

PEA5016

Automação de sistemas elétricos:  
especificação, projeto e implantação

GOOSE, SV, Sincronismo de tempo

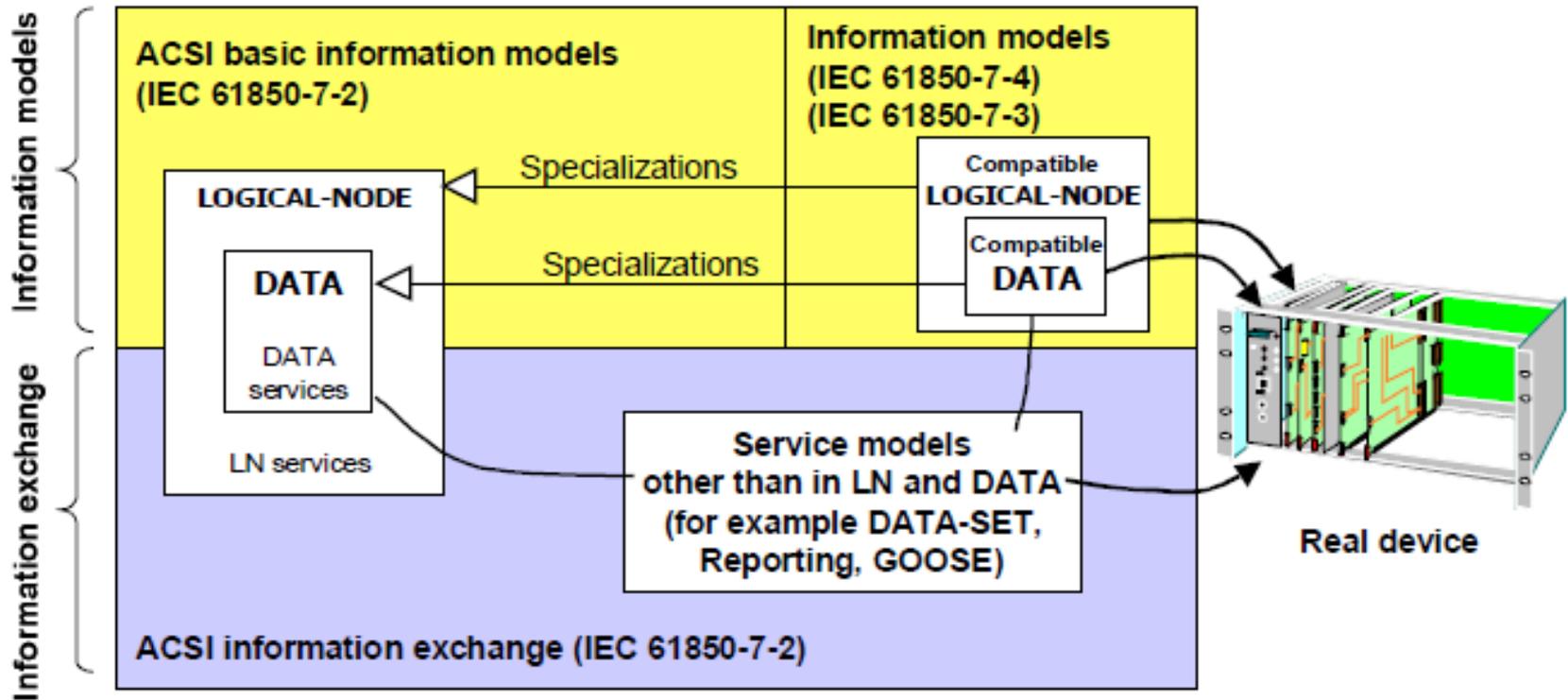
# IEC 61850-7-2, IEC 61850-8-1, IEC 61850-9-2

- 7-2: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)
  - Descrição das comunicações entre cliente e servidor
    - Acesso a dados de tempo real
    - Comandos
    - Registro e log de eventos
    - Mecanismo de publisher/subscriber
    - Transferência de arquivos
    - Auto-descrição dos IEDs, verificação dos dados disponíveis
  - Descrição das comunicações entre aplicações de IEDs (GSE), usando o mecanismo de publisher/subscriber
  - Descrição das comunicações para transmissão de sampled values (SV), usando o mecanismo de publisher/subscriber

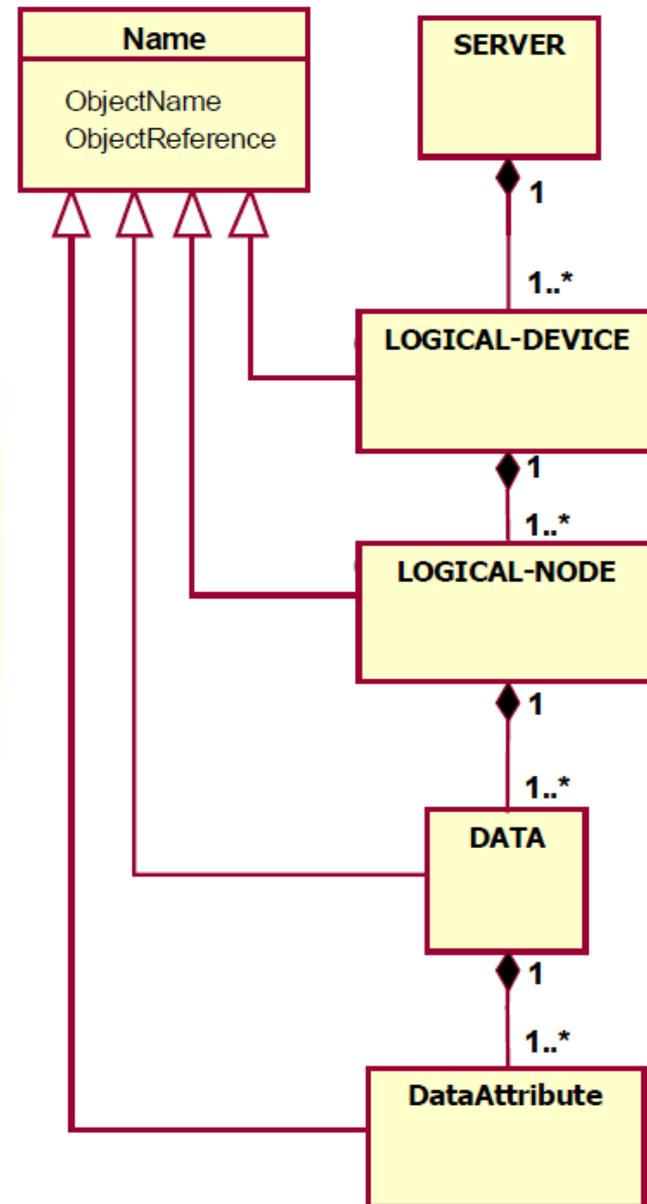
# IEC 61850-7-2, IEC 61850-8-1, IEC 61850-9-2

- 8-1: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM)
  - Mappings to MMS (ISO 9506-1 and ISO 9506-2) and to ISO/IEC 8802-3
    - Cliente/servidor: MMS
    - GOOSE: frames Ethernet, camada de enlace de dados
- Part 9-2: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3
  - SV: frames Ethernet, camada de enlace de dados

# Modelos de informação, modelos de serviços de comunicação (troca de informação)



# Modelo de informação IEC 61850-7 em termos de diagrama de classes



# IEC 61850-7-2, 7-3,7-4

## Classes ACSI e seus serviços

<p><u>SERVER model (Clause 6)</u> GetServerDirectory</p> <p><u>ASSOCIATION model (Clause 7)</u> Associate Abort Release</p> <p><u>LOGICAL-DEVICE model (Clause 8)</u> GetLogicalDeviceDirectory</p> <p><u>LOGICAL-NODE model (Clause 9)</u> GetLogicalNodeDirectory GetAllDataValues</p> <p><u>DATA model (Clause 10)</u> GetDataValues SetDataValues GetDataDirectory GetDataDefinition</p> <p><u>DATA-SET model (Clause 11)</u> GetDataSetValues DataSetValues CreateDataSet DeleteDataSet GetDataSetDirectory</p> <p><u>Substitution model (Clause 12)</u> SetDataValues GetDataValues</p> <p><u>SETTING-GROUP-CONTROL-BLOCK model (Clause 13)</u> SelectActiveSG SelectEditSG SetSGValues ConfirmEditSGValues GetSGValues GetSGCBValues</p> <p><u>REPORT-CONTROL-BLOCK and LOG-CONTROL-BLOCK model (Clause 14)</u> BUFFERED-REPORT-CONTROL-BLOCK Report GetBRCBValues SetBRCBValues UNBUFFERED-REPORT-CONTROL-BLOCK: Report GetURCBValues SetURCBValues</p>	<p>LOG-CONTROL-BLOCK model: GetLCBValues SetLCBValues QueryLogByTime QueryLogAfter GetLogStatusValues</p> <p><u>Generic substation event model - GSE (Clause 15)</u> GOOSE SendGOOSEMessage GetGoReference GetGOOSEElementNumber GetGoCBValues SetGoCBValues GSSE SendGSSEMessage GetGsReference GetGSSEDataOffset GetGsCBValues SetGsCBValues</p> <p><u>Transmission of sampled values model (Clause 16)</u> MULTICAST-SAMPLE-VALUE-CONTROL-BLOCK: SendMSVMessage GetMSVCBValues SetMSVCBValues UNICAST-SAMPLE-VALUE-CONTROL-BLOCK: SendUSVMessage GetUSVCBValues SetUSVCBValues</p> <p><u>Control model (Clause 17)</u> Select SelectWithValue Cancel Operate CommandTermination TimeActivatedOperate</p> <p><u>Time and time synchronization (Clause 18)</u> TimeSynchronization</p> <p><u>FILE transfer model (Clause 20)</u> GetFile SetFile DeleteFile GetFileAttributeValues</p>
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# IEC 61850-7-2, 7-3, 7-4 (modelos de dados)

- A partir de tipos básicos de dados (BasicTypes, ex. BOOLEAN, INT8, FLOAT32, UNICODE STRING) são construídos os “common data attribute type”, que podem ser:
  - PrimitiveComponents (ex.: *f* ou *i*, que representam o tipo Analogue Value)

AnalogueValue Type Definition			
Attribute Name	Attribute Type	Value/Value Range	M/O/C
<i>i</i>	INT32	integer value	GC_1
<i>f</i>	FLOAT32	floating point value	GC_1

- CompositeComponents (ex.: Quality)

Quality Type Definition			
Attribute Name	Attribute Type	Value/Value Range	M/O/C
	PACKED LIST		
validity	CODED ENUM	good   invalid   reserved   questionable	M
detailQual	PACKED LIST		M
overflow	BOOLEAN		M
outOfRange	BOOLEAN		M
badReference	BOOLEAN		M
oscillatory	BOOLEAN		M
failure	BOOLEAN		M
oldData	BOOLEAN		M
inconsistent	BOOLEAN		M
inaccurate	BOOLEAN		M
source	CODED ENUM	process   substituted DEFAULT process	M
test	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE	M
operatorBlocked	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE	M

# IEC 61850-7-2, 7-3, 7-4 (modelos de dados)

- CDC=Common Data Classes, compostos de “common data attribute type”:
  - Ex.: CDC para a classe SPS (Single point status)

SPS class					
Attribute Name	Attribute Type	FC	TrgOp	Value/Value Range	M/O/C
DataName	Inherited from Data Class (see IEC 61850-7-2)				
DataAttribute					
<i>status</i>					
stVal	BOOLEAN	ST	dchg	TRUE   FALSE	M
q	Quality	ST	qchg		M
t	TimeStamp	ST			M
<i>substitution</i>					
subEna	BOOLEAN	SV			PICS_SUBST
subVal	BOOLEAN	SV		TRUE   FALSE	PICS_SUBST
subQ	Quality	SV			PICS_SUBST
subID	VISIBLE STRING64	SV			PICS_SUBST
<i>configuration, description and extension</i>					
d	VISIBLE STRING255	DC		Text	O
dU	UNICODE STRING255	DC			O
cdcNs	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLNDA_M
cdcName	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLNDA_M
dataNs	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLN_M
Services					
As defined in Table 13					

- Parte 7-2 também define as FC (functional constraints) que restringem, entre outras, as operações de leitura e escrita. Ex.: ST (status) não pode ser escrito.

