Errata to
IEEE Standard Test Procedure for
AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers
Rated on a Symmetrical Current Basis

Sponsor
IEEE Switchgear Committee
of the
IEEE Power Engineering Society

Correction Sheet
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Page 16, subclause 4.8.1.6, the first sentence in the fourth paragraph should read as follows:

The peak value $E_2$ for the source side component of the TRV is equal to $K_a \times 0.58 \sqrt{2} \text{ V}$ where $K_a = \text{Amplitude factor} = 1.4$ for circuit breakers above 100 kV or 1.54 for circuit breakers below 100 kV.

Page 59, Equation 18 should read as follows:

$\text{Peak value of alternating components} = \frac{\text{Major ordinate} + \text{Minor ordinate}}{2} = \frac{A' + B'}{2}$

Page 60, Equation 19 should read as follows:

$\frac{\text{Major ordinate} - \text{Minor ordinate}}{2} = \frac{A' - B'}{2}$

Page 62, Figure 17, should be corrected to read as follows:

Phase A: first to open circuit
00 = instant of final arc extinction
$G_1 G_2 = \text{instant after interval} \frac{1}{2f} \text{ from 00}$
$G_2 G_3 = \text{instant after interval} \frac{1}{f} \text{ from 00}$

$E_1 = \frac{2.828}{2.828} = \text{power frequency recovery voltage, Phase A}$
$E_2 = \frac{2.828}{2.828} = \text{power frequency recovery voltage, Phase B}$
$E_3 = \frac{2.828}{2.828} = \text{power frequency recovery voltage, Phase C}$

Average power frequency pole-unit recovery voltage
$= \frac{E_1/2.828 + E_2/2.828 + E_3/2.828}{3}$

Power frequency phase-to-phase recovery voltage
$= \sqrt{3} \left( \text{Average power frequency pole-unit recovery voltage} \right)$