

1 के वी से ऊपर और 36 के वी सहित  
ए.सी. वोल्टेज के लिए इंटरकनेक्टिंग  
बस-बार — विशिष्टि  
( पहला पुनरीक्षण )

Interconnecting Bus-Bars for a.c.  
Voltage Above 1 kV up to and  
Including 36 kV — Specification  
( First Revision )

ICS 29.130.10

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## FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) has been adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Switchgear and Controlgear Sectional Committee had been approved by the Electrotechnical Division Council.

With large scale manufacture of busbars in this country, the need for specifying uniform requirements of such equipment was felt, particularly in view of different practices being followed by the manufacturers. This standard has, therefore, been prepared to meet this need and also to provide guidance to the manufacturers in this field.

This standard was first published in 1976. This revision has been brought out to harmonize it with the latest developments that have taken place at international level.

In preparing this standard, assistance has been derived from B.S. 159 : 1992 'Busbars and busbar connections', issued by the British Standards Institution.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of the standard is given in [Annex F](#).

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding of numerical values (*second revision*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard***INTERCONNECTING BUS-BARS FOR a.c. VOLTAGE ABOVE  
1 kV UP TO AND INCLUDING 36 kV — SPECIFICATION***( First Revision )***1 SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard relates to ac interconnecting busbars and bus ducts (other than by cables) having rated voltage above 1 kV up to and including 36 kV, open or enclosed type which are part of a.c. electrical power systems and used as external connections between terminals of equipment. These are composed of metals such as copper or aluminium with air, oil/compound, solid or semisolid materials as insulation. This standard also covers enclosures, support structure, etc, associated with busbars arrangement.

**1.2** Insulators, bushings and cables, etc which may be used with busbar assemblies are not covered in this standard.

**1.3** This standard does not cover busbars forming part of factory built switchgear assemblies and also busbars used in outdoor switch yards.

**1.4** The service conditions for which the busbars conforming to this standard are suitable are given in [Annex A](#).

**2 TERMINOLOGY**

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

**2.1 Interconnecting Busbar** — A conductor other than cable, used for external interconnection between terminals of equipment.

**2.2 Open Busbar** — A busbar that is not provided with a protective enclosure.

**2.3 Air-Insulated Busbar** — A busbar which except at points of support is designed with air as principal dielectric. It may be covered with insulating material.

**2.4 Oil/Compound Immersed Busbar** — An enclosed busbar which is totally immersed in insulating oil/compound.

**2.5 Metal Enclosed Bus Duct** — An assembly of busbar with associated connections, joints and insulator supports within a grounded metal enclosure. Metal enclosed bus ducts shall be, in

general, of three basic types that is, non-segregated phase, segregated phase and isolated phase.

**2.5.1 Non-Segregated Phase Bus Duct** — Metal enclosed bus duct in which all the phase conductors are in a common metal enclosure without barrier between the phases.

**2.5.2 Segregated Phase Bus Duct** — Metal enclosed bus ducts in which all the phase conductors are in a common metal enclosure but are segregated by metal/ insulation barrier between phases.

**2.5.3 Isolated Phase Bus Duct** — Metal enclosed bus duct in which each phase conductor is enclosed by an individual metal housing and separated from adjacent conductor housing by an air space. Isolated phase bus ducts shall be of two basic types in general, that is, discontinuous and continuous.

**2.5.3.1 Discontinuous isolated base bus duct** — Isolated phase bus duct system in which the various sections of bus duct are so interconnected and earthed that no path is provided for the induced circulating currents to flow from one phase enclosure to other phase enclosure,

**2.5.3.2 Continuous isolated phase bus duct** — Isolated phase bus duct system in which the various sections of bus duct are so interconnected that low resistance path for the induced circulating current is provided from one phase enclosure to other phase enclosure.

**2.6 Rated Current** — The rms value of current which the busbar assembly shall be able to carry continuously under prescribed conditions.

**2.7 Rated Voltage** — Voltage assigned by the manufacturer to indicate the highest system rms voltage between phases for which the busbar is intended.

**2.8 Rated Frequency** — The service frequency for which the busbar is designed.

**2.9 Rated Insulation Level** — The combination of test voltage values (both power frequency and impulse) which characterize the insulation of busbar assemblies with regard to its capability of withstanding dielectric stresses.

**2.10 Rated Short Time Current** — The rms value of the current which the busbar shall be able to carry for one second under specified conditions.

**3 RATING**

**3.1** The busbar shall be rated in terms of the following:

- a) Number of phases;
- b) Rated voltage;
- c) Rated current;
- d) Rated frequency; and
- e) Rated short time current.

**3.2 Preferred Rated Voltage**

Rated voltage of busbars shall be one of the highest system voltages given in [Table 1](#).

**3.3 Preferred Rated Insulation Level**

The rated insulation level shall be selected from [Table 1](#).

**3.4 Preferred Rated Current**

These shall be selected from the following standard

values (in amperes):

100, 250, 400, 630, 800, 1 250, 1 600, 2 000, 3 150, 4 000, 5 000, 6 300, 8 000, 10 000, 12 500 and 15 000.

NOTE — In power stations for connecting high generator units to step up transformers it is usual practice to use metal enclosed busbars. In installations where main bus duct is of a particular type, various low current tap-offs from these shall be of similar type.

