

PwrSoC 21 Invited Talk



Power Interposer Technology (PIT)

A Platform for PSiP and PwrSoC Applications

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CEO and Co-Founder

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Power Interposer Technology (PIT)

Part1: Introduction



- Founded in 2020 as a spin-out from the Technical University of Denmark (DTU).
- Core IP includes several inventions and a wide range of best practices.
- Cost-effective fab-less manufacturing setup with validated industrial suppliers.
- A team with extensive domain expertise from research, product development, manufacturing and business development.

MISSION

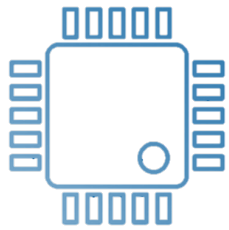
We introduce
**innovative technology & energy-efficient
power supply units.**
to
accelerate technological advances in
electronic devices.

VISION

We develop power converters with
**higher efficiency, lower space, lower
weight, and eco-friendly alternatives to
existing materials that work in
conjunction with the UN sustainability
goals.**

Why do we need integrated power converters ?

Existing low-current power conversion technologies are reaching the physical boundaries for further Miniaturization!



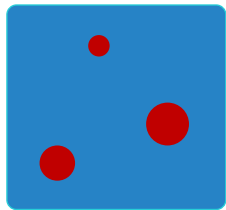
Large footprints cannot be reduced



Weight cannot be reduced



High operating temperatures persist



Hot spots prevail



Low efficiency = short battery life



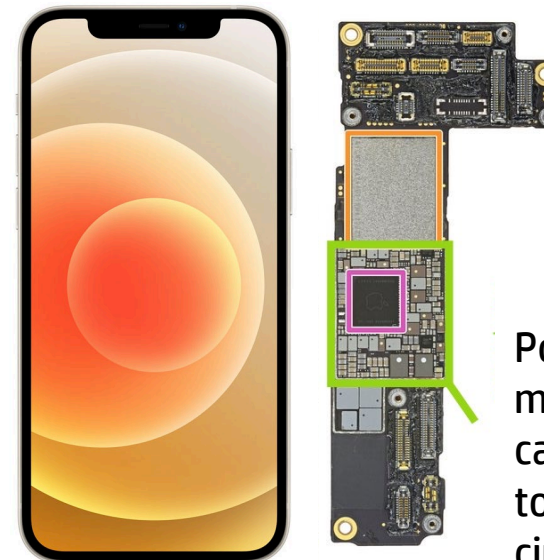
Excessive use of Material

EXAMPLE 1: HEARING AID



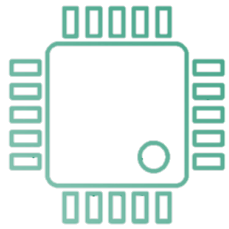
Must fit into the ear canal – every mm^3 counts!

EXAMPLE 2 : MOBILE PHONE



Power management can take up to 1/3 of the circuit board!

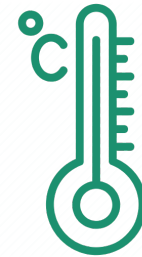
We have replaced the conventional materials with silicon – a cheap, natural resource which is easy to process.



✓ 72% smaller footprint



✓ 50% lower weight



✓ 25 degrees lower temperature



✓ No hot spots



✓ Best-in-class efficiency

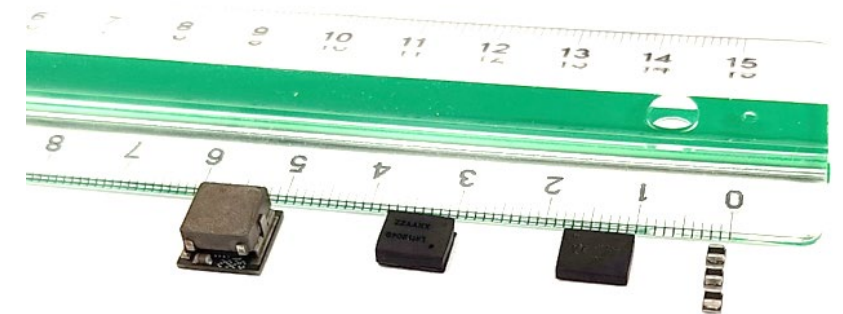


✓ Use of eco-friendly materials

The world's smallest 5V/1A Buck Converter



voltage & current scalable Converters

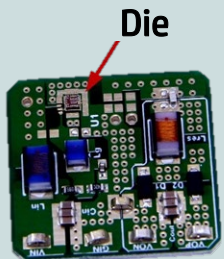


Integration Level

Discrete Solutions

Discrete Controller, Drivers, Switches, Ls, Tx, Cs on PCB

Wired or Header Connectivity to the application board

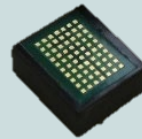


DTU Elektro*

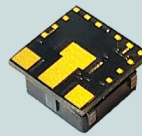
Module Integration

Discrete ICs, Ls, Tx, Cs on PCB

Solderable to the application board



DTU Elektro**

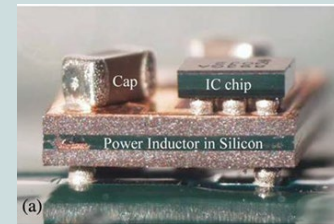


Lotus Microsystems

Power Supply in Package

Co-packaged ICs, Ls, Cs on substrate or lead-frame

Solderable to the application board

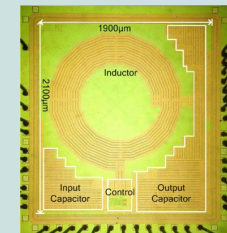


UFL ***

Power Supply on Chip

Integrated converter on a single silicon die

Stand alone component or Integrated with the load



Fudan Uni ****

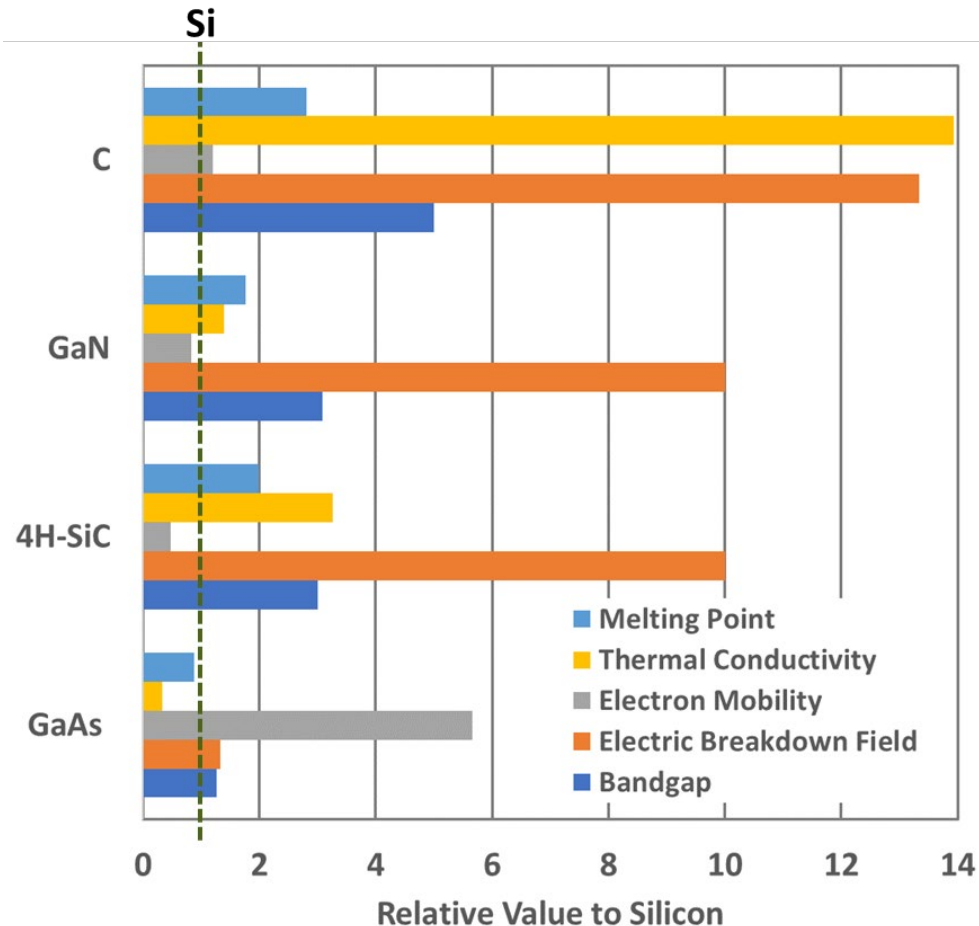
* 26V-32V to 50V Class-E Boost Converter

