

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



Particular requirements for source switching equipment (SSE)

Exigences particulières relatives au matériel de commutation de source (SSE)



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INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR SOURCE SWITCHING EQUIPMENT (SSE)

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Draft	Report on voting
23K/78/FDIS	23K/79/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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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 level of electrical consumption.

This is considered by designers as a general requirement of their design procedures to establish the best use of electrical energy.

The optimization of the use of electricity is based on energy efficiency management taking into consideration the price of electricity, electrical consumption of the loads and real-time adaptation, as described in Figure 1, which is reproduced from IEC 60364-8-1:2019, Figure 1.

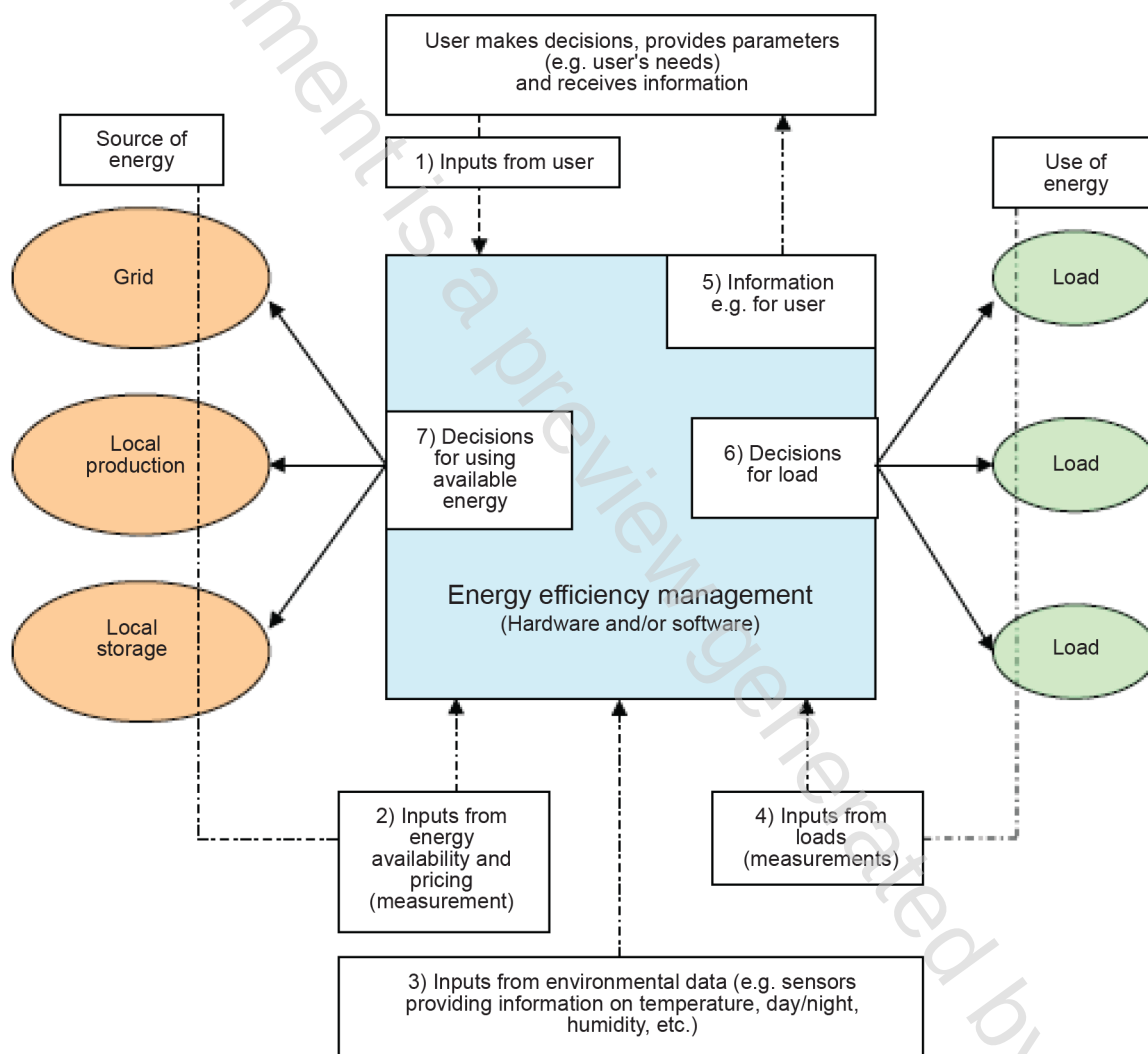


Figure 1 – Energy efficiency management system (EEMS)

This document applies to source switching equipment (SSE), for household and similar uses (see Figure 2).

