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Modeling and Manage of an isolated Component Multilevel DC/DC Converter for DC Network

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a segregated DC/AC/DC converter utilizing a center recurrence transformer coupling two modular multilevel converters (MMC), for middle connection HVDC DC transmission lines of various voltage levels in high voltage direct current (HVDC) framework. The essential operational guideline of the isolated module multi level DC/DC converter (IMMDCC) is broke down. The transient connection between DC side and AC side of IMMDCC is uncovered, which is physically direct for understanding the power move in IMMDCC. The control methodology in park transformation theory arranges framework is advanced, and the error signal and relating security strategy is broke down. At long last, PC recreation utilizing Mat lab/Simulink is performed to check the dynamic model and the proposed control technique. The reenactment results indicate great exhibitions and the speedy reaction capacity of the proposed control procedure.

I INTRODUCTION

WITH the decline in customary vitality saves and the developing negative effect of conventional fossil based vitality on the earth, sustainable or different types of clean vitality are having a bigger worldwide nearness. By the end of June 2020, the introduced limit of wind control and photovoltaic intensity of China will achieve 200 GW and 50 GW separately [1]. In China, the spots with inexhaustible sustainable vitality are regularly a long way from stack focuses. On one hand, the lion's share of sustainable power source has not been adequately utilized because of the impediment of the devouring limit of neighborhood control frameworks; then again, a lot of vitality exchanged by long-separate AC transmission lines frequently cause productivity and dependability issues. As of late, multi-terminal DC transmission innovation in view of high voltage and huge limit voltage source converters (VSC-HVDC) has been seen as a viable strategy to determine the issue of huge scale sustainable power source combination [2]. A developing societal request for power expands the power loads, prompting higher necessities on existing transmission systems. Building numerous AC transmission lines is a simple way to deal with make strides the transmission limit. Be that as it may, a more efficient alternative with potentially better goals is utilizing DC framework innovation [3].

Accordingly, DC framework innovation in light of multi-terminal HVDC is a key research zone [4]. The DC/DC converter, going about as a DC transformer, is one of the key segments in DC control matrix, which can interconnect DC

Lines of various voltage levels to fabricate a DC arrange. Regular DC/DC converters are all around contemplated in low Voltage applications with a scope of topologies to suit diverse voltage step proportions and power appraisals [5] – [8]. Be that as it may, on account of topology deformities and power misfortune issues, considering accessible secluded outline drifts in high voltage applications, isolated modular multi level DC/DC converter (IMMDCC) comprising of two modular multi level converters (MMCs) combined with a center recurrence transformer, has been proposed for DC matrices by numerous analysts [9], [16]. The IMMDCC not just figures it output voltage change effectively, yet in addition gives galvanic partition. A HVDC-DC auto transformer and DC

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MMC are proposed, like the AC auto transformer. The HVDC-DC auto transformer includes an electrical association between the info and yield side of the DC/DC converter, and has less sub-modules than IMMDCC however these outlines can't meet the necessities of high-voltage, high power, bi-directional power stream, and also blame blocking in a HVDC framework. In this manner, new DC/DC converters should be created [9].

As of late, a thyristor-based thunderous DC/DC converter has been proposed as a strategy for megawatt estimate applications [10] – [13]. In any case, the channel outline in this converter is troublesome in light of low switch usage and recurrence control technique. Also, the thyristors on the low-voltage side must be evaluated for high voltage and high present, which isn't efficient. Information serial and yield parallel (ISYP) converters have been produced in railroad zap [14], what's more, input serial and output serial (ISOS) converters have been set forward in DC control framework applications [15]. In any case, producing the imperative high power high recurrence transformers and the dynamic voltage adjust controls posture however another test. Furthermore, avoidance measures for disappointments of each measured DC/DC converter are additionally restricted. Lower efficiency with higher DC voltage ratio. From an economic and safety perspective of the whole system, the use of galvanic separation is necessary for a symmetrical monopole DC system with medium or high voltage ratios [9]. Research in IMMDCC to date has focused on its operation principle, as well as comparisons being made of switching losses, economics, and system volume between IMMDCC and other topologies. However, the modeling and control strategy of IMMDCC has not been studied extensively. The outline of this paper is as follows. The topology and operation principles of IMMDCC are presented in Section II. The dynamic models of AC and DC sides in IMMDCC are given in Section III and Section IV. The control strategy in D-Q coordinate system and protection under DC fault are proposed in Section V. The simulation and results are shown in Section VI.

II. TOPOLOGY AND OPERATION PRINCIPLE OF IMMDCC

A. Topology Structure

The topology structure of the IMMDCC is shown in Fig. 1 where primary and secondary MMCs are connected by a middle frequency transformer. The transformer provides galvanic separation between the two DC systems as well as the voltage step. Each MMC consists of three phase units. Each phase unit contains upper and lower arm units composed of several identical sub-modules (SMs) and one arm inductor. The MMC is modular, which meets the requirements of different voltages and power applications by designing an appropriate number of SMs.

