



Three Phase System

Lecture_2

Topics to Be Covered

- **Balanced** and **Unbalanced** load and Source
- Possible **Configurations**
- Relation between **Line** and **Phase Voltage**
- Relation between **Line** and **Phase Current**
- Mathematical Approach



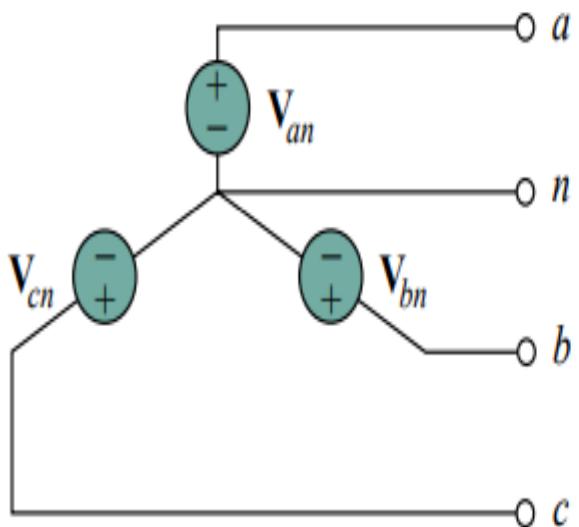
Perfectly balanced.



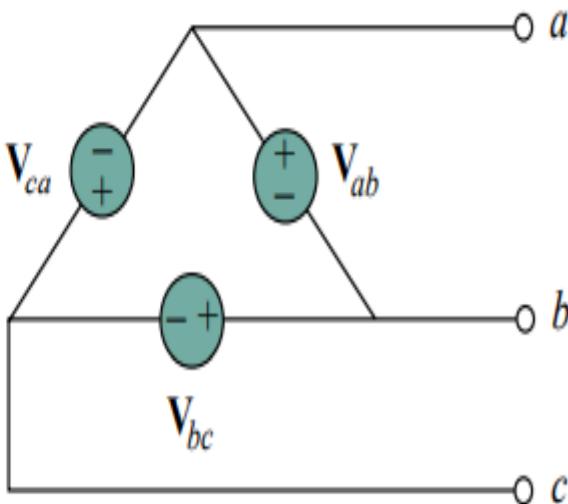
As all things should be.

Balanced and Unbalanced Sources

- Balanced phase voltages are equal in magnitude and are out of phase with each other by 120° .



(a)



(b)

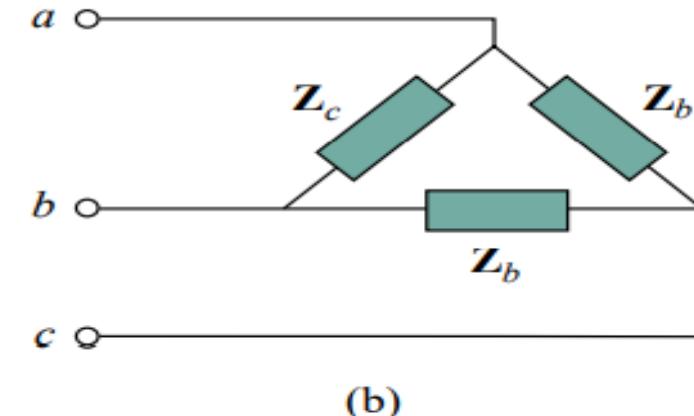
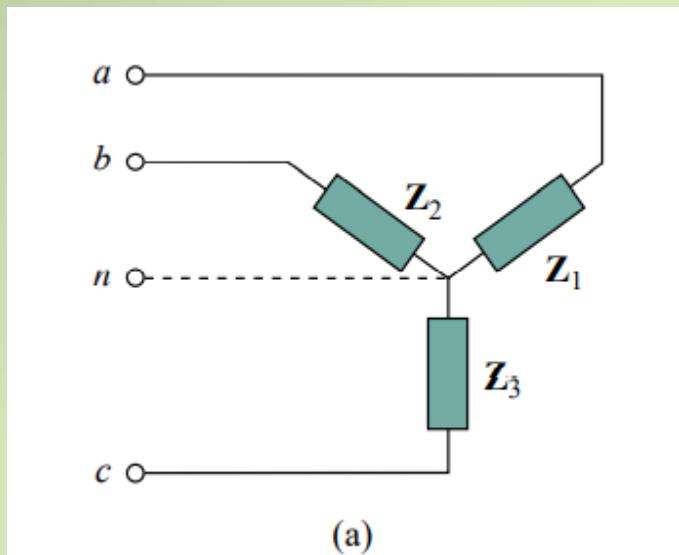
Problem_1

Prove that, the summation of balance three phase voltages is zero.



