WYE-DELTA TRANSFORMATIONS

Resistors are neither in series nor in parallel

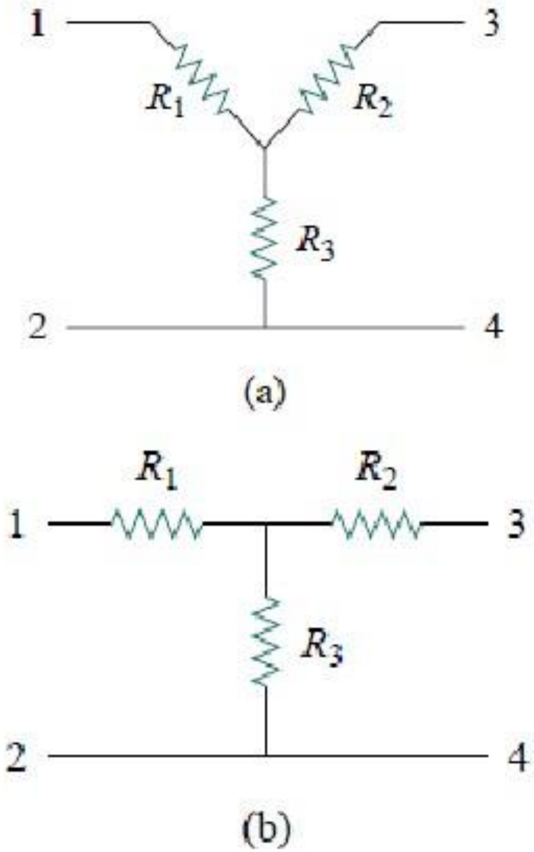


Figure 2.47 Two forms of the same network: (a) Y, (b) T.

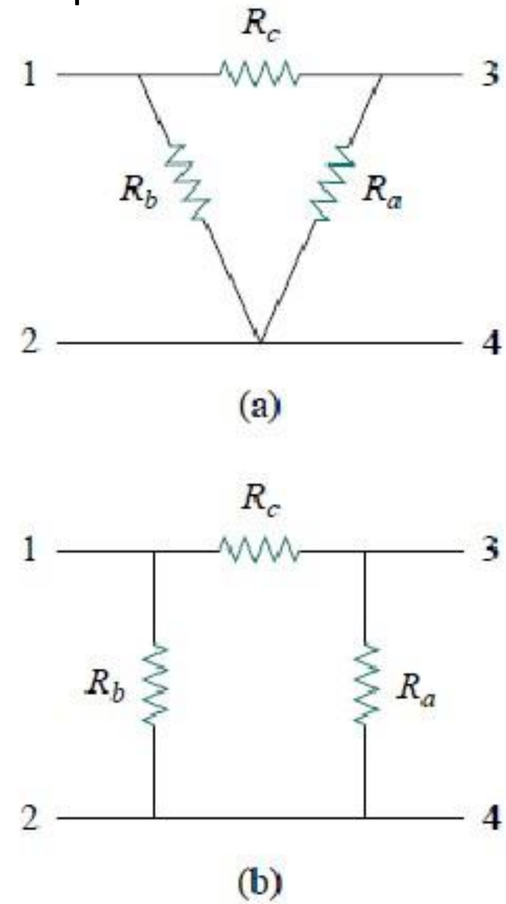


Figure 2.48 Two forms of the same network: (a) Δ, (b) Π.

