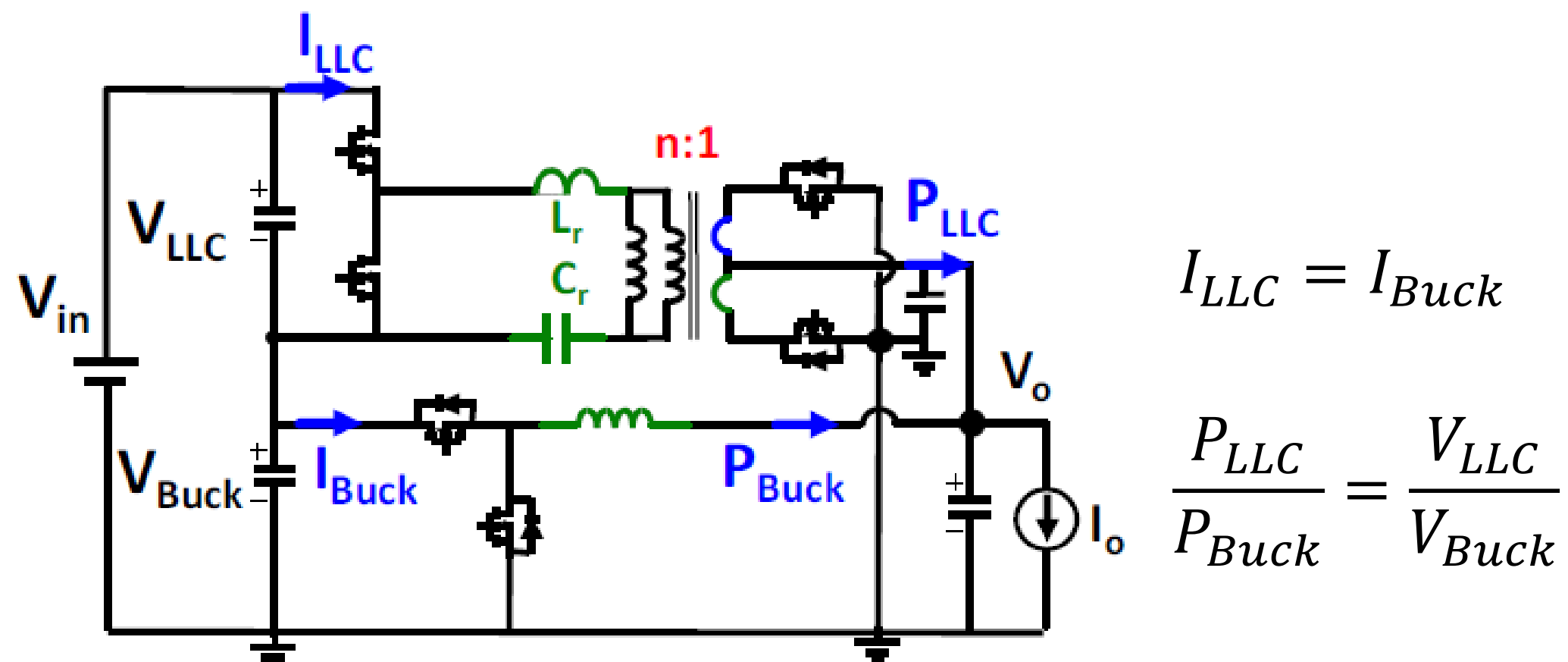


Wide Voltage Range High-Efficiency Sigma Converter 48V VRM With Fast Transient Response

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Sigma Converter Structure



$$I_{LLC} = I_{Buck}$$

$$\frac{P_{LLC}}{P_{Buck}} = \frac{V_{LLC}}{V_{Buck}}$$

- Power Shared between two-converters
- Majority of Power through efficient LLC-DCX
- Small Buck converter for regulating output voltage

