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**Low-voltage electrical installations -
Part 8-81: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency**

**Installations électriques à basse tension -
Partie 8-81: Aspects fonctionnels - Efficacité énergétique**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	6
81 Energy efficiency	7
81.1 Scope	7
81.2 Normative references	7
81.3 Terms and definitions	8
81.3.1 General	8
81.3.2 Electrical energy management	10
81.3.3 Energy measurement	10
81.3.4 Sectors of activity	11
81.3.5 Abbreviated terms	12
81.4 General	12
81.4.1 Fundamental principles	12
81.4.2 Energy efficiency assessment for electrical installations	13
81.5 Sectors of activities	13
81.6 Design requirements and recommendations	14
81.6.1 General	14
81.6.2 Determination of load energy profile	14
81.6.3 Determination of the transformer and switchboard location with an optimizing method	14
81.6.4 HV/LV substation	14
81.6.5 Losses in the wiring	15
81.6.6 Efficiency of local production and local storage	16
81.7 Determination of the zones, usages and meshes	17
81.7.1 Determining the zones	17
81.7.2 Determining the usages within the identified zones	17
81.7.3 Demand response	17
81.7.4 Determining the meshes	18
81.7.5 Driving parameters	20
81.7.6 Impacts on the design of an electrical installation	20
81.8 Energy efficiency and load management system	21
81.8.1 General	21
81.8.2 User specification	21
81.8.3 Inputs from loads, sensors and forecasts	22
81.8.4 Inputs from the supplies: energy availability and pricing	29
81.8.5 Monitoring the performance of the electrical installation	29
81.8.6 Management of loads through meshes	30
81.8.7 Multi-supply source management: grid, local electricity production and storage	30
81.9 Maintenance and enhancement of the performance of the installation	31
81.9.1 Methodology	31
81.9.2 Installation life cycle methodology	32
81.9.3 Energy efficiency life cycle	33
81.9.4 Data management	33
81.9.5 Maintenance	33
81.10 Parameters for implementation of efficiency measures	34
81.10.1 General	34

81.10.2	Efficiency measures	34
81.11	Energy efficiency actions	39
Annex A (informative)	Determination of transformer and switchboard location	40
A.1	Barycentre method	40
A.2	Total load barycentre	43
A.2.1	General	43
A.2.2	Sub-distribution board locations	44
A.2.3	Iterative process	44
A.3	Method of average route length	44
A.4	Minimum energy moment method	47
A.4.1	General	47
A.4.2	Calculation of load centre coordinates	48
A.4.3	Minimum total energy moment and minimum average load distance of the system	48
A.4.4	Example	48
A.4.5	Principle derivation	50
Annex B (normative)	Method to assess the energy efficiency of an electrical installation	54
B.1	General	54
B.2	Electrical installation efficiency classes	54
B.3	Determination of the electrical installation efficiency class	54
B.3.1	General	54
B.3.2	Industrial, commercial buildings and infrastructures	55
B.3.3	Residential	70
Annex C (informative)	List of notes concerning certain countries	77
Bibliography		78
Figure 1	– Classification levels for energy efficiency installations	6
Figure 2	– Energy efficiency and load management system overview	21
Figure 3	– Electrical distribution scheme	24
Figure 4	– Example of measurement equipment selection in an installation	26
Figure 5	– Iterative process for electrical energy efficiency management	31
Figure A.1	– Example 1: floor plan of production plant with the planned loads and calculated barycentre	42
Figure A.2	– Example 2: barycentre calculated	43
Figure A.3	– Example use of the barycentre method in an industrial building	44
Figure A.4	– Example use of the average route length method	46
Figure A.5	– Example use of the minimum total energy moment and minimum average load distance of the system	49
Figure A.6	– Relationship between the system's total energy moment and the system's minimum energy moment	52
Figure B.1	– Level of efficiency of the electrical installation efficiency classes	54
Table 1	– Measurement applications	23
Table 2	– Overview of the needs for power metering and monitoring	24
Table 3	– Process for electrical energy efficiency management and responsibilities	32
Table A.1	– Cable length for supply of DB	45

