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(54) **DIRECT AC-TO-DC CONVERTER FOR PASSIVE COMPONENT MINIMIZATION AND UNIVERSAL OPERATION OF LED ARRAYS**

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See application file for complete search history.

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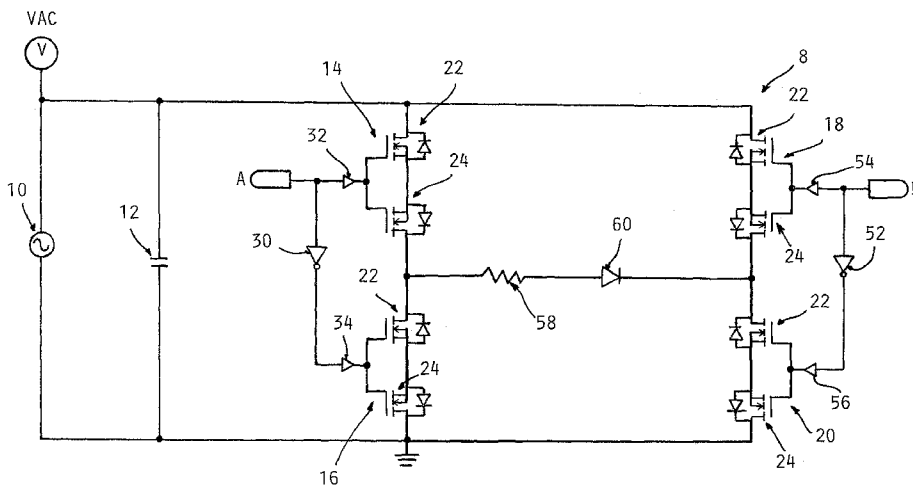
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein is a power converter circuit for a LED lighting device. The power converter includes a pair of input terminals adapted to be connected to a signal source, at least one LED, a first circuit adapted to supply current to the at least one LED and including: a first bi-directional switch connected between one input terminal and one side of the at least one LED, and a second bi-directional switch connected between the other side of the at least one LED and the other input terminal, and a second circuit adapted to supply current to the at least one LED and including: a third bi-directional switch connected between the other input terminal and the one side of the at least one LED, and a fourth bi-directional switch connected between the one input terminal and the other side of the at least one LED.

22 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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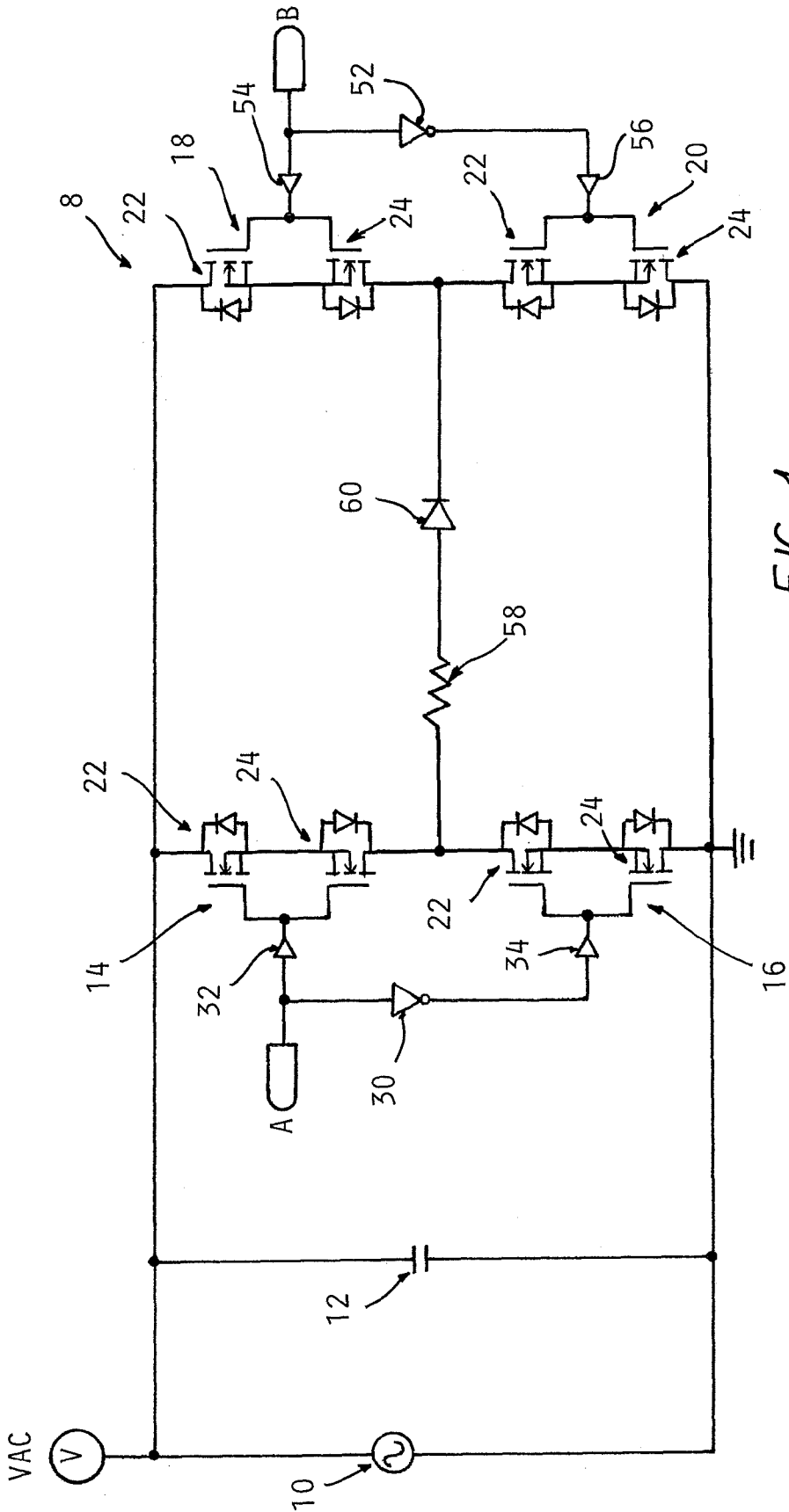


