

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Electrical energy storage (EES) systems -  
Part 3-1: Planning and performance assessment of electrical energy storage  
systems - General specification**

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	6
INTRODUCTION .....	8
1 Scope .....	9
2 Normative references .....	9
3 Terms, definitions and symbols .....	10
3.1 Terms and definitions .....	10
3.2 Symbols .....	10
4 General information about EES systems .....	10
4.1 Main functional aspects .....	10
4.2 Architecture of an EES system .....	10
4.3 Subsystem specifications .....	11
4.3.1 General .....	11
4.3.2 Accumulation subsystem .....	12
4.3.3 Power conversion subsystem .....	13
4.3.4 Auxiliary subsystem .....	13
4.3.5 Control subsystem .....	14
4.4 Main electrical parameters of EES systems .....	15
4.4.1 General .....	15
4.4.2 Active input and output power rating .....	16
4.4.3 Rated energy storage capacity .....	16
4.4.4 Response time .....	17
4.4.5 Rated reactive power .....	17
4.4.6 Auxiliary power consumption .....	17
4.4.7 Self-discharge .....	17
4.4.8 Roundtrip efficiency .....	18
4.4.9 Duty cycle roundtrip efficiency .....	18
4.4.10 Recovery time .....	18
4.4.11 Asset lifetime and end-of-service life values .....	18
4.4.12 Maintenance and repair time for availability .....	19
5 Planning and design of EES systems .....	20
5.1 General .....	20
5.2 Overview EES system planning and design process .....	20
5.3 Functional purpose and applications of EES systems .....	23
5.3.1 General .....	23
5.3.2 Power intensive applications .....	23
5.3.3 Renewable energy sources integration related applications .....	23
5.3.4 Energy intensive applications .....	24
5.3.5 Backup power applications .....	24
5.3.6 Multi-function applications .....	24
5.4 Duty cycle at primary POC .....	25
5.5 Selection of the EES system and preliminary sizing .....	27
5.5.1 Requirements and constraints for EES system sizing .....	27
5.5.2 Preliminary sizing procedure according to duty cycle and primary POC .....	30
5.6 EES system environment .....	32
5.6.1 General .....	32
5.6.2 Grid parameters and requirements .....	32

5.6.3	Grid integration of the EES systems.....	33
5.6.4	Service conditions.....	34
5.6.5	Standards and local regulations.....	35
5.7	Conditions and requirements for connection to the grid.....	36
5.7.1	General.....	36
5.7.2	Power system profile at the POC.....	37
5.7.3	System safety.....	37
5.7.4	Availability.....	37
5.7.5	Requirements and characteristics regarding security.....	38
5.8	Operational requirements.....	38
5.8.1	Monitoring.....	38
5.8.2	Maintenance.....	39
5.9	Final sizing.....	40
5.9.1	Considerations for final sizing.....	40
5.9.2	Energy storage capacity value related to specified conditions.....	40
5.9.3	Efficiency value related to specified conditions.....	45
5.9.4	Final sizing results.....	48
5.10	Control subsystem.....	50
5.10.1	Control subsystem aspects.....	50
5.10.2	Operation states of control subsystem.....	51
5.10.3	Operation and control.....	57
5.11	Communication interface.....	59
5.11.1	Communication interface (to external systems).....	59
5.11.2	Information model for an EES system.....	59
5.11.3	Remote monitoring and control.....	61
6	Performance assessment and service life of EES system.....	66
6.1	Factory acceptance test (FAT).....	66
6.2	Installation and commissioning.....	67
6.2.1	General.....	67
6.2.2	Installation phase.....	67
6.2.3	Commissioning phase.....	68
6.3	Site acceptance test (SAT).....	70
6.4	Lifetime of EES systems.....	71
6.4.1	General.....	71
6.4.2	Performance assessment.....	71
6.4.3	Performance monitoring phase.....	71
6.5	EES system decommissioning.....	73
6.6	Inspection and test aspects.....	73
Annex A (informative)	EES system applications.....	76
A.1	EES system for power support at an electric charging station.....	76
A.2	EES system designed for frequency control.....	78
A.2.1	General.....	78
A.2.2	Example of an EES system for primary frequency control.....	78
A.2.3	Example of an EES system for secondary frequency control.....	80
A.2.4	Example of an EES system for dynamic frequency control.....	81
A.3	EES system in conjunction with renewable energy production.....	82
A.3.1	General.....	82
A.3.2	Example of EES system for renewable (energy) firming.....	82

