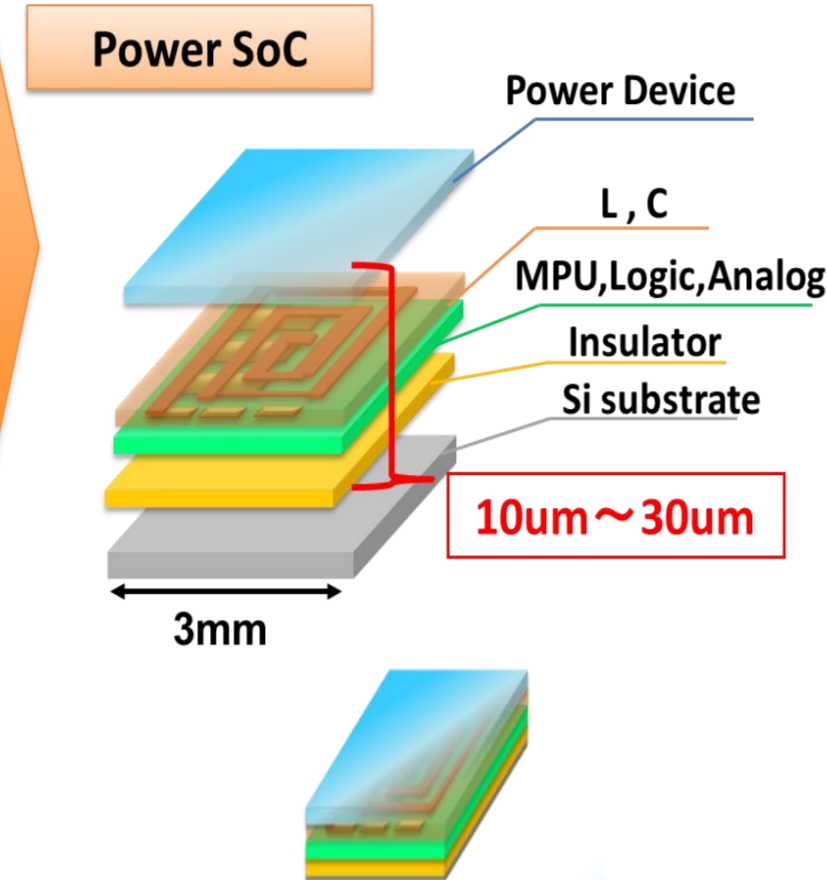




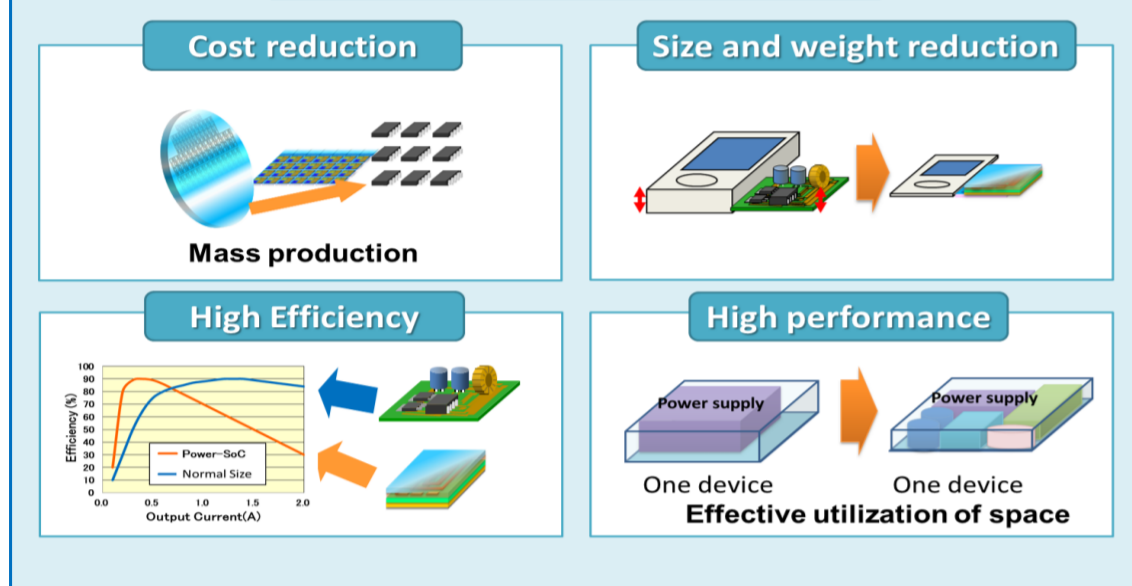
Introductions

Market demand of power supply

