

Advances in Integrated Magnetics for High Frequency Power Conversion Applications

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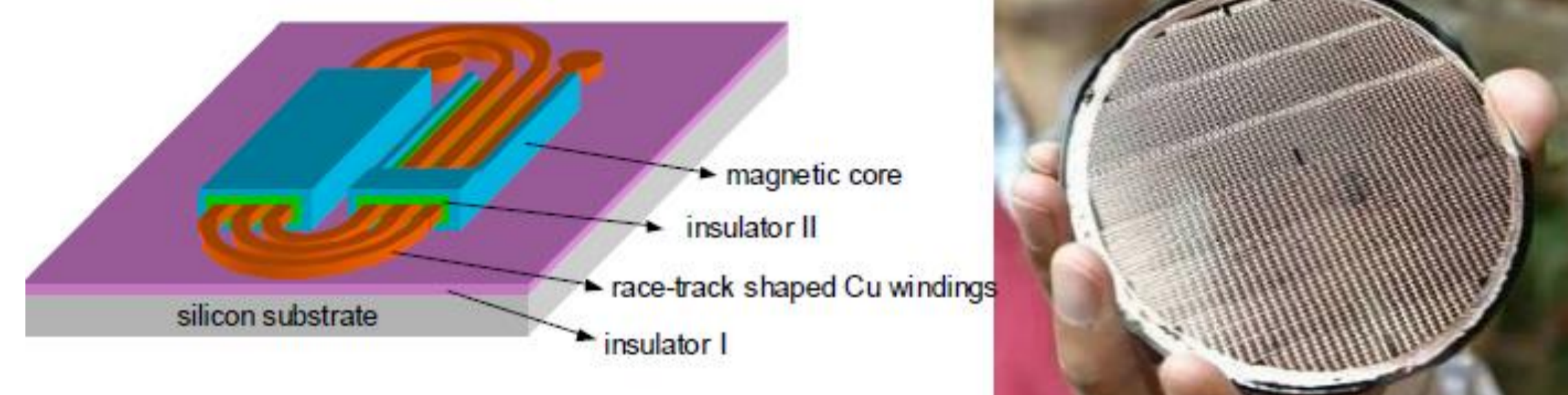
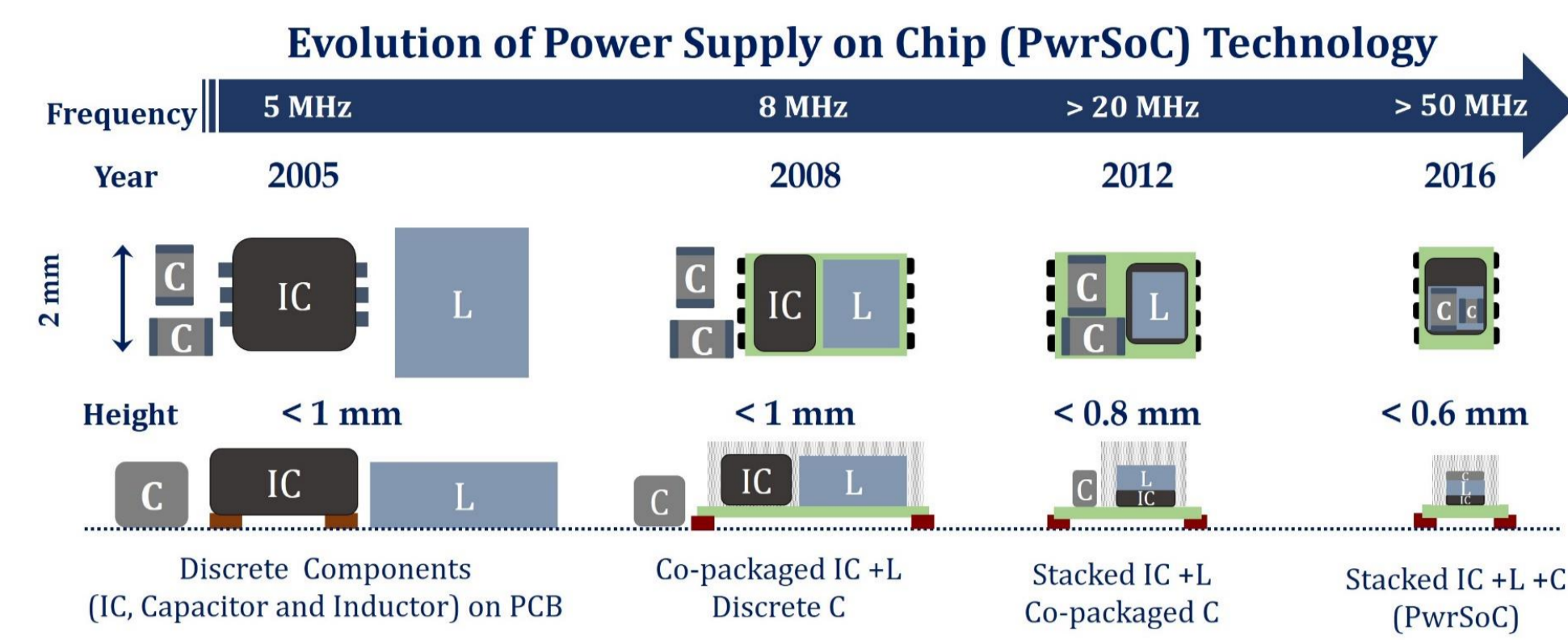
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Introduction

