

BSI Standards Publication

Rotating electrical machines

Part 4-1: Methods for determining electrically excited synchronous machine quantities from tests



National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 60034-4-1:2018. It is identical to IEC 60034-4-1:2018. It supersedes BS EN 60034-4:2008, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PEL/2, Rotating electrical machinery.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2018 Published by BSI Standards Limited 2018

ISBN 978 0 539 02331 2

ICS 29.160.01; 27.160

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 August 2018.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
30 September 2018	Correction to supersession details in National Foreword

EN IEC 60031-1-1

This is a preview of "BS EN IEC 60034-4-1:...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2018

ICS 29.160

Supersedes EN 60034-4:2008

English Version

Rotating electrical machines - Part 4-1: Methods for determining electrically excited synchronous machine quantities from tests (IEC 60034-4-1:2018)

Machines électriques tournantes - Partie 4-1: Méthodes pour la détermination, à partir d'essais, des grandeurs des machines synchrones à excitation électrique (IEC 60034-4-1:2018) Drehende elektrische Maschinen - Teil 4-1: Verfahren zur Ermittlung der Kenngrößen von Synchronmaschinen durch Messungen (IEC 60034-4-1:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2018-06-01. 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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, 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

EN IEC 60034-4-1:2018 (E)

This is a preview of "BS EN IEC 60034-4-1:...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

European foreword

The text of document 2/1829/CDV, future edition 1 of IEC 60034-4-1, prepared by IEC/TC 2 "Rotating machinery" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60034-4-1:2018.

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
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 60034-4:2008

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 60034-4-1:2018 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

(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>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60034-1	2017	Rotating electrical machines - Pa Rating and performance	rt 1:-	-
IEC 60034-2-1	-	Rotating electrical machines - Part Standard methods for determining lo and efficiency from tests (exclusion machines for traction vehicles)	osses uding	-
IEC 60051	series	Direct acting indicating analogue electromeasuring instruments and accessories	trical their ^{EN} 60051	series

CONTENTS

Ε(DREWO	RD	6
1	Scop	e	8
2	Norm	native references	8
3	Term	is and definitions	8
4	Syml	ools and units	14
5	•	view of tests	
6		procedures	
U	6.1	General	
	6.1.1		
	6.1.2	·	
	6.1.3	·	
	6.1.4		
	6.1.5	·	
	6.1.6	·	
	6.2	Direct measurements of excitation current at rated load	
	6.3	Direct-current winding resistance measurements	
	6.4	No-load saturation test	
	6.4.1		
	6.4.2	·	
	6.5	Sustained three-phase short-circuit test	
	6.5.1	·	
	6.5.2	·	
	6.6	Motor no-load test	
	6.7	Over-excitation test at zero power-factor	
	6.8	Negative excitation test	
	6.9	On-load test measuring the load angle	
	6.10	Low slip test	
	6.11	Sudden three-phase short-circuit test	
	6.12	Voltage recovery test	
	6.13	Suddenly applied short-circuit test following disconnection from line	
	6.14	Direct current decay test in the armature winding at standstill	
	6.15	Applied voltage test with the rotor in direct and quadrature axis positions	
	6.16	Applied voltage test with the rotor in arbitrary position	
	6.17	Single phase voltage test applied to the three phases	
	6.18	Line-to-line sustained short-circuit test	
	6.19	Line-to-line and to neutral sustained short-circuit test	
	6.20	Negative-phase sequence test	
	6.21	Field current decay test, with the armature winding open-circuited	
	6.21.		
	6.21.	·	
	6.22	Applied voltage test with rotor removed	
	6.23	No-load retardation test	
	6.24	Locked rotor test	
	6.25	Asynchronous operation during the low-voltage test	
	6.26	Over-excitation test at zero power factor and variable armature voltage	
	6.27	Applied variable frequency voltage test at standstill	
		1 2	

