TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE

TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CLC IEC/TS 60034-32

October 2021

ICS 29.160.01

English Version

Rotating electrical machines - Part 32: Measurement of stator end-winding vibration at form-wound windings (IEC/TS 60034-32:2016)

Machines électriques tournantes - Partie 32: Mesurage des vibrations des développantes de stator au niveau des enroulements préformés (IEC/TS 60034-32:2016)

Drehende elektrische Maschinen - Teil 32: Messung von Wickelkopfschwingungen an Formspulen im Ständer (IEC/TS 60034-32:2016)

This Technical Specification was approved by CENELEC on 2021-08-16.

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

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Ref. No. CLC IEC/TS 60034-32:2021 E

European foreword

This document (CLC IEC/TS 60034-32:2021) consists of the text of IEC/TS 60034-32:2016 prepared by IEC/TC 2 "Rotating machinery".

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Technical Specification IEC/TS 60034-30-2:2016 was approved by CENELEC as a European Technical Specification without any modification.

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

IEC 60034-18-31	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60034-18-31
IEC 60034-18-32	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60034-18-32
IEC/TS 60034-18-33	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TS 60034-18-33
IEC 60034-18-34	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60034-18-34

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 When 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.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60034-1	-	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance	EN 60034-1[1]	-
IEC 60034-15	-	Rotating electrical machines - Part 15: Impulse voltage withstand levels of form-wound stator coils for rotating a.c. machines	EN 60034-15	-
IEC 60079	series	Explosive atmospheres	EN 60079	series
ISO 7626-5	1994	Vibration and shock - Experimental determination of mechanical mobility – Part 5: Measurements using impact excitation with an exciter which is not attached to the structure	-	-
ISO 18431-1	-	Mechanical vibration and shock - Signal processing - Part 1: General introduction	-	-
ISO 18431-2	-	Mechanical vibration and shock - Signal processing - Part 2: Time domain windows for Fourier Transform analysis	-	-

[1] A new edition and common modifications are currently under preparation. Stage of these documents at the time of publication: FprEN 60034-1 and FprEN 60034-1/prAA.

IEC TS 60034-32

Edition 1.0 2016-12

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Rotating electrical machines –
Part 32: Measurement of stator end-winding vibration at form-wound windings

IEC TS 60034-32:2016-12(en)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 29.160.01

ISBN 978-2-8322-3714-4

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES –

Part 32: Measurement of stator end-winding vibration at form-wound windings

FOREWORD

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Technical Specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 60034-32, which is a Technical Specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 2: Rotating machinery.

The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
2/1810/DTS	2/1849/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Specification 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.

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 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

