

## Test Report No 2008-102

# Type Test of a 11 kV Three Core Inline Coldshrink Transition Joints Type 92-AV 620-3

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**3M QUICK SPLICE 1000**

11 kV INLINE COLD SHRINK TRANSITION JOINT  
FOR PAPER OR POLYMERIC 3 CORE CABLE WITH  
COPPER TAPE SCREEN AND LEAD SHEATH AND SWA  
50 – 400 mm.<sup>2</sup> 92 AV (UK)

SELECTION CHART					
KIT No.	DIAMETER OVER INSULATION  [E] (mm.)	CROSS SECTION (mm. <sup>2</sup> )		DIAMETER OVER CONNECTOR  (mm.)	CONNECTOR LENGTH MAX.  (mm.)
		MECHANICAL CONNECTORS	COMPRESSION CONNECTORS		
92-AV610-3	17.7 – 26.0	50 – 95	50 – 120	14.2 – 26.0	135
92-AV620-3	22.3 – 33.2	120 – 240	150 – 185	18.0 – 33.2	145
92-AV630-3	28.4 – 42.0	300 – 400	240 – 400	23.3 – 42.0	220

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*J. W.*      *B. H.*  
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**NOTE:-**

1. FOR SCREENED PAPER CABLES A SCREENED PAPER MODULE (SPM2) IS REQUIRED.
2. IN SOME INSTANCES WHEN USING COMPRESSION CONNECTORS ON SMALL CROSS SECTIONAL CABLES, i.e. 50mm<sup>2</sup>, THE DIAMETER OF THE CONNECTOR MAY FALL BELOW THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT. IN THESE CASES PLEASE FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE 92-PG (SERIES) BUILD UP KITS FOR POLYMERIC CABLES.

<b>3M</b> U.K. PLC. © 2004 3M CENTRE, CAIN ROAD, BRACKNELL BERKS. RG12 8HT, ENGLAND	12	LATEST REQUIREMENT.	ERH	07.12.07
	11	LATEST REQUIREMENT.	ERH	22.03.07
	10	LATEST REQUIREMENT.	ERH	15.12.06
	9	LATEST REQUIREMENT.	ERH	10.08.06
	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION / ECO	BY	DATE

ALL STATEMENTS, TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED ON TESTS WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE. HOWEVER, SINCE THE CONDITIONS OF USE AND THE APPLICATION ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL THE PURCHASER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SPLICES AND TERMINATIONS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF DATA OR SUGGESTIONS STATED HEREIN.

MOD ENG :	DES.ENG. : A.RUSSELL
DRAWN : A. PARKER 17.07.02	CHECKED :
CAD FILE : XE-0091-2412-6	RELEASED :

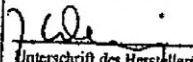
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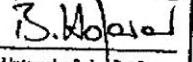
11kV INLINE COLD SHRINK  
TRANSITION JOINT FOR PAPER  
OR POLYMERIC 3 CORE CABLE  
WITH COPPER TAPE SCREEN  
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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Figure 2.1: Installation Instruction

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### INDEX – JOINT CONFIGURATIONS

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Figure 2.2: Installation Instruction



