

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers**

**Appareillage à haute tension –
Partie 100: Disjoncteurs à courant alternatif**



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2008 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

Droits de reproduction réservés. Sauf indication contraire, aucune partie de cette publication ne peut être reproduite ni utilisée sous quelque forme que ce soit et par aucun procédé, électronique ou mécanique, y compris la photocopie et les microfilms, sans l'accord écrit de la CEI ou du Comité national de la CEI du pays du demandeur.

Si vous avez des questions sur le copyright de la CEI ou si vous désirez obtenir des droits supplémentaires sur cette publication, utilisez les coordonnées ci-après ou contactez le Comité national de la CEI de votre pays de résidence.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Email: inmail@iec.ch
Web: www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

- Catalogue of IEC publications: www.iec.ch/searchpub

The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

- IEC Just Published: www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

- Electropedia: www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

- Customer Service Centre: www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

Email: csc@iec.ch

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11

Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

A propos de la CEI

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications CEI

Le contenu technique des publications de la CEI est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

- Catalogue des publications de la CEI: www.iec.ch/searchpub/cur_fut-f.htm

Le Catalogue en-ligne de la CEI vous permet d'effectuer des recherches en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,...). Il donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications retirées ou remplacées.

- Just Published CEI: www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications de la CEI. Just Published détaille deux fois par mois les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en-ligne et aussi par email.

- Electropedia: www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire en ligne au monde de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 20 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans les langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International en ligne.

- Service Clients: www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv/custserv_entry-f.htm

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions, visitez le FAQ du Service clients ou contactez-nous:

Email: csc@iec.ch

Tél.: +41 22 919 02 11

Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers**

**Appareillage à haute tension –
Partie 100: Disjoncteurs à courant alternatif**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	19
1 General	21
1.1 Scope	21
1.2 Normative references	22
2 Normal and special service conditions	23
3 Terms and definitions	23
3.1 General terms	23
3.2 Assemblies	27
3.3 Parts of assemblies	27
3.4 Switching devices	27
3.5 Parts of circuit-breakers	29
3.6 Operation	31
3.7 Characteristic quantities	33
3.8 Index of definitions	39
4 Ratings	43
4.1 Rated voltage (U_r)	44
4.2 Rated insulation level	44
4.3 Rated frequency (f_r)	45
4.4 Rated normal current (I_r) and temperature rise	45
4.5 Rated short-time withstand current (I_k)	45
4.6 Rated peak withstand current (I_p)	45
4.7 Rated duration of short circuit (t_k)	45
4.8 Rated supply voltage of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary and control circuits (U_a)	45
4.9 Rated supply frequency of closing and opening devices and auxiliary circuits	45
4.10 Rated pressures of compressed gas supply for insulation, operation and/or interruption	46
4.101 Rated short-circuit breaking current (I_{SC})	46
4.101.1 AC component of the rated short-circuit breaking current	46
4.101.2 DC time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current	46
4.102 Transient recovery voltage related to the rated short-circuit breaking current	47
4.102.1 Representation of TRV waves	47
4.102.2 Representation of TRV	48
4.102.3 Standard values of TRV related to the rated short-circuit breaking current	49
4.102.4 Standard values of ITRV	57
4.103 Rated short-circuit making current	57
4.104 Rated operating sequence	58
4.105 Characteristics for short-line faults	58
4.106 Rated out-of-phase making and breaking current	59
4.107 Rated capacitive switching currents	60
4.107.1 Rated line-charging breaking current	60
4.107.2 Rated cable-charging breaking current	60
4.107.3 Rated single capacitor bank breaking current	61
4.107.4 Rated back-to-back capacitor bank breaking current	62

4.107.5	Rated single capacitor bank inrush making current.....	62
4.108	Inductive load switching.....	62
4.109	Rated time quantities.....	62
4.109.1	Rated break-time.....	63
4.110	Number of mechanical operations.....	63
4.111	Classification of circuit-breakers as a function of electrical endurance.....	63
5	Design and construction.....	64
5.1	Requirements for liquids in circuit-breakers.....	64
5.2	Requirements for gases in circuit-breakers.....	64
5.3	Earthing of circuit-breakers.....	64
5.4	Auxiliary equipment.....	64
5.5	Dependent power closing.....	65
5.6	Stored energy closing.....	65
5.7	Independent manual operation.....	65
5.8	Operation of releases.....	65
5.8.101	Over-current release.....	65
5.8.101.1	Operating current.....	65
5.8.101.2	Operating time.....	65
5.8.101.3	Resetting current.....	66
5.8.102	Multiple releases.....	66
5.8.103	Operation limits of releases.....	66
5.8.104	Power consumption of releases.....	66
5.8.105	Integrated relays for self-tripping circuit-breakers.....	66
5.9	Low- and high-pressure interlocking devices.....	66
5.10	Nameplates.....	66
5.11	Interlocking devices.....	68
5.12	Position indication.....	68
5.13	Degrees of protection by enclosures.....	68
5.14	Creepage distances.....	68
5.15	Gas and vacuum tightness.....	68
5.16	Liquid tightness.....	68
5.17	Fire hazard (flammability).....	68
5.18	Electromagnetic compatibility.....	68
5.19	X-ray emission.....	69
5.20	Corrosion.....	69
5.101	Requirements for simultaneity of poles during single closing and single opening operations.....	69
5.102	General requirement for operation.....	69
5.103	Pressure limits of fluids for operation.....	69
5.104	Vent outlets.....	70
6	Type tests.....	70
6.1	General.....	72
6.1.1	Grouping of tests.....	72
6.1.2	Information for identification of specimens.....	72
6.1.3	Information to be included in type test reports.....	72
6.1.101	Invalid tests.....	72
6.2	Dielectric tests.....	73
6.2.1	Ambient air conditions during tests.....	73
6.2.2	Wet test procedure.....	73

