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Power transformers – Part 11: Dry-type transformers

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

IEC 60076-11 Edition 2.0 2018-08

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

DISH	Report on voting
14/1052/DISH	14/1054/RVDISH

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

14.3.2 Temperature-rise test

Question

The independent certification body in Poland "Instytut Energetyki" carries out the testing of transformers or its inspectors witness this testing at the manufacturers' premises. The description of resistance measurement during the temperature rise test has caused a dispute between a manufacturer and the inspector on where exactly the resistance should be measured. The inspector requested that the resistance be measured on "winding lead exits" inside the enclosure, while the manufacturer argued for the measurement to be made on "winding terminals" which in its opinion were the bushings on the enclosure cover.

Subclause 14.3.2.1 General, states:

The winding temperature rise shall be established by the rise in resistance method or by superposition method. For the determination of the average winding temperature rise the measured temperatures of the cooling air or of the water intake of the cooling equipment shall be used.

For three-phase transformers, the resistance measurements shall be made between the central and an outer phase line terminals.

NOTE When the temperature rise is performed it is advisable to measure the windings resistance close to the windings.

Where should the measurements be made?

Interpretation

Testing of the winding resistance at transformer terminals (bushings) includes leadwork or busbars and often also multiple connections. Because of this, the tested winding resistance and its change due to heating is affected by the resistance of all these leads and connections. Consequently, the derived winding temperature rise if measured at the transformer terminals could be lower than if the winding resistance were tested directly on the winding lead exits. That is why the standard suggests (in the NOTE) that measurement of the windings' resistance be carried out close to the windings. That way, the accuracy of the indirect winding temperature measurement by resistance is higher.

In the case of dry-type transformers without enclosures, it is possible to have access close to the winding lead exits and not only to the transformer line terminals. Therefore, measurements shall normally be made at such locations.

On the other hand, if the dry-type transformer is equipped with an enclosure, the resistance measurement close to the winding lead exits requires opening the enclosure to have access to carry out the test (hence, affecting the normal cooling efficiency of the unit). Nevertheless, the advice to measure the resistance normally close to the winding lead exits holds. Limiting the enclosure opening by using special through elements for the cabling and/or by closing the required opening by temporary means as well as possible will minimize the impact on the normal cooling efficiency.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 Service conditions	10
4.1 General.....	10
4.2 Normal service conditions	10
4.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	12
5 Rating and general requirements	12
5.1 General.....	12
5.2 Rated power	12
5.2.1 General	12
5.2.2 Operation Definition of the rated power with fans cooling or heat exchangers	13
5.2.3 Transformer IP00 (without enclosure).....	13
5.2.4 Operation in an Transformer with enclosure.....	13
5.2.5 Preferred values of rated power.....	14
5.2.6 Loading beyond rated power	14
5.3 Provision for unusual service conditions	14
5.4 Transportation and storage conditions	15
5.4.1 Transport limitation	15
5.4.2 Transport acceleration	15
5.4.3 Temperature and environment conditions for transport and storage.....	15
5.5 Rated voltage and rated frequency	15
5.5.1 Rated voltage	15
5.5.2 Rated frequency.....	16
5.6 Operation at higher than rated voltage.....	16
5.7 Highest voltage for equipment U_m and dielectric tests levels.....	16
5.8 Identification according to cooling method	16
5.8.1 General	16
5.8.2 Identification symbols.....	16
5.8.3 Arrangement of symbols.....	17
5.9 Guaranteed temperature rise at rated conditions.....	17
5.10 Additional information required for enquiry.....	17
5.11 Sound level.....	17
5.12 Components and materials	17
6 Tappings	17
7 Connections	18
8 Ability to withstand short circuit.....	18
9 Rating plate.....	18
9.1 Rating plate fitted to the transformer.....	18
9.2 Rating plate fitted to the transformer enclosure	19
10 Temperature-rise limits	19
10.1 Normal temperature-rise limits.....	19

