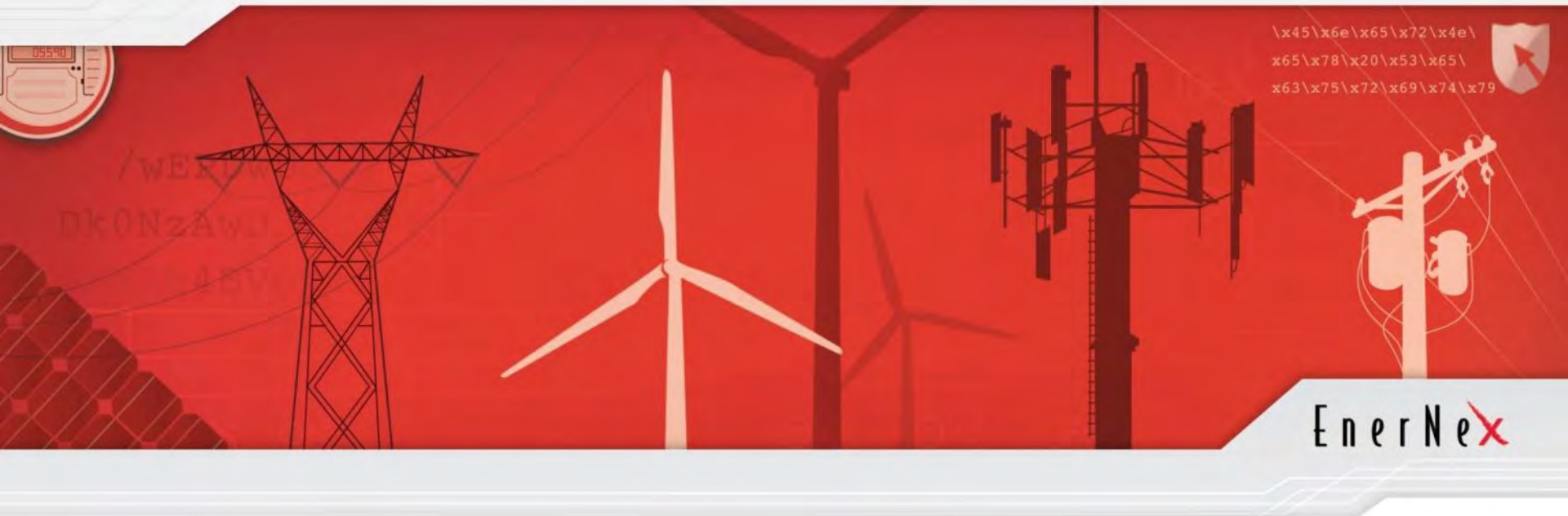


Features and Benefits of IEC 61850

Erich Gunther
Chairman and CTO, EnerNex



Grant Gilchrist
Principal Consultant, EnerNex

Brian Smith
Principal Consultant, EnerNex



Agenda

- ▶ What is it and how did we get here?
- ▶ The role of IEC 61850 in the Utility “Big Picture”
- ▶ The relationship between IEC 61850 and DNP3
- ▶ What’s so great about it?
- ▶ Overview of the various IEC 61850 features
- ▶ Things to consider moving forward
- ▶ What IEC 61850 means to stakeholders

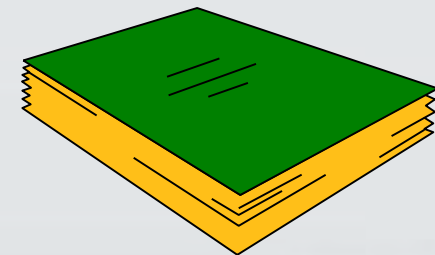
What is it?

- ▶ Not just a communications protocol
- ▶ A comprehensive standard for the design of substation automation systems and applications
- ▶ A collection of multiple protocols, concepts and component standards
- ▶ A platform for designing, implementing, and operating utility automation systems
- ▶ A method for adding needed context and structure around what historically was simple, unformatted data
- ▶ A “way of life” for utility automation



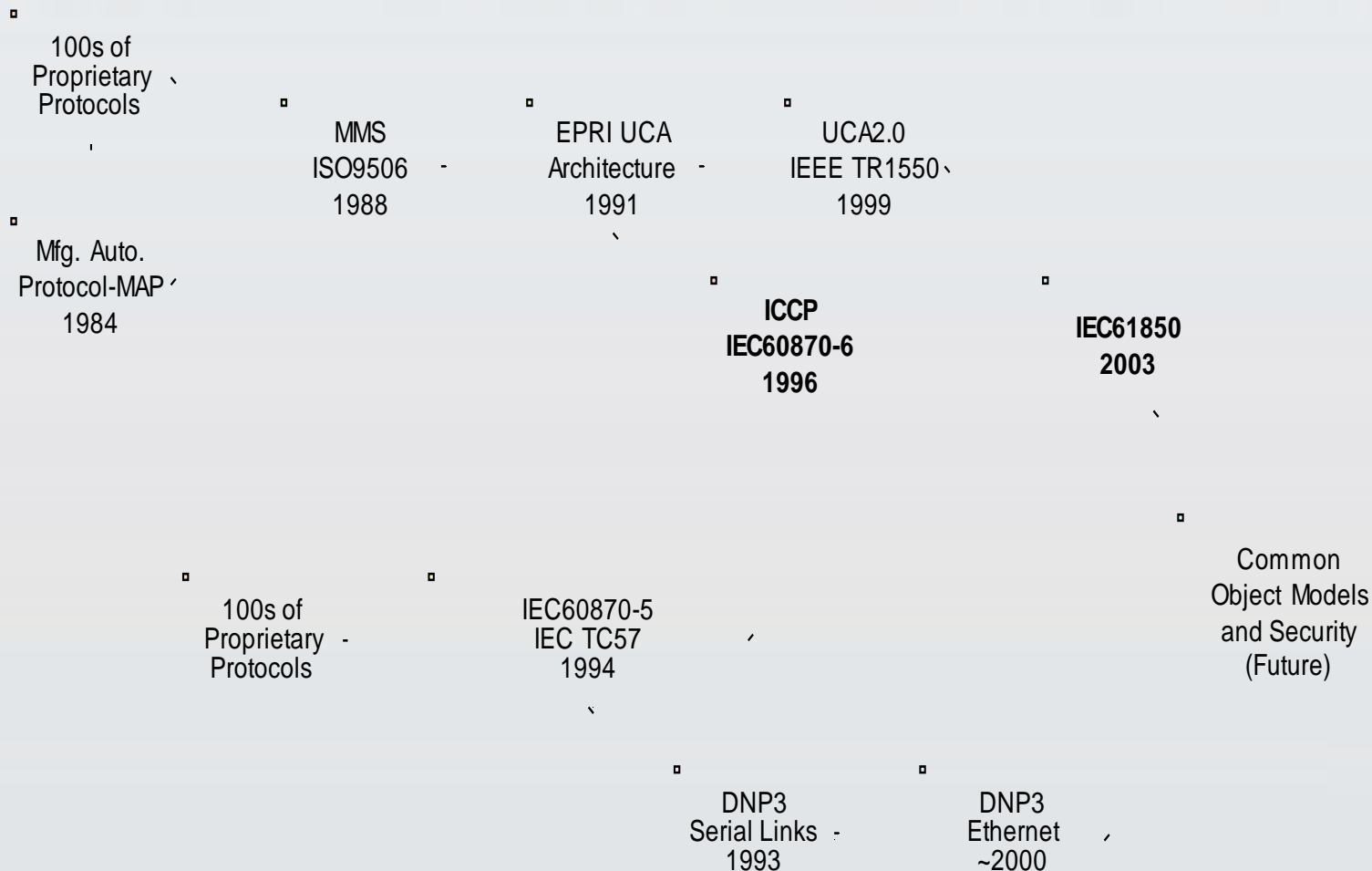
History

- ▶ Sponsored by Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI)
- ▶ UCA 1.0 in 1992 - too vague, no TCP/IP
- ▶ Many pilot projects, no consensus
- ▶ American Electric Power initiative brought focus
- ▶ UCA 2.0 was captured as technical report IEEE TR-1550 in 1999
- ▶ IEC 61850 became an International Standard in 2004/2005
- ▶ UCA included the popular Inter-Control-Center Protocol (ICCP)
- ▶ ICCP is a separate IEC standard: Telecontrol Application Service Element (TASE.2), IEC 60870-6



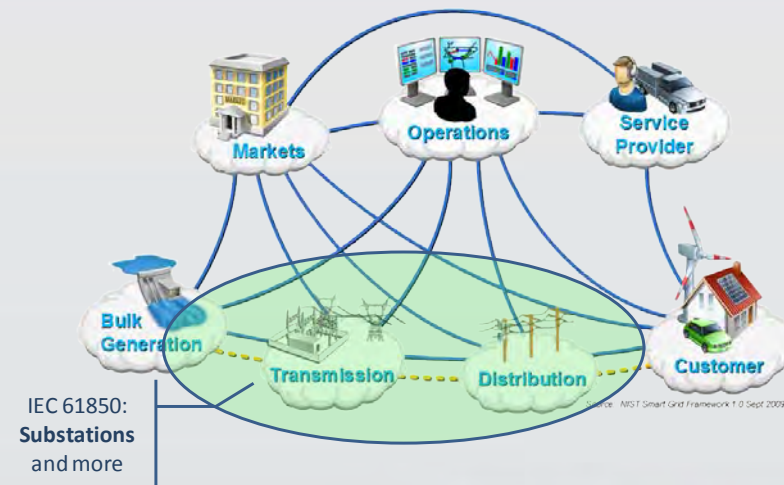
Utility Field Protocol Evolution

\x45\x6e\x65\x72\x4e\
x65\x78\x20\x53\x65\
x63\x75\x72\x69\x74\x79



IEC 61850's role in the "Big Picture"

- ▶ Identified in the first batch of interoperability standards key to Smart Grid deployment by NIST
- ▶ Focused on automation systems utilized in the electric utility transmission and distribution domains
- ▶ Provides network options for applications such as:
 - Traditional SCADA applications
 - High speed protection
 - Analog wave form data
 - "Digital PT's and CT's"
 - Phasor Measurement



