

**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 60870-6-503:2000****01-februar-2000**

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**Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - Section 503: TASE.2 services and protocol (IEC 60870-6-503:1997)**

Telecontrol equipment and systems -- Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations -- Section 503: TASE.2 Services and protocol (IEC 60870-6-503:1997)

Fernwirkeinrichtungen und -systeme -- Teil 6: Fernwirkprotokolle, die mit ISO-Normen und ITU-T Empfehlungen kompatibel sind -- Hauptabschnitt 503: TASE.2, Dienste und Protokolle

[SIST EN 60870-6-503:2000](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a4915bbe-4911-42e3-864e-124034030637010910)

Matériels et systèmes de téléconduite -- Partie 6: Protocoles de téléconduite compatibles avec les normes ISO et les recommandations de l'UIT-T -- Section 503: Services et protocoles TASE.2

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60870-6-503:1997**

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**ICS:**

33.200 Daljinsko krmiljenje, daljinske Telecontrol. Telemetering meritve (telemetrija)

**SIST EN 60870-6-503:2000****en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 60870-6-503**

November 1997

ICS 33.200

Descriptors: Open systems interconnection, telecontrol, service and protocol, application service element, abstract syntax

English version

**Telecontrol equipment and systems**  
**Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and**  
**ITU-T recommendations**  
**Section 503: TASE.2 Services and protocol**  
**(IEC 60870-6-503:1997)**

Matériels et systèmes de téléconduite  
Partie 6: Protocoles de téléconduite  
compatibles avec les normes ISO et  
les recommandations de l'UIT-T  
Section 503: Services et protocoles  
TASE.2  
(CEI 60870-6-503:1997)

Fernwirkrichtungen und -systeme  
Teil 6: Fernwirkprotokolle, die mit  
ISO-Normen und ITU-T Empfehlungen  
kompatibel sind  
Hauptabschnitt 503: TASE.2, Dienste  
und Protokolle  
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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Ref. No. EN 60870-6-503:1997 E

### Foreword

The text of document 57/322/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60870-6-503, prepared by IEC TC 57, Power system control and associated communications, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60870-6-503 on 1997-10-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 1998-07-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 1998-07-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.  
In this standard, annexes A, B and ZA are normative.  
Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60870-6-503:1997 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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## Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications  
with their corresponding European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE: When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60870-6-702	199X <sup>1)</sup>	Telecontrol equipment and systems Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations Section 702: TASE.2 Application profile	-	-
IEC 60870-6-802	1997	Section 802: TASE.2 Object models	EN 60870-6-802	1997
ISO/IEC 8073	1992	Information technology Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Open systems interconnection - Protocol for providing the connection-mode transport service	EN 28073 <sup>2)</sup>	1993
ISO/IEC 8208	1995	Information technology - Data communications - X.25 Packet Layer protocol for Data Terminal Equipment	-	-
ISO/IEC 8473	series	Information technology - Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service	-	-
ISO/IEC 8802-3	1993	Information technology - Local and metropolitan area networks Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications	-	-
ISO/IEC 9506-1	1990	Industrial automation systems Manufacturing message specification Part 1: Service definition	-	-
ISO/IEC 9506-2	1990	Part 2: Protocol specification	-	-

1) To be published.

2) EN 28073 includes Technical Corrigendum 1:1993 to ISO/IEC 8073.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO/IEC 9542	1988	Information processing systems Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - End system to intermediate system routing exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service (ISO 8473)	-	-
ISO/IEC 10589	1992	Information technology Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Intermediate system to intermediate system intra-domain-routing exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network Service (ISO 8473)	-	-
ISO/IEC ISP 10608-1	1992	Information technology - International Standardized Profile TAnnnn Connection-mode Transport Service over Connectionless-mode Network Service Part 1: General overview and subnetwork-independent requirements	EN ISP 10608-1	1994
ISO/IEC ISP 10608-2	1992	Part 2: TA51 profile including subnetwork-dependent requirements for CSMA/CD Local Area Networks (LANs)	EN ISP 10608-2	1994
ISO/IEC ISP 10608-5	1992	Part 5: TA1111/TA1121 profiles including subnetwork-dependent requirements for X.25 packet-switched data networks using virtual calls	-	-
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-1	1994	Information technology - International Standardized Profile RA - Relaying the Connectionless-mode Network Service Part 1: Subnetwork-independent requirements	EN ISP 10613-1	1996
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-2	1994	Part 2: LAN Subnetwork-dependent, media-independent requirements	EN ISP 10613-2	1996
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-3	1994	Part 3: CSMA/CD LAN subnetwork- dependent, media-dependent requirements	EN ISP 10613-3	1996
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-5	1994	Part 5: Definition of profile RA51.51, relaying the Connectionless-mode Network Service between CSMA/CD LAN subnetworks	EN ISP 10613-5	1996
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-7	1994	Part 7: PSDN subnetwork-dependent, media-dependent requirements for virtual calls over a permanent access	EN ISP 10613-7	1996

