

Edition 2.1 2017-11

CONSOLIDATED VERSION



High-voltage switchgear and controlgear -Part 101: Synthetic testing

Appareillage à haute tension -Partie 101: Essais synthétiques





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2017 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 l'IEC ou du Comité national de l'IEC du pays du demandeur. Si vous avez des questions sur le copyright de l'IEC ou si vous désirez obtenir des droits supplémentaires sur cette publication, utilisez les coordonnées ci après ou contactez le Comité national de l'IEC de votre pays de résidence.

IEC Central Office Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 3, rue de Varembé Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

CH-1211 Geneva 20 info@iec.ch Switzerland 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.

IEC Catalogue - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue

The stand-alone application for consulting the entire bibliographical information on IEC International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports and other documents. Available for PC, Mac OS, Android Tablets and iPad

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

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 It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

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

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary

65 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need futher assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@lec.ch.

A propos de l'IEC

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) 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 IEC

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

Catalogue IEC - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue

Application autonome pour consulter tous les renseignements bibliographiques sur les Normes internationales, Spécifications techniques, Rapports techniques et autres documents de l'IEC. Disponible pour PC, Mac OS, tablettes Android et iPad.

Recherche de publications IEC - www.iec.ch/searchpub

La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,...). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire en ligne de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient 20 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 16 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary

65 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: csc@iec.ch.



Edition 2.1 2017-11

ONSOLIDATED



High-voltage switchgear and controlgear -Part 101: Synthetic testing

Appareillage à haute tension -Partie 101: Essais synthétiques

INTERNATIONAL **ELECTROTECHNICAL** COMMISSION

COMMISSION **ELECTROTECHNIQUE** INTERNATIONALE

Igea.

Ochoologia

New York

New Yor ICS 29.130.10

® Registered trademark of the International Electrotechnical Commission

Marque déposée de la Commission Electrotechnique Internationale

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor. Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé. this document is a preview generated by tils



