

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Isolationskoordination – Del 2: Tillämpningsanvisningar

*Insulation co-ordination –
Part 2: Application guidelines*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 60071-2:2018. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 60071-2:2018.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 60071-2:2018

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 60071-2, Fourth edition, 2018 - Insulation co-ordination - Part 2: Application guidelines**
utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

EN från CENELEC som är identiska med motsvarande IEC-standarder och som görs tillgängliga för nationalkommittéerna efter den 1 januari 2018 får en beteckning som inleds med EN IEC istället för som tidigare bara EN.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 60071-2, utgåva 1, 1997, gäller ej fr o m 2021-04-20.

ICS 29.080.30

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 60071-2

May 2018

ICS 29.080

Supersedes EN 60071-2:1997

English Version

**Insulation co-ordination - Part 2: Application guidelines
(IEC 60071-2:2018)**

Coordination de l'isolation - Partie 2: Lignes directrices en
matière d'application
(IEC 60071-2:2018)

Isolationskoordination - Teil 2: Anwendungsrichtlinie
(IEC 60071-2:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2018-04-20. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

© 2018 CENELEC All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members.

Ref. No. EN IEC 60071-2:2018 E

European foreword

The text of document 28/255/FDIS, future edition 4 of IEC 60071-2, prepared by IEC/TC 28 "Insulation co-ordination" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60071-2:2018.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2019-01-20
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2021-04-20

This document supersedes EN 60071-2:1997.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60071-2:2018 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60099-4:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60099-2014 (not modified).
IEC 60099-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 60099-5.
IEC 60099-8	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 60099-8.
IEC 60507	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60507.
IEC 62271-1:2017	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62271-1:2017 (not modified).
IEC 62271-100:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62271-100:2009 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

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 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60060-1	2010	High-voltage test techniques -- Part 1: General definitions and test requirements	EN 60060-1	2010
IEC 60071-1	2006	Insulation co-ordination -- Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules	EN 60071-1	2006
+ A1	2010		+ A1	2010
IEC 60505	2011	Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulation systems	EN 60505	2011
IEC/TS 60815-1	-	Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage - insulators intended for use in polluted conditions - Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles	-	-
ISO 2533	1975	Standard Atmosphere	-	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	8
1 Scope	10
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols.....	11
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	11
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	11
3.3 Symbols.....	11
4 Representative voltage stresses in service	16
4.1 Origin and classification of voltage stresses.....	16
4.2 Characteristics of overvoltage protection devices.....	17
4.2.1 General remarks.....	17
4.2.2 Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps (MOSA)	17
4.2.3 Line surge arresters (LSA) for overhead transmission and distribution lines	19
4.3 Representative voltages and overvoltages	19
4.3.1 Continuous (power-frequency) voltage.....	19
4.3.2 Temporary overvoltages	20
4.3.3 Slow-front overvoltages	23
4.3.4 Fast-front overvoltages	29
4.3.5 Very-fast-front overvoltages [13].....	33
5 Co-ordination withstand voltage.....	34
5.1 Insulation strength characteristics	34
5.1.1 General	34
5.1.2 Influence of polarity and overvoltage shapes	35
5.1.3 Phase-to-phase and longitudinal insulation	36
5.1.4 Influence of weather conditions on external insulation	36
5.1.5 Probability of disruptive discharge of insulation	37
5.2 Performance criterion.....	38
5.3 Insulation co-ordination procedures	39
5.3.1 General	39
5.3.2 Insulation co-ordination procedures for continuous (power-frequency) voltage and temporary overvoltage	40
5.3.3 Insulation co-ordination procedures for slow-front overvoltages	40
5.3.4 Insulation co-ordination procedures for fast-front overvoltages	45
6 Required withstand voltage.....	46
6.1 General remarks	46
6.2 Atmospheric correction	46
6.2.1 General remarks	46
6.2.2 Altitude correction.....	46
6.3 Safety factors.....	48
6.3.1 General	48
6.3.2 Ageing	48
6.3.3 Production and assembly dispersion	48
6.3.4 Inaccuracy of the withstand voltage	48
6.3.5 Recommended safety factors (K_S)	49
7 Standard withstand voltage and testing procedures	49

