IEC 62586-2

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Power quality measurement in power supply systems – Part 2: Functional tests and uncertainty requirements

Mesure de la qualité de l'alimentation dans les réseaux d'alimentation – Partie 2: Essais fonctionnels et exigences d'incertitude

IEC 62586-2:2013

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POWER QUALITY MEASUREMENT IN POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS –

Part 2: Functional tests and uncertainty requirements

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62586-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 85: Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
85/461/FDIS	85/467/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62586 series, published under the general title *Power quality measurement in power supply systems,* can be found 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- withdrawn,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.

The contents of the corrigendum of November 2014 have been included in this copy.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Power quality is worldwide more and more important in power supply systems and is generally assessed by power quality instruments.

IEC 62586-2 is a standard specifying functional and uncertainty tests intended to verify the compliance of a product to class A and class S measurement methods defined in IEC 61000-4-30.

IEC 62586-2 therefore complements IEC 61000-4-30.

POWER QUALITY MEASUREMENT IN POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS –

Part 2: Functional tests and uncertainty requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62586 specifies functional tests and uncertainty requirements for instruments whose functions include measuring, recording, and possibly monitoring power quality parameters in power supply systems, and whose measuring methods (class A or class S) are defined in IEC 61000-4-30.

This standard applies to power quality instruments complying with IEC 62586-1.

This standard may also be referred to by other product standards (e.g. digital fault recorders, revenue meters, MV or HV protection relays) specifying devices embedding class A or class S power quality functions according to IEC 61000-4-30.

These requirements are applicable in single, dual- (split phase) and 3-phase a.c. power supply systems at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

NOTE 1 It is not the intent of this standard to address user interface or topics unrelated to device measurement performance.

NOTE 2 The standard does not cover postprocessing and interpretation of the data, for example with a dedicated software.

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 61000-2-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-4: Environment – Compatibility levels in industrial plants for low-frequency conducted disturbances*

IEC 61000-4-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques – General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*

IEC 61000-4-15, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-15: Testing and measurement techniques – Flickermeter – Functional and design specifications*

IEC 61000-4-30:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques – Power quality measurement methods*

IEC 62586-1, *Power quality measurement in power supply systems – Part 1: Power quality instruments (PQI)*

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, notations and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61000-4-30 as well as the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 General terms and definitions

3.1.1
limit range of operation
extreme conditions that a measuring instrument can withstand without damage and degradation of its metrological characteristics when it is subsequently operated within its rated operating conditions

Note 1 to entry: The measuring instrument should be able to function within the limit range of operation

3.1.2
rated range of operation
range of values of a single influence quantity that forms a part of the rated operating conditions

Note 1 to entry: Uncertainty should be met within the rated range of operation

3.2 Terms and definitions related to uncertainty

3.2.1
intrinsic uncertainty
uncertainty of a measuring instrument when used under reference conditions

Note 1 to entry: In this standard, it is a percentage of the measured value defined in its rated range and with all influence quantities under reference conditions, unless otherwise stated.

[SOURCE: IEC 60359:2001, 3.2.10, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.2.2
influence quantity
quantity which is not the subject of the measurement and whose change affects the relationship between the indication and the result of the measurement

Note 1 to entry: Influence quantities can originate from the measured system, the measuring equipment or the environment [IEV].

Note 2 to entry: As the calibration diagram depends on the influence quantities, in order to assign the result of a measurement it is necessary to know whether the relevant influence quantities lie within the specified range [IEV].

Note 3 to entry: An influence quantity is said to lie within a range C' to C'' when the results of its measurement satisfy the relationship: $C' \leq V - U < V + U \leq C''$.

[SOURCE: IEC 60359:2001, 3.1.14]

3.2.3
variation
variation due to a single influence quantity
difference between the value measured under reference conditions and any value measured within the rated operating range (for this specific influence quantity)

Note 1 to entry: The other performance characteristics and the other influence quantities should stay within the ranges specified for the reference conditions.

3.2.4
rated operating conditions
set of conditions that must be fulfilled during the measurement in order that a calibration diagram may be valid

Note 1 to entry: Beside the specified measuring range and rated operating ranges for the influence quantities, the conditions may include specified ranges for other performance characteristics and other indications that cannot be expressed as ranges of quantities.

[SOURCE: IEC 60359:2001, 3.3.13]

3.2.5
operating uncertainty
uncertainty under the rated operating conditions

Note 1 to entry: The operating instrumental uncertainty, like the intrinsic one, is not evaluated by the user of the instrument, but is stated by its manufacturer or calibrator. The statement may be expressed by means of an algebraic relation involving the intrinsic instrumental uncertainty and the values of one or several influence quantities, but such a relation is just a convenient means of expressing a set of operating instrumental uncertainties under different operating conditions, not a functional relation to be used for evaluating the propagation of uncertainty inside the instrument.

[SOURCE: IEC 60359:2001, 3.2.11, modified – The word "instrumental" has been removed from both the term and the definition.]

3.2.6
overall system uncertainty
uncertainty including the instrumental uncertainty of all components related to the measurement system (sensors, wires, measuring instrument, etc.) under the rated operating conditions

3.3 Notations

3.3.1 Functions

See functions defined in IEC 61000-4-30:2008.

3.3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

N.R. not requested

N.A. not applicable

3.3.3 Indices

min minimum value

max maximum value

4 Requirements

4.1 Requirements for products complying with class A

Products compliant with class A of IEC 61000-4-30 shall comply with the following requirements:

– Compliance with class A operational uncertainty, based on testing, as defined in Clause 8.

– Compliance with class A functional tests as defined in Clause 6, based on common requirements defined in Clause 5. A summary of those tests is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of type tests for Class A

Power system influence quantities	Clause	Measurement method	Measurement uncertainty and measuring range		Measurement evaluation	Measurement aggregation
			Uncertainty under reference conditions	Variations due to influence quantities		
Power frequency	6.1	6.1.2	6.1.3.1	6.1.3.2	6.1.4	N.A.
Magnitude of supply voltage	6.2	6.2.1	6.2.2.1	6.2.2.2	N.A.	6.2.4
Flicker	6.3	See IEC 61000-4-15	See IEC 61000-4-15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Supply voltage interruptions, dips and swells	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	N.A.	6.4
Supply voltage unbalance	6.5	6.5	6.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Voltage harmonics	6.6	6.6.1	6.6.2.1	6.6.2.2	N.A.	6.6.4
Voltage inter-harmonics	6.7	6.7.1	6.7.2.1	6.7.2.2	N.A.	6.7.4
Mains signalling voltage	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8.2.2	N.A.	6.8
Under-over deviations	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	N.A.	6.9
Flagging	6.10	6.10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Clock uncertainty testing	6.11	N.A.	6.11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Variations due to external influence quantities	6.12	N.A.	N.A.	6.12	N.A.	N.A.

4.2 Requirements for products complying with class S

The testing procedure for class S instruments is identical to class A instruments, if class A measurement methods are implemented (see Clause 6). However, the measurement range and measuring uncertainty are expected to meet or exceed the performance requirements defined in IEC 61000-4-30 for class S instruments.

Products compliant with class S of IEC 61000-4-30 shall comply with the following requirements:

– Compliance with class S operational uncertainty, based on testing, as defined in Clause 8.

– Compliance with class S functional tests as defined in Clause 7, based on common requirements defined in Clause 5. A summary of those tests is provided in Table 2.