Table B.1 – Electrical installation efficiency classes	55
Table B.2 – Energy efficiency measures	55
Table B.3 – Determination of energy consumption: coverage	56
Table B.4 – Main substation: consumption	57
Table B.5 – Main substation: location	57
Table B.6 – Method of average route length	58
Table B.7 – Voltage drop	58
Table B.8 – Efficiency of transformer	59
Table B.9 – Efficiency of current-using equipment	60
Table B.10 – Zone	60
Table B.11 – Usage	61
Table B.12 – Demand response: coverage	61
Table B.13 – Demand response: duration	62
Table B.14 – Meshes	62
Table B.15 – Measurement by usages	63
Table B.16 – Occupancy coverage	63
Table B.17 – Occupancy measurement	63
Table B.18 – Energy management system (EEMS)	64
Table B.19 – HVAC control	65
Table B.20 – Lighting control	65
Table B.21 – Performance maintenance process	65
Table B.22 – Frequency of the performance verification process	66
Table B.23 – Data management	66
Table B.24 – Working point of transformer	67
Table B.25 – Presence of continuous monitoring for large energy using systems	67
Table B.26 – Power factor	68
Table B.27 – THD_U	68
Table B.28 – THD_I	68
Table B.29 – Renewable energy source	69
Table B.30 – Electrical energy storage	70
Table B.31 – Energy efficiency measures parameters	70
Table B.32 – Determination of energy consumption	71
Table B.33 – Zones	71
Table B.34 – Demand response coverage	72
Table B.35 – Meshes	72
Table B.36 – Measurement by usages	73
Table B.37 – HVAC control	73
Table B.38 – Lighting control	74
Table B.39 – Renewable energy	74
Table B.40 – Electrical energy storage	75
Table B.41 – Degree of self-sufficiency	76

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-81: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency

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IEC 60364-8-81 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 64: Electrical installations and protection against electric shock. It is an International Standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60364-8-1 published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) modified numbering that allows IEC 60364-7 subparts to amend this document;
- b) alignment of the definitions with IEC 60050-826;
- c) introduction of minimum energy moment method in Annex A;
- d) improvements in Annex B;

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
64/2799/FDIS	64/2818/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

It has the status of a group energy efficiency publication in accordance with IEC Guide 118.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60364 series, published under the general title *Low-voltage electrical installations*, can be found on the IEC website.

The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that Annex C lists all of the "in-some-country" clauses on differing practices of a less permanent nature relating to the subject of this document.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

The optimization of electrical energy usage can be facilitated by appropriate design and installation considerations. An electrical installation can provide the required level of service and safety for the lowest electrical consumption. This is considered by designers as a general requirement of their design procedures in order to establish the best use of electrical energy. In addition to the many parameters taken into account in the design of electrical installations, more importance is nowadays focused on reducing losses within the system and its use. It is important therefore that the design of the whole installation takes into account inputs from users, suppliers and utilities.

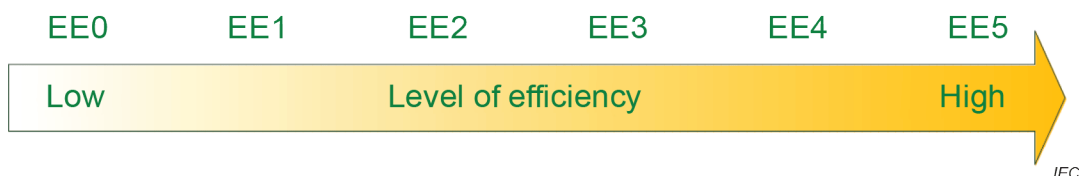
It is important that this document covers existing electrical installations in buildings, in addition to new installations. It is in the refurbishment of existing buildings that significant overall improvements in energy efficiency can be achieved.

