

© Copyright SEK Svensk Elstandard. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Vindkraftverk – Del 26-1: Tillgänglighet

*Wind energy generation systems –
Part 26-1: Availability for wind energy generation systems*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 61400-26-1:2019. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 61400-26-1:2019.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 61400-26-1:2019

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61400-26-1, First edition, 2019 - Wind energy generation systems - Part 26-1: Availability for wind energy generation systems**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

ICS 27.180.00

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 61400-26-1

July 2019

ICS 27.180

Supersedes CLC/TS 61400-26-1:2017,
CLC/TS 61400-26-2:2017,
CLC/TS 61400-26-3:2017
and all of their amendments and corrigenda (if any)

English Version

**Wind energy generation systems - Part 26-1: Availability for wind
energy generation systems
(IEC 61400-26-1:2019)**

Systèmes de génération d'énergie éolienne - Partie 26-1:
Disponibilité des systèmes de génération d'énergie
éolienne
(IEC 61400-26-1:2019)

Windenergieanlagen - Teil 26-1: Verfügbarkeit von
Windenergieanlagen
(IEC 61400-26-1:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-07-03. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

© 2019 CENELEC All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members.

Ref. No. EN IEC 61400-26-1:2019 E

European foreword

The text of document 88/665/CDV, future edition 1 of IEC 61400-26-1, prepared by IEC/TC 88 "Wind energy generation systems" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61400-26-1:2019.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-04-03
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-07-03

This document supersedes CLC/TS 61400-26-1:2017, CLC/TS 61400-26-2:2017 and CLC/TS 61400-26-3:2017 and all of their amendments and corrigenda (if any).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61400-26-1:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

| | | |
|---------------------|------|---|
| IEC 61400-25-2:2006 | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61400-25-2:2007 (not modified) |
| IEC 61400-25-3:2006 | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61400-25-3:2007 (not modified) |
| IEC 61400-25-4:2008 | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61400-25-4:2008 (not modified) |

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

| <u>Publication</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>EN/HD</u> | <u>Year</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|--|----------------|-------------|
| IEC 60050-415 | - | International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 415: Wind turbine generator systems | - | - |
| IEC 61400-1 | - | Wind energy generation systems - Part 1: Design requirements | EN IEC 61400-1 | - |

