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Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Electrical high-power interface 700 V DC / 480 V AC —

Part 5: DC operation mode

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Contents

Page

Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Agricultural electronics*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 23316 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO 23316-1 describes the general purpose and structure of standards in the ISO 23316 series, including common elements and definitions shared within all parts of the ISO 23316 series.

The purpose of the ISO 23316 series is to provide design and application standards covering implementation of electrical high power interface with a nominal voltage of 700 VDC/480 VAC for agricultural and forestry machinery.

The ISO 23316 series specifies physical and logical interface requirements that provide interoperability and cross compatibility for systems and equipment operating at nominal voltages of 700 VDC/480 VAC.

The following are not within the scope of ISO 23316:

— service, maintenance, and related diagnostics;

— functional safety;

— control strategies for high power sources and loads;

— application-specific strategies and operational modes;

— component design;

— energy storage systems, e. g. super-capacitors or batteries;

— multiple electrical power sources supplying a common DC link.

It is permitted for partial systems or components to be compliant to the ISO 23316 series by applying all applicable requirements, e.g. for the plug, receptacle or inverters, on a tractor or implement.

NOTE If a DC-mode only HPI is provided, it is not necessary to comply with part 4 describing AC-mode, as it is not applicable. If an AC-mode only HPI is provided, it is not necessary to comply with this document, as it is not applicable.

Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Electrical high-power interface 700 V DC / 480 V AC —

Part 5: DC operation mode

1 Scope

This document specifies measures applicable to the class B2 voltage DC bus of a supply system which is intended to power detachable electrical CS(s).

— electrical specification of the high power interface

— operating modes (e. g. initialization, normal operation, energy feedback, connect/disconnect procedures and disconnect in case of malfunction)

— Communication parameters (basic framework: signals, ranges, units, states of supply system and CS)

The document contains simplified electrical diagrams showing specific aspects of the required functionality.

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.

ISO 16230-1:2015, *Agricultural machinery and tractors — Safety of higher voltage electrical and electronic components and systems — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 23316-1, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Electrical high-power interface 700 V DC / 480 V AC — Part 1: General*

ISO 23316-2, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Electrical high-power interface 700 V DC / 480 V AC — Part 2: Physical interface*

ISO 23316-3, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Electrical high-power interface 700 V DC / 480 V AC — Part 3: Safety requirements*

ISO/FDIS 23316-6:—[1)], *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Electrical high power interface 700 V DC / 480 V AC — Part 6: Controls communication*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 23316-1, ISO/FDIS 23316-6:— and the following apply.

1) Under preparation. Stage at the date of publication: ISO/FDIS 23316-6:2023.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1.1
device under test
DUT
single component or combination of components as defined to be tested

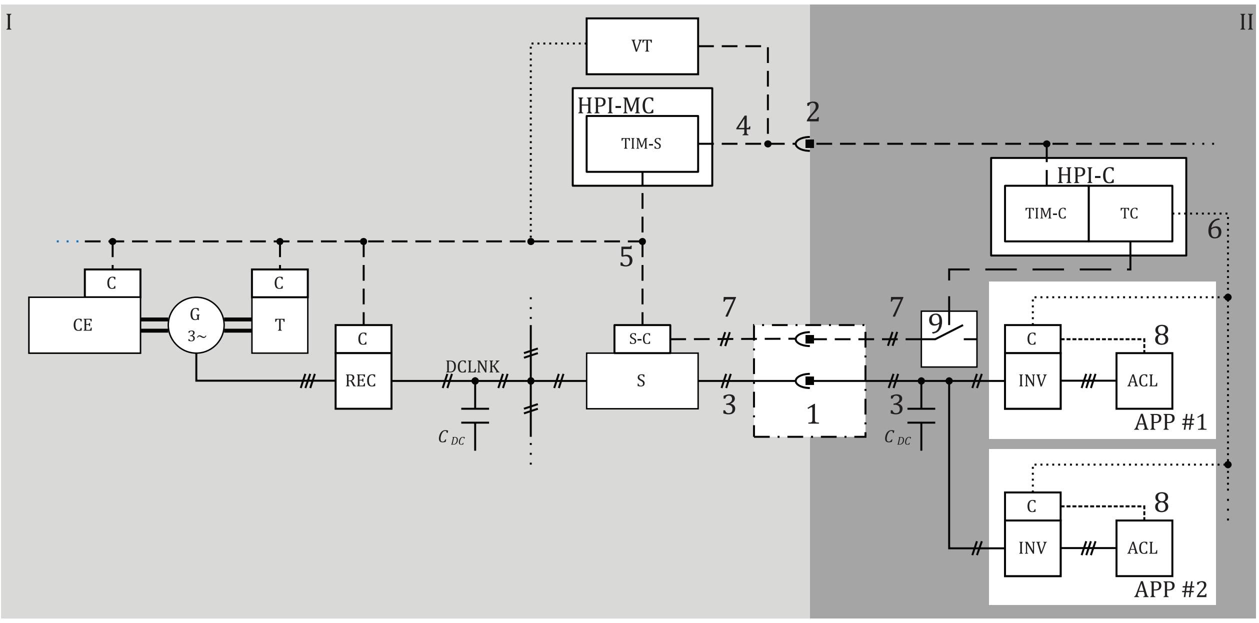
[SOURCE: ISO 10605:2008, 3.3]

