SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 60216-3:2006

oct 2006

Električni izolacijski materiali – Lastnosti v zvezi s toplotno vzdržljivostjo – 3. del: Navodila za izračunavanje karakteristik toplotne vzdržljivosti (IEC 60216-3:2006)

Electrical insulating materials - Thermal endurance properties – Part 3: Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics (IEC 60216-3:2006)

ICS 29.035.01

Referenčna številka
SIST EN 60216-3:2006(en)

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EN 60216-3

July 2006

ICS 17.220.99; 19.020; 29.035.01

Supersedes EN 60216-3:2002

English version

Electrical insulating materials - Thermal endurance properties Part 3: Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics

(IEC 60216-3:2006)

Matériaux isolants électriques - Propriétés d'endurance thermique Partie 3: Instructions pour le calcul des caractéristiques d'endurance thermique (CEI 60216-3:2006)

Elektroisolierstoffe – Eigenschaften hinsichtlich des thermischen Langzeitverhaltens Teil 3: Anweisungen zur Berechnung thermischer Langzeitkennwerte (IEC 60216-3:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2006-06-01. 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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 60216-3:2006 E

Foreword

The text of document 112/26/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60216-3, prepared by IEC TC 112, Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulating materials and systems, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60216-3 on 2006-06-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 60216-3:2002.

The major technical changes with regard to EN 60216-3:2002 concern an updating of Table C.2. In addition, the scope has been extended to cover a greater range of data characteristics, particularly with regard to incomplete data, as often obtained from proof test criteria. The greater flexibility of use should lead to more efficient employment of the time available for ageing purposes. Finally, the procedures specified in this part of EN 60216 have been extensively tested and have been used to calculate results from a large body of experimental data obtained in accordance with other parts of the standard. Annex E 'Computer program' has been completely reworked.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2007-03-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2009-06-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60216-3:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 60216-5 NOTE Harmonized as EN 60216-5:2003 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60216-1	2001	Electrical insulating materials - Properties of thermal endurance Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results	EN 60216-1	2001
IEC 60216-2	2005	Electrical insulating materials - Thermal endurance properties Part 2: Determination of thermal endurance properties of electrical insulating materials - Choice of test criteria	EN 60216-2	2005
IEC 60493-1	1974	Guide for the statistical analysis of ageing test data Part 1: Methods based on mean values of normally distributed test results	-	-

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 60216-3

Second edition
2006-04

Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties –

Part 3: Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ELECTRICAL INSULATING MATERIALS – THERMAL ENDURANCE PROPERTIES –

Part 3: Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics

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.
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International Standard IEC 60216-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 112: Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulating materials and systems[1].

This second edition of IEC 60216-3 cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2002, and constitutes a technical revision.

The major technical changes with regard to the first edition concern an updating of Table C.2. In addition, the scope has been extended to cover a greater range of data characteristics, particularly with regard to incomplete data, as often obtained from proof test criteria. The greater flexibility of use should lead to more efficient employment of the time available for ageing purposes. Finally, the procedures specified in this part of IEC 60216 have been extensively tested and have been used to calculate results from a large body of experimental data obtained in accordance with other parts of the standard. Annex E “Computer program” has been completely reworked.

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1 Provisional title: IEC technical committee 112 has been formed out of a merger between subcommittee 15E and technical committee 98.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
112/26/FDIS	112/29/RVD

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

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

IEC 60216 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties* [2]*:*

Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results

Part 2: Determination of thermal endurance properties of electrical insulating materials – Choice of test criteria

Part 3: Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics

Part 4: Ageing ovens

Part 5: Determination of relative thermal endurance index (RTE) of an insulating material

Part 6: Determination of thermal endurance indices (TI and RTE) of an insulating material using the fixed time frame method

NOTE This series may be extended. For revisions and new parts, see the current catalogue of IEC publications for an up-to-date list.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A CD-ROM containing the computer program and data files referred to in Annex E is affixed to the back cover of this publication.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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2 Titles of existing parts in this series will be updated at the time of their next revision.