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| FOREWORD | 8 |
| INTRODUCTION | 10 |
| 1 Scope | 12 |
| 2 Normative references | 12 |
| 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms | 13 |
| 3.1 Terms and definitions | 13 |
| 3.2 Abbreviated terms | 15 |
| 4 Information model | 18 |
| 4.1 Basic model | 18 |
| 4.2 Information categories | 18 |
| 4.3 Information category priority | 19 |
| 4.4 Services | 20 |
| 4.5 Service delivery layers | 21 |
| 4.5.1 General | 21 |
| 4.5.2 Time layer | 21 |
| 4.5.3 Actual service delivery layer | 21 |
| 4.5.4 Potential service delivery layer | 21 |
| 4.5.5 Lost service | 22 |
| 4.6 Modelling multiple services | 22 |
| 4.7 Determination of information categories for the WPS | 24 |
| 4.8 Application of the information model to components of the WEGS | 25 |
| 5 Information categories | 25 |
| 5.1 INFORMATION AVAILABLE | 25 |
| 5.2 OPERATIVE | 26 |
| 5.3 IN SERVICE | 26 |
| 5.3.1 General | 26 |
| 5.3.2 FULL PERFORMANCE | 26 |
| 5.3.3 PARTIAL PERFORMANCE | 27 |
| 5.3.4 READY STANDBY | 27 |
| 5.4 OUT OF SERVICE | 28 |
| 5.4.1 General | 28 |
| 5.4.2 TECHNICAL STANDBY | 28 |
| 5.4.3 OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION | 28 |
| 5.4.4 REQUESTED SHUTDOWN | 29 |
| 5.4.5 OUT OF ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION | 29 |
| 5.5 NON-OPERATIVE | 30 |
| 5.5.1 General | 30 |
| 5.5.2 SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE | 30 |
| 5.5.3 PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTION | 30 |
| 5.5.4 FORCED OUTAGE | 31 |
| 5.5.5 SUSPENDED | 31 |
| 5.6 FORCE MAJEURE | 32 |
| 5.7 INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE | 32 |
| Annex A (informative) Entry and exit conditions overview for WEGS | 33 |
| Annex B (informative) Optional information categories for WEGS information model – illustrative explanation and examples | 34 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|----|
| B.1 | General..... | 34 |
| B.2 | PARTIAL PERFORMANCE – optional categories | 34 |
| B.2.1 | Introduction of optional categories | 34 |
| B.2.2 | Derated | 34 |
| B.2.3 | Degraded..... | 35 |
| B.3 | OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION – optional categories | 36 |
| B.3.1 | Introduction of optional categories | 36 |
| B.3.2 | Calm winds..... | 36 |
| B.3.3 | Other environmental | 36 |
| B.4 | PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTION – optional categories | 37 |
| B.4.1 | Introduction of optional categories | 37 |
| B.4.2 | Retrofit | 37 |
| B.4.3 | Upgrade | 37 |
| B.4.4 | Other planned corrective action | 37 |
| B.5 | FORCED OUTAGE – optional category..... | 38 |
| B.5.1 | Introduction of optional categories | 38 |
| B.5.2 | Response | 38 |
| B.5.3 | Diagnostic | 39 |
| B.5.4 | Logistic..... | 39 |
| B.5.5 | Repair | 39 |
| B.6 | SUSPENDED – optional categories..... | 40 |
| B.6.1 | Introduction of optional categories | 40 |
| B.6.2 | Suspended scheduled maintenance..... | 40 |
| B.6.3 | Suspended planned corrective action | 40 |
| B.6.4 | Suspended forced outage | 40 |
| B.7 | Considerations of competing assignment of lost service..... | 41 |
| Annex C (informative) | Examples of availability indicators..... | 42 |
| C.1 | General..... | 42 |
| C.1.1 | Introduction to the scope of this annex | 42 |
| C.1.2 | Time-based availability | 42 |
| C.1.3 | Production-based availability | 42 |
| C.1.4 | Mapping of availability and unavailability | 43 |
| C.2 | Time-based availability | 43 |
| C.2.1 | General | 43 |
| C.2.2 | Time-based availability – "operational availability" | 43 |
| C.2.3 | Time based availability – "technical availability"..... | 45 |
