IEC 60099-9

Edition 1.0 2014-06

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Surge arresters –
Part 9: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for HVDC converter stations

Parafoudres –
Partie 9: Parafoudres à oxyde métallique sans éclateur pour postes de conversion CCHT

IEC 60099-9:2014-06(en-fr)

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

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

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 It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 30 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in 14 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary
More than 55 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

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

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

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

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire en ligne de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 30 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 14 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary
Plus de 55 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

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

IEC 60099-9

Edition 1.0 2014-06

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Surge arresters –
Part 9: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for HVDC converter stations

Parafoudres –
Partie 9: Parafoudres à oxyde métallique sans éclateur pour postes de conversion CCHT

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX XD

ICS 29.120.50; 29.240.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-1644-6

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

____

SURGE ARRESTERS –

Part 9: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for HVDC converter stations

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard 60099-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 37: Surge arresters.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
37/417/FDIS	37/422/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60099 series, published under the general title *Surge arresters*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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

SURGE ARRESTERS –

Part 9: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for HVDC converter stations

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60099 applies to non-linear metal-oxide resistor type surge arresters without spark gaps designed to limit overvoltages in HVDC converter stations of two terminal, multiterminal and back-to-back type up to and including an operating voltage of 1 100 kV. The standard applies in general to porcelain-housed and polymer-housed type arresters but also to gas-insulated metal enclosed arresters (GIS-arresters) solely used as d.c. bus and d.c. line/cable arresters. Arresters for voltage source converters are not covered. Arresters applied on the a.c. systems at the converter station and subjected to power-frequency voltage of 50 or 60 Hz principally without harmonics are tested as per IEC 60099-4. The arresters on a.c.-filters are tested according to this standard.

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

IEC 60060-2, *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, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

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

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

IEC TS 60071-5:2002, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 5: Procedures for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) converter stations*

IEC 60099-4:2004, *Surge arresters – Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems*

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

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

IEC 60721-3-2, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 2: Transportation*

IEC TS 60815-2, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 2: Ceramic and glass insulators for a.c. systems*

IEC 62217, *Polymeric HV insulators for indoor and outdoor use – General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 62271-200:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV*

IEC 62271-203:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 203: Gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV*

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

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 purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
acceptance tests
tests made on arresters or representative samples after agreement between manufacturer and user

3.2
bending moment
force perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of an arrester multiplied by the vertical distance between the mounting base (lower level of the flange) of the arrester and the point of application of the force

3.3
breaking load
force perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of a porcelain-housed arrester leading to mechanical failure of the arrester housing

3.4
continuous current of an arrester
current flowing through the arrester when energized at the continuous operating voltage

Note 1 to entry: The continuous current, which consists of a resistive and a capacitive component, may vary with temperature, stray capacitance and external pollution effects. The continuous current of a test sample may, therefore, not be the same as the continuous current of a complete arrester.

Note 2 to entry: The continuous current is, for comparison purposes, expressed either by its r.m.s. or peak value.

3.5
continuous operating voltage of an HVDC-arrester
U_{cHVDC}
maximum continuous voltage characterized by the voltages CCOV, PCOV and DCOV and the frequency DFCOV where applicable and that may be applied continuously between the arrester terminals

3.6
coordination current of an arrester
for a given system under study and for each class of overvoltage, the current through the arrester for which the representative overvoltage is determined

Note 1 to entry: Standard shapes of coordination currents for steep-front, lightning and switching current impulses are given in IEC 60099-4.

Note 2 to entry: The coordination currents are determined by system studies.

3.7
crest value of continuous operating voltage
CCOV
highest continuously occurring crest value of the voltage across the arrester excluding commutation overshoots and commutation notches and calculated with a system model valid for up to approximately 5 kHz

Note 1 to entry: As an example, see Figure 10, given for valve arresters.

3.8
damage limit (mechanical)
lowest value of a force perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of a polymer-housed arrester leading to mechanical failure of the arrester housing

3.9
d.c. component of the continuous operating voltage
DCOV
highest mean or average of the continuous operating voltage, U_{cHVDC} ,across the arrester,excluding harmonics and commutation overshoots

Note 1 to entry: As an example, see Figure 11, given for bridge arrester.