The optimization of the use of electricity is based on energy efficiency management, which is based on the price of electricity, electrical consumption and real-time adaptation. Efficiency is checked by measurement during the whole life of the electrical installation. This helps identify opportunities for any improvements and corrections. Improvements and corrections can be implemented by redesign or equipment replacement. The aim is to provide a design for an efficient electrical installation which allows an energy management process to suit the user's needs, and in accordance with an acceptable investment. This document first introduces the different measures to provide an energy efficient installation based on kilowatt-hour (kWh) saving. It then provides guidance on giving priority to the measures depending on the return of investment, in other words the saving of electrical energy and reduction of electrical power costs divided by the amount of investment.

This document is intended to provide requirements and recommendations for the electrical part of the energy management system addressed by ISO 50001.

It introduces requirements, recommendations and methods for the design and the energy efficiency assessment of an electrical installation within the framework of an energy efficiency management approach in order to get the best permanent functionally equivalent service for the lowest electrical energy consumption and the most acceptable energy availability and economic balance.

The assessment method described in Annex B based on the electrical energy efficiency of the installation allows a classification of an energy efficiency installation according to the levels in Figure 1.



NOTE Account can be taken, if appropriate, of induced works (civil works, compartmentalization) and the necessity to expect, or not, the modifiability of the installation.

Figure 1 – Classification levels for energy efficiency installations

This document introduces requirements and recommendations to design the adequate installation in order to give the tenant or the user or, for example, the energy manager the ability to improve the management of the energy performance of the installation.

All requirements and recommendations of this document enhance the requirements contained in Parts 1 to 8 of the IEC 60364 series.

81 Energy efficiency

81.1 Scope

This part of IEC 60364 provides additional requirements, measures and recommendations for the design, erection, operation and verification of all types of low-voltage electrical installation including local production and storage of energy for optimizing the overall efficient use of electricity.

It introduces requirements, recommendations and methods for the design and the energy efficiency (EE) assessment of an electrical installation within the framework of an energy efficiency management approach in order to get the best permanent functionally equivalent service for the lowest electrical energy consumption and the optimal availability and acceptable cost-effectiveness.

These requirements, recommendations and methods apply, within the scope of the IEC 60364 series, for new installations and modification of existing installations.

This document is applicable to the electrical installation of a building or system and does not apply to products. The energy efficiency of products and their operational requirements are covered by the relevant product standards.

It is possible that another standard provides specific requirements for a particular system or installation application (e.g. manufacturing system covered by ISO 20140 series).

This document does not specifically provide requirements for building automation systems. The contribution of building automation systems to improve energy efficiency of the installation is considered.

This group energy efficiency publication is primarily intended to be used as an energy efficiency standard for the low-voltage electrical installations mentioned in the scope, but is also intended to be used by technical committees in the preparation of publications, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 118.

81.2 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.

IEC 60688, *Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC and DC electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals*

IEC 61557-12, *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC - Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures - Part 12: Power metering and monitoring devices (PMD)*

IEC 61869-2, *Instrument transformers - Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers*

IEC 62053-21, *Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 21: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,5, 1 and 2)*

IEC 62053-22, *Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S)*

IEC Guide 118, *Preparation of basic and group energy efficiency publications including energy efficiency aspects*

81.3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

81.3.1 General

81.3.1.1

zone

area or surface defining a part of an installation

Note 1 to entry: A zone can be, for example, a kitchen of 20 m² or a storage area of 500 m².

81.3.1.2

current-using equipment

electric equipment intended to convert electric energy into another form of energy

Note 1 to entry: Light, heat, and mechanical energy are examples of other forms of energy.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2022, 826-16-02, modified – Note 1 to entry has been reworded.]

81.3.1.3

electrical installation

assembly of electrical equipment to fulfil specific purposes

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2022, 826-10-01]

81.3.1.4

usage

type of application for which electricity is used

EXAMPLE Lighting, heating.

81.3.1.5

load energy profile

figure representing the energy consumption (Y-axis) within a period of time (X-axis) based on measurements for a mesh or a group of meshes

EXAMPLE Hourly consumption of energy for a period of a week.

