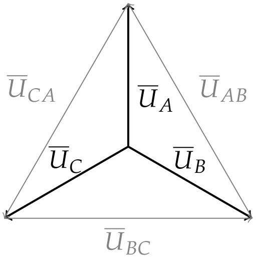
Sistemas Trifásicos

Teoría de Circuitos II

Oscar Perpiñán Lamigueiro

Tensiones de Fase y Línea



Tensiones de **Fase**: U_A, U_B, U_C
Tensiones de **Línea**: U_{AB}, U_{BC}, U_{CA}

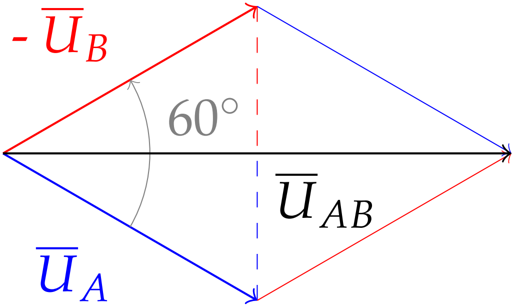
$$\overline{U}_{AB} = \overline{U}_A - \overline{U}_B$$
$$\overline{U}_{BC} = \overline{U}_B - \overline{U}_C$$
$$\overline{U}_{CA} = \overline{U}_C - \overline{U}_A$$

$$\overline{U}_{AB} + \overline{U}_{BC} + \overline{U}_{CA} = 0$$

Tensiones de Fase y Línea

$$\overline{U}_A = U_f \angle \theta_f$$
$$\overline{U}_B = U_f \angle \theta_f - 120^\circ$$

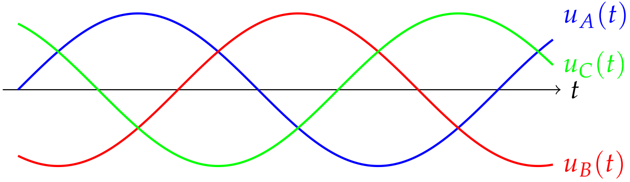
$$\begin{aligned}\overline{U}_{AB} = \overline{U}_A - \overline{U}_B &= \\ &= U_f \angle \theta_f - U_f \angle \theta_f - 120^\circ = \\ &= U_f \angle \theta_f + U_f \angle \theta_f + 60^\circ \\ &= 2 \cdot U_f \cdot \cos(30) \angle \theta_f + 30^\circ = \\ &= \sqrt{3} U_f \angle \theta_f + 30^\circ\end{aligned}$$



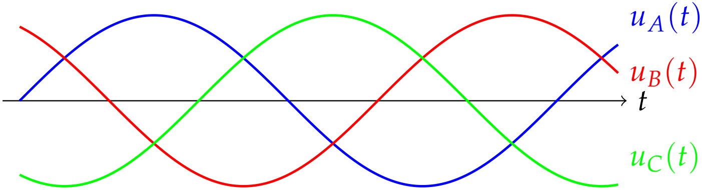
$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}U &= \sqrt{3} \cdot U_f \\ \theta_l &= \theta_f + 30^\circ\end{aligned}}$$

Secuencia de Fases

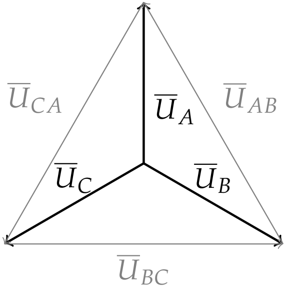
- Sentido en el que ocurren los máximos de cada fase.
- Secuencia de Fases Directa (**SFD**): ABC



- Secuencia de Fases Inversa (**SFI**): ACB



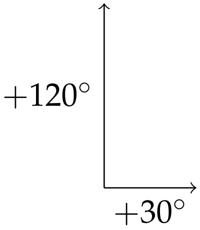
Secuencia de Fases Directa (SFD)



$$\overline{U}_A = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}\underline{/90^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_B = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}\underline{/-30^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_C = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}\underline{/-150^\circ}$$

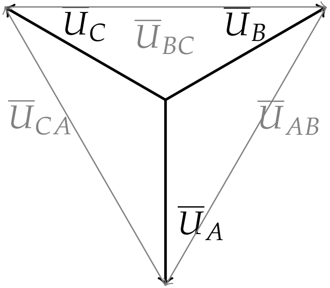


$$\overline{U}_{AB} = U\underline{/120^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_{BC} = U\underline{/0^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_{CA} = U\underline{/-120^\circ}$$

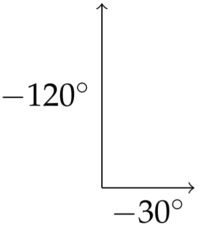
Secuencia de Fases Inversa (SFI)



$$\overline{U}_A = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}\underline{/-90^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_B = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}\underline{/30^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_C = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}\underline{/150^\circ}$$



$$\overline{U}_{AB} = U\underline{/-120^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_{BC} = U\underline{/0^\circ}$$

$$\overline{U}_{CA} = U\underline{/120^\circ}$$

Tipos de Receptores

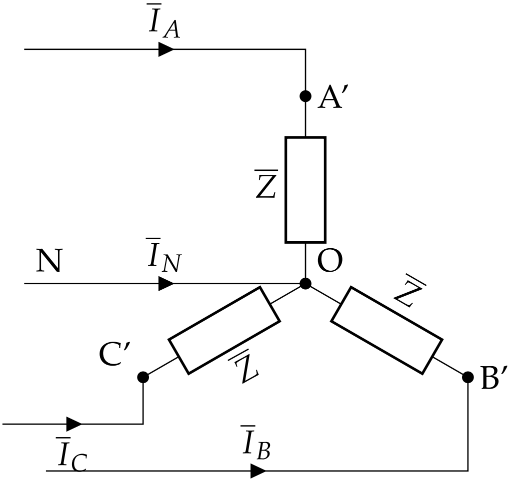
Conexión

- **Estrella** (punto común) Y
- **Triángulo** $\triangle$

Impedancias

- **Equilibrado** (las tres impedancias son idénticas en módulo **y** fase).
- **Desequilibrado**

Receptor en Estrella Equilibrado



$$\overline{I}_A = \frac{\overline{U}_A}{\overline{Z}} = \frac{U_f}{Z}\underline{/\pm 90^\circ - \theta}$$

$$\overline{I}_B = \frac{\overline{U}_B}{\overline{Z}} = \frac{U_f}{Z}\underline{/\mp 30^\circ - \theta}$$

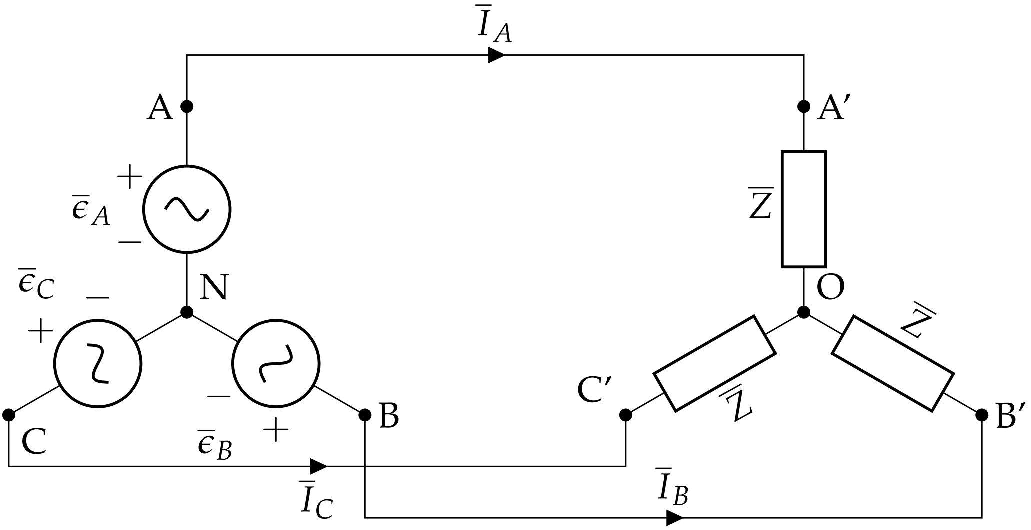
$$\overline{I}_C = \frac{\overline{U}_C}{\overline{Z}} = \frac{U_f}{Z}\underline{/\mp 150^\circ - \theta}$$

$$\boxed{|\overline{I}_A| = |\overline{I}_B| = |\overline{I}_C| = \frac{U_f}{Z}}$$

