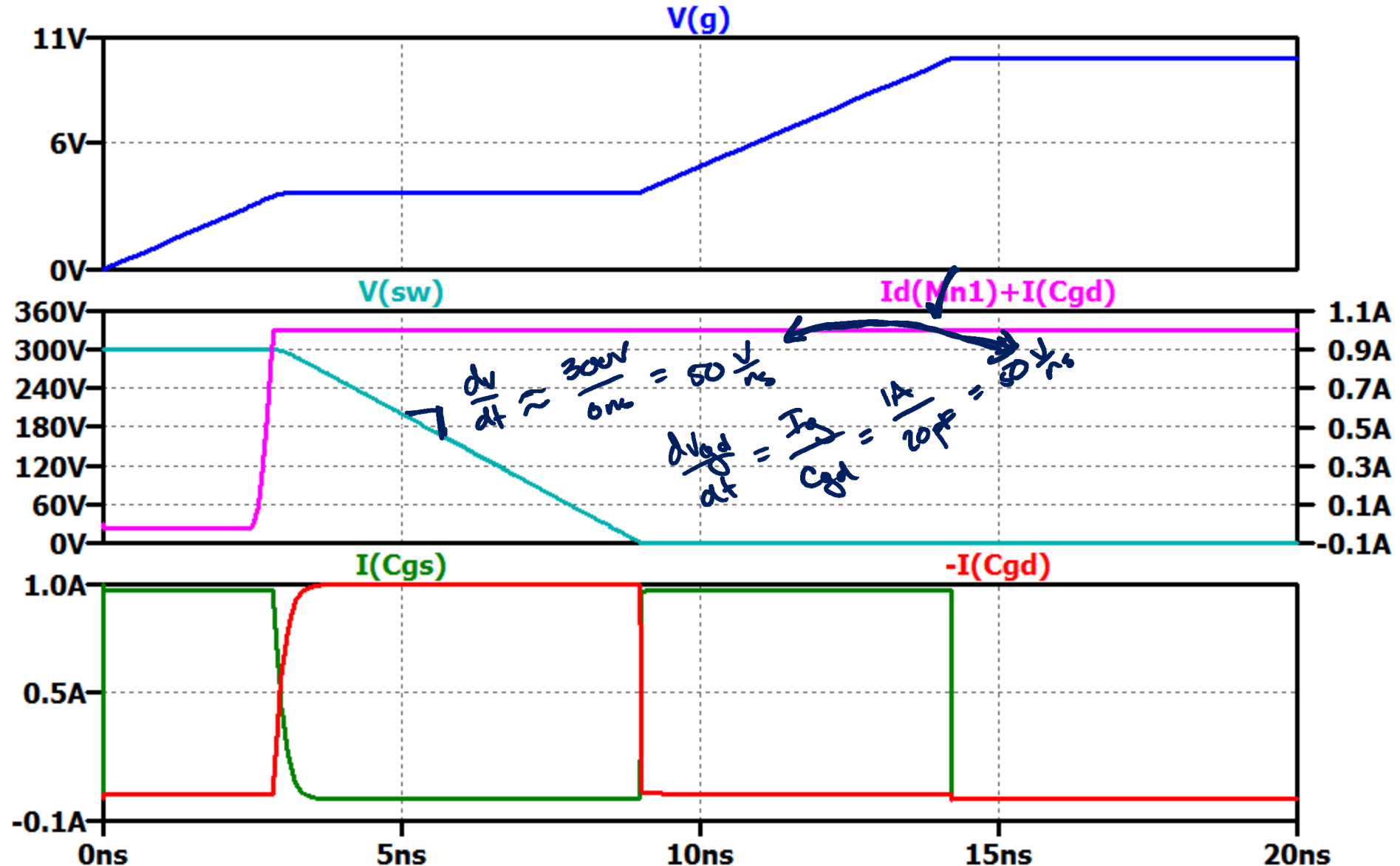
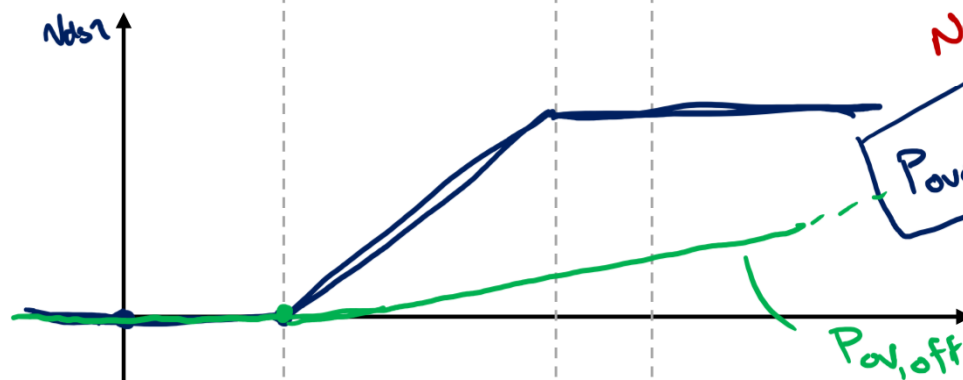
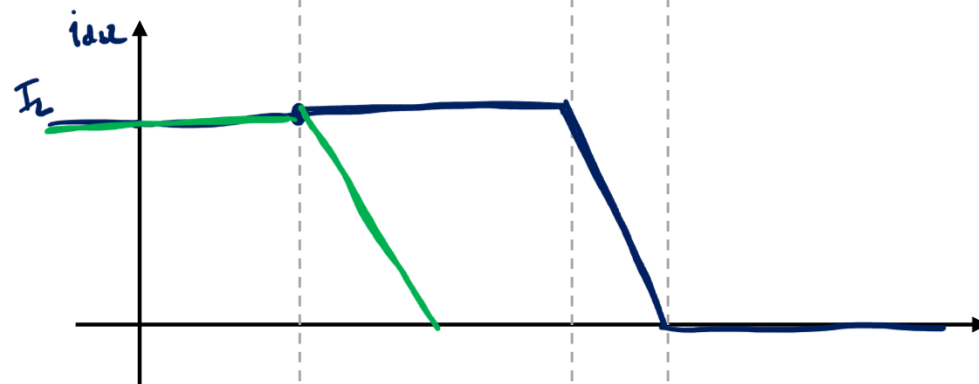
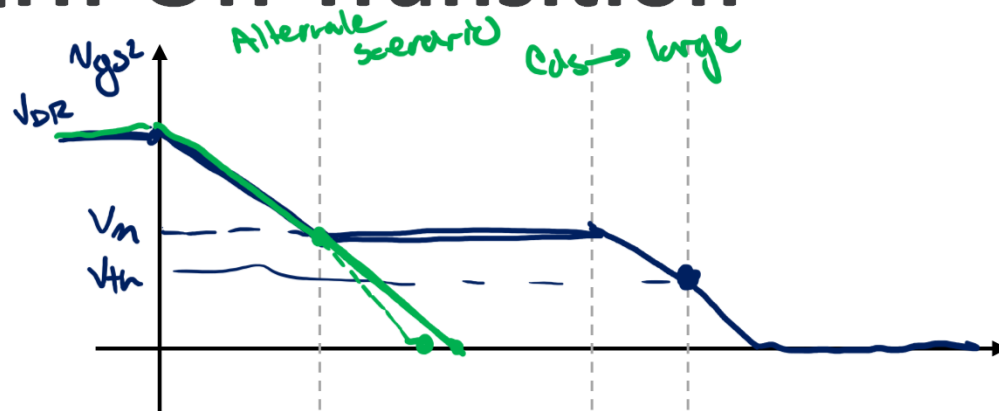


