

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear —

Part 109: Alternating-current series capacitor by-pass switches

The European Standard EN 62271-109:2006 has the status of a
British Standard

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National foreword

This British Standard was published by BSI. It is the UK implementation of EN 62271-109:2006. It is identical with IEC 62271-109:2006.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee PEL/17, Switchgear, controlgear, and HV-LV co-ordination, to Subcommittee PEL/17/1, High-voltage switchgear and controlgear.

A list of organizations represented on PEL/17/1 can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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(IEC 62271-109:2006)

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(CEI 62271-109:2006)

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Überbrückungsschalter
für Reihenkondensatoren
(IEC 62271-109:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2006-11-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
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Foreword

The text of document 17A/759/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62271-109, prepared by SC 17A, High-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC TC 17, Switchgear and controlgear, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62271-109 on 2006-11-01.

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- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2009-11-01

This standard should be read in conjunction with EN 62271-100:2001 and EN 60694:1996, to which it refers and which is applicable, unless otherwise specified. In order to simplify the indication of corresponding requirements, the same numbering of clauses and subclauses is used as in EN 60694. Amendments to these clauses and subclauses are given under the same numbering, whilst additional subclauses are numbered from 101.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62271-109:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

CONTENTS

1	General	10
1.1	Scope.....	10
1.2	Normative references	10
2	Normal and special service conditions.....	11
3	Terms and definitions	11
3.1	General terms	11
3.2	Assemblies	13
3.3	Parts of assemblies.....	13
3.4	Switching devices	13
3.5	Parts of by-pass switches.....	15
3.6	Operation	17
3.7	Characteristic quantities.....	18
3.8	Definitions related to series capacitor banks	23
3.9	Index of definitions.....	26
4	Ratings	29
4.1	Rated voltage (U_r).....	29
4.2	Rated insulation level.....	30
4.3	Rated frequency (f_r)	30
4.4	Rated normal current (I_r) and temperature rise	30
4.5	Rated short-time withstand current (I_k).....	30
4.6	Rated peak withstand current (I_p).....	30
4.7	Rated duration of short circuit (t_k)	30
4.8	Rated supply voltage of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary and control circuits (U_a).....	31
4.9	Rated supply frequency of closing and opening devices and auxiliary circuits.....	31
4.10	Rated pressures of compressed gas supply for insulation, operation and/or by-passing and insertion	31
4.101	Rated operating sequence	31
4.102	Rated by-pass making current (IBP)	31
4.103	Rated by-pass insertion current (IINS).....	32
4.104	Rated reinsertion voltage (UINS).....	32
4.105	Rated time quantities	33
4.106	Number of mechanical operations	33
5	Design and construction	33
5.1	Requirements for liquids in by-pass switches.....	33
5.2	Requirements for gases in by-pass switches.....	33
5.3	Earthing of by-pass switches.....	34
5.4	Auxiliary equipment.....	34
5.5	Dependent power operation	35
5.6	Stored energy operation.....	35
5.7	Independent manual operation	35
5.8	Operation of releases.....	35
5.9	Low- and high-pressure interlocking devices.....	36
5.10	Nameplates	36

5.11	Interlocking devices	38
5.12	Position indication.....	38
5.13	Degrees of protection by enclosures.....	38
5.14	Creepage distances	38
5.15	Gas and vacuum tightness	38
5.16	Liquid tightness.....	38
5.17	Flammability	38
5.18	Electromagnetic compatibility	39
5.101	Requirements for simultaneity within a pole	39
5.102	General requirement for operation.....	39
5.103	Pressure limits of fluids for operation.....	39
5.104	Vent outlets	39
6	Type tests	40
6.1	General	41
6.2	Dielectric tests	41
6.3	Radio interference voltage (r.i.v.) tests	45
6.4	Measurement of the resistance of the main circuit.....	45
6.5	Temperature-rise tests	45
6.6	Short-time withstand current and peak withstand current tests	46
6.7	Verification of the degree of protection	46
6.8	Tightness tests	46
6.9	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) tests	46
6.101	Mechanical and environmental tests	46
6.102	Miscellaneous provisions for by-pass making and insertion tests.....	57
6.103	Invalid tests	65
6.104	Sequence of the tests	65
6.105	By-pass making current test-duty	66
6.106	Insertion current test-duty	67
6.107	Criteria to pass the test duties.....	70
7	Routine tests	70
7.1	Dielectric test on the main circuit.....	70
7.2	Dielectric test on auxiliary and control circuits	71
7.3	Measurement of the resistance of the main circuit.....	71
7.4	Tightness test.....	71
7.5	Design and visual checks.....	71
7.101	Mechanical operating tests.....	71
8	Guide to the selection of by-pass switches for service	73
9	Information to be given with enquiries, tenders and orders	73
9.101	Information to be given with enquiries and orders	73
9.102	Information to be given with tenders	74
10	Rules for transport, storage, installation, operation and maintenance.....	76
10.1	Conditions during transport, storage and installation.....	76
10.2	Installation.....	76
10.3	Operation	83
10.4	Maintenance.....	83
11	Safety	83

Annex A (normative) Tolerances on test quantities during type tests	101
Annex B (normative) Records and reports of type tests.....	105
Annex C (informative) List of symbols and abbreviations used	108
Annex D (informative) Examples of by-pass switch ratings.....	110
Annex E (informative) By-pass switches used as the primary by-passing devices	117
Annex F (informative) Explanatory note regarding transient recovery voltage during reinsertion	118
Annex ZA (normative) Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications	130
Bibliography	129
Figure 1 – By-pass switch – Opening and closing operations	84
Figure 2 – By-pass switch – Close-open cycle	85
Figure 3 – By-pass switch – Open-close cycle	86
Figure 4 – Test sequences for low and high temperature tests	87
Figure 5 – Static terminal load forces	88
Figure 6 – Directions for static terminal load tests.....	89
Figure 7 – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealized curve)	90
Figure 8 – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealized curve) with the prescribed envelopes centred over the reference curve ($\pm 5\%$), contact separation in this example at time $t = 20$ ms.....	90
Figure 9 – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealized curve) with the prescribed envelopes fully displaced upward from the reference curve ($^{+10}_0\%$), contact separation in this example at time $t = 20$ ms	91
Figure 10 – Reference mechanical travel characteristics (idealized curve) with the prescribed envelopes fully displaced downward from the reference curve ($^0_{-10}\%$), contact separation in this example at time $t = 20$ ms	91
Figure 11 – Equivalent testing set-up for unit testing of by-pass switches with more than one separate by-pass units.....	92
Figure 12 – Typical test circuit for the by-pass making current test-duty	93
Figure 13 – Oscillogram obtained from the typical test circuit for the by-pass making current test-duty	94
Figure 14 – Typical LC test circuit for the insertion current test-duty	95
Figure 15 – Oscillogram obtained from the typical LC test circuit for the insertion current test-duty	96
Figure 16 – Typical test circuit for the insertion current test-duty (mainly for high rated insertion current)	97
Figure 17 – Oscillogram obtained from the typical test circuit shown in Figure 16 for the insertion current test-duty.....	98
Figure 18 – Typical direct test circuit for the insertion current test-duty	99

