



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN IEC 61869-9:2019**

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**Nadomešča:
SIST EN 60044-8:2003**

Instrumentni transformatorji - 9. del: Digitalni vmesnik za instrumentne transformatorje (IEC 61869-9:2016)

Instrument Transformers - Part 9: Digital interface for instrument transformers (IEC 61869-9:2016)

Messwandler - Teil 9: Digitale Schnittstelle für Messwandler (IEC 61869-9:2016)

Transformateurs de mesure - Partie 9: Interface numérique pour les transformateurs de mesure (IEC 61869-9:2016)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN IEC 61869-9:2019

ICS:

17.220.20	Merjenje električnih in magnetnih veličin	Measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN IEC 61869-9

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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Supersedes EN 60044-8:2002 (partially)

English Version

**Instrument transformers - Part 9: Digital interface for instrument transformers
(IEC 61869-9:2016)**

Transformateurs de mesure - Partie 9: Interface numérique
pour les transformateurs de mesure
(IEC 61869-9:2016)

Messwandler - Teil 9: Digitale Schnittstelle für Messwandler
(IEC 61869-9:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2016-06-01. 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.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN IEC 61869-9:2019 (E)**European foreword**

The text of document 38/502/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61869-9, prepared by IEC/TC 38 "Instrument transformers" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61869-9:2019.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-01-05
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-07-05

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This document supersedes EN 60044-8:2002 (partially).

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The text of the International Standard IEC 61869-9:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60044-7:1999	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60044-7:2000 (not modified)
IEC 60044-8:2002	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60044-8:2002 (not modified)
IEC 61850 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61850 (series)
IEC 61850-5:2013	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61850-5:2013 (not modified)
IEC 61850-8-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61850-8-1
IEC 61850-10	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61850-10
IEC 61869 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61869 (series)
IEC 62271-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62271-3

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

Clause 2 of IEC 61869-6:2016 is applicable with the following additions:

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61588	2009	Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control systems		-
IEC 61850-6	2009	Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 6: Configuration description language for communication in electrical substations related to IEDs	EN 61850-6	2010
IEC 61850-7-1	2011	Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 7-1: Basic communication structure - Principles and models	EN 61850-7-1	2011
IEC 61850-7-2	2010	Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 7-2: Basic information and communication structure - Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)	EN 61850-7-2	2010
IEC 61850-7-3	2010	Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 7-3: Basic communication structure - Common data classes	EN 61850-7-3	2011
IEC 61850-8-1	2011	Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 8-1: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) - Mappings to MMS (ISO 9506-1 and ISO 9506-2) and to ISO/IEC 8802-3	EN 61850-8-1	2011
IEC 61850-9-2	2011	Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 9-2: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) - Sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3	EN 61850-9-2	2011
IEC 61850-10	2012	Communication networks and systems for	EN 61850-10	2013

EN IEC 61869-9:2019 (E)

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
		power utility automation - Part 10: Conformance testing		
IEC 61869-6	2016	Instrument transformers - Part 6: Additional general requirements for low-power instrument transformers	EN 61869-6	2016
IEC/IEEE 61850-9-3	2016	Communication networks and systems for - power utility automation - Part 9-3: Precision time protocol profile for power utility automation		-
UCA (International Users Group	-	Implementation guideline for digital interface to instrument transformers using IEC 61850-9-2		

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IEC 61869-9

Edition 1.0 2016-04

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Instrument transformers –
Part 9: Digital interface for instrument transformers

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INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS –

Part 9: Digital interface for instrument transformers

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 61869-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 38: Instrument transformers.

This first edition replaces the corresponding specific requirements previously contained in IEC 60044-8, published in 2002.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
38/502/FDIS	38/508/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.

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 61869 series, published under the general title *Instrument transformers*, can be found on the IEC website.

This publication contains an attached file in the form of a .xml file. This file is intended to be used as a complement and does not form an integral part of the publication.

This International Standard contains specific requirements for electronic low power instrument transformers (LPIT) having a digital output.

