

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Assessment of power quality – Characteristics of electricity supplied by public networks

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
INTRODUCTION	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	10
4 Recommended values for power quality indices	18
4.1 General	18
4.2 Frequency deviation	20
4.3 Supply voltage deviation	20
4.3.1 General	20
4.3.2 Low voltage systems	20
4.3.3 Medium voltage systems	21
4.3.4 High voltage systems	21
4.4 Voltage unbalance	21
4.5 Flicker	22
4.6 Harmonic and interharmonic voltage	22
4.6.1 General	22
4.6.2 Low voltage systems	22
4.6.3 Medium voltage systems	23
4.6.4 High voltage systems	24
4.7 Voltage dip	25
4.8 Voltage swell	26
4.9 Voltage interruption	26
4.10 Mains signalling communicating voltage	27
4.11 Rapid voltage change	27
4.12 Transient overvoltage	28
4.12.1 Low voltage systems	28
4.12.2 Medium and high voltage systems	28
5 Objectives and methods for power quality assessment	28
5.1 General	28
5.2 Site power quality assessment	29
5.2.1 General	29
5.2.2 Continuous phenomena	29
5.2.3 For discontinuous phenomena (single event)	31
5.3 System aspect power quality assessment	32
5.3.1 General	32
5.3.2 For continuous phenomena	32
5.3.3 For discontinuous phenomena (events)	33
Annex A (informative) Examples of profiles for power quality specification	35
A.1 General	35
A.2 LV and MV public distribution networks in European countries	35
A.3 LV, MV and HV power supply system in China	36
A.4 Example of a transmission system in Canada	37
A.5 Examples of profiles in Australia	38
Annex B (informative) Additional information on power quality assessments	39

B.1	Weekly percentile values assessed on a daily sliding basis.....	39
B.2	Example on system aspect continuous disturbance evaluation.....	40
B.3	Aggregation method used for events.....	40
B.3.1	General.....	40
B.3.2	Time aggregation.....	40
Annex C (informative)	Main impact of poor power quality.....	43
C.1	General.....	43
C.2	Harmonic distortion.....	43
C.3	Voltage unbalance.....	44
C.4	Voltage deviation.....	44
C.5	Frequency deviation.....	44
C.6	Voltage fluctuation.....	44
C.7	Flicker.....	44
C.8	Voltage dip (or voltage sag).....	44
C.9	Transient overvoltages.....	45
Annex D (informative)	Power quality issues related to distributed generation and micro-grids.....	46
D.1	General.....	46
D.2	Voltage deviation.....	46
D.3	Harmonics.....	46
D.4	DG magnetic bias (DC current injection).....	46
D.5	Voltage fluctuation and flicker.....	47
D.6	High frequency conducted disturbances.....	47
Annex E (informative)	Methods to maintain and improve power quality.....	48
E.1	General.....	48
E.2	Voltage deviation.....	48
E.3	Harmonics.....	48
E.4	Flicker.....	49
E.5	Voltage unbalance.....	49
E.6	Voltage dip/swell/short time interruption.....	50
Annex F (informative)	Relation between power quality and EMC.....	51
F.1	General.....	51
F.2	Differences between power quality and compatibility levels.....	51
F.3	Example of power quality level versus compatibility level.....	52
Annex G (informative)	Other phenomena.....	55
G.1	General.....	55
G.2	Level behaviour over time.....	55
G.3	Duration.....	55
G.4	Periodicity.....	55
G.5	Bandwidth.....	56
Annex H (informative)	Role of stakeholders for power quality management – Coordination of the parties involved.....	57
H.1	General.....	57
H.2	Network operator – Network user.....	57
H.3	Network user – Equipment supplier.....	57
H.4	Network operator – Equipment supplier.....	58
Bibliography	59

