



# **UL 60034-2-1**

## **STANDARD FOR SAFETY**

Rotating Electrical Machines – Part 2-1:  
Standard methods for determining  
losses and efficiency from tests  
(excluding machines for traction  
vehicles)

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UL Standard for Safety for Rotating Electrical Machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles) (IEC 60034-2-1:2014, IDT), UL 60034-2-1

First Edition, Dated February 21, 2017

### ***Summary of Topics***

***This revision of ANSI/UL 60034-2-1 dated March 30, 2022 is being issued to update the title page to reflect the most recent designation as a Reaffirmed American National Standard (ANS). No technical changes have been made.***

***UL 60034-2-1 is an adoption of IEC 60034-2-1, Rotating Electrical Machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles) (Second Edition, issued June 2014). Please note that there are no National Differences.***

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by UL's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated January 21, 2022.

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## UL 60034-2-1

### Standard for Rotating Electrical Machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

First Edition

February 21, 2017

This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety consists of the First Edition including revisions through March 30, 2022.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 60034-2-1 as a Reaffirmed American National Standard (ANS) occurred on March 21, 2022. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, Title Page, or Preface. The IEC Foreword is also excluded from the ANSI approval of IEC-based standards.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <https://csds.ul.com>.

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## Preface (UL)

This UL Standard is based on IEC Publication 60034-2-1: second edition, Rotating electrical machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles). IEC publication 60034-2-1 is copyrighted by the IEC.

This UL Standard 60034-2-1, Standard for Safety for Rotating Electrical Machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles), is to be used in conjunction with the First Edition of UL 60034-1. The requirements are therefore contained in this Part 2 Standard and UL 60034-1.

Requirements of this Part 2 Standard, where stated, amend the requirements of UL 60034-1.

Where a particular subclause of UL 60034-1 is not mentioned in UL 60034-2-1, the UL 60034-1 subclause applies.

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**Note – Although the intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its Scope, it is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the users of the Standard to judge its suitability for their particular purpose.**

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## FOREWORD

### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

#### ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

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.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60034-2-1, issued in 2007, as well as IEC 60034-2A, issued in 1974. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) The test methods are now grouped into preferred methods and methods for field or routine testing. Preferred methods have a low uncertainty and for a specific rating and type of machine only one preferred method is now defined.
- b) The requirements regarding instrumentation have been detailed and refined.

c) The description of tests required for a specific method is now given in the same sequence as requested for the performance of the test. This will avoid misunderstandings and improve the accuracy of the procedures. In addition, for each method a flowchart shows the sequence of tests graphically.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
2/1742/FDIS	2/1748/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this 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.

NOTE A table of cross-references of all IEC TC 2 publications can be found in 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 web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

# ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60034 is intended to establish methods of determining efficiencies from tests, and also to specify methods of obtaining specific losses.

This standard applies to d.c. machines and to a.c. synchronous and induction machines of all sizes within the scope of IEC 60034-1.

NOTE These methods may be applied to other types of machines such as rotary converters, a.c. commutator motors and single-phase induction motors.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60027-1, *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology – Part 1: General*

IEC 60034-1:2010, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60034-4:2008, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 4: Methods for determining synchronous machine quantities from tests*

IEC 60034-19, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 19: Specific test methods for d.c. machines on conventional and rectifier-fed supplies*

IEC 60034-29, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 29: Equivalent loading and superposition techniques – Indirect testing to determine temperature rise*

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

IEC 60051-1, *Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories – Part 1: Definitions and general requirements common to all parts*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60034-1, IEC 60051-1 and the following apply.

3.1

### efficiency

ratio of output power to input power expressed in the same units and usually given as a percentage

3.2

**direct efficiency determination**

method by which the determination of efficiency is made by measuring directly the input power and the output power

3.3

**dynamometer**

device for measuring torque applied to the rotating part of the machine under test. It is equipped with means for measuring and indicating torque and speed, and is not limited to a cradle base construction. An in-line torque transducer may be used to provide a direct measurement of torque at the shaft of the machine under test.

3.4

**dynamometer test**

test in which the mechanical power output of a machine acting as a motor is determined by a dynamometer. Also a test in which the mechanical input power of a machine acting as a generator is determined by a dynamometer.

3.5

**dual-supply back-to-back test**

test in which two identical machines are mechanically coupled together, and the total losses of both machines are calculated from the difference between the electrical input to one machine and the electrical output of the other machine

3.6

**indirect efficiency determination**

method by which the determination of efficiency is made by measuring the input power or the output power and determining the total losses. Those losses are added to the output power, thus giving the input power, or subtracted from the input power, thus giving the output power.

3.7

**single-supply back-to-back test**

test in which two identical machines are mechanically coupled together, and are both connected electrically to the same power system. The total losses of both machines are taken as the input power drawn from the system.

3.8

**no-load test**

test in which a machine is run as a motor providing no useful mechanical output from the shaft, or when run as a generator with its terminals open-circuited

3.9

**zero power factor test (synchronous machines)**

no-load test on a synchronous machine, which is over-excited and operates at a power factor very close to zero

3.10

**equivalent circuit method (induction machines)**

test in which the losses are determined by help of an equivalent circuit model

3.11

**test with rotor removed and reverse rotation test (induction machines)**

combined test in which the additional load losses are determined from a test with rotor removed and a test with the rotor running in reverse direction to the rotating magnetic field of the stator

3.12

**short-circuit test (synchronous machines)**

test in which a machine is run as a generator with its terminals short-circuited

3.13

**locked rotor test**

test in which the rotor is locked to prevent rotation

3.14

**eh-star test**

test in which the motor is run in star connection on unbalanced voltage

3.15

**Losses**

3.15.1

**total losses**

$P_T$

difference between the input power and the output power, equivalent to the sum of the constant losses (see [3.15.2](#)), the load losses (see [3.15.4](#)), the additional load losses (see [3.15.5](#)) and the excitation circuit losses (see [3.15.3](#))

3.15.2

**constant losses**

losses incorporating the sum of windage, friction and iron losses. Although these losses change with voltage and load, they are historically called "constant" losses and the name is retained in this standard.

3.15.2.1

**constant losses**

$P_c$

sum of the iron losses and the friction and windage losses

3.15.2.2

**iron losses**

$P_{fe}$

losses in active iron and additional no-load losses in other metal parts

3.15.2.3

**Friction and windage losses  $P_{fw}$**

3.15.2.3.1

**friction losses**

losses due to friction (bearings and brushes, if not lifted at rated conditions) not including any losses in a separate lubricating system

3.15.2.3.2

**windage losses**

total losses due to aerodynamic friction in all parts of the machine, including power absorbed in shaft mounted fans, and in auxiliary machines forming an integral part of the machine

Note 1 to entry: Losses in a separate ventilating system should be listed separately.

Note 2 to entry: For machines indirectly or directly cooled by hydrogen, see IEC 60034-1.

## 3.15.3

**Excitation circuit losses**

## 3.15.3.1

**excitation circuit losses** $P_e$ 

sum of the excitation winding losses (see [3.15.3.2](#)), the exciter losses (see [3.15.3.3](#)) and, for synchronous machines, electrical brush loss (see [3.15.3.5](#)), if any

## 3.15.3.2

**excitation winding losses** $P_f$ 

excitation (field) winding losses are equal to the product of the exciting current  $I_e$  and the excitation voltage  $U_e$

## 3.15.3.3

**exciter losses** $P_{Ed}$ 

the exciter losses for the different excitation systems (see Annex [B](#)) are defined as follows:

## a) Shaft driven exciter

The exciter losses are the power absorbed by the exciter at its shaft (reduced by friction and windage losses) plus the power  $P_{1E}$  drawn from a separate source at its excitation winding terminals, minus the useful power which the exciter provides at its terminals. The useful power at the terminals of the exciter is equal to the excitation winding losses as per [3.15.3.2](#) plus (in the case of a synchronous machine) the electrical brush losses as per [3.15.3.5](#).

Note 1 to entry: If the exciter can be decoupled and tested separately its losses can be determined according to [7.1.3.2.1](#).

Whenever the exciter makes use of separate auxiliary supplies, their consumptions are to be included in the exciter losses unless they are considered together with the main machine auxiliaries consumption.

## b) Brushless exciter

exciter losses are the power absorbed by the exciter at its shaft, reduced by friction and windage losses (when the relevant test is performed on the set of main machine and exciter), plus the electrical power  $P_{1E}$  from a separate source (if any) absorbed by its field winding or its stator winding (in the case of an induction exciter), minus the useful power which the exciter provides at the rotating power converter terminals.

Note 2 to entry: Whenever the exciter makes use of separate auxiliary supplies their consumptions are to be included in the exciter losses unless they are considered together with the main machine auxiliaries consumption.

If the exciter can be decoupled and tested separately, its losses can be determined according to [7.1.3.2.1](#).

## c) Separate rotating exciter

exciter losses are the difference between the power absorbed by the driving motor, plus the power absorbed by separate auxiliary supplies, of both driving and driven machines, including the power supplied by separate source to their excitation winding terminals, and the excitation power supplied as per [3.15.3.2](#) and [3.15.3.4](#). The exciter losses may be determined according to [7.1.3.2.1](#).

## d) Static excitation system (static exciter)

excitation system losses are the difference between the electrical power drawn from its power source, plus the power absorbed by separate auxiliary supplies, and the excitation supplied as per [3.15.3.2](#) and [3.15.3.4](#).

Note 3 to entry: In the case of systems fed by transformers, the transformer losses shall be included in the exciter losses.

e) Excitation from auxiliary winding (auxiliary winding exciter)

exciter losses are the copper losses in the auxiliary (secondary) winding and the additional iron losses produced by increased flux harmonics. The additional iron losses are the difference between the losses which occur when the auxiliary winding is loaded and when it is unloaded.

Note 4 to entry: Because separation of the excitation component of losses is difficult, it is recommended to consider these losses as an integral part of the stator losses when determining overall losses.

In the cases c) and d) no allowance is made for the losses in the excitation source (if any) or in the connections between the source and the brushes (synchronous machine) or between the source and the excitation winding terminals (d.c. machine).

If the excitation is supplied by a system having components as described in b) to e) the exciter losses shall include the relevant losses of the components pertaining to the categories listed in Annex [B](#) as applicable.

### 3.15.3.4

#### **separately supplied excitation power**

$P_{1E}$

excitation power  $P_{1E}$  supplied from a separate power source is:

- for exciter types a) and b) the exciter excitation power (d.c. or synchronous exciter) or stator winding input power (induction exciter). It covers a part of the exciter losses  $P_{Ed}$  (and further losses in induction excitors) while a larger part of  $P_e$  is supplied via the shaft;
- for exciter types c) and d) equal to the excitation circuit losses,  $P_{1E} = P_e$ ;
- for exciter type e)  $P_{1E} = 0$ , the excitation power being delivered entirely by the shaft. Also,  $P_{1E} = 0$  for machines with permanent magnet excitation.

Exciter types shall be in accordance with [3.15.3.3](#).

### 3.15.3.5

#### **brush losses (excitation circuit)**

$P_b$

electrical brush loss (including contact loss) of separately excited synchronous machines

### 3.15.4

#### **Load losses**

##### 3.15.4.1

#### **load losses**

$P_L$

sum of the winding ( $I^2R$ ) losses (see [3.15.4.2](#)) and the electrical brush losses (see [3.15.4.3](#)), if any

##### 3.15.4.2

#### **winding losses**

winding losses are  $I^2R$  losses:

- in the armature circuit of d.c. machines;
- in the stator and rotor windings of induction machines;
- in the armature and field windings of synchronous machines

## 3.15.4.3

**brush losses (load circuits)** **$P_b$** 

electrical brush loss (including contact loss) in the armature circuit of d.c. machines and in wound-rotor induction machines

## 3.15.5

**additional load losses (stray-load losses)** **$P_{LL}$** 

losses produced in active iron and other metal parts by alternating stray fluxes when the machine is loaded; eddy current losses in winding conductors caused by load current-dependent flux pulsations and additional brush losses caused by commutation

NOTE These losses do not include the additional no-load losses of [3.15.2.2](#).

## 3.15.6

**short-circuit losses** **$P_k$** 

current-dependent losses in a synchronous machine and in a d.c. machine when the armature winding is short-circuited

## 3.16

**Test quantities (polyphase a.c. machines)**

## 3.16.1

**terminal voltage**

for polyphase a.c. machines, the arithmetic average of line voltages

## 3.16.2

**line current**

for polyphase a.c. machines, the arithmetic average of line currents

## 3.16.3

**line-to-line resistance**

for polyphase a.c. machines, the arithmetic average of resistances measured between each pair of terminals

Note 1 to entry: For Y-connected three-phase machines, the phase-resistance is 0,5 times the line-to-line resistance. For  $\Delta$ -connected machines, the phase-resistance is 1,5 times the line-to-line resistance.

Note 2 to entry: In Clauses [6](#) and [7](#) explanations and formulae given are for three-phase machines, unless otherwise indicated.

## 3.16.4

**temperature rise**

is the machine temperature minus the cooling medium (coolant) temperature as defined by IEC 60034-1

**4 Symbols and abbreviations****4.1 Symbols**

$\cos \varphi$  is the power factor<sup>1</sup>

$f$  is the supply frequency, Hz

$I$  is the average line current, A

$k_\theta$  is the temperature correction factor

$n$  is the operating speed,  $\text{s}^{-1}$

$p$  is the number of pole pairs

$P$  is the power, W

$P_0$  is the input power at no-load, W

$P_1$  is the input power, excluding excitation<sup>2</sup>, W

$P_2$  is the output power, W

$P_b$  is the brush loss, W

$P_e$  is the excitation circuit losses, W

$P_{1E}$  is the excitation power supplied by a separate source, W

$P_{Ed}$  is the exciter losses, W

$P_{el}$  is the electrical power, excluding excitation, W

$P_f$  is the excitation (field) winding losses, W

$P_{fe}$  is the iron losses, W

$P_{fw}$  is the friction and windage losses, W

$P_c$  is the constant losses, W

$P_L$  is the load losses, W

$P_{Lr}$  is the residual losses, W

$P_{LL}$  is the additional-load losses, W

$P_{\text{mech}}$  is the mechanical power, W

$P_k$  is the short-circuit losses, W

$P_T$  is the total losses, W

$P_w$  is the winding losses, W, where subscript w is generally replaced by a, f, e, s or r (see [4.2](#))

$R$  is a winding resistance,  $\Omega$

$R_{\text{eh}}$  is the actual value of the auxiliary resistor for the Eh-star test (see [6.4.5.5](#)),  $\Omega$

$R'_{\text{eh}}$  is the typical value of the auxiliary resistor,  $\Omega$

$R_f$  is the field winding resistance,  $\Omega$

$R_{\text{ll}}$  is the average line-to-line-resistance,  $\Omega$

$R_{\text{ph}}$  is the average phase-resistance,  $\Omega$

$s$  is the slip, in per unit value of synchronous speed

$T$  is the machine torque,  $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

$T_d$  is the reading of the torque measuring device,  $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

$T_c$  is the torque correction,  $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

$U$  is the average terminal voltage,  $\text{V}$

$U_0$  is the terminal voltage at no-load,  $\text{V}$

$U_N$  is the rated terminal voltage,  $\text{V}$

$X$  is the reactance,  $\Omega$

$$\underline{Z} = R + j \times X$$

is the notation for a complex quantity (impedance as example)

$$Z = |\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

is the absolute value of a complex quantity (impedance as example)

$Z$  is the impedance,  $\Omega$

$\eta$  is the efficiency

$\theta_0$  is the initial winding temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\theta_a$  is the ambient temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\theta_c$  primary coolant inlet temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\theta_w$  is the winding temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\tau$  is a time constant,  $\text{s}$

<sup>1</sup> This definition assumes sinusoidal voltage and current.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the tests in this standard are described for motor operation, where  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are electrical input and mechanical output power, respectively.

## 4.2 Additional subscripts

The following subscripts may be added to symbols to clarify the machine function and to differentiate values.

Machine components:

- a armature
- e excitation
- f field winding
- r rotor
- s stator
- w winding

U,V,W phase designations

Machine categories:

- B booster
- D dynamometer
- E exciter
- G generator
- M motor

Operating conditions:

- 0 no-load
- 1 input
- 2 output
- av average, mean
- d dissipated
- el electrical
- i internal
- k short circuit
- L test load

lr locked rotor

mech mechanical

N rated

red at reduced voltage

t test

zpf zero power factor test

θ corrected to a reference coolant temperature.

NOTE Further additional subscripts are introduced in relevant subclauses.

## 5 Basic requirements

### 5.1 Direct and indirect efficiency determination

Tests can be grouped into the three following categories:

- a) input-output power measurement on a single machine. This involves the direct measurement of electrical or mechanical power into, and mechanical or electrical power out of a machine;
- b) electrical input and output measurement on two identical machines mechanically connected back-to-back. This is done to eliminate the measurement of mechanical power into or out of the machine;
- c) determination of the actual loss in a machine under a particular condition. This is usually not the total loss but comprises certain loss components.

The methods for determining the efficiency of machines are based on a number of assumptions. Therefore, it is not recommended that a comparison be made between the values of efficiency obtained by different methods, because the figures may not necessarily agree.

### 5.2 Uncertainty

Uncertainty as used in this standard is the uncertainty of determining a true efficiency. It reflects variations in the test procedure and the test equipment.

Although uncertainty should be expressed as a numerical value, such a requirement needs sufficient testing to determine representative and comparative values.

### 5.3 Preferred methods and methods for customer-specific acceptance tests, field-tests or routine-tests

It is difficult to establish specific rules for the determination of efficiency. The choice of test to be made depends on the information required, the accuracy required, the type and size of the machine involved and the available field test equipment (supply, load or driving machine).

In the following, the test methods suitable for asynchronous and synchronous machines are separated into preferred methods and methods for customer-specific acceptance tests, fieldtests or routine tests.

## 5.4 Power supply

### 5.4.1 Voltage

The supply voltage shall be in accordance with 7.2 (and 8.3.1 for thermal tests) of IEC 60034-1:2010.

### 5.4.2 Frequency

During tests, the average supply frequency shall be within  $\pm 0,1\%$  of the frequency required for the test being conducted.

## 5.5 Instrumentation

### 5.5.1 General

Environmental conditions shall be within the recommended range given by the equipment manufacturer. If appropriate, temperature corrections according to the equipment manufacturer's specification shall be made.

Digital instruments shall be used whenever possible.

For analog instruments accuracy is generally expressed as a percentage of full scale, the range of the instruments chosen shall be as small as practical.

The full scale of the equipment, particularly the current sensors, shall be adapted to the power of the machine under test.

For analog instruments the observed values should be in the upper third of the instrument range.

When testing electric machines under load, slow fluctuations in the output power and other measured quantities may be unavoidable. Therefore for each load point many samples (typically many hundred samples) shall be taken automatically by a suitable digital meter over a period of several fluctuation cycles but not more than 15 s and this average shall be used for the determination of efficiency.

### 5.5.2 Measuring instruments for electrical quantities

The measuring instruments shall have the equivalent of an accuracy class of 0,2 in case of a direct test and 0,5 in case of an indirect test in accordance with IEC 60051. The measuring equipment shall reach an overall uncertainty of 0,2 % of reading at power factor 1,0 and shall include all errors of instrument transformers or transducers, if used.

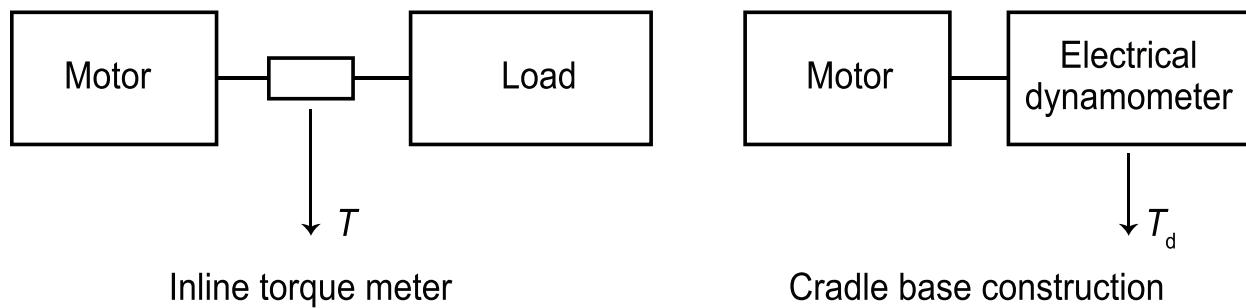
NOTE For a routine test as described in 9.1 of IEC 60034-1, an accuracy class of 0,5 is sufficient.

In the case of a.c. machines, unless otherwise stated in this standard, the arithmetic average of the line currents and voltages shall be used.

### 5.5.3 Torque measurement

The instrumentation used to measure the torque shall have a minimum class of 0,2. The minimum torque measured shall be at least 10 % of the torque meter's nominal torque. If a better class instrument is used, the allowed torque range can be extended accordingly.

NOTE For example class 0,1 means 5 % of the torque meter's nominal torque.



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When the shaft torque is measured by means of a dynamometer with a cradle base construction, a torque correction test shall be carried out to compensate the friction losses in the bearings of the loading machine. This also applies if any other bearing is interposed between the torque measuring device and the motor shaft.

