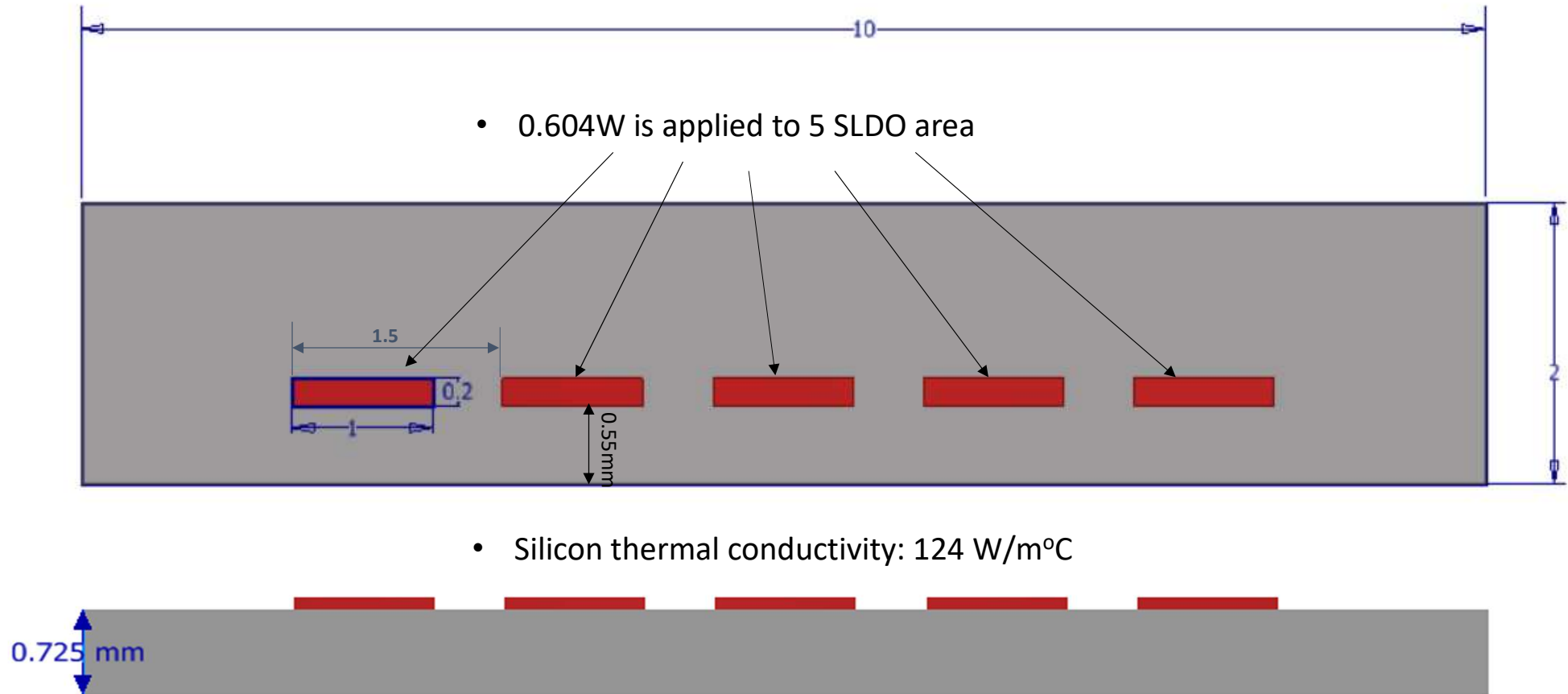
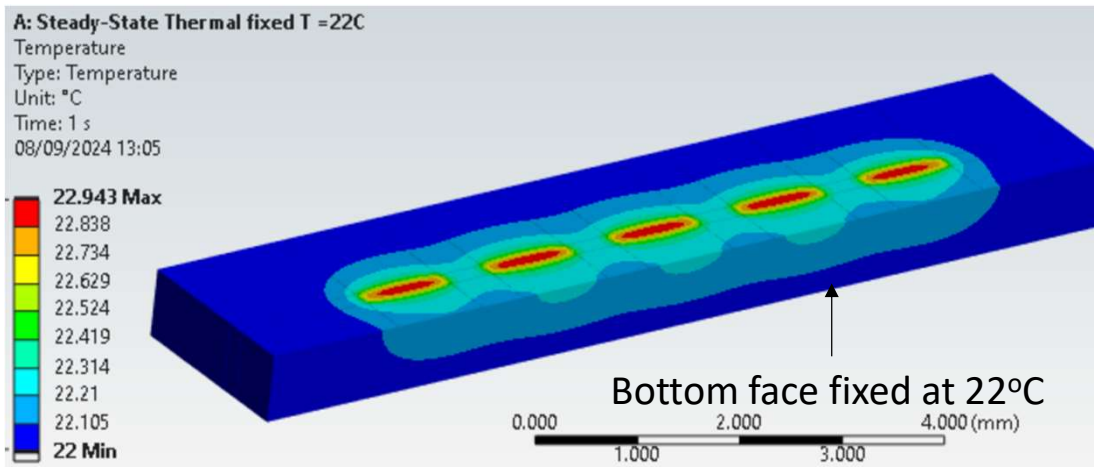


