



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 61400-25-2:2007

01-november-2007

Sistemi generatorjev vetrne turbine - 25-2. del: Komunikacije za spremljanje in nadzor vetrnih elektrarn - Informacijski modeli (IEC 61400-25-2:2006)

Wind turbines - Part 25-2: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants - Information models

Windenergieanlagen - Teil 25-2: Kommunikation für die Überwachung und Steuerung von Windenergieanlagen - Informationsmodelle

Eoliennes - Partie 25-2: Communications pour la surveillance et la commande des centrales éoliennes - Modeles d'information

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 61400-25-2:2007

ICS:

27.180	Sistemi turbin na veter in drugi alternativni viri energije	Wind turbine systems and other alternative sources of energy
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**Wind turbines -
Part 25-2: Communications for monitoring
and control of wind power plants -
Information models
(IEC 61400-25-2:2006)**

Eoliennes -
Partie 25-2: Communications
pour la surveillance et la commande
des centrales éoliennes -
Modèles d'information
(CEI 61400-25-2:2006)

Windenergieanlagen -
Teil 25-2: Kommunikation
für die Überwachung und Steuerung
von Windenergieanlagen -
Informationsmodelle
(IEC 61400-25-2:2006)

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SIST EN 61400-25-2:2007

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2007-02-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 88/275/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61400-25-2, prepared by IEC TC 88, Wind turbines, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61400-25-2 on 2007-02-01.

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) 2007-11-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2010-02-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61400-25-2:2006 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

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.

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 61400-25	Series	Wind turbines - Part 25: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants	EN 61400-25	Series
IEC 61850-5	- ¹⁾	Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models	EN 61850-5	2003 ²⁾
IEC 61850-7-1	2003	Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 7-1: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Principles and models	EN 61850-7-1	2003
IEC 61850-7-2	2003	Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 7-2: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)	EN 61850-7-2	2003
IEC 61850-7-3	- ¹⁾	Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Common data classes	EN 61850-7-3	2003 ²⁾
IEC 61850-7-4	- ¹⁾	Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 7-4: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Compatible logical node classes and data classes	EN 61850-7-4	2003 ²⁾
ISO 639	Series	Codes for the representation of names of languages	-	-
ISO 1000	- ¹⁾	SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units	-	-
ISO 3166	Series	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions	EN ISO 3166	Series

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
RFC 2445	- ¹⁾	Internet Calendaring and Scheduling Core Object Specification (iCalendar)	-	-

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61400-25-2

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Wind turbines –

**Part 25-2:
Communications for monitoring
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Information models**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

WIND TURBINES –

**Part 25-2: Communications for monitoring
and control of wind power plants –
Information models**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). 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. 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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International Standard IEC 61400-25-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 88: Wind turbines.

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

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

FDIS	Report on voting
88/275/FDIS	88/281/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61400 series, under the general title *Wind turbines* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61400-25 series defines communication for monitoring and control of wind power plants. The modeling approach of the IEC 61400-25 series has been selected to provide abstract definitions of classes and services such that the specifications are independent of specific protocol stacks, implementations, and operating systems. The mapping of these abstract classes and services to a specific communication profile is not within the scope of this part of the IEC 61400-25 series but within the scope of future IEC 61400-25-4¹.

To reach interoperability, all data in the information model need a strong definition with regard to syntax and semantics. The semantics of the data is mainly provided by names assigned to logical nodes and data they contain, as defined in this part of the IEC 61400-25 series. Interoperability is easiest if as much as possible of the data are defined as mandatory.

It should be noted that data with full semantics is only one of the elements required to achieve interoperability. Since data and services are hosted by devices (IED), a proper device model is needed along with compatible domain specific services (see IEC 61400-25-3).

This part is used to specify the abstract definitions of a logical device class, logical node classes, data classes, and abstract common data classes. These abstract definitions are mapped into concrete object definitions that are to be used for a particular protocol.

The compatible logical node name and data name definitions found in this part and the associated semantics are fixed.

NOTE Performance of the IEC 61400-25 series implementations are application specific. The IEC 61400-25 series does not guarantee a certain level of performance. This is beyond the scope of the IEC 61400-25 series. However, there is no underlying limitation in the communications technology to prevent high speed application (millisecond level responses).

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¹ To be published.

WIND TURBINES –

Part 25-2: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants – Information models

1 Scope

The focus of the IEC 61400-25 series is on the communications between wind power plant components such as wind turbines and actors such as SCADA systems. Internal communication within wind power plant components is outside the scope of the IEC 61400-25 series.

The IEC 61400-25 series is designed for a communication environment supported by a client-server model. Three areas are defined, that are modelled separately to ensure the scalability of implementations:

- 1) wind power plant information models,
- 2) information exchange model, and
- 3) mapping of these two models to a standard communication profile.

