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(54) **Title:** METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR EXTENDING ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCHING RANGE IN A DC TO DC CONVERTER

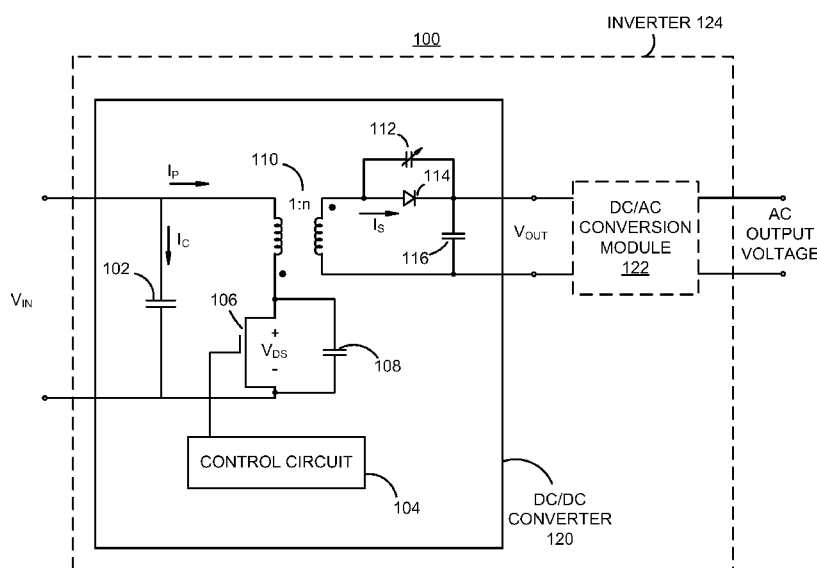


FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract:** Apparatus for extending a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range during DC/DC power conversion. The apparatus comprises a DC/DC converter, operated in a quasi-resonant mode, comprising (i) a transformer, (ii) a primary switch, coupled to a primary winding of the transformer, for controlling current flow through the primary winding, and (iii) a varactor, coupled to the transformer, for accelerating a down-swing in a voltage across the primary switch.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR EXTENDING ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCHING RANGE IN A DC TO DC CONVERTER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims benefit of United States provisional patent application serial number 61/070,799, entitled "Apparatus for Extending Zero-Voltage Switching Range in a DC to DC Converter", filed March 26, 2008, which is herein incorporated in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to power conversion and, more particularly, to an apparatus for extending the zero-voltage switching (ZVS) range in a DC/DC converter.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] A common topology for DC/DC converters is to operate a flyback converter in a quasi-resonant mode, where the primary switch is activated at the valley of the drain voltage (i.e., a minimum point in the drain-source voltage). The quasi-resonant flyback is a variation of the hard switched flyback, which utilizes the parasitic capacitance of the switch, or even an added capacitance, to absorb leakage inductance energy resulting from a leakage inductance of the DC/DC converter transformer. In addition, by adequately choosing the activation time of the switch, it is possible to have a zero-voltage switching (ZVS) activation characteristic, as well as ZVS deactivation characteristic, in order to improve overall efficiency.

[0004] One issue with such an approach is that a true ZVS transition only occurs in a limited input voltage range and cannot be achieved for all operating conditions. For example, the secondary reflected voltage has to be higher than the input voltage to have a ZVS activation. If such conditions are not met, the energy stored in the capacitance around the primary switch is wasted as the voltage across the primary switch is re-set when the switch turns on, leading to a significant loss of efficiency.

[0005] Therefore, there is a need in the art for the ability to extend the ZVS range in DC/DC converters.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to apparatus for extending a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range during DC/DC power conversion. The apparatus comprises a DC/DC converter, operated in a quasi-resonant mode, comprising (i) a transformer, (ii) a primary switch, coupled to a primary winding of the transformer, for controlling current flow through the primary winding, and (iii) a varactor, coupled to the transformer, for accelerating a downswing in a voltage across the primary switch.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] So that the manner in which the above recited features of the present invention can be understood in detail, a more particular description of the invention, briefly summarized above, may be had by reference to embodiments, some of which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the appended drawings illustrate only a typical embodiment of this invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope, for the invention may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

[0008] Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a DC/DC converter in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention; and

[0009] Figure 2 is a graphical diagram of a drain-source voltage V_{ds} across a primary switch in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention;

[0010] Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of a DC/DC converter in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention; and

[0011] Figure 4 is a flow diagram of a method for increasing a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a DC/DC converter 120 in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. In some embodiments, the DC/DC converter 120 may be a flyback converter operated in a quasi-resonant mode; alternative embodiments may comprise different types of DC/DC converters, such as a buck converter, a boost converter, a buck-boost converter, and the like, operated in a quasi-resonant mode. The DC/DC converter 120 may be employed in a stand-alone configuration for DC/DC power conversion, or may be utilized with or as a component of other power conversion devices, such as a DC/AC inverter 124 as shown in Figure 1. The DC/AC inverter 124 additionally comprises a DC/AC conversion module 122, coupled to the DC/DC converter 120, for converting an output voltage from the DC/DC converter 120 to an AC output voltage. The DC/AC inverter 124 may be utilized in the conversion of DC power, generated by one or more distributed generators (DGs) such as solar power systems, to AC power.

