

SIEMENS

SIPROTEC

I/O Box 6MD61

V4.11

IEC 61850
PIXIT

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Preface

Purpose of this manual

In this Manual, you will find the

- ❑ Specification of the applications of the IEC 61850 interface
- ❑ General information about the effects of configuration of your device to the different Logical Nodes and DOIs
- ❑ Mapping of device relevant information to Logical Nodes as part of protocol IEC61850.

Target audience

This manual is intended mainly for all persons who configure, parameterize and operate a SIPROTEC Device 6MD61.

Scope of validity of this Manual

SIPROTEC 6MD61, Version 4.01.

Standards

This document has been created according to the ISO 9001 quality standards.

Further Support

If you have questions about SIPROTEC IEC 61850 interface, please contact your Siemens sales representative.

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Applications

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1.1 General

This chapter specifies the protocol implementation extra information for testing (PIXIT) of the IEC 61850 interface in SIPROTEC 6MD61 V4.0.

It is based on the service subset definition given in the protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS), which is specified within the user manual *SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual /1/*.

The following applicable ACSI service models are specified:

- Association model
- Server model
- Data set model
- Substitution model
- Reporting model
- Logging model
- Generic substitution model
- Transmission of sample values model
- Control model
- Time and time synchronisation model
- File transfer model
- General items

Together with the PICS and the MICS the PIXIT forms the basis for a conformance test according to IEC 61850-10.

The mapping between the IEC 61850 server data model and the SIPROTEC specific data is specified in Chapter 3.

1.2 Association model

Description	Value / Clarification
Maximum number of clients that can set-up an association simultaneously	5
Lost connection detection time range (default range of TCP_KEEPALIVE is 1 – 20 seconds)	10 seconds
Is authentication supported	N
What called association parameters are necessary for successful association ?	Transport selector Y Session selector Y Presentation selector Y AP Title ANY AE Qualifier ANY Where Y means: as defined within the ICD-File ANY means: any value accepted
What is the maximum and minimum MMS PDU size ?	Max MMS PDU size 32768 Min MMS PDU size
What is the typical startup time after a power supply interrupt ?	15 SECONDS
<additional items>	

1.3 Server model

Description	Value / Clarification
Which analogue value (MX) quality bits are supported (can be set by server) ?	Validity: Y Good, Y Invalid, N Reserved, Y Questionable Y Overflow Y OutofRange N BadReference N Oscillatory Y Failure Y OldData N Inconsistent Y Inaccurate Source: Y Process N Substituted Y Test Y OperatorBlocked
Which status value (ST) quality bits are supported (can be set by server) ?	Validity: Y Good, Y Invalid, N Reserved, Y Questionable N BadReference Y Oscillatory Y Failure Y OldData N Inconsistent N Inaccurate Source: Y Process Y Substituted Y Test Y OperatorBlocked
What is the maximum number of data values in one GetDataValues request ?	Not restricted; depends on the max. MMS PDU size given above.
What is the maximum number of data values in one SetDataValues request ?	Not restricted; depends on the max. MMS PDU size given above. No Data Attribute within our object directory is writable with the service SetDataValues.
<additional items>	

1.4 Data set model

Description	Value / Clarification
Maximum number of data elements in one data set	Not limited by an internal configuration parameter. It depends on the available memory.
How many persistent data sets can be created by one or more clients ?	64 data sets for each LD. It depends on the available memory.
How many non-persistent data sets can be created by one or more clients ?	10 data sets. It depends on the available memory.
additional items:	
Maximum number of data sets	Could not be defined, it depends on the available memory space. In principle, this information it not necessary from type conformance testing standpoint.

1.5 Substitution model

This service will not be supported (see also *SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual /1/*).