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

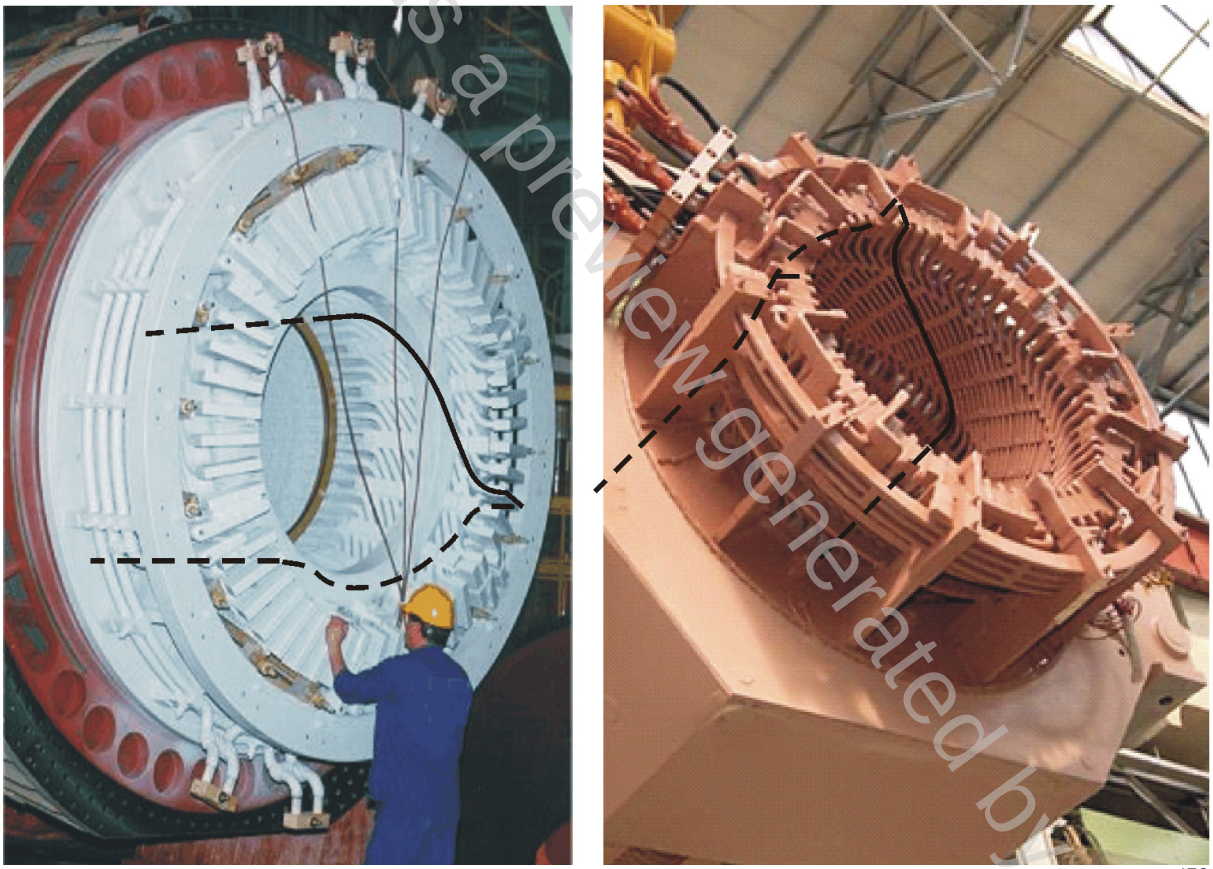
IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Large alternating current (AC) machines are equipped with multiphase stator windings. The information in this document is based on a dual-layer design. Such windings are connected to a multiphase voltage system (multiphase current system), which establishes a rotating magnetic field in the air gap between the rotor surface and stator bore. The voltage and current can vary during operation in order to adapt to varying mechanical load. Electrical machines are normally designed for motor or generator operating mode. The majority of AC machines are equipped with symmetrical three-phase windings, consisting of three, electrically isolated, spatially distributed winding parts that are intended for common operation.

Large AC rotating electrical machines are typically equipped with form-wound windings consisting of form wound coils (as defined in IEC 60034-15:2009, 2.3), single winding coils (single winding bars) which are given their shape before being assembled into the machine.

The winding overhang, or end-winding, is the portion of the stator winding that extends beyond the end of the magnetic core and is, in most cases, formed as a circular cone, see some examples in Figure 1 below.



NOTE Individual coil end marked with black line.

Figure 1 – Stator end-winding of a turbogenerator (left) and a large motor (right) at connection end with parallel rings

The majority of large AC machines with form-wound stator windings are equipped with a stator end-winding support structure. Among other functions it is expected to withstand the high electromagnetic force loading when the machine is exposed to an electrical fault in the electrical supply system. This includes a fault in the supply lines of an electrical grid or in an electronic supply device. In many cases the stator end-winding support structure is not only designed to increase the structural strength, but also provide appropriate structural stiffness and inertia to systematically influence structural dynamics and thus the vibration level during operation.