[0013] The DC/DC converter 120 comprises a capacitor 102 coupled across two input terminals of the DC/DC converter 120 for receiving an input voltage, V_{in} . The capacitor 102 is further coupled across a series combination of a primary winding of a transformer 110 and a semiconductor switch 106 ("primary switch"). The primary switch 106 may comprise one or more switches known in the art, such as metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFETs), bipolar junction transistors (BJTs), emitter switched bipolar transistors (ESBTs), and the like. In some embodiments, a capacitor 108 is coupled across drain and source terminals of the primary switch 106; alternatively, the capacitor 108 is not physically coupled across the primary switch 106 but represents parasitic capacitances present at the node, for example capacitances of the semiconductor primary switch 106, printed circuit board (PCB) capacitances, stray capacitances, and the like.

[0014] A secondary winding of the transformer 110, having a 1:n turns ratio, is coupled across a series combination of a diode 114 and an output capacitor 116, with an anode terminal of the diode 114 being coupled to a first terminal of the

secondary winding. Two output terminals of the DC/DC converter 120 are coupled across the output capacitor 116 for providing an output voltage, V_{out} .

[0015] In accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention, a varactor 112 (i.e., a voltage variable capacitor) is coupled across the diode 114; alternatively, the varactor 112 may replace the diode 114. In some embodiments, the varactor 112 has a junction capacitance C_{var} as follows:

$$[0016] \quad C_{var} < C_0 * \left(1 - \frac{V_{var}}{V_j} \right)^M \quad (1)$$

[0017] where V_{var} is the varactor voltage and C_0 , V_j , and M are coefficients dependent upon the specific varactor employed. The varactor 112 may be comprised of diodes, MOSFETS, BJTs, ceramic capacitors, and the like.

[0018] The DC/DC converter 120 receives the input voltage V_{in} and converts the input voltage to the output voltage V_{out} . During such conversion, a current I_c flows through the capacitor 102 and a current I_p ("primary current") is supplied to the primary winding of the transformer 110 in accordance with the timing (i.e., opening and closing) of the primary switch 106, as driven by a control circuit 104 coupled to a gate terminal of the primary switch 106. When the primary switch 106 is open, no current flows through the primary winding of the transformer 110 (i.e., $I_p=0$) and the current I_c charges the capacitor 102. When the primary switch 106 is closed, the capacitor 102 discharges and the primary current I_p increases linearly through the primary winding of the transformer 110. The primary current I_p additionally flows through a leakage inductance of the transformer 110 that is effectively in series with the primary winding.

[0019] When the primary switch 106 opens, the flow of the primary current I_p through the primary switch 106 ceases and the leakage inductance reverses its voltage, causing a rapid rise of a drain-source voltage V_{ds} across the primary switch 106 until the threshold voltage of the diode 114 is reached and the diode 114 begins to conduct. As a result of the energy stored in the magnetic field of the transformer

110, a current $I_s \sim I_p/n$ ("secondary current") is induced in the secondary winding and linearly declines to zero. As the secondary current I_s reaches zero, a core reset period begins and the drain-source voltage V_{ds} begins to ring sinusoidally at a frequency of an LC resonant circuit seen from the primary side comprising the inductance of the primary winding, the capacitance of the capacitor 108, and the reflected capacitance from the varactor 112, where the ringing is damped by ohmic losses.

[0020] At the time the secondary current I_s reaches zero, the capacitance of the varactor 112 is large (i.e., approximately C_0) due to a varactor voltage V_{var} close to zero. As the drain-source voltage V_{ds} begins to swing down, the varactor voltage V_{var} increases. The rising varactor voltage V_{var} reduces the varactor capacitance C_{var} , thereby increasing the frequency of the LC resonant circuit during the downward swing of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} and thus accelerating the downward swing of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} . The accelerated drain-source voltage downswing extends the zero voltage switching (ZVS) range by creating a deeper valley in the drain-source voltage V_{ds} for the ZVS switching to occur. Thus, the primary switch 106 can be activated at a V_{ds} closer to zero than that which would be possible without the effect of the varactor 112. In some embodiments, the ZVS range may experience at least a 30% increase.

[0021] Figure 2 is a graphical diagram of a drain-source voltage V_{ds} across a primary switch 106 in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. The primary switch 106 operates within the DC/DC converter 120 as previously described with respect to Figure 1. Prior to T_0 , the primary switch 106 is closed and current flows through the primary switch 106. At time T_0 , the primary switch 106 opens (i.e., turns off), thereby terminating the flow of current through the primary switch 106. Additionally, the leakage inductance of the transformer 110 reverses its voltage, causing a rapid rise of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} . Once the threshold voltage of the diode 114 is reached, the diode 114 begins to conduct and a secondary current $I_s \sim I_p/n$ is induced in the secondary winding and linearly declines to zero.