- Increase in DC-DC converter frequencies have enabled passive magnetic components to be fabricated on silicon (< 2 mm² foot print area).
- Windings and Core-losses reduce the efficiency of these devices.

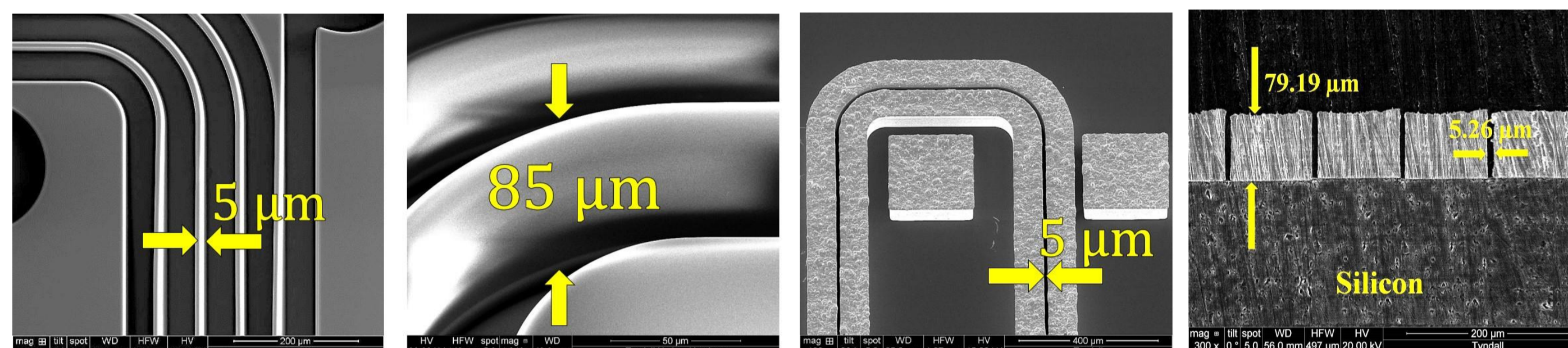
Possible solutions ?

- (a) High aspect ratio micro-windings.
- (b) Resistive & Ultra soft magnetic films
- (c) Magnetic laminations.

