

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Elektromagnetisk kompatibilitet (EMC) – Del 4-30: Mät- och provningsmetoder – Mätning av spänningsgodhet och elkvalitet

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

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61000-4-30:2015. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61000-4-30:2015.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 61000-4-30:2015

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61000-4-30, Third edition, 2015 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques - Power quality measurement methods**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 61000-4-30, utgåva 2, 2009, gäller ej fr o m 2018-03-27.

ICS 33.100.99

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard, som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

English Version

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

Compatibilité Electromagnétique (CEM) - Partie 4-30:
Techniques d'essai et de mesure - Méthodes de mesure de
la qualité de l'alimentation
(IEC 61000-4-30:2015)

Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit (EMV) - Teil 4-30: Prüf-
und Messverfahren - Verfahren zur Messung der
Spannungsqualität
(IEC 61000-4-30:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2015-03-27. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 77A/873/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 61000-4-30, prepared by SC 77A, "EMC - Low-frequency phenomena", of IEC TC 77, "Electromagnetic compatibility" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61000-4-30:2015.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2015-12-27
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2018-03-27

This document supersedes EN 61000-4-30:2009.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61000-4-30:2015 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60044-1:1996	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60044-1:1996.
IEC 60044-2:1997	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60044-2:1997.
IEC 61000-2-2:2002	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-2-2:2002.
IEC 61000-2-12	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-2-12.
IEC 61000-4-19	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-19.
IEC 61010 (Series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61010 (Series).
IEC 61010-2-032	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61010-2-032.
IEC 61869-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61869-1.
IEC 61869-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61869-2.
CISPR 16-1-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-1-1.
CISPR 16-1-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-1-2.
CISPR 16-2-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-2-1.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u> series	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u> series
IEC 60050		International Electrotechnical Vocabulary	-	
IEC 61000-2-4	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -- Part 2-4: Environment - Compatibility levels in industrial plants for low-frequency conducted disturbances	EN 61000-2-4	-
IEC 61000-3-8	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -- Part 3-8: Limits - Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations - Emission levels, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbance levels	-	-
IEC 61000-4-7	2002	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	EN 61000-4-7	2002
+A1	2008		+A1	2009
IEC 61000-4-15	2010	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -- Part 4-15: Testing and measurement techniques - Flickermeter - Functional and design specifications	EN 61000-4-15	2011
IEC 61180	series	High-voltage test techniques for low-voltage equipment	EN 61180	series
IEC 62586-1	-	Power quality measurement in power supply systems -- Part 1: Power Quality Instruments (PQI)	EN 62586-1	-
IEC 62586-2	-	Power quality measurement in power supply systems -- Part 2: Functional tests and uncertainty requirements	EN 62586-2	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	7
INTRODUCTION	9
1 Scope	10
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 General	16
4.1 Classes of measurement	16
4.2 Organization of the measurements	17
4.3 Electrical values to be measured	17
4.4 Measurement aggregation over time intervals	17
4.5 Measurement aggregation algorithm	18
4.5.1 Requirements	18
4.5.2 150/180-cycle aggregation	18
4.5.3 10-min aggregation	18
4.5.4 2-hour aggregation	20
4.6 Time-clock uncertainty	21
4.7 Flagging concept	21
5 Power quality parameters	21
5.1 Power frequency	21
5.1.1 Measurement method	21
5.1.2 Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	22
5.1.3 Measurement evaluation	22
5.1.4 Aggregation	22
5.2 Magnitude of the supply voltage	22
5.2.1 Measurement method	22
5.2.2 Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	22
5.2.3 Measurement evaluation	23
5.2.4 Aggregation	23
5.3 Flicker	23
5.3.1 Measurement method	23
5.3.2 Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	23
5.3.3 Measurement evaluation	23
5.3.4 Aggregation	23
5.4 Supply voltage dips and swells	24
5.4.1 Measurement method	24
5.4.2 Detection and evaluation of a voltage dip	24
5.4.3 Detection and evaluation of a voltage swell	25
5.4.4 Calculation of a sliding reference voltage	26
5.4.5 Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	26
5.5 Voltage interruptions	26
5.5.1 Measurement method	26
5.5.2 Evaluation of a voltage interruption	27
5.5.3 Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	27
5.5.4 Aggregation	27
5.6 Transient voltages	27
5.7 Supply voltage unbalance	27