[0022] At time T_1 , the secondary current I_s reaches zero and the varactor voltage V_{var} is close to zero, resulting in a large capacitance of the varactor 112 (i.e., approximately C_0). A core reset period begins, and the drain-source voltage V_{ds} begins to ring at the frequency of the LC resonant circuit.

[0023] From time T_1 to T_2 , as the drain-source voltage V_{ds} begins to decline, the varactor voltage V_{var} rises and reduces the varactor capacitance C_{var} , thereby increasing the resonant frequency of the LC resonant circuit during the downward swing of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} . From time T_2 to T_3 , the increased resonant frequency accelerates the downward swing of V_{ds} , resulting in a V_{ds} downswing 202 that is more rapid than a V_{ds} downswing 204 that would occur when the resonant frequency of the LC circuit remains unchanged (i.e., in the absence of the varactor 112).

[0024] The accelerated V_{ds} downswing 202 results in a lower valley in the drain-source voltage V_{ds} at time T_3 than a valley which would occur in the absence of the varactor 112, thus creating an extended ZVS range 206. The extended ZVS range 206 allows the primary switch 106 to be activated at a lower drain-source voltage V_{ds} (i.e., V_1) than that which would be possible without the effect of the varactor 112 (i.e., V_2), resulting in an energy savings of $\frac{1}{2} C * (V_2 - V_1)^2$, where C is the capacitance of the capacitor 108.

[0025] Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of a DC/DC converter 120 in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. In some embodiments, the DC/DC converter 120 may be a flyback converter operated in a quasi-resonant mode; alternatively, the DC/DC converter 120 may be a buck converter, a boost converter, a buck-boost converter, or similar type of DC/DC converter. The DC/DC converter 120 may be employed in a stand-alone configuration for DC/DC power conversion, or may be utilized with or as a component of other power conversion devices, such as the DC/AC inverter 124 as shown in Figure 3. Additionally, as previously described, the DC/AC inverter 124 comprises a DC/AC conversion module 122, coupled to the DC/DC converter 120, for converting an output voltage

from the DC/DC converter 120 to an AC output voltage. The DC/AC inverter 124 may be utilized in the conversion of DC power, generated by one or more distributed generators (DGs) such as solar power systems, to AC power.

[0026] The DC/DC converter 120 comprises a capacitor 302 coupled across two input terminals of the DC/DC converter 120 for receiving an input voltage, V_{in} . The capacitor 302 is further coupled across a series combination of a primary winding of a transformer 310 and a semiconductor switch 306 ("primary switch"). The primary switch 306 may comprise one or more switches known in the art, such as metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFETs), bipolar junction transistors (BJTs), emitter switched bipolar transistors (ESBTs), and the like. A voltage clamp circuit 308, comprising a diode 318, a varactor 320, a capacitor 322, and a resistor 324, is coupled across the primary switch 306 for controlling a spike in the drain-source voltage created by leakage inductance energy from the transformer 310, as further described below. Additionally, a capacitor 312 is shown coupled across the primary switch 306 to represent parasitic capacitances present at the node, such as capacitances of the semiconductor primary switch 306, PCB capacitances, stray capacitances, and the like.

[0027] An anode terminal of the diode 318 and a first terminal of the varactor 320 are coupled to a drain terminal of the primary switch 306; a cathode terminal of the diode 318 and a second terminal of the varactor 320 are coupled to a first terminal of the capacitor 322 and a first terminal of the resistor 324. A second terminal of the capacitor 322 and a second terminal of the resistor 324 are coupled to a source terminal of the primary switch 306. In some embodiments, the varactor 320 has a junction capacitance C_{var} as follows:

$$[0028] \quad C_{var} < C_0 * \left(1 - \frac{V_{var}}{V_j}\right)^M \quad (2)$$

[0029] where V_{var} is the varactor voltage and C_0 , V_j , and M are coefficients dependent upon the specific varactor employed. The varactor 320 may be

comprised of diodes, MOSFETS, BJTs, ceramic capacitors, and the like. In one or more alternative embodiments, the varactor 320 may replace the diode 318.

[0030] A secondary winding of the transformer 310, having a 1:n turns ratio, is coupled across a series combination of a diode 314 and an output capacitor 316, with an anode terminal of the diode 314 being coupled to a first terminal of the secondary winding; in some embodiments, the transformer ratio may be below one (i.e., a step-down transformer). Two output terminals of the DC/DC converter 120 are coupled across the output capacitor 316 for providing an output voltage, V_{out} .