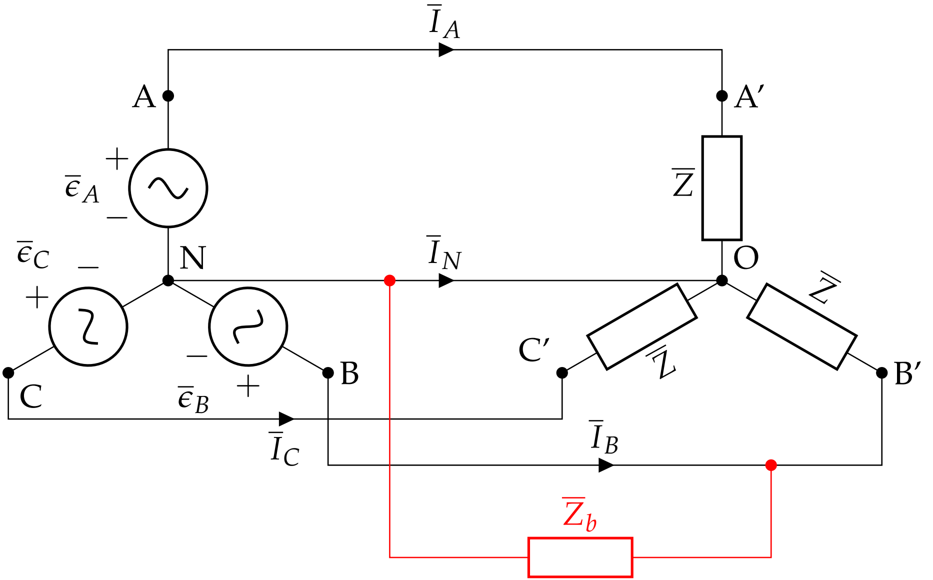
$$\overline{I}_A + \overline{I}_B + \overline{I}_C + \overline{I}_N = 0$$

$$\overline{I}_A + \overline{I}_B + \overline{I}_C = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\overline{I}_N = 0}$$

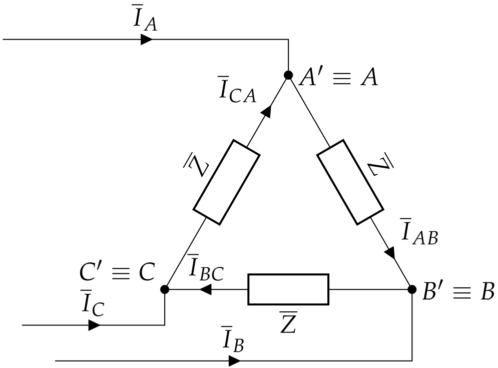
Receptor en Estrella Equilibrado



Receptor en Estrella con Carga Monofásica



Receptor en Triángulo Equilibrado



$$\overline{I}_{AB} = \frac{\overline{U}_{AB}}{\overline{Z}} = \frac{U}{Z}\underline{/\pm 120^\circ - \theta}$$

$$\overline{I}_{BC} = \frac{\overline{U}_{BC}}{\overline{Z}} = \frac{U}{Z}\underline{/0 - \theta}$$

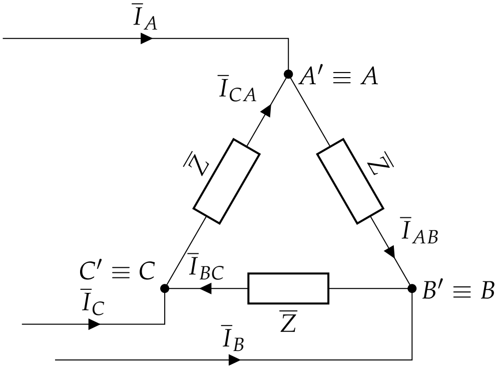
$$\overline{I}_{CA} = \frac{\overline{U}_{CA}}{\overline{Z}} = \frac{U}{Z}\underline{/\mp 120^\circ - \theta}$$

$$\overline{I}_{AB} + \overline{I}_{BC} + \overline{I}_{CA} = 0$$

Corriente de Fase:

$$\boxed{I_f = |\overline{I}_{AB}| = |\overline{I}_{BC}| = |\overline{I}_{CA}| = \frac{U}{Z}}$$

Receptor en Triángulo Equilibrado



$$\overline{I}_A = \overline{I}_{AB} - \overline{I}_{CA} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{U}{Z} \underline{/\pm 90^\circ - \theta}$$

$$\overline{I}_B = \overline{I}_{BC} - \overline{I}_{AB} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{U}{Z} \underline{/\mp 30^\circ - \theta}$$

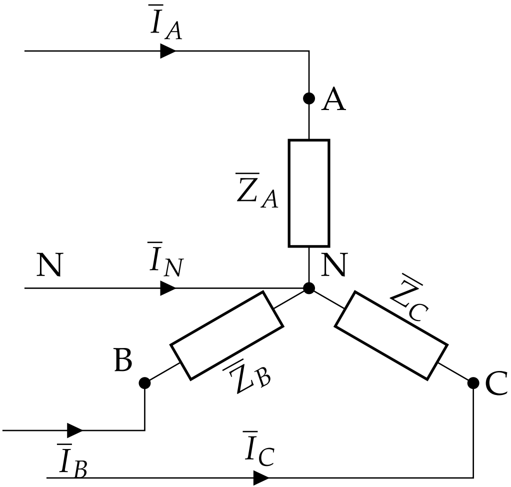
$$\overline{I}_C = \overline{I}_{CA} - \overline{I}_{BC} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{U}{Z} \underline{/\mp 150^\circ - \theta}$$

Corriente de Línea:

$$\boxed{I = |\overline{I}_A| = |\overline{I}_B| = |\overline{I}_C| = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{U}{Z}}$$

$$\boxed{I = \sqrt{3} \cdot I_f}$$

Receptor en Estrella Desequilibrado con Neutro



$$\bar{I}_A = \frac{\overline{U}_A}{\overline{\overline{Z}}_A}$$

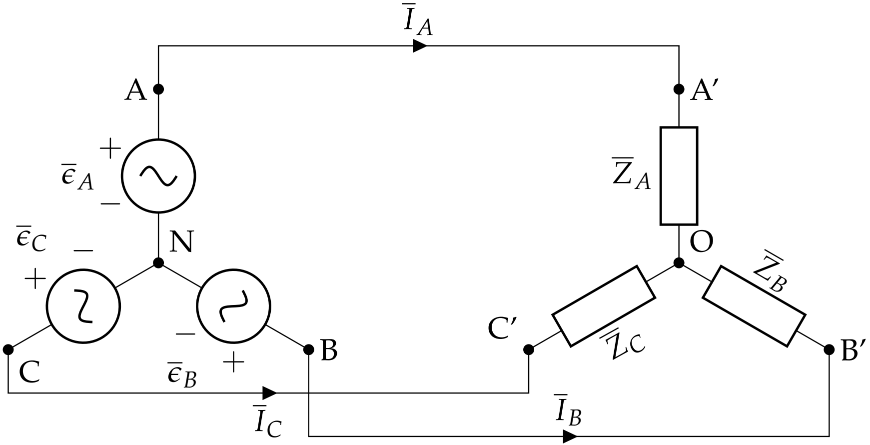
$$\bar{I}_B = \frac{\overline{U}_B}{\overline{\overline{Z}}_B}$$

$$\bar{I}_C = \frac{\overline{U}_C}{\overline{\overline{Z}}_C}$$

$$\bar{I}_A + \bar{I}_B + \bar{I}_C + \bar{I}_N = 0$$

$$\bar{I}_A + \bar{I}_B + \bar{I}_C \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\bar{I}_N \neq 0}$$

Receptor en Estrella Desequilibrado sin Neutro



$$\overline{U}_N \neq \overline{U}_O$$

Método del desplazamiento del neutro

Ecuaciones del receptor:

$$\overline{U}_{A'O} = \overline{I}_A \cdot \overline{Z}_A$$
$$\overline{U}_{B'O} = \overline{I}_B \cdot \overline{Z}_B$$
$$\overline{U}_{C'O} = \overline{I}_C \cdot \overline{Z}_C$$

Ecuación del nudo O:

$$\overline{I}_A + \overline{I}_B + \overline{I}_C = 0$$

Método del desplazamiento del neutro

Relacionamos las tensiones en el receptor con las tensiones del generador:

$$\overline{U}_{A'O} = \overline{U}_{AN} - \overline{U}_{ON}$$
$$\overline{U}_{B'O} = \overline{U}_{BN} - \overline{U}_{ON}$$
$$\overline{U}_{C'O} = \overline{U}_{CN} - \overline{U}_{ON}$$

Despejamos las corrientes teniendo en cuenta estas relaciones:

$$\bar{I}_A = \frac{\overline{U}_{AN} - \overline{U}_{ON}}{\overline{Z}_A}$$
$$\bar{I}_B = \frac{\overline{U}_{BN} - \overline{U}_{ON}}{\overline{Z}_B}$$
$$\bar{I}_C = \frac{\overline{U}_{CN} - \overline{U}_{ON}}{\overline{Z}_C}$$

Método del desplazamiento del neutro

Finalmente, usando la ecuación del nudo O despejamos la tensión U_{ON} (tensión de desplazamiento del neutro)*:

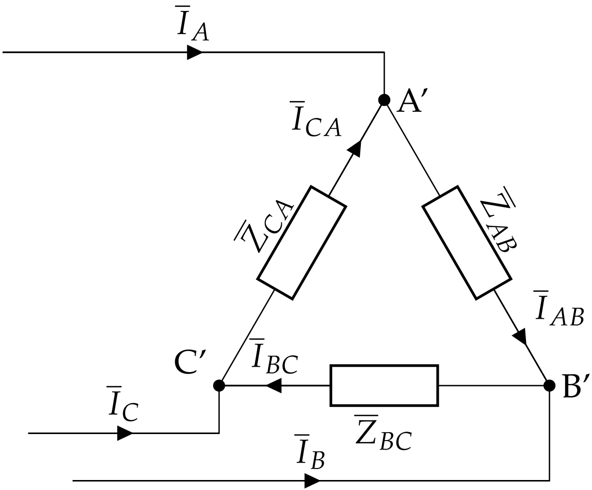
$$\boxed{\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{U}_{AN} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{U}_{BN} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{U}_{CN} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C}}$$

Una vez calculada esta tensión $\overline{U}_{ON}$ se pueden calcular las corrientes de línea:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{I}_A &= (\overline{U}_{AN} - \overline{U}_{ON}) \cdot \overline{Y}_A \\
\overline{I}_B &= (\overline{U}_{BN} - \overline{U}_{ON}) \cdot \overline{Y}_B \\
\overline{I}_C &= (\overline{U}_{CN} - \overline{U}_{ON}) \cdot \overline{Y}_C
\end{aligned}$$

*Se puede llegar a este mismo resultado aplicando el teorema de Millman.

Receptor en Triángulo Desequilibrado



$$\overline{I}_{AB} = \frac{\overline{U}_{AB}}{\overline{Z}_{AB}}$$

$$\overline{I}_{BC} = \frac{\overline{U}_{BC}}{\overline{Z}_{BC}}$$

$$\overline{I}_{CA} = \frac{\overline{U}_{CA}}{\overline{Z}_{CA}}$$

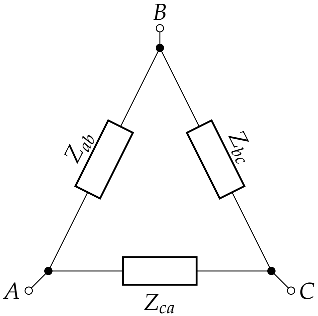
$$\overline{I}_A = \overline{I}_{AB} - \overline{I}_{CA}$$

$$\overline{I}_B = \overline{I}_{BC} - \overline{I}_{AB}$$

$$\overline{I}_C = \overline{I}_{CA} - \overline{I}_{BC}$$

Transformación de receptores

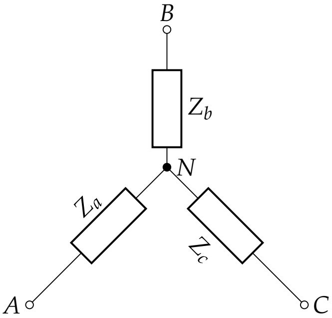
Triángulo a Estrella



$$\overline{Z}_a = \frac{\overline{Z}_{ab} \cdot \overline{Z}_{ca}}{\overline{Z}_{ab} + \overline{Z}_{bc} + \overline{Z}_{ca}}$$

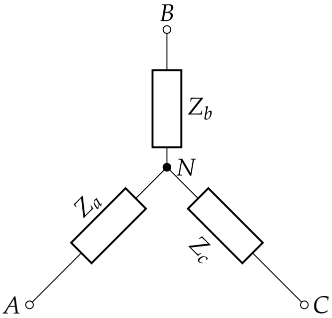
$$\overline{Z}_b = \frac{\overline{Z}_{bc} \cdot \overline{Z}_{ab}}{\overline{Z}_{ab} + \overline{Z}_{bc} + \overline{Z}_{ca}}$$

$$\overline{Z}_c = \frac{\overline{Z}_{ca} \cdot \overline{Z}_{bc}}{\overline{Z}_{ab} + \overline{Z}_{bc} + \overline{Z}_{ca}}$$



Transformación de receptores

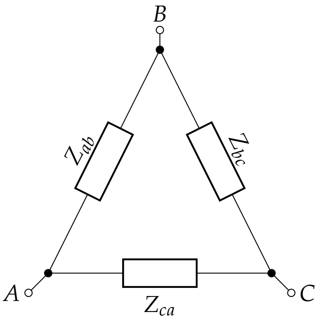
Estrella a Triángulo



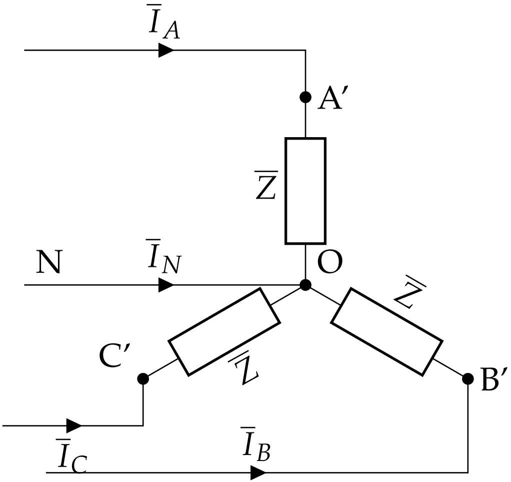
$$\overline{Y}_{ab} = \frac{\overline{Y}_a \overline{Y}_b}{\overline{Y}_a + \overline{Y}_b + \overline{Y}_c}$$

$$\overline{Y}_{bc} = \frac{\overline{Y}_b \overline{Y}_c}{\overline{Y}_a + \overline{Y}_b + \overline{Y}_c}$$

$$\overline{Y}_{ca} = \frac{\overline{Y}_c \overline{Y}_a}{\overline{Y}_a + \overline{Y}_b + \overline{Y}_c}$$



Receptor en Estrella Equilibrado

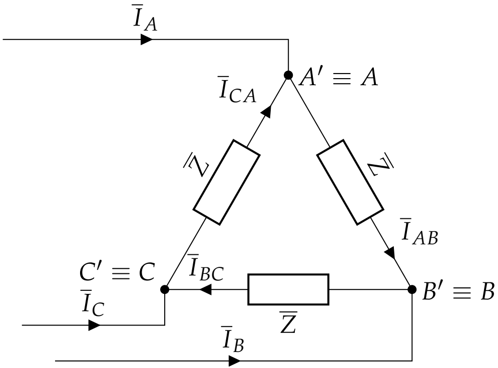


$$P = 3 \cdot P_Z = 3 \cdot U_Z I_Z \cos(\theta)$$
$$Q = 3 \cdot Q_Z = 3 \cdot U_Z I_Z \sin(\theta)$$

$$I_Z = I$$
$$U_Z = U_F$$

$$P = 3U_F I \cos(\theta) = \sqrt{3} UI \cos(\theta)$$
$$Q = 3U_F I \sin(\theta) = \sqrt{3} UI \sin(\theta)$$
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} UI$$

Receptor en Triángulo Equilibrado

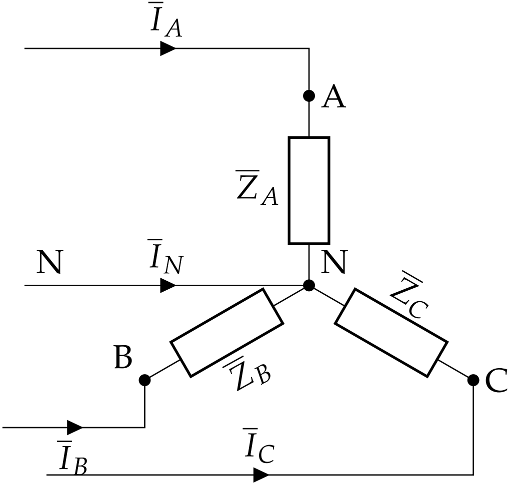


$$P = 3 \cdot P_Z = 3 \cdot U_Z I_Z \cos(\theta)$$
$$Q = 3 \cdot Q_Z = 3 \cdot U_Z I_Z \sin(\theta)$$

$$I_Z = I_F$$
$$U_Z = U$$

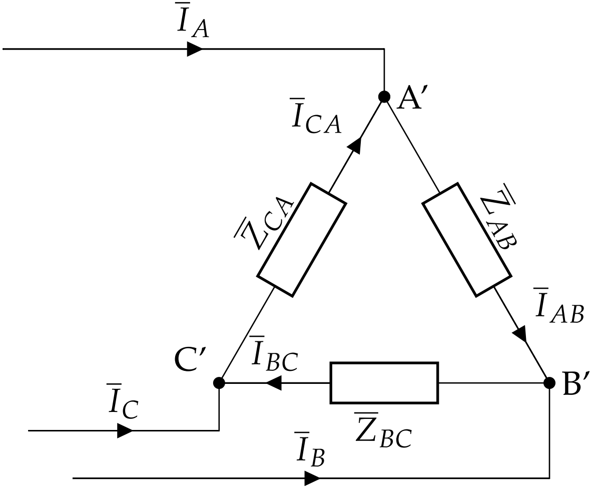
$$P = 3UI_F \cos(\theta) = \sqrt{3}UI \cos(\theta)$$
$$Q = 3UI_F \sin(\theta) = \sqrt{3}UI \sin(\theta)$$
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3}UI$$

