

AI服务器机柜电源架构

演进与挑战

PMIC内部资料
仅供会员查看 严禁外传

吴新科

ZJU-PMIC

浙江大学杭州国际科创中心-电源管理技术创新联盟

Power Demand of Data Center

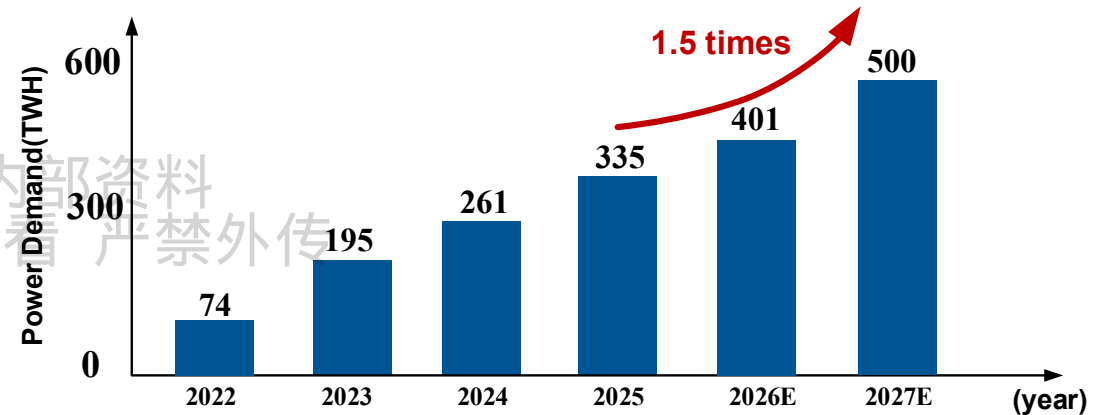
AI Server Rack



❑ **Higher Efficiency**

❑ **Higher Density**

➤ Predicted Power Demand of AI Data Center[2]



➤ By 2027, the electricity demand for AI servers will reach 500 TWh/year

[1]中国信通院《中国算力发展指数白皮书（2022）》

[2]Gartner

Why High Efficiency Power Conversion?



AI Datacenter



Price of Power Dissipation in AI Data Center

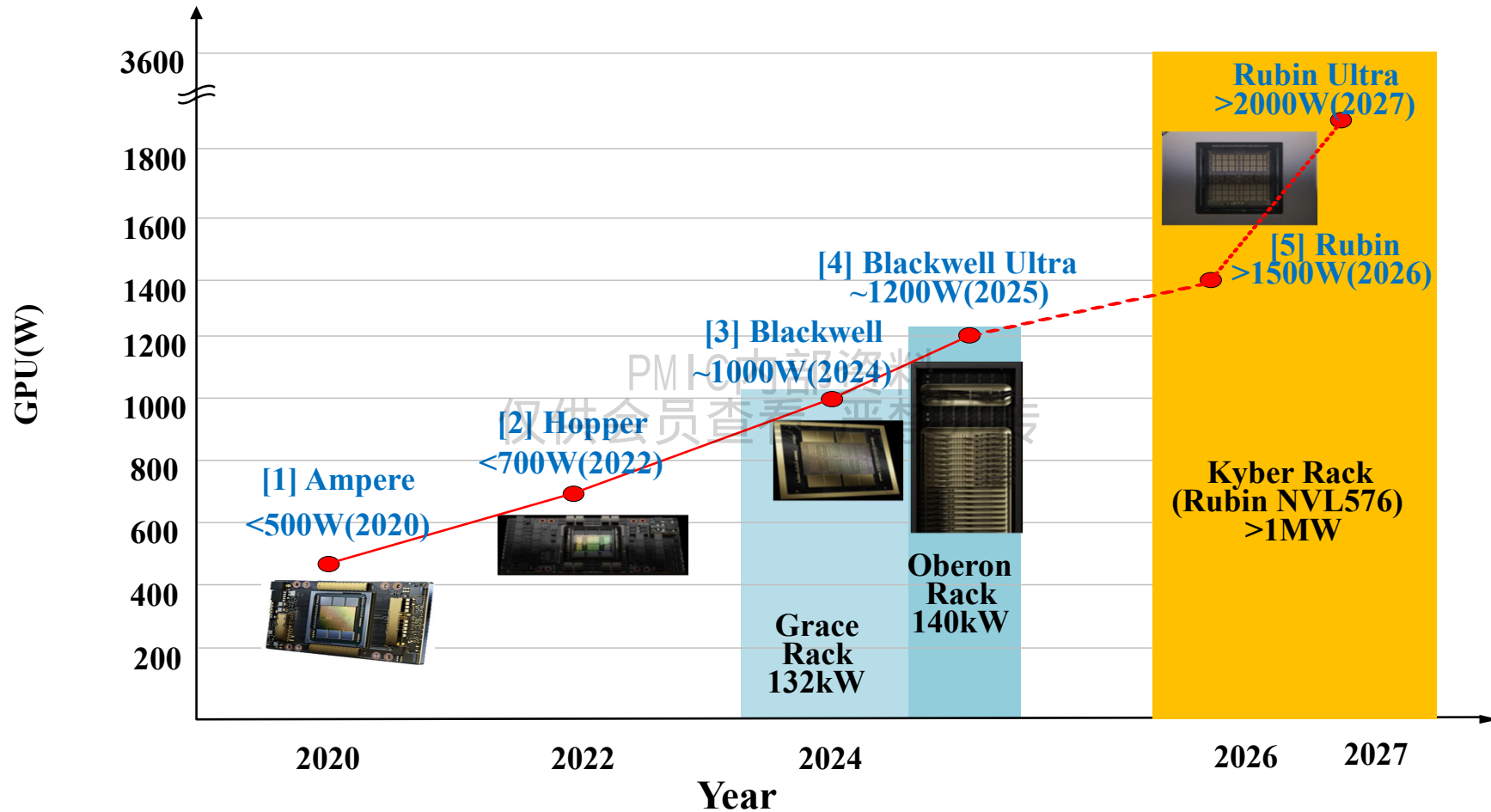
$$1W \times 2000H \times 5 \text{ Year} \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ ¥}$$

$$12 \text{ ¥} \times 4 = 48 \text{ ¥}$$

Price
(for 5 years)

$$1W \approx 48 \text{ ¥}$$

Power Dissipation of XPU



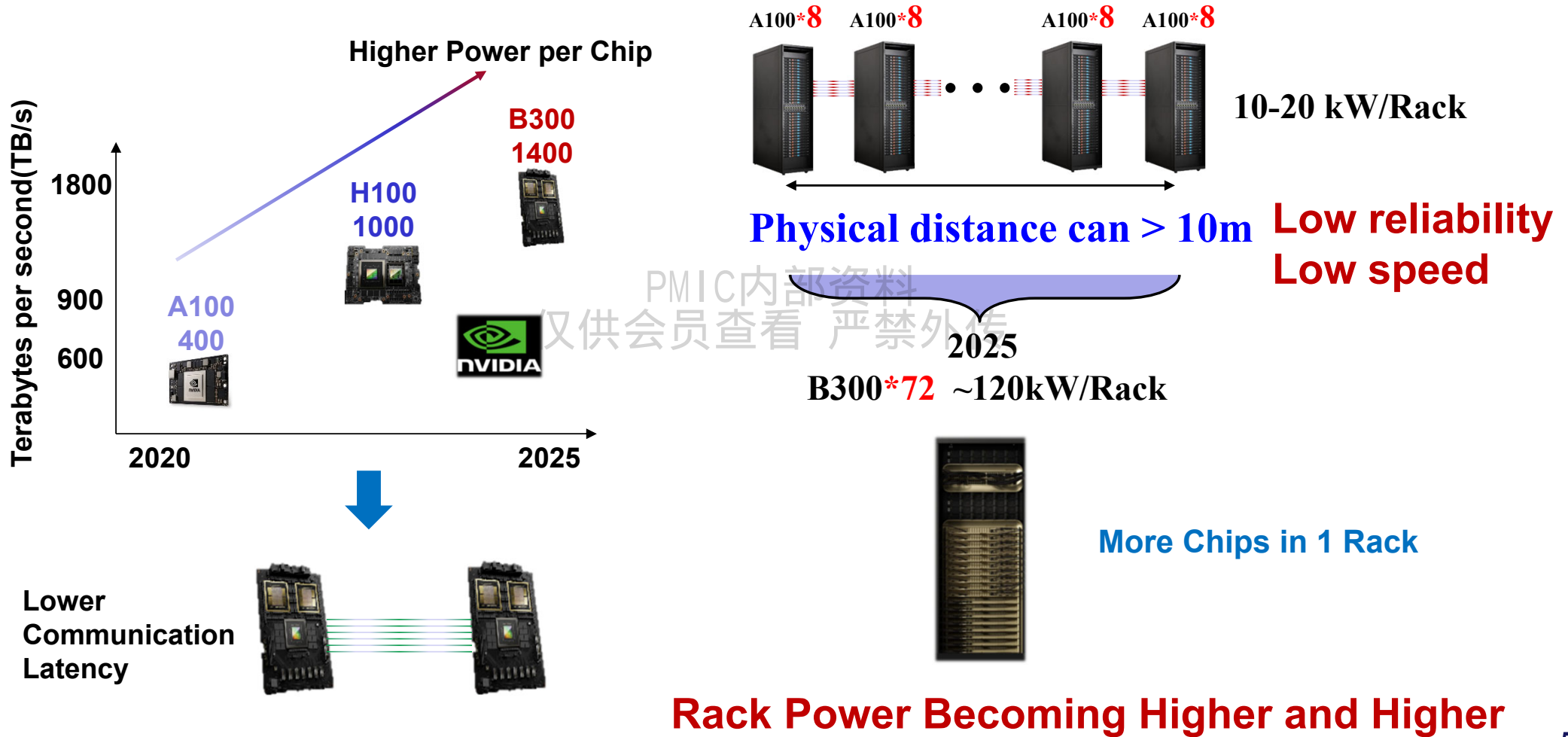
[1] <https://www.nvidia.cn/data-center/ampere-architecture/>

[2] <https://blogs.nvidia.cn/blog/nvidia-announces-hopper-architecture-the-next-generation-of-accelerated-computing/>

[3] <https://www.nvidia.cn/data-center/technologies/blackwell-architecture/>

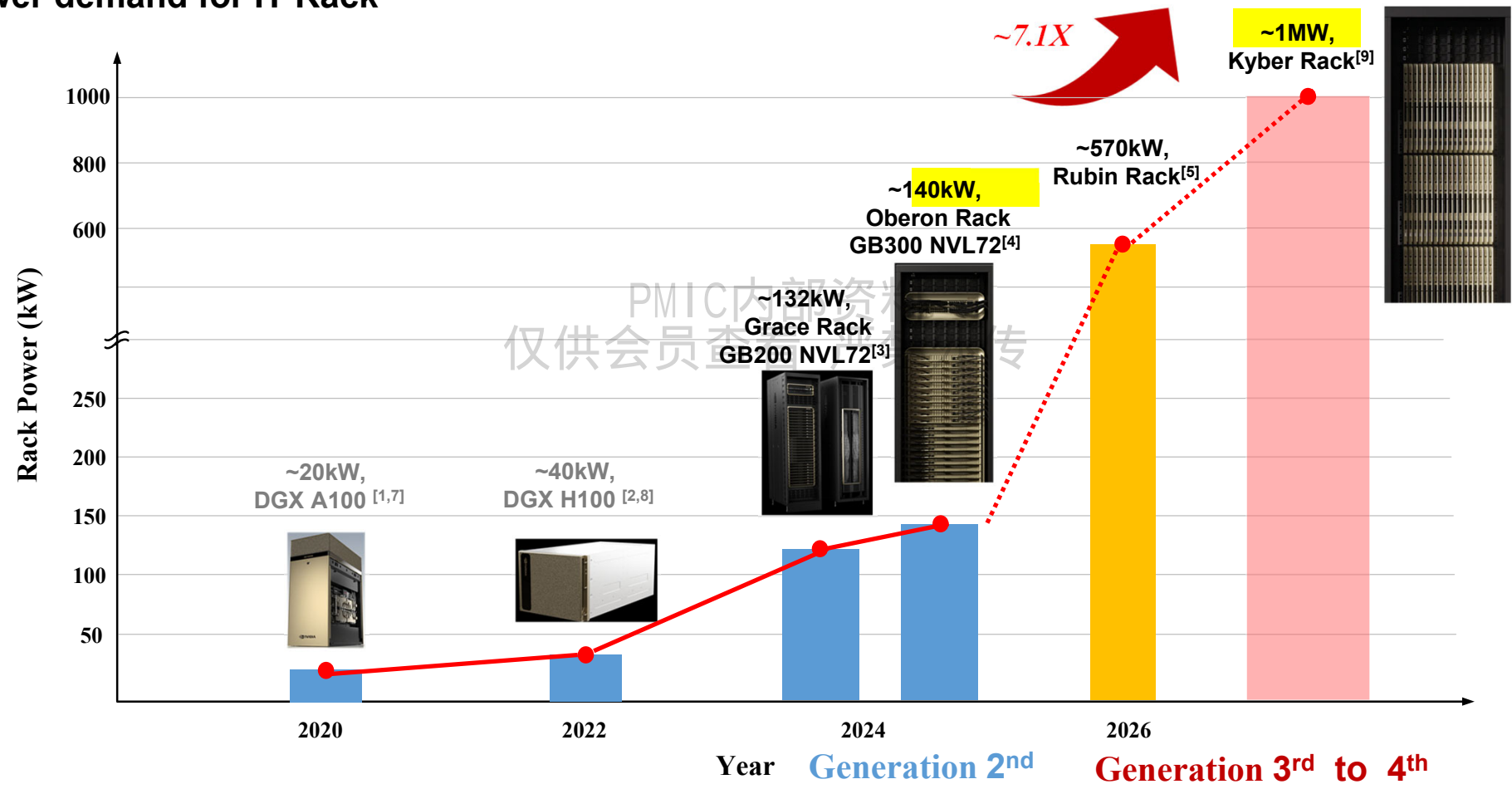
[4] <https://developer.nvidia.cn/blog/nvidia-blackwell-ultra-for-the-era-of-ai-reasoning/>

Power Level Increasing of Server Racks due to Huge Data Communications



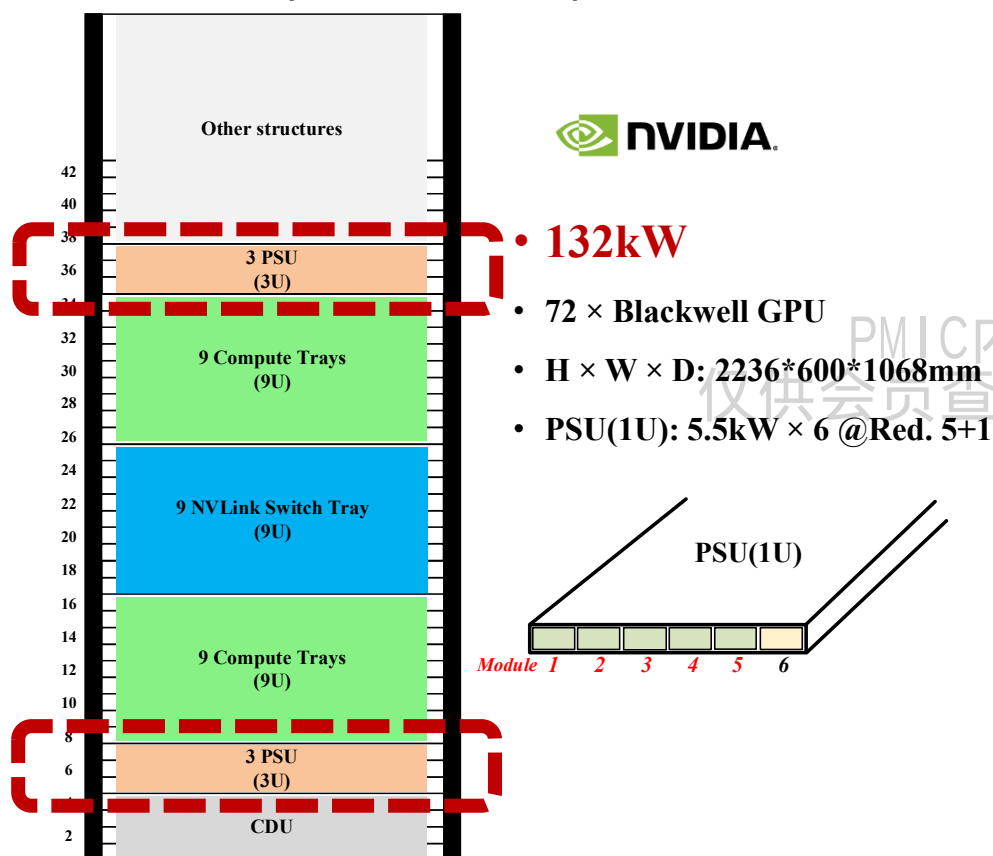
Power Trends for IT Racks in AIDC

➤ Power demand for IT Rack

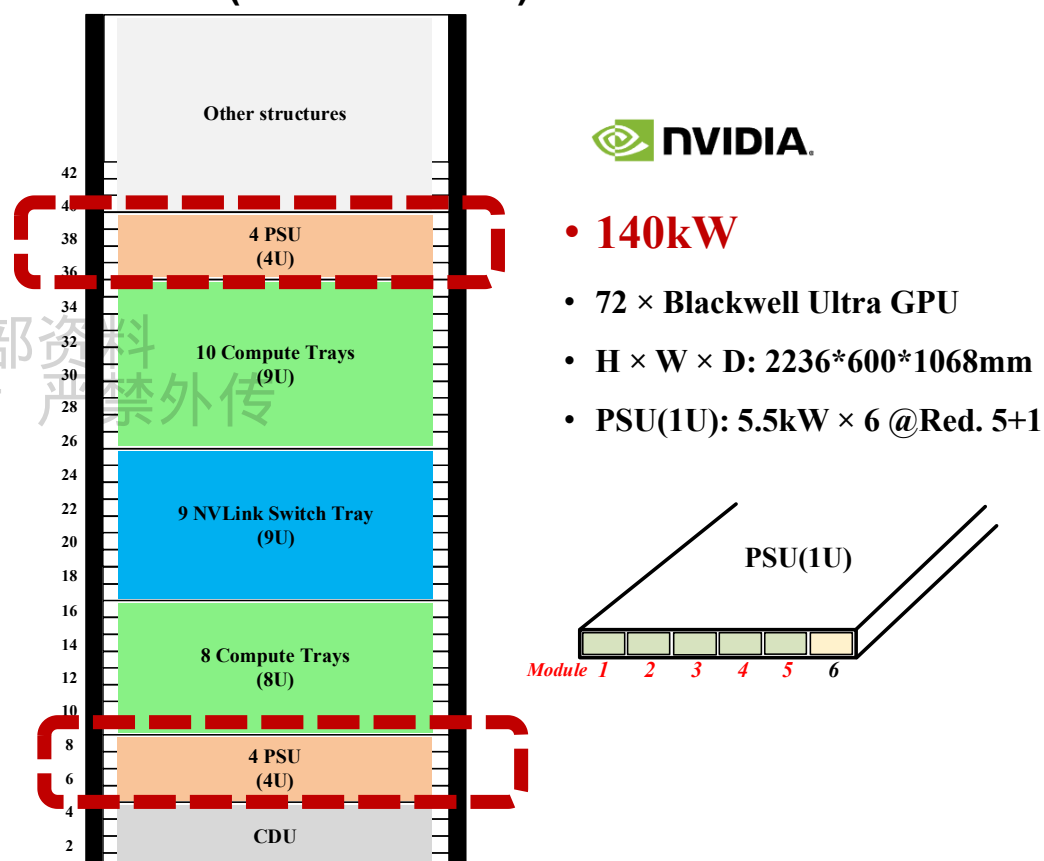


Grace & Oberon Rack of NVIDIA

➤ Grace Rack(GB200 NVL72)^[1-2]



