

# What is a Diode?

## Calculation of Diode Junction Temperature, $T_J$

## Contents

Contents .....	2
1. Description.....	3
2. Thermal Resistance .....	3
3. Calculation of Junction Temperature, $T_J$ .....	4
3.1. Calculation from Lead Temperature and Ambient Temperature.....	4
3.2. Calculation from Transient Thermal Resistance Characteristics .....	5
3.3. Calculation Using Superposition Theorem.....	6
3.3.1. Continuous Pulse .....	7
3.3.2. Irregular Pulse.....	10
Important Notes.....	11

## 1. Description

This document describes the calculation of the diode junction temperature,  $T_J$ .

## 2. Thermal Resistance

Figure 2-1 shows a conceptual diagram of thermal resistance. The specified position of temperature depends on the package and product.

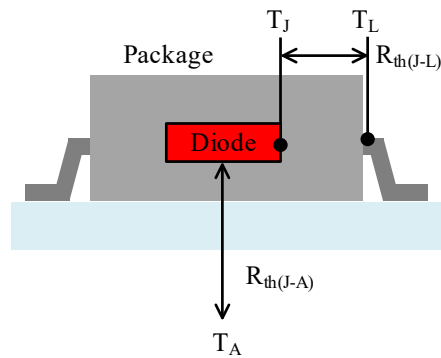


Figure 2-1. Conceptual Diagram of Thermal Resistance

The symbols in Figure 2-1 represent as follows:

$T_J$  is junction temperature,

$T_L$  is lead temperature,

$T_A$  is ambient temperature,

$R_{th(J-L)}$  is thermal resistance between junction and lead, and

$R_{th(J-A)}$  is thermal resistance between junction and ambient.

### 3. Calculation of Junction Temperature, $T_J$

#### 3.1. Calculation from Lead Temperature and Ambient Temperature

Junction temperature,  $T_J$  is estimated from the measured values of loss and temperature (lead temperature,  $T_L$ , ambient temperature,  $T_A$ ) during diode operation and the thermal resistance described in the electrical characteristics of the data sheet.  $T_J$  is calculated by the following equations.

- Calculation estimating from the lead temperature

$$T_J = P \times R_{th(J-L)} + T_L$$

- Calculation estimating from the ambient temperature

$$T_J = P \times R_{th(J-A)} + T_A$$

Where:

$P$  is the loss of the diode (W),

$R_{th(J-L)}$  is thermal resistance between junction and lead ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ ),

$R_{th(J-A)}$  is thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ ),

$T_L$  is lead temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and

$T_A$  is ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

As an example, when  $P = 0.6 \text{ W}$ ,  $R_{th(J-A)} = 20 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ , and  $T_A = 80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_J$  is calculated by the following equation.

$$T_J = 0.6 \times 20 + 80 = 92 \text{ } (^{\circ}\text{C})$$

### 3.2. Calculation from Transient Thermal Resistance Characteristics

$T_J$  when power is applied instantaneously is estimated from the transient thermal resistance data.  $T_J$  is calculated by the following equation.

$$T_J = P \times r_{th(J-A)} + T_A$$

Where:

$P$  is the loss of diode (W),

$r_{th(J-A)}$  is transient thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ), and

$T_A$  is ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ ).

Figure 3-1 shows the transient thermal resistance characteristics of SJPZ-N18. For example, when a single square pulse of 100 ms is applied,  $r_{th(J-A)}$  is  $9^{\circ}C/W$ .

