

Analysis and Design for Class-E ZVS DC-DC Converters

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Abstract. The paper introduces the detailed derivation and design procedure for class-E DC-DC converters operated at very high frequency. Design formulae of the converter are derived. The converter features zero or low dv/dt at the turn-on and turn-off instants of the switch in the inverter and the diode in the rectifier. Hence, it greatly alleviates the adverse effects caused by the parasitic inductance and capacitance from circuits and components. The circuit of the converter is typically non-linear and very complicated. Therefore, it is very difficult or impossible to analyze the converter directly, and an appropriate simplification analysis is required. Because the resonant frequency of the rectifier is very near to the switching frequency of the inverter and the LC tank of the rectifier has an enough high Q , these two conditions guarantee the converter can be divided into two independent parts, which do not influence each other. Based on that, the inverter and the rectifier can be analyzed and designed respectively. To verify the proposed converter and design method, a converter operated at 50 MHz is designed and simulated. The simulation waveforms are in close agreement with the results from the analysis, and validate the proposed design method is feasible and effective.

Introduction

Because of the developments of electronic devices and circuits, it is possible to switch and control DC/DC power converters at very high switching frequency. High switching frequencies improve greatly the output performance of power supply system. Operated at high switching frequencies, the parameters of passive storage parts in circuits are very small, even, these passive components are replaced with the parasitic inductance or capacitance of other components. Therefore, the dimensions of power converters are reduced significantly [1], the power density of power converters arises, accordingly. The cost also decreases much. Besides, high switching frequencies make power converters respond rapidly. Unfortunately, high switching frequencies bring in a serious problem, switching loss rises sharply. Switching loss grows with the increase of switching frequency, and it is in proportion to the value of switching frequency, namely, the higher switching frequency increases, the more switching loss are produced. ZVS (zero voltage switch) and ZCS (zero current switch) can solve this difficult issue very well [2], [3]. In general, resonant topology can be employed to implement soft switching. Taking advantage of series or parallel resonant circuits, the voltage across switch components or the current through switch components becomes zero at switching instants.

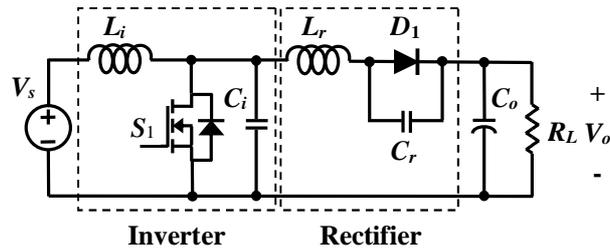


Fig. 1 Schematic of class-E VHF DC/DC converters

A class-E VHF DC/DC converter will be studied in this paper and its circuit topology is shown in Fig. 1. The converter consists of an inverter and a rectifier. The inverter is a Class-E inverter, which is the most efficient inverter known so far [2]. In addition, ZVS is implemented with a resonant networks. The rectifier is a resonant rectifier, which features zero or low dv/dt [4], [5]. For generic half-wave rectifiers and full-bridge rectifiers, switch components suffer from undesirable voltage spike and noise caused by the parasitic oscillation which comes from parasitic inductance and the junction capacitance of the rectifier diode [6]. Especially, the parasitic oscillation becomes very severe at very high switching frequencies. The rectifier designed in this paper reduces greatly the parasitic resonance in circuits and the voltage stress of switch components decreases highly [6]-[9]. Besides, the focus of this paper differs from that of previous papers [6]-[13], the derivation and design procedure of the inverter with ZVS and the resonant rectifier are presented in detail, design equations are derived as well.

In section 2, the converter is analyzed in detail and a proper simplification method is given. In section 3, a design method of the inverter based on ZVS is presented and illustrated. In section 4, a design method of the resonant rectifier is provided and expounded. In section 5, a design example and its simulation results validate the proposed design equations in this paper. Finally, in section 6, the paper is concluded.

