

IEC TR 63222-101

Edition 1.0 2025-07

TECHNICAL REPORT

Power quality management -

Part 101: Power quality data application

ICS 17.220.99; 29.020 ISBN 978-2-8327-0578-0

CONTENTS

F	DREWORD	4			
IN	NTRODUCTION6				
1	Scope	7			
2	Normative references	7			
3	Terms and definitions	7			
	3.1 Terms and definitions				
	3.2 Abbreviated symbols				
4	Understanding power quality data				
	4.1 General				
	4.2 For continuous power quality phenomenon				
	4.2.1 General				
	4.2.2 Equivalent thermal effect but covering up the cause of possible overload	10			
	4.2.3 Aggregation covering up the inducement for event of circuit tripp				
	4.2.4 Comparison of different aggregation methods	11			
	4.2.5 Impacts of sampling rules for aggregation	11			
	4.3 For discontinuous PQ phenomenon	13			
	4.3.1 General	13			
	4.3.2 Detailed event description	13			
	4.3.3 Aggregation for event	13			
	4.3.4 Critical current information with corresponding event				
5	Methodology for power quality data application	14			
	5.1 General	14			
	5.2 Data pre-processing	14			
	5.2.1 General	14			
	5.2.2 Missing power quality data filling	14			
	5.2.3 Abnormal power quality data identification	15			
	5.3 Mechanism method				
	5.4 Non-mechanism method				
6	Application on system economical operation	16			
	6.1 General	16			
	6.2 Approach	16			
	6.2.1 Analysis of additional loss of transformer	16			
	6.2.2 Analysis of additional loss of lines	19			
	6.3 Case	20			
	6.3.1 Overview				
	6.3.2 Background				
	6.3.3 Measured harmonic data				
7	Application on potential risk early warning	24			
	7.1 General				
	7.2 Approach				
	7.2.1 Transformer overheating early warning				
	7.2.2 Capacitor fault early warning				
	7.2.3 Subsynchronous resonance early warning				
_	7.3 Case				
8	Application on management and consultation service	33			

8.1	General	33
8.2	Approach	33
8.2.1	Voltage dip source identification	33
8.2.2	Voltage dip source location	37
8.2.3	Harmonic contribution determination	40
8.2.4	Daily/weekly/yearly distribution demonstration	
8.3	Case	
8.3.1	Harmonic contribution determination	
8.3.2	5 1	
Bibliograp	hy	60
Eiguro 1	· Characteristics of original disturbance variation	10
•	Resultant aggregation data	
_	Cycle-by-cycle and IEC 61000-4-30 aggregation THD	
_	Resultant aggregation data for different sampling rules	
•	An example showing information of a single event	
_	Point on wave of the event with the corresponding current	
•	Flowchart of missing power quality data filling	
Figure 8 –	Flowchart of abnormal power quality data identification	15
Figure 9 –	Single line schematic diagram for testing wiring	20
Figure 10	– Spot welding machine	21
Figure 11	Equivalent circuit of spot welding machine system	21
Figure 12	- Average harmonic voltage ratio of 0,4 kV busbar	22
Figure 13	– 95 % probability maximum value of harmonic voltage of 0,4 kV busbar	22
Figure 14	– Average harmonic current of 0,4 kV incoming line	23
_	 95 % probability value of each harmonic current of 0,4 kV incoming line 	
•	The technical flowchart for subsynchronous resonance analysis and early	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	28
Figure 17	– Network impedance with a series resonance near 46 Hz	29
Figure 18	- Network impedance with a distant resonance near 36 Hz	29
Figure 19	Distance resonances dominated by resistance – an example case with	
	eactance dip	30
Figure 20	 Minimum and maximum impedances for impedance dip calculation 	31
Figure 21	– IEEE 12-bus test system	32
Figure 22	– Distant Resonances – 12 bus system	33
Figure 23	– Block diagram of voltage dip sources identification	34
Figure 24	- The lowest amplitude frequency	36
_	- Modelling procedure of KFCM-SVM	
_	Equivalent circuit for dip source location	
•	Distribution of suspected fault points	
_	Distribution of suspected radit points - Distribution system configuration for harmonic contribution determination	∓∪
	— Distribution system configuration for marmonic contribution determination	41
	Current source equivalent circuit for harmonic analysis	
•	- Impedance measurement methods	
	Voltage and current during a disturbance	

