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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES**

**Part 30: Efficiency classes of single-speed,  
three-phase, cage-induction motors  
(IE-code)**

**FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 60034-30 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 2: Rotating Machinery.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
XX/XX/FDIS	XX/XX/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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date<sup>1)</sup> 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- withdrawn,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.

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1) The National Committees are requested to note that for this publication the maintenance result date is 2013

## INTRODUCTION

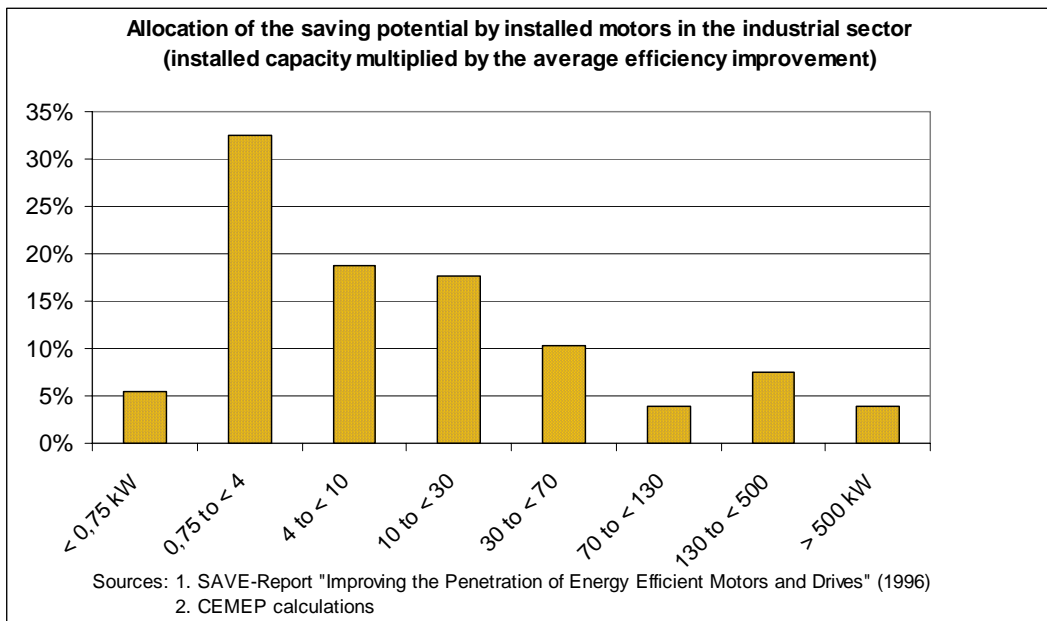
This IEC standard provides for the global harmonization of energy-efficiency classes for electric motors.

Electric motor applications in industry consume between 30% and 40% of the generated electrical energy worldwide. Improving efficiency of the complete drive system (i.e. motor and adjustable-speed drives) including the application (or process) is therefore a major concern in energy-efficiency efforts. The total energy saving potential of an optimized system is assumed to be around 30% to 60%.

According to the findings of the IEA 7 July 2006 Motor Workshop, Electric motors with improved efficiency in combination with frequency converters can save about 7% of the total worldwide electrical energy. Roughly one quarter to one third of these savings come from the improved efficiency of the motor. The remaining part is resulting from system improvements.

Many different energy efficiency standards for cage induction motors are already in use (NEMA, EPACT, CSA, CEMEP, COPANT, AS/NZS, JIS, GB and others) with new classes currently being developed. It becomes increasingly difficult for manufacturers to design motors for a global market and for customers to understand differences and similarities of standards in different countries.

Motors from 0,75 kW up to 375 kW make up the vast majority of installed motor population and are covered by this standard as shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1 Allocation of the saving potential by installed motors in the industrial sector**

In some countries smaller motors are included in energy efficiency regulations. Most of these motors are not three-phase, cage-induction machines. Also they typically do not run continuously so their energy saving potential is rather limited.

In some countries 8-pole motors are included in energy efficiency regulations. However their market share is already very low (1% or less). Due to increasing acceptance of variable-speed drives and the low cost associated with 4- and 6-pole standard motors it is expected that 8-pole motors will even further disappear from the general market in future. Therefore, this standard does not include provisions for 8-pole motors.