# IEC 61850-7-2, 8-1,9-2

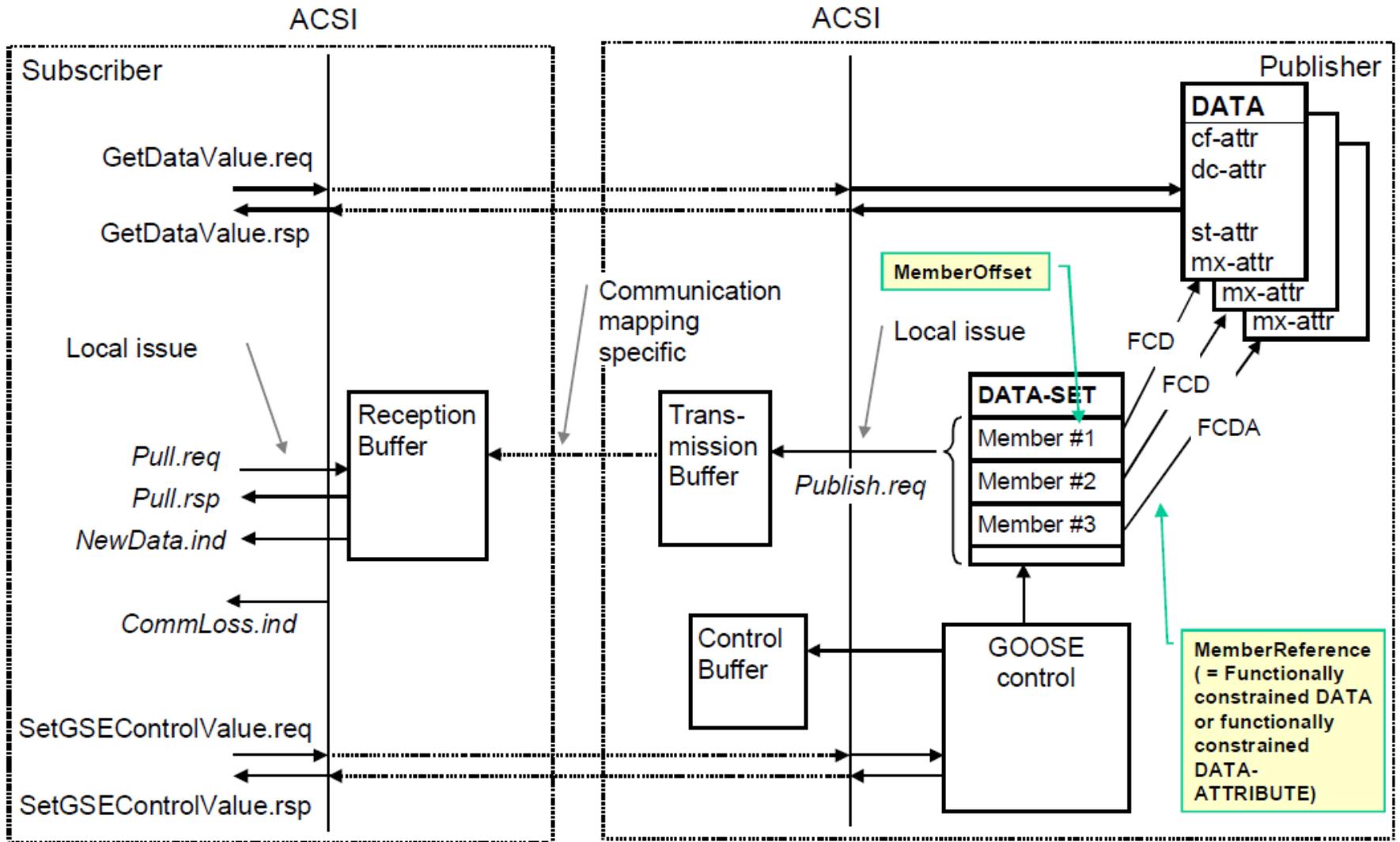
## Classes ACSI e seus serviços

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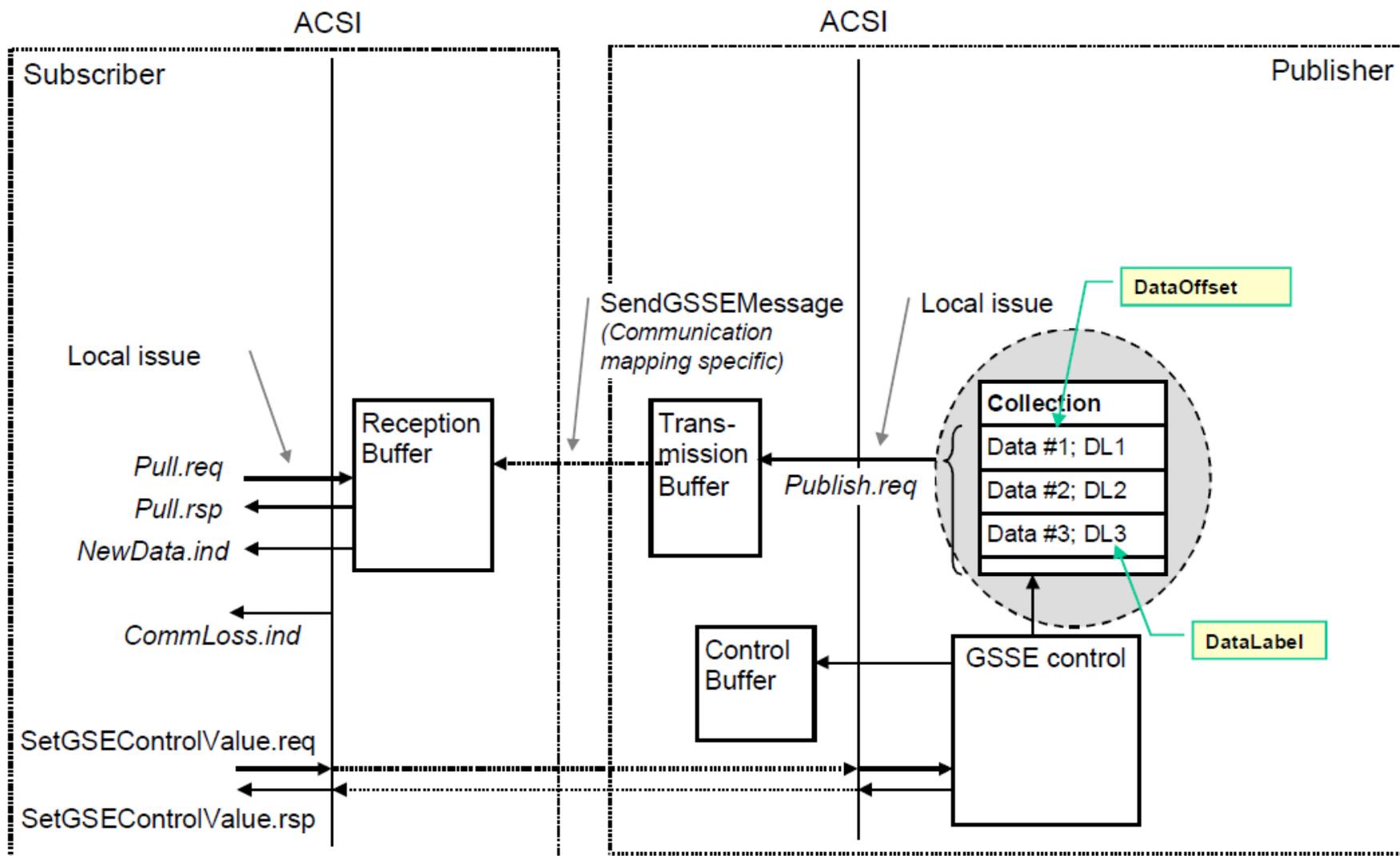
# GSE: Generic Substation Event class model

- Distribuição rápida e confiável de dados
- Envio da mesma informação de forma simultânea para vários IEDs; multicast/broadcast
  - GOOSE: Generic Object Oriented Substation Event: troca de dados de diversos tipos organizados em DataSets
    - Informação de que um determinado status se alterou e a informação do instante em que isso ocorreu
  - GSSE: informações binárias (mais simplificado, menos utilizado); utilizado no padrão UCA, v2.
- Para os dois modelos, as mensagens são enviadas continuamente, mesmo que não haja alterações recentes, para que IEDs que foram recém-iniciados possam se atualizar.