➤ Oberon Rack(GB300 NVL72)^[3-4]



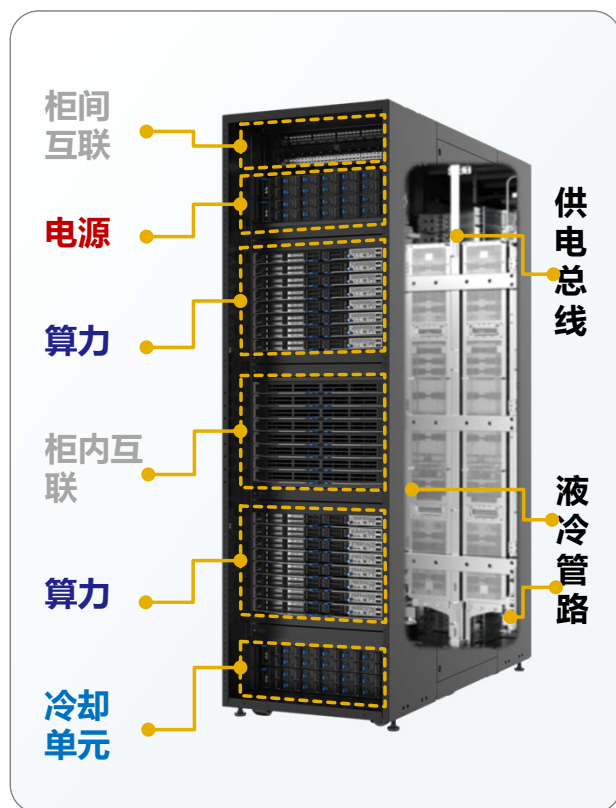
[1] https://www.supermicro.com/datasheet/datasheet_SuperCluster_GB200_NVL72.pdf?utm

[2] <https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/nvidia-gb200-nvl72-delivers-trillion-parameter-llm-training-and-real-time-inference/?ncid=no-ncid>

[3] https://www.supermicro.org.cn/datasheet/datasheet_SuperCluster_GB300_NVL72.pdf

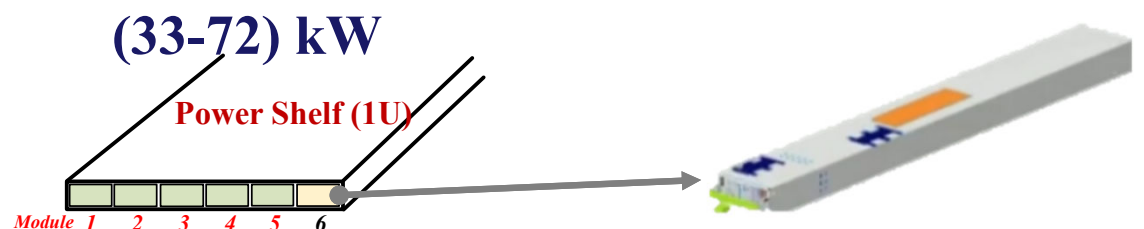
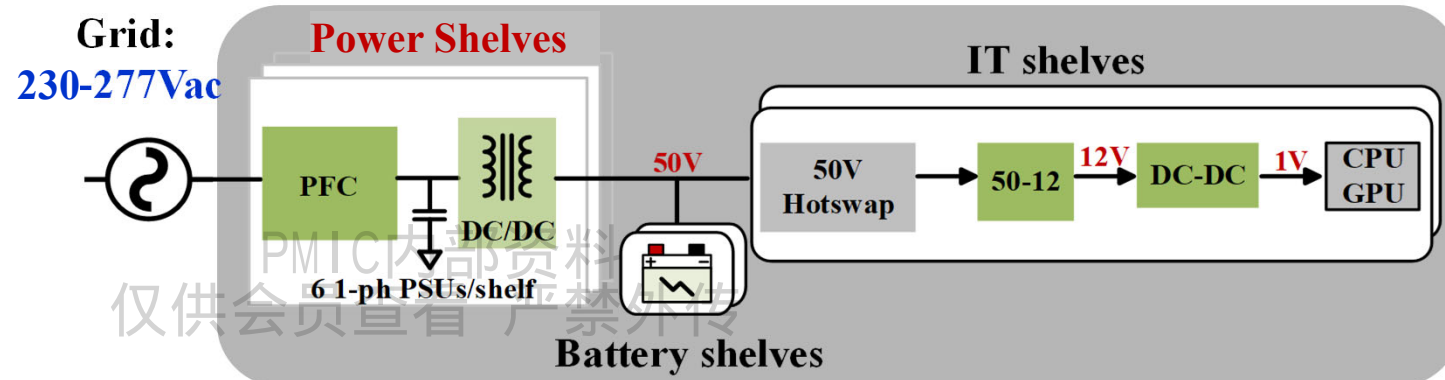
[4] <https://yzyz.substack.com/p/nvidia-nvda-us-gb300-power-system>

Architecture of Current AI Server Racks



High Power Integrated Racks

Power Supply Architecture of Current AI Racks



$$140\text{kW} = 4\sim 8 * \text{Shelves} \quad (4\text{U}\sim 8\text{U})$$

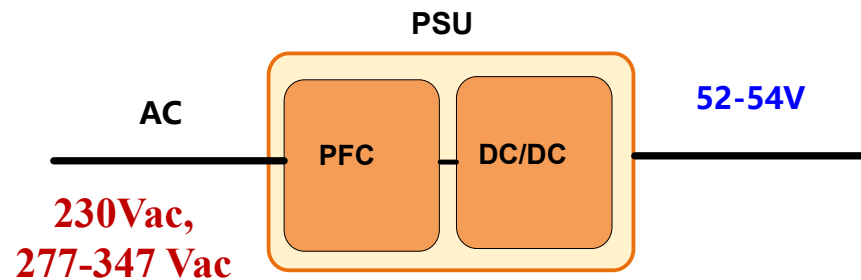
Module
(5.5kW, 12kW)

Increasing Rated Power of Single Phase PSU/Shelf

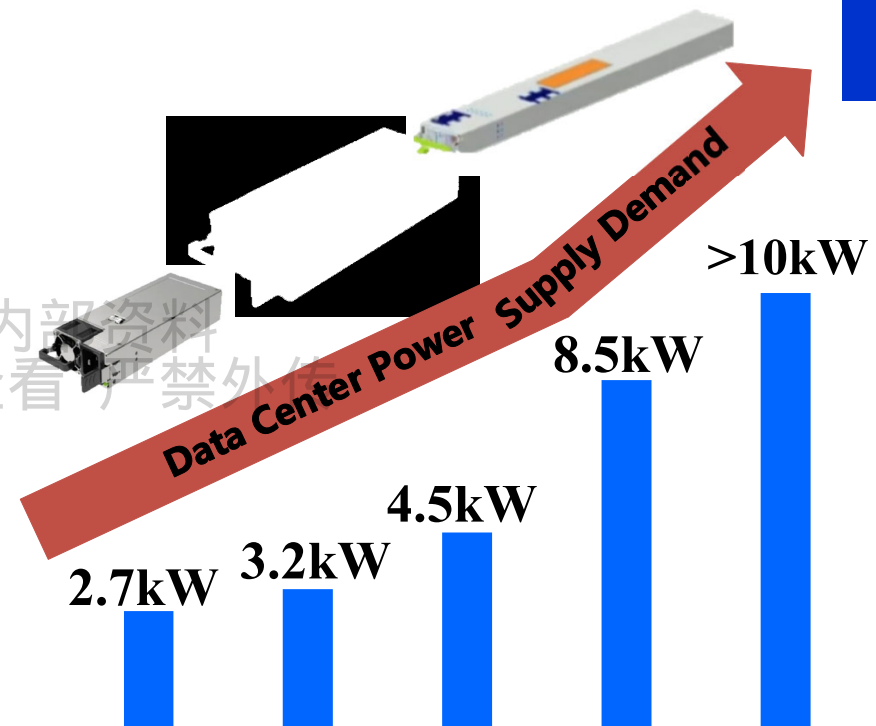


Data center

Single Phase PSU/CRPS module:



CRPS&PSU efficiency requirements:

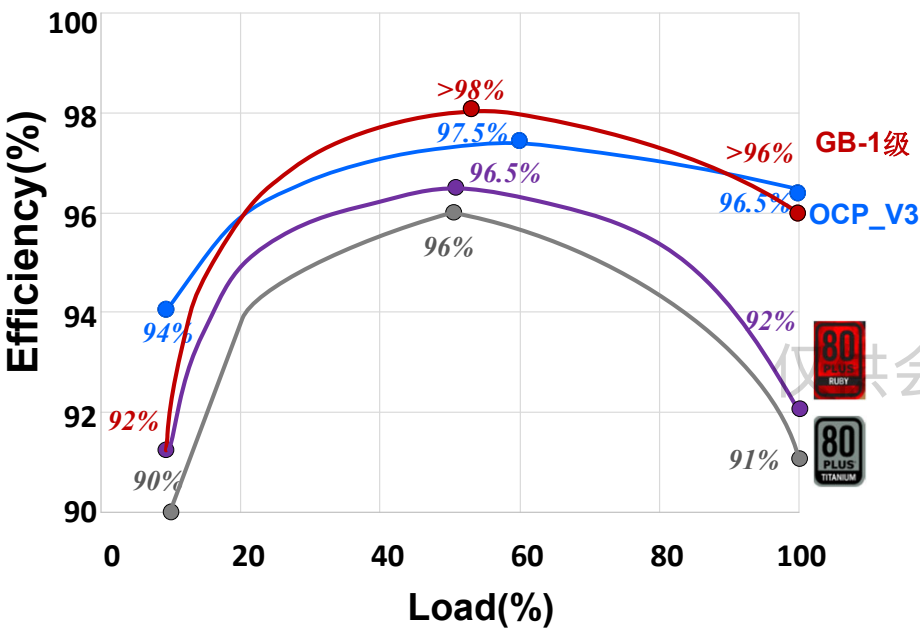


□ Power capacity increasing

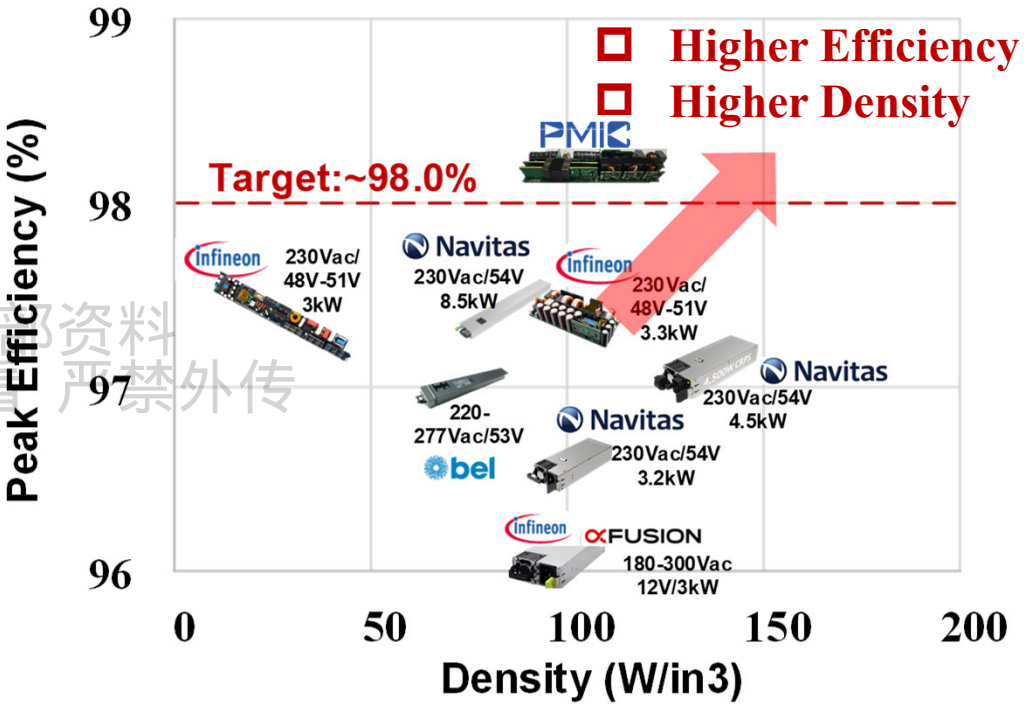
Efficiency Requirements of CRPS/PSU Isolated AC/DC 48V Power Supply



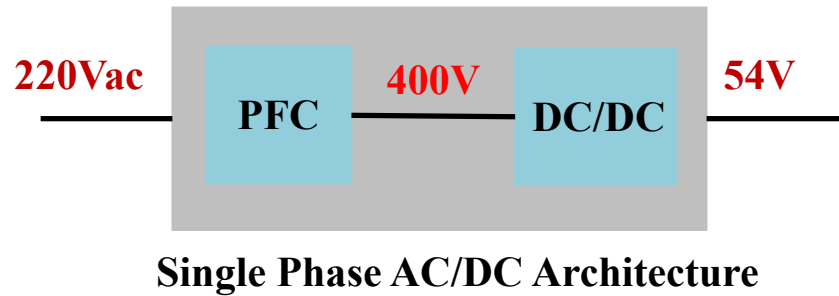
PSU efficiency requirements



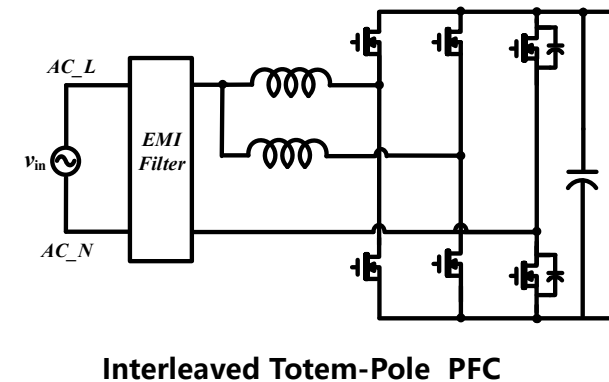
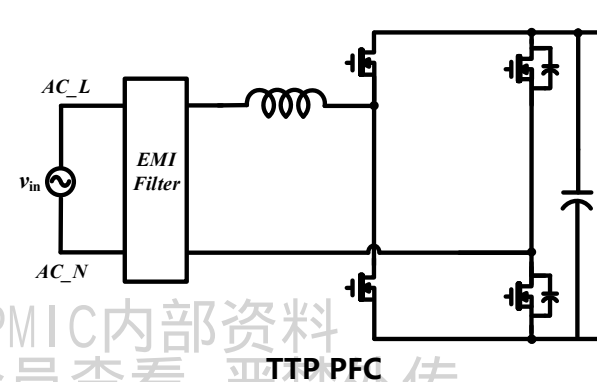
State-of-the-Art:



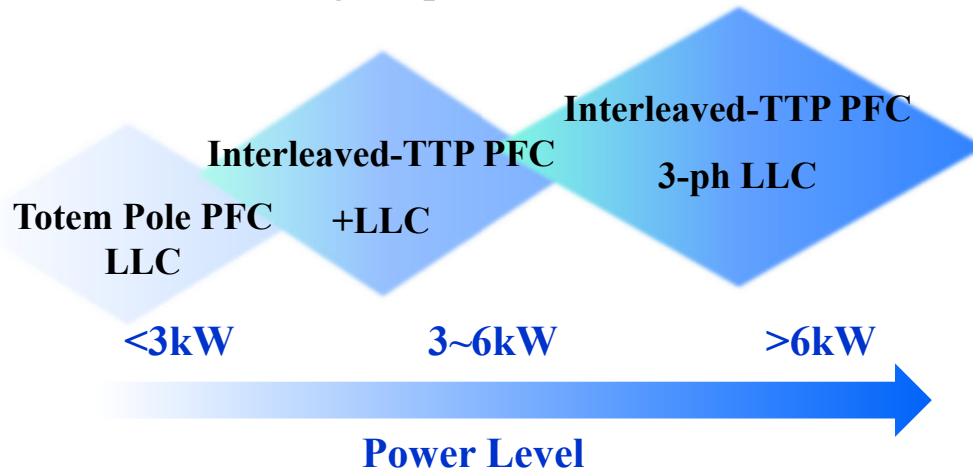
Typical Topologies for Single-Phase PSU Module



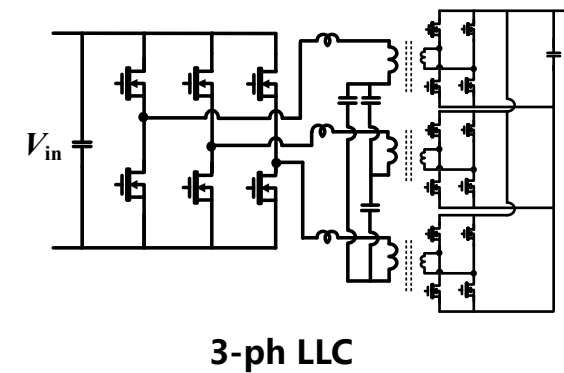
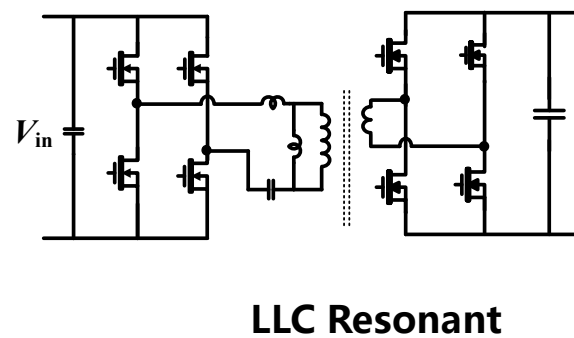
Single-Phase PFC Topology



