**DESIGN THIS FOR DOUBLE THE POWER FOR PROTECTION OF THE PSU ITSELF!!!!!!!!!** (Or at least to 1.5x the maximum wanted power.)

Marker colors on the document:

* Red – to do, very important
* Yellow – to do, less important

Power supply characteristics:

* see on the TXT, for now.

# Unregulated module

This module is the full-wave rectifier with smoothing capacitor to result in an unregulated DC power supply.

We have 24 VAC max. at the input, which means 34 V pk-pk. The transformer will also have to be 0-12-24 VAC to be possible to switch voltages and, therefore, reduce the power consumption of the power supply. See on Transformer the one chosen (since we need its maximum electrical ratings to know which components to choose).

Thus, a bridge rectifier will be used, and in this case, the full-wave version for more efficacy. Each diode will have to withstand  (since Vs >> 1). In this case, 35 V minimum then. As it’s good practice to go get at least 50% above of the value, then at minimum we have 42.5 V.

The maximum current of the power supply will be 3 A for 12 VAC and 4 A for 24 VAC, as per the transformer maximum ratings, so 4+4/2 = 6 A minimum maximum current rating for all power components.

## Circuit schematic

Missing.

## Fuse

The PSU will have to be able to work with stable 4 A, so 4.5 A should be a good idea. At most 5.5 A, because of the maximum 6 A written above.

## Transformer

This one seems like a good candidate: <https://adajusa.pt/pt/transformadores-em-fase-unica/12486-transformador-100va-e-230-s-12-24v-ip-00-8445340124863.html>.

* 230 VAC – 0-12-24 VAC
* 100 VA
* 4.21 A

Those voltages translate to 0-17-34 VDC (which is what matters here).

Explain the number of cables.

## Rectifier diodes

Checking, for example, the datasheet of the power diode SR5100 (just to have one as a reference of the values to pay attention to), we see we must pay attention to the following maximum values, being the project values in parenthesis:

* Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage (34 V)
* Working Peak Reverse Voltage (34 V)
* DC Blocking Voltage (34 V)
* RMS Reverse Voltage (24 V)
* Average Rectifier Forward Current (6 A)
* Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current (see below)
* Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range (to be calculated – hint, it’s related to the power dissipated on the cooler and fans of the PSU box, and there are also specifications of ºC/W dissipated on coolers, so that can help knowing the temperature)

Above, we have the Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current, which we don’t have a value for. There is, however, a formula for that, just below. This is the version for the full-wave rectifier, as that’s the worst case. Formula:

, having assumed Vr = 3 V, just because I’d like to get the PSU to 30 V, so the least ripple the better (knowing it goes at most to 34 V).

So, at most 124 A (theoretically) will be put through the power diodes.

If possible, I’ll get Schottky-barrier diodes (SBDs), because of their 0.2-0.3 V drop, compared to the normal 0.7 V drop – more efficient.

## Capacitor

The formula to calculate its value is:



Supposedly I’d calculate the value for the worst case, which is when one of the bridge branches breaks down (half the frequency). Though, to make this as cheap as possible (and as better functioning as I can, though never ignoring maximum component ratings – this here would just be a just commodity to have it fully functioning with only one branch working), I’ll go for the full-wave case:



As I’m calculating for the full-wave case, if one of the branches goes down, a warning must be issued. So I’ll think of some LEDs to do it somehow.

One must also pay attention to the maximum surge current that capacitors can handle. To help reducing it, I will consider using a NTC thermistor, which decreases its resistance with increasing temperature (meaning it will become a short-circuit moment after current passes through it, which warms it up, and hence reduces the peak current through the capacitor).

See how to do this above, and then correct the diode ratings when the current is lowered. Also pay attention that this dissipates near 0.3 \* 4^2 = 5 W… Think on something else, or go ahead…

## Automatic relay winding switch

If the PSU has the transformer at its maximum at all times and it’s requested 5 V / 4 A at the output, the power transistor will have to take 25 V of drop, which will result in 25 \* 5 = 125 W of dissipated power (wtf).

