

AN-1081 A Low Cost, Low Parts-Count DC/DC Converter With Multiple Outputs

ABSTRACT

This application report describes a simple low cost, low parts-count multiple output DC/DC converter based on the LM2596 five terminal step-down switching regulator. The circuit described provides multiple output voltages (positive and negative) with good regulation using a step-down converter circuit with flyback windings. It uses only one switching regulator IC.

		Contents	
	1	Performance	1
	2	Schematic and Parts List	2
	3	Circuit Operation	3
	4	Design	
		4.1 Step 1: Design of Step-Down Regulator for the Main (3.3 V) Output	
		4.2 Step 2: Design OF L1 and Flyback Outputs	
		4.3 Step 3: Design of 3-Terminal Regulators	
΄ Α	5	Advantages	
	6	Summary	
	7	References	5
		List of Figures	
	1	Circuit Schematic	2

1 Performance

The circuit has an input voltage range of 15 V to 40 V. It has 5 outputs: 3.3 V at 1.5A; +12 V and -12 V at 50 mA each; and +5 V and -5 V at 50 mA each. The 3.3 V, +5 V and -5 V outputs are regulated with \pm 5% accuracy over line and load variations. The +12 V and -12 V outputs are regulated with \pm 20% accuracy. A typical application of this circuit is where the 3.3 V output provides the power to the main circuit that is 3.3 V logic, the \pm 5 V outputs power the 5 V logic and \pm 12 V outputs provide the bias supply of op-amps.

The efficiency of the circuit with full load at all outputs is 75%. The ripple voltage across the 3.3 V output is less than 20 mV and that across the ± 12 V outputs is less than 30 mV. The ripple across the ± 5 V is less than 10 mV.

SIMPLE SWITCHER is a registered trademark of Texas Instruments. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

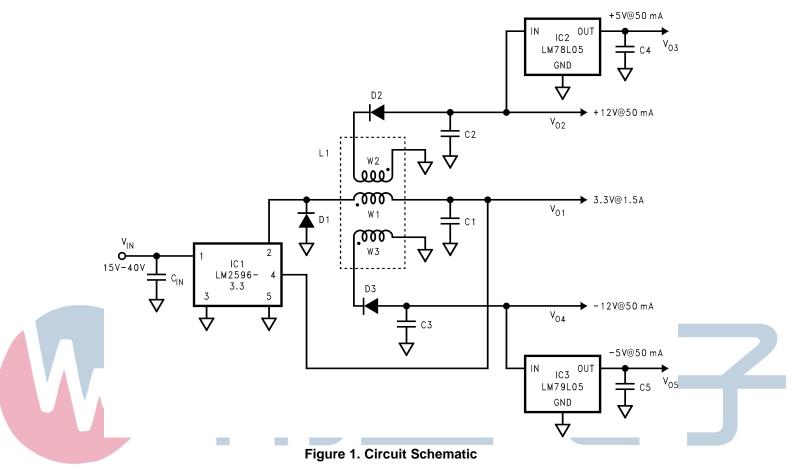
1



Schematic and Parts List

2 Schematic and Parts List

Figure 1 shows the schematic of the circuit.



The parts list for the circuit is:

Cin : 220 μ F, 50 V, Nichicon UPL1H221MPH,

- C1: 270 µF, 63 V, Nichicon UPL1J271MRH,
- C2, C3: 47 $\mu F,$ 35 V, Nichicon UPL1V470MPH,
- D1: MBR360,
- D2, D3: 1N459,

C4, C5: 0.01 µF,

IC1: LM2596-3.3 (SIMPLE SWITCHER® Step-Down Voltage Regulator),

IC2, IC3: LM78L05, and LM79L05. (3- Terminal Regulators),

L1: Custom Inductor with three windings (W1, W2 and W3) with the following specs:

W1:— 47 µH; Peak Current: 2.6A, RMS Current ≈ 2.32A

- W2:- Number of turns = 3.4 x Number of turns in W1; RMS Current; 113 mA
- W3:— Same as W2.

