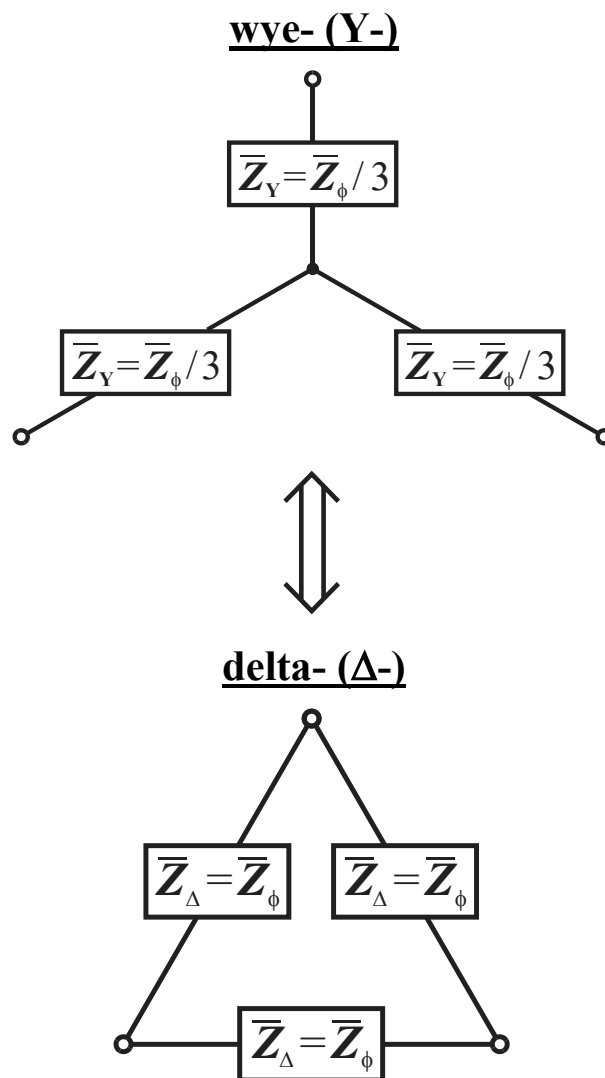


Three-Phase (3 ϕ) wye- (Y-) $\Leftrightarrow$ delta- (Δ -) Conversions

- 3 ϕ sources and loads can be configured and connected in many permutations, e.g., we can have Y - Y, Δ - Y, Y - Δ , or Δ - Δ .
- For balanced sources and loads, we might prefer the Y - Y case (easiest for dealing with transmission line and generator impedances), or
- we might prefer the Δ - Δ case (easiest for dealing with parallel loads).

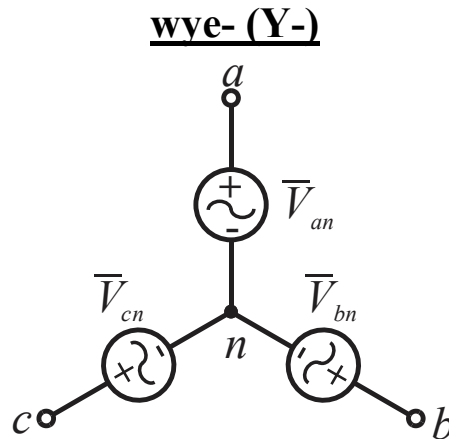
Load Conversions (valid for *balanced* loads)



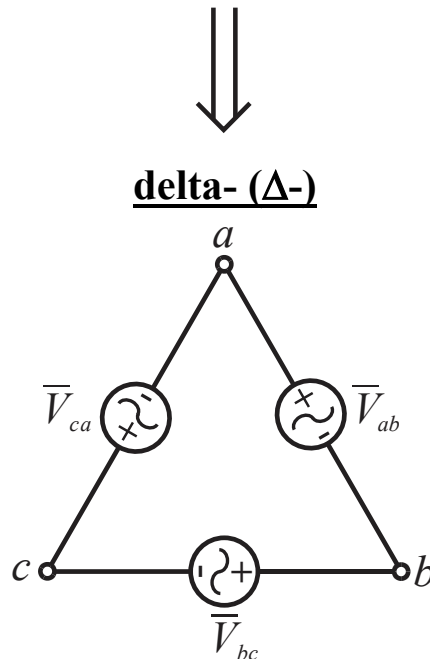
Key conversion relationship- $\bar{Z}_Y = \frac{\bar{Z}_\Delta}{3} \text{ or } \bar{Z}_\Delta = 3\bar{Z}_Y.$

Y → Δ Source Conversion (valid for *balanced* sources)

- This was covered in section 2.2 when we looked at line and phase voltages.
- Reality- Δ-sources are not used much in practice (i.e., generators) as it is undesirable to have currents circulating w/in or around the source which could happen could be an issue if phase voltages are slightly off.



where $\boxed{\bar{V}_{an} = V_\phi \angle 0^\circ, \quad \bar{V}_{bn} = V_\phi \angle -120^\circ, \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{V}_{cn} = V_\phi \angle -240^\circ.}$



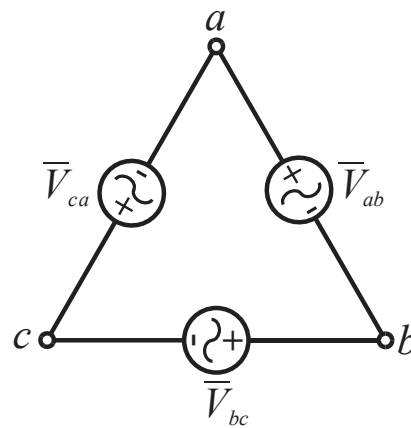
where

$$\boxed{\bar{V}_{ab} = \sqrt{3} V_\phi \angle 30^\circ, \quad \bar{V}_{bc} = \sqrt{3} V_\phi \angle -90^\circ, \quad \& \quad \bar{V}_{ca} = \sqrt{3} V_\phi \angle -210^\circ = \sqrt{3} V_\phi \angle 150^\circ.}$$

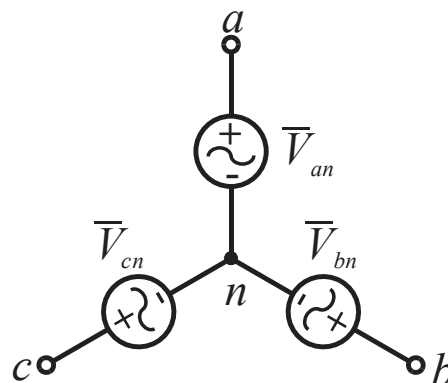
Note that we used $\boxed{V_{LL} = \sqrt{3} V_\phi.}$

$\Delta \rightarrow Y$ Source Conversion (valid for *balanced* sources)

➤ This was covered in section 2.2 when we looked at line and phase voltages.

delta- (Δ -)

where $\boxed{\bar{V}_{ab} = V_\phi \angle 0^\circ, \quad \bar{V}_{bc} = V_\phi \angle -120^\circ, \quad \& \quad \bar{V}_{ca} = V_\phi \angle -240^\circ}$.

**wye- (Y -)**

where $\boxed{\bar{V}_{an} = \frac{V_\phi}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ, \quad \bar{V}_{bn} = \frac{V_\phi}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -150^\circ, \quad \& \quad \bar{V}_{cn} = \frac{V_\phi}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -270^\circ}$.