6.2.3	Condition of circuit-breaker during dielectric tests.....	73
6.2.4	Criteria to pass the test.....	73
6.2.5	Application of test voltage and test conditions.....	73
6.2.6	Tests of circuit-breakers of $U_r \leq 245$ kV.....	74
6.2.7	Tests of circuit-breakers of $U_r > 245$ kV.....	74
6.2.8	Artificial pollution tests.....	75
6.2.9	Partial discharge tests.....	75
6.2.10	Tests on auxiliary and control circuits.....	75
6.2.11	Voltage test as a condition check.....	75
6.3	Radio interference voltage (r.i.v.) tests.....	76
6.4	Measurement of the resistance of the main circuit.....	76
6.5	Temperature-rise tests.....	76
6.5.1	Conditions of the circuit-breaker to be tested.....	76
6.5.2	Arrangement of the equipment.....	76
6.5.3	Measurement of the temperature and the temperature rise.....	77
6.5.4	Ambient air temperature.....	77
6.5.5	Temperature-rise tests of the auxiliary and control equipment.....	77
6.5.6	Interpretation of the temperature-rise tests.....	77
6.6	Short-time withstand current and peak withstand current tests.....	77
6.6.1	Arrangement of the circuit-breaker and of the test circuit.....	77
6.6.2	Test current and duration.....	77
6.6.3	Behaviour of the circuit-breaker during test.....	77
6.6.4	Conditions of the circuit-breaker after test.....	78
6.7	Verification of the degree of protection.....	78
6.7.1	Verification of the IP coding.....	78
6.7.2	Mechanical impact test.....	78
6.8	Tightness tests.....	78
6.9	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) tests.....	78
6.9.3.1	Ripple on d.c. input power port immunity test.....	78
6.9.3.2	Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port immunity tests.....	78
6.10	Additional tests on auxiliary and control circuits.....	78
6.10.1	General.....	78
6.10.2	Functional tests.....	79
6.10.3	Electrical continuity of earthed metallic parts test.....	79
6.10.4	Verification of the operational characteristics of auxiliary contacts.....	79
6.10.5	Environmental tests.....	79
6.101	Mechanical and environmental tests.....	79
6.101.1	Miscellaneous provisions for mechanical and environmental tests.....	79
6.101.1.1	Mechanical characteristics.....	79
6.101.1.2	Component tests.....	80
6.101.1.3	Characteristics and settings of the circuit-breaker to be recorded before and after the tests.....	80
6.101.1.4	Condition of the circuit-breaker during and after the tests.....	81
6.101.1.5	Condition of the auxiliary and control equipment during and after the tests.....	81
6.101.2	Mechanical operation test at ambient air temperature.....	81
6.101.2.1	General.....	81
6.101.2.2	Condition of the circuit-breaker before the test.....	82

6.101.2.3	Description of the test on class M1 circuit-breakers	82
6.101.2.4	Extended mechanical endurance tests on class M2 circuit-breakers for special service requirements	83
6.101.2.5	Acceptance criteria for the mechanical operation tests	83
6.101.3	Low and high temperature tests	84
6.101.3.1	General	84
6.101.3.2	Measurement of ambient air temperature	85
6.101.3.3	Low temperature test	85
6.101.3.4	High-temperature test	86
6.101.4	Humidity test	87
6.101.4.1	General	87
6.101.4.2	Test procedure	88
6.101.5	Test to prove the operation under severe ice conditions	89
6.101.6	Static terminal load test	89
6.101.6.1	General	89
6.101.6.2	Tests	89
6.102	Miscellaneous provisions for making and breaking tests	90
6.102.1	General	91
6.102.2	Number of test specimens	91
6.102.3	Arrangement of circuit-breaker for tests	92
6.102.3.1	General	92
6.102.3.2	Common enclosure type	93
6.102.3.3	Multi-enclosure type	93
6.102.3.4	Self-tripping circuit-breakers	94
6.102.4	General considerations concerning testing methods	94
6.102.4.1	Single-phase testing of a single pole of a three-pole circuit-breaker	94
6.102.4.2	Unit testing	95
6.102.4.2.1	Identical nature of the units	96
6.102.4.2.2	Voltage distribution	96
6.102.4.2.3	Requirements for unit testing	97
6.102.4.3	Multi-part testing	97
6.102.5	Synthetic tests	98
6.102.6	No-load operations before tests	98
6.102.7	Alternative operating mechanisms	98
6.102.8	Behaviour of circuit-breaker during tests	99
6.102.9	Condition of circuit-breaker after tests	99
6.102.9.1	General	99
6.102.9.2	Condition after a short-circuit test-duty	100
6.102.9.3	Condition after a short-circuit test series	100
6.102.9.4	Condition after a capacitive current switching test series	101
6.102.9.5	Reconditioning after a short-circuit test-duty and other test series	102
6.102.10	Demonstration of arcing times	102
6.102.10.1	Three-phase tests	102
6.102.10.1.1	Test-duty T10, T30, T60, T100s, T100s(b), OP1 and OP2	102
6.102.10.1.2	Test-duty T100a	102
6.102.10.2	Single-phase tests in substitution for three-phase conditions	104
6.102.10.2.1	Non-effectively earthed neutral systems	104
6.102.10.2.1.1	Test-duties T10, T30, T60, T100s and T100s(b), OP1 and OP2	104