AN-1081 A Low Cost, Low Parts-Count DC/DC Converter With Multiple Outputs



3 Circuit Operation

The circuit operates as a standard step-down (buck) switching regulator, except for the flyback windings (W2, W3). The flyback windings conduct current during the on-period of D1 and supply the 3-terminal regulators (IC2 and IC3). C2 and C3 should be of high enough value to smooth out the high ripple due to the flyback action of W2 and W3. The flyback windings supply the +12 V and -12 V outputs with ±20% accuracy. The 3-terminal regulators are used to provide +5 V and -5 V with ±5% accuracy. The LM2596 regulates the main output (3.3 V) by standard step-down action.

Circuit Operation

(1)

3

4 Design

4.1 Step 1: Design of Step-Down Regulator for the Main (3.3 V) Output

This can be done using the *Switchers Made Simple* software by Texas Instruments. The following values (underlined) are entered into the software:

V_{IN}(min): 15 V

V_{IN}(max): 40 V

V_{OUT}: 3.3 V

I_{OUT}:

 $I_{OUT} = I_{O1} + N (I_{O2} + I_{O3} + I_{O4} + I_{O5})$

1.5A is the load for the 3.3 V output. I_{01} , I_{02} , I_{03} , I_{04} and I_{05} are the load currents of outputs V_{01} , V_{02} , V_{03} , V_{04} and V_{05} , respectively. N is the turns ratio between W2 and W1 (also between W3 and W1). It is calculated using:



In this equation, V_{FD2} is the forward voltage drop of D2 and V_{FD1} is the forward voltage drop of D1.

Using Equation 2, I_{OUT} = 1.5A + 3.4 (50 mA + 50 mA + 50 mA + 50 mA) = 2.18A

Ι_{ουτ} = 2.18Α.

The software designs the step-down regulator and gives the following values:

IC1: LM2596-3.3

 C_{IN} : 220 µF, 50 V, Nichicon UPL1H221MPH

C1: 270 µF, 63 V, Nichicon UPL1J271MRH

D1: MBR360

L1: 47 µH.

IC I_{pk}: 2.38A.

 C_{IN} and C_1 have been chosen primarily for ESR, not for voltage rating.



(3)

(4)

(5)

(7)

(8)

Design

4.2 Step 2: Design OF L1 and Flyback Outputs

4.2.1 Design of L1

The value of inductance due to W1 is the same as the value of L1 obtained in Step 1. The number of turns in windings W2 (N_{w2}) and W3 (N_{w3}) are

- $N_{w2} = N_{w3} = N \times Number of turns in W1$
- = 3.4 x Number of turns in W1.

The peak current in W2 (I_{pkw2}) is:

$$I_{pkw2} = \frac{I_{02} + I_{03}}{1 - \frac{V_{01}}{V_{in(min)}}}$$
$$= \frac{0.05 + 0.05}{1 - \frac{3.3}{15}} = 128 \text{ mA}$$

The peak current in W3 (I_{pkw3}) is:

$$I_{pkw3} = \frac{I_{04} + I_{05}}{1 - \frac{V_{01}}{V_{in(min)}}}$$
$$= \frac{0.05 + 0.05}{1 - \frac{3.3}{15}} = 128 \text{ mA.}$$

The RMS current of W2 (Irmsw2) is: $I_{\rm rmsw2} \approx \sqrt{I_{\rm pkw2}^{2} (1 - \frac{V_{\rm 01}}{V_{\rm in(min)}})}$ $= \sqrt{0.128^2 \left(1 - \frac{3.3}{15}\right)} = 113 \text{ mA}.$ (6) The RMS current of W3 (I_{rmsw3}) is: $I_{rmsw3} \approx \sqrt{I_{pkw3}^{2} (1 - \frac{V_{01}}{V_{in(min)}})}$ $=\sqrt{0.128^2(1-\frac{3.3}{15})} = 113 \text{ mA}.$

 $I_{pkw1} \approx IC I_{pk} + 3.4 (I_{pkw2} - (I_{O2} + I_{O3}) + I_{pkw3} - (I_{O4} + I_{O5}))$ = 2.38A + 3.4 (0.128 - (0.05 + 0.05) + (0.05 + 0.05)) = 2.6A.