[0031] Analogous to the operation previously described, the DC/DC converter 120 receives the input voltage V_{in} and converts the input voltage to the output voltage V_{out} . During such conversion, a current I_c flows through the capacitor 302 and a primary current I_p is supplied to the primary winding of the transformer 310 in accordance with the timing (i.e., opening and closing) of the primary switch 306, as driven by a control circuit 304 coupled to a gate terminal of the primary switch 306. When the primary switch 306 is open, no current flows through the primary winding of the transformer 310 (i.e., $I_p=0$) and the current I_c charges the capacitor 302. When the primary switch 306 is closed, the capacitor 302 discharges and the primary current I_p increases linearly through the primary winding of the transformer 310. The primary current I_p additionally flows through a leakage inductance of the transformer 310 that is effectively in series with the primary winding.

[0032] When the primary switch 306 opens, the flow of the primary current I_p through the primary switch 306 ceases and the leakage inductance reverses its voltage, causing a rapid rise of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} that results in a spike well over the reflected voltage of V_{out}/n . The resistor 324, capacitor 322, and diode 318 act as an RCD (resistor/capacitor/diode) clamp to limit such a spike and prevent damage to the primary switch 306.

[0033] As the drain-source voltage V_{ds} increases following the opening of the primary switch 306, the voltage across the diode 314 increases until the threshold voltage is reached and the diode 314 begins to conduct. As a result of the energy

stored in the magnetic field of the transformer 310, a secondary current $I_s \sim I_P/n$ is induced in the secondary winding and linearly declines to zero. Analogous to the operation previously described with respect to Figure 1, when the secondary current I_s reaches zero the drain-source voltage V_{ds} begins ringing sinusoidally due to an LC resonant circuit seen on the primary side comprising a capacitive component from the varactor 320, where the ringing is damped by ohmic losses. As the drain-source voltage V_{ds} falls, the varactor voltage V_{var} increases and reduces the varactor capacitance C_{var} . The decreasing varactor capacitance C_{var} increases the frequency of the LC resonant circuit during the downward swing of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} , resulting in an accelerated downswing of the drain-source voltage V_{ds} . Such an accelerated downswing extends the ZVS range by creating a deeper valley for the ZVS switching to occur. In some embodiments, the ZVS range may experience at least a 30% increase.

[0034] Figure 4 is a flow diagram of a method 400 for extending a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. The method 400 begins at step 402 and proceeds to step 404. At step 404, a DC/DC converter is operated in a quasi-resonant mode. The DC/DC converter comprises a transformer having a 1:n turns ratio and may be a flyback converter, a buck converter, a boost converter, a buck-boost converter, or similar type of DC/DC converter. In some embodiments, the DC/DC converter may be utilized in a stand-alone configuration for DC/DC power conversion; alternatively, the DC/DC converter may be utilized with or as a component of other power conversion devices, such as a DC/AC inverter 124. Such a DC/AC inverter may be utilized in the conversion of DC power, generated by one or more distributed generators (DGs) such as solar power systems, to AC power.

[0035] At step 406, a switch ("primary switch") of the DC/DC converter, coupled in series with a primary winding of the transformer, is activated for generating a current ("primary current") through the primary winding, and the primary current linearly increases. At step 408, the primary switch is deactivated and the primary current ceases. Due to a leakage inductance of the primary winding, a drain-source voltage

across the primary switch rapidly increases until a diode coupled to the transformer secondary winding is activated and a current ("secondary current") is induced in the secondary winding. In some embodiments, a spike in the drain-source voltage during such a rapid increase is limited by a voltage clamp circuit coupled to the primary winding.

[0036] The secondary current linearly declines to zero. Once the secondary current reaches zero, the drain-source voltage begins ringing sinusoidally due to an LC resonant circuit of the DC/DC converter, where the ringing is damped by ohmic losses. The method 400 proceeds to step 410.

[0037] At step 410, the frequency of the LC resonant circuit is increased during the downward swing of the ringing drain-source voltage, for example by decreasing a capacitance of the LC resonant circuit during this time. In some embodiments, a varactor having a junction capacitance that decreases as the corresponding varactor voltage increases may be utilized to provide a capacitive component of the LC resonant circuit, where the varactor voltage is increased as the drain-source voltage decreases. Such a varactor may be coupled to the secondary winding of the transformer; alternatively, the varactor may be part of the voltage clamp circuit coupled to the primary winding. The increased resonant frequency accelerates the downward swing of the drain-source voltage, creating a deeper valley (i.e., an extended ZVS range) for switching to occur.

[0038] At step 412, the primary switch is activated at a valley of the drain-source voltage, and a primary current flows through the primary winding as previously described. In some embodiments, the primary switch may be activated at the first valley of the ringing drain-source voltage; alternatively, the primary switch may be activated at a subsequent valley. The method 400 proceeds to step 414, where a decision is made whether to continue operation of the DC/DC converter. If the result of such decision is yes, the method 400 returns to step 408; if the result of such decision is no, the method 400 proceeds to step 416 where it ends.

[0039] While the foregoing is directed to embodiments of the present invention, other and further embodiments of the invention may be devised without departing from the basic scope thereof, and the scope thereof is determined by the claims that follow.