6.102.10.2.1.2	Test-duty T100a	105
6.102.10.2.2	Effectively earthed neutral systems including short-line fault tests	115
6.102.10.2.2.1	Test-duties T10, T30, T60, T100s and T100s(b), OP1 and OP2, L ₉₀ , L ₇₅ and L ₆₀	115
6.102.10.2.2.2	Test-duty T100a	115
6.102.10.2.3	Modified procedure in cases where the circuit-breaker failed to interrupt during a test with a medium arcing time	115
6.102.10.2.3.1	Breaking test with symmetrical current	115
6.102.10.2.3.2	Breaking test with asymmetrical current	116
6.102.10.2.4	Tests combining the conditions for effectively and non-effectively earthed neutral systems	116
6.102.10.2.5	Splitting of test-duties in test series taking into account the associated TRV for each pole-to-clear	116
6.103	Test circuits for short-circuit making and breaking tests	117
6.103.1	Power factor	117
6.103.2	Frequency	117
6.103.3	Earthing of test circuit	117
6.103.4	Connection of test circuit to circuit-breaker	119
6.104	Short-circuit test quantities	119
6.104.1	Applied voltage before short-circuit making tests	119
6.104.2	Short-circuit making current	119
6.104.2.1	General	119
6.104.2.2	Test procedure	120
6.104.2.2.1	Three-phase tests	120
6.104.2.2.2	Single-phase tests	120
6.104.3	Short-circuit breaking current	121
6.104.4	DC component of short-circuit breaking current	121
6.104.5	Transient recovery voltage (TRV) for short-circuit breaking tests	122
6.104.5.1	General	122
6.104.5.2	Test-duties T100s and T100a	124
6.104.5.3	Test duty T60	124
6.104.5.4	Test duty T30	124
6.104.5.5	Test duty T10	125
6.104.5.6	Test-duties OP1 and OP2	125
6.104.6	Measurement of transient recovery voltage during test	125
6.104.7	Power frequency recovery voltage	132
6.105	Short-circuit test procedure	132
6.105.1	Time interval between tests	132
6.105.2	Application of auxiliary power to the opening release – Breaking tests	133
6.105.3	Application of auxiliary power to the opening release – Make break tests	133
6.105.4	Latching on short-circuit	133
6.106	Basic short-circuit test-duties	133
6.106.1	Test-duty T10	134
6.106.2	Test-duty T30	134
6.106.3	Test-duty T60	134
6.106.4	Test-duty T100s	134
6.106.4.1	Time constant of the d.c. component of the test circuit equal to the specified value	135

6.106.4.2	Time constant of the d.c. component of the test circuit less than the specified value	135
6.106.4.3	Time constant of the d.c. component of the test circuit greater than the specified value	136
6.106.4.4	Significant decay of the a.c. component of the test circuit	136
6.106.5	Test-duty T100a	137
6.106.6	Asymmetry criteria	138
6.106.6.1	Three-phase tests	139
6.106.6.1.1	Test current amplitude and last current loop duration	139
6.106.6.1.2	Percentage of d.c. component at current zero	139
6.106.6.2	Single-phase tests	139
6.106.6.2.1	Test current amplitude and last current loop duration	139
6.106.6.2.2	Percentage of the d.c. component at current zero	140
6.106.6.3	Adjustment measures	140
6.107	Critical current tests	140
6.107.1	Applicability	140
6.107.2	Test current	141
6.107.3	Critical current test-duty	141
6.108	Single-phase and double-earth fault tests	141
6.108.1	Applicability	141
6.108.2	Test current and recovery voltage	142
6.108.3	Test-duty	142
6.109	Short-line fault tests	143
6.109.1	Applicability	143
6.109.2	Test current	143
6.109.3	Test circuit	144
6.109.4	Test-duties	146
6.109.5	Short-line fault tests with a test supply of limited power	146
6.110	Out-of-phase making and breaking tests	147
6.110.1	Test circuit	147
6.110.2	Test voltage	147
6.110.3	Test-duties	147
6.111	Capacitive current switching tests	148
6.111.1	Applicability	148
6.111.2	General	148
6.111.3	Characteristics of supply circuits	149
6.111.4	Earthing of the supply circuit	149
6.111.5	Characteristics of the capacitive circuit to be switched	150
6.111.5.1	Line-charging and cable-charging current switching tests	150
6.111.5.2	Capacitor bank current switching tests	151
6.111.6	Waveform of the current	151
6.111.7	Test voltage	151
6.111.8	Test current	152
6.111.9	Test-duties	152
6.111.9.1	Test conditions for class C2 circuit-breakers	153
6.111.9.1.1	Class C2 test-duties	153
6.111.9.1.2	Three-phase line-charging and cable-charging current switching tests	156
6.111.9.1.3	Single-phase line-charging and cable-charging current switching tests	156

6.111.9.1.4	Three-phase capacitor bank (single or back-to-back) current switching tests	156
6.111.9.1.5	Single-phase capacitor bank (single or back-to-back) current switching tests	157
6.111.9.2	Test conditions for class C1 circuit-breakers	158
6.111.9.2.1	Class C1 test-duties	158
6.111.9.2.2	Single-phase and three-phase capacitive current switching tests	160
6.111.9.3	Test conditions corresponding to breaking in the presence of earth faults	160
6.111.10	Tests with specified TRV	161
6.111.11	Criteria to pass the test	161
6.111.11.1	General	161
6.111.11.2	Class C2 circuit-breaker	162
6.111.11.3	Class C1 circuit-breaker	162
6.111.11.4	Criteria for reclassification of a circuit-breaker tested to the class C2 requirements as a class C1 circuit-breaker	162
6.112	Special requirements for making and breaking tests on class E2 circuit-breakers	163
6.112.1	Class E2 circuit-breakers intended for use without auto-reclosing duty	163
6.112.2	Class E2 circuit-breakers intended for auto-reclosing duty	163
7	Routine tests	164
7.1	Dielectric test on the main circuit	164
7.2	Tests on auxiliary and control circuits	165
7.3	Measurement of the resistance of the main circuit	165
7.4	Tightness test	165
7.5	Design and visual checks	165
7.101	Mechanical operating tests	165
8	Guidance to the selection of circuit-breakers for service	167
8.101	General	167
8.102	Selection of rated values for service conditions	168
8.102.1	Selection of rated voltage	168
8.102.2	Insulation coordination	169
8.102.3	Rated frequency	169
8.102.4	Selection of rated normal current	169
8.102.5	Local atmospheric and climatic conditions	169
8.102.6	Use at high altitudes	170
8.103	Selection of rated values for fault conditions	170
8.103.1	Selection of rated short-circuit breaking current	170
8.103.2	Selection of transient recovery voltage (TRV) for terminal faults, first-pole-to-clear factor and characteristics for short-line faults	172
8.103.3	Selection of out-of-phase characteristics	173
8.103.4	Selection of rated short-circuit making current	173
8.103.5	Operating sequence in service	174
8.103.6	Selection of rated duration of short-circuit	174
8.103.7	Faults in the presence of current limiting reactors	174
8.104	Selection for electrical endurance in networks of rated voltage above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV	175
8.105	Selection for capacitive current switching	175
9	Information to be given with enquiries, tenders and orders	175

