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colour inside

OPC unified architecture – Part 11: Historical Access

Architecture unifiée OPC – Partie 11: Accès à l'Historique

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OPC unified architecture –
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Architecture unifiée OPC –
Partie 11: Accès à l'Historique

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 11: Historical Access

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IEC 62541-11 has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) a new method for determining the first historical point has been added;
b) added clarifications on how to add, insert, modify, and delete annotations.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65E/710/FDIS	65E/728/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

Throughout this document and the other parts of the IEC 62541 series, certain document conventions are used:

Italics are used to denote a defined term or definition that appears in the "Terms and definition" clause in one of the parts of the IEC 62541 series.

Italics are also used to denote the name of a service input or output parameter or the name of a structure or element of a structure that are usually defined in tables.

The *italicized terms and names* are, with a few exceptions, also written in camel-case (the practice of writing compound words or phrases in which the elements are joined without spaces, with each element's initial letter capitalized within the compound). For example the defined term is *AddressSpace* instead of Address Space. This makes it easier to understand that there is a single definition for *AddressSpace*, not separate definitions for Address and Space.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62541 series, published under the general title *OPC Unified Architecture*, 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 "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 11: Historical Access

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62541 is part of the OPC Unified Architecture standard series and defines the *information model* associated with Historical Access (HA). It particularly includes additional and complementary descriptions of the *NodeClasse*s and *Attributes* needed for Historical Access, additional standard *Properties*, and other information and behaviour.

The complete *AddressSpace* Model including all *NodeClasse*s and *Attributes* is specified in IEC 62541-3. The predefined *Information Model* is defined in IEC 62541-5. The *Services* to detect and access historical data and events, and description of the *ExtensibleParameter* types are specified in IEC 62541-4.

This document includes functionality to compute and return *Aggregates* like minimum, maximum, average etc. The *Information Model* and the concrete working of *Aggregates* are defined in IEC 62541-13.

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 TR 62541-1, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 1: Overview and Concepts*

IEC 62541-3, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 3: Address Space Model*

IEC 62541-4, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 4: Services*

IEC 62541-5, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 5: Information Model*

IEC 62541-8, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 8: Data Access*

IEC 62541-13, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 13: Aggregates*

3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC TR 62541-1, IEC 62541-3, IEC 62541-4, and IEC 62541-13 as well as the following 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

3.1.1
annotation
metadata associated with an item at a given instance in time

Note 1 to entry: An *Annotation* is metadata that is associated with an item at a given instance in time.

3.1.2
BoundingValues
values associated with the starting and ending time

Note 1 to entry: *BoundingValues* are the values that are associated with the starting and ending time of a *ProcessingInterval* specified when reading from the historian. *BoundingValues* may be required by *Clients* to determine the starting and ending values when requesting *raw data* over a time range. If a *raw data* value exists at the start or end point, it is considered the bounding value even though it is part of the data request. If no *raw data* value exists at the start or end point, then the *Server* will determine the boundary value, which may require data from a data point outside of the requested range. See 4.4 for details on using *BoundingValues*.

3.1.3
HistoricalNode
Object, *Variable*, *Property* or *View* in the *AddressSpace* where a *Client* can access historical data or *Events*

Note 1 to entry: A *HistoricalNode* is a term used in this document to represent any *Object*, *Variable, Property* or *View* in the *AddressSpace* for which a *Client* may read and/or update historical data or *Events*. The terms "*HistoricalNode's* history" or "history of a *HistoricalNode*" will refer to the time series data or *Events* stored for this *HistoricalNode*. The term *HistoricalNode* refers to both *HistoricalDataNodes* and *HistoricalEventNodes*.

3.1.4
HistoricalDataNode
Variable or *Property* in the *AddressSpace* where a *Client* can access historical data

Note 1 to entry: A *HistoricalDataNode* represents any Variable or Property in the *AddressSpace* for which a *Client* may read and/or update historical data. "*HistoricalDataNode*'s history" or "history of a *HistoricalDataNode*" refers to the time series data stored for this *HistoricalNode*. Examples of such data are:

- device data (like temperature sensors)
- calculated data
- status information (open/closed, moving)
- dynamically changing system data (like stock quotes)
- diagnostic data

The term *HistoricalDataNodes* is used when referencing aspects of the standard that apply to accessing historical data only.

3.1.5
HistoricalEventNode
Object or *View* in the *AddressSpace* for which a *Client* can access historical *Events*

Note 1 to entry: "*HistoricalEventNode*'s history" or "history of a *HistoricalEventNode*" refers to the time series *Events* stored in some historical system. Examples of such data are:

- *Notifications*
- system *Alarms*
- operator action *Events*
- system triggers (such as new orders to be processed)

The term *HistoricalEventNode* is used when referencing aspects of the standard that apply to accessing historical *Events* only.