3.2 Symbols

$C_{DC\ src}$	DC link capacitance PS
$C_{DC\ ld}$	DC link capacitance CS
$C_{y\ ld}$	Y-Capacitor CS
$C_{y\ src}$	Y-Capacitor PS
L_{cab}	cable inductance
$L_{i\ src}$	inner source inductance
$R_{i\ src}$	inner source resistance
R_{cab}	cable resistance
R_{cont}	contact resistance
m	inverter modulation index representing the amplitude of the fundamental output voltage U_0 normalized by the DC supply voltage U_{DC}, so m= U_0/U_{DC}
ΔU	voltage ripple
C_{DC}	DC link capacitor
I_{pk}	peak current
I_{rms}	root mean square current
f_{sw}	switching frequency
min	minimum

4 System overview

4.1 General



Key

ACL	AC load (e.g. electric motor)
APP	application
C	controller of a device
C_{DC}	DC link capacitor
CE	combustion engine
DCLNK	DC link
G	generator (as example of an electric power source)
HPI-C	High Power Interface - Control
HPI-MC	High Power Interface - Master Control
INV	inverter (DC/AC converter)
REC	rectifier (AC/DC power converter)
S	switch (contactor or solid state switch, including pre- and discharge unit)
S-C	switch controller
T	transmission
TC	task controller
TIM-C	Tractor Implement Management Client
TIM-S	Tractor Implement Management Server
VT	virtual terminal (user interface, e.g. display)
I	supply system
II	consumer system
1	high power interface
2	ISOBUS connector
3	power lines
4	ISOBUS
5	supply system communication bus (e.g. tractor bus)
6	consumer system communication bus (e.g. implement bus)

7	interlock signal
8	feedback signal (by e.g. a sensor)
9	interlock signal line breaker
———	power connection
- — — -	signal/bus connection
.....	optional connection
═══	defines focus of document

Figure 1 — Exemplary system schematics

The system consists at least of an electrical PS with generator and control providing DC power on a DC link and a CS, which is connected by an HPI and communication line in accordance with ISO/FDIS 23316-6:—. System schematics are shown in Figure 1.

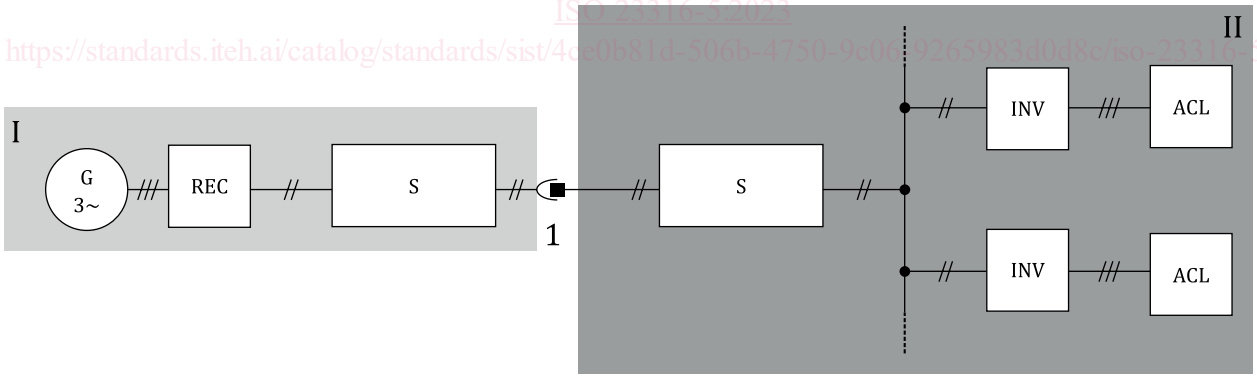
NOTE Depending on design, a discharge unit can be needed for implements.