** 80V eGaN Based Buck Power Stage with Integrated Inductor

*** 3.6V Buck Converter with Power Inductor in-Silicon

**** 3.3V Fully integrated buck converter

Emerging Power Switch Technologies



Technology Independent Switch FOMs

The 3 famous figures of merits

$$FOM_1 = Q_{gtot} \cdot R_{on}$$

$$FOM_2 = Q_{gd} \cdot R_{on}$$

$$FOM_3 = Q_{oss} \cdot R_{on}$$

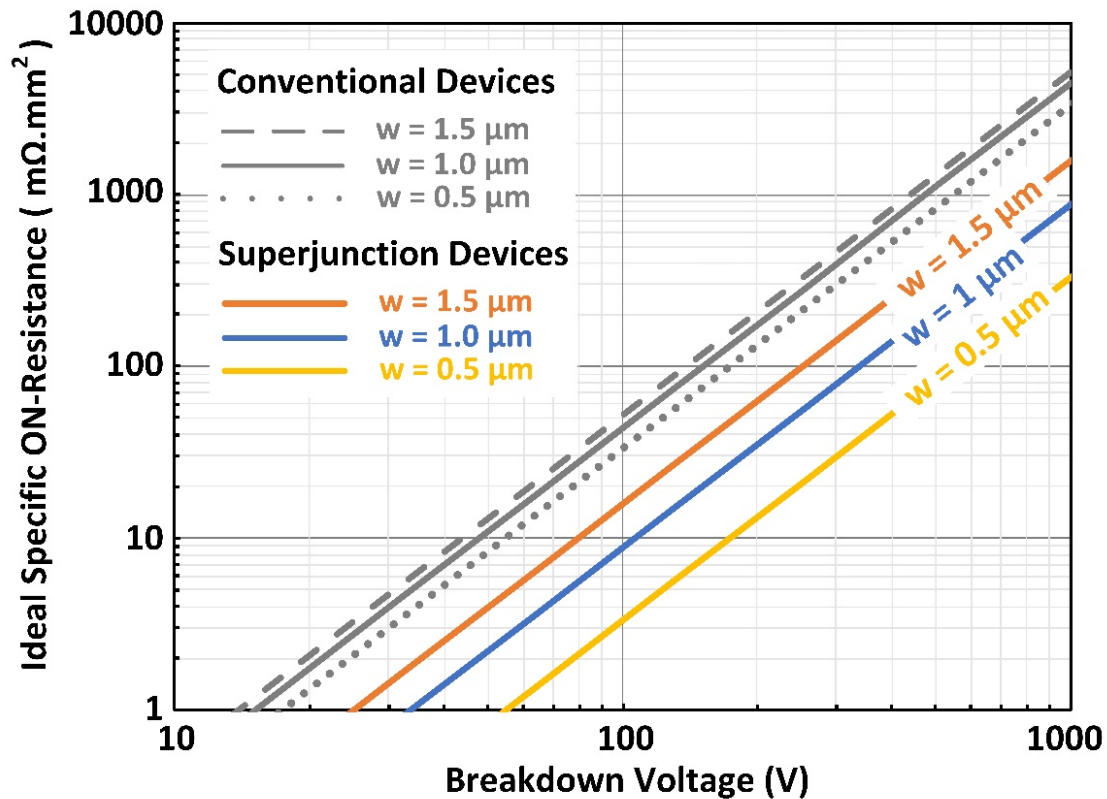
For power ICs

$$FOM_{RSP} = Area \cdot R_{on}$$

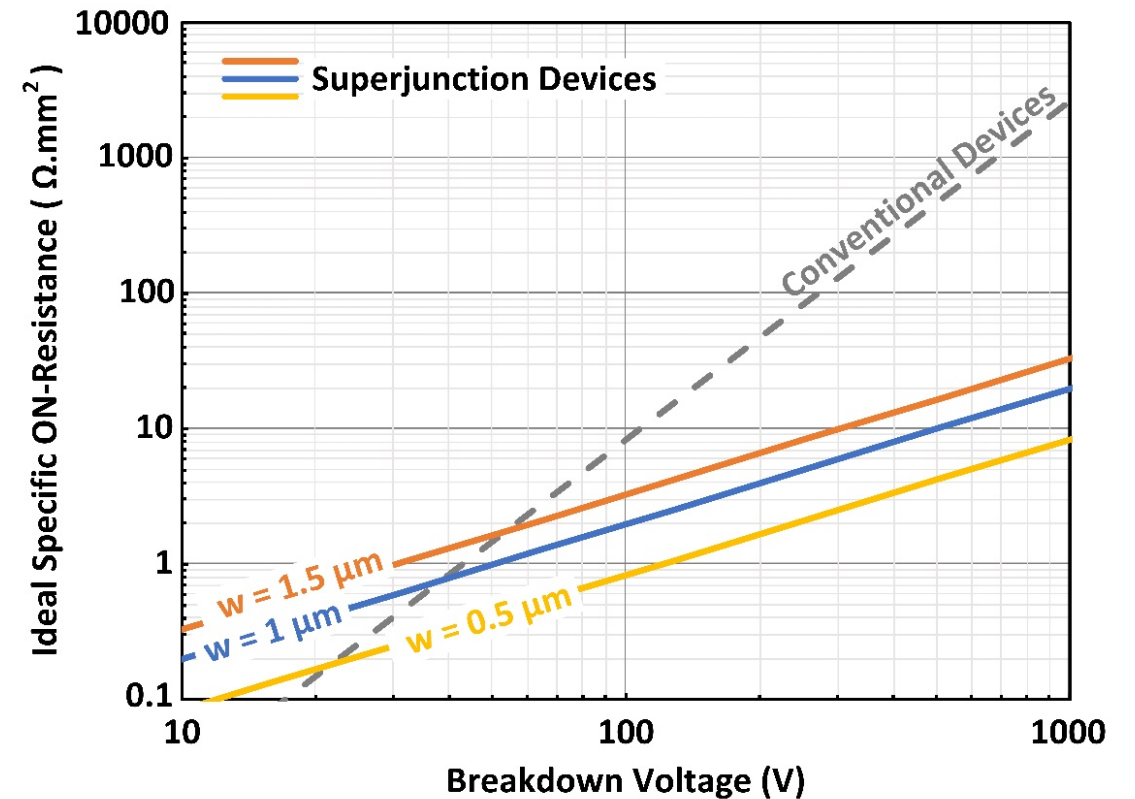
Reflects device size
(fabrication cost)

- No single FoM can be used alone to optimize converter performance

Majority carrier lateral silicon devices



Majority carrier vertical silicon devices

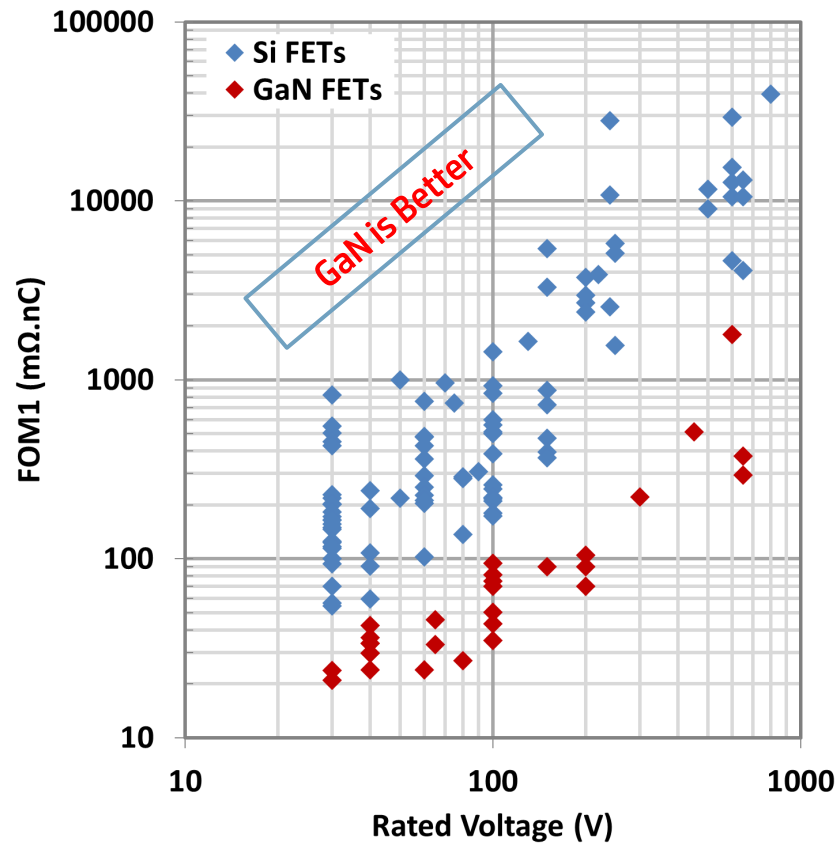


Equations from

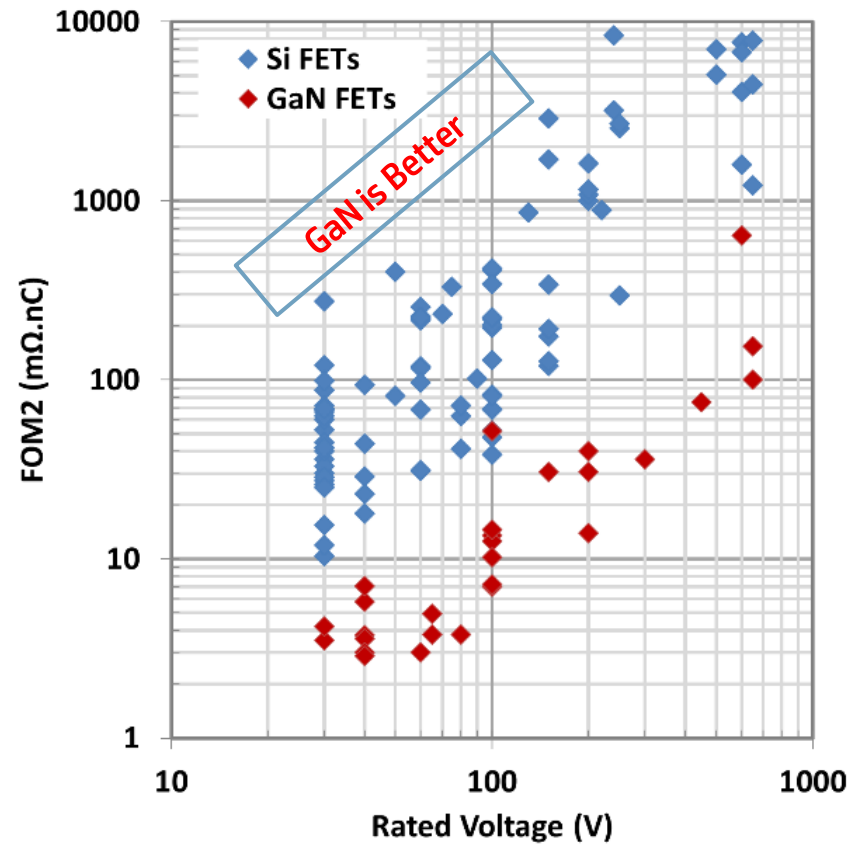
T. Fujihira, "Theory of Semiconductor Superjunction Devices," Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., no. 36, pp. 6254–6262, 1997

Technologies [GaN FETs Vs. Si FETs]

$$FOM_1 = Q_{gtot} \cdot R_{on}$$

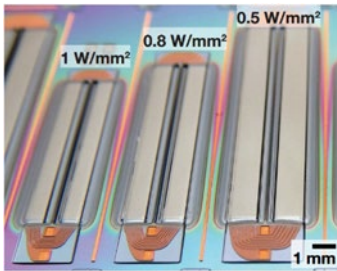


$$FOM_2 = Q_{gd} \cdot R_{on}$$

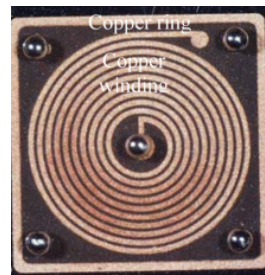


GaN is expected to dominate in terms of performance for 12V+ applications

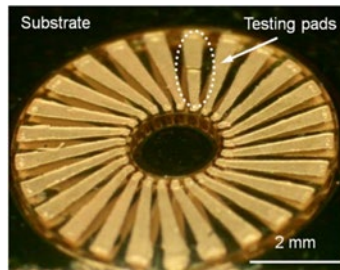
Substrate embedded



Dartmouth + MIT
D. V. Harburg et al.

