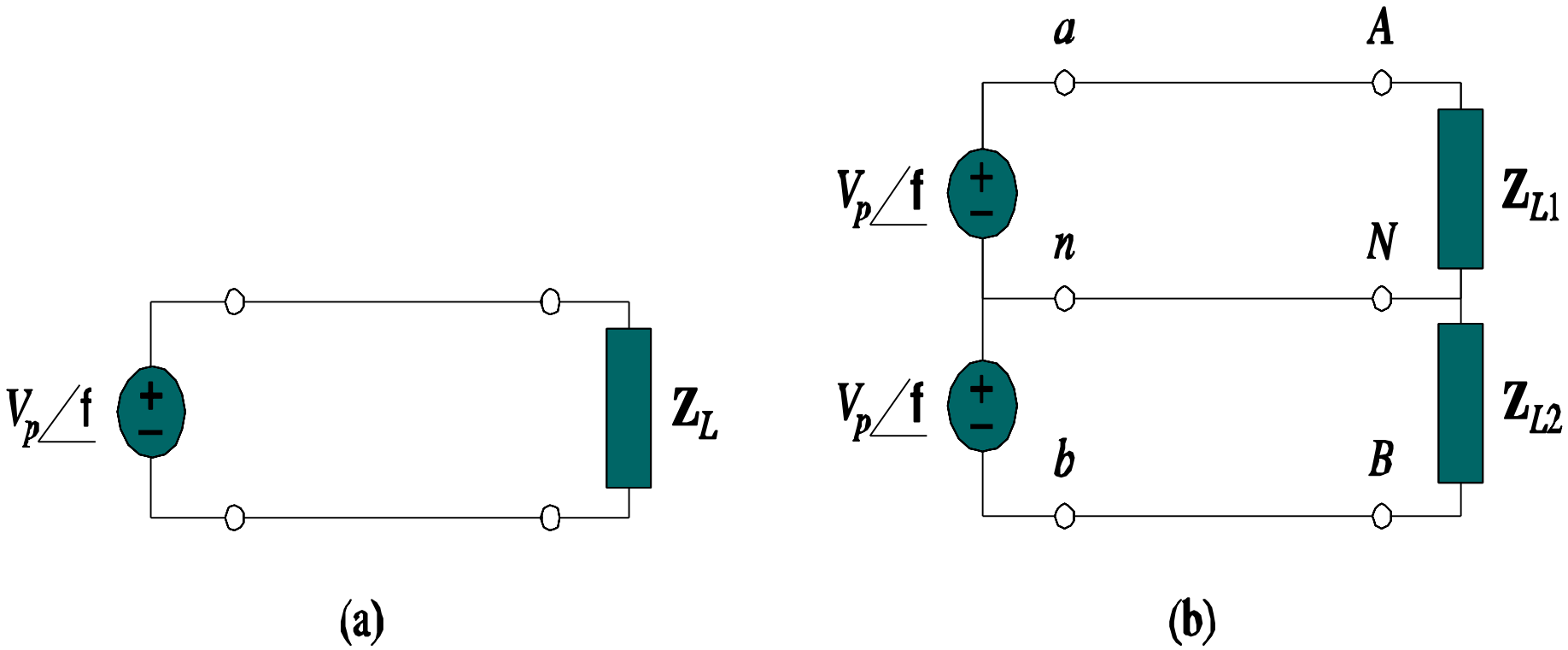
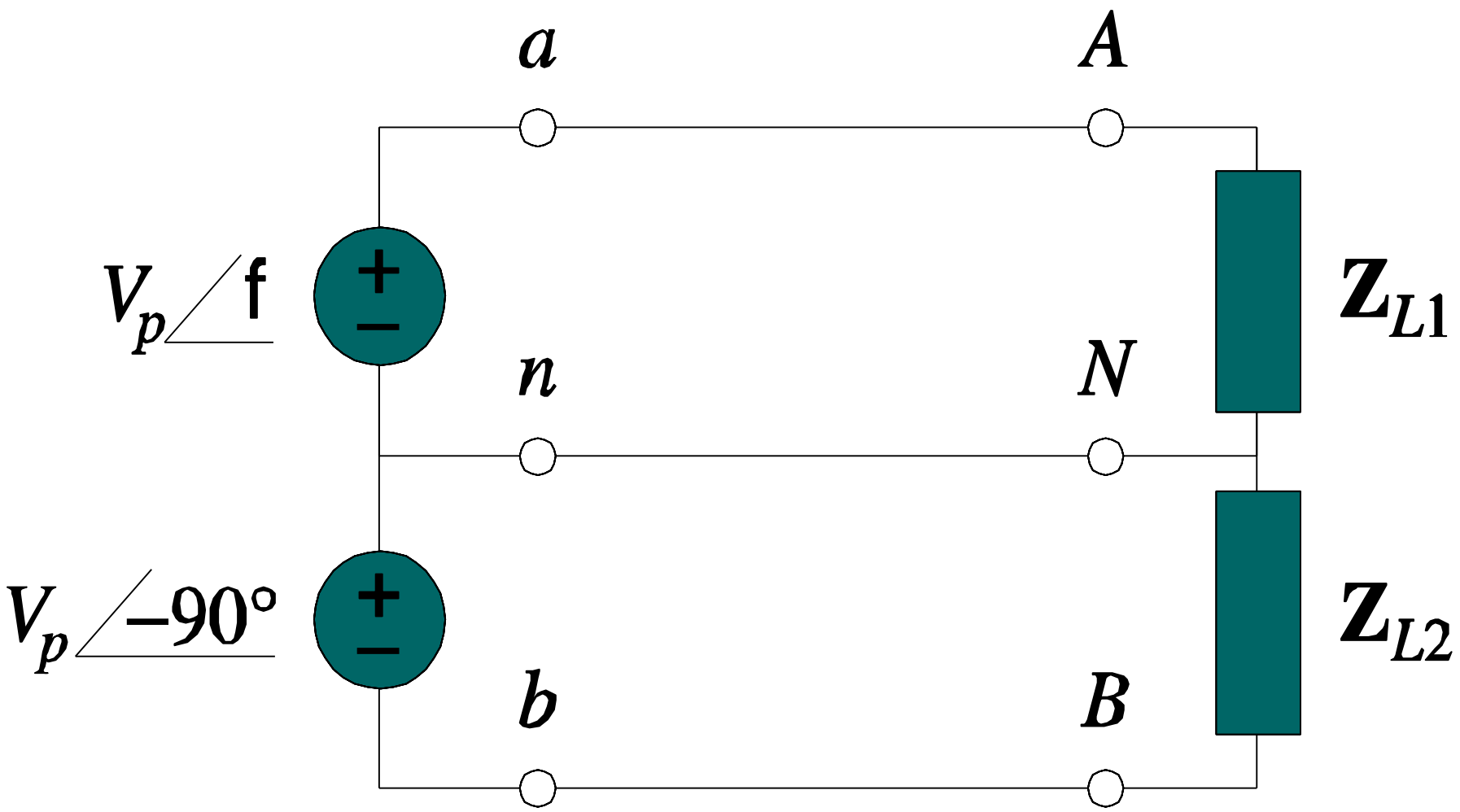
Fig. 12.1 Single phase systems a) two-wire type, b) three-wire type