The architecture of the load depends upon the specific application and can have any combination of resistive, inductive and capacitive elements. The common base is the voltage provided by the source (and specified in the subsequent chapters) and the communication interface according to ISO/FDIS 23316-6:—. A voltage source can have multiple HPIs.

The minimum VC-B2 system consists of at least one PS and one APP. The VC-B2 system is based on an IT system. Each implement may contain many different VC-B2 devices.

4.2 Operation with single CS

At the simplest level, only one CS (e.g. implement) is attached on the supply system (e.g. tractor), where the PS is located. The single CS can contain one or more independent VC-B2 devices. Such a configuration is shown in Figure 2 and is the basis for the following figures with MCS.



Key

ACL	AC Load (e.g. electric motor)
G	Generator
INV	Inverter
REC	Rectifier
S	Pre- / discharge / disconnecting device
I	supply system (e.g. tractor)
II	consumer system (e.g. implement)
1	high power interface

Figure 2 — Single implement block diagram

4.3 Operation with MCS

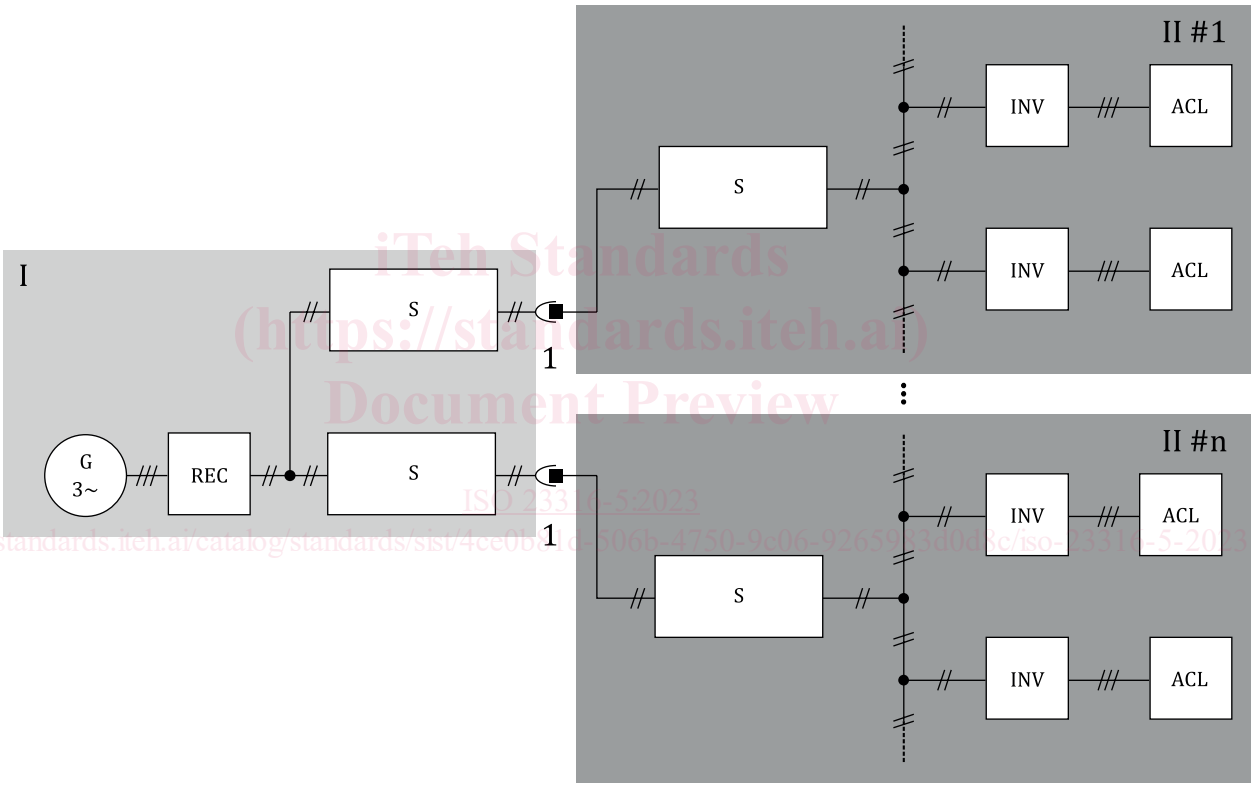
It is also possible to attach an MCS to a supply system (e.g. tractor). Each can contain one, or more VC-B2 devices. If an MCS is attached to one supply system, each CS needs its own HPI-C. Figures 4 to 6 show some, but not all possible, configurations.

