BS EN 62271-101:2013



BSI Standards Publication

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear

Part 101: Synthetic testing

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National foreword

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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 this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Foreword

The text of document 17A/1015/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 62271-101, 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 approved by CENELEC as EN 62271-101:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

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This document supersedes EN 62271-101:2006 + A1:2010.

EN 62271-101:2013 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 62271-101:2006:

- 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 EN 62271-100:2009 + A1: 2012.

This publication shall be read in conjunction with EN 62271-100:2009, to which it refers. The numbering of the subclauses of Clause 6 is the same as in EN 62271-100. However, not all subclauses of EN 62271-100 are addressed; merely those where synthetic testing has introduced changes.

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The text of the International Standard IEC 62271-101:2012 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 62271-100 + A1		High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 100: Alternating current circuit-breakers	EN 62271-100 + A1	2009 2012

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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
Amendment 1:2012

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

SEE: 6.102.3 of IEC 62271-100:2008.