For a given output power and frame size it is generally easier to reach a high motor efficiency when the motor is designed for and operated at 60 Hz mains supply frequency than on 50 Hz.

NOTE 1 As the utilization and size of motors are related to torque rather than power the theoretical output power increases linearly with speed, i.e. by 20% from 50 Hz to 60 Hz.

$I^2R$  winding-losses are dominant especially in small and medium sized induction motors. They basically remain constant for 50 Hz and 60 Hz as long as the torque is kept constant. Although windage, friction and iron losses increase with frequency, they play a minor role in these motors. Therefore, at 60 Hz, the losses increase less than the 20% output-power increase compared to 50 Hz and the efficiency improves.

In practice, both 60 Hz and 50 Hz output power designations should conform to standard power levels in accordance with IEC 60072-1 and local standards like EN 50347. Therefore, an increased rating of motor power by 20% is not always possible. However the general advantage of 60 Hz still applies if the motor design is optimized for the respective supply frequency rather than just re-rated.

The difference in efficiency between 50 Hz and 60 Hz varies with the number of poles and the size of the motor. In general, the 60 Hz efficiency of three-phase, cage-induction motors in the output power range from 0,75 kW up to 375 kW is between 2,5 percentage points to less than 0,5 percentage points greater when compared to the 50 Hz efficiency. Only large 2-pole motors may experience a reduced efficiency at 60 Hz due to their high share of iron, windage and friction losses.

In this standard, the nominal 50 Hz limits of Standard (IE1) and High Efficiency (IE2) are based on the CEMEP-EU eff2 and eff1 limits respectively. However, they have been adjusted to take the different test procedures into account (CEMEP: Additional load losses  $P_{LL}$  flat 0,5% of input power; this standard:  $P_{LL}$  determined from test).

The nominal 50 Hz limits for Premium Efficiency (IE3) are set with the losses about 15 to 20 % lower compared to the limits for High Efficiency (IE2).

The nominal 60 Hz limits for Standard Efficiency (IE1) are identical to Brazilian regulations. The nominal 60 Hz limits for High Efficiency (IE2) and for Premium Efficiency (IE3) are identical to US American EPAAct regulations.

A new Super-Premium class (IE4) is envisaged for future editions of this standard.

It is not expected that all manufacturers will produce motors for all efficiency classes or all ratings for a given class.

Users should select the efficiency class in accordance with the application depending on the actual operating hours. It may not be energy efficient to select High- or Premium-Efficiency motors for intermittent or short-time duty.

NOTE 2 An application guide with more details is planned to be released as an IEC publication soon.

In order to achieve a significant market share it is essential for high-efficiency motors to meet national/regional standards for assigned output powers in relation to mechanical dimensions (frame-size, flanges etc.). There are a number of national/regional frame assignment standards (EN 50347, JIS C 4212, NBR 7094, NEMA MG13, SANS 1804 and others) but there is no IEC standard. As this standard (IEC 60034-30) defines energy-efficiency classes independent of dimensional constraints it may not be possible in all markets to produce motors with higher efficiency classes and maintain the mechanical dimensions of the national/regional standards.

Regulators should consider the above constraints as well as the field of applications as detailed in clause 4 when assigning minimum energy-efficiency performance standards (MEPS).

## ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES

### Part 30: Efficiency classes of single-speed, three-phase, cage-induction motors (IE-code)

#### 1 Scope

This international standard specifies efficiency classes for single-speed, three-phase, 50 Hz and 60 Hz, cage-induction motors that:

- have a rated voltage  $U_N$  up to 1000 V;  
NOTE - The standard also applies to motors rated for two or more voltages and/or frequencies
- have a rated output  $P_N$  between 0,75 kW and 375 kW;
- have either 2, 4 or 6 poles
- are rated on the basis of either duty type S1 (continuous duty) or S3 (intermittent periodic duty) with a rated cyclic duration factor of 80% or higher;
- are capable of operating direct on-line;
- are rated for operating conditions in accordance with IEC 60034-1, clause 6.

