



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



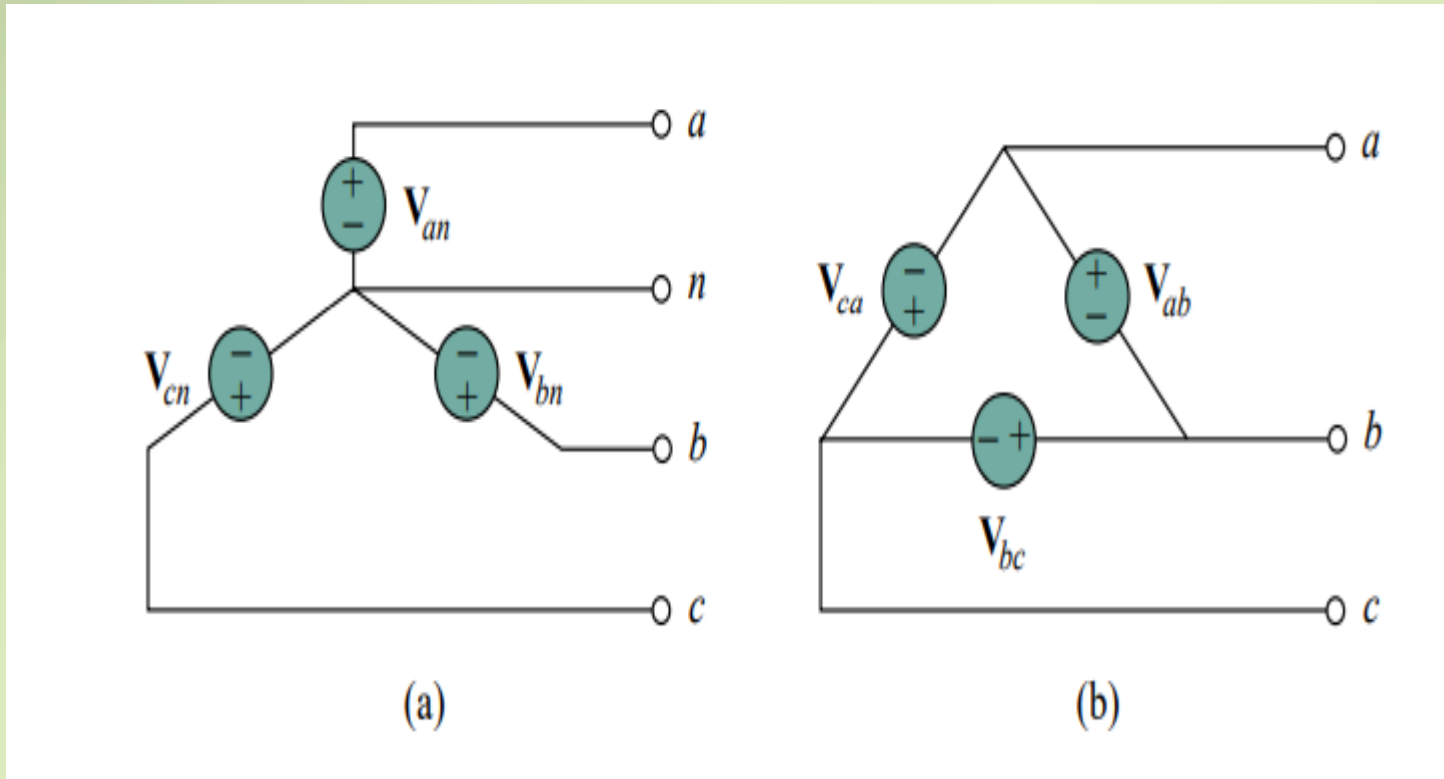
Perfectly balanced.



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° .



