Disclosed is a multiple output DC-to-DC converter. The DC input power is filtered and passed through a chopper preregulator. The chopper output is then passed through a current source inverter controlled by a squarewave generator. The resultant AC is passed through the primary winding of a transformer, with high voltages induced in a plurality of secondary windings. The high voltage secondary outputs are each solid-state rectified for passage to individual output loads. Multiple feedback loops control the operation of the chopper preregulator, one being responsive to the current through the primary winding and another responsive to the DC voltage level at a selected output.

3 Claims, 2 Drawing Figures
Fig. 1

Fig. 2
MULTIPLE HIGH VOLTAGE OUTPUT DC-TO-DC POWER CONVERTER

The invention described herein was made in the performance of work under a NASA contract and is subject to the provisions of Section 305 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, Public Law 85-568 (72 Stat. 435; 42 U.S.C. 2457).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of Invention

This invention relates to DC-to-DC power supply converters, particularly those used in applications requiring multiple high voltage, low ripple outputs.

2. Description of Prior Art

In essence, a DC-to-DC converter is an apparatus designed to accept DC power at a first voltage and output DC power at a differing voltage. Typically, such devices operate by converting the DC input to AC, transforming the AC to a higher voltage and rectifying the higher level AC to provide the necessary DC output.

The power supply for a traveling wave tube (TWT) amplifier within an earth satellite presents special problems. Such a power supply must accept DC from a relatively low voltage power source (typically a solar array) and provide well-regulated, relatively ripple free high voltage power, in a simultaneous manner to a number of outputs having constantly varying loads.

The typical prior art DC-to-DC power converter for such an application accepts the DC source, chops it with a switching device, such as a transistor, reintegrates the signal with inductive and capacitive devices, converts the integrated DC signal to AC with a transistor inverter, transforms the AC to high voltage, rectifies the resultant to DC voltages and configures them to supply a number of outputs.

In such devices, the integration capacitance is physically located “downstream” from the chopper, between the copper inductor and the inverter. In the absence of such capacitance, the desired integration would be lacking, but the input means to the inverter would, because of the presence of the inductor, constitute a current source. The latter configuration would, therefore, limit the current drawn through the chopper and inverter transistors, even during non-steady-state conditions.

With the integration capacitance located as it is in the prior apparatus, the input means becomes a voltage source, because of the electrical energy stored in the intervening capacitor.

Accordingly, during start-up of such a converter, a large current is drawn through the chopper power switch and the inverter transistors, which can easily cause one or more to fail, unless they are highly over rated. Arcing, which can occur in TWT amplifiers, despite emphatic statements to the contrary by their manufacturers, can likewise cause current surges through all the power supply switching chopper and inverter. Finally, because of unpredictable load variations in the TWT depressed collectors, and other factors, such conventional power supplies cannot satisfy the stringent ripple requirements imposed on TWT amplifiers in certain satellite communication system applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a DC-to-DC power supply for high voltage multiple output applications which can meet stringent ripple requirements, even under conditions of constantly varying output loads, with increased reliability of its power switches under start-up and other conditions of dynamic change in current drawn.

Briefly, the power supply of the present invention includes means to cause integration of its inverter input (for example, from a chopper preregulator) to be provided exclusively by an inductance-capacitance combination wherein substantially all of the capacitance is provided by means connected across the high-voltage DC outputs of the inverter. The inverter accepts the integrated DC input and converts it to AC for passage through the primary winding of a transformer. Secondary voltages are induced in each of a plurality of secondary windings, each of which is followed by rectifying means and the capacitive integrating means. The preregulator (which may consist of a transistor chopper), if included, may be governed by one or more feedback loops, which may, for example, employ means to sense peak current through the primary winding and means to sense the DC level at a selected output point.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic representation of a traveling wave tube (TWT) amplifier.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIG. 2, in a TWT amplifier, a cathode 140 is heated by a cathode heater 150, which is energized by a cathode heater supply 160. The heated cathode generates an electron “cloud” which is formed into a beam by an anode 170, energized by an anode supply 180. The beam passes through a primary coil 183 through which an input signal is passed. The input signal modulates the electron beam, which is subsequently passed through a secondary coil 185, causing current with a waveform equivalent to the modulated beam to be induced in the secondary coil. The output from the secondary coil is, in effect, an amplification of the input to the primary coil.

The beam is “collected” by a series of depressed collectors 190a–f. The successive collectors are maintained at a successively lower (i.e., more negative) potential, the final collector 190f being at the same potential as the cathode 140.

Because of electron beam fluctuation, the impedance represented by the various collectors constantly varies, hopefully within prescribed limits. Arcing can, however, occur. Accordingly, the current drawn by the various stages of the input 200 to the collectors can vary widely. It is necessary, therefore, to provide a power supply which can maintain low ripple and withstand such surges without failure of its switching components.

FIG. 1 shows the preferred embodiment of the present invention, which comprises a power supply satisfying these requirements. It will be noted that FIG. 1 shows only a three-stage high voltage output. It will be
understood, however, than any number of stages can be
provided by simply duplicating the components in any
one of the stages shown.