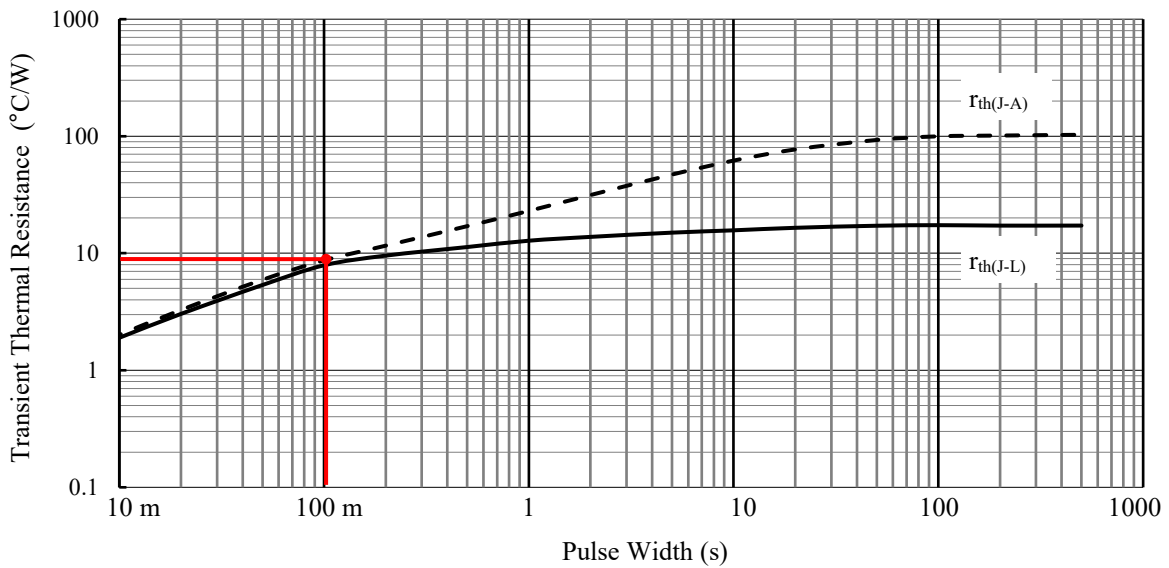


Figure 3-1. Transient Thermal Resistance Characteristics

For example, when  $P = 0.6$  W,  $r_{th(J-A)} = 9^{\circ}C/W$ , and  $T_A = 100^{\circ}C$ ,  $T_J$  is calculated by the following equation.

$$T_J = 0.6 \times 9 + 100 = 105.4 (^{\circ}C)$$

### **3.3. Calculation Using Superposition Theorem**

This section shows the calculation of the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , when a regular square wave power loss occurs in the diode and the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , when an irregular square wave power loss occurs in the diode. For such power loss waveforms, it is easy and effective to read the thermal resistance in each period from the transient thermal resistance characteristic graph in the data sheet and use the superposition theorem.

3.3.1. Continuous Pulse

(A) in Figure 3-2 shows the calculation of the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , when a regular square wave power loss occurs in the diode. To easily calculate  $T_J$ , assume that power losses for two cycles occur in the average power loss over the entire period.

As shown in (B) and (C) in Figure 3-2,  $T_J$  is calculated by approximating the power loss and using the superposition theorem.