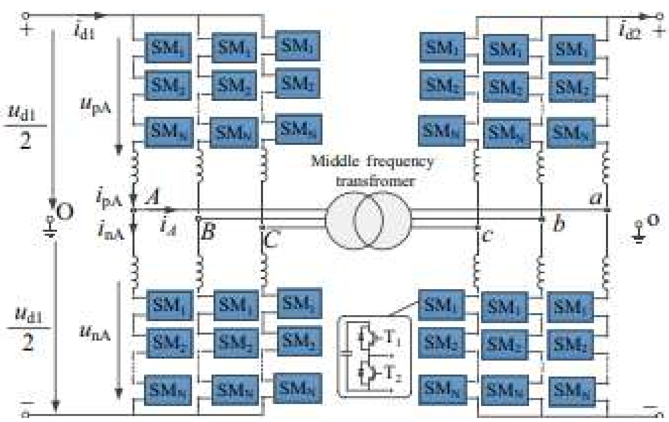

Fig. 1 Topology structure of IMMDCC

Every SM is a half-connect structure, comprising of a capacitor, two protected entryway bipolar transistors (IGBTs) and also against parallel diodes, as appeared in Fig. 1. Every SM has three operational modes:

1) Lockout mode: T1 and T2 are killed.
2) Injected mode: T1 is turned on, while T2 is killed.
3) Rejected mode: T1 is killed, and T2 is turned on.

The basic recurrence on the AC side is 50 Hz in the MMC-HVDC framework [24], while basic recurrence of the center AC side keeps running at 500 Hz to 1 kHz in the IMMDCC, or on the other hand considerably higher. The benefit of this arrangement is that littler and lighter detached parts can be accomplished due to expanded recurrence, which results in a diminished size of the entire framework. Moreover, if interconnection between two HVDC systems is wanted with isolated establishing plans, the galvanic partition given by the transformer of IMMDCC may take into account this.

B. Task Principle

As for the essential MMC, we have Equation (1) in view of Fig. 1:

$$\begin{cases} uZU + uZO = ud1/2 \\ uZD - uZO = ud1/2 \end{cases} \qquad (Z = A, B, C) \qquad (1)$$

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Where uZO is the yield voltage of each stage in the MMC, uZU and uZD are the upper and lower arm voltage of each stage, which contains the yield voltage of the sub-modules what's more, arm inductor, ud1 is the DC voltage of essential MMC. Conditions (2) and (3) are reasoned from (1):

$$\begin{cases} uZO = 1/2\,(uZD - uZU) & (2) \\ uZD + uZD = ud1. & (3) \end{cases}$$

As indicated by (2), the coveted AC yield voltage of the MMC can be accomplished by controlling the upper and lower arm voltages. On the off chance that the quantity of sub-modules is M, stage voltage of M + 1 level can be acquired. Keeping in mind the end goal to improve the investigations, the AC identical circuit of IMMDCC is accomplished by overlooking the polarizing current what's more, twisting resistors of the AC transformer, as appeared in Fig. 2. UZ and U0 z are AC voltage phasors of the essential furthermore, optional side, individually. δ is the stage contrast between both voltage phasors. The proportionate inductor Le is the blend of spillage inductances of the two sides of AC transformer, and arm inductances of both MMCs, which is clarified in Section III-B. As indicated by Fig. 2, the dynamic furthermore, receptive power exchanged between both MMCs can be comunícate as:

$$P = \frac{U_Z U_z' \sin\delta}{\omega L_e} \qquad (4)$$

$$Q = \frac{U_z'^2 - U_Z U_z' \cos\delta}{\omega L_e}. \qquad (5)$$

As indicated by (4) and (5), the dynamic and responsive power can be adaptable controlled by changing the amplitudes and stage distinction, while accomplishing DC voltage transformation.

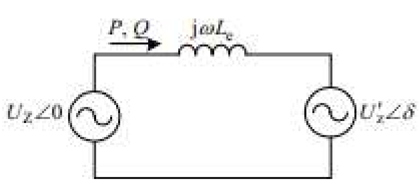

Fig. 2 AC equivalent circuit of IMMDCC

III. DYNAMIC MODEL OF MIDDLE AC SIDE OF IMMDCC

A. Dynamic Model of AC Side in MMC

The equal circuit of essential MMC is appeared in Fig. 3. The equal circuit of optional MMC is comparative, however the bearing of streams in AC and DC sides are inverse. Concerning essential MMC, Equation (6) can be derived from (2) since unbiased purposes of the DC side and AC side are roughly equipotential

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(u_{nZ} + Ri_{nZ} + L\frac{di_{nZ}}{dt}\right) - \left(u_{pZ} + Ri_{pZ} + L\frac{di_{pZ}}{dt}\right)\right] = u_{ZO} \qquad (6)$$

where upz and unz (Z = A, B, C) are the upper and lower arm voltages of three stages controlled by the quantity of infused SMs; L is the arm inductor, R is the arm resistor speaking to loss of IGBT in SMs and arm inductor; and ipZ and inZ are the upper and lower arm streams

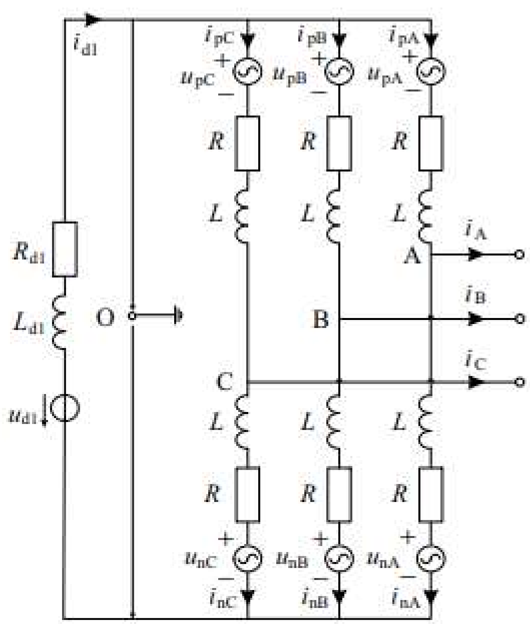

Fig. 3 Equal circuit of MMC

As per Kirchhoff's present law, we have

$$ipZ - inZ = iZ \quad (7)$$

Where iZ (Z = A, B, C) are yield streams of essential MMC. Substituting (7) into (6), yields

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$$u_{ZO} = u_Z - \frac{1}{2}Ri_Z - \frac{1}{2}L\frac{di_Z}{dt}$$
$$u_Z = \frac{1}{2}(u_{nZ} - u_{pZ})$$

Where uZ (Z = A, B, C) are inward voltages of essential MMC.