# Modelo do GoCB (GOOSE Control Block)



# Modelo do GsCB (GSSE Control Block)

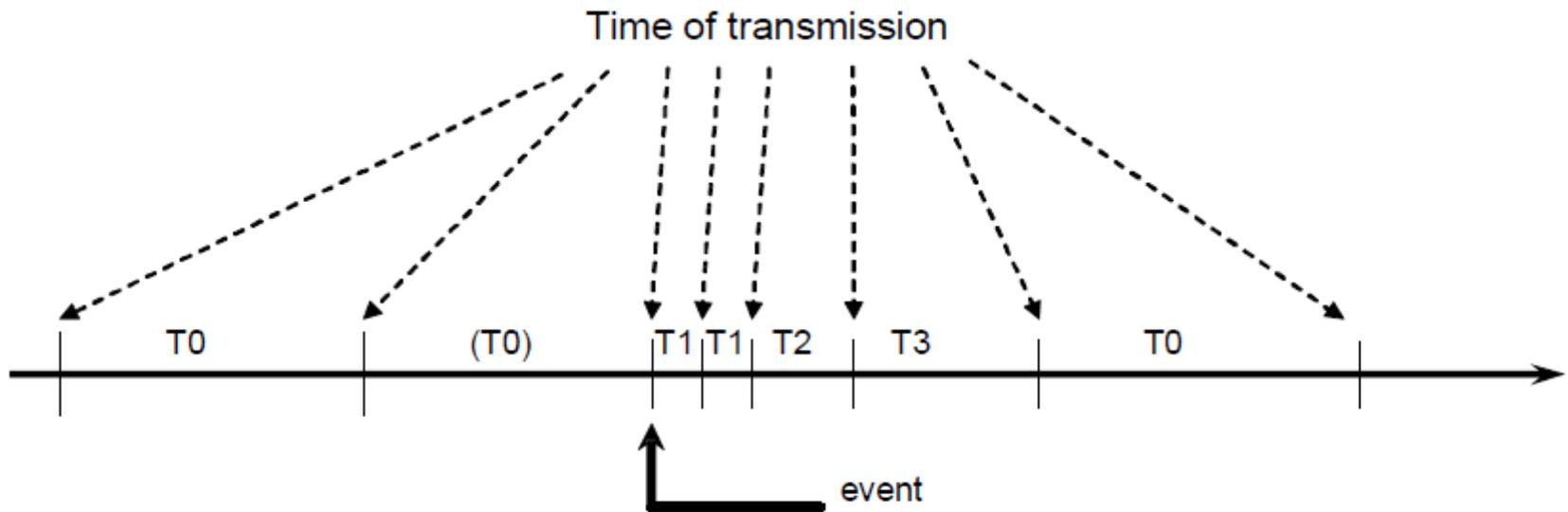


# Mensagem GOOSE definida na 7-2

(Não solicitada e sem solicitação de confirmação)

GOOSE message		
Parameter name	Parameter type	Value/value range/explanation
<b>DatSet</b>	ObjectReference	Value from the instance of GoCB
<b>AppID</b>	VISIBLE STRING65	Value from the instance of GoCB
<b>GoCBRef</b>	ObjectReference	Value from the instance of GoCB
<b>T</b>	EntryTime	
<b>StNum</b>	INT32U	
<b>SqNum</b>	INT32U	
<b>Test</b>	BOOLEAN	(TRUE) test   (FALSE) no-test
<b>ConfRev</b>	INT32U	Value from the instance of GoCB
<b>NdsCom</b>	BOOLEAN	Value from the instance of GoCB
<b>GOOSEData [1..n]</b>		
<b>Value</b>	(*)	(*) type depends on the common data classes defined in IEC 61850-7-3. The parameter shall be derived from GOOSE control

# Tempos de envio de mensagens GOOSE (8-1)



- T0 retransmission in stable conditions (no event for a long time).
- (T0) retransmission in stable conditions may be shortened by an event.
- T1 shortest retransmission time after the event.
- T2, T3 retransmission times until achieving the stable conditions time.

# Descrição das informações da mensagem GOOSE em ASN.1 (Abstract Syntax Notation One)

```
IECGoosePdu ::= SEQUENCE {  
    gocbRef          [0]    IMPLICIT VISIBLE-STRING,  
    timeAllowedtoLive [1]    IMPLICIT INTEGER,  
    datSet           [2]    IMPLICIT VISIBLE-STRING,  
    gold             [3]    IMPLICIT VISIBLE-STRING OPTIONAL,  
    t                [4]    IMPLICIT UtcTime,  
    stNum            [5]    IMPLICIT INTEGER,  
    sqNum            [6]    IMPLICIT INTEGER,  
    test             [7]    IMPLICIT BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
    confRev          [8]    IMPLICIT INTEGER,  
    ndsCom           [9]    IMPLICIT BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
    numDatSetEntries [10]   IMPLICIT INTEGER,  
    allData          [11]   IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Data,  
    security         [12]   ANY OPTIONAL,  
                        -- reserved for digital signature  
}
```

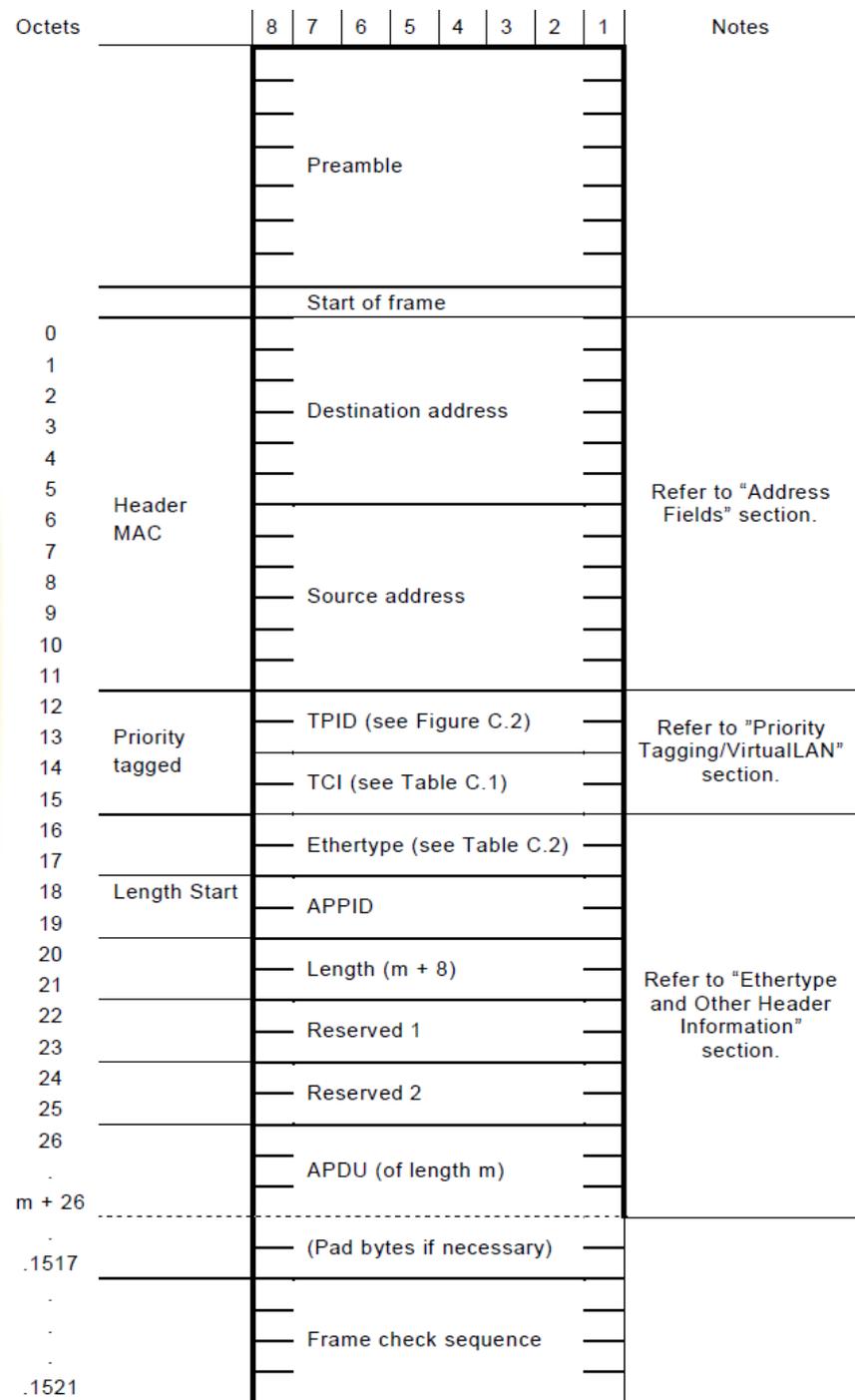
# Frame Ethernet

Ethertype GOOSE: 88-B8

Ethertype SV: 88-BA

APDU: Application

Protocol Data Unit



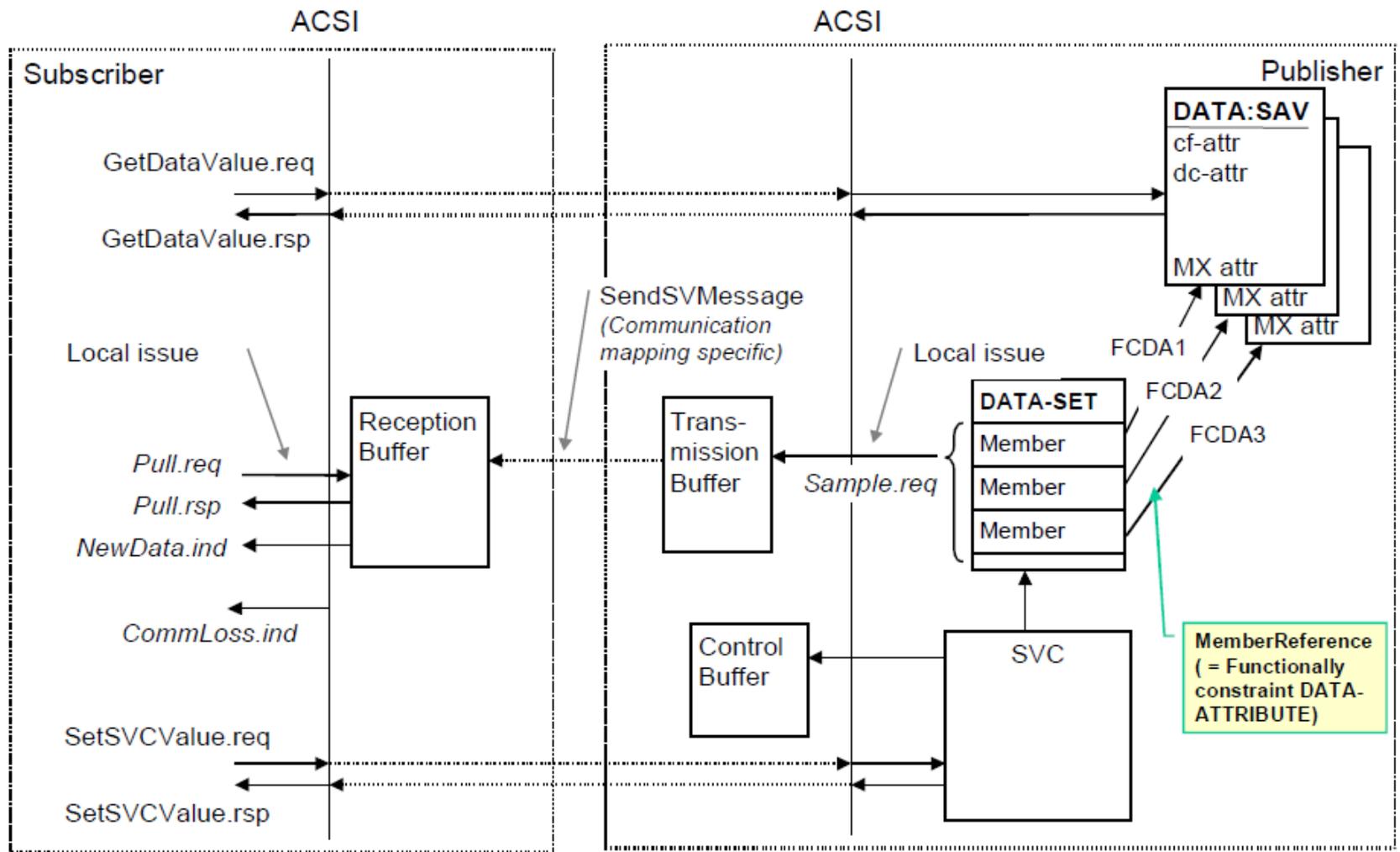
# SV – Sampled Values, IEC 61850-9-2

## – Message Type 4 (Raw data)

- P1 (10 ms), P2/P3 (3ms)
- Transmissão deve ser feita de forma que não se percam as informações de tempo e a sequência de valores