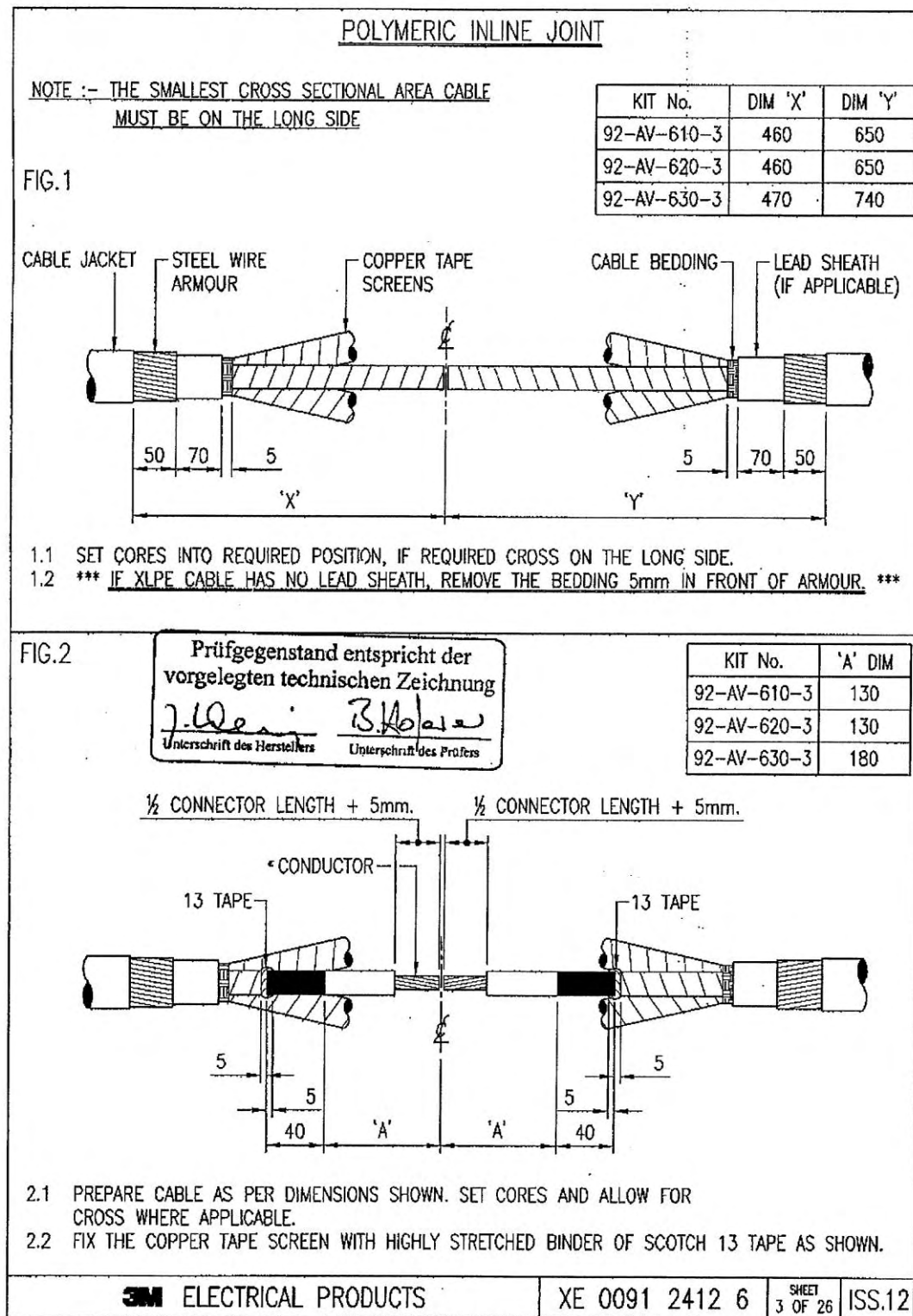


Figure 2.3: Installation Instruction

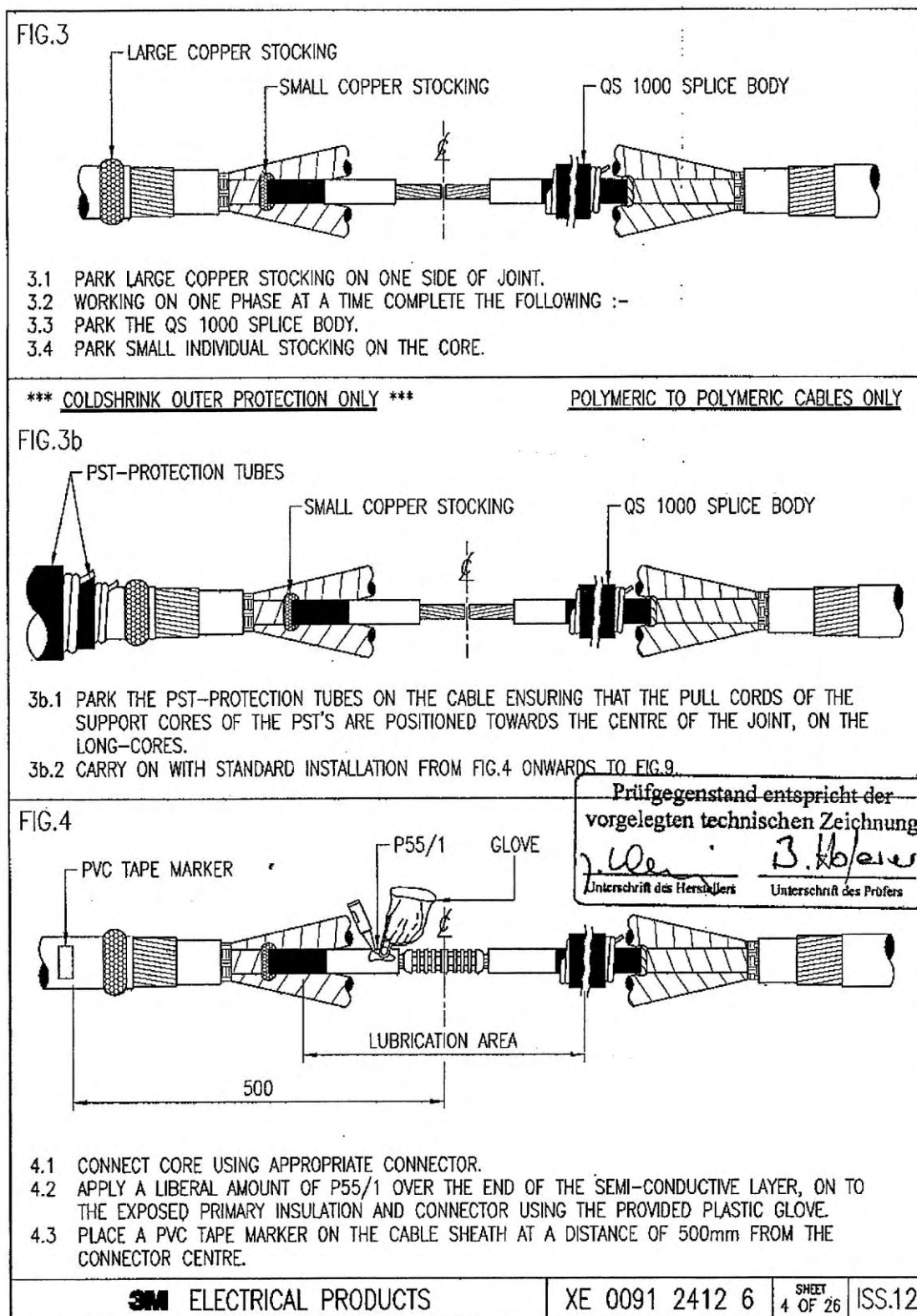


Figure 2.4: Installation Instruction

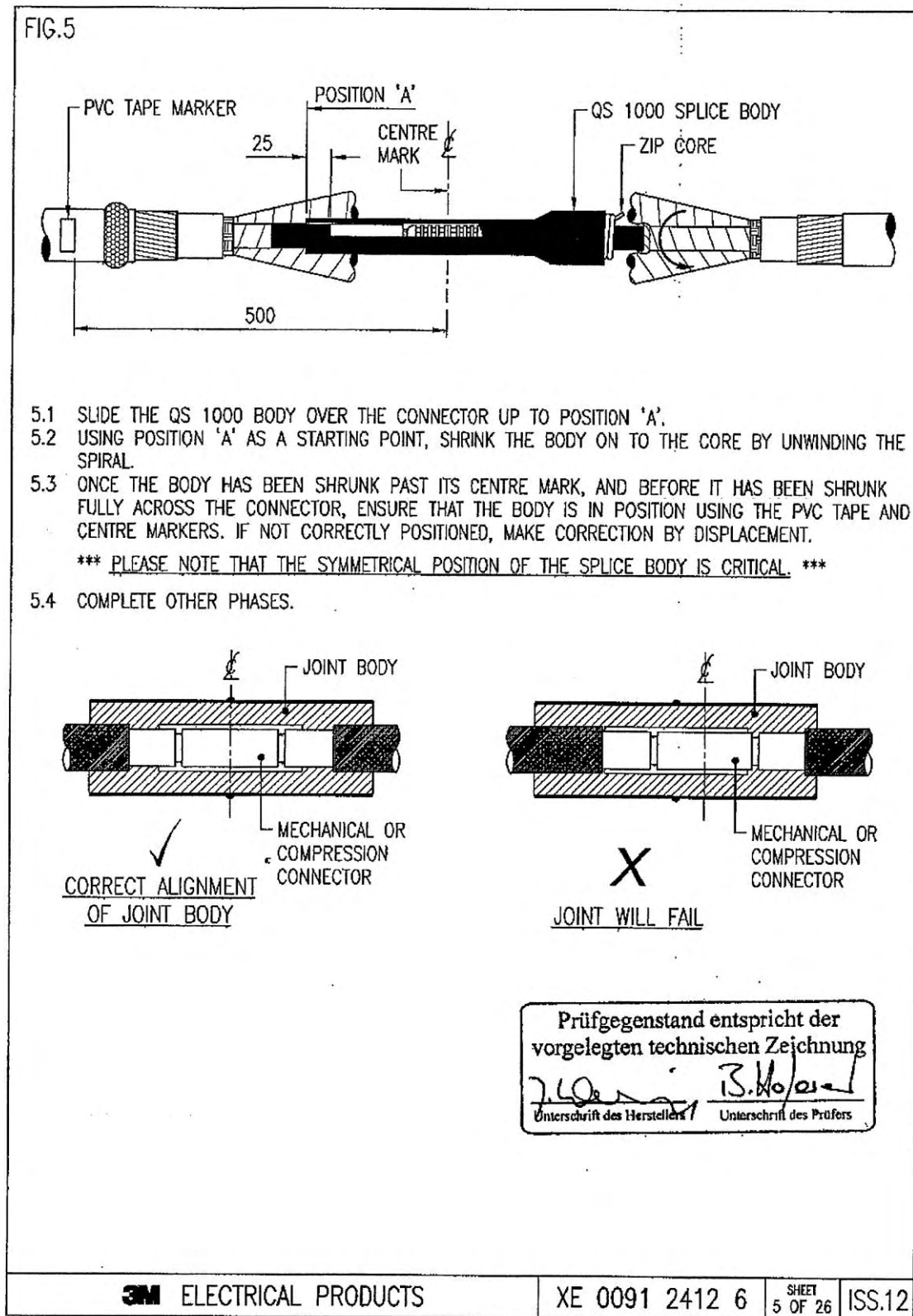


Figure 2.5: Installation Instruction

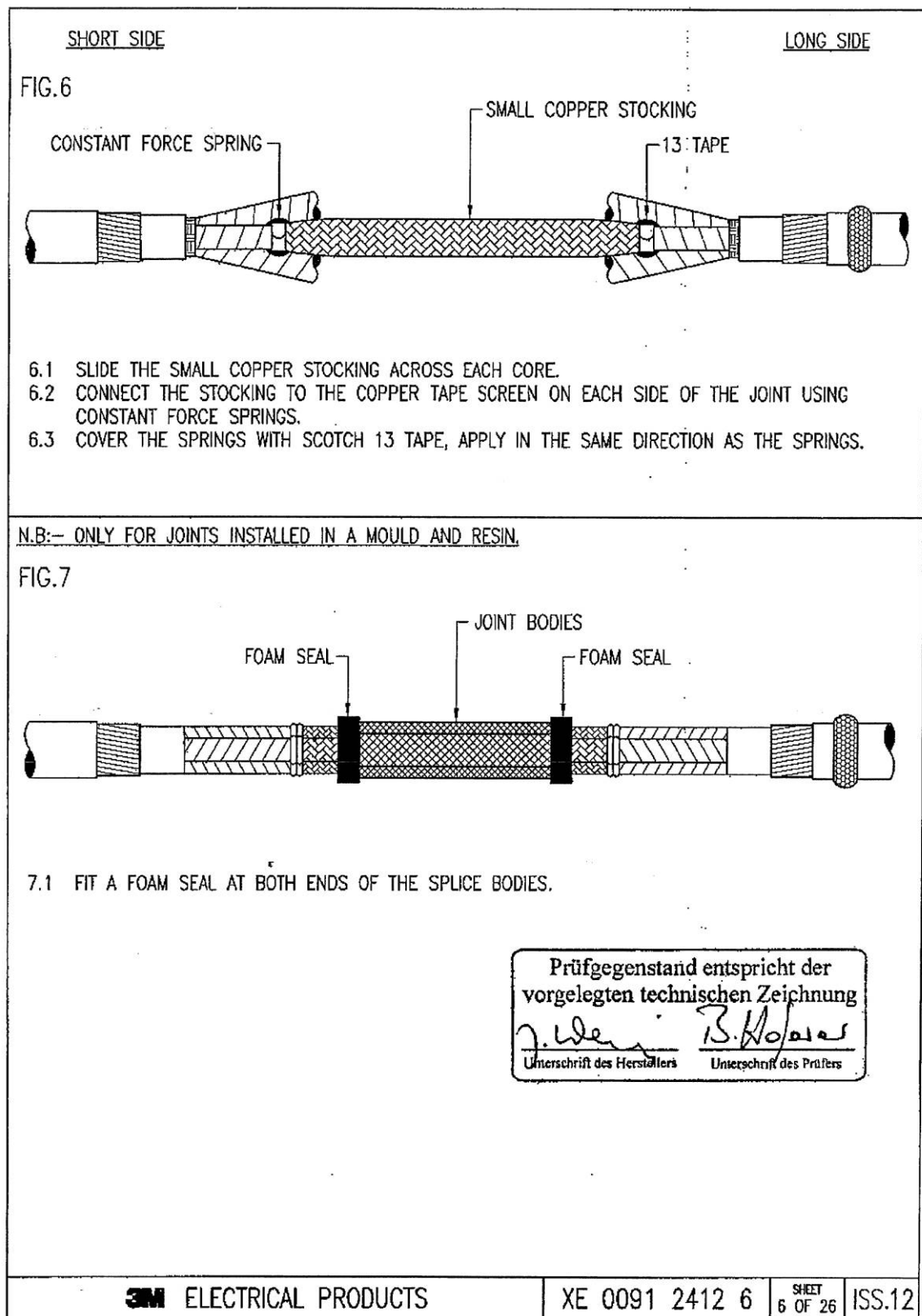


Figure 2.6: Installation Instruction

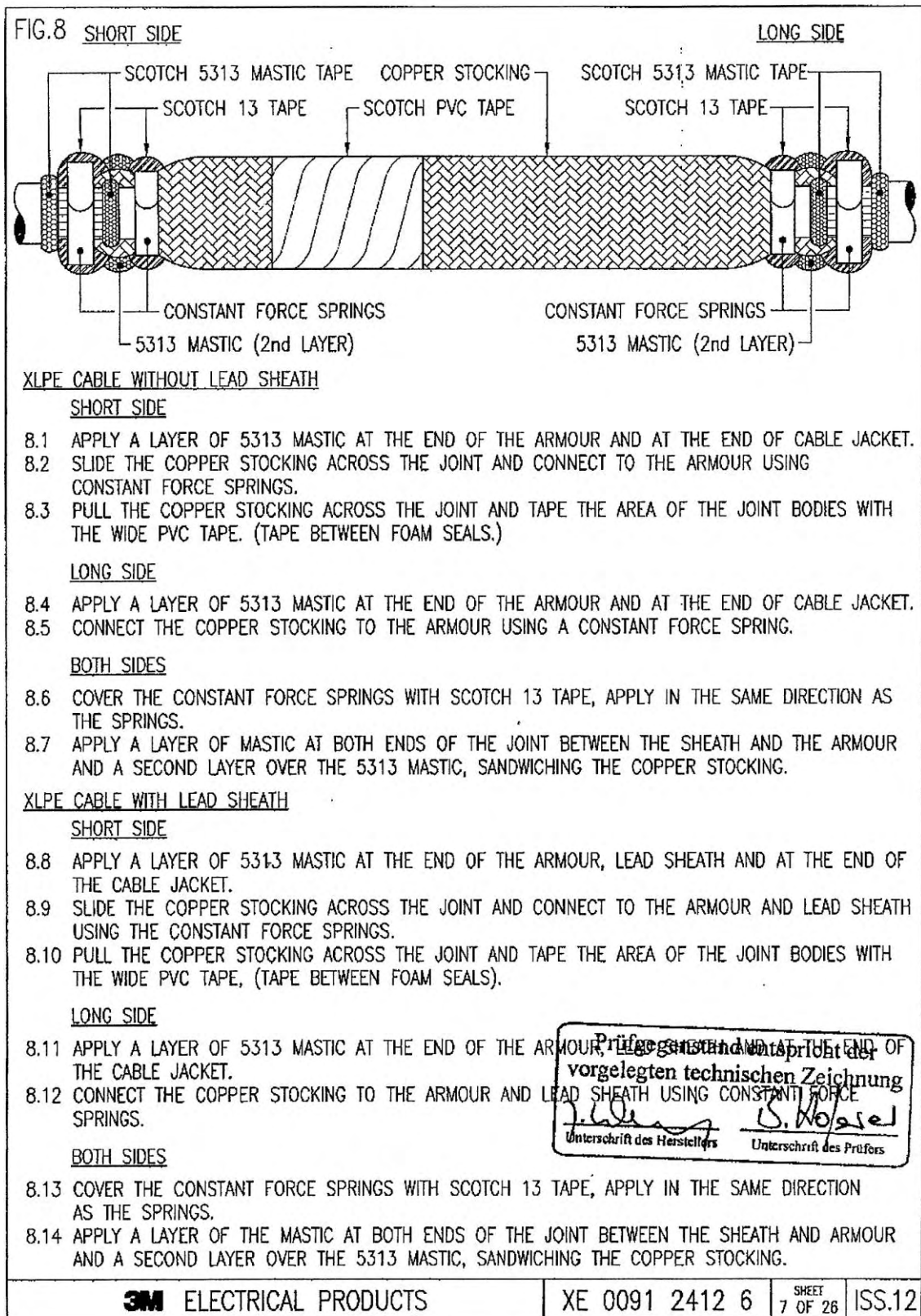


Figure 2.7: Installation Instruction

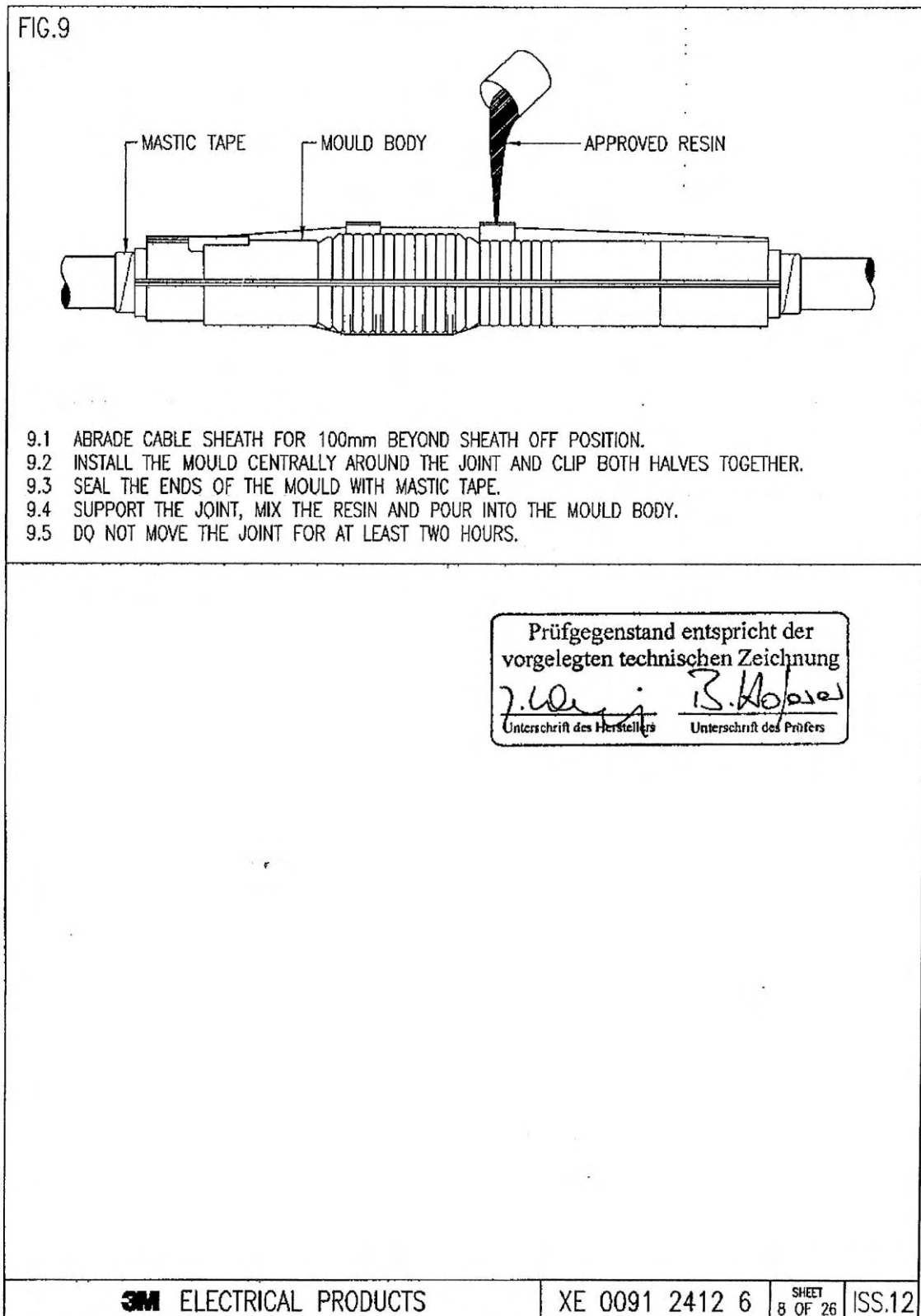


Figure 2.8: Installation Instruction