1.6 Reporting model

1.6.1 Unbuffered Report

Description	Value / Clarification
The supported trigger conditions are	Y Integrity Y Data change Y Quality change Y Data update Y General Interrogation
The supported optional fields are	Y Sequence-number Y Report-time-stamp Y Reason-for-inclusion Y Data-set-name Y Data-reference N Buffer-overflow N EntryID Y Conf-rev Y Segmentation
Can the server send segmented reports ?	Y
Mechanism on second internal data change notification of the same analogue data value within buffer period (Compare IEC 61850-7-2 §14.2.2.9)	Send report immediately
Multi client URCB approach (Compare IEC 61850-7-2 §14.2.1)	All clients can access all URCB's
additional items:	
Interrupt of general interrogation	Running GI could not be interrupted. If a new GI request occurs during a running GI, the current GI will be finished first before the second GI request will be processed.
Integrity period	Configurable ≥ 1 second;
Dynamic URCB reservation after an abort of the client/server association	Reservation of the URCB is lost. After a re-establishment of the association the URCB reservation has to be done by the client before. This behavior is implemented to avoid unnecessary memory residuals if temporarily client associations (e.g. for maintenance) are established.
Configured URCB reservation after an abort of the client/server association	Reservation of the URCB is not lost.

1.6.2 Buffered Report

Description	Value / Clarification
The supported trigger conditions are	Y Integrity Y Data change Y Quality change Y Data update Y General Interrogation
The supported optional fields are	Y Sequence-number Y Report-time-stamp Y Reason-for-inclusion Y Data-set-name Y Data-reference Y Buffer-overflow Y EntryID Y Conf-rev Y Segmentation
Can the server send segmented reports ?	Y
Mechanism on second internal data change notification of the same analogue data value within buffer period (Compare IEC 61850-7-2 §14.2.2.9)	Buffer the Entry Send report if the report is enabled
Multi client BRCB approach (Compare IEC 61850-7-2 §14.2.1)	All clients can access all BRCB's
What is the format of EntryID ?	First 2 Byte : Integer Last 6 Bytes: BTime6 time stamp
What is the buffer size for each BRCB or how many reports can be buffered ?	About 1 MB are available for the buffering. Each BRCB has an extension attribute Memory that display the percentage of those 1 MB that have been reserved/forseen for its own entries. Default amount 1 MB/(2*Number of logical devices)
additional items:	
Interrupt of general interrogation	Running GI could not be interrupted. If a new GI request occurs during a running GI, the current GI will be finished first before the second GI request will be processed.
Integrity period	Configurable >=1 second;
Dynamic BRCB reservation after an abort of the client/server association	Reservation of the BRCB has been fixed with TISSUE 453. The value of the attribute ResvTms delivers the time interval during which the reservation is still active after the connection has been lost. In case a BRCB is still reserved, and a client connects with the same IP address as the one used during the reservation, then the BRCB attribute can be written by this client without prior setting the ResvTms attribute as long as the reservation timer has not expired.

<p>Configured BRCB reservation after an abort of the client/server association</p>	<p>Reservation of the BRCB is not lost for BRCBs that have been pre-associated to a specific client (pre-association defined with means of the CLientLN element with the BRCB instantiation in the SCD file). Reservation of a BRCB is lost for BRCBs, that have not been pre-associated to a specific client, after the expiration of the reservation timer set with the ResvTms attribute. In case ResvTms is not set (backward compatibility), ResvTms will get a default value for all preconfigured BRCBs that are not pre-associated to a specific client.</p>
<p>Optional use of a flow control for transmitting history of a BRCB</p>	<p>As specified in the IEC61850-7-2, transmission of entries may required some times, depending of the amount of entries that have to be transmmitted. Therefore, the SIPROTEC has an optional flow control feature to accelerate the transmission of the entries: each BRCB has an extended attribute MaxOutReports that can be set from the associated-client to change the transmmision strategy of the entries. The number ordered will then be transmmitted as long as they exist in the buffer; the server then reset the attribute to 0 and wait for the client to set it again in order to continue the history transmission with MaxOutReports entries. The attribute only influences the flow control of entries while dealing with the history, and not after the history transmission has completed.</p>

1.7 Logging model

This service will not be supported (see also *SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual /1/*).

