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**OPC unified architecture –
Part 11: Historical Access**

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Partie 11: Accès à l'Historique**

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Part 11: Historical Access

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

CDV	Report on voting
65E/380/CDV	65E/410/RVC

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

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

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.

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 11: Historical Access

1 Scope

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

The complete *AddressSpace* Model including all *NodeClasses* 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 standard 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, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 abbreviations

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.

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. There does not have to be a value stored at that 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 may 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 may be all data collected for the *DataValue* or it may 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* effect the time domain as described in 4.4.

All timestamps which 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 meta data 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 identify each element within the history collection. *Annotations* are examples of *Structured History Data*.

3.2 Abbreviations

DA	Data Access
HA	Historical Access
HDA	Historical Data Access
UA	Unified Architecture

4 Concepts

4.1 General

This standard 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*.

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, etc.).

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.

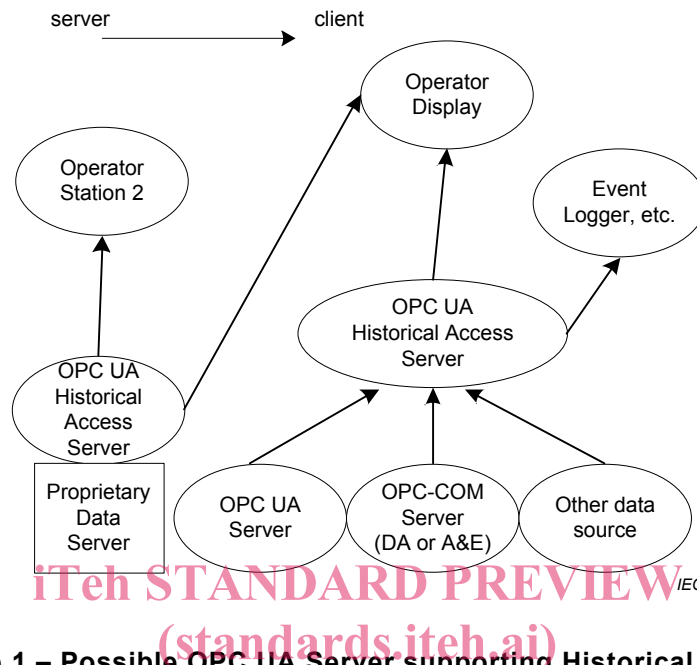


Figure 1 – Possible OPC UA Server supporting Historical Access

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 standard 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. 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 2 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*.

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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
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

Start Time	End Time	numValuesPerNode	Bounds	Data Returned
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* may change; *NodeIds* may be modified, added or deleted).

Server developers and administrators need to be aware that modifying the *AddressSpace* may 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).

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

5 Historical Information Model

5.1 HistoricalNodes

5.1.1 General <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1f210cbf-9355-44ee-92b1-bcbddc87475d/iec-62541-11-2015>

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* (see Table 2 below).

Table 2 – Annotations Property

Name	Use	Data Type	Description
Standard Properties			
Annotations	O	Annotation	The <i>Annotations Property</i> is used to indicate that <i>Annotation</i> data exists for the history collection exposed by a <i>HistoricalDataNode</i> . <i>Annotation DataType</i> is defined in 5.5

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

Not every *HistoricalDataNode* in the *AddressSpace* might contain *Annotation* data. The *Annotations Property* indicates whether or not a *HistoricalDataNode* supports *Annotations*. *Annotation* data is accessed using the standard *HistoryRead* functions. *Annotations* are modified, inserted or deleted using the standard *HistoryUpdate* functions.

As with all *HistoricalNodes*, modifications, deletions or additions of *Annotations* will raise the appropriate Historical Audit Event with the corresponding *NodeId*.