

VOLTECHNOTES

# Three-Phase Measurements



**Voltech**

## Three-Phase Measurements

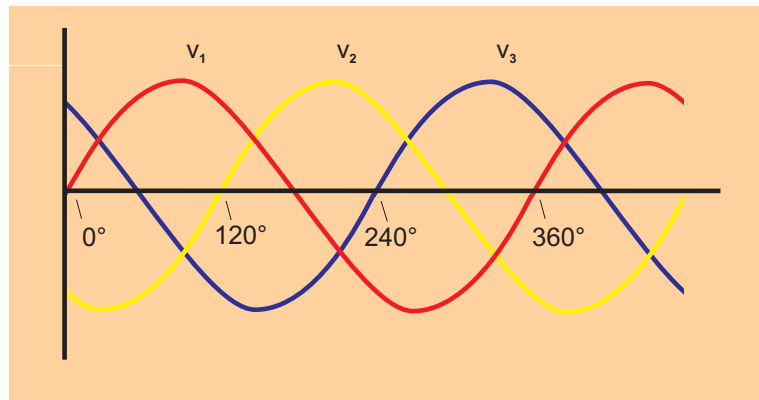
### Introduction

Although single-phase electricity is used to supply common domestic and office electrical appliances, three-phase alternating current (ac) systems are almost universally used to distribute electrical power and to supply electricity directly to higher power equipment.

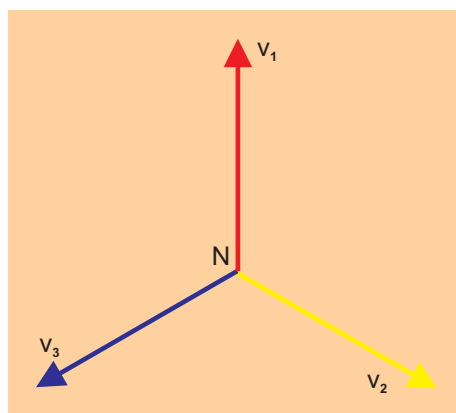
This technical note describes the basic principles of three-phase systems and the difference between the different measurement connections that are possible.

### Three-Phase Systems

Three-phase electricity consists of three ac voltages of identical frequency and similar amplitude. Each ac voltage 'phase' is separated by  $120^\circ$  from the other. This can be represented diagrammatically by both waveforms and a vector diagram.



*three-phase voltage waveform*

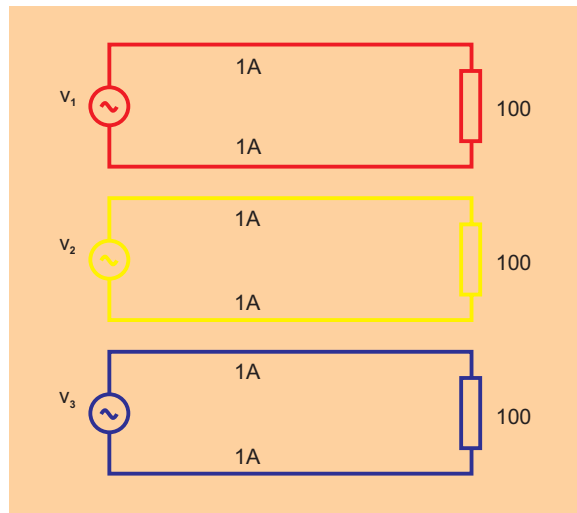


*Three-phase voltage vectors*

Three phase systems are used for two reasons:

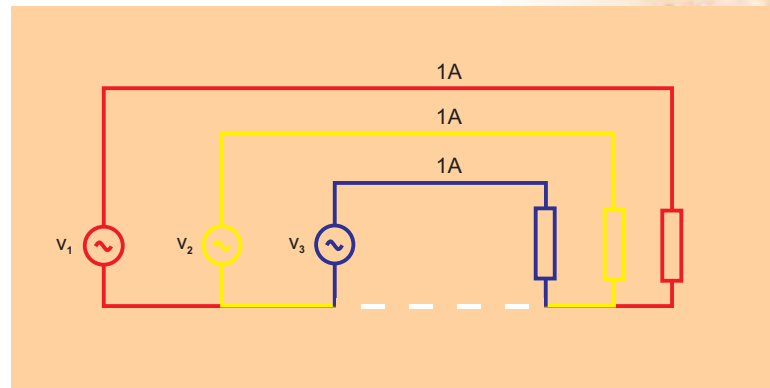
1. The three vector-spaced voltages can be used to create a rotating field in a motor. Motors can thus be started without the need for additional windings.
2. A three-phase system can be connected to a load such that the amount of copper connections required (and thus the transmission losses) are one half of what they would otherwise be.

