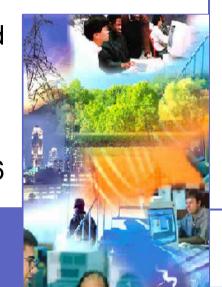


Klaus-Peter Brand

April 2006



Data Model of the Standard IEC 61850







Content

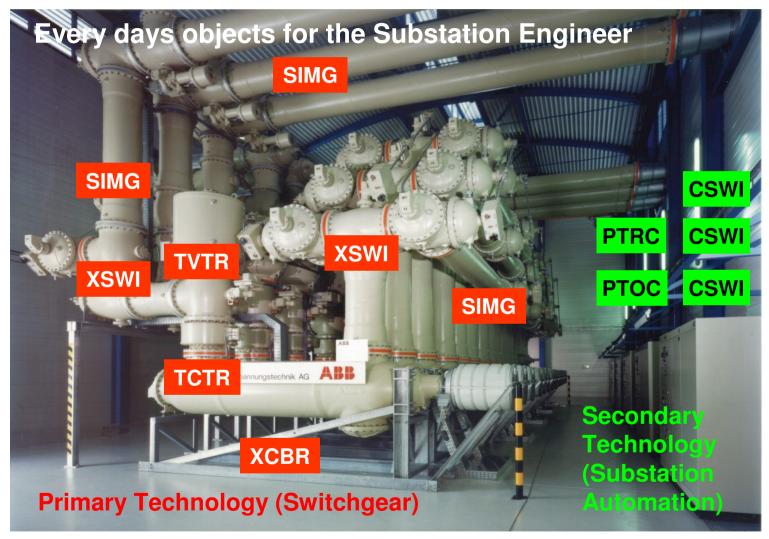
IEC 61850
The Data Model
Refers to IEC 61850-7-y

- Objects and Logical Nodes
- Hierarchical Data Model
- Communication Services



Objects and Logical Nodes

User-near, object oriented Data model



Example:
Object
Current
Breaker
XCBR
What
data
belong to
this object?

These
Objects
are called
Logical
Nodes.



Communication & Logical nodes: Functional view

Communication relations between functions in a Substation Automation System

- Information is exchanged between all devices which comprise the system
- More precisely, data are exchanged between the functions and sub-functions residing in the devices
- The smallest part of the function that exchanges data is called Logical Node (LN) in IEC 61850. The LN performs some operations for the overall function

Functions are not standardized?



Communication & Logical nodes: Data view

Exchanged Data in Substation Automation System

- More precisely, data are exchanged between the functions and sub-functions residing in the devices
- The exchanged data are grouped to into objects belonging to functions
- The objects called Logical Node (LN) may be seen as Containers containing the data provided by a dedicated function for exchange (communication)
- The Name of the Logical Node may be seen as a Label attached to this container

Functions are not standardized!



Objects and Logical Nodes

Naming and Groups of LNs

- System LN (2)
- P Protection (28)
- R Protection related (10)
- C Control (5)
- G Generic (3)
- Interfacing and archiving (4)
- A Automatic control (4)

- M Metering and measurement (8)
- Sensor and monitoring (4)
- X Switchgear (2)
- T Instrument transformers (2)
- Y Power transformers (4)
- Z Further power system equipment (15)

