

Effect of di/dt and I_f on t_{rr}

8/17/2015



Effect of di/dt

Conditions

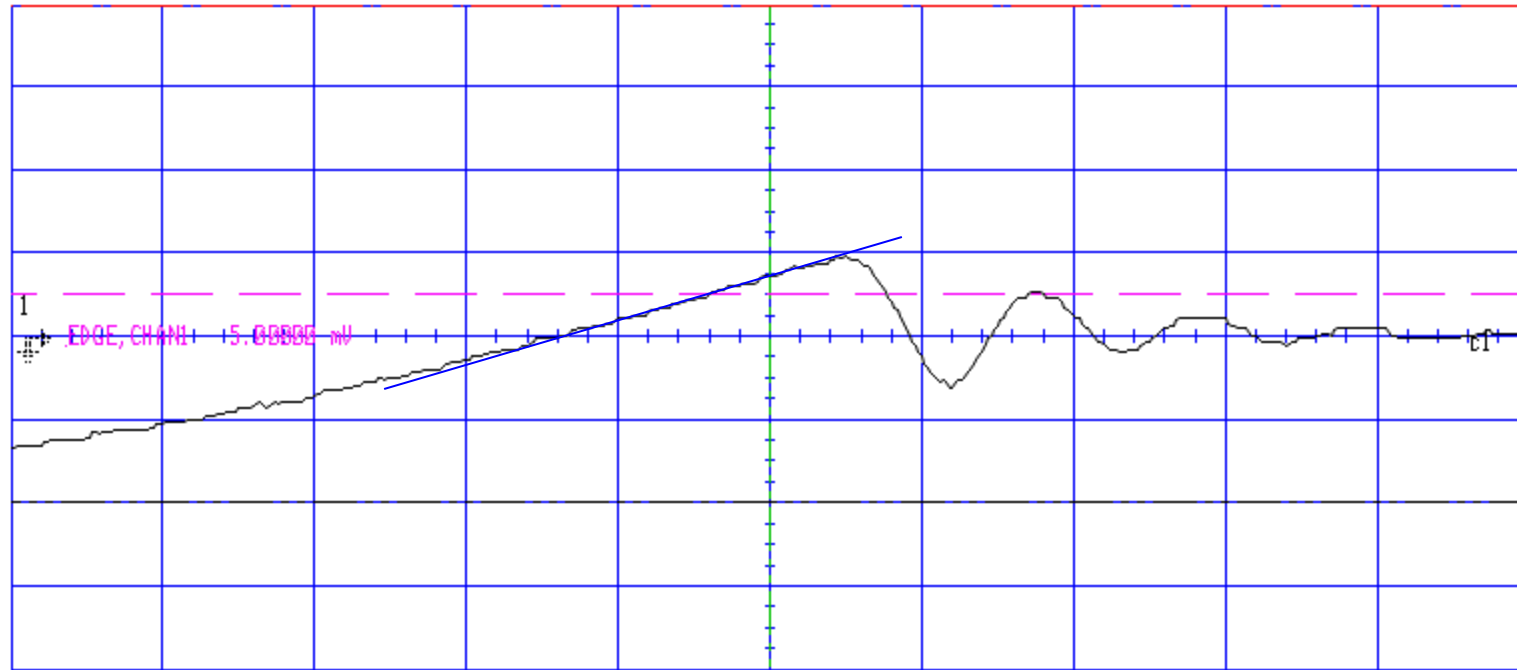


- $I_F = 10A$
- $V_{DS} = 12V$
- AMR438N
- Sense = 20 m Ohm



Results

-100.000 ns Main: 20.0 ns/div CENTER 0.00000 s REALTIME 100.000 ns
 -100.000 ns 20.0 ns/div 0.00000 s SINGLE 100.000 ns

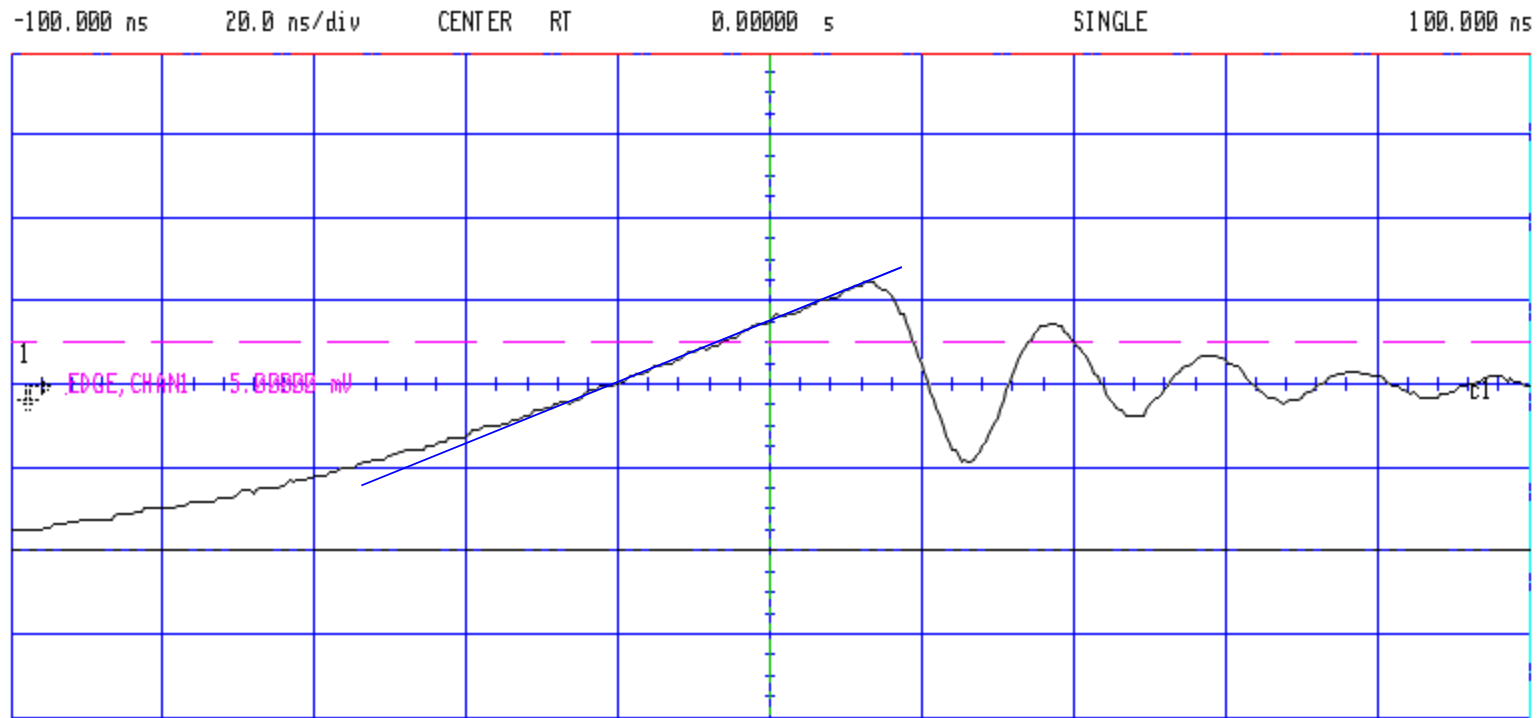


	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 5/40 = 0.125A/ns \quad IRR = 4A \quad ta = 40ns$$