Analysis and Description of Converter

The proposed converter is a typical nonlinear dynamic system which consists of L_i , C_i , L_r and C_r acting as energy storage and conversion elements, a switch S_1 operating the inverter and a diode D_1 employed as a rectification element. A pulse series with 50% duty cycle drives S_1 . According to the switch status of S_1 and D_1 , the converter works in four cases: (1) S_1 and D_1 are turned on, (2) S_1 is turned on and D_1 is turned off, (3) S_1 is turned off and D_1 is turned on, and (4) S_1 and D_1 are turned off.

The mathematical description of the converter is very complicated. Furthermore, the switching time of the diode D_1 is unknown [1]. Therefore, the solution of the dynamic mathematical model becomes pretty difficult, even, there are no closed-form equations to directly represent the solutions. Although there are some ways which can solve the model and give a detailed design scheme, the solution process will expend too much time and it is difficult to examine design results. No doubt, it is necessary to simplify the system model and mathematical description. Fortunately, because the converter employs a resonant rectifier, there is an effective approach to reduce its model. The converter is operated at a high frequency which is very near to the resonant frequency of the LC tank made up of L_r and C_r . Moreover, the tank has an enough high Q . The two conditions ensure that the converter can be divided into two parts, a inverter and a rectifier which don't influence each other. Accordingly, it is possible to analyze and design the inverter and the rectifier respectively.

For the converter, the output of the inverter is the input of the rectifier. Therefore, as the output of the inverter, the entire rectifier can be regarded as a current source, which consists of a sinusoidal current source and a DC current source. While for the rectifier, the entire inverter is regarded as a sinusoidal voltage source. The equivalent inverter and rectifier are shown in Fig. 2. Because the current through L_r and the voltage across C_i are not purely sinusoidal, there is a certain degree of error but it is small enough to the converter. So the error caused by the simplification will be eliminated after small corrections in a circuit simulation [1].

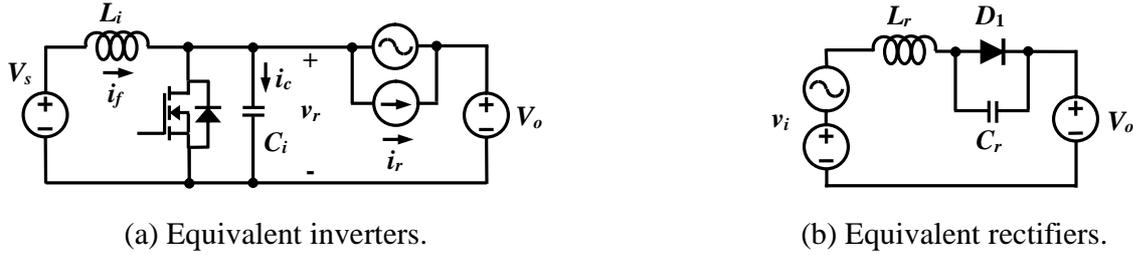


Fig. 2 Equivalent inverters and rectifiers.

Design Method of Resonant Inverter

For the inverter, the below analysis is based on two conditions. One is an assumption of output current source, the other is related to duty cycle. As the output current, $i_r(t)$ can be defined as follows:

$$i_r(t) = I_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t + \varphi_1) + \frac{P_o}{V_o} \quad (1)$$

where, P_o is the output power of the converter, V_o is the output voltage of the converter, ω_s is the operating frequency which is equal to the switching frequency of the converter, I_{m1} and φ_1 represent the fundamental amplitude and phase of the current through L_r , respectively. The duty cycle can be set to an arbitrary value from 0 to 1. Generally, it is set to 0.5. Based on that, a pulse series with the duty cycle of a half is chosen to design the converter in this paper. Besides, the switch S_1 is turned off during the time period $0 \leq t < T_s/2$, and it is turned on during the time period $T_s/2 \leq t < T_s$.

