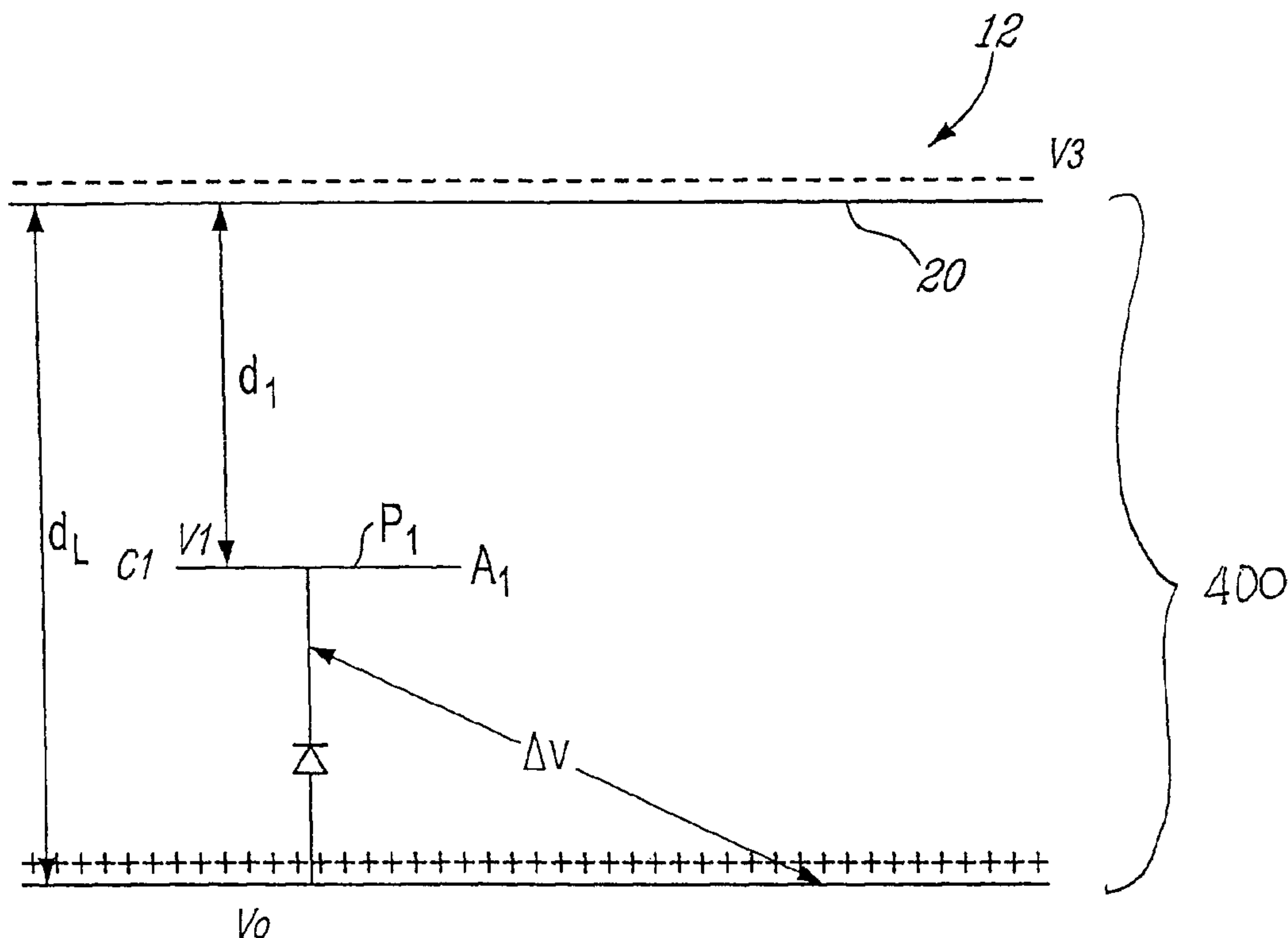




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2006/12/21
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2007/06/28
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2015/05/19
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2008/06/20
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: CA 2006/002108
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2007/071058
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2005/12/23 (US60/752,888)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *H01G 4/38* (2006.01),
H01G 4/30 (2006.01), *H01G 4/40* (2006.01),
H01L 29/92 (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : TRANSFORMATEUR BASE SUR UN CONDENSATEUR
(54) Title: CAPACITOR BASED TRANSFORMER



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A device for generating a voltage comprises first and second plates spaced apart from each other, for being charged at respective different potentials. A third plate is placed at a first distance from the first plate so as to form a first capacitor, and a first semiconductor element is connected between the third plate and the second plate. This voltage generating device produces an output voltage having an amplitude that is dependent upon the first distance and taken between the third and second plates.



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 June 2007 (28.06.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/071058 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

H01G 4/38 (2006.01) *H01G 4/40* (2006.01)
H01G 4/30 (2006.01) *H01L 29/92* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/CA2006/002108

(22) International Filing Date:

21 December 2006 (21.12.2006)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/752,888 23 December 2005 (23.12.2005) US