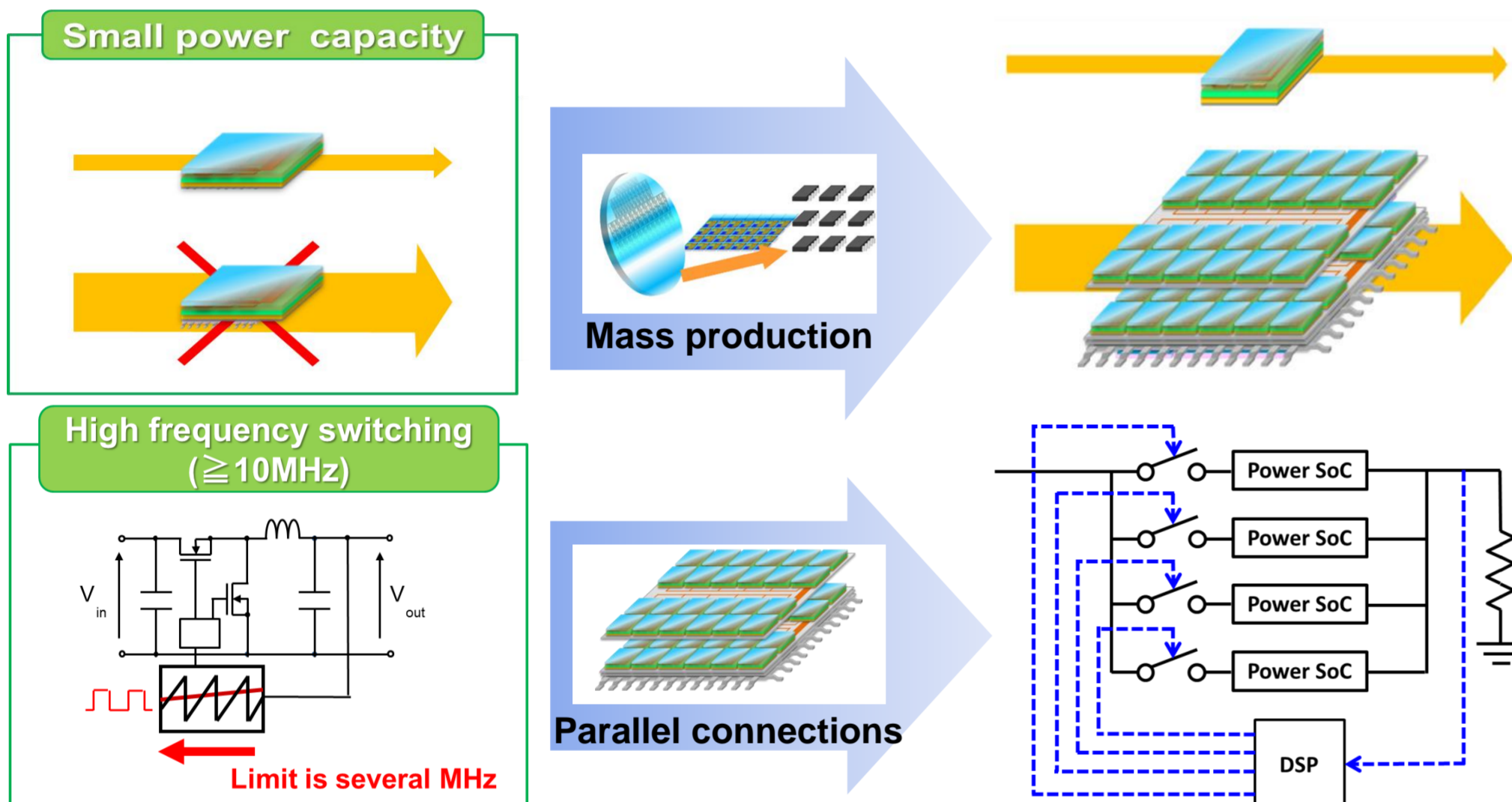
- Reduction in Size and Weight
- High efficiency
- High speed response
- Reduction in Cost



