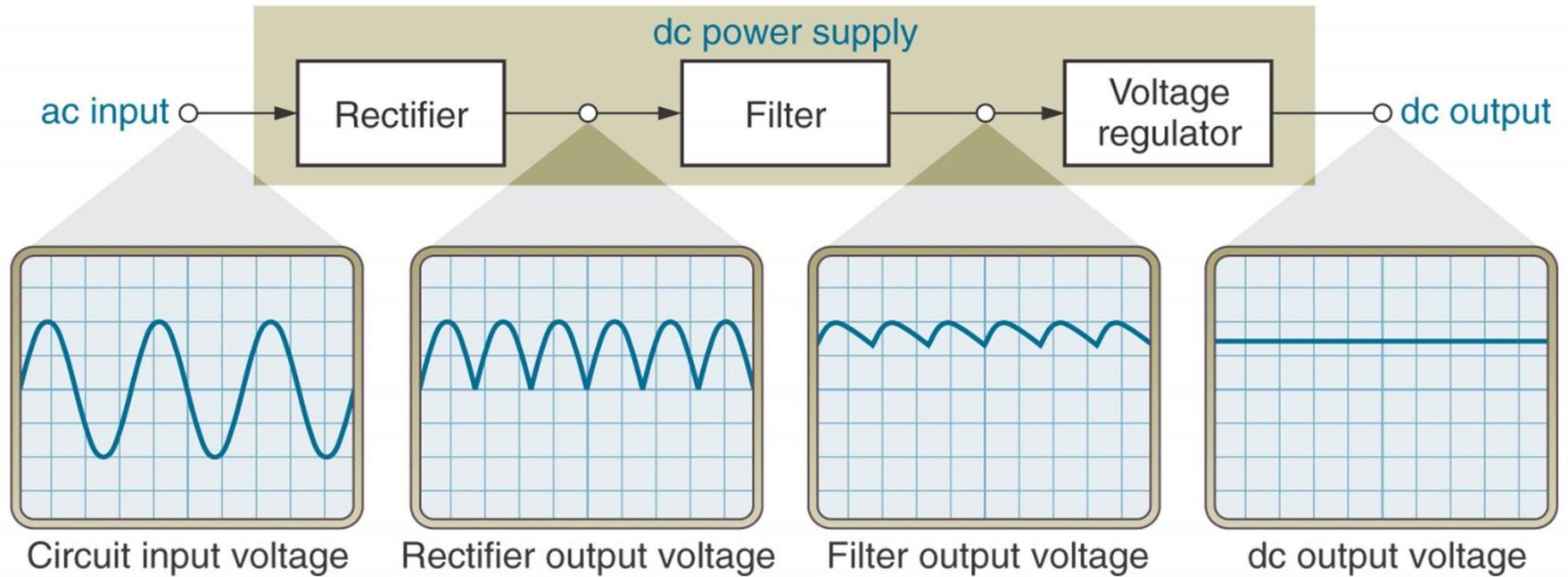
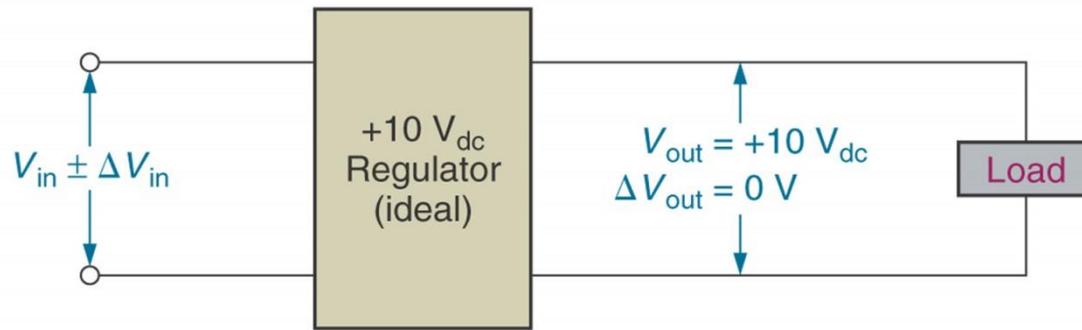


Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator

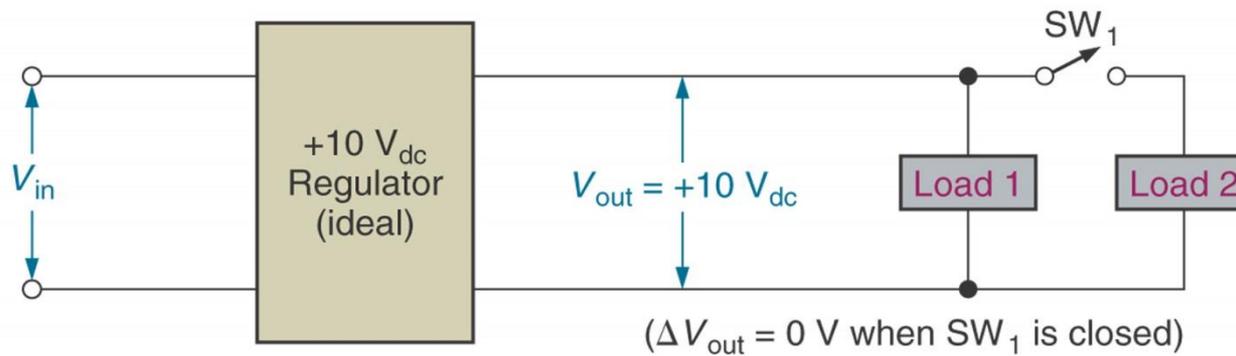


Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator

En ideell spenningsregulator



(a)



(b)

Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator

$$\text{line regulation} = \frac{\Delta V_{\text{out}}}{\Delta V_{\text{in}}}$$

ΔV_{out} = the change in output voltage
(usually in microvolts or millivolts)

ΔV_{in} = the change in input voltage
(usually in volts)

$$\text{load regulation} = \frac{V_{NL} - V_{FL}}{\Delta I_L} = \frac{\Delta V_{\text{out}}}{\Delta I_L}$$

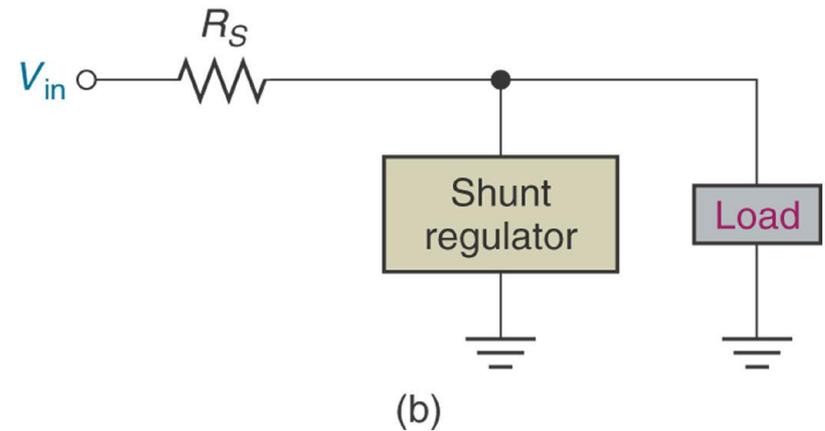
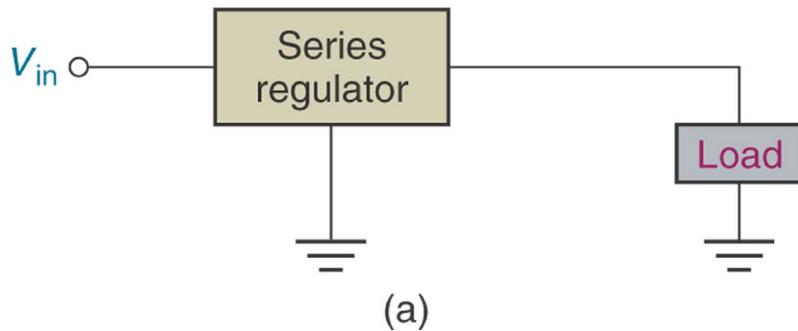
ΔV_{NL} = the no-load output voltage (i.e., the output voltage when the load is open)

ΔV_{FL} = the full-load output voltage (i.e., the load current demand is at its maximum value)

