INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61850-7-3

First edition
2003-05

Communication networks and systems in substations –

Part 7-3:
Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Common data classes

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS IN SUBSTATIONS –

Part 7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Common data classes

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61850-7-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power system control and associated communications.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/618/FDIS	57/635/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.

Withdrawn

IEC 61850 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Communication networks and systems in substations*.

Part 1: Introduction and overview

Part 2: Glossary [1]

Part 3: General requirements

Part 4: System and project management

Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models [2]

Part 6: Configuration description language for communication in electrical substations related to IEDs [1]

Part 7-1: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Principles and models

Part 7-2: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)

Part 7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Common data classes

Part 7-4: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Compatible logical node classes and data classes

Part 8-1: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) – Mappings to MMS (ISO/IEC 9506-1 and ISO/IEC 9506-2) and to ISO/IEC 8802-3 [1]

Part 9-1: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over serial unidirectional multidrop point to point link

Part 9-2: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3 [1]

Part 10: Conformance testing [1]

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 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 & Feeder Equipment (GOMSFE) (IEEE TR 1550).*

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn;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

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

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1 Under consideration.

2 To be published.

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INTRODUCTION

This document is part of a set of specifications, which details layered substation communication architecture. This architecture has been chosen to provide abstract definitions of classes and services such that the specifications are independent of specific protocol stacks and objects. 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 (station bus) and IEC 61850-9-x (process bus).

IEC 61850-7-1 gives an overview of this communication architecture. This part of IEC 61850 defines common attribute types and common data classes related to substation applications. These common data classes are used in IEC 61850-7-4. To define compatible data classes, the attributes of the instances of data shall be accessed using services defined in IEC 61850-7-2.

This part is used to specify the **abstract common data class** definitions. These abstract definitions shall be mapped into concrete object definitions that are to be used for a particular protocol (for example MMS, ISO 9506).

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COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS IN SUBSTATIONS –

Part 7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Common data classes

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61850 specifies common attribute types and common data classes related to substation applications. In particular it specifies:

- common data classes for **status information**,
- common data classes for **measured information**,
- common data classes for **controllable status information**,
- common data classes for **controllable analogue set point information**,
- common data classes for **status settings**,
- common data classes for **analogue settings** and
- **attribute types** used in these common data classes.

This international standard is applicable to the description of device models and functions of substations and feeder equipment.

This international standard may also be applied, for example, 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, or
- information exchange for metering.

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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 61850-2, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 2: Glossary* [3]

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

IEC 61850-7-2, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 7-2: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)*

IEC 61850-7-4, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 7-4: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Compatible logical node classes and data classes*

ISO 1000, SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units

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3 Under consideration.

3 Terms and definitions

Fur the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61850-2[4] and 61850-7-2 apply.

4 Abbreviated terms

CDC	Common Data Class
dchg	Trigger option for data-change
dupd	Trigger option for data-update
FC	Functional Constraint
qchg	Trigger option for quality-change
TrgOp	trigger option

NOTE Abbreviations used for the identification of the common data classes and as names of the attributes are specified in the specific Clauses of this document and are not repeated here.

5 Conditions for attribute inclusion

This Clause lists general conditions that specify the presence of an attribute.

Abbreviation	Condition
M	Attribute is mandatory.
O	Attribute is optional.
PICS_SUBST	Attribute is mandatory, if substitution is supported (for substitution, see IEC 61850-7-2).
GC_1	At least one of the attributes shall be present for a given instance of DATA.
GC_2 (n)	All or none of the data attributes belonging to the same group (n) shall be present for a given instance of DATA.
GC_CON	A configuration data attribute shall only be present, if the (optional) specific data attributes to which this configuration relates, is also present.
AC_LN0_M	The attribute shall be present if the data NamPlt belongs to LLN0; otherwise it may be optional.
AC_LN0_EX	The attribute shall be present only if the data NamPlt belongs to LLN0 (applies to ldNs in CDC LPL only).
AC_DLD_M	The attribute shall be present, if LN name space of this LN deviates from the LN name space referenced by ldNs of the logical device in which this LN is contained (applies to lnNs in CDC LPL only).
AC_DLN_M	The attribute shall be present, if data name space of this data deviates from the data name space referenced by either lnNs of the logical node in which the data is contained or ldNs of the logical device in which the data is contained (applies to dataNs in all CDCs only).
AC_DLNDA_M	The attribute shall be present, if CDC name space of this data deviates from the CDC name space referenced by either the dataNs of the data, the lnNs of the logical node in which the data is defined or ldNs of the logical device in which the data is contained (applies to cdcNs and cdcName in all CDCs only).
AC_SCAV	The presence of the configuration data attribute depends on the presence of i and f of the Analog Value of the data attribute to which this configuration attribute relates. For a given data object, that attribute 1) shall be present, if both i and f are present, 2) shall be optional if only i is present and 3) is not required if only f is present NOTE If only i is present in a device without floating point capabilities, the configuration parameter may be exchanged offline.

