

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Surge arresters –

Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems

*This **English-language** version is derived from the original **bilingual** publication by leaving out all French-language pages. Missing page numbers correspond to the French-language pages.*



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	13
INTRODUCTION.....	17
1 Scope.....	19
2 Normative references.....	19
3 Terms and definitions.....	21
4 Identification and classification.....	37
4.1 Arrester identification.....	37
4.2 Arrester classification.....	39
5 Standard ratings and service conditions.....	39
5.1 Standard rated voltages.....	39
5.2 Standard rated frequencies.....	39
5.3 Standard nominal discharge currents.....	39
5.4 Service conditions.....	41
6 Requirements.....	41
6.1 Insulation withstand of the arrester housing.....	41
6.2 Reference voltage.....	43
6.3 Residual voltages.....	43
6.4 Internal partial discharges.....	43
6.5 Seal leak rate.....	43
6.6 Current distribution in a multi-column arrester.....	43
6.7 Thermal stability.....	43
6.8 Long-duration current impulse withstand.....	43
6.9 Operating duty.....	45
6.10 Power-frequency voltage versus time characteristics of an arrester.....	51
6.11 Short-circuit.....	51
6.12 Disconnectors.....	51
6.13 Requirements for auxiliary equipment such as grading components.....	51
6.14 Mechanical loads.....	51
6.15 Electromagnetic compatibility.....	53
6.16 End of life.....	53
6.17 Lightning impulse discharge capability.....	53
7 General testing procedure.....	53
7.1 Measuring equipment and accuracy.....	53
7.2 Reference voltage measurements.....	55
7.3 Test samples.....	55
8 Type tests (design tests).....	55
8.1 General.....	55
8.2 Insulation withstand tests on the arrester housing.....	59
8.3 Residual voltage tests.....	61
8.4 Long-duration current impulse withstand test.....	67
8.5 Operating duty tests.....	71
8.6 Tests of arrester disconnectors/fault indicators.....	93
8.7 Short-circuit tests.....	97
8.8 Internal partial discharge tests.....	117

8.9	Test of the bending moment	117
8.10	Environmental tests	119
8.11	Seal leak rate test	121
8.12	Radio interference voltage (RIV) test	123
9	Routine tests and acceptance tests	125
9.1	Routine tests	125
9.2	Acceptance tests	127
10	Test requirements on polymer-housed surge arresters	131
10.1	Scope	131
10.2	Normative references	131
10.3	Terms and definitions	131
10.4	Identification and classification	131
10.5	Standard ratings and service conditions	131
10.6	Requirements	131
10.7	General testing procedure	133
10.8	Type tests (design tests)	133
11	Test requirements on gas-insulated metal enclosed arresters (GIS-arresters)	165
11.1	Scope	165
11.2	Normative references	165
11.3	Terms and definitions	165
11.4	Identification and classification	165
11.5	Standard ratings and service conditions	165
11.6	Requirements	167
11.7	General testing procedures	169
11.8	Type tests (design tests)	169
11.9	Routine tests	179
11.10	Test after erection on site	179
12	Separable and dead-front arresters	185
12.1	Scope	185
12.2	Normative references	185
12.3	Terms and definitions	185
12.4	Identification and classification	185
12.5	Standard ratings and service conditions	185
12.6	Requirements	185
12.7	General testing procedure	187
12.8	Type tests (design tests)	187
12.9	Routine tests and acceptance tests	199
13	Liquid-immersed arresters	199
13.1	Scope	199
13.2	Normative references	199
13.3	Terms and definitions	199
13.4	Identification and classification	199
13.5	Standard ratings and service conditions	201
13.6	Requirements	201
13.7	General testing procedure	201
13.8	Type tests (design tests)	201
13.9	Routine tests and acceptance tests	217

