

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



**Rotating electrical machines –
Part 27-5: Off-line measurement of partial discharge inception voltage on
winding insulation under repetitive impulse voltage**

IEC TS 60034-27-5:2021
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms	8
4 Repetitive impulse voltages for PD measurement	11
4.1 General.....	11
4.2 Waveform of single impulse voltage	12
4.2.1 Waveform at impulse generator terminal without test object.....	12
4.2.2 Typical distortions of impulse waveform at the terminals of test object.....	14
4.3 Train of single impulse voltage.....	17
4.4 Step-by-step voltage increase and decrease using trains of single impulse voltage.....	18
4.5 Impulse voltage distribution inside rotating machines	22
5 PD measurement methods with impulse voltage	23
5.1 General.....	23
5.2 Electrical PD measurements	23
5.2.1 General.....	23
5.2.2 Coupling capacitor with higher order analogue filter.....	23
5.2.3 HFCT with higher order analogue filter.....	24
5.2.4 Electromagnetic couplers.....	25
5.3 Threshold level of PD detection.....	26
5.4 Measuring system with impulse generator and computer.....	27
5.5 Calculation and interpretation of RPDIV and RPDEV	27
6 Impulse PD test procedure	28
6.1 Test object.....	28
6.1.1 Twisted-pair or equivalent.....	28
6.1.2 Motorette or formette	29
6.1.3 Complete winding and connection.....	29
6.2 Safety and environment during PD test	31
6.2.1 Grounding and floating of test objects during tests.....	31
6.2.2 Environment during test.....	31
6.3 Test procedure and reports	32
Annex A (informative) Typical PD measurements on a complete winding	33
Annex B (informative) Example of PD data analysis using phase angle.....	35
Annex C (informative) Example of connection of complete windings	37
C.1 General.....	37
C.2 Connections for three-terminal machines	37
C.3 Connections for four-terminal machines	40
Annex D (informative) Example of SBS voltage increase pattern of repetitive impulse	41
Bibliography.....	42
Figure 1 – Block representation of measurement circuit for RPDIV and RPDEV	11
Figure 2 – Simplified impulse generator (IG) circuit with a single switch S	12
Figure 3 – Output voltage at open terminal of IG with single switch.....	13

Figure 4 – Two impulses at open terminal of IG with single switch	13
Figure 5 – Simplified IG circuit with four-arm (switch) bridge circuit.....	13
Figure 6 – Output voltages at open terminal of four-arm bridge circuit.....	14
Figure 7 – Increase of rise time and decrease of peak voltage of triangular impulse	15
Figure 8 – Increase of rise time and decrease of peak voltage of rectangular impulse.....	15
Figure 9 – Overshoot of peak and following fast oscillation of triangular impulse	15
Figure 10 – Overshoot of peak and following fast oscillation of rectangular impulse	16
Figure 11 – Typical "ringing" observed during bipolar rectangular voltage test	16
Figure 12 – Slow oscillating decay of triangular impulse	17
Figure 13 – Slow oscillating decay of rectangular impulse.....	17
Figure 14 – Schematic representation of train parameters of positive unipolar impulses	18
Figure 15 – Schematic representation of train parameters of bipolar impulses	18
Figure 16 – SBS parameters of positive unipolar impulses	19
Figure 17 – SBS voltage pattern of positive unipolar impulses for RPDIV and RPDEV	19
Figure 18 – SBS voltage pattern of bipolarly distorted positive unipolar impulse	20
Figure 19 – SBS voltage increase of bipolar impulses	20
Figure 20 – Representative scheme of conditioning procedure before RPDIV measurement.....	21
Figure 21 – Schematic representation of phase/phase, phase/ground and turn/turn voltages of the winding of a rotating machine fed from a two-level converter [2]	23
Figure 22 – Coupling capacitor with higher order analogue filter	24
Figure 23 – Example of voltage impulse and PD pulse frequency spectra before (left) and after (right) filtering	24
Figure 24 – HFCT between supply and test object with higher order analogue filter	25
Figure 25 – HFCT between test object and earth with higher order analogue filter	25
Figure 26 – Circuit using an electromagnetic coupler (for example an antenna) to suppress impulses from the test supply.....	25
Figure 27 – Circuit using an electromagnetic UHF antenna	26
Figure 28 – Schematic representation of noise, disturbance and threshold values	26
Figure 29 – Example diagram of PD measurements with PC	27
Figure 30 – Example of RPDIV and RPDEV calculation using a 50 % PD probability against repetitive impulse voltage (Figure 12 of IEC TS 61934:2011, modified).....	28
Figure 31 – Representative scheme of voltage terminals for three-terminal machine and four-terminal machine	30
Figure A.1 – Block diagram of PD measurement system used in RRT	33
Figure A.2 – Impulse pattern used in RRT and PD inception	33
Figure B.1 – Example of PD phase angle pattern of sinusoidal voltage	35
Figure B.2 – Example of PD phase angle pattern of PWM voltage on the phase angle of a sinusoidal one.....	36
Figure B.3 – Example of PD phase angle pattern of PWM voltage on rectangular voltage angle (PRPD pattern)	36
Figure C.1 – Connection of six-terminal machines.....	37
Figure C.2 – Connection of three- or four-terminal machines (with N terminal)	37
Figure C.3 – Three-terminal machine connection, Type A (Table 2)	38
Figure C.4 – Three-terminal machine connection, Type B (Table 2)	38
Figure C.5 – Three-terminal machine connection, Type C (Table 2)	38