FIG. 1

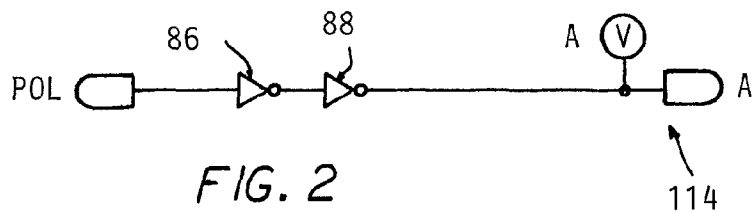


FIG. 2

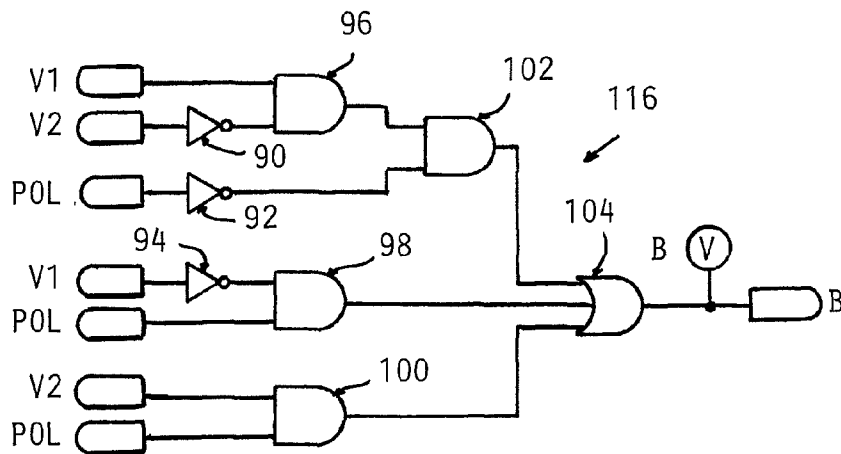


FIG. 3

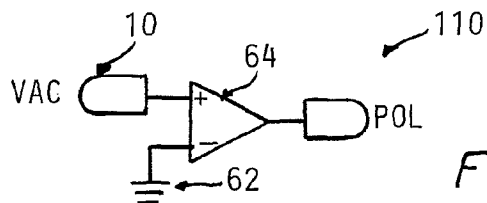


FIG. 4

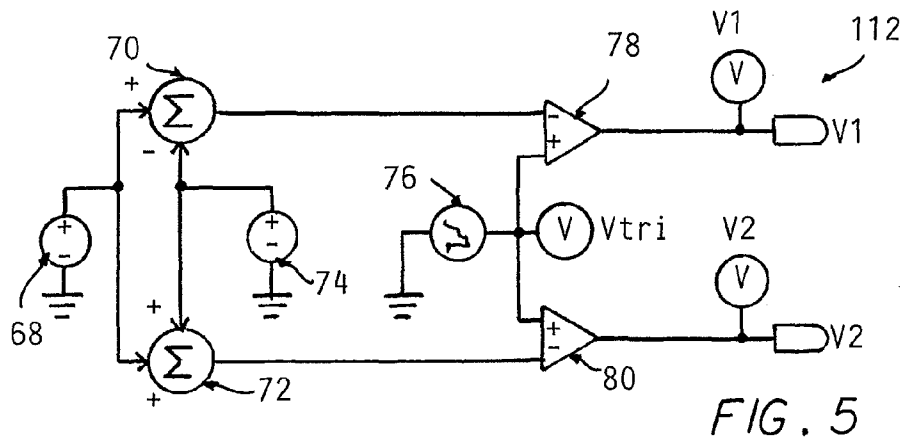
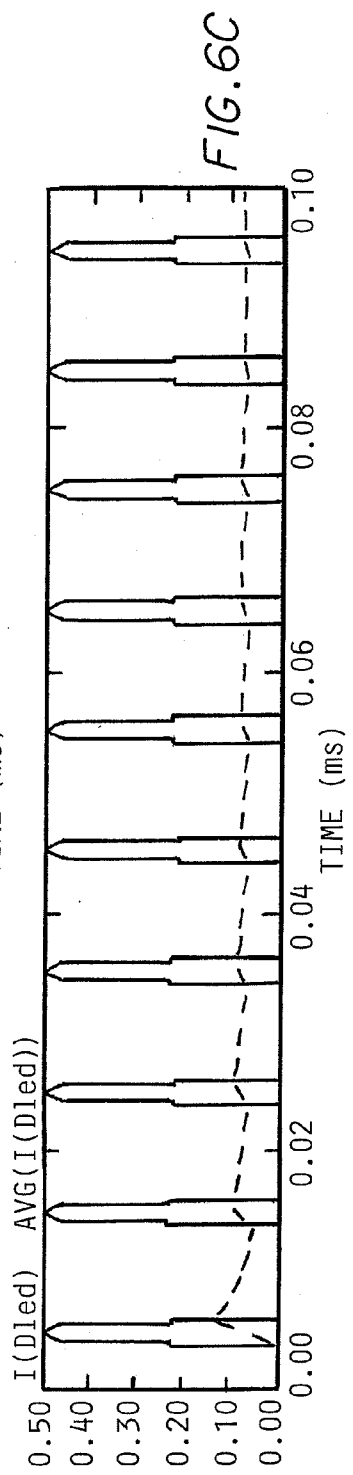
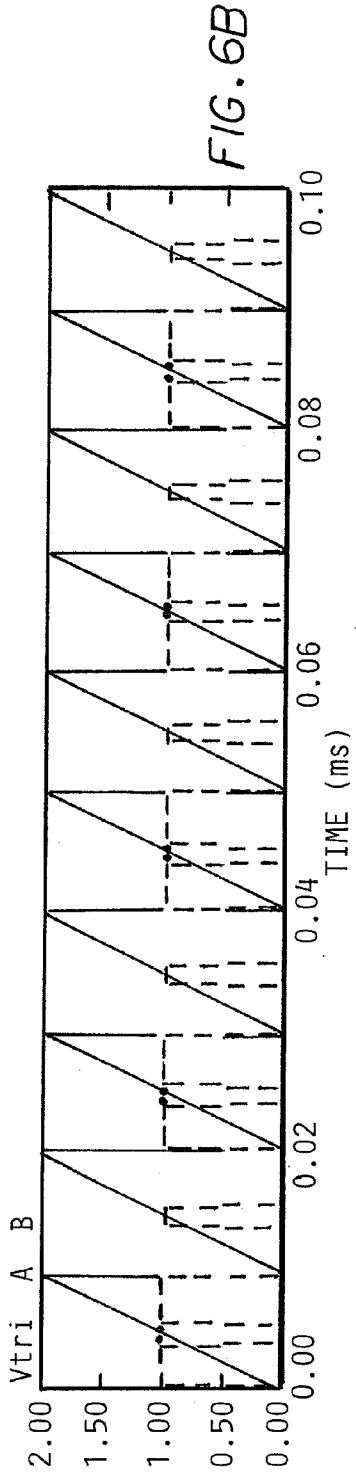
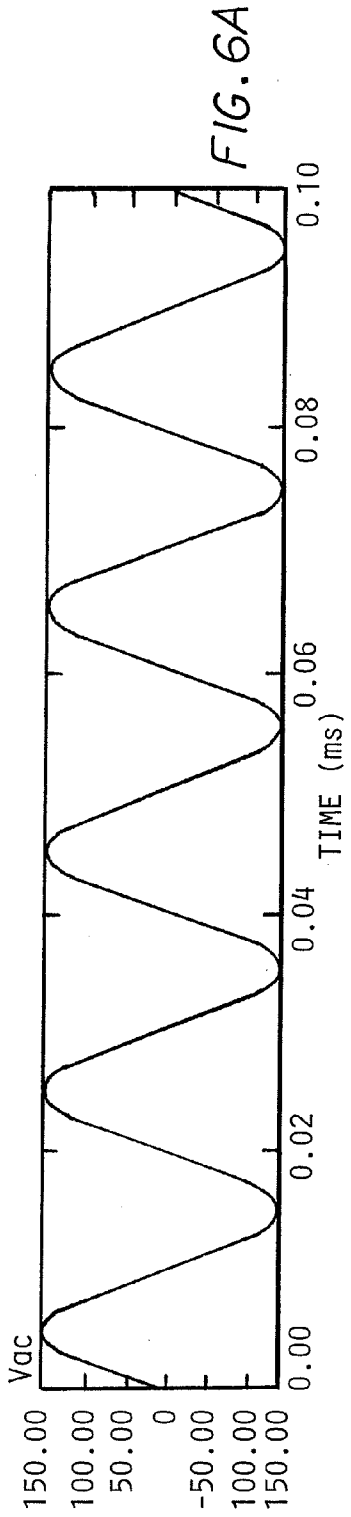
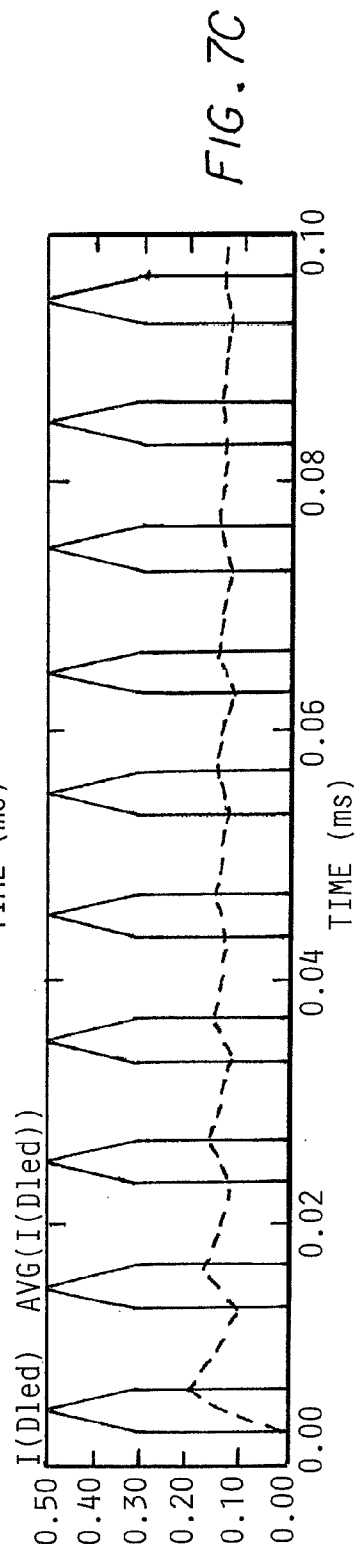
