
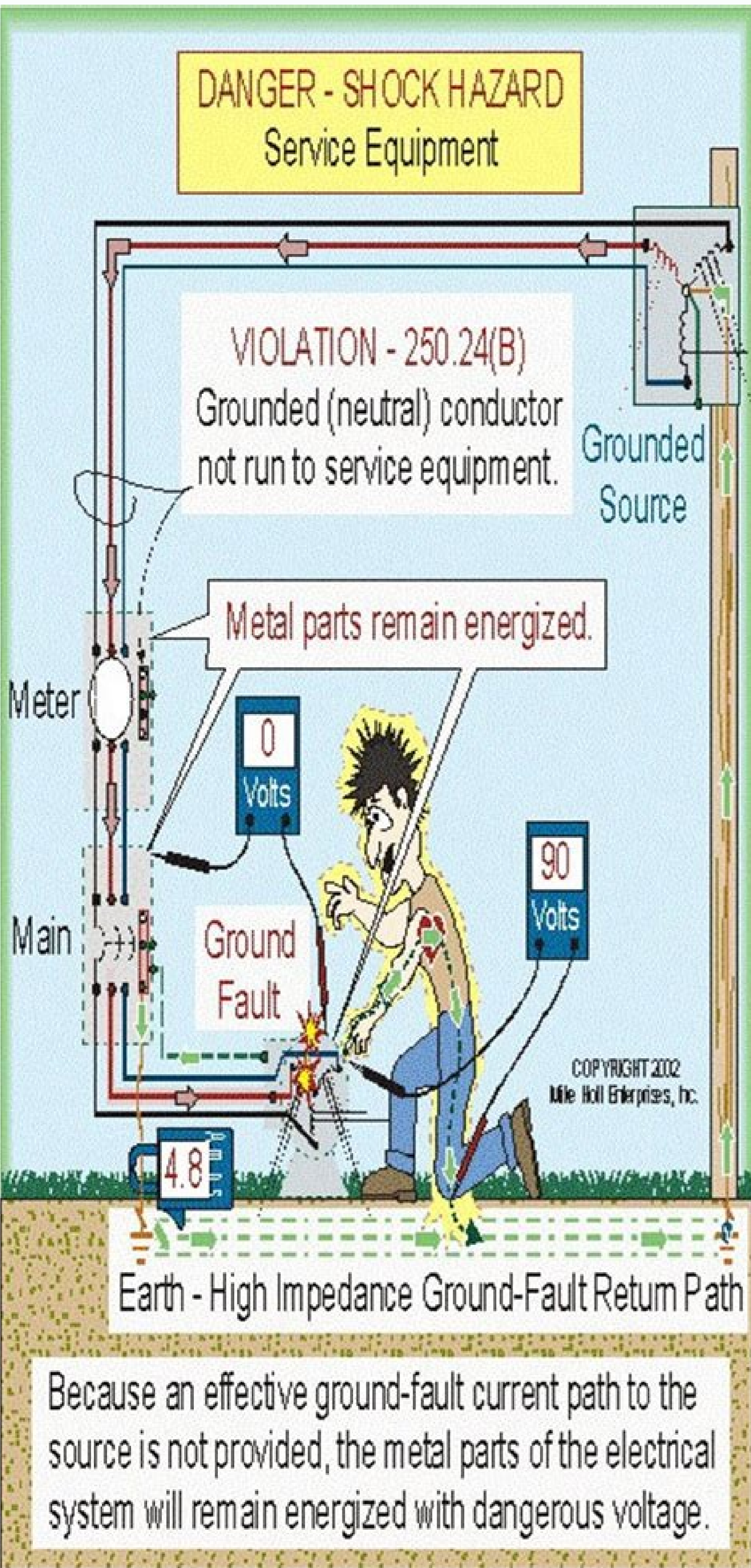
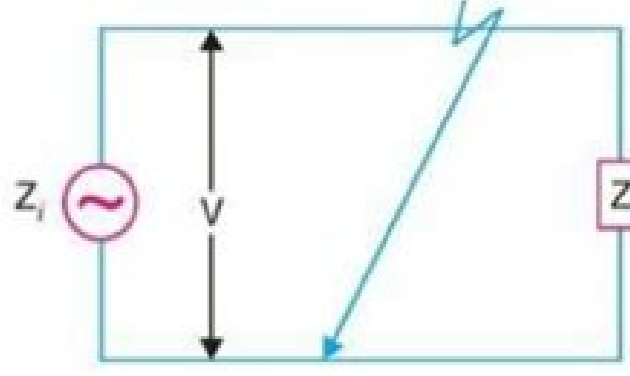


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### WHAT IS SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT?