This Part 9 is to be read in conjunction with, and is based on, IEC 61869-1:2007, *General Requirements* and IEC 61869-6:2016. However, the reader is encouraged to use its most recent edition.

This Part 9 follows the structure of IEC 61869-6 and IEC 61869-1 and supplements or modifies their corresponding clauses/subclauses.

When a particular clause/subclause of Part 6 is not mentioned in this Part 9, that clause/subclause applies. When this standard states “addition”, “modification” or “replacement”, the relevant text in Part 6 is to be adapted accordingly.

When a particular clause/subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in Part 6, that clause/subclause applies. When part 6 states “addition”, “modification” or “replacement”, the relevant text in Part 1 is to be adapted accordingly.

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For additional clauses, subclauses, figures, tables, annexes or note, the following numbering system is used:

- clauses, subclauses, tables, figures and notes that are numbered starting from 901 are additional to those in Part 1;
- additional annexes are lettered 9A, 9B, etc.

An overview of the planned set of standards at the date of publication of this document is given below. The updated list of standards issued by IEC TC38 is available at the website: www.iec.ch

PRODUCT FAMILY STANDARDS	PRODUCT STANDARD IEC	PRODUCTS	OLD STANDARD IEC	
61869-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS	61869-2	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CURRENT TRANSFORMERS	60044-1 60044-6	
	61869-3	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUCTIVE VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS	60044-2	
	61869-4	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMBINED TRANSFORMERS	60044-3	
	61869-5	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CAPACITOR VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS	60044-5	
	61869-6 ADDITIONAL GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW POWER INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS	61869-7	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS	60044-7
		61869-8	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC CURRENT TRANSFORMERS	60044-8
		61869-9	DIGITAL INTERFACE FOR INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS	
		61869-10	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW POWER PASSIVE CURRENT TRANSFORMERS	
		61869-11	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW POWER VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS	60044-7
		61869-12	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMBINED ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS AND COMBINED STAND ALONE INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS	
		61869-13	STAND ALONE MERGING UNIT	
		61869-14	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DC CURRENT TRANSFORMERS	
		61869-15	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DC VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS FOR DC APPLICATIONS	

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

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

General

This standard is a product family standard for instrument transformers. It provides an application of the standard series IEC 61850, which details layered substation communication architecture in the world of instrument transformers.

By providing tutorial material such as examples and explanations, it also provides access for instrument transformer, protective relay and meter experts to concepts and methods applied in the IEC 61850 series.

Compared to instrument transformers, digital communication technology is subject to on-going changes which are expected to continue in the future. Significant experience with electronics integrated directly into instrument transformers has yet to be gathered on a broader basis, as this type of equipment is not widely spread in the industry and a change of paradigm has not yet occurred.

Position of this standard in relation to the IEC 61850 series

The IEC 61850 series is a standard intended to be used for communication networks and systems for power utility automation. The most important parts of this series define:

- a) information models for the substation automation system;
- b) these information models include both the models of the instrument transformers and other process equipment (like circuit-breakers and disconnectors), and the models of the substation automation system (like protection relays and meters). The models are defined in IEC 61850-7-3 and IEC 61850-7-4;
- c) the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) of the substation automation system. The abstract models are defined in IEC 61850-7-2 and the mappings on communication stacks are defined in IEC 61850-8-1 and IEC 61850-9-2;
- d) a configuration language used to describe the configuration aspects of the substation automation system is described in IEC 61850-6;
- e) conformance testing of the communication interfaces of the IEDs of the power utility automation system including their data models. The conformance testing is defined in IEC 61850-10.

Typically, in a traditional system, IEDs like bay level controllers or protection relays interface directly through analogue signals to instrument transformers. In that case, the data models of the instrument transformers are implemented in these bay level devices. However, this is not the only realization. In the case where electronics are integrated directly into electronic LPIT, the above-mentioned data models should be implemented within the instrument transformer and the instrument transformer needs to support a communication interface. The part of an electronic LPIT that does this is known as the merging unit.

