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# Qspice - Model Generators Guide by KSKelvin

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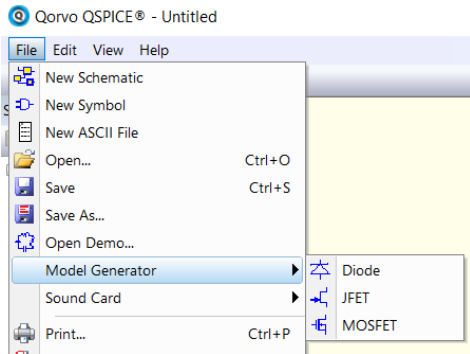
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# Model Generator and Precaution in using this Guide

- Model Generator

- Model generators are in File > Model Generator > Diode/JFET/MOSFET
- Execute one of these model generators, within the subprogram, it has official HELP



- Precaution in using this Guide

- The model generator appears to still be subject to change. If you are unable to replicate the example provided in this guideline, it may be related to a change in the model generator
- I cannot guarantee the accuracy of this guideline as it heavily relies on parameter studies through these model generators. This guideline is still in its preliminary status

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# Diode Model Generator

DIODE.exe

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Diode Model  
Generator

Parameters  
Generation

# Diode Model Generator – Preliminaries Tab

Determine : mfg, lave, Vrev, Eg, tt, Cjo\*\*, BV, IBV, NBV

$$tt = \frac{\text{Rev Recovery Charge}}{I @ \text{Rev Recovery}}$$

Calculate **NBV** {  
(formula unknown)}

Qorvo DIODE Model Generator

Preliminaries I-V Curve Capacitance

Model Name: 1N4933

MFG: Vishay **mfg** (display only)

Current Rating[A]: 1 **lave** (display only)

Voltage Rating[V]: 100 **Vrev** (display only)

Technology: Silicon

Rev. Recovery Charge[C]: 400n

I @ Rev. Recovery Q[A]: 1

Zero-biased Output Cap.[F]: 12p **Cjo \*\***

Zener Voltage[V]: Infinite **BV**

Zener Current[A]: 1m **IBV**

Zener Impedance[Ω]: 100

Help Docs OK

Silicon	<b>Eg = 1.11</b>
Schottky Barrier Diode	<b>Eg = 0.69</b>
Germanium	<b>Eg = 0.67</b>
Gallium Nitride(GaN)	<b>Eg = 3.47</b>
Siconon Carbide(SiC)	<b>Eg = 3.26</b>
Gallium Arsenide(GaAs)	<b>Eg = 1.42</b>

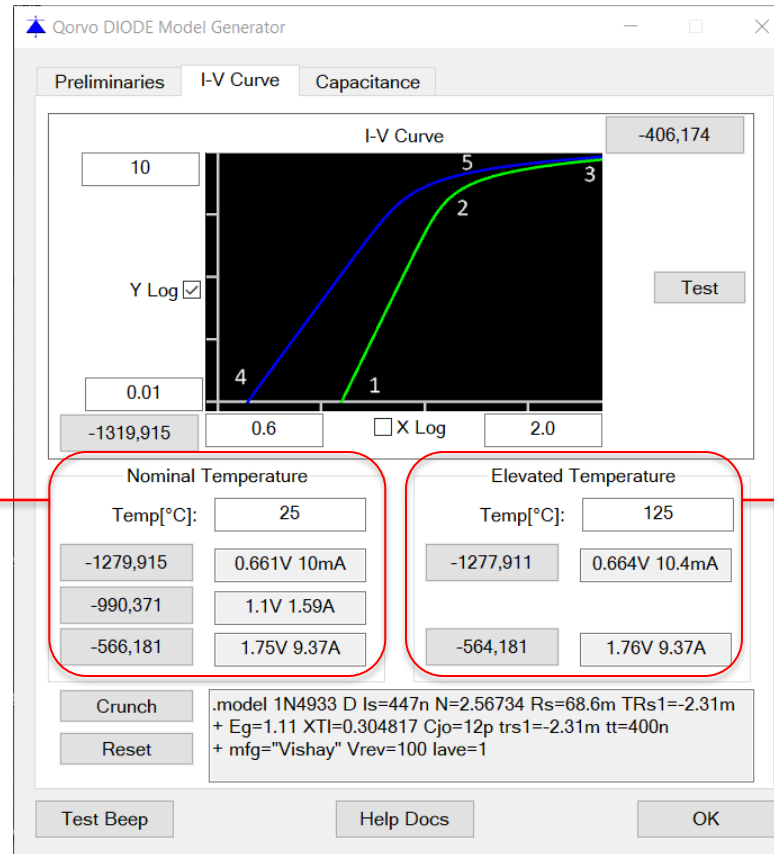
**BV, IBV, NBV** will be generated is this box is non-zero

**Cjo** : This only determine Cjo in I-V Curve digitized tab. If Capacitance digitized tab is used, this Cjo will be ignored

