

**SINGLE-STAGE LED DRIVERS BASED ON  
INTEGRATED BCM BOOST AND LLC CONVERTERS  
FOR STREET LIGHTING**

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**SINGLE-STAGE LED DRIVERS BASED ON INTEGRATED BCM BOOST  
AND LLC CONVERTERS FOR STREET LIGHTING**

**by**

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	ii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	iii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	viii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	ix
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	xv
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xviii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	xx
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	xxii
<b>CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	6
1.3 Research Objectives	7
1.4 Scope of Research Work	8
1.5 Research Contributions	8
1.6 Thesis Organization	10
<b>CHAPTER TWO - LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Introduction	13
2.2 Principle of Operation and Characteristics of LEDs	13
2.3 Basic Structure of LED Street Lighting	16
2.4 Voltage and Current Requirements for Street Lightings	17
2.5 Performance Requirements of LED Driver	18

2.5.1	Power Factor and Harmonic Distortion	18
2.5.2	Lifetime	19
2.5.3	Efficiency	20
2.5.4	Flicker-less Lighting	20
2.5.5	Others Requirement	20
2.6	Types of LED Drivers for Street Lighting	20
2.6.1	Single-stage Driver	22
2.6.1 (a)	Buck Converter Based LED Driver	22
2.6.1 (b)	Boost Converter Based LED Driver	23
2.6.1 (c)	Buck-boost Converter Based LED Driver	25
2.6.1 (d)	SEPIC Based LED Driver	27
2.6.1 (e)	Flyback Converter Based LED Driver	28
2.6.2	Two-stage Driver	30
2.6.3	Integrated of two-stage driver	33
2.6.3 (a)	Integrated Buck, Boost or Buck-Boost PFC with Flyback Converter Based LED Driver	33
2.6.3 (b)	Integrated Buck-boost with Forward Converter Based LED Driver	36
2.6.3 (c)	Integrated SEPIC and DC-DC Converter Based LED Driver	37
2.6.3 (d)	Integrated Forward and Flyback Converter Based LED Driver	38
2.6.3 (e)	Integrated PFC and Resonant Converter Based LED Driver	40
2.7	Comparison of Various Selected LED Drivers	46
2.8	Summary	49

## **CHAPTER THREE - METHODOLOGY**

3.1	Introduction	51
3.2	Proposed Single-stage LED Driver with Full-wave Bridge Rectifier	52
3.2.1	Circuit Description and Operation	52
3.2.2	Analysis of Steady State Operation	54
3.2.3	Analysis of Gain Characteristics	63
3.3	Proposed Single-stage LED Driver with Full-wave Voltage Doubler Rectifier	70
3.3.1	Circuit Description and Operation	70
3.3.2	Analysis of Steady State Operation	72
3.3.3	Analysis of Gain Characteristics	73
3.4	Proposed Single-stage LED Driver with Dual Half-Wave Rectifiers	74
3.4.1	Circuit Description and Operation	74
3.4.2	Analysis of Steady State Operation	76
3.4.3	Analysis of Gain Characteristics	77
3.5	Consideration of Operation Mode	79
3.6	Condition for Zero-Voltage-Switching	80
3.7	Calculation for Component Stress	82
3.8	Summary	84

## **CHAPTER FOUR - DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

4.1	Introduction	85
4.2	Design Specifications	85
4.3	Design and Implementation of Single-stage LED Driver with Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier	87
4.3.1	Design of PFC circuit	88

