SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN IEC 62282-3-200, utg 3:2026

2026-09-23

REDLINE VERSION

Bränsleceller – Del 3-200: Stationära system – Bestämning av prestanda

Fuel cell technologies – Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Performance test methods

En så kallad ”Redline version” (RLV) innehåller både standarden som fastställts som SEK-publikation och en ändringsmarkerad IEC-standard. Alla tillägg och borttagningar sedan den tidigare utgåvan av IEC-standarden är markerade med färg. Med en RLV sparar du mycket tid när du ska identifiera och bedöma aktuella ändringar i standarden. SEK Svensk Elstandard kan bara ge ut RLV i de fall den finns tillgänglig från IEC.

IEC 62282-3-200

Edition 3.0 2025-09

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

REDLINE VERSION

Fuel cell technologies -
Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods

ICS 27.070

ISBN 978-2-8327-0748-7

SEK Svensk Elstandard

SS-EN IEC 62282-3-200, utg 3:2026

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods

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) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at https://patents.iec.ch. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 62282-3-200:2025. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 62282-3-200 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 105: Fuel cell technologies. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) revision of the Introduction, Scope and Clause 3;
b) revision of the symbols in Table 1;
c) revision of Figure 2 (symbol diagram);
d) revision of measurement methods (8.3);
e) revision of the efficiency test (10.2);
f) revision of the electric power and thermal power response characteristics test (10.3);
g) revision of the start-up and shutdown characteristics test (10.4);
h) revision of Annex C.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
105/1124/FDIS	105/1134/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/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62282 series, published under the general title *Fuel cell technologies*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62282 describes how to measure the performance of stationary fuel cell power systems for residential, commercial, agricultural and industrial applications.

This document describes type tests and their test methods only. In this document, no routine tests are required or identified, and no performance targets are set.

~~The following fuel cell types have been considered:~~

- ~~alkaline fuel cells (AFC);~~
- ~~phosphoric acid fuel cells (PAFC);~~
- ~~polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC);~~
- ~~molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFC);~~
- ~~solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC).~~

A related but independent standard IEC 62282-3-201 on the performance test methods of small stationary fuel cell power systems has been aligned with this document.

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62282 covers operational and environmental aspects of the stationary fuel cell power systems performance. The test methods apply as follows:

– power output under specified operating and transient conditions;
– electrical and heat recovery efficiency under specified operating conditions;
– environmental characteristics, for example, exhaust gas emissions, noise, under specified operating and transient conditions.

This document applies to all kinds of stationary fuel cell technologies, such as:

– alkaline fuel cells (AFC);
– phosphoric acid fuel cells (PAFC);
– polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC);
– molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFC);
– solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC).

This document does not provide coverage for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).