Advantages of Power SoC



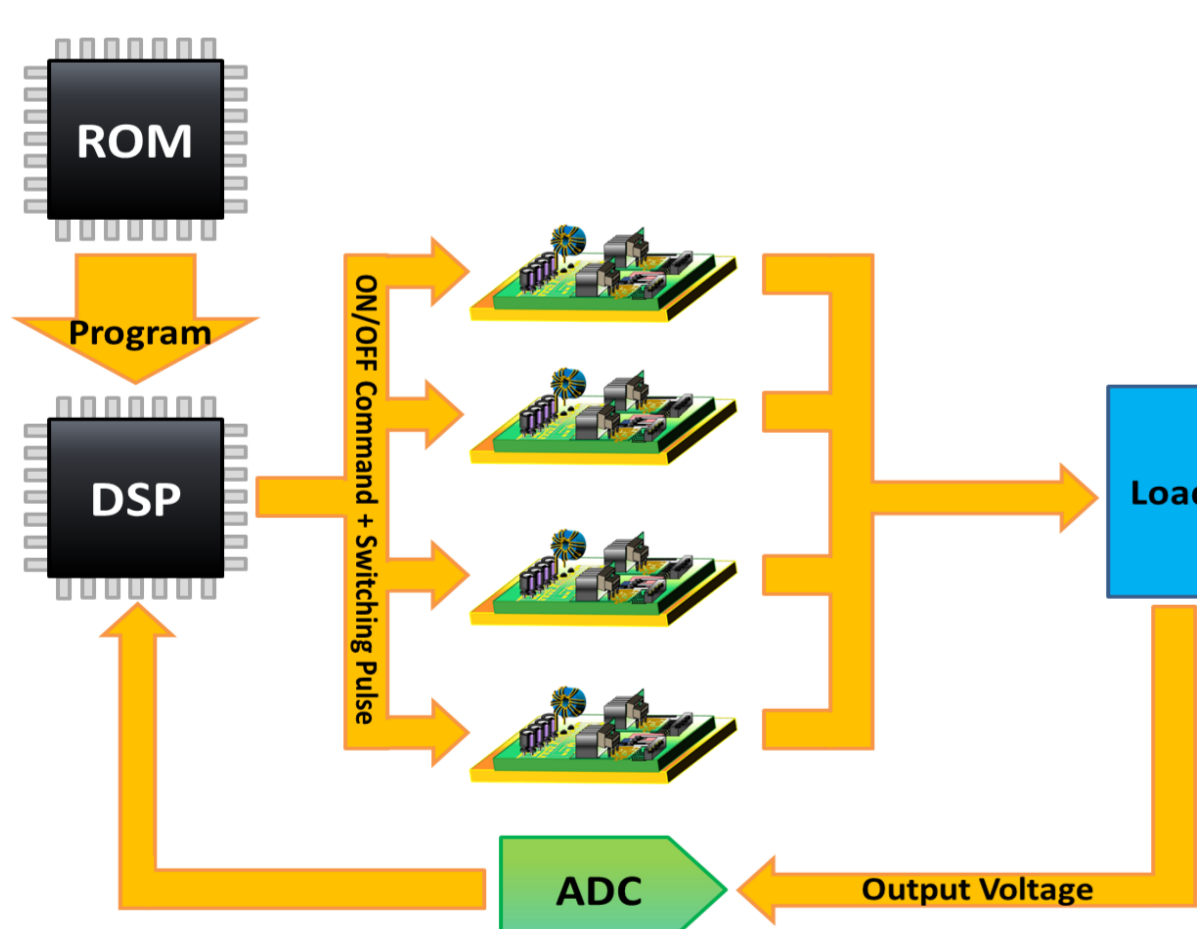
Challenges and Approaches



✓ Power-SoC based on parallel connections of many dc-dc converters

Block Diagram and Control Method

Block Diagram



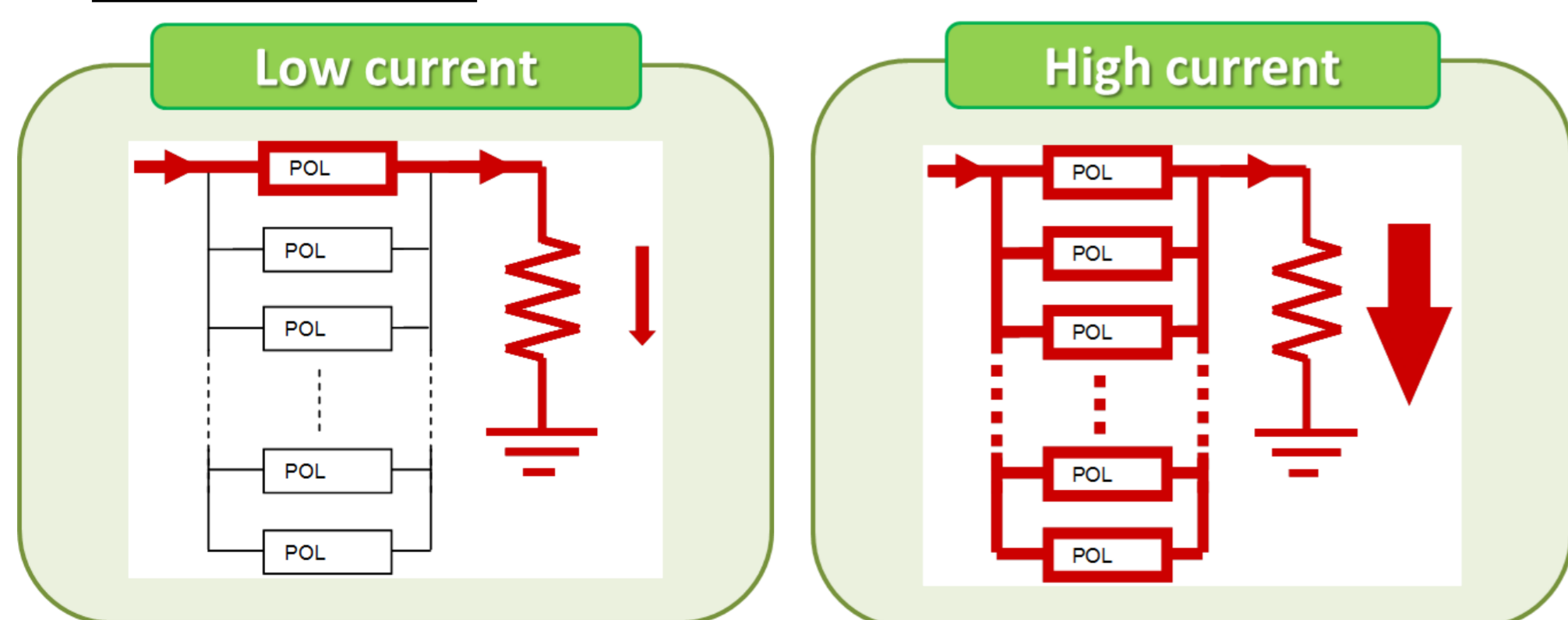
Formula

$$V_{out} = D \cdot V_{in} - \frac{r}{N} I$$