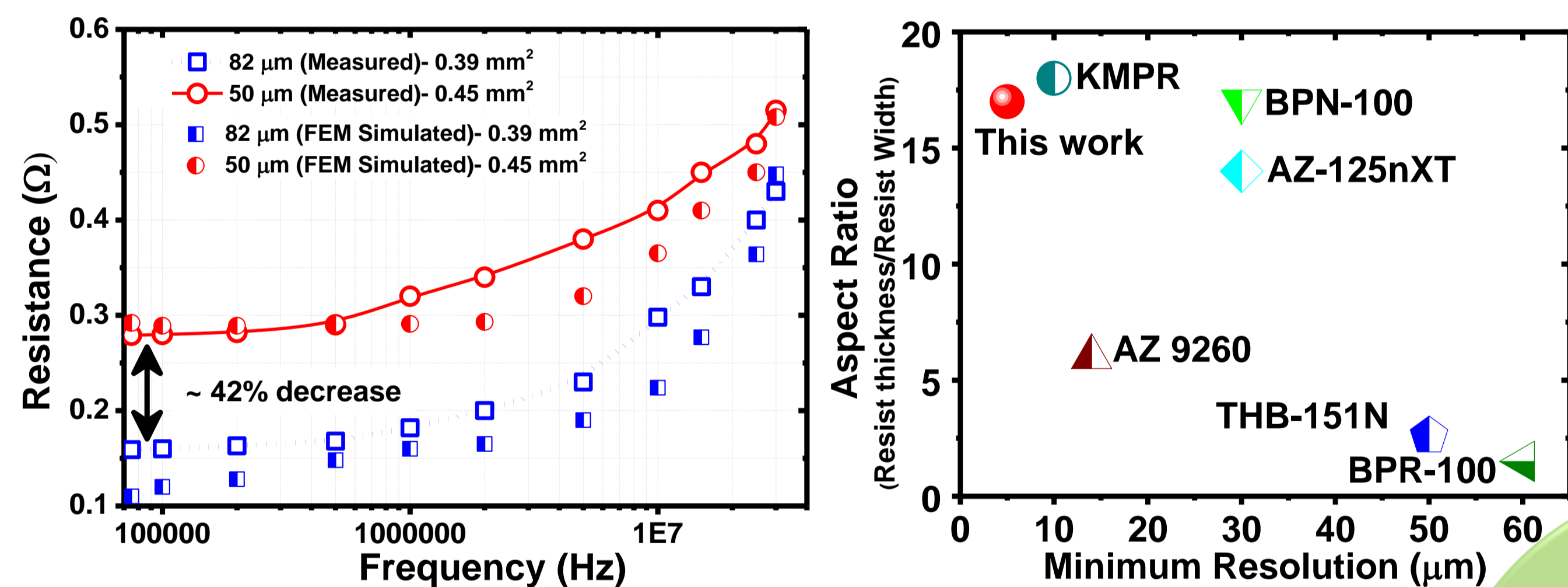


I. High-Aspect-Ratio & Resolution Windings

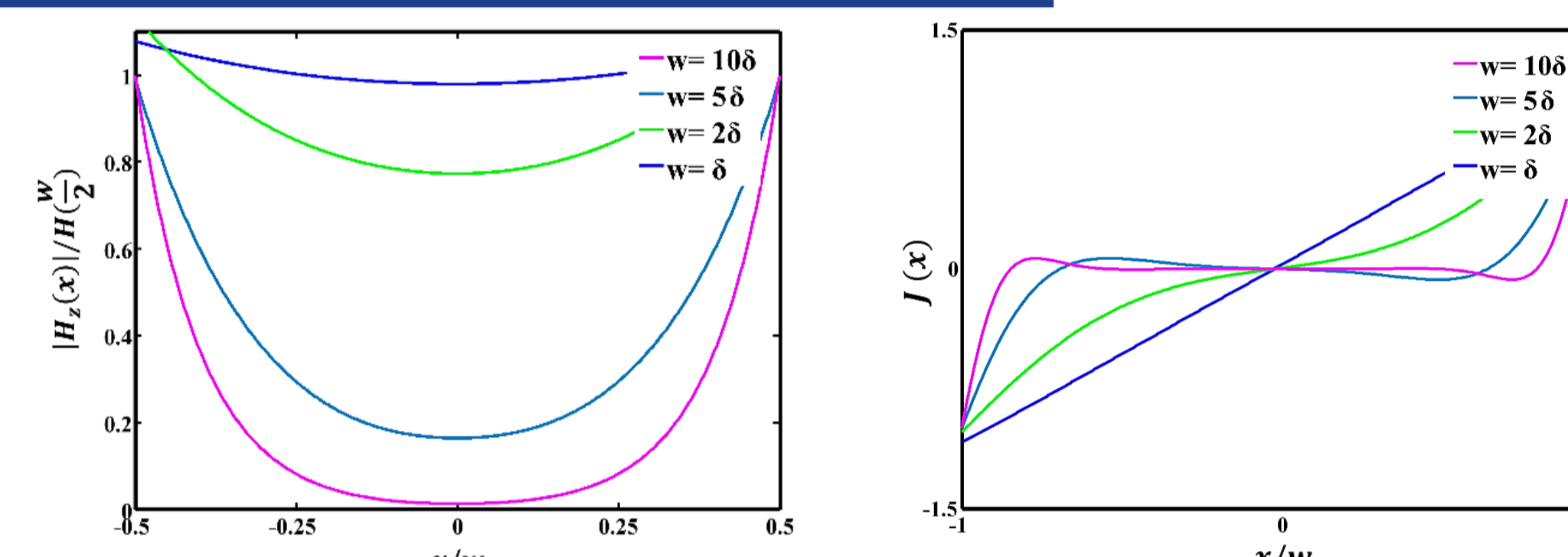
High-aspect-ratio (17:1) and resolution (5 μm) process