A.3.3	Example of EES system for renewable (power) smoothing .....	83
A.3.4	Example of EES system in PV-EESS-EV charging station application.....	84
A.3.5	Example of EES system as a black start resource for PV plant .....	85
A.4	EES system for grid support applications .....	86
A.4.1	Example of an EES system for grid voltage support ( $Q(U)$ control mode) .....	86
A.4.2	Example of an EES system for power quality support by voltage-related active power injection.....	89
Annex B (informative)	Aspects to consider with regard to EES system installation.....	91
B.1	Feasibility and permission .....	91
B.2	Basic planned activities for feasibility study.....	92
B.2.1	General.....	92
B.2.2	Phase – Prefeasibility activities .....	92
B.2.3	Phase – Project documents.....	92
B.2.4	Phase – Authorization process .....	93
B.2.5	Process for obtaining a permit.....	93
B.3	Site-assembling.....	94
B.4	Protection against disaster – Fire prevention .....	94
B.5	Transportation and on-site storage .....	94
Annex C (informative)	Aspects considered with regard to EES system decommissioning.....	95
C.1	General .....	95
C.2	Decommissioning plan .....	96
C.2.1	General.....	96
C.2.2	Phase – EES system description and notification .....	97
C.2.3	Phase – Estimation of decommissioning cost.....	97
C.2.4	Phase – EES system decommissioning .....	97
C.2.5	Phase – EES system material and components removal and recycling .....	98
C.2.6	Phase – EES system dismantling, demolition, removing, packing and site clearance.....	99
C.2.7	Phase – EES system site rehabilitation .....	99
Bibliography.....		101
Figure 1 – Typical architectures of EES systems.....		11
Figure 2 – Example of classification of EES systems according to energy form.....		12
Figure 3 – EES system typical architecture with detailed structure of management subsystem .....		15
Figure 4 – Sample performance versus time characteristics for EES systems .....		19
Figure 5 – Sample consideration to design the service life of EES systems .....		19
Figure 6 – Overview about the aspects of planning of EES systems.....		21
Figure 7 – Overview of EES system sizing process .....		22
Figure 8 – Example of EES planning process with multi-scenario applications .....		24
Figure 9 – Determination of auxiliary power for an EES system without auxiliary POC .....		42
Figure 10 – Example of EES system operation states.....		52
Figure 11 – Example for $P(f)$ strategy .....		53
Figure 12 – Example of setting of active output power at primary POC.....		54
Figure 13 – Example of day pattern operation at primary POC .....		55
Figure 14 – Example of peak shaving application.....		55

