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Bushings for DC application

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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BUSHINGS FOR DC APPLICATION

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 document(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.

   IEEE Standards documents are developed within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE and serve without compensation. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards. Use of IEEE Standards documents is wholly voluntary. *IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers (see* https://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html *for more information).*

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC/IEEE 65700-19-03:2014. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC/IEEE 65700-19-03 has been prepared by a joint working group of sub-committee 36A: Insulated bushings, of IEC technical committee 36: Insulators and Bushing, in cooperation with subcommittee of the IEEE-PES transformer committee, under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement between IEC and IEEE. It is an International Standard.

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b) inclusion of voltage source converter (VSC) technologies

The text of this International Standard is based on the following IEC documents:

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- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

In this ~~first~~ second edition of IEC/IEEE 65700-19-03, service experiences as well as established market requirements have been harmonized with existing IEC and IEEE standards, primarily:

IEC 60137, *Insulated bushings for alternating voltages above 1 000 V*

~~IEC 62199, *Bushings for DC application*~~

IEEE Std C57.19.00™, *IEEE Standard General Requirements and Test Procedures for Outdoor Power Apparatus Bushings*

Voltage source converter (VSC) technologies have also been included.

~~IEEE Std C57.19.03™, *IEEE Standard Requirements, Terminology and Test Code for Bushings for DC Application*~~

~~This dual numbered standard replaces the previous IEC and IEEE DC bushing standards.~~

~~Where applicable, reference is also made to the following standards:~~

~~IEC 61462, *Composite insulators – Hollow insulators for use in outdoor and indoor electrical equipment*; and~~

~~IEC 62155, *Hollow pressurized and unpressurized ceramic and glass insulators for use in electrical equipment with rated voltages greater than 1 000 V*.~~

~~Non-ceramic bushing insulators are widely used in DC applications and this standard applies to similar qualification procedures on all types of insulators, except for the artificial pollution test. Preparation of a bushing for an artificial pollution test destroys the surface of a composite insulator and therefore cannot be performed on such bushings.~~

~~The range of type tests and routine tests has been carefully planned, considering that high voltage direct current (HVDC) power transmission is a mature technology, but still with limited service experience compared to AC systems and voltage coordination may vary with different system HVDC design practices.~~

~~Work on IEEE Std C57.19.03 edition 1 was started in 1988 within the Working Group on Bushings for DC Applications of the Bushing Subcommittee of the IEEE Transformers Committee. The working group decided to address requirements for these bushings in a self-standing document because many problems specific to this type of bushing were being experienced within the industry and other available standards on bushings were inadequate for this purpose. The main reference for the resulting document was its counterpart for ac bushings, IEEE Std C57.19.00-1991 and IEC 60137. Requirements were also coordinated with the CIGRE Joint Working Group 12/14.10 as well as with the HVDC Converter Transformer and Smoothing Reactor Subcommittee of the IEEE Transformers Committee, which developed standards for these HVDC apparatus during the same time frame.~~

~~IEEE Std C57.19.03:1996 was approved by the IEEE-SA Standards Board on 20 June 1996 and published on 6 January 1997. During the reaffirmation process for this document in 2002, several errors in the document were reported. All known errors were corrected in a corrigendum in December 2005. This revised standard includes the corrections made in the corrigendum.~~

~~Work on IEC 62199 started in 2000 by IEC SC 36A, the insulated bushings subcommittee of IEC TC 36, the insulators technical committee, and was largely based on IEEE Std C57.19.03. Edition 1 was published in 2004.~~

~~After work on the revision of IEEE Std C57.19.03 was started by IEEE it was agreed at a meeting of IEC TC36 in Sao Paulo in 2008 to approach IEEE to establish a Joint Maintenance Team under the Dual Logo Standard procedure. This was agreed and work on the new document IEC/IEEE 65700-19-03 was started in 2009.~~

BUSHINGS FOR DC APPLICATION

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to outdoor and indoor bushings of any voltage used on DC systems, of capacitance graded or gas insulated types for use as components of ~~oil~~ liquid-filled converter transformers and smoothing reactors, as well as air-to-air DC bushings. It applies to both line commutated converter (LCC), as well as voltage source converter (VSC) technologies. This document does not apply to the following:

- cable terminations (potheads);
- bushings for instrument transformers;
- bushings for test power supplies;
- bushings applied with gaseous insulation (other than air at atmospheric pressure) external to the bushing;
- bushings for industrial application;
- bushings for traction application;
- bushings for distribution class transformers.