**3.5 Rated Frequency**

The busbar shall be designed for use on a supply frequency of 50 Hz.

**3.6 Rated Short Time Current**

The short time current rating of the busbar shall correspond to the fault level of the system and take into consideration the protective devices on the incoming side. The standard duration of short-time current shall be one second (*see* [Annex D](#)).

**4 LIMITS OF TEMPERATURE-RISE**

The temperature-rise limits shall be in accordance with [Table 2](#).

**Table 1 Rated Insulation Level (for Rated Voltages above 1 kV)**

(Clauses [3.2](#), [3.3](#), [7.2.1.1](#) and [7.2.4.1](#))

Sl No.	Rated Voltage (Highest Systems Voltage)	Standard Impulse Withstand Voltage	One Minute Power Frequency Withstand Voltage	
			Switchgear and Similar Equipment	Bus-Ducts Used for Generator Transformer Connections
	kV (rms)	kV (peak)	kV (rms)	kV (rms)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	3.6	40	10	21
ii)	7.2	60	20	27
iii)	12.0	75	28	35
iv)	24.0	125	50	55
v)	36.0	170	70	75

NOTES

**1** The values given in this table are based on an ambient temperature of 20 °C, pressure of 760 mm Hg at 0 °C and humidity of 11 g of water per cubic metre. The values corresponding to the Indian Standard reference temperature of 27 °C when available, will replace above values.

**2** A standard impulse wave is one with wave front of 1.2 microseconds and a time of half value of wave tail of 50 microseconds.

**3** For the purpose of site tests 80 percent of the voltage withstand values specified above may be used, the test voltage being power frequency ac for 1 min or dc for 15 min.

**Table 2 Temperature-Rise Limit**

(Clauses 4, 5.4.2 and 7.2.2.4)

Sl No.	Description of Parts	Temperature-Rise Limit
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	Busbars and conductors of copper and aluminium	Temperature-rise over reference ambient temperature of 40 °C*
ii)	Accessible external enclosures and covers:	
	a) Metal surfaces	30 °C†
	b) Insulating surfaces	40 °C

## 5 CONSTRUCTION

General construction of various types of metal enclosed busbars is outlined below for the purpose of reference of manufacturers and users in particular.

### 5.1 Non-segregated Phase Bus Duct

This consists of three phase busbars running in a common metal enclosure made of steel or

aluminium. The enclosure provides safety for the operating personnel and reduces chances of faults.

The bus duct shall be factory assembled or site fabricated if facilities are available. The enclosure is effectively grounded. This type of bus duct is illustrated in Fig. 1.

### 5.2 Segregated Phase Bus Duct

This type is similar to non-segregated phase bus duct except that metal or insulation barriers are provided between phase conductors to reduce chances of phase faults. This type of design is illustrated in Fig. 2. The metal barriers are preferred.

### 5.3 Isolated Phase Bus Duct

In this construction each phase conductor is housed in a separate non-magnetic enclosure. The bus duct is made of sections which are assembled together at site to make complete assembly. The enclosures are generally round or square in shape and are of welded construction. The enclosures of all phases are usually supported on a common steel structure.

5.3.1 In discontinuous type designs the enclosures and structures are so interconnected and grounded that effective grounding is achieved without forming closed circuit for induced circulating currents; suitable insulation is provided between enclosure joints wherever necessary to avoid these currents. Metal and insulation braces are provided between enclosures to take care of short circuit forces, etc. This type of design is illustrated in Fig. 3.

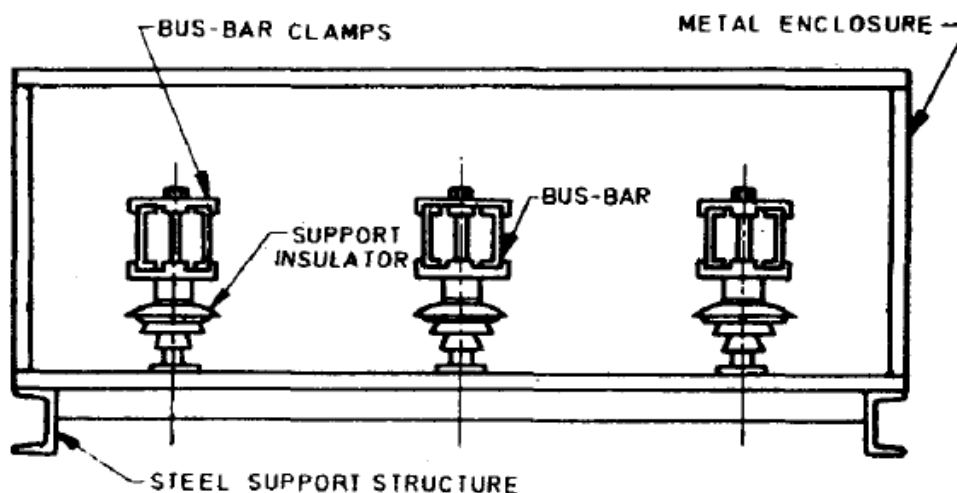


FIG. 1 TYPICAL NON-SEGREGATED PHASE BUS DUCT

\*Limited by:

- mechanical strength of conducting material;
- possible effect on adjacent equipment;
- permissible temperature limit of the insulating materials in contact with the conductor; and
- the effect of the temperature of the conductor on the apparatus connected to it.

