

THE STANDARDS

EN 50160

Defines the measurements required to qualify the voltage delivered by the electrical grid: rms voltage, outages, voltage dips, swells, flicker, frequency, harmonics (up to the 40th order) and three-phase system unbalance.

IEC 61000-4-30

Defines the methods and accuracies for the power quality measurements listed in the EN 50160 standard (rms voltage, outage, voltage dips and swells, harmonics).

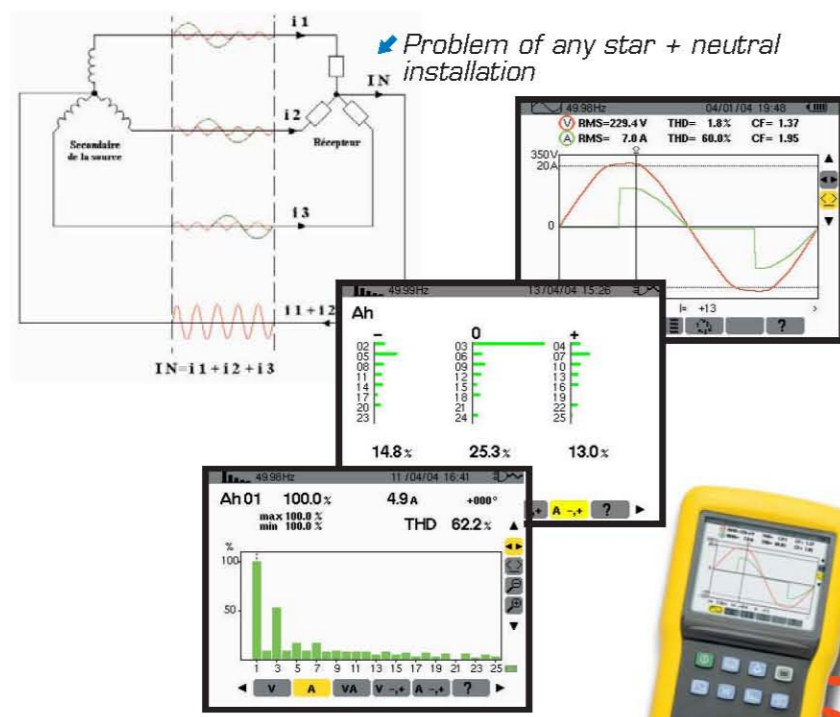
IEC 61000-4-7

Defines the method for measuring harmonics and interharmonics

IEC 61000-4-15

Defines the flicker measurement method including:

- **Pst short-term flicker indicator:** Quantitative evaluation of the flicker over a 10-minute period.
- **Plt long-term flicker indicator:** Quantitative evaluation of the flicker over a 2-hour period, using 12 successive short-term flicker (Pst) values.



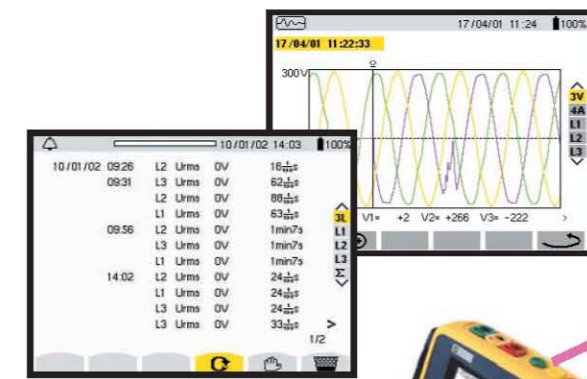
H3 harmonics

Causes: Loads such as a switching power supply, compact fluorescent lamps, etc., connected to a star + neutral installation generate harmonics of order 3 and multiples of 3.

Risks: Fire, untimely tripping of safety systems, etc.

Measurements: THD, THD per harmonic order.

Recommended instruments: C.A 8220, C.A 8230, C.A 8232B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352



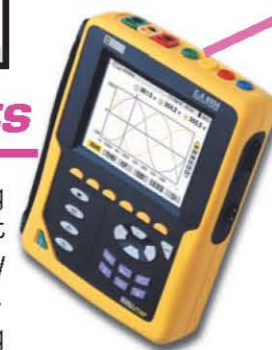
Alarms/Events

Purpose: Detecting and providing notification of a specific event and testing the quality of the electricity supplied.

Risks: Equipment containing digital electronic components is sensitive to micro-cuts, overvoltage, harmonics, disturbance, etc.

Recommended instruments:

C.A 8230, C.A 8332B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352



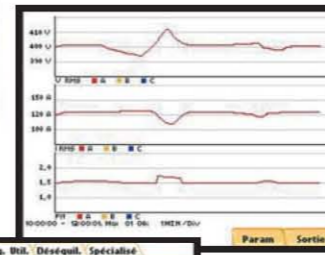
Flicker

Cause: Loads drawing high currents, leading to flickering, frequency variations, etc.

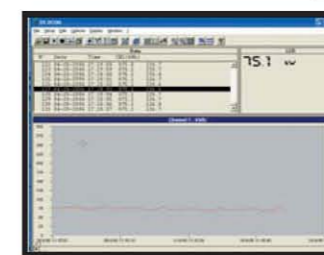
Risks: Medical (malaise, fatigue, headache, etc.)

