

THE CONDUCTION LOSSES IN A POWER RECTIFIER

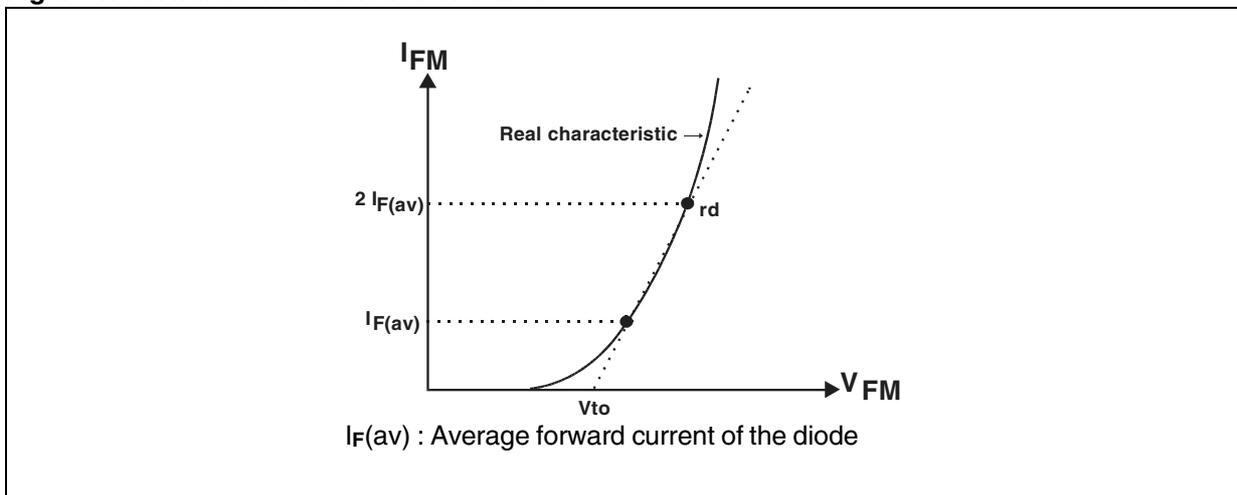
INTRODUCTION

In spite of the high operating frequency, the conduction losses remain the main cause of the junction's temperature increase in the majority of the applications. Therefore, it is important to accurately estimate these losses.

The purpose of this note is to give data to calculate the conduction losses in the diodes.

The forward characteristic of a diode is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Forward characteristics of a diodes



We can define two areas:

1) The peak current I_M is lower than 3 $I_{F(av)}$:

The forward characteristic of a diode may be assimilated to a straight line defined by V_{to} and r_d (Figure 1).

The forward voltage can be expressed by

$$V_{FM} = V_{to} + r_d I_{FM}$$

V_{to} and r_d are given in the datasheet for each part number. With this model the expression of the conduction losses is:

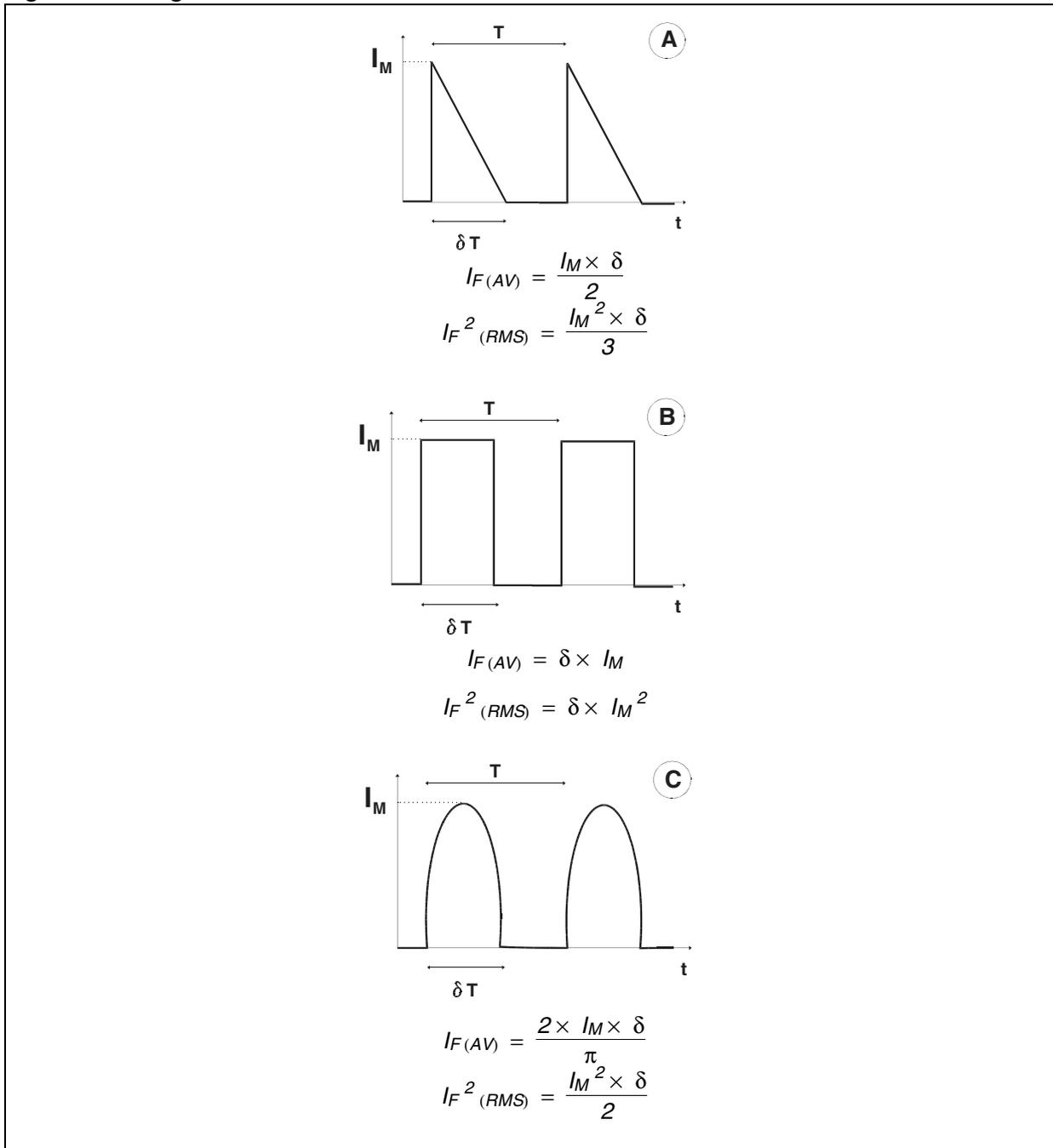
$$P_{cond} = V_{to} I_{F(av)} + r_d I_{F(RMS)}^2$$