Annex A (normative) Abnormal service conditions	219
Annex B (normative) Test to verify thermal equivalency between complete arrester and arrester section	221
Annex C (normative) Requirements for high lightning duty arresters for voltage range 1 kV to 52 kV	223
Annex D (normative) Procedure to verify the power-frequency voltage-versus-time characteristics of an arrester	229
Annex E (informative) Guide to selection of line discharge class	233
Annex F (normative) Artificial pollution test with respect to the thermal stress on porcelain-housed multi-unit metal-oxide surge arresters	237
Annex G (informative) Typical information given with enquiries and tenders	267
Annex H (informative) Typical circuit for high current impulse operating duty test (see 8.5.4)	273
Annex I (informative) Typical circuit for a distributed constant impulse generator for the long duration current impulse withstand test (see 8.4)	277
Annex J (informative) Typical maximum residual voltages	279
Annex K (informative) Ageing test procedure – Arrhenius law – Problems with higher temperatures	281
Annex L (informative) Guide for the determination of the voltage distribution along metal-oxide surge arresters	285
Annex M (normative) Mechanical considerations	301
Annex N (normative) Test procedure to determine the lightning impulse discharge capability	309
Bibliography	315
Figure 1 – Operating duty test on 10 000 A line discharge Class 1, 5 000 A, 2 500 A and 1 500 A arresters (see 8.5.4)	47
Figure 2 – Operating duty test on 10 000 A arresters line discharge Classes 2 and 3 and 20 000 A arresters line discharge Classes 4 and 5 (see 8.5.5)	49
Figure 3 – Power losses of the arrester at elevated temperatures versus time	75
Figure 4 – Thermal stability test on 10 000 A line discharge Class 1, 5 000 A, 2 500 A and 1 500 A arresters	129
Figure 5 – Thermal stability test on 10 000 A arresters line discharge Classes 2 and 3 and 20 000 A arresters line discharge Classes 4 and 5	131
Figure 6 – Thermomechanical test	153
Figure 7 – Example of the test arrangement for the thermomechanical test and direction of the cantilever load	155
Figure 8 – Water immersion	157
Figure 9 – Example of an accelerated weather ageing cycle under operating voltage (according to IEC 61109)	163
Figure 10 – Another example of an accelerated weather ageing cycle	165
Figure 11 – Test set-up for insulation withstand test of separable arresters in insulating housings	189

Figure 12 – Power losses of arrester at elevated temperatures versus time	207
Figure 13 – Examples of arrester units	113
Figure 14 – Short-circuit test setup	115
Figure 15 – Example of a test circuit for re-applying pre-failing circuit immediately before applying the short-circuit test current	117
Figure C.1 – Operating duty test on 20 000 A high lightning duty arresters	227
Figure C.2 – Thermal stability test on 20 000 A high lightning duty arresters (see 9.2.2).....	227
Figure D.1 – Test on 10 000 A line discharge class 1, 5 000 A, 2 500 A and 1 500 A arresters	229
Figure D.2 – Test on 20 000 A high lightning duty arresters	231
Figure D.3 – Test on 10 000 A arresters, line discharge Classes 2 and 3 and 20 000 A arresters, line discharge Classes 4 and 5.....	231
Figure E.1 – Specific energy in kJ per kV rating dependant on the ratio of switching impulse residual voltage (U_a) to the r.m.s. value of the rated voltage U_r of the arrester.....	235
Figure F.1 – Flow-chart showing the procedure for determining the preheating of a test sample	243
Figure H.1 – Typical test circuit diagram for high current impulse operating duty test.....	273
Figure I.1 – Typical distributed constant impulse generator for the long-duration impulse test.....	277
Figure L.1 – Typical three-phase arrester installation.....	295
Figure L.2 – Simplified multi-stage equivalent circuit of an arrester.....	295
Figure L.3 – Geometry of arrester model.....	297
Figure L.4 – Example of voltage-current characteristic of metal-oxide resistors at +20 °C in the leakage current region.....	299
Figure L.5 – Calculated voltage stress along the resistor column in case B.....	299
Figure M.1 – Bending moment – multi-unit surge arrester	301
Figure M.2 – Surge arrester unit	305
Figure M.3 – Surge arrester dimensions	307
Table 1 – Arrester classification	39
Table 2 – Steps of rated voltages.....	39
Table 3 – Arrester type tests ^a	57
Table 4 – Peak currents for switching impulse residual voltage test	67
Table 5 – Parameters for the line discharge test on 20 000 A and 10 000 A arresters	69
Table 6 – Requirements for the long-duration current impulse test on 5 000 A and 2 500 A arresters	71
Table 7 – Determination of elevated rated and continuous operating voltages	77
Table 8 – Requirements for high current impulses	87
Table 14 – Test requirements	109
Table 15 – Required currents for short-circuit tests	111