Figure C.6 – Three-terminal machine connection, Type D (Table 2)	39
Figure C.7 – Three-terminal machine connection, Type E (Table 2)	39
Figure C.8 – Three-terminal machine connection, Type F (Table 2)	39
Figure C.9 – Four-terminal machine with earthed N terminal – Connection types (Table 3).....	40
Figure D.1 – SBS voltage increase of alternating train of unipolar impulses	41
Table 1 – Typical ranges of impulse voltage parameters at terminal of test object to be reported	21
Table 2 – Connection of complete winding of three-terminal machine	30
Table 3 – Connection of complete winding of four-terminal machine	31
Table A.1 – Parameters used in RRT	33

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ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES –

Part 27-5: Off-line measurement of partial discharge inception voltage on winding insulation under repetitive impulse voltage

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Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 60034-27-5, which is a Technical Specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 2: Rotating machinery.

The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:

Draft TS	Report on voting
2/1955/DTS	2/1962A/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Specification 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.

NOTE A table of cross-references of all IEC TC 2 publications can be found on the IEC TC 2 dashboard on the IEC website.

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INTRODUCTION

The recent development of power electronics technology has led to various power drive systems (PDS) of variable-speed rotating electrical machines. The new influences of PDS on rotating machines are introduced in IEC TS 60034-25 [1]¹. This document points out that electrical insulation of machine winding is exposed to numerous voltage impulses due to the repetitive fast switching of power devices in PDS. The severity of the impulses depends on ratings of converter and machines, converter topology, length of cable between machine and converter, filtering equipment and so on.

IEC 60034-18-41 [2], published in 2014, is the first International Standard which describes design qualification and type tests for Type I (partial discharge free) insulation systems used in converter-fed rotating electrical machines. In this document, both tests require partial discharge (PD) tests with power frequency voltage or impulse excitation. As for PD measurements with impulse excitation, IEC 60034-18-41 cites IEC TS 61934, which provides a technical explanation and several PD measuring methods, in general. For practical test guidance specific to winding insulation of rotating machines, this document was prepared as an off-line measurement of PD inception and extinction voltages during repetitive impulse condition, RPDIV and RPDEV.

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¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography

ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES –

Part 27-5: Off-line measurement of partial discharge inception voltage on winding insulation under repetitive impulse voltage

1 Scope

This document provides an off-line measurement method of the partial discharge inception and extinction voltage on winding insulation under repetitive impulse voltage. This document is relevant to rotating machines supplied by a voltage source converter.

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 60034-27-1, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 27-1: Off-line partial discharge measurements on the winding insulation*

IEC TS 61934:2011, *Electrical insulating materials and systems – Electrical measurement of partial discharges (PD) under short rise time and repetitive voltage impulses*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/sis/7123408-a528-436f-ae07-915c705c099/iec-ts-60034-27-5-2021>

IEC TS 62478, *High voltage test techniques – Measurement of partial discharges by electromagnetic and acoustic methods*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms given in IEC 60034-27-1, IEC TS 61934, and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

partial discharge

PD

localized electrical discharge that only partially bridges the insulation between conductors and which can or cannot occur adjacent to a conductor

3.2

repetitive partial discharge inception voltage

RPDIV

minimum peak-to-peak impulse voltage at which more than five PD pulses occur on ten voltage impulses of the same peak-to-peak values when the impulse voltage applied to the test object is increased with step-by-step method

Note 1 to entry: This is a mean value for the specified test time and a test arrangement where the voltage applied to the test object is increased with the step-by-step method. Details are mentioned in 5.5.

3.3**repetitive partial discharge extinction voltage
RPDEV**

maximum peak-to-peak impulse voltage at which fewer than five PD pulses occur on ten voltage impulses of the same peak-to-peak values when the voltage applied to the test object is decreased with step-by-step method from a higher value at which such discharges are observed

Note 1 to entry: This is a mean value for the specified test time and a test arrangement where the voltage applied to the test object is decreased with the step-by-step method. Details are mentioned in 5.5.

3.4**unipolar impulse**

voltage impulse, the polarity of which is either positive or negative

Note 1 to entry: Details are mentioned in 4.2.

