

Australian Standard™

**Communication networks and systems
in substations**

**Part 5: Communication requirements
for functions and device models**



This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-050, Power System Control and Communication. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 15 August 2005.
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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Commerce Queensland
Energy Networks Association
Engineers Australia

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-050, Power System Control and Communication.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and users of substation automation equipment and systems with an explanation of their structural elements, configurations and basic functions in order to provide an introduction to the more detailed standards of the series to be adopted in Australia.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from IEC/TR 61850-5, Ed.1 (2003), *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models*.

This Standard is Part of *Communication networks and systems in substations*. The series consists of the following:

- Part 1: Introduction and overview
- Part 2: Glossary
- Part 3: General requirements
- Part 4: System and project management
- Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models (this Standard)
- Part 6: Configuration description language for communication in electrical substations related to IEDs
- 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
- 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

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The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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INTRODUCTION

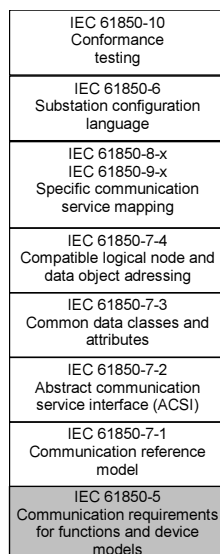
The IEC 61850 series is intended to provide interoperability between all devices in substations. Communication between these devices has to fulfil a lot of requirements imposed by all the functions to be performed in substations. Depending on the philosophy both of the vendor and of the user and on the state-of-the-art in technology, the allocation of functions to devices and control levels is not commonly fixed. This results in different requirements for the different communication interfaces within the substation. The IEC 61850 series shall support any allocation of functions.

The IEC 61850 series should have a long lifetime but be able to follow the fast changes in communication technology by both its technical approach and its document structure. Figure 1 shows the relationship of this part of the IEC 61850 series to subsequent parts of the IEC 61850 series. The IEC 61850 series has been organized so that changes to one part do not require a significant rewriting of another part, i.e. the parts are based on the communication requirements in this part of the IEC 61850 series; the derived modelling requirements in subsequent parts will not change the requirements of this part of the IEC 61850 series. The general parts, the requirement specification and the modelling parts are independent from any implementation. The implementation needed for the use of the IEC 61850 series is defined in some dedicated parts.

This part of the IEC 61850 series defines the communication requirements for functions and device models for substations.

The modelling of communication requires the definition of objects (for example, data objects, data sets, report control, log control) and services provided by objects (for example, get, set, report, create, delete). This is defined in IEC 61850-7-x with a clear interface to implementation. To use the benefits of communication technology, in the IEC 61850 series, no new OSI stacks are defined but a standardized mapping on existing stacks is given in IEC 61850-8-x and IEC 61850-9-x. A substation configuration language (IEC 61850-6) and a standardized conformance testing complement the IEC 61850 series. Figure 1 shows the general structure of the documents of the IEC 61850 series, as well as the relative position of IEC 61850-5 within this series.

NOTE To keep the layered approach of the IEC 61850 series which does not mix application and implementation requirements, terms such as client, server, data objects, etc. are normally not used in this part of the IEC 61850 series (requirements). In IEC 61850-7-x (modeling), IEC 61850-8-x and IEC 61850-9-x (specific communication service mapping) terms belonging to application requirements such as PICOMs are normally not used.



IEC 1903/03

Figure 1 – Relative position of this part of the IEC 61850 series

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard**Communication networks and systems in substations****Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models**

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61850 applies to Substation Automation Systems (SAS). It standardizes the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) and the related system requirements.

The specifications of this part refer to the communication requirements of the functions being performed in the substation automation system and to device models. All known functions and their communication requirements are identified.

The description of the functions is not used to standardize the functions, but to identify communication requirements between technical services and the substation, and communication requirements between Intelligent Electronic Devices within the substation. The basic goal is interoperability for all interactions.

Standardizing functions and their implementation is completely outside the scope of this part of IEC 61850. Therefore, a single philosophy for allocating functions to devices cannot be assumed in the IEC 61850 series. To support the resulting request for free allocation of functions, a proper breakdown of functions into parts relevant for communication is defined. The exchanged data and their required performance are defined. These definitions are supplemented by informative data flow calculations for typical substation configurations.

Intelligent electronic devices from substations such as protective devices are also found in other installations such as power plants. Using this part of IEC 61850 for such devices in these plants also would facilitate the system integration but this is beyond the scope of this part of IEC 61850.

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.

References to international standards that are struck through in this clause are replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is identified as such.

IEC 60044-8, *Instrument transformers – Part 8: Electronic current transformers*

IEC 60870-4, *Telecontrol equipment and systems – Part 4: Performance requirements*

IEC 61346 (all parts), *Industrial systems, installations and equipment and industrial products – Structuring principles and reference designations*

~~IEC 61850-2, *Communication networks and system in substations – Part 2: Glossary*~~