Figure 19 – Oscillogram obtained from the typical direct test circuit for the insertion current test-duty	100
Figure E.1 – Typical components layout for by-pass switches used as the primary by-passing device.....	117
Figure F.1 – Typical example of the transient reinsertion voltage across a by-switch for a low compensation factor scheme ($k = 0,2$) and for a power swing of 1,8 p.u.	125
Figure F.2 – Typical example of the transient reinsertion voltage across a by-switch for an high compensation factor scheme ($k = 0,5$) and for a power swing of 1,8 p.u.	125
Figure F.3 – Comparison of the calculated transient reinsertion voltage examples and possible testing envelopes for 50 Hz systems.....	126
Figure F.4 – Comparison of the calculated transient reinsertion voltage examples and possible testing envelopes for 60 Hz systems.....	127
Table 1 – Nameplate information.....	37
Table 2 – Type tests	41
Table 3 – Number of operating sequences.....	51
Table 4 – Examples of static horizontal and vertical forces for static terminal load test	57
Table 5 – Invalid tests.....	65
Table 6 – Application of voltage for dielectric test on the main circuit	71
Table A.1 – Tolerances on test quantities for type tests	102
Table D.1 – Typical ratings for a series capacitor bank by-pass switch – Cases 1 to 6.....	111
Table D.2 – Typical series capacitor bank by-pass switch ratings – Cases 7 to 12.....	113
Table D.3 – Typical series capacitor bank by-pass switch ratings – Cases 13 to 18.....	115
Table F.1 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing nor emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,0$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz	119
Table F.2 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing but with an emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,2$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	119
Table F.3 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing but with an emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,4$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	120
Table F.4 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing but with an emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,6$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	120
Table F.5 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 1,8$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	120

Table F.6 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 2,0$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	121
Table F.7 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 2,3$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	121
Table F.8 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 2,5$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	121
Table F.9 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing nor emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,0$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz	122
Table F.10 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing but with an emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,2$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz.....	122
Table F.11 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing but with an emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,4$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz.....	122
Table F.12 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems not having power swing but with an emergency overload, $I_{load} = 1,6$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz.....	123
Table F.13 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 1,8$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz.....	123
Table F.14 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 2,0$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 50$ Hz.....	123
Table F.15 – Typical examples of transient reinsertion voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 2,3$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz.....	124
Table F.16 – Typical examples of reinsertion recovery voltages for systems having power swing, $I_{load} = 2,5$ p.u.; $U_{PL} = 2,2$ p.u.; $\beta = 0,85$ and $f = 60$ Hz.....	124

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –**Part 109: Alternating-current series capacitor
by-pass switches****1 General****1.1 Scope**

This International Standard is applicable to a.c. series capacitor by-pass switches designed for outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 52 kV.

It is only applicable to by-pass switches for use in three-phase systems.

This standard is also applicable to the operating devices of by-pass switches and to their auxiliary equipment.

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 (IEV) – Chapter 151: Electrical and magnetic devices*

IEC 60050(436):1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 436: Power capacitors*

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

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

IEC 60060 (all parts), *High-voltage test techniques*

IEC 60137:2003, *Insulated bushings for alternating voltages above 1 000 V*

IEC 60143-1:2004, *Series capacitors for power systems – Part 1: General*

IEC 60143-2:1994, *Series capacitors for power systems – Part 2: Protective equipment for series capacitor banks*

IEC 60296:2003, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications – Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear*

IEC 60376:2005, *Specification of technical grade sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) for use in electrical equipment*

IEC 60427:2000, *Synthetic testing of high-voltage alternating current circuit-breakers*

IEC 60480:2004, *Guide for the checking and treatment of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) taken from electrical equipment and specification for its re-use*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60694:1996, *Common specifications for high-voltage switchgear and controlgear standards*

IEC 61634:1995, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Use and handling of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) in high-voltage switchgear and controlgear*

IEC 62271-100:2001, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: High-voltage alternating current circuit-breakers*

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

2 Normal and special service conditions

Clause 2 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of IEC 60050(151), IEC 60050(436), IEC 60050(441), IEC 60050(604), IEC 60143-1, IEC 60143-2 and IEC 60694 apply. Some of them are recalled here for ease of reference.

Additional definitions are classified so as to be aligned with the classification used in IEC 60050(441).

3.1 General terms

3.1.101

switchgear and controlgear

[IEV 441-11-01]

3.1.102

outdoor switchgear and controlgear

[IEV 441-11-05]

3.1.103

short-circuit current

[IEV 441-11-07]

3.1.104

ambient air temperature

[IEV 441-11-13]

3.1.105**temperature rise (of a part of a by-pass switch)**

difference between the temperature of the part and the ambient air temperature

3.1.106**overvoltage (in a system)**

any voltage between one phase and earth or between phases having a peak value or values exceeding the corresponding peak of the highest voltage for equipment

[IEV 604-03-09, modified]

3.1.107**unit test**

test made on a by-passing or insertion unit or group of units at the by-pass making current or the insertion current, specified for the test on the complete pole of a by-pass switch and at the appropriate fraction of the applied voltage, or the transient recovery voltage, specified for the test on the complete pole of the by-pass switch

3.1.108**external insulation**

distances in air and the surfaces in contact with open air of solid insulation of the equipment, which are subject to dielectric stresses and to the effects of atmospheric and other external conditions such as pollution, humidity, vermin, etc.

[IEV 604-03-02, modified]

3.1.109**internal insulation**

internal solid, liquid or gaseous parts of the insulation of equipment, which are protected from the effects of atmospheric and other external conditions

[IEV 604-03-03]

3.1.110**self-restoring insulation**

insulation which completely recovers its insulating properties after a disruptive discharge

[IEV 604-03-04]

3.1.111**non-self restoring insulation**

insulation which loses its insulating properties, or does not recover them completely, after a disruptive discharge

[IEV 604-03-05]

3.1.112**disruptive discharge**

phenomenon associated with the failure of insulation under electric stress, in which the discharge completely bridges the insulation under test, reducing the voltage between the electrodes to zero or nearly to zero

NOTE 1 This term applies to discharges in solid, liquid and gaseous dielectrics and to combinations of these.

NOTE 2 A disruptive discharge in a solid dielectric produces permanent loss of dielectric strength (non-self-restoring insulation); in a liquid or gaseous dielectric, the loss may be only temporary (self-restoring insulation).

NOTE 3 The term "sparkover" is used when a disruptive discharge occurs in a gaseous or liquid dielectric. The term "flashover" is used when a disruptive discharge occurs over the surface of a solid dielectric in a gaseous or liquid medium. The term "puncture" is used when a disruptive discharge occurs through a solid dielectric.

3.1.113

restrike performance

expected probability of restrike during insertion current test-duty as demonstrated by specified type test

NOTE Specific numeric probabilities cannot be applied throughout a by-pass switch service life.

3.2 Assemblies

No particular definitions.

3.3 Parts of assemblies

No particular definitions.

3.4 Switching devices

3.4.101

switching device

[IEV 441-14-01]

3.4.102

mechanical switching device

[IEV 441-14-02]

3.4.103

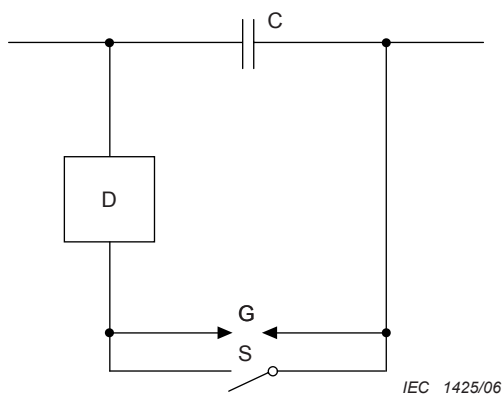
by-pass switch

three-phase switching device used in parallel with a series capacitor and its overvoltage protector to shunt line current of a specified level for a specified time, or continuously. By-pass switches may be three-pole or single-pole operated

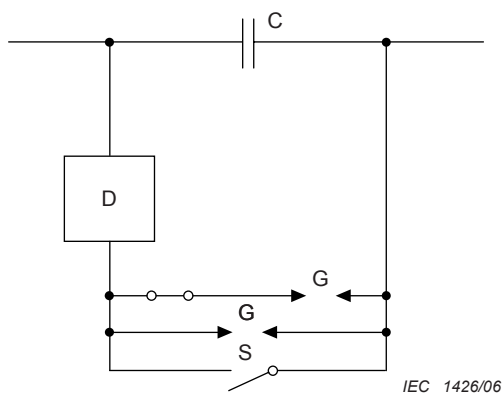
NOTE 1 Besides by-passing the capacitor, this device normally has the capability to insert the capacitor into a circuit that carries a specified level of current.

