

# Master Thesis - Research on Modulation and Control Optimization for MMC-SST

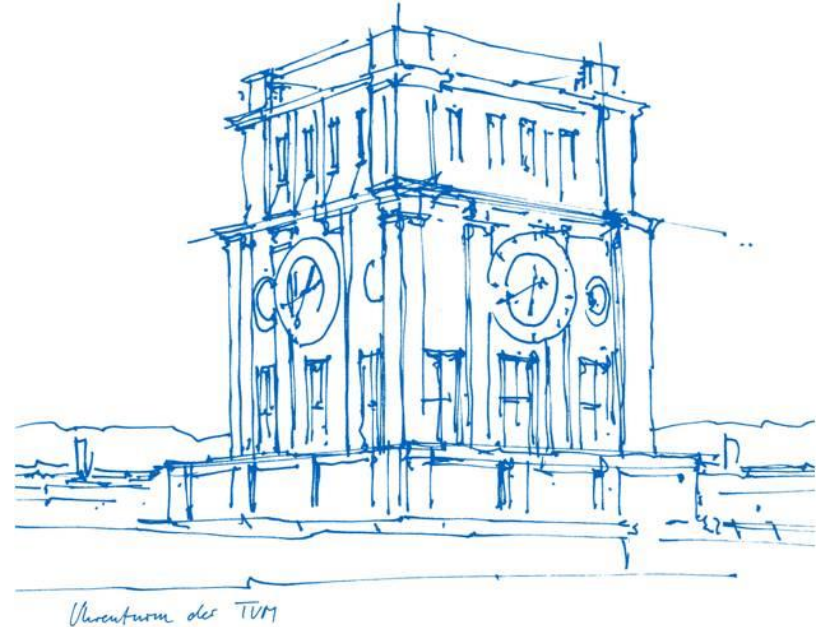
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Technical University of Munich

12, December, 2025

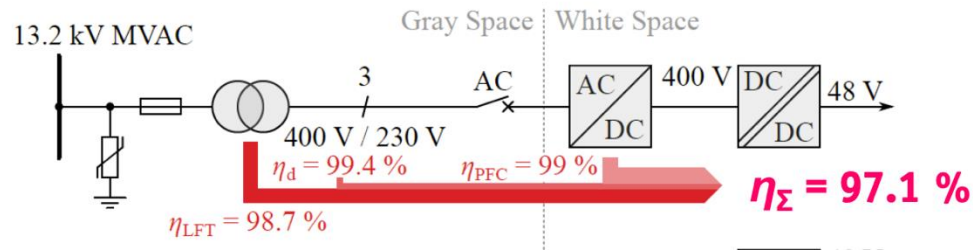


# Outline

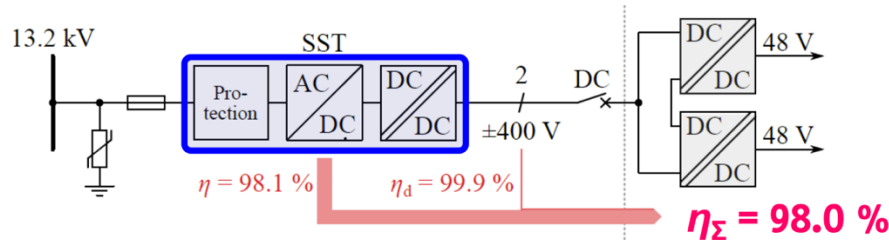
- Introduction
- Problem Statement and Research Gap
- Objective & Methodology

# What is SST and its applications

- State-of-art middle voltage interface for AC-DC for Data center



- Solid state transformer middle voltage interface

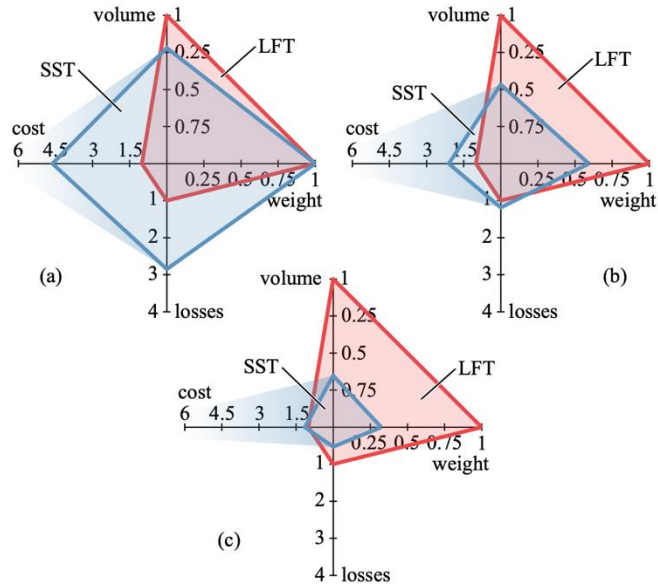


A Solid State Transformer (SST) is a power electronic converter with Middle-Frequency Transformer (MFT).