Motors with flanges, feet and/or shafts with mechanical dimensions different from IEC 60072-1 are covered by this standard.

Geared motors and brake motors are covered by this standard although special shafts and flanges may be used in such motors.

Excluded are:

- Motors made solely for converter operation in accordance with IEC 60034-25.
- Motors completely integrated into a machine (for example pump, fan and compressor) that can not be tested separately from the machine.

#### 2 Normative references

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

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

IEC 60034-2-1, *Rotating electrical machines — Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)*.

IEC 60034-6, *Rotating electrical machines — Part 6: Methods of cooling (IC Code)*

IEC 60072-1, *Dimensions and output series for rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Frame numbers 56 to 400 and flange numbers 55 to 1080*

#### 3 Terms, definitions and symbols

##### 3.1 Terms and definitions

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

**Brake motor**

A motor equipped with an electro-mechanical brake unit operating directly on the motor shaft without couplings.

**Average efficiency**

The average efficiency value for a motor population of the same design and rating.

**Geared motor**

A motor directly attached to a gearbox without couplings (i.e. the first gear wheel is fixed to the motor shaft).

**Nominal efficiency**

The efficiency value required to meet a certain efficiency class according to the efficiency tables in this standard.

**Pump motor**

A motor directly attached to a pump without couplings (i.e. the impeller is fixed to the motor shaft).

**Rated efficiency**

The efficiency value assigned by the manufacturer, equal to the nominal efficiency value or higher.

**3.2 Symbols**

$\eta_n$  is the nominal efficiency, %

$\eta_N$  is the rated efficiency, %

$f_N$  is the rated frequency, Hz

$n_N$  is the rated speed,  $\text{min}^{-1}$

$P_N$  is the rated output power, kW

$T_N$  is the rated output torque, Nm

$U_N$  is the rated voltage, V

**4 Fields of application (Informative)**

Motors covered by this standard may be used in variable-speed drive applications (see IEC 60034-17). In such applications the rated efficiency of the motor should not be assumed to apply due to increased losses from the harmonic-voltage content of the power supply.

Motors with cooling methods other than IC0Ax, IC1Ax, IC2Ax, IC3Ax or IC4Ax (see IEC 60034-6) may not be able to achieve the higher efficiency classes specification.

In some countries, motors are built for a restricted space (high-output design, i.e. smaller frame sizes than usual in national standards). These motors are covered by this standard. However, as a result of the small frame-size they may not be able to achieve the higher efficiency classes specification.

Motors specifically built for operation in explosive environments according to IEC 60079-0 are covered by this standard. However, as a result of safety requirements and certain design constraints of explosion proof motors (like increased air-gap, reduced starting current, enhanced sealing and others) some may not be able to achieve higher efficiency classifications.

NOTE 1 Due to the required certification processes additional time and cost may be necessary to achieve the higher efficiency ratings for some of these motors.

Motors specifically designed

- for special requirements of the driven machine (e.g. heavy starting duty, special torque stiffness and/or breakdown torque characteristics, large number of start/stop cycles, very low rotor inertia);
- for special characteristics of the grid supply (e.g. limited starting current, high tolerances of voltage and/or frequency);
- for special ambient conditions (e.g. very high or low ambient temperature; smoke extraction motors, high altitudes of installation)

may not be able to achieve higher efficiency classifications.

NOTE 2 Regulators should consider the above constraints when assigning national minimum energy efficiency performance standards (MEPS).

## 5 Efficiency

### 5.1 Determination

#### 5.1.1 General

The efficiency shall be determined at rated output power  $P_N$ , rated voltage  $U_N$  and rated frequency  $f_N$ .

Efficiency and losses shall be tested in accordance with IEC 60034-2-1.

For IE1 (standard efficiency) and motors below standard efficiency, test methods associated with low and medium uncertainty are acceptable. The selected test method shall be stated in the documentation of the motor.

For all higher energy efficiency levels only methods associated with low uncertainty shall be acceptable.

