作品名稱

以脈衝電源技術結合鎖相迴路控制消除場發射光源之 壁電荷累積效應

Eliminating the Wall Charge Effect in Field **Emission Lighting Based on the Impulse Power Technique with Phase-Locked Loop**

隊伍名稱

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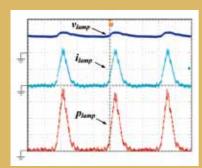


本作品是以場發射光源為負載,本身除了不含汞元素,不 會對環境造成污染。其次,和傳統的氣體放電燈,具有較 高的發光效率,和發光二極體(Light Emitting Diode, LED)相 比,則無溫升的問題,故不需額外加裝散熱片,同時兼具 兩種光源的優點。

高壓直流電源驅動是目前場發射光源最常見的驅動方式。然 而,此種驅動方式的電路系統不但體積龐大,成本也高。同 時,以高壓直流電源驅動,將迫使場發射光源陰極上之電子 發射源不斷的往陽極發射電子,此將造成過多電荷累積在陽 極的螢光塗層上,當螢光塗層上之壁電荷(wall charge)累積到 一定數量以後,將會在陽極與螢光塗層之間瞬間釋放出大電 流,嚴重破壞光源結構,縮短使用壽命,同時也會發出低頻 閃爍,此即電弧現象(arcing phenomenon)。

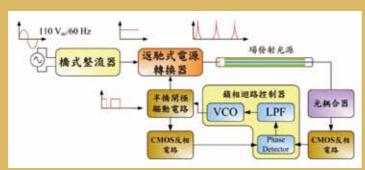
因此,本作品提出脈衝電源驅動技術以消除上述之電弧現 象,其關鍵技術是以變壓器作為能量轉換的元件,將輸入 直流電壓源轉換為脈衝電源形式。由於燈管電流為脈衝形 式,代表電子將不會持續的由陰極之電子發射源往陽極發

射,同時也具 有足夠的電荷 釋放時間, 可以排除螢光 **塗層上所累積** 的壁電荷,故 可延長場發射 光源的使用壽 命。



本作品以110V/60Hz市電作為輸入, 並且以返馳式電源轉換器為主電路 架構; 其次, 為了使本作品能保持穩 定,必須加上回授控制。由於本系統 輸出之電壓雖為直流形式,但是其輸 出電流為脈衝形式,因此,在一個工作 週期中,系統大部分的時間其實是呈 現開路狀態,所以無法直接以傳統 回授方式擷取到電壓回授訊號。有鑒

於此,本作品採用鎖相迴路(Phase-Locked Loop, PLL)之變 頻機制作為回授控制。由於燈管脈衝電流的下降斜率可視 為定值,亦即燈管電流峰值正比於燈管電流下降時間。因 此,系統擷取燈管電流訊號與功率開關控制訊號作比較, 其相位差即是燈管電流下降時間,此訊號經由低通濾波器 轉換為對應之直流電壓訊號,再送至電壓控制振盪器,以 產生對應頻率之控制訊號,藉此控制燈管電流下降時間, 以達到控制燈管電流峰值的目的,使系統無論在輸入端或 負載端發生變化時,都能藉由調整頻率的方式保持穩定。



指導教授

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- 林教授於1991年至2007年任職於聖約翰科技大學,2000年12月取得臺灣科技大學博士學 位,2005年8月升等教授。自2007年8月起在大同大學電機工程學系擔任專任教授。
- 曾獲得第九屆金矽獎應用組評審團銅獎,多項研究成果已發表於國際期刊,迄今已獲得3項 美國專利及4項中華民國發明專利,於2004年獲得「93年度國科會電力學門新進人員研究成 果優選」,於2005~2007、2010年指導學生參加國科會大專院校電力應用實作論文觀摩競賽 獲得「最佳論文獎」,並獲得國科會99年度補助大專校院獎勵特殊優秀人才之肯定。
- 研究領域:光源驅動、電池管理系統、電力電子應用。



ABSTRACT

Recently, the field emission lamps (FELs) is highlighted in the light source market because of low power consumption, low temperature-rise, high luminance, fast response, and no mercury contained. Combining both LED and CCFL's advantages, the FELs have attracted a great deal of interests both from the industry and academic community.

So far, the DC voltage driving is still the most well-known method for energizing the FELs among the existing techniques. Although this method can continuously provide electrons emitted from the cathodes to impact the anode to generate visible light; however, more excessive charges accumulated on the phosphor layer will cause that the formed heavy current instantaneously thrill through the gap between the phosphor layer and the anode with low frequency flicker. Therefore, the physical structure of FEL may be destroyed due to the instantaneous electric arc; it is so-called the arcing phenomenon.

To eliminate the mentioned arcing phenomenon, this research presents a new driving method which not only can keep an almost constant electric field but also provides enough cease time in each switching cycle for releasing the accumulated wall-charges on the phosphor layer of the FEL.

In this work, the utility 110V/60Hz is directly act as input voltage source, and the main circuit is based on flyback topology, where the transformer is used to be an energy conversion component

to transform the DC power into impulse-power. To stabilize the particular output characteristic of the presented impulse-power driver, the phase-lock-loop (PLL) is used to be a feedback mechanism in this research. By using the variable frequency characteristic of the PLL, the system can be stabilized even through the input or load varies. Because the slope of the impulse current can be viewed as a constant, the amplitude of the lamp current is proportional to the current fall time. Therefore, the lamp current signal can be compared with the control signal to obtain the phase difference. Then the phase difference is equal to the current fall time. And this phase difference can be converted to a DC voltage signal by a low pass filter. Next, the DC voltage signal transmits to the VCO to generate the corresponding control signal. Therefore, the amplitude of the lamp current can be stabilized by modulating the operating frequency even through the input or load is unstable.

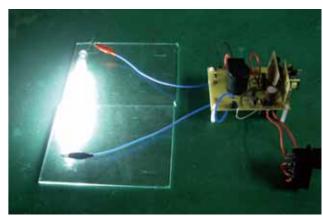


Fig.3 The photograph of the TFEL driven by the proposed impulse-power driver