9.101	Information to be given with enquiries and orders	175
9.102	Information to be given with tenders	177
10	Rules for transport, storage, installation, operation and maintenance	178
10.1	Conditions during transport, storage and installation.....	178
10.2	Installation.....	179
10.2.101	Commissioning tests.....	179
10.2.102	Commissioning checks and test programme	179
10.2.102.1	Checks after installation	179
10.2.102.1.1	General checks	179
10.2.102.1.2	Checks of electrical circuits	180
10.2.102.1.3	Checks of the insulation and/or extinguishing fluid(s)	180
10.2.102.1.4	Checks on operating fluid(s), where filled or added to on site	180
10.2.102.1.5	Site operations	180
10.2.102.2	Mechanical tests and measurements	180
10.2.102.2.1	Measurements of the characteristic insulating and/or interrupting fluid pressures (where applicable)	180
10.2.102.2.1.1	General	180
10.2.102.2.1.2	Measurements to be taken.....	180
10.2.102.2.2	Measurements of characteristic operating fluid pressures (if applicable)	181
10.2.102.2.2.1	General	181
10.2.102.2.2.2	Measurements to be taken.....	181
10.2.102.2.3	Measurement of consumption during operations (if applicable).....	181
10.2.102.2.4	Verification of the rated operating sequence	182
10.2.102.2.5	Measurement of time quantities	182
10.2.102.2.5.1	Characteristic time quantities of the circuit-breaker.....	182
10.2.102.2.6	Record of mechanical travel characteristics	183
10.2.102.2.7	Checks of certain specific operations	183
10.2.102.2.7.1	Auto-reclosing at the minimum functional pressure for operation (if applicable).....	183
10.2.102.2.7.2	Closing at the minimum functional pressure for operation (if applicable)	183
10.2.102.2.7.3	Opening at the minimum functional pressure for operation (if applicable)	183
10.2.102.2.7.4	Simulation of fault-making operation and check of anti- pumping device	184
10.2.102.2.7.5	Behaviour of the circuit-breaker on a closing command while an opening command is already present.....	184
10.2.102.2.7.6	Application of an opening command on both releases simultaneously (if applicable)	184
10.2.102.3	Electrical tests and measurements	184
10.2.102.3.1	Dielectric tests.....	184
10.2.102.3.2	Measurement of the resistance of the main circuit	184
10.3	Operation	185
10.4	Maintenance	185
11	Safety.....	185
12	Influence of the product on the environment	185
Annex A	(normative) Calculation of transient recovery voltages for short-line faults from rated characteristics	240
A.1	Basic approach.....	240

A.2 Transient voltage on line side	242
A.3 Transient voltage on source side	242
A.3.1 Rated voltages of 100 kV and above	242
A.3.2 Rated voltages equal and higher than 15 kV and below 100 kV	244
A.4 Examples of calculations	244
A.4.1 Source side and line side with time delay (L_{90} and L_{75} for 245 kV, 50 kA, 50 Hz)	245
A.4.2 Source side with ITRV, line side with time delay (L_{90} for 245 kV, 50 kA, 50 Hz)	246
A.4.3 Source side with time delay, line side without time delay (L_{90} for 245 kV, 50 kA, 50 Hz) – Calculation carried out using a simplified method	246
Annex B (normative) Tolerances on test quantities during type tests	249
Annex C (normative) Records and reports of type tests	256
C.1 Information and results to be recorded	256
C.2 Information to be included in type test reports	256
C.2.1 General	256
C.2.2 Apparatus tested	256
C.2.3 Rated characteristics of circuit-breaker, including its operating devices and auxiliary equipment	256
C.2.4 Test conditions (for each series of tests)	257
C.2.5 Short-circuit making and breaking tests	257
C.2.6 Short-time withstand current test	258
C.2.7 No-load operation	258
C.2.8 Out-of-phase making and breaking tests	258
C.2.9 Capacitive current switching tests	258
C.2.10 Oscillographic and other records	259
Annex D (normative) Determination of short-circuit power factor	260
D.1 Method I – Calculation from d.c. component	260
D.1.1 Equation for the d.c. component	260
D.1.2 Phase angle φ	260
D.2 Method II – Determination with pilot generator	260
Annex E (normative) Method of drawing the envelope of the prospective transient recovery voltage of a circuit and determining the representative parameters	262
E.1 Introduction	262
E.2 Drawing the envelope	262
E.3 Determination of parameters	263
Annex F (normative) Methods of determining prospective transient recovery voltage waves	266
F.1 Introduction	266
F.2 General summary of the recommended methods	267
F.3 Detailed consideration of the recommended methods	268
F.3.1 Group 1 – Direct short-circuit breaking	268
F.3.2 Group 2 – Power-frequency current injection	269
F.3.3 Group 3 – Capacitor current injection	270
F.3.4 Groups 2 and 3 – Methods of calibration	270
F.3.5 Group 4 – Model networks	271
F.3.6 Group 5 – Calculation from circuit parameters	272
F.3.7 Group 6 – No-load switching of test circuits including transformers	272

