

# Presentation Content

- Power Market Overview
  - What is it?
  - Opportunities for Power Engineers
- NSC Power Management Portfolio
- DC-DC Conversion
  - Architectures
  - Linear Vs Switching
  - Synchronous Vs non-sync Vs multi-phase
- Web based design
  - Design a switching power supply
  - Circuit performance
  - Dynamic performance
  - Thermal performance

# Power Management IC Market

18.2% CAGR (2000-2005)<sup>1</sup>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
AC/DC Regulators	\$ .5B	\$0.6B	\$0.7B	\$0.8	\$0.9B
PFC Preregulators	83M	101M	119M	141M	168M
PWM/PFM Controllers	1.1B	1.4B	1.6B	1.9B	2.3B
DC/DC Regulators	0.8B	1.0B	1.1B	1.6B	1.9B
Linear Regulators	2.1B	2.5B	2.9B	3.4B	3.9B
Battery Charging/Mgt.	0.5B	.55B	.75B	.85B	1.1B
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.2B</b>	<b>\$6.2B</b>	<b>\$7.2B</b>	<b>\$8.5B</b>	<b>\$10.1B</b>

<sup>1</sup> Venture Development Corp. 12/00

# Applications

- **Line-Powered**
  - Computing systems
  - Automotive
  - Office automation
    - Printers
    - Scanners
    - Etc.
  - Consumer appliances
    - Set-Top Box
    - Audio-Video systems
  - Industrial applications
    - Process control
    - Data acquisition
    - Etc.
- **Battery-Powered**
  - Wireless
    - Mobile phones
    - Pagers
  - PDAs
    - Palm Pilots
    - Palm Computers
  - Cameras
  - Computing
  - Consumer appliances
    - Video recorders
    - MP3
    - DVD

# Opportunities, Market Structure<sup>1</sup>

- Opportunities include helping customers sort out the inter-relationships among size, thermal transfer, efficiency, performance and cost of PACKAGES
- Market structure is efficient, competitive and fragmented market of 50 companies with non over 10% share

# Power Management Market

## Drivers<sup>1</sup>

- **Growth Drivers**
  - 1. Demand for higher-efficiency portable electronics
  - 2. *42V Automotive power*
  - 3. Need for greener products
  - 4. Adoption of power management standards
  - 5. Growth in telecom and computer applications
- **I.C. Technical/Feature Trends**
  - 1. Lower quiescent current
  - 2. Tighter tolerances
  - 3. Switchers will replace some linear solutions
  - 4. Integrated switchers will grow faster than controllers for <4A
  - Increased use of synchronous rectification

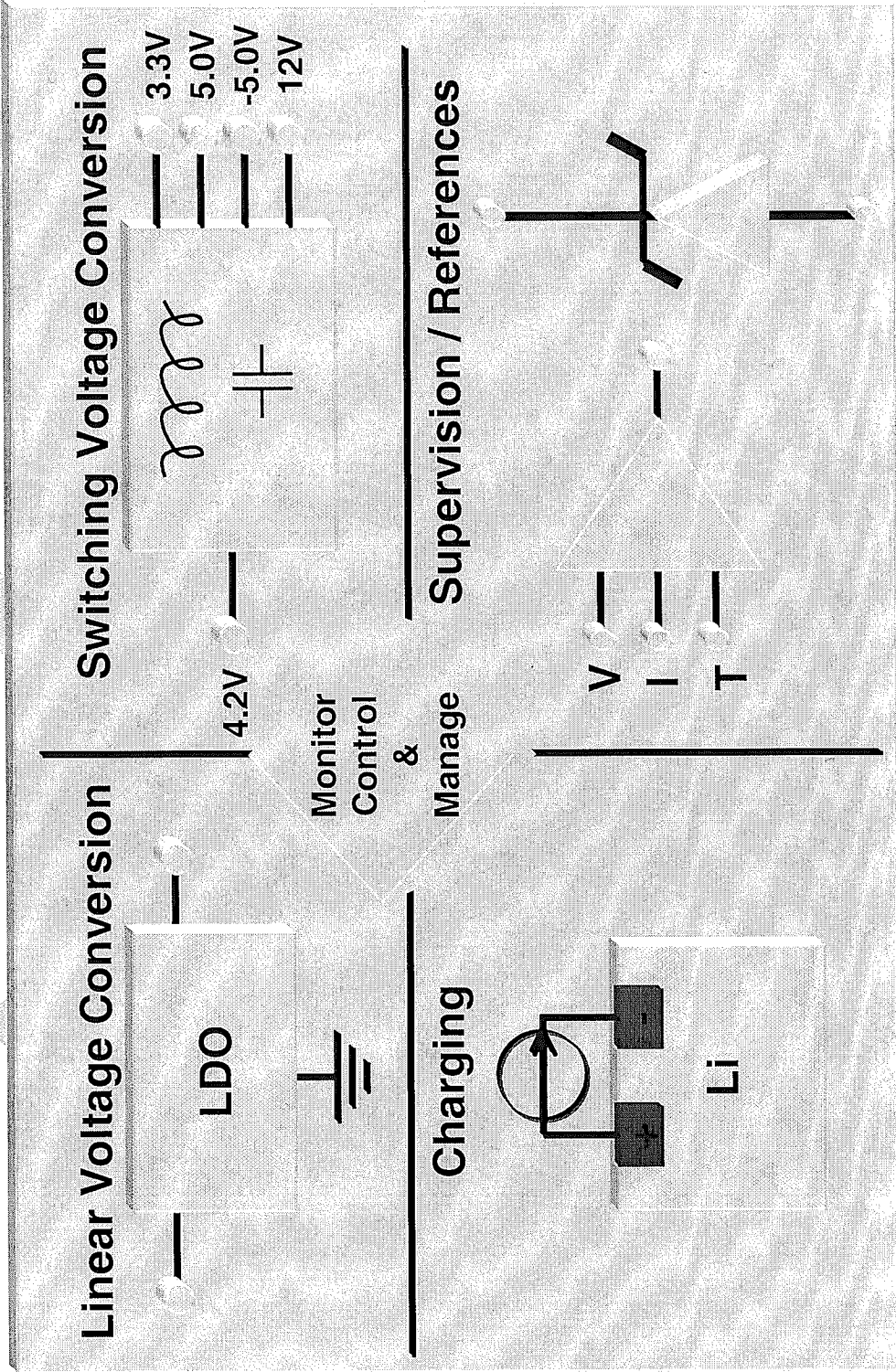
<sup>1</sup> Venture Development Corp.



# What Does this Mean to You?

- Career Opportunity!
  - Per IEEE Power Electronics Society:
    - “Power Engineers are the single most difficult designer to hire.” (New automotive standards driving demand for EEs)
  - Fastest growing segment in the industry
  - National, others building development centers!
    - Fort Collins, Tucson, Grass Valley, Boulder, Milano, Munich, Scotland, Santa Clara
  - **STAY IN TOUCH!**
    - [john.d.perzow@nsc.com](mailto:john.d.perzow@nsc.com)

# NCS Power Management Portfolio:



# Architectural Trade-Offs:

## When do you use--

- A linear solution?
  - Linear
  - LDO
  - Controller
- An inductive-based Switcher?
  - Controller
  - Synchronous
  - Asynchronous
  - Multi-phase
- A switched capacitor converter?



# Architectural Trade-Offs:

## When do you use--

- **A linear solution?** ( $\eta < 70\%$ )
  - When simplicity and low-cost are key
  - When you have power to burn
    - Low currents
    - Low input  $V$  to output  $V$  differential
  - When you need noise isolation

# Architectural Trade-Offs:

## When do you use--

### A switched capacitor converter? ( $\eta = \sim 80\%$ )

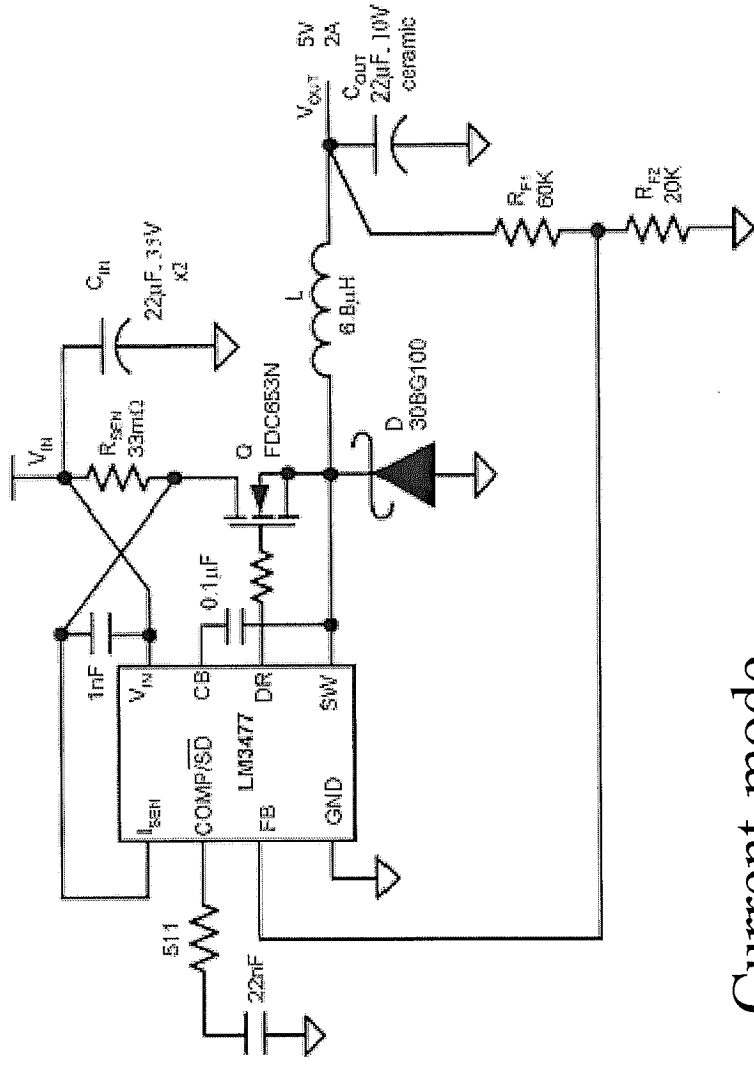
- <300mA loads
- When noise and regulation are not important
- In battery-powered systems where PCB area is premium
- In thin packages
  - Hand-held appliances, for example.

