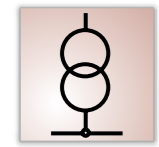


Determining the rated short-time withstand current (I_{cw}) of a circuit of an assembly



A switchgear assembly must be designed such that it withstands the thermal and dynamic stresses resulting from the short-circuit current. The maximum short circuit current at the connection point of an assembly must be determined on site.

The **panel builder** must specify the **rated short-time withstand current I_{cw}** of the connection point in his documentation, e.g. in the circuit diagram or technical document.

The **original manufacturer of the switchgear system**, e.g. HENSEL, is responsible for the verification of the short circuit withstand capacity of the system components, e.g. the I_{cw} value of the busbars.

Rated short-circuit withstand current is determined by the values I_k'' , I_{cw} , I_{cp} , I_{cu} .

Example:



Step 1:

Determining the transformer power and determining the value I_k''

The I_k'' can be determined by reading table 1.

Transformer	
$S_r = 250 \text{ kVA}$	see identifier plate
$U_N = 400 \text{ VAC}$	see identifier plate
$I_N = 360 \text{ A}$	see table 1
$I_k'' = 9.025 \text{ kA}$	see table 1

Alternatively, the I_k'' is calculated using the formula:

$$I_k'' = \frac{S_r \cdot 100}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_N \cdot u_k}$$

I_k'' in kA
 S_r in kVA
 U_N in V
 u_k in %

Path of the short-circuit current from the transformer to the short-circuit

Step 2:

Determining the rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} of the main distribution board (MDB)

Determining the lowest rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} of the device installed in the main distribution board.

MDB installed devices	I_{cw} or I_{cu}
Circuit breaker 400A	$I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}^*$
Busbars 400A	$I_{cw} = 15 \text{ kA} / 1 \text{ s}^*$
MCCB 250A	$I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 8 \text{ kA} / 690 \text{ V a.c.}$ $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA} / 415 \text{ V a.c.}^*$

Lowest value of the devices: $I_{cc} / I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$ *see table 2

Lowest value of the busbars: $I_{cw} = 15 \text{ kA}$

$\Rightarrow I_{cw}(\text{MDB}) = 15 \text{ kA}$

$I_{cw}(\text{MDB}) \geq I_k''$

$15 \text{ kA} \geq 9.025 \text{ kA}$



Step 3:

Determining the rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} of the sub-distribution board (SDB)

Determining the lowest rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} of the device installed in the in the sub-distribution board.

SDB installed devices	I_{cw}
Circuit breaker 250A	$I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}^*$
Busbar 250A	$I_{cw} = 15 \text{ kA} / 1 \text{ s}^*$
MCCB 160A	$I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 8 \text{ kA} / 690 \text{ V a.c.}$ $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA} / 415 \text{ V a.c.}^*$

Lowest value of the devices: $I_{cc} / I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$ *see table 2

Lowest value of the busbars: $I_{cw} = 15 \text{ kA}$

it follows: $I_{cw}(\text{SDB}) = 15 \text{ kA}$

$\Rightarrow I_{cw}(\text{SDB}) \geq I_k''$

$15 \text{ kA} \geq 9.025 \text{ kA}$



HV = Main Distribution board
UV = Sub-distribution board

Table 1:
Excerpt from HENSEL main catalogue

Rated power of the transformer S_r in kVA	Rated current at rated voltage $U_N=400 \text{ V a.c.}$ I_N in A	Initial short-circuit current at $u_k = 4\%$ I_k'' in kA	Initial short-circuit current at $u_k = 6\%$ I_k'' in kA
100	144	3.610	2.406
160	230	5.776	3.850
250	360	9.025	6.015
315	455	11.375	7.583
400	578	14.450	9.630

Table 2: Rated short-circuit withstand current of installation device in HENSEL distribution boards

Installation device in HENSEL distribution boards	Short-circuit withstand capacity
Busbar 250A / 400A	$I_{cw} = 15 \text{ kA} / 1 \text{ s}$
NH fuse switch disconnecter 250A	$I_{cc} = 50 \text{ kA}$
Circuit breaker 250A / 400A	$I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$
Switch disconnecter 160A	$I_{cc} = 50 \text{ kA}$
MCCB 160 A / 250 A	$I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 8 \text{ kA} / 690 \text{ V a.c.}$ $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA} / 415 \text{ V a.c.}$
Other values can be obtained from the device manufacturers or in the HENSEL main catalogue!	

MDB Determining the rated short-time withstand current I_{cw}

The rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} of the MDB must be equal to or greater than the short-circuit current I_k'' of the transformer:

$I_{cw}(\text{MDB}) \geq I_k''$ (transformer)

In this analysis, the cable attenuation between the transformer and MDB is not considered. The cable attenuation can mean a reduction of the short-circuit current I_k'' . The prospective short-circuit current I_{cp} at the installation site of the MDB is smaller because of the cable attenuation than I_k'' of the transformer.

The rated short-time withstand current of the assembly results from the rated short-time withstand current of the installed equipment and busbars.

The original manufacturer, such as HENSEL, specifies these values in the technical data.

The respective lowest value determines the maximum rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} of the main distribution board.

The panel builder must specify this value in the documentation of the assembly!

SDB Determining the rated short-time withstand current I_{cw}

I_{cp} is the prospective short-circuit current at the installation site of the assembly at the incoming terminals. It (I_{cp}) is calculated from transformer and cable data (length, cross section). Here, the cable attenuation due to distance and associated cable length between the transformer and sub-distribution board (SDB) is considered. The cable attenuation reduces the I_k'' of the transformer.

$I_{cw}(\text{UV}) \geq I_{cw}(\text{HV}) > I_{cp} \geq I_k''$ (transformer)

If a calculation is not possible, $I_{cp} = I_k''$ can be assumed.

The rated short-time withstand current (I_{cw}) must satisfy the following requirements:

$I_{cw}(\text{UV}) \geq I_{cp}(\text{UV})$

The rated short-time withstand current (I_{cw}) of the sub-distribution board is determined the same way as for the main distribution board.

The respectively lowest value of the devices also determines the maximum rated short-circuit withstand current I_{cw} of the sub-distribution board. The panel builder must specify this value in the documentation of the assembly!