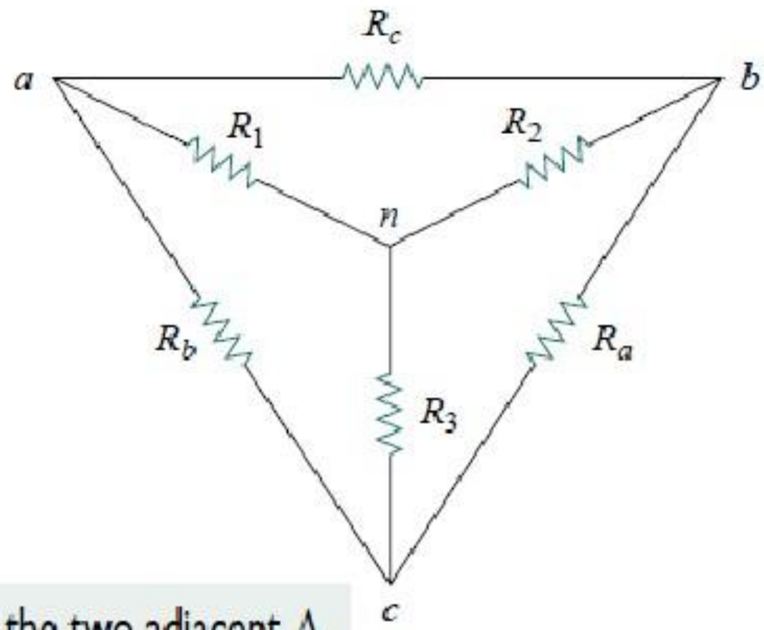
DERIVATION: TOPIC 8.12 FROM BOYLESTAD

Delta to Wye Conversion

$$R_1 = \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_c R_a}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_a R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$



Each resistor in the Y network is the product of the resistors in the two adjacent Δ branches, divided by the sum of the three Δ resistors.

Wye to Delta Conversion

$$R_a = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_1}$$

$$R_b = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

$$R_c = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3}$$

Each resistor in the Δ network is the sum of all possible products of Y resistors taken two at a time, divided by the opposite Y resistor.

Let us consider what would occur if all the values of a Δ or Y were the same. If $R_A = R_B = R_C$, Equation (8.6a) would become (using R_A only) the following:

$$R_3 = \frac{R_A R_B}{R_A + R_B + R_C} = \frac{R_A R_A}{R_A + R_A + R_A} = \frac{R_A^2}{3R_A} = \frac{R_A}{3}$$

and, following the same procedure,

$$R_1 = \frac{R_A}{3} \qquad R_2 = \frac{R_A}{3}$$

$$\boxed{R_Y = \frac{R_\Delta}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{R_\Delta = 3R_Y}$$