SAV class					
Attribute Name	Attribute Type	FC	TrgOp	Value/Value Range	M/O/C
DataName	Inherited from Data Class (see IEC 61850-7-2)				
DataAttribute					
<i>measured attributes</i>					
instMag	AnalogueValue	MX			M
q	Quality	MX	qchg		M
t	TimeStamp	MX			O
<i>configuration, description and extension</i>					
units	Unit	CF		see Annex A	O
sVC	ScaledValueConfig	CF			AC_SCAV
min	AnalogueValue	CF			O
max	AnalogueValue	CF			O
d	VISIBLE STRING255	DC		Text	O
dU	UNICODE STRING255	DC			O
cdcNs	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLNDA_M
cdcName	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLNDA_M
dataNs	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLN_M
Services					
As defined in Table 21					

# Modelo de transmissão de SV Cíclica



# IEC 61850-9-2LE

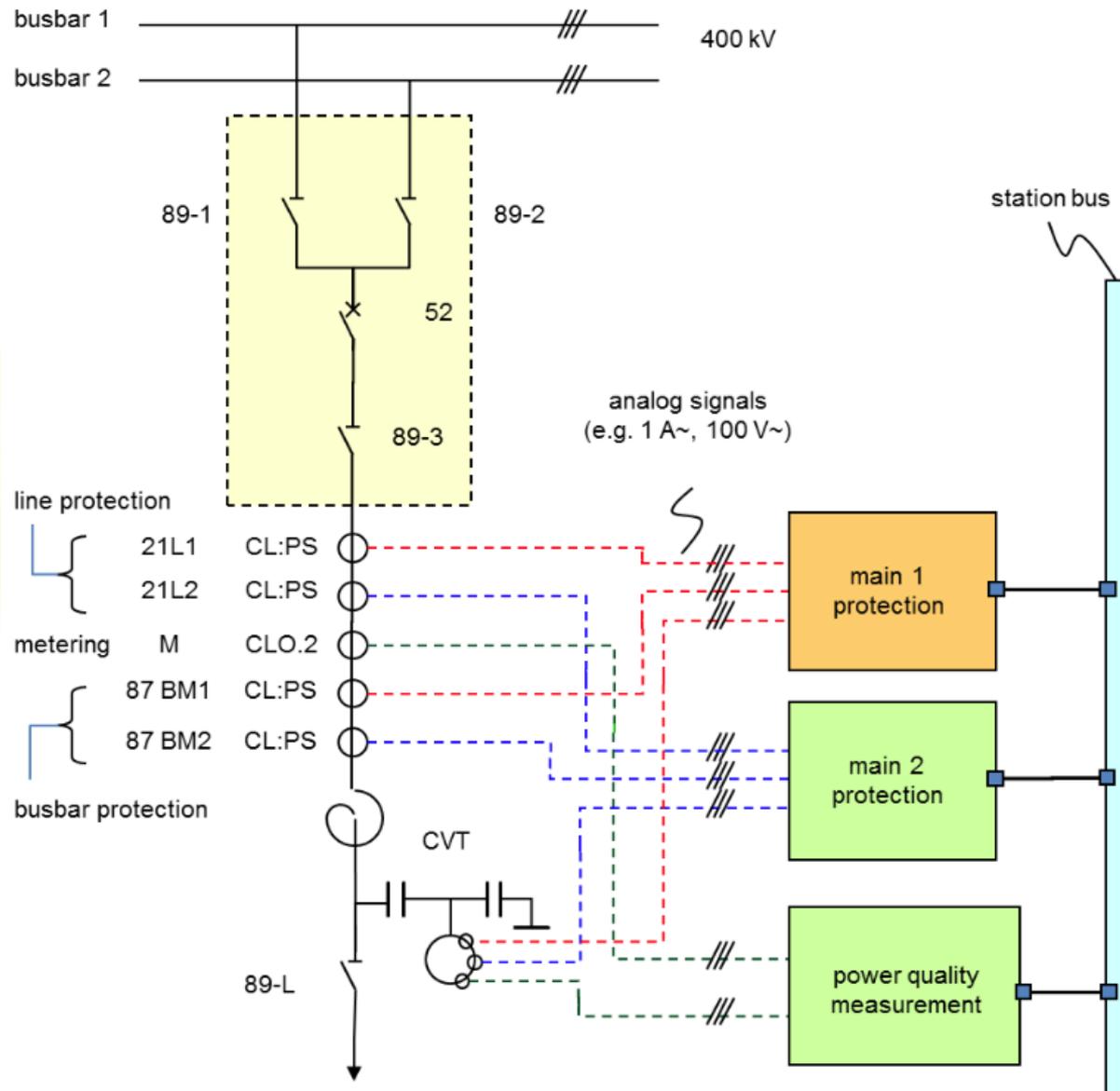
- “Implementation Guideline for digital interface to instrument transformers using IEC 61850-9-2”:  
([http://iec61850.ucaiug.org/Implementation%20Guidelines/DigIF\\_spec\\_9-2LE\\_R2-1\\_040707-CB.pdf](http://iec61850.ucaiug.org/Implementation%20Guidelines/DigIF_spec_9-2LE_R2-1_040707-CB.pdf))
  - Suporta apenas o serviço SendMSVMessage
- Versão full: MMS viabiliza a configuração dos blocos de controle MSVCB/USVCB

# Mensagem SV definida na 7-2

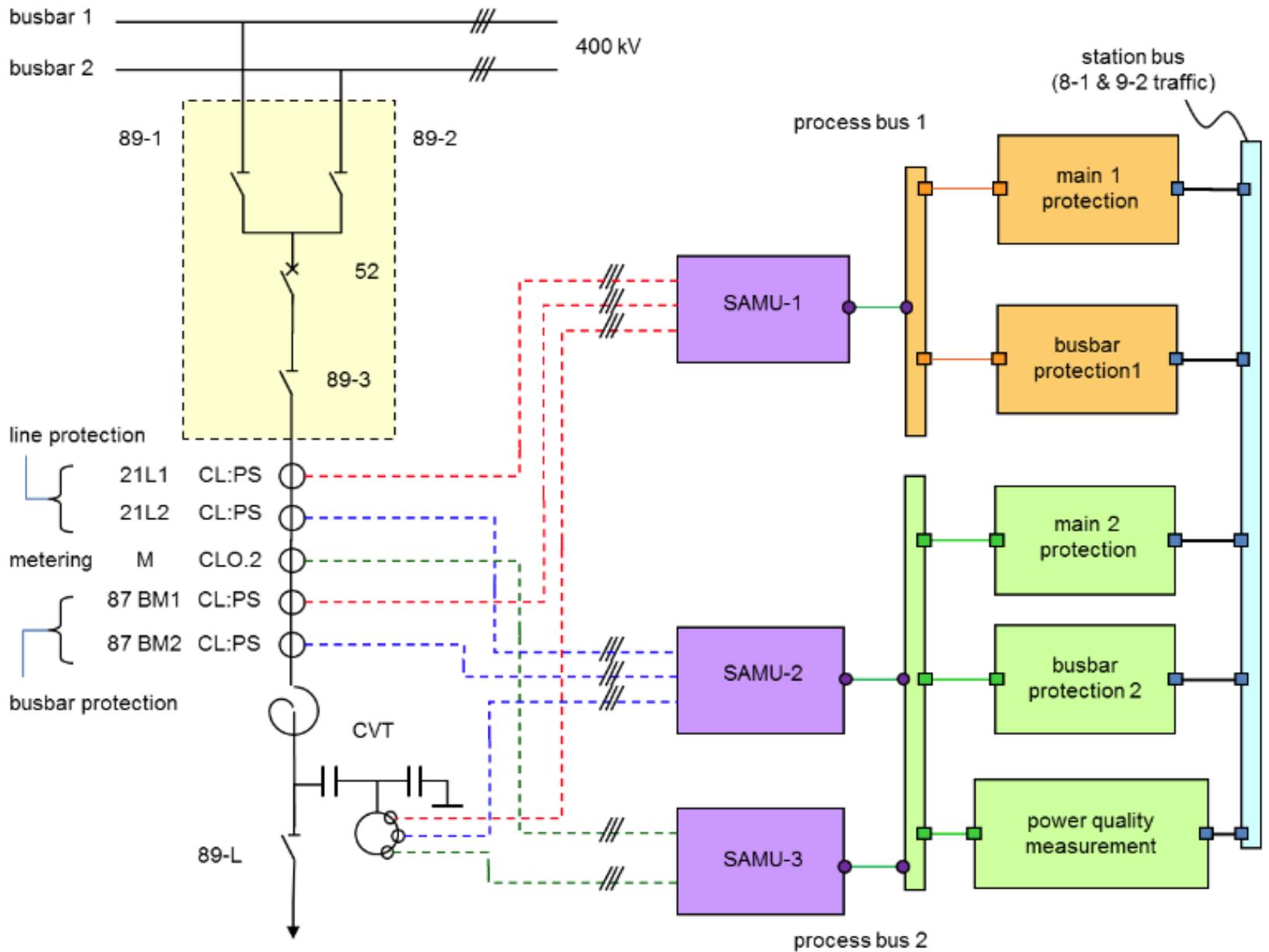
Sampled value format		
Parameter name	Parameter type	Value/value range/explanation
<b>MsvID</b> or <b>UsvID</b>	VISIBLE STRING65	Value from the <b>MSVCB</b> or <b>USVCB</b>
<b>OptFlds</b>	<sup>a</sup>	Optional fields to be included in the SV message
<b>DatSet</b>	ObjectReference	Value from the <b>MSVCB</b> or <b>USVCB</b>
<b>Sample</b> [1..n]		
<b>Value</b>	(*)	(*) The value of the member of the instance of the <b>DATA-SET</b> . Type of the common data classes is <b>SAV</b> (sampled analogue value) as defined in IEC 61850-7-3
<b>SmpCnt</b>	INT16U	Sample counter
<b>RefrTm</b>	EntryTime	OPTIONAL; time of refresh activity
<b>ConfRev</b>	INT32U	Configuration revision number from the instance of <b>MSVCB</b> or <b>USVCB</b>
<b>SmpSynch</b>	BOOLEAN	OPTIONAL; samples are synchronized by clock signals
<b>SmpRate</b>	INT16U	OPTIONAL; sample rate from the instance of <b>MSVCB</b> or <b>USVCB</b>
<sup>a</sup> The type and value of this parameter shall be derived from the attribute <b>OptFlds</b> of the respective <b>USVCB</b> or <b>MSVCB</b> .		