Edition 2.1 2017-11

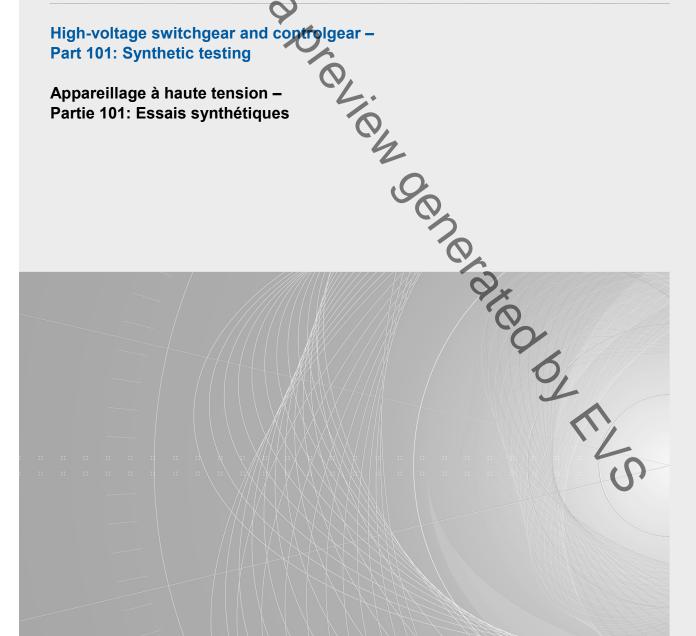
REDLINE VERSION

VERSION REDLINE



High-voltage switchgear and controlgear -Part 101: Synthetic testing

Appareillage à haute tension -Partie 101: Essais synthétiques



CONTENTS

FO	REWO	DRD		9
INT	RODI	JCTION	I to the Amendment	11
1	Scop	e		12
2	Norm	ative re	eferences	12
3	Term	s and d	efinitions	12
4	Synth	netic tes	sting techniques and methods for short-circuit breaking tests	14
	4.1	Basic	principles and general requirements for synthetic breaking test	
			ds	
		4.1.1	General	
		4.1.2	High-current interval	
		4.1.3	Interaction interval	
	4.0	4.1.4	High-voltage interval	
	4.2	4.2.1	etic test circuits and related specific requirements for breaking tests Current injection methods	
		4.2.1	Voltage injection method	
		4.2.3	Duplicate circuit method (transformer or Skeats circuit)	
		4.2.4	Other synthetic test methods	
	4.3	Three-	phase synthetic test methods	
5	Synth		sting techniques and methods for short-circuit making tests	
	5.1	Basic	orinciples and general requirements for synthetic making test methods	22
		5.1.1	General	22
		5.1.2	High-voltage interval	23
		5.1.3		
		5.1.4	Latching interval and fully closed position	
	5.2	-	etic test circuit and related specific requirements for making tests	23
		5.2.1	General	23
		5.2.2	Specific requirements	23
6	Snoo	5.2.3	specific requirements	∠3
U			e requirements of 6.102 through 6.111 of IEC 62271 100:2008	
	Туре	tests		24
Anr	nex A	(informa	ative) Current distortion	57
Anr	nex B	(informa	ative) Current injection methods	73
Anr	nex C	(informa	ative) Voltage injection methods	77
Anr	nex D	(informa	ative) Skeats or duplicate transformer circuit	80
Anr	nex E	(normat	tive) Information to be given and results to be recorded for synthetic	
test	ts			83
Anr	nex F	(normat	ive) Synthetic test methods for circuit-breakers with opening resistors	84
Anr	nex G	(information)	ative) Synthetic methods for capacitive-current switching	92
Anr	nex H	(inform	native) Re-ignition Step-by-step methods to prolong arcing	111
			ve) Reduction in Correction of di/dt and TRV for test duty T100a	
Anr	nex J ((informa	ative) Three-phase synthetic test circuits	133
Anr	nex K	(normat	ive) Test procedure using a three-phase current circuit and one	
volt	age c	ircuit		140

Annex L (normative) Splitting of test duties in test series taking into account the associated TRV for each pole-to-clear	181
Annex M (normative) Tolerances on test quantities for type tests	220
Annex N (informative) Typical Examples of test circuits for metal-enclosed and dead tank circuit-breakers	224
Annex O (informative) Combination of current injection and voltage injection methods	234
Bibliography	237
Figure 1 – Interrupting process – Basic time intervals	41
Figure 2 – Examples of evaluation of initial recovery voltage	43
Figure 3 – Equivalent surge impedance of the voltage circuit for the current injection method	44
Figure 4 – Making process – Basic time intervals	45
Figure 5 – Typical Example of synthetic making circuit for single-phase tests	47
Figure 6 – Typical Example of synthetic making circuit for out-of-phase	49
Figure 7 – Typical Example of synthetic make circuit for three-phase tests (k_{pp} = 1,5)	51
Figure 8 – Comparison of arcing time settings during three-phase direct tests (left) and three-phase synthetic (right) for T100s with $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,5	
Figure 8 – Evaluation of recovery voltage during synthetic capacitive current switching testing	53
Figure 9 – Comparison of arcing time settings during three-phase direct tests (left) and three-phase synthetic tests (right) for T100a with $k_{\mbox{\footnotesize pp}}$ = 1,5	55
Figure 10 – Comparison of arcing time settings during three-phase direct tests (left) and three-phase synthetic tests (right) for T100a with $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,3	56
Figure A.1 – Direct circuit, simplified diagram	64
Figure A.2 – Prospective short-circuit current	64
Figure A.3 – Distortion current	64
Figure A.4 – Distortion current	65
Figure A.5 – Simplified circuit diagram	66
Figure A.6 – Current and arc voltage characteristics for symmetrical current	67
Figure A.7 – Current and arc voltage characteristics for asymmetrical current	
Figure A.8 – Reduction of amplitude and duration of final current loop of arcing	69
Figure A.9 – Reduction of amplitude and duration of final current loop of arcing	70
Figure A.10 – Reduction of amplitude and duration of final current loop of arcing	71
Figure A.11 – Reduction of amplitude and duration of final current loop of arcing	72
Figure B.1 – Typical current injection circuit with voltage circuit in parallel with the test circuit-breaker	74
Figure B.2 – Injection timing for current injection scheme with circuit B.1	
Figure B.3 – Examples of the determination of the interval of significant change of arc voltage from the oscillograms	76
Figure C.1 – Typical voltage injection circuit diagram with voltage circuit in parallel with the auxiliary circuit-breaker (simplified diagram)	1 78
Figure C.2 – TRV waveshapes in a voltage injection circuit with the voltage circuit in parallel with the auxiliary circuit-breaker	79
Figure D.1 – Transformer or Skeats circuit	81
Figure D 2 – Triggered transformer or Skeats circuit	82