3.1.6
modified values
HistoricalDataNode's value that has been changed (or manually inserted or deleted) after it was stored in the historian

Note 1 to entry: For some *Servers*, a lab data entry value is not a *modified value*, but if a user corrects a lab value, the original value would be considered a *modified value*, and would be returned during a request for *modified values*. Also manually inserting a value that was missed by a standard collection system can be considered a *modified value*. Unless specified otherwise, all historical *Services* operate on the current, or most recent, value for the specified *HistoricalDataNode* at the specified timestamp. Requests for *modified values* are used to access values that have been superseded, deleted or inserted. It is up to a system to determine what is considered a *modified value*. Whenever a *Server* has modified data available for an entry in the historical collection, it shall set the *ExtraData* bit in the *StatusCode*.

3.1.7
raw data
data that is stored within the historian for a HistoricalDataNode

Note 1 to entry: The data can be all data collected for the *DataValue* or it can be some subset of the data depending on the historian and the storage rules invoked when the item's values were saved.

3.1.8
StartTime/EndTime
bounds of a history request which define the time domain

Note 1 to entry: For all requests, a value falling at the end time of the time domain is not included in the domain, so that requests made for successive, contiguous time domains will include every value in the historical collection exactly once.

3.1.9
TimeDomain
interval of time covered by a particular request, or response

Note 1 to entry: In general, if the start time is earlier than or the same as the end time, the time domain is considered to begin at the start time and end just before the end time; if the end time is earlier than the start time, the time domain still begins at the start time and ends just before the end time, with time "running backward" for the particular request and response. In both cases, any value which falls exactly at the end time of the *TimeDomain* is not included in the *TimeDomain*. See the examples in 4.4. *BoundingValues* affect the time domain as described in 4.4.

All timestamps that can legally be represented in a *UtcTime DataType* are valid timestamps, and the *Server* may not return an invalid argument result code due to the timestamp being outside of the range for which the *Server* has data. See IEC 62541-3 for a description of the range and granularity of this *DataType*. *Servers* are expected to handle out-of-bounds timestamps gracefully, and return the proper *StatusCodes* to the *Client*.

3.1.10
Structured History Data
structured data stored in a history collection where parts of the structure are used to uniquely identify the data within the data collection

Note 1 to entry: Most historical data applications assume only one current value per timestamp. Therefore, the timestamp of the data is considered the unique identifier for that value. Some data or metadata such as *Annotations* may permit multiple values to exist at a single timestamp. In such cases, the *Server* would use one or more parameters of the *Structured History Data* entry to uniquely identifiy each element within the history collection. *Annotations* are examples of *Structured History Data*.

3.2 Abbreviated terms

DA data access

HA historical access

HDA historical data access

UA Unified Architecture

4 Concepts

4.1 General

This document defines the handling of historical time series data and historical *Event* data in the OPC Unified Architecture. Included is the specification of the representation of historical data and *Events* in the *AddressSpace*.

Annex A defines some useful, but not normative, conventions for OPC UA Clients.

4.2 Data architecture

A *Server* supporting Historical Access provides *Clients* with transparent access to different historical data and/or historical *Event* sources (e.g. process historians, event historians).

The historical data or *Events* may be located in a proprietary data collection, database or a short-term buffer within the memory. A *Server* supporting Historical Access will provide historical data and *Events* for all or a subset of the available *Variables*, *Objects, Properties* or *Views* within the *Server AddressSpace*.

Figure 1 illustrates how the *AddressSpace* of a UA *Server* might consist of a broad range of different historical data and/or historical *Event* sources.