Balance Load

- A balanced load is one in which the phase impedances are equal in **magnitude** and in **phase**.



For a *balanced* wye-connected load,

$$\mathbf{Z}_1 = \mathbf{Z}_2 = \mathbf{Z}_3 = \mathbf{Z}_Y \quad (12.6)$$

where \mathbf{Z}_Y is the load impedance per phase. For a *balanced* delta-connected load,

$$\mathbf{Z}_a = \mathbf{Z}_b = \mathbf{Z}_c = \mathbf{Z}_\Delta \quad (12.7)$$

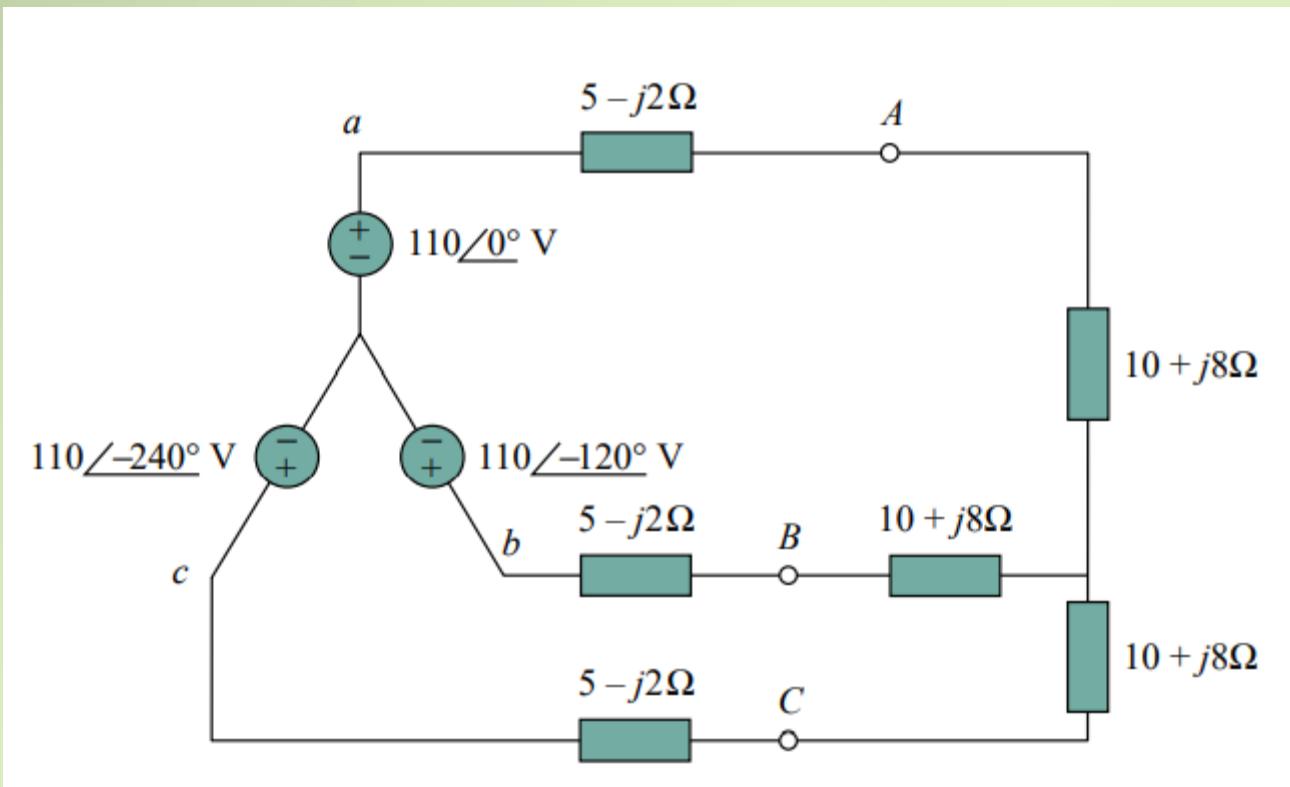
where \mathbf{Z}_Δ is the load impedance per phase in this case. We recall from Eq. (9.69) that

$$\mathbf{Z}_\Delta = 3\mathbf{Z}_Y \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{Z}_Y = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{Z}_\Delta \quad (12.8)$$

so we know that a wye-connected load can be transformed into a delta-connected load, or vice versa, using Eq. (12.8).