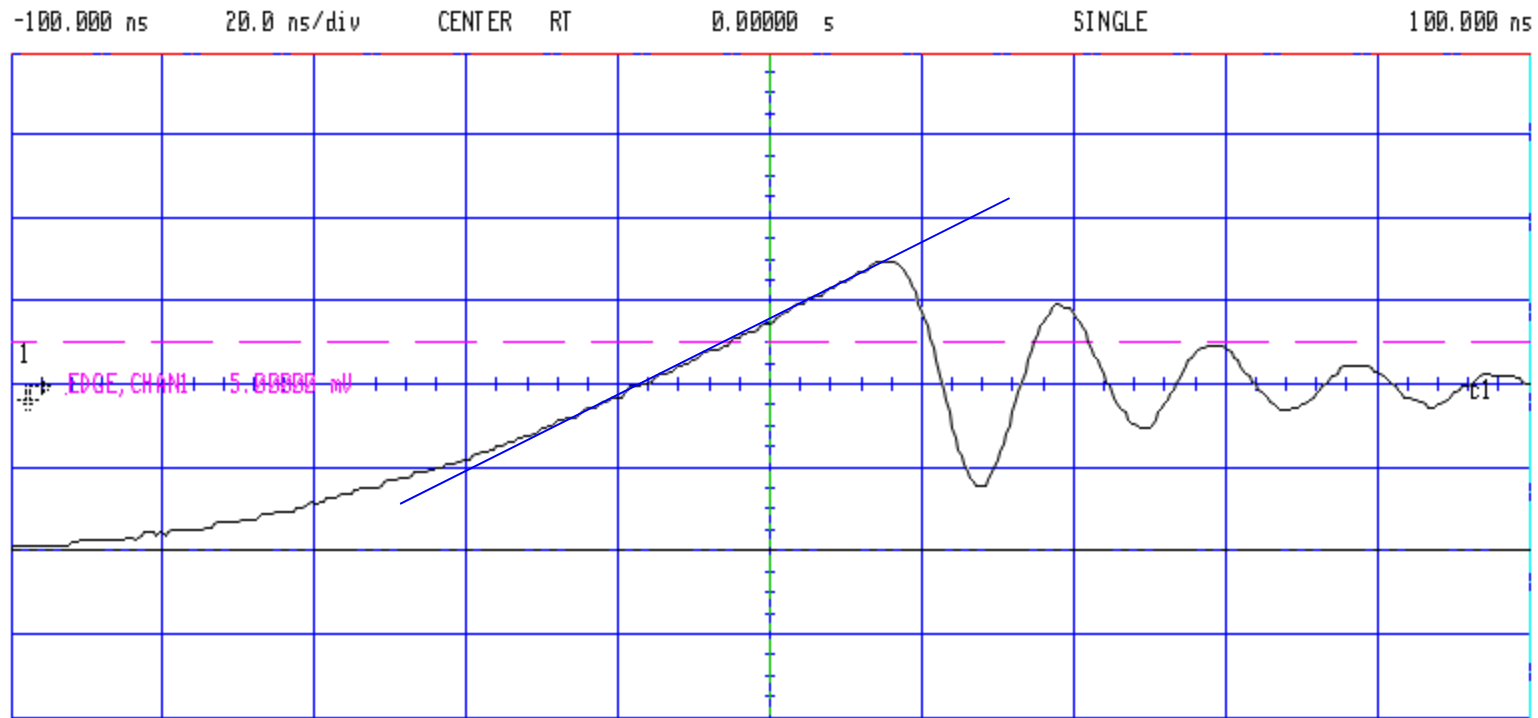
Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 5/28 = 0.18A/ns \quad IRR = 6A \quad ta = 33ns$$

Results



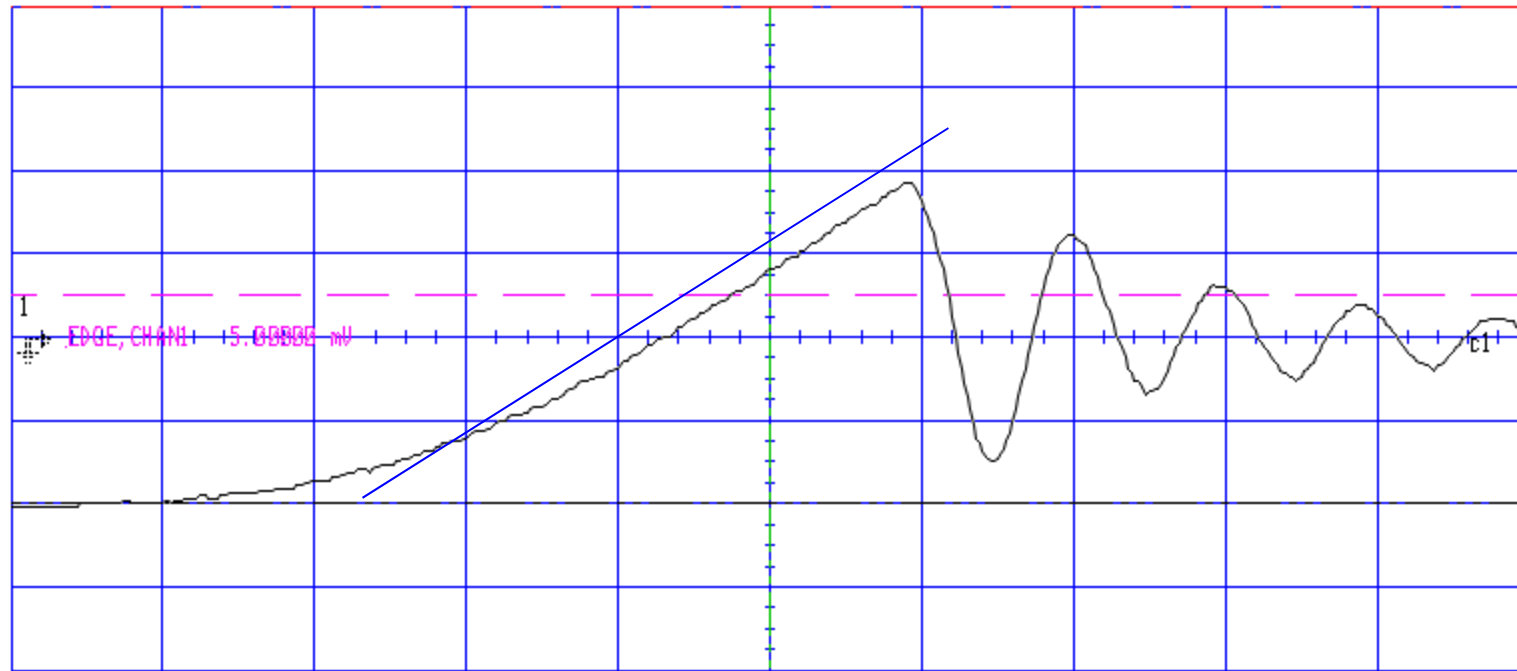
	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 10/46 = 0.22A/ns \quad IRR = 7A \quad t_a = 32ns$$



