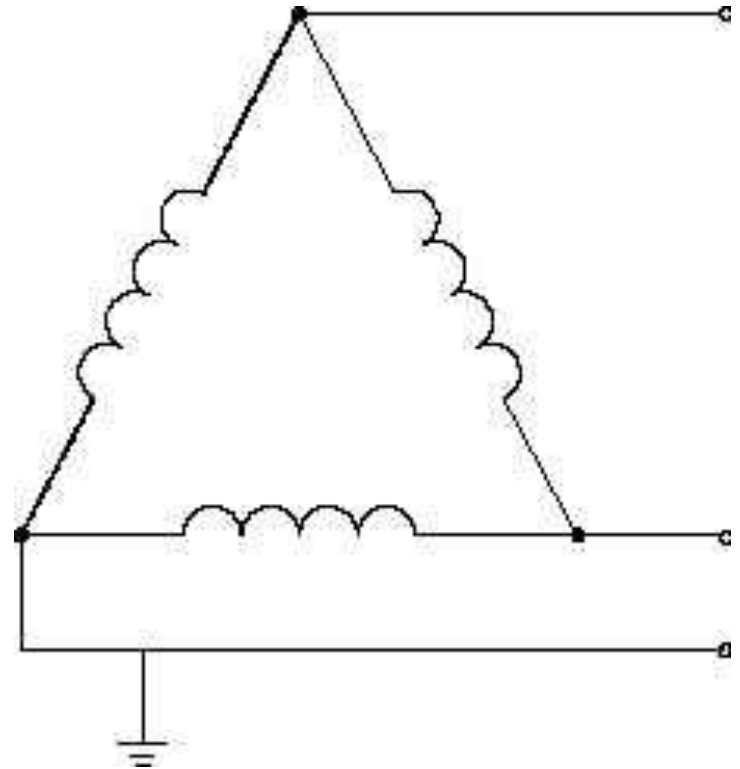
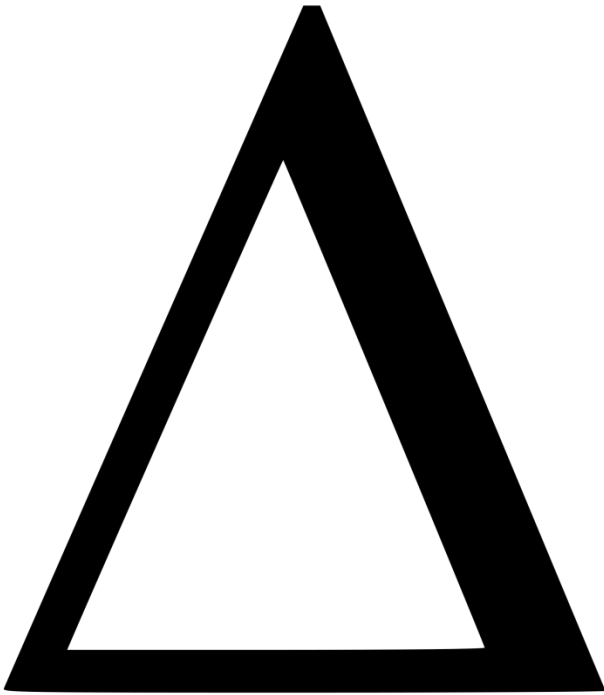


# Delta Metering

**Matt Heath– BrightRidge**

Delta is the 4<sup>th</sup> letter of the Greek alphabet



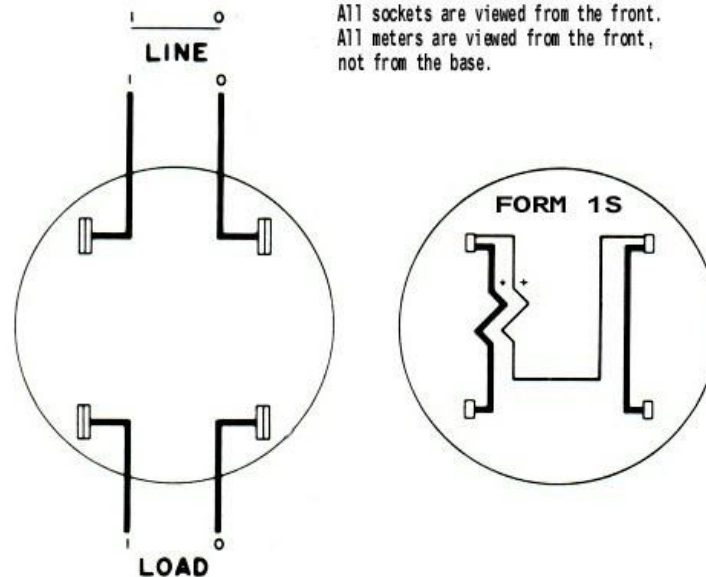
Transformers banked together look like the Greek letter Delta when viewed from above

