

Three-phase power measurement by single-phase power meter

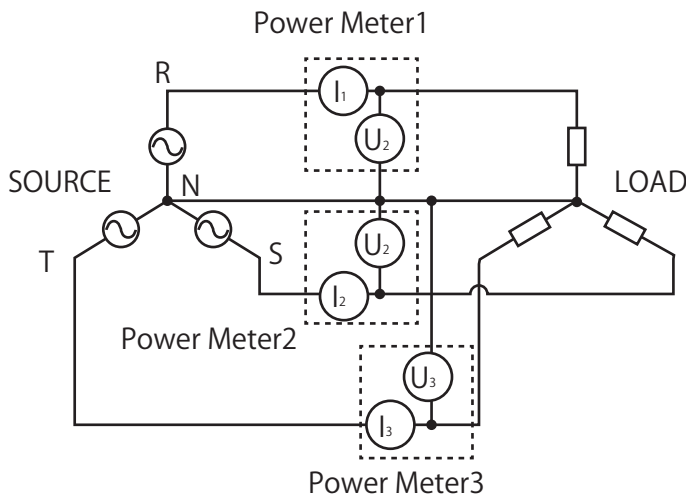
GPM-8310/GPM-8213



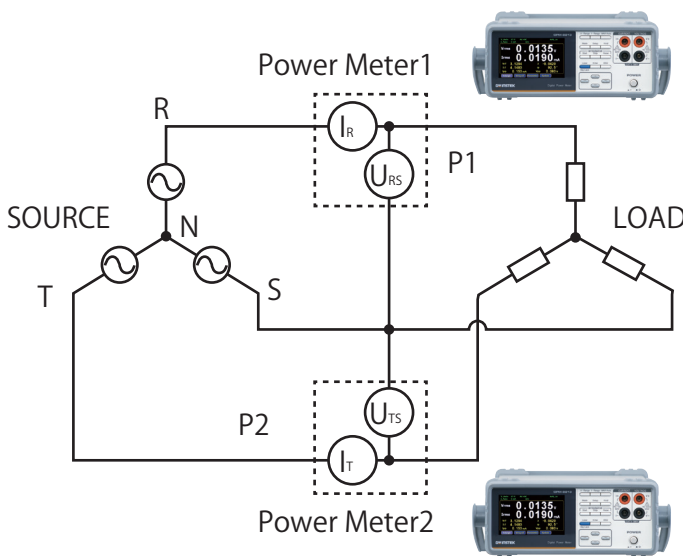
Blondel's theorem states that total power is measured with ONE LESS wattmeter than the number of WIRES.

When measuring three-phase power, connect three single-phase power meters to each phase and take the sum of the readings. In general, "The power of a polyphase n-wire circuit can be measured using n-1 single-phase wattmeters regardless of the load balance or unbalance, and is given by the sum of the readings of each wattmeter." According to Brondel's theorem, a three-phase three-wire circuit can be measured with two single-phase wattmeters. This measurement method is called the two wattmeter method.

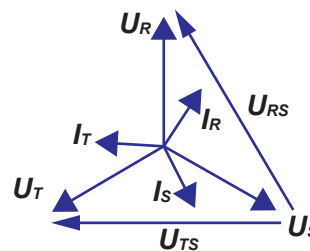
Three Single-phase Power meter Measurement



Two Single-phase Power meter Measurement



$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= P1 + P2 \\
 &= \dot{U}_{RS} * \dot{I}_R + \dot{U}_{TS} * \dot{I}_T \\
 &= (\dot{U}_R - \dot{U}_S) \dot{I}_R + (\dot{U}_T - \dot{U}_S) \dot{I}_T \\
 &= (\dot{U}_R * \dot{I}_R + \dot{U}_S (-\dot{I}_R - \dot{I}_T) + \dot{U}_T * \dot{I}_T \\
 &= \dot{U}_R * \dot{I}_R + \dot{U}_S * \dot{I}_S + \dot{U}_T * \dot{I}_T \because (\dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_S + \dot{I}_T = 0) \\
 &= \text{Sum of power for each phase} \\
 &= \text{Three-phase power}
 \end{aligned}$$



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