Power Stage Topology Evolution



Isolated DC/DC Topology

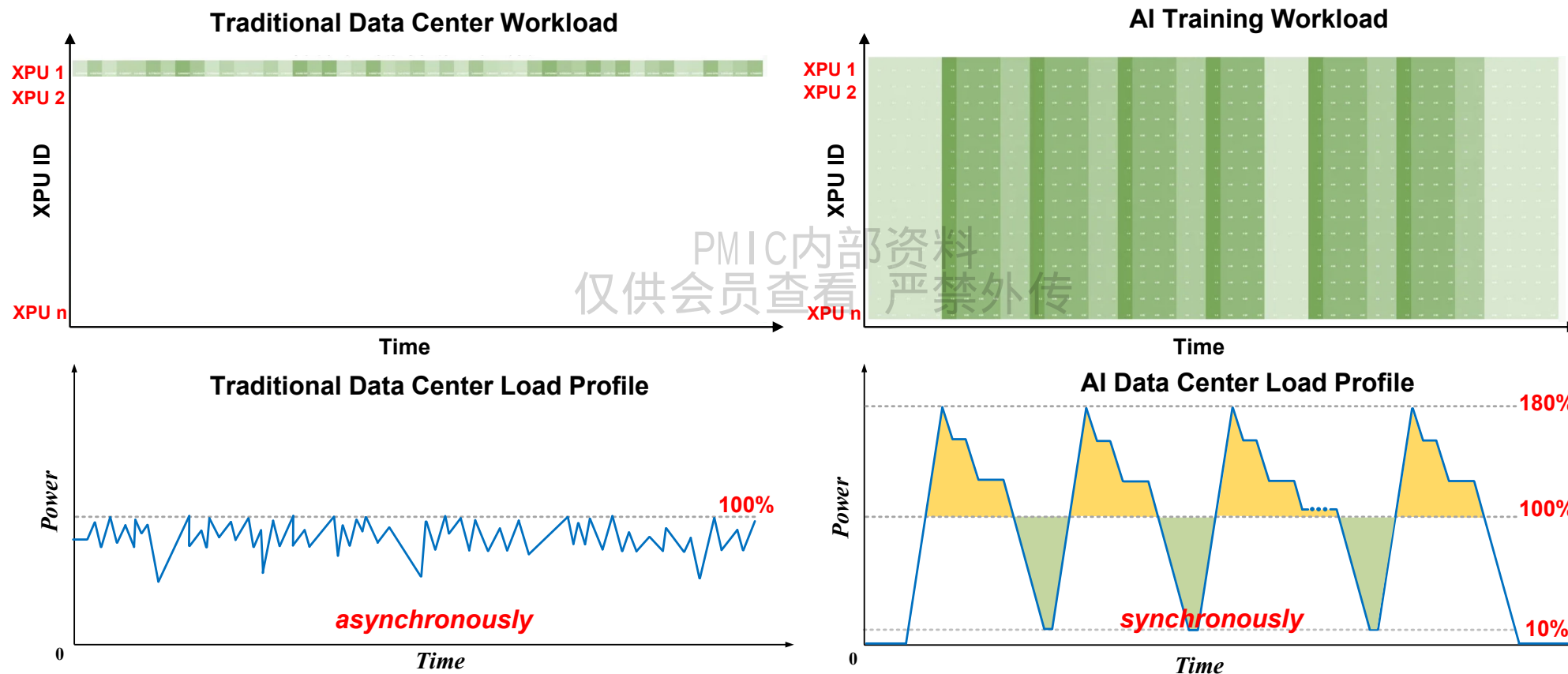


Millisecond-scale Load Dynamics Demand from AIDC

➤ Power Consumption Heat Map of XPU



 *Darker shade is more power

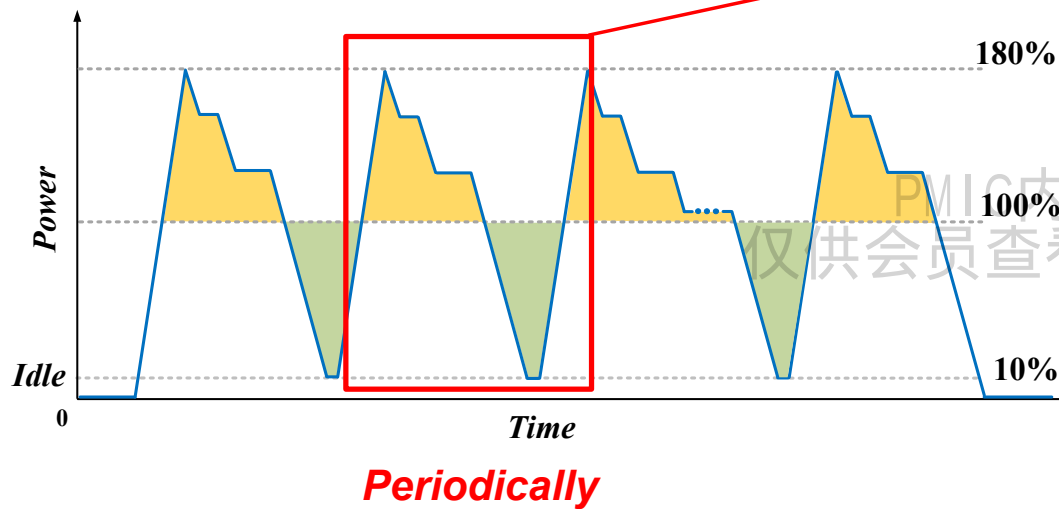


[1] <https://developer.nvidia.cn/blog/how-new-gb300-nvl72-features-provide-steady-power-for-ai/>

[2] <https://www.opencompute.org/documents/open-rack-v3-bbu-module-spec-1-4-pdf>

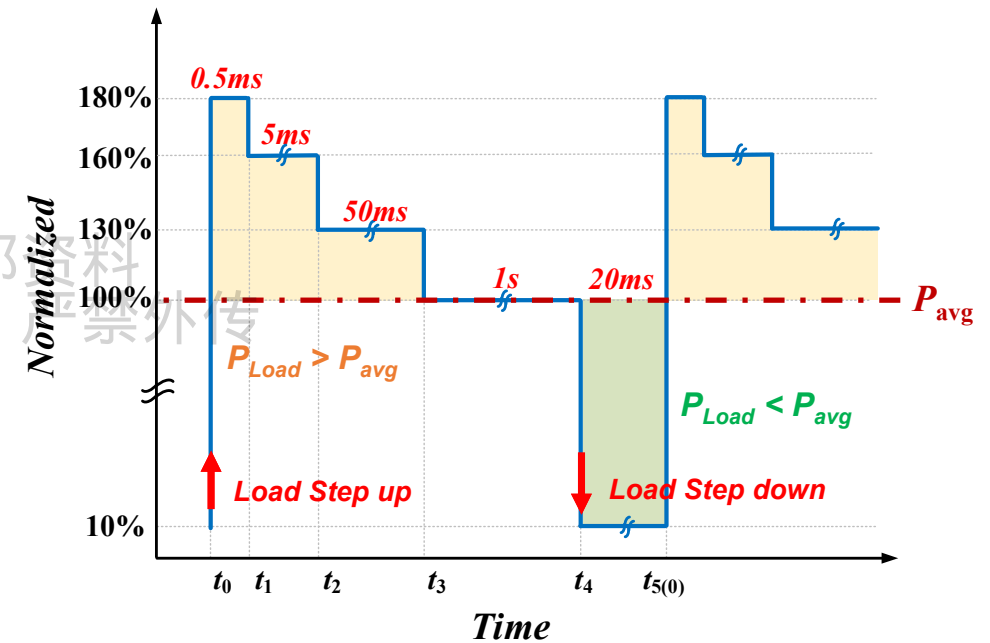
Typical EDPP Test Standard for AI Load Profile

➤ AI Load Profile for NVIDIA NVIDIA.



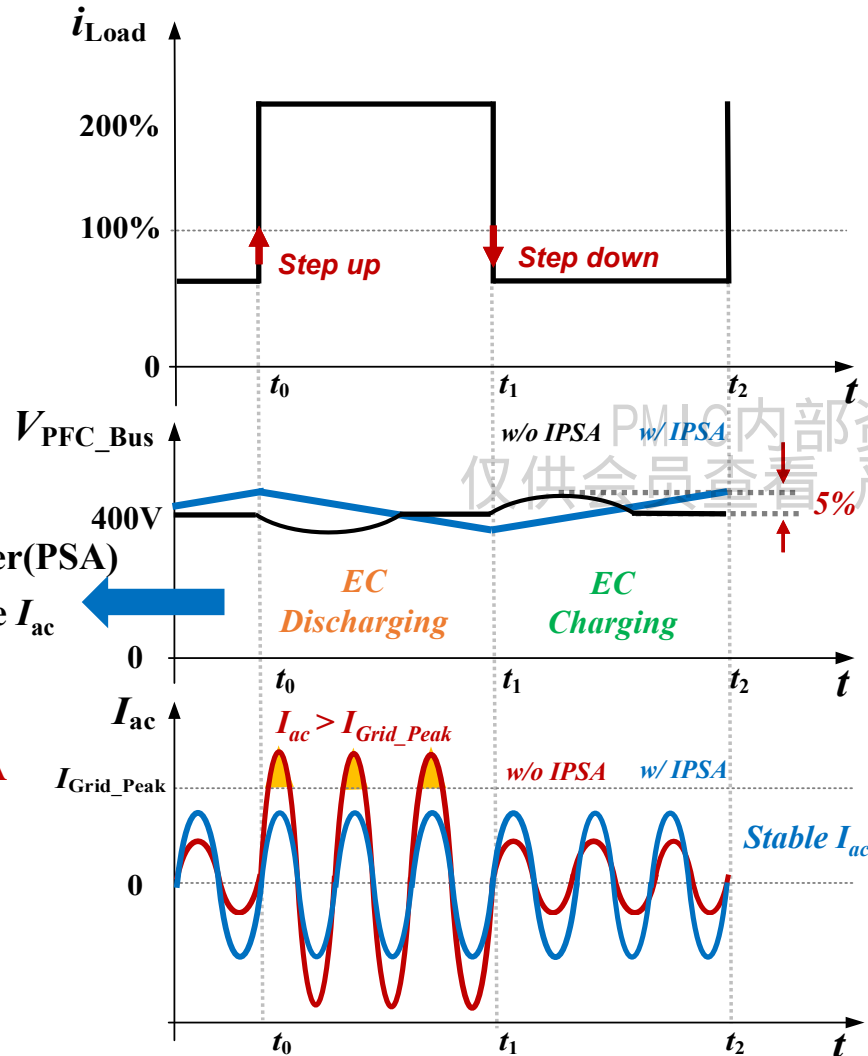
*EDPP: Electrical data peak processing

➤ Typical EDPP Test Standard



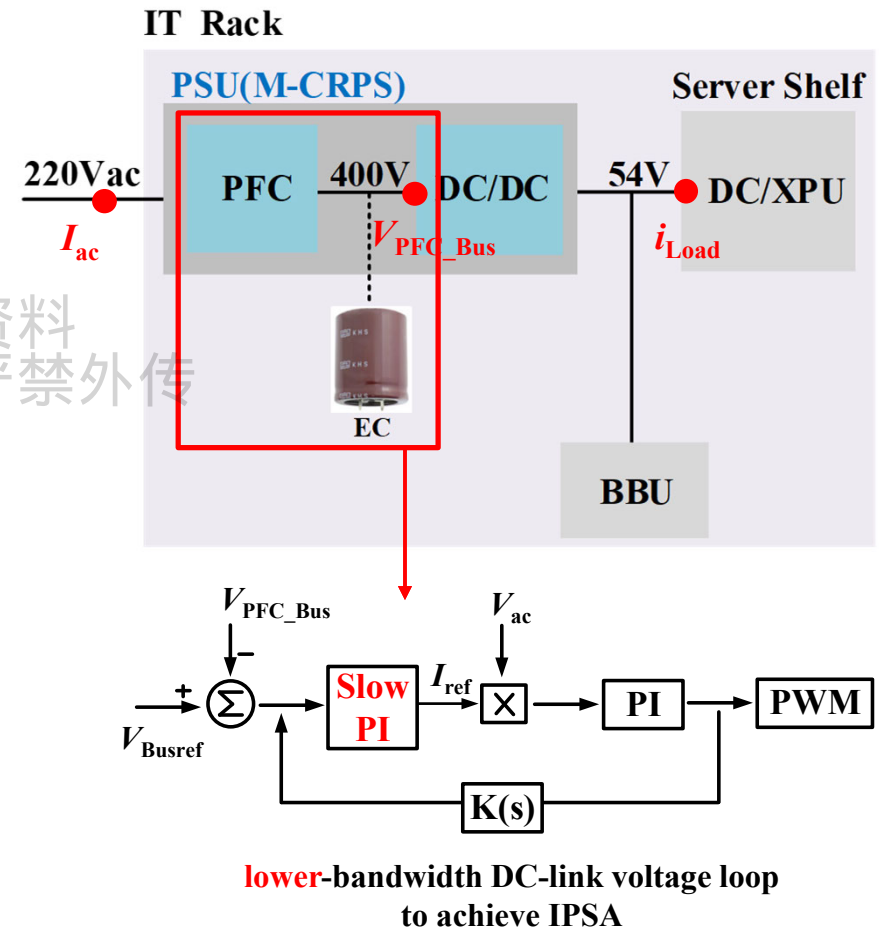
How will AI Load Transient affect Grid ?