As indicated by (9), the AC side model of MMC can be identical to three controllable AC voltage sources, as appeared in Fig. 4(a). Like how the essential MMC is developed, the AC side model in the auxiliary MMC is acquired, as appeared in Fig. 4(b), where r is the arm resistor of the optional MMC, l is the arm inductor of the optional MMC, ia, ib and ic are yield streams of the optional MMC, and ua, ub and uc are the internal voltages of the optional MMC.

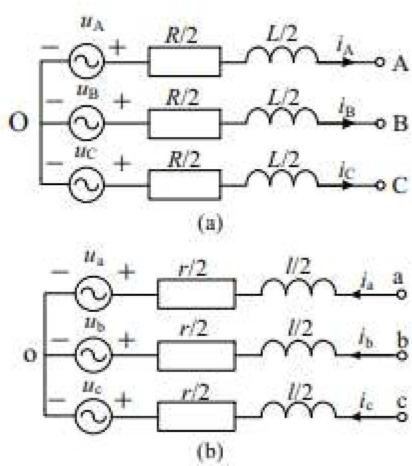

Fig. 4 Proportional circuit of AC side (an) AC side of essential MMC (b) AC side of auxiliary MMC

B. Dynamic Model of Middle AC Transformer

The association kinds of the center recurrence transformer change, for example, YY or Yd association for various contemplations. The Yd11 association is connected here (appeared in Fig. 5) so that the sinusoidal stage voltage can be guaranteed in view of the third symphonious current that exists in the Yd11 association under center immersion, especially when contrasted and Yy0.

The strategy for displaying introduced in this paper is likewise suited for the YY association.

$$\begin{cases} u'_a = (u_{ao} - u_{co})t \\ u'_b = (u_{bo} - u_{ao})t \\ u'_c = (u_{co} - u_{bo})t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} i_a = (i_{YA} - i_{YB})t \\ i_b = (i_{YB} - i_{YC})t \\ i_c = (i_{YC} - i_{YA})t \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

Where uao, ubo, and uco are stage voltages of the optional MMC, appeared in Fig. 4(b); uao, ubo also, uco are scaled voltages from the delta side of the transformer; iYA, iYB and iYC are stage streams of Y side of transformer; and t is the proportion of transformer.

As per the Y association on the high voltage side,

$$\begin{cases} u_{YA} = u_{AO} \\ u_{YB} = u_{BO} \\ u_{YC} = u_{CO} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} i_{YA} = i_A \\ i_{YB} = i_B \\ i_{YC} = i_C \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

Where uAO, uBO and uCO are stage voltages of essential MMC, appeared in Fig. 4(a); uYA, uYB and uYC are stage voltages of Y side of the transformer.

By disregarding the transformer charging branch and scaling the low voltage side to the high voltage side, the model of the transformer is accomplished as takes after:

$$\begin{cases} u_{YA} = R_k i_{YA} + L_k\frac{di_{YA}}{dt} + u'_a \\ u_{YB} = R_k i_{YB} + L_k\frac{di_{YB}}{dt} + u'_b \\ u_{YC} = R_k i_{YC} + L_k\frac{di_{YC}}{dt} + u'_c \end{cases} \tag{12}$$
$$R_k = R_1 + R'_2 \tag{13}$$
$$L_k = L_1 + L'_2 \tag{14}$$

where R1 and L1 are the resistor and spillage inductor on high voltage side; R'2 also, L'2 are the scaled resistor and spillage inductor on the low voltage side; Rk and Lk are the equal resistor and inductor of the transformer.

C. Dynamic Model of AC Side in IMMDCC

Tackling (8), (10) – (14), yield

$$\begin{cases} u_A = R_e i_A + L_e \dfrac{di_A}{dt} + (u_a - u_c)t \\ u_B = R_e i_B + L_e \dfrac{di_B}{dt} + (u_b - u_a)t \\ u_C = R_e i_C + L_e \dfrac{di_C}{dt} + (u_c - u_b)t \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$R_e = \frac{1}{2}R + R_k + \frac{3}{2}rt^2 \quad (16)$$

$$L_e = \frac{1}{2}L + L_k + \frac{3}{2}lt^2 \quad (17)$$

where Re and Le are proportionate resistor and inductor of AC side of IMMDCC, which are extremely helpful for arm inductance what's more, spillage inductance of the transformer plan. Agreeing to (15), the dynamic model of AC side in IMMDCC can be gotten, as appeared in Fig. 5(a).