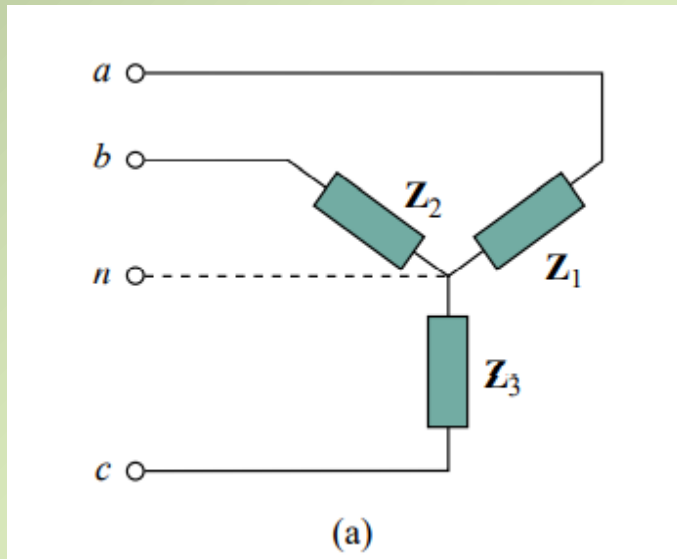
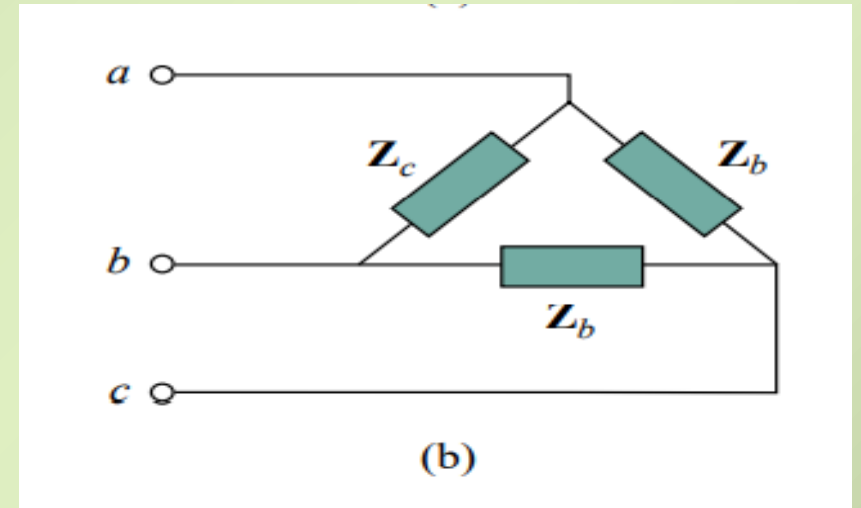
Problem_1

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,

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

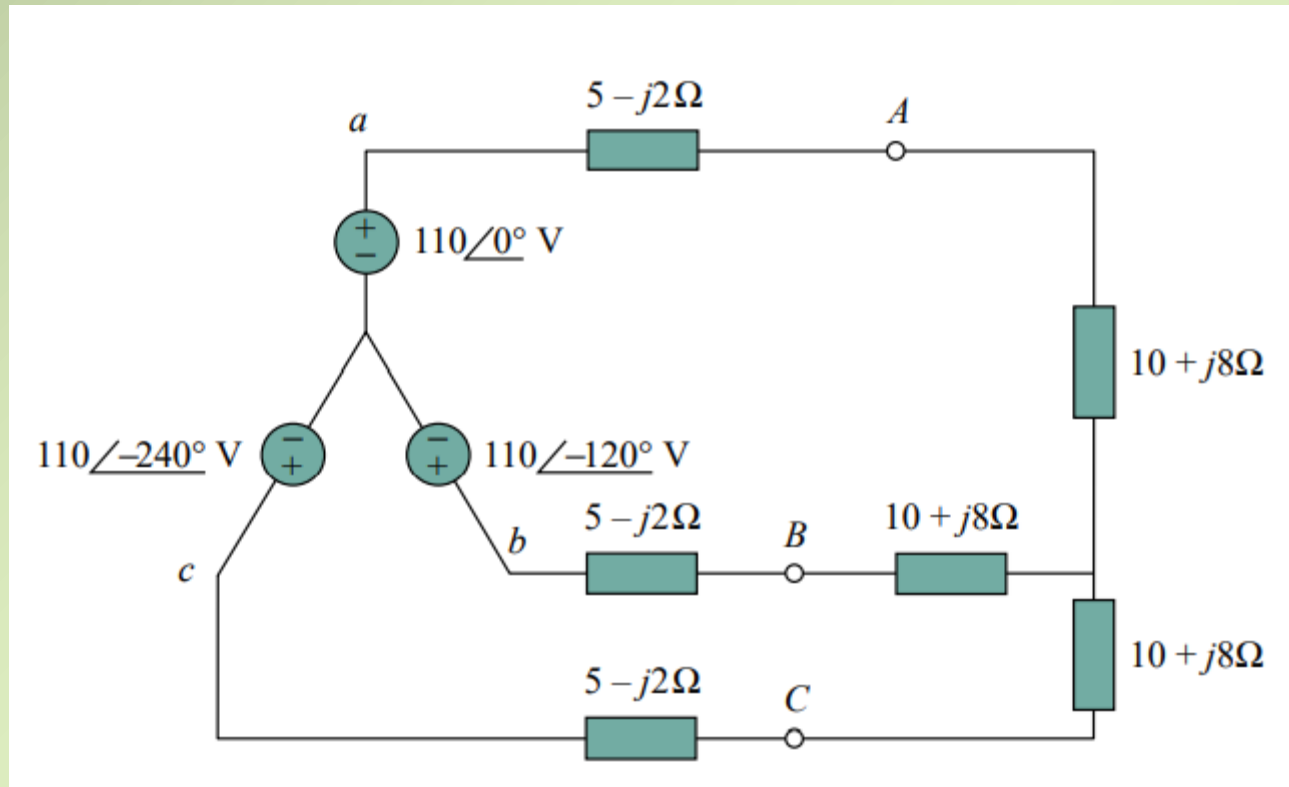
where \mathbf{Z}_Δ is the load impedance per phase in this case. We recall from Eq. (9.69) that