Examples

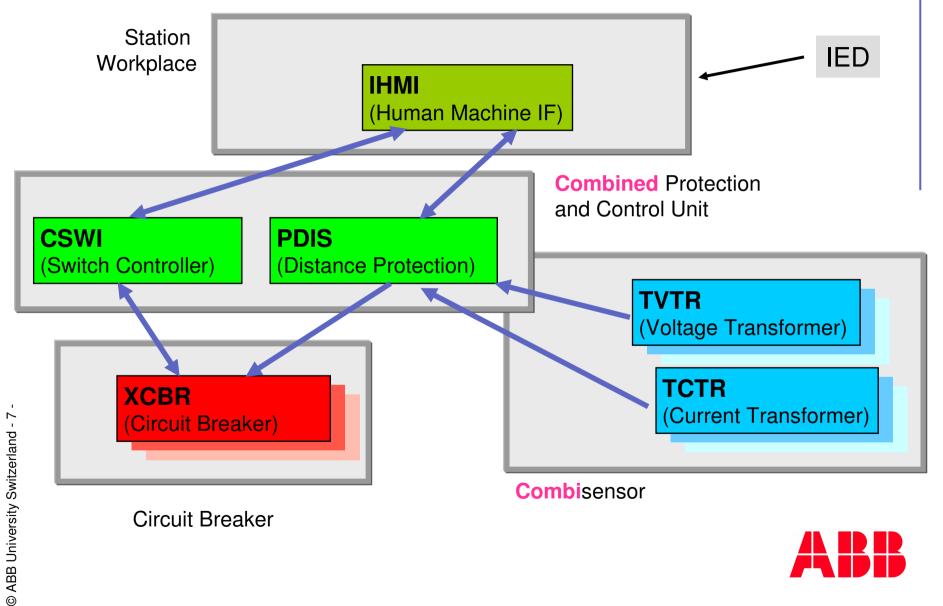
- PDIF: Differential protection
- RBRF: Breaker failure
- XCBR: Circuit breaker