At the instant $t = 0$, the switch S_1 begins to be turned off. While the switch is off, a circuit equation is derived from Fig. 2(a) as follows:

$$i_f = i_r + i_c \quad (2)$$

For the inductor L_i , the voltage across it and the current through it must meet a constraint, which is

$$V_s - v_r(t) = L_i \frac{di_f(t)}{dt} \quad (3)$$

While for the capacitor C_i , the constraint between the voltage across it and the current through it is,

$$i_c(t) = C_i \frac{dv_r(t)}{dt} \quad (4)$$

Then Eq. 3 and Eq. 4 are substituted into Eq. 2, a second-order differential equation for the voltage $v_r(t)$ can be obtained as follows:

$$L_i C_i \frac{d^2 v_r(t)}{dt^2} + v_r(t) = V_s - \omega_s I_{m1} L_i \cos(\omega_s t + \varphi_1) \quad (5)$$

For Eq. 5, its solution can be represented as

$$v_r(t) = A_1 \sin(\omega_i t) + A_2 \cos(\omega_i t) + V_s + \frac{\omega_s L_i I_{m1}}{\omega_s^2 L_i C_i - 1} \cos(\omega_s t + \varphi_1) \quad (6)$$

where

$$\omega_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_i C_i}}$$

A_1 and A_2 are unknown and constant. Thus, two initial conditions are required to solve these two constants. As the switch S_1 is turned off at $t = 0$, the voltage across the capacitor C_i is known and its value is zero. Apart from that, a ZVS condition can be made use of. The voltage of the capacitor C_i at $t = T_s/2$ is zero. These initial conditions are represented as

$$A_2 + V_s + \frac{\omega_s L_i I_{m1}}{\omega_s^2 L_i C_i - 1} \cos \varphi_1 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$A_1 \sin\left(\frac{\omega_i T_s}{2}\right) + A_2 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_i T_s}{2}\right) + V_s - \frac{\omega_s L_i I_{m1}}{\omega_s^2 L_i C_i - 1} \cos \varphi_1 = 0 \quad (8)$$

So, A_1 and A_2 are figured out. At the instant $t = T_s/2$, the switch S_1 begins to be turned on. While the switch is on, the voltage across the capacitor C_i is always zero. Finally, the voltage $v_r(t)$ can be described with the following equation:

$$v_r(t) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{Z_i}{\sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} \left[\frac{\omega_s}{\omega_i} r_i I_{m1} \cos \varphi_1 \left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} \right) + \frac{V_s}{Z_i} \left(\cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} - 1 \right) \right] \right] \sin(\omega_i t) \\ - \left(\frac{Z_i \omega_s}{\omega_i} r_i I_{m1} \cos \varphi_1 + V_s \right) \cos(\omega_i t) + V_s + \frac{Z_i \omega_s}{\omega_i} r_i I_{m1} \cos(\omega_s t + \varphi_1), & 0 \leq t < \frac{T_s}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{T_s}{2} \leq t < T_s. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

where

$$Z_i = \sqrt{\frac{L_i}{C_i}}, \quad \text{and } r_i = \frac{1}{(\omega_s/\omega_i)^2 - 1}.$$

There are four variables in Eq. 9, and they are φ_1 , I_{m1} , L_i and C_i respectively. Other design conditions or constraints are required to solve these unknown parameters.

