

# IEC/IEEE 60076-16

Edition 2.0 2018-09

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Power transformers -

Part 16: Transformers for wind turbine applications

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ISBN 978-2-8322-5807-1

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

## **CONTENTS**

F	DREWC	)RD	4
1	Scop	pe	6
2	Norn	native references	6
	2.1	IEC references	6
	2.2	IEEE references	
	2.3	ISO references	
	2.4	CENELEC references	
3		ns and definitions	
4		of normative references	
5		ng	
6		ice conditions	
Ü	6.1	Normal service conditions	
	6.1.1		
	6.1.2		
	6.2	Particular service conditions for transformers installed in a tower or nacelle	
	6.2.1		
	6.2.2		
	6.3	Content of harmonic currents in the transformer	
	6.4	Over-excitation	
	6.5	Harmonic distortion of voltage	
	6.6	Transient voltages	
	6.7	Humidity and salinity	
	6.8	Level of vibration	
	6.9	Corrosion protection	
	6.10	Consideration for hermetically sealed transformers	
	6.11	Flammability issues with transformers mounted in the tower or nacelle	
	6.12	Thermal cycling of transformer	
7	, ,		
•	7.1	Highest voltage for equipment	
	7.1	Tappings (tap-changer)	
	7.2	Connection group	
	7.3 7.4	- '	
	7. <del>4</del> 7.5	Dimensioning of neutral connection	
	7.6	Insulation levels for high and low voltage windings	
	7.7	Overload capability	
	7.7	Inrush current	
	7.9	Frequency of energization	
	7.10	Ability to withstand short circuit	
	7.10	Operation with forced cooling	
	7.11	Over-temperature protection	
8		ng plate	
		s	
9			
	9.1	List and classification of tests (routine, type and special tests)	
	9.2	Additional tests for wind turbine transformers	15

© ILO/IL	.22 2010	
9.2.	1 General	15
9.2.	2 Lightning impulse type tests	15
9.2.	3 Lightning impulse routine sample tests	15
9.2.	4 Partial discharge test for liquid-immersed transformers	15
9.2.	5 Climatic and environmental tests for dry-type transformers	15
Annex A	(informative) Effects of voltage harmonics	16
A.1	Design and specification considerations	16
A.2	Effects of voltage harmonics	16
Bibliogra	phy	
Table 1 -	<ul> <li>Recommended minimum values of short-circuit impedance for transforme</li> </ul>	ers
	separate windings	
Table A	1 – Example of voltage harmonic order	17

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## **POWER TRANSFORMERS -**

## Part 16: Transformers for wind turbine applications

#### **FOREWORD**

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE and serve without compensation. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards. Use of IEEE Standards documents is wholly voluntary. IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers (see http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html for more information).

IEC collaborates closely with IEEE in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations. This Dual Logo International Standard was jointly developed by the IEC and IEEE under the terms of that agreement.

- 2) The formal decisions of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees. The formal decisions of IEEE on technical matters, once consensus within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees has been reached, is determined by a balanced ballot of materially interested parties who indicate interest in reviewing the proposed standard. Final approval of the IEEE standards document is given by the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board.
- 3) IEC/IEEE Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees/IEEE Societies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC/IEEE Publications is accurate, IEC or IEEE cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications (including IEC/IEEE Publications) transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC/IEEE Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC and IEEE do not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC and IEEE are not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or IEEE or their directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of technical committees and IEC National Committees, or volunteers of IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board, for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC/IEEE Publication or any other IEC or IEEE Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that implementation of this IEC/IEEE Publication may require use of material covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. IEC or IEEE shall not be held responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patent Claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility.

#### © IEC/IEEE 2018

International Standard IEC/IEEE 60076-16 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers, in cooperation with Performance Characteristics Subcommittee of the IEEE Power and Energy Society <sup>1</sup>, under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement between IEC and IEEE.

This second edition of IEC/IEEE 60076-16 cancels and replaces IEC 60076-16:2011, and constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

- 1) relationship between transformer rated power and the output current from the associated generator is introduced;
- 2) thermal correction of the effective cooling medium has been introduced;
- 3) testing regime has been strengthened to ensure transformers are suitable for the harsh electrical environment to which they are subjected.

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

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

FDIS	Report on voting
14/959/FDIS	14/965/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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC/IEEE 60076 series, published under the general title *Power transformers*, can be found on the IEC website.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website 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.

<sup>1</sup> A list of IEEE participants can be found at the following URL: https://standards.ieee.org/project/60076-16.html

## **POWER TRANSFORMERS -**

## Part 16: Transformers for wind turbine applications

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-type and liquid-immersed transformers for wind turbine step-up applications having a winding with highest voltage for equipment up to and including 72,5 kV. This document applies to the transformer used to connect the wind turbine generator to the wind farm power collection system or adjacent distribution network and not the transformer used to connect several wind turbines to a distribution or transmission network.

Transformers covered by this document comply with the relevant requirements prescribed in the IEC 60076 standards or IEEE C57 standards.

## 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.

#### 2.1 IEC references

IEC 60076-1, Power transformers - Part 1: General

IEC 60076-2, Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers

IEC 60076-3, Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air

IEC 60076-5, Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit

IEC 60076-7, Power transformers – Part 7: Loading guide for mineral-oil-immersed power transformers

IEC 60076-11, Power transformers – Part 11: Dry-type transformers

IEC 60076-12, Power transformers – Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type power transformers

IEC 60076-14, Power transformers – Part 14: Liquid-immersed power transformers using high-temperature insulating materials

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

## 2.2 IEEE references

IEEE Std C57.12.00™, IEEE Standard for General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers

IEEE Std C57.12.01™, IEEE Standard for General Requirements for Dry-Type Distribution and Power Transformers

© IEC/IEEE 2018

IEEE Std C57.12.80™, IEEE Standard Terminology for Power and Distribution Transformers

IEEE Std C57.91<sup>™</sup>, IEEE Guide for Loading Mineral-Oil-Immersed Transformers and Step-Voltage Regulators

IEEE Std C57.96™, IEEE Guide for Loading Dry-Type Distribution and Power Transformers

IEEE Std C57.110™, IEEE Recommended Practice for Establishing Liquid-Filled and Dry-Type Power and Distribution Transformer Capability When Supplying Nonsinusoidal Load Currents

IEEE Std C57.154™, IEEE Standard for the Design, Testing, and Application of Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers Using High-Temperature Insulation Systems and Operating at Elevated Temperatures

ANSI C84.1, Electric Power Systems and Equipment – Voltage Ratings (60 Hz)

#### 2.3 ISO references

ISO 12944 (all parts), Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems

ISO 12944-4, Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 4: Types of surface and surface preparation

#### 2.4 CENELEC references

EN 50588-1:2015, Medium power transformers 50 Hz, with highest voltage for equipment not exceeding  $36 \, kV - Part$  1: General requirements