# Exemplo de arranjo convencional (sem SV)

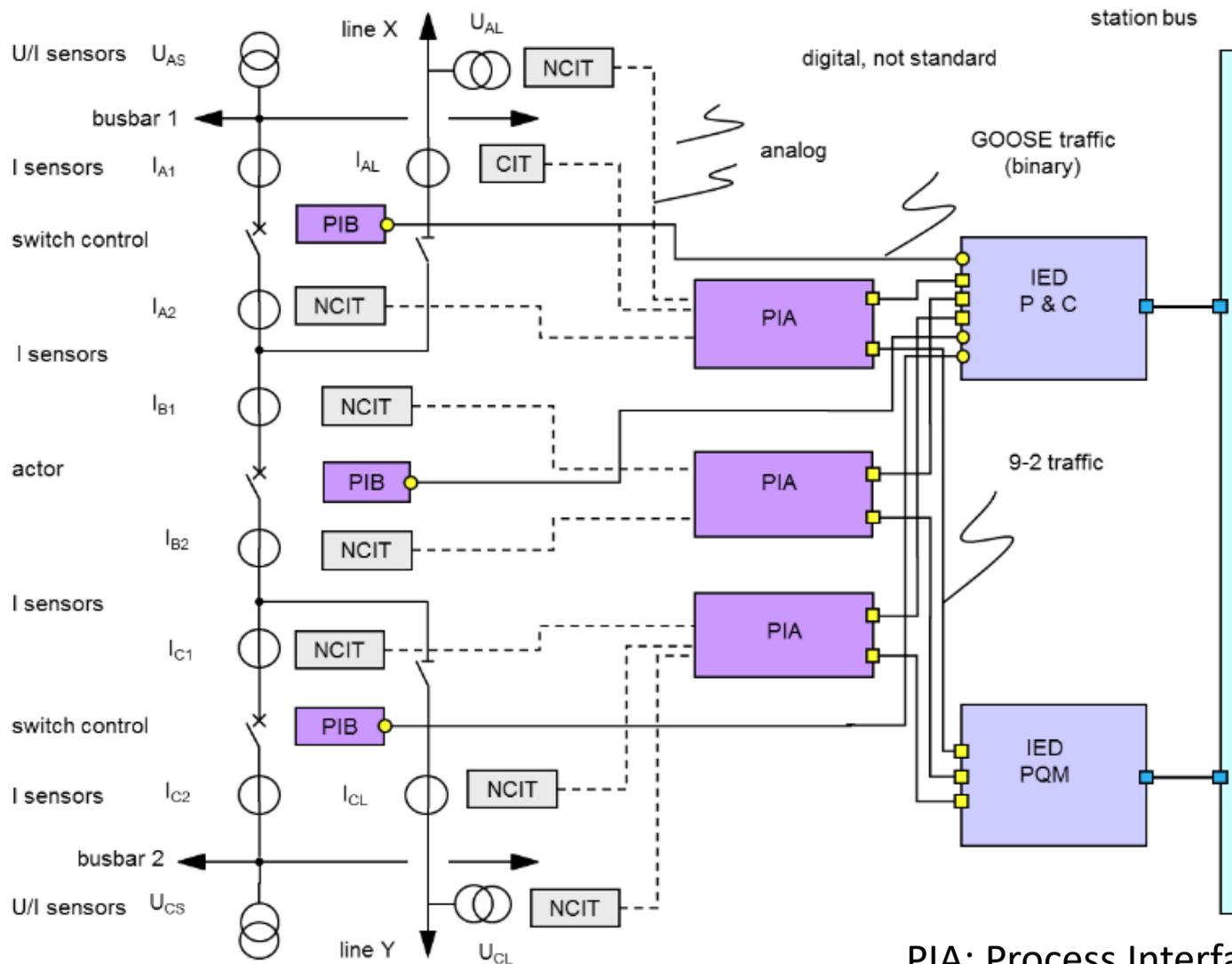


# com SV

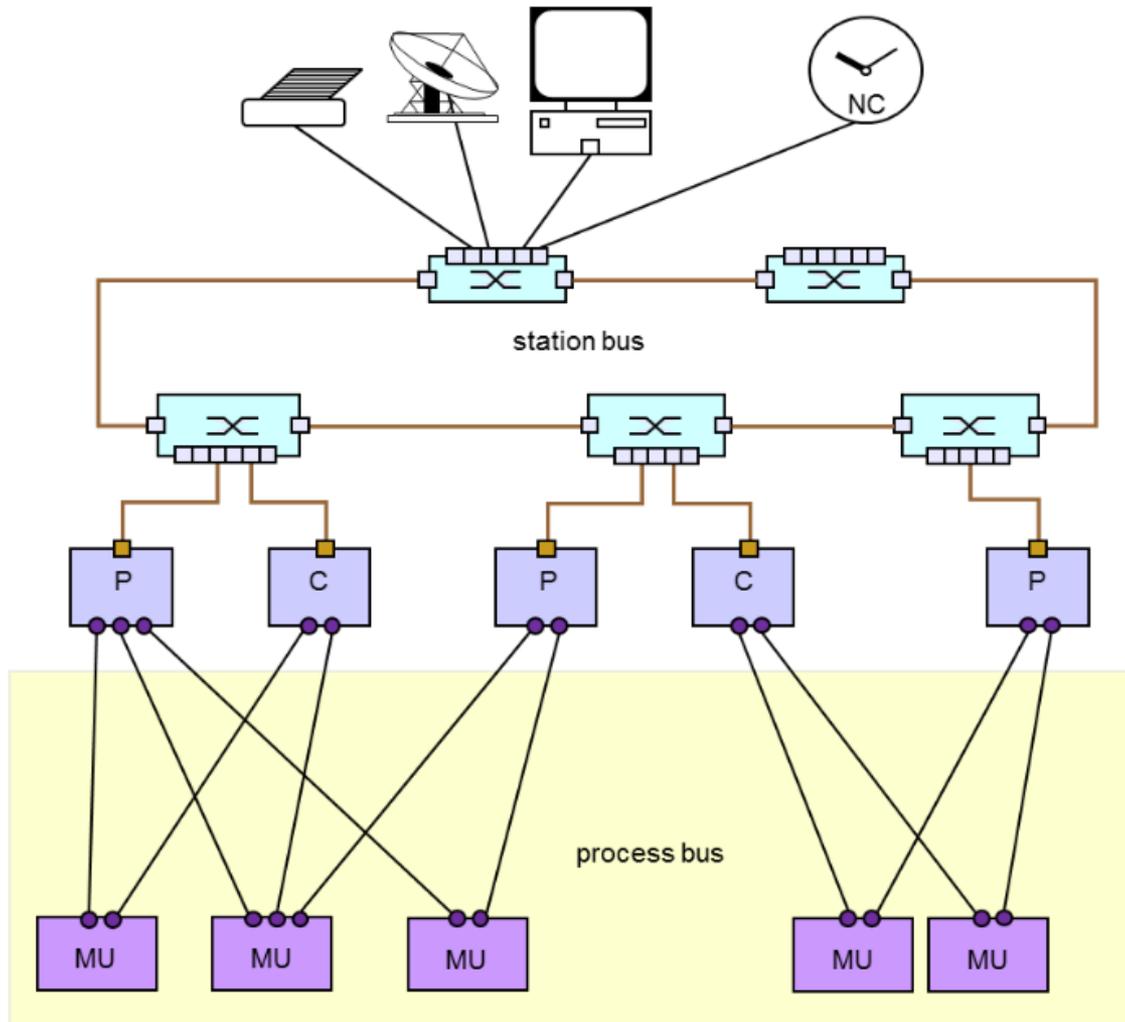


SAMU: Stand alone merging unit

Security, redundância

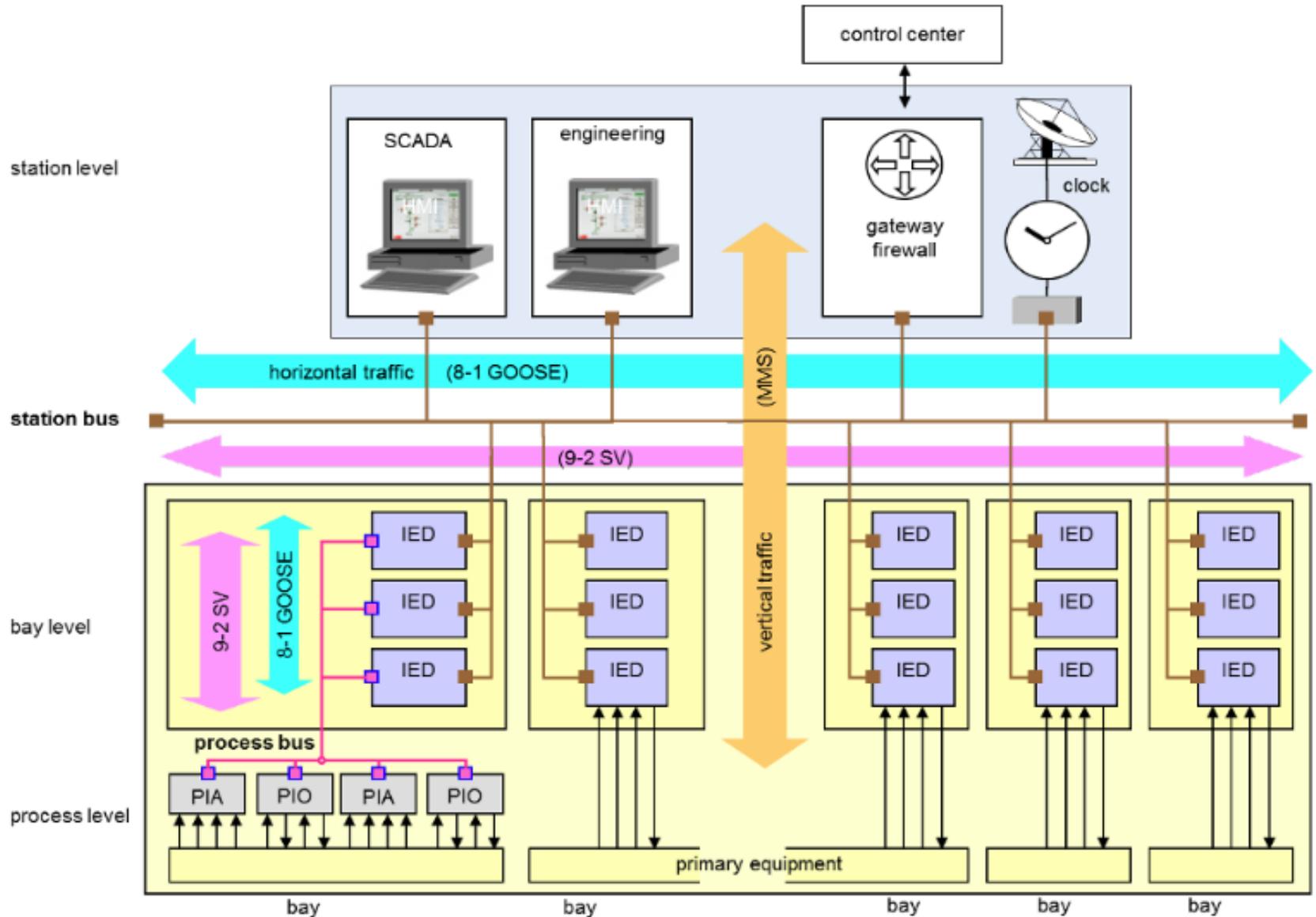


PIA: Process Interface (Analog)  
 PIB: Process Interface (Binary)