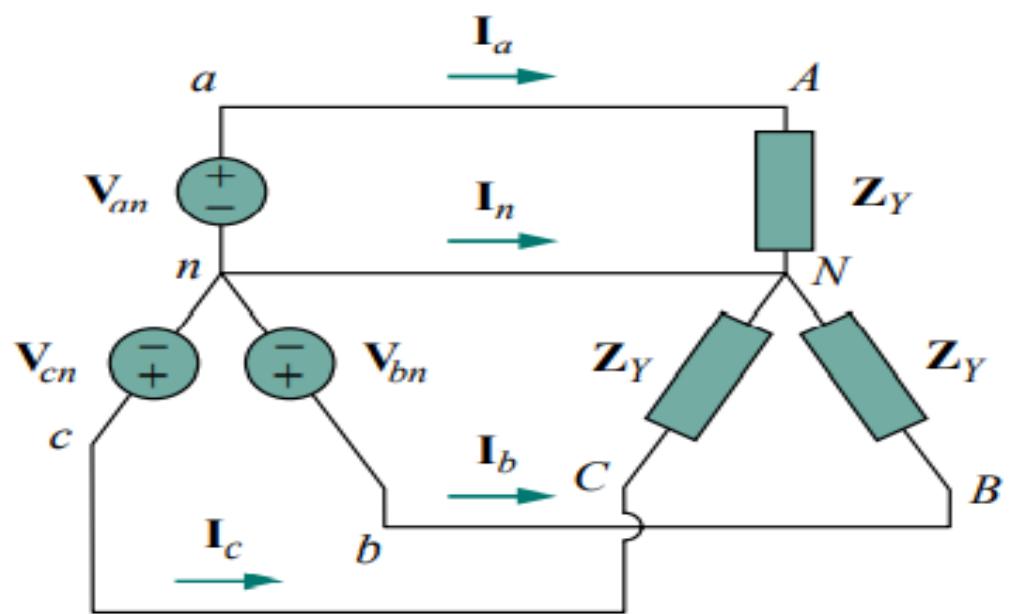
Mathematical Problems

- Convert wye connected load into delta connected load