When a short circuit occurs, a heavy current flows through the circuit. This is explained in the figure attached here. The figure shows a single phase generator of Voltage "V" and internal impedance "Z<sub>i</sub>" (source impedance) is supplying to a load "Z" (transformer impedance).



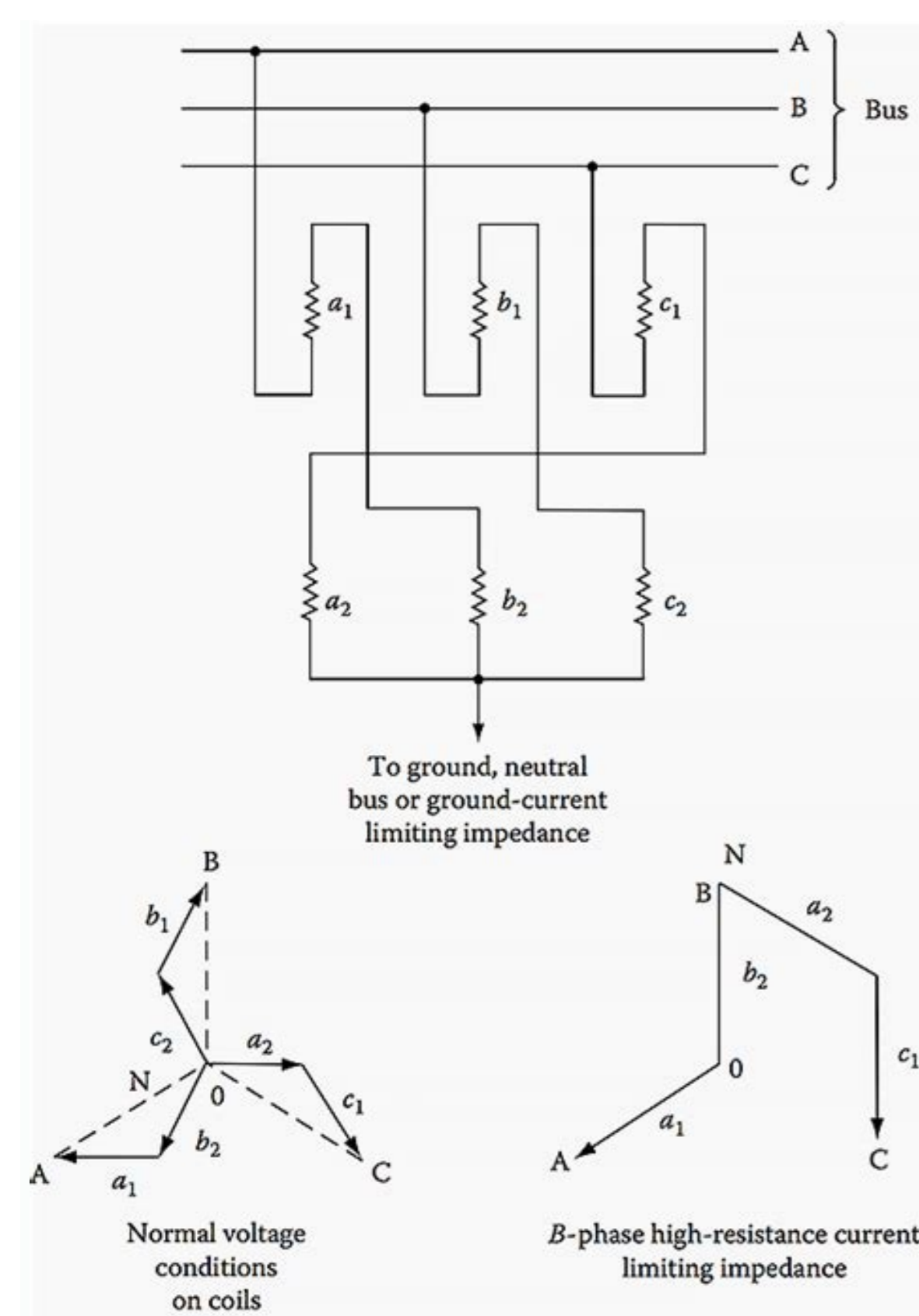
**Motor Starting Voltage Impact Calculations**  
Based on tables in section 430 of the 1999 NEC.  
Maximum secondary voltage handled is 600V  
For secondary systems of 2300V or motors not conforming to NEC tables use other calculator  
For 3 Phase alternating current motors, design B, C or E only