1.8 Generic substation model

Description	Value / Clarification
What is the behavior when one subscribed GOOSE message isn't received or syntactically incorrect ?	The telegram will be discarded (i.e not forwarded to the application) since it is corrupt or syntactically incorrect and therefore not readable. The data objects will be declared as invalid after a timeout detection since no telegram have been received by the application.
What is the behavior when a subscribed GOOSE message is out-of-order ?	Error message will be stored into the error buffer (could be accessed by EN100 web-server). All expected data objects will be declared as invalid.
What is the behavior when a subscribed GOOSE message is duplicated ?	The sequence number given in the GOOSE-message is out-of-order. Error message will be stored into the error buffer (could be accessed by EN100 web-server). All expected data objects will be declared as invalid.
additional items:	
Maximum number of GOOSE messages which could be sent	<= 16 ; It depends on the available memory.
Maximum number of GOOSE messages which could be received	<= 128 ; It depends on the available memory.
Interpretation of GOOSE messages at subscriber side	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received GOOSE data objects without assigned quality attribute are interpreted as invalid. 2. Received GOOSE data objects which quality attribute are set to questionable are changed to invalid.
GOOSE subscriber behavior in case of missing GOOSE messages	After a GOOSE multicast application association has been interrupted, the reception of the second consecutive GOOSE telegram is required to validate the state of this GOOSE association again. However, the IED tolerates a missing telegram as long as the next telegram (expected n, received n+1) is received within the time allowed to live time out detection (the time allowed to live timeout detection occurs after 2*TAL).
GOOSE subscriber behaviour in case of multiple GOOSE messages	If a message is received twice or more, the IED already reports an error after the second reception. Therefore, network configuration error can be more easily tracked.
What is the behavior when a GOOSE header parameter is mismatching with the expected one? (datSet, goID, confRev, numDatSetEntries, number of allData)	Error message will be stored into the error buffer (could be accessed by EN100 web-server). All expected data objects will be declared as invalid.
What is the behavior when a timeAllowedToLive is 0?	Error message will be stored into the error buffer (could be accessed by EN100 web-server) since the timeAllowedToLive expired. All expected data objects will be declared as invalid.

What is the behavior when there is an out-of-order entry in the allData?	The confRev attribute in the header guarantees that the allData entries are in the correct order. Therefore, it's necessary to check the confRev attribute. There is no chance to detect such an out-of-order.
What is the behavior when no telegram is received within a TAL timeout?	To avoid an incorrect timeout detection, the subscriber detects a timeout after a period of 2×TAL. The information is then declared as questionable, oldData.
What is the behavior when a GOOSE header parameter goCBRef is mismatching with the expected one?	Since the goCBRef shall be unique stationwide, the received telegram with the mismatched goCBRef will be discarded: it has not been published. In that case only the timeout detection will set the data to invalid.
What is the behavior when a GOOSE header parameter APPID is mismatching with the expected one?	The APPID is a link layer parameter. It is used as a filter on link layer. If the APPID is mismatching, the telegram will therefore be discarded on link layer without notifying the application. Only the timeout detection will set the data to invalid.
What is the behavior when a GOOSE header parameter t is not increasing?	The t parameter is not checked. Therefore it doesn't lead to any error detection.
What is the behavior when numDatSetEntries and number of allData are inconsistent?	The telegram is discarded since it is corrupt (not well formed). After the timeout detection (no telegram forwarded to the application) the data objects are declared invalid.

1.9 Transmission of sample values model

Compare the "Implementation Guidelines for Electrical Current and Voltage Transducers according to IEC 60044-7/8 with Digital Output according to IEC 61850-9-2; Version 1.0; as specified by ABB, Areva, Landis+Gyr, OMICRON and SIEMENS

This service will not be supported (see also *SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual /1/*).

1.10 Control model

Description	Value / Clarification
What control models are supported ?	Y Status-only Y Direct-with-normal-security N Sbo-with-normal-security Y Direct-with-enhanced-security Y Sbo-with-enhanced-security
Is Time activated operate (operTm) supported	N
What is the behavior when the test attribute is set in the SelectWithValue and/or Operate request ?	Will be acknowledged with negative response. The AddCause attribute will be set to "not supported"
What are the conditions for the time (T) attribute in the SelectWithValue and/or Operate request ?	Time attribute is not relevant.
Is "operate-many" supported ?	N
Is pulse configuration supported ?	N
What check conditions are supported ?	Y Synchrocheck Y Interlock-check
What service error types are supported ?	Y Instance-not-available Y Instance-in-use Y Access-violation Y Access-not-allowed-in-current-state Y Parameter-value-inappropriate Y Parameter-value-inconsistent Y Class-not-supported Y Instance-locked-by-other-client Y Control-must-be-selected Y Type-conflict Y Failed-due-to-communications Y Constraint failed-due-to-server-constraint