# Architectural Trade-Offs:

## When do you use--

- **An inductive-based Switcher?**  
( $60\% < \eta < 97\%$ )
  - When conversion efficiency is needed
    - Heat concerns
    - Battery life
    - System reliability
  - For maximum power density where  $I > 1A$

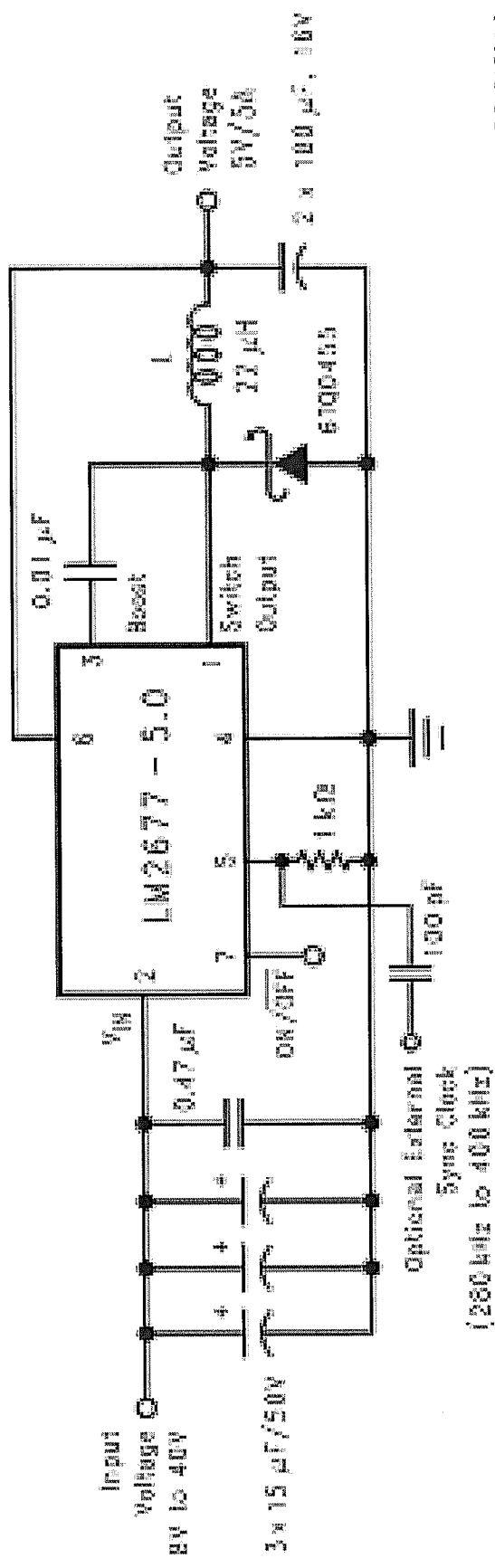
# Architectures: Controller-Based Buck for Flexibility



Current-mode  
buck controller

DS5010600-35

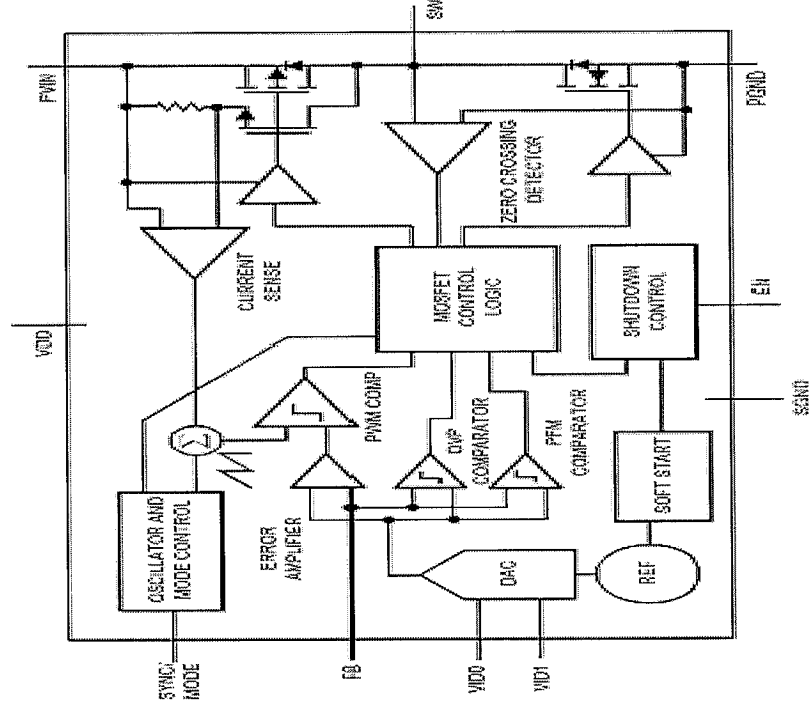
# Architectures: Integrated Buck Regulator (non-synchronous)



DS101301-9

Buck w/ Synchron Input  
from external source

# Fully-Integrated Synchronous Buck Regulator

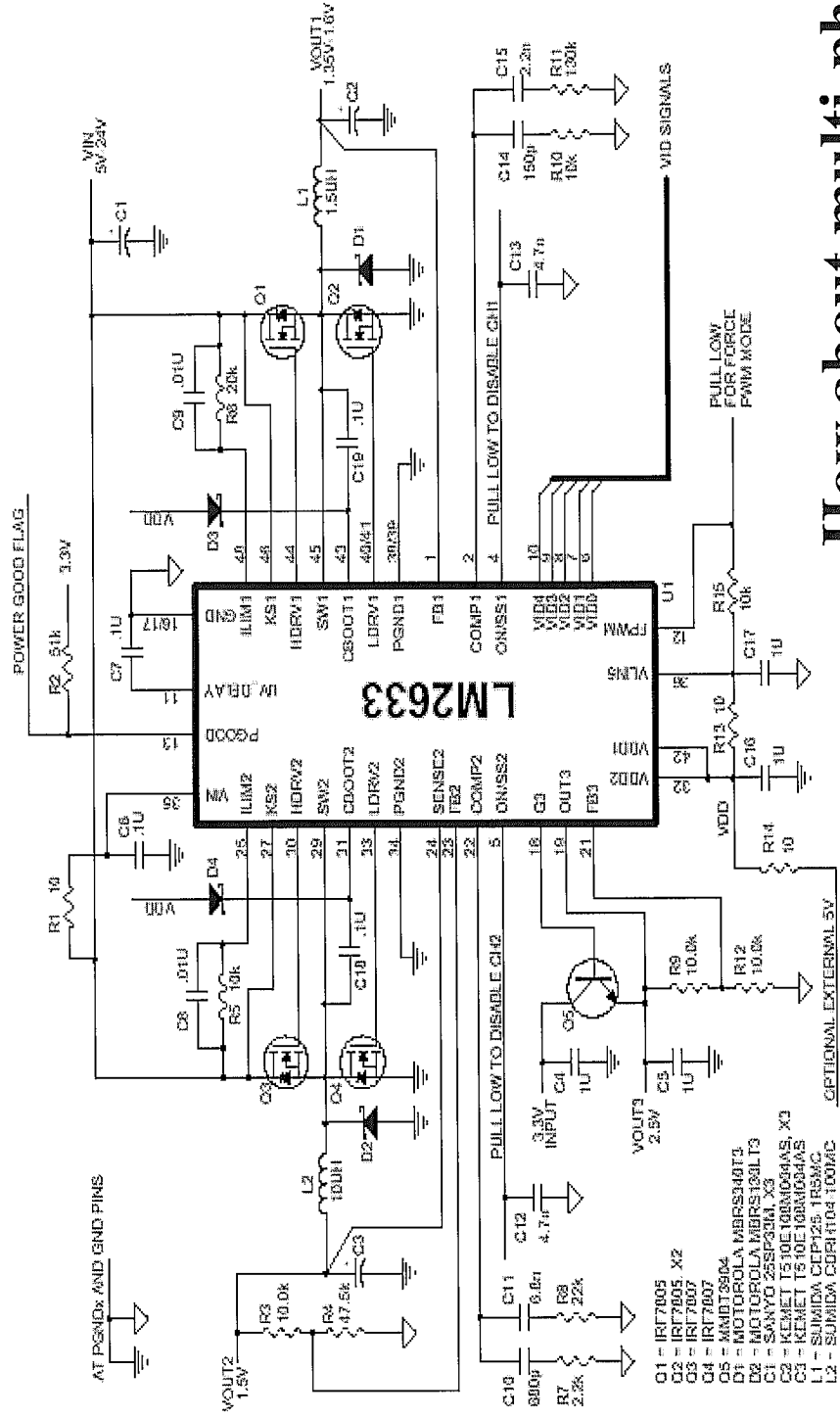


- Freq: 500-1000KHz
- PWM or PFM Selectable
  - PWM (EMI) PFM (load i)
- Vin: 2.8-5.5V
- Iout: 400mA
- Vout: 1.8, 1.5, 1.3, 1.05V
- Synchronizable
- uSMD-10

– 1/3 the size of other solutions



# Triple Controller: 2 Synchronous + Linear



How about multi-phase?



