

# Transformer

U <sub>sc</sub>	15	U short circuit
I <sub>sc</sub>	45.55	I short circuit
P <sub>sc</sub>	300	Power during short circuit measurement
U <sub>oc</sub>	3000	U open circuit
I <sub>oc</sub>	0.2	I open circuit
P <sub>oc</sub>	200	Power during open circuit measurement
U <sub>sec</sub>	220	Secondary voltage, primary voltage equals U <sub>oc</sub>
<input type="button" value="Calculate"/>		

## Short circuit test

Measured values are rms values,  $\cos(\phi)$  or real power measured, recalculate  $\cos(\phi)$  from  $\cos(\phi)=P/(U*I)$

Short circuit test parameter calculation of the copper losses. Secondary(transformed to primary) winding impedance and primary winding impedance.

$P[\text{Watt}]$  during short circuit =  $P=U_{sc}*I_{sc}*\cos(\phi)=300[\text{Watt}]$

$\cos(\phi)$  during short circuit  $\cos(\phi) = P/U_{sc}*I_{sc}=300/(45.55*15)=0.44$

From P and I the winding copper loss resistance is calculated:

$R_{CU}[\text{ohm}]=P/I^2=300/(46*46)=145[\text{m}\Omega]$

Apparent S[VA] during short circuit =  $S=U_{sc}*I_{sc}=15*45.55=683.25[\text{VA}]$

$Q[\text{VAR}]$  during short circuit =  $Q=\text{sqrt}(S^2-$

$P^2)=\text{sqrt}(683.25*683.25-300*300)=614[\text{VAR}]$

From reactive power, the leakage winding inductance is calculated

$X_{\sigma}=Q/I^2=614/(46*46)=0.296[\text{ohm}]$

$L_{\sigma\text{sec}}[\text{H}]=X_{\sigma}/(2 \pi f)=0/314.15927=0.942[\text{mH}]$

## No load test

Measured values are rms values,  $\cos(\phi)$  or real power measured, recalculate  $\cos(\phi)$  from  $\cos(\phi)=P/(U*I)$

$P[\text{Watt}]$  during open circuit =  $P = U_{sc} \cdot I_{sc} \cdot \cos(\phi) = 200[\text{Watt}]$

$\cos(\phi)$  during open circuit  $\cos(\phi) = P / U_{sc} \cdot I_{sc} = 200 / (0.2 \cdot 3000) = 0.33$

From  $P$  and  $U$  the iron loss resistance  $R_{FE}$  is calculated:

$R_{FE}[\text{ohm}] = U^2 / P = (3000 \cdot 3000) / 200 = 45000[\text{ohm}]$

Apparent  $S[\text{VA}]$  during open circuit =  $S = U_{oc} \cdot I_{oc} = 3000 \cdot 0 = 600[\text{VA}]$

$Q[\text{VAR}]$  during open circuit =  $Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{600^2 - 200^2} = 566[\text{VAR}]$

From reactive power, the magnetizing winding inductance is calculated

$X_m[\text{ohm}] = U^2 / Q = (3000 \cdot 3000) / 566 = 15910[\text{ohm}]$

$L_m[\text{mH}] = X_m / (2 \pi f) = 15910 / 314.15927 = 50643[\text{mH}]$

### **Transformer ratio**

Transformer ratio  $n = U_{\text{primary}} / U_{\text{secondary}}$

Transformer ratio  $n = 3000 / 220 = 14$

### **Transformer Power size**

$S = 3000 \cdot 46 = 136650[\text{VA}]$

### **Short circuit voltage in percent**

$U_k = U_{sc} / U_{\text{Nominal}}$  at primary side

$u_k[\%] = 15 / 3000 = 1[\%]$

### **Real primary and secondary winding resistance**

Measured and calculated copper loss resistance  $R_{CU} = 144.6[\text{m}\Omega]$

Primary + transformed secondary resistance =  $R_{CU} = 144.6[\text{m}\Omega]$

$R_{cu} = R_{\text{primary}} + n^2 R_{\text{secondary}}$

$R_{cu} = 145 = R_{\text{primary}} + 14^2 R_{\text{secondary}}[\text{m}\Omega]$

Real primary winding resistance  $R_{\text{primary}} = 1[\text{m}\Omega]$

Real secondary winding resistance  $R_{\text{secondary}} = 1[\text{m}\Omega]$

Transformed secondary winding resistance  $R_{\text{secondary}} = 143.8[\text{m}\Omega]$

### **Copper loss at nominal load**

Nominal input current  $I_{sc} = 46[\text{A}]$

Nominal output current  $n \cdot I_{sc} = 621[\text{A}]$

Nominal primary winding loss =  $I_{sc}^2 \cdot R_p = 2[\text{Watt}]$

Nominal secondary winding loss =  $(I_{sc}/n)^2 \cdot R_s = 298[\text{Watt}]$