4.3.2	Determination of Transformer Turns Ratio	92
4.3.3	Calculation of Equivalent Load Resistance	92
4.3.4	Determination of Maximum and Minimum Voltage-gain	92
4.3.5	Design of LLC Resonant Circuit	93
4.3.6	Design of Transformer	96
4.3.7	Design of Full-wave Bridge Rectifier Circuit	99
4.4	Design and Implementation of Single-stage LED Driver with Full-wave Voltage Doubler Rectifier	100
4.4.1	Determination of Transformer Turns Ratio	101
4.4.2	Calculation of Equivalent Load Resistance	101
4.4.3	Determination of Maximum and Minimum Voltage-gain	101
4.4.4	Design of LLC Resonant Circuit	101
4.4.5	Design of Transformer	104
4.4.6	Design of Full-wave Voltage Doubler Rectifier Circuit	105
4.5	Design and Implementation of Single-stage LED Driver with Dual Half-Wave Rectifiers	106
4.5.1	Determination of Transformer Turns Ratio	106
4.5.2	Calculation of Equivalent Load Resistance	107
4.5.3	Determination of Maximum and Minimum Voltage-gain	107
4.5.4	Design of LLC Resonant Circuit	107
4.5.5	Design of Transformer	109
4.5.6	Design of Dual Half-wave Rectifiers Circuit	110
4.6	Design of Driving Circuit	111
4.6.1	Resonant Controller	111
4.6.2	Control Circuit	113
4.7	Design of LED Street Lighting Module	115

4.8	Implementation of Overall System	116
4.9	Summary	118

## **CHAPTER FIVE - RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

5.1	Introduction	119
5.2	Measurement Devices	119
5.3	Simulation and Experimental Results for Single-stage LED Driver with Full-wave Bridge Rectifier	120
5.4	Experimental Results for Single-stage LED Driver with Full-wave Voltage Doubler Rectifier	128
5.5	Experimental Results for Single-stage LED Driver with Dual Half-wave Rectifiers	134
5.6	Comparison and Discussion of Results	139
5.7	Summary	141

## **CHAPTER SIX - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

6.1	Conclusion	143
6.2	Recommendation	145

<b>REFERENCES</b>	146
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## **APPENDICES**

## **LIST OF PUBLICATIONS**



## LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1.1	Summary of LED applications with example products [18].	5
Table 2.1	A comparison of LED driver configurations.	50
Table 4.1	Design specifications of proposed single-stage PFC converters.	86
Table 4.2	LED arrangement of the proposed LED drivers.	87
Table 4.3	The value of components in driving circuit.	115
Table 4.4	The list of components.	116
Table 4.5	The cost of components (RM).	117
Table 5.1	The measurement devices used in laboratory experiments.	120
Table 5.2	The nominal value of components used for simulation.	121
Table 5.3	Performance results for LED driver with full-wave bridge rectifier under output power variation.	127
Table 5.4	Performance results for LED driver with full-wave voltage doubler rectifier under output power variation.	134
Table 5.5	Performance results for LED driver with dual half-wave rectifiers under output power variation.	138

## LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1.1 Development diagram of lighting technologies [6, 10, 11].	3
Figure 1.2 The trends of cost per bulb for various kinds of lightings [14].	4
Figure 1.3 LED lighting markets [9].	5
Figure 2.1 The operating principle of LED [21].	14
Figure 2.2 The $V_f$ - I characteristic curve of high power LED [22].	15
Figure 2.3 Techniques of producing white light [11].	16
Figure 2.4 The structure of LED street lighting [26].	17
Figure 2.5 The buck converter based LED driver proposed in [39].	22
Figure 2.6 The schematic of high-voltage LED driver based on basic boost PFC converter with third-order harmonic current injection [49].	25
Figure 2.7 A single-stage buck-boost converter proposed in [51].	26
Figure 2.8 The schematic of flyback-based converter with CST for dual-output LED driver [64].	29
Figure 2.9 An integrated two boost converters as the secondary stage [75].	31
Figure 2.10 An electrolytic capacitor-less AC-DC LED driver based on flyback converter and a bidirectional buck/boost converter [76, 77].	32
Figure 2.11 Two-stage AC-DC switched-mode converter with PFC circuit.	32
Figure 2.12 A single-stage PFC AC-DC converter based on integration of boost and two-transistor clamped flyback converters [88].	35
Figure 2.13 A novel single-stage PFC converter based on buck-boost and diagonal half-bridge forward converter [94].	37
Figure 2.14 The schematic of (a) serial connection and (b) parallel connection of forward-flyback converters [97].	38
Figure 2.15 Secondary-side with (a) voltage doubler rectifier and (b) bridge rectifier proposed in [103] for driving two-channel LED.	40