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

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

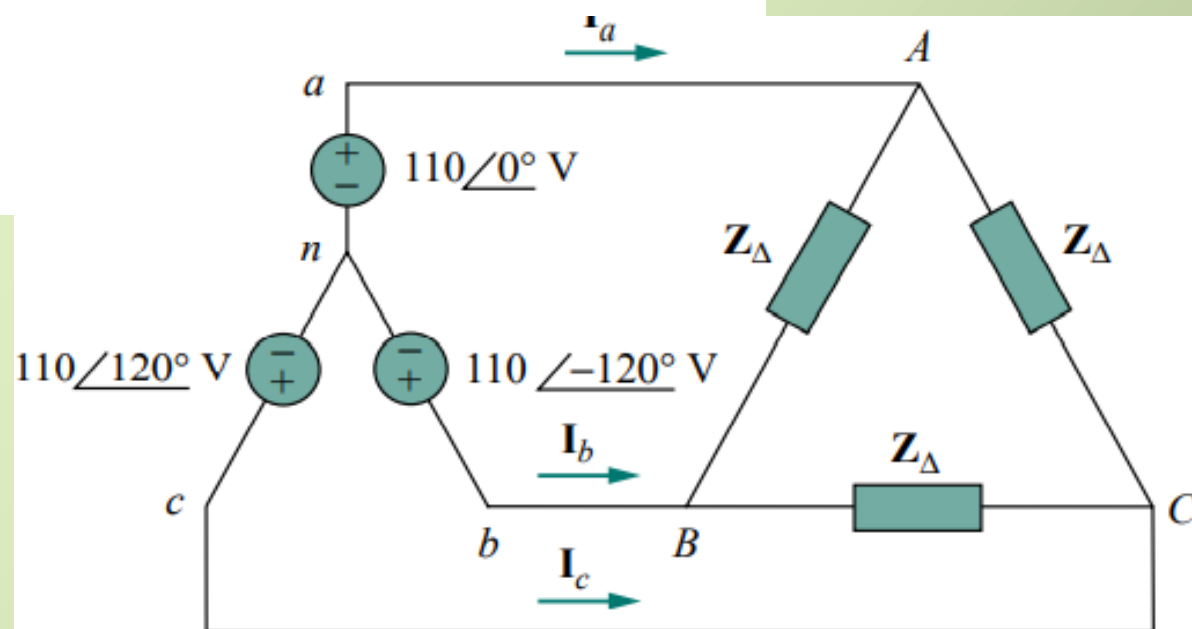