NOTE 2 By-pass switches are normally used in conjunction with a fast by-passing device for example spark-gap (for special applications without the use of a fast by-passing device, see Annex E).

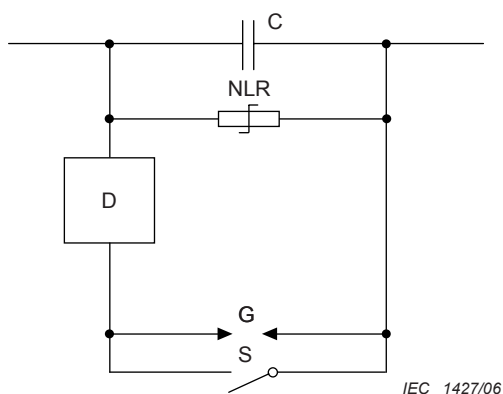
Examples of series capacitor layouts using a fast by-passing device in parallel with the by-pass switch (see IEC 60143-1) are shown below:



Single gap



Dual gap



Non-linear resistor with by-pass gap

Key

C	series capacitor
D	damping circuit
G	spark-gap
S	by-pass switch
NLR	non linear resistor

3.4.104

by-pass switch class M1

by-pass switch with normal mechanical endurance (mechanically type tested for 2 000 operating sequences) not falling into the category of class M2 as defined in 3.4.105

3.4.105

by-pass switch class M2

frequently operated by-pass switch for special service requirements and designed so as to require only limited maintenance as demonstrated by specific type tests (by-pass switch with extended mechanical endurance, mechanically type tested for 10 000 operating sequences). This type of by-pass switch is normally used on multi-segmented capacitors where the control of the capacitor impedance is a frequent duty

3.5 Parts of by-pass switches

3.5.101

pole

[IEV 441-15-01]

3.5.102

main circuit

[IEV 441-15-02]

3.5.103

control circuit

[IEV 441-15-03]

3.5.104

auxiliary circuit

[IEV 441-15-04]

3.5.105

contact

[IEV 441-15-05]

3.5.106

contact piece

[IEV 441-15-06]

3.5.107

main contact

[IEV 441-15-07]

3.5.108

arcing contact

[IEV 441-15-08]

3.5.109

control contact

[IEV 441-15-09]

3.5.110

auxiliary contact

[IEV 441-15-10]

3.5.111
auxiliary switch
[IEV 441-15-11]

3.5.112
“a” contact;
make contact
[IEV 441-15-12]

3.5.113
“b” contact;
break contact
[IEV 441-15-13]

3.5.114
sliding contact
[IEV 441-15-15]

3.5.115
rolling contact
[IEV 441-15-16]

3.5.116
release
[IEV 441-15-17]

3.5.117
arc control device
[IEV 441-15-18]

3.5.118
position indicating device
[IEV 441-15-25]

3.5.119
connection (bolted or equivalent)
two or more conductors designed to ensure permanent circuit continuity when forced together by means of screws, bolts or the equivalent

3.5.120
terminal
conductive part of a device, electric circuit or electric network, provided for connecting that device, electric circuit or electric network, to one or more external conductors

NOTE The term "terminal" is also used for a connection point in circuit theory (see IEC 60050-131).
[IEV 151-12-12]

3.5.121
by-pass (or insertion) unit
part of a by-pass switch which in itself acts as a by-pass switch and which, in series with one or more identical and simultaneously operated by-pass or insertion units, forms the complete by-pass switch

NOTE 1 By-pass units and insertion units are normally combined but may be separated. Each unit may have several contacts.

NOTE 2 The means controlling the voltage distribution between units may differ from unit to unit.

3.5.122

module (of a by-pass switch)

assembly which generally comprises by-pass or insertion units, post-insulators (for live tank by-pass switches), bushings (for dead tank by-pass switches) and mechanical parts and which is mechanically and electrically connected to other identical assemblies to form a pole of a by-pass switch

3.5.123

enclosure

part of switchgear and controlgear providing a specified degree of protection (see IEC 60529) of equipment against external influences and a specified degree of protection against approach to or contact with live parts and against contact with moving parts

[IEV 441-13-01, modified]

3.6 Operation

3.6.101

operation

[IEV 441-16-01]

3.6.102

operating cycle

[IEV 441-16-02]

3.6.103

operating sequence

[IEV 441-16-03]

3.6.104

closing operation

[IEV 441-16-08]

3.6.105

opening operation

[IEV 441-16-09]

3.6.106

auto-reopening

operating sequence of a by-pass switch whereby, following its closing, it opens automatically after a predetermined time

3.6.107

positive opening operation

[IEV 441-16-11]

3.6.108

positively driven operation

[IEV 441-16-12]

3.6.109

dependent power operation

[IEV 441-16-14]

3.6.110**stored energy operation**

operation by means of energy stored in the mechanism itself prior to the switching operation and sufficient to complete the specified operating sequence under predetermined conditions

3.6.111**independent manual operation**

a stored energy operation where the energy originates from manual power, stored and released in one continuous operation, such that the speed and force of the operation are independent of the action of the operator

[IEV 441-16-16]

3.6.112**closed position**

[IEV 441-16-22]

3.6.113**open position**

[IEV 441-16-23]

3.6.114**shunt release**

[IEV 441-16-41]

3.6.115**anti-pumping device**

device that prevents the reopening after an open-close operation as long as the device initiating opening is maintained in the position for opening

3.6.116**interlocking device**

[IEV 441-16-49]

3.6.117**by-pass switch with lock-out preventing opening**

by-pass switch in which none of the moving contacts can insert the capacitor if the opening command is initiated while the conditions which cause the closing operation remain established

3.7 Characteristic quantities

Figures 1 to 3 illustrate some definitions of this subclause.

Time quantities, see definitions 3.7.120 to 3.7.130, are expressed in milliseconds or in cycles. When expressed in cycles, the power frequency shall be stated in brackets.

3.7.101**rated value**

value of a quantity used for specification purposes, established for a specified set of operating conditions of a component, device, equipment or system

[IEV 151-16-08]

3.7.102

prospective current (of a circuit and with respect to a switching device or a fuse)

[IEV 441-17-01]

3.7.103

prospective peak current

peak value of the first current loop of the prospective current during the transient period following initiation

NOTE The definition assumes that the current is made by an ideal by-pass switch, i.e. with instantaneous and simultaneous transition of its impedance across the terminals of each pole from infinity to zero. The peak value may differ from one pole to another; it depends on the instantaneous voltage across the capacitor prior to by-passing.