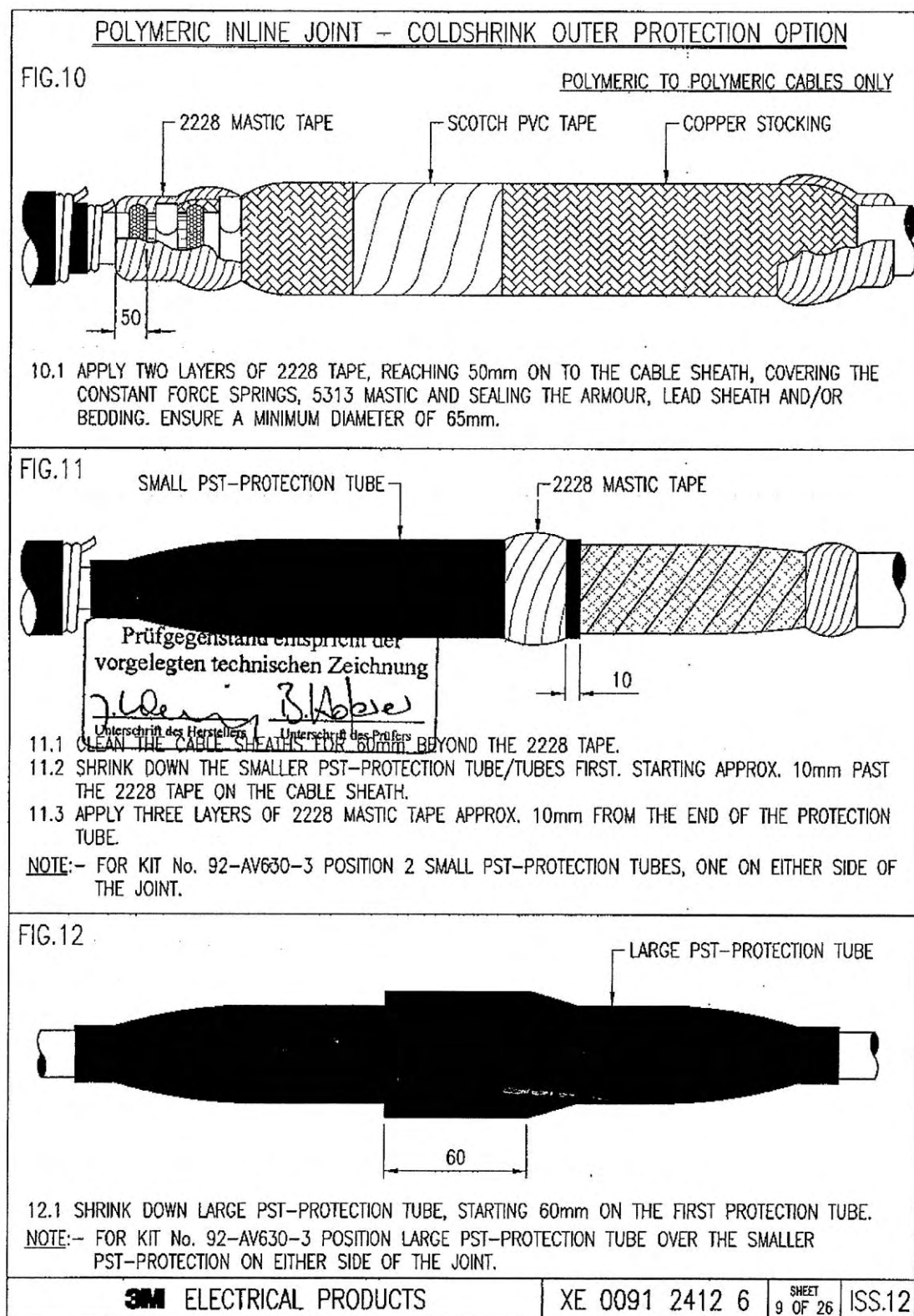


Figure 2.9: Installation Instruction

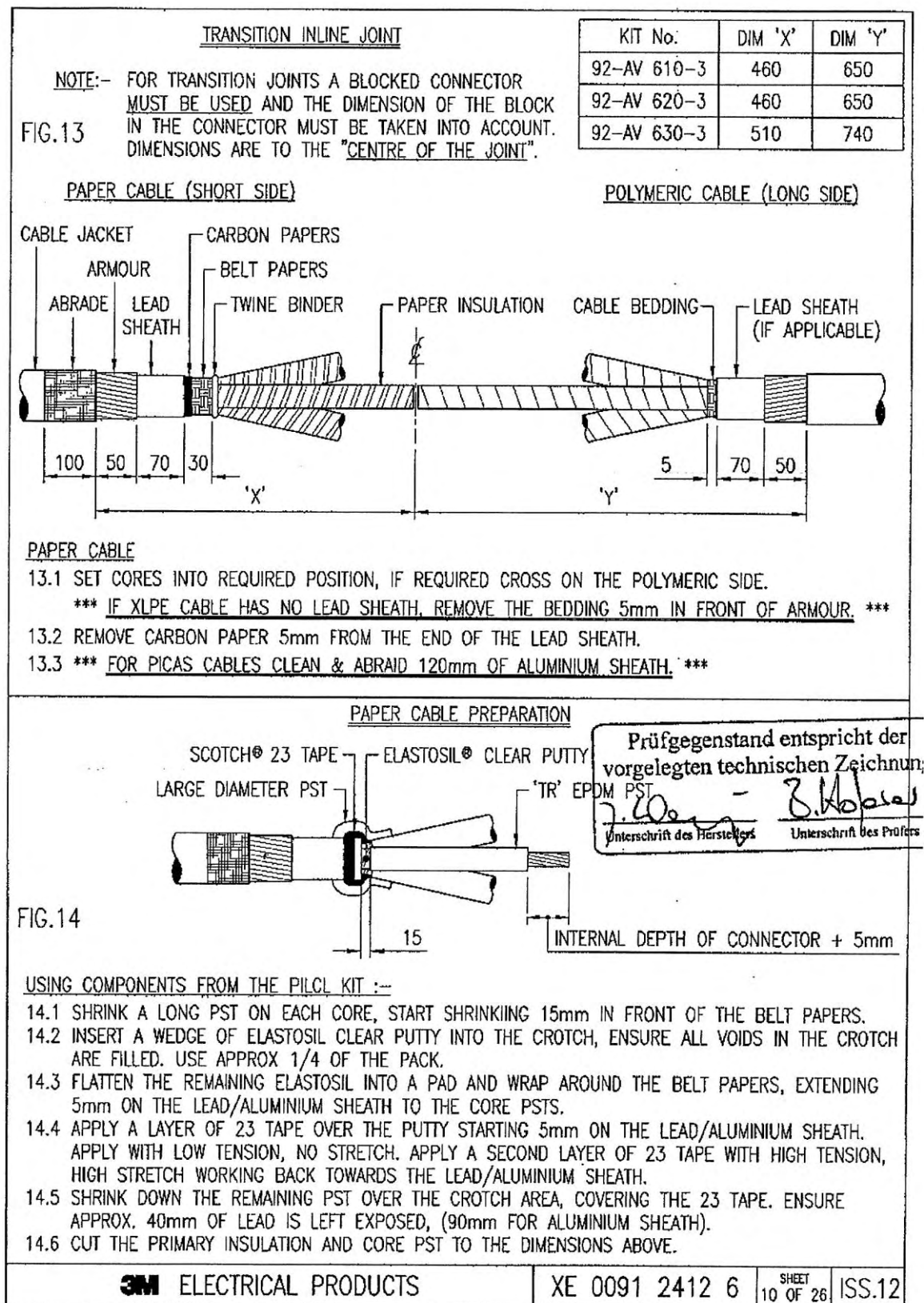


Figure 2.10: Installation Instruction



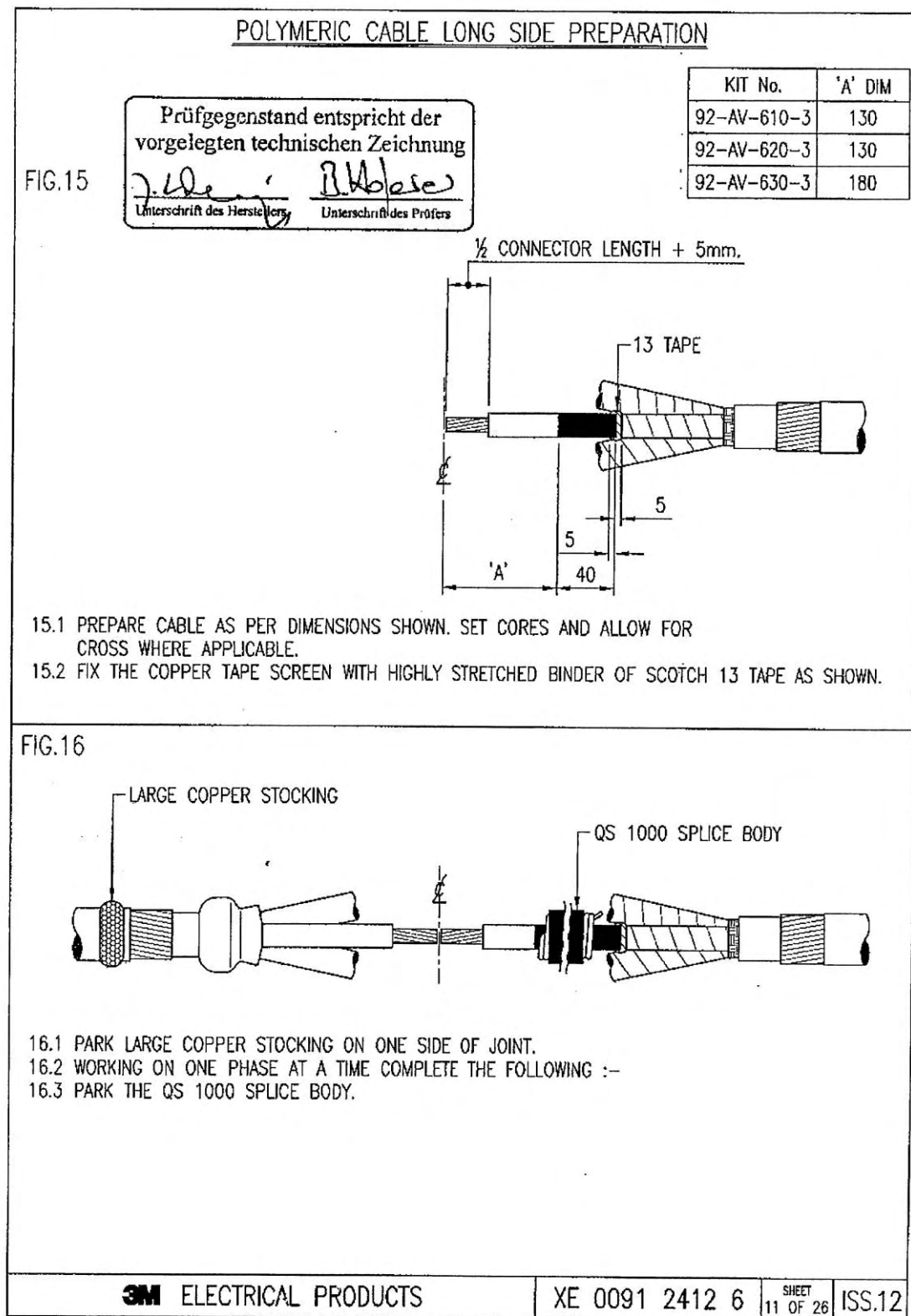


Figure 2.11: Installation Instruction

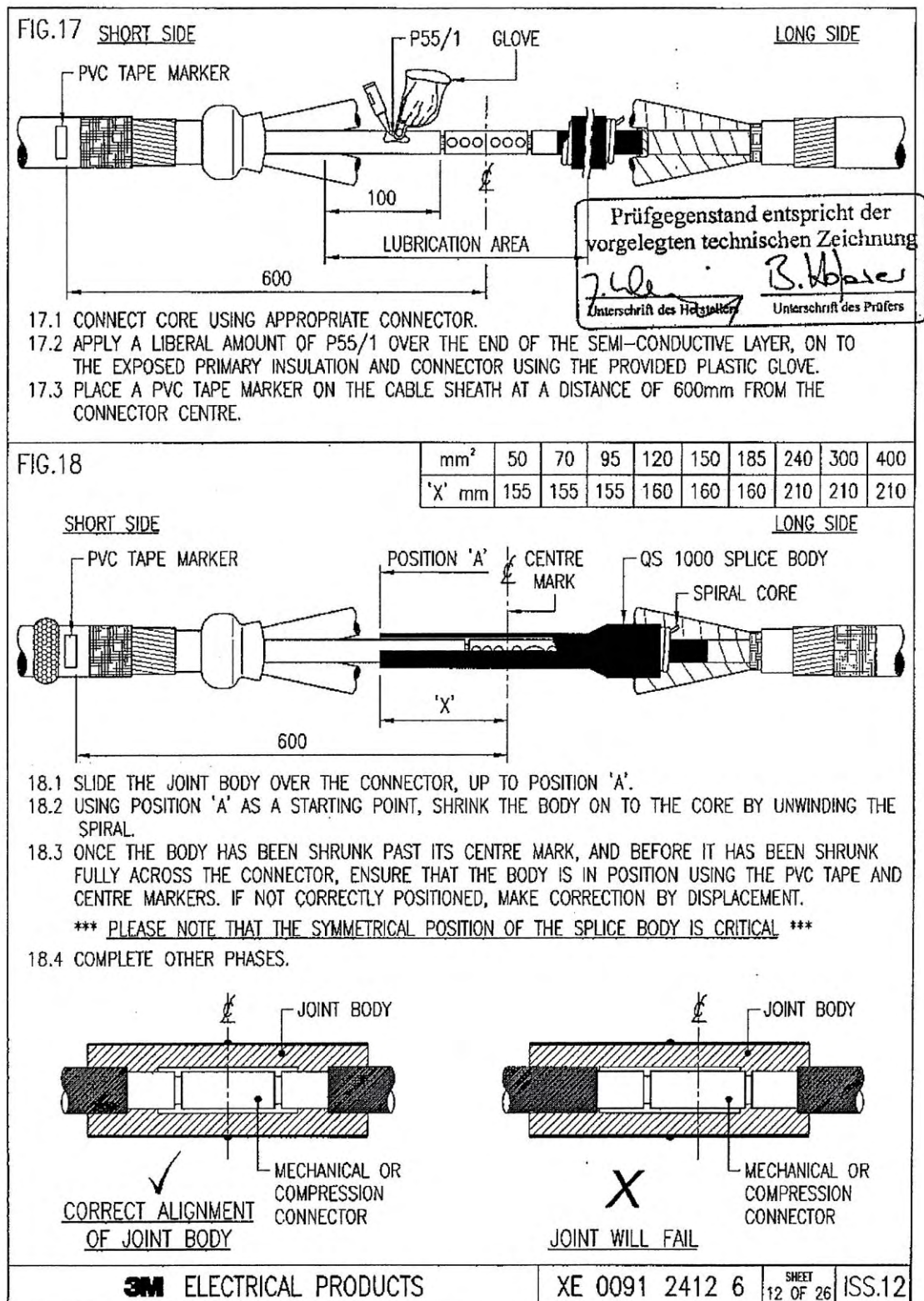


Figure 2.12: Installation Instruction

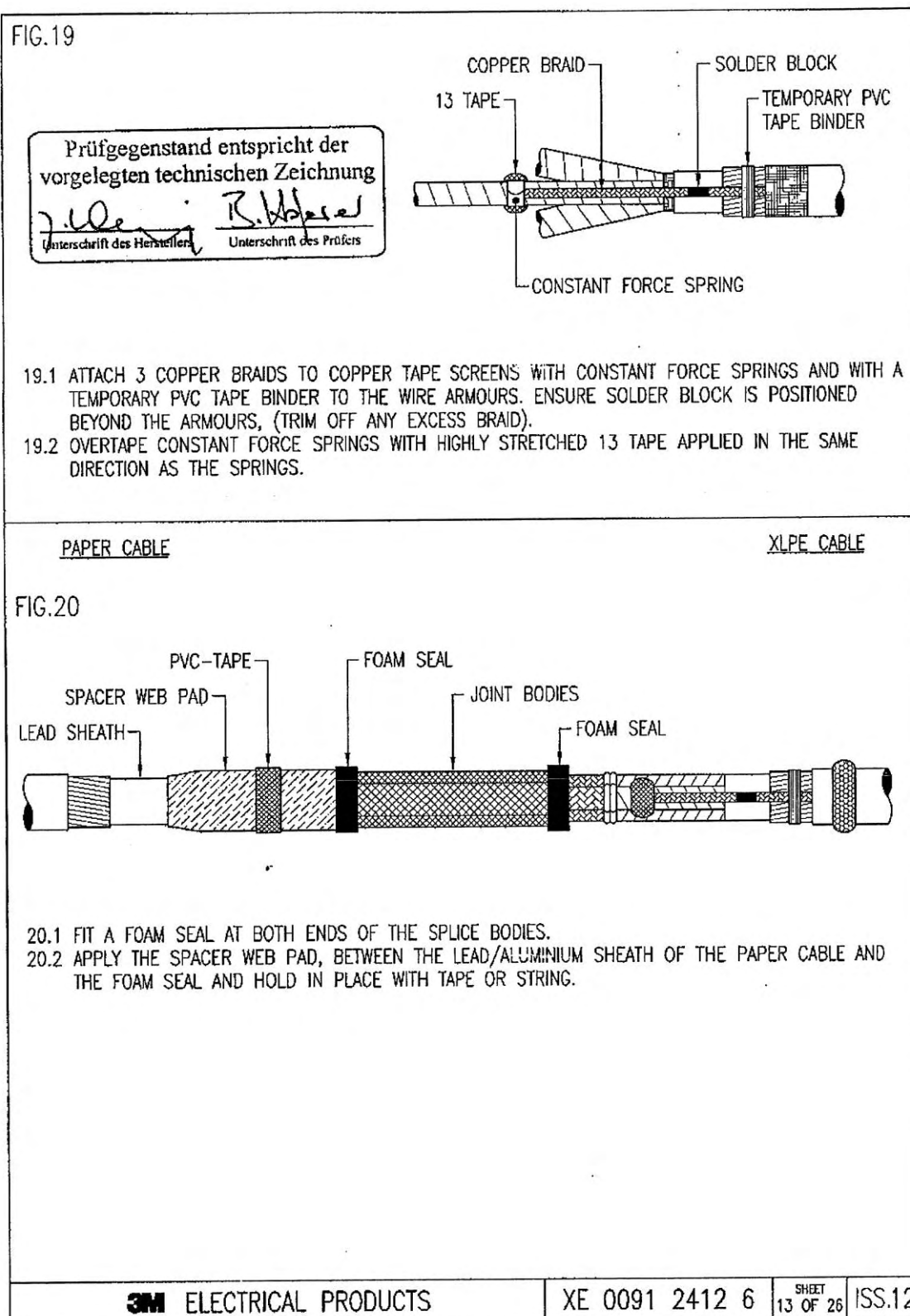


Figure 2.13: Installation Instruction

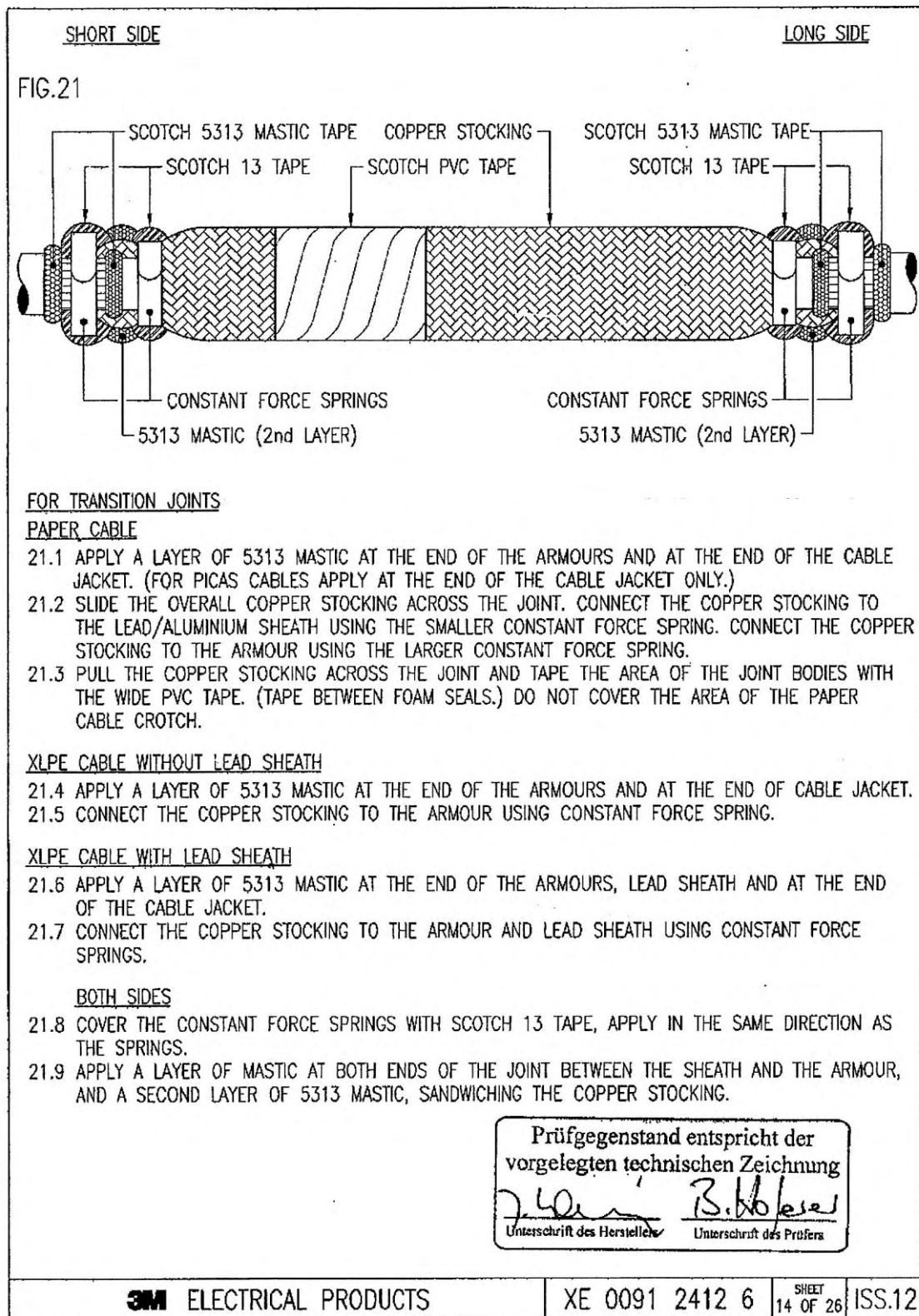
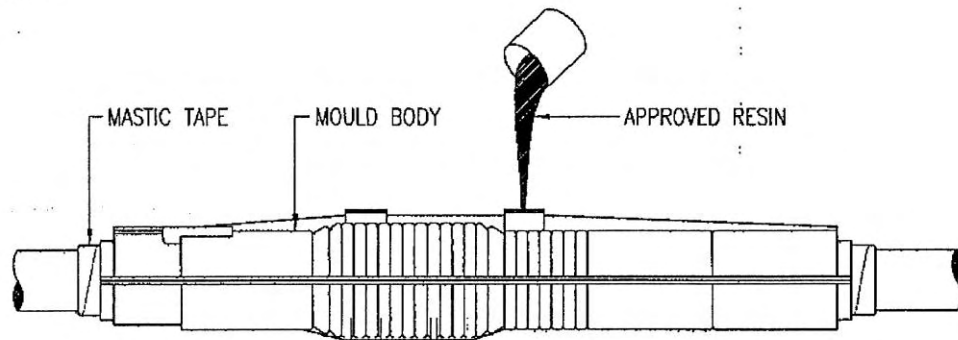


