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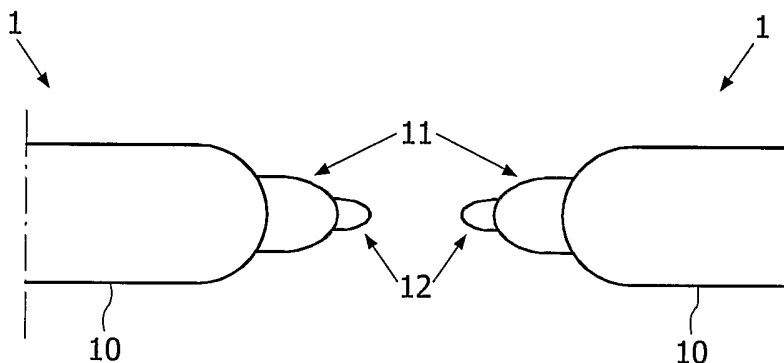
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(54) Title: METHOD AND CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENT FOR OPERATING A DISCHARGE LAMP



(57) Abstract: A method and a circuit arrangement are described for operating a discharge lamp is described, especially a high-intensity discharge lamp or lamps (HID) or UHP [ultra high performance] -lamp, which is/are distinguished by a first and a second operating phase with a higher first or a lower second frequency of the lamp AC, wherein the operating phases are activated alternately at defined intervals and for defined periods of time, in order to achieve a stable arc discharge and only a low burnout or rise in burning voltage of the lamp during its life by configuring certain forms of electrode tips. Furthermore, are described an illumination unit with a discharge lamp and such a circuit arrangement as well as a projection system with a projection display and such an illumination unit.

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Method and circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp

The invention relates to a method and a circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp. The method as invented and the circuit arrangement as invented are intended especially for HID [high intensity gas discharge] lamps or UHP [ultra high performance] lamps. The invention further relates to an illumination unit with a discharge lamp and such a circuit arrangement as well as a projection system with a projection display and such an illumination unit.

Lamps of this type can be operated principally on DC as well as on AC. In general, however, operating on AC is preferred, because this prevents fast erosion of the electrodes and the efficiency of the lamps can be raised.

However, the hazard of unstable arc discharges that cause flickering of the emitted light stream also increases, especially when operating on AC, owing to the constant change in polarity. This is mainly due to the fact that the arc discharge depends on the temperature and the state of the surface of the electrodes and, moreover, the time-dependent patterns of the electrode temperature differ in the phases in which the electrodes work as anode and cathode. This, in turn, causes considerable changes in the electrode temperature during a period of the lamp current. In order to have an advantageous impact on these variations, it is known to generate, at the end of each half period of the lamp current i.e. before a change in the polarity, a power pulse with the same polarity as the half period to be changed and to superimpose it on the lamp current such that the total current is increased and the electrode temperature rises. This can improve the stability of the arc discharge considerably.

The effect of these power pulses is that the lamp is operated on a lamp AC that has more or less strongly manifest pulse-like components, which in turn cause a pulse-like enhanced light stream.

Especially in color projection displays that work by time-sequential color reproduction methods, variation in the emitted light stream can distort the appearance, however, if for example one of the ground color images is reproduced with a different brightness than the other ground images.

It is an object of the invention, therefore, to create a method and a circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp, by means of which stable arc discharge can be achieved without having to superimpose power pulses on the lamp current for this purpose.

5 Furthermore, for operating a discharge lamp it should be possible with the invention to provide a method and a circuit arrangement by which method and circuit arrangement the burnout of the electrodes during the life of the lamp and the related rise in burning voltage can at least be considerably reduced or limited.

The object is achieved in accordance with claim 1 by a method for operating a discharge lamp with a first operating phase having a first frequency of the lamp AC and a second operating phase having a second frequency of the lamp AC, where the first frequency is selected such that a thin electrode tip is formed on the electrode body during the operation of the lamp, which tip is melted back by the second frequency at least for the most part and where the second operating phase is activated after a pre-defined period of the first operating phase has elapsed.