UM: merging unit

# Station bus, process bus



# Sincronismo de tempo

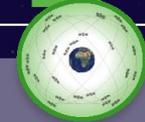
- Referências de tempo
- Requisitos de sincronismo
- Protocolos

# Referências de tempo

- Relógio elétrico Telechron, patenteado por Henry Warren em 1917
  - Referência de tempo era a frequência da rede (60 Hz nos Estados Unidos)
  - Antes dos relógios de quartzo (década de 1970)
  - Warren Clock Company foi adquirida pela GE em 1943
- GPS (Global Positioning System)
  - <https://www.gps.gov/applications/timing/>



# HOW GPS WORKS



## GPS

IS A CONSTELLATION OF 24 OR MORE SATELLITES FLYING 20,350 KM ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH. EACH ONE CIRCLES THE PLANET TWICE A DAY IN ONE OF SIX ORBITS TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS, WORLDWIDE COVERAGE.

1 GPS satellites broadcast radio signals providing their locations, status, and precise time  $\{t_1\}$  from on-board atomic clocks.

2 The GPS radio signals travel through space at the speed of light  $\{c\}$ , more than 299,792 km/second.

3 A GPS device receives the radio signals, noting their exact time of arrival  $\{t_2\}$ , and uses these to calculate its distance from each satellite in view.

To calculate its distance from a satellite, a GPS device applies this formula to the satellite's signal:  
**distance = rate x time**  
where **rate** is  $\{c\}$  and **time** is how long the signal traveled through space.

The signal's travel **time** is the difference between the time broadcast by the satellite  $\{t_1\}$  and the time the signal is received  $\{t_2\}$ .

4 Once a GPS device knows its distance from at least four satellites, it can use geometry to determine its location on Earth in three dimensions.

The GPS Master Control Station tracks the satellites via a global monitoring network and manages their health on a daily basis.

Ground antennas around the world send data updates and operational commands to the satellites.



The Air Force launches new satellites to replace aging ones when needed. The new satellites offer upgraded accuracy and reliability.

How does GPS help farmers? Learn more about the Global Positioning System and its many applications at

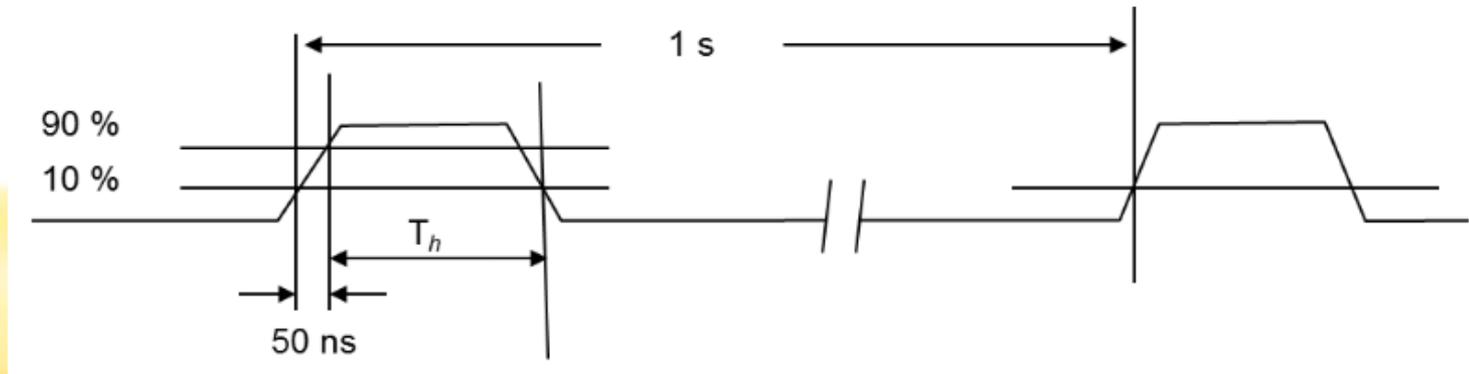
[WWW.GPS.GOV](http://WWW.GPS.GOV)

This poster is a product of the National Coordination Office for Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing, an official body of the United States Government. Rocket image courtesy of USA.

# Sincronismo de tempo

- Classes de sincronização, definidas na norma IEC 61850-5
  - TL (“low”):  $> \pm 10$  ms
  - Correspondente a um ângulo  $> 180$  graus em 60 Hz
  - T0:  $\pm 10$  ms
  - T1:  $\pm 1$  ms (SOE)
  - T2:  $\pm 100$   $\mu$ s (detecção de passagem pelo zero, fechamento controlado de disjuntores)
  - T3:  $\pm 25$   $\mu$ s (proteção)
    - Correspondente a um ângulo de 0,54 grau em 60 Hz
  - T4:  $\pm 4$   $\mu$ s (proteção)
    - Marcação de tempo de valores amostrados
  - T5:  $\pm 1$   $\mu$ s (proteção)
    - Marcação de tempo com alta precisão
- Alguns protocolos:
  - 1PPS
  - IRIG-B
  - SNTP
  - PTP

# 1PPS: 1 pulso por segundo



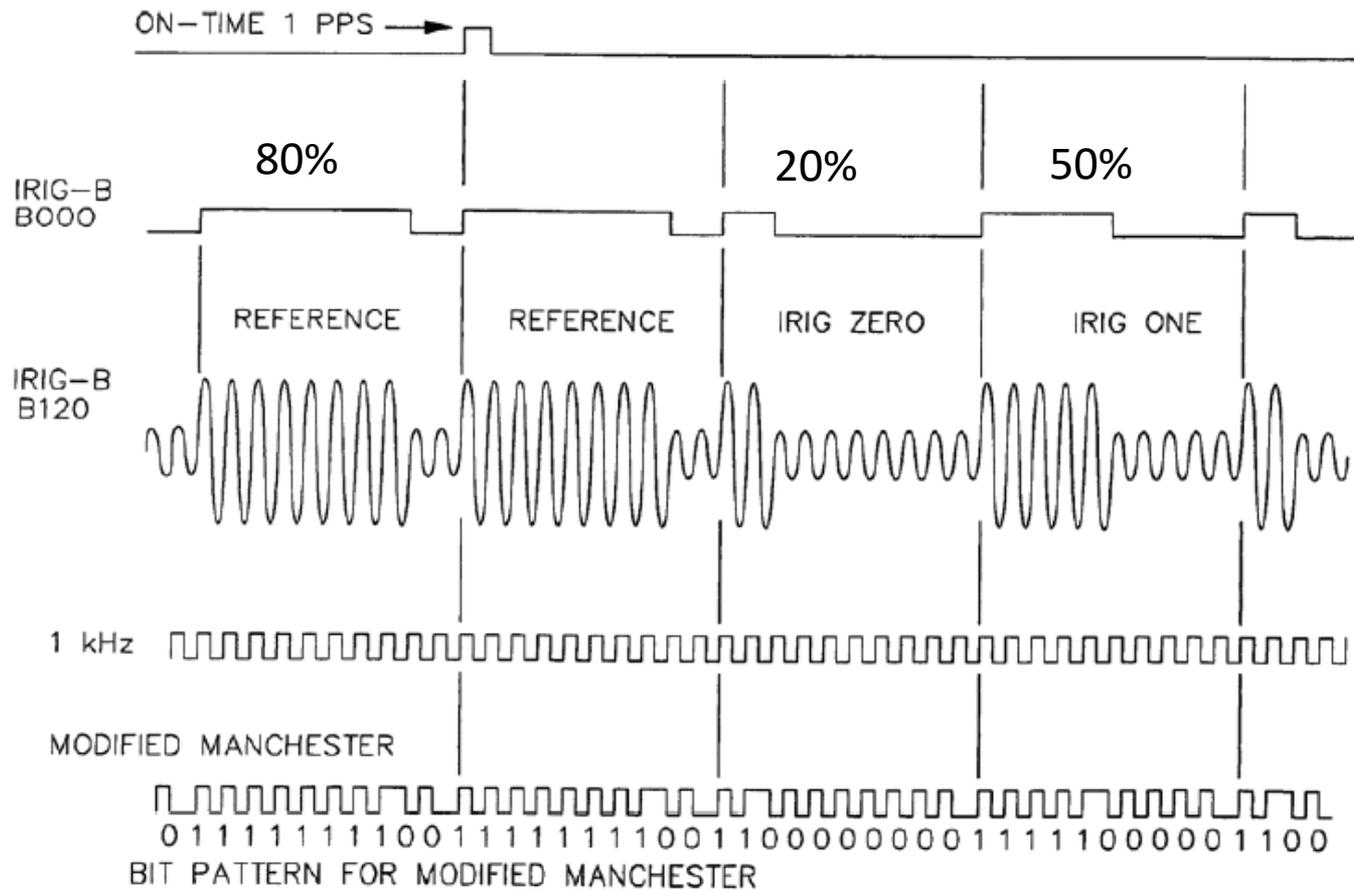
Fonte: IEC 61850-90-4

- Apenas indica o instante de “virada” do segundo
- 61850-9-2LE considera que o 1PPS tem acurácia  $T_4 (\pm 4 \mu s)$ , e sugere a sua utilização para sincronização de merging units.