5.7.1	Measurement method	27
5.7.2	Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	28
5.7.3	Measurement evaluation	28
5.7.4	Aggregation	29
5.8	Voltage harmonics	29
5.8.1	Measurement method	29
5.8.2	Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	29
5.8.3	Measurement evaluation	30
5.8.4	Aggregation	30
5.9	Voltage interharmonics	30
5.9.1	Measurement method	30
5.9.2	Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	30
5.9.3	Evaluation	30
5.9.4	Aggregation	30
5.10	Mains signalling voltage on the supply voltage	31
5.10.1	General	31
5.10.2	Measurement method	31
5.10.3	Measurement uncertainty and measuring range	31
5.10.4	Aggregation	31
5.11	Rapid voltage change (RVC)	31
5.11.1	General	31
5.11.2	RVC event detection	32
5.11.3	RVC event evaluation	33
5.11.4	Measurement uncertainty	34
5.12	Underdeviation and overdeviation	34
5.13	Current	34
5.13.1	General	34
5.13.2	Magnitude of current	35
5.13.3	Current recording	35
5.13.4	Harmonic currents	36
5.13.5	Interharmonic currents	36
5.13.6	Current unbalance	36
6	Performance verification	36
Annex A (informative)	Power quality measurements – Issues and guidelines	39
A.1	General	39
A.2	Installation precautions	39
A.2.1	General	39
A.2.2	Test leads	39
A.2.3	Guarding of live parts	40
A.2.4	Monitor placement	40
A.2.5	Earthing	41
A.2.6	Interference	41
A.3	Transducers	41
A.3.1	General	41
A.3.2	Signal levels	42
A.3.3	Frequency response of transducers	43
A.3.4	Transducers for measuring transients	43
A.4	Transient voltages and currents	44

A.4.1	General.....	44
A.4.2	Terms and definitions	44
A.4.3	Frequency and amplitude characteristics of a.c. mains transients	44
A.4.4	Transient voltage detection	45
A.4.5	Transient voltage evaluation.....	46
A.4.6	Effect of surge protective devices on transient measurements	46
A.5	Voltage dip characteristics	46
A.5.1	General.....	46
A.5.2	Rapidly updated r.m.s values	47
A.5.3	Phase angle/point-on-wave	47
A.5.4	Voltage dip unbalance.....	47
A.5.5	Phase shift during voltage dip	48
A.5.6	Missing voltage	48
A.5.7	Distortion during voltage dip.....	48
A.5.8	Other characteristics and references	48
Annex B	(informative) Power quality measurement – Guidance for applications	49
B.1	Contractual applications of power quality measurements	49
B.1.1	General.....	49
B.1.2	General considerations	49
B.1.3	Specific considerations	50
B.2	Statistical survey applications	53
B.2.1	General.....	53
B.2.2	Considerations.....	53
B.2.3	Power quality indices	54
B.2.4	Monitoring objectives	54
B.2.5	Economic aspects of power quality surveys	54
B.3	Locations and types of surveys	56
B.3.1	Monitoring locations	56
B.3.2	Pre-monitoring site surveys	56
B.3.3	Customer side site survey	56
B.3.4	Network side survey.....	56
B.4	Connections and quantities to measure	57
B.4.1	Equipment connection options.....	57
B.4.2	Priorities: Quantities to measure.....	57
B.4.3	Current monitoring	58
B.5	Selecting the monitoring thresholds and monitoring period	58
B.5.1	Monitoring thresholds.....	58
B.5.2	Monitoring period	58
B.6	Statistical analysis of the measured data	59
B.6.1	General.....	59
B.6.2	Indices.....	59
B.7	Trouble-shooting applications.....	59
B.7.1	General.....	59
B.7.2	Power quality signatures	59
Annex C	(informative) Conducted emissions in the 2 kHz to 150 kHz range	61
C.1	General	61
C.2	Measurement method – 2 kHz to 9 kHz	61
C.3	Measurement method – 9kHz to 150 kHz.....	62

C.4	Measurement range and measurement uncertainty	63
C.5	Aggregation	63
Annex D (informative)	Underdeviation and overdeviation	64
D.1	General	64
D.2	Measurement method.....	64
D.3	Measurement uncertainty and measuring range.....	64
D.4	Aggregation	64
Annex E (informative)	Class B Measurement Methods.....	66
E.1	Background for Class B.....	66
E.2	Class B – Measurement aggregation over time intervals	66
E.3	Class B – Measurement aggregation algorithm.....	66
E.4	Class B – Real time clock (RTC) uncertainty	66
E.4.1	General.....	66
E.4.2	Class B – Frequency – Measurement method	66
E.4.3	Class B – Frequency – Measurement uncertainty	66
E.4.4	Class B – Frequency – Measurement evaluation.....	67
E.4.5	Class B – Magnitude of the supply – Measurement method.....	67
E.4.6	Class B – Magnitude of the supply – Measurement uncertainty and measuring range.....	67
E.5	Class B – Flicker.....	67
E.5.1	General.....	67
E.5.2	Class B – Supply voltage dips and swells – Measurement method	67
E.6	Class B – Voltage interruptions	67
E.6.1	General.....	67
E.6.2	Class B – Supply voltage unbalance – Measurement method.....	67
E.6.3	Class B – Supply voltage unbalance –Uncertainty	67
E.6.4	Class B – Voltage harmonics – Measurement method.....	67
E.6.5	Class B –Voltage harmonics – Measurement uncertainty and range.....	67
E.6.6	Class B – Voltage interharmonics – Measurement method.....	68
E.6.7	Class B –Voltage interharmonics – Measurement uncertainty and range.....	68
E.6.8	Class B – Mains signalling voltage – Measurement method	68
E.6.9	Class B –Mains signalling voltage – Measurement uncertainty and range.....	68
E.6.10	Class B – Current – Measurement method.....	68
E.6.11	Class B – Current – Measurement uncertainty and range.....	68
Bibliography	69
Figure 1	– Measurement chain.....	17
Figure 2	– Synchronization of aggregation intervals for Class A.....	19
Figure 3	– Synchronization of aggregation intervals for Class S: parameters for which gaps are not permitted.....	20
Figure 4	– Synchronization of aggregation intervals for Class S: parameters for which gaps are permitted (see 4.5.2).....	20
Figure 5	– Example of supply voltage unbalance uncertainty	28
Figure 6	– RVC event: example of a change in r.m.s voltage that results in an RVC event.....	33
Figure 7	– Not an RVC event: example of a change in r.m.s voltage that does not result in an RVC event because the dip threshold is exceeded	34