Fabricated windings with 5 μm gap with THB-151N.

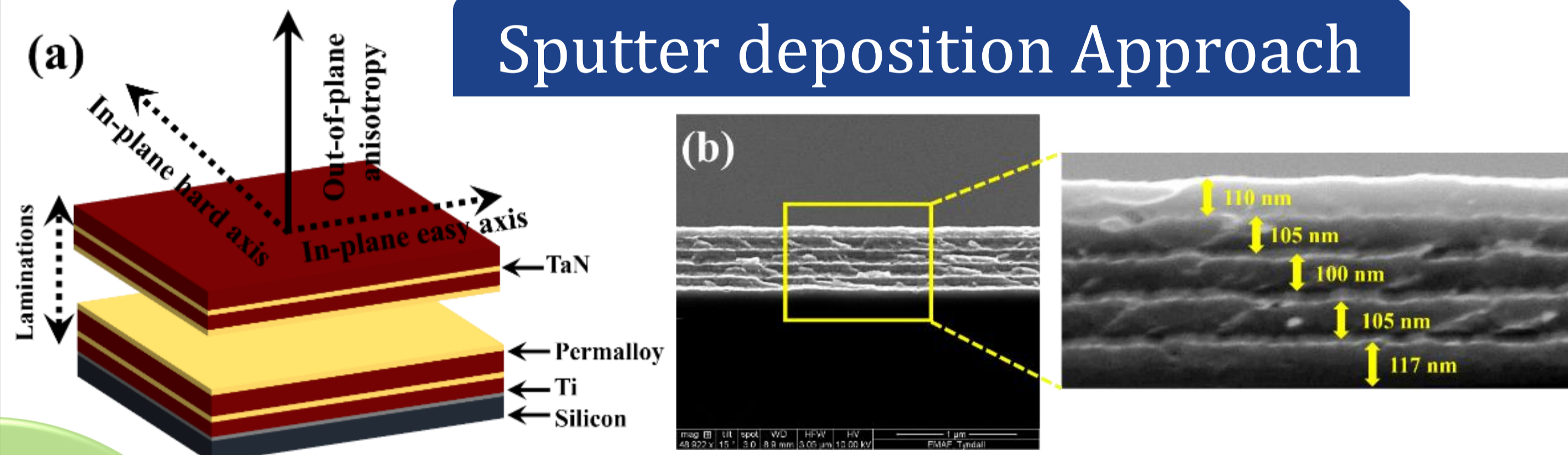


III. Magnetic Laminations