Figure 1 – Signal Mains communicating voltages recommended values in percent of U_N used in public LV networks (or U_C in public MV networks)	27
Figure 2 – Example for illustrating voltage <i>THD</i> assessment result trends	31
Figure 3 – Example showing information of single event assessment	32
Figure B.1 – Comparison of two methods of assessing weekly 95 th percentile values	39
Figure B.2 – Example for illustrating the differences resulted by time aggregation method	41
Figure B.3 – Example of time sequence of voltage dips that can be aggregated in two different ways	42
Figure F.1 – Application points in a LV system (example)	52
Figure F.2 – Relation between disturbance levels (schematic significance only)	52
Figure F.3 – Cumulative distribution of all <i>THD</i> values recorded at 30 points of supply of the LV system, during one week	53
Figure F.4 – Weekly 95 th percentile <i>THD</i> values evaluated at each monitored LV point of supply	54
Table 1 – Classification of electromagnetic phenomena addressed by power quality indices	8
Table 2 – Flicker severity P_{lf} recommended values	22
Table 3 – Recommended values of individual harmonic voltages at the low voltage points of supply terminals for orders up to 50 given in percent of the fundamental voltage U_1	23
Table 4 – Recommended values of individual harmonic voltages at the medium voltage points of supply terminals for orders up to 50 given in percent of the fundamental voltage U_1	24
Table 5 – Indicative values of individual harmonic voltages at the high voltage points of supply terminals given in percent of the fundamental voltage U_1	25
Table 6 – Site power quality assessment methods	30
Table 7 – Example of single event assessment	32
Table 8 – List of individual events measured at a single monitoring site	33
Table 9 – <i>SARFI-X</i> indices coming out of Table 8	34
Table 10 – Magnitude-duration table format	34
Table A.1 – Examples of profiles in European countries	35
Table A.2 – Examples of profiles in China	36
Table A.3 – Examples of profiles in Canada	37
Table A.4 – Examples of profiles in Australia	38
Table B.1 – Listing of system power quality evaluation	40

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OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC NETWORKS****FOREWORD**

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- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical Specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62749, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 8: System aspects of electrical energy supply.

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

Draft TS	Report on voting
8/1512/DTS	8/1524/RVDTS

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- minimum number of remaining data for weekly analysis,
- improvement of the compatibility between EN 50160 and IEC TS 62749,
- further explanation of the conception of daily sliding window,
- further explanation of the aggregation method used for events,
- further explanation of the relation between Power Quality and EMC,
- addition of a new definition of mains communicating system (MCS),
- addition of a new Annex G: Other phenomena,
- transfer of the main content of IEC TR 62510 to IEC TS 62749.

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

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

The description of electricity is of fundamental importance within electricity supply systems. In ~~general~~ the past, its characteristics depended less on its generation than on the way in which it ~~is~~ was transported by networks and being used by the equipment of the multiple users. Faults or other events such as short-circuit and lightning strikes occurring within users' installations or public networks also disturb or degrade it.

Nowadays, Smart Grid construction and massive deployment of renewable energy sources increase the complexity of power quality management. For more information about power quality issues related to distributed generation and micro-grids, refer to Annex D.

NOTE For more information about role of stakeholders for power quality management, see Annex H.

There is a need for a common set of power quality (PQ) indices and measurement methods in order to allow different system operators to measure and report power quality in a consistent manner.

Regarding the limits or levels of power quality, the situation differs. Historically, the electrical systems in different countries/regions have been designed in different ways to cater for national/regional variations like different geographic, climatic or commercial conditions, etc. It is thus essential that any set of internationally agreed power quality limits or levels also recognize these differences, which depends namely on the system configuration, the transfer characteristics between the different voltage levels (attenuation or amplification), the actual disturbance levels on the system, etc.

~~Also, the level of power quality is not absolute rather it depends on the price that clients are willing to pay for it. Optimizing power quality should be carried out in a cost-effective manner in that if NETWORK USERS expect power quality to be an intrinsic characteristic of the product they also want it at the lowest price.~~

Also, the quality of power is not absolute. Optimizing power quality should be carried out in a cost-effective manner to balance network user power quality requirements and willingness to pay for it with power quality supply costs.

Therefore, some of the objectives recommended hereafter allow for a range of values, or options, while still ensuring the coordination of disturbance levels between different parts of the system or voltage levels.

Then, the requirements to be applied can be expressed by the association of the IEC Power Quality framework from the normative part of this document and profiles. Examples of profiles are given in Annex A.