From Eq. 3, the current through L_i can be represented with the following form:

$$i_f(t) = \int_0^t [V_s - v_r(t)] dt + i_f(0) \quad (10)$$

Eq. 9 is substituted into Eq. 10, the current through L_i is represented as follows:

$$i_f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_s r_i I_{m1} \cos \varphi_1 \left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} \right) [\cos(\omega_i t) - 1]}{\omega_i \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} + \frac{V_s \left(\cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} - 1 \right) [\cos(\omega_i t) - 1]}{\omega_i L_i \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} \\ + r_i I_{m1} [\sin \varphi_1 - \sin(\omega_s t + \varphi_1)] + \frac{\omega_s}{\omega_i} r_i I_{m1} \cos \varphi_1 \sin(\omega_i t) + \frac{V_s}{\omega_i L_i} \sin(\omega_i t) + i_f(0), & 0 \leq t < \frac{T_s}{2} \\ \frac{V_s(t - T_s)}{L_i} + i_f(0), & \frac{T_s}{2} \leq t < T_s. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

From Eq. 1, Eq. 2, Eq. 4 and Eq. 9, the current through L_i at the instant $t = 0$ is

$$i_f(0) = \frac{V_s \left(\cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} - 1 \right)}{Z_i \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} + \frac{P_o}{V_o} - \left(\frac{\omega_s^2}{\omega_i^2} r_i - 1 \right) I_{m1} \sin \varphi_1 + \frac{\omega_s r_i I_{m1} \cos \varphi_1 \left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} \right)}{\omega_i \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} \quad (12)$$

After a short transient process, the inverter will be in a periodical steady state. Therefore, the current through L_i is periodical. That is to say,

$$i_f(T_s) = i_f(0) \quad (13)$$

After Eq. 13 is substituted into Eq. 10, an expression is obtained as follows:

$$\int_0^{T_s} [V_s - v_r(t)] dt = 0 \quad (14)$$

Then, Eq. 9 is substituted into Eq. 14, the following result can be obtained and that is

$$L_i = \frac{-V_s}{2r_i I_{m1} \sin \varphi_1} \left[\frac{\pi}{\omega_s} + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}}{\omega_i} + \frac{\left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} \right)^2}{\omega_i \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} \right] \quad (15)$$

In addition, for the inverter, input energy is equal to output energy all the time in a stable period, that is

$$P_o = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_0^{T_s} V_s i_f(t) dt \quad (16)$$

Then, Eq. 11 and Eq. 12 are substituted into Eq. 16, a result can be obtained as follows:

$$L_i = \frac{V_s (A_1 + A_2)}{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} P_o \left(\frac{1}{V_s} - \frac{1}{V_o} \right) + I_{m1} (B_1 - B_2)} \quad (17)$$

where

$$A_1 = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} - 1}{\omega_i} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}}{\omega_i} + \frac{\pi}{\omega_s \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} \right), \quad A_2 = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}}{\omega_i^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{2\omega_s^2},$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\omega_s r_i \cos \varphi_1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} - 1 \right)}{\omega_i^2} + \frac{r_i}{\omega_s} (2\cos \varphi_1 - \pi \sin \varphi_1),$$

$$\text{and } B_2 = \frac{2\pi \sin \varphi_1}{\omega_s} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega_s}{\omega_i} \right)^2 r_i \right) + \frac{\omega_s r_i \cos \varphi_1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s} + 1 \right)}{\omega_i \sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi \omega_i}{\omega_s}}{\omega_i} + \frac{\pi}{\omega_s} \right).$$

From Eq. 15 and Eq. 17, the values of the inductor L_i and I_{m1} can be solved. Furthermore, the capacitance C_i can be determined from

$$C_i = \frac{1}{\omega_i^2 L_i} \quad (18)$$

Design Method of Resonant Rectifier

For the equivalent rectifier shown in Fig. 2(b), the diode D_1 and C_r are connected in parallel. There is an advantage for that. It can compensate for the adverse influence caused by the junction capacitance of the rectifier diode D_1 . Actually, the designed capacitance consists of the junction capacitance of D_1 and the capacitance of C_r . Since the output DC source (the capacitor C_o) acts as an AC short, the rectifier circuit can be effectively transformed into the circuit shown in Fig. 3. In accordance with the second consumption in section II, as the input voltage, v_i is defined as

$$v_i(t) = V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t + \theta_1) + V_s \quad (19)$$

where V_s is the input voltage of the converter, ω_s is the operating frequency which is equal to the switching frequency of the converter, V_{m1} and θ_1 represent the fundamental amplitude and phase of the voltage across C_i , respectively.