3.7.104

peak current

peak value of the first current loop during the transient period following initiation

3.7.105

transient by-pass current

superposition of capacitor bank discharge current and power-frequency current

3.7.106

peak value of transient by-pass current

peak value of the transient by-pass current in a pole of a by-pass switch during the transient period following the initiation of current during a by-passing operation. This value is the maximum instantaneous value of the sum of the capacitor bank discharge current component and the power-frequency current component. In case of system faults, the power-frequency fault current shall be equal to the maximum varistor coordinating current or for schemes without varistor, the actual maximum power-frequency fault current at the particular location.

NOTE 1 The peak value may differ from one pole to another and from one operation to another as it depends on the instantaneous capacitor voltage prior to by-passing.

NOTE 2 Where, for a three-phase circuit, a single value of peak value of transient by-pass current is referred to, this is, unless otherwise stated, the highest value in any phase.

NOTE 3 The maximum power-frequency fault current at a particular location or the maximum varistor coordinating current is generally much lower than the rated peak withstand current of by-pass switch.

3.7.107

by-pass insertion current

steady state root-mean-square current that flows through the by-pass switch immediately prior to opening

3.7.108

insertion capacity

value of prospective current that a by-pass switch is capable of inserting at stated voltage under prescribed conditions of use and behaviour

3.7.109

by-passing capacity

value of prospective current that a by-pass switch is capable of by-passing at a stated voltage under prescribed conditions of use and behaviour

3.7.110**short-circuit making capacity**

[IEV 441-17-10]

3.7.111**short-time withstand current**

[IEV 441-17-17]

3.7.112**peak withstand current**

[IEV 441-17-18]

3.7.113**applied voltage**

[IEV 441-17-24]

3.7.114**recovery voltage**

[IEV 441-17-25]

3.7.115**power-frequency recovery voltage**

[IEV 441-17-27]

3.7.116**peak arc voltage**

[IEV 441-17-30]

3.7.117**clearance**

[IEV 441-17-31]

3.7.118**clearance between poles**

[IEV 441-17-32]

3.7.119**clearance to earth**

[IEV 441-17-33]

3.7.120**clearance between open contacts**

[IEV 441-17-34]

3.7.121**opening time**

opening time of a by-pass switch defined according to the tripping method as stated below and with any time delay device forming an integral part of the by-pass switch adjusted to its minimum setting.

For a by-pass switch tripped by any form of auxiliary power, the opening time is the interval of time between the instant of energising the opening release, the by-pass switch being in the closed position, and the instant when the arcing contacts have separated in all poles

NOTE 1 For by-pass switches with more than one insertion unit per pole, the instant when the arcing contacts have separated in all poles is determined as the instant of contact separation in the first unit of the last pole.

NOTE 2 The opening time includes the operating time of any auxiliary equipment necessary to open the by-pass switch and forming an integral part of the by-pass switch.

3.7.122

arcing time (of a multipole switching device)

interval of time between the instant of the first initiation of an arc and the instant of final arc extinction in all poles

[IEV 441-17-38]

3.7.123

insertion time

interval of time between the beginning of the opening time of a by-pass switch and the end of the arcing time

3.7.124

closing time

interval of time between energizing the closing circuit, the by-pass switch being in the open position, and the instant when the contacts touch in all poles

NOTE The closing time includes the operating time of any auxiliary equipment necessary to close the by-pass switch and forming an integral part of the by-pass switch.

3.7.125

by-pass time

interval of time between energising the closing circuit, the by-pass switch being in the open position, and the instant when the current begins to flow in the first pole

NOTE 1 The by-pass time includes the operating time of any auxiliary equipment necessary to close the by-pass switch and forming an integral part of the by-pass switch.

NOTE 2 The by-pass time may vary, e.g. due to the variation of the pre-arcing time.

3.7.126

pre-arcing time

interval of time between the initiation of current flow in the first pole during a by-passing operation and the instant when the contacts touch in all poles for three-phase conditions or the instant when the contacts touch in the arcing pole for single-phase conditions

NOTE The pre-arcing time depends on the instantaneous value of the applied voltage during a specific by-passing operation and therefore may vary considerably.

3.7.127

open-close time

interval of time between the instant when the arcing contacts have separated in all poles and the instant when the contacts touch in the first pole during a by-passing operation

NOTE Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the closing release incorporated in the by-pass switch is energized at the instant when the contacts have separated in all poles during opening. This represents the minimum open-close time.

3.7.128

dead time (during auto-reclosing)

interval of time between final arc extinction in all poles in the insertion operation and the first re-establishment of current in any pole in the subsequent by-passing operation

NOTE The dead time may vary, e.g. due to the variation of the pre-arcing time.

3.7.129**by-passing-insertion time**

interval of time between the initiation of current flow in the first pole during a by-passing operation and the end of the arcing time during the subsequent insertion operation

NOTE 1 The by-pass insertion time may vary due to the variation of the pre-arcing and arcing times.

NOTE 2 The by-pass insertion time should be compatible with system requirements.

3.7.130**minimum trip duration**

minimum time the auxiliary power is applied to the opening release to ensure complete opening of the by-pass switch

3.7.131**minimum close duration**

minimum time the auxiliary power is applied to the closing device to ensure complete closing of the by-pass switch

3.7.132**re-ignition (of an a.c. mechanical switching device)**

[IEV 441-17-45]

3.7.133**restrike (of an a.c. mechanical switching device)**

[IEV 441-17-46]

3.7.134**insulation level**

for a by-pass switch, a characteristic defined by values indicating the insulation withstand voltages to earth and/or across the by-pass units

3.7.135**power-frequency withstand voltage**

r.m.s. value of sinusoidal power-frequency voltage that the by-pass switch can withstand during tests made under specified conditions and for a specified time

[IEV 604-03-40, modified]

3.7.136**impulse withstand voltage**

peak value of the standard impulse voltage wave which the insulation of the by-pass switch withstands under specified test conditions

NOTE Depending on the shape of wave, the term may be qualified as "switching impulse withstand voltage" or "lightning impulse withstand voltage".

3.7.137**minimum functional pressure for operation**

pressure, referred to the standard atmospheric air conditions of +20 °C and 101,3 kPa, which may be expressed in relative or absolute terms, at which and above which rated characteristics of a by-pass switch are maintained and at which a replenishment of the operating device becomes necessary

NOTE This pressure is often designated as interlocking pressure (refer to 3.6.4.6 of IEC 60694).

3.7.138

minimum functional pressure for by-passing, insertion and insulation

pressure for by-passing, insertion and for insulation, referred to the standard atmospheric air conditions of +20 °C and 101,3 kPa, which may be expressed in relative or absolute terms, at which and above which rated characteristics of a by-pass switch are maintained and at which a replenishment of the by-passing, insertion and/or insulating fluid becomes necessary

NOTE 1 See also 3.6.4.5 of IEC 60694.

NOTE 2 For by-pass switches with a sealed pressure system (also termed sealed-for-life), the minimum functional pressure for by-passing and insertion is the one at which the rated characteristics of the by-pass switch are maintained taking into account the pressure drop at the end of the expected operating life.