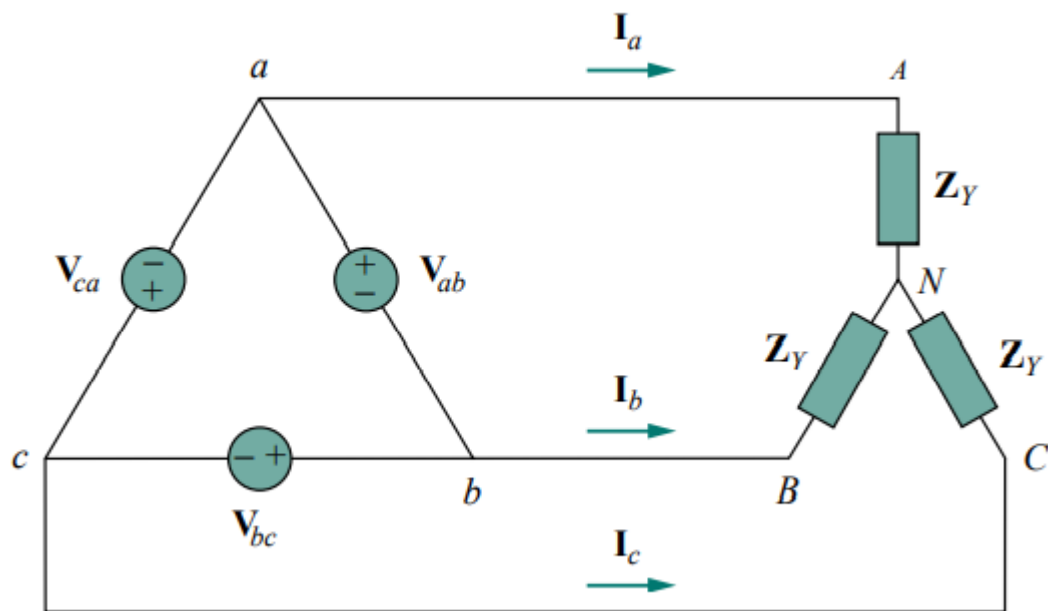
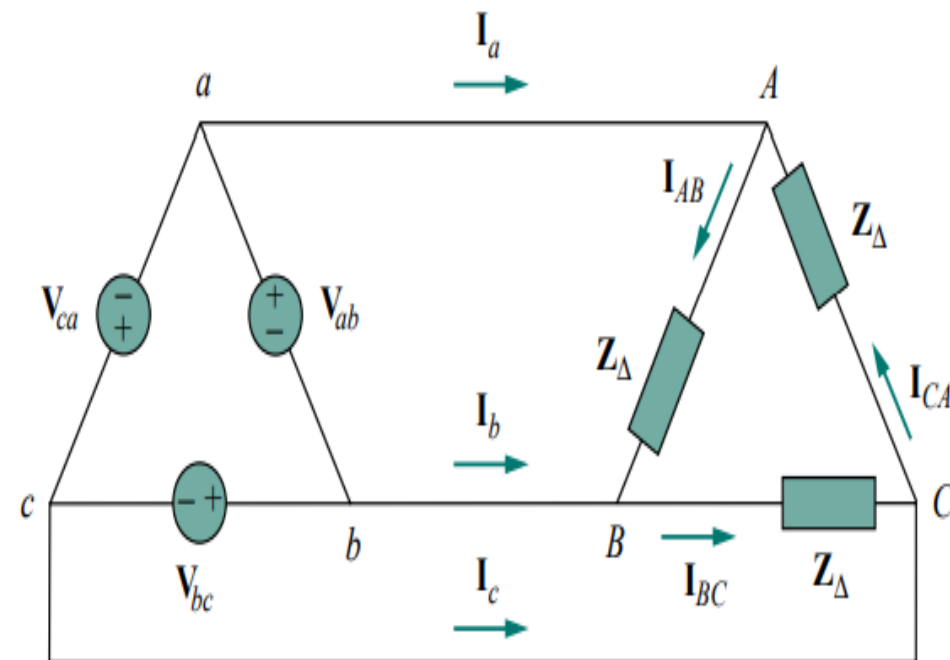
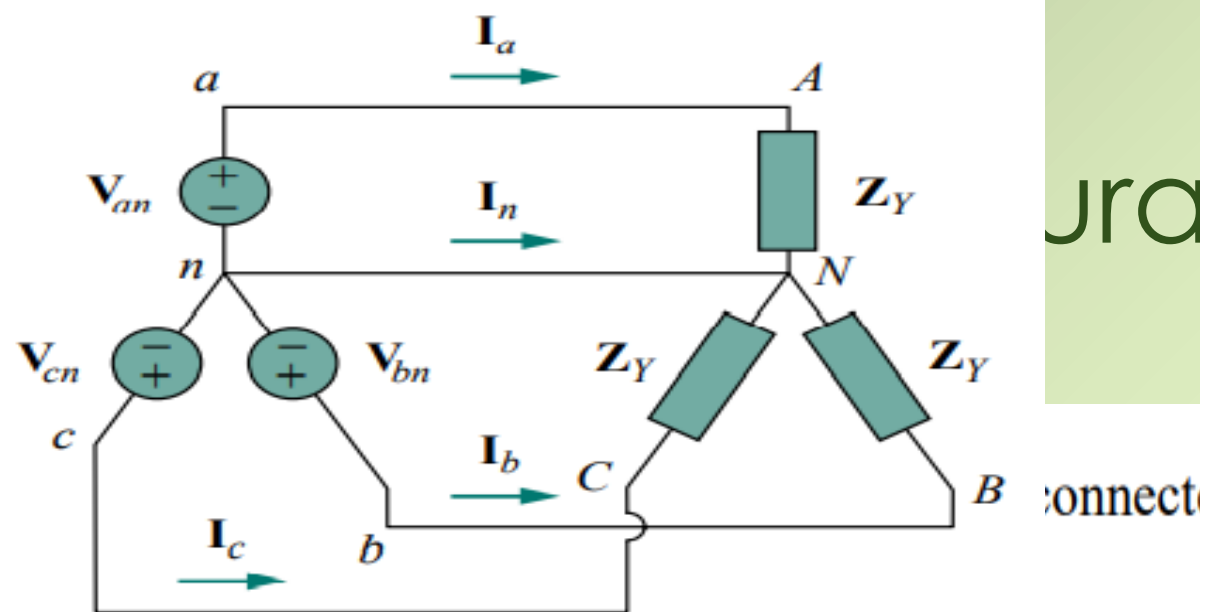
Mathematical Problems