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<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-8	1994	Part 8: Definition of profile RA51.1111, relaying the Connectionless-mode Network Service between CSMA/CD LAN subnetworks and PSDNs using virtual calls over a PSTN leased line permanent access	EN ISP 10613-8	1996
ISO/IEC ISP 10613-9	1994	Part 9: Definition of profile RA51.1121, relaying the Connectionless-mode Network Service between CSMA/CD LAN subnetworks and PSDNs using virtual calls over a digital data circuit/CSDN leased line permanent access	EN ISP 10613-9	1996
ISO 8649	1988	Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the Association Control Service Element	-	-

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**NORME  
INTERNATIONALE**

**CEI  
IEC**

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 60870-6-503**

Première édition  
First edition  
1997-10

**Matériels et systèmes de téléconduite –**

**Partie 6:  
Protocoles de téléconduite compatibles  
avec les normes ISO et les recommandations  
de l'UIT-T –  
Section 503: Services et protocole TASE.2**

**Telecontrol equipment and systems –**

**Part 6:  
Telecontrol protocols compatible  
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Section 503: TASE.2 Services and protocol**

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale  
International Electrotechnical Commission  
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

CODE PRIX  
PRICE CODE **XF**

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## TELECONTROL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –

**Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards  
and ITU-T recommendations –  
Section 503: TASE.2 Services and protocol**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60870-6-503 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power system control and associated communications.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/322/FDIS	57/329/RVD

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

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this standard.

## INTRODUCTION

The Telecontrol Application Service Element (TASE.2) protocol (also known as Inter-Control Centre Communications Protocol, ICCP) allows for data exchange over Wide Area Networks (WANs) between a utility control centre and other control centres, other utilities, power pools, regional control centres, and Non-Utility Generators. Data exchange information consists of real-time and historical power system monitoring and control data, including measured values, scheduling data, energy accounting data, and operator messages. This data exchange occurs between one control centre's SCADA/EMS host and another centre's host, often through one or more intervening communications processors.

This section of IEC 60870-6 defines a mechanism for exchanging time-critical data between control centres. In addition, it provides support for device control, general messaging and control of programs at a remote control centre. It defines a standardized method of using the ISO/IEC 9506 Manufacturing Message Specification (MMS) services to implement the exchange of data. The definition of TASE.2 consists of three documents. This section of IEC 60870-6 defines the TASE.2 application modelling and service definitions. IEC 60870-6-702 defines the Application Profile for use with TASE.2. IEC 60870-6-802 defines a set of standardized object definitions to be supported.

The TASE.2 describes real control centres with respect to their external visible data and behaviour using an object oriented approach. The objects are abstract in nature and may be used in a wide variety of applications. The use of TASE.2 goes far beyond the application in the control centre to control centre communications. This standard must be understood as a tool box for any application domain with comparable requirements, i.e., the TASE.2 may be applied in areas like substation automation, power plants, factory automation, chemical plants, or others which have comparable requirements. It provides a generic solution for advanced Information and Communication Technology.

The TASE.2 version number for this standard is 1996-08. See 8.2.3 for more details.

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## TELECONTROL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –

### Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations – Section 503: TASE.2 Services and protocol

#### 1 Scope

This section of IEC 60870-6 specifies a method of exchanging time-critical control centre data through wide- and local-area networks using a full ISO compliant protocol stack. It contains provisions for supporting both centralized and distributed architectures. This standard includes the exchange of real-time data indications, control operations, timeseries data, scheduling and accounting information, remote program control and event notification.

Though the primary objective of TASE.2 is to provide control centre (telecontrol) data exchange its use is not restricted to control centre data exchange. It may be applied in any other domain having comparable requirements. Examples of such domains are power plants, factory automation, process control automation, and others.

This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementation of entities and interfaces within a computer system. This standard specifies the externally visible functionality of implementations together with conformance requirements for such functionalities.

#### 1.1 Control centre

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The model of a control centre includes four primary classes of host processors: SCADA/EMS, DSM/Load Management, Distributed Applications, and Display Processors. The SCADA/EMS host is the primary processor, utilizing analogue and digital monitoring data collected at power plants, Non-Utility Generators, and transmission and distribution substations via Data Acquisition Units (DAUs) and Remote Terminal Units (RTUs). The control centre typically contains redundant SCADA/EMS hosts in a "hot standby" configuration. The DSM/Load Management host(s) are used by either an operator or EMS application to initiate load management activities. The Distributed Application host(s) perform miscellaneous analysis, scheduling, or forecasting functions. Display Processors allow for local operator and dispatcher display and control. Typically, the control centre will contain one or more Local Area Networks (LANs) to connect these various hosts. The control centre will also access several WANs, often through intermediate communications processors. These WAN connections may include the company-wide area network for communications with the corporate host and a distinct real-time SCADA network. Each control centre will also have one or more TASE.2 instances to handle data exchange with remote control centres.

Other classes of host processors like archive systems, engineering stations, or quality control systems (e.g., for data recording according to ISO 9000) may also be included. The application of the TASE.2 control centre model is in principle unlimited. This model provides a common and abstract definition applicable for any real systems which have comparable requirements.