

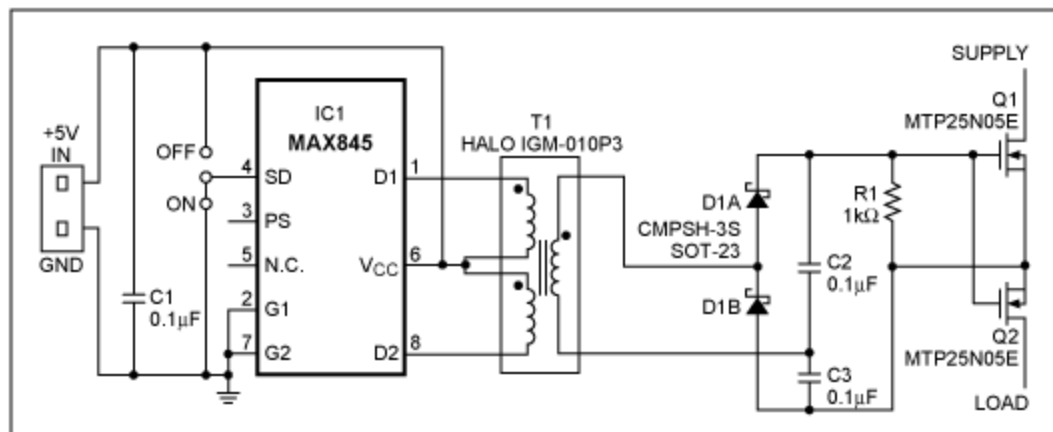
Keywords: Transformer-Driver IC Controls Bidirectional Switch

## APPLICATION NOTE 1096

# Transformer-Driver IC Controls Bidirectional Switch

Jul 17, 1997

The circuit of **Figure 1** is simply an on/off switch that connects  $V_{SUPPLY}$  to a load.  $V_{SUPPLY}$  can be positive, negative, or AC, with magnitude limited only by the MOSFETs' maximum  $V_{DS}$  rating. For the device shown, that limit is 50V.



*Figure 1. This bidirectional power switch handles moderately high positive, negative, and AC supply voltages.*

The transformer's primary winding and driver IC operate on 5V, generating an isolated secondary waveform that is rectified by D1 and D2 to produce a 10V  $V_{GS}$  for the n-channel MOSFETs.  $V_{GS}$  is isolated, constant, and unaffected by changes in  $V_{DS}$  with respect to ground. Because the combination of a single MOSFET and negative  $V_{GS}$  would allow current flow in the off state (due to forward bias on its internal parasitic diode), two MOSFETs are connected source-to-source. Their internal diodes are then opposed, blocking unwanted current flow of either polarity in the off state.

Shutting down the IC turns off the switch by removing  $V_{GS}$  from the MOSFETs (SD = 5V turns the switch off; SD = 0V turns it on). The speed of this turn-off depends on the value of R1; lower values reduce turn-off delay at the expense of higher supply current. (For R1 = 1k $\Omega$ , the supply current is 24mA.) If speed is not an issue, reduce the supply current to 5mA by substituting a larger R1. **Figure 2** shows this circuit operating with a 40V, 1.2A load.

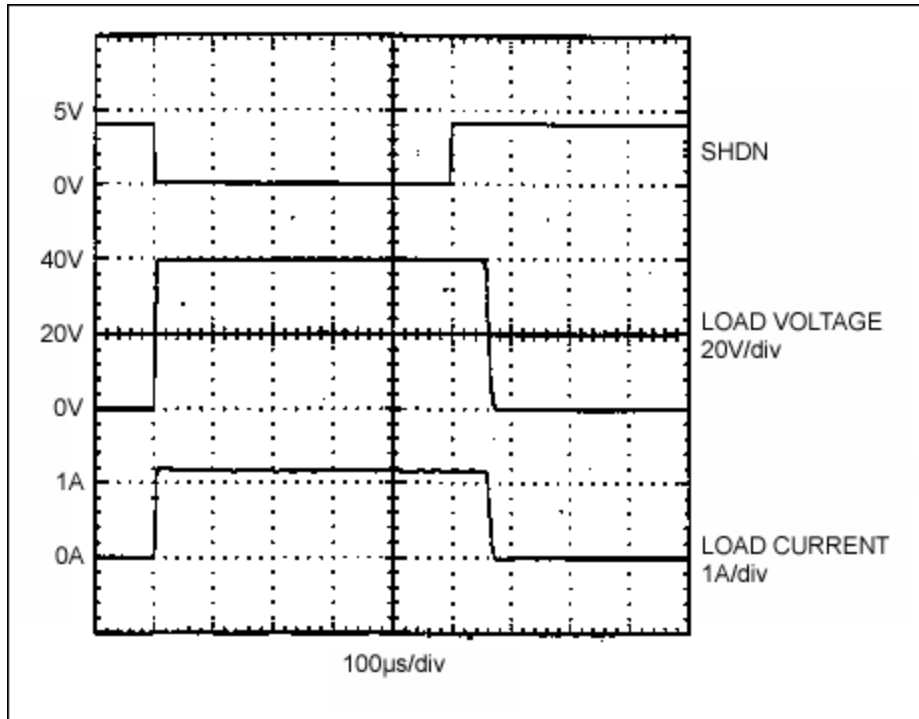


Figure 2. This scope plot shows the Figure 1 circuit operating with a 40V, 1.2A load.

Other switching techniques have drawbacks. Relays, for instance, have switch bounce and high power consumption (about 0.5W). The maximum  $V_{GS}$  rating for most power MOSFETs (approximately 20V for standard devices, 15V for logic-level devices) makes it difficult to withstand voltages greater than 15V. It can be accomplished by level-shifting the gate voltage, but that approach wastes power. In addition, the larger gate resistor required for higher voltages slows the switching speed.

A similar idea appeared in the July 17, 1997 issue of *EDN*.

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