

Buck Converter Thermal modelling using PLECS

For a buck converter PLECS needs only 4 things from the datasheet:

1. V_{block} = MOSFET blocking voltage during OFF
2. I_{on} = Switch current at turn-on / turn-off
3. E_{on} , E_{off} = Switching energy
4. $R_{DS(on)}$ + thermal network = conduction + junction temperature

1. V_{block} for Buck converter

From datasheet of -SCT4090KWAHR (ROHM)

$V_{DSS} = 1200\text{ V}$ (page 1)

But in a buck, V_{block} is not equal to rated voltage

$V_{block} = V_{in}$

Examples

Buck input What to enter in PLECS

400 V DC 400 V

600 V DC 600 V

800 V DC 800 V

ROHM measured switching losses at $V_{DD} = 800\text{ V}$, exactly buck relevant.

2. I_{on} in a buck converter

For a buck $I_{on} = I_L(t_{sw})$, Inductor current at switching instant, Output current (CCM)

Example. Buck: 800 V --- 400 V

$V_{in} = 800\text{ V}$

$V_{out} = 400\text{ V}$

Output current (DC) = 8 A

Inductor ripple = $\pm 0.5\text{ A}$, $I_{on} = 8.3$, as given in datasheet

In CCM, inductor current is triangular around the DC value:

$$I_L(t) = I_{DC} \pm \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

$$I_{DC} = 8 \text{ A}$$

Ripple = $\pm 0.5 \text{ A}$ = peak-to-peak = 1 A

Minimum current

$$I_{min} = 8 - 0.5 = 7.5 \text{ A}$$

Maximum current

$$I_{max} = 8 + 0.5 = 8.5 \text{ A}$$

Datasheet switching curves use $I_D = 8.3 \text{ A}$ is a perfect match.

3. Eon & Eoff

In datasheet

Page 3, numerical value

Page 11, curves (Fig.22, Fig.21)

Test conditions (critical)

- $V_{DD} = 800 \text{ V}$
- $I_D = 8.3 \text{ A}$
- $V_{GS} = +18 \text{ V} / 0 \text{ V}$
- $R_G = 0 \Omega$
- $T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Switching energies (typical)

From datasheet:

- $E_{on} \approx 100 \mu\text{J}$
- $E_{off} \approx 20 \mu\text{J}$

In a buck:

- E_{on} dominates
- E_{off} is much smaller (true for SiC)

So switching loss:

$$P_{sw} = f_{sw}(E_{on} + E_{off})$$

4.Entering switching loss in PLECS

Eon table

Current (A)	Energy (J)
5	80e-6
8.3	100e-6
12	130e-6
17	170e-6

Eoff table

Current (A)	Energy (J)
5	12e-6
8.3	20e-6
12	30e-6
17	45e-6

(Extracted from Fig.22, page 11 of datasheet)

Voltage scaling required (if $V_{in} \neq 800$ V)

For buck converters this is unavoidable:

$$E_{scaled} = E_{ds} \cdot V_{in} / 800$$

Example:

$$V_{in} = 600 \text{ V}, E_{on} = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{J}. \text{ So } E_{on} = 100 \times (600/800) = 75 \text{ } \mu\text{J}$$

4. Conduction loss (dominant at low fsw)

From datasheet (pages 2 & 9)

Junction temp	RDS(on)
25 °C	90 mΩ
150 °C	180 mΩ

Buck conduction loss

$$P_{cond} = D \cdot I_{out}^2 \cdot R_{DS(on)}(T)$$

5. Thermal model Cauer network already given in datasheet

Page 2 gives exact Cauer network

Use directly in PLECS

Element	Value
Rth1	0.30 K/W
Rth2	0.58 K/W
Rth3	0.72 K/W
Cth1	2.4e-4 Ws/K
Cth2	1.0e-3 Ws/K
Cth3	2.7e-3 Ws/K

Given (datasheet)

$R_{thJC} (typ) = 1.6 \text{ K/W}$