Receptor en Estrella Desequilibrado



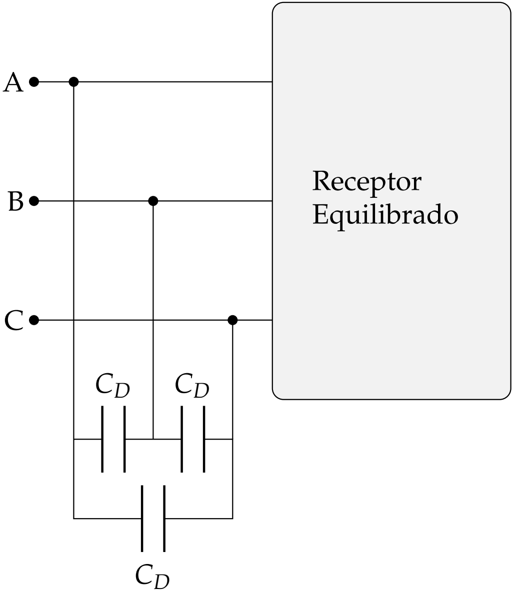
$$P = P_A + P_B + P_C$$
$$Q = Q_A + Q_B + Q_C$$
$$\overline{S} = P + jQ$$

Receptor en Triángulo Desequilibrado



$$P = P_{AB} + P_{BC} + P_{CA}$$
$$Q = Q_{AB} + Q_{BC} + Q_{CA}$$
$$\overline{S} = P + jQ$$

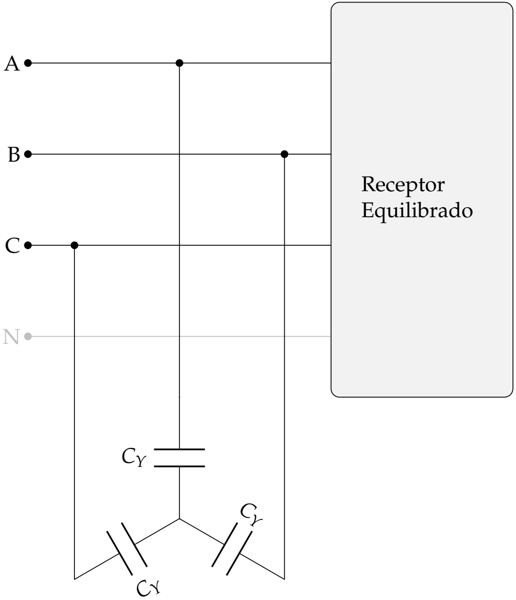
Conexión en Triángulo



$$
\begin{aligned}
Q &= P\tan\theta \\
Q' &= P\tan\theta' = \\
&= Q - Q_c \\
Q_c &= 3\cdot\omega C_\triangle \cdot U^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\boxed{C_\triangle = \frac{P(\tan\theta - \tan\theta')}{3\omega U^2}}$$

Conexión en Estrella



$$Q = P\tan\theta$$

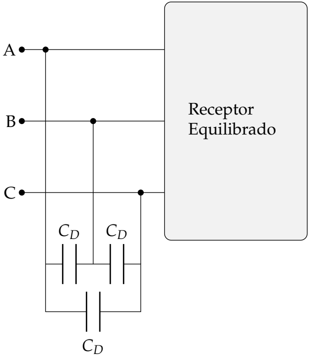
$$Q' = P\tan\theta' =$$

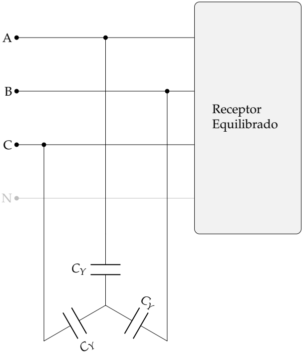
$$= Q - Q_c$$

$$Q_c = 3\cdot\omega C_Y\cdot U_f^2$$

$$\boxed{C_Y = \frac{P(\tan\theta - \tan\theta')}{\omega U^2}}$$

Comparación Estrella-Triángulo



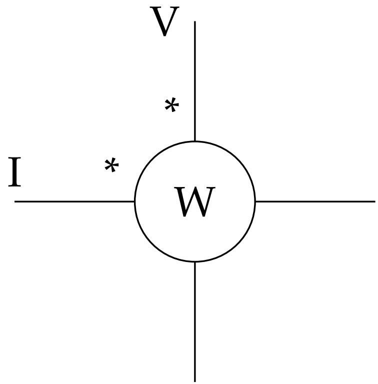


$$\boxed{C_\triangle = \frac{P(\tan\theta - \tan\theta')}{3\omega U^2}}$$

$$\boxed{C_Y = \frac{P(\tan\theta - \tan\theta')}{\omega U^2}}$$

Dado que $C_Y = 3 \cdot C_\triangle$ la **configuración recomendada** es **triángulo**.

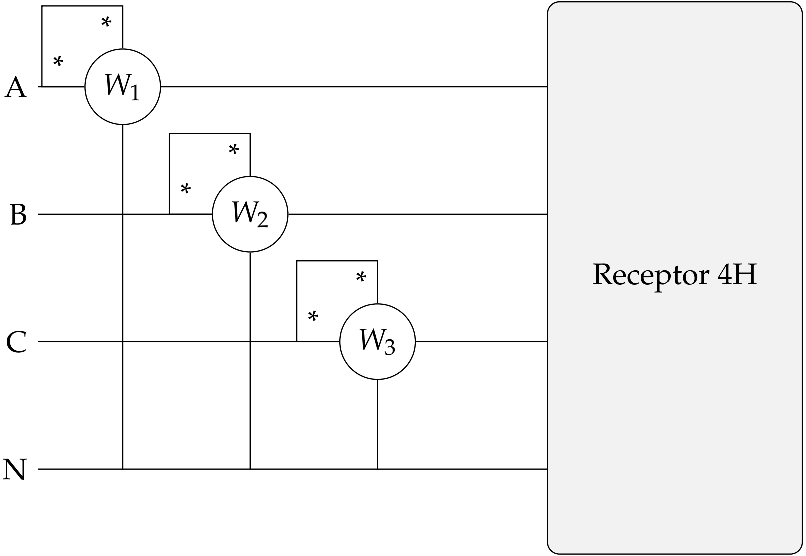
Recordatorio: vatímetro



Vatímetro: equipo de medida de 4 terminales (1 par para tensión, 1 par para corriente)

$$\boxed{W = \Re(\overline{U} \cdot \overline{I}^*)}$$

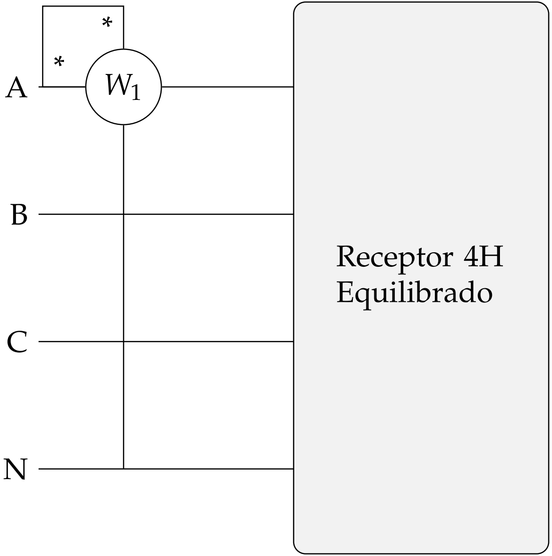
Sistema de 4 Hilos



$$W_1 = \Re(\overline{U}_A \cdot \overline{I}_A^*) = P_A$$
$$W_2 = \Re(\overline{U}_B \cdot \overline{I}_B^*) = P_B$$
$$W_3 = \Re(\overline{U}_C \cdot \overline{I}_C^*) = P_C$$

$$\boxed{P = W_1 + W_2 + W_3}$$

Sistema de 4 Hilos Equilibrado



$$P_A = P_B = P_C$$

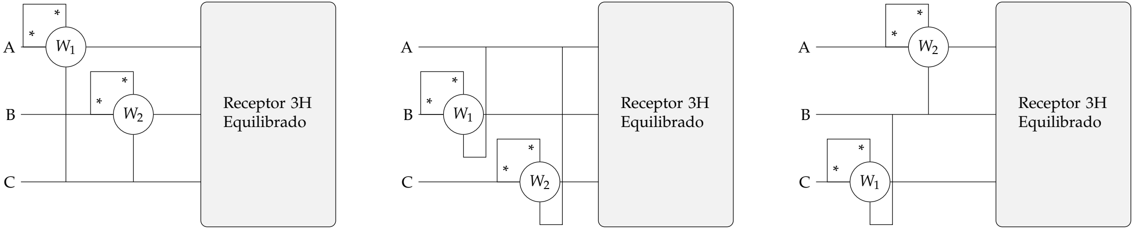
$$\boxed{P = 3 \cdot W_1}$$

Sistema de 3 Hilos Equilibrado (SFD)

$$\boxed{(ABC) :: A \triangleright B \triangleright C \Longrightarrow \{AB, BC, CA\}}$$

$$W_1 = UI\cos(\theta - 30^\circ) \qquad P = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_2 = UI\cos(\theta + 30^\circ) \qquad Q = \sqrt{3}(W_1 - W_2)$$



