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In-Cable Control and Protection Device for mode 2 charging of electric road vehicles (IC-CPD)

Appareil de contrôle et de protection intégré au câble pour la charge en mode 2 des véhicules électriques (IC-CPD)

Please see the administrative notes on page ii

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Reference number
IEC/FDIS 62752:2015(E)

This final draft is submitted to a parallel approval vote in ISO and IEC. Each ISO member body and IEC national committee is requested to take appropriate steps to harmonize the national viewpoint in order to cast the same “yes” or “no” vote to both ISO and IEC.

Positive votes shall not be accompanied by comments.

Negative votes shall be accompanied by the relevant technical reasons.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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IN-CABLE CONTROL AND PROTECTION DEVICE FOR MODE 2 CHARGING OF ELECTRIC ROAD VEHICLES (IC-CPDS)

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.
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International Standard IEC 62752 has been prepared by subcommittee 23E: Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
23E/XX/FDIS	23E/XX/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.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

– Requirements proper, in roman type;

– *Test specifications, in italic type;*

– NOTES, in smaller roman type.

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

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- withdrawn,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

NOTE The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests.

New specific requirements for IC-CPD are provided in comparison to IEC 61851-1:2010, Clause 11, which was applied to IC-CPD before the availability of this standard.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of 5.1, 6.1 and 8.8.4, as indicated, of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 2017-12-31.

The National Committees are requested to note that for this publication the stability date is 2018.

THIS TEXT IS INCLUDED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND WILL BE DELETED AT THE PUBLICATION STAGE.

INTRODUCTION

The essential purpose of this standard is safe and reliable access of electric vehicles to a supply system. The definition for mode 2 charging of electric vehicle is described in IEC 61851-1.

For all charging modes, protection against electric shock in case of failure of basic protection and/or fault protection is provided, at least by a type A RCD (see IEC 60364-7-722 and IEC 61851-1).

For mode 2 charging including the situation where it cannot be guaranteed that the installation is equipped with RCDs, for example charging the electric vehicle at an unknown installation, a dedicated protection is used for the connected electric vehicle. The intention of this standard is to describe the relevant requirements for an in-cable control and protection device (IC-CPD) to be used for mode 2 charging.

The IC-CPD is not a protection device for use in fixed installations.

IN-CABLE CONTROL AND PROTECTION DEVICE FOR MODE 2 CHARGING OF ELECTRIC ROAD VEHICLES (IC-CPDS)

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to in-cable control and protection devices (IC-CPDs) for mode 2 charging of electric road vehicles, hereafter referred to as IC-CPD including control and safety functions.

This standard applies to portable devices performing simultaneously the functions of detection of the residual current, of comparison of the value of this current with the residual operating value and of opening of the protected circuit when the residual current exceeds this value.

The IC-CPD according to this standard

- has a control pilot function controller in accordance with IEC TS 62763;
- checks supply conditions and prevents charging in case of supply faults under specified conditions;
- may have a switched protective conductor.

These IC-CPDs are intended for use in TN-, and TT-systems.

The use of IC-CPDs in IT systems may be limited.

Residual currents with frequencies different from the rated frequency, d.c. residual currents and specific environmental situation are considered.

This standard is applicable to IC-CPDs performing the safety and control functions as required in IEC 61851-1 for mode 2 charging of electric vehicles.

This standard is applicable to IC-CPDs for single-phase circuits not exceeding 250 V or multi-phase circuits not exceeding 480 V, their maximum rated current being 32 A.

NOTE 1 In Denmark, the following additional requirement applies: for IC-CPDs supplied with a plug for household and similar use the maximum charging current is 8 A, if the charging cycle can exceed 2 h.

NOTE 2 In Finland, the following additional requirement applies: for IC-CPDs supplied with a plug for household and similar use the maximum charging current is 8 A for long lasting charging.

This standard is applicable to IC-CPDs to be used in a.c. circuits only, with preferred values of rated frequency 50 Hz, 60 Hz or 50/60 Hz. IC-CPDs according to this standard are not intended to be used to supply electric energy towards the connected grid.

This standard is applicable to IC-CPDs having a rated residual operating current not exceeding 30 mA and are intended to provide additional protection for the circuit downstream of the IC-CPD in situations where it cannot be guaranteed that the installation is equipped with an RCD with $I_{\Delta n} \leq 30$ mA.

The IC-CPD consists of:

- a plug for connection to a socket-outlet in the fixed installation;
- one or more subassemblies containing the control and protection features;
- a cable between the plug and the subassemblies (optional);

- a cable between the subassemblies and the vehicle connector (optional);
- a vehicle connector for connection to the electric vehicle.

For plugs for household and similar use the respective requirements of the national standard and specific requirements defined by the national committee of the country where the product is placed on the market apply. If no national requirements exist, IEC 60884-1 may be used. For industrial plugs IEC 60309-2 applies. For specific applications and areas non interchangeable industrial plugs may be used. In this case IEC 60309-1 applies

NOTE 3 In Denmark: the requirements in this standard cannot replace or change any part of the Danish National requirements for plugs for household and similar use according to DS 60884-2-D1.