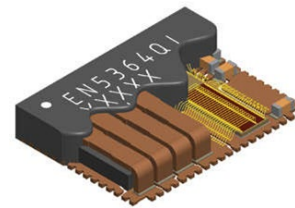


Univ. of Florida
M. Wang et al.

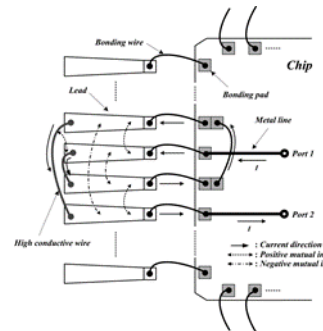


Georgia Tech
Xuehong Yu et al.

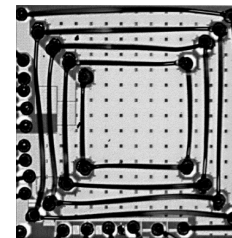
Package inductors



Intel /
Enpirion

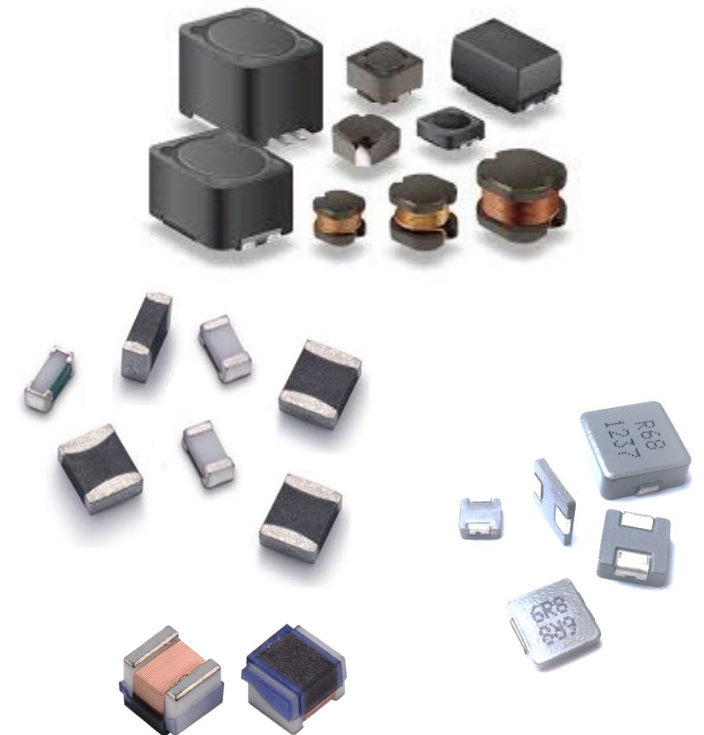


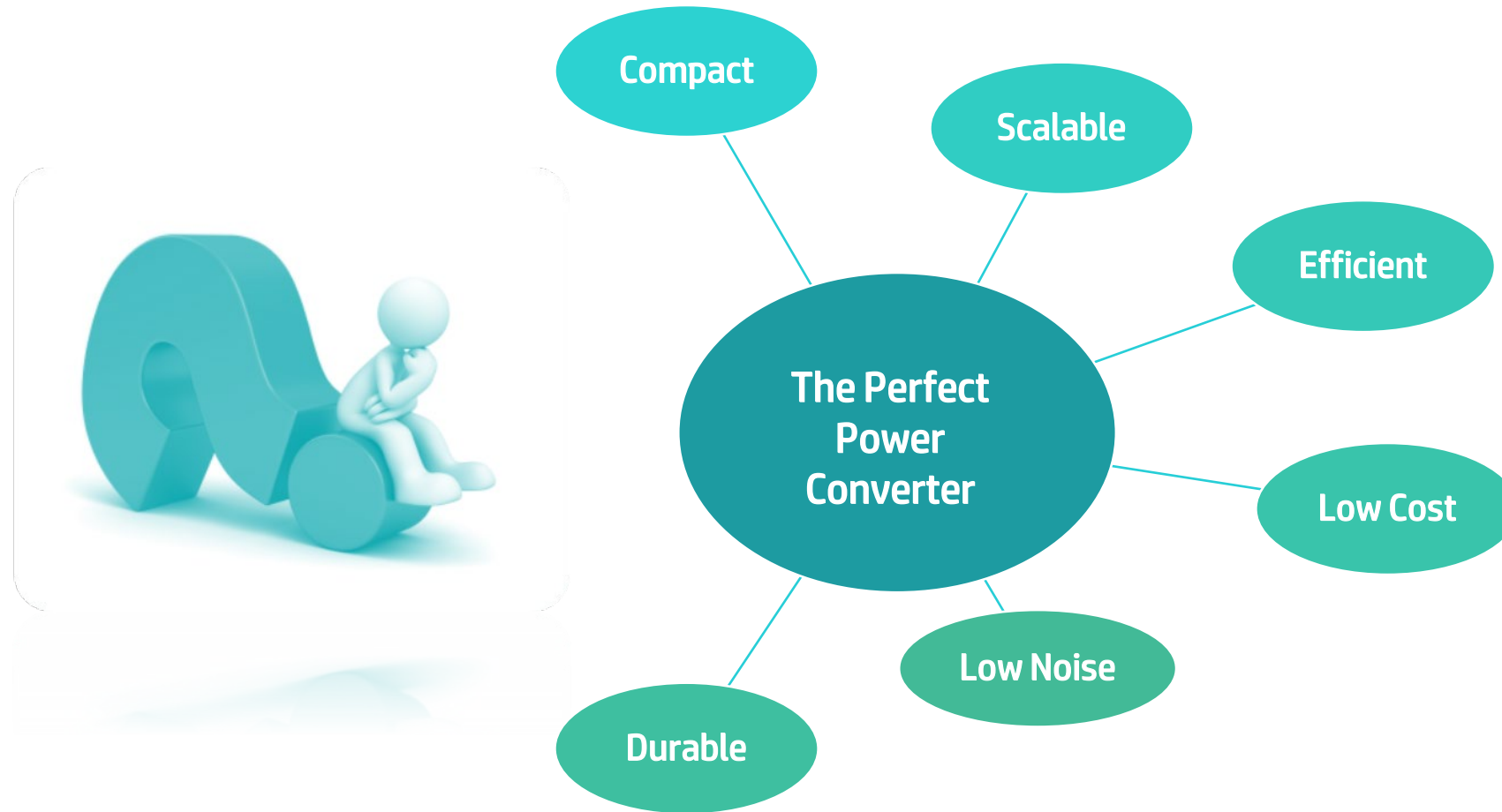
Hanyang Univ.
Y. Ahn et al.



K.U. Leuven
M. Wens et al.

SMD Co-packaged

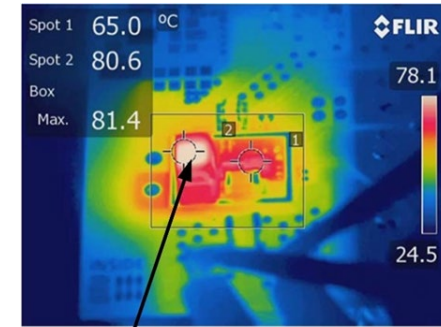
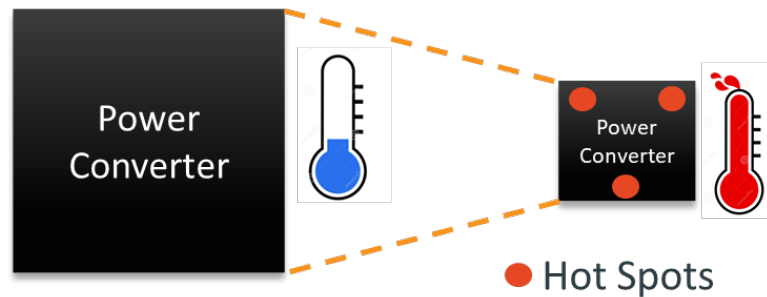




Leveraging the advances in all building components of a power supply

For processing the same output power:

- The smaller the converter size, the higher operating temperatures we observe.
- Smaller integrated components leads to hot spots.



