SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 60359:2002

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Nadomeġļa:
SIST IEC 60359:1995

Elektriļna in elektronska merilna oprema ï Izraġanje lastnosti (IEC 60359:2001)

Electrical and electronic measurement equipment - Expression of performance

Elektrische und elektronische Messeinrichtungen - Angabe zum Betriebsverhalten

Appareils de mesure électriques et électroniques - Expression des performances

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60359:2002

ICS:

17.220.20	Merjenje elektriļnih in magnetnih veliļin	Measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities

SIST EN 60359:2002 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD **EN 60359**

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English version

Electrical and electronic measurement equipment - Expression of performance
(IEC 60359:2001)

Appareils de mesure électriques et électroniques - Expression des performances (CEI 60359:2001)

Elektrische und elektronische Messeinrichtungen - Angabe zum Betriebsverhalten (IEC 60359:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2002-03-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of document 85/219/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 60359, prepared by IEC TC 85, Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60359 on 2002-03-01.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2002-12-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2005-03-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.
Annexes designated "informative" are given for information only.
In this standard, annex ZA is normative and annexes A and B are informative.
Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60359:2001 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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

IEC 60051 (Series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60051 (Series) (not modified).
IEC 60068 (Series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068 (Series) (not modified).
IEC 60529	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60529:1991 (not modified).
IEC 60654 (Series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60654 (Series) (not modified).
IEC 60721-3-0	NOTE	Harmonized as HD 478.3.0 S1:1987 (not modified).
IEC 60851-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60851-5:1996 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050-300	2001	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments Part 311: General terms relating to measurements - Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements - Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments - Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument	-	-
ISO/IEC GUIDE EXPRES	1995	Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM)	-	-

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Appareils de mesure électriques et électroniques – Expression des performances

Electrical and electronic measurement equipment – Expression of performance

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT – EXPRESSION OF PERFORMANCE

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
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6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60359 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 85: Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 1987 and its amendment 1 (1991), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
85/219/FDIS	85/220/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 International Standard was prepared by IEC TC 85 following its resolution 85/45/AC of 1994-12-16 “to revise the IEC 60359, taking into account the "Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement" (GUM) published by ISO in 1993”.

The main technical changes from the previous edition of this International Standard consist in adapting the requirements on the instrument performance to the approach on uncertainty taken by the GUM, adapting the terminology to the new edition of the IEV, and offering a wider and more correct choice of options in specifying the limits of uncertainty.

Annexes A and B are for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005-12. At this date, the publication will be:

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

INTRODUCTION

With the appearance of the interorganizational *Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement* (GUM) that embodied the suggestions of CIPM[1] Recommendation CI-1981, it became clear that the classical approach to the precision and accuracy of measurement in terms of true value and error is being superseded by the approach in terms of uncertainty. The intrinsic pitfalls of the concept of true value (hence of error) had indeed led the operative measurement world to rely increasingly on the concept of uncertainty, notwithstanding that the main body of standards concerning the performance of measuring instruments was still written in terms of the traditional approach. The widening gap between the best practice in metrology and the wording of the standards prompted the normative organizations to invite their Technical Committees to update these publications.

This new edition of the International Standard IEC 60359 was prepared in order to bring it into agreement with the GUM. During the procedure for its approval the chapters on measurement of the new edition of the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) were published, and the opportunity was taken to bring the standard into agreement with the terms used in the IEV.

The main performance characteristics of an instrument are those related to the uncertainty of the results obtained by using the instrument. The GUM provides a general terminology and a computational framework for combining uncertainties of different origin, but it substantially deals with the issue of evaluating uncertainty in the measurement of a quantity defined as a function of other measured quantities, and does not address the issue of evaluating instrumental uncertainty, i.e. the uncertainty of the results of the single direct measurements carried out by the instruments. The GUM treats it as a component of uncertainty of category B, known from information supplied by the manufacturer or calibrator of the instrument, in the form of an expanded uncertainty with a stated coverage factor. It is therefore up to this standard to provide indications for expressing and evaluating instrumental uncertainty in a way consistent with the philosophy of the GUM. This means stating the requirements on performance of the instruments in terms of limits of uncertainty instead of limits of error, which implies a careful distinction between the indication of the instrument and the set of values assigned to describe the measurand (see Annex A for the conceptual evolution from the notion of error to the notion of uncertainty).

To this purpose, this standard systematically uses (in agreement with the IEV) the notion of calibration diagram, which is also quite helpful in describing the interplay between intrinsic uncertainty, variations, and operating uncertainty. Distinctions of this kind are essential, by the way, for the new measuring systems, based on microprocessors with internal software or using more than one input (multisensorial systems), that need to address the issue in general terms without restrictive hypotheses on the instrumental hardware. They also allow a wider choice of options in specifying performance characteristics.