# Diode Model Generator – I-V Curve Tab

Determine :  $I_s$ ,  $N$ ,  $R_s$ ,  $TRs1$ ,  $XTI$

Determine  $I_s$ ,  $N$ ,  $R_s$



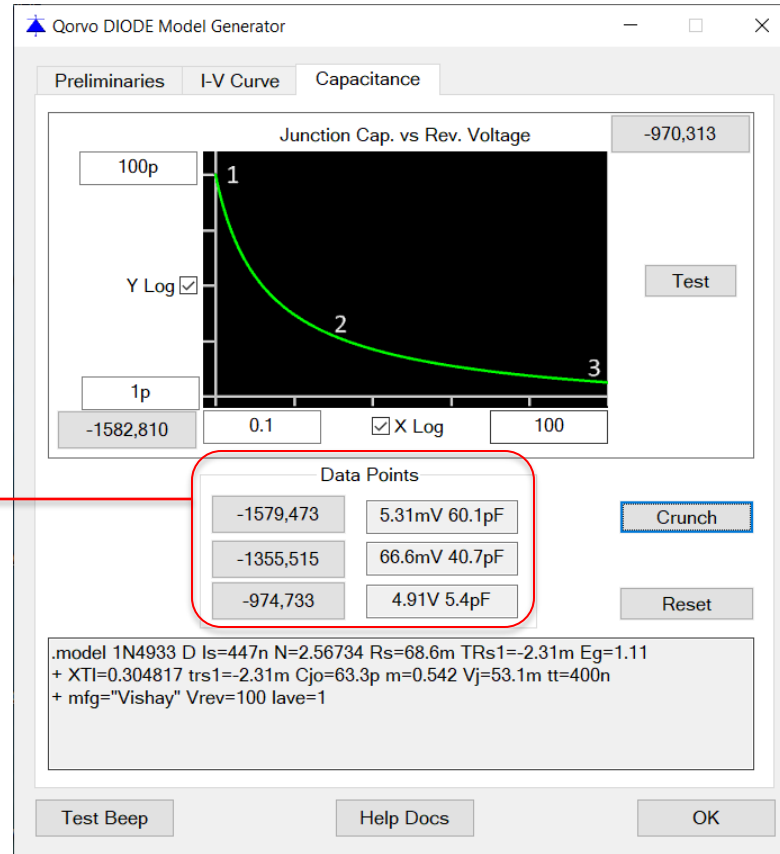
Determine  $TRs1$ ,  $XTI$

If Temp set to be identical nominal temperature, force  $TRs1=0$  and  $XTI=3$   
(If  $XTI=3$ ,  $TRs1$  may not generated)

# Diode Model Generator – Capacitance Tab

Determine :  $C_{jo}$ ,  $m$ ,  $V_j$

Determine  $C_{jo}$ ,  $m$  and  $V_j$



## Diode Model Generator

Example – Datasheet  
of Onsemi MURS1200



# Example – Onsemi MURS120 Datasheet to Model Generator

MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Rating	Symbol	MURS/SURS/NRVUS			
		105T3	110T3	115T3	120T3
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{RWM}$ $V_R$	50	100	150	200
Continuous Forward Current	$I_{F(DC)}$	1.0 @ $T_L = 159^{\circ}\text{C}$ 2.0 @ $T_L = 139^{\circ}\text{C}$			

Qorvo DIODE Model Generator

Preliminaries I-V Curve Capacitance

Model Name: **MURS120**

MFG: OnSemi

Current Rating[A]: 1

Voltage Rating[V]: 200

Technology: Silicon

Rev. Recovery Charge[C]: 35n

I @ Rev. Recovery Q[A]: 1

Zero-biased Output Cap.[F]: 45p

Zener Voltage[V]: Infinite

Zener Current[A]: 1m

Zener Impedance[Ω]: 100

Help Docs OK

Maximum Reverse Recovery Time ( $I_F = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $di/dt = 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_R = 30\text{ V}$ ) ( $I_F = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $I_R = 1.0\text{ A}$ , $I_R$ to 0.25 A)	$t_{rr}$	35 25
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- Reverse Recovery Time is given at  $I_F=1\text{A}$
- I @ Rev. Recovery = 1A
  - Rev. Recovery Charge =  $t_{rr} * I_F = 35\text{n}$