# Remember Blondel's Theorem

- In simple terms, Blondel's theorem states that the total power in a system of  $(N)$  conductors can be properly measured by using  $(N-1)$  stators or watt-measuring elements.
- The elements are placed such that one current coil is in each of the conductors and one potential coil is connected between each of the conductors and some common point. This is a stator.
- Therefore, the total power is correctly measured by the remaining  $(N - 1)$  elements.
- In application, this means that to accurately measure the power in a four-wire three-phase circuit ( $N = 4$ ), the meter must contain  $(N - 1)$  or three measuring elements. Likewise, for a three-wire three-phase circuit ( $N = 3$ ), the meter must contain two measuring elements.

# A Simple One Stator Meter

Form 1S Meter – Used to Meter 2 Wire Service



All sockets are viewed from the front.  
All meters are viewed from the front,  
not from the base.

**FORM 1S**  
1 $\phi$ , 2 W CIRCUIT  
1 Stator, 2 W Meter, Self-Contained

 **BCM**  
Bay City Metering  
P: 212-575-0785

# In Other Words...

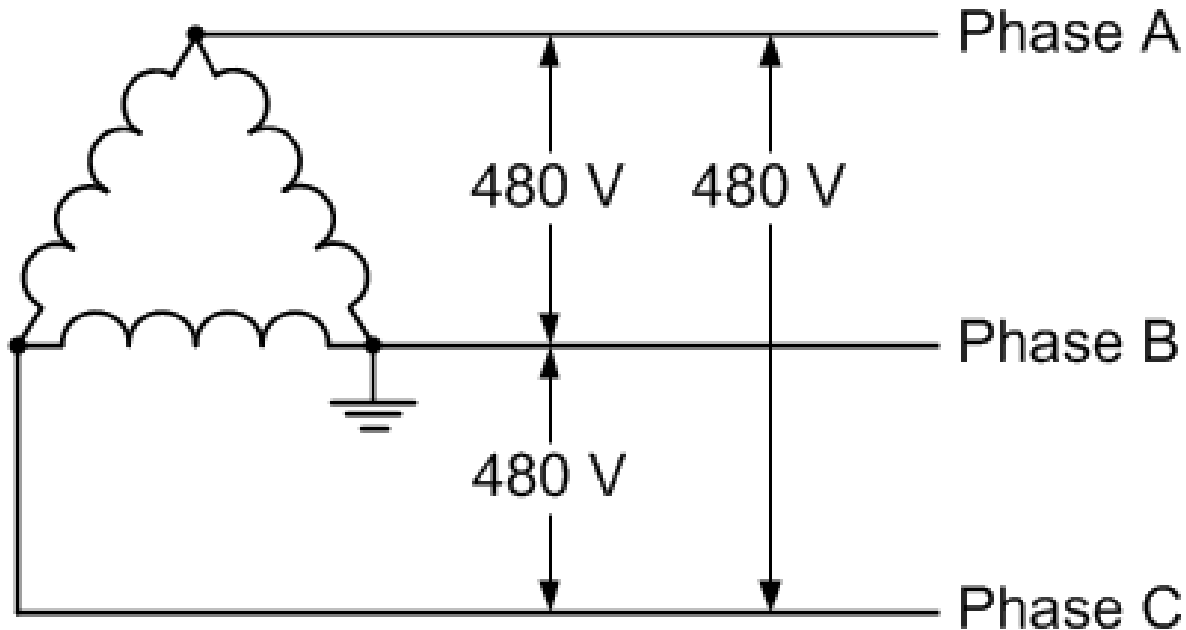
We need to choose a metering system that measures voltage and current referenced to a common point on 1 less than the number of phases we are metering.

