

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Power transformers

**Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit
(IEC 60076-5, Ed. 3.0 (2006) MOD)**

STANDARDS
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AS/NZS 60076.5:2012

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Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
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Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environmental and Heritage
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Power transformers

Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit (IEC 60076-5, Ed. 3.0 (2006) MOD)

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-008, Power Transformers to supersede AS 2374.5—1982, *Power transformers, Part 5: Ability to withstand short-circuit*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide designers, manufacturers, test laboratories and purchasers with methods of assessing the ability of a power transformer to sustain external short circuits.

This Standard contains different test methods to those in AS 2374.5—1982.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from IEC 60076-5, Ed.3.0 (2006), *Power transformers—Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit* and has been varied as indicated in Appendix ZZ to take account of Australian and New Zealand conditions.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this part of IEC 60076’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
IEC		AS	
60076	Power transformers	60076	Power transformers
60076-1	Part 1: General	60076.1	Part 1: General
		AS/NZS	
60076-3	Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air	60076.3	Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air (IEC 60076-3, Ed 2 (2000) MOD)
60076-8	Part 8: Application guide	—	
		AS	
60076-11	Part 11: Dry-type transformers	60076.11	Part 11: Dry-type transformers

CONTENTS

1	Scope.....	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Requirements with regard to ability to withstand short circuit.....	5
3.1	General	5
3.2	Overcurrent conditions	6
4	Demonstration of ability to withstand short circuit	9
4.1	Thermal ability to withstand short circuit.....	9
4.2	Ability to withstand the dynamic effects of short circuit	12
	Annex A (informative) Theoretical evaluation of the ability to withstand the dynamic effects of short circuit	21
	Annex B (informative) Definition of similar transformer.....	36
	Figure 1 – Star/delta connected transformer	15
	Figure 2 – Star/star auto-transformer	16
	Table 1 – Recognized minimum values of short-circuit impedance for transformers with two separate windings	7
	Table 2 – Short-circuit apparent power of the system	7
	Table 3 – Maximum permissible values of the average temperature of each winding after short circuit.....	11
	Table 4 – Values for factor $k \times \sqrt{2}$	13
	Table A.1 – Comparison of forces and stresses in core-type transformers	31
	Table A.2 – Comparison of forces and stresses in shell-type transformers	33
	Table A.3 — Values for factor k_3	35
	Table A.4 — Values for factor k_4	35

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Power transformers

Part 5:

Ability to withstand short circuit (IEC 60076-5, Ed. 3.0 (2006) MOD)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 identifies the requirements for power transformers to sustain without damage the effects of overcurrents originated by external short circuits. It describes the calculation procedures used to demonstrate the thermal ability of a power transformer to withstand such overcurrents and both the special test and the theoretical evaluation method used to demonstrate the ability to withstand the relevant dynamic effects. The requirements apply to transformers as defined in the scope of IEC 60076-1.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60076-1:1993, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*
Amendment 1 (1999)²

IEC 60076-3:2000, *Power Transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air*

IEC 60076-8:1997, *Power transformers – Part 8: Application guide*

IEC 60076-11:2004, *Power transformers – Part 11: Dry-type transformers*

3 Requirements with regard to ability to withstand short circuit**3.1 General**

Transformers together with all equipment and accessories shall be designed and constructed to withstand without damage the thermal and dynamic effects of external short circuits under the conditions specified in 3.2.

External short circuits are not restricted to three-phase short circuits; they include line-to-line, double-earth and line-to-earth faults. The currents resulting from these conditions in the windings are designated as overcurrents in this part of IEC 60076.

² There exists a consolidated edition 2.1 (2000) that includes edition 2.0 and its amendment.