



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Power quality management – Part 2: Power Quality Monitoring System

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 29.020

ISBN 978-2-8322-7588-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Purposes and applications analysis	8
5 Preliminary study.....	9
5.1 Background information collection.....	9
5.2 Selection of monitoring sites	10
5.3 Selection of monitoring parameters.....	11
5.4 Voltage Transformer (VT)/Current Transformer (CT) characteristics analysis	12
5.5 Data sources	12
6 PQ monitoring system structure and functions	13
6.1 General.....	13
6.2 Function modules.....	14
6.2.1 Data collection.....	14
6.2.2 Communication.....	14
6.2.3 Data storage.....	15
6.2.4 Data processing and analysis	15
6.3 System structure.....	15
6.3.1 General	15
6.3.2 Brower/Server (B/S) and Client/Server (C/S) architecture	15
6.3.3 Centralized and distributed architecture.....	15
7 Communication and protocol	16
7.1 General.....	16
7.2 Communication	17
7.2.1 Communication mode	17
7.2.2 Communication interface	17
7.3 Protocol	17
8 Data storage and management	18
8.1 Data storage	18
8.2 Data management.....	19
8.2.1 Data backup	19
8.2.2 Data quality management	19
8.2.3 Missing data checking	19
8.2.4 Data security	20
8.3 Data setting	20
8.3.1 General	20
8.3.2 Time aggregation setting	20
8.3.3 Grouping and sub-grouping setting	20
8.3.4 Flagged data pre-processing setting	20
8.3.5 Sites attribution setting	20
8.3.6 Time setting.....	20
8.3.7 Accessing setting.....	21
8.4 Power quality assessment.....	21
8.5 Advanced data analysis	21
Annex A (informative) Characteristics of instrument transformers	22

A.1	Inductive instrument transformers	22
A.1.1	Inductive voltage transformers	22
A.1.2	Inductive current transformers	22
A.2	Low-power instrument transformers (LPIT).....	23
A.2.1	Low-power voltage transformers (LPVT)	23
A.2.2	Low-power current transformers (LPCT)	24
A.3	Capacitive voltage transformers (CVT).....	24
	Bibliography.....	26
	Figure 1 – Function modules of power quality monitoring system	13
	Figure 2 – Structure of a typical power quality monitoring system	14
	Figure 3 – Centralised architecture	16
	Figure 4 – Distributed architecture	16
	Figure A.1 – Frequency response of a typical 420 kV inductive VT	22
	Figure A.2 – Different types of LPVTs	23
	Figure A.3 – Estimated amplitude and phase error up to 2 kHz	23
	Figure A.4 – Frequency response of an optical current transformer.....	24
	Figure A.5 – Frequency response of a Rogowski current transformer.....	24
	Figure A.6 – Frequency response of a typical 220 kV CVT	25

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER QUALITY MANAGEMENT –**Part 2: Power quality monitoring system**

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.
- 2) 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) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC TS 63222-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 8: System aspects of electrical energy supply. It is a Technical Specification.

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

Draft	Report on voting
8/1658/DTS	8/1674/RVDTS

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 Specification 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 <http://www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications>.

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.

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,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document 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.

POWER QUALITY MANAGEMENT –

Part 2: Power Quality Monitoring System

1 Scope

This part of IEC 63222 defines technical requirements for designing a power quality monitoring system for public power supply networks. It is applicable for LV, MV and HV public power supply networks.

The design procedure of a power quality monitoring system (PQMS) generally includes the following four steps:

- Step 1: purpose and application analysis
Analyse power quality monitoring (PQM) demand and define the purpose of PQM.
- Step 2: preliminary study
Collect background information such as network configuration, the parameters of instrument transformers, e.g. the output levels and performance capabilities, attributes of loads or distributed generations (DG), communication conditions, budgets, and other restrictive conditions, and select the parameters to be monitored and monitoring sites according to corresponding principles.
- Step 3: system structure design
Design the overall structure of the monitoring system according to the monitoring purpose based on the analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of various system structures.
- Step 4: detailed design of functional modules
Design the function modules of data collection, communication, data storage, data processing and analysis in detail according to the functional requirements.

This document defines the main purposes of PQM and gives recommendations for preliminary study, such as how to select monitoring sites and monitoring parameters and whether the instrument transformer is suitable for monitoring. This document also classifies the PQMS structure and specifies the functional requirements of the modules such as data collection, communication, data storage, data processing and analysis.

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

IEC TR 61000-3-7:2008, *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 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 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 61000-4-30:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques – Power quality measurement methods*

IEC TR 61850-90-17:2017, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 90-17: Using IEC 61850 to transmit power quality data*

IEC 61869-6:2016, *Instrument transformers – Part 6: Additional general requirements for low power instrument transformers*

IEC 61869-11, *Instrument transformers – Part 11: Additional requirements for low power passive voltage transformers*

IEC TR 61869-103, *Instrument transformers – Part 103: The use of instrument transformers for power quality measurement*

IEC 62443 (all parts), *Industrial communication networks – Network and system security*

IEC 62586-1:2017, *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*

IEC TS 62749:2020, *Assessment of power quality – Characteristics of electricity supplied by public networks*