One Voltage Coil and One Current Coil = One Stator

- For a 3 Wire service we need a 2 stator meter
- For a 4 Wire service we need a 3 stator meter

Remember – our common point is NOT necessary grounded!

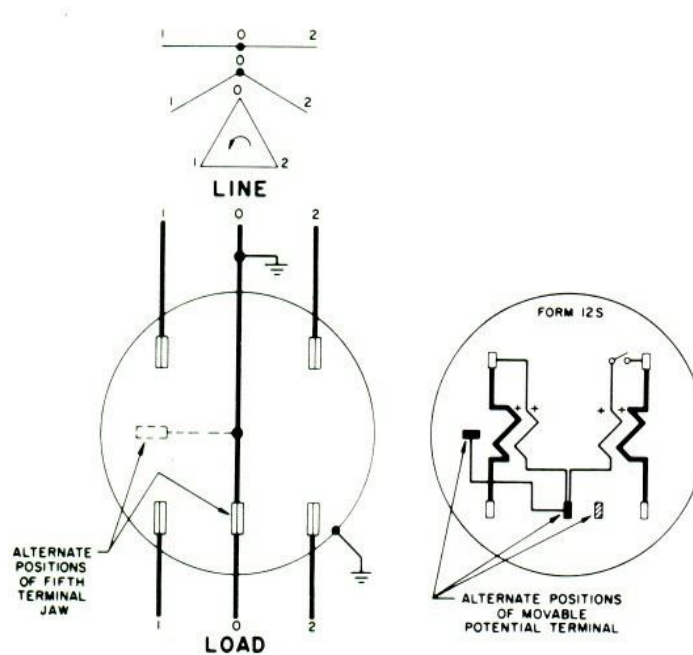
# Typical 3 Wire Delta Connection Diagram



NOTE - Voltage may be 240, 480 or even 600  
May be Corner Grounded or NOT

# How To Meter 3 Wire Delta

## Self Contained-12S

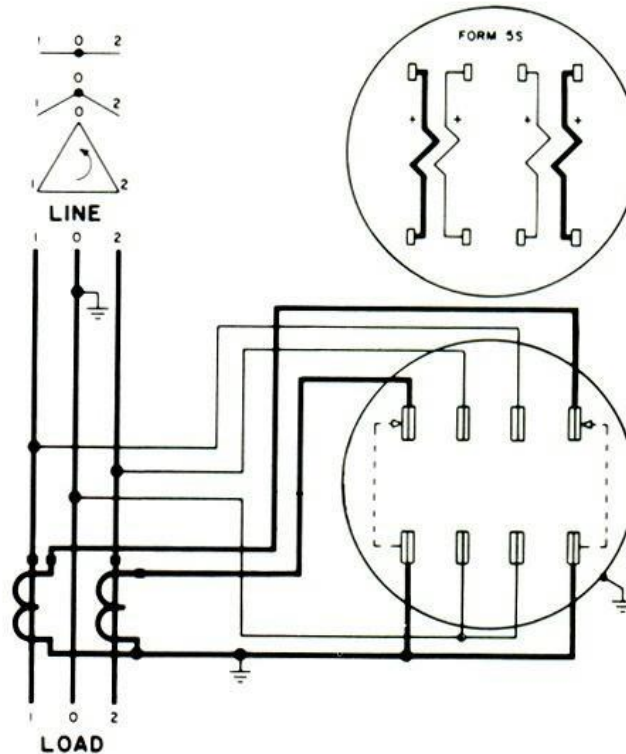


On 3-phase, 3-wire circuits, a ground is optional. Where a 3-phase circuit is grounded, the neutral connector in the socket should be grounded. Where a 3-phase circuit is ungrounded, the neutral connector in the socket should be insulated.

