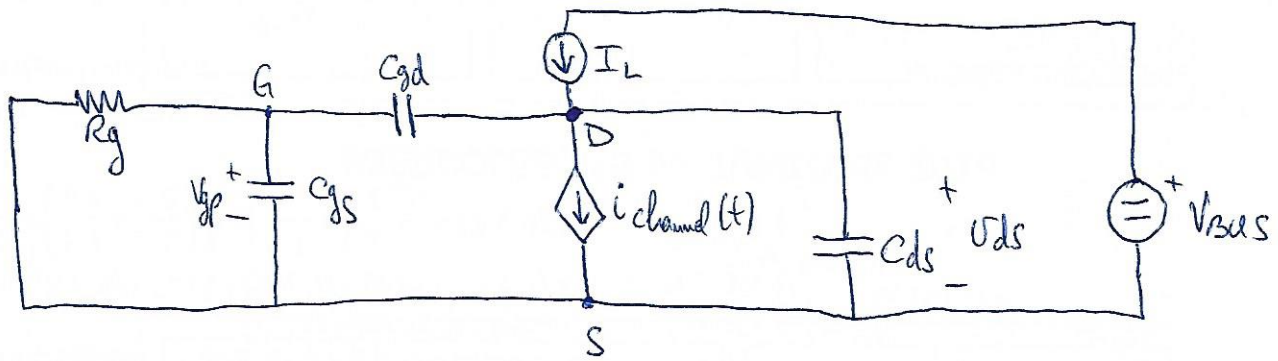


TURN OFF Miller Plateau equivalent circuit:



$$V_{gp} = V_{gd} + V_{ds} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{dV_{gd}}{dt} + \frac{dV_{ds}}{dt} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV_{dg}}{dt} = \frac{dV_{ds}}{dt}}$$

$$\text{KCL at node 'D': } I_L - C_{gd} \frac{dV_{dg}}{dt} = i_{\text{channel}}(t) + C_{ds} \frac{dV_{ds}}{dt} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{i_{\text{channel}}(t) = I_L - \underbrace{(C_{gd} + C_{ds})}_{C_{oss}} \frac{dV_{ds}}{dt}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{sw during Miller Plateau for turn OFF}} &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{ds}(t) \cdot i_{\text{channel}}(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{ds}(t) \cdot \left[ I_L - C_{oss} \frac{dV_{ds}}{dt} \right] dt = \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{ds}(t) \cdot I_L dt + \int_0^{V_{bus}} -v_{ds} \cdot C_{oss} \cdot dV_{ds} = \underbrace{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{ds}(t) \cdot I_L dt}_{\text{Overlap between drain voltage and "I_L"} \\ I_L \neq \text{channel current}} - \underbrace{\int_0^{V_{bus}} v_{ds}(t) \cdot C_{oss} dV_{ds}}_{E_{oss@V_{bus}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{sw Miller Plateau for turn OFF}} = \underbrace{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{ds}(t) \cdot I_L dt}_{\frac{1}{2} \cdot V_{bus} \cdot I_L \cdot (t_2 - t_1)} - E_{oss@V_{bus}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot V_{bus} \cdot I_L \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$



Assuming  $v_{ds}(t)$  rises linearly and  $I_L$  is constant