# Simulation Waveforms – Turn On



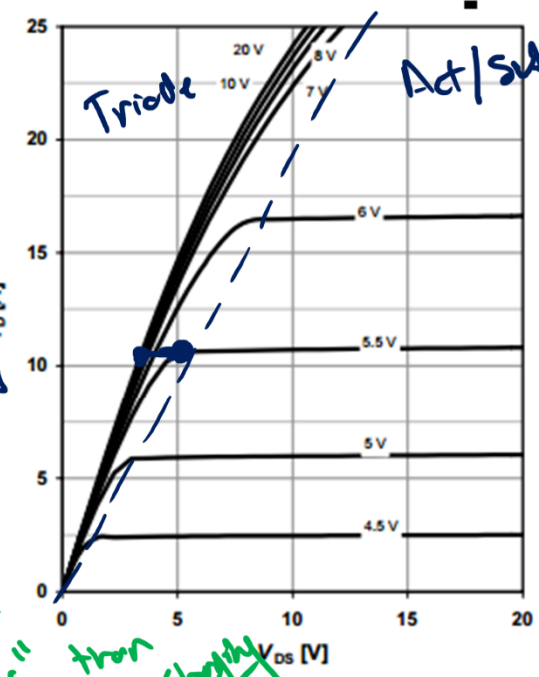
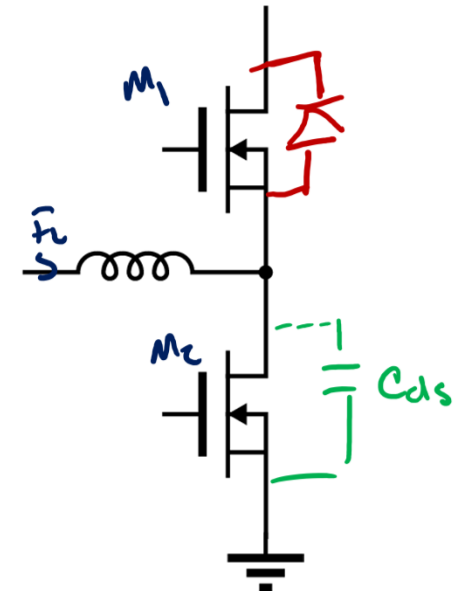
# Turn-Off Transition $(M_2, \bar{r}_L > 0)$