IEC 61850, being a system oriented standard series, leaves many options open in order to support present and future requirements of all sizes of substations at all voltage levels.

To reduce the engineering amount required to achieve interoperability for the digital interface between instrument transformers and equipment that uses the digital signal (like protective relays, meters or bay level controllers), this standard specifies additional constraints on implementing a digital communication interface.

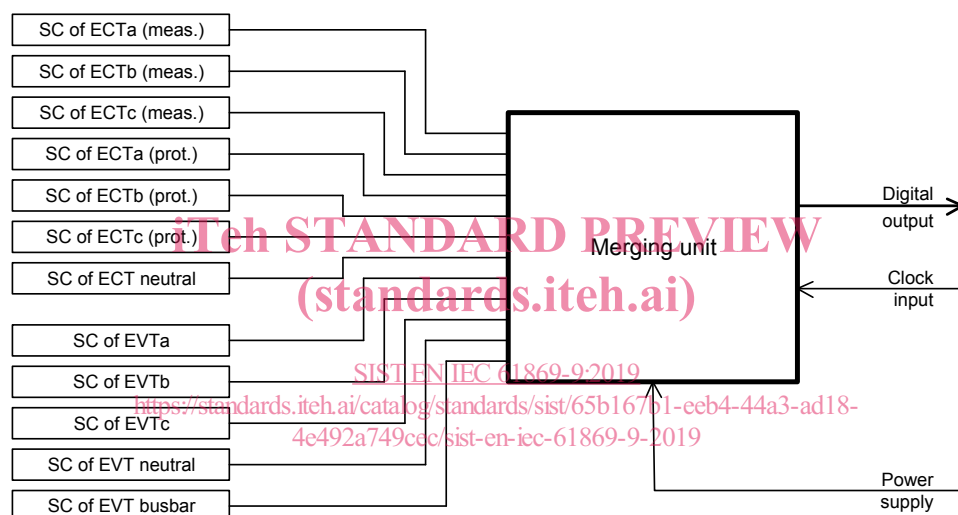
The IEC 61869-9 standard:

- replaces the IEC 60044-8 digital solution;

- provides a product standard for instrument transformers with a digital interface according to the IEC 61850 series; similar to what IEC 62271-3 offers for switchgear;
- includes backward compatibility for the UCA International Users Group *Implementation Guideline for Digital Interface to Instrument Transformers Using IEC 61850-9-2*;
- uses IEC 61588 based time synchronization in accordance with IEC/IEEE 61850-9-3, with an option for 1PPS (pulse per second).

