

## **Application Note**

## *Test Set Configuration for Open-Delta PT Connection*

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## INTRODUCTION

This application note explains how to inject the proper phase-to-phase voltages to test a relay that is connected to an open-delta PT. SEL recommends grounding the B-phase near the relay location for safety purposes, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Open-delta PT connection

In an open-delta PT connection,  $V_A$ ,  $V_B$ , and  $V_C$  voltages are connected to the VA<sub>RELAY</sub>, VB<sub>RELAY</sub>, and VC<sub>RELAY</sub> inputs. VB<sub>RELAY</sub> is connected to VN<sub>RELAY</sub> using a jumper, which should be as short as possible and not have an isolation device (such as a potential switch) between VB<sub>RELAY</sub> and VN<sub>RELAY</sub>. Since the relay defines VN<sub>RELAY</sub> to be zero volts (reference), VB<sub>RELAY</sub> = VN<sub>RELAY</sub> = 0 volts.

The relay measures  $VA_{RELAY}$  to  $VN_{RELAY}$  as  $V_{AB}$  and  $VC_{RELAY}$  to  $VN_{RELAY}$  as  $V_{CB}$ . From these two voltages, the relay calculates  $V_{BC}$  and  $V_{CA}$ . Figure 2 shows the system voltages ( $V_{AB}$ ,  $V_{BC}$ , and  $V_{CA}$ ) and ideal phase-to-ground voltages.



Figure 2 Phase-to-phase voltages in open-delta PT connection with  $I_A$  as reference at power factor = 1 (ABC phase rotation)

The relay calculates the actual phase-to-phase voltages, as follows:

- $V_{AB} = VA_{RELAY} VN_{RELAY}$
- $V_{BC} = -(VC_{RELAY} VN_{RELAY})$
- $V_{CA} = VC_{RELAY} VA_{RELAY}$

When completing a metering test, remember that the  $V_{AB}$  voltage leads the  $I_A$  current by 30 degrees for a power factor = 1 condition (ABC phase rotation).

With respect to the A-phase current  $(I_A)$  as reference (0 degrees) as shown in Figure 2, inject the following voltages into the relay, where 120 V is the nominal phase-to-phase secondary voltage:

- $V_A V_N = 120 \angle 30$  (ABC),  $120 \angle -30$  (ACB)
- $V_B V_N = 0$  (ABC and ACB)
- $V_C V_N = 120 \angle 90$  (ABC),  $120 \angle -90$  (ACB)

Using these voltages with a balanced three-phase current ( $I_A$  at 0 degrees), the relay displays a power factor = 1 condition.

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