

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Electrical installations in ships –
Part 501: Special features – Electric propulsion plant
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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –**Part 501: Special features –
Electric propulsion plant**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60092-501 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2007. It constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) requirements regarding system responsibility, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), harmonic distortion and filtering, special requirements for ships with propulsion motor(s) and podded drives, and power management system (PMS);
- b) overall technical review to update the standard according to general requirements and referenced equipment standards.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1338/FDIS	18/1353/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60092 series, published under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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- withdrawn,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 bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

IEC 60092 forms a series of International Standards for electrical installations in sea-going ships, incorporating good practice and coordinating, as far as possible, existing rules. These standards form a code of practical interpretation and amplification of the requirements of the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea, a guide for future regulations which may be prepared and a statement of practice for use by shipowners, shipbuilders and appropriate organizations.

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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 501: Special features – Electric propulsion plant

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60092 specifies requirements for all electric propulsion plants and gives the specifications, system design, installation and testing of at least:

- generators and their prime movers;
- switchboards;
- transformers/reactors;
- semiconductor convertors;
- propulsion motors;
- excitation systems;
- control, monitoring and safety systems;
- wires, cables, busbars, trunking systems;
- harmonic filters.

Bow and stern thrusters intended as auxiliary steering devices, booster and take-home devices, all auxiliary generating plants, and accumulator battery powered propulsion machinery and equipment are excluded.

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2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60034 (all parts), *Rotating electrical machines*

IEC 60034-1:2010, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60076 (all parts), *Power transformers*

IEC 60092 (all parts), *Electrical installations in ships*

IEC 60092-101, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 101: Definitions and general requirements*

IEC 60092-202, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 202: System design – Protection*

IEC 60092-301, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 301: Equipment – Generators and motors*

IEC 60092-302, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 302: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

IEC 60092-303, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 303: Equipment - Transformers for power and lighting*

IEC 60092-352, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 352: Choice and installation of electrical cables*

IEC 60092-401, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 401: Installation and test of completed installation*

IEC 60092-504:2001, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 504: Special features – Control and instrumentation*

IEC 60146 (all parts), *Semiconductor convertors*

IEC 60146-2, *Semiconductor convertors – Part 2: Self-commutated semiconductor convertors including direct d.c. convertors*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60533:1999, *Electrical and electronic installations in ships – Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*

IEC 61180-1, *High-voltage test techniques for low-voltage equipment, Part 1: Definitions, test and procedure requirements*

IEC 61378-1, *Convertor transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 61439-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies Part 1: General rules*

IEC 61439-2, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies Part 2: Power switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

IEC 61800 (all parts), *Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems*

IEC 62271-200:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV*

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS):1974, Consolidated edition 2009

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1

appropriate authority

governmental body and/or classification society with whose rules the installation is required to comply

[SOURCE: IEC 60092-101:1995, 1.3, modified — The words “a ship“ has been replaced with “the installation”.]

3.2

azimuth drive

system which moves the propulsion unit around the vertical axis

3.3

double sensor

two sensor elements in one housing

3.4

motor supply lines

cables and/or busbars used for supply to the propulsion motor(s)

3.5

local control station

place of control where a system is installed which creates a reference value for the converters independent from the remote control system and any external limitations

3.6

main control station

place of control of the main propulsion system which is manned under seagoing conditions

3.7

inaccessible spaces

spaces that are not accessible during operation without dry docking.

3.8

nominated body

installer or manufacturer that has been given direct responsibility for the complete propulsion system

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3.9

single failure criterion

criterion applied to a system such that it maintains manoeuvrability in the presence of any single failure

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-393:2003, 393-18-27, modified — The phrase “it is able to perform its safety task” has been replaced with “it maintains manoeuvrability”]

3.10

podded drive

propulsion system in which the motor is located in a dedicated, submerged unit (pod housing) of the ship

3.11

power management system

PMS

control and safety system which provides the load depending starts and stops of the prime movers, the load sharing, etc.

3.12

propulsion generator

generator mainly used for power supply of the propulsion system

3.13

propulsion motor

electrical motor intended to provide propulsion power

3.14**propulsion switchboard**

switchboard mainly used for power distribution to the propulsion systems

3.15**redundant sensor**

two single sensors in separate housings

3.16**remote control system**

system which comprises all equipment necessary to operate units from a control position where the operator cannot directly observe the effect of his actions

4 System**4.1 System design****4.1.1 General**

A typical electrical propulsion system may consist of the following hardware components:

- propulsion generators;
- switchboard;
- transformers to convert the ships voltage to the convertor voltage;
- convertor to supply the electric motor;
- control system;
- propulsion motor.

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A typical configuration of the hardware components is shown in Figure 1.