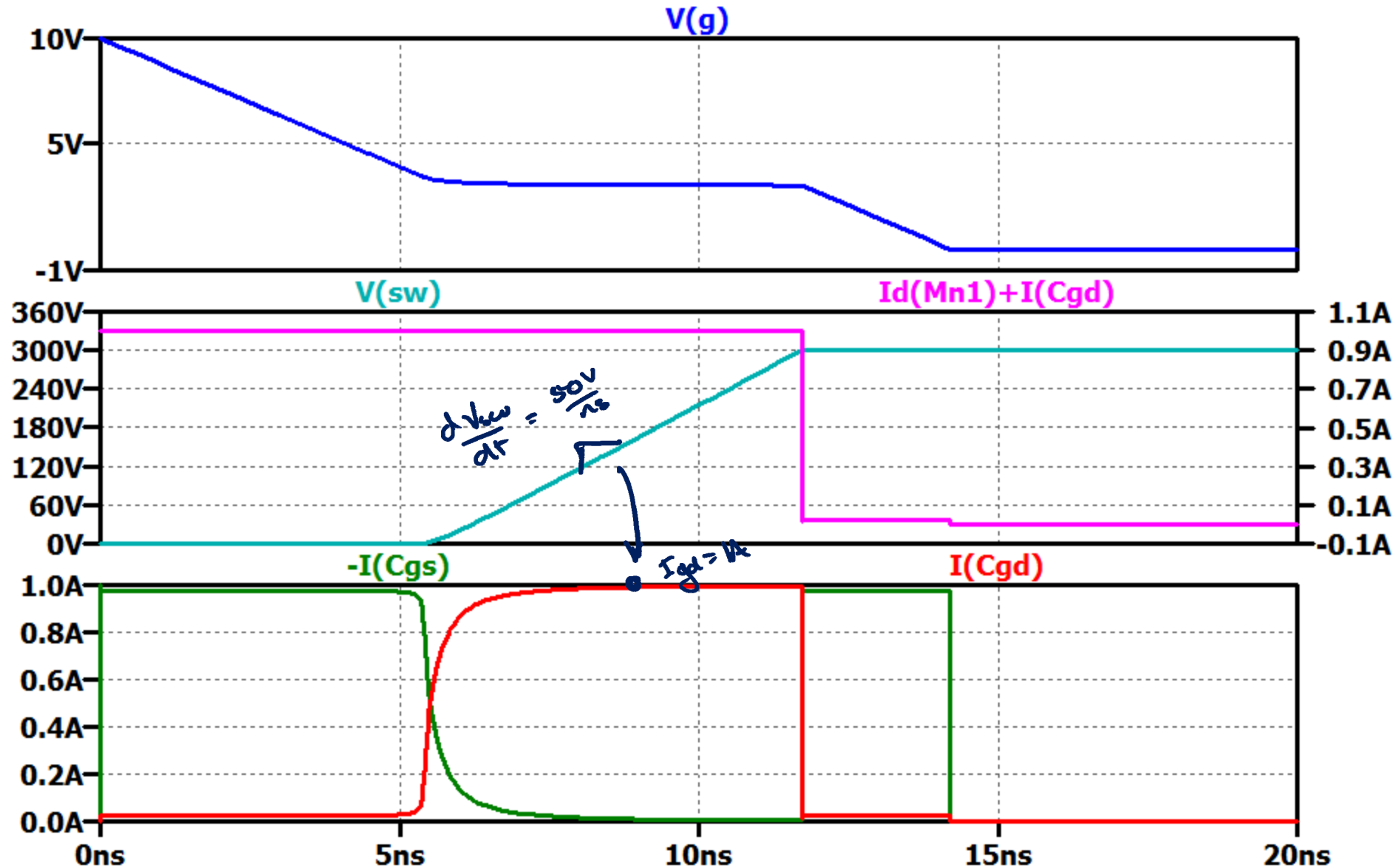
Not necessary

$$P_{avg, off} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{gs}}{T_g} V_m I_L t_s$$

$P_{avg, off} \ll \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{gs}}{T_g} V_m I_L t_s$   
 if gate driver "faster" than  $C_{ds}$  charging

