

EXP-4

Date:

AIM : To perform polarity test of a single phase transformer.

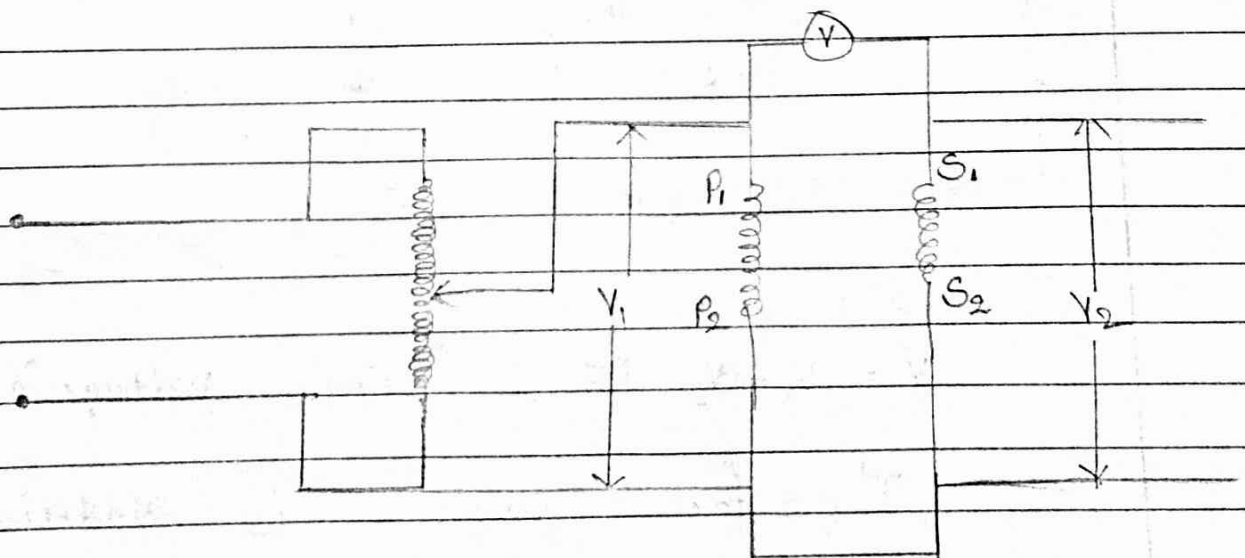
Apparatus & Specifications :

1> 1- ϕ Transformer : 230V/230V, 1kVA, 50Hz

2> 1- ϕ Variac : 0-300V, 15-A

3> Voltmeter : 0-300V

Circuit Diagram :



230/230 V

1- ϕ x'mer

1KVA

Theory :

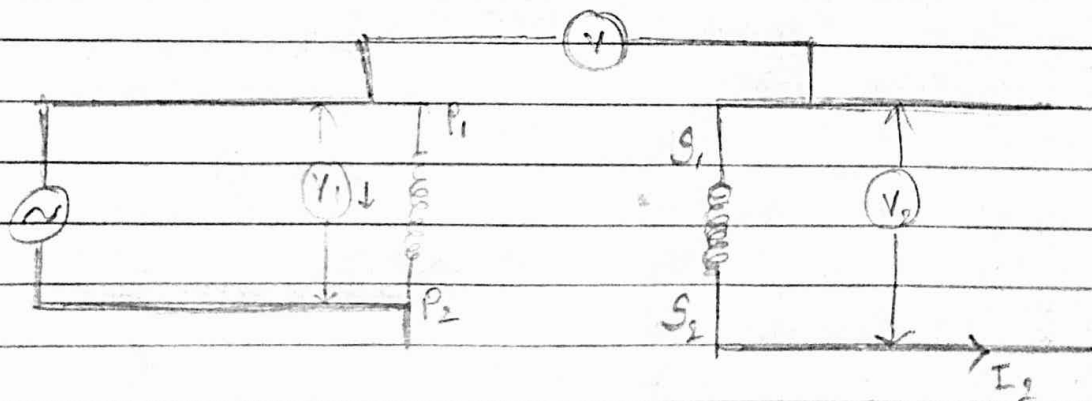
- There are two types of polarity of transform