Figure 2.16	Single-stage AC-DC converter based on integrated boost PFC and half-bridge LLC resonant converter [116].	42
Figure 2.17	A single-stage half-bridge series-loaded resonant converter [118].	43
Figure 2.18	A quasi-single-stage LED driver with twin-bus for supplying multiple LED strings [119].	44
Figure 2.19	A single-stage AC-DC converter based on interleaving boost circuit and half-bridge LLC resonant converter [124].	45
Figure 2.20	A single-stage LED driver based on BCM boost circuit and half-bridge LLC resonant converter [19].	46
Figure 3.1	Circuit diagram for proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with full-wave bridge rectifier.	52
Figure 3.2	The operational modes for the proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with full-wave bridge rectifier from Mode 1 to Mode 10.	58
Figure 3.3	The steady state operating waveforms of the proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with full-wave bridge rectifier.	61
Figure 3.4	The schematic for derivation of equivalent load resistance of full-wave bridge rectifier circuit.	64
Figure 3.5	The ac equivalent circuit model for half-bridge LLC resonant converter.	65
Figure 3.6	Typical voltage-gain $M$ curves of LLC resonant converter at inductance ratio $A_L=9$ .	68
Figure 3.7	Typical voltage-gain $M$ curves of LLC resonant converter at inductance ratio $A_L=2$ .	69
Figure 3.8	Circuit diagram for proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with full-wave voltage doubler rectifier.	71
Figure 3.9	The steady state operating waveforms of the proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with full-wave voltage doubler rectifier.	72
Figure 3.10	The relevant equivalent circuits of operating modes for full-wave voltage doubler circuit: (a) within time interval $(t_0 - t_3)$ and (b) within time interval $(t_5 - t_8)$ .	73

Figure 3.11	The schematic for derivation of equivalent load resistance for voltage doubler rectifier circuit.	73
Figure 3.12	Circuit diagram for proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with dual half-wave rectifiers.	74
Figure 3.13	The steady state operating waveforms of the proposed single-stage AC-DC converter with dual half-wave rectifiers.	76
Figure 3.14	The relevant equivalent circuits of operating modes for dual half-wave rectifiers circuit: (a) within time interval $(t_0 - t_3)$ and (b) within time interval $(t_5 - t_8)$ .	77
Figure 3.15	The schematic for derivation of equivalent load resistance for dual half-wave rectifiers circuit.	78
Figure 3.16	Operation modes of frequency for LLC resonant network.	80
Figure 3.17	The waveforms of currents in the primary-side and secondary-side transformer for each operation mode.	80
Figure 3.18	The boundary between inductive and capacitive region of the LLC resonant converter.	81
Figure 3.19	Operation waveforms for capacitive and inductive regions.	82
Figure 4.1	Schematic design of boost inductor.	90
Figure 4.2	The pictures of (a) surface-mount inductor core and (b) actual constructed boost inductor.	90
Figure 4.3	The curves of peak voltage-gain $M_p$ in variation of quality factor $Q_1$ .	94
Figure 4.4	The schematic of sectional windings of transformer.	98
Figure 4.5	The picture of actual transformer prototype.	99
Figure 4.6	The laboratory prototype of proposed LED driver with full-wave bridge rectifier circuit and resonant controller circuit.	100
Figure 4.7	The curves of peak voltage-gain $M_p$ in variation of quality factor $Q_2$ .	102
Figure 4.8	The voltage-gain $M$ curves at inductance ratio $A_2 = 9$ in variation of quality factor $Q_2$ .	103

