



American
Gear Manufacturers
Association

ANSI/AGMA 6006-B20
(Revision of ANSI/AGMA/AWEA 6006-A03)

American National Standard

Standard for Design and Specifications of Gearboxes for Wind Turbines

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Approved February 11, 2020

ABSTRACT

This standard is intended to apply to wind turbine gearboxes. It provides information for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, testing, procuring, operating and maintaining reliable speed increasing gearboxes for wind turbine generator system service.

Annex information is supplied on wind turbine architecture, wind turbine load description, quality assurance, operation and maintenance, minimum purchaser gearbox manufacturer ordering data, lubrication selection and monitoring, determination of an application factor from a load spectrum using the equivalent torque, and bearing stress calculations.

Published by

**American Gear Manufacturers Association
1001 N. Fairfax Street, Suite 500, Alexandria, Virginia 22314**

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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN: 978-1-64353-073-4

Contents

Foreword	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and conventions	3
3.1 Terms and definitions	3
3.2 Symbols, abbreviations, and units	4
4 Design for reliability	6
4.1 Design process.....	6
4.2 Serviceable components.....	7
5 Calculated gearbox reliability.....	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 Method description	7
5.3 Reliability calculations	8
5.4 Example calculation	9
5.5 Additional calculations considering serviceable components	9
6 Design verification documentation.....	9
7 Quality plan.....	10
8 Drivetrain operating conditions and loads	10
9 Gears	10
9.1 Gear ratings.....	10
9.2 Gear manufacturing	13
10 Bearings.....	16
10.1 Bearing design	16
10.2 Bearing steel quality requirements.....	16
10.3 Bearing interface requirements	16
11 Shafts, keys, housing joints, splines and fasteners.....	25
11.1 Shafts	25
12 Lubrication	27
12.1 General considerations	27
12.2 Lubricant characteristics	28
12.3 Method of lubrication	28
12.4 Oil quantity	29
13 Testing.....	33
13.1 General.....	33
13.2 Test planning.....	33
13.3 Workshop prototype testing	34
13.4 Robustness test	36
13.5 Field test.....	36
13.6 Production testing	37
13.7 Field lubricant temperature and cleanliness	38
13.8 Bearing specific validation.....	38
14 Operation, monitoring service and maintenance requirements.....	39
14.1 Service and maintenance manual.....	39
14.2 Inspection requirements	39
14.3 Transport, handling and storage	39
14.4 Condition monitoring	39
14.5 Lubrication.....	40
14.6 Operations and maintenance documentation	40

Annexes

Annex A (informative) Example: system reliability calculation for a typical wind turbine gearbox.....	41
Annex B (informative) Bibliography.....	46

Tables

Table 1 – Symbols	4
Table 2 – Abbreviations	6
Table 3 – Reliability formula for various distributions	8
Table 4 – Reliability parameters	9
Table 5 – Mesh load factor K_v for planetary stages	11
Table 6 – Required gear accuracy.....	13
Table 7 – Tooth flank surface roughness limits	14
Table 8 – As Manufactured Recommended Ra, Rz and Rmr for typical wind turbine gears	14
Table 9 – Typical temperature gradients for calculation of operating clearance	18
Table 10 – Bearing lubricant temperature for calculation of viscosity ratio, κ	19
Table 11 – Values for maximum contact stress at Miner’s sum dynamic equivalent bearing load	21
Table 12 – Bearing suitability symbols.....	23
Table 13 – Bearing selection matrix for the low speed shaft and low-speed intermediate-shaft.....	23
Table 14 – Bearing selection matrix for the planet wheel	24
Table 15 – Bearing selection matrix for the high-speed intermediate shaft.....	24
Table 16 – Bearing selection matrix for the high-speed shaft.....	25
Table 17 – Minimum safety factors for the different methods.....	25
Table 18 – Recommended cleanliness levels.....	31

Figures

Figure 1 – Simplified gearbox layout and complementary reliability block diagram	8
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Foreword

[The foreword, footnotes and annexes, if any, in this document are provided for informational purposes only and are not to be construed as a part of ANSI/AGMA 6006-B20, *Standard for Design and Specification of Gearboxes for Wind Turbines*.]