# Let's Design a Switching Power Supply

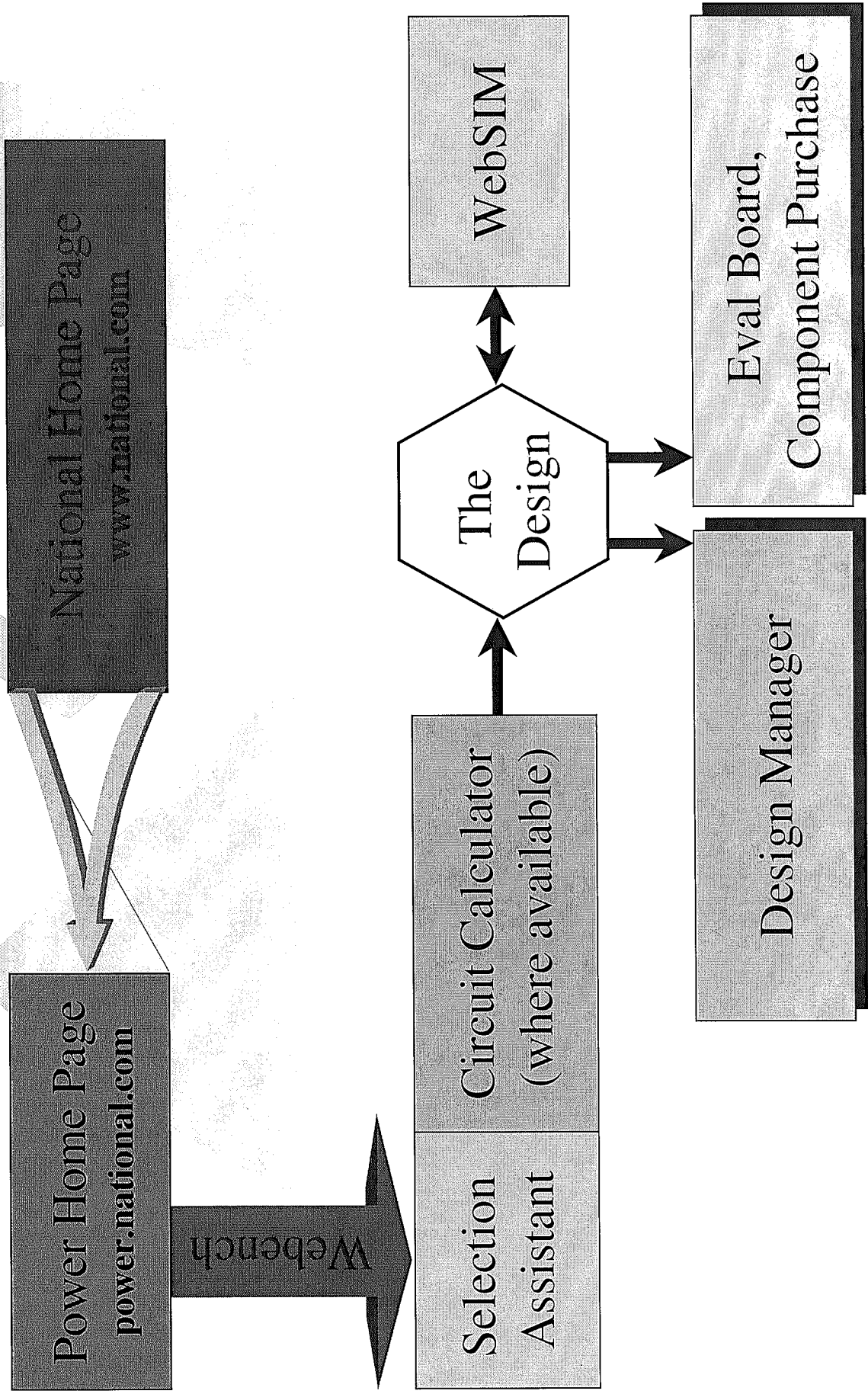
- Problem:
  - Input  $V = 10V-14V$
  - Output requirement =  $5V$
  - Load current =  $2A$
- Linear or Switcher?
- Synchronous or non-synchronous?



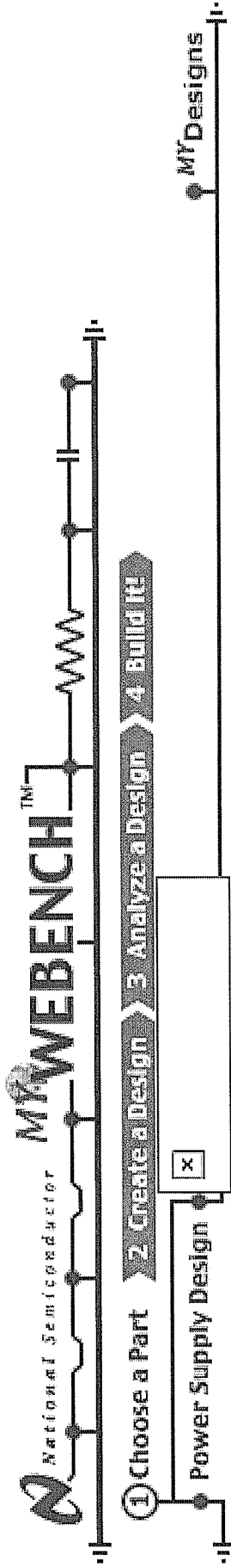
# National Power Goals

- Simplify the design process
- Shorten the design cycle
  - Design Development/ Simulation / Eval Brds
- Assure success in power design from the beginner to the expert

# Online Design Flow – Webench 2000



# Design Assistant Analyzes Requirements



Enter your power supply design requirements.

**Basic Selections**

Output Voltage

Output #1  V  A

V  V  
 Vin Min Vin Max

**Choose Additional features (Optional)**

On/Off Pin  No  Yes  Ignore  
 Error Flag  No  Yes  Ignore  
 Sync Pin  No  Yes  Ignore

	V out	I out
Output 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Output 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Show Recommended Power Management ICs

# List Shows Suitable Devices Which Meet the Power Supply Requirements



- 1 Choose a Part
- 2 Create a Design
- 3 Analyze a Design
- 4 Build It



## Your Design Specifications

VinMin: 14.0V VinMax: 22.0V	Output #1 Vout= 3.3 V Iout= 1.0 A
--------------------------------	---

## Suggested Switching Regulators

Product Folder	Webench Tools	Topology	Max Curr.	Typ. Eff.	On/Off Pin	Err.	Other Features	Freq.	Est. Price
LM2595-3.3	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	78%	Y	N		150.0kHz	\$1.86
LM2595-ADJ	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	78%	Y	N	Adj. Vout	150.0kHz	\$1.86
LM2596-3.3	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	73%	Y	N		150.0kHz	\$2.61
LM2596-ADJ	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	73%	Y	N	Adj. Vout	150.0kHz	\$2.61
LM2598-3.3	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	78%	Y	Y	SoftStart	150.0kHz	\$2.18
LM2598-ADJ	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	78%	Y	Y	SoftStart, Adj. Vout	150.0kHz	\$2.18
LM2599-3.3	Create a Design	Buck	1.0A	73%	Y	Y	SoftStart	150.0kHz	\$2.91

# Design Includes IC, External Components

**1 Choose a Part**   **2 Create a Design**   **3 Analyze a Design**   **4 Build It!**

Operating Values   Components   MY Designs

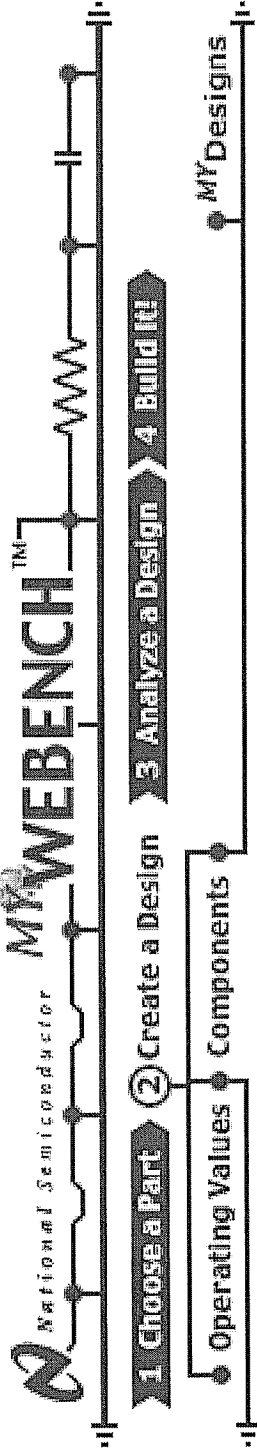
Design UNKNOWN	Thu, Jun 1 17:45:04 2000	ID: 87632_3
Device LM2595S	Output # 1	
Design Requirements	V <sub>in</sub> Min = 14.00 V	V <sub>out</sub> = 3.30 V
	V <sub>in</sub> Max = 22.00 V	I <sub>out</sub> = 1.00 A

Choose Operation  
[View Components](#)  
[View Operating Values](#)  
[Simulate, Delete](#)  
[Rename, Add Notes](#)  
[Save As, Print](#)

Components			
Part	Manufacture	Part#	Attributes
D1	General Semiconductor	SS24	0.500
IC	National Semiconductor	LM2595	3.3,Buck
L1	Coiltronics	UP4T-680	68.00,0.102
Cin	Nichicon	UPL1V121MPH	0.140,120.0
Cout	Nichicon	UPL1V181MPH	180.0,0.100

For SIMPLE SWITCHER converters, component selection and Operating Values calculations are done with "Switchers Made Simple" code

# User can Choose Other Recommended Parts

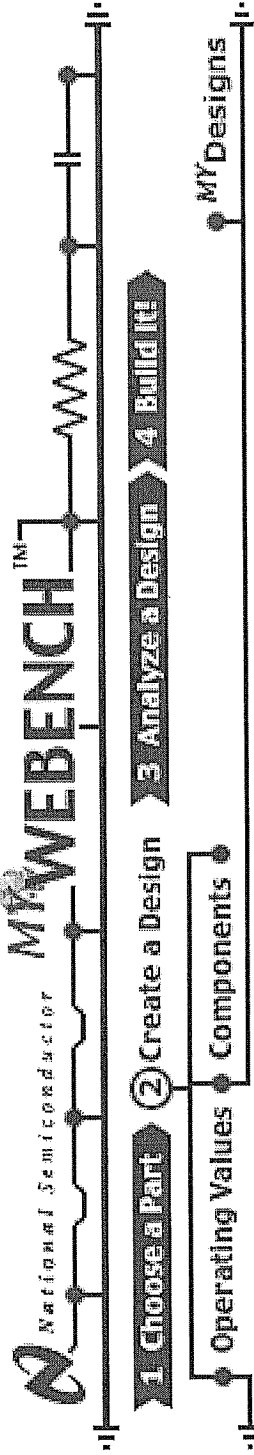


Select Alternative				
Alternates	Part	#Name	Inductance (uH)	DC Resistance (Ohms)
Custom	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	UP4T-680 Coiltronics	68.00	0.103
2	<input type="radio"/>	PE-54038 Pulse Engineering	68.00	0.100
3	<input type="radio"/>	RL-5471-5 Renco Electronics	68.00	0.055
4	<input type="radio"/>	DO5022P-683 Coilcraft Inc.	68.00	0.108
5	<input type="radio"/>	UP4B-680 Coiltronics	68.00	0.103
6	<input type="radio"/>	PE-54038S Pulse Engineering	68.00	0.080

**Continue**



# Operating Values Show Calculated Performance

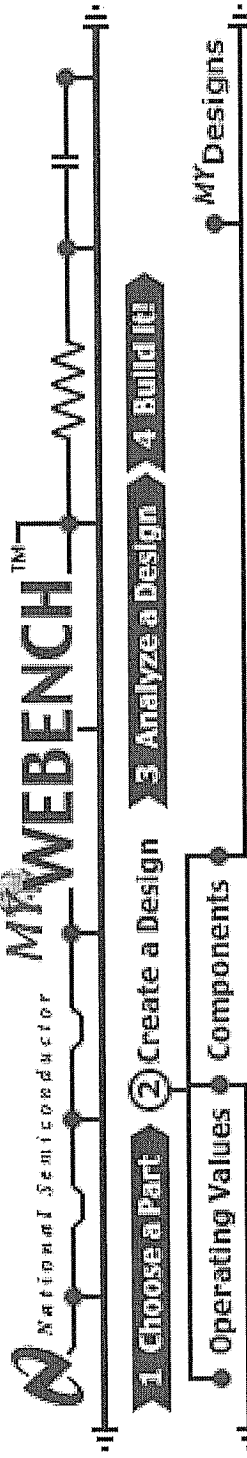


Design: UNKNOWN	Thu, Jun 1 17:45:04 2000	ID: 87632_3
Device: LM2595S		
Design Requirements	Output # 1	
VinMin = 14.00 V	Vout = 3.30 V	
VinMax = 22.00 V	Iout = 1.00 A	
		Choose Operation
		View Components
		View Operating Values
		Simulate, Delete
		Rename, Add Notes
		Save As, Print

