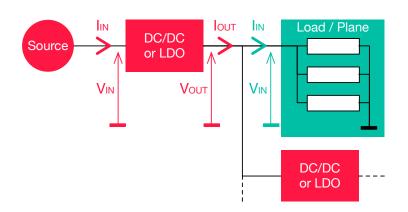
Summary of equations for electrical characteristics of DC/DC, LDO and power planes (loads).

		LDO	DC/DC	Power plane / Load
Input	V _{IN TYP}	Vout typ source		
	V _{IN MAX}	Vout max source		
	I _{IN TYP}	$I_{OUTTYP}+I_{QTYP}$	P_{INTYP}/V_{INTYP}	$\sum (I_{\text{TYP COMPONENT}})$
	I _{IN MAX}	$I_{OUTMAX} + I_{QMAX}$	$P_{IN\;MAX}/V_{IN\;TYP}$	\sum (Imax component)
	P _{IN TYP}	V _{IN TYP} . I _{IN TYP}	P _{OUT TYP} / Efficiency	$V_{\text{IN TYP}}$. $I_{\text{IN TYP}}$
	P _{IN MAX}	V _{IN TYP} . I _{IN MAX}	P _{OUT MAX} / Efficiency	V _{IN TYP} . I _{IN MAX}
Output	V _{OUT TYP}	Defined by design		N/A
	V _{OUT MAX}	Defined by design		
	I _{OUT TYP}	$\sum (ext{I}_{ ext{IN}} ext{ typ children})$		
	I _{OUT MAX}	$\sum (ext{Iin max children})$		
	P _{OUT TYP}	Vout typ . Iout typ		
	P _{OUT MAX}	V _{OUT TYP} . I _{OUT MAX}		
Loss	P _{LOSS TYP}	P _{IN TYP} - P _{OUT TYP}		
	P _{LOSS MAX}	P _{IN MAX} - P _{OUT MAX}		



Comment 1

In component datasheets, maximum currents are given for a typical voltage. Therefore, for simplification, those equations are only expressed with a typical voltage.

If the maximum voltage has to be considered (for exemple, in case of a badly regulated DC/DC), the currents will decrease and the equations will be balanced with minor differences in most cases.

Comment 2

Moreover, the plane is considered as perfect. In reality, a voltage drop should be considered between the regulator output and the component input because of the copper resistance of the power plane shape. Especially if the current is hight (CPU cores, for example).