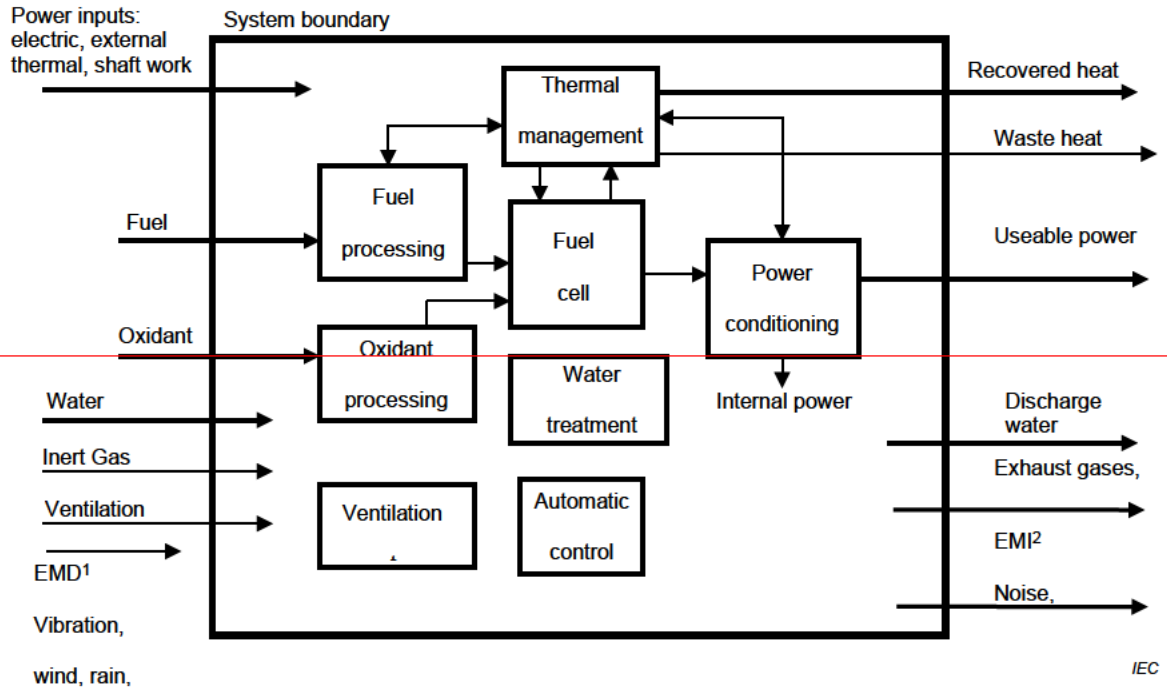
This document does not apply to small stationary fuel cell power systems with rated electric power output of less than 10 kW which are dealt with in IEC 62282-3-201.

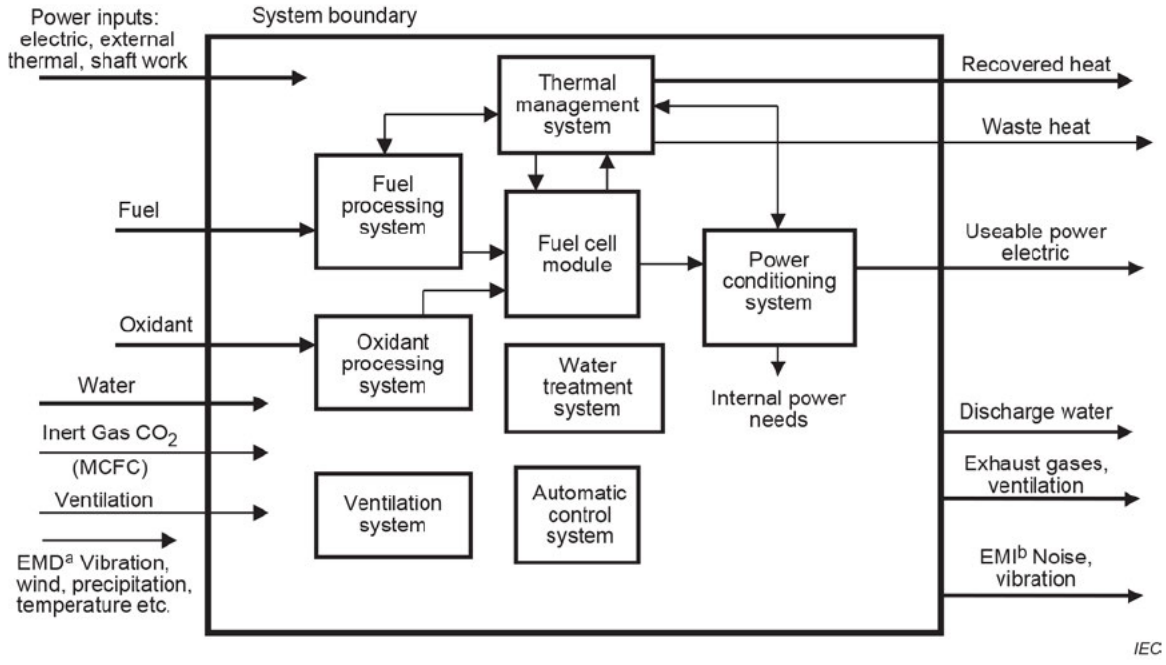
Fuel cell power systems ~~may~~ can have different subsystems depending upon types of fuel cell and applications, and they have different streams of material and energy into and out of them. However, a common system diagram and boundary has been defined for evaluation of the fuel cell power system (see Figure 1).