3.8 Definitions related to series capacitor banks

3.8.1

capacitor

the word “capacitor” is used when it is not necessary to distinguish between the different meanings of the words capacitor unit and the assembly of capacitors associated with a segment

3.8.2

overvoltage protector (of a series capacitor)

quick-acting device that limits the voltage across the capacitor to a permissible value when that value would otherwise be exceeded as a result of a circuit fault or other abnormal power system conditions

[IEV 436-03-14, modified]

3.8.3

rated capacitance (of a capacitor)

C_N

capacitance value for which the capacitor has been designed

[IEV 436-01-12, modified]

3.8.4

rated current (of a capacitor)

I_N

r.m.s. value of the alternating current for which the capacitor has been designed

[IEV 436-01-13, modified]

3.8.5

rated reactance (of a capacitor)

X_N

reactance of each phase of the series capacitor at rated frequency and 20 °C dielectric temperature

3.8.6

rated voltage (of a capacitor)

U_N

r.m.s. value of the voltage between the terminals, derived from rated reactance and rated current $U_N = X_N \times I_N$

[IEV 436-01-15, modified]

3.8.7**limiting voltage** U_{LIM}

maximum peak of the power-frequency voltage occurring between capacitor unit terminals immediately before or during operation of the overvoltage protector, divided by $\sqrt{2}$

3.8.8**series capacitor bank (or bank)**

three-phase assembly of capacitors with associated protection and insulated support structure

NOTE The bank may include one or more modules.

3.8.9**segment (of a series capacitor)**

where each phase of a bank is divided into one or more series connected parts, of which each part contains its own assembly of capacitor units, overvoltage protector, protective functions and bypass switch, each such complete part is called segment

NOTE Segments are not normally separated by isolating disconnectors. More than one segment can be on the same insulated platform.

3.8.10**bank protection**

general term for all protective equipment for a capacitor bank, or part thereof

3.8.11**by-pass current**

steady-state r.m.s. current flowing through the by-pass switch in parallel with the capacitor

3.8.12**by-pass fault current**

current flowing through the by-passed series capacitor bank caused by a fault on the line

3.8.13**by-pass gap (protective gap)**

gap, or system of gaps, to protect either the capacitor (type K) against overvoltage or the non-linear resistor (type M) against overload by carrying load or fault current around the protected parts for a specified time (see Figure 2 of IEC 60143-2)

3.8.14**by-pass interlocking device**

device that requires all three poles of the by-pass switch to be in the same open or closed position

3.8.15**current-limiting damping equipment**

reactor or a reactor with a parallel connected resistor to limit the current magnitude and frequency and to provide a sufficient damping of the discharge of the capacitors upon operation of the by-pass gap or the by-pass switch

3.8.16

insertion

opening of the series capacitor by-pass switch to insert the series capacitor in series with the transmission line

3.8.17

insertion current

r.m.s. current that flows through the series capacitor after the by-pass switch has opened. This current may be at the specified continuous or overload current magnitudes

3.8.18

insertion voltage

peak voltage appearing across the series capacitor upon transfer of the by-pass current with the opening of the by-pass switch

3.8.19

main gap

that part of the protective spark-gap intended to carry the fault current during a specified time, comprising two or more heavy-duty electrodes

3.8.20

module (capacitor switching step)

three-phase function unit consisting of one capacitor segment (possibly several) per phase with provision for interlocked operation of the single-phase by-pass switches

3.8.21

non-linear resistor (varistor)

device to act as overvoltage protection of the capacitor consisting of resistors with a non-linear voltage-dependent resistance (normally metal-oxide varistors)

3.8.22

protective level

U_{PL}

magnitude of the maximum peak of the power-frequency voltage appearing across the overvoltage protector during a power system fault ($U_{PL} = U_{LIM} \times \sqrt{2}$)

NOTE The protective level may be expressed in terms of the actual peak voltage across a segment or in terms of the per unit of the peak of the rated voltage across the capacitor.

3.8.23

reinsertion

restoration of load current to the series capacitor from the by-pass path

3.8.24

reinsertion current

transient current, power-frequency current, or both, flowing through the series capacitor during the opening of the by-pass path

3.8.25

reinsertion voltage

transient voltage, power-frequency voltage, or both, appearing across the series capacitor during the opening of the by-pass path

3.8.26**temporary overvoltage**

temporary power-frequency voltage higher than the continuous rated voltage of the series capacitor

3.8.27**varistor coordinating current**

magnitude of the maximum varistor current associated with the protective level

3.8.28**capacitor bank discharge current** **$I_{\text{DISCHARGE}}$**

current which flows during the discharging of capacitor bank. The maximum peak value of the capacitor discharge current occurs when the capacitor bank is charged to the protective level U_{PL}

3.9 Index of definitions**A**

"a" contact, make contact	3.5.112
Ambient air temperature	3.1.104
Anti-pumping device	3.6.115
Applied voltage	3.7.113
Arcing contact	3.5.108
Arcing time	3.7.122
Arc control device	3.5.117
Auto-reopening	3.6.106
Assemblies	3.2
Auxiliary circuit	3.5.104
Auxiliary contact	3.5.110
Auxiliary switch	3.5.111

B

"b" contact, break contact	3.5.113
Bank protection	3.8.10
Break contact	3.5.113
By-pass current	3.8.11
By-pass fault current	3.8.12
By-pass gap (protective gap)	3.8.13
By-pass insertion current	3.7.107
By-passing-insertion time	3.7.129
By-pass interlocking device	3.8.14
By-pass (or insertion) unit	3.5.121
By-pass switch	3.4.103
By-pass switch class M1	3.4.104
By-pass switch class M2	3.4.105
By-pass switch with lock-out preventing opening	3.6.117
By-pass time	3.7.125
By-passing capacity	3.7.109

C

Capacitor	3.8.1
Capacitor bank discharge current ($I_{\text{DISCHARGE}}$)	3.8.28
Clearance	3.7.117
Clearance between open contacts	3.7.120
Clearance between poles	3.7.118
Clearance to earth	3.7.119

Closed position		3.6.112
Closing operation		3.6.104
Closing time		3.7.124
Connection (bolted or the equivalent)		3.5.119
Contact		3.5.105
Contact piece		3.5.106
Control circuit		3.5.103
Control contact		3.5.109
Current-limiting damping equipment		3.8.15
	D	
Dead time (during auto-reclosing)		3.7.128
Dependent power operation		3.6.109
Disruptive discharge		3.1.112
	E	
Enclosure		3.5.123
External insulation		3.1.108
	I	
Impulse withstand voltage		3.7.136
Independent manual operation		3.6.111
Insertion		3.8.16
Insertion current		3.8.17
Insertion capacity		3.7.108
Insertion time		3.7.123
Insertion voltage		3.8.18
Insulation level		3.7.134
Interlocking device		3.6.116
Internal insulation		3.1.109
	L	
Limiting voltage (U_{LIM})		3.8.7
	M	
Main circuit		3.5.102
Main contact		3.5.107
Main gap		3.8.19
Make contact		3.5.112
Mechanical switching device		3.4.102
Minimum close duration		3.7.131
Minimum functional pressure for by-passing, insertion and insulation		3.7.138
Minimum functional pressure for operation		3.7.137
Minimum trip duration		3.7.130
Module (of a by-pass switch)		3.5.122
Module (capacitor switching step)		3.8.20
	N	
Non-linear resistor (varistor)		3.8.21
Non-self-restoring insulation		3.1.111
	O	
Open-close time		3.7.127
Opening operation		3.6.105
Opening time		3.7.121
Open position		3.6.113
Operating cycle		3.6.102
Operating sequence		3.6.103

Operation	3.6.101
Outdoor switchgear and controlgear	3.1.102
Overtoltage (in a system)	3.1.106
Overtoltage protector (of a series capacitor)	3.8.2

P

Parts of assemblies	3.3
Peak arc voltage	3.7.116
Peak current	3.7.104
Peak value of the transient by-pass current	3.7.106
Peak withstand current	3.7.112
Pole	3.5.101
Position indicating device	3.5.118
Positively driven operation	3.6.108
Positive opening operation	3.6.107
Power-frequency recovery voltage	3.7.115
Power-frequency withstand voltage	3.7.135
Pre-arcing time	3.7.126
Prospective current (of a circuit and with respect to a switching device or a fuse)	3.7.102
Prospective peak current	3.7.103
Protective level U_{PL}	3.8.22