For many people, of course, the passage from time-honored traditional terms and notions to the ones evolved by modern metrology will require some mental adjustment, which is altogether necessary, as current instrumentation has made giant steps from the times of index-on-scale instruments. However, no particular difficulty is expected in translating into terms consistent with this standard the bulk of existing technical specifications, most of which are written in terms of "limits of error", often with ambiguities about whether or not suggested corrections for influence quantities are included. When such ambiguities are removed, the old specifications are easily harmonized to this standard by substituting the "limits of error" with the "limits of instrumental uncertainty" expounded in clause 5, provided the contextual indications (if any) on the means of evaluating these limits are adjusted to satisfy the definitions given in this standard.

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[1] Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM)

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT — EXPRESSION OF PERFORMANCE

1 Scope and object

This International Standard applies to the specification of performance, with primary reference to industrial applications, of the following kinds of electrical and electronic equipment:

– indicating and recording instruments which measure electrical quantities;

– material measures which supply electrical quantities;

– instruments which measure non-electrical quantities using electrical means, for all parts of the measuring chain which present electrical output signals.

This standard applies to the specification of performance of instruments operating in steady-state conditions (see 3.1.15), usual in industrial applications.

It is based on the methods expounded in GUM for expressing and evaluating the uncertainty of measurement, and refers to GUM for the statistical procedures to be used in determining the intervals assigned to represent uncertainty (including the way to account for non-negligible uncertainties in the traceability chain).

This standard does not address the propagation of uncertainty beyond the instrument (or the measuring equipment) whose performance is considered and which may undergo compliance testing.

The object is to provide methods for ensuring uniformity in the specification and determination of uncertainties of equipment within its scope. All other necessary requirements have been reserved for dependent IEC product standards pertaining to particular types of equipment which fall within the scope of this standard.

For example: the selection of metrological characteristics and their ranges, and of influence quantities and their specified operating ranges, is reserved for IEC product standards.

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 60050-300:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements – Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instrument – Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

ISO/IEC GUIDE EXPRES:1995, *Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

A word between brackets in the title of a definition is a qualifier that may be skipped if there is no danger of confusion with a similar term. When two terms may be used interchangeably with the same definition, these are separated by "or". Terms in italics in a note are new terms defined by the context.

Most definitions are taken or adapted, together with their notes, from Part 311 of IEC 60050-300 (International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – IEV). As only terms pertaining to the "uncertainty approach" are used, IEV notes stating that the term is used in this approach were omitted. Where such definitions are simultaneously drawn from the International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM), this has been indicated. In some cases, notes have been added for the purposes of this standard.

3.1 Basic definitions

3.1.1
measurand
quantity subjected to measurement, evaluated in the state assumed by the measured system during the measurement itself

NOTE 1 The value assumed by a quantity subjected to measurement when it is not interacting with the measuring instrument may be called *unperturbed value* of the quantity.

NOTE 2 The unperturbed value and its associated uncertainty can only be computed through a model of the measured system and of the measurement interaction with the knowledge of the appropriate metrological characteristics of the instrument, that may be called *instrumental load*.

3.1.2
(result of a) measurement
set of values attributed to a measurand, including a value, the corresponding uncertainty and the unit of measurement
[IEV 311-01-01, modified]

NOTE 1 The mid-value of the interval is called the value (see 3.1.3) of the measurand and its half-width the uncertainty (see 3.1.4) [IEV modified].

NOTE 2 The measurement is related to the indication (see 3.1.5) given by the instrument and to the values of correction obtained by calibration [IEV modified].

NOTE 3 The interval can be considered as representing the measurand provided that it is compatible with all other measurements of the same measurand [IEV modified].

NOTE 4 The width of the interval, and hence the uncertainty, can only be given with a stated level of confidence (see 3.1.4, NOTE 1) [IEV modified].

3.1.3
(measure-) value
mid element of the set assigned to represent the measurand

NOTE The measure-value is no more representative of the measurand than any other element of the set. It is singled out merely for the convenience of expressing the set in the format $V \pm U$, where V is the mid element and U the half-width of the set, rather than by its extremes. The qualifier "measure-" is used when deemed necessary to avoid confusion with the reading-value or the indicated value.

3.1.4
uncertainty (of measurement)
parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand
[IEV 311-01-02, VIM 3.9]

NOTE 1 The parameter can be, for example, a standard deviation (or a given multiple of it), or a half-width of an interval having a stated level of confidence [IEV, VIM].