Operating Values			
#	Description	Parameter	Value
1	Bode Plot Phase Margin, should be positive for stability generally 20° is good target	Phase Marg	46.56 Deg
2	Bode Plot Crossover Frequency, indication of bandwidth of supply	Cross Freq	15.68 kHz
3	Diode Power Dissipation	Diode Pd	0.35 W
4		Wout p-p	26.85 mV
5	Average input current	Iin Avg	0.31 A
6	Inductor Power Dissipation	L Pd	0.11 W
7	IC Power Dissipation	IC Pd	0.55 W
8	Continuous or Discontinuous Conduction mode, inductor current goes to zero in Discontinuous Conduction	Mode	Cont



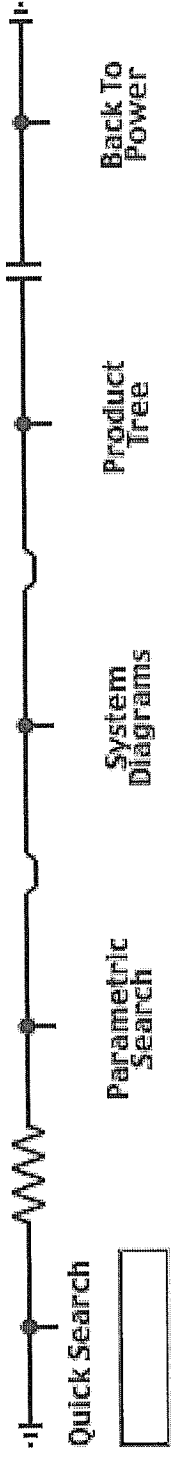
# Designs can be Renamed, Saved, Printed, refined...



Design: UNKNOWN	Thu Jun 1 17:45:04 2000	ID: 87632_3
Device: LM2595S		
Design Requirements	Output #1	
VinMin = 14.00 V	Vout = 3.30 V	
VinMax = 22.00 V	Iout = 1.00 A	
<a href="#">Choose Operation</a> <a href="#">View Components</a> <a href="#">View Operating Values</a> <a href="#">Simulate, Delete</a> <a href="#">Rename, Add Notes</a> <a href="#">Save As, Print</a>		

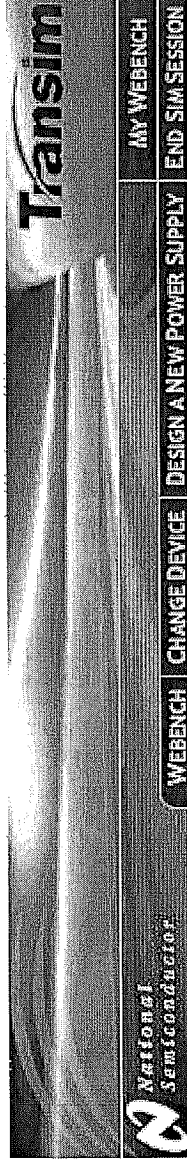
Old Title: UNKNOWN

New Title:



National Semiconductor

# “Analyze Design” Brings User’s Design into WebSIM

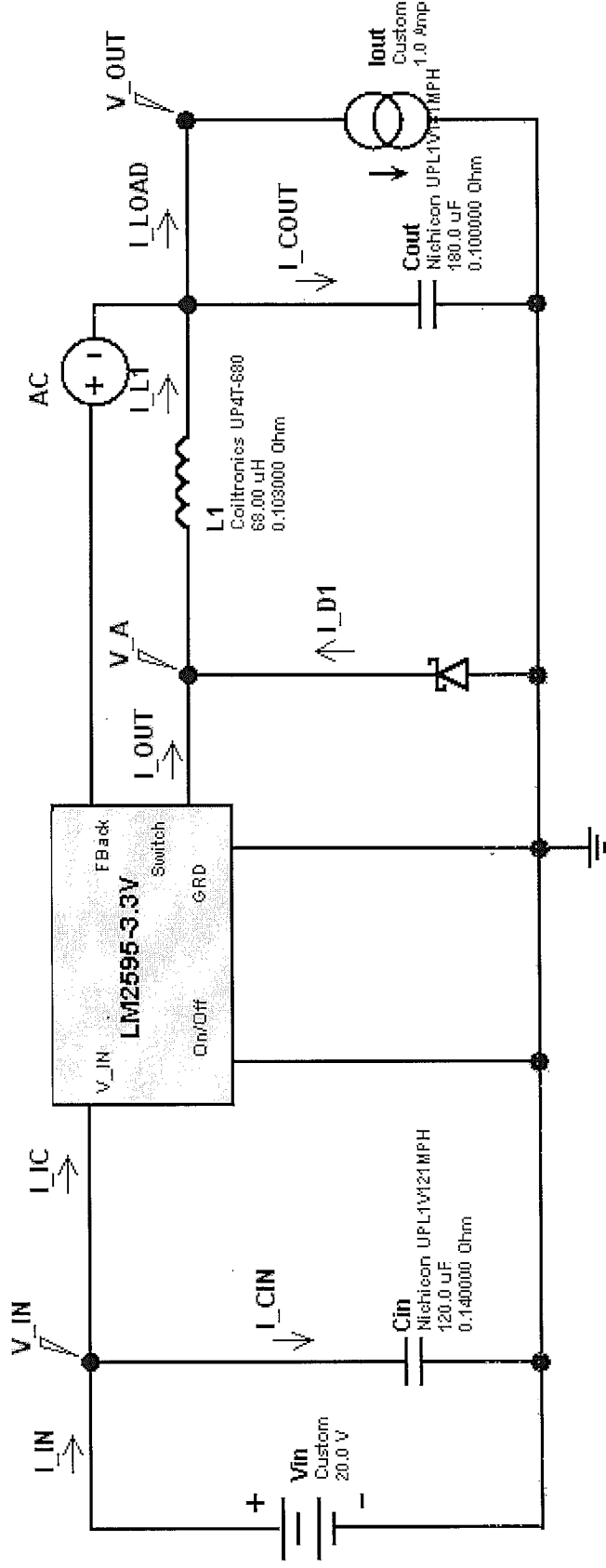


**WebSIM**

Control Panel

UNKNOWN

3



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Let's Do It!

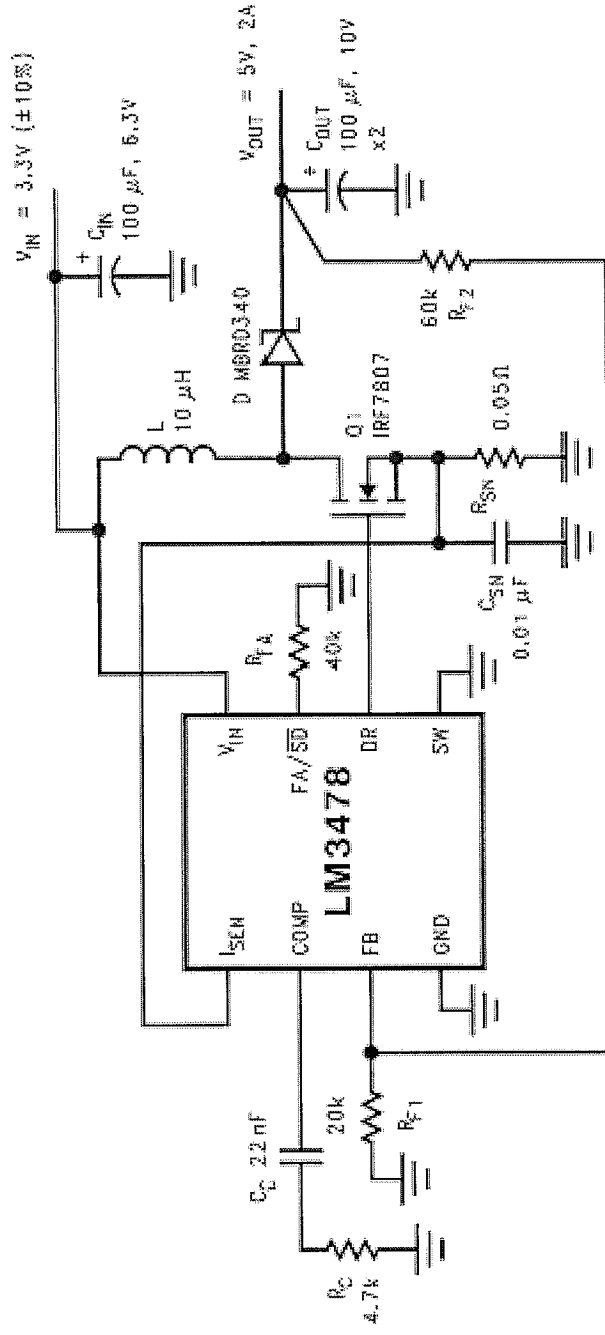
*National Semiconductor*



# Additional Material

- Other switching topologies
- Other power management functions
  - USB switches
  - References
  - Supervisory products
- Semiconductor packaging trends