The machine torque  $T$  is calculated using the formula:

$$T = T_d + T_c$$

Where

$T_d$  is the torque reading of the load test;

$T_c$  is the torque correction due to friction losses.

It has to be noted that the temperature of the torque sensor, i.e. near the rotor, may be higher than the ambient temperature and is acknowledged to have a significant contribution to overall uncertainty. In that case the contribution of temperature to the uncertainty shall be limited to 0,15 % of full scale. If that is not practical, an appropriate temperature correction has to be applied.

Parasitic loads should be minimized by shaft alignment and the use of flexible couplings.

#### 5.5.4 Speed and frequency measurement

The instrumentation used to measure supply frequency shall have an accuracy of  $\pm 0,1$  % of full scale. The speed measurement should be accurate within 0,1 revolution per minute.

NOTE 1 Speed in  $\text{min}^{-1}$  is  $n$  in  $\text{s}^{-1} \times 60$ .

NOTE 2 For asynchronous machines, the measurement of slip by a suitable method may replace speed measurement (see Annex C).

### 5.5.5 Temperature measurement

The instrumentation used to measure temperatures shall have an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  K.

## 5.6 Units

Unless otherwise specified, the units of values are SI-units as listed in IEC 60027-1.

### 5.7 Resistance

#### 5.7.1 Test resistance

Winding resistance  $R$  is the ohmic value, determined by appropriate methods.

For d.c. machines,  $R$  is the total resistance of all windings carrying armature current (armature, commutating, compensating winding, compound winding).

For d.c. and synchronous machines,  $R_f$  is the field winding resistance.

For polyphase a.c. machines,  $R = R_{\parallel}$  is the line-to-line average resistance of the stator or armature winding according to [3.16.3](#). In the case of wound rotor induction machines,  $R_{r,\parallel}$  is the rotor line-to-line average resistance.

The measured resistance at the end of the thermal test shall be determined in a similar way to the extrapolation procedure as described in 8.6.2.3.3 of IEC 60034-1, using the shortest possible time instead of the time interval specified in [Table 5](#) therein, and extrapolating to zero.

The measured temperature of windings shall be determined according to [5.7.2](#).

#### 5.7.2 Winding temperature

The measured winding temperature shall be determined by one of the following methods (shown in order of preference):

a) temperature determined from the rated load test resistance  $R_N$  by the extrapolation procedure as described in [5.7.1](#);

NOTE Motors that are subject to check testing for regulatory purposes are not to be dismantled. In that case, measurement of winding temperature shall be by the change of resistance method.

b) temperature measured directly by either ETD or thermocouple;

c) temperature determined according to a) on a duplicate machine of the same construction and electrical design;

d) when load capability is not available, determine operating temperature according to IEC 60034-29;

e) when the rated load test resistance  $R_N$  cannot be measured directly, the winding temperature shall be assumed to be equal to the reference temperature of the rated thermal class as given in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1**  
**Reference temperature**

Thermal class of the insulation system	Reference temperature °C
130 (B)	95
155 (F)	115
180 (H)	135

If the rated temperature rise or the rated temperature is specified as that of a lower thermal class than that used in the construction, the reference temperature shall be that of the lower thermal class.

### 5.7.3 Correction to reference coolant temperature

When required, the winding resistance values recorded during test shall be referred to a standard reference temperature of 25 °C. The correction factor to adjust the winding resistance (and the slip in the case of cage induction machines) to a standard reference coolant temperature of 25 °C shall be determined by

$$k_{\theta} = \frac{235 + \theta_w + 25 - \theta_c}{235 + \theta_w} \quad (1)$$

where

$k_{\theta}$  is the temperature correction factor for windings;

$\theta_c$  is the inlet coolant temperature during test;

$\theta_w$  is the winding temperature according to [5.7.2](#).

The temperature constant 235 is for copper; this should be replaced by 225 for aluminium conductors.

For machines with water as the primary or secondary coolant, the water reference temperature shall be 25 °C according to Table 4 of IEC 60034-1:2010. Alternative values may be specified by agreement.

### 5.8 State of the machine under test and test categories

Tests shall be conducted on an assembled machine with the essential components in place, to obtain test conditions equal or very similar to normal operating conditions.

NOTE 1 It is preferable that the machine be selected randomly from series production without special considerations.

Externally accessible sealing elements may be removed for the tests, if an additional test on machines of similar design has shown that friction is insignificant after adequately long operation.

NOTE 2 Motors with bearings and/or internal seals which are known to have less friction after adequately long operation, can be subjected to a run in before test.

The sub-tests that make up a test procedure shall be performed in the sequence listed. It is not essential that the tests be carried out immediately one after another. However, if the sub-tests are performed with delay, then the specified thermal conditions shall be re-established prior to obtaining the test data.

For machines with adjustable brushes, the brushes shall be placed in the position corresponding to the specified rating. For induction motors with wound rotor having a brush lifting device, the brushes shall be lifted during tests, with the rotor winding short-circuited. For measurements on no-load, the brushes shall be placed in the neutral axis on d.c. machines.

The bearing losses depend on the operating temperatures of the bearings, the type of lubricant and lubricant temperature.

When the losses in a separate lubricating system of bearings are required these should be listed separately.

In the case of motors which are furnished with thrust bearings, only that portion of the thrust bearing loss produced by the motor itself shall be included in the total losses.

Friction losses due to thrust load may be included by agreement.

If the tested machine uses direct flow cooling of the bearings, these losses are distributed between the tested machine and any other one coupled to it mechanically, such as a turbine, in proportion to the masses of their rotating parts. If there is no direct flow cooling, the distribution of bearing losses shall be determined from empirical formulae by agreement.

## 5.9 Excitation circuit measurements

Determination of voltage  $U_e$  and current  $I_e$  (see [3.15.3.2](#)) depends on the configurations of the excitation system (see [3.15.3.3](#)). Where applicable, test data shall be recorded according to the following:

a) for machines excited by shaft driven, separate rotating, static and auxiliary winding excitors (see [3.15.3.3](#) a), c), d) and e)), voltage  $U_e$  and current  $I_e$  are measured:

- at the excitation winding terminals of d.c. machines;
- at the field winding slip-rings of synchronous machines;

b) for machines excited by brushless excitors (see [3.15.3.3](#) b)), test data shall be recorded by either of the following methods:

- voltage  $U_e$  measured using auxiliary (provisional) slip-rings connected to the field winding ends. From the voltage and resistance  $R_e$  determine the field winding current.

$$I_e = \frac{U_e}{R_e} = \frac{U_f}{R_f}$$

The field winding resistance is to be measured after switching off the machine using the extrapolation procedure according to [5.7.1](#):

- voltage  $U_e$  and current  $I_e$  measured using power slip-rings suitable for direct measurement of field winding current.

NOTE The difference between  $U_e$  and  $U_f$  (voltage drop of brushes) is in practice almost negligible.

Voltages and currents shall be measured at stabilized temperatures.

The excitation circuit losses  $P_e$  are determined according to [7.1.3.2.1](#) (synchronous machines) or [8.1.3.2.1](#) (d.c. machines).

## 5.10 Ambient temperature during testing

The ambient temperature should be in the range of 15 °C to 30 °C for at least the last hour of the rated load thermal test and all subsequent tests and measurements.

# 6 Test methods for the determination of the efficiency of induction machines

## 6.1 Preferred testing methods

### 6.1.1 General

This standard defines three different preferred methods with low uncertainty within the given range of application, see [Table 2](#). The specific method to be used depends on the type or rating of the machine under test:

Method 2-1-1A: Direct measurement of input and output power by using a dynamometer. To be applied for all single phase machines.

Method 2-1-1B: Summation of separate losses. Additional load loss determined by the method of residual loss. To be applied for all three phase machines with rated output power up to 2 MW.

Method 2-1-1C: Summation of separate losses. Additional load loss determined by the method of assigned value. To be applied for all three phase machines with rated output power greater 2 MW.

**Table 2**  
Induction machines: preferred testing methods

Ref	Method	Description	Clause	Application	Required facility
2-1-1A	<b>Direct measurement: Input-output</b>	Torque measurement	<a href="#">6.1.2</a>	All single phase machines	Dynamometer for full-load
2-1-1B	<b>Summation of losses: Residual losses</b>	$P_{LL}$ determined from residual loss	<a href="#">6.1.3</a>	Three phase machines with rated output power up to 2 MW	Dynamometer for $1,25 \times$ fullload, or load machine for $1,25 \times$ full-load with torque meter
2-1-1C	<b>Summation of losses: Assigned value</b>	$P_{LL}$ from assigned value	<a href="#">6.1.4</a>	Three phase machines with rated output power greater 2 MW.	

### 6.1.2 Method 2-1-1A – Direct measurement of input and output

#### 6.1.2.1 General

This is a test method in which the mechanical power  $P_{\text{mech}}$  of a machine is determined by measurement of the shaft torque and speed. The electrical power  $P_{\text{el}}$  of the stator is measured in the same test.

Input and output power are:

$$\text{in motor operation: } P_1 = P_{\text{el}}; P_2 = P_{\text{mech}} \quad (\text{see Figure 1}); \quad (2)$$

in generator operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{el}}$  (3)

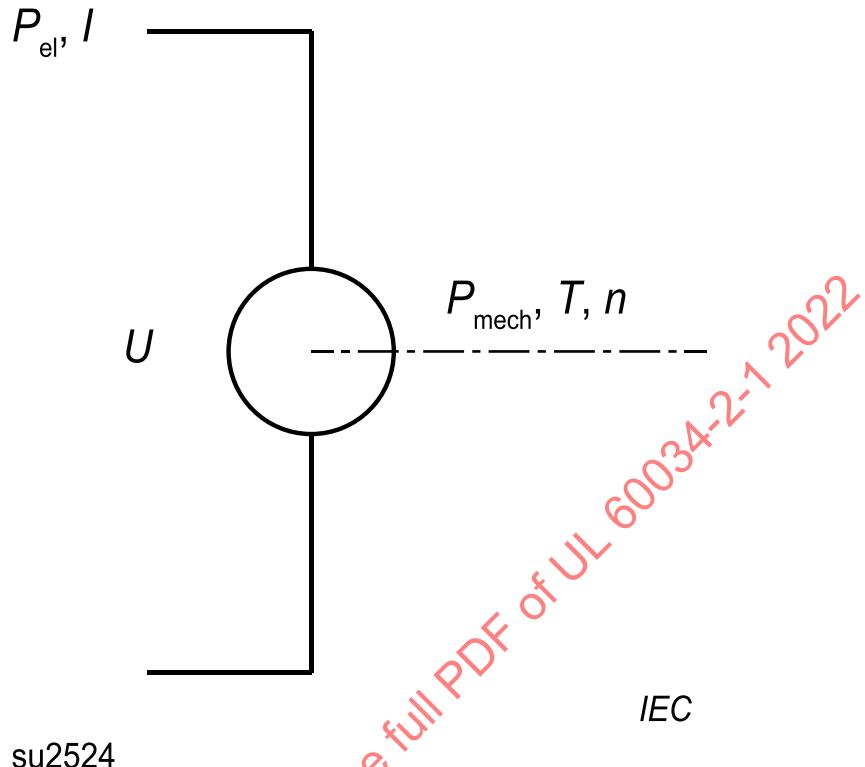


Figure 1  
Sketch for torque measurement test

For an overview, [Figure 2](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

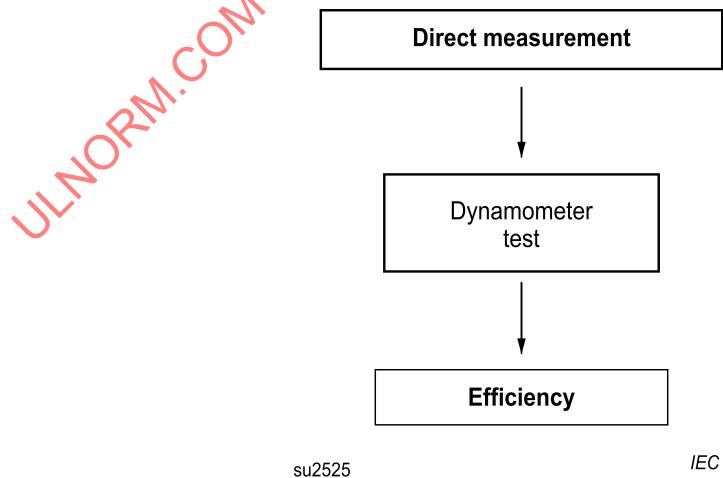


Figure 2  
Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1A

### 6.1.2.2 Test procedure

Couple the machine under test to a load machine with torque meter or a dynamometer. Operate the machine under test at the required load until thermal equilibrium is achieved (rate of change 1 K or less per half hour).

Record  $U, I, P_{\text{el}}, n, T, \theta_c$ .

### 6.1.2.3 Efficiency determination

The efficiency is:

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (4)$$

Input power  $P_1$  and output power  $P_2$  are:

$$\text{in motor operation: } P_1 = P_{\text{el}}; \quad P_2 = P_{\text{mech}}; \quad (5)$$

$$\text{in generator operation: } P_1 = P_{\text{mech}}; \quad P_2 = P_{\text{el}} \quad (6)$$

where

$$P_{\text{mech}} = 2\pi \times T \times n \quad (7)$$

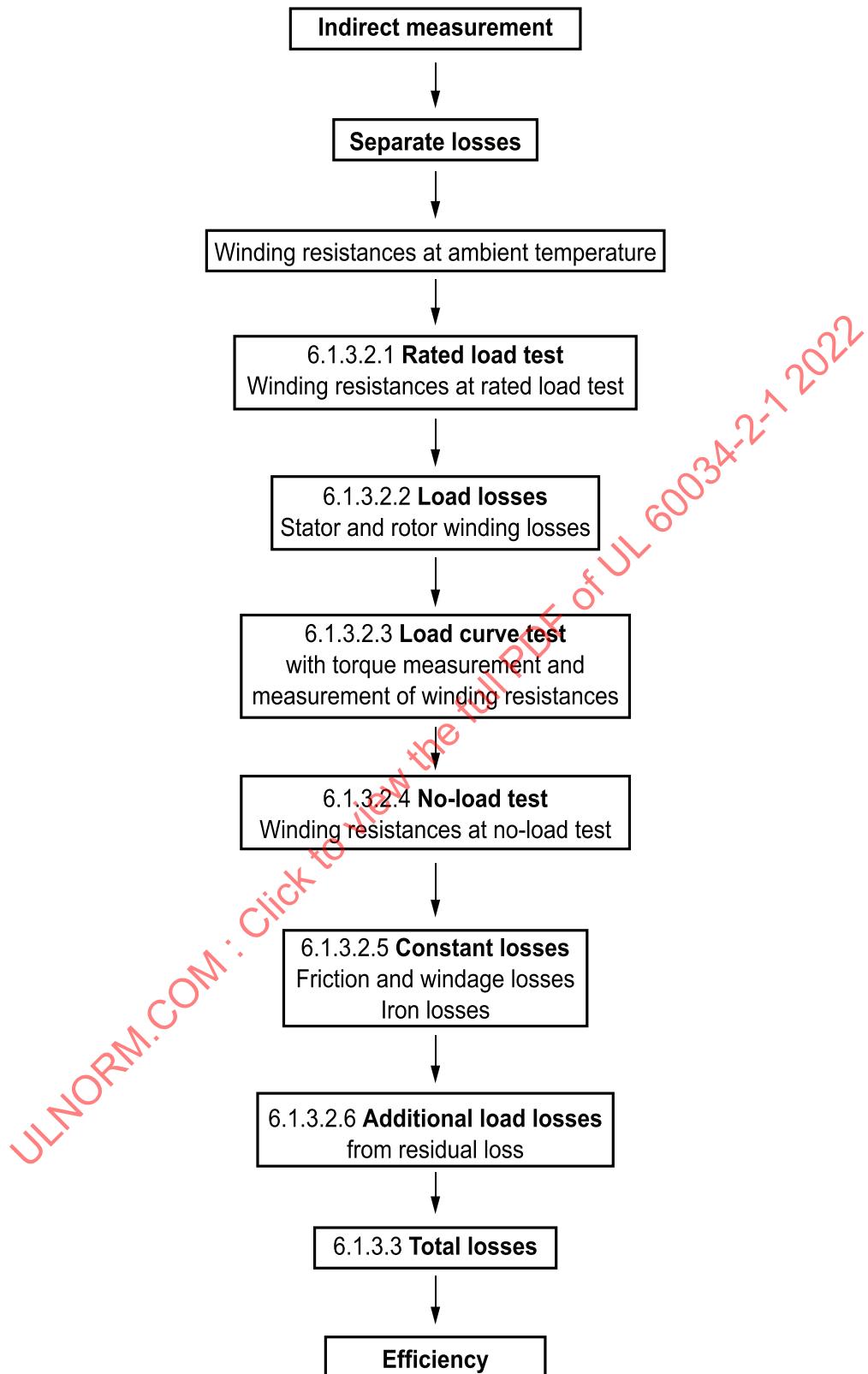
### 6.1.3 Method 2-1-1B – Summation of losses, additional load losses according to the method of residual loss

#### 6.1.3.1 General

This is a test method in which the efficiency is determined by the summation of separate losses. The respective loss components are:

- iron loss;
- windage and friction losses;
- stator and rotor copper losses;
- additional load losses.

For an overview, [Figure 3](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



**Figure 3**  
Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1B

### 6.1.3.2 Test procedure

#### 6.1.3.2.1 Rated load test

Before this load test, measure the temperature and the winding resistance of the motor with the motor at ambient temperature.

The machine shall be loaded by suitable means with rated output power and operated until thermal equilibrium is achieved (rate of change 1 K or less per half hour). Record the following quantities:

- $P_1$ ,  $T$ ,  $I$ ,  $U$ ,  $n$ ,  $f$ ,  $\theta_c$ ,  $\theta$ ;
- $R_N = R$  (the test resistance for rated load according to [5.7.1](#));
- $\theta$  (the winding temperature at rated load according to [5.7.2](#)).

Immediately after the load test the drift of the torque transducer should be checked. In case of a deviation above the allowed tolerance of the transducer, adjust it and repeat the measurements.

#### 6.1.3.2.2 Load losses

##### Stator-winding losses and temperature correction

The uncorrected stator-winding losses at rated load are:

$$P_s = 1,5 \times I^2 \times R \quad (8)$$

where  $I$  and  $R$  are determined in [6.1.3.2.1](#).

Determine the stator-winding losses, using the stator winding resistance  $R_N$  from the rated load test, corrected to a reference coolant temperature of 25 °C:

$$P_{s,\theta} = P_s \times k_\theta \quad (9)$$

where  $k_\theta$  is the correction according to [5.7.3](#) for the stator winding.

##### Rotor winding losses and temperature correction

For the uncorrected rotor winding losses use the formula:

$$P_r = (P_1 - P_s - P_{fe}) \times s \quad (10)$$

where

$$s = 1 - \frac{p \times n}{f} \quad (11)$$

$P_1$ ,  $n$  and  $f$  are according to the rated load test;

$P_s$  according to the load test as stated above;

$P_{fe}$  is according to [6.1.3.2.5](#).

The corrected rotor winding losses are determined using the corrected value of the stator winding losses:

$$P_{r,\theta} = (P_1 - P_{s,\theta} - P_{fe}) \times s_\theta$$

where

$P_{fe}$  is according to [6.1.3.2.5](#) for a reference coolant temperature of 25 °C;

$s_\theta = s \times k_\theta$  is the slip corrected to a reference coolant temperature of 25 °C (see [5.7.3](#));

$k_\theta$  is the correction according to [5.7.3](#).

#### Temperature correction of input power (for a motor)

With the corrected stator and rotor winding losses, the corrected input power is:

$$P_{1,\theta} = P_1 - (P_s - P_{s,\theta} + P_r - P_{r,\theta}) \quad (12)$$

#### 6.1.3.2.3 Load curve test

This test shall be carried out immediately after the rated load test with the motor at operating temperature.

If that is not possible, prior to the start of recording data for this test, the temperature rise of the windings shall be within 5 K of the initial temperature rise  $\theta_N$ , obtained from a rated load temperature test.

Apply the load to the machine at the following six load points: approximately 125 %, 115 %, 100 %, 75 %, 50 % and 25 % of rated load. These tests shall be performed as quickly as possible to minimize temperature changes in the machine during testing.

Supply frequency variation between all points shall be less than 0,1 %.

Measure  $R$  before the highest and after the lowest load reading. The resistance for 100 % load and higher loads shall be the value determined before the highest load reading. The resistance used for loads less than 100 % shall then be determined as varying linearly with load, using the reading before the test for the highest load and after the lowest reading for 25 % load.

NOTE Resistances may also be determined by measuring the stator winding temperature using a temperature-sensing device installed on the winding. Resistances for each load point may then be determined from the temperature of the winding at that point in relation to the resistance and temperature measured before the start of the test.

Record for each load point:  $U$ ,  $I$ ,  $P_1$ ,  $n$ ,  $f$ ,  $T$

#### Stator-winding losses

The stator-winding losses at each of the load points are:

$$P_s = 1,5 \times I^2 \times R \quad (13)$$

where  $I$  and  $R$  are determined according to [6.1.3.2.2](#) for each load point.

