

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 62055-31

First edition
2005-09

Electricity metering – Payment systems – Part 31: Particular requirements – Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

© IEC 2005 — Copyright - all rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 3, rue de Varembé, PO Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 919 02 11 Telefax: +41 22 919 03 00 E-mail: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE

XB

For price, see current catalogue

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	8
3.1 General payment metering definitions	8
3.2 Definitions of tokens.....	10
3.3 Definitions of token carriers.....	11
3.4 Definitions relating to tokens and token carriers	13
3.5 Definitions related to load switching	14
3.6 Definitions related to timekeeping and tariff control	15
4 Standard electrical values	16
5 Mechanical requirements.....	16
5.1 General.....	16
5.2 General mechanical requirements	16
5.3 Case	16
5.4 Window	16
5.5 Terminals	17
5.6 Terminal covers.....	17
5.7 Creepage and clearance distances.....	17
5.8 Insulating-encased meter of protective class II	17
5.9 Resistance to heat and fire.....	17
5.10 Protection against penetration of dust and water	17
5.11 Display and indicators	17
5.12 Output device	19
5.13 Marking of meter	19
5.14 Token carrier interface	19
6 Climatic requirements.....	19
6.1 General	19
6.2 Temperature range.....	20
7 Electrical requirements.....	21
7.1 General	21
7.2 Influence of supply voltage	22
7.3 Power consumption	24
7.4 Influence of short-time overcurrents	24
7.5 Influence of heating.....	25
7.6 Influence of self-heating	25
7.7 Insulation	25
7.8 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	25
7.9 Load switching	27
7.10 Auxiliary output switches	29
7.11 Token carrier acceptor interface test	29
8 Metering accuracy requirements.....	29

9	Functional requirements	29
9.1	General	29
9.2	Robustness of meter accounting process	30
10	Type test	31
Annex A (informative)	Functional performance	32
A.1	Basic functionalities – prepayment mode	32
A.2	Additional functionalities	39
A.3	System compliance requirements	41
Annex B (informative)	Reference model for a payment meter	42
B.1	General	42
B.2	Generalised payment meter instance	43
B.3	Functions in a single-part payment meter	45
Annex C (normative)	Performance requirements for payment meters with load switching utilisation categories UC2, UC3 and UC4	49
C.1	Load switching capabilities	49
C.2	Normal operation	49
C.3	Electrical endurance	50
C.4	Line to load voltage surge withstand	51
C.5	Fault current making capacity	52
C.6	Short-circuit current carrying capacity	53
C.7	Minimum switched current	55
C.8	Dielectric strength	55
C.9	Sequence of tests	56
Annex D (normative)	Requirements of timekeeping	57
D.1	General	57
D.2	Synchronous clocks	58
D.3	Crystal-controlled clocks	58
D.4	Tests of timekeeping accuracy	59
D.5	Effects of disturbances on timekeeping	60
Table C.1	– Summary of test currents for UC2, UC3 and UC4	49
Table C.2	– Test sequence and sample plan	56

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICITY METERING – PAYMENT SYSTEMS –

Part 31: Particular requirements – Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

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 provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 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 62055-31 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1344/FDIS	13/1355/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.

IEC 62055 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Electricity metering – Payment systems*:

Part 21: Framework for standardization

Part 31: Static payment meters for active energy (Classes 1 and 2)

Part 41: Standard Transfer Specification – Application layer protocol for one-way token carrier systems¹

Part 51: Standard Transfer Specification – Physical layer protocol for one-way numeric and magnetic card token carriers¹

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site 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.

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

The contents of the corrigendum of July 2007 have been included in this copy.

¹ Under consideration.

INTRODUCTION

Payment meters are used in situations where the supply of electrical energy to the load may be interrupted or its restoration enabled under the control of the payment meter in relation to a payment tariff agreed between the customer and the supplier. The payment meter is part of a system that uses token carriers to pass payment information as tokens between a vending network and the payment meters that include the meter accounting process.