| C.3 | Production-based availability | 46 |
| C.3.1 | General | 46 |
| C.3.2 | Production-based availability – "operational availability" | 46 |
| C.3.3 | Production-based availability – "technical availability"..... | 47 |
| C.4 | Capacity factor and other performance indicators | 48 |
| C.4.1 | General | 48 |
| C.4.2 | Capacity factor | 49 |
| C.4.3 | Production ratio | 49 |
| C.4.4 | Mean-value based information | 49 |
| Annex D (informative) | Verification scenarios – examples | 50 |
| D.1 | General..... | 50 |
| D.2 | Time-based scenarios for a WTGS..... | 50 |
| D.2.1 | Introduction to verification scenarios..... | 50 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|----|
| D.2.2 | Scenario 1 – communication aspects | 51 |
| D.2.3 | Scenario 2 – partial operational aspects | 52 |
| D.2.4 | Scenario 3 – maintenance aspects | 53 |
| D.2.5 | Scenario 4 – operational aspects | 54 |
| D.2.6 | Scenario 5 – grid/electrical network aspects | 57 |
| D.2.7 | Scenario 6 – environmental aspects | 58 |
| D.3 | Production-based scenarios for a WTGS..... | 60 |
| D.3.1 | Introduction to verification scenarios..... | 60 |
| D.3.2 | Scenarios under FULL PERFORMANCE..... | 60 |
| D.3.3 | Scenarios under PARTIAL PERFORMANCE | 62 |
| D.3.4 | Scenarios under READY STANDBY..... | 64 |
| D.3.5 | Scenarios under TECHNICAL STANDBY | 65 |
| D.3.6 | Scenarios under OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION | 66 |
| D.3.7 | Scenarios under REQUESTED SHUTDOWN | 67 |
| D.3.8 | Scenarios under OUT OF ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION | 68 |
| D.3.9 | Scenarios under SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE..... | 69 |
| D.3.10 | Scenarios under PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTION | 69 |
| D.3.11 | Scenarios under FORCED OUTAGE..... | 70 |
| D.3.12 | Scenarios under SUSPENDED | 71 |
| D.3.13 | Scenarios under FORCE MAJEURE | 72 |
| D.4 | Production-based scenarios for a WTGS – calculation of lost production | 72 |
| D.4.1 | Introduction to verification scenarios..... | 72 |
| D.4.2 | Production-based availability algorithm based on mandatory information categories ("operational availability") | 72 |
| D.4.3 | Production-based availability algorithm – including optional categories ("technical availability")..... | 75 |
| D.5 | Production-based scenarios for a WPS | 76 |
| D.5.1 | Introduction to verification scenarios..... | 76 |
| D.5.2 | Example 1: Normal operation – all WPS | 76 |
| D.5.3 | Example 2: Normal operation – part of WPS | 77 |
| D.5.4 | Example 3: Contaminated WTGSs blades – all WPS | 78 |
| D.5.5 | Example 4: Contaminated WTGSs blades – part of WPS | 79 |
| D.5.6 | Example 5: BOP limitations – all WPS | 80 |
| D.5.7 | Example 6: BOP limitations – part of WPS | 81 |
| D.5.8 | Example 7: "Spinning reserve" – part of WPS | 82 |
| D.5.9 | Example 8: "Spinning reserve" – all WPS | 83 |
| D.5.10 | Example 9: Noise restrictions – warranty related | 84 |
| D.5.11 | Example 10: Noise restrictions – environmentally related | 86 |
| D.5.12 | Example 11: Ice storm on grid – all WPS | 87 |
| Annex E (informative) | Possible methods for determination of potential WECS energy production..... | 89 |
| E.1 | General..... | 89 |
| E.2 | Specific power curve and velocities methods | 89 |
| E.2.1 | General | 89 |
| E.2.2 | Nacelle anemometer wind measurement with power curve | 89 |
| E.2.3 | Upstream wind measurement with power curve | 90 |
| E.2.4 | Met mast wind measurement with correction factors and power curve..... | 90 |
| E.3 | Power-based methods | 91 |
| E.3.1 | General | 91 |

