



# 自动化学院

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# Soft Start Strategy for Bi-directional DC-DC Converter

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**Abstract**—Traditional soft start method will give rise to large inverse inductor current at startup of bi-directional converter at double sources application, and result in damage of devices. This paper proposes a novel soft start strategy—two-phase soft start strategy to implement soft start at double sources application, which can avoid inverse inductor current. Experimental results are given to verify the effectiveness of two-phase soft start strategy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Bi-directional DC-DC converter can find application from uninterrupted power supplies, battery charging/ discharging system to auxiliary power supply in hybrid electrical vehicles. In the near future, photovoltaic generation, wind generation and fuel cell these emerging areas will provide wide application field for bi-directional DC-DC converter[1~4].

Ref. [5] proposes a hybrid fuel cell power system, which is composed of a fuel cell, a uni-directional converter, a bi-directional converter, an inverter and a battery, the block diagram is showed in fig.1. The uni-directional converter converts the wide voltage of fuel cell (200~400VDC) to 360VDC and is delivered to the inverter to produce 220V/50Hz AC. A 220V battery is paralleled with the DC Bus via bi-directional converter, which can transmit energy in both directions. Buck-Boost bi-directional converter is selected in fuel cell power system, for the merits of simple configuration, easy control and rapid response[6][7].

Soft start method can reduce input inrushing current of DC-DC converter at startup, and it is widely used in uni-directional converters. In fuel cell power system in Fig.1, bi-directional converter is at double sources application—DC Bus and battery at two ports, where traditional soft start method fails to serve. This paper will analyze the problem of traditional soft start and proposes a novel soft start strategy—two-phase soft start strategy.

## II. THE PROBLEM OF TRADITIONAL SOFT START

Fig.2 shows the block diagram of Buck-Boost bi-directional converter.  $V_H$  is at high-voltage port and  $V_L$  is at low-voltage port. Switches  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$  are in complemented

operation. In Buck mode,  $Q_1$  is controlled to regulate the output voltage, therefore  $Q_1$  is defined active switch, and  $Q_2$  is defined passive switch. Likewise in Boost mode,  $Q_2$  is defined active switch and  $Q_1$  is passive switch.

Traditional soft start method makes the switch's duty cycle increase gradually, so output voltage increases slowly. At double sources application, if the bi-directional converter works in Buck mode,  $V_H$  supply energy to  $V_L$ . In traditional soft start, the duty cycle of  $Q_1$  is small and that of  $Q_2$  is large at startup.  $V_H - V_L$  is applied on inductor with short time per switch period while  $-V_L$  with long time. As shown in Fig.3, the inductor current inversely increases rapidly, as a result, the inductor is saturated and devices are damaged by large current. In Boost mode, traditional soft start also gives rise to the problem.

As to other bi-directional DC-DC converters: Buck/Boost bi-directional converter, Cuk bi-directional converter, Zeta-Sepic bi-directional converter, Forward bi-directional converter and Flyback bi-directional converter, because the opposite switches are in complemented operation, traditional soft start will also produce inverse current from the output source. Traditional soft start cannot serve at double sources application. New soft start strategy should be employed.

## III. PASSIVE SWITCH DRIVE DELAY METHOD

In traditional soft start, conduction of passive switches brings in inverse current from output source. Therefore, passive switch can be shut and inductor current freewheels

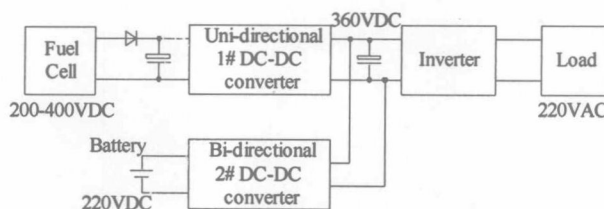


Fig.1 Fuel cell power system

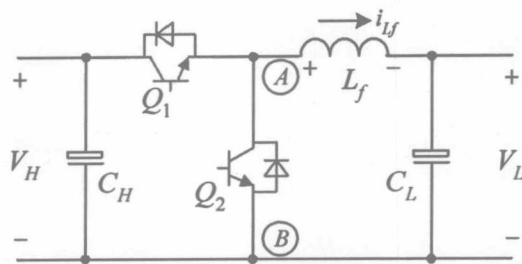


Fig.2 Buck-Boost bi-directional converter

through the source-drain diode. After soft start, passive switch drive signal will be released.

This method is effective when the converter is in CCM. If it is in DCM at light load, release of passive switch drive signal will make it change from DCM into CCM immediately. In the transition, inverse current will increase inversely. Fig.4 shows the simulation result of passive drive delay strategy. Before  $t_1$ , the converter is in Boost DCM,  $V_L=220V$  and  $V_H=340V$ . At  $t_1$ , the passive switch drive signal  $S_2$  is released, inductor current  $i_L$  rapidly changes to  $-14.2A$ , while  $i_L=0.44A$  in steady state.

As analyzed above, Passive drive delay method will give rise to inverse inductor current at light load.

