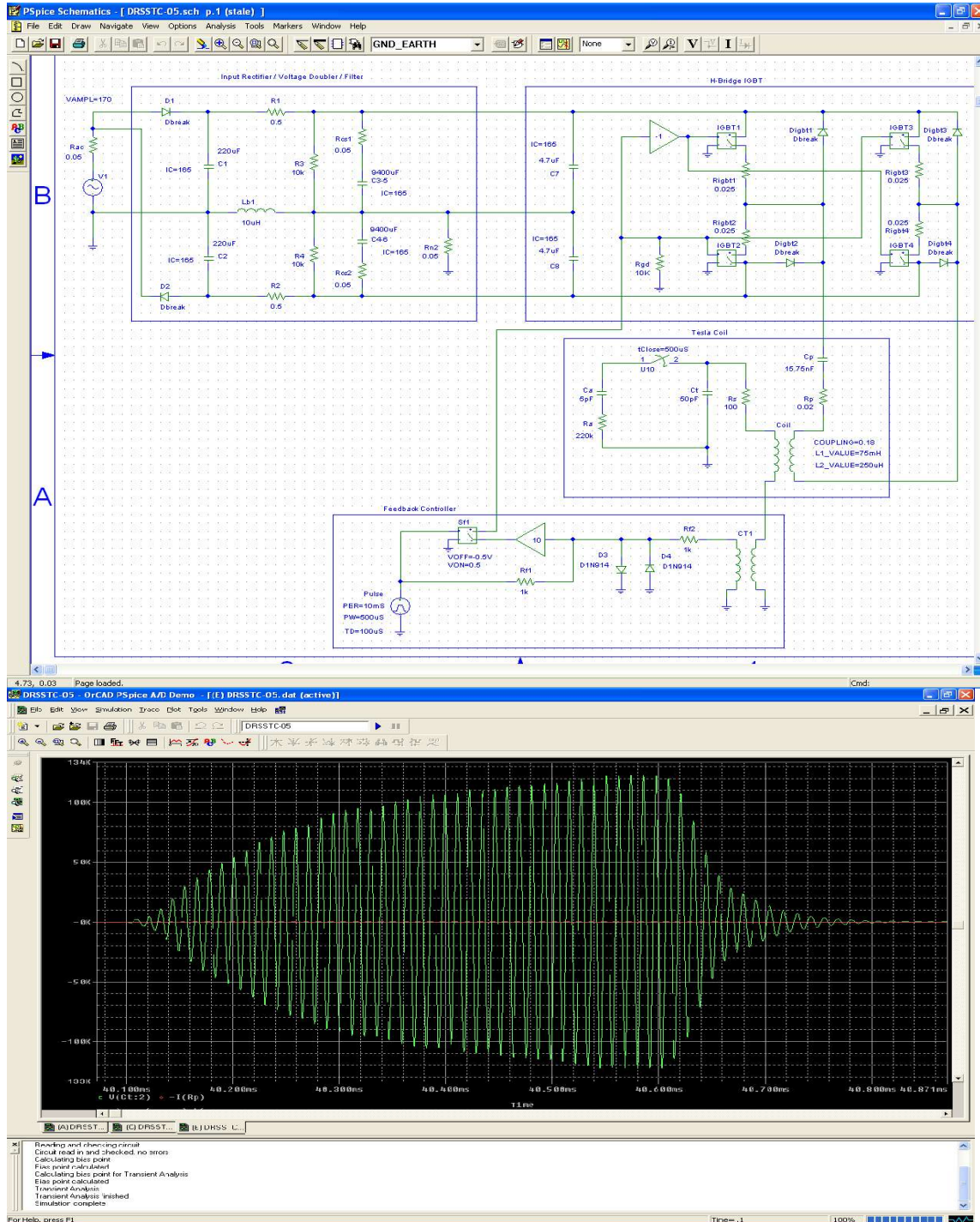
