Electrical Cable Sizing Criteria

CONTENTS

1. General

The present specification deals with the selection criteria for the medium voltage and low voltage cables.

The selection shall be performed considering:

- Operating current condition
- Voltage drop
- Short circuit current condition
- Type of cable installation

2. Site Conditions

Maximum Ambient Temperature	48 °C
Minimum Ambient Temperature	1 °C
Humidity	62 %
Elevation above sea level	135 m

3. Reference Documents and Standards

- Electrical Design Criteria
- MV Cables Technical Specification
- LV and Control Cables Technical Specification

IEC 60502-1
Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) – Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) and 3 kV (Um = 3.6 kV)

IEC 60502-2
Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1.2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV (Um = 7.2 kV) up to 30kV (Um = 36 kV)

IEC 60364-5-52
Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems

IEC 60947-2
Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 2: Circuit-breakers

IEC 61200-53
Electrical installation guide – Part 53:
Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Switchgear and control gear

IEC 60364-4-43
Low-voltage electrical installations –Part 4-43: Protection for safety – Protection against overcurrent

4. Cables Technical Data

The cables technical data is specified at "Cable Characteristic Table". The meaning of any designation at "cable characteristic table" is explained below (items from (1) to (7)):

(1) Cable cross section
It specifies the number of cores forming the cable and also cross section of each single conductor (mm^2); neutral/protective conductor is considered too.

(2) Conductor material
It defines the material of the conductor (e.g. Cu, Al).

(3) Insulation material
It is the code to specify the insulation material (e.g. XLPE, EPR, and PVC).

(4) Cable rated voltage
It specifies the voltage cable (U0/U/ Um):
U0: is the rated voltage between conductor and earth or metallic screen for which the cable is designed.
U: is the rated voltage between conductors for which the cable is designed.
Um: is the maximum value of the "highest system voltage" for which the equipment may be used.

(5) Resistance

It is the resistance of the conductor, in (Ohm/Km) at the insulation temperature limit.

(6) Reactance
It is the reactance of the conductor, in (Ohm/Km), at the rated frequency and according to the type of installation.

(7) Rated current
It is the rated current "I_0" of the cable (in Amperes) specified from the applicable standards, under the installation condition and the reference ambient temperature.

5. Cable Sizing

The following items shall be considered:

a) Short circuit capacity
b) Continuous current carrying capacity
c) Voltage drops in normal condition & transient conditions.

d) Any special operating conditions stated in electrical design criteria and/or other project specifications

The largest size of cables as determined from a, b, c and d shall be used.

a) Short circuit capacity
Maximum short circuit current shall be considered for determining cable short circuit capacity. The fault clearing time under short circuit conditions of power cables connected to circuit breakers shall be calculated by the followings:
1) The backup relay operating time at maximum fault level
2) 0.05 second to cover variation of settings
3) The circuit breaker operating time

Where power cables are protected by fuses, its cut off time shall be considered.

b) Continuous current carrying capacity (I_0)
Continuous current carrying capacity depends on the maximum permissible continuous conductor temperature and various types of cable installation. When applying that temperature, cable terminations and associated equipment shall have the ability to withstand the temperature without damage and to dissipate the heat due to cable temperature.

c) Voltage drop
The overall voltage drop in power cables will be limited to maximum 5% at full load and will not exceed 15% during motor starting . This voltage drop is from the main/source to the end consumer.
The nominal system voltage, the maximum impedance of each component and the full load current of each cable are used for voltage drop calculations.

5.1. Continuous Current Carrying Capacity (I_o)
Continuous current carrying capacity can be obtained from Annex A :Table B.2 & Table B.6 of IEC 60502-2 for MV Cables and Annex B Table B.52.2, Table B.52.3, Table B.52.4, Table B.52.5 & Table B.52.10 & Table B.52.12 of IEC 60364-5-52 for LV Cables.
Different methods of installation for LV Cables are explained in Annex B Table B.52.1 from IEC 60364-5-52.

5.1.1. Maximum Allowed Current Carrying Capacity (I_z)
It is maximum current that can be continuously carried by the cable at the specified installation conditions. The maximum allowable current carrying capacity (*Iz*) is obtained by multiplying the cable rated current "*I0*" by the total derating factor (*Kt*), as follows:

$$Iz = Kt \times I_0 \, (A)$$

Where:
Iz: maximum allowable current carrying capacity (A)
I0: cable rated current (A)

Kt: total derating factor

Total derating factor for continuous current carrying capacity depends on two factors which are calculated as below:

$$Kt = K1 \times K2 \times 0.95$$

Where:
K_1: Ambient temperature and relevant correction factor
K_2: Derating factor relevant to the type of installation

K_1 which is the correction factor of cable design for an ambient temperature can be deduced as follows:

- MV Cables

The correction factors for ambient air temperatures other than 30°C and ambient ground temperature other than 20°C are obtained from Annex A Table B.10 & Table B.11 from IEC 60502-2.

- LV Cables

The correction factors for ambient air temperatures other than 30°C and ambient ground temperature other than 20°C are obtained from Annex B Table B.52.14 & Table B.52.15 from IEC 60364-5-52.

K_2 which is the derating factor relevant to type of installation can be deduced as follows:

- MV cables

The K_2 for groups of more than one circuit in each phase is obtained from Annex A Table B.22 & Table B.23 from IEC 60502-2.