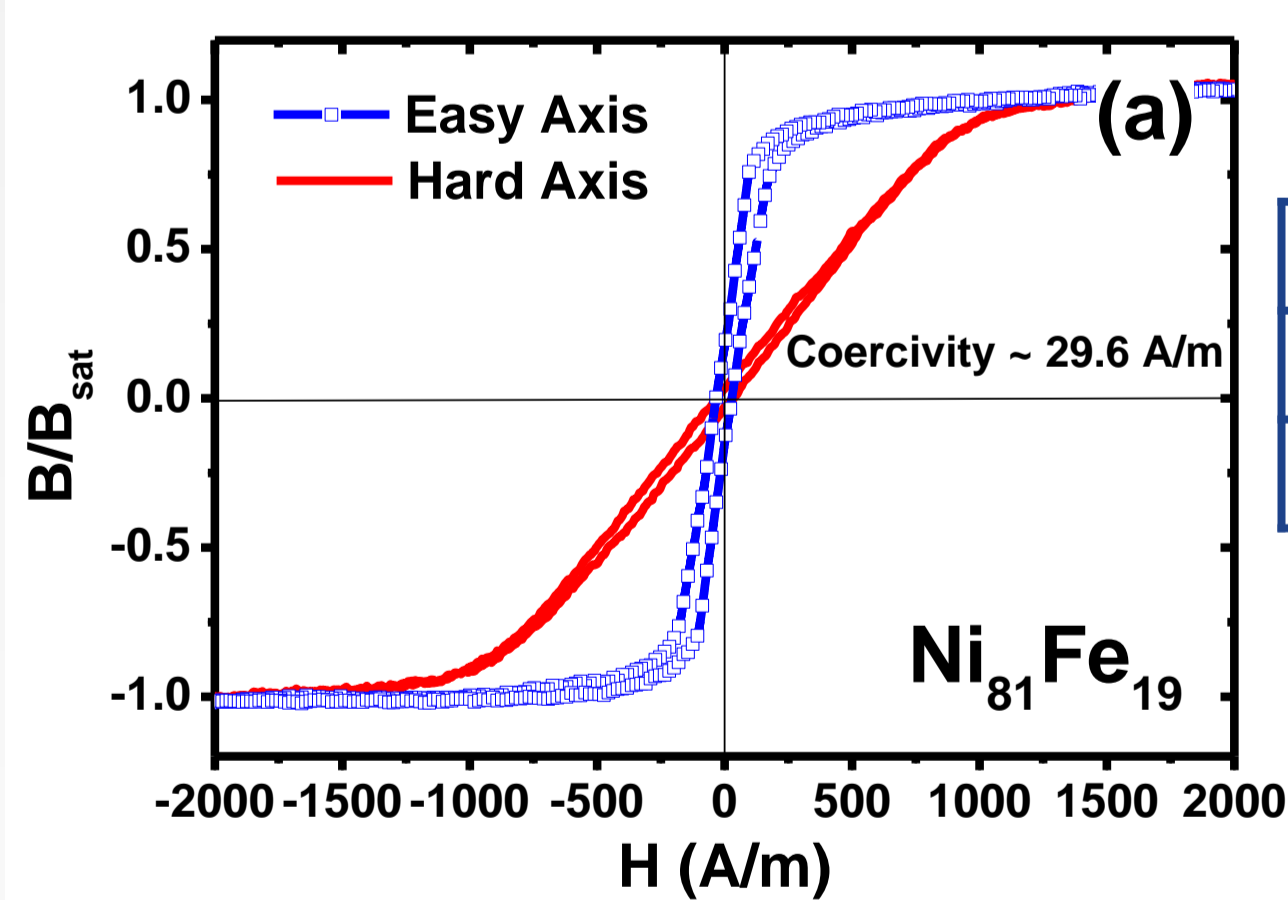
$|H_z(x)|/H(\frac{w}{2})$ and $J(x)$ vs $\frac{x}{w}$ distribution (analytical) in a lamination.

