

# TECHNICAL REPORT



**Demand side power quality management**



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**Demand side power quality management**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

ICS 33.200

ISBN 978-2-8322-6257-3

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
INTRODUCTION.....	9
1 Scope.....	11
2 Normative references .....	11
3 Terms and definitions .....	11
4 Phases of a measurement plan.....	14
4.1 Six-phase measurement plan.....	14
4.2 Phase 1: Define the context, the objectives and the constraints .....	15
4.2.1 Goal of phase 1 .....	15
4.2.2 Context of the DSPQ improvement plan.....	15
4.2.3 Motivations of the organization .....	15
4.2.4 Boundaries of the DSPQ improvement plan .....	15
4.2.5 Stakeholders of the plan .....	15
4.2.6 Budget.....	16
4.2.7 Planning .....	16
4.2.8 Resources .....	16
4.2.9 Levels of the measurement system.....	16
4.2.10 Deliverables for phase 1 .....	16
4.3 Phase 2: Assess the initial situation.....	17
4.3.1 Goal of phase 2 .....	17
4.3.2 Preliminary analysis.....	17
4.3.3 Critical and disruptive loads.....	17
4.3.4 Zones .....	17
4.3.5 Relevant variables .....	17
4.3.6 Existing measuring devices .....	17
4.3.7 Data reading and storage .....	18
4.3.8 Deliverables for phase 2 .....	18
4.4 Phase 3: Design an action plan to improve the measurement system.....	18
4.4.1 Goal of phase 3 .....	18
4.4.2 Proposal of improvement actions .....	18
4.4.3 Prioritize the actions.....	19
4.4.4 Periodic review of the action plan .....	19
4.4.5 Deliverables for phase 3 .....	19
4.5 Phase 4: Implement the action plan to improve the measurement system .....	19
4.5.1 Goal of phase 4 .....	19
4.5.2 Documentation related to measurement equipment implementation.....	19
4.5.3 Installation and commissioning of measurement equipment.....	19
4.5.4 Deliverables for phase 4 .....	19
4.6 Phase 5: Use the measurement data .....	20
4.6.1 Goal of phase 5 .....	20
4.6.2 Storage of power quality data .....	20
4.6.3 Analysis of power quality data .....	20
4.6.4 Dissemination and protection of power quality data .....	20
4.6.5 Deliverables for phase 5.....	20
4.7 Phase 6: Maintain the measurement system .....	20
4.7.1 Goal of phase 6 .....	20
4.7.2 Verification of the measurement system .....	20

4.7.3	Metrological maintenance and monitoring .....	20
4.7.4	Deliverables for phase 6 .....	21
5	Demand side power quality disturbances and their impact .....	21
5.1	General.....	21
5.2	Frequency deviation.....	22
5.2.1	Origins.....	22
5.2.2	Effects .....	22
5.2.3	Possible mitigation measures .....	22
5.2.4	Key parameters to measure .....	22
5.3	Magnitude of supply voltage: deviation, underdeviations, overdeviations .....	23
5.3.1	Origins.....	23
5.3.2	Effects .....	23
5.3.3	Possible mitigation measures .....	24
5.3.4	Key parameters to measure .....	24
5.4	Flicker.....	24
5.4.1	Origins.....	24
5.4.2	Effects .....	25
5.4.3	Effects on human beings .....	25
5.4.4	Possible mitigation measures .....	25
5.4.5	Key parameters to measure .....	25
5.5	Voltage dips, swells and interruptions .....	25
5.5.1	Origins.....	25
5.5.2	Effects .....	26
5.5.3	Possible mitigation measures .....	26
5.5.4	Key parameters to measure .....	26
5.6	Transient overvoltages.....	28
5.6.1	General .....	28
5.6.2	Origins.....	28
5.6.3	Effects .....	28
5.6.4	Possible mitigation measures .....	28
5.6.5	Key parameters to measure .....	29
5.7	Supply voltage unbalance and current unbalance .....	29
5.7.1	General .....	29
5.7.2	Origins.....	30
5.7.3	Effects .....	30
5.7.4	Possible mitigation measures .....	30
5.7.5	Key parameters to measure .....	30
5.8	Voltage and current harmonics, inter-harmonics and sub-harmonics .....	31
5.8.1	Origins.....	31
5.8.2	Effects .....	32
5.8.3	Possible mitigation measures .....	33
5.8.4	Key parameters to measure .....	33
5.8.5	Emerging topic .....	33
5.9	Mains signalling voltage.....	33
5.9.1	General .....	33
5.9.2	Origins.....	33
5.9.3	Effects .....	34
5.9.4	Possible mitigation measures .....	34
5.9.5	Key parameters to measure .....	34