- LV cables

The K_2 for groups of more than one circuit in each phase is obtained from Annex B Table B.52.17, Table B.52.18, Table B.52.19, Table B.52. & Table B.52.21 from IEC 60364-5-52.

5.2. Voltage Drop

The unitary voltage drop (*DV*) is obtained by the following formula:

- For an AC system

$$DV = L * I * \frac{(R\cos\phi + X\sin\phi)\,100}{V_1} \quad [\,\%\,]$$

$$V_1 = V/\sqrt{3} \quad 3\,ph \;\; or \;\; 3\,ph + N$$

$$V_1 = V/2 \quad 1\,ph$$

Voltage drop is expressed as a percentage (%).

- For a DC system

$$DV = \frac{2L * I * R * 100}{V} \quad [\,\%\,]$$

Where:
V: Line to line voltage of the system (V)
R: Cable resistance (Ohm/Km)
X: Cable reactance (Ohm/Km)
Ø : Power factor angle
L: One-way length of conductor (Km)
I: Phase load current (A)

5.3. Maximum Short Circuit Current

For cables and insulated conductors, all current caused by a short-circuit occurring at any point of the circuit shall be interrupted in a time not exceeding that which brings the insulation of the conductors to the permitted limit temperature.
1) For operating times of protective devices up to 0.1s where asymmetry of the current is important and for current-limiting devices, "K^2S^2" shall be greater than the value of the let-through energy "I^2t" quoted by the manufacturer of the protective device.

Therefore, the protective device shall be selected while let-through energy of the protective device (I^2t) is lower or equal to the withstand energy of the cable (K^2S^2):

$$I^2t \leq K^2S^2$$

Where:

I^2t: is the specific let-through energy of the protective device which can be read on the curves supplied by the manufacturer
S: is the cable cross section (mm^2), in case of conductors in parallel, it is the cross section of a single conductor
K: is a factor that depends on the cable insulating and conducting material (according to table 1)

2) For short-circuits duration greater than 0.1 s up to 5 s, the time, in which a given short-circuit current will raise the insulation of the conductors from the highest permissible temperature in normal duty to the limit temperature can, as an approximation, be calculated from the formula:

$$S = \frac{I_F \sqrt{t}}{K}$$

Where:
S: is the minimum cross-sectional area of the conductor (mm^2)
t: is the maximum duration of the fault (Sec)
K: is a factor depending on the materials of the cable (according to table1)
I_f: maximum short circuit current (A)

Property/ condition	Type of conductor insulation							
	PVC Thermoplastic		PVC Thermoplastic 90°C		EPR XLPE Thermosetting	Rubber 60 °C Thermosetting	Mineral	
							PVC sheathed	Bare unsheathed
Conductor cross-sectional area mm²	≤ 300	>300	≤ 300	>300				
Initial temperature °C	70		90		90	60	70	105
Final temperature °C	160	140	160	140	250	200	160	250
Conductor material:								
Copper	115	103	100	86	143	141	115	135 -115 [a]
Aluminium	76	68	66	57	94	93	–	–
Tin-soldered joints in copper conductors	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[a] This value shall be used for bare cables exposed to touch.								

Table 1- Values of *K* for conductors according to IEC 60364-4-43, table 43A

For the duration "*t*" of the fault, three different values can be used to deal with different C.B. opening times, according to the selectivity study.
In this project following "*t*" values in seconds are considered according to manufacture catalogue:

- LV Cables (<1000V)

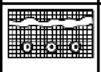
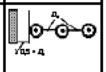
Item	Descriptipn	ta (Sec)
1	Fault clearance time (FCT) for MCCB and MPCB with fixed short circuit release time	0.1
2	Fault clearance time (FCT) for ACB and MCCB with adjustable short circuit release time	0.2
3	Fault clearance time (FCT) for incoming line from transformer	1

- MV Cables

Item	Descriptipn	ta (Sec)
1	Fault clearance time (FCT) for outgoing (motor and transformer) feeders	0.25
2	Fault clearance time (FCT) for Interconnection feeders	0.6
3	Fault clearance time (FCT) for incoming line from transformer	1

6. Annex A Standard references for MV cables

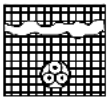
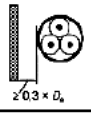
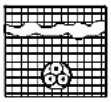
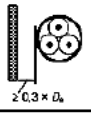
Table B.2 – Current ratings for single-core cables with XLPE insulation – Rated voltage 3,6/6 kV to 18/30 kV * – Copper conductor

Nominal area of conductor	Buried direct in the ground		In single-way ducts		In air		
	Trefoil	Flat spaced	Trefoil ducts	Flat touching ducts	Trefoil	Flat touching	Flat spaced
							
mm^2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
16	109	113	103	104	125	128	150
25	140	144	132	133	163	167	196
35	166	172	157	159	198	203	238
50	196	203	186	188	238	243	286
70	239	246	227	229	296	303	356
95	285	293	271	274	361	369	434
120	323	332	308	311	417	426	500
150	361	366	343	347	473	481	559
185	406	410	387	391	543	550	637
240	469	470	447	453	641	647	745
300	526	524	504	510	735	739	846
400	590	572	564	571	845	837	938

Maximum conductor temperature	90 °C
Ambient air temperature	30 °C
Ground temperature	20 °C
Depth of laying	0,8 m
Thermal resistivity of soil	1,5 K·m/W
Thermal resistivity of earthenware ducts	1,2 K·m/W
Screens bonded at both ends.	