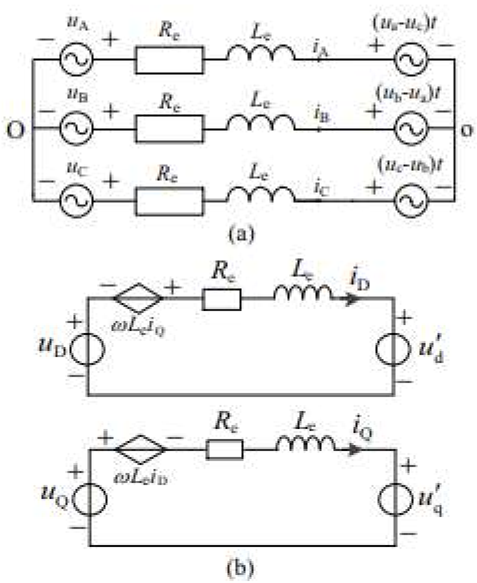

Fig. 5 Comparable circuit of AC side (an) Under ABC facilitate framework. (b) Under D-Q organize framework.

We apply the recreation center change for the crucial segments in (15) as:

$$T_{dq/abc} = \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega t) & \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ -\sin(\omega t) & -\sin\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & -\sin\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

The numerical model in the DQ turning coordinates framework is likewise obtained, which is communicated as (19) and appeared in Fig. 5(b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_e \dfrac{di_D}{dt} \\ L_e \dfrac{di_Q}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -R_e & \omega L_e \\ -\omega L_e & -R_e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_D \\ i_Q \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u_D - u'_d \\ u_Q - u'_q \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

where iD and iQ are DQ segments of iA, iB and iC; uD what's more, uQ are DQ parts of uA, uB and uC; ud what's more, uq are DQ segments of (ua − uc)t, (ub − ua)t and (uc − ub)t.

IV. DYNAMIC MODEL OF DC SIDE OF IMMDCC

A. Dynamic Model of DC Side in MMC

Info and yield DC side comprise of DC transport and the DC side of the essential and auxiliary MMC, appeared in Fig. 1. Concerning the DC side of essential MMC, Equation (20) is reasoned from (3) as per the proportional circuit of MMC, appeared in Fig. 3:

$$\begin{aligned} &u_{pZ} + Ri_{pZ} + L\frac{di_{pZ}}{dt} + u_{nZ} + Ri_{nZ} + L\frac{di_{nZ}}{dt} \\ &= u_{d1} - R_{d1}i_{d1} - L_{d1}\frac{di_{d1}}{dt} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Where id1 is DC current of essential MMC, Rd1 and Ld1 are resistor and inductor of essential DC transport. As per Kirchhoff's present law, we have

id1 = ipA + ipB + ipC = inA + inB + inC. (21)

Including (20) of stage A, B, and C, yields
Lc1did1/dt = −Rc1id1 − udo1 + ud1 (22)

udo1 = 1/3 (upA + upB + upC + unA + unB + unC) (23)

Rc1 = Rd1 + 2/3 R (24)
Lc1 = Ld1 + 2/3L (25)

Where udo1 is the comparable voltage of DC side in essential MMC; Rc1 and Lc1 are comparable resistor and inductor of DC side.

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B. Dynamic Relationship between DC and AC Side in MMC

Concerning essential MMC, the yield voltages of SMs in the upper arm of stage A can be communicated as:

$$C_o\frac{du_{pkA}}{dt} = C_o\frac{d(s_{pkA}v_{pkA})}{dt} = C_o v_{pkA}\frac{ds_{pkA}}{dt} + s_{pkA}i_{pA} \tag{26}$$

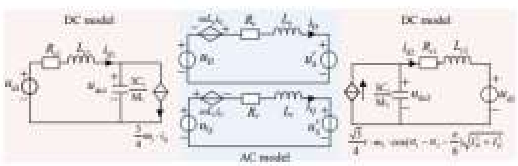

Fig. 6 Electromagnetic transient model of IMMDCC

Balance of AC voltage in optional MMC; α1 is the edge Contrast amongst UZ and IZ; α2 is the edge distinction amongst UZ and U'z ; π/6 is dictated by the association sort of Yd11 in AC transformer.

As per (19), (22), (38), and (39), the model of IMMDCC is communicated as Fig. 6. The AC side model of IMMDCC is like that of the two-level network associated VSC.

Because of the way in which the capacitors are organized in each sub-module in MMC and no concentrated capacitor exists on the DC side, the DC side model turns out to be more perplexing when contrasted and a two-level VSC. By concentrate the DC side show and the connection between the DC and AC side of MMC, the identical incorporated capacitor on the DC side of MMC is accomplished, and the comparing quantitative connection is exhibited, as in Fig. 7. This is viewed as physically clear by presenting the comparable unified capacitor on the DC side. As per the DC model of IMMDCC, the voltage of the comparable unified capacitor is dictated by two streams: the DC transport current, and the controlled current related to dynamic and receptive streams speaking to control exchange on the AC side. What's more, the AC demonstrates is useful for internal current control circle plan, which is like the two-level VSC.

The quantitative connection between the DC and AC side is useful for the external DC voltage control circle plan, as talked about in Section V.

V. CONTROL STRATEGY OF IMMDCC

In MMC-HVDC framework, the control framework centers around the control of intensity exchange and power quality on the AC side. Be that as it may, more consideration should be paid to the control of intensity exchange and power quality on the DC side of the DC/DC framework; also, the prerequisite of the power nature of the center AC side isn't strict. As per Fig. 6, the controllable factors in IMMDCC are many; including the AC voltages of essential and optional MMC, for instance uD, uQ, u'd what's more, u'q. This paper proposes one control procedure of IMMDCC to acknowledge control exchange and the necessity of DC voltage control. The methodology is that essential MMC applies steady AC voltage control and optional MMC applies DC voltage control, which contains more degrees of flexibility when contrasted and the stage move control methodology connected.

