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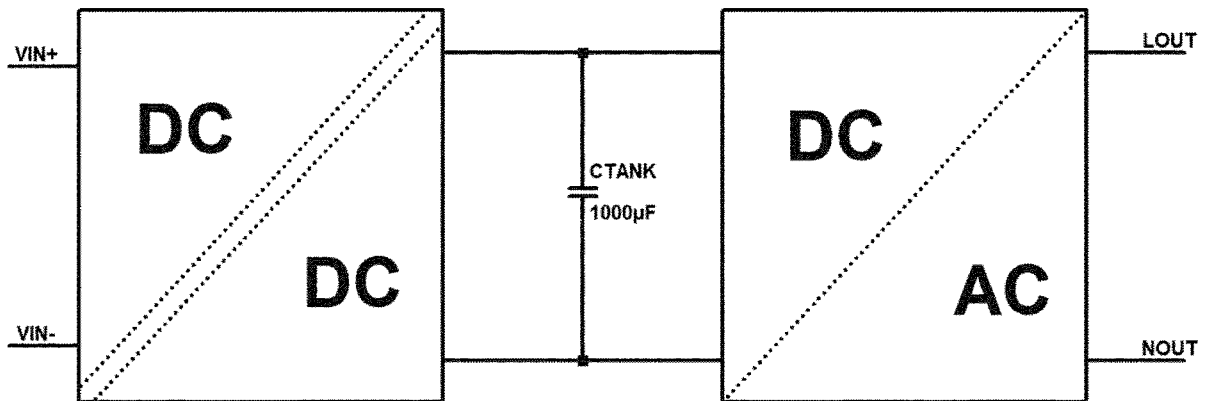


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a DC-to-AC power converter having a main DC input (1) and a main single-phase AC output (4) comprising a single DC-to-DC converter (5) and, firstly, according to a direct path, a bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) in cascade with the DC-to-DC converter (5), said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) having a DC input-output (11) connected in parallel to the DC output (10) and an AC output-input (12) connected to said main AC output (4) and, secondly, according to a bypass path, and in parallel to said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) and to said low frequency diodes (2), a current-type low frequency full switching H-bridge (7), called hereafter AC forward bridge, having a DC input and a AC output, said DC input being connected to said DC output (10) of the single DC-to-DC converter (5) and said AC output being connected in parallel to said main AC output (4), said AC forward bridge having a working frequency less than 1 kHz, so that, when the instantaneous voltage between the terminals of said main AC output (4) attains a predetermined level, the low frequency forward AC bridge (7) is switched on, the low frequency diodes (2) being reverse biased and non-conducting and a constant power is supplied by the DC-to-DC converter (5) directly to the load.

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**INVERTER WITH AC FORWARD BRIDGE AND IMPROVED DC/DC  
TOPOLOGY**

10

**Field of the Invention**

**[0001]** The present invention is related to an efficiency-improved DC/AC power converter comprising a main path made of a DC/DC converter followed by a bidirectional voltage-type DC/AC converter and a bypass path made of a current-type DC/AC converter, in which the power peak is delivered by the bypass converter for minimizing the losses.

**[0002]** In particular, the present invention is an improvement of the DC/AC power converter described in document WO 2016/083143 A1.

**Prior Art**

**[0003]** A classical inverter topology is shown on FIG. 1. A DC/DC input stage, (galvanically) isolated or not, converts an input DC voltage into a different DC voltage well suited for supplying an output non isolated DC/AC inverter bridge classically working in a frequency range going from several kHz to several MHz and generating an output 50 Hz or 60 Hz sinewave by typically using a high frequency PWM modulation.

**[0004]** In order to improve efficiency, document US 7,710,752 B2 shows a parallel configuration with one path build around a boost & bridge converter and another direct path build around a simple bridge converter.

**[0005]** The problem with that topology is that the most efficient direct path can only be activated when the instantaneous voltage of the output is low enough. It cannot be activated when the instantaneous power need is maximum. Efficiency improvement is not optimal regarding the number of components to be added.

**[0006]** Document EP 2 270 624 A1 presents another solution to optimize efficiency by alternately connecting three current generators (with different characteristics) to three output phases based on what connection is optimum to maximize efficiency. This topology can only be applied to three-phase output systems and the question of insulation is not addressed.

**[0007]** Document WO 2016/083143 A1 presents an isolated DC-to-AC converter that provides efficiency improvement by adding a direct path from the DC input to the AC output. This approach improves the efficiency but its disadvantage is that it requires an extra switching converter or extra windings in the isolated DC/DC converter transformer.

**[0008]** Document US 7,778,046 B1 presents an interesting solution to improve efficiency of a DC/DC converter that can be used in an inverter to perform the required insulation. Figure 35a is especially representative thereof. Despite a very interesting mode of operation, this invention has several drawbacks:

- the converter does not fully operate in soft switching operation which prevents the use of high operating frequencies ;
- the switch S is not protected against over-voltages (no clamping effect present) ;
- diode CR2 is not protected against over-voltage. As switch S is closed (or switched ON), the capacitor C2 continues to be charged by a current flowing in the leakage inductance of the transformer, diode CR2 being blocked as an overvoltage appears at the terminals of diode CR2 (after its reverse recovery phase), which can be several times the diode blocking voltage and which can destroy diode CR2. Moreover the possible clamping effect of diode CR1 is cancelled by the series inductance  $L_r$ , as overvoltage occurs thereon at the time of switch S closing. This problem renders difficult to increase the power as wanted.

**[0009]** Document EP 1 852 964 A1 discloses a maximum single-phase inverter 3B-INV that uses as its DC power source a DC voltage V3B boosted from a solar light voltage by a boosting chopper circuit, which is arranged at the center, and single-phase inverters 2B-INV and 1B-INV that use DC power sources V1B and V2B supplied from this maximum DC power source V3B as their inputs are arranged on both sides of the maximum single-phase inverter 3B-INV. AC sides

of the respective single-phase inverters are connected in series. A power conditioner is thus configured to provide an output voltage by using the sum of the generated voltages of the respective single-phase inverters. Chopper circuits are connected between the maximum DC power source V3B and the DC power sources V1B and V2B , and power is supplied to the DC power sources V1B and V2B from the maximum DC power source V3B via switching devices in the single-phase inverters.

**[0010]** Document US 2017/025962 A1 discloses two versions of an isolated single stage converter AC/DC Power Factor Corrected (PFC) converter topology. One is with a full bridge rectifier at its input and the other is a True Bridgeless version. The two versions of the topology feature new configurations and circuitry including a simplified damper circuit and a clamp capacitor flipping circuit and control methods that allow them to realize improved single stage isolated power factor converters which are suitable for high power operation, feature Zero Voltage Switching to maximize conversion efficiency and to minimize Electro-Magnetic Interference generation, do not need an additional circuit to limit the inrush current, achieve reasonably low input current Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), and are easy to control. The second version provides a true bridgeless single stage isolated power factor converter with even higher efficiency and lower input current THD.

