

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

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

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CLC/TS 61400-26-3:2017  
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(IEC 61400-26-1:2019)**

Systèmes de génération d'énergie éolienne - Partie 26-1:  
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Windenergieanlagen - Teil 26-1: Verfügbarkeit von  
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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).

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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

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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](http://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	-

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## WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

### Part 26-1: Availability for wind energy generation systems

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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.

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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.

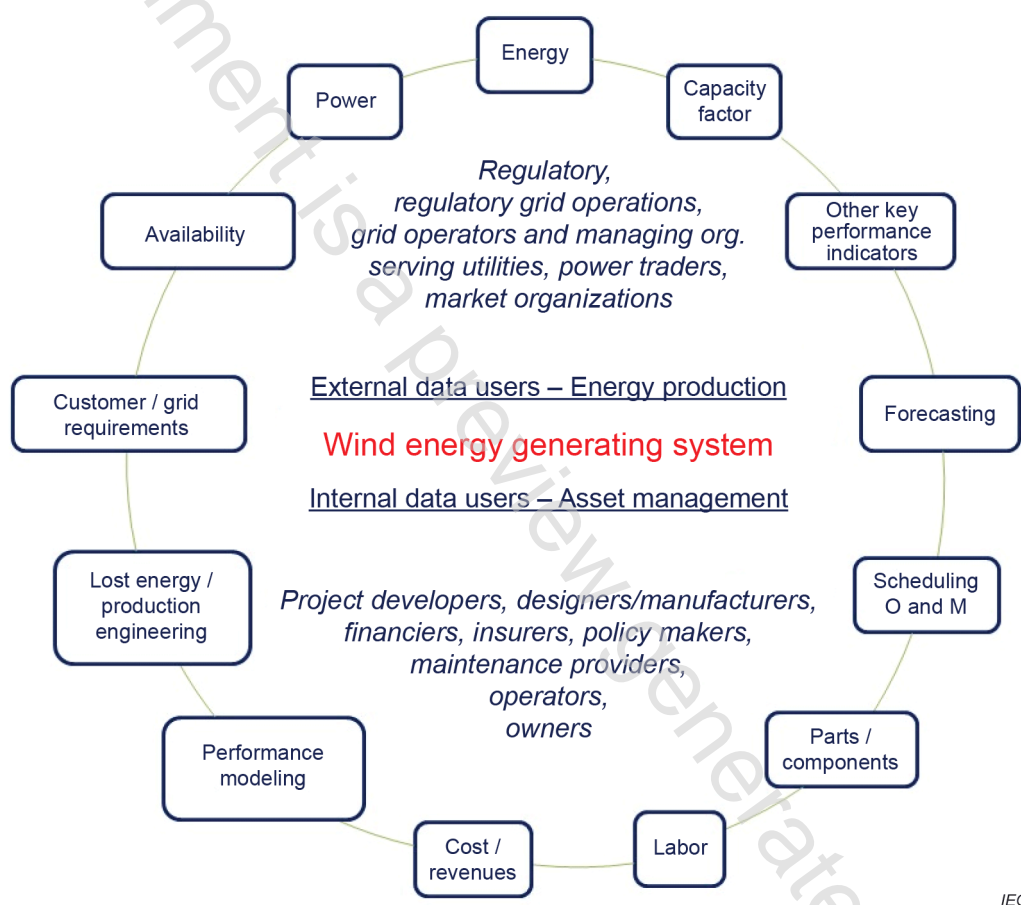
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- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
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- amended.

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## 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 (WEGS); 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 WEGS 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 WEGS includes all equipment up to the point of interconnection<sup>1</sup>, 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 WEGS' components and their condition. External aspects are wind and other weather conditions, as well as grid and substation conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> 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*