#### IV. PRINCIPLES AND CIRCUIT OF TWO-PHASE SOFT START STRATEGY

Traditional soft start makes active switch duty cycle increase gradually. If passive switch's duty cycle gradually increases in the same way as active switch, discontinuous inductor current will smoothly transit into continuous current—this is two-phase soft start strategy.

Two-phase soft start strategy has two methods. In method 1, given a delay after active switch stabilizes, passive switch duty cycle begins to increase. In method 2, passive switch duty cycle increases immediately after active switch stabilizes.

Fig.5(a) and Fig.6(a) shows method 1's block diagram and illustrative graphs. At  $t_0$  startup, Current source  $I_S$  begins to charge external soft start capacitor  $C_{S1}$ . Soft start capacitor voltage  $V_{S1}$ , output voltage close loop output  $V_{EA\_V0}$  and saw-tooth signal  $V_{RAMP1}$  are delivered to PWM Comparator to obtain active switch drive signal  $S_1$ .  $S_1$ 's duty cycle increases from zero gradually. Pulse  $B_2$  is complement to  $S_1$ . In this stage, output voltage/current slowly increases and because passive switch is shut, inverse inductor current is prevented.

At  $t_1$ ,  $S_1$  increases to rated duty cycle and will keep stable later. At this time the output voltage stabilizes.

At  $t_0 + \Delta t$ , current source  $I_S(t_0 + \Delta t)$  begins to charge external soft start capacitor  $C_{S2}$ .  $V_{S2}$  ascends from zero linearly. It intercepts with saw-tooth signal  $V_{RAMP2}$  and obtain pulse  $D_{SS}$ .  $D_{SS}$ 's duty cycle increases gradually from zero to "1".

From  $t_2$ , as the result of  $D_{SS}$  "and"  $B_2$ ,  $S_2$ 's duty cycle begins to increase gradually from zero. In this stage at light load, inductor current can transit smoothly from DCM into CCM,

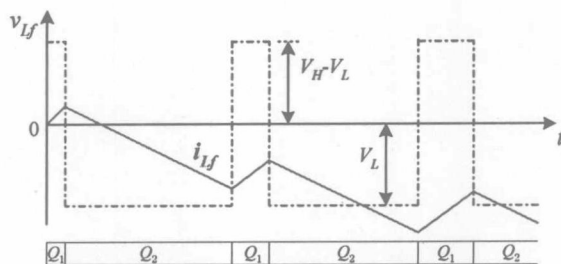


Fig.3 Inverse inductor current in traditional soft start

avoiding large inverse current.

From  $t_3$ , because  $D_{SS}$  end "1" duty cycle,  $S_2$  reaches stable and it is complement to  $S_1$ . Two-phase soft start finishes.

Fig.5(b) and Fig.6(b) shows method 2's block diagram and illustrative graphs. At  $t_0$  startup, voltage close loop output  $V_{EA\_V0}$  is high level. It intercepts with saw-tooth signal  $V_{RAMP1}$ , so pulse  $B_1$  is "1" duty cycle and  $B_2$  is zero. Current source  $I_S$  begins to charge external soft start capacitor  $C_{S2}$ .  $V_{S2}$  ascends linearly from zero. It intercepts with saw-tooth signal  $V_{RAMP2}$  and obtain auxiliary pulse  $D_{SS}$ .  $D_{SS}$ 's duty cycle increases gradually from zero to "1". Active switch drive signal  $S_1$  is obtained by  $B_1$  "and"  $D_{SS}$  logically, so  $S_1$ 's duty cycle increases gradually. Passive switch drive signal  $S_2$  is obtained by  $B_2$  "and"  $D_{SS}$  logically and  $S_2$  is zero.

At  $t_1$ ,  $S_1$  increases to the stable duty cycle and the output voltage stabilizes.  $V_{EA\_V0}$  will be lowered.  $S_2$  is zero.

At  $t_2$ ,  $V_{EA\_V0}$  intercepts with  $V_{RAMP1}$  and determine  $B_2$  of stable duty cycle, while  $D_{SS}$  keeps increasing. Consequently,  $S_1$  retains stable duty cycle and  $S_2$ 's duty cycle begins to increase from zero.

From  $t_3$ , because  $D_{SS}$  end "1" duty cycle,  $S_2$  reaches stable and it is complement to  $S_1$ . Two-phase soft start finishes.

Two-phase soft start strategy is applicable to other bi-directional converters. With multiple auxiliary pulses working on switches, two-phase soft start strategy can be extended to multi-level bi-directional converter.

