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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Utility connections in port – Part 1: High voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems – General requirements



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Utility connections in port -Part 1: High voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems – General requirements

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CONTENTS

FC	DREWO	RD	6
IN	TRODU	ICTION	9
1	Scop	e	. 10
2	Norm	ative references	. 10
3	Term	s and definitions	.11
4	Gene	eral requirements	. 13
	4.1	System description	
	4.2	Distribution system	
	4.2.1		
	4.2.2	Equipotential bonding	.14
	4.3	Compatibility assessment before connection	.15
	4.4	HVSC system design and operation	.15
	4.4.1	System design	. 15
	4.4.2		
	4.5	Personnel safety	
	4.6	Design requirements	
	4.6.1		
	4.6.2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	4.6.3		.16
	4.6.4	combustible dust can be present	
	4.7	Electrical requirements	. 17
	4.8	System study and calculations	. 17
	4.9	Emergency shutdown including emergency-stop facilities	.18
5	HV s	hore supply system requirements	
	5.1	Voltages and frequencies	
	5.2	Quality of HV shore supply	
6	Shor	e side installation	
	6.1	General	.22
	6.2	System component requirements	
	6.2.1	Circuit-breaker, disconnector and earthing switch	
	6.2.2		
	6.2.3	5	
	6.2.4		
	6.3	Shore-to-ship electrical protection system	
	6.4 6.4.1	HV interlocking	
	6.4.1		. 24
	0.4.2	Operating of the high-voltage (HV) circuit breakers, disconnectors and earthing switches	. 24
	6.5	Shore connection convertor equipment	
	6.5.1	General	
	6.5.2	5	
	6.5.3	5	
_	6.5.4		
7		to-shore connection and interface equipment	
	7.1	General	.26

	7 0	Cable management system	20
	7.2	Cable management system	
	7.2.1	General	
	7.2.3	5 5	
	7.2.4		
	7.2.5		
	7.2.6		
	7.3	Connectors	-
	7.3.1	General	
	7.3.2		
	7.3.3		
	7.3.4		
	7.4	Interlocking of earthing switches	
	7.5	Ship-to-shore connection cable	. 30
	7.6	Control and monitoring cable	. 31
	7.7	Storage	. 31
	7.8	Data communication	. 31
8	Ship	requirements	. 31
	8.1	General	.31
	8.2	Ship electrical distribution system protection	
	8.2.1		
	8.2.2		
	8.3	Shore connection switchboard	
	8.3.1		
	8.3.2		
	8.3.3		
	8.4	Onboard transformer	
	8.5		
		Onboard receiving switchboard connection point	
	8.5.1		
	8.5.2	5	
	8.5.3		.34
	8.5.4		
	8.5.5		
	8.6	Ship power restoration	
9	HVS	C system control and monitoring	
	9.1	General	
	9.2	Load transfer via blackout	
	9.3	Load transfer via automatic synchronization	.36
	9.3.1	General	. 36
	9.3.2	Protection	. 37
10	Verifi	cation and testing	. 37
	10.1	General	. 37
	10.2	Initial tests of shore side installation	
	10.2.		
	10.2.		
	10.2.	Initial tests of ship-side installation	
	10.3	·	
	10.3.		
	10.4	Tests at the first call at a shore supply point	. 30

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10.4.1 General	
10.4.2 Tests	
11 Periodic tests and maintenance	
11.1 General	
11.2 Tests at repeated calls of a shore supply p	oint39
11.2.1 General	
11.2.2 Verification	
11.3 Earthing bonding connections	
12 Documentation	40
12.1 General	
12.2 System description	
Annex A (informative) Ship-to-shore connection cabl	e41
A.1 Rated voltage	41
A.2 General design	41
A.2.1 General	41
A.2.2 Conductors	41
A.2.3 Insulation of power cores and neutral	core41
A.2.4 Screening	
A.2.5 Earth conductors	
A.2.6 Pilot element with rated voltage U_0/U	(<i>U</i> _m) = 150/250 (300) V42
-	
	43
A.3 Tests on complete cables	
Annex B (normative) Additional requirements for Rol and Ro-Ro passenger ships	I-on Roll-off (Ro-Ro) cargo ships 47
B.1 General	
Annex C (normative) Additional requirements for cru	
C.1 General	
C.6 Shore side installation	
Annex D (normative) Additional requirements of cont	
D.1 General	
Annex E (informative) Additional requirements of liqu	
E.1 General	
Annex F (informative) Additional requirements for tar	
F.1 General Bibliography	
ырподгарпу	
Figure 1 – Block diagram of a typical described HVS0	system arrangement
Figure 2 – Phase sequences	
Figure 3 Single harmonic distortion limite	21