This value is below the I_{CL(min)} specified in the LM2596 SIMPLE SWITCHER® Power Converter 150 kHz 3A Step-Down Voltage Regulator Data Sheet (SNVS124) and, thus, is acceptable.

Since the current through W1 is continuous the RMS current is approximately equal to IC lpk, which is 2.38A.

4.2.2 Selection of C2 and C3

C2 and C3 should be selected to be large enough to smooth out the high ripple caused due to the flyback operation of W2 and W3. Also they should have a low enough ESR value. 47 µH, 50 V aluminum electrolytic capacitors are sufficient for this design.

4.2.3 Selection of D2 and D3

D2 and D3 should be selected to conduct the sum of the current through the two outputs each is connected to. The DC blocking voltage rating of D2 (V_{RD2}) and D3 (V_{RD3}) are calculated using equations (9) and (10).

 $V_{RD2} = (V_{in(max)} - V_{O1})N + V_{O2}$

= (40 V - 3.3 V) x 3.4 + 12 V = 137 V. $V_{RD3} = (V_{in(max)} - V_{O1})N + V_{O3}$ (10)

= (40 V - 3.3 V) x 3.4 + 12 V = 137 V.

1N459 diodes that have a reverse voltage rating of 175 V are used in this design.

4.3 Step 3: Design of 3-Terminal Regulators

The 3-terminal linear regulators are used to regulate the auxiliary outputs with \pm 5% accuracy. Their design is straightforward and can be done using the data sheets for the 3-terminal regulators.

5 Advantages

This circuit can save both parts and cost by making use of only one step-down regulator IC, two inexpensive 3-terminal linear regulators, and a simple three-winding inductor to provide 5 outputs.

The usual solution for this design with multiple (positive and negative) outputs is a flyback converter. The design described in this application report is better than using a flyback regulator with multiple outputs because:

- It uses a much smaller output capacitor for the 3.3 V output (270 µF against 2.4 mF for flyback solution with a comparable output ripple voltage).
- It uses an inductor with only three windings whereas a flyback regulator solution requires a transformer with four windings.
- The overall peak current of the inductor in this design is less than that of a flyback transformer for the same application.
- Transformer construction is simplified because the leakage inductance does not result in power loss. Because of these reasons the magnetic structure of this design costs less than that in a flyback converter design.
- The peak switch current of this design is much less than that of a similar flyback design. The disadvantages of this design compared to the flyback converter are
- The 3.3 V output should be loaded to keep the inductor in continuous conduction mode. Otherwise
 large peak currents result in the flyback windings. In worst cases (deep into discontinuous conduction
 mode), the auxiliary outputs (±12 V and ±5 V) will not be regulated.
- When the duty cycle of the main output gets large, large peak currents result in the flyback windings and may result in loss of regulation of the auxiliary outputs in worst cases.
 - In most applications the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages, as can be inferred from the comparison above.
 - The IC's used in this circuit are all available in surface mount packages.

6 Summary

In applications where multiple output DC/DC conversion is needed, the circuit presented in this application report is an attractive solution. It is low cost, has a low-parts count, and provides the regulation needed with good efficiency. The detailed design procedure given in this document makes this design easy and straightforward.

7 References

LM2596 SIMPLE SWITCHER® Power Converter 150 kHz 3A Step-Down Voltage Regulator Data Sheet (SNVS124)

(9)

(10)

_

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products		Applications		
Audio	www.ti.com/audio	Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive	
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications	
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers	
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com	Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps	
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy	
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks	Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial	
Interface	interface.ti.com	Medical	www.ti.com/medical	
Logic	logic.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security	
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense	
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video	
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com			
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap	TI E2E Community	e2e.ti.com	
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity			

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265 Copyright © 2013, Texas Instruments Incorporated