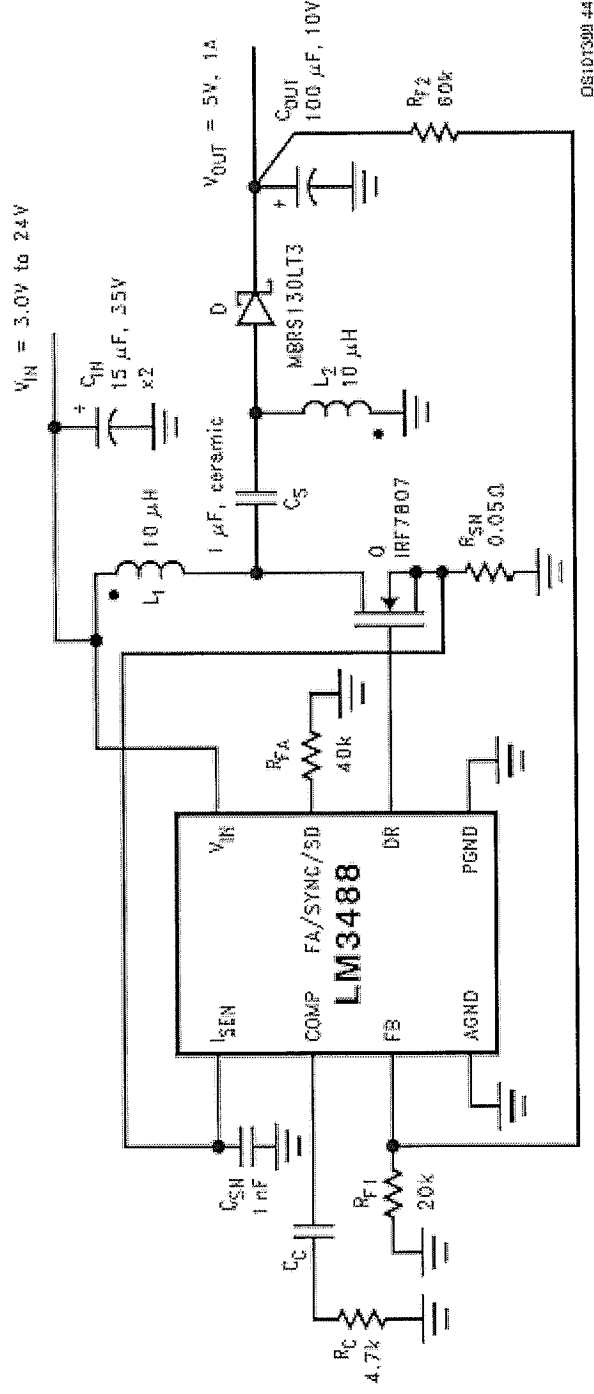
# Inductive Boost Controller



DS101055 1

## Typical Boost

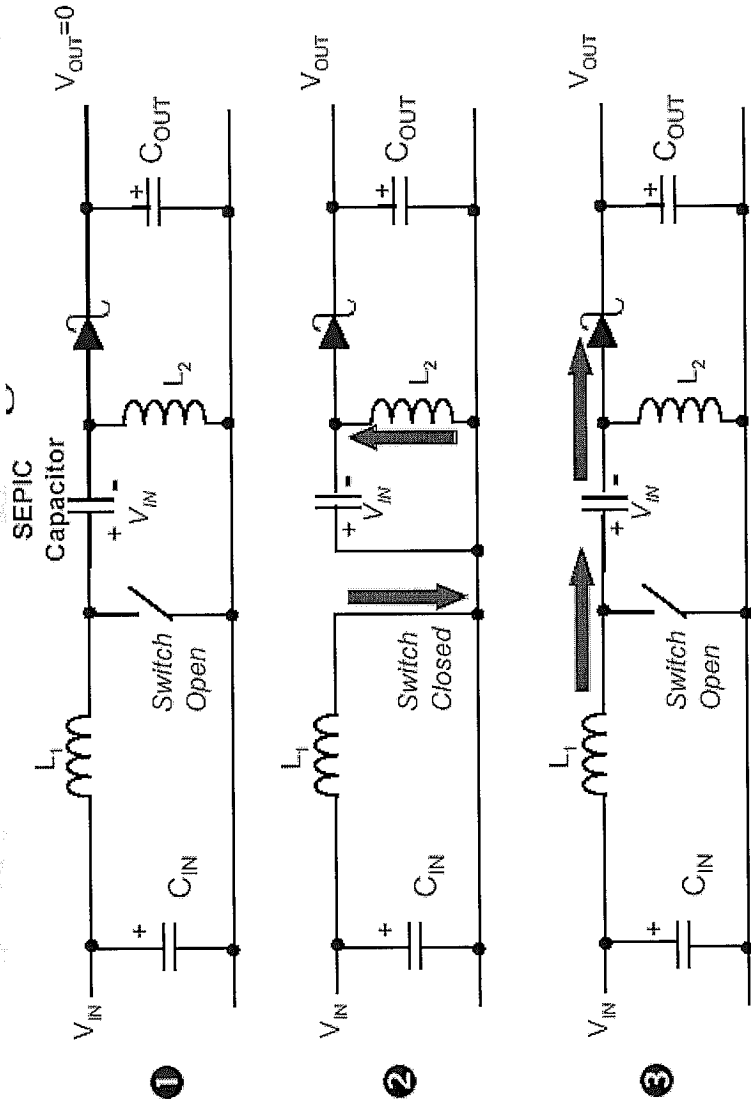
# SEPIC



## Single Ended Primary Inductance Converter:

Performs like a flyback but without the transformer

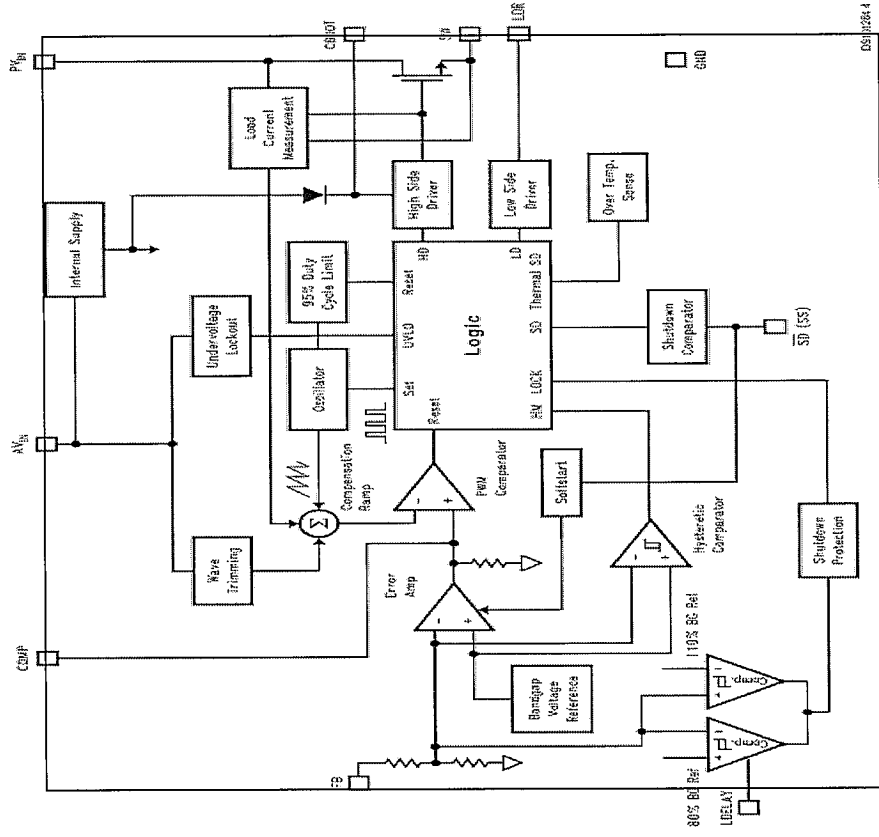
# SEPIC



## Single Ended Primary Inductance Converter - Operation

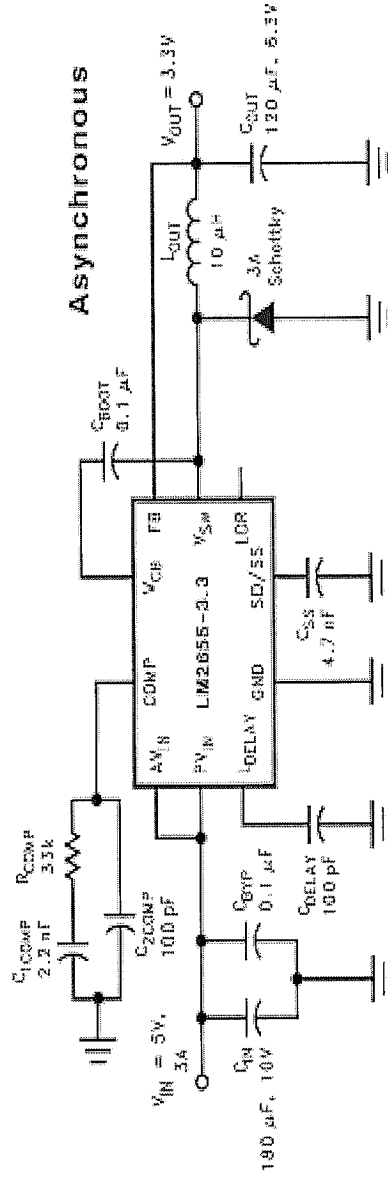
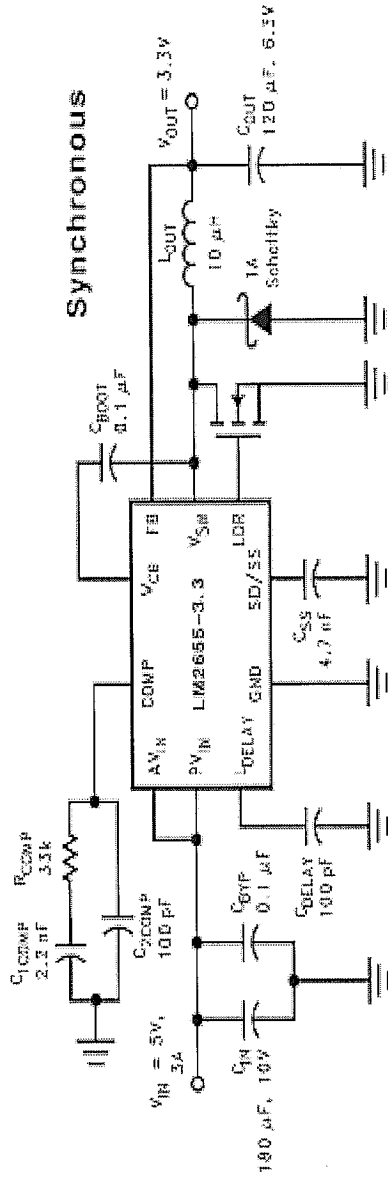
# Portable Buck

- 300KHz Pulse Width Modulation with Hysteretic Control
- Current Controlled
- **Vin: 4.0-14V** (1-2 cell Li+)
- Iout: 2.5A
- TSSOP-16
- Software in Development





