

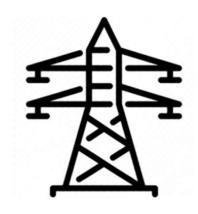
# A Novel Philosophy for Designing Asymmetrical Multilevel Circuits to Improve Fidelity and Practicality

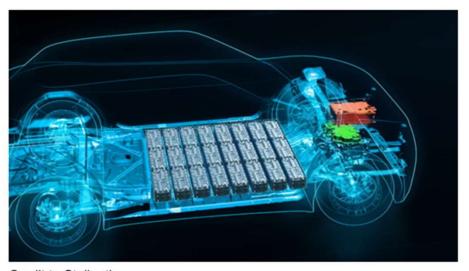


# MODULAR MULTILEVEL CONVERTER IS EVERYWHERE...









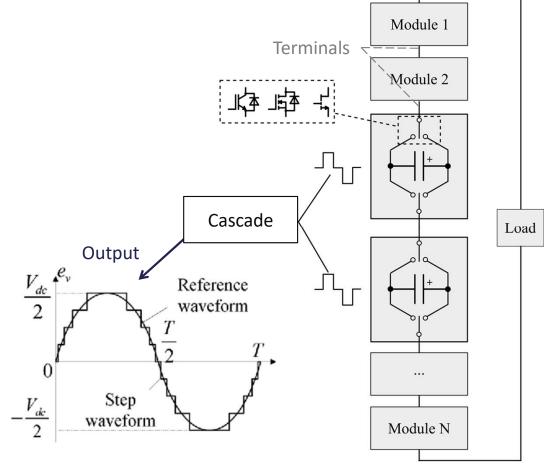
Credit to Stellantis





## GENERAL STRUCTURE OF MMC























V1

{+1, -1, 0}

V2

{+1, -1, 0}

V3

{+1, -1, 0}







V1

**V2** 

V3

{+1, -1, 0}

{+1, -1, 0}

{+1, -1, 0}

3

X

3

X

3







V1

{+1, -1, 0}

V2

{+1, -1, 0}

V3

{+1, -1, 0}

3

X

3

X

3

27







<u>{+1, -1, 0}</u>

<u>{+1, -1, 0}</u>

**1** {+1, -1, 0}





**1** {+1, -1, 0}

1

{+1, -1, 0}

1

{+1, -1, 0}

 $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ 







1

{+1, -1, 0}

1

{+1, -1, 0}

1

{+1, -1, 0}

 $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ 

7







1

1

{+1, -1, 0}

{+1, -1, 0}

{+1, -1, 0}

 $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ 

7

 $\texttt{[+1,0,0]} \leftrightarrow \texttt{[0,+1,0]} \leftrightarrow \texttt{[0,0,+1]} \leftrightarrow \texttt{[-1,+1,+1]} \dots$ 

Lots of redundancy!







**1** {+1, -1, 0}

2

{+1, -1, 0}

4

{+1, -1, 0}



### How Many Levels?



**1** {+1, -1, 0}

2

{+1, -1, 0}

4

{+1, -1, 0}

$$\{-7, -6, ..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ..., 6, 7\}$$







{+1, -1, 0}

{+1, -1, 0}

$$\{-7, -6, ..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ..., 6, 7\}$$





### How Many Levels?



1

 $\{+1, -1, 0\}$ 

2

{+1, -1, 0}

4

{+1, -1, 0}

$$\{-7, -6, ..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ..., 6, 7\}$$

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 $\texttt{[+1,0,0]} \leftrightarrow \texttt{[-1,+1,0]} \leftrightarrow \texttt{[-1,-1,+1]}$ 

Still some redundancy, but less!



