Important Instructions to examiners:

1) The answers should be examined by key words and not as word-to-word as given in the model answer scheme.

2) The model answer and the answer written by candidate may vary but the examiner may try to assess the understanding level of the candidate.

3) The language errors such as grammatical, spelling errors should not be given more importance (Not applicable for subject English and Communication Skills).

4) While assessing figures, examiner may give credit for principal components indicated in the figure. The figures drawn by candidate and model answer may vary. The examiner may give credit for any equivalent figure drawn.

5) Credits may be given step wise for numerical problems. In some cases, the assumed constant values may vary and there may be some difference in the candidate’s answers and model answer.

6) In case of some questions credit may be given by judgement on part of examiner of relevant answer based on candidate’s understanding.

7) For programming language papers, credit may be given to any other program based on equivalent concept.
1 Attempt any FIVE of the following:  

1 a) State any four parts of the D.C motor.
   Ans:
   Part of the D.C. Motor as follow:  
   (i) Armature core.  
   (ii) Armature winding.  
   (iii) Field winding.  
   (iv) Commutator.  
   (v) Brushes.  
   (vi) Yoke.  
   (vii) Pole core.  
   (viii) Pole shoe.  
   1 Mark for two parts  
   (Any four)  
   = 2 Marks

1 b) State the working principal of d.c. generator.
   Ans:
   - Working principle of DC generator is the principle of dynamically induced emf or electromagnetic induction.  
   - According to this principle, if flux is cut by a conductor, then emf is induced in conductor.  
   - In case of DC generator, when armature winding is rotated in magnetic field by the prime mover, the flux is cut by the armature winding and an emf is dynamically induced in the armature winding.  
   2 Marks

1 c) State principle operation of a transformer.
   Ans:
   Working Principle of a Transformer:
   The transformer operates on the principle of mutual induction.  
   When ac supply is applied to primary, it circulates ac flux in core which is going to link with secondary. The changing flux linking with the secondary induces emf in secondary winding.  
   1 Mark
   1 Mark

1 d) List various losses take place in a transformer.
   Ans:
   Various Losses in Transformer:
   1) Copper losses ($P_{cu}$):
   These are also known as Variable losses. The total power loss taking place in the winding resistances of a transformer is known as the copper loss.  
   $Cu$ loss = Primary $Cu$ loss + Secondary $Cu$ loss  
   $P_{cu} = I_1^2R_1 + I_2^2R_2$  
   $R_1$ & $R_2$ are resistances of primary & secondary winding respectively.  
   1 Marks
   2) Iron losses ($P_I$):
   These are also known as Fixed losses. These are further divided into Eddy current loss and hysteresis loss.  
   i) Eddy current loss = $K_EB_m^2f^2T^2$  
   where, $K_E$ is eddy current constant, $B_m$ is the maximum value of the flux density, $f$ is the frequency of magnetic reversals; $T$ is thickness of core in m.  
   1 Mark
### ii) Hysteresis loss = \( K_H B_m^{1.67} f V \)
Where \( K_H \) is Hysteresis constant, \( B_m \) is the maximum flux density
\( f \) is the frequency of magnetic reversals and \( V \) is the volume of the core in \( m^3 \)

1 e) Draw circuit diagram for polarity test on single-phase transformer.

**Ans:**

Circuit Diagram of Polarity test of Single-phase Transformer:

![Circuit Diagram of Polarity test of Single-phase Transformer](image)

1 f) Define current transformer.

**Ans:**

**Current transformer:** Current transformer is an instrument transformer which is used in conjunction with measuring instrument like ammeter for measurement of current.

1 g) State the function of the isolation transformer.

**Ans:**

**Functions of Isolation Transformer:**

i) Disconnect the load equipment from supply ground:

ii) Reduction of voltage spikes

iii) It acts as a decoupling device.

iv) Protects loads from harmonic distortion.

2 Attempt any **THREE** of the following: 12

2 a) State function of following parts of D.C motor:

   (i) Pole shoe

   (ii) Commutator

   (iii) Brushes

   (iv) Yoke

**Ans:**

**Function of Pole shoe in D.C Motor:**

i) Gives mechanical support to field coil and reduce magnetic reluctance due to enlarged area.

ii) Distribute the flux uniformly in the air gap.

**Function of commutator in D.C Motor:**

i) It helps to produce an unidirectional current from the armature winding.
ii) It collects the current from armature conductors and passes it to the external load via brushes

**Function of Brushes in D.C Motor:**

i) Function of brush is to give current to the armature conductors through commutator segments.

ii) It makes moving contact with commutator to facilitate the contact between stationary and moving parts.

