

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Communication networks and systems for power utility automation –
Part 7-4: Basic communication structure – Compatible logical node classes and
data object classes**

**Réseaux et systèmes de communication pour l'automatisation des systèmes
électriques –
Partie 7-4: Structure de communication de base – Classes de nœuds logiques
et classes d'objets de données compatibles**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	8
INTRODUCTION.....	10
1 Scope.....	11
2 Normative references.....	12
3 Terms and definitions.....	13
4 Abbreviated terms.....	13
5 Logical node classes.....	20
5.1 Logical node groups.....	20
5.2 Interpretation of logical node tables.....	21
5.3 System logical nodes LN group: L.....	22
5.3.1 LN relationships.....	22
5.3.2 LN: Physical device information Name: LPHD.....	23
5.3.3 LN: common logical node Name: Common LN.....	23
5.3.4 LN: Logical node zero Name: LLN0.....	25
5.3.5 LN: Physical communication channel supervision Name: LCCH.....	26
5.3.6 LN: GOOSE subscription Name: LGOS.....	26
5.3.7 LN: Sampled value subscription Name: LSVS.....	27
5.3.8 LN: Time management Name: LTIM.....	27
5.3.9 LN: Time master supervision Name: LTMS.....	28
5.3.10 LN: Service tracking Name: LTRK.....	28
5.4 Logical nodes for automatic control LN Group: A.....	29
5.4.1 Modelling remarks.....	29
5.4.2 LN: Neutral current regulator Name: ANCR.....	29
5.4.3 LN: Reactive power control Name: ARCO.....	31
5.4.4 LN: Resistor control Name: ARIS.....	31
5.4.5 LN: Automatic tap changer controller Name: ATCC.....	32
5.4.6 LN: Voltage control Name: AVCO.....	34
5.5 Logical nodes for control LN Group: C.....	35
5.5.1 Modelling remarks.....	35
5.5.2 LN: Alarm handling Name: CALH.....	35
5.5.3 LN: Cooling group control Name: CCGR.....	35
5.5.4 LN: Interlocking Name: CILO.....	36
5.5.5 LN: Point-on-wave switching Name: CPOW.....	36
5.5.6 LN: Switch controller Name: CSWI.....	37
5.5.7 LN: Synchronizer controller Name: CSYN.....	38
5.6 Logical nodes for functional blocks LN group F.....	40
5.6.1 Modelling remarks.....	40
5.6.2 LN: Counter Name: FCNT.....	40
5.6.3 LN: Curve shape description Name: FCSD.....	41
5.6.4 LN: Generic filter Name: FFIL.....	41
5.6.5 LN: Control function output limitation Name: FLIM.....	42
5.6.6 LN: PID regulator Name: FPID.....	42
5.6.7 LN: Ramp function Name: FRMP.....	43
5.6.8 LN: Set-point control function Name: FSPT.....	44
5.6.9 LN: Action at over threshold Name: FXOT.....	44
5.6.10 LN: Action at under threshold Name: FXUT.....	45