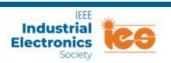




**1** {+1, -1, 0}

**3** {+1, -1, 0}

**9** {+1, -1, 0}





**1** {+1, -1, 0}

3

 $\{+1, -1, 0\}$ 

9

{+1, -1, 0}

$$\{-13, ..., -2, -10, 1, 2, ..., 12, 13\}$$







**1** {+1, -1, 0}

3

 $\{+1, -1, 0\}$ 

9

{+1, -1, 0}

$$\{-13, ..., -2, -10, 1, 2, ..., 12, 13\}$$

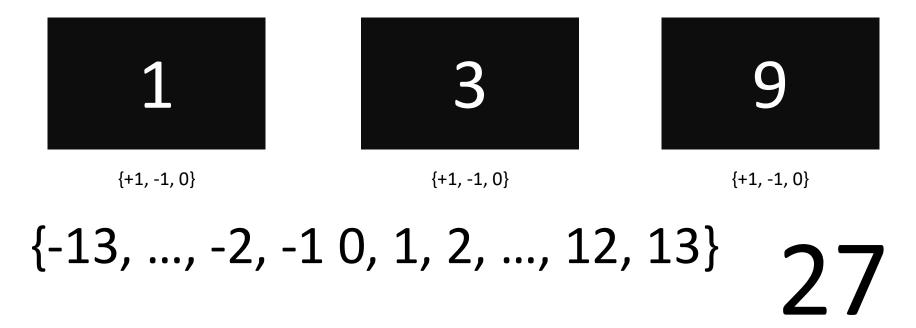
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### How Many Levels?





No redundancy, one state is one unique output level!













1, 4, 16, ...? Works, but not as well.







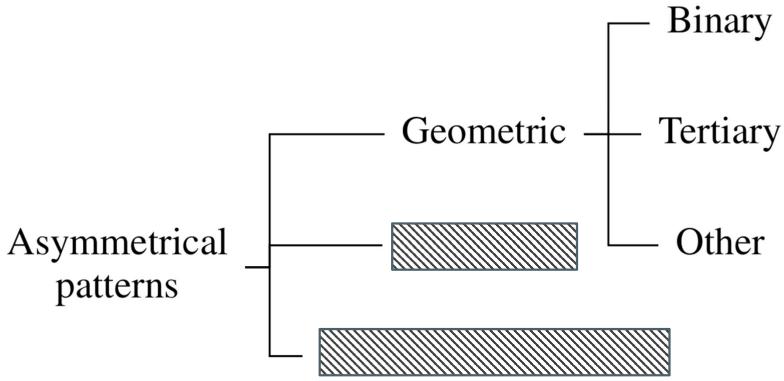
1, 4, 16, ...? Works, but not as well.

Are there any other numbers other than 1, 2, 3?





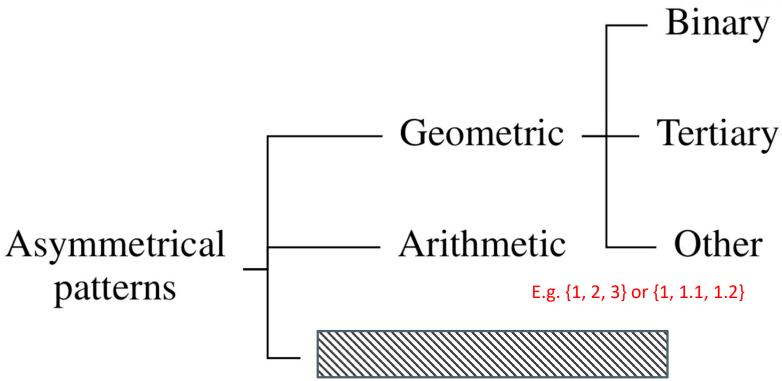










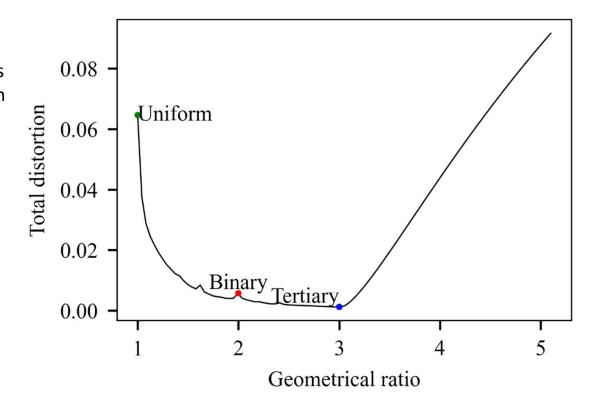








- Reference signal: full amplitude sinusoidal
- Variable: geometrical ratio of module voltages
- Modulation method: nearest level modulation
- Output estimator: total distortion