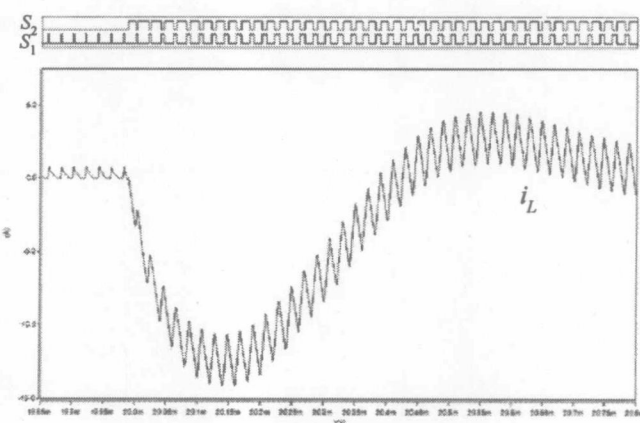
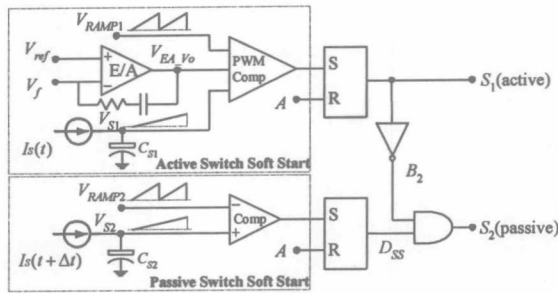
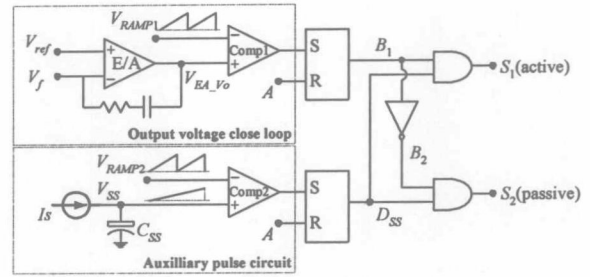


Fig.4 Passive switch drive delay method simulation waveforms

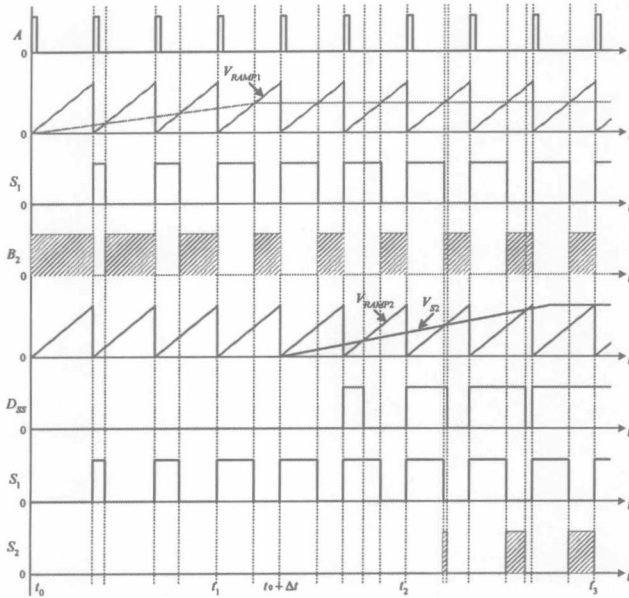


(a) Method 1

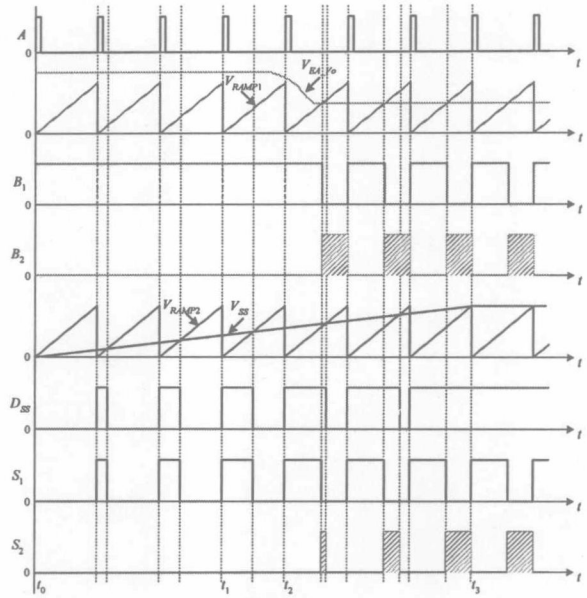


(b) Method 2

Fig.5 Block diagram of two-phase soft start strategy



(a) Method 1



(b) Method 2

Fig.6 Illustrative graphs of two-phase soft start

## V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

In order to verify the effectiveness of two-phase soft start strategy, a prototype converter is built in lab:  $C_H=1120\mu F$ ,  $C_L=1120\mu F$ ,  $L_f=400\mu H$ ,  $f_s=50kHz$ , Switch: IRF460. At double sources application in Buck mode,  $V_H=340V$ ,  $V_L=240V$ . Battery at output port is charged. In Boost mode, battery is discharged at input port;  $V_H$  is boosted from 320V to 340V. A 220V/7Ah battery is employed and constant-current/constant voltage charge mode is employed.

