IEC 62282-8-201

Edition 2.0 2024-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Fuel cell technologies –
Part 8-201: Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode – Test procedures for the performance of power-to-power systems

Technologies des piles à combustible –
Partie 8-201: Systèmes de stockage de l'énergie à partir de modules de piles à combustible réversibles – Procédures d'essai pour la performance des systèmes de conversion électrochimiques électriques à électriques

IEC 62282-8-201:2024-07(en-fr)

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ICS 27.070 ISBN 978-2-8322-8973-0

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FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES –

Part 8-201: Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode – Test procedures for the performance of power-to-power systems

FOREWORD

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IEC 62282-8-201 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 105: Fuel cell technologies. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2020. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) consideration of systems connected to hydrogen supply infrastructure (hydrogen grids, vessels, caverns or pipelines);
b) hydrogen input and output rate is added in the system parameters (5.10);
c) electric energy storage capacity test is revised (6.2);

d) roundtrip electrical efficiency test is revised (6.5);

e) hydrogen input and output rate test is added (6.6.6).

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

Draft	Report on voting
105/1034/FDIS	105/1050/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.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document 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

This part of IEC 62282 specifies performance evaluation methods for electric energy storage systems using hydrogen that employ electrochemical reactions both for water and steam electrolysis and electric power generation.

NOTE Heat generation can be a secondary purpose.

This document is intended for power-to-power systems which typically employ a set of electrolyser and fuel cell, or a reversible cell for devices of electric charge and discharge.

A typical target application of the electric energy storage systems using hydrogen is in the class of energy intensive electric energy storage. The systems are recognized as critically useful for the relatively long-term power storage operation, such as efficient storage and supply of the renewable power derived electric energy and grid stabilization.

The IEC 62282-8 series aims to develop performance test methods for power storage and buffering systems based on electrochemical modules (combining electrolysis and fuel cells, in particular reversible cells), taking into consideration both options of re-electrification and substance (and heat) production for sustainable integration of renewable energy sources.

Under the general title Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode, the IEC 62282-8 series consists of the following parts:

- IEC 62282-8-101: Test procedures for the performance of solid oxide single cells and stacks, including reversible operation
- IEC 62282-8-102: Test procedures for the performance of single cells and stacks with proton exchange membrane, including reversible operation
- IEC 62282-8-103[1]: Alkaline single cell and stack performance including reversible operation
- IEC 62282-8-201: Test procedures for the performance of power-to-power systems
- IEC 62282-8-202[2]: Power-to-power systems – Safety
- IEC 62282-8-301: Power to methane energy systems based on solid oxide cells including reversible operation – Performance test methods

As a priority dictated by the emerging needs for industry and opportunities for technological development, IEC 62282-8-101, IEC 62282-8-102 and IEC 62282-8-201 were initiated jointly and firstly. These parts are presented as a package to highlight the need for an integrated approach as regards the system's application (i.e. a solution for energy storage) and its fundamental constituent components (i.e. fuel cells operated in reverse or reversing mode).

1 Future project.

2 Future project.

FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES –

Part 8-201: Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode – Test procedures for the performance of power-to-power systems

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62282 defines the evaluation methods of typical performances for electric energy storage systems using hydrogen. It is applicable to the systems that use electrochemical reaction devices for both power charge and discharge. This document applies to systems that are designed and used for service and operation in stationary locations (indoor and outdoor).

The conceptual configurations of the electric energy storage systems using hydrogen are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Figure 1 shows the system independently equipped with an electrolyser module and a fuel cell module. Figure 2 shows the system equipped with a reversible cell module.

Indispensable components are an electrolyser module and a fuel cell module, or a reversible cell module, an overall management system (which includes a data interface and can include a pressure management), a thermal management system (which can include a thermal storage), a water management system (which can include a water storage) and a purge gas supply (inert gas, practically neither oxidizing nor reducing).

NOTE 1 Indispensable components are indicated by bold lines in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