15 The object is further achieved as claimed in claim 11 by means of a circuit arrangement for executing this method.

With the solutions as invented, a lamp can be operated on a relatively high frequency of the lamp AC (where this frequency can be considerably higher than the frequency of known lamp ACs superimposed with the above mentioned power pulses), such that the advantages related to it, viz. a mostly more stable arc discharge due to the thinner electrode tips as well as lower voltage drop at the electrodes, can be utilized, without having to accept the disadvantages usually related to the high frequencies (foremost being a heavy electrode burnout as well as a comparatively frequent arc jumps or unstable arc discharges owing to the formation of multiple electrode tips). These advantages are achieved without having to superimpose power pulses on the lamp AC in the known manner.

25 Due to the alternating activation of the two operating phases and especially with a suitable selection of the duration and the repeat frequency of the second operating phase, also the rise in the burning voltage of the lamp during its life can be considerably reduced or limited.

30 The dependent claims contain further advantageous developments of the invention.

The claims 2 to 5 contain preferred areas of the first or the second frequency, as the case may be, while preferred time ratios between the first and second operating phases are given in the claims 6 and 7.

5 The claims 8 and 9 contain a switch-on operating phase, which is activated preferably in lieu of the second operating phase after switching on the lamp, if the lamp is being used not in continuous operation but only for comparatively shorter periods each time.

These and the other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated, by way of non-limitative example, with reference to the embodiment(s) described hereinafter.

10

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 gives a schematic representation of first electrode tips;

Fig. 2 gives a schematic representation of second electrode tips;

15 Fig. 3 shows a plotted pattern of the burning voltage of a lamp against time;

Fig. 4 shows a plotted pattern of the burning voltage of a lamp against time during various types of operation and

Fig. 5 shows a basic circuit diagram of a circuit of a circuit arrangement for executing the method.

20

Figs. 1 and 2 show schematically the mutually facing end areas of two electrodes 1 of a (high-intensity) gas discharge lamp, between which an arc discharge (not shown) forms in the operating state.

25 Peaks 11, 12; 11a whose growth i.e. length and diameter depends on various operating parameters of the lamp, and which can cause certain desired or undesired properties in the lamp appear on the front mutually facing surfaces of the electrode bodies 10 during the operation of the discharge lamp.

It has been shown that the width or diameter d of a forming electrode tip
30 depends on the frequency f of the lamp AC somewhat like the equation below: $d = c/\sqrt{f[\text{Hz}]}$, where the constant c lies between about 2500 and about 4000 μm .

Thus, electrode tips with comparatively small diameters can be generated by using comparatively high operating frequencies f of, for example, between about 300 Hz and

about 1000 Hz and tips with a comparatively large diameter by using comparatively low operating frequencies f of, for example, between about 20 to 150 or 200 Hz.

A disadvantage of relatively thick tips as against thin tips is that the heat transport from the free end of the thick tip in the direction of the electrode body 10 is
5 relatively heavy.

With a high-intensity operation of the lamp and the related diffuse arc adhesion at the thick electrode tips, the result is that the voltage drop at the electrodes is very large, the electrode temperature rises steeply and thus the electrode material evaporates on a large scale.

10 Furthermore, due to the relatively heavy heat transport, especially with relatively low lamp power and the related pointed arc adhesion, the temperature at the free end of a thick tip is lower than in the case of tips with smaller diameters. The result of this is that the danger of arc jumping is considerably higher for thicker tips than for thin tips. Added to this, the maximum amplitude of the arc jumps also rises with increase in the diameter of
15 the electrode tip.

Conversely, in the case of electrodes with a relatively thin tip one can observe a relatively stable arc discharge and a relatively low voltage drop at the electrodes.

Irrespective of the thickness of the electrode tip, however, the result of a relatively high operating voltage f of the lamp AC is generally that especially after a long
20 operating period, a heavier burnout of the electrodes (and thus increase in the burning voltage) can be observed and/or that generally relatively thin peaks form on the electrode between which then the arc jumps here and there.

This is prevented at least to a large extent by using the circuit arrangement as invented and the method as invented so that said advantages of a relatively high operating
25 frequency can be utilized without having to accept disadvantages of it and without having to superimpose the lamp AC with power pulses in the known manner (especially before each change in polarity).