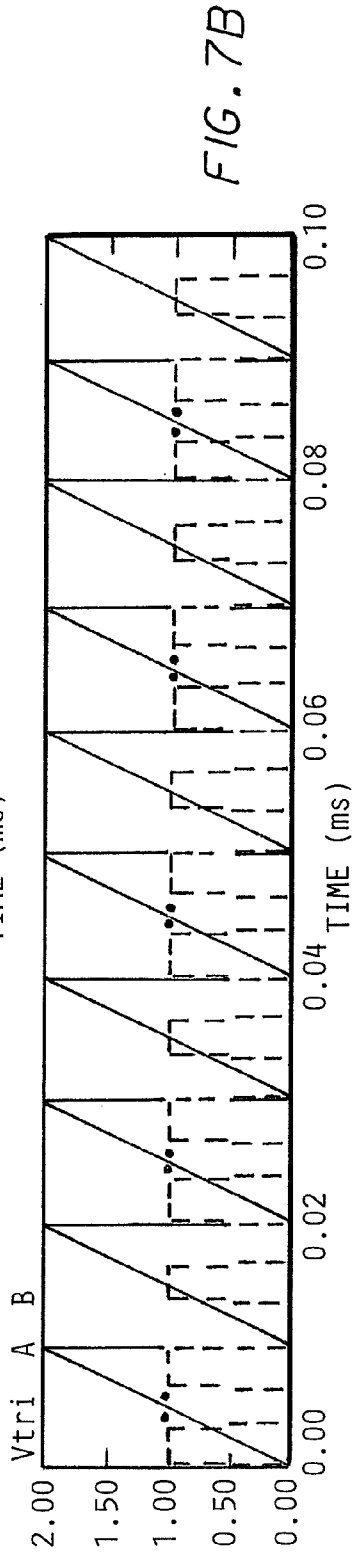
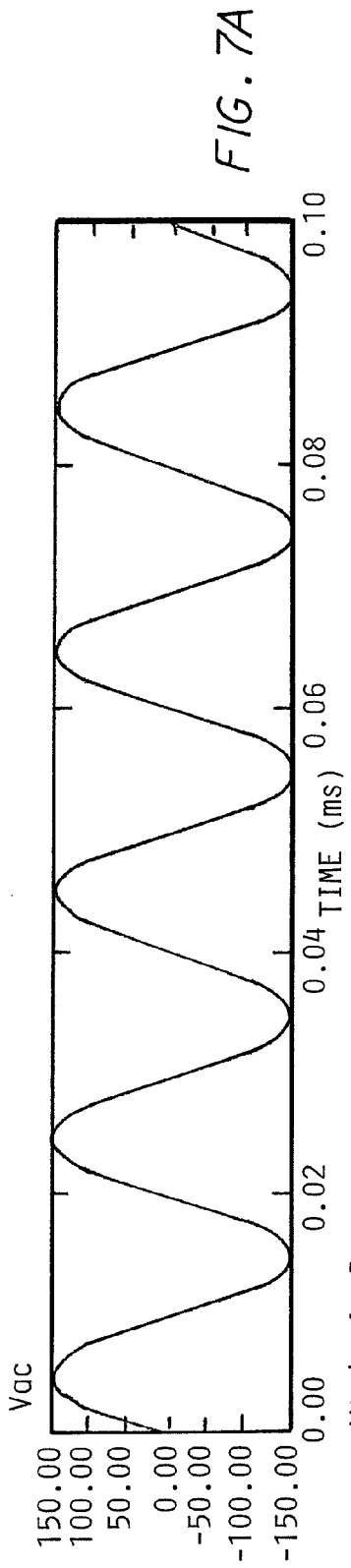
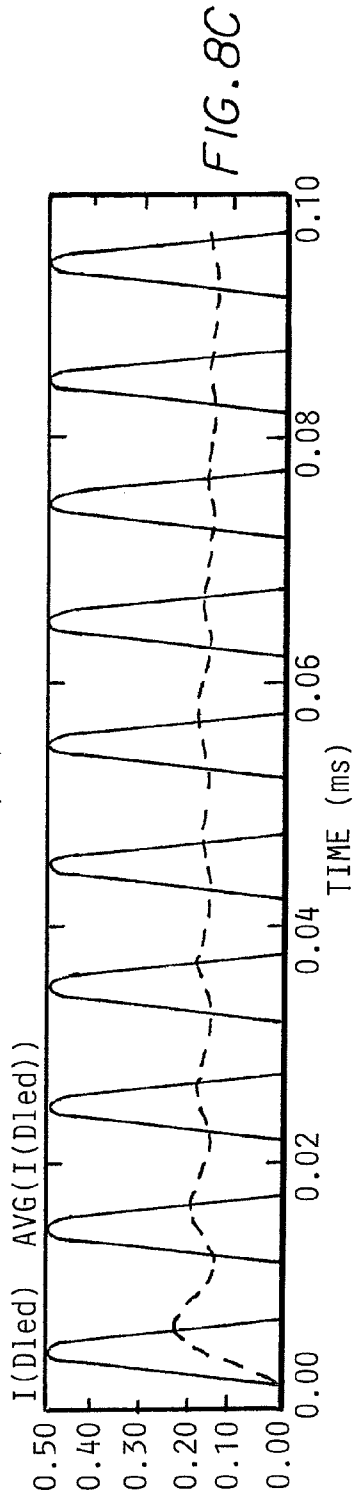
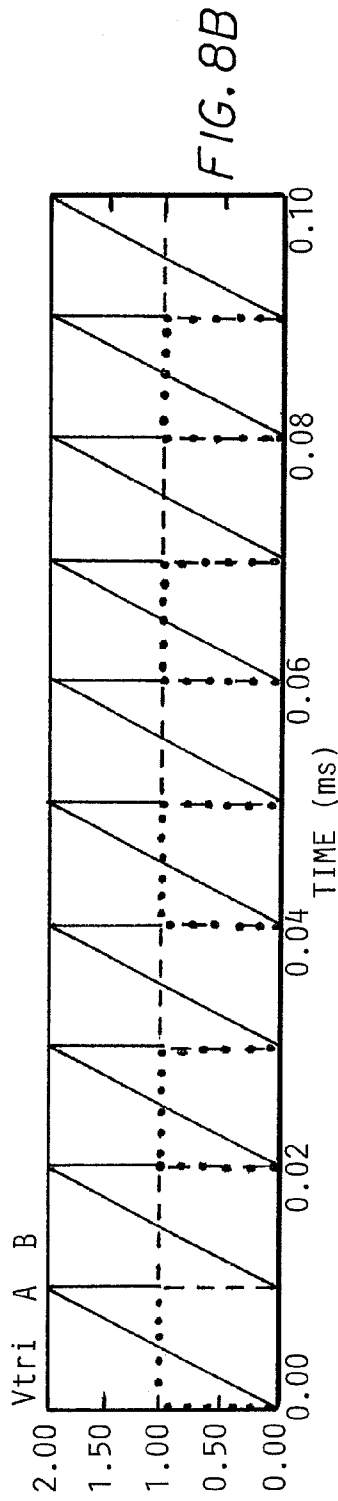
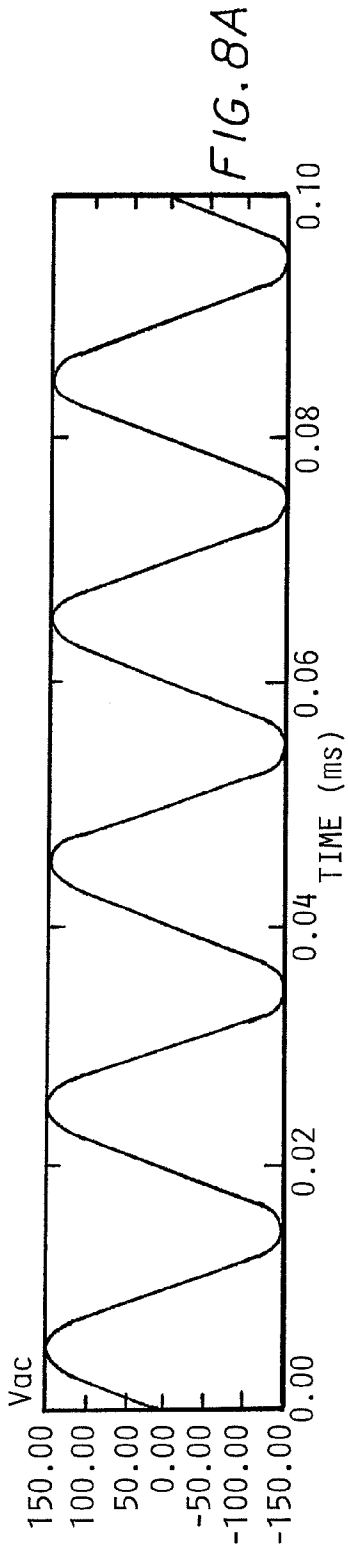
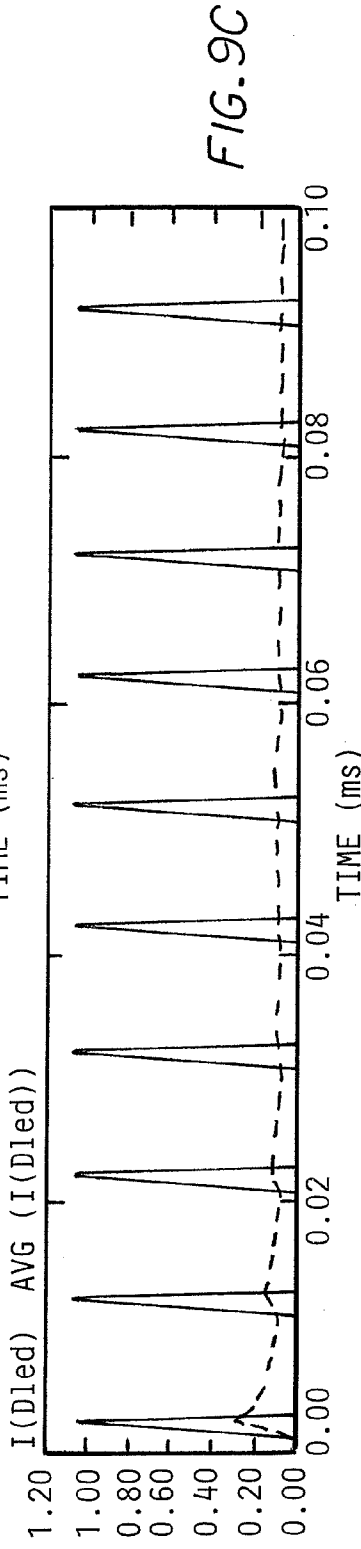
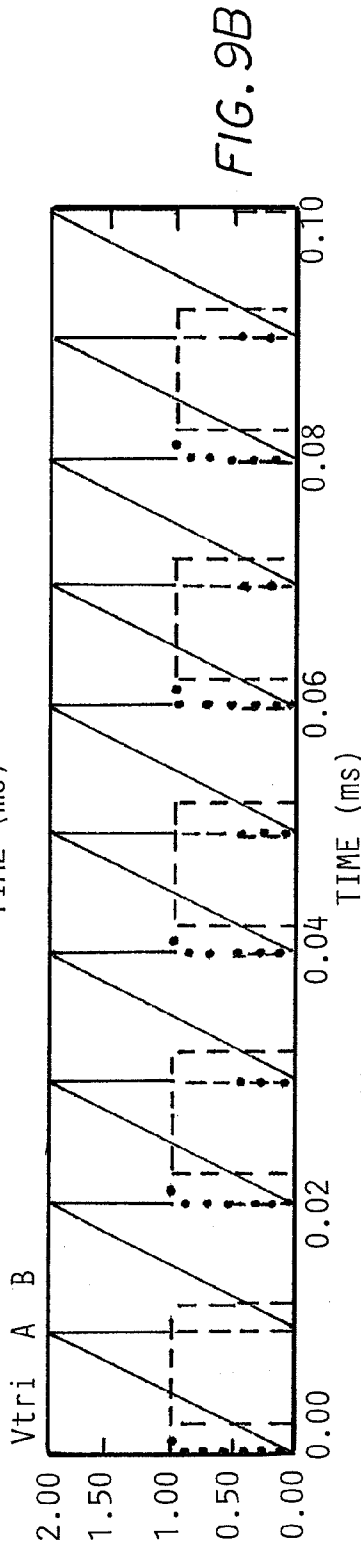
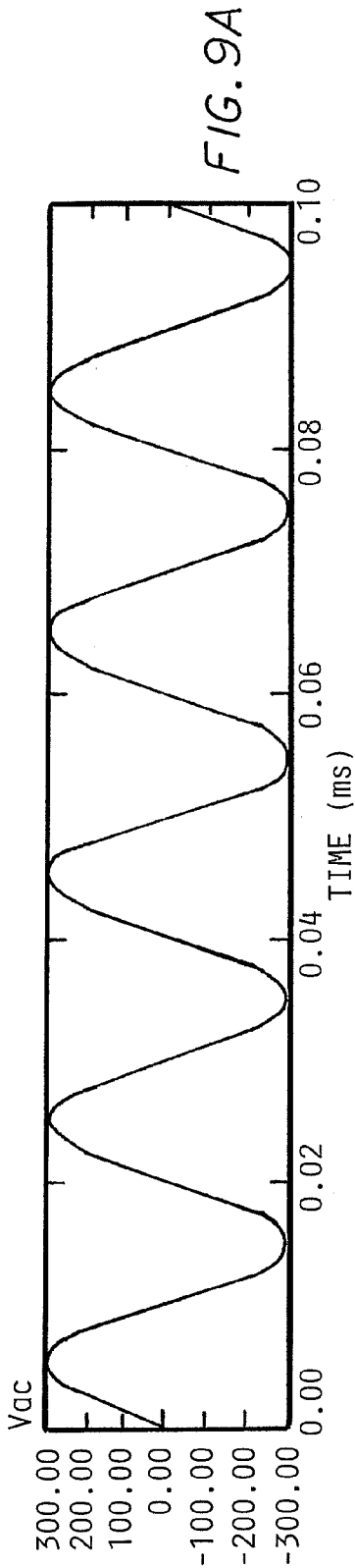