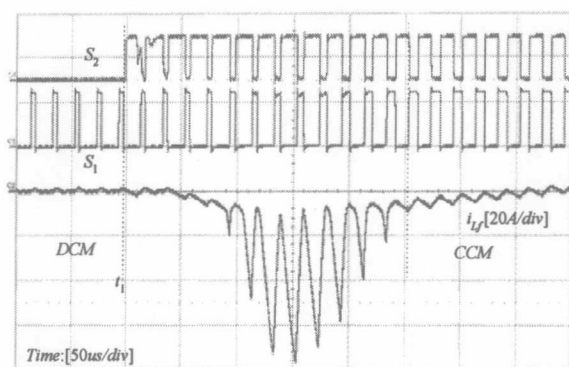
Fig.7 shows inductor current experimental waveforms of passive switch drive delay method and two-phase soft start in Boost mode at light load. In Fig.7(a) passive switch drive delay method, before  $t_1$ , the converter is in DCM. At  $t_1$ , passive switch drive signal  $S_2$  is released. In the transition from DCM into CCM, maximum inverse current is as large as -76A. Because inductor is partially saturated, current slope ratio is enlarged in the transition. In Fig.7(b) two-phase soft start strategy, because  $S_2$ 's duty cycle increases gradually, inductor current smoothly changes and large inverse current is avoided.

Fig.8 shows bi-directional converter two-phase soft start experiment result in fuel cell power system,  $V_H$  is DC bus and  $V_L$  is battery. Fig. 8(a) is Buck mode output voltage and inductor current waveforms. After startup, the converter maintains 1.5A charging current. Battery voltage increases from 200V slowly and will enter floating charge. Fig. 8(b) is Boost mode output voltage and inductor current waveforms. After startup, the converter first maintains 2A discharging current. After DC Bus voltage raises to 340V, it maintains 340V output, and discharging current is 1.6A.

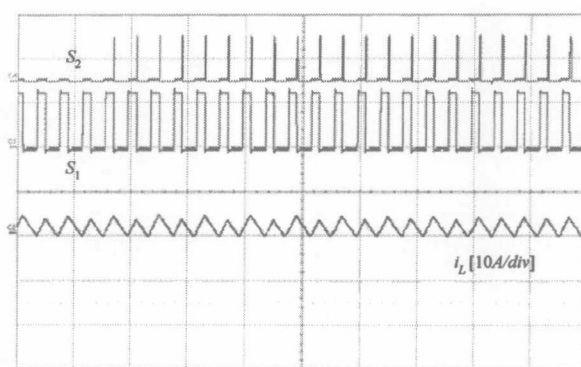
As can be seen above, two-phase soft start strategy works well to implement soft start of bi-directional converter in double sources application.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This paper discusses the problem of traditional soft start for bi-directional converter at double sources application, analyzes the drawback of passive switch drive delay method and proposes two-phase soft start strategy. Two-phase soft start strategy has two methods to can implement soft start in double sources application, avoiding inverse inductor current.

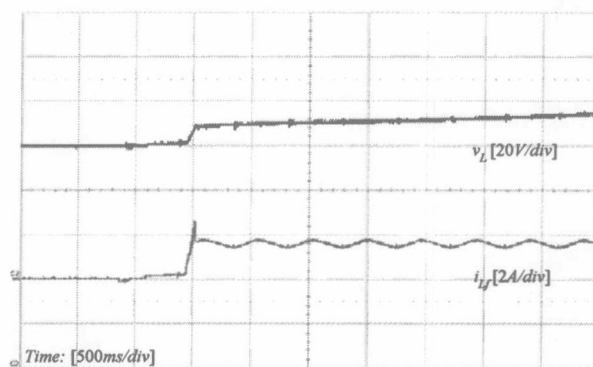


(a) Passive switch drive delay method

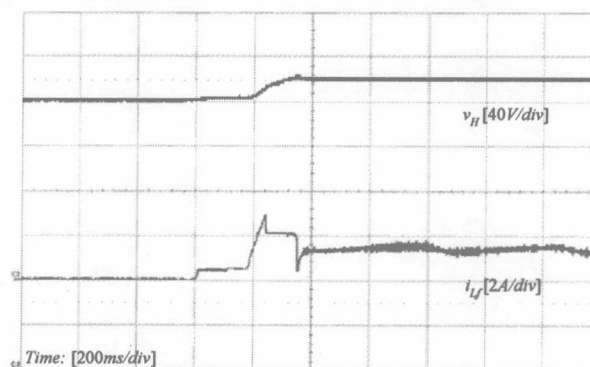


(b) Two-phase soft start strategy

Fig.7 Experimental waveforms of passive switch drive delay method & two-phase soft start strategy at light load



(a) Buck mode startup



(b) Boost mode startup

Fig.8 Two-phase soft start in fuel cell power system

Experimental results are given to verify the effectiveness of two-phase soft start strategy.