Figure 32 – Transient waveforms and frequency contents	43
Figure 33 – Harmonic voltage and current at the PCC when K_1 = 0,5, K_2 =10	52
Figure 34 – Fundamental voltage and current at the PCC	54
Figure 35 – Estimation of harmonic impedance Z_{u}	55
Figure 36 – Polar diagrams of the distributions of 3rd background harmonic voltage	56
Figure 37 – Polar diagrams of the distributions of the 11 th background harmonic voltage	56
Figure 38 – Polar diagrams of the distributions of the 13 th background harmonic voltage	56
Figure 39 – Variation curve of $V_{\sf XB}$	
· ·	
Figure 40 – 2 Distribution of feature samples in three-dimension space	
Figure 41 – Typical waveforms of five categories	59
Table 1 – Comparison of different aggregation methods	11
Table 2 – Aggregation results for different sampling rules	12
Table 3 – 10 kV/0,4 kV distribution transformer parameters	21
Table 4 – Statistical report on the THD of 0,4 kV bus voltage during the testing period \dots	22
Table 5 – Statistical report on harmonic current of 0,4 kV incoming line	23
Table 6 – The no-load loss caused by harmonic voltage	24
Table 7 – The load loss caused by harmonic current	24
Table 8 – Example – Measures for damping of series resonance	32
Table 9 – List of distant resonances – 12 bus system	32
Table 10 – Types of statistical values for pass rate calculation	47
Table 11 – Types of statistical values for judging whether or not the standard is	47
exceeded	
Table 12 – Values of network components	
Table 13 – Contrast of calculation errors of $ Z_u $	
Table 14 – 3 Contrast of calculation errors of ∠Zu	
Table 15 – Calculation average value of the utility harmonic impedance	
Table 16 – 95 % Probability values of the customer-side harmonic voltage contribution	
Table 17 – 95 % Probability values of the utility-side harmonic voltage contribution	
Table 18 – Feature database of voltage dip	
Table 19 – Recognition result of SVM	59

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

Power quality management - Part 101: Power quality data application

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of 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 IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at https://patents.iec.ch. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC TR IEC 63222-101 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 8: System aspects of electrical energy supply. It is a Technical Report.

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

Draft	Report on voting
8/1744/DTR	8/1750/RVDTR

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 Technical Report is English.

A list of all parts in the IEC 63222 series, published under the general title *Power quality management*, can be found on the IEC website.

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.

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

With the development of modern industry, the integration of nonlinear loads, such as powerelectronic-based equipment, electric locomotives, etc., causes direct or indirect power quality (PQ) issues.

The wide spread use of power quality monitoring instruments in recent years has accumulated massive PQ monitoring data hiding rich information for data applications in different fields. A typical case is the analysis of equipment operation condition, as many equipment failures present unique signatures in the voltage and current.

This technical report (TR) is prepared to support PQ management for PQ data application of system economical operation, potential risk early warning and consultation service. The mechanism and non-mechanism methodologies are introduced for various aspects of application scenarios including additional loss calculation, capacitor fault warning, harmonic source location, etc.,

PQ data application is based on the purposes and needs, the cases are limited in this document and cannot include all instances. The typical cases presented in this document are for fully understanding the application of power quality data.

1 Scope

This part of IEC 63222, which is a Technical Report, aims to provide guidelines for power quality data applications on different aspects in public power supply systems at voltage ranges from LV, MV and HV with 50 Hz or 60 Hz rated frequency.

It intends to provide a methodology for mining hidden knowledge and support power quality management based on PQ data analytics. Its primary goal is to serve different aspects of power system to promote the system maintaining its normal state and improve efficiency. It can also help avoid unexpected system events, equipment malfunction/maloperation, and production process interruption. The various methodologies and methods mentioned in this document are optional.

NOTE The boundaries between the various voltage levels can be different for different countries/regions. In the context of this document, the following terms for system voltage are used:

- low voltage (LV) refers to $U_N \le 1 \text{ kV}$
- medium voltage (MV) refers to 1 kV < $U_N \le 35$ kV
- high voltage (HV) refers to 35 kV < $U_N \le 230$ kV

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.