# TDA4863

DN-PFC-TDA4863-1
TDA4863 Driving MOSFET with large Capacitances

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Power Management & Supply



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**DN-PFC-TDA4863-1** 

## 1 Large Capacitances

In adapters MOSFET with a lower on-state resistances  $R_{DS(on)}$  are often used in order to reduce power losses. But such transistors have typically large capacitances  $C_{iss}$ ,  $C_{oss}$ , and  $C_{rss}$  according to **Figure 1**. Especially in power factor correction (PFC) preconverters this issue is even more dramatically, because there are points of operation, at which the drain-source-voltage is very low or even zero. At those points, the parasitic drain-gate-capacitance  $C_{rss}(V_{DS})$  ("Miller-capacitance") increases highly nonlinearly. This can be easily seen in the datasheets of the MOSFET, as it is shown in figure 24 of [2].

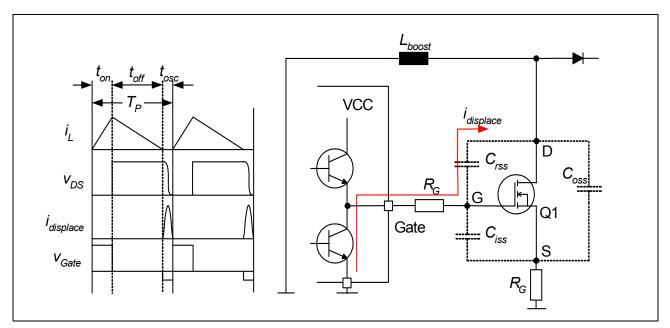


Figure 1 Equivalent Circuit of a MOSFET with parasitic Capacitors

In discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) the drain-source-voltage swings down to zero by system, if the input voltage is lower than 50% of the output voltage even without the MOSFET being switched on. This means that the drain potential also goes down to zero which will cause a capacitive current flowing into the gate pin of the MOSFET and through the capacitor  $C_{\rm rss}$ .

The larger the capacitance  $C_{rss}$  the larger is the amplitude of the capacitive current. This may reverse bias the lower gate drive transistor and may lead to substrate currents in the control IC of the MOSFET and may cause malfunction. Substrate current can be

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## **Large Capacitances**

detected easily by measuring the voltage at the gate drive pin. Substrate currents cause a voltage of about -0,7 V.

This effect is well known. Usually schottky diodes are used directly at the gate drive pin to ground according to **Figure 2** in order to clamp the gate drive voltage of -0,3 V minimum.

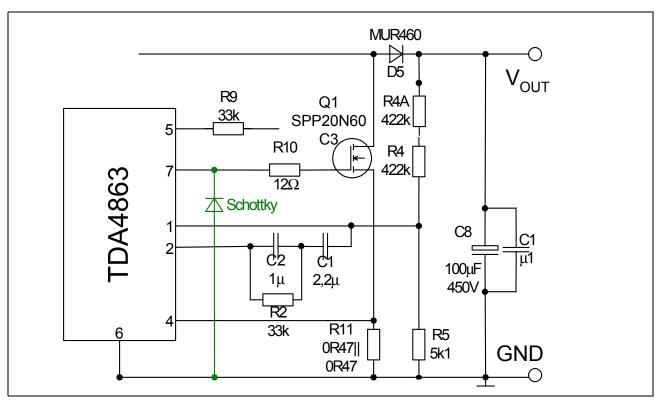


Figure 2 Gate Drive Design of TDA4863 with Schottky Clamp Diode

The rating of the schottky diode depends on the peak value and the rms value of the clamp current. But typically small signal schottky diodes with a forward current capability of approximately 100 mA are already sufficient.

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S .....secondary side value

UVLO..undervoltage lockout value

Sh .....shunt value

Z.....zener value

## **TDA4863 Driving MOSFET with large Capacitances**

## **Summary of Used Nomenclature**

# 2 Summary of Used Nomenclature

# **Physics:**

| General identifiers:   | Special identifiers:  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Across area b, Bmagnetic inductance c, Ccapacitance d, Dduty cycle ffrequency i, Icurrent l, Linductance Nnumber of turns p, Ppower t, Ttime, time-intervals                                     | $V_{(BR)CES}$ col vol $V_{F}$ for   | luctance factor<br>lector-emitter breakdown<br>tage of IGBT<br>ward voltage of diodes<br>ximum reverse voltage of diodes |  |
| v, Vvoltage Wenergy  | J   | constant values and time intervals   |  |
| hefficiency $K_1, K_2$ ferrite core constants  | Small letters.  | time variant values  |  |
| Components:  |   |  |  |
| Ccapacitor Ddiode ICintegrated circuit Linductor Rresistor TRtransformer   |   |  |  |
| Indices:   |   |  |  |
| ACalternating current value DCdirect current value BEbasis-emitter value CScurrent sense value OPTOoptocoupler value Pprimary side value Pkpeak value R reflected from secondary to primary side | fmin value at minimum pulse frequency irunning variable ininput value maxmaximum value minminimum value offturn-off value onturn-on value |  |  |

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p .....pulsed

rip .....ripple value

1, 2, 3 .....on-going designator



References

## 3 References

- [1] Infineon Technologies AG: TDA4863 Power factor controller; Preliminary Data sheet; Infineon Technologies AG; Munich; Germany; 02 / 02.
- [2] Infineon Technologies AG: SPP20N60C3 CoolMOS Power Transistor; Data sheet; Infineon Technologies AG; Munich; Germany; 10 / 02.

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Dr. Ulrich Schumacher

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