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SYSTEMS REFERENCE DELIVERABLE

Smart cities – Application of IEC SRD 63235 – Concept system building for energy challenge

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FOREWORD

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IEC SRD 63520 has been prepared by IEC systems committee Smart Cities: Electrotechnical aspects of Smart Cities. It is a Systems Reference Deliverable.

The text of this Systems Reference Deliverable is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
SyCSmartCities/346/DTS	SyCSmartCities/352/RVDTS

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 Systems Reference Deliverable 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.

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- withdrawn, or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

As global climate change and energy scarcity become increasingly prominent, it is important that cities and stakeholders proactively address energy challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. According to the IEC White Paper *Coping with the Energy Challenge – The IEC's role from 2010 to 2030*, cities are facing the following major energy challenges: stabilizing climate impact from fossil fuel use; meeting the energy demands of a growing urban population; bringing electricity to citizens without access; ensuring stable and secure energy access for all cities.

Cities are very complex "system of systems", including power grid (energy), industry, buildings, transport, water, waste and other domains, each of which plays an important role. Various domains play an important role in coping with urban energy challenges. On the one hand, not only is it important for the power grid domain to be transformed, but also for industry, buildings, transport and other domains to take proactive measures. Therefore, it is essential for stakeholders in different domains to reach a consensus on energy challenges (including but not limited to the intension, solutions, visions, etc.), which is conducive to improving the pertinency, systematization and effectiveness of the city's response to energy challenges. On the other hand, from the perspective of urban governance, it is not the most effective for each domain to cope with energy challenges independently, and the comprehensive governance capacity of cities to cope with energy challenges can be significantly improved through cross-domain collaboration, interoperability and integration.

Semantic interoperability is proposed by the IEC White Paper *Semantic Interoperability: challenges in the digital transformation age*. Research on semantic interoperability is being carried out or planned in the future in the domains of city, power grid (energy), industry, buildings, transport, etc. For example, in the domain of city, IEC SRD 63476-1 provides a gap analysis of smart city ontology; in the domain of power grid (energy), IEC SRD 63417:–[1] provides guidance and planning for the development of smart energy ontologies. Domain-based ontologies have been developed for semantic interoperability in a specific domain, but there is a lack of cross-domain semantic interoperability research. IEC SRD 63417:– includes the following recommendation: "Start a joint work with IEC SyC Smart Cities and IEC SyC Smart Energy on cross domain ontologies".

From the perspective of urban governance, focusing on cross-domain semantic interoperability and at the same time considering the diversity of technology application in rural and remote areas, this document builds a concept system for energy challenges in smart cities, covering core concepts such as intension, stakeholders, solutions and visions of energy challenges. As semantic interoperability research is being carried out or planned in power grid (energy), industry, buildings, transport and other domains, SyC Smart Cities will not be involved in semantic interoperability within these domains. The concept system of this document contains the core concepts of the city domain and the core concepts of cross-domain. The core concepts relevant to energy challenges in other domains, such as power grid (energy), industry, buildings, transport, etc., are developed for semantic interoperability within each domain and fall outside the scope of this document. The purpose of this document includes, but is not limited to:

– fostering the coordination of perspectives on energy challenges among stakeholders in different domains of city, and helping stakeholders identify the intension, solutions, visions, etc. of energy challenges;
– providing a basic framework for semantic coherence and standardization of energy challenges in different domains of city, and promoting cross-domain collaboration, interoperability and integration;
– helping relevant standards development organizations (SDOs) identify gaps in concepts and standards related to energy challenges in smart cities.

[1] Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC SRD CD 63417:2023.

This document provides a basic framework for cities to adopt top-down, bottom up and federated planning and design, engineering construction, management and operation, standard setting and other measures to effectively respond to energy challenges. This document promotes the collaboration, integration and sustainable development of global smart cities.

SMART CITIES – APPLICATION OF IEC SRD 63235 – CONCEPT SYSTEM BUILDING FOR ENERGY CHALLENGE

1 Scope

This document, which is a Systems Reference Deliverable (SRD), provides the concept system of energy challenges in smart cities, using the methodology framework and development processes in IEC SRD 63235.

This document is applicable to development and improvement of the terms and concepts relevant to energy challenges in smart cities.

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 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
associative relation
associative concept relation
pragmatic relation
non-hierarchical concept relation (3.5)

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.23, modified – The EXAMPLE has been deleted.]

