

Closing SW1
(No load condition)

$$e_1 = -N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$E_1 = \sqrt{2} \pi f N_1 \phi_{max}$$

$$E_2 = \sqrt{2} \pi f N_2 \phi_{max}$$

$$\checkmark E_2 = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) E_1$$

Closing SW1 & SW2

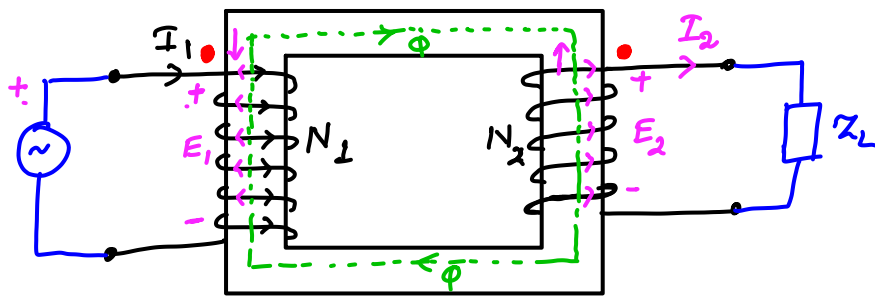
- Current flow I_2
- Try to produce ϕ' to oppose ϕ
- To maintain ϕ in the core the mmf needs to be balanced & to counteract ϕ' , more current will be drawn from primary side ($\phi = \frac{N_1 I_1}{\mathcal{R}}$)

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 I_1' &= N_2 I_2 & (\text{to } \phi) \\ \hookrightarrow N_1 I_1 &= N_2 I_2 & I_1 = I_\phi + I_1' \end{aligned}$$

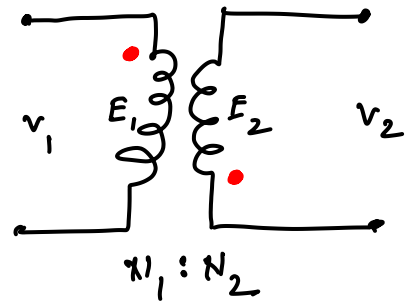
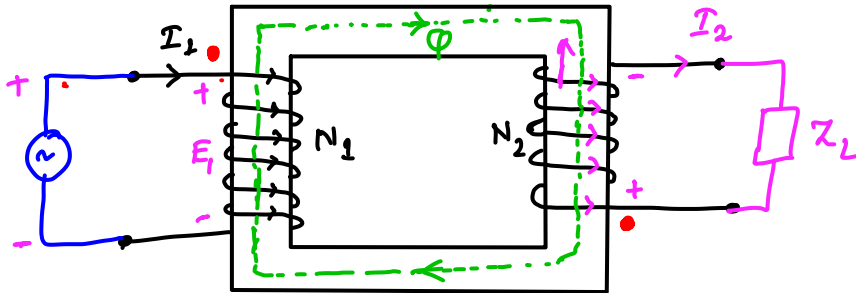
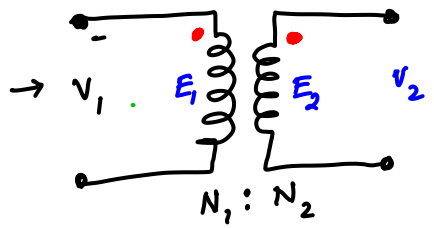
$$\checkmark \bullet I_1 = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) I_2$$

$$\boxed{E_1 I_1 = E_2 I_2}$$

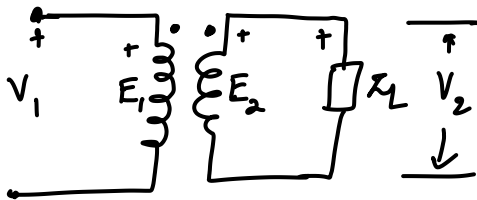
Transfer of power from one electric circuit to another.



Schematic diagram



• Impedance transformation.



$$V_1 = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right) V_2$$

$$I_1 = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) I_2$$

Impedance $Z_2 = \frac{V_2}{I_2}$

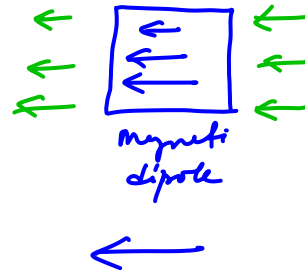
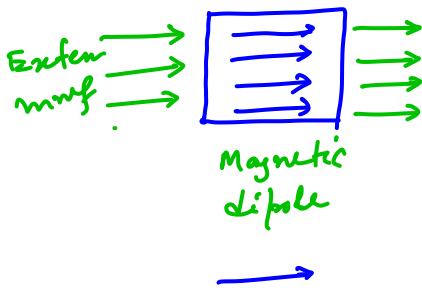
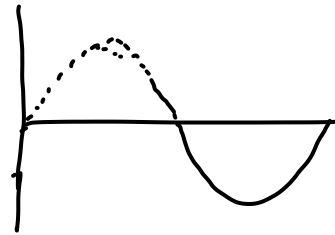
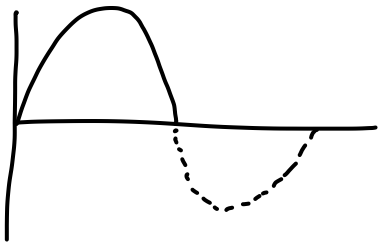
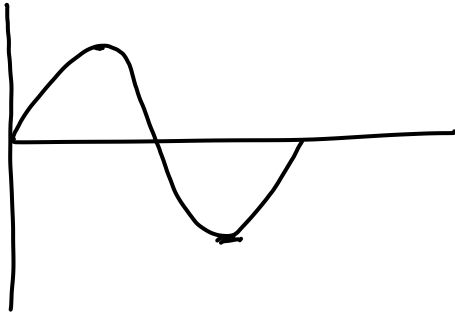
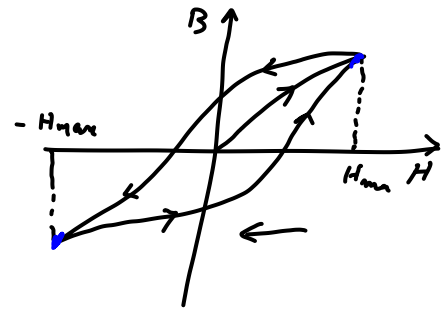
In primary side $\frac{V_1}{I_1} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \frac{V_2}{I_2}$