CLAIMS:

1. Apparatus for extending a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range during DC/DC power conversion, comprising:
 - a DC/DC converter, operated in a quasi-resonant mode, comprising (i) a transformer, (ii) a primary switch, coupled to a primary winding of the transformer, for controlling current flow through the primary winding, and (iii) a varactor, coupled to the transformer, for accelerating a downswing in a voltage across the primary switch.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein a capacitance of the varactor is decreased as the voltage decreases.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the varactor is coupled to a secondary winding of the transformer.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a voltage clamp circuit coupled across the primary switch for limiting the voltage, wherein the voltage clamp circuit comprises the varactor.
5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises a diode and an output capacitor, wherein (i) an anode terminal of the diode is coupled to a first terminal of a secondary winding of the transformer and a first terminal of the varactor, (ii) a first terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a cathode terminal of the diode, a second terminal of the varactor, and a first output terminal of the DC/DC converter, and (iii) a second terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a second terminal of the secondary winding and a second output terminal of the DC/DC converter, wherein the first and the second output terminals of the DC/DC converter provide an output voltage.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises an output capacitor, wherein (i) a first terminal of a secondary winding of the

transformer is coupled to a first terminal of the varactor, (ii) a first terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a second terminal of the varactor and a first output terminal of the DC/DC converter, and (iii) a second terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a second terminal of the secondary winding and a second output terminal of the DC/DC converter, wherein the first and the second output terminals of the DC/DC converter provide an output voltage.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises a diode, a capacitor, and a resistor, wherein (i) an anode terminal of the diode is coupled to a first terminal of the varactor and a drain terminal of the primary switch, (ii) a cathode terminal of the diode is coupled to a second terminal of the varactor, a first terminal of the capacitor, and a first terminal of the resistor, and (iii) a second terminal of the resistor is coupled to a second terminal of the capacitor and a source terminal of the primary switch.

8. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises a capacitor and a resistor, wherein (i) a first terminal of the varactor is coupled to a drain terminal of the primary switch, (ii) a second terminal of the varactor is coupled to a first terminal of the capacitor and a first terminal of the resistor, and (iii) a second terminal of the resistor is coupled to a second terminal of the capacitor and a source terminal of the primary switch.

9. An inverter for extending a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range during DC/AC power conversion, comprising:

a DC/DC converter for converting DC input power to DC output power, the DC/DC converter operated in a quasi-resonant mode and comprising (i) a transformer, (ii) a primary switch, coupled to a primary winding of the transformer, for controlling current flow through the primary winding, and (iii) a varactor, coupled to the transformer, for accelerating a downswing in a voltage across the primary switch; and

a DC/AC conversion module for converting the DC output power to AC output power.

10. The inverter of claim 9, wherein the varactor is coupled to a secondary winding of the transformer.

11. The inverter of claim 9, further comprising a voltage clamp circuit coupled across the primary switch for limiting the voltage, wherein the voltage clamp circuit comprises the varactor.

12. The inverter of claim 9, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises a diode and an output capacitor, wherein (i) an anode terminal of the diode is coupled to a first terminal of a secondary winding of the transformer and a first terminal of the varactor, (ii) a first terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a cathode terminal of the diode, a second terminal of the varactor, and a first output terminal of the DC/DC converter, and (iii) a second terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a second terminal of the secondary winding and a second output terminal of the DC/DC converter, wherein the first and the second output terminals of the DC/DC converter provide an output voltage.

13. The inverter of claim 9, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises an output capacitor, wherein (i) a first terminal of a secondary winding of the transformer is coupled to a first terminal of the varactor, (ii) a first terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a second terminal of the varactor and a first output terminal of the DC/DC converter, and (iii) a second terminal of the output capacitor is coupled to a second terminal of the secondary winding and a second output terminal of the DC/DC converter, wherein the first and the second output terminals of the DC/DC converter provide an output voltage.

14. The inverter of claim 9, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises a diode, a capacitor, and a resistor, wherein (i) an anode terminal of the diode is

coupled to a first terminal of the varactor and a drain terminal of the primary switch, (ii) a cathode terminal of the diode is coupled to a second terminal of the varactor, a first terminal of the capacitor, and a first terminal of the resistor, and (iii) a second terminal of the resistor is coupled to a second terminal of the capacitor and a source terminal of the primary switch.

15. The inverter of claim 9, wherein the DC/DC converter further comprises a capacitor and a resistor, wherein (i) a first terminal of the varactor is coupled to a drain terminal of the primary switch, (ii) a second terminal of the varactor is coupled to a first terminal of the capacitor and a first terminal of the resistor, and (iii) a second terminal of the resistor is coupled to a second terminal of the capacitor and a source terminal of the primary switch.

