

621.316

1, 2

1

2

« »

[1-6].

(High Power LEDs)

InGaN

220

50

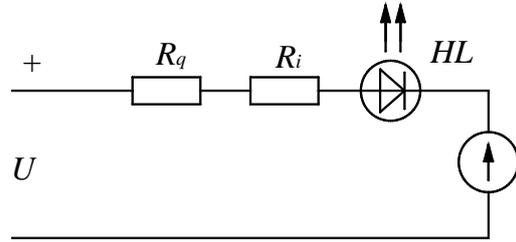
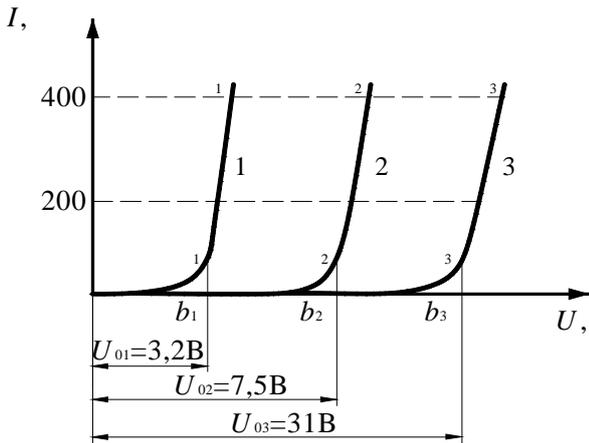
+ 60 °

45 % 95 %

-30 °

1000

3 × 3 10 3 × 10 32 .



$U < E$
 $U > E$

HL
 (1).

$W = W_T + W_C,$

W -

W_T -

W_C -

LEDs $W = 0,4W$.

$= f(I):$

$3 \times 3 -$
 $3 \times 10 -$
 [2-7]

[6]

R_q
 R_i
 $I = 0,$

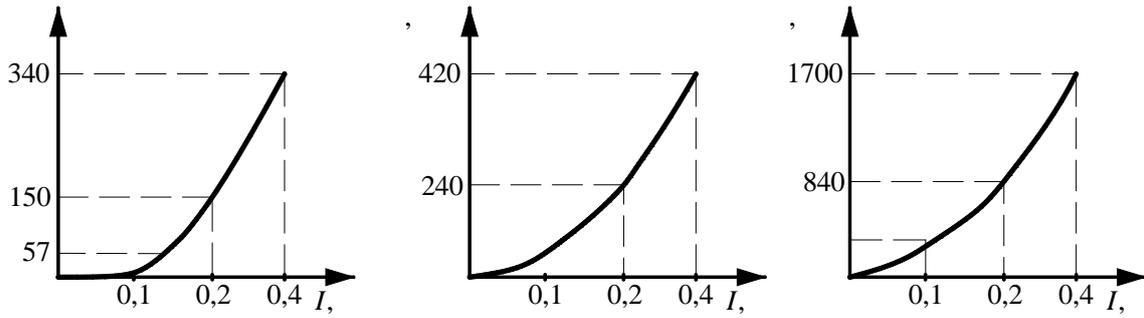
$U > E$

$U < E$

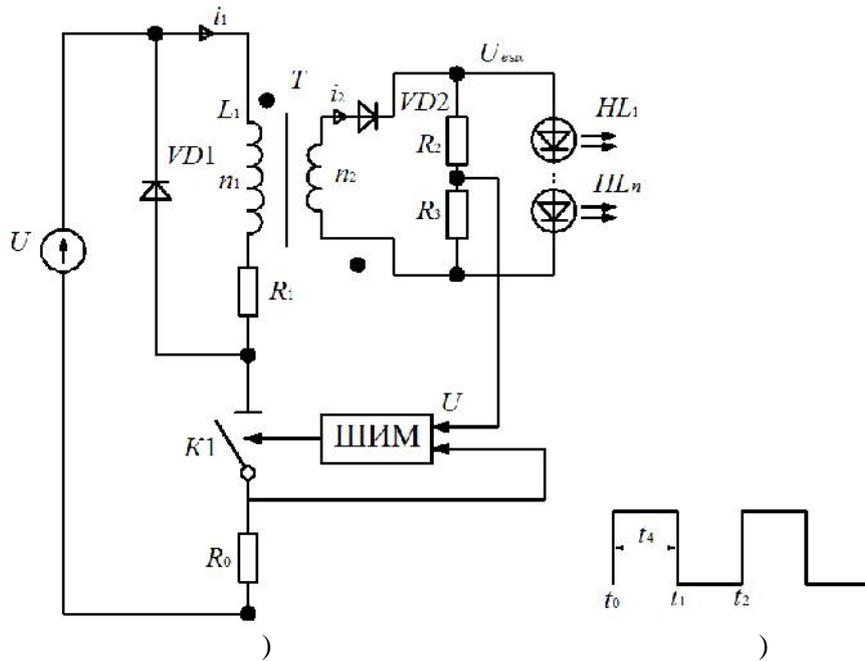
$I = \frac{U - E}{R},$ (1)