$$\Rightarrow Z'_2 = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 Z_2$$

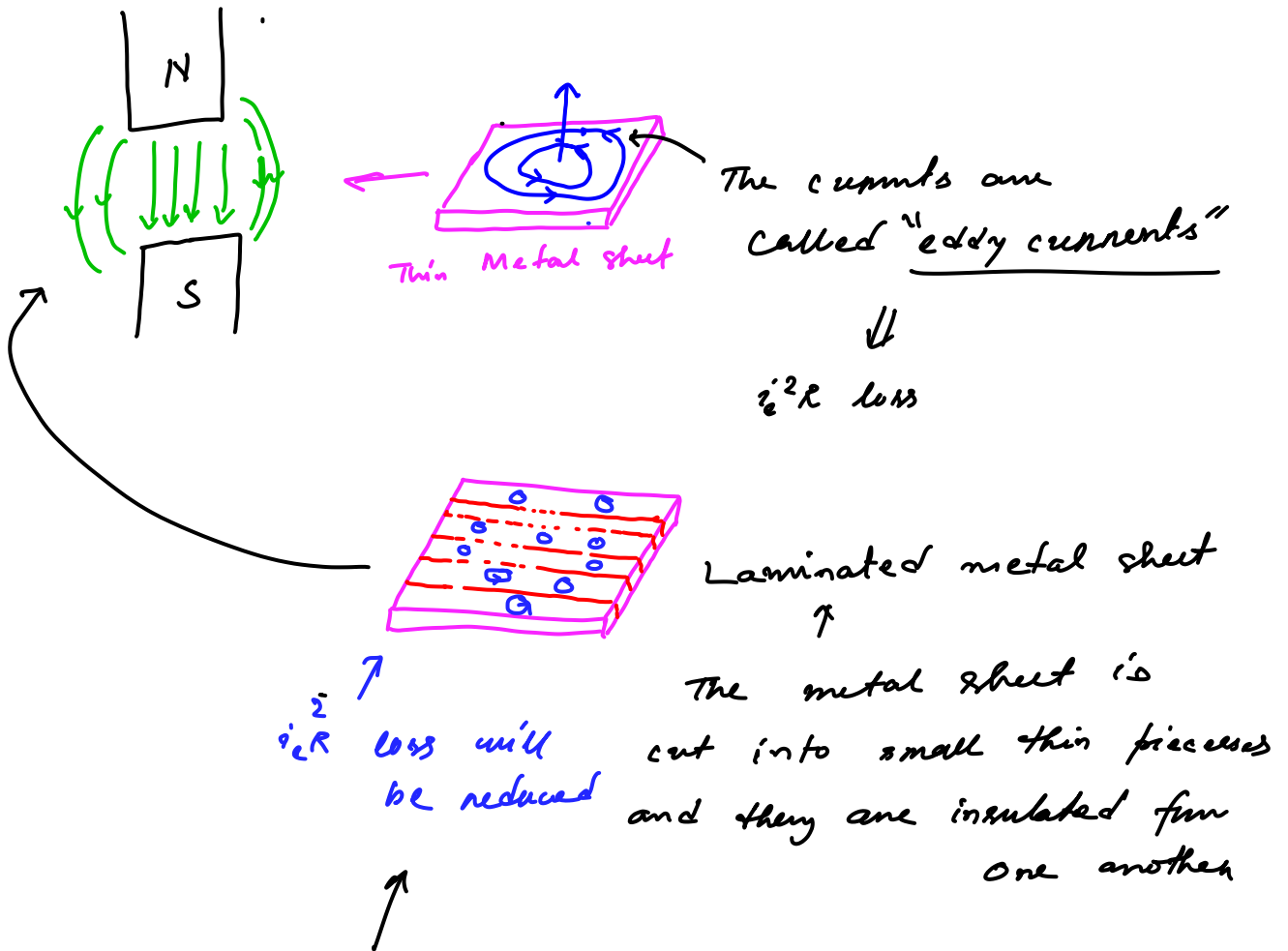
The impedance Z_2 of secondary side is referred to primary side.

Z_2 is transferred to primary side $\rightarrow Z'_2$

- Hysteresis loop of iron



- Due to the A.C. excitation of transformer the magnetic dipoles keep on flipping from one direction to another
 - ↓ Doing work
 - Need energy for input supply
 - ↓
 - Energy gets dissipated as heat in the iron core.
 - ↓
 - The associated power loss in core is called "Hysteresis Loss".



The power loss due to the presence of eddy current in the iron core is called "Eddy current loss".

→ In the iron core



✓ Hysteresis loss → (minimized by using cold-rolled grain-oriented steel)
 +
 ✓ Eddy current loss → (minimize by laminating the core)