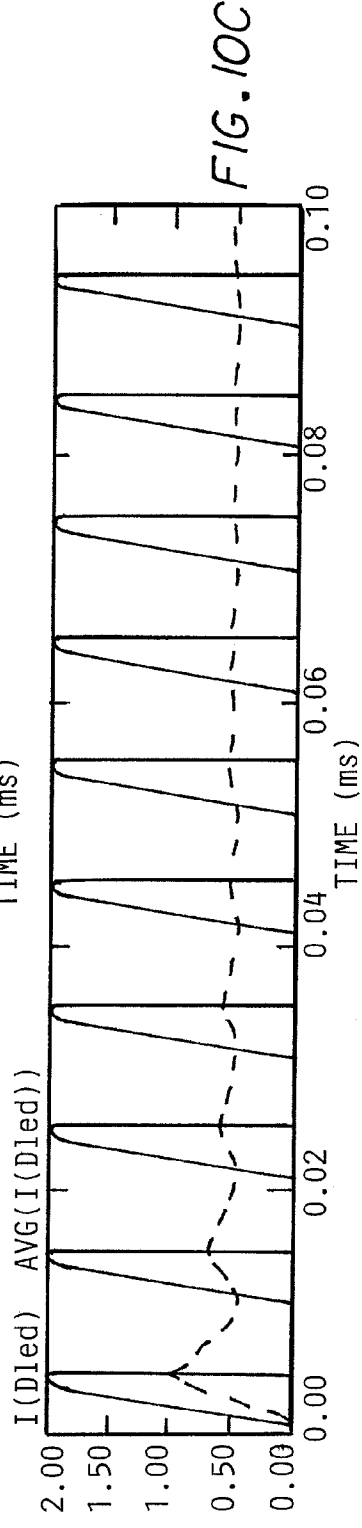
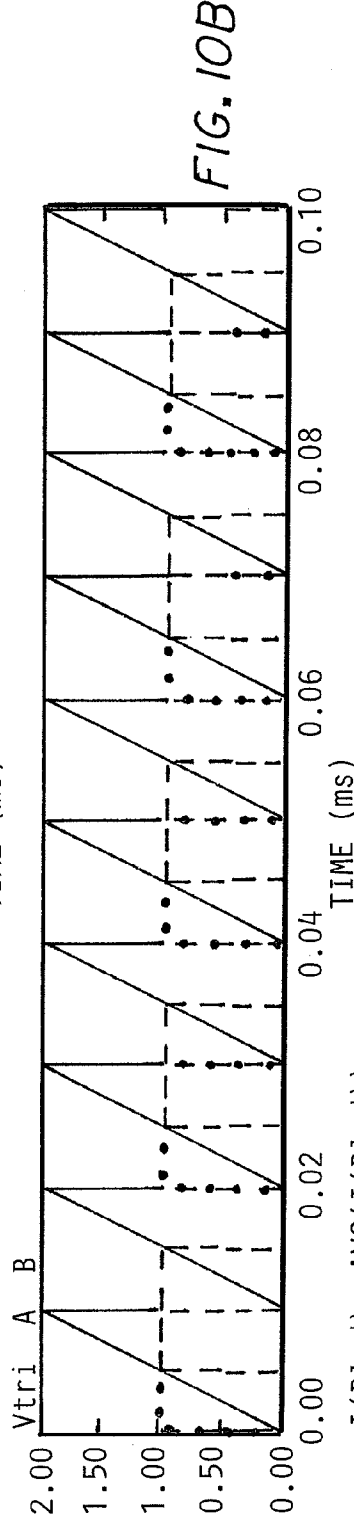
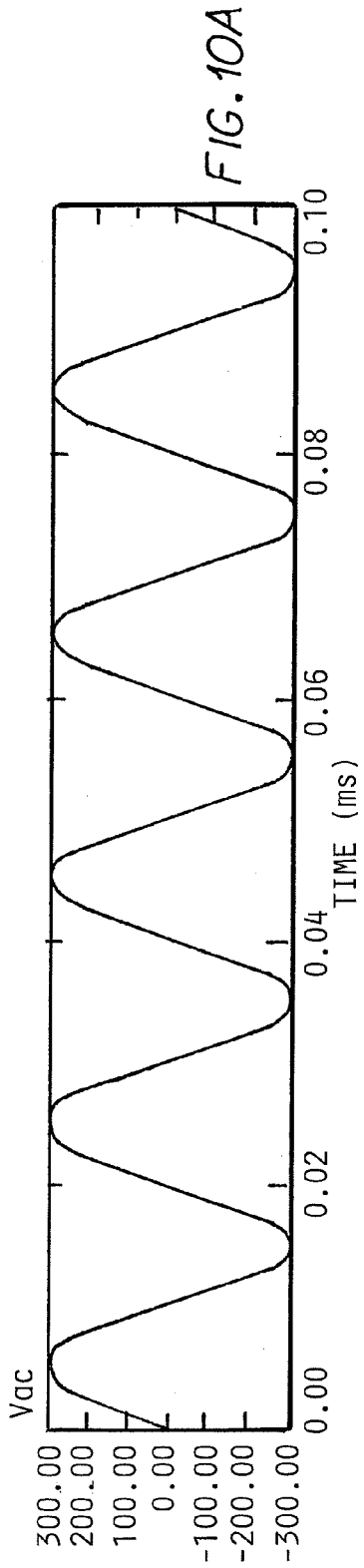
FIG. 5