ΔI_L = the change in load current demand

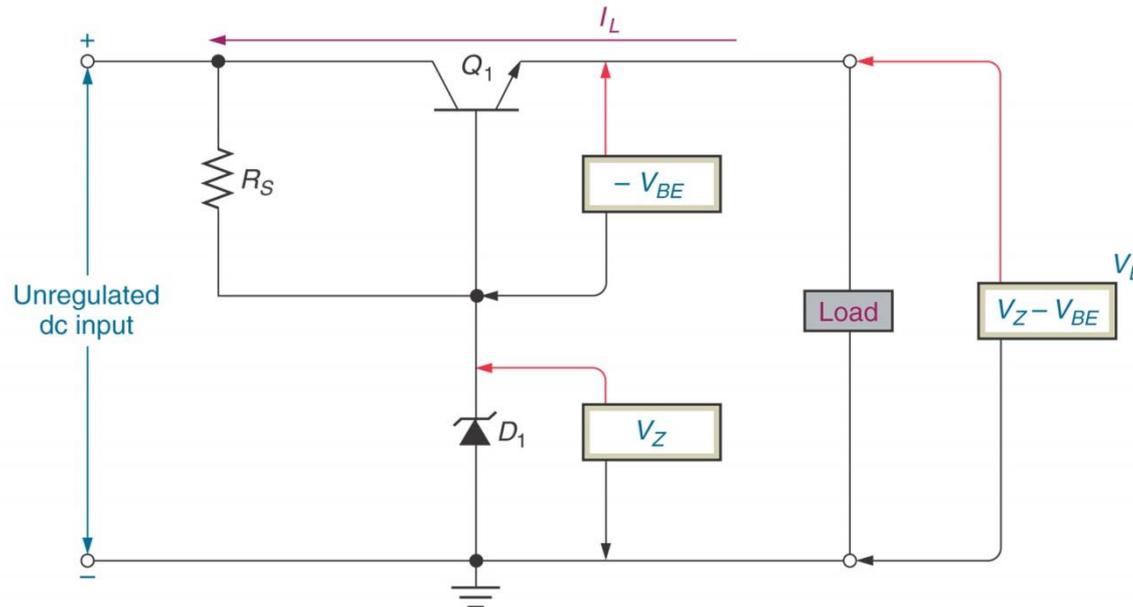
Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator

- Types of Regulators
 - Series Regulator
 - Shunt Regulator



Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator

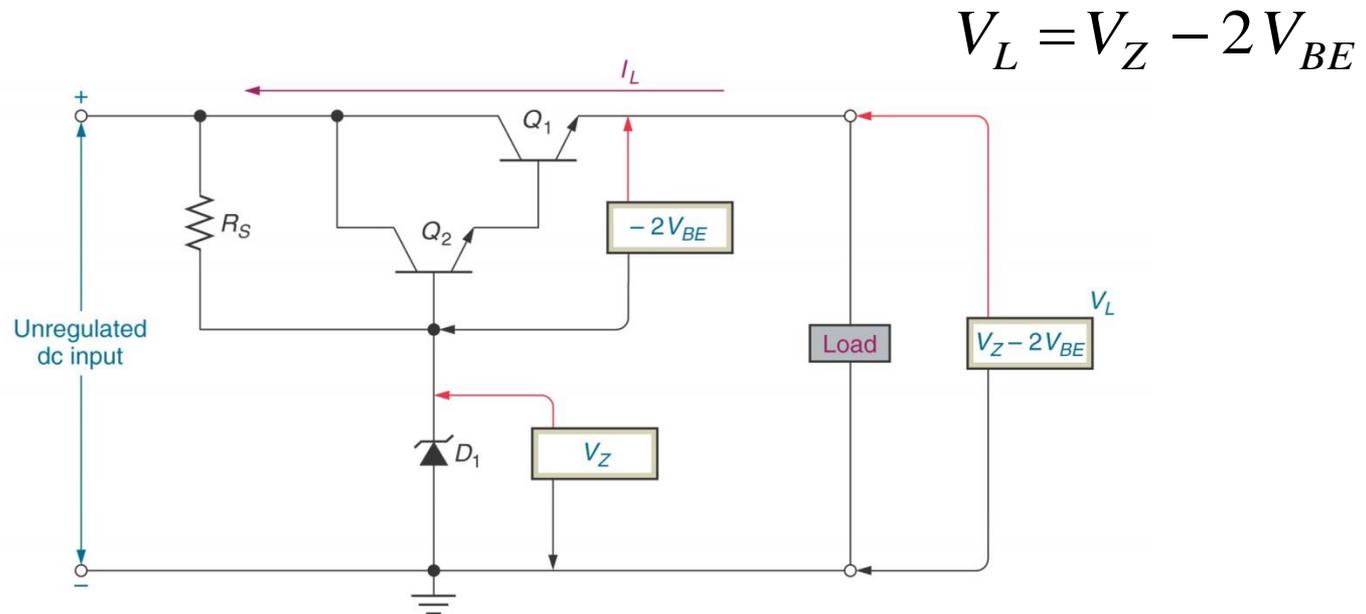
- Series Regulators – circuits that have one or more devices placed in series with the load
 - Pass-Transistor Regulator – a circuit that uses a series transistor to regulate load voltage