**[0011]** Document US 2013/223106 A1 discloses a switching circuit for use in a power converter including a first active switch coupled between a first terminal of an input of the power converter and a first terminal of a primary winding of a transformer. A second active switch is coupled between a second terminal of the input and a second terminal of the primary winding. An output capacitance of the first active switch is greater than an output capacitance of the second active switch. A first passive switch is coupled between the second terminal of the primary winding and the first terminal of the input. A second passive switch is coupled between the second terminal of the input and the first terminal of the primary winding. A reverse recovery time of the first passive switch is greater than a reverse recovery time of the second passive switch.

**Aims of the Invention**

[0012] The present invention aims to propose an inverter that converts a wide range of DC input voltages into an AC output voltage with an efficiency as high as possible while maintaining stringent requirement regarding input DC current shape.

[0013] In particular, one of the requirements is to maintain a constant DC input current, and therefore a constant input power, even if the AC output power is fluctuating during the 50 Hz/ 60 Hz AC period.

[0014] A further goal of the invention is to make the inverter as compact as possible.

**Summary of the Invention**

[0015] A first aspect of the present invention relates to a DC-to-AC power converter having a main DC input and a main single-phase AC output, capable to convert and adapt a DC voltage at said main DC input into a sinusoidal AC voltage of fundamental frequency  $f_0$  at said main AC output and capable to deliver a rated power at said main AC output to a load, comprising:

- a single DC-to-DC converter having as input said main DC input and having a DC output and a tank capacitor being connected to said DC output, two low frequency diodes biased so as to be able to pass the current from, respectively to, the DC output to, respectively from, the tank capacitor ;
- according to a direct path, a bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter in cascade with the DC-to-DC converter, said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter having a DC input-output connected to the DC output and an AC output-input connected to said main AC output ;
- according to a bypass path, and in parallel to said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter and to said low frequency diodes, a current-type low frequency full switching H-bridge, called hereafter AC forward bridge, having a DC input and a AC output, said DC input being connected to said DC output of the single DC-to-DC converter and said AC output being connected in parallel to said main AC output, said AC forward bridge having a working frequency less than 1 kHz, and preferably 400 Hz or 50/60 H ;

- control means for controlling said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter to deliver at said first AC output-input the sinusoidal AC voltage and for controlling said AC forward bridge to deliver a quasi square-type AC forward current in phase with said sinusoidal AC voltage, said control means  
5 being capable to control said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter and said AC forward bridge, so that the latter are capable to be operated simultaneously ;

so that, when the instantaneous voltage between the terminals of said main AC output attains a predetermined level, the low frequency forward AC bridge is  
10 switched on, the low frequency diodes being reverse biased and non-conducting and a constant power is supplied by the DC-to-DC converter directly to the load.

**[0016]** According to preferred embodiments, the DC-to-AC power converter of the invention is such that:

- the two closed switches (TPH, TNL ; TPL, TNH) of the low frequency AC  
15 forward bridge are selected depending of the polarity of the output AC voltage ;
- the DC-to-DC converter is designed to support a variable output voltage while transferring a nearly constant power ;
- the DC-to-DC converter is isolated and comprises, at the primary side of the  
20 transformer, an active clamp, made of a main MOSFET (MP) connecting the primary winding (TFO-P) of a transformer to a primary source (VIN+, VIN-) providing the main DC input, a resonance capacitance (CRP) being in parallel with the primary MOSFET (MP) to allow the primary MOSFET (MP) to operate in ZVT, and a capacitance (CAUX) and a second MOSFET (MAUX)  
25 arranged to provide voltage clamping on the main MOSFET (MP) and consequently protect the latter against overvoltage ;
- the DC-to-DC converter is isolated and comprises, at the primary side of the  
transformer, a two-transistor forward converter primary stage, made of two  
30 MOSFETs (MP1, MP2), each directly connecting at one respective end thereof an end of the primary winding (TFO-P) of a transformer and a respective primary source terminal (VIN-, VIN+) providing the main DC input, a resonance capacitance (CRP1, CRP2) being in parallel with each MOSFET (MP1, MP2) respectively, to allow said MOSFETs (MP1, MP2) to operate in

ZVT, and diodes (DAUX1, DAUX2) arranged to respectively connect each of the MOSFETs (MP1, MP2) to the primary source terminal (VIN+, VIN-) which is not the primary source terminal (VIN-, VIN+) directly connected to the corresponding MOSFET (MP1, MP2) respectively ;

- 5 - the DC-to-DC converter further comprises, at the secondary side of the transformer, at least a first capacitor (CS1, CS2) creating an AC connection to a secondary winding (TFO-S) of the transformer, a resonance inductance (LR) that can be reduced to the leakage inductance of the transformer, a rectifying diode (DR) and a free-wheeling diode (DLR) for rectifying the
- 10 voltage created at the secondary of the transformer and a secondary resonance capacitor (CRS) connected in parallel with the rectifying diode (DR) and a decoupling capacitor (CS3) in parallel with the terminals of the output DC voltage ;
- the first capacitor (CS1), the resonance inductance (LR), the rectifying diode (DR) and the free-wheeling diode (DLR) are arranged so that, during the magnetization phase of the transformer, the input voltage of the converter, VIN, reflected to the secondary of the transformer as NVIN, with N being the transformer turn ratio, charges the first capacitor (CS1) and creates a resonance between the latter and the resonance inductance (LR), through the rectifying diode (DR), the free-wheeling diode (DRL) being non
- 15 conducting, and without overvoltage at a junction between the rectifying diode (DR) and the free-wheeling diode (DRL) ;
- the first capacitor (CS1), the resonance inductance (LR), the rectifying diode (DR) and the free-wheeling diode (DLR) are arranged so that, during the demagnetization phase of the transformer, a current flows from the charged first capacitor (CS1) to the load through the resonance inductance (LR) and the free-wheeling diode (DRL), said current transferring not only the magnetization energy of the transformer but also, simultaneously, the energy stored in the magnetization phase in the first capacitor (CS1) ;
- 25 - the output power ( $P_O$ ) of the DC/DC converter is related to the output power ( $P_{FB}$ ) of an equivalent flyback converter by the following equation:
- 30

$$P_O = P_{FB}M, \text{ where } M = \frac{V_O}{V_O - NV_{IN}},$$

wherein  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_O$  are respectively the input and output voltages of the DC/DC converter, M being a multiplication factor higher than 1, preferably higher than 2 ;

- the DC-to-AC power converter is bidirectional ;
- 5 - the low frequency diodes are replaced by controlled switches ;
- the controlled switches are MOSFET's, IGBT's or relays ;
- the DC-to-DC converter is non isolated.