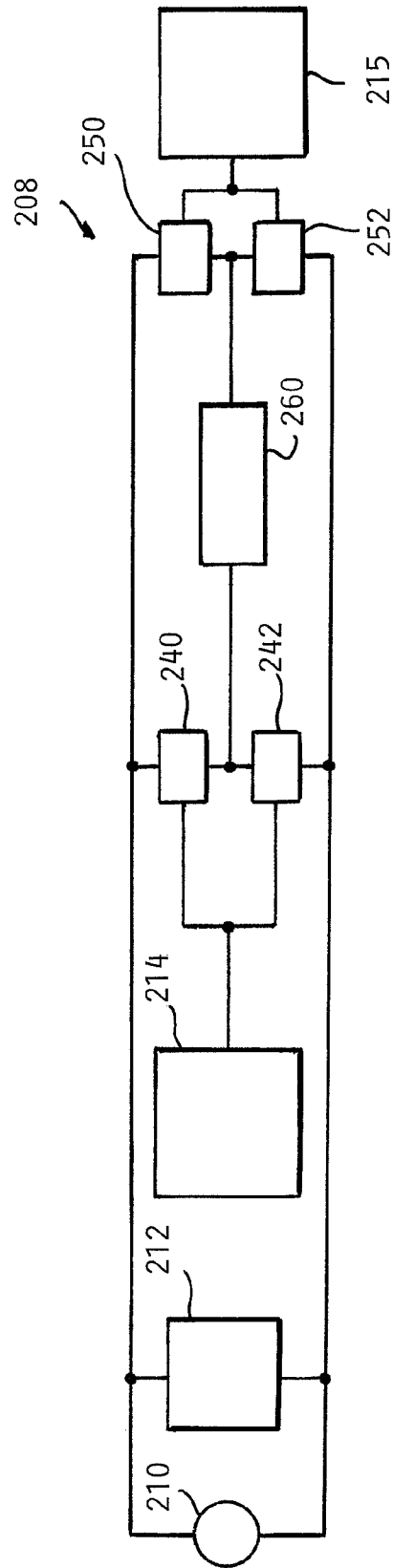


FIG.11

1

DIRECT AC-TO-DC CONVERTER FOR PASSIVE COMPONENT MINIMIZATION AND UNIVERSAL OPERATION OF LED ARRAYS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/146,041, filed Jan. 21, 2009, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates in general to conversion of an alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC), and more specifically, to single stage power conversion of an AC-to-DC signal for operation of LED arrays.

BACKGROUND

Incandescent light bulbs are gradually being replaced by light-emitting diodes (LEDs) in many applications. LEDs have many advantages over traditional incandescent lamps in that they have longer operational life, reduced power consumption, greater durability and increased design flexibility.

Despite these advantages, at present LEDs are not used in all applications. LEDs commonly operate on a supply of DC. Accordingly, many applications that use LEDs require conversion of an AC power supply to a DC power supply. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,049,761 assigned to the assignee of this invention, discloses a power supply circuit that includes a rectifier circuit and a PWM switching circuit. The rectifier converts AC power to DC power and the PWM switching circuit receives the DC power and pulse-width modulates the DC power to supply an LED array. Known converters are not practical for use with some LED applications because of their size and excessive cost. Passive components such as capacitors and inductors within known converters become larger as operating voltages increase thereby increasing the overall size and cost of the LED device.

BRIEF SUMMARY

Embodiments of a power converter circuit for a LED lighting device are disclosed herein. In one such embodiment, the power converter includes a pair of input terminals adapted to be connected to a signal source and at least one LED. The power converter also includes a first circuit adapted to supply current to the at least one LED. The first circuit includes a first bi-directional switch and a second bi-directional switch. The first bi-directional switch is connected between one input terminal and one side of the at least one LED, and the second bi-directional switch is connected between the other side of the at least one LED and the other input terminal. Current flows through the at least one LED in a predetermined direction when both of the first and second bi-directional switches are conducting in a first direction. The power converter also includes a second circuit adapted to supply current to the at least one LED. The second circuit includes a third bi-directional switch and a fourth bi-directional switch. The third bi-directional switch is connected between the other input terminal and the one side of the at least one LED, and the fourth bi-directional switch connected between the one input terminal and the other side of the at least one LED. Current flows through the at least one LED in the predetermined direction when both of the third and fourth bi-directional switches are conducting in a second direction.