Overview of the digital interface for instrument transformers

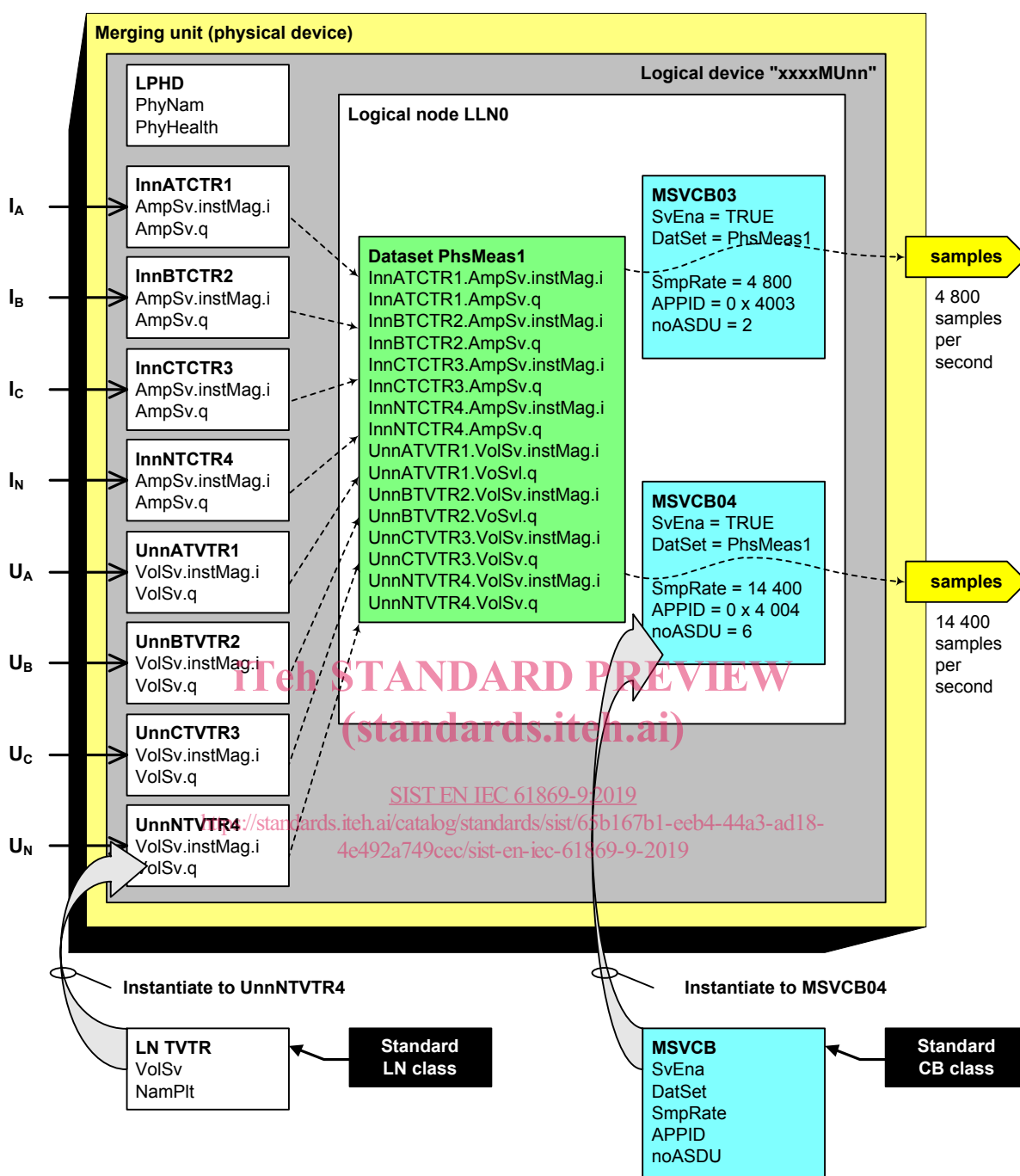
An illustrative general block diagram of an instrument transformer with digital output is shown in Figure 901. It shows multiple current and/or voltage information coming from the secondary converters (SC in Figure 901) and fed into a common block labelled “merging unit”. The merging unit performs all the data processing (sampling, analogue to digital conversion, scaling, message formatting, etc.) necessary to produce a time-coherent output data stream according to this standard. For the purposes of this standard a merging unit is a physical unit (hardware subsystem) used to assemble and transmit digital output data frames.



IEC

Figure 901 – General block diagram of an electronic LPIT with digital output

A merging unit is modelled as one or more logical devices that contain multiple logical nodes as illustrated in Figure 902.



IEC

Figure 902 – General illustration of the objects within a merging unit (example)

Current and voltage measurements in the example merging unit in Figure 902 are modelled per IEC 61850-7-1 by using the following logical nodes:

- Class **TCTR** per IEC 61850-7-4, instantiated individually for each of the three current transformer phases, and for the neutral current measurement.
- Class **TVTR** per IEC 61850-7-4, instantiated individually for each of the three voltage transformer phases, and for the neutral voltage measurement.
- Logical node zero **LLN0** containing instances of the sampled value control blocks (MSVCB03 and MSVCB04 in this example) controlling simultaneous publishing of IEC 61850-9-2 data streams (in this example one with 4 800 samples per second and 2 samples per frame yielding a frame rate of 2 400 per second, the other with 14 400 samples per second and 6 samples per frame also yielding a frame rate of