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Subsea equipment -
Part 2: Power transformers

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Subsea equipment - Part 2: Power transformers

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This document is published as an IEC/IEEE Dual Logo standard.

This publication contains attached files in the form of a Microsoft Excel file. This file is intended to be used as a complement and does not form an integral part of the publication.

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

Draft	Report on voting
18/1978/FDIS	18/1992A/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.

This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 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/.

A list of all parts in the IEC/IEEE 61886 series, published under the general title *Subsea equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have 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- withdrawn, or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

Use of electrical power on the seabed is increasing. Both within the oil and gas and renewable industries, there is an increasing use of electrical power equipment on the seabed. Subsea processing activities like compression and pumping require an increasingly higher amount of electrical power. Power generation, whether onshore or offshore, requires development of equipment both for subsea transmission and distribution.

This document includes requirements related to equipment installed below the sea surface. The objective of this document is to substitute project/client specific specifications.

Use of this document will avoid increased costs and schedule impact (for type testing) and reduce risk for failure. By standardizing tests and implementing continuous improvement on fewer products, this risk will be reduced in the long term.

The SEPS JIP (Subsea Electrical Power Standardization Joint Industry Project) was established in 2010 by seven oil and gas companies, with the aim to develop common operator standards for subsea electrical power equipment and systems and support further development of these into internationally recognized standards. This document proposal is developed by SEPS. The aim for the SEPS JIP is to develop IEC/IEEE dual logo standards; hence both IEC and relevant IEEE standards are referenced where applicable. Relevant equipment manufacturers have contributed with review and comments to the document.

The lack of accessibility (for repair/replacement) defines strict requirements to reliability, beyond what is normally seen in topside applications.

As subsea equipment is in many cases interconnected to topside equipment, specifications for subsea equipment are considered to be within the Scope of IEC Technical Committee 18.