* Current rating calculated for cables having a rated voltage of 6/10 kV.

Table B.6 – Current rating for three-core XLPE insulated cables – Rated voltage 3,6/6 kV to 18/30 kV * – Copper conductor, armoured and unarmoured

Nominal area of conductor	Unarmoured			Armoured		
	Buried direct in ground	In a buried duct	In air	Buried direct in ground	In a buried duct	In air
						
mm^2	A	A	A	A	A	A
16	101	87	109	101	88	110
25	129	112	142	129	112	143
35	153	133	170	154	134	172
50	181	158	204	181	158	205
70	221	193	253	220	194	253
95	262	231	304	263	232	307
120	298	264	351	298	264	352
150	334	297	398	332	296	397
185	377	336	455	374	335	453
240	434	390	531	431	387	529
300	489	441	606	482	435	599
400	553	501	696	541	492	683

Maximum conductor temperature	90 °C
Ambient air temperature	30 °C
Ground temperature	20 °C
Depth of laying	0,8 m
Thermal resistivity of soil	1,5 K·m/W
Thermal resistivity of earthenware ducts	1,2 K·m/W

* Current rating calculated for cables having a rated voltage of 6/10 kV.

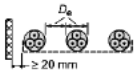
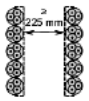
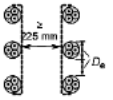
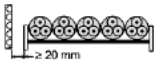
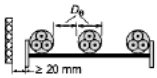
Table B.10 – Correction factors for ambient air temperatures other than 30 °C

Maximum conductor temperature °C	Ambient air temperature °C							
	20	25	35	40	45	50	55	60
90	1,08	1,04	0,96	0,91	0,87	0,82	0,76	0,71

Table B.11 – Correction factors for ambient ground temperatures other than 20 °C

Maximum conductor temperature °C	Ambient ground temperature °C							
	10	15	25	30	35	40	45	50
90	1,07	1,04	0,96	0,93	0,89	0,85	0,80	0,76

Table B.22 – Reduction factors for groups of more than one multi-core cable in air – To be applied to the current-carrying capacity for one multi-core cable in free air

Method of installation		Number of trays	Number of cables					
			1	2	3	4	6	9
Cables on perforated trays	Touching  	1	1,00	0,88	0,82	0,79	0,76	0,73
		2	1,00	0,87	0,80	0,77	0,73	0,68
		3	1,00	0,86	0,79	0,76	0,71	0,66
	Spaced  	1	1,00	1,00	0,98	0,95	0,91	–
		2	1,00	0,99	0,96	0,92	0,87	–
		3	1,00	0,98	0,95	0,91	0,85	–
Cables on vertical perforated trays	 Touching	1	1,00	0,88	0,82	0,78	0,73	0,72
		2	1,00	0,88	0,81	0,76	0,71	0,70
	 Spaced	1	1,00	0,91	0,89	0,88	0,87	–
		2	1,00	0,91	0,88	0,87	0,85	–
Cables on ladder supports, cleats, etc.	Touching  	1	1,00	0,87	0,82	0,80	0,79	0,78
		2	1,00	0,86	0,80	0,78	0,76	0,73
		3	1,00	0,85	0,79	0,76	0,73	0,70
	Spaced  	1	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	–
		2	1,00	0,99	0,98	0,97	0,96	–
		3	1,00	0,98	0,97	0,96	0,93	–

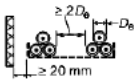
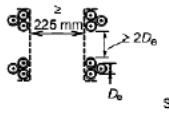
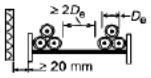
NOTE 1 Values given are averages for the cable types and range of conductor sizes considered. The spread of values is generally less than 5 %.

NOTE 2 Factors apply to single layer groups of cables as shown above and do not apply when cables are installed in more than one layer touching each other. Values for such installations may be significantly lower and must be determined by an appropriate method.

NOTE 3 Values are given for vertical spacings between trays of 300 mm and at least 20 mm between trays and wall. For closer spacing, the factors should be reduced.

NOTE 4 Values are given for horizontal spacing between trays of 225 mm with trays mounted back to back. For closer spacing, the factors should be reduced.

Table B.23 – Reduction factors for groups of more than one circuit of single-core cables (Note 2) – To be applied to the current-carrying capacity for one circuit of single-core cables in free air

Method of installation		Number of trays	Number of three-phase circuits (Note 5)			Use as a multiplier to rating for
			1	2	3	
Perforated trays (Note 3)	Touching  	1	0,98	0,91	0,87	Three cables in horizontal formation
		2	0,96	0,87	0,81	
		3	0,95	0,85	0,78	
Ladder supports, cleats etc. (Note 3)	Touching  	1	1,00	0,97	0,96	Three cables in horizontal formation
		2	0,98	0,93	0,89	
		3	0,97	0,90	0,86	
Perforated trays (Note 3)	 	1	1,00	0,98	0,96	Three cables in trefoil formation
		2	0,97	0,93	0,89	
		3	0,96	0,92	0,86	
Vertical perforated trays (Note 4)	 	1	1,00	0,91	0,89	
		2	1,00	0,90	0,86	
Ladder supports, cleats, etc. (Note 3)	 	1	1,00	1,00	1,00	
		2	0,97	0,95	0,93	
		3	0,96	0,94	0,90	

NOTE 1 Values given are averages for the cable types and range of conductor sizes considered. The spread of values is generally less than 5 %.