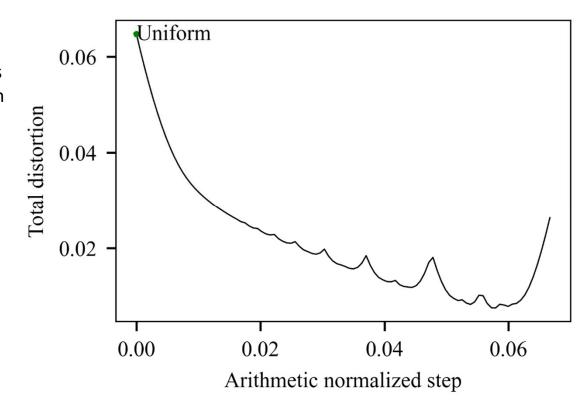








- Reference signal: full amplitude sinusoidal
- Variable: arithmetic step \* of module voltages
- Modulation method: nearest level modulation
- Output estimator: total distortion

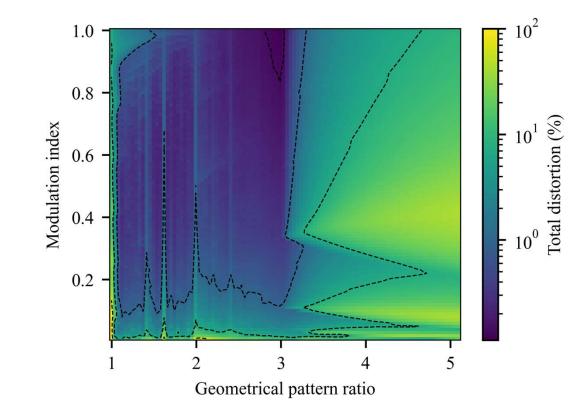








- Reference signal: sinusoidal signal
- Variable:
  - Amplitude of reference signal
  - Geometrical ratio of module voltages
- Modulation method: nearest level modulation
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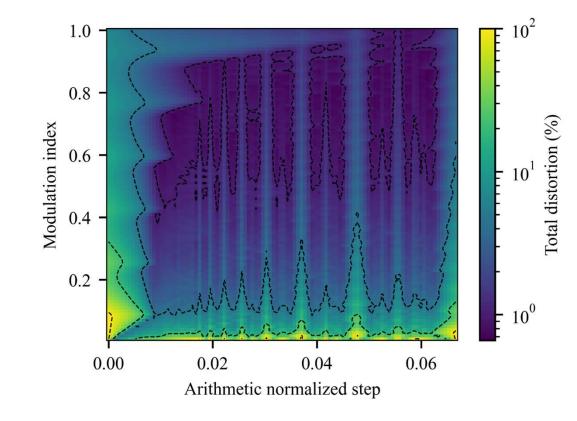








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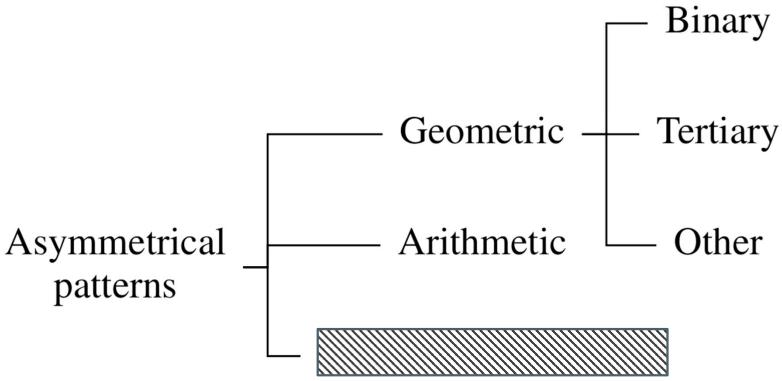








