

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers –  
Part 1: General rules**

**(standards.iteh.ai)**

**Condensateurs de couplage et diviseurs capacitifs –  
Partie 1: Règles générales**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cecbdcea-ac8a-4cdb-b32f-b638280eac30/iec-60358-1-2012>



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**IEC 60358-1:2012**

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International Standard IEC 60358-1 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 33: Power capacitors and their applications.

This standard cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60358 (1990), and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition of IEC 60358-1 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the former edition of IEC 60358:

- The standard has been split into different parts; Part 1 is the general rules and Parts 2, 3, 4 will be specific to the PLC, filters and dividers applications.
- The routine and type test have been reviewed and are presented in Figure 2.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
33/499/FDIS	33/508/RVD

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

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

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

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The contents of the corrigendum of July 2013 have been included in this copy.

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## INTRODUCTION

For the new re-structured IEC 60358 series, the following parts are envisaged:

- IEC 60358-1<sup>1</sup>, Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers – Part 1: General rules
- IEC 60358-2<sup>2</sup>, Coupling capacitor and capacitor dividers – Part 2: AC or DC single-phase coupling capacitor connected between line and ground for power line carrier-frequency (PLC) application
- IEC 60358-3<sup>3</sup>, Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers – Part 3: AC or DC single-phase coupling capacitor for harmonic-filters applications
- IEC 60358-4<sup>4</sup>, Coupling capacitor and capacitor dividers – Part 4: AC or DC single-phase capacitor-divider and RC-divider connected between line and ground (except for CVT's which belong to IEC 61869-5)

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1 To be published.

2 To be published.

3 Under consideration.

4 Under consideration.

# COUPLING CAPACITORS AND CAPACITOR DIVIDERS –

## Part 1: General rules

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60358 applies to:

- Capacitors, with rated voltage > 1 000 V, connected line to ground with the low voltage terminal either permanently earthed or connected to devices, for applications listed hereunder and other similar uses.

This standard serves as basic standard for the coupling capacitor, the different parts of this standard will present the supplementary specifications and tests, for example IEC 60358-2, IEC 60358-3 or IEC 60358-4.

NOTE Diagrams of coupling capacitor to which this standard applies are given in Figures A.1.

### 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 60358-1:2012](http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cecbdcea-ac8a-4cdb-b32f-b638280eac30/iec-60358-1-2012)

IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*  
<http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cecbdcea-ac8a-4cdb-b32f-b638280eac30/iec-60358-1-2012>

IEC 60050-321:1986, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 321: Instrument transformers*

IEC 60050-436:1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 436: Power capacitors*

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

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

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

IEC 60068-2-17, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-17: Tests – Test Q: Sealing*

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

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

IEC 60721 (all parts), *Classification of environmental conditions*

IEC 61462, *Composite hollow insulators – Pressurized and unpressurized insulators for use in electrical equipment with rated voltage greater than 1 000 V – Definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and design recommendations*

CISPR/TR 18-2, *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 terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Some of these terms and definitions are identical with or are similar to those of IEC 60050-321:1986, IEC 60050-436:1990, IEC 60050-601:1985 and IEC 60050-604:1987. These are indicated by the relevant reference in brackets.

#### 3.1 General terms and definitions

##### 3.1.1 equipment

general term used for this standard, either for complete capacitor, capacitor divider, RC-divider

##### 3.1.2 coupling capacitor

capacitor used for the transmission of signals in a power system

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-02-11]

##### 3.1.3 rated frequency of equipment

frequency for which the coupling capacitor has been designed

##### 3.1.4 standard reference range of frequency

range of frequency which is applicable for the equipment

##### 3.1.5 rated voltage

$U_R$

value of the voltage which appears in the designation of the equipment and on which its performance is based

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-321:1986, 321-01-12]

##### 3.1.6 highest voltage for equipment

$U_m$

a.c.: the highest r.m.s. value of phase-to-phase voltage for which the equipment is designed and may be used in respect of its insulation

d.c.: the highest value of line to ground voltage for which the equipment is designed and may be used in respect of its insulation

##### 3.1.7 d.c.-system voltage

$U_{DC}$

highest mean or average operating voltage to earth, excluding harmonics and commutation overshoots

[SOURCE: IEC 60071-5]

**3.1.8****Maximum d.c.-system voltage** $U_{DCmax}$ 

maximum D.C.-system voltage is almost a pure d.c. voltage with a magnitude dependent on voltage control and measuring tolerance excluding harmonics and commutation overshoots.

