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(54) **THREE-PHASE SINGLE-STAGE**

(56)

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**WITH POWER FACTOR CORRECTION**

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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**  
 CPC ..... *H02M 3/33573* (2021.05); *B60L 53/00*  
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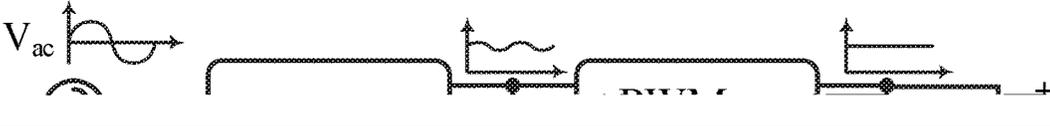
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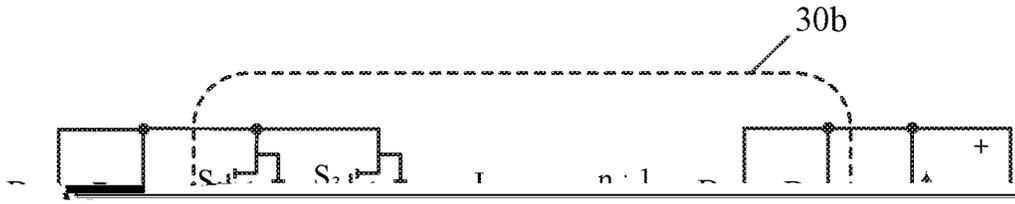
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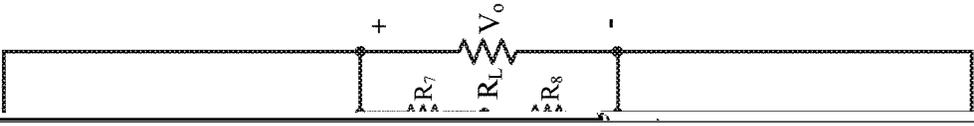
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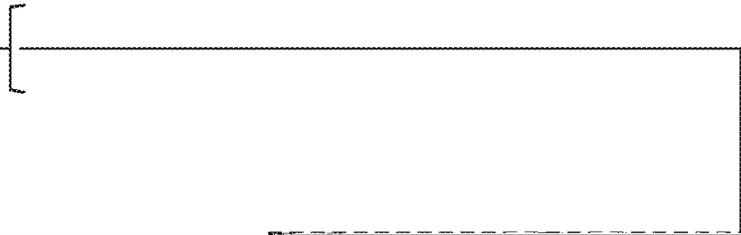


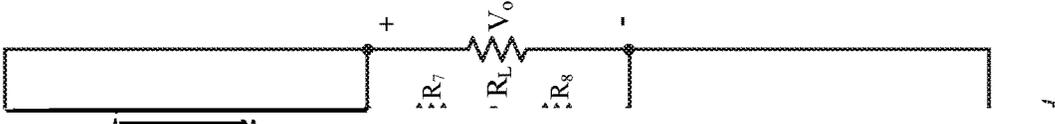


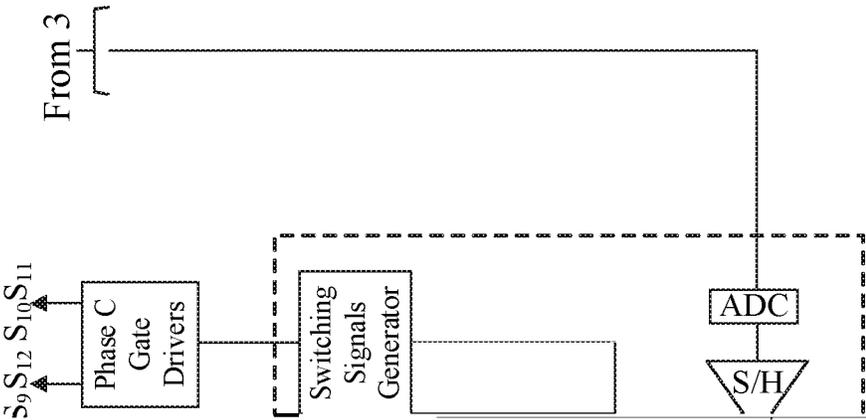


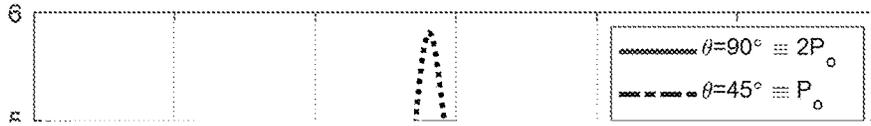


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THREE PHASE SINGLE STAGE

suitable for high power applications, and four-wire three

**SOFT-SWITCHING AC-DC CONVERTER  
WITH POWER FACTOR CORRECTION**

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application 62/795,375 filed on Jan. 22, 2019, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

phase systems are not desirable because of the higher cost of implementation.