ASSESSMENT OF POWER QUALITY – CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC NETWORKS

1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies the expected characteristics of electricity at the ~~SUPPLY TERMINALS~~ point of supply of public low, medium and high voltage, 50 Hz or 60 Hz, networks, as well as power quality assessment methods.

NOTE 1 The boundaries between the various voltage levels ~~may~~ can be different for different countries/regions. In the context of this TS, the following terms for system voltage are used:

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

NOTE 2 Because of existing network structures, in some countries/regions, the boundary between medium and high voltage can be different.

This document applies to the phenomena listed in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Classification of electromagnetic phenomena
addressed by power quality indices**

Continuous phenomena	Discontinuous phenomena – Events	Other phenomena
FREQUENCY DEVIATION	SUPPLY INTERRUPTION	MAINS COMMUNICATING VOLTAGES
SUPPLY VOLTAGE DEVIATION	VOLTAGE DIP	
VOLTAGE UNBALANCE	VOLTAGE SWELL	
HARMONIC VOLTAGE	TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE	
INTERHARMONIC VOLTAGE	RAPID VOLTAGE CHANGE	
FLICKER (VOLTAGE FLUCTUATION)		
MAINS-SIGNALLING-VOLTAGES		

NOTE 3 Specification of related measurement methods can be found in IEC 61000-4-30, ~~EMC – Testing and measurement techniques – Power Quality measurement methods~~.

NOTE 4 Specification of the performance of related measuring instruments can be found in IEC 62586, ~~Power quality measurement in power supply systems~~.

While power quality is related to EMC in a number of ways, especially because compliance with power quality requirements depends on the control of cumulative effect of electromagnetic emission from all/multiple equipment and/or installations, this document is not an EMC publication (see also Annex F).

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 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60364-4-44, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances*

IEC 60364-5-53, *Low-voltage electrical installations – of buildings – Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Devices for protection for safety, isolation, switching, control and monitoring*

IEC 61000-2-2:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-2: Environment – Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public low-voltage power supply systems*

IEC 61000-2-2:2002/AMD1:2017

IEC 61000-2-2:2002/AMD2:2018

~~IEC TR 61000-2-8, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 1-8: Environment – Voltage dips and short interruptions on public electric power supply systems with statistical measurement results*~~

IEC 61000-2-12, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-12: Environment – Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public medium-voltage power supply systems*

IEC TR 61000-2-14, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-14: Environment – Overvoltages on public electricity distribution networks*

~~IEC 61000-3-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16 A per phase)*~~

~~IEC 61000-3-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection*~~

~~IEC TR 61000-3-6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-6: Limits – Assessment of emission limits for the connection of distorting installations to MV, HV and EHV power systems*~~

~~IEC TR 61000-3-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-7: Limits – Assessment of emission limits for the connection of fluctuating load installations to MV, HV and EHV power systems*~~

~~IEC 61000-3-11, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems – Equipment with rated current ≤ 75 A and subject to conditional connection*~~

~~IEC 61000-3-12, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-12: Limits – Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤ 75 A per phase*~~

~~IEC TR 61000-3-13, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-13: Limits – Assessment of emission limits for the connection of unbalanced installations to MV, HV and EHV power systems*~~

~~IEC TR 61000-3-14, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-14: Limits – Assessment of emission limits for the connection of disturbing installations to LV power systems*~~

~~IEC 61000-4-7:2009, 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 61000-4-30:20082015, 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)~~

~~IEC 62586-2, Power quality measurement in power supply systems – Part 2: Functional tests and uncertainty requirements~~