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# 基于 Saber 环境的 CCFL 建模及仿真技术

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**摘要** 冷阴极荧光灯 (CCFL) 目前在液晶显示器上得到广泛应用。但由于其非线性特性, 在设计驱动电路时难以进行建模仿真计算。本文借鉴曲线拟合法, 采用指数函数模型, 使得拟合的数学模型既能满足 CCFL 点亮后的电压-电流特性, 也能满足 CCFL 点亮之前的电压-电流特性。在此基础上, 首次建立了一种基于 Saber 的仿真模型, 实验验证了仿真模型的有效性, 为设计优化 CCFL 驱动电路提供了一个有效的模型。

**关键词:** 冷阴极荧光灯 Saber 仿真模型 曲线拟合 非线性

**中图分类号:** V242.3; TN464

## Modeling and Simulation of CCFL Based on Saber Software

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**Abstract** The cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFL) are used widely in liquid crystal display (LCD). However, it is very difficult to carry the simulative calculation during the process of the driver circuit designing because of its non-linear characteristic. In this paper, the curve fitting method is applied to obtain an exponential model which can satisfy the  $i-v$  characteristics for CCFL both before and after lighting. A simulation model in Saber software is proposed for the first time. The validity of the lamp model is verified by the simulation and experimental results. The model is useful for the driver circuit designing.

**Keywords:** CCFL, Saber simulation model, curve fitting, non-linearity

## 1 引言

大多数液晶显示器用冷阴极荧光灯 (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp, CCFL) 作背光源。冷阴极荧光灯和标准热阴极荧光灯的发光形式相似, 但其工作状态是在高电压下的辉光放电。其阴极不涂发射材料, 而是用由铁和镍制成的中空圆柱形, 最常用的放电介质是 Hg 蒸汽, 灯里填充惰性气体 (如 Ar、Kr 等) 辅助启动, 汞原子电离放出辐射能, 经激发管壁的荧光粉发出可见光<sup>[1]</sup>。CCFL 具有高亮度、长寿命, 不受启动次数影响, 光输出可调制得很低、即使在很低的环境温度下灯仍能瞬时启动等优点, 但驱动时对起辉电压和工作电压有特殊的要求。

目前针对 CCFL 的驱动电路已有大量的研究成

果<sup>[2-3]</sup>, 也有很多的驱动电路产品。由于 CCFL 呈非线性的电压-电流特性, 在击穿之前呈近似开路状态, 点亮之后呈交流电弧特性, 所以对 CCFL 的建模仿真比较困难, 在驱动电路的设计中, 一般都是近似计算后进行现场调试, 因此设计的参数未必是完美的。若能建立 CCFL 的模型, 并将得到的模型用于系统仿真分析, 进行其驱动电路的优化设计和稳定性分析, 不仅可以节约设计成本, 提高工作效率, 并且能检验设计思想的有效性。

目前, 关于气体放电灯及荧光灯的建模主要有四种: 物理类模型<sup>[2-4]</sup>、经验类模型<sup>[5-6]</sup>、曲线拟合物理模型<sup>[7-9]</sup>和小信号模型<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

物理类模型适合不同频率, 但方程复杂, 计算量大, 数学形式为多值函数或隐函数, 难于求解, 仿真困难; 模型有些参数是灯制造商的保密数据, 很难得到。

经验类模型忽略次要量来建立灯的电阻(或电导)与电压电流的函数关系。经验类模型的参数少,原理简单,容易实现仿真,但模型不精确,要解微分方程,计算量大,不适合对电子镇流器进行优化设计。

曲线拟合类模型是应用数学方法对得到的实验波形进行曲线拟合,用数学公式逼近,得到曲线的数学表达式,进而得到灯的数学模型。该方法简单,运算量小,容易仿真;针对具体的曲线逼近,精度较高。但是模型通用性差,物理意义不明确。

小信号模型使电路工作者能够应用经典控制理论来判别电子镇流器与气体放电灯构成的照明系统在额定工作点的稳定性。但到目前为止,小信号模型的具体参数仍未确定。

根据上述对荧光灯的建模分析可知,目前的研究主要还是集中在如何解决好模型的精度和模型的复杂度这一对矛盾。但到目前为止,还没有得到一个非常适合 CCFL 的模型。CCFL 与其他气体放电灯原理基本一样,但又略有区别。Saber 仿真软件兼有 Matlab 和 PSPICE 软件的优点,目前在电力电子电路设计中得到重视。本文针对所研究的 CCFL,借鉴曲线拟合方法,并考虑 CCFL 开通前的状态,建立了在 Saber 环境下的模型,通过对实际电路进行仿真和实验对比,收到了良好的效果。

## 2 冷阴极荧光灯参数提取及模型原理

图 1 所示为测量某型冷阴极荧光灯参数的电路图。其中测量仪器包括:驱动电路为自行研制的逆变器; $R_s$  为电流采样电阻;测电压用高压探头: Tektronix P5100, 100:1, 100M $\Omega$ , 2.75pF;测电流用差分探头: LDP-6002;示波器: Tektronix TDS2012。