10.2	Reduced temperature rises for transformers designed for high cooling- air medium temperatures or special- air cooling medium conditions	20
10.3	High altitude temperature rise correction	20
11	Insulation levels	21
11.1	General	21
11.2	Transformers for use at high altitudes	22
12	Climatic, environmental and fire behaviour classes	23
12.1	Climatic classes	23
12.2	Environmental classes	24
12.2.1	Transformers for indoor application with or without enclosure and for outdoor application with enclosure	24
12.2.2	Dry-type transformers without enclosure for outdoor application	25
12.3	Fire behaviour classes	25
12.4	Test criteria for climatic, environmental and fire behaviour classes	25
13	Seismic	26
13.1	General	26
13.2	General seismic class approach	27
13.2.1	Generalities	27
13.2.2	The standard amplitude method	27
13.2.3	The calculated amplitude method	28
14	Test	29
14.1	General requirements for tests	29
14.2	Routine tests	30
14.2.1	Measurement of winding resistance	30
14.2.2	Measurement of voltage ratio and check of phase displacement	30
14.2.3	Measurement of short-circuit impedance and load loss	30
14.2.4	Measurement of no-load loss and current	31
14.2.5	Separate source AC withstand voltage test Applied voltage test (AV)	31
14.2.6	Induced AC withstand voltage test Induced voltage withstand test (IVW)	31
14.2.7	Partial discharge measurement	31
14.3	Type tests	33
14.3.1	Full wave lightning impulse test (LI)	33
14.3.2	Temperature-rise test	34
14.4	Additional procedure test (Special tests)	38
14.4.1	Partial discharge measurement for transformers operated under a single phase line-to-earth fault condition	38
14.4.2	Measurement of sound level	38
14.4.3	Short-circuit test	39
14.4.4	Climatic tests	39
	Thermal shock test for C1 class transformers	
	Thermal shock test for C2 class transformers	
14.4.5	Environmental test	41
14.4.6	Fire behaviour test	44
14.4.7	Seismic test	51
14.4.8	Special test for transformers equipped with amorphous core	52
15	Tolerances	53
16	Protection against direct contact	53
17	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures	53

18	Earthing terminal	53
19	Information required with enquiry and order.....	53
Annex A (informative) Installation and safety of dry-type transformers.....		54
A.1	Manuals	54
A.2	Installation	54
A.2.1	General	54
A.2.2	Intrinsic safety	54
A.2.3	Installation precautions	55
A.2.4	Installation design	55
Annex B (informative) Environmental test for evaluation of outdoor transformers without enclosure.....		56
B.1	General.....	56
B.2	Salt-fog and UV-radiation chamber test	56
B.2.1	Test description	56
B.2.2	Acceptance criteria:	58
B.3	Core and clamp coating test	58
B.3.1	Test description	58
B.3.2	Acceptance criteria	58
B.4	Field test.....	58
B.4.1	Test description	58
B.4.2	Acceptance criteria	59
Annex C (normative) Cooling of transformer in naturally ventilated room		60
C.1	Assumptions	60
C.2	Data for the calculation of ventilation	61
C.3	Output	61
C.4	Numerical application for a 1 000 kVA transformer	62
Annex D (normative) Calculation of the losses with different reference temperatures and/or winding material		63
Bibliography		66

Figure 1 – Basic measuring circuit for the partial discharge test for a single-phase transformer.....	32
Figure 2 – Basic measuring circuit for the partial discharge test for a three-phase transformer.....	32
Figure 3 – Voltage application for routine partial discharge test.....	33
Figure 4 – Example of back-to-back method – Single phase	36
Figure 5 – Example of back-to-back method – Three-phase	37
Figure 6 – Voltage application for special partial discharge test	38
Figure 7 – Test chamber	47
Figure 8 – Test chamber details	48
Figure B.1 – Salt fog multi-parameter ageing cycle	57
Figure C.1 – Heat dissipation in a natural ventilated room.....	60