Figure 4.9	The schematic of primary and secondary windings of transformer.	105
Figure 4.10	The laboratory prototype of proposed LED driver with voltage doubler rectifier.	106
Figure 4.11	The curves of peak voltage-gain $M_p$ in variation of quality factor $Q_3$ .	108
Figure 4.12	The schematic of sectional windings for primary and secondary-side of transformer.	110
Figure 4.13	The laboratory prototype of proposed LED driver with dual half-wave rectifiers.	111
Figure 4.14	The block diagram of resonant controller circuit and the simplified schematic of half-bridge LLC resonant converter.	113
Figure 4.15	The oscillator timing diagram.	113
Figure 4.16	The schematic of driving circuit consists of resonant controller IC L6598 and control circuit.	114
Figure 4.17	The LED street light module mounted on heatsink.	115
Figure 4.18	The schematic of overall system with driving circuit.	117
Figure 4.19	The prototype of overall system of LED driver.	118
Figure 5.1	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of input voltage $v_{in}$ and input current $i_{in}$ .	121
Figure 5.2	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of boost inductor current, $i_{Lb}$ .	122
Figure 5.3	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , $V_{DS2}$ and gate-source voltage $V_{GS1}$ , $V_{GS2}$ of power switches $S_1$ and $S_2$ , respectively.	122
Figure 5.4	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , resonant current $i_{Lr}$ and secondary-side current $i_s$ at 100-W output.	123
Figure 5.5	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ and gate-source voltage $V_{GS1}$ .	124
Figure 5.6	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ and secondary-side current $i_s$ .	124

Figure 5.7	(a) Simulation and (b) experimental waveforms of output voltage $V_o$ and output current $I_o$ at 100-W output.	125
Figure 5.8	Experimental waveforms of input voltage $v_{in}$ , input current $i_{in}$ and boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ .	128
Figure 5.9	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ and boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ .	129
Figure 5.10	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , gate-source voltage $V_{GS1}$ and drain-source current $I_{DS1}$ of power switch $S_1$ .	130
Figure 5.11	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ and output diode current $i_{Dr5}$ .	130
Figure 5.12	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , $V_{DS2}$ and gate-source voltage $V_{GS1}$ , $V_{GS2}$ of power switches $S_1$ and $S_2$ , respectively.	131
Figure 5.13	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , resonant current $i_{Lr}$ , boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ and output diode current $i_{Dr5}$ at 140-W.	132
Figure 5.14	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , resonant current $i_{Lr}$ , boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ and output diode current $i_{Dr5}$ at 100-W.	132
Figure 5.15	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , resonant current $i_{Lr}$ , boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ and output diode current $i_{Dr5}$ at 80-W.	133
Figure 5.16	Experimental waveforms of output voltage $V_{o2}$ and output current $I_{o2}$ at full-load 140-W output.	133
Figure 5.17	Experimental waveforms of input voltage $v_{in}$ , input current $i_{in}$ and boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ .	135
Figure 5.18	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , boost inductor current $i_{Lb}$ , and boost diodes current $i_{D1}$ and $i_{D2}$ .	135
Figure 5.19	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , $V_{DS2}$ and gate-source voltage $V_{GS1}$ , $V_{GS2}$ .	136
Figure 5.20	Experimental waveforms of drain-source voltage $V_{DS1}$ , resonant current $i_{Lr}$ , drain-source current $I_{DS1}$ , and output diode current $i_{Dr7}$ and $i_{Dr8}$ .	137

Figure 5.21	Experimental waveforms of output voltage $V_{o3}$ and output current $I_{o3}$ for one LED string.	137
Figure 5.22	The relationship of output power and PF.	139
Figure 5.23	The relationship of output power and THD.	140
Figure 5.24	The relationship of output power and efficiency.	140
Figure 5.25	The relationship of output power and bus voltage.	141

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

$A$	Inductance ratio
$C_1, C_2$	Voltage divider capacitors
$C_{bus}$	Bus capacitor
$C_{o1} - C_{o5}$	Output capacitors
$C_r$	Resonant capacitor
$C_{p1}, C_{p2}$	Parasitic capacitors
$D$	Duty cycle
$D_1, D_2$	Boost diodes
$D_{r1}, D_{r2}, D_{r3}, D_{r4}$	Output diodes of full-bridge rectifier
$D_{r5}, D_{r6}$	Output diodes of voltage doubler rectifier
$D_{r7}, D_{r8}, D_{r9}, D_{r10}$	Output diodes of dual half-wave rectifier
$D_{p1}, D_{p2}$	Parasitic diodes
$f_m$	Magnetizing frequency
$f_n$	Normalized frequency
$f_r$	Resonant frequency
$f_s$	Switching frequency
$i_{D1}, i_{D2}$	Boost diode currents
$i_{Dr1} - i_{Dr10}$	Output diode currents
$I_{DS1}, I_{DS2}$	Drain-source current of switches $S_1, S_2$
$i_{in}$	Input current
$i_{Lb}$	Boost inductor current
$i_m$	Magnetizing current