The DC input is first low-pass filtered by means of a
passive filter 5, comprising an inductor L1 and capaci-
tor C1. The filtered input is preregulated by being
chopped by means of a switching transistor Q1, whose
operation is governed by a digital control signal proces-
sor (DCSP) 30. In alternative embodiments of the pre-
sent invention, a plurality of switches may be employed
to provide whatever preregulation waveform is needed.
In particular, a series pair of switches can be alternately
activated to provide an essentially 100% duty cycle.

A series inductor L2 and flyback diode D1 cause the
chopper output to be directed unidirectionally to the
primary winding L3 of a transformer T. This inductor
also acts as a choke to limit the current passed through it — i.e., it causes the input and preregulation means to
act together as a current source.

A series inverter consisting of a push-pull pair of
transistors Q2, Q3, operated by a squarewave genera-
tor 10, causes the current in the primary winding L3 of
the transformer T to alternate. This, in turn, causes AC
to voltage to be induced in the secondary windings L4,
L5, L6 of the transformer.

The AC voltage within secondary winding L4 is recti-
fied by a solid state rectifier 20 and passed through the
integrating capacitor C2 to generate an output DC
voltage whose value depends, in a conventional man-
ner, on the input DC voltage and the ratio of windings
between the secondary winding L4 and the primary
winding L3 of the transformer T.

Likewise, the AC voltages induced in the other sec-
ondary windings L5 and L6 are rectified by solid state
rectifiers 30 and 40, respectively, and passed through
integrating capacitors C3 and C4, respectively. Each of
the output stages (secondary winding, rectifier and inte-
grator) is interconnected with its neighbor through a
current limiting resistor R1, R2, respectively, which
limits integrator capacitor stresses during discontinui-
ties in output loads as well as controlling maximum
energy discharged into individual outputs. In addition,
the current limiting resistors prevent excessive voltage
buildup in the output power return line during imped-
ance discontinuities.

The operation of the switching transistor Q1 may be
controlled by various feedback loops. In the preferred
embodiment, two of these are utilized.

The first monitors the current through the primary
winding L3 of the transformer T by means of a peak
current detector 50, which can simply comprise a series
transformer/rectifier. The DC output of the peak cur-
cent detector is compared with a reference (e.g., from
a zener diode) by means of a comparator 80, the output
of which is passed through an operational amplifier
100.

In the second loop, the output DC level is monitored
at some convenient point and compared with a refer-
ence (e.g., from a zener diode) by means of a second
comparator 60, the output of which is passed through a
second operational amplifier 110.

The outputs from the first operational amplifier 100
and the second operational amplifier 110 are fed to an
OR-gate 120, the output of which constitutes an input
to the DCSP 30 which governs the operation of the
switching transistor Q1. The DCSP is conventional, and
may comprise an ordinary analog-to-digital converter.

The operation of the DCSP is synchronized by the
squarewave generator 10.

In an alternative embodiment, the power switch Q1,
and flyback diode D1 are eliminated, the inverter Q2,
Q3 being utilized as the switching means. In such an
embodiment, the DCSP directly operates the inverter.

Regardless of the particular embodiment, however,
the position of the integration capacitance on the sec-
ondary winding (i.e., high voltage) side of the trans-
former T is an essential element of the present inven-
tion.

Since the capacitance means is physically absent
from the inverter input means, the latter means can act
as a current source. Thus, under conditions wherein the
current drawn would otherwise increase dynamically,
the inductor L2 in conjunction with the peak current
detector loop, will serve to limit current buildup in the
chopper and inverter power transistor and, therefore,
prevent damage to the switching transistors.

However, even though the integration capacitance
means is not physically located on the low voltage side
of the transformer, and can not, therefore, cause the
inverter input means to act as a voltage source (as in
the prior art apparatus), its electrical effect will "re-

## Claims

We claim:

1. A DC to DC power converter comprising:
   a. a transformer having a primary winding and a
      plurality of secondary windings;
   b. input circuit means coupled to said primary wind-
      ing means to cause an AC power to flow therethrough;
   c. said input circuit means including means to accept
      DC power at a first voltage and transistor means to
      convert said DC power to AC power at a first rela-
      tively low voltage for transmission through said
      primary winding, said transformer being such that
      the alternating voltage on each of said secondary
      windings is higher than that at said primary wind-
      ing;
   d. output circuit means associated with each of said
      secondary windings to reconver AC power in-
      duced in the associated secondary winding to DC
      power at a higher voltage;
   e. a capacitor effectively directly connected across
      each of said secondary windings, the capacitance
      of each of said capacitors being reflected across
      said primary winding to provide an input current
      source; and
   f. a peak current detector having an input coupled
      across said primary winding and having an output
      coupled across said input circuit means, whereby
to protect said transistor means against over voltage
      due to a short in any one of said output circuits.

2. A converter as defined in claim 1 wherein said
   transistor means includes a transistor operated as a
   chopper.

3. A converter as defined in claim 2 wherein said
   transistor means is controlled through a feedback cir-
   cuit connected between said output circuits and said
   transistor means.