What additional cause diagnosis are supported ?	N Blocked-by-switching-hierarchy Y Select-failed Y Invalid-position Y Position-reached Y Parameter-change-in-execution Y Step-limit Y Blocked-by-Mode Y Blocked-by-process Y Blocked-by-interlocking Y Blocked-by-synchrocheck Y Command-already-in-execution N Blocked-by-health Y 1-of-n-control Y Abortion-by-cancel Y Time-limit-over N Abortion-by-trip Y Object-not-selected
additional items:	
What additional cause diagnosis extensions are supported ?	Y Plausibility_error Y Parameter_setting_invalid Y Hardware_error Y System_overload Y Internal_fault Y Command_sequence_error
Changing the control services by configuration	N
Inconsistency between Select and (Oper or cancel)	Oper or cancel will be acknowledged with negative response if inconsistencies to the select request are detected. The following attributes will not be checked in this case: T (Time)
Cancel request could be sent after an operate request.	Y
Format of the control time stamp attribute ?	TimeStamp instead of EntryTime acc. to the 7-2 Errata List.
Negative response for select request could be performed only	If test mode is activated or If the selection is always done.

1.11 Time and time synchronisation model

Description	Value / Clarification
What kind of quality bits are supported ?	N LeapSecondsKnown Y ClockFailure Y ClockNotSynchronized
What kind of quality accuracy bits are supported ?	Y Invalid N Unspecified
What is the behavior when the time synchronization signal/messages are lost ?	The quality attribute "ClockFailure" will be set to TRUE after a configured time period.
What is the behaviour when the time synchronisation messages indicate that the stratum is greater than 3?	A stratum with a value greater than 3 with the SNTP time synchronization messages indicates that the time server has a questionable synchronisation. It might also indicate that no GPS connection are available. Therefore the time quality attribute "ClockNotSynchronized" will be set to TRUE as long as the stratum content is greater than 3.
additional items:	
What is the behavior at start up time when a time synchronization via SNTP is configured ?	The "ClockNotSynchronized" attribute is set to TRUE as long as no time synchronization is established.

1.12 File transfer model

Description	Value / Clarification
What is structure of files and directories?	Directory name / COMTRADE / *; Directory name / LD / *; Files according to the comtrade standard.
What is the resulting behavior if no file specification is present in the file directory request?	If no file specification is present in the directory request, all files are returned - not only the files in the root directory.
Is the IETF FTP protocol also implemented ?	N
Directory names are separated from the file name by	"/"
The maximum file name size including path (default 64 chars)	64
Are directory/file name case sensitive	Case sensitive
Maximum file size	Not limited by implementation or configuration. Depends on available memory.
additional items:	
Maximum number of clients that can use the FTP service simultaneously	1
Maximum number of files that can be accessed simultaneously	1

1.13 General items

Description	Value / Clarification
IED behavior when the Logical Device is blocked : LLN0.Mod.stVal = blocked	Unlike the definition of the Data Objects “Mod/Beh” in IEC 61850-7-4, outputs to the process will be generated. Details to this behavior are specified in <i>SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual /1/</i>
additional items:	
GOOSE Proxy object	To be able to subscribe Data over GOOSE, Proxy Objects are added into the object directory. Typically, they are Data of GGIO logical nodes: SPCSOxx, DPCSOxx, ISCSOxx. The Data Attributes of those Data are ctIVal, q and t. The control model associated to those Data is status-only. They are not controllable from an IEC61850 client, and their function is only to enable the GOOSE subscribing.
What is the type of the attribute actVal in the BCR (Binary Counter Reading) CDC?	The type is integer 32 (INT32).

1.14 TISSUES

Topic	TISSUE -No.	Link	Description	Impact of Interoper.
Object Model	120	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=120	Type - Mod.stVal and Mod.ctlVal	-
	146	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=146	CtxInt	-
	173	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=173	Ctl modelling harmonization	-
	234	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=234	New type CtxInt	x
Services	377	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=377	DeleteDataSet response-	-
	276	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=276	File Services Negative Responses	-
	183	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=183	GetNameList error handling	x
	165	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=165	Improper Error Response for GetDataSetValues	x
	116	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=116	GetNameList with empty response?	x
Reporting	474	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=474	GI for URCB	-
	453	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=453	Reporting & Logging model revision	x
	438	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=438	EntryTime base should be GMT	-
	349	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=349	BRCB TimeOfEntry has two definitions	x
	348	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=348	URCB class and report	x