1> Additive polarity

2> Subtractive polarity

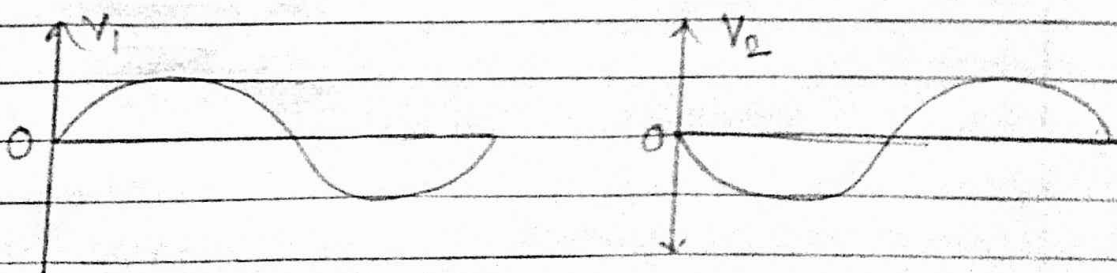
- Check the polarity for the "parallel operation of transformer"

i> Additive polarity



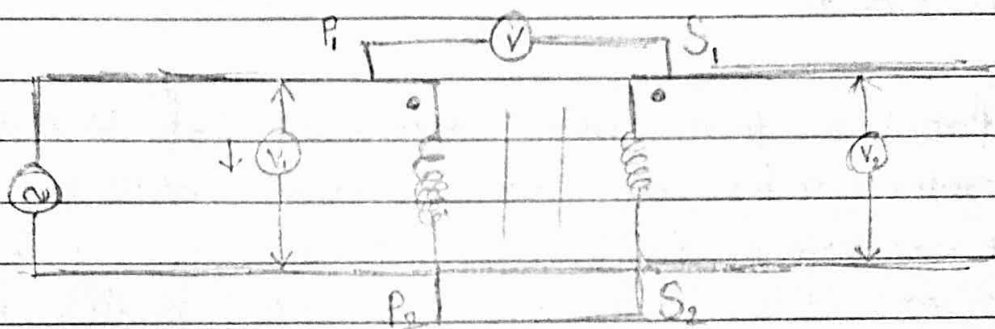
$$V = V_1 + V_2 \approx 2 \text{ (supply voltage)}$$

Therefore polarity is Additive



- Voltage are out of phase
- Hence, with additive polarity, transformers can't be connected in parallel.

ii > Subtractive polarity

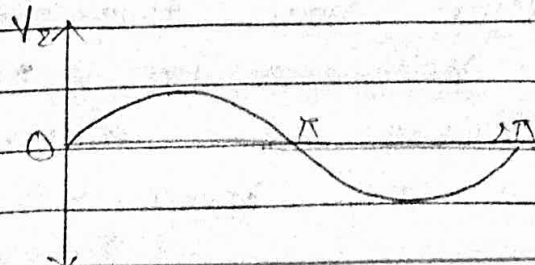
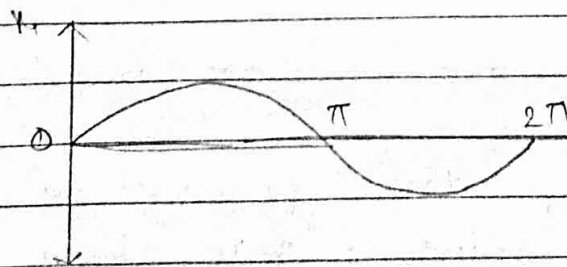


$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$V = V_1 - V_2 \approx 0$$

~~Therefore~~

Therefore, polarity is subtractive



- Voltage are in phase
- Hence with subtractive polarity, transformers can be connected in parallel

Procedure :

- firstly join one terminal of variable autotransformer with one terminal of transformer (P_1) and similarly join the other terminal of variac with the other terminal of the transformer (P_2)
- Now short the two terminal of transformer P_2 & S_2
- Then join one terminal of Voltmeter with P terminal of transformer and the other terminal of Voltmeter with S_1 terminal of transformer
- Now turn on the power supply for Variac
- Now turn up the power of Variac to a certain value & note down that value in V_1 and then note the readings obtained in Voltmeter in V . Repeat this process for some more different values & note down the readings obtained.

→ observation tables -

Conclusions :

→ In Additive polarity, transformer cannot be connected in parallel & in subtractive polarity transformer can be connected in parallel connection.