The following conditions are considered in order to determine the system boundary of the fuel cell power system:

– all energy recovery systems are included within the system boundary;
– all kinds of electric energy storage devices are considered outside the system boundary;
– calculation of the heating value of the input fuel (such as natural gas, propane gas and pure hydrogen gas) is based on the conditions of the fuel at the boundary of the fuel cell power system.

The document does not provide safety requirements for the testing of stationary fuel cell power systems. Details on safe operation of the tested system can be obtained from the manufacturers instructions.





Key

Fuel cell power system including subsystems. The interface is defined as a conceptual or functional one instead of hardware such as a power package.

Subsystems: fuel cell module, fuel processor, etc. These subsystem configurations depend on the kind of fuel, type of fuel cell or system.

→ The interface points in the boundary to be measured for calculation data.

[a] EMD electromagnetic disturbance

[b] EMI electromagnetic interference

Figure 1 – Fuel cell power system diagram

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 60051 (all parts), *Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories*

IEC 60359, *Electrical and electronic measurement equipment - Expression of performance*

IEC 60688, *Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC and DC electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals*

IEC 61000-4-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques - General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*

~~IEC 61000-4-13, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-13: Testing and measurement techniques – Harmonics and interharmonics including mains signalling at a.c. power port, low frequency immunity tests*~~

IEC 61028, *Electrical measuring instruments - X-Y recorders*

IEC 61143 (all parts), *Electrical measuring instruments - X-t recorders*

IEC 61672-1, *Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61672-2, *Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests*

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

IEC 62053-22, *Electricity metering equipment ~~(a.c.)~~ - Particular requirements - Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)*

IEC 62282-3-201, *Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-201: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods for small fuel cell power systems*

~~ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM: 1995)*~~

ISO 3648, *Aviation fuels - Estimation of net specific energy*

ISO 3744, *Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*

ISO 4677-1, *Atmospheres for conditioning and testing - Determination of relative humidity – Part 1: Aspirated psychrometer method*

ISO 4677-2, *Atmospheres for conditioning and testing - Determination of relative humidity – Part 2: Whirling psychrometer method*[1]

ISO 5167 (all parts), *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full*

ISO 5348, *Mechanical vibration and shock - Mechanical mounting of accelerometers*

ISO 5815-2, *Water quality - Determination of biochemical oxygen demand after n days (BODn) - Part 2: Method for undiluted samples*

ISO 6060, *Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand*

~~ISO 6326 (all parts), *Natural gas – Determination of sulfur compounds*~~

ISO 6974 (all parts), *Natural gas - Determination of composition and associated uncertainty by gas chromatography*

ISO 6975~~ (all parts)~~, *Natural gas - Extended analysis - Gas chromatographic method*

ISO 7934, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide - Hydrogen peroxide/barium perchlorate/Thorin method*

ISO 7935, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide in flue gases - Performance characteristics of automated measuring ~~methods~~ systems*

ISO 8217:2024, ~~*Petroleum products*~~ *Products from petroleum, synthetic and renewable sources - Fuels (class F) - Specifications of marine fuels*

ISO 10101 (all parts), *Natural gas - Determination of water by the Karl Fisher method*

ISO 10396, *Stationary source emissions - Sampling for the automated determination of gas emission concentrations for permanently-installed monitoring systems*

ISO 10523, *Water quality - Determination of pH*

ISO 11626, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of hydrogen sulfide content by UV absorption method*

ISO 10849, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides in flue gas - Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems*

ISO 11042-1, *Gas turbines - Exhaust gas emission - Part 1: Measurement and evaluation*

ISO 11042-2, *Gas turbines - Exhaust gas emission - Part 2: Automated emission monitoring*

ISO 11541, *Natural gas - Determination of water content at high pressure*

ISO 11564, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides - Naphthylethylenediamine photometric method*

---

[1] This publication was withdrawn.