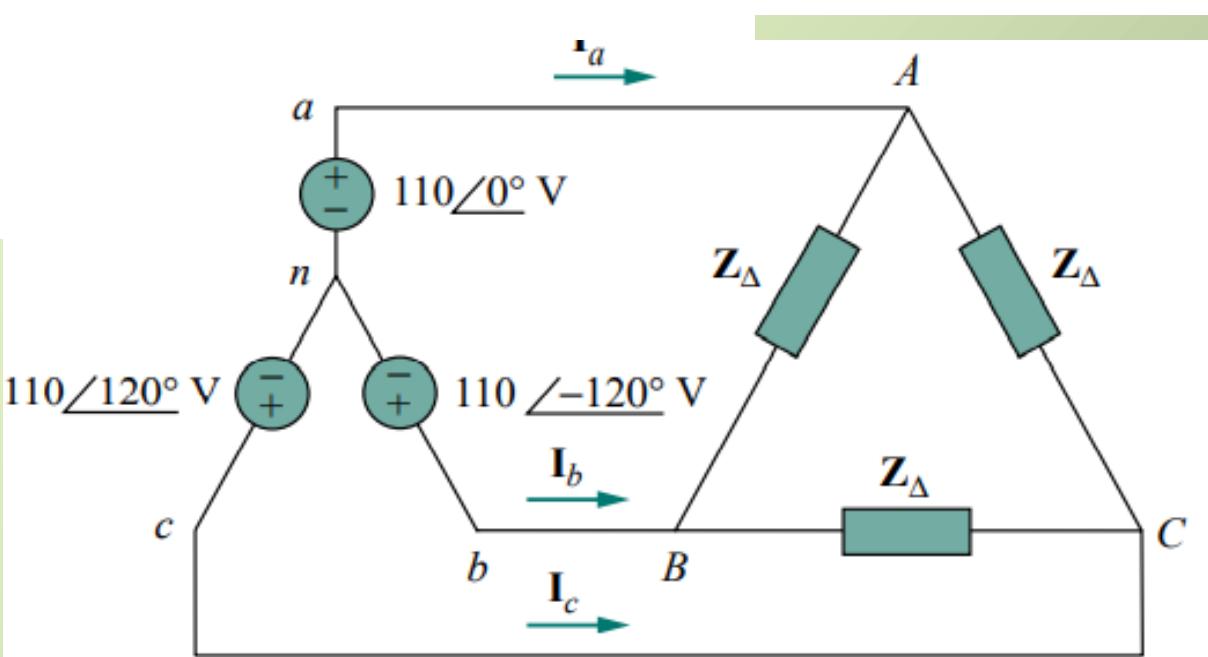
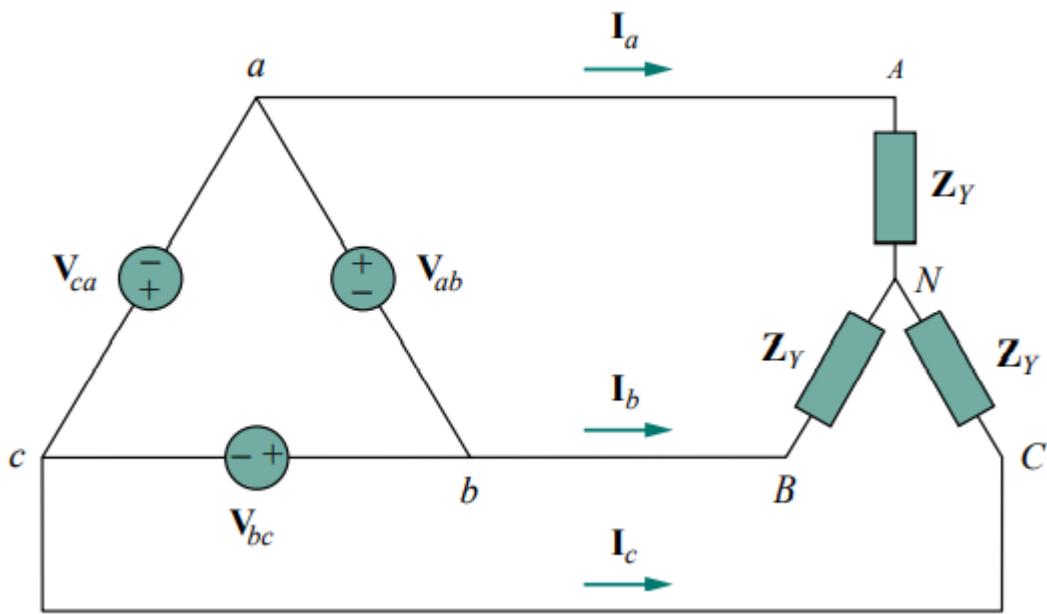
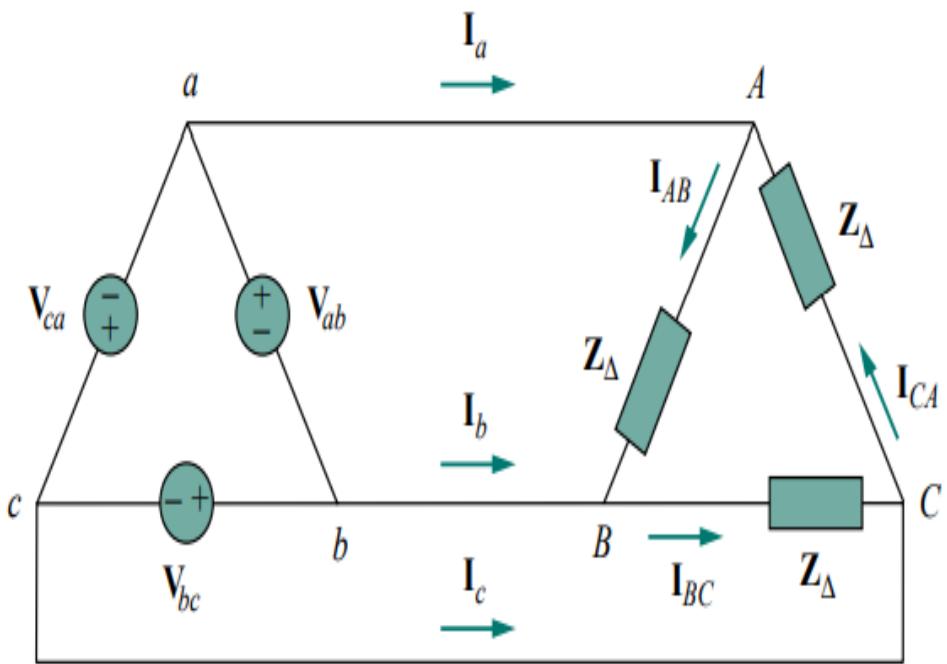