PROBLEM SOLVING

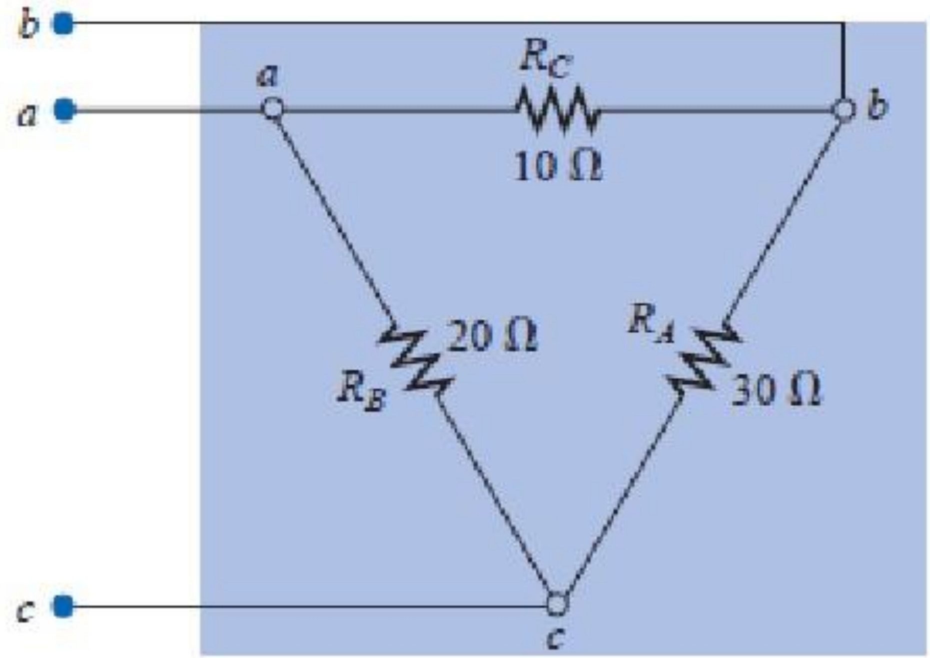


FIG. 8.76

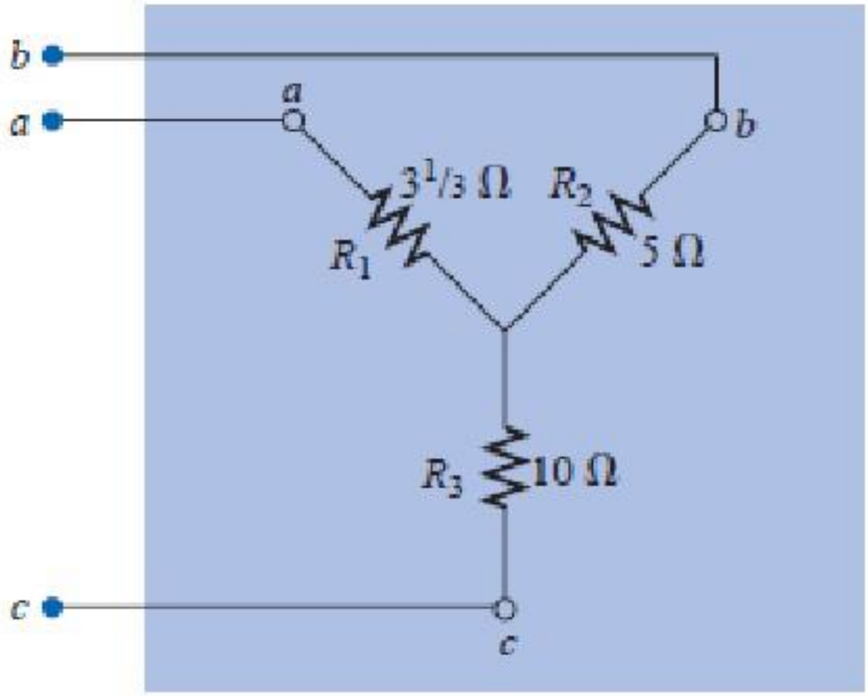
Convert the Δ of Fig. 8.76 to a Y.

SOLUTION

$$R_1 = \frac{R_B R_C}{R_A + R_B + R_C} = \frac{(20\ \Omega)(10\ \Omega)}{30\ \Omega + 20\ \Omega + 10\ \Omega} = \frac{200\ \Omega}{60} = \mathbf{3\tfrac{1}{3}\ \Omega}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_A R_C}{R_A + R_B + R_C} = \frac{(30\ \Omega)(10\ \Omega)}{60\ \Omega} = \frac{300\ \Omega}{60} = \mathbf{5\ \Omega}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_A R_B}{R_A + R_B + R_C} = \frac{(20\ \Omega)(30\ \Omega)}{60\ \Omega} = \frac{600\ \Omega}{60} = \mathbf{10\ \Omega}$$