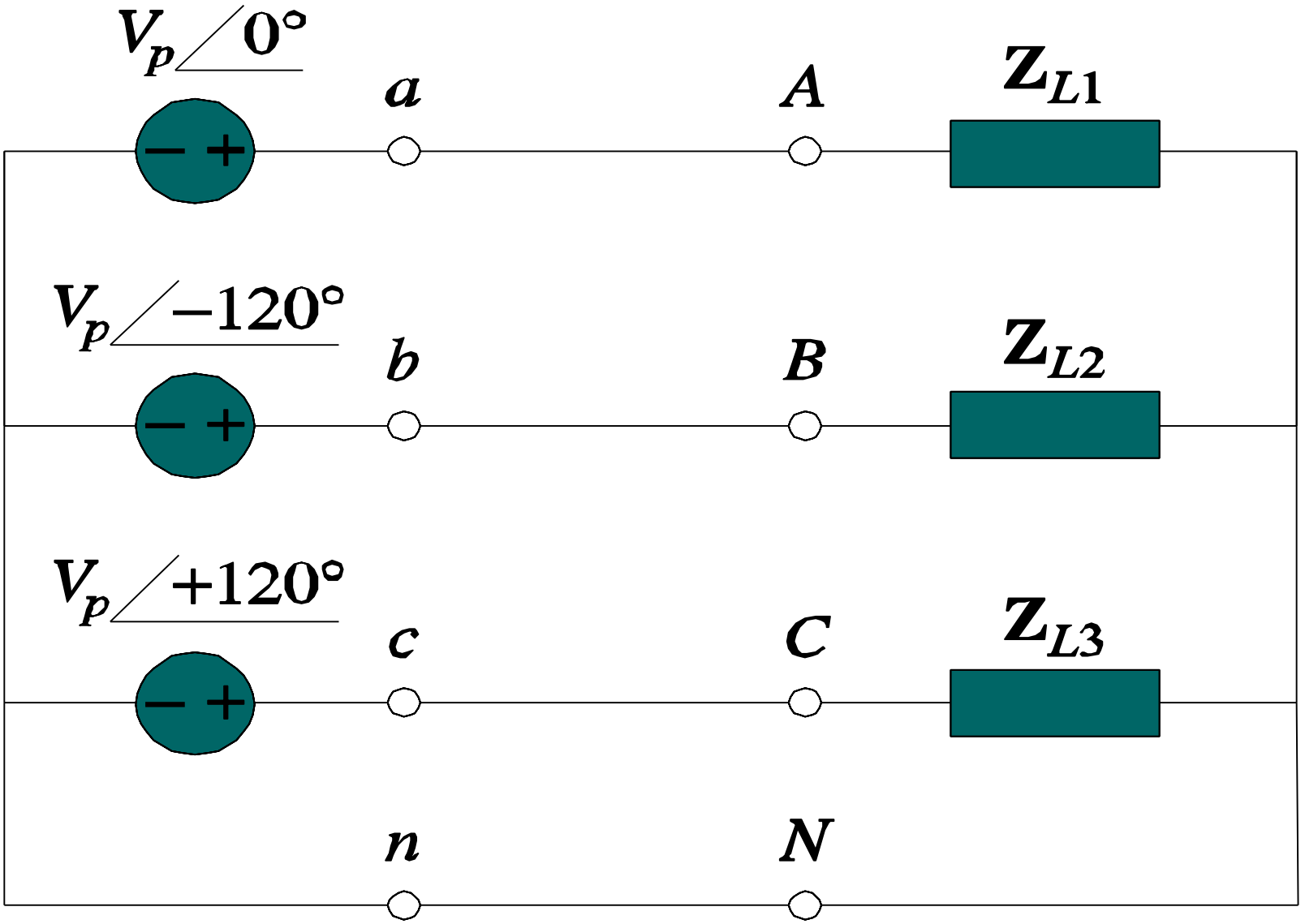
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Fig. 12.2 Two-phase three-wire system



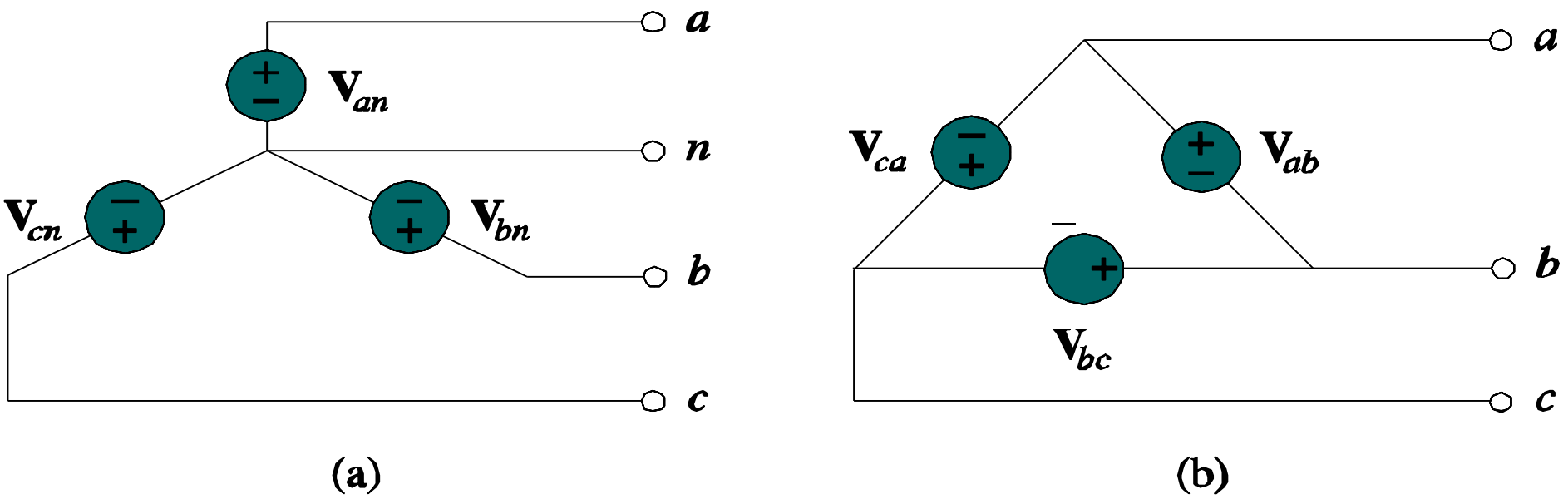
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Fig. 12.3 Three-phase four-wire system