$R = R_q + R_i.$

$\frac{dI}{dU} = G = \frac{1}{R}.$



.3.



.4.

- , R_1 i_1 ,
 - $VD1$ $VD2$.
 1, ;
 ;
 1 2; $VD1$ $VD2$, R_1 L_1 -
 R_2, R_3 ; R_0 ;
 , -
 , $VD1$,
 $U_{VD1} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} = U e^{-\frac{R_1+R_0}{L_1}t}$. (3)
 .4, i_1 L_1
 $t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$ $W = \frac{L_1 \cdot i_1^2}{2}$,
 $t = t_4$

$$W_{\max} = \frac{L_1 U^2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t_4} \right)^2}{2(R_1 + R_0)^2}. \quad (4)$$

$$i_1(R_1 + R_0) + L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} = 0.$$

$$i_{1c} = e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t}$$

$$i_1 / t = t_4 = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_0} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t_4} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_0} \left(e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t_4} - 1 \right)^2$$

$$i_1 / t > t_4 = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_0} \left(e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t_4} - 1 \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t} \quad (5)$$

$$t = 0, \quad t = t_4.$$

$$U_2 = K \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$0 \leq K \leq 1$$

$$L_2$$

$$L_1$$

$$i_1$$

$$2$$

$$P(t)$$

$$0,05$$

$$t.$$

$$P(t)$$

$$L_1 > \frac{U_{\min}^2 (U_{\max} - U_{\min})}{f I_{1\max} \cdot \Delta I \cdot U_{\max}}$$

$$U_{\min} - U;$$

$$f -$$

$$U_{\max} -$$

$$U_{\min} -$$

$$I_{1\max} = \frac{I}{n}$$

$$\Delta I_1 = 0,4 \div 0,6 -$$

$$I_1$$

$$L_1.$$

$$\sim = 1000.$$

$$S = \frac{2f L_1 (r_1 - r_2)}{\sim_0 \sim n_1^2}$$

$$r_1 \quad r_2 -$$

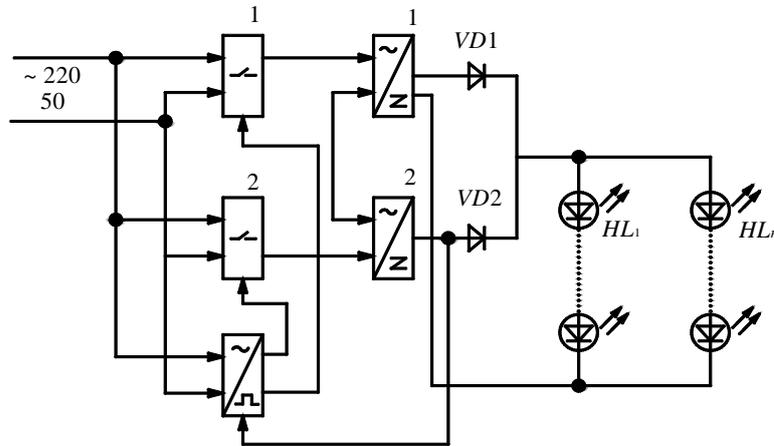
$t(t)$ -
 $T_o \leq 10000$ -
 Δ -
 Δt N -
 » [8].

$$t(t) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta t} \quad . 5.$$

$$P(t) = e^{-t(t)},$$

$t.$ 1; 2,
 $VD1$ $VD2$; 2;
 1 2
 $VD1$ 2
 2 2
 $T_{oM} = \frac{1}{\dots}(t)$ 1
 $0,01$ -

$T \approx 30000$



. 5. « »

2, 2, $VD2$.

