

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

Kopplingsapparater för högst 1000 V – Del 9-1: Släcksystem för ljusbågar – Ljusbågsskydd (ljusbågsdräpare)

*Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 9-1: Active arc-fault mitigation systems –
Arc quenching devices*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 60947-9-1:2019. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 60947-9-1:2019.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 60947-9-1:2019

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 60947-9-1, First edition, 2019 - Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 9-1: Active arc-fault mitigation systems - Arc quenching devices**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

ICS 29.120.40; 29.130.20

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard, som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

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

ICS 29.120.40; 29.130.20

English Version

**Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 9-1: Active arc-fault mitigation systems - Arc quenching devices
(IEC 60947-9-1:2019)**

Appareillage à basse tension - Partie 9-1: Systèmes actifs de limitation des défauts d'arc - Dispositifs d'extinction d'arc
(IEC 60947-9-1:2019)

Niederspannungsschaltgeräte - Aktive Systeme zur Verringerung von Lichtbogenfehlern - Teil 9-1: Lichtbogenlöschgeräte
(IEC 60947-9-1:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-02-20. 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

European foreword

The text of document 121A/254/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60947-9-1, prepared by SC 121A "Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear" of IEC/TC 121 "Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low voltage" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60947-9-1:2019.

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) 2019-11-24
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-05-24

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.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For the relationship with EU Directives and the standardization requests see informative Annex ZZA and Annex ZZB, which are integral parts of this document.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60947-9-1:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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 60068-2-30	2005	Environmental testing -- Part 2-30: Tests - Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)	EN 60068-2-30	2005
IEC 60417	Data-base	Graphical symbols for use on equipment	-	-
IEC 60947-1	2007	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear -- Part 1: General rules	EN 60947-1	2007
+ A1	2010		+ A1	2011
+ A2	2014		+ A2	2014
IEC 61439	series	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies	EN 61439	series
CISPR 11 (mod)	2015	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement	EN 55011	2016
+ A1	2016		+ A1	2017

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Classification.....	8
4.1 According to the number of operations.....	8
4.1.1 Single shot AQD.....	8
4.1.2 Resettable AQD.....	9
4.2 According to the mounting characteristics.....	9
4.2.1 Fixed AQD.....	9
4.2.2 Withdrawable or plug-in AQD.....	9
5 Characteristics	9
5.1 Rated operational voltage (U_e).....	9
5.2 Rated insulation voltage (U_i).....	9
5.3 Rated impulse withstand voltage (U_{imp}).....	9
5.4 Rated short-time withstand current (I_{cw}).....	9
5.5 Maximum voltage drop in low-impedance state	9
5.6 Maximum operating time.....	10
5.7 Number of operating cycles (of a resettable AQD).....	10
5.8 Maximum permissible temperature of the AQD main circuit terminals.....	10
6 Product information	10
6.1 Nature of information	10
6.2 Marking.....	10
6.3 Instructions for installation, operation, maintenance, decommissioning and dismantling	11
7 Normal service, mounting and transport conditions.....	11
8 Constructional and performance requirements.....	11
8.1 Constructional requirements	11
8.2 Performance requirements.....	12
8.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	12
9 Tests	13
9.1 Kind of tests.....	13
9.2 Compliance with constructional requirements.....	13
9.3 Type tests	13
9.3.1 Performance tests	13
9.3.2 Electromagnetic compatibility tests	15
9.4 Routine tests.....	16
9.4.1 Closing operation.....	16
9.4.2 Dielectric test	16

Annex A (informative) Rationale for defining the maximum voltage drop value in low-impedance state	17
A.1 Condition for arc extinction	17
A.2 Determination of minimum distance and corresponding voltage drop	18
Bibliography.....	19
Table 1 – Product information	11

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 9-1: Active arc-fault mitigation systems –
Arc quenching devices

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 60947-9-1 has been prepared by subcommittee SC121A: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC technical committee 121: Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low voltage.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
121A/254/FDIS	121A/266/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60947 series, published under the general title *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear*, can be found 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 "<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.

INTRODUCTION

The effects of arc-faults inside an enclosure are more and more taken into consideration, both from user safety and time-to-repair points of view. Protection against the effects of internal arc-faults can be achieved through passive components (containment) or through active components, also known as "active arc-fault mitigation systems".

Active arc-fault mitigation systems generally use internal arc-fault control devices (IACDs), based on the effects of the arc (light, pressure, current or voltage harmonics, etc.), and an actuator to eliminate the arc-fault.

This actuator can be an upstream circuit-breaker, which is tripped to interrupt the fault current, or an arc quenching device that will transfer the fault to a dedicated low-impedance circuit, before the short-circuit current is interrupted by the upstream short-circuit protective device (SCPD).

The purpose of this document is to set the requirements for arc quenching devices, so that the necessary safety is ensured and their performance can be fairly assessed.

Special requirements for environmental withstand (e.g. ambient temperature, damp heat, shock, vibrations) are included, considering the high impact of a malfunction, either unwanted operation (creation of a short-circuit) or failure to operate.

Requirements for internal arc-fault control devices are under development and will be published as IEC 60947-9-2¹.

Requirements for integration of internal arc-fault mitigation systems in power switchgear and controlgear assemblies are under development and will be published as IEC TS 63107².

¹ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/ACD 60947-9-2:2018.

² Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/PCC 63107:2018.

LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 9-1: Active arc-fault mitigation systems – Arc quenching devices

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60947 covers low-voltage arc quenching devices, hereinafter referred to as AQDs, which are intended to eliminate arc-faults in low-voltage assemblies (typically low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies in accordance with the IEC 61439 series), by creating a lower impedance current path, to cause the arcing current to transfer to the new current path. This new current path is maintained until a short-circuit protection device (SCPD) interrupts the short-circuit current.

AQDs are installed in low-voltage assemblies, connected to the main circuit, preferably as close as possible to all primary power sources.

Their rated voltage does not exceed 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC.

This document does not cover:

- sensors intended to detect arc-faults;
- devices intended to trigger the functioning of the arc quenching device;
- devices intended to interrupt arc-fault current;
- special requirements for AQDs for use in explosive atmospheres (e.g. ATEX).

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 60068-2-30:2005, *Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* (available at <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

IEC 60947-1:2007, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010

IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014

IEC 61439 (all parts), *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

CISPR 11:2015, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016