To reduce the power consumption, something I thought on is that one could use a transformer with multiple windings (which seems is actually used in linear PSUs) and use a mechanical switch to choose which winding to use (mechanical switch because the power dissipated in a PN junction is V \* I no matter what, while on a mechanical switch it’s basically 0, because there’s a physical disconnection, unlike on a PN junction with solid-state switches or transistors or whatever else).

For this, I’ve thought on a little switch circuit that compares the output voltage with a fixed voltage not too far from the 17 V.

### Circuit schematic

Missing.

### Relays

The one on 12 VAC must be On by default, and the one on 24 VAC must be Off by default. This is because one must be conducting when the circuit starts from 0, while the other cannot not be conducting.

They must be able to carry at least 6 A minimum, use as little current to switch (so that I can ease my life with using an op-amp to provide the current), and at most need 10 V to switch (since from the op-amp, about 15 V will come out, and that will be compared to GND, so 10 V seems a good value not too close to the 15 V switching voltage).

Because when these things switch there’s “infinite” voltage generated due to the coil inside them, one must use a flyback diode so that the maximum voltage drop is low (VD, in this case). I’m not sure it’s really needed, but I don’t really like the idea of infinite voltage on a circuit that’s supposed to handle with 34 VDC max., so… flyback diode. Any diode should suffice, I believe. So will be any 2 that I have in the components box.

### Op-amp

LM358, as suggested on Discord, as opposite to uA741 because seems to outperform the latter (can go to VSS, for example).

### Zener diode

The Zener diode must have a voltage near the primary winding voltage, so that when the output is near that voltage, it switches to the other winding. 15 V seems a good choice. Greater than 15 V will switch the output to the higher winding; less than that will switch back to the lower winding.

Put a capacitor in the output of the PSU? (Less ripple – though, check the maximum current if you short the terminals) EDIT: maybe not. Then one can’t forget the PSU will NOT discharge the capacitor automatically.

The output is not reaching 30 V on 4 A…… See why and fix it!

# Regulator module

## Power transistor(s)

The maximum output current is 4 A. Therefore, we need a transistor capable rated for at least 1.5-2x 4 A which gives 6-8 A.

The maximum output voltage is 30 V. This way, we need a transistor capable of handling at least 45-60 V on VCE.

The maximum power on the transistor is , so a transistor capable of handling 180-240 W is needed.  
Or, since that’s “too infinite”, a few transistors in parallel with lower power ratings. This also means that resistors must be added in series with each transistor, all in parallel with each other, to normalize the currents going on each transistor.

We’re also going with a BJT:  
Uma imagem com texto, Tipo de letra, captura de ecrã

Descrição gerada automaticamente  
(From <https://www.eevblog.com/forum/beginners/bjt-vs-mosfet-for-linear-power-supply-output/msg812441/?PHPSESSID=5jcesoeqncrh9mfehrlvegabaq#msg812441>)

I was also told the TO247 is a good package to use.

So I chose the TIP142. And I chose to use 4 of them. That gives 45 W dissipated on each.

## Reference voltage

Initially a Zener was going to be used, but as pointed out to me on Discord, there can be drifts in the Zener voltage depending on the ripple from the unregulated part of the PSU.

So, instead of using a Zener diode, I decided to use the TLV431 programmed to output 1.24 V which is also the minimum voltage of the PSU.

## Comparator op amp

The op amp must withstand the unregulated supply’s voltage and must output enough current to the power transistors.

Therefore, we need one capable of handling 34 V. The output current from the op amp is the necessary one to make the power transistors output the chosen current. The maximum current is 4 A, so dividing that by the gain of the TIP142 which is very high and I’ll assume 100 (the datasheets say 500-1000 min but that’s with VCE = 4 V, and I don’t know what happens with higher VCE) gives 4/100 = 40 mA – this is the current on the base of the transistors needed.