$W_1 : AC \notin SFD$ $\qquad$ $W_1 : BA \notin SFD$ $\qquad$ $W_1 : CB \notin SFD$

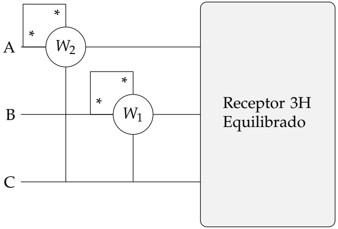
$W_2 : BC \in SFD$ $\qquad$ $W_2 : CA \in SFD$ $\qquad$ $W_2 : AB \in SFD$

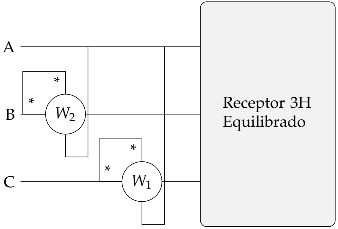
Sistema de 3 Hilos Equilibrado (SFI)

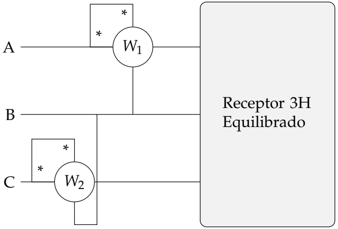
$$\boxed{(ACB) :: A \triangleright C \triangleright B \Longrightarrow \{AC, CB, BA\}}$$

$$W_1 = UI\cos(\theta - 30^\circ) \qquad P = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_2 = UI\cos(\theta + 30^\circ) \qquad Q = \sqrt{3}(W_1 - W_2)$$



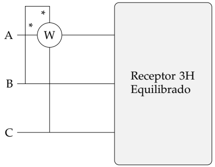


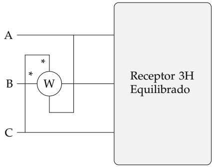


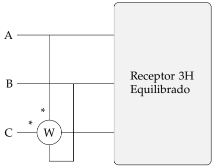
$$W_1 : BC \notin SFI \qquad W_1 : CA \notin SFI \qquad W_1 : AB \notin SFI$$

$$W_2 : AC \in SFI \qquad W_2 : BA \in SFI \qquad W_2 : CB \in SFI$$

Conexiones para medida de reactiva







$$W = \Re(\overline{U}_{BC} \cdot \overline{I}_A^*)$$

$$W = \Re(\overline{U}_{CA} \cdot \overline{I}_B^*)$$

$$W = \Re(\overline{U}_{AB} \cdot \overline{I}_C^*)$$

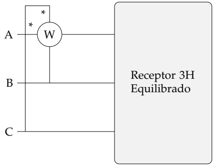
$$BC \in SFD \qquad CA \in SFD \qquad AB \in SFD$$

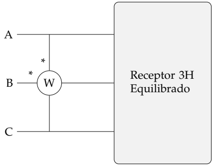
$$BC \notin SFI \qquad CA \notin SFI \qquad AB \notin SFI$$

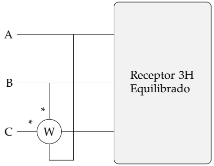
$$SFD \rightarrow \boxed{W = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$SFI \rightarrow \boxed{W = -\frac{Q}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

Conexiones para medida de reactiva







$$W = \Re(\overline{U}_{CB} \cdot \overline{I}_A^*) \qquad W = \Re(\overline{U}_{AC} \cdot \overline{I}_B^*) \qquad W = \Re(\overline{U}_{BA} \cdot \overline{I}_C^*)$$

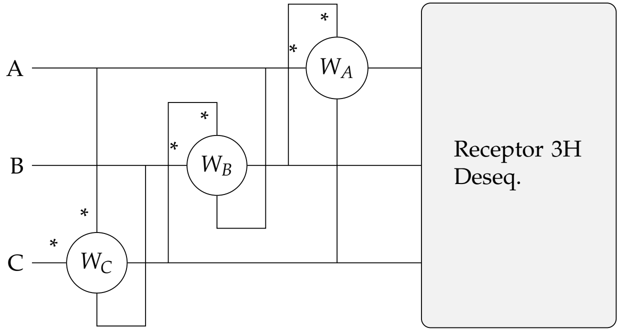
$$CB \notin SFD \qquad AC \notin SFD \qquad BA \notin SFD$$

$$CB \in SFI \qquad AC \in SFI \qquad BA \in SFI$$

$$SFD \rightarrow \boxed{W = -\frac{Q}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$SFI \rightarrow \boxed{W = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

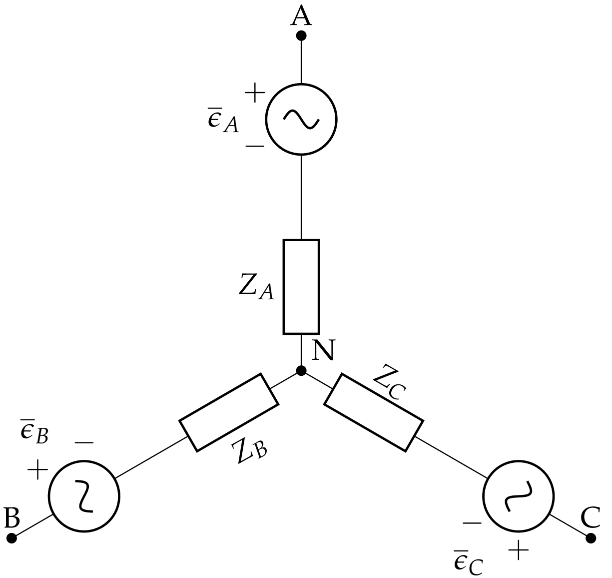
Medida de la reactiva con receptor desequilibrado



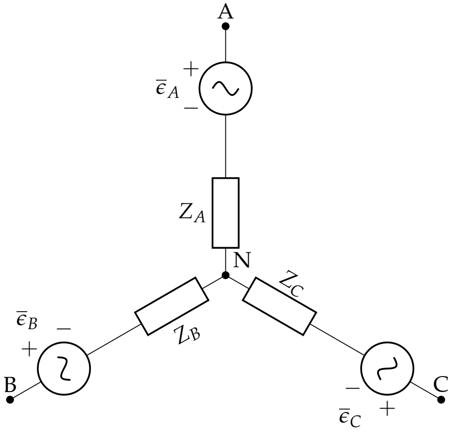
$$W_A = \Re(\overline{U}_{BC} \cdot \overline{I}_A^*) \qquad \overline{U}_{AB} = \pm\sqrt{3} \cdot \overline{U}_C \cdot e^{j\pi/2}$$
$$W_B = \Re(\overline{U}_{CA} \cdot \overline{I}_B^*) \qquad \overline{U}_{BC} = \pm\sqrt{3} \cdot \overline{U}_A \cdot e^{j\pi/2}$$
$$W_C = \Re(\overline{U}_{AB} \cdot \overline{I}_C^*) \qquad \overline{U}_{CA} = \pm\sqrt{3} \cdot \overline{U}_B \cdot e^{j\pi/2}$$

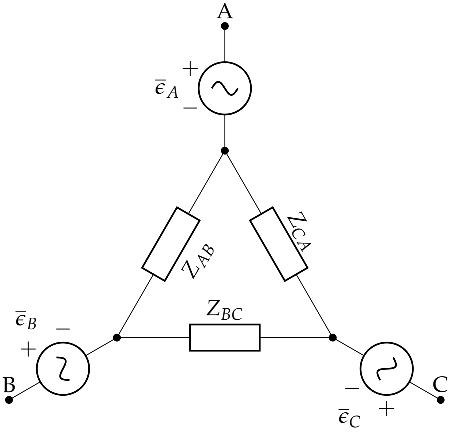
$$\boxed{W_A + W_B + W_C = \pm Q/\sqrt{3}}$$