#### 5.1.2 Rated voltages, rated frequencies and rated output-powers

Motors rated for an extended voltage tolerance (for example 400V  $\pm$ 10%) shall be assigned a single rated efficiency, i.e. the extended tolerance shall be disregarded.

Motors with more than one rated voltage/frequency/output-power combination may be assigned a rated efficiency and a rated efficiency-class (IE-code) for each rated voltage/frequency/output-power combination.

However, as a minimum the lowest efficiency value and the associated IE-code (of all rated voltage/frequency/output-power combinations) shall always be printed on the rating plate.

All efficiency values and IE-codes shall be available in the product documentation (catalog or operating instructions).

NOTE - For example in Japan the rating combination "200V/50Hz - 200V/60Hz - 220V/60Hz" is commonly used and in Europe the rating combination "380V/50Hz - 400V/50Hz - 415V/50Hz - 460V/60Hz" is sometimes used. For these examples there will be three or four efficiency ratings and there may be several different IE-codes.

Rated voltage/frequency combinations of the same magnetic flux and output-power, for example 230/400V (delta/star) or 230/460V (double-star/star), shall have only one rated efficiency.



### 5.1.3 Auxiliary devices

Some electric motors covered by this standard may be equipped with auxiliary devices like shaft seals, external fans, mechanical brakes, back-stops, speed sensors, tacho-generators etc. in various combinations.

However as long as these auxiliary devices are not an integral part of the motor construction, the determination of efficiency in all possible combinations is not practical. Tests for efficiency of such modified standard motors shall be performed on basic motors without auxiliary devices installed.

Geared motors and pump motors are often standard motors equipped with shaft seals to prevent ingress of oil or water into the motor. The seals are therefore considered a feature of the gearbox or pump and consequently the efficiency of these motors shall be determined without the seals installed.

## 5.2 Rating

Variations in materials, manufacturing processes, and testing result in motor-to-motor efficiency variations for a given motor design; the full-load efficiency for a large population of motors of a single design is not a unique value but rather a band of efficiency. Therefore, the full-load energy-efficiency limits given in this standard are nominal.

The efficiency declared by the manufacturer on the rating plate (rated efficiency) shall be greater or equal to the nominal efficiency as defined in this standard (according to the efficiency class (IE-code) on the rating plate).

The full-load efficiency of any individual motor, when tested at rated voltage and frequency, shall not be less than the rated efficiency minus the tolerance of the total losses in accordance with IEC 60034-1.

NOTE It is recommended to report efficiencies at 50%, 75% and full load in the product documentation. For the purpose of this standard the efficiency at rated output power applies.

## 5.3 Classification and marking

### 5.3.1 General

The designation of the energy efficiency class consists of the letters “IE” (short for “International Energy-efficiency Class”), directly followed by a numeral representing the classification according to Table 1.

### 5.3.2 Efficiency classification

**Table 1 - IE-Efficiency classification**

Characteristic numeral	Brief description	Definition
1	Standard	Motors with a rated full-load efficiency equal to or exceeding the limits listed in clause 5.4.2.
2	High	Motors with a rated full-load efficiency equal to or exceeding the limits listed in clause 5.4.3.
3	Premium	Motors with a rated full-load efficiency equal to or exceeding the limits listed in clause 5.4.4.
4	Super-Premium	Under consideration*.

\* The levels of the IE4 efficiency class are envisaged to be incorporated into the next edition of this standard. It is the goal to reduce the losses of IE4 by some 15% relative to IE3. It is expected that technologies other than cage-induction motors will be required to meet IE4 levels. The scope of this standard will be amended accordingly.

### 5.3.3 Motors below Standard Efficiency

Some motors have rated efficiencies below the limits given in Table 3 and 4. No marking of these motors is required.

### 5.3.4 Marking

The rated efficiency and the IE-code shall be durably marked on the rating plate, for example "IE2 - 84,0%".

## 5.4 Nominal efficiency limits

### 5.4.1 Interpolation

#### 5.4.1.1 50 Hz mains supply frequency

For general use the following formula may be applied:

$$\eta_N = A \cdot \left[ \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_N}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) \right]^3 + B \cdot \left[ \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_N}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) \right]^2 + C \cdot \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_N}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) + D$$

where A, B, C, D = interpolation coefficients (see Table 2);  $P_N$  is given in kW.