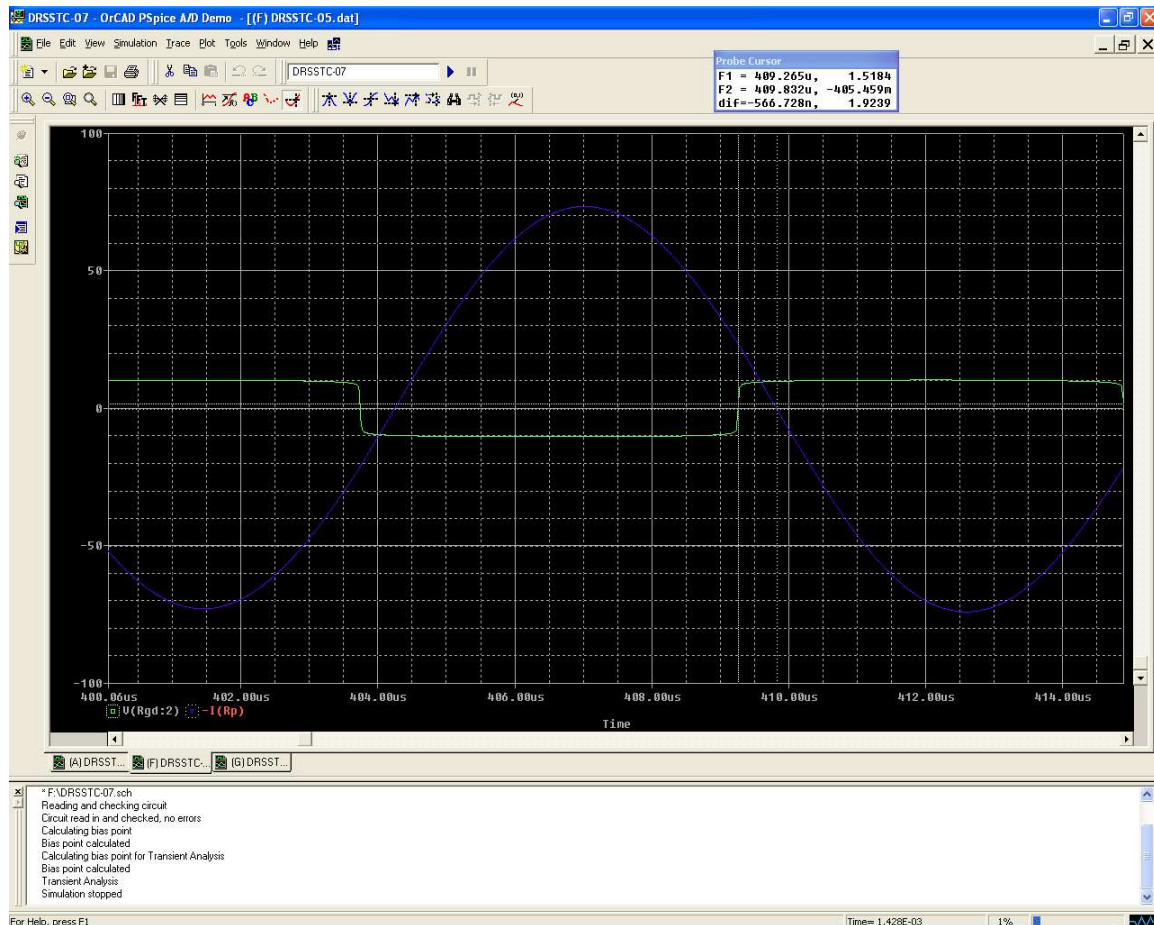