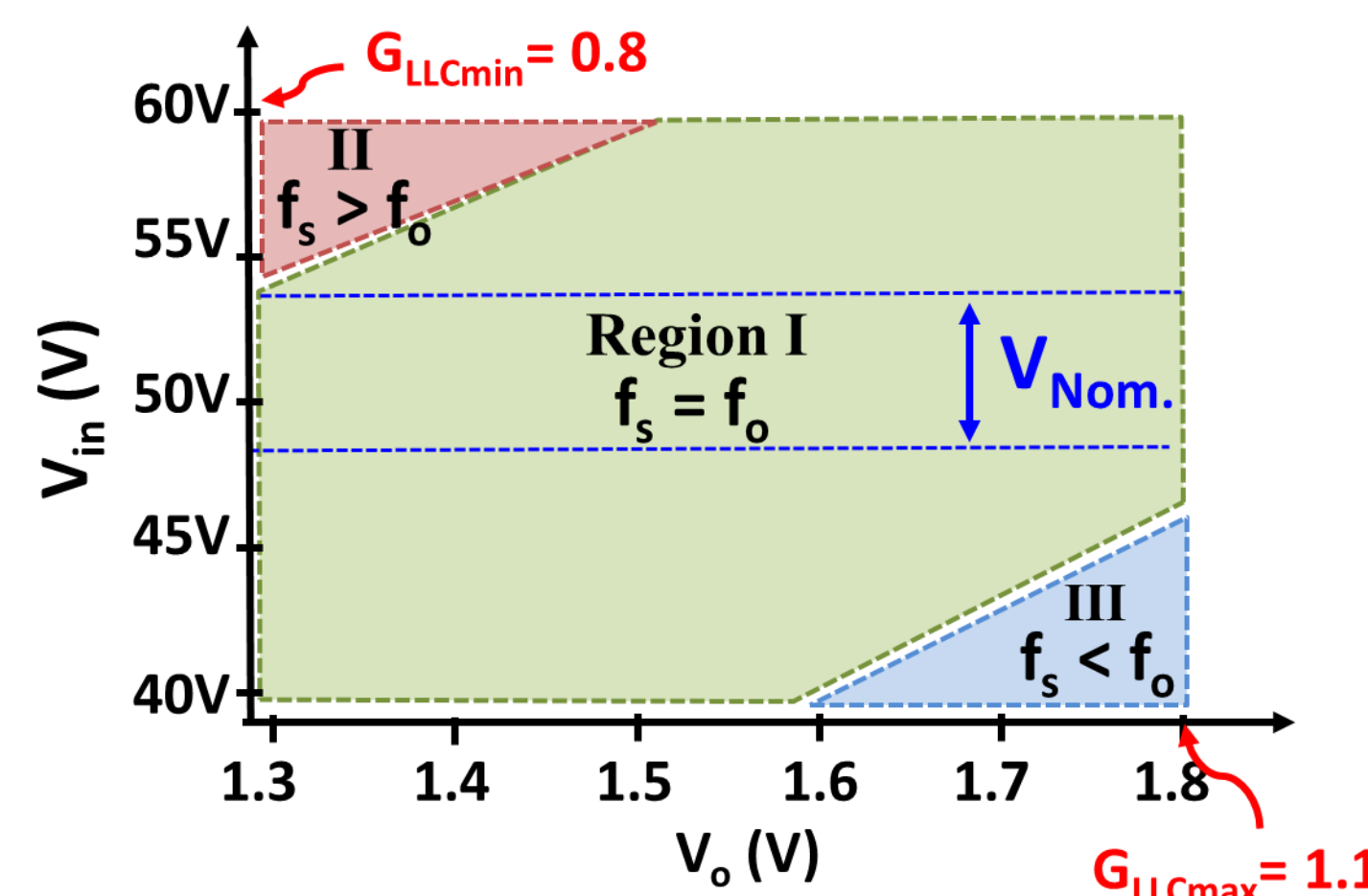
More Efficient Power Conversion Comparing to Two-Stage Approaches