Sputter deposition Approach

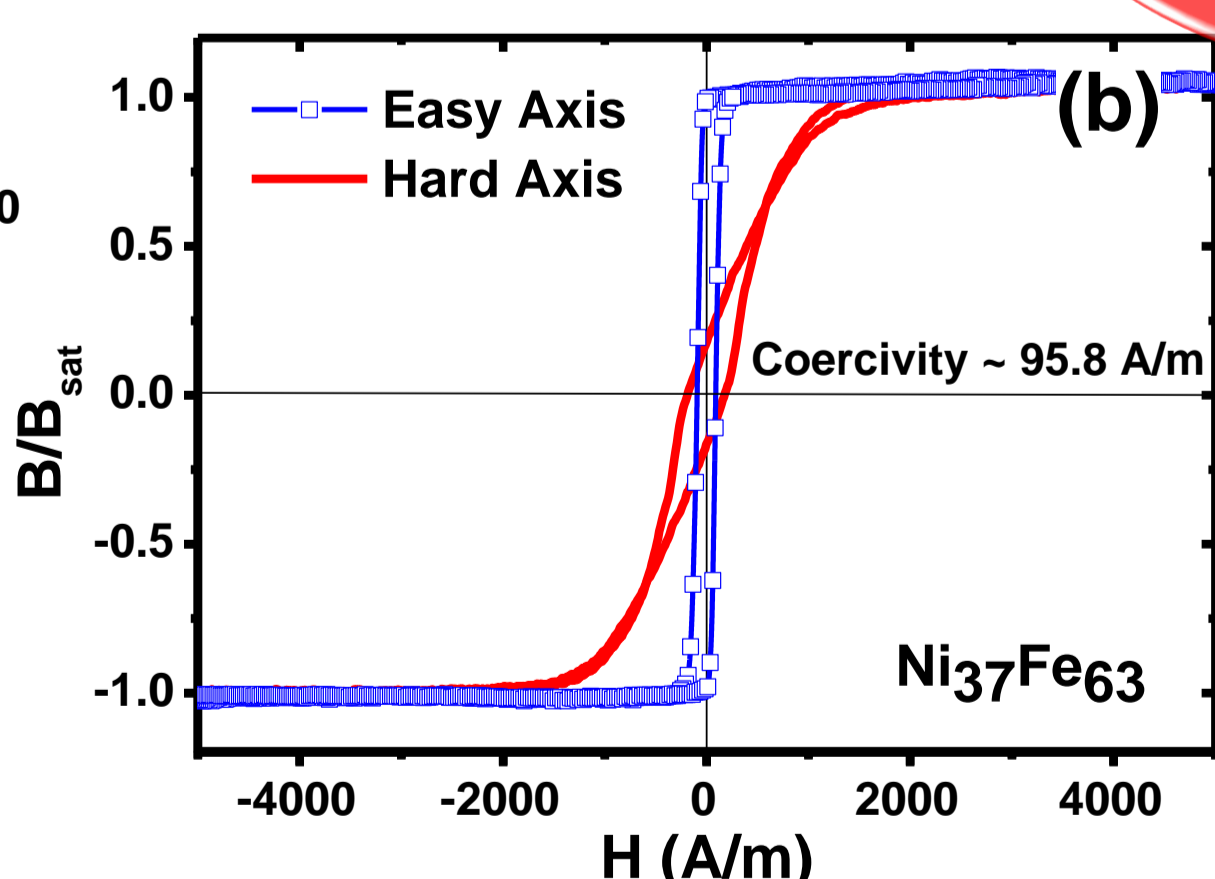


II. Variable and Ultra-soft Magnetics

Electroless DMAB bath to achieve variable Ni-Fe compositions.