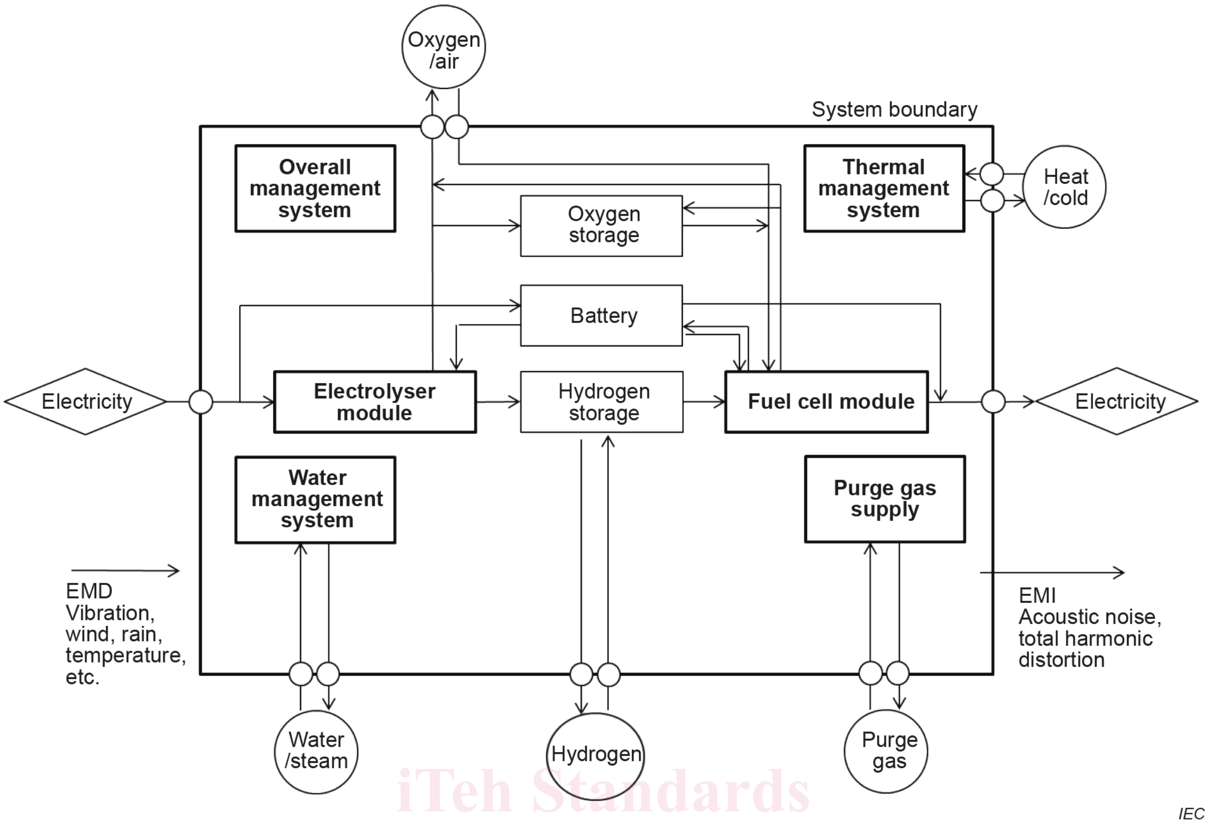
The system can be equipped with either a hydrogen storage or a connection to an external hydrogen supply infrastructure or a combination of both. There can be a battery and an oxygen storage, as optional components.

The electrolyser module can comprise one or more electrolysers whether or not of the same type. Depending on the operating conditions and considering the operation history, the overall management system can command the concurrent operation of the electrolysers. The fuel cell module can comprise one or more fuel cells whether or not of the same type. Depending on the operating conditions and considering the operation history, the overall management system can command concurrent operation of the fuel cells. The reversible cell module can comprise one or more reversible cells whether or not of the same type. The fuel cell module can comprise one or more fuel cells whether or not of the same type. Depending on the operating conditions and considering the operation history, the overall management system can command concurrent operation of the reversible cells.

The performance measurement is executed in the defined area surrounded by the bold outside solid line (system boundary).

NOTE 2 In the context of this document, the term "reversible" does not refer to the thermodynamic meaning of an ideal process. It is common practice in the fuel cell community to call the operation mode of a cell that alternates between fuel cell mode and electrolysis mode "reversible".

This document is intended to be used for data exchanges in commercial transactions between the system manufacturer and customer. Users of this document can selectively execute test items suitable for their purposes from those specified in this document.