Table – Insulation levels based on European practice.....	
Table – Insulation levels based on North American practice.....	
Table 1 – Letter symbols.....	16

Table 2 – Winding temperature-rise limits.....	20
Table 3 – Test voltage levels.....	22
Table 4 – Applied voltage level correction factor.....	23
Table 5 – Sequence of tests.....	26
Table 6 – Approximate acceleration level and performance level.....	28
Table 7 – Ground acceleration level (AG)	28
Table 8 – Recommended super elevation factors (K)	29
Table 9 – Direction factors (D)	29
Table 10 – Climatic class features.....	39
Table 11 – Environmental classes	43
Table 12 – Dimension of the chamber	46
Table B.1 – Outdoor environmental classes.....	56

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

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International Standard IEC 60076-11 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004 and constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows:

- Extension of the scope up to 72,5kV
- Enclosure management in regards of the performance
- Management of the dielectric and thermal features with altitude
- New climatic classes for a better adaptation of customers' need
- Establishment of the relation between location and environmental classes
- For fire behaviour classes, limitation at 1 000 kVA and process of test more robust
- Introduction of Seismic class
- Recommendations for amorphous transformers

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

FDIS	Report on voting
14/964/FDIS	14/972/RVD

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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60076 series, published under the general title *Power transformers*, can be found 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.

The contents of the corrigendum of March 2019 and the Interpretation sheet 1 of July 2020 have been included in this copy.

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POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-type power transformers (including auto-transformers) having values of highest voltage for equipment up to and including ~~36~~ 72,5 kV and at least one winding operating at greater than 1,1 kV. ~~The standard applies to all construction technologies.~~

This document does not apply to:

- gas-filled dry-type transformers where the gas is not air;
- single-phase transformers rated at less than 5 kVA;
- polyphase transformers rated at less than 15 kVA;
- instrument transformers ~~(see IEC 60044 and IEC 60186);~~
- starting transformers;
- testing transformers;
- traction transformers mounted on rolling stock;
- flameproof and mining transformers;
- welding transformers;
- voltage regulating transformers;
- small power transformers in which safety is a special consideration.

Where IEC standards do not exist for the transformers mentioned above or for other special transformers, this document may be applicable as a whole or in parts.

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 (all parts), International electrotechnical vocabulary (IEV)~~

IEC 60068-3-3, *Environmental testing – Part 3-3: Guidance – Seismic test methods for equipments*

~~IEC 60071 (all parts), Insulation co-ordination~~

IEC 60071-1, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules*

IEC 60071-2, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guidelines*

IEC 60076-1: ~~1993~~ 2011, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*
~~Amendment 1 (1999)~~

IEC 60076-2, *Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers*

IEC 60076-3:2013, *Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air*

IEC 60076-5, *Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short-circuit*

IEC 60076-10, *Power transformers – Part 10: Determination of sound levels*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Power transformers – Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type power transformers*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and ~~classification of electrical insulation~~ designation*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60332-3-10, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations*

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

~~IEC 60905:1987, Loading guide for dry-type power transformers~~

~~IEC 61330, High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substations~~

IEC 61378-1, *Converter transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 62271-202, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 202: High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substation*

ISO 12944-6, *Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 6: Laboratory performance test methods*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Power transformers –
Part 11: Dry-type transformers**