5.10	Rapid voltage changes.....	34
5.10.1	Origins.....	34
5.10.2	Effects .....	34
5.10.3	Possible mitigation measures .....	34
5.10.4	Key parameters to measure .....	34
5.11	Synthesis of events impacts.....	35
5.12	Synthesis of events impact on energy usage.....	36
Annex A (informative)	Example of the scope of a measurement plan: organization, sites, zones, energy uses .....	37
Annex B (informative)	State of the art related to disturbance levels on the demand side PQ.....	38
B.1	General.....	38
B.2	Transients and short terms events .....	39
B.3	Continuous voltage phenomena .....	40
B.4	Continuous current phenomena .....	42
B.5	Power-related events .....	42
Annex C (informative)	State of the art about relationship between devices and electrical phenomena .....	43
Annex D (informative)	General statements about demand side power quality .....	56
Annex E (informative)	Consequence of grid evolution .....	58
Annex F (informative)	Non-exhaustive list of relevant standards .....	60
Annex G (informative)	Definitions of electrical parameters .....	62
G.1	General.....	62
G.2	Definitions in the presence of a neutral .....	62
G.3	Power measurement in three-phase three-wire systems using the two-wattmeter method .....	67
G.3.1	General .....	67
G.3.2	Total active power .....	67
G.3.3	Total vector reactive power using quadrature phase shift definition .....	68
G.3.4	Total vector reactive power using Budeanu's definition.....	68
G.4	Additional relationships in case of sinusoidal voltage .....	68
Annex H (informative)	DC distribution .....	70
H.1	General.....	70
H.2	DC demand side power quality disturbances and impact .....	70
H.2.1	General .....	70
H.2.2	Frequency .....	70
H.2.3	Magnitude of supply voltage deviations, under-deviations, over-deviations .....	70
H.2.4	Transient overvoltages .....	71
H.2.5	Supply voltage unbalance, current unbalance .....	72
H.2.6	Voltage and current harmonics, interharmonics and subharmonics .....	72
H.2.7	Rapid voltage changes .....	73
H.3	Examples of demand side AC distribution and of demand side DC distribution .....	73
H.4	Examples of AC signals and DC signals.....	74
Bibliography	.....	77

Figure 1 – Overview of electrical distribution system from “supply side” to “demand side” ..... 9