†Unless otherwise specified in the case of covers and enclosures which are accessible but need not be touched during normal operation, temperature-rise limits, increased by 10 °C are permissible.

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**5.3.2** In continuous type designs, phase enclosures are effectively welded or connected at the two ends to other phase enclosures to form a low resistance path adequate to carry current of the same order as the busbar unless the circulating currents are limited by some suitable means such as the use of reactors. This design may not require insulation at enclosure joints. This type of design is illustrated in [Fig. 4](#).

### 5.4 Conductors

Conductors suitable for busbars and busbar connections are specified in the following Indian Standards:

#### 5.4.1 Copper Conductors

- a) IS 613 : 2000 ‘Copper rods and bars for electrical purposes — Specification (*third revision*)’; and
- b) IS 1897 : 2008 ‘Copper strip for electrical purposes — Specification (*third revision*)’.

#### 5.4.2 Aluminium Conductors

- a) IS 398 : 1996 ‘Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes — Specification: Part 1 Aluminium stranded conductors (*third revision*)’;
- b) IS 2067 : 1975 ‘Wrought aluminium wire

for electrical purposes — Specification (*fourth revision*)’;

- c) IS 4026 : 2023 ‘Aluminium ingots billets and wire bars EC grade’;
- d) IS 5082 : 1998 ‘Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods, tubes, sections, plates and sheets for electrical applications (*second revision*)’; and
- e) IS 5484 : 2023 ‘EC grade aluminium rod produced by continuous casting and rolling — Specification’.

Conductor jointing shall be done as given in [Annex B](#). Joints shall be such that the temperature-rise shall not exceed that specified in [Table 2](#) and shall be so constructed or treated as to prevent deterioration in service and maintain the conductivity of the joint. Provision shall be made in joints between copper and aluminium conductors for prevention of electrolytic action, either by exclusion of moisture or use of suitable bimetallic connector or its equivalent.

### 5.5 Enclosure

#### 5.5.1 Enclosure Material

The material for enclosure of isolated types of busbar shall be non-magnetic.