SUMMARY

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According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a three-phase AC-DC converter, comprising: first, second, and third input terminals that respectively receive first, second, and third AC voltage phases of a three-wire three-phase AC input voltage; first, second, and third rectifier circuits that respectively rectify the first, second, and third

3

circuits to respectively rectify first, second, and third AC voltage phases of a three-wire three-phase AC input voltage

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FIGS. 5A-5B are schematic diagrams of a three-phase single-stage PFC isolated PWM boost converter with a

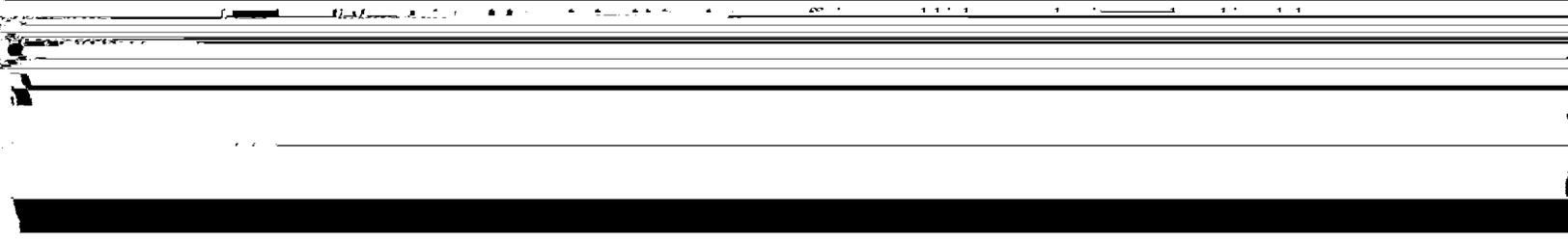
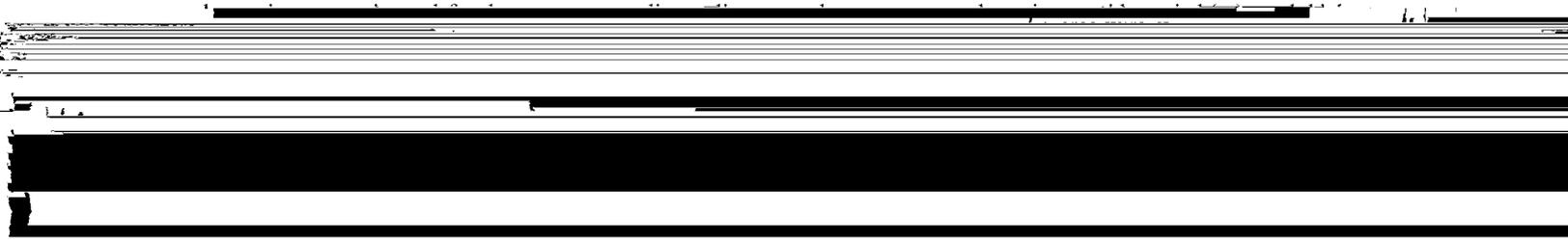
and respectively produce first, second, and third input DC voltages; using first, second, and third single-stage power factor correction (PFC) modules that respectively receive the first, second, and third input DC voltages and respectively produce first, second, and third output DC voltages; and connecting the first, second, and third output DC voltages together in parallel to produce a final output voltage; wherein the first, second, and third single-stage PFC mod-

digital control implementation, according to one embodiment.

5 FIG. 6 is a plot showing voltage gain of an LLC tank circuit at different phase angles.

FIG. 7 is a plot showing simulation results of a three-phase single-stage resonant PFC LLC converter according to the embodiment of FIGS. 4A-4B, with 380 VAC RMS three-phase input voltage (upper panel), three-phase input current (middle panel) and 400 VDC output voltage (lower

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(3)  $n$  is the turns ratio of the transformer and is defined (2) as  $f = 139.6$  kHz. For PFC operation, the minimum

as  $n = N_p / N_s$ . In (4)  $K$  is the inductance ratio and is defined as  $K = L_p / L_s$  and  $f_r$  is the frequency ratio and is defined as

switching frequency is set to about  $f_p$  to ensure operation in the inductive mode and the minimum inductance  $L_p$ .

$f_n = f_s / f_r$ . In PFC operation the instantaneous output power of (1) is set slightly high than  $f_r$  to ensure output voltage regulation

ively) considering 380×1.2 V RMS three-phase voltage. It [12] Y. Iano, et al. A new two-switch isolated three-phase

resonant frequency, confirming that ZCS is achieved for the output diodes ( $D_1$ - $D_{12}$ ).

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11

3. The three-phase AC-DC converter of claim 1, further comprising first, second, and third input filters connected between the first, second, and third input terminals and the first, second, and third rectifier circuits.

12

first, second, and third input DC voltages and respectively produce first, second, and third output DC voltages;  
connecting the first, second, and third output DC voltages together in parallel to produce a final output voltage;