NOTE 2 Factors are given for single layers of cables (or trefoil groups) as shown in the table and do not apply when cables are installed in more than one layer touching each other. Values for such installations may be significantly lower and should be determined by an appropriate method.

NOTE 3 Values are given for vertical spacings between trays of 300 mm. For closer spacing, the factors should be reduced.

NOTE 4 Values are given for horizontal spacing between trays of 225 mm with trays mounted back to back. For closer spacing, the factors should be reduced.

NOTE 5 For circuits having more than one cable in parallel per phase, each three phase set of conductors should be considered as a circuit for the purpose of this table.

7. Annex B Standard references for MV cables

Table B.52.1 – Installation reference methods forming basis of tabulated current-carrying capacities

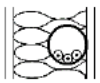
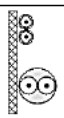
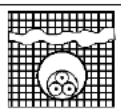
Reference method of Installation		Table and column						
		Current-carrying capacities for single circuits					Ambient temperature factor	Group reduction factor
		Thermoplastic insulated		Thermosetting insulated		Mineral insulated		
		Number of cores						
		2	3	2	3	2 and 3		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
 Room Insulated conductors (single-core cables) in conduit in a thermally insulated wall	A1	B.52.2 Col. 2	B.52.4 Col. 2	B.52.3 Col. 2	B.52.5 Col. 2	–	B.52.14	B.52.17
 Room Multi-core cable in conduit in a thermally insulated wall	A2	B.52.2 Col. 3	B.52.4 Col. 3	B.52.3 Col. 3	B.52.5 Col. 3	–	B.52.14	B.52.17 except D (Table B.52.19 applies)
 Insulated conductors (single-core cables) in conduit on a wooden wall	B1	B.52.2 Col. 4	B.52.4 Col. 4	B.52.3 Col. 4	B.52.5 Col. 4	–	B.52.14	B.52.17
 Multi-core cable in conduit on a wooden wall	B2	B.52.2 Col. 5	B.52.4 Col. 5	B.52.3 Col. 5	B.52.5 Col. 5	–	B.52.14	B.52.17
 Single-core or multi-core cable on a wooden wall	C	B.52.2 Col. 6	B.52.4 Col. 6	B.52.3 Col. 6	B.52.5 Col. 6	70 °C Sheath B.52.6 105 °C Sheath B.52.7	B.52.14	B.52.17
 Multi-core cable in ducts in the ground	D	B.52.2 Col. 7	B.52.4 Col. 7	B.52.3 Col. 7	B.52.5 Col. 7	–	B.52.15	B.52.19

Table B.52.1 *(continued)*

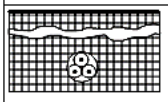
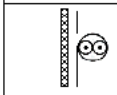
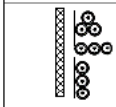
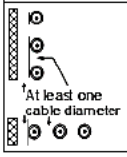
Reference method of Installation		Table and column						
		Current-carrying capacities for single circuits					Ambient temperature factor	Group reduction factor
		Thermoplastic insulated		Thermosetting insulated		Mineral insulated		
		Number of cores						
		2	3	2	3	2 and 3		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
 Sheathed single-core or multi-core cables direct in the ground.	D2	Col 8		Col 8		Col 8	Col 8	Col 8
 Clearance to wall not less than 0,3 times cable diameter — Multi-core cable in free air	E	Copper B.52.10 Aluminium B.52.11		Copper B.52.12 Aluminium B.52.13		70 °C Sheath B.52.8 105 °C Sheath B.52.9	B.52.14	B.52.20
 Clearance to wall not less than one cable diameter — Single-core cables, touching in free air	F	Copper B.52.10 Aluminium B.52.11		Copper B.52.12 Aluminium B.52.13		70 °C Sheath B.52.8 105 °C Sheath B.52.9	B.52.14	B.52.21
 At least one cable diameter — Single-core cables, spaced in free air	G	Copper B.52.10 Aluminium B.52.11		Copper B.52.12 Aluminium B.52.13		70 °C Sheath B.52.8 105 °C Sheath B.52.9	B.52.14	–

Table B.52.2 – Current-carrying capacities in amperes for methods of installation in Table B.52.1 – PVC insulation/two loaded conductors, copper or aluminium – Conductor temperature: 70 °C, ambient temperature: 30 °C in air, 20 °C in ground

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm²	Installation methods of Table B.52.1						
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C	D1	D2
							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Copper							
1,5	14,5	14	17,5	16,5	19,5	22	22
2,5	19,5	18,5	24	23	27	29	28
4	26	25	32	30	36	37	38
6	34	32	41	38	46	46	48
10	46	43	57	52	63	60	64
16	61	57	76	69	85	78	83
25	80	75	101	90	112	99	110
35	99	92	125	111	138	119	132
50	119	110	151	133	168	140	156
70	151	139	192	168	213	173	192
95	182	167	232	201	258	204	230
120	210	192	269	232	299	231	261
150	240	219	300	258	344	261	293
185	273	248	341	294	392	292	331
240	321	291	400	344	461	336	382
300	367	334	458	394	530	379	427