- CSWI: Switch controller
- MMXU: Measurement unit
- YPTR: Power transformer



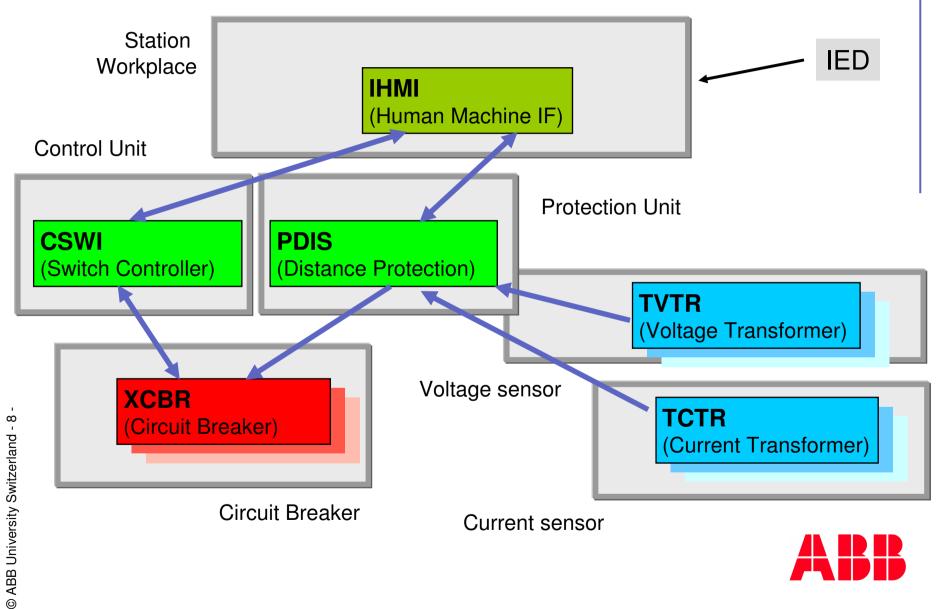
Objects and Logical Nodes

Allocation of LNs to devices (IEDs) - 1

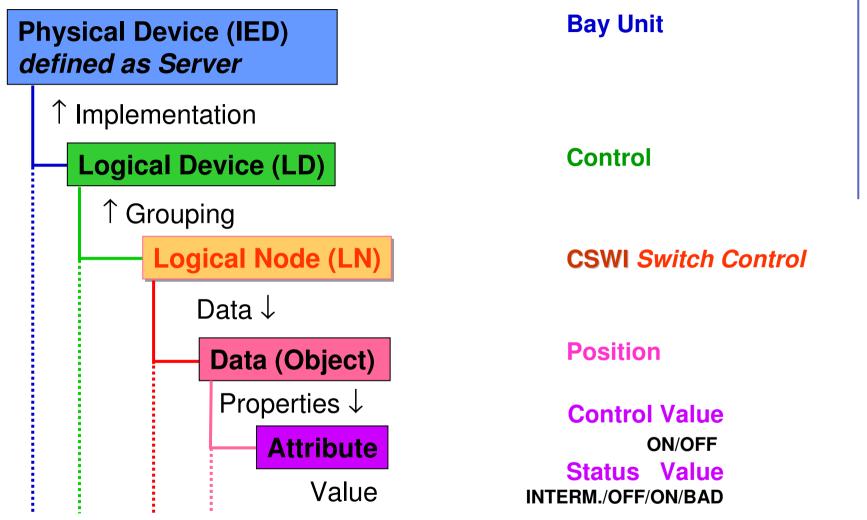


Objects and Logical Nodes

Allocation of LNs to devices (IEDs) - 2



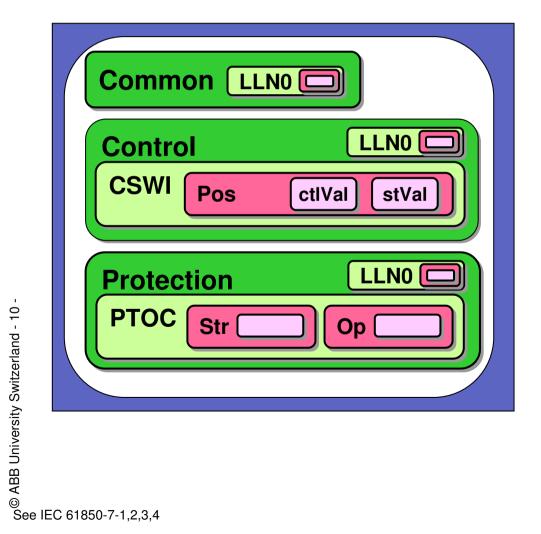
Data Hierarchy





Implementation Example of Data Hierarchy

Bay device (IED) as server for Protection and Control



Common LLN0 Vendor etc.

Control Switch Control Control Value Status Value

Protection Overcurrent



Hierarchical Data Model

Examples for Logical Nodes (1) ref. part 7-4

Common Logical	Node class			
Attribute Name	Attr. Type	Explanation		M/O
LNName		Shall be inherited from Logical-Node Class (see IEC 61850-7-2).		
Data			•	
Mandatory Logica	al Node Infor	mation (Shall be inherited by ALL LN but LPHD)		
Mod	INC	Mode		М
Beh	INS	Behaviour		М
Health	INS	Health		М
NamPlt	LPL	Name plate		М
Optional Logical	Node Informa	ation		
Loc	SPS	Local operation		0
EEHealth	INS	External equipment health		0
EEName	DPL	External equipment name plate		0
OpCntRs	INC	Operation counter resetable		0
OpCnt	INS	Operation counter		0
OpTmh	INS	Operation time		0
Data Sets (see IE	C 61850-7-2			
Inherited and speci-	alised from Log	ical Node class (see IEC 61850-7-2).		
Control Blocks (s	ee IEC 61850	-7-2)		
Inherited and speci	alised from Log	ical Node class (see IEC 61850-7-2).		
Services (see IEC	61850-7-2)			
Inherited and speci-	alised from Log	ical Node class (see IEC 61850-7-2).		

M = mandatory, O = optional



Hierarchical Data Model

Example for Logical Node (2) ref. part 7-4

XCBR class							
Attribute Name		Explanation					
LNName		Shall be inherited from Logical-Node Class (see IEC 61850-7-2)					
Data							
Common Logical N	lode Informa	tion see Example for Logical Node (1)					
		LN shall inherit all Mandatory Data from Common Logical Node Class					
Loc	SPS	Local operation (local means without substation automation communication, hardwired direct control)					
EEHealth	INS	External equipment health					
EEName	DPL	External equipment name plate					
OpCnt	INS	Operation counter					
Controls							
Pos	DPC	Switch position					
BlkOpn	SPC	Block opening					
BlkCls	SPC	Block closing					
ChaMotEna	SPC	Charger motor enabled					
Metered Values							
SumSwARs	BCR	Sum of Switched Amperes, resetable					
Status Information	า						
СВОрСар	INS	Circuit breaker operating capability					
POWCap	INS	Point On Wave switching capability	0				
МахОрСар	INS	Circuit breaker operating capability when fully charged	0				