2

Embodiments of a method of supplying power to a LED lighting device through a power converter including first, second, third and fourth bi-directional switches and first and second control circuits are also disclosed herein. In one such embodiment, the method includes, receiving a current signal, generating a first control signal through the first control circuit for the first and third bi-directional switches and generating a second control signal through the second control circuit for the second and fourth bi-directional switches. The method also includes supplying the current signal to the at least one LED in a first predetermined direction when one of the first and second bi-directional switches are conducting in a first direction and the third and fourth bi-directional switches are conducting in a second direction in response to the first and second control signals.

These and other embodiments are described in additional detail hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The various features, advantages and other uses of the present invention will become more apparent by referring to the following detailed description and drawing in which:

FIG. 1 is a circuit schematic of an AC-to-DC converter in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic of the gate drive logic used to sequence phase A in the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a schematic of the gate drive logic used to sequence phase B in the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a circuit schematic of an AC link polarity detection circuit used in the gate drive logic of FIGS. 2 and 3;

FIG. 5 is a circuit schematic for a conduction angle and carrier signal comparison circuit used in the gate drive logic of FIG. 3;

FIG. 6A is a circuit simulation waveform of an AC link voltage of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6B is a circuit simulation waveform of the carrier signal of FIG. 5 and the phase signals A and B of FIG. 2 at a center conduction angle of 30 degrees;

FIG. 6C is a circuit simulation waveform of instantaneous current and the average current in the LED array of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7A is a circuit simulation waveform of the AC link voltage of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7B is a circuit simulation waveform of the carrier signal of FIG. 5 and the phase signals A and B of FIG. 2 at a center conduction angle of 60 degrees;

FIG. 7C is a circuit simulation waveform of instantaneous current and the average current in the LED array of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8A is a circuit simulation waveform of the AC link voltage of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8B is a circuit simulation waveform of the carrier signal of FIG. 5 and the phase signals A and B of FIG. 2 at a center conduction angle of 180 degrees;

FIG. 8C is a circuit simulation waveform of instantaneous current and the average current in the LED array of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 9A is a circuit simulation waveform of the AC link voltage of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 9B is a circuit simulation waveform of the carrier signal of FIG. 5 and the phase signals A and B of FIG. 2 at a center conduction angle of 90 degrees;

FIG. 9C is a circuit simulation waveform of instantaneous current and the average current in the LED array of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 10A is a circuit simulation waveform of the AC link voltage of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1;

FIG. 10B is a circuit simulation waveform of the carrier signal of FIG. 5 and the phase signals A and B of FIG. 2 at a edge conduction angle of 180 degrees;

FIG. 10C is a circuit simulation waveform of instantaneous current and the average current in the LED array of the AC-to-DC converter of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an AC-to-DC converter in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 shows a circuit diagram of an exemplary AC-to-DC converter 8 according to one embodiment of the invention. A signal source 10 provides an AC signal. An AC link capacitor 12 is connected in parallel to the signal source 10. A first set of bi-directional voltage and current switches 14, 16 is used to rectify the positive half-cycle of the signal source 10, and switches 14, 16 are connected in parallel with the AC link capacitor 12. A second set of bi-directional voltage and current switches 18, 20 is used to rectify the negative half-cycle (if any) of the signal source 10, and switches 18, 20 are connected in parallel with the switches 14, 16. A current limiting resistor 58 has one end connected to a common point between switches 14, 16 and has the other end connected to a load 60. Load 60 is shown as a single diode. However, load 60 represents a plurality of LEDs that are typically arranged in an array. Load 60 is also connected to a common point between switches 18, 20. The first set of switches 14, 16 is controlled by control circuitry 114 shown in FIG. 2, and the second set of switches 18, 20 is controlled by control circuitry 116 shown in FIG. 3. Control circuitry 114 and control circuitry 116 are discussed in more detail hereinafter.

AC-to-DC converter 8 is called universal since signal source 10 can be generated from a 110/220 VAC single phase direct connect, a high frequency ballast, a low frequency ballast, a DC source or the like. As switching devices 14, 16, 18 and 20 are switched from a non-conducting state to a conducting state, such as to provide power to load 60, large voltage spikes may occur that can cause damage to switches 14, 16, 18 and 20 and to other circuitry. Therefore, capacitor 12, coupled to signal source 10, is used as a snubber filter for parasitic inductance related to the interconnection of bi-directional voltage and current switches 14, 16, 18 and 20. Capacitor 12 is preferably a small capacitor that can sustain the high voltages necessary to protect the circuitry. By way of example only, capacitor 12 may be a value of 0.01 μ F. Other capacitor values or snubbing circuits for reducing the parasitic inductive effects can also be used depending on the size of load 60 and ratings of the circuitry components. AC-to-DC converter 8 is called direct since it is a single stage power conversion topology. Benefits of the single stage power conversion topology will be discussed in more detail hereinafter.

Still referring to FIG. 1, the power stage of AC-to-DC converter 8 includes the first set of bi-directional voltage and current switches 14, 16 and the second set of bi-directional voltage and current switches 18, 20. Each switch 14, 16, 18 and 20 has two n-channel enhancement-mode MOSFETs 22, 24. Switching devices 22, 24 may also be any suitable controllable switching device such as a BJT, IGBT, standard FET, etc., that can be controlled through application of a control signal.

The source terminals of respective MOSFETs 22, 24 are coupled, while MOSFETs 22, 24 are coupled by their drain terminals to signal source 10 on one end and to resistor 58 and load 60 on the other end. Coupled in this manner, each MOS-

FET 22, 24 pair effectively forms diodes pointing in opposing directions. Accordingly, current cannot flow through switches 14, 16, 18 and 20 when MOSFETs 22, 24 are OFF. In contrast, when MOSFETs 22, 24 are ON, current can flow through switches 14, 16, 18 and 20 in both directions.

Control circuitry 114, 116, mentioned previously, control the gates of MOSFET switches 22, 24. The first control circuit 114, supplying a control signal A which is discussed in more detail hereinafter, controls the gates of MOSFETs 22, 24 of bi-directional switch 14 as well as the gates of MOSFETs 22, 24 of bi-directional switch 16. The output of control circuit 114 is connected to the input of a buffer amplifier 32, the output of which provides a gate drive signal to bi-directional switch 14. The output of control circuit 114 is also connected to the input of an inverter 30, the output of which is connected to the input of a buffer amplifier 34 and provides a gate drive signal to bi-directional switch 16. Through the use of the inverter 30, when bi-directional switch 16 is ON, bi-directional switch 14 will be OFF, and when bi-directional switch 16 is OFF, bi-directional switch 14 will be ON.

The second gate control circuit 116, supplying a control signal B which is discussed in more detail hereinafter, controls the gates of MOSFETs 22, 24 of bi-directional switch 18 as well as the gates of MOSFETs 22, 24 of bi-directional switch 20. The output of control circuit 116 is connected to the input of a buffer amplifier 54, the output of which provides a gate drive signal to the bi-directional switch 18. The output of control circuit 116 is also connected to the input of an inverter 52, the output of which is connected to the input of a buffer amplifier 56 and provides a gate drive signal to bi-directional switch 20. Through the use of the inverter 52, when bi-directional switch 18 is ON, bi-directional switch 20 will be OFF, and when bi-directional switch 18 is OFF, bi-directional switch 20 will be ON.

FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate one embodiment of control circuitry that drives the gates of bi-directional switches 14, 16, 18 and 20. The control logic in FIGS. 2 and 3 is an illustration of the functionality of the circuitry and is not limited to logic gates as shown. The functionality of control circuits 110, 112, 114, and 116 shown in FIGS. 2-5, respectively, may be implemented by a hardware and/or software means, including but not limited to an integrated circuit, programmed microcontroller, analog switches, a programmable logic device, etc., that can provide a suitable gate drive through application of a control signal according to the teachings herein.

FIG. 2 illustrates gate drive control logic 114 that drives the gates of bi-directional switches 14, 16. Signal POL, which indicates the polarity of signal source 10 and is discussed in more detail hereinafter, is generated from the AC link polarity detection circuit 110 shown in FIG. 4. Signal POL is connected to two inverters 86, 88 connected in series, the output of which provides the gate drive signals to bi-directional switches 14, 16. As previously mentioned, this gate drive signal is designated as signal A.