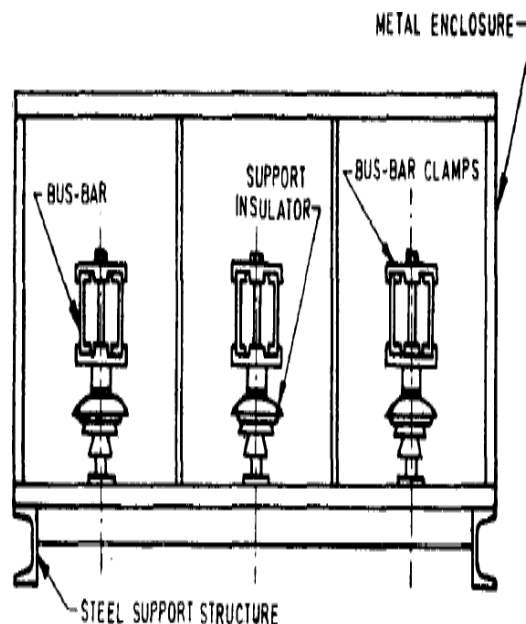


FIG. 2 TYPICAL SEGREGATED PHASE BUS DUCT

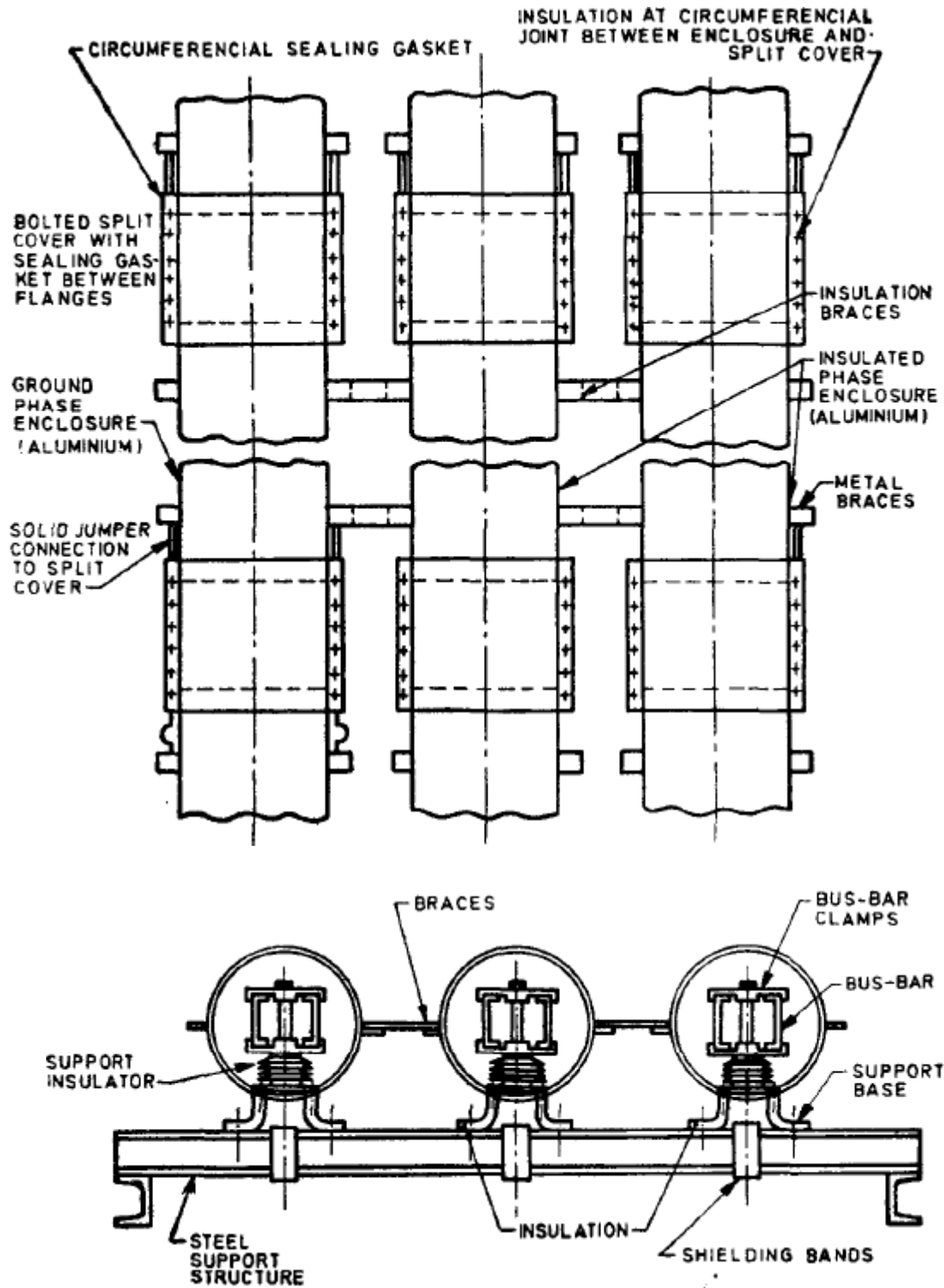


FIG. 3 TYPICAL DISCONTINUOUS TYPE ISOLATED PHASE BUS DUCT

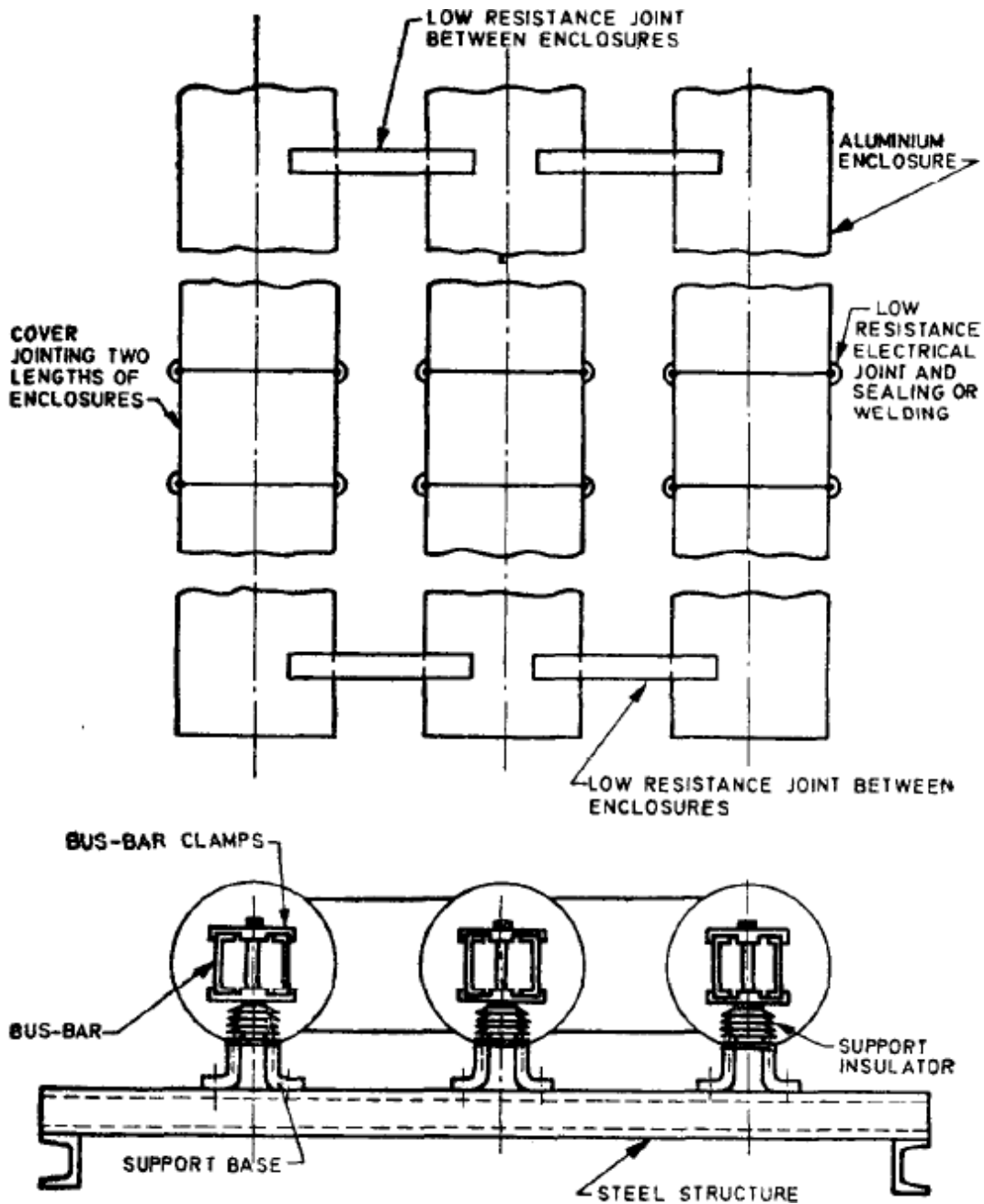


FIG. 4 TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT OF CONTINUOUS TYPE OF ISOLATED PHASE BUS DUCT

**5.5.2 Construction**

The enclosure for voltage more than 1 000 V are under consideration; till such time the purchasers may select one of the degrees of protection given in IS/IEC 60947-1.

**5.6 Thermal Expansion**

Provision shall be made, where necessary, to allow for longitudinal expansion and contraction of

busbars and bus enclosures, caused by temperature variation.

**5.7 Grounding of Isolated Phase Bus Duct**

A continuous ground conductor shall be provided in parallel with the isolated phase bus to ensure that all enclosures are grounded. The ground bus may take the form of a separate bar or wire (copper or aluminium), it may be the enclosure itself, or it may be the supporting structure, if a continuous electrical



path can be provided suitable for the same rated short time current as the main bus conductors.

The ground conductor shall preferably be connected to the station ground at one point only, although more connection points are satisfactory if induced current loops have been avoided. Induced voltages across insulated joints in the housing should be kept as low as possible and preferably below two volts during rated current operations.

### 5.8 Supporting Structure

The supporting structure for the bus duct shall be strong enough to cater for the various static and dynamic loadings, such as weight of the bus duct, short circuit forces, wind load, seismic forces, etc.

NOTE — For high current installations like isolated phase bus ducts, considerations shall be given to the problem of induced magnetic heating and circulating current in the structure. Suitable insulated gaps in the steel work to eliminate closed loops and short circuiting band around the steel members aid in solving the problem. This problem is prominent in discontinuous type designs and the necessity of incorporating short circuiting bands is recommended beyond 4 500 amperes ratings.

### 5.9 Ventilation

The bus ducts shall be normally natural cooled. Forced cooling may be considered beyond 10 000 amperes ratings.

For enclosed busbars, provision shall be made to prevent accumulation of condensation of moisture. This may be done by providing heaters, dry air circulation, pressurization, ventilation through breathers or filtered drains where necessary. When filtered drains are provided they should be provided at the low point in vertical sections to prevent accumulation of condensation.