Key

EMD electromagnetic disturbance

EMI electromagnetic interference

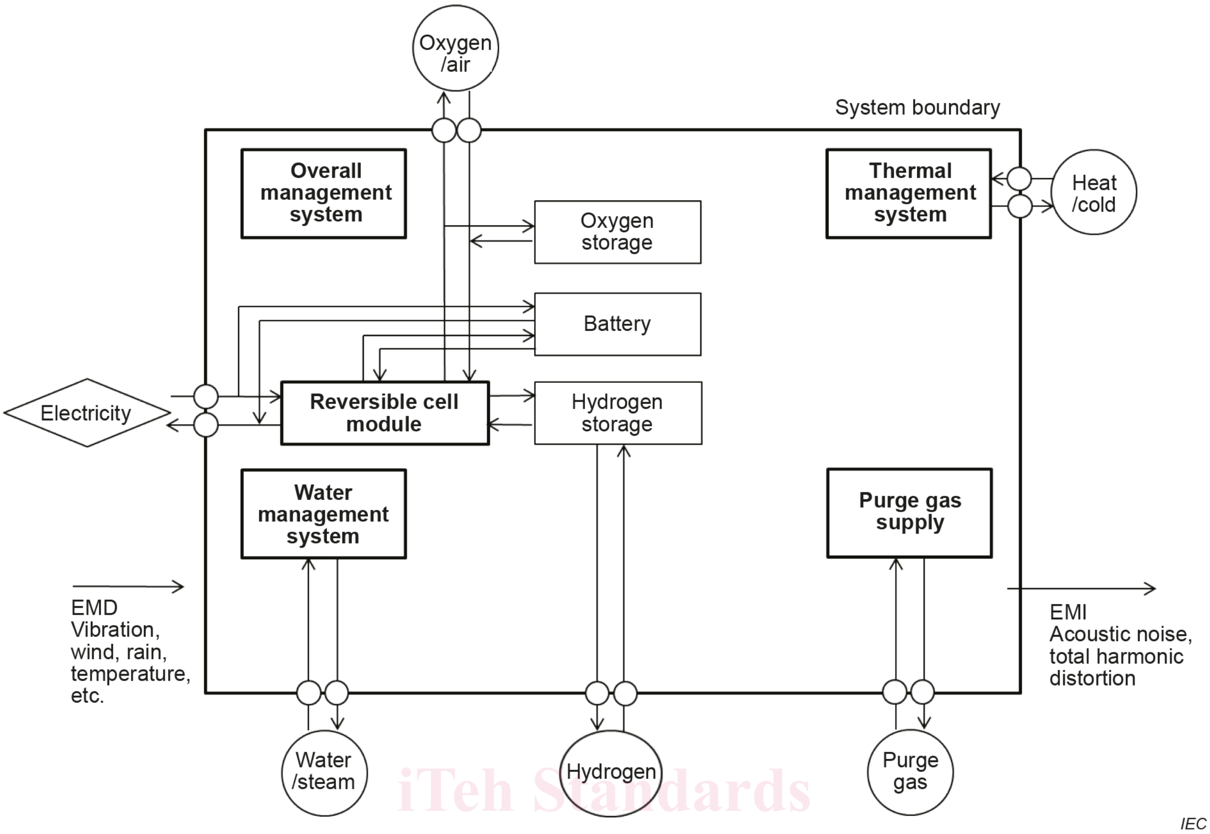
NOTE 1 Overall management system, thermal management system, water management system and purge gas supply can have the relation with electrolyser, fuel cell, battery, hydrogen storage and oxygen storage, and also can have the relation with one another.

NOTE 2 Other fluid or energy in- or outputs, depending on the used electrolyser and fuel cell types, can be considered.

NOTE 3 The electricity input and output can be DC or AC or both. Power conditioning sub-systems are usually used.

NOTE 4 There can be more than one electricity point of connection for input or output or both.

Figure 1 – System configuration of electric energy storage system using hydrogen – Type with electrolyser and fuel cell



Key

EMD electromagnetic disturbance

EMI electromagnetic interference

NOTE 1 Overall management system, thermal management system, water management system and purge gas supply can have the relation with reversible cell, battery, hydrogen storage and oxygen storage, and also can have the relation with one another.

NOTE 2 Other fluid or energy in- or outputs, depending on the used electrolyser and fuel cell types, can be considered.

NOTE 3 The electricity input and output can be DC or AC or both. Power conditioning sub-systems are usually used.

NOTE 4 There can be more than one electricity point of connection for input or output or both.

Figure 2 – System configuration of electric energy storage system using hydrogen – Type with reversible cell

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 61427-1, *Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage – General requirements and methods of test – Part 1: Photovoltaic off-grid application*

IEC 61427-2, *Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage – General requirements and methods of test – Part 2: On-grid applications*

IEC 62282-3-200, *Fuel cell technologies – Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Performance test methods*

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

IEC 62282-8-101, *Fuel cell technologies – Part 8-101: Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode – Test procedures for the performance of solid oxide single cells and stacks, including reversible operation*

IEC 62282-8-102, *Fuel cell technologies – Part 8-102: Energy storage systems using fuel cell modules in reverse mode – Test procedures for the performance of single cells and stacks with proton exchange membrane, including reversible operation*

IEC 62933-2-1:2017, *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems – Part 2-1: Unit parameters and testing methods – General specification*