Figure 2.14: Installation Instruction



FIG.22



- 22.1 ABRASE CABLE SHEATH FOR 100mm BEYOND SHEATH OFF POSITION.
- 22.2 INSTALL THE MOULD CENTRALLY AROUND THE JOINT AND CLIP BOTH HALVES TOGETHER.
- 22.3 SEAL THE ENDS OF THE MOULD WITH MASTIC TAPE.
- 22.4 SUPPORT THE JOINT, MIX THE RESIN AND POUR INTO THE MOULD BODY.
- 22.5 DO NOT MOVE THE JOINT FOR AT LEAST TWO HOURS.

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Figure 2.15: Installation Instruction

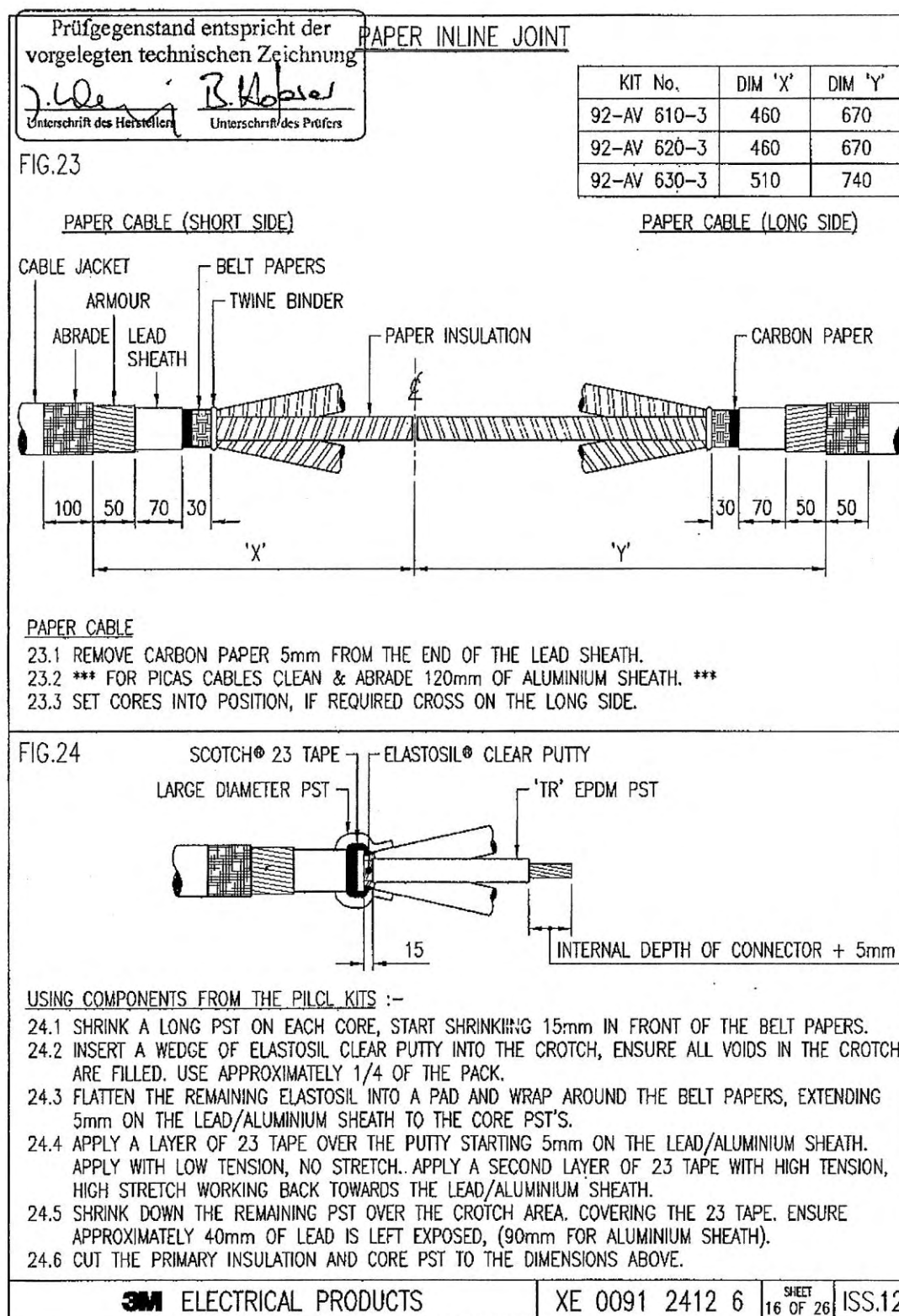


Figure 2.16: Installation Instruction

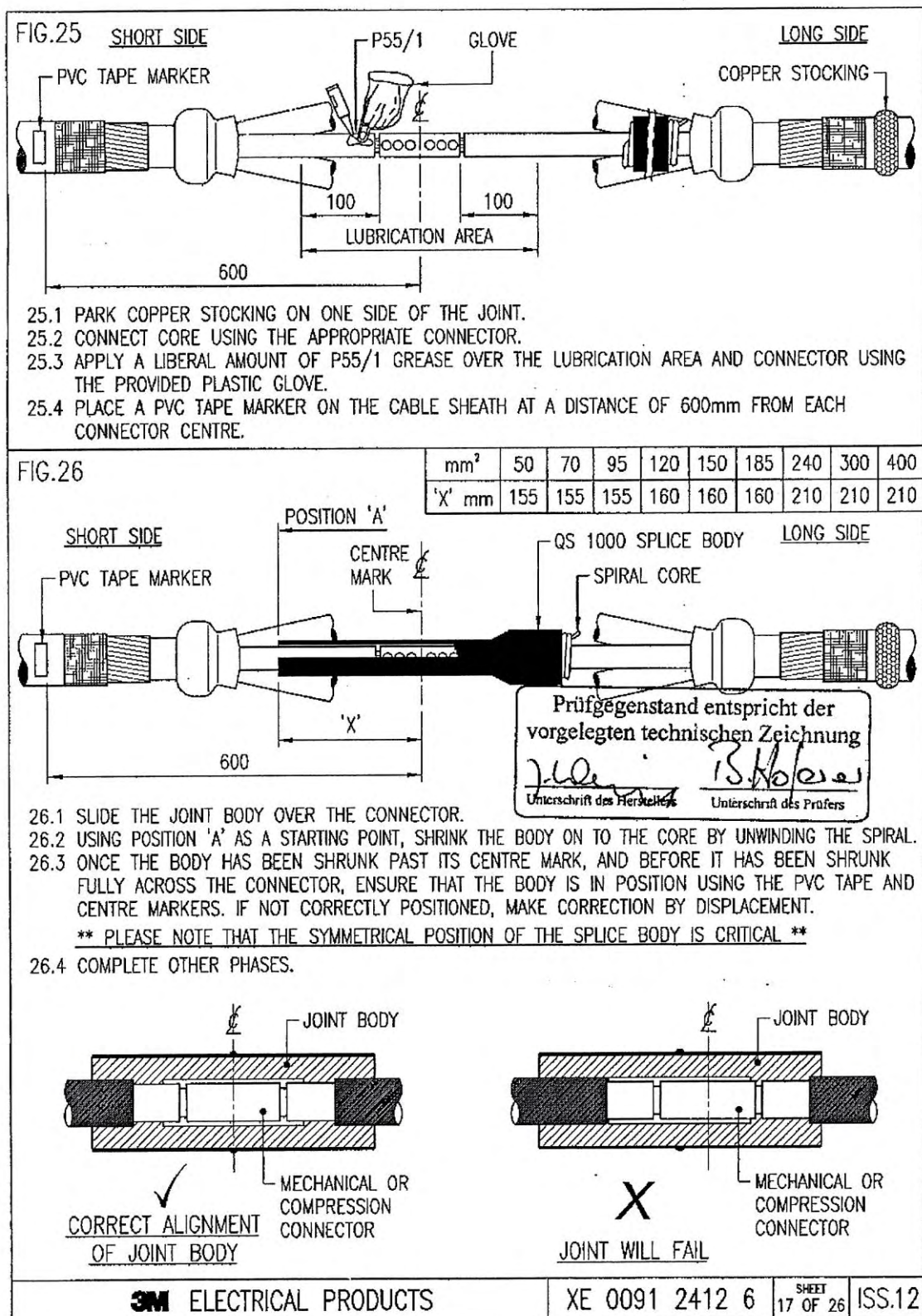


Figure 2.17: Installation Instruction

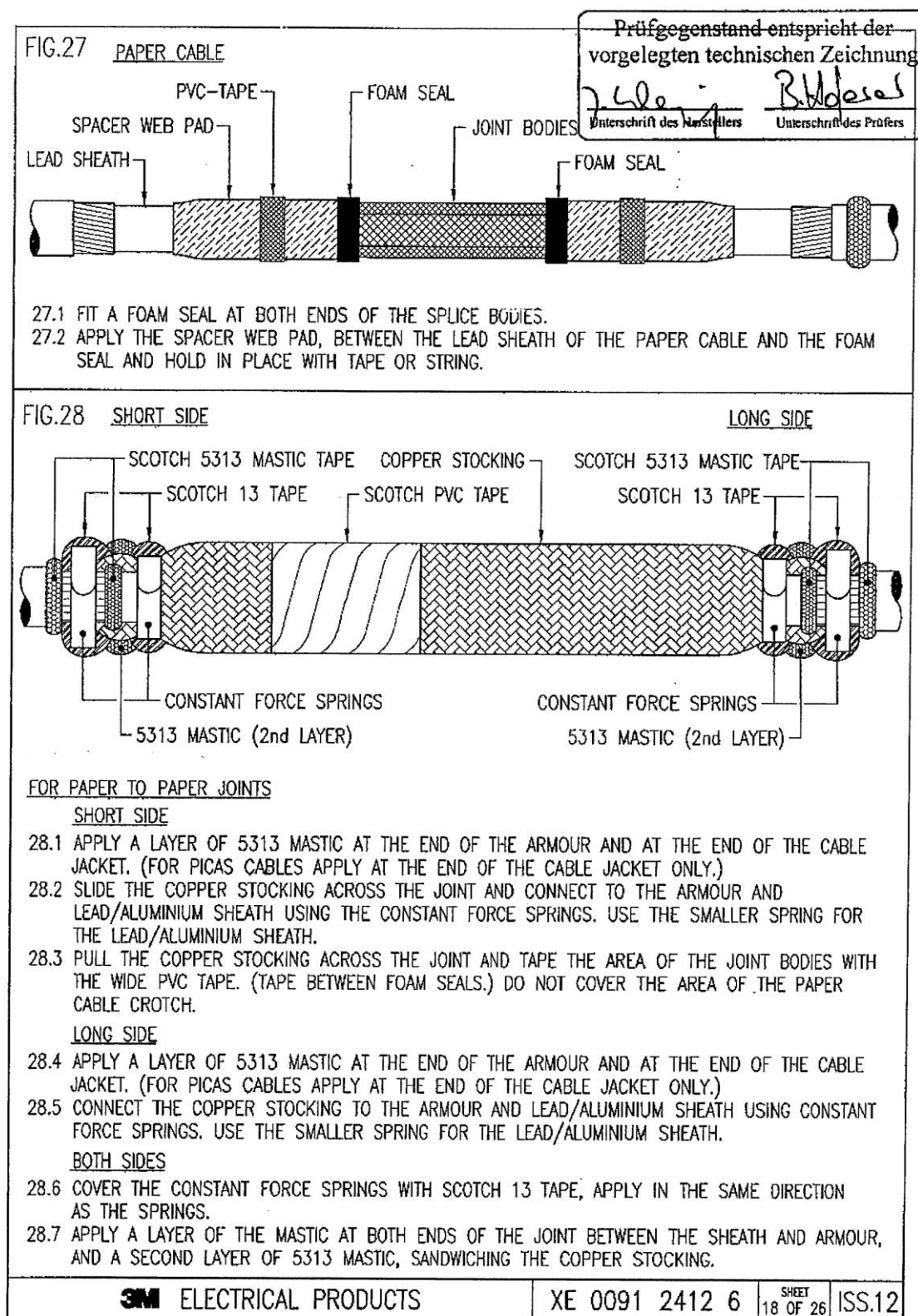
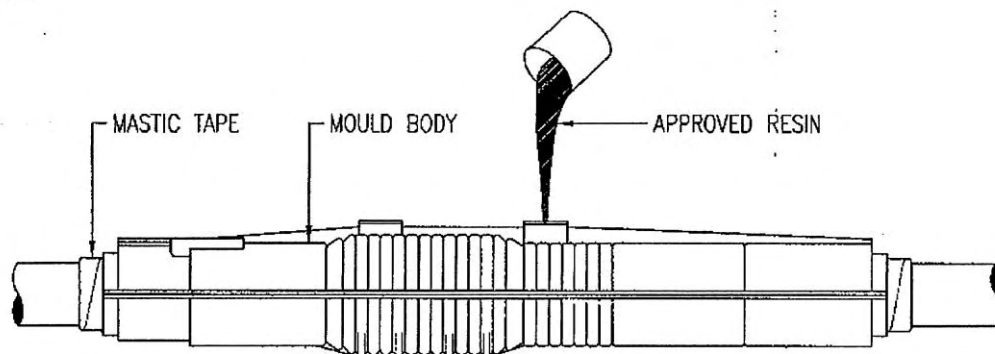


Figure 2.18: Installation Instruction



FIG.29



- 29.1 ABRABE CABLE SHEATH FOR 100mm BEYOND SHEATH OFF POSITION.
- 29.2 INSTALL THE MOULD CENTRALLY AROUND THE JOINT AND CLIP BOTH HALVES TOGETHER.
- 29.3 SEAL THE ENDS OF THE MOULD WITH MASTIC TAPE.
- 29.4 SUPPORT THE JOINT, MIX THE RESIN AND POUR INTO THE MOULD BODY.
- 29.5 DO NOT MOVE THE JOINT FOR AT LEAST TWO HOURS.