# IRIG-B

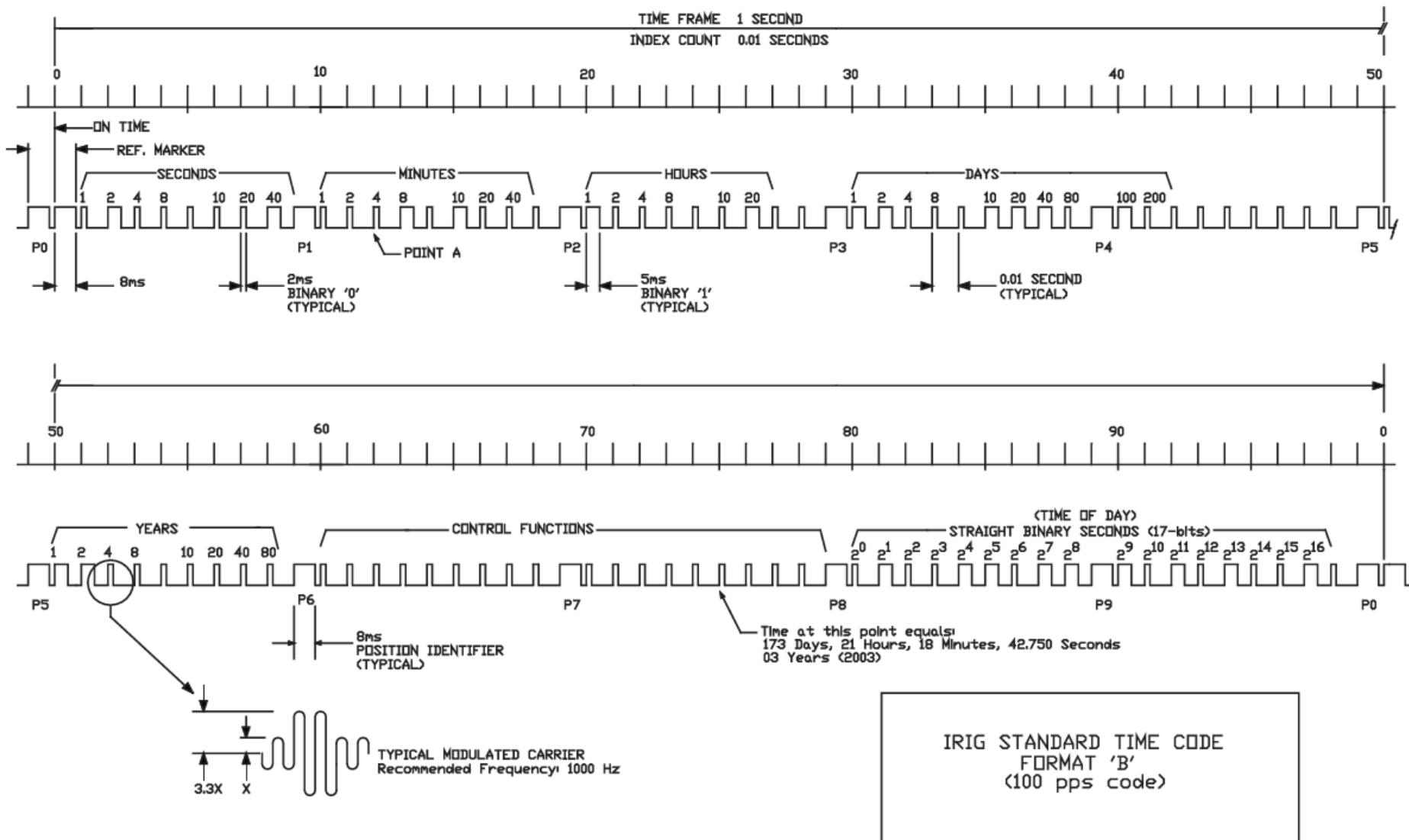
- Inter-Range Instrumentation Group do exército norte-americano
- Sinal modulado (portadora de 1kHz) ou não (pulsos, DC level shift)
- 100 PPS, 100 bits por segundo, dos quais 74 são utilizados para codificar as informações de data, hora e qualidade
- Conexões: cabo coaxial, par trançado, cabo serial, fibra ótica...

Fonte: <http://www.irigb.com/pdf/wp-irig-200-04.pdf>



(source: IRIG Standard 200-04)

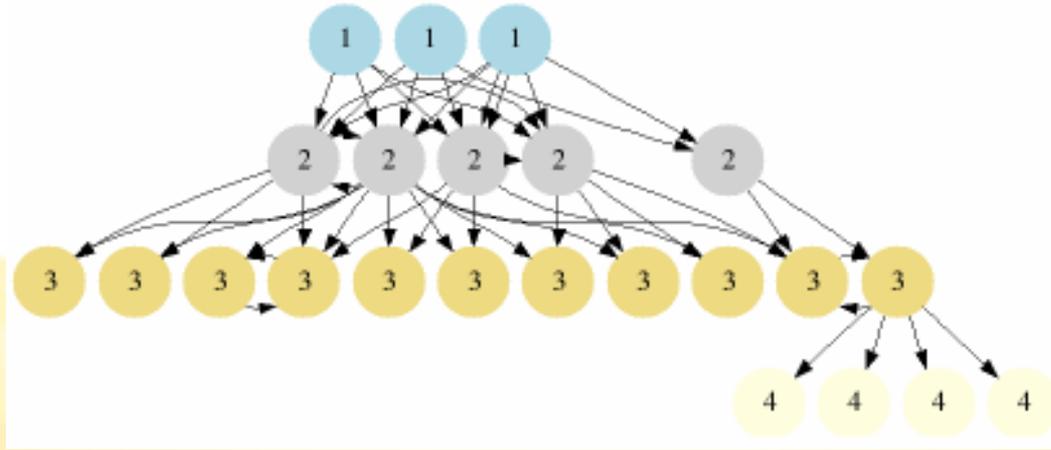
*IRIG-B coding comparisons: DC level shift (unmodulated), 1kHz amplitude-modulated, and Modified Manchester*



Fonte <http://www.irigb.com/pdf/wp-irig-200-04.pdf>

(source: IRIG Standard 200-04)

# NTP: Network Time Protocol



Topologia hierárquica, estrato 0 = referência de tempo

Estrato 0 fornece a informação de tempo para o estrato 1, e assim por diante, até o 15.

Usa métodos matemáticos para maior precisão na informação de tempo e ajuste do relógio

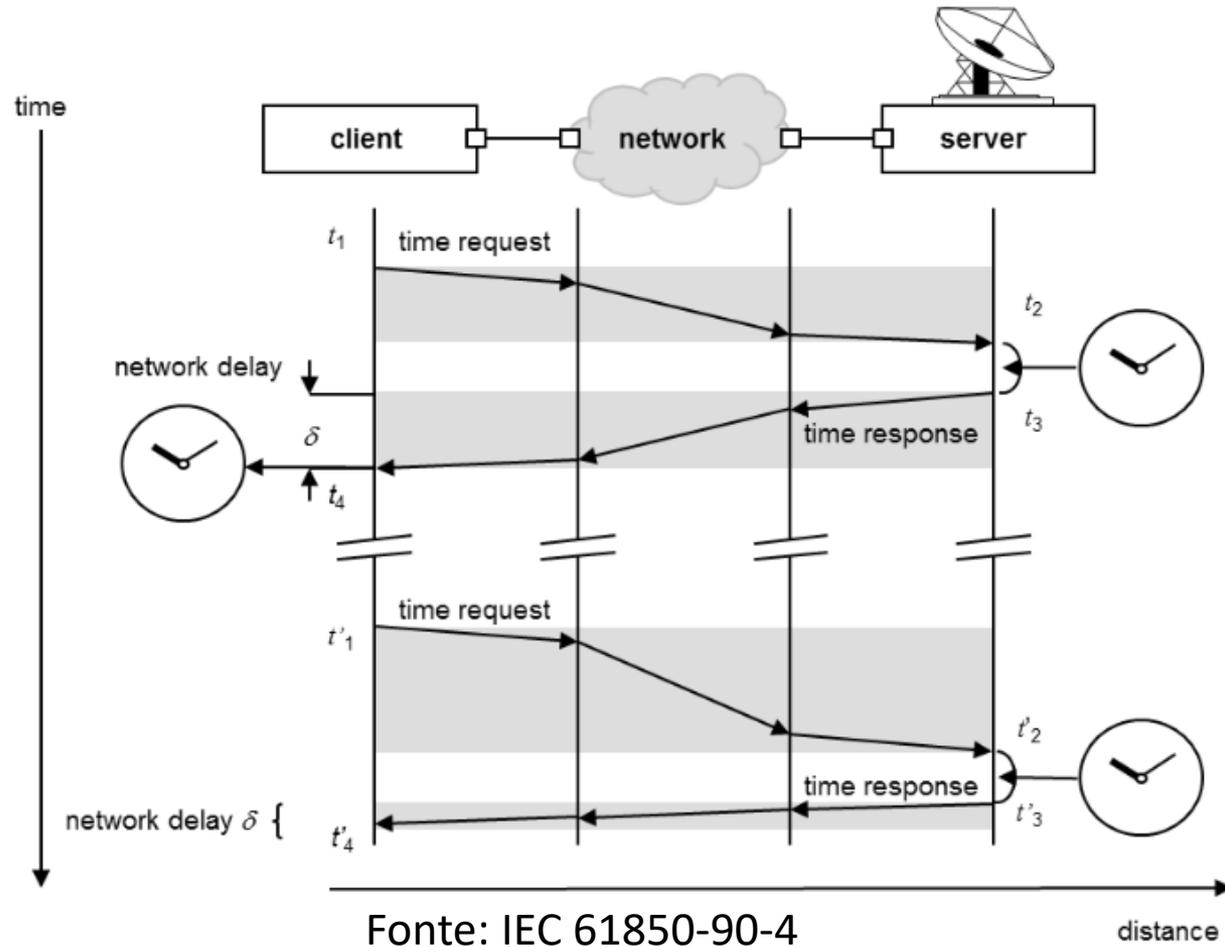
SNTP: métodos e ajustes mais simplificados

