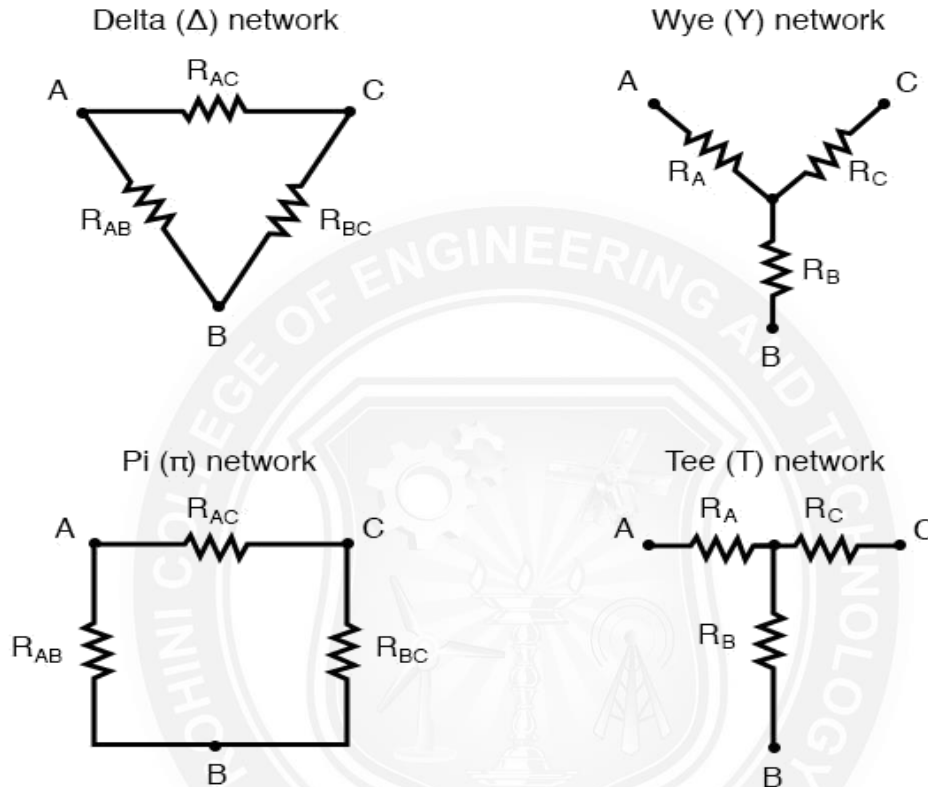


Δ -Y and Y- Δ Conversions

In many circuit applications, we encounter components connected together in one of two ways to form a three-terminal network: the “Delta,” or Δ (also known as the “Pi,” or π) configuration, and the “Y” (also known as the “T”) configuration.



It is possible to calculate the proper values of resistors necessary to form one kind of network (Δ or Y) that behaves identically to the other kind, as analyzed from the terminal connections alone. That is, if we had two separate resistor networks, one Δ and one Y, each with its resistors hidden from view, with nothing but the three terminals (A, B, and C) exposed for testing, the resistors could be sized for the two networks so that there would be no way to electrically determine one network apart from the other. In other words, equivalent Δ and Y networks behave identically.

Δ and Y Conversion Equations

There are several equations used to convert one network to the other:

Δ and Y networks are seen frequently in 3-phase AC power systems (a topic covered in volume II of this book series), but even then they're usually balanced networks (all resistors equal in value) and conversion from one to the other need not involve such complex calculations.

To convert a Delta (Δ) to a Wye (Y)

$$R_A = \frac{R_{AB}R_{AC}}{R_{AB} + R_{AC} + R_{BC}}$$

$$R_B = \frac{R_{AB}R_{BC}}{R_{AB} + R_{AC} + R_{BC}}$$

$$R_C = \frac{R_{AC}R_{BC}}{R_{AB} + R_{AC} + R_{BC}}$$

To convert a Wye (Y) to a Delta (Δ)

$$R_{AB} = \frac{R_A R_B + R_A R_C + R_B R_C}{R_C}$$

$$R_{BC} = \frac{R_A R_B + R_A R_C + R_B R_C}{R_A}$$

$$R_{AC} = \frac{R_A R_B + R_A R_C + R_B R_C}{R_B}$$

