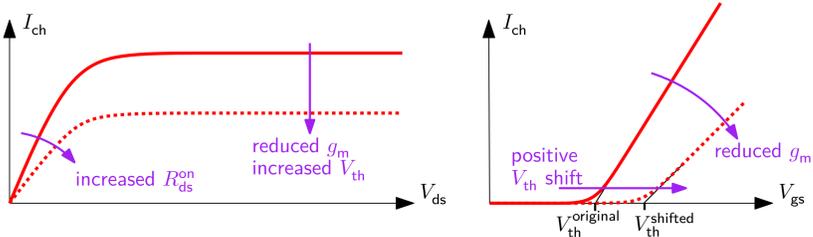
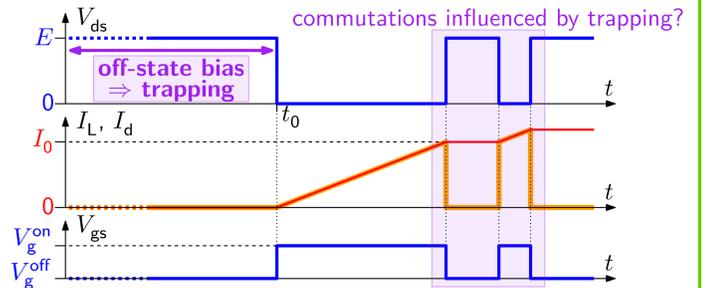
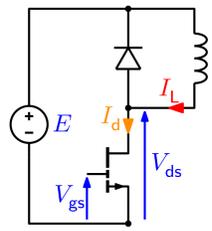


Motivation and Objectives

GaN trapping effect: not only dynamic R_{ds}^{on}



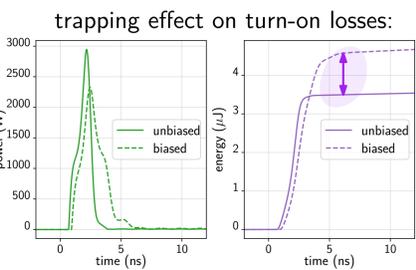
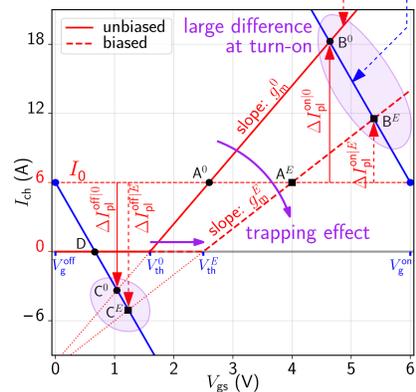
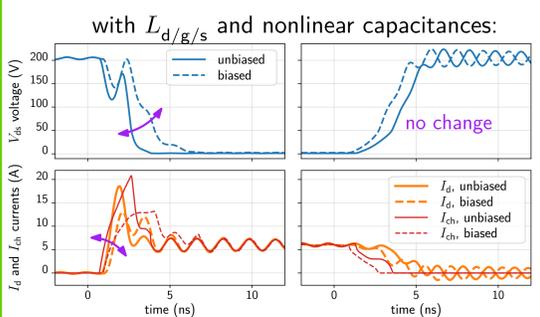
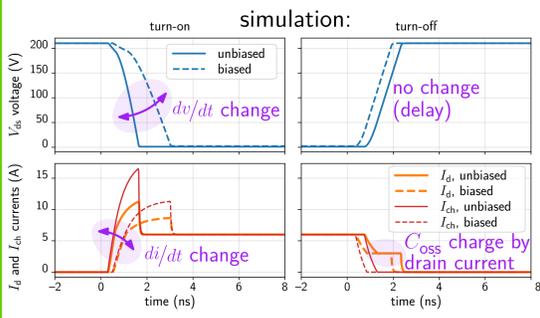
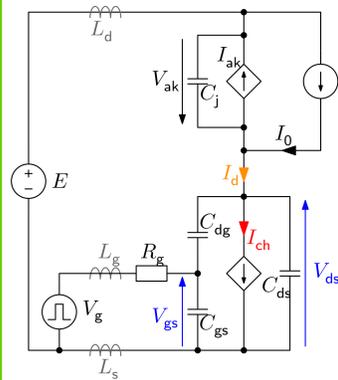
Conventional double-pulse test (DPT):



How does current collapse influence switching behaviour? \Rightarrow Theoretical analysis on switching waveforms and circuit stability – Experimental evaluation on modified DPT bench