81.3.1.6

power demand profile

figure representing the power demand (Y-axis) for a given integration period within a period of time (X-axis) based on measurements for a mesh or a group of meshes

81.3.1.7

electrical energy efficiency

EEE

optimized usage of electrical energy

Note 1 to entry: The optimization includes both technical, economic and environmental aspects.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2022, 826-19-01]

81.3.1.8

mesh

one or more circuits of the electrical installation for one or more zones including one or more services supplying a group of electrical equipment for the purpose of electrical energy efficiency

81.3.1.9

active electrical energy efficiency measure

operational measure either manually or automatically controlled for optimizing the energy usage of the electrical installation

EXAMPLE Thermostat control, occupancy lighting control, building optimization control systems.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2022, 826-19-02, modified – EXAMPLE has been added.]

81.3.1.10

passive electrical energy efficiency measure

measure for optimizing the energy usage of the electrical installation by selection and erection of electrical equipment other than control equipment

EXAMPLE Selection and location of transformer, cross-section of cables, routing of wiring system, sub-division of circuits.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2022, 826-19-03, modified – EXAMPLE has been added.]

81.3.1.11

electrical installation efficiency class

defined level of energy efficiency for an electrical installation

81.3.1.12

driving parameter

external factor that affects energy efficiency

EXAMPLE Regulation, environmental conditions, occupancy, energy prices and management requirements, mode of operation, duty cycle, load curves, state, operating, parameters, indoor temperature, lighting levels, production volume.

81.3.1.13

barycentre method

procedure to optimize the position of energy source(s) and loads in consideration of energy efficiency

81.3.1.14

energy efficiency assessment

process to determine the electrical installation efficiency class of an installation

81.3.2 Electrical energy management

81.3.2.1

electrical energy management system

EEMS

system monitoring, operating, controlling and managing energy resources and loads of the installations

81.3.2.2

load shedding

method of optimizing demand by controlling the electrical loads for variable periods of time

81.3.2.3

demand response

change in electric usage by end-user customers from their normal consumption patterns in response to changes in the price of electricity over time, or to incentive payments designed to induce lower electricity use at times of high wholesale market prices or when system reliability is jeopardized

81.3.2.4

user interface

means that allows the user to monitor or control the electrical installation, or both, locally or remotely

EXAMPLE Visual or audible signal, local display, remote display, push button.

81.3.3 Energy measurement

81.3.3.1

measurement

process of obtaining one or more values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity

[SOURCE IEC 60050-112:2010, 112-04-01, modified – The notes to entry have been deleted.]

81.3.3.2

monitoring

continuing procedure for the collection and assessment of pertinent information, including measurements, for the purpose of identifying deviations and determining the effectiveness of the plans and procedures

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-881:1983, 881-16-02, modified – In the definition, "identifying deviations and" has been added and "for radiation protection" has been deleted.]

81.3.3.3

power metering and monitoring device

PMD

combination in one or more devices of several functional modules dedicated to metering and monitoring electrical parameters in energy distribution systems or electrical installations, used for applications such as energy efficiency, power monitoring and network performance

81.3.3.4

billing

process that allows energy suppliers or their representatives to invoice their customers in accordance with a defined contract

Note 1 to entry: These applications can be covered by international standards, regulations such as measuring instruments directive (MID) in Europe or National Measurement Institute (NMI) in Australia, or utility specifications.

81.3.3.5

sub-billing

process that allows the property manager to allocate an energy invoice from the energy supplier and charges as appropriate to specific tenants

81.3.3.6

cost allocation

process that allows a facility manager to account for energy costs from internal cost centres that consume energy

EXAMPLE Process line, test and inspection, administration.

81.3.3.7

estimation

process of judging one or more values that can be attributed to a quantity

Note 1 to entry: Estimation by a competent person can provide data of a reasonable accuracy.

81.3.3.8

forecast

estimate of the expected value of a parameter at a given future date

81.3.3.9

total harmonic distortion of the voltage wave

THD_U

ratio of the RMS value of the harmonic content of an alternating quantity (voltage) to the RMS value of the fundamental component of the quantity (voltage)

81.3.3.10

total harmonic distortion of the current wave

THD_I

ratio of the RMS value of the harmonic content of an alternating quantity (current) to the RMS value of the fundamental component of the quantity (current)

81.3.3.11

degree day

unit representing a fall of 1 °C below a specified average outdoor temperature for one day

Note 1 to entry: The degree day is used to determine the heating requirements of buildings.

