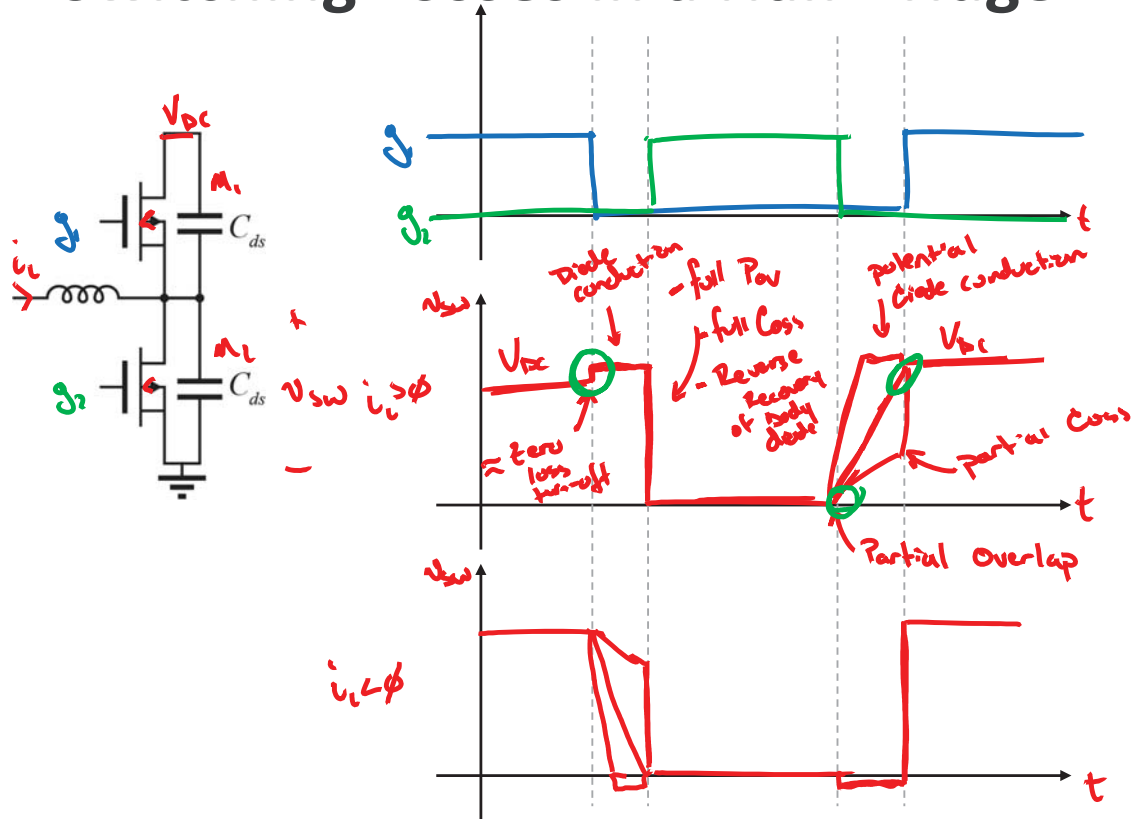
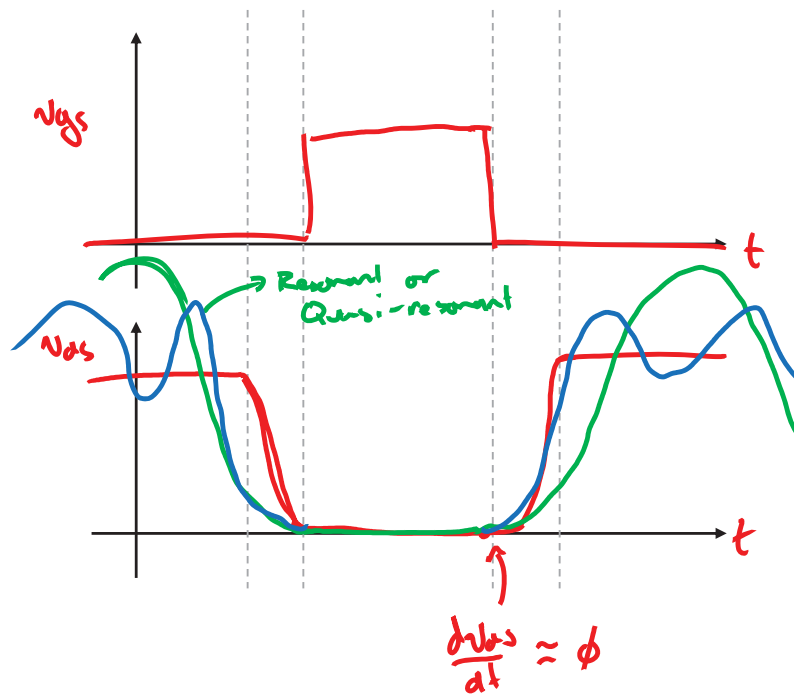