Sigma Converter Design with Integrated Matrix Transformer and Inductor

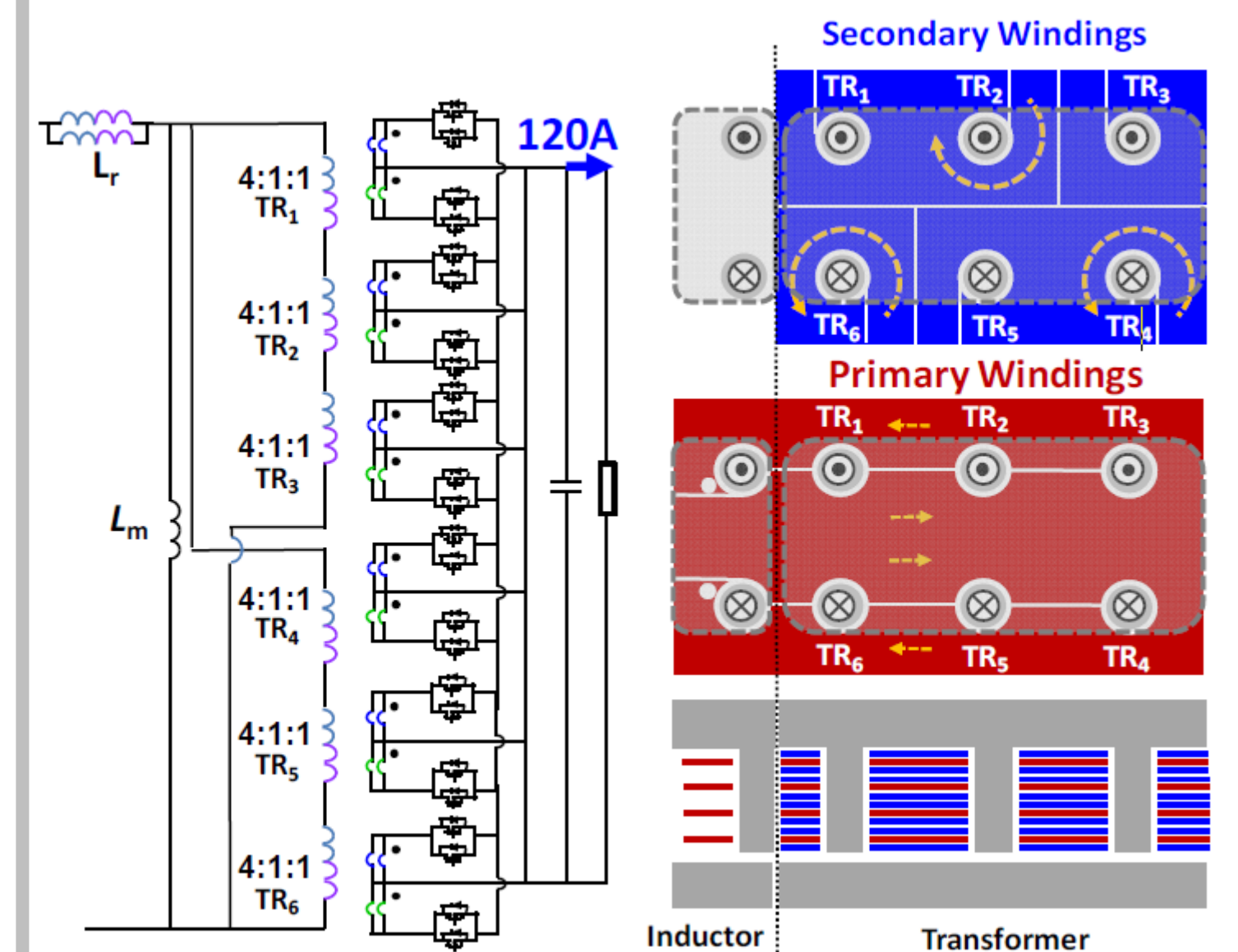
Sigma Converter Operation Regions

$$\text{Const. 1: } n_{max} \leq \left(\frac{V_{inmin} - D_{max}}{V_{omax}} \right) G_{LLCmax}$$

$$\text{Const. 2: } n_{min} \geq \left(\frac{V_{inmax} - V_{Buckmax}}{V_{omin}} \right) G_{LLCmin}$$