### Rotor winding losses

For the rotor winding losses for each of the load points use the formula:

$$P_r = (P_l - P_s - P_{fe}) \times s \quad (14)$$

where

$$s = 1 - \frac{p \times n}{f} \quad (15)$$

$P_l$ ,  $n$  and  $f$  are according to the load test;

$P_s$  according to the load curve test as stated above;

$P_{fe}$  is according to [6.1.3.2.5](#).

### 6.1.3.2.4 No-load test

The no-load test shall be carried out on a hot machine immediately after the load curve test.

Test at the following eight values of voltage, including rated voltage, so that:

- the values at approximately 110 %, 100 %, 95 % and 90 % of rated voltage are used for the determination of iron losses;
- the values at approximately 60 %, 50 %, 40 % and 30 % of rated voltage are used for the determination of windage and friction losses;

The test shall be carried out as quickly as possible with the readings taken in descending order of voltage.

Record at each of the voltage values:  $U_0$ ,  $I_0$ ,  $P_0$

Determine the resistance  $R_0$  immediately before and after the no-load test.

The interpolated winding resistance of each voltage point shall be calculated by interpolating the resistances before and after the test linearly with the electrical power  $P_0$ .

NOTE 1 For induction machines  $R_0$  is  $R_{II,0}$ . Where resistance measurement is impracticable due to very low resistances, calculated values are permissible.

NOTE 2 In a.c. machines, resistances may also be determined by measuring the stator winding temperature using a temperature-sensing device installed on the winding. Resistances for each voltage point may then be determined from the temperature of the winding at that point in relation to the resistance and temperature measured before the start of the test.

For a coupled machine,  $P_0$  is determined from  $T$  and  $n$ .

#### 6.1.3.2.5 Constant losses

Subtracting the no-load winding losses from the no-load input power gives the constant losses that are the sum of the friction, windage and iron losses. Determine the constant losses for each value of voltage recorded.

$$P_c = P_0 - P_s = P_{fw} + P_{fe} \quad (16)$$

Where

$$P_s = 1,5 \times I_0^2 \times R_{II,0} \quad (17)$$

with  $R_{II,0}$  being the interpolated winding resistance at each voltage point.

#### Friction and windage losses

From the four or more consecutive no-load loss points between approximately 60 % of voltage and 30 % of voltage develop a curve of constant losses ( $P_c$ ) against the voltage squared ( $U_0^2$ ).

Extrapolate a straight line to zero voltage. Determine the intercept at zero voltage, which is considered the friction and windage losses  $P_{fw0}$  at approximately synchronous speed.

#### Iron losses

From the values of voltage between approximately 90 % and 110 % of rated voltage, develop a curve of  $P_{fe} = P_c - P_{fw}$  against voltage  $U_0$ .

To determine the iron losses at full load the inner voltage  $U_i$  that takes the resistive voltage drop in the primary winding into account shall be calculated:

$$U_i = \sqrt{\left(U - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot I \cdot R \cdot \cos \varphi\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot I \cdot R \cdot \sin \varphi\right)^2} \quad \text{for a motor} \quad (18)$$

$$U_i = \sqrt{\left(U + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot I \cdot R \cdot \cos \varphi\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot I \cdot R \cdot \sin \varphi\right)^2} \quad \text{for a generator} \quad (19)$$

where

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P_1}{\sqrt{3} \times U \times I}; \quad \sin \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi} \quad (20)$$

$U$ ,  $P_1$ ,  $I$  and  $R$  are from the load test according to [6.1.3.2.1](#).

The iron losses at full load shall be interpolated from the iron losses over voltage  $U_0$  curve at the voltage  $U_i$ .

NOTE 1 The iron losses at full load may be calculated by using the ratio  $(U_r/U_N)^2$  applied to the iron losses at no-load.

NOTE 2 Because the stator leakage inductance is unknown, the voltage is only considering the resistive voltage drop. Due to the low power factor at no-load, the resistive voltage drop is negligible during the measurement itself and shall only be taken into consideration for the load values.

#### 6.1.3.2.6 Additional load losses $P_{LL}$

##### Residual losses $P_{Lr}$

The residual losses shall be determined for each load point by subtracting from the input power: the output power, the uncorrected stator winding losses at the resistance of the test, the iron losses, the windage and friction losses, and the uncorrected rotor winding losses corresponding to the determined value of slip.

$$P_{Lr} = P_1 - P_2 - P_s - P_r - P_{fe} - P_{fw} ; \quad (21)$$

$$P_2 = 2\pi \cdot T \cdot n \text{ for a motor and } P_1 = 2\pi \cdot T \cdot n \text{ for a generator.} \quad (22)$$

where

$$P_{fw} = P_{fw0} \cdot (1-s)^{2,5} \text{ with } s = 1 - \frac{p \times n}{f} \quad (23)$$

are the corrected friction and windage losses.

##### Smoothing of the residual loss data

The residual loss data shall be smoothed by using the linear regression analysis (see [Figure 4](#)) based on expressing the losses as a function of the square of the load torque according to the relationship:

$$P_{Lr} = A \times T^2 + B \quad (24)$$

$A$  and  $B$  are constants determined from the six load points using the following formulas:

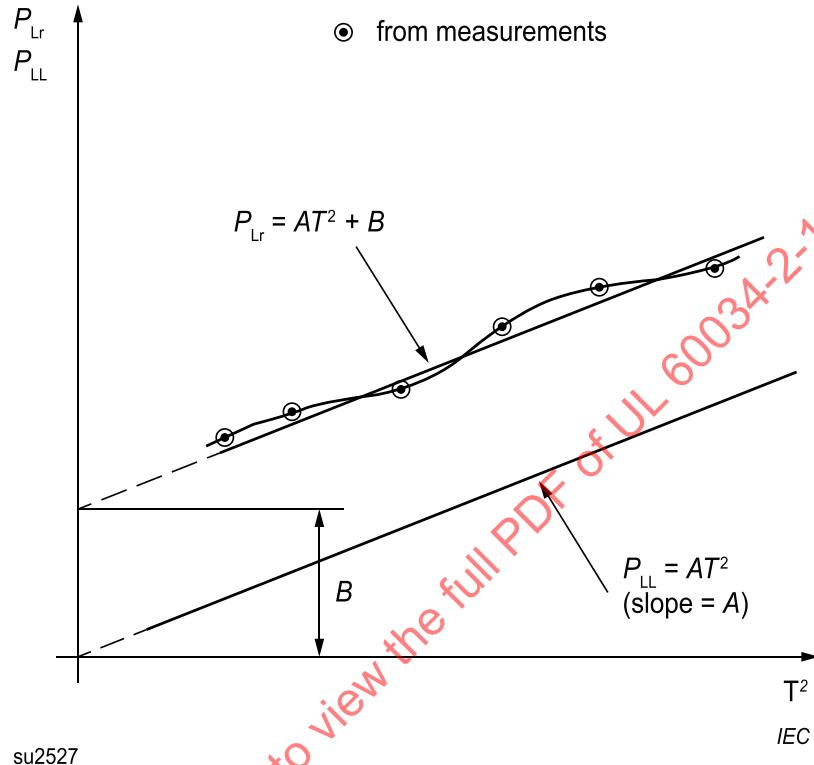
$$A \text{ is the slope according to } A = \frac{i \cdot \Sigma(P_{Lr} \cdot T^2) - \Sigma P_{Lr} \cdot \Sigma T^2}{i \cdot \Sigma(T^2)^2 - (\Sigma T^2)^2} \quad (25)$$

$$B \text{ is the intercept according to } B = \frac{\Sigma P_{Lr}}{i} - A \cdot \frac{\Sigma T^2}{i} \quad (26)$$

$i$  is the number of load points summed.

The intercept  $B$  should be considerably smaller ( $< 50\%$ ) than the additional load losses  $P_{LL}$  at rated torque. Otherwise the measurement may be erroneous and should be checked.

NOTE The intercept  $B$  may be positive or negative. [Figure 4](#) shows an example for positive intercept  $B$ .



**Figure 4**  
Smoothing of the residual loss data

The correlation coefficient is calculated as

$$\gamma = \frac{i \times \sum(P_{Lr} \times T^2) - (\sum P_{Lr}) \times (\sum T^2)}{\sqrt{(i \times \sum(T^2)^2 - (\sum T^2)^2) \times (i \times \sum P_{Lr}^2 - (\sum P_{Lr})^2)}} \quad (27)$$

When the correlation coefficient  $\gamma$  is less than 0,95, delete the worst point and repeat the regression. If  $\gamma$  increases to  $\geq 0,95$ , use the second regression; if  $\gamma$  remains less than 0,95, the test is unsatisfactory and errors in the instrumentation or test readings, or both, are indicated. The source of the error should be investigated and corrected, and the test should be repeated. In case of sufficient test data, a correlation coefficient of 0,98 or better is likely.

When the slope constant  $A$  is established, a value of additional load losses for each load point shall be determined by using the formula:

$$P_{LL} = A \times T^2 \quad (28)$$

### 6.1.3.3 Efficiency determination

#### Total losses

The total losses shall be taken as the sum of the adjusted iron losses, the corrected friction and windage losses, the load losses and the additional load losses:

$$P_T = P_{fe} + P_{fw} + P_{s0} + P_{r0} + P_{LL}, \quad (29)$$

where

$$P_{fw} = P_{fw0} \cdot (1 - s_0)^{2,5} \quad (30)$$

are the corrected friction and windage losses.

#### Efficiency

The efficiency is determined from

$$\eta = \frac{P_{1,0} - P_T}{P_{1,0}} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_T} \quad (31)$$

NOTE Usually, the first expression is preferred for a motor, the second one for a generator.

where

$P_{1,0}$  is the temperature corrected input power from the rated load test;

$P_2$  is the output power from the rated load test.

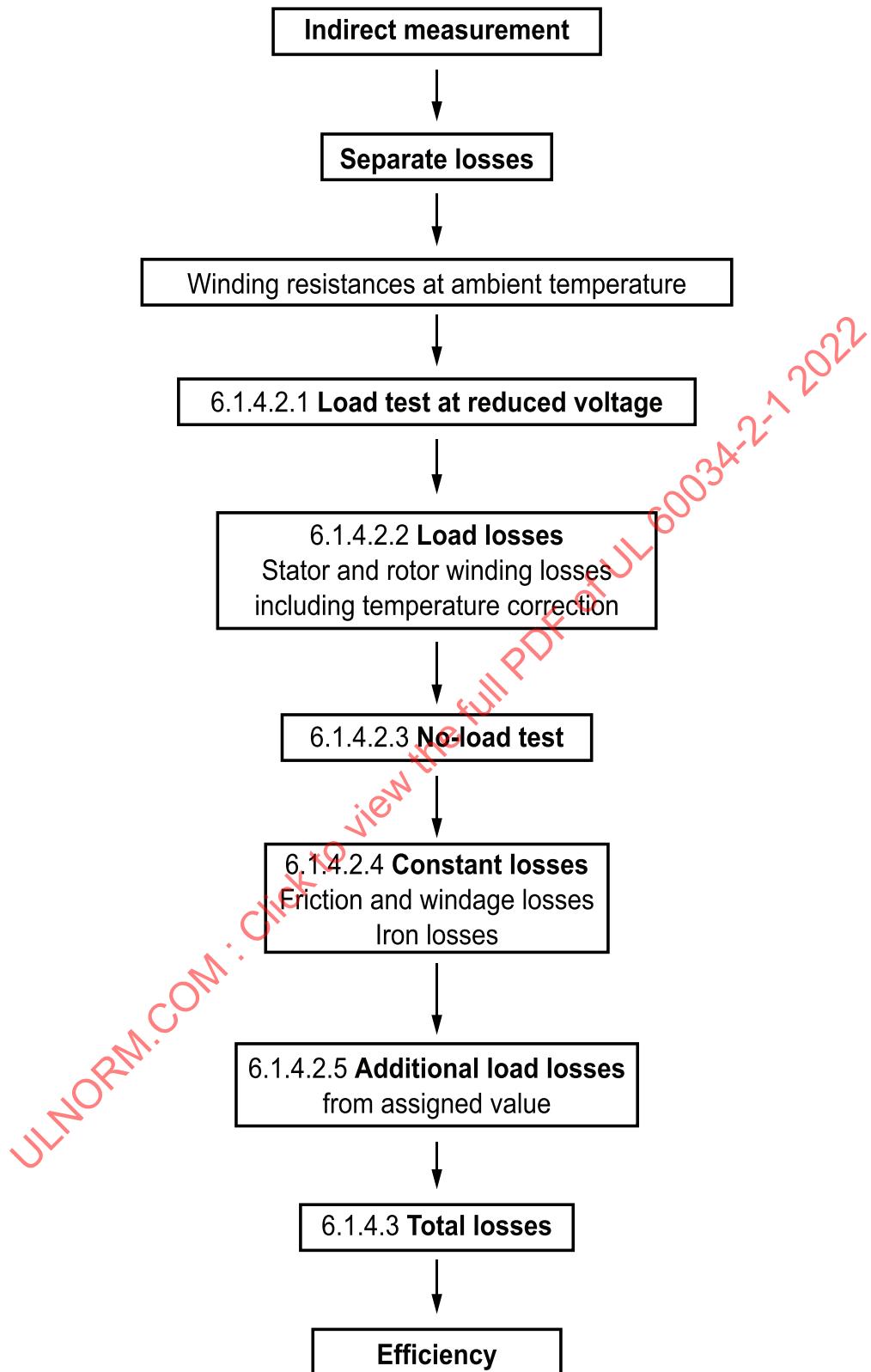
### 6.1.4 Method 2-1-1C – Summation of losses with additional load losses from assigned allowance

#### 6.1.4.1 General

As method 2-1-1B, this test method determines efficiency by the summation of separate losses. For the reason that full load testing as required by method 2-1-1B is in general not practical for ratings above 2 MW, this method is based on a load test with reduced voltage and an assigned value for the additional load losses. Therefore the full load test and the load curve test are not required for method 2-1-1C.

Apart from this, method 2-1-1C is similar to method 2-1-1B.

For an overview, [Figure 5](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



**Figure 5**  
Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1C

### 6.1.4.2 Test procedure

#### 6.1.4.2.1 Load test at reduced voltage

For large machines which cannot be tested at full load, the load test at reduced voltage is an appropriate method. The following are required: a load test with the machine acting as a motor at reduced voltage  $U_{\text{red}}$  at rated speed, a no-load test at the same reduced voltage  $U_{\text{red}}$ , and a no-load test at rated voltage and rated frequency.

Using this method, it is assumed that at reduced voltage, while keeping the speed constant, currents diminish as the voltage and power diminishes as the square of the voltage.

Operate the machine using the maximum available load with a decrease in voltage to achieve rated speed. Operate to achieve thermal equilibrium.

At reduced voltage, record:  $U_{\text{red}}$ ,  $I_{\text{red}}$ ,  $P_{1,\text{red}}$ ,  $I_{0,\text{red}}$ ,  $\cos(\phi_{0,\text{red}})$ .

At rated voltage and no-load, record:  $U_N$ ,  $I_0$ ,  $\cos(\phi_0)$ .

From the result of such a test calculate the current under load and the absorbed power at rated voltage:

$$\underline{I} = \underline{I}_{\text{red}} \frac{U_N}{U_{\text{red}}} + \underline{\Delta I}_0 \quad (32)$$

where

$$\underline{\Delta I}_0 = -j(|\underline{I}_0| \sin \phi_0 - |\underline{I}_{0,\text{red}}| \frac{U_N}{U_{\text{red}}} \sin \phi_{0,\text{red}}) \quad (33)$$

$$P_1 = P_{1,\text{red}} \times \left( \frac{U_N}{U_{\text{red}}} \right)^2 \quad (34)$$

NOTE Underlined current symbols indicate vectors (see [Figure 6](#)).

By means of the values  $\underline{I}$  and  $P_1$  thus determined, and with the slip measured at reduced voltage, it is possible to calculate the load losses, similar to a load test at rated voltage.

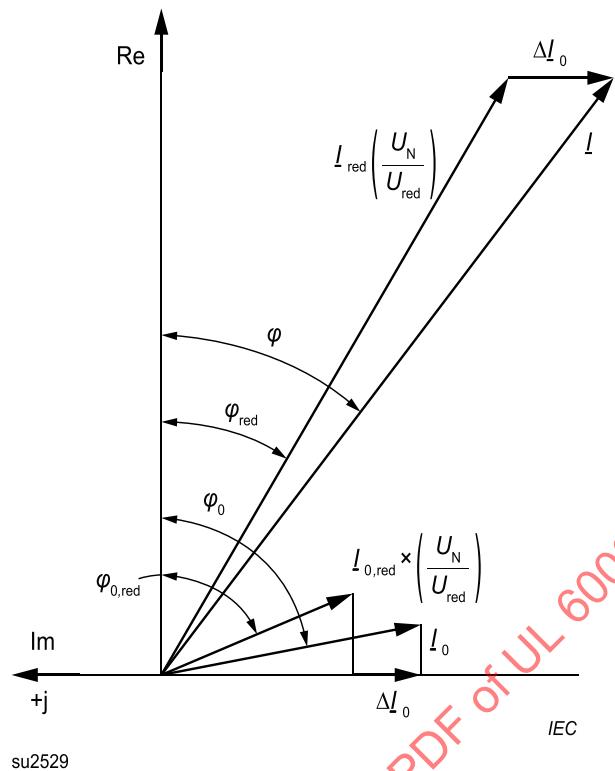


Figure 6

Vector diagram for obtaining current vector from reduced voltage test

#### 6.1.4.2.2 Load losses

The determination of load losses is similar to [6.1.3.2.2](#).

#### 6.1.4.2.3 No-load test

The no-load test shall be carried out on a hot machine immediately after the load test.

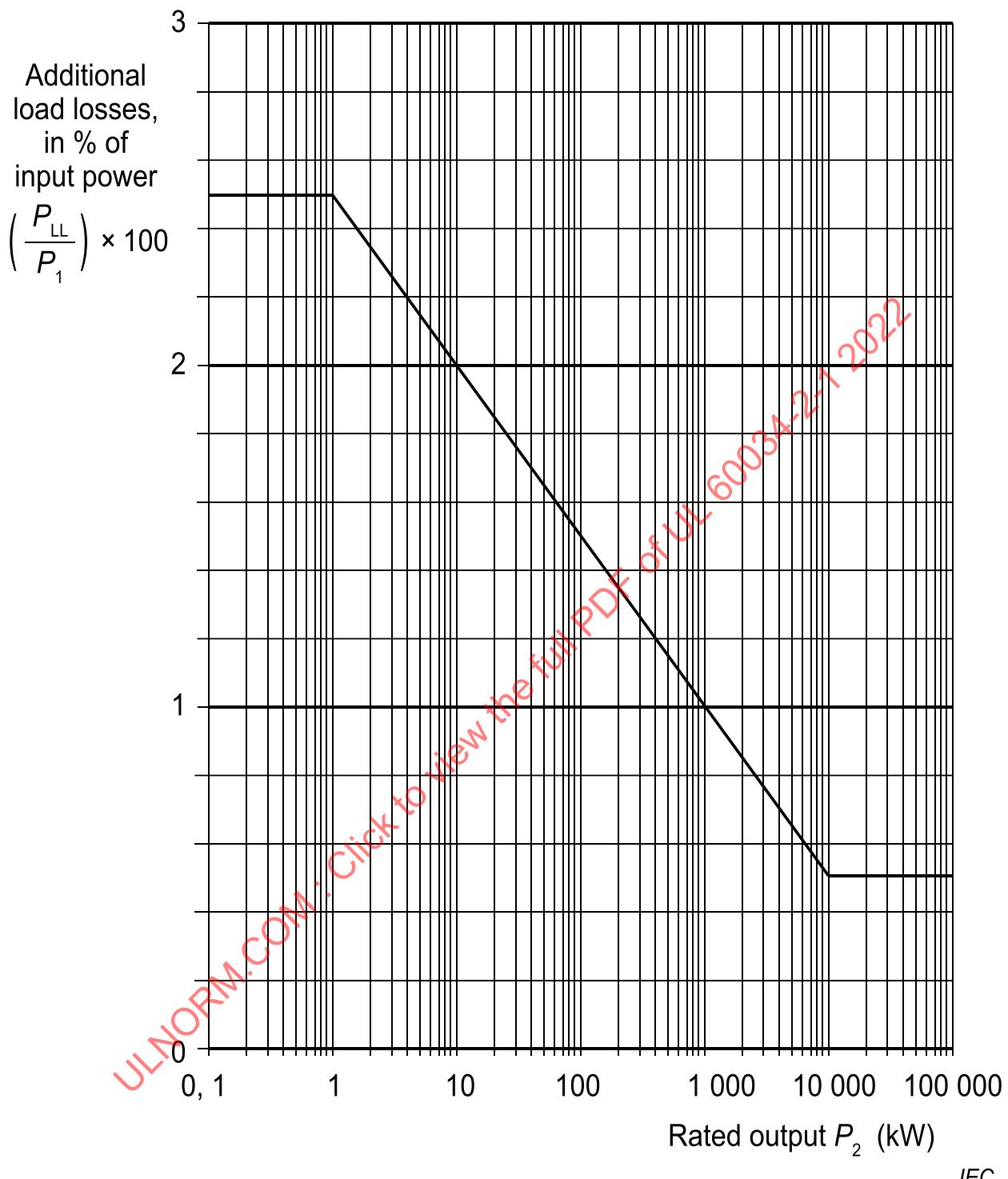
The no-load test is similar to [6.1.3.2.4](#).