A decrease in V_L causes V_{BE} to increase, which increases conduction through the pass transistor and a relatively constant load voltage is maintained

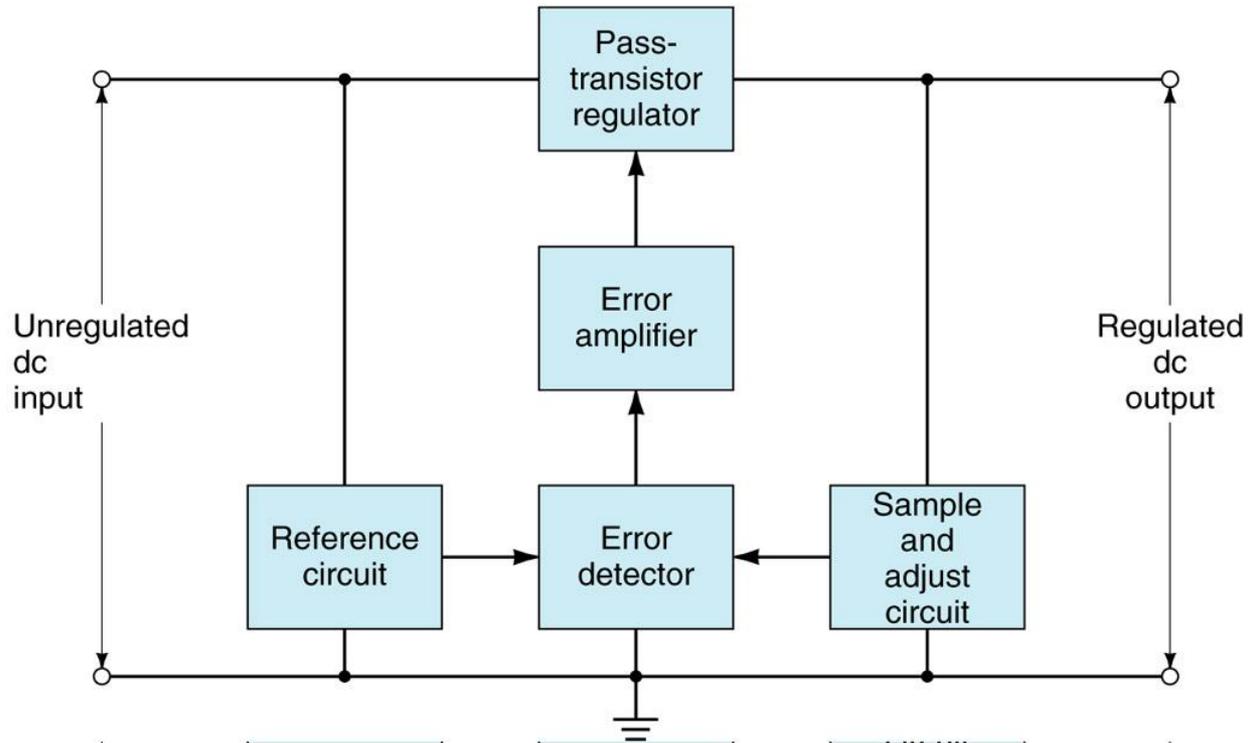
Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator

Problem: As input voltage or load current increases, the zener diode must dissipate a relatively high amount of power – reduced by using a Darlington pass-transistor regulator



