

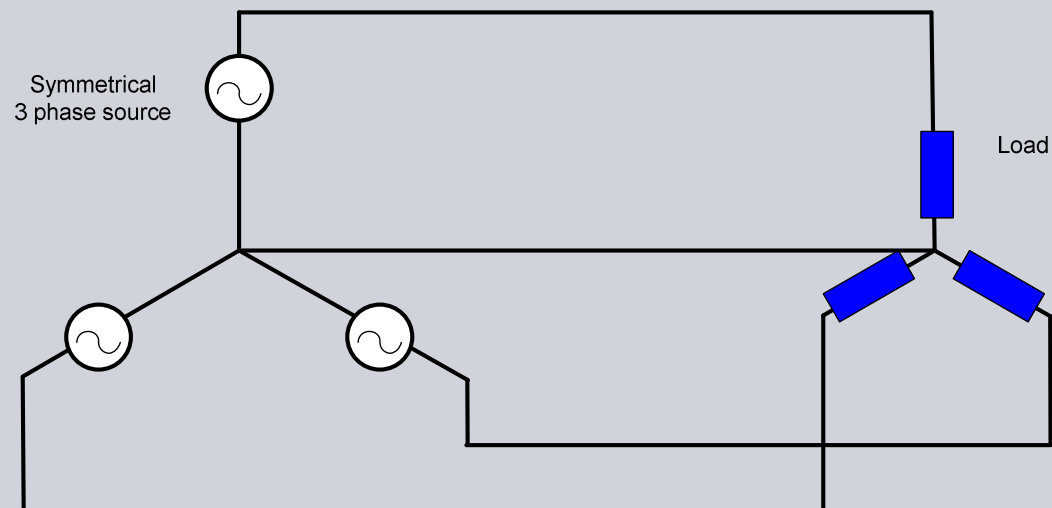
The Siemens logo is displayed in a teal, sans-serif font within a white rectangular box at the top right of the slide.

Symmetrical Components

Power Transmission
and Distribution

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Symmetrical 3phase system



In a balanced 3 phase system it is possible to treat each phase as an independant single phase. The other phases follow with fixed 120° phase displacement.

Symmetrical Components History

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- Due to **Charles LeGeyt Fortescue** (1918):

“a set of n unbalanced phasors in an n -phase system can be resolved into n sets of balanced phasors by a linear transformation”

The n sets of balanced phasors are called symmetrical components

In the 3 phase system $n = 3$

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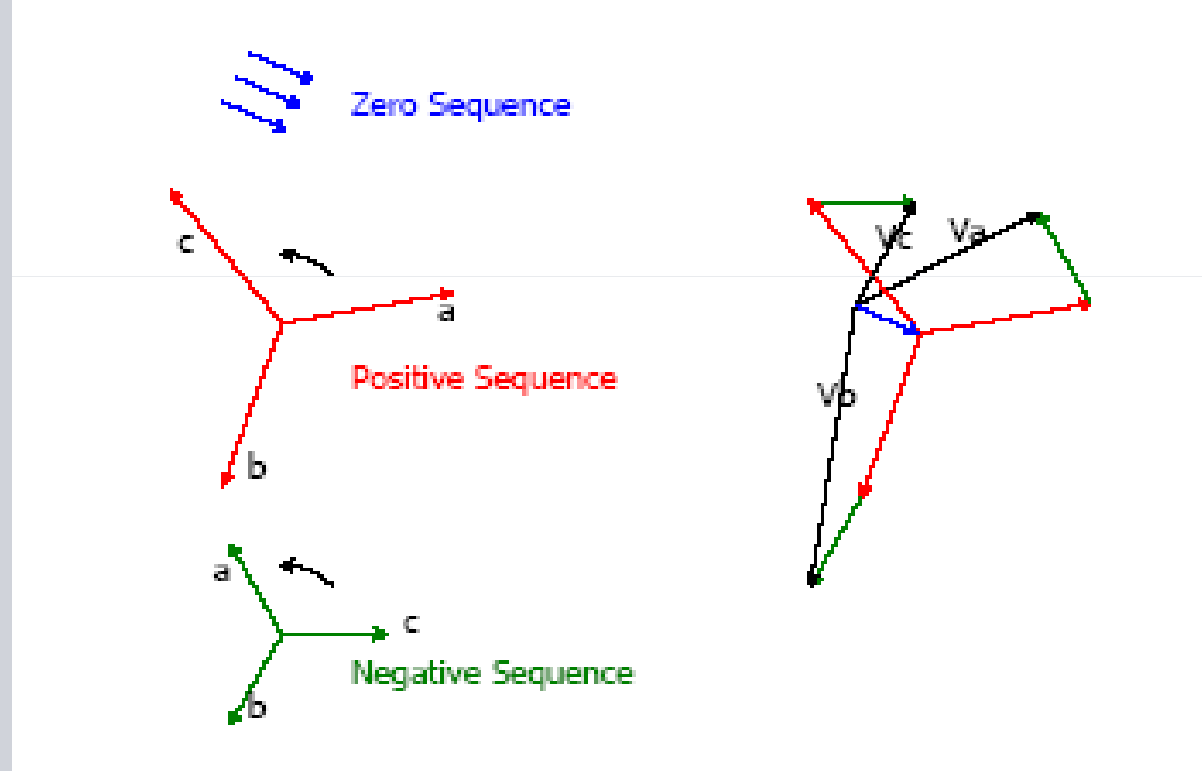
Symmetrical Components