For this purpose, the operating parameters of the lamp, especially the frequency of the lamp AC are set and changed or controlled such that the electrode tips
30 assume the shapes shown in Figs. 1 and 2 alternately.

In the case of the first electrode shape as shown in Fig. 1, a relatively thick first electrode tip 11 has built up at the free end of the electrode body 10, on which tip a relatively thin second electrode tip 12 has grown.

In the case of the second electrode shape as shown in Fig. 2, the thin second electrode tip 12 has melted down and its material has deposited to a large extent on the thick first electrode tip 11, so that now a single third electrode tip 11a has developed with a diameter larger than the diameter of the first electrode tip 11 in Fig. 1.

5 The alternating change between these two electrode shapes prevents multiple peak formation as well as a resultant arc jumping at least to a large extent, as it also limits or reduces electrode burnout during the life of the lamp and the related rise in the burning voltage.

Suitable frequencies of the lamp AC are preferably selected as operating
10 parameters of the lamp by means of which these electrode forms are generated alternately and activated at appropriate intervals and periods.

Specifically for generating the relatively thin second electrode tip 12 as shown in Fig. 1, the lamp can be operated during a first operating phase on a lamp AC with a relatively high first frequency f_1 in the range between about 300 Hz and about 3000 Hz.

15 To avoid the above-described disadvantages of a continuous operation of the lamp at a high frequency f_1 , the frequency of the lamp AC is switched over at definite intervals in a second operating phase (regeneration phase) to a relatively low second frequency f_2 , so that the thin second electrode tip 12 melts down and its material deposits at least to a large extent on the thick first electrode tip 11. In this way, the thick third electrode
20 tip 11a as shown in Fig. 2 is created exclusively, with a diameter generally somewhat larger than that of the first electrode tip 11 as shown Fig. 1.

The second frequency f_2 can be in the range between about 0 and about 300 Hz, preferably between about 20 and about 200 Hz, or between about 1/20 and about 1/2 the first frequency f_1 . The first frequency f_1 can also be defined as an integral multiple of the
25 second frequency f_2 ($f_1 = n * f_2$).

Alternatively or additionally, in the second operating phase, a DC component whose duration is between about 0.1 and about 10 seconds can also be applied to the lamp. This DC component is preferably run with a first and then with the opposite second polarity.

If the electrode shape shown in Fig. 2 has been achieved at least to a large
30 extent, then the first operating phase is changed over to again so that again a thin second electrode tip 12 is formed.

The second operating phase is activated preferably regularly after a duration of the first operating phase of between about 0.5 and about 10 hours has ended, depending on

the type of lamp, where the second operating phase has preferably a duration of between about 0.1 and about 3600 seconds.

Differentiation is preferably made between the case where the lamp is used at least to a large extent in a continuous mode and the case where the lamp is switched on for relatively short durations at and then switched off again. In the former case, the operating period of the lamp is taken and after said period of the first operating phase, the second operating phase of the said duration is activated before the first operating phase is returned to. If the lamp, on the other hand, is operated only for relatively short periods, the second operating phase can always be activated in the form of a switch-on operating phase after switching on the lamp, before preferably only the first operating phase is then used.

The above-mentioned operating parameters are also especially set such that no multiple thin electrode tips can be formed during the first operating phase due to the limited lateral extension of the thicker third electrode tip 11a.

Fig. 3 shows the pattern of the burning voltage U in Voltss for a high intensity discharge lamp over time T in hours, where the higher first frequency f_1 of the lamp AC is around 500 Hz during the first operating phase marked as "I" and the lower second frequency f_2 during the second operating phase marked "II" at about 90 Hz.

It can be clearly recognized that the burning voltage U during the first operating phase I with duration of about one hour each, drops to a value of about 72 to 74 Volts starting from a value of about 80 to 81 Volts. The thin second electrode tips 12 formed as shown in Fig. 1 are melted due to the second operating phase II with a duration of about 15 minutes each activated on reaching this low burning voltage, and in this manner the thicker third electrode tips 11a are generated or regenerated as shown in Fig. 2 such that the burning voltage again climbs to a value of about 80 to 81 Volts.