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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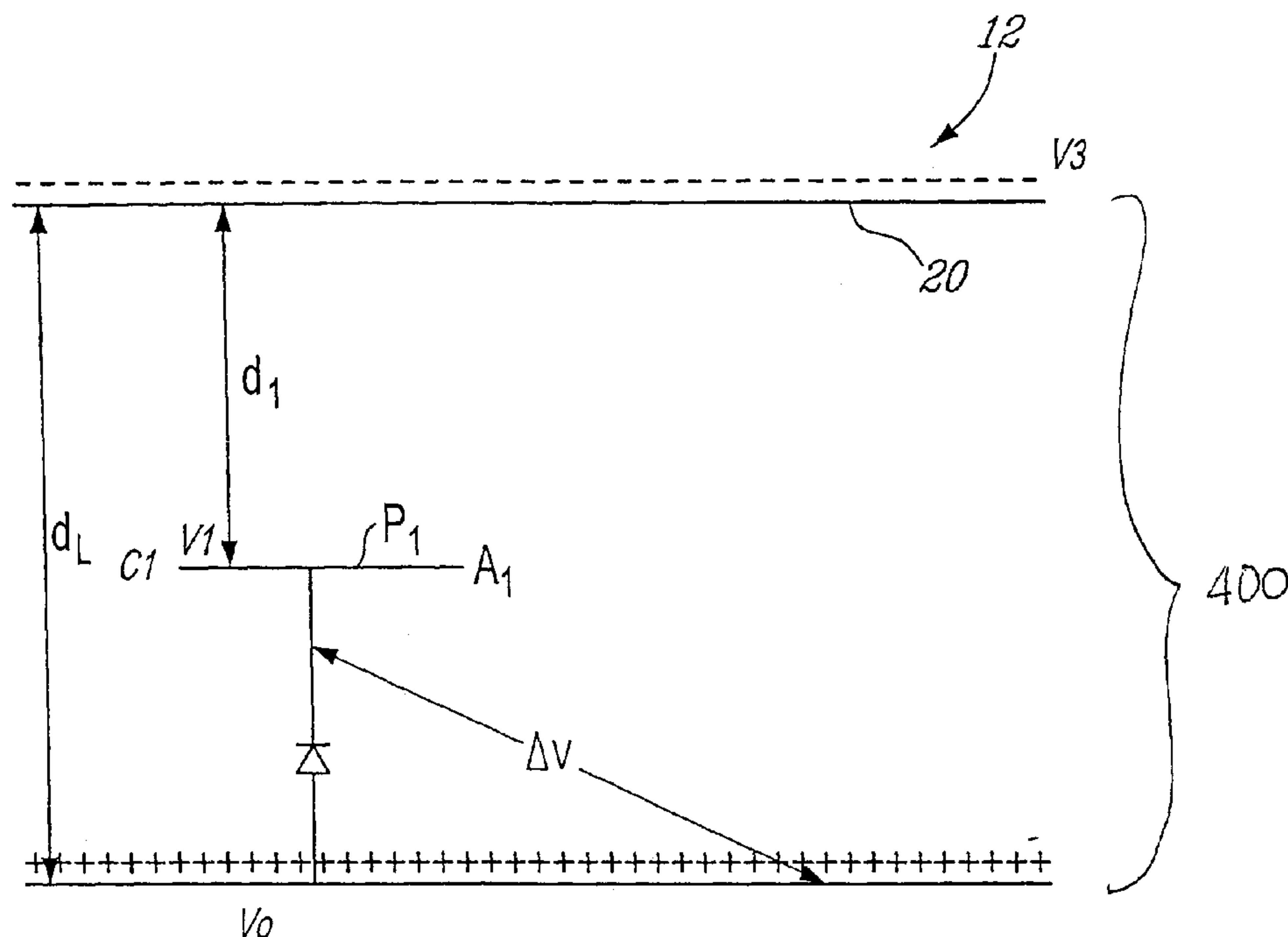
(74) Agents: **PRINCE, G.** et al.; BCF LLP, 1100 René-Lévesque Blvd. West, 25th Floor, Montréal, Québec H3B 5C9 (CA).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: CAPACITOR BASED TRANSFORMER



(57) Abstract: A device for generating a voltage comprises first and second plates spaced apart from each other, for being charged at respective different potentials. A third plate is placed at a first distance from the first plate so as to form a first capacitor, and a first semiconductor element is connected between the third plate and the second plate. This voltage generating device produces an output voltage having an amplitude that is dependent upon the first distance and taken between the third and second plates.

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Capacitor Based Transformer

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention generally relates to electric power transformers. More specifically, the present invention is concerned with a static capacitor-effect based transformer that transforms electrical power from a higher voltage to a lower voltage.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Many types of electrical transformers may be found in patent literature. Conventional electrical transformers generally involve the use of magnetic fields to transform electric voltages and/or currents.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0003] An object of the present invention is therefore to provide a capacitor based electric transformer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] More specifically, in accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device for generating a voltage comprising: first and second plates spaced apart from each other, for being charged at respective different potentials; a third plate placed at a first distance from the first plate so as to form a first capacitor; and a first semiconductor element connected between the third plate and the second plate. The voltage generating device produces an output voltage having an amplitude which is

dependent upon the first distance and taken between the third and second plates.

[0005] This device for generating a voltage may comprise a fourth plate placed at a second distance from the first plate so as to form a second capacitor; and a second semiconductor element connected between the fourth plate and the second plate. In this case, the voltage generating device produces an output voltage having an amplitude dependent upon the first and second distances and then taken between the third and fourth plates, instead of between the third and the second plates.

[0006] According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device for generating an output voltage from an input voltage, the device comprising a first series circuit comprising a first capacitor having a first capacitance value and a semiconductor element connected in series with the first capacitor. The input voltage is applied across the first series circuit and the output voltage has an amplitude which is dependent upon the input voltage and the first capacitance value and is taken across the first semiconductor element.

[0007] This device for generating an output voltage may further comprise a second series circuit connected in parallel with the first series circuit, the second series circuit comprising a second capacitor having a second capacitance value and a second semiconductor element connected in series with the second capacitor. In this case, the output voltage has an amplitude which is dependent upon the input voltage and the first and second capacitance values and is taken between a first point between the first capacitor and the first semiconductor element and a second point between the second capacitor and the second semiconductor element, instead of across the first semiconductor element.