2 Stator, 3ø, 3 W (Network) Meter, Self-Contained

# How To Meter 3 Wire Delta

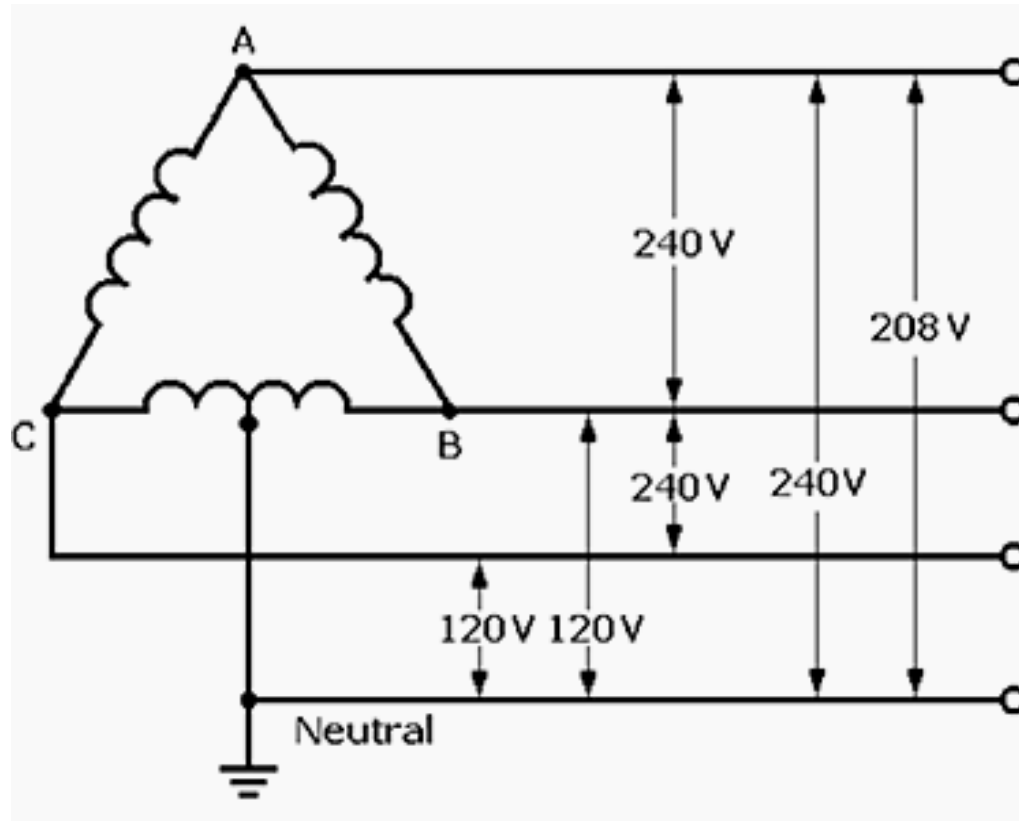
## CT Rated - 5S



3 $\phi$ , 3 W OR ANY OTHER 3 W CIRCUIT  
2 Stator, 3 $\phi$ , 3 W Meter with 2-2 W CT's



# Typical 4 Wire Delta Connection Diagram



**NOTE – Phase A to Neutral is 208V. This is the “High Leg”, “Power Leg” or “Wild Leg” and must always be metered on Phase C of our meter base**