Possible Configurations

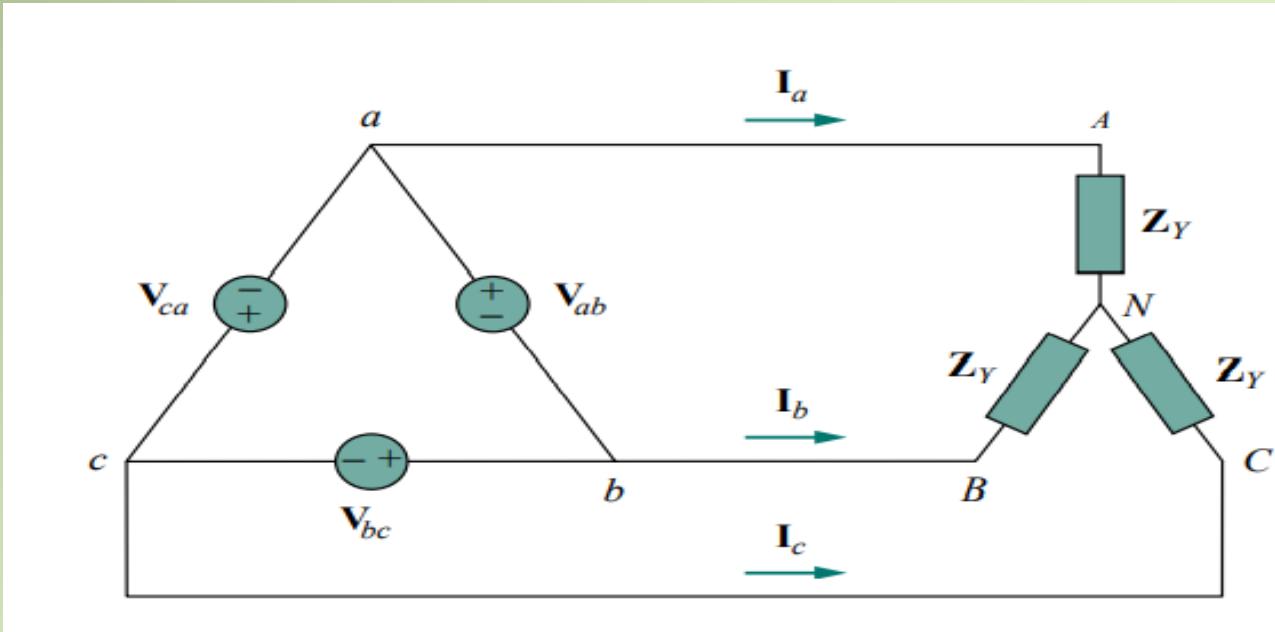
- Because both the three-phase source and the three-phase load can be both wye- or delta-connected, we have four possible connections:
 1. Y-Y connection
 2. Y-Delta connection
 3. Delta-Delta Connection
 4. Y-Y Connection