D: Duty ratio
r: Internal resistance
N: Number of DC-DC converter
I: Output Current

✓ Only rewriting of digital code, It can be multiple input and output

Control Method



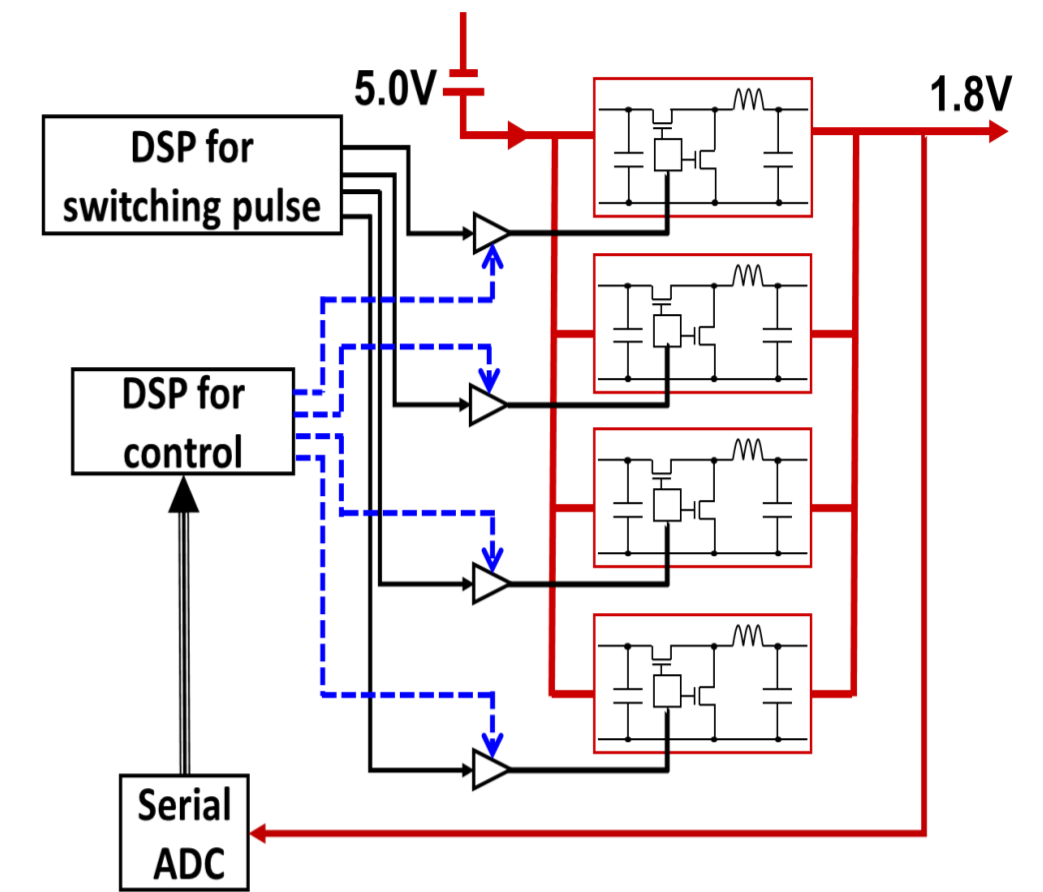
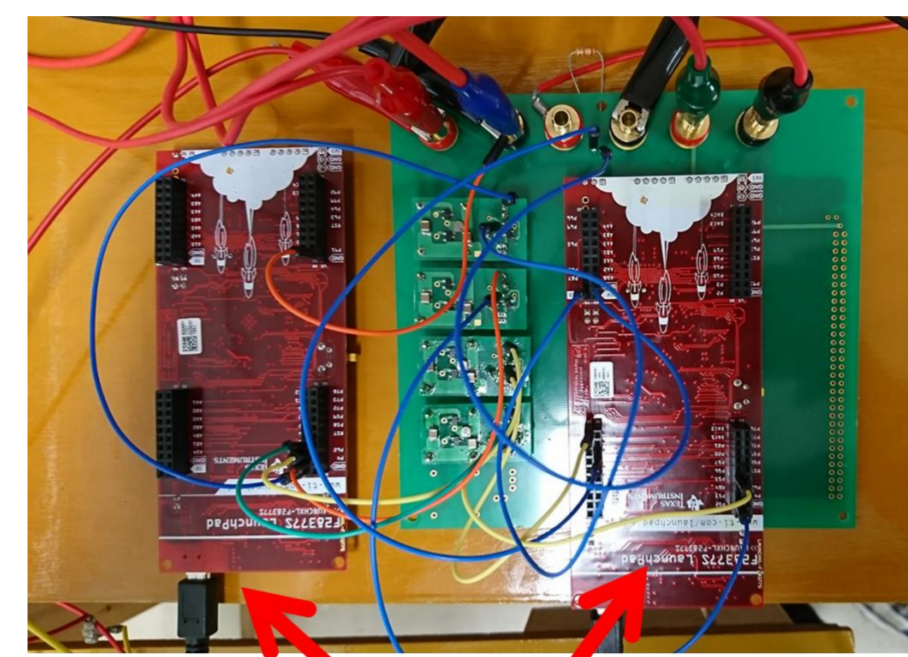
✓ Switching number N in response to output current.