Reporting	344	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=344	TimeOfEntry misspelled	-
	335	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=335	Clearing of Bufovfl	x
	332	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=332	Ambiguity in use of trigger options	x
	329	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=329	Reporting and BufOvl	x
	322	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=322	Write Configuration attribute of BRCBs	
	301	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=301	SqNum in Buffered Reports	-
	300	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=300	Attribute Resv in BRCB	x
	298	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=298	Type of SqNum	x
	297	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=297	Sequence number	x
	278	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=278	EntryId not valid for a server	x
	275	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=275	Confusing statement on GI usage	x
	191	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=191	BRCB: Integrity and buffering reports	x
	190	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=190	BRCB: EntryId and TimeOfEntry	x
	177	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=177	Ignoring OptFlds bits for URCB	-
	52	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=52	Ambiguity GOOSE SqNum	x
	49	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=49	BRCB TimeOfEntry?	x
Control Model	46	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=46	Synchro check cancel	x
	44	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=44	AddCause - Object not sel	x
	30	http://www.tissue.iec61850.com/tissue.aspx?issueid=30	control parameter T	x

Basics

Contents

This chapter contains general information about the effects of device configuration on Logical Nodes and DOIs.

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2.1 General

The protocol IEC 61850 was developed to define a standard that can be internationally employed for the transmission of power automation system data.

This cross national standard enables an interoperability between automation systems and devices made by different manufacturers.

The devices and high voltage bay control units of the SIPROTEC 4 series can be equipped with an Ethernet module EN100 via which the protocol IEC 61850 is interpreted.

The configuration of the protocol and the integration of the device with redundant IEC 61850 interfaces in your network are performed via the configuration system DIGSI.

For details please refer to the manuals:

- ❑ *SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual /1/ and*
- ❑ *SIPROTEC 4 System Description /2/.*

**Note:**

The following definitions are taken mainly from standard IEC 61850, Technical Specification IEC TS 61850-2.

Logical Devices

LD Logical Devices represent a functional structuring of the LN Logical Nodes of a SIPROTEC device.

The following Logical Devices are present:

- ❑ Logical Device Measurement MEAS
- ❑ Logical Device Control CTRL
- ❑ Logical Device Extended EXT

Each LD contains LN LLN0 and LN LPHD1.

The allocation of the Logical Nodes to the Logical Devices is listed in Chapter 2.3.

Logical Node LN

Smallest part of a function that exchanges data. A logical node is an object defined by its data and methods.

Data object instance DOI

A Data object is part of a logical node object representing specific information for example status of measurement. From an object-oriented point of view, a data object is an instance of a data class. Specific data classes carry the semantic within a logical node.

Data attribute instance DAI

A Data attribute defines the name (semantic), format, range of possible values, and representation of values while being communicated.

Annunciation types via GOOSE

Generic Object Oriented Substation Event

A GOOSE report enables high speed trip signals to be issued with a high probability of delivery.

The following types of information can be configured via GOOSE.

- External single point indication O/O
- External single point indication I/O
- External double point indication
- External double point indication, fast
- External operational measured values
- External metered values

2.2 Effects of Configuration on the Logical Nodes

The Logical Nodes of a SIPROTEC 6MD61 are not dependent on the configuration of function parameters.

The following Logical Nodes are always available:

Logical Device Measurement:	LLN0, LPHD1, MMXU1, MSQI1
Logical Device Control:	LLN0, LPHD1, CALH1
Logical Device Extended:	LLN0, LPHD1

2.3 Allocation of Logical Nodes to Logical Devices

All Logical Nodes (LN) are allocated to Logical Devices (LD). The following tables show this allocation and the DOIs available for each LN.

