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CONTENTS

FOREWORD					
INTRODUCTION5					
1	Scop	pe	6		
2	Norn	native references	6		
3	Term	ns, definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols	10		
	3.1	Terms and definitions			
	3.2	Abbreviated terms and symbols			
4	Profi	les and use of normative references			
5	Serv	ice, transportation and storage conditions	14		
	5.1	Normal service conditions			
	5.2	Transportation, handling and installation requirements			
	5.3	Storage			
6	Desi	gn analyses			
7		gn requirements			
-	7.1	Design lifetime			
	7.2	Rated power			
	7.3	Highest voltage for equipment			
	7.4	Winding insulation			
	7.5	Neutral terminal			
	7.6	Tappings	17		
	7.7	Neutral grounding resistors	17		
	7.8	Penetrators and connectors	18		
	7.9	Transfer of over-voltages and transients			
	7.10	Cooling and temperature limits guaranteed at the rated conditions	18		
	7.11	Transformer magnetic core	19		
	7.12	Tolerances y/standards/jee/567314d4-147a-43bf-bbd0-2b21a2d5f94e/jee-jee	::::61 8 19 -2-20		
	7.13	Service and maintenance			
	7.14	Mechanical stresses	19		
	7.15	Tank design	20		
	7.16	Pressure compensators	20		
	7.17	Seals			
8	Mate	rial requirements	22		
	8.1	General material requirements			
	8.2	Material certification			
	8.3	Tank material			
_	8.4	Dielectric liquid			
9	Instr	umentation and monitoring			
	9.1	General requirements			
	9.2	Pressure compensator position			
	9.3	Top liquid temperature measurement			
	9.4	Winding temperature measurement			
	9.5	Water penetration monitoring			
	9.6	Pressure monitoring			
	9.7	Insulation monitoring system			
	9.8	Instrument transformers			
	9.9	Monitoring of cathodic protection	25		

	ig plate	
	ng	
11.1	General requirements	
11.2	Artificial seawater requirements	
11.3	Test voltage levels	
11.4	Liquid samples	
11.5	Type tests for new transformer designs	
11.6	Routine tests for all transformers	
11.7	Additional type and routine tests for transformers with $U_{\rm m}$ > 72,5 kV	
11.8	Special tests	
11.9	Test procedures	
11.9		
11.9	1 3	
11.9	5	
11.9	•	
11.9	9	
11.9		
11.9		
11.9	5	
11.9		
11.9		
11.9	S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	36
11.9	12 Measurement of DC insulation resistance between each winding to earth and between windings	37
11.9	IIAAIIMANT PEAVIAW	
11.9	14 Measurement of boost factor	37
11.9		
11.9		
	17. ai Temperature rise test in water 4147a-43hf-hhd0-2b21a2d5f94c/iec-	
11.9	18 Temperature rise test in air	41
11.9	S .	42
11.9	20 Tests of neutral grounding resistors	42
11.9	21 Temperature cycle test	42
11.9	22 Dismantling and examination	43
Annex A	(normative) Subsea power transformer data sheet	45
Bibliograp	phy	52
Figure 1 -	- Definition of saturation	38
Figure 2 -	- Indirect measurement of winding resistance	41
Figure A.	1 – Subsea power transformer data sheet	51
	Temperature rise limits for transformers with insulation system in class	
		18
Table 2 –	Test voltage levels	26
Table 3 –	Pressure cycles	36
	Test classification overview	
	NGR tests	42

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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.

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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.

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