# Portable Buck

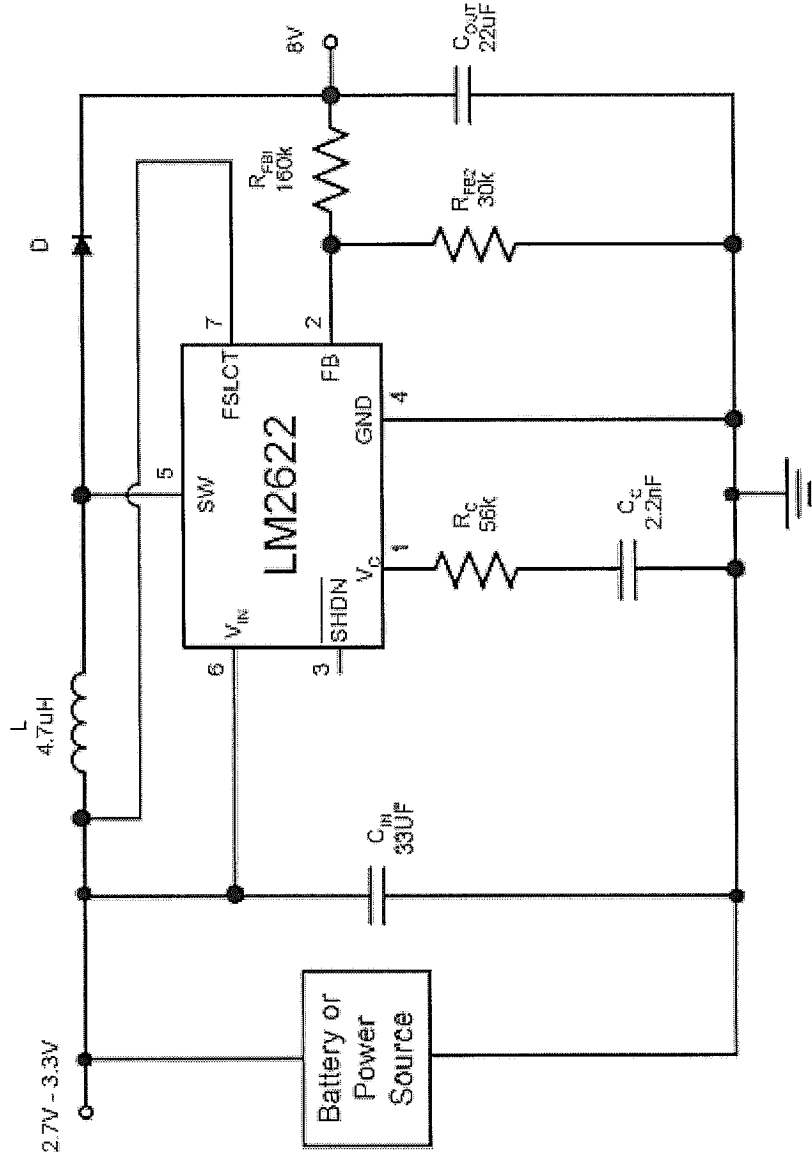


DS101264-29

## Typical Application circuits

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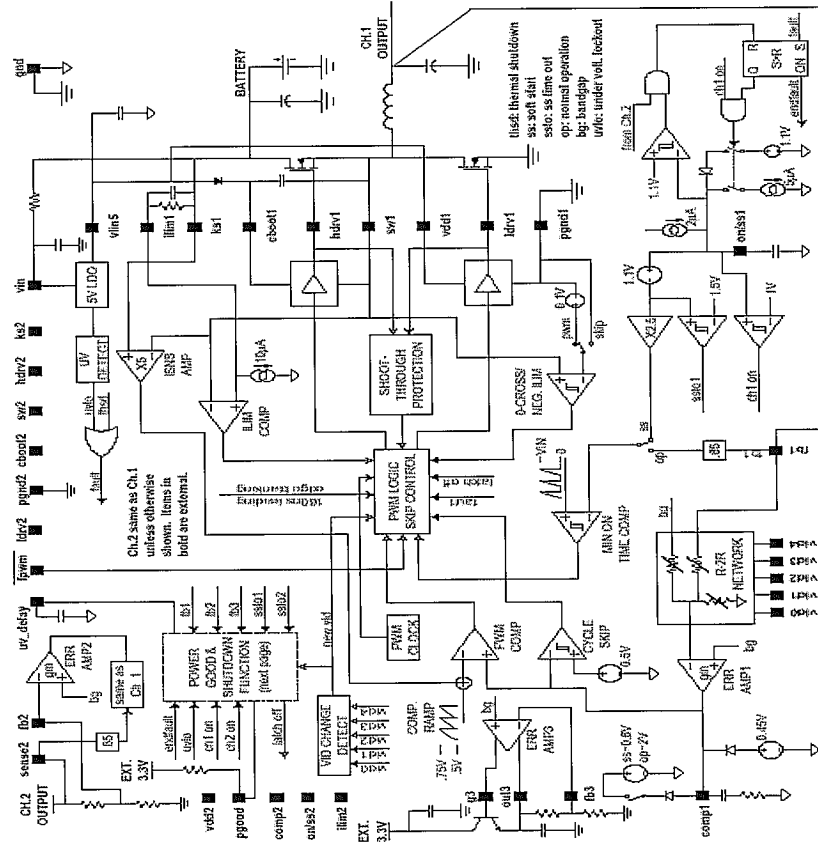
# High-Frequency Boost: Integrated Regulator



Boost @ 1.3MHz = tiny external components

# LM2633 - Triple Controller

- Freq: 250KHZ
- Dual Out of Phase Switcher plus LDO cont.
- Smaller input caps
- Vin: 5.0-30V (4.5V split)
- Iout: Flexible
- Vout:
  - V1=0.925-2.0V (DAC Codes)
  - V2=1.3-6.0V Adjustable
  - V3 LDO=5.0-1.5V
- Synchronous

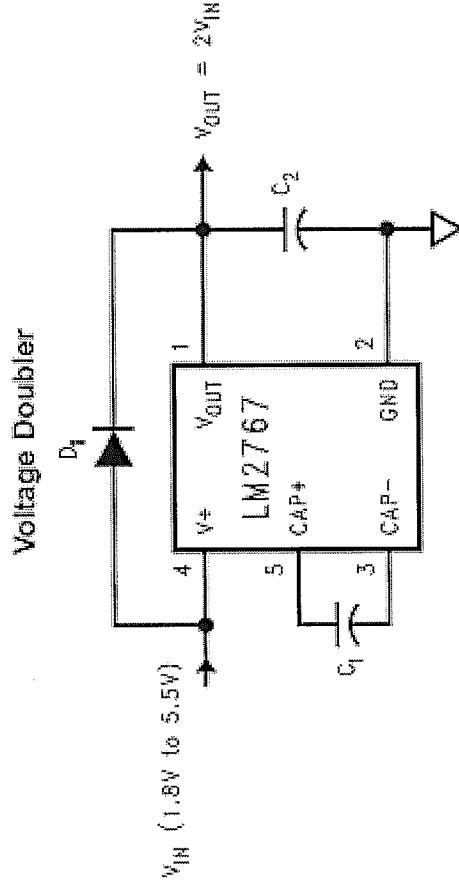




# Why Sync to an External Clock?

- What applications use the synchronize feature?
  - One Example: DSL Modems & Base Stations
    - Move the band and harmonics away from the data carrier (shift between up/down stream data or out band)
    - Move the band and harmonics away from the radio
  - Achieve consistent frequency device to device thereby allowing for minimum output ripple on all supplies

# Switched Capacitor Converter



DS1012C41

- $V_{in}$ : 1.8-5.5V
- $V_{out}$ : Twice Input Voltage
- LM2765 - 40mA Continuous
  - Doubler
  - 50kHz, 20 Ohm
- LM2766 - 40mA Continuous
  - Doubler
  - 200kHz, 20 Ohm
- LM2767 - 30mA Continuous
  - Doubler
  - 11kHz, 30 Ohm
- Package: SOT23-5

# Precision References

LM4050/1 - Shunt Reference

- LM4120- CMOS Series Reference

- LM4130 -

- World's first 10ppm/C reference in a SOT23 package

- Our first high precision series reference using CMOS

- LM4140 -CMOS/BiPolar dual Die

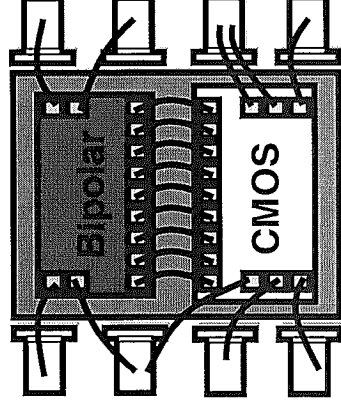
- First sub-bandgap voltage reference (lower than 1.2V)

- “Ultra high precision series reference, smallest of the kind”

- “very low noise and best accuracy”

