Transformers & Generators-18EE33

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The open-circuit test in a transformer is used to measure * 1 point

- 1. Copper loss
- 2. Winding loss
- 3. Total loss
- 4. Core loss

Lamination of the transformer core is made of * 1 point

- 1. Cast Iron
- 2. Silicon Steel
- 3. Aluminum
- 4. Cast Steel

Which of the following losses varies with the load in the transformer? * 1 point

- 1. Core loss
- 2. Copper loss
- 3. Both core & copper loss
- 4. None of the above

How many primary volts must be applied to a transformer with a turns ratio of 0.1 to obtain a secondary voltage of 9 V? * 1 point

- 9 V
- 90 V
- 900 V
- 0.9 V

Transformer core are laminated in order to * 1 point

- 1. reduce hysteresis loss
- 2. reduce hysteresis & eddy current loss
- 3. minimize eddy current loss
- 4. Copper loss

A transformer has negative voltage regulation when its load power factor is * 1 point

- 1. Lagging
- 2. Leading
- 3. Unity
- 4. Any of the above

The main purpose of performing short circuit test in a transformer is to measure its * 1 point

- 1. Copper loss
- 2. Core loss
- 3. Insulation Resistance
- 4. Total loss

The short circuit test in a transformer is performed on * 1 point

- 1. Low voltage side
- 2. High voltage side
- 3. Either 1 & 2
- 4. Both 1 & 2

The transformer ratings are usually expressed in terms of * 2 points

- 1. KW
- 2. KVAR
- 3. KVA
- 4. Volts

Which winding in a transformer has more number of turns? * 2 points

- 1. Secondary winding
- 2. primary winding
- 3. High voltage winding
- 4. Low voltage winding
- Option 5

Iron loss in a transformer can be determined by * 2 points

- 1. Open circuit test
- 2. Short Circuit test
- 3. Both 1 & 2
- 4. None of the above

The path of magnetic flux in a transformer should have * 2 points

- 1. Low resistance
- 2. Low reluctance
- 3. High Resistance
- 4. High Reluctance

What would happen if a transformer is connected to a DC supply? * 2 points

- 1. No effect
- 2. Operate with high efficiency
- 3. Damage the transformer
- 4. Operate with low frequency

The friction loss in a transformer is * 2 points

- 1. 20%
- 2. 0%
- 3. 50%
- 4. more than 50%

During the open circuit test of a transformer * 2 points

- 1. Primary is supplied rated voltage
- 2. Primary is supplied current at reduce the voltage
- 3. Primary is supplied rated KVA
- 4. Primary is supplied full load current

A good voltage regulation of a transformer means * 2 points

- Output voltage fluctuation from no load to full load is least
- Output voltage fluctuation with power factor is least
- Difference between input voltage and output voltage is least
- Difference between input voltage and output voltage is maximum

Open delta transformers can be obtained from * 1 point

- delta-delta
- star-delta
- delta-star
- any of the mentioned

If one of the transformers is removed from the bank of only delta-delta, then it behaves with 58% power delivery. * 1 point

- True
- False

Scott connections are used in * 1 point

- three-phase to single phase transformation
- three-phase to two-phase transformation
- single phase to three-phase transformation
- all phase transformations

Open delta connection has VA rating of * 1 point

- √3 times delta/delta VA rating
- 1/√3 times delta/delta VA rating
- 3 times delta/delta VA rating
- 1/3 times delta/delta VA rating

In a 5 kV / 400V, 75 kVA single phase transformer, the current flowing in the primary winding of transformer is 10A. what will be the current flowing in the secondary winding? * 2 points

- 100A
- 120A
- 125A
- 130A

A 600 kVA transformer has iron losses of 400 kW and copper losses of 500 kW. Its kVA rating for maximum efficiency is given by * 2 points

- 537 kVA
- 548 kVA
- 555 kVA
- 585 kVA

In a 20 kVA, 2200 / 220 volts transformer iron and copper losses are 300 and 400 watts respectively. Its efficiency at half load and unity power factor is * 2 points

- 95.11%
- 96.15%
- 97.77%
- 98%

When a resistance is to be transferred from primary to secondary side of transformer with the turns ratio as k, it must be * 2 points

- Multiplied by k ∧ 2
- Multiplied by k
- Divided by k
- Divided by k ∧ 2

The most commonly used connections for power systems as a step - up and step - down transformers are * 2 points

- Star - delta, star - star
- Delta - star, star - delta
- Star - star, delta - delta
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For a single phase no load transformer, which among the following losses will be minimum? * 2 points

- hysteresis losses
- eddy current losses
- copper losses
- mechanical losses

In T-T connection, the percentage tapping of main transformer and teaser transformer are * 2 points

- 50%, 86.6%
- 50%, 50%
- 86.6%, 86.6%
- 86.6%, 50%

In star-star connection of three phase transformer, if VL is the line voltage and IL is the line current then phase voltage and phase current is given by * 2 points

- VL / √3, IL
- VL , IL
- √3VL , IL / √3
- VL, IL / √3

For maximum efficiency in a transformer * 1 point

- Core losses = 2 * copper losses
- Core losses = copper losses / 2
- Core losses = copper losses
- Core losses = copper losses ∧ 2

A 10 kVA, 2000 / 100v transformer has R1=1.5 ohm, R2=0.005 ohm, X1=2.5 ohm and X2=0.08 ohm. The equivalent resistance referred to primary is * 2 points

- 3 ohm
- 3.25 ohm
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In a Transformer , The primary flux is always _____ the secondary (flux). * 1 point

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E.M.F Equation of the Transformer is _____. * 2 points

- E1 = 4.44 f N1 Øm , E2=4.44 f N2 Øm
- E1= 4.44 f N1 Bm A , E2 = 4.44 f N2 BmA
- E1= 4.44 N1 Øm/T , E2=4.44 N2 Øm/T
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- 2. Short Circuit test
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