$I_o$	Output current
$I_p$	Rms current at primary-side transformer
$I_{pk}$	Boost inductor peak current
$i_r$	Resonant current
$i_s$	Current at secondary-side transformer
$i_{so}$	Secondary-side input current
$L_b$	Boost inductor
$L_m$	Magnetizing inductor of transformer
$L_r$	Leakage inductor of transformer
$L_{sr}$	Secondary-side leakage inductance
$M$	Voltage-gain
$M_p$	Peak voltage-gain
$n$	Transformer turns ratio
$n_p$	Number of turns for primary winding
$n_s$	Number of turns for secondary winding
$P_o$	Output power
$Q$	Quality factor
$R_{led}$	Resistance of LED load
$R_o$	Resistance of output load
$S_1, S_2,$	Power switches
$v_{ab}$	Input square-wave voltage
$v_{ab}^f$	Fundamental components of input square-wave voltage
$V_{bus}$	Bus voltage
$V_{DS1}, V_{DS2}$	Drain-source voltage of switches $S_1, S_2$
$V_F$	Voltage drop at output diode

$V_{GS1}, V_{GS2}$	Gate voltage of switches $S_1, S_2$
$v_{in}$	Input voltage
$V_o$	Output voltage
$v_{so}$	Secondary-side input square-wave voltage
$v_{so}^f$	Fundamental component of secondary-side input voltage
$\beta$	Phase angle
$\eta$	Efficiency
$\omega_m$	Angular magnetizing frequency
$\omega_r$	Angular resonant frequency
$\omega_s$	Angular switching frequency

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AC-DC	Alternating Current to Direct Current
BCM	Boundary conduction mode
BR	Bulged reflector
CCM	Continuous conduction mode
CRM	Critical conduction mode
CST	Current-sharing transformer
DCM	Discontinuous conduction mode
EMI	Electro-magnetic interference
HID	High-intensity discharge
HPFC	High power factor correction
IBFC	Integrated buck-flyback converter
IEC	International electro-technician commission
LED	Light-emitting-diode
MR	Multifaceted reflector
PAR	Parabolic reflector
PCB	Printed circuit boards
PF	Power factor
PFC	Power factor correction
PFM	Pulse frequency modulation
PSR	Primary-side regulation
QR	Quasi-resonant
R	Reflector
RGB	Red green blue

SEPIC	Single-ended primary-inductor converter
THD	Total harmonic distortion
UV	Ultraviolet
VCO	Voltage-controlled oscillator
ZCS	Zero-current-switching
ZVS	Zero-voltage-switching

**PEMACU-PEMACU LED SATU-PERINGKAT BERDASARKAN PENUKAR-  
PENUKAR BOOST BCM DAN LLC BERSEPADU UNTUK PENCAHAYAAN  
JALAN**

**ABSTRAK**

Pencahayaan elektrik telah menjadi teknologi yang mustahak kepada masyarakat moden. Memandangkan peningkatan kebimbangan mengenai isu-isu alam sekitar dan penjimatan tenaga, diod-pemancar-cahaya (LED) telah menjadi tumpuan penyelidikan kerana ciri-ciri penyingkiran merkuri dan kecekapan tenaga yang tinggi berbanding lampu-lampu konvensional. Aspek prestasi pencahayaan LED adalah berkaitan dengan pemacu LED, jadi penukar yang sesuai perlu direka untuk memberi kuasa kepada LED dengan faktor kuasa pemasangan yang baik dan kecekapan yang tinggi. Untuk mencapai elemen-elemen ini, penukar arus ulang-alik kepada arus terus (AU-AT) satu-peringkat dengan pembetulan faktor kuasa (PFC) adalah dicadangkan sebagai pemacu LED untuk penggunaan pencahayaan jalan. Dalam topologi ini, sepasang litar boost yang berkongsi induktor tunggal digabungkan sebagai peringkat PFC dan kemudian disepadukan dengan tetimbang separuh LLC penukar salunan. Tiga jenis litar penerus dicadangkan bagi pembetulan pada sisi-menengah; gelombang-penuh tetimbang penerus, gelombang-penuh voltan pendua penerus dan dua gelombang-separuh penerus. Kesemua litar penerus mempunyai kelebihan masing-masing dan menghapuskan keperluan pengubah pusat-tetapan dalam reka bentuk litar. Suis kuasa dipandu oleh voltan-tinggi pengawal salunan IC L6598 dengan hampir 0.5 kitaran tugas dan masa selang yang kecil. Kesemua pemacu-pemacu LED yang dicadangkan telah diuji di dalam makmal untuk membekalkan 12 LED berkuasa