LD MEAS

The Logical Device MEAS (Measurement) contains the following LNs:

Table 2-1 LD MEAS - Logical Nodes

LN	Function	DOIs
LLN0	General	Mod, Beh, Health, NamPlt
MMXU1	Operational measured values	Mod, Beh, Health, NamPlt, TotW, TotVAr, TotVA, TotPF, Hz, PPV, PhV, A
MSQI1	Measured values, symmetrical components	Mod, Beh, Health, NamPlt, SeqA, SeqV
LPHD1	Device	PhyNam, PhyHealth Proxy

LD CTRL

The Logical Device CTRL (Control) contains the following LNs:

Table 2-2 LD CTRL - Logical Nodes

LN	Function	DOIs
LLN0	General	Mod, Beh, Health, NamPlt
CALH1	Error with a summary alarm and Alarm summary event	Mod, Beh, Health, NamPlt, GrAlm, GrWrn
LPHD1	Device	PhyNam, PhyHealth Proxy, CtlNum, DevStr

The Logical Nodes of the switching objects will be created by DIGSI during the parameterization of your SIPROTEC device.

MICS, Model Implementation Conformance Statement, shows the assignment of the DOIs; you can use DIGSI to print the MICS.

LD EXT

The Logical Device EXT (Extended) contains the following LNs:

Table 2-3 LD EXT - Logical Nodes

LN	Function	DOIs
LLN0	General	Mod, Beh, Health, NamPlt
LPHD1	Device	PhyNam, PhyHealth Proxy, CtlNum

The Logical Nodes of the userdefined objects will be created by DIGSI during the parameterization of your SIPROTEC device.

MICS, Model Implementation Conformance Statement, shows the assignment of the DOIs; you can use DIGSI to print the MICS.

2.5 DOI Behavior of the LDs MEAS, CTRL and EXT

For the Logical Nodes of the MEAS, CTRL and EXT Logical Devices, **LNx.Beh.stVal** is formed from **LNx.Mod.stVal** of the Logical Node and the status of the following device messages:

- Test mode (Test mode),
- Stop data transmission.

No.	Information							
	Test mode (Test mode)	x	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Stop data transmission (DataStop)	x	0	0	1	1	x	x
	LNx .Mod.stVal	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
LNx.Beh.stVal		5	1	3	2	4	2	4

device annunciation / setting: 1 - ON / TRUE IEC Status stVal:
 0 - OFF / FALSE
 x - irrelevant

1 - ON
 2 - BLOCKED
 3 - TEST
 4 - TEST/BLOCKED
 5 - OFF

2.6 Predefined Annunciations of the Logical Device EXT

Predefined annunciations allow to monitor the IEC61850-GOOSE communication link in the direction of the IO box. You can thus verify whether commands are transmitted correctly to the IO box.

In the opposite direction, status monitoring is performed by the receiving device. CFC charts, which are predefined as well (siehe Bild 2-1 to Bild 2-1), contain a status monitoring function which in case of an interruption of the communication link sets the annunciation to a defined status, depending on the type of annunciation.

To use this function, you route the required input annunciations to the system interface as source using the DIGSI configuration software. A logical node GGIOx is now created in the logical device EXT, which gives you access to the status of the communication links in receive direction through IEC61850.

The predefined CFC charts create from the input annunciation a status annunciation and an output annunciation with a status that depends on the annunciation type; you can route these annunciations in the DIGSI matrix to one or two relays (depending on type). Please note, however, that these annunciations must be routed either to a source or to a destination but not to both at the same time, because otherwise they would not be available in the station configurator any more.

There are single point commands (type single point indication SP) and double point commands (type Command_D2) available.

The single point commands are defined in two different variations: Either with value 0 when status is invalid (10 commands) or with value 1 when status is invalid (10 commands).

The double point commands are defined as impulse commands (20 commands). If status becomes invalid, the running command is completed, but no new command will be processed.

The CFC charts cannot be changed. If you need more annunciations or different CFC logical combinations, please use the 6MD63 or 6MD66 devices.

Do not delete any of the predefined annunciations!

Table 2-4 Predefined Annunciations

Input annunciation		Status annunciation		Output with status		
Annunciation no.	Type	Annunciation	Type	Annunciation	Value if invalid	Type
Gnn	ExSP	Gnn_invalid	IntSP	Gnn_Stat_OFF	0	SP
Gmm	ExSP	Gmm_invalid	IntSP	Gmm_Stat_ON	1	SP
Gyy	ExDP_I	Gyy_invalid	IntSP	Gyy_Com	seeTabelle 2-7	C_D2

nn Annunciation 1 to 10
mm Annunciation 11 to 20
yy Annunciation 21 to 40

2.6.1 CFC Charts – External Single-point Annunciations

Status value 0

The CFC chart below shows the logical combination of the annunciations of group **Gnn** which supplies **status value 0** in case of a broken communication link.