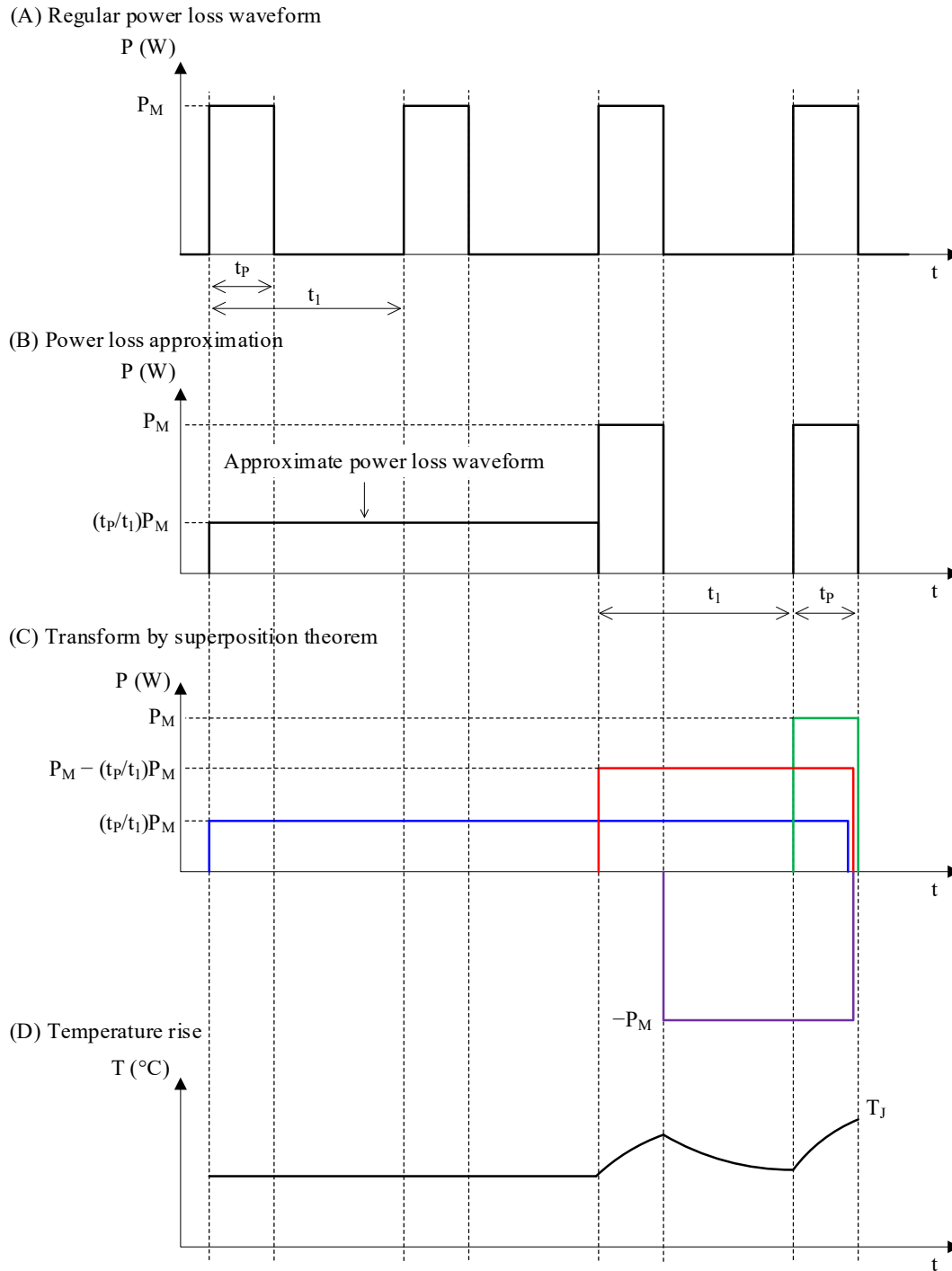


Figure 3-2. Superposition Theorem

Next, the junction temperature is calculated for each block in (C) in Figure 3-2.