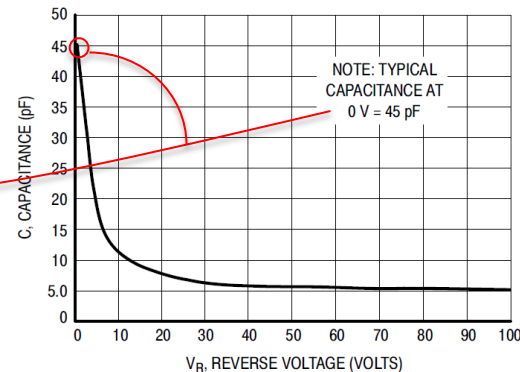


Figure 3. Typical Capacitance

# Example – Onsemi MURS120 Datasheet to Model Generator

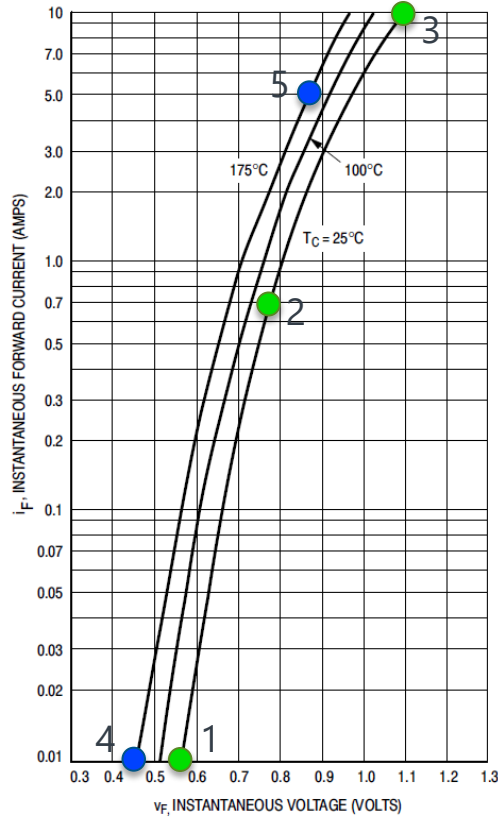
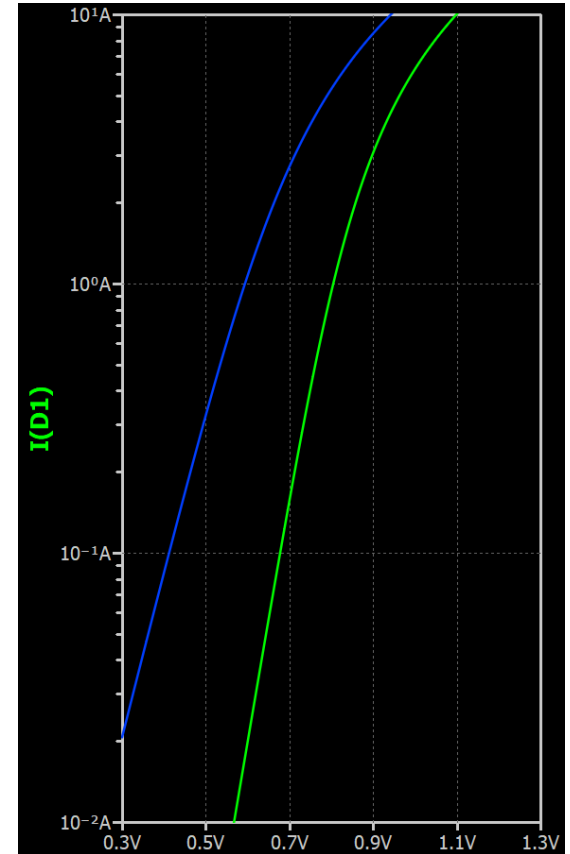
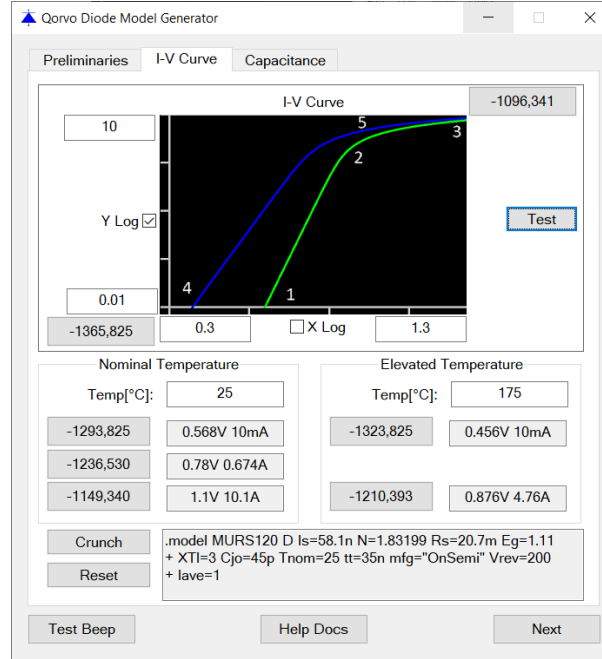


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage



# Example – Onsemi MURS120 Datasheet to Model Generator

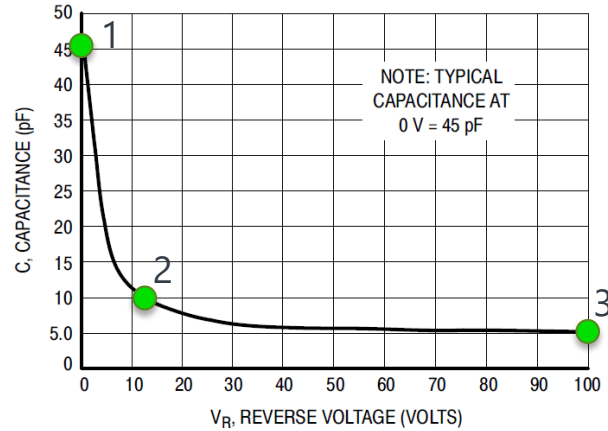
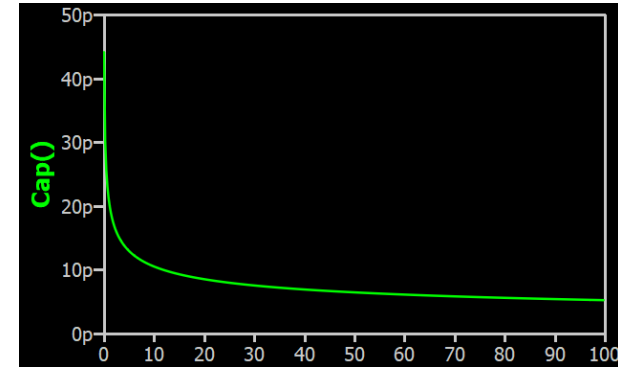
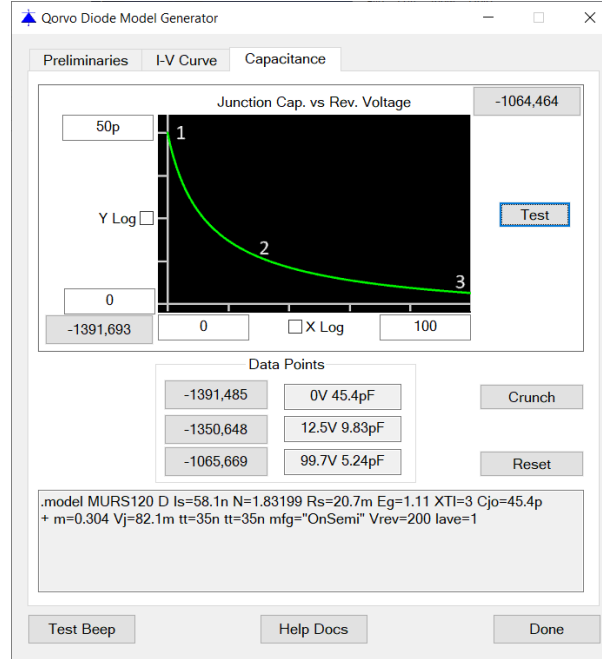