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| E.3.2 | Average production of WPS | 91 |
| E.3.3 | Average production of representative comparison WTGSs..... | 92 |
| E.3.4 | Data acquisition with comparison chart/database..... | 93 |
| E.3.5 | Average wind speed of WPS..... | 93 |
| E.4 | Determination of potential production for a WPS – examples | 94 |
| E.4.1 | Overview | 94 |
| E.4.2 | Primary service..... | 94 |
| E.4.3 | Secondary services | 94 |
| Annex F (informative) | Balance of plant integration | 96 |
| F.1 | WPS functions and services..... | 96 |
| F.2 | Externally required functions and services | 96 |
| F.3 | Internally required functions and services | 96 |
| F.4 | Expansion of the information model for BOP functions and services | 97 |
| Bibliography..... | | 98 |
| Figure 1 – Data stakeholders for a wind energy generation system | 10 | |
| Figure 2 – Information category overview..... | 19 | |
| Figure 3 – Information category priority..... | 20 | |
| Figure 4 – Three-layer information model..... | 21 | |
| Figure 5 – Information categories, definitions for layer 2 and layer 3, mandatory categories..... | 23 | |
| Figure 6 – Examples of an information model representing active energy, reactive energy, high and low frequency response services | 24 | |
| Figure A.1 – Overview of the entry and exit conditions of all mandatory information categories described in this document | 33 | |
| Figure B.1 – Information category overview – mandatory and optional | 35 | |
| Figure B.2 – Workflow breakdown structure | 38 | |
| Figure B.3 – Example of simultaneous degrading and derating | 41 | |
| Figure E.1 – Step 1: Calculation of wind speed based on working WECS 1 to n | 93 | |
| Figure E.2 – Step 2: Estimation of lost production for WECS not in FULL PERFORMANCE | 94 | |
| Table C.1 – Example of mapping of available and unavailable information categories | 43 | |
| Table D.1 – Verification scenarios – time allocation to information categories | 50 | |
| Table D.2 – Verification scenarios – communication aspects | 51 | |
| Table D.3 – Verification scenarios – partial operational aspects..... | 52 | |
| Table D.4 – Verification scenarios – maintenance aspects | 53 | |
| Table D.5 – Verification scenarios – operational aspects | 54 | |
| Table D.6 – Verification scenarios – grid / electrical network aspects..... | 57 | |
| Table D.7 – Verification scenarios – environmental aspects | 58 | |
| Table D.8 – FULL PERFORMANCE: By definition, actual energy production is equal to the potential energy production | 60 | |
| Table D.9 – FULL PERFORMANCE: Actual energy production is less than potential energy production but within agreed uncertainty | 61 | |
| Table D.10 – FULL PERFORMANCE: Actual energy production greater than potential energy production | 61 | |
| Table D.11 – PARTIAL PERFORMANCE – derated: Grid constraint..... | 62 | |