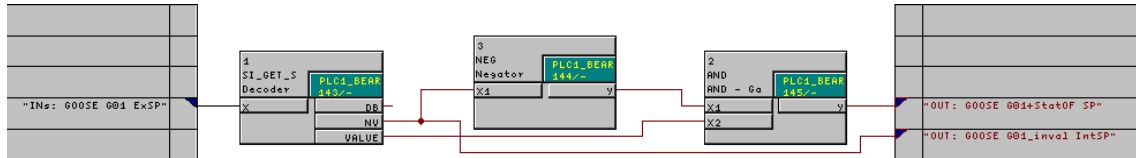


Figure 2-1 External single-point annunciation, group Gnn, status value 0

Table 2-5 Logic - group Gnn, status value 0

Gnn Status	Gnn_invalid	Gnn_Stat_OFF
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

Status value 1

The CFC chart below shows the logical combination of the annunciations of group **Gmm** which supplies **status value 1** in case of a broken communication link.

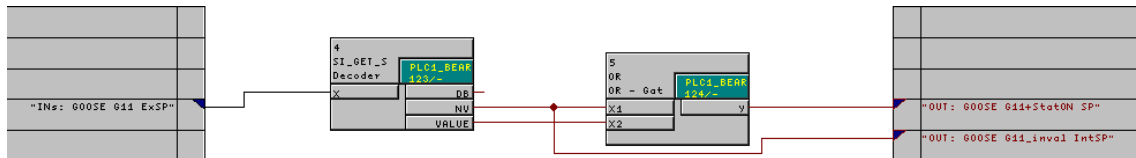


Figure 2-2 External single-point annunciation, group Gmm, status value 1

Table 2-6 Logic - group Gmm, status value 1

Gmm Status	Gmm_invalid	Gmm_Stat_OFF
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

2.6.2 CFC-Charts – External Double-point Annunciations

The CFC chart below shows the logical combination of the commands of group **Gyy** which assure that in case of invalid status of communication link, no command will be started.

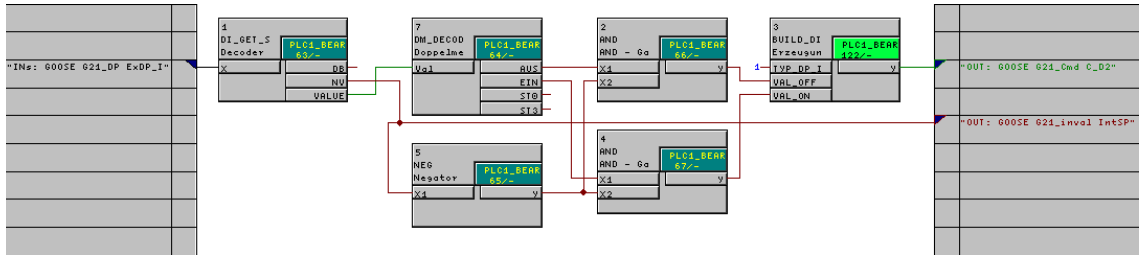


Figure 2-1 External double-point command, group Gyy

Table 2-7 Logic of external double-point command, group Gyy

Gyy Status	Gyy_invalid	Gyy_Cmd
00	0	00
00	1	00
01	0	01 (impulse command output)
01	1	00 (impulse is completed)
10	0	10 (impulse command output)
10	1	00 (impulse is completed)
11	0	not possible
11	1	not possible

Mapping

Contents

This chapter shows the mapping of the information relevant to the device on the Logical Node of protocol IEC61850. It is structured according to function. In Chapter 2 you can find what consequences non-configured functions have on the Logical Nodes as well as general information about IEC 61850 mapping of information.