IEC 61850 and DNP3

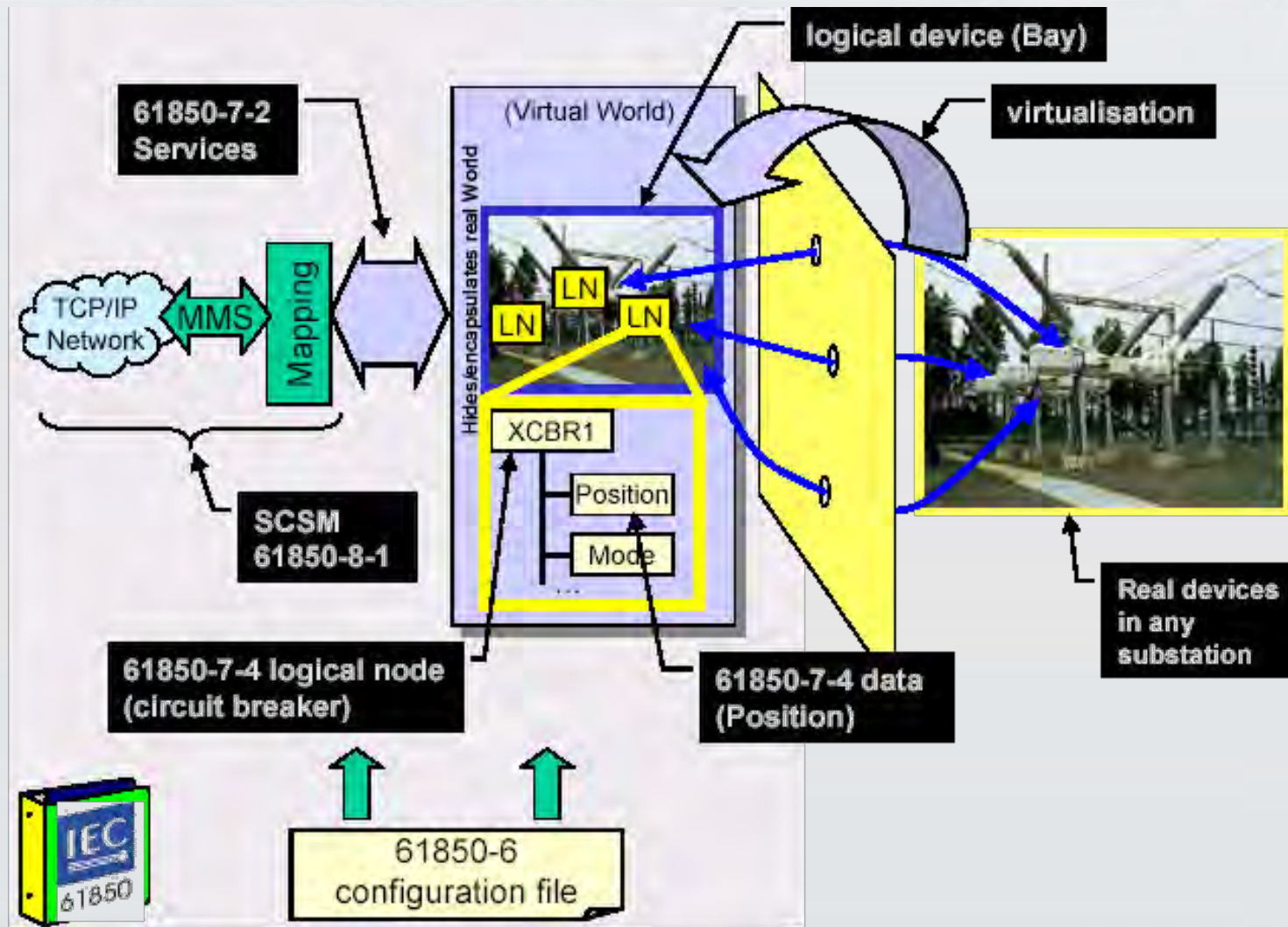
Issue	IEC 61850	DNP3 (IEEE 1815)
Recognized in NIST Interoperability Framework	Yes	Yes
Distribution Feeder Automation	No profile currently exists for low-bandwidth networks	Designed for it
Substation Automation	Yes	Yes
Substation to Control Center	Under development	Yes
High Speed Peer-to-peer	Yes	No
Structured Data and Naming	Yes	Limited. Numbered Points.
Self-Description	Yes	Limited
XML Configuration File	Yes	Yes

IEC 61850 and DNP3 Evolution

- ▶ IEC 61850 has more advanced features
- ▶ DNP3 is in use in over 75% of North American utilities
- ▶ Can use gateways as an upgrade path
- ▶ Can use 61850-7-4 naming to document DNP 3 “points lists”
- ▶ IEEE 1815.1 gateway standard under development
 - How to map data
 - How to map services
 - Use case descriptions



Purpose: to Visualize a Substation



So What's So Great About It?

Features no other SCADA protocol has had before...

- ▶ Self-description and browsers
- ▶ Structured data
- ▶ Device models, not data points
- ▶ Capability for access security
- ▶ Fast peer-to-peer communications
- ▶ Dramatic reduction of necessary wiring
- ▶ Powerful reporting features
- ▶ A wide choice of lower layers

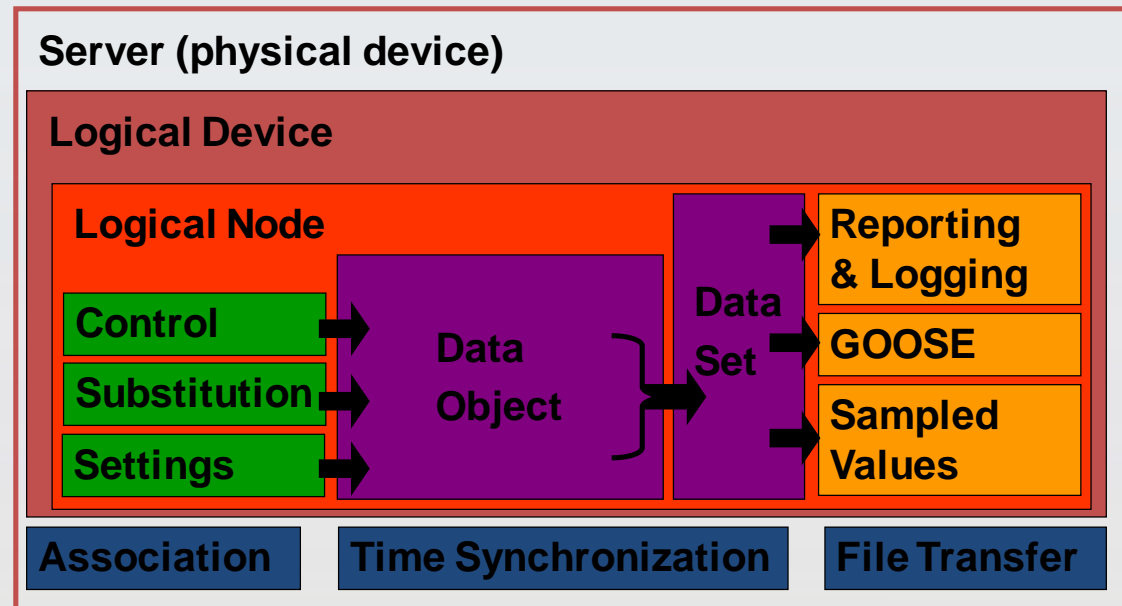


Based on “modern” information technology concepts

APPLICATION LAYER

► **Services:** What can you do with IEC 61850?

- Naming
- Read/Write
- Self-Description
- Reporting
- Controls
- Logging
- Files

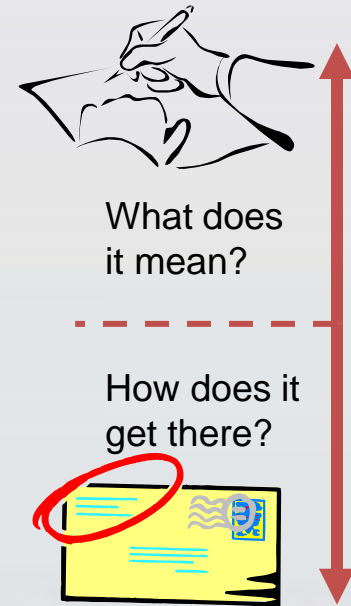


► **Object Model:** What data can you operate on?

- Logical Nodes
- Common Data Classes

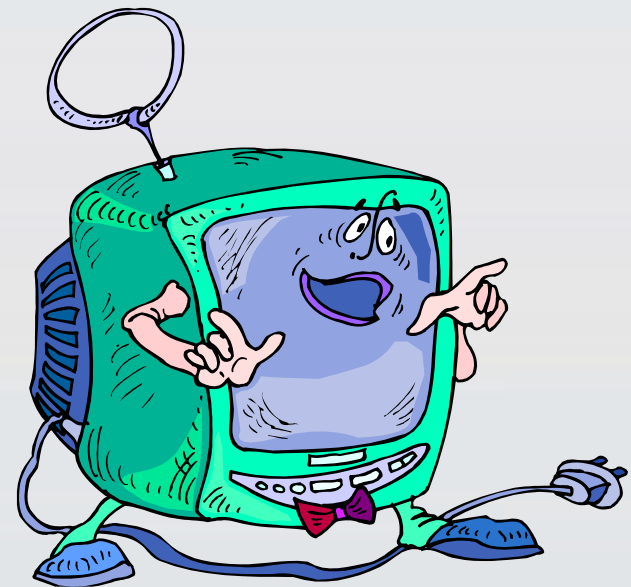
Abstract Communication Service Interface

- ▶ Why define abstract services?
 - Isolates the data from the specifics of communications
 - Can be mapped to many protocols
 - ‘Future proofing’ - allows adoption of future technologies, e.g. web services
 - **All of these are fundamental qualities defined in the NIST Roadmap Architecture chapter**
- ▶ What does the ACSI define?
 - Functions and parameters for each service
 - How to build logical devices out of logical nodes
 - How to organize data objects derived from logical nodes