**[0017]** A second aspect of the present invention relates to an isolated DC-to-DC converter suitable to be used in the DC-to-AC power converter having a main DC input and a main single-phase AC output as described here above, comprising, at the primary side of the transformer, an active clamp, made of a main MOSFET (MP) connecting the primary winding (TFO-P) of a transformer to a primary source ( $V_{IN+}$ ,  $V_{IN-}$ ) providing the main DC input, a resonance capacitance (CRP) being in parallel with the primary MOSFET (MP) to allow the primary MOSFET (MP) to operate in ZVT, and a capacitance (CAUX) and a second MOSFET (MAUX) arranged to provide voltage clamping on the main MOSFET (MP) and consequently protect the latter against overvoltage.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

20 **[0018]** FIG. 1 schematically represents an inverter topology according to prior art.

**[0019]** FIG. 2 schematically represents the principle of the efficiency-improved DC/AC power converter according to the present invention.

25 **[0020]** FIG. 3 shows typical waveforms in the case of the power converter of FIG. 2.

**[0021]** FIG. 4 shows the circuit topology for a particular embodiment according to the present invention.

**[0022]** FIG. 5 is the circuit topology of FIG. 4 with the variables allowing operation analysis.

30 **[0023]** FIG. 6 shows the characteristic voltage and current waveforms in the 3-phase operation of the circuit depicted in FIG. 5.

**[0024]** FIG. 7 shows a topology according to another embodiment of the invention wherein the entry stage of the topology of FIG. 5 has been replaced by the entry stage of a two-transistor forward converter.

## 5 **Description of a Preferred Embodiment of the Invention**

**[0025]** The solution proposed by the invention is presented in FIG. 2.

**[0026]** An isolated DC/DC converter 5 transfers power in a constant power mode from the DC input (typically 48 Vdc) to the tank voltage (typically 400 Vdc). The low frequency diodes 2 allow the current to flow to the tank capacitor 3. A  
10 DC/AC converter 6, which typically is a full-bridge converter, transforms the DC voltage into an AC sinewave, which typically is a 50 Hz or 60 Hz sinewave.

**[0027]** During the time evolution of the output sinewave voltage, whenever the instantaneous output voltage between node LOU<sub>T</sub> and node NOU<sub>T</sub> is high enough, i.e. typically 200 V, a low frequency "AC Forward Bridge" 7 can be  
15 switched ON, D1 and D2 diodes 2 automatically getting reverse biased (non conducting) and a constant power supplied by the DC/DC converter 5 is then directly provided to the load.

**[0028]** The DC/AC converter has only to provide the remaining/supplementing part of the power and therefore operates at lower  
20 power level and with lower losses.

**[0029]** It should be noted that the two switches (TPH/TNL or TNH/TPL) of the low frequency "AC Forward Bridge" 7 that are switched ON are selected depending on the polarity of the output voltage.

**[0030]** An advantage of this topology is that the efficiency of the DC/DC +  
25 AC Forward Bridge is far higher than the efficiency of the DC/DC + DC/AC path because the AC Forward Bridge 7 operates at low frequency and does not require output inductors. As the switching frequency is low (typically 100 Hz), commutation losses are low and the bridge efficiency is only limited by the conduction losses in the switches and can be increased by putting switches in  
30 parallel. As the effective resistance is the resistance of one switch divided by the number of switches in parallel, increasing the number of switches in parallel actually allows to decrease conduction losses.

### Operation principle of the AC Forward Bridge

[0031] FIG. 3 shows typical voltage and current waveforms of the converter presented in FIG. 2.

[0032] The output voltage  $v_{out}$  is set up by the DC/AC converter 6 by  
5 methods well known of those skilled in the art of power electronics and inverters.

[0033] From  $t_0$  to  $t_1$ , the AC forward bridge is disconnected and converters 5 and 6 operates as in the prior art. Diodes D1 and D2 (diodes 2) are conducting.

[0034] At  $t_1$ , the output voltage  $v_{out}$ , that is equal to  $V(L_{OUT}) - V(N_{OUT})$ ,  
is sufficiently high to allow the AC Forward Bridge 7 to transfer power directly to  
10 the output ; therefore, the AC Forward Bridge 7 is switched ON. As  $v_{out}$  is positive, transistors TPH and TNL are switched ON during interval  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ .

[0035] During interval  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ , some relations exist:

- $v_{out}$  is lower than  $V_{tank}$  and TPH and TNL are switched ON, therefore, diodes D1 and D2 are OFF and  $i_{dc}$  is equal to 0 ;
- 15 -  $i_{forward}$  is generated directly by the isolated DC/DC converter that has to maintain a constant power at its input (requirement). Therefore,  $i_{forward} * v_{out}$  represents a constant power. This law determines the shape of  $i_{forward}$  ;
- the output current has to be supplied to the load, therefore  $i_{ac} = i_{out} - i_{forward}$ . This law determines the shape of  $i_{ac}$ .

20 [0036] As can be seen on FIG. 3,  $i_{ac}$  is far lower than  $i_{out}$  in this time interval, which explains why overall losses are reduced.

[0037] At  $t_2$ , transistors TPH and TNL are switched OFF and the converter resumes to "normal operation", i.e. operation similar to the operation during  $t_0$  and  $t_1$ . Diodes D1 and D2 (diodes 2) are again conducting during this interval.

25 [0038] After  $T_0/2$ , the next half-cycle starts and  $v_{out}$  is negative, the operation sequence is similar to that described above except for transistors TPL and TNH that are switched ON instead of transistors TPH and TNL.

### DC/DC converter

#### 30 Description

[0039] As explained above, the efficiency of the AC Forward Bridge 7 is only limited by its conduction losses and is thus very high. The overall inverter efficiency is therefore mainly impacted by the efficiency of the DC/DC converter.

To support the proposed structure of FIG. 2, we have to implement an efficient DC/DC converter that is able to support a variable output voltage while transferring a nearly constant power. The invention proposes an efficient converter that fulfil the above requirement. An example of such a converter is described in US 7,778,046 B1 but has some drawback as explained above. One purpose of the invention is to address these drawbacks in a simple way.

**[0040]** One embodiment of the invention is the circuit topology as shown on FIG. 4.

**[0041]** TFO-P and TFO-S are respectively the primary and secondary windings of a transformer.

**[0042]** MP is the main primary MOSFET that connects the transformer to the primary source. CRP is a resonance capacitance placed in parallel with MP and allowing the primary MOSFET MP to operate in ZVT (zero voltage transition). CAUX and MAUX respectively provide voltage clamping and protect MP against over-voltage. This part of the circuit is known in the art under the name of "Active Clamp". Finally CP is a primary side decoupling capacitor.

**[0043]** In this application, the term ZVT for "zero voltage transition" will be used instead of ZVS, for "zero voltage switching", as the transition is over the whole period (in order to invert the magnetizing current), rather than over on short time interval.