Table 8 – Requirements for high current impulses	139
Table 9 – 10 000 A and 20 000 A three-phase GIS-arresters – Required withstand voltages	181
Table 10 – 1 500 A, 2 500 A and 5 000 A three – phase – GIS arresters – Required withstand voltages	183
Table 11 – Insulation withstand test voltages for unscreened separable arresters.....	189
Table 12 – Insulation withstand test voltages for dead-front arresters or separable arresters in a screened housing.....	189
Table 8 – Requirements for high current impulses	193
Table 13 – Partial discharge test values for separable and dead-front arresters.....	199
Table 7 – Determination of elevated rated and continuous operating voltages	207
Table 8 – Requirements for high current impulses	209
Table C.1 – Test requirements on 20 000 A high lightning duty arresters ^a	225
Table F.1 – Mean external charge for different pollution severities.....	245
Table F.2 – Characteristic of the sample used for the pollution test.....	247
Table F.3 – Requirements for the device used for the measurement of the charge.....	249
Table F.4 – Requirements for the device used for the measurement of the temperature.....	251
Table F.5 – Calculated values of $\Delta T_{z \max}$ for the selected example.....	263
Table F.6 – Results of the salt fog test for the selected example.....	263
Table F.7 – Calculated values of ΔT_z and of T_{OD} after 5 cycles for the selected example.....	265
Table F.8 – Calculated values of ΔT_z and of T_{OD} after 10 cycles for the selected example.....	265
Table J.1 – Residual voltages for 20 000 A and 10 000 A arresters in per unit of rated voltage.....	279
Table J.2 – Residual voltages for 5 000 A, 2 500 A and 1 500 A arresters in per unit of rated voltage.....	279
Table K.1 – Minimum demonstrated lifetime prediction	281
Table K.2 – Relationship between test durations at 115 °C and equivalent time at upper limit of ambient temperature.....	283
Table L.1 – Results from example calculations	293

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SURGE ARRESTERS –**Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps
for a.c. systems**

FOREWORD

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International Standard 60099-4 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 37: Surge arresters.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition.

- Clauses 1, 2 and 3 contain common subclauses that cover all arrester types. Clauses 4 to 9 contain subclauses that apply to porcelain-housed arresters. To a great extent, the content of Clauses 4 to 9 also applies to arrester types other than porcelain-housed. Any exceptions that apply to polymer-housed, GIS, separable and dead-front, and liquid-immersed arresters are included in Clauses 10 to 13 as entire subclauses, not as parts of subclauses. That is, if any subclause of Clauses 4 to 9 does not apply in its entirety to a particular type of arrester, then a replacement subclause is given in its entirety in the appropriate Clauses 10, 11, 12, or 13. This avoids the necessity for the user of the document to judgewhich part of a clause has been amended.

- Table 1 has been modified. The previous Table 1 included references to subclauses for type testing. Such references are really not appropriate in Clause 4 and have been transferred to a new table in Clause 8.
- Clauses 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13: modifications have been made to short-circuit requirements.
- Requirements of Clause 13 (mechanical considerations) have been incorporated into Clauses 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and Annex A of this new edition.

This consolidated version of IEC 60099-4 consists of the second edition (2004) [documents 37/298/FDIS and 37/300/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2006) [documents 37/324/FDIS and 37/325/RVD].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 2.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

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

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60099 presents the minimum criteria for the requirements and testing of gapless metal-oxide surge arresters that are applied to a.c. power systems.

Arresters covered by this standard are commonly applied to live/front overhead installations in place of the non-linear resistor-type gapped arresters covered in IEC 60099-1.

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SURGE ARRESTERS –

Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60099 applies to non-linear metal-oxide resistor type surge arresters without spark gaps designed to limit voltage surges on a.c. power circuits.