Figure 2 – Six-phase measurement plan .....	14
Figure 3 – Effects of voltage deviation on a motor .....	23
Figure 4 – Visualization of voltage events in modified ITI curve .....	27
Figure 5 – Examples of unbalanced systems.....	29
Figure 6 – Typical current waveforms for single-phase non-linear loads.....	31
Figure 7 – Typical current waveforms for three-phases non-linear loads .....	31
Figure 8 – RVC characterization .....	35
Figure A.1 – Example of the scope of a measurement plan .....	37
Figure E.1 – The old centralized grid .....	58
Figure E.2 – The new decentralized grid .....	58
Figure E.3 – Example of consequences of a decentralized grid.....	59
Figure G.1 – Arithmetic and vector apparent powers in sinusoidal situation .....	66
Figure G.2 – Three-phase circuit without neutral.....	67
Figure H.1 – Overvoltages phenomena in DC distribution .....	71
Figure H.2 – Example of DC interconnected sources .....	72
Figure H.3 – Example 1 of disturbed DC signal .....	72
Figure H.4 – Example 2 of disturbed DC signal.....	73
Figure H.5 – Demand Side DC distribution.....	74
Figure H.6 – Demand Side AC distribution .....	74
Table 1 – Example of overview of the readings and storage carried out .....	18
Table 2 – Classification of PQ phenomena.....	21
Table 3 – Origins of PQ problems .....	21
Table 4 – Impacts of PQ problems on consumers, manufacturers and utilities .....	22
Table 5 –Voltage dip/interruption and swell classification according to EN 50160 .....	27
Table 6 – Voltage event classification according to IEC TS 62749 .....	27
Table 7 – Overview of events and impacts .....	36
Table 8 – Overview of events and impact on usages.....	36
Table B.1 – Classification of transient and short-term events .....	39
Table B.2 – Classification of continuous voltage phenomena .....	40
Table B.3 – Classification of continuous current phenomena.....	42
Table B.4 – Classification of power-related events .....	42
Table C.1 – Relationship between current-using equipment and electrical phenomena .....	44
Table C.2 –Motors .....	45
Table C.3 – Variable speed drives .....	46
Table C.4 – Transformers .....	47
Table C.5 – Capacitors .....	48
Table C.6 – Conventional generators (Genset) .....	49
Table C.7 – Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) .....	50
Table C.8 – Lighting.....	51
Table C.9 – Office equipment.....	52
Table C.10 – Cabling .....	53
Table C.11 – Programmable logic controllers (PLCs) .....	54

Table C.12 – Inverted based generators (PV, storage).....	55
Table F.1 – Existing requirements about PQ (non-exhaustive list).....	60
Table F.2 – Compatibility levels .....	60
Table F.3 – Existing requirements about disturbance measurement methods and instruments (non-exhaustive list) .....	61
Table G.1 – Definition of symbols .....	62
Table G.2 – Calculation definitions for electrical parameters .....	63
Table H.1 – Examples of AC signals and DC signals.....	75
Table H.2 – Definitions of AC signals and DC signals .....	76

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## DEMAND SIDE POWER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

## FOREWORD

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IEC TR 63191, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 85: Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
85/640/DTR	85/647/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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

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- replaced by a revised edition, or
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## INTRODUCTION

The effective management of power quality on the demand side (power consumer) is an essential activity to ensure the proper operation of the electrical equipment operating on the consumer site.

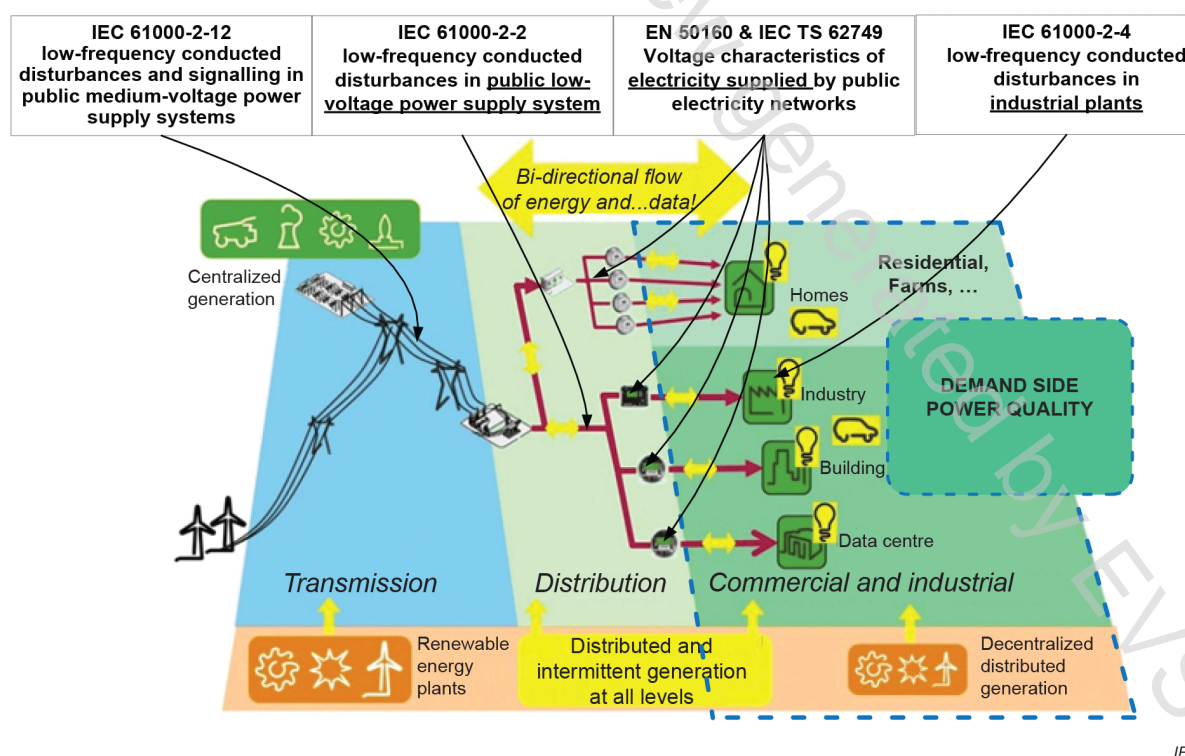
While the level of power quality present at the point of supply is generally monitored, and managed by the power provider (utility), the actual level of power disturbances present on the consumer site could be significantly worse and may negatively impact the operation of the electrical equipment. The interaction between these loads and the voltage supply is often the cause of degraded power quality on the demand side.