The operation and loading of a wind turbine speed increasing gearbox is unlike most other gear applications. The intent of this standard is to describe the differences. Much of the information is based on field experience. This standard is a tool whereby wind turbine and gearbox manufacturers can communicate and understand each other's needs in developing a gearbox specification for wind turbine applications. The annexes present informative discussion of various issues specific to wind turbine applications and gear design.

A combined committee of AWEA and AGMA members representing wind turbine manufacturers, operators, researchers, consultants, and gear, bearing and lubricant manufacturers were responsible for the drafting and development of this standard.

The committee first met in 1993 to develop AGMA/AWEA 921-A97, *Recommended Practices for Design and Specification of Gearboxes for Wind Turbine Generator Systems*. The AGMA Information Sheet was approved by the AGMA/AWEA Wind Turbine Gear Committee on October 25, 1996 and by the AGMA Technical Division Executive Committee on October 28, 1996. This standard supersedes AGMA/AWEA 921-A97.

The first draft of ANSI/AGMA/AWEA 6006-A03 was made in March 2000. It was approved by the AGMA membership in October 2003. It was approved as an American National Standard on January 9, 2004.

In 2005, ANSI/AGMA/AWEA 6006-A03 was adopted internationally as International Standards Organization (ISO) 81400-4, *Wind Turbines – Part 4: Design and Specification of Gearboxes*.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) published IEC 61400-4 in 2012, updating the initial work established in ANSI/AGMA/AWEA 6006-A03.

ANSI/AGMA 6006-B20 is a revision of ANSI/AGMA/AWEA 6006-A03. This edition continues the development from the previous standards to provide concise requirements for gearbox design and specifications as well as introducing a reliability calculation method.

The first draft of ANSI/AGMA 6006-B20 was created in July 2016. It was approved by the AGMA membership in August 2, 2019. It was approved as an American National Standard on February 11, 2020.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They may be submitted to tech@agma.org.

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American National Standard –

Standard for Design and Specifications of Gearboxes for Wind Turbines

1 Scope

This standard is applicable to enclosed speed increasing gearboxes for horizontal axis wind turbine drivetrains with a power rating in excess of 500 kW. This applies to wind turbines installed both onshore and offshore. This standard applies to modular and integrated designs.

The standard provides guidance on the application of the wind turbine loads in relationship to the design of gears and gearbox elements. A standardized method for calculating gearbox reliability is included which allows for an objective comparison of different gearbox designs. Furthermore, this method provides a means to evaluate designs based upon gearbox lifetime economics.

The gearing elements referenced include spur, helical or double helical and their combinations in parallel and epicyclic arrangements in the main power path.

The standard applies to designs using rolling element bearings. Plain bearings are permissible, although their use and rating is not covered.

Guidance is included on the specification of shafts, shaft interfaces and fits, bearings and gear housing structure.

Lubrication of the gearbox is covered along with prototype and production testing.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. At the time of publication, the editions were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this document are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the documents indicated below.

ANSI/AGMA ISO 6336-6-A08, *Calculation of Load Capacity of Spur and Helical Gears – Part 6: Calculation of Service Life Under Variable Load*

AGMA 925-, *Effect of Lubrication on Gear Surface Distress*

AMS 2301, *Steel Cleanliness, Aircraft Quality Magnetic Particle Inspection Procedure*

ANSI/AGMA ISO 1328-1, *Cylindrical Gears – ISO System of Accuracy – Part 1: Definitions and Allowable Values of Deviations Relevant to Corresponding Flanks of Gear Teeth*

ANSI/AGMA 6001, *Design and Selection of Components for Enclosed Gear Drives*

ANSI/AGMA 9005-F16, *Industrial Gear Lubrication*

ASTM-A388-16, *Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Examination of Steel Forgings*

ASTM-E127, *Standard Practice for Fabrication and Control of Flat Bottomed Hole Ultrasonic Standard Reference Blocks*

ASTM-A485, *Standard Specification for High Hardenability Antifriction Bearing Steel*

ASTM-A534, *Standard Specification for Carburizing Steels for Anti-Friction Bearings*

DIN 471, *Retaining Rings for Shafts – Normal Type and Heavy Type*

ANSI/AGMA 6123-, *Design Manual for Enclosed Epicyclic Gear Drives- Chair to approve*