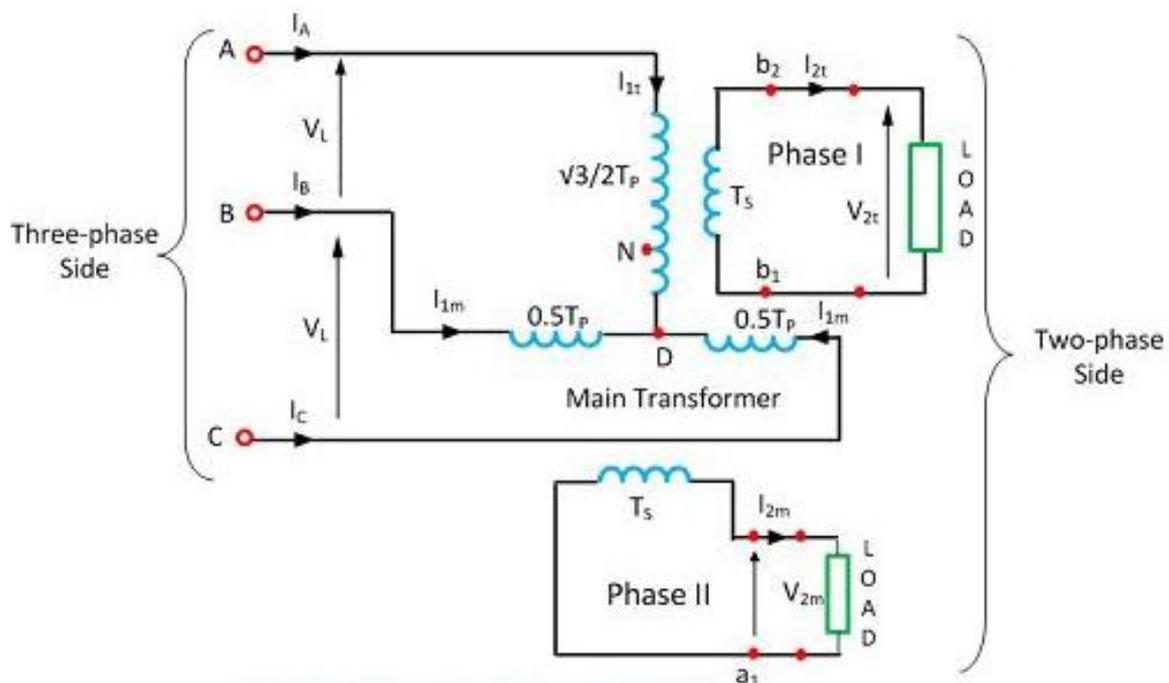


# Scott-T Transformer Connection

**Definition:** The Scott-T Connection is the method of connecting two single phase transformer to perform the 3-phase to 2-phase conversion and vice-versa. The two transformers are connected electrically but not magnetically. One of the transformers is called the main transformer, and the other is called the auxiliary or teaser transformer.

The figure below shows the Scott-T transformer connection. The main transformer is centre tapped at D and is connected to the line B and C of the 3-phase side. It has primary BC and secondary  $a_1a_2$ . The teaser transformer is connected to the line terminal A and the centre tapping D. It has primary AD and the secondary  $b_1b_2$



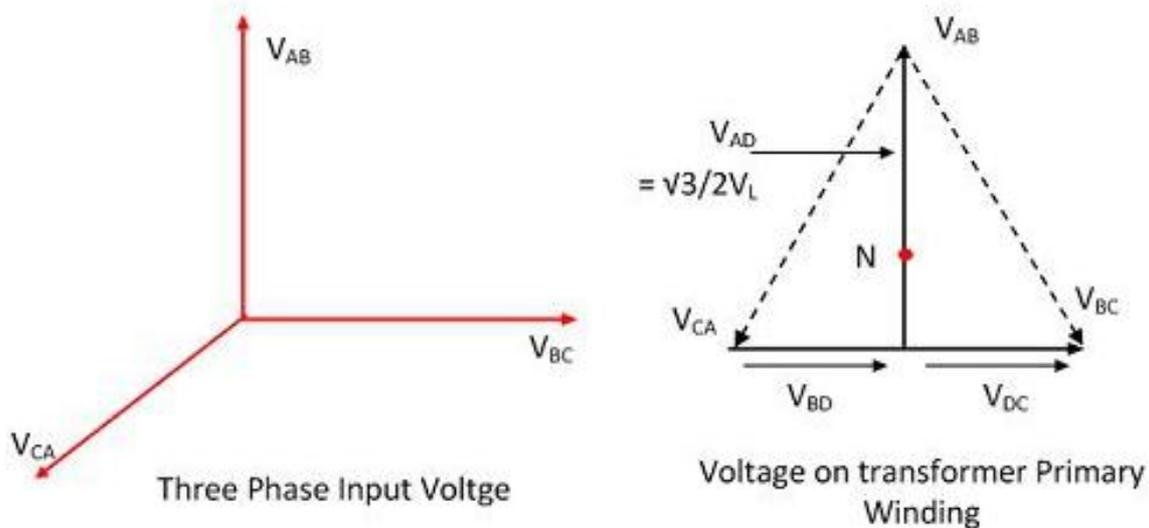
Scott connection Transformers

The identical, interchangeable transformers are used for Scott-T connection in which each transformer has a primary winding of  $T_p$  turns and is provided with tapping at  $0.289T_p$ ,  $0.5T_p$  and  $0.866 T_p$ .