**Transformateurs de puissance –
Partie 11: Transformateurs de type sec**

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

IEC 60076-11
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 Service conditions	10
4.1 General.....	10
4.2 Normal service conditions	10
4.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	11
5 Rating and general requirements	12
5.1 General.....	12
5.2 Rated power	12
5.2.1 General	12
5.2.2 Definition of the rated power with fans cooling or heat exchangers	12
5.2.3 Transformer IP00 (without enclosure)	12
5.2.4 Transformer with enclosure	12
5.2.5 Preferred values of rated power.....	13
5.2.6 Loading beyond rated power	13
5.3 Provision for unusual service conditions	13
5.4 Transportation and storage.....	14
5.4.1 Transport limitation	14
5.4.2 Transport acceleration	14
5.4.3 Temperature and environment conditions for transport and storage	14
5.5 Rated voltage and rated frequency	15
5.5.1 Rated voltage	15
5.5.2 Rated frequency.....	15
5.6 Operation at higher than rated voltage	15
5.7 Highest voltage for equipment U_m and dielectric tests levels.....	15
5.8 Identification according to cooling method	15
5.8.1 General	15
5.8.2 Identification symbols.....	15
5.8.3 Arrangement of symbols.....	16
5.9 Guaranteed temperature rise at rated conditions.....	16
5.10 Additional information required for enquiry	16
5.11 Sound level.....	16
5.12 Components and materials	16
6 Tappings	16
7 Connections	17
8 Ability to withstand short circuit.....	17
9 Rating plate.....	17
9.1 Rating plate fitted to the transformer.....	17
9.2 Rating plate fitted to the transformer enclosure	18
10 Temperature-rise limits	18
10.1 Normal temperature-rise limits.....	18
10.2 Reduced temperature rises for transformers designed for high cooling medium temperatures or special cooling medium conditions.....	19

10.3	High altitude temperature rise correction.....	19
11	Insulation levels.....	19
11.1	General.....	19
11.2	Transformers for use at high altitudes.....	20
12	Climatic, environmental and fire behaviour classes.....	21
12.1	Climatic classes	21
12.2	Environmental classes.....	21
12.2.1	Transformers for indoor application with or without enclosure and for outdoor application with enclosure.....	21
12.2.2	Dry-type transformers without enclosure for outdoor application	22
12.3	Fire behaviour classes	22
12.4	Test criteria for climatic, environmental and fire behaviour classes.....	23
13	Seismic	23
13.1	General.....	23
13.2	General seismic class approach	24
13.2.1	Generalities	24
13.2.2	The standard amplitude method	24
13.2.3	The calculated amplitude method	25
14	Test	26
14.1	General requirements for tests	26
14.2	Routine tests.....	27
14.2.1	Measurement of winding resistance	27
14.2.2	Measurement of voltage ratio and check of phase displacement.....	27
14.2.3	Measurement of short-circuit impedance and load loss	27
14.2.4	Measurement of no-load loss and current	28
14.2.5	Applied voltage test (AV).....	28
14.2.6	Induced voltage withstand test (IVW).....	28
14.2.7	Partial discharge measurement	28
14.3	Type tests.....	30
14.3.1	Full wave lightning impulse test (LI).....	30
14.3.2	Temperature-rise test.....	31
14.4	Special tests	34
14.4.1	Partial discharge measurement for transformers operated under a single phase line-to-earth fault condition.....	34
14.4.2	Measurement of sound level.....	35
14.4.3	Short-circuit test.....	35
14.4.4	Climatic tests	35
14.4.5	Environmental test	37
14.4.6	Fire behaviour test	39
14.4.7	Seismic test.....	45
14.4.8	Special test for transformers equipped with amorphous core	46
15	Tolerances	46
16	Protection against direct contact	47
17	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures	47
18	Earthing terminal	47
19	Information required with enquiry and order.....	47
Annex A (informative)	Installation and safety of dry-type transformers.....	48
A.1	Manuals.....	48