ISO 11632, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of mass concentration of sulfur dioxide - Ion chromatography method*

ISO 14687, *Hydrogen fuel - Product specification*

~~ISO 14687-1, *Hydrogen fuel – Product specification – Part 1: All applications except proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cell for road vehicles*~~

ISO/TR 15916, *Basic considerations for the safety of hydrogen systems*

ISO 16622, *Meteorology - Sonic anemometers/thermometers - Acceptance test methods for mean wind measurements*

ISO 16960, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur by oxidative microcoulometry method*

ISO 19739, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds using gas chromatography*

ISO 20729, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur content by ultraviolet fluorescence method*

ASTM D4809, *Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)*

~~ASTM F2602, *Standard Test Method for Determining the Molar Mass of Chitosan and Chitosan Salts by Size Exclusion Chromatography with Multi-angle Light Scattering Detection (SEC-MALS)*~~

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN IEC 62282-3-200, utg 3:2026

Fastställd	Sida	Ansvarig kommitté
2026-09-23	1 (85)	SEK TK 105

Bränsleceller – Del 3-200: Stationära system – Bestämning av prestanda

Fuel cell technologies – Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Performance test methods

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 62282-3-200:2025. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 62282-3-200:2025.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 62282-3-200:2025

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument,** utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 62282-3-200, Third edition, 2025 - Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 62282-3-200, utg 2:2016 med eventuella tillägg, ändringar och rättelser gäller ej fr o m 2028-11-30.

ICS 27.070.00

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard,
som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1042, 172 21 Sundbyberg
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: 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 1042
172 21 Sundbyberg
Tel 08-444 14 00
elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 62282-3-200

November 2025

ICS 27.070

Supersedes EN 62282-3-200:2016

English Version

Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods (IEC 62282-3-200:2025)

Technologies des piles à combustible - Partie 3-200: Systèmes à piles à combustible stationnaires - Méthodes d'essai des performances (IEC 62282-3-200:2025)

Brennstoffzellentechnologien - Teil 3-200: Stationäre Brennstoffzellen-Energiesysteme - Leistungskennwerteprüfverfahren (IEC 62282-3-200:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2025-10-30. 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye 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

Ref. No. EN IEC 62282-3-200:2025 E

SEK Svensk Elstandard

SS-EN IEC 62282-3-200, utg 3:2026

European foreword

The text of document 105/1124/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 62282-3-200, prepared by TC 105 "Fuel cell technologies" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 62282-3-200:2025.

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)	2026-11-30
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2028-11-30

This document supersedes EN 62282-3-200:2016 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

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.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CENELEC website.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62282-3-200:2025 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

ISO 9000 NOTE Approved as EN ISO 9000

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cencenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60051	series	Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories	EN 60051	series
IEC 60359	-	Electrical and electronic measurement equipment - Expression of performance	EN 60359	-
IEC 60688	-	Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC and DC electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals	EN IEC 60688	-
IEC 61000-4-7	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques - General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto	EN 61000-4-7	-
IEC 61028	-	Electrical measuring instruments - X-Y recorders	EN 61028	-
IEC 61143	series	Electrical measuring instruments - X-t recorders	EN 61143	series
IEC 61672-1	-	Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 1: Specifications	EN 61672-1	-
IEC 61672-2	-	Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests	EN 61672-2	-
IEC 62052-11	-	Electricity metering equipment - General requirements, tests and test conditions - Part 11: Metering equipment	EN IEC 62052-11	-
IEC 62053-22	-	Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)	EN IEC 62053-22	-