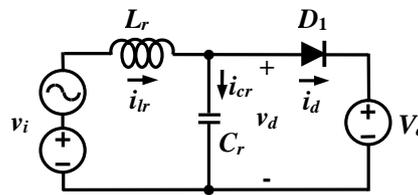


Fig. 3 Transformed circuit of the rectifier.

The operation period of the rectifier is made up of two states, off state and on state. However, it is unknown when the rectifying diode is turned off and on. Therefore, it is required to determine the instants t_{off} and t_{on} when the diode D_1 begins to be turned off and on.

While the rectifying diode D_1 is off, that is the time period $t_{off} \leq t < T_s + t_{on}$, being similar to the analysis for the inverter in section III, there are a circuit constraint and two component constraints which can be taken advantage of, they are

$$i_{lr} = i_d + i_{cr} \quad (20)$$

$$v_i(t) - v_d(t) = L_r \frac{di_{lr}(t)}{dt} \quad (21)$$

$$i_{cr}(t) = C_r \frac{dv_d(t)}{dt} \quad (22)$$

From Eq. 20 - Eq. 22, a second-order differential equation describing the voltage $v_d(t)$ can be represented with the following form:

$$L_r C_r \frac{d^2 v_d(t)}{dt^2} + v_d(t) = V_s + V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t + \theta_1) \quad (23)$$

For this equation, its solution can be represented as

$$v_r(t) = B_1 \sin(\omega_r t) + B_2 \cos(\omega_r t) + V_s + \frac{V_{m1}}{1 - \omega_s^2 L_r C_r} \sin(\omega_s t + \theta_1) \quad (24)$$

where

$$\omega_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_r C_r}}$$

B_1 and B_2 are unknown and constant. Therefore, two initial conditions are required to determine these constants. At the instant t_{off} , for the rectifier, two initial conditions can be taken advantage of, the

voltage across the capacitor C_r , $v_d(t_{\text{off}})$ and the current through the capacitor C_r , $i_{lr}(t_{\text{off}})$ are known and their values are zero. So, B_1 and B_2 can be solved. While the diode D_1 is on, the voltage across the capacitor C_i is always equal to V_o . In the end, the voltage $v_d(t)$ can be represented as

$$v_d(t) = \begin{cases} (r_r V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t_{\text{off}} + \theta_1) + V_o - V_s) \cos(\omega_r(t - t_{\text{off}})) - r_r V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t + \theta_1) + V_s \\ + \frac{\omega_s}{\omega_r} r_r V_{m1} \cos(\omega_s t_{\text{off}} + \theta_1) \sin(\omega_r(t - t_{\text{off}})) & t_{\text{off}} \leq t < T_s + t_{\text{on}} \\ V_o, & t_{\text{on}} \leq t < t_{\text{off}} \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

where

$$r_r = \frac{1}{(\omega_s/\omega_r)^2 - 1}$$

In this equation, it is required to determine and solve four unknown variables, and they are t_{off} , t_{on} , L_r and C_r respectively. Four conditions or constraints are required to solve these unknown parameters.

When the diode D_1 is turned on, the voltage $v_d(t)$ is held at V_o , that is

$$v_d(T_s + t_{\text{on}}) = V_o \quad (26)$$

Eq. 26 is substituted into Eq. 25, as a result,

$$\begin{aligned} & r_r V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t_{\text{off}} + \theta_1) \cos\left(\omega_r \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} + t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}\right)\right) + (V_o - V_s) \left[\cos\left(\omega_r \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} + t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}\right)\right) - 1 \right] \\ & + \frac{r_r \omega_s}{\omega_r} V_{m1} \cos(\omega_s t_{\text{off}} + \theta_1) \sin\left(\omega_r \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} + t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}\right)\right) - r_r V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t_{\text{on}} + \theta_1) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