Example: Non-symmetrical 3 phase voltage

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Symmetrical Components

Unbalanced 3ph Voltage



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Symmetrical Components Equations (Example voltage)

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Calculation of phase voltage/current from symmetrical components:

$$\underline{V}_A = \underline{V}_0 + \underline{V}_1 + \underline{V}_2$$

$$\underline{V}_B = \underline{V}_0 + a^2 \underline{V}_1 + a \underline{V}_2$$

$$\underline{V}_C = \underline{V}_0 + a \underline{V}_1 + a^2 \underline{V}_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \\ 1 & a & a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_P = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{V}_A \\ \underline{V}_B \\ \underline{V}_C \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{Sym} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{V}_0 \\ \underline{V}_1 \\ \underline{V}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_P = A \cdot V_{Sym}$$

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Symmetrical Components Equations (Example voltage)

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Calculation of symmetrical components from phase voltage/current:

$$\underline{V}_0 = \frac{\underline{V}_A + \underline{V}_B + \underline{V}_C}{3}$$

$$\underline{V}_1 = \frac{\underline{V}_A + a\underline{V}_B + a^2\underline{V}_C}{3}$$

$$\underline{V}_2 = \frac{\underline{V}_A + a^2\underline{V}_B + a\underline{V}_C}{3}$$

$$\underline{V}_{Sym} = A^{-1} \cdot \underline{V}_P$$

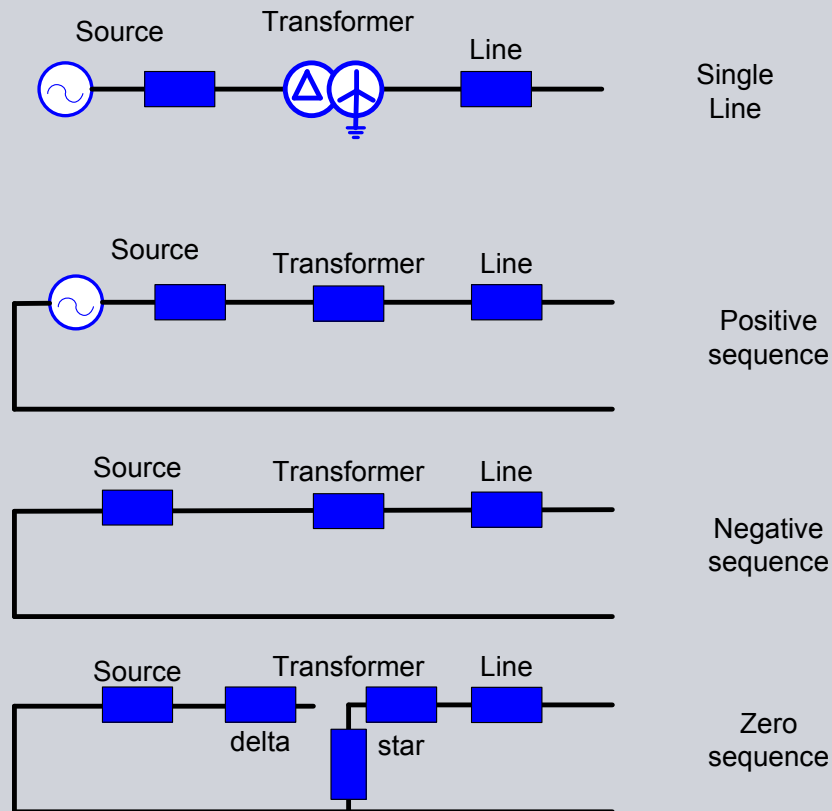
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{V}_{Sym} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{V}_0 \\ \underline{V}_1 \\ \underline{V}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