#### 6.1.4.2.4 Constant losses

The determination of the constant losses is similar to [6.1.3.2.5](#).

#### 6.1.4.2.5 Additional load losses $P_{LL}$

The value of additional load losses  $P_{LL}$  at rated load shall be determined as a percentage of input power  $P_1$  using the curve in [Figure 7](#).



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Figure 7

Assigned allowance for additional load losses  $P_{LL}$

The values of the curve may be described by the following formulas:

$$\text{for } P_2 \leq 1 \text{ kW} \quad P_{\text{LL}} = P_1 \times 0,025$$

$$\text{for } 1 \text{ kW} < P_2 < 10 \text{ 000 kW} \quad P_{\text{LL}} = P_1 \times [0,025 - 0,005 \log_{10}(\frac{P_2}{1 \text{ kW}})]$$

$$\text{for } P_2 \geq 10 \text{ 000 kW} \quad P_{\text{LL}} = P_1 \times 0,005$$

For other than rated loads, it shall be assumed that the additional load losses vary as the square of the primary current minus the square of the no-load current.

NOTE The curve does not represent an average but an upper envelope of a large number of measured values, and may in most cases yield greater additional load losses than [6.1.3](#).

#### 6.1.4.3 Efficiency determination

##### Total losses

The total losses shall be taken as the sum of constant losses, load losses and additional load losses:

$$P_{\text{T}} = P_{\text{c}} + P_{\text{s}} + P_{\text{r}} + P_{\text{LL}} \quad (35)$$

##### Efficiency

The efficiency is determined from

$$\eta = \frac{P_1 - P_{\text{T}}}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_{\text{T}}} \quad (36)$$

NOTE Usually, the first expression is preferred for a motor, the second one for a generator.

## 6.2 Testing methods for field or routine-testing

### 6.2.1 General

These test methods may be used for any test, i.e. field-tests, customer-specific acceptance tests or routine-tests.

In addition, preferred methods of [Table 2](#) may also be used outside the power range identified in [Table 2](#).

Methods defined by this standard are given in [Table 3](#).

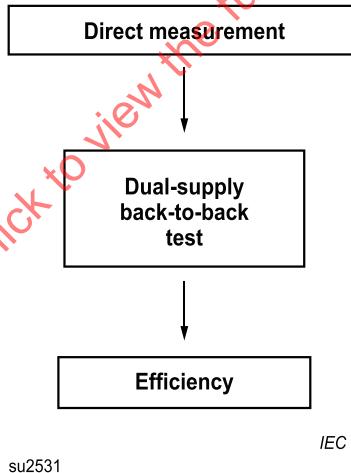
**Table 3**  
**Induction machines: other methods**

Ref	Method	Description	Clause	Required facility
2-1-1D	Dual-supply-back-to-back	Dual-supply, back-to-back test	<a href="#">6.2.2</a>	Machine set for full-load; two identical units
2-1-1E	Single-supply-back-to-back	Single-supply, back-to-back test	<a href="#">6.2.3</a>	Two identical units (wound rotor)
2-1-1F	Reverse rotation	$P_{LL}$ from removed rotor and reverse rotation test	<a href="#">6.2.4</a>	Auxiliary motor with rated power up to 5 × total losses
2-1-1G	Eh-star	$P_{LL}$ from Eh-star test	<a href="#">6.2.5</a>	Winding shall be connected in star connection.
2-1-1H	Equivalent circuit	Currents, powers and slip from the equivalent circuit method, $P_{LL}$ from assigned value	<a href="#">6.2.6</a>	If test equipment for other tests is not available (no possibility of applying rated load, no duplicate machine)

## 6.2.2 Method 2-1-1D – Dual supply back-to-back-test

### 6.2.2.1 General

For an overview, [Figure 8](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

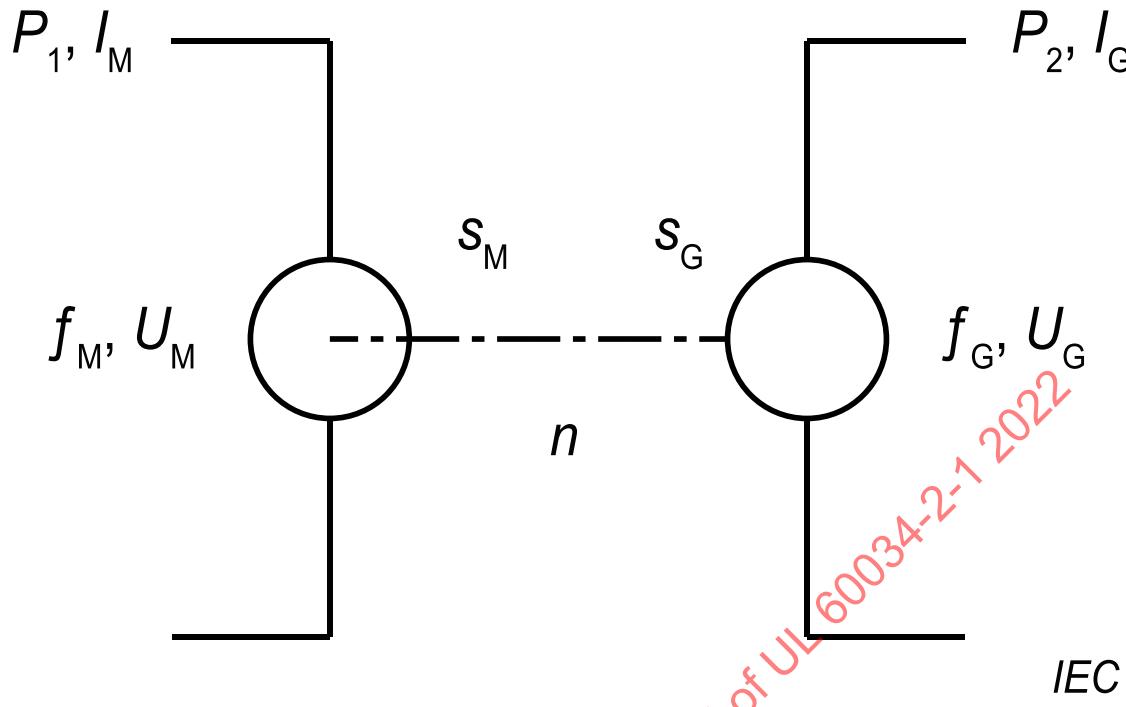


**Figure 8**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1D**

### 6.2.2.2 Test procedure

Mechanically, couple two identical machines together (see [Figure 9](#)).

Tests are made with the power supplies exchanged but with the instruments and instrument transformers remaining with the same machine.



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**Figure 9**  
**Sketch for dual supply back-to-back test**

Connect the driven machine (induction generator) terminals to either a machine set or a converter, supplying reactive power and absorbing active power. Supply one machine (the motor for motor rating, the generator for generator rating) with rated voltage and frequency; the second one shall be supplied with a frequency lower than that of the first machine for generator operation or higher for motor operation. The voltage of the second machine shall be that required to result in the rated voltage-to-frequency ratio.

Reverse the motor and generator connections and repeat the test.

For each test, record:

- $U_M, I_M, P_1, f_M, s_M$  for the motor;
- $U_G, I_G, P_2, f_G, s_G$  for the generator;
- $\theta_c$ .

#### 6.2.2.3 Efficiency determination

When identical machines are run at essentially the same rated conditions, the efficiency shall be calculated from half the total losses and the average input power of the motor and generator as follows:

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_T}{\frac{P_1 + P_2}{2}} \quad (37)$$

where

$$P_T = \frac{1}{2}(P_1 - P_2) \quad (38)$$

### 6.2.3 Method 2-1-1E – Single supply back-to-back-test

### 6.2.3.1 General

For an overview, Figure 10 provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

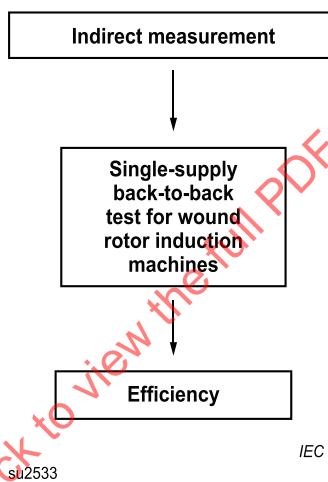


Figure 10  
Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1E

### 6.2.3.2 Test procedure

This test is applicable to wound-rotor induction machines. Mechanically couple two identical machines together and connect them both electrically to the same power supply so as to operate at rated speed and rated voltage, one as a motor and the other as a generator.

The rotor winding of the motor shall be short-circuited and the rotor winding of the generator shall be connected to a polyphase supply suitable to deliver rated rotor current at slip-frequency. The desired motor-power will be achieved by adjusting frequency and current of the lower frequency power supply.

For each test, record:

- $U_1, P_1, I_1$  of the power-frequency supply;
- $U_r, I_r, P_r$  of the low-frequency supply,
- $P_M$  absorbed at the motor terminals;

- $P_G$  delivered at the generator terminals;
- $\theta_c$ .

### 6.2.3.3 Efficiency determination

When identical machines are run at essentially rated conditions, the efficiency is calculated by assigning half the total losses to each machine.

Calculate the efficiency from

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_T}{P_M} \quad (39)$$

where

$P_M$  is the power absorbed at the terminals of the machine acting as motor;

$P_T$  is the total losses, defined as half the total absorbed, for wound-rotor induction machines as follows:

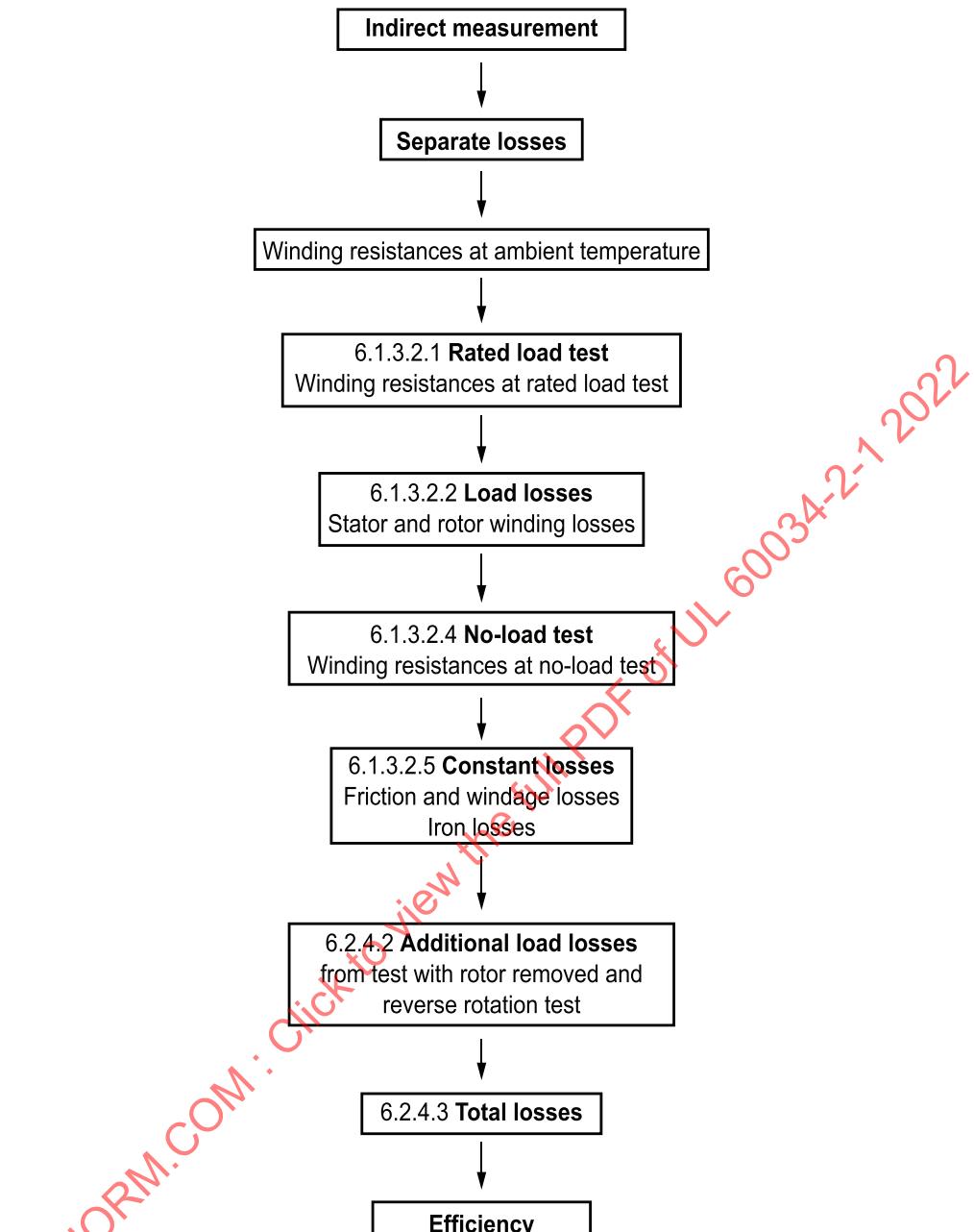
$$P_T = \frac{1}{2}(P_1 + P_r)$$

### 6.2.4 Method 2-1-1F – Summation of losses with additional load losses determined by test with rotor removed and reverse rotation test

#### 6.2.4.1 General

As method 2-1-1B, this test method determines efficiency by the summation of separate losses. But in this case the additional load losses are determined by a combination of two individual tests: the test with rotor removed and the reverse rotation test. Apart from that, method 2-1-1F is similar to method 2-1-1B.

For an overview, [Figure 11](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



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**Figure 11**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1F**

#### 6.2.4.2 Test procedure

Apart from the determination of the additional load losses, the same procedures as in [6.1.3.2](#) shall be applied, except that the torque does not need to be measured nor recorded.

The required combination of tests for the determination of the additional load losses is as follows:

- a) with the rotor removed (for the fundamental frequency additional losses);
- b) with the machine rotating at synchronous speed opposite to the magnetic field, driven by external means (for the higher frequencies losses).

During both tests, the stator shall be supplied by a balanced polyphase current of rated frequency for four currents between 25 % and 100 % rated current, and two currents above and of not more than 150 % rated current. Calculate the (rotor) load current  $I_L$ :

$$I_L = \sqrt{I^2 - I_0^2} \quad (40)$$

where

$I$  is the value of stator current during the test giving a desired load current;

$I_0$  is the no-load current at rated voltage.

NOTE Due to lack of cooling, the current is usually limited to 125 % or 115 % for 2-pole machines to reduce the risk of overheating.

#### Test with the rotor removed

For this test, all parts in which eddy currents might be induced, for example end shields and bearing parts, shall be in place. Apply load current.

For each load current, record (symbols indexed "rm"):  $P_{1,rm}$ ,  $I_{L,rm}$ ,  $R_{rm}$ ,  $\theta_{w,rm}$ .

#### Reverse-rotation test

For this test, couple a completely assembled machine to a driving motor with an output capability of not less than rated total loss and not more than five times the rated losses of the machine to be tested. When a dynamometer is used for the determination of the shaft power, its maximum torque shall not exceed ten times the torque corresponding to the rated total loss of the machine to be tested. For wound-rotor machines, the rotor terminals shall be short-circuited.

Drive the machine under test at synchronous speed in the direction reverse to the rotation when fed in normal phase sequence:

- a) without voltage applied to the stator until friction losses are stabilized. Record:  $P_{0,rr}$  supplied by the driving machine at  $I = 0$ ;
- b) with voltage applied to the stator to obtain stator current values equal to those for the test with rotor removed. For all test currents, record (symbols indexed "rr"):  $I_{L,rr}$ ,  $R_{rr}$ ,  $P_{1,rr}$ ,  $\theta_{w,rr}$  for the test motor;  $P_{D,rr}$  of the drive motor.

NOTE The low power factor of the tests may require a phase error correction to all wattmeter readings.

### 6.2.4.3 Efficiency determination

#### Additional load losses

Smooth the test values of the stator powers  $P_{1,rm}$  and  $P_{1,rr}$  and the shaft power  $(P_{D,rr} - P_{0,rr})$  by applying a regression analysis to the log of powers and currents, resulting in the relationships below:

$$P_{1,rm} = A_{rm} \times I^{N1} + B_{L,rm}; \quad P_{1,rr} = A_{rr} \times I^{N2} + B_{L,rr}; \quad (P_{D,rr} - P_{0,rr}) = A_{D,rr} \times I^{N3} + B_{D,rr} \quad (41)$$

The smoothed powers will then be as follows:

$$P_{1,rm} = A_{rm} \times I^{N1}; \quad P_{1,rr} = A_{rr} \times I^{N2}; \quad (P_{D,rr} - P_{0,rr}) = A_{D,rr} \times I^{N3} \quad (42)$$

If the data are accurate, each curve will show a close square-law relationship between power and current.

The additional load losses are:  $P_{LL} = P_{LL,rm} + P_{LL,rr}$  where for each test current:

$$P_{LL,rm} = P_{1,rm} - (3 \times I^2 \times R_{s,rm}) \text{ is the fundamental frequency loss} \quad (43)$$

where

$R_{s,rm}$  is the stator phase resistance referred to the average of the temperatures  $\theta_{W,rm}$ ;

$P_{LL,rr} = (P_{D,rr} - P_{0,rr}) - (P_{1,rr} - P_{LL,rm} - (3 \times I^2 \times R_{s,rr}))$  is the higher frequencies loss

where

$R_{s,rr}$  is the stator phase resistance referred to the average of the temperatures  $\theta_{W,rr}$ .

The additional load loss at a specified operating point can be determined in the following steps.

- Calculate an approximate value for the rated load current  $I_{NL}$  corresponding to the rated value of stator line current:

$$I_{NL} = \sqrt{I_N^2 - I_0^2} \quad (44)$$

where

$I_N$  is the rated value of stator line current;

$I_0$  is the value of no-load stator current.

For the value of load current  $I_{NL}$ , calculate a rated value of stray load loss  $P_{NLL}$  as follows:

$$P_{NLL} = A_{Drr} \times I_{NL}^{N3} + 2A_{rm} \times I_{NL}^{N1} - A_{rr} \times I_{NL}^{N2} - 6I_{NL}^2 \times (R_{srm} - 0,5R_{srr}) \quad (45)$$

b) Calculate the value of load current  $I_L$  at any operating point:

$$I_L = \sqrt{I^2 - I_0^2} \quad (46)$$

where

$I$  is the stator line current at the operating point.

c) Calculate the stray load loss  $P_{LL}$  at the operating point:

$$P_{LL} = P_{NLL} \times \left( \frac{I_L}{I_{NL}} \right)^2 \quad (47)$$

### Total losses

The total losses shall be taken as the sum of constant losses, load losses and additional load losses:

$$P_T = P_c + P_s + P_r + P_{LL} \quad (48)$$

### Efficiency

The efficiency is determined from

$$\eta = \frac{P_2 - P_T}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_T} \quad (49)$$

where

$P_1$  is the input power from a rated load test;

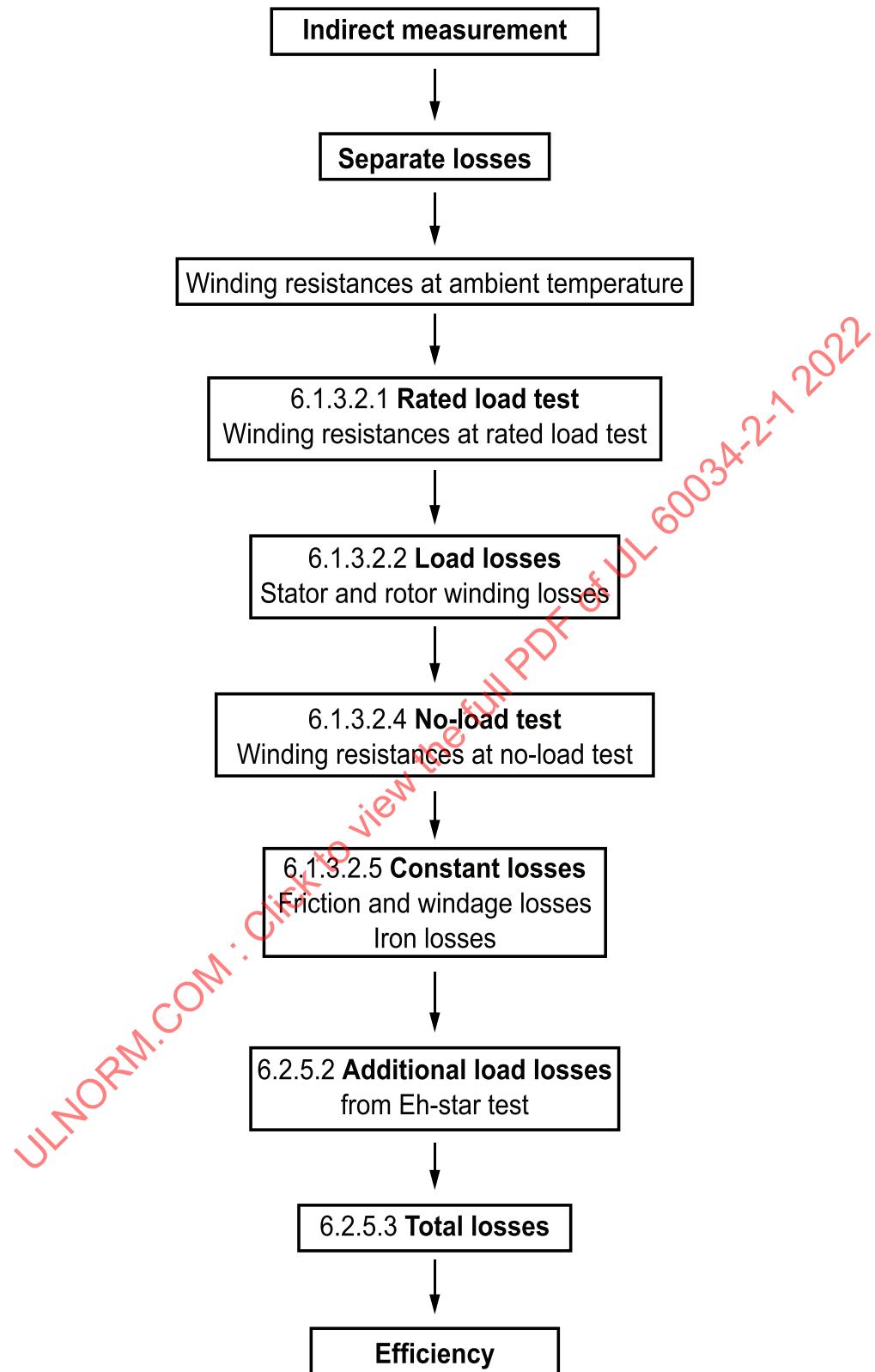
$P_2$  is the output power.