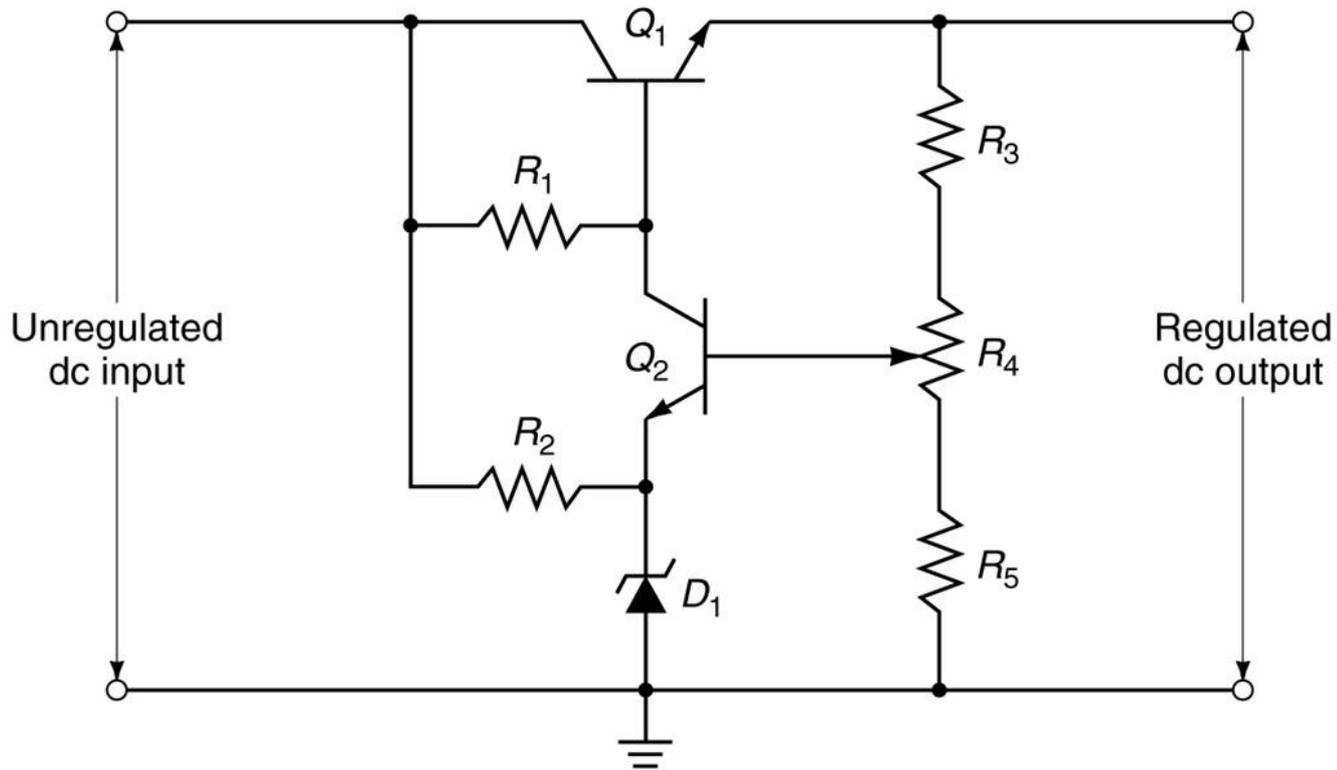
Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator Series Feedback Regulator

- – a series regulator that uses an error detection circuit to provide improved line and load regulation characteristics