Fonte: <https://ntp.br/ntp.php>

# SNTP: Simple Network Time Protocol

- Precisão de 1 ms

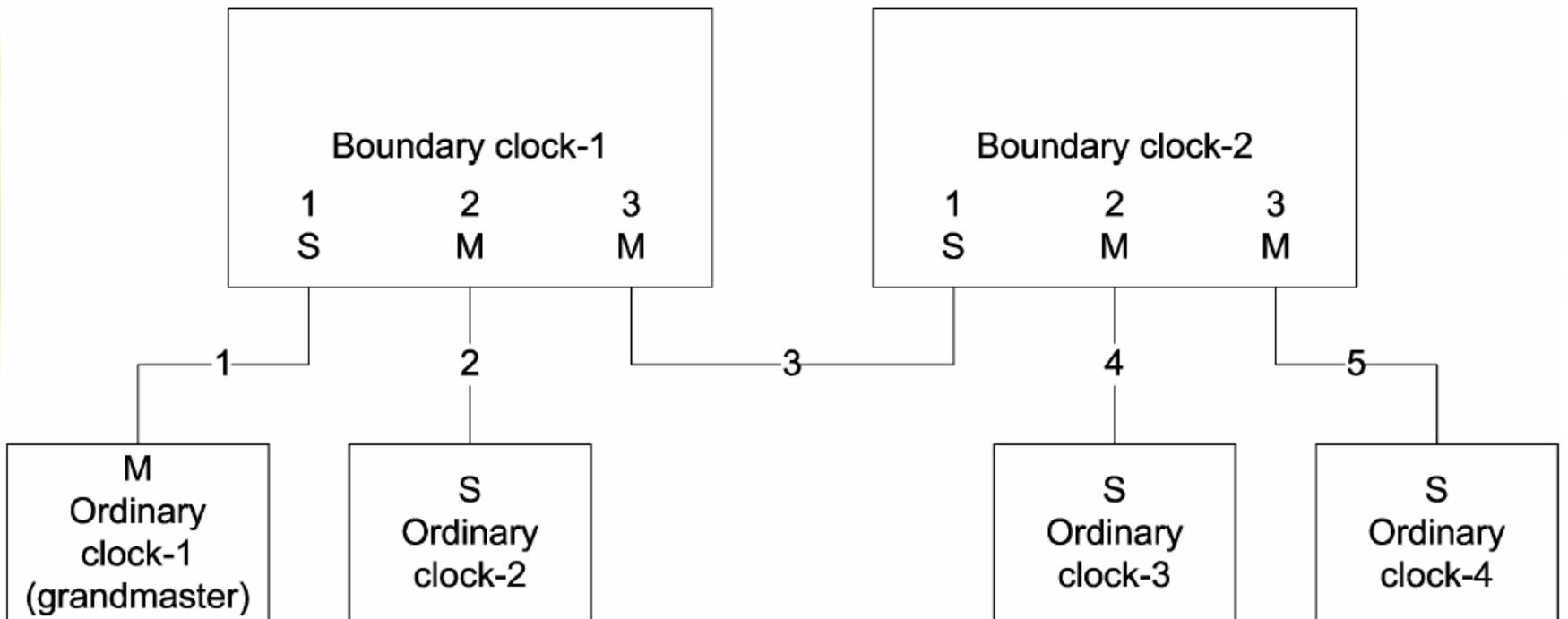
- Cliente pede as horas ao servidor; servidor responde
- Cliente registra o instante de pergunta ( $t_1$ ) e o instante de recebimento da resposta ( $t_4$ )
- Servidor informa o instante do recebimento da pergunta ( $t_2$ ) e o instante de envio da resposta ( $t_3$ )



- Cálculo do atraso na rede: 
$$\frac{(t_4 - t_1) - (t_3 - t_2)}{2}$$

# PTP: Precision Time Protocol, IEEE 1588/ IEC 61588

- Protocolo distribuído
- Permite acurácias  $< 1$  ns
- Grandmaster clock: fonte “primária” para o sincronismo da rede



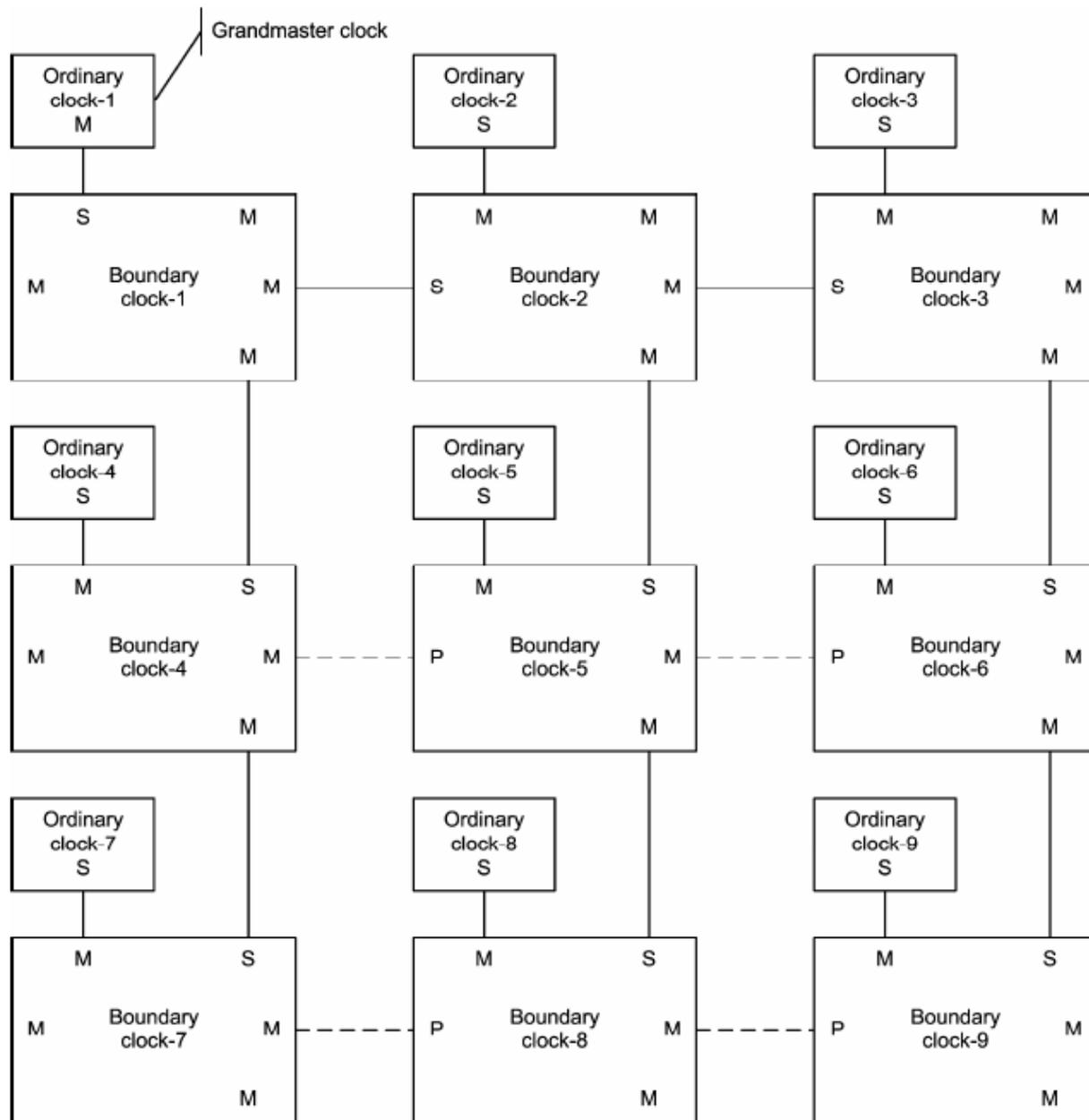
M= master  
S= slave

Ordinary clock = tem apenas uma porta para PTP  
Boundary port = múltiplas portas PTP

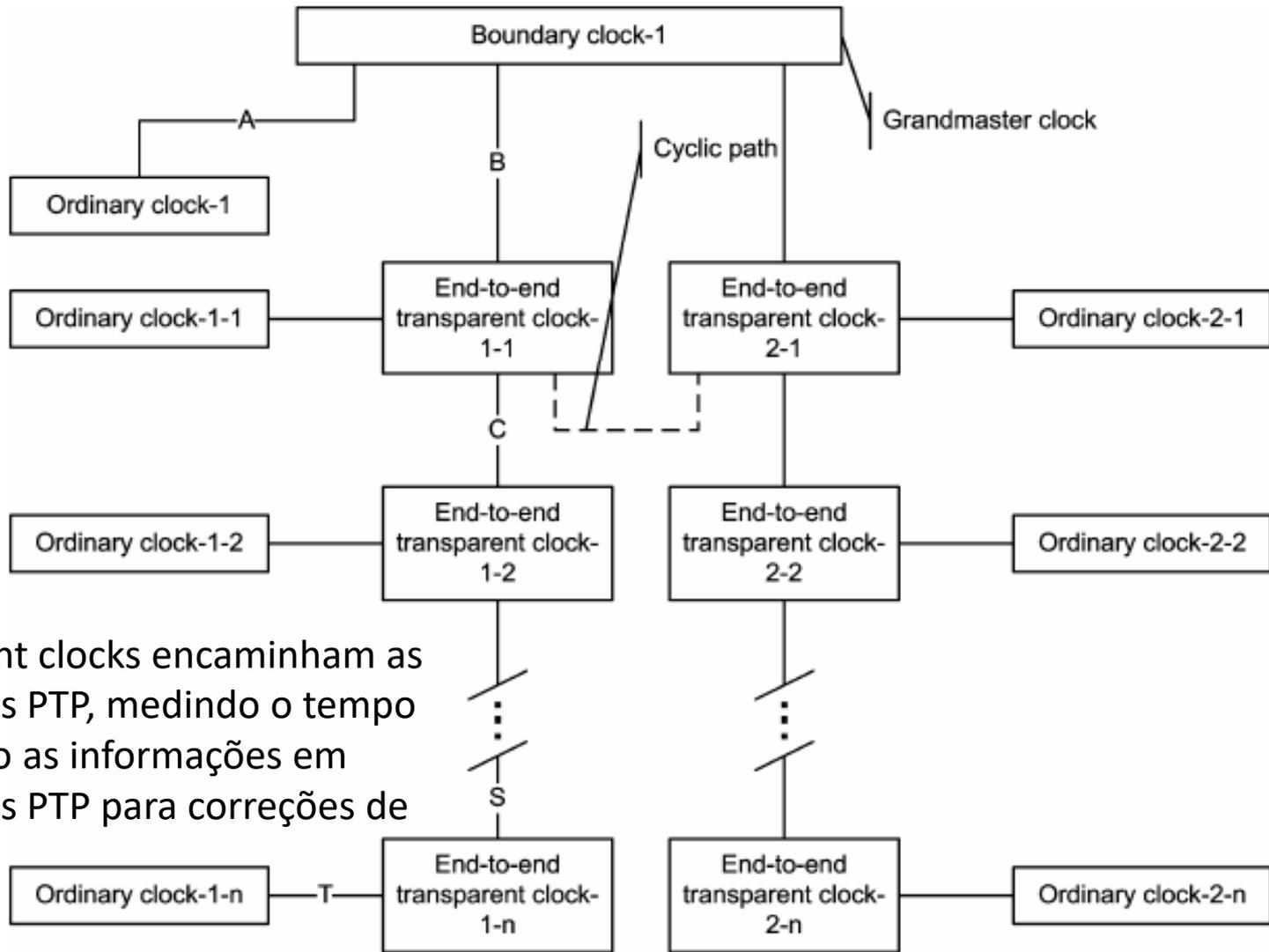
- Tipos de clock de acordo com o PTP:
  - Ordinary (apenas uma porta PTP). Se for um mestre, só sincroniza um escravo
  - Boundary clock (várias portas PTP). Em uma das portas, pode ser escravo. Pode ser o mestre de vários escravos
  - Transparent clock. Mede o tempo de trânsito da mensagem PTP, para ser usado em mecanismos de correção
    - End-to-end transparent clock
    - Peer-to-peer transparent clock
  - Management node

Possíveis estados das portas:  
M=máster  
S=slave  
P= passivo, não é máster nem slave

Algoritmo de decisão sobre o estado das portas dependendo da qualidade do relógio, sua prioridade em uma lista e na comparação da distância entre os possíveis mestres



## Outros dispositivos: transparent clocks e management node



Transparent clocks encaminham as mensagens PTP, medindo o tempo e incluindo as informações em mensagens PTP para correções de tempo