- 6 ppm/C Tempco, 0.1% initial accuracy

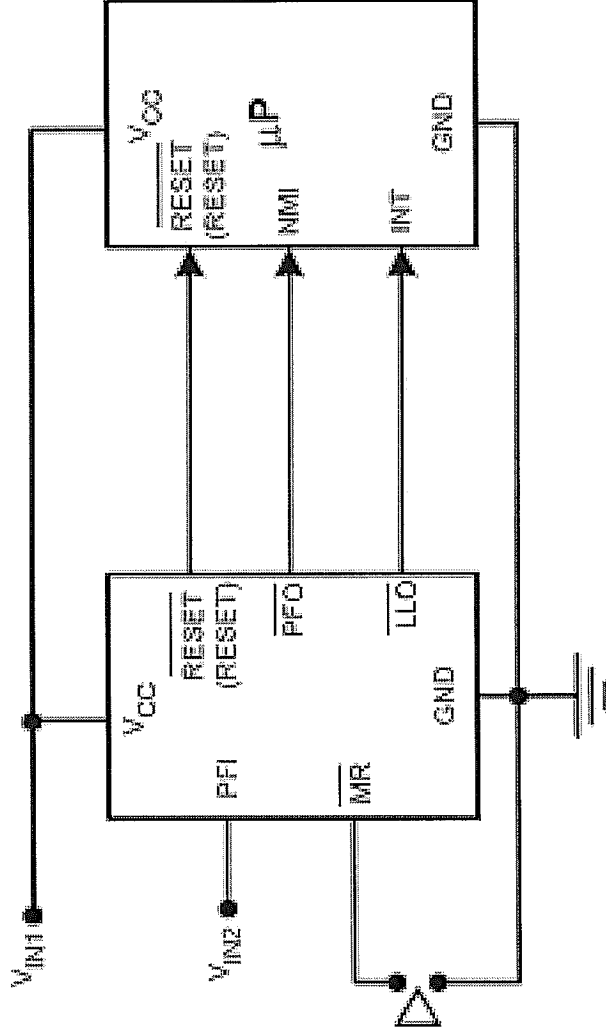
LM4140



*National Semiconductor*



# LM3700 Family of Supervisors



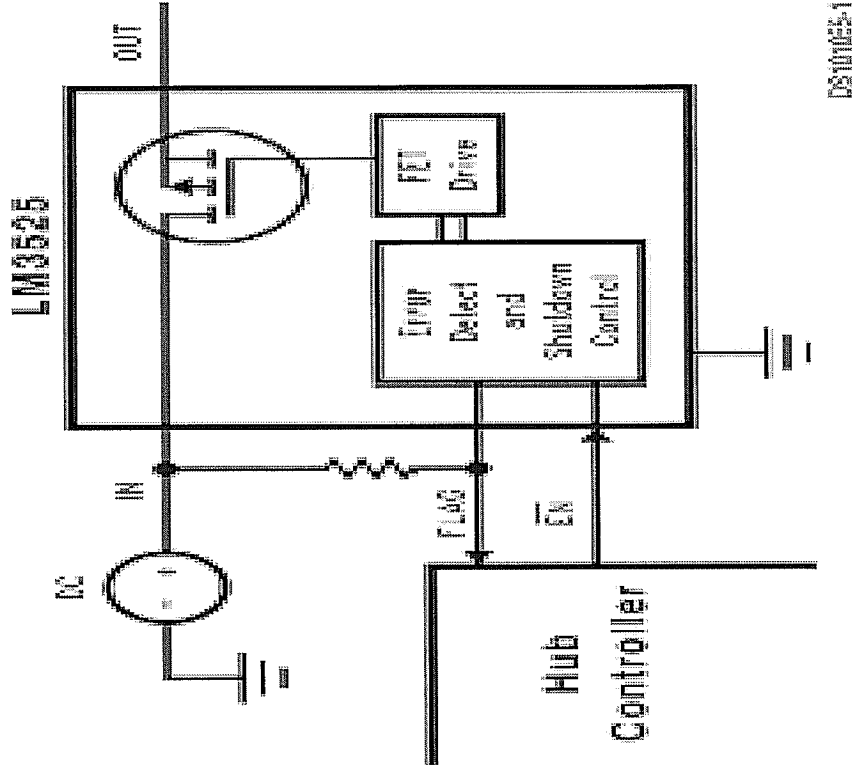
Typical Application

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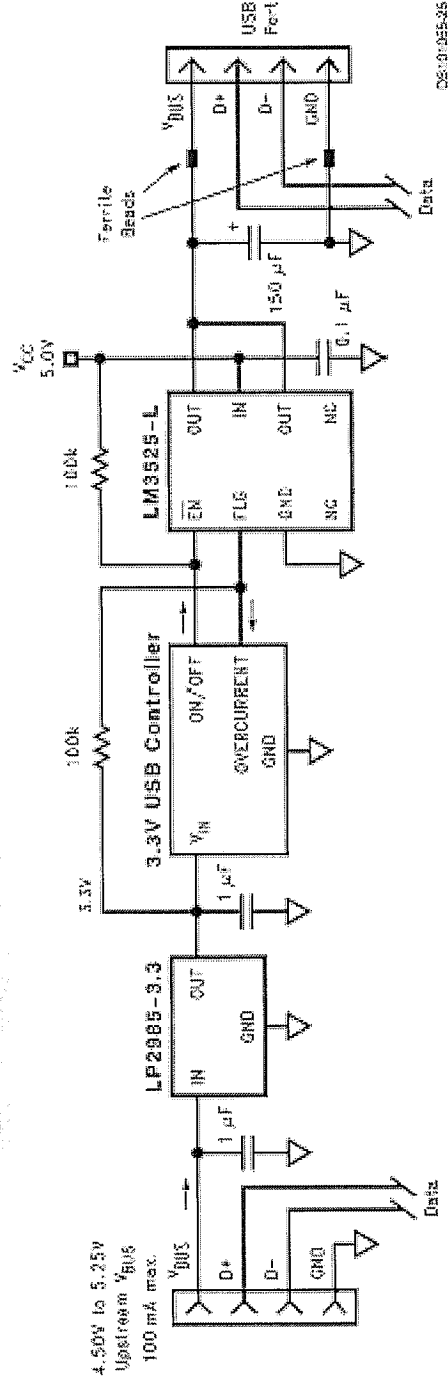


# USB Switch

- Single USB protection Switch
  - Replaces Raychem & Thermister solutions
- Vin: 2.7-5.5V
- Fault Flag
- Iout load: 0.5A continuous
- Fault over 0.5 to 1.5A
- Built in Thermal shut down for short circuit protection
- Under voltage lock out
- Highside and Lowside versions



# USB Switch: Typical Application

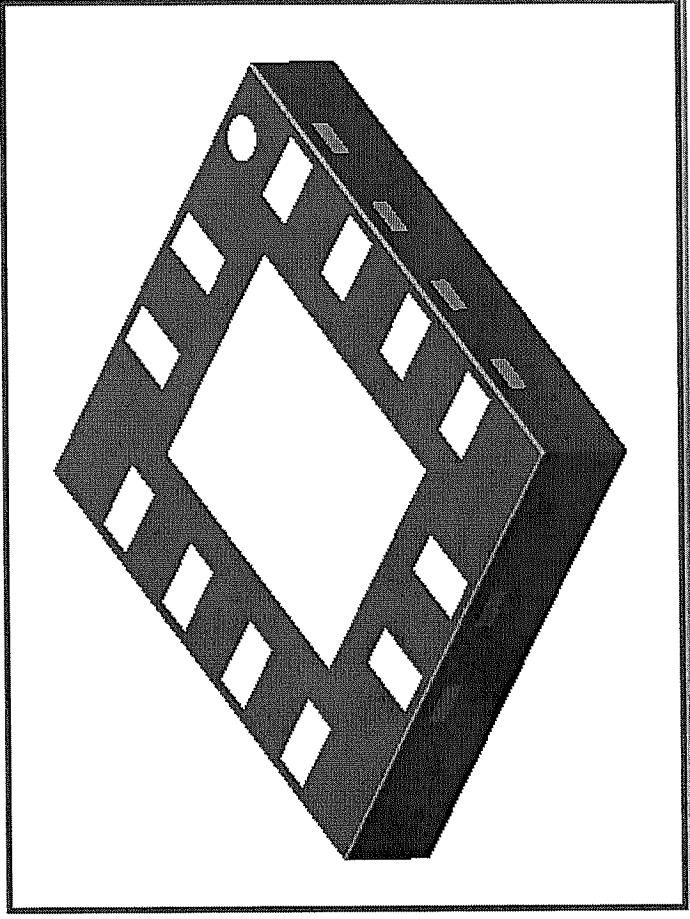
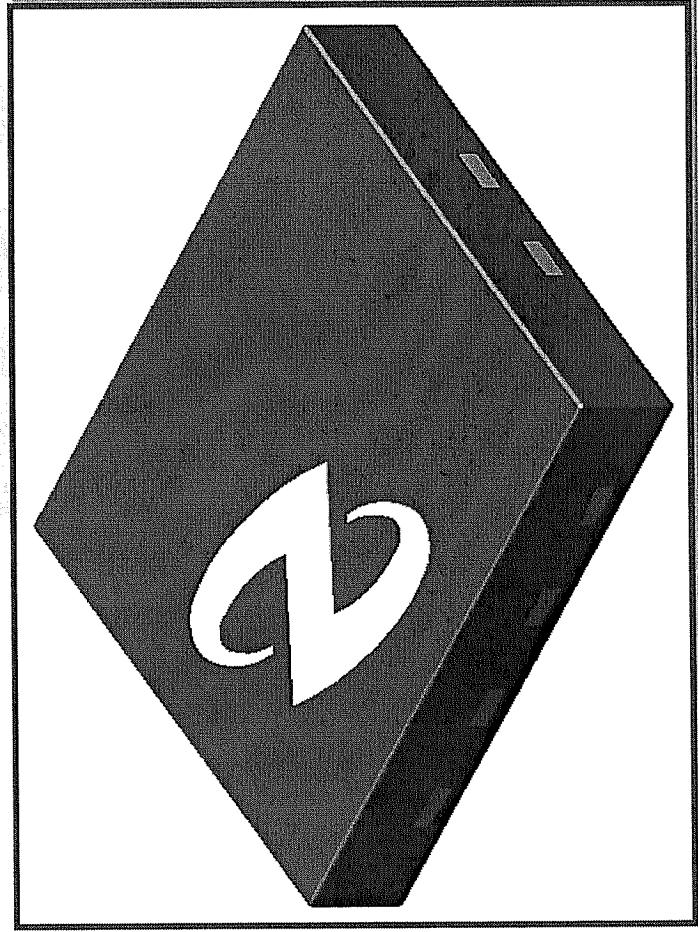


USB Hub Protection Application

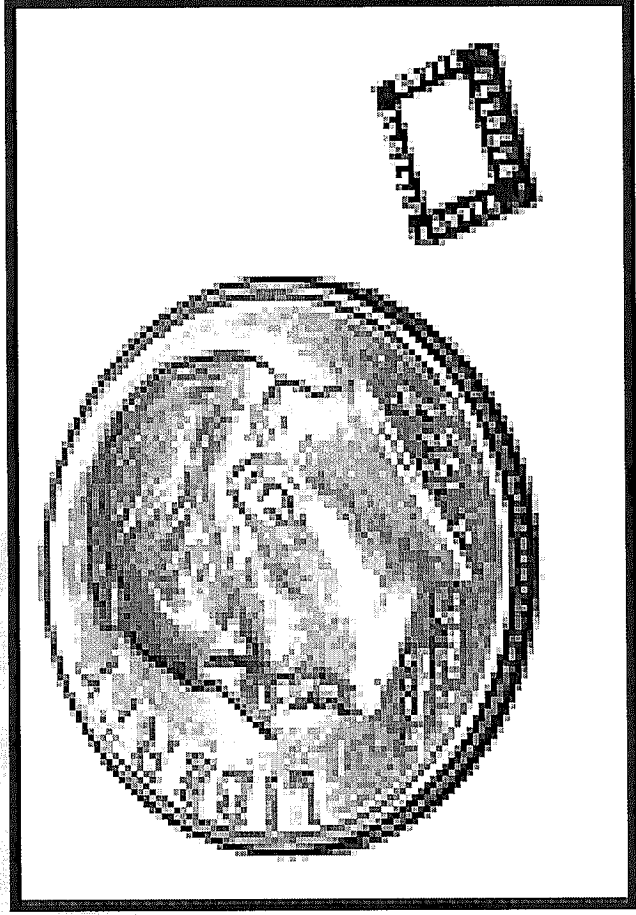
# Package Technology: Enabling Improved Power Density

- Power management is about a compromise between conversion efficiency, complexity, cost, size and performance
- Semiconductor packaging is central to the compromise equation.