Figure 3. Typical Capacitance



## Diode Model Generator

Example – Datasheet  
of Microchip  
APT15D100BCT

# Example – Microchip APT15D100BCT Datasheet to Model Generator

MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Rating	Symbol	MURS/SURS/NRVUS			
		105T3	110T3	115T3	120T3
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{RRM}$ $V_{RWM}$ $V_R$	50	100	150	200
Continuous Forward Current	$I_{F(DC)}$	1.0 @ $T_L = 159^\circ\text{C}$ 2.0 @ $T_L = 139^\circ\text{C}$			

$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time	$I_F = 15\text{A}$ , $di_F/dt = -200\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ $V_R = 667\text{V}$ , $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	260	-	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge		-	540	-	nC
$I_{RRM}$	Maximum Reverse Recovery Current		-	4	-	Amps

Qorvo Diode Model Generator

Preliminaries I-V Curve Capacitance

Model Name: Microsemi  
MFG: APT15D100BCT  
Current Rating[A]: 15  
Voltage Rating[V]: 1000  
Technology: Silicon  
Rev. Recovery Charge[C]: 540n  
I @ Rev. Recovery Q[A]: 15  
Zero-biased Output Cap.[F]: 120p  
Zener Voltage[V]: Infinite  
Zener Current[A]: 1m  
Zener Impedance[Ω]: 100

Help Docs
Next

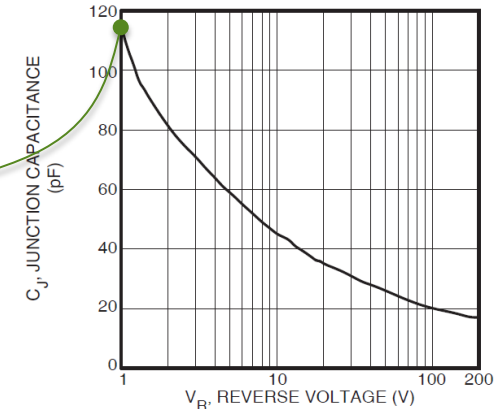


Figure 8. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

# Example – Microchip APT15D100BCT Datasheet to Model Generator

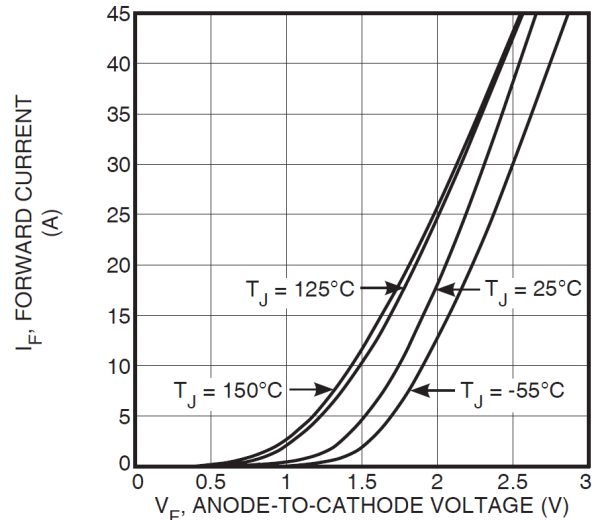
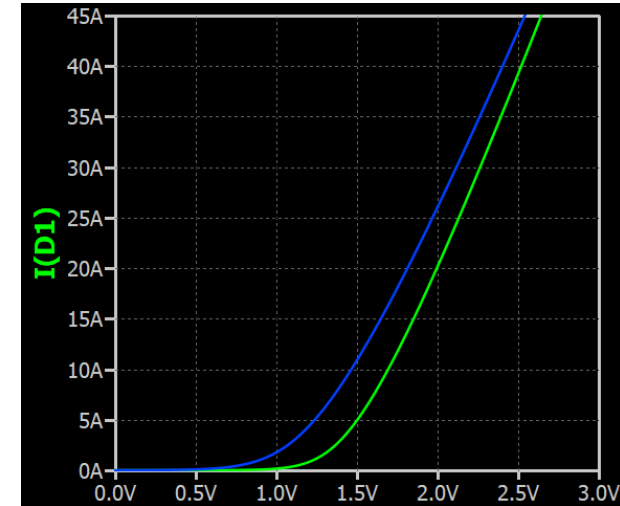
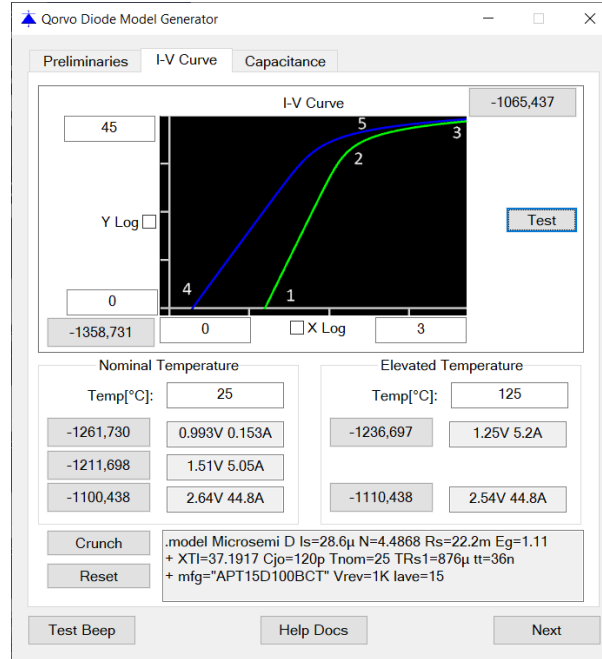