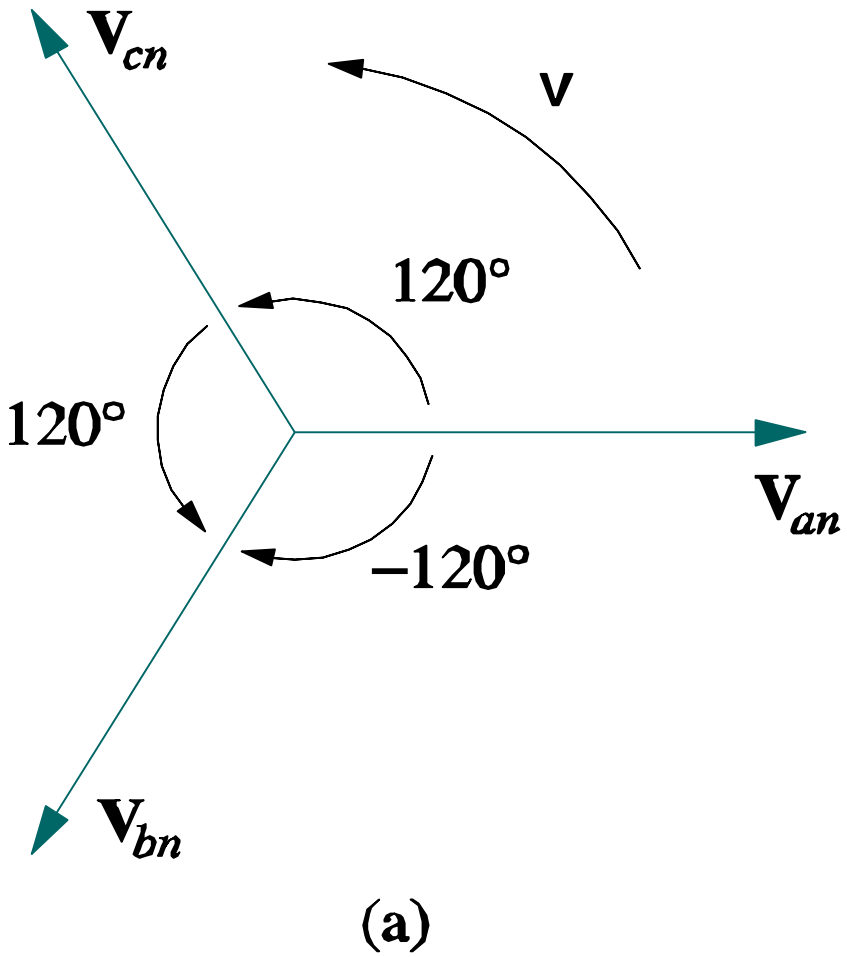
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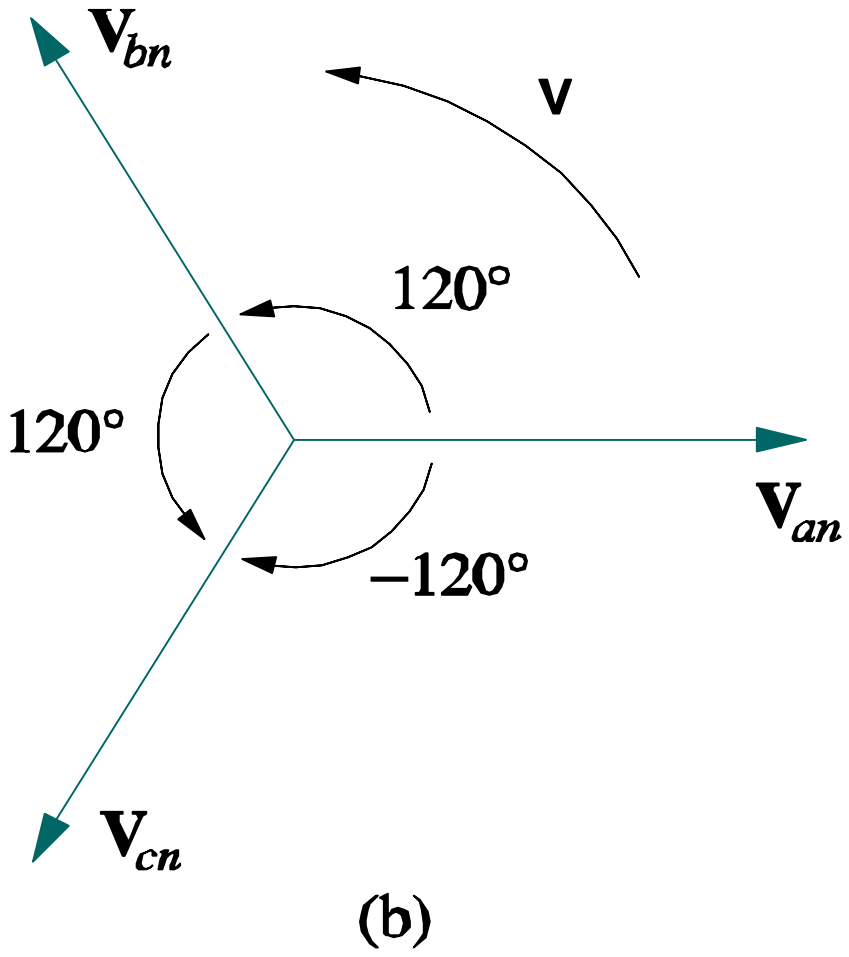
Fig 12.6 Three-phase voltage sources: a) wye-connected source, b) delta-connected source



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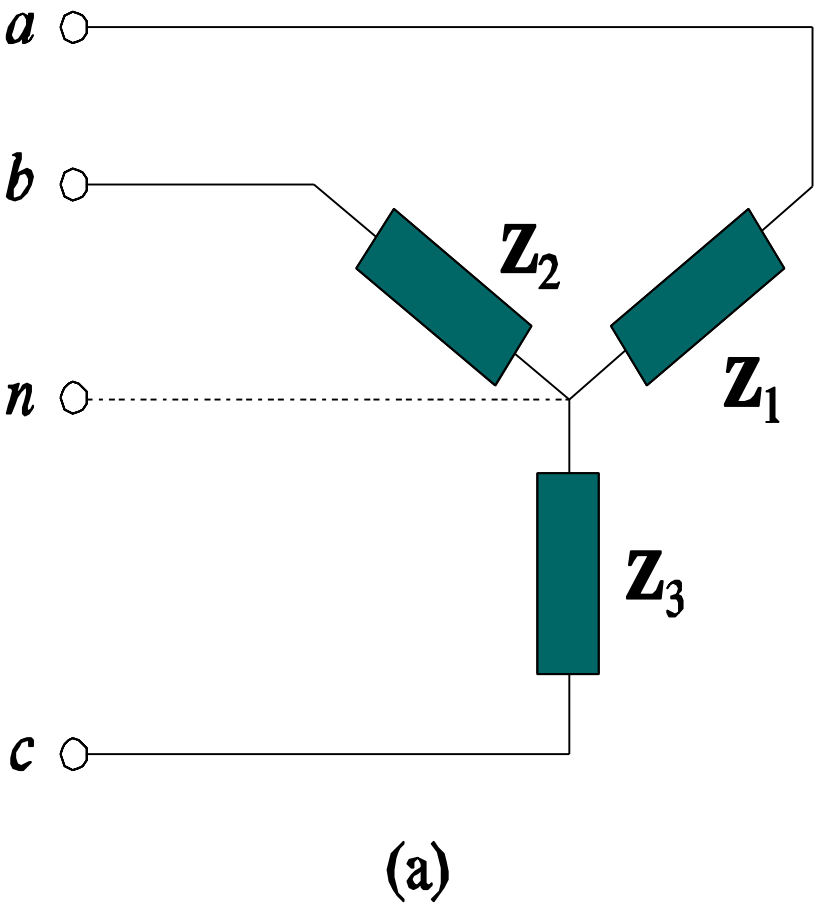
Fig. 12.7 Phase sequences: a)abc or positive sequence b)acb or negative sequence