JrA
connect



Problems of Delta-Wye System

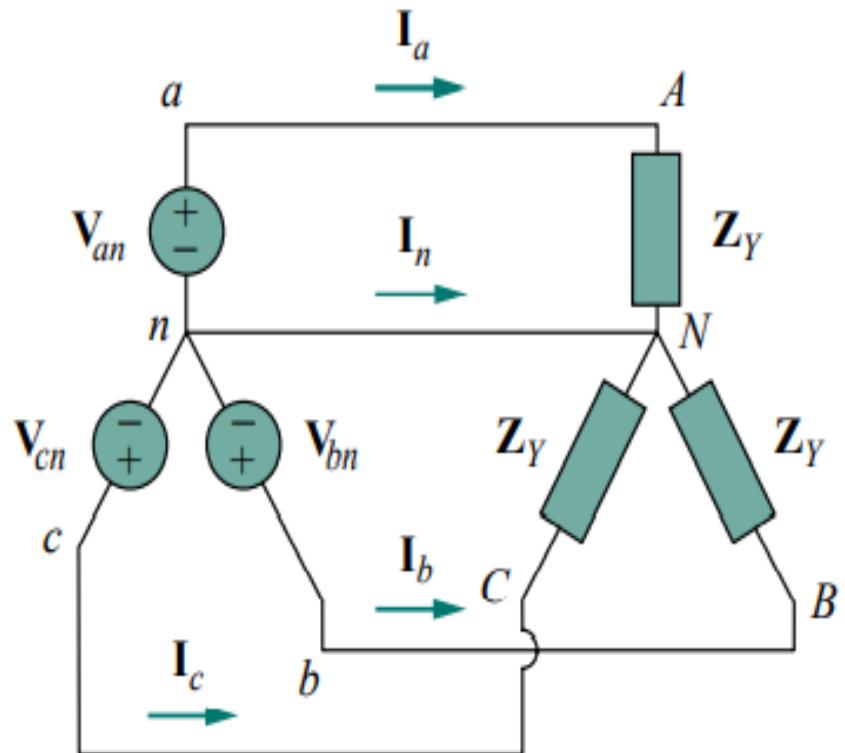


In a wye-connected load, the neutral may not be accessible
So. a balanced delta-connected load is more common than
a balanced Y-connected load

Problems (continued)

Delta connected sources are not common in practice because of the circulating current that will result in the delta-mesh if the three-phase voltages are **slightly unbalanced**

Relation between Line voltage and Phase Voltage



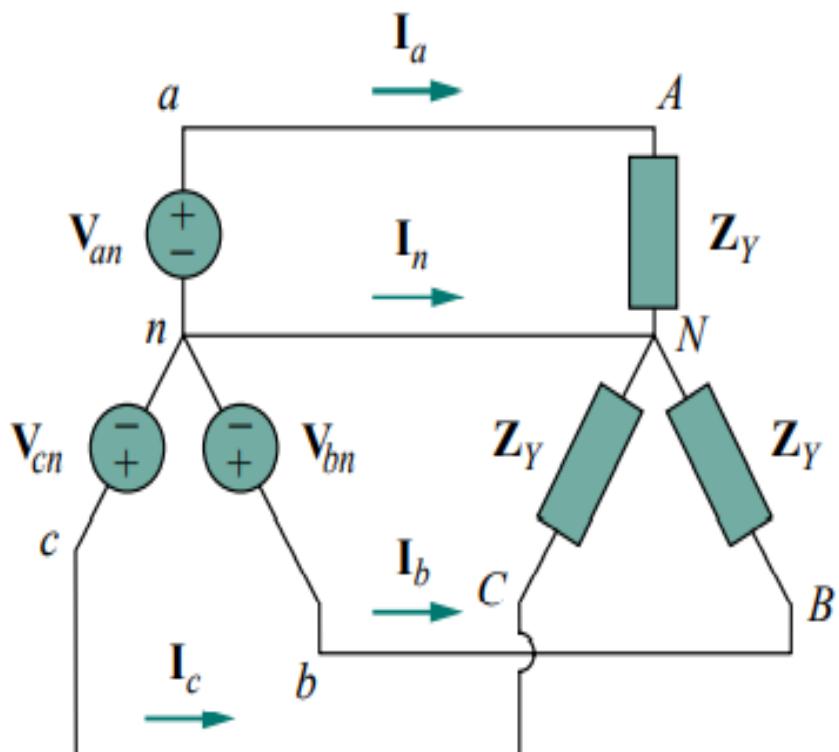
Assuming the positive sequence, the *phase* voltages (or line-to-neutral voltages) are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_{an} &= V_p \angle 0^\circ \\ \mathbf{V}_{bn} &= V_p \angle -120^\circ, \quad \mathbf{V}_{cn} = V_p \angle +120^\circ \end{aligned} \tag{12.10}$$