**[0044]** On the secondary side, capacitors CS1 and CS2 create an AC connection to the transformer. The secondary transformer winding is TFO-S. LR is a resonance inductance which typically represents the leakage inductance of the transformer. The voltage created at the secondary of the transformer is rectified by DR (rectifying diode) and DRL (free-wheeling diode). CRS is a secondary resonance capacitor connected directly across diode DR. CS3 is an output decoupling capacitor.

**[0045]** It should be noted that the arrangement of CS1, CS2 and CS3 can be modified without modifying the principle of the proposed circuit.

**[0046]** The DC/AC converter of the invention has only one DC/DC converter while it is not the case in prior art (the transformer of the DC/DC converter having for example several secondaries). The invention has thus the advantage to reduce the number of electronic components.

### Operating principle

**[0047]** FIG. 5 shows the circuit whose operation will be further analysed. LM is an inductance that models the magnetizing inductance of the transformer seen from the primary side. The corresponding waveforms are displayed on FIG. 6.

**[0048]** Note that the values of CP (typically 10uF), CAUX (typically 2uF) and CS3 (typically 1uF) are very high and the respective voltages on these capacitors, namely VIN, VOUT/N and VOUT are approximately constant. One should also take in consideration that each MOSFET (MP, MAUX) has an intrinsic reversed-biased diode (not shown). When MP opens, the potential at D increases but is limited by VOUT/N which is the voltage on CAUX. Above this value the intrinsic diode of MAUX will be ON.

**[0049]** The circuit operation is basically divided in 3 phases (see FIG. 6).

15 - PHASE 1:

In PHASE 1, the primary MOSFET voltage  $V(d)$  is zero. At the beginning of this phase,  $V(d)$  has reached zero naturally and relatively slowly and the primary MOSFET MP can thus be switched ON at zero voltage. Note that the gate voltages of the MOSFET  $V_g$  and  $V_{ga}$  have been arbitrarily vertically shifted on FIG. 6 for the sake of clarity. During this phase, the magnetizing current  $I(L_m)$  rises linearly. It should be noted that the supply voltage  $V_{IN}$  is reflected to the secondary of the transformer. This voltage is applied across CS1 and creates a resonance with LR that guarantees a fixed voltage across CS1 that is equal to  $V_{IN} * N$  at CMID, where N is the transformer turn ratio. As for the flyback converter, the energy of the transformer is also stored during this phase, but charging capacitor CS1 allows some additional energy transfer and available power density increases. FIG. 6 shows that the voltage on the CS1 capacitor,  $V(cm_{id})$ , is nearly constant with a small ripple of positive slope during PHASE 1. The charge current of CS1 is exactly  $I(D_r)$ . The current in diode DR is a part of a resonant sinewave and comes back to 0 before the end of PHASE 1, i.e. before the opening of the main primary MOSFET MP. Therefore, diode DR switches OFF at zero current. Diode DRL is not conducting in PHASE 1.

- PHASE 2

The main primary MOSFET MP opens, according to the desired power level, the voltage  $V(d)$  quickly rises, the internal diode of the auxiliary MOSFET MAUX clamps the voltage  $V(d)$ , which decreases a bit during PHASE2. During this phase, the magnetizing current  $I(L_m)$  decreases linearly to 0. It should be noted that the capacitor CRP across MP limits the slew rate  $dV/dt$  of the voltage  $V(d)$  and helps MP to open softly. The current in diode DRL does not follow the magnetizing current at the beginning of PHASE 2 since capacitor CAUX clamps  $V(d)$ . It takes time up to the current in resonant inductance LR increases. This corresponds to the time needed for the current passing completely to the secondary. Finally  $I(DRL)$  decreases as the magnetizing current. During PHASE2, the auxiliary MOSFET MAUX can be switched ON to guarantee charge balance of capacitor CAUX. It should be remembered that gate voltage  $V(g_a)$  has to be negative to switch MAUX ON because it is a P-type MOSFET (according to FIG. 5). Both MOSFET drivers can thus be commanded relatively to the same potential (ground). At the end of this phase, the magnetizing current  $I(L_m)$  reaches 0. At the same time the current in DRL reaches also 0 leading to a zero current switching of DRL.

- PHASE 3

The magnetizing current reverses and a resonance occurs between the magnetizing inductance LM and an equivalent resonance capacitor. The equivalent capacitor is the combination of CRP and CRS that are connected in parallel through the transformer. During this resonance, the voltage  $V(d)$  decreases softly and reaches 0. This allows the next PHASE1 to start by switching the primary MOSFET MP at zero voltage.

**[0050]** According to an alternate embodiment of the invention shown on FIG. 7, the entry stage of the topology of FIG. 5 is replaced by the entry stage of a two-transistor forward (or two-transistor flyback) converter, this topology being known in prior art. The main primary MOSFET MP is replaced by two primary MOSFETs MP1, MP2 and the active clamp components made of clamp capacitor CAUX and auxiliary MOSFET MAUX is replaced by two corresponding diodes DAUX1, DAUX2. The resonance capacitance CRP placed in parallel with MP is replaced by resonance capacitances CRP1, CRP2 placed in parallel with the

primary MOSFETs MP1 and MP2 respectively. The operation of the above topology is very similar with the one of the above topology (FIG. 5).

**[0051]** Two-transistor forward converters are usually utilized for dealing with higher input voltages.

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#### Advantages of the invention

##### Soft switching and compactness

**[0052]** It is well admitted by those skilled in the art that the use of high frequency in operating DC/DC converters is a key factor to achieve compactness.

10 However, use of higher frequency also means an increase in switching losses. From the above phases description, it appears that the circuit is optimum regarding switching losses because both MOSFETs switch at zero voltage and both diodes switch OFF (or get reverse-polarized) at zero current. The proposed circuit is therefore well adapted to build a very compact converter.

15

##### Efficient power control and transfer

**[0053]** As schematically shown in FIG. 2, the DC/DC converter 5 has to maintain a constant current, which is the initial requirement, but its output is switched between different voltages. Flyback converters, well-known by those skilled in the art, can work in discontinuous conduction mode and are thus ideal circuits for that application because the output current is naturally controlled. However, a problem occurring with flyback converters is that they are limited to operate at a few hundred watts because the transformer has to store the total transferred energy during the first part of the switching cycle to restore it to the output on the second part of the switching cycle.

25

**[0054]** In the invention, during PHASE 2, the stored transformer magnetizing energy is transferred to the output thanks to the magnetizing current reflected to the secondary side of the transformer, this current going through diode DRL. This behaviour is quite similar to the behaviour of a flyback converter.

