

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Elektriska energilagringssystem (EES) – Del 1: Terminologi

*Electrical energy storage (EES) systems –
Part 1: Vocabulary*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 62933-1:2018. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 62933-1:2018.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 62933-1:2018

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 62933-1, First edition, 2018 - Electrical energy storage (EES) systems - Part 1: Vocabulary**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

EN från CENELEC som är identiska med motsvarande IEC-standarder och som görs tillgängliga för nationalkommittéerna efter den 1 januari 2018 får en beteckning som inleds med EN IEC istället för som tidigare bara EN.

ICS 01.040.17

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard, som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN IEC 62933-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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

© 2018 CENELEC All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members.

Ref. No. EN IEC 62933-1:2018 E

SEK Svensk Elstandard

European foreword

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 62040-1 ¹ . |
| 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:

EES – 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.