PROBLEM SOLVING

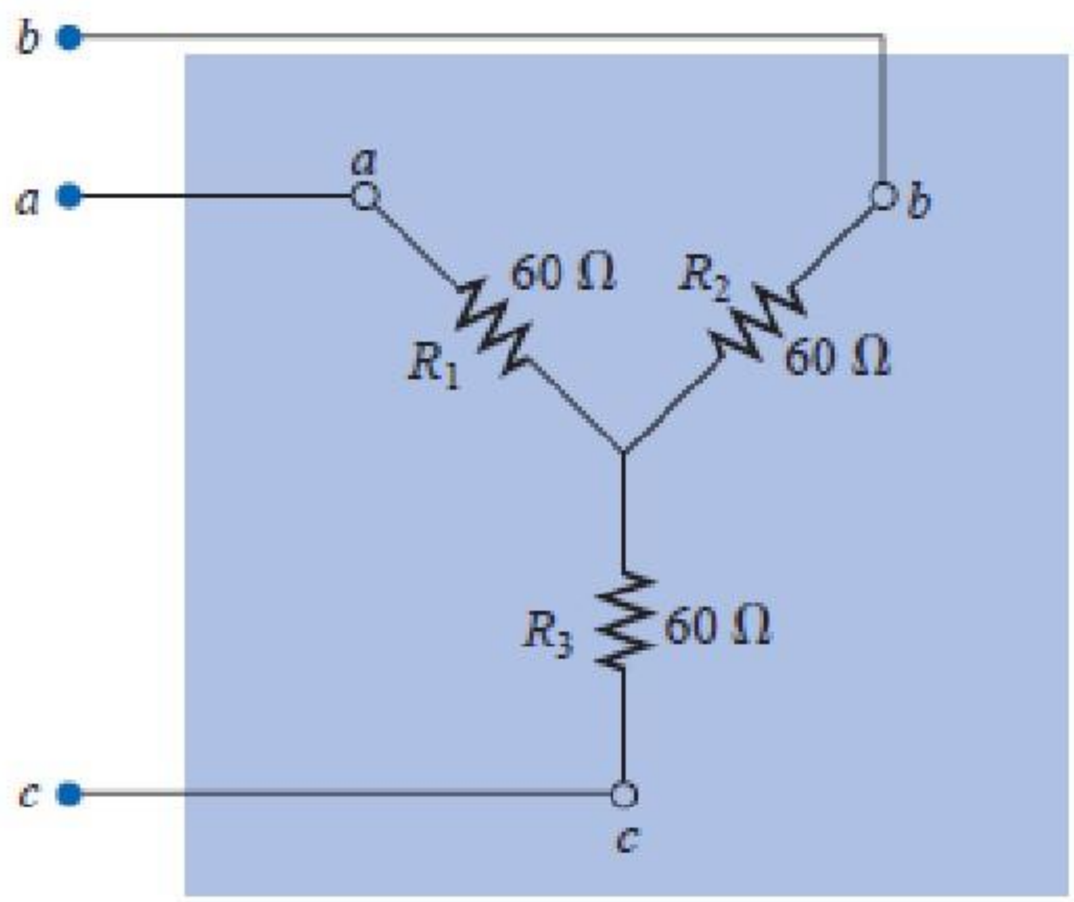


FIG. 8.78

Convert the Y of Fig. 8.78 to a Δ.

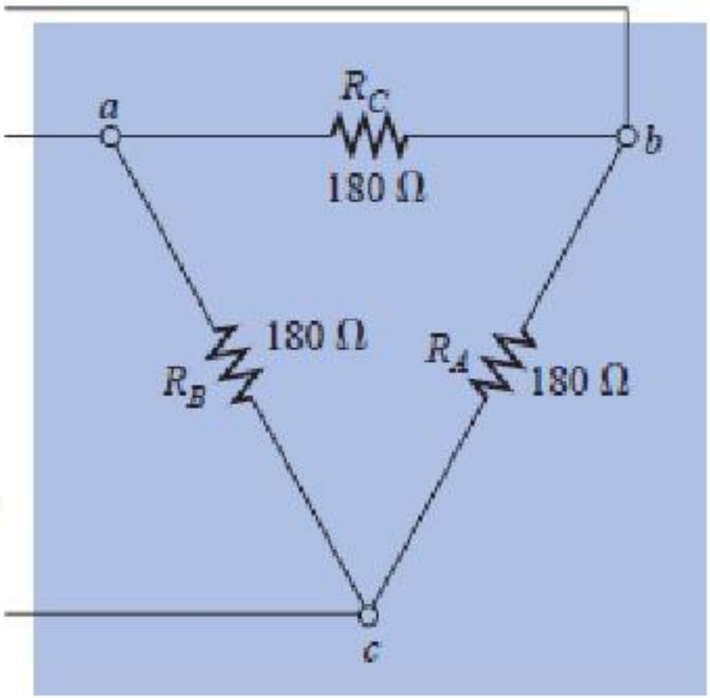
SOLUTION

$$R_A = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_1R_3 + R_2R_3}{R_1}$$

$$= \frac{(60\ \Omega)(60\ \Omega) + (60\ \Omega)(60\ \Omega) + (60\ \Omega)(60\ \Omega)}{60\ \Omega}$$

$$= \frac{3600\ \Omega + 3600\ \Omega + 3600\ \Omega}{60} = \frac{10{,}800\ \Omega}{60}$$

$$R_A = 180\ \Omega$$



However, the three resistors for the Y are equal, permitting the use of Eq. (8.8) and yielding

$$R_\Delta = 3R_Y = 3(60\ \Omega) = 180\ \Omega$$

and $$R_B = R_C = 180\ \Omega$$