Fig. 4 shows a time-compressed representation of the pattern of the mean burning voltage of UHP lamps with a power of 150 Watt for three different modes of operation.

In the area marked "1" (first mode of operation) the lamp was operated exclusively at a high first frequency f_1 of the 500 Hz lamp AC corresponding to the above-described first operating phase. It can be easily recognized that, as mentioned above, the burning voltage rises overall due to the burnout of the electrodes after a relatively long operating period, here of about 40 working hours.

The pattern of the mean operating voltage U shown in area "2" was obtained for a second mode of operation, in which the said first operating phase alternated with a

second operating phase. In the first operating phase, the lamp AC again had a first frequency f_1 of 500 Hz, while the second frequency f_2 was 90 Hz in the second operating phase. The second operating phase was activated about every two hours for about 90 seconds.

5 It is clearly noticeable that in this area "2" (second mode of operation) the rise of the burning voltage and thereby the burnout of the electrodes is considerably smaller. The jumps in the pattern of the burning voltage indicate the respective melting of the thin electrode tips 12 during the second operating phase.

Finally, the pattern of the mean burning voltage U is depicted in the area "3" for a third mode of operation, which corresponds to the second mode, with the exception that
10 the second operating phase was activated only about every eleven hours.

It can be clearly noticed that the burning voltage U rises more sharply in the course of a relatively long operating period (here about 200 hours) due to the not-so-frequent regeneration phases (second operating phase with lower second frequency f_2) (and the electrodes burn back more heavily) than in the second mode (area "2"). However, this rise is
15 still lower than in the case of the first mode (area "1"), in which no regeneration took place and exclusively the high first frequency f_1 (first operating phase) of the lamp AC was activated.

Said long-term rise in the burning voltage can be further reduced, if the low second frequency f_2 of the lamp AC activated in the second operating phase is reduced in the
20 course of the life of the lamp, for example from initially 90 Hz to 80 or 70 Hz.

The first-time generation of the relatively thick third electrode tip 11a (i.e. especially after switching-on the lamp for the first time after its manufacture) takes place preferably during a conditioning phase (in the factory etc.) in which the lamp is operated after switching on first at a relatively low conditioning frequency f_K of the lamp AC in the range
25 from, for example, about 20 to 200 Hz, preferably 90 Hz, for a period of time between about 0.1 and 10 minutes or even considerably longer if required. The high first frequency f_1 for the later first operating phase can then be defined preferably in dependence on the value of the conditioning frequency f_K in the range between about $2 \cdot f_K$ and about $15 \cdot f_K$.

If required, a power pulse with the same polarity and a duration of about six
30 percent of the period can be superimposed in the conditioning phase of each period of the lamp AC prior to a change of polarity, to improve the stability of the arc discharge during this conditioning phase.

Alternatively, it is also possible to generate the thick third electrode tip 11a in the course of the manufacture of the lamp by suitably molding the electrode material.

A preferred numerical example for the operation of a UHP lamp is given below. After switching on the lamp, it is first operated in a switch-on operating phase for about 0.1 to 10 minutes, preferably about 90 seconds with a third frequency f_3 of the lamp AC between about 20 and about 200 Hz, preferably about 100 Hz. This third frequency f_3 can also be mostly equal to the conditioning frequency f_K or the second frequency f_2 during the second operating phase and serves to create the thick third electrode tip 11a.

Subsequently the first operating phase is activated, in which the lamp AC has a first frequency f_1 of about 500 Hz. After a pre-determined period of time of, for example, about four hours, has elapsed, the second operating phase is activated for a period of about 90 seconds with a second frequency f_2 of about 100 Hz, before subsequently a switch-over to the first operating phase takes place.

Fig. 5 finally shows a schematic block circuit diagram of an embodiment of a circuit arrangement for generating the lamp AC with the frequencies described above for a discharge lamp 31 from an AC voltage U_{ac} present at the input of the circuit arrangement, of for example about 100 to 240 volts, as well as essential components of a projection system.

The circuit arrangement contains a rectifier stage 10, a power/current controller 11, a voltage converter 12, a control unit 20, a commutator with ignition stage 30 as well as an image processor 40, on which a signal V of the video/graphics to be represented is present for image generation.