5.7	Logical nodes for generic references LN Group: G	45
5.7.1	Modelling remarks	45
5.7.2	LN: Generic automatic process control Name: GAPC	45
5.7.3	LN: Generic process I/O Name: GGIO	46
5.7.4	LN: Generic log Name: GLOG	47
5.7.5	LN: Generic security application Name: GSAL	48
5.8	Logical nodes for interfacing and archiving LN Group: I	48
5.8.1	Modelling remarks	48
5.8.2	LN: Archiving Name: IARC	48
5.8.3	LN: Human machine interface Name: IHMI	49
5.8.4	LN: Safety alarm function Name: ISAF	49
5.8.5	LN: Telecontrol interface Name: ITCI	50
5.8.6	LN: Telemonitoring interface Name: ITMI	50
5.8.7	LN: Teleprotection communication interfaces Name: ITPC	50
5.9	Logical nodes for mechanical and non-electric primary equipment LN group K	52
5.9.1	Modelling remarks	52
5.9.2	LN: Fan Name: KFAN	52
5.9.3	LN: Filter Name: KFIL	52
5.9.4	LN: Pump Name: KPMP	53
5.9.5	LN: Tank Name: KTNK	54
5.9.6	LN: Valve control Name: KVLV	54
5.10	Logical nodes for metering and measurement LN Group: M	55
5.10.1	Modelling remarks	55
5.10.2	LN: Environmental information Name: MENV	56
5.10.3	LN: Flicker measurement name Name: MFLK	56
5.10.4	LN: Harmonics or interharmonics Name: MHA1	57
5.10.5	LN: Non-phase-related harmonics or interharmonics Name: MHAN	59
5.10.6	LN: Hydrological information Name: MHYD	61
5.10.7	LN: DC measurement Name: MMDC	61
5.10.8	LN: Meteorological information Name: MMET	61
5.10.9	LN: Metering Name: MMTN	62
5.10.10	LN: Metering Name: MMTR	63
5.10.11	LN: Non-phase-related measurement Name: MMXN	63
5.10.12	LN: Measurement Name: MMXU	64
5.10.13	LN: Sequence and imbalance Name: MSQI	66
5.10.14	LN: Metering statistics Name: MSTA	67
5.11	Logical nodes for protection functions LN Group: P	67
5.11.1	Modelling remarks	67
5.11.2	LN: Differential Name: PDIF	69
5.11.3	LN: Direction comparison Name: PDIR	69
5.11.4	LN: Distance Name: PDIS	70
5.11.5	LN: Directional overpower Name: PDOP	71
5.11.6	LN: Directional underpower Name: PDUP	72
5.11.7	LN: Rate of change of frequency Name: PFRC	72
5.11.8	LN: Harmonic restraint Name: PHAR	73
5.11.9	LN: Ground detector Name: PHIZ	73
5.11.10	LN: Instantaneous overcurrent Name: PIOC	74
5.11.11	LN: Motor restart inhibition Name: PMRI	74
5.11.12	LN: Motor starting time supervision Name: PMSS	75

5.11.13	LN: Over power factor	Name: POPF	75
5.11.14	LN: Phase angle measuring	Name: PPAM	76
5.11.15	LN: Rotor protection	Name: PRTR	76
5.11.16	LN: Protection scheme	Name: PSCH	77
5.11.17	LN: Sensitive directional earthfault	Name: PSDE	78
5.11.18	LN: Transient earth fault	Name: PTEF	79
5.11.19	LN: Thyristor protection	Name: PTHF	79
5.11.20	LN: Time overcurrent	Name: PTOC	80
5.11.21	LN: Overfrequency	Name: PTOF	80
5.11.22	LN: Overvoltage	Name: PTOV	82
5.11.23	LN: Protection trip conditioning	Name: PTRC	82
5.11.24	LN: Thermal overload	Name: PTTR	83
5.11.25	LN: Undercurrent	Name: PTUC	84
5.11.26	LN: Underfrequency	Name: PTUF	85
5.11.27	LN: Undervoltage	Name: PTUV	86
5.11.28	LN: Underpower factor	Name: PUPF	86
5.11.29	LN: Voltage controlled time overcurrent	Name: PVOC	87
5.11.30	LN: Volts per Hz	Name: VVPH	87
5.11.31	LN: Zero speed or underspeed	Name: PZSU	88
5.12	Logical nodes for power quality events	LN Group: Q	88
5.12.1	Modelling remarks		88
5.12.2	LN: Frequency variation	Name: QFVR	89
5.12.3	LN: Current transient	Name: QITR	89
5.12.4	LN: Current unbalance variation	Name: QIUB	90
5.12.5	LN: Voltage transient	Name: QVTR	90
5.12.6	LN: Voltage unbalance variation	Name: QVUB	90
5.12.7	LN: Voltage variation	Name: QVVR	91
5.13	Logical nodes for protection related functions	LN Group: R	92
5.13.1	Modelling remarks		92
5.13.2	LN: Disturbance recorder channel analogue	Name: RADR	92
5.13.3	LN: Disturbance recorder channel binary	Name: RBDR	93
5.13.4	LN: Breaker failure	Name: RBRF	93
5.13.5	LN: Directional element	Name: RDIR	94
5.13.6	LN: Disturbance recorder function	Name: RDRE	94
5.13.7	LN: Disturbance record handling	Name: RDRS	95
5.13.8	LN: Fault locator	Name: RFLO	96
5.13.9	LN: Differential measurements	Name: RMXU	96
5.13.10	LN: Power swing detection/blocking	Name: RPSB	97
5.13.11	LN: Autoreclosing	Name: RREC	97
5.13.12	LN: Synchronism-check	Name: RSYN	98
5.14	Logical nodes for supervision and monitoring	LN Group: S	99
5.14.1	Modelling remarks		99
5.14.2	LN: Monitoring and diagnostics for arcs	Name: SARC	100
5.14.3	LN: Circuit breaker supervision	Name: SCBR	100
5.14.4	LN: Insulation medium supervision (gas)	Name: SIMG	102
5.14.5	LN: Insulation medium supervision (liquid)	Name: SIML	102
5.14.6	LN: Tap changer supervision	Name: SLTC	103
5.14.7	LN: Supervision of operating mechanism	Name: SOPM	104
5.14.8	LN: Monitoring and diagnostics for partial discharges	Name: SPDC	105