Role of IPSA in 2nd Architecture under AI Load Dynamics



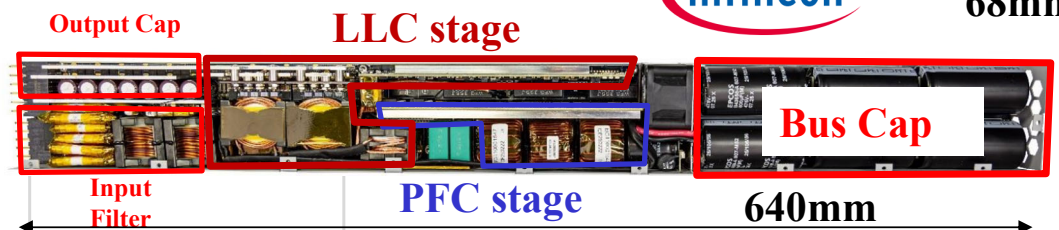
**Integrated PSA
(IPSA)**

➤ 2nd Cloud and AI Server Rack

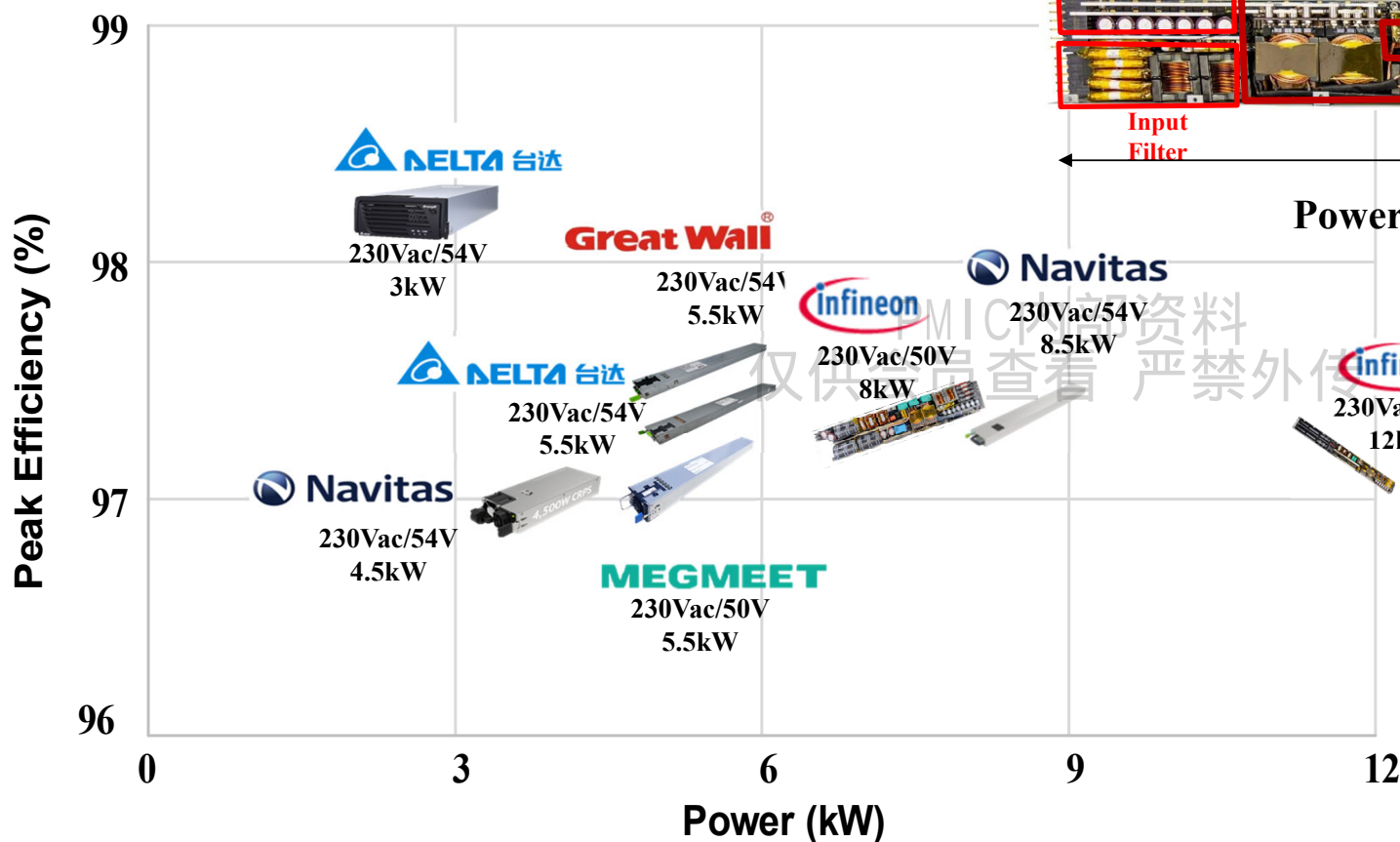


68mm

□ A 12kW AC/DC 50V PSU



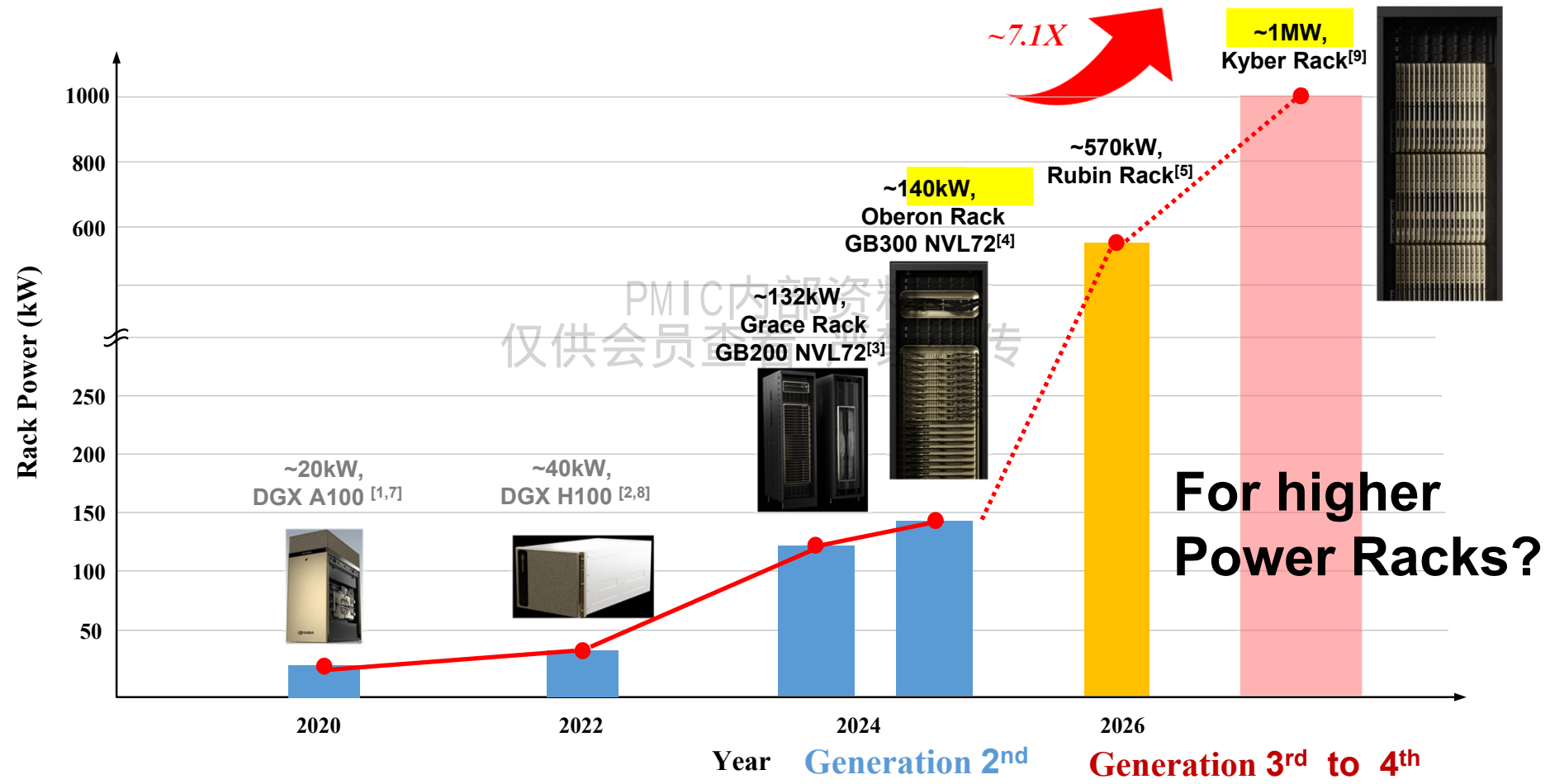
Power density 113W/in³



E-Caps: 40-50% occupation

□ Single-phase server PSUs are concentrated below 12kW range

Power Demand for IT Racks in AIDC

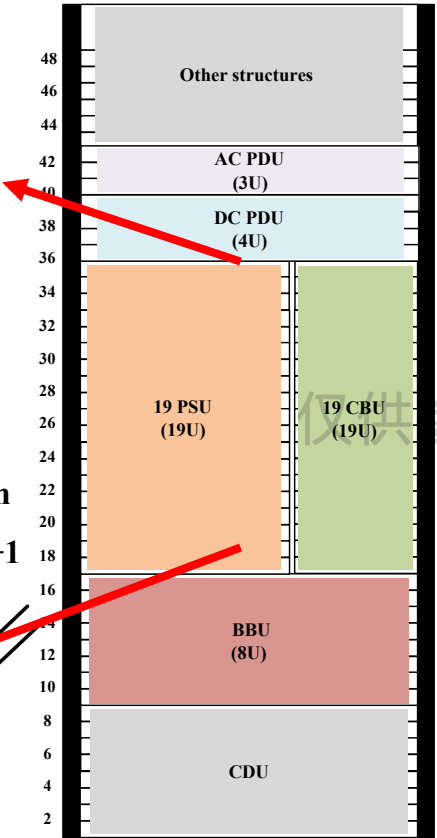
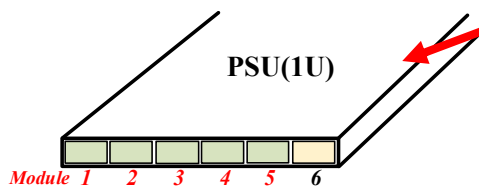


Side-car Power Rack for HVDC Server Racks

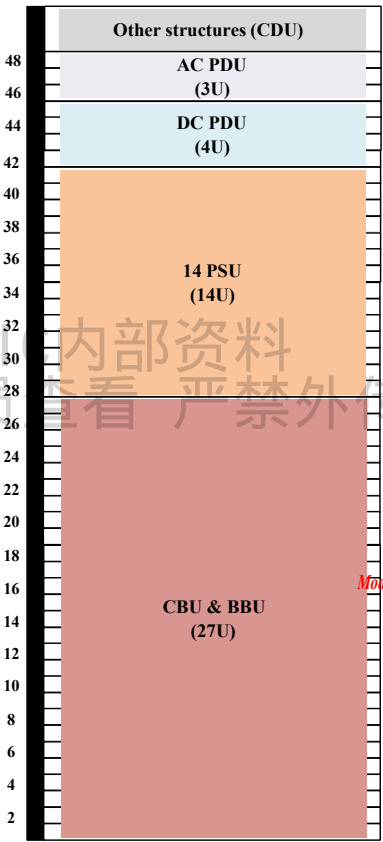
Power Rack MEGMEET ~600kW

Power	600kW (19*33kW)
Input	384~528Vac
Output	800Vdc (37.5A)
Eff.	98.0%

- H × W × D: 2236*600*1068mm
- PSU(1U): 5.5kW × 6 @Red. 5+1



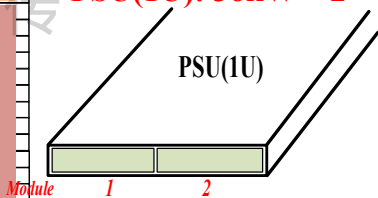
MEGMEET ~1MW



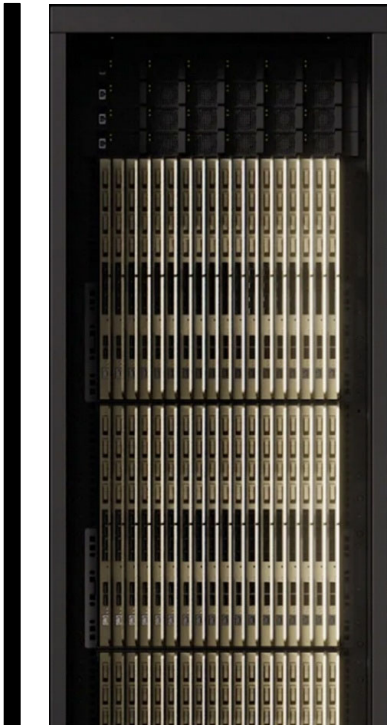
• 14 × 72kW

• H × W × D:
2236*600*1068mm

• PSU(1U): 36kW × 2



Server Rack



• 288/576 ×

Rubin(Ultra) GPU

[1] <https://en.megmeet.com/products/info.html?id=319&utm>

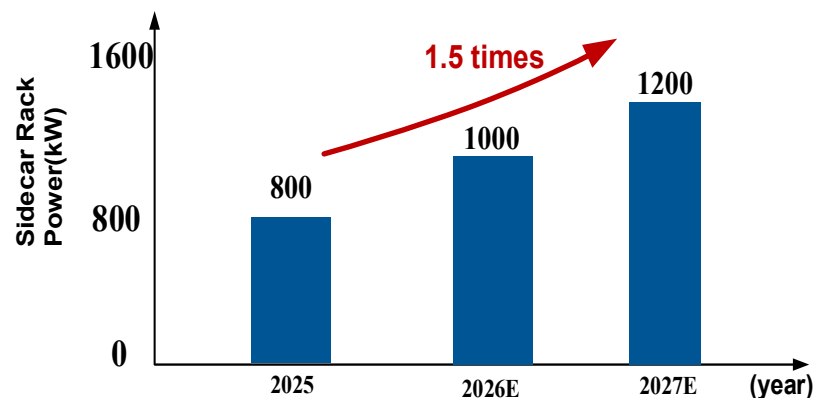
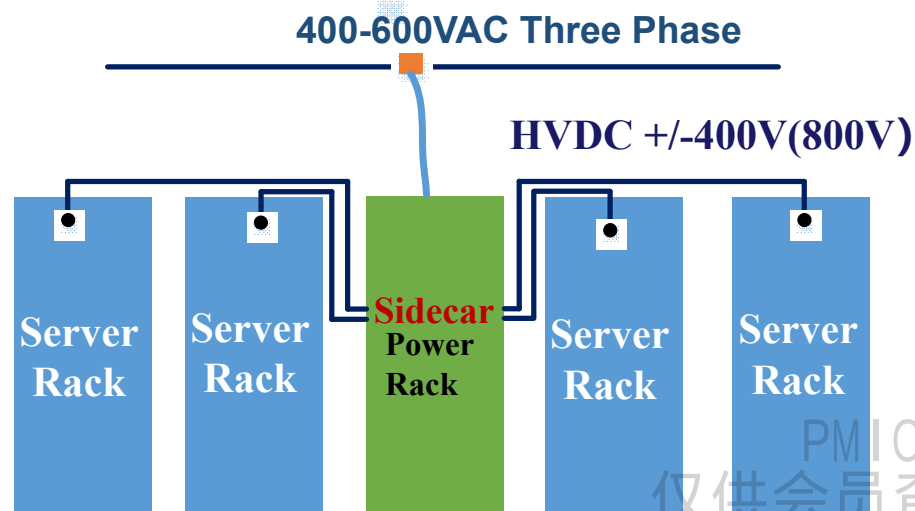
[2] R. Movahedi, Y. Meng, and W. Zhang, "Megmeet 800V 1MW Sidecar Power System for AI Data Centers," presented at OCP Global Summit 2025, San Jose, CA, USA, Oct. 2025.

[3] <https://www.opencompute.org/events/past-events/2025-ocp-global-summit?utm>

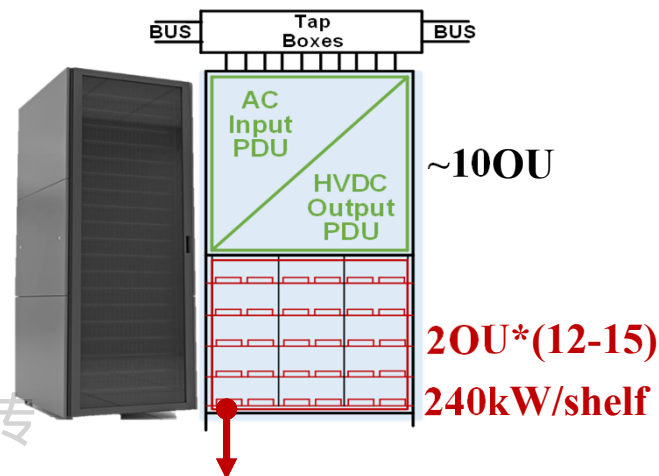
[4] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FNwvDGZTf4g>

[5] <https://globaltechresearch.substack.com/p/2025-computex-review-an-introduction>

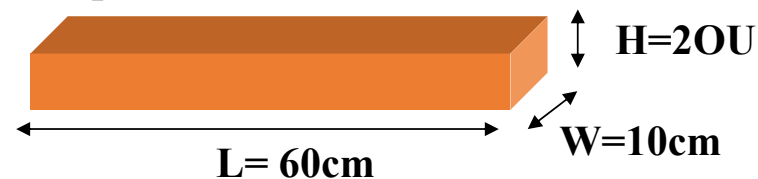
Super Power Rack with Three Phase Input



1.2 MW Sidecar Power Rack



Available space for 40kW PSU



Prototype: Volume $\times 70\%$

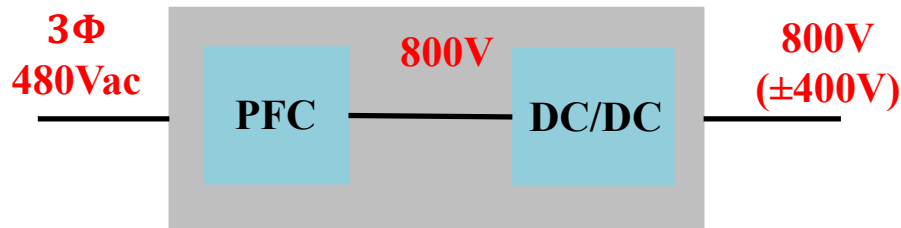
Power Density: $\sim 170W/in^3$

[1] Open rack V3.0, 2021;

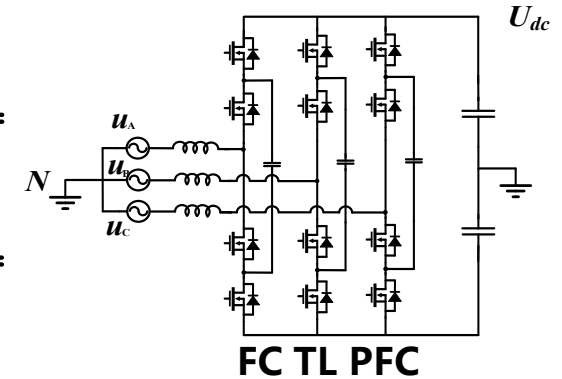
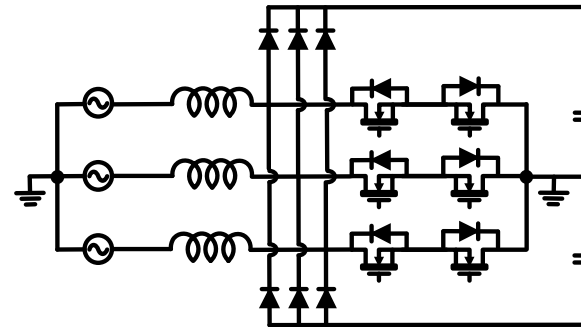
[2] 纳微半导体. 第三代半导体驱动超高功率密度CRPS185 3200W钛金Plus服务器电源设计 [EB/OL].(2024-04-03)[2025-02-10].<https://navitassemi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/3rd-Gen-Device-Drives-Ultra-Power-Density-CRPS185-3200-W-Titanium-Server-Design-Chinese.pdf>

Commercial Three-Phase PSU Topologies

Two-stage Three Phase Architecture



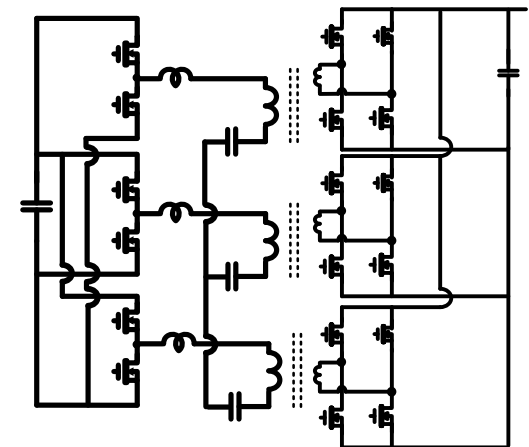
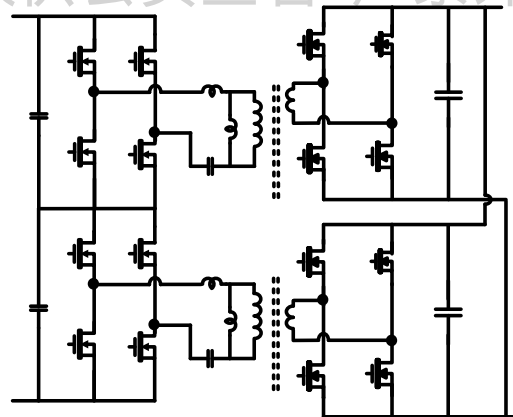
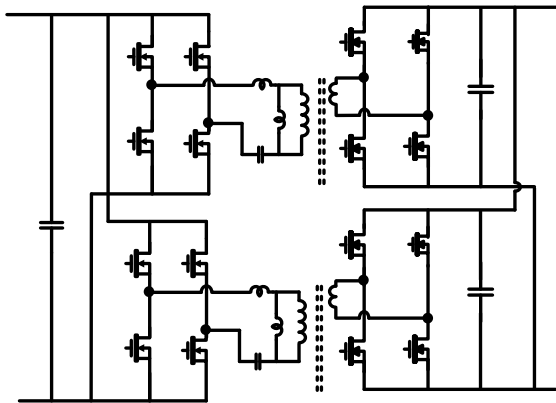
Three Phase PFC Topology



Vienna PFC

PMIC内部资料
仅供会员查看 严禁外传

Isolated DC/DC Topology

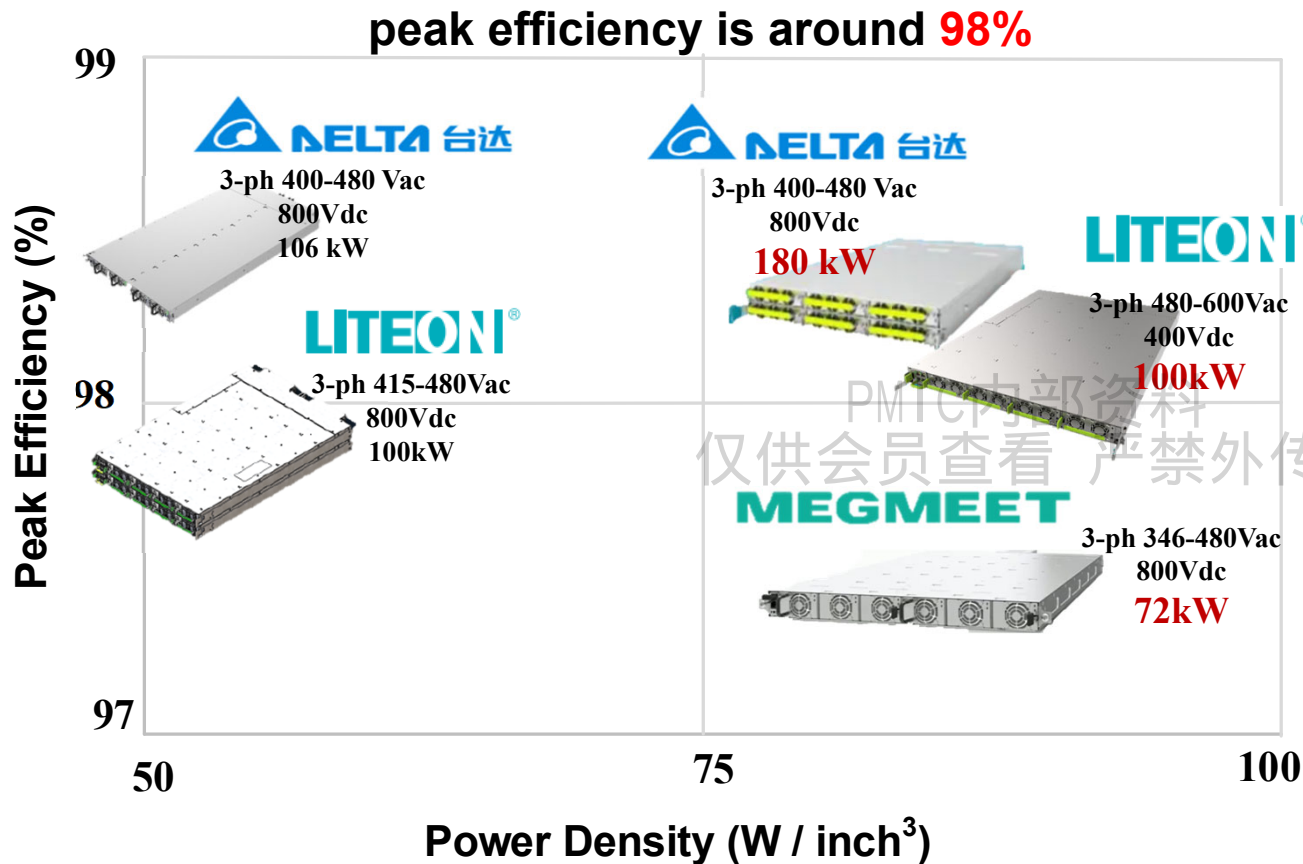


Interleaved LLC with 1.2kV SiC Devices

Stacked LLC

3-ph Half-Bridge LLC with 1.2kV Devices

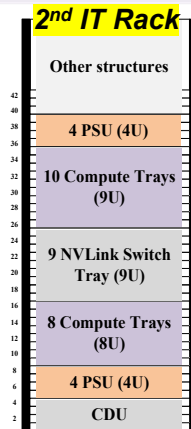
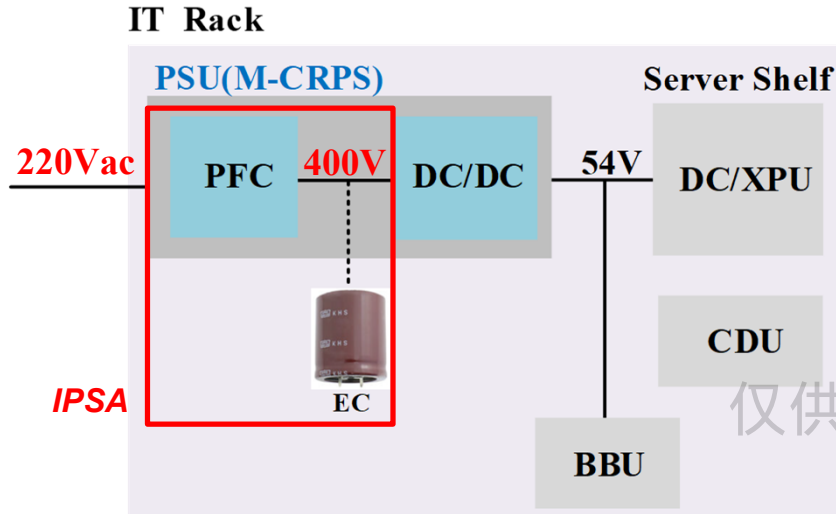
Commercial Three-Phase PSU for Power Rack from Industrial