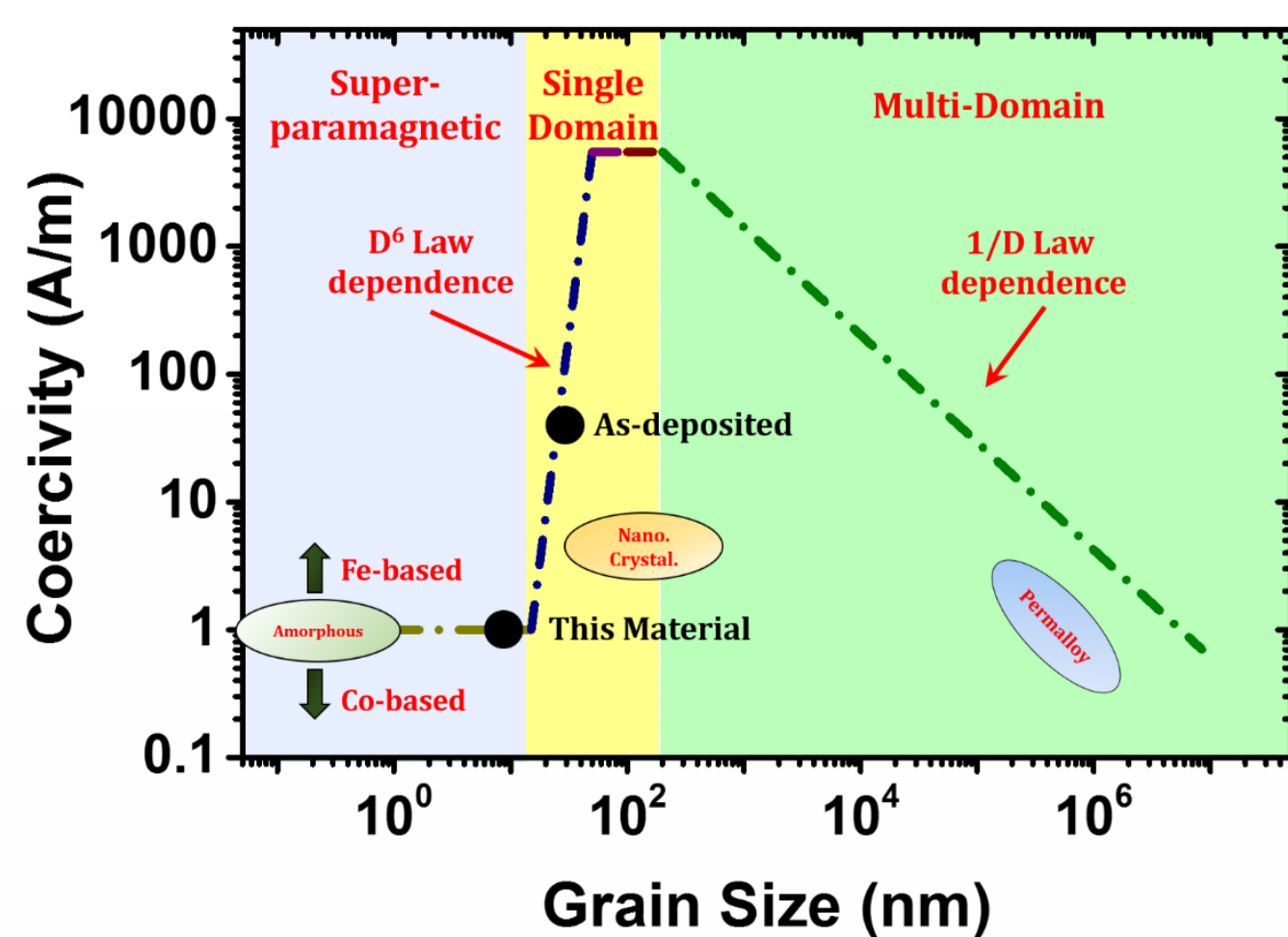
Ni₈₁Fe₁₉	
Coercivity	29 A/m
Resistivity	26 μOhm-cm
Anisotropy	960 A/m