Possible Improvement to the DRSSTC Drive Circuit - Terry

At present, most DRSSTC drive circuits are “synchronized” using a feedback loop driven from the secondary base current. However, this type of feedback control may not align the IGBT switching times well with the zero current crossings in the primary loop. Shown below is a model of the conventional drive system.



The model predicts that the IGBT switching will differ from the primary current by about 570nS as shown.

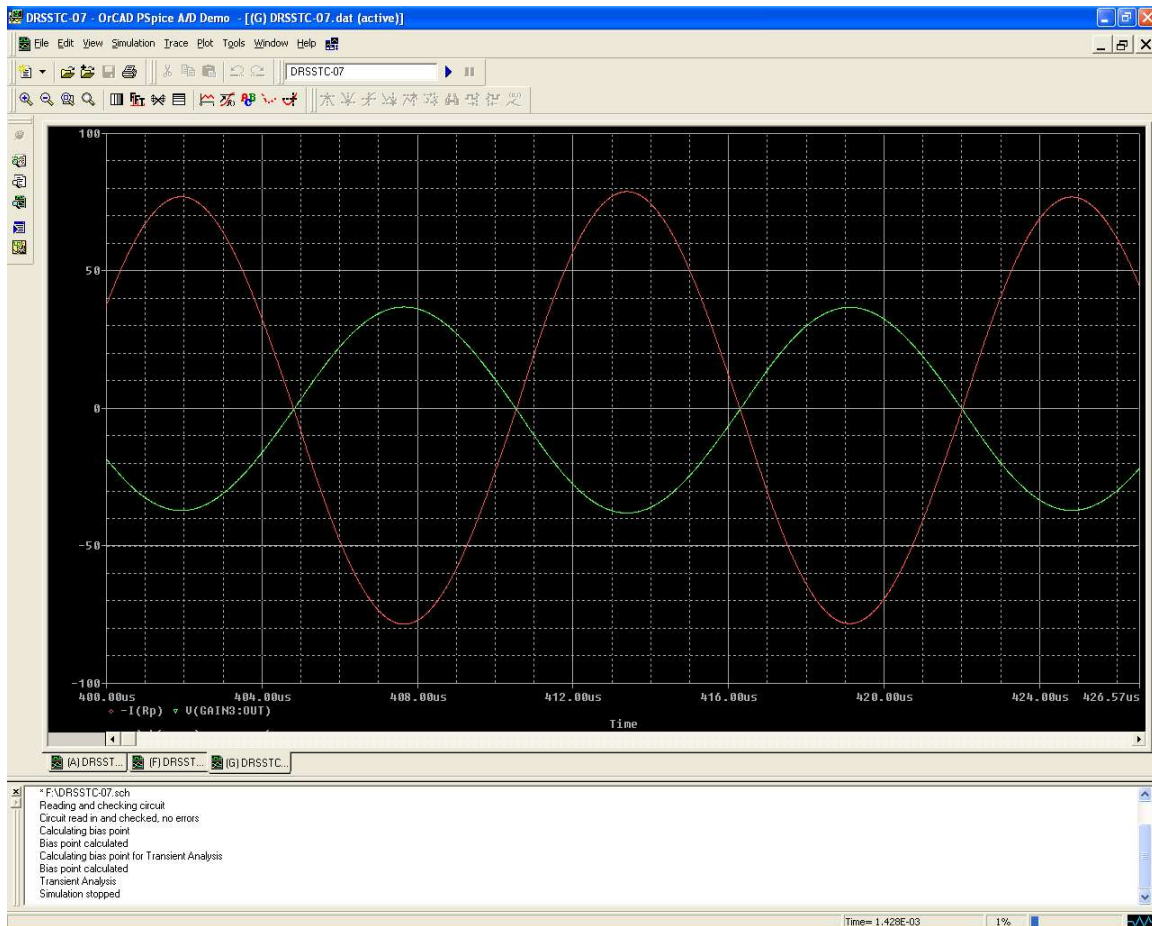


This means that there will be about 25 amps still flowing in the circuit during switching. The delay seems to be due to switching delays and natural instabilities in the Tesla coil system. Dan McCauley's DRSSTC-II book also shows this in his actual measurements.

Having current still flowing at this critical time can cause glitches, wasted power, EMI, and other generally obnoxious things. In the real world case, Dan's data shows the delay to be rather random as the system “bounces” around during spark production.

I believe that there are just too many higher order elements in the loop between the primary LC system, coupling, secondary LC system, output arcs, current transformer, and IGBT drive system for the timing to be truly stable.

Therefore, I would propose the following improvement. I would suggest monitoring the primary current directly and controlling the IGBT switching based on the primary current zero crossings. Such a system is shown.



Now, the IGBTs switch “exactly” at the zero current crossing in the primary loop. Models are a little “too perfect” of course, but the timing is vastly better. Note the Ringing effect on the output now due to the resonance of the primary and secondary system “singing” to each other! This is a real behavior of the two coil system that was being hidden in the previous drive system. It appears however that everything “still works ok”, at least in the theoretical modeling case shown here.

The new drive system could drive the coil just through the two primary cables now without the feedback transformer (CT). Power dissipation on the IGBTs is vastly less which should allow far smaller and cheaper IGBTs to be used. Four 40N60 IGBT (bricks) seem “too large” for a ~1.5kW drive system ;-). I am trying to do the same system with four TO-247 style IGBTs costing about \$6 each with small heat sinks. Thus, removing the high switching losses is critical!

The MicroSim V9.1 Student Version models are at:

<http://www.hot-streamer.com/TeslaCoils/MyCoils/DRSSTC/DRSSTC-05.sch>

<http://www.hot-streamer.com/TeslaCoils/MyCoils/DRSSTC/DRSSTC-07.sch>

Terry 2004-12-6