The AC voltage U_{ac} is converted into a DC voltage through the rectifier stage 10. From this DC voltage the power/current controller 11 generates a DC that has a current able for the discharge lamp 31 concerned by the power/current controller 11, which DC is superimposed as required with power pulses during a conditioning phase or the switch-on operating phase. For this purpose, the power/current controller 11 is accordingly controlled by the control unit 20.

The generated DC is converted into a predominantly rectangular lamp AC with a first or second frequency f_1 , f_2 corresponding to the above-described alternately activated (first or second) operating phases after the conditioning phase or the switch-on operating phase by means of the commutator 30.

The voltage converter 13, which is fed rectifier stage 10 is used for voltage supply of the power/current controller 11.

The projection system is composed in essence the discharge lamp 31, an optical integrator 32, a color modulator 33, a display 34 as well as a lens system 35. The color

modulator 33 and the display 34 are controlled in known manner by the image processor 40 in dependence on the video/graphics signal V present on it.

The control unit 20 and the image processor 40 are interlinked through a communication connection and synchronized and designed in such a manner that the
5 generation of the power pulses takes place in the switch-on operating phase by the power/current controller 11 and the commutation of the DC by the commutator 30 takes place with the above-described frequencies f_1 , f_2 in the first or second operating phase with the predefined time distances and durations.

As required, also the burning voltage of the lamp 31 can be monitored in a
10 manner known per se in order to reduce the second frequency f_2 , in case of a beginning rise in accordance with the invention, in accordance with the above explanation during the second operating phase against the initially defined value.

The control unit 20 and/or the image processor 40 are accordingly programmed to suit this purpose and provided with a memory in which the said operating
15 parameters of the said operating phases are stored.

When using the discharge lamp in illumination units for projection systems, which react sensitively to light fluctuations during the lamp power period (such as for example DLP- and LCOS-systems), the following should preferably be observed in respect of the selection of the operating frequencies f_1 and f_2 :

20 To avoid light fluctuations, artifacts or other image interference, the first and second frequencies f_1 , f_2 in the first or second operating phase respectively should each be in a whole-number ratio to the image frequency.

In a similar manner, the third frequency f_3 of the switch-on operating phase can also be defined where its synchronization is, however, not so critical due to the generally
25 short duration of the switch-on operating phase.

Finally, the circuit arrangement for execution of the method as invented preferably contains particularly the control unit 20, a microprocessor or microcontroller with a software program, by means of which the explained method steps can be executed or controlled.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for operating a discharge lamp with a first operating phase having a first frequency (f_1) of the lamp AC and a second operating phase having a second frequency (f_2) of the lamp AC, where the first frequency (f_1) is selected such that a thin electrode tip (12) is formed on the electrode body (10) during the operation of the lamp, which tip is melted back by the second frequency (f_2) at least for the most part and where the second operating phase is activated after a pre-defined period of the first operating phase has elapsed.
5
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the first frequency (f_1) is in a range between about 300 Hz and about 3000 Hz and is preferably about 500 Hz.
10
3. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the second frequency (f_2) is in a range between about 0 Hz and about 300 Hz and is preferably about 90 Hz.
- 15 4. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the first frequency (f_1) is an integral multiple of the second frequency (f_2).
5. A method as claimed in claim 3, in which the second frequency (f_2) is reduced in dependence on a rise in the burning voltage of the lamp occurring during the life of the lamp.
20
6. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the second operating phase is activated regularly after an operating period of the first operating phase of between about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and about ten hours.
25
7. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the second operating phase is activated for a duration of between about 0.1 and about 3600 seconds.

8. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the second operating phase is activated in the form of a switch-on operating phase after switching on of the lamp.
9. A method as claimed in claim 8, in which the switch-on operating phase is
5 activated for a duration of between about 0.1 and about 10 minutes, preferably about 90 seconds.
10. A data processing program with program code means for execution of a method as claimed in at least one of the claims 1 to 9, if the program is loaded onto a microcomputer or microcontroller.
10
11. A circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp according to a method as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 9.
12. An illumination unit with a high intensity discharge lamp and a circuit
15 arrangement as claimed in claim 11.
13. A projection system with a projection display and an illumination unit as claimed in claim 12.

