
Splošne zahteve za stanovanjske in stavbne elektronske sisteme (HBES) in sisteme za avtomatizacijo in krmiljenje stavb (BACS) - 12-2. del: Pametno omrežje - Aplikacijske specifikacije - Vmesnik in okvir za odjemalca - Vmesnik med upravljalcem stanovanjskih in stavbnih virov (CEM) - Podatkovni model in izmenjava podatkov

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 12-2: Smart grid - Application specification - Interface and framework for customer - Interface between the Home / Building CEM and Resource manager(s) - Data model and messaging

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Exigences générales relatives aux systèmes électroniques pour les foyers domestiques et les bâtiments (HBES) et aux systèmes de gestion technique du bâtiment (SGTB) - Partie 12-2 : Réseau intelligent - Spécification d'application - Interface entre le gestionnaire d'énergie pour le client (CEM, Customer Energy Manager) et le gestionnaire de ressources pour foyers domestiques/bâtiments - Modèle de données et échange de messages

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 50491-12-2:2022

ICS:

35.240.67	Uporabniške rešitve IT v gradbeništvu	IT applications in building and construction industry
97.120	Avtomatske krmilne naprave za dom	Automatic controls for household use

SIST EN 50491-12-2:2022

en,fr

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 50491-12-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2022

ICS 91.140.50; 97.120

English Version

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Allgemeine Anforderungen an die Elektrische Systemtechnik für Heim und Gebäude (ESHG) und an Systeme der Gebäudeautomation (GA) - Teil 12-2: Smart grid - Anwendungsspezifikation - Schnittstelle und Modell für Anwender - Schnittstelle zwischen dem Heim-/Gebäude CEM und den Ressourcenmanagern - Datenmodell und Informationsaustausch

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Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 50491-12-2:2022) has been prepared by CLC/TC TC 205, "Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES)".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2023-02-17
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2025-02-17

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.

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.

This document is part of the EN 50491 series of European Standards — General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS), which will comprise the following parts:

- Part 1: General requirements;
- Part 2: Environmental Conditions;
- Part 3: Electric Safety Requirements;
- Part 4-1: General functional safety requirements for products intended to be integrated in Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS);
- Part 5-1: EMC requirements, conditions and test set-up;
- Part 5-2: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS used in residential, commercial and light industry environment;
- Part 5-3: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS used in industry environment;
- Part 6-1: HBES installations — Installation and planning;
- Part 6-3: HBES installations — Assessment and definition of levels;
- Part 11: Smart Metering — Application Specification — Simple External Consumer Display;
- Part 12: Smart grid — Application specification — Interface and framework for customer;
- Part 12-1: Interface between the CEM and Home/Building Resource manager— General Requirements and Architecture;
- Part 12-2: Interface between the Home/Building CEM and Resource manager(s)— Data model and messaging;
- Future Part 12-3: Home/Building Customer Energy Manager (CEM);
- Future Part 12-4: Resource Manager.

Introduction

Over recent decades, energy production and its consumption patterns have changed dramatically. Although central energy production is still dominant, the trend for distributed production is distinctive following an increasing number of renewables. Alternative energy sources are highly fluctuating in their production capabilities, which may result in the grid operators having difficulty to keep a balance between energy production and consumption. The complexity of keeping the grid reliable is further increased by the change in the electric energy consumption and production of the customer itself, e.g. the use of electric vehicles and personal generation facilities.

A Smart Grid that allows the grid operator to be flexible and reactive is needed. Such reactivity requires a communication flow between energy consuming and producing entities, from single family houses to large factories.

The EN 50491-12 series describes aspects of the smart grid that relate specifically to the premises (home/building) part of the smart grid and describes the common interface between equipment in the premises and the smart grid. This part 2 of the series defines the fundamental aspects of semantic interoperability for the S2 interface and the related data exchange between a CEM and the Resource Managers within the premises.

Different use cases are explained in Annex A, which should help to understand the philosophy of this document.