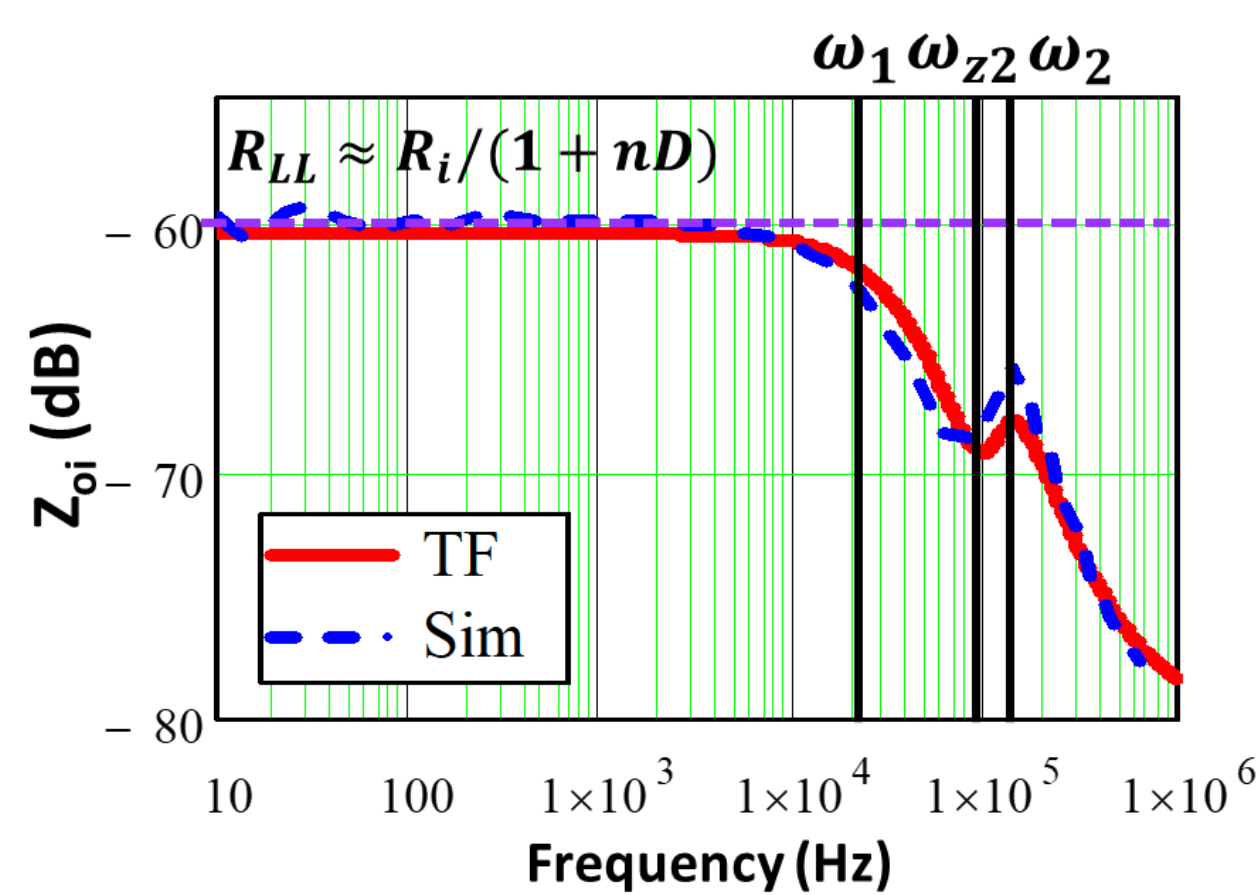


LLC-DCX with 6 x 4:1 matrix transformer and integrated inductor

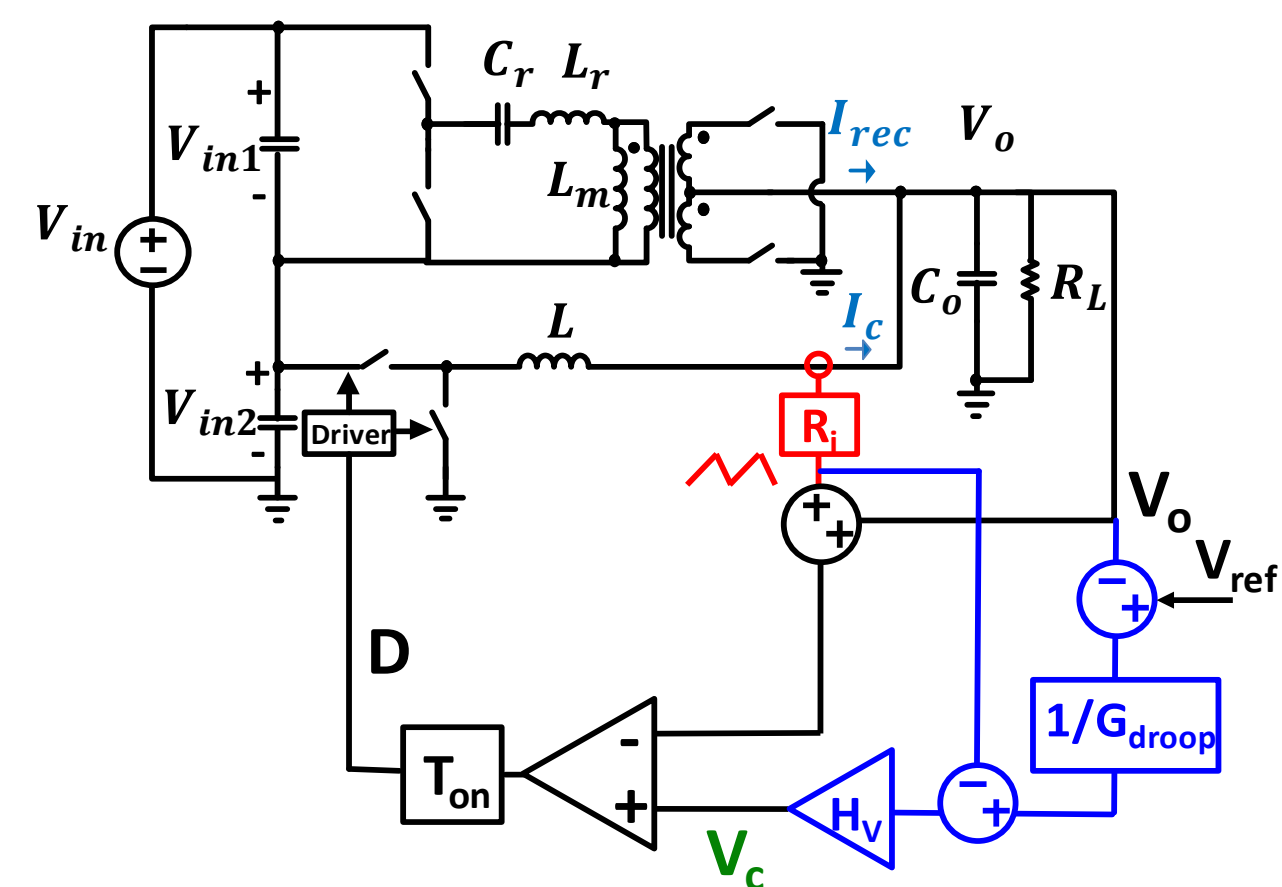