FIG. 3 illustrates gate drive control logic 116 that drives the gates of bi-directional switches 18, 20. Signal POL is generated from AC link polarity detection circuit 110 shown in FIG. 4 and signals V1 and V2 are generated from conduction angle and carrier signal comparison circuit 112 shown in FIG. 5 and will be discussed in more detail hereinafter. Signals POL, V1 and V2 are the inputs used to generate the gate drive signal for switches 18, 20. As previously mentioned, this gate drive signal is designated as signal B.

Still referring to FIG. 3, signal V1 is connected to the first input of an AND gate 96. Signal V2 is connected to an inverter 90, which provides the second input of AND gate 96. The output of AND gate 96 is connected to the first input of an

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AND gate **102**. Signal POL is connected to an inverter **92**, which provides the second input of AND gate **102**. The output of AND gate **102** provides the first of three inputs to an OR gate **104**. Signal V1 is connected to an inverter **94**, which provides the first input of an AND gate **98**. Signal POL is connected to the second input of AND gate **98**, which provides the second of three inputs to OR gate **104**. Signal V2 and signal POL are connected to the inputs of an AND gate **100**, which provides the third of three inputs to OR gate **104**. The output of OR gate **104** is designated as signal B.

FIG. **4** illustrates circuitry of AC link polarity detection circuit **110**. Polarity circuit **110** provides an indication of the polarity (positive or negative) by finding the difference of signal source **10** and a ground **62** through a comparator **64**. The output of comparator **64** is designated as signal POL. As previously discussed, signal POL is input into gate drive control logic **114**, **116**. Polarity circuit **110** may also be any other suitable circuitry that determines the polarity of the signal source **10**.

FIG. **5** illustrates circuitry of conduction angle and carrier signal comparison circuit **112**. A conduction width reference value **74** is subtracted from a constant voltage source **68** using a subtracter **70**. The output (difference) of subtracter **70** is connected to the negative input terminal of comparator **78**. A synchronized triangle carrier signal **76** is the input to the positive terminal of comparator **78**. Comparator **78** compares carrier signal **76** and the output of subtracter **70** and generates signal V1. As previously discussed, signal V1 is input into gate drive control logic **116**.

With continued reference to FIG. **5**, simultaneously with the above-mentioned sequence, conduction width reference value **74** is summed with constant voltage source **68** using an adder **72**. The output (sum) of adder **72** is connected to the negative input terminal of comparator **80**. Carrier signal **76** is the input to the positive terminal of comparator **80**. Comparator **80** compares carrier signal **76** and the output of the adder **72** and generates signal V2. As previously discussed, signal V2 is input into gate drive control logic **116**.

Preferably, the values in conduction angle and carrier signal comparison circuit **112** are chosen to use a center conduction angle technique. The center conduction angle technique causes conduction to be centered at the peaks of the most negative and most positive portions of signal source **10** and will be discussed in more detail in FIGS. **6A**, **7A** and **8A**. By way of example only, this technique can be realized by setting constant voltage source **68** to a value of 1 volt, controlling conduction width reference value **74** to a range of 0-1 volts and generating carrier signal **76** with an amplitude of 2 volts.

Conduction angle width reference value **74** can be varied by a control to provide desired regulation to load **60** and to achieve rated excitation and dimming. The control may be external or internal to the system and may be a rotatable knob, a slide adjuster or any other suitable control.

The control value is proportional to the conduction angle width reference value **74**. By way of example only, the control can be varied from a value of 0-180 degrees. If conduction width reference value **74** outputted a range of 0-1 volts, a control value of 0 degrees would cause conduction angle width reference value **74** to output 0 volts whereas a control value of 180 degrees would cause conduction angle width reference value **74** to output 1 volt. Similarly, control values between 0 degrees and 180 degrees would be proportional to the output voltage range of conduction angle width reference value **74** (e.g. 90 degrees=0.5 volts). Thus, a smaller control value would create shorter conduction pulses causing load **60** to be dimmer whereas a larger control value would create greater conduction pulses causing load **60** to be brighter.

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In operation, the AC-to-DC converter **8** can control the current through load **60**. As mentioned, load **60** may be a single LED, any interconnection of series or parallel LEDs or an LED array. The converter **8** according to this embodiment will function in the following manner when signals V1, V2, POL, A and B have the following values:

	V1	V2	POL		A	B
10	0	0	0		0	0
	0	0	1		1	1
	0	1	0		0	0
	0	1	1		1	1
15	1	0	0		0	1
	1	0	1		1	0
	1	1	0		0	0
	1	1	1		1	1

Referring back to FIG. **1**, there are two cases in which the load **60** is supplied by a forward-operating current. Under the first case, the bi-directional switches **14**, **20** are ON when the polarity of the signal source **10** is positive. As discussed above, the bi-directional switches **16**, **18** are OFF because the inverters **30**, **52** do not permit the bi-directional switches **14**, **16** to be ON concurrently with each other. Similarly, the inverters **30**, **52** do not permit the bi-directional switches **18**, **20** to be ON concurrently with each other. As seen from the truth table, the first case operates when V1=1, V2=0, and POL=1. These values will drive control signals to A=1 and B=0 so that bi-directional switches **14**, **20** will be in a conducting state. The positive current will flow from signal source **10**, through bi-directional switch **14**, through resistor **58**, through load **60**, through bi-directional switch **20** and back to signal source **10**.

Similarly, under the second case, bi-directional switches **16**, **18** are ON when the polarity of signal source **10** is negative. Additionally, this means that bi-directional switches **14**, **16** are OFF. As seen from the truth table, the second case operates when V1=1, V2=0, and POL=0. These values will drive control signals to A=0 and B=1 so that bi-directional switches **16**, **18** will be in a conducting state. The negative current will flow from signal source **10**, through bi-directional switch **16**, through resistor **58**, through load **60**, through bi-directional switch **18** and back to signal source **10**.

In all other instances, the AC-to-DC converter **8** will be short-circuited since either both bi-directional switches **14** and **16** will be ON or both bi-directional switches **18** and **20** will be ON. It is also within the scope of the invention to implement control circuitry that causes load **60** to be supplied by a reverse-operating current. In a first case, the control circuitry would drive control signals to A=1 and B=0 so that bi-directional switches **14**, **20** will be in a conducting state when the polarity of the signal source is negative. In a second case, the control circuitry would drive control signals to A=0 and B=1 so that bi-directional switches **14**, **20** will be in a conducting state when the polarity of the signal source is positive.

Referring to the simulation waveforms of FIGS. **6A**, **7A**, **8A**, **9A** and **10A**, the circuit simulation waveforms represent the voltage from a 60 Hz AC signal source **10** at a 150V peak. The AC-to-DC converter **8** can be used with a wide range of voltages and frequencies.

Referring to FIGS. **6B**, **7B** and **8B**, synchronized carrier signal **76** is graphed (shown by a solid line), as well as the gate drive signals A (shown by a dotted line) and B (shown by a dashed line) using the center conduction angle technique. As

previously mentioned, the center conduction angle technique causes conduction to be centered at the peaks of the most negative and most positive portion of the sine waveform as shown in FIGS. 6A, 7A and 8A. FIG. 6B represents the control circuitry operating at a center conduction angle of 30 degrees; FIG. 7B represents the control circuitry operating at a center conduction angle of 60 degrees; and FIG. 8B represents the control circuitry operating at a center conduction angle of 180 degrees.

In contrast, FIGS. 9B and 10B show synchronized carrier signal 76 (shown by a solid line) and gate drive signals A (shown by a dotted line) and B (shown by a dashed line) using a leading-edge conduction angle technique since conduction begins at zero-crossing of the signal source 10. FIG. 9B represents the control circuitry operating at a edge conduction angle of 45 degrees; and FIG. 10B represents the control circuitry operating at a edge conduction angle of 90 degrees.

