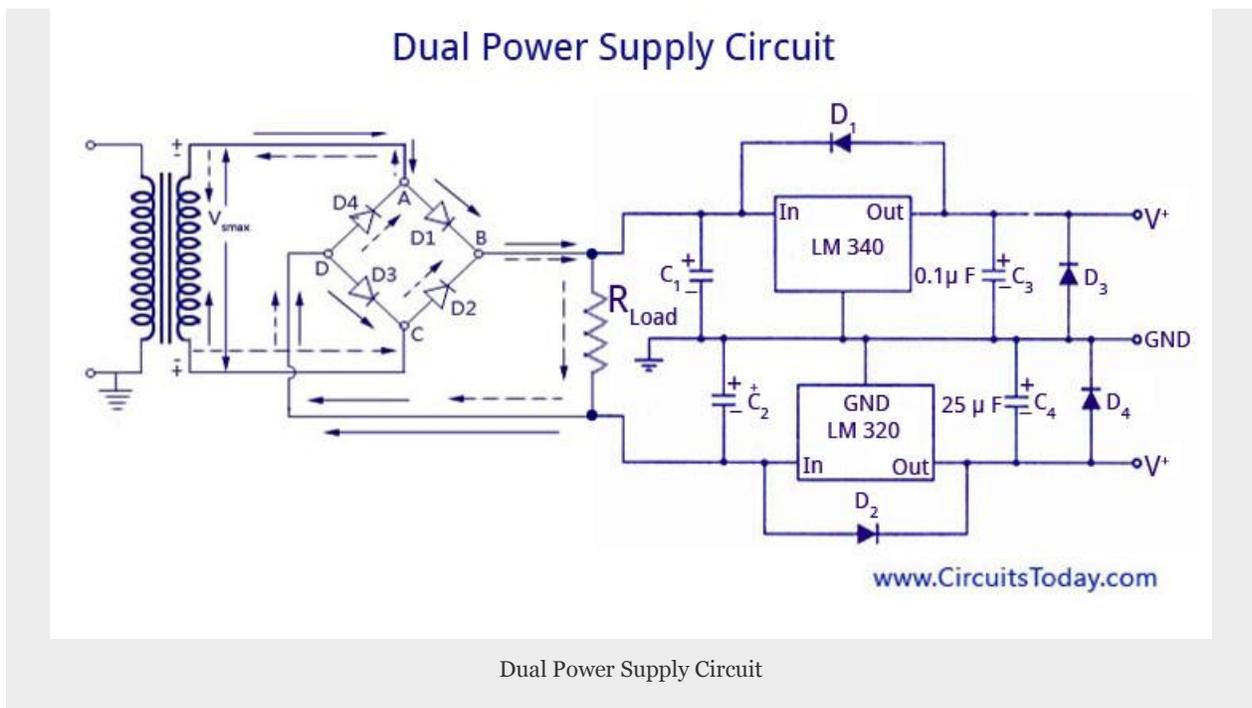


DUAL VOLTAGE SUPPLIES

Dual Power Supply using LM 320 and LM 340



Bipolar or dual voltage supplies can be easily designed with the help of two 3-terminal regulators. This is shown in the figure above using the IC's LM320 and LM 340. Opposite-phase ac is provided by the transformer's secondary and a grounded center tap. The single full-wave bridge converts these into positive and negative dc voltages (with respect to the grounded center tap). The output of the rectifier circuit is filtered with the help of capacitors C1 and C2.

Voltage Regulators, IC Voltage Regulators and Regulated Power Supply

While the LM 340 provides regulation of the positive voltage, the LM 320 regulates the negative voltage. It must also be noted that both the IC's have different pin configurations.

voltages track. That is, if one of the supply voltages goes up 2 %, it is best if all of the supply voltages go up by the same amount. It can be accomplished by adding an op-amp to the adjustable three-terminal voltage regulator.

The circuit shown in figure provides current limiting and thermal shutdown for the negative as well as the positive output voltage. The positive regulated voltage is produced with a LM 317 adjustable positive regulator IC, as it was in figure.

The regulated positive voltage is always 1.2 V more positive than the voltage across R_3 (on the adjust pin). This regulated output voltage is used as the input of an inverting amplifier. The op-amp A is the input stage of this amplifier, and the LM 337 negative voltage regulator is the power output stage. Consequently, the negative regulated output voltage V^- is an amplified and inverted version of the positive regulated voltage V^+ . Current limiting and thermal shutdown are independently provided by the LM 317 (for the positive output) and the LM 337 (for the negative output). The op-amp assures that the negative output voltage tracks the positive output by driving the LM 337's adjust pin to + 1.2 V above the required negative output. Since the LM 337 is inside the op-amp's negative feedback loop, this + 1.2 V offset appears between the op-amp and the regulator, not at the regulator output.

Source: <http://www.circuitstoday.com/dual-voltage-supplies>