Results

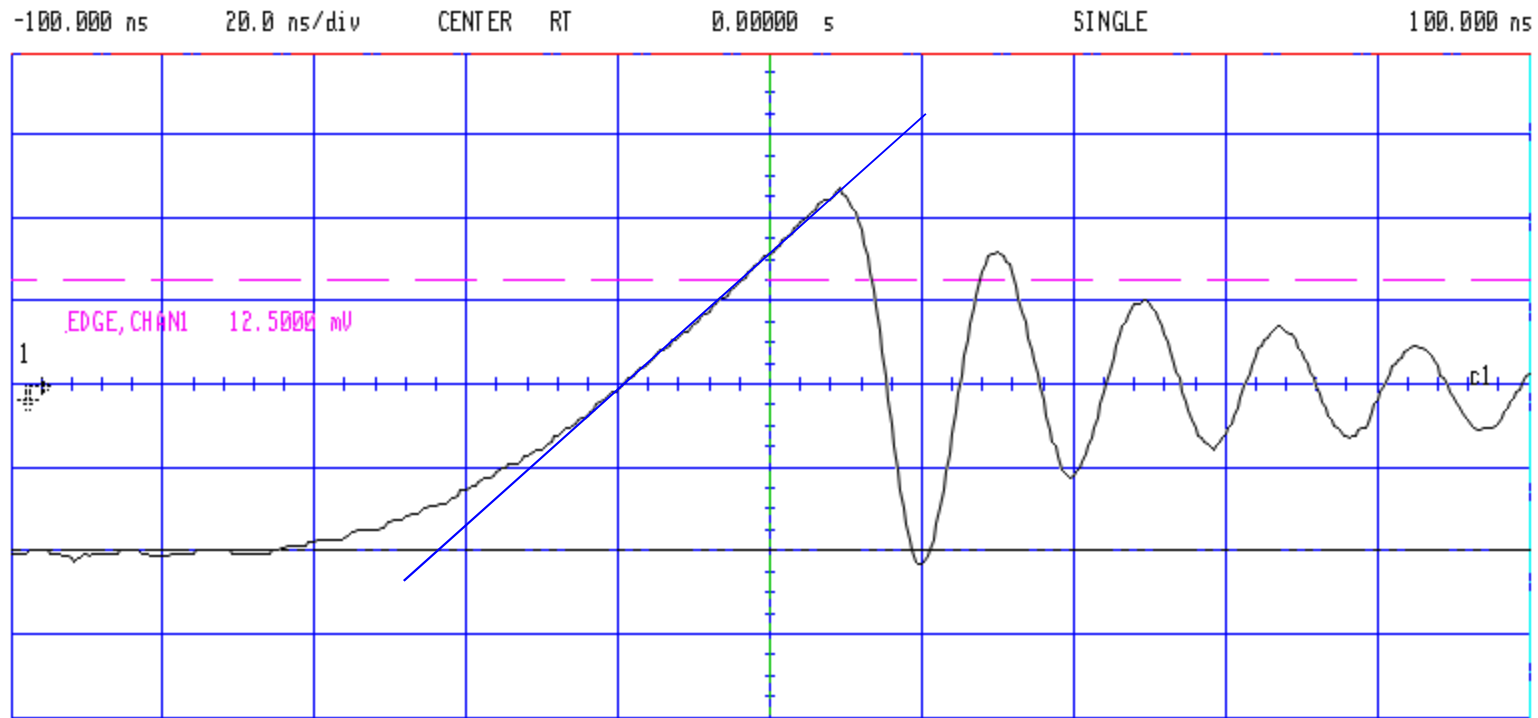
-100.000 ns Main: 20.0 ns/div CENTER 0.00000 s REALTIME 100.000 ns
 -100.000 ns 20.0 ns/div 0.00000 s SINGLE 100.000 ns



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 10/34 = 0.3A/ns \quad IRR = 8.5A \quad ta = 32ns$$

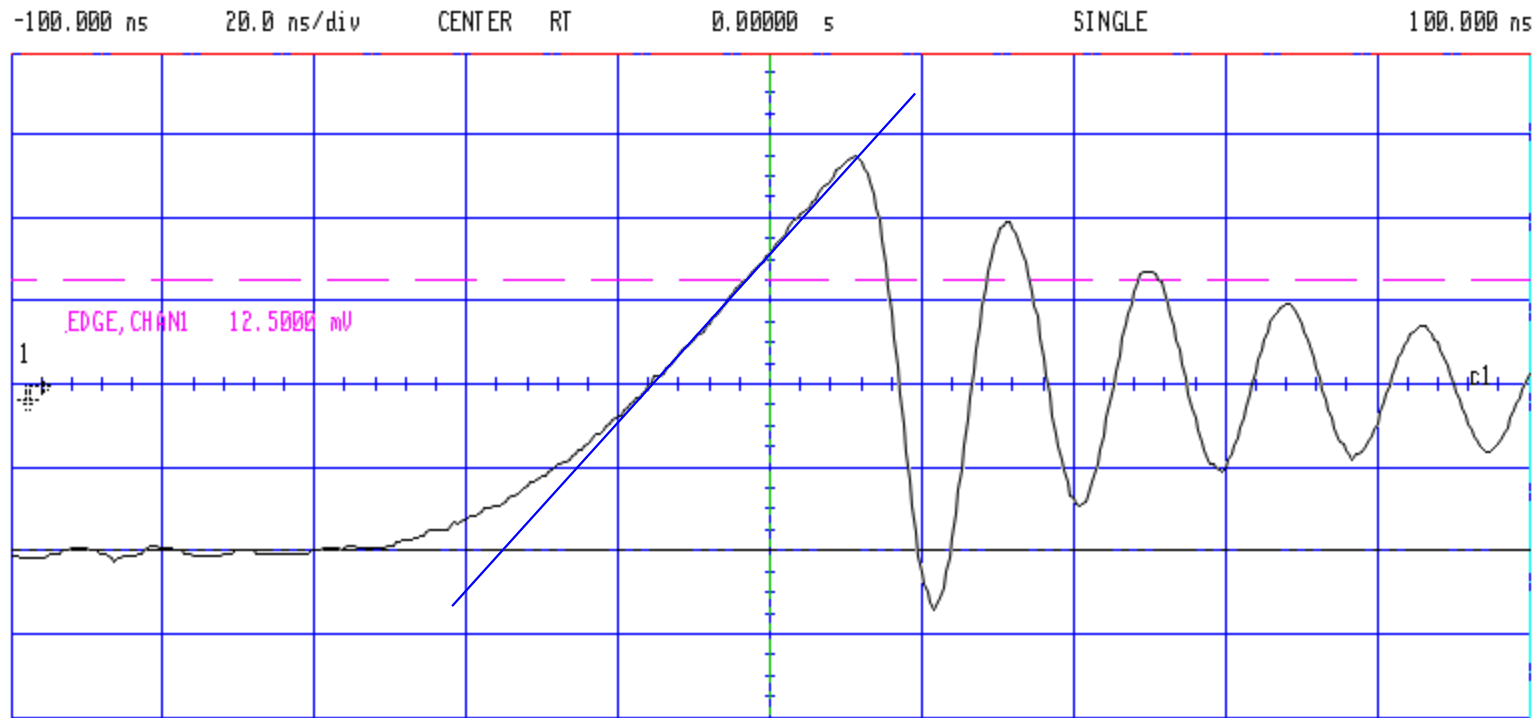
Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 10/24 = 0.4A/ns \quad IRR = 12A \quad ta = 30ns$$

