
**Reciprocating internal combustion
engine driven alternating current
generating sets —**

**Part 2:
Engines**

*Groupes électrogènes à courant alternatif entraînés par moteurs
alternatifs à combustion interne —*

Partie 2: Moteurs

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8528-2:2005), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the normative references have been updated;
- editorial changes have been made.

A list of all parts in ISO 8528 series can be found on the ISO website.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets —

Part 2: Engines

1 Scope

This document specifies the principal characteristics of Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engines when used for alternating current (a.c.) generating set applications.

It applies to RIC engines for a.c. generating sets for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives.

For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital supplies, high rise buildings), supplementary requirements can be necessary. The provisions of this document can be regarded as the basis for establishing any supplementary requirements.

The terms which define the speed governing and speed characteristics of RIC engines are listed and explained where they apply specifically to the use of the engine for driving a.c. generators.

For other reciprocating-type prime movers (e.g. steam engines), the provisions of this document can be used as a basis for establishing these requirements.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3046-1, *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Performance — Part 1: Declarations of power, fuel and lubricating oil consumptions, and test methods — Additional requirements for engines for general use*

ISO 8528-1:2018, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 1: Application, ratings and performance*

ISO 8528-5, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 5: Generating sets*

3 Terms, symbols, and definitions

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

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

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

An explanation of the symbols and abbreviations used in this document is shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Symbols, terms and definitions

Symbol	Term	Unit	Definition
n	Engine speed	min ⁻¹	
n_r	Declared speed	min ⁻¹	Engine speed at declared power corresponding to the rated frequency of the generating set.
n_{sf}	Firing speed	min ⁻¹	Engine speed to which an engine must be accelerated from rest by the use of an external supply of energy separate from the fuel feed system before the engine becomes self-sustaining.
n_{max}	Maximum permissible speed	min ⁻¹	Speed of the engine specified by the RIC engine manufacturer which lies a safe amount below the speed limit (see NOTE 1 and Figure 3).
n_a	Partial-load speed	min ⁻¹	Steady-state engine speed of an engine running at a % of the declared power given by: $a = 100 \times \frac{P_a}{P_r}$ EXAMPLE: at 45 % power, $a = 45$ (see Figure 2) For $a = 45$ $n_a = n_{i,r} - \frac{P_a}{P_r} (n_{i,r} - n_r)$ $= n_{i,r} - 0,45 (n_{i,r} - n_r)$ Note 1 to entry: Corresponding values of declared speed and partial-load speed are based on an unchanged speed setting.
$n_{i,r}$	Declared no-load speed	min ⁻¹	Steady-state engine speed without load at the same speed setting as for the declared speed, n_r .
$n_{i,min}$	Lowest adjustable no-load speed	min ⁻¹	Lowest steady-state engine speed without load obtainable on the governor speed setting device.
$n_{i,max}$	Highest adjustable no-load speed	min ⁻¹	Highest steady-state engine speed without load obtainable on the governor speed setting device.
$n_{d,s}$	Setting speed of overspeed limiting device	min ⁻¹	Speed of the engine, the exceeding of which activates the overspeed limiting device (see Figure 3).
$n_{d,o}$	Operating speed of overspeed limiting device	min ⁻¹	Speed of the engine at which, for a given setting speed, the limiting device starts to operate (see NOTE 2 and Figure 3).
NOTE 1 The speed limit is the maximum calculated speed which the engine can sustain without risk of damage. NOTE 2 For a given engine, the operating speed depends on the total inertia of the generating set and the design of the overspeed protection system. NOTE 3 100 kPa = 1 bar.			