| | |
|---|----|
| Table D.12 – PARTIAL PERFORMANCE – derated: Grid constraint, actual energy production less than requested | 62 |
| Table D.13 – Partial performance – derated: Output constraint due to excessive noise of the WTGS..... | 63 |
| Table D.14 – PARTIAL PERFORMANCE – derated: Dirt on blades constrained performance | 63 |
| Table D.15 – PARTIAL PERFORMANCE – derated: Ice accumulated on blades has been detected, WTGS is allowed to operate although the power performance is ‘derated’ | 64 |
| Table D.16 – PARTIAL PERFORMANCE – degraded: WTGS deterioration known to the WTGS user..... | 64 |
| Table D.17 – READY STANDBY: Avian detection system | 64 |
| Table D.18 – READY STANDBY: Automatic generation control – Var support..... | 65 |
| Table D.19 – TECHNICAL STANDBY: WTGS is cable unwinding | 65 |
| Table D.20 – OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION – calm winds | 66 |
| Table D.21 – OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION – high winds | 66 |
| Table D.22 – OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION – temperature too high | 66 |
| Table D.23 – REQUESTED SHUTDOWN: ice on blades is detected and WTGS user requests shutdown of the WTGS..... | 67 |
| Table D.24 – REQUESTED SHUTDOWN: Sector management..... | 67 |
| Table D.25 – REQUESTED SHUTDOWN: Noise nuisance – warranty claim..... | 68 |
| Table D.26 – OUT OF ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION: Low voltage | 68 |
| Table D.27 – SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE: WTGS is under scheduled maintenance work by the WTGS manufacturer or maintenance provider within the time allowance agreed by the maintenance contract | 69 |
| Table D.28 – PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTION: WTGS manufacturer or maintenance provider performs corrective action to the WTGS at his discretion outside the time allowance of scheduled maintenance..... | 69 |
| Table D.29 – FORCED OUTAGE: Short circuit..... | 70 |
| Table D.30 – FORCED OUTAGE: Corrosion | 70 |
| Table D.31 – FORCED OUTAGE: Overheating | 71 |
| Table D.32 – SUSPENDED: Suspended repair work due to storm with lightning | 71 |
| Table D.33 – FORCE MAJEURE: No access to the WTGS due to flooding impacting infrastructure | 72 |
| Table D.34 – Production-based availability algorithm based on mandatory information categories only ,‘operational availability’ | 73 |
| Table D.35 – Production-based availability algorithm – including optional categories, ‘technical availability’ | 75 |
| Table D.36 – Scenario, Example 1: Normal operation – all WPS | 77 |
| Table D.37 – Scenario, Example 2: Normal operation – part of WPS..... | 78 |
| Table D.38 – Scenario, Example 3: Contaminated WTGSs blades – all WPS | 79 |
| Table D.39 – Scenario, Example 4: Contaminated WTGSs blades – part of WPS..... | 80 |
| Table D.40 – Scenario, Example 5: BOP limitations – all WPS..... | 81 |
| Table D.41 – Scenario, Example 6: BOP limitations – part of WPS | 82 |
| Table D.42 – Scenario, Example 8: ‘Spinning reserve’ – part of WPS | 83 |
| Table D.43 – Scenario, Example 7: ‘Spinning reserve’ – all WPS | 84 |
| Table D.44 – Scenario, Example 9: Noise restrictions – all WPS | 85 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Table D.45 – Scenario, Example 10: Noise restrictions – all WPS..... | 86 |
| Table D.46 – Scenario, Example 11: Ice storm on grid – all WPS..... | 87 |
| Table E.1 – Examples on how to determine potential production..... | 95 |