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Figure 2.19: Installation Instruction

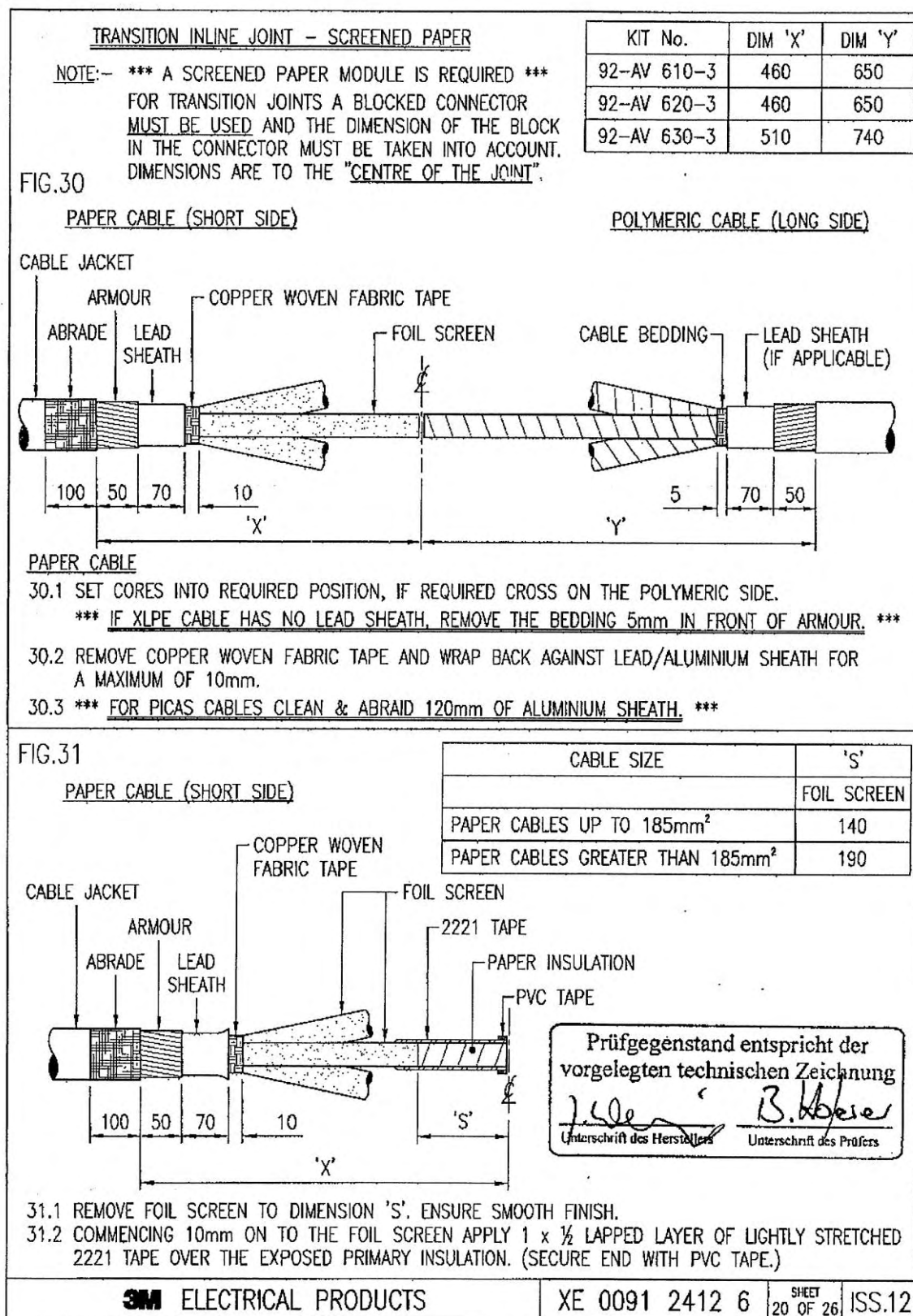
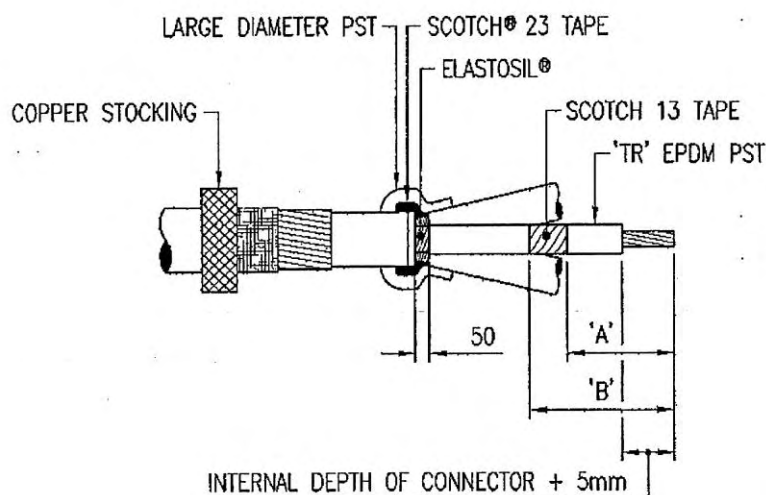


Figure 2.20: Installation Instruction

FIG.32

PAPER CABLE (SHORT SIDE)

13 TAPE LENGTH		
	DIM 'A'	DIM 'B'
PAPER CABLES UP TO 185mm <sup>2</sup>	130	180
PAPER CABLES GREATER THAN 185mm <sup>2</sup>	180	230



- 32.1 SHRINK THE LONGER EPDM PST TUBES ON EACH CORE. COMMENCE SHRINKING 50mm IN FRONT OF THE LEAD/ALUMINIUM SHEATH.
- 32.2 INSERT A WEDGE OF ELASTOSIL CLEAR PUTTY INTO THE CROTCH AS WELL AS IN BETWEEN THE CORES USING ONE QUARTER OF THE PACK.
- 32.3 FLATTEN THE REMAINING ELASTOSIL TO FORM A PAD AND WRAP IT AROUND THE CABLE CROTCH, EXTENDING FROM THE LEAD/PICAS SHEATH TO CORE PST'S, (5mm ON TO EACH).
- 32.4 WRAP 2 LAYERS OF SCOTCH 23 TAPE OVER THE ELASTOSIL, FIRST LAYER WITH LOW TENSION, SECOND LAYER WITH HIGHER TENSION, STARTING 5mm ON THE LEAD/PICAS SHEATH.
- 32.5 SHRINK DOWN THE LARGER DIAMETER PST. COMMENCE SHRINKING 10mm ON THE LEAD/PICAS SHEATH.
- 32.6 CUT THE PRIMARY INSULATION AND CORE PST TO GIVEN DIMENSION (ALLOWING FOR BLOCK IN CONNECTOR).
- 32.7 WRAP TWO HALF LAPPED LAYERS OF 13 TAPE, STARTING AT DIMENSION 'B' UP TO DIMENSION 'A' AND BACK AGAIN. ENSURE TAPE IS HIGHLY STRETCHED WHEN APPLIED AND THAT THE WRITING IS 'FACE UP'.
- 32.8 COMPLETE ON OTHER 2 CORES.
- 32.9 PARK THE COPPER STOCKING ON THE PAPER CABLE.

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Figure 2.21: Installation Instruction