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



# Example – Microchip APT15D100BCT Datasheet to Model Generator

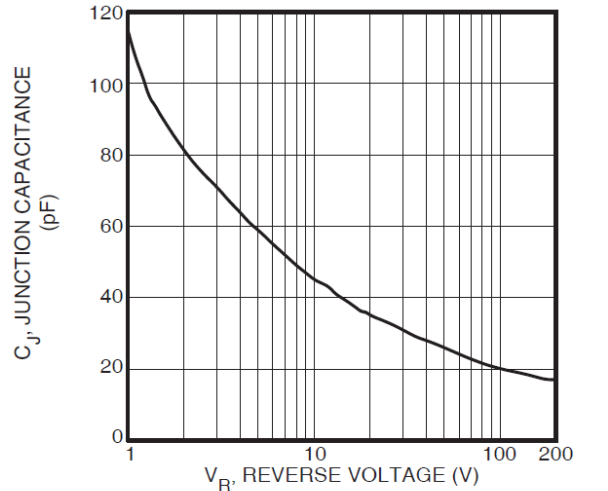
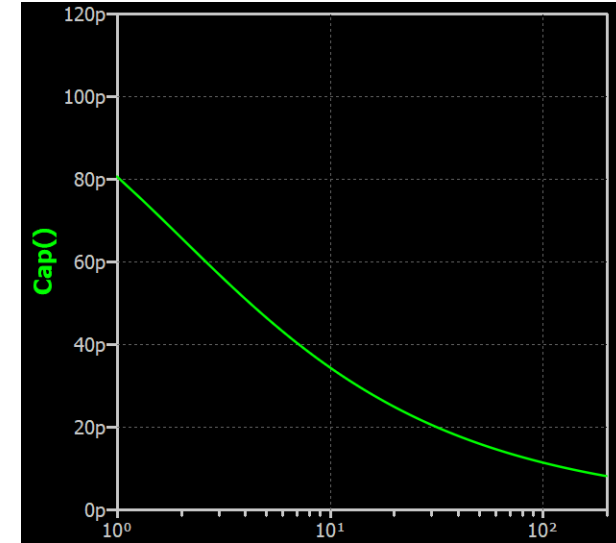
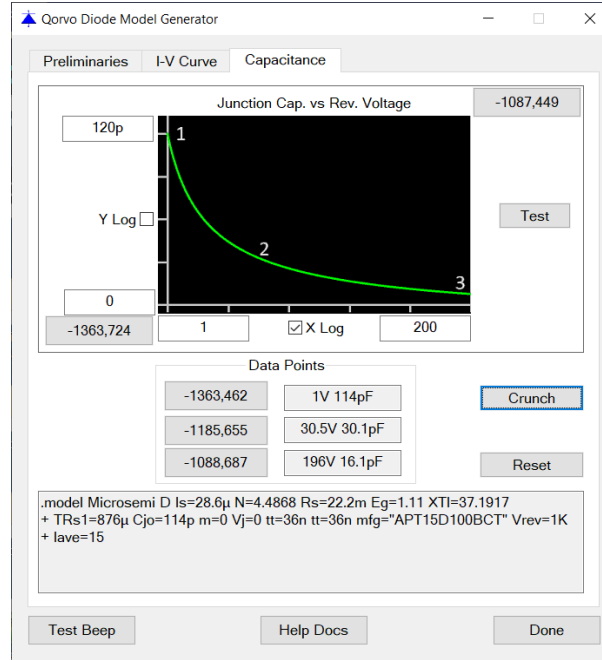


Figure 8. Junction Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



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# MOSFET Model Generator

MOSFET.exe

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# MOSFET Model Generator

Parameters  
Generation

# MOSFET Model Generator – Preliminaries Tab

Determine : mfg, Ids, Vds, Qg, Rg, Rds, Rd, Rs, Eg, tt

$$R_d + R_s = R_{ds(on)} \times \left( R_{ext} \div (R_{ext} + R_{channel}) \right)$$

- $R_{ext} = R_d + R_s$
- $R_{channel}$  is  $R_{ds}$  of MOSFET channel

$$R_d = R_{ds(on)} \times \left( R_{ext} \div (R_{ext} + R_{channel}) \right) \times \left( R_d \div (R_d + R_s) \right)$$

$$R_s = R_{ds(on)} \times \left( R_{ext} \div (R_{ext} + R_{channel}) \right) - R_d$$

Representation:

$$\frac{x}{x+y} \rightarrow 1 : x \gg y$$

$$\frac{x}{x+y} \rightarrow 0 : y \gg x$$

Qorvo MOSFET Model Generator

Preliminaries Output Characteristics Body Diode Gate Charge

Model Name: IRF630

MFG: Vishay **mfg** (display only)

Ids Rating[A]: 9 **Ids** (display only)

Vds Rating[V]: 200 **Vds** (display only)

Total Gate Charge[C]: 43 **Qg** (display only)