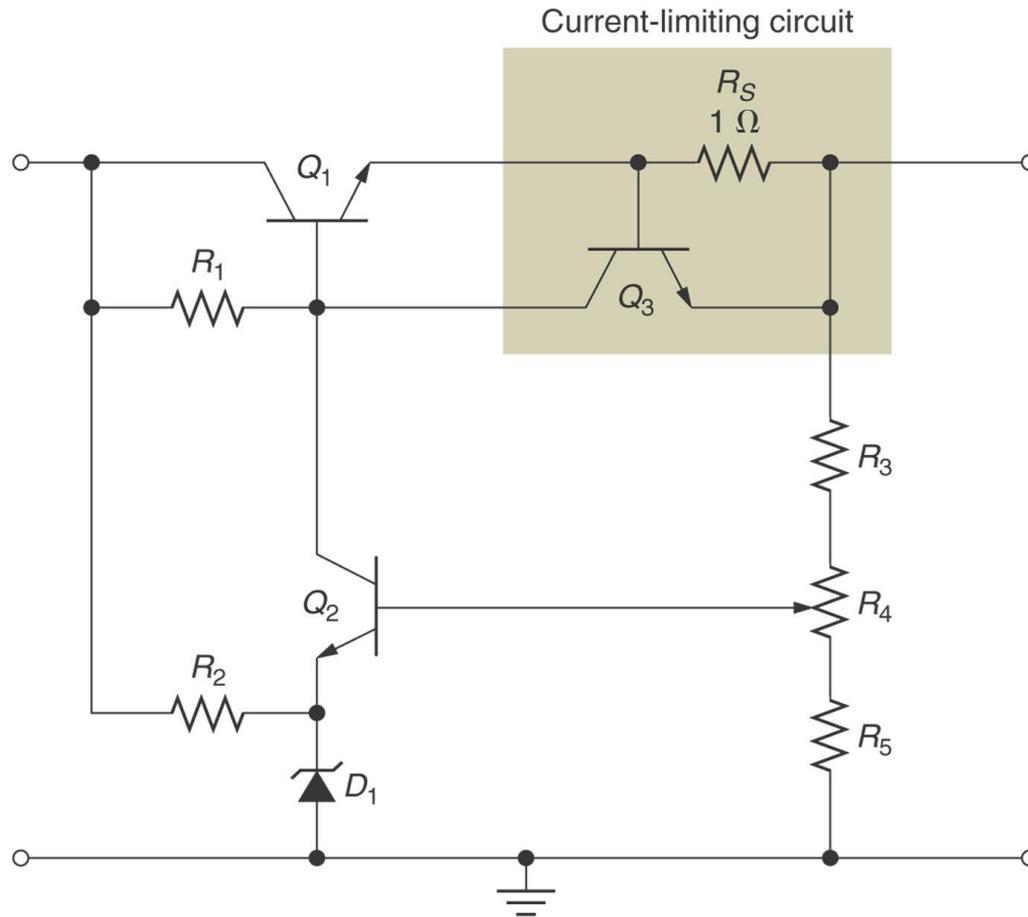


Kap. 25 - Power supply - Spenningsregulator Series Feedback Regulator

- Series Feedback Regulator – a series regulator that uses an error detection circuit to provide improved line and load regulation characteristics