F.3.8 Group 7 – Combination of different methods	272
F.4 Comparison of methods	272
Annex G (normative) Rationale behind introduction of circuit-breakers class E2	282
Annex H (informative) Inrush currents of single and back-to-back capacitor banks	283
H.1 General	283
H.2 Example 1 – One capacitor to be switched in parallel (see Figure H.1)	284
H.2.1 Description of the capacitor banks to be switched	284
H.2.2 Calculation without any limitation device	284
H.2.3 Calculation of limitation devices	284
H.3 Example 2 – Two capacitors to be switched in parallel (see Figure H.2)	285
H.3.1 Description of the capacitor banks to be switched	285
H.3.2 Calculation without any limitation device	285
H.3.3 Calculation of limitation devices	286
Annex I (informative) Explanatory notes	288
I.1 General	288
I.2 Explanatory note regarding the d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current (4.101.2) – Advice for the choice of the appropriate time constant	288
I.2.1 Advice for the choice of the appropriate time constant	288
I.2.2 DC component during T100a testing	288
I.3 Explanatory note regarding capacitive current switching tests (6.111)	290
I.3.1 Restrike performance	290
I.3.2 Test programme	290
I.3.3 Referring to Table 9	290
I.3.4 Referring to 6.111.1	290
I.3.5 Referring to 6.111.3	290
I.3.6 Referring to 6.111.5	291
I.3.7 Referring to 6.111.9.1.1	291
I.3.8 Referring to 6.111.9.1.1 and 6.111.9.2.1	291
I.3.9 Referring to 6.111.9.1.2 and 6.111.9.1.3	291
I.3.10 Referring to 6.111.9.1.2 to 6.111.9.1.5	291
I.3.11 Referring to 6.111.9.1.4 and 6.111.9.1.5	292
I.3.12 Referring to 6.111.9.2	292
Annex J (informative) Test current and line length tolerances for short-line fault testing	293
Annex K (informative) List of symbols and abbreviations used in this standard	295
Annex L (informative) Explanatory notes on the revision of TRVs for circuit-breakers of rated voltages higher than 1 kV and less than 100 kV	301
L.1 General	301
L.2 Terminal fault	301
L.2.1 TRV for circuit-breakers in line systems	301
L.2.2 Time delay	302
L.2.3 Amplitude factor for T100s and T100a	302
L.2.4 Amplitude factor for T60, T30 and T10	302
L.3 Short-line fault	303
L.4 Out-of-phase	303
L.5 Series reactor fault	303
L.6 TRV for last clearing poles / Tests circuit topology	304

Annex M (normative) Requirements for breaking of transformer-limited faults by circuit-breakers with rated voltage higher than 1 kV and less than 100 kV	305
Annex N (normative) Use of mechanical characteristics and related requirements	308
Annex O (informative) Guidance for short-circuit and switching test procedures for metal-enclosed and dead tank circuit-breakers	310
O.1 Introduction	310
O.2 General	310
O.2.1 Special features of metal-enclosed circuit-breakers with respect to making and breaking tests	310
O.2.2 Reduced number of units for testing purposes	310
O.2.3 General description of special features and possible interactions	311
O.3 Tests for single pole in one enclosure	312
O.3.1 Short-circuit making and breaking tests	312
O.3.2 Short-line fault tests	314
O.3.3 Capacitive current switching tests	314
O.3.4 Out-of-phase switching	316
O.4 Tests for three poles in one enclosure	317
O.4.1 Terminal fault tests	317
O.4.2 Short-line fault tests	319
O.4.3 Capacitive current switching tests	319
O.4.4 Out-of-phase switching test	319
Annex P (normative) Calculation of the TRV parameters during asymmetrical fault condition (T100a)	322
Annex Q (informative) Examples for the application of the asymmetry criteria during asymmetrical test-duty T100a	327
Q.1 Three-phase testing of a circuit-breaker with a rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current constant longer than the test circuit time constant	327
Q.2 Single phase testing of a circuit-breaker with a rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current shorter than the test circuit time constant	329
Q.3 Single-phase testing of a circuit-breaker with a rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current longer than the test circuit time constant	330
Bibliography	335
Figure 1 – Typical oscillogram of a three-phase short-circuit make-break cycle	186
Figure 2 – Circuit-breaker without switching resistors. Opening and closing operations	188
Figure 3 – Circuit breaker without switching resistors – Close-open cycle	189
Figure 4 – Circuit-breaker without switching resistors – Reclosing (auto-reclosing)	190
Figure 5 – Circuit-breaker with switching resistors. Opening and closing operations	191
Figure 6 – Circuit-breaker with switching resistors – Close-open cycle	192
Figure 7 – Circuit-breaker with switching resistors – Reclosing (auto-reclosing)	193
Figure 8 – Determination of short-circuit making and breaking currents, and of percentage d.c. component	194
Figure 9 – Percentage d.c. component in relation to the time interval from the initiation of the short-circuit for the standard time constant τ_1 and for the special case time constants τ_2 , τ_3 and τ_4	195
Figure 10 – Representation of a specified four-parameter TRV and a delay line for T100, T60, short-line fault and out-of-phase condition	196