**Function of Yoke in D.C Motor:**

i) Provides mechanical support for poles.

ii) Acts as protecting cover for machine.

iii) Provides path for magnetic flux.

**2 b) Explain the principal of working of three phase induction motor.**

**Ans:**

- When the motor is excited with three-phase supply, three-phase stator winding produces a rotating magnetic field of constant magnitude which rotates at synchronous speed.

- This changing magnetic field is cut by the rotor conductors and induces emf in them according to the principle of Faraday’s laws of electromagnetic induction. As these rotor conductors are shorted, the current starts to flow through these conductors.

- The current carrying rotor conductors are placed in magnetic field produced by stator. Consequently, mechanical force acts on rotor conductors. The sum of the mechanical forces on all the rotor conductors produces a torque, which tend to move the rotor in same direction as the rotating magnetic field.

- This rotor conductor’s rotation can also be explained by Lenz’s law, which tells that the induced currents in the conductors oppose the cause for its production. Here this opposition is rotating magnetic field. This results in the rotor starts rotating in the same direction as that of the rotating magnetic field produced by stator.

**2 c) Draw a neat labeled sketch of three-point starter.**

**Ans:**

**Three Point Starter:**
2 d) Select or suggest any two applications for:
   (i) D.C shunt motor
   (ii) D.C series motor

Ans:

Applications of DC shunt motor:
DC shunt motors are fairly constant speed and medium starting torque motors, hence they are used in applications requiring constant speeds.
   i) Lathe machine
   ii) Drilling machines
   iii) Grinders
   iv) Blowers & fans
   v) Compressors
   vi) Centrifugal and reciprocating pumps
   vii) Machine tools
   viii) Milling machine

Applications of DC series motor:
DC series motors are variable speed and high starting torque motors, hence they are used in applications requiring variable speeds and high starting torque.
   i) Electric tractions
   ii) Cranes
   iii) Elevators
   iv) Air compressors
   v) Vacuum cleaners
   vi) Hair dryers

3 Attempt any THREE of the following:

3 a) Describe with suitable diagram speed control of DC shunt motor by field current control method.

Ans:
Speed control of DC shunt motor by field current control method:

The back emf induced in the armature winding of DC motor is given by,

\[ E_b = \frac{\phi Z N P}{60} \text{ volt} \]

Since \( Z, P, A \) are constants, \( E_b \propto \phi N \)
i.e \( N \propto E_b/\phi \)
Since $E_b \cong \text{Supply voltage } V$, we can write $N \alpha 1/\phi$, thus the speed is inversely proportional to the flux.

In this flux control method, speed of the motor is inversely proportional to the flux. Thus, by decreasing flux the speed can be increased. To control the flux, here a rheostat is added in series with the field winding. When the rheostat is increased, the field current and so the magnetic flux decreases. This results in an increase in the speed of the motor. Since the speed is inversely proportional to the flux or field current, the graphical representation curve showing relationship between speed and field current is hyperbola. The field current is relatively small and hence $I^2R$ loss in field winding is less, which makes this method quite efficient.

With zero value of rheostat, the motor runs at rated speed and when rheostat is increased, the field current decreases and speed increases. Thus this method controls the speed above normal or rated speed.

3 b) Compare core type and shell type transformer on any four parameters.

\textbf{Ans:}
\textbf{Comparision of Core Type and Shell Type Transformer:}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Core type</th>
<th>Shell type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Core type Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Shell type Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It has one window</td>
<td>It has two windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>It has one magnetic circuit.</td>
<td>It has two magnetic circuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Core surrounds the winding.</td>
<td>Winding surrounds the core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Average length of core is more.</td>
<td>Average length of core is less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Area of cross section is less so more turns are required.</td>
<td>Area of cross section is more so less turns are required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Better cooling for winding</td>
<td>Better cooling for core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mechanical strength is less</td>
<td>Mechanical strength is high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Repair and maintenance is easy</td>
<td>Repair and maintenance is difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Application: Low current, high voltage</td>
<td>Application: High current, low voltage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Mark for each of any 4 parameters = 4 Marks
3 c) Draw a neat experimental set up to conduct OC test on a single phase transformer.

Ans:

![Set up for the O.C. test]

3 d) Explain with circuit diagram, the direct loading tests on single phase transformer. How the efficiency and regulation at given load condition is determined?