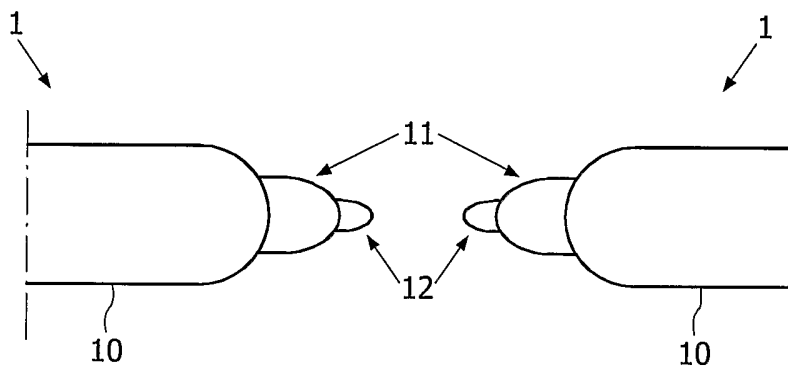


FIG. 1

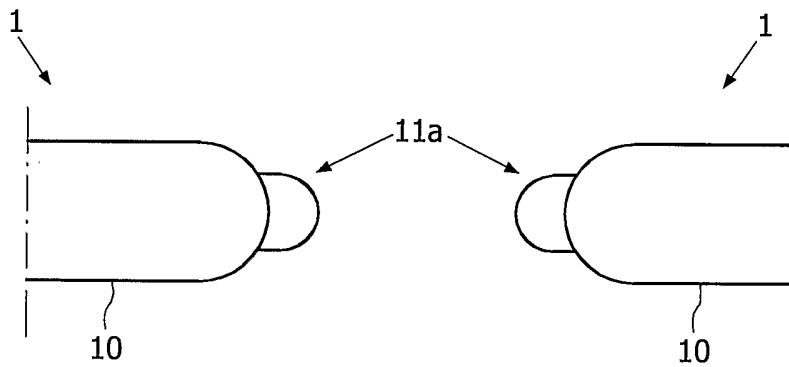


FIG. 2

2/3

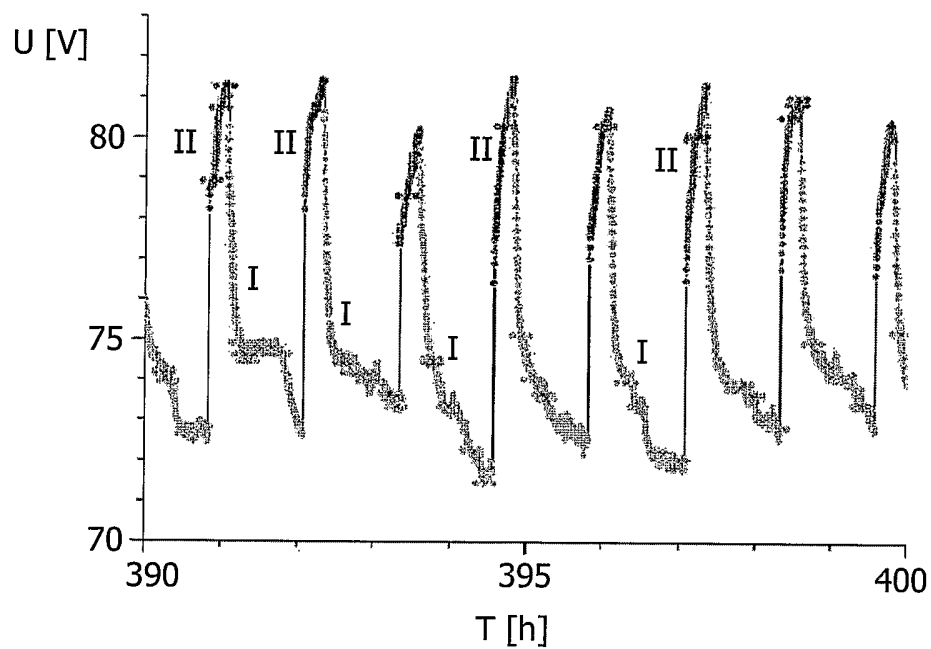


FIG. 3

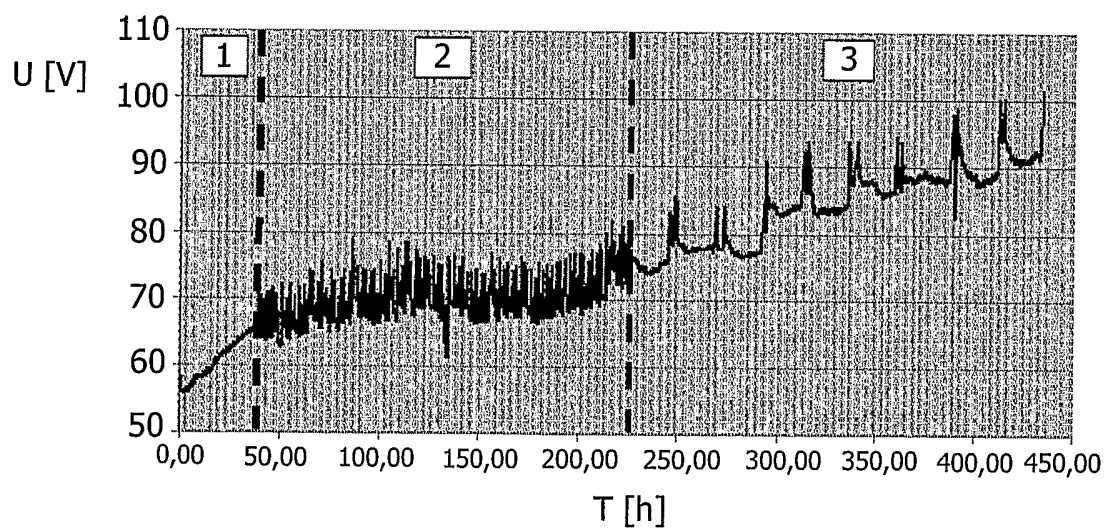


FIG. 4

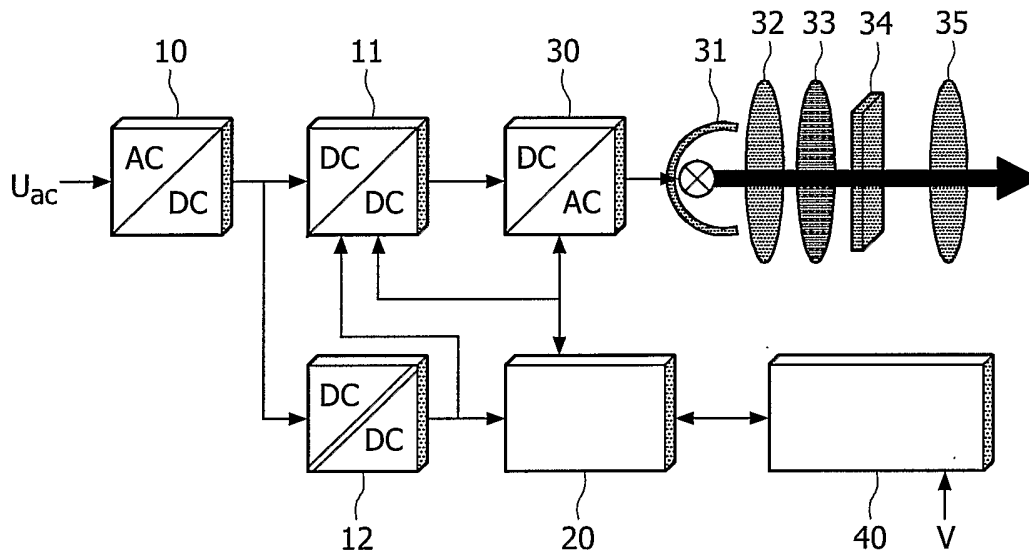


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER H05B41/292		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) H05B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
° Special categories of cited documents :		
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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Information on patent family members

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