[0008] The foregoing and other objects, advantages and features of the present invention will become more apparent upon reading of the following non-restrictive description of illustrative embodiments thereof, given by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] In the appended drawings:

[0010] Figure 1 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a first illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

[0011] Figure 2 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a second illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

[0012] Figure 3 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a third illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

[0013] Figure 4 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a fourth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] Figure 5 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a fifth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] Figure 6 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a sixth illustrative embodiment of the present invention; and

[0016] Figure 7 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer according to a seventh illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] Figure 1 of the appended drawings is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer 10 according to a first illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] As illustrated in Figure 1, the capacitor based transformer 10 comprises a larger capacitor 12. Two smaller plates P1 and P2 are each connected via respective semiconductor elements, for example diodes 14 and 16 to a same plate 18 of the larger capacitor 12. Also, the smaller plates P1 and P2 can be positioned at respective, different distances d_1 and d_2 from the other plate 20 of the larger capacitor 12.

[0019] In Figure 1:

- V_0 denotes the electric potential (in volts) of the plate 18 of the larger capacitor 12;
- V_1 denotes the electric potential (in volts) of the plate P1 connected to the plate 18 of the capacitor 12 through the diode 14;
- V_2 denotes the electric potential (in volts) of the plate P2 connected to the plate 18 of the capacitor 12 through the diode 16;
- V_3 denotes the electric potential (in volts) of the plate 20 of the capacitor 12;
- ΔV denotes the potential difference (in volts) $V_1 - V_2$ between the plates P1 and P2 and represents the output voltage of the transformer 10;
- d_1 denotes the distance (in meters) between the plate P1 and the plate 20 of the capacitor 12;
- d_2 denotes the distance (in meters) between the plate P2 and the plate 20 of the capacitor 12;

- d_L denotes the distance (in meters) between the plates 18 and 20 of the capacitor 12;
- C_1 denotes the capacitance (in farads) between the plates P1 and 20 forming a first capacitor;
- C_2 denotes the capacitance (in farads) between the plates P2 and 20 forming a second capacitor;
- A_1 is the surface area (in square meters) of the plate P1; and
- A_2 is the surface area (in square meters) of the plate P2 (A_1 can be equal to A_2 but does not have to be).

[0020] Still referring to Figure 1, the diodes 14 and 16 have respective cathodes connected to the plates P1 and P2, respectively, and respective anodes both connected to the plate 18 of the capacitor 12. The diodes 14 and 16 are selected as a function of the current to be drawn through them. The general purpose of the diodes 14 and 16 is to ensure a potential difference between the plates P1 and P2 and the plate 18 of the larger capacitor 12.

[0021] Figure 1 also shows that the plates 18 and 20 of the larger capacitor 12 have been assigned an arbitrary charge (+ or -) for illustration purposes.

[0022] For example, a magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) generator could be used to charge the plates 18 and 20 of the larger capacitor 12. Since MHD technology is believed well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and is not particularly relevant to the present invention, it will not be further discussed in the present specification.

[0023] As will easily be understood by one skilled in the art, other technologies could be used to charge the plates 18 and 20 of the larger

capacitor 12.

[0024] The operation of the capacitor based transformer 10 of Figure 1 can be explained as follows. Generally, the voltage V (in volts) across a capacitor is given by:

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

- where Q is the charge (in coulombs); and
- where C is the capacitance (in farads).

[0025] The capacitance C (in farads) across a capacitor is given by:

$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{KA}{d}$$

- where ϵ_0 is the permittivity of vacuum (8.885×10^{-12});
- K is the relative permittivity of the dielectric material between the plates ($K=1$ for free space, $K>1$ for all media, approximately $=1$ for air);
- A is the area of the plates of the capacitor; and
- d is the distance between the plates.

[0026] Combining the above equations for V and C thus yields:

$$V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{Q d}{\epsilon_0 K A}$$

[0027] And if the charge density is given by $Q_a = Q/A$, then $Q = Q_a A$, substituting and solving yields:

$$V = \frac{Q_a d}{\epsilon_0 K}$$

[0028] Thus, from Figure 1, the charge difference across the larger capacitor 12 forces a charge up to plate P1 and up to plate P2. The diodes 14 and 16 respectively connecting the plates P1 and P2 to the plate 18 will ensure that a potential difference is produced between the plates P1 and P2 and the plate 18 of the larger capacitor 12, since the distance d_1 is not equal to d_2 . Then, solving for the equations above, and assuming that $A_1 = A_2$, yields:

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} - \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \frac{Q_a (d_1 - d_2)}{\epsilon_0 K}$$

[0029] Thus, by increasing the difference $(d_1 - d_2)$ between the distances d_1 and d_2 between the plates P1 and P2 and the plate 20 of the larger capacitor 12, one can increase the output voltage ΔV , independently of the area of the plates P1 and P2. In other words, adjusting the distances d_1 and d_2 will allow adjustment of the amplitude of the output voltage ΔV of the capacitor based transformer 10.

[0030] Therefore the arrangement of Figure 1 provides a means to transform electric power, without recourse to moving components, even when one does not have access to both poles of the source originally powering the larger capacitor 12. The plates 18 and 20 of the larger capacitor 12 may be a solid, a liquid, a plasma or a combination thereof.

[0031] Figure 2 is a schematic view of a capacitor based transformer 100 according to a second illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] The capacitor based transformer 100 illustrated in Figure 2 is very similar to the transformer 10 of Figure 1. The main difference is that the plates P1 and P2 both include spikes 102 pointing toward the plate 20 of the larger capacitor 12, in view of increasing the voltage of the transformer without changing any other parameter. Given that in a capacitor, the electric field E is given by $E=Q_a/d$, placing numerous "spikes" such as 102 on the plates P1 and P2 as illustrated in Figure 2 will increase the electric field between each plate P1 and P2 and the plate 20 of the larger capacitor 12. This increase in electric field E will increase the output voltage ΔV produced by the transformer 100.

