

8-1 A 10 KVA, 200/400 V., 50 Hz, 1 phase transformer gave the following results:-

OC test (HV open) : 200 V 1.3 A 120 W
 Sc test (LV short) : 22 V 30 A 200 W

Determine shunt and series branch parameters referred to low voltage side and hence draw equivalent circuit diagram also.

= Given,

Primary voltage (V_1) = 200 V (Low)

Secondary voltage (V_2) = 400 V (High)

frequency (f) = 50 Hz

$$\text{Now, } K = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{400}{200} = 2$$

From open circuit test (done on low voltage)

$$V_o = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$I = 1.3 \text{ A}$$

$$W = 120 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Now, } W = VI \cos \phi$$

$$120 = 200 \times 1.3 \cos \phi$$

$$\therefore \cos \phi = \frac{6}{13}$$

$$\therefore \sin \phi = \frac{\sqrt{13^2 - 6^2}}{13} = \frac{\sqrt{133}}{13}$$

$$I_w = I \cos \phi$$

$$= 1.3 \times \frac{6}{13}$$

$$= 0.6 \text{ A}$$

$$I_m = 1.3 \times \frac{\sqrt{133}}{13}$$

$$= 1.153$$

Now,

$$R_o = \frac{V}{I_w} = \frac{200}{0.6} = 333.333 \Omega$$

$$X_o = \frac{V}{I_m} = \frac{200}{1.153} = 225.448 \Omega$$

From short circuit test (done on High Voltage)

$$V_{sc} = 22V$$

$$I_{sc} = 30A$$

$$W_{sc} = 200W$$

$$\text{Now, } W_{sc} = I_{sc}^2 R_2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{W_{sc}}{I_{sc}^2} = \frac{200}{(30)^2} = 0.222 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{V_{sc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{22}{30} = 0.7333 \Omega$$

Now,

$$X_2 = \sqrt{Z_2^2 - R_2^2} = \sqrt{(0.7333)^2 - (0.2222)^2} = 0.6985 \Omega$$

Now, equivalent parameter referred to low voltage side
(in this case primary)

$$R_2' = \frac{R_2}{k^2} = \frac{0.222}{2^2} = 0.0556 \Omega$$

$$X_2' = \frac{X_2}{k^2} = \frac{0.6985}{2^2} = 0.1746 \Omega$$

Now drawing equivalent circuit

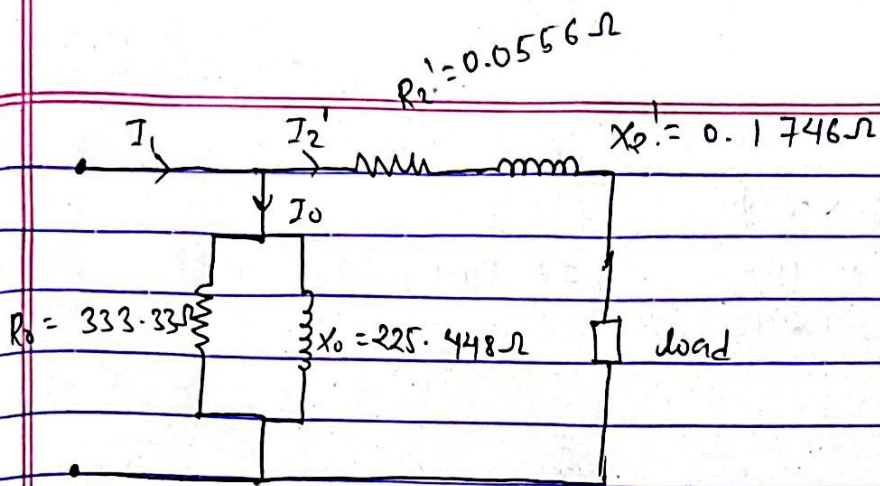


Fig: Equivalent circuit referred to low voltage side

- 2) The following test results were obtained on a 20kVA, 2200/220V, 50 Hz single phase transformer:-

Open-circuit test (LV side) : 220V 1.1A 125W

Short-circuit test (HV side) : 52.7V 8.4A 287W

Calculate the equivalent circuit referred to LV side and draw the equivalent circuit.

= Given,

$$S = 20 \text{ kVA}$$

$$\text{Primary voltage } (V_1) = 2200 \text{ V (High)}$$

$$\text{Secondary voltage } (V_2) = 220 \text{ V (Low)}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$K = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{220}{2200} = 0.1$$

From open circuit test :

$$V_0 = 220 \text{ V}$$

$$I_0 = 1.1 \text{ A}$$

$$W_0 = 125 \text{ W}$$

So,

$$W_o = V_o I_o \cos \phi$$

$$125 = 220 \times 1.1 \times \cos \phi$$

$$\therefore \cos \phi = \frac{0.5165}{242} = \frac{125}{242}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \phi = \frac{\sqrt{242^2 - 125^2}}{242} = \frac{207.21}{242}$$

$$= 0.8562$$

So,

$$I_w = I_o \cos \phi$$

$$= \frac{1.1 \times 125}{242}$$

$$= 0.5681 \text{ A}$$

So,

$$I_m = I_o \sin \phi$$

$$= 1.1 \times 0.8562$$

$$= 0.9418 \text{ A}$$

Then,

$$R_o = \frac{V_o}{I_w}$$

$$= \frac{220}{0.5681} = 387.25 \Omega$$

$$X_o = \frac{V_o}{I_m}$$

$$= \frac{220}{0.9418} = 233.595 \Omega$$

From short circuit test:

$$V_{sc} = 52.7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{sc} = 8.4 \text{ A}$$

$$W_{sc} = 287 \text{ W}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{W_{sc}}{I_{sc}^2} = \frac{287}{(8.4)^2} = 4.067 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{V_{sc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{52.7}{8.4} = 6.273 \Omega$$

$$X_2 = \sqrt{Z_2^2 - R_2^2} = \sqrt{(6.273)^2 - (4.067)^2} = 4.777 \Omega$$

Changing into equivalent parameters.

$$\begin{aligned} R_o' &= k^2 \times R_2 \\ &= (0.1)^2 \times 4.067 \\ &= 0.04067 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_o' &= k^2 \times X_2 \\ &= (0.1)^2 \times 4.777 \\ &= 0.04777 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Drawing eqⁿ circuit