Self-Description

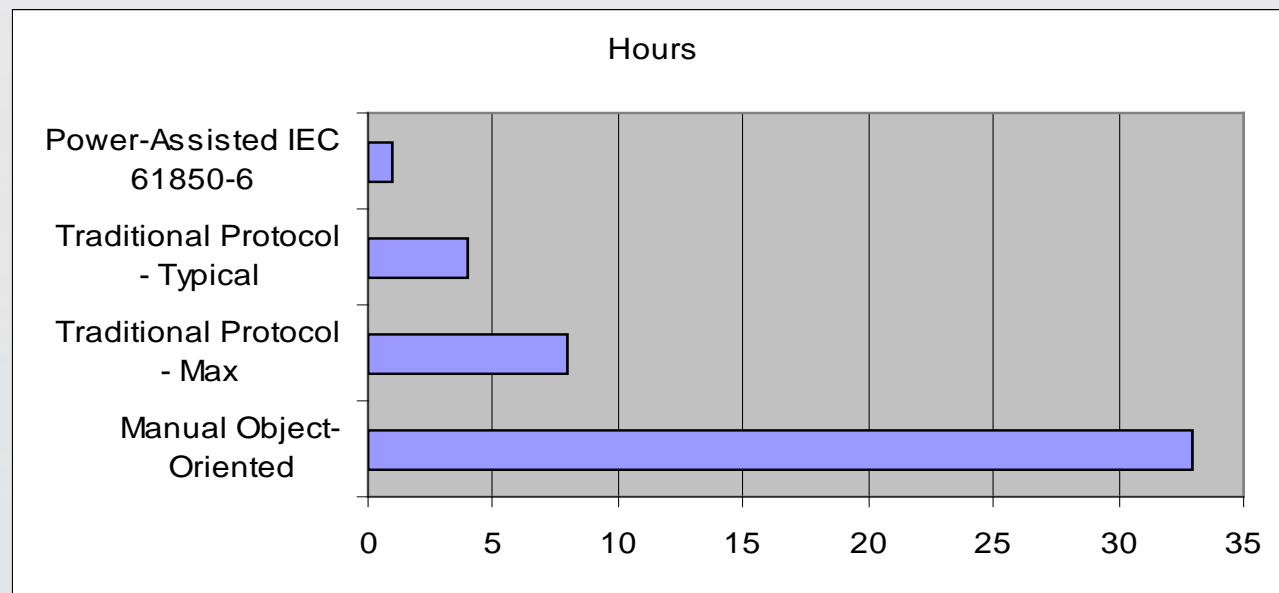
- ▶ A device can *tell* its master what data it will report
- ▶ Master could *automatically configure* itself for the device!
- ▶ At the very least, provide a “*chooser*” of what data to map.
- ▶ Includes for each point:
 - Data *type*
 - Data *structure*
 - Human-readable *name*



What Self-Description Could Mean...

- ▶ A savings of **75%** or more in configuration **time**
- ▶ Major reductions in configuration **errors**
- ▶ It now takes **three weeks** to configure a substation, before final acceptance testing!
- ▶ “Plug and Play” devices
- ▶ SCADA “**browsers**” that don’t need a config!

*This could cause a **Revolution!***



Structured Data - Why We Need It

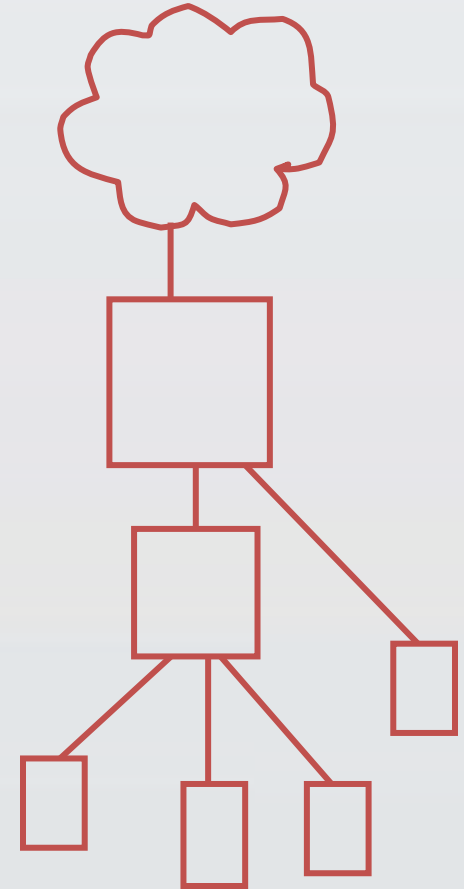


- ▶ Concentrators currently **lose information**:
 - The name of the **source** device
 - The physical and electrical **location**
 - The **path** taken to acquire the data
 - **Relationships** between points (e.g. phases)
 - **Units** of measurement
- ▶ Only the **type** of data is retained (e.g. analog)
- ▶ Must be **added back in later** as description
- ▶ Forces system engineer to keep it all in mind

Structured Data in IEC 61850

- ▶ Information is *not lost!*
- ▶ *Embedded* as part of the name
- ▶ *Forwarded* up the chain by self-description
- ▶ *Visible* without configuration via browsers

- ▶ Reduces current dependence on:
 - spreadsheets
 - tables
 - wiring diagrams
 - system documentation



Device-Based Object Models



- ▶ Now we can *standardize data names* for common device functions, e.g.:
 - Energy Meter
 - Distance Relay
 - Capacitor Bank Controller
 - Transformer Tap Changer

- ▶ Vendors are permitted to
 - Use only a *subset*
 - Add *superset* value-added features
 - *Mix and match* functions in a device

- ▶ Called “*Logical Nodes*”

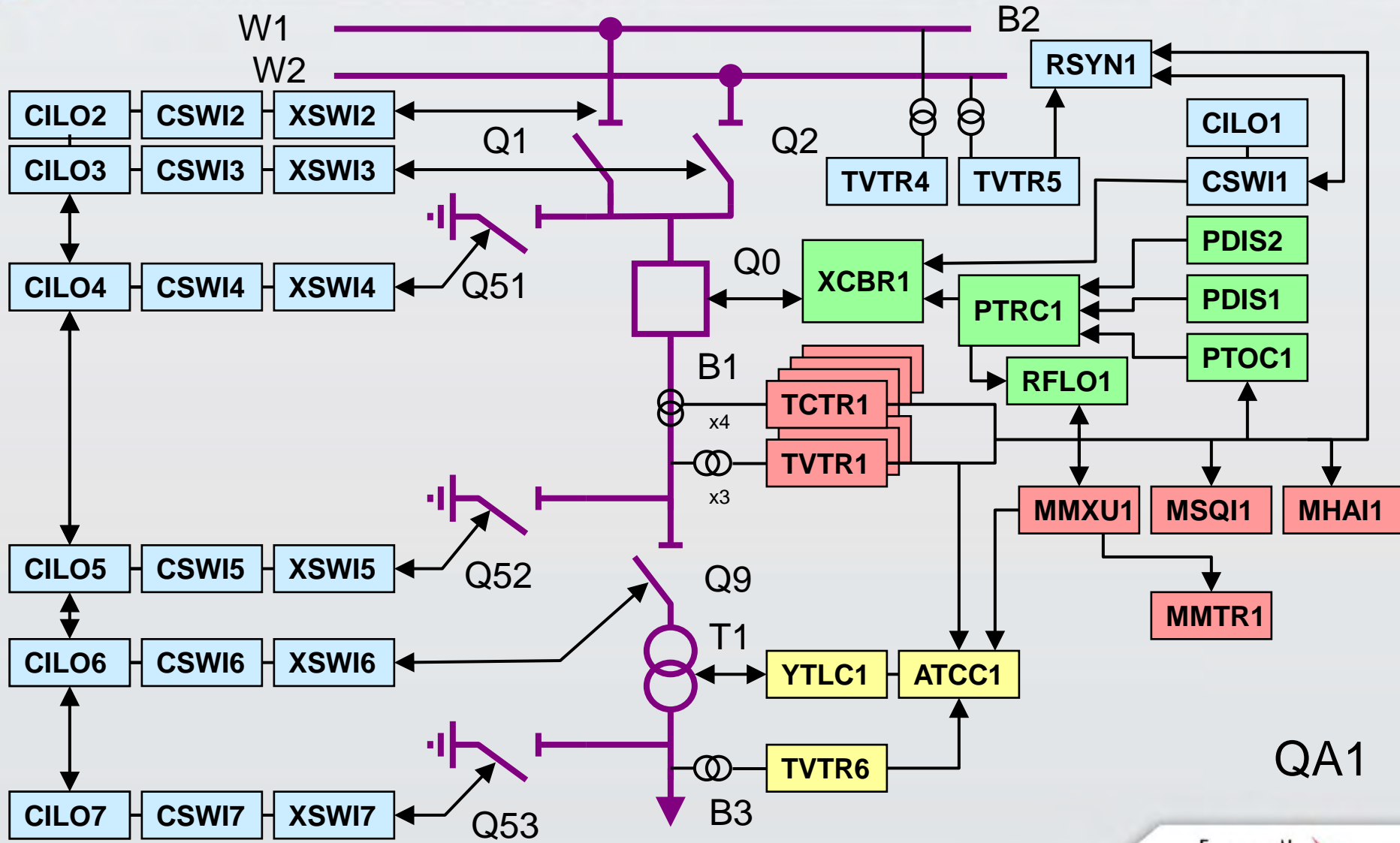
Logical Nodes

- ▶ A relay used to perform only one protection function
- ▶ Now it may perform several protection functions, e.g.
 - PTOC: Time Overcurrent
 - PDIS: Distance Protection
- ▶ May also provide non-protection functions e.g.
 - MMXU: Measurement Unit
 - MMTR: Energy Meter
 - GGIO: Generic Input/Output
- ▶ The functions of this real device are built from those of idealized imaginary devices