R

Rated capacitance (of a capacitor) C_N	3.8.3
Rated current (of a capacitor) I_N	3.8.4
Rated reactance (of a capacitor) X_N	3.8.5
Rated voltage (of a capacitor) U_N	3.8.6
Rated value	3.7.101
Recovery voltage	3.7.114
Re-ignition (of an a.c. mechanical switching device)	3.7.132
Reinsertion	3.8.23
Reinsertion current	3.8.24
Reinsertion voltage	3.8.25
Release	3.5.116
Restrike (of an a.c. mechanical switching device)	3.7.133
Restrike performance	3.1.112
Rolling contact	3.5.115

S

Segment (of a series capacitor)	3.8.9
Self-restoring insulation	3.1.110
Series capacitor bank (or bank)	3.8.8
Short-circuit current	3.1.103
Short-circuit making capacity	3.7.110
Short-time withstand current	3.7.111
Shunt release	3.6.114
Sliding contact	3.5.114
Stored energy operation	3.6.110
Switchgear and controlgear	3.1.101
Switching device	3.4.101

T

Temperature rise (of a part of a by-pass switch)	3.1.105
Temporary overvoltage	3.8.26
Terminal	3.5.120
Transient by-pass current	3.7.105

Unit test	U	3.1.107
Varistor coordinating current	V	3.8.27

4 Ratings

The characteristics of a by-pass switch, including its operating devices and auxiliary equipment, that shall be used to determine the ratings are the following:

Rated characteristics to be given for all by-pass switches

- a) rated voltage to earth and across the by-pass unit;
- b) rated insulation level to earth and across the by-pass unit;
- c) rated frequency;
- d) rated normal current;
- e) rated short-time withstand current;
- f) rated peak withstand current;
- g) rated duration of short-circuit;
- h) rated supply voltage of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary circuits;
- i) rated supply frequency of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary circuits;
- j) rated pressures of compressed gas supply and/or of hydraulic supply for operation, insertion, by-passing and insulation, as applicable;
- k) rated by-pass making current;
- l) rated by-pass insertion current;
- m) rated reinsertion voltage (peak value)
- n) rated operating sequence;
- o) rated time quantities.

The rated characteristics of the by-pass switch are referred to the rated operating sequence.

4.1 Rated voltage (U_r)

Subclause 4.1 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following addition.

4.1.101 Rated voltage to earth (U_{re})

Subclause 4.1 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.1.102 Rated voltage across the by-pass switch (U_{rp})

The voltage applied across the by-pass switch shall be determined by multiplying the rated reactance of the series capacitor bank or segment ($X_N = 1/\omega C_N$) by its rated current (I_N). The rated voltage (phase-to-phase) assigned to the by-pass switch shall be equal to or higher than

the voltage calculated from the applied voltage (multiplied by $\sqrt{3}$) and adjusted to the next higher standardized value given in 4.1 of IEC 60694.

NOTE Long duration overloads (several minutes) may be taken into account when assigning a rated voltage across a by-pass switch.

4.2 Rated insulation level

Subclause 4.2 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following addition.

4.2.101 Rated insulation level to earth

The standard values of rated withstand voltages to earth are given in Tables 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b of IEC 60694.

4.2.102 Rated insulation level across the by-pass switch

The standard values of rated insulation voltages across the by-pass switch are given in Tables 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b of IEC 60694 for the corresponding rated voltage across the by-pass switch. The rated insulation levels shall be determined in accordance with 6.1.3 of IEC 60143-1.

NOTE The insulation levels for insulators and series capacitor equipment mounted on the supporting platform are in reference to the platform. For installations at altitudes exceeding 1 000 m, higher insulation levels may be required. The insulation level of the insulators and equipment on the platform should be selected based on the protective level established by the overvoltage protector using the equation below. The equation applies to the insulation across the entire segment using the protective level of that segment. It also applies to the insulation within the segment using the applicable protective level across that part of the segment.

$$U_{ipf} \geq 1,2 U_{PL} / \sqrt{2}$$

where

U_{ipf} is the power-frequency withstand voltage (r.m.s.);

U_{PL} is the protective level.

4.3 Rated frequency (f_r)

Subclause 4.3 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following addition:

The standard values for the rated frequency of high voltage by-pass switches are 50 Hz and 60 Hz.

4.4 Rated normal current (I_r) and temperature rise

Subclause 4.4 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.5 Rated short-time withstand current (I_k)

Subclause 4.5 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.6 Rated peak withstand current (I_p)

Subclause 4.6 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.7 Rated duration of short-circuit (t_k)

Subclause 4.7 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.8 Rated supply voltage of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary and control circuits (U_a)

Subclause 4.8 of IEC 60694 is generally applicable. The tolerance given in 4.8.3 of IEC 60694 for shunt opening releases shall be applied to shunt closing releases.

4.9 Rated supply frequency of closing and opening devices and auxiliary circuits

Subclause 4.9 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.10 Rated pressures of compressed gas supply for insulation, operation and/or by-passing and insertion

Subclause 4.10 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

4.101 Rated operating sequence

The rated characteristics of the by-pass switch are referred to the rated operating sequence.

$$C - t - OC - t' - OC$$

Unless otherwise specified:

- $t = 0,3$ s for by-pass switches intended for rapid auto-reopening (by-passing-insertion time);
- $t' = 3$ min.

NOTE 1 Instead of $t' = 3$ min., other values: $t' = 15$ s and $t' = 1$ min are also used for by-pass switches intended for rapid auto-reopening.

NOTE 2 Other operating sequences may be specified depending upon system requirements. One example is $C - t - OC - t - OC - t' - OC$

where

C represents a closing operation;

OC represents an opening operation followed immediately (that is, without any intentional delay) by a closing operation;

t and t' are time intervals between successive operations;

t and t' should always be expressed in minutes or in seconds.

If the by-passing-insertion time is adjustable, the limits of adjustment should be specified.

NOTE 3 Instead of $t = 0,3$ s, other value: $t = 0,2$ s is also used for by-pass switches intended for rapid auto-reopening.

4.102 Rated by-pass making current (I_{BP})

The rated by-pass making current is the peak value of the current that the by-pass switch shall be capable of making under line fault condition when the capacitor bank is precharged to the limiting voltage of the overvoltage protector (U_{PL}) and with a frequency of the by-pass current corresponding to the actual capacitance of the capacitor bank with its associated inductance of the damping circuit. The effective damping of the by-pass discharge current can be taken into consideration.

This current shall be the sum of the capacitor bank discharge current component and the power-frequency fault current component (see 3.7.106). In general, the power-frequency fault current component should be equal to the maximum varistor coordinating current.

NOTE The rated by-pass making current should be determined by system studies as the sum of capacitor bank peak discharge current and the fault current peak component in the interval between current initiation in the by-pass switch and contact touch (pre-arcing time).

The by-pass making performance is covered when the required peak by-pass making current is equal to or lower than the peak current value used in the relevant type test. This rule is considered to be valid only when the frequency f_{BP} of the by-pass making current is equal to or lower than 130 % of the corresponding value used during type tests.

Specific ratings can generally not be assigned because they are specific to each project parameters. Annex D gives examples of by-pass switch ratings. Nevertheless, preferred values for the rated by-pass making current and frequency are as follows:

I_{BP} : 63 kA peak – 100 kA peak and 125 kA peak

f_{BP} : 500 Hz and 1 000 Hz

4.103 Rated by-pass insertion current (I_{INS})

The rated by-pass insertion current is the r.m.s value of the power-frequency current that the by-pass switch shall be capable of transferring from the by-pass circuit path to the main series capacitor path under the rated reinsertion voltage. Specific ratings cannot be assigned because they are specific to each project parameters. Annex D gives examples of by-pass switch ratings.