1.

: 52.13330.2011, 23-

05-95.

2.

17677-82.

3.

: 51317.3.2-2006.

4.

$$P_{(t)} = [1 - (1 - p^2) \cdot (1 - p_o p^2)],$$

$p-$

;

: 2.2.1/2.1.1.2585-

10.

5. 60598-1-2003.
 6.
 / ,
 // – 2013. – 6.
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 8. / – , 1969. – 365 .

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 7. *Micropower Synohronaus Buck – Bosr DC/DC Converter.* Retrieved from <http://pdf.eicom.ru/datasheets/linear-technology/pdfs/lto3440,lts3440.pdf>
 8. Wentzel E.S. (1969). *Probability theory*. 365.

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 7. *Micropower Synohronaus Buck – Bosr DC/DC Converter.* Retrieved from <http://pdf.eicom.ru/datasheets/linear-technology/pdfs/lto3440,lts3440.pdf>
 8. Wentzel E.S. (1969). *Probability theory*. 365.

LIGHT SOURCE FOR SUPERBRIGHT LEDs
A.F. Beloysov, D.A. Beloysov

Outdoor lighting highways, streets, yards is important for people living in cities, towns and other settlements because it reduces accidents and reduces kremenogennuyu situation.

Based on the requirements of electric energy conversion into light with the greatest efficiency, and in view of their long life, light fixtures for outdoor lighting advisable ful-lynat on the matrix consisting of the powerful superbright LEDs. For food matrices used flyback converters DC-driven integrated microcontroller PWM covered feedback output voltage and current. In the first cycle of transformation, when the power switch is opened, executed on a powerful high-voltage transistor, the primary winding of

the pulse transformer magnetic energy glows equal $W = \frac{L_1 U^2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_0}{L_1} t_4} \right)^2}{2(R_1 + R_0)^2}$.

In the second cycle conversion power switch is closed and opened isolating diodes, magnetic energy is transferred through the secondary winding to the load (LED matrix). By varying the open state of the power key the time is maintained constant load voltage.

W number of magnetic energy depends on the inductance of the primary winding of the pulse transformer and L_1 duration of the open state of the power key. The value of inductance L_1 should be allocated from the condition: $L_1 > \frac{U_{\min}^2 (U_{\max} - U_{\min})}{f I_{1\max} \cdot \Delta I \cdot U_{\max}}$, where U_{\min} – is the minimum value of the input voltage; f – conversion frequency in kHz; U_{\max} – amplitude value of the output voltage; U_{\min} – minimum value U ; $I_{1\max} = \frac{I}{n}$ – current in the primary winding; $\Delta I_1 = 0,4 \div 0,6$ – scope of ripple current I_1 through the inductor L_1 .

The intersection of highways, streets, pedestrian crossings to form various types of intersections at which accumulate vehicles and pedestrians. This is the most dangerous areas, so they are reliable lighting reduces accidents.

When calculating the probability of failure of the lamp it was found that the most prone to failure DC power supply, the power supply LED matrix.

To increase the reliability of the lighting is offered on such sites to install lamps with a "cold" backup, able to two-stabilized source, but one of them has priority. If it fails, it automatically switches to another previously not working, but being in the "cold" reserve. For such a lamp is determined by the probability of failure of $P_{(t)} = [1 - (1 - p^2) \cdot (1 - p_o p^2)]$, where – is the probability of failure-free operation and a stabilized power immistornogo key K ; – probability of failure of the switching device.

Keywords: obratnokhodovy the converter, accumulative inductance, ShIM the regulator, probability of no-failure operation, the reservation switching the device, failure rate.