

**THE CONDUCTION LOSSES IN A POWER RECTIFIER**

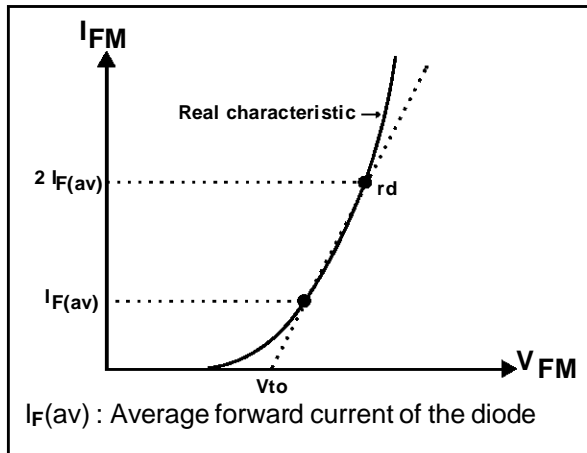
B. Rivet

**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 fig.1

**Fig.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  $r_d$  (Fig.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 :

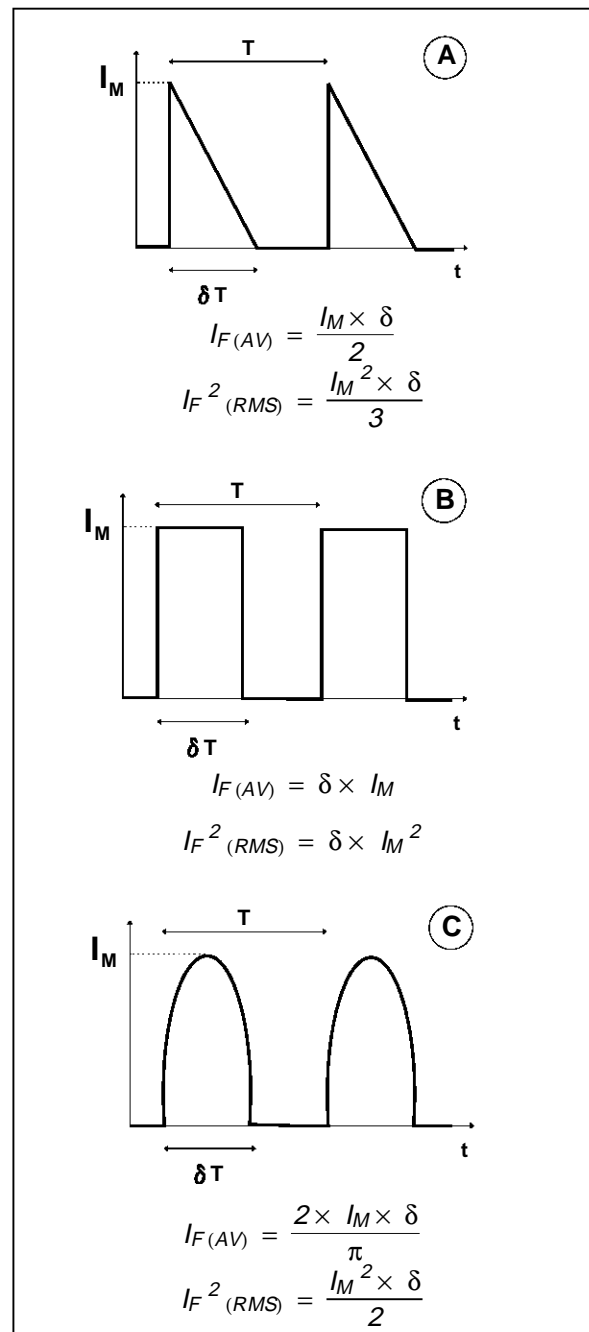
$$P_{cond} = V_{to} I_{F(av)} + r_d I_{F(RMS)}^2$$

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

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

Fig.2 shows the average and RMS values for different current wave forms.

**Fig.2 :** Average and RMS values for different currents wave forms.



## APPLICATION NOTE

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 :

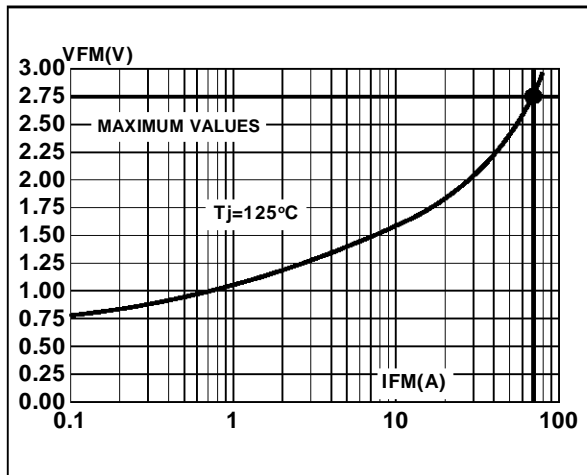
$$P_{cond} = 17.3W$$

### 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 (Fig.1).

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

**Fig.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  $V_{FM}(70A) = 2.75V$  (Fig.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.

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