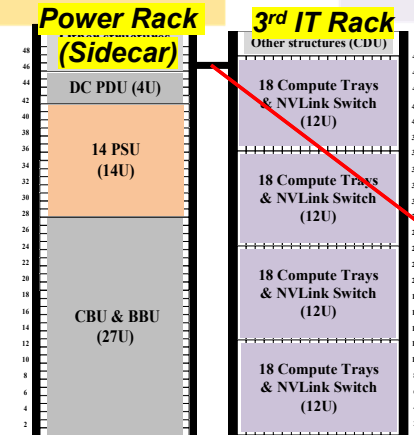
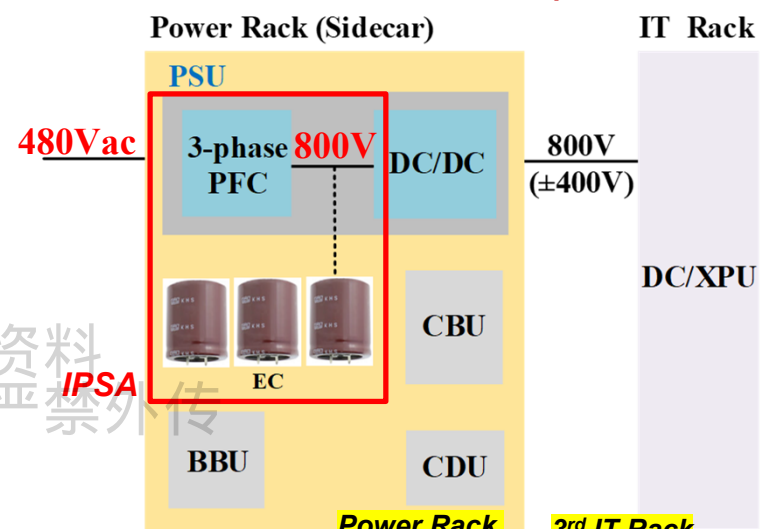
Higher Density Three Phase PSU are needed

Comparison of Power Supply Architecture between 2nd and 3rd

➤ IPSA in 2nd IT Rack (140kW)



➤ IPSA in 3rd Power Rack (600kW~1MW)



□ Difference:

- (1) **Separate** the Power and IT Racks to improve power level with 800V HVDC power delivering
- (2) PFC output: 400V → 800V
- (3) More PFC Bus Caps

□ Similarity:

IPSA to cope with AI Load Dynamics

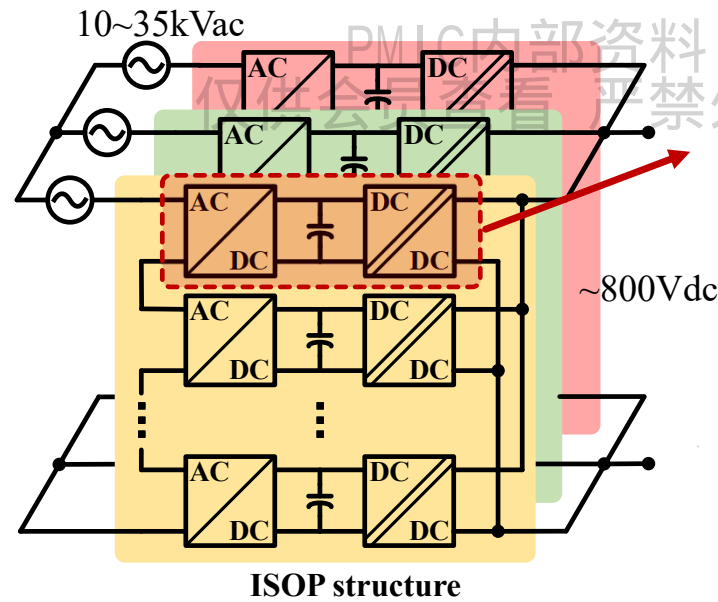
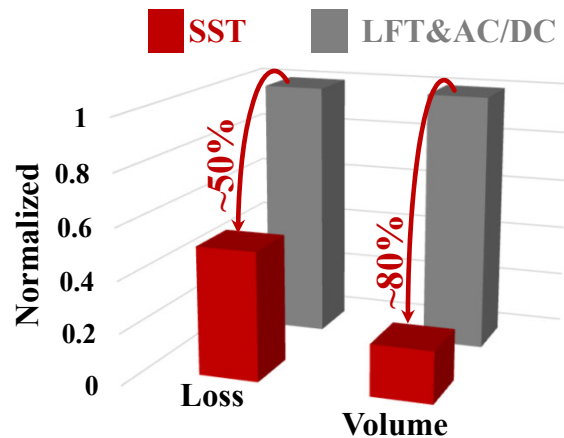
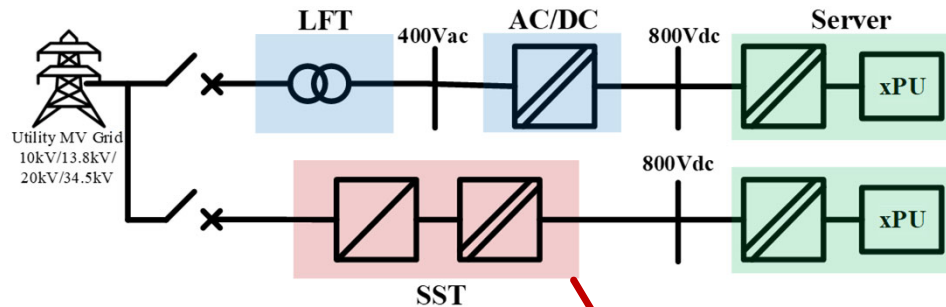
Cascaded by HVDC Bus

[1] https://www.ti.com/lit/ta/ssztdb4/ssztdb4.pdf?ts=1772740769563&ref_url=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F

Figure 1 illustrates the power supply system architecture for a data center. The system starts with a 10kV AC source, which is converted to AC/AC, then passes through a transformer (SST) to an AC/DC converter. The output is then distributed to a UPS. The UPS output is connected to a Server Rack. The rack's internal power supply is shown as a Multi-POL system with three VRs (VR1, VR2, VR3) converting 800V/48V to 0.6~1V, which is then used by the GPU and CPU. The output voltage is 48V/12V.

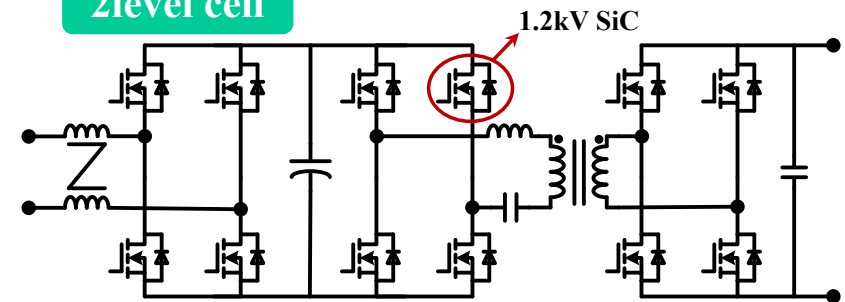
Topologies of Commercial SSTs

➤ SST in Data Center



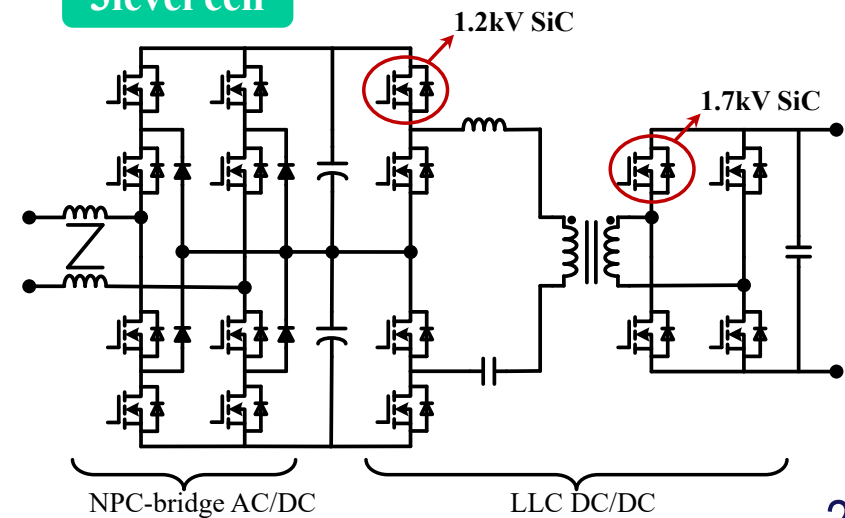
Key players:     ...

2level cell



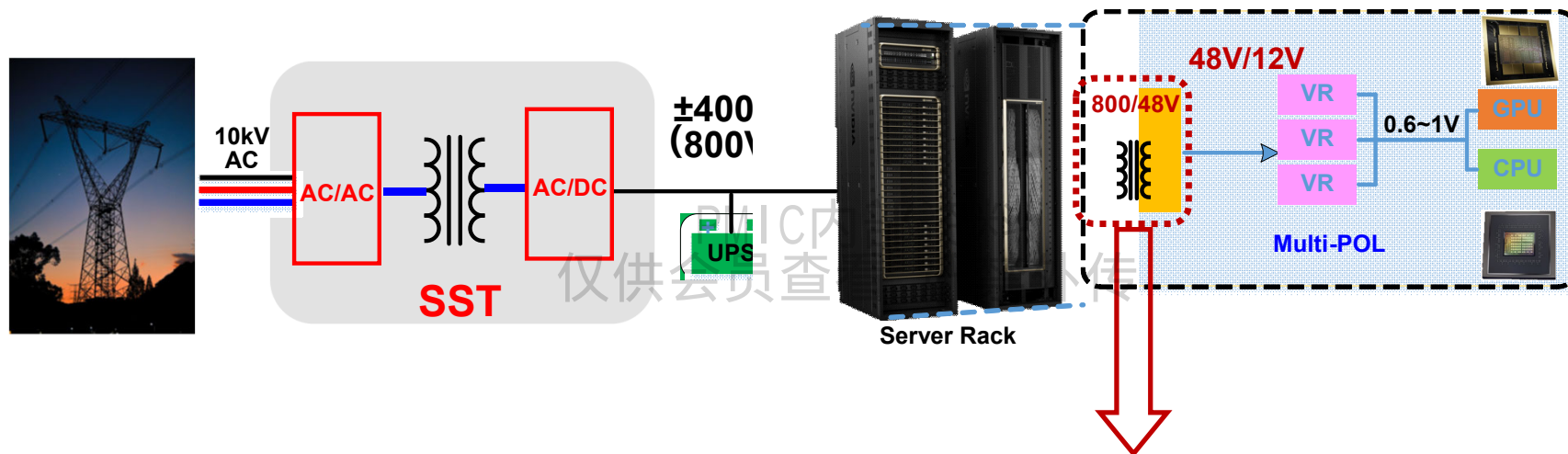
Multilevel  Smaller and less cells

3level cell



HVDC 800V Resulting 800V DC/DC Conversion in Server Racks

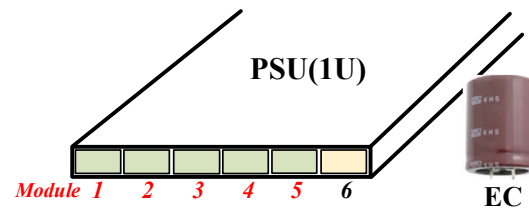
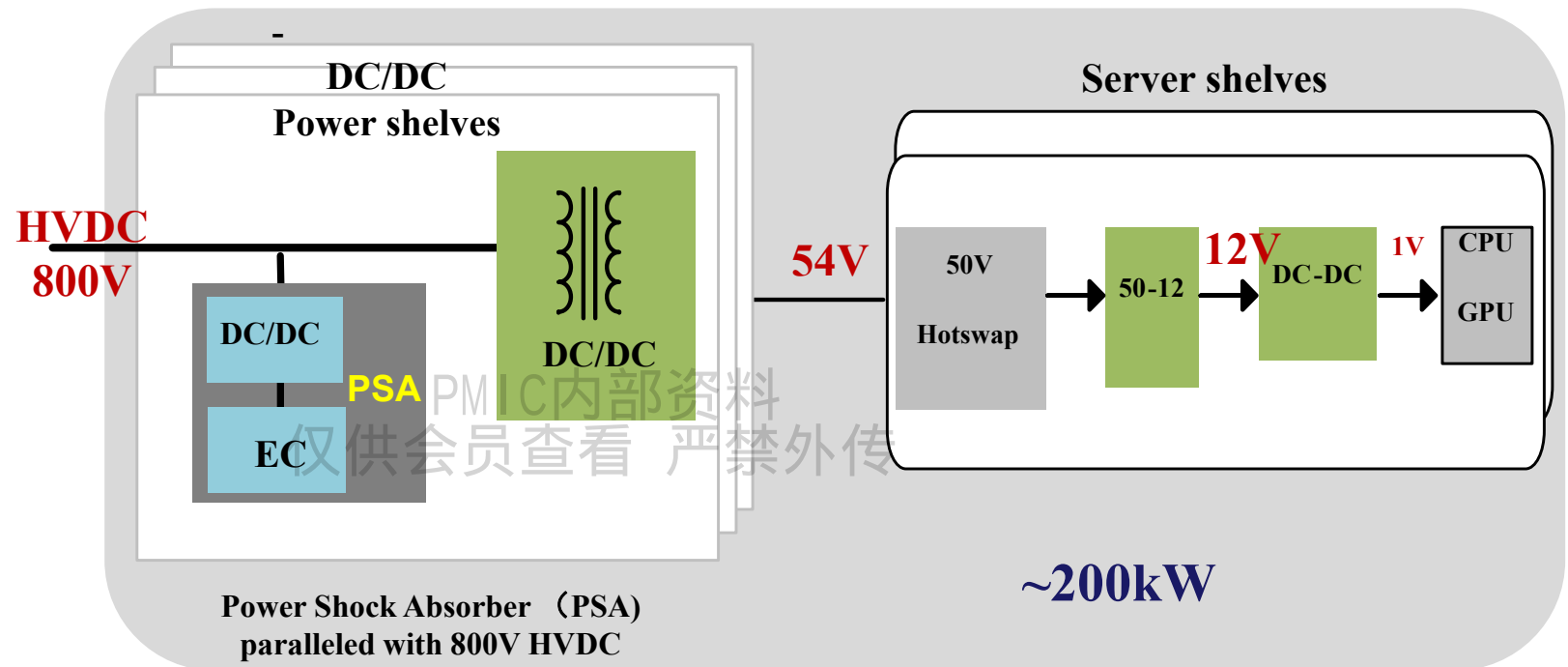
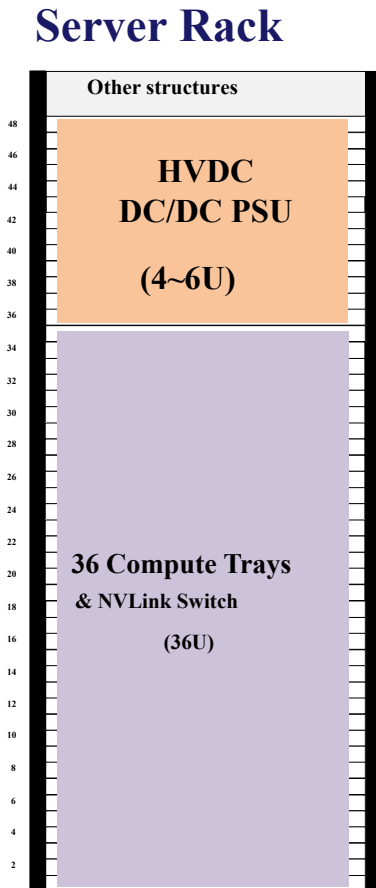
■ Solid State Transformer for HVDC



Challenges

- ❑ Electrical insulation
- ❑ EMI
- ❑ High Efficiency (99%peak)
- ❑ Ultra Density (>3kW/in³)