Ceramic-core Inductor Hot Spots

	Substrate Material	λ (W/m-K)	ϵ_r	Notes
Ceramic	Alumina (Al_2O_3)	24	9.8-10	Cheaper
	Aluminum Nitride (AlN)	170	9	Expensive
	Beryllia (BeO)	209-330	6.1-7.5	Carcinogenic
	Silicon nitride (Si_3Ni_4)	90	7.5	-
	ZrO ₂ doped Alumina	26	No-data	-
FR4	R04003C (Rogers Corp.)	0.71	3.38	HF
	FR408 (isola group)	0.4	3.69	High-Tg
	DE104 (isola group)	0.36	4.46	FR4

Why PIT is needed

The Power Interposer technology is a heterogeneous integration platform that features:

1- Superior thermal performance

2- Usage of best-in-class power converter components

4- Three-dimensional integration

3- Cost-effective process

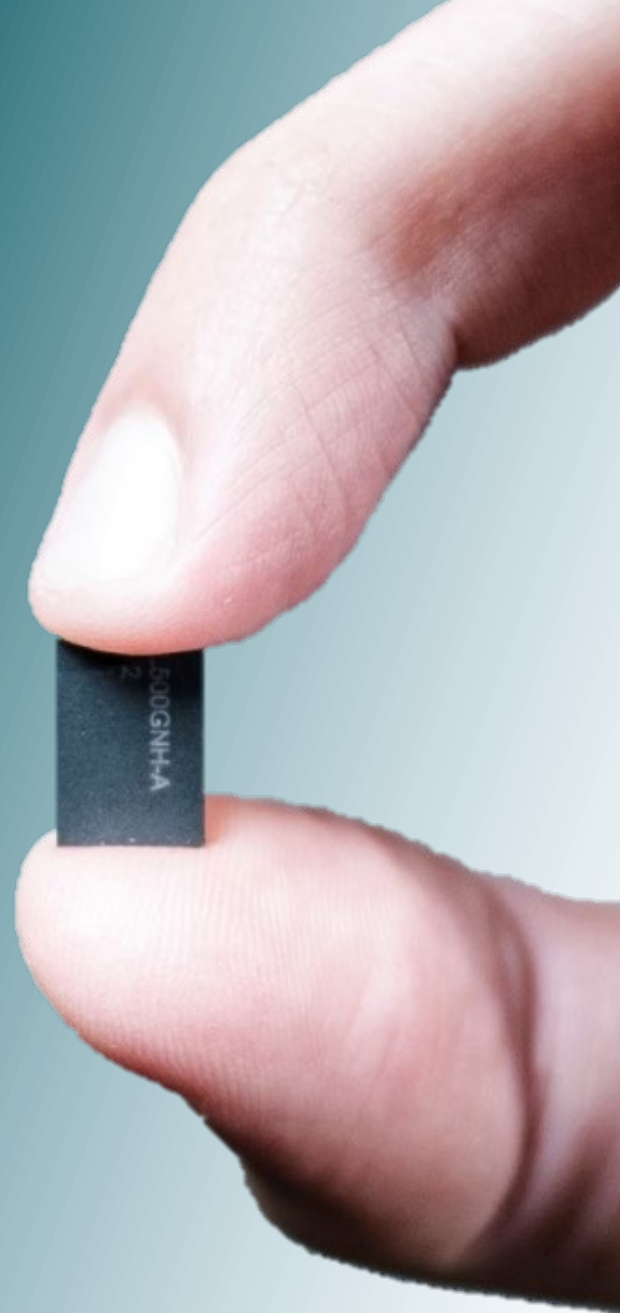
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	DE104 (isola group)	0.36	4.46	FR4
Si	Silicon	100-170	-	-

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Power Interposer Technology (PIT)

Part2: What is PIT ?



Power interposer technology enables a range of distinct benefits.

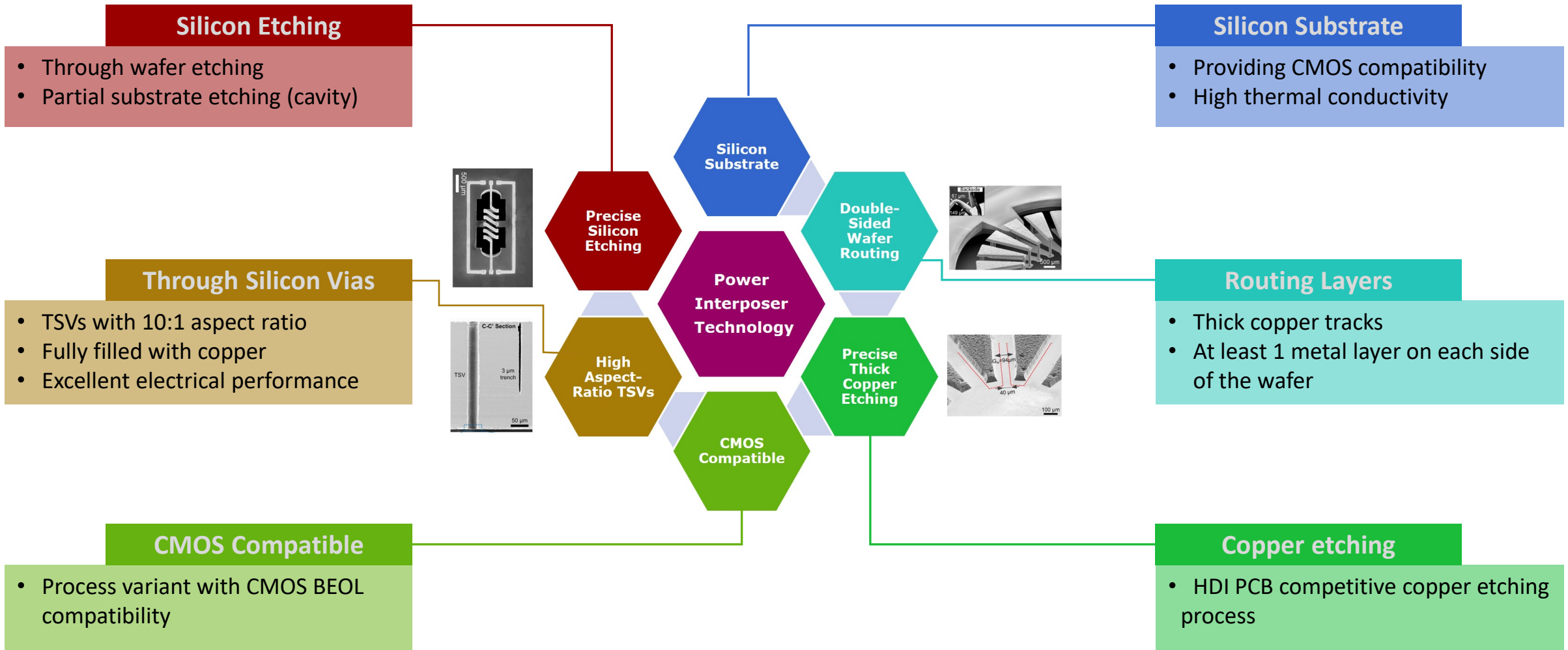
Why Silicon

- CMOS Compatible
- High thermal conductivity (hot spot mitigation)
- Silicon is cheap and abundant natural resource (low cost)

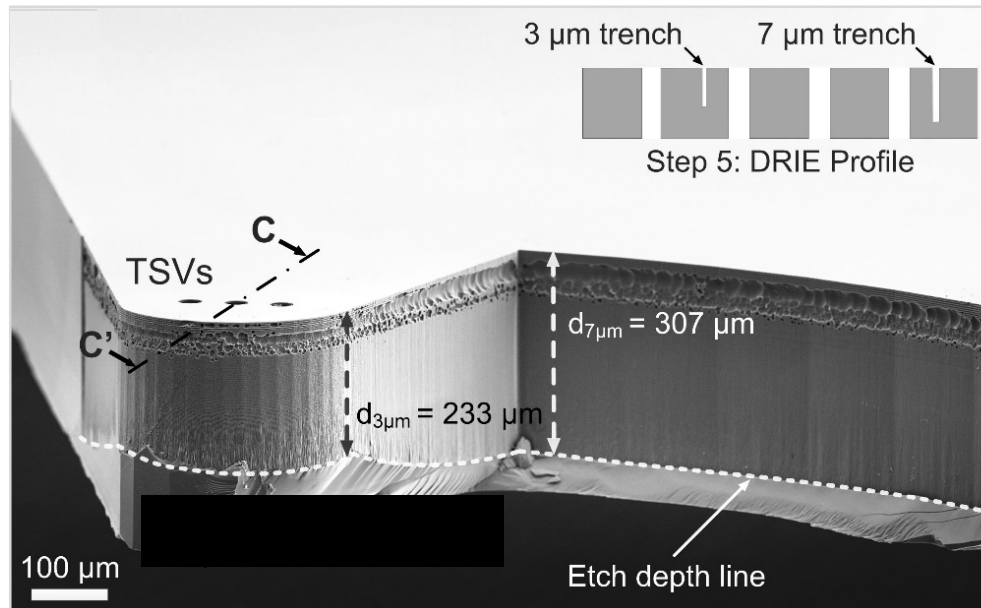
Benefits

- Smaller power converters ✓
- Superior thermal performance ✓
- Voltage and current scalable ✓
- Eco-friendly profile using less copper, no fibreglass ✓

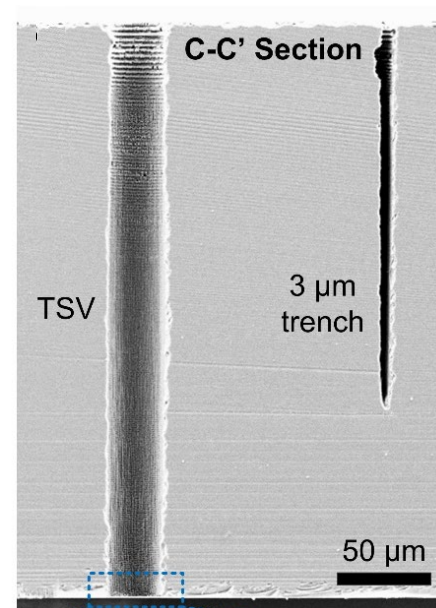
Power Interposer Technology (PIT)