7.1	General remarks	49
7.1.1	Overview	49
7.1.2	Standard switching impulse withstand voltage	49
7.1.3	Standard lightning impulse withstand voltage.....	50
7.2	Test conversion factors	50
7.2.1	Range I.....	50
7.2.2	Range II	51
7.3	Determination of insulation withstand by type tests	51
7.3.1	Test procedure dependency upon insulation type	51
7.3.2	Non-self-restoring insulation	52
7.3.3	Self-restoring insulation	52
7.3.4	Mixed insulation.....	52
7.3.5	Limitations of the test procedures	53
7.3.6	Selection of the type test procedures	54
7.3.7	Selection of the type test voltages	54
8	Special considerations for overhead lines	55
8.1	General remarks	55
8.2	Insulation co-ordination for operating voltages and temporary overvoltages	55
8.3	Insulation co-ordination for slow-front overvoltages.....	55
8.3.1	General	55
8.3.2	Earth-fault overvoltages.....	56
8.3.3	Energization and re-energization overvoltages	56
8.4	Insulation co-ordination for lightning overvoltages.....	56
8.4.1	General	56
8.4.2	Distribution lines	56
8.4.3	Transmission lines	57
9	Special considerations for substations	57
9.1	General remarks	57
9.1.1	Overview	57
9.1.2	Operating voltage	57
9.1.3	Temporary overvoltage	57
9.1.4	Slow-front overvoltages	58
9.1.5	Fast-front overvoltages	58
9.2	Insulation co-ordination for overvoltages	58
9.2.1	Substations in distribution systems with U_m up to 36 kV in range I	58
9.2.2	Substations in transmission systems with U_m between 52,5 kV and 245 kV in range I	59
9.2.3	Substations in transmission systems in range II.....	60
Annex A (informative)	Determination of temporary overvoltages due to earth faults	61
Annex B (informative)	Weibull probability distributions	65
B.1	General remarks	65
B.2	Disruptive discharge probability of external insulation	66
B.3	Cumulative frequency distribution of overvoltages.....	68
Annex C (informative)	Determination of the representative slow-front overvoltage due to line energization and re-energization	71
C.1	General remarks	71
C.2	Probability distribution of the representative amplitude of the prospective overvoltage phase-to-earth	71

C.3	Probability distribution of the representative amplitude of the prospective overvoltage phase-to-phase	71
C.4	Insulation characteristic	73
C.5	Numerical example	75
Annex D (informative)	Transferred overvoltages in transformers	81
D.1	General remarks	81
D.2	Transferred temporary overvoltages	82
D.3	Capacitively transferred surges	82
D.4	Inductively transferred surges	84
Annex E (informative)	Lightning overvoltages	88
E.1	General remarks	88
E.2	Determination of the limit distance (X_p)	88
E.2.1	Protection with arresters in the substation	88
E.2.2	Self-protection of substation	89
E.3	Estimation of the representative lightning overvoltage amplitude	90
E.3.1	General	90
E.3.2	Shielding penetration	90
E.3.3	Back flashovers	91
E.4	Simplified method	93
E.5	Assumed maximum value of the representative lightning overvoltage	95
Annex F (informative)	Calculation of air gap breakdown strength from experimental data	96
F.1	General	96
F.2	Insulation response to power-frequency voltages	96
F.3	Insulation response to slow-front overvoltages	97
F.4	Insulation response to fast-front overvoltages	98
Annex G (informative)	Examples of insulation co-ordination procedure	102
G.1	Overview	102
G.2	Numerical example for a system in range I (with nominal voltage of 230 kV)	102
G.2.1	General	102
G.2.2	Part 1: no special operating conditions	103
G.2.3	Part 2: influence of capacitor switching at station 2	110
G.2.4	Part 3: flow charts related to the example of Clause G.2	112
G.3	Numerical example for a system in range II (with nominal voltage of 735 kV)	117
G.3.1	General	117
G.3.2	Step 1: determination of the representative overvoltages – values of U_{rp}	117
G.3.3	Step 2: determination of the co-ordination withstand voltages – values of U_{cw}	118
G.3.4	Step 3: determination of the required withstand voltages – values of U_{rw}	119
G.3.5	Step 4: conversion to switching impulse withstand voltages (SIWV)	120
G.3.6	Step 5: selection of standard insulation levels	120
G.3.7	Considerations relative to phase-to-phase insulation co-ordination	121
G.3.8	Phase-to-earth clearances	122
G.3.9	Phase-to-phase clearances	122
G.4	Numerical example for substations in distribution systems with U_m up to 36 kV in range I	123
G.4.1	General	123

