

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

## **Elinstallationer för lågspänning – Funktion – Del 8-1: Energieffektivitet**

*Low-voltage electrical installations –  
Part 8-1: Functional aspects –  
Energy efficiency  
(IEC 60364-8-1:2019)*

### **Nationellt förord**

Syftet med IEC 60364-8-1:2019, som återges i denna publikation, är att ge vägledning för att öka energieffektiviteten i nya eller ändrade elinstallationer för lågspänning. Den behandlar inte elsäkerhet och ingår därför inte i Elinstallationsreglerna SS 436 40 00, utan ges ut separat. Eftersom området utvecklas snabbt, ges den ut som teknisk specifikation, SEK TS, och inte som svensk standard.

Corrigendum No.1, 2019-05 till IEC 60364-8-1:2019 är inarbetat i standarden.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SEK TS 60364-8-1, utgåva 1, 2017, gäller ej fr o m 2019-09-18.

## *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](http://www.elstandard.se)

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1    Scope .....	9
2    Normative references .....	9
3    Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms .....	10
3.1    General.....	10
3.2    Electrical energy management .....	11
3.3    Energy measurement .....	12
3.4    Sectors of activities.....	13
3.5    Abbreviated terms.....	13
4    General .....	14
4.1    Fundamental principles .....	14
4.1.1    Safety of the electrical installation .....	14
4.1.2    Availability of electrical energy and user decision .....	14
4.1.3    Design principles .....	14
4.2    Energy efficiency assessment for electrical installations .....	15
4.2.1    General .....	15
4.2.2    Action plan following an assessment according to Annex B .....	15
5    Sectors of activities .....	15
6    Design requirements and recommendations .....	15
6.1    General.....	15
6.2    Determination of load energy profile.....	16
6.3    Determination of the transformer and switchboard location with the barycentre method .....	16
6.4    HV/LV substation .....	16
6.4.1    General .....	16
6.4.2    Optimum number and location of HV/LV substations.....	16
6.4.3    Working point of the transformer.....	17
6.4.4    Efficiency of the transformer .....	17
6.5    Efficiency of local production and local storage .....	17
6.6    Losses in the wiring .....	17
6.6.1    Voltage drop .....	17
6.6.2    Cross-sectional areas of conductors .....	17
6.6.3    Power factor correction .....	18
6.6.4    Reduction of the effects of harmonic currents .....	18
7    Determination of the zones, usages and meshes .....	18
7.1    Determining the zones .....	18
7.2    Determining the usages within the identified zones .....	19
7.3    Demand response .....	19
7.4    Determining the meshes .....	19
7.4.1    General .....	19
7.4.2    Meshes.....	20
7.4.3    Criteria for considering meshes .....	20
7.5    Driving parameters.....	21
7.5.1    General .....	21
7.5.2    Occupancy .....	22

7.5.3	Operating time .....	22
7.5.4	Environmental conditions .....	22
7.5.5	Cost of electricity .....	22
7.6	Impacts on the design of an electrical installation .....	22
8	Energy efficiency and load management system.....	22
8.1	General.....	22
8.2	User specification .....	23
8.2.1	General .....	23
8.2.2	Requirements on the loads .....	23
8.2.3	Requirements on the supplies.....	23
8.3	Inputs from loads, sensors and forecasts .....	24
8.3.1	General .....	24
8.3.2	Communication.....	28
8.3.3	Data logging .....	29
8.3.4	Loads .....	29
8.3.5	Forecasts .....	31
8.4	Inputs from the supplies: energy availability and pricing.....	31
8.5	Monitoring the performance of the electrical installation .....	31
8.6	Management of loads through meshes.....	31
8.6.1	General .....	31
8.6.2	Electrical energy management system (EEMS).....	31
8.7	Multi-supply source management: grid, local electricity production and storage .....	32
9	Maintenance and enhancement of the performance of the installation .....	32
9.1	Methodology .....	32
9.2	Installation life cycle methodology.....	34
9.3	Energy efficiency life cycle.....	34
9.3.1	General .....	34
9.3.2	Performance maintenance programme.....	34
9.3.3	Verification .....	35
9.4	Data management.....	35
9.5	Maintenance .....	35
10	Parameters for implementation of efficiency measures .....	35
10.1	General.....	35
10.2	Efficiency measures.....	35
10.2.1	Current-using-equipment .....	35
10.2.2	Electrical installation.....	37
10.2.3	Implementation of management systems .....	38
10.2.4	Local power supply .....	40
11	Energy efficiency actions .....	41
	Annex A (informative) Determination of transformer and switchboard location using the barycentre method .....	42
A.1	Barycentre method.....	42
A.2	Total load barycentre .....	45
A.2.1	General .....	45
A.2.2	Sub-distribution board locations.....	46
A.2.3	Iterative process .....	46
A.3	Method of average route length.....	46