Figure 11 – Representation of a specified TRV by a two-parameter reference line and a delay line	197
Figure 12a – Basic circuit for terminal fault with ITRV	198
Figure 12b – Representation of ITRV in relationship to TRV	198
Figure 13 – Three-phase short-circuit representation	199
Figure 14 – Alternative representation of Figure 13	200
Figure 15 – Basic short-line fault circuit	201
Figure 16 – Example of a line-side transient voltage with time delay and rounded crest showing construction to derive the values u_L^* , t_L and t_{dL}	201
Figure 17 – Test sequences for low and high temperature tests	202
Figure 18 – Humidity test	203
Figure 19 – Static terminal load forces	204
Figure 20 – Directions for static terminal load tests	205
Figure 21 – Permitted number of samples for making, breaking and switching tests, illustrations of the statements in 6.102.2	206
Figure 22 – Definition of a single test specimen in accordance with 3.2.2 of IEC 62271-1	207
Figure 23a – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealised curve)	208
Figure 23b – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealised curve) with the prescribed envelopes centered over the reference curve (+5 %, –5 %), contact separation in this example at time $t = 20$ ms	208
Figure 23c – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealised curve) with the prescribed envelopes fully displaced upward from the reference curve (+10 %, –0 %), contact separation in this example at time $t = 20$ ms	209
Figure 23d – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealised curve) with the prescribed envelopes fully displaced downward from the reference curve (+0 %, –10 %), contact separation in this example at time $t = 20$ ms	209
Figure 24 – Equivalent testing set-up for unit testing of circuit-breakers with more than one separate interrupter units	210
Figure 25a – Preferred circuit	211
Figure 25b – Alternative circuit	211
Figure 25 – Earthing of test circuits for three-phase short-circuit tests, first-pole-to-clear factor 1,5	211
Figure 26a – Preferred circuit	212
Figure 26b – Alternative circuit	212
Figure 26 – Earthing of test circuits for three-phase short-circuit tests, first-pole-to-clear factor 1,3	212
Figure 27a – Preferred circuit	213
Figure 27b – Alternative circuit not applicable for circuit-breakers where the insulation between phases and/or to earth is critical (e.g. GIS or dead tank circuit-breakers)	213
Figure 27 – Earthing of test circuits for single-phase short-circuit tests, first-pole-to-clear factor 1,5	213
Figure 28a – Preferred circuit	214
Figure 28b – Alternative circuit, not applicable for circuit-breakers where the insulation between phases and/or to earth is critical (e.g. GIS or dead tank circuit-breakers)	214
Figure 28 – Earthing of test circuits for single-phase short-circuit tests, first-pole-to-clear factor 1,3	214
Figure 29 – Graphical representation of the three valid symmetrical breaking operations for three-phase tests in a non-effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,5)	215

Figure 30 – Graphical representation of the three valid symmetrical breaking operations for three-phase tests in an effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,3)	216
Figure 31 – Graphical representation of the three valid asymmetrical breaking operations for three-phase tests in a non-effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,5)	217
Figure 32 – Graphical representation of the three valid asymmetrical breaking operations for three-phase tests in an effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,3)	218
Figure 33 – Graphical representation of the three valid symmetrical breaking operations for single-phase tests in substitution of three-phase conditions in a non-effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,5)	219
Figure 34 – Graphical representation of the three valid asymmetrical breaking operations for single-phase tests in substitution of three-phase conditions in a non-effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,5)	220
Figure 35 – Graphical representation of the three valid symmetrical breaking operations for single-phase tests in substitution of three-phase conditions in an effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,3)	221
Figure 36 – Graphical representation of the three valid asymmetrical breaking operations for single-phase tests in substitution of three-phase conditions in an effectively earthed neutral system (first-pole-to-clear factor 1,3)	222
Figure 37 – Graphical representation of the interrupting window and the voltage factor k_p , determining the TRV of the individual pole, for systems with a first-pole-to-clear factor of 1,3	223
Figure 38 – Graphical representation of the interrupting window and the voltage factor k_p , determining the TRV of the individual pole, for systems with a first-pole-to-clear factor of 1,5	223
Figure 39 – Example of prospective test TRV with four-parameter envelope which satisfies the conditions to be met during type test – Case of specified TRV with four-parameter reference line	224
Figure 40 – Example of prospective test TRV with two-parameter envelope which satisfies the conditions to be met during type test: case of specified TRV with two-parameter reference line	225
Figure 41 – Example of prospective test TRV with four-parameter envelope which satisfies the conditions to be met during type-test – Case of specified TRV with two-parameter reference line	226
Figure 42 – Example of prospective test TRV with two-parameter envelope which satisfies the conditions to be met during type-test – Case of specified TRV with four-parameter reference line	226
Figure 43 – Example of prospective test TRV-waves and their combined envelope in two-part test	227
Figure 44 – Determination of power frequency recovery voltage	228
Figure 45 – Necessity of additional single-phase tests and requirements for testing	229
Figure 46 – Basic circuit arrangement for short-line fault testing and prospective TRV-circuit-type a) according to 6.109.3: Source side and line side with time delay	230
Figure 47 – Basic circuit arrangement for short-line fault testing – circuit type b1) according to 6.109.3: Source side with ITRV and line side with time delay	231
Figure 48 – Basic circuit arrangement for short-line fault testing – circuit type b2) according to 6.109.3: Source side with time delay and line side without time delay	232
Figure 49 – Flow-chart for the choice of short-line fault test circuits for class S2 circuit-breakers and for circuit-breakers having a rated voltage of 100 kV and above	233
Figure 50 – Compensation of deficiency of the source side time delay by an increase of the excursion of the line side voltage	234