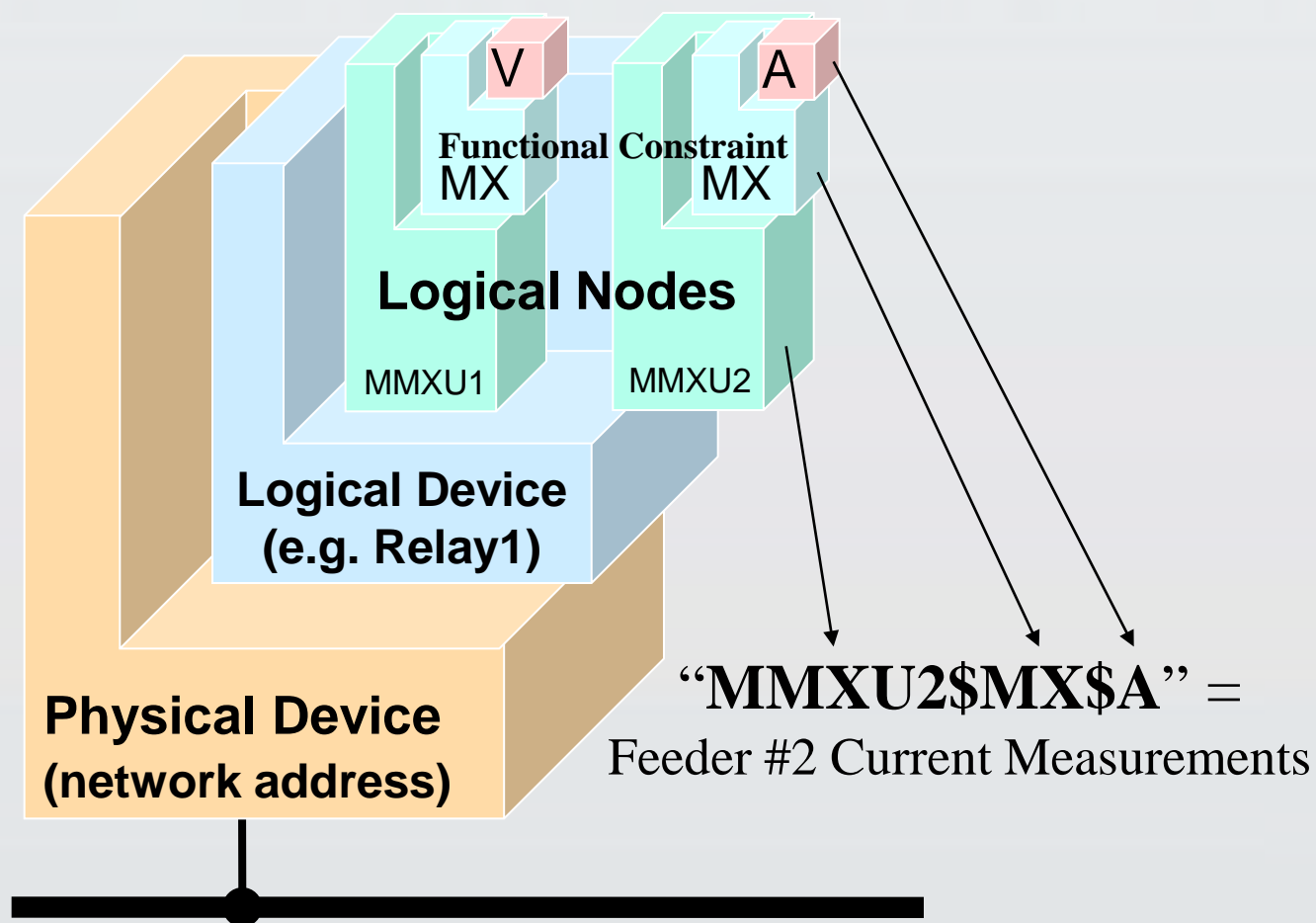
Modeling a Complete Feeder

\\x45\x6e\x65\x72\x4e\x65\x78\x20\x53\x65\x63\x75\x72\x69\x74\x79



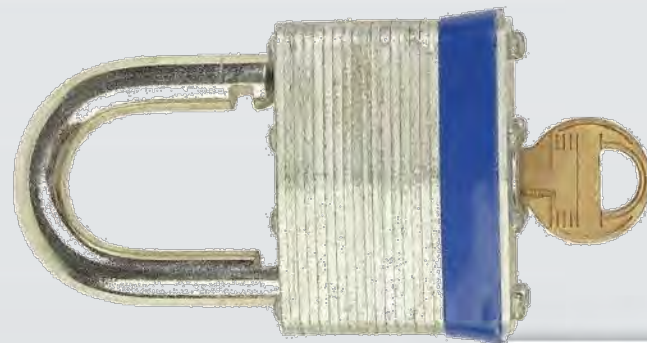
QA1

Anatomy of an Object Name



IEC 61850 Security

- ▶ Based on IEC 62351 technical specifications
- ▶ Digital Signatures at the application (MMS) layer
- ▶ Encryption at the transport (TLS/TCP) layer
- ▶ Specialized authentication for GOOSE messages
- ▶ Software available and in use today
- ▶ New work underway for synchrophasors



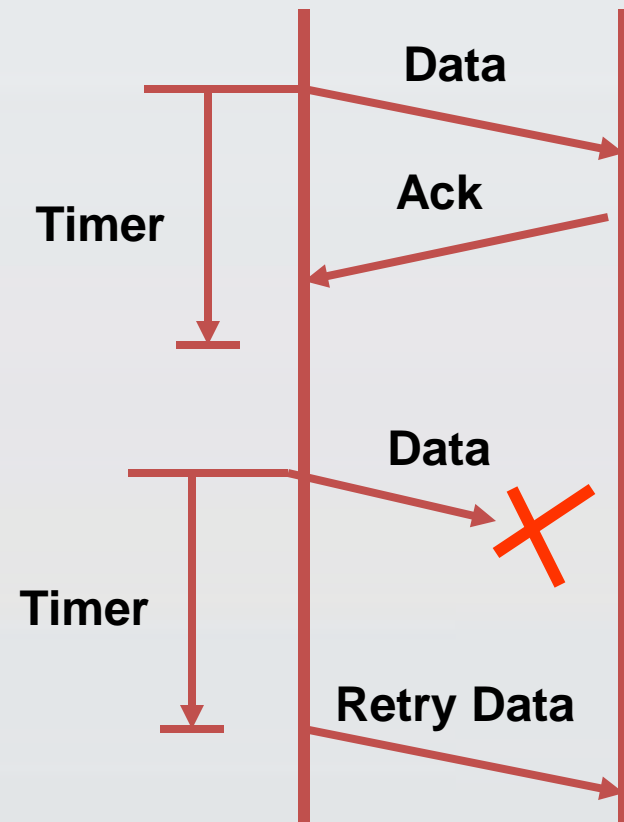
Fast Peer-to-Peer Communication

- ▶ Generic Object-Oriented Substation Event (GOOSE)
- ▶ Intended to replace relay-to-relay wiring
- ▶ Each device multi-casts a selected set of data
- ▶ Assumes the message will not get through
- ▶ Retransmits immediately, exponential backoff
- ▶ Periodic retransmission



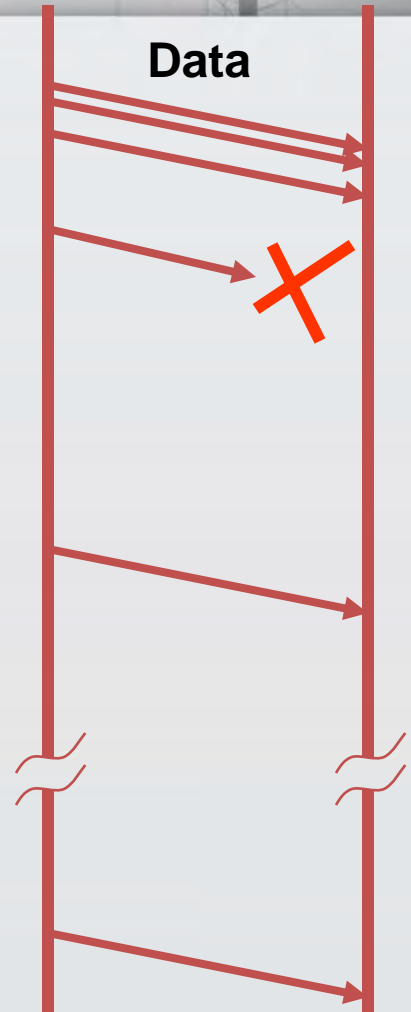
High-Speed or Reliable?

- ▶ GOOSE is intended to replace direct relay-to-relay wiring
- ▶ Need both:
 - Very high speed (<4ms in transit)
 - Very high reliability
- ▶ Traditional protocols use acknowledgements
 - Sender starts timer
 - Waits for response
 - Retransmits if timeout occurs
- ▶ In protection applications, this is **TOO LATE!**



High-Speed AND Reliable!