# Typical 4 Wire Delta Transformer Bank



**Notice how the phases are tied together – the center transformer is center tap grounded**

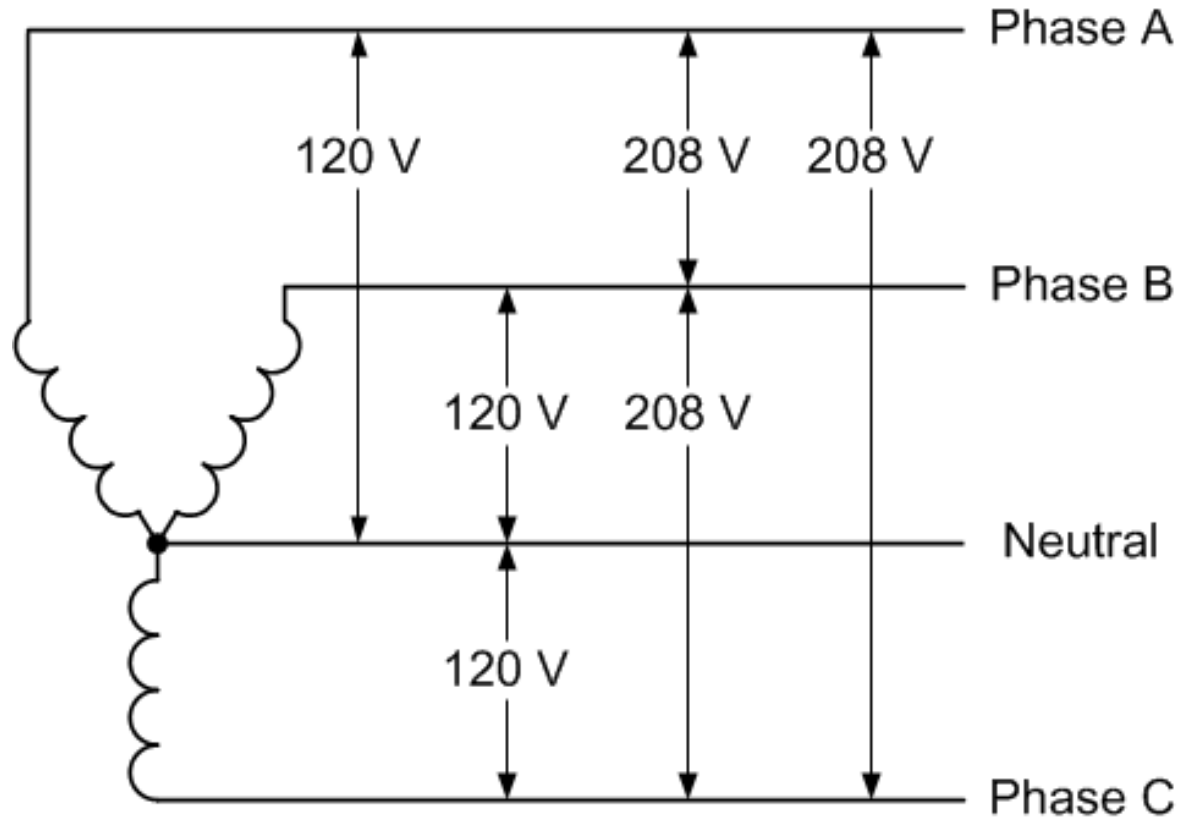
# How is a 4 Wire Wye Bank Wired Differently???

Look at how the transformers are tied together



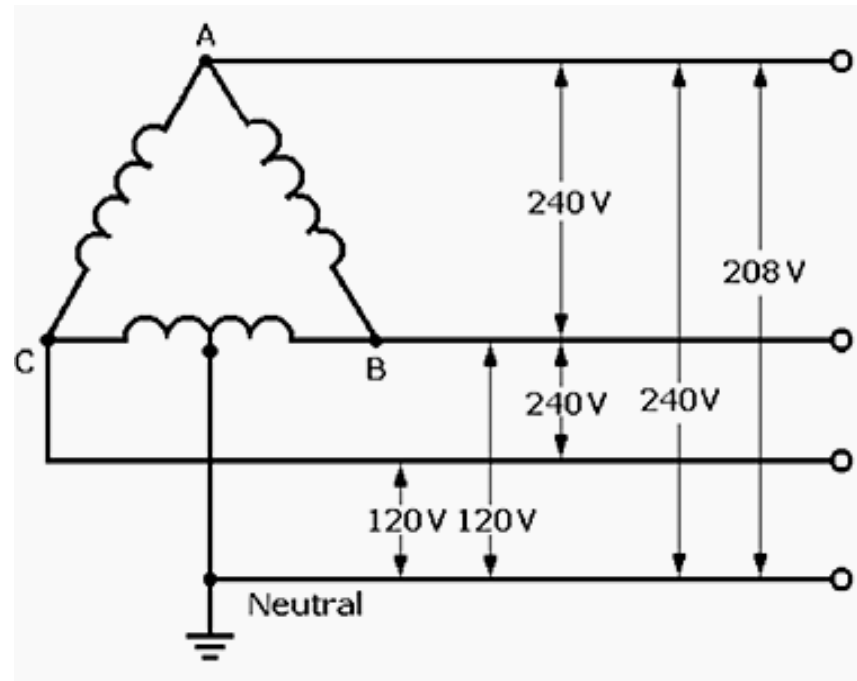
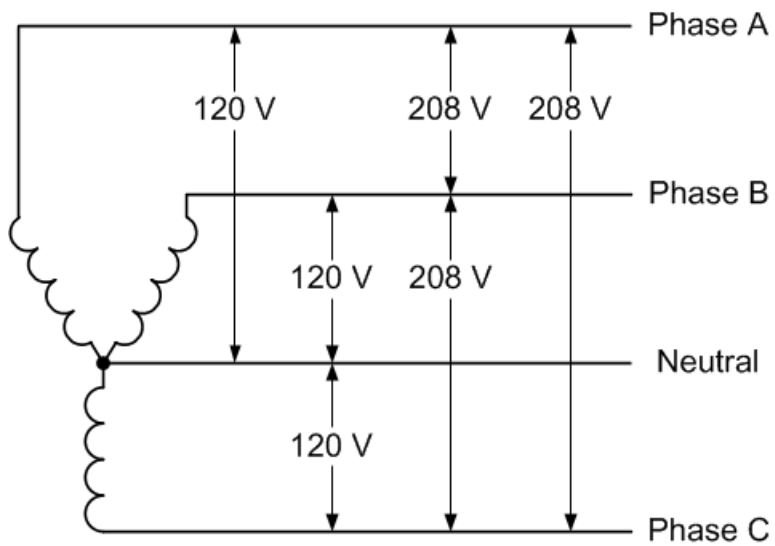
Notice how the outer secondary lugs are tied together – this is the Neutral wire