Figure F.1 – Test circuit to verify thermal re-ignition behaviour of the main interrupter.	88
Figure F.2 – Test circuit to verify dielectric re-ignition behaviour of the main interrupted	r89
Figure F.3 – Test circuit on the resistor interrupter	90
Figure F.4 – Example of test circuit for capacitive current switching tests on the main interrupter	91
Figure F.5 – Example of test circuit for capacitive current switching tests on the resistor interrupter	91
Figure G.1 Sapacitive current circuits (parallel mode)	
Figure G.2 - Current injection circuit	
Figure G.3 – LC oscillating circuit	
Figure G.4 – Inductive current circuit in parallel with LC oscillating circuit	
Figure G.5 - Current injection circuit, normal recovery voltage applied to both	
terminals of the circuit breaker	
Figure G.6 Synthetic test circuit (series circuit), normal recovery voltage applied to both sides of the test circuit breaker	
Figure G.7 – Current injection circuit, recovery voltage applied to both sides of the circuit-breaker	
Figure G.8 - Making test circuit	
Figure G.9 - Inrush making current test circuit	
Figure G.1 – Power frequency circuits in parallel	104
Figure G.2 – Current injection circuit	105
Figure G.3 – Power frequency current injection circuit	106
Figure G.4 – Current injection circuit, recovery voltage applied to both terminals of the circuit-breaker	e 107
Figure G.5 – Current injection circuit with decay compensation	108
Figure G.6 – LC oscillating circuit	109
Figure G.7 – Inrush making current test circuit	110
Figure H.1 – Typical Example of a re-ignition circuit diagram for prolonging arc-duration	112
Figure H.2 - Combined Skeats and current injection circuits	
Figure H.2 – Example of waveforms obtained during a symmetrical test using the circuit in Figure H.1	113
Figure H.3 - Typical waveforms obtained during an asymmetrical test using the circuit	_
in Figure H.2	
Figure J.1 – Three-phase synthetic combined circuit	135
Figure J.2 – Waveshapes of currents, phase-to-ground and phase-to phase voltages during a three-phase synthetic test (T100s; $k_{pp} = 1.5$) performed according to the three-phase synthetic combined circuit	136
Figure J.3 – Three-phase synthetic circuit with injection in all phases for $k_{pp} = 1,5$	137
Figure J.4 – Waveshapes of currents and phase-to-ground voltages during a three	
phase synthetic test (T100s; k_{pp} =1,5) performed according to the three-phase synthetic circuit with injection in all phases	137
Figure J.5 – Three-phase synthetic circuit for terminal fault tests with $k_{\mbox{\footnotesize pp}}$ = 1,3 (current injection method)	138
Figure J.6 – Waveshapes of currents, phase-to-ground and phase-to-phase voltages during a three-phase synthetic test (T100s; $k_{\mbox{\footnotesize{pp}}}$ =1,3) performed according to the three-phase synthetic circuit shown in Figure J.5	138
Figure J.7 – TRV voltages waveshapes of the test circuit described in Figure J.5	