30 The proposed converter difference compared to a flyback converter is however that the output winding of the transformer is not connected in parallel to the output through DRL but is here in series with CS1. That means that the energy stored in the transformer magnetizing inductance and the energy stored in CS1 are both

transferred to the output simultaneously. It can be shown that the output power ( $P_O$ ) of the proposed DC/DC converter is related to the output power ( $P_{FB}$ ) of an equivalent flyback converter by the following equation:

$$P_O = P_{FB}M, \text{ where } M = \frac{V_O}{V_O - NV_{IN}},$$

5 where  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_O$  are respectively the input and output voltages of the DC/DC converter. The multiplication factor  $M$  is higher than 1. Typical values of  $M$  are even higher than 2. The proposed converter has therefore the same advantage as the flyback converter for this application but is able to transfer at least two times the power in the same conditions.

10

#### Constant voltage constraints against semiconductors

**[0055]** The proposed circuit has very special and interesting properties regarding semiconductor maximum stress voltages:

- DRL and DR have a working peak voltage of  $V_O$ .
- 15 - MP and MAUX have a working peak voltage of  $V_O/N$ .

**[0056]** The working peak voltage of all semiconductors are therefore independent of  $V_{IN}$ . This is an ideal situation for large input voltage ranges because the switches are optimally used independently of the input voltage. This is a very seldom property for a DC/DC converter.

20

#### Bidirectional operation

**[0057]** It should be noted that DR and DRL can be replaced by controlled switches such as for example MOSFET's, IGBT's, relays, etc. that are controlled simultaneously with MP and MAUX respectively. In this case, the converter can  
25 operate in a bidirectional mode and can transfer power from the right to the left.

**CLAIMS**

1. A DC-to-AC power converter having a main DC input (1) and a main single-phase AC output (4), capable to convert and adapt a DC voltage at said main DC input (1) into a sinusoidal AC voltage of fundamental frequency  $f_0$  at said main AC output (4) and capable to deliver a rated power at said main AC output (4) to a load, comprising:
- a single DC-to-DC converter (5) having as input said main DC input (1) and having a DC output (10) and a tank capacitor (3) being connected to said DC output (10), two low frequency diodes (2) biased so as to be able to pass the current from, respectively to, the DC output (10) to, respectively from, the tank capacitor (3) ;
  - according to a direct path, a bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) in cascade with the DC-to-DC converter (5), said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) having a DC input-output (11) connected to the DC output (10) and an AC output-input (12) connected to said main AC output (4) ;
  - according to a bypass path, and in parallel to said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) and to said low frequency diodes (2), a current-type low frequency full switching H-bridge (7), called hereafter AC forward bridge, having a DC input and a AC output, said DC input being connected to said DC output (10) of the single DC-to-DC converter (5) and said AC output being connected in parallel to said main AC output (4), said AC forward bridge having a working frequency less than 1 kHz, and preferably 400 Hz or 50/60 Hz ;
  - control means for controlling said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) to deliver at said first AC output-input (12) the sinusoidal AC voltage and for controlling said AC forward bridge to deliver a quasi square-type AC forward current in phase with said sinusoidal AC voltage, said control means being capable to control said bidirectional voltage-type DC-to-AC converter (6) and said AC forward bridge, so that the latter are capable to be operated simultaneously ;
- so that, when the instantaneous voltage between the terminals of said main AC output (4) attains a predetermined level, the low frequency forward AC bridge (7)

is switched on, the low frequency diodes (2) being reverse biased and non-conducting and a constant power is supplied by the DC-to-DC converter (5) directly to the load.

2. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein the  
5 two closed switches (TPH, TNL ; TPL, TNH) of the low frequency AC forward bridge (7) are selected depending of the polarity of the output AC voltage.

3. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein the DC-to-DC converter (5) is designed to support a variable output voltage while transferring a nearly constant power.

10 4. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein the DC-to-DC converter (5) is isolated and comprises, at the primary side of the transformer, an active clamp, made of a main MOSFET (MP) connecting the primary winding (TFO-P) of a transformer to a primary source (VIN+, VIN-) providing the main DC input (1), a resonance capacitance (CRP) being in  
15 parallel with the primary MOSFET (MP) to allow the primary MOSFET (MP) to operate in ZVT, and a capacitance (CAUX) and a second MOSFET (MAUX) arranged to provide voltage clamping on the main MOSFET (MP) and consequently protect the latter against overvoltage.

5. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein the  
20 DC-to-DC converter (5) is isolated and comprises, at the primary side of the transformer, a two-transistor forward converter primary stage, made of two MOSFETs (MP1, MP2), each directly connecting at one respective end thereof an end of the primary winding (TFO-P) of a transformer and a respective primary source terminal (VIN-, VIN+) providing the main DC input (1), a resonance  
25 capacitance (CRP1, CRP2) being in parallel with each MOSFET (MP1, MP2) respectively, to allow said MOSFETs (MP1, MP2) to operate in ZVT, and diodes (DAUX1, DAUX2) arranged to respectively connect each of the main MOSFETs (MP1, MP2) to the primary source terminal (VIN+, VIN-) which is not the primary source terminal (VIN-, VIN+) directly connected to the corresponding MOSFET  
30 (MP1, MP2) respectively.

6. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 4 or 5, wherein the DC-to-DC converter (5) further comprises, at the secondary side of the transformer, at least a first capacitor (CS1, CS2) creating an AC connection to

a secondary winding (TFO-S) of the transformer, a resonance inductance (LR) that can be reduced to the leakage inductance of the transformer, a rectifying diode (DR) and a free-wheeling diode (DLR) for rectifying the voltage created at the secondary of the transformer and a secondary resonance capacitor (CRS) connected in parallel with the rectifying diode (DR) and a decoupling capacitor (CS3) in parallel with the terminals of the output DC voltage (10).

7. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 6, wherein the first capacitor (CS1), the resonance inductance (LR), the rectifying diode (DR) and the free-wheeling diode (DLR) are arranged so that, during the magnetization phase of the transformer, the input voltage of the converter,  $V_{IN}$ , reflected to the secondary of the transformer as  $NV_{IN}$ , with N being the transformer turn ratio, charges the first capacitor (CS1) and creates a resonance between the latter and the resonance inductance (LR), through the rectifying diode (DR), the free-wheeling diode (DRL) being non conducting, and without overvoltage at a junction between the rectifying diode (DR) and the free-wheeling diode (DRL).

8. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 6, wherein the first capacitor (CS1), the resonance inductance (LR), the rectifying diode (DR) and the free-wheeling diode (DLR) are arranged so that, during the demagnetization phase of the transformer, a current flows from the charged first capacitor (CS1) to the load through the resonance inductance (LR) and the free-wheeling diode (DRL), said current transferring not only the magnetization energy of the transformer but also, simultaneously, the energy stored during the magnetization phase in the first capacitor (CS1).

9. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 8, wherein the output power ( $P_O$ ) of the DC/DC converter is related to the output power ( $P_{FB}$ ) of an equivalent flyback converter by the following equation:

$$P_O = P_{FB}M, \text{ where } M = \frac{V_O}{V_O - NV_{IN}},$$

wherein  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_O$  are respectively the input and output voltages of the DC/DC converter, M being a multiplication factor higher than 1, preferably higher than 2.

10. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein it is bidirectional.

11. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein the low frequency diodes (2) are replaced by controlled switches.

12. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 11, wherein the controlled switches are MOSFET's, IGBT's or relays.

5 13. The DC-to-AC power converter according to Claim 1, wherein the DC-to-DC converter is non isolated.

10 14. An isolated DC-to-DC converter (5) suitable to be used in the DC-to-AC power converter having a main DC input (1) and a main single-phase AC output (4) according to Claim 1, comprising, at the primary side of the transformer, an active clamp, made of a main MOSFET (MP) connecting the primary winding (TFO-P) of a transformer to a primary source (VIN+, VIN-) providing the main DC input (1), a resonance capacitance (CRP) being in parallel with the primary MOSFET (MP) to allow the primary MOSFET (MP) to operate in ZVT, and a capacitance (CAUX) and a second MOSFET (MAUX)  
15 arranged to provide voltage clamping on the main MOSFET (MP) and consequently protect the latter against overvoltage.

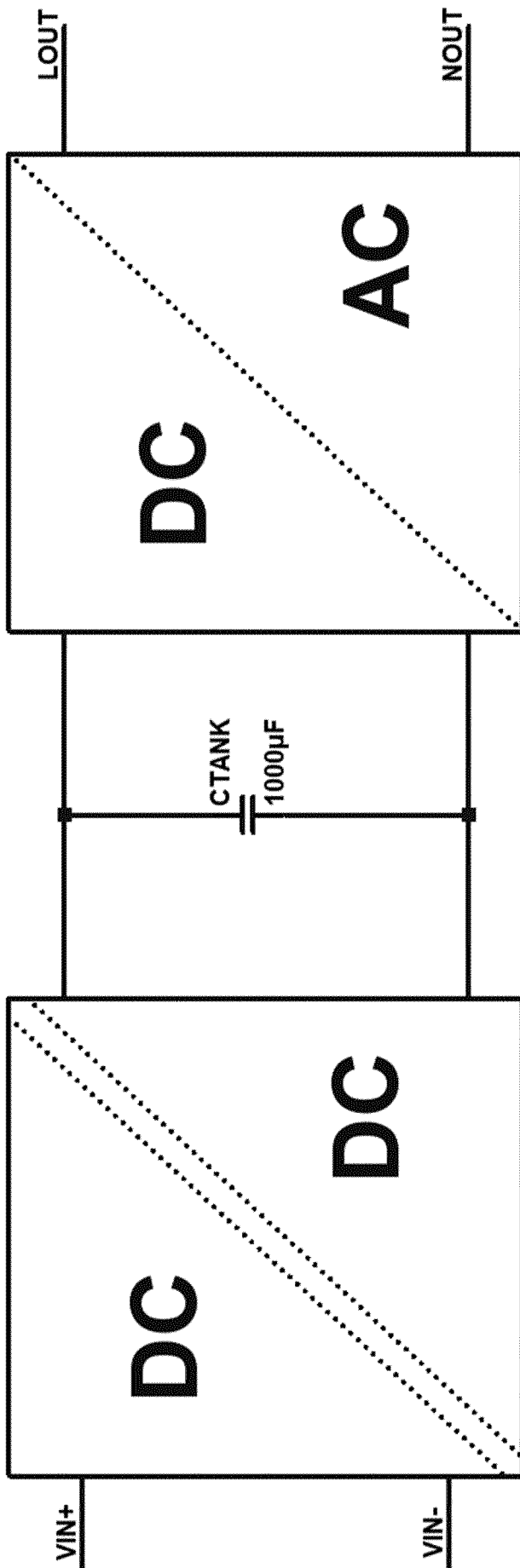


FIG. 1

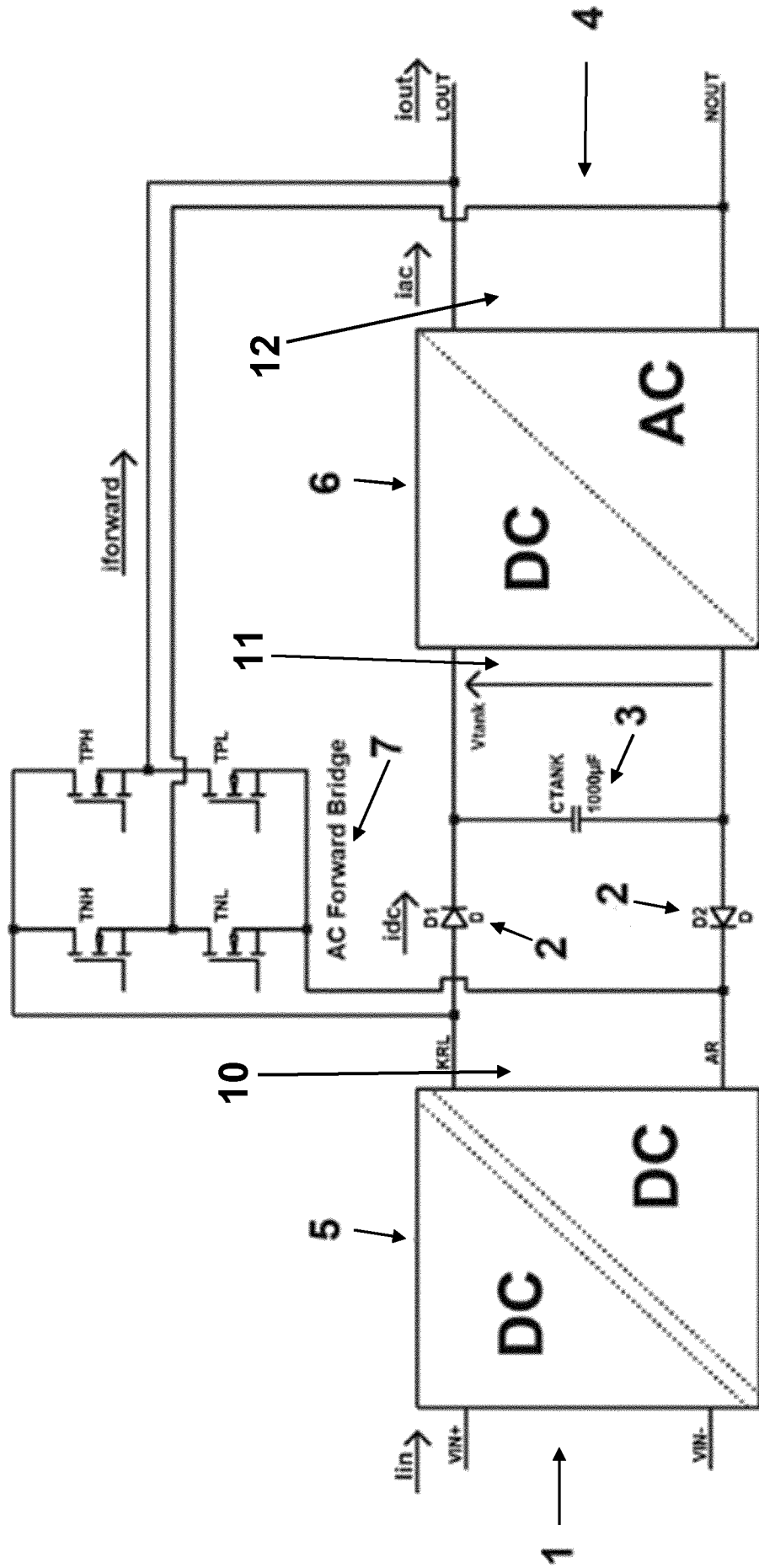


FIG. 2



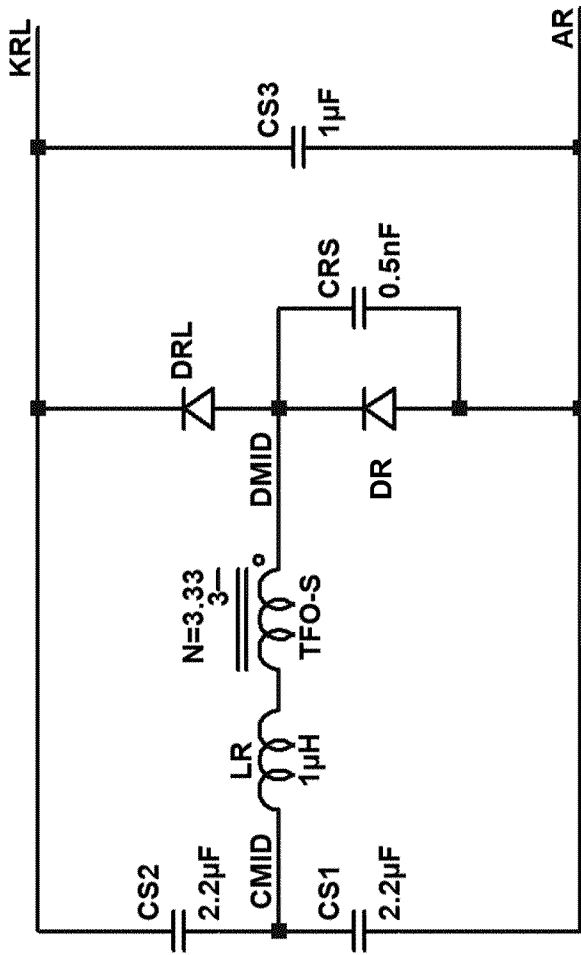
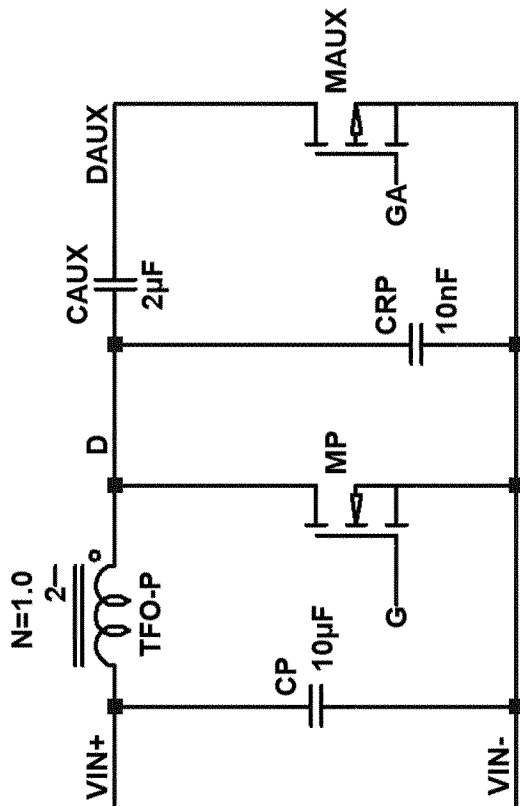