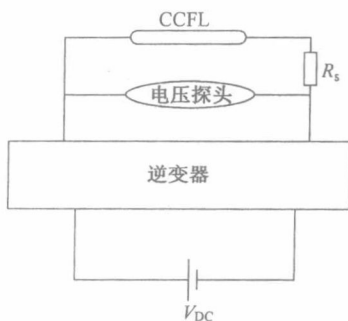


图 1 CCFL 参数测量电路

Fig.1 CCFL test circuit

根据图 1 的测量电路,得到某型 CCFL 的电参数的电流有效值  $I_{rms}$  和电压有效值  $V_{rms}$  的关系曲线,

如图 2 所示。

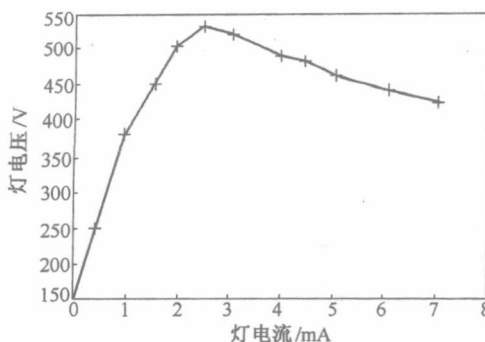


图 2 CCFL 电压-电流曲线

Fig.2 CCFL voltage versus current

对上述曲线的描述一般有以下几种函数:直线、二次方程、三次方程和指数函数。但是一次方程、二次方程误差较大,而三次方程关系式存在收敛误差问题<sup>[12]</sup>。经过研究,提出采用指数函数模型

$$V_{rms} = A_0 + A_1 \exp(-A_2 I_{rms}) - A_3 \exp(-A_4 I_{rms}) \quad (1)$$

由式(1)可知,此模型不但能够反映 CCFL 灯管击穿稳定后的负阻抗特性,还能反映 CCFL 在点亮前的正阻抗特性以及 CCFL 在灯功率调至非常小时灯电压电流有效值特性发生突变的情况,这样的模型能有效地反映调光特性,可以使模型更精确。

利用 Matlab 拟合工具<sup>[11]</sup>得到拟合系数  $A_0=230$ ,  $A_1=847$ ,  $A_2=209$ ,  $A_3=930$ ,  $A_4=577$ , 如图 3 所示。

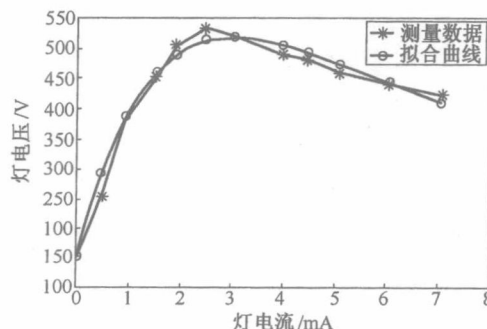


图 3 拟合曲线

Fig.3 Fitting curve

由于在高频状态下灯管内的电离状态不再随着灯的工作电流而迅速变化,从而在整个工作周期内形成几乎恒定的等离子体密度和灯阻抗,这时灯的  $V-I$  特性趋于线性<sup>[13]</sup>,冷阴极荧光灯相当于纯电阻,其等效阻抗

$$R = V_{rms} / I_{rms} \quad (2)$$

由式(2)可得电压瞬时值  $V_i$  与电流瞬时值  $I_i$  的关系为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_t &= RI_t \\
 &= \{A_0 + A_1 \exp(-A_2 I_{rms}) \\
 &\quad - A_3 \exp(-A_4 I_{rms}) / I_{rms}\} I_t
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

### 3 冷阴极荧光灯 Saber 模型构造

Saber 软件是目前唯一的多技术、多领域混合信号仿真软件。与传统仿真软件不同, Saber 在结构上采用硬件描述语言 Mast 和单内核混合仿真方案, 对仿真算法进行了改进, 仿真速度更快、更加有效, 应用也越来越广泛。当 Saber 元件库中没有所需要的模型时, 可以用四种方法来解决: ①给通用模型的参数赋值; ②组合建模, 即建立宏模型; ③建立行为模型; ④建立图解模型。其中第三种行为模型被建模者广泛采用。

本文通过 Saber 现有的通用元件, 建立适当的 Mast 模型, 利用 Saber 提供的图形环境 SaberSketch, 使仿真过程图形化。

根据式 (3), 利用受控源及特定的 Mast 模板, 构造出 CCFL 的仿真模型, 如图 4 所示。其中 CCVS, VCVS, VCCS 为受控源, SQRT、VCVS\_EXP 分别是由 Mast 语言描述的有效值模块与式 (3) 函数模块。