Figure A.1 – Frequency spectrum of typical representative transient test waveforms45

Table 1 – Summary of requirements (see subclauses for actual requirements)37

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –**Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques –
Power quality measurement methods**

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.

International Standard IEC 61000-4-30 has been prepared by subcommittee 77A: EMC – Low- frequency phenomena, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

This standard forms part 4-30 of IEC 61000. It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) the measurement method for current, previously informative, is now normative with some changes;
- b) the measurement method for RVC (rapid voltage change) has been added;

- c) the measurement method for conducted emissions in the 2 kHz to 150 kHz range has been added in informative Annex C;
- d) underdeviation and overdeviation parameters are moved to informative Annex D;
- e) Class A and Class S measurement methods are defined and clarified, while Class B is moved to informative Annex E and considered for future removal;
- f) measurement methods continue in this standard, but responsibility for influence quantities, performance, and test procedures are transferred to IEC 62586-2.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
77A/873/FDIS	77A/878/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 61000 series, published under the general title *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication 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.

INTRODUCTION

IEC 61000 is published in separate parts according to the following structure:

Part 1: General

General considerations (introduction, fundamental principles)
Definitions, terminology

Part 2: Environment

Description of the environment
Classification of the environment
Compatibility levels

Part 3: Limits

Emission limits
Immunity limits (in so far as they do not fall under the responsibility of the product committees)

Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques

Measurement techniques
Testing techniques

Part 5: Installation and mitigation guidelines

Installation guidelines
Mitigation methods and devices

Part 6: Generic standards

Part 9: Miscellaneous

Each part is further subdivided into several parts, published either as International Standards or as Technical Specifications or Technical Reports, some of which have already been published as sections. Others will be published with the part number followed by a dash and completed by a second number identifying the subdivision (example: 61000-6-1).

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques – Power quality measurement methods

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61000-4 defines the methods for measurement and interpretation of results for power quality parameters in a.c. power supply systems with a declared fundamental frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Measurement methods are described for each relevant parameter in terms that give reliable and repeatable results, regardless of the method's implementation. This standard addresses measurement methods for in-situ measurements.

Measurement of parameters covered by this standard is limited to conducted phenomena in power systems. The power quality parameters considered in this standard are power frequency, magnitude of the supply voltage, flicker, supply voltage dips and swells, voltage interruptions, transient voltages, supply voltage unbalance, voltage harmonics and interharmonics, mains signalling on the supply voltage, rapid voltage changes, and current measurements. Emissions in the 2 kHz to 150 kHz range are considered in Annex C (informative), and over- and underdeviations are considered in Annex D (informative). Depending on the purpose of the measurement, all or a subset of the phenomena on this list may be measured.

NOTE 1 Test methods for verifying compliance with this standard can be found in IEC 62586-2.

NOTE 2 The effects of transducers inserted between the power system and the instrument are acknowledged but not addressed in detail in this standard. Guidance about effects of transducers can be found IEC TR 61869-103.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)* (available at www.electropedia.org)

IEC 61000-2-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-4: Environment – Compatibility levels in industrial plants for low-frequency conducted disturbances*

IEC 61000-3-8, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3: Limits – Section 8: Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations – Emission levels, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbance levels*

IEC 61000-4-7:2002, *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 61000-4-7:2002/AMD1:2008

IEC 61000-4-15:2010, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-15: Testing and measurement techniques – Flickermeter – Functional and design specifications*

IEC 61180 (all parts), *High-voltage test techniques for low voltage equipment*

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*