

# Low-cost switcher converts 5 to 24V

PAUL C FLORIAN, PLANO, TX

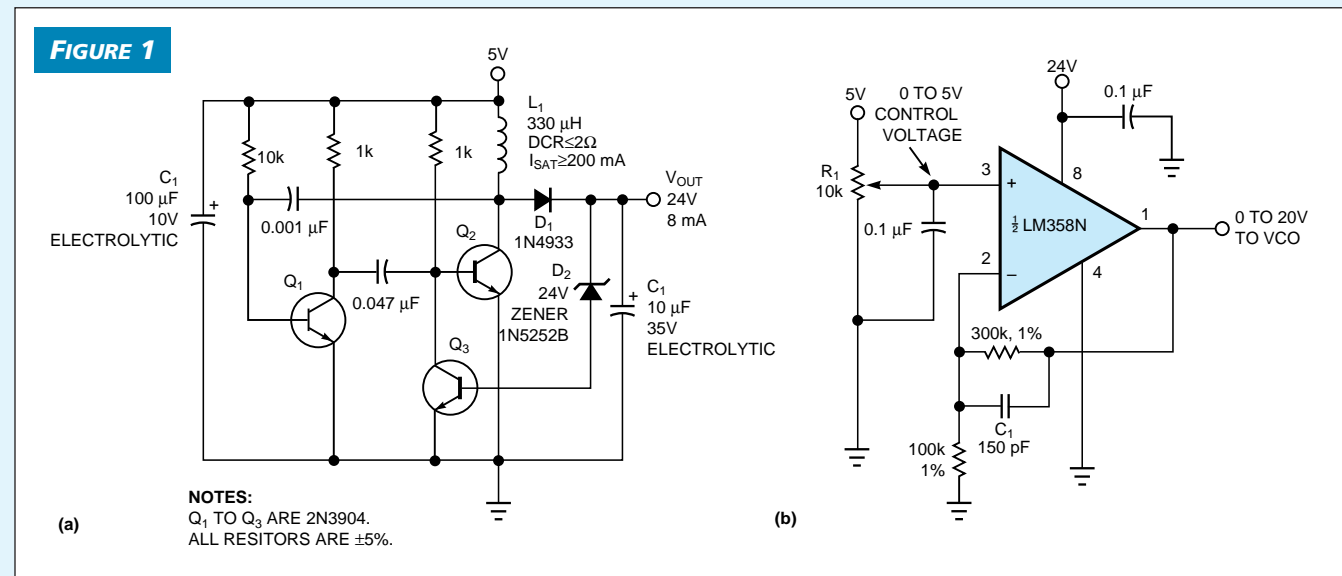
The low-cost, three-transistor boost switching regulator in **Figure 1a** is a modified astable multivibrator comprising  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ , and  $L_1$ , which substitutes as a load for  $Q_2$ . At the full output power of 200 mW, the oscillation frequency is approximately 60 kHz. The efficiency is 65% with  $V_{OUT}$  equal to 24V and sourcing 8 mA.

When the base of  $Q_2$  is high, energy stores in  $L_1$ 's magnetic field. When the circuit drives the base of  $Q_2$  low, the induced voltage from  $L_1$ 's magnetic field collapses to add with the supply voltage. This voltage spike charges  $C_1$  through  $D_1$ . When the accumulated charge in  $C_1$  results in a voltage equal to the zener voltage of  $D_2$  plus 0.6V,  $Q_3$  pulls  $Q_2$ 's base to ground, decreasing the amount of time  $Q_2$  is on in subsequent oscillations and thereby decreasing the energy trans-

ferred to  $C_1$ . This feedback through  $D_2$  regulates the output voltage to  $24.6V \pm$  the tolerance of  $D_2$ . To change the output voltage of the circuit, simply change the zener voltage of  $D_2$ .

Many VCOs require tuning voltages as high as 20V, and you can use this switching regulator to generate a 0 to 20V tuning voltage from a 0 to 5V control voltage (**Figure 1b**). The circuit configures one-half an LM358N as a noninverting amplifier with a gain of 4.  $C_1$  eliminates gain for the noise generated by the 24V supply. You can manually adjust the tuning voltage using  $R_1$  or control the voltage using feedback from a PLL. (DI #2159) e

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A simple three-transistor switching regulator (a) supplies 24V and 8 mA. The circuit can help provide a 0 to 20V VCO tuning voltage from a 0 to 5V control voltage (b).