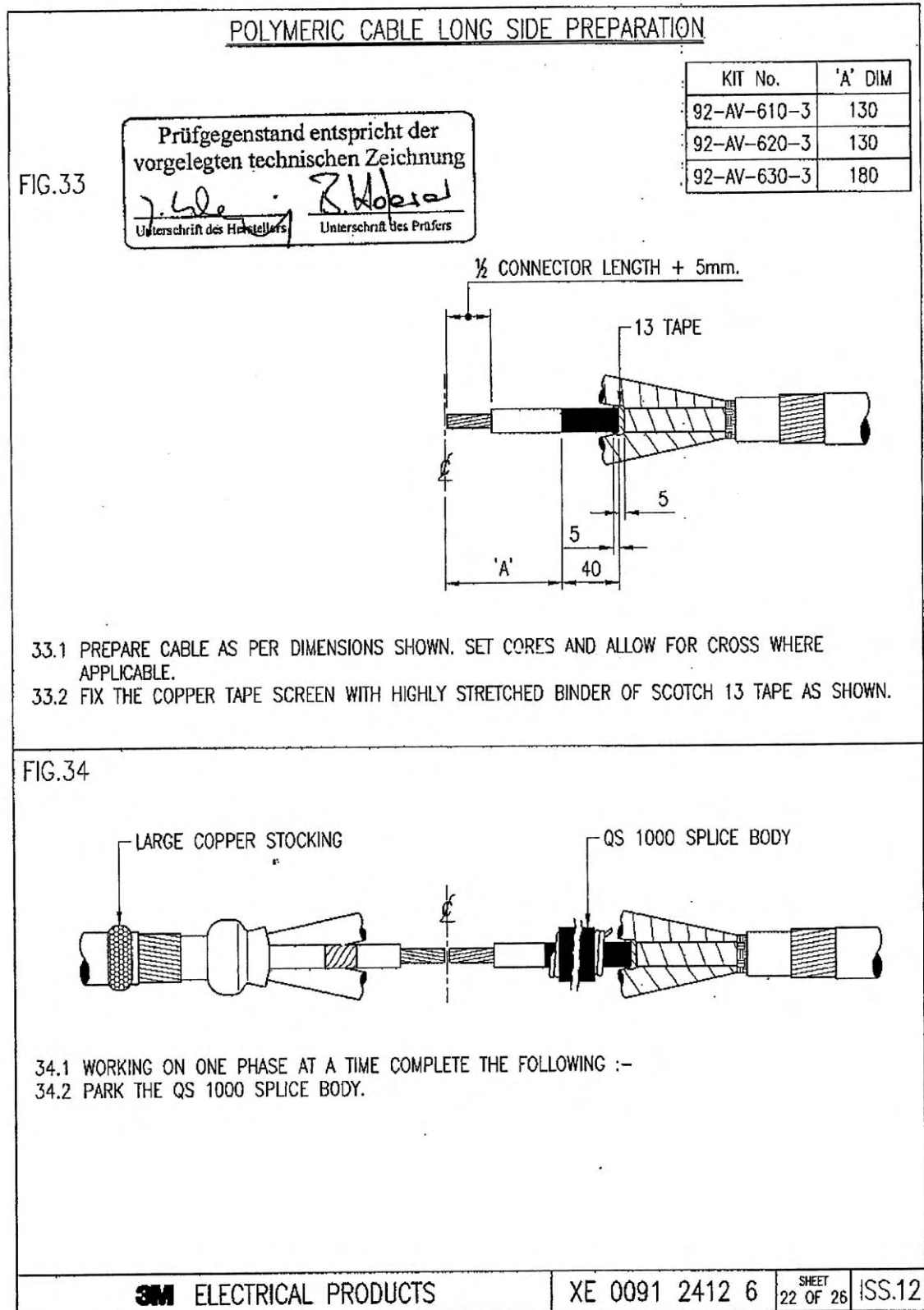


Figure 2.22: Installation Instruction

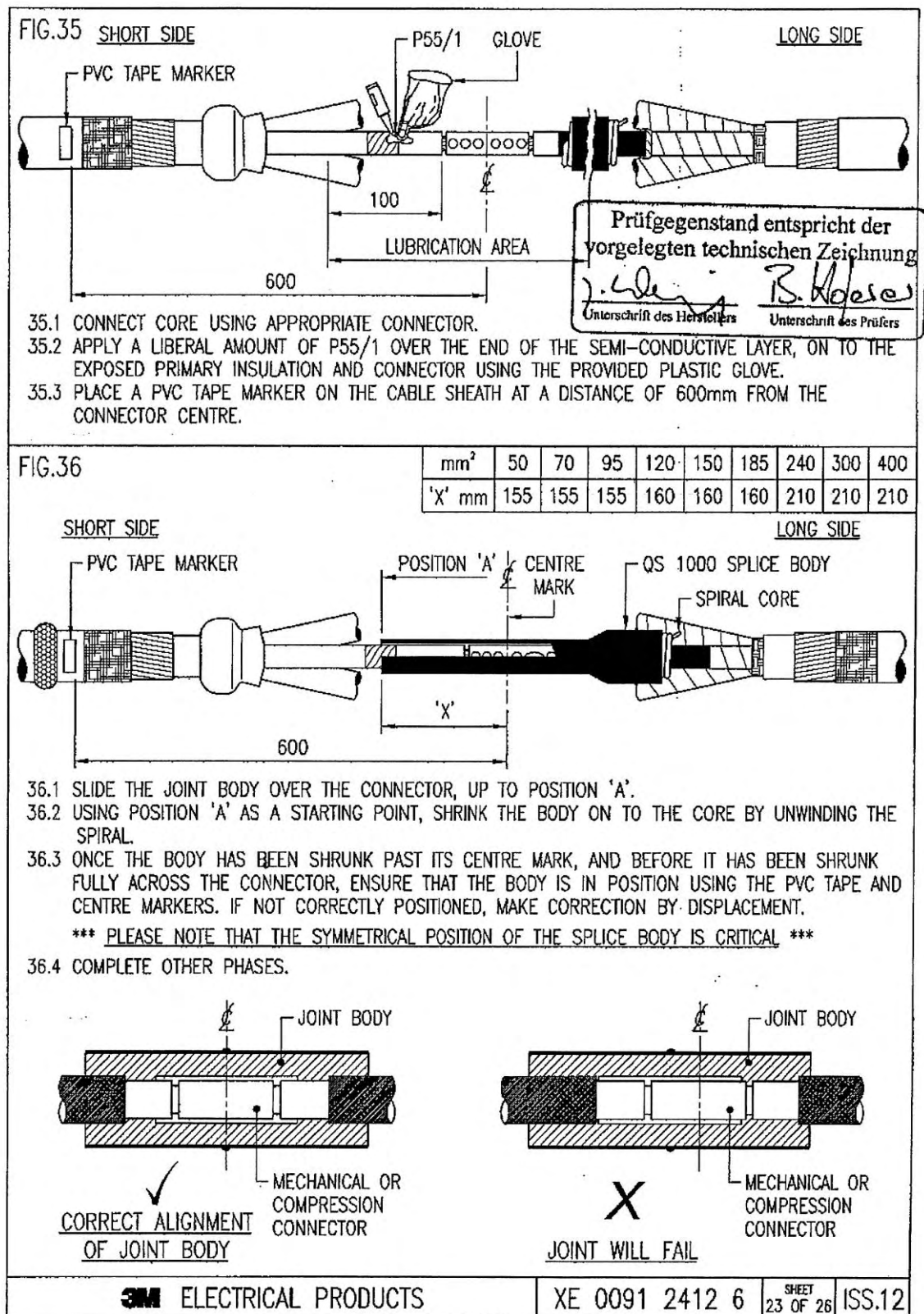


Figure 2.23: Installation Instruction



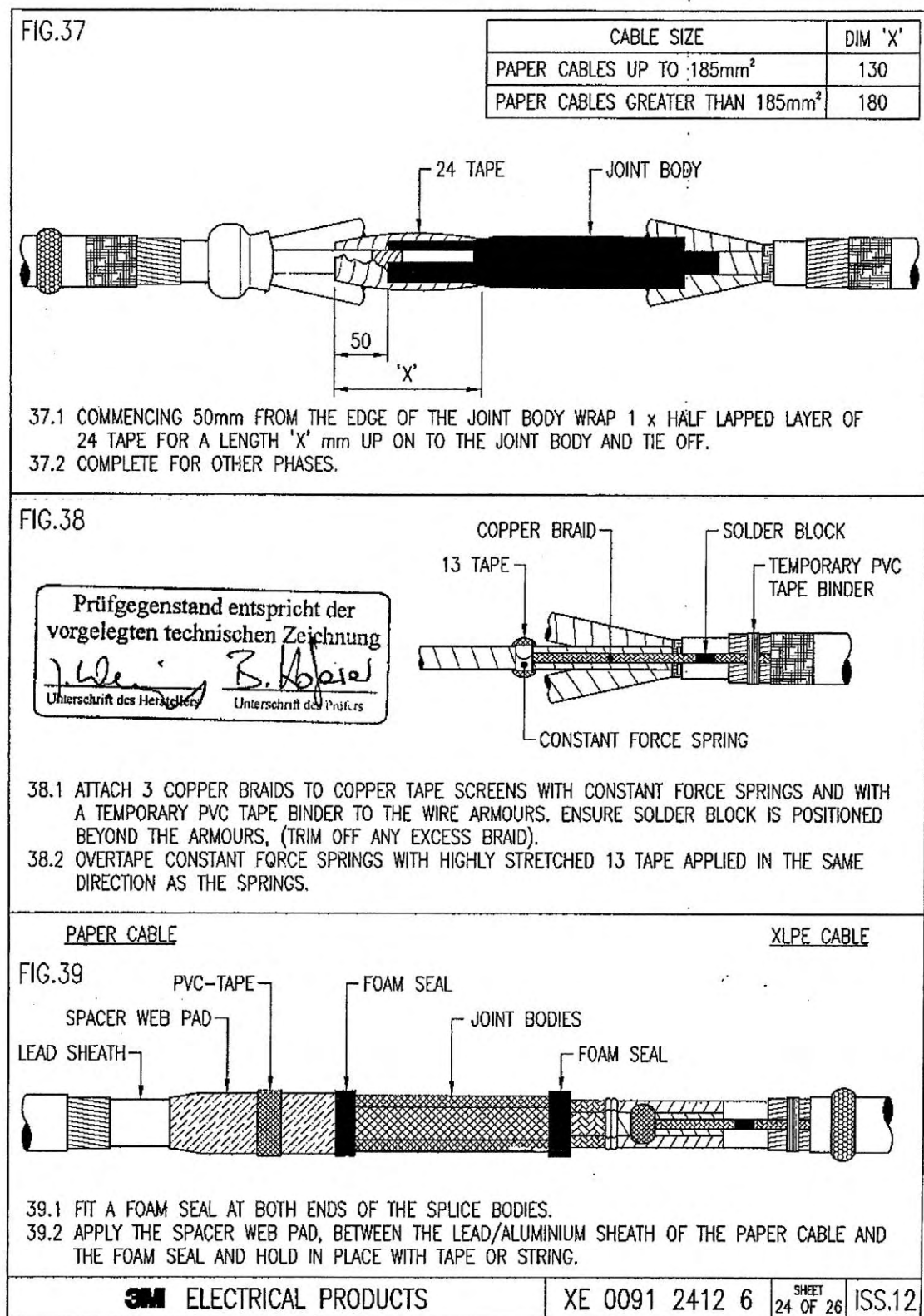


Figure 2.24 Installation Instruction

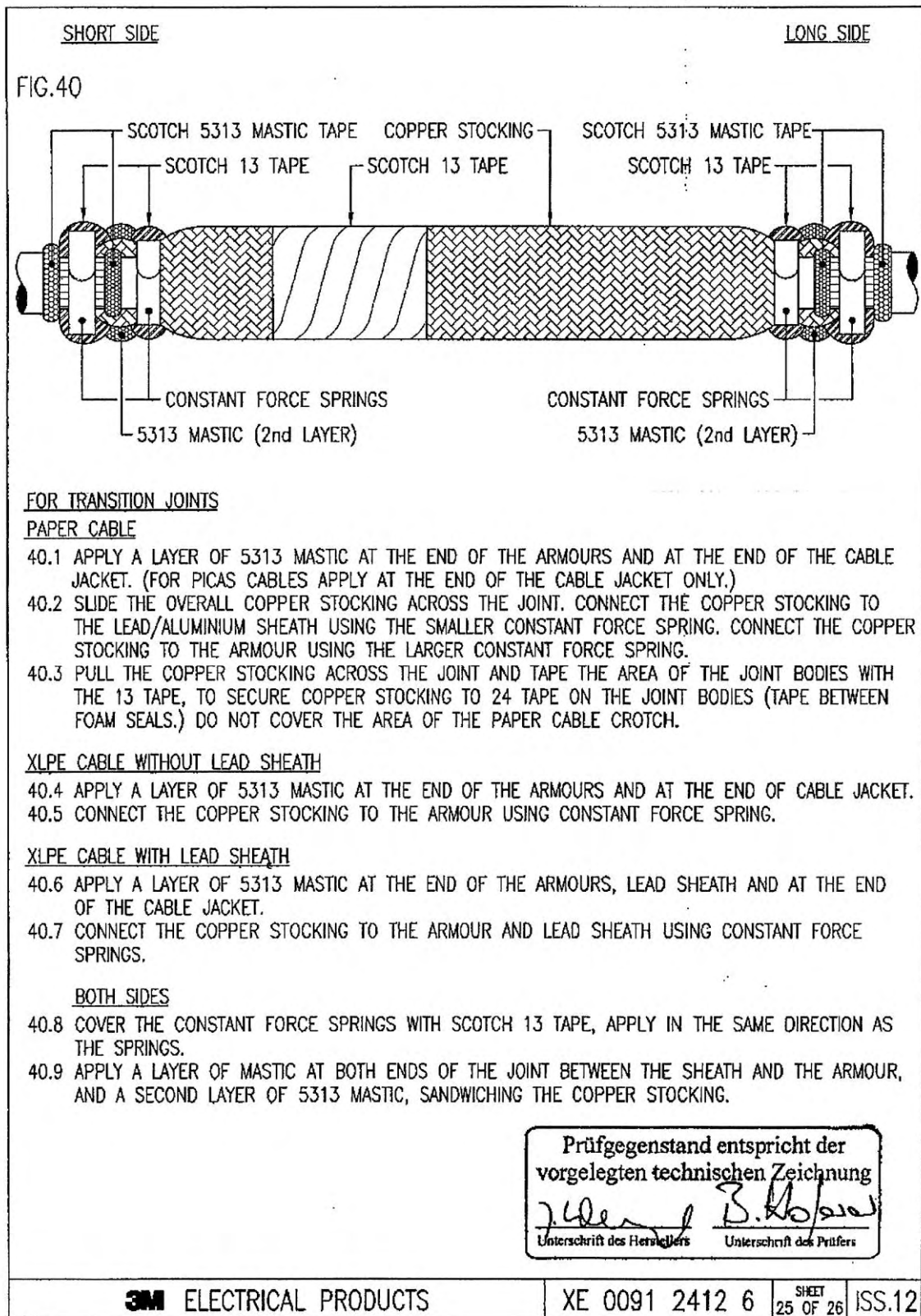


Figure 2.25: Installation Instruction

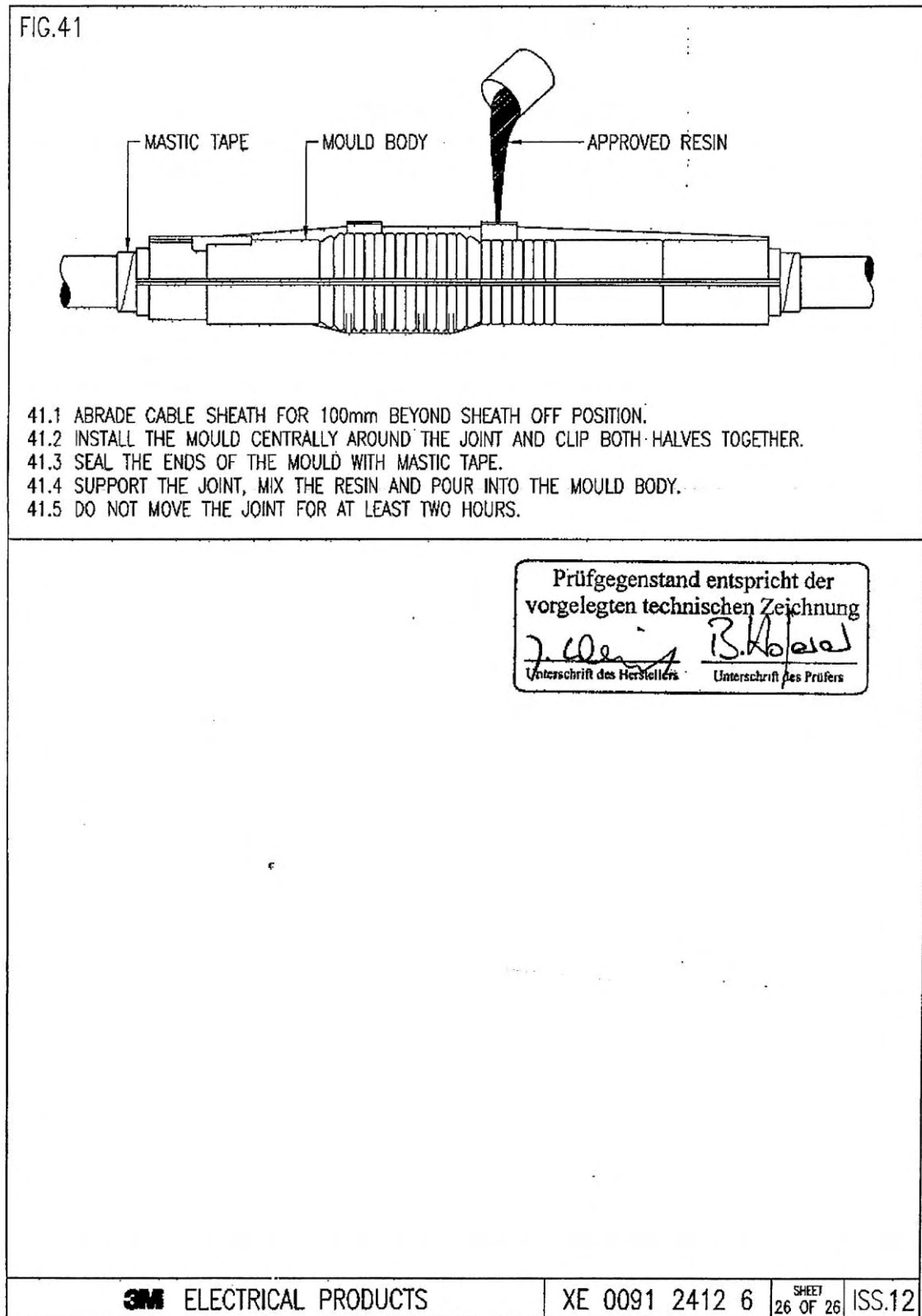


Figure 2.26: Installation Instruction



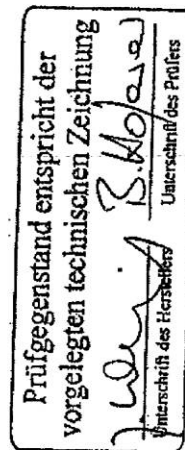
## Kit Contents List

## 3M Electrical Markets Division

Component Description	Kit Reference	
	92-AV610-3	92-AV630-3
Installation Drawing	1	1
Contents List	1	1
QS1000 Splice Body AP11	3	3
QS1000 Splice Body AP12		
QS1000 Splice Body AP13		
25mm <sup>2</sup> Copper Stocking 600mm pieces	3	3
Copper Stocking 50mm <sup>2</sup> x 1400mm	1	1
Copper Stocking 50mm <sup>2</sup> x 1600mm		1
Constant Force Spring P62	6	
Constant Force Spring P63		6
Constant Force Spring P64		
Constant Force Spring P65	4	4
Constant Force Spring P66		
Foam Seals	2	2
13 Tape 19mm Roll	1	1
Plastic Gloves	3	3
5313 Mastic 2m Piece	1	1
P55/1 Lubricant	3	3
1700P Temflex Tape	1	1
White Plastic Rubbish Bag	1	1

Mechanica I Type  
SD-240 Pflaster

connector



Issue 1 - RS - 16.06.08

Figure 2.27: KIT Content

Annex A  
(informative)Identification of test cable  
(see 5.1)

Rated voltage  $U_0/U$  ( $U_m$ ): kV **6,35/11 (12)**

Construction: ☐ 1-core ☒ 3-core ☒ Individually screened  
☐ Overall screen

Conductors: ☐ Al ☒ Cu  
☒ Stranded ☐ Solid  
☒ Circular ☐ Shaped  
☐ 120 mm<sup>2</sup> ☐ 150 mm<sup>2</sup> ☒ 185 mm<sup>2</sup>

Other cross-section: mm<sup>2</sup>

Insulation: ☒ XLPE  
☐ EPR ☐ HEPR

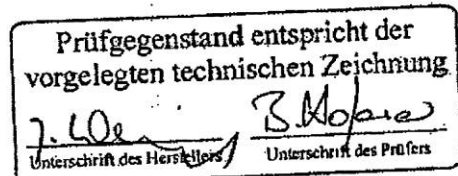
Insulation screen: ☐ Bonded ☒ Strippable

Metallic screen: ☐ Wire ☒ Tape ☐ Extruded

Armour: ☒ Wire ☐ Tape

Oversheath: ☒ PVC ☐ PE (state type)

Water blocking, if any: ☐ Within conductor ☐ Under oversheath



Diameters:

- Conductor **16,6** mm
- Insulation **24,5** mm
- Insulation screen **26,4** mm
- Oversheath **69** mm

Cable marking: **CABLE L0317 2007**  
**ELECTRIC CABLE 11000 V BS 6622**

Figure 2.28: Cable data sheet

Tests: Test volume, chronological order and requirements conform to CENELEC HD 629.1 S2 02/2006 test sequence B1 and B2, table 5. The PD-test was performed at  $2 V_0$ . The tests were carried out in accordance with the test methods described in IEC 61442 03/2005.

Test sequence B1:

- Pos. 1. DC voltage withstand test*  
 $V = 6 V_0 = - 38 \text{ kV}$  ;  $t = 15 \text{ min}$
- Pos. 2. AC voltage withstand test*  
 $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 4,5 V_0 = 28.5 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 5 \text{ min}$
- Pos. 3. Partial discharge test*  
 $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 2,0 V_0 = 12.5 \text{ kV}$  ;  $PD \leq 10 \text{ pC}$
- Pos. 4. Impact test at ambient temperature*
- Pos. 5. Impulse voltage withstand test at elevated temperature*  
lightning impulse voltage,  $\hat{V} = 95 \text{ kV}$ ;  
positive and negative polarity each 10 impulses
- Pos. 6. Electrical heat cycling in air*  
each loading cycle had a 5 hour heating period and a 3 hour no-load cooling period;  
Continuous AC-test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 16 \text{ kV}$   
number of cycles: 63
- Pos. 7. Electrical heat cycling in water*  
each loading cycle had a 5 hour heating period and a 3 hour no-load cooling period;  
Continuous AC-test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 16 \text{ kV}$   
number of cycles: 63
- Pos. 8. Partial discharge test at ambient temperature and elevated temperature*  
 $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 2,0 V_0 = 12.5 \text{ kV}$  ;  $PD \leq 10 \text{ pC}$
- Pos. 12. Impulse voltage withstand test,*  
lightning impulse voltage;  $\hat{V} = 95 \text{ kV}$ ; positive and negative polarity each 10 impulses
- Pos. 13. AC voltage withstand test*  
 $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 2,5 V_0 = 16 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 15 \text{ min}$

Test sequence B2:

- Pos. 1. DC voltage withstand test*  
 $V = 6 V_0 = - 38 \text{ kV}$  ;  $t = 15 \text{ min}$
- Pos. 2. AC voltage withstand test*  
 $\hat{v}/\sqrt{2} = 4,5 V_0 = 28.5 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 5 \text{ min}$
- Pos. 9. Thermal short circuit test, screen*  
 $I_{Sc} = 1.7 \text{ kA}$ ; 2 shots
- Pos. 10. Thermal short circuit test, conductor*  
 $\theta_{Sc} = 250^\circ\text{C}$ ; 2 shots
- Pos. 11. Dynamic short circuit test*  
 $I_d = 80 \text{ kA}$ ; 1 shot
- Pos. 12. Impulse voltage withstand test*  
lightning impulse voltage,  $\hat{v} = 95 \text{ kV}$ ;  
positive and negative polarity each 10 impulses
- Pos. 13 AC voltage withstand test*  
 $\hat{v}/\sqrt{2} = 2,5 V_0 = 16 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 15 \text{ min}$

### 3 Assembly

Final assembling of the joints was executed in the high-voltage laboratory of the IEH by technicians of 3M Deutschland GmbH.