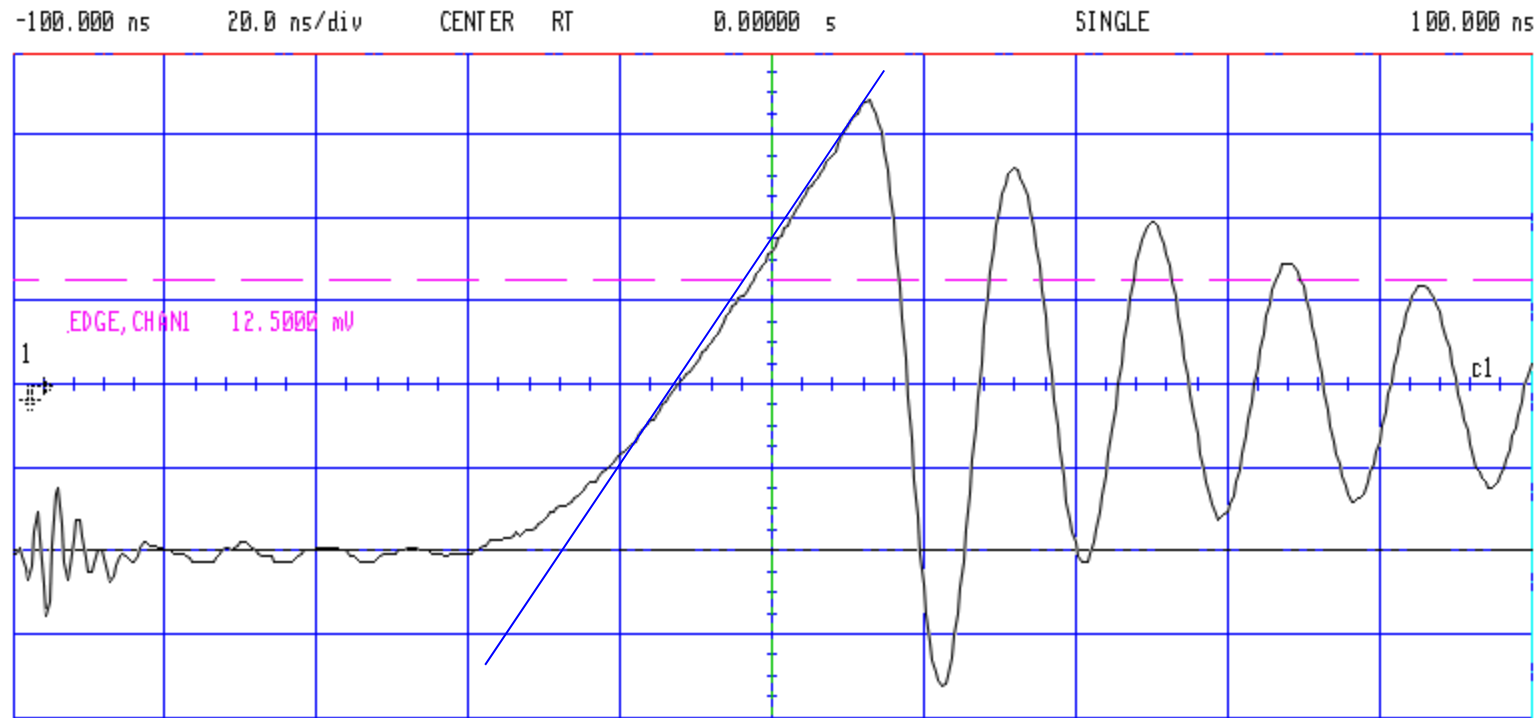
Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 10/2 = 0.5A/ns \quad IRR = 13.5A \quad ta = 28ns$$

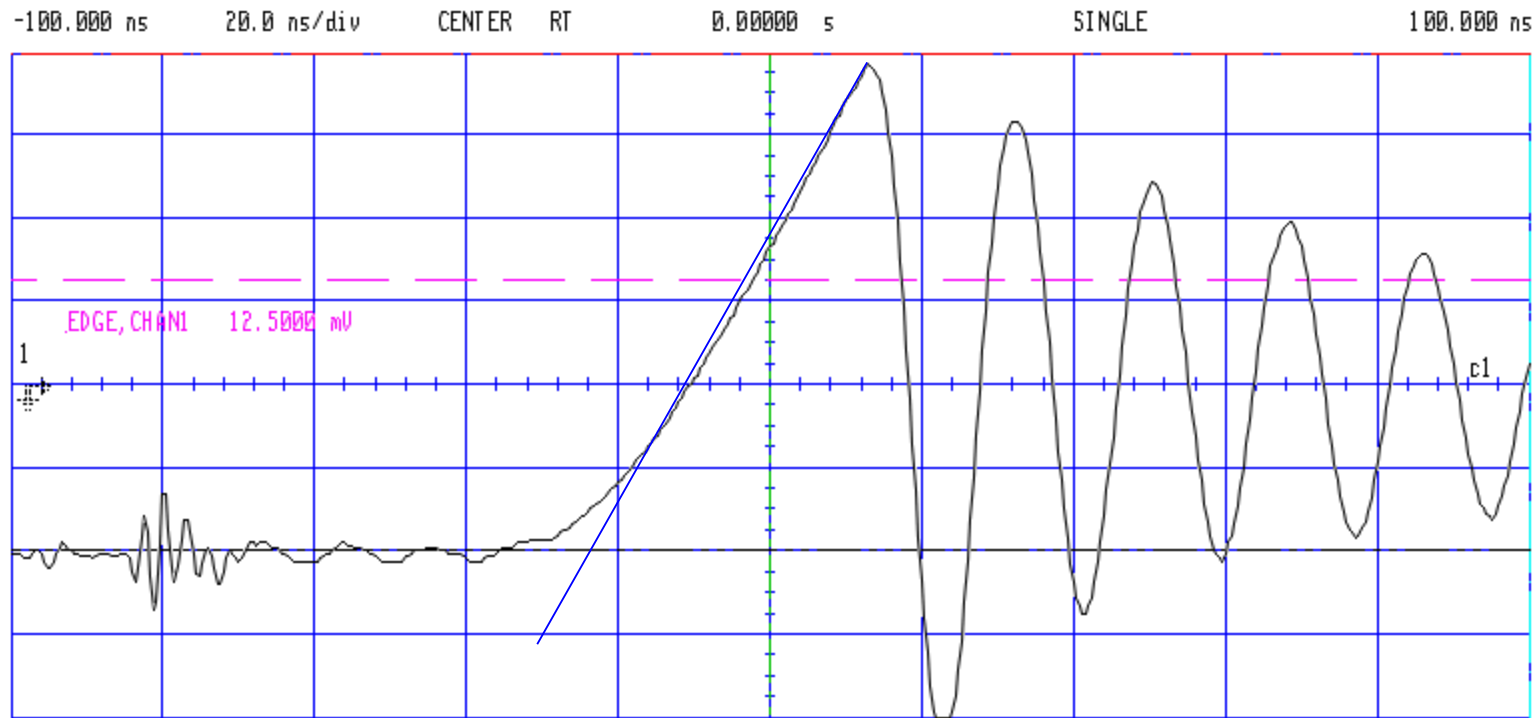
Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 10/15 = 0.66A/ns \quad IRR = 17A \quad ta = 26ns$$