Adaptive Voltage Positioning (AVP) Design and Load Transient Performance

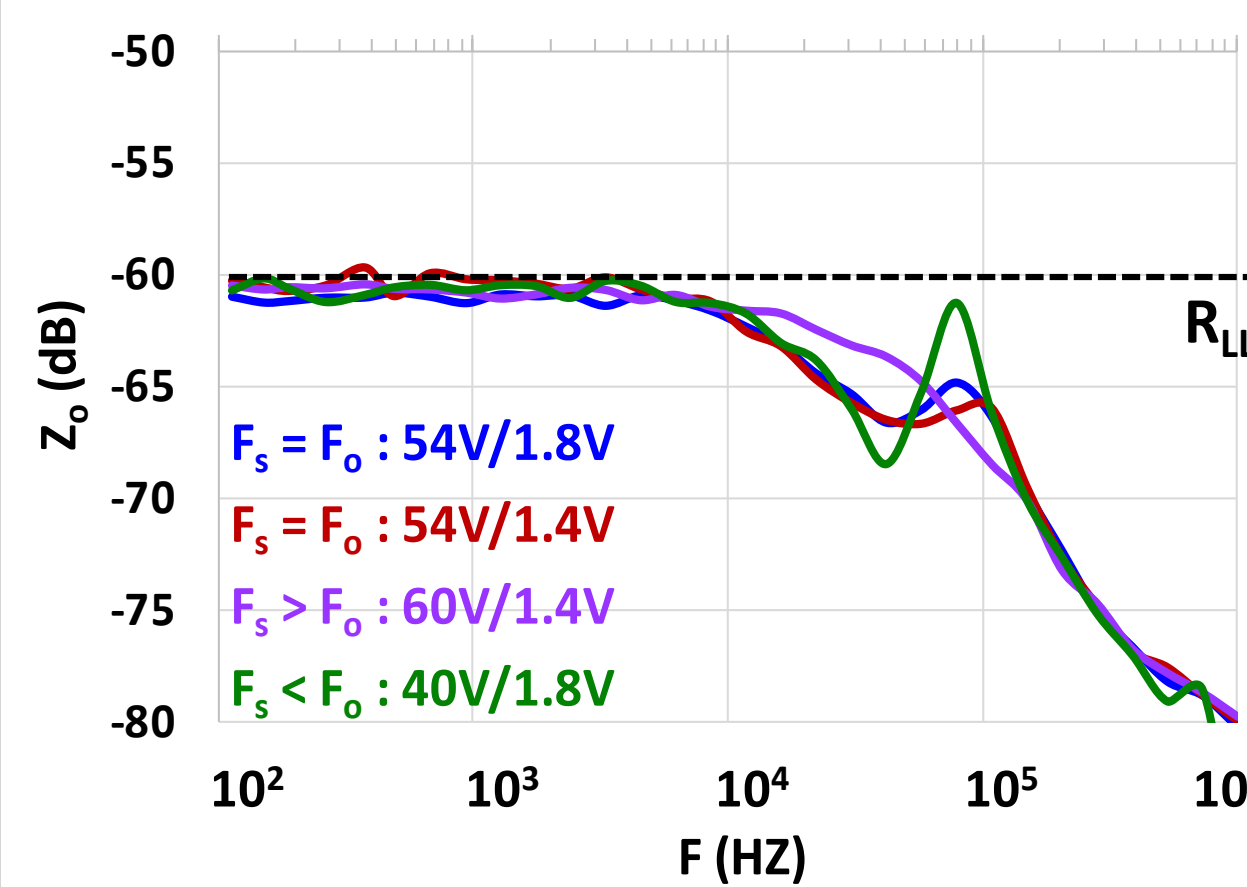