Figure 3.1: Joint.

## 4 Test Setups

### 4.1 DC Voltage Withstand Test

The DC-voltage was generated according to Figure 4.1. The voltage measurement was carried out with an ohmic-capacitive divider (ratio 2000:1). The measurement uncertainty was 3%.

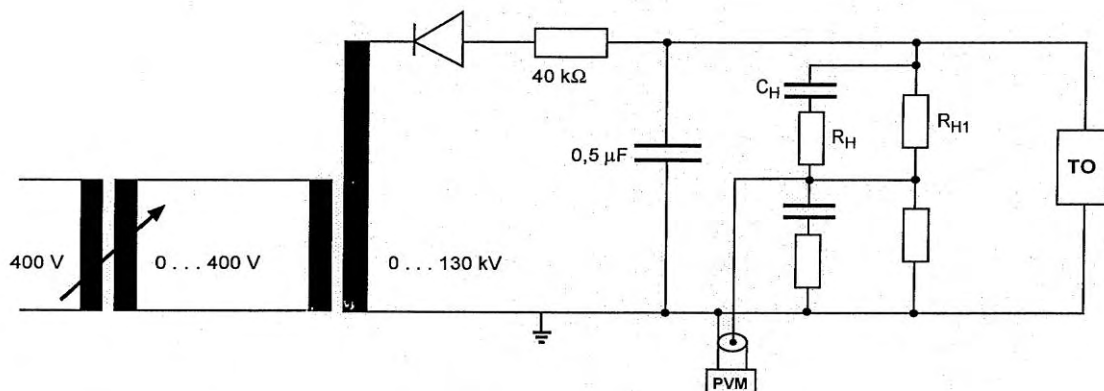


Figure 4.1: Scheme of DC voltage test circuit.  
 $R_H = 3,6 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{H1} = 360 \text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $C_H = 180 \text{ pF}$ , ratio 2.000:1, PVM:  
 Peak Voltmeter TO: Test object, measurement uncertainty 3%

### 4.2 AC Voltage Withstand Test

The test voltage was generated by an 18-kVA transformer. The voltage measurement was carried out with a capacitive divider ( $C_H = 180 \text{ pF}$ ; ratio = 2.000) and a peak voltmeter calibration  $\hat{v} / \sqrt{2}$ .

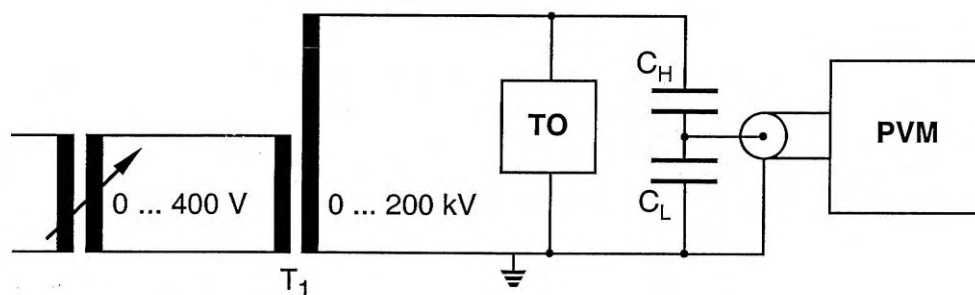


Figure 4.2: Scheme of AC test circuit  
 $T_1$  : transformer 400V / 200000V ; 18 kVA ;  $v_K = 3,5 \%$  ; 50 Hz  
 $C_H$ : 180 pF ; ratio 2000:1 ; PVM : Peak-Voltmeter  
 TO: Test object; measurement uncertainty 3 %

### 4.3 Partial-Discharge Test

The PD-measurement was performed with an analog bridge according to *Kreuger*, Figure 4.3. External PDs producing common mode signals at the detector are rejected by the differential amplifier. Internal PDs represent differential mode signals and are amplified. The background noise level at 12.5 kV<sub>rms</sub> was 1.0 pC.

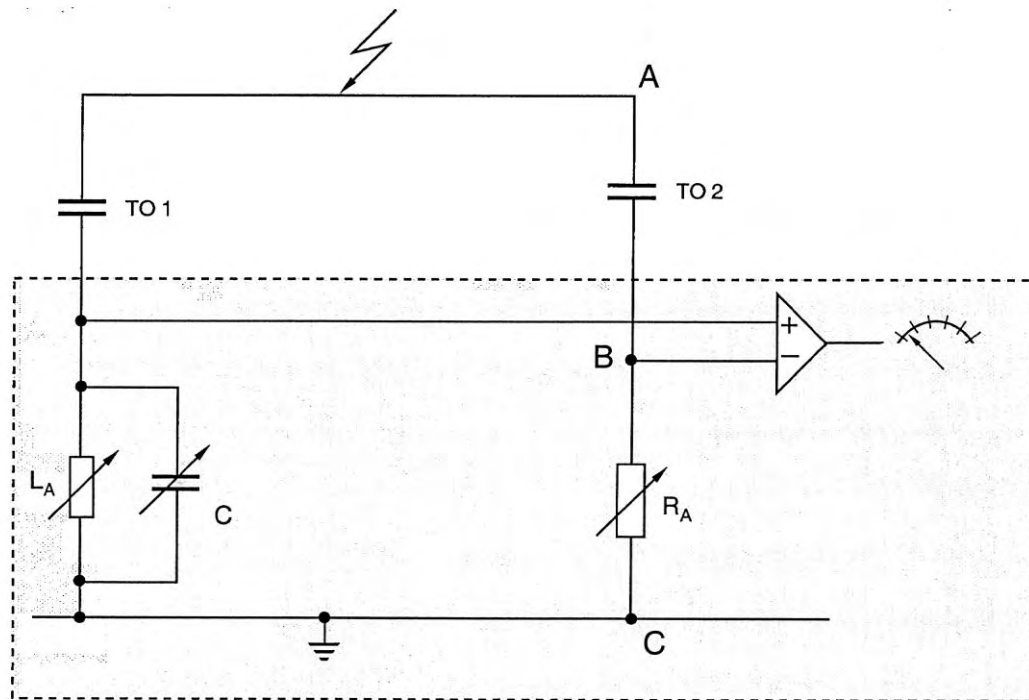


Figure 4.3: Scheme of PD test circuit  
TO1: Test object 1  
TO2: Test object 2

For balancing the bridge a calibrating impulse with  $q_A = 10.000 \text{ pC}$  is applied between the terminals A (high-voltage) and C (ground) and the amplifier output is minimized. A pulse between the terminals A and C corresponds to an external PD. For the calibration a PD pulse,  $q_A = 10 \text{ pC}$ , is applied between A and B. Subsequently, the amplifier output of the PD measuring unit is adapted to the applied pulse.

Starting from zero the AC-voltage was steadily raised up to 14.1 kV and kept constant for 60 s, then slowly reduced to 12.5 kV including pd-reading.



#### 4.4 Impact Test at ambient temperature

For impact testing the joint was put into a box which was filled with sand to the horizontal centre of the joint. A mass of 4 kg with a fin consisting of a radius of 2mm and an angle of 90° was falling down from a height of 1,0 m striking to the joint horizontal and a right angular to the axis of the joint.

One impact each was placed to the ends of the joints and the connector.

Prior to the impact test the insulation resistance between the conductor and the metal screen was measured by means of a current-voltage measurement. The current was measured by means of a series resistor (100.000  $\Omega$ ) and a digital multimeter. For the test a dc voltage of 500 V was applied.

Measurement uncertainties: current measurement: 1%  
voltage measurement: 1%.

After the impact test the joints were placed in a tank of water for 24 h and the insulation resistance was measured once again.

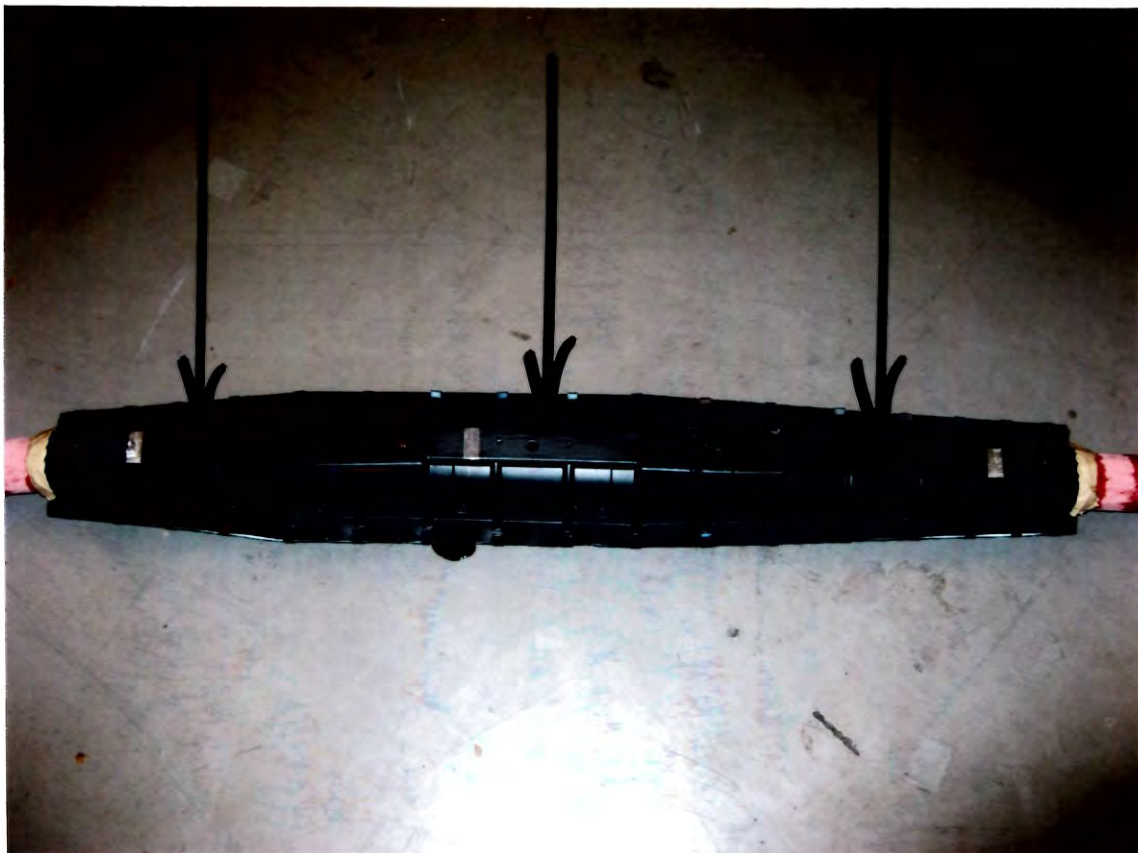


Figure 4.4: Placement of the strikes



## 4.5 Impulse Voltage Withstand Test

For impulse testing was used a two-stage Marx generator (Haefely) with a maximum cumulative charging voltage of  $V = 400 \text{ kV}$  and a maximum impulse energy of  $E_{\max} = 20 \text{ kWs}$ . At this test, the capacity of the energy storage capacitor was  $C_S = 0.25 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ . The crest value of the impulse voltage was measured by a damped capacitive divider and a subsequent impulse peak voltmeter (Haefely). The front time and the time to half value were evaluated from the oscillographs.

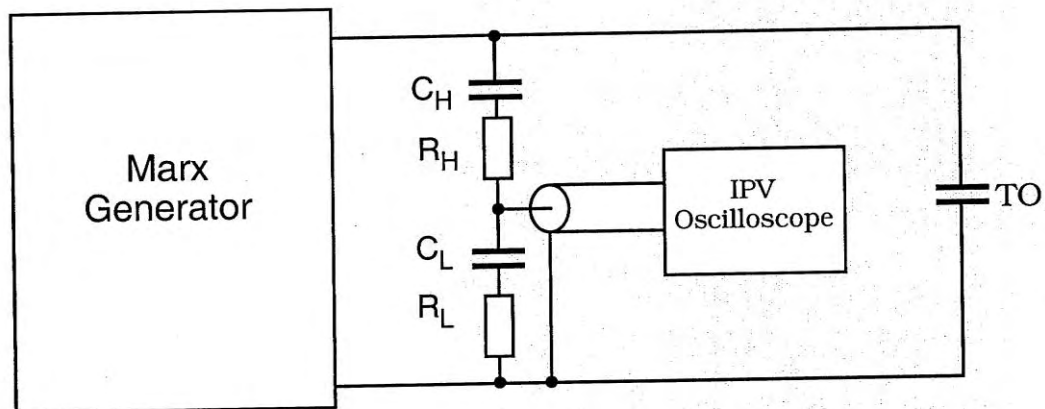


Figure 4.5: Scheme of impulse voltage test circuit

$C_H$ : 1200 pF ;  $R_H = 70 \text{ }\Omega$  ; ratio: 3225;

IPV: impulse-peak-voltmeter (Haefely) – measurement uncertainty 3%

Oscilloscope: Tektronix TDS 3044 B – measurement uncertainty 2%

The waveform parameters were determined at reduced charging voltage.

Positive impulse, phase 1:	$T_1 = 3.17 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_2 = 48.8 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$
Negative impulse, phase 1:	$T_1 = 2.97 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_2 = 49.8 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$
Positive impulse, phase 2:	$T_1 = 2.87 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_2 = 48.2 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$
Negative impulse, phase 2:	$T_1 = 3.07 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_2 = 48.4 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$
Positive impulse, phase 3:	$T_1 = 2.97 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_2 = 49.8 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$
Negative impulse, phase 3:	$T_1 = 3.03 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$T_2 = 49.0 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$

## 4.6 Electrical Heat Cycling in Air

The test objects must be heated by a current which provides the permitted service temperature of the tested cable plus 5 K - 10 K, that means 95°C - 100°C, for XLPE-cable. The heating current  $I$  was determined with a dummy cable. The same cable as used for the test, with a length of 3 m, was drilled with a diameter of 0.8 mm up to the conductor. The temperature was measured with a thermo couple NiCr-Ni. The measurement uncertainty was  $\pm 2$  K.

The heating current was 530 A. Current inception was accomplished by a transformer ( $V_1 = 400$  V;  $V_2 = 20$  V) which used the cable as secondary winding. The current was measured by an current transformer, 1500/5, and a digital multimeter. The measurement uncertainty was 1%.

## 4.7 Electrical Heat Cycling in Water

The test objects were placed in a tank and filled with water. The height of the water was 1000 mm above the test object. The conductivity of the water at 20°C was 63 mS/m.

## 4.8 Thermal Short Circuit Test, Conductor

According IEC 986 for Cu with  $q = 185 \text{ mm}^2$   $I^2t = 1091.4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$  with  $\theta_{sc} = 250^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\theta_i = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . That means  $I_K(1s) = 33.04 \text{ kA}$ . The short-circuit during test was  $I_K = 17.35 \text{ kA}$ , resulting in a short-circuit duration of  $t_K = 3.65 \text{ s}$ . The test object was tested with two three-phase thermal short-circuit currents. Between two tests the specimen cooled down to ambient temperature. The current was measured by means of a current transformer 50000:2 A burdened with an 1  $\Omega$ -Manganin resistor. The output signal of the current transformer was recorded by a digital storage oscilloscope (Tektronix 2430 A). The measurement uncertainty was 2%.