- ▶ GOOSE uses a different approach:
 - *Assume* that the first message will not get through!
 - *Always* re-transmit the message
 - Depend on the receiver to detect duplicates
- ▶ Only one-way traffic needed
 - Exponential back-off
 - Eventually transmits about once every 2 seconds
 - Can continuously monitor state of the channel
- ▶ Based on IEEE 802 “multicast” addressing
- ▶ Hardware filters out what’s not needed



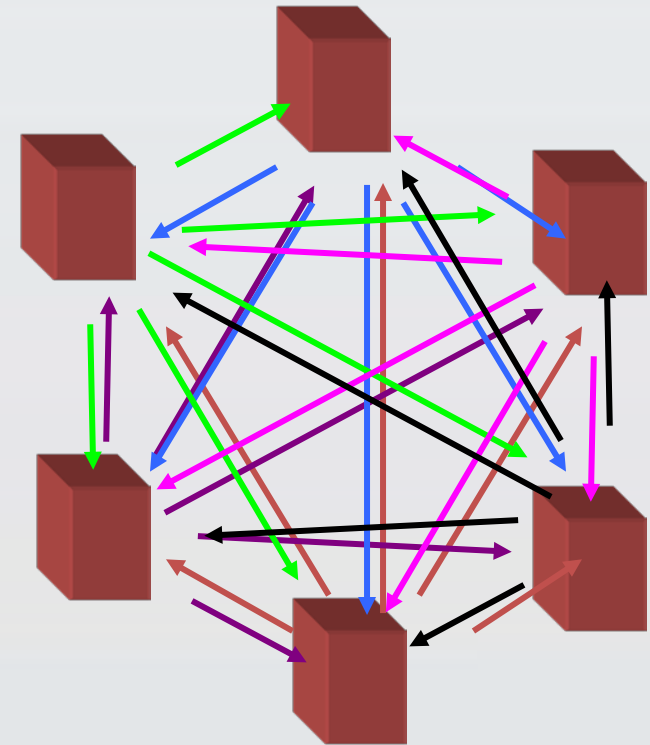
LAN Interlocking and Tripping

▶ GOOSE is ideal for interlocking

- Multicasting eliminates multiple connections between devices
- Solves the $n \times (n-1)$ problem
- Several simple logic programs replaces one complex one

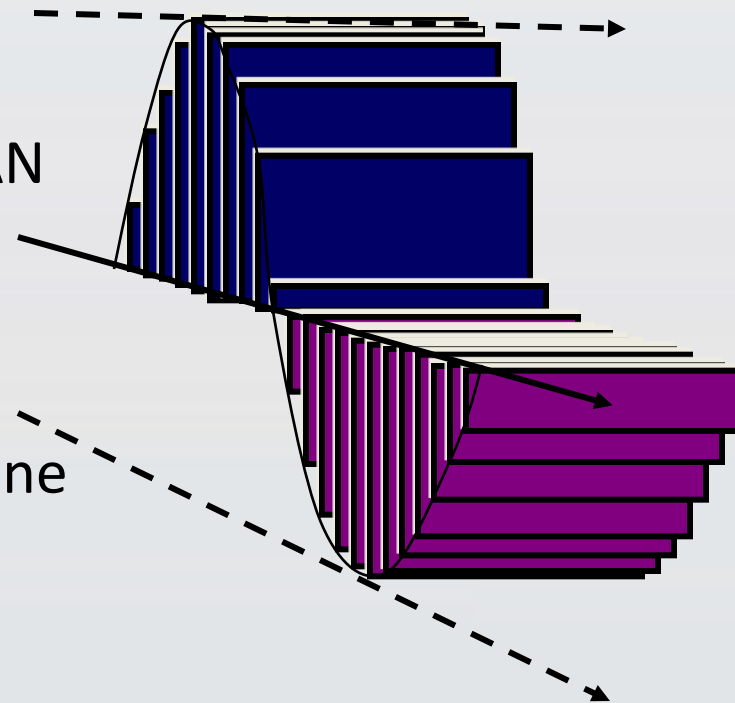
▶ LAN tripping is more controversial

- Has been implemented successfully
- Performance is a key issue
- Some problems not yet solved, e.g. breaker failure must detect *absence* of a signal in time.
- Devices may have to be certified

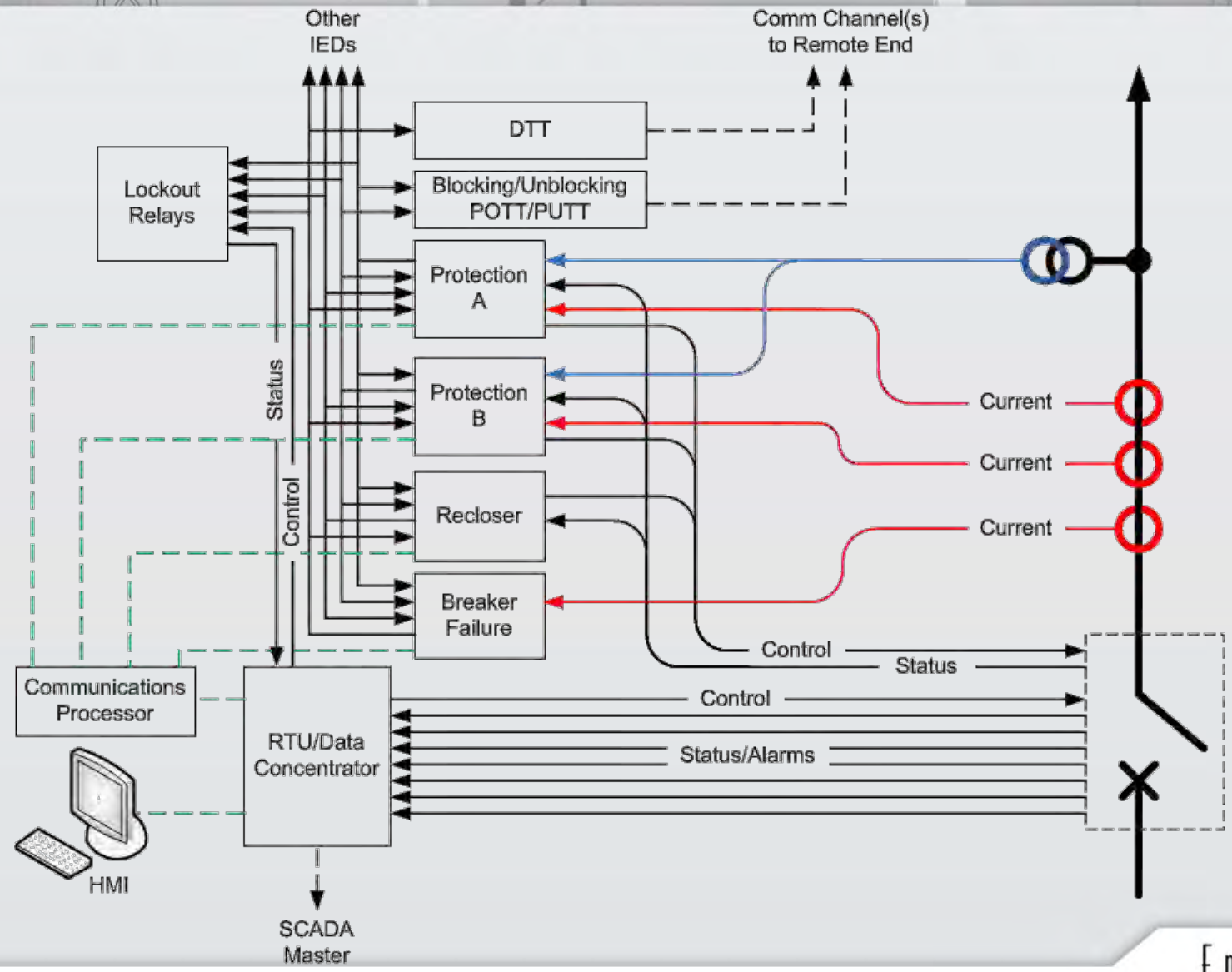


Sampled Values on the LAN

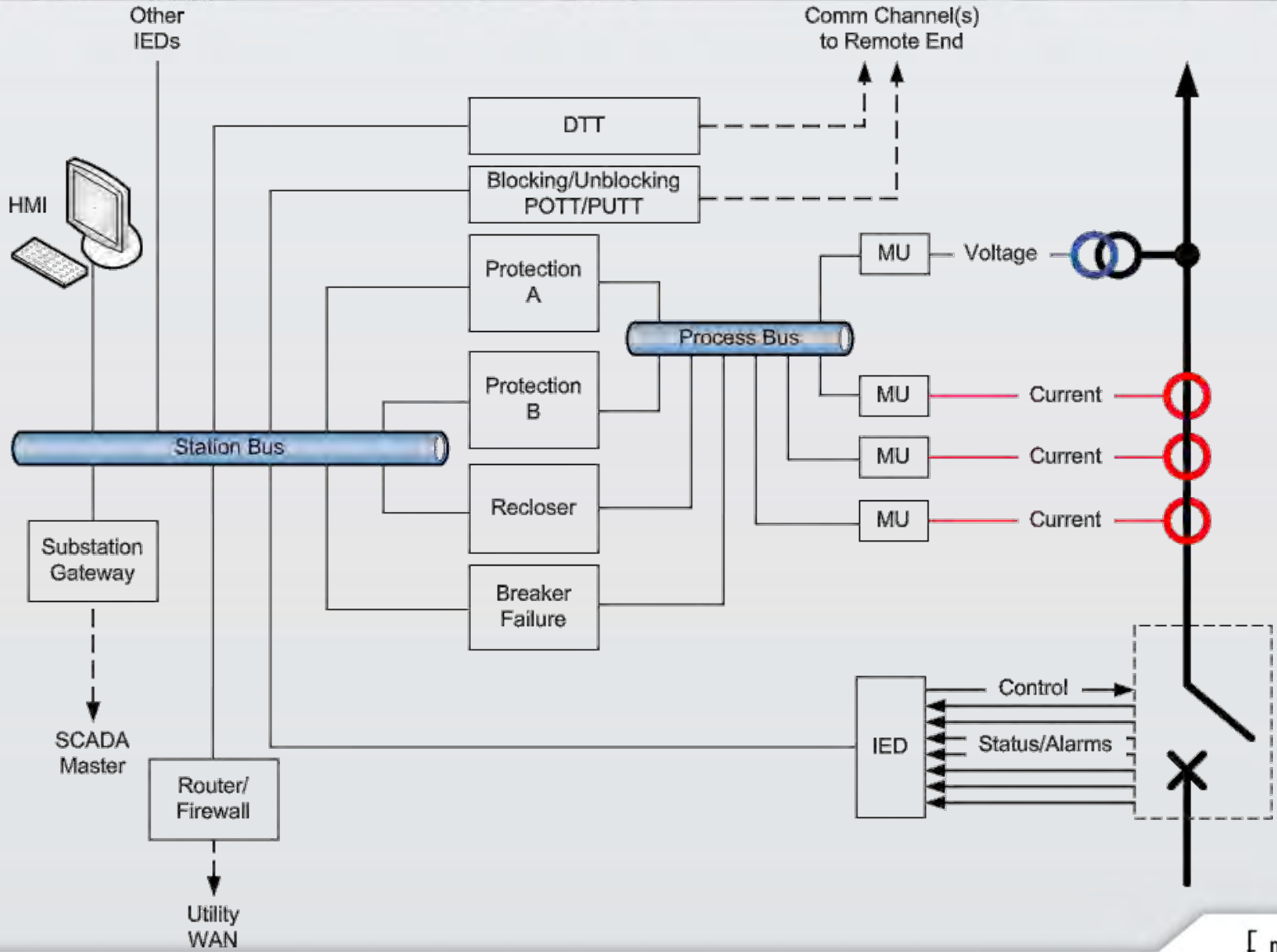
- ▶ Takes decentralization one step further
- ▶ Separates sampling physically from
 - Measurement
 - Metering
 - Calculation
- ▶ Synchronizing breaker closure over LAN
- ▶ More flexibility in measurement
 - Any device may measure any circuit
 - “Smart” CTs and PTs (“merging units”)
- ▶ Some performance measurements done
- ▶ Requires Gigabit Ethernet