## Phasor Diagram of Scott Connection Transformer

The line voltages of the 3-phase system  $V_{AB}$ ,  $V_{BC}$ , and  $V_{CA}$  which are balanced are shown in the figure below. The same voltage is shown as a closed equilateral triangle. The figure below shows the primary windings of the main and the teaser transformer.

$$|V_{AB}| = |V_{BC}| = |V_{CA}| = |V_L|$$



Circuit Globe

The  $D$  divides the primary  $BC$  of the main transformers into two halves and hence the number of turns in portion  $BD$  = the number of turns in portion  $DC$  =  $T_p/2$ . The voltage  $V_{BD}$  and  $V_{DC}$  are equal, and they are in phase with  $V_{BC}$ .

$$V_{BD} = V_{DC} = \frac{1}{2} V_{BC} = \frac{1}{2} V_L < 0^\circ$$

The voltage between  $A$  and  $D$  is

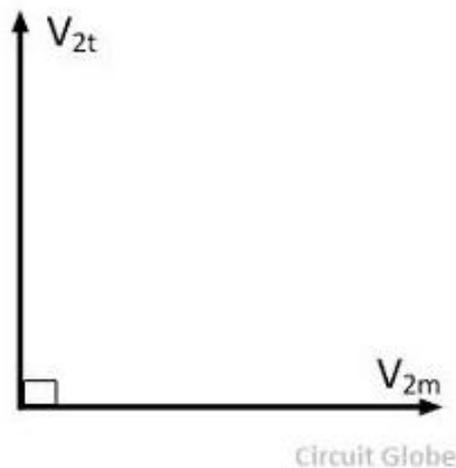
$$V_{BD} = V_{DC} = \frac{1}{2} V_{BC} = \frac{1}{2} V_L < 0^\circ$$

$$V_{AD} = V_{AB} + V_{BD}$$

$$V_{AD} = V_L \left( -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}V_L$$

$$V_{AD} = V_L \left( j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 0.866V_L \angle 90^\circ$$

The teaser transformer has the primary voltage rating that is  $\sqrt{3}/2$  or 0.866 of the voltage ratings of the main transformer. Voltage  $V_{AD}$  is applied to the primary of the teaser transformer and therefore the secondary of the voltage  $V_{2t}$  of the teaser transformer will lead the secondary terminal voltage  $V_{2m}$  of the main transformer by  $90^\circ$  as shown in the figure below.



Then,

$$\frac{V_{S_1}}{V_{AD}} = \frac{T_S}{T_{AD}}$$

$$V_{2t} = \frac{T_S}{T_{AD}} V_{AD} = \frac{T_S}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} T_P} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} V_t}{2}$$

$$\frac{T_S}{T_P} V_L = v_{2m}$$

For keeping the voltage per turn same in the primary of the main transformer and the primary of the teaser transformer, the number of turns in the primary of the teaser transformer should be equal to  $\sqrt{3}/2 T_P$ .

Thus, the secondaries of both transformers should have equal voltage ratings. The  $V_{2t}$  and  $V_{2m}$  are equal in magnitude and  $90^\circ$  apart in time; they result in the balanced 2-phase system.

## Position of Neutral Point N

The primary of the two transformers may have a four wire connection to a 3-phase supply if the tapping N is provided on the primary of the teaser transformer such that

The voltage across AN =  $V_{AN}$  = phase voltage =  $V_L/\sqrt{3}$ .

Since the voltage across the portion AD.

$$V_{AD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} V_L$$

the voltage across the portion ND

$$V_{ND} = V_{AD} - V_{AN} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} V_L - \frac{V_L}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{V_L}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

The same voltage turn in portion AN, ND and AD are shown by the equations,

$$T_{AN} = \frac{T_P}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577T_P$$

$$T_{ND} = \frac{T_P}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0.288T_P$$

$$T_{AD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}T_P}{2} = 0.866T_P$$

$$\frac{T_{AN}}{T_{ND}} = \frac{T_P}{\sqrt{3}} + \left( \frac{T_P}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) = 2$$

The equation above shows that the neutral point N divides the primary of the teaser transformer in ratio.

$$AN : ND = 2 : 1$$

## Applications of Scott Connection

The following are the applications of the Scott-T connection.

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The following are the applications of the Scott-T connection.

1. The Scott-T connection is used in an electric furnace installation where it is desired to operate two single-phase together and draw the balanced load from the three-phase supply.
2. 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 as nearly as possible.
3. 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.

The Scott-T connection permits conversions of a 3-phase system to a two-phase system and vice versa. But since 2-phase generators are not available, the converters from two phases to three phases are not used in practice.