References

- [1] T. Yamamoto et al. IEEE PEDS 2013, pp.109-112, 2013.
- [2] M. Higashida, T. Yamamoto, S. Abe, S. Matsumoto, EPE'15 ECCE Europe, 0365,2015
- [3] T. Oka, S. Abe, S. Matsumoto, EDD and SPC IEEJ, pp. 75-80, 2017

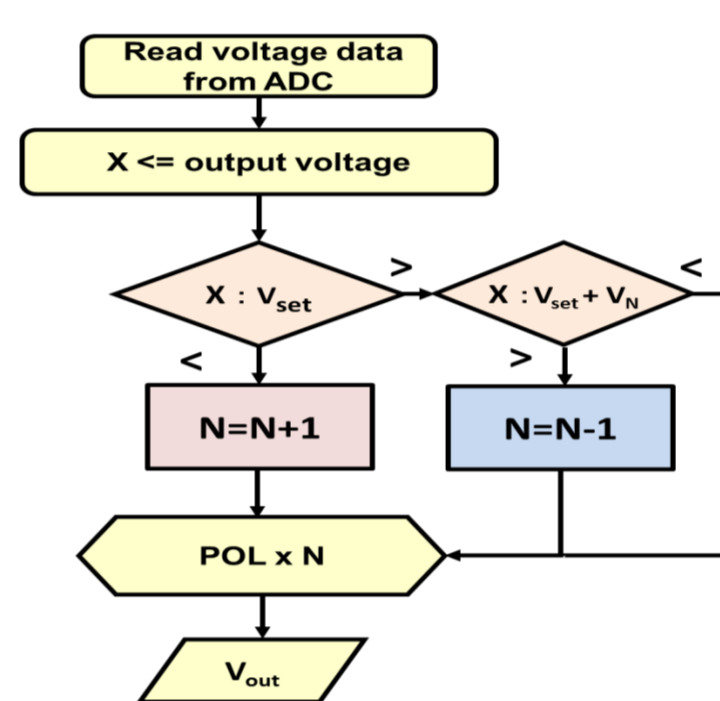
Circuit Configurations and Control algorithm