Output Impedance with Enhanced V^2 Control



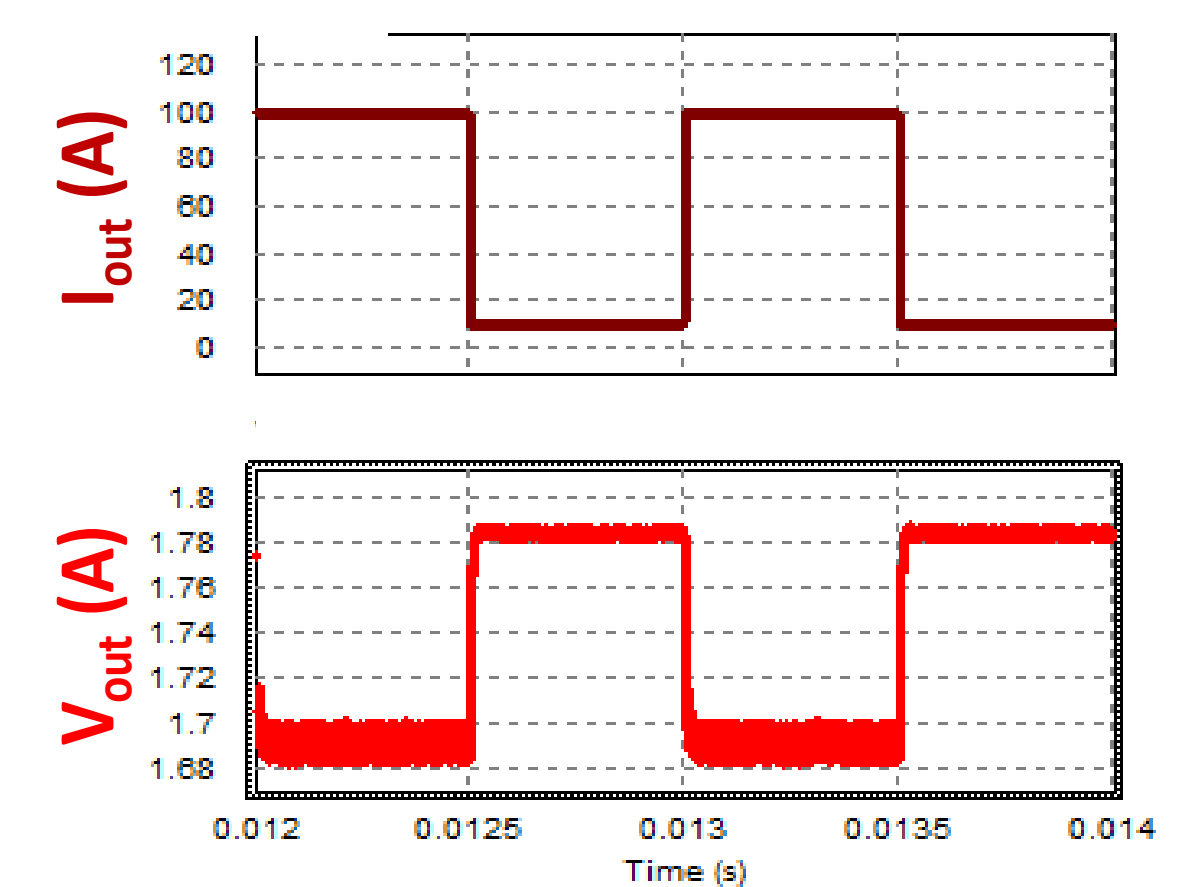
Proposed Enhanced V^2 Control and Active Droop Control Scheme