Input Data: Calculated Data

MVA Base	1
Nominal Voltage	480 V
Actual Voltage	480 V
% Voltage	100.00%
pu Z <sub>s</sub>	0.02000
System Voltage	480 V
Motor Voltage	480 V
Motor Design	B
Motor HP	100
Motor Design	B
Motor Voltage	480 V
Motor Design	B
Motor HP	100
Motor Design	B

Provided Courtesy of GE Industrial Systems  
Contact [search@edwinholts.com](mailto:search@edwinholts.com) if you have any comments.





The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet for transformer calculations. The main table includes the following data:

Parameter	Value
Primary Rated Voltage (KV)	11.8
Secondary Rated Voltage (KV)	0.400
HT. Core Type	0.85
HT. Core Length (m)	1176
HT. Core Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	611
HT. Core Perimeter (m)	80
HT. Core Weight (kg)	1473.59
HT. Core Loss (W)	1500
HT. Core Efficiency (%)	70

Additional tables show common standard ratings for primary and secondary voltages. The primary table lists ratings from 50 to 2000 kVA, and the secondary table lists ratings from 100 to 2000 kVA. A note at the bottom states: "Consult your local area manufacturer for the av".

Secondary voltage ( $V_s$ ): The rated voltage of the secondary winding. Assuming an ideal transformer, determine (a) the primary and secondary full-load currents, (b) the transformer turns ratio.  $V_1 = 4000$  V,  $V_2 = 400$  V, Transformer Rating = 50 kVA =  $V_1 \times I_1 = V_2 \times I_2$  Primary full-load current,  $I_1 = (50 \times 1000 / 4000) = 12.5$  A Secondary full-load current,  $I_2 = (50 \times 1000 / 400) = 125$  A Turns Ratio =  $N_1 / N_2 = V_1 / V_2 = (4000 / 400) = 10$  You may also be interested in our Voltage Divider Calculator or Motor FLA Calculator Phase: Specify the phase arrangement.  $N_1 = \sqrt[3]{(11000) / (420)} = 26.2$  A transformer is essentially just two coils, primary and secondary, that are placed next to each other. If you're surprised that magnetic field can transfer energy, you might check the energy density of fields calculator. Solution: Secondary Voltage: 240V Load Current: 62.5A Transformer Rating =  $P = V \times I$  Putting the values:  $P = 240 \times 62.5$   $P = 15000$  VA = 15 kVA Sizing a Three Phase Transformer Rating of a Three Phase Transformer:  $P = \sqrt{3} \times V \times I$  Where:  $V$  = Primary or Secondary Voltage  $I$  = Primary or Secondary Current  $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$   $P$  = Power of transformer in VA (Volt-Amps) Rating of a Three phase transformer in kVA  $kVA = (\sqrt{3} \times V \times I) / 1000$  Example: A 3-phase transformer having the primary voltage and current of 7200V and 4A respectively. The primary voltages or high voltages (HV) is 11000 V = 11kV. Now you know how to properly size a three phase and single phase transformer with suitable rating in VA or kVA for home appliances or any other load applications. The primary winding full load current  $I_p$  is calculated as:  $I_p = \sqrt[3]{(S) / (V_p)}$  Where,  $S$  is the transformer rating. The transformer turns ratio  $n$  is calculated as:  $n = \sqrt[3]{(V_p) / (V_s)}$ . Where,  $V_p$  is the primary winding voltage. Primary voltage ( $V_p$ ): The rated voltage of the primary winding. In simple words, Transformer rating in kVA = 100 kVA Primary Voltages = 11000 = 11kV Primary Current = 5.25 A Secondary Voltages = 415V Secondary Current = 139.1 Amperes. Below are the two simple formulas which can be used to find and calculate the rating of Single Phase and Three Phase Transformers. Sizing a Single Phase Transformer Rating of Single Phase Transformer:  $P = V \times I$  Where:  $V$  = Primary or Secondary Voltage  $I$  = Primary or Secondary Current  $P$  = Power of transformer in VA (Volt-Amps) Rating of a single phase transformer in kVA  $kVA = (V \times I) / 1000$  Example: Suppose a 1-phase transformer having the secondary voltage and current of 240V and 62.5A respectively. 1 Phase AC or 3 phase AC.  $V_p$  is the primary winding voltage. The nameplate clearly shows the rating of transformer is 100 kVA. Related Posts: Now, look at the General nameplate rating of a 100kVA transformer. This is because the strength of the magnetic field depends on the number of windings in the primary coil. Now calculate for the rating of transformer according to  $P = V \times I$  (Primary voltage x primary current)  $P = 11000 \times 5.25 = 57,750$  VA = 57.75kVA Or  $P = V \times I$  (Secondary voltages x Secondary Current)  $P = 415 \times 139.1 = 57,726$  VA = 57.72kVA As you noticed, the rating of the transformer (on the nameplate) is 100 kVA but according to the calculation, the calculated value is 57kVA. Transformer rating (S): The transformer rating in VA, kVA or MVA. Example 1: Calculate transformer full load current Calculate the secondary full load current of a 200 kVA, 11 kV to 420 V, step down transformer. In any case, both the voltage and currents should be form an individual side either primary or secondary respectively (e.g. Primary voltage x primary current or secondary voltage x secondary current).  $P = \sqrt{3} \times V \times I$   $P = \sqrt{3} \times 11000 \times 5.25 = 1.732 \times 11000 \times 5.25 = 100,025$  VA = 100kVA Or  $P = \sqrt{3} \times V \times I$  (Secondary voltages x Secondary Current)  $P = \sqrt{3} \times 415 \times 139.1 = 1.732 \times 415 \times 139.1 = 99,985$  VA = 100kVA Consider the (next) following example. We know that a transformer is always rated in kVA. In a step down transformer, this will be the higher voltage. How to calculate transformer secondary full load current? This magnetic field induces a voltage difference, an electromotive force, in the secondary coil. And the primary current on the high voltage (HV) side is 5.25 Amperes. Coming back to the transformer, essentially the magnetic field transfers the energy from one circuit to the other. Calculate the size of the three phase transformer.  $I_p = \sqrt[3]{(200000) / (\sqrt{3} \times 420)}$   $I_p = 275$  A Example 2: Calculate transformer turns ratio Calculate the secondary full load current of a 200 kVA, 11 kV to 420 V, step down transformer. Then the only thing that matters is the ratio of the number of windings between the primary and secondary coil. The following table shows the dry transformer data of standard kVA rating, Voltage and Current rating for both single phase and three phase transformers. Well, The difference comes due to ignorance of the fact that we used a single phase formula instead of three phase formula. Just enter any two values and click on calculate to find the desired value. You can learn more about the inductance checking the solenoid inductance calculator. The AC current running through the primary coil creates a varying magnetic field. Wait a moment and try again. This transformer calculator helps you to quickly and easily calculate the primary and secondary full-load currents of the transformer. Voltage (Line to line) = 208 V. How to calculate transformer turns ratio? Solution: Primary Voltage: 7200V Primary Current: 4A Transformer Rating =  $P = \sqrt{3} \times V \times I$  Putting the values:  $P = 1.732 \times 7200 \times 4$   $P = 49,881$  VA = 50 kVA Related Posts: Transformer Rating in kVA Calculator The following calculator will calculate the rating of the transformer in kVA, Primary or secondary voltage and current respectively. Current (Line Current) = 139 A Now rating of the three phase transformer  $P = \sqrt{3} \times V \times I$   $P = \sqrt{3} \times 208 \times 139 = 1.732 \times 208 \times 139 = 50,077$  VA = 50kVA Related Posts: That's it. To properly size a transformer for a required home appliance, you should select the supply voltage and secondary load current in amperes. In a step down transformer, this will be the lower voltage. The number of windings in the secondary coil determines the strength of the electromotive force. Single Phase Transformer Three Phase Transformer KVA Rating Amperes 120V 240V 600V 120V 240V 480V 600V 0.75 6.25 3.13 1.25 3 8.33 7.22 3.61 2.89 1 8.33 4.17 1.67 9 25 21.7 10.8 8.66 1.5 12.5 6.25 2.5 15 41.6 36.1 18 14.4 2 16.7 8.33 3.33 20 55.5 48.1 24.1 19.2 3 25 12.5 5 25 69.4 60.1 30.1 24.1 5 41.6 20.8 8.33 30 83.3 72.2 36.1 28.9 7.5 62.5 31.3 12.5 37.5 104 90.2 45.1 36.1 10 83.3 41.7 16.7 45 125 108 54.1 43.3 15 125 62.5 25 75 208 180 90.2 72.2 25 208 104 41.7 100 278 241 120 96.2 37.5 313 156 62.5 112.5 312 271 135 108 50 417 208 83.3 150 416 361 180 144 75 625 313 125 225 625 541 271 217 100 833 417 167 300 833 722 361 289 167 1392 696 278 500 1388 1203 601 481 250 2083 1042 417 750 2082 1804 902 722 Here is the table in the image format if you need to download as a reference. Also secondary voltage or low voltages (LV) is 415 Volts And secondary current (load current on low voltages (LV) side) is 139.1 Amperes. It also determines the turns ratio and type of transformer. User Instructions: Select the number of phases from the drop-down menu Enter the transformer rating and select the appropriate unit Enter the primary and secondary transformer voltages Click on the "Calculate" button to obtain the results. Results Primary Full-Load Current: Secondary Full-Load Current: Turns Ratio: Transformer Type: Single Phase Step Up Transformer The transformer calculator uses the following formulas: Single Phase Transformer Full-Load Current (Amps) =  $kVA \times 1000 / V$  Three Phase Transformer Full-Load Current (Amps) =  $kVA \times 1000 / (1.732 \times V)$  Where:  $kVA$  = transformer rating (kilovolt-amperes),  $V$  = voltage (volts), Turns Ratio =  $N_1 / N_2 = V_1 / V_2 = I_2 / I_1$  Where:  $N_1$  = number of turns on the primary,  $N_2$  = number of turns on the secondary,  $V_1$  = primary voltage,  $V_2$  = secondary voltage,  $I_1$  = primary current,  $I_2$  = secondary current. Example: A 50 kVA single-phase transformer has a 4000 V primary, and a 400 V secondary. In an idealized picture, we disregard all potential losses and assume that all the magnetic field from the primary coil passes through the secondary coil. Something went wrong. Calculate the size of the single-phase transformer. The secondary winding full load current  $I_s$  is calculated as:  $I_s = \sqrt[3]{(S) / (V_s)}$  Where,  $S$  is the transformer rating. It means it is a three phase transformer and we will use the associated formula for it. Let's clear it using the three phase transformer rating formula.  $V_s$  is the secondary winding voltage.