# Leadless Leadframe Package (LLP): Combines Thermal Enhancement With Small Size



# LLP=Leadless Leadframe Package

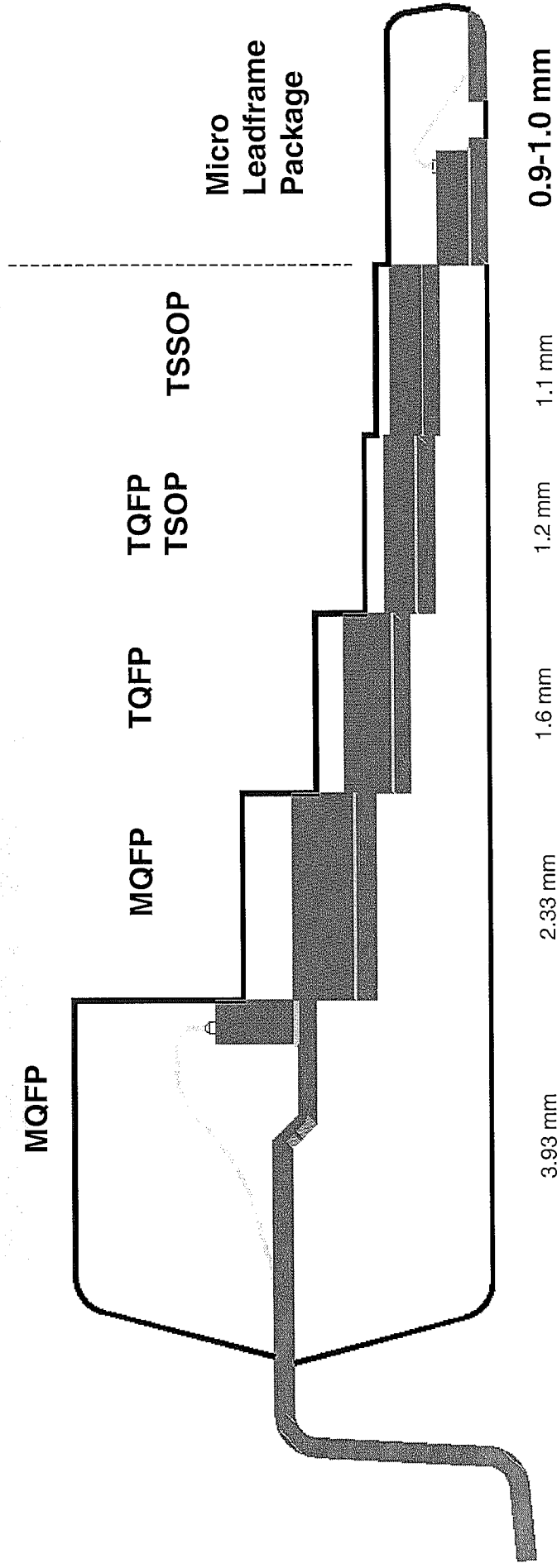


- A breakthrough in power density

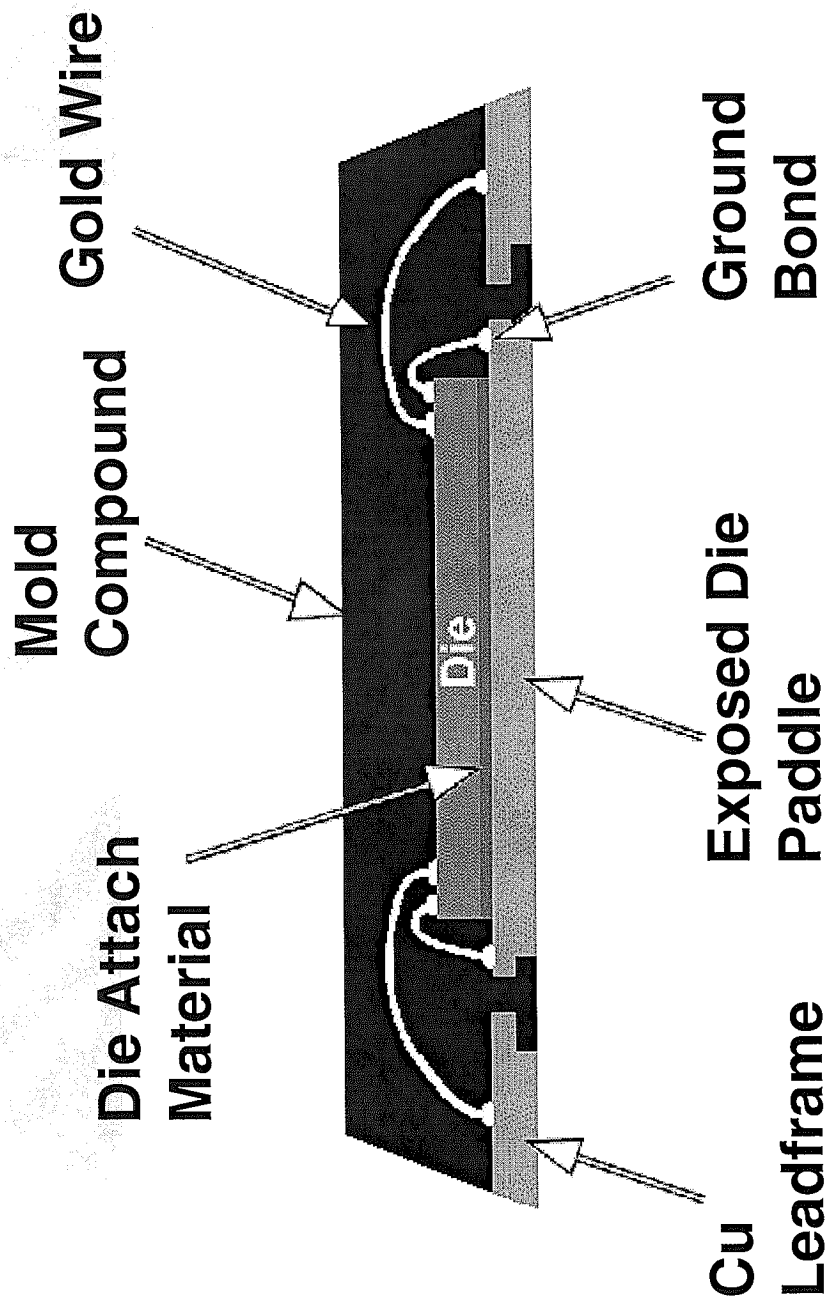
*National Semiconductor*

# LLP Package Height Comparison

## Height Reduction



# LEADFRAME CSP

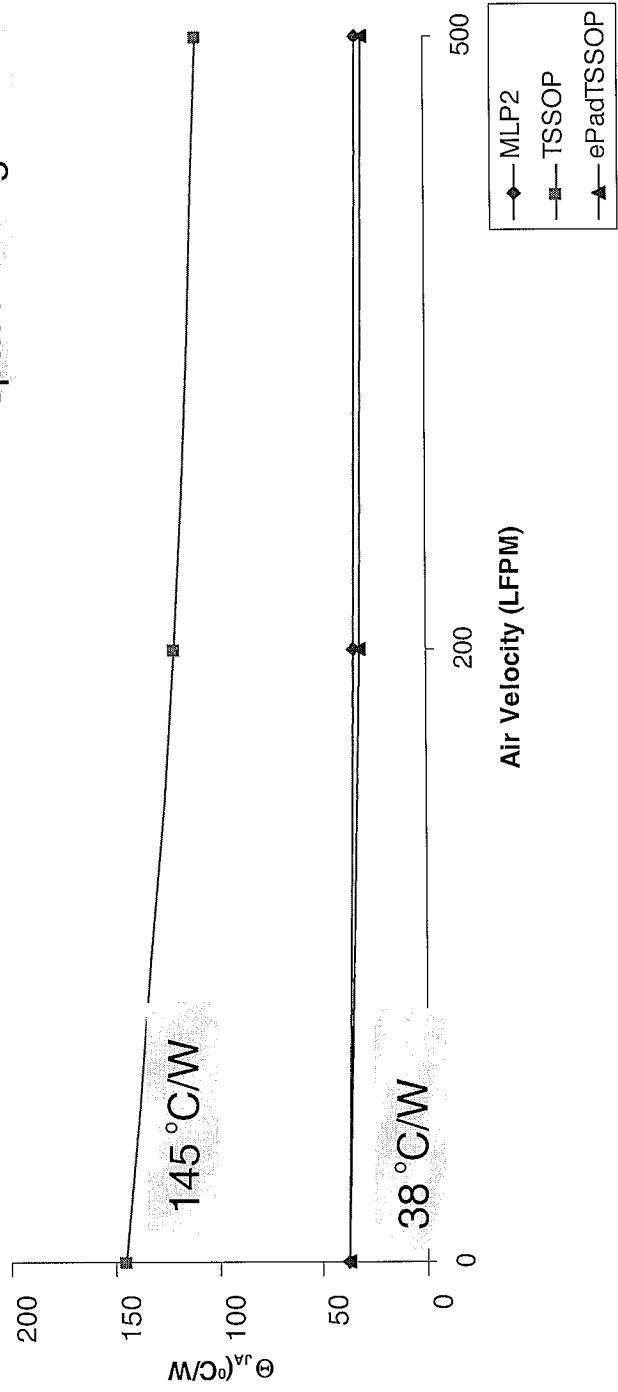


# LEADFRAME CSP

## MLP Thermal Performance

4mm 16 Lead MLP2  
4-Layer JEDEC Board

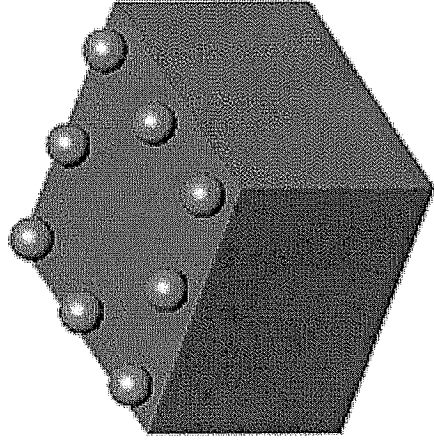
Equivalent performance to  
ePad™ TSSOP with 46%  
space savings



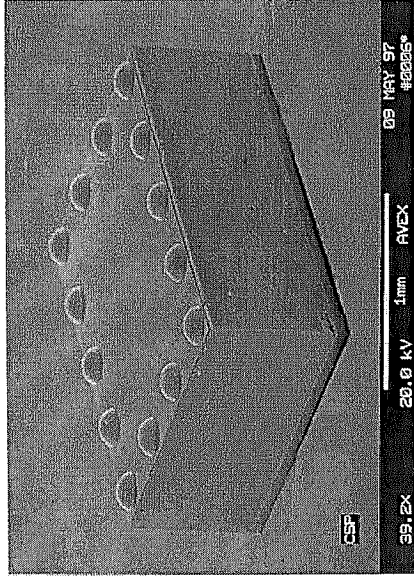


# *Micro SMD ( $\mu$ SMD):*

## *The Die is the Package!*



8 I/O 0.5 mm pitch



- One Example:
- 8 I/O 0.5 mm pitch
- **No under-fill**
- BCB front coating
- Epoxy back coating
- Surface mount design
  
- A range of 4 To 14 Pins

14 I/O 0805 0.4 mm pitch Daisy Chain

# Package Size Comparison