Ans:

![Direct loading test on Single-phase Transformer]

Direct loading test is conducted on small capacity transformers whose voltage and current ratings are within the limits of direct measurement. The transformer is directly connected to load and subjected to various load conditions just like its operation in the field.

**Procedure to conduct Direct Loading Test:**

i) Connect the circuit as shown in figure.

ii) Adjust primary voltage to its rated value and keep it constant throughout the experiment.

iii) Take first reading on No-load condition.

No-load supply voltage $V_0 = \text{Rated primary voltage } V_1$.  
No-load primary current $= I_0$
No-load input Power = $W_0 = \text{Iron loss of transformer} = W_i$

No-load secondary load voltage = $E_2$

No-load output power $W_2 = 0$

iv) Increase the load gradually from no load to full load and note down all the meter readings.

v) At any particular loading condition,
   Secondary on-load voltage = $V_2$
   Secondary on-load current = $I_2$
   Input power = $W_1$
   Output power = $W_2 = V_2 I_2$ (Load is purely resistive)

**Calculation of Efficiency:**

\[
\% \text{ Efficiency} = \left( \frac{W_2}{W_1} \right) \times 100
\]

**Calculation of Regulation:**

\[
\% \text{ Regulation} = \left\{ \left( \frac{E_2 - V_2}{E_2} \right) \right\} \times 100
\]

4 Attempt any **THREE** of the following: 12

4 a) State the criteria of selection of power transformer as per IS:10028 (part-I)

Ans:

**Criteria of Selection of Power Transformer:**

i) **Ratings** - The kVA ratings should comply with IS:10028 (Part I) -1985. The no-load secondary voltage should be 5 % more than nominal voltage to compensate the transformer regulation partly. The transformer requiring to be operated in parallel, the voltage ratio should be selected in accordance with guidelines given in 12.0.1 & 12.0.1.1 of IS : 10028 (Part I) -1985

ii) **Taps** - On-Load tap changers on HV side should be specified, wherever system conditions warrant. In case of OLTC, total number of taps should be 16 in steps of 1.25 %. The standard range for off-circuit taps which are provided should be in range of ± 2.5 percent and ± 5 percent.

iii) **Connection Symbol** - The preferred connections for two winding transformers should be preferably connected in delta/star (Dyn) and star/star (YNyn). For higher voltage connections star/star (YNyn) or star/delta (YNd) may be preferred accordance with IS : 10028 (Part I) -1985.

iv) **Impedance:**

- The value of transformer impedance is decided by considering the secondary fault levels and the associated voltage dips. For deciding the precise value of transformer impedance, IS:2026(Part-I)-1977 is referred.
- If the transformer is to be operated in parallel, then the impedance be selected as per the guidelines given IS:10028(Part-II)-1981.

v) **Termination Arrangement:**

- The HV & LV terminals may be one of following three types depending upon on the method of installation:
  - Bare outside bushing
  - Cable boxes
  - Bus trunking
The types of bushings that should be specified are:

- Upto 33kV: Porcelain bushings
- 66kV & above: Oil filled condenser type bushings.

**vi) Cooling:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Voltage class</th>
<th>Type of cooling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upto 10MVA</td>
<td>Upto 66kV</td>
<td>ONAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.5 to 40MVA</td>
<td>Upto 132kV</td>
<td>ONAN(60%), ONAF(40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50 to 100MVA</td>
<td>Upto 220kV</td>
<td>ONAN(50%), ONAF(62.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Above 100MVA</td>
<td>Upto 400kV</td>
<td>ONAN(50%), ONAF(62.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 b) List the condition for parallel operation of three phase transformer.

**Ans:**

**Conditions For Parallel Operation of 3 Phase Transformer:**

1) Voltage ratings of both the transformers must be identical.
2) Percentage / p.u. impedance should be equal in magnitude.
3) X / R ratio of the transformer winding should be equal.
4) Transformer connections w.r.t. polarity must be that identical polarity terminals of corresponding phases are connected together.
5) Phase displacement between primary & secondary line voltages of the transformers must be identical.
6) Phase sequence of both transformers must be same

4 c) Explain the Polarity test of a transformer. Why it is necessary?

**Ans:**

**Polarity test of single Phase transformer:**

*Necessity:* This test is conducted to identify the corresponding polarity terminals of the transformer HV and LV windings. The primary winding (high-voltage winding) terminals of single-phase transformer are marked as A₁–A₂ and the secondary winding (low-voltage winding) terminals will be marked as a₁–a₂ after the polarity test. The transformer primary is connected to a low
voltage a.c. source with the connections of link and voltmeter made as shown in the figure. The reading of the voltmeter is noted.