Figure 2 – Phase sequences	
Figure 3 – Single harmonic distortion limits	21
Figure 4 – Fibre-optic socket outlet	
Figure 5 – Fibre-optic plug	
Figure A.1 – Bending test arrangement	45
Figure B.1 – General system diagram	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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Figure B.2 – Safety circuits	50
Figure B.3 – Three-phase plug and socket-outlet contact assignment	51
Figure C.1 – General system diagram	52
Figure C.2 – Cruise ship HVSC system functional diagram	53
Figure C.3 – Safety and control circuits	56
Figure C.4 – Three-phase ship connector and ship inlet contact assignment	58
Figure C.5 – Three-phase ship inlet fitted with fail-safe limit switch	59
Figure D.1 – General system diagram	60
Figure D.2 – Safety circuits	62
Figure D.3 – Three-phase plug and socket-outlet contact assignment	63
Figure E.1 – General system diagram	65
Figure E.2 – Three-phase ship connector and ship inlet contact assignment	68
Figure F.1 – General system diagram	70
Figure F.2 – Three-phase shore plug and ship socket-outlet contact assignment	72

ble E.1 – LNGC 140 000 m ³ to 225 000 m ³	
ole E.2 – LNGC > 225 000 m ³	66
4	
0	
	6
	0
	6.
	T
	·L
	0,

UTILITY CONNECTIONS IN PORT -

Part 1: High voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems – General requirements

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International Standard IEC/IEEE 80005-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units, in cooperation with:

- IEC subcommittee 23H: Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial and similar applications, and for Electric Vehicles, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories;
- ISO technical committee 8: Ships and marine technology, subcommittee 3: Piping and machinery;
- and IEEE IAS Petroleum and Chemical Industry Committee (PCIC) of the Industry Applications Society of the IEEE.

This document is published as a triple logo (IEC, ISO and IEEE) standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) modification of 4.1, Figure 1:
 - transformer on ship is optional, earthing switches on ship removed;
- b) modification of 4.2.2 and new item 11.3:
 - alternative procedure of periodic testing added;
- c) modification of 4.9:
 - minimum current value in the safety circuits shall be 50 mA;
 - opening of safety loop shall cause the automatic opening of ship and shore HVSC circuit breakers in a maximum time of 200 ms;
- d) modification of 5.2:
 - added Figure on harmonic contents;
- e) modification of 6.2.3:
 - earthing transformer with resistor can be used also on the secondary side;
 - neutral earthing resistor rating in amperes shall be minimum 25 A, 5 s;
- f) modification of all annexes:
 - the safety circuits shall be mandatory;
- g) modification of A.2.1:
 - a metallic shield shall be installed at least on the power cores or common on pilot wires;
- h) modification of B.7.2.1:
 - new safety circuit introduced: single line diagram and description;
- i) modification of C.4.1:
 - SLD for cruise ships was updated, also the safety circuits to be coherent with main body, IEC symbols and introduced more details about the control socket-outlets and plugs manufacturer type;
- j) modification of C.7.3.1:
 - shore power connector pin assignment is updated;

- all cruise ships shall use 4 cables in all cases;
- k) added D.6.1:
 - the supply point on shore can be fixed or movable;
- I) modification of D.7.3.2:
 - the voltage used in the pilot circuit for container ships shall be less than 60 V DC or 25 V AC.
- m) added D.8.6 and D.9.3.1:
 - automatic restart and synchronization alternatives;
- n) Annex E set to informative;
- o) Annex F set to informative.

Annexes use the same numbering as Clauses 1 to 12 with an annex letter prefix. Hence, the numbering is not necessarily continuous. Where no additional requirements are identified, the clause is not shown.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1643/FDIS	18/1657/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.

International standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 80005 series, published under the general title *Utility connections in port*, can be found on the IEC website.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have 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.

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INTRODUCTION

For a variety of reasons, including environmental considerations, it is becoming an increasingly common requirement for ships to shut down ship generators and to connect to shore power for as long as practicable during stays in port. The scenario of receiving electrical power and other utilities from shore is historically known as "cold ironing".

The intention of this part of IEC/IEEE 80005 is to define requirements that support, with the application of suitable operating practices, efficiency and safety of connections by compliant ships to compliant high-voltage shore power supplies through a compatible shore-to-ship connection.