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

ISO 3746, *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure – Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane*

ISO 9614-1, *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity – Part 1: Measurement at discrete points*

ISO 11204, *Acoustics – Noise emitted by machinery and equipment – Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying accurate environmental corrections*

ISO 16111, *Transportable gas storage devices – Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride*

ISO 19880-1, *Gaseous hydrogen – Fuelling stations – Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 19881, *Gaseous hydrogen – Land vehicle fuel containers*

ISO 19882, *Gaseous hydrogen – Thermally activated pressure relief devices for compressed hydrogen vehicle fuel containers*

ISO 22734:2019, *Hydrogen generators using water electrolysis – Industrial, commercial, and residential applications*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1
electric energy storage
EES
installation able to store electric energy or which converts electric energy into another form of energy and vice versa, while storing energy

3.1.2
electric energy storage system
EES system
installation with defined electrical boundaries, comprising at least one EES, whose purpose is to extract electric energy from the electric power system, store this energy in some manner and inject electric energy into the electric 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 can require an additional energy source during its discharge, providing more energy to the electric power system than the energy it stores.

[SOURCE: IEC 62933-1:2018, 3.2, modified – In the definition, "grid connected" and "internally" have been deleted, and "which extracts" has been replaced by "whose purpose is to extract". Note 2 to entry has been shortened and Note 3 to entry deleted.]

3.1.3
EES system using hydrogen
EES system comprising at least one EES using hydrogen, whose purpose is to extract electric energy from the electric power system, store this energy as hydrogen and inject electric energy into the electric power system, using hydrogen as a fuel

Note 1 to entry: The conceptual configurations of the EES system using hydrogen are referred to in Clause 1.

3.1.4
battery
EES device for electrochemically storing electricity with electricity charge and discharge functions

Note 1 to entry: Batteries are typically employed for absorbing short-term fluctuating electricity input combined with hydrogen storage of an EES system using hydrogen.

3.1.5
electrolyser
electrochemical device that converts water or steam to hydrogen and oxygen by electrolysis reaction

Note 1 to entry: Electrolysers include alkaline water electrolysis device, polymer electrolyte membrane water electrolysis device, solid oxide electrolysis cell device, and other devices of similar type.

3.1.6
environment
surroundings in which an EES system using hydrogen exists, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation

3.1.7
fuel cell
electrochemical device that converts the chemical energy of a fuel and an oxidant to electric energy (DC power), heat and reaction products

Note 1 to entry: The fuel and oxidant are typically stored outside of the fuel cell and transferred into the fuel cell as they are consumed.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-485:2020, 485-08-01]

3.1.8
thermal management system
subsystem of the EES system using hydrogen, for controlling the thermal storage and thermal fluid flows in the system and its POCs (if applicable)

Note 1 to entry: Typically, heat is utilized among the various items of system equipment. An example of the mutual heat utilization is where the exothermic reaction heat of the fuel cell is conveyed to an electrolysis cell, in particular a solid oxide electrolysis cell for endothermic consumption.

3.1.9
hydrogen storage
component of the EES system using hydrogen, for storing hydrogen that is produced by water or steam electrolysis in or supplied to the system

Note 1 to entry: There are several kinds of hydrogen storage equipment depending on the hydrogen storage principles. They include low- and high-pressure gas, liquid, hydrogen-absorbing alloy (hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride), non-metal hydrides and others.

3.1.10
hydrogen supply infrastructure
assembly of hydrogen carrying and storing devices providing connection points to hydrogen appliances, which supply hydrogen to the appliance or absorb hydrogen delivered by the appliance

3.1.11
limit operating conditions
conditions not to be exceeded for operating the EES system normally and safely

Note 1 to entry: They are recommended by the EES system manufacturer considering the system characteristics.

3.1.12
net electric energy output
usable electric energy output from the EES system using hydrogen, which is able to serve for the user's purpose, excluding internal and external electric energy dissipation of the system

Note 1 to entry: The internal and external electric dissipation of the EES system is typically electric energy loss from the equipment operations and connections.

Note 2 to entry: The net electric energy output is the difference between the electric energy outputs and inputs at all POCs.

3.1.13
net electric power
power output of the EES system and available for external use

Note 1 to entry: The net electric power output is the difference between the electric power outputs and inputs at all POCs.

3.1.14
operating conditions
conditions at which the tested system, more specifically each item of equipment of the tested EES system, is operated, and including physical conditions such as range of ambient temperatures, pressure, radiation levels, humidity and atmosphere

3.1.15
operating state
state at which the tested system, more specifically each item of equipment of the tested EES system, is operated at specified conditions