## Key Advantages:

- Volume/Weight reduction (due to high frequency).
- Full power flow control (Active/Reactive).
- Higher efficiency

# What is SST and its applications



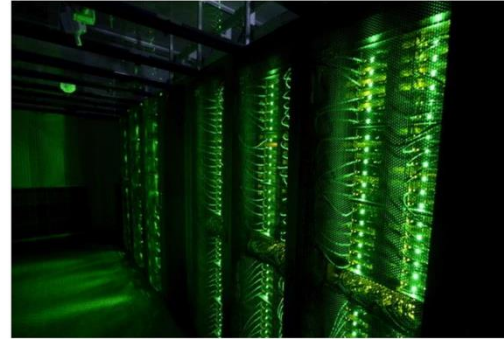
Comparison of SST and Low Frequency Transformer(LFT)  
Solution 10kV/400V

- a) AC-AC
- b) 50% AC-AC and 50% AC-DC
- c) AC-DC

J. E. Huber and J. W. Kolar, "Volume/weight/cost comparison of a 1MVA 10 kV/400 V solid-state against a conventional low-frequency distribution transformer,"

Server-farms  
up to 450 MW  
99.9999% / 30s/a  
\$1.0 mio. / shutdown  
Running costs > initial costs

- Data Center



Source: REUTERS/Sigtryggur Ari

- Super Charge station

E.g., Porsche FlexBox incl. cooling  
Local battery buffer (140kWh)  
320kW → 400km range in 20min