Figure K.1 – Example of a three-phase current circuit with single-phase synthetic injection.	
Figure K.2 - Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.1	
Figure K.3 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.2	
Figure K.4 - Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.3	
Figure K.3 - Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.4	
Figure K.6 - Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.5	
Figure K.7 Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.6	
Figure K.8 - Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.7	
Figure K.9 - Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.8	
Figure K.1 – Example of a three-phase current circuit with single-phase synthetic injection	158
Figure K.2 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.1	161
Figure K.3 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.2	163
Figure K.4 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.3	165
Figure K.5 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.4	167
Figure K.6 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.5	170
Figure K.7 – Representation of the lesting conditions of Table K.6	172
Figure K.8 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.7	174
Figure K.9 – Representation of the testing conditions of Table K.8	176
Figure L.1 - Graphical representation of the lost shown in Table L.6	
Figure L.2 - Graphical representation of the test shown in Table L.7	
Figure L.1 – Example of graphical representation of the tests shown in Table L.6	205
Figure L.2 – Example of graphical representation of the tests shown in Tables L.7 and L.8	207
Figure N.1 – Example of a test circuit for unit testing (circuit-breaker with interaction due to gas circulation)	225
Figure N.2 – Half-pole testing of a circuit-breaker in test circuit given by Oscillogram corresponding to Figure N.1 – Example of the required TRVs to be applied between the terminals of the unit(s) under test and between the live parts, and the insulated	
enclosure	226
Figure N.3 – Example of a synthetic test circuit for unit testing (if unit testing is allowed as per 6.102.4.2 of IEC 62271-100:2008/AMD1:2012)	227
Figure N.4 — Half-pole testing of a circuit-breaker in the test circuit of Oscillogram	
corresponding to Figure N.3 – Example of the required TRVs to be applied between the terminals of the unit(s) under test and between the live parts and the insulated enclosure	228
Figure N.5 – Example of a capacitive current injection circuit with enclosure of the circuit-breaker energized	229
Figure N.6 – Example of a capacitive synthetic circuit using two power-frequency sources and with the enclosure of the circuit-breaker energized	230
Figure N.7 – Example of a capacitive synthetic current injection circuit – Example of Unit testing on half a pole of a circuit-breaker with two units per pole – Enclosure energized with d.c. voltage source	231
Figure N.8 – Symmetrical synthetic test circuit for out-of-phase switching tests on a complete pole of a circuit-breaker	
Figure N.9 – Example of a full pole test with voltage applied to both terminals and the metal enclosure	233

Figure O.1 – Example of combined current and voltage injection circuit with application of full test voltage to earth
Figure O.2 – Example of combined current and voltage injection circuit with separated application of test voltage
Table 7—Test circuits for test duties T100s and T100a
Table 2 Test parameters during three-phase interruption for test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s, $k_{pp} = 1,5$
Table 3 – Test parameters during three-phase interruption for test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s, $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,3
Table 4 – Test parameters during three phase interruption for test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s, $k_{\mathrm{DP}} = 1,2$
Table 5 – Synthetic test methods for test duties T10, T30, T60, T100s, T100a, SP, DEF, OP and SLF
Table 6 – Abbreviations used for operation during synthetic tests
Table I.1 – Last loop di/dt reduction for 50 Hz for k _{pp} = 1,3 and 1,5
Table I.2 – Last loop di/dt reduction for 50 Hz for k _{pp} = 1,2
Table I.3 – Last loop di/dt reduction for 60 Hz for k _{pp} = 1,3 and 1,5
Table I.4 – Last loop di/dt reduction for 60 Hz for k _{pp} = 1,2
Table I.5 – Corrected TRV values for the first pole-to-clear for $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,3 and $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz
Table I.6 – Corrected TRV values for the first pole-to-clear for k_{pp} = 1,3 and f_r = 60 Hz
Table I.7 – Corrected TRV values for the first pole-to-clear for $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,5 and $f_{\rm F}$ = 50 Hz
Table I.8 – Corrected TRV values for the first pole-to-clear for $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,5 and $f_{\rm F}$ = 60 Hz
Table I.9 – Corrected TRV values for the first pole to-clear for $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,2 and $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz
Table I.10 — Corrected TRV values for the first pole to-clear for $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,2 and $f_{\rm r}$ = 60 Hz
Table I.1 – Corrected TRV values for the first-pole-to-clear for $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,3 and $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz 122
Table I.2 – Corrected TRV values for the first-pole-to-clear for k_{pp} = 1,3 and f_r = 60 Hz 123
Table I.3 – Corrected TRV values for the first-pole-to-clear for $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,5 and $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz 124
Table I.4 – Corrected TRV values for the first-pole-to-clear for $f_{\rm RD}$ = 1,5 and $f_{\rm r}$ = 60 Hz 124
Table I.5 – Corrected TRV values for the first-pole-to-clear for $k_{pp} = 1,2$ and $f_r = 50$ Hz 125
Table I.6 – Corrected TRV values for the first-pole-to-clear for k_{pp} = 12 and f_r = 60 Hz 125
Table I.7 – Percentage of d.c. component and di/dt at current zero for first-pole-to-clear for $f_{\Gamma} = 50$ Hz
Table I.8 – Percentage of d.c. component and di/dt at current zero for first-pole-to-clear for f_{Γ} = 60 Hz
Table K.1 – Demonstration of arcing times for kpp = 1,5
Table K.2 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,5
Table K.3 – Demonstration of arcing times for k _{pp} = 1,3
Table K.4 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for $k_{pp} = 1,3$
Table K.5 – Demonstration of arcing times for k _{pp} = 1,5
Table K.6 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,5
Table K.7 Demonstration of arcing times for k _{pp} = 1,3
Table K.8 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,3
Table K.9 – Procedure for combining $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,5 and 1,3 during test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s(b)