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5.14.9	LN: Power transformer supervision	Name: SPTR	106
5.14.10	LN: Circuit switch supervision	Name: SSWI	107
5.14.11	LN: Temperature supervision	Name: STMP	108
5.14.12	LN: Vibration supervision	Name: SVBR	108
5.15	Logical nodes for instrument transformers and sensors	LN Group: T	109
5.15.1	Modelling remarks		109
5.15.2	LN: Angle	Name: TANG	109
5.15.3	LN: Axial displacement	Name: TAXD	109
5.15.4	LN: Current transformer	Name: TCTR	110
5.15.5	LN: Distance	Name: TDST	111
5.15.6	LN: Liquid flow	Name: TFLW	111
5.15.7	LN: Frequency	Name: TFRQ	111
5.15.8	LN: Generic sensor	Name: TGSN	112
5.15.9	LN: Humidity	Name: THUM	112
5.15.10	LN: Media level	Name: TLVL	113
5.15.11	LN: Magnetic field	Name: TMGF	113
5.15.12	LN: Movement sensor	Name: TMVM	114
5.15.13	LN: Position indicator	Name: TPOS	115
5.15.14	LN: Pressure sensor	Name: TPRS	115
5.15.15	LN: Rotation transmitter	Name: TRTN	116
5.15.16	LN: Sound pressure sensor	Name: TSND	116
5.15.17	LN: Temperature sensor	Name: TTMP	117
5.15.18	LN: Mechanical tension / stress	Name: TTNS	117
5.15.19	LN: Vibration sensor	Name: TVBR	118
5.15.20	LN: Voltage transformer	Name: TVTR	118
5.15.21	LN: Water acidity	Name: TWPH	119
5.16	Logical nodes for switchgear	LN Group: X	120
5.16.1	Modelling remarks		120
5.16.2	LN: Circuit breaker	Name: XCBR	120
5.16.3	LN: Circuit switch	Name: XSWI	120
5.17	Logical nodes for power transformers	LN Group: Y	121
5.17.1	Modelling remarks		121
5.17.2	LN: Earth fault neutralizer (Petersen coil)	Name: YEFN	121
5.17.3	LN: Tap changer	Name: YLTC	122
5.17.4	LN: Power shunt	Name: YPSH	123
5.17.5	LN: Power transformer	Name: YPTR	123
5.18	Logical nodes for further power system equipment	LN Group: Z	124
5.18.1	Modelling remarks		124
5.18.2	LN: Auxiliary network	Name: ZAXN	124
5.18.3	LN: Battery	Name: ZBAT	125
5.18.4	LN: Bushing	Name: ZBSH	125
5.18.5	LN: Power cable	Name: ZCAB	125
5.18.6	LN: Capacitor bank	Name: ZCAP	126
5.18.7	LN: Converter	Name: ZCON	126
5.18.8	LN: Generator	Name: ZGEN	126
5.18.9	LN: Gas insulated line	Name: ZGIL	127
5.18.10	LN: Power overhead line	Name: ZLIN	127
5.18.11	LN: Motor	Name: ZMOT	128
5.18.12	LN: Reactor	Name: ZREA	128