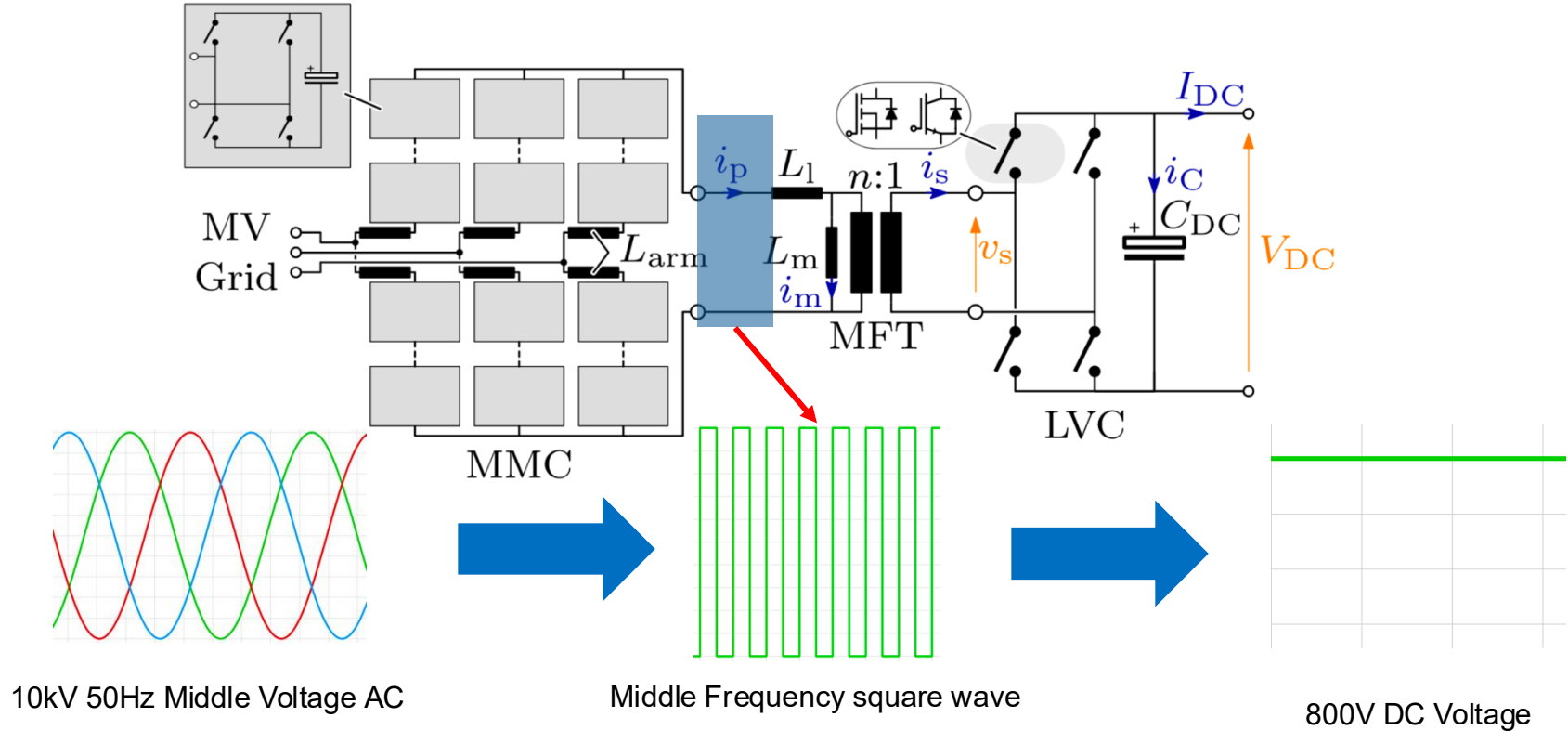
Source: Porsche / Mission-E Project

# Outline

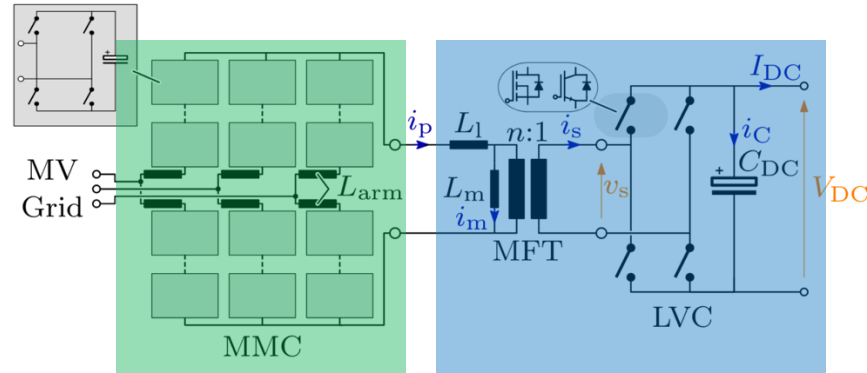
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# Topology Analysis

## -Modular Multilevel Converter (MMC)-SST



# Existed Modulation Method



## MMC AC-AC Stage

- Nearest Level Modulation (NLM)
  - ✓ Very Low Losses
  - ✗ Poor Waveform Quality

- Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)
  - ✓ Good Harmonic performance
  - ✗ Higher Switching Losses

## DC/DC Stage Challenge

- Phase Shift modulation (PSPWM)
  - Limited Phase Shift control for the MFT to ensure Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS).

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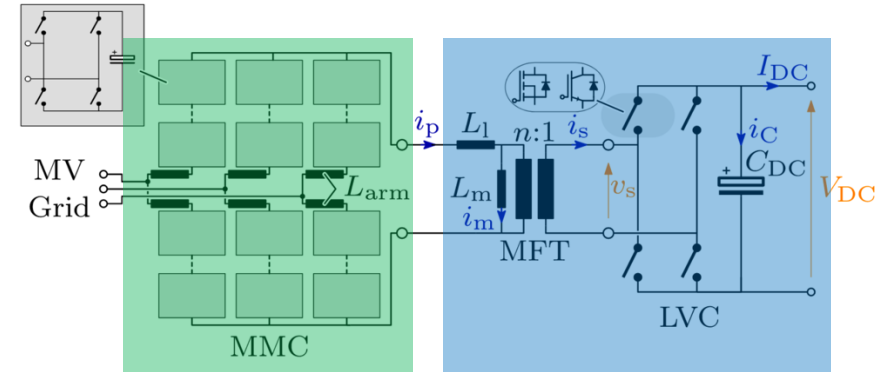


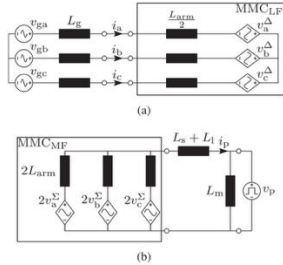
# Objectives

**Core objective:** Develop an Optimized Modulation and Control Scheme for MMC-SST

## Specific Goals (Key Performance Indicators):

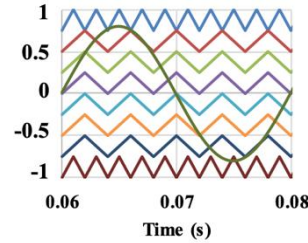
1. Minimize  $f_{SW}$  in Sub-Modules (SMs):  
Reduce switching losses in the MMC arms.
2. Maximize MFT frequency: Ensure high-frequency operation in the isolation stage.
3. Capacitor Voltage Balancing: Maintain stable DC voltages across all sub-modules and minimize the ripple.
4. Wide range ZVS for DC-DC stage:  
Develop modulation scheme that has a wider range for ZVS than PSPWM.