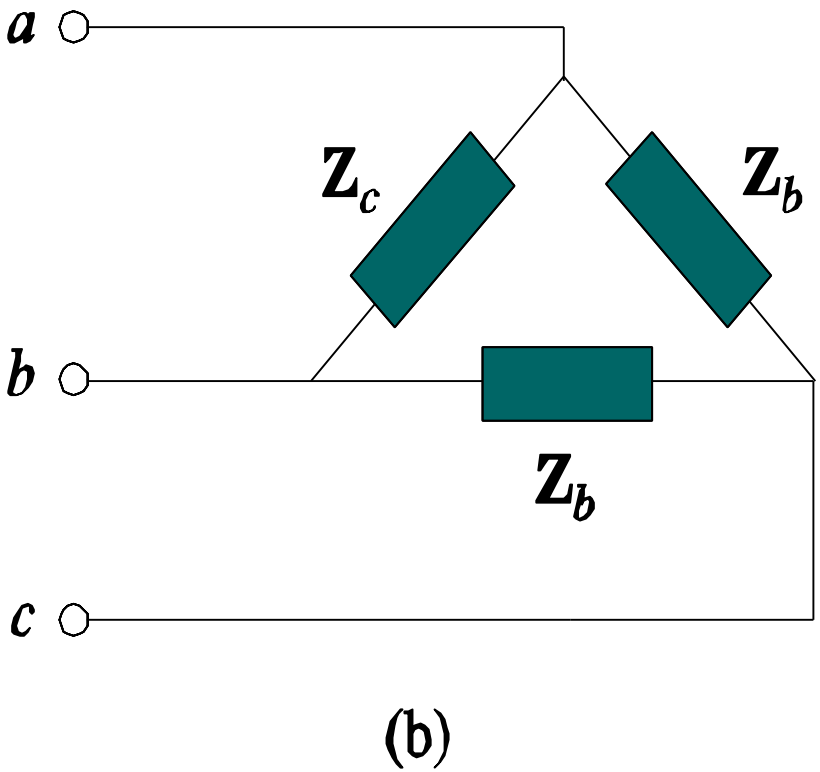


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Fig. 12.8 Two possible three-phase load configurations: a)a wye-connected load, b) a delta-connected load



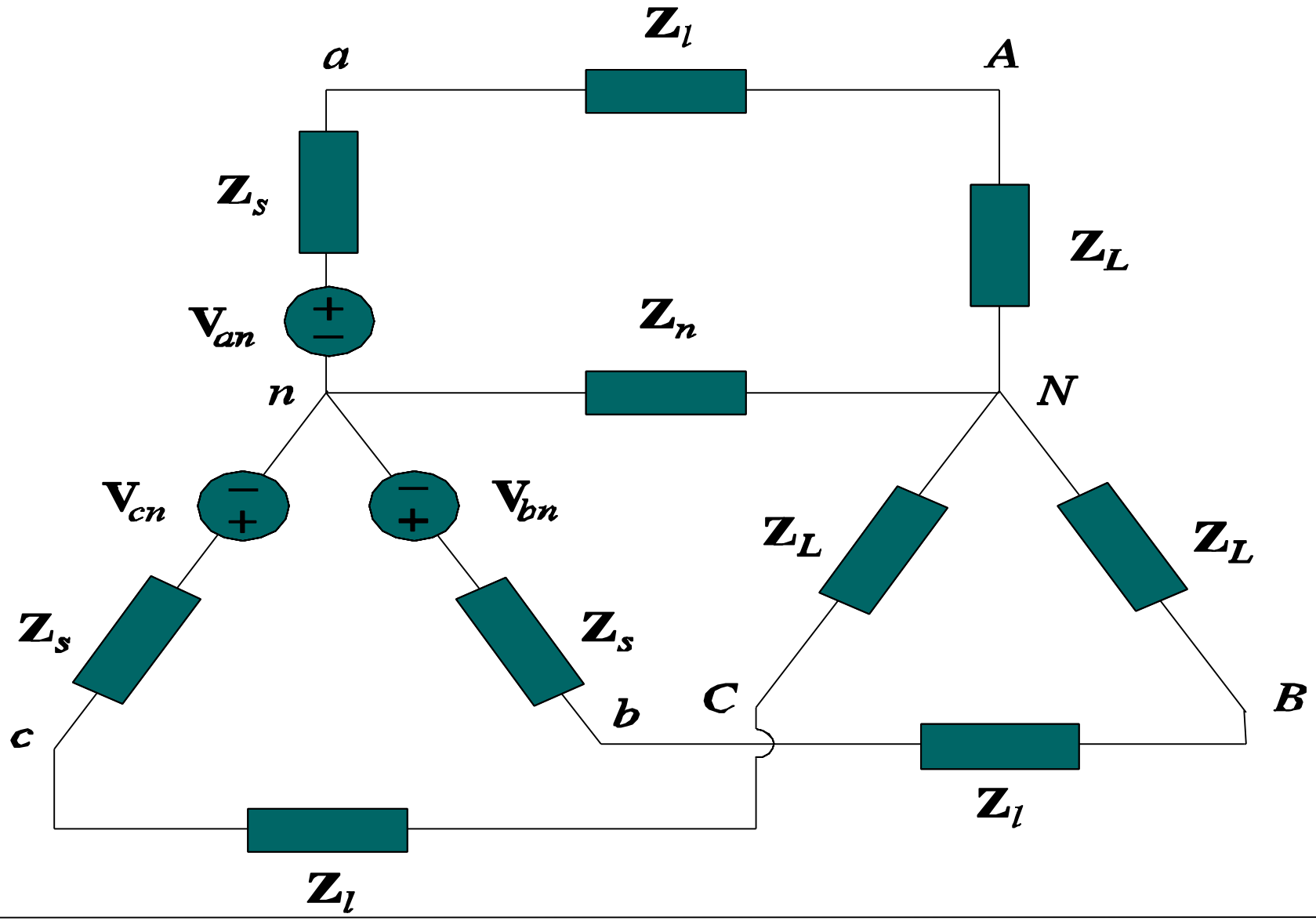
(a)



(b)