Consider three single-phase systems each supplying 100W to a load. The total load is  $3 \times 100\text{W} = 300\text{W}$ . To supply the power, 1 amp flows through 6 wires and there is thus 6 units of loss.



*3 single-phase supplies - 6 units of loss*

The three supplies can be connected to a common return. When the load current in each phase is the same the load is said to be **balanced**. With the load balanced and the three currents phase shifted by  $120^\circ$  from each other the sum of the current at any instant is zero and there is no current in the return line.



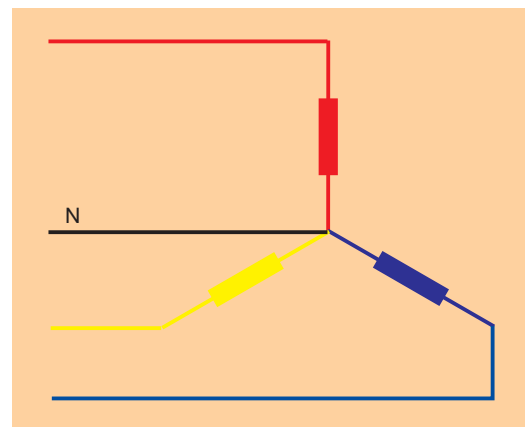
*three-phase supply, balanced load - 3 units of loss*

In a three-phase 120° system, only 3 wires are required to transmit the power that would otherwise require 6 wires. One half of the copper is required and the wire transmission losses will be halved.

### **Wye or Star Connection.**

A three-phase system with a common connection is normally drawn as shown below and is known as a 'wye' or 'star' connection.

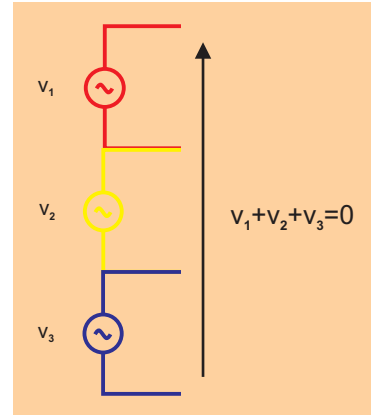
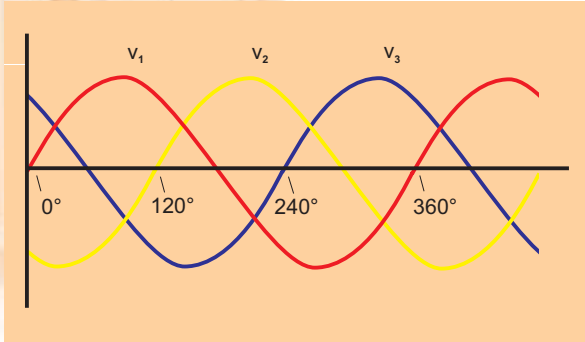
The common point is called the wye, star or **neutral** point. This point is often grounded at the supply for safety reasons. In practice, loads are not perfectly balanced and a fourth 'neutral' wire is used to carry the resultant current. The neutral conductor may be considerably smaller than the three main conductors.



*wye or star connection - 3 phase, 4 wires*

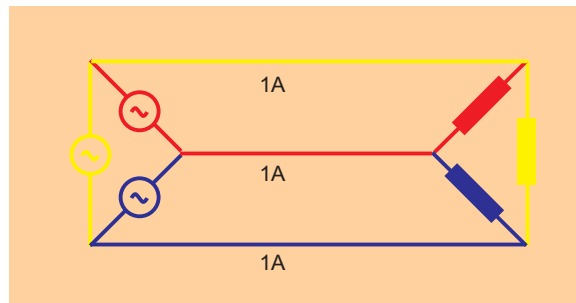
### **Delta Connection**

The three single-phase supplies discussed earlier could also be connected in series. The sum of the three 120° phase shifted voltages at any instant is zero. If the sum is zero, then both end points are at the same potential and may be joined together.



*sum of the instantaneous voltages is zero*

The connection is usually drawn as shown below and is known as a delta connection after the shape of the greek letter delta, Δ.