This test is carried out on open circuit. Hence the primary applied voltage $V_1$ is equal to $E_1$ and the corresponding secondary voltage $V_2$ is $E_2$.

If the voltmeter reading appears to be $V = (E_1 - E_2)$ then it is referred as subtractive polarity connection and the terminals so connected are of similar polarity. Therefore, the secondary terminal connected to $A_1$ is marked as $a_1$. The secondary terminal connected to $A_2$ through voltmeter is marked as $a_2$.

If voltmeter reading appears to be $V = E_1 + E_2$, it is referred as additive polarity. The terminals connected to each other are of opposite polarity. Therefore, the secondary terminal connected to $A_1$ is marked as $a_2$ and the secondary terminal connected to $A_2$ through voltmeter is marked as $a_1$.

4 d) A 20 KVA, 2200/220V, 50 Hz transformer. The OC / SC test result are as follows

**O.C. test:** 220V, 4.2A, 148W (L.V. side)
**S.C. test:** 86V, 10.5A, 360W (H.V. side)

Determine the regulation at 0.8 pf lagging at full load.

**Ans:**

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

Full load primary current $I_{f.l.} = \frac{(20 \times 1000)}{2200} = 9.09$ A

From **S.C. test:**

$$Z_{T1} = \frac{V_{SC}}{I_{SC}} = \frac{86}{10.5} = 8.19 \text{ ohm}$$

$$R_{T1} = \frac{W_{SC}}{(I_{SC})^2} = \frac{360}{(10.5)^2} = 3.26 \text{ ohm}$$

$$X_{T1} = \sqrt{(8.19^2 - 3.26^2)} = 7.51 \text{ ohm}$$

$$\% \text{ Regulation} = 100 \times \frac{I_{f.l.} (R_{T1} \cos \phi + X_{T1} \sin \phi)}{V_1}$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{9.09 \times (3.26 \times 0.8 + 7.51 \times 0.6)}{2200}$$

$$= 2.94\%$$

4 e) Describe the method for measurement of high voltage in a.c circuit using potential transformer.

**Ans:**

**Measurement of high voltage a.c. circuit using Potential Transformer.**

The potential transformer is used to measure high alternating voltage in a power system.

The primary of this transformer has very large turns while the secondary has few turns as shown in the figure. It is well designed step-down transformer. The stepped down voltage is measured with a low range a.c. voltmeter.

The primary of the potential transformer is connected across the high voltage line whose voltage is to be measured. A low range (0-110V) a.c. voltmeter is connected across the secondary. The line voltages ($V_p$) and a.c. voltmeter voltage ($V_s$) are related as:

$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$
5 Attempt any TWO of the following:  

5 a) A 4 pole, 220V shunt motor has 540 lap wound conductor. It takes 32 A from the supply mains and develops output power of 5.595 kW. The field winding takes 1A. The armature resistance is 0.09Ω and flux per pole is 30 mWb. Calculate:
   
   i) The speed and
   
   ii) The torque developed in N-m.

   Ans: 

   Data Given: 
   
   Poles (P) = 4, Supply voltage V = 220V, Armature Resistance R_a = 0.09Ω
   
   Output Power P_{out} = 5.595kW = 5595 W
   
   Total no. of conductors = Z = 540, Lap winding: No. of parallel paths A = P = 4
   
   Motor input current I_m = 32A, Flux per pole \( \phi = 30 \text{ mWb} \)
   
   Field current I_f = 1A
   
   \( \therefore \) Armature current I_a = I_m – I_f = 32 – 1 = 31A

   The voltage equation of motor is,

   \[ V = E_b + I_a R_a \]

   The back emf is then, \( E_b = V – I_a R_a = 220 – (31)(0.09) = 217.21V \)

   But \( E_b = \frac{\phi Z N P}{60 A} = \frac{(30 \times 10^{-3})(540)N (4)}{60 (4)} = 217.21V \)

   Therefore, \( \text{Speed} \ N = 804.48 \text{ rpm} \)

   Output mechanical power developed \( P_m = \frac{2\pi N T}{60} = \frac{2\pi (804.48)T}{60} \)

   Therefore, Torque developed \( T = 66.41 \text{ N-m} \)

5 b) Give the specification of three phase transformer as per IS 1180 (Part-1).