### 6.2.5 Method 2-1-1G – Summation of losses with additional load losses determined by Eh-star method

#### 6.2.5.1 General

As method 2-1-1B, this test method determines efficiency by the summation of separate losses. But in this case the additional load losses are determined by the Eh-star test. Apart from that, method 2-1-1G is similar to method 2-1-1B.

For an overview, [Figure 12](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



**Figure 12**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1G**

### 6.2.5.2 Test procedure

Apart from the determination of the additional load losses, the same procedures as in [6.1.3.2](#) shall be applied.

The procedure for the determination of the additional load losses requires operating the uncoupled motor with unbalanced voltage supply. The test circuit is according to [Figure 13](#).

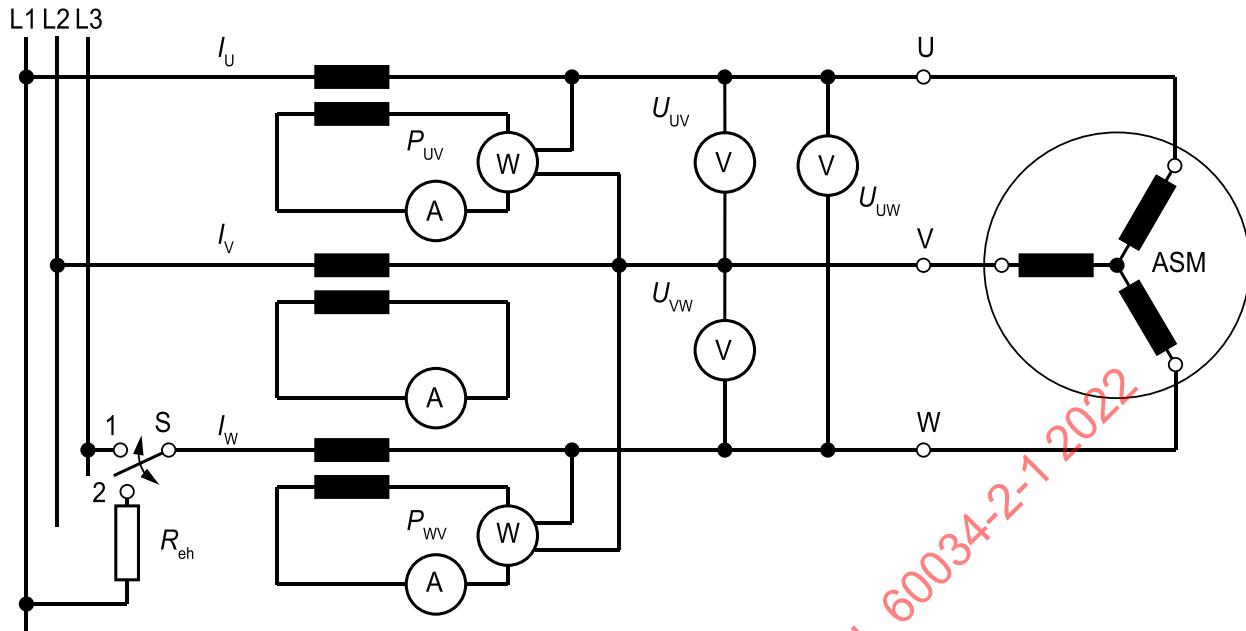
Motors rated for and connected in delta-connection shall be reconnected to star-connection during this test. The star-point shall not be connected to system neutral or earth, to avoid zero-sequence currents.

The third motor-phase shall be connected to the power-line by means of a resistor  $R_{eh}$  (see [Figure 13](#)) having approximately the following typical value:

$$\text{for motors rated for star-connection: } R'_{eh} = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{3} \cdot I_N} \cdot 0,2 \quad (50)$$

$$\text{for motors rated for delta-connection: } R'_{eh} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_N}{I_N} \cdot 0,2 \quad (51)$$

The resistor  $R_{eh}$  used during the test shall be adjusted so that the positive sequence current  $I_{(1)}$  stays below 30 % of negative sequence current  $I_{(2)}$  and the speed stays in the range of typical motor speeds near rated speed (see below). It is recommended to begin the test with an actual resistor  $R_{eh}$  that differs no more than 20 % from the typical value  $R'_{eh}$ .



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**Figure 13**  
**Eh-star test circuit**

Test current  $I_t$  is given by

$$\text{for motors rated for star-connection: } I_t = \sqrt{I_N^2 - I_0^2} \quad (52)$$

$$\text{for motors rated for delta-connection: } I_t = \frac{\sqrt{I_N^2 - I_0^2}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (53)$$

Test voltage  $U_t$  is given by

$$\text{for motors rated for star-connection: } U_t = U_N \quad (54)$$

$$\text{for motors rated for delta-connection: } U_t = U_N \cdot \sqrt{3} \quad (55)$$

Prior to the test the no-load losses have to be stabilised according to [6.1.3.2.4](#).

Measure and record the resistance between the terminals V and W ( $R_{VW}$ ) before and after the complete test.

In order to avoid excessive unequal heating of the three phases, the test shall be conducted on a cold machine and carried out as quickly as possible.

Large motors can only be started without the  $R_{eh}$  resistor (switch S to position 1, see [Figure 13](#)) at reduced voltage (25 % – 40 %  $U_N$ ). After run-up connect  $R_{eh}$  by switching to position 2.

Small motors should start-up with resistor  $R_{eh}$  already connected. In this case, the switch is not needed.

Vary the supply voltage for six test points. The test points shall be chosen to be approximately equally spaced between 150 % and 75 % of rated phase current measured in phase V ( $I_V$ ). When starting the test, begin with the highest current and proceed in descending order to the lowest current.

The line-to-line resistance  $R_{VW}$  for 100 % test current and lower currents shall be the value determined after the lowest reading (at the end of the test). The resistance used for currents higher than 100 % shall be determined as being a linear function of current, using the readings before and after the complete test. The test resistance is determined using the extrapolation according to [5.7.1](#).

Record for each test point:  $I_U$ ,  $I_V$ ,  $I_W$ ,  $U_{UV}$ ,  $U_{VW}$ ,  $U_{WU}$ ,  $P_{UV}$ ,  $P_{VW}$ ,  $n$

It is understood that in this test no averaging of phase resistances is permissible.

NOTE Resistances may also be determined by measuring the stator winding temperature using a temperature-sensing device installed on the winding. Resistances for each load point may then be determined from the temperature of the winding at that point in relation to the resistance and temperature measured before the start of the test.

Some commonly used integrated wattmeters symmetrize the three phases by an internal virtual star connection. However, in this test the power supply is intentionally unsymmetrical. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that neither earthing of the star point nor a virtual star point is established. The provided test circuit (see [Figure 13](#)) should be strictly applied.

In order to achieve accurate results the slip shall be not greater than twice the rated slip for all currents, in other words:  $n > n_{syn} \cdot 2 \cdot (n_{syn} - n_N)$ . If this condition cannot be met the test shall be repeated with an increased value of  $R_{eh}$ . If the motor still runs unstable at currents below 100 % of rated phase current these test points should be omitted.

### 6.2.5.3 Efficiency determination

#### Additional load losses

For each test point calculate the values using the equations in Annex [A](#).

#### Smoothing of the additional-load loss data

The additional-load loss data shall be smoothed by using the linear regression analysis (see [Figure 4](#)).

The losses shall be expressed as a function of the square of the negative sequence current  $I_{(2)}$  related to test current  $I_t$ :

$$P_{Lr} = A \cdot \left( \frac{I_{i(2)}}{I_t} \right)^2 + B \quad (56)$$

A and B shall be computed similar to the procedure described in [6.1.3.2.6](#).

When the slope constant A is established, the value of additional load losses for rated load shall be determined by using the formula  $P_{LL} = A \times T^2$ .

### Total losses

The total losses shall be taken as the sum of constant losses, load losses and additional load losses:

$$P_T = P_c + P_s + P_r + P_{LL} \quad (57)$$

### Efficiency

The efficiency is determined from

$$\eta = \frac{P_2 - P_T}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_T} \quad (58)$$

NOTE Usually, the first expression is preferred for a motor, the second one for a generator.

where

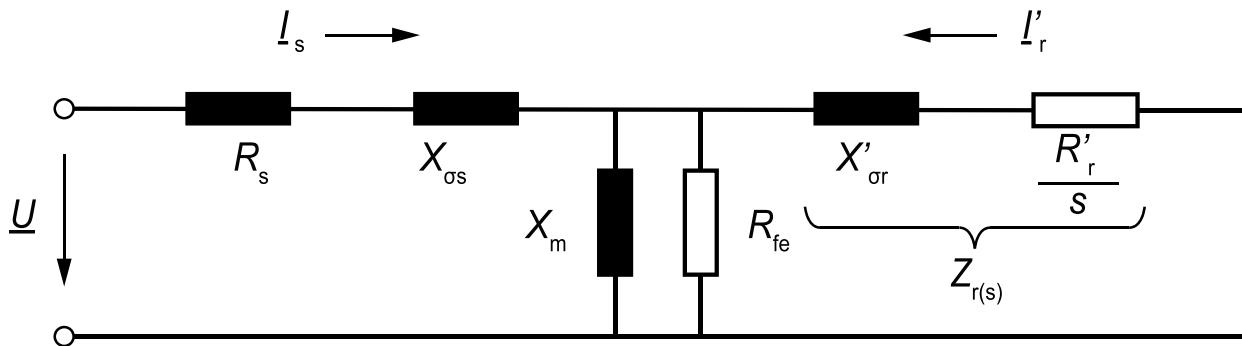
$P_1$  is the input power from a rated load test;

$P_2$  is the output power.

## 6.2.6 Method 2-1-1H – Determination of efficiency by use of the equivalent circuit parameters

### 6.2.6.1 General

This method may be applied when a load test is not possible. It is based on the conventional T-model per-phase circuit of an induction machine, including an equivalent iron-loss resistor parallel to the main field reactance (see [Figure 14](#)). The rotor side parameters and quantities are referred to the stator side; this is indicated by the presence of an apostrophe ' at the symbols for example  $X'_{or}$ .



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**Figure 14**  
**Induction machine, T-model with equivalent iron loss resistor**

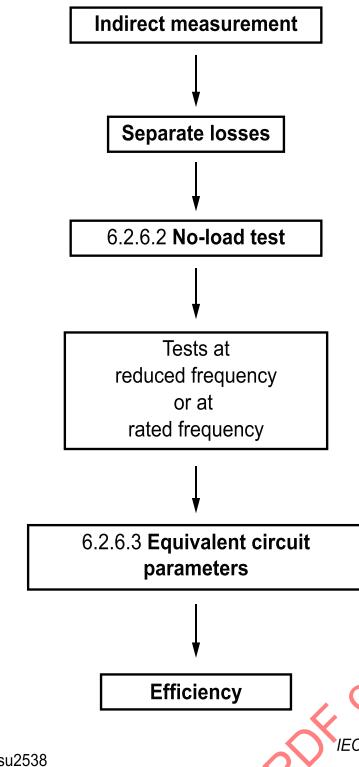
Application of the method to cage induction machines requires the following designed values to be available.

- $X_{os} / X'_{or}$  ratio of stator leakage reactance to rotor leakage reactance.
- $\alpha_r$  temperature coefficient of the rotor windings (conductivity referred to 0 °C).
- $X_{os}, X_m$  stator leakage and magnetizing reactances.

NOTE 1 When using the equivalent circuit method, all voltages, currents and impedances are per phase values for a three-phase machine in Y-connection; active and reactive powers are per complete machine.

NOTE 2 For copper  $\alpha_r = 1/235$  and for aluminium  $\alpha_r = 1/225$ .

For an overview, [Figure 15](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



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**Figure 15**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-1H**

### 6.2.6.2 Test procedure

#### No-load test

The no-load losses shall be stabilized at rated frequency and voltage.

The no-load losses are considered stabilized when the no-load power input varies by 3 % or less, when measured at two successive 30 min intervals.

#### Tests at reduced frequency

With the rotor of the machine locked, supply power from a three-phase, adjustable-frequency converter capable of furnishing up to 25 % of the rated frequency at rated current. An average value of impedance shall be obtained from the position of the rotor relative to the stator.

During the tests the frequency converter, either a machine set or a static converter, should supply practically sinusoidal current at the output.

The rotor windings of wound-rotor machines should be short-circuited for the test.

Supply rated current and take readings for at least three frequencies, including one at less than 25 % and the others between 25 % and 50 % rated frequency. During this quick test the stator winding temperature increase should not exceed 5 K.

For at least three frequencies, record:  $U$ ,  $I$ ,  $f$ ,  $P_1$ ,  $R_s$ ,  $\theta_c$ ,  $\theta_w$ .

## Tests at rated frequency

Impedance values can also be determined from the following tests.

- a) Reactance from a rated frequency, reduced voltage, rated current locked rotor test: record voltage, current, power, frequency and temperatures.
- b) Rotor running resistance:
  - 1) from a stabilized rated frequency, rated voltage reduced load test. Record voltage, power, current, slip and temperatures for the load point; or
  - 2) from an open-circuit test, following a stabilized rated frequency, rated voltage no-load operation. Record the open-circuit voltage and winding temperature as a function of time after the motor is tripped from a no-load test.

NOTE This test assumes relatively low current displacement in the rotor.

### 6.2.6.3 Efficiency determination

Values from measurements

The method is based on the T-model circuit (see [Figure 14](#)).

NOTE When using the equivalent circuit method, all voltages, currents and impedances are per phase values for a three-phase machine in Y-connection; active powers and reactive powers are per complete machine.

The procedure described in this subclause is based on the test with reduced frequency. When using the test with rated frequency notice the following deviations:

- a) the reactances are calculated in the same manner as in the following;
- b) the rotor running resistance is determined:
  - using the test at rated frequency described in b) by reverse calculation using the equivalent circuit in [Figure 14](#), assuming a value for  $R'_r$ . Adjust the value of  $R'_r$  until the calculated power is within 0,1 % of the measured power, or the calculated current is within 0,1 % of the measured current;
  - using the test at rated frequency described in b) by determining the time constant from the slope of the plot of the decaying voltage and the time on the open-circuit test. Determine  $R'_r$  from the formula:

$$R'_r = \frac{(X_m + X'_{or})}{2\pi f \tau_0} \quad (59)$$

where

$X_m$  is the magnetizing reactance;

$X'_{or}$  is the rotor leakage reactance;

$f$  is the line frequency;

$\tau_0$  is the open-circuit time constant.

Correct the value of  $R_r'$  to the operating temperature from the test temperature.

### Determine the reactive powers

– from the no-load test at rated voltage  $U_0 = U_N$  and rated frequency

$$P_{Q,0} = \sqrt{(3U_0I_0)^2 - P_0^2} \quad (60)$$

– from the locked rotor test at reduced frequency

$$P_{Q,lr} = \sqrt{(3U I)^2 - P_1^2} \quad (61)$$

where

$U_0$ ,  $I_0$  and  $P_0$  are phase voltage, phase current and supplied power from the no-load test at rated terminal voltage;

$U$ ,  $I$  and  $P_1$  are phase voltage, phase current and supplied power from the locked rotor impedance test at the frequencies  $f$  of this test.

### Equivalent circuit parameters

The equivalent circuit parameters are determined in the following steps.

#### Reactances

Calculate the reactances  $X_m$  from the no-load test and  $X_{\sigma s,lr}$  from the locked-rotor test at 25 % rated frequency:

$$X_m = \frac{3U_0^2}{P_{Q,0} - 3I_0^2X_{\sigma s}} \times \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X_m}\right)^2} \quad X_{\sigma s,lr} = \frac{P_{Q,lr}}{3I^2 \left(1 + \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X'_{\sigma r}} + \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X_m}\right)} \times \left( \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X'_{\sigma r}} + \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X_m} \right) \quad (62)$$

$$X_{\sigma s} = \frac{f_N}{f_{lr}} X_{\sigma s,lr} \quad X'_{\sigma r} = \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X_{\sigma s} / X'_{\sigma r}} \quad (63)$$

Calculate using designed values as start values

$$X_{\sigma s}, X_m \text{ and } \frac{X_{\sigma s}}{X'_{\sigma r}}. \quad (64)$$

Recalculate until  $X_m$  and  $X_{os}$  deviate less than 0,1 % from the values of the preceding step.

### Iron loss resistance

Determine the resistance per phase equivalent to the iron losses at rated voltage from

$$R_{fe} = \frac{3U_{N,ph}^2}{P_{fe}} \times \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{X_{os}}{X_m}\right)^2} \quad (65)$$

where

$P_{fe}$  is the iron losses according to the procedure given in [6.1.3.2.5](#) from  $P_0$  at rated voltage.

### Rotor resistance

Determine the uncorrected rotor resistance for each locked rotor impedance test point:

$$R'_{r,lr} = \left( \frac{P_1}{3I^2} - R_s \right) \times \left( 1 + \frac{X'_{\sigma r}}{X_m} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{X'_{\sigma r}}{X_{os}} \right)^2 \times \frac{X_{os,lr}^2}{R_{fe}} \quad (66)$$

where

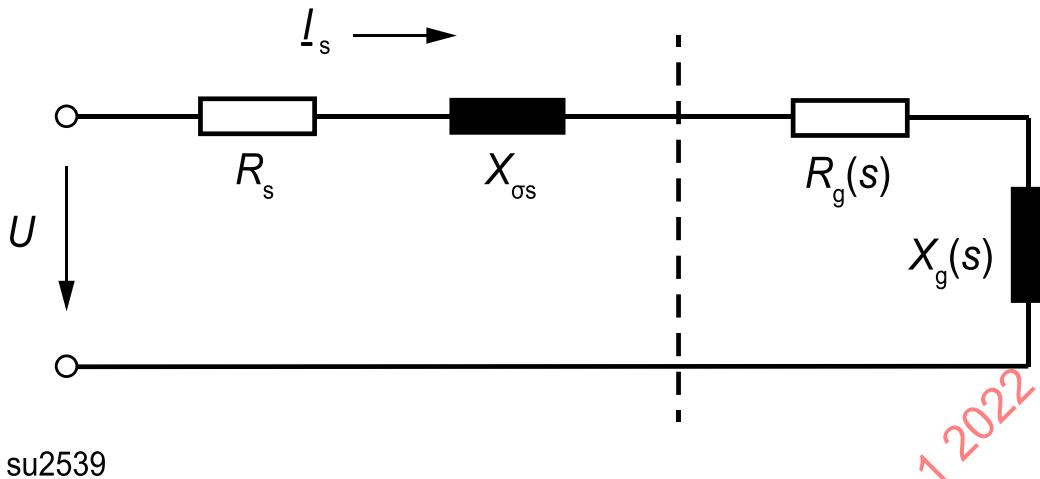
$R_s$  is the stator winding resistance per phase at the corresponding temperature  $\theta_W$ .

NOTE If the rotor winding temperature deviates much from the stator winding temperature the method will become inaccurate.

The rotor resistance corrected to reference temperature (see [5.7.2](#), and [Table 1](#)) is, for each locked rotor impedance test frequency, given by

$$R''_{r,lr} = R'_{r,lr} \times \frac{1 + \alpha_r \theta_{ref}}{1 + \alpha_r \theta_W} \quad (67)$$

Plot a curve of  $R''_{r,lr}$  values against frequency  $f_{lr}$ . The intercept with  $f_{lr} = 0$  results in the stator referred rotor resistance  $R'_r$ .