Annex B (normative) Method to assess the energy efficiency of an electrical installation .....	49
B.1 General.....	49
B.2 Electrical installation efficiency classes.....	49
B.3 Determination of the electrical installation efficiency class .....	49
B.3.1 General .....	49
B.3.2 Industrial, commercial buildings and infrastructures.....	50
B.3.3 Residential .....	64
Annex C (informative) List of notes concerning certain countries .....	70
Bibliography.....	71
 Figure 1 – Energy efficiency and load management system overview .....	23
Figure 2 – Electrical distribution scheme .....	26
Figure 3 – Example of measurement equipment selection in an installation .....	28
Figure 4 – Iterative process for electrical energy efficiency management .....	33
Figure A.1 – Example 1: floor plan of production plant with the planned loads and calculated barycentre.....	44
Figure A.2 – Example 2: barycentre calculated .....	45
Figure A.3 – Example of location of the barycentre in an industrial building .....	46
Figure A.4 – Example of location of the barycentre using the average route length method .....	48
Figure B.1 – Level of efficiency of the electrical installation efficiency classes .....	49
 Table 1 – Measurement applications.....	25
Table 2 – Overview of the needs for power metering and monitoring.....	26
Table 3 – Process for electrical energy efficiency management and responsibilities.....	33
Table A.1 – Cable length for supply of DB.....	47
Table B.1 – Electrical installation efficiency classes.....	50
Table B.2 – Energy efficiency measures .....	51
Table B.3 – Determination of energy consumption: coverage .....	52
Table B.4 – Main substation: consumption .....	52
Table B.5 – Main substation: location.....	53
Table B.6 – Voltage drop .....	53
Table B.7 – Efficiency of transformer .....	54
Table B.8 – Efficiency of fixed installed current using equipment .....	55
Table B.9 – Zones .....	55
Table B.10 – Usages .....	56
Table B.11 – Demand response: coverage.....	56
Table B.12 – Demand response: duration .....	56
Table B.13 – Meshes .....	57
Table B.14 – Measurement by usages .....	58
Table B.15 – Occupancy coverage.....	58
Table B.16 – Occupancy measurement.....	58
Table B.17 – Energy management system (EEMS) .....	59
Table B.18 – HVAC control .....	59

Table B.19 – Lighting control .....	60
Table B.20 – Performance maintenance process .....	60
Table B.21 – Frequency of the performance verification process.....	60
Table B.22 – Data management.....	61
Table B.23 – Working point of transformer .....	61
Table B.24 – Presence of continuous monitoring for large energy using systems .....	62
Table B.25 – Power factor.....	62
Table B.26 – $THD_U$ .....	63
Table B.27 – $THD_I$ .....	63
Table B.28 – Renewable energy .....	64
Table B.29 – Electrical energy storage.....	64
Table B.30 – Energy efficiency measures parameters .....	65
Table B.31 – Determination of energy consumption .....	65
Table B.32 – Zones.....	66
Table B.33 – Demand response coverage.....	66
Table B.34 – Meshes .....	67
Table B.35 – HVAC control .....	67
Table B.36 – Lighting control .....	68
Table B.37 – Measurement by usage .....	68
Table B.38 – Renewable energy .....	69
Table B.39 – Electrical energy storage.....	69
Table C.1 – Notes concerning certain countries .....	70

# INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –

### Part 8-1: Functional aspects – Energy efficiency

#### 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 60364-8-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 64: Electrical installations and protection against electric shock.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) revision of Annex B;
- b) revision of 4.2: Energy efficiency assessment for electrical installations;
- c) update of 8.3: Input from loads, sensors and forecasts;
- d) introduction of new definitions.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
64/2353/FDIS	64/2360/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard 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.