Switching Losses in a Half Bridge



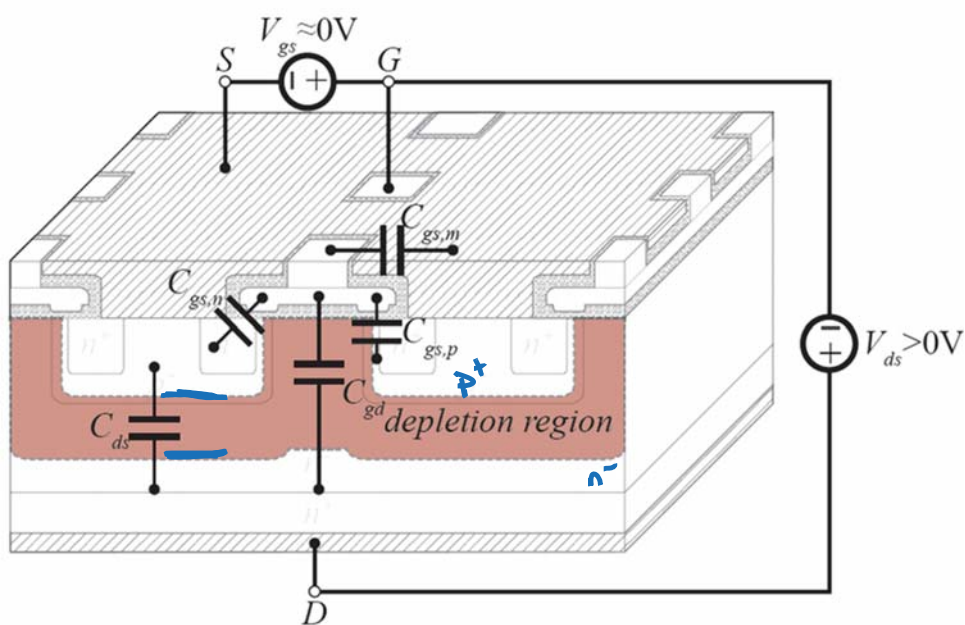
Target Switching Waveforms



Capacitive switching loss

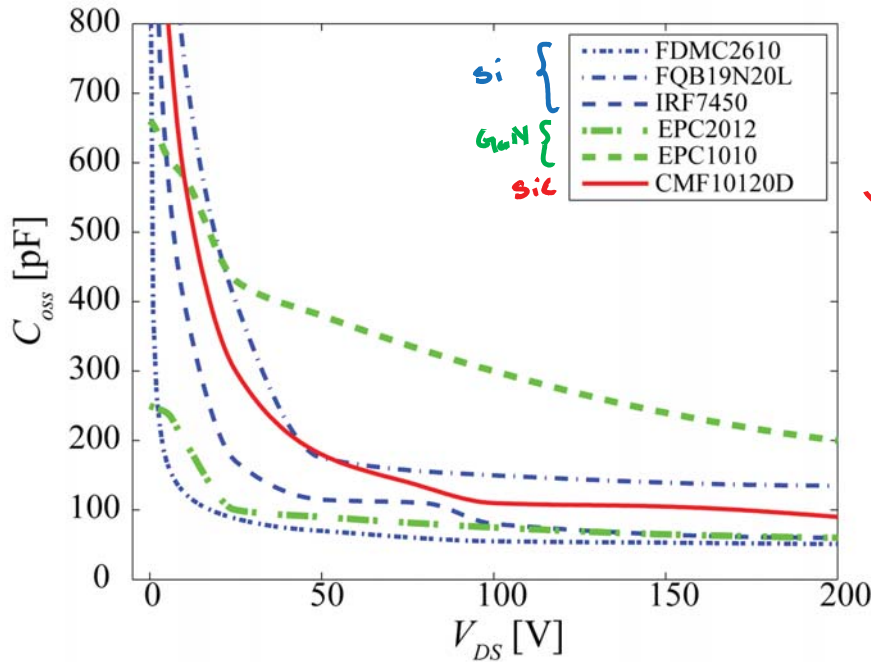
ANALYSIS OF NONLINEAR CAPACITANCES

MOSFET Depletion Capacitance



Example Device C_{oss}

C_{oss} is highly nonlinear
 $C_{oss} = f(V_{ds})$



C_{oss} is small-signal capacitance

$$\hat{i} = C_{oss} \Big|_{V_{ds}} \frac{d\hat{v}_{ds}}{dt}$$

$$\Delta q = C_{oss} \Big|_{V_{ds}} \Delta V_{ds}$$

$$\cancel{X Q_{tot} = C_{oss} \Big|_{V_{ds}} V_{ds} X}$$

is not correct

Analytical curve fit used in e.g. SPICE

$$C_{oss} \approx \frac{C_{j0}}{\left(1 + \frac{V_{ds}}{\sqrt{J_0}}\right)^m}$$

often $m = \frac{1}{2}$

Datasheet Reported Capacitance



IPB60R385CP

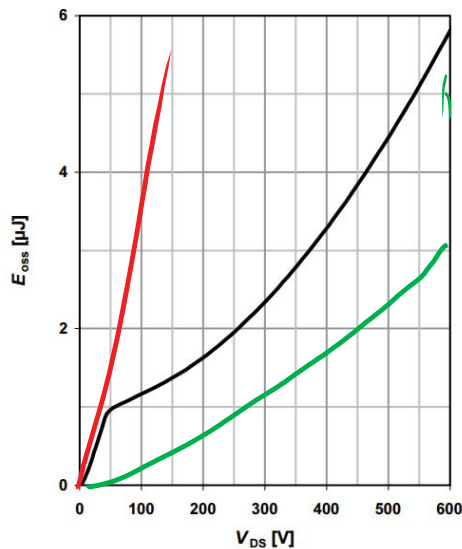
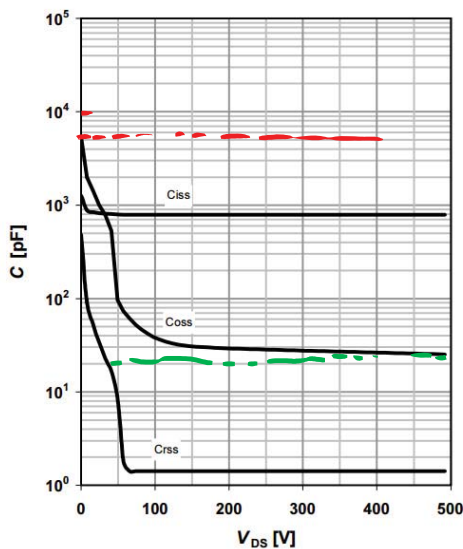
13 Typ. capacitances

$C = f(V_{DS}); V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

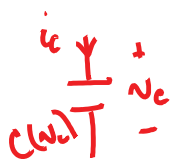
14 Typ. C_{oss} stored energy

$E_{oss} = f(V_{DS})$

Linear device: $E_c = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$



Modeling Nonlinear Capacitances



Linear

Charge

$$Q = \int_0^t i_c(t) dt$$

$$Q = \int_0^t C(v_c) \frac{dv_c}{dt} dt$$

$$Q = \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) dv_c$$

$$Q = C V_{DC}$$