**3.1.9****rated insulation level**

combination of voltage values which characterises the insulation of the equipment with regard to its capability to withstand dielectric stresses

**3.1.10****isolated neutral system**

system where the neutral point is not intentionally connected to earth, except for high impedance connections for protection or measurement purposes

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-02-24]

**3.1.11****solidly earthed (neutral) system**

system whose neutral point(s) is (are) earthed directly

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-02-25]

**3.1.12****impedance earthed (neutral) system**

system whose neutral point(s) is (are) earthed through impedances to limit earth fault currents

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-02-26]

**3.1.13****resonant earthed (neutral) system**

system in which one or more neutral points are connected to earth through reactances which approximately compensate the capacitive component of a single-phase-to-earth fault current

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-02-27]

Note 1 to entry: With resonant earthing of a system, the residual current in the fault is limited to such an extent that an arcing fault in air is self-extinguishing.

**3.1.14****earth fault factor**

at a given location of a three-phase system, and for a given system configuration, the ratio of the highest r.m.s. phase-to-earth power frequency voltage on a healthy phase during a fault to earth affecting one or more phases at any point on the system to the r.m.s. value of phase-to-earth power frequency voltage which would be obtained at the given location in the absence of any such fault

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-604:1987, 604-03-06]

**3.1.15****earthed neutral system**

system in which the neutral is connected to earth either solidly or through a resistance or reactance of sufficiently low value to reduce transient oscillations and to give a current sufficient for selective earth fault protection

- a) A three-phase system with effectively earthed neutral at a given location is a system characterized by an earth fault factor at this point which does not exceed 1,4

Note 1 to entry: This condition is obtained approximately when, for all system configurations, the ratio of zero-sequence reactance to the positive-sequence reactance is less than 3 and the ratio of zero-sequence resistance to positive-sequence reactance is less than one.

- b) A three-phase system with non-effectively earthed neutral at a given location is a system characterized by an earth fault factor at this point that may exceed 1,4

### 3.1.16

#### **unified specific creepage distance USCD**

creepage distance of an insulator divider by the r.m.s value of the highest operating voltage across the insulator

Note 1 to entry: This definition differs from that of specific creepage distance where the line-line value of the highest voltage for the equipment is used (for a.c. systems usually  $U_m/\sqrt{3}$ ). For line-to-earth insulation, this definition will result in a value that  $\sqrt{3}$  times that given by the definition of specific creepage distance in IEC/TR 60815 (1986).

Note 2 to entry: For  $U_m$  see IEC 60050-604:1987, 604-03-01.

Note 3 to entry: It is generally expressed in mm/KV and usually expressed as a minimum.

### 3.1.17

#### **exposed installation**

installation in which the apparatus is subject to overvoltages of atmospheric origin

NOTE Such installations are usually connected to overhead transmission lines either directly or through a short length of cable.

### 3.1.18

#### **non-exposed installation**

installation in which the apparatus is not subject to overvoltages of atmospheric origin

Note 1 to entry: Such installations are usually connected to underground cable networks.