[0033] Figure 3 is a schematic view of a third illustrative embodiment of a capacitor based transformer 200. As can be seen, the capacitor based transformer 200 is very similar to the capacitor based transformer 10 illustrated in Figure 1.

[0034] The main difference between the transformers 10 and 200 is concerned with the addition of a capacitor 201 interposed between the cathode of the diode 14 and the plate P1 to form a series circuit with the diode 14 and the capacitor formed by the plates P1 and 20 to thereby increase the amplitude of the output voltage ΔV of the transformer 200, then taken between (a) the point between the diode 14 and the capacitor 201 and (b) the plate P2. The capacitor 201 can be a single physical capacitor or a group of capacitors connected in series and/or parallel.

[0035] The resulting capacitance is given by:

$$C_1 = \frac{C_{11} C_{12}}{C_{11} + C_{12}}$$

[0036] In this equation:

- C_1 denotes the total capacitance (in farads) of the series circuit including the capacitor formed by the plates P1 and 20 and the additional capacitor 201;
- C_{11} denotes the capacitance (in farads) of the capacitor formed by the plates P1 and 20;
- C_{12} denotes the capacitance (in farads) of the additional capacitor 201.

[0037] By adding the capacitor 201 in series with the capacitor formed by the plates P1 and 20, the value of the capacitance C_1 is reduced and the value of ΔV , the output voltage of the transformer 200, is therefore boosted, since $V = Q/C$. The added capacitor 201 can be of a fixed capacitance value (as illustrated) or be of the variable type (such as a varactor, not shown). Although not illustrated that way, the capacitor 201 can also be itself composed of multiple capacitors in series/or parallel arrangement or a combination thereof. Each capacitor could be separated by semiconductor elements, for example, such as diodes.

[0038] And so, combining this equation for the capacitance C_1 with the one for the output voltage ΔV yield:

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} - \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \frac{Q_a A_1}{C_{12}} + \frac{Q_a (d_1 - d_2)}{\Sigma_o K}$$

[0039] Figure 4 illustrates a capacitor based transformer 300 according to a fourth illustrative embodiment of the present invention. The transformer 300 is very similar to the transformer 200 but the added capacitor

301 is not in series with the diode 14 as in the transformer 200 but in parallel therewith.

[0040] Turning now to Figure 5 of the appended drawings, a transformer 400 according to a fifth illustrative embodiment of the present invention will be described. The transformer 400 includes a single plate P1 and the output voltage ΔV of the transformer 400 is taken between the plate P1 and the plate 18 of the larger transformer 12. Accordingly:

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_0 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} - V_0 = \frac{Q_a d_1}{\Sigma_o K} - V_0$$

[0041] It is to be noted that the transformer 400 of Figure 5 could be provided with an additional, smaller capacitor (not shown) to increase the output voltage ΔV . This capacitor could be connected as illustrated in Figures 3 or 4, in which cases:

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_0 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} - V_0 = \frac{Q_a A_1}{C_{12}} + \frac{Q_a d_1}{\Sigma_o K} - V_0$$

[0042] Figure 6 illustrates a transformer 500 according to a sixth illustrative embodiment of the present invention. The main difference between the capacitor based transformer 500 of Figure 6 and the capacitor based transformer 10 of Figure 1 is that the larger capacitor 12 and plates P1 and P2 arrangement of the capacitor based transformer 10 has been replaced in transformer 500 by conventional capacitors C_1 and C_2 that can be fixed or variable capacitors having different values.

[0043] It is to be noted that the transformer 500 could be provided with an additional smaller capacitor (not shown) to increase its output voltage ΔV . This latter capacitor could be connected as illustrated in Figures 3 or 4.

[0044] Finally, Figure 7 illustrates a transformer 600 according to a seventh illustrative embodiment of the present invention. The transformer 600 is very similar to the transformer 500 of Figure 6, but the capacitor C_2 has been removed.

[0045] It is to be noted that the transformer 600 could be provided with an additional smaller capacitor (not shown) to increase its output voltage. This capacitor could be connected as illustrated in Figures 3 or 4.

[0046] It is also to be noted that the output of the transformers illustrated herein may be supplied to conditioning and/or regulating circuits, for example to achieve a specific DC or AC voltage and/or a specific AC or DC current.

[0047] Transformers according to the non-restrictive illustrative embodiments of the present invention may be used as DC-DC or DC-AC transformers in a wide range of uses including, but not limited to:

- Power supplies in electrical equipment;
- Power generation and transmission equipments;
- Homes, buildings, transportation, military, factories;
- Applications where there is a need for adjusting the electric voltage and/or the power;

- Applications where one of the plates of the larger capacitor such as 12 may be a solid, a liquid, a gas, a plasma or a combination thereof, such as, for example, the exhaust of a MHD generator;
- Applications where a magnetic field may be undesirable, such as, for example, in the vicinity of IC chips, microprocessors, etc.

[0048] The non-restrictive illustrative embodiments of the present invention present many advantages over the current magnetic transformers such as, for example:

- Ease to manufacture;
- Low cost to manufacture;
- In some cases, it may be the only way to built a transformer, for example when one of the plates of the larger capacitor such as 12 is a gas or a plasma; and
- Operation at potentially lower temperatures than existing transformers since there is no heat generating coils such as those found in conventional transformers.

[0049] Although the present invention has been described hereinabove by way of non-restrictive illustrative embodiments thereof, these embodiments can be modified in many ways as this will appear to those of ordinary skill in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A device for generating a voltage comprising:
first and second plates spaced apart from each other, for being charged at respective different potentials;
a third plate placed at a first distance from the first plate so as to form a first capacitor; and
a first semiconductor element connected between the third plate and the second plate;
wherein the voltage generating device produces an output voltage having an amplitude which is dependent upon the first distance and taken between the third and second plates.

2. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 1, further comprising:
a fourth plate placed at a second distance from the first plate so as to form a second capacitor; and
a second semiconductor element connected between the fourth plate and the second plate;
wherein the voltage generating device produces an output voltage having an amplitude dependent upon the first and second distances and then taken between the third and fourth plates, instead of between the third and the second plates.

3. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 1, wherein the first semiconductor element comprises a first diode.

4. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 3, wherein the first diode has a cathode connected to the third plate and an anode connected to the second plate.

5. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 2, wherein the first and second semiconductor elements comprise first and second diodes, respectively.

6. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 5, wherein the first diode has a cathode connected to the third plate and an anode connected to the second plate and the second diode has a cathode connected to the fourth plate and an anode connected to the second plate.

7. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 2, wherein the amplitude of the output voltage is dependent upon a difference between the first and second distances.

8. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 2, wherein the amplitude of the output voltage is adjusted by adjusting a difference between the first and second distances.

9. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 1, wherein the first and second plates spaced apart from each other define a third larger capacitor.

10. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second plates is made from an element selected from the group consisting of a solid, liquid, gas, plasma, or a combination thereof.

11. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 9, wherein the third and fourth plates are located between the first and second plates of the third larger capacitor.

12. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 2, wherein at least one additional capacitor is serially connected to at least one of the first and second capacitors for increasing the amplitude of the output voltage, the output voltage being taken between the additional capacitor and the other one of said first and second capacitors.

13. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 13, wherein the at least one additional capacitor is further connected in parallel with the corresponding one of said first and second semiconductor elements.

14. A device for generating a voltage according to claim 2, wherein at least one of the third and fourth plates comprises spikes for increasing the amplitude of the output voltage.

15. A device for generating an output voltage from an input voltage, the device comprising:

a first series circuit comprising a first capacitor having a first capacitance value and a first semiconductor element connected in series with the first capacitor;

wherein:

the input voltage is applied across the first series circuit; and

the output voltage has an amplitude which is dependent upon the input voltage and the first capacitance value and is taken across the first semiconductor element.

16. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 15, further comprising:

a second series circuit connected in parallel with the first series circuit, the second series circuit comprising a second capacitor having a second capacitance value and a second semiconductor element connected in series

with the second capacitor;

wherein the output voltage has an amplitude which is dependent upon the input voltage and the first and second capacitance values and is taken between a first point between the first capacitor and the first semiconductor element and a second point between the second capacitor and the second semiconductor element, instead of across the first semiconductor element.

17. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 16, wherein the first and second semiconductor elements comprise first and second diodes, respectively.

18. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 17, wherein the first diode has a cathode connected to the first capacitor, the second diode has a cathode connected to the second capacitor, and the first and second diodes have respective interconnected anodes.

19. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 18, wherein the first point is located between the cathode of the first diode and the first capacitor and the second point is located between the cathode of the second diode and the second capacitor.

20. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 16, wherein at least one additional capacitor is serially connected to at least one of the first and second capacitors for increasing the amplitude of the output voltage, the output voltage being then taken between the additional capacitor and the other one of said first and second capacitors.

21. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 20, wherein the at least one additional capacitor is further connected in parallel with the corresponding one of said first and second semiconductor elements.