The *line-to-line* voltages or simply *line* voltages \mathbf{V}_{ab} , \mathbf{V}_{bc} , and \mathbf{V}_{ca} are related to the phase voltages. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_{ab} &= \mathbf{V}_{an} + \mathbf{V}_{nb} = \mathbf{V}_{an} - \mathbf{V}_{bn} = V_p \angle 0^\circ - V_p \angle -120^\circ \\ &= V_p \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3} V_p \angle 30^\circ \end{aligned} \tag{12.11a}$$

Calculating line currents



$$\mathbf{I}_a = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{an}}{\mathbf{Z}_Y}, \quad \mathbf{I}_b = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{bn}}{\mathbf{Z}_Y} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{an} \angle -120^\circ}{\mathbf{Z}_Y} = \mathbf{I}_a \angle -120^\circ \quad (12.15)$$
$$\mathbf{I}_c = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{cn}}{\mathbf{Z}_Y} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{an} \angle -240^\circ}{\mathbf{Z}_Y} = \mathbf{I}_a \angle -240^\circ$$

We can readily infer that the line currents add up to zero,

$$\mathbf{I}_a + \mathbf{I}_b + \mathbf{I}_c = 0 \quad (12.16)$$

so that

$$\mathbf{I}_n = -(\mathbf{I}_a + \mathbf{I}_b + \mathbf{I}_c) = 0 \quad (12.17a)$$

or

$$\mathbf{V}_{nN} = \mathbf{Z}_n \mathbf{I}_n = 0 \quad (12.17b)$$

Mathematical Problem

Calculate the line currents in the three-wire Y-Y system of Fig. 12.13.