# Typical 4 Wire Wye Connection Diagram



**NOTE – Phase to Neutral is 120V OR 277V. Phase to Phase Voltage will be Phase to Neutral Voltage multiplied by  $\sqrt{3}$  (square root of 3, or 1.732)**

# Wye VS Delta



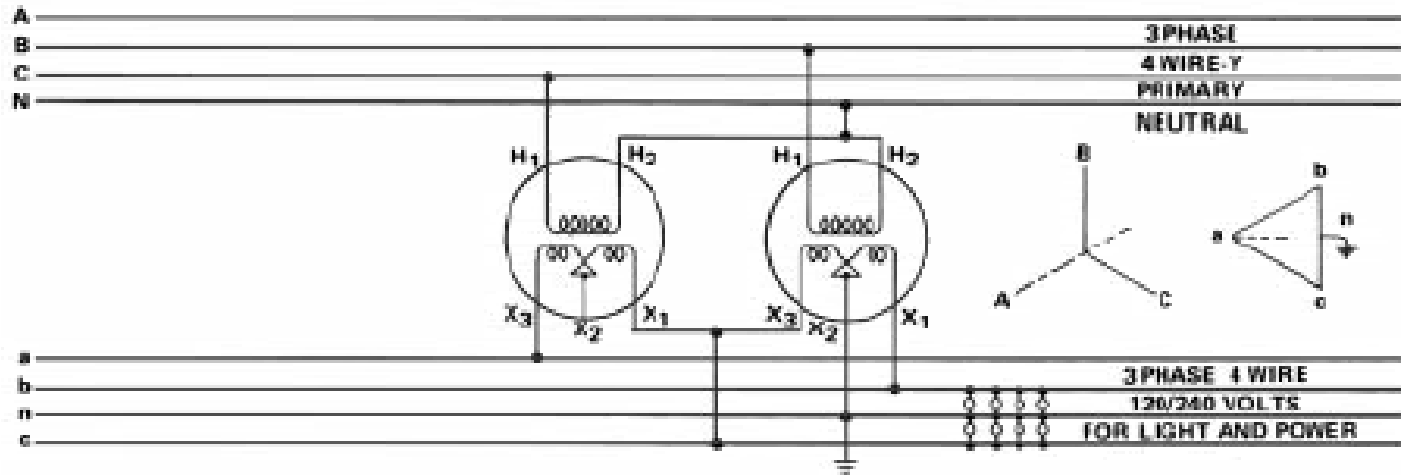
# 2 Pot Delta Bank (Cheater Bank)