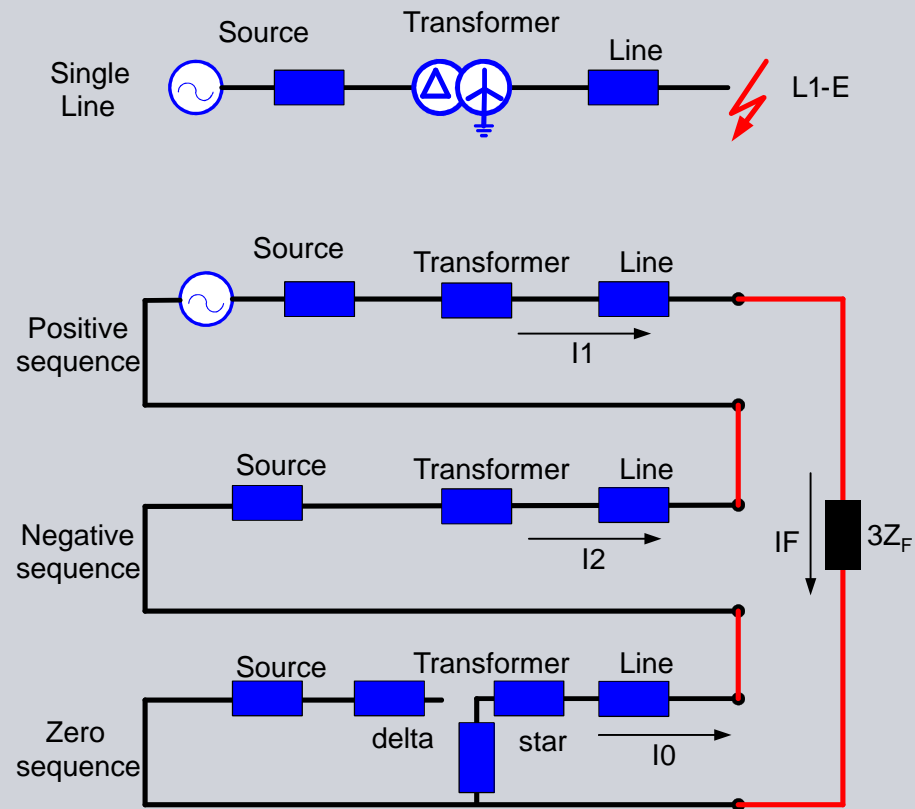
$$\underline{V}_P = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{V}_A \\ \underline{V}_B \\ \underline{V}_C \end{pmatrix}$$

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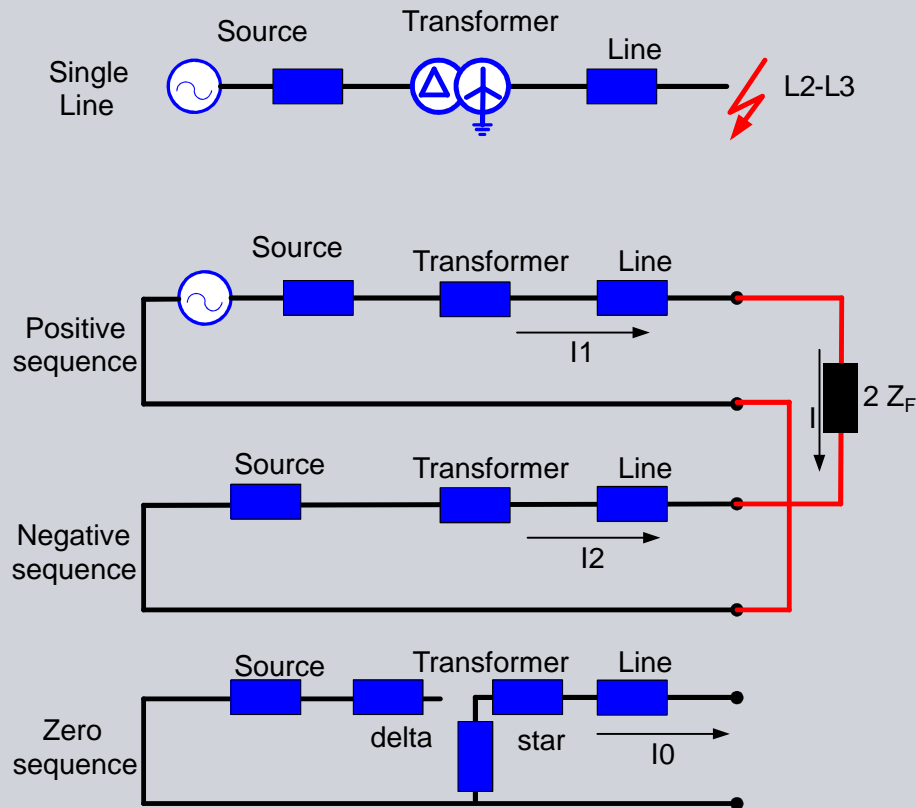
Single line diagram – symmetrical component circuits