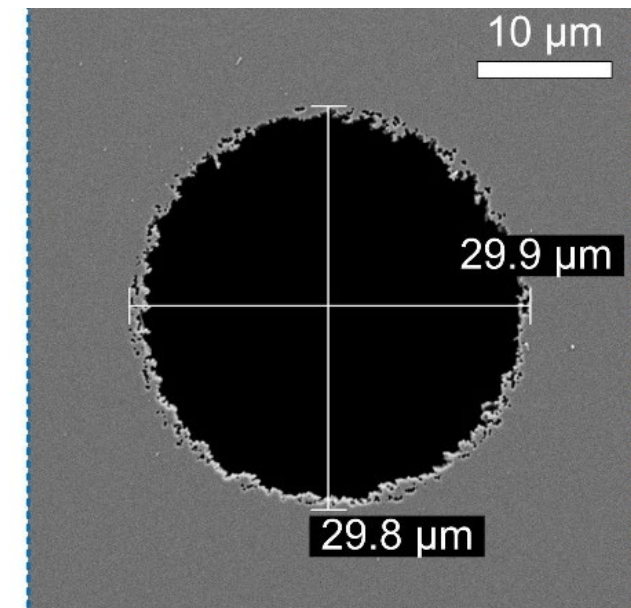
Etching profile at fixture trench



TSV cross section

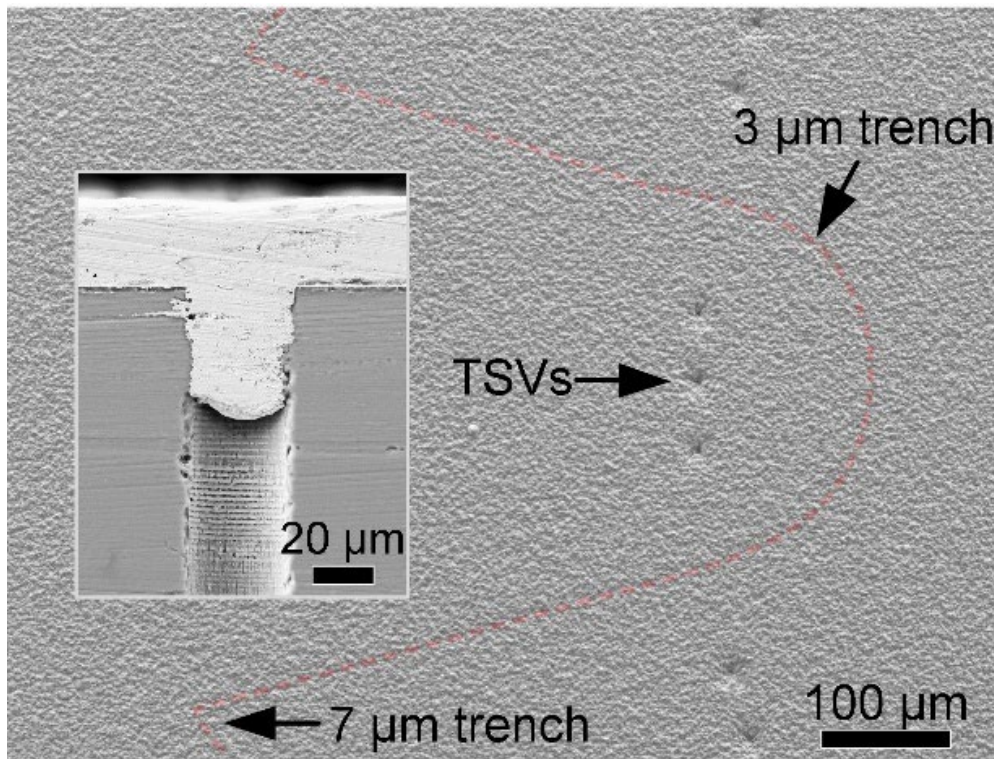


Through-Si hole

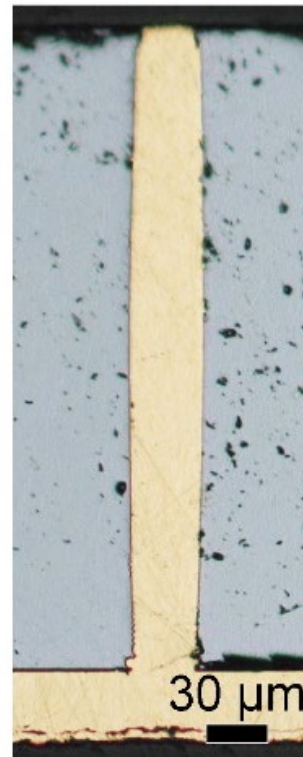


Copper Electroplating and Etching

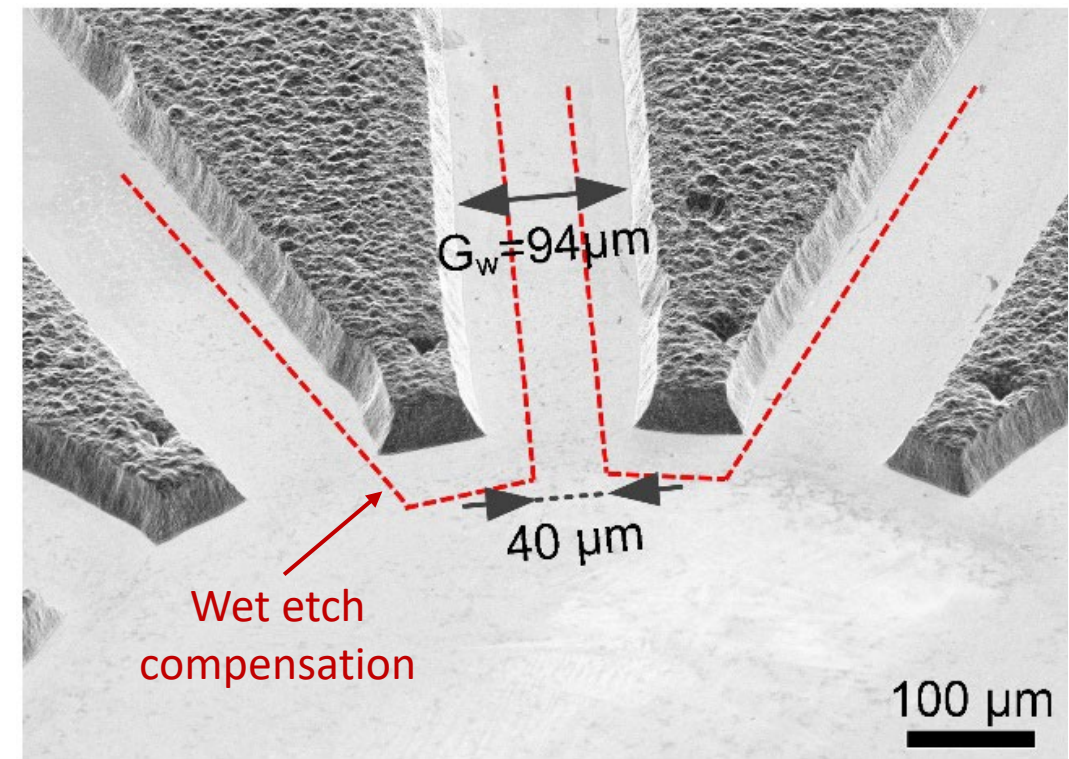
TSV closing



TSV Filling



Patterning



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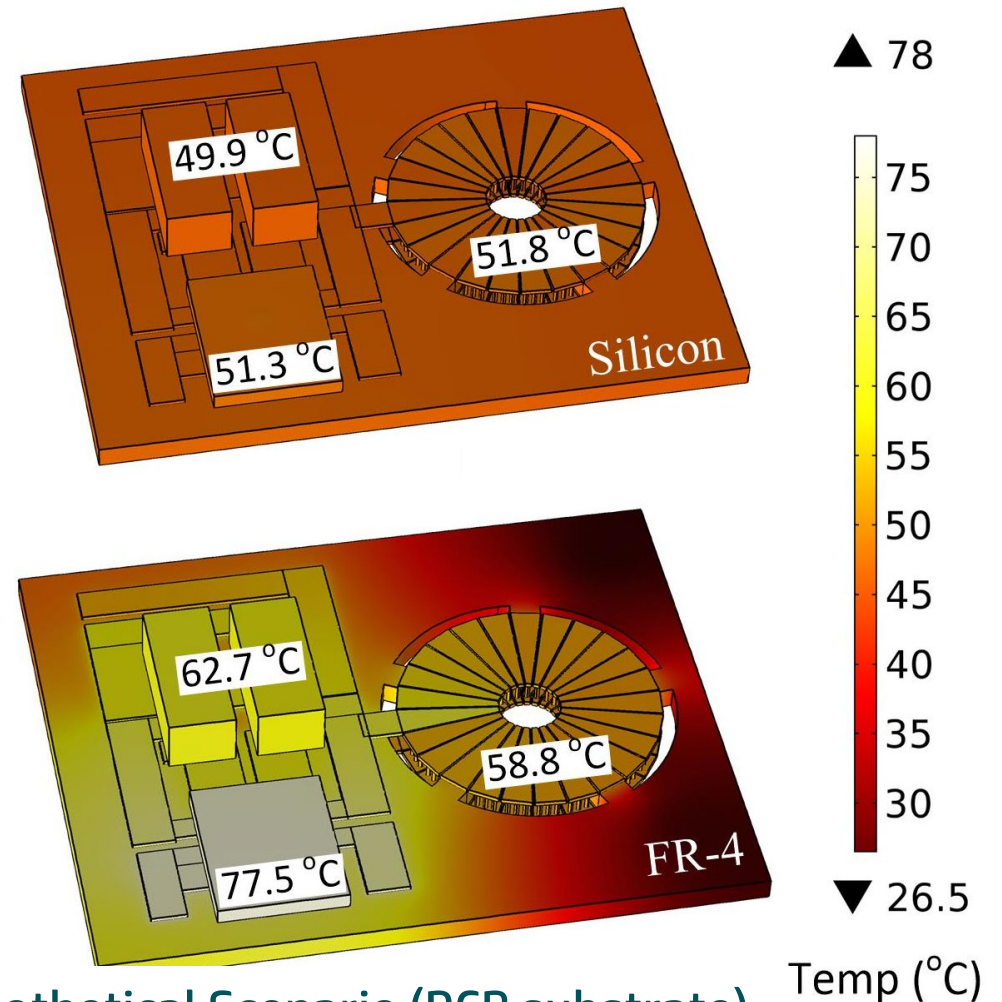
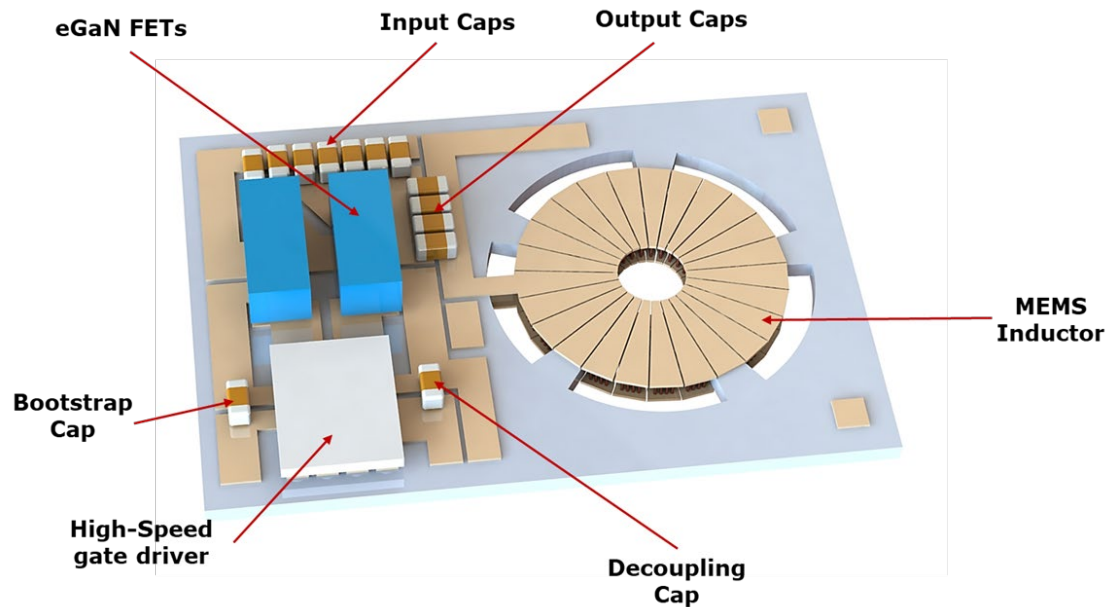
Power Interposer Technology (PIT)

Part3: PIT Applications?