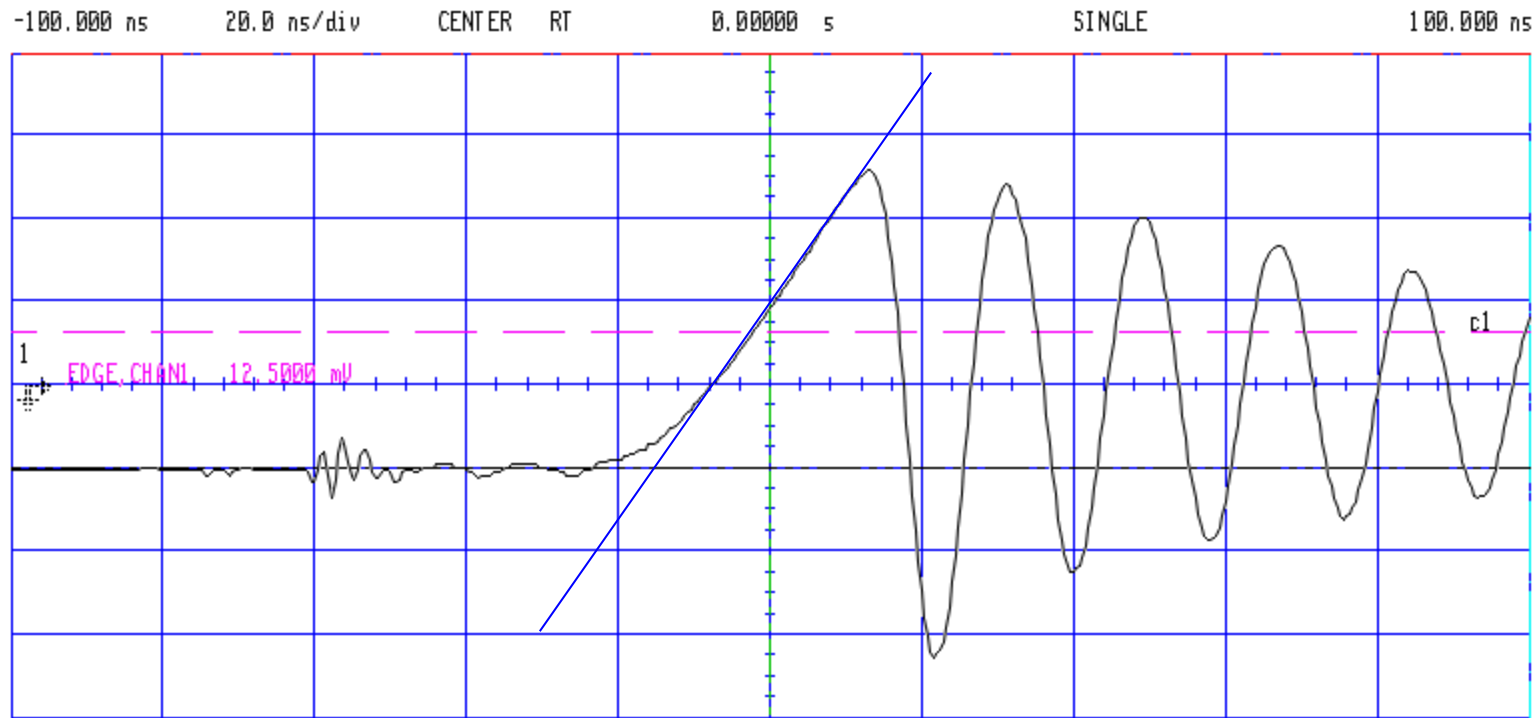
Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 15/19 = 0.8A/ns \quad IRR = 19A \quad ta = 23ns$$

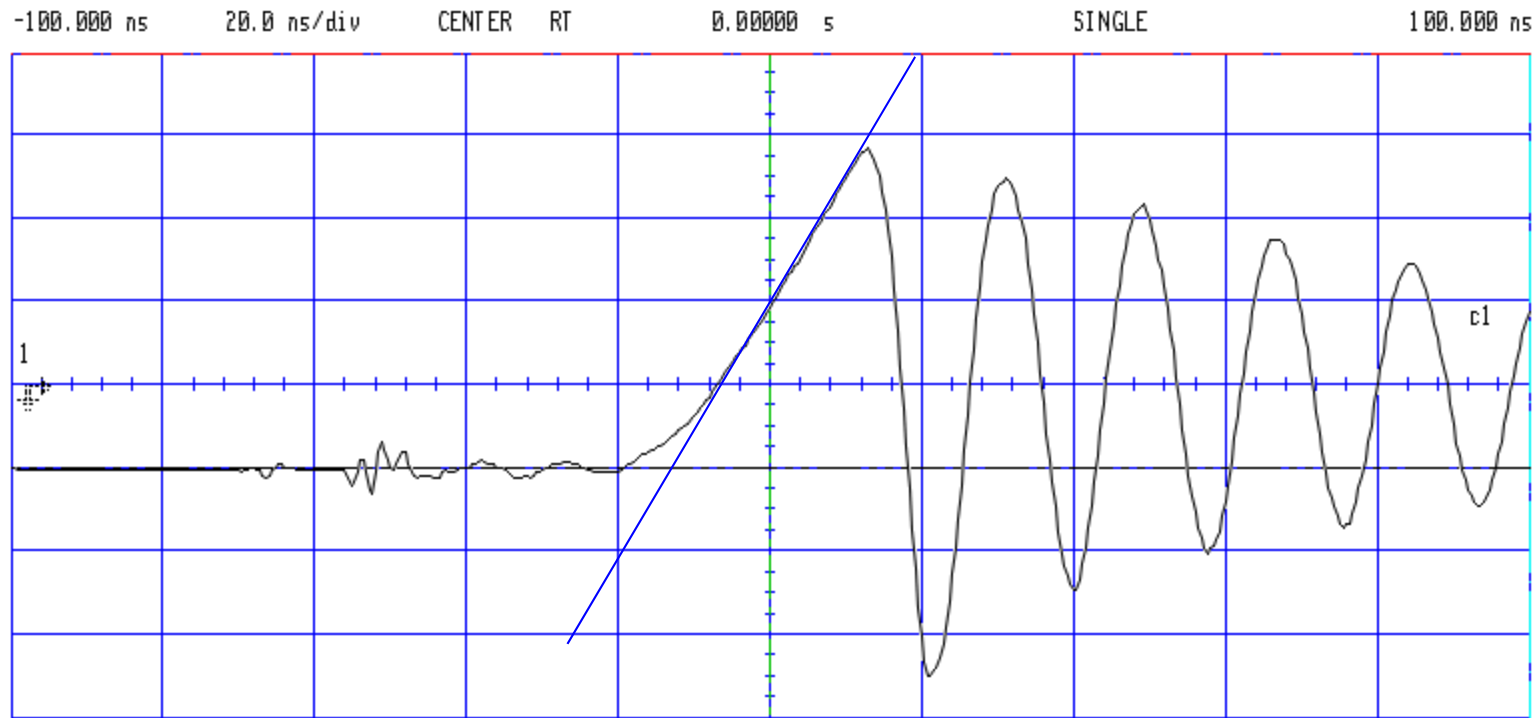
Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	200 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 20/14 = 1.4A/ns \quad IRR = 25A \quad ta = 21ns$$

Results



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance	Markers
Channel 1	200 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm	Y2marker(c1) = 5.93750 V Y1marker(c1) = -200.000 mV

$$di/dt = 20/12 = 1.66A/ns \quad IRR = 28A \quad ta = 18ns$$



Summary of Results

di/dt A/ns	irr A	ta ns	Qrr: 0.5 x irr x ta nC	Irr / di/dt
0.125	4	40	80	32
0.18	6	33	99	33.3
0.22	7	32	112	31.8
0.3	8.5	32	136	28.3
0.4	12	30	180	30
0.5	13.5	28	189	27
0.66	17	26	221	25.8
0.8	19	23	218.5	23.8
1.4	25	21	262.5	17.9
1.66	28	18	252	16.9