Rg[Ω]: 2 **Rg**

Rds(on)[Ω]: 0.2 **Rds** (display only), but also use to calculate **Rd** and **Rs**

Vgs @ Rds(on)[V]: 10

I @ Rds(on)[A]: 5.4

$R_{ext} \div (R_{ext} + R_{channel})$ : 0.75

$R_d \div (R_d + R_s)$ : 0.5

Technology: Silicon **Eg**

Rev. Recovery Charge[C]: 1.1n

I @ Rev. Recovery Q[A]: 5.9

Zero-biased Output Cap.[F]: 1.5n

Help Docs OK

Contribute to Calculation of **RonX**  
(formula unknown)

$$tt = \frac{\text{Rev Recovery Charge}}{I @ \text{Rev Recovery}}$$

Contribute to Calculation of **Cjo**

**Determine :  $V_{to}$ ,  $K_p$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $R_{onX}$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $V_{totc}$**



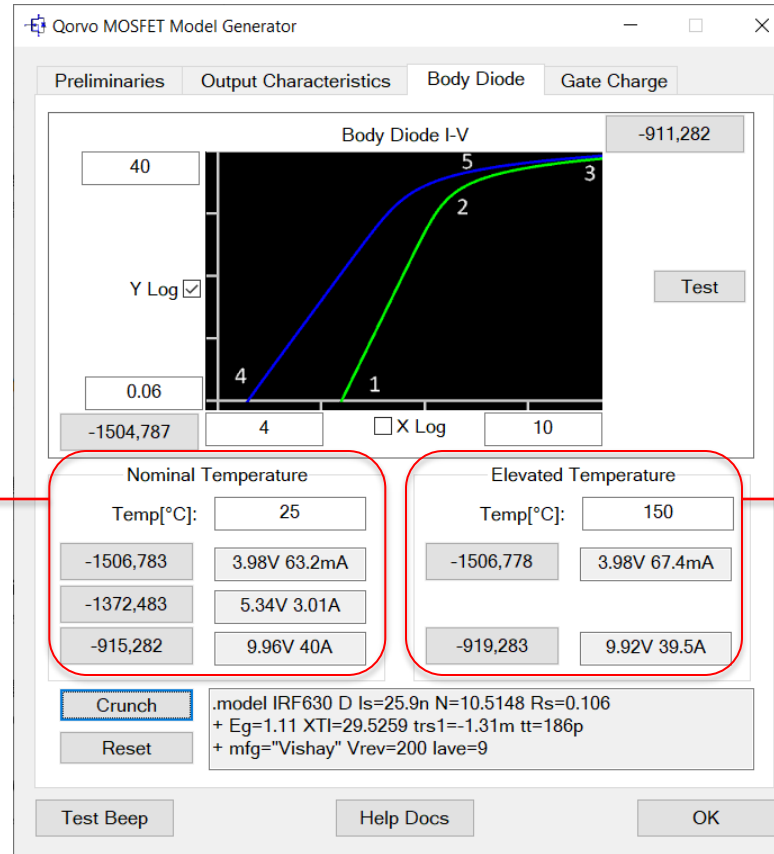
**\*\* Rds,on** in preliminaries tab can be used to fine tuning Id vs Vds curve at lower Vds region

**\*\* ETA and Vtotc seems to be fixed**  
ETA=75m  
Vtotc=-2m

# MOSFET Model Generator – Body Diode

Determine :  $I_s$ ,  $N$ ,  $R_s$ ,  $TRs1$ ,  $XTI$

Determine  $I_s$ ,  $N$ ,  $R_s$



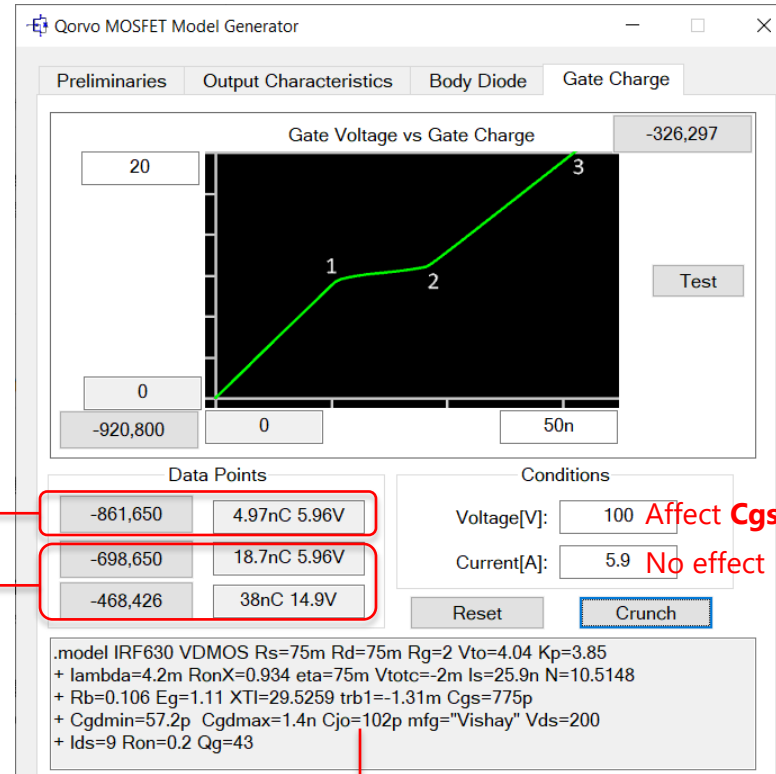
Determine  $TRs1$ ,  $XTI$

If Temp set to be identical nominal temperature, force  $TRs1=0$  and  $XTI=3$

\*\*  $tt$  and  $Eg$  is from Preliminary tab  
\*\*  $R_s$  is series resistor in diode model, this will rename to  $R_b$  in VDMOS model in Gate Charge tab