Kap. 25 - Power supply – Spenningsregulator m / sikring

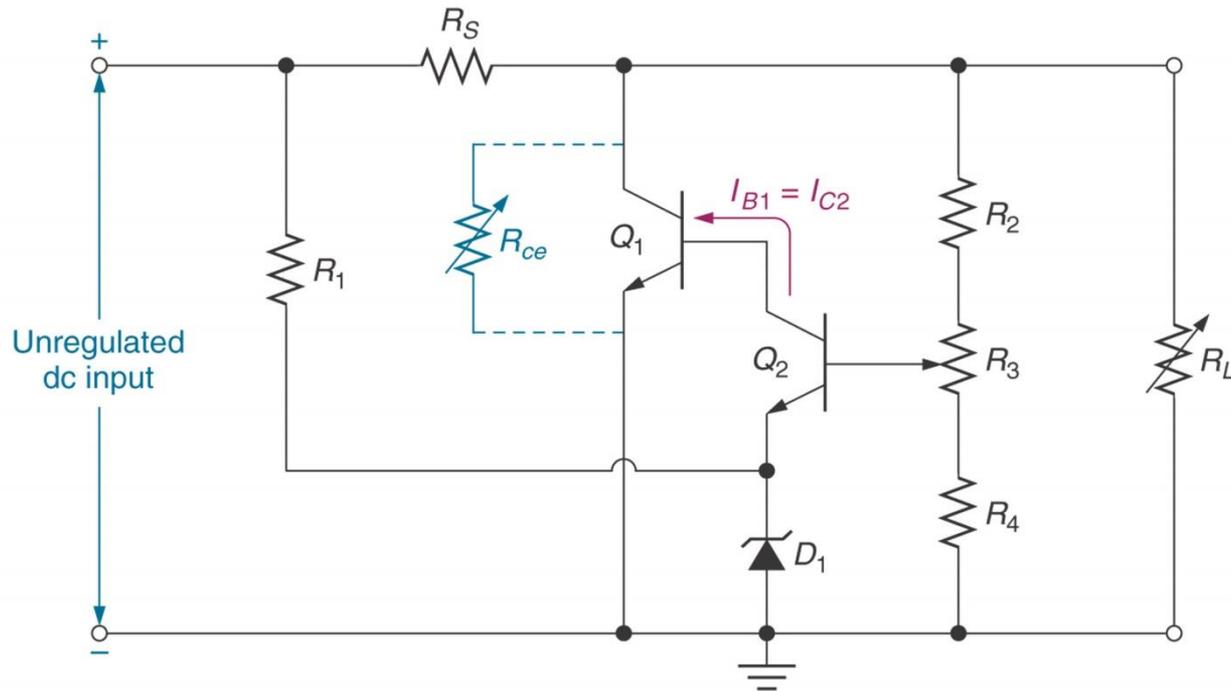


$$I_{E(\max)} \cong \frac{V_{BE(Q3)}}{R_S}$$

Kap. 25 - Power supply – Shunt Feedback Regulator

Shunt Regulator – a circuit that has a regulating transistor in parallel with the load

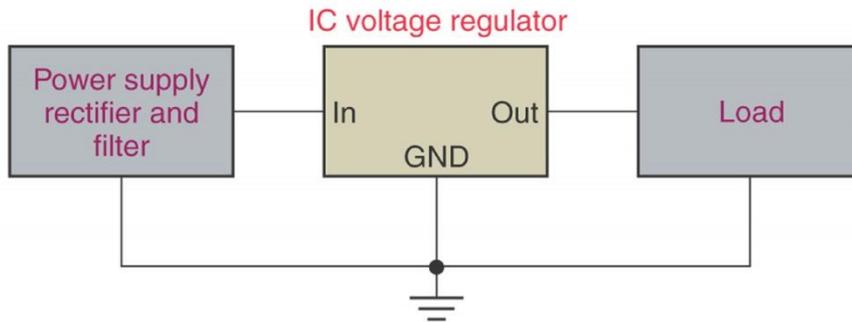
Shunt Feedback Regulator – a circuit that uses an error detection circuit to control the conduction through a shunt regulator transistor



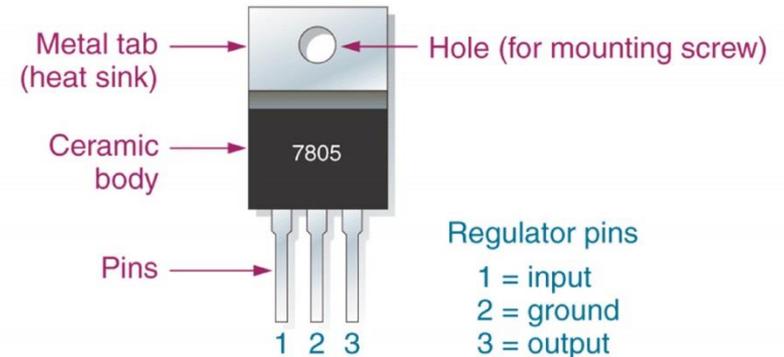
Shunt Feedback Regulator

Kap. 25 - Power supply – Linear IC Voltage Regulators

- – a device that is used to hold the output voltage from a dc power supply relatively constant over a specified range of line and load variations



(a)



(b)