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol	Term	Unit	Definition
δn_s	Speed setting related range	%	Range of speed setting, expressed as a percentage of the declared speed given by: $\delta n_s = \frac{n_{i,max} - n_{i,min}}{n_r} \times 100$
Δn_s	Speed setting range	min ⁻¹	Range between the highest and lowest adjustable no-load speeds given by: $\Delta n_s = n_{i,max} - n_{i,min}$
$\delta n_{s,do}$	Speed setting related downward range	%	Downward range of speed setting, expressed as a percentage of the declared speed given by: $\delta n_{s,do} = \frac{n_{i,r} - n_{i,min}}{n_r} \times 100$
$\Delta n_{s,do}$	Speed setting downward range	min ⁻¹	Range between the declared no-load speed and the lowest adjustable no-load speed given by: $\Delta n_{s,do} = n_{i,r} - n_{i,min}$
$\delta n_{s,up}$	Speed setting related upward range	%	Upward range of speed setting, expressed as a percentage of the declared speed given by: $\delta n_{s,up} = \frac{n_{i,max} - n_{i,r}}{n_r} \times 100$
$\Delta n_{s,up}$	Speed setting upward range	min ⁻¹	Range between the highest adjustable no-load speed and the declared no-load speed given by: $\Delta n_{s,up} = n_{i,max} - n_{i,r}$
v_n	Speed setting rate of change	%·s ⁻¹	Rate of change of speed setting under remote control, expressed as a percentage of the related range of speed setting per second given by: $v_n = \frac{(n_{i,max} - n_{i,min})/n_r}{t} \times 100$
	Adjustment range	min ⁻¹	Speed range over which the overspeed limiting device can be adjusted.
δn_{st}	Speed droop	%	Difference between the declared no-load speed and the declared speed at declared power, for fixed speed setting (see Figure 1). It is expressed as percentage of the declared speed given by: $\delta n_{st} = \frac{n_{i,r} - n_r}{n_r} \times 100$

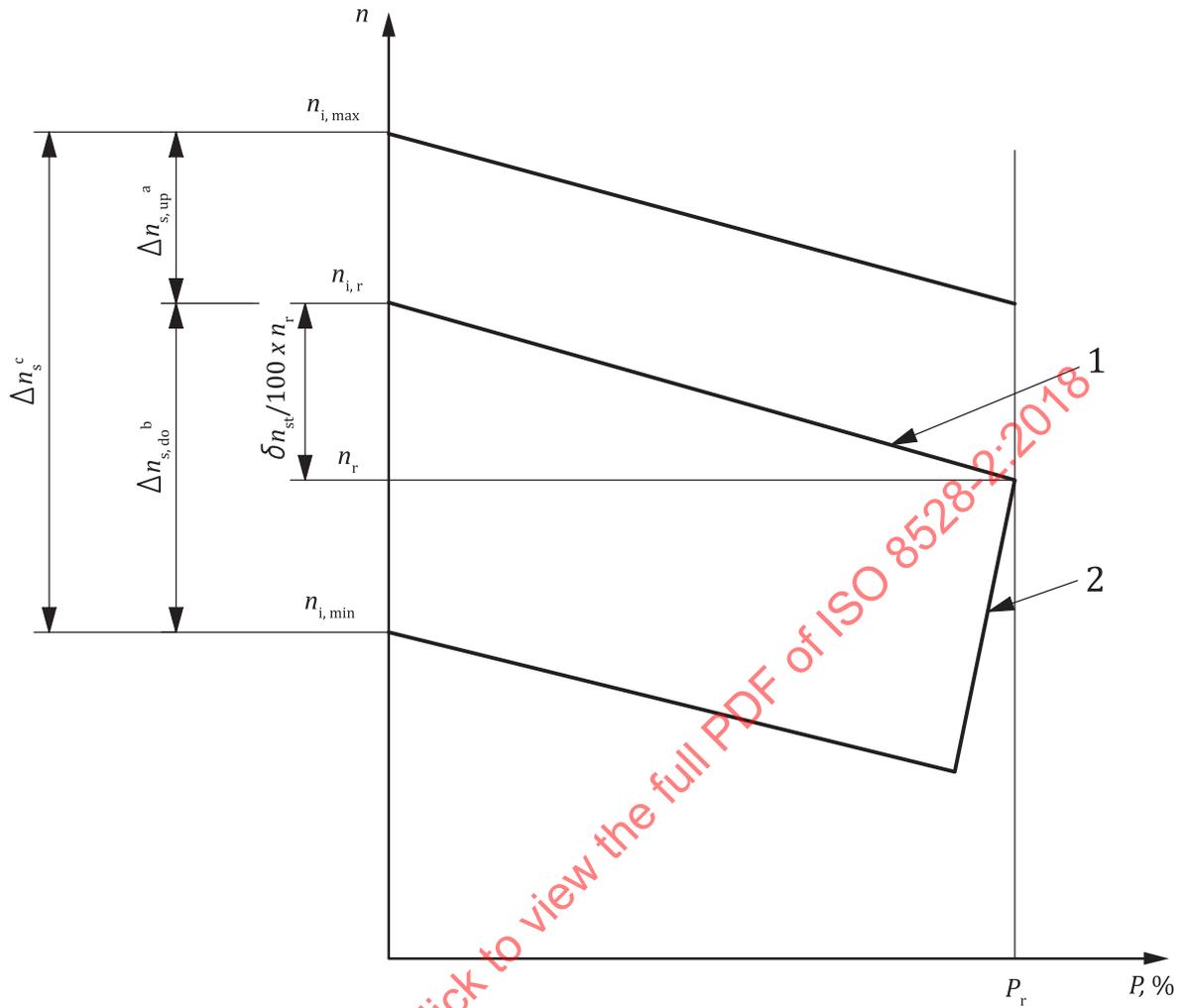
NOTE 1 The speed limit is the maximum calculated speed which the engine can sustain without risk of damage.