It has the status of a group energy efficiency publication in accordance with IEC Guide 118 and IEC Guide 119.

The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that Annex C lists all of the "in-some-country" clauses on differing practices of a less permanent nature relating to the subject of this document.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60364 series, published under the general title *Low-voltage electrical installations*, 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 "<http://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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

The contents of the corrigendum of May 2019 have been included in this copy.

**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

The optimization of electrical energy usage can be facilitated by appropriate design and installation considerations. An electrical installation can provide the required level of service and safety for the lowest electrical consumption. This is considered by designers as a general requirement of their design procedures in order to establish the best use of electrical energy. In addition to the many parameters taken into account in the design of electrical installations, more importance is nowadays focused on reducing losses within the system and its use. The design of the whole installation has therefore to take into account inputs from users, suppliers and utilities.

It is important that this document covers existing electrical installations in buildings, in addition to new installations. It is in the refurbishment of existing buildings that significant overall improvements in energy efficiency can be achieved.

The optimization of the use of electricity is based on energy efficiency management which is based on the price of electricity, electrical consumption and real-time adaptation. Efficiency is checked by measurement during the whole life of the electrical installation. This helps identify opportunities for any improvements and corrections. Improvements and corrections may be implemented by redesign or equipment replacement. The aim is to provide a design for an efficient electrical installation which allows an energy management process to suit the user's needs, and in accordance with an acceptable investment. This document first introduces the different measures to ensure an energy efficient installation based on kWh saving. It then provides guidance on giving priority to the measures depending on the return of investment; i.e. the saving of electrical energy and reducing of electrical power costs divided by the amount of investment.

This document is intended to provide requirements and recommendations for the electrical part of the energy management system addressed by ISO 50001.

It introduces requirements, recommendations and methods for the design and the energy efficiency assessment of an electrical installation within the framework of an energy efficiency management approach in order to get the best permanent functionally equivalent service for the lowest electrical energy consumption and the most acceptable energy availability and economic balance.

The assessment method described in Annex B based on the electrical energy efficiency of the installation allows a classification of energy efficiency installation according to the following levels:



**NOTE** Account can be taken, if appropriate, of induced works (civil works, compartmentalization) and the necessity to expect, or not, the modifiability of the installation.

This document introduces requirements and recommendations to design the adequate installation in order to give the ability to improve the management of the energy performance of the installation by the tenant/user or for example the energy manager.

All requirements and recommendations of this part of IEC 60364 enhance the requirements contained in Parts 1 to 7 of the IEC 60364 series.

## LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –

### Part 8-1: Functional aspects – Energy efficiency

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60364 provides additional requirements, measures and recommendations for the design, erection, operation and verification of all types of low voltage electrical installation including local production and storage of energy for optimizing the overall efficient use of electricity.

It introduces requirements, recommendations and methods for the design and the energy efficiency (EE) assessment of an electrical installation within the framework of an energy efficiency management approach in order to get the best permanent functionally equivalent service for the lowest electrical energy consumption and the most acceptable energy availability and economic balance.

These requirements, recommendations and methods apply, within the scope of IEC 60364 (all parts), for new installations and modification of existing installations.

This document is applicable to the electrical installation of a building or system and does not apply to products. The energy efficiency of products and their operational requirements are covered by the relevant product standards.

Where another standard provides specific requirements for a particular system or installation application (e.g. manufacturing system covered by ISO 20140 (all parts)), those requirements may supersede this document.

This document does not specifically address building automation systems.

This group energy efficiency publication is primarily intended to be used as an energy efficiency standard for the low voltage electrical installations mentioned in Clause 1, but is also intended to be used by technical committees in the preparation of standards, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 119 and IEC Guide 118.

## 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 61557-12, *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 12: Power metering and monitoring devices (PMD)*

IEC 61869-2, *Instrument transformers – Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers*

IEC 62053-21, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*

IEC 62053-22, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S)*

IEC Guide 118, *Inclusion of energy efficiency aspects in electrotechnical publications*

IEC Guide 119, *Preparation of energy efficiency publications and the use of basic energy efficiency publications and group energy efficiency publications*