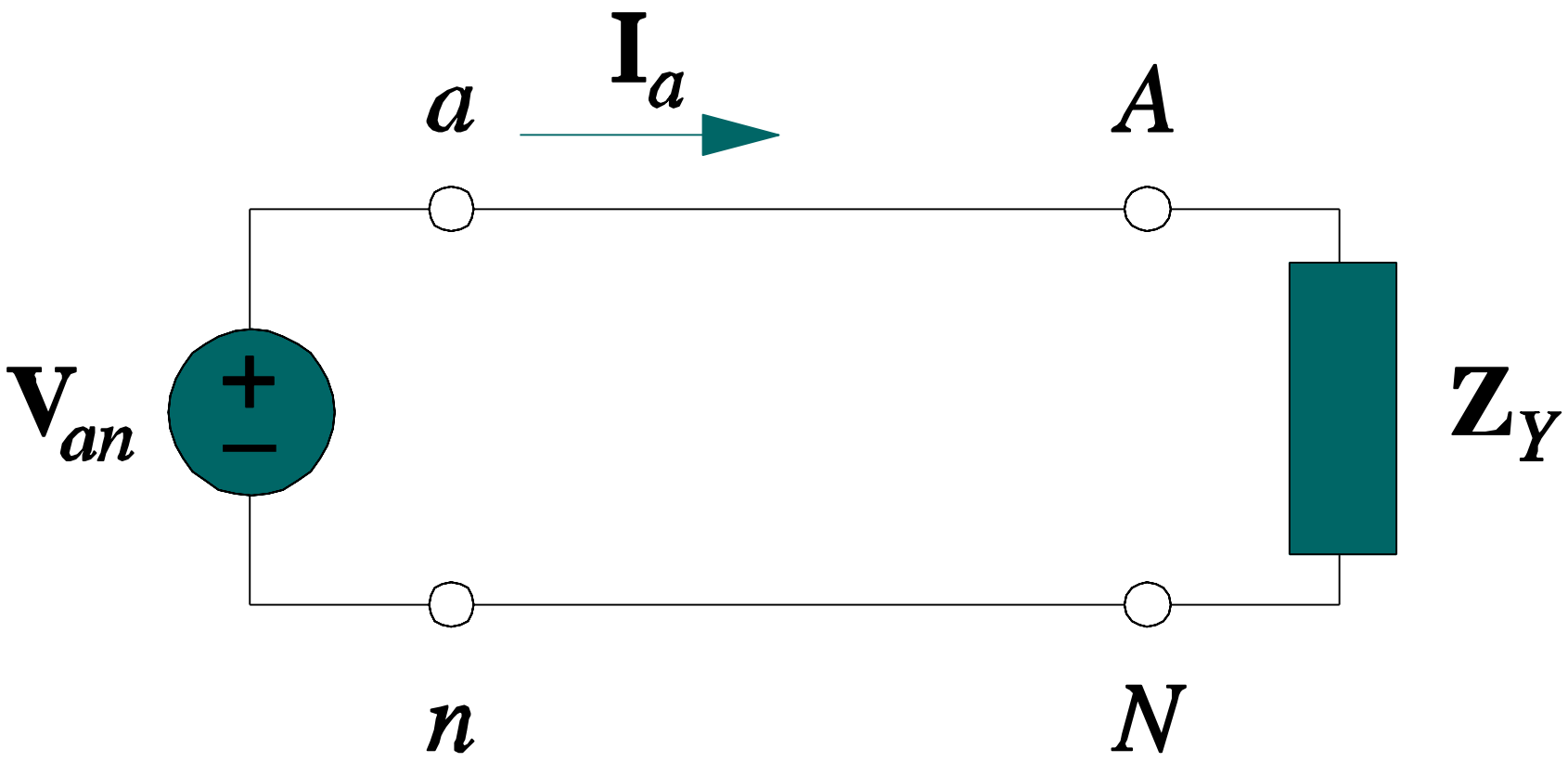
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Fig. 12.9 A balanced Y-Y system, showing the source, line and load impedances



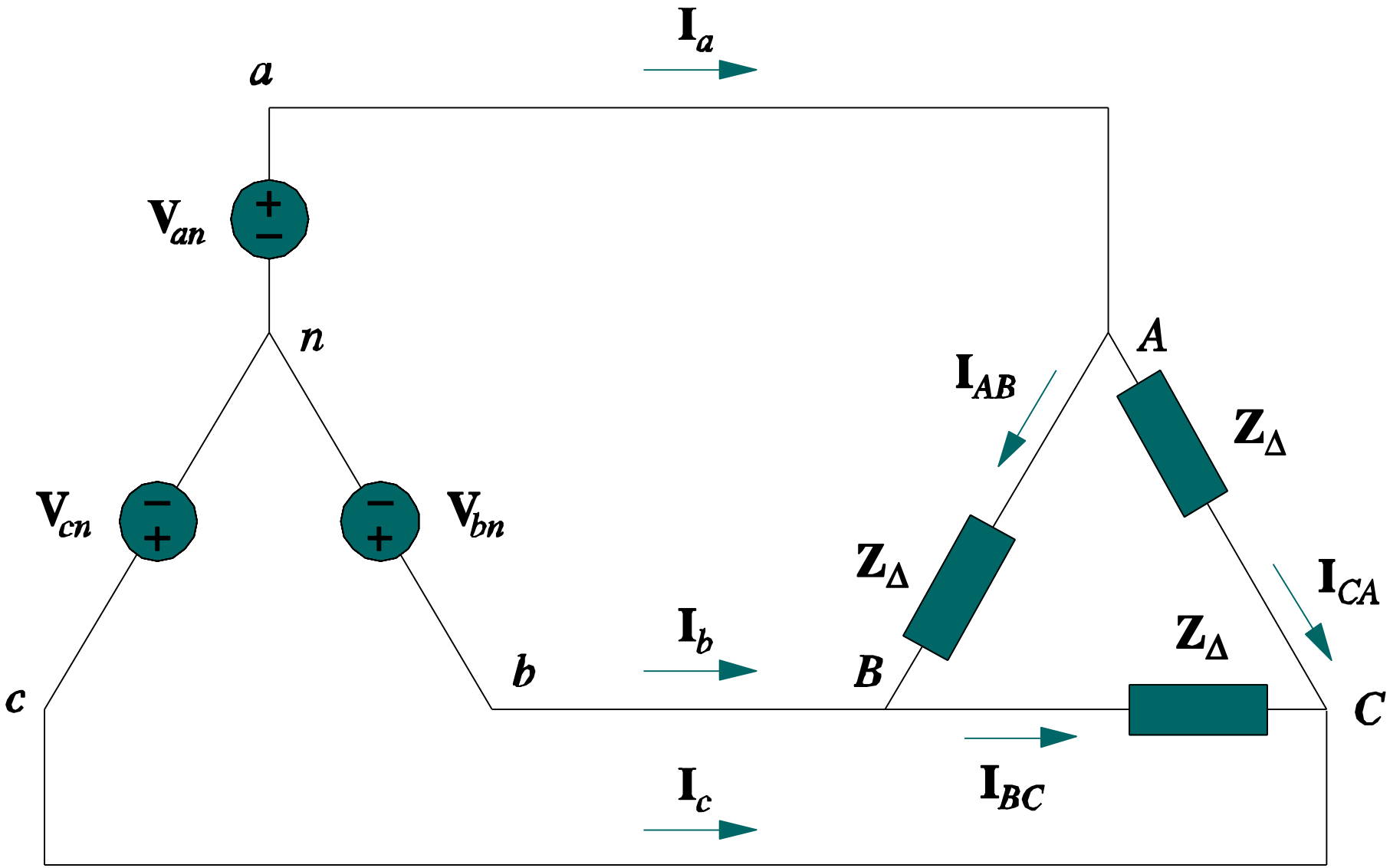
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Fig. 12.12 A single phase equivalent circuit