**Figure 16**  
Induction machines, reduced model for calculation

#### Load dependent impedances

For each desired load point intermediate, calculate slip dependent impedance and admittance values (see [Figure 16](#)):

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_r &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{R'_r}{s}\right)^2 + X'^2_{\sigma r}} & Y_g &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{R'_r/s}{Z_r^2} + \frac{1}{R_{fe}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X'_{\sigma r}}{Z_r^2} + \frac{1}{X_m}\right)^2} \\
 R_g &= \frac{\frac{R'_r/s}{Z_r^2} + \frac{1}{R_{fe}}}{Y_g^2} & X_g &= \frac{\frac{X'_{\sigma r}}{Z_r^2} + \frac{1}{X_m}}{Y_g^2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{68}$$

Calculate the resulting impedance seen from the terminals:

$$R = R_s + R_g \quad X = X_{\sigma s} + X_g \quad Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \tag{69}$$

where

$s$  is the estimated slip;

$R_s$  is the stator winding resistance per phase at reference temperature  $\theta_{ref}$ .

#### Currents and losses

The performance values are determined in the following steps. Determine:

$I_s = \frac{U_N}{Z}$  stator phase current;  $I'_r = I_s \frac{1}{Y_g Z_r}$  rotor phase current;

$$P_{\delta} = 3I_r'^2 \frac{R_r'}{s} \text{ air gap power transferred to the rotor; } P_{fe} = 3I_s^2 \frac{1}{Y_g^2 R_{fe}} \text{ iron loss}$$

$$P_s = 3I_s^2 R_s; \quad P_r = 3I_r'^2 R_r' \text{ stator and rotor winding loss}$$

$$P_{LL} = P_{LL,N} \left( \frac{I_r'}{I_{r,N}} \right)^2 \quad \square \text{ additional load losses,}$$

from a value  $P_{LL,N}$  at rated load, either by assigned value (method C) or measured by the reverse rotation test (method F) or by Eh-star test (method G).

The total losses are:

$$P_T = P_s + P_{fe} + P_r + P_{LL} + P_{fw} \quad (70)$$

Since input and shaft power are  $P_1 = 3I_s^2 R$  and  $P_2 = P_1 - P_T$ , the slip shall be corrected, and the current and loss calculations shall be repeated until  $P_2$  for motor operation, or  $P_1$  for generator operation, is near enough to the desired value.

The efficiency (motoring operation) results from:

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (71)$$

## 7 Test methods for the determination of the efficiency of synchronous machines

### 7.1 Preferred testing methods

#### 7.1.1 General

This standard defines three different preferred methods with low uncertainty within the given range of application, [Table 4](#) and [Table 5](#). The method to be used depends on the frame size or the rating of the machine under test:

Method 2-1-2A: Direct measurement of input and output power by using a dynamometer. To be applied for all machines with a frame size below or equal 180 mm and for permanent-magnet-excited machines of any rating.

Method 2-1-2B: Summation of separate losses with a full load test and short circuit test for the determination of the additional load losses. To be applied for all machines with a frame size above 180 mm and a rated output power up to 2 MW.

Method 2-1-2C: Summation of separate losses without a full load test. Short circuit test for the determination of the additional load losses. To be applied for all machines with a rated output power greater than 2 MW.

**Table 4**  
**Synchronous machines with electrical excitation: preferred testing methods**

Ref	Method	Description	Clause	Application	Required facility
2-1-2A	Direct measurement: Input-output	Torque measurement	<a href="#">7.1.2</a>	Machine size: $H \leq 180$	Dynamometer for full-load
2-1-2B	Summation of losses with rated load test and short circuit test	$P_{LL}$ from short circuit test	<a href="#">7.1.3</a>	Machine size: $H > 180$ and rated output power up to 2 MW	Machine set for full-load
2-1-2C	Summation of separate losses without rated load test and $P_{LL}$ from short circuit test	Excitation current from Potier / ASA / Swedish diagram; $P_{LL}$ from short-circuit test	<a href="#">7.1.4</a>	Rated output power greater than 2 MW	
NOTE In the table, $H$ is the shaft height (distance from the centre line of the shaft to the bottom of the feet), in millimetres (see frame numbers in IEC 60072-1).					

**Table 5**  
**Synchronous machines with permanent magnets: preferred testing methods**

Ref	Method	Description	Clause	Application	Required facility
2-1-2A	Direct measurement: Input-output	Torque measurement	<a href="#">7.1.2</a>	All ratings	Dynamometer for full-load

## 7.1.2 Method 2-1-2A – Direct measurement of input and output

### 7.1.2.1 General

This is a test method in which the mechanical power  $P_{\text{mech}}$  of a machine is determined by measurement of the shaft torque and speed. The electrical power  $P_{\text{el}}$  of the stator is measured in the same test.

This procedure is also applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.

Input and output power are:

- in motor operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{el}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{mech}}$  (see [Figure 17](#));
- in generator operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{el}}$

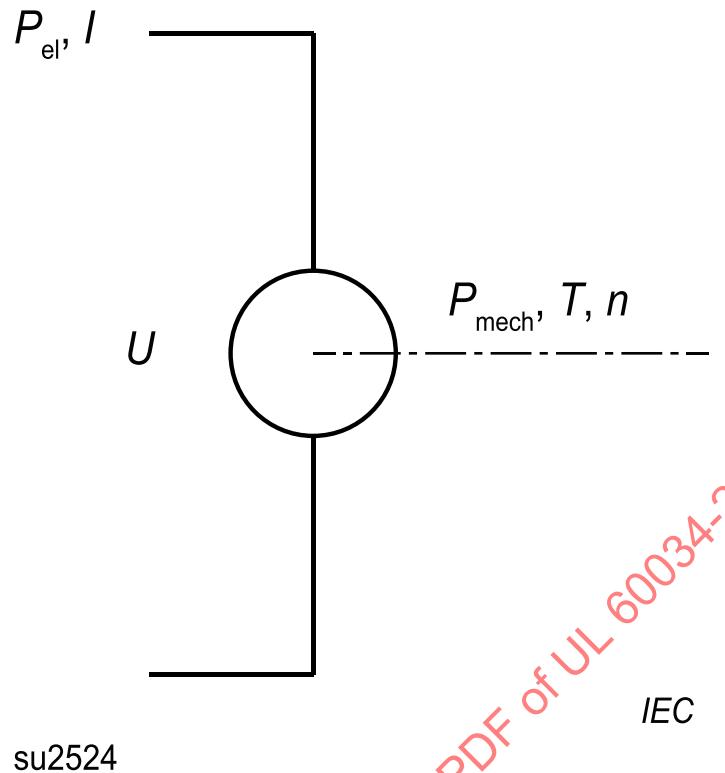


Figure 17  
Sketch for torque measurement test

For an overview, [Figure 18](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

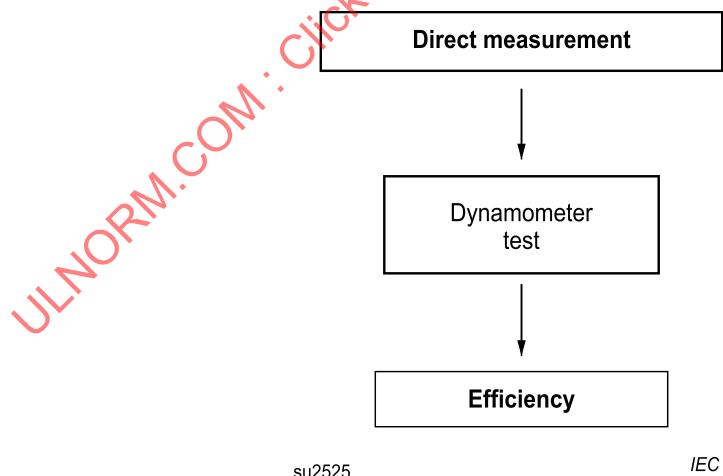


Figure 18  
Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2A

### 7.1.2.2 Test procedure

Couple either the motor under test to a load machine or the generator under test to a motor with a torque meter. Operate the machine under test at the required load.

Record  $U, I, P_{\text{el}}, n, T, \theta_c$ .

When excitation is required, proceed according to [5.9](#).

### 7.1.2.3 Efficiency determination

The efficiency is:

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1 + P_{1E}} \quad (72)$$

Input power  $P_1$  and output power  $P_2$  are:

- in motor operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{el}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;
- in generator operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{el}}$

where

$$P_{\text{mech}} = 2\pi \times T \times n.$$

$P_{1E}$  is according to [5.9](#).

NOTE Excitation circuit losses not supplied by  $P_{1E}$  are mechanically covered from the shaft.

### 7.1.3 Method 2-1-2B – Summation of separate losses with a rated load temperature test and a short circuit test

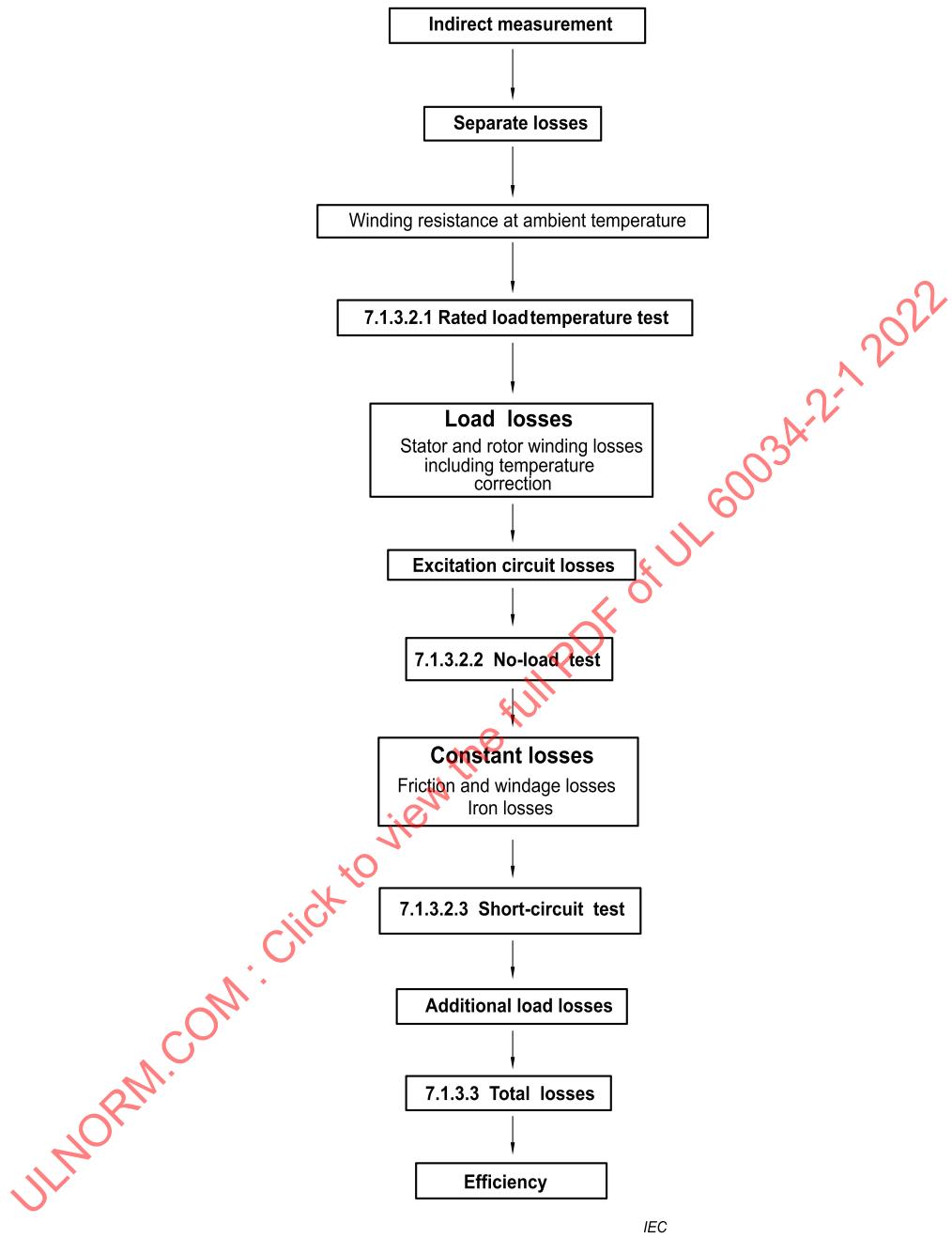
#### 7.1.3.1 General

This is a test method in which the efficiency is determined by the summation of separate losses. The respective loss components are:

- iron losses;
- windage and friction losses;
- stator and rotor copper losses;
- excitation circuit losses;
- additional load losses.

This procedure is not applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.

For an overview, [Figure 19](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



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**Figure 19**

**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2B**

### 7.1.3.2 Test procedure

#### 7.1.3.2.1 Rated load temperature test

Before this load test, determine the temperature and the winding resistance of the machine with the machine at ambient temperature.

The machine shall be loaded by suitable means, with supply power according to the machine rating and operated until thermal equilibrium is achieved (rate of change of 1 K or less per half hour).

At the end of the rated-load test, record the average of at least 3 sets of test results:

- $P_N$ ,  $I_N$ ,  $U_N$ ,  $f$ ,  $\theta_c$ ,  $\theta_N$ ;
- $R_N = R$  (the test resistance for rated load according to [5.7.1](#));
- $\theta_N$  (the winding temperature at rated load according to [5.7.2](#));
- Excitation system values according to [5.9](#).

#### Stator winding losses

Determine the stator-winding losses:

$$P_s = 1,5 \times I^2 \times R_{11} \quad (73)$$

where

$R_{11}$  is according to [5.7.1](#), corrected to 25 °C primary coolant reference temperature.

#### Field winding loss

The field winding loss is

$$P_f = I_f \cdot U_f \quad (74)$$

#### Electrical losses in brushes

In case of brushes determine brush losses from an assigned voltage drop per brush of each of the two polarities:

$$P_b = 2 \times U_b \times I_e \quad (75)$$

where

$I_e$  is according to the load test

$U_b$  is the voltage drop per brush of each of the two polarities depending on brush type:

1,0 V for carbon, electrographitic or graphite;

0,3 V for metal-carbon.

### Exciter loss

Uncouple the exciter from the main machine (if possible), then couple the exciter to:

- a torque measuring device to determine the mechanical power input according to the input-output method; or
- a calibrated driving motor to measure the motor electrical power input.

Connect the exciter (in the case of a synchronous machine excited via slip-rings) to a suitable resistive load. Operate the exciter unexcited and with voltage  $U_e$  and current  $I_e$  for rated load.

Record:

- $U_e$ ,  $I_e$ ,  $P_{1E}$ ,  $n$ ,  $T_E$  for rated load;
- $T_{E,0}$  (the torque with the exciter unexcited).

The exciter loss is:

$$P_{Ed} = 2\pi n(T_E - T_{E,0}) + P_{1E} - P_f \quad (76)$$

When the exciter cannot be uncoupled from the machine, the exciter losses shall be provided by the manufacturer.

The total excitation loss is:

$$P_e = P_f + P_{Ed} + P_b \quad (77)$$

#### 7.1.3.2.2 No-load test

The machine can be tested running as an uncoupled motor or coupled with a driving machine and operating as a generator (supplied power from shaft, measured according input-output method).

The no-load test shall be carried out on a hot machine immediately after the rated load test.

When this is not possible the test may also be carried out starting with a cold machine but the no-load losses shall be stabilized at rated frequency and voltage (by adjusting the excitation current), and unity power factor (minimum current) when running as an uncoupled motor.

In the case of a synchronous machine with shaft driven exciter (see [3.15.3.3a](#)), the machine should be separately excited and the exciter disconnected from its supply and from the excitation winding.

The no-load losses are considered stabilized when the no-load power input varies by 3 % or less, when measured at two successive 30 min intervals.

Test at a minimum number of eight values of voltage, including rated voltage, so that:

- four or more values are read approximately equally spaced between approximately 110 % and 80 % of rated voltage;
- four or more values are read approximately equally spaced between approximately 70 % and approximately 30 % of rated voltage, or (for an uncoupled running machine) to a point where the current no longer decreases.

The test shall be carried out as quickly as possible with the readings taken in descending order of voltage.

Record at each of the voltage values:  $U_0$ ,  $I_0$ ,  $P_0$ .

Determine the resistance  $R_0$  immediately before and after the no-load test.

The interpolated winding resistance of each voltage point shall be calculated by interpolating the resistances before and after the test linear with the electrical power  $P_0$ .

NOTE 1  $R_0$  is  $R_{11,0}$ . Where resistance measurement is impracticable due to very low resistances, calculated values are permissible.

For a coupled machine,  $P_0$  is determined from  $T$  and  $n$ .

Record excitation system values according to [5.9](#).

NOTE 2 For large synchronous machines it is recommended to record other values influencing efficiency, for example coolant temperature, gas purity, gas pressure, sliding bearings oil temperature, bearing oil viscosity.

### Constant losses

For each value of voltage determine the constant losses:

$$P_c = P_0 - P_s \quad (78)$$

where

$$P_s = 1,5 \times I_0^2 \times R_{11,0} \quad (79)$$

For machines with brushless excitors, excitation losses shall also be subtracted as follows:

$$P_c = P_0 - P_s - P_{f,0} - P_{Ed,0} + P_{1E,0} \quad (80)$$

where

$P_{f,0}$  is the excitation winding losses at no-load;

$P_{Ed,0}$  is the exciter loss (see above) corresponding to  $U_e$  and  $I_e$  of the test point;

$P_{1E,0}$  is the power according to [5.9](#) corresponding to  $U_e$  and  $I_e$  of the test point.

### Friction and windage losses

From the no-load test points, use all that show no significant saturation effect and develop a curve of constant losses ( $P_c$ ), against the voltage squared ( $U_0^2$ ). Extrapolate a straight line to zero voltage. The intercept with the zero voltage axis is the friction and windage losses  $P_{fw}$ .

NOTE 3 Windage and friction losses are considered to be independent of load and the same windage and friction loss values may be used for each of the load points.

### Iron losses

For each of the values of voltage develop a curve of constant losses against voltage. Subtract from this value the windage and friction losses to determine the iron losses.

$$P_{fe} = P_c - P_{fw} \quad (81)$$

#### 7.1.3.2.3 Short-circuit test

##### Short-circuit test with coupled machine

Couple the machine under test with its armature winding short-circuited to a drive machine, with provisions to record the torque using a torque meter or dynamometer (see method 2-1-2A). Operate at rated speed and excited so that the current in the short-circuited primary winding is equal to the rated current.

In the case of a machine with a shaft driven exciter (see [3.15.3.3a](#)), the machine should be separately excited and the exciter disconnected from its supply and from the excitation winding.

The sum of the load losses and the additional load losses is assumed to be temperature independent, and no correction to a reference temperature is made. It is assumed that the additional load losses vary as the square of the stator current.

Record:  $T$ ,  $n$ ,  $I$ .

Excitation system values are according to [5.9](#).

##### Short-circuit test with uncoupled machine

The machine is operated as a synchronous motor at a fixed voltage, preferably about 1/3 normal or at the lowest value for which stable operation can be obtained. The armature current is varied by control of the field current. The armature current should be varied in about six steps between 125 % and 25 % of rated current and should include one or two points at very low current. The maximum test current value, traditionally set at 125 %, should be obtained from the manufacturer since sometimes stator cooling will not permit operation in excess of 100 % rated current without damage. The highest readings should be taken first to secure more uniform stator winding temperatures during the test.

Record:  $P_1$ ,  $I$ ,  $U$ .

Excitation system values are according to [5.9](#).

NOTE For large machines, the maximum step may be limited to 60 % to 70 % of rated armature current.

## Additional load losses

### From test with coupled machine

The additional load losses at rated current result from the absorbed power of the short-circuit test with coupled machine diminished by the friction and windage losses  $P_{fw}$  and the load loss at rated current.

$$P_{LL,N} = 2\pi nT - P_{fw} - P_s \quad (82)$$

In the case of a machine with brushless excitation, the excitation winding and the exciter loss part supplied by the driving machine shall additionally be subtracted:

$$P_{LL,N} = 2\pi nT + P_{1E} - P_{fw} - P_s - P_f - P_{Ed} \quad (83)$$

For other load points the additional load losses result from

$$P_{LL} = P_{LL,N} \times \left( \frac{I}{I_N} \right)^2 \quad (84)$$

### From test with uncoupled machine

In order to determine additional load losses at any armature current, the constant losses  $P_c$  and the armature winding loss  $P_s$  at any armature current shall be subtracted from the power input at each armature current taken in the test.

#### 7.1.3.3 Efficiency determination

The efficiency is:

$$\eta = \frac{P_1 + P_{1E} - P_T}{P_1 + P_{1E}} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_T} \quad (85)$$

where

$P_1$  is the input power excluding excitation power from a separate source;

$P_2$  is the output power;

$P_{1E}$  is the excitation power supplied by a separate source;

NOTE 1 Usually, the first expression is preferred for a motor, the second for a generator.