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

Part 26-1: Availability for wind energy generation systems

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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements 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.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC 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 transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is 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 its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees 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 Publication or any other IEC 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 some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61400-26-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 88: Wind energy generation systems.

This first edition cancels and replaces IEC TS 61400-26-1:2011, IEC TS 61400-26-2:2014 and IEC TS 61400-26-3:2016.

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

| CDV | Report on voting |
|------------|------------------|
| 88/665/CDV | 88/705/RVC |

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61400 series, under the general title *Wind energy generation systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

Mandatory information categories defined in this document are written in capital letters; optional information categories are written in bold letters.

The committee has 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The intention of this International Standard is to define a common basis for exchange of information on availability metrics between stakeholders in the wind power generation business such as owners, utilities, lenders, operators, manufacturers, maintenance providers, consultants, regulatory bodies, certification bodies and insurance companies. From this diverse group of stakeholders, a number of external and internal interfaces arise in the operation and delivery of power. Some of these are energy related and many are informational. Since the intention is for a common basis of informational exchange, many of these interfaces are illustrated in Figure 1, which identifies external and internal elements related to energy production and asset management and which also benefit from a defined set of terms. This is achieved by providing an information model specifying how time designations shall be split into information categories.

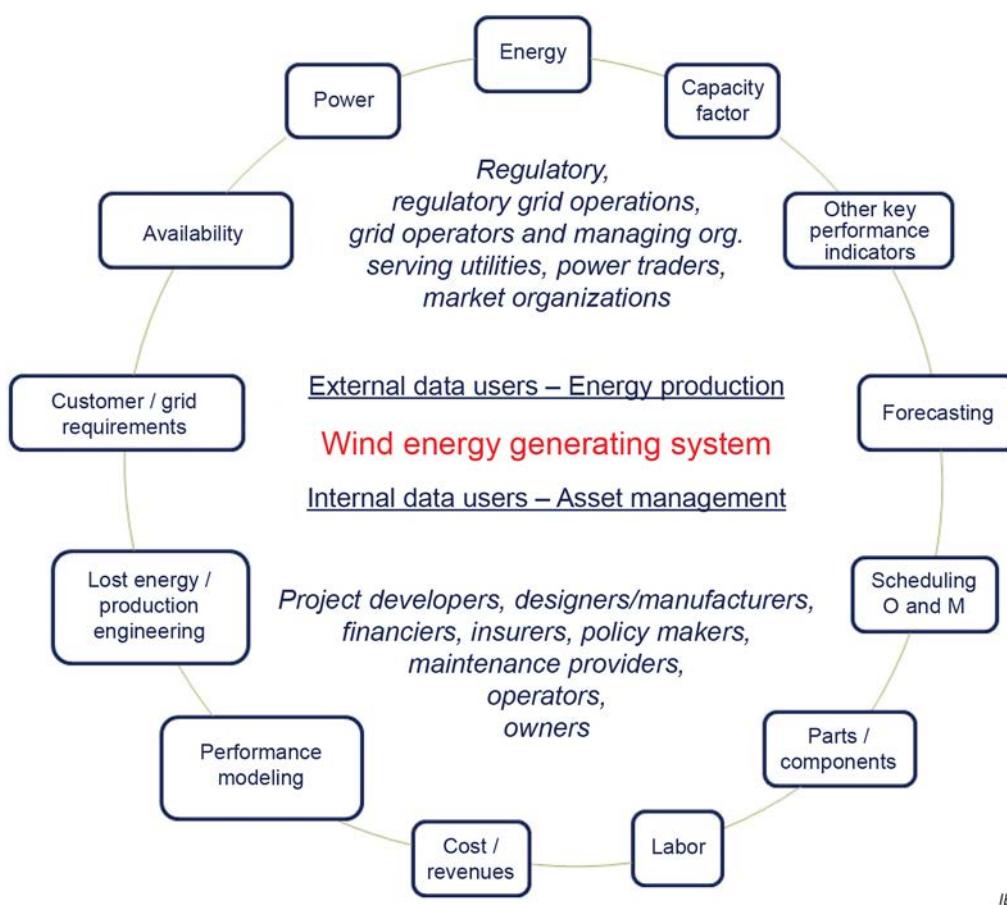


Figure 1 – Data stakeholders for a wind energy generation system

Throughout the document, reference is made to wind energy generation systems (WECS); however, the document may be used for a single wind turbine (WTGS), as well as for any number of WTGSs combined with additional components to represent a complete wind power station (WPS). The designation WECS used throughout the document thus shall be understood as the specifications being applicable to individual wind turbines as well as for wind power stations.

The information model specifies the terminology for reporting availability indicators. Availability indicators include time-based and production-based availability. A WECS includes all equipment up to the point of interconnection¹, or in case of a single WTGS in a WPS, the interconnection point defined by the user. Availability indicators are based upon fractions of time and the amount a service is providing or capable of providing within the time fractions, taking internal and external aspects into account. Internal aspects will include the WECS' components and their condition. External aspects are wind and other weather conditions, as well as grid and substation conditions.

¹ Defined in IEC 60050-415:1999, Definition 415-04-01.

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

Part 26-1: Availability for wind energy generation systems

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61400 defines an information model from which time-based, and production-based availability indicators for services can be derived and reported.

The purpose is to provide standardised metrics that can be used to create and organise methods for availability calculation and reporting according to the user's needs.

The document provides information categories, which unambiguously describe how data is used to characterise and categorise the operation. The information model specifies category priority for discrimination between possible concurrent categories. Further, the model defines entry and exit criteria to allocate fractions of time and production values to the proper information category. A full overview of all information categories, exit and entry criteria is given in Annex A, see Figure A.1.

The document can be applied to any number of WTGSs, whether represented by an individual turbine, a fleet of wind turbines, a wind power station or a portfolio of wind power stations. A wind power station is typically made up of all WTGSs, functional services and balance of plant elements as seen from the point of common coupling.

Examples are provided in informative annexes which provide guidelines for calculation of availability indicators:

- examples of optional information categories, Annex B;
- examples of application of the information categories for determination of availability, Annex C;
- examples of application scenarios, Annex D;
- examples on methods for determination of potential production, Annex E;
- examples of how to expand the model to balance of plant elements, Annex F.

This document does not prescribe how availability indicators shall be calculated. The standard does not specify the method of information acquisition, how to estimate the production terms or to form the basis for power curve performance measurements – which is the objective of IEC 61400-12.

A degree of uncertainty is inherent in both the measurement of a power curve and the calculation of potential energy production. The stakeholders should agree upon acceptable uncertainty parameters.

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 60050-415, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 415: Wind turbine generator systems*

IEC 61400-1, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 1: Design requirements*