[4] Under consideration.

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Abbreviation	Condition
AC_ST	The attribute is mandatory, if the controllable status class supports status information.
AC_CO_M	If the controllable status class supports control, this attribute is available and a mandatory attribute.
AC_CO_O	If the controllable status class supports control, this attribute is available and an optional attribute.
AC_SG_M	The attribute is mandatory, if setting group is supported.
AC_SG_O	The attribute is optional, if setting group is supported.
AC_NSG_M	The attribute is mandatory, if setting group is not supported.
AC_NSG_O	The attribute is optional, if setting group is not supported.
AC_RMS_M	The attribute is mandatory when the harmonics reference type is rms.

6 Common data attribute types

6.1 General

Common data attribute types are defined for the use in common data classes (**CDC**) in Clause 7.

IEC 61850-7-1 provides an overview of all IEC 61850-7 documents (IEC 61850-7-2, IEC 61850-7-3, and IEC 61850-7-4). IEC 61850-7-1 also describes the basic notation used in IEC 61850-7-3 and the description of the relations between the IEC 61850-7 documents.

NOTE The common data attribute type "TimeStamp" is specified in IEC 61850-7-2.

6.2 Quality

6.2.1 Overview

Quality type shall be as defined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Quality

Quality Type Definition		
Attribute Name	**Attribute Type**	**Value/Value Range**	**M/O/C**
	PACKED LIST		
validity	CODED ENUM	good | invalid | reserved | questionable	M
detailQual	PACKED LIST		M
overflow	BOOLEAN		M
outOfRange	BOOLEAN		M
badReference	BOOLEAN		M
oscillatory	BOOLEAN		M
failure	BOOLEAN		M
oldData	BOOLEAN		M
inconsistent	BOOLEAN		M
inaccurate	BOOLEAN		M
source	CODED ENUM	process | substituted DEFAULT process	M
test	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE	M
operatorBlocked	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE	M

The DEFAULT value shall be applied, if the functionality of the related attribute is not supported. The mapping may specify to exclude the attribute from the message, if it is not supported or if the DEFAULT value applies.

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Quality shall be an attribute that contains information on the quality of the information from the server. The different quality identifiers are not independent. Basically, there are the following quality identifiers:

- validity;
- detail quality;
- source;
- test;
- blocked by operator.

NOTE The quality, as used within the scope of 61850, is related to the quality of the information from the **server**. There may be a requirement that the client uses additional quality information within its local database. This is a local issue and not part of the scope of IEC 61850. However, the quality of a client may have an impact on the quality supplied by a server of a client – server relationship at a higher level (see Figure 3).

6.2.2 Validity

Validity shall be good, questionable or invalid.

good: The value shall be marked good if no abnormal condition of the acquisition function or the information source is detected.

invalid: The value shall be marked invalid when an abnormal condition of the acquisition function or the information source (missing or non-operating updating devices) is detected. The value shall not be defined under this condition. The mark invalid shall be used to indicate to the client that the value may be incorrect and shall not be used.

EXAMPLE If an input unit detects an oscillation of one input it will mark the related information as invalid.

questionable: The value shall be marked questionable if a supervision function detects an abnormal behaviour, however the value could still be valid. The client shall be responsible for determining whether or not values marked "questionable" should be used.

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6.2.3 Detail quality

The reason for an invalid or questionable value of an attribute may be specified in more detail with further quality identifiers. If one of these identifiers is set then validity shall be set to invalid or questionable. The following Table shows the relation of the detailed quality identifiers with invalid or questionable quality.

DetailQual	Invalid	Questionable
Overflow	X	
Out of Range	X	X
Bad Reference	X	X
Oscillatory	X	X
Failure	X	
Old data		X
Inconsistent		X
Inaccurate		X

overflow: this identifier shall indicate a quality issue that the value of the attribute to which the quality has been associated is beyond the capability of being represented properly (used for measurand information only).

EXAMPLE A measured value may exceed the range that may be represented by the selected data type, for example the data type is a 16-bit unsigned integer and the value exceeds 65535.

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