Conclusion: di/dt

- I_{rr} increases nearly linearly with di/dt at $di/dt < 0.5A/ns$
- At higher di/dt , $I_{rr} / di/dt$ decreases
 - At very high di/dt I_{rr} is much lower than would be expected using classic fixed q_{rr} model
- Likewise t_{rr} does not decrease as much as expected at high di/dt
 - Therefore Q_{rr} does increase with di/dt for low di/dt ($< \sim 0.66A/ns$)
 - Q_{rr} does not seem to increase significantly with di/dt for $di/dt > 1 ns$

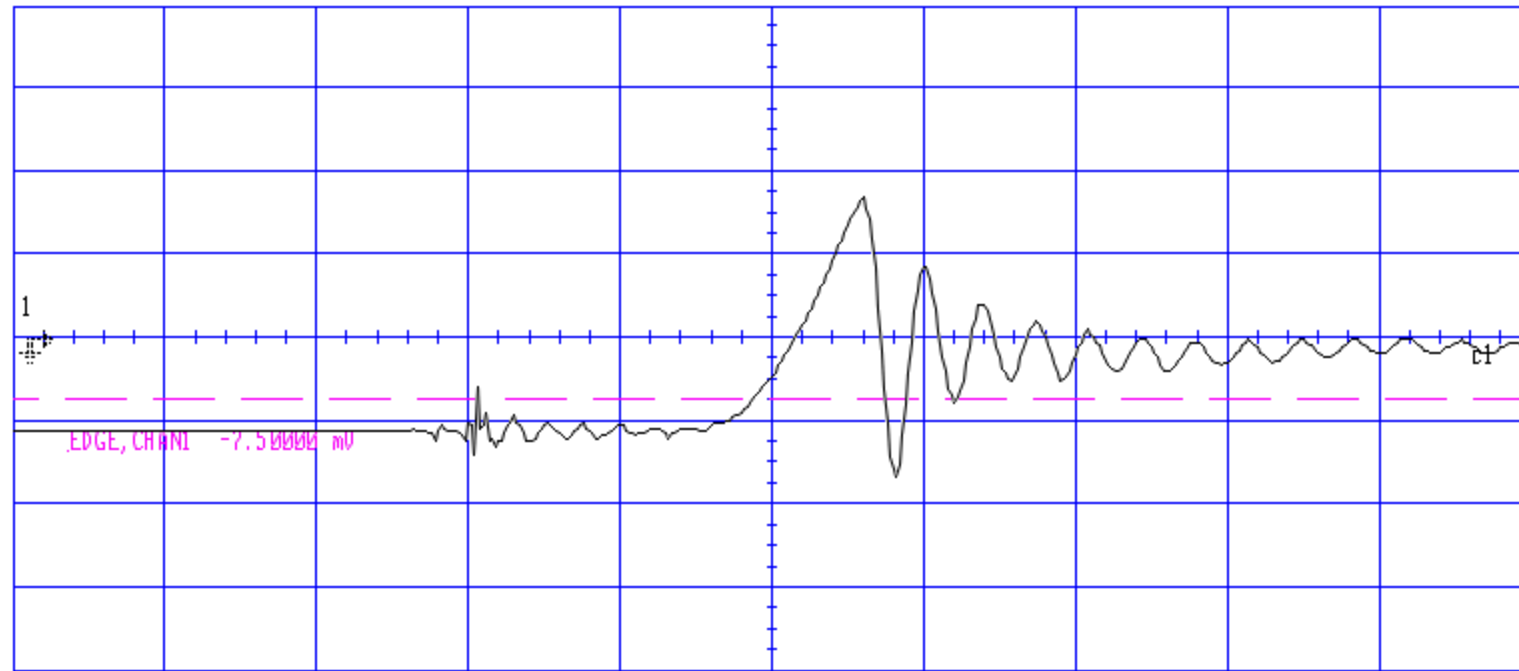


Effect of I_f on I_{rr}



Results

-250.000 ns 50.0 ns/div CENTER RT 0.00000 s SINGLE 250.000 ns

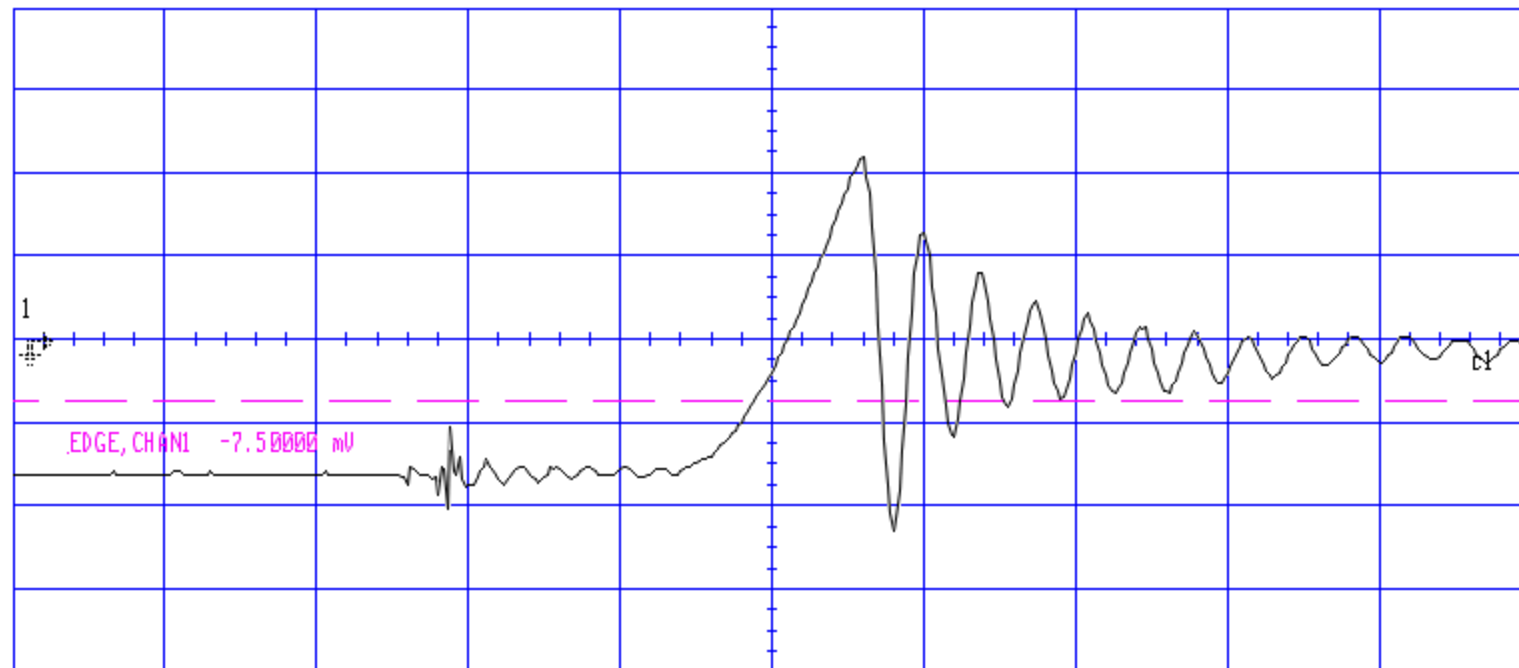