FIGS. 6C, 7C and 8C depict the instantaneous (shown by a solid line) and average (shown by a dashed line) current waveforms when the converter 8 uses the center conduction angle technique; and FIGS. 9C and 10C depict the instantaneous (shown by a solid line) and average current waveforms (shown by a dashed line) when the converter 8 uses the leading-edge conduction angle technique. When the conduction angle is placed at the center of signal source 10, the current waveform fidelity drawn from the signal source 10 is improved. Capacitor 12, as a preferred low impedance capacitor, does not generate any excessive current. This means that the current drawn from signal source 10 has an amplitude that is no larger than what is required by load 60. When an instantaneous current waveform replicates a line voltage waveform, it allows the power factor to be near unity. Thus, in a preferred embodiment the center conduction angle technique is used with minimal additional circuits and filters in order to improve power factor and reduce line current distortion. Comparing FIGS. 6C, 7C and 8C with FIGS. 9C and 10C shows that use of the center conduction angle technique creates an instantaneous current that is most like the signal source 10 as depicted in FIGS. 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A and 10A.

AC-to-DC converter 8 is called direct because it uses a single stage power conversion topology. Power conversion topologies that use two power conversion stages create a poor power factor because the first stage can require an uncontrolled full wave bridge for AC-to-DC conversion and the second stage can require a particular active-controlled switch to achieve DC-to-DC conversion. Achieving a high power factor in bridge rectifiers requires additional components or an additional switching topology. Since the original distortion is quite large, these additional filter components can become relatively large and increase cost, space and inefficiency of power conversion. In contrast, as discussed previously, single stage power conversion in AC-to-DC converter 8 improves power factor while minimizing the need for these additional filter components.

In addition to improving power factor, varying the center conduction angle achieves dimming of load 60. Since the center conduction angle technique allows for current conduction about a range of the peak of signal source 10, dimming is achieved by a control, as discussed previously, to vary the conduction time with minimal current magnitude variation. In contrast to the center conduction angle technique, varying the magnitude of current can cause poor quality light effects and limit the dimming range in load 60.

While AC-to-DC converter 8 is realized using the elements and/or components described above, other AC-to-DC converters may be realized using other elements and/or compo-

ments. For example, FIG. 11 illustrates a generalized block diagram of an embodiment of an AC-to-DC converter which can be realized by the same or different components described in FIGS. 1-5. AC-to-DC converter 208 can receive any signal (i.e. a universal signal) from a signal source 210 similar to signal source 10. The universal signal provide to a filter 212. Filter 212 is connected in parallel to the signal source 210. Filter 212 can be an AC link capacitor, as discussed previously, or one or more of any other suitable filtering component. Switching circuits 240 and 242 are connected in parallel with filter 212 and switching circuits 250 and 252 are connected in parallel with switching circuit 240 and 242. Switching circuits 240, 242, 250 and 252 can each be realized by a pair of bi-directional voltage and current switches, but may also be realized by any other components or elements. A load 260, such as one or more LEDs, is connected between the switching circuits 240 and 242 and the switching circuits 250 and 252. Switching circuits 240 and 242 are controlled by control circuitry 214, and switching circuits 250 and 252 are controlled control circuitry 216. Control circuitry 214 and control circuitry 216 can be realized by any suitable means, such as an application specific integrated circuit. Further, a buffer and/or amplifier may be coupled between control circuitry 214 and control circuitry 216 and the switching circuits 240 and 242 and the switching circuits 250 and 252, respectively. Of course, the control circuitry 214 and 216 may be implemented by any other suitable combination of hardware and/or software. As discussed previously, control circuitry 214 and control circuitry 216 can be designed such that, for example, a forward-operating current and/or a reverse-operating current is supplied to the load 260 when certain conditions exist.

While the invention has been described in connection with certain embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiments but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures as is permitted under the law.

What is claimed is:

1. A power converter circuit for a LED lighting device, comprising:
 - a pair of input terminals adapted to be connected to a signal source;
 - at least one LED;
 - a first control circuit adapted to supply current to the at least one LED and including:
 - a first bi-directional switch connected between one input terminal and one side of the at least one LED, and a second bi-directional switch connected between the other side of the at least one LED and the other input terminal, wherein current flows through the at least one LED in a predetermined direction when both of the first and second bi-directional switches are conducting in a first direction; and
 - a second control circuit adapted to supply current to the at least one LED and including:
 - a third bi-directional switch connected between the other input terminal and the one side of the at least one LED, and a fourth bi-directional switch connected between the one input terminal and the other side of the at least one LED, wherein current flows through the at least one LED in the predetermined direction when both of the third and fourth bi-directional switches are conducting in a second direction.

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2. The power converter circuit of claim 1, further comprising:

first and second control circuits configured to control when the first and second bi-directional switches conduct in the first direction and further configured to control when the third and fourth bi-directional switches conduct in the second direction.

3. The power converter circuit of claim 2, wherein the first control circuit is connected to the first and third bi-directional switches and the second control circuit is connected to the second and fourth bi-directional switches.

4. The power converter circuit of claim 2, wherein current flows in the predetermined direction to supply one of a forward-operating current and a reverse-operating current through the at least one LED.

5. The power converter circuit of claim 2, wherein current flows through the at least one LED in a direction opposite the predetermined direction when both of the first and second bi-directional switches are conducting in the second direction and when both of the third and fourth bi-directional switches are conducting in the first direction.

6. The power converter circuit of claim 2, wherein the first and second control circuits are integrated circuits.

7. The power converter circuit of claim 1, wherein current flows in the direction opposite the predetermined direction to supply one of a forward-operating current and a reverse-operating current through the at least one LED.

8. The power converter circuit of claim 1, further comprising:

a filter connected between the pair of input terminals.

9. The power converter circuit of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first, second, third and fourth bi-directional switches includes a MOSFET switch.

10. The power converter circuit of claim 1, wherein the signal source is at least one of a 110/220 VAC single phase direct connect, a high frequency ballast, a low frequency ballast and a DC signal source.

11. A method of supplying power to a LED lighting device through a power converter including first, second, third and fourth bi-directional switches and first and second control circuits, the method comprising:

receiving a current signal;

generating a first control signal through the first control circuit for the first and third bi-directional switches;

generating a second control signal through the second control circuit for the second and fourth bi-directional switches; and

supplying the current signal to the at least one LED in a predetermined direction when one of the first and second bi-directional switches are conducting in a first direction and the third and fourth bi-directional switches are conducting in a second direction in response to the first and second control signals.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

filtering the current signal.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the first and second control signals are PWM drive signals.

14. The method of claim 13, the method further comprising:

driving the first bi-directional switch to ON in response to the first PWM drive signal;

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driving the second bi-directional switch to ON in response to the second PWM drive signal;

driving the third bi-directional switch to OFF in response to the first PWM drive signal; and

driving the fourth bi-directional switch to OFF in response to the second PWM drive signal.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the current signal has a first state and a second state and wherein generating the first PWM drive signal through the first control circuit comprises: detecting a polarity signal in response to one of the first state and the second state; and buffering the polarity signal to produce the first PWM drive signal in response to the first state.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the first PWM drive signal is centered about the current signal during the first state.

17. The method of claim 13 wherein the current signal has a first state and a second state and wherein generating the second PWM drive signal through the second control circuit comprises:

generating a polarity signal in response to one of the first state and the second state;

generating a synchronized carrier signal;

detecting a conduction signal;

comparing the synchronized carrier signal and the conduction signal;

generating a first comparison signal and a second comparison signal in response to the carrier signal and the conduction signal; and

applying the polarity signal, the first comparison signal and the second comparison signal to produce the second PWM drive signal in response to the second state.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising:

varying the conduction signal to achieving dimming of the plurality of LEDs.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the second PWM drive signal is centered about the current signal during the second state.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the second PWM drive signal is positive when at least one of

(a) the first comparison signal is positive, the second comparison signal is negative, and the polarity signal is negative;

(b) the first comparison signal is positive and the polarity signal is positive; and

(c) the second comparison signal is positive and the polarity signal is positive.

21. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

supplying the current signal to the at least one LED in a direction opposite the predetermined direction when one of the first and second bi-directional switches are conducting in the second direction and the third and fourth bi-directional switches are conducting in the second direction in response to the first and second control signals.

22. The method of claim 11, wherein supplying the current signal to the at least one LED comprises:

supplying one of a forward-operating current and a reverse-operating current to the at least one LED.

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