

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

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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**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)

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European foreword

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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).

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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.

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.