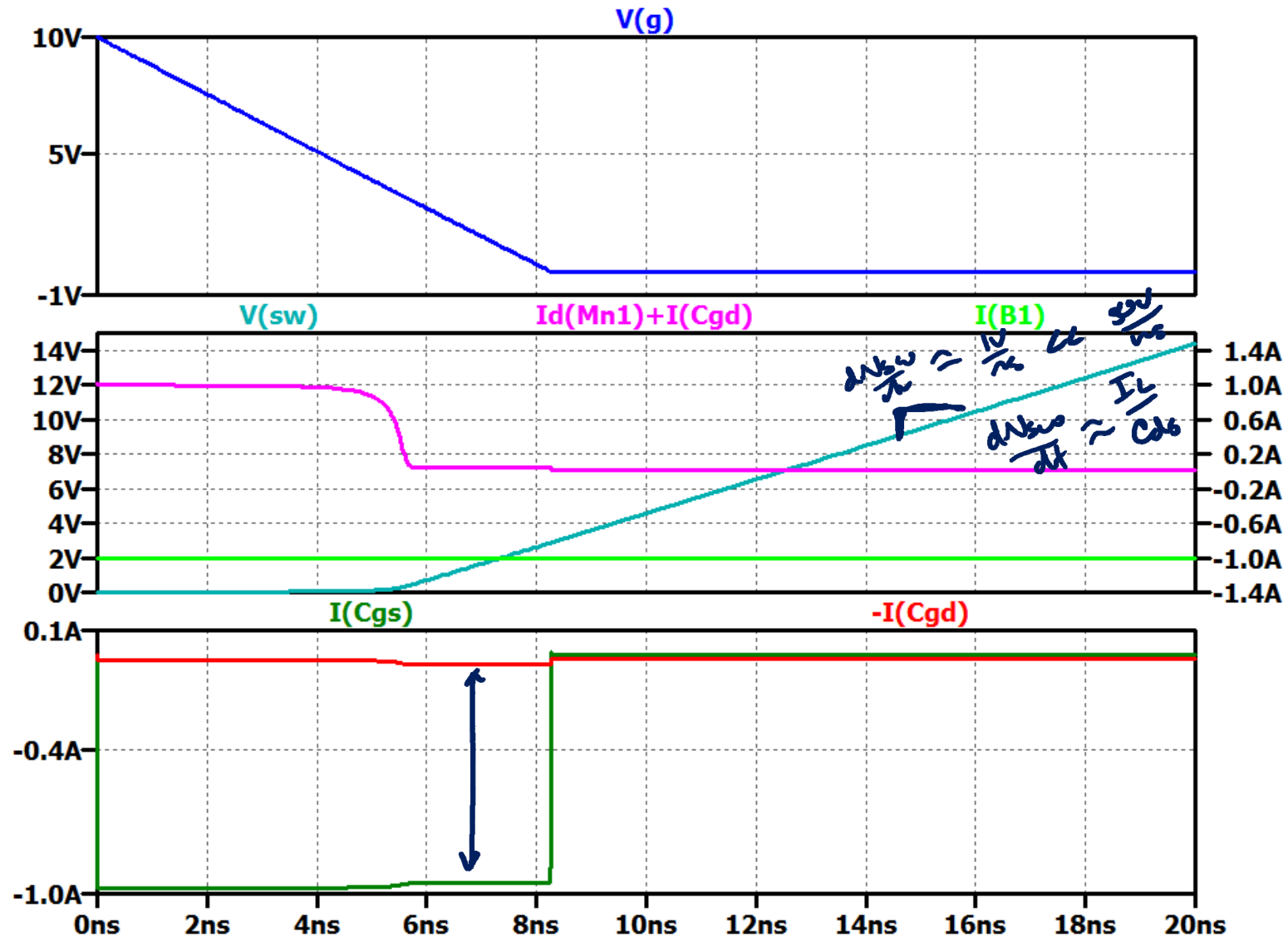


# Turn-Off



# Turn-Off (Drain Dominated)

Add Cds



# Gate- vs. Drain-Limited Switching

## Drain-Limited turn-off

$$\frac{dV_{sw}}{dt} \approx \frac{I_L}{C_{ds}}$$

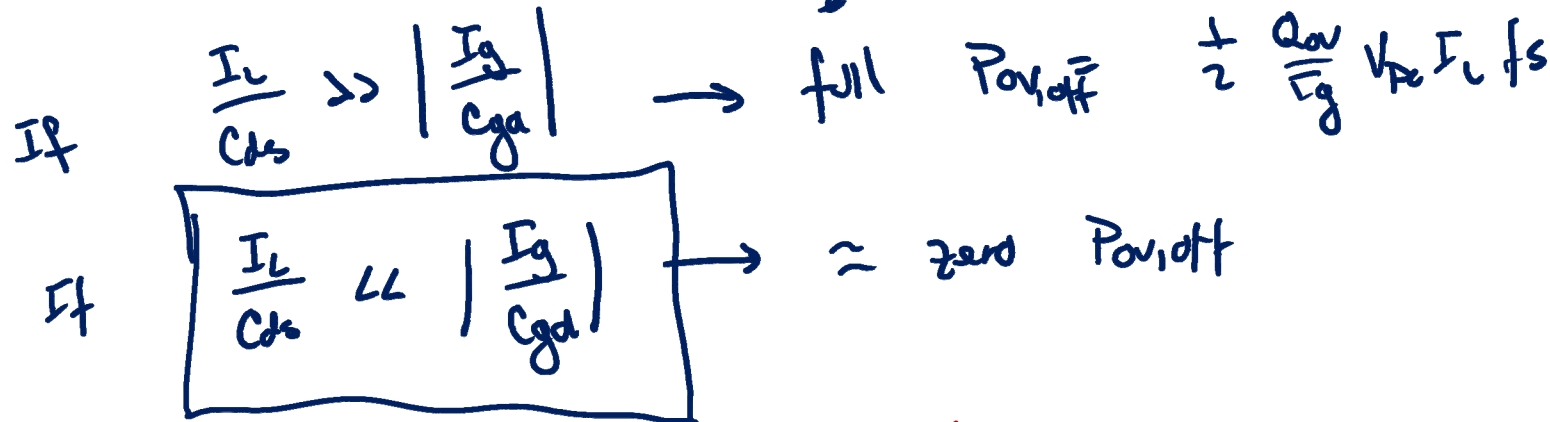
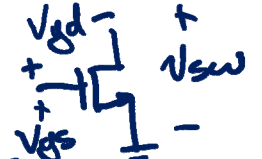
Gate driver turns off  
before  $V_{sw}$  rises substantially  
 $P_{ov,off} \approx 0 \ll \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{ov}}{T_g} V_{pe} I_L f_s$