The wind power plant information model and the information exchange model, viewed together, constitute an interface between client and server. In this conjunction, the wind power plant information model serves as an interpretation frame for accessible wind power plant data. The wind power plant information model is used by the server to offer the client a uniform, component-oriented view of the wind power plant data. The information exchange model reflects the whole active functionality of the server. The IEC 61400-25 series enables connectivity between a heterogeneous combination of client and servers from different manufacturers and suppliers.

As depicted in Figure 1, the IEC 61400-25 series defines a server with the following aspects:

- information provided by a wind power plant component, for example “wind turbine rotor speed” or “total power production of a certain time interval”, is modelled and made available for access.
- services to exchange values of the modelled information defined in IEC 61400-25-3.
- mapping to a communication profile, providing a protocol stack, to carry the exchanged values from the modelled information (IEC 61400-25-4).

The IEC 61400-25 series only defines how to model the information, information exchange and mapping to specific communication protocols. The standard excludes a definition of how and where to implement the communication interface, the application program interface and implementation recommendations. However, the objective of the standard is that the information associated with a single wind power plant component (such as a wind turbine) is accessible through a corresponding logical device.

IEC 61400-25-2 specifies the information model of devices and functions related to wind power plant applications. In particular, it specifies the compatible logical node names, and data names for communication between wind power plant components. This includes the relationship between logical devices, logical nodes and data. The names defined in the IEC 61400-25 series are used to build the hierarchical object references applied for communicating with components in wind power plants.

This part of IEC 61400-25 specifies common attribute types and common data classes related to wind turbine applications. In particular it specifies common data classes for:

- setpoint value,
- status value,
- alarm,
- command,
- event counting,
- state timing,
- alarm set status.

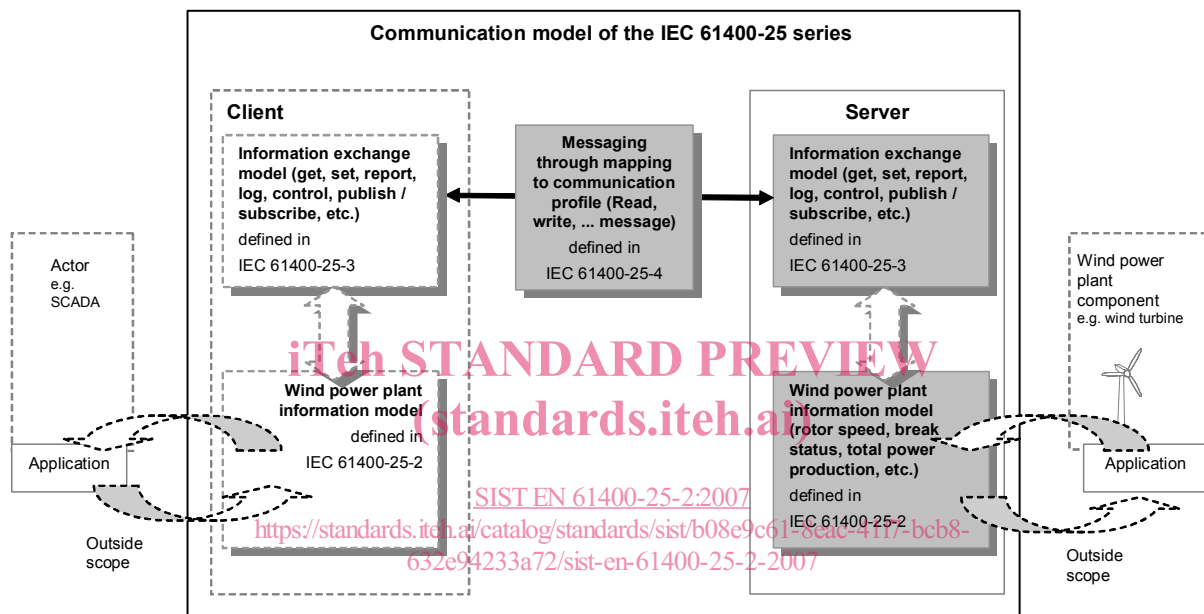


Figure 1 – Conceptual communication model of the IEC 61400-25 series

Devices implementing the information model of this part shall choose one or more logical nodes as required by the application.

NOTE 1 The IEC 61400-25 series focuses on the common, non-vendor-specific information. Those information items that tend to vary greatly between vendor-specific implementations can for example be specified in bilateral agreements or by user groups.

NOTE 2 This part does not provide tutorial material.

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 61400-25 (all parts), *Wind turbines - Part 25: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants*

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

IEC 61850-7-1:2003, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 7-1: Basic communication structure for substations and feeder equipment – Principles and models*