Basically Four Types

Fixed-Positive – provide a specific positive voltage

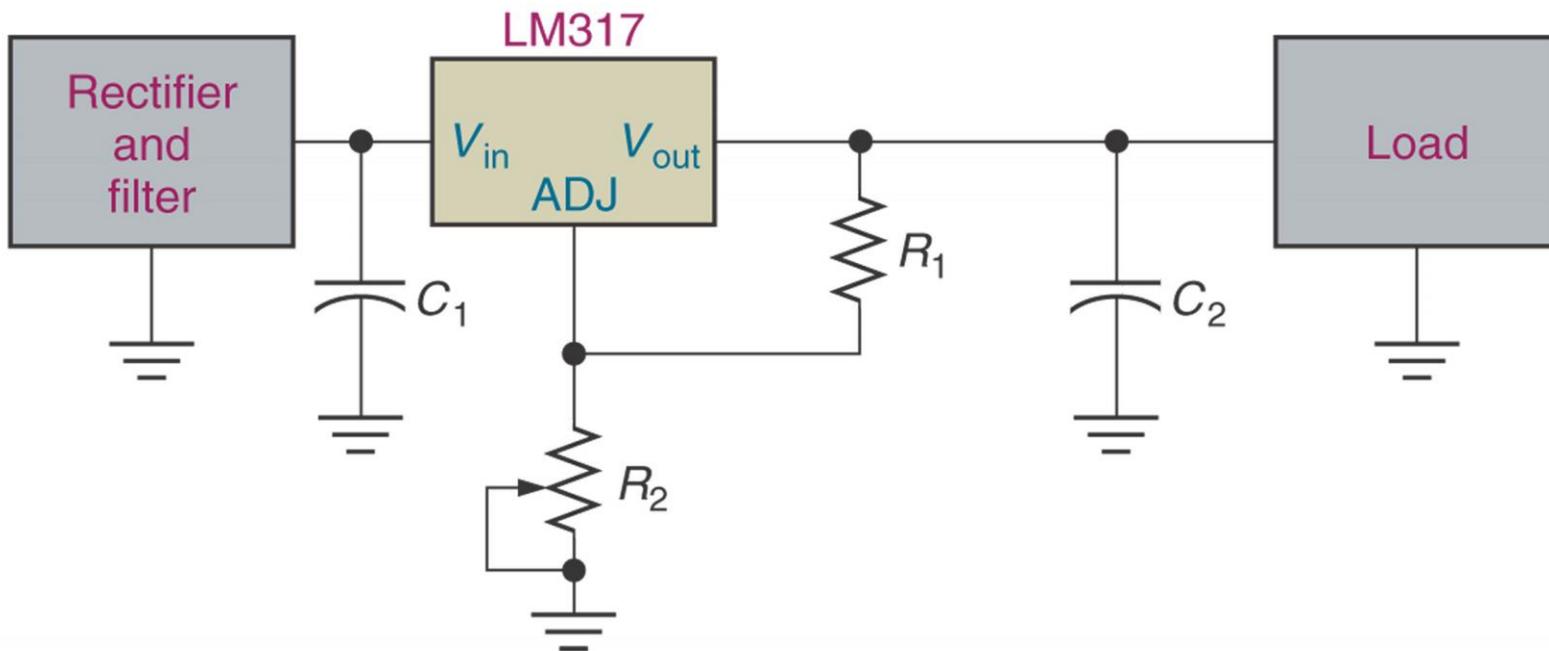
Fixed-Negative – provide a specific negative voltage

Adjustable – can be adjusted within a specified range of values

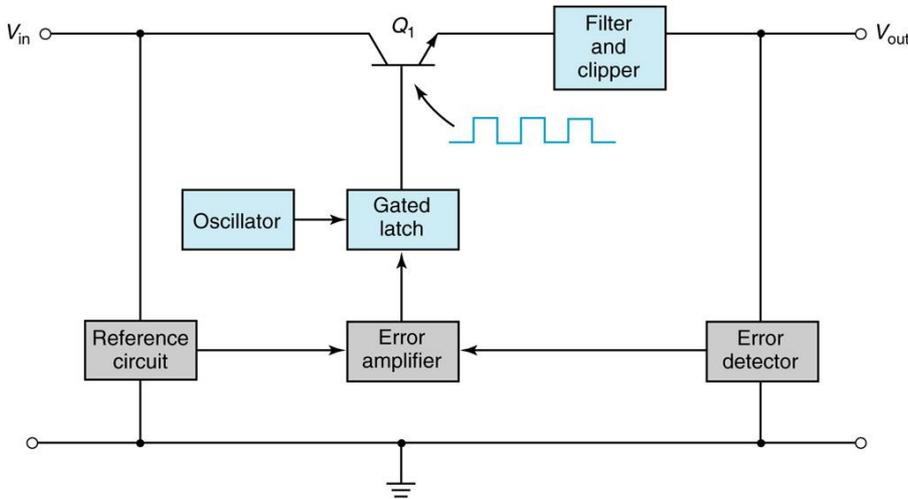
Dual-Tracking – provides equal positive and negative output voltages

Kap. 25 - Power supply – Linear IC Voltage Regulators

Adjustable Regulators – Example LM317



Kap. 25 - Power supply – Switching Regulators



- Switching Regulator Operation – when the control circuit senses a change in the output voltage, it sends a signal to the switch driver

The power switch is constantly driven back and forth between saturation and cutoff

Average voltage at the emitter of the power switch

$$V_{ave} = V_{in} \left(\frac{T_{on}}{T_{on} + T_{off}} \right)$$