Circuit Configuration

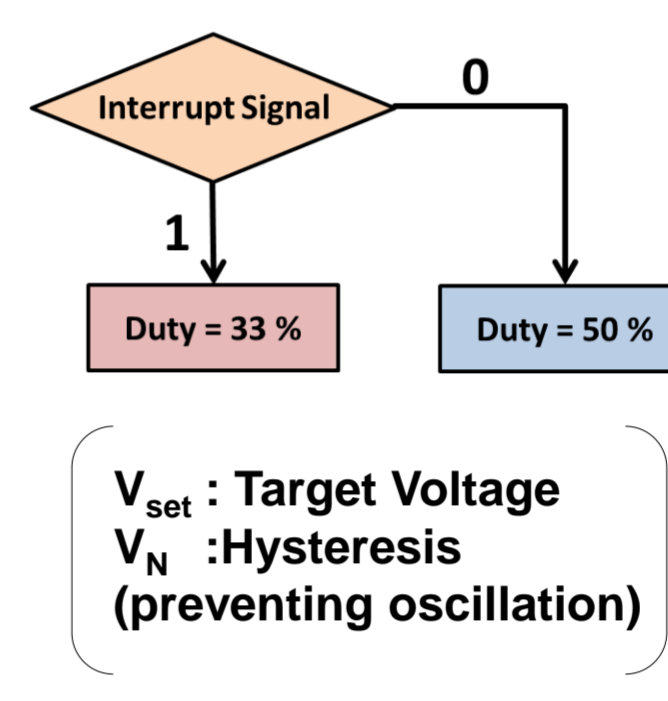


Control Algorithm

Feedback Mode



DVFS Mode

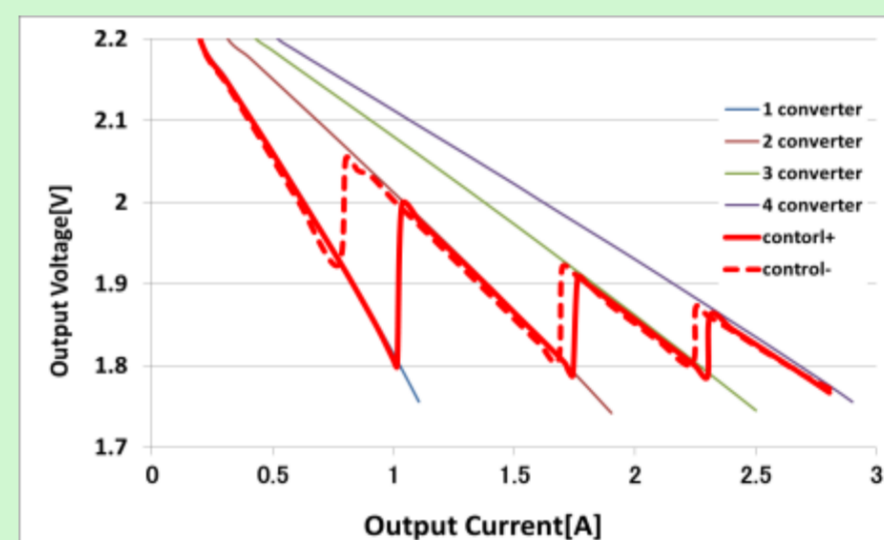


Symbol	Description	Value
V _{in}	Input Voltage	5 V
V _{out}	Output Voltage	1.8 V
L	Inductor	4.7 μH
r _L	DCR	2.7 Ω
C _o	Output Capacitor	4.7 μF
r _c	ESR	0.01 Ω
f	Switching Frequency	1 MHz