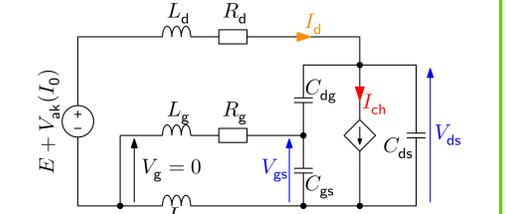
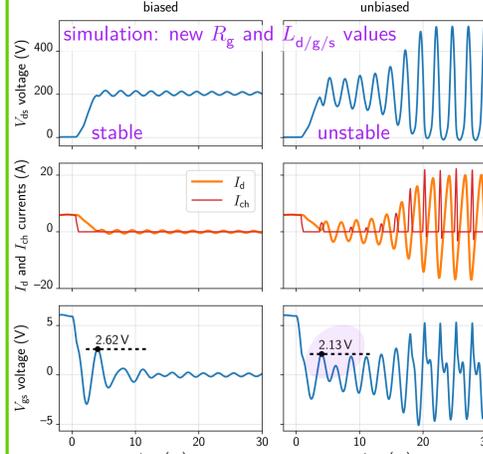
Influence on Switching Waveforms

- simplified model (no $L_d/g/s$): $-\frac{dV_{ds}}{dt} = \frac{I_{ch} - I_0}{C_{ds} + C_{dg} + C_j} \leftarrow \Delta I_{ch}$
- at Miller plateau, if any (constant $C_{gs}/ds/dg$):
 $I_{ch} = I_0 - \frac{V_{gs} - V_g}{R_g} \left(1 + \frac{C_{ds} + C_j}{C_{dg}} \right) \leftarrow$ from circuit
 $= g_m (V_{gs} - V_{th}) \leftarrow$ transfer characteristic
- thus, $-\frac{dV_{ds}}{dt} = \frac{g_m (V_g - V_{th}) - I_0}{g_m R_g C_{dg} + C_{ds} + C_{dg} + C_j} = f(g_m, V_{th})$
at turn-on: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial g_m} > 0$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial V_{th}} < 0$
 \Rightarrow expected impact on switching speed



di/dt , dv/dt and losses impact at turn-on. Seems no effect at turn-off, but...

Influence on Circuit Stability



I_{ch} small-signal excitation yields V_{gs} response:
 $V_{gs}(\omega) = Z_t(\omega) I_{ch}(\omega) = \frac{I_{ch}(\omega)}{Y_t(\omega)}$

introducing equivalent transconductance:
 $I_{ch}(t) = g_{eq} V_{gs}(t)$

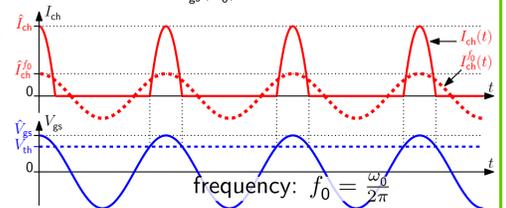
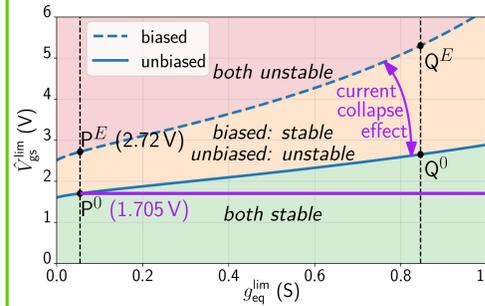
sustained oscillations are obtained at ω_0 when:
 $g_{eq}^{lim} = \frac{I_{ch}(\omega_0)}{V_{gs}(\omega_0)} = Y_t(\omega_0) \in \mathbb{R}_+$

- large-signal non-sinusoidal I_{ch} approximated to its fundamental harmonic:

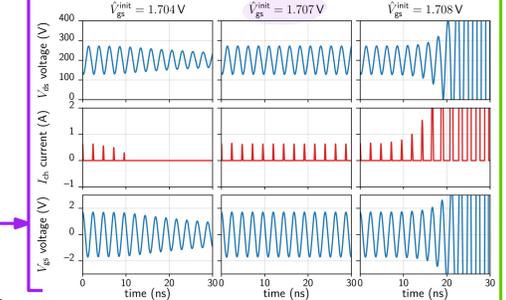
$$g_{eq}^{lim} = \frac{\hat{I}_{ch}^0}{\hat{V}_{gs}^{lim}} = \frac{g_m}{\pi} (\arccos X - X\sqrt{1-X^2})$$

with $X = V_{th}/\hat{V}_{gs}^{lim}$, defining maximum gate ringing amplitude \hat{V}_{gs}^{lim} before instability