NOTE 2 For a given engine, the operating speed depends on the total inertia of the generating set and the design of the overspeed protection system.

NOTE 3 100 kPa = 1 bar.

Table 1 (continued)

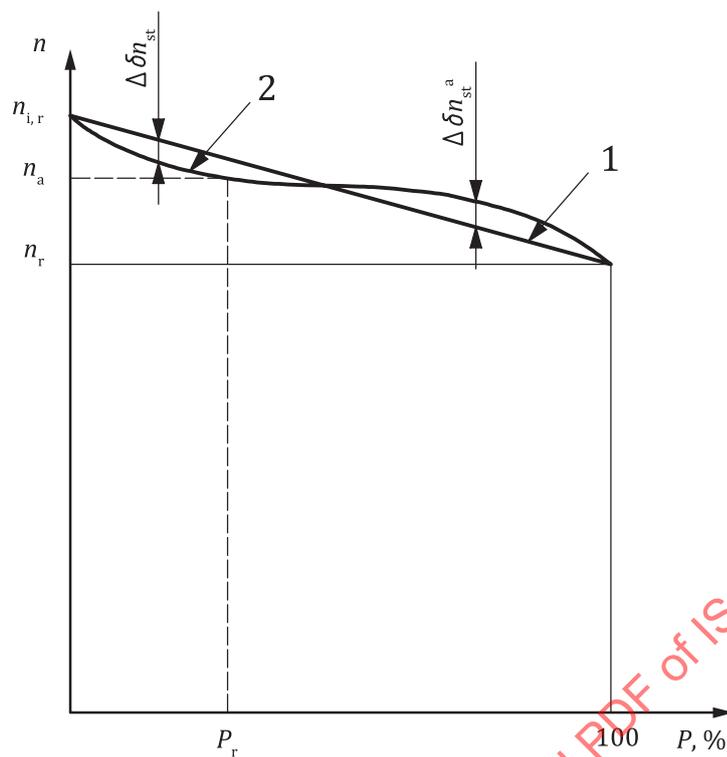
Symbol	Term	Unit	Definition
$\Delta\delta n_{st}$	Speed/power characteristic deviation	%	Maximum deviation from a linear speed power characteristic curve in the power range between no-load and declared power, expressed as percentage of the declared speed (see Figure 2).
	Speed/power characteristic curve		Curve of steady-state speeds in the power range between no-load and declared power plotted against RIC engine power (see Figures 1 and 2).
P	Engine power	kW	
P_a	Actual engine power	kW	
p_{me}	Brake mean effective pressure	kPa	
P_r	Declared engine power	kW	
t_r	Response time	s	Time between activation of the overspeed limiting device and commencement of its operation.
V_{st}	Engine swept volume	l	
NOTE 1 The speed limit is the maximum calculated speed which the engine can sustain without risk of damage.			
NOTE 2 For a given engine, the operating speed depends on the total inertia of the generating set and the design of the overspeed protection system.			
NOTE 3 100 kPa = 1 bar.			



Key

- P engine power
- n engine speed
- 1 speed/power characteristic curve
- 2 power limit
- a Upward speed setting.
- b Downward speed setting range.
- c Range of speed setting.