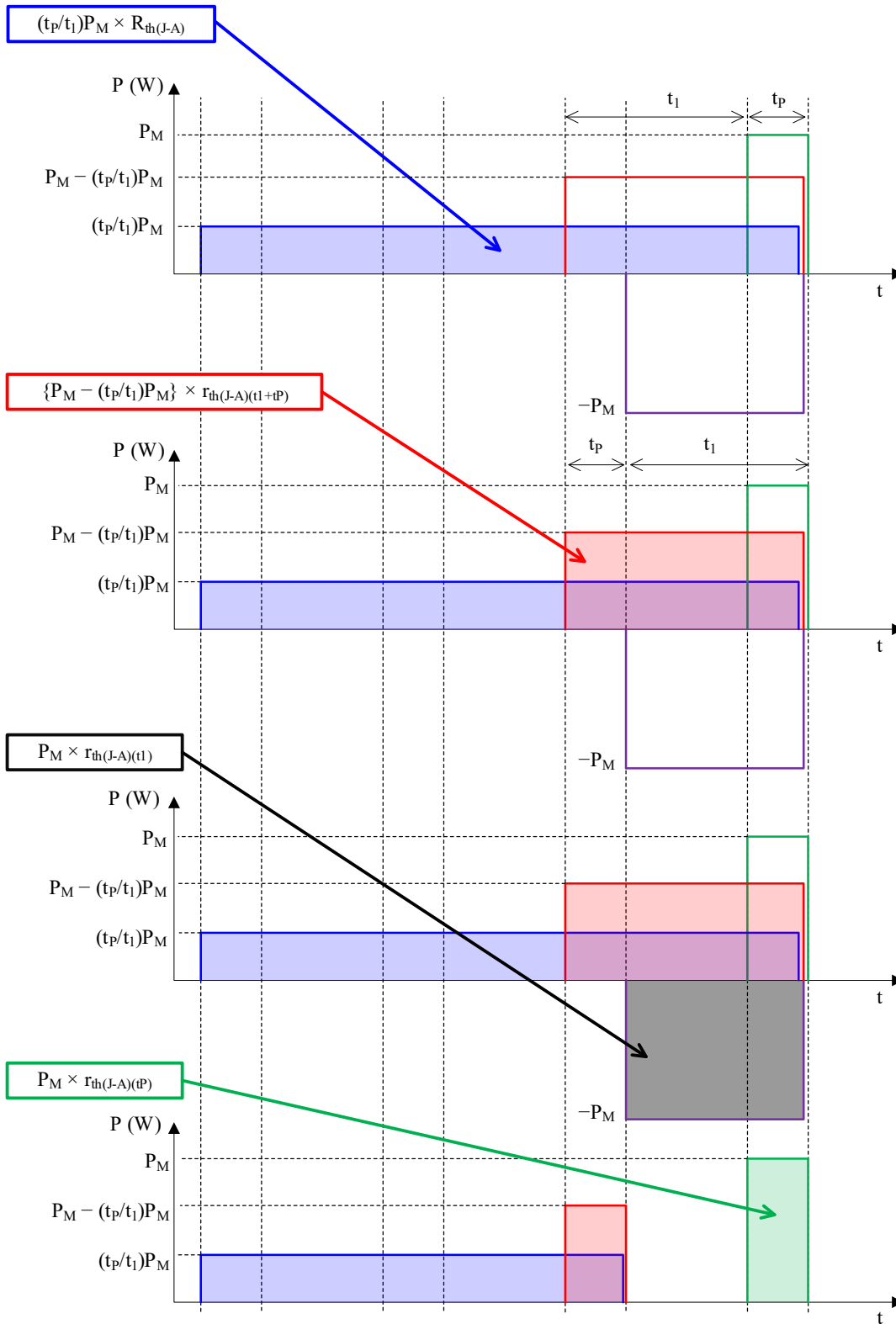


Figure 3-3.  $T_j$  of Each Block



$T_J$  when using the superposition theorem is calculated by the following equation.

$$T_J = T_A + P_M \times \left\{ \left( \frac{t_p}{t_1} \right) \times R_{th(J-A)} + \left( 1 - \frac{t_p}{t_1} \right) \times r_{th(J-A)(t_1+t_p)} - r_{th(J-A)(t_1)} + r_{th(J-A)(t_p)} \right\}$$

Where:

$T_A$  is ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ ),

$P_M$  is average power loss (W),

$t_1$  is period (s),

$t_p$  is pulse width (s),

$R_{th(J-A)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the entire period ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ),

$r_{th(J-A)(t_1+t_p)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_1+t_p$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ),

$r_{th(J-A)(t_1)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_1$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ), and

$r_{th(J-A)(t_p)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_p$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ).

