

URNS RATIO

Introduction

Transformers are used in a wide array of electrical or electronic applications, providing functions that range from isolation and stepping up or stepping down voltage and current to noise rejection, signal measurement, regulation and a host of functions particular to specific applications. In order to test that a transformer will meet its design specification, a number of functions should be tested and one of the most commonly used tests is turns ratio.

This technical note will review briefly the basic theory of turn's ratio and then introduce some additional issues that should be considered when testing this critical transformer characteristic.

Basic Theory

The turn's ratio of a transformer is defined as the number of turns on its secondary divided by the number of turns on its primary.

The voltage ratio of an ideal transformer is directly related to the turn's ratio:

$$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

The current ratio of an ideal transformer is inversely related to the turn's ratio:

$$\frac{I_p}{I_s} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

Where V_s = secondary voltage, I_s = secondary current, V_p = primary Voltage, I_p = primary current, N_s = number of turns in the secondary winding
And N_p = number of turns in the primary winding.

The turn's ratio of a transformer therefore defines the transformer as step up or step-down. A step-up transformer is one whose secondary voltage is greater than its primary voltage and a transformer that steps up voltage will step-down current. A step-down transformer is one whose secondary voltage is lower than its primary voltage and a transformer that steps down voltage will step-up current.

Voltage and Current Turns Ratio Definitions

Factors Affecting Turns Ratio Measurements

With a theoretical, "ideal" transformer, the ratio of the physical turns on any Winding could be established simply by measuring the rms output voltage on one winding, while applying a known rms input voltage of an appropriate frequency to another winding. Under these conditions, the ratio of the input to output voltages would be equal to the physical turn's ratio of these windings.

Unfortunately, however, "real" transformers include a number of electrical Properties that result in a voltage or current ratio that may be not equal to the physical turn's ratio. The following schematic diagram illustrates the electrical properties of a real transformer, with the ideal transformer component shown in the centre, plus the electrical components that represent various additional properties of the transformer.

A turn's ratio of 2:1 used as a step-down transformer. The same transformer but used as a step-up transformer.

L1, L2 and L3 represent the primary and secondary leakage inductance Caused by incomplete magnetic coupling between the windings.

R1, R2 and R3 represent the resistance (or copper loss) of the primary and secondary windings.

C1, C2, and C3 represent the intertwining capacitance.

Lp represents the magnetizing inductance core loss.

Rc represents the core loss of which three areas contribute, eddy current loss (increases with frequency), hysteresis loss (increases with flux density) and residual loss (partially due to resonance).

Types of Turns Ratio Tests

When considering the range of elements shown in the transformer schematic and considering also the varying requirements of different transformer applications, it can be seen that no single measurement technique will fully satisfy all turns ratio questions. For this reason, Voltech AT series transformer testers offer five different turns ratio measurement techniques, which can be selected individually to meet specific needs.

TR (turns ratio). This test energizes any chosen winding at a specified voltage and measures the induced voltage on any other winding. The results are then presented as a ratio (e.g. 2:1, 5:1, etc.) Voltaic AT testers do this by dividing one voltage by the other while compensating for winding resistance. Phase is also measured: 'in-phase' (positive polarity) and 'antiphase' (negative polarity).

TRL (turns ratio by inductance). This test separately energizes two selected windings and measures the inductance value of each winding. The results are then presented as a ratio of turns (e.g. 2:1, 5:1, etc.) calculated from the squared root of the inductance values. Phase is also measured: 'in-phase' (positive polarity) and 'anti-phase' (negative polarity).

LVOC (low voltage open circuit). This test applies a voltage to the primary winding, reads the voltage induced in the secondary winding and presents the results as a secondary voltage (e.g. 2.545V). Phase is also measured: 'in-phase' (positive polarity) and 'anti-phase' (negative polarity).

VOC (voltage open circuit - AT3600 only). This test uses the same principal as LVOC but by using a high-power generator, capable of energizing a winding at voltages up to 270V, the test is suitable for testing low-frequency power transformers. Phase is also measured: 'in-phase' (positive polarity) and 'anti-phase' (negative polarity).

VOCX (voltage open circuit with external source - AT3600 only).

This test, which is used in conjunction with the Voltech AC Interface Fixture, will control an external AC source or step-up transformer for testing higher power and higher voltage transformers up to 600V and 10A. Phase is also measured: 'in-phase' (positive polarity) and 'anti-phase' (Negative polarity).

Choosing the Correct Turns Ratio Test

In order to determine which type of turns ratio test is most appropriate for a particular transformer, a number of issues should be considered. The table below shows each test with a description, the related specifications and a summary of the benefit provided by that test.

Test	Description / Specification	Use or Benefit
TR	<p>Ratio of input to output volts</p> <p>Measurement range: 1:100 000 to 100 000:1</p> <p>Voltage range: 1mV - 5V</p> <p>Frequency range: 20Hz - 3MHz</p> <p>Accuracy: 0.1%</p>	<p>Shows the true electrical ratio as expected in operation when energizing a primary winding. The ratio measured with this test therefore includes the losses normally found in the transformer, which will result in a ratio greater than that of the physical turns but reflects the real voltage ratio expected by the designer.</p>
TRL	<p>Ratio of turns calculated from inductance</p> <p>Measurement range: 1:100 to 100:1</p> <p>Voltage range: 1mV - 5V</p> <p>Frequency range: 20Hz - 3MHz</p> <p>Accuracy: 0.1%</p>	<p>Reduces the effect on measured turns ratio of transformer losses, giving a closer approximation to the physical turns ratio. This is of particular benefit where actual turns are of interest but the transformer has a large proportion of leakage inductance which may have a significant effect on the voltage ratio.</p>
LVOC	<p>Output volts measured with low-voltage input</p> <p>Measurement range: 100μV to 650V (100μV to 5V ATi)</p> <p>Voltage range: 1mV - 5V</p> <p>Frequency range: 20Hz - 3MHz</p> <p>Accuracy: 0.1%</p>	<p>Similar to TR but presents the actual output voltage rather than the voltage ratio. This simplifies test limit entry when the transformer specification has been derived from voltmeter measurements.</p>
VOC	<p>Output volts measured with high-voltage input</p> <p>Measurement range: 100μV to 500V</p> <p>Voltage range: 1V - 270V</p> <p>Frequency range: 20Hz - 1500Hz</p> <p>Accuracy: 0.1%</p>	<p>Similar principal to LVOC but using a generator with higher voltage and higher power. This is essential if the transformer has a non-linear BH curve and will be operated in the non-linear proportion of this curve, as with iron laminate power transformers.</p>
VOCX	<p>Output volts measured with external high-voltage input</p> <p>Measurement range: 100μV to 650V</p> <p>Voltage range: 5V - 600V</p> <p>Frequency range: 20Hz - 1MHz</p> <p>Accuracy: 0.1%</p>	<p>Provides the ability to test power transformers that are above the capacity of VOC testing. By controlling an external power source with the Voltech AC Interface Fixture, the VOCX test provides fully automatic testing of high-power transformers at their specified working voltage.</p>