Traditional Architecture



Station & Process Bus Architecture



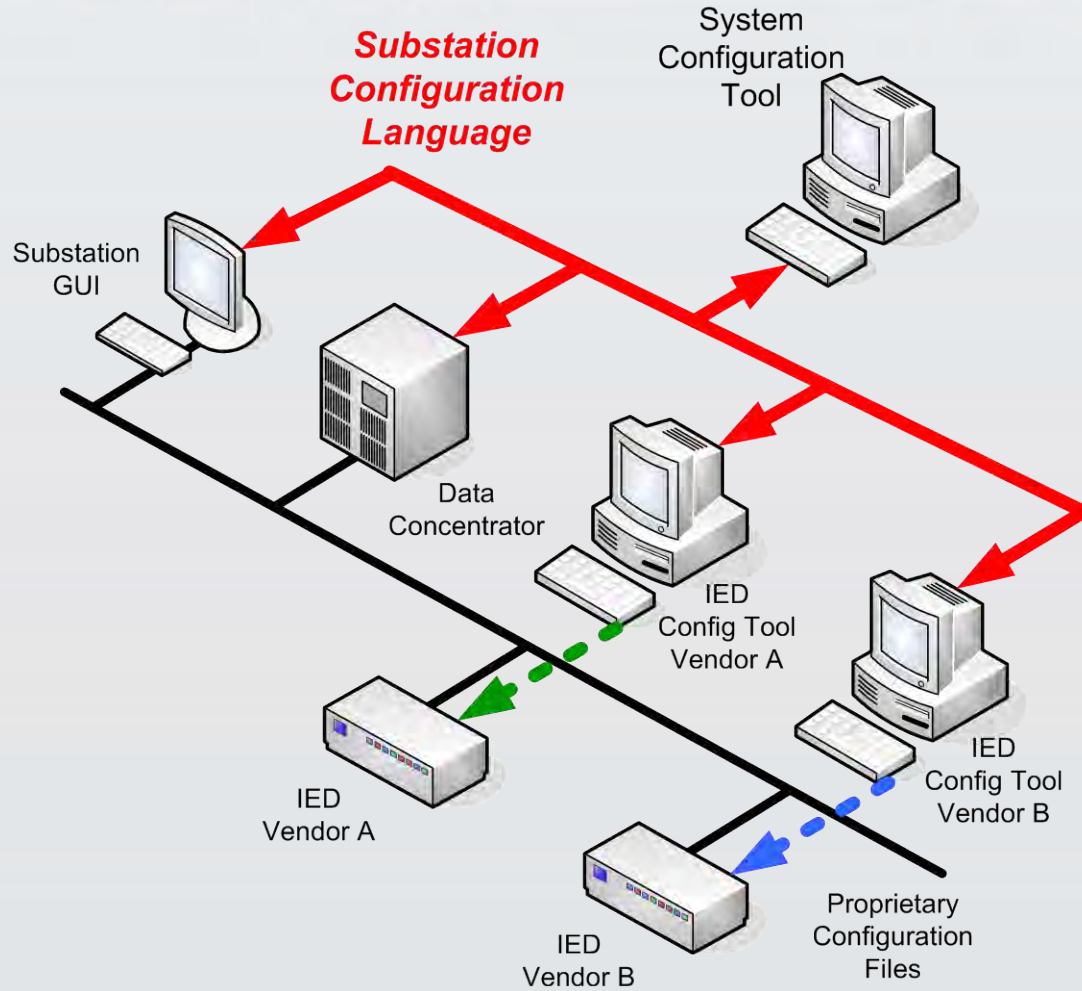
What is “Substation Configuration Language”?

- ▶ Standardized file format for substation configuration
- ▶ Based on Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- ▶ Exchanges files between proprietary engineering tools
- ▶ File may describe one IED, or whole substation
- ▶ Every IEC 61850 vendor must supply an SCL file
- ▶ Format, or “schema” defined in IEC 61850 Part 6
- ▶ Can be used as specification language for RFP