A. Consistent AC Voltage Control of Primary MMC

So as to improve the control framework, the essential MMC converter is controlled as consistent AC voltage source, giving the reference voltage for the AC voltage of optional MMC. In this way, the power control mostly relies upon the control of the AC current. The control technique of essential MMC is straightforward, as appeared in Fig. 7.

B. Steady DC Voltage Control of Secondary MMC

The strength of the DC voltage speaks to the adjust of dynamic power moved in the DC framework. Steady DC voltage control is required for auxiliary MMC. The steady DC voltage control contains twofold circles. The inward circle controls the AC current to take after the present reference. Feed Forward decoupling control is connected and PI controller is utilized, as appeared in Fig. 8. As indicated by the displaying of the AC side in IMMDCC, uD and uQ are the AC voltage of essential MMC, which is typically settled on account of steady AC voltage on the essential side. The responsive current is typically controlled to zero to make full utilization of the limit of the framework.

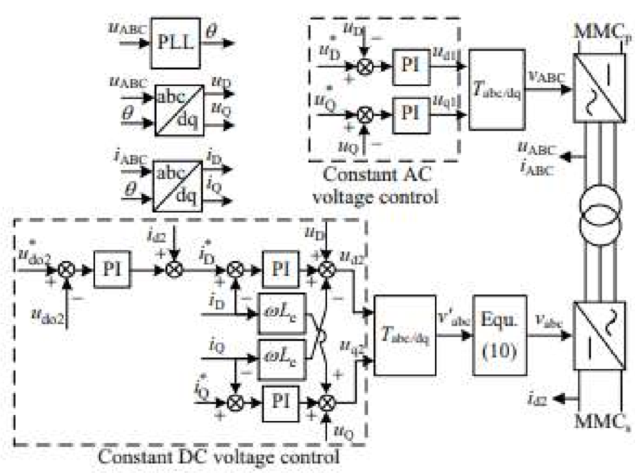

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Fig. 7 The internal circle control of steady DC voltage control

The proportional resistors and inductors in the model on the AC side are valuable in the PI parameter outline. The external circle controls the yield DC voltage, giving dynamic current reference of the inward circle appeared in Fig. 7. As indicated by the connection amongst DC and AC side, appeared in dabbed line of Fig. 8, feed forward control is connected and the PI controller is likewise utilized. The internal circle is streamlined into a first-arrange latency framework, indicated as the exchange work of Φ(s), appeared in Fig. 8. The contrast between DC voltage reference and estimated DC voltage controls the dynamic power that is exchanged on the AC side to make guarantee dependability of entire framework

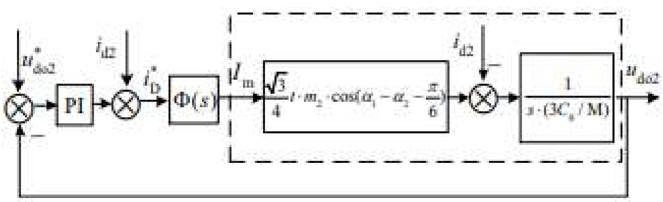

Fig. 8 The external circle control of steady DC voltage control

It is significant that the normal total of upper and lower arm voltages ud02 is controlled here and the DC transport voltage ud2 isn't utilized as a criticism. As per Fig. 7, DC transport voltage ud2 squares with ud02 under enduring state when resistors are overlooked. What's more, the entirety of arm voltages ud02 is simple to accomplish as indicated by capacitor voltages and pluses of all the sub-modules criticism by computerized controller. The control of DC/DC converter won't be hindered despite the fact that the estimation of the DC transport voltage is broken.

C. Controlling Under DC Fault

The most widely recognized blames on the DC side are line-to-ground deficiencies, which are typically caused by a disconnection disappointment between a conductor and the ground. The blame normal for the IMMDCC under line-to-ground blame is the same with that of the MMC-HVDC framework, examined. There is no impartial association in the DC side of MMC, as appeared in Fig. 9(a); along these lines, there is no short out present and just the potential reference changes. Power stream won't be influenced if the protection level of IMMDCC can withstand the expanded voltage potential.

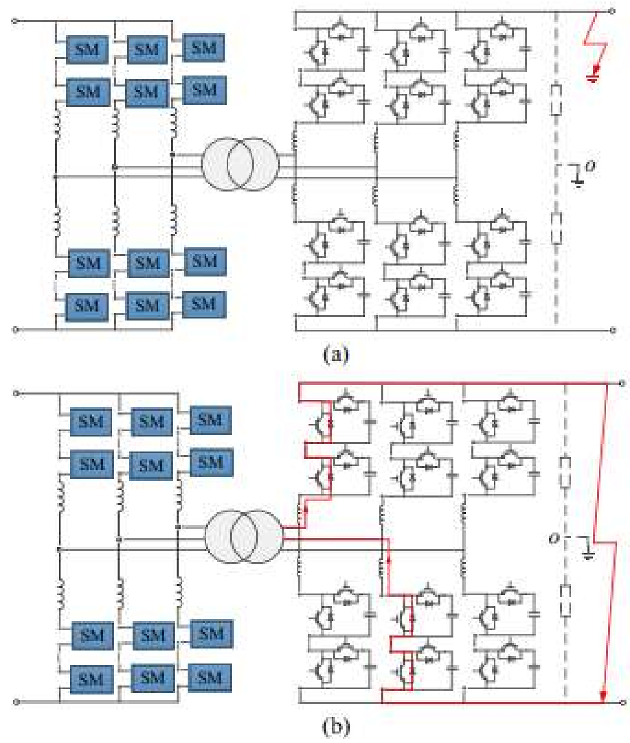

Fig. 9 DC blame for M2DC converter. (a) Line-to-ground blame. (b) Lineto-line blame.