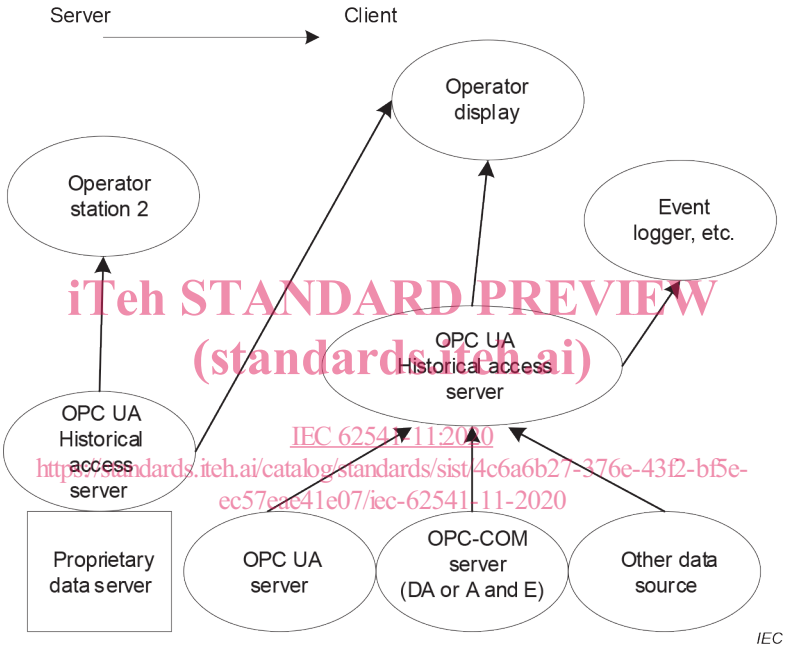

Figure 1 – Possible OPC UA Server supporting Historical Access

The *Server* may be implemented as a standalone OPC UA *Server* that collects data from another OPC UA *Server* or another data source. The *Client* that references the OPC UA *Server* supporting Historical Access for historical data may be simple trending packages that just desire values over a given time frame, or they may be complex reports that require data in multiple formats.

4.3 Timestamps

The nature of OPC UA Historical Access requires that a single timestamp reference be used to relate the multiple data points, and the *Client* may request which timestamp will be used as the reference. See IEC 62541-4 for details on the *TimestampsToReturn* enumeration. An OPC UA *Server* supporting Historical Access will treat the various timestamp settings as described below. A HistoryRead with invalid settings will be rejected with Bad_TimestampsToReturnInvalid (see IEC 62541-4).

For *HistoricalDataNodes*, the SourceTimestamp is used to determine which historical data values are to be returned.

The request is in terms of *SourceTimestamp* but the reply could be in *SourceTimestamp*, *ServerTimestamp* or both timestamps. If the reply has the *Server* timestamp, the timestamps could fall outside of the range of the requested time.

SOURCE_0	Return the *SourceTimestamp*.
SERVER_1	Return the *ServerTimestamp*.
BOTH_2	Return both the *SourceTimestamp* and *ServerTimestamp*.
NEITHER_3	This is not a valid setting for any HistoryRead accessing *HistoricalDataNodes.*

Any reference to timestamps in this context throughout this document will represent either *ServerTimestamp* or *SourceTimestamp* as dictated by the type requested in the HistoryRead *Service*. Some *Servers* may not support historizing both *SourceTimestamp* and *ServerTimestamp*, but it is expected that all *Servers* will support historizing *SourceTimestamp* (see IEC 62541-7 for details on *Server Profiles*).

If a request is made requesting both *ServerTimestamp* and *SourceTimestamp* and the *Server* is only collecting the *SourceTimestamp* the *Server* shall return Bad_TimestampsToReturnInvalid.

For *HistoricalEventNodes*, this parameter does not apply. This parameter is ignored since the entries returned are dictated by the *Event* Filter. See IEC 62541-4 for details.

4.4 Bounding Values and time domain

When accessing *HistoricalDataNodes via* the *HistoryRead Service*, requests can set a flag, returnBounds, indicating that *BoundingValues* are requested. For a complete description of the *Extensible Parameter HistoryReadDetails* that include *StartTime*, *EndTime* and NumValuesPerNode, see 6.4. The concept of Bounding Values and how they affect the time domain that is requested as part of the *HistoryRead* request is further explained in 4.4, also provides examples of *TimeDomains* to further illustrate the expected behaviour.

When making a request for historical data using the *HistoryRead Service*, the required parameters include at least two of these three parameters: *startTime*, *endTime* and numValuesPerNode. What is returned when Bounding Values are requested varies according to which of these parameters are provided. For a historian that has values stored at 5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05 and 5:06, the data returned when using the Read *Raw* functionality is given by Table 1. In the table, FIRST stands for a tuple with a value of null, a timestamp of the specified *StartTime*, and a *StatusCode* of Bad_BoundNotFound. LAST stands for a tuple with a value of null, a timestamp of the specified *EndTime*, and a *StatusCode* of Bad_BoundNotFound.

In some cases, attempting to locate bounds, particularly FIRST or LAST points, may be resource intensive for *Servers*. Therefore, how far back or forward to look in history for Bounding Values is *Server* dependent, and the *Server* search limits may be reached before a bounding value can be found. There are also cases, such as reading *Annotations* or *Attribute* data where Bounding Values may not be appropriate. For such use cases, it is permissible for the *Server* to return a *StatusCode* of *Bad_BoundNotSupported.*