   Ans: 

   Specification of 3-phase transformer:

   1) kVA rating of transformer
   2) Voltage ratings for the primary and secondary voltages
   3) HV and LV currents
   4) Operating frequency of the transformer
   5) % impedance of transformer
6) Allowable temperature rise.
7) Wiring instructions for HV and LV windings/terminal diagram
8) Model number and serial number of the transformer
9) Weight of the transformer
10) Information related to the tap changer
11) Transformer vector group
12) Winding connection diagrams
13) Type of cooling
14) Insulation class
15) Name of the manufacturer
16) Weight of core
17) Weight of winding
18) Volume of oil in litres.

5 c) A 500 kVA, 3-phase, 50 Hz transformer has a voltage ratio (line voltages) of 33/11 kV and is delta/star connected. The resistance per phase are: high voltage 35Ω, low voltage 0.876Ω and iron loss is 3050W. Calculate the value of efficiency at full load.

Ans:

Data Given: 500kVA, 33/11kV, 3-phase, 50 Hz transformer

\[ R_1 = 35\Omega \quad R_2 = 0.876\Omega \quad \text{Iron loss } W_i = 3050W \]

\[ \therefore \sqrt{3}V_{1L}I_{1L} = \sqrt{3}V_{2L}I_{2L} = 500kVA \]

Primary (HV) line current \[ I_{1L} = \frac{500}{\sqrt{3} \times 33} = 8.75A \]

Since HV side is connected in delta,

Primary (HV) phase current \[ I_{1ph} = \frac{I_{1L}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8.75}{\sqrt{3}} = 5.052 \text{ A} \]

Secondary (LV) line current \[ I_{2L} = \frac{500}{\sqrt{3} \times 11} = 26.24A \]

Since LV side is connected in star,

Secondary (LV) phase current \[ I_{2ph} = I_{2L} = 26.24A \]

Primary Copper (Cu) loss, \[ W_{1Cu} = 3(I_{1ph})^2R_1 = 3(5.052)^2(35) = 2679.884W \]

Secondary Copper (Cu) loss, \[ W_{2Cu} = 3(I_{2ph})^2R_2 = 3(26.24)^2(0.876) = 1809.48W \]

Total Copper (Cu) loss at full load = \[ W_{Cu} = W_{1Cu} + W_{2Cu} = 2679.884 + 1809.48 = 4489.364W \]

Assuming load pf as UNITY,

Full load output = \[ P_{out} = 500KW = 500 \times 10^3 \text{ W} \]

% Efficiency at Full-load = \[ \eta_{FL} = \frac{\text{Full-load output}}{\text{Full-load Output} + \text{Cu loss} + \text{Iron loss}} \times 100 \]

\[ = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{500 \times 10^3 + 4489.36 + 3050} \times 100 \]

\[ = 98.51\% \]

6 a) Find the all-day efficiency of 500kVA distribution transformer whose copper loss and iron loss at full load are 4.5kW and 3.5kW respectively. During a day of 24 hours, it is loaded as under:
Summer – 2019 Examinations
Model Answers
Subject & Code: Electric Motors and Transformers (22418)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of hrs.</th>
<th>Loading (KW)</th>
<th>Power Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans:
The problem can be solved by using following steps:
Step-I : Convert the loading from kW to KVA
Step-II : Calculate copper losses at different KVA values
Step-III: Calculate iron losses in 24 hours & calculate Output energy
Step-IV: Calculate All day efficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of Hrs</th>
<th>Load in KW</th>
<th>P.F.</th>
<th>Load in KVA= Load in KW / ( \cos \phi )</th>
<th>Copper Losses/hr = Losses at f.l. \times \left( \frac{Actual KVA}{Rated KVA} \right)^2</th>
<th>Total cu Losses in kwh</th>
<th>Total Iron losses</th>
<th>Efficiency All day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>( \frac{400}{0.8} = 500 )</td>
<td>( 4.5 \text{ kw} \times \left( \frac{500}{500} \right)^2 = 4.5 \text{ kw} )</td>
<td>( 4.5 \times 6 \text{ hr} = 27 \text{ kWh} )</td>
<td>3.5kW \times 24hr</td>
<td>3 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0.281</td>
<td>1.125</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56.925kwh</td>
<td>84kwh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total energy in 24 Hr = \((6 \times 400) + (10 \times 300) + (4 \times 100) + (4 \times 0)\) = 5800kWh

\[ \text{Efficiency All day} = \frac{\text{Output Energy in 24 hrs}}{\text{Output Energy in 24 Hrs + Losses in 24 Hrs}} \]

\[ = \frac{5800}{5800 + 56.925 + 84} = \frac{5840.925}{5940.925} = 0.97627 \]

\% Efficiency All day = 97.63% 

6) Describe the method of converting three-phase to two-phase transformer by neat diagram. State any two applications.