Concept Design and Modeling

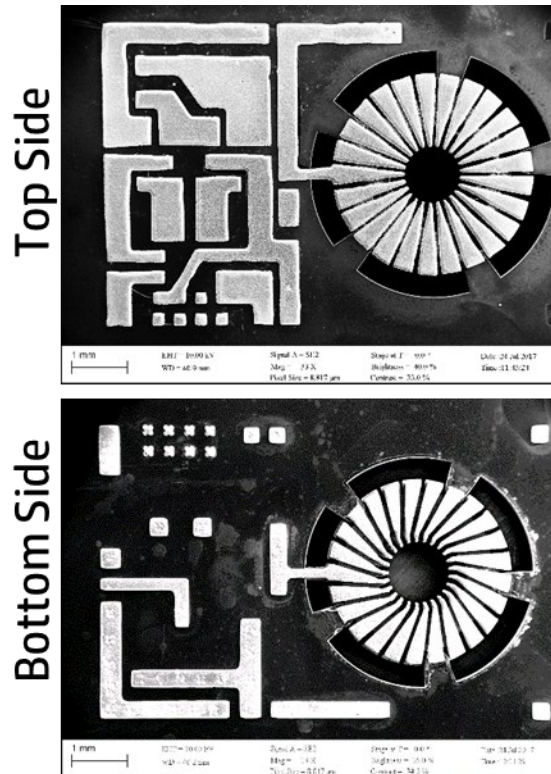
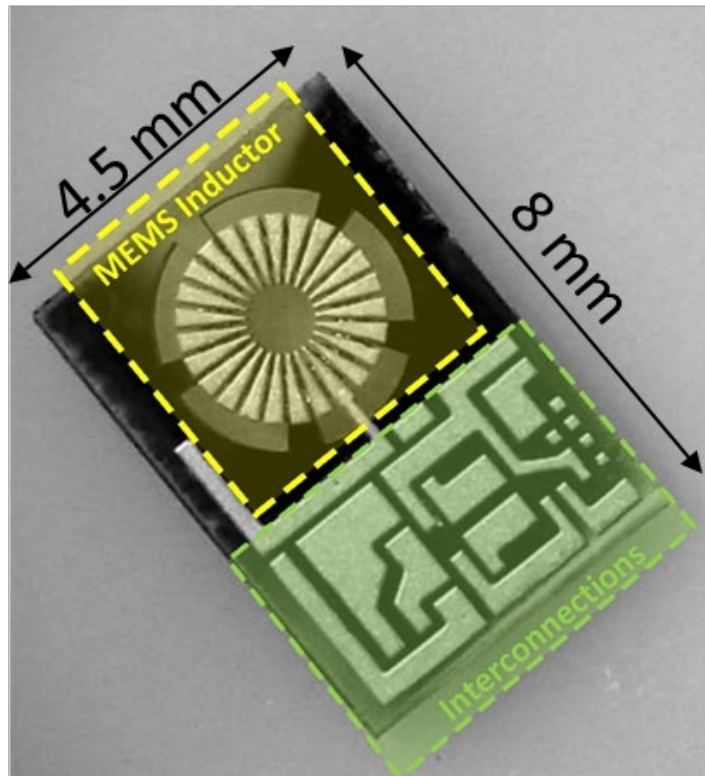
21 MHz Gan Based Buck converter on Silicon Interposer



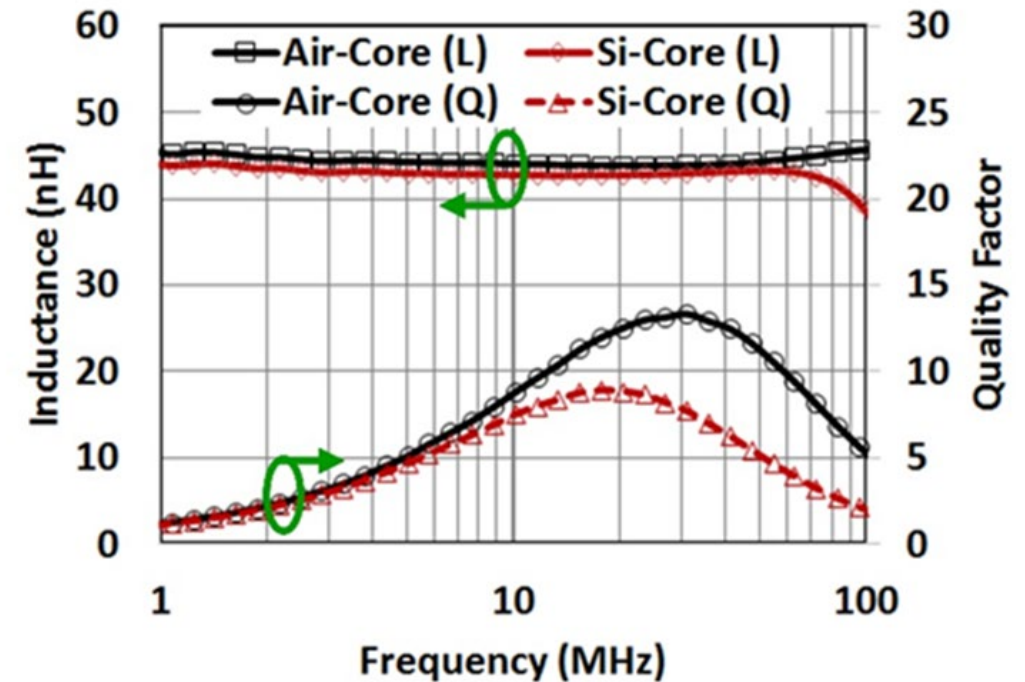
* Hypothetical Scenario (PCB substrate)

Temp (°C)

Prototype Fabrication Results

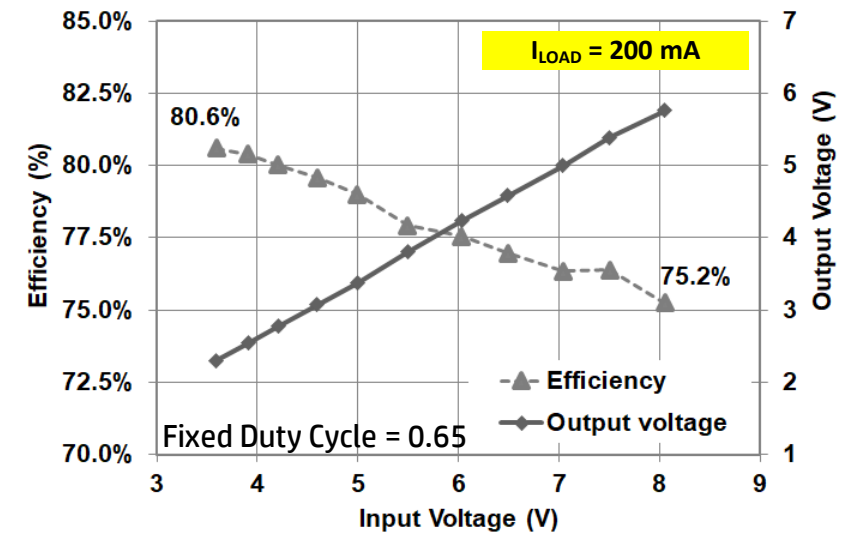
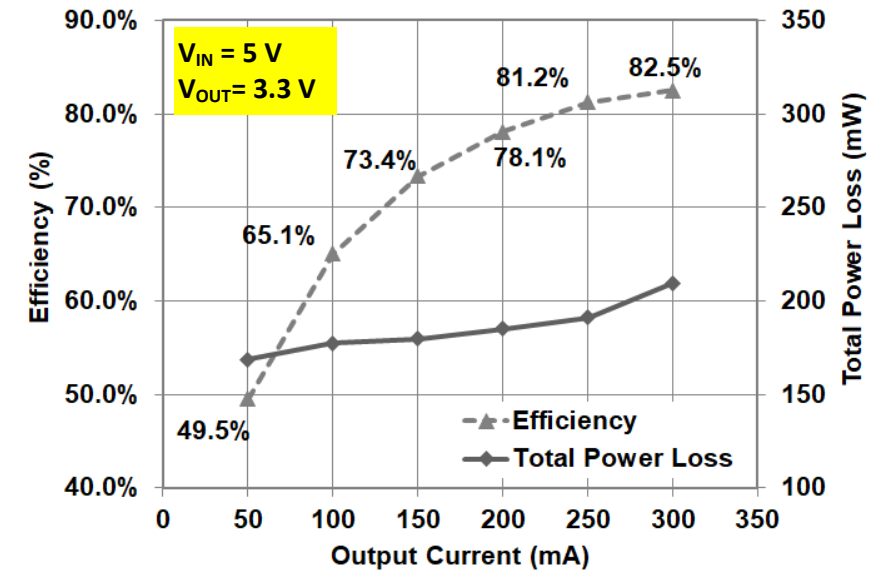
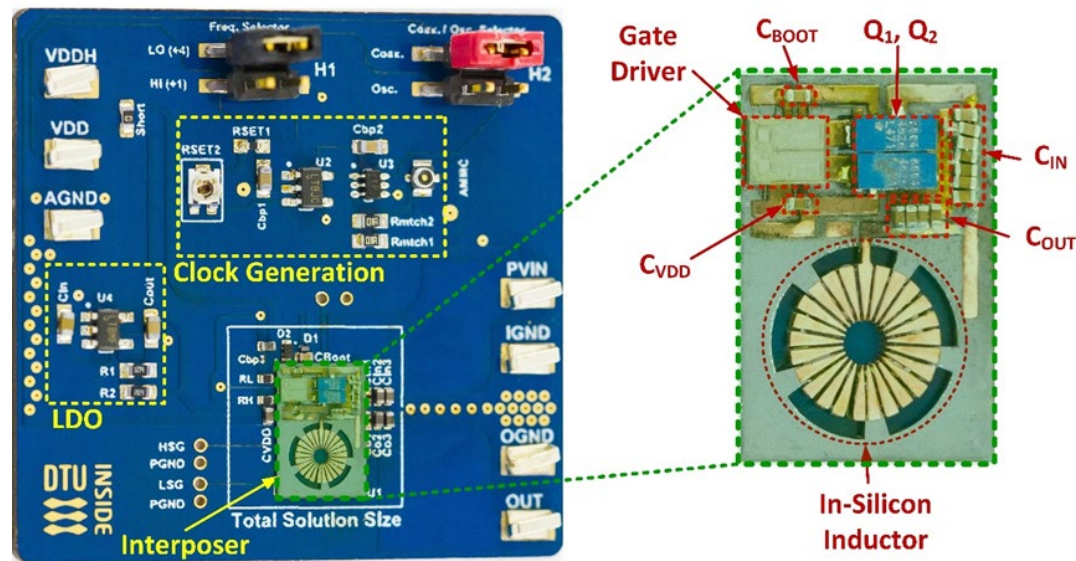