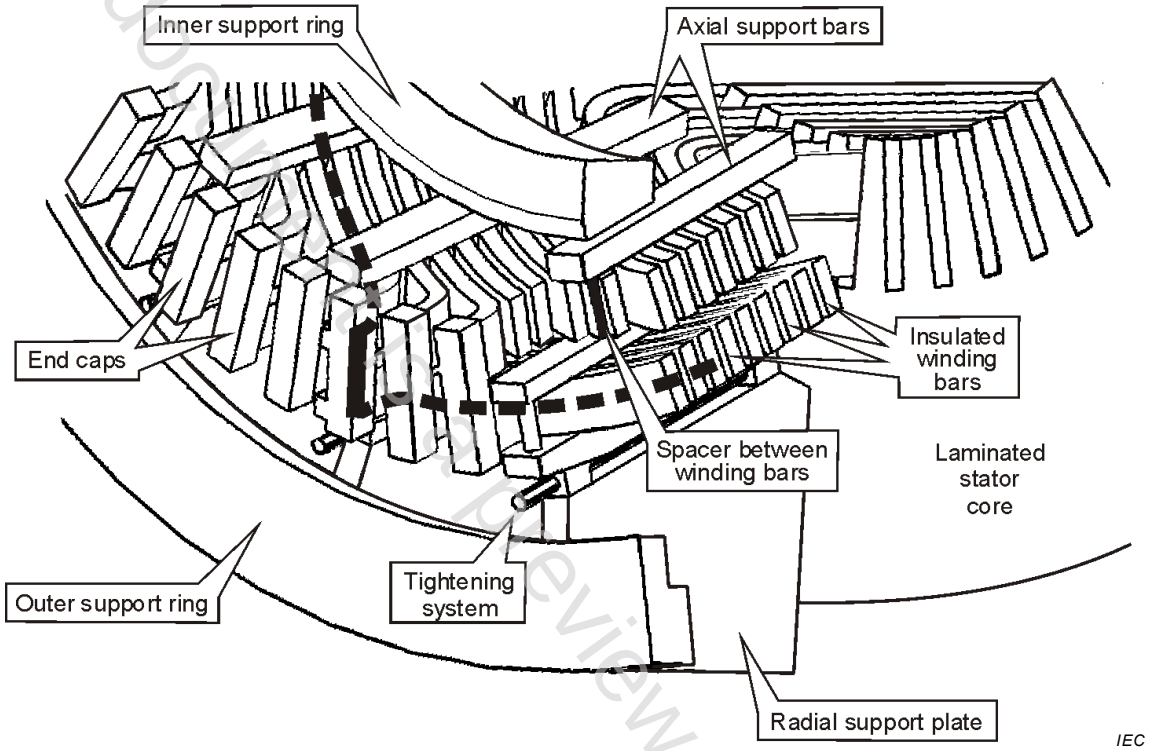


Figure 2 – Example for an end-winding structure of an indirect cooled machine

Typical support elements are plates and rings, which support the end-winding cone as a whole. Moreover, the distance between coils (or bars) of the end-winding are defined by spacing elements and their positions are fixed by fastening components. The typical materials used for support elements, spacers and fasteners are composites containing glass fibre materials as well as resin impregnated felts, cords and bandings (see Figure 2). Also, high electrical fields surrounding metal parts could produce electrical discharges compromising long term electrical strength.

Until now there existed no general Technical Specification to get reliable and comparable results for the identification of natural frequencies during stand-still and for vibration behaviour of stator end-windings during operation.

The experimental modal analysis of stator end-windings is a well-established tool which has also been used for the verification of natural frequencies and mode shapes of large electrical machines worldwide. The goal is to avoid operation of the machine with increased end-winding vibration levels under the influence of natural frequencies. Measurement of transfer functions and identification of structural dynamic properties (e.g. natural frequencies, mode shapes and other modal parameters) with an impact test is a common testing procedure. It is applied to new machines by the manufacturer and also used as a maintenance tool by the user or contractor during a major overhaul of large rotating machines.

Operational measurement of vibrational behaviour of stator end-windings can be performed by the installation of special vibration transducers at selected end-winding locations for periodic measurements or permanent on-line monitoring.

Although measurements of natural frequencies and vibration levels of stator end-windings are well established techniques, the interpretation of results is still a matter of further improvement and development. Therefore this first edition is a Technical Specification and not an International Standard.