# MOSFET Model Generator – Gate Charge

Determine :  $C_{gs}$ ,  $C_{gdmin}$ ,  $C_{gdmax}$ ,  $C_{jo}$



mainly determine :  $C_{gs}$

mainly determine :  $C_{gdmin}$ ,  $C_{gdmax}$

Affect  $C_{gs}$ ,  $C_{gdmin}$ ,  $C_{gdmax}$ ,  $C_{jo}$

No effect

$C_{jo}$  = Zero-biased Output Cap (Preliminaries) –  $C_{gdmax}$  (min. value as 0)  
[ $C_{jo}$  is body diode zero-bias capacitance]

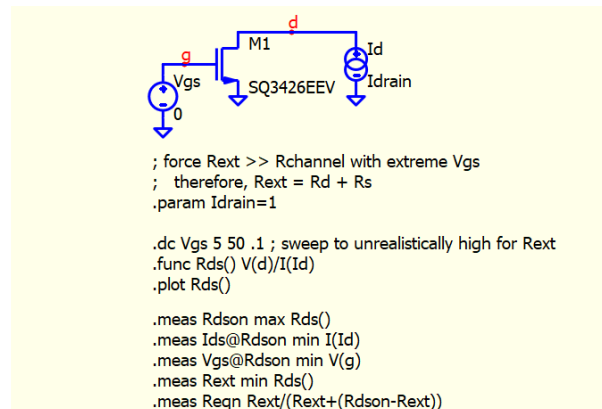
# MOSFET Model Generator

Example – Recreate  
from a model

# Determine $R_{ds(on)}$ , $V_{gs}$ , $I_{drain}$ @ $R_{ds(on)}$ and $R_{ext} \div (R_{ext} + R_{channel})$

Qspice : Preliminaries ( $R_{ds(on)}$   $V_{gs}$   $I_{drain}$  and  $R_{ext}$ ).qsch

- $R_{ext} : R_d + R_s$ 
  - $R_{ds(on)}$  is basically consist of  $R_{ext}$  (external resistance :  $R_d$ ,  $R_s$ ) and  $R_{channel}$  (channel resistance)
- To estimate  $R_{ext}$ , fully turn ON a FET model with extreme gate-source voltage, which minimized  $R_{channel}$  and  $R_{ds(on)}$  is dominated by  $R_{ext}$
- In this example,  $R_s + R_d = R_{ext} = 39.8m\Omega$ . And by extreme gate-source,  $R_{ext} = 40.6m\Omega$



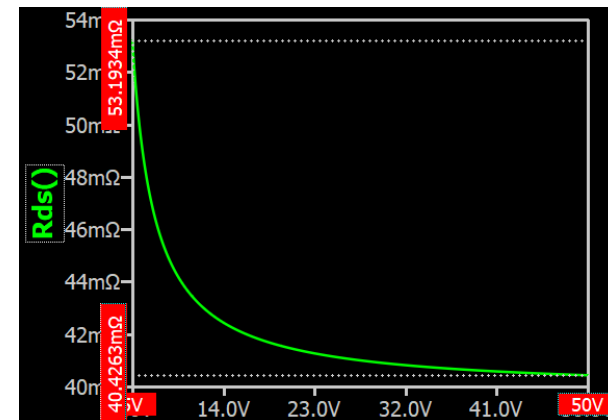
MOSFET Selection Guide

Gate Voltage:

P/N	Manufacturer	Vds[V]	Ids[A]	Rds(on)[mΩ]	Qg[nC]
BSC123N08NS3	Infineon	80	55	12.3	19.0
EPC2218	EPC	100	60	2.4	10.5
GS66508B	GaN Systems	650	30	50.0	6.1
GS66516T	GaN Systems	650	60	25.0	14.2
AO4262E	Alpha & Omega	60	16	6.6	15.0
DM2600S	ARK Microelectronics Co.	600	0	700000.0	1.6
FTA07N60	ARK Microelectronics Co.	600	7	900.0	38.6
SQ3426EEV	Vishay	60	7	57.0	7.6
UF3C065030	Qorvo	650	65	27.0	51.0

.model SQ3426EEV VDMOS Rs=19.9m Rd=19.9m Rg=2.4 Vto=2.76 Kp=14.7  
+ lambda=0.123 RonX=2.3 eta=1.5 Rb=1.2362 Rb=1.4m  
+ Eg=1.11 XTJ=2.60857 tbt1=1.64m Cgs=700p Cgdm=40p Cjo=200p  
+ Cgdmax=700p mfg=Vishay Vds=60 Ids=7 Ron=57m Qg=7.6n

More Info Cancel OK

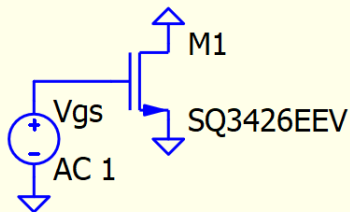


- Now put,
  - $R_{ds(on)} = 53.2m\Omega$
  - $V_{gs} @ R_{ds(on)} = 5V$
  - $I_{drain} @ R_{ds(on)} = 1A$
  - $R_{ext} = R_s + R_d = 40.6m\Omega$
  - $R_{channel} @ R_{ds(on)}$   
 $= R_{ds(on)} - R_{ext}$   
 $= 53.2m\Omega - 40.6m\Omega$   
 $= 12.6m\Omega$
  - $R_{ext} \div (R_{ext} + R_{channel})$   
 $= 40.6\Omega / (40.6\Omega + 12.6\Omega)$   
 $= 0.763\Omega$