The current through L_r is periodical. Therefore,

$$i_{lr}(T_s + t_{\text{on}}) = i_{lr}(t_{\text{on}}) \quad (28)$$

From Eq. 21, during the time period $t_{\text{on}} \leq t < t_{\text{off}}$, the current through L_r can be represented as

$$i_{lr}(t) = \int_{t_{\text{on}}}^t [v_i(t) - v_d(t)] dt + i_{lr}(t_{\text{on}}) \quad (29)$$

During the time period $t_{\text{off}} \leq t < T_s + t_{\text{on}}$, the current through L_r is

$$i_{lr}(t) = \int_{t_{\text{off}}}^t [v_i(t) - v_d(t)] dt + i_{lr}(t_{\text{off}}) \quad (30)$$

Substituting Eq. 28 into Eq. 29 results in

$$\int_{t_{\text{on}}}^{T_s + t_{\text{on}}} [v_i(t) - v_d(t)] dt = 0 \quad (31)$$

Then, Eq. 25 is substituted into Eq. 31, the following result can be obtained and that is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{r_r}{\omega_r} V_{m1} \sin(\omega_s t_{\text{off}} + \theta_1) \sin\left(\omega_r \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} + t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}\right)\right) + \frac{(V_o - V_s)}{\omega_r} \sin\left(\omega_r \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} + t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}\right)\right) \\ & + (V_o - V_s)(t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}) + \frac{r_r \omega_s}{\omega_r^2} V_{m1} \cos(\omega_s t_{\text{off}} + \theta_1) \left[1 - \cos\left(\omega_r \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} + t_{\text{on}} - t_{\text{off}}\right)\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{r_r V_{m1}}{\omega_s} [\cos(\omega_s t_{on} + \theta_1) - \cos(\omega_s t_{off} + \theta_1)] = 0 \quad (32)$$

The values of the instants t_{on} and t_{off} can be solved from Eq. 27 and Eq. 32.

While the diode is D_1 on, from Eq. 29, the current through L_r is solved as follows:

$$i_{lr}(t) = \frac{1}{L_r} \left\{ \frac{V_{m1}}{\omega_s} [\cos(\omega_s t_{off} + \theta_1) - \cos(\omega_s t + \theta_1)] + (V_s - V_o)(t - t_{off}) \right\} \quad (33)$$

Additionally, the rectifier delivers and outputs its energy only from the instant t_{on} to the instant t_{off} . Hence,

$$P_o = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{t_{on}}^{t_{off}} V_o i_{lr}(t) dt \quad (34)$$

Then, Eq. 29 is substituted into this equation, the value of the inductor L_i is obtained from

$$L_r = \frac{V_o}{2\pi P_o} \left\{ V_{AC} [\cos(\omega_s t_{off} + \theta_1)(t_{off} - t_{on})] + \frac{\sin(\omega_s t_{on} + \theta_1) - \sin(\omega_s t_{off} + \theta_1)}{\omega_s} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \omega_s (V_o - V_s)(t_{off} - t_{on})^2 \quad (35)$$

Furthermore, the capacitance C_r can be determined from

$$C_r = \frac{1}{\omega_r^2 L_r} \quad (36)$$

Simulation Results

The proposed design method in this paper is validated with a numerical design example. The design example is simulated in MATLAB and SABER respectively. The results of two simulations are quite the same. The output power of the converter is 8.0 W, the input voltage and the output voltage are 12 V and 24 V respectively. The switching frequency is set to 50 MHz. For the inverter, the resonant frequency of the LC tank is 45 MHz. While for the rectifier, the resonant frequency of the LC tank is 51.03 MHz. In addition, the outphasing angle φ_1 is set to -1.1 radians. In accordance with these design conditions, the proposed design method and design formulae, the components L_i , C_i , L_r and C_r in Fig. 1 are designed and their design values are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 List of Components