- Convert wye connected load into delta connected load

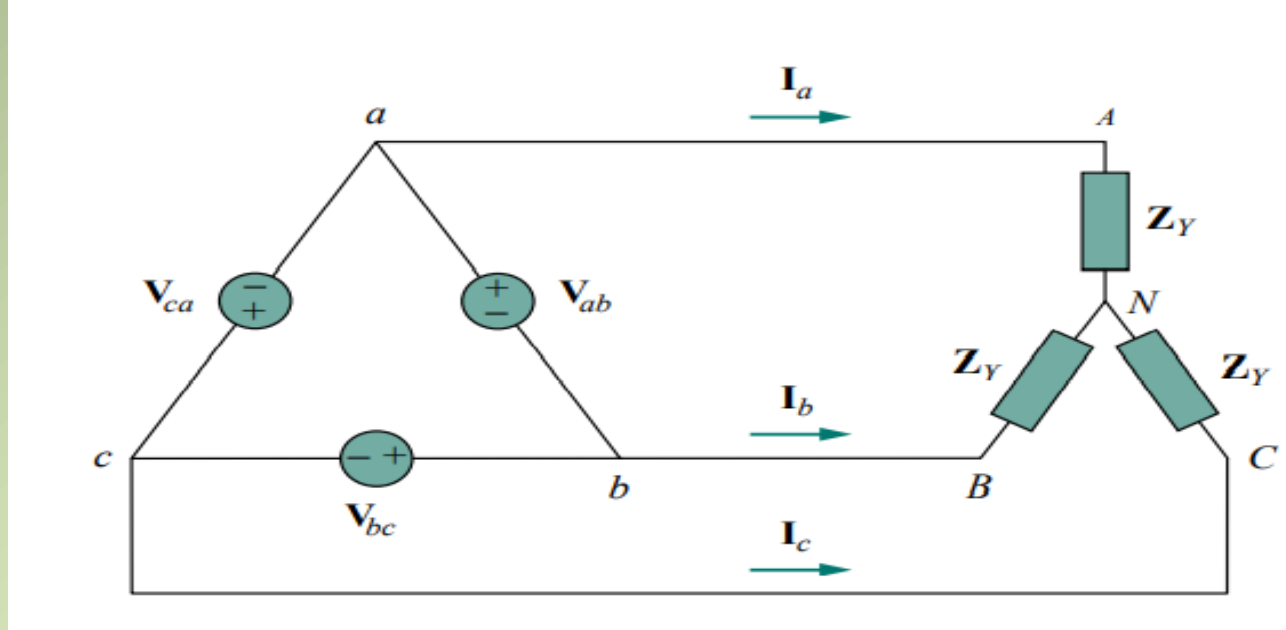


Possible Configurations

- 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



Problems of Delta-Wye System

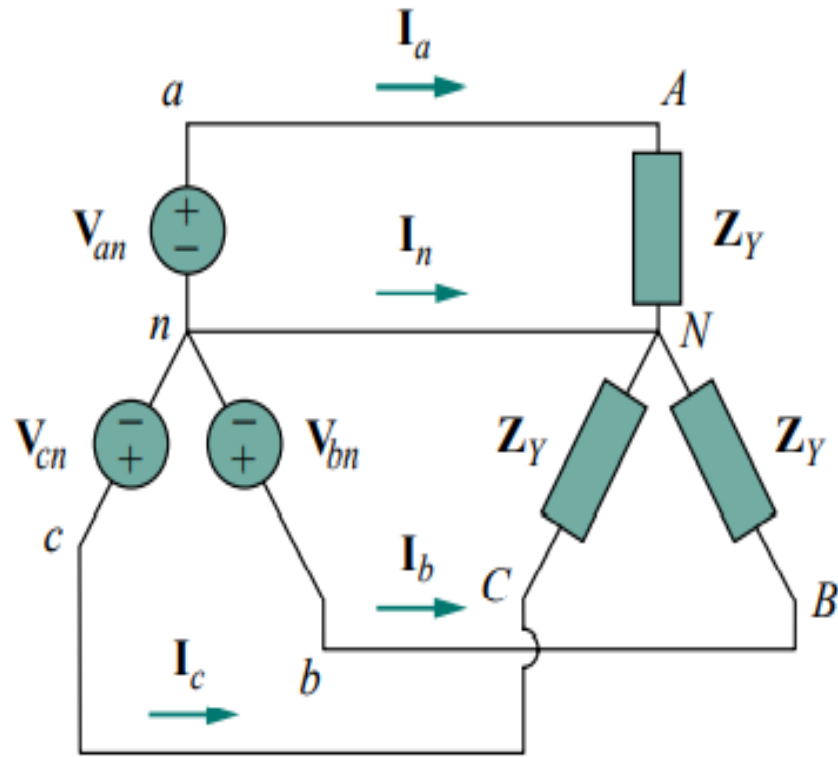