M = mandatory, O = optional



Hierarchical Data Model

Common Data Class (CDC) DPC ref. part 7-3

DPC class										
Attribute Name	Attribute Type	FC	TrgOp	Value / Value Range	M/O/C					
DataName	Inherited from Data Class (see IEC 61850-7-2)									
DataAttribute										
control and status										
ctlVal	BOOLEAN	СО		off (FALSE) on (TRUE)	AC_CO_M					
operTim	TimeStamp	CO			AC_CO_O					
origin	Originator	CO, ST			AC_CO_O					
ctlNum	INT8U	CO, ST		0255	AC_CO_O					
stVal	CODED ENUM	ST	dchg	intermediate-state off on bad-state	М					
q	Quality	ST	qchg		М					
t	TimeStamp	ST			М					
stSeld	BOOLEAN	ST	dchg		AC_CO_O					
			sub	ostitution	•					
subEna	BOOLEAN	SV			PICS_SUBST					
subVal	CODED ENUM	SV		intermediate-state off on bad-state	PICS_SUBST					
subQ	Quality	SV			PICS_SUBST					
subID	VISIBLE STRING64	SV			PICS_SUBST					
		configur	ation, des	scription and extension						
pulseConfig	PulseConfig	CF			AC_CO_O					
ctlModel	ENUMERATED	CF		status-only direct-with-normal-security sbo-with-normal-security direct-with- enhanced-security sbo-with-enhanced- security	М					
sboTimeout	INT32U	CF			AC_CO_O					
sboClass	ENUMERATED	CF		operate-once operate-many	AC_CO_O					
d	VISIBLE STRING255	DC		Text	0					
dataNs	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLN_M					
cdcNs	VISIBLE STRING255	EX			AC_DLNDA_M					
tag	Tag	AX			0					
Services										
As defined in	Error! Reference soul	ce not fo	ound.							

 $M = mandatory, O = optional \\ xC_... = conditional$



Free allocation of Logical Nodes

Free allocation of Logical Nodes to devices is based on free allocation of functions to devices

- The support of free allocation Logical Nodes (functions and sub-functions) allows an optimization of of systems today and tomorrow
- The free allocation is controlled by strict rules and the concept of IEC 61850
- □ The free allocation does not disturb *interoperability* but may increase the requirements for tools
- The free allocation is limited by the device capacities as described in *data sheets* same as today



Strict rules for Extensions

- Existing Logical Nodes, Data, and Attributes shall be used if applicable
- Mandatory data shall be provided if claiming conformance
- Before making any extension, the Optional data shall be used if applicable
- ☐ If the conditions apply, Conditional data get mandatory
- □ For Extensions of Logical Nodes, first data defined for other Logical Nodes shall be used
- □ In creating data extensions, combinations of well-defined Terms shall be used
- Name spaces shall be used for any extension referring to some document where the meaning and the use of these extensions is defined

M = mandatory, O = optional

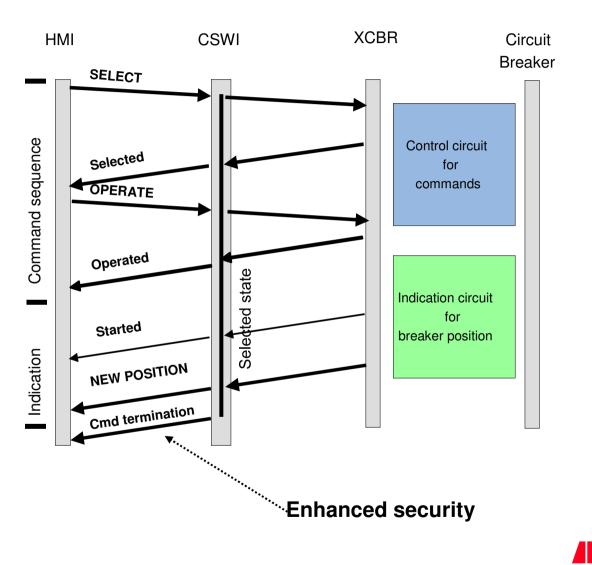
Data access and transfer (Services)