G.4.2	Step 1: determination of the representative overvoltages – values of U_{rp}	123
G.4.3	Step 2: determination of the co-ordination withstand voltages – values of U_{cw}	124
G.4.4	Step 3: determination of required withstand voltages – values of U_{rw}	125
G.4.5	Step 4: conversion to standard short-duration power-frequency and lightning impulse withstand voltages	126
G.4.6	Step 5: selection of standard withstand voltages	126
G.4.7	Summary of insulation co-ordination procedure for the example of Clause G.4	127
Annex H (informative) Atmospheric correction – Altitude correction		129
H.1	General principles	129
H.1.1	Atmospheric correction in standard tests	129
H.1.2	Task of atmospheric correction in insulation co-ordination	130
H.2	Atmospheric correction in insulation co-ordination	132
H.2.1	Factors for atmospheric correction	132
H.2.2	General characteristics for moderate climates	132
H.2.3	Special atmospheric conditions	133
H.2.4	Altitude dependency of air pressure	134
H.3	Altitude correction	135
H.3.1	Definition of the altitude correction factor	135
H.3.2	Principle of altitude correction	136
H.3.3	Standard equipment operating at altitudes up to 1 000 m	137
H.3.4	Equipment operating at altitudes above 1 000 m	137
H.4	Selection of the exponent m	138
H.4.1	General	138
H.4.2	Derivation of exponent m for switching impulse voltage	138
H.4.3	Derivation of exponent m for critical switching impulse voltage	141
Annex I (informative) Evaluation method of non-standard lightning overvoltage shape for representative voltages and overvoltages		144
I.1	General remarks	144
I.2	Lightning overvoltage shape	144
I.3	Evaluation method for GIS	144
I.3.1	Experiments	144
I.3.2	Evaluation of overvoltage shape	145
I.4	Evaluation method for transformer	145
I.4.1	Experiments	145
I.4.2	Evaluation of overvoltage shape	145
Annex J (informative) Insulation co-ordination for very-fast-front overvoltages in UHV substations		152
J.1	General	152
J.2	Influence of disconnector design	152
J.3	Insulation co-ordination for VFFO	153
Bibliography		155
Figure 1 – Range of 2 % slow-front overvoltages at the receiving end due to line energization and re-energization		25
Figure 2 – Ratio between the 2 % values of slow-front overvoltages phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth		26
Figure 3 – Diagram for surge arrester connection to the protected object		33