NOTE The rated by-pass insertion current should be taken from the R10 series and may be equal to or lower than the rated current of the capacitor bank.

4.104 Rated reinsertion voltage (U_{INS})

The rated reinsertion voltage is the peak value of the transient recovery voltage that the by-pass switch shall be capable of withstanding, without restrike, during the transfer of the rated by-pass insertion current.

In general, the transient reinsertion voltage shall be equal to U_{PL} to take into account all emergency overload conditions and power swings that could result in transient insertion voltages up to the protective level of the overvoltage protector.

Several transient reinsertion voltage waveshapes can be obtained in service. The reinsertion voltage waveshape should be determined by systems studies. For standardization purposes, and in order to cover the greatest number of practical cases, this standard recommends a "1-cos" waveshape having a preferred first time-to-peak of 5,6 ms. Other waveshapes may be required and should be clearly specified to the manufacturer at the time of enquiry.

Specific ratings cannot be assigned because they are specific to each project parameters. Annex D gives examples of by-pass switch ratings. Annex F gives more information regarding transient recovery voltage during reinsertion.

NOTE 1 No specific recommended values can be given for the transient reinsertion voltage, since this value is depending of the series capacitor design parameters (capacitive impedance, rated normal current of the capacitor bank, protective level of the overvoltage protector, overload emergency current and power swing). See Annex F for more information.

NOTE 2 To cover most of the 50 Hz and 60 Hz applications with one single test-duty, the transient recovery voltage has been defined with a time-to-peak of 5,6 ms.

4.105 Rated time quantities

Refer to Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Rated values shall be assigned to the following time quantities:

- opening time (no-load);
- maximum closing time (no-load);
- maximum open-close time (no-load).

Rated time quantities are based on

- rated supply voltages of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary and control circuits (see 4.8),
- rated supply frequency of closing and opening devices and of auxiliary circuits (see 4.9),
- rated pressures of compressed gas supply for operation, for insulation and/or by-passing and insertion, as applicable (see 4.10),
- rated pressure of hydraulic supply for operation,
- an ambient air temperature of $20\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$.

NOTE 1 Usually it is not practical to assign a rated value of by-pass making time or of by-pass-insertion time due to the variation of the arcing time and the pre-arcing time.

NOTE 2 The maximum closing time (no-load) and the maximum open-close time (no-load) should also be given for the minimum supply voltages, maximum pressure of compressed gas supply for operation, for insulation and/or by-passing and insertion as applicable (see 4.10) and minimum pressure of hydraulic supply for operation.

4.106 Number of mechanical operations

A by-pass switch shall be able to perform the following number of operations (as defined in 6.101.2.3 and Table 3 for type tests) taking into account the programme of maintenance specified by the manufacturer:

Standard by-pass switch (normal mechanical endurance) class M1	2 000 operating sequences
By-pass switch for special service requirements (extended mechanical endurance) class M2	10 000 operating sequences

5 Design and construction

5.1 Requirements for liquids in by-pass switches

Subclause 5.1 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.2 Requirements for gases in by-pass switches

Subclause 5.2 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.3 Earthing of by-pass switches

Subclause 5.3 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.4 Auxiliary equipment

Subclause 5.4 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following additions:

- where shunt opening and closing releases are used, appropriate measures shall be taken in order to avoid damage on the releases when permanent orders for closing or opening are applied. For example, those measures may be the use of series control contacts arranged so that when the by-pass switch is closed, the close release control contact ("b" contact or break contact) is open and the open release control contact ("a" contact or make contact) is closed, and when the by-pass switch is open, the open release control contact is open and the close release control contact is closed;

NOTE 1 Systems other than contacts are possible and may be used.

- for shunt closing releases the protective measures for the shunt closing releases (the "b" contact) as mentioned in the first indent above shall open no sooner than the minimum close duration (3.7.130) provided by the by-pass switch and no later than the rated closing time;

NOTE 2 If the current of the shunt closing release is interrupted by the control contact, the closing command should be positively longer than the rated closing time.

- for shunt opening releases the protecting measures for the shunt opening releases (the "a" contact) as mentioned in the first indent above shall open no sooner than the minimum trip duration (3.7.129) required by the by-pass switch and no later than 20 ms after separation of the main contacts;
- for short open-close time requirements, the protective measures for the shunt closing releases (the "b" contact) as mentioned in the first indent above, shall close no sooner than when the "a" contact has opened;
- where auxiliary switches are used as position indicators, they shall indicate the end position of the by-pass switch at rest, open or closed. The signalling shall be sustained;
- connections shall withstand the stresses imposed by the by-pass switch, especially those due to mechanical forces during operations;
- all auxiliary equipment, including the wiring, shall be adequately protected against rain and humidity;
- where special items of control equipment are used, they shall operate within the limits specified for supply voltages of auxiliary and control circuits, interrupting and/or insulating and operating media, and be able to switch the loads which are stated by the by-pass switch manufacturer;
- special items of auxiliary equipment such as liquid indicators, pressure indicators, relief valves, filling and draining equipment, heating and interlock contacts, shall operate within the limits specified for supply voltages of auxiliary and control circuits and/or within the limits of use of interrupting and/or insulating and operating media;
- the power consumption of heaters at rated voltage shall be within the tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ of the value stated by the manufacturer;

- where anti-pumping devices are part of the by-pass switch control scheme, they shall act on each control circuit, if more than one is installed;
- where a control scheme of pole discrepancy is part of the by-pass switch, the position of the poles shall be supervised, open or closed. The closing of one pole shall initiate closure of the remaining poles. Each by-pass switch shall be similarly interlocked for the opening operation.

5.5 Dependent power operation

Subclause 5.5 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following addition:

- a by-pass switch arranged for dependent power opening with external energy supply shall also be capable of closing immediately following an opening operation.

5.6 Stored energy operation

Subclause 5.6 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following addition to the first paragraph.

A by-pass switch arranged for stored energy operation shall also be capable of closing immediately following an opening operation.

5.7 Independent manual operation

Subclause 5.7 of IEC 60694 is not applicable for by-pass switches.

5.8 Operation of releases

Subclause 5.8 of IEC 60694 is generally not applicable and shall be replaced by the following:

5.8.1 Shunt closing releases

A shunt closing release shall operate correctly under all operating conditions of switching device up to its rated by-pass making current, and between 70 % in case of d.c. – or 85 % in case of a.c.- and 110 % of the rated supply voltage of the closing device (see 4.8), the frequency in the case of a.c. being the rated supply frequency of the closing device (see 4.9).

5.8.2 Shunt opening releases

A shunt opening release shall operate correctly between 85 % and 110 % of the rated supply voltage of the opening device (see 4.8), the frequency in the case of a.c. being the rated supply frequency of the opening device (see 4.9).

5.8.3 Capacitor operation of shunt releases

Subclause 5.8.3 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.8.4 Under-voltage release

Subclause 5.8.4 of IEC 60694 is not applicable to by-pass switches.

5.8.101 Multiple releases

If a by-pass switch is fitted with more than one release for the same function, a defect in one release shall not disturb the function in the others. Releases used for the same function shall be physically separated, i.e. magnetically decoupled.

5.8.102 Operation limits of releases

For shunt-opening releases, the minimum trip duration, and for shunt-closing releases, the minimum command duration at rated supply voltage, shall not be less than 2 ms.

