

**TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (MAUBIN)**

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING**

**STEP-UP TRANSFORMER**

**BY**

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# STEP-UP TRANSFORMER

## Aim and Objective

Undesirable effects may occur in the power system. In many applications such as electric generation, power transfer and loading, the transformers are used. The 'Step- Up Transformer' raises the load voltage while the supply voltage is drawn. So the primary objective of the use of this transformer is to maintain a very high level of reliable and continuous power supply to consumers, and to minimize the outage times.

## Equipment Required

To construct a Step- Up Transformer, the following equipments are required:

### 1. Winding Machine

It is used to wound the coils in the winding.

### 2. Multimeter

It is used to choice the connections and polarity of the voltage and so on.

### 3. Hammer

It is used to hit in the joining of E core and I core and so on.

### 4. Pliers

### 5. Cutter

### 6. Long nose

## Material Required

In this project, the required materials are as following.

### 1. E I core

### 2. Standard Wire Gauge

### 3. Switch (on/off )

### 4. Selector Switch

### 5. Sockets (110V & 220V)

### 6. Tupin

### 7. Insulating Paper

### 8. Fuse

### 9. Varnish

### 10. Voltmeter

11. Pilot Lamp
12. Body House
13. Varnish

### Datas and Calculations of the Project

$T/V = 7/A$  (or)  $8/A$  (or)  $9/A$  (a)  $10/A$  (or)  $11/A$  (or)  $12/A$  (or)  $13/A$

If the core is best, the formula  $7/A$  (or)  $8/A$  can be used.

If the core is worst, the formula  $12/A$  (or)  $13/A$  can be used.

Where, A is the cross- sectional area of the core.

Now we use the formula  $8/A$  because our core is good.

$$8/A = 8/4 = 2 \text{ turn per volt}$$

$$\text{Step (1) } 230V = 460 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (2) } 210V = 420 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (3) } 190V = 380 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (4) } 170V = 340 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (5) } 150V = 300 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (6) } 130V = 260 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (7) } 110V = 220 \text{ turns}$$

$$\text{Step (8) } 90V = 180 \text{ turns}$$

### Choosing the Standard Wire Gauge

$$P = V_2 I_2 = V_1 I_1$$

$$\text{Secondary current } I_2 = \frac{P_{out}}{V_2} = \frac{500W}{230} = 2.13 \text{ Amp}$$

$$\text{Primary current } I_1 = \frac{P_{in}}{V_1} = \frac{500W}{110} = 4.54 \text{ Amp}$$

(Assume: Losses are negligible)

### Calculation to obtain Core Size

Our transformer is 500 W step- up transformer. We use E I core and core type winding.

$$\therefore \text{E-core Area, } A = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Watt}}}{5.58}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\sqrt{500}}{5.58}$$

$$= 4 \text{ in}^2 = 2 \times 2$$

where the unit of area is inches square.

Core Area =  $a \times b$

$$\therefore a = 2 \text{ in}, B = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\therefore \text{former size} = 2 \times 2 \text{ in}^2$$