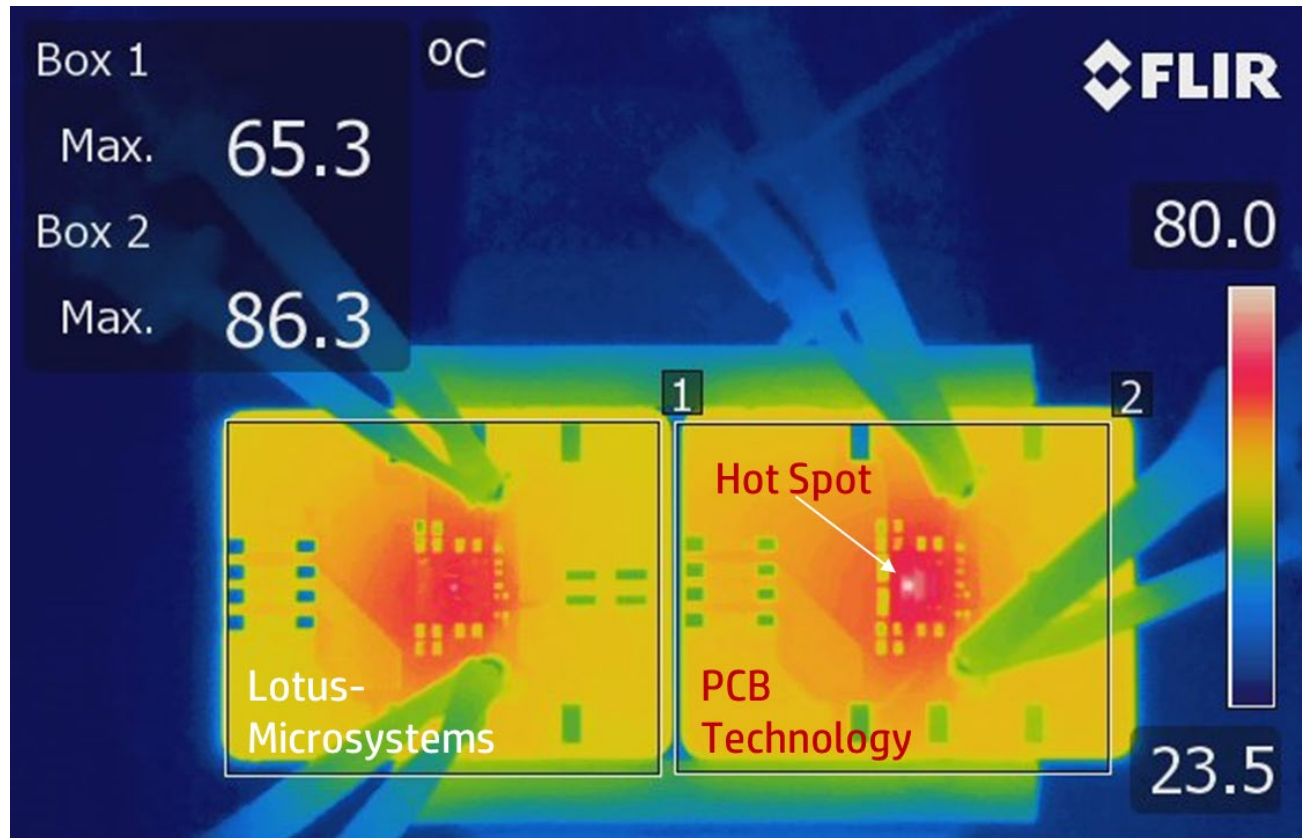
Air-core / Si-Core Toroidal Inductors



Inductive Interposer Concept
4.5 x 8 x 0.28 mm

Prototype Functional Testing Results

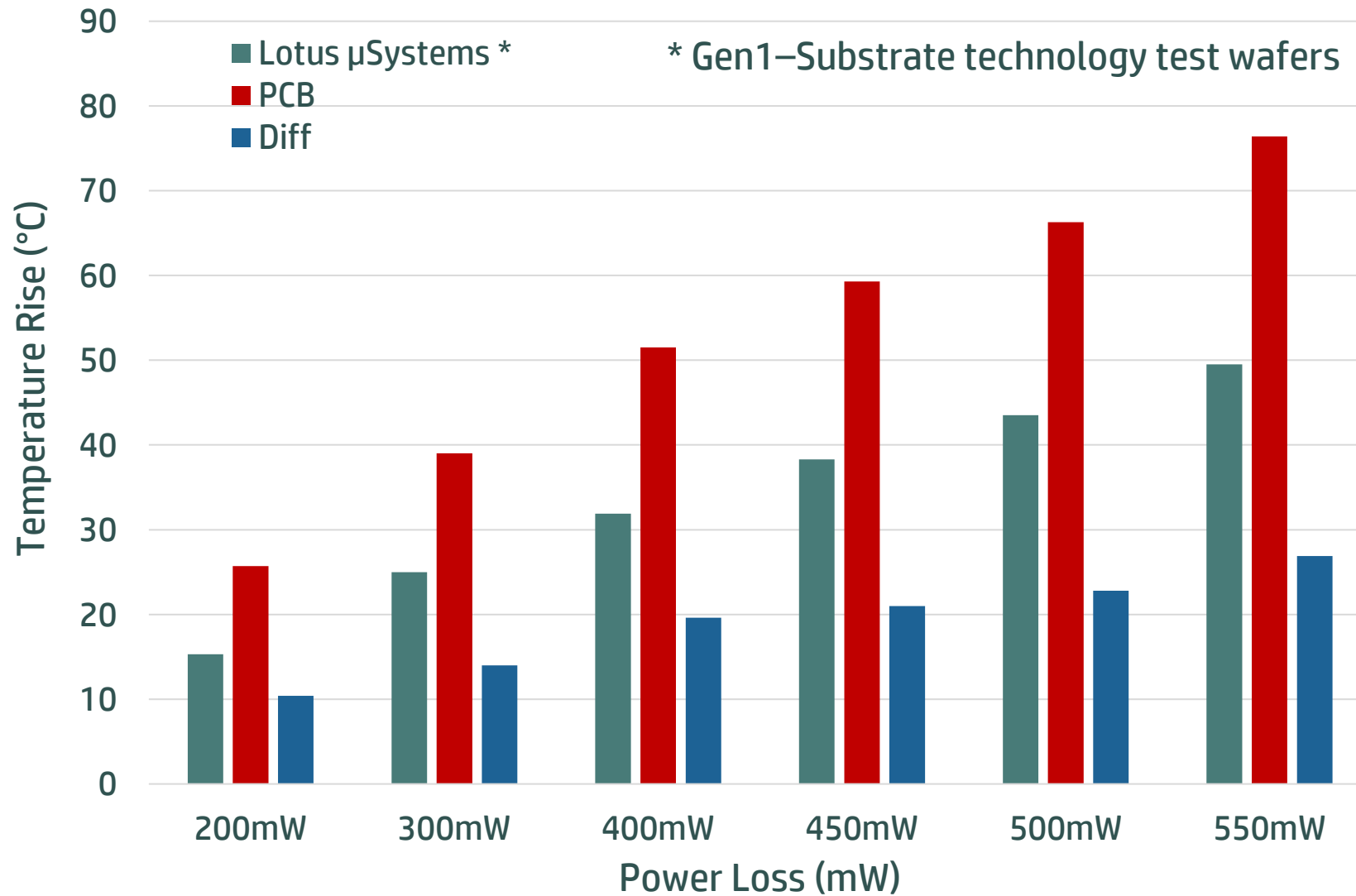




Notes

- Plots are extracted from Measured Data of Gen1-Substrate technology test chip.