Table B.52.3 – Current-carrying capacities in amperes
for methods of installation in Table B.52.1 –
XLPE or EPR insulation, two loaded conductors/copper or aluminium –
Conductor temperature: 90 °C, ambient temperature: 30 °C in air, 20 °C in ground

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm²	Installation methods of Table B.52.1						
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C	D1	D2
							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Copper							
1,5	19	18,5	23	22	24	25	27
2,5	26	25	31	30	33	33	35
4	35	33	42	40	45	43	46
6	45	42	54	51	58	53	58
10	61	57	75	69	80	71	77
16	81	76	100	91	107	91	100
25	106	99	133	119	138	116	129
35	131	121	164	146	171	139	155
50	158	145	198	175	209	164	183
70	200	183	253	221	269	203	225
95	241	220	306	265	328	239	270
120	278	253	354	305	382	271	306
150	318	290	393	334	441	306	343
185	362	329	449	384	506	343	387
240	424	386	528	459	599	395	448
300	486	442	603	532	693	446	502

Table B.52.4 – Current-carrying capacities in amperes
for methods of installation in Table B.52.1 –
PVC insulation, three loaded conductors/copper or aluminium –
Conductor temperature: 70 °C, ambient temperature: 30 °C in air, 20 °C in ground

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm²	Installation methods of Table B.52.1						
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C	D1	D2
							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Copper							
1,5	13,5	13	15,5	15	17,5	18	19
2,5	18	17,5	21	20	24	24	24
4	24	23	28	27	32	30	33
6	31	29	36	34	41	38	41
10	42	39	50	46	57	50	54
16	56	52	68	62	76	64	70
25	73	68	89	80	96	82	92
35	89	83	110	99	119	98	110
50	108	99	134	118	144	116	130
70	136	125	171	149	184	143	162
95	164	150	207	179	223	169	193
120	188	172	239	206	259	192	220
150	216	196	262	225	299	217	246
185	245	223	296	255	341	243	278
240	286	261	346	297	403	280	320
300	328	298	394	339	464	316	359

Table B.52.5 – Current-carrying capacities in amperes
for methods of installation in Table B.52.1 –
XLPE or EPR insulation, three loaded conductors/copper or aluminium –
Conductor temperature: 90 °C, ambient temperature: 30 °C in air, 20 °C in ground

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm²	Installation methods of Table B.52.1						
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C	D1	D2
							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Copper							
1,5	17	16,5	20	19,5	22	21	23
2,5	23	22	28	26	30	28	30
4	31	30	37	35	40	36	39
6	40	38	48	44	52	44	49
10	54	51	66	60	71	58	65
16	73	68	88	80	96	75	84
25	95	89	117	105	119	96	107
35	117	109	144	128	147	115	129
50	141	130	175	154	179	135	153
70	179	164	222	194	229	167	188
95	216	197	269	233	278	197	226
120	249	227	312	268	322	223	257
150	285	259	342	300	371	251	287
185	324	295	384	340	424	281	324
240	380	346	450	398	500	324	375
300	435	396	514	455	576	365	419

Table B.52.10 – Current-carrying capacities in amperes for installation methods E, F and G of Table B.52.1 – PVC insulation, copper conductors – Conductor temperature: 70 °C, reference ambient temperature: 30 °C

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm²	Installation methods of Table B.52.1						
	Multi-core cables		Single-core cables				
	Two loaded conductors	Three loaded conductors	Two loaded conductors touching	Three loaded conductors trefoil	Three loaded conductors, flat		
					Touching	Spaced	
						Horizontal	Vertical
							
	Method E	Method E	Method F	Method F	Method F	Method G	Method G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,5	22	18,5	–	–	–	–	–
2,5	30	25	–	–	–	–	–
4	40	34	–	–	–	–	–
6	51	43	–	–	–	–	–
10	70	60	–	–	–	–	–
16	94	80	–	–	–	–	–
25	119	101	131	110	114	146	130
35	148	126	162	137	143	181	162
50	180	153	196	167	174	219	197
70	232	196	251	216	225	281	254
95	282	238	304	264	275	341	311
120	328	276	352	308	321	396	362
150	379	319	406	356	372	456	419
185	434	364	463	409	427	521	480
240	514	430	546	485	507	615	569
300	593	497	629	561	587	709	659
400	–	–	754	656	689	852	795
500	–	–	868	749	789	982	920
630	–	–	1 005	855	905	1 138	1 070

NOTE 1 Circular conductors are assumed for sizes up to and including 16 mm². Values for larger sizes relate to shaped conductors and may safely be applied to circular conductors.

NOTE 2 D_e is the external diameter of the cable.