- \hat{V}_{gs}^{lim} computed for a given circuit g_{eq}^{lim} and device g_m and V_{th} (influenced by trapping):



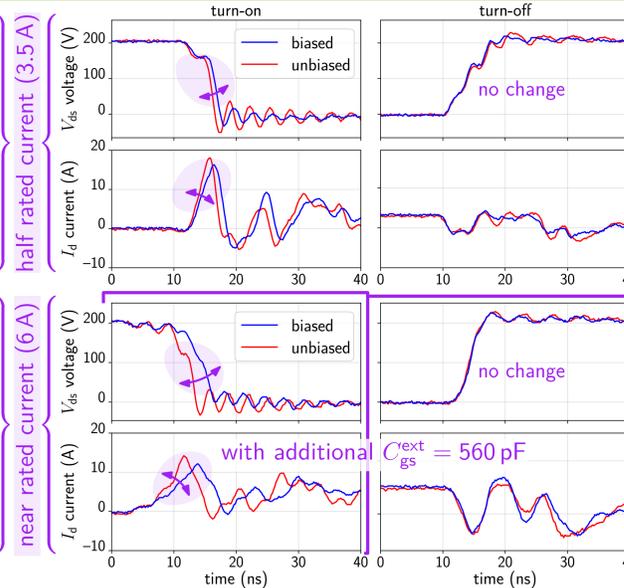
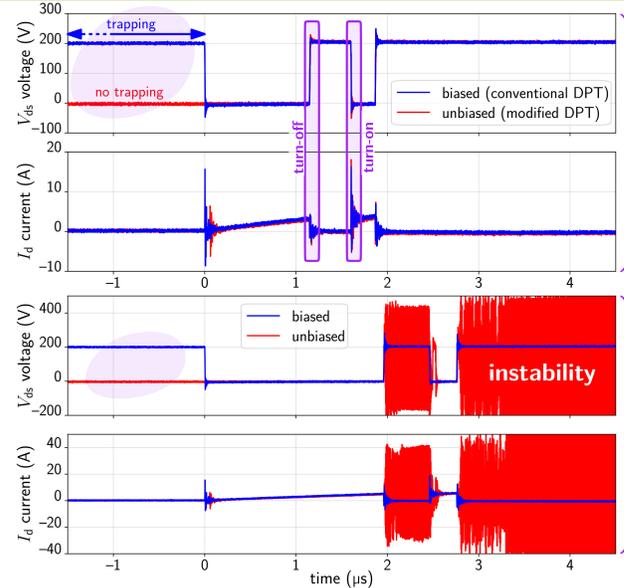
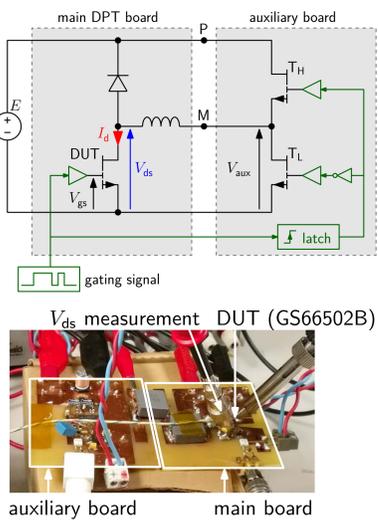
validation of theoretical analysis (simulation):



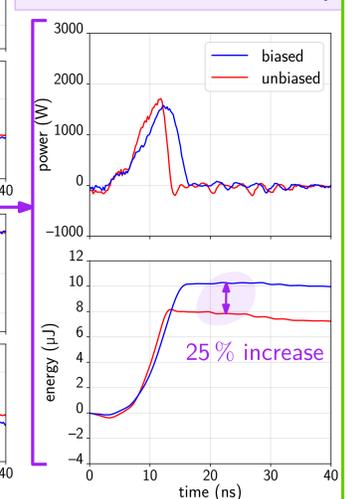
impact on immunity margin to instability

Experimental Results

modified DPT setup: allows zero bias before test



measurements confirm current collapse influence on switching waveforms and circuit stability



Conclusion

- trapping effect influences turn-on switching waveforms
- possible impact on EMC and switching losses
- similar turn-off waveforms but current collapse impacts immunity to gate instability
- conventional DPT can be misleading for losses estimation, reliability assessment, or comparison with simulations due to pre-bias trapping that might not reflect actual use
- modified DPT allows experimental evaluation of current-collapse influence

Acknowledgement

This work was co-funded by EPSRC centre for power electronics (researcher exchange scheme and research grant EP/K035304/1 & EP/R004390/1) and University of Lille through State-Region Planning Contract (CPER-CE21: Intelligent Integrated Energy Converter project)