With the support of sufficient planning, cooperation between ship and terminal facilities, and appropriate operating procedures and assessment, compliance with the requirements of this document is intended to allow different ships to connect to high-voltage shore connections (HVSC) at different berths. This provides the benefits of standard, straightforward connection without the need for adaptation and adjustment at different locations that can satisfy the requirement to connect for as long as practicable during stays in port.

Ships that do not apply this document can find it impossible to connect to compliant shore supplies.

Where deviations from this document are considered, it is useful to note the effects of such deviations in the compatibility study.

Where the requirements and recommendations of this document are complied with, high-voltage shore supplies arrangements are likely to be compatible for visiting ships for connection.

Clauses 1 to 12 are intended for application to all HVSC systems. They intend to address mainly the safety and effectiveness of HVSC systems with a minimum level of requirements that would standardise on one solution. This document includes the requirement to complete a detailed compatibility assessment for each combination of ship and shore supply prior to a given ship arriving to connect to a given shore supply for the first time. This does not preclude the use of this document e.g. for safety purposes, such as for proprietary connection systems where a ship operates on dedicated routes.

Annex A includes cabling recommendations that should be used in HVSC systems.

The other annexes in this document are ship-specific annexes that include additional requirements related to agreed standardisation of solutions to achieve compatibility for compliant ships at different compliant berths and to address safety issues that are considered to be particular to that ship type.

Annex A is considered informative for the purposes of this document. Annex A contains performance-based requirements for shore connection cables and was developed by technical experts from a number of countries. IEC technical committee 18, subcommittee 18A and IEC technical committee 20 were consulted regarding cable requirements. It was determined that existing standards for cable can be used at this time and there is presently no need to develop a separate standard for shore connection cables.

UTILITY CONNECTIONS IN PORT -

Part 1: High voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems – General requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC/IEEE 80005 describes high-voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems, onboard the ship and on shore, to supply the ship with electrical power from shore.

This document is applicable to the design, installation and testing of HVSC systems and addresses

- HV shore distribution systems,
- shore-to-ship connection and interface equipment,
- transformers/reactors,
- semiconductor/rotating frequency convertors,
- ship distribution systems, and
- control, monitoring, interlocking and power management systems.

It does not apply to the electrical power supply during docking periods, for example dry docking and other out of service maintenance and repair.

Additional and/or alternative requirements can be imposed by national administrations or the authorities within whose jurisdiction the ship is intended to operate and/or by the owners or authorities responsible for a shore supply or distribution system.

It is expected that HVSC systems will have practicable applications for ships requiring 1 MVA or more or ships with HV main supply.

Low-voltage shore connection systems are not covered by this document.

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 60034 (all parts), Rotating electrical machines

IEC 60050-151:2001, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices

IEC 60076 (all parts), Power transformers

IEC 60079 (all parts), Explosive atmospheres

IEC 60092-101, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 101: Definitions and general requirements*

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IEC 60092-201:1994, Electrical installations in ships – Part 201: System design – General

IEC 60092-301, Electrical installations in ships – Part 301: Equipment – Generators and motors

IEC 60092-503, Electrical installations in ships – Part 503: Special features – AC supply systems with voltages in the range of above 1 kV up to and including 15 kV

IEC 60092-504:2016, Electrical installations in ships – Part 504: Automation, control and instrumentation

IEC 60146-1 (all parts), Semiconductor convertors – General requirements and line commutated convertors

IEC 60204-11:2000, Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 11: Requirements for HV equipment for voltages above 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. and not exceeding 36 kV

IEC 60332-1-2, Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for 1 kW premixed flame

IEC 60364-4-41, Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock

IEC 60502-2, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2 kV$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 kV$) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7,2 kV$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 kV$)

IEC 60947-5-1, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices

IEC 61363-1, *Electrical installations of ships and mobile and fixed offshore units – Part 1: Procedures for calculating short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c.*

IEC 61936-1, Power installations exceeding 1 kV a.c. – Part 1: Common rules

IEC 62271-200, High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV

IEC 62613-1, *Plugs, socket-outlets and ship couplers for high-voltage shore connection systems (HVSC-Systems) – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 62613-2:2016, Plugs, socket-outlets and ship couplers for high-voltage shore connection systems (HVSC-Systems) – Part 2: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for accessories to be used by various types of ships

IEC/IEEE 80005-2, Utility connections in port – Part 2: High and low voltage shore connection systems – Data communication for monitoring and control

IMO, International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS):1974, Consolidated edition 2014

3 Terms and definitions

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