So, an op amp with current output of 40 mA is needed. I chose the LM6171 which has a maximum output current of 135 mA and maximum VS of 36 V.

## Output voltage divider

*For 1.24 V*

*For 30 V*

*Joining the 2 equations*

With the chosen potentiometer being of 20 kOhm, R11 = 1780 Ohm.

## Current protections

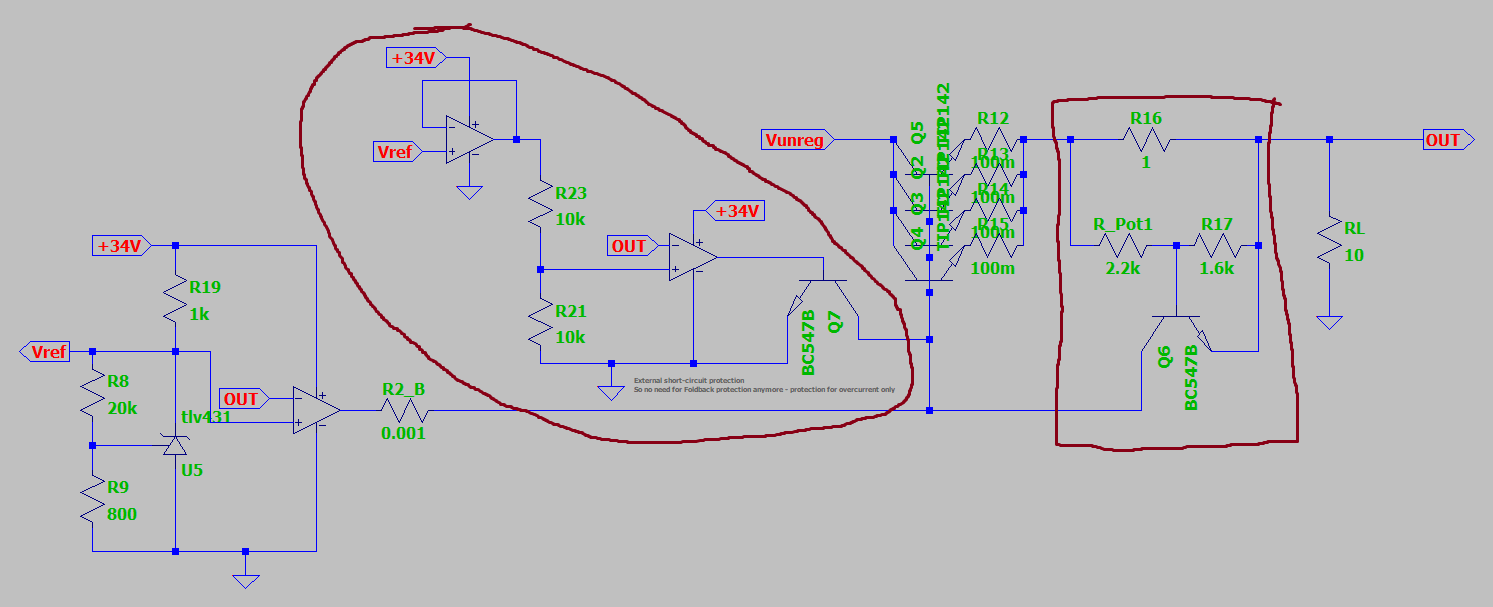
There are at least 2 types of protections: constant current limiting and foldback protection.



The foldback protection is the green one; the constant current limiting is the blue one; the red one is no protection at all.

We could use the foldback one, and initially I was going to use it, but aside from it progressively limiting the circuit current, the short-circuit protection is not complete: with 4 A max, LTspice said 2.8 A would be the short-circuit protection current – not cool. Also, the resistor it requires has a higher value than the constant current limiting protection one, so it steals less voltage from the output (4 V vs 0.9 V after testing on LTspice).

