

Why is it important to calculate CT Burden (VA)?





Why Is It Important To Calculate CT Burden(VA)?

The formula to calculate CT burden is simple

- Study the output circuit
- (A) Calculate individual burden of instruments
- (B) Calculate burden of connected wire
- Add (A+B)
- Multiply the result by 1.2 to 1.5 as safety factor

(A) Typical burden values of Digital/Analog Meters

| Make | Model No. | VA burden |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| Conzerv (Schneider) | VAF meters, DM 1000 and 3000 series / Multifunction meters for feeders EM 6400 series | < 0.2 VA |
| Elmeasure | Tiny master TM 7400 / Little Genius Plus LGP series | < 0.2 VA |
| HPL | Emfis, 3ph multifunction energy meter /Electronic Energy meter SPEM 01 and PPEM 01 | < 0.1 VA |
| HPL | Ebrit Digital panel meters | < 0.5 VA |
| Rishabh, AE, MECO | Analog panel meter | < 0.75 VA |

(B) How to calculate burden of secondary cable?

- For Copper cable

$$VA = k \times L/S$$

$$K = 0.5 \text{ if is (secondary cable) = } 5A$$

$$K = 0.02, \text{ if is = } 1A$$

Where; L= Length of secondary cable (input/output loop) In meters and S = Cross Section Area of cables In mm².

In this case, the CTs are generally in a controlling or metering panel within a small distance from actual meter, and technically it is not necessary to have a large VA.





| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Type of cubicle | F100 - 200 | F300 | F400 |
| Cable section (mm ²) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Cable length (input/output loop) | 5m | 5.7m | 5.8m |
| Power loss due to cable | 1.0VA | 1.14VA | 1.16VA |

Test Case for CT 100/5A,

$$VA = k \times L/S$$

K = 0.5 if is = 5A, L = 5 m, S = 2.5 mm².

$$\therefore VA = 0.5 \times 5/2.5$$

$$\therefore = 2.5/2.5$$

$$B = 1 VA$$

To take an example, If you connect one analog meter having a 5 meter long secondary lead cable, The total burden will be:

Burden of Meter (A) = 0.75 VA

Burden of 5 meter Cable (B) = 1VA

Total Burden A+B = 0.75+1 = 1.75VA

Multiply the total burden by safety factor 1.2

$$- 1.2 \times 1.75 = 2.1VA$$

This means you can use a CT with 2.5VA or 5VA burden.

Conclusion

The CT burden impacts the CT accuracy. If the burden is higher than required, the CT accuracy can fluctuate.

Comprehensive Range of CT/PTs and Multi-Function Meters (MFMs)

Current Transformer Nylon Casing



Metering Type CT'S

- Window Type CT'S (Bus Bar)
- WPL Type
- Round ID Type CT'S

Protection Type CT'S

- Nylon Casing-Protective Type Bus Bar

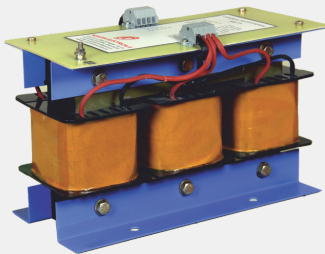
Resin Cast-Round ID



Metering Type CT'S

- Resin Cast - WPL
- Resin Cast - Bus Bar
- Resin Cast - Round ID

Control Transformer



- Single-phase Resin Cast
- Three-phase Resin Cast

Digital Meter



- Energy Meter
- MFM Meter
- VAF Meter
- DPM Meter

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