Table K.10 – Procedure for combining k_{DD} = 1,5 and 1,3 during test-duty T100a	
Table K.1 – Demonstration of arcing times for $k_{pp} = 1,5$	160
Table K.2 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,5	162
Table K.3 – Demonstration of arcing times for $k_{pp} = 1,3$	164
Table K4 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,3	166
Table K.5 – Demonstration of arcing times for $k_{pp} = 1.5$	169
Table K.6 Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,5	171
Table K.7 – Demonstration of arcing times for $k_{pp} = 1,3$	173
Table K.8 – Alternative demonstration of arcing times for k_{pp} = 1,3	175
Table K.9 – Procedure for combining k_{pp} = 1,5 and 1,3 during test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s(b)	178
Table K.10 – Procedure for combining k_{pp} = 1,5 and 1,3 during test-duty T100a	179
Table L.1 – Test procedure for k _{DD} = 1,5	
Table L.2 – Test procedure for t_{DD} = 1,3	
Table L.3 – Simplified test plocedure for kpp = 1,3	
Table L.4 – Test procedure for /pp = 1,2	
Table L.5 – Simplified test procedure for k _{DD} = 1,2	
Table L.6 – Test procedure for asymmetrical currents in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,5	
Table L.7 – Test procedure for asymmetrical currents in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,3	
Table L.8 – Test procedure for asymmetrical currents in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,2	
Table L.9 — Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,5 , $f_{\rm F}$ = 50 Hz	
Table L.10 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of a $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,3 , $f_{\rm F}$ = 50 Hz	
Table L.11 — Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,2 , $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz	
Table L.12 — Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,5 , $f_{\rm r}$ = 60 Hz	
Table L.13 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm DD}$ = 1,3 , $f_{\rm r}$ = 60 Hz	
Table L.14 — Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm DD} = 1,2,f_{\rm F} = 60~{\rm Hz}$	
Table L.15 – Procedure for combining k_{pp} = 1,5 and 1,3 during test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s(b)	
Table L.16 - Procedure for combining kpp = 1,5 and 1,3 during test-duty T100a	
Table L.1 – Test procedure for k_{pp} = 1,5 and 2,5	200
Table L.2 – Test procedure for k_{pp} = 1,3 and 2,0	201
Table L.3 – Simplified test procedure for k_{pp} = 1,3 and 2,0	202
Table L.4 – Test procedure for $k_{pp} = 1,2$	203
Table L.5 – Simplified test procedure for $k_{pp} = 1,2$	203
Table L.6 – Test procedure for asymmetrical currents for k_{pp} = 1,5	204
Table L.7 – Test procedure for asymmetrical currents for k_{pp} = 1,3	206
Table L.8 – Test procedure for asymmetrical currents for k_{pp} = 1,2	208
Table L.9 – Procedure for combining k_{pp} = 1,3 and 1,5 for test-duties T10, T30, T60 and T100s(b)	209