FIG. 4



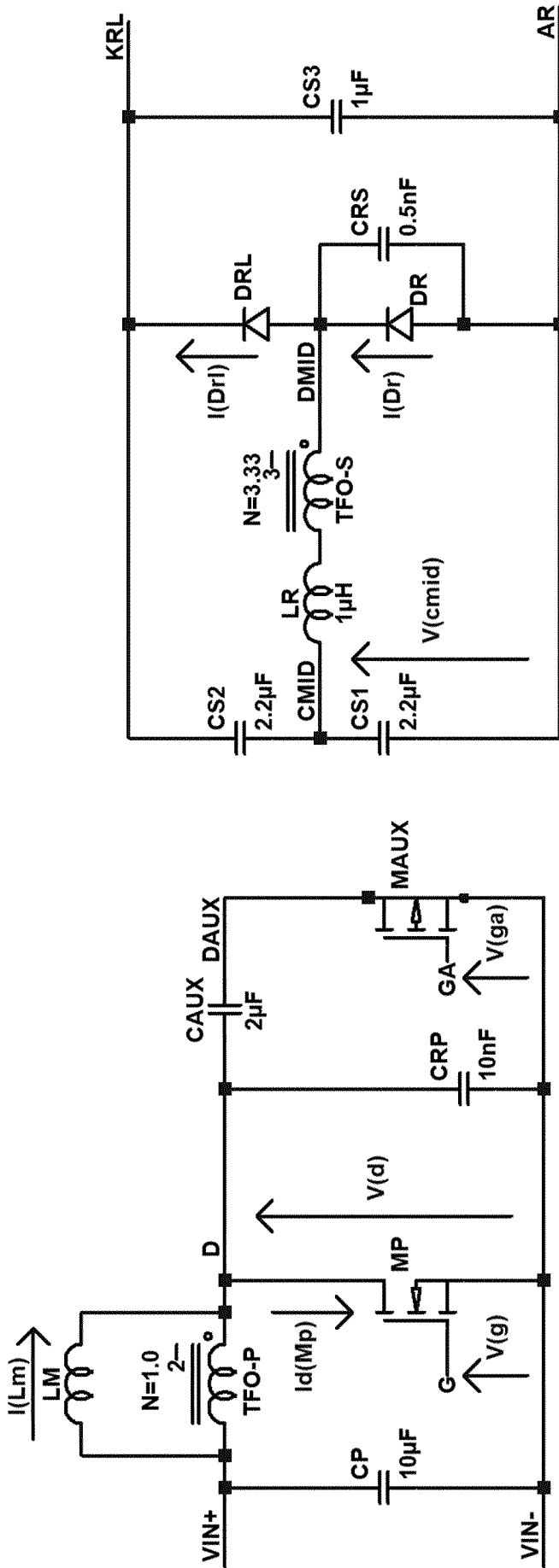


FIG. 5

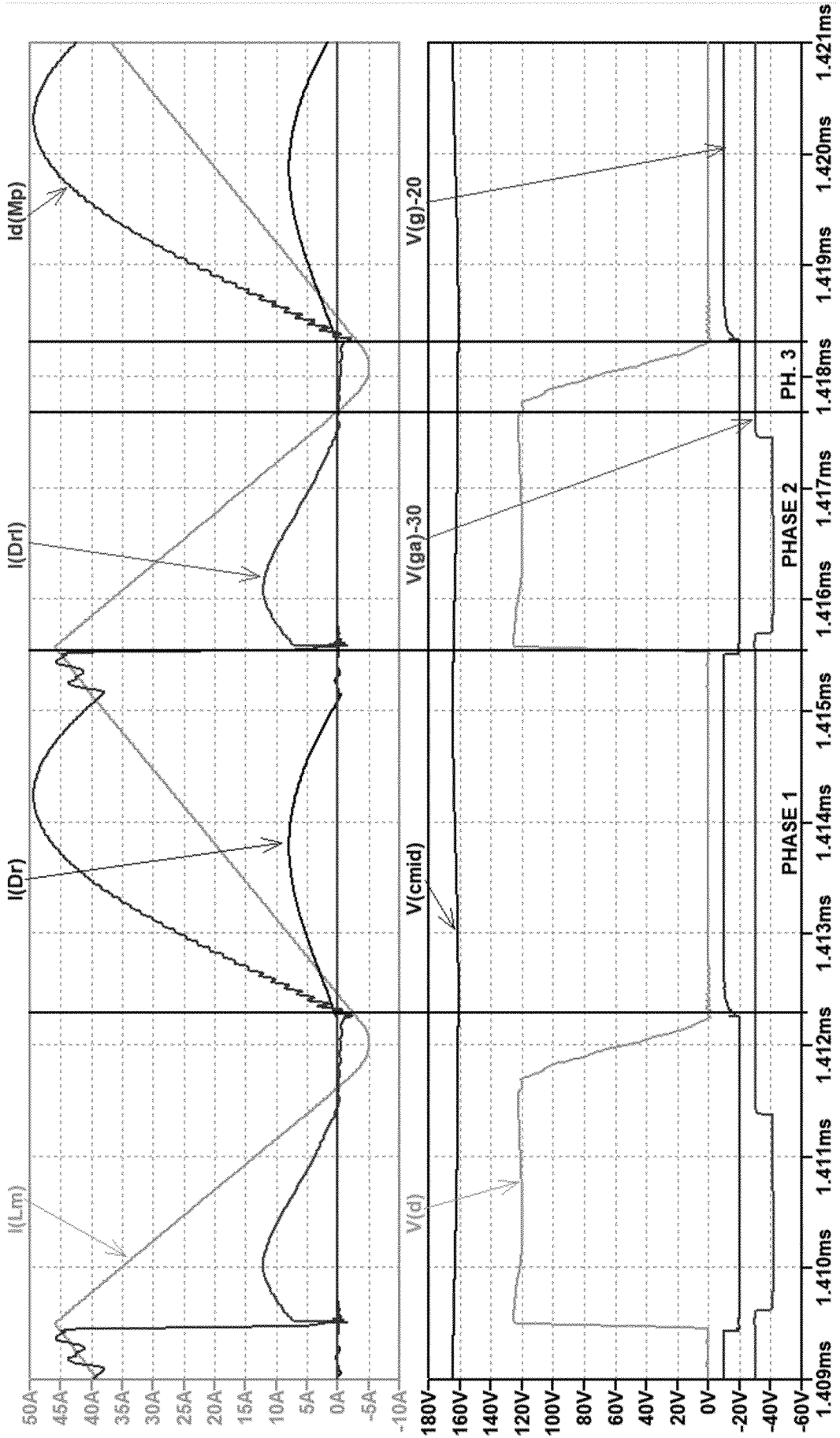


FIG. 6

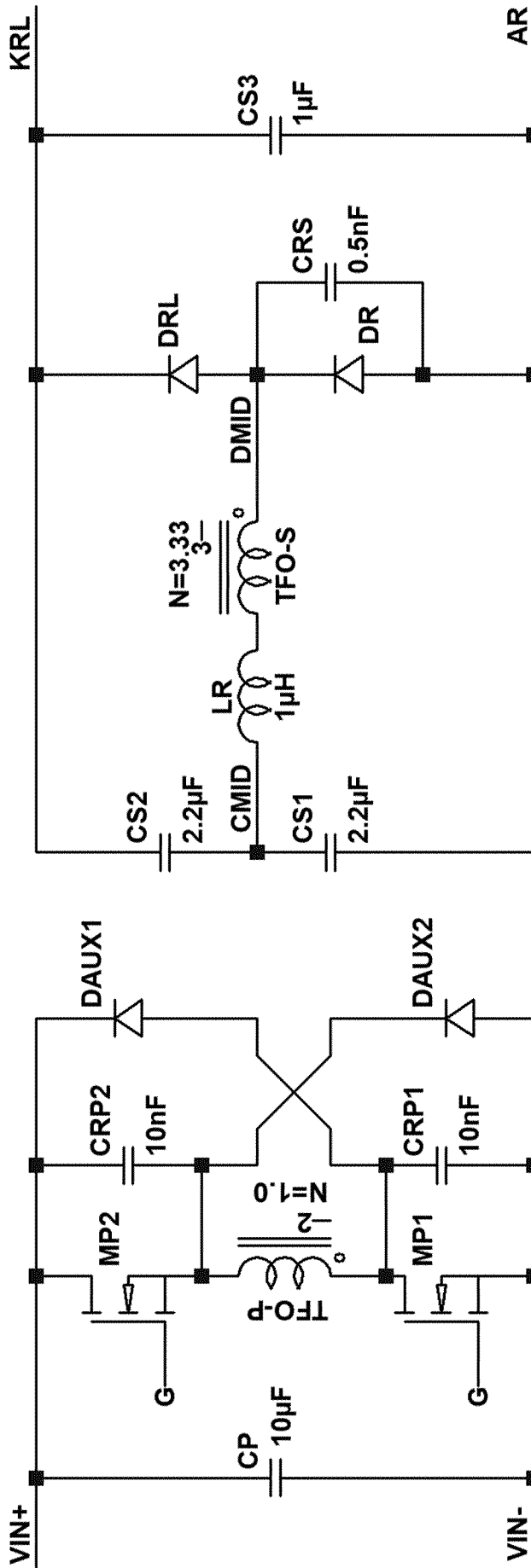


FIG. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/EP2018/080412

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 INV. H02M7/493  
 ADD. H02M3/335      H02M1/34      H02M1/42

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)  
 H02M

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 practicable, search terms used)  
 EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.       See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search  23 January 2019	Date of mailing of the international search report  01/02/2019
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Standaert, Frans
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International application No  
PCT/EP2018/080412

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A	abstract paragraph [0028] -----	4-9
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