5.18.13 LN: Resistor Name: ZRES	129
5.18.14 LN: Rotating reactive component Name: ZRRC.....	129
5.18.15 LN: Surge arrester Name: ZSAR.....	130
5.18.16 LN: Semi-conductor controlled rectifier Name: ZSCR	130
5.18.17 LN: Synchronous machine Name: ZSMC.....	131
5.18.18 LN: Thyristor controlled frequency converter Name: ZTCF	133
5.18.19 LN: Thyristor controlled reactive component Name: ZTCR.....	133
6 Data object name semantics	133
Annex A (normative) Interpretation of mode and behaviour	172
Annex B (normative) Local / Remote concept	174
Annex C (informative) Deprecated logical node classes	176
Annex D (informative) Relationship between this standard and IEC 61850-5	177
Annex E (informative) Algorithms used in logical nodes for automatic control.....	178
Annex F (normative) Statistical calculation	183
Annex G (normative) Functional relationship of data objects of autorecloser RREC.....	189
Annex H (normative) SCL enumerations	190
Bibliography	196
Figure 1 – Overview of this standard	12
Figure 2 – LOGICAL NODE relationships.....	22
Figure E.1 – Example of curve based on an indexed gate position providing water flow.....	178
Figure E.2 – Example of curve based on an indexed guide vane position (x axis) vs. net head (y axis) giving an interpolated runner blade position (Z axis).....	179
Figure E.3 – Example of a proportional-integral-derivate controller.....	180
Figure E.4 – Example of a power stabilisation system.....	181
Figure E.5 – Example of a ramp generator	181
Figure E.6 – Example of an interface with a set-point algorithm	182
Figure F.1 – Statistical calculation of a vector.....	184
Figure F.2 – Examples of statistical calculations.....	187
Figure G.1 – Diagram of autorecloser function.....	189
Table 1 – List of logical node groups.....	20
Table 2 – Interpretation of logical node tables.....	21
Table 3 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for automatic control LNs.....	29
Table 4 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for control LNs.....	35
Table 5 – Conditional attributes in FPID	43
Table 6 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for metering and measurement LNs	55
Table 7 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 (this standard) for protection LNs	68
Table 8 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for protection related LN	92
Table 9 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for supervision and monitoring LNs.....	99
Table 10 – Description of data objects.....	134
Table A.1 – Values of mode and behaviour.....	172
Table A.2 – Definition of mode and behaviour.....	173

Table B.1 – Relationship between Loc/Rem data objects and control authority	175
Table D.1 – Relationship between IEC 61850-5 and this standard for some miscellaneous LNs	177

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND
SYSTEMS FOR POWER UTILITY AUTOMATION –**
**Part 7-4: Basic communication structure –
Compatible logical node classes and data object classes**

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Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The major technical changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows:

- corrections and clarifications according to information letter "IEC 61850-technical issues by the IEC TC 57" (see document 57/963/INF, 2008-07-18);

- extensions for new logical nodes for the power quality domain;
- extensions for the model for statistical and historical statistical data;
- extensions regarding IEC 61850-90-1 (substation-substation communication);
- extensions for new logical nodes for monitoring functions according to IEC 62271;
- new logical nodes from IEC 61850-7-410 and IEC 61850-7-420 of general interest.