Table B.52.12 – Current-carrying capacities in amperes for installation methods E, F and G of Table B.52.1 – XLPE or EPR insulation, copper conductors – Conductor temperature: 90 °C, reference ambient temperature: 30 °C

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm²	Installation methods of Table B.52.1						
	Multi-core cables		Single-core cables				
	Two loaded conductors	Three loaded conductors	Two loaded conductors touching	Three loaded conductors trefoil	Three loaded conductors, flat		
					Touching	Spaced	
						Horizontal	Vertical
							
	Method E	Method E	Method F	Method F	Method F	Method G	Method G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,5	26	23	–	–	–	–	–
2,5	36	32	–	–	–	–	–
4	49	42	–	–	–	–	–
6	63	54	–	–	–	–	–
10	86	75	–	–	–	–	–
16	115	100	–	–	–	–	–
25	149	127	161	135	141	182	161
35	185	158	200	169	176	226	201
50	225	192	242	207	216	275	246
70	289	246	310	268	279	353	318
95	352	298	377	328	342	430	389
120	410	346	437	383	400	500	454
150	473	399	504	444	464	577	527
185	542	456	575	510	533	661	605
240	641	538	679	607	634	781	719
300	741	621	783	703	736	902	833
400	–	–	940	823	868	1085	1008
500	–	–	1083	946	998	1253	1169
630	–	–	1 254	1 088	1 151	1 454	1 362

NOTE 1 Circular conductors are assumed for sizes up to and including 16 mm². Values for larger sizes relate to shaped conductors and may safely be applied to circular conductors.

NOTE 2 D_e is the external diameter of the cable.

Table B.52.14 – Correction factor for ambient air temperatures other than 30 °C to be applied to the current-carrying capacities for cables in the air

Ambient temperature[a] °C	Insulation			
	PVC	XLPE and EPR	Mineral[a]	
			PVC covered or bare and exposed to touch 70 °C	Bare not exposed to touch 105 °C
10	1,22	1,15	1,26	1,14
15	1,17	1,12	1,20	1,11
20	1,12	1,08	1,14	1,07
25	1,06	1,04	1,07	1,04
30	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
35	0,94	0,96	0,93	0,96
40	0,87	0,91	0,85	0,92
45	0,79	0,87	0,78	0,88
50	0,71	0,82	0,67	0,84
55	0,61	0,76	0,57	0,80
60	0,50	0,71	0,45	0,75
65	-	0,65	-	0,70
70	-	0,58	-	0,65
75	-	0,50	-	0,60
80	-	0,41	-	0,54
85	-	-	-	0,47
90	-	-	-	0,40
95	-	-	-	0,32

[a] For higher ambient temperatures, consult the manufacturer.

Table B.52.15 – Correction factors for ambient ground temperatures other than 20 °C to be applied to the current-carrying capacities for cables in ducts in the ground

Ground temperature °C	Insulation	
	PVC	XLPE and EPR
10	1,10	1,07
15	1,05	1,04
20	1,00	1,00
25	0,95	0,96
30	0,89	0,93
35	0,84	0,89
40	0,77	0,85
45	0,71	0,80
50	0,63	0,76
55	0,55	0,71
60	0,45	0,65
65	-	0,60
70	-	0,53
75	-	0,46
80	-	0,38

Table B.52.17 – Reduction factors for one circuit or one multi-core cable or for a group of more than one circuit, or more than one multi-core cable, to be used with current-carrying capacities of Tables B.52.2 to B.52.13

Item	Arrangement (cables touching)	Number of circuits or multi-core cables												To be used with current-carrying capacities, reference
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	16	20	
1	Bunched in air, on a surface, embedded or enclosed	1,00	0,80	0,70	0,65	0,60	0,57	0,54	0,52	0,50	0,45	0,41	0,38	B.52.2 to B.52.13 Methods A to F
2	Single layer on wall, floor or unperforated cable tray systems	1,00	0,85	0,79	0,75	0,73	0,72	0,72	0,71	0,70	No further reduction factor for more than nine circuits or multicore cables			B.52.2 to B.52.7 Method C
3	Single layer fixed directly under a wooden ceiling	0,95	0,81	0,72	0,68	0,66	0,64	0,63	0,62	0,61				
4	Single layer on a perforated horizontal or vertical cable tray systems	1,00	0,88	0,82	0,77	0,75	0,73	0,73	0,72	0,72				B.52.8 to B.52.13 Methods E and F
5	Single layer on cable ladder systems or cleats etc.,	1,00	0,87	0,82	0,80	0,80	0,79	0,79	0,78	0,78				

NOTE 1 These factors are applicable to uniform groups of cables, equally loaded.

NOTE 2 Where horizontal clearances between adjacent cables exceeds twice their overall diameter, no reduction factor need be applied.

NOTE 3 The same factors are applied to:
- groups of two or three single-core cables;
- multi-core cables.

NOTE 4 If a system consists of both two- and three-core cables, the total number of cables is taken as the number of circuits, and the corresponding factor is applied to the tables for two loaded conductors for the two-core cables, and to the tables for three loaded conductors for the three-core cables.

NOTE 5 If a group consists of n single-core cables it may either be considered as $n/2$ circuits of two loaded conductors or $n/3$ circuits of three loaded conductors.

NOTE 6 The values given have been averaged over the range of conductor sizes and types of installation included in Tables B.52.2 to B.52.13 the overall accuracy of tabulated values is within 5 %.

NOTE 7 For some installations and for other methods not provided for in the above table, it may be appropriate to use factors calculated for specific cases, see for example Tables B.52.20 and B.52.21.