$I_{F(av)}$: average forward current in the diode

$I_{F(RMS)}$: RMS forward current in the diode

Figure 2 shows the average and RMS values for different current wave forms. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Figure 2. Average and RMS values for different currents wave forms



Example:

With a STTA1206D: $V_{to} = 1.15V$ $r_d = 0.029 \text{ Ohm}$ and a rectangular current: $I_M = 20A$ $\delta = 0.5$ we find:

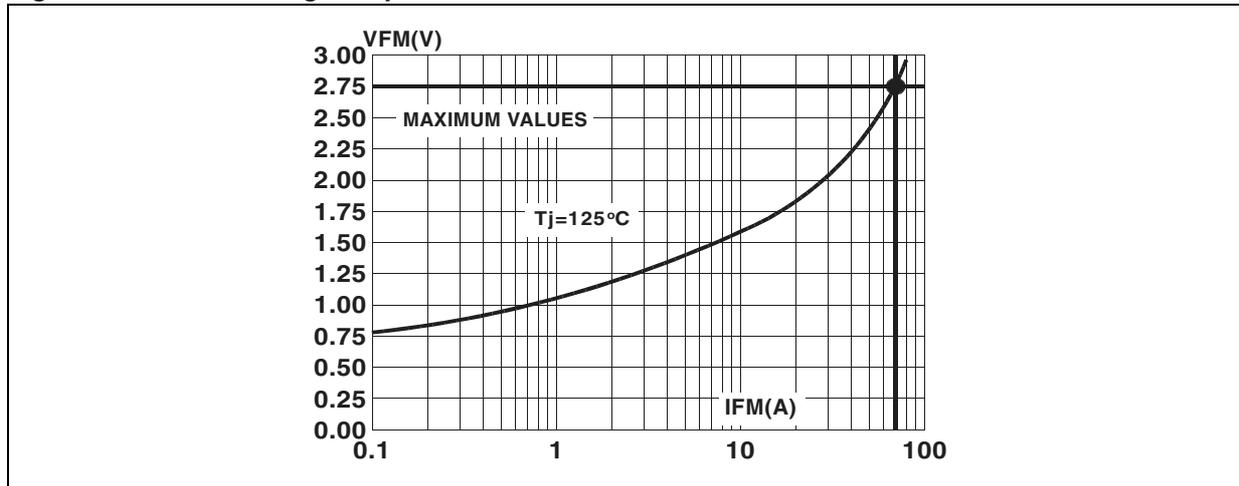
$$P_{cond} = 17.3W.$$

2) The peak current I_M is higher than 3 $I_{F(av)}$:

When the peak current I_M is higher than 3 $I_{F(av)}$, the forward voltage and the conduction losses values calculated with V_{to} and r_d becomes very pessimistic (Figure 1).

A more accurate estimation of the conduction losses can be done with the curve V_{FM} , I_{FM} given in the datasheet (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Forward voltage drop versus forward current of a STTA806D



In the case of a rectangular current conduction losses can be expressed by:

$$P_{cond} = V_{FM}(I_M) \times I_{F(av)}$$

Where $V_F(I_M)$ is the V_{FM} value when $I_{FM} = I_M$

Example:

With a rectangular current: $I_M = 70A$ $\delta = 0.1$ and a STTA806D $V_{FM}(70A) = 2.75V$ (Figure 3)

$$P_{cond} = V_{FM}(70A) \times \delta \times I_M$$

we find:

$$P_{cond} = 19W$$

In these conditions, conduction losses calculated with V_{to} and r_d give: $P_{cond} = 29W!$

CONCLUSION

This short note provides the designer with the rules to properly estimate the conduction losses in a power diode. It also highlights the limitation of the traditional forward characteristic model $V_F = V_{to} + r_d I_F$, gives a value very pessimistic at high level current.

REVISION HISTORY

Table 1. Revision History

Date	Revision	Description of Changes
August-1993	1	First Issue
3-May-2004	2	Stylesheet update. No content change.

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