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1 Scope

This document specifies the fundamental aspects of semantic interoperability for the S2 interface and the related data exchange between a CEM and the Resource Managers within the premises. It provides a technology independent set of data models and interaction patterns in order to enable applications for Energy Management within the premises. This document does not include:

- mappings to concrete data representations (XML, JSON and similar);
- mappings to application protocols for the message passing;
- security related aspects.

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.

ISO/DIS 15118-20, *Road vehicles — Vehicle to grid communication interface*

ISO 4217, *Codes for the representation of currencies*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

3.1.1

Power Envelope Based Control

coordination of the CEM based on limitations to the device

Note 1 to entry: The CEM can set minimum and maximum values for the power that shall not be exceeded by the device.

3.1.2

Power Profile Based Control

control type where coordination from the CEM is based on profile modification, including concepts of sequence shifting, sequence selection

3.1.3

Operation Mode Based Control

control type where the resource manager offers the CEM multiple operation modes that the CEM could choose from

Note 1 to entry: The behaviour of the device will be modified by selecting operation modes.

3.1.4

Fill Rate Based Control

control type based on measurements indicating the fill level and the fill rate

- 234 **3.1.5**
 235 **Demand Driven Based Control**
 236 control type where the CEM can decide how a given demand should be fulfilled
- 237 **3.1.6**
 238 **resource manager**
 239 software component that exclusively represents a logical group of devices or a single smart device, and is
 240 responsible for sending unambiguous instructions to the logical group of devices or to a single device,
 241 typically using a device-specific protocol
- 242 Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document the Resource Manager manages the energy flexibility of a logical group of
 243 devices or a single smart device.
- 244 Note 2 to entry: The Resource Manager may be implemented in a special device, in the smart device itself or outside of
 245 the device.
- 246 Note 3 to entry: The Resource Manager typically consist of a communication handler (information layer, strictly related to
 247 data format and protocol handling) and an application handler (application layer, related to functional extensions of the
 248 CEM).
- 249 **3.1.7**
 250 **role**
 251 categorization of the behaviour of a participant by its capabilities related to energy management, each
 252 participant at least supporting one
- 253 **3.1.8**
 254 **S1 communication**
 255 interface between CEM and energy management gateway
- 256 **3.1.9**
 257 **S2 communication**
 258 interface between CEM and resource manager
- 259 **3.1.10**
 260 **smart grid**
 261 electric grid including a variety of operational and energy measures as well as control of the production and
 262 distribution of electricity
- 263 **3.1.11**
 264 **smart grid operator**
 265 instance requesting energy profiles from the CEM in order to keep the grid stable and reliable
- 266 **3.1.12**
 267 **tariff based energy management**
 268 optimization strategy for energy management based on variable tariffs according to user's requirements
- 269 **3.1.13**
 270 **time slot**
 271 fixed period of time with a specific duration
- 272 **3.1.14**
 273 **use case**
 274 describes interactions between an actor and another actor or a system to achieve a specific goal, either very
 275 abstract or very detailed; can be nested
- 276 **3.1.15**
 277 **user**
 278 either a person (e.g. installer or resident) or surrogate service

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279 **3.1.16**
 280 **prosumer**
 281 household or device that produces and consumes energy of the same commodity

282 **3.1.17**
 283 **single application smart system**
 284 group of devices having a communication interface for a single application such as heating or lighting, that
 285 consume, produce or store energy (or a combination thereof) and that can be controlled by a resource
 286 manager for the purpose of energy management

287 **3.1.18**
 288 **home and building electronic system**
 289 **building automation control system**
 290 logical group of devices which uses a multi-application communication system where the functions are
 291 distributed and linked through a common communication process

292 Note 1 to entry: HBES/BACS is used in homes and buildings plus their surroundings. Functions of the system are e.g.:
 293 switching, open loop controlling, closed loop controlling, monitoring and supervising.

294 Note 2 to entry: In literature, HBES/BACS could also be referred to as "home control system/network", "home electronic
 295 system" "building automation system", etc.

296 Note 3 to entry: Examples of HBES/BACS applications are the management of lighting, heating, energy, water, fire
 297 alarms, blinds, different forms of security, etc. See introduction in EN 50491-4-1.