### 5.10 Terminations

For terminating the bus conductors at the generator and transformer terminals suitable flexible connections made of braids or multiple laminations shall be used. Termination at generator may require seal off bushings or baffles with provision for escape to atmosphere of hydrogen from possible leaks in or around the generator bushing.

5.11 When specified by the purchaser the busbars may be provided with isolating shorting links. If so provided, they should be located at easily accessible position.

### 5.12 Secondary Wiring

Secondary control devices and their wiring shall be isolated by suitable barriers from all primary circuit

elements with the exceptions of short lengths of wire at instrument transformer terminals.

## 6 MARKING

Each busbar or bus duct shall be provided with a name plate or plates carrying the following data, marked in a durable manner and located in a place such that it is visible and legible when the busbar is installed:

- a) Reference to this standard, Ref IS 8084;
- b) Manufacturer's name or trade-mark;
- c) Type designation or serial number;
- d) Rated voltage;
- e) Rated frequency;
- f) Rated current;
- g) Rated short time current;
- h) Number of phases; and
- j) Country of origin.

Busbars may also be marked with the ISI certification mark.

NOTE — The use of the ISI certification mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (certification marks) Act and the Rules and Regulations made there under. The ISI Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer. ISI marked products are also continuously checked by ISI for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the ISI certification mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

## 7 TESTS

### 7.1 Classification of Tests

#### 7.1.1 Type Tests

The following shall constitute type tests:

- a) Impulse voltage test (*see 7.2.1*);
- b) Temperature-rise test (*see 7.2.2*);
- c) Short time current test (*see 7.2.3*); and
- d) Power frequency voltage withstand test (*see 7.2.4*).

#### 7.1.2 Routine Test

The following shall constitute routine test:

- a) Power frequency voltage withstand test (*see 7.2.4*).

### 7.1.3 Site Test

The following site tests shall be carried out after installation of busbar at site:

- a) Power frequency voltage withstand test (see [7.2.4](#)); and
- b) Insulation resistance test for enclosure circuit (see [7.4.2](#)).

## 7.2 Type Test

### 7.2.0 General

Because of the variety of types, rating and possible combinations, it is impracticable to do type test on all arrangements of busbars. The performance of any arrangement may be substantiated by test data and experience on comparable arrangements and such data shall be considered as evidence of compliance with the requirements of this standard. In the absence of the test data the purchaser may require the type test to be made but should in such case specify this in his enquiry or order.