Figure 15 – Example of a general control characteristic.....	57
Figure 16 – Reference diagram for information exchange .....	60
Figure 17 – EES system as an aggregation of several EES systems at the same primary POC.....	60
Figure 18 – Example of an information model hierarchy of an EES system .....	63
Figure A.1 – Sample requirements for an EES system at an electric charging station .....	76
Figure A.2 – Design duty cycle of an EES system at an electric charging station.....	78
Figure A.3 – Sample duty cycle for a primary frequency control application with 30 s power output every 30 min shown over 2 h.....	79
Figure A.4 – Sample power output for a secondary frequency control application with 20 min power output over 3 h.....	80
Figure A.5 – Sample output power of an EES system for a dynamic frequency control application in spring, summer, autumn and winter .....	81
Figure A.6 – Sample output power of an EES system in a renewable (solar) energy firming application .....	83
Figure A.7 – Sample output power of an EES system for a renewable (solar) power smoothing application .....	84
Figure A.8 – Sample output power of an EES system for an PV-EESS-EV charging station application .....	85
Figure A.9 – Bus voltages and active power of the PV plant in black start of the PV plant with BESS .....	86
Figure A.10 – Example of grid voltage at the POC of a photovoltaic power plant .....	87
Figure A.11 – Sample reactive power supply of an EES system at the POC.....	88
Figure A.12 – Sample duty cycle for power quality support by voltage-related active power injection with 5 min power output every 45 min over 12 h.....	90
Figure B.1 – Typical phases in the project cycle management.....	91
Figure C.1 – Typical phases in the project cycle management.....	95
Table 1 – Points of attention for planning phase .....	16
Table 2 – Typical multi-scenario applications of EES systems .....	25
Table 3 – Example of day pattern operation .....	55
Table 4 – Example for messages of measurement and monitoring categories versus categories of messages .....	62
Table 5 – Example of messages of an EES system information model .....	64
Table 6 – Example of items to be taken into account.....	68
Table 7 – Points of attention for commissioning phase (parameter tests).....	70
Table 8 – Points of attention for performance monitoring phase.....	72
Table 9 – Example of local measurements and monitoring of EES system.....	72
Table 10 – Example of inspection items for EES system and its subsystems classified according to different points of time in the service life time .....	74
Table A.1 – Sample design duty cycle and sizing values of an EES system at an electric charging station .....	77
Table A.2 – Sample values of a duty cycle for primary frequency control for sudden loss of generation.....	79
Table A.3 – Sample values of recovery time for primary frequency control for sudden loss of generation.....	79

Table A.4 – Sample values of a duty cycle for secondary frequency control for sudden loss of generation.....	80
Table A.5 – Sample values of a duty cycle for dynamic primary frequency control .....	82
Table A.6 – Sample values of a duty cycle for renewable (energy) firming .....	83
Table A.7 – EES system’s operation mode for the case of a commercial charging station based on common AC bus .....	85
Table A.8 – Sample values of a duty cycle for a commercial PV-EESS-EV charging station.....	85
Table A.9 – Sample values of a duty cycle for grid voltage support by $Q(U)$ control mode.....	88
Table A.10 – Sample values of a duty cycle for power quality.....	89

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**Electrical energy storage (EES) systems -  
Part 3-1: Planning and performance assessment of  
electrical energy storage systems - General specification**

FOREWORD

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IEC 62933-3-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee TC 120: Electrical Energy Storage (EES) systems. It is an International Standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC TS 62933-3-1 published in 2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) improvements regarding design and sizing of an EES system;
- b) adding "EES system decommissioning";
- c) adding "Inspection and test aspects";
- d) adding "Feasibility and permission";

- e) adding "Basic planned activities for feasibility study";
- f) adding "Aspects considered with regard to EES system decommissioning".

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

Draft	Report on voting
120/426/FDIS	120/442/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](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at [www.iec.ch/publications](http://www.iec.ch/publications).

A list of all parts in the IEC 62933 series, published under the general title *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems*, 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](http://webstore.iec.ch) in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

## INTRODUCTION

IEC 62933-2-1 should be used as a reference when selecting testing items and their corresponding evaluation methods as well as principal parameters. The principal terms used in this document are defined in IEC 62933-1. Environmental issues are covered by IEC TS 62933-4-1. The personnel safety issues are covered by IEC 62933-5-1.

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## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62933 is applicable to EES systems designed for grid-connected indoor or outdoor installation and operation. This document considers:

- necessary functions and capabilities of EES systems;
- sizing and design of EES system;
- operation of EES system;
- test items and performance assessment methods for EES systems;
- requirements for monitoring and acquisition of EES system operating parameters;
- exchange of system information and control capabilities required;
- maintenance of EES system.