Figure 4 – Distributive discharge probability of self-restoring insulation described on a linear scale	41
Figure 5 – Disruptive discharge probability of self-restoring insulation described on a Gaussian scale	41
Figure 6 – Evaluation of deterministic co-ordination factor K_{cd}	42
Figure 7 – Evaluation of the risk of failure	43
Figure 8 – Risk of failure of external insulation for slow-front overvoltages as a function of the statistical co-ordination factor K_{cs}	45
Figure 9 – Dependence of exponent m on the co-ordination switching impulse withstand voltage	47
Figure 10 – Probability P of an equipment to pass the test dependent on the difference K between the actual and the rated impulse withstand voltage	53
Figure 11 – Example of a schematic substation layout used for the overvoltage stress location	57
Figure A.1 – Earth fault factor k on a base of X_0/X_1 for $R_1/X_1 = R = 0$	62
Figure A.2 – Relationship between R_0/X_1 and X_0/X_1 for constant values of earth fault factor k where $R_1 = 0$	62
Figure A.3 – Relationship between R_0/X_1 and X_0/X_1 for constant values of earth fault factor k where $R_1 = 0,5 X_1$	63
Figure A.4 – Relationship between R_0/X_1 and X_0/X_1 for constant values of earth fault factor k where $R_1 = X_1$	63
Figure A.5 – Relationship between R_0/X_1 and X_0/X_1 for constant values of earth fault factor k where $R_1 = 2X_1$	64
Figure B.1 – Conversion chart for the reduction of the withstand voltage due to placing insulation configurations in parallel	70
Figure C.1 – Example for bivariate phase-to-phase overvoltage curves with constant probability density and tangents giving the relevant 2 % values	77
Figure C.2 – Principle of the determination of the representative phase-to-phase overvoltage U_{pre}	78
Figure C.3 – Schematic phase-phase-earth insulation configuration	79
Figure C.4 – Description of the 50 % switching impulse flashover voltage of a phase-phase-earth insulation	79
Figure C.5 – Inclination angle of the phase-to-phase insulation characteristic in range "b" dependent on the ratio of the phase-phase clearance D to the height H_t above earth	80
Figure D.1 – Distributed capacitances of the windings of a transformer and the equivalent circuit describing the windings	86
Figure D.2 – Values of factor J describing the effect of the winding connections on the inductive surge transference	87
Figure H.1 – Principle of the atmospheric correction during test of a specified insulation level according to the procedure of IEC 60060-1	130
Figure H.2 – Principal task of the atmospheric correction in insulation co-ordination according to IEC 60071-1	131
Figure H.3 – Comparison of atmospheric correction $\delta \times k_h$ with relative air pressure p/p_0 for various weather stations around the world	133
Figure H.4 – Deviation of simplified pressure calculation by exponential function in this document from the temperature dependent pressure calculation of ISO 2533	135
Figure H.5 – Principle of altitude correction: decreasing withstand voltage U_{10} of equipment with increasing altitude	136

