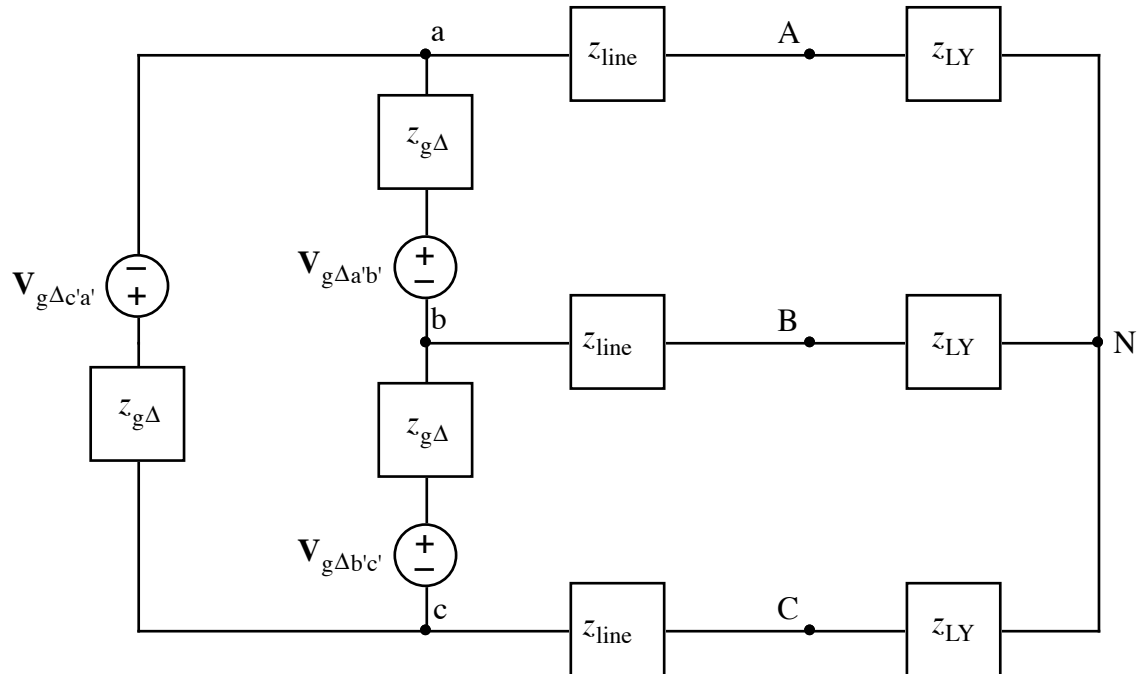


Ex:



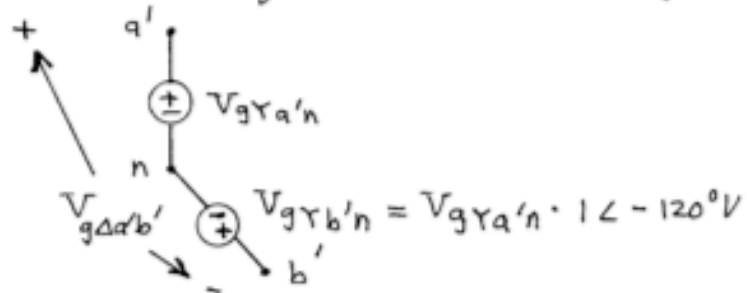
$$V_{g\Delta a'b'} = 123 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \quad z_{g\Delta} = 0.900 + j18.000 \ \Omega$$

$$V_{g\Delta b'c'} = 123 \angle -120^\circ \text{ V} \quad z_{\text{line}} = 0.268 + j2.076 \ \Omega$$

$$V_{g\Delta c'a'} = 123 \angle +120^\circ \text{ V} \quad z_{LY} = 0.432 - j1.076 \ \Omega$$

- a) Draw a single-phase equivalent circuit.
- b) Calculate the voltage drop V_{CN} across z_{LY} between C and N.

sol'n: a) We first convert the Δ generator to an equivalent Y generator. We perform the conversion from Y to Δ and then invert the equation (for voltage).



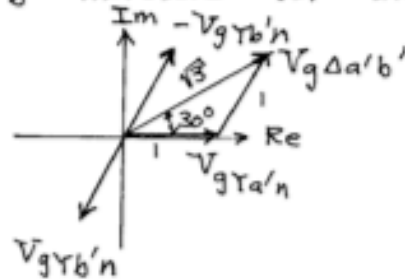
$$V_{g\Delta a'b'} = V_{gY a'n} - V_{gY b'n}$$

or

$$V_{g\Delta a'b'} = V_{gY a'n} - V_{gY a'n} \cdot 1 \angle -120^\circ V$$

Using graphical approach, we treat $V_{gY a'n}$ as though it has phase of 0° .

(Only relative phase shift of $V_{gY a'n}$ vs $V_{g\Delta a'b'}$ matters for the eq'n we derive.)



$$V_{g\Delta a'b'} = V_{gY a'n} \cdot \sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ$$

and

$$V_{gY a'n} = V_{g\Delta a'b'} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ$$

or

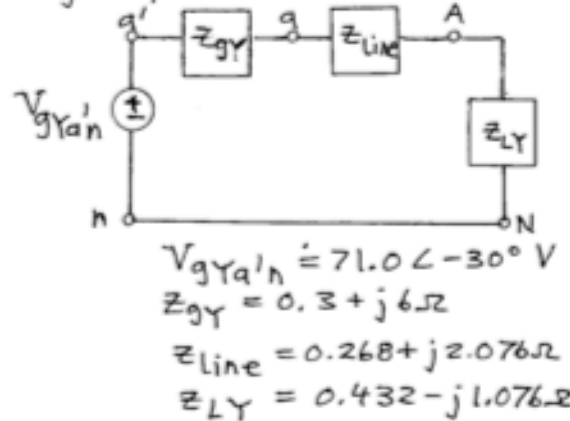
$$V_{gY a'n} = 123 \angle 0^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ V$$

or

$$V_{gY a'n} = 71.0 \angle -30^\circ V$$

For the generator impedance, we divide by 3 to get Z_{gY} .

Single-phase model:



b) V_{cN} is V_{AN} shifted by $+120^\circ$

$$V_{AN} = V_{gYa'n} \cdot \frac{Z_{LY}}{Z_{tot}}$$

$$= 71 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \frac{0.432 - j1.076 \Omega}{0.3 + j6 + 0.268 + j2.076 + 0.432 - j1.076 \Omega}$$

$$= 71 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \frac{0.432 - j1.076}{1 + j7}$$

$$= 71 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \frac{0.432 - j1.076}{1 + j7} \cdot \frac{1 - j7}{1 - j7}$$

$$= 71 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \frac{-7.1 - j4.1}{50}$$

$$V_{AN} = 71 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \frac{8.2 \angle -150^\circ}{50} = -11.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{So } V_{cN} = 11.6 \angle -180^\circ \text{ V} \cdot 1 \angle 120^\circ = 11.6 \angle -60^\circ \text{ V}$$