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### 3.1.19

#### **rated voltage factor**

$F_V$

multiplying factor to be applied to the rated voltage  $U_R$  to determine the maximum voltage at which equipment must comply with relevant thermal requirements for a specified time

### 3.1.20

#### **rated temperature category of the equipment**

range of temperature of the ambient air or of the cooling medium for which the equipment has been designed

### 3.1.21

#### **line terminal**

terminal intended for connection to a line conductor of a network

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-03-01]

### 3.1.22

#### **mechanical stress**

stresses on different parts of the equipment as a function of four main forces:

- forces on the terminals due to the line connections,
- forces due to the wind on the cross-section of the equipment with and without line trap mounted on the top of a coupling/filter capacitor,
- seismic forces and
- electrodynamic forces due to short circuit current

### 3.1.23

#### **voltage-connected equipment**

equipment which has only one connection to the high voltage line

Note 1 to entry: Under normal conditions the top connection carries only the current of the equipment.

### 3.1.24

#### **current-connected equipment**

equipment which has two connections to the high voltage line

Note 1 to entry: The terminals and the top connection are designed to carry the line current under normal conditions.

### 3.1.25

#### **line trap-connected coupling/filter capacitor**

coupling/filter capacitor which supports a line trap on its top

Note 1 to entry: In this case, the two connections to the line trap carry the HV line current and one connection from the line trap to the capacitor carries the current of the capacitor

Note 2 to entry: The pedestal-mounting line traps in two phases generate additional forces during a short circuit in more than one phase.

## 3.2 Coupling capacitor terms and definitions

### 3.2.1

**coupling capacitor** capacitor used for the transmission of signals in a power system

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-02-11]

### 3.2.2

**(capacitor) element**

device consisting essentially of two electrodes separated by a dielectric

### 3.2.3

**(capacitor) unit**

assembly of one or more capacitor elements in the same container with terminals brought out

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-04]

### 3.2.4

**(capacitor) stack**

assembly of capacitor units connected in series

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-05]

### 3.2.5

**capacitor**

general term used when it is not necessary to state whether reference is made to a capacitor unit or to a capacitor stack

### 3.2.6

**rated capacitance of a capacitor  $C_R$**

capacitance value for which the capacitor has been designed

Note 1 to entry: This definition applies:

- for a capacitor unit, to the capacitance between the terminals of the unit;
- for a capacitor stack, to the capacitance between line and low voltage terminals or between line and earth terminals of the stack

**3.2.7****low voltage terminal of a coupling capacitor**

terminal ( $N_{HF}$ ) intended for connection to earth either directly or via a drain coil of negligible value of impedance, at rated frequency, for power line carrier (PLC) application

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-03-04, modified]

**3.2.8****capacitance tolerance**

permissible difference between the actual capacitance and the rated capacitance under specified conditions

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-04-01]

**3.2.9****equivalent series resistance of a capacitor**

virtual resistance which, if connected in series with an ideal capacitor of capacitance value equal to that of the capacitor in question, would have a power loss equal to the active power dissipated in that capacitor under specified operating conditions at a given high frequency

**3.2.10****capacitor losses**

active power dissipated in the capacitor

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-04-10]

**3.2.11****tangent of the loss angle ( $\tan\delta$ ) of a capacitor**

ratio between the active power  $P_a$  and the reactive power  $P_r$ :  $\tan\delta = P_a/P_r$

**3.2.12****temperature coefficient of capacitance  $T_C$** 

fractional change of the capacitance for a given change in temperature:

$$T_C = \frac{\Delta C}{C_0 \Delta T} \frac{1}{K} \text{ or } \frac{1}{^\circ C}$$

$\Delta C$  represents the observed change in capacitance over the temperature interval  $\Delta T$

$C_{20\text{ }^\circ C}$  represents the capacitance measured at 20 °C

Note 1 to entry: The term  $\Delta C/\Delta T$  according to this definition is usable only if the capacitance is an approximate linear function of the temperature in the range under consideration. If not, the temperature dependency of the capacitance should be shown in a graph or a table.

**3.2.13****dielectric of a capacitor**

insulating material between the electrodes

Note 1 to entry: The major insulation generally consists of paper, plastic film, or a mixed of paper and plastic film subsequently treated and impregnated with oil or gas at atmospheric pressure or higher.

**4 Service conditions****4.1 General**

Detailed information concerning classification of environmental conditions is given in the IEC 60721 series.