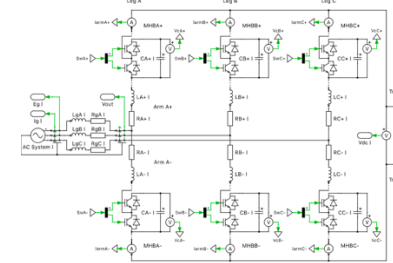
## Mathematical modeling

- AC-AC MMC
- DAB
- Analysis of existing modulation and control methods for MMC-SST



## Research on modulation and control optimization

- **Hybrid modulation** scheme for MMC AC-AC stage
- **Pulse amplitude control (PAC)** for the DAB DC-DC stage for wide range ZVS
- C code to implementing **voltage balancing** for submodules.

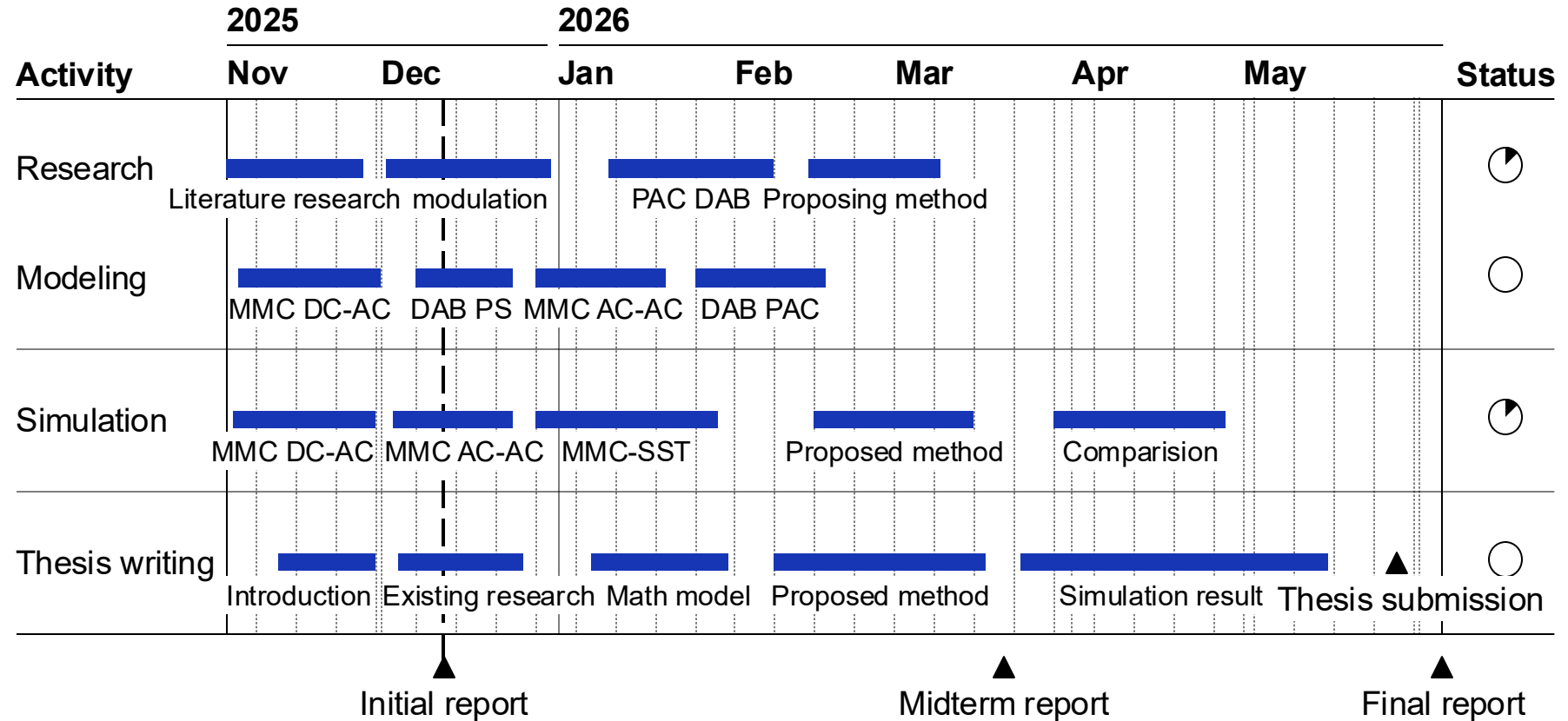


## Simulation verification using PLECS

- Verifying the method using PLECS
- Compared the proposed method with the existing

- **Theoretical Model:** Mathematical derivation of the modulation strategy.
- **Simulation Model:** A complete, running MMC-SST model in PLECS.
- **Performance Comparison (The Evidence):**
  - Efficiency
  - THD Analysis
  - Switching Count Reduction

# Timeline



# Thank You & Questions

Presenter: Haoheng Li

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