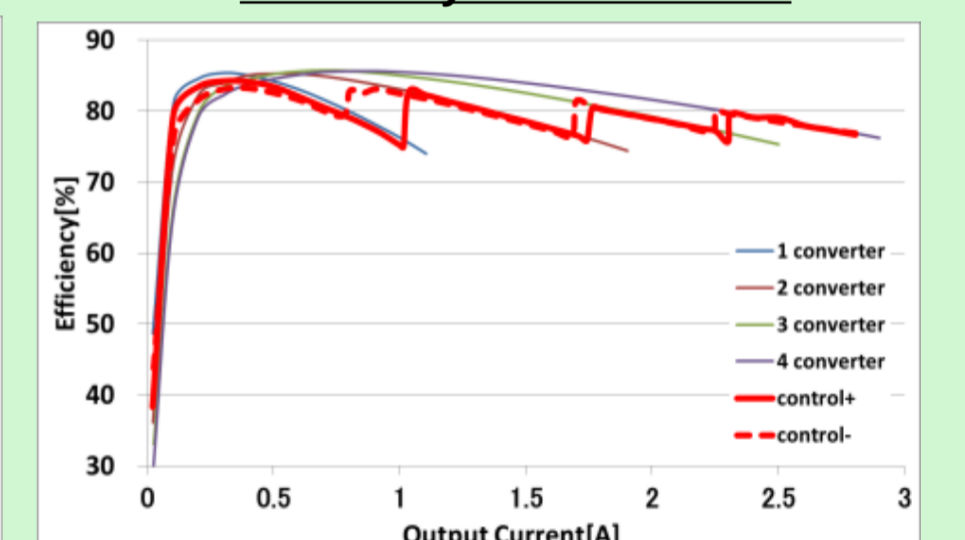
Results

Experimental Results

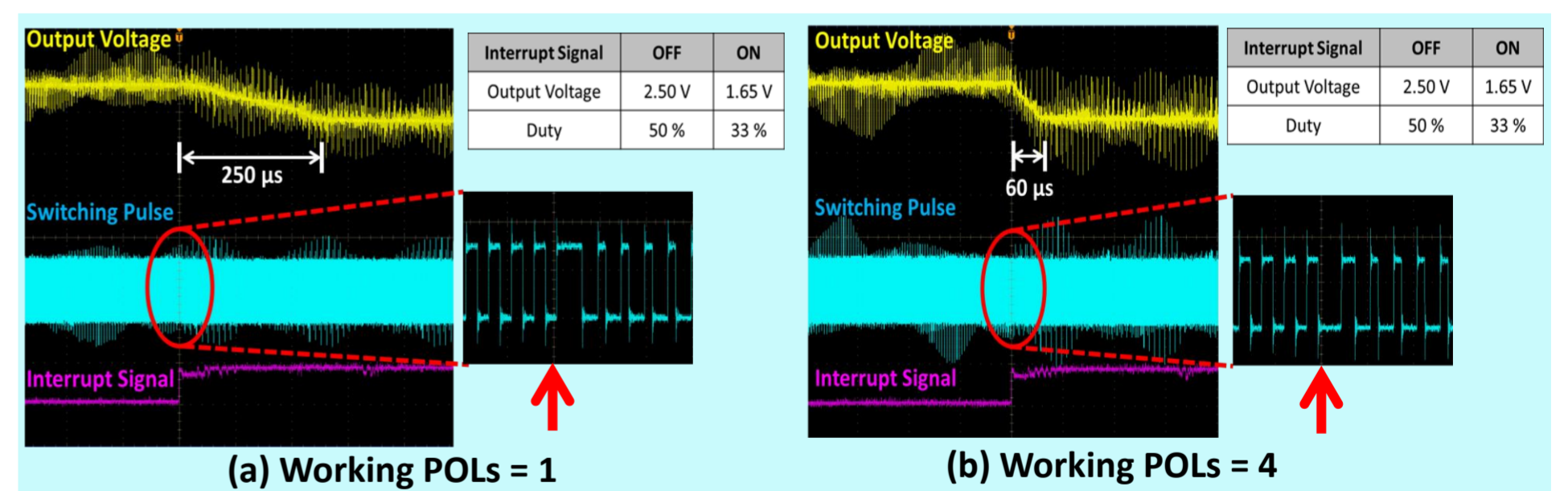
Load characteristic



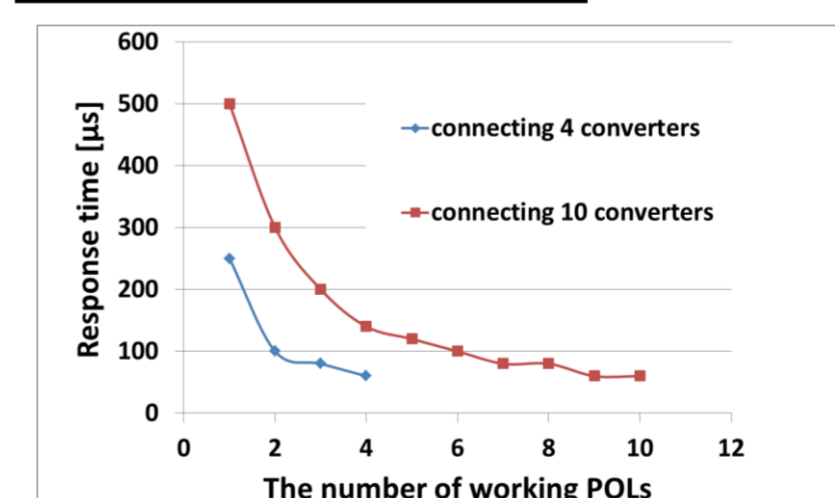
Efficiency characteristic



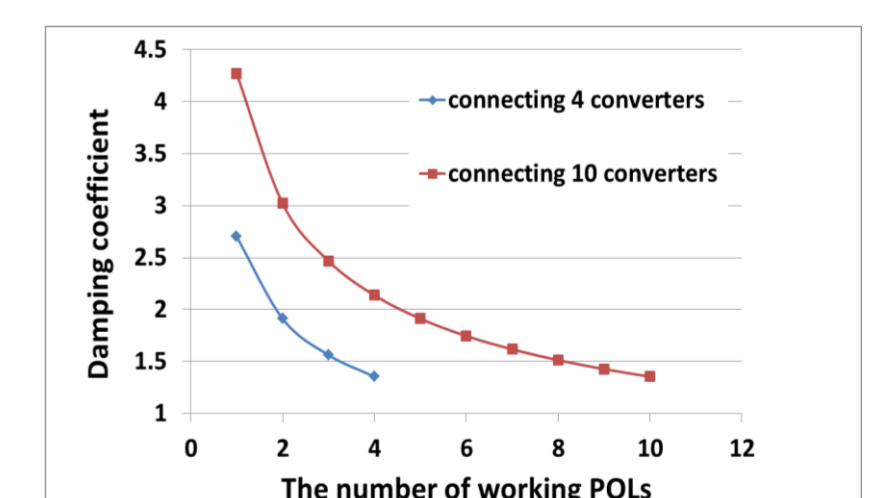
✓ Obtained a constant output voltage ✓ Keeping high efficiency over wide range



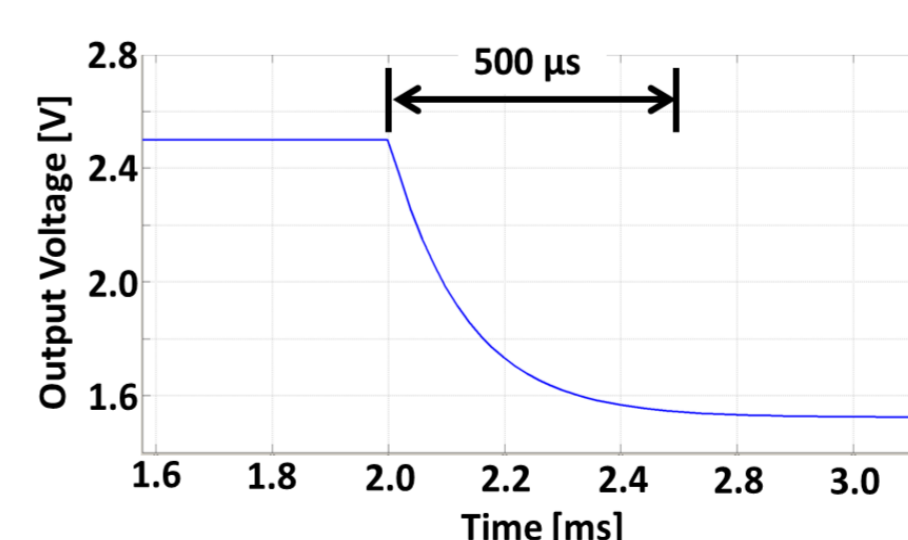
Simulation Results



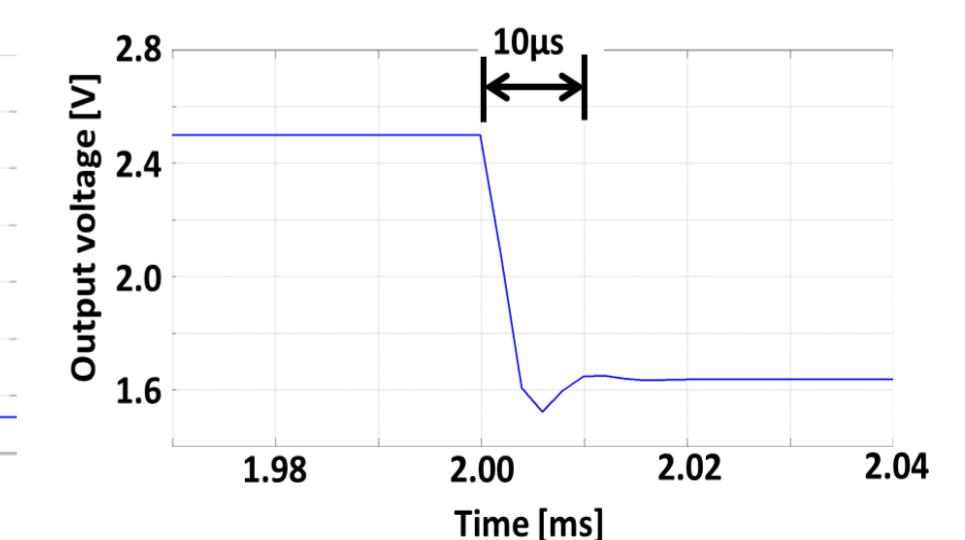
(a) Response time vs the number of working POLs.



(b) Damping coefficient vs the number of working POLs.



(a) F_{sw} = 1 MHz



(b) F_{sw} = 10 MHz

✓ Transient response is dependent on the damping coefficient and the switching frequency

Conclusions

✓ Transient response is faster as the number of working POLs increases, the damping coefficient is closer to 1 and the switching frequency increases.