This document refers to IEC 60137 for general terms and conditions and defines the special terms used, operating conditions, ratings, test procedures as well as general mechanical and electrical requirements for bushings for DC application.

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.

NOTE For this document, bushings complying with IEC standards (IEC profile, 3.1.20) refer to IEC documents, and bushings complying with IEEE standards (IEEE profile, 3.1.21) refer to IEEE documents, unless stated otherwise. A cross-reference list is given in Annex F.

IEC 60050, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV).* Available from: http://www.electropedia.org/

IEC 60060-1:2010, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

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

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

IEC 60071-11, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 11 : Definitions, principles and rules for HVDC system*

IEC 60076-1, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*

IEC 60076-2, *Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers*

IEC 60076-7, *Power transformers – Part 7: Loading guide for mineral-oil-immersed power transformers*

IEC 60137:~~2008~~2017, *Insulated bushings for alternating voltages above 1 000 V*

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

IEC 60296, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications – ~~Unused~~ Mineral insulating oils for ~~transformers and switchgear~~ electrical equipment*

IEC 60376, *Specification of technical grade sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and complementary gases to be used in its mixtures for use in electrical equipment*

IEC 60422, *Mineral insulating oils in electrical equipment – Supervision and maintenance guidance*

~~IEC 60480, *Guidelines for the checking and treatment of sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) taken from electrical equipment and specification for its re-use*~~

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

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 TS 60815-3, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 3: Polymer insulators for a.c. systems*

IEC TS 60815-4, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 4: Insulators for d.c. systems*

~~IEC 60836, *Specifications for unused silicone insulating liquids for electrotechnical purposes*~~

~~IEC 60867, *Insulating liquids - Specifications for unused liquids based on synthetic aromatic hydrocarbons*~~

IEC TS 61245, *Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage ceramic and glass insulators to be used on d.c. systems*

~~IEC 61378-2, *Converter transformers – Part 2: Transformers for HVDC Applications*~~

IEC 61462, *Composite hollow insulators – Pressurized and unpressurized insulators for use in electrical equipment with AC rated voltage greater than 1 000 V AC and D.C. voltage greater than 1 500 V – Definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and design recommendations*

IEC 62155, *Hollow pressurized and unpressurized ceramic and glass insulators for use in electrical equipment with rated voltages greater than 1 000 V*

IEC/IEEE 60076-57-129:2017, *Power transformers – Part 57-129: Transformers for HVDC applications*

IEEE Std 4™, *IEEE Standard Techniques for High-Voltage Testing*

IEEE Std 430™, *IEEE Standard Procedures for the Measurement of Radio Noise from Overhead Power Lines and Substations*

IEEE Std C37.123™, *IEEE Guide to Specifications for Gas-Insulated, Electric Power Substation Equipment*

IEEE Std C62.82.1™, *IEEE Standard for Insulation Coordination – Definitions, Principles, and Rules*

IEEE Std C62.82.2™, *IEEE Guide for the Application of Insulation Coordination*

IEEE Std C57.106™, *IEEE Guide for Acceptance and Maintenance of Insulating Oil in Equipment*

IEEE Std C57.113™, *IEEE Recommended Practice for Partial Discharge Measurement in Liquid-Filled Power Transformers and Shunt Reactors*

IEEE Std C57.12.00™, *IEEE Standard for General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers*

IEEE Std C57.12.10™, *IEEE Standard Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Power Transformer*

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IEEE Std C57.19.100™ *IEEE Guide for Application of Power Apparatus Bushings*

IEC/IEEE 60076-57-129:2017, *Power transformers – Part 57-129: Transformers for HVDC applications*

CISPR 16-1 (all parts), *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods*

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

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