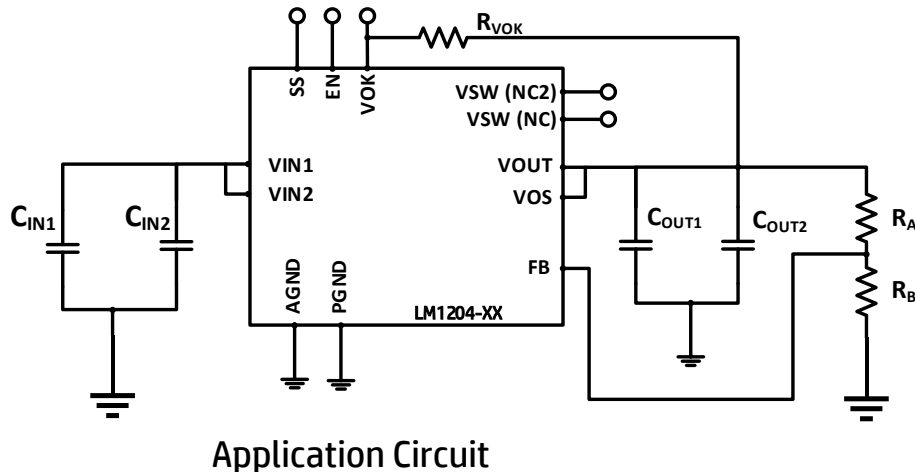
Lotus Microsystems' Substrate Thermal Performance



Lotus Microsystems LM1204X Converters

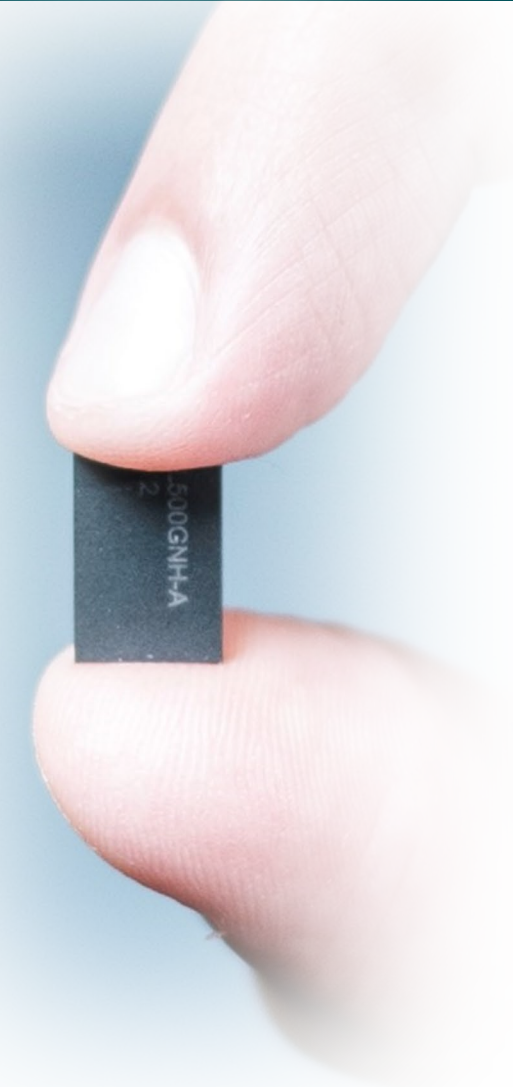
The LM1204X family is a range of miniaturized 16V step-down converters, offering very compact size and high efficiency.

The module includes control, power switches, and magnetics in one compact package.

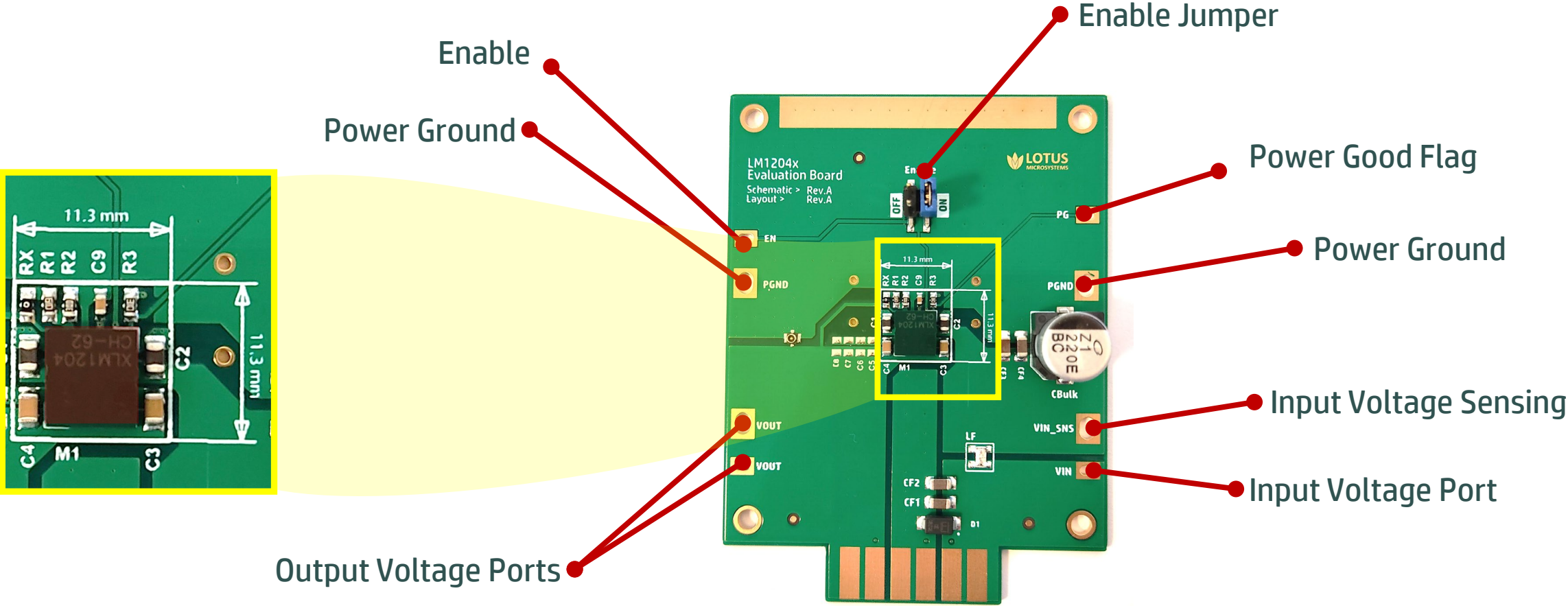


Features

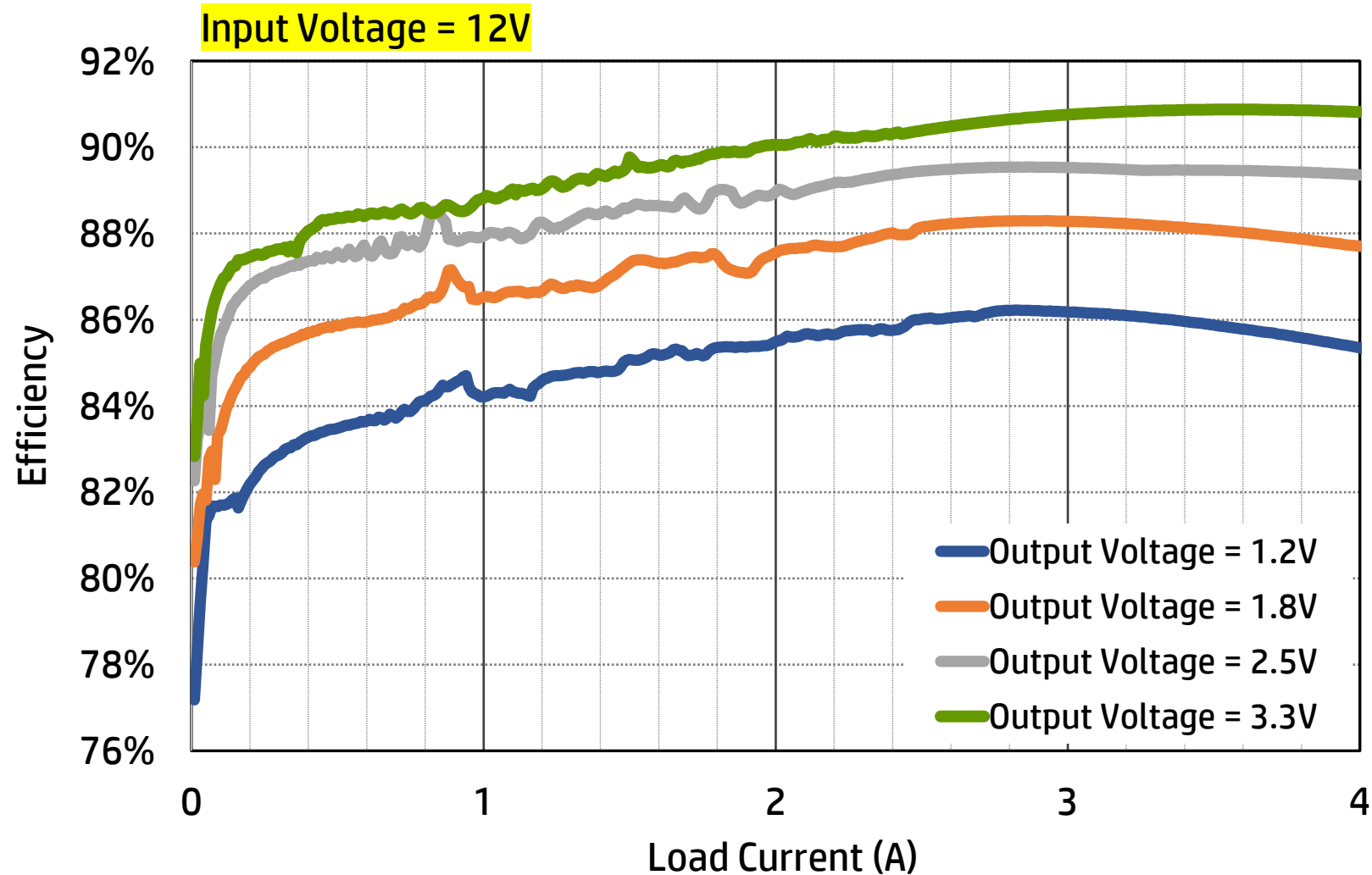
- 4.2V to 16.8V input voltage range
- 4 A continuous operation
- 1V to 3.3V output voltage range
- Integrated magnetics
- Low output ripple.
- Internal loop compensation
- OTP, SCP, OCP and UVLO protection



Lotus Microsystems LM1204X Converters



Lotus Microsystems LM1204X Converters



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