IEC 61968-3

Edition 2.0 2017-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management –
Part 3: Interface for network operations

Intégration d'applications pour les services électriques – Interfaces système pour la gestion de la distribution –
Partie 3: Interface pour l'exploitation du réseau

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61968-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/1810/FDIS	57/1841/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.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004. It constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Replaced Measurement list with Measurement and Controls.
b) Replaced OperationalRestriction with Tag.
c) Replaced OutageRecord with Outage.
d) Replaced SafetyDocument with ClearanceDocument.
e) Replaced SwitchingSchedule with SwitchingOrder.
f) Added SwitchingPlan.
g) Added Temporary Network Change.
h) Added TroubleTicket.
i) Added Incident.
j) Added TroubleOrder.
k) Added use cases and sequence diagrams.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

– **tokens: in arial black type**

A list of all parts of the IEC 61968 series, under the general title: *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management* 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- withdrawn,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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this part of IEC 61968 is to define a standard for the integration of network operations systems with each other and other systems and business functions within the scope of IEC 61968. The specific details of communication protocols those systems employ are outside the scope of this part of IEC 61968. Instead, this part of IEC 61968 will recognize and model the general capabilities that can be potentially provided by network operations systems. In this way, this part of IEC 61968 will not be impacted by the specification, development and/or deployment of next generation network operations systems, either through the use of standards or proprietary means.

The IEC 61968 series of standards is intended to facilitate inter-application integration as opposed to intra-application integration. Intra-application integration is aimed at programs in the same application system, usually communicating with each other using middleware that is embedded in their underlying runtime environment, and tends to be optimised for close, real-time, synchronous connections and interactive request/reply or conversation communication models. Therefore, these inter-application interface standards are relevant to loosely coupled applications with more heterogeneity in languages, operating systems, protocols and management tools. This series of standards is intended to support applications that need to exchange data every few seconds, minutes, or hours rather than waiting for a nightly batch run. This series of standards, which are intended to be implemented with middleware services that exchange messages among applications, will complement, not replace utility data warehouses, database gateways, and operational stores.

As used in IEC 61968, a distribution management system (DMS) consists of various distributed application components for the utility to manage electrical distribution networks. These capabilities include monitoring and control of equipment for power delivery, management processes to ensure system reliability, voltage management, demand-side management, outage management, work management, automated mapping and facilities management. Standard interfaces are defined for each class of applications identified in the interface reference model (IRM), which is described in IEC 61968-1.

APPLICATION INTEGRATION AT ELECTRIC UTILITIES – SYSTEM INTERFACES FOR DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT –

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1 Scope

Per the IEC 61968 Interface Reference Model, the Network Operations function defined in this part of IEC 61968 provides utilities the means to supervise main substation topology (breaker and switch state) and control equipment status. It also provides the means for handling network connectivity and loading conditions. Finally, it makes it possible for utilities to locate customer telephone complaints and supervise the location of field crews.

IEC 61968-3 specifies the information content of a set of message payloads that can be used to support many of the business functions related to network operations. Typical uses of the message payloads defined in IEC 61968-3 include data acquisition by external systems, fault isolation, fault restoration, trouble management, maintenance of plant, and the commissioning of plant.

The scope diagram shown in Figure 1 illustrates the possibility of implementing IEC 61968-3 functionality as either a single integrated advanced distribution management system or as a set of separate functions – OMS, DMS and SCADA. Utilities may chose to buy these systems from different vendors and integrate them using the IEC 61968-3 messages. Alternatively, a single vendor could provide two or all of these components as a single integrated system. In the case of more than one system being provided by the same vendor, the vendor may chose to use either extensions of the IEC 61968-messages or a proprietary integration mechanism to provide enhanced functionality over and above what is required/supported by the IEC 61968-3 specification.

An additional part of IEC 61968 will document integration scenarios or use cases, which are informative examples showing typical ways of using the message payloads defined in this document as well as message payloads to be defined in other parts of the IEC 61968 series.