Energy

$$E = \int_0^t i_c(t) v_c(t) dt$$

$$E = \int_0^t C(v_c) \frac{dv_c}{dt} v_c(t) dt$$

$$E = \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) v_c(t) dv_c$$

$$E = C \left[\frac{v_c^2}{2} \right]_0^{V_{DC}} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{DC}^2$$

Nonlinear

$$Q = \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) dv_c$$

$$E = \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) v_c(t) dv_c$$

Cannot simplify further without
 (1) Analytical expression for $C(v_c)$
 (2) Numerical curves for $C(v_c)$

D. Costinett, D. Maksimovic and R. Zane, "Circuit-Oriented Treatment of Nonlinear Capacitances in Switched-Mode Power Supplies," in *IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics*



Energy and Charge Equivalents

Linear capacitance can model exactly one behavior of the nonlinear $C(v_c)$

Charge

$$Q = C V_{DC} = \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) dv_c$$

$$C_{eq,Q} = \frac{1}{V_{DC}} \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) dv_c$$

Energy

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V_{DC}^2 = \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) v_c dv_c$$

$$C_{eq,E} = \frac{2}{V_{DC}^2} \int_0^{V_{DC}} C(v_c) v_c dv_c$$

Note:

$$C_{eq,Q} = \langle C(v_c) \rangle_{V_{DC}}$$