### 7.2.1 Impulse Voltage Test

**7.2.0.1** The busbar shall be subjected to impulse voltage dry tests with 1.2/50 microsecond impulses in accordance with IS 2071 (Part 1) and the appropriate test voltage specified in [Table 1](#).

**7.2.1.1** The shape of the test voltage applied shall be that of the standard impulse wave in accordance with the definition accuracy in IS 2071 (Part 1).

**7.2.1.2** During the test, the earthed terminal of the impulse generator shall be connected to the frame of the busbar.

**7.2.1.3** Five consecutive impulse voltage waves shall be applied. If a flashover or puncture does not occur, the busbar shall be considered to have passed the test. If puncture occurs, or if two or more flashovers occur, the busbar shall be considered to have failed the test. If only one flashover takes place, 10 additional impulses shall be applied and only if flashover or puncture does not occur on any of these additional applications the busbar shall be considered to have passed the test successfully.

**7.2.1.4** The busbar shall be capable of passing the specified tests with voltages of both positive and negative polarity. However, when it is evident which polarity will give the lower break down voltage, it shall suffice to test with that polarity.

**7.2.1.5** The peak value and the wave-shape of the

test voltage shall be recorded for all tests by means of a cathode-ray oscillograph with a calibrated voltage divider.

### 7.2.2 Temperature-Rise Test

**7.2.2.1** The test shall be made with the specified nature of supply (a.c. or d.c.) and if ac at a frequency of 40 Hz to 60 Hz.

**7.2.2.2** The test assembly shall be 3 phase unit or 1 phase unit, as applicable, having a minimum length of 5 m. It shall have at least 1 joint (conductor and enclosure) per phase, bolted, clamped or welded. Supply leads shall be of proper size to prevent heat interchange. Ends of the bus shall be sealed.

Test current shall flow through all phases, the current in each phase within 2 percent of the specific test current value. The test current shall be applied continuously until the temperature of all the bus bar parts and supports are substantially constant (three successive readings at not less than 30 min intervals shall show a maximum variation of  $\pm 1$  °C in hottest spot temperature).

The test shall be conducted in a room reasonably free of draught. The bus arrangement shall be around 60 cm from the floor.

**7.2.2.3** The recommended methods of measurement of temperature and precautions to be observed while carrying on the temperature-rise measurement are given in [Annex C](#).

**7.2.2.4** At the end of the tests, the temperature-rise of the different parts of the main circuit shall not exceed the values specified in [Table 2](#).

### 7.2.3 Short Time Current Test

**7.2.3.1** The tests shall be made as necessary to determine the thermal and mechanical adequacy of buses and connections. Short time tests of metal enclosed bus shall be made with a three-phase section having a minimum length of 5 m. The power supply may be three-phase or single-phase. If three-phase, these conductors shall be connected together at one end, while the other ends are connected to the power source. If single-phase power is used, the circuit shall be arranged so that current flow is through two adjacent phase conductors. The force due to a three-phase fault is approximately 86.6 percent of that due to a single-phase fault for the same current. Therefore, for single-phase testing, the current shall be 7.0 percent below the current for three-phase testing.

**7.2.3.2** The test may be done at any suitable voltage with busbars at any convenient temperature. The short time current shall be applied for one second and its rms value shall be determined from the oscillogram as indicated in [Annex D](#). The highest peak value of the major current loop during the first cycle of test shall not be less than 2.5 times the rated short time current.

**7.2.3.3** The short time current shall not produce any mechanical damage, permanent distortion or burning of part and shall not cause a temperature-rise that added to maximum temperature attained at the rated current would damage the insulation of current carrying parts.

**7.2.3.4** After the test, the busbars shall be in a condition to comply with their ratings as specified in [3](#) when they are again at the ambient temperature.

#### **7.2.4 Power Frequency Voltage Withstand Test**

**7.2.4.1** Where practicable, power frequency voltage test shall be applied to busbars and busbar connections completely assembled with all joints as in service or where the insulation of joints between busbars may be completed only after erection on site, to individual sections of busbars with suitable temporary insulation applied to exposed connections. The rms test voltage shall be as given in [Table 1](#).

**7.2.4.2** The test voltage shall be applied between each phase and earth in turn with the remaining phases earthed. The test voltage shall be alternating, of any frequency between 25 Hz and 100 Hz and approximately of sine-wave form.

**7.2.4.3** The voltage shall be increased from its initial value as rapidly as is consistent with its value being indicated by the measuring instrument. The full test voltage shall then be maintained for one minute. During the test, one pole of the testing transformer shall be connected to earth and to the frame of the busbar enclosure.

**7.2.4.4** When the insulation is entirely of porcelain, a test at ordinary temperature shall be regarded as equivalent to one at the maximum temperature that may be reached in service, but if the insulation includes materials other than porcelain the test may be made at ordinary temperature provided that the manufacturer satisfies the purchaser by means of a type test that representative individual sections of the insulation will withstand the test voltage at the maximum temperature that may be reached in service.

### **7.3 Routine Test**

#### **7.3.1 Power Frequency Voltage Withstand Test**

This test shall be carried out at the manufacturers' premises on various forms of representative sections. This test shall be carried out in accordance with [7.2.4](#).