A.2	Installation	48
A.2.1	General	48
A.2.2	Intrinsic safety	48
A.2.3	Installation precautions	48
A.2.4	Installation design	49
Annex B (informative) Environmental test for evaluation of outdoor transformers without enclosure.....		50
B.1	General.....	50
B.2	Salt-fog and UV-radiation chamber test	50
B.2.1	Test description	50
B.2.2	Acceptance criteria:	52
B.3	Core and clamp coating test	52
B.3.1	Test description	52
B.3.2	Acceptance criteria	52
B.4	Field test.....	52
B.4.1	Test description	52
B.4.2	Acceptance criteria	53
Annex C (normative) Cooling of transformer in naturally ventilated room		54
C.1	Assumptions	54
C.2	Data for the calculation of ventilation	55
C.3	Output	55
C.4	Numerical application for a 1 000 kVA transformer	56
Annex D (normative) Calculation of the losses with different reference temperatures and/or winding material		57
Bibliography		60
Figure 1 – Basic measuring circuit for the partial discharge test for a single-phase transformer.....		29
Figure 2 – Basic measuring circuit for the partial discharge test for a three-phase transformer.....		29
Figure 3 – Voltage application for routine partial discharge test.....		30
Figure 4 – Example of back-to-back method – Single phase		33
Figure 5 – Example of back-to-back method – Three-phase		33
Figure 6 – Voltage application for special partial discharge test		35
Figure 7 – Test chamber		41
Figure 8 – Test chamber details		42
Figure B.1 – Salt fog multi-parameter ageing cycle		51
Figure C.1 – Heat dissipation in a natural ventilated room.....		54
Table 1 – Letter symbols.....		15
Table 2 – Winding temperature-rise limits.....		18
Table 3 – Test voltage levels.....		19
Table 4 – Applied voltage level correction factor.....		20
Table 5 – Sequence of tests.....		23
Table 6 – Approximate acceleration level and performance level.....		25
Table 7 – Ground acceleration level (<i>AG</i>)		26

Table 8 – Recommended super elevation factors (K)	26
Table 9 – Direction factors (D)	26
Table 10 – Climatic class features	35
Table 11 – Environmental classes	38
Table 12 – Dimension of the chamber	40
Table B.1 – Outdoor environmental classes	50

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

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- Enclosure management in regards of the performance
- Management of the dielectric and thermal features with altitude
- New climatic classes for a better adaptation of customers' need
- Establishment of the relation between location and environmental classes
- For fire behaviour classes, limitation at 1 000 kVA and process of test more robust

- Introduction of Seismic class
- Recommendations for amorphous transformers

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

FDIS	Report on voting
14/964/FDIS	14/972/RVD

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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60076 series, published under the general title *Power transformers*, can be found 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.

The contents of the corrigendum of March 2019 and Interpretation sheet 1 of July 2020 have been included in this copy.

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.

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-type power transformers (including auto-transformers) having values of highest voltage for equipment up to and including 72,5 kV and at least one winding operating at greater than 1,1 kV.

This document does not apply to:

- gas-filled dry-type transformers where the gas is not air;
- single-phase transformers rated at less than 5 kVA;
- polyphase transformers rated at less than 15 kVA;
- instrument transformers;
- starting transformers;
- testing transformers;
- traction transformers mounted on rolling stock;
- flameproof and mining transformers;
- welding transformers;
- voltage regulating transformers;
- small power transformers in which safety is a special consideration.

Where IEC standards do not exist for the transformers mentioned above or for other special transformers, this document may be applicable as a whole or in parts.

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 60068-3-3, *Environmental testing – Part 3-3: Guidance – Seismic test methods for equipments*

IEC 60071-1, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules*

IEC 60071-2, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guidelines*

IEC 60076-1:2011, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*

IEC 60076-2, *Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers*

IEC 60076-3:2013, *Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air*

IEC 60076-5, *Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit*

IEC 60076-10, *Power transformers – Part 10: Determination of sound levels*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Power transformers – Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type power transformers*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60332-3-10, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations*

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

IEC 61378-1, *Converter transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 62271-202, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 202: High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substation*

ISO 12944-6, *Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 6: Laboratory performance test methods*