AncASIC thermal model geometry and input



**reference to the backup slides (page 6 and 7)*

Temperature profile at different BCs -1



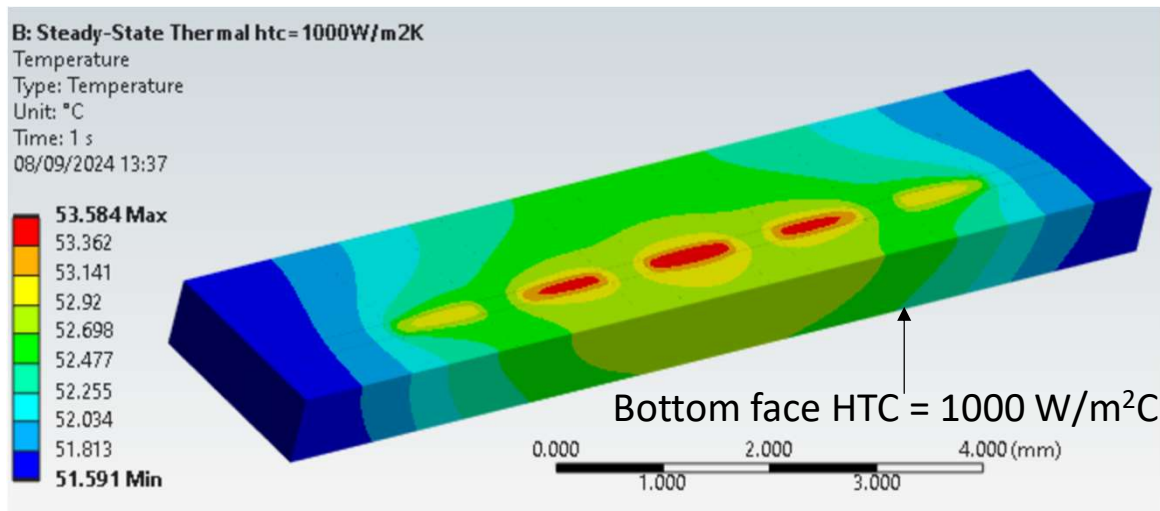
Initial temperature is 22 °C

Remarks-1:

By keeping the temperature at the bottom face to 22°C, and insulating the rest of the model except the 5 off SLDO areas, heat transfer by conduction through the bottom face causes local heat build-up around the SLDO areas.

The temperature difference of 0.94C is seen through out the whole model.

Temperature profile at different BCs -2



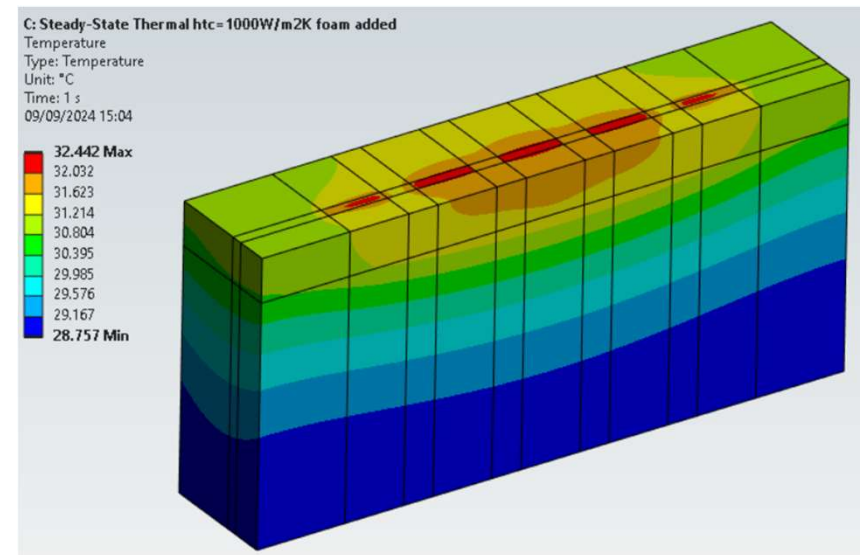
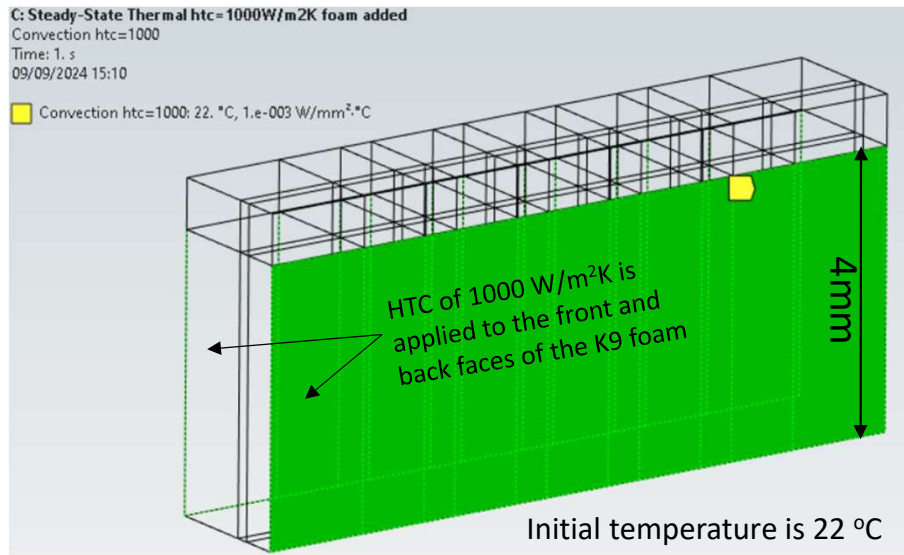
Initial temperature is 22 °C