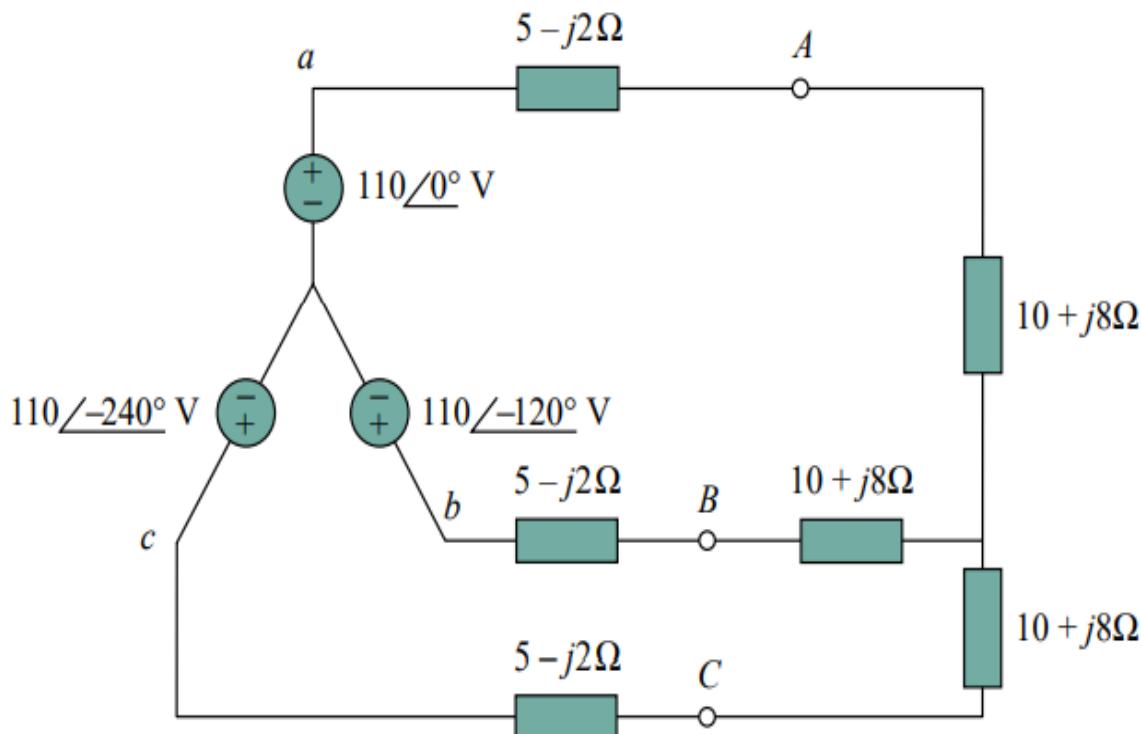
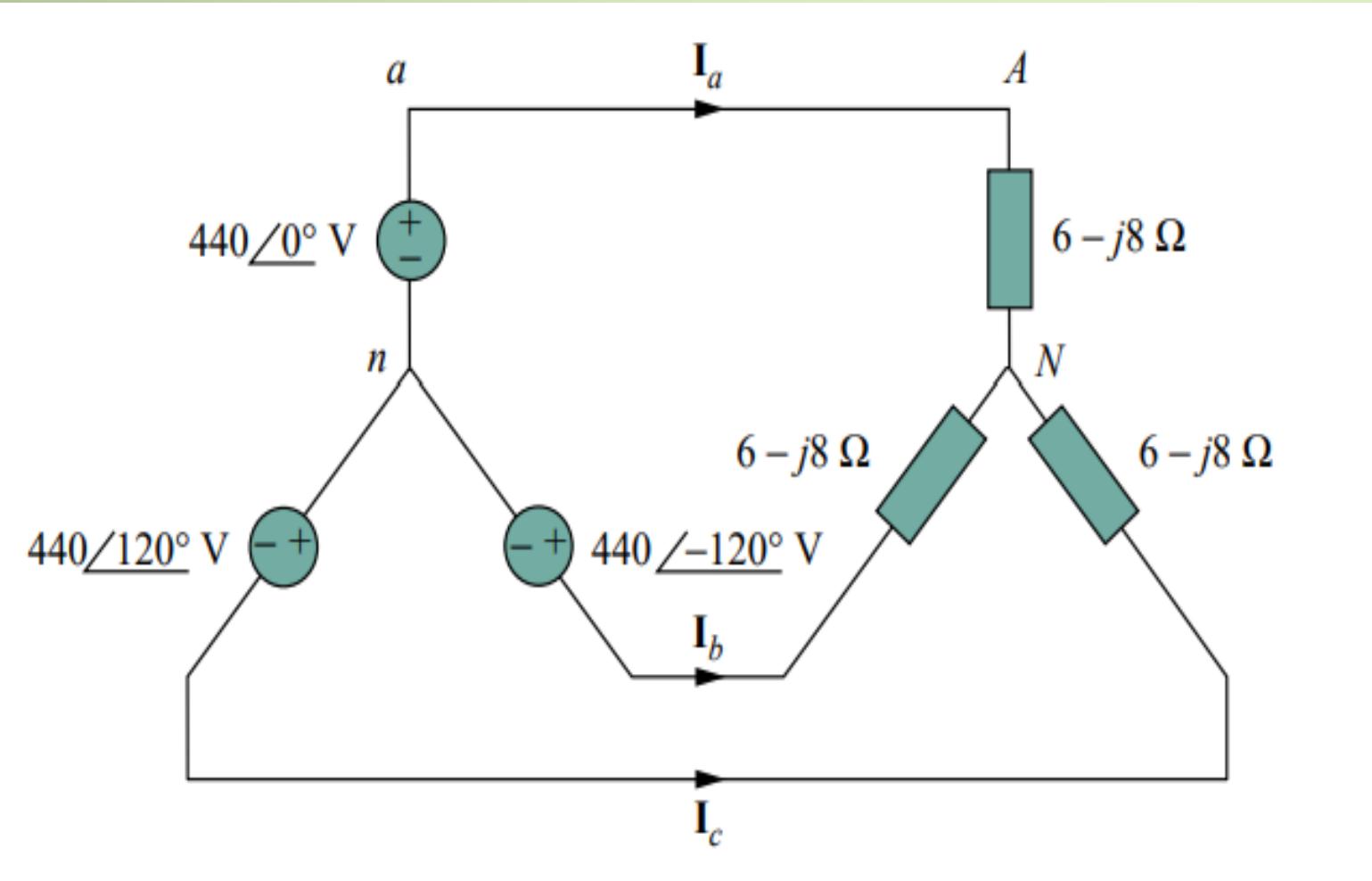


Figure 12.13 Three-wire Y-Y system; for Example 12.2.

Mathematical Problem: Obtain the line currents



Reflection

&

Group Study