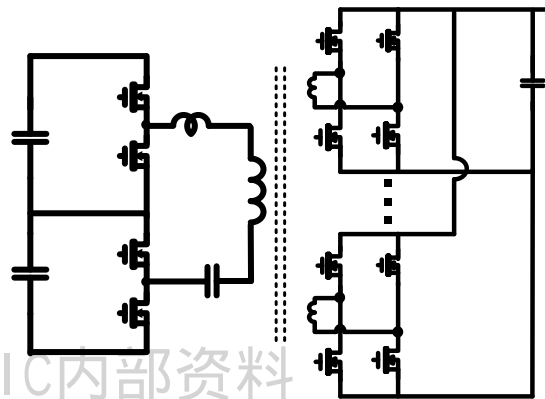
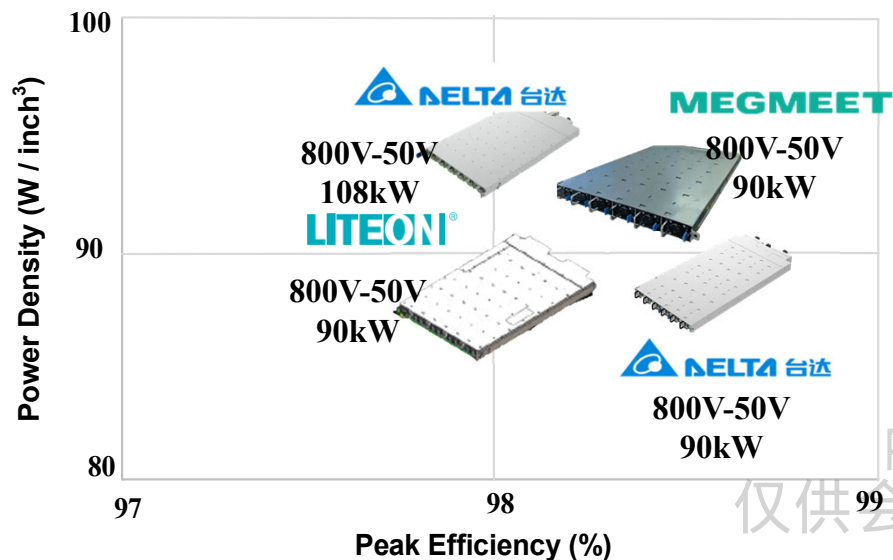
Power Architecture in 800V HVDC Server Racks



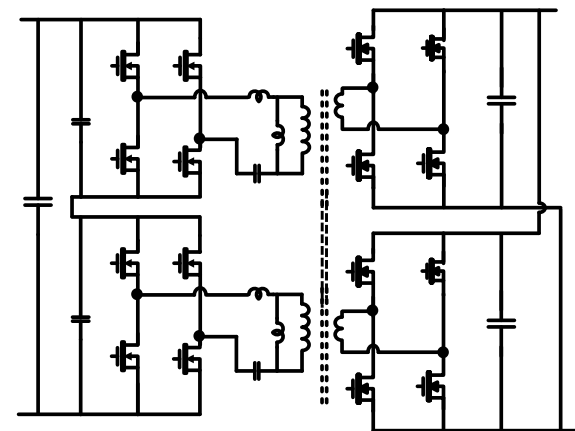
- H × W × D: 2236*600*1068mm for Server Rack
- PSU(1U): 12-18 kW*6

Huge ECs are still needed in HVDC Server Racks

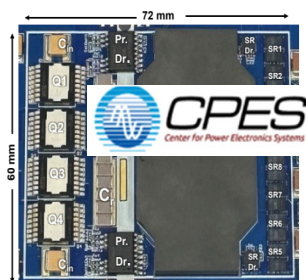
Topologies for 800V-54V DC/DC Shelves



3-L LLC with 650V Devices



Cellular LLC with 650V Devices



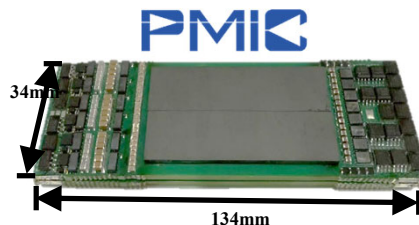
6kW

All GaN, 615 kHz
● 98.7% Peak-efficiency
● 2070 W/in³



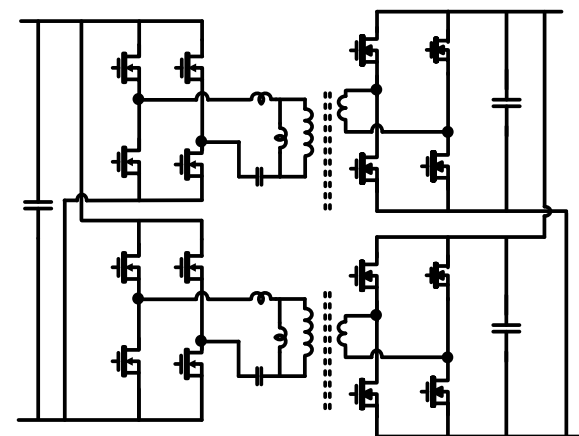
Navitas

All GaN, 1 MHz
● 98.5% Peak-efficiency
● 2100 W/in³



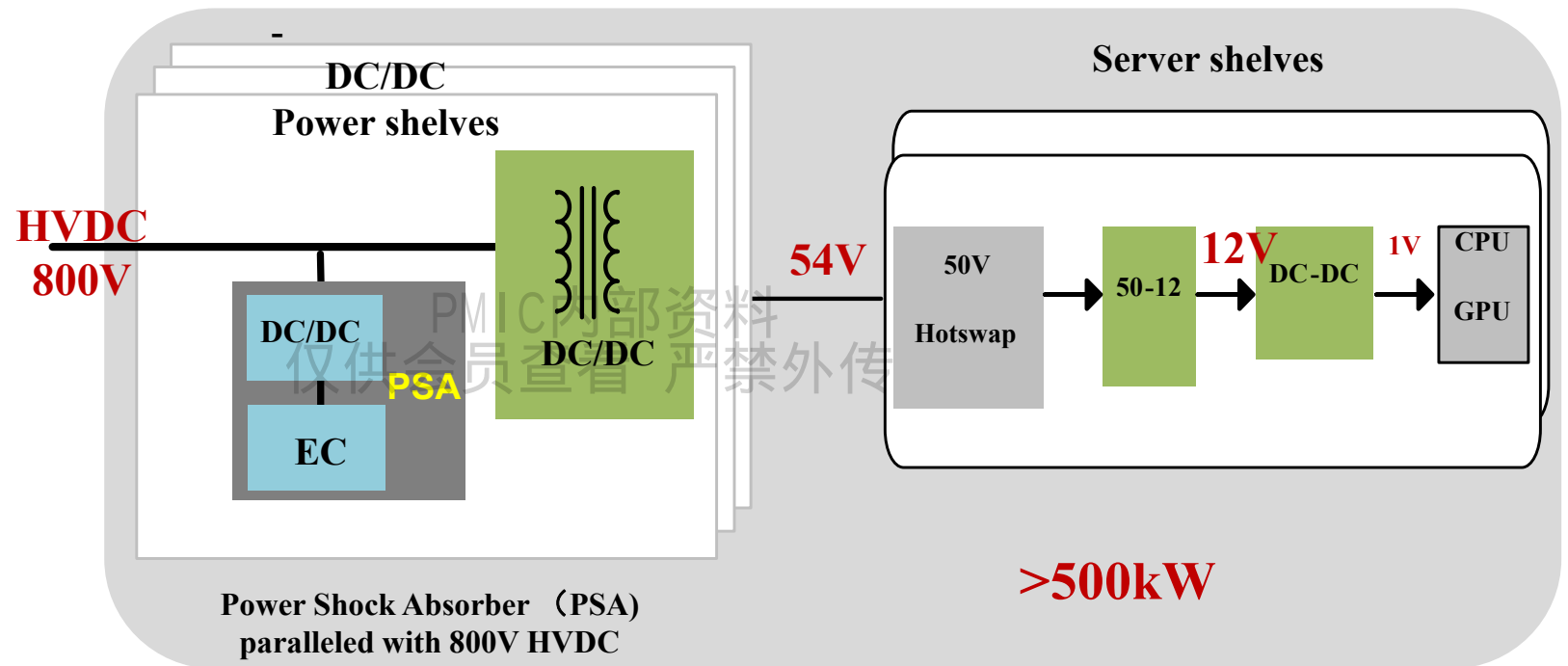
PMIC

All GaN, 1MHz
● ~98.9%
● >3000kW/in³



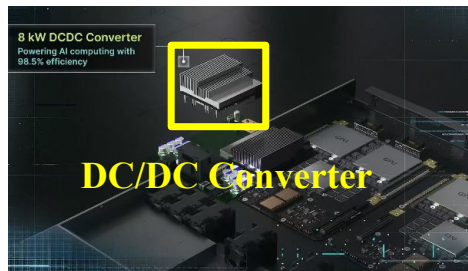
IPOP LLC with 1.2kV Devices

Power Architecture of 800V HVDC Server Rack

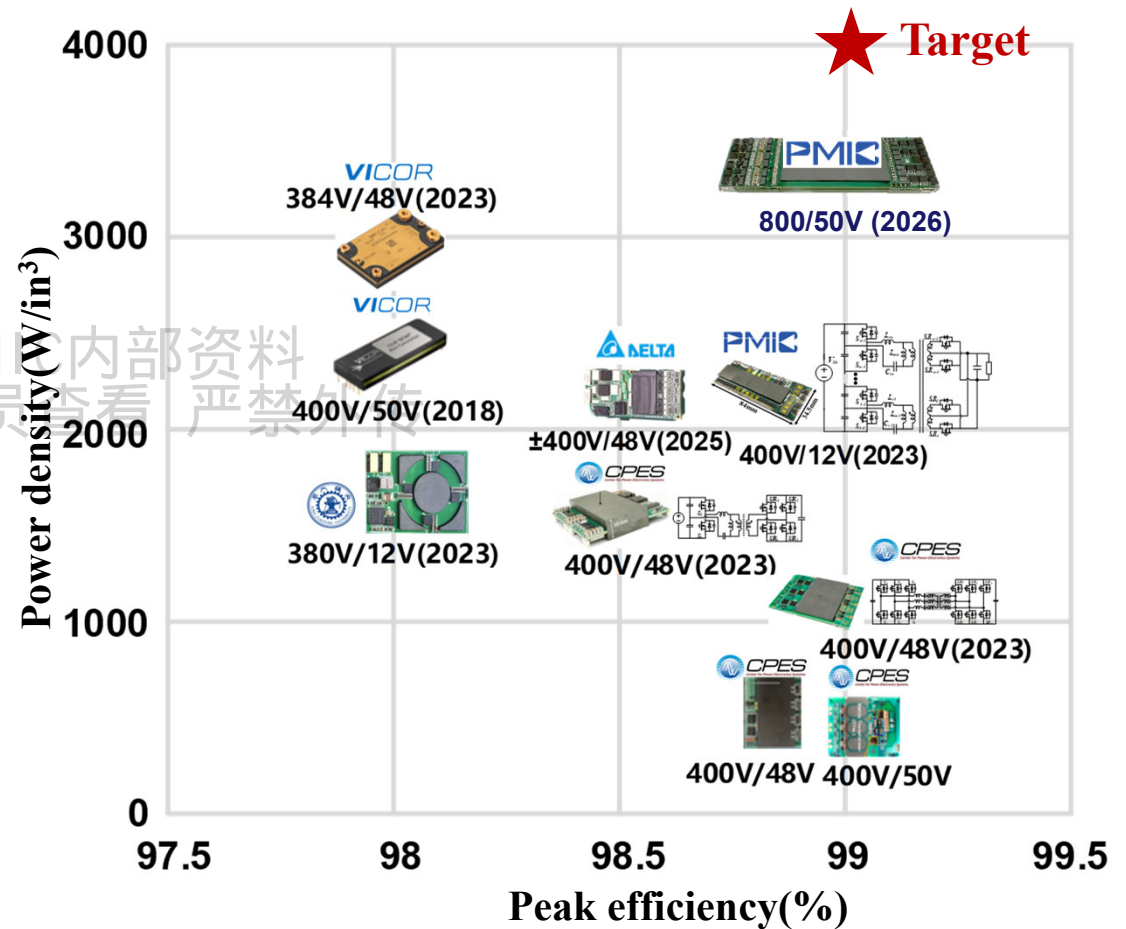


• 288/576 ×

Rubin(Ultra) GPU

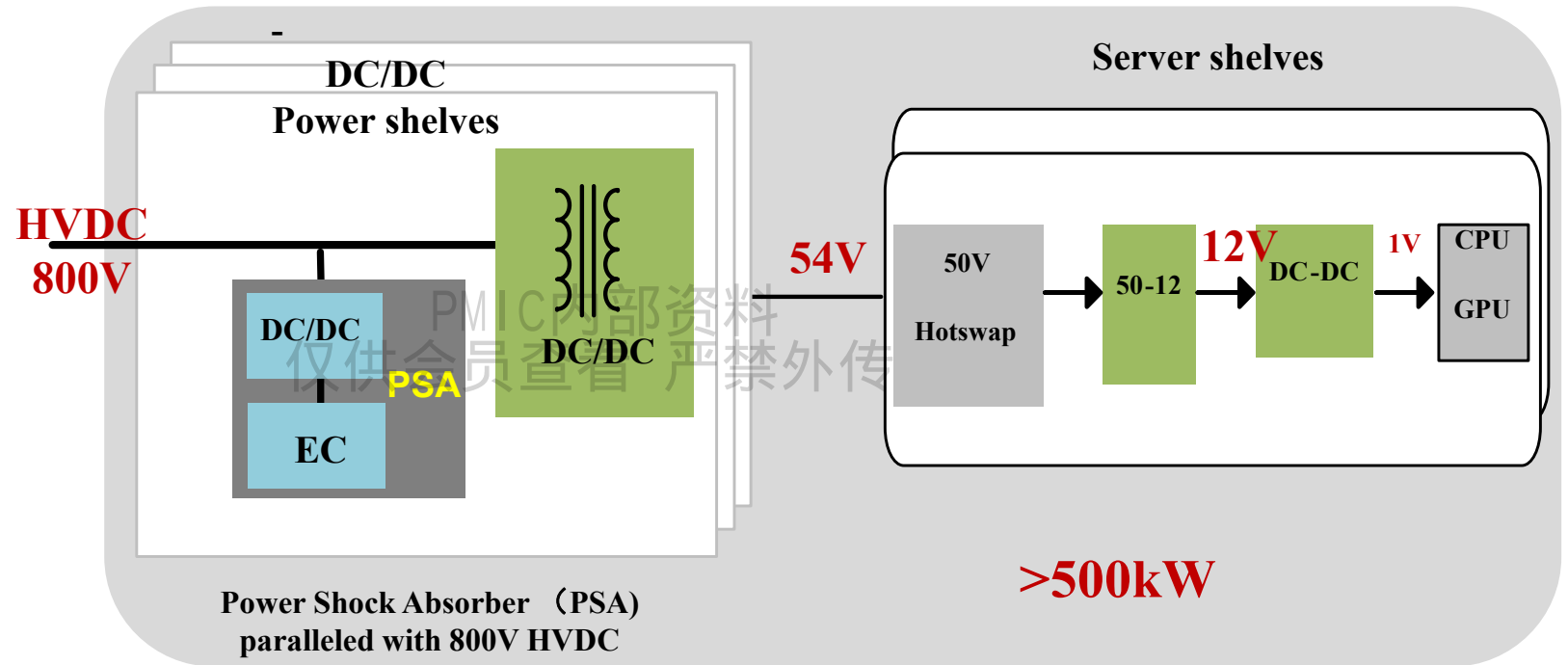


- Power density $\geq 5 \text{ kW/in}^3$
- Peak eff. $\geq 99\%$
- Isolated



[1] Jared Huntington, Mike Tu. Nvidia. 800 VDC Architecture for Next-Generation AI Infrastructure.

Future Challenges of Power Supply for 800V HVDC Ultra-high Power Racks



- 288/576 ×
Rubin(Ultra) GPU

Challenges:

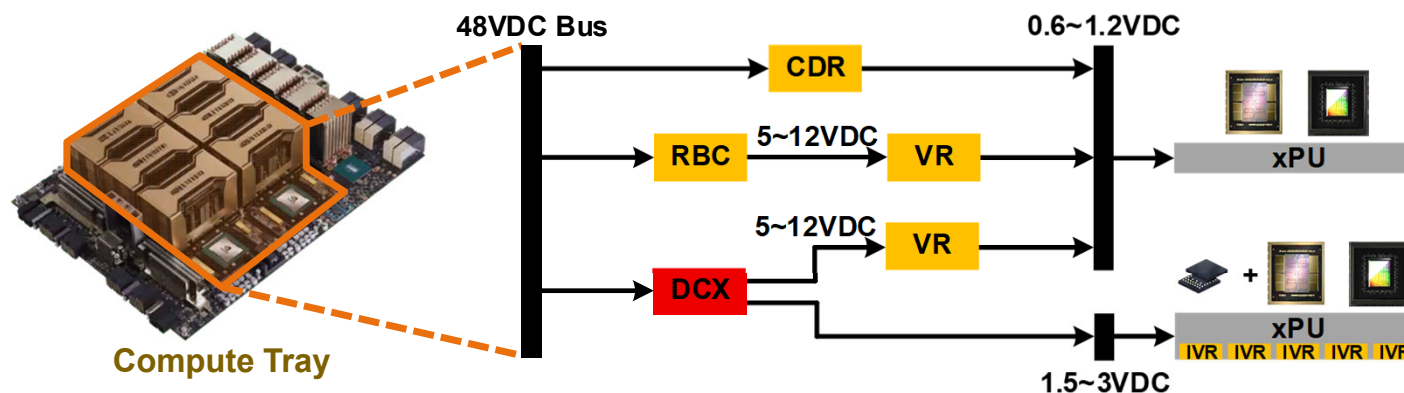
- ❑ Where can be PSA put?
- ❑ Huge current delivering for XPU