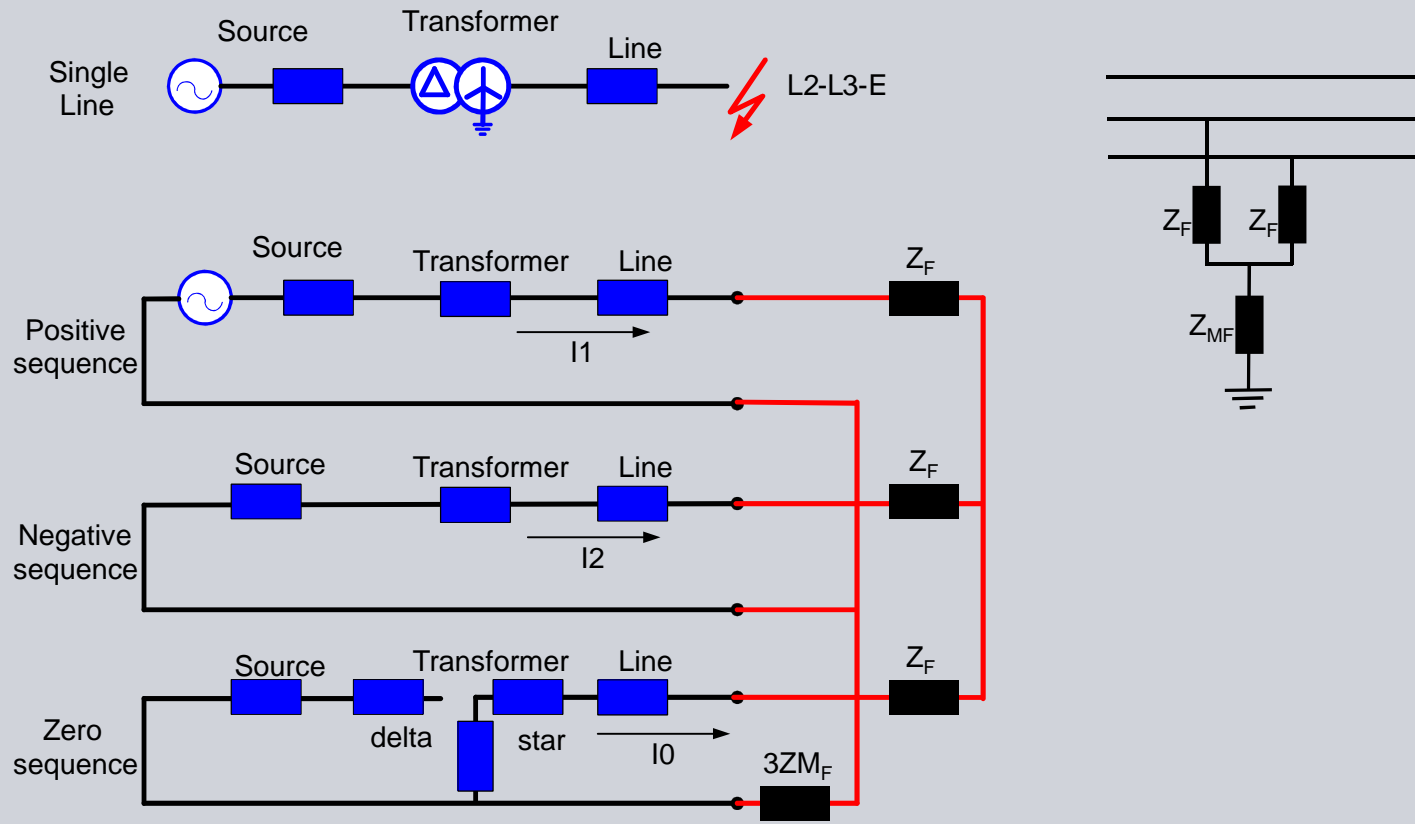
Example: L1-E Fault



Example: L2-L3 Fault



Example: L2-L3-E fault



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Example: Infeed from 2 sides onto L1-E fault