298 **3.1.19**
 299 **abnormal condition**
 300 situation in which a Resource Manager shall sacrifice user comfort when requested by the CEM

301 3.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
API	Application Programmable Interface
BACS	Building Automation Control Systems
CEM	Customer Energy Management
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
DDBC	Demand Driven Based Control
EM	Energy Management
EMG	Energy Management Gateway
EV	Electric Vehicle
FRBC	Fill Rate Based Control
HBES	Home and Building Electronic Systems
HMI	Human-Machine Interface

Abbreviation	Description
I/F	Interface
M/O	Mandatory / Optional
M	Mandatory
O	Optional
OMBC	Operation Mode Based Control
PEBC	Power Envelope Based Control
PPBC	Power Profile Based Control
PV	Photovoltaics
RM	Resource Manager
RTP	Real Time Pricing
SASS	Single Application Smart System
SG	Smart Grid
TBEM	Tariff Based Energy Management
TOU	Time Of Use
95PPR	95 Percent Probability Range
68PPR	68 Percent Probability Range

4 Energy management

4.1 Architectural overview

In EN 50491-12-1, the system architecture of the Smart Grid premises side is described. It includes the common interface between the equipment in the home/building, referred to as the Customer Energy Manager (CEM), and the Smart Grid (SG), referred to as the Energy Management Gateway (EMG). The communication between the EMG and the CEM is referred to as the S1 communication whereas the communication between the CEM and the Resource Manager on the premises side is referred to as the S2 communication.

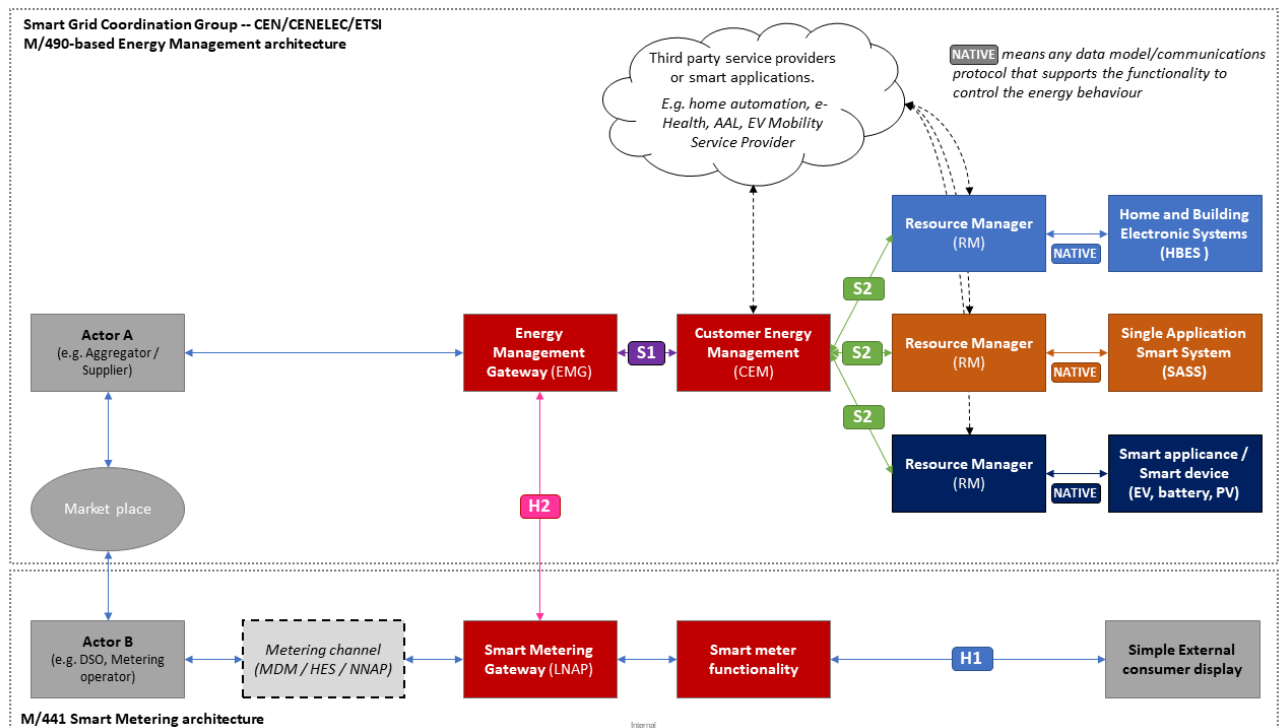


Figure 1 — Architectural overview of Premises smart grid system

Although the solution specified in this document mainly refers to S2 Communication, data that will be transmitted via S1 needs to be considered as well. However, this document does not specify S1 Communication.