Higher Power Consumption is Required for GPUs

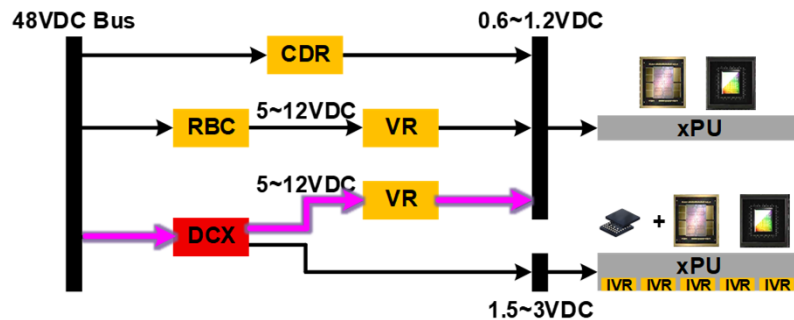
➤ Power consumption of the single GPU



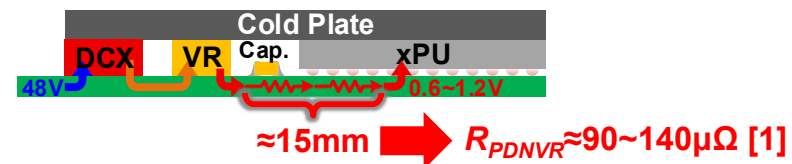
➤ Current 48V-bus system architecture



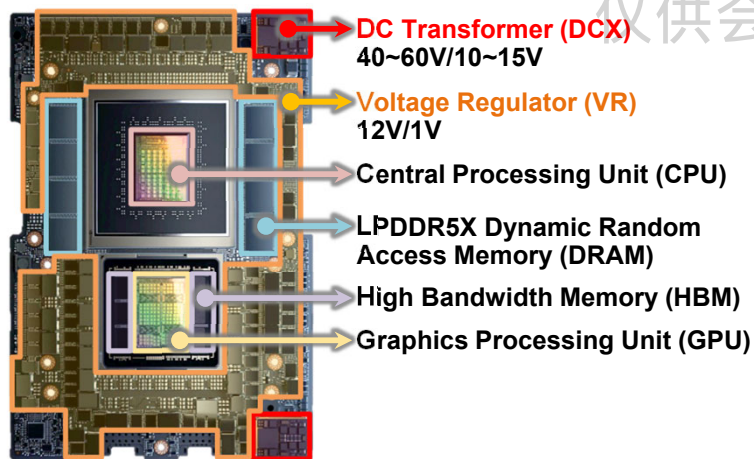
PDN Loss Rises as XPU's Power Increases



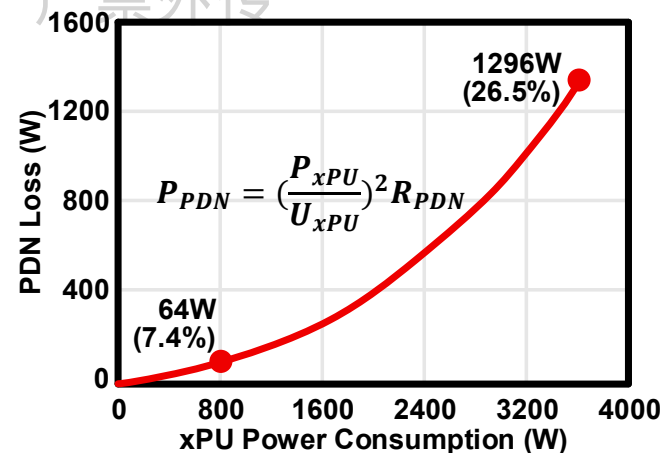
➤ Power flow of the compute card



➤ Compute card



➤ PDN loss vs xPU power @ $R_{PDNVR} = 100 \mu\Omega$

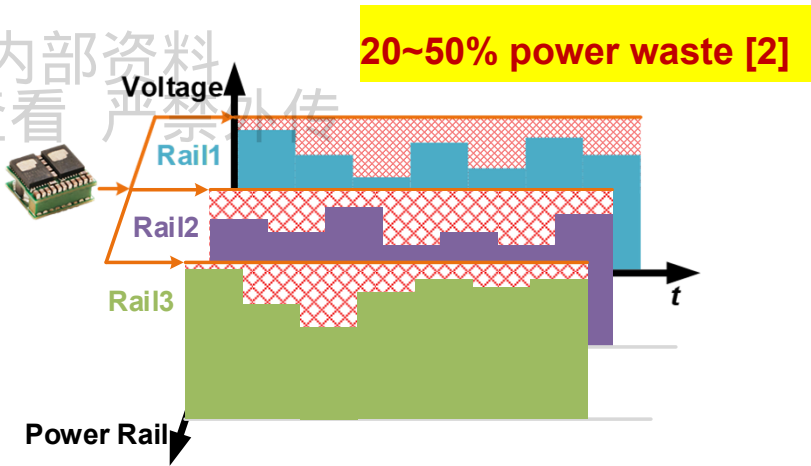
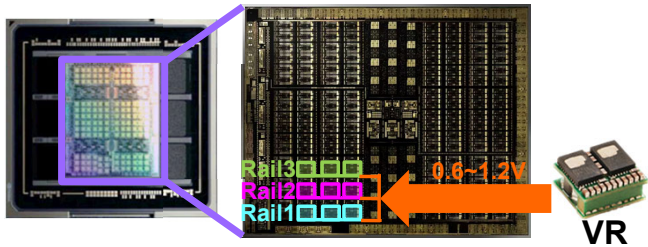


[1] <https://www.infineon.cn/row/public/documents/corporate/investors/presentations/2025/2025-11-26-power-roadshow-v01-00-en.pdf>.

Extra Power Losses Caused by one VR Powering Multiple Cores

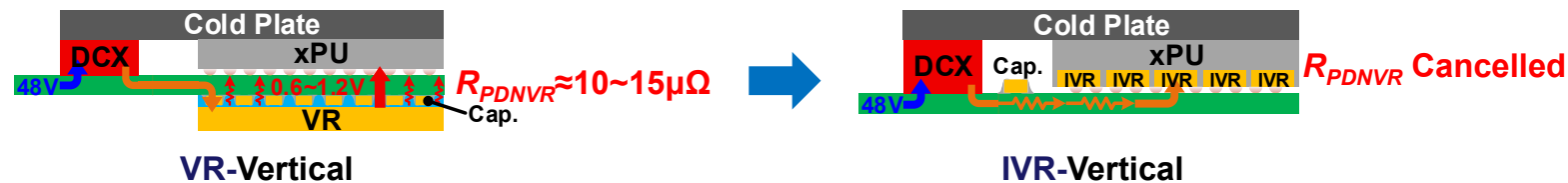


➤ One VR powers multiple rails

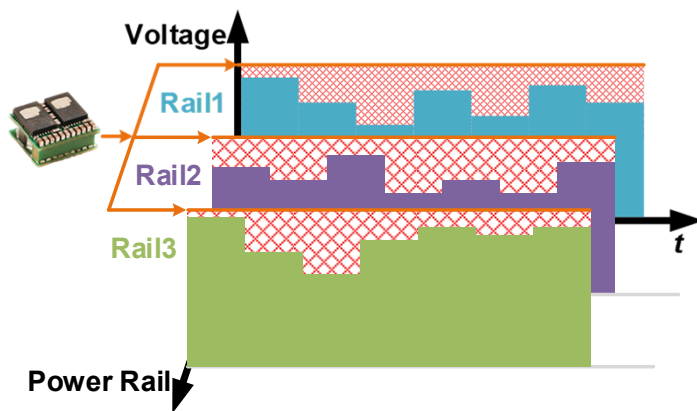
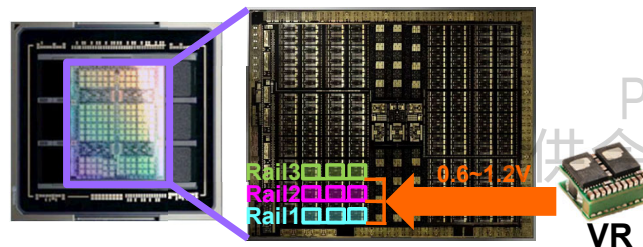


[1] <https://www.infineon.cn/row/public/documents/corporate/investors/presentations/2025/2025-11-26-power-roadshow-v01-00-en.pdf>.
[2] Ferric Technology, "Thin Film Inductors for Integrated Power Conversion," APEC, 2017, Industry Session - Component, Reliability and Manufacturing Innovations for 3D Power Packaging.

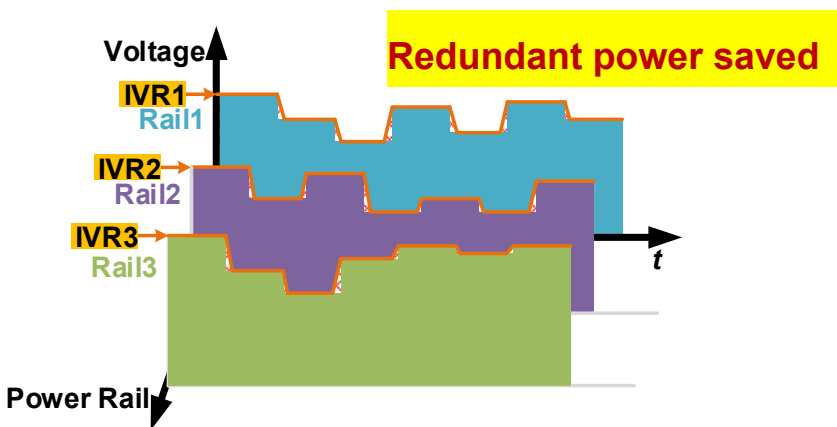
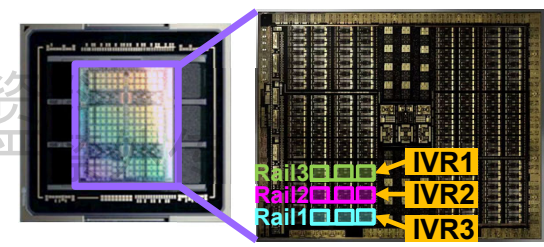
Redundant Power Saved by IVR



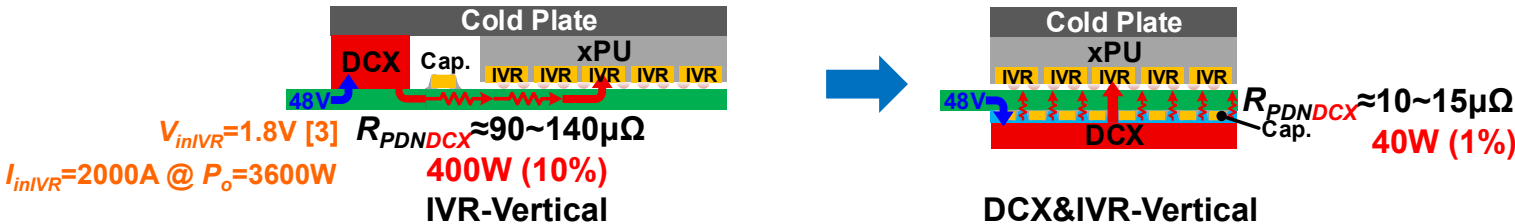
➤ One VR powers multiple rails



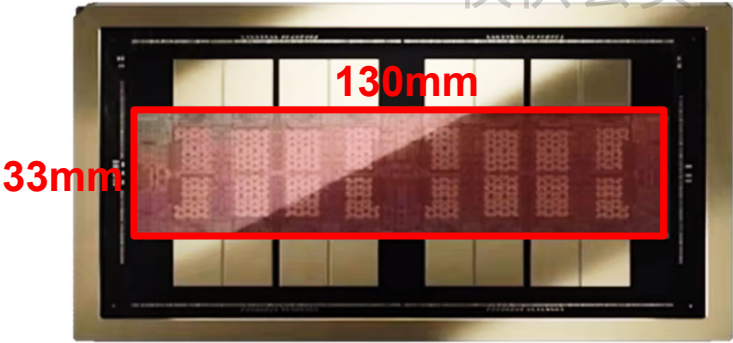
➤ One IVR powers one rail



Higher Power Density DCX is Needed for Vertical Power Delivery with IVR



➤ Requested power density of **DCXs**



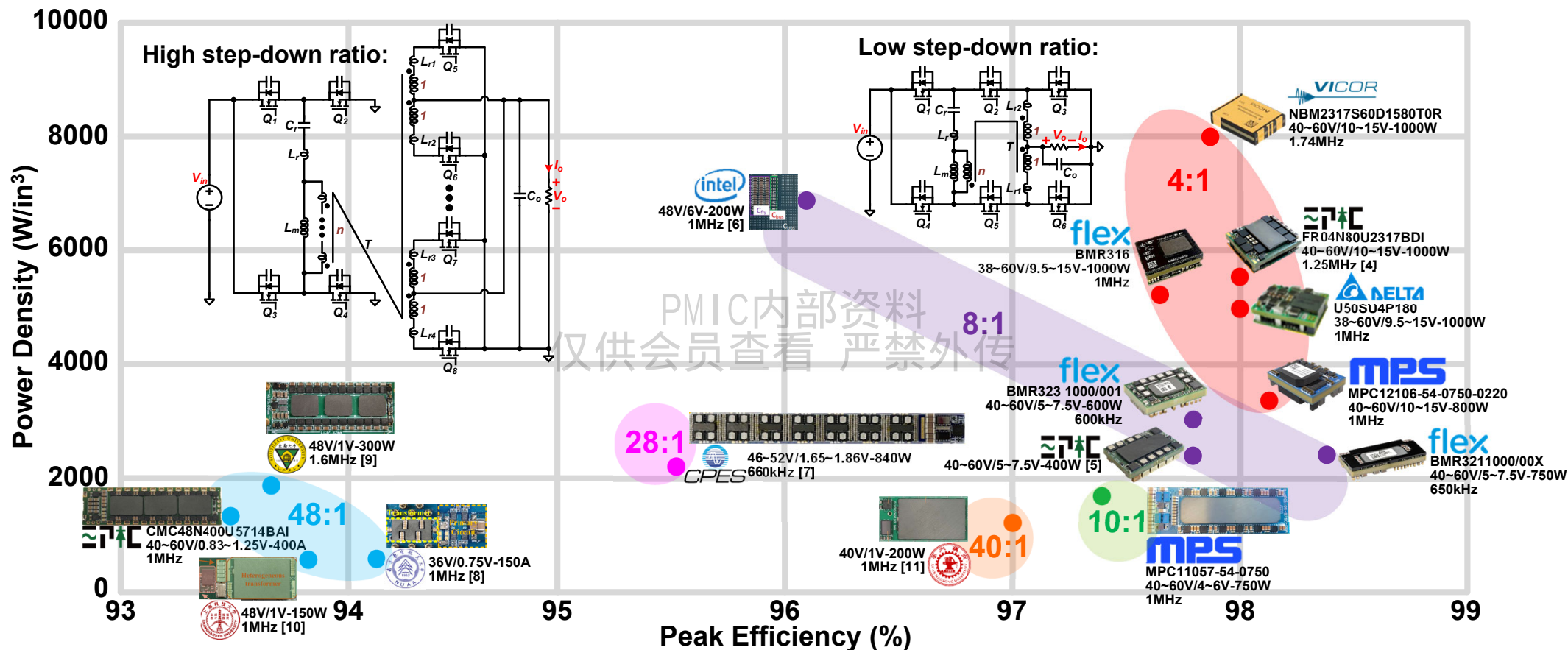
Rubin ultra @ 3600W



**3000W/in³ power density is needed for
48V/xV DCXs!**

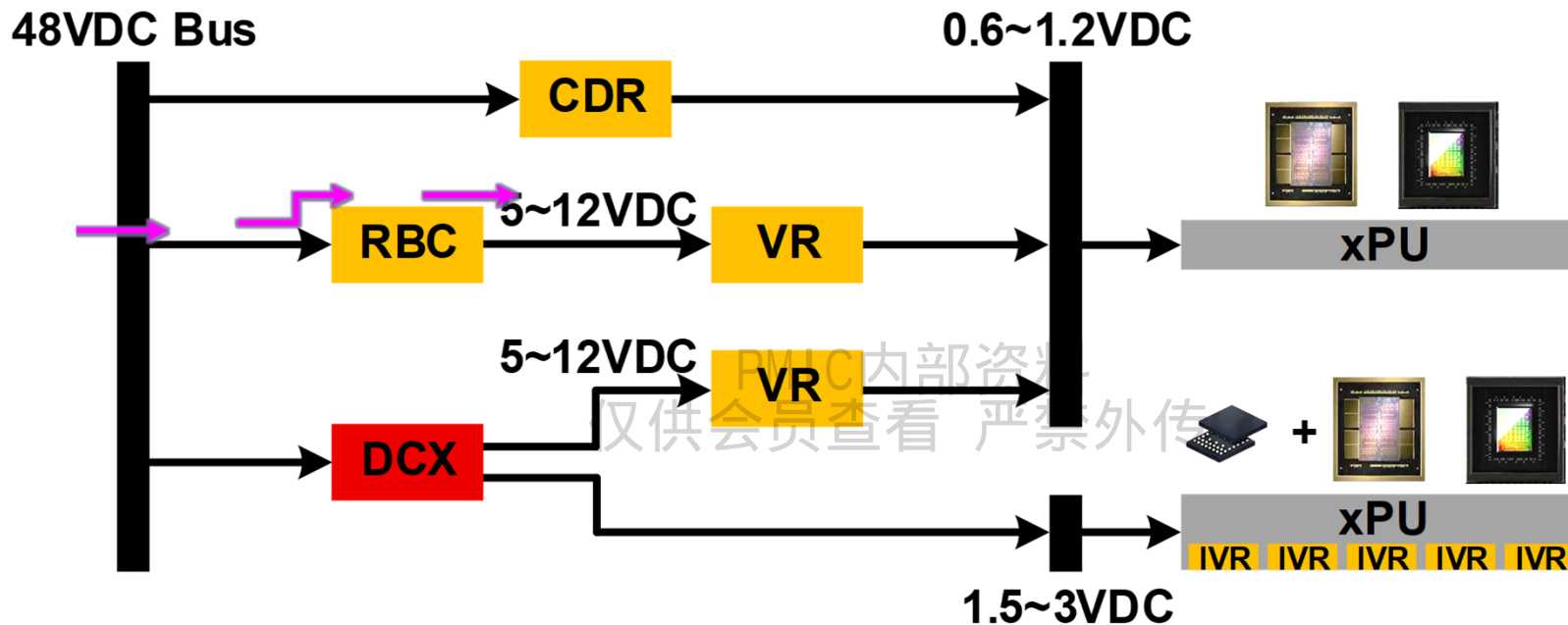
[3] Frede Blaabjerg, "An Overview of Fully Integrated Switching Power Converters Based on Switched-Capacitor versus Inductive Approach and Their Advanced Control Aspects," Energies, 2021.

48V DCX State-of-the-arts



- [4] T. Long, "A Non-isolated Fixed-ratio DC-DC Converter Using Switched Auto-transformer (SATx) for Data Center Applications," ECCE, 2023, pp. 3321-3324.
- [5] T. Long, "Design and Testing of an 8: 1 Non-isolated Bus Converter for 48V Data Centers," ECCE, 2024, pp. 2610-2614.
- [6] Intel, "A 96.1% Peak Efficiency, 6.8 kW/in³, 48V-to-6V On-package Intermediate Bus Converter with LV-GaN Power Transistors," APEC, 2025, pp. 1681-1686.
- [7] Q. Li, "High Current, High Power-Density Intermediate Bus Converters for Vertical Power Delivery to Next-Generation Processors," TPEL, 2025, pp. 14771-14784.
- [8] H. Wu, "Current-Cancellation-Based Heterogeneous Integration of LLC-DCX With Ultralow-Voltage High-Current Output for Data Centers," TPEL, 2024, pp. 9144-9149.
- [9] H. Wang, "Topology and Magnetics Integrated Design for Switched-Capacitor LLC Hybrid 48 V-1 V DCX in Data Center Applications," TPEL, 2026, pp. 781-790.
- [10] Q. Qian, "Optimized Design of 48-1V LLC-DCX Transformer Structure Based on Finite Element Analysis Achieving 1900W/in³ Power Density," ICEPT, 2025.
- [11] H. Li, "Integrated Planar Transformer for High-Voltage-Ratio LLC DCX With High Current and Ultra-Low Voltage Output," OJPE, 2024.