Figure 51 – Test circuit for single-phase out-of-phase tests	235
Figure 52 – Test circuit for out-of-phase tests using two voltages separated by 120 electrical degrees	235
Figure 53 – Test circuit for out-of-phase tests with one terminal of the circuit-breaker earthed (subject to agreement of the manufacturer)	236
Figure 54 – Recovery voltage for capacitive current breaking tests	237
Figure 55 – Reclassification procedure for line and cable-charging current switching tests	238
Figure 56 – Reclassification procedure for capacitor bank current switching tests	239
Figure A.1 – Typical graph of line and source side TRV parameters – Line side and source side with time delay	247
Figure A.2 – Typical graph of line and source side TRV parameters – Line side and source side with time delay, source side with ITRV	247
Figure A.3 – Actual course of the source side transient recovery voltage for short-line fault L ₉₀ , L ₇₅ and L ₆₀	248
Figure E.1 – Representation by four parameters of a prospective transient recovery voltage of a circuit – Case E.2 c) 1)	264
Figure E.2 – Representation by four parameters of a prospective transient recovery voltage of a circuit – Case E.2 c) 2)	264
Figure E.3 – Representation by four parameters of a prospective transient recovery voltage of a circuit – Case E.2. c) 3) i)	265
Figure E.4 – Representation by two parameters of a prospective transient recovery voltage of a circuit – Case E.2. c) 3) ii)	265
Figure F.1 – Effect of depression on the peak value of the TRV	275
Figure F.2 – TRV in case of ideal breaking	275
Figure F.3 – Breaking with arc-voltage present	276
Figure F.4 – Breaking with pronounced premature current-zero	276
Figure F.5 – Breaking with post-arc current	276
Figure F.6 – Relationship between the values of current and TRV occurring in test and those prospective to the system	277
Figure F.7 – Schematic diagram of power-frequency current injection apparatus	278
Figure F.8 – Sequence of operation of power-frequency current injection apparatus	279
Figure F.9 – Schematic diagram of capacitance injection apparatus	280
Figure F.10 – Sequence of operation of capacitor-injection apparatus	281
Figure H.1 – Circuit diagram for example 1	284
Figure H.2 – Circuit diagram for example 2	285
Figure H.3 – Equations for the calculation of capacitor bank inrush currents	287
Figure M.1 – First example of transformer-limited fault (also called transformer-fed fault)	305
Figure M.2 – Second example of transformer-limited fault (also called transformer-secondary fault)	306
Figure O.1 – Test configuration considered in Tables O.1 and O.2	320
Figure O.2 – Example showing the waveshapes of symmetrical currents, phase-to-ground and phase-to-phase voltages during three-phase interruption, as for Figure 25a	320
Figure O.3 – Example showing the waveshapes of symmetrical currents, phase-to-ground and phase-to-phase voltages during three-phase interruption, as for Figure 26a	321
Figure Q.1 – Three-phase testing of a circuit-breaker with a rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current longer than the test circuit time constant	332

Figure Q.2 – Single phase testing of a circuit-breaker with a rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current shorter than the test circuit time constant 333

Figure Q.3 – Single-phase testing of a circuit-breaker with a rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current longer than the test circuit time constant 334

Table 1 – Standard values of transient recovery voltage for class S1 circuit-breakers – Rated voltage higher than 1 kV and less than 100 kV – Representation by two parameters 51

Table 2 – Standard values of transient recovery voltage ^c for class S2 circuit-breakers – Rated voltage equal to or higher than 15 kV and less than 100 kV – Representation by two parameters 52

Table 3 – Standard values of transient recovery voltage ^a – Rated voltages of 100 kV to 170 kV for effectively earthed systems – Representation by four parameters 53

Table 4 – Standard values of transient recovery voltage ^a – Rated voltages of 100 kV to 170 kV for non-effectively earthed systems – Representation by four parameters 54

Table 5 – Standard values of transient recovery voltage ^a – Rated voltages 245 kV and above for effectively earthed systems – Representation by four parameters 55

Table 6 – Standard multipliers for transient recovery voltage values for second and third clearing poles for rated voltages above 1 kV 56

Table 7 – Standard values of initial transient recovery voltage – Rated voltages 100 kV and above 57

Table 8 – Standard values of line characteristics for short-line faults 59

Table 9 – Preferred values of rated capacitive switching currents 61

Table 10 – Nameplate information 67

Table 11 – Type tests 71

Table 12 – Invalid tests 73

Table 13 – Number of operating sequences 83

Table 14 – Examples of static horizontal and vertical forces for static terminal load test 90

Table 15 – Last current loop parameters for 50 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 45$ ms 107

Table 16 – Last current loop parameters for 50 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 60$ ms 108

Table 17 – Last current loop parameters for 50 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 75$ ms 109

Table 18 – Last current loop parameters for 50 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 120$ ms 110

Table 19 – Last current loop parameters for 60 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 45$ ms 111

Table 20 – Last current loop parameters for 60 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 60$ ms 112

Table 21 – Last current loop parameters for 60 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 75$ ms 113

Table 22 – Last current loop parameters for 60 Hz operation in relation with short-circuit test-duty T100a $\tau = 120$ ms 114