16. A method for extending a zero voltage switching (ZVS) range during DC/DC power conversion, comprising:

deactivating a primary switch of a DC/DC converter operating in quasi-resonant mode, the primary switch for controlling current flow through a primary winding of the DC/DC converter; and

increasing a resonant frequency of a resonant circuit of the DC/DC converter during a downswing in a voltage across the primary switch to accelerate the downswing.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the increasing a resonant frequency is caused by decreasing a capacitance of the DC/DC converter.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the capacitance is altered by a varactor.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the varactor is coupled to a secondary winding of the transformer.

20. The method of claim 18, further comprising limiting a spike in the voltage, wherein the limiting is performed by a voltage clamp circuit coupled across the primary switch, wherein the voltage clamp circuit comprises the varactor.

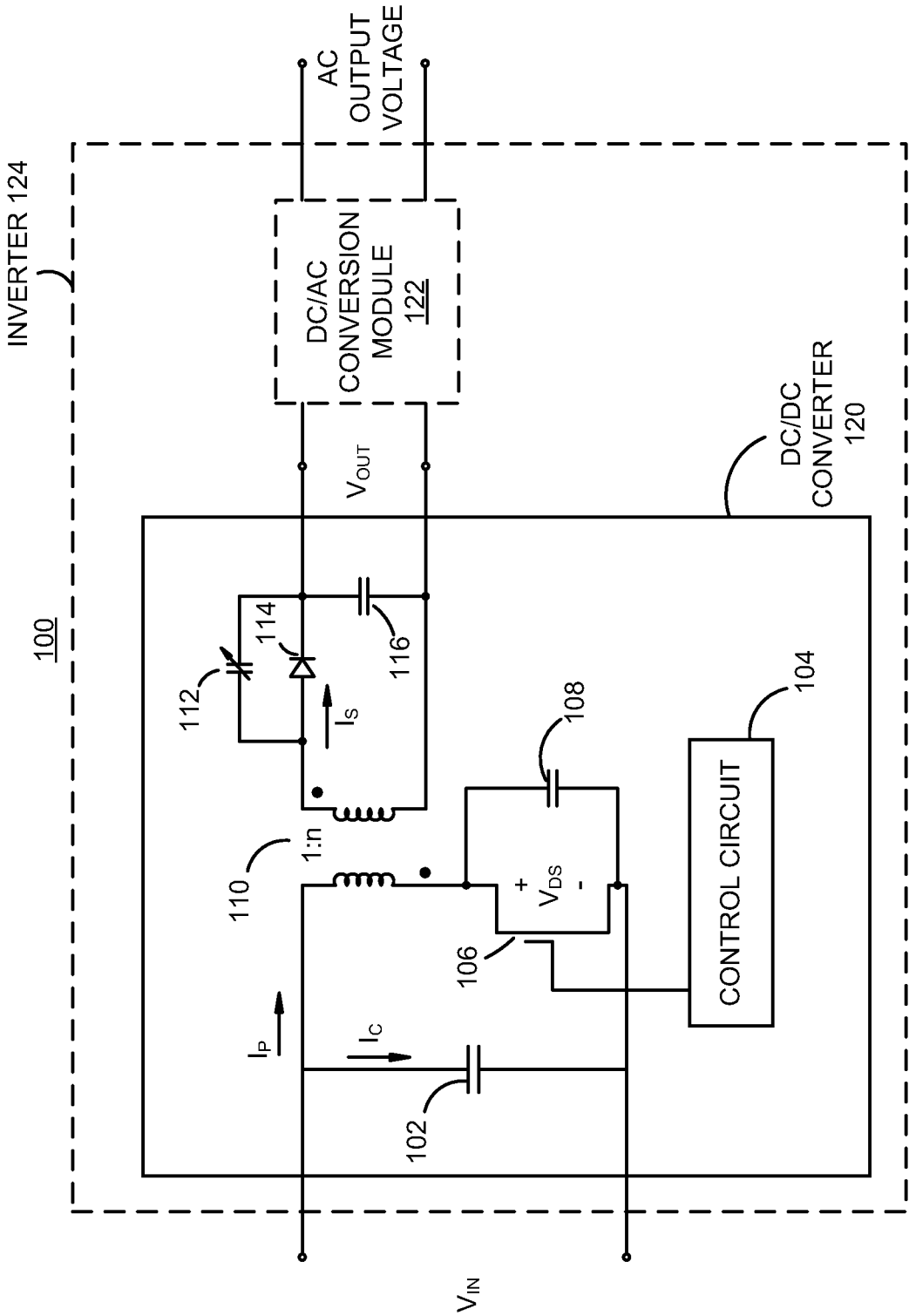


FIG. 1

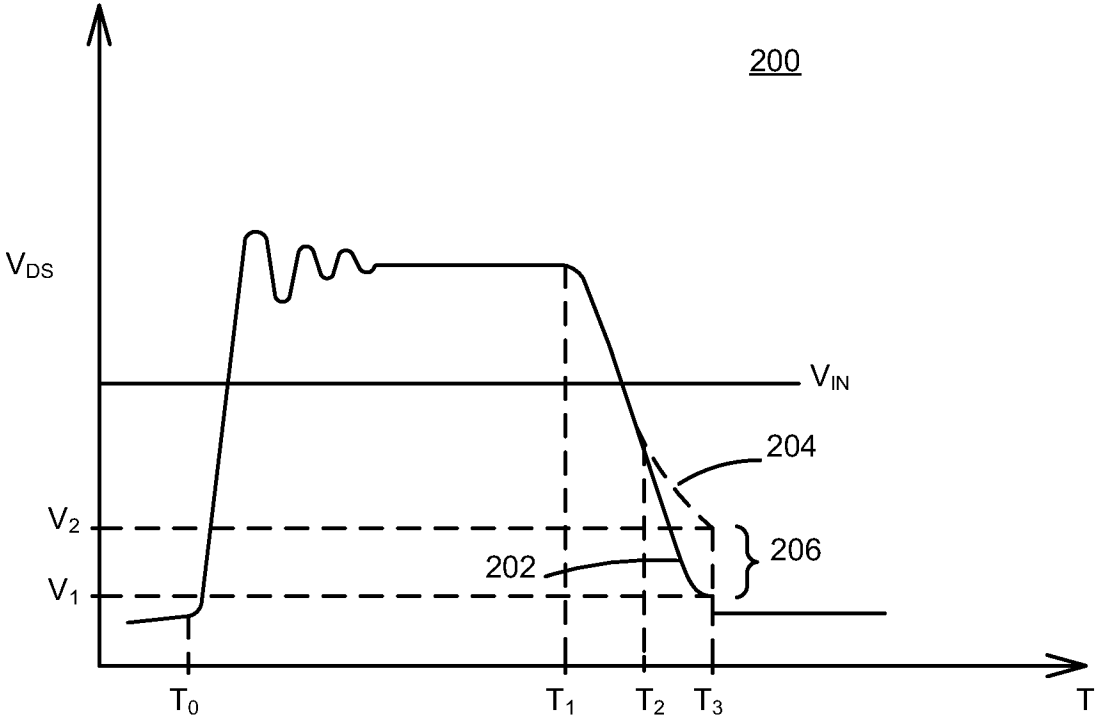


FIG. 2

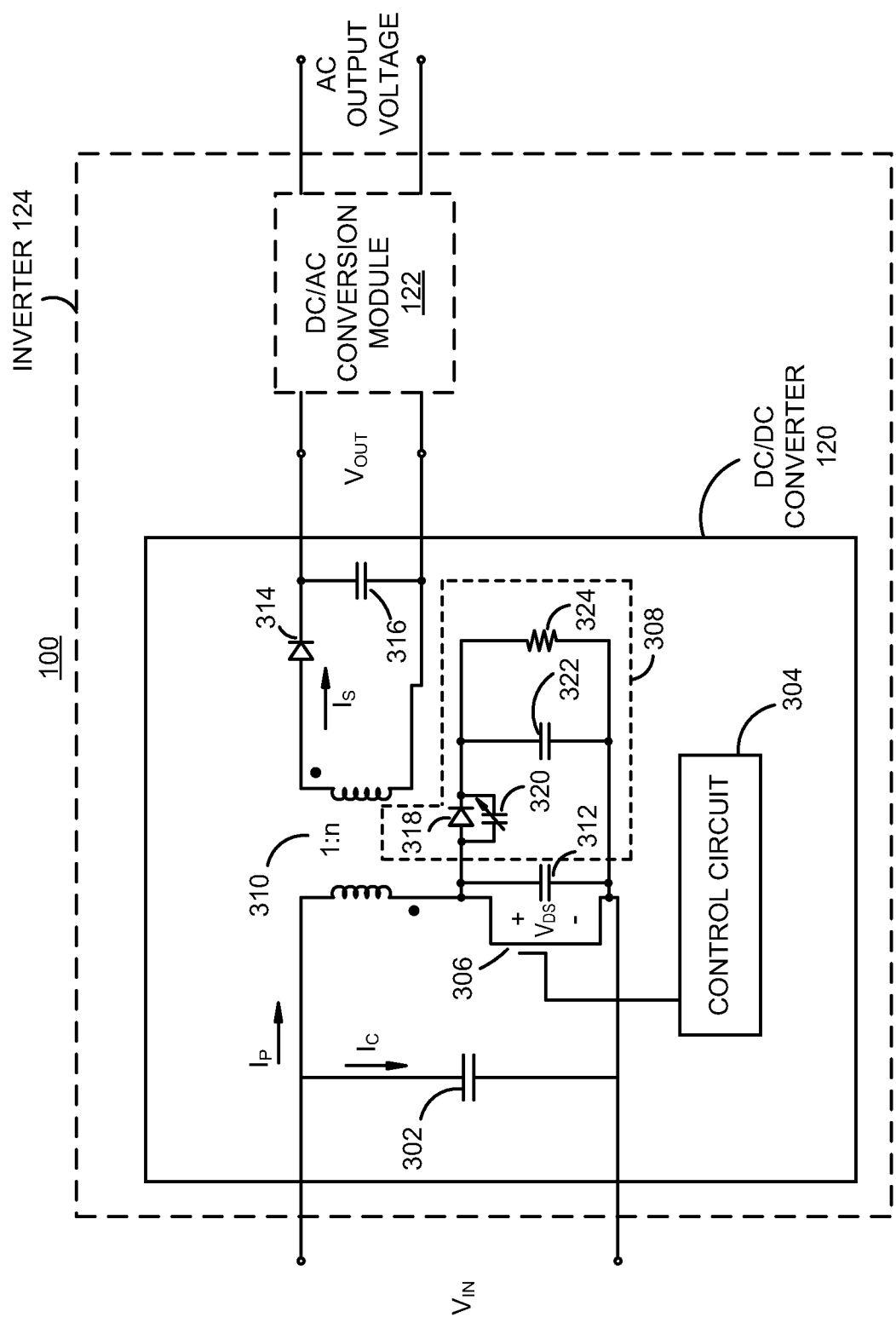


FIG. 3

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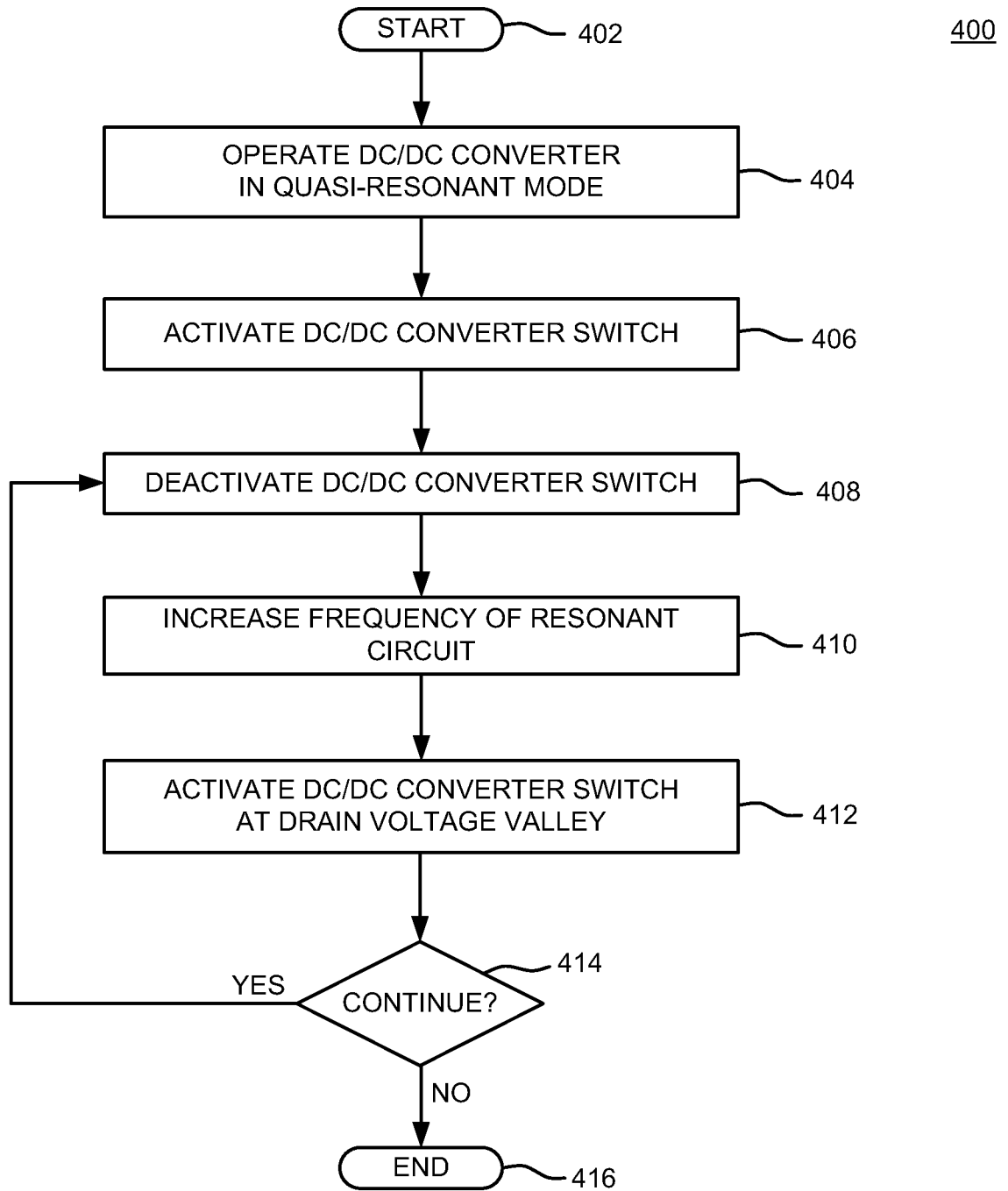


FIG. 4