IEC/IEEE 63198-2775

Edition 1.0 2023-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Technical guidelines for smart hydroelectric power plant

Lignes directrices techniques d'une centrale hydroélectrique intelligente

IEC/IEEE 63198-2775:2023-02(en-fr)

IEC Secretariat
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5997
United States of America
stds.ipr@ieee.org
www.ieee.org

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee, …). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch
Discover our powerful search engine and read freely all the publications previews. With a subscription you will always have access to up to date content tailored to your needs.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 300 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 19 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Recherche de publications IEC - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études, …). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch
Découvrez notre puissant moteur de recherche et consultez gratuitement tous les aperçus des publications. Avec un abonnement, vous aurez toujours accès à un contenu à jour adapté à vos besoins.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 300 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 19 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

IEC/IEEE 63198-2775

Edition 1.0 2023-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Technical guidelines for smart hydroelectric power plant

Lignes directrices techniques d'une centrale hydroélectrique intelligente

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 27.140

ISBN 978-2-8322-6197-2

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR SMART HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT

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 document(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.

   IEEE Standards documents are developed within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE and serve without compensation. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards. Use of IEEE Standards documents is wholly voluntary. *IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers (see* https://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html *for more information).*

   IEC collaborates closely with IEEE in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations. This Dual Logo International Standard was jointly developed by the IEC and IEEE under the terms of that agreement.

2) The formal decisions 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. The formal decisions of IEEE on technical matters, once consensus within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees has been reached, is determined by a balanced ballot of materially interested parties who indicate interest in reviewing the proposed standard. Final approval of the IEEE standards document is given by the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board.

3) IEC/IEEE Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees/IEEE Societies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC/IEEE Publications is accurate, IEC or IEEE 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 (including IEC/IEEE Publications) transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC/IEEE Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) IEC and IEEE do not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC and IEEE are 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 IEEE or their directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of technical committees and IEC National Committees, or volunteers of IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board, 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/IEEE Publication or any other IEC or IEEE 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 implementation of this IEC/IEEE Publication may require use of material covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. IEC or IEEE shall not be held responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patent Claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility.

IEC/IEEE 63198-2775 was prepared by IEC technical committee 4: Hydraulic Turbines, in cooperation with Energy Development & Power Generation Committee of the IEEE Power & Energy Society, under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement between IEC and IEEE. It is an International Standard.

This document is published as an IEC/IEEE Dual Logo standard.

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

Draft	Report on voting
4/448/FDIS	4/451/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 the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 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/.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have 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,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

In the past few decades, the widespread use of automatic control systems in hydroelectric power plants, including computer-based control systems, brought a number of benefits including improved work efficiency, enhanced reliability and real-time capability, as well as optimized Operating Expense (OPEX).

Nowadays, tremendous changes occur in hydroelectric power plants and their external environment, thereby posing challenges in operation, maintenance, scheduling and management.

The evolution of power grid codes and electricity markets, the growing sensibility of the public about the environmental impact and such risks generated by operating hydroelectric power plants as control of flow variation downstream, and the increasing demand for multi-purpose utilization of water resources lead to the increasing difficulty in generation scheduling decision-making. Giant unit/plant capacity enhances the role of hydroelectric power plants in maintaining grid stability. The rationale for developing cascade hydroelectric power plants has been widely recognized, as integrated operation and maintenance requirements have become increasingly prominent. The latest technologies such as cloud computing, Artificial Intelligence (AI), big data, Internet of Things (IoT), mobile terminal, and Virtual Reality (VR) are triggering a revolution in hydroelectric power plant automation systems.

Newly installed, renovated and partially refurbished hydroelectric power plants and remote control centers need innovative technologies to strengthen information sharing and coordination among equipment and applications. With the goal to realize multi-dimensional information sensing, comprehensive data display, interactive applications and intelligent warnings and decisions, and to cope with the challenges of operation, maintenance, dispatching and management, innovation involving multiple elements regarding system architecture, information model, integrated standards, software structures, business procedure, applications, optimized models, etc., should be conducted. The innovation based on such elements is multi-dimensional, flexible and open to different demands, rather than a mere improvement of certain technologies, so that hydroelectric power plants and remote control centers where those innovations are put into use can be called a smart hydroelectric power plant.

In the present document, open architecture has been proposed for a smart hydroelectric power plant and technical requirements for each part have been specified, thus improving the safe, reliable, efficient and economic operation of hydroelectric power plants/remote control centers, enhancing the interaction with the smart grid and facilitating ecological and environmental responsibility. The overall system structure and functionality are mainly determined by the scales, types, importance and complexity of specific smart hydroelectric power plants. The document describes a representative set of architectures, components and functionalities. The appropriate selection, extension or modification tailored to the needs of a specific power plant shall be chosen in a specific project. The document can be used as a reference for engineers of hydroelectric power plants/remote control centers, consultants or automation system vendors in helping the design of smart hydroelectric power plants, development of hardware and software products, implementation of projects, and compilation of related documents.

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR SMART HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT

1 Scope

This document describes the integrated control and management of smart hydroelectric power plants and groups of plants using the latest proven and widely accepted digital equipment. The descriptions are applicable to all types of hydroelectric power plants except tidal and ocean power plants.

Based on internationally standardized communication models, this document incorporates guidelines for communication networks, sensors, local monitoring and control equipment, Integrated Control and Management Platform (ICAMP) as well as intelligent applications. In addition, special attention is also given to cyber security.

This document considers the future structure of completely digitalized power plants equipped with digitalized sensors and actuators as well as the intelligent control and management of power plants with existing instrumentation.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. ISO, IEC, and IEEE maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp
- IEEE Standards Dictionary Online: available at: http://dictionary.ieee.org

3.1
smart hydroelectric power plant
hydroelectric power plant or group of plants which is featuring digitalized information, networked communication, standardized integration, interactive applications, optimized operation, and intelligent decision

Note 1 to entry: Smart hydroelectric power plant uses Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs) and intelligent equipment for the automatic acquisition, measurement, control, protection and other basic functions, and possesses economic operation, analysis evaluation & decision support, security and safety interaction and other intelligent applications based on the Integrated Control and Management Platform (ICAMP) in compliance with grid and regulatory requirements.

3.2
process level
level of the architectural model which realizes data acquisition and command execution throughout the power generation process, typically consists of transducers/smart transducers, intelligent terminal, intelligent equipment, etc.

3.3
unit level
level of the architectural model which realizes monitoring, control and protection of equipment related to different units according to the pre-set strategy, typically consists of various IEDs