**4 Wire Delta Service (120/240) from 2 Transformers and 2 Primary Lines**

# 2 Pot Cheater Connection Diagram

Y-Delta With One Unit Missing

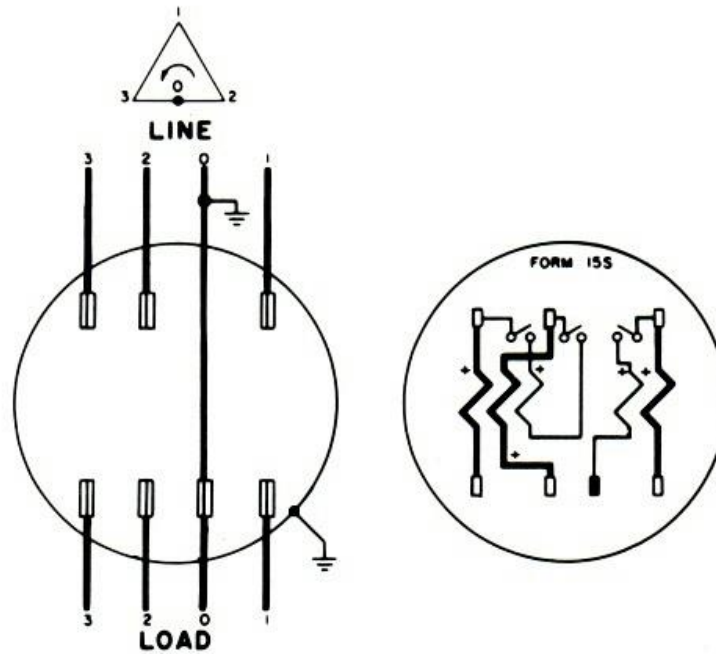


The voltage in a typical 4 wire Delta service will be 120V Phase A and B to Neutral, 208V Phase C to Neutral and 240V Phase to any other Phase.

**NOTE – voltage may be doubled (240, 416, 480V) on some services**

# How To Meter 4 Wire Delta

## Self Contained-FM15S

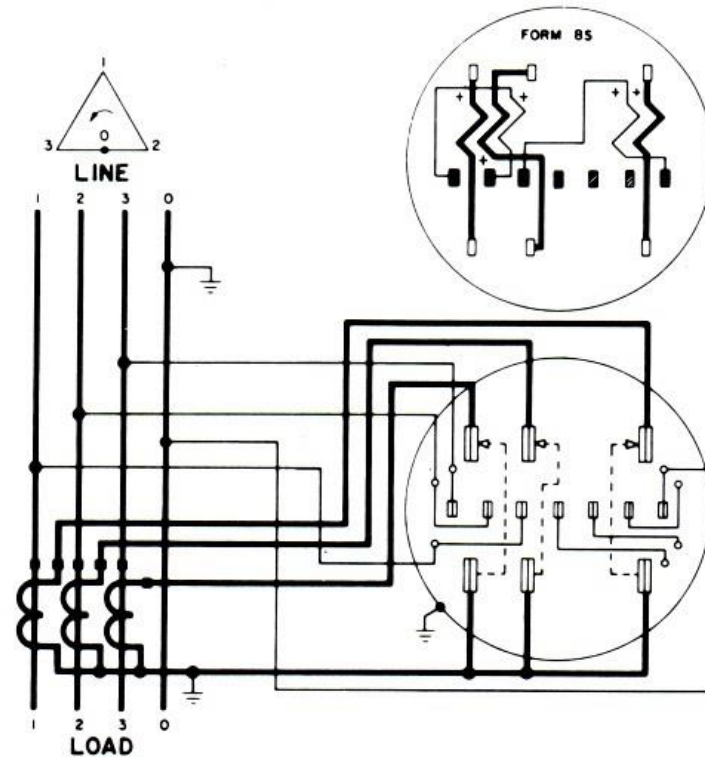


3 $\phi$ , 4 W,  $\Delta$  CIRCUIT  
2 Stator, 3 $\phi$ , 4 W,  $\Delta$  Meter, Self-Contained