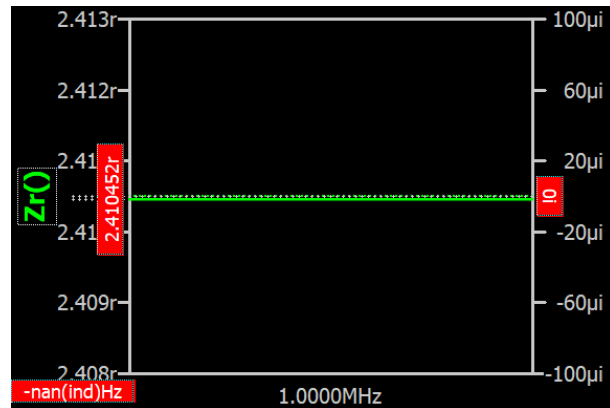
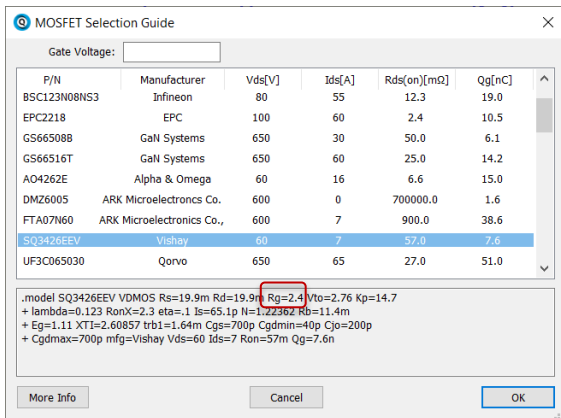
# Determine $R_g$ from a MOSFET Model

## Qspice : Preliminaries - $R_g$ .qsch

- $R_g$ 
  - $R_g$  is series resistance in gate
  - $R_g$  can be identified with ac analysis and only read the real part with Cartesian representation
  - Now, put
    - $R_g$  = value of  $Z_r()$



```
.ac list 1Meg  
.func Zr() re(1/-I(Vgs))  
.plot Zr()  
.meas Rg param Zr()
```





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# Appendix

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# Digitize with Crosshair Cursor with Arrow Slight Adjustment

Step #2 :

- Move cursor to this area, **hold** Left mouse button  
Now, the cursor become a crosshair

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

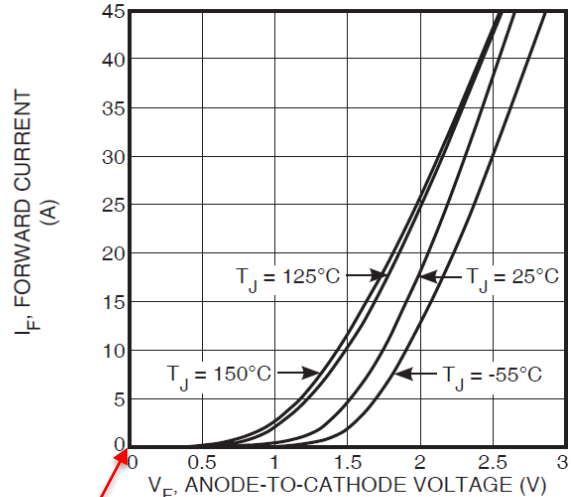
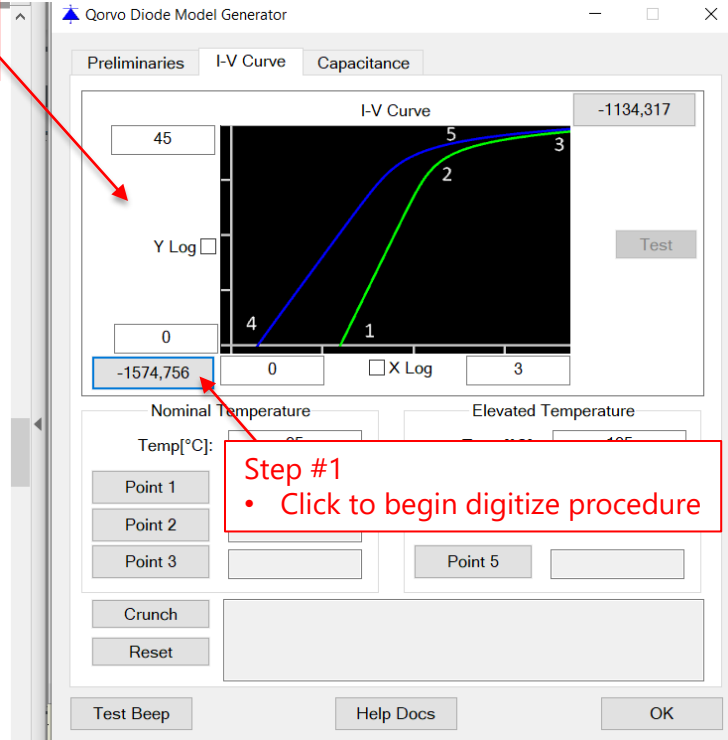


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

Step #3 :

- Move crosshair cursor to pdf to digitize lower left corner  
(Can use arrow key to adjust crosshair position precisely)
- Release left mouse button and location is digitized
- [Repeat Step #2 and #3 until all points is digitized]



Step #1

- Click to begin digitize procedure