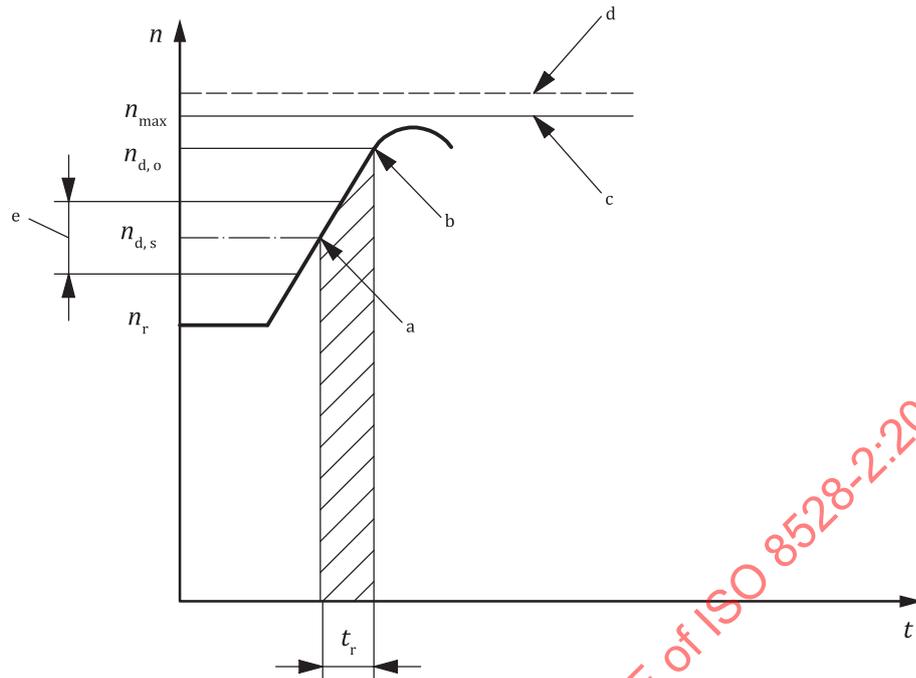
Figure 1 — Speed/power characteristic, range of speed setting



Key

- P engine power
- n engine speed
- 1 linear speed/power characteristic curve
- 2 speed/power characteristic curve
- a Speed/power characteristic deviation.

Figure 2 — Speed/power characteristic deviation from the linear curve

**Key**

- t time
- n engine speed
- a Setting speed of overspeed limiting device.
- b Operating speed of overspeed limiting device.
- c Maximum permissible speed.
- d Speed limit.
- e Adjustment range.

Figure 3 — Typical speed curve illustrating engine overspeed

4 Other regulations and additional requirements

For RIC engines driving a.c. generating sets used on board ships and offshore installations which need to comply with rules of a classification society, the additional requirements of the classification society shall be observed. The classification society name shall be stated by the customer prior to placing the order.

For engines operating in non-classified equipment, any additional requirements are subject to agreement between the manufacturer and customer.

If special requirements need to be met, the name of the relevant authority shall be stated by the customer prior to placing the order.

Any additional requirements shall be subject to agreement between the manufacturer and customer.

5 General characteristics

5.1 Power characteristics

5.1.1 General

The power output required at the RIC engine coupling (net brake power as defined in ISO 3046-1) shall take into account:

- a) the electrical power required for the customer's plant;
- b) the electrical power required for the essential independent auxiliaries (see ISO 3046-1); and
- c) the power loss in the a.c. generator itself.

In addition to the steady-state power requirement, sudden power changes due to additional loads (e.g. caused by electric motor starting) shall be taken into account since they affect the power output characteristics of the RIC engine and voltage characteristics of the a.c. generator.

The generating set manufacturer shall take account of the connected electrical load characteristics and of any load acceptance conditions expected by the customer.

5.1.2 ISO standard power

The power of the RIC engine shall be declared by the engine manufacturer in accordance with the requirements of ISO 3046-1.

5.1.3 Service power

The RIC engine power (see ISO 8528-1) required for a particular application to drive the a.c. generator under site conditions with any essential independent auxiliaries attached/connected (see ISO 3046-1) and with the generating set developing its rated electrical power, shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of ISO 3046-1.

In order to ensure that a continuous supply of electrical power is available to the connected load, it is essential that the actual power output required from the RIC engine driving the a.c. generator is not more than the service power.

5.2 Main characteristics of the RIC engine

The main characteristics of the RIC engine to be used by the generating set manufacturer shall be given by the engine manufacturer and shall include at least:

- a) the power in the conditions laid out in ISO 8528-1 and in the service conditions;
- b) the declared speed; and
- c) the consumption of fuel and lubricating oil in the conditions laid out in ISO 8528-1.