/	Detei	rmination of quantities	34
	7.1	Analysis of recorded data	34
	7.1.1	No-load saturation and three-phase, sustained short-circuit curves	34
	7.1.2	Sudden three-phase short-circuit test	35
	7.1.3		
	7.1.4	•	
	7.1.5	•	
	7.2	Direct-axis synchronous reactance	
	7.2.1	From no-load saturation and three-phase sustained short-circuit test	
	7.2.2		
	7.2.3	From on-load test measuring the load angle	42
	7.3	Direct-axis transient reactance	
	7.3.1	From sudden three-phase short-circuit test	42
	7.3.2		
	7.3.3		
	7.3.4		
	7.4	Direct-axis sub-transient reactance	43
	7.4.1	From sudden three-phase short-circuit test	43
	7.4.2		
	7.4.3	From applied voltage test with the rotor in direct and quadrature axis	43
	7.4.4	From applied voltage test with the rotor in arbitrary position	44
	7.5	Quadrature-axis synchronous reactance	44
	7.5.1	From negative excitation test	44
	7.5.2	From low slip test	45
	7.5.3	From on-load test measuring the load angle	46
	7.6	Quadrature-axis transient reactance	
	7.6.1	From direct current decay test in the armature winding at standstill	47
	7.6.2		
	7.7	Quadrature-axis sub-transient reactance	47
	7.7.1	From applied voltage test with the rotor in direct and quadrature position	47
	7.7.2	From applied voltage test with the rotor in arbitrary position	47
	7.8	Zero-sequence reactance	48
	7.8.1	From single-phase voltage application to the three phases	48
	7.8.2	From line-to-line and to neutral sustained short-circuit test	48
	7.9	Negative-sequence reactance	48
	7.9.1	From line-to-line sustained short-circuit test	48
	7.9.2	From negative-phase sequence test	49
	7.9.3	Calculation from test values	49
	7.9.4	From direct-current decay test at standstill	49
	7.10	Armature leakage reactance	50
	7.11	Potier reactance	50
	7.12	Zero-sequence resistance	51
	7.12.	1 From single-phase voltage test applied to the three phases	51
	7.12.	2 From line-to-line and to neutral sustained short-circuit test	51
	7.13	Positive-sequence armature winding resistance	52
	7.14	Negative-sequence resistance	52
	7.14.	1 From line-to-line sustained short-circuit test	52
	7.14.	2 From negative-phase sequence test	52

	ature and excitation winding resistance	
7.16 Dire	ct-axis transient short-circuit time constant	53
7.16.1	From sudden three-phase short-circuit test	53
7.16.2	From direct current decay test at standstill	53
7.17 Dire	ct-axis transient open-circuit time constant	53
7.17.1	From field current decay at rated speed with armature winding open	53
7.17.2	From field current decay test at standstill with armature winding open	53
7.17.3	From voltage recovery test	54
7.17.4	From direct-current decay test at standstill	54
7.18 Dire	ct-axis sub-transient short-circuit time constant	54
7.19 Dire	ct-axis sub-transient open-circuit time constant	54
7.19.1	From voltage recovery test	54
7.19.2	From direct-current decay test at standstill	54
7.20 Qua	drature-axis transient short-circuit time constant	54
7.20.1	Calculation from test values	54
7.20.2	From direct-current decay test at standstill	54
7.21 Qua	drature-axis transient open-circuit time constant	54
7.22 Qua	drature-axis sub-transient short-circuit time constant	54
7.22.1	Calculation from test values	54
7.22.2	Determination from direct-current decay test at standstill	55
7.23 Qua	drature-axis sub-transient open-circuit time constant	55
7.24 Arm	ature short-circuit time constant	55
7.24.1	From sudden three-phase short-circuit test	55
7.24.2	Calculation from test values	
7.25 Rate	ed acceleration time and stored energy constant	55
7.26 Rate	ed excitation current	56
7.26.1	From direct measurement	56
7.26.2	Potier diagram	56
7.26.3	ASA diagram	57
7.26.4	Swedish diagram	58
7.27 Exc	itation current referred to rated armature sustained short-circuit current	59
7.27.1	From sustained three-phase short-circuit test	59
7.27.2	From over-excitation test at zero power factor	
7.28 Fred	quency response characteristics	
7.28.1	General	
7.28.2	From asynchronous operation at reduced voltage	61
7.28.3	From applied variable frequency voltage test at standstill	
7.28.4	From direct current decay test in the armature winding at standstill	
7.29 Sho	rt-circuit ratio	
7.30 Rate	ed voltage regulation	63
7.30.1	From direct measurement	63
7.30.2	From no-load saturation characteristic and known field current at rated	
	load	
	al starting impedance of synchronous motors	
Annex A (infor	mative) Testing cross-reference	65
Annex B (infor	mative) Calculation scheme for frequency response characteristics	68
B.1 Bas	ics	68
B.2 Para	ameter calculation	68
Annex C (infor	mative) Conventional electrical machine model	70