One effective step in the prevention of the hindrances caused by power quality is the assessment of the level of power quality disturbance present on the demand side. However, proper measurements require adequate planning and understanding of the measurement systems and their results.

This document provides guidance on how to establish, implement, exploit, maintain and improve a demand side power quality monitoring system. This document will also facilitate the tailoring of power quality monitoring concepts to the specific site where it will be deployed.

Disturbances in the electrical energy can have an important impact on the equipment, processes, organization's activities and environment. Some electrical installations (industrial sites, data centres, hospitals, etc.) are particularly impacted by the poor quality of electrical energy.

The quality of the electrical energy has different origins, impacts and measurement indicators on the supply side and on the demand side – see Figure 1 presenting an overview of the electrical network from generation (supply side) to consumer (demand side).



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Figure 1 – Overview of electrical distribution system from supply side to demand side

While documents such as IEC TS 62749 or EN 50160 define the voltage characteristics provided by a public network (called power quality of the grid), this document gives guidance for qualifying the electrical quality of internal networks including voltage and current disturbances (called demand side power quality).

In this document, power quality on the demand side, related to buildings, industrial and data centres applications is referred to as demand side power quality (DSPQ).

See Annex D for a general statement on demand side power quality.

See Annex E for a discussion about grid evolution.

See Annex F for a list of standards related to demand side power quality.

See Annex G for definition of electrical parameters.

It is recommended that readers possess a minimum knowledge of power quality phenomena.

## DEMAND SIDE POWER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

### 1 Scope

This document specifies recommendations about power quality measurement and assessment within installations.

NOTE 1 Most standards take care of power quality at the delivery point between energy providers and customers.

This document outlines the various phases needed for the establishment of a demand side power quality measurement plan for buildings and industry installations.

NOTE 2 The demand side is defined as the electrical installation, beyond the PCC (point of common coupling), which is under the jurisdiction of facility managers.

Such a power quality measurement plan will enable the optimization of the energy availability and efficiency, improve the assets lifetime and facilitate the resolutions of power quality problems. A power quality measurement plan encompasses the following stages:

- definition of the context, objectives and constraints;
- assessment of the initial power quality situation;
- definition of an action plan for the improvement of the power quality situation;
- implementation of the power quality measuring system;
- exploitation of the measurement system for the improvement of the power quality situation;
- maintenance of the measurement system.

This document will also help facility managers to tailor their measurement plan to the specific needs of the electrical system under their control. It addresses all the disturbances present in such networks, but does not cover the disturbances present in public electrical distribution networks (supply side) as they are governed by specific documents such as EN 50160 and IEC TS 62749.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms 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:

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

#### 3.1

##### **demand side**

part of the grid where electric energy is consumed by end-use customers within their electric distribution system