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

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The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

The content of this part of IEC 61850 is based on existing or emerging standards and applications. In particular the definitions are based upon:

- the specific data objects types defined in IEC 60870-5-101 and IEC 60870-5-103;
- the common class definitions from the Utility Communication Architecture 2.0: Generic Object Models for Substation and Feeder Equipment (GOMSFE) (IEEE TR 1550);
- CIGRE Report 34-03, Communication requirements in terms of data flow within substations, December 1996.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61850 is part of a set of standards, the IEC 61850 series. IEC 61850 defines communication networks and systems for power utility automation, and more specially the communication architecture for subsystems such as substation automation systems. The sum of all subsystems may result also in the description of the communication architecture for the overall power system management. The defined architecture provided in specific parts of IEC 61850-7-x gives both a power utility specific data model and a substation domain specific data model with abstract definitions of data objects classes and services independently from the specific protocol stacks, implementations, and operating systems. The mapping of these abstract classes and services to communication stacks is outside the scope of IEC 61850-7-x and may be found in IEC 61850-8-x and in IEC 61850-9-x.

IEC 61850-7-1 gives an overview of the basic communication architecture to be used for all applications in the power system domain. IEC 61850-7-3 defines common attribute types and common data classes related to all applications in the power system domain. The attributes of the common data classes may be accessed using services defined in IEC 61850-7-2. These common data classes are used in this part to define the compatible data object classes.

To reach interoperability, all data objects in the data model need a strong definition with regard to syntax and semantics. The semantics of the data objects is mainly provided by names assigned to common logical nodes defined in this part and the data objects they contain, as defined in this basic part, and dedicated logical nodes defined in domain specific parts such as for hydro power control systems. Interoperability is easiest if as much as possible of the data objects are defined as mandatory. Because of different approaches and technical features, some data objects, especially settings, were declared as optional in this edition of the standard. There are also data objects which were declared as conditional, i.e. they will become mandatory under some well-defined conditions. After some experience has been gained with this standard, this decision may be reviewed in the next edition of this part.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9149114b-9625-40a1-89db-4c3e6e7252a/iec-61850-7-4-2010>

It should be noted that data objects with full semantics are only one of the elements required to achieve interoperability. The standardized access to the data objects is defined in compatible, power utility and domain specific services (see IEC 61850-7-2). Since data objects and services are hosted by devices (IED), a proper device model is also needed. To describe both the device capabilities and the interaction of the devices in the related system, a configuration language is also needed, as defined in IEC 61850-6 by the substation configuration description language (SCL).

The compatible logical node name and data object name definitions found in this part and the associated semantics are fixed. The syntax of the type definitions of all data objects classes is governed by abstract definitions provided in IEC 61850-7-2 and IEC 61850-7-3. Not all features of logical nodes are listed in this part; for example, data sets and logs are covered in IEC 61850-7-2.

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS FOR POWER UTILITY AUTOMATION –

Part 7-4: Basic communication structure – Compatible logical node classes and data object classes

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61850 specifies the information model of devices and functions generally related to common use regarding applications in systems for power utility automation. It also contains the information model of devices and function-related applications in substations. In particular, it specifies the compatible logical node names and data object names for communication between intelligent electronic devices (IED). This includes the relationship between logical nodes and data objects.

The logical node names and data object names defined in this document are part of the class model introduced in IEC 61850-7-1 and defined in IEC 61850-7-2. The names defined in this document are used to build the hierarchical object references applied for communicating with IEDs in systems for power utility automation and, especially, with IEDs in substations and on distribution feeders. The naming conventions of IEC 61850-7-2 are applied in this part.

To avoid private, incompatible extensions, this part specifies normative naming rules for multiple instances and private, compatible extensions of logical node (LN) classes and data object names. Any definition is based on IEC 61850 or on referenced well identified public documents.