## Gate-Limited turn-off

$$V_{sw} = V_{gs} - V_{gd} \approx 0 \text{ (during Miller plateau)}$$

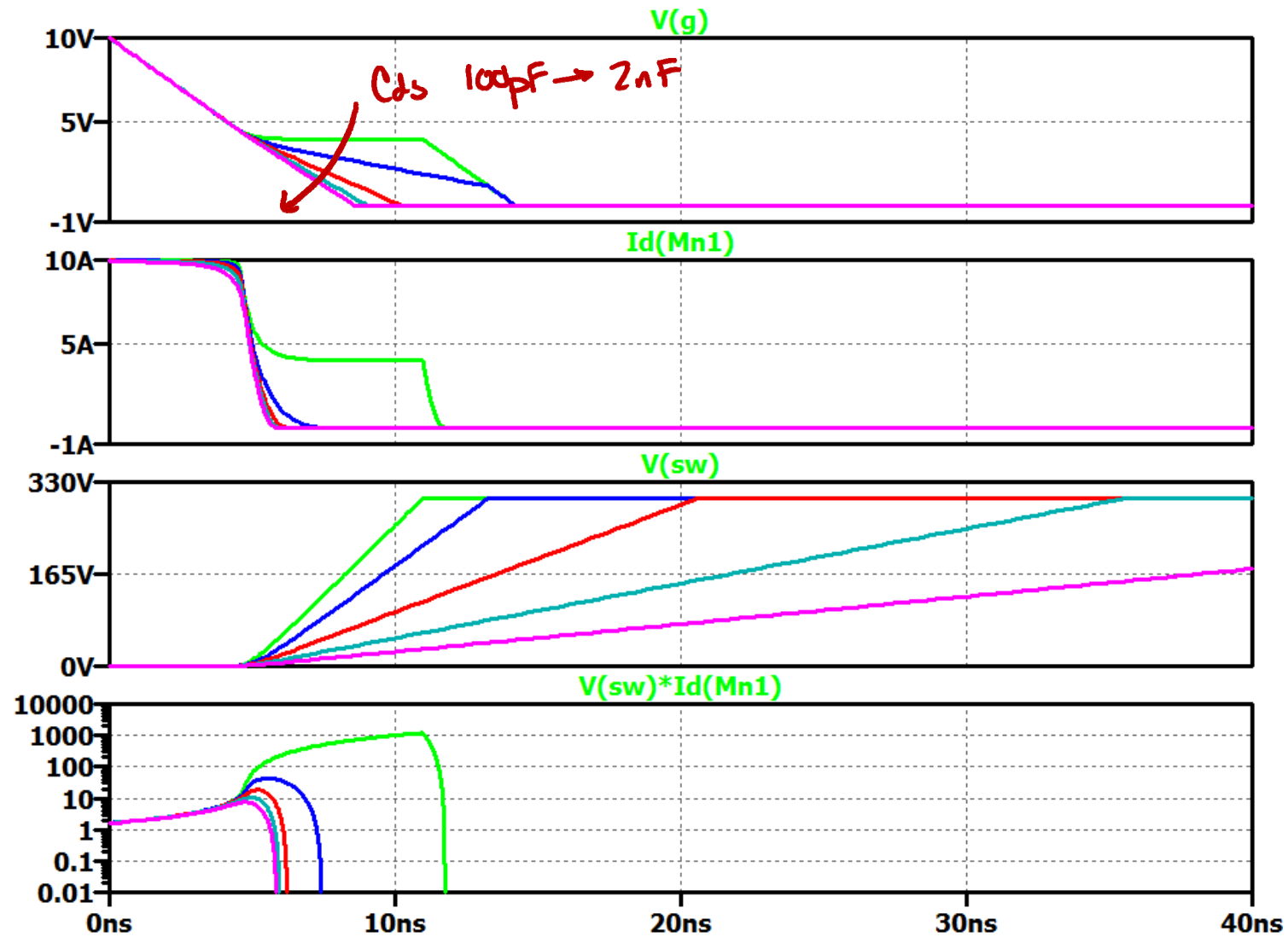
$$\frac{dV_{sw}}{dt} = \frac{dV_{gs}}{dt} - \frac{dV_{gd}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV_{sw}}{dt} = - \frac{I_g}{C_{gd}}$$