Table B.52.18 – Reduction factors for more than one circuit, cables laid directly in the ground – Installation method D2 in Tables B.52.2 to B.52.5 – Single-core or multi-core cables

Number of circuits	Cable to cable clearance[a]				
	Nil (cables touching)	One cable diameter	0,125 m	0,25 m	0,5 m
2	0,75	0,80	0,85	0,90	0,90
3	0,65	0,70	0,75	0,80	0,85
4	0,60	0,60	0,70	0,75	0,80
5	0,55	0,55	0,65	0,70	0,80
6	0,50	0,55	0,60	0,70	0,80
7	0,45	0,51	0,59	0,67	0,76
8	0,43	0,48	0,57	0,65	0,75
9	0,41	0,46	0,55	0,63	0,74
12	0,36	0,42	0,51	0,59	0,71
16	0,32	0,38	0,47	0,56	0,68
20	0,29	0,35	0,44	0,53	0,66

[a] Multi-core cables

[a] Single-core cables

NOTE 1 Values given apply to an installation depth of 0,7 m and a soil thermal resistivity of 2,5 K· m/W. They are average values for the range of cable sizes and types quoted for Tables B.52.2 to B.52.5. The process of averaging, together with rounding off, can result in some cases in errors up to ±10 %. (Where more precise values are required they may be calculated by methods given in IEC 60287-2-1.)

NOTE 2 In case of a thermal resistivity lower than 2,5 K· m/W the corrections factors can, in general, be increased and can be calculated by the methods given in IEC 60287-2-1.

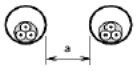
NOTE 3 If a circuit consists of *m* parallel conductors per phase, then for determining the reduction factor, this circuit should be considered as *m* circuits.

Table B.52.19 – Reduction factors for more than one circuit, cables laid in ducts in the ground – Installation method D1 in Tables B.52.2 to B.52.5

A) Multi-core cables in single-way ducts				
Number of cables	Duct to duct clearance[a]			
	Nil (ducts touching)	0,25 m	0,5 m	1,0 m
2	0,85	0,90	0,95	0,95
3	0,75	0,85	0,90	0,95
4	0,70	0,80	0,85	0,90
5	0,65	0,80	0,85	0,90
6	0,60	0,80	0,80	0,90
7	0,57	0,76	0,80	0,88
8	0,54	0,74	0,78	0,88
9	0,52	0,73	0,77	0,87
10	0,49	0,72	0,76	0,86
11	0,47	0,70	0,75	0,86
12	0,45	0,69	0,74	0,85
13	0,44	0,68	0,73	0,85
14	0,42	0,68	0,72	0,84
15	0,41	0,67	0,72	0,84
16	0,39	0,66	0,71	0,83
17	0,38	0,65	0,70	0,83
18	0,37	0,65	0,70	0,83
19	0,35	0,64	0,69	0,82
20	0,34	0,63	0,68	0,82

B) Single-core cables in non-magnetic single-way ducts				
Number of single-core circuits of two or three cables	Duct to duct clearance[b]			
	Nil (ducts touching)	0,25 m	0,5 m	1,0 m
2	0,80	0,90	0,90	0,95
3	0,70	0,80	0,85	0,90
4	0,65	0,75	0,80	0,90
5	0,60	0,70	0,80	0,90
6	0,60	0,70	0,80	0,90
7	0,53	0,66	0,76	0,87
8	0,50	0,63	0,74	0,87
9	0,47	0,61	0,73	0,86
10	0,45	0,59	0,72	0,85
11	0,43	0,57	0,70	0,85
12	0,41	0,56	0,69	0,84
13	0,39	0,54	0,68	0,84
14	0,37	0,53	0,68	0,83
15	0,35	0,52	0,67	0,83
16	0,34	0,51	0,66	0,83
17	0,33	0,50	0,65	0,82
18	0,31	0,49	0,65	0,82
19	0,30	0,48	0,64	0,82
20	0,29	0,47	0,63	0,81

[a] Multi-core cables



[b] Single-core cables

NOTE 1 Values given apply to an installation depth of 0,7 m and a soil thermal resistivity of 2,5 K ·m/W. They are average values for the range of cable sizes and types quoted for Tables B.52.2 to B.52.5. The process of averaging, together with rounding off, can result in some cases in errors up to ±10 %. Where more precise values are required they may be calculated by methods given in the IEC 60287series.

NOTE 2 In case of a thermal resistivity lower than 2,5 K ·m/W the corrections factors can, in general, be increased and can be calculated by the methods given in IEC 60287-2-1.

NOTE 3 If a circuit consists of *n* parallel conductors per phase, then for determining the reduction factor this circuit shall be considered as *n* circuits.

Table B.52.20 – Reduction factors for group of more than one multi-core cable to be applied to reference current-carrying capacities for multi-core cables in free air – Method of installation E in Tables B.52.8 to B.52.13