The minimum supply voltage for operation of shunt releases shall not be less than 20 % of the rated supply voltage.

5.8.103 Power consumption of releases

The power consumption of shunt closing or opening releases of a three-pole by-pass switch shall not exceed 1 200 VA. For certain by-pass switch designs, higher values may be necessary.

5.9 Low- and high-pressure interlocking devices

Subclause 5.9 of IEC 60694 is replaced by the following:

All by-pass switches having an energy storage in gas receivers or hydraulic accumulators (see 5.6.1 of IEC 60694) and all by-pass switches except sealed pressure devices, using compressed gas for by-passing and insertion (see 5.103) shall be fitted with a low-pressure interlocking device, and can also be fitted with a high-pressure interlocking device, set to operate at, or within, the appropriate limits of pressure stated by the manufacturer.

5.10 Nameplates

Subclause 5.10 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following additions: the nameplates of a by-pass switch and its operating devices shall be marked in accordance with Table 1.

Coils of operating devices shall have a reference mark permitting the complete data to be obtained from the manufacturer.

Releases shall bear the appropriate data.

The nameplate shall be visible in the position of normal service and installation.

Table 1 – Nameplate information

	Abbre- viation	Unit	By-pass switch	Operating device	Condition: Marking only required if
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manufacturer			X	X	
Type designation and serial number			X	X	
Rated voltage to earth	U_{re}	kV	X		
Rated voltage across by-pass switch	U_{rp}	kV	X		
Rated lightning impulse withstand voltage to earth	U_{pe}	kV	X		
Rated lightning impulse withstand voltage across by-pass switch	U_{pp}	kV	X		
Rated switching impulse withstand voltage to earth	U_{se}	kV	y		Rated voltage 300 kV and above
Rated switching impulse withstand voltage across by-pass switch	U_{sp}	kV	y		Rated voltage 300 kV and above
Rated frequency	f_r	Hz	y		Rating is not applicable at both 50 Hz and 60 Hz
Rated normal current	I_r	A	X		
Rated duration of short circuit	t_k	s	y		Different from 1 s
Rated short-time withstand current	I_k	kA	X		
Rated peak withstand current	I_p	kA	X		
Rated by-pass making current	I_{BP}	kA	X		
Frequency of the rated by-pass making current	f_{BP}	Hz	X		
Rated by-pass insertion current	I_{INS}	A	X		
Rated reinsertion voltage	U_{INS}	kV	X		
Rated filling pressure for operation	p_{rm}	MPa		(X)	
Rated filling pressure for by-passing and insertion	p_{re}	MPa	(X)		
Rated supply voltage of closing and opening devices	U_{op}	V		(X)	
Rated supply frequency of closing and opening devices		Hz		(X)	
Rated supply voltage of auxiliary circuits	U_a	V		(X)	
Rated supply frequency of auxiliary circuits		Hz		(X)	
Mass (including oil for oil by-pass switches)	M	Kg	y	y	More than 300 kg

Table 1 (continued)

	Abbreviation	Unit	By-pass switch	Operating device	Condition: Marking only required if
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mass of fluid for by-passing and insertion	<i>m</i>	Kg	y		If gas or oil by-pass switches
Rated operating sequence			X		
Year of manufacture			X		
Temperature class			y	y	Different from –25 °C outdoor
Classification			y		Different from M1
Relevant standard with date of issue			X	X	
X = the marking of these values is mandatory; blanks indicate the value zero.					
(X) = the marking of these values is optional.					
y = the marking of these values to the conditions in column (6).					
NOTE The abbreviations in column 2 may be used instead of the terms in column 1. When terms in column 1 are used, the word "rated" need not appear.					

5.11 Interlocking devices

Subclause 5.11 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

See also 5.4.

5.12 Position indication

Subclause 5.12 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.13 Degrees of protection by enclosures

Subclause 5.13 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.14 Creepage distances

Subclause 5.14 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.15 Gas and vacuum tightness

Subclause 5.15 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.16 Liquid tightness

Subclause 5.16 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.17 Flammability

Subclause 5.17 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.18 Electromagnetic compatibility

Subclause 5.18 of IEC 60694 is applicable.

5.101 Requirements for simultaneity within a pole

If one pole consists of more than one by-pass unit connected in series, the maximum difference between the instants of contact separation or contact touch within these series connected units shall not exceed one-eighth of a cycle of rated frequency.

5.102 General requirement for operation

A by-pass switch, including its operating devices, shall be capable of completing its rated operating sequence (4.101) in accordance with the relevant provisions of 5.5 to 5.9 and 5.103 for the whole range of ambient temperatures within its temperature class as defined in Clause 2 of IEC 60694.

This requirement is not applicable to auxiliary manual operating devices; where provided, these shall be used only for maintenance and for emergency operation on a dead circuit.

By-pass switches provided with heaters shall be designed to permit a closing operation at the minimum ambient temperature defined by the temperature class when the heaters are not operational for a minimum time of 2 h.

5.103 Pressure limits of fluids for operation

The manufacturer shall state the maximum and minimum pressures of the fluid for operation at which the by-pass switch is capable of performing according to its ratings and at which the appropriate low- and high-pressure interlocking devices shall be set (see 5.9). The manufacturer shall state the minimum functional pressure for operation, by-passing and insertion (see 3.7.137 and 3.7.138).

The manufacturer may specify pressure limits at which the by-pass switch is capable for each of the following performances:

- a) making its rated by-pass making current, i.e. a "C" operation;
- b) reinserting its rated by-pass insertion current immediately followed by making its rated by-pass making current, i.e. a "OC" operating cycle;
- c) for by-pass switches intended for rapid auto-reinsertion; making its rated by-pass making current followed after a time interval t of the rated operating sequence (4.101) by reinserting its rated by-pass insertion current, immediately followed again by making its rated by-pass making current, i.e. an "C – t – OC" operating sequence.

The by-pass switches shall be provided with energy storage of sufficient capacity for satisfactory performance of the appropriate operations at the corresponding minimum pressures stated.

5.104 Vent outlets

Vent outlets are devices that allow a deliberate release of pressure in a by-pass switch during operation.

NOTE This is applicable to air-blast and oil by-pass switches.

Vent outlets of by-pass switches shall be so situated that a discharge of oil or gas or both will not cause electrical breakdown and is directed away from any location where persons may be present. The necessary safety distance shall be stated by the manufacturer.

The construction shall be such that gas cannot collect at any point where ignition can be caused, during or after operation, by sparks arising from normal operation of the by-pass switch or its auxiliary equipment.

6 Type tests

Clause 6 of IEC 60694 is applicable with the following additions:

The type tests for by-pass switches are listed in Table 2.

All type tests shall be carried out using the number of test samples specified in 6.1.1 of IEC 60694 and in 6.102.2.

For the type tests, the tolerances on test quantities are given in Annex A.

The individual type tests shall, in principle, be performed on a by-pass switch in a new and clean condition. In case of by-pass switches using SF₆ for insulation, by-passing and insertion and/or operation, the quality of the gas shall at least comply with the acceptance levels of IEC 60480.

The responsibility of the manufacturer is limited to the declared rated values and not to those values achieved during the type tests.

The uncertainty of each measurement by oscillograph or equivalent equipment (for example transient recorder), including associated equipment, of the quantities that determine the ratings (for example by-pass current, applied voltage and transient recovery voltage) shall be within $\pm 5\%$ (equal to a coverage factor of 2,0).

NOTE For the meaning of coverage factor, refer to *Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement* (published by ISO) (see Bibliography).