The first supply system in the topology (typically located on tractor, or a PTO generator) shall provide the sum of the power of the connected CS. In case of power/current restrictions due to higher total demand compared to capabilities, one of these two load balancing options shall be used.

a) The HPI-MC shall control the power distribution of all other connected combinations.

b) The HPI-MC shall control the power distribution of the first supply system connected subsystems (which consist of several VC-B2 devices).

Figure 3 shows a configuration where several CS are attached on supply system, and each has its own HPI (maximum allowed number of implements in accordance with ISO 11783).



Key

ACL	AC load (e.g. electric motor)
G	generator
INV	inverter
REC	rectifier
S	pre-/discharge/disconnecting device
I	supply system (e.g. tractor)
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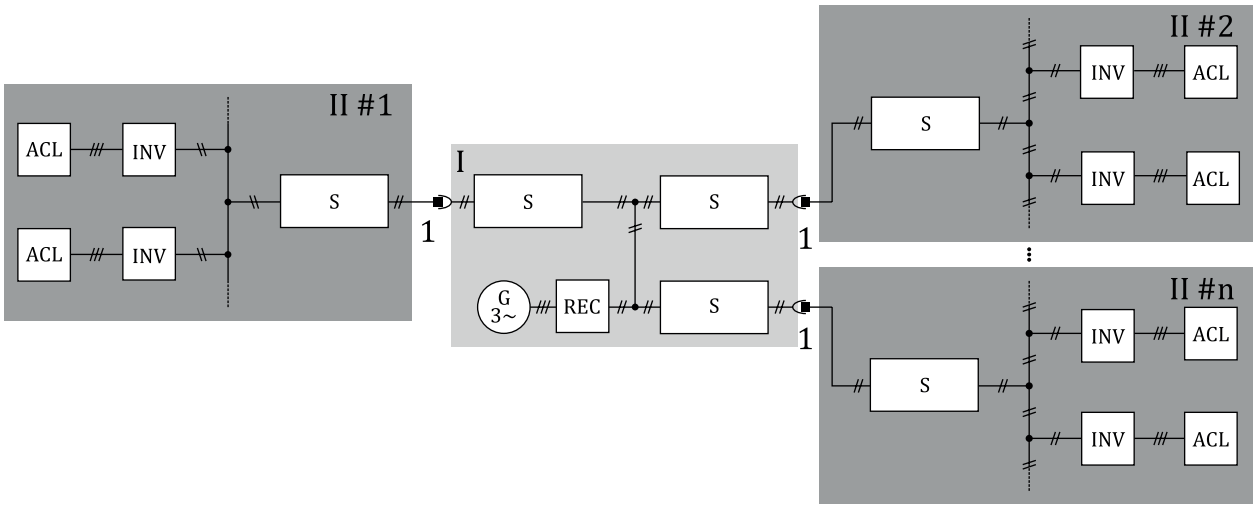
1	high power interface

Figure 3 — Configuration with several parallel CS each at a separate connector

Figure 4 shows a configuration where a CS is attached on supply system's front and several CS are attached on supply system's rear and each has its own HPI.



Key

ACL	AC Load (e.g. electric motor)
G	generator
INV	inverter
REC	rectifier
S	pre-/discharge/disconnecting device
I	supply system (e.g. tractor)
II	consumer system (e.g. implement)
1	high power interface

Figure 4 — Configuration with a front CS and several rear CSs each with a separate connector

Figure 5 shows a configuration where three CS are attached in series, thus only one tractor HPI is used and two CS are providing the HPI to the following one.