ELECTRICAL INSULATING MATERIALS – THERMAL ENDURANCE PROPERTIES –

Part 3: Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60216 specifies the calculation procedures to be used for deriving thermal endurance characteristics from experimental data obtained in accordance with the instructions of IEC 60216-1 and IEC 60216-2, using fixed ageing temperatures and variable ageing times.

The experimental data may be obtained using non-destructive, destructive or proof tests. Data obtained from non-destructive or proof tests may be incomplete, in that measurement of times taken to reach the endpoint may have been terminated at some point after the median time but before all specimens have reached end-point.

The procedures are illustrated by worked examples, and suitable computer programs are recommended to facilitate the calculations.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60216-1:2001, *Electrical insulating materials – Properties of thermal endurance – Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results*

IEC 60216-2:2005, *Electrical insulating materials – Properties of thermal endurance – Part 2: Determination of thermal endurance properties of electrical insulating materials – Choice of test criteria*

IEC 60493-1:1974, *Guide for the statistical analysis of ageing test data – Part 1: Methods based on mean values of normally distributed test results*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following definitions apply.

3.1.1
ordered data
group of data arranged in sequence so that in the appropriate direction through the sequence each member is greater than, or equal to, its predecessor

NOTE 1 In this standard, ascending order implies that the data is ordered in this way, the first being the smallest.

NOTE 2 It has been established that the term "group" is used in the theoretical statistics literature to represent a subset of the whole data set. The group comprises those data having the same value of one of the parameters of the set (e.g. ageing temperature). A group may itself comprise a number of sub-groups characterised by another parameter (e.g. time in the case of destructive tests).

3.1.2
order-statistic
each individual value in a group of ordered data is referred to as an order-statistic identified by its numerical position in the sequence

3.1.3
incomplete data
ordered data, where the values above and/or below defined points are not known

3.1.4
censored data
incomplete data, where the number of unknown values is known.

NOTE 1 If the censoring is begun above/below a specified numerical value, the censoring is Type I. If above/below a specified order-statistic it is Type II This standard is concerned only with Type II.

3.1.5
degrees of freedom
number of data values minus the number of parameter values

3.1.6
variance of a data group
sum of the squares of the deviations of the data from a reference level.

NOTE 1 The reference level may be defined by one or more parameters, for example a mean value (one parameter) or a line (two parameters, slope and intercept), divided by the number of degrees of freedom

3.1.7
central second moment of a data group
sum of the squares of the differences between the data values and the value of the group mean, divided by the number of data in the group

3.1.8
covariance of data groups
for two groups of data with equal numbers of elements where each element in one group corresponds to one in the other, the sum of the products of the deviations of the corresponding members from their group means, divided by the number of degrees of freedom

3.1.9
regression analysis
process of deducing the best-fit line expressing the relation of corresponding members of two data groups by minimizing the sum of squares of deviations of members of one of the groups from the line

NOTE The parameters are referred to as the regression coefficients.

3.1.10
correlation coefficient
number expressing the completeness of the relation between members of two data groups, equal to the covariance divided by the square root of the product of the variances of the groups

NOTE The value of its square is between 0 (no correlation) and 1 (complete correlation).

3.1.11
end-point line
line parallel to the time axis intercepting the property axis at the end-point value