Figure H.6 – Sets of <i>m</i> -curves for standard switching impulse voltage including the variations in altitude for each gap factor	140
Figure H.7 – Exponent <i>m</i> for standard switching impulse voltage for selected gap factors covering altitudes up to 4 000 m	141
Figure H.8 – Sets of <i>m</i> -curves for critical switching impulse voltage including the variations in altitude for each gap factor	142
Figure H.9 – Exponent <i>m</i> for critical switching impulse voltage for selected gap factors covering altitudes up to 4 000 m	142
Figure H.10 – Accordance of <i>m</i> -curves from Figure 9 with determination of exponent <i>m</i> by means of critical switching impulse voltage for selected gap factors and altitudes	143
Figure I.1 – Examples of lightning overvoltage shapes	147
Figure I.2 – Example of insulation characteristics with respect to lightning overvoltages of the SF ₆ gas gap (Shape E)	148
Figure I.3 – Calculation of duration time <i>T_d</i>	148
Figure I.4 – Shape evaluation flow for GIS and transformer	149
Figure I.5 – Application to GIS lightning overvoltage	150
Figure I.6 – Example of insulation characteristics with respect to lightning overvoltage of the turn-to-turn insulation (Shape C)	150
Figure I.7 – Application to transformer lightning overvoltage	151
Figure J.1 – Insulation co-ordination for very-fast-front overvoltages	154
 Table 1 – Test conversion factors for range I, to convert required SIWV to SDWV and LIWV	51
Table 2 – Test conversion factors for range II to convert required SDWV to SIWV	51
Table 3 – Selectivity of test procedures B and C of IEC 60060-1	53
Table B.1 – Breakdown voltage versus cumulative flashover probability – Single insulation and 100 parallel insulations	67
Table E.1 – Corona damping constant <i>K_{CO}</i>	89
Table E.2 – Factor A for various overhead lines	94
Table F.1 – Typical gap factors <i>K</i> for switching impulse breakdown phase-to-earth (according to [1] and [4])	100
Table F.2 – Gap factors for typical phase-to-phase geometries	101
Table G.1 – Summary of minimum required withstand voltages obtained for the example shown in G.2.2	109
Table G.2 – Summary of required withstand voltages obtained for the example shown in G.2.3	111
Table G.3 – Values related to the insulation co-ordination procedure for the example in G.4	128
Table H.1 – Comparison of functional expressions of Figure 9 with the selected parameters from the derivation of <i>m</i> -curves with critical switching impulse	143
Table I.1 – Evaluation of the lightning overvoltage in the GIS of UHV system	148
Table I.2 – Evaluation of lightning overvoltage in the transformer of 500 kV system	151

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INSULATION CO-ORDINATION –

Part 2: Application guidelines

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 IEC 60071-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 28: Insulation co-ordination.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1996. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) the annex on clearance in air to assure a specified impulse withstand voltage installation is deleted because the annex in IEC 60071-1 is overlapped;
- b) 4.2 and 4.3 on surge arresters are updated;
- c) 4.3.5 on very-fast-front overvoltages is revised. Annex J on insulation co-ordination for very-fast-front overvoltages in UHV substations is added;
- d) Annex H on atmospheric correction – altitude correction is added.

e) Annex I on evaluation method of non-standard lightning overvoltage shape is added.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
28/255/FDIS	28/256/RVD

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

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

It has the status of a horizontal standard in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://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.

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.

INSULATION CO-ORDINATION –

Part 2: Application guidelines

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60071 constitutes application guidelines and deals with the selection of insulation levels of equipment or installations for three-phase electrical systems. Its aim is to give guidance for the determination of the rated withstand voltages for ranges I and II of IEC 60071-1 and to justify the association of these rated values with the standardized highest voltages for equipment.

This association is for insulation co-ordination purposes only. The requirements for human safety are not covered by this document.

This document covers three-phase systems with nominal voltages above 1 kV. The values derived or proposed herein are generally applicable only to such systems. However, the concepts presented are also valid for two-phase or single-phase systems.

This document covers phase-to-earth, phase-to-phase and longitudinal insulation.

This document is not intended to deal with routine tests. These are to be specified by the relevant product committees.

The content of this document strictly follows the flow chart of the insulation co-ordination process presented in Figure 1 of IEC 60071-1:2006. Clauses 4 to 7 correspond to the squares in this flow chart and give detailed information on the concepts governing the insulation co-ordination process which leads to the establishment of the required withstand levels.

This document emphasizes the necessity of considering, at the very beginning, all origins, all classes and all types of voltage stresses in service irrespective of the range of highest voltage for equipment. Only at the end of the process, when the selection of the standard withstand voltages takes place, does the principle of covering a particular service voltage stress by a standard withstand voltage apply. Also, at this final step, this document refers to the correlation made in IEC 60071-1 between the standard insulation levels and the highest voltage for equipment.

The annexes contain examples and detailed information which explain or support the concepts described in the main text, and the basic analytical techniques used.

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

IEC 60071-1:2006, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules*
IEC 60071-1:2006/AMD1:2010

IEC 60505:2011, *Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulation systems*

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

ISO 2533:1975, *Standard Atmosphere*