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	66
1 Domaine d'application.....	68
2 Références normatives	68
3 Termes et définitions	69
4 Conditions de service	70
4.1 Généralités	70
4.2 Conditions normales de service	70
4.3 Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM)	72
5 Caractéristiques assignées et exigences générales	72
5.1 Généralités	72
5.2 Puissance assignée	72
5.2.1 Généralités	72
5.2.2 Définition de la puissance assignée avec refroidissement par ventilateur ou échangeurs de chaleur	72
5.2.3 Transformateur IP00 (sans enveloppe)	73
5.2.4 Transformateur avec enveloppe	73
5.2.5 Valeurs préférentielles de puissance assignée.....	73
5.2.6 Charge au-delà de la puissance assignée.....	73
5.3 Dispositions pour conditions de service exceptionnelles.....	73
5.4 Transport et stockage.....	74
5.4.1 Limitations de transport.....	74
5.4.2 Accélération durant le transport.....	75
5.4.3 Conditions de température et d'environnement pour le transport et le stockage	75
5.5 Tension assignée et fréquence assignée	75
5.5.1 Tension assignée.....	75
5.5.2 Fréquence assignée.....	75
5.6 Fonctionnement avec tension supérieure à la tension assignée.....	75
5.7 Tension la plus élevée pour le matériel Um et niveaux des essais diélectriques	75
5.8 Désignation suivant le mode de refroidissement.....	76
5.8.1 Généralités	76
5.8.2 Symboles de désignation	76
5.8.3 Disposition des symboles	76
5.9 Échauffement garanti en conditions assignées.....	76
5.10 Informations supplémentaires demandées à l'appel d'offres	77
5.11 Niveau de bruit.....	77
5.12 Composants et matériaux.....	77
6 Prises.....	77
7 Connexions	77
8 Tenue au court-circuit.....	77
9 Plaque signalétique	77
9.1 Plaque signalétique fixée sur le transformateur.....	77
9.2 Plaque signalétique fixée sur l'enveloppe du transformateur.....	78
10 Limites d'échauffement	78

10.1	Limites normales d'échauffement.....	78
10.2	Réduction des échauffements dans le cas de transformateurs prévus pour une température élevée du fluide de refroidissement ou pour des conditions spéciales du fluide de refroidissement	79
10.3	Correction d'échauffement prévue pour des altitudes élevées.....	80
11	Niveaux d'isolement.....	80
11.1	Généralités	80
11.2	Transformateurs pour utilisation à des altitudes élevées	81
12	Classes climatiques, d'environnement et de comportement au feu	81
12.1	Classes climatiques	81
12.2	Classes d'environnement.....	82
12.2.1	Transformateurs pour application de type intérieur avec ou sans enveloppe et pour application de type extérieur avec enveloppe	82
12.2.2	Transformateurs de type sec sans enveloppe pour application de type extérieur	83
12.3	Classes de comportement au feu.....	83
12.4	Critères d'essai pour les classes climatiques, d'environnement et de comportement au feu.....	84
13	Classe sismique	85
13.1	Généralités	85
13.2	Approche de la classe sismique générale	85
13.2.1	Généralités	85
13.2.2	Méthode à amplitude normalisée	85
13.2.3	Méthode à amplitude calculée	86
14	Essai.....	87
14.1	Exigences générales pour les essais	87
14.2	Essais individuels de série	88
14.2.1	Mesure de la résistance des enroulements	88
14.2.2	Mesure du rapport de tension et contrôle du déphasage	88
14.2.3	Mesure de l'impédance de court-circuit et des pertes dues à la charge.....	88
14.2.4	Mesure des pertes et du courant à vide	89
14.2.5	Essai de tension appliquée (AV).....	89
14.2.6	Essai de tenue par tension induite (IVW)	89
14.2.7	Mesure des décharges partielles	90
14.3	Essais de type	92
14.3.1	Essai de tenue au choc de foudre pleine onde (CF)	92
14.3.2	Essai d'échauffement	93
14.4	Essais spéciaux	96
14.4.1	Mesure des décharges partielles pour les transformateurs fonctionnant en condition monophasée de défaut entre phase et terre	96
14.4.2	Mesure du niveau de bruit	97
14.4.3	Essai de tenue au court-circuit	97
14.4.4	Essais climatiques	97
14.4.5	Essai d'environnement	99
14.4.6	Essai de comportement au feu	101
14.4.7	Essai sismique.....	108
14.4.8	Essai spécial pour transformateurs équipés d'un noyau amorphe	109
15	Tolérances	110
16	Protection contre le contact direct	110