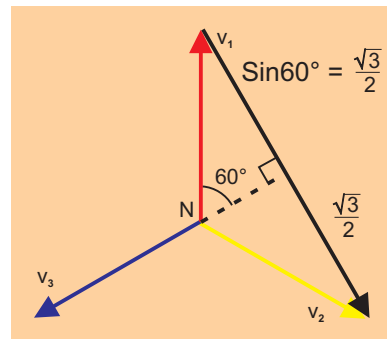
*delta connection - 3 phase, 3 wire*

**Wye and Delta Comparison**

The Wye configuration is used to distribute power to everyday single-phase appliances found in the home and office. Single-phase loads are connected to one leg of the wye between line and neutral. The total load on each phase is shared out as much as possible so as to present a balanced load to the primary three-phase supply. The wye configuration can also supply single or three-phase power to higher power loads at a higher voltage.

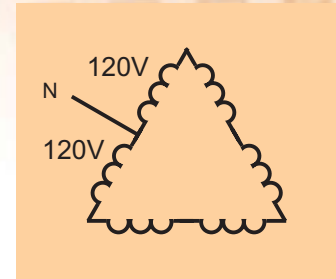
The single-phase voltages are phase to neutral voltages. A higher phase to phase voltage is also available as shown by the black vector on the diagram.

$$V_{\text{phase-phase}} = \sqrt{3} \times V_{\text{phase-neutral}}$$



The delta configuration is most often used to supply higher power three-phase industrial loads.

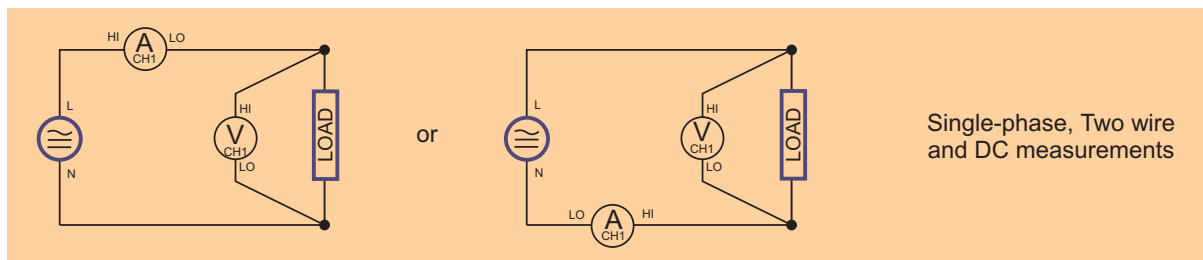
Different voltage combinations can be obtained from one three-phase delta supply however, by making connections or 'taps' along the windings of the supply transformers. In the US, for example, a 240V delta system may have a centre-tapped winding to provide two 120V supplies. The centre-tap may be grounded at the transformer for safety reasons. 208V is also available between the centre tap and the third 'high leg' of the delta connection.



### Power Measurements

Power is measured in ac systems using wattmeters. A modern digital sampling wattmeter, such as any of the Voltech PM series, multiplies instantaneous samples of voltage and current together to calculate instantaneous watts and then takes an average of the instantaneous watts over one cycle to display the true power. A wattmeter will provide accurate measurements of true power, apparent power, volt-amperes reactive, power factor, harmonics and many others over a broad range of wave shapes, frequencies and power factor.

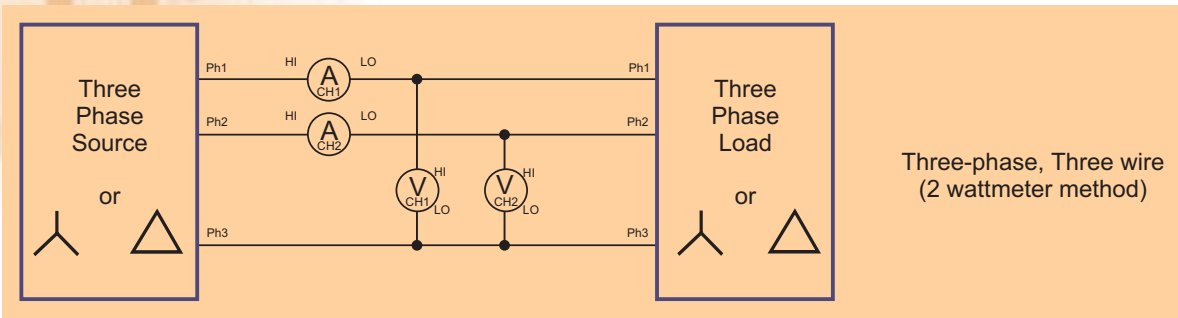
### Single-Phase Wattmeter Connection



Only one wattmeter is required. The system connection to the voltage and current terminals of the wattmeter is straightforward. The voltage terminals of the wattmeter are connected in parallel across the load and the current is passed through the current terminals which are in series with the load.