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

IEC 60060-2:1994, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 2: Measuring systems*

IEC 60068-2-11:1981, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-14:1984, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2-42:2003, *Environmental testing – Part 2-42: Tests – Test Kc: Sulphur dioxide test for contacts and connections*

IEC 60071-1:1993, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules*

IEC 60071-2:1996, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guide*

IEC 60270:2000, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60507:1991, *Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage insulators to be used on a.c. systems*

IEC 60815:1986, *Guide for the selection of insulators in respect of polluted conditions*

IEC 61109:1992, *Composite insulators for a.c. overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 61166:1993, *High-voltage alternating current circuit-breakers – Guide for seismic qualification of high-voltage alternating current circuit-breakers*

IEC 61330:1995, *High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substations*

IEC 62271-200:2003, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: A.C. metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV*

IEC 62271-203:2003, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 203: Gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV*

CISPR 16-1:1999, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus*

CISPR 18-2:1986, *Radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment – Part 2: Methods of measurement and procedure for determining limits*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following definitions apply.

3.1

metal-oxide surge arrester without gaps

arrester having non-linear metal-oxide resistors connected in series and/or in parallel without any integrated series or parallel spark gaps

3.2

non-linear metal-oxide resistor

part of the surge arrester which, by its non-linear voltage versus current characteristics, acts as a low resistance to overvoltages, thus limiting the voltage across the arrester terminals, and as a high resistance at normal power-frequency voltage

3.3

internal grading system of an arrester

grading impedances, in particular grading capacitors connected in parallel to one single or to a group of non-linear metal-oxide resistors, to control the voltage distribution along the metal-oxide resistor stack

3.4

grading ring of an arrester

metal part, usually circular in shape, mounted to modify electrostatically the voltage distribution along the arrester

3.5

section of an arrester

complete, suitably assembled part of an arrester necessary to represent the behaviour of a complete arrester with respect to a particular test

NOTE A section of an arrester is not necessarily a unit of an arrester.

3.6

unit of an arrester

completely housed part of an arrester which may be connected in series and/or in parallel with other units to construct an arrester of higher voltage and/or current rating

NOTE A unit of an arrester is not necessarily a section of an arrester.

3.7

pressure-relief device of an arrester

means for relieving internal pressure in an arrester and preventing violent shattering of the housing following prolonged passage of fault current or internal flashover of the arrester

3.8

rated voltage of an arrester

U_r

maximum permissible r.m.s. value of power-frequency voltage between its terminals at which it is designed to operate correctly under temporary overvoltage conditions as established in the operating duty tests (see 8.5)

NOTE 1 The rated voltage is used as a reference parameter for the specification of operating characteristics.

NOTE 2 The rated voltage as defined in this standard is the 10 s power-frequency voltage used in the operating duty test after high-current or long-duration impulses. Tests used to establish the voltage rating in IEC 60099-1, as well as some national standards, involve the application of repetitive impulses at nominal current with power-frequency voltage applied. Attention is drawn to the fact that these two methods used to establish rating do not necessarily produce equivalent values (a resolution to this discrepancy is under consideration).

3.9

continuous operating voltage of an arrester

U_c

designated permissible r.m.s. value of power-frequency voltage that may be applied continuously between the arrester terminals in accordance with 8.5

3.10

rated frequency of an arrester

frequency of the power system on which the arrester is designed to be used

3.11

disruptive discharge

phenomenon associated with the failure of insulation under electric stress, which include a collapse of voltage and the passage of current

NOTE 1 The term applies to electrical breakdowns in solid, liquid and gaseous dielectric, and combinations of these.

NOTE 2 A disruptive discharge in a solid dielectric produces permanent loss of electric strength. In a liquid or gaseous dielectric the loss may be only temporary.

3.12

puncture breakdown

disruptive discharge through a solid

3.13

flashover

disruptive discharge over a solid surface

3.14

impulse

unidirectional wave of voltage or current which, without appreciable oscillations, rises rapidly to a maximum value and falls, usually less rapidly, to zero with small, if any, excursions of opposite polarity

NOTE The parameters which define a voltage or current impulse are polarity, peak value, front time and time to half-value on the tail.