Component	Design Value
L_i	81.45 nH
C_i	153.57 pF
L_r	111.67 nH
C_r	87.11 pF

Fig. 4 shows the voltage across C_i , the voltage across C_r , the current through L_i and the current through L_r . From Fig. 4(a), at the instants $t = (k + 1/2) T_s$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, the voltage across C_i $v_r(t)$ is closely equal to zero, that is to say, ZVS occurs. That demonstrates the switch of the inverter achieves soft switching, when it is turned on and off. Besides, from Fig. 4(b), the current through L_r $i_{lr}(t)$ is nearly sinusoidal and there is a DC offset. The result shows the definition for $i_r(t)$ in Eq. 1 is reasonable

and the simplification analysis for the converter is suitable and acceptable. From Fig. 4(a), at the instants $t = (k + 1/2) T_s, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, the voltage across C_i $v_r(t)$ is closely equal to zero, that is to say, ZVS occurs. That demonstrates the switch of the inverter achieves soft switching, when it is turned on and off. Besides, from Fig. 4(b), the current through L_r $i_{lr}(t)$ is nearly sinusoidal and there is a DC offset. The result shows the definition for $i_r(t)$ in Eq. 1 is reasonable and the simplification analysis for the converter is suitable and acceptable.

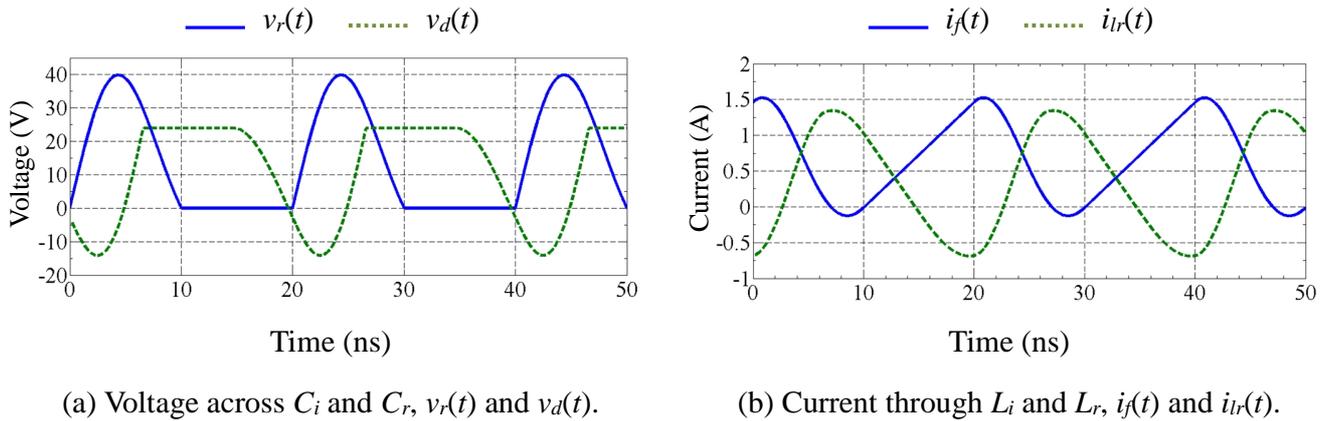


Fig. 4 Voltage across C_i and C_r , current through L_i and L_r .

Conclusion

This paper represents an approach suitable for the design of a ZVS DC/DC converter switched at very high frequencies in detail. As the converter employs a resonant rectifier, it can be divided into two independent parts, which can be designed respectively. This method is applied in a numerical design example. The designed converter is operated at 50 MHz. To verify the converter and the design method, the design example is simulated in MATLAB and SABER respectively. The simulation waveforms closely accord with the results derived from the analysis. In addition, the simulation results demonstrate that the converter implements ZVS very well and the simplification analysis for the converter is suitable and feasible.

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