### 3.3.2. Irregular Pulse

(A) in Figure 3-4 shows the calculation of the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , when an irregular square wave power loss occurs in the diode. As shown in (B) in Figure 3-4,  $T_J$  for each block is calculated by using the superposition theorem.

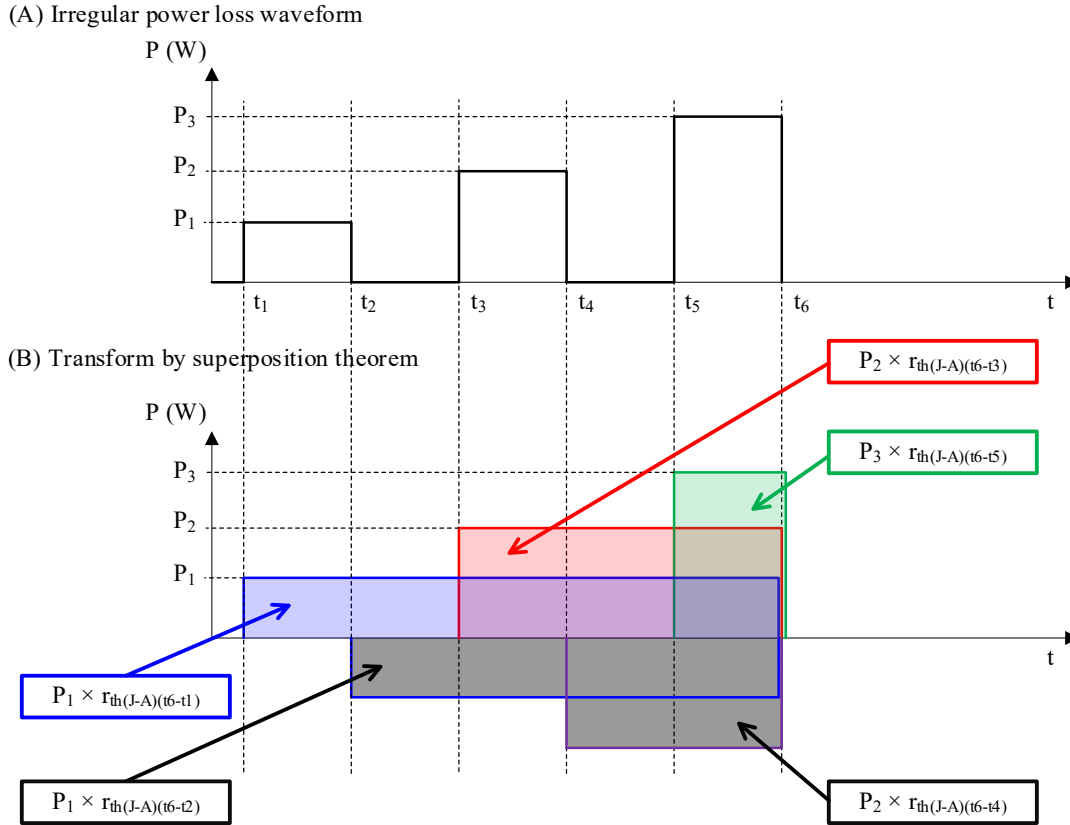


Figure 3-4. Superposition Theorem

Thus,  $T_J$  when using the superposition theorem is calculated by the following equation.

$$T_J = T_A + P_1 \{ r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_1)} - r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_2)} \} + P_2 \{ r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_3)} - r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_4)} \} + P_3 \{ r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_5)} \}$$

Where:

$T_A$  is ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ ),

$P_1$  to  $P_3$  is power loss for each pulse (W),

$r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_1)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_6-t_1$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ),

$r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_2)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_6-t_2$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ),

$r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_3)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_6-t_3$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ),

$r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_4)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_6-t_4$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ), and

$r_{th(J-A)(t_6-t_5)}$  is the thermal resistance between junction and ambient temperature in the period,  $t_6-t_5$  ( $^{\circ}C/W$ ).

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