Note 2 to entry: The specified average outdoor temperature is usually 18 °C.

81.3.4 Sectors of activity

81.3.4.1

residential installation

premises designed and constructed for private habitation and including associated areas

Note 1 to entry: Associated areas include common areas, garages, gardens, pools.

81.3.4.2

commercial installation

premises designed and constructed for commercial operations

EXAMPLE Offices, retail, distribution centres, public buildings, banks, hotels, hospitals, schools.

81.3.4.3**industrial installation**

premises designed and constructed for manufacturing and processing operations

EXAMPLE Factories, workshops.

81.3.4.4**infrastructure installation**

system or premises designed and constructed for transport or utility operations

EXAMPLE Airport terminals, port facilities, transport facilities.

81.3.5 Abbreviated terms

BS	bonus
DB	distribution board
DSO	distribution system operator
EEE	electrical energy efficiency
EM	energy management
HVAC	heating, ventilation and air conditioning
HV/LV	high voltage / low voltage
ICT	information and communications technologies
KPI	key performance indicator
MA	performance maintenance
PDS	power drive system
PM	power monitoring
PMD	power metering and monitoring device
PV	photovoltaic
THD	total harmonic distortion
UPS	uninterruptible power supplies
2D	two-dimensional
3D	three-dimensional

81.4 General**81.4.1 Fundamental principles****81.4.1.1 Safety of the electrical installation**

The requirements and recommendations of this part of IEC 60364 do not impair safety requirements included in other parts of the IEC 60364 series.

81.4.1.2 Availability of electrical energy and user decision

Energy efficiency management shall not reduce electrical availability or services or operation below the level desired by the user.

The electrical installation shall have provisions for overriding the energy efficiency management settings in accordance with the user's decision.

EXAMPLE 1 If someone is ill, the user can decide to heat the room to a higher temperature, even during peak consumption.

EXAMPLE 2 If a company receives an urgent delivery order, there can be a need for the workshop to operate at an unexpected hour.

81.4.1.3 Design principles

The design principles of this document take into account the following aspects:

- load energy profile (active and reactive energy);
- availability of local generation and storage;
- reduction of energy losses in the electrical installation;
- the arrangement of the circuits with regard to energy efficiency (meshes, see 81.7.4);
- the customer's power use distribution over time;
- the tariff structure offered by the supplier of the electrical energy;
- maintaining the quality of service and the performance of the electrical installation.

In order to verify the achievement of electrical energy efficiency measures, an overall energy efficiency assessment should be made.

81.4.2 Energy efficiency assessment for electrical installations

81.4.2.1 General

Assessment of installations shall be performed in accordance with Annex B. This assessment should be achieved preferably by measurement. It can be alternatively achieved by calculation.

The frequency of periodic inspection of an installation shall be determined having regard to the type of installation and equipment, its use and operation, the frequency and quality of maintenance, factors liable to influence energy efficiency and the external influences to which it is subjected. The results and recommendations of the previous report, if any, shall be taken into account.

The maximum interval for follow-up energy efficiency assessments should not exceed:

- five years for commercial;
- three years for industrial and infrastructure.

81.4.2.2 Action plan following an assessment in accordance with Annex B

Where assessment is performed on a new installation and the assessment identified an electrical installation efficiency class lower than required, the identified variances shall be corrected.

Where periodic assessment identifies that the electrical installation efficiency class is not at the expected level, an action plan should be taken to achieve the required or desired electrical installation efficiency class.

81.5 Sectors of activities

For electrical energy efficiency (EEE), four sectors are identified, each having particular characteristics requiring specific methodology of implementation:

- residential installations;
- commercial installations;
- industrial installations;
- infrastructure installations.

Categorization is intended to facilitate the comparison between similar installations.