Stakeholders of this document comprise personnel involved with EES systems, which include:

- planners of electric power systems and EES systems;
- owners of EES systems;
- operators of electric power systems and EES systems;
- constructors;
- suppliers of EES systems and its equipment;
- aggregators.

Use-case-specific technical documentation, including planning and installation specific tasks such as system design, monitoring, measurement, tests, operation and maintenance, are very important and can be found throughout this document.

NOTE This document has been written for AC grids, however parts can also apply to DC grids.

## 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 60721-1, *Classification of environmental conditions - Part 1: Environmental parameters and their severities*

IEC 61850 (all parts), *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation*

IEC 62351 (all parts), *Power systems management and associated information exchange - Data and communications security*

IEC 62443 (all parts), *Industrial communication networks - Network and system security*

IEC 62933-1:2024, *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems - Part 1: Vocabulary*

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

IEC 62933-5-1, *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems - Part 5-1: Safety considerations for grid-integrated EES systems - General specification*

ISO/IEC 27000, *Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Overview and vocabulary*

### 3 Terms, definitions and symbols

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62933-1 apply.

ISO and IEC 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>

#### 3.2 Symbols

$\cos\varphi$	power factor
$E$	energy
$E_C$	energy storage capacity
$\eta$	efficiency
$f$	frequency
$I$	current
$P$	active power
$Q$	reactive power
$S$	apparent power
$SOE$	state of energy
$SOH$	state of health
$U$	voltage

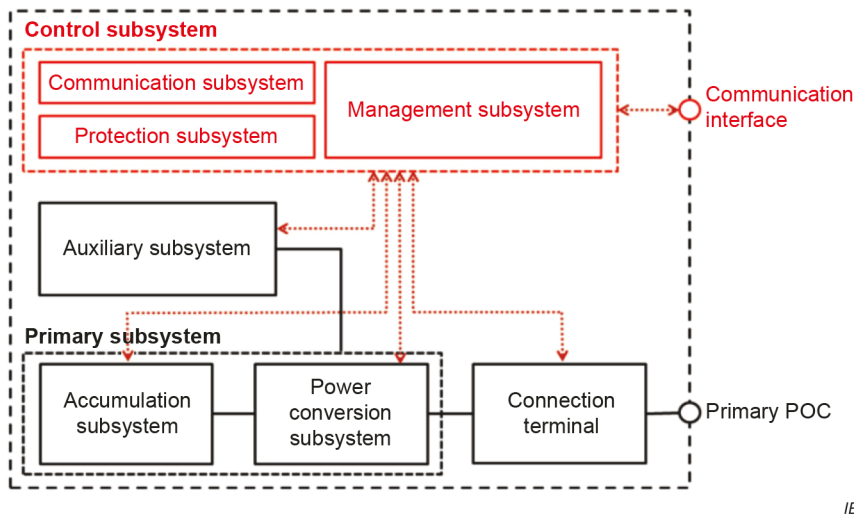
### 4 General information about EES systems

#### 4.1 Main functional aspects

According to IEC 62933-1 an EES system is a grid-connected installation with defined electrical boundaries, comprising at least one electrical energy storage unit, which extracts electrical energy from an electric power system, stores this energy internally in some manner and injects electrical energy into an electric power system. An EES system can include civil engineering works, energy conversion equipment and related ancillary equipment. The EES system is controlled and coordinated to provide services to the electric power system operators or to the electric power system users.