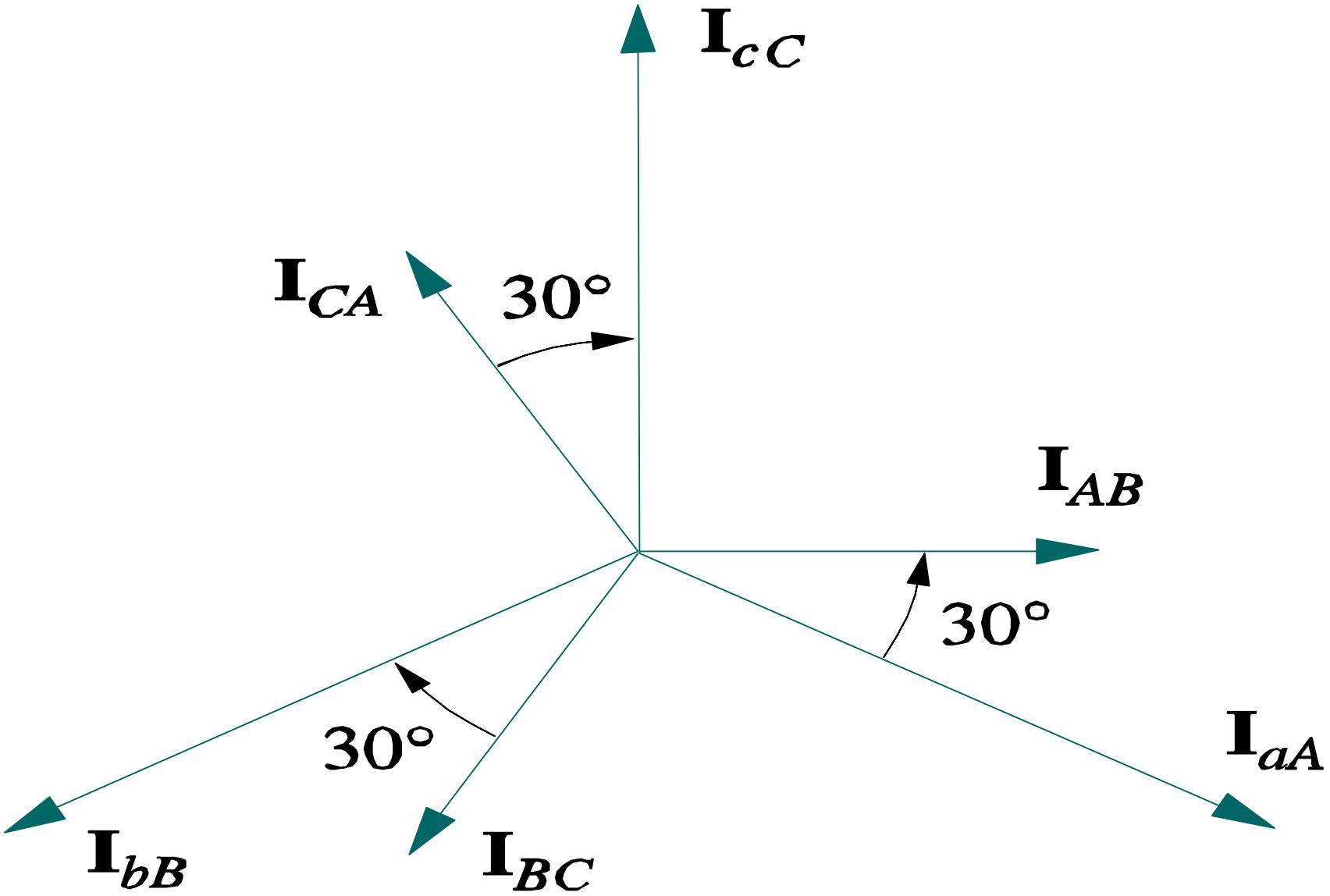
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Fig. 12.14 Balance Y- Δ connection



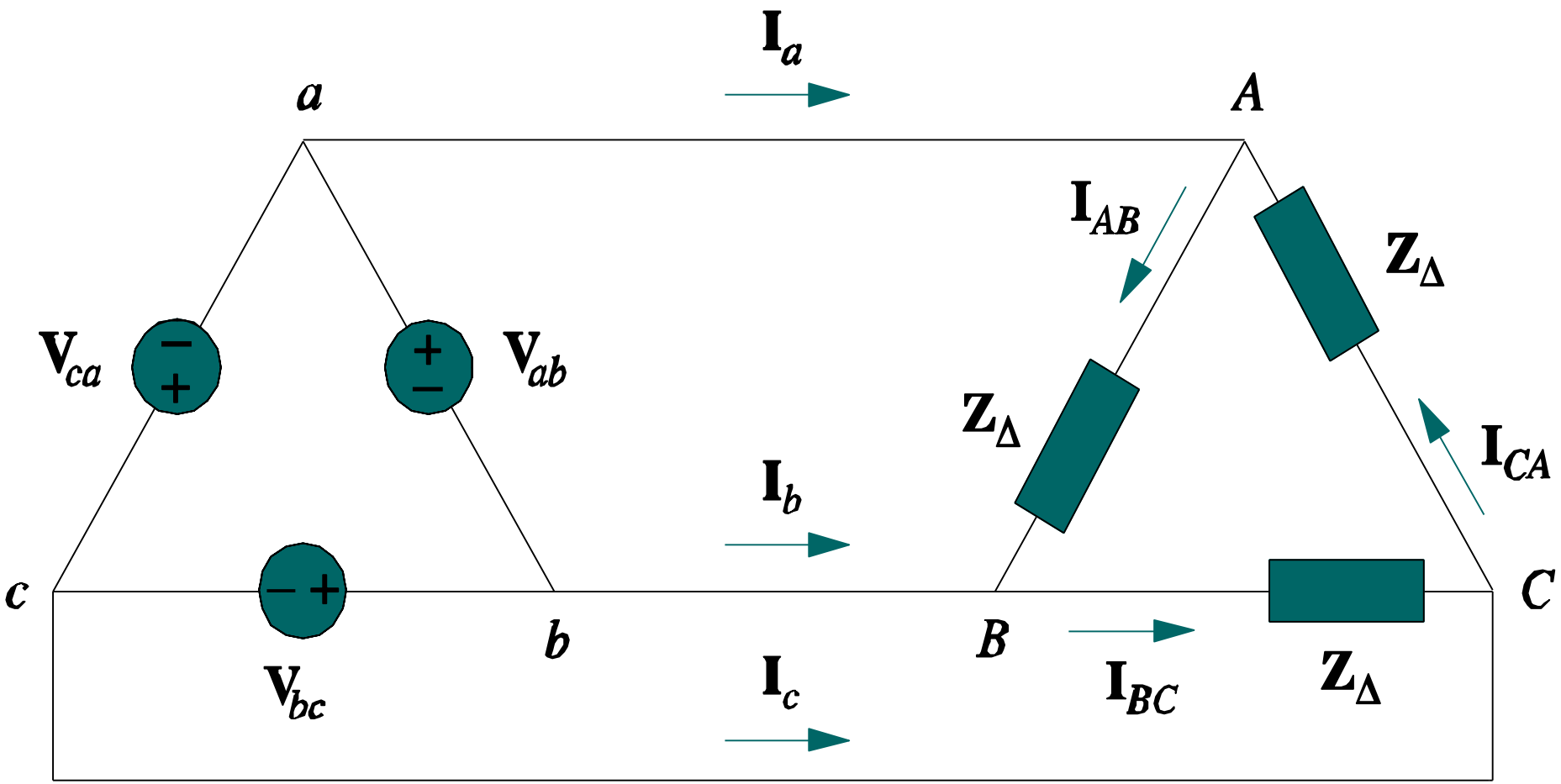
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Fig. 12.15 A single-phase equivalent circuit of a balanced Y-Δ circuit