**Three-Phase Three Wire Connection - Two Wattmeter Method.**

Where three wires are present, two wattmeters are required to measure total power. Connect the wattmeters as shown below. The voltage terminals of the wattmeters are connected phase to phase.



**Number of Wattmeters Required**

In a single-phase system there are just two wires. Power is measured using a single wattmeter. In a three-wire system, two wattmeters are required as shown below. In general,

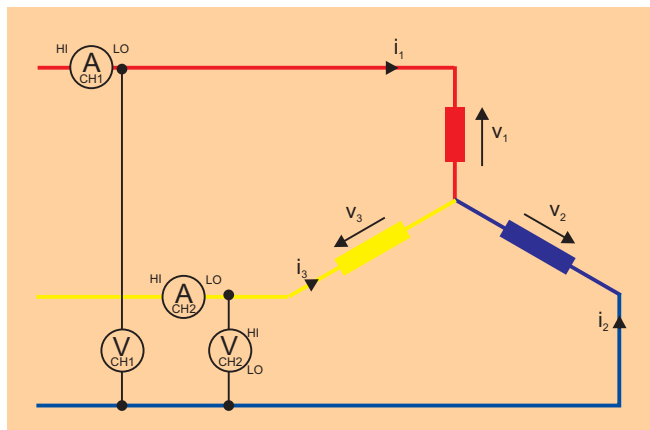
$$\text{No. of Wattmeters Required} = \text{No. of Wires} - 1$$

**Proof for a three-wire wye system.**

The instantaneous power measured by a wattmeter is the product of the instantaneous voltage and current samples.

$$\text{Wattmeter 1 reading} = i_1 (v_1 - v_3)$$

$$\text{Wattmeter 2 reading} = i_2 (v_2 - v_3)$$



$$\text{Sum of readings } W_1 + W_2 = i_1 v_1 - i_1 v_3 + i_2 v_2 - i_2 v_3$$

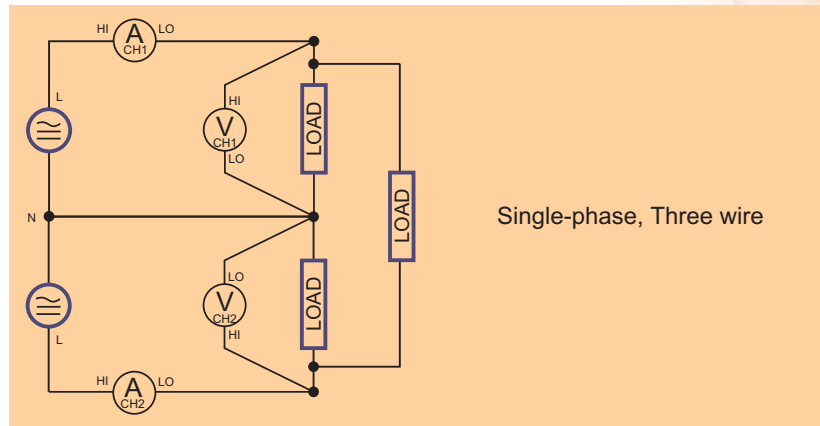
$$= i_1 v_1 + i_2 v_2 - (i_1 + i_2) v_3$$

( From Kirchoff's law,  $i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$ , so  $i_1 + i_2 = -i_3$  )

$$\text{2 readings } W_1 + W_2 = i_1 v_1 + i_2 v_2 + i_3 v_3 = \text{total instantaneous watts.}$$

