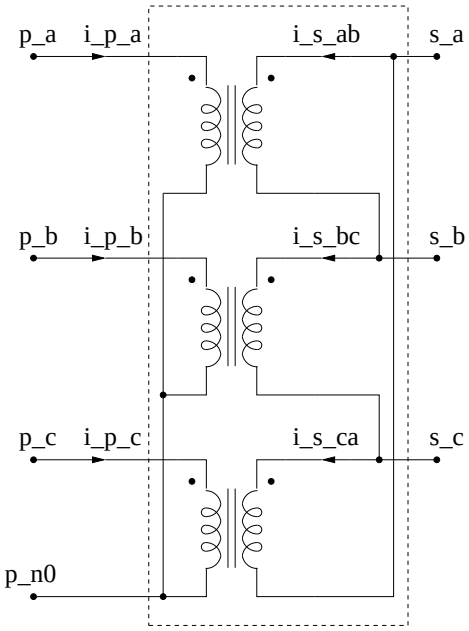
xfmr_level0_3ph_y_d.ece



Attributes

```
  mainnodes:
+   p_a p_b p_c p_n0
+   s_a s_b s_c
  outvar:
+   i_p_a=cur(p_p)_of_x_a
+   i_p_b=cur(p_p)_of_x_b
+   i_p_c=cur(p_p)_of_x_c
+   i_s_ab=cur(s_p)_of_x_a
+   i_s_bc=cur(s_p)_of_x_b
+   i_s_ca=cur(s_p)_of_x_c
  rparms:
+   p_a_turns=1
+   p_b_turns=1
+   p_c_turns=1
+   s_a_turns=1
+   s_b_turns=1
+   s_c_turns=1
```

Description

`xfmr_level0_3ph_y_d.ece` is an ideal Y-Δ transformer model. `p_a_xxx` and `s_a_xxx` are used to denote node and parameter names for the `a` phase of the primary and secondary side,

respectively, and so on. For example, `p_a_turns` and `s_a_turns` are the number of turns for the `a` phase on the primary and secondary side, respectively. Currents shown in the figure are made available as output variables. The model equations incorporated for each of the three ideal transformers are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_p}{N_p} &= \frac{V_s}{N_s}\,, \\ N_p\, i_p + N_s\, i_s &= 0\,. \end{aligned}$$

As with other transformer elements, the user should make sure that there is a "dummy" connection between the secondary side and the primary side so that all node voltages get defined with respect to the same reference node (see comments in the help file for `xfmr_level0_1ph.ece`, for example).

AC behaviour is not implemented.