Other Power Supply Architectures of Computing Board

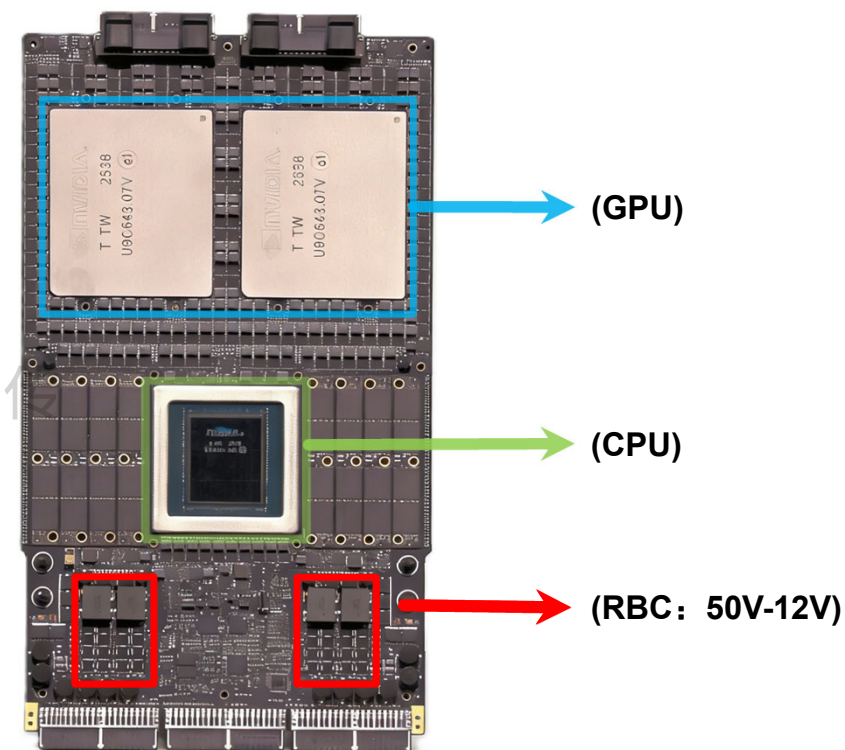
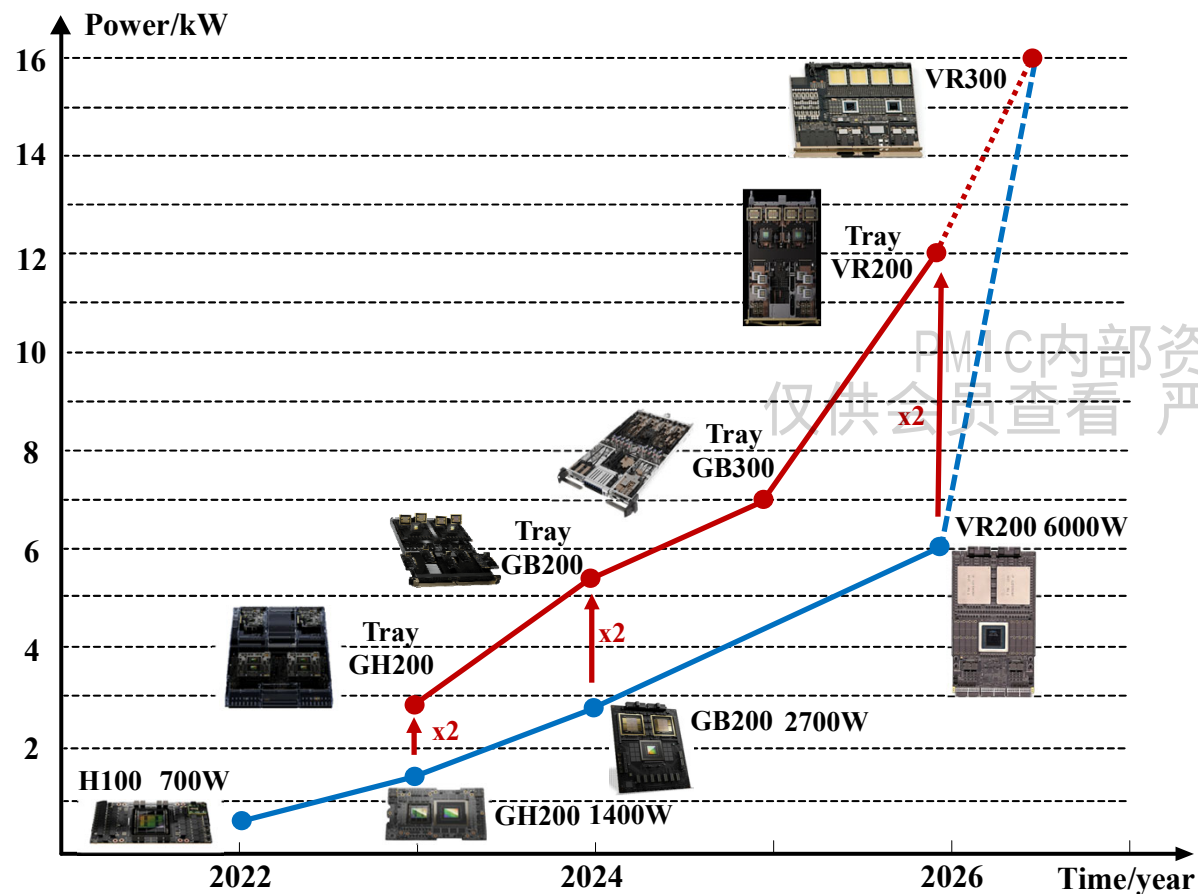


Regulated Bus Converter (RBC) is also a commercial architecture

[1] <https://www.infineon.cn/row/public/documents/corporate/investors/presentations/2025/2025-11-26-power-roadshow-v01-00-en.pdf>.

Regulated Bus Converter of On-board Power Supply Architectures

Board-Level Power Consumption Trends

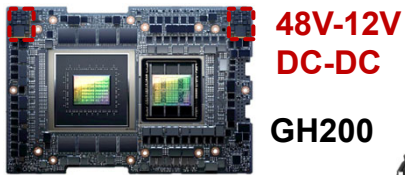


How about the board power supply?

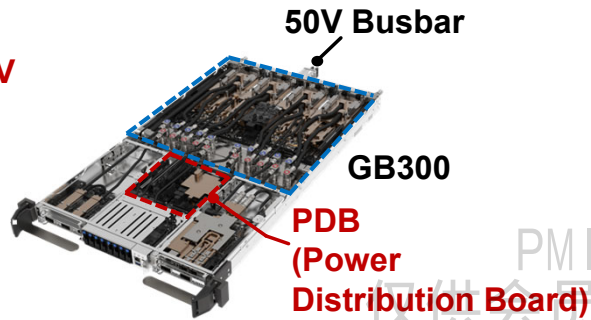
Evolution of On-board Power Supply Architectures

■ Limitations on power module dimensions

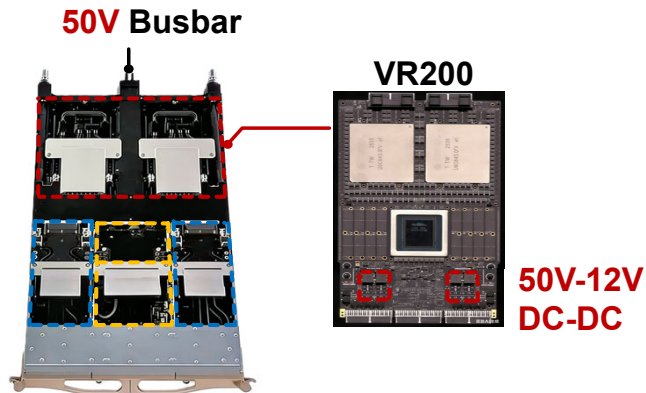
➤ Hopper



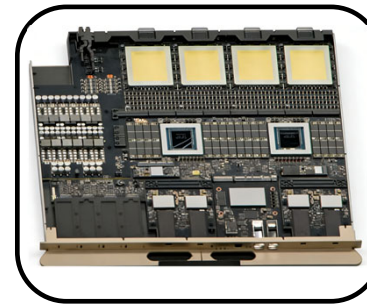
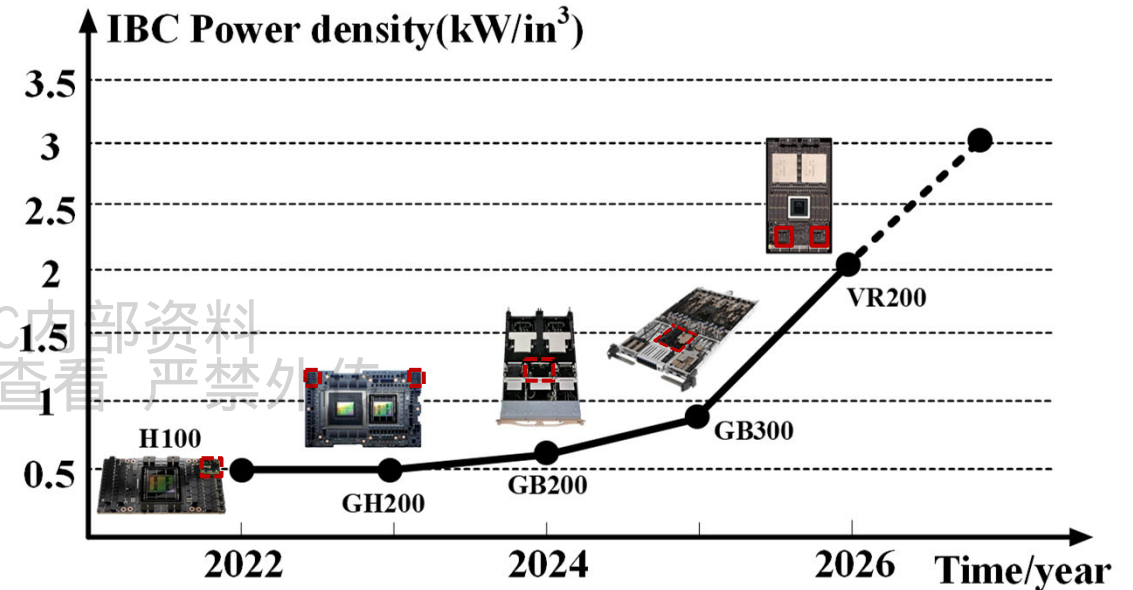
➤ Blackwell



➤ Vera Rubin



■ A real density Requirements of Power Module



VR300

Power:16kW

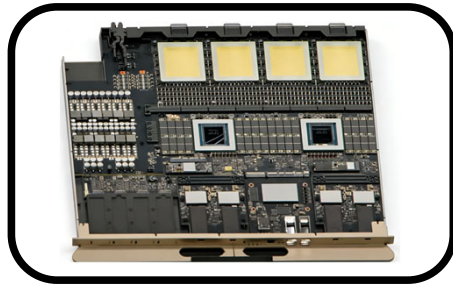
Size:2*57.9mm*36.8mm*10.8mm

Power Density:3kW/in³

State-of-the-art 48-12V Regulated Buck

■ Next-Generation Power Density Needs

➤ VR300

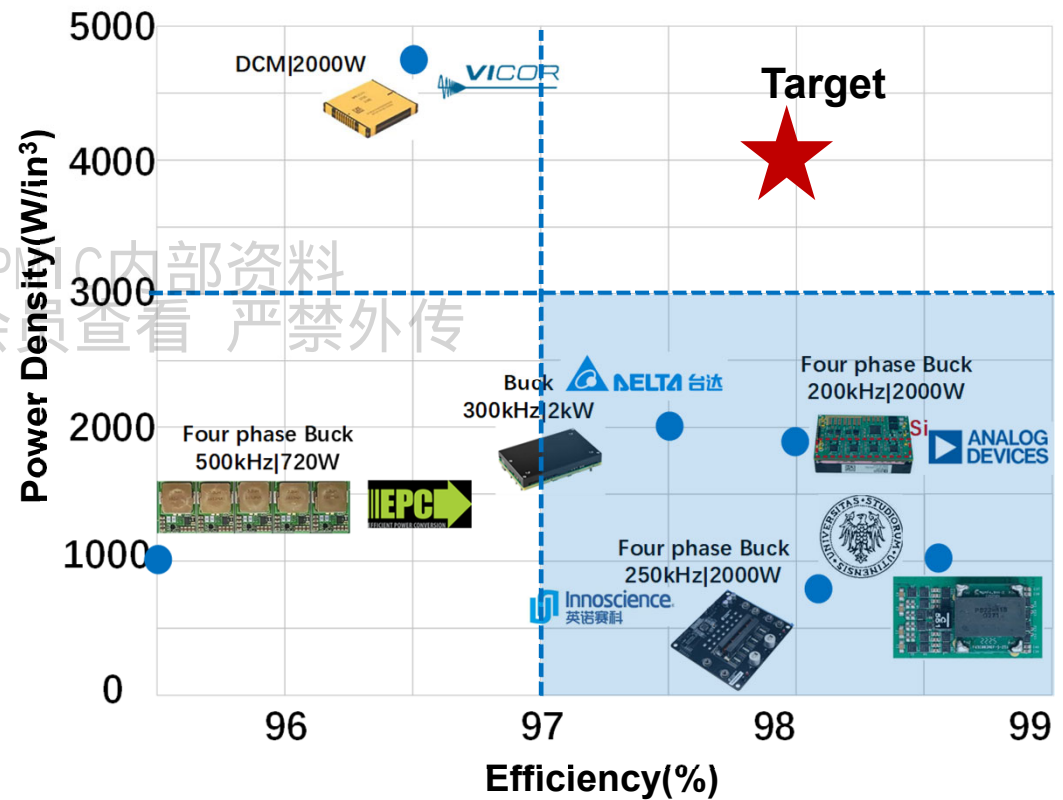


Power:16kW

Size:4*57.9mm*36.8mm*10.8mm

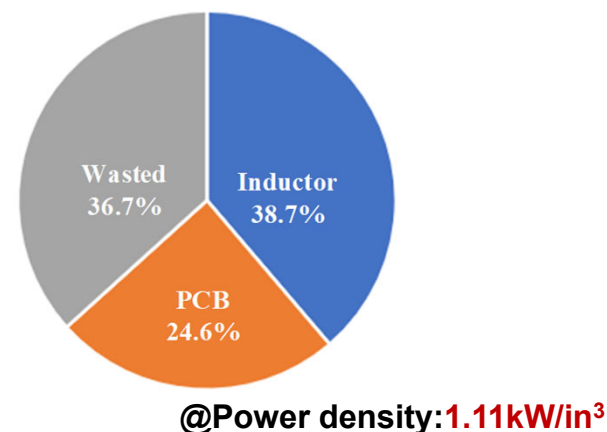
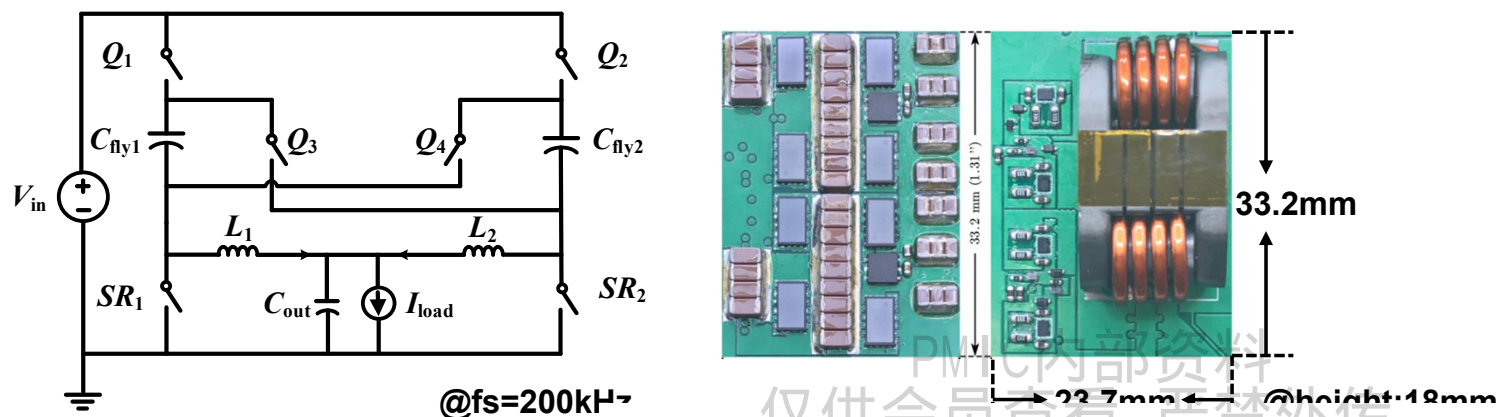
Power Density:3kW/in³

■ The State of the Art

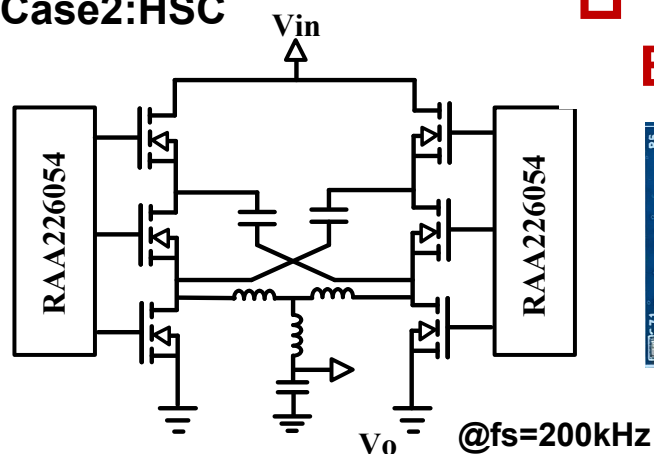


Why Power Density Requirements are Not Met

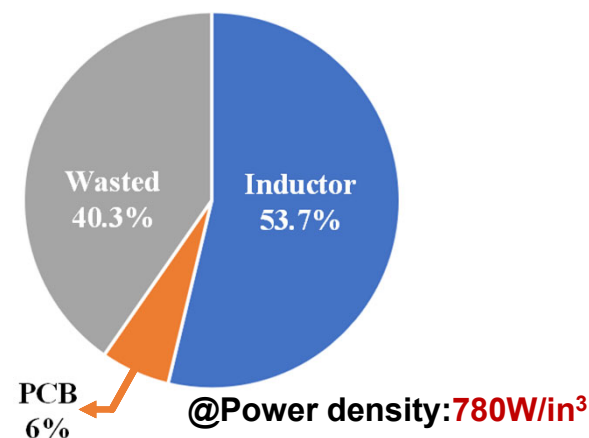
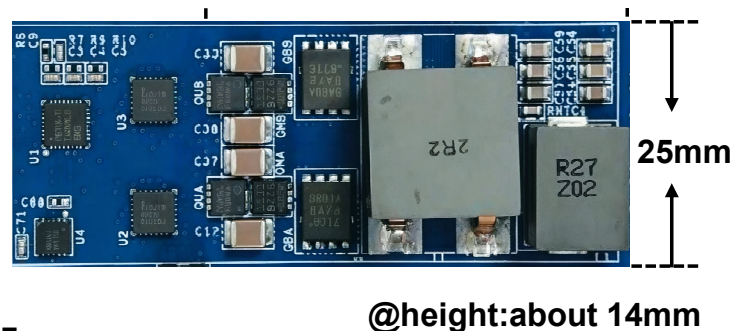
■ Case1: Symmetric Series-Capacitor Buck



■ Case2: HSC



□ Low switching Frequency for Buck Converters!



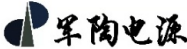
Conclusions

- ❑ Higher Power Rack needed higher density AC/DC power shelves and modules.
- ❑ Sidecar HVDC can integrate PSA, while SST derived HVDC needs additional PSA for AL loads.
- ❑ For Mega-watt Server Rack, the HVDC power conversion needs Ultra-high density DC/DC power modules.
- ❑ For low voltage onboard DC/DC, higher power XPU needs IVR and vertical power modules.

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