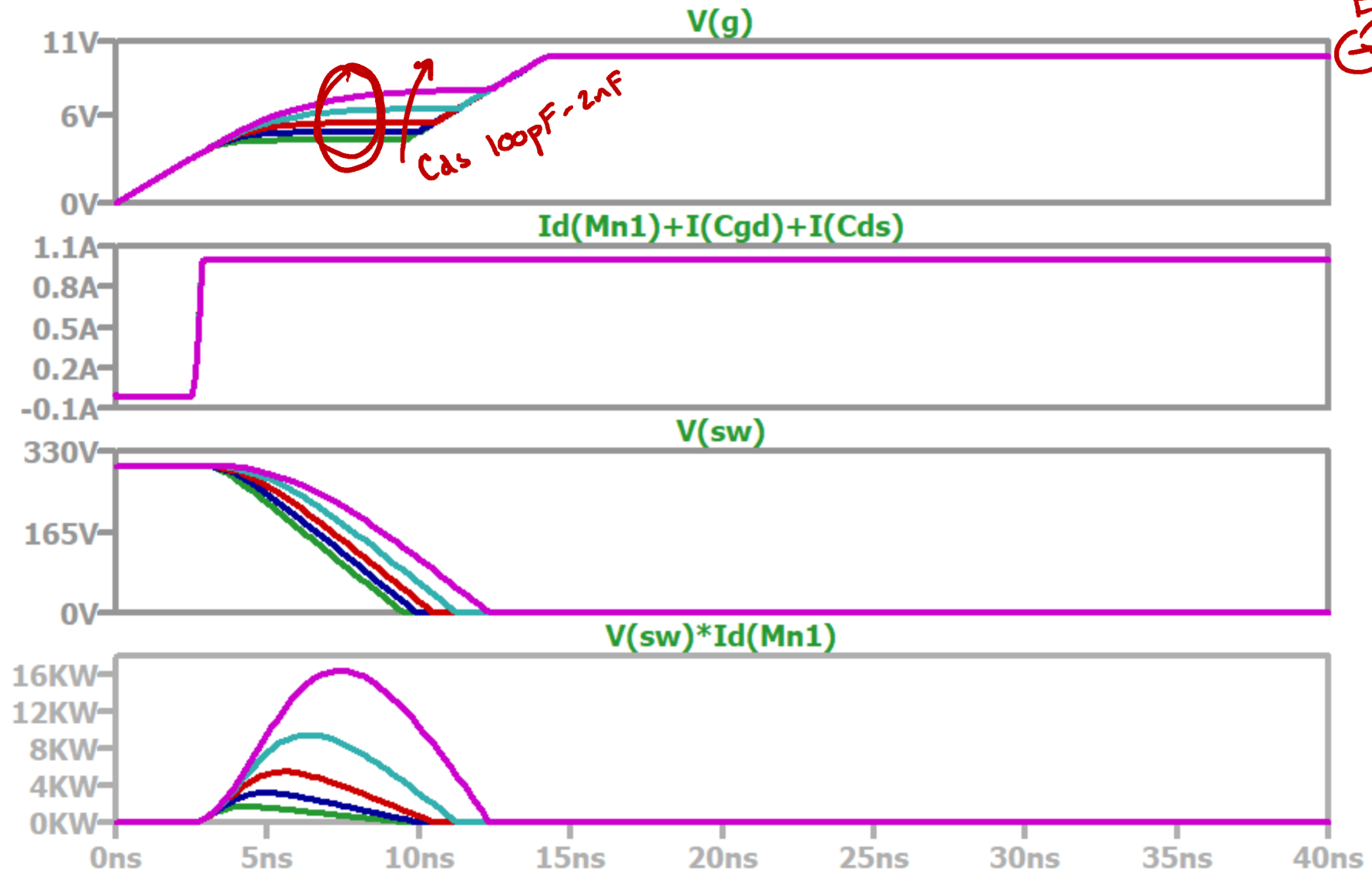


Influence tradeoff by any of these 4 parameters

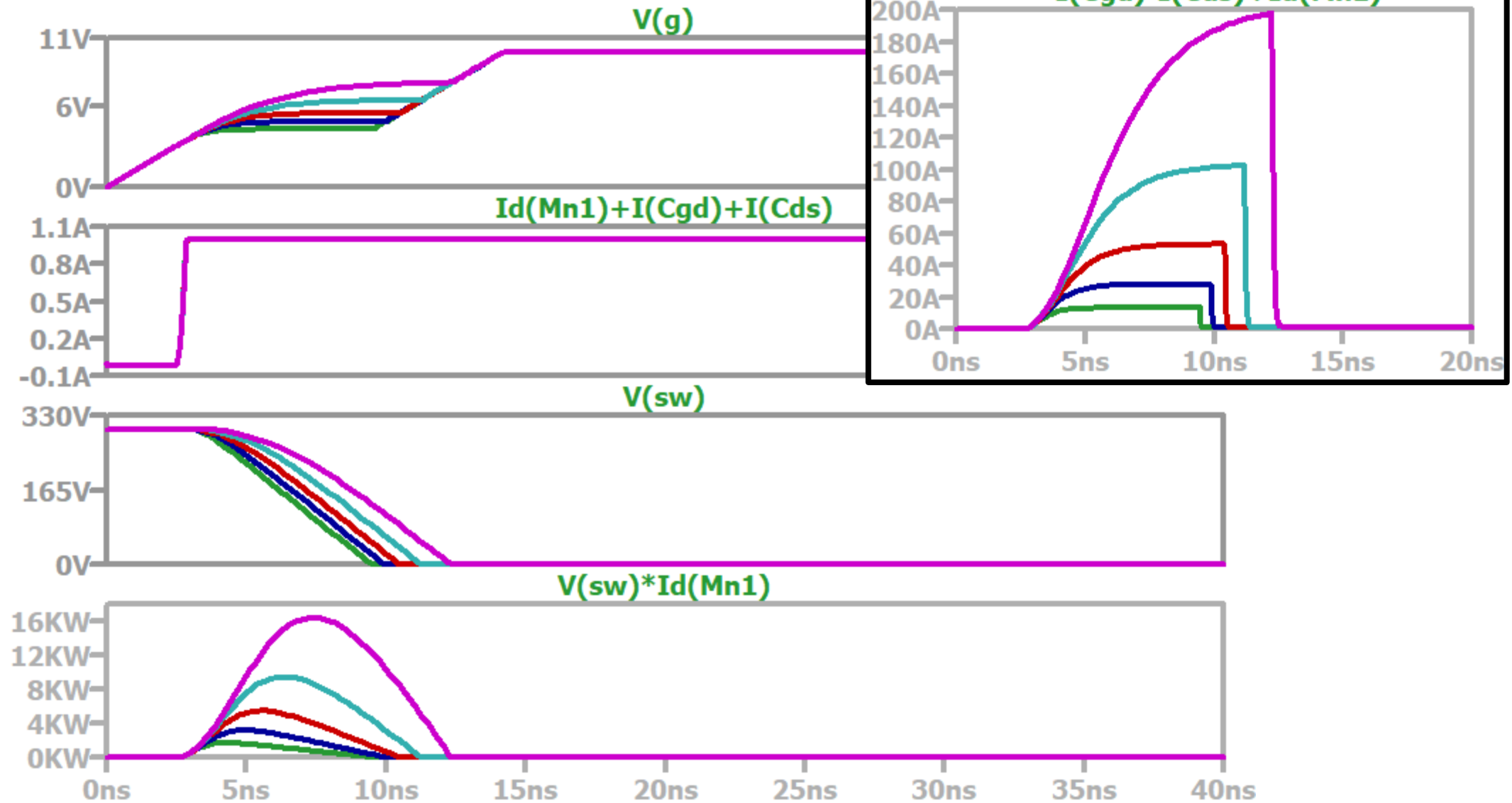
# Simulation Results: $C_{ds}$ Sweep



# Turn-on: $C_{ds}$ Sweep



# Turn-on: $C_{ds}$ Sweep



# Limitations on Switching Speed

For all cases of  $P_{ov}$ , faster switching helps

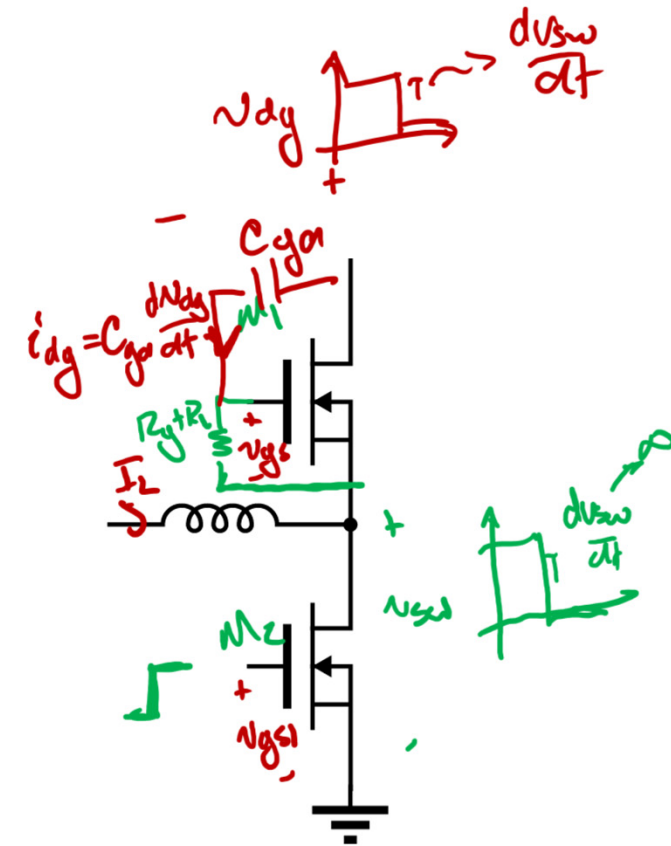
$$P_{ov(on)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{ov}}{I_g} V_{ce} I_L f_s$$

$$P_{ov(off)} = \begin{cases} \approx 0 & \text{if } \frac{I_g}{C_{gs}} \gg \frac{I_L}{C_{ds}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{ov}}{I_g} V_{ce} I_L f_s & \text{if } \frac{I_g}{C_{gs}} \ll \frac{I_L}{C_{ds}} \end{cases}$$

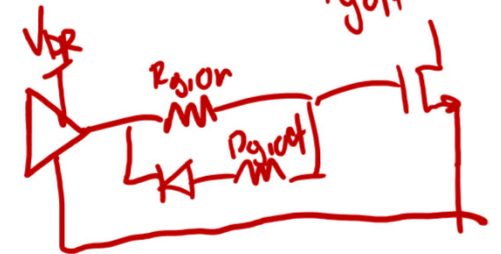
$I_g$  max is best

Limits:

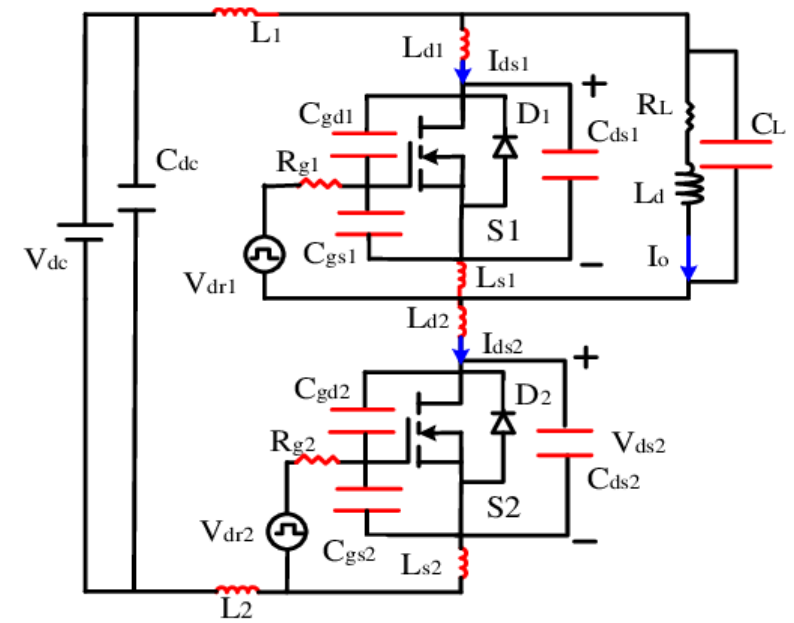
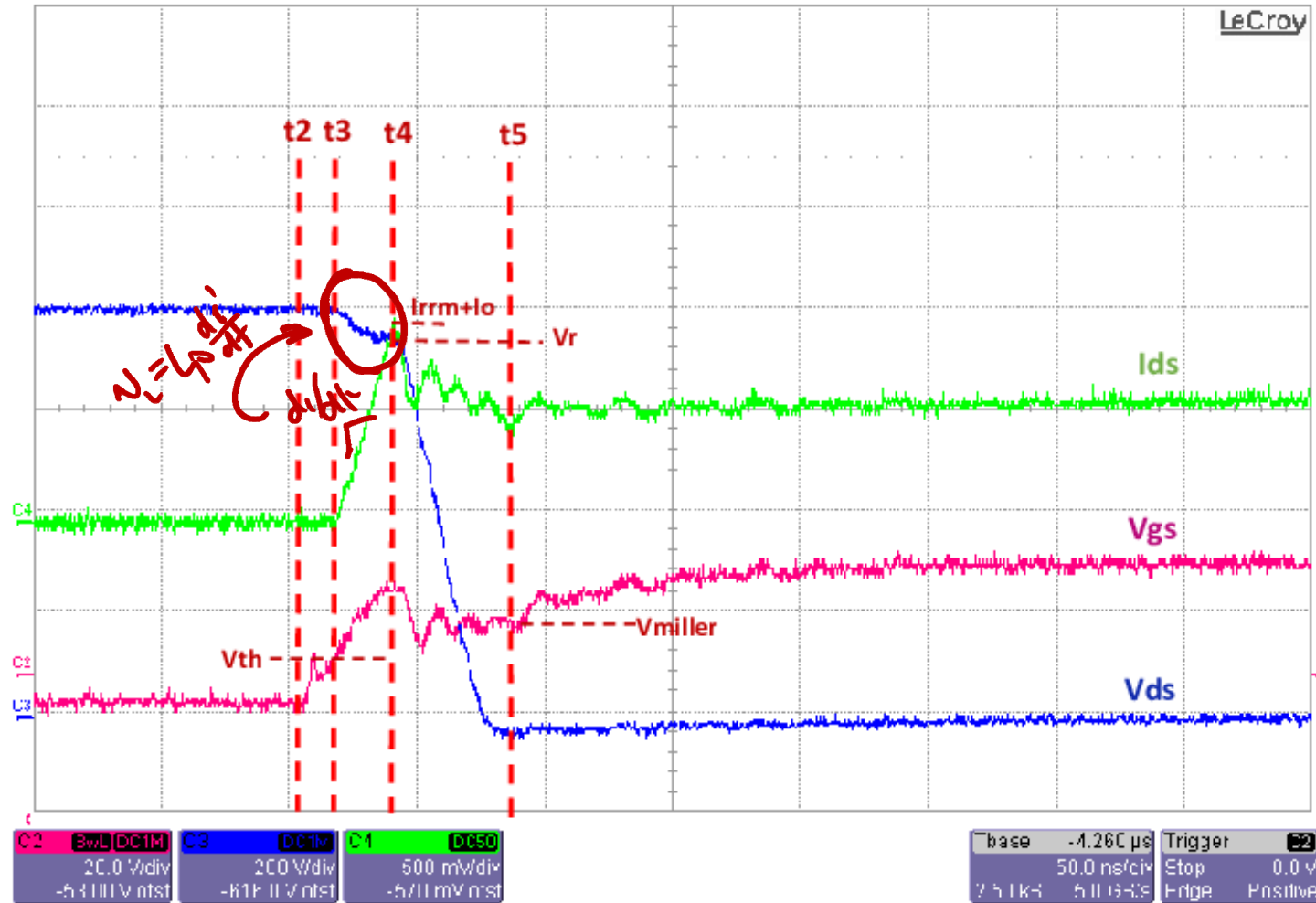
- (1)  $I_{gmax} = \frac{V_{gs(max)}}{R_g} \rightarrow$  transistor limitation w/ conventional gate drive
- (2) overshoot / ringing / EMI from high  $\frac{dv_{sw}}{dt}$
- (3) Cross-talk / shoot-through loss



to combat cross-talk  $R_{goff} \ll R_{gion}$



# Switching Waveforms



# Switching Losses in a Half Bridge