Table 1 – Bounding Value examples

Start Time	End Time	numValuesPerNode	Bounds	Data Returned
5:00	5:05	0	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05
5:00	5:05	0	No	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:01	5:04	0	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05
5:01	5:04	0	No	5:02, 5:03
5:05	5:00	0	Yes	5:05, 5:03, 5:02, 5:00
5:05	5:00	0	No	5:05, 5:03, 5:02
5:04	5:01	0	Yes	5:05, 5:03, 5:02, 5:00
5:04	5:01	0	No	5:03, 5:02
4:59	5:05	0	Yes	FIRST, 5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05
4:59	5:05	0	No	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:01	5:07	0	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05, 5:06, LAST
5:01	5:07	0	No	5:02, 5:03, 5:05, 5:06
5:00	5:05	3	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:00	5:05	3	No	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:01	5:04	3	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:01	5:04	3	No	5:02, 5:03
5:05	5:00	3	Yes	5:05, 5:03, 5:02
5:05	5:00	3	No	5:05, 5:03, 5:02
5:04	5:01	3	Yes	5:05, 5:03, 5:02
5:04	5:01	3	No	5:03, 5:02
4:59	5:05	3	Yes	FIRST, 5:00, 5:02
4:59	5:05	3	No	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:01	5:07	3	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:01	5:07	3	No	5:02, 5:03, 5:05
5:00	UNSPECIFIED	3	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:00	UNSPECIFIED	3	No	5:00, 5:02, 5:03
5:00	UNSPECIFIED	6	Yes	5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05, 5:06, LAST[a]
5:00	UNSPECIFIED	6	No	5:00, 5:02, 5:03, 5:05, 5:06
5:07	UNSPECIFIED	6	Yes	5:06, LAST
5:07	UNSPECIFIED	6	No	NODATA
UNSPECIFIED	5:06	3	Yes	5:06,5:05,5:03
UNSPECIFIED	5:06	3	No	5:06,5:05,5:03
UNSPECIFIED	5:06	6	Yes	5:06,5:05,5:03,5:02,5:00,FIRST[b]
UNSPECIFIED	5:06	6	No	5:06, 5:05, 5:03, 5:02, 5:00
UNSPECIFIED	4:48	6	Yes	5:00, FIRST
UNSPECIFIED	4:48	6	No	NODATA
4:48	4:48	0	Yes	FIRST,5:00
4:48	4:48	0	No	NODATA
4:48	4:48	1	Yes	FIRST
4:48	4:48	1	No	NODATA
4:48	4:48	2	Yes	FIRST,5:00
5:00	5:00	0	Yes	5:00,5:02[c]
5:00	5:00	0	No	5:00

Start Time	End Time	numValuesPerNode	Bounds	Data Returned
5:00	5:00	1	Yes	5:00
5:00	5:00	1	No	5:00
5:01	5:01	0	Yes	5:00, 5:02
5:01	5:01	0	No	NODATA
5:01	5:01	1	Yes	5:00
5:01	5:01	1	No	NODATA

[a] The timestamp of LAST cannot be the specified End Time because there is no specified End Time. In this situation the timestamp for LAST will be equal to the previous timestamp returned plus one second.

[b] The timestamp of FIRST cannot be the specified End Time because there is no specified Start Time. In this situation the timestamp for FIRST will be equal to the previous timestamp returned minus one second.

[c] When the Start Time = End Time (there is data at that time), and Bounds is set to True, the start bounds will equal the Start Time and the next data point will be used for the end bounds.

4.5 Changes in AddressSpace over time

Clients use the browse *Services* of the *View Service Set* to navigate through the *AddressSpace* to discover the *HistoricalNodes* and their characteristics. These *Services* provide the most current information about the *AddressSpace*. It is possible and probable that the *AddressSpace* of a *Server* will change over time (i.e. *TypeDefinitions* can change; *NodeIds* can be modified, added or deleted).

Server developers and administrators need to be aware that modifying the *AddressSpace* can impact a *Client's* ability to access historical information. If the history for a *HistoricalNode* is still required, but the *HistoricalNode* is no longer historized, then the *Object* should be maintained in the AddressSpace, with the appropriate *AccessLevel Attribute* and *Historizing Attribute* settings (see IEC 62541-3 for details on access levels).

5 Historical Information Model

5.1 HistoricalNodes

5.1.1 General

The Historical Access model defines additional *Properties* that are applicable for both *HistoricalDataNodes* and *HistoricalEventNodes.*

5.1.2 Annotations Property

The *DataVariable* or *Object* that has *Annotation* data will add the *Annotations Property* as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Annotations Property

Name	Use	Data Type	Description
Standard Properties			
Annotations	O	Annotation	The *Annotations Property* is used to indicate that the history collection exposed by a *HistoricalDataNode supports Annotation* data. *Annotation DataType* is defined in 5.5.

Since it is not allowed for *Properties* to have *Properties*, the *Annotations Property* is only available for *DataVariables* or *Objects*.