NOTE 2  $P_T$  includes the excitation power  $P_e$  (see 5.9) of the machine where applicable.

The total losses  $P_T$  including excitation circuit losses are:

$$P_T = P_c + P_S + P_{LL} + P_e \quad (86)$$

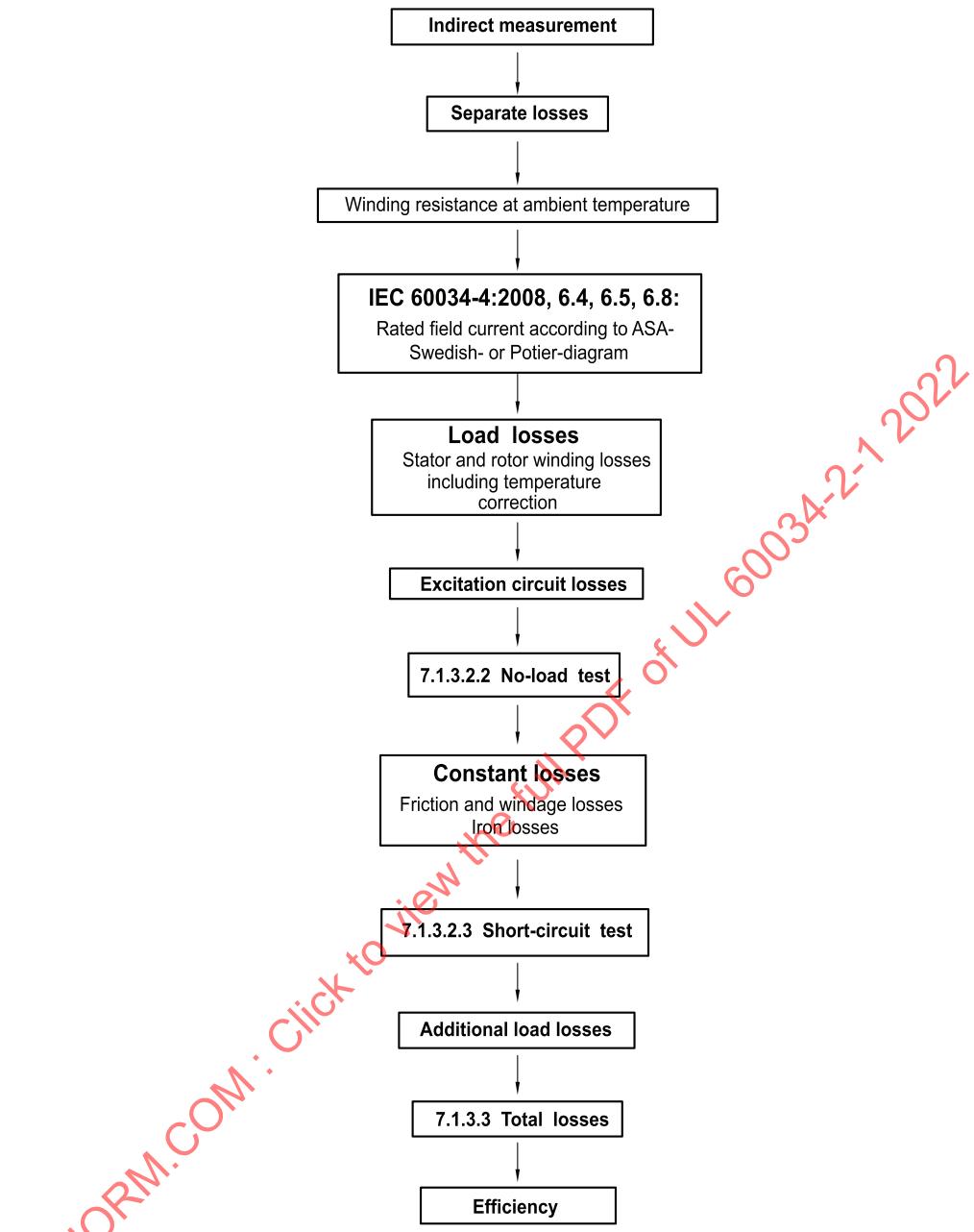
#### 7.1.4 Method 2-1-2C – Summation of separate losses without a full load test

Method 2-1-2C shall be applied to machines with ratings above 2 MW. The test procedure is in principle similar to method 2-1-2B. The only difference is that the rated load temperature test is replaced by the determination of the field current by the ASA-, Swedish- or Potier-Diagram (see IEC 60034-4).

Apart from that the procedures for loss and efficiency determination are equivalent to method 2-1-2B.

For an overview, [Figure 20](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

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**Figure 20**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2C**

Prior to this test, the results of a no-load saturation test, a sustained polyphase short-circuit test and an over-excitation test at zero power factor, in accordance with 6.4, 6.5 and 6.8 of IEC 60034-4:2008, shall be available.

For the procedures to determine efficiency see [7.1.3](#), method 2-1-2B.

This procedure is not applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.

## 7.2 Testing methods for field or routine testing

### 7.2.1 General

These test methods may be used for any test, i.e. field tests, customer-specific acceptance tests or routine tests.

In addition, preferred methods of [Table 4](#) and [Table 5](#) may also be used outside the power range identified in [Table 4](#) and [Table 5](#).

Methods defined by this standard are given in [Table 6](#).

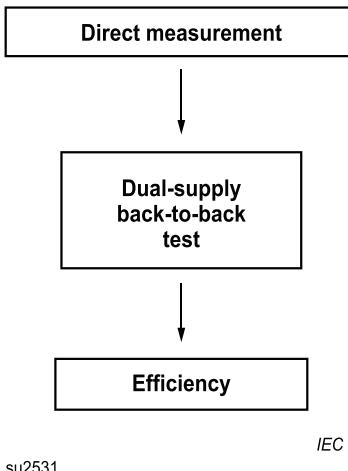
**Table 6**  
**Synchronous machines: other methods**

Ref	Method	Description	Clause	Required facility
2-1-2D	Dual-supply-back-to-back	Dual-supply, back-to-back test	<a href="#">7.2.2</a>	Two identical units
2-1-2E	Single-supply-back-to-back test	Single supply, back-to-back test	<a href="#">7.2.3</a>	Two identical units
2-1-2F	Zero power factor with excitation current from Potier / ASA / Swedish diagram	Excitation current from Potier / ASA / Swedish diagram;	<a href="#">7.2.4</a>	Supply for full voltage and current
2-1-2G	Summation of losses with load test except $P_{LL}$	Without consideration of $P_{LL}$	<a href="#">7.2.5</a>	Machine set for full load

### 7.2.2 Method 2-1-2D – Dual supply back-to-back-test

#### 7.2.2.1 General

For an overview, [Figure 21](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

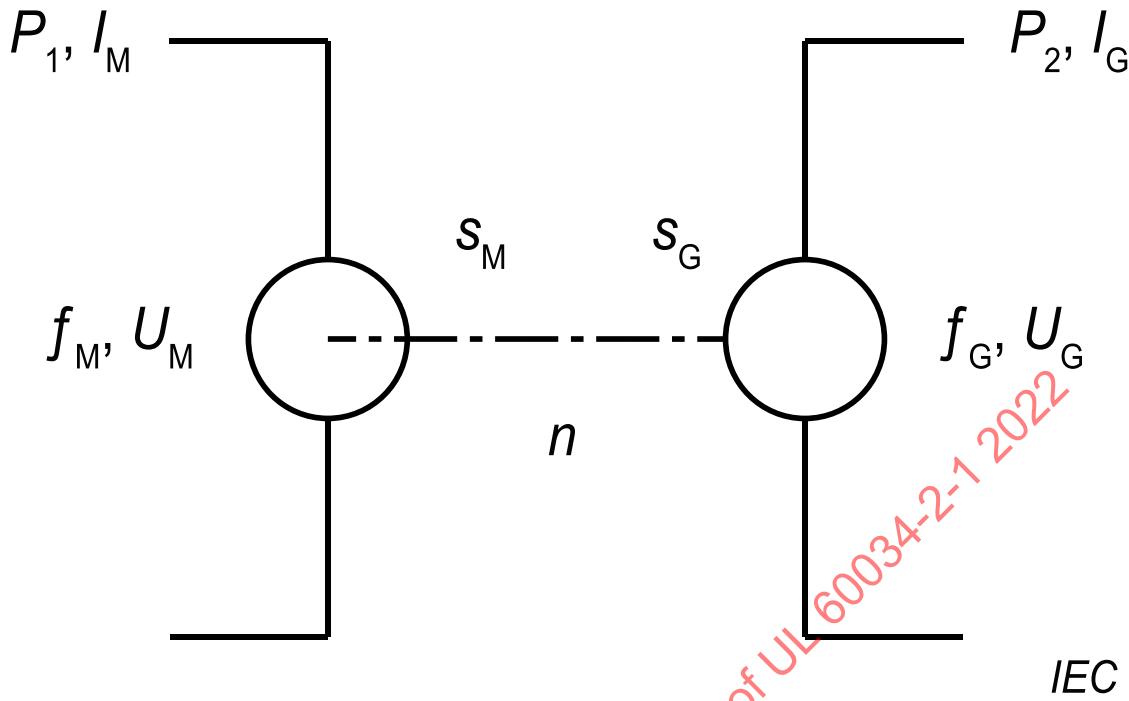


**Figure 21**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2D**

This procedure is not applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.

#### 7.2.2.2 Test procedure

Mechanically, couple two identical machines together (see [Figure 22](#)). Tests are made with the power supplies exchanged but with the instruments and instrument transformers remaining with the same machine.



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Figure 22  
Sketch for dual supply back-to-back test

$$(I_M = I_G, f_M = f_G)$$

The voltage and current of the two machines shall be identical, and one machine (the motor for motor rating, the generator for generator rating) shall have the rated power factor. This can be achieved by a set of synchronous and d.c. machines feeding the generator output back to the line.

NOTE Power factor and excitation current of the other machine will deviate from rated values because of the losses absorbed by the two machines.

Reverse the motor and generator connections and repeat the test.

For each test, record:  $U, I, f, P_1, P_2, \cos \varphi_M, \cos \varphi_G, \theta_c$ .

For excitation systems proceed according to [5.9](#).

#### 7.2.2.3 Efficiency determination

When identical machines are run at essentially the same rated conditions, the efficiency shall be calculated from half the total losses and the average input power of the motor and generator as follows:

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_T}{\frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} + P_{1E}} \quad (87)$$

where

$$P_T = \frac{1}{2}(P_1 - P_2) + P_{1E}; \quad P_{1E} = \frac{1}{2}(P_{1E,M} + P_{1E,G}) \quad (88)$$

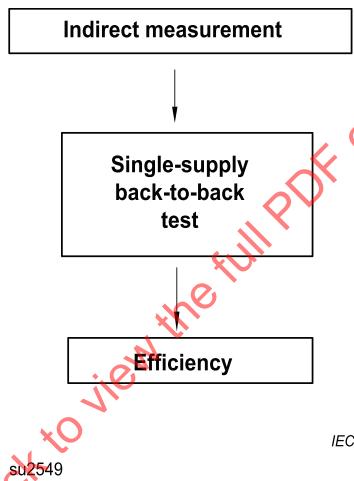
$P_{1E}$  is according to [5.9](#).

### 7.2.3 Method 2-1-2E – Single supply back-to-back-test

#### 7.2.3.1 General

For an overview, [Figure 23](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

This procedure is not applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.



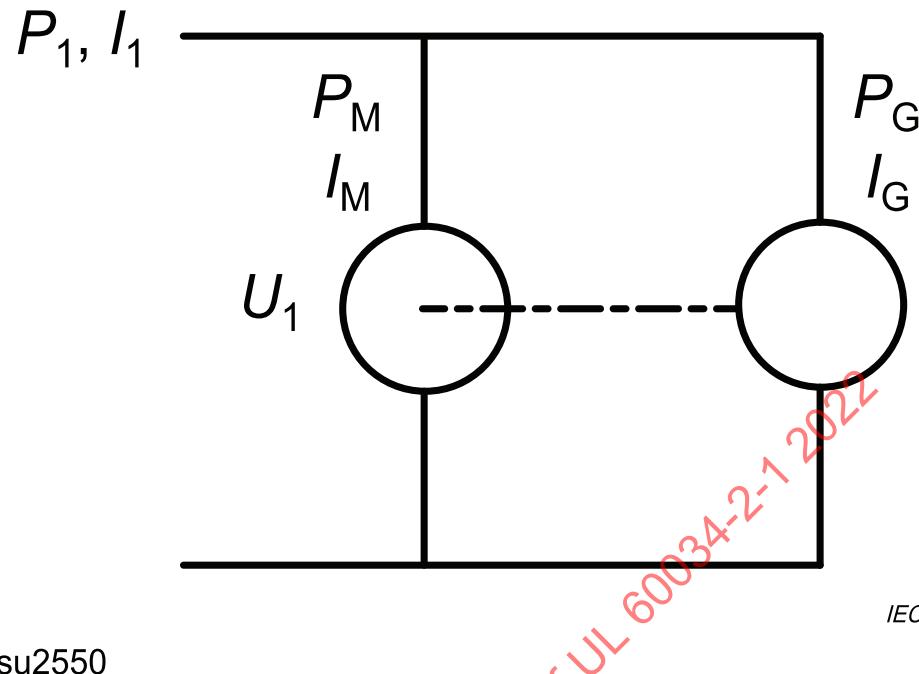
**Figure 23**  
Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2E

#### 7.2.3.2 Test procedure

Mechanically couple two identical machines together and connect them both electrically to the same power supply so as to operate at rated speed and rated voltage, one as a motor and the other as a generator.

NOTE Alternatively, the losses can be supplied by a calibrated driving motor.

Mechanically couple the machines with an angular displacement of their rotors enabling one machine to operate at the load conditions for which the efficiency is required, and the other machine to operate at the same absolute value of stator current (see [Figure 24](#)).



**Figure 24**  
**Single supply back-to-back test for synchronous machines**

The displacement expressed as electrical angle  $\alpha$  for this condition is approximately the double internal electrical angle at the required load condition. In general, for a given voltage the circulating power depends on the angle  $\alpha$  and on the excitation currents of the motor and generator. Adjust the current and power factor to rated values at one machine; the deviation in excitation current from the rated value at the other machine can be used for accuracy considerations.

For each test, record:

- $U_1, I_1, P_1$  of the power-frequency supply;
- $I_M, P_M$  of the motor;
- $I_G, P_G$  of the generator;
- excitation system values according to [5.9](#).

#### 7.2.3.3 Efficiency determination

When identical machines are run at essentially rated conditions, the efficiency is calculated by assigning half the total losses to each machine.

Calculate the efficiency from

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_T}{P_M + P_{1E}} \quad (89)$$

where

$P_M$  is the power absorbed at the terminals of the machine acting as a motor (excluding excitation power);

$P_T$  is the total losses, defined as half the total absorbed;

$P_{1E}$  is the excitation power supplied by a separate source;

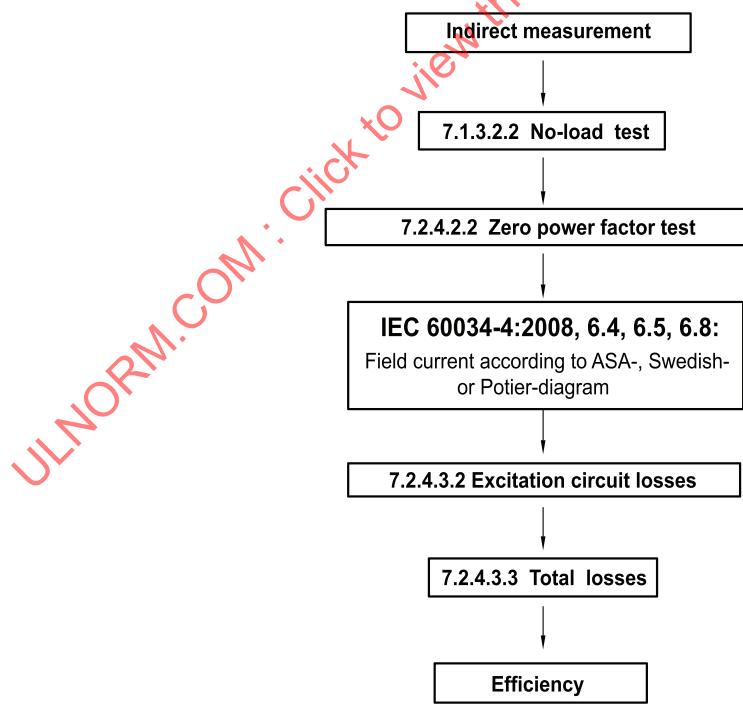
$$P_T = \frac{1}{2}P_1 + P_{1E}; \quad P_{1E} = \frac{1}{2}(P_{1E,M} + P_{1E,G})$$

#### 7.2.4 Method 2-1-2F – Zero power factor test with excitation current from Potier-, ASA- or Swedish-diagram

##### 7.2.4.1 General

For an overview, [Figure 25](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

This procedure is not applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.



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**Figure 25**

**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2F**

### 7.2.4.2 Test procedure

#### 7.2.4.2.1 General

Prior to this test, the results of a no-load saturation test, a sustained polyphase short-circuit test and an over-excitation test at zero power factor, in accordance with 6.4, 6.5 and 6.8 of IEC 60034-4:2008, shall be available.

The evaluation of the results of the no-load test shall be in accordance with [7.1.3.2.2](#).

#### 7.2.4.2.2 Zero power factor test

Operate the machine uncoupled as a motor, at rated speed and over-excited. Adjust the supply voltage to the same electromotive force  $E$  and armature current  $I$  (at a power factor near zero) as at the desired load.

NOTE 1  $E$  is the vectorial sum of terminal voltage and Potier reactance voltage drop according to 7.26.2 of IEC 60034-4:2008.

The test shall be made as near as possible to the stabilized operating temperature attained in operation at rated load. No winding temperature correction shall be made.

For the above test, it is necessary that the supply voltage is adjustable so that the iron losses have the same value during this test as at a rated power factor under load at rated voltage. If the supply voltage is not adjustable but is equal to the rated voltage, this could give an active iron loss appreciably different from that at full-load. In principle, reactive power should be delivered (i.e. machine over-excited), but when this is impossible due to limited exciter voltage, the test may be made with reactive power absorbed (i.e. machine under-excited) as far as stable running is possible.

The excitation winding losses at the desired load will be obtained from the excitation current estimated according to 7.26.2 of IEC 60034-4:2008 (Potier diagram), or 7.26.3 (ASA diagram), or 7.26.4 (Swedish diagram).

NOTE 2 The accuracy of this method depends on the accuracy of the wattmeters and the instrument transformers at low power factor.

Record at zero power factor:

- $U, f, I, P_{1,zpf}$ ;
- excitation system values according to [5.9](#);
- $\theta_c$  and  $\theta_w$ .

### 7.2.4.3 Efficiency determination

#### 7.2.4.3.1 General

For each desired load point, determine the efficiency with the measured values as follows:

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_T}{P_1 + P_{1E}} \quad (90)$$

where

$P_1 = \sqrt{3} \times U_N \times I \cos \varphi_N$  is the power absorbed at the armature winding terminals in rated operation;

$P_T$  is the total losses, including excitation losses;

$P_{1E}$  is the excitation power supplied by a separate source.

#### 7.2.4.3.2 Excitation losses

##### Field winding loss

The field winding loss is

$$P_f = I_e \cdot U_f = I_e^2 \cdot R_e \quad (91)$$

applying the following temperature correction for the excitation winding resistance:

$$R_e = R_{e,0} \times \frac{235 + \theta_e}{235 + \theta_0}; \quad \theta_e = 25 + (\theta_w - \theta_c) \left( \frac{I_e}{I_{e,zpf}} \right)^2 \quad (92)$$

where

$I_e$  is the excitation winding current determined as described in IEC 60034-4;

$R_e$  is the excitation winding resistance, temperature corrected for the desired load;

$R_{e,0}$  is the cold winding resistance at temperature  $\theta_0$ ;

$I_{e,zpf}$  is the excitation winding current from the zero power factor test;

$\theta_w$  is the excitation winding temperature of the zpf-test;

$\theta_c$  is the reference coolant temperature of the zpf-test;

$\theta_e$  is the excitation winding temperature corrected to  $I_e$ .

##### Electrical losses in brushes

In case of brushes determine brush losses from an assigned voltage drop per brush of each of the two polarities:

$$P_b = 2 \times U_b \times I_e \quad (93)$$

where

$I_e$  is the excitation winding current determined as described in IEC 60034-4;

$U_b$  is the voltage drop per brush of each of the two polarities depending on brush type:

1,0 V for carbon, electrographitic or graphite;

0,3 V for metal-carbon.

### Exciter loss

Uncouple the exciter from the main machine (if possible), then couple the exciter to:

- a torque measuring device to determine the mechanical power input according to the input-output method; or
- a calibrated driving motor to measure the motor electrical power input.

Connect the exciter (in the case of a synchronous machine excited via slip-rings) to a suitable resistive load. Operate the exciter unexcited and with voltage  $U_e$  and current  $I_e$  for rated load.

