

BSI Standards Publication

Electrical Energy Storage (EES) systems

Part 1: Vocabulary (IEC 62933-1:2018)



National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 62933-1:2018.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee ESL/120, Electrical Energy Storage.

In the UK, the legislative definitions of *Electricity Storage* and *Electricity Storage Facility* differ to the relevant international definitions of these terms.

Users of this standard should be aware of the following difference when working with international stakeholders.

In the UK, OFGEM proposes the following definitions for legislative and regulatory purposes to be used in its standard licence conditions:

""Electricity Storage" in the electricity system is the conversion of electrical energy into a form of energy which can be stored, the storing of that energy, and the subsequent reconversion of that energy back into electrical energy.'

"Electricity Storage Facility" in the electricity system means a facility where Electricity Storage occurs.'

The relevant definitions in this standard can be found in clause 3.1, electrical energy storage, and clause 3.2, electrical energy storage system.

The UK technical committee advises users of this standard to seek guidance on the correct use of these definitions when applied in technical, commercial and regulatory circumstances.

The UK committee also brings users' attention to the definition of 'grid' in this series of standards as: 'connection to both a network / system'. In the UK, 'grid' and 'network' are separate terms. Therefore, there could be different applications and interpretations in the UK compared to internationally.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2018 Published by BSI Standards Limited 2018

ISBN 978 0 580 97535 6

ICS 01.040.17

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 May 2018.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected

EN IEC 62022_1

This is a preview of "BS EN IEC 62933-1:20...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2018

ICS 01.040.17

English Version

Electrical Energy Storage (EES) systems - Part 1: Vocabulary (IEC 62933-1:2018)

Systèmes de stockage de l'énergie électrique (EES) - Partie 1: Vocabulaire (IEC 62933-1:2018) Elektrische Energiespeichersysteme (EES-Systeme) - Teil 1: Terminologie (IEC 62933-1:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2018-04-03. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN IEC 62933-1:2018 (E)

This is a preview of "BS EN IEC 62933-1:20...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

The text of document 120/116/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62933-1, prepared by IEC/TC 120 "Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 62933-1:2018.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2019-01-03
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2021-04-03

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62933-1:2018 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60027 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60027 (series).
IEC 60964:2009	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60964:2010 (not modified).
IEC 61165:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61165:2006 (not modified).
IEC 61427-2:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61427-2:2015 (not modified).
IEC 61987-1:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61987-1:2006 (not modified).
IEC 62040-1:2017	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 62040-11.
IEC 62477-1:2012	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62477-1:2012 (not modified).
ISO 19353:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 19353:2016 (not modified).

_

¹ To be published. Stage at the time of publication: FprEN 62040-1:2017.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions for EES systems classification	6
4 Terms and definitions for EES systems specification	9
5 Terms and definitions for EES systems planning and installation	22
6 Terms and definitions for EES systems operation	24
7 Terms and definitions for EES systems safety and environmental issues	27
Annex A (informative) Index	30
A.1 Terms index	30
A.2 Abbreviated terms index	32
Bibliography	33
Figure 1 – Illustrative example of EES system charging/discharging cycle	10
Figure 2 – Illustrative example of EES system power capability chart	12
Figure 3 – Illustrative example of EES system response performances	20
Figure 4 – EES system architecture with one POC type	22
Figure 5 – EES system architecture with two POC types	23
Table 1 – Illustrative example of EES system efficiency chart	18

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL ENERGY STORAGE (EES) SYSTEMS -

Part 1: Vocabulary

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 itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 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 62933-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 120: Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
120/116/FDIS	120/119/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62933 series, published under the general title *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this terminology document is to provide terms and definitions for all the publications under the responsibility of TC 120, that standardize electrical energy storage systems (EES systems) including unit parameters, test methods, planning, installation, safety and environmental issues. An EES system includes any type of grid-connected energy storage which can both store electrical energy and provide electrical energy (from electricity to electricity).

All TC 120 normative documents are subject to revision, this part of IEC 62933 will be revised together with other TC 120 publications in order to avoid mismatches.

From the technical point of view, an EES system can be a complex multi stage system with several possible energy conversions. Each stage is made by components well standardized (e.g. transformers, power converter systems) or innovative components (e.g. new types of batteries). Several IEC product standards give definitions necessary for the understanding of certain terms used for these components. The International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV, IEC 60050, http://www.electropedia.org), the IEC Glossary (http://std.iec.ch/glossary) and the ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP, http://www.iso.org/obp) allow on-line access to this information. This terminology document completes the scenario by giving definitions necessary at the system level.

Without a strong standardization of EES systems terminology, focal terms can have a different meaning in EES systems related to different storage technologies. This aspect is critical also from the market point of view, it impacts economics and this can become a barrier for tender processes. The correct comparison among different options is fundamental, therefore basic terms and definitions impact economic decisions.

Terms and definitions have been harmonized with the IEV, the OBP, the IEC Glossary and other IEC documents as far as possible. Definitions not included in this terminology document may be found elsewhere in other IEC documents.

The use of abbreviated terms has been optimized, on the one hand to avoid tedious repetition and, on the other hand to avoid confusion. A minimum set of abbreviated terms was identified and used in the definitions, the other terms are written out in full spelling when needed. The widely accepted abbreviated terms are:

EESS – EES System – Electrical energy storage system;

EES - Electrical energy storage;

POC - Point of connection.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY STORAGE (EES) SYSTEMS -

Part 1: Vocabulary

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62933 defines terms applicable to electrical energy storage (EES) systems including terms necessary for the definition of unit parameters, test methods, planning, installation, safety and environmental issues.

This terminology document is applicable to grid-connected systems able to extract electrical energy from an electric power system, store it internally, and inject electrical power to an electric power system. The step for charging and discharging an EES system may comprise an energy conversion.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions for EES systems classification

3.1

electrical energy storage

EES

installation able to absorb electrical energy, to store it for a certain amount of time and to release electrical energy during which energy conversion processes may be included

EXAMPLE A device that absorbs AC electrical energy to produce hydrogen by electrolysis, stores the hydrogen, and uses that gas to produce AC electrical energy is an electrical energy storage.

Note 1 to entry: The term "electrical energy storage" may also be used to indicate the activity that an apparatus, described in the definition, carries out when performing its own functionality.

Note 2 to entry: The term "electrical energy storage" should not be used to designate a grid-connected installation, "electrical energy storage system" is the appropriate term.

3.2

electrical energy storage system

EES system

EESS

grid-connected installation with defined electrical boundaries, comprising at least one electrical energy storage, which extracts electrical energy from an electric power system, stores this energy internally in some manner and injects electrical energy into an electrical power system and which includes civil engineering works, energy conversion equipment and related ancillary equipment

Note 1 to entry: The EES system is controlled and coordinated to provide services to the electric power system operators or to the electric power system users.

Note 2 to entry: In some cases, an EES system may require an additional energy source (non electrical) during its discharge, providing more energy to the electric power system than the energy it stored (compressed air energy storage is a typical example where additional thermal energy is required).

Note 3 to entry: "electric power system" is defined in IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-01-01.