17	Degrés de protection procurés par les enveloppes	110
18	Bornes de mise à la terre	110
19	Information demandée à l'appel d'offre et à la commande	110
	Annexe A (informative) Installation et sécurité des transformateurs de type sec	111
A.1	Manuels	111
A.2	Installation	111
A.2.1	Généralités	111
A.2.2	Sécurité intrinsèque	111
A.2.3	Précautions d'installation	112
A.2.4	Conception d'installation	112
	Annexe B (informative) Essai d'environnement pour transformateurs de type extérieur sans enveloppe à des fins d'évaluation	113
B.1	Généralités	113
B.2	Essai en salle de brouillard salin et rayonnement UV	113
B.2.1	Description de l'essai	113
B.2.2	Critères d'acceptation:	115
B.3	Essai sur le revêtement du noyau et des pinces	115
B.3.1	Description de l'essai	115
B.3.2	Critères d'acceptation:	116
B.4	Essai sur site	116
B.4.1	Description de l'essai	116
B.4.2	Critères d'acceptation:	116
	Annexe C (normative) Refroidissement d'un transformateur dans une salle ventilée naturellement	117
C.1	Hypothèses	117
C.2	Données pour le calcul de la ventilation	118
C.3	Sortie	118
C.4	Application numérique pour un transformateur de 1 000 kVA	119
	Annexe D (normative) Calcul des pertes avec différentes températures de référence et/ou différents matériaux d'enroulement	121
	Bibliographie	124
	Figure 1 – Circuit de mesure de base pour l'essai des décharges partielles pour un transformateur monophasé	90
	Figure 2 – Circuit de mesure de base pour l'essai des décharges partielles pour un transformateur triphasé	91
	Figure 3 – Application de la tension pour l'essai individuel de série de décharges partielles	91
	Figure 4 – Exemple de méthode en opposition – Monophasé	95
	Figure 5 – Exemple de méthode en opposition – Triphasé	95
	Figure 6 – Application de la tension pour l'essai de décharges partielles spécial	97
	Figure 7 – Salle d'essai	104
	Figure 8 – Détails de la salle d'essai	105
	Figure B.1 – Cycle de vieillissement multiparamètre au brouillard salin	114
	Figure C.1 – Dissipation thermique dans une salle à ventilation naturelle	118
	Tableau 1 – Symboles littéraux	76

Tableau 2 – Limites d'échauffement d'enroulement.....	79
Tableau 3 – Niveaux de tension d'essai.....	80
Tableau 4 – Facteur de correction du niveau de tension appliquée.....	81
Tableau 5 – Séquence des essais	84
Tableau 6 – Niveau d'accélération approché et niveau de performance.....	86
Tableau 7 – Niveau d'accélération au sol (AG).....	87
Tableau 8 – Facteurs d'amplification recommandés (K)	87
Tableau 9 – Facteurs de direction (D)	87
Tableau 10 – Caractéristiques des classes climatiques.....	97
Tableau 11 – Classes d'environnement	100
Tableau 12 – Dimensions de la salle	103
Tableau B.1 – Classes d'environnement extérieur.....	113

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

TRANSFORMATEURS DE PUISSANCE –

Partie 11: Transformateurs de type sec

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 60076-11 a été établie par le comité d'études 14 de l'IEC: Transformateurs de puissance.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition publiée en 2004 dont elle constitue une révision technique.