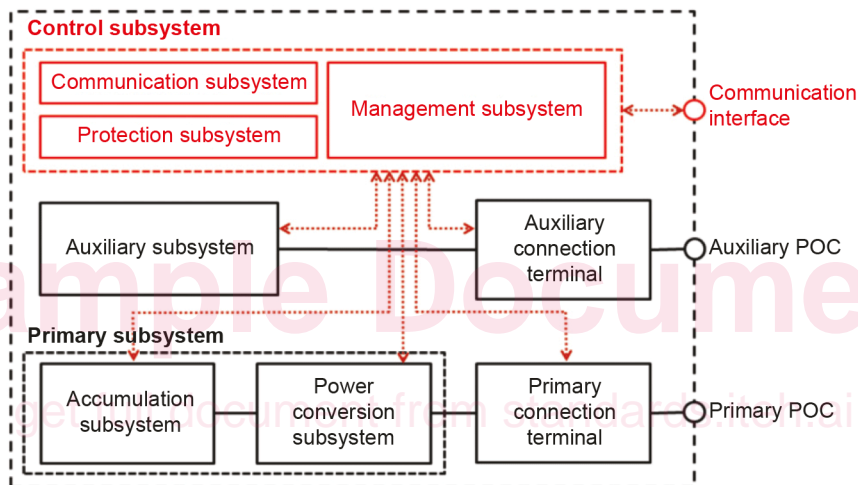
#### 4.2 Architecture of an EES system

The typical architecture of an EES system, which internally feeds the auxiliary subsystem, is given in Figure 1 a).



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a) EES system without auxiliary POC



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b) EES system with auxiliary POC

**Figure 1 – Typical architectures of EES systems**

If the auxiliary subsystem is fed from another feeder, the optional architecture of an EES system is shown in Figure 1 b).

### 4.3 Subsystem specifications

#### 4.3.1 General

To meet the requirements of the entire EES system, it is necessary to break down the system requirements to the requirements of the subsystems. The requirements for the subsystems shall be formulated in a general and technology-independent manner but requirements arising from the subsystems (e.g. regarding safety or maintenance), which are technology dependent, shall also be considered.

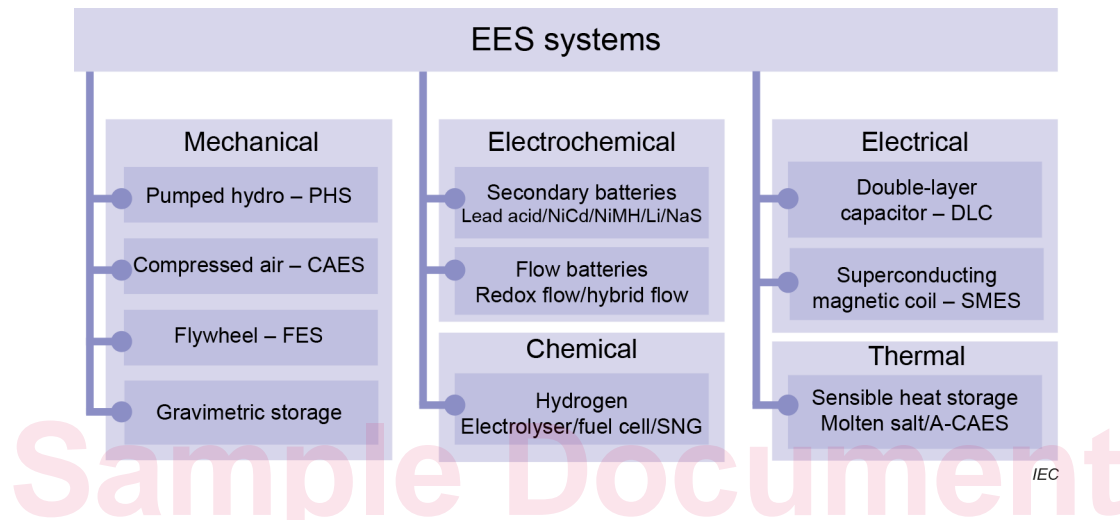
Constraints and deratings regarding power rating, available energy, ambient conditions and other internal or external aspects shall also be considered for all subsystems.

The requirements of the subsystems of an EES system are described in 4.3.2 to 4.3.5. In general, for all subsystems, the contribution to the overall system efficiency, for example roundtrip efficiency, shall be indicated.