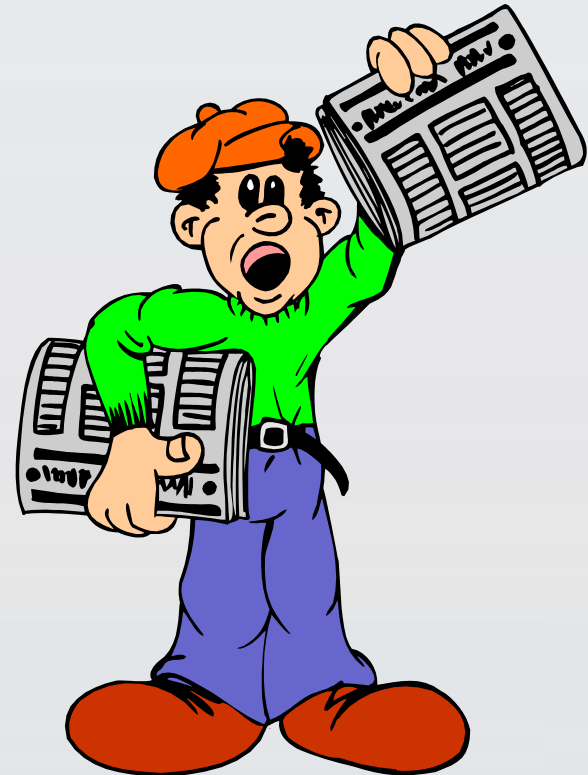
Different Levels of Configuration

\x45\x6e\x65\x72\x4e\x65\x78\x20\x53\x65\x63\x75\x72\x69\x74\x79

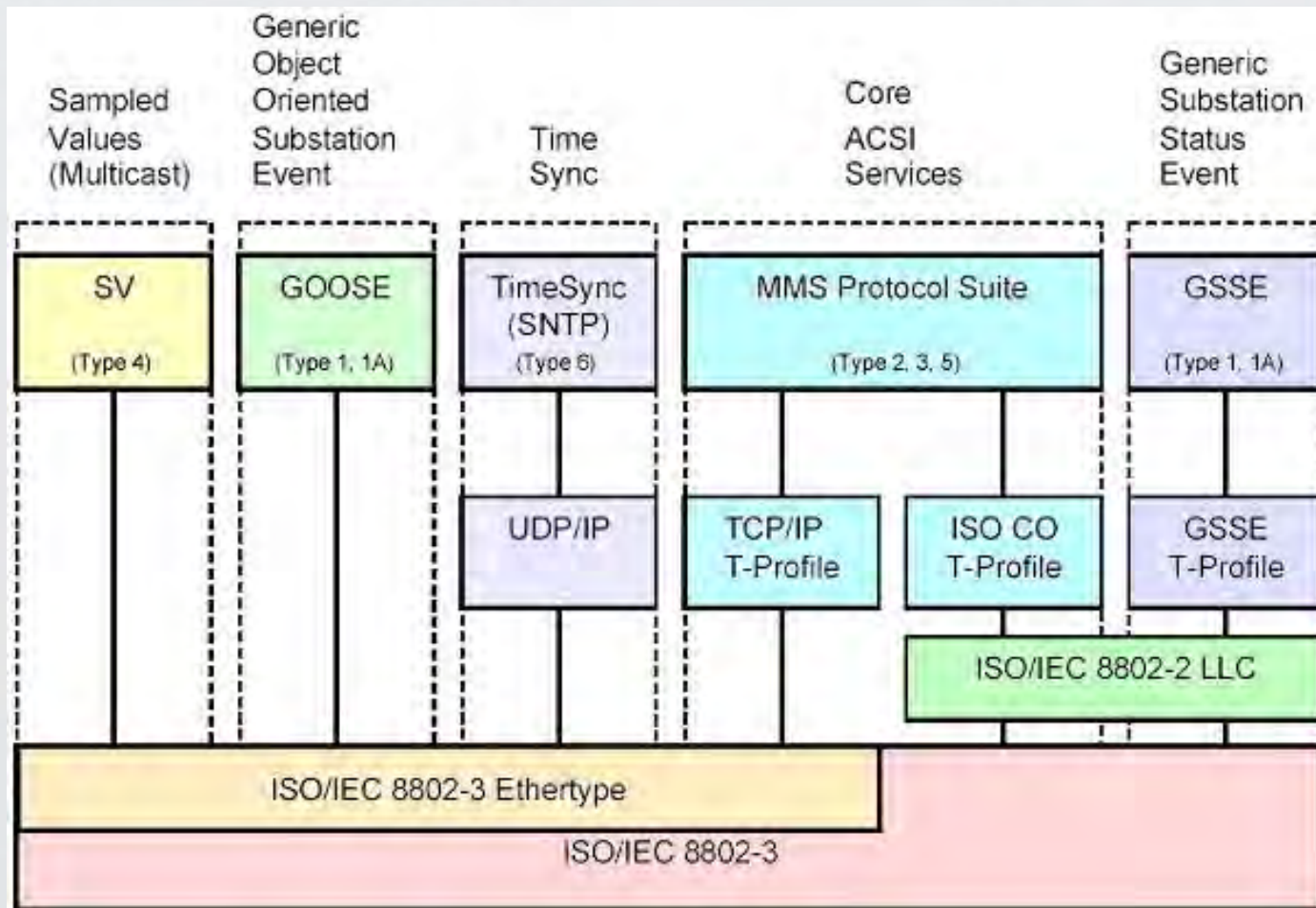


Powerful Reporting Features

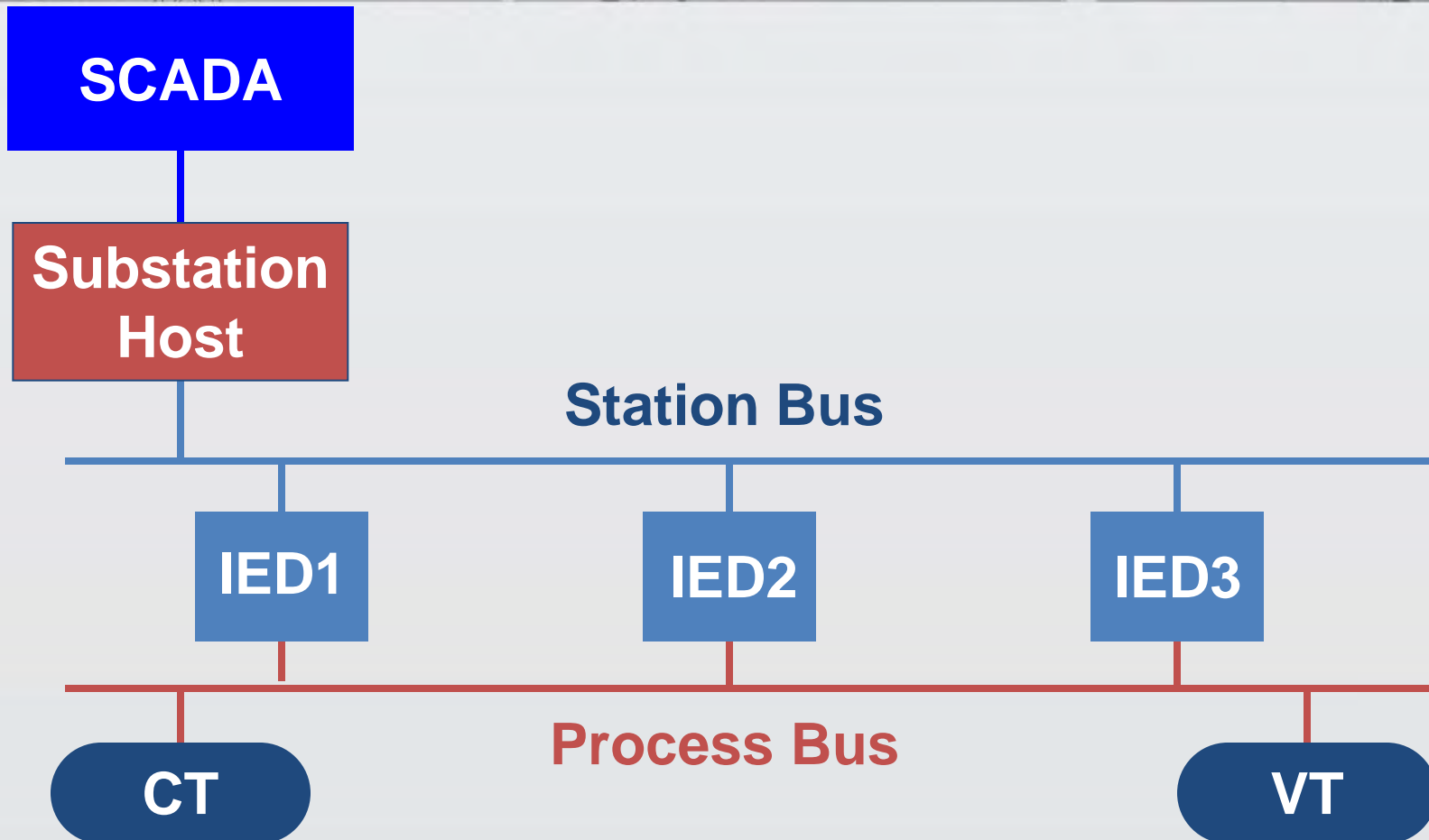
- ▶ Not based on polling
- ▶ Remote device does the work
- ▶ Group data into Data Sets
 - configured
 - client-defined
- ▶ Can send spontaneous report on:
 - data change
 - periodic report by exception
 - integrity report
 - freezing
 - errors in control operations
- ▶ Journals for long-term storage
- ▶ Files for bulk data