IEC 62282-3-201	-	Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-201: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods for small fuel cell power systems	EN IEC 62282-3-201	-
ISO 3648	-	Aviation fuels - Estimation of net specific energy	-	-
ISO 3744	-	Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane	EN ISO 3744	-
ISO 4677-1	-	Atmospheres for conditioning and testing; Determination of relative humidity; Part 1 : Aspirated psychrometer method	-	-
ISO 4677-2	-	Atmospheres for conditioning and testing; Determination of relative humidity; Part 2 : Whirling psychrometer method	-	-
ISO 5167	series	Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full	EN ISO 5167	series
ISO 5348	-	Mechanical vibration and shock - Mechanical mounting of accelerometers	-	-
ISO 5815-2	-	Water quality - Determination of biochemical oxygen demand after n days (BODn) – Part 2: Method for undiluted samples	-	-
ISO 6060	-	Water quality; determination of the chemical oxygen demand	-	-
ISO 6974	series	Natural gas - Determination of composition and associated uncertainty by gas chromatography	EN ISO 6974	series
ISO 6975	-	Natural gas - Extended analysis - Gas-chromatographic method	EN ISO 6975	-
ISO 7934	-	Stationary source emissions; determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide; hydrogen peroxide/barium perchlorate/thorin method	-	-
ISO 7935	-	Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide in flue gases - Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems	-	-
ISO 8217	2024	Products from petroleum, synthetic and renewable sources - Fuels (class F) - Specifications of marine fuels	-	-
ISO 10101	series	Natural gas - Determination of water by the Karl Fisher method	EN ISO 10101	series
ISO 10396	-	Stationary source emissions - Sampling for the automated determination of gas emission concentrations for permanently-installed monitoring systems	-	-
ISO 10523	-	Water quality -- Determination of pH	EN ISO 10523	-

ISO 11626	-	Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of hydrogen sulfide content by UV absorption method		
ISO 10849	-	Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides in flue gas - Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems	-	-
ISO 11042-1	-	Gas turbines - Exhaust gas emission -- Part 1: Measurement and evaluation	-	-
ISO 11042-2	-	Gas turbines - Exhaust gas emission -- Part 2: Automated emission monitoring	-	-
ISO 11541	-	Natural gas - Determination of water content at high pressure	EN ISO 11541	-
ISO 11564	-	Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides - Naphthylethylenediamine photometric method	-	-
ISO 11632	-	Stationary source emissions - Determination of mass concentration of sulfur dioxide - Ion chromatography method	-	-
ISO 14687	-	Hydrogen fuel quality - Product specification	-	-
ISO/TR 15916	-	Basic considerations for the safety of hydrogen systems	-	-
ISO 16622	-	Meteorology - Sonic anemometers/thermometers - Acceptance test methods for mean wind measurements	-	-
ISO 16960	-	Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur by oxidative microcoulometry method	EN ISO 16960	-
ISO 19739	-	Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds using gas chromatography	EN ISO 19739	-
ISO 20729	-	Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur content by ultraviolet fluorescence method		
ASTM D4809	-	Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)	-	-

IEC 62282-3-200

Edition 3.0 2025-09

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Fuel cell technologies -
Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods

Technologies des piles à combustible -
Partie 3-200: Systèmes à piles à combustible stationnaires - Méthodes d'essai des performances

ICS 27.070

ISBN 978-2-8327-0638-1

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods

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) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at https://patents.iec.ch. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 62282-3-200 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 105: Fuel cell technologies. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) revision of the Introduction, Scope and Clause 3;
b) revision of the symbols in Table 1;
c) revision of Figure 2 (symbol diagram);
d) revision of measurement methods (8.3);
e) revision of the efficiency test (10.2);

f) revision of the electric power and thermal power response characteristics test (10.3);

g) revision of the start-up and shutdown characteristics test (10.4);

h) revision of Annex C.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
105/1124/FDIS	105/1134/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/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62282 series, published under the general title *Fuel cell technologies*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62282 describes how to measure the performance of stationary fuel cell power systems for residential, commercial, agricultural and industrial applications.