Let us assume,  $I_1$  (Primary) = Primary current in Amps,  $I_2$  (secondary) = Secondary current in Amps,  $V_1$  (primary) = Primary Voltage in Volts,  $V_2$  (secondary) = Secondary Voltage in Volts, Transformer current calculations: Transformer turns ratio,  $V_1 \times I_1 = V_2 \times I_2$  (Primary) \*  $I_1$  (Primary) =  $V_2$  (secondary) \*  $I_2$  (secondary). The primary voltage is equal to the product of the secondary voltage and primary current. The Current Transformer (C.T.), is a type of "instrument transformer" that is designed to produce an alternating current in its secondary winding which is proportional to the current being measured in its primary. Current transformers reduce high voltage currents to a much lower value and provide a convenient way of safely monitoring the actual electrical current flowing in an AC circuit. For Transformer, we should choose two types of cable such as the primary side and secondary side. The rating of the cable should be 150% of the full load current. i.e if your transformer's primary current is 450 Amps means, you should choose 450 \* 150% = 675 Amps. For example of cable voltage drop calculation, 4 runs of 120 mm<sup>2</sup> 3-core 6/10 (12) kV XLPE insulated cable 200 m in length feeds a 3kV 4000kW Medium Voltage Switchboard that has a full-load current of 855 amps, power factor is 0.9 lagging. In the power systems analysis field of electrical engineering, a per-unit system is the expression of system quantities as fractions of a defined base unit quantity. Calculations are simplified because quantities expressed as per-unit do not change when they are referred from one side of a transformer to the other. 11.08.2021 · I am JE of Nagbhir sub station of 132/25 kv newly electrified section and testing started of current transformer when test CT ratio by injecting current in primary bushing of old CT which was 20 years old CT installed in circuit, after testing values not found according to ratio, 100 amps inject and found in secondary terminal 3.9 amps please send me solution.



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