This information enables the generating set manufacturer and customer to confirm that the main characteristics of the RIC engine available are suitable for the intended application.

In order to evaluate the generating set in service conditions (in particular, sudden-load acceptance), it is necessary to establish the Brake Mean Effective Pressure, p_{me} (kPa) of the engine used, corresponding to the engine power when the generating set is operating at its declared power and rated frequency and is defined in [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$p_{me} = \frac{K \cdot P}{V_{st} \times n_r} \quad (1)$$

where

K is $1,2 \times 10^5$ for a four-stroke engine;

K is $0,6 \times 10^5$ for a two-stroke engine.

5.3 Low-load operation

The customer shall be made aware that extended running under low load may affect the reliability and life of the RIC engine. The RIC engine manufacturer shall provide the generating set manufacturer with data regarding the minimum load the RIC engine is capable of sustaining indefinitely without deterioration. If the generating set is to be operated at lower loads than this minimum, the RIC engine manufacturer shall specify the measures to be adopted and/or corrective procedures to be used to alleviate the problem.

6 Speed characteristics

6.1 General

The choice of governing system fitted to the RIC engine shall be based upon the steady-state and transient speed performance requested by the customer. The generating set manufacturer shall ensure that a suitable governing system, approved by the RIC engine manufacturer, is selected to meet the application requirements.

ISO 3046-4 establishes general requirements and parameters of speed governing systems and general requirements for overspeed protection devices.

The terms, symbols and definitions for speed characteristics are given in [Clause 3](#).

6.2 Types of speed governor used for generating sets

6.2.1 Proportional (P) governor

It is a speed governor which corrects the control signal in proportion to a load related speed change. The change in electrical load results in a change of the steady-state speed of the RIC engine.

6.2.2 Proportional Integral (PI) governor

It is a P governor which in addition proportionally corrects the control signal to the RIC engine when there is a load-related change in speed due to a change in the a.c. generator electrical load. It also corrects the change in speed with an integral action. If this governor type is used, a change in electrical load does not usually result in a change in speed. To make generating set parallel operation possible, and if no additional governing of the load sharing is provided, a PI governor shall also work as a P governor.

6.2.3 Proportional Integral Differential (PID) governor

It is a PI governor which in addition corrects the control signal as a function of the rate of speed change (differential action). If this governor type is used, a change in electrical load does not usually result in

a change in speed. To make parallel generating set operation possible, and if no additional governing of the load sharing is provided, a PID governor shall also work as a P governor.

6.3 Use of speed governor

6.3.1 General

See ISO 8528-1:2018, 6.1.

6.3.2 Single operation

Depending on the governing performance required by the application, P, PI and PID governors may be used.

6.3.3 Parallel operation

6.3.3.1 Proportional (P) governor

A proportional governor shall be used for performance Classes G1 and G2 (see ISO 8528-1:2018, Clause 8).

6.3.3.2 Proportional Integral (PI) governor

A proportional integral governor shall be used for performance Classes G1 to G4 in accordance with ISO 8528-1:2018, Clause 7. If the governor is used in an isochronous mode, it requires an auxiliary device such as a load-sharing facility.

6.3.3.3 Proportional Integral Differential (PID) governor

A proportional integral differential governor shall be used for performance classes G1 to G4 and in the same way as a PI governor, but with improved transient performance. If the governor is used in an isochronous mode, it requires an auxiliary device such as a load-sharing facility to be installed.

7 RIC engine load acceptance

7.1 General

The load-acceptance behaviour of an RIC engine depends mainly on the type of combustion air supply system installed (see ISO 8528-1:2018, 14.2).

The generator set manufacturer should consider the actual load-acceptance behaviour of the RIC engine and a.c. generator to be used (see ISO 8528-5:2013, Figures 6 and 7).

7.2 Non-turbocharged RIC engines

These are RIC engines which are naturally aspirated or pressure-charged by a mechanically driven compressor (supercharged). For these engines, the maximum possible load step is equal to the service power.

7.3 Turbocharged RIC engines

These are RIC engines which are pressure charged by an exhaust gas-driven turbocharger. For these engines, the load steps which may be applied vary according to the brake mean effective pressure, p_{me} , corresponding to the service power.