The functions of a payment meter are to measure electrical energy consumed and to decrement the available credit value in accordance with the metered consumption, and possibly in accordance with the passing of time. This available credit value is incremented as the result of payments made to the electricity supplier, and the meter accounting process continuously calculates the balance of available credit held by the customer. When the available credit value has been decremented to a predetermined value that is related to the payment mode in use, a switch is used to interrupt the supply to the customer's load. However, additional features may be present in the payment meter, which prevent or delay the opening of the switch, or limit further consumption to a low load level. Such "social" features may include the provision of an emergency credit facility, the possibility of operation in a fixed-payment mode, and the inhibiting of interruptions for certain periods of time.

In return for the payment (usually in cash) and depending on the particular type of system, the customer may be issued with a single-use token on a disposable token carrier for the equivalent value, or a reusable token carrier may be credited with that value, or the token may be transmitted directly to the meter via a communications network (a so-called virtual token carrier). "One-way" and "two-way" data transfer systems may be used, and the token carriers may be: physical devices such as smart cards, or other electronic devices, or magnetic cards; virtual token carriers where the token information is transferred by a remote communications system; or numeric token carriers where sequences of digits are issued on a paper receipt and entered via a keypad on the meter.

IEC 62051 provides some details of payment metering terminology in Clause 17.

ELECTRICITY METERING – PAYMENT SYSTEMS –

Part 31: Particular requirements – Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62055 applies to newly manufactured, static watt-hour payment meters of accuracy classes 1 and 2 for direct connection, for the measurement of alternating current electrical energy consumption of a frequency in the range 45 Hz to 65 Hz that include a load switch for the purpose of interruption or restoration of the electricity supply to the load in accordance with the current value of the available credit maintained in the payment meter. It does not apply to static watt-hour payment meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600 V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems).

It applies to payment meters for indoor application only, where the payment meter shall be mounted as for normal service (i.e. together with a specified matching socket where applicable).

Payment meters are implementations where all the main functional elements are incorporated in a single enclosure, together with any specified matching socket. There are also multi-part installations where the various main functional elements, such as the measuring element, the user interface unit, token carrier interface, and the load switch are implemented in more than one enclosure, involving additional interfaces. This part of IEC 62055 does not apply to multi-part payment metering installations.

Functional requirements that apply to payment meters are also defined in this part of IEC 62055, and include informative basic functional requirements and tests for the prepayment mode of operation in Annex A. Allowances are made for the relatively wide range of features, options, alternatives, and implementations that may be found in practice. The diverse nature and functionality of payment meters prevent the comprehensive specification of detailed test methods for all of these requirements. However, in this case, the requirements are stated in such a way that tests can then be formulated to respect and validate the specific functionality of the payment meter being tested.

This part of IEC 62055 does not cover specific functionality or performance requirements for safety, circuit protection, isolation or similar purposes that may be specified through reference to other specifications or standards.

This part of IEC 62055 does not cover software requirements. Software requirements for basic energy meter metrology are under consideration for the IEC 62059 series of standards, and in other organisations.

This part of IEC 62055 covers type-testing requirements only. For acceptance testing, the concepts given in IEC 61358 may be used as a basic guideline.

Dependability aspects are addressed in the IEC 62059 series of standards.

This part of IEC 62055 does not cover conformity tests and system compliance tests that may be required in connection with legal or other requirements of some markets.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 62051:1999, *Electricity metering – Glossary of terms.*

IEC 61358:1996, *Acceptance inspection for direct-connected alternating current static watt-hour meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*

IEC 62052-11:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment*

IEC 62053-21:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*

IEC 60050-300:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements – Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments – Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

IEC 61000-4-5:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61008-1:1996, *Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) – Part 1: General rules*
Amendment 1 (2002)

IEC 62055-21:2005, *Electricity metering – Payment systems – Part 21: Framework for standardisation*

IEC 62054-21:2004, *Electricity metering (a.c.) – Tariff and load control – Part 21: Particular requirements for time switches*