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
INTRODUCTION	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 Recommended values for power quality indices	17
4.1 General	17
4.2 Frequency deviation	19
4.3 Supply voltage deviation	19
4.3.1 General	19
4.3.2 Low voltage systems	19
4.3.3 Medium voltage systems	20
4.3.4 High voltage systems	20
4.4 Voltage unbalance	20
4.5 Flicker	21
4.6 Harmonic and interharmonic voltage	21
4.6.1 General	21
4.6.2 Low voltage systems	21
4.6.3 Medium voltage systems	22
4.6.4 High voltage systems	23
4.7 Voltage dip	24
4.8 Voltage swell	25
4.9 Voltage interruption	25
4.10 Mains communicating voltage	26
4.11 Rapid voltage change	26
4.12 Transient overvoltage	27
4.12.1 Low voltage systems	27
4.12.2 Medium and high voltage systems	27
5 Objectives and methods for power quality assessment	27
5.1 General	27
5.2 Site power quality assessment	28
5.2.1 General	28
5.2.2 Continuous phenomena	28
5.2.3 For discontinuous phenomena (single event)	30
5.3 System aspect power quality assessment	31
5.3.1 General	31
5.3.2 For continuous phenomena	31
5.3.3 For discontinuous phenomena (events)	31
Annex A (informative) Examples of profiles for power quality specification	34
A.1 General	34
A.2 LV and MV public distribution networks in European countries	34
A.3 LV, MV and HV power supply system in China	35
A.4 Example of a transmission system in Canada	36
A.5 Examples of profiles in Australia	37
Annex B (informative) Additional information on power quality assessments	38

B.1	Weekly percentile values assessed on a daily sliding basis.....	38
B.2	Example on system aspect continuous disturbance evaluation	39
B.3	Aggregation method used for events	39
B.3.1	General	39
B.3.2	Time aggregation.....	39
Annex C (informative)	Main impact of poor power quality	42
C.1	General.....	42
C.2	Harmonic distortion	42
C.3	Voltage unbalance	42
C.4	Voltage deviation	43
C.5	Frequency deviation.....	43
C.6	Voltage fluctuation	43
C.7	Flicker.....	43
C.8	Voltage dip (or voltage sag)	43
C.9	Transient overvoltages.....	43
Annex D (informative)	Power quality issues related to distributed generation and micro-grids.....	44
D.1	General.....	44
D.2	Voltage deviation	44
D.3	Harmonics	44
D.4	DG magnetic bias (DC current injection)	44
D.5	Voltage fluctuation and flicker	45
D.6	High frequency conducted disturbances.....	45
Annex E (informative)	Methods to maintain and improve power quality	46
E.1	General.....	46
E.2	Voltage deviation	46
E.3	Harmonics	46
E.4	Flicker.....	47
E.5	Voltage unbalance	47
E.6	Voltage dip/swell/short time interruption.....	48
Annex F (informative)	Relation between power quality and EMC	49
F.1	General.....	49
F.2	Differences between power quality and compatibility levels.....	49
F.3	Example of power quality level versus compatibility level	50
Annex G (informative)	Other phenomena	53
G.1	General.....	53
G.2	Level behaviour over time	53
G.3	Duration.....	53
G.4	Periodicity.....	53
G.5	Bandwidth.....	54
Annex H (informative)	Role of stakeholders for power quality management – Coordination of the parties involved	55
H.1	General.....	55
H.2	Network operator – Network user	55
H.3	Network user – Equipment supplier.....	55
H.4	Network operator – Equipment supplier.....	56
Bibliography	57

Figure 1 – Mains communicating voltages recommended values in percent of U_N used in public LV networks (or U_C in public MV networks)	26
Figure 2 – Example for illustrating voltage <i>THD</i> assessment result trends	30
Figure 3 – Example showing information of single event assessment	31
Figure B.1 – Comparison of two methods of assessing weekly 95 th percentile values	38
Figure B.2 – Example for illustrating the differences resulted by time aggregation method	40
Figure B.3 – Example of time sequence of voltage dips that can be aggregated in two different ways	41
Figure F.1 – Application points in a LV system (example)	50
Figure F.2 – Relation between disturbance levels (schematic significance only)	50
Figure F.3 – Cumulative distribution of all <i>THD</i> values recorded at 30 points of supply of the LV system, during one week	51
Figure F.4 – Weekly 95 th percentile <i>THD</i> values evaluated at each monitored LV point of supply	52
Table 1 – Classification of electromagnetic phenomena addressed by power quality indices	8
Table 2 – Flicker severity P_{lt} recommended values	21
Table 3 – Recommended values of individual harmonic voltages at the low voltage points of supply for orders up to 50 given in percent of the fundamental voltage U_1	22
Table 4 – Recommended values of individual harmonic voltages at the medium voltage points of supply for orders up to 50 given in percent of the fundamental voltage U_1	23
Table 5 – Indicative values of individual harmonic voltages at the high voltage points of supply given in percent of the fundamental voltage U_1	24
Table 6 – Site power quality assessment methods	29
Table 7 – Example of single event assessment	30
Table 8 – List of individual events measured at a single monitoring site	32
Table 9 – <i>SARFI-X</i> indices coming out of Table 8	32
Table 10 – Magnitude-duration table format	33
Table A.1 – Examples of profiles in European countries	34
Table A.2 – Examples of profiles in China	35
Table A.3 – Examples of profiles in Canada	36
Table A.4 – Examples of profiles in Australia	37
Table B.1 – Listing of system power quality evaluation	39