	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm

If = 6A, irr = 8A

Results

-250.000 ns 50.0 ns/div CENTER RT 0.00000 s SINGLE 250.000 ns

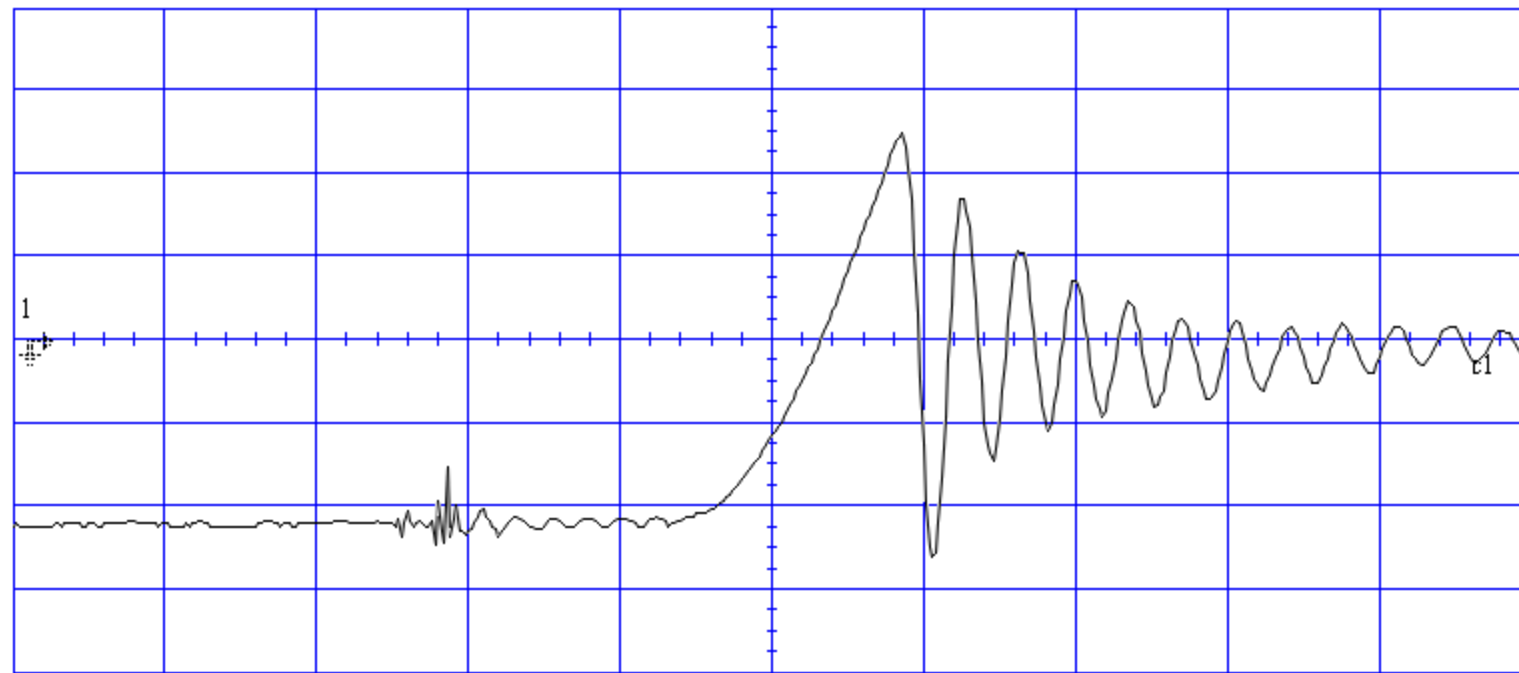


	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm

If = 8A, irr = 11A

Results

-250.000 ns 50.0 ns/div CENTER RT 0.00000 s SINGLE 250.000 ns

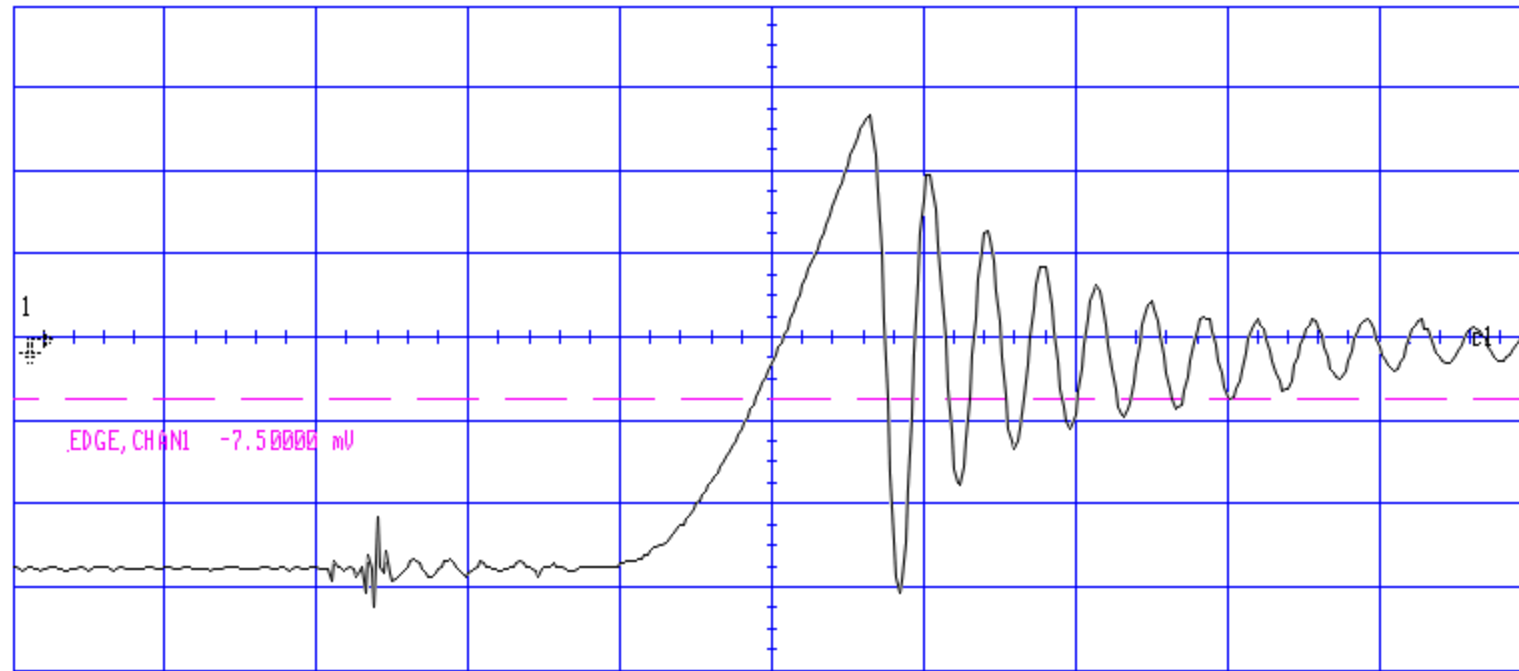


	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm

$I_f = 12A, I_{rr} = 12.5A$

Results

-250.000 ns 50.0 ns/div CENTER RT 0.00000 s SINGLE 250.000 ns

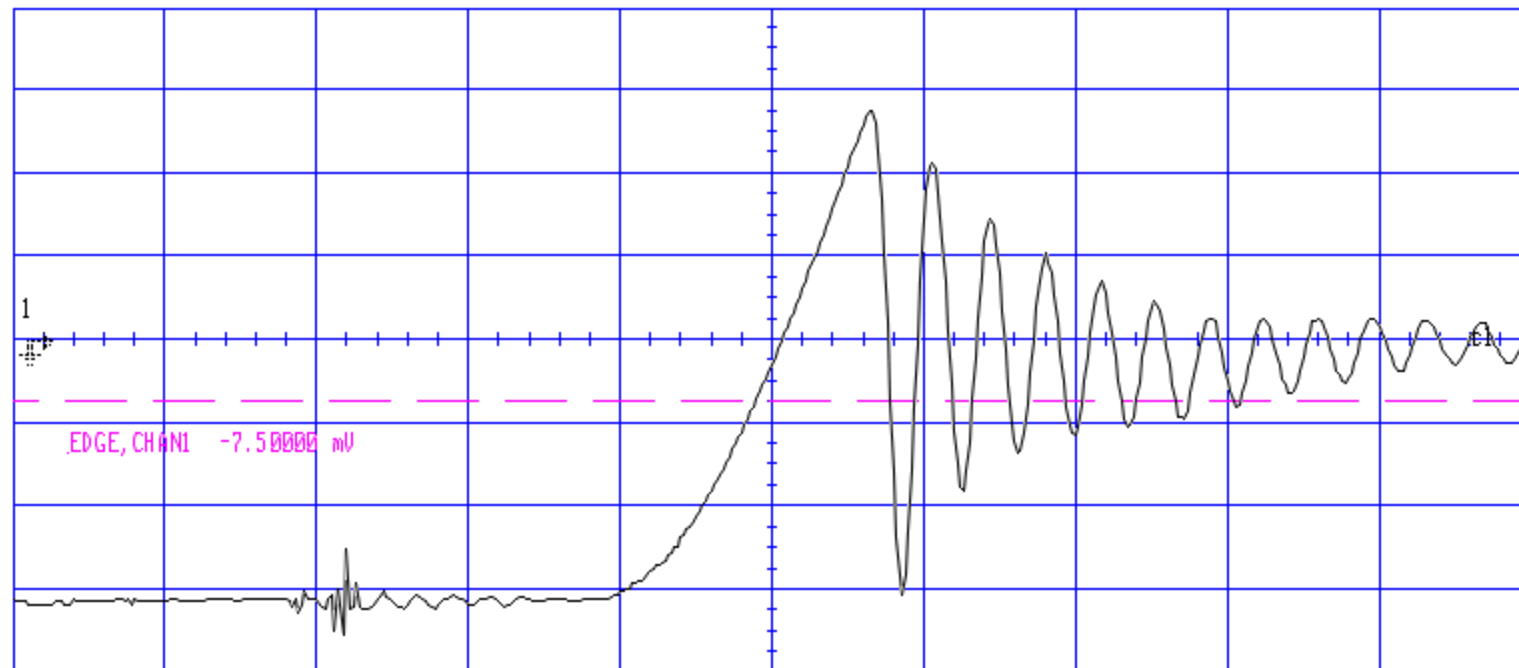


	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm

If = 14A, irr = 13A

Results

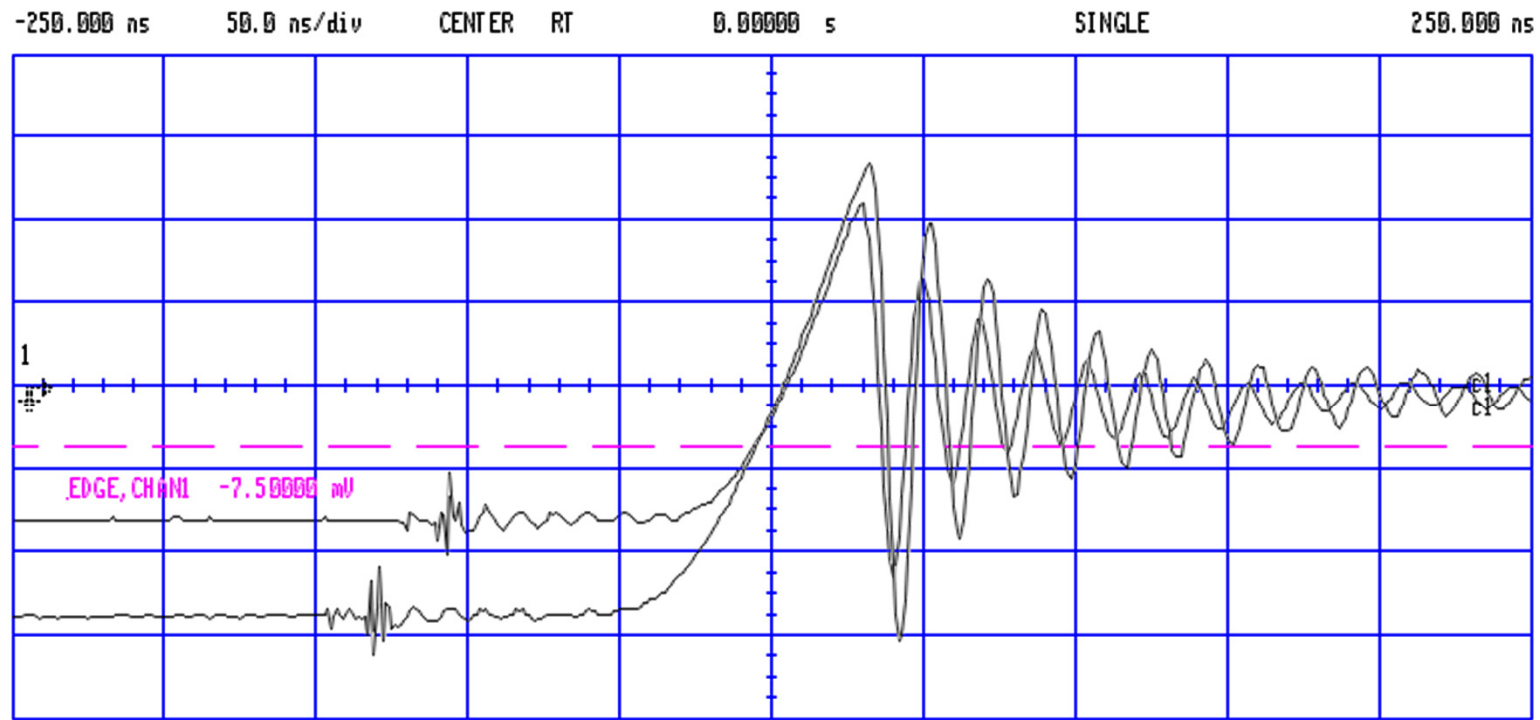
-250.000 ns 50.0 ns/div CENTER RT 0.00000 s SINGLE 250.000 ns



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm

If = 16A, irr = 14A

Overlay



	Sensitivity	Offset	Probe	Coupling	Impedance
Channel 1	100 mV/div	0.00000 V	10:1	dc	1M ohm

Di/dt changed as If is changed, magnifying the effect. Increase in irr due to IF is negligible

Conclusion

- At typical full load operating currents seen in DC DC converters, the increase in irr with current is fairly small
- At lower currents, say $<$ half typical operating current, the irr does reduce as current is reduced