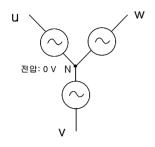
Chapter 3 교류 (AC) 전력

3상 전력

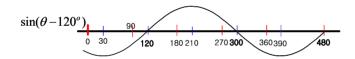


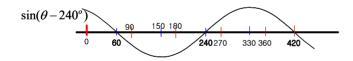
 $u = V \sin(\theta)$

 $v = V \sin \left(\theta - 120^{\circ}\right)$

 $w = V \sin \left(\theta - 240^{\circ}\right)$







3상 송전 (4선)

U-V-W, N

단상 110 Vrms

3상 220 Vrms

3상 380 Vrms

Delta and Wye Circuit Equations

Typical 3-Phase Wiring Diagrams and Equations for Resistive Heaters

Definitions

For Both Wye and Delta (Balanced Loads)

V_P = Phase ∀oltage

 \bigvee_{L} = Line \bigvee oltage

I_P = Phase Current

I, = Line Current

R = R1 = R2 = R3 = Resistance of each branch

W = Wattage

Wye and Delta Equivalent

MDELLY = 3 MMAE

Open 3-Phase Circuit Formulas: Open Delta Watts = $^{2}/_{3}$ W_{DELTA} Open Wye Watts = $^{1}/_{2}$ W_{WYE} Open 4-wire Wye Watts = $^{2}/_{3}$ W_{WYE}

3-Phase Wye (Balanced Load)



Equations For Wye Only

$$\begin{split} &I_{p} = I_{L} \\ &V_{p} = V_{L}/1.73 \\ &W_{WYE} = V_{L}^{2}/R = 3 \; (V_{p}^{2}) \; /R \\ &W_{WYE} = 1.73 V_{L} I_{L} \end{split}$$

3-Phase Delta (Balanced Load)



Equations For Delta Only

$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{P}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{L}}/1.73 \\ & \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{P}} = \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{L}} \\ & \mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{DELTA}} = 3(\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{L}}^{2})/R \\ & \mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{DELTA}} = 1.73\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{L}}\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{L}} \end{split}$$

3-Phase Open Wye (No Neutral)



Equations For Open Wye Only (No Neutral)

$$\begin{split} & (\text{No Neutral}) \\ & I_{PO} = I_{LD} \\ & V_{PO} = V_{L}/2 \\ & W_{OWYE} = {}^{1}\!/_{2} (V_{L}/R) \\ & W_{OWYE} = 2 (V_{PO}{}^{2}/R) \\ & W_{OWYE} = V_{L}I_{LO} \end{split}$$

3-Phase Open Delta



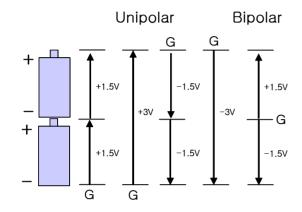
Equations For Open Delta Only

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{p} = V_{L} \\ & I_{PO1} = I_{PO3} = I_{LO2} \\ & I_{LO3} = 1.73 \ I_{PO1} \\ & W_{ODELTA} = 2(V_{L}^{2}/R) \end{aligned}$$

전원의 극성

unipolar: ground를 기준으로 + 또는 - 방향으로 전압만 사용하는 방식 bipolar: ground를 기준으로 +와 - 의 양방향으로 전압을 사용하는 방식

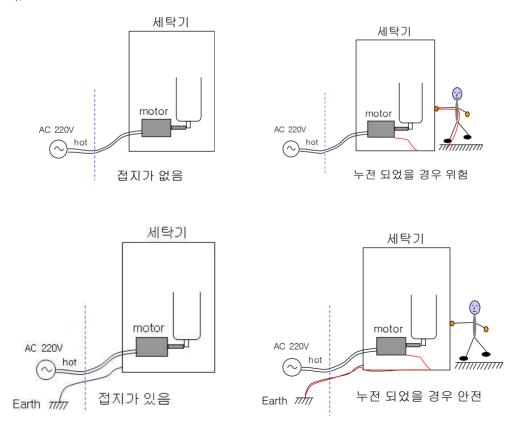
ground: 전압의 기준이 되는 부분



Earth:

누전이 될 때 사람을 보호하기 위하여 case를 땅에 연결하는 것

예)



누전될 경우: earth 있으면 안전, 없으면 감전, 위험

변압기 (Transformer)

상호인덕턴스 이용

입력전압: 출력전압 = n1: n2 ; 감은 횟수에 비례

