

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Electric power engineering – Modal components in three-phase a.c. systems –  
Quantities and transformations**

**Energie électrique – Composantes modales dans les systèmes a.c. triphasés –  
Grandeurs et transformations**





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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	3
1 Scope .....	5
2 Normative references .....	5
3 Terms, definitions, quantities and concepts .....	5
3.1 General .....	5
3.2 Terms and definitions .....	5
4 Modal transformation .....	7
4.1 General .....	7
4.2 Power in modal components .....	8
4.3 Established transformations .....	10
5 Decoupling in three-phase a.c. systems .....	16
5.1 Decoupling in case of steady-state operation with sinusoidal quantities .....	16
5.2 Decoupling under transient conditions .....	19
Bibliography .....	23
Figure 1 – Circuit, fed by a three-phase voltage source with $\underline{U}_{L1Q}$ , $\underline{U}_{L2Q}$ , $\underline{U}_{L3Q}$ at the connection point Q and earthed at the neutral point N via the impedance $Z_N = R_N + jX_N$ .....	16
Figure 2 – Three decoupled systems which replace the coupled three-phase a.c. system of Figure 1 under the described conditions (see text) .....	19
Table 1 – Power-variant form of modal components and transformation matrices .....	11
Table 2 – Power-invariant form of modal components and transformation matrices .....	12
Table 3 – Clark, Park and space phasor components – modal transformations in the power-variant form .....	13
Table 4 – Clark, Park and space phasor components – Modal transformations in the power-invariant form .....	14
Table 5 – Transformation matrices in the power-variant form for phasor quantities .....	15
Table 6 – Transformation matrices in the power-invariant form for phasor quantities .....	15
Table 7 – Modal voltages and impedances in case of phasor quantities .....	18
Table 8 – Modal voltages and inductances under transient conditions .....	22

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEERING –  
MODAL COMPONENTS IN THREE-PHASE AC SYSTEMS –  
QUANTITIES AND TRANSFORMATIONS**

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International Standard IEC 62428 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 25: Quantities and units.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
25/382/FDIS	25/390/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition; or
- amended.

# ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEERING – MODAL COMPONENTS IN THREE-PHASE AC SYSTEMS – QUANTITIES AND TRANSFORMATIONS

## 1 Scope

This International Standard deals with transformations from original quantities into modal quantities for the widely used three-phase a.c. systems in the field of electric power engineering.

The examination of operating conditions and transient phenomena in three-phase a.c. systems becomes more difficult by the resistive, inductive or capacitive coupling between the phase elements and line conductors. Calculation and description of these phenomena in three-phase a.c. systems are easier if the quantities of the coupled phase elements and line conductors are transformed into modal quantities. The calculation becomes very easy if the transformation leads to decoupled modal systems. The original impedance and admittance matrices are transformed to modal impedance and admittance matrices. In the case of decoupling of the modal quantities, the modal impedance and admittance matrices become diagonal matrices.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-141, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 141: Polyphase systems and circuits*

## 3 Terms, definitions, quantities and concepts

### 3.1 General

Quantities in this standard are usually time-dependent. These quantities are for instance electric currents, voltages, linked fluxes, current linkages, electric and magnetic fluxes.

For quantities the general letter symbol  $g$  in case of real instantaneous values,  $\underline{g}$  in case of complex instantaneous values and  $\underline{\underline{G}}$  in case of phasors (complex r.m.s. values) are used.

NOTE Complex quantities in this standard are underlined. Conjugated complex quantities are indicated by an additional asterisk (\*). Matrices and column vectors are printed in bold face type, italic.

### 3.2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-141 and the following apply.

#### 3.2.1 **original quantities**

quantities  $g$  or  $\underline{g}$  of a three-phase a.c. system

NOTE Subscripts 1, 2, 3 are generally used in this standard; additional letters may be put, for instance L1, L2, L3 as established in IEC 60909, IEC 60865 and IEC 61660.