Bibliography	72
Figure 1 – Schematic for DC decay test at standstill	26
Figure 2 – Circuit diagram for line-to-line short-circuit test	
Figure 3 – Circuit diagram for line-to-line and to neutral sustained short-circuit test	
Figure 4 – Search coil installation with rotor removed	
Figure 5 – Power and current versus slip (example)	
Figure 6 – Schematic for variable frequency test at standstill	33
Figure 7 – Recorded quantities from variable frequency test at standstill (example)	34
Figure 8 – Combined saturation and short-circuit curves	
Figure 9 – Determination of intermediate points on the envelopes	35
Figure 10 – Determination of transient component of short-circuit current	37
Figure 11 – Determination of sub-transient component of short-circuit current	37
Figure 12 – Transient and sub-transient component of recovery voltage	39
Figure 13 – Semi-logarithmic plot of decay currents	40
Figure 14 – Suddenly applied excitation with armature winding open-circuited	41
Figure 15 - No-load e.m.f. and excitation current for one pole-pitch slip	45
Figure 16 – Current envelope from low-slip test	46
Figure 17 – Determination of Potier reactance	51
Figure 18 – Potier's diagram	56
Figure 19 – ASA diagram	57
Figure 20 - Swedish diagram	58
Figure 21 – Excitation current from over-excitation test at zero power factor	60
Figure 22 – Frequency response characteristics at low frequencies (example)	61
Figure C.1 – Equivalent circuit model of a salient pole machine	70
Table 1 – Test methods and cross-reference table	15
Table A 1 - Test cross-reference	65

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES -

Part 4-1: Methods for determining electrically excited synchronous machine quantities from tests

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 60034-4-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 2: Rotating machinery.

IEC 60034-4-1 first edition cancels and replaces the third edition of IEC 60034-4 published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This publication includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 60034-4 edition 3:

- a) improvement of several procedures with respect to evaluation of quantities;
- b) deletion of uncommon procedures;
- c) applicability of procedures for permanent magnet machines.

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

CDV	Report on voting
2/1829/CDV	2/1869/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 document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

NOTE A table of cross-references of all IEC TC 2 publications can be found on the IEC TC 2 dashboard on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document 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.

ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES –

Part 4-1: Methods for determining electrically excited synchronous machine quantities from tests

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60034 applies to three-phase synchronous machines of 1 kVA rating and larger.

Most of the methods are intended to be used for machines having an excitation winding with slip-rings and brushes for their supply. Synchronous machines with brushless excitation require special effort for some of the tests. For machines with permanent magnet excitation, there is a limited applicability of the described tests, and special precautions should be taken against irreversible demagnetization.

Excluded are axial-field machines and special synchronous machines such as inductor type machines, transversal flux machines and reluctance machines.

It is not intended that this document be interpreted as requiring any or all of the tests described therein on any given machine. The particular tests to be carried out are subject to agreement between manufacturer and customer.

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 60034-1:2017, Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance

IEC 60034-2-1, Rotating electrical machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

IEC 60051 (all parts), Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1

<synchronous motors> initial starting impedance

quotient of the applied armature voltage and the sustained average armature current, the machine being at standstill