4.2 Definition

A HBES/BACS/SASS or (Smart) device is usually purchased to fulfil a goal of the end user of the device or devices. For example, the goal of the end user of an electric boiler is to have hot tap water, and the goal of the end user of a heat pump is to have a comfortable room temperature. Meeting these goals is what is defined as user comfort.

Although these goals shape the behaviour of a Smart Device, they do not completely define it. There might be multiple ways in which the goal of the end user can be achieved. For example, when there is still enough hot water in the electric boiler, the heating of the water could be postponed. In other words, there is some flexibility in achieving the goal of the end user. This is illustrated by Figure 2.

A battery or electric vehicle has a particular target state of charge at a particular moment in time. There are multiple ways to achieve this target, each with their own associated power profile. While all power profiles achieve the target state, these profiles can have a big impact on the power grid. Influencing how a device achieves its targets is what is defined as Energy Management. However, not all HBES / BACS /SASS or (Smart) devices have an explicit goal. For example, the sole purpose of a stationary battery might be to perform Energy Management; there is no other goal from the end user.

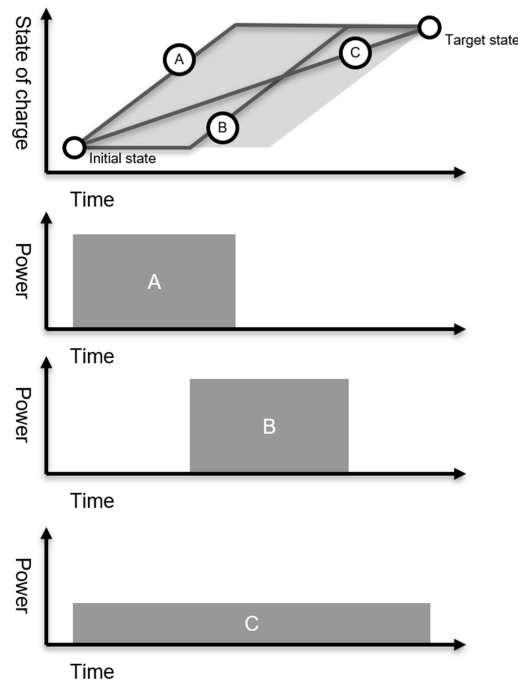


Figure 2 — Example of how different power profiles can achieve the same target state

Energy Management always involves one or multiple types of energy which are exchanged with the grid, such as electricity (exchanged with a power grid), natural gas (exchanged with a gas grid) or heat (exchanged with a heat grid). These types of energy might be interconnected in the behaviour of the device.

For example, a (micro) CHP typically consumes natural gas, but at the same time produces electricity. For Energy Management purposes, it is necessary to know the behaviour of HBES / BACS /SASS or (Smart) devices with respect to these types of energy. These different energy types that are exchanged with a grid are referred to as commodities.

4.3 Energy Management roles

4.3.1 General

In the S2 ecosystem, there are multiple entities fulfilling roles. This subclause gives an overview of these roles and gives concrete examples. Each role assumes a specific functionality and behaviour for a specific Commodity and is attributed to the entity by the entity itself. Entities referred to with roles are defined as EM (Energy Management) Participants. EM participants can fulfil one or multiple of these roles:

- energy management;
- energy producer;
- energy consumer;
- energy storage.

4.3.2 Energy producer role

4.3.2.1 Description

An Energy Producer is an EM participant that produces energy. It can operate under specific capabilities and constraints such as additional costs or the maximum amount of energy. As other EM participants, especially the CEM, need to know these capabilities and constraints, each Energy producer shall provide a control type that contains those capabilities and constraints.