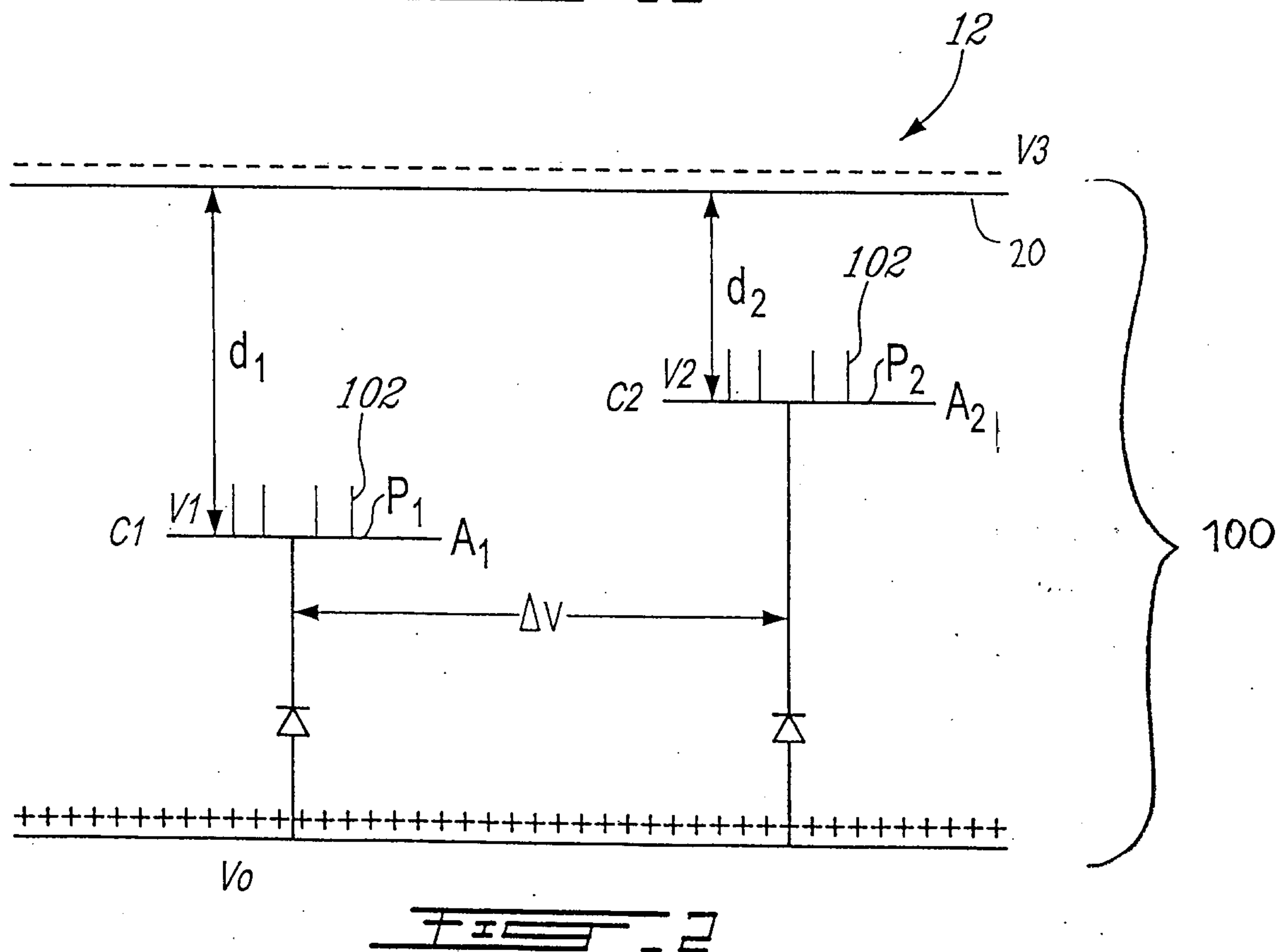
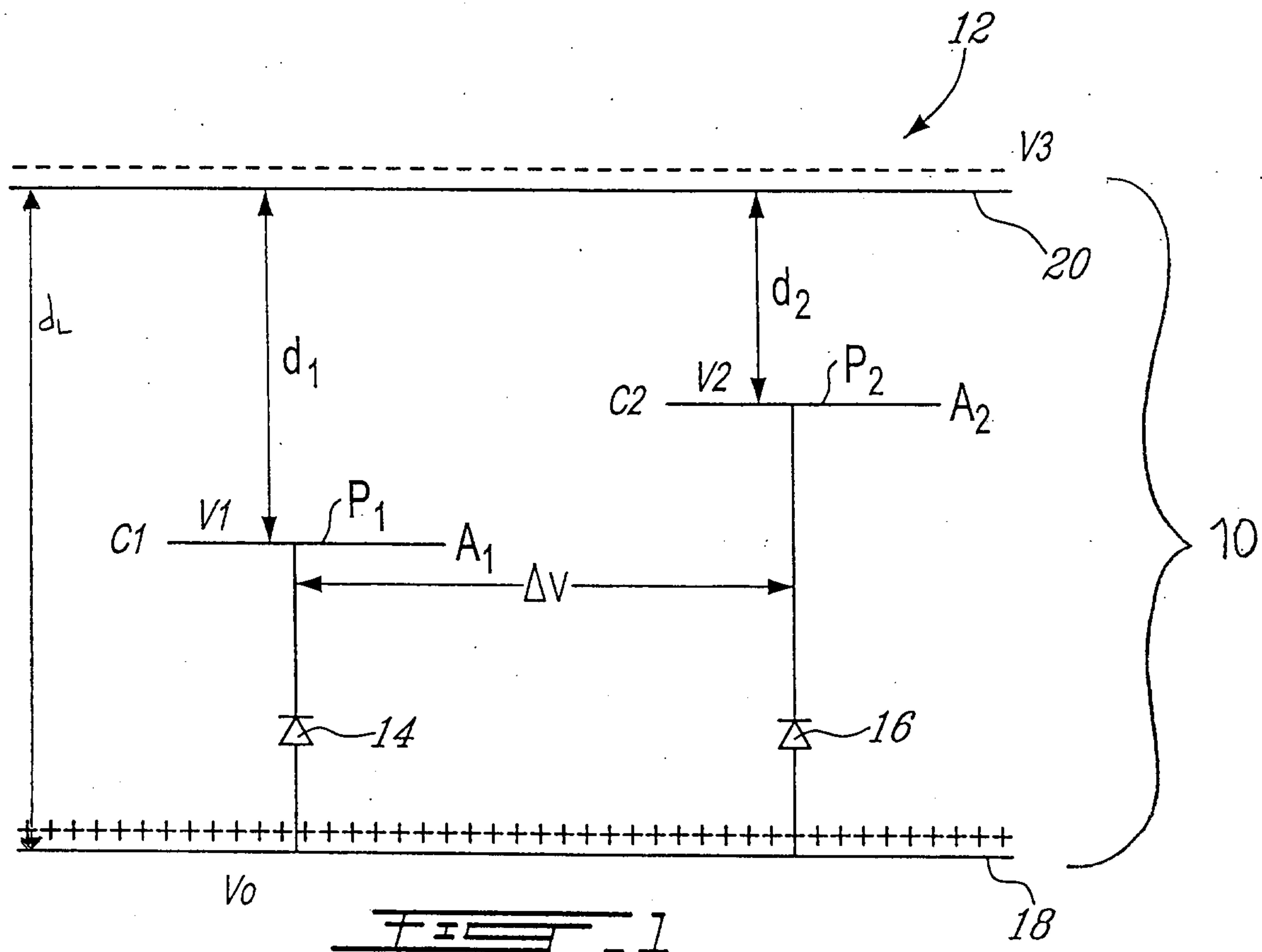
22. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 15, wherein the first capacitor comprises a fixed capacitor.

23. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 15, wherein the first capacitor comprises a variable capacitor.