Line-to-line shortcomings are the most basic blames on the DC side. The DC transport current and arm streams in MMC will increment significantly, which is unsafe to IGBTs in every SM. In the MMC-HVDC framework, the AC framework will be short-circuited through the way of against parallel diodes of lower IGBTs in SMs, as appeared in Fig. 9(b), regardless of whether all the IGBTs are killed. Subsequently, thyristors in parallel with each SM will be turned on in MMC-HVDC framework to restrain the blame current going through those diodes. Nonetheless, no AC voltages exit and the short out won't be provided with any power when all the IGBTs are killed in IMMDCC.

In this manner, the IMMDCC can successfully hinder the DC blame current by killing all the IGBTs under line-to line blame, which gives a legitimate insurance strategy to DC frameworks before the generation of business high voltage DC breakers.

VI. SIMULATION

In this segment, a reenactment show worked in Matlab/Simulink is appeared in Fig. 1 to confirm the control

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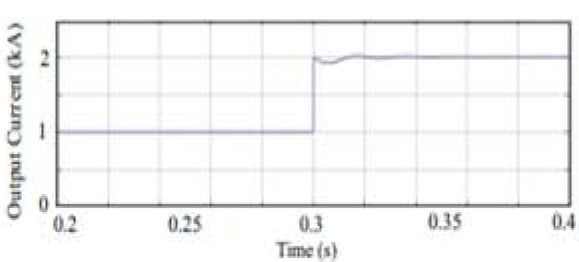
methodology of the IMMDCC. Recreation parameters of the contextual analysis framework are recorded in Table I. The IMMDCC is tried in venture up mode working with a voltage source on the low-voltage side also, a latent resistive load on the high-voltage side. In expansion, disentangled MMC reenactment models of substantial scale sub modules for electromagnetic transient recreation proposed are utilized here.

TABLE I
CONTEXTUAL INVESTIGATION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

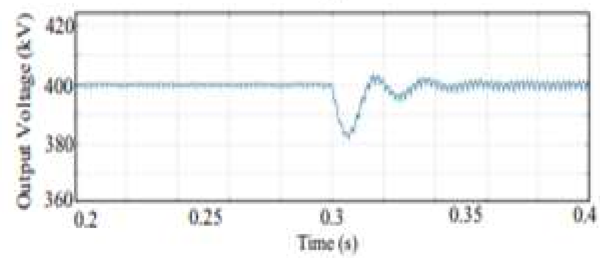
Case Study System Parameters	Value
Rated power (MW)	800
Low DC link voltage (kV)	200
High DC link voltage (kV)	400
Rated voltage of capacitor in SMs (kV)	2
SM capacitance (mF)	3
The number of SMs in primary MMC	600
The number of SMs in secondary MMC	1,200
Frequency of middle transformer (Hz)	500

A. Case for Controlling Under Load Step

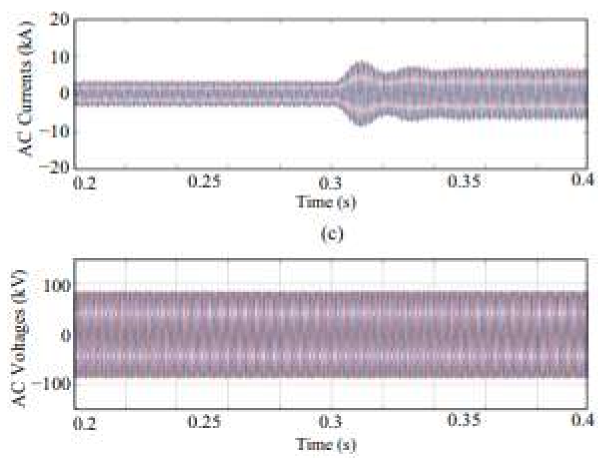
The info consistent voltage source is 200 kV. The yield control is 400 MW first and foremost, while it changes to 800 MW at 0.3 s. From Fig. 10 (a), the yield DC current turns out to be twofold at 0.3 s, while the yield DC voltage keeps relatively unaltered, as appeared in Fig. 10(b). Fig. 10(c) demonstrates that the AC input Current of the transformer additionally duplicates, while the AC voltage remains about the same as appeared in Fig. 10(d). It is seen that the DC yield voltage is controlled around the appraised voltage what's more; AC voltages are controlled always, which affirm the viability of the proposed control system



(a)



(b)



(d)

Fig. 10 Simulation waveforms (a) Output DC current (b) Output DC voltage (c) AC currents of primary MMC (d) AC voltages of primary MMC.

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B. Case for Controlling Under Input Voltage Step

The info steady voltage source is 200 kV and yield DC control is around 400 MW, while the info voltage decreases by 20% at 0.3 s. Fig. 11(a) demonstrates that the yield DC voltage comes back to stable esteem quickly after the info DC voltage diminishes by 20%, which implies that a slight difference in input voltage has pretty much nothing impact on yield DC voltage. Fig. 11(b) demonstrates that the AC voltages of MMC in the low voltage side hold stable under the unsettling influence of the information voltage. Fig. 11(c) demonstrates that the voltages of the capacitor in MMC on the info side decrease with a diminishing in input voltage, while the voltages of the capacitor in MMC on the yield side continue as before, as appeared in Fig.11 (d).