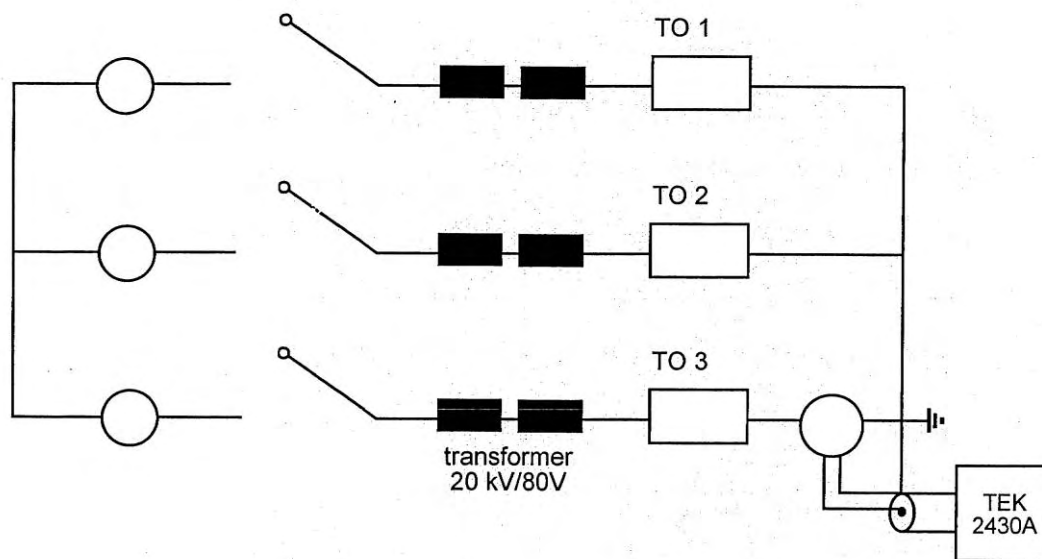


Figure 4.8.1: Scheme of short-circuit test.

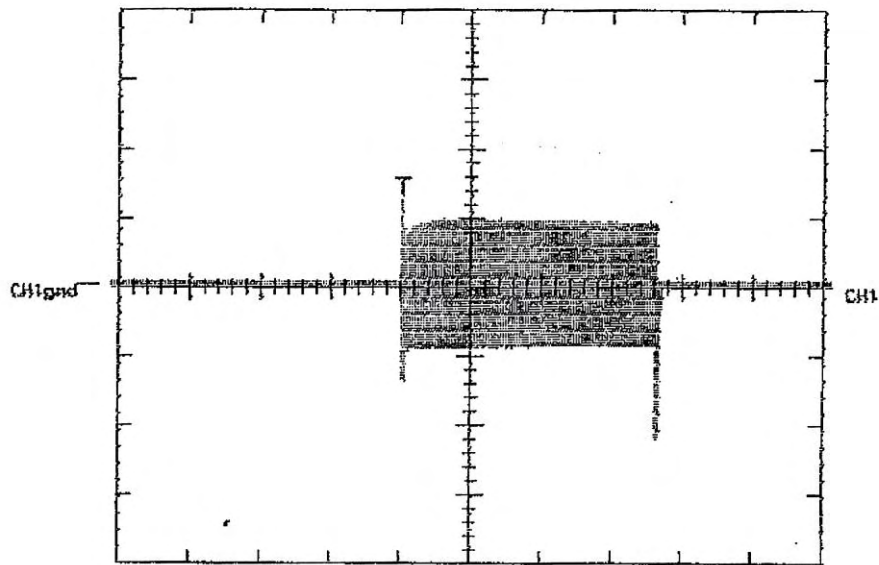


Figure 4.8.2: Short circuit current.  
Hor: 1 s/Div; Vert: 25kA/Div

#### 4.9 Thermal Short Circuit Test, screen

The test circuit was the same already described in 4.8 with reduced voltage for the high-current transformer and in single-phase operation. Before starting the short circuit test, the cable was heated by means of current inception of the conductor up to 95°C - 100°C conductor temperature. The short circuit current was  $I_K = 1.73 \text{ kA}$ ;  $t_K = 1.00 \text{ s}$ .

## 4.10 Dynamic Short-Circuit Test

The test was performed at accredited Test Lab FGH at Mannheim. Figure 4.10.1 shows the test setup, Figure 4.10.2 the currents in all phases.

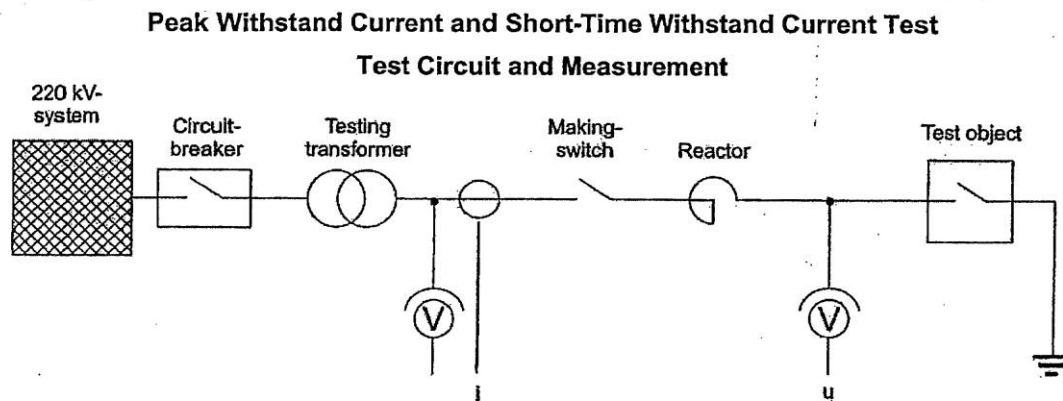


Figure 4.10.1: Dynamic short circuit current



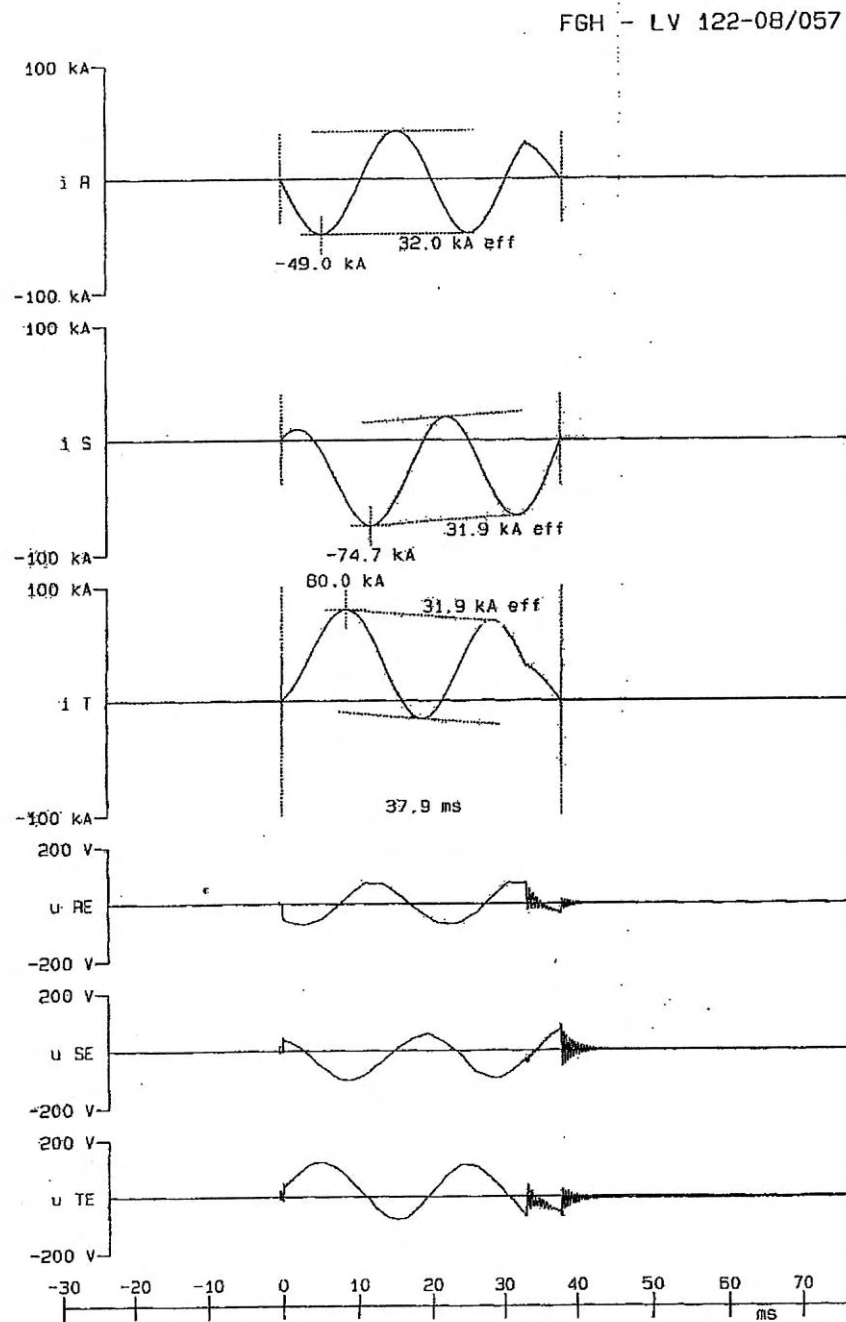


Figure 4.10.2: Currents in all phases

## **5 Results**

### **5.1 Test Sequence B1**

#### **5.1.1 DC Voltage Withstand Test**

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 15.04.2008

Test voltage:  $V = -38 \text{ kV}$  ;  $t = 15 \text{ min}$

With each test object neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during the DC voltage withstand test.

***The test was passed successfully.***

#### **5.1.2 AC Voltage Withstand Test**

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 15.04.2008

Test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 28.5 \text{ kV}$  ,  $t = 5 \text{ min}$

With each test object neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during the AC voltage withstand test.

***The test was passed successfully.***

#### **5.1.3 Partial Discharge Test**

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 15.04.2008

Voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 14.1 \text{ kV}$  ;  $t = 60 \text{ s}$  thereafter  
 $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 12.5 \text{ kV}$  with pd reading

PD magnitude (12.5 kV):  $< 10 \text{ pC}$

***The test was passed successfully.***

#### **5.1.4 Impact Test at Ambient Temperature**

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 16.04. - 17.04.2008

Insulation resistance: before impact test:  $> 1000 \text{ M}\Omega$   
after impact test:  $> 1000 \text{ M}\Omega$

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.1.5 Impulse Voltage Withstand Test at elevated temperature

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 23.04.2008  
Test voltage:  $\hat{V} = 95 \text{ kV}$   
Heating current:  $I = 530 \text{ A}$ ;  $t = 5 \text{ h}$   
Number of tests: 10 positive polarity, 10 negative polarity, each phase

Neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during all lightning impulse voltage withstand tests.

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.1.6 Electrical Heat Cycling in Air

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 25.04. - 16.05.2008  
Test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 16 \text{ kV}$   
Heating current:  $I = 530 \text{ A}$   
Cycle: 5 h heating; 3 h cooling  
Number of cycles: 63

Neither flashover nor breakdown occurred.

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.1.7 Electrical Heat Cycling in Water

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 17.05.-07.06.2008  
conductivity: 63 mS/m  
Test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 16 \text{ kV}$   
Heating current:  $I = 530 \text{ A}$   
Cycle: 5 h heating; 3 h cooling  
Number of cycles: 63  
Heath of water: 1000 mm

***The test was passed successfully.***

## 5.1.8 Partial Discharge Test

### 5.1.8.1 Partial Discharge Test at ambient temperature

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 14.06.2008  
Voltage:  $\hat{v}/\sqrt{2} = 14.1 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 60 \text{ s}$  thereafter  
 $\hat{v}/\sqrt{2} = 12.5 \text{ kV}$  with pd reading  
PD magnitude (12.5 kV):  $< 10 \text{ pC}$

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.1.8.2 Partial Discharge Test at elevated temperature

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 14.06.2008  
Heating current:  $I = 530 \text{ A}$ ,  $t = 5 \text{ h}$   
Voltage:  $\hat{v}/\sqrt{2} = 14.1 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 60 \text{ s}$  thereafter  
 $\hat{v}/\sqrt{2} = 12.5 \text{ kV}$  with pd reading  
PD magnitude (12.5 kV):  $< 10 \text{ pC}$

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.1.9 Impulse Voltage Withstand Test

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 14.06.2008  
Test voltage:  $\hat{v} = 95 \text{ kV}$   
Number of tests: 10 positive polarity, 10 negative polarity, each phase

Neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during all lightning impulse voltage withstand tests.

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.1.10 AC Voltage Withstand Test

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 14.06.2008

Test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 16 \text{ kV}$ ,  $t = 5 \text{ min}$

With each test object neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during the AC voltage withstand test.

***The test was passed successfully.***

## 5.2 Test Sequence B2

### 5.2.1 DC Voltage Withstand Test

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 15.04.2008

Test voltage:  $V = -38 \text{ kV}$ ;  $t = 15 \text{ min}$

With each test object neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during the DC voltage withstand test.

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.2.2 AC Voltage Withstand Test

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 15.04.2008

Test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 28.5 \text{ kV}$ ,  $t = 5 \text{ min}$

With each test object neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during the AC voltage withstand test.

***The test was passed successfully.***



### 5.2.3 Thermal Short Circuit, Screen

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:	26.05.2008
current:	$I_K = 1.73 \text{ kA}$
	$t_K = 1.00 \text{ s}$
heating current	$I = 530 \text{ A}$
number of stresses:	2

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.2.4 Thermal Short Circuit, Conductor

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:	27.05.2008
current:	$I_K = 17.35 \text{ kA}$
	$t_K = 3.65 \text{ s}$
number of stresses:	2
time between stresses:	2h

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.2.5 Dynamic Short Circuit

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date:	02.06.2008
current:	$I_d = 80.0 \text{ kA}$
	$t_d = 37.9 \text{ ms}$

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.2.6 Impulse Voltage Withstand Test

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 12.06.2008

Test voltage  $\hat{V} = 95 \text{ kV}$

number of tests: 10 positive polarity, 10 negative polarity, each phase

Neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during all lightning impulse voltage withstand tests.

***The test was passed successfully.***

### 5.2.7 AC Voltage Withstand Test

This test was carried out as described in 4.

Test date: 12.06.2008

Test voltage:  $\hat{V}/\sqrt{2} = 16 \text{ kV}$ ,  $t = 15 \text{ min}$

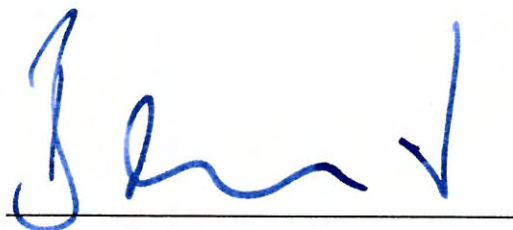
With each test object neither flashover nor breakdown occurred at the test objects during the AC voltage withstand test.

***The test was passed successfully***

## 6 Conclusion

The joints, type 92-AV 620-3 for three core cables from 3M Deutschland GmbH passed all tests described in clause 2 successfully. The test objects fulfilled the requirements according CENELEC HD 629.1 S2 02/2006, Table 5, test sequences B1 and B2.

Karlsruhe, 22.07.2008

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Badent', written over a horizontal line.

Dr.-Ing. R. Badent  
Bereichsleiter HPT

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Hoferer', written over a horizontal line.

Dr.-Ing. B. Hoferer  
stellv. Bereichsleiter HPT