Table 23 – Interrupting window for tests with symmetrical current 117

Table 24 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for class S1 circuit-breakers – Rated voltage higher than 1 kV and less than 100 kV – Representation by two parameters	126
Table 25 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage ^C for class S2 circuit-breakers – Rated voltage equal to or higher than 15 kV and less than 100 kV – Representation by two parameters	128
Table 25 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage ^C for class S2 circuit-breakers – Rated voltage equal to or higher than 15 kV and less than 100 kV – Representation by two parameters	128
Table 26 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage – Rated voltages of 100 kV to 800 kV for effectively earthed neutral systems – Representation by four parameters (T100, T60, OP1 and OP2) or two parameters (T30, T10)	129
Table 27 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage – Rated voltages of 100 kV to 170 kV for non-effectively earthed neutral systems – Representation by four parameters (T100, T60, OP1 and OP2) or two parameters (T30 and T10)	131
Table 28 – TRV parameters for single-phase and double earth fault tests	142
Table 29 – Test-duties to demonstrate the out-of-phase rating	148
Table 30 – Class C2 test-duties	154
Table 31 – Class C1 test-duties	159
Table 32 – Specified values of u_1 , t_1 , u_c and t_2	161
Table 33 – Operating sequence for electrical endurance test on class E2 circuit-breakers intended for auto-reclosing duty according to 6.112.2	164
Table 34 – Application of voltage for dielectric test on the main circuit	164
Table 35 – Relationship between short-circuit power factor, time constant and power frequency	171
Table A.1 – Ratios of voltage-drop and source-side TRV	242
Table B.1 – Tolerances on test quantities for type tests	250
Table F.1 – Methods for determination of prospective TRV	273
Table J.1 – Actual percentage short-line fault breaking currents	294
Table M.1 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for T30, for circuit-breakers intended to be connected to a transformer with a connection of small capacitance – Rated voltage higher than 1 kV and less than 100 kV – Representation by two parameters	307
Table N.1 – Summary of type tests related to mechanical characteristics	309
Table O.1 – Three-phase capacitive current switching in actual service conditions: Typical values of voltages on the source-side, load-side, and recovery voltages	315
Table O.2 – Corresponding capacitive current-switching tests in accordance with 6.111.7 for single-phase laboratory tests. Values of voltages on the source-side, load-side, and recovery voltages	315
Table O.3 – Test duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s – First-pole-to-clear factor: 1,5. Voltage values during 3-phase interruption	318
Table O.4 – Test duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s – First-pole-to-clear factor: 1,3. Voltage values during 3-phase interruption	318
Table O.5 – Capacitive current switching in actual service conditions: maximum typical voltage values	319
Table Q.1 – Example showing the test parameters obtained during a three-phase test when the d.c. time constant of the test circuit is shorter than the rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit current	328

Table Q.2 – Example showing the test parameters obtained during a single-phase test when the d.c. time constant of the test circuit is longer than the rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit current..... 329

Table Q.3 – Example showing the test parameters obtained during a single-phase test when the d.c. time constant of the test circuit is shorter than the rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit current..... 331

This document is a preview generated by EVS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –**Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62271-100 has been prepared by subcommittee 17A: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC technical committee 17: Switchgear and controlgear.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2001 and its amendments 1 (2002) and 2 (2006). It also cancels and replaces IEC 61633 and IEC 62271-308.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- the introduction of harmonised (IEC and IEEE) TRV waveshapes for rated voltages of 100 kV and above (amendment 1 to the first edition);
- the introduction of cable and line systems with their associated TRVs for rated voltages below 100 kV (amendment 2 to the first edition);
- the inclusion of IEC 61633 and IEC 62271-308.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
17A/815/FDIS	17A/822/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This standard shall be read in conjunction with IEC 62271-1, first edition, published in 2007, to which it refers and which is applicable unless otherwise specified in this standard. In order to simplify the indication of corresponding requirements, the same numbering of clauses and subclauses is used as in IEC 62271-1. Amendments to these clauses and subclauses are given under the same references whilst additional subclauses are numbered from 101.

A list of all parts of IEC 62271 series, under the general title *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers

1 General

1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 62271 is applicable to a.c. circuit-breakers designed for indoor or outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1 000 V.

It is only applicable to three-pole circuit-breakers for use in three-phase systems and single-pole circuit-breakers for use in single-phase systems. Two-pole circuit-breakers for use in single-phase systems and application at frequencies lower than 50 Hz are subject to agreement between manufacturer and user.

This standard is also applicable to the operating devices of circuit-breakers and to their auxiliary equipment. However, a circuit-breaker with a closing mechanism for dependent manual operation is not covered by this standard, as a rated short-circuit making-current cannot be specified, and such dependent manual operation may be objectionable because of safety considerations.

Rules for circuit-breakers with an intentional non-simultaneity between the poles are under consideration; circuit-breakers providing single-pole auto-reclosing are within the scope of this standard.

NOTE 1 Circuit-breakers with an intentional non-simultaneity between the poles may, in some instances, be tested in accordance with this standard. For example, mechanically staggered pole designs can be tested according to this standard using three-phase direct tests. For synthetic testing, determining the most appropriate tests, particularly in respect to test current, recovery voltage and transient recovery voltage, is subject to agreement between manufacturer and user.

This standard does not cover circuit-breakers intended for use on motive power units of electrical traction equipment; these are covered by IEC 60077 [1].

Generator circuit-breakers installed between generator and step-up transformer are not within the scope of this standard.

Switching of inductive loads is covered by IEC 62271-110.

This standard does not cover self-tripping circuit-breakers with mechanical tripping devices or devices which cannot be made inoperative.

Circuit-breakers installed as by-pass switches in parallel with line series capacitors and their protective equipment are not within the scope of this standard. These are covered by IEC 62271-109 [2] and IEC 60143-2 [3].

NOTE 2 Tests to prove the performance under abnormal conditions should be subject to agreement between manufacturer and user. Such abnormal conditions are, for instance, cases where the voltage is higher than the rated voltage of the circuit-breaker, conditions which may occur due to sudden loss of load on long lines or cables.

¹ Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

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 60050(151):2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices*

IEC 60050(441):1984, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 441: Switchgear, controlgear and fuses*

IEC 60050(601):1985, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 601: Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity – General*

IEC 60050(604):1987, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 601: Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity – Operation*

IEC 60059, *IEC standard current ratings*

IEC 60060-1:1989, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60071-2, *Insulation coordination – Part 2: Application guide*

IEC 60137, *Insulated bushings for alternating voltages above 1 000 kV*

IEC 60255-3:1989, *Electrical relays – Part 3: Single input energizing quantity measuring relays with dependent or independent time*

IEC 60296, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications – Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear*

IEC 60376, *Specification of technical grade sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) for use in electrical equipment*

IEC 60480, *Guidelines for the checking and treatment of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) taken from electrical equipment and specification for its re-use*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC/TS 61634, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Use and handling of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) in high-voltage switchgear and controlgear*

IEC 62271-1:2007, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: Common specifications*

IEC 62271-101:2006, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 101: Synthetic testing*

IEC 62271-102: 2001, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 102: Alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches*

IEC 62271-110, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 110: Inductive load switching*