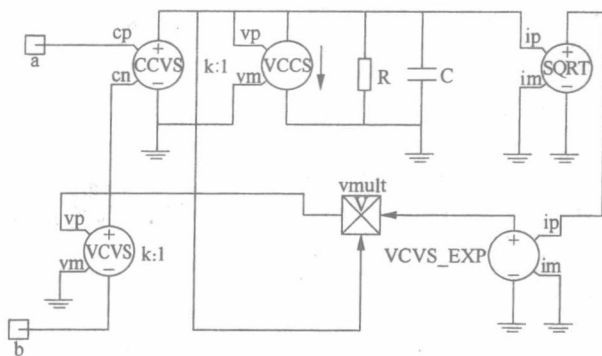


图 4 CCFL 仿真模型

Fig.4 CCFL simulation model

VCVS\_EXP 的 Mast 语言描述如下:

```
template vcvs_exp ip im vp vm=k
```

```
electrical ip,im,vp,vm
```

```
number k=1
```

```
{
```

```
var i iout
```

```
val v vout,vin
```

```
values{
```

```
vin=v(ip)-v(im)
```

```
vout=k*(230+847*exp(-209*vin)-930*exp(-57
```

```
7*vin))/vin
```

```

}
equations{
i(vp->vm)+=iout
iout:v(vp)-v(vm)=vout
}
}

```

### 4 电路仿真与实验对比

图 5 所示为 CCFL 驱动电路。它是一自激推挽式升压电路, 又称 Royer 电路。其中  $R_2$  为启动电阻,  $L$  为变压器 T 的中心抽头提供一个较高的交流输入阻抗。

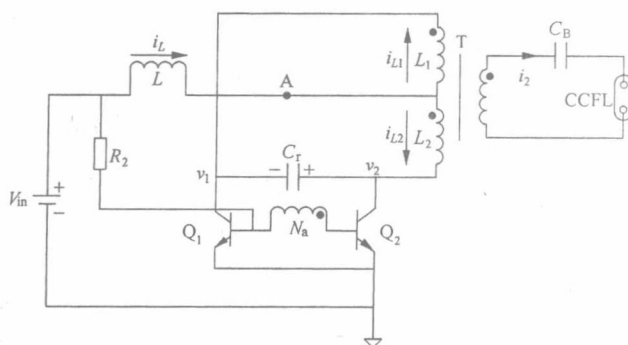


图 5 CCFL 驱动电路原理图

Fig.5 CCFL drive circuit

该电路是典型的单管 CCFL 驱动电路<sup>[14]</sup>。其工作原理为: 由于开关管  $Q_1$ 、 $Q_2$  的性能不可能绝对一致, 所以在接通电源的瞬间, 直流电源  $V_{in}$  向两开关管基极注入的电流也不可能绝对平衡, 流经两开关管集电极的电流也不可能完全一致。设  $i_{L1} > i_{L2}$ , 则变压器的磁通大小与方向由  $i_{L1}$  决定。磁通的变化在反馈绕组产生感应电势, 其极性在图中反馈绕组的“·”端为负。反馈绕组的感应电势使  $Q_2$  基极的电位下降,  $Q_1$  的基极电位上升, 从而对  $Q_2$  形成负反馈, 使  $Q_2$  的集电极电流  $i_{L2}$  渐小; 对  $Q_1$  形成正反馈, 使  $Q_1$  的集电极电流  $i_{L1}$  渐大, 合成磁通渐大。磁通的变化及感应电势的相互作用使  $Q_1$  饱和导通、 $Q_2$  截止, 此时, 磁通达到最大值, 而与磁通变化率呈正比的感应电势也为零。反馈绕组上感应电势的消失使  $Q_1$  的基极电位下降,  $Q_1$  的集电极电流也下降, 电流的变化率反向, 引起磁通的变化率反向, 从而导致绕组的感应电势反向, 即反馈绕组的“·”端为正。这样引起  $Q_2$  的基极电位上升,  $Q_1$  的电位下降, 从而对  $Q_1$  形成负反馈, 使  $Q_1$  的集电极电流  $i_{L1}$  越小, 对  $Q_2$  形成正反馈, 使  $Q_2$  的集电极电流  $i_{L2}$  越大。合成磁通也越大, 磁通的变化及感应电势的

相互作用使  $Q_2$  饱和导通、 $Q_1$  截止, 此时, 磁通达到最大值, 而与磁通变化率呈正比的感应电势也为零。

上述两种过程不断循环, 从而在变压器的二次侧形成振荡, 而谐振电容器  $C$  的存在使振荡电路按照特定的频率进行简谐振荡。

根据上述原理, 在 Saber 中建立 Royer 电路仿真电路, 并以建立的 CCFL 模型作为负载, 系统仿真模型如图 6 所示。

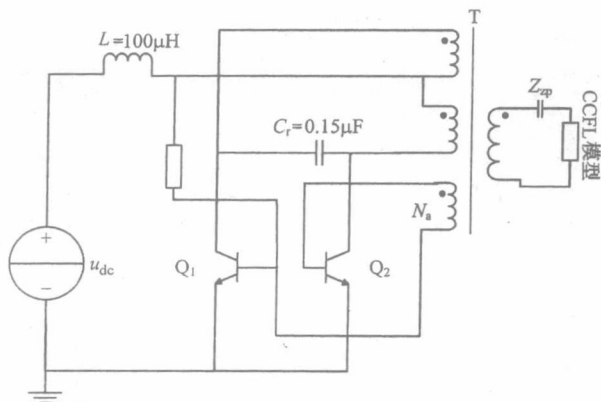
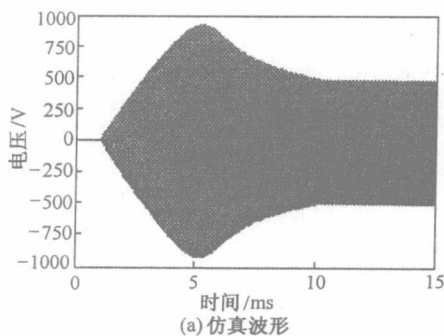