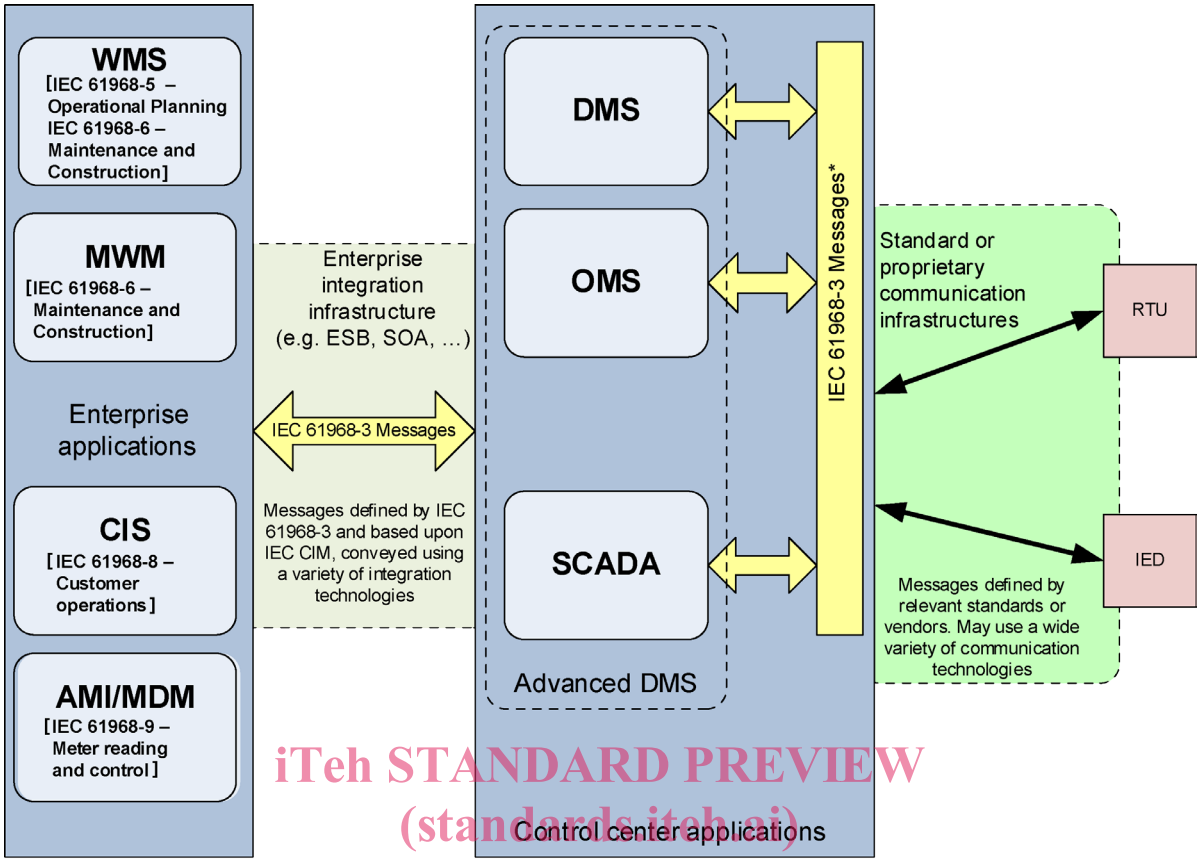

Figure 1 – IEC 61968-3 Scope

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 61968-1, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 1: Interface architecture and general recommendations*

IEC TS 61968-2, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 2: Glossary*

IEC 61968-100, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 100: Implementation profiles*

IEC 61970-301, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 301: Common information model (CIM) base*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

3.2 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviations given in IEC 61968-2 as well as the following apply.

NOTE Refer to International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, IEC 60050, for general glossary definitions.

FLISR Fault Location, Isolation and Service Restoration

WMS Work Management System

4 Reference and Information Models

4.1 General approach to network operations

Traditionally there have been two types of systems to manage distribution operations: Distribution Management Systems (DMS) and Outage Management Systems (OMS). Often a DMS has been delivered as an extension to a SCADA system, but some DMS can be delivered as a standalone set of distribution applications with no SCADA.

Outage Management Systems are used extensively in many parts of the world (typically with large service territories and a large amount of primary overhead conductor) to manage their distribution systems. Such distribution systems are typically configured radially and cover large distances. For this reason it has been historically expensive to monitor the status of the distribution system, particularly outside of the substation. In more dense populations the cost of telemetry and automation is lower, and can be justified on a cost per customer basis.

Thus often the only way that a distribution utility knows that there is a problem with the system is when a customer calls to report an outage. The utility then collects a set of outage calls, and from the pattern of calls received, determines the likely location and cause of the outage. A crew is then sent to the location of the outage to investigate further and affect repairs.

Distribution management systems have their roots in transmission SCADA systems. As automation has moved downwards and into distribution substations, there has been an increasing need to provide functionality for distribution applications. Distribution management systems originated as either extensions to the existing transmission SCADA, by adding additional points to cover the feeder breakers, or by adding a standalone distribution SCADA system. Both types of system usually have RTUs, communication front-ends, alarm systems and displays.

What characterizes these systems as distribution management systems are the addition of functions such as the ability to add temporary devices, such as line cuts and jumper lines. Such temporary devices are uncommon in transmission systems, but are very common in distribution systems. Since many distribution systems are operated in a radial configuration, it is often necessary to operate feeder tie switches to reconfigure feeders, either to restore outages or to adjust to different loading situations. This dictates a need for the ability to dynamically color lines according to which direction they are being energized from and also

for the ability to color lines according to whether they are energized or not. In addition, in certain parts of the world, such systems can be unbalanced, meaning that each electrical phase is operated independently. Another characteristic of a distribution system is that change is the norm. New residential construction and routine maintenance means that the distribution network model changes frequently. It is not uncommon for 10 000 or even 100 000 changes to occur to a distribution system in a single week.