In a wye-connected load, the neutral may not be accessible
So, a balanced delta-connected load is more common than
a balanced Y-connected load

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

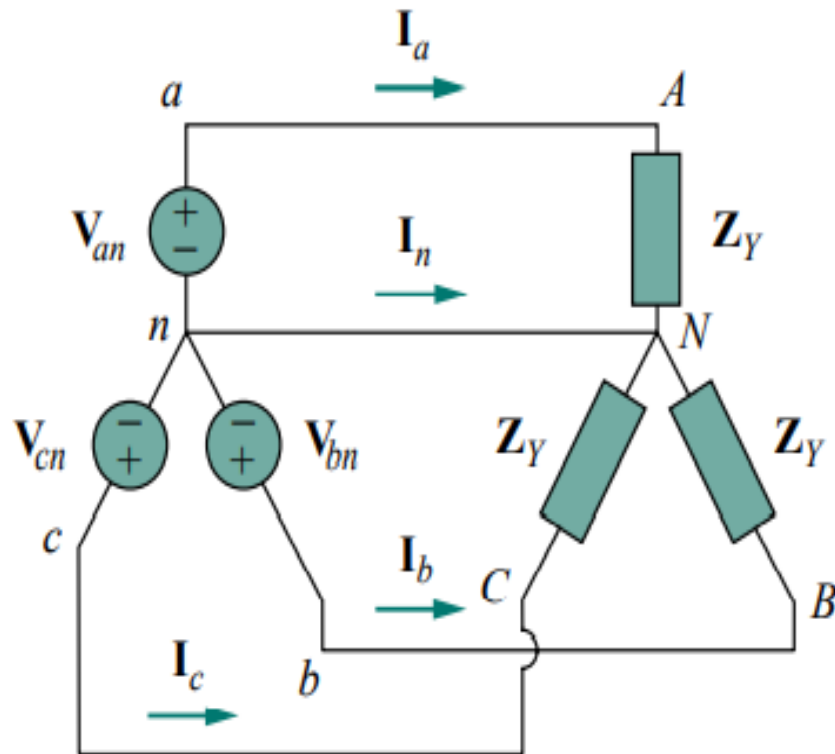
$$V_{an} = V_p \angle 0^\circ \quad (12.10)$$