### **7.4 Site Test**

#### **7.4.1 Power Frequency Voltage Withstand Test**

For those busbars which are assembled at site the voltage test should be done as agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

#### **7.4.2 Insulation Resistance Test for Enclosure Circuit**

This test is applicable to discontinuous type of isolated phase bus duct only, where insulation is provided in the enclosure circuit. This shall be done by a 1 000 V megger.

## **8 INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE MANUFACTURER WITH ENQUIRY**

The information regarding particulars given in [Annex E](#) shall be provided by the purchaser, if required by the supplier.

## ANNEX A

[Clauses [1.4](#) and [C-1.1 \(e\)](#)]

### SERVICE CONDITIONS

**A-0** This standard applies to busbars which are designed to be used under the following conditions.

#### A-1 TEMPERATURE

**A-1.1** Ambient temperatures are as follows:

- a) Maximum ambient temperature 45 °C;
- b) Maximum daily average ambient air temperature 35 °C; and
- c) Maximum yearly average ambient air temperature 30 °C.

#### A-2 ALTITUDE

The altitude of the site of installation does not exceed 2 000 m.

NOTE — For installations at higher altitude, it is necessary

to take into account the reduction of the dielectric strength and of the cooling effect of the air. Busbars and their enclosures so used shall be designed or used according to an agreement between manufacturer and user. Information given in the manufacturer's catalogue may constitute such an agreement.

#### A-3 ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

**A-3.1** Atmosphere which is not heavily polluted.

**A-3.2** Atmospheric climate not conducive to the growth of fungi and condensation of moisture.

#### A-4 CONDITION OF INSTALLATION

The busbars and their enclosures shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

## ANNEX B

([Clause 5.4.2](#))

### CONDUCTOR JOINTS

#### B-1 JOINTING PRACTICE FOR ALUMINIUM TO ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM TO COPPER CONNECTION

##### B-1.1 Contact Pressure

Sufficient contact pressure should be maintained to ensure low contact resistance, but not so great as to cause relaxation of the joint by cold flow. The design of the joint should be such that the pressure is maintained within this range under all conditions of service. To avoid excessive local pressure, the contact pressure should be evenly distributed by the use of pressure plates or washers of adequate area and thickness.

#### B-2 REMOVING THE OXIDE FILM

**B-2.1** Satisfactory methods of removing the oxide film include draw filing, light machining or very vigorous scratch brushing under neutral grease. The scratch brushes should not have been previously used on other metals.

**B-2.2** Special jointing compounds that fulfill the same purpose and eliminate the need for any abrasive action are also available.

**B-2.3** One of the procedures of [B-2.1](#) and [B-2.2](#) should always be applied when a joint is reassembled after being broken down.

#### B-3 JOINTS

**B-3.1** Excellent permanent connections in aluminium bars may be made by fusion welding. Inert gas metal or tungsten arc welding processes are recommended.

**B-3.2** Aluminium-copper connections are designed on the same principles as aluminium connections and surface preparation is the same. The copper surface may be tinned if desired.

**B-3.3** Bimetallic joints located outdoors, particularly in industrial or marine locations, should be protected from the effects of electrolytic action.

## ANNEX C

(Clause 7.2.2.3)

## TEMPERATURE-RISE MEASUREMENTS

**C-1 GENERAL**

**C-1.1** While assessing the temperature-rise of busbar the following factors will be considered:

- a) Allowance for temperature coefficient of resistance;
- b) Skin effect ratio;
- c) Proximity effect ratio;
- d) Effect of the presence of enclosure; and
- e) Service conditions (*see Annex A*).

**C-1.2** The following methods of measuring temperature are recognized:

- a) Thermometer method; and
- b) Thermocouple method.

**C-1.3** In order that the measurement of temperature may produce consistent results, certain precautions should be observed. These are specified in [C-2](#) to [C-3](#).

**C-2 THERMOMETER METHOD**

**C-2.1** The thermometer may be bulb thermometer containing mercury or alcohol or resistance thermometer.

**C-2.2** When bulb thermometers are used in places where there is any varying or moving magnetic field, those containing alcohol should be employed in preference to those containing mercury.

**C-2.3** When a bulb thermometer is used to measure the temperature of a surface of a conductor, the bulb should be surrounded by a single wrapping of tin foil of thickness not less than 0.025 mm. The foil shall

be turned up at the end to form complete covering for the bulb and shall then be secured in contact with the surface under test. The exposed part of the wrapped bulb shall be completely covered with a pad of insulating material without unduly shielding the test surface from normal cooling.

**C-3 THERMOCOUPLE METHOD**

**C-3.1** The two conductors between which the thermoelectric effect is produced shall be soldered or welded at both the hot and cold junctions.

**C-3.2** When applied to the surface of live conductors, the hot junction is covered with insulation and shall be wrapped with tin-foil as described for bulb thermometers. The thermocouple circuit should be earthed to minimize the possibility of capacitive currents.

**C-3.3** The protecting pad of heat insulating material specified in [C-2.3](#) shall be employed whether junction is insulated or not.

**C-3.4** The cold junction shall be immersed in oil preferably contained in a vacuum flask, the temperature of which is measured by a thermometer.