Les principales modifications par rapport à l'édition précédente sont les suivantes:

- Extension du domaine d'application jusqu'à 72,5 kV
- Prise en compte des enveloppes en ce qui concerne les performances
- Prise en compte des caractéristiques diélectriques et thermiques en fonction de l'altitude
- Nouvelles classes climatiques pour une meilleure adaptation des besoins des clients

- Établissement de la relation entre l'emplacement et les classes d'environnement
- Pour les classes de comportement au feu, limitation à 1 000 kVA et processus d'essai plus robuste
- Introduction d'une classe sismique
- Recommandations pour les transformateurs amorphes

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
14/964/FDIS	14/972/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60076, publiée sous le titre général *Transformateurs de puissance*, se trouve sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

Le contenu du corrigendum de mars 2019 et la feuille d'interprétation 1 de juillet 2020 (en anglais seulement) a été pris en considération dans cet exemplaire.

IMPORTANT – Le logo "*colour inside*" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

TRANSFORMATEURS DE PUISSANCE –

Partie 11: Transformateurs de type sec

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60076 s'applique aux transformateurs de type sec (y compris les autotransformateurs) dont les valeurs de tension la plus élevée pour le matériel sont inférieures ou égales à 72,5 kV avec au moins un enroulement fonctionnant à plus de 1,1 kV.

Le présent document ne s'applique pas aux:

- transformateurs de type sec avec un diélectrique gazeux autre que l'air;
- transformateurs monophasés de moins de 5 kVA;
- transformateurs polyphasés de moins de 15 kVA;
- transformateurs de mesure;
- transformateurs de démarrage;
- transformateurs d'essai;
- transformateurs de traction montés sur matériel roulant;
- transformateurs antidéflagrants et de mines;
- transformateurs de soudure;
- transformateurs de réglage de tension;
- petits transformateurs de puissance pour lesquels la sécurité est spécialement à prendre en compte.

Lorsqu'il n'existe pas de norme IEC pour les transformateurs mentionnés ci-dessus ou pour d'autres transformateurs spéciaux, le présent document peut être appliquée en tout ou en partie.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60068-3-3, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 3-3: Guide – Méthodes d'essais sismiques applicables aux matériels*

IEC 60071-1, *Coordination de l'isolement – Partie 1: Définitions, principes et règles*

IEC 60071-2, *Coordination de l'isolement – Partie 2: Lignes directrices en matière d'application*

IEC 60076-1:2011, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 1: Généralités*

IEC 60076-2, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 2: Echauffement des transformateurs immergés dans le liquide*

IEC 60076-3:2013, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 3: Niveaux d'isolement, essais diélectriques et distances d'isolement dans l'air*

IEC 60076-5, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 5: Tenue au court-circuit*

IEC 60076-10, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 10: Détermination des niveaux de bruit*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 12: Guide de charge pour transformateurs de puissance de type sec*

IEC 60085, *Isolation électrique – Evaluation et désignation thermiques*

IEC 60270, *Techniques des essais à haute tension – Mesures des décharges partielles*

IEC 60332-3-10, *Essais des câbles électriques soumis au feu – Partie 3-10: Essai de propagation verticale de la flamme des fils ou câbles en nappes en position verticale – Appareillage*

IEC 60529, *Degrés de protection procurés par les enveloppes (Code IP)*

IEC 60721-3-4, *Classification des conditions d'environnement – Partie 3: Classification des groupements des agents d'environnement et de leurs sévérités – Section 4: Utilisation à poste fixe, non protégé contre les intempéries*

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles* (disponible en anglais seulement)

IEC 61378-1, *Transformateurs de conversion – Partie 1: Transformateurs pour applications industrielles*

IEC 62271-202, *Appareillage à haute tension – Partie 202: Postes préfabriqués haute tension/basse tension*

ISO 12944-6, *Peintures et vernis – Anticorrosion des structures en acier par systèmes de peinture – Partie 6: Essais de performance en laboratoire*