A Suite of Protocols, Not Just One

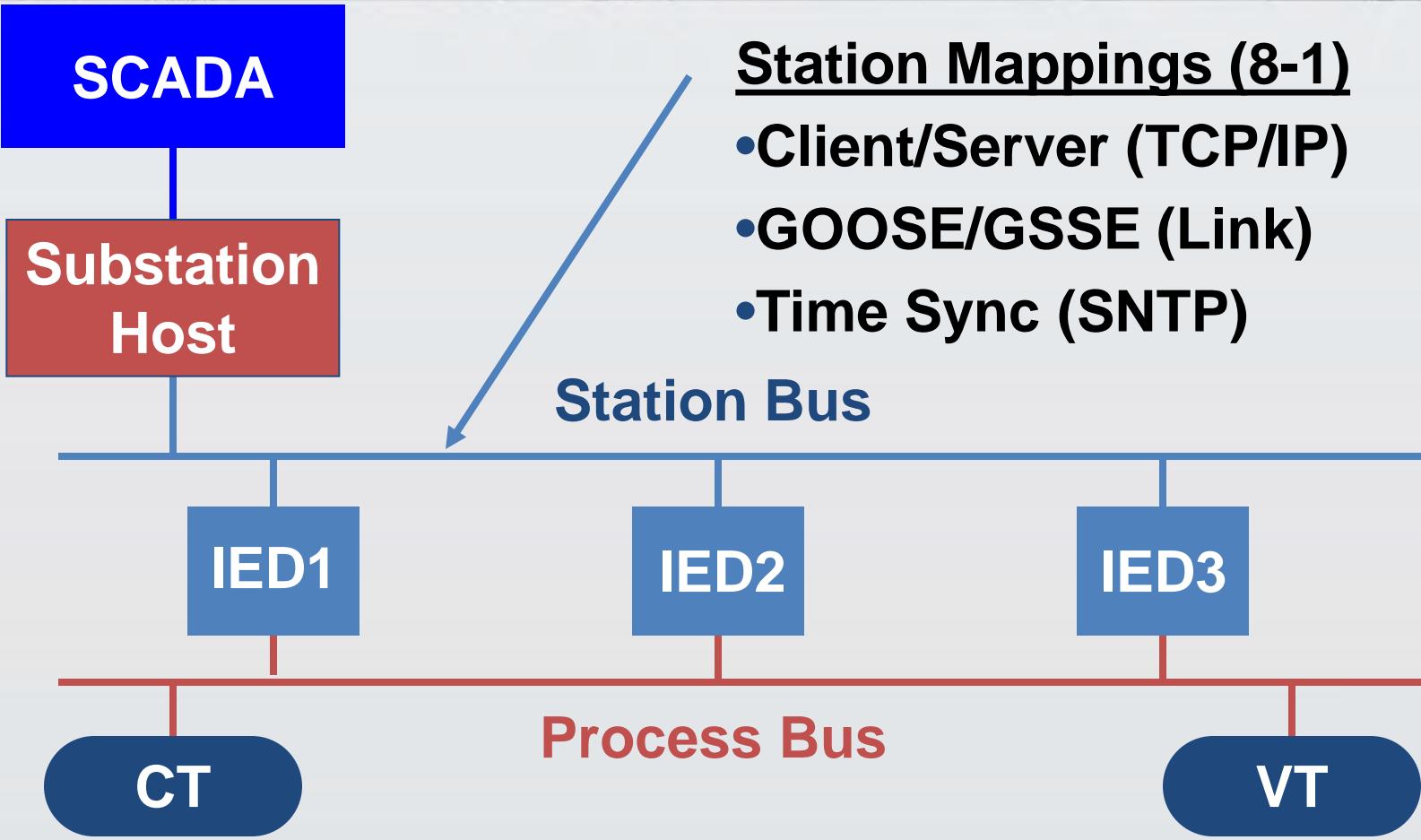


IEC 61850 Architecture



Station Bus Protocols

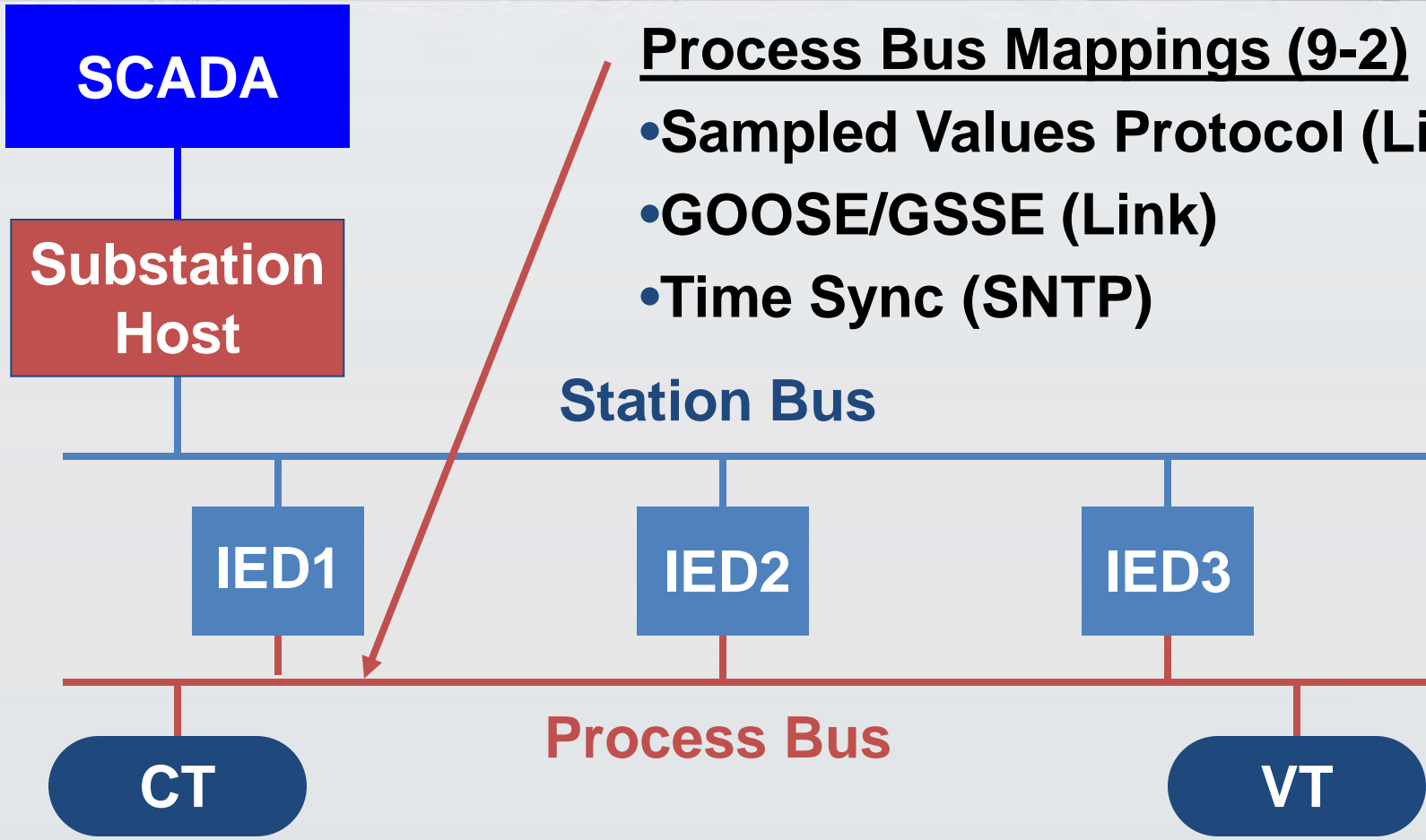
\x45\x6e\x65\x72\x4e\x65\x78\x20\x53\x65\x63\x75\x72\x69\x74\x79



Station Mappings (8-1)

- Client/Server (TCP/IP)
- GOOSE/GSSE (Link)
- Time Sync (SNTP)

Process Bus Protocols



Process Bus Mappings (9-2)

- Sampled Values Protocol (Link)
- GOOSE/GSSE (Link)
- Time Sync (SNTP)

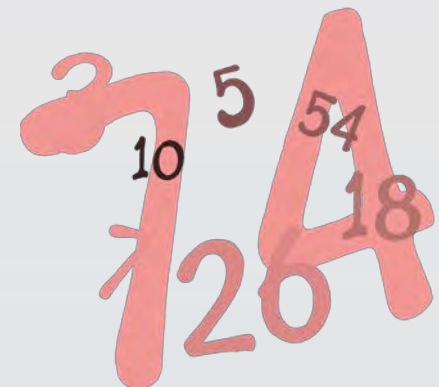
Document Set



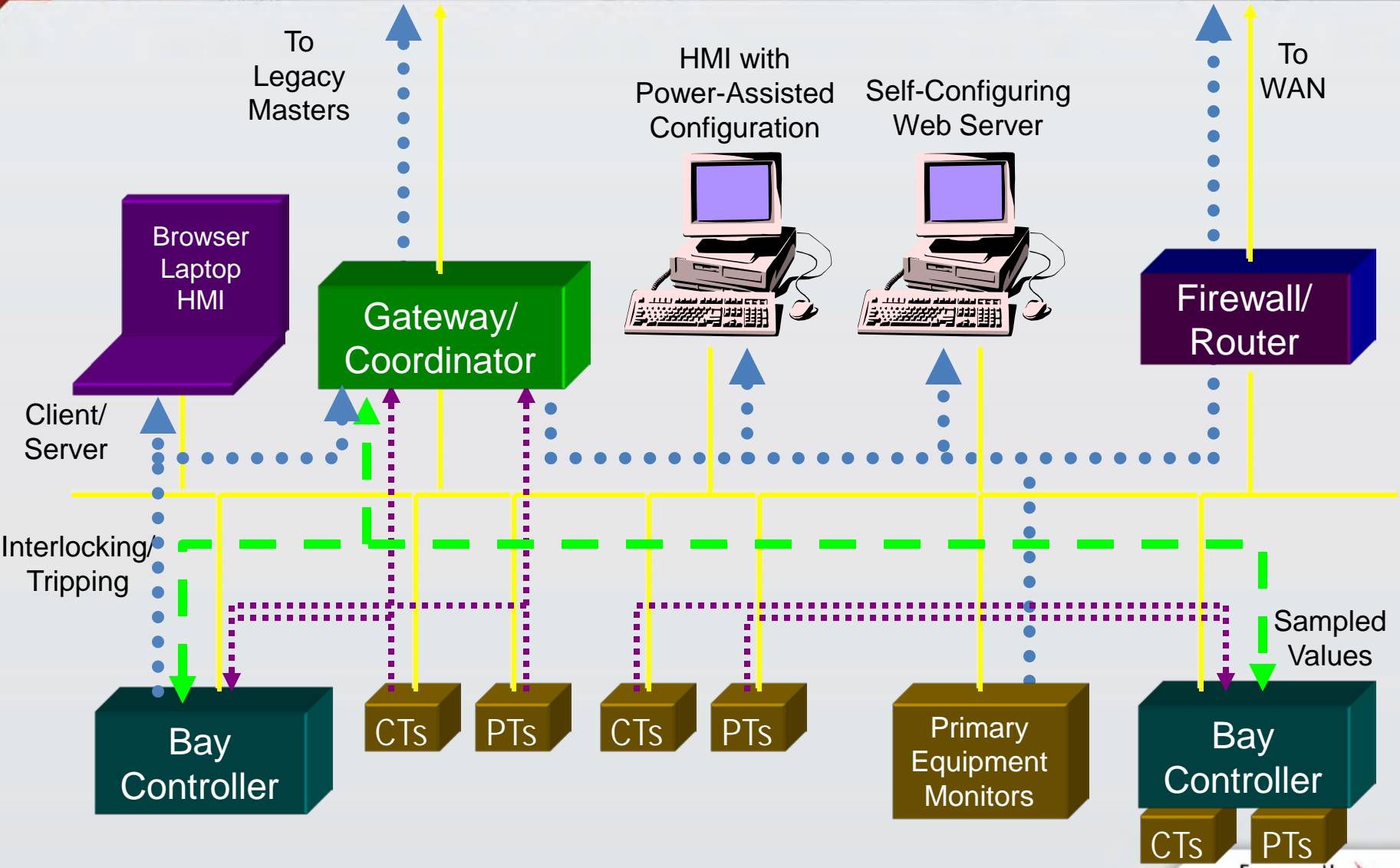
	Basic principles	Part 1
	Glossary	Part 2
	General Requirements	Part 3
	System and project management	Part 4
	Communication requirements	Part 5
	System Configuration	Part 6
	Basic Communication Structure	Part 7
Part 8	Mapping to MMS and TCP/IP	Part 9
	Sampled Measured Values	
	Conformance testing	Part 10

More Parts

- ▶ IEC 61850-7-4xx for Object Models
 - IEC 61850-7-400: The original 7-4, substation models
 - IEC 61850-7-410: Hydro Power
 - IEC 61850-7-420: Distributed Energy Resources
- ▶ IEC 61850-7-5xx for Users Guides
- ▶ IEC 61850-80-x Mapping Docs
 - IEC 61850-80-1 Mapping to IEC 60870-5-101
 - IEC 61850-80-2 Mapping to DNP3 (pending)
- ▶ IEC 61850-90-x Interfaces (all pending except 90-1)
 - IEC 61850-90-1 Between Substations
 - IEC 61850-90-2 Substation to Control Center
 - IEC 61850-90-3 Condition Monitoring
 - IEC 61850-90-4 Networking Guidelines
 - IEC 61850-90-5 Synchrophasors
 - IEC 61850-90-7 DER Inverter Models
 - IEC 61850-90-8 Electric Vehicle Models



Substation Automation after IEC 61850



Things to Consider Moving Forward

▶ Supporting Technologies

- Ethernet, TCP/IP, Time Synchronization

▶ Organizational and Process

- Employee skill sets
 - Networking fundamentals
 - Cyber security fundamentals
- Organizational interfaces and responsibilities
 - Need to coordinate between operations and IT
- Documentation
- Engineering and Maintenance Tools



What It Means to Stakeholders

▶ Utility Decision Maker

- Improved engineering efficiency
- Benefits of data modeling extend into the utility enterprise

▶ Utility Engineer

- New tools and options for designing systems to meet the evolving requirements of a smart grid world

▶ Regulator

- High benefit-cost ratio (BCR)

▶ Vendor

- Narrower focus on product communication features - more focus on innovation, features, benefits, cost



Summary – What's New?

- ▶ **New hardware:** smart CTs and PTs, integrated primary eqpt., wiring reduction
- ▶ **New installation:** automatic and power-assisted configuration
- ▶ **New applications:** LAN-based breaker synchronization, interlocking
- ▶ **New interfaces:** casual browser HMIs
- ▶ **New flexibility:** the device nearest the problem does the job
- ▶ **New philosophy:** integrated protection, telecontrol, asset mgmt.

It will take some time, but we have laid the groundwork already!

For More Information

- ▶ IEC and UCA User's Group
 - <http://www.iec.ch>
 - <http://www.ucaiug.org>
- ▶ Erich Gunther
 - erich@enernex.com
- ▶ Brian Smith
 - bsmith@enernex.com
- ▶ Grant Gilchrist
 - grant@enernex.com



- ▶ <http://www.enernex.com/>
- ▶ Coming Soon – more webinars and multi-day training seminars at our conference facility and labs in Knoxville Tennessee – Stay Tuned!