Ans:
Three-phase to Two-phase Transformation (Scott Connection of Transformers):

[Diagram of three-phase to two-phase transformation]

2 Marks for diagram
Summer – 2019 Examinations
Model Answers
Subject & Code: Electric Motors and Transformers (22418)

Working:

i) Scott connection can be used for three-phase to two-phase conversion using two single-phase transformers.

ii) Scott connection for three-phase to two-phase conversion is as shown in figure.

iii) Point ‘O’ is exactly at midpoint of winding connected between phases Y & B.

iv) The no. of turns of primary winding will be $\sqrt{3}/2N_1$ for Teaser and $N_1$ for main transformer. The no. of secondary turns for both the transformers are $N_2$.

v) When three-phase supply is given to primary, two-phase emfs are induced in secondary windings as per turns ratio & mutual induction action.

vi) It is seen that the voltage appearing across the primary of main transformer is $V_{1M} = V_L$, i.e. line voltage. The voltage induced in secondary of main transformer is $V_{2M}$ which is related to $V_{1M}$ by turns ratio $N_1:N_2$.

vii) From phasor diagram it is clear that the voltage appearing across the primary of Teaser transformer corresponds to phasor $RO$ which is $\sqrt{3}/2$ times the line voltage $V_L$. Due to this limitation, the turns selected for primary of Teaser transformer are not $N_1$ but $\sqrt{3}/2N_1$. This makes the volts per turn in teaser transformer same as that in main transformer and results in voltage induced in secondary of teaser transformer same as that in main transformer, i.e. $V_{2T} = V_{2M}$.

As seen from the phasor diagram, the output voltages to the two loads are identical.

Applications:

i) The Scott-T connection is used in an electric furnace installation where it is desired to operate two single-phase loads together and draw the balanced load from the three-phase supply.

ii) It is used to supply the single phase loads such as electric train which are so scheduled as to keep the load on the three phase system balanced as nearly as possible.

iii) The Scott-T connection is used to link a 3-phase system with a two-phase system with the flow of power in either direction.

6 c) A 250/125 V, 5 kVA single-phase transformer has primary resistance of 0.2 $\Omega$ and reactance of 0.75 $\Omega$. The secondary resistance is 0.05 $\Omega$ and reactance of 0.2 $\Omega$. Determine its regulation while supplying full load on 0.8 leading P.F.

Ans:

Data Given: 5 kVA, 250/125 V, 1-φ transformer.

- $R_1 = 0.2\Omega$, $R_2 = 0.05\Omega$, $X_1 = 0.75\Omega$, $X_2 = 0.2\Omega$
- Transformation ratio $k = V_2/V_1 = 125/250 = 0.5$

Equivalent resistance referred to secondary side of transformer is given by,

$R_{02} = R_2 + k^2R_1 = 0.05 + (0.5)^2(0.2) = 0.1\Omega$

1 Mark

Equivalent reactance referred to secondary side of transformer is given by,

$X_{02} = X_2 + k^2X_1 = 0.2 + (0.5)^2(0.75) = 0.3875\Omega$

1 Mark

Full-load secondary current is given by,

$I_2 = (kVA \times 1000)/V_2 = (5 \times 1000)/125 = 40A$

1 Mark

14 of 15
Power-factor = $\cos \phi_2 = 0.8$ leading \hspace{5mm} \therefore \phi_2 = 36.87^\circ$

$\sin \phi_2 = 0.6$

Approximate voltage drop in equivalent impedance on secondary side of transformer for leading pf is given by,

\[V.D. = I_2 R_02 \cos \phi_2 - I_2 X_02 \sin \phi_2 = 40 \times 0.1 \times 0.8 - 40 \times 0.3875 \times 0.6\]

\[= - 6.1 \text{ volt}\]

\[\% \text{ Voltage regulation} = \frac{V_{20} - V_2}{V_{20}} \times 100 = \frac{V.D.}{V_{20}} \times 100\]

where, $V_{20}$ = No-load secondary voltage = k $V_1$

$V_2$ = Secondary voltage on load

\[\% \text{ Voltage regulation} = \frac{-6.1}{125} \times 100 = -4.88\%\]