Record:

- $U_e$ ,  $I_e$ ,  $P_{1E}$ ,  $n$ ,  $T_E$  for rated load;
- $T_{E,0}$  (the torque with the exciter unexcited).

The exciter loss is:

$$P_{Ed} = 2\pi n(T_E - T_{E,0}) + P_{1E} - P_f \quad (94)$$

When the exciter cannot be uncoupled from the machine, the exciter losses shall be provided by the manufacturer.

The total excitation loss is:

$$P_e = P_f + P_{Ed} + P_b \quad (95)$$

#### 7.2.4.3.3 Total losses

For machines with exciter types c) and d) (see [3.15.3.3](#)) the total losses are:

$$P_T = P_{1,zpf} + \Delta P_{fe} + P_e \quad (96)$$

where

$P_{1,zpf}$  is the absorbed power at zero power factor test;

$\Delta P_{fe}$  is determined from the iron loss-voltage curve (see [7.1.3.2.2](#)), and is the difference of the values at voltages equal to the e.m.f. for the desired load and the e.m.f. of the zero power factor test.

$P_e$  determined as stated above.

For machines with excitors type a) and b) (see [3.15.3.3](#)) the total losses are:

$P_e$ ,  $P_{Ed}$  and  $P_{1E}$  are as defined above for the excitation winding current of the desired load, determined according to IEC 60034-4:

$$P_T = P_{1,zpf} + P_{1E,zpf} + \Delta P_{fe} + P_e \quad (97)$$

$$P_e = P_f + P_{Ed} - P_{f,zpf} - P_{Ed,zpf} \quad (98)$$

Where

$P_{1,zpf}$ ,  $P_{f,zpf}$  and  $P_{1E,zpf}$  are measured values from the zero power factor test;

$P_f$  is determined as for separately excited machines;

$P_{Ed}$ ,  $P_{Ed,zpf}$  are determined from a test as stated above for  $I_e$ ,  $R_e$  and  $I_{e,zpf}$ ,  $R_{e,zpf}$

$\Delta P_{fe}$  is determined from the iron loss-voltage curve (see [7.1.3.2.2](#)), and is the difference of the values at voltages equal to the e.m.f. for the desired load and the e.m.f. of the zero power factor test.

NOTE The formulas are expressed for motor operation.

## 7.2.5 Method 2-1-2G – Summation of separate losses with a load test without consideration of additional load losses

The test procedure is in principle similar to method 2-1-2B. The only difference is that the additional load losses are not considered by this method, i.e. the short circuit test for their determination is skipped. This results in a significantly lower accuracy.

Apart from that, the procedures for loss and efficiency determination are equivalent to method 2-1-2B.

For an overview, [Figure 26](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

For the procedures to determine efficiency see [7.1.3](#), method 2-1-2B, without consideration of the additional load loss.

This procedure is not applicable for synchronous machines with excitation by permanent magnets.

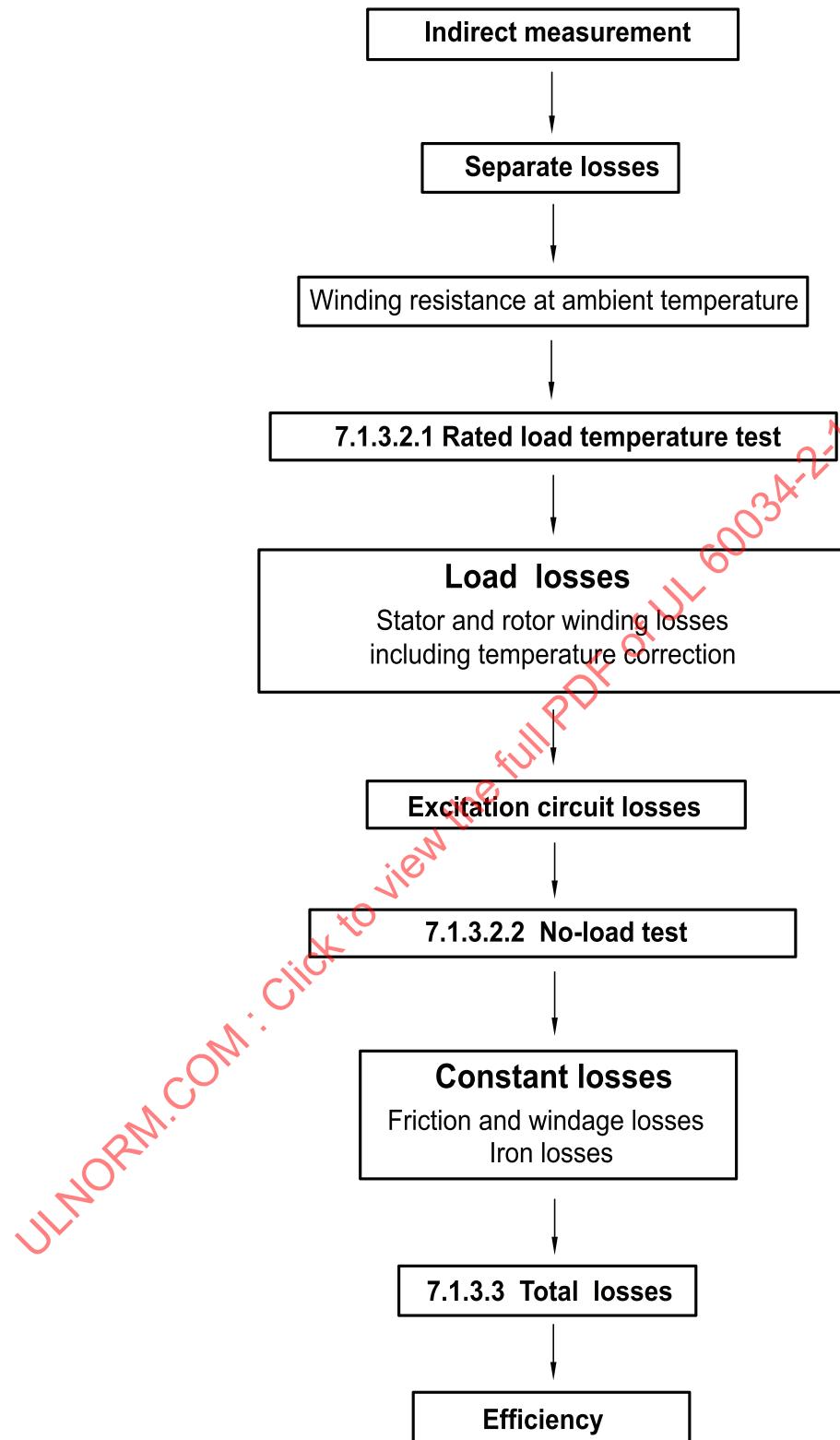


Figure 26

Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-2G

## 8 Test methods for the determination of the efficiency of d.c. machines

### 8.1 Testing methods for field or routine testing

#### 8.1.1 General

The methods shall be used for field tests, customer specific acceptance tests or routine tests.

Methods defined by this standard are given in [Table 7](#).

**Table 7**  
DC machines: test methods

Ref	Method	Description	Clause	Required facility
2-1-3A	Direct measurement: Input-output	Torque measurement	<a href="#">8.1.2</a>	Dynamometer for full-load
2-1-3B	Summation of losses with load test and d.c. component of additional load losses from test	$P_{LL}$ d.c. component from single supply back-to-back test	<a href="#">8.1.3</a>	Two identical units, booster generator, specified rectifier
2-1-3C	Summation of losses with load test and d.c. component of additional load losses from assigned value	$P_{LL}$ d.c. component from assigned value	<a href="#">8.1.4</a>	Specified rectifier
2-1-3D	Summation of losses without a load test	Excitation loss from an assigned ratio of load to no-load excitation current $P_{LL}$ from assigned value	<a href="#">8.1.5</a>	
2-1-3E	Single-supply-back-to- back test	Single supply, back-to-back test	<a href="#">8.1.6</a>	Two identical units Booster generator

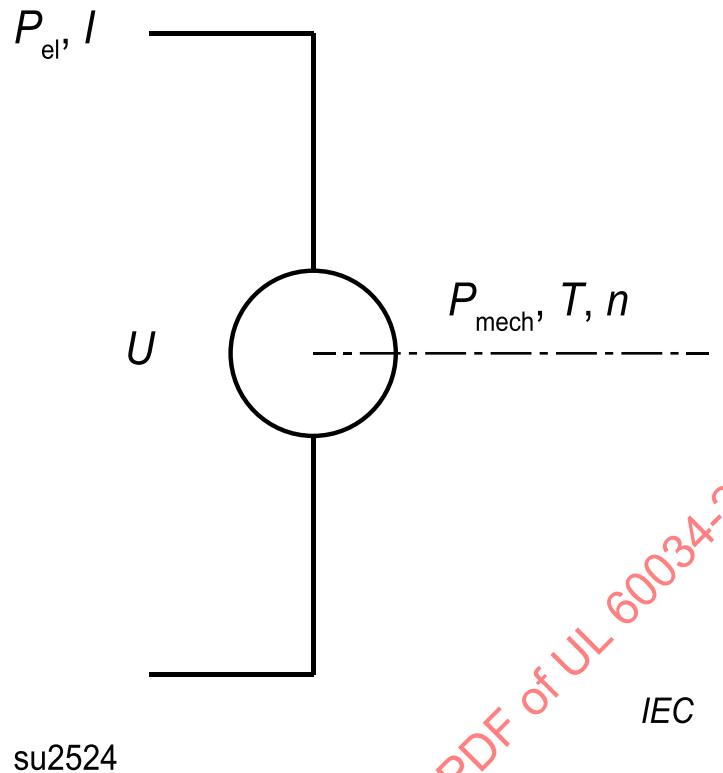
#### 8.1.2 Method 2-1-3A – Direct measurement of input and output

##### 8.1.2.1 General

This is a test method in which the mechanical power  $P_{\text{mech}}$  of a machine is determined by measurement of the shaft torque and speed. The electrical power  $P_{\text{el}}$  of the armature is measured in the same test.

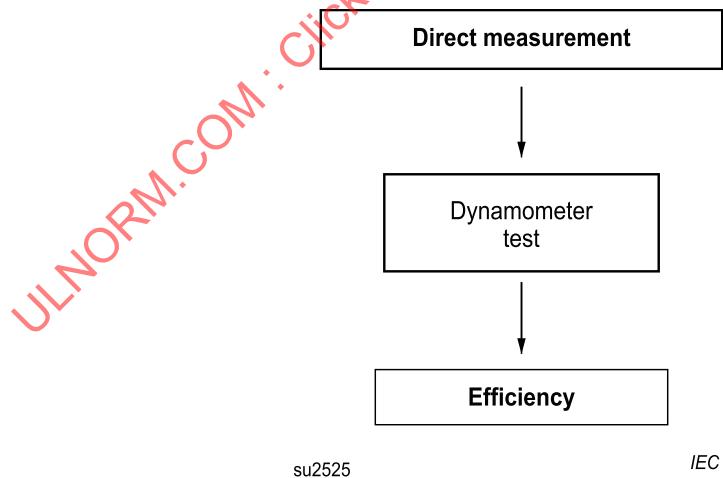
Input and output power are:

- in motor operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{el}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{mech}}$  (see [Figure 27](#));
- in generator operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{el}}$



**Figure 27**  
**Sketch for torque measurement test**

For an overview, [Figure 28](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.



**Figure 28**  
**Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-3A**

### 8.1.2.2 Test procedure

Couple either the motor under test to a load machine or the generator under test to a motor with a torque meter. Operate the machine under test at the required load.

Record  $U, I, P_{\text{el}}, n, T, \theta_c$ .

When excitation is required, proceed according to [5.9](#).

### 8.1.2.3 Efficiency determination

The efficiency is:

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1 + P_{1E}} \quad (99)$$

Input power  $P_1$  and output power  $P_2$  are:

- in motor operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{el}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;
- in generator operation:  $P_1 = P_{\text{mech}}$ ;  $P_2 = P_{\text{el}}$

where

$$P_{\text{mech}} = 2\pi \times T \times n.$$

$P_{1E}$  is according to [5.9](#).

NOTE Excitation circuit losses not supplied by  $P_{1E}$  are mechanically covered from the shaft.

## 8.1.3 Method 2-1-3B – Summation of losses with a load test and d.c. component of additional load losses from test

### 8.1.3.1 General

This is a test method in which the efficiency is determined by the summation of separate losses. The respective loss components are:

- iron losses;
- windage and friction losses;
- armature winding and brush losses;
- excitation circuit and exciter losses;
- additional load losses.

For an overview, [Figure 29](#) provides a flowchart for efficiency determination by this test method.

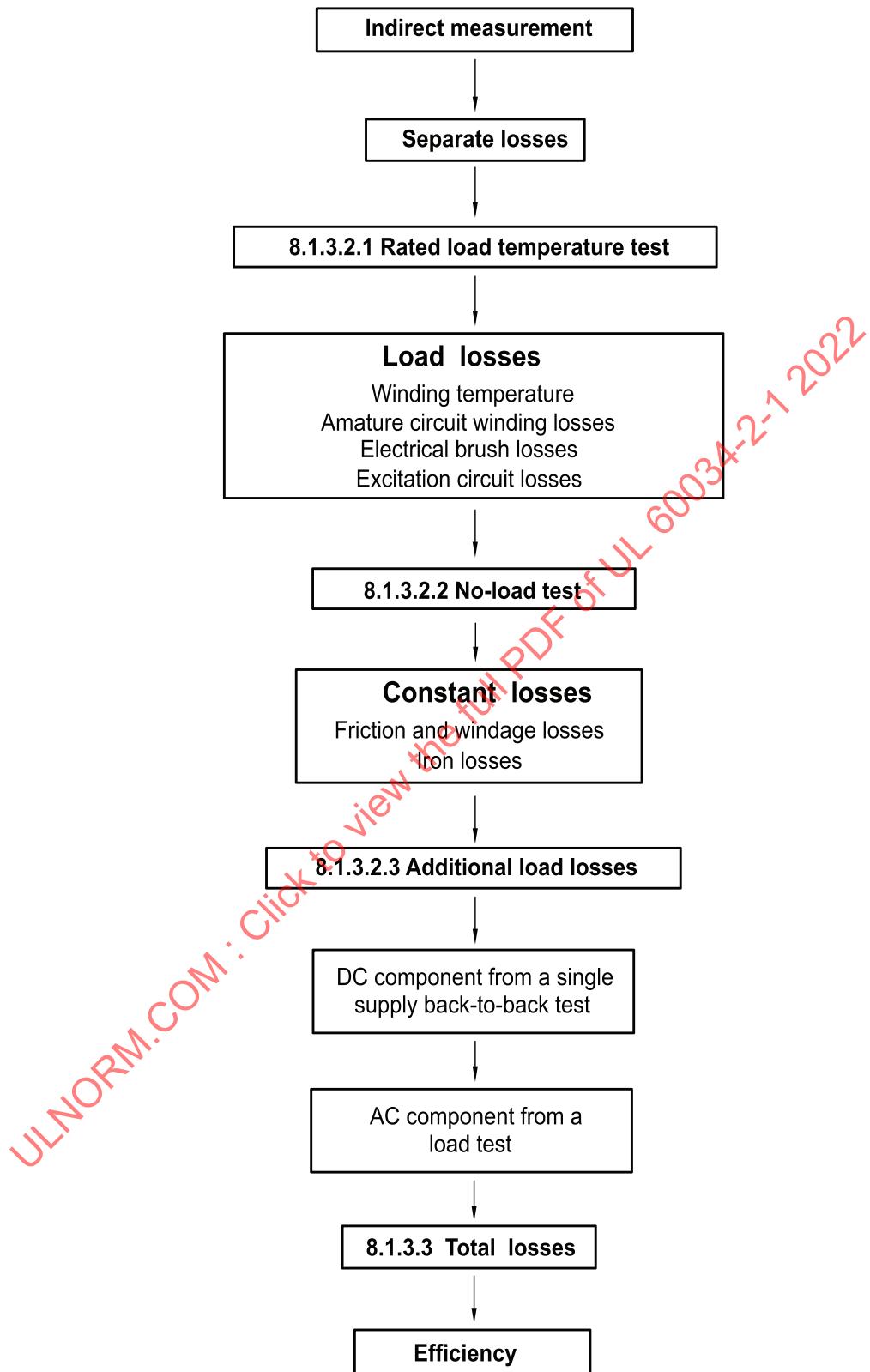


Figure 29

Efficiency determination according to method 2-1-3B

### 8.1.3.2 Test procedure

#### 8.1.3.2.1 Load test

##### Rated load temperature test

Before this load test, determine the ambient temperature and the winding resistance of the motor.

The machine shall be loaded by suitable means, with supply power according to the machine rating and operated until thermal equilibrium is achieved (rate of change of 1 K or less per half hour).

At the end of the rated-load test, record the average of at least 3 sets of test results:

- $P_N$ ,  $I_N$ ,  $U_N$ ,  $\theta_c$ ,  $\theta_N$ ;
- $R_N = R$  (the test resistance for rated load according to [5.7.1](#));
- $\theta_N$  (the winding temperature at rated load according to [5.7.2](#));
- excitation system values according to [5.9](#).

In the case of d.c. machines on rectified power, the mean value  $I_{av}$  and the r.m.s. value  $I$  shall be measured.

For d.c. machines,  $R$  is the total resistance of all windings carrying armature current (armature, commutating, compensating winding, compound winding). Where resistance measurement is impracticable due to very low resistances, calculated values are permissible.

##### Armature circuit winding losses

For each load recorded determine the armature-circuit-windings losses:

$$P_a = I^2 \times R \quad (100)$$

$R$  according to [5.7.2](#) with  $R$  taking all windings in the armature circuit into account.

##### Electrical brush losses

Determine brush losses using an assigned voltage drop per brush:

$$P_b = 2 \times U_b \times I \quad (101)$$

where

$I$  is the armature current at the rating considered;

$U_b$  is the assumed voltage drop per brush depending on brush type:

1,0 V for carbon, electrographitic or graphite;

0,3 V for metal-carbon.

### Excitation circuit losses

The excitation winding losses result from the measured voltage and current as follows:

$$P_f = U_e \times I_e \quad (102)$$

### Exciter losses

Uncouple the exciter from the main machine (if possible), then couple the exciter to:

- a torque measuring device to determine the mechanical power input;
- a calibrated driving motor to measure the motor electrical power input

Connect the exciter to a suitable resistive load. Operate the exciter unexcited and with voltage  $U_e$  and current  $I_e$  for each of the load points.

Record:

- $U_e, I_e, P_{Ed}, n, T_E$  for each load point ( $P_{Ed}$  according to [3.15.3.3](#));
- $T_{E,0}$  (the torque with the exciter unexcited).

When the exciter cannot be uncoupled from the machine, the exciter losses shall be provided by the manufacturer.

The exciter losses  $P_{Ed}$  are

$$P_{Ed} = (T_E - T_{E,0}) \times 2\pi n + P_{1E} - U_e \times I_e \quad (103)$$

where  $T_{E,0}$  is the torque with the exciter unexcited.

If testing is not practical, calculated losses shall be used.

#### 8.1.3.2.2 No-load test

The machine can be tested running as an uncoupled motor or coupled with a driving machine and operating as a generator (supplied power from torque, measured according input-output method).

The no-load test shall be carried out on a hot machine immediately after the rated load test.

When this is not possible the test may also be carried out starting with a cold machine but the no-load losses shall be stabilized. The no-load losses are considered stabilized when the no-load power input varies by 3 % or less, when measured at two successive 30 min intervals.

Test at a minimum number of eight values of voltage, including rated voltage, so that:

– four or more values are read approximately equally spaced between 110 % and 80 % of rated voltage;

– four or more values are read approximately equally spaced between 70 % and approximately 30 % of rated voltage, or (for an uncoupled running machine) to a point where the current no longer decreases.

For uncoupled d.c. machines, the speed shall be maintained constant by adjusting the field current.

The test shall be carried out as quickly as possible with the readings taken in descending order of voltage.

Record at each of the voltage values:  $U_0$ ,  $I_0$ ,  $P_0$ .

Determine the resistance  $R_0$  immediately before and after the no-load test.

The interpolated winding resistance of each voltage point shall be calculated by interpolating the resistances before and after the test linear with the electrical power  $P_0$ .

Where resistance measurement is impracticable due to very low resistances, calculated values are permissible.

For a coupled machine,  $P_0$  is determined from  $T$  and  $n$ .

### Constant losses

Determine the constant losses from the following equation:

$$P_c = P_0 - P_a \quad (104)$$

where

$$P_a = I_0^2 \times R_0 ; \quad (105)$$

$I_0$  and  $R_0$  are recorded for each value of voltage.

When resistance measurement is impracticable due to very low resistances, calculated values are permissible, corrected to the expected winding temperature.

NOTE In the armature losses  $P_a$ , the following are included: compensating windings, commuting pole windings and shunt resistors (diverters). In the case of diverters in parallel with a series winding, the electrical winding losses may be determined using the total current and the resulting resistance.

### Friction and windage losses (optional)

For each of the values of voltage 70 % or less develop a curve of constant losses ( $P_c$ ) against voltage  $U_0^2$ . Extrapolate a straight line to zero voltage. The intercept with the zero voltage axis is the windage and friction losses  $P_{fw}$ .

### Iron losses (optional)