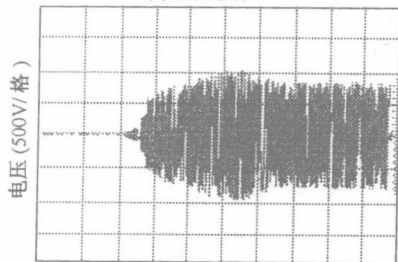
图 6 系统仿真模型

Fig.6 System simulation model

图 7 所示为 CCFL 的启动特性, 可以看出, CCFL 在完全点亮之前有一个高的启动电压。图 8 所示为输出功率 1.5W 时的电压和电流波形, 图 9 为输出功率 3W 时的电压和电流波形, 从图 8 和图 9 可以看出, CCFL 在完全点亮之后, 电压基本不变, 功



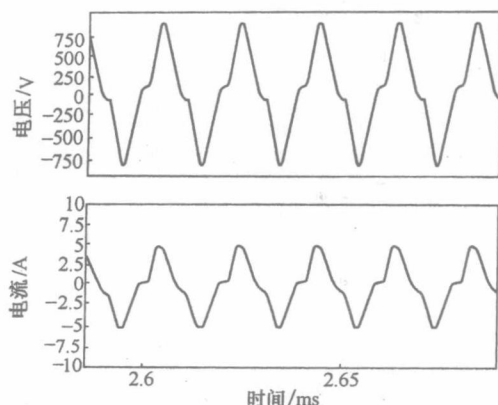
(a) 仿真波形



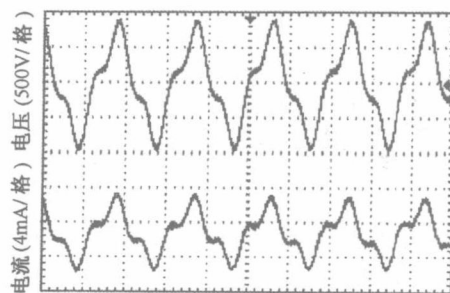
(b) 实验波形

图 7 启动过程的电压仿真与实验波形

Fig.7 Simulation and experimental voltage waveforms while CCFL starting



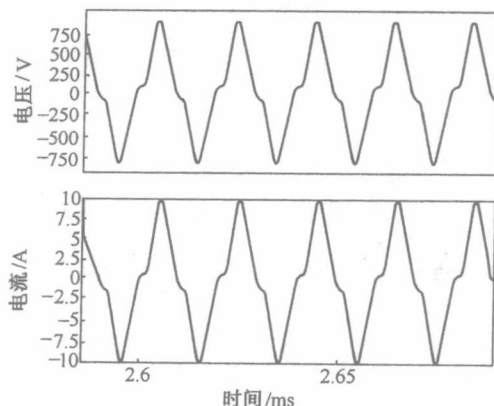
(a) 仿真波形



(b) 实验波形

图 8 输出功率  $P=1.5W$  时的电压电流波形

Fig.8 Voltage and current waveforms while  $P=1.5W$



(a) 仿真波形



(b) 实验波形

图 9 输出功率  $P=3W$  时的电压电流波形

Fig.9 Voltage and current waveforms while  $P=3W$

率的变化主要体现在电流上,所以,进行 CCFL 调光设计是基于 CCFL 电流的。图 10 所示为系统仿真的 CCFL 电压与电流有效值,从图中可以看出,仿真结果基本上与实验测量值及拟合曲线一致,从而说明了模型的有效性。

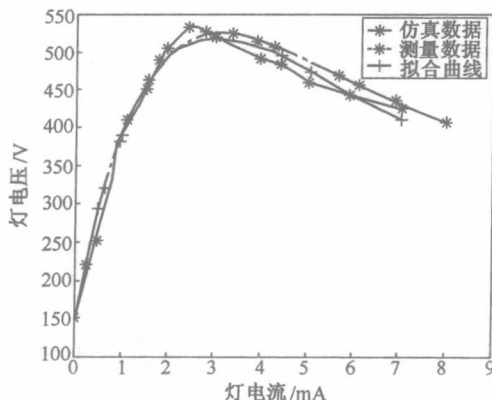


图 10 测试数据、拟合数据及仿真数据曲线图

Fig.10 Measured, fitting and simulation waveforms

## 5 结论

本文根据 CCFL 的电特性给出一种 Saber 模型,从仿真结果和实验数据上可以看出,该模型能准确描述 CCFL 在导通前、后的电压-电流特性,模型的参数较少,容易通过实验得到,为 CCFL 驱动电源的计算机辅助设计和分析开辟了一条新的途径。

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