So I tried to think on a solution and arrived at:



The circular one is the actual short-circuit protection; the rectangular one is the constant current limiting one (idea taken from <https://freecircuitdiagram.com/215-variable-adjustable-current-limiter-circuit/>). The first protects when the output is shorted; the second protects whenever the output current tries to go above 4 A when on overload.

The SC protection works by comparing output voltage to half the reference voltage. Whenever the OUT voltage is lower than Vref/2 (if it’s below the requested it’s an overload, or if it’s very much below it’s a short), the op amp will go on max current make Q7 steal all the current from the power transistors and throw it to GND.

The OC protection works by comparing the voltage on R16 and activating Q6 whenever it goes above 0.66 V (the necessary to activate the transistor), again stealing whatever current is necessary to keep the current on 4 A at most OR whatever we choose as the maximum – because it can be chosen with RPot1.  
I didn’t want to bother making the calculations, so instead I went by trial and error until the maximum was 4 A. Keeping R17 at 1 kOhm that resulted in the potentiometer being of 2.2 kOhm. I also set R16 to be 1 Ohm. The minimum current to limit is (supposedly) given by

Except LTspice says it’s around 1 A.

### Problem with the SC protection

There is one major problem with the protection: if it gets triggered, there’s no coming back from it. EXPLAIN WHY

ACTUALLY… if there’s no coming back, there’s the latch! Just put a button to disable it again!

Uma imagem com texto, captura de ecrã, Tipo de letra

Descrição gerada automaticamente

We’re going to use the foldback protection, because it protects from overcurrent (too high loads on the supply) and short-circuits, and protects differently on both cases.

For normal functioning (and, therefore, overloads), the circuit must give up to 4 A.

The higher R16 is for the same current, the higher will be its voltage and so will be its dissipated power. So it must be the lowest value possible – we’re going with 0.5 Ohm. Now for the power rating needed for the resistor…

The power dissipated on R16 is 8 W. Minimum of 12-16 W then. I chose 2 resistors of 1 Ohm each, in parallel, with 10 W of power rating on each, which gives 20 W total.

Carrying on with the rest of the protection…

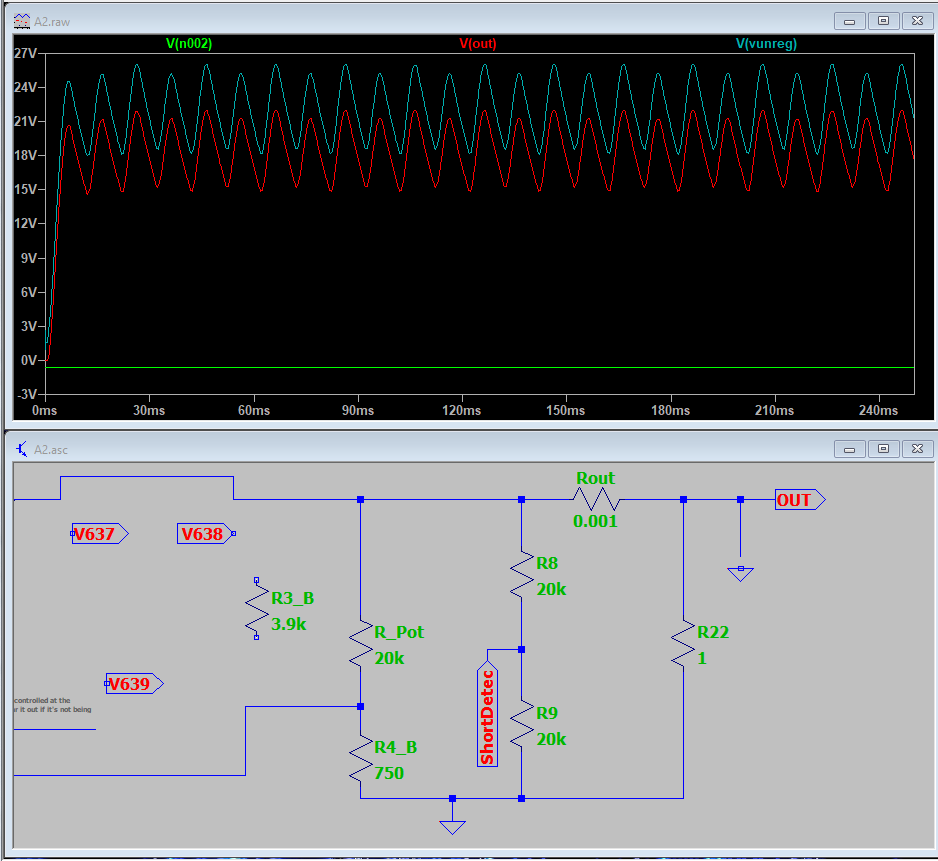
The power supply can supply at most 34 V from the transformer. Accounting for VCE or VBE of the power transistors we have at most around 30 V on their right side, which is also the left side of R16.