SSE is intended:

- to make transparent to the end-user the use of energy sources, taking into account local generation or storage;
- to optimize the electrical energy originating either from the grid or from other local sources/storage.

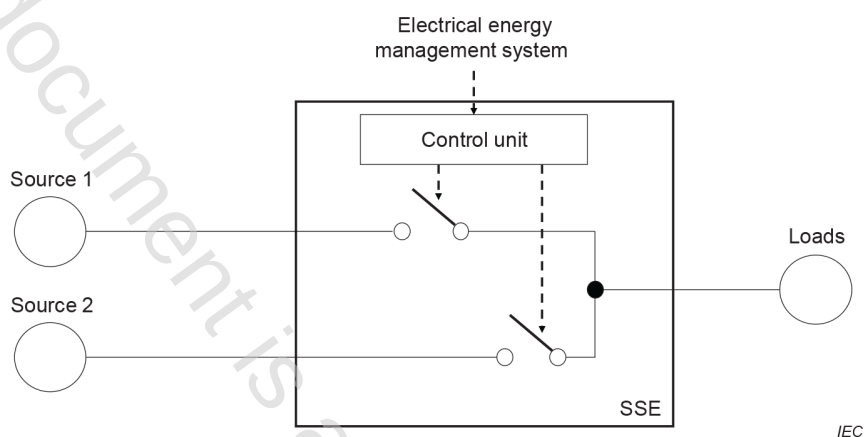


Figure 2 – Principle of management of two sources with source switching equipment (SSE)

NOTE Examples of use of SSE are given Annex A.

As defined by IEC 60364-8-82:2022, the main operating modes of SSE are:

- direct feeding mode: corresponding to the normal source (supply from the grid). Storage units can supply current-using-equipment or be charged by the grid or local power supplies;
- island mode: loads supplied by local energy sources and storage units, disconnected from the grid;
- reverse feeding mode: corresponding to the supply of the grid. Storage units can supply current-using-equipment and/or the grid or be charged by local power supplies.

Transfer from/to the direct feeding mode to island mode and vice versa can be achieved by the operation of the SSE which can be either directly controlled (manually or remotely) or automatically controlled.

Operation of SSE is to occur in safe conditions as described in IEC 60364-8-82:2022.

This document does not cover communication aspects such as protocols and interoperability nor data security or other related aspects.

SSE switching operations are based on similar principles as transfer switching equipment (TSE). For applications with higher currents, for example, for industrial applications, the reader may refer to IEC 60947-6-1.

PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR SOURCE SWITCHING EQUIPMENT (SSE)

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to source switching equipment, hereafter referred to as SSE, for household and similar uses, primarily intended to be used for energy efficiency (EE) purposes with local production and/or storage of energy.

SSE is intended to be installed in low voltage prosumer electrical installations (PEI) to deliver the electrical energy:

- either to current-using equipment (direct feeding mode or island mode);
- or to the grid (reverse feeding mode).

SSE is intended to select and/or combine two power sources (e.g. selected from among grid, local power source, storage units) within an electrical energy management system (EEMS). SSE can also be used for backup supply.

NOTE 1 "Switching device for islanding" (SDFI) function is under consideration as additional requirements can be necessary. See also Figure 4 of IEC 60364-8-82:2022.

SSE is part of the fixed electrical installation.

This document applies to SSE for operation in AC single or multiphase main circuits with rated voltages not exceeding 440 V AC, frequencies of 50 Hz, 60 Hz or 50/60 Hz and rated currents not exceeding 125 A (40 A for screwless terminals). They are intended to be used in installations with prospective short circuit currents not exceeding 25 000 A. DC operations are not covered by this edition and are kept under consideration for a future revision of this document.

According to this document, SSE can be operated:

- manually (M-SSE), or
- remotely (R-SSE), or
- automatically (A-SSE), or
- a combination of the above methods of operation, e.g. manual and remote.