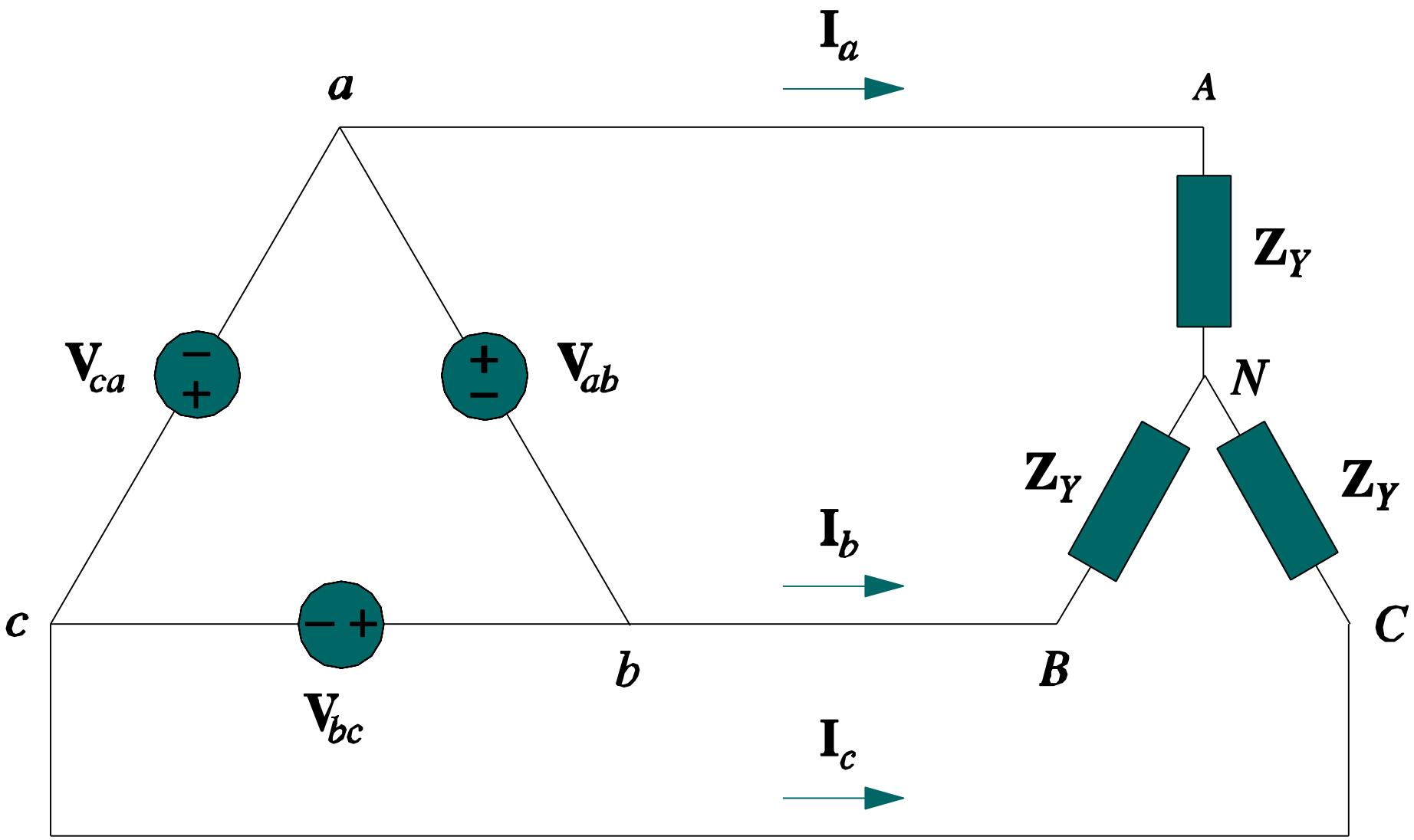
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Fig. 12.17 A balanced delta-delta connection



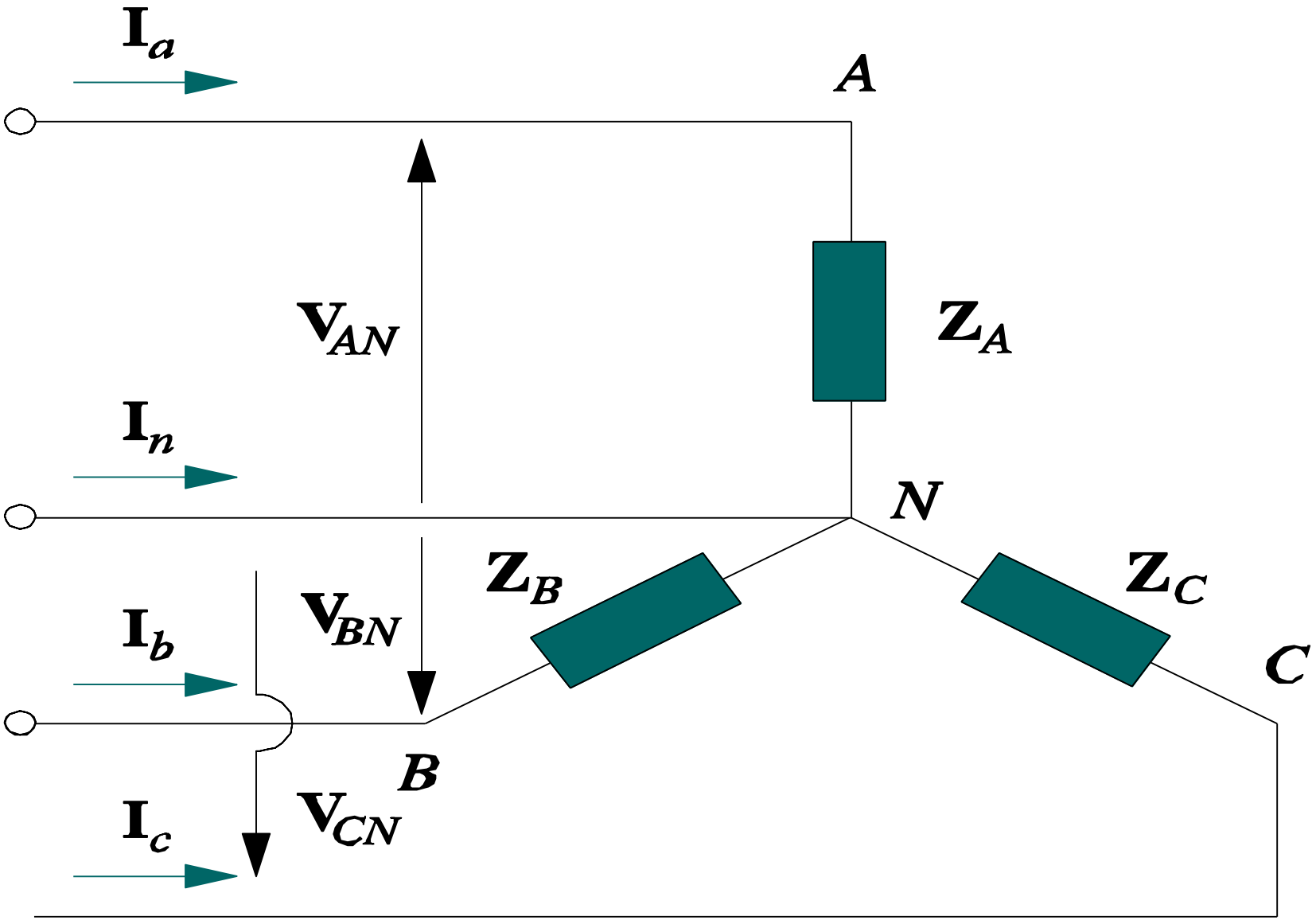
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Fig. 12.18 A balanced Δ - Y connection