NOTE 1 The formula and interpolation coefficients were mathematically derived to create a best fitting curve for the desired nominal efficiency limits. They do not have a physical meaning.

The resulting efficiency (%) shall be rounded to the nearest tenth, i.e. xx,x%.

Normative, 50 Hz, nominal limits are given in tables 3, 5 and 7. Normative, 50 Hz, nominal limits for rated output power values not defined in the tables within the output power range of 0,75 kW up to 200 kW shall be computed by applying the preceding formula.

NOTE 2 When efficiency classification of motors below 0,75 kW is requested by customers the interpolation function and coefficients may be used to compute informative values.

**Table 2 - Interpolation coefficients (informative)**

IE-Code	Coefficients	50 Hz up to 200 kW		
		2-pole	4-pole	6-pole
IE1	A	0,5234	0,5234	0,0786
	B	-5,0499	-5,0499	-3,5838
	C	17,4180	17,4180	17,2918
	D	74,3171	74,3171	72,2383
IE2	A	0,2972	0,0278	0,0148
	B	-3,3454	-1,9247	-2,4978
	C	13,0651	10,4395	13,2470
	D	79,077	80,9761	77,5603
IE3	A	0,3569	0,0773	0,1252
	B	-3,3076	-1,8951	-2,613
	C	11,6108	9,2984	11,9963
	D	82,2503	83,7025	80,4769

#### 5.4.1.2 60 Hz mains supply frequency

Normative, 60 Hz, nominal limits are given in tables 4, 6, and 8. Normative, 60 Hz, nominal limits for rated output power values not defined in the tables shall be determined as follows:

- The efficiency of a rated power at or above the midpoint between two consecutive power ratings shall be the higher of the two efficiencies.
- The efficiency of a rated power below the midpoint between two consecutive power ratings shall be the lower of the two efficiencies.

## 5.4.2 Nominal limits for Standard Efficiency (IE1)

Table 3 - Nominal limits (%) for Standard Efficiency (IE1) 50 Hz

$P_N$ kW	Number of poles		
	2	4	6
0,75	72,1	72,1	70,0
1,1	75,0	75,0	72,9
1,5	77,2	77,2	75,2
2,2	79,7	79,7	77,7
3	81,5	81,5	79,7
4	83,1	83,1	81,4
5,5	84,7	84,7	83,1
7,5	86,0	86,0	84,7
11	87,6	87,6	86,4
15	88,7	88,7	87,7
18,5	89,3	89,3	88,6
22	89,9	89,9	89,2
30	90,7	90,7	90,2
37	91,2	91,2	90,8
45	91,7	91,7	91,4
55	92,1	92,1	91,9
75	92,7	92,7	92,6
90	93,0	93,0	92,9
110	93,3	93,3	93,3
132	93,5	93,5	93,5
160	93,8	93,8	93,8
200 up to 375	94,0	94,0	94,0

Table 4 - Nominal limits (%) for Standard Efficiency (IE1) 60 Hz

$P_N$ kW	Number of poles		
	2	4	6
0,75	77,0	78,0	73,0
1,1	78,5	79,0	75,0
1,5	81,0	81,5	77,0
2,2	81,5	83,0	78,5
3,7	84,5	85,0	83,5
5,5	86,0	87,0	85,0
7,5	87,5	87,5	86,0
11	87,5	88,5	89,0
15	88,5	89,5	89,5
18,5	89,5	90,5	90,2
22	89,5	91,0	91,0
30	90,2	91,7	91,7
37	91,5	92,4	91,7
45	91,7	93,0	91,7
55	92,4	93,0	92,1
75	93,0	93,2	93,0
90	93,0	93,2	93,0
110	93,0	93,5	94,1
150	94,1	94,5	94,1
185 up to 375	94,1	94,5	94,1