The thing that both the DMS and OMS have in common is the need for an as operated near real-time network model. Thus this part of IEC 61968 includes the ability to exchange distribution network models between two such systems and to keep them synchronized. Increasingly, vendors are beginning to realize that this integration is non-trivial to implement and maintain, are therefore offering integrated DMS/OMS, and even integrated DMS/OMS/SCADA systems in order to provide reduced total cost of ownership and consistent views of the real-time distribution network. The term ADMS (Advanced Distribution Management System) has been coined to describe such systems.

4.2 Reference Model

Figure 2 serves as reference models and provide examples of the logical components and data flows related to this International Standard. Clause 3 provides references to terms that are defined by the CIM.

The diagram in Figure 2 describes the flows between the components in the reference model.

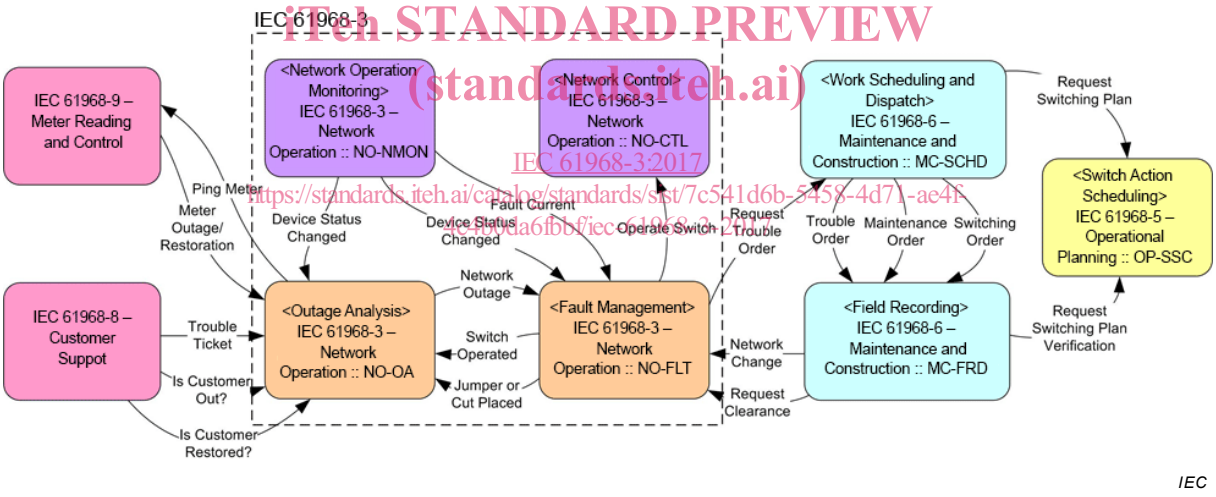

Figure 2 – IEC 61968-3 Reference Model

The reference architecture reflects five main logical components (potentially realized as systems or subsystems) related to network operations:

IEC 61968-9, *Meter Reading & Control, for associating outage events and meter pings with operations*

IEC 61968-8, *Customer Operations for trouble call management associated with outages*

IEC 61968-6, *Maintenance & Construction for work orders required for trouble and switching*

IEC 61968-5, *Operational Planning for switching plan generation for both planned and unplanned work*

4.3 Interface Reference Model

It is not the intention of this standard to define the applications and systems that vendors should produce. It is expected that a concrete (physical) application will provide the functionality of one or more abstract (logical) components as listed in this standard. These abstract components are grouped by the business functions of the Interface Reference Model.

In this standard, the term abstract component is used to refer to that portion of a software system that supports one or more of the interfaces defined in this part of IEC 61968 through IEC 61968-9. It does not necessarily mean that compliant software is delivered neither as separate modules nor as a single system.

IEC 61968-1 describes infrastructure services common to all abstract components while IEC 61968-3 through IEC 61968-9 define the details of the information exchanged for specific types of abstract component.

IEC 61968 defines that:

- An inter-application infrastructure is compliant if it supplies services defined in Part 1 to support at least two applications with interfaces compliant to sections of Parts 3 to 9.
- An application interface is compliant if it supports the interface standards defined in Parts 3 to 9 for the relevant abstract components defined in the Interface Reference Model.
- An application is only required to support interface standards of the applicable components listed under abstract components. An application is not required to support interfaces required by other abstract components of the same business sub-function or within the same business function. While this standard primarily defines information exchanged among components in different business functions, it will occasionally also define information exchanged among components within a single business function when a strong market need for this capability has been realised.

4.4 Network operations functions and components

It should be noted that the message payloads defined in this document, IEC 61968-3, *Interfaces for Network Operations*, may be sent or received by any type of component within a distribution management system (DMS) system.

Table 1 shows these functions and typical abstract components that are expected to be producers of information for these message payloads. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of functions and abstract components, rather they are examples. Typical consumers of the information include, but are not restricted to, the other components as listed in IEC 61968-1.