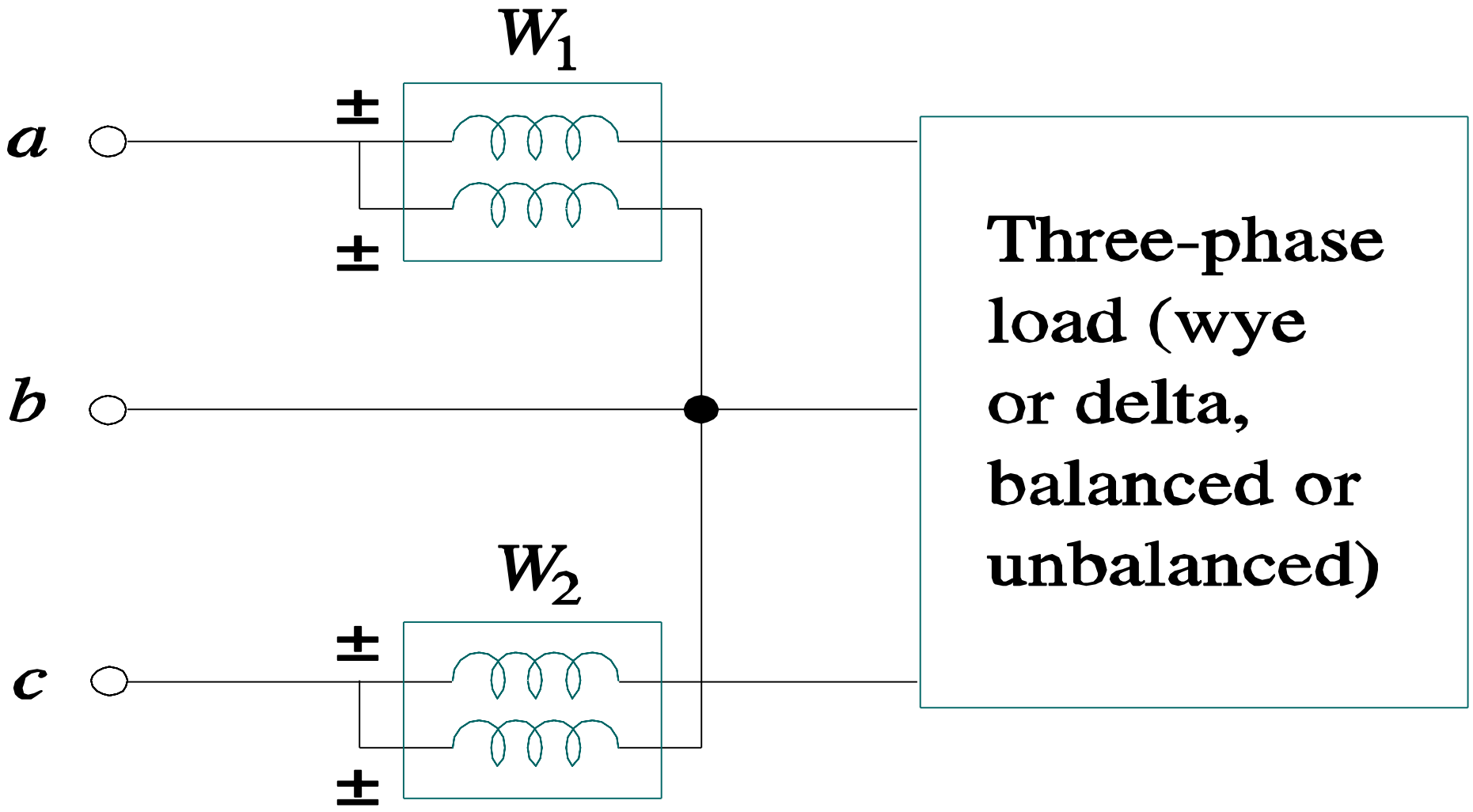
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Fig. 12.23 Unbalanced three-phase wye-connected load



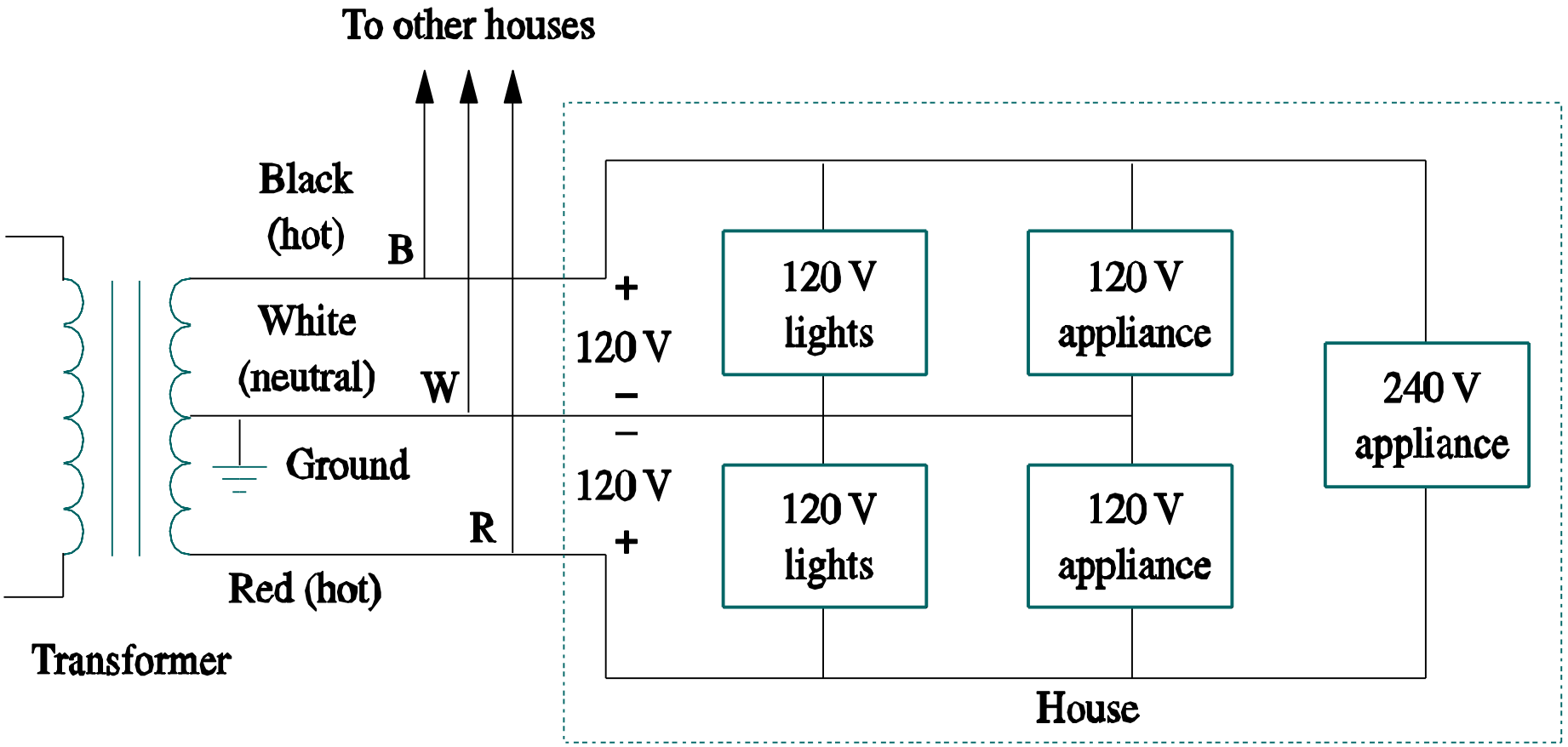
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Fig. 12.34 Two-meter method for measuring three-phase power



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Fig. 12.38 Single phase three-wire residential wiring



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