Continue this… - you already have the values on the circuit, just get to them here.

IMPLEMENT A CROWBAR CIRCUIT!!!!!

To remind you, it’s a circuit that short-circuits the supply line (after the fuse…) if there is some surge in voltage and so protects the rest of the circuit from overvoltage/surges.

IMPLEMENT SOME SORT OF OSCILLATIONS DETECTOR



PUT THE LMV431 NEAR THE POWER TRANSISTOR!!!!!

One of the graphs in the datasheet says that the reference current gets lower as temperature increases 🡪 the power transistor is the hottest thing in there.

EDIT: do NOT do this. Vref changes with temperature, so if the PSU is being put at max, it will be hotter inside. Else, will be cooler. Get it as away from heat sources as possible (even if it has to be outside the board or something, connected with wires (or maybe not because of parasitic inductance on the wires and with such small currents that could affect stuff?).

Uma imagem com texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

Uma imagem com texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

ZKA won’t change. The cathode voltage won’t change because it’s connected to the reference, which also won’t change because the temperature supposedly won’t change (too much? Hopefully at all). The current won’t change either, because this thing is connected to an op-amp, which requires almost no current, and almost or no current changes at all. So none will change, and therefore ZKA won’t change either.

The LM358 has 2.5-5 pF of input capacitance, so from the picture below, the chip will be perfectly stable (0 F almost, meaning no capacitive load – 2nd picture below).

READ THE LAYOUT GUIDELINES OF THE LM358 IN THE DATASHEET!!!!!

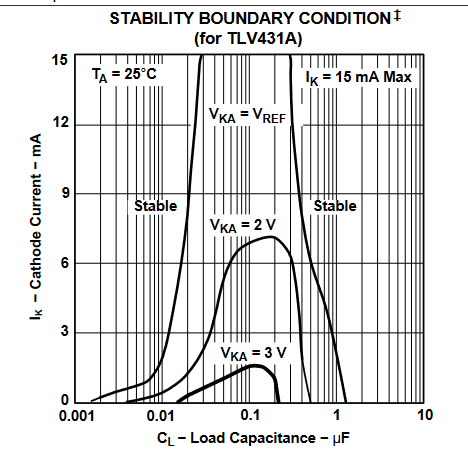
Example of guideline:



CHECK WHICH OP-AMP YOU BOUGHT!!!!!!!!!!

Uma imagem com texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente



Uma imagem com texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

As the LMV431 is functionally equivalent to the TLV431, and the TLV431 datasheet is more complete, I’ve used TLV431 datasheet and its application notes PDF.

Uma imagem com texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

See about emitter degeneration technique in BJTs.

Various in parallel for less “You have to keep in mind that semiconductor devices tend to obey the general Arrhenius law, meaning a failure rate ~doubling for every 10°K (or C) increase.”?

In the end, check <https://www.instructables.com/10Amp-Linear-Power-Supply/> and see everything he thought of that you didn’t.