tinggi dari pemasukan ac voltan 240-V. Dari keputusan perbandingan, pemacu LED yang menggunakan gelombang-penuh voltan pendua penerus telah menunjukkan prestasi yang paling baik, diikuti oleh pemacu LED yang menggunakan gelombang-penuh tetimbang penerus dan kemudian pemacu LED yang menggunakan dua gelombang-separuh penerus. Faktor kuasa yang tertinggi diukur adalah hampir kesepaduan pada 0.99, jumlah herotan harmonik (THD) yang terendah ialah 13.8%, kecekapan yang tertinggi ialah 93.39% dan bas voltan yang terendah ialah 330-V. Pembetulan faktor kuasa telah berjaya dicapai dan kecekapan penukaran yang tinggi telah diperolehi kerana ciri-ciri pensuisan lembut oleh pemacu LED. Tekanan voltan pada kapasitor bas telah dikurangkan kepada 1.36 kali daripada puncak-voltan-pemasukan. Keupayaan malapan juga telah dicapai. Akhir sekali, pengurangan muatan kapasitor penyimpanan telah berjaya dengan riak arus keluaran dalam julat yang boleh diterima untuk pencahayaan LED tanpa kerlipan.

# **SINGLE-STAGE LED DRIVERS BASED ON INTEGRATED BCM BOOST AND LLC CONVERTERS FOR STREET LIGHTING**

## **ABSTRACT**

Electrical lighting has been an important technology to modern society. Given the increasing concerns about environmental and energy saving issues, light-emitting-diode (LED) has become the research focus due to the features of mercury elimination and high energy efficiency compared to conventional lamps. Performance aspects of LED lighting are related with LED driver, thus an appropriate converter should be designed to power up the LEDs with good input power factor and high efficiency. To achieve these elements, single-stage alternating current to direct current (AC-DC) converter with power factor correction (PFC) is proposed as LED driver for application in street lighting. In this topology, a pair of boost circuits which share a single inductor are combined as a PFC stage and then integrated with half-bridge LLC resonant converter. Three kinds of rectifier circuits are proposed for the secondary-side rectification; full-wave bridge rectifier, full-wave voltage doubler rectifier and dual half-wave rectifiers. All rectifier circuits have their own advantages and remove the requirement of center-tapped transformer in circuit design. The power switches are driven by a high-voltage resonant controller IC L6598 with nearly 0.5 duty cycle and a small dead time. All proposed LED drivers have been tested in the laboratory for supplying 12 high-power LEDs from ac input voltage of 240-V. From the comparison results, LED driver using full-wave voltage doubler rectifier has shown the best performances, followed by LED driver using full-wave bridge rectifier and then LED driver using dual half-wave rectifiers. The highest power factor measured is almost

unity at 0.99, the lowest total harmonic distortion (THD) is 13.8%, the highest efficiency is 93.39% and the lowest bus voltage is 330-V. The power factor correction was successfully achieved and high conversion efficiency was obtained due to soft-switching characteristics of the LED driver. The voltage stress on bus capacitor is considerably reduced to 1.36 times of the input-peak-voltage. The dimming capability was also accomplished. Lastly, the minimization of storage capacitance was successful with an acceptable range of output current ripple for flicker-less LED lighting.