### 4.3.2 Accumulation subsystem

The energy storage capacity of the accumulation subsystem of the EES system has to be evaluated in an appropriate way with respect to the energy form (e.g. mechanical or electrochemical). The energy storage capacity of the accumulation subsystem directly influences the rated input and output energy capacity at the primary point of connection (POC), i.e. it influences the active input and output power values at the primary POC as well as the duration the active input and output power can be applied at the primary POC.

A widely-used approach for classifying EES systems is the determination according to the form of energy used in the accumulation subsystem. A classification example of EES systems according to energy form in the accumulation subsystem is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2 – Example of classification of EES systems according to energy form**

Accumulation subsystems shall meet performance specifications such as energy storage capacity as well as input and output power throughout their service life. This includes their service life under use conditions such as operation patterns (see IEC 62933-1:2024, Figure 1), environmental conditions, maintenance cycle, etc.

#### a) General requirements

The following information shall be provided irrespective of the technology applied:

For each accumulation subsystem the energy storage capacity and the maximum charge and discharge power shall be considered because this has a direct influence on the overall EES system.

Also, the present energy content is important for the EES system. A forecast method, i.e. how the resulting energy content after charging or discharging with a certain power for a certain time can be estimated, shall be given.

Typical service life values (possibly differentiated into cyclical and calendrical ageing) shall be specified. Information on the energy and power density shall also be given to be able to make a comparison with other accumulation subsystems if necessary.

Information about necessary service and maintenance cycles shall be given. The auxiliary power demand of the accumulation subsystem shall also be provided, if applicable. Furthermore, efficiency parameters of the accumulation subsystem shall be provided:

- charging efficiency of the accumulation subsystem;

- discharging efficiency of the accumulation subsystem;
- self-discharge or "energy storage efficiency" of the accumulation subsystem.

b) Specific requirements

If there are requirements that are specific to the accumulation technology applied, then these requirements shall be provided. For example, if a reduction in charging or discharging power is necessary in certain operating areas, this shall be indicated. Special regulations can apply for the accumulation subsystem (for example, for disposal). If that is case this shall be specified, as it could be relevant for planning. If galvanic isolation between POC and accumulation subsystem is provided, this shall also be given.

#### 4.3.3 Power conversion subsystem

The power conversion subsystem converts the power of the accumulation subsystem into electrical power at the POC, typically AC output power during discharge of the accumulation subsystem and can convert grid AC input power to suitable power for charging the accumulation subsystem. This conversion can be performed by electrical and/or mechanical systems. The power conversion subsystem influences the apparent power characteristic of the EES system. The power conversion subsystem can also influence the power quality at the POC.

Generally, the power conversion subsystem is connected to the accumulation subsystem and to the (primary) connection terminal. For planning issues, the power conversion subsystem shall also include all power transfer apparatus between the connection terminal and the accumulation subsystem, for example any kind of power transformer, sine filter or switching elements.

a) General requirements

The following information shall be provided irrespective of the technology applied:

The auxiliary power demand of the power conversion subsystem shall be given, if applicable. If galvanic isolation between the POC and accumulation subsystem is provided, this shall also be stated. Furthermore, efficiency parameters of the conversion subsystem shall be provided:

- charging efficiency of the power conversion subsystem, for example efficiency at rated input power;
- discharging efficiency of the power conversion subsystem, for example efficiency at rated output power.

b) Specific requirements

If there are requirements that are specific to the power conversion technology applied, then these requirements shall be provided. For example, if the voltage, frequency and power factor of an electrical power grid are set by the power conversion subsystem using grid forming technology, specific requirements shall be given. The conversion type (AC/DC, AC/AC, pump/generator, etc.) as well as the operational ranges, for example the DC voltage or frequency range, shall be given.

#### 4.3.4 Auxiliary subsystem

All necessary equipment intended to perform the EES system's auxiliary functions shall be considered, for example, HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning system) and fire suppression system.