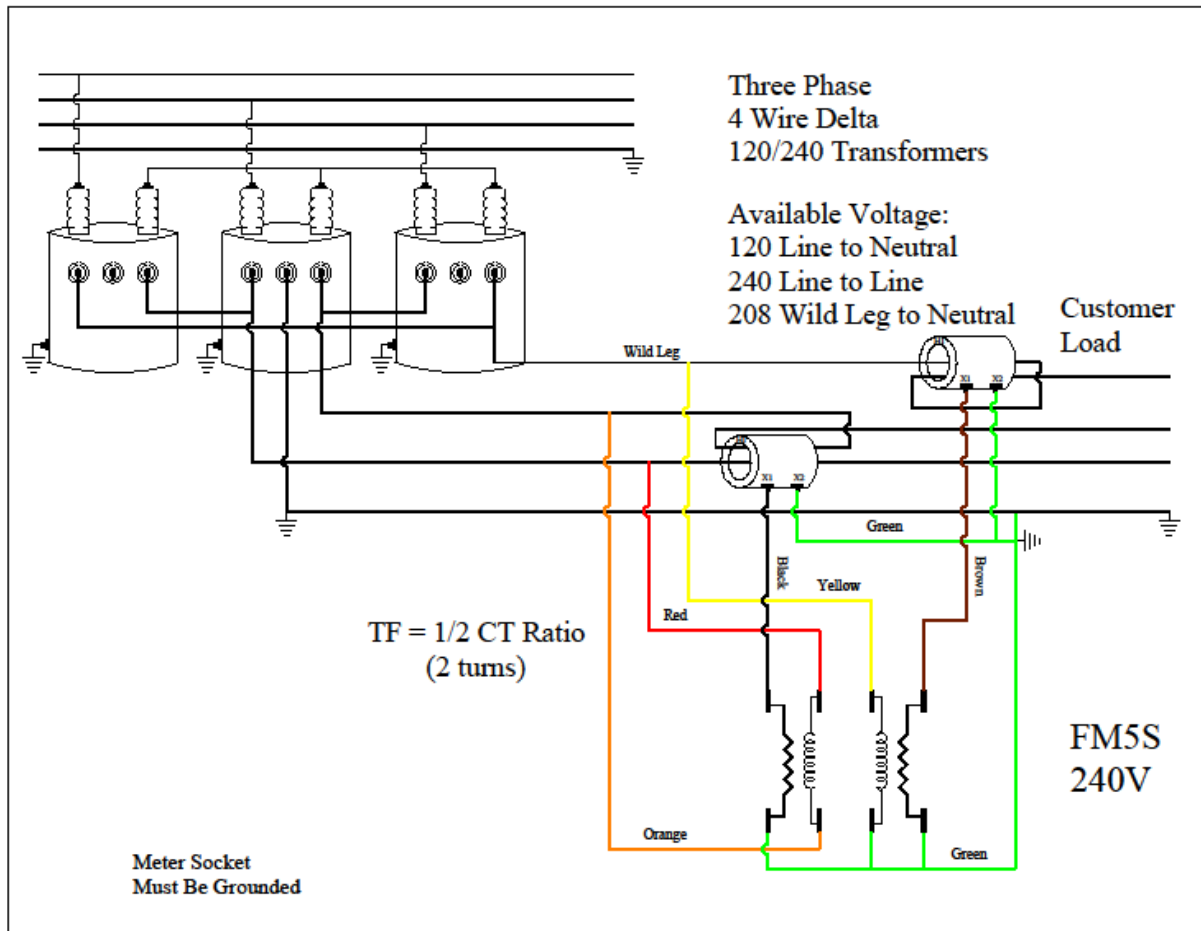
# How To Meter 4 Wire Delta

## CT Rated – 8S



3 $\phi$ , 4 W,  $\Delta$  CIRCUIT  
2 Stator, 3 $\phi$ , 4 W,  $\Delta$  Meter with 3-2 W CT's

# How To Meter 4 Wire Delta CT Rated – 5S



**NOTE – Phase B Runs thru CT “backward” and Phase C is looped thru CT twice**

# Delta Metering Concerns

- NEVER assume that the unmetered or “common” phase is grounded!
- Always make sure to meter the “High Leg” in any 4 wire Delta service on ‘C’ phase in the meter base!
- When in doubt, always check the voltage!

# Questions or Comments???

Please Contact

Matt Heath

AMI Dept. Manager – BrightRidge



Cell (423)791-2590

Email – [mheath@brightridge.com](mailto:mheath@brightridge.com)