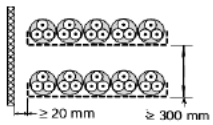
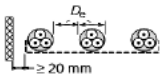
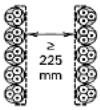
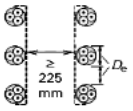
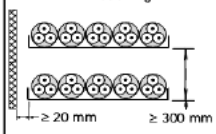
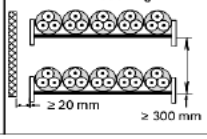
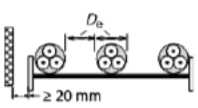
Method of installation in Table A.52.3			Number of trays or ladders	Number of cables per tray or ladder					
				1	2	3	4	6	9
Perforated cable tray systems (note 3)	31	Touching 	1	1,00	0,88	0,82	0,79	0,76	0,73
			2	1,00	0,87	0,80	0,77	0,73	0,68
			3	1,00	0,86	0,79	0,76	0,71	0,66
			6	1,00	0,84	0,77	0,73	0,68	0,64
		Spaced 	1	1,00	1,00	0,98	0,95	0,91	–
			2	1,00	0,99	0,96	0,92	0,87	–
			3	1,00	0,98	0,95	0,91	0,85	–
Vertical perforated cable tray systems (note 4)	31	Touching 	1	1,00	0,88	0,82	0,78	0,73	0,72
			2	1,00	0,88	0,81	0,76	0,71	0,70
		Spaced 	1	1,00	0,91	0,89	0,88	0,87	–
			2	1,00	0,91	0,88	0,87	0,85	–
Unperforated cable tray systems	31	Touching 	1	0,97	0,84	0,78	0,75	0,71	0,68
			2	0,97	0,83	0,76	0,72	0,68	0,63
			3	0,97	0,82	0,75	0,71	0,66	0,61
			6	0,97	0,81	0,73	0,69	0,63	0,58
Cable ladder systems, cleats, etc. (note 3)	32 33 34	Touching 	1	1,00	0,87	0,82	0,80	0,79	0,78
			2	1,00	0,86	0,80	0,78	0,76	0,73
			3	1,00	0,85	0,79	0,76	0,73	0,70
			6	1,00	0,84	0,77	0,73	0,68	0,64

Table B.52.20 *(continued)*

Method of installation in Table A.52.3			Number of trays or ladders	Number of cables per tray or ladder					
				1	2	3	4	6	9
		Spaced  	1	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	-
			2	1,00	0,99	0,98	0,97	0,96	-
			3	1,00	0,98	0,97	0,96	0,93	-

NOTE 1 Values given are averages for the cable types and range of conductor sizes considered in Tables A.52.8 to A.52.13. The spread of values is generally less than 5 %.

NOTE 2 Factors apply to single layer groups of cables as shown above and do not apply when cables are installed in more than one layer touching each other. Values for such installations may be significantly lower and has to be determined by an appropriate method.

NOTE 3 Values are given for vertical spacing between cable trays of 300 mm and at least 20 mm between cable trays and wall. For closer spacing the factors should be reduced.

NOTE 4 Values are given for horizontal spacing between cable trays of 225 mm with cable trays mounted back to back. For closer spacing the factors should be reduced.

Table B.52.21 – Reduction factors for groups of one or more circuits of single-core cables to be applied to reference current-carrying capacity for one circuit of single-core cables in free air – Method of installation F in Tables B.52.8 to B.52.13

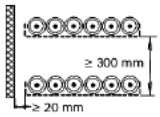
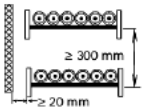
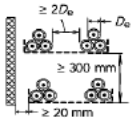
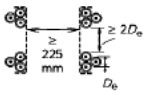
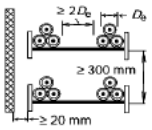
Method of installation in Table A.52.3			Number of trays or ladders	Number of three-phase circuits per tray or ladder			Use as a multiplier to current-carrying capacity for
				1	2	3	
Perforated cable tray systems (note 3)	31	Touching 	1 2 3	0,98 0,96 0,95	0,91 0,87 0,85	0,87 0,81 0,78	Three cables in horizontal formation
Vertical perforated cable tray systems (note 4)	31	Touching 	1 2	0,96 0,95	0,86 0,84	– –	Three cables in vertical formation
Cable ladder systems, cleats, etc. (note 3)	32 33 34	Touching 	1 2 3	1,00 0,98 0,97	0,97 0,93 0,90	0,96 0,89 0,86	Three cables in horizontal formation
Perforated cable tray systems (note 3)	31		1 2 3	1,00 0,97 0,96	0,98 0,93 0,92	0,96 0,89 0,86	Three cables in trefoil formation
Vertical perforated cable tray systems (note 4)	31	Spaced 	1 2	1,00 1,00	0,91 0,90	0,89 0,86	
Cable ladder systems, cleats, etc. (note 3)	32 33 34		1 2 3	1,00 0,97 0,96	1,00 0,95 0,94	1,00 0,93 0,90	

Table B.52.21 *(continued)*

NOTE 1 Values given are averages for the cable types and range of conductor sizes considered in Table B.52.8 to B.52.13. The spread of values is generally less than 5 %.

NOTE 2 Factors are given for single layers of cables (or trefoil groups) as shown in the table and do not apply when cables are installed in more than one layer touching each other. Values for such installations may be significantly lower and should be determined by an appropriate method.

NOTE 3 Values are given for vertical spacing between cable trays of 300 mm and at least 20 mm between cable trays and wall. For closer spacing the factors should be reduced.

NOTE 4 Values are given for horizontal spacing between cable trays of 225 mm with cable trays mounted back to back. For closer spacing the factors should be reduced.

NOTE 5 For circuits having more than one cable in parallel per phase, each three phase set of conductors should be considered as a circuit for the purpose of this table.

NOTE 6 If a circuit consists of *m* parallel conductors per phase, then for determining the reduction factor this circuit should be considered as *m* circuits.