Remarks -2:

When heat transfer coefficient of 1000W/m²K (typical value for Air) is applied to the bottom face of the model, keeping the rest area insulated, the max temperature reaches 53.6C. The average temperature to the rest of the model is 51.6C.

It seems without the conduction cooling at the bottom face of the model, there is a noticeable increase in overall temperature.

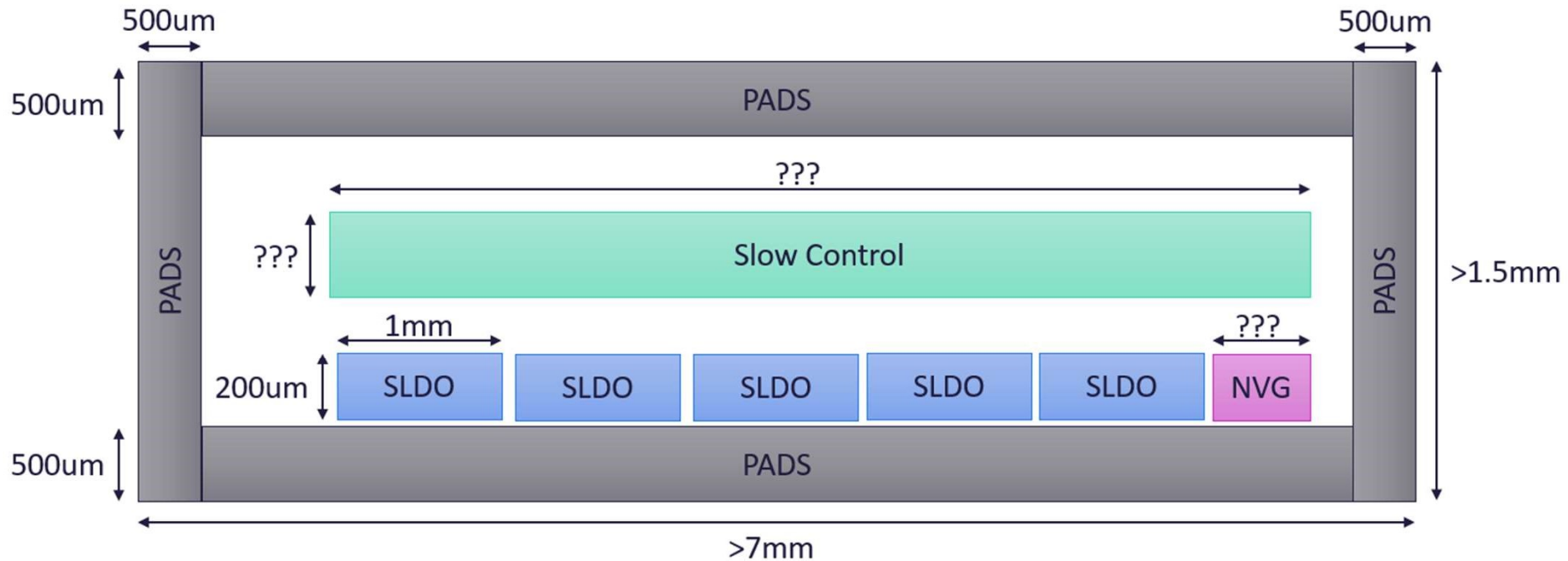
Temperature profile at different BCs -3



- With 4mm thick K9 foam added to the bottom face of the Silicon;
- K9 foam thermal conductivity: 25W/m-K;
- HTC of 1000 W/m²K is applied to the front and back face of the K9 foam, and the rest faces are insulated.
- The max temperature is 32.4C. This is because the existence of K9 foam is acting as a much larger heat sink.

Backup: reference material

AncASIC Size



Iain Sedgwick: SLDO considerations v10, page 10.

Overall Power Consumption

		<u>AncASIC</u>		EIC-LAS	
	Unit	Expected 25	Max 45	Expected 25	Max 45
Global Analog	<u>mW</u>	80	105	235	378
Global Digital	<u>mW</u>	195	279	737	1144
Services	<u>mW</u>	22	32	56	84
<u>Serialiser</u>	<u>mW</u>	129	188	248	371
Total	<u>mW</u>	426 (33%)	604 (31%)	1276	1977
Chain Current	A	1.5	2.5	N/A	N/A

Iain Sedgwick: SLDO considerations v10, page 8.