dq0 to abc

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The "dq0 to abc" block computes a three-phase (*abc*) signal from a space vector in a rotating reference frame (*dq0*). The angle of the rotating reference frame is given by the second input $\theta = \omega t$.

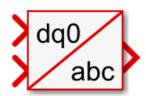
The transformation is performed by applying successively a <u>dq0 to alpha-beta-0</u>, and an <u>alpha-beta-0</u> transformation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_a \\ V_b \\ V_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1 \\ -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_d \\ V_q \\ V_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Simulink block

Signal specification

- The first input is a vector of dimension 3, containing the *dq0* components of the three-phase signal in the rotating reference frame.
- The second input is the angle θ of the rotating reference frame, in radians.
- The output is a vector of dimension 3, containing the *abc* components of the three-phase signal.



Parameters

None.

PLECS block

None. The PLECS block *Transformation RRF->3ph* can be used instead.

C++ functions

The user template located in the installation folder of CPP SDK contains an API folder with implementations of the coordinate transformation functions. The dq0 to abc function is the following:

```
void DQ02abc(TimeDomain *physical, const SpaceVector *rotating, const float theta);
Code language: C++ (cpp)
```

Parameters

- physical: pointer on the time domain *abc* data that will be updated. The TimeDomain structure is defined below.
- rotating: pointer on the *dq0* space vector that will be transformed. The SpaceVector structure is defined below.
- theta: the angle of the rotating reference frame, in radians.