## Single-Phase Three Wire Connection.

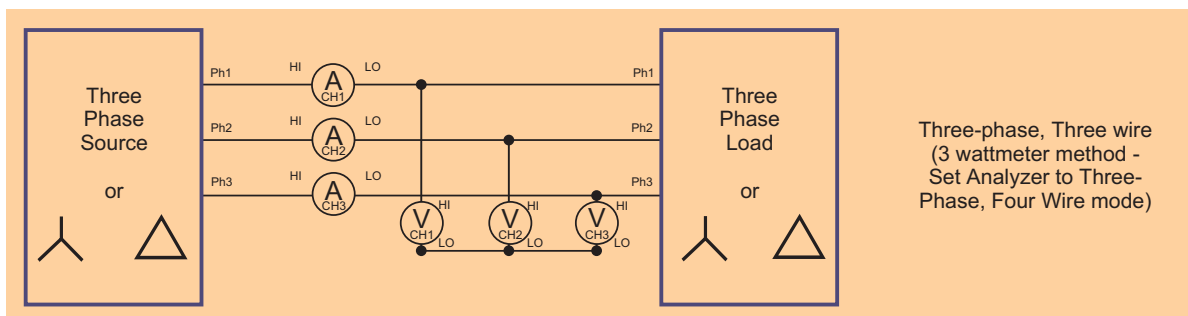
In this system, the voltages are produced from one tapped transformer winding and all voltages are in phase. Two 120V and one 240V supplies are available and may have different loads on each leg. To measure total power and other quantities, connect two wattmeters as shown below.



## Three-Phase Three-Wire Connection - Three Wattmeter Method.

Although only two wattmeters are required to measure total power in a three-wire system as shown earlier, it is sometimes convenient to use three wattmeters. In the connection shown below, a false neutral has been created by connecting the voltage low terminals of all three wattmeters together.

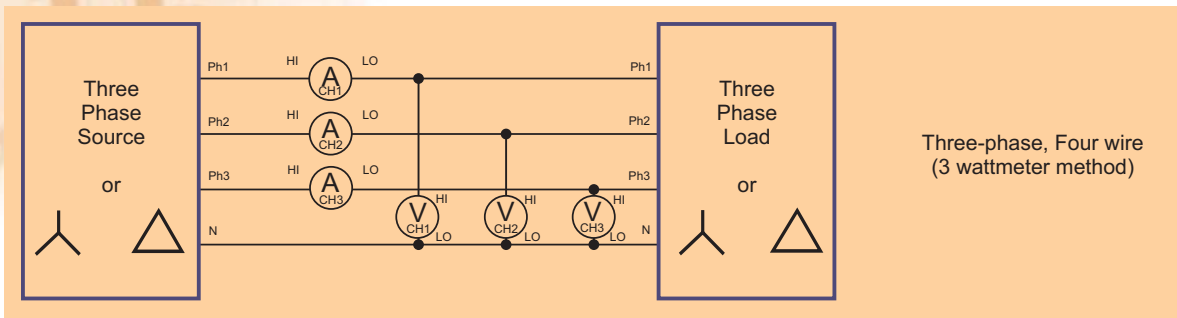
The three-wire, three-wattmeter connection has the advantages of indicating the power in each phase (not possible in the two-wattmeter connection) and phase to neutral voltages.





### Three-Phase, Four-Wire Connection.

Three wattmeters are required to measure total watts in a four-wire system. The voltages measured are the true phase to neutral voltages.



The phase to phase voltages can be accurately calculated from the phase to neutral voltages' amplitude and phase using vector mathematics. A modern power analyzer will also use Kirchoff's law to calculate the current flowing in the neutral line.

### Selecting Measurement Equipment.

1. For a given number of wires, N, N-1 wattmeters are required to measure total quantities such as power.
2. Modern multi-channel power analyzers will calculate total or sum quantities such as watts, volts, amps, volt-amperes and power factor directly using appropriate in-built formulae. A power analyzer with vector mathematics capability will also convert phase to neutral (or wye) quantities to phase to phase (or delta) quantities. The factor  $\sqrt{3}$  can only be used to convert between systems or multiply up the measurements of only one wattmeter on balanced, linear systems.
3. Many electrical and electronic loads are non-linear and draw distorted current from the supply. Harmonic analysis ability will allow the study of harmonic currents and power.
4. In power electronics applications, the measurement equipment must have a wide bandwidth and excellent rejection of common-mode signals (CMRR) to achieve accurate power analysis.

## **VOLTECHNOTES**

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### **Voltech Instruments Ltd.**

148 Sixth Street

Harwell International Business Centre

Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RA

United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0)1235 834555

Facsimile: +44 (0)1235 835016

E-mail: [sales@voltech.co.uk](mailto:sales@voltech.co.uk)

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### **Voltech Instruments Inc.**

11637 Kelly Road, Suite 306

Fort Myers, FL 33908

U.S.A.

Telephone: +1 239 437 0494

Facsimile: +1 239 437 3841

E-mail: [sales@voltech.com](mailto:sales@voltech.com)

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