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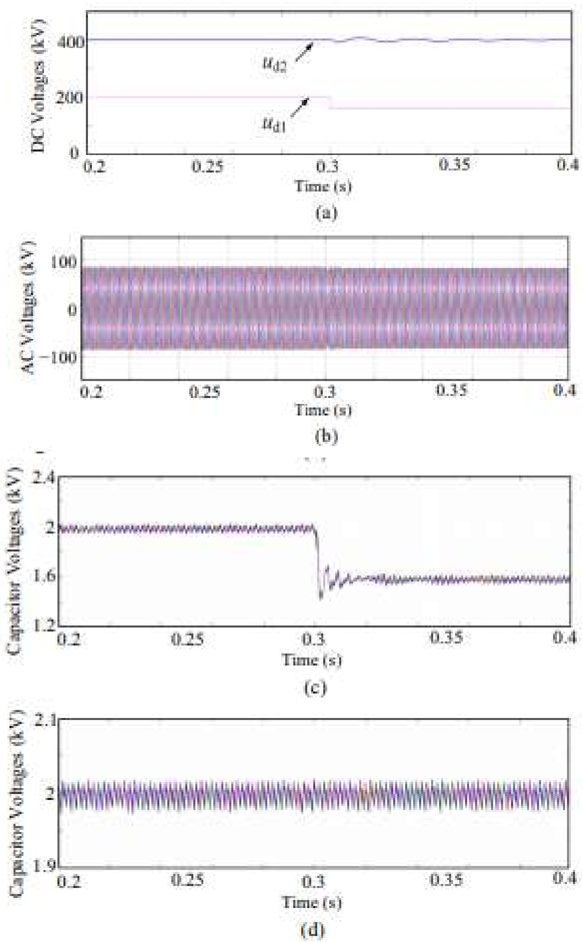

Fig. 11 Recreation waveforms (an) Input and yield DC voltage. (b) AC

Voltage of essential MMC (c) Capacitor voltages in essential MMC (d) Capacitor voltages in optional MMC

C. Case for Controlling Under DC Fault

The information steady voltage source is 200 kV and the yield control is 400 MW. Two cases for controlling under DC blame are contemplated. The DC line-to-ground blame and line-to-line blame happen on the high voltage side at the season of 0.3 s, individually. Fig. 12 demonstrates the recreation waveforms in line-to-ground case. Fig. 12(a) demonstrates that the possibility to ground of blame shaft (ud21) recorded in blue changes to zero, the potential to ground of non-blame post (ud22) recorded in red progresses toward becoming twofold of that in ordinary task, and the DC voltage of IMMDCC keeps up unaltered. It is seen that the potential to ground of three stages on the essential AC side additionally is unaltered, as appeared in Fig. 12(c). The DC current and AC streams are unaffected, as appeared in Fig. 12(b) and (d), which implies IMMDCC, can work under line-to-ground blame if the protection of the center recurrence transformer and both MMCs are ensured.

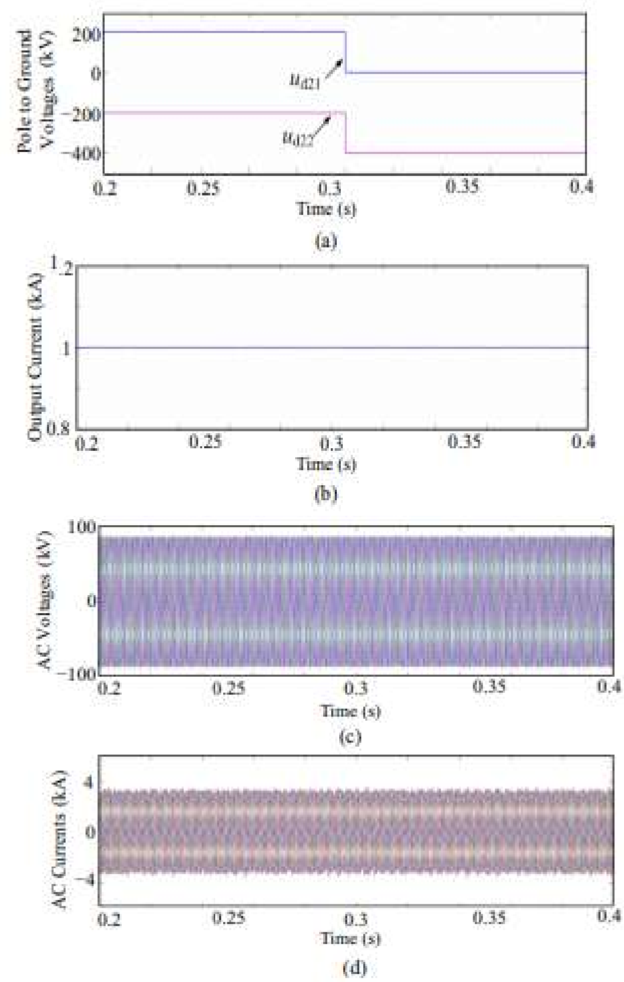

Fig. 12 Reenactment waveforms (a) Potential to ground of the two shafts in high voltage side (b) Output DC current. (c) AC voltages of essential MMC. (d) Ac current of essential MMC