Recommended instruments:

C.A 8230, C.A 8332B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352



Fundamental	3rd	5th	7th
Calcul	5.686	5.493	5.701
Puissance	A	B	C
Demande	5.747	5.750	5.753
Energie			
Harmonique	C	5.773	5.777
Flicker			5.761



Power consumption

Purpose: Assessment of power consumption (single-phase and three-phase).

Recommended instruments:

MX 2040 clamp, C.A 8230, C.A 8352, C.A 8332B/34B, C.A 8340/42



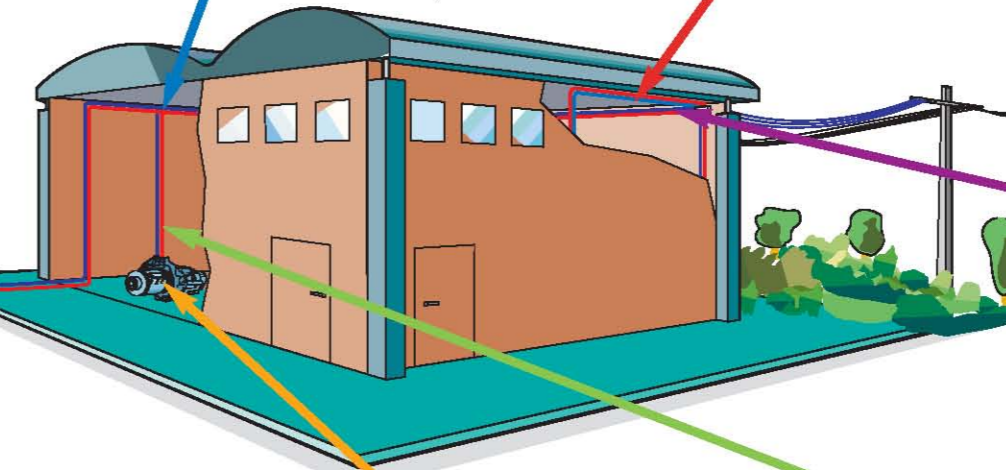
Power and cos φ (THD)

Purpose: Qualifying an electric current.

Risks: Damage to the equipment connected to the electrical grid.

Recommended instruments:

C.A 8220, C.A 8230, C.A 8332B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352, F09



Rotation speed/RPM

Applications: Motor maintenance.

Purpose: Verification of operation (slip: difference between the machine rotation speed and the synchronism speed).

Recommended instrument: C.A 8220



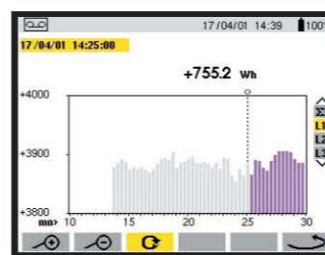
Reactive power (VAR)

Applications: Non-linear current loads (variable speed drive, switching power supply, etc.).

Risks: Fire, untimely tripping of electrical protection devices, fire, over-billing, etc.

Recommended instruments:

C.A 8220, C.A 8230, C.A 8232B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352

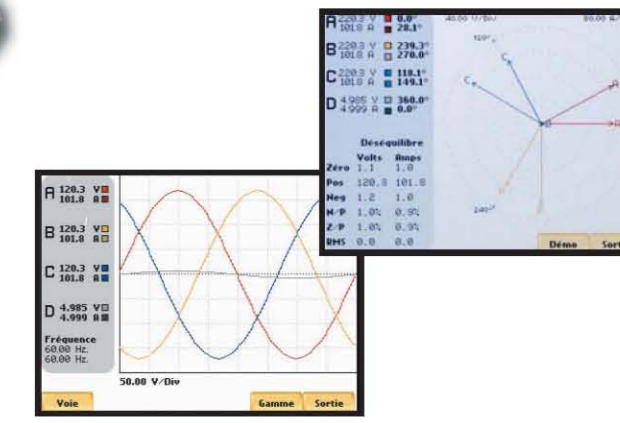
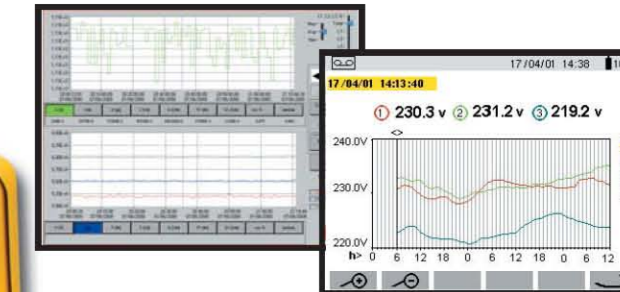


Recording/Monitoring

Scope: The whole electrical installation.

Recommended instruments:

C.A 8230, C.A 8232B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352



Three-phase grid unbalance

Scope: Electrical distribution.

Causes: Modification of the electrical installation (changes to lighting, heating, etc.).

Risks: Voltage difference between the phases leading to malfunction or ageing of the loads connected.

Recommended instruments:

C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352, C.A 8332B/34B



Harmonics

Causes: Non-linear current loads, arc furnaces.

Risks: Untimely tripping of electrical protection devices, fire, etc.

Measurements: THD, % per order.

Recommended instruments: C.A 8220, C.A 8230, C.A 8232B/34B, C.A 8340/42, C.A 8352