Estrella a Triángulo

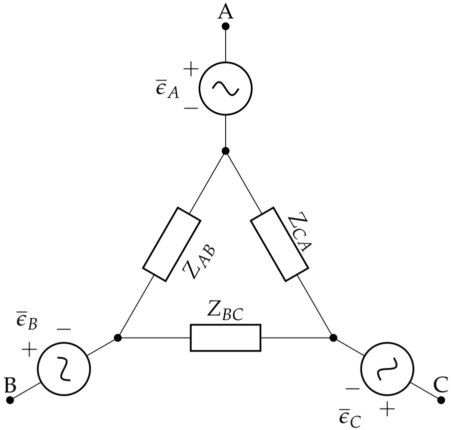


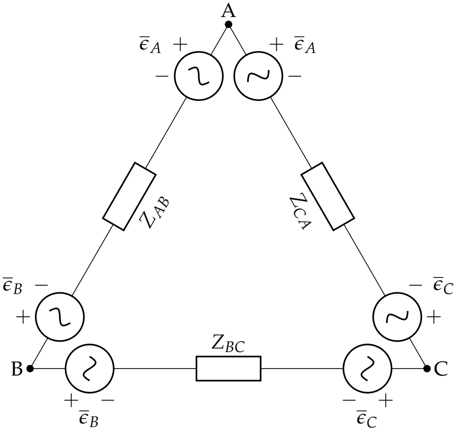
Transformamos impedancia



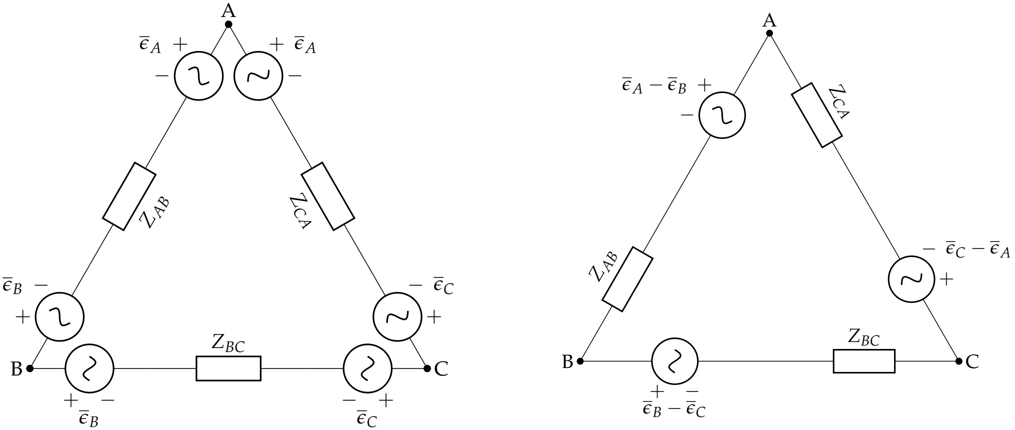


Aplicamos movilidad de fuentes

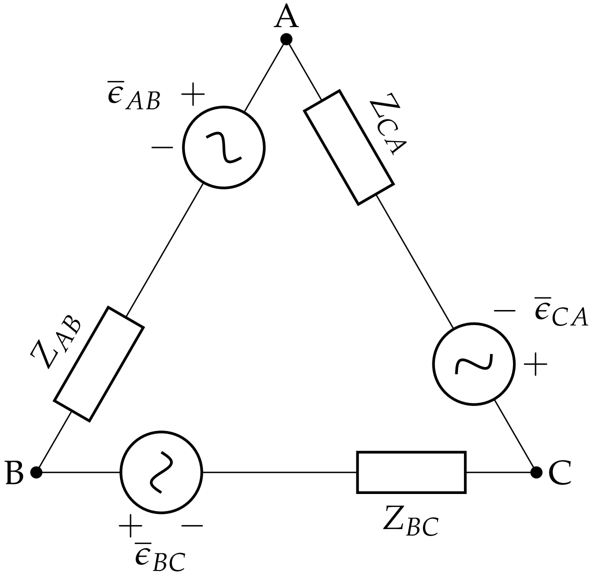




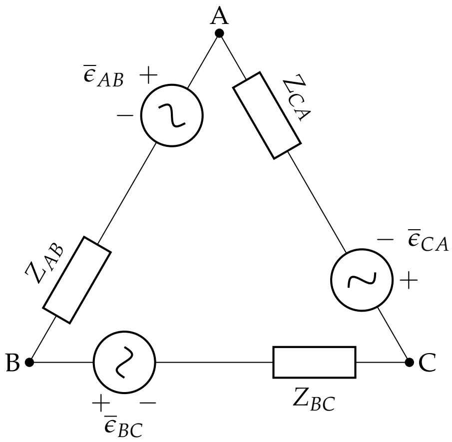
Asociamos fuentes

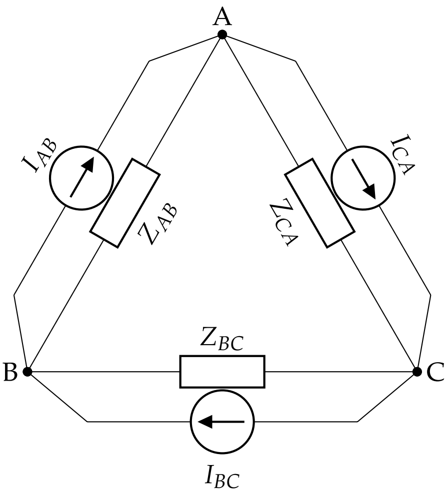


Triángulo a Estrella

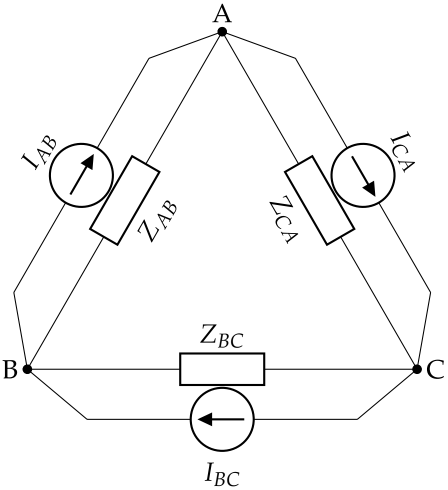


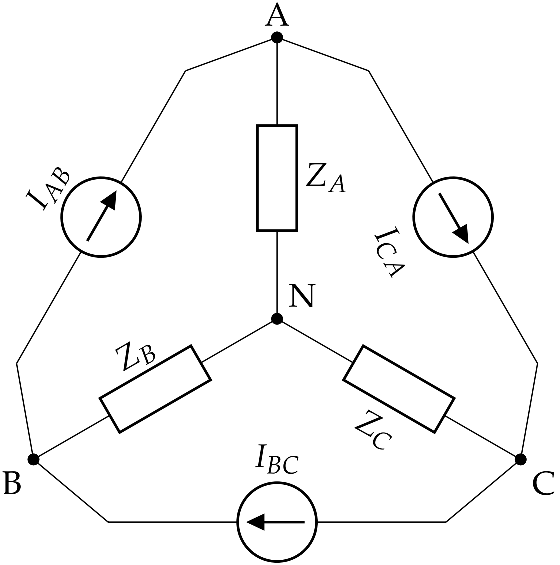
Transformamos fuentes



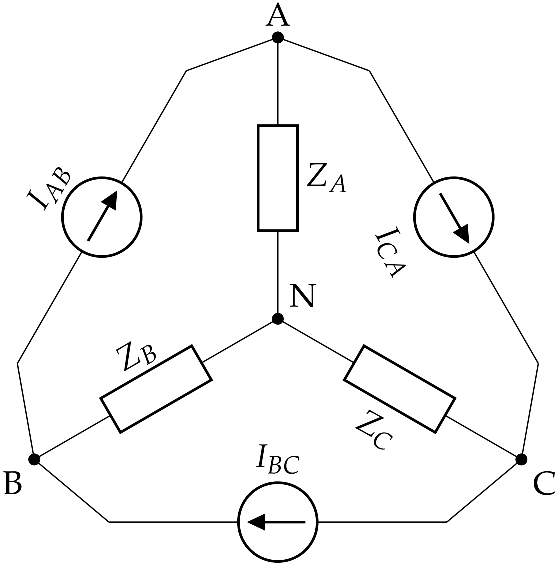


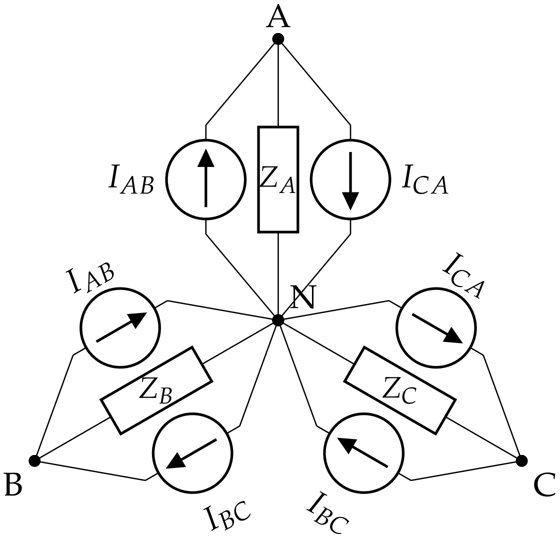
Transformamos impedancias



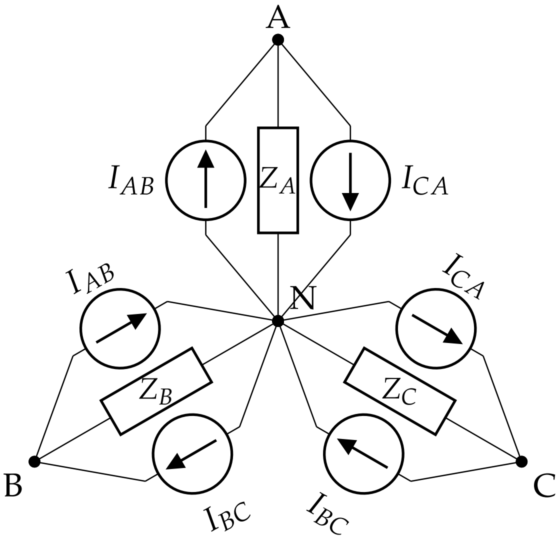


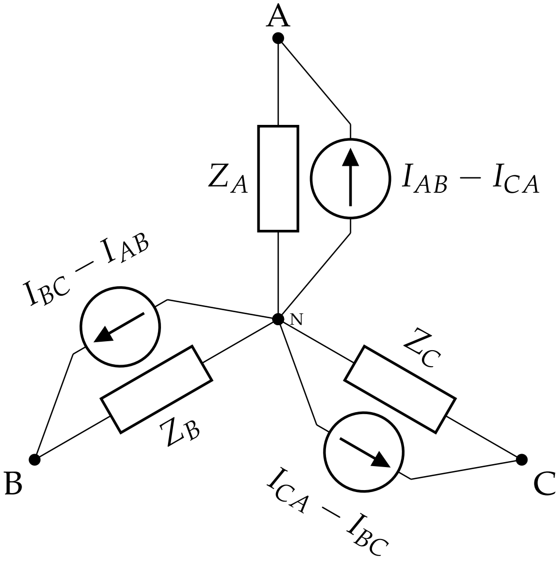
Aplicamos movilidad de fuentes



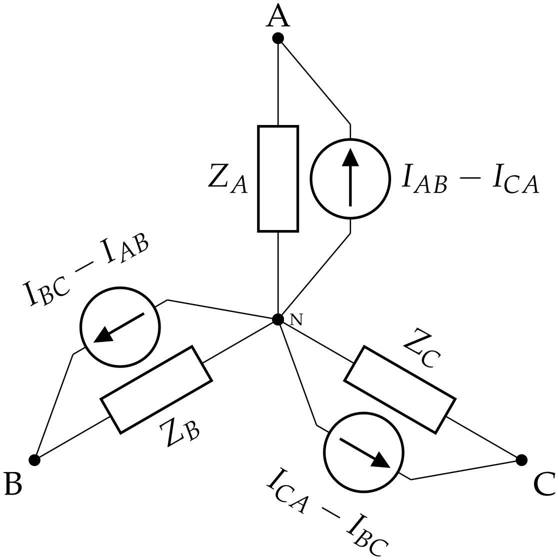


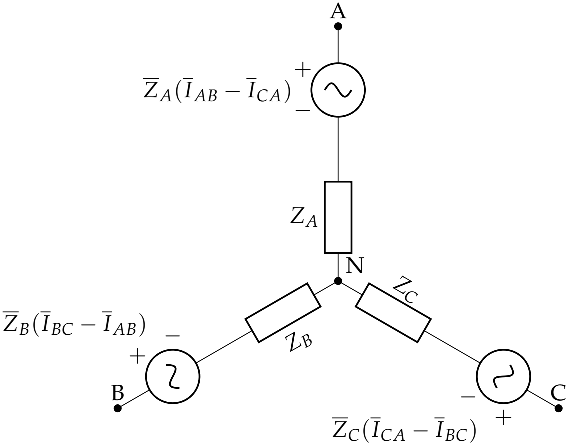