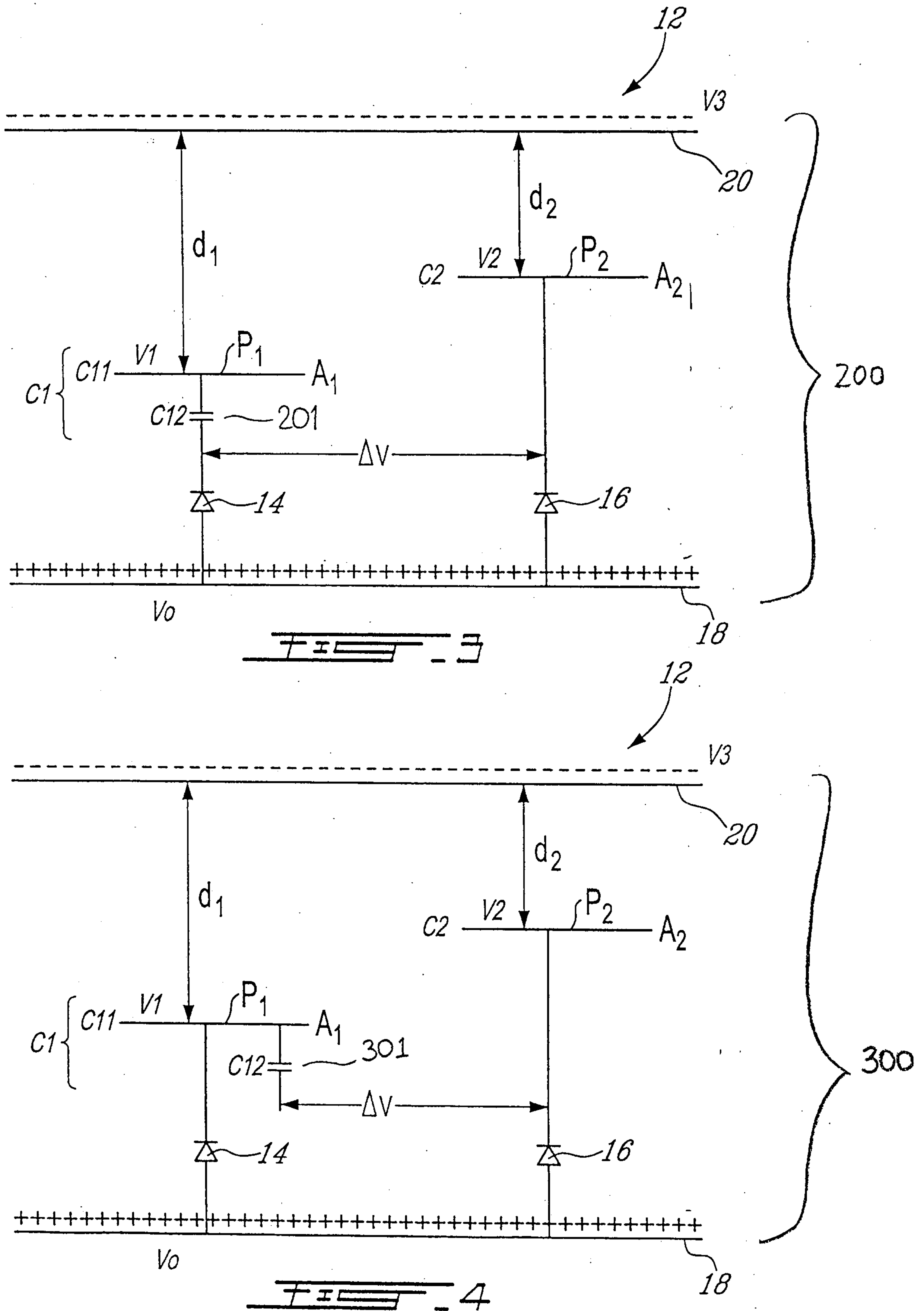
24. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 16, wherein the first and second capacitors comprise respective fixed capacitors.

25. A device for generating an output voltage according to claim 16, wherein the first and second capacitors comprise respective variable capacitors.