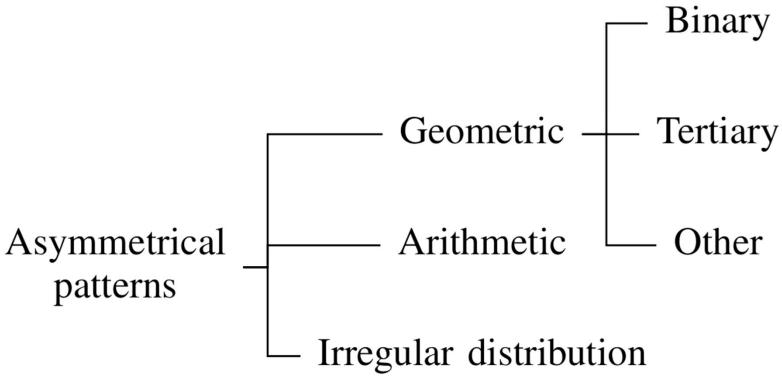










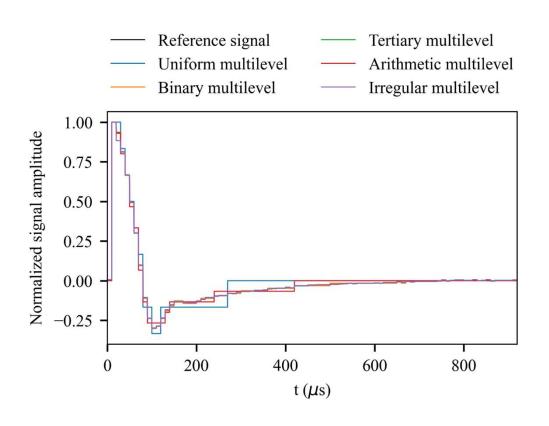


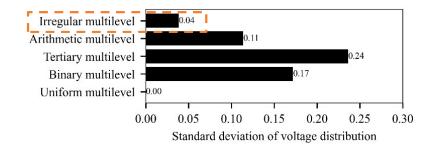




### EXAMPLE IN MEDICAL APPLICATION





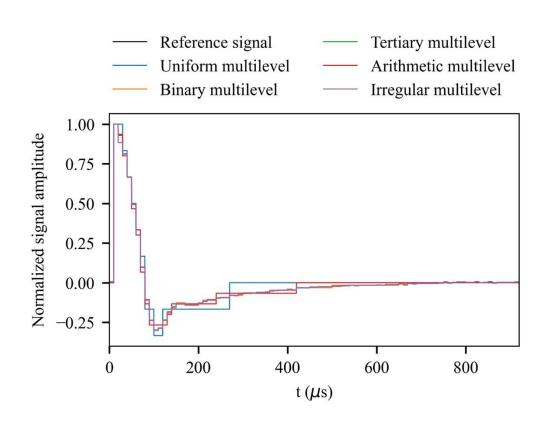


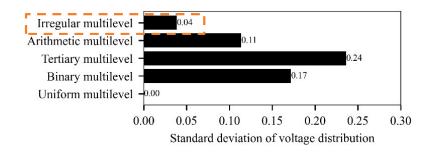


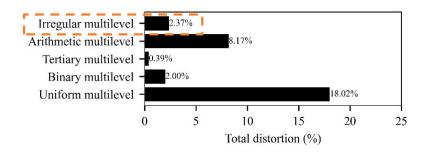


### **EXAMPLE IN MEDICAL APPLICATION**















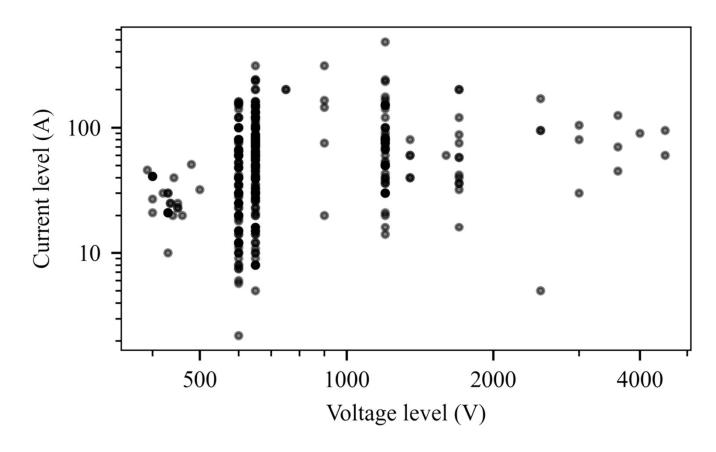
Why do we need this, since binary and tertiary configurations are already good?





### TRANSISTOR PRODUCTS MARKET









#### CONCLUSION



- Asymmetry is a key to higher quality of MMC
- There is no single optimal asymmetrical pattern
- Whatever works for you is what's best for you







# Thank you!