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NOTE For more information about role of stakeholders for power quality management, see Annex H.

There is a need for a common set of power quality (PQ) indices and measurement methods in order to allow different system operators to measure and report power quality in a consistent manner.

Regarding the limits or levels of power quality, the situation differs. Historically, the electrical systems in different countries/regions have been designed in different ways to cater for national/regional variations like different geographic, climatic or commercial conditions, etc. It is thus essential that any set of internationally agreed power quality limits or levels also recognize these differences, which depends namely on the system configuration, the transfer characteristics between the different voltage levels (attenuation or amplification), the actual disturbance levels on the system, etc.

Also, the quality of power is not absolute. Optimizing power quality should be carried out in a cost-effective manner to balance network user power quality requirements and willingness to pay for it with power quality supply costs.

Therefore, some of the objectives recommended hereafter allow for a range of values, or options, while still ensuring the coordination of disturbance levels between different parts of the system or voltage levels.

Then, the requirements to be applied can be expressed by the association of the IEC Power Quality framework from the normative part of this document and profiles. Examples of profiles are given in Annex A.

ASSESSMENT OF POWER QUALITY – CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC NETWORKS

1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies the expected characteristics of electricity at the point of supply of public low, medium and high voltage, 50 Hz or 60 Hz, networks, as well as power quality assessment methods.

NOTE 1 The boundaries between the various voltage levels can be different for different countries/regions. In the context of this TS, the following terms for system voltage are used:

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

NOTE 2 Because of existing network structures, in some countries/regions, the boundary between medium and high voltage can be different.

This document applies to the phenomena listed in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Classification of electromagnetic phenomena
addressed by power quality indices**

Continuous phenomena	Discontinuous phenomena – Events	Other phenomena
FREQUENCY DEVIATION	SUPPLY INTERRUPTION	MAINS COMMUNICATING VOLTAGES
SUPPLY VOLTAGE DEVIATION	VOLTAGE DIP	
VOLTAGE UNBALANCE	VOLTAGE SWELL	
HARMONIC VOLTAGE	TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE	
INTERHARMONIC VOLTAGE	RAPID VOLTAGE CHANGE	
FLICKER (VOLTAGE FLUCTUATION)		

NOTE 3 Specification of related measurement methods can be found in IEC 61000-4-30.

NOTE 4 Specification of the performance of related measuring instruments can be found in IEC 62586.

While power quality is related to EMC in a number of ways, especially because compliance with power quality requirements depends on the control of cumulative effect of electromagnetic emission from all/multiple equipment and/or installations, this document is not an EMC publication (see also Annex F).

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 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60364-4-44, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances*

IEC 60364-5-53, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Devices for protection for safety, isolation, switching, control and monitoring*

IEC 61000-2-2:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-2: Environment – Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public low-voltage power supply systems*

IEC 61000-2-2:2002/AMD1:2017

IEC 61000-2-2:2002/AMD2:2018

IEC 61000-2-12, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-12: Environment – Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public medium-voltage power supply systems*

IEC TR 61000-2-14, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-14: Environment – Overvoltages on public electricity distribution networks*

IEC 61000-4-30:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques – Power quality measurement methods*