**C-4 MEASUREMENT OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**

The temperature of surrounding air shall be measured by means of at least two thermometers so placed as to take account of the maximum and minimum ambient temperature and mean reading shall be used for calculations. Each thermometer shall be immersed in oil contained in 2 bottle of about half litre capacity completely filled.

ANNEX D

(Clauses 3.6 and 7.2.3.2)

**DETERMINATION OF THE EQUIVALENT rms VALUE OF A SHORT-TIME CURRENT DURING A SHORT CIRCUIT OF A GIVEN DURATION**

**D-1** The oscillogram in Fig. 5 indicates by way of example the current that has passed through the bus-bar during a short circuit. The rms value of the current during the time interval 0 to T of such a wave is given by the formula:

$$I_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt}$$

where

$T$  = duration of the current in seconds; and  
 $i$  = instantaneous value of the current expressed in amperes.

**D-2** The times in Fig. 5 are indicated as abscissae on the axis  $OX$ , and the current values as ordinates on the axis  $OY$ , the origin  $O$  of the co-ordinates representing the beginning of the short circuit and  $OT$  its duration.

**D-3** The equivalent rms value of the current is determined as follows:

Let the time interval  $OT$  be divided into ten equal parts and determine for the instants 0, 1, 2, 3, etc, 9, 10 the rms values  $I_0, I_1, I_2,$  etc  $I_9, I_{10}$  of the asymmetrical current from the formula:

$$I_{asym} = \sqrt{(I_{sym})^2 + (I_{DC})^2}$$

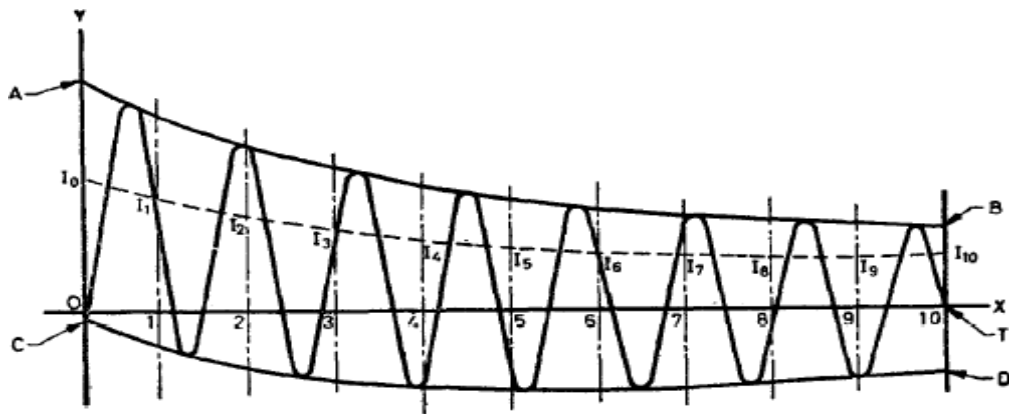
where

$I_{asym}$  = the rms value of a.c. component of the instant under consideration; and

$I_{DC}$  = the value of the dc component of the current at the same instant.

The equivalent rms value of the current during the time of short circuit,  $I_{average}$ , is given with sufficient accuracy by the Simpson formula:

$$I_{average} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{30} [I_0^2 + 4(I_1^2 + I_3^2 + I_5^2 + I_7^2 + I_9^2) + 2(I_2^2 + I_4^2 + I_6^2 + I_8^2) + I_{10}^2]}$$



Key

$OT$  Duration of short circuit

$AB$  } Envelope of current-wave  
 $CD$  }

$I_0, I_1, I_2,$  etc rms value of asymmetrical current at each instant

FIG. 5 DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT rms VALUE OF A SHORT TIME CURRENT

## ANNEX E

(Clause 8)

## INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH ENQUIRY AND ORDER

**E-1** The purchaser shall supply the following information along with the description and drawings, while making an enquiry:

## a) Type of busbar

It shall be specified whether the busbar are:

- 1) Open type;
- 2) Non-segregated type with steel/aluminium trunking;
- 3) Segregated type with steel/aluminium; and
- 4) Isolated phase type.

## b) Rating of busbars and tee offs

The enquiry shall specify the following:

- 1) Number of phases;
- 2) Rated voltage;
- 3) Rated current;
- 4) Rated frequency; and
- 5) Rated short time current.

## c) Service conditions

The enquiry shall specify the following:

- 1) Reference ambient temperature;
- 2) Altitude of site;
- 3) System earthing;

- 4) Whether the busbars are electrically exposed or non-exposed; and
- 5) Other special conditions if any, such as exposure to corrosive, fumes, gas, etc.

## d) Tests

Any special type tests required to be conducted for the busbars shall be specified.

## e) Installation Details

The enquiry shall specify the following:

- 1) The layout of equipment,
- 2) Termination details of all the equipment to be connected,
- 3) Details of current transformers and Potential transformers,
- 4) Earthing equipment associated with busbars,
- 5) The details of civil construction for supporting the busbars, and
- 6) Requirements for sealing at various points of bus run.

## f) Special requirement, if any

NOTE — For the execution of job, after placement of order, the exact and final details required under (d) shall be made available by the purchaser.

## ANNEX F

*(Foreword)*

## COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

High Voltage Switchgear and Control Gear Sectional Committee, ETD 08

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