This document describes type tests and their test methods only. In this document, no routine tests are required or identified, and no performance targets are set.

A related but independent standard IEC 62282-3-201 on the performance test methods of small stationary fuel cell power systems has been aligned with this document.

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62282 covers operational and environmental aspects of the stationary fuel cell power systems performance. The test methods apply as follows:

– power output under specified operating and transient conditions;
– electrical and heat recovery efficiency under specified operating conditions;
– environmental characteristics, for example, exhaust gas emissions, noise, under specified operating and transient conditions.

This document applies to all kinds of stationary fuel cell technologies, such as:

– alkaline fuel cells (AFC);
– phosphoric acid fuel cells (PAFC);
– polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC);
– molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFC);
– solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC).

This document does not provide coverage for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).

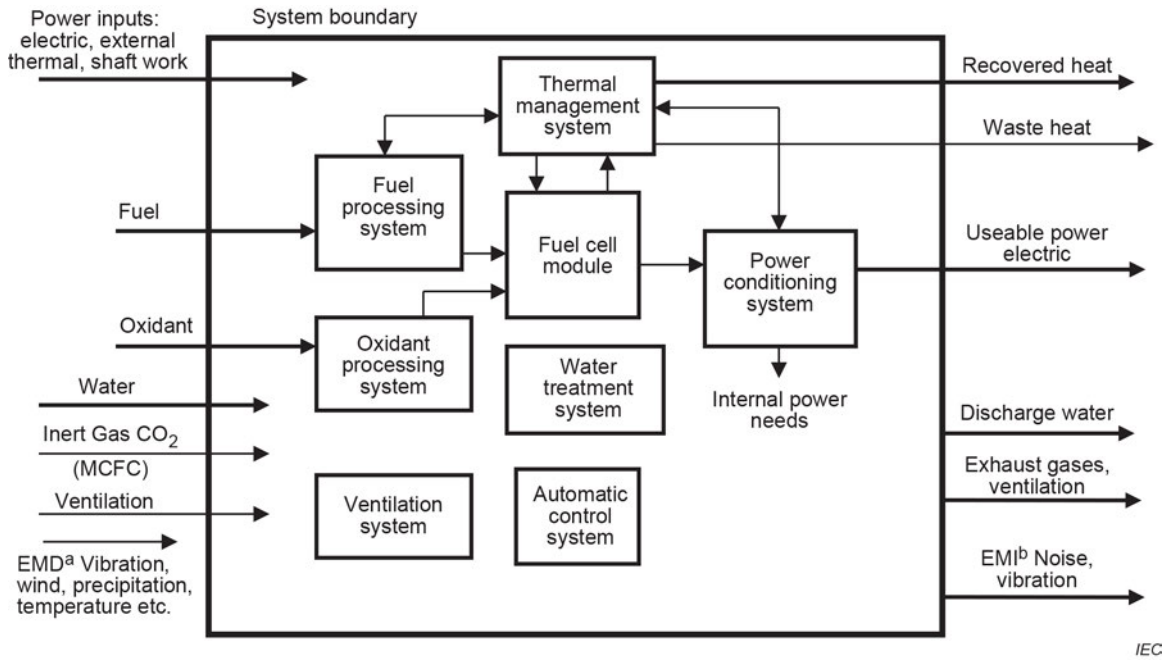
This document does not apply to small stationary fuel cell power systems with rated electric power output of less than 10 kW which are dealt with in IEC 62282-3-201.

Fuel cell power systems can have different subsystems depending upon types of fuel cell and applications, and they have different streams of material and energy into and out of them. However, a common system diagram and boundary has been defined for evaluation of the fuel cell power system (see Figure 1).