3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms

		Subclause
a	Regression coefficient (y-intercept)	4.3, 6.2
a_p	Regression coefficient for destructive test calculations	6.1
b	Regression coefficient (slope)	4.3, 6.2
b_p	Regression coefficient for destructive test calculations	6.1
b_r	Intermediate constant (calculation of $\hat{X}_c$)	6.3
c	Intermediate constant (calculation of χ^2)	6.3
f	Number of degrees of freedom	Tables C.2 to C5
F	Fisher distributed stochastic variable	4.2, 6.1, 6.3
F_0	Tabulated value of F (linearity of thermal endurance graph)	4.4, 6.3
F_1	Tabulated value of F (linearity of property graph – significance 0,05)	6.1
F_2	Tabulated value of F (linearity of property graph – significance 0,005)	6.1
g	Order number of ageing time for destructive tests	6.1
h	Order number of property value for destructive tests	6.1
HIC	Halving interval at temperature equal to TI	4.3, 7
HIC_g	Halving interval corresponding to TI_g	7.3
i	Order number of exposure temperature	4.1, 6.2
j	Order number of time to end-point	4.1, 6.2
k	Number of ageing temperatures	4.1, 6.2
m_i	Number of specimens aged at temperature ϑ_i	4.1, 6.1
N	Total number of times to end-point	6.2
n_g	Number of property values in group aged for time τ_g	6.1
n_i	Number of values of y at temperature ϑ_i	4.1, 6.1
$\overline{p}$	Mean value of property values in selected groups	6.1
p	Value of diagnostic property	6.1
P	Significance level of χ^2 distribution	4.4, 6.3.1
p_e	Value of diagnostic property at end-point for destructive tests	6.1
$\overline{p}_g$	Mean of property values in group aged for time τ_g	6.1
p_{gh}	Individual property value	6.1
q	Base of logarithms	6.3
r	Number of ageing times selected for inclusion in calculation (destructive tests)	6.1
r^2	Square of correlation coefficient	6.2.3
s^2	Weighted mean of s_1^2 and s_2^2	6.3
s_1^2	Weighted mean of s_{1i}^2, pooled variance within selected groups	4.3, 6.1 - 6.3
$\left(s_1^2\right)_a$	Adjusted value of s_1^2	4.4, 6.3
s_{1g}^2	Variance of property values in group aged for time τ_g	6.1
s_{1i}^2	Variance of y_{ij} values at temperature ϑ_i	4.3, 6.2
s_2^2	Variance about regression line	6.1 - 6.3
s_a^2	Adjusted value of s^2	6.3

s_r^2	Intermediate constant	6.3
s_Y^2	Variance of Y	6.3
t	Student distributed stochastic variable	6.3
t_c	Adjusted value of t (incomplete data)	6.3
TC	Lower 95 % confidence limit of TI	4.4, 7
TC_a	Adjusted value of TC	7.1
TI	Temperature Index	4.3, 7
TI_{10}	Temperature Index at 10 kh	7.1
TI_a	Adjusted value of TI	7.3
TI_g	Temperature index obtained by graphical means or without defined confidence limits	7.3
x	Independent variable: reciprocal of thermodynamic temperature	
$\bar{x}$	Weighted mean value of x	6.2
X	Specified value of x for estimation of y	6.3
$\hat{X}$	Estimated value of x at specified value of y	6.3
$\hat{X}_c$	Upper 95 % confidence limit of $\hat{X}$	6.3
x_i	Reciprocal of thermodynamic temperature corresponding to ϑ_i	4.1, 6.1
$\bar{y}$	Weighted mean value of y	6.2
y	Dependent variable: logarithm of time to end-point	
$\hat{Y}$	Estimated value of y at specified value of x	6.3
Y	Specified value of y for estimation of x	6.3
$\hat{Y}_c$	Lower 95 % confidence limit of $\hat{Y}$	6.3
$\bar{y}_i$	Mean values of y_{ij} at temperature ϑ_i	4.3, 6.2
y_{ij}	Value of y corresponding to τ_{ij}	4.1, 6.1
$\bar{z}$	Mean value of z_g	6.1
z_g	Logarithm of ageing time for destructive tests – group g	6.1
α	Censored data coefficient for variance	4.3, 6.2
β	Censored data coefficient for variance	4.3, 6.2
ε	Censored data coefficient for variance of mean	4.3, 6.2
Θ_0	The temperature 0 °C on the thermodynamic scale (273,15 K)	4.1, 6.1
$\hat{\vartheta}$	Estimate of temperature for temperature index	6.3.3
$\hat{\vartheta}_c$	Confidence limit of $\hat{\vartheta}$	6.3.3
ϑ_i	Ageing temperature for group i	4.1, 6.1
μ	Censored data coefficient for mean	4.3, 6.2
$\mu_2(x)$	Central second moment of x values	6.2, 6.3
v	Total number of property values selected at one ageing temperature	6.1
τ_f	Time selected for estimate of temperature	6.3
τ_{ij}	Times to end-point	6.4
χ^2	χ^2-distributed stochastic variable	6.3