LM311

+5 to -15 Volts DC Converter



Literature Number: SNOA851

+5 to -15 Volts DC Converter

Introduction

It is frequently necessary to convert a DC voltage to another higher or lower DC-voltage while maximizing efficiency. Conventional switching regulators are capable of converting from a high input DC voltage to a lower output voltage and satisfying the efficiency criteria. The problem is a little more troublesome if a higher output voltage than the input voltage is desired. Particularly, generating DC voltage with opposite polarity to the input voltage usually involves a complicated design.

This brief demonstrates the use of the switching regulator idea for a +5 volts to -15 volts converter. The converter has



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an application as a power supply for MOS memories in a logic system where only +5 volts is available. However, the principle used can be amplied for almost any input output combination.

Operation

The method by which the regulator generates the opposite polarity is explained in *Figure 2*. The transistor Q is turned ON and OFF with a given duty cycle. If the base drive is sufficient the voltage across the inductor is equal to the supply voltage minus V_{SAT} . The current change in the inductor is given by:



FIGURE 1. Switching Circuit for Voltage Conversion

(1)

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_{SS} - V_{SAT}}{L} \times T_{ON} \approx \frac{V_{SS}}{L} T_{ON}$$

Turning OFF the transistor the inductor current has a path through the catch diode and this in turn builds up a negative voltage across ${\sf R}_{\sf L}.$

The figure also shows the current and voltage levels versus time. A capacitor in parallel to the resistor will prevent the voltage from dropping to zero during the transistor ON time. Assuming a large capacitor, we can also write the current change as:

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_D}{L} \times T_{OFF} \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{L} \times T_{OFF}$$
(2)

In order to get a general idea of the operation for certain input output conditions, we will develop a set of equations. During the transistor ON time, energy is loaded into the inductor. In the same time interval, the capacitor is drained due to the load resistor R_L .

Drop in capacitor voltage:

Δ

$$V = \frac{I_{LOAD} \times T_{ON}}{C}$$

(3)

Operation (Continued)





FIGURE 2. Switching Circuit for Voltage Conversion

(4)

(5)

(7)

During the T_{OFF} time the stored energy in the inductor is transferred to the load and capacitor. A rough estimate of T_{OFF} can be expressed as:

$$\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{OFF}} = \frac{\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{SS}}}{\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{OUT}}} \times \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{ON}}$$

which yields:

$$T_{ON} = \frac{2 \times L \times I_{LOAD} \times V_{OUT}}{V_{SS}^2}$$

Taking into account that the efficiency is in the order of 75% the final expression is:

$$T_{ON} = \frac{1.5 \times L \times I_{LOAD} \times V_{OUT}}{V_{SS}^2}$$

(9)

The capacitor voltage will be restored with a average current given by:

$$I_{C} = \frac{\Delta V \times C}{T_{OFF}} = \frac{I_{LOAD} \times V_{OUT}}{V_{SS}}$$

The total inductor current during the OFF time can be written as:

$$I_{\rm INDUCTOR} = I_{\rm LOAD} + I_{\rm C}$$
 (6)

Inspecting Figure 2. We find:

$$I_{C} = \frac{\Delta I}{2} = \frac{V_{SS} \times T_{ON}}{2 \times L}$$

The above equations will be applied to the regulator shown at *Figure 3*. The regulator must deliver -15 volts at 200 mA from a +5 volt supply. Using a 1 mH inductor the T_{ON} time for Q₂ is 0.18 ms from *Equation (9)*. T_{OFF} is 60 µs from *Equation (4)* and the oscillator frequency to:

$$F = \frac{1}{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}} \approx 4 \text{ kHz}$$



FIGURE 3. Switching Regulator for Voltage Conversion

Operation (Continued)

$$\begin{split} & \underset{P_{\text{DM}}}{ ? = P_{\text{DM}} \geq 75\%} \\ F &= 6 \text{ kHz 80\% DUTY} \\ & \underset{L}{ V_{\text{RIPPLE}} = 100 \text{ mV 4200 mA OUT} \\ & \underset{L}{ L = 200 \text{ mA MAX} } \\ & \text{VOUT} = -15V \\ & \text{VOUT} = (V_2 + V_{\text{BE}} \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} + 1\right)) \end{split}$$

The LM311 performs like a free running multivibrator with high duty cycle. The IC is designed to operate from a standard single 5 volt supply and has a high output current capability for driving the switching transistor Q_2 . The duty cycle is given by the voltage divider R_3 and R_4 and the frequency of C_1 in conjunction with R_5 .

By setting the duty cycle higher than first calculated, the output voltage will tend to increase above the desired output voltage of 15 volts. However, an extra loop performed by Q_1 and the zener diode in conjunction with the resistor network will modify the oscillator duty cycle until the desired output level is obtained.

The output voltage is given by:

$$V_{OUT} = \left(V_{Z} + V_{BE}\right) \left(\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} + 1\right)$$

Data and results obtained with the design:

V _{IN}	= 5 volts
V _{OUT}	= -15 volts
Ι _{ουτ}	= max 200 mA
Efficiency	<i>≃</i> 75%
Frequency	\simeq 6 kHz 80% duty cycle
V _{RIPPLE}	\simeq 100 mV @ 200 mA load
Line regulation:	$V_{\rm IN}$ = 5V to 10V < 3% $V_{\rm OUT}$
	$I_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ mA}$
Load regulation:	$V_{IN} = 5V < 3\% V_{OUT}$
	$I_{LOAD} = 0 - 100 \text{ mA}$

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