Constant Z_o with Different Operating Points

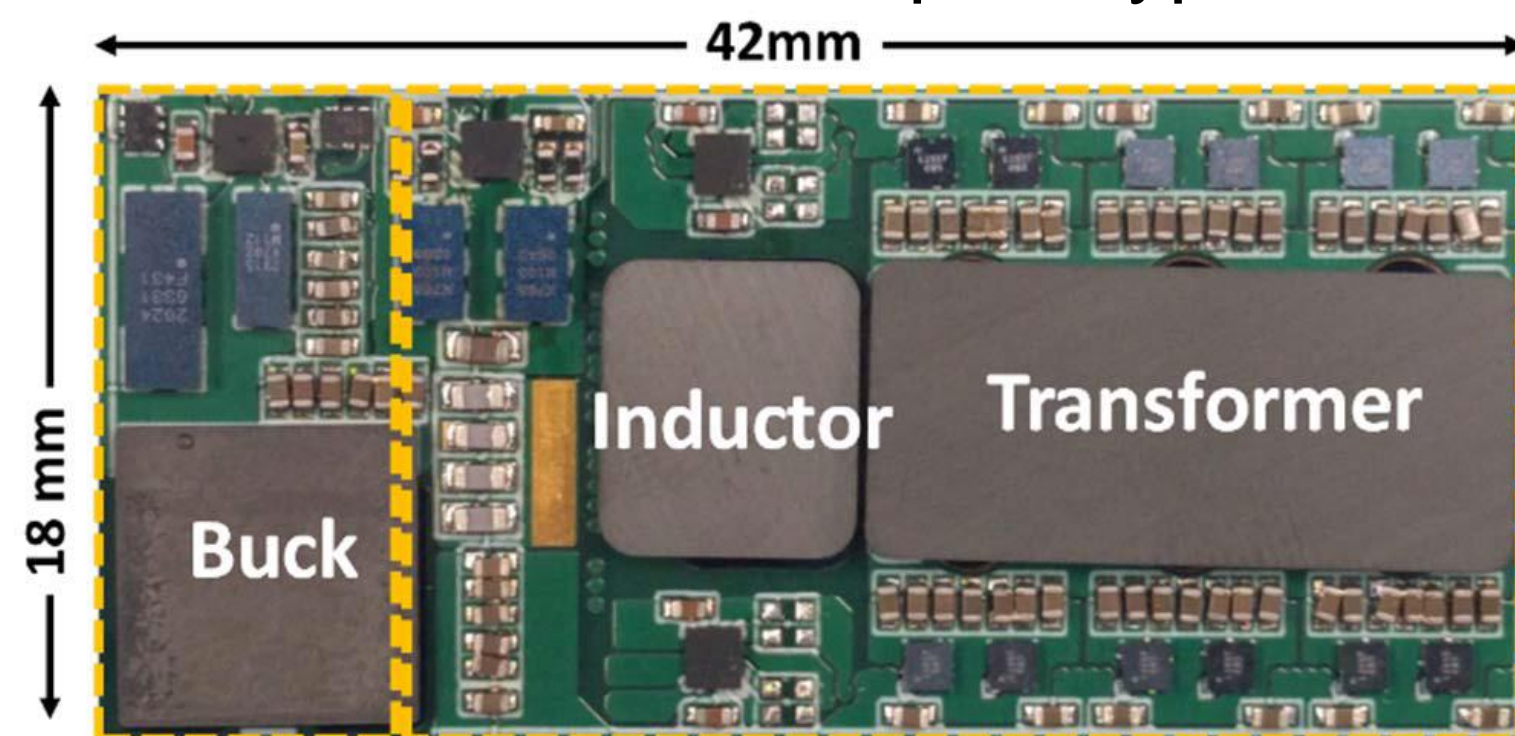


Load Transient Simulation with $V_{in}=54V$ and $V_o=1.8V$

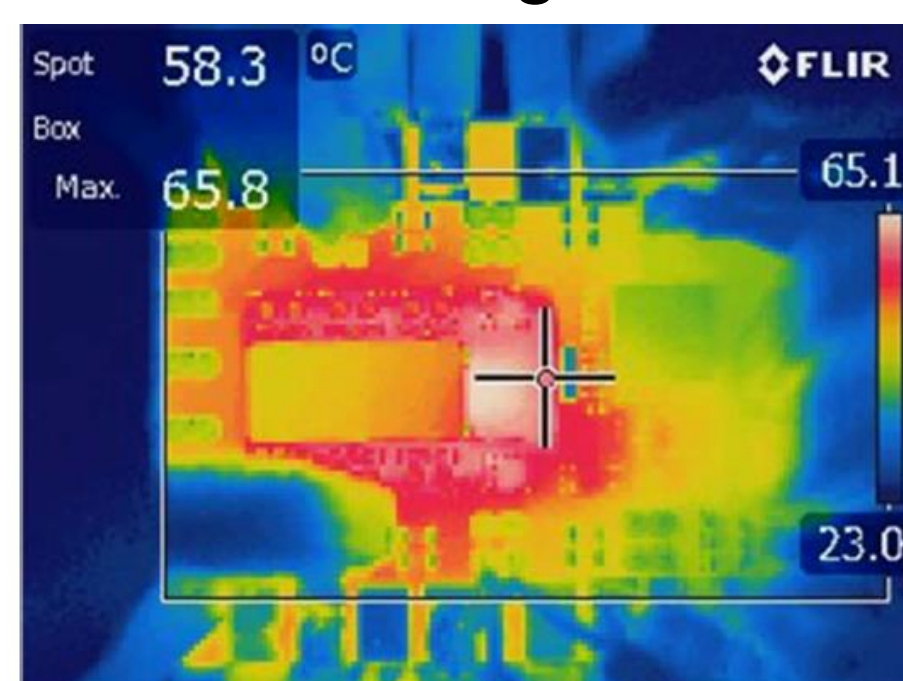


Experimental Results

Hardware prototype

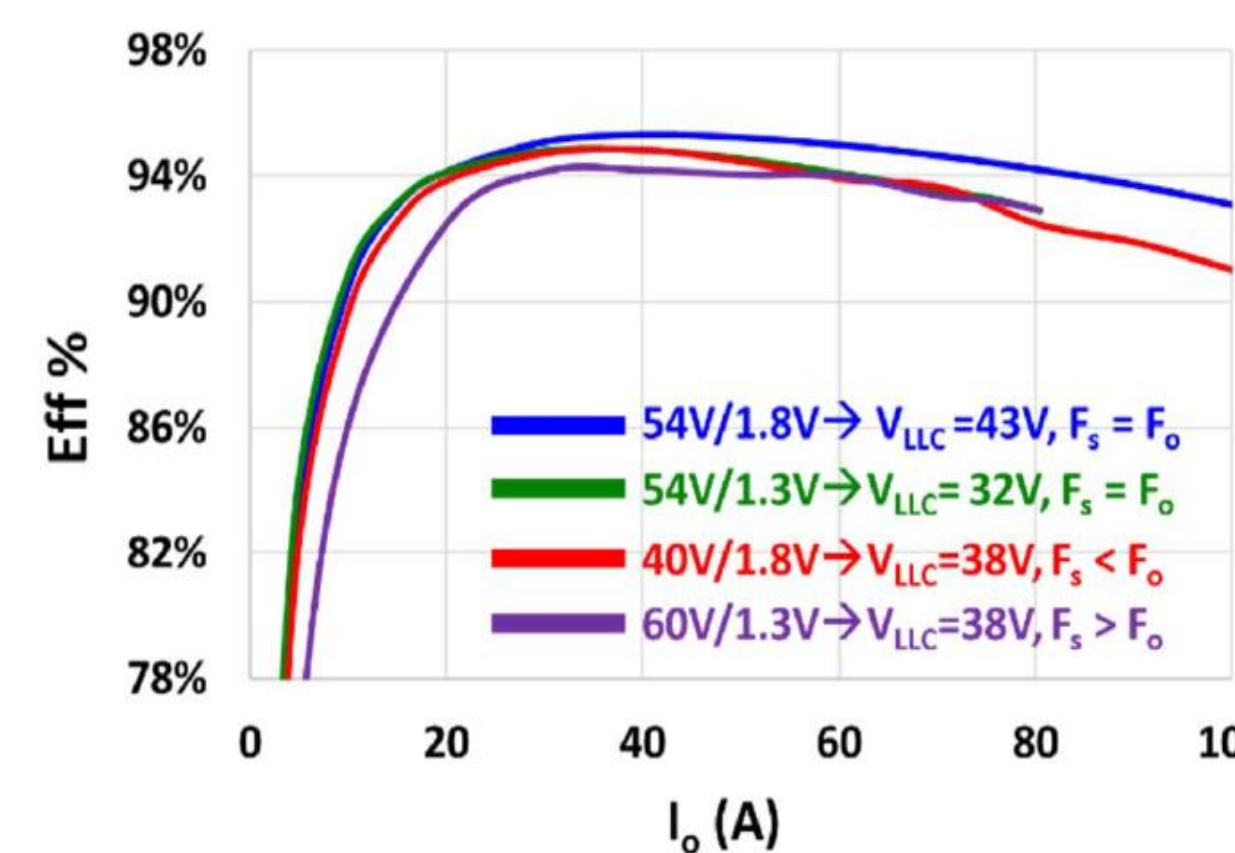


Thermal Image @120A

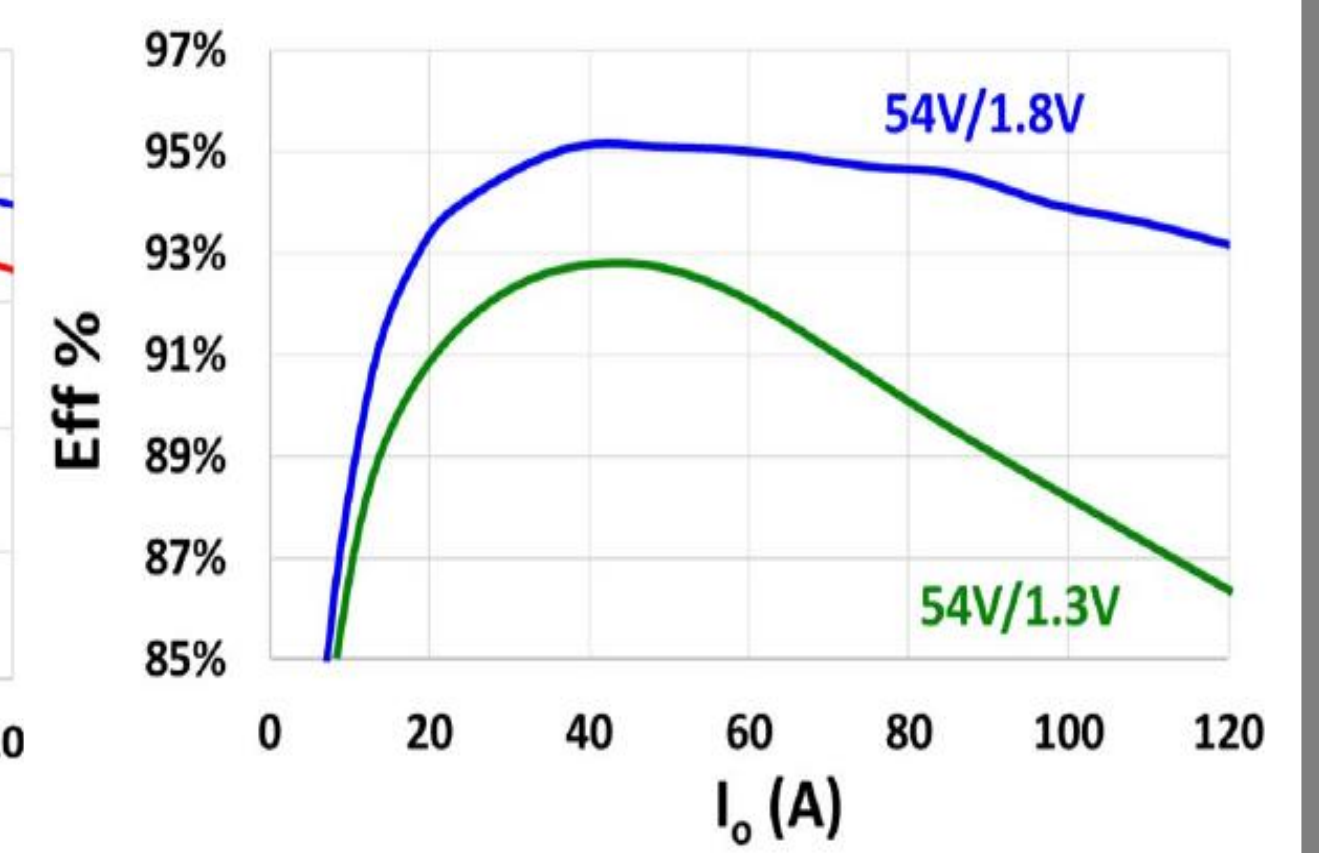


200 LFM Air Cooling

LLC-DCX measured efficiency



Sigma measured efficiency



Solution	This Work	Two-Stage DCX+Buck	PSFB	Hyberid DC/DC
Max. Eff.	95.3%	94%	93%	94.6%
Full Load Eff.	93%	89%	91.4%	87.2%
Power Density	700W/in3	N/A	N/A	420W/in3
	200W/in2	N/A	66W/in2	N/A

LLC-DCX:

- Maintain Maximum Efficiency > 94%
- Small Efficiency Variation With D2D Operation

Sigma Converter:

- Peak Efficiency: 95.3%
- Higher peak and full load efficiency
- Higher power-density