Asociamos fuentes



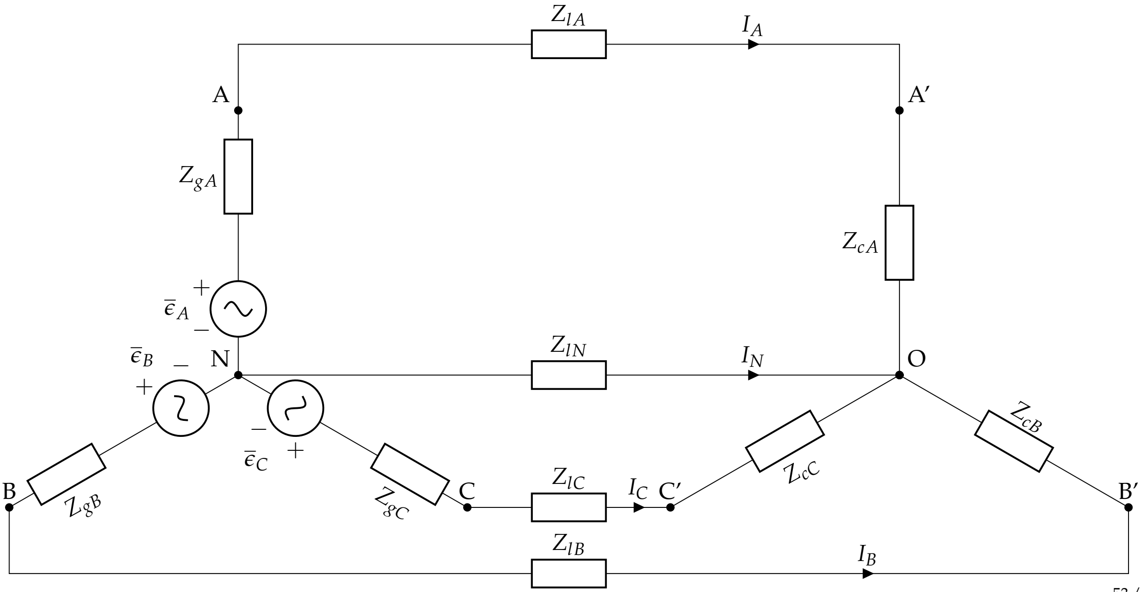


Transformamos fuentes

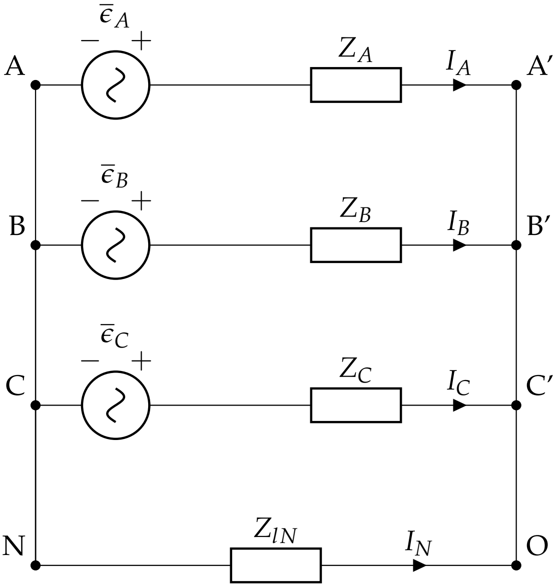




Planteamiento del sistema

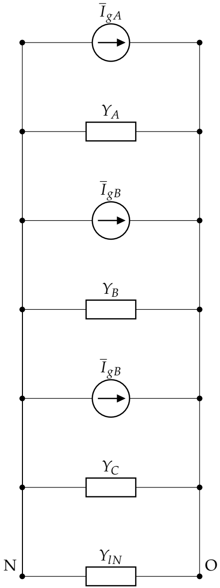


Agrupamos impedancias de generador, línea y receptor



$$\overline{Z}_A = \overline{Z}_{gA} + \overline{Z}_{lA} + \overline{Z}_{cA}$$
$$\overline{Z}_B = \overline{Z}_{gB} + \overline{Z}_{lB} + \overline{Z}_{cB}$$
$$\overline{Z}_C = \overline{Z}_{gC} + \overline{Z}_{lC} + \overline{Z}_{cC}$$

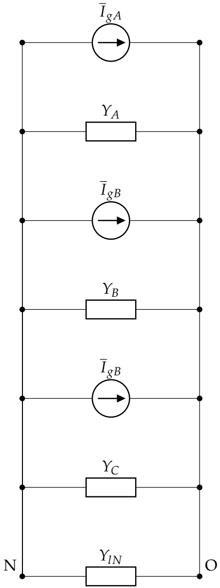
Conversión de fuentes



$$\overline{I}_{gA} = \overline{\epsilon}_A \cdot \overline{Y}_A$$
$$\overline{I}_{gB} = \overline{\epsilon}_B \cdot \overline{Y}_B$$
$$\overline{I}_{gC} = \overline{\epsilon}_C \cdot \overline{Y}_C$$