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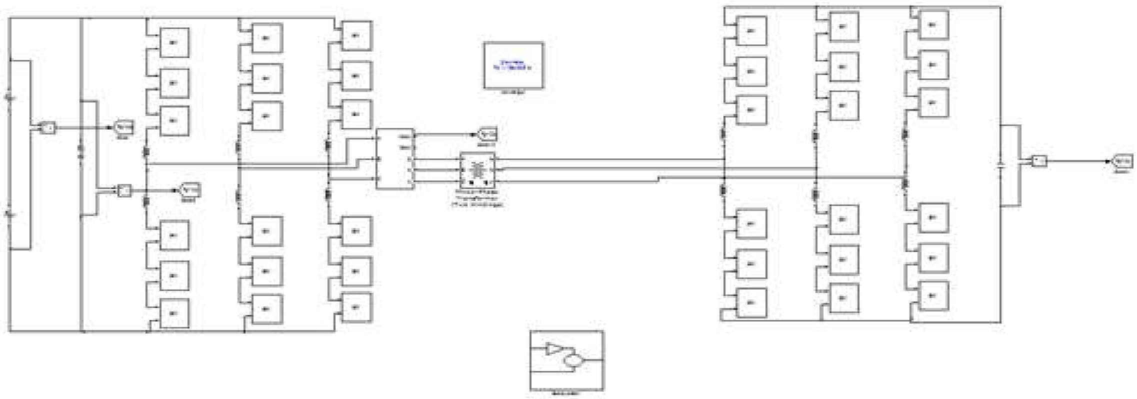
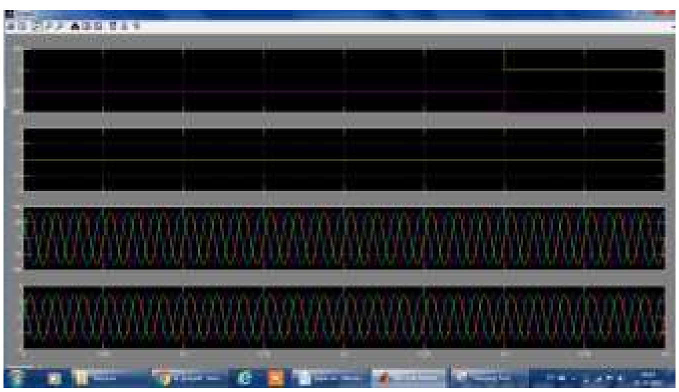
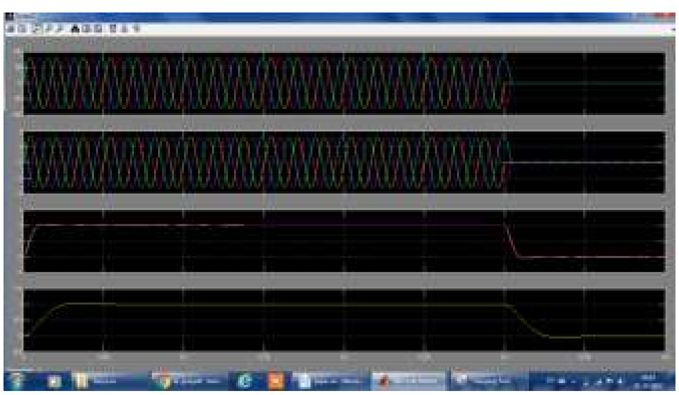
Simulation Model



SIMULATION RESULTS





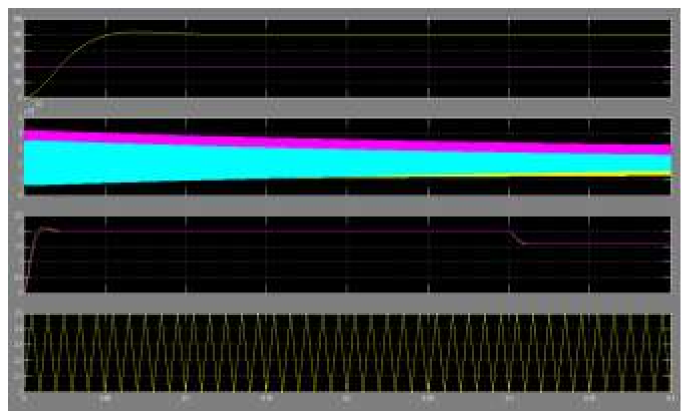


FIG.1 Simulation Results

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, another DC/DC converter appropriate for DC frameworks is introduced. The IMMDCC not just acknowledges DC voltage change effectively, yet additionally gives galvanic division. Great power quality and DC blame square attributes make IMMDCC more aggressive when contrasted and other topologies. The displaying study demonstrates that the circuit of AC side can be streamlined as two controllable voltage sources associated by a proportionate inductor, which is helpful in arm inductance and the spillage inductance of the transformer outline. The equal unified capacitor in the dynamic model of the DC side is Accomplished, which is physically direct for understanding the power move in IMMDCC.

The quantitative connection between the DC side and AC side of MMC is additionally useful for control procedure and controller parameters plan. Power exchange can be controlled by both AC voltages of MMCs, which implies more degrees of flexibility are acquired in charge. The proposed steady AC voltage control of essential MMC and steady DC voltage control of auxiliary MMC can guarantee the security of the DC transport voltage when unsettling influences happen at the heap side or info voltage source. Reenactment results affirm the legitimacy of the demonstrating investigation and the proposed control system.

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