- read a value / attribute
- write configuration attributes
- control a device (direct operate / select before operate)
- event oriented communication with reporting
- local storage of time-stamped events in a log
- get directory information
- file transfer for e.g.
 - parameter and software download
 - upload from monitoring information like travel curves or history of gas density values
- □ Transfer of generic object oriented system events (GOOSE)
- □ Transfer of sampled (analog) values (SV)
- Non time-critical Services
- Time-critical Services



Communication Services

Example: Select before Operate

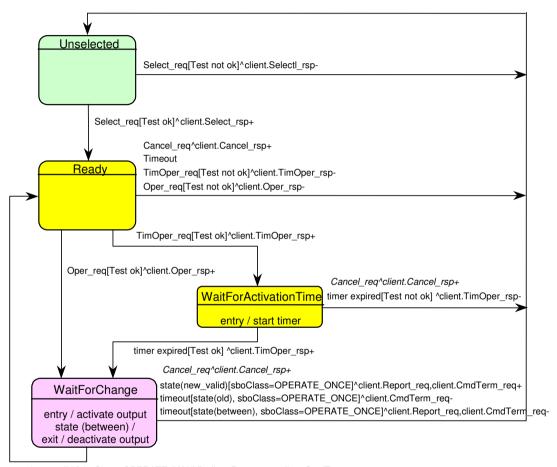




Communication Services

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Select before Operate – state diagram



state(new_valid)[sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req+timeout[state(old), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req,client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^client.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^cclient.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^cclient.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^cclient.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^cclient.Report_req.client.CmdTerm_req-timeout[state(between), sboClass=OPERATE_MANY]^cclient.Report_req.client.Report

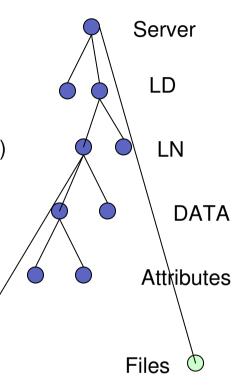




Communication Services

Example: Directory services

- GetServerDirectory (Files, LDs)
- GetLogicalDeviceDirectory
- GetLogicalNodeDirectory(DATA, DataSet, CBs, Log)
- DATA
 - GetDataDirectory -> List of Attributes
 - GetDataDefinition -> Data/Attribute properties
- GetDataSetDirectory -> Members of DataSet
- GetFileAttributeValues





Common features of Reports, GOOSE and SV

- ☐ All these three services send data **spontaneously**, i.e. without being asked from a Master or Client
- □ For defining the data to be transmitted by these services, a **Data Set** is defined comprising all these data out of the overall data model (for Report, GOOSE or SV)
- ☐ The starting event (conditions) when the data transmission is started starts has to be defined in a **Control Block** (for Report, GOOSE or SV)
- □ The starting event for Reporting and GOOSE messages may be a **change of a value**, a crossing of a boundary, etc.
- □ The starting event of sending synchronous sampled values (SV) is a "clock event"

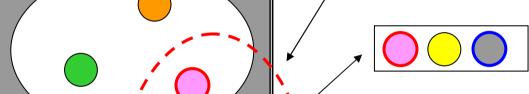
Communication **Services**

Services with Data Sets and Control Blocks

Logical Device (LD) with two Logical Nodes (LN) containing all Data

Definition of **Data Set**

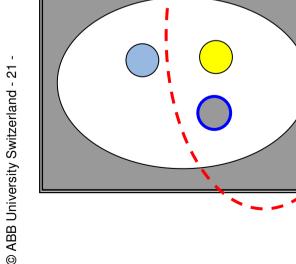
No Data avalanche, only predefined data will be send.



The configurable Report, GOOSE and SV control block defines, when a report,

a GOOSE message, or SV are send based on the

Data in the Data Set





Time critical Services

- □ Transfer of generic object oriented system events (GOOSE)
- □ Transfer of sampled (analog) values (SV)

To understand how to handle time critical services on Ethernet, some communication Know-how is needed.

Will be explained later!