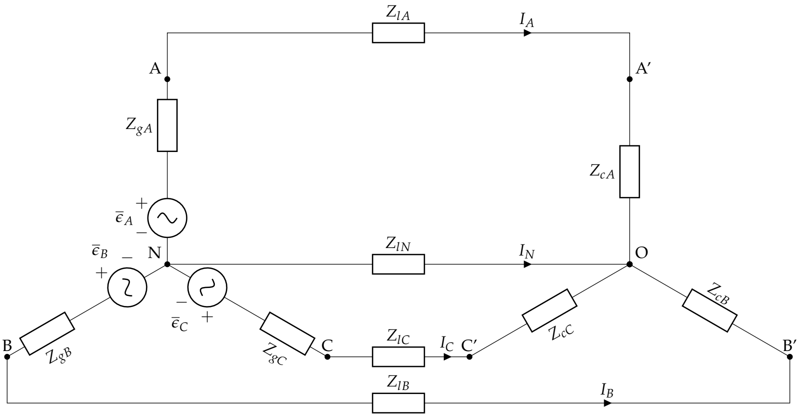
$$\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{I}_{gA} + \overline{I}_{gB} + \overline{I}_{gC}}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C + \overline{Y}_{lN}}$$

Tensión de desplazamiento del neutro



$$\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C + \overline{Y}_{lN}}$$

Cálculo de corrientes



$$\overline{I}_A = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_A - \overline{U}_{ON}}{\overline{Z}_{gA} + \overline{Z}_{lA} + \overline{Z}_{cA}}$$

$$\overline{I}_B = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_B - \overline{U}_{ON}}{\overline{Z}_{gB} + \overline{Z}_{lB} + \overline{Z}_{cB}}$$

$$\overline{I}_C = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_C - \overline{U}_{ON}}{\overline{Z}_{gC} + \overline{Z}_{lC} + \overline{Z}_{cC}}$$

$$\overline{I}_N = -\overline{I}_A - \overline{I}_B - \overline{I}_C$$

Aplicación a sistemas equilibrados

La suma de las fuerzas electromotrices es 0

$$\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} = 0$$

Las tres impedancias son iguales

$$\overline{Y}_A = \overline{Y}_B = \overline{Y}_C$$

Por tanto,

$$\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{3 \cdot \overline{Y} \cdot \left(\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC}\right)}{3 \cdot \overline{Y} + \overline{Y}_{lN}} = 0$$

Este resultado es independiente de la existencia del neutro y de su impedancia.

Aplicación a sistemas desequilibrados

- Sistemas con neutro de impedancia no nula

$$\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C + \overline{Y}_{lN}}$$

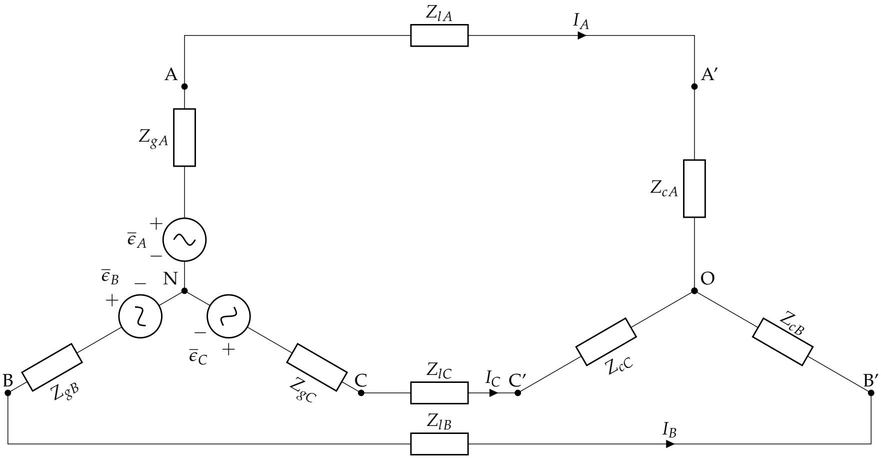
- Sistemas con neutro de impedancia nula ($\overline{Z}_{lN} = 0, \quad \overline{Y}_{lN} \to \infty$)

$$\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C + \overline{Y}_{lN}} = 0$$

- Sistemas sin neutro ($\overline{Z}_{lN} \to \infty, \quad \overline{Y}_{lN} = 0$)

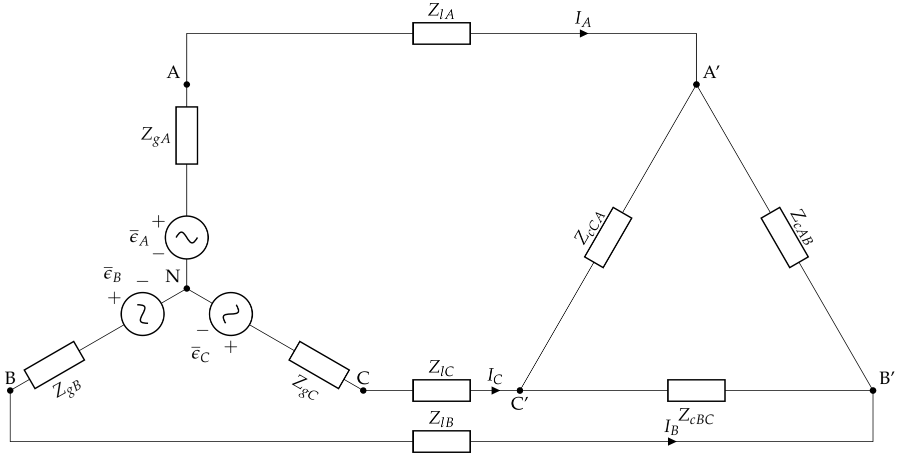
$$\overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C}$$

Sistema sin neutro



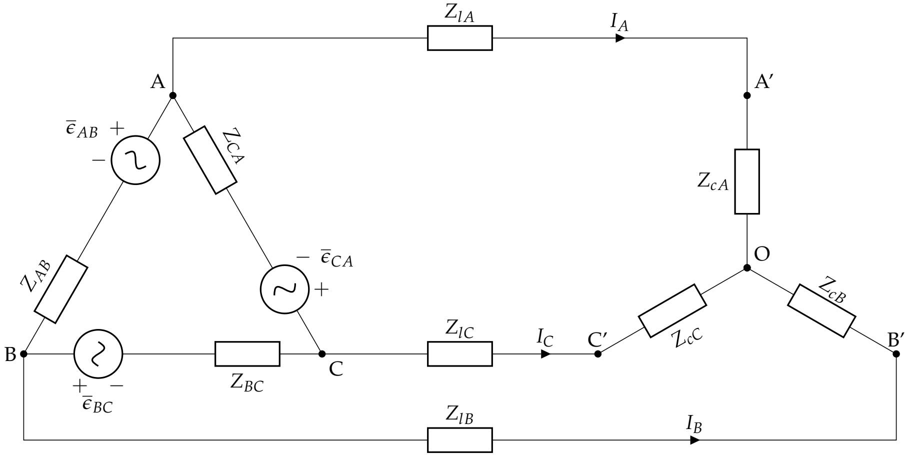
$$Z_{lN} \to \infty\} \longrightarrow \overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C}$$

Receptor en triángulo



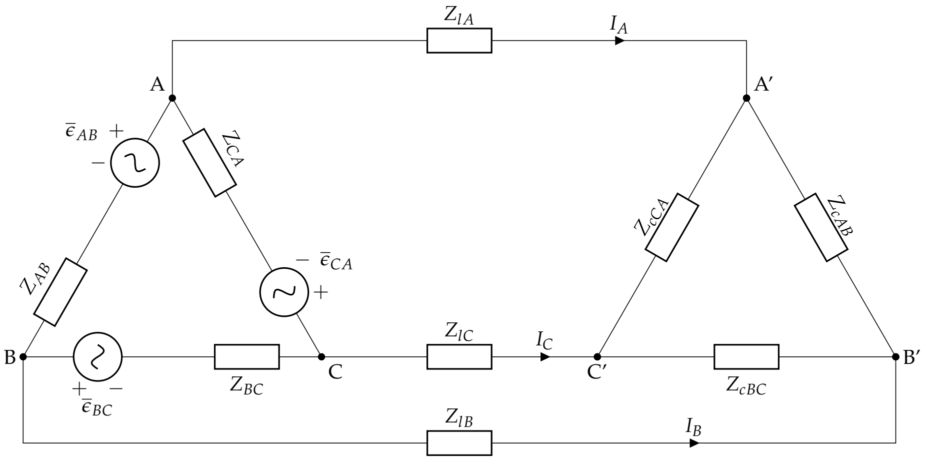
$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Transformación de Receptor}\\ Z_{lN} \to \infty\end{array}\right\} \longrightarrow \overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C}$$

Generador en triángulo



$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Transformación de Generador}\\ Z_{lN} \rightarrow \infty\end{array}\right\} \longrightarrow \overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C}$$

Generador y Receptor en triángulo



$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Transformación de Generador}\\ \text{Transformación de Receptor}\\ Z_{lN} \to \infty\end{array}\right\} \longrightarrow \overline{U}_{ON} = \frac{\overline{\epsilon}_{gA} \cdot \overline{Y}_A + \overline{\epsilon}_{gB} \cdot \overline{Y}_B + \overline{\epsilon}_{gC} \cdot \overline{Y}_C}{\overline{Y}_A + \overline{Y}_B + \overline{Y}_C}$$