3.2
characteristic
abstraction of a property

Note 1 to entry: Characteristics are used for describing concepts (3.3).

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.1, modified – The EXAMPLE has been deleted.]

3.3
concept
unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics (3.2)

Note 1 to entry: Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular natural languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background, which often leads to different categorizations.

Note 2 to entry: This is the concept "concept" as used and designated by the term "concept" in terminology work. It is a very different concept from that designated by other domains such as industrial automation or marketing.

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.7]

3.4
concept model
concept diagram formed by means of a formal language

[SOURCE: ISO 24156-1:2014, 3.2]

3.5
concept relation
relation between concepts (3.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.11]

3.6
concept system
system of concepts
set of concepts (3.3) structured in one or more related domains (3.8) according to the concept relations among its concepts (3.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.28]

3.7
core concept
concept (3.3) that has focus of interest in a group of related concepts

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 24156-1:2008, 3.4]

3.8
domain
subject field
field of special knowledge

Note 1 to entry: The borderlines and granularity of a domain are determined from a purpose-related point of view. If a domain is subdivided, the result is again a domain.

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.1.4]

3.9
extension
set of all of the objects to which a concept (3.3) corresponds

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.1.2]

3.10
generic relation
generic concept relation
genus-species relation
concept relation (3.5) between a generic concept and a specific concept where the intension of the specific concept includes the intension of the generic concept plus at least one additional delimiting characteristic (3.2)

Note 1 to entry: Outside the terminology community, "type-of relation" and "is-a relation" are also used instead of "generic relation".

Note 2 to entry: In a generic relation the subordinate concept is a specific concept and the superordinate concept is a generic concept.

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.13, modified – The EXAMPLE has been deleted.]

3.11
hierarchical relation
hierarchical concept relation
generic relation (3.9) or partitive relation (3.13)

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.12]

3.12
intension
set of characteristics (3.2) that make up a concept (3.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.6]

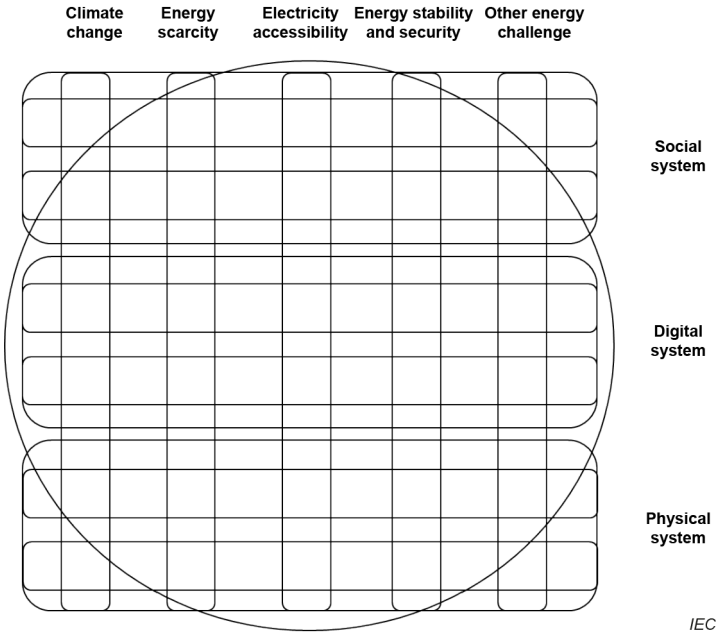
3.13
partitive relation
partitive concept relation
part-whole relation
part-of relation
concept relation (3.5) between a comprehensive concept and a partitive concept

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.2.14, modified – The EXAMPLE has been deleted.]

4 General

4.1 A system of systems view

There are different economic models and levels of development in different countries. Even within the same country, there are significant differences in the level of urbanization in different regions. In consequence, the content of energy challenge is not exactly the same. Although the specifics of energy challenges are not identical, it is important to identify common energy challenges and find solutions accordingly. This document analyses energy challenges in smart city from a system of systems view, as shown in Figure 1, which integrates social system, digital system and physical system of a city to cope with energy challenge.



SOURCE: Figure 1 of IEC SRD 63235:2021, modified by adding energy challenge concerns.

Figure 1 – A system of systems view of energy challenges in smart cities