3.10
d.c. system voltage
highest mean or average operating voltage to earth, excluding harmonics and commutation overshoots

3.11
designation of an impulse shape
combination of two numbers, the first representing the virtual front time (T_1) and the second the virtual time to half-value on the tail (T_2)

Note 1 to entry: It is written as T_1/T_2, both in microseconds, the sign "/" having no mathematical meaning.

3.12
discharge current of an arrester
impulse current which flows through the arrester

3.13
disruptive discharge
phenomenon associated with the failure of insulation under electric stress, which includes a collapse of voltage and the passage of current

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

Note 2 to entry: 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.

3.14
dominant frequency of continuous operating voltage
DFCOV
the frequency of the harmonic with highest rms-value in the voltage across d.c. and a.c. filter arresters

3.15
electrical unit
portion of an arrester in which each end of the unit is terminated with an electrode which is exposed to the external environment

Note 1 to entry: An electrical unit may have more than one mechanical unit (see Figure 4 of IEC 60099-4:2004/AMD1:2009).

3.16
equivalent continuous operating voltage of an arrester
ECOV
r.m.s. value of the sinusoidal power-frequency voltage or d.c. voltage at a metal-oxide surge arrester stressed by operating voltage of any wave shape that generates the same power losses in the metal-oxide material as the actual operating voltage

3.17
flashover
disruptive discharge over a solid surface

3.18
front of an impulse
part of an impulse which occurs prior to the peak

3.19
gas-insulated metal enclosed surge arrester
GIS-arrester
gas-insulated metal-enclosed metal-oxide surge arrester without any integrated series or parallel spark gaps, filled with gas other than air

Note 1 to entry: The gas pressure is normally higher than 1 bar = 10^5Pa.

Note 2 to entry: A surge arrester used in gas-insulated switchgear.

3.20
grading ring of an arrester
metal part, usually circular in shape, mounted to modify electrostatically the voltage distribution along the arrester

3.21
high current impulse of an arrester
peak value of discharge current having a 4/10 impulse shape which is used to test the stability of the arrester on direct lightning strokes

3.22
housing
external insulating part of an arrester, which provides the necessary creepage distance and protects the internal parts from the environment

Note 1 to entry: Housing may consist of several parts providing mechanical strength and protection against the environment.

3.23
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, with defining parameters being polarity, peak value, front time and time to half-value on the tail

3.24
insulating base
a short insulator (or set of insulators) on which the arrester is mounted to provide a means of connecting a current monitoring device between the base of the arrester and earth

3.25
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 MO resistor stack

3.26
internal parts
MO resistors with supporting structure and internal grading system, if equipped

3.27
lightning current impulse
8/20 current impulse with limits on the adjustment of equipment such that the measured values are from 7 μs to 9 μs for the virtual front time and from 18 μs to 22 μs for the time to half-value on the tail

Note 1 to entry: The time to half-value on the tail is not critical and may have any tolerance during the residual voltage type tests (see 9.10).

3.28
lightning impulse coordination current
I_{lico}
a coordination current with a shape equal to the lightning current impulse

3.29
long-duration current impulse
rectangular current impulse which rises rapidly to maximum value, remains substantially constant for a specified period and then falls rapidly to zero, with defining parameters being polarity, peak value, virtual duration of the peak and virtual total duration

3.30
mean breaking load
MBL
the average breaking load for porcelain -housed arresters determined from tests

3.31
mechanical unit
portion of an arrester in which the MO resistors within the unit are mechanically restrained from moving in an axial direction

Note 1 to entry: An arrester may contain more than one mechanical units within an electrical unit (see Figure 13 of IEC 60099-4:2004/AMD1:2009).

Note 2 to entry: A mechanical unit may have more than one electrical unit (see Figure 13 of IEC 60099-4:2004/AMD1:2009).

3.32
metal-oxide surge arrester without gaps
arrester having non-linear MO resistors connected in series and/or in parallel without any integrated series or parallel spark gaps, incorporated in a housing with terminals for electrical and mechanical connection

Note 1 to entry: Wherever the term “arrester” or “surge arrester” is used in this document, the term refers to a metal-oxide surge arrester without gaps.