SSE is used to select two sources sequentially. SSE able to run two (or more) sources in parallel are not covered by this edition and are kept under consideration for a future revision of this product standard.

SSE can be operated with interlocks and/or synchronization.

NOTE 2 In some countries, it is not permitted to have synchronization of local sources with the grid for particular grid conditions, e.g. when fluctuations of the grid voltage or frequency are outside the tolerance limits.

SSE is constructed either as combined SSE (C-SSE, based on dedicated products such as circuit breakers, switches or contactors) or non-combined SSE (NC-SSE).

According to this document, C-SSE is based on switching units of the same type.

SSE is intended for use in circuits where protection against electrical shock and over-current is provided according to installation rules for low voltage electrical installations, unless the SSE already contains such protective function.

SSE is normally installed by instructed persons (IEC 60050-195:2021, 195-04-02) or skilled persons (IEC 60050-195:2021, 195-04-01). SSE is normally used by ordinary persons (IEC 60005-195:2021, 195-04-03) and does not require maintenance.

The requirements of this document apply for standard environmental conditions. They are applicable to SSE intended for use in an environment with pollution degree 2 and overvoltage categories III according to IEC 60664-1:2020. SSE has at least a degree of protection IP 20 according to IEC 60529. Additional requirements can be necessary for devices used in locations having more severe environmental conditions.

SSE does not, by its nature, provide an isolation function nor the overcurrent protection. However, isolation and overcurrent protection functions as covered by relevant product standards can be provided by combined SSE.

This document does not apply to transfer switching equipment (TSE) intended to be used by skilled persons, as covered by IEC 60947-6-1:2021.

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 60068-2-78, *Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60127-1, *Miniature fuses – Part 1: Definitions for miniature fuses and general requirements for miniature fuse-links*

IEC 60212, *Standard conditions for use prior to and during the testing of solid electrical insulating materials*

IEC 60228, *Conductors of insulated cables*

IEC 60317-0-1:2013, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 0-1: General requirements – Enamelled round copper wire*

IEC 60364-8-82:2022, *Low voltage electrical installations – Part 8-82: Functional aspects – Prosumer's low-voltage electrical installations*

IEC 60384-14:2013, *Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment – Part 14: Sectional specification – Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains*

IEC 60384-14:2013/AMD1:2016

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

IEC 60664-1:2020, *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 60669 (all parts), *Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations*

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

IEC 60695-2-11:2021, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60898-1, *Electrical accessories – Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations – Part 1: Circuit-breakers for a.c. operation*

IEC 60898-2, *Electrical accessories – Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations – Part 2: Circuit-breakers for AC and DC operation*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-11, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current up to 16 A per phase*

IEC 61032:1997, *Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures – Probes for verification*

IEC 61095:2009, *Electromechanical contactors for household and similar purposes*

IEC 61558-2-6, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof – Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers for general applications*

IEC 62873-3-1, *Residual current operated circuit-breakers for household and similar use – Part 3-1: Particular requirements for devices with screwless-type terminals for external copper conductors*

IEC 62873-3-3, *Residual current operated circuit-breakers for household and similar use – Part 3-3: Specific requirements for devices with screw-type terminals for external untreated aluminium conductors and with aluminium screw-type terminals for use with copper or with aluminium conductors*

CISPR 14-1:2020, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus – Part 1: Emission*

ISO 306, *Plastics – Thermoplastic materials – Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 General definitions

3.1.1

electrical energy efficiency

EEE

system approach for optimizing the efficiency of electricity usage

Note 1 to entry: Energy efficiency improvement measures take into account the following considerations:

- both the consumption (kWh) and the price of electricity;
- technology;
- environmental impact.

[SOURCE: IEC 60364-8-1:2019, 3.1.7]

3.1.2

electrical energy management system

EEMS

system monitoring, operating, controlling and managing energy resources and loads of the installations

[SOURCE: IEC 60364-8-1:2019, 3.2.1]

3.1.3

operating mode

operation of an installation with respect to the different sources of electrical energy and to energy flow

[SOURCE: IEC 60364-8-82:2022, 82.3.9]

3.1.4

direct feeding mode

operating mode in which the distribution network supplies the PEI

Note 1 to entry: Local storage units can supply current-using equipment or be charged by local power supplies and/or the distribution system.

[SOURCE: IEC 60364-8-82:2022, 82.3.10]