Ni₃₇Fe₆₃	
Coercivity	96 A/m
Resistivity	62 μOhm-cm
Anisotropy	600 A/m

* Ultra-soft material

Soft to Ultra-soft Transformation



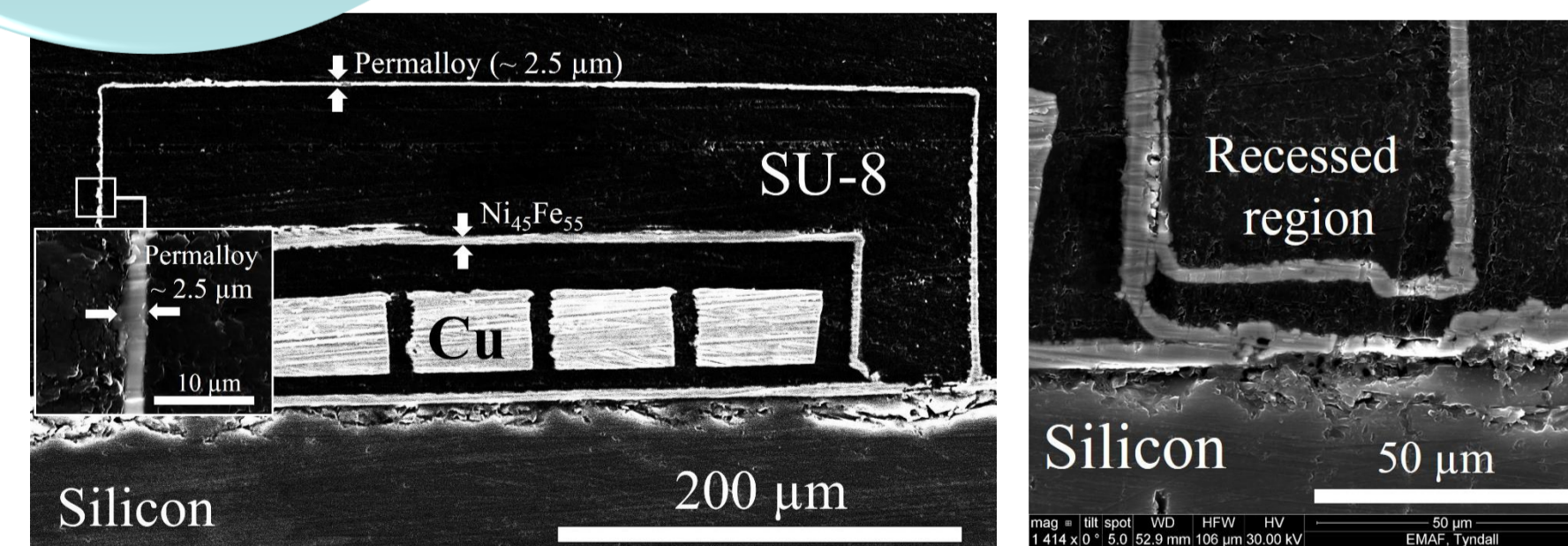
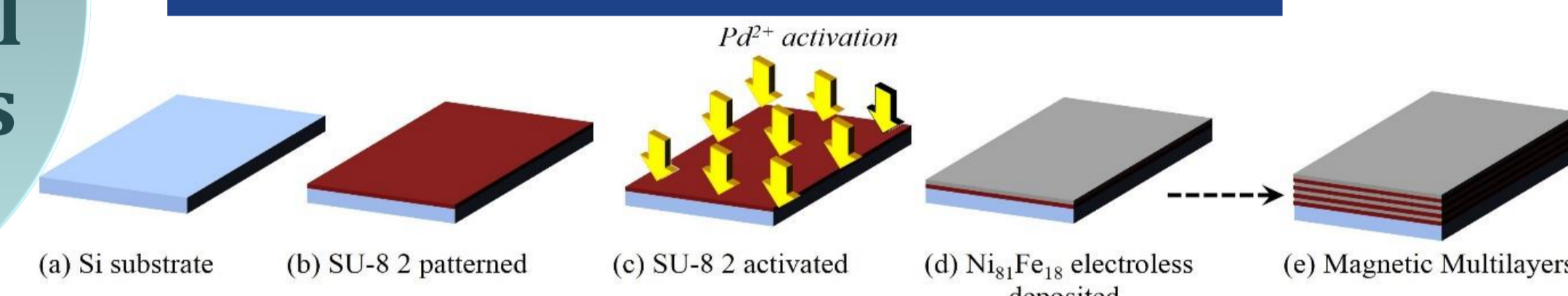
Coercivity	2 A/m
Resistivity	70 μOhm-cm
Anisotropy	900 A/m
Thickness	1 μm - 1.8 μm

Smart Designs

Novel Processes

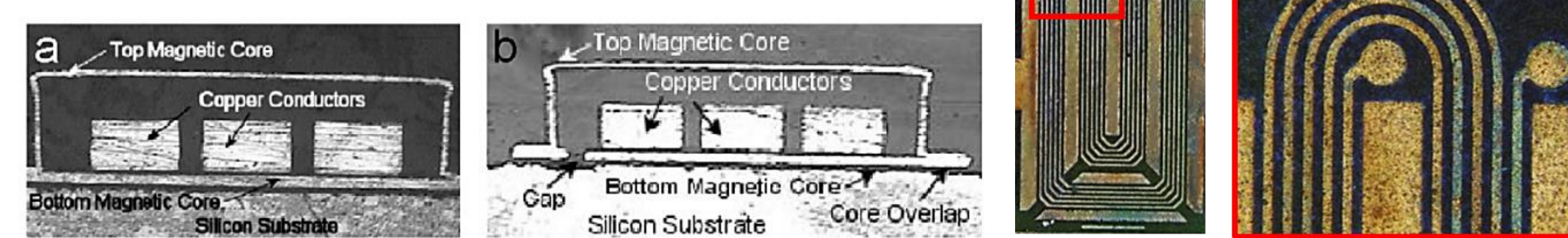
Advances in Material Properties

Electrochemical Approach



Activation-Catalyzation and Metallization Process

IV. Tyndall Micro-Inductors



Ungapped and Gapped racetrack inductors Ferrite-core inductors

Summary

- HAR and density micro-windings.
- Variable and ultra-soft core.
- Nano-laminated cores (electrochemical and sputtered).