[IEC 61850-7-4:2010](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9149114b-9625-40a1-89d8-7f4acc7352a/iec-61850-7-4-2010)

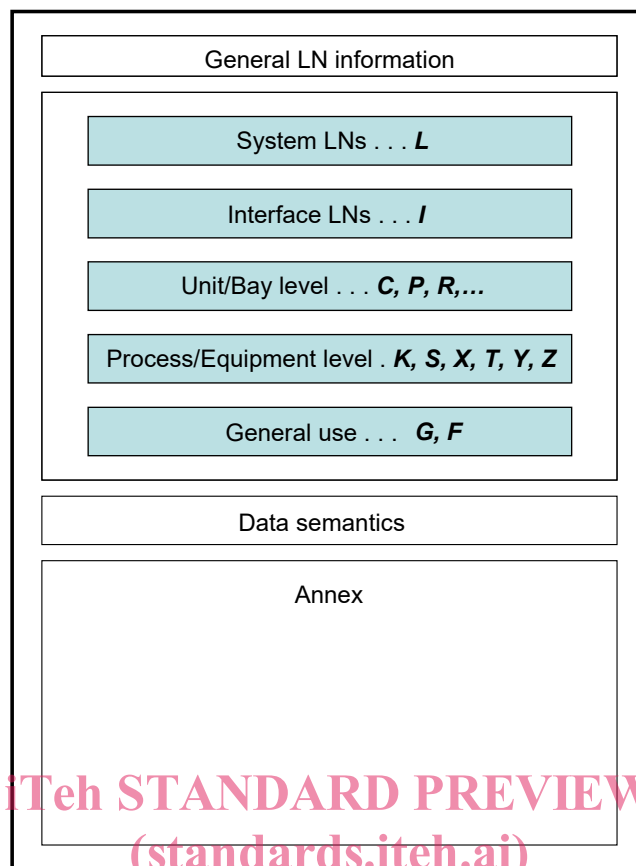
[https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9149114b-9625-40a1-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9149114b-9625-40a1-89d8-7f4acc7352a/iec-61850-7-4-2010)

This part does not provide tutorial material. It is recommended to read parts IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-1 first, in conjunction with IEC 61850-7-3, and IEC 61850-7-2.

This standard is applicable to describe device models and functions of substation and feeder equipment. The concepts defined in this standard are also applied to describe device models and functions for:

- substation-to-substation information exchange,
- substation-to-control centre information exchange,
- power plant-to-control centre information exchange,
- information exchange for distributed generation,
- information exchange for distributed automation, or
- information exchange for metering.

Figure 1 provides a general overview of this standard. The groups of logical nodes defined in this standard are shown in Figure 1, ordered according to some semantic meaning, for instance different control levels such as plant level, unit level, etc. For convenience, the logical nodes are defined below in alphabetical order.



IEC 1102/03

Figure 1 – Overview of this standard

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9149114b-9625-40a1-89d8-7fc4eee7252a/iec-61850-7-4-2010>

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60270:2000, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 61000-4-7:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques – General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*

IEC 61000-4-15, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-15: Testing and measurement techniques – Flickermeter – Functional and design specifications*

IEC 61850-2, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 2: Glossary*

IEC 61850-5, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models*

IEC 61850-7-1:___¹, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 7-1: Basic communication structure – Principles and models*

¹ To be published.

IEC 61850-7-2:___², *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 7-2: Basic information and communication structure – Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)*

IEC 61850-7-3:___³, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 7-3: Basic communication structure – Common data classes*

IEC 61850-9-2, *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 9-2: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3*

IEEE C37.111:1999, *IEEE Standard Common Format for Transient Data Exchange (COMTRADE) for Power Systems*

IEEE 519:1992, *IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems*

IEEE C37.2:1996, *Electrical Power System Device Function Numbers and Contact Designation*

IEEE 1459:2000, *IEEE Trial-Use Standard Definitions for the Measurement of Electric Power Quantities Under Sinusoidal, Nonsinusoidal, Balanced, or Unbalanced Conditions*

IEEE 1588, *Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control systems*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

3 Terms and definitions (standards.iteh.ai)

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61850-2 and IEC 61850-7-2 apply.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9149114b-9625-40a1-89d8-7fc4eee7252a/iec-61850-7-4-2010>

4 Abbreviated terms

The following terms are used to build concatenated data object names. For example, ChNum is constructed by using two terms "Ch" which stands for "Channel" and "Num" which stands for "Number". Thus the concatenated name represents a "channel number".

² To be published.

³ To be published.