Voltage Multiplying Circuit

Below is shown a two-stage voltage multiplying circuit. It is a variation of what is called the Villard cascade voltage multiplier. Its input is an AC voltage source. It uses diodes and capacitors in an ingenious method to multiply an input voltage. Many stages identical to this one can be cascaded to create an output reaching hundreds of volts.

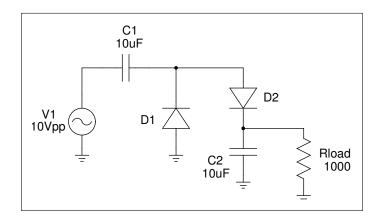


Figure 1: A Two-Stage Villard Voltage Multiplier

Analysis:

- From time zero, suppose that *V*1 begins on a negative half-cycle. This means that its top terminal is more negative than its bottom one. Thus, as seen in 2, current flows out of *V*1 as shown.
- The current flowing out of V1 flows into D1 and C1 which begins to charge C1 to 5 volts. It cannot flow up through C2 or R_{load} as D2 opposes the flow of current in that direction.
- Also, current cannot flow down *D*2 towards *C*2 or *R*_{load} because ground will be at least one diode drop above the voltage on the anode of *D*2.

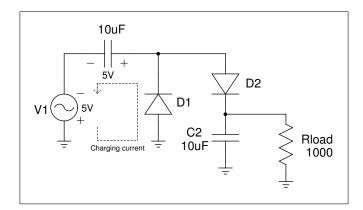


Figure 2: Two Stage Voltage Multiplier During Negative Half-Cycle

• In figure 3 when V1 begins its positive half cycle, C1 will have been charged to 5 volts. The 5 volts on C1 plus the 5 volts on V1 creates a combined 10 volts that flows through D2 (D1 is now reverse-biased) which charges C2 and also supplies current to R_{load} Note that R_{load} must not be so small that C2 is so discharged that it cannot be recharged by C1.

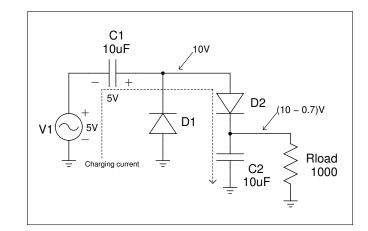


Figure 3: Two Stage Voltage Multiplier During Positive Half-Cycle

Below is shown an ngspice netlist for simulating this circuit.

```
Two Stage Voltage Multiplier
*model for fast schottky diode
.MODEL 1n5819 d IS=1.19279e-05 RS=0.0625421 N=1.16517 EG=1.3 XTI=3.22098 BV=40
                IBV=0.001 CJO=1.50114e-10 VJ=1.5 M=0.590203 FC=0.5 TT=2.6273e-08
+
                KF=0 AF=1
+
vs
            a
                 0
                         sin(0 5 1000 0 0) ;5 Vpp, 1000hz source
                 b
                         10uf
c1
            a
d1
          gnd
                 b
                         1n5819
                                            ;diode
          gnd
c2
                 v_out
                         1011f
d2
           b
                 v_out
                         1n5819
                                            ;diode
rload
        v_{out}
                 0
                         1k
                                            ;1k load resistor
.control
 set noaskquit
 set hcopydevtype=postscript
 set hcopypscolor=true
 set color0 = rgb:f/f/f
 set color1 = rgb:0/0/0
 set color2 = rgb:f/0/0
  tran 0.01ms 12ms
 plot V(a) V(b) V(v_out) xl 0.01ms 12ms
* gnuplot v_multiplier V(a) V(b) V(v_out) xl 0.01ms 12ms ;make plot for latex
.endc
.end
```