Plugs, connectors and cables which are part of the IC-CPD are not tested according to this standard. These parts are tested separately according to their specific product standard.

NOTE 4 In the following countries, requirements for EV (mode 2) Cord Sets are covered by NMX-J 677-ANCE-2013/ CSA C22.2 No. 280-13/ UL 2594: Standard for Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment: US, CA, MX.

The switching contacts of the IC-CPD are not required to provide isolation, as isolation can be ensured by disconnecting the plug.

The IC-CPD may have a non-replaceable integral fuse in the phase(s) and/or neutral current path.

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 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

IEC 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Test A: Cold*

IEC 60068-2-5, *Environmental testing – Part 2-5: Tests – Test Sa: Simulated solar radiation at ground level and guidance for solar radiation testing*

IEC 60068-2-11, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-11: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-30, *Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h+ 12 h cycle)*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

IEC 60068-2-64, *Environmental testing – Part 2-64: Tests – Test Fh: Vibration, broadband random and guidance*

IEC 60068-3-4, *Environmental testing – Part 2-34: Supporting documentation and guidance – Damp heat tests*

IEC 60112, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

IEC 60227 (all parts), *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

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IEC 60309-2, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 2: Dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories*

IEC 60364-4-44:2007, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances*

IEC 60384-14 (all parts), *Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment – Part 14: Sectional specification – Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* (available at: <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60664-1:2007, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60664-3, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution*

IEC 60695-2-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure*

IEC 60695-2-11, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60884-1:2002, *Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 1: General requirements*[1]
IEC 60884-1:2002/AMD1:2006
IEC 60884-1:2002/AMD2:2013

IEC 61249-2 (all parts), *Materials for printed boards and other interconnecting structures*

IEC 61540, *Electrical accessories – Portable residual current devices without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar use (PRCDs)*

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[1] A consolidated edition (3.2) exists including IEC 60884-1 (2002) and its Amendment 1 (2006) and Amendment 2 (2013).

IEC 61543:1995, *Residual current-operated protective devices (RCDs) for household and similar use – Electromagnetic compatibility*
IEC 61543:1995/AMD1:2004
IEC 61543:1995/AMD2:2005

IEC 61851-1:2010, *Electric vehicle conductive charging system – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 62196 (all parts), *Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles*

IEC 62196-1, *Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 62196-2, *Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles – Part 2: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for a.c. pin and contact-tube accessories*

IEC TS 62763:2013, *Pilot function through a control pilot circuit using PWM (pulse width modulation) and a control pilot wire*

CISPR 14 (all parts), *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus*

ISO 178, *Plastics – Determination of flexural properties*

ISO 179 (all parts), *Plastics – Determination of Charpy impact properties*

ISO 179-1, *Plastics – Determination of Charpy impact properties – Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test*

ISO 2409, *Paints and varnishes – Cross-cut test*

ISO 4628-3, *Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance – Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting*

ISO 4892-2:2013, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 16750-5:2010, *Road vehicles – Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment – Part 5: Chemical loads*

ISO 17409:2015, *Electrically propelled road vehicles – Connection to an external electric power supply – Safety requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE 1 Where the terms "voltage" and "current" are used, they imply r.m.s. values, unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 2 Throughout this standard, the word "earthing" is used for "protective earthing".

NOTE 3 The term "accessory" is used as a general term covering plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle couplers.

3.1 Terms and definitions relating to plugs and socket-outlets

3.1.1
plug
accessory intended for frequent use by ordinary persons, having pins designed to engage with the contacts of a socket-outlet, also incorporating means for the electrical connection and mechanical retention of one flexible cable

Note 1 to entry: For special purposes such as lighting chains (see also IEC 60598-2-20), two or three single-core cables can be connected within the plug.

[SOURCE: IEC 60884-1:2002/AMD2:2013, 3.1]

3.1.2
socket-outlet
accessory intended for frequent use by ordinary persons, having socket contacts designed to engage with the pins of a plug and having terminals or terminations for the connection of cable

[SOURCE: IEC 60884-1:2002/AMD2:2013, 3.2]

3.1.3
non-rewirable plug
non-rewirable vehicle connector
accessory so constructed that it forms a complete unit with the flexible cable or cord after connection and assembly by the manufacturer of the accessory

Note 1 to entry: See also 14.1 of IEC 60884-1:2002.

3.1.4
rewirable accessory by manufacturer
accessory so constructed that the flexible cable can be replaced

Note 1 to entry: The accessory is so constructed that it can only be rewired, repaired or replaced by the manufacturer's authorized personnel, its agent or similar qualified person.

3.1.5
vehicle coupler
electric vehicle coupler
means enabling the connection at will of a flexible cable to an electric vehicle

Note 1 to entry: It consists of two parts: a vehicle connector and a vehicle inlet

[SOURCE: IEC 62196-1:2014, 3.3]

3.1.6
vehicle connector
electric vehicle connector
part of a vehicle coupler integral with, or intended to be attached to, one flexible cable

[SOURCE: IEC 62196-1:2014, 3.3.1]

3.1.7
vehicle inlet
electric vehicle inlet
part of a vehicle coupler incorporated in, or fixed to, the electric vehicle

[SOURCE: IEC 62196-1:2014, 3.3.2]