**5.4.3 Nominal limits for High Efficiency (IE2)**

**Table 5 - Nominal limits (%) for High Efficiency (IE2) 50 Hz**

$P_N$ kW	Number of poles		
	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
0,75	77,4	79,6	75,9
1,1	79,6	81,4	78,1
1,5	81,3	82,8	79,8
2,2	83,2	84,3	81,8
3	84,6	85,5	83,3
4	85,8	86,6	84,6
5,5	87,0	87,7	86,0
7,5	88,1	88,7	87,2
11	89,4	89,8	88,7
15	90,3	90,6	89,7
18,5	90,9	91,2	90,4
22	91,3	91,6	90,9
30	92,0	92,3	91,7
37	92,5	92,7	92,2
45	92,9	93,1	92,7
55	93,2	93,5	93,1
75	93,8	94,0	93,7
90	94,1	94,2	94,0
110	94,3	94,5	94,3
132	94,6	94,7	94,6
160	94,8	94,9	94,8
200 up to 375	95,0	95,1	95,0

**Table 6 - Nominal limits (%) for High Efficiency (IE2) 60 Hz**

$P_N$ kW	Number of poles		
	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
0,75	75,5 *	82,5	80,0
1,1	82,5	84,0	85,5
1,5	84,0	84,0	86,5
2,2	85,5	87,5	87,5
3,7	87,5	87,5	87,5
5,5	88,5	89,5	89,5
7,5	89,5	89,5	89,5
11	90,2	91,0	90,2
15	90,2	91,0	90,2
18,5	91,0	92,4	91,7
22	91,0	92,4	91,7
30	91,7	93,0	93,0
37	92,4	93,0	93,0
45	93,0	93,6	93,6
55	93,0	94,1	93,6
75	93,6	94,5	94,1
90	94,5	94,5	94,1
110	94,5	95,0	95,0
150	95,0	95,0	95,0
185 up to 375	95,4	95,4 **	95,0

\* This value has been copied from NEMA MG1 and not a typing error.

\*\* In NEMA Energy Efficiency the nominal limit is 95,0% for 185 kW and 95,8% for 375 kW.

## 5.4.4 Nominal limits for Premium Efficiency (IE3)

Table 7 - Nominal limits (%) for Premium Efficiency (IE3) 50 Hz

$P_N$ kW	Number of poles		
	2	4	6
0,75	80,7	82,5	78,9
1,1	82,7	84,1	81,0
1,5	84,2	85,3	82,5
2,2	85,9	86,7	84,3
3	87,1	87,7	85,6
4	88,1	88,6	86,8
5,5	89,2	89,6	88,0
7,5	90,1	90,4	89,1
11	91,2	91,4	90,3
15	91,9	92,1	91,2
18,5	92,4	92,6	91,7
22	92,7	93,0	92,2
30	93,3	93,6	92,9
37	93,7	93,9	93,3
45	94,0	94,2	93,7
55	94,3	94,6	94,1
75	94,7	95,0	94,6
90	95,0	95,2	94,9
110	95,2	95,4	95,1
132	95,4	95,6	95,4
160	95,6	95,8	95,6
200 up to 375	95,8	96,0	95,8

Table 8 - Nominal limits (%) for Premium Efficiency (IE3) 60 Hz

$P_N$ kW	Number of poles		
	2	4	6
0,75	77,0 *	85,5	82,5
1,1	84,0	86,5	87,5
1,5	85,5	86,5	88,5
2,2	86,5	89,5	89,5
3,7	88,5	89,5	89,5
5,5	89,5	91,7	91,0
7,5	90,2	91,7	91,0
11	91,0	92,4	91,7
15	91,0	93,0	91,7
18,5	91,7	93,6	93,0
22	91,7	93,6	93,0
30	92,4	94,1	94,1
37	93,0	94,5	94,1
45	93,6	95,0	94,5
55	93,6	95,4	94,5
75	94,1	95,4	95,0
90	95,0	95,4	95,0
110	95,0	95,8	95,8
150	95,4	96,2	95,8
185 up to 375	95,8	96,2	95,8

\* This value has been copied from NEMA MG1 and is not a typing error.

## **Annex A (informative)**

### **Bibliography**

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