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Electrical insulating materials - Thermal endurance properties - Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results

Matériaux isolants électriques - Propriétés d'endurance thermique - Partie 1: Méthodes de vieillissement et évaluation des résultats d'essai

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
INTRODUCTION 5
1 Scope 6
2 Normative references 6
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms 6
3.1 Terms and definitions 6
3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms 8
4 Synopsis of procedures - Full procedures 8
5 Detailed experimental procedures 9
5.1 Selection of test procedures 9
5.1.1 General considerations 9
5.1.2 Selection of material 9
5.1.3 Selection of test properties for TI 9
5.1.4 Determination of TI for times other than 20 000 h 10
5.2 Selection of end-points 10
5.3 Preparation and number of test specimens 10
5.3.1 Preparation 10
5.3.2 Number of specimens 11
5.4 Establishment of initial property value 11
5.5 Exposure temperatures and times 12
5.6 Ageing ovens 12
5.7 Environmental conditions 12
5.7.1 General 12
5.7.2 Atmospheric conditions during ageing 13
5.7.3 Conditions for property measurement 13
5.8 Procedure for ageing 13
5.8.1 General 13
5.8.2 Procedure using a non-destructive test 13
5.8.3 Procedure using a proof test 14
5.8.4 Procedure using a destructive test 14
6 Evaluation 14
6.1 Numerical analysis of test data 14
6.2 Thermal endurance characteristics and formats 15
6.3 Times to end-point, *x*- and *y*-values 16
6.3.1 General 16
6.3.2 Non-destructive tests 16
6.3.3 Proof tests 17
6.3.4 Destructive tests 17
6.4 Means and variances 19
6.4.1 Complete data 19
6.4.2 Incomplete (censored) data 20
6.5 General means and variances and regression analysis 20
6.6 Thickness dependence 20
6.7 Statistical tests and data requirements 20
6.7.1 General 20
6.7.2 Data of all types 20

6.7.3 Proof tests 21
6.7.4 Destructive tests 22
6.8 Thermal endurance graph and thermal endurance characteristics 22
6.9 Test report 22
Annex A (informative) Dispersion and non-linearity 25
A.1 Data dispersion 25
A.2 Non-linearity 25
A.2.1 Mechanisms of thermal degradation 25
A.2.2 Non-linearity of data groups 25
Annex B (informative) Exposure temperatures and times 27
B.1 General 27
B.2 Temperatures 27
B.3 Times 27
B.3.1 Cyclic ageing 27
B.3.2 Continuous ageing 27
B.4 Delayed groups of specimens 28
Bibliography 30

Figure 1 – Thermal endurance graph 15
Figure 2 – Property variation - Determination of time to end-point at each temperature (destructive tests and non-destructive tests) 17
Figure 3 – Estimation of times to end-point - Property value (ordinate, arbitrary units) versus time (abscissa, log scale, arbitrary units) 18
Figure 4 – Destructive tests - Estimation of time to end-point 19

Table 1 – Suggested exposure temperatures and times 23
Table B.1 – Groups 28

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Electrical insulating materials - Thermal endurance properties - Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results

FOREWORD

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IEC 60216-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 112: Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulating materials and systems. It is an International Standard.

This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition published in 2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) the definition for temperature index (TI) has been updated;
b) requirements for selection of related materials used, e.g. in different colours (5.1.2), have been added;
c) test procedure for thickness sensitivity (5.5 and 6.6) has been added;
d) Annex C "Concepts in earlier editions" has been deleted.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
112/698/FDIS	112/706/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60216 series [1], published under the general title *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties*, can be found on the IEC website.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

– reconfirmed,
– withdrawn, or
– revised.

INTRODUCTION

The listing of the thermal capabilities of electrical insulating materials, based on service experience, was found to be impractical, owing to the rapid development of polymer and insulation technologies and the long time necessary to acquire appropriate service experience. Accelerated ageing and test procedures were therefore needed to obtain the necessary information. The IEC 60216 series [1] has been developed to formalize these procedures and the interpretation of their results.

Physico-chemical models postulated for the ageing processes led to the almost universal assumption of the Arrhenius equations to describe the rate of ageing. Out of this arose the concept of the temperature index (TI) as a single-point characteristic based upon accelerated ageing data. This is the numerical value of the temperature in degrees Celsius at which the time taken for deterioration of a selected property to reach an accepted end-point is that specified (usually 20 000 h).

NOTE The term Arrhenius is widely used (and understood) to indicate a linear relationship between the logarithm of a time and the reciprocal of the thermodynamic (absolute or kelvin) temperature. The correct usage is restricted to such a relationship between a reaction rate constant and the thermodynamic temperature. The common usage is employed throughout this document.

The large statistical scatter of test data which was found, together with the frequent occurrence of substantial deviations from the ideal behaviour, demonstrated the need for tests to assess the validity of the basic physico-chemical model. The application of conventional statistical tests, as set out in IEC 60493-1:2011 [2], fulfilled this requirement, resulting in the confidence limit (TC) of TI, but the simple, single-point TI was found inadequate to describe the capabilities of materials. This led to the concept of the thermal endurance profile (TEP), incorporating the temperature index, its variation with specified ageing time, and a confidence limit.

A complicating factor is that the properties of a material subjected to thermal ageing possibly do not all deteriorate at the same rate, and different end-points can be relevant for different applications. Consequently, a material can be assigned more than one temperature index, derived, for example, from the measurement of different properties and the use of different end-point times.

It was subsequently found that the statistical confidence index included in the TEP was not widely understood or used. However, the statistical tests were considered essential, particularly after minor modifications to make them relate better to practical circumstances: the concept of the halving interval (HIC) was introduced to indicate the rate of change of ageing time with temperature. TEP was then abandoned, with the TI and HIC being reported in a way which indicated whether or not the statistical tests had been fully satisfied. At the same time, the calculation procedures were made more comprehensive, enabling full statistical testing of data obtained using a diagnostic property of any type, including the particular case of partially incomplete data. Simultaneously with the development of the IEC 60216 series [1], other standards were being developed in ISO, intended to satisfy a similar requirement for plastics and rubber materials. These are ISO 2578:1993 [3] and ISO 11346 [4], respectively, which use less rigorous statistical procedures and more restricted experimental techniques. A simplified calculation procedure is defined in IEC 60216-8 [5].