$$V_{bn} = V_p \angle -120^\circ, \quad V_{cn} = V_p \angle +120^\circ$$

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

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

Calculating line currents



$$\begin{aligned} I_a &= \frac{V_{an}}{Z_Y}, & I_b &= \frac{V_{bn}}{Z_Y} = \frac{V_{an} \angle -120^\circ}{Z_Y} = I_a \angle -120^\circ \\ I_c &= \frac{V_{cn}}{Z_Y} = \frac{V_{an} \angle -240^\circ}{Z_Y} = I_a \angle -240^\circ \end{aligned} \quad (12.15)$$

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

$$I_a + I_b + I_c = 0 \quad (12.16)$$

so that

$$I_n = -(I_a + I_b + I_c) = 0 \quad (12.17a)$$

or

$$V_{nN} = Z_n I_n = 0 \quad (12.17b)$$

Mathematical Problem

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

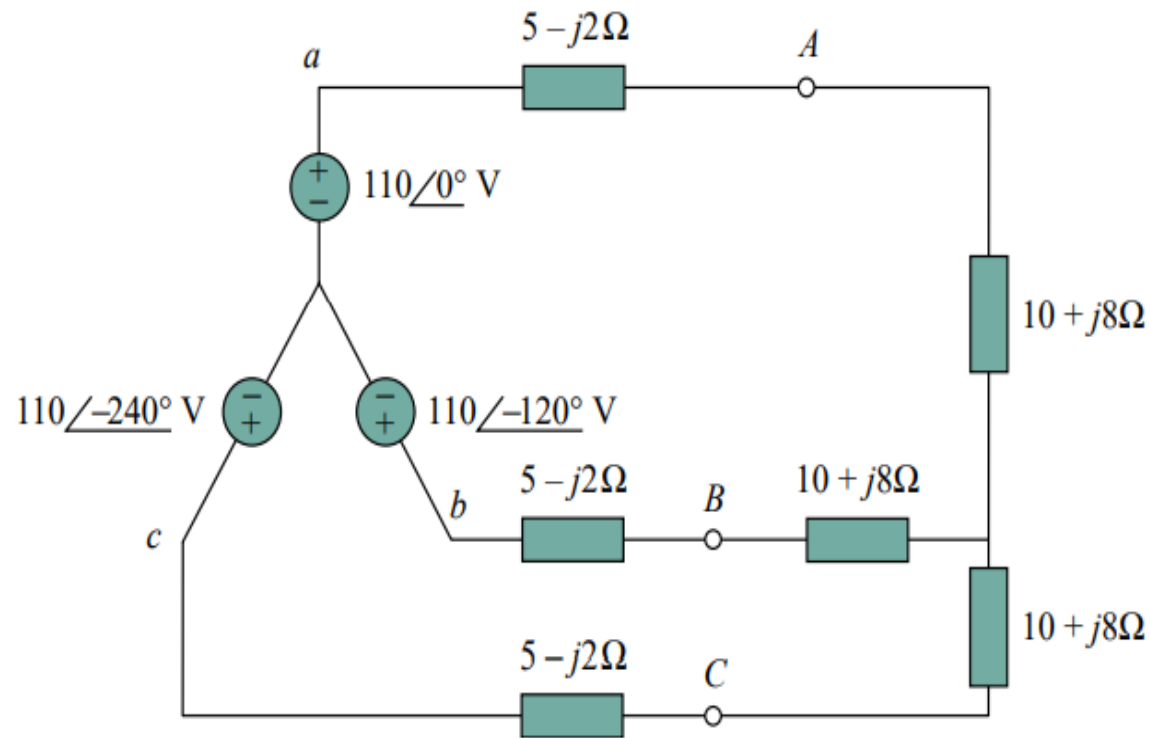
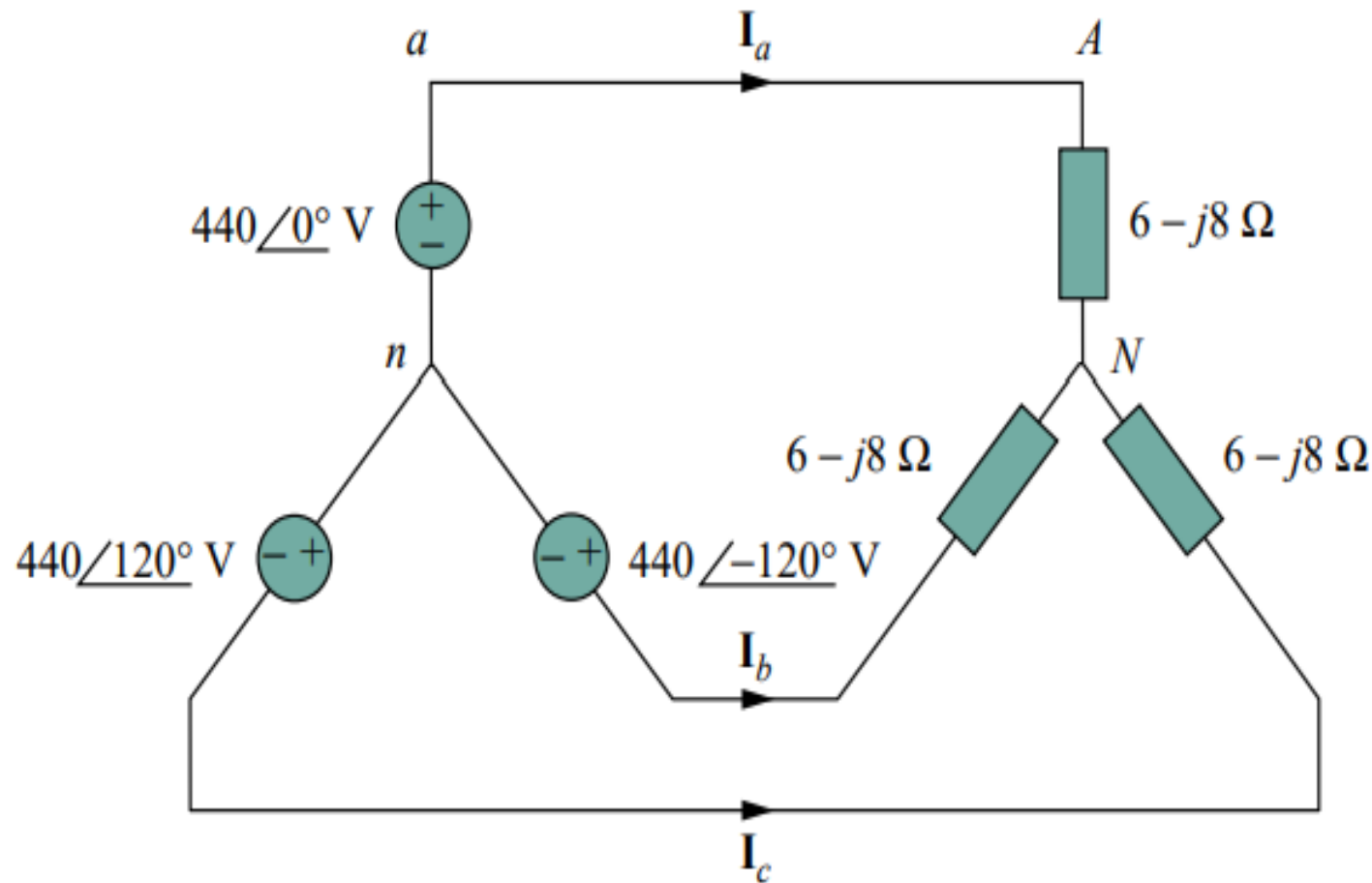


Figure 12.13 Three-wire Y-Y system; for Example 12.2.

Mathematical Problem: Obtain the line currents



Reflection

&

Group Study