3.5**bipolar impulse**

voltage impulse, the polarity of which changes alternately from positive to negative or vice versa

3.6**peak-to-peak impulse voltage**

$U_{pk/pk}$

maximum numerical value of voltage reached from the lowest value impulse

Note 1 to entry: The definition of peak-to-peak voltage is clarified in Clause 4.

Note 2 to entry: $U_{pk/pk}$ is used for the entire waveform of the impulse including distorted impulses.

3.7**impulse rise time**

t_r

time for the voltage to rise from 10 % to 90 % of its final value

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3.8**impulse decay time**

t_d

time interval between the instants at which the instantaneous values of a triangular impulse decrease from a specified upper value to a specified lower value

3.9**impulse fall time**

t_f

time for the voltage of a rectangular impulse to fall from 90 % to 10 % of its initial value

3.10**impulse width**

t_w

interval of time between the first and last instants at which the instantaneous value of a single impulse reaches a specified fraction of its impulse magnitude or a specified threshold

3.11**time between two successive impulses**

t_{pp}

time between two successive impulses with the same waveform – in a considered set of pulses, for example, for one period

3.12

impulse voltage repetition rate

f_r

average of the inverse of the time between two successive impulses t_{pp}

3.13

train of impulse

sequence of repetitive impulse voltages with the same waveform parameters, including peak-to-peak impulse voltage, rise time, decay time, impulse width, fall time, polarity and time interval between impulses

Note 1 to entry: Details are mentioned in 4.3.

3.14

step-by-step method

SBS method

method of impulse voltage application of trains of repetitive impulse with step-by-step increase and decrease of peak values

Note 1 to entry: Details are mentioned in 4.4.

3.15

U_s

starting applied voltage $U_{pk/pk}$ during step-by-step method

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 16 and Figure 17.

3.16

U_m

maximum applied voltage $U_{pk/pk}$ during step-by-step method

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 16 and Figure 17.

3.17

ΔU

increase or decrease voltage $U_{pk/pk}$ during step-by-step method

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 16 and Figure 17.

3.18

N_p

number of impulses in a train during step-by-step method

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 16.

3.19

t_{ss}

rest time between two trains of impulses with voltage step ΔU during step-by-step method

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 16.

3.20

k

ratio of $U_{pk/pk}$ value of distorted waveform to original $U_{pk/pk}$ at open terminal of an impulse generator

3.21

conditioning

pre-application of conditioning voltage before PD test for stable measurement condition

3.22**ringing**

transient oscillation of impulse voltage that is influenced by the circuit impedance

3.23**noise**

electric noise caused by thermal white noise from PD detection circuit or impulse generator which may lower PD detection sensitivity

3.24**disturbance**

electric and electromagnetic transient impulse from impulse generator or adjacent electric devices which may disturb PD pulse waveform observation

3.25**motorette**

special test model used for the evaluation of the electrical insulation systems of random-wound windings

3.26**formette**

special test model used for the evaluation of the electrical insulation systems for form-wound windings

3.27**parallel winding**

special test winding in which the turn/turn insulation is simulated by at least two electrically isolated conductors wound in parallel, one of which is grounded and the other is energized

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4 Repetitive impulse voltages for PD measurement**4.1 General**

This document describes RPDIV and RPDEV as repetitive partial discharge inception and extinction voltage of test objects under repetitive impulse voltage. They were first defined in IEC TS 61934 and are redefined in this document. Both RPDIV and RPDEV have two features compared with the conventional PDIV and PDEV under sinusoidal voltage defined in IEC 60034-27-1. The first feature is the clear definition of repetitive impulse voltage with distortion and the second one is 50 % PD occurrence probability.

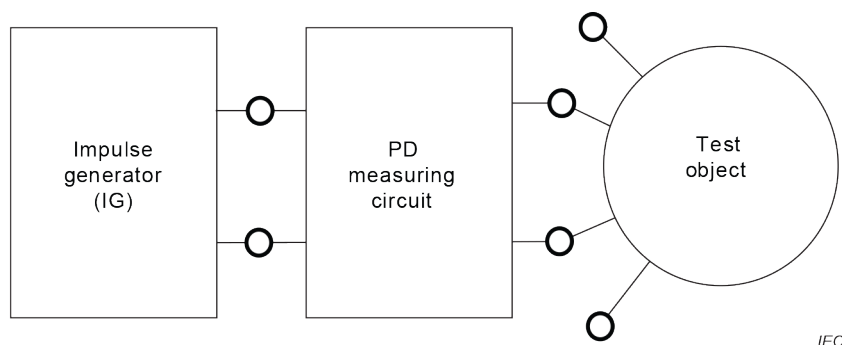


Figure 1 – Block representation of measurement circuit for RPDIV and RPDEV

Figure 1 shows a representative scheme of a measurement circuit for RPDIV and RPDEV as a block diagram. Repetitive impulse voltage from an impulse generator (IG) are mentioned in detail in this Clause 4. PD measuring methods are mentioned in Clause 5. Subclause 6.1 describes test objects of both model samples and complete windings. A four-terminal test object