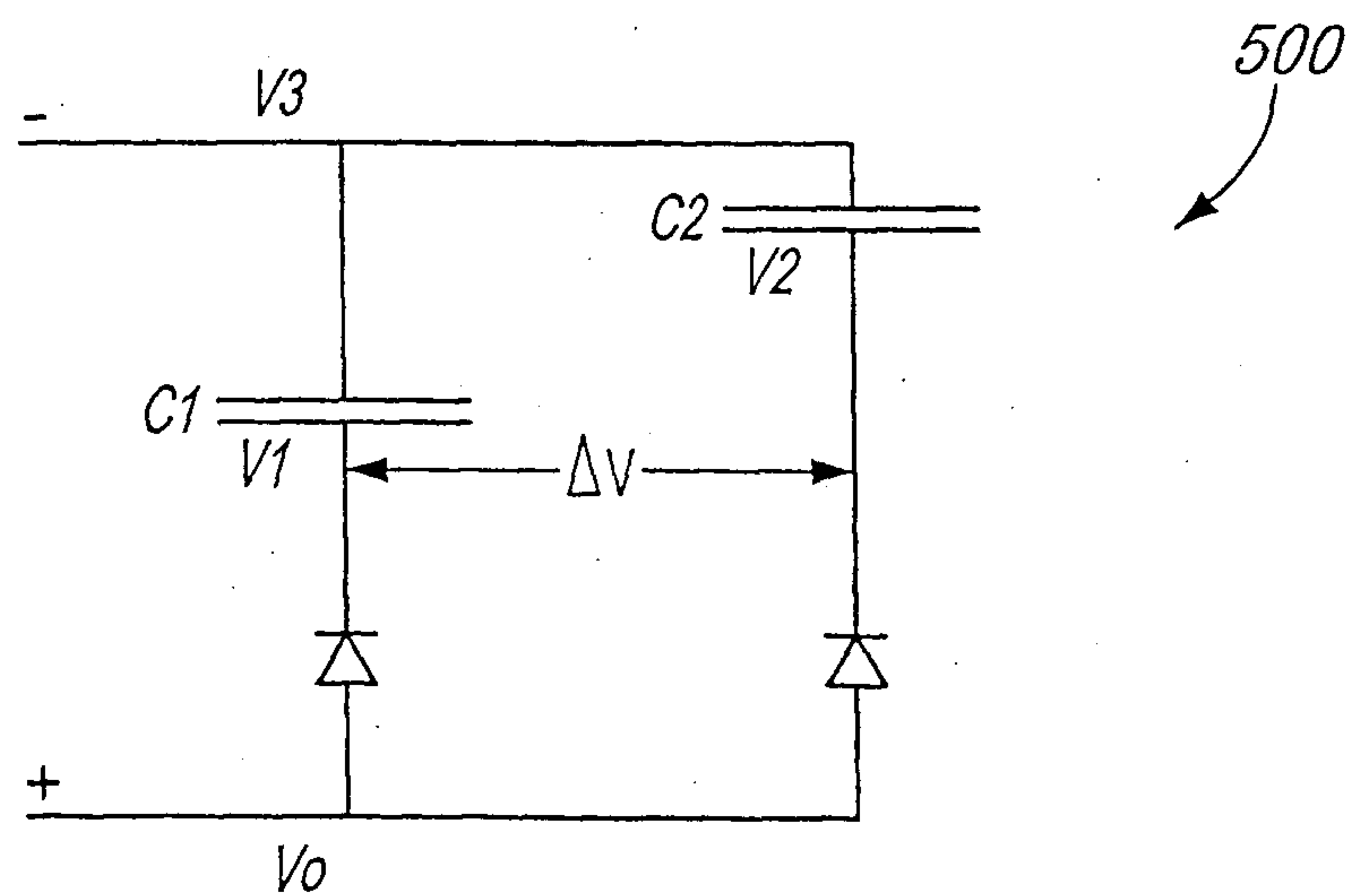
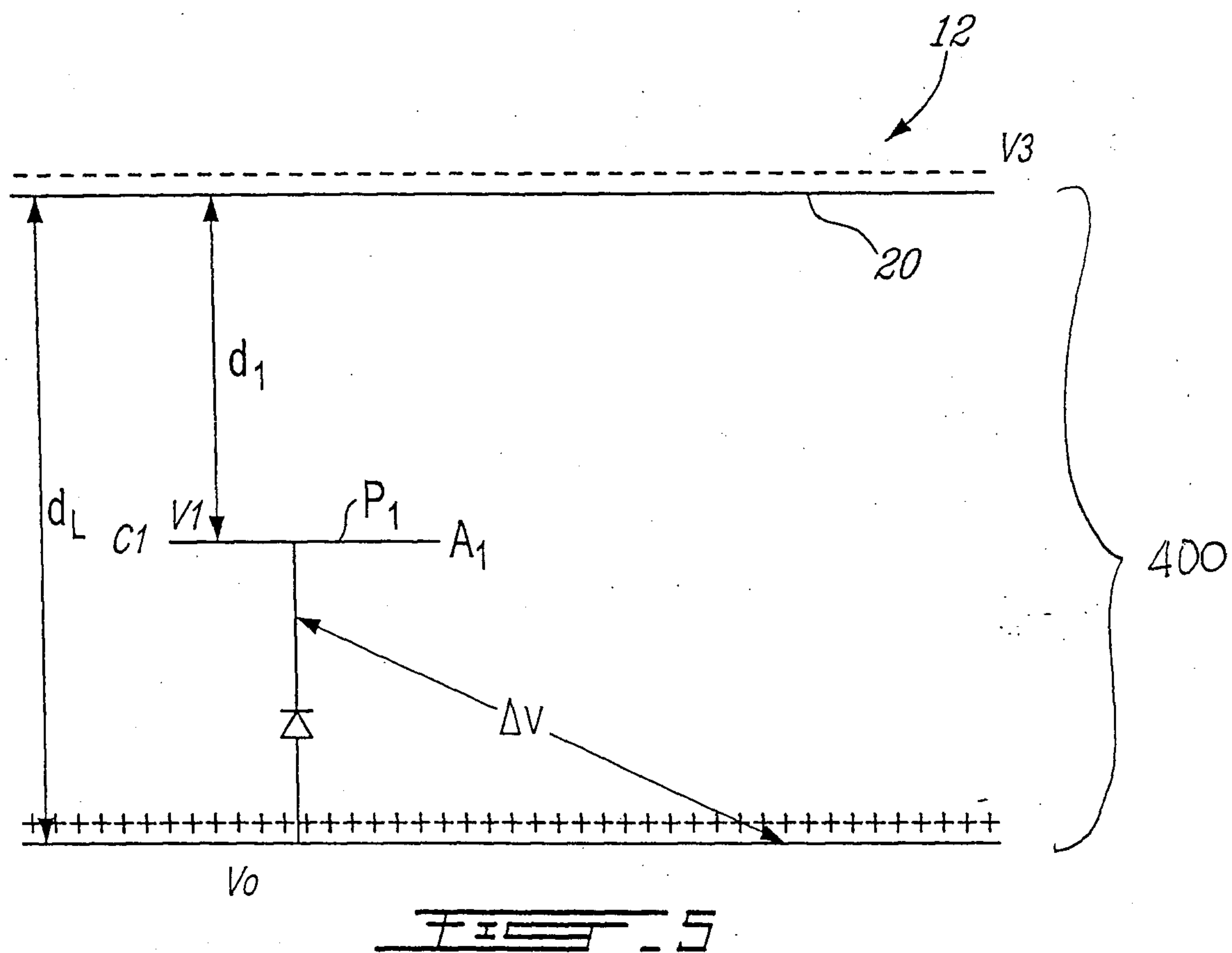
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