Table L.10 – Procedure for combining k_{pp} = 2,0 and 2,5 for test-duties OP1 and OP22	10
Table L.11 – Procedure for combining k_{pp} = 1,5 and 1,3 for test-duty T100a	
Table L.12 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,5 , $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz	12
Table 1.13 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of a $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,3 , $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz	13
Table L.4 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1.2 , $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz	14
Table L.15 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1.5 $J_{\rm r}$ = 60 Hz (1 of 2)	15
Table L.16 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,3, $f_{\rm r}$ = 60 Hz (1 of 2)	
Table L.17 – Required test parameters for different asymmetrical conditions in the case of $k_{\rm pp}$ = 1,2, $f_{\rm r}$ = 50 Hz	
Table M.1 – Tolerances on test quantities for type tests	
Is a preview denotated by this	

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR -

Part 101: Synthetic testing

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 Rublication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

DISCLAIMER

This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.

This Consolidated version of IEC 62271-101 bears the edition number 2.1. It consists of the second edition (2012-10) [documents 17A/1015/FDIS and 17A/1024/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2017-11) [documents 17A/1149/FDIS and 17A/1154/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 62271-101 has been prepared by subcommittee 17A: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC technical committee 17: Switchgear and controlgear.

– 10 **–**

This second edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the first edition:

- addition of the new rated voltages of 1 100 kV and 1 200 kV;
- revision of Annex F regarding circuit-breakers with opening resistors;
- alignment with the second edition of IEC 62271-100:2008 and its Amendment 1 (2012).

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

This publication shall be read in conjunction with IEC 62271-100, published in 2008, to which it refers. The numbering of the subclauses of Clause 6 is the same as in IEC 62271-100. However, not all subclauses of IEC 62271-100 are addressed; merely those where synthetic testing has introduced changes.

A list of all the parts in the 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 the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION to the Amendment

This amendment includes the following significant technical changes:

- the test procedure for test-duty T100a has been aligned with IEC 62271-100;
- Annexes A through D have been transferred to IEC 62271-306;
- Annex I has been revised and now includes Annex P of IEC 62271-100;
- Annexes K L and N have been revised.

A the has bee. The Land I Cochimonate a Dieview Seneralited by ELS.

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR -

Part 101: Synthetic testing

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62271 mainly applies to a.c. circuit-breakers within the scope of IEC 62271-100. It provides the general rules for testing a.c. circuit-breakers, for making and breaking capacities over the range of test duties described in 6.102 to 6.111 of IEC 62271-100:2008, by synthetic methods.

It has been proven that synthetic testing is an economical and technically correct way to test high-voltage a.c. circuit-breakers according to the requirements of IEC 62271-100 and that it is equivalent to direct testing.

The methods and techniques described are those in general use. The purpose of this standard is to establish criteria for synthetic testing and for the proper evaluation of results. Such criteria will establish the validity of the test method without imposing restraints on innovation of test circuitry.

2 Normative references

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

IEC 62271-100:2008, High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: Alternating current circuit-breakers

IEC 62271-100:2008/AMD1:2012 IEC 62271-100:2008/AMD2:2017

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62271-100, as well as the following, apply.

3.1

direct test

test in which the applied voltage, the current and the transient and power-frequency recovery voltages are all obtained from a circuit having a single-power source, which may be a power system or special alternators as used in short-circuit testing stations or a combination of both

3.2

synthetic test

test in which all of the current, or a major portion of it, is obtained from one source (current circuit), and in which the applied voltage and/or the recovery voltages (transient and power frequency) are obtained wholly or in part from one or more separate sources (voltage circuits)

3.3

test circuit-breaker

circuit-breaker under test