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colour inside

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 110: Inductive load switching



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HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 110: Inductive load switching

FOREWORD

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IEC 62271-110 has been prepared by subcommittee 17A: Switching devices, of IEC technical committee 17: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear. It is an International Standard.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2017. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) references to IEC 62271-100 and IEC 62271-106 have been updated to the latest editions.

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

Draft	Report on voting
17A/1368/FDIS	17A/1376/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62271 series can be found, under the general title *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear*, on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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- withdrawn,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

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HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 110: Inductive load switching

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62271 is applicable to AC switching devices designed for indoor or outdoor installation, for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1 000 V and applied for inductive current switching. It is applicable to switching devices (including circuit-breakers in accordance with IEC 62271-100) that are used to switch high-voltage motor currents and shunt reactor currents and also to high-voltage contactors used to switch high-voltage motor currents as covered by IEC 62271-106.

Switching unloaded transformers, i.e. breaking transformer magnetizing current, is not considered in this document. The reasons for this are as follows:

a) Owing to the non-linearity of the transformer core, it is not possible to correctly model the switching of transformer magnetizing current using linear components in a test laboratory. Tests conducted using an available transformer, such as a test transformer, will only be valid for the transformer tested and cannot be representative for other transformers.

b) As detailed in IEC TR 62271-306, the characteristics of this duty are usually less severe than any other inductive current switching duty. Such a duty ~~may~~ can produce severe overvoltages within the transformer winding(s) depending on the re-ignition behaviour of the switching device and transformer winding resonance frequencies.

NOTE 1 The switching of tertiary reactors from the high-voltage side of the transformer is not covered by this document.

NOTE 2 The switching of shunt reactors earthed through neutral reactors is not covered by this document. However, the application of test results according to this document, on the switching of neutral reactor earthed reactors (4-leg reactor scheme), is discussed in IEC TR 62271-306.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60050-441, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 441: Switchgear, controlgear and fuses*, available at www.electropedia.org

IEC 62271-1:2017, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: Common specifications for alternating current switchgear and controlgear*
IEC 62271-1:2017/AMD1:2021

IEC 62271-100:~~2008~~2021, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers*
~~IEC 62271-100:2008/AMD1:2012~~

IEC 62271-106:~~2011~~2021, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 106: Alternating current contactors, contactor-based controllers and motor-starters*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-441, IEC 62271-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
inductive current
power-frequency current drawn by an inductive circuit having a power factor 0,5 or less

3.2
current chopping
abrupt current interruption in a switching device at a point-on-wave other than the natural power-frequency current zero

3.3
virtual current chopping
current chopping in one of the three phases in a three-phase circuit originated by transients in another phase of the circuit

3.4
suppression peak
first peak of the transient voltage to earth on the load side of the switching device following current interruption

Note 1 to entry: Suppression peak is not necessarily the absolute maximum of the transient recovery voltage. Previous breakdowns ~~may~~ can have appeared at higher voltage values.

3.5
recovery peak
maximum value of the voltage across the switching device occurring when the polarity of the recovery voltage is equal to the polarity of the power-frequency voltage

Note 1 to entry: Recovery peak is not necessarily the absolute maximum of the transient recovery voltage. Previous breakdowns ~~may~~ can have appeared at higher voltage values.

3.6
re-ignition
resumption of current between the contacts of a mechanical switching device during a breaking operation with an interval of zero current of less than a quarter cycle of power frequency

Note 1 to entry: In the case of inductive load switching the initiation of the re-ignition is a high-frequency event, which can be of a single or multiple nature and ~~may~~ can in some cases be interrupted without power-frequency follow current.

3.7
re-ignition-free arcing time window
period of arc duration during a breaking operation during which the contacts of a mechanical switching device reach sufficient distance to exclude re-ignition