The following conditions are considered in order to determine the system boundary of the fuel cell power system:

– all energy recovery systems are included within the system boundary;
– all kinds of electric energy storage devices are considered outside the system boundary;
– calculation of the heating value of the input fuel (such as natural gas, propane gas and pure hydrogen gas) is based on the conditions of the fuel at the boundary of the fuel cell power system.

The document does not provide safety requirements for the testing of stationary fuel cell power systems. Details on safe operation of the tested system can be obtained from the manufacturers instructions.



Key

Fuel cell power system including subsystems. The interface is defined as a conceptual or functional one instead of hardware such as a power package.

Subsystems: fuel cell module, fuel processor, etc. These subsystem configurations depend on the kind of fuel, type of fuel cell or system.

The interface points in the boundary to be measured for calculation data.

[a] EMD electromagnetic disturbance

[b] EMI electromagnetic interference

Figure 1 – Fuel cell power system diagram

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 60051 (all parts), *Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories*

IEC 60359, *Electrical and electronic measurement equipment - Expression of performance*

IEC 60688, *Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC and DC electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals*

IEC 61000-4-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques - General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*

IEC 61028, *Electrical measuring instruments - X-Y recorders*

IEC 61143 (all parts), *Electrical measuring instruments - X-t recorders*

IEC 61672-1, *Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61672-2, *Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests*

IEC 62052-11, *Electricity metering equipment - General requirements, tests and test conditions - Part 11: Metering equipment*

IEC 62053-22, *Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)*

IEC 62282-3-201, *Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-201: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods for small fuel cell power systems*

ISO 3648, *Aviation fuels - Estimation of net specific energy*

ISO 3744, *Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*

ISO 4677-1, *Atmospheres for conditioning and testing - Determination of relative humidity – Part 1: Aspirated psychrometer method*

ISO 4677-2, *Atmospheres for conditioning and testing - Determination of relative humidity – Part 2: Whirling psychrometer method*[1]

ISO 5167 (all parts), *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full*

ISO 5348, *Mechanical vibration and shock - Mechanical mounting of accelerometers*

ISO 5815-2, *Water quality - Determination of biochemical oxygen demand after n days (BODn) - Part 2: Method for undiluted samples*

ISO 6060, *Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand*

ISO 6974 (all parts), *Natural gas - Determination of composition and associated uncertainty by gas chromatography*

ISO 6975, *Natural gas - Extended analysis - Gas chromatographic method*

ISO 7934, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide - Hydrogen peroxide/barium perchlorate/Thorin method*

ISO 7935, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide in flue gases - Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems*

ISO 8217:2024, *Products from petroleum, synthetic and renewable sources - Fuels (class F) - Specifications of marine fuels*

ISO 10101 (all parts), *Natural gas - Determination of water by the Karl Fisher method*

---

1 This publication was withdrawn.

ISO 10396, *Stationary source emissions - Sampling for the automated determination of gas emission concentrations for permanently-installed monitoring systems*

ISO 10523, *Water quality - Determination of pH*

ISO 11626, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of hydrogen sulfide content by UV absorption method*

ISO 10849, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides in flue gas - Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems*

ISO 11042-1, *Gas turbines - Exhaust gas emission - Part 1: Measurement and evaluation*

ISO 11042-2, *Gas turbines - Exhaust gas emission - Part 2: Automated emission monitoring*

ISO 11541, *Natural gas - Determination of water content at high pressure*

ISO 11564, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides - Naphthylethylenediamine photometric method*

ISO 11632, *Stationary source emissions - Determination of mass concentration of sulfur dioxide - Ion chromatography method*

ISO 14687, *Hydrogen fuel - Product specification*

ISO/TR 15916, *Basic considerations for the safety of hydrogen systems*

ISO 16622, *Meteorology - Sonic anemometers/thermometers - Acceptance test methods for mean wind measurements*

ISO 16960, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur by oxidative microcoulometry method*

ISO 19739, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds using gas chromatography*

ISO 20729, *Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur content by ultraviolet fluorescence method*

ASTM D4809, *Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)*