3.1	Device (LPHD1, CALH1)	40
3.2	Measurement (MMXU1, MSQI1)	44

3.1 Device (LPHD1, CALH1)

LPHD1.DevStr

No.	Information				
56	Initial Start of Device (Initial Start)	0	0	1	1
67	Resume (Resume)	0	1	0	1
LPHD1.DevStr.stVal		T	2	1	T

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status DevStr.stVal: 1 - Initial Start
 0 - OFF 2 - Resume
 T - toggle between 1 and 2

LPHD1.Proxy

No.	Information		
55	Reset Device (Reset Device)	0	1
LPHD1.Proxy.stVal		1	0

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status Proxy.stVal: 0 - DEVICE is not a PROXY
 0 - OFF 1 - DEVICE is a PROXY

LPHD1.PhyHealth

No.	Information		
51	Device is Operational and Protecting (Device OK)	0	1
LPHD1.PhyHealth.stVal		3	1

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status PhyHealth.stVal: 1 - OK
 0 - OFF 2 - WARNING
 3 - ALARM

The LN CALH1.ErrBoard1 to CALH1.ErrBoard7 are available with Firmware V04.02 and higher.

CALH1.ErrBoard1

No.	Information		
183	Error Board 1 (Error Board 1)	1	0
CALH1.ErrBoard1.stVal		1	0

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status ErrBoard1.stVal: 0 - FALSE
0 - OFF 1 - TRUE

CALH1.ErrBoard2

No.	Information		
184	Error Board 2 (Error Board 2)	1	0
CALH1.ErrBoard2.stVal		1	0

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status ErrBoard2.stVal: 0 - FALSE
0 - OFF 1 - TRUE

CALH1.ErrBoard3

No.	Information		
185	Error Board 3 (Error Board 3)	1	0
CALH1.ErrBoard3.stVal		1	0

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status ErrBoard3.stVal: 0 - FALSE
0 - OFF 1 - TRUE

CALH1.ErrBoard4

No.	Information		
186	Error Board 4 (Error Board 4)	1	0
CALH1.ErrBoard4.stVal		1	0

device annunciation: 1 - ON IEC Status ErrBoard4.stVal: 0 - FALSE
0 - OFF 1 - TRUE

MMXU1.TotW

No.	Information	Value		
641	P (active power) (P =)	MMXU1.TotW.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.TotW.units.SIUnit	62	W (Watt)
		MMXU1.TotW.units.multiplier	6	Mega

MMXU1.TotVAr

No.	Information	Value		
642	Q (reactive power) (Q =)	MMXU1.TotVAr.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.TotVAr.units.SIUnit	63	VAr
		MMXU1.TotVAr.units.multiplier	6	Mega

MMXU1.TotVA

No.	Information	Value		
645	S (apparent power) (S =)	MMXU1.TotVA.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.TotVA.units.SIUnit	61	VA
		MMXU1.TotVA.units.multiplier	6	Mega

MMXU1.TotPF

No.	Information	Value		
901	Power Factor (PF =)	MMXU1.TotPF.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.TotPF.units.SIUnit	1	NONE
		MMXU1.TotPF.units.multiplier	0	1

MMXU1.Hz

No.	Information	Value		
644	Frequency (Freq=)	MMXU1.Hz.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.Hz.units.SIUnit	33	Hz
		MMXU1.Hz.units.multiplier	0	1

MMXU1.PPV

No.	Information	Value		
624	Va-b (Va-b=)	MMXU1.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PPV.phsAB.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PPV.phsAB.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
625	Vb-c (Vb-c=)	MMXU1.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PPV.phsBC.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PPV.phsBC.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
626	Vc-a (Vc-a=)	MMXU1.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PPV.phsCA.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PPV.phsCA.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

MMXU1.PhV

No.	Information	Value		
621	Va (Va =)	MMXU1.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PhV.phsA.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PhV.phsA.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
622	Vb (Vb =)	MMXU1.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PhV.phsB.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PhV.phsB.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
623	Vc (Vc =)	MMXU1.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PhV.phsC.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PhV.phsC.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
627	VN (VN =)	MMXU1.PhV.neut.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.PhV.neut.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MMXU1.PhV.neut.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

MMXU1.A

No.	Information	Value		
601	Ia (Ia =)	MMXU1.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.A.phsA.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MMXU1.A.phsA.units.multiplier	0	1

No.	Information	Value		
602	Ib (Ib =)	MMXU1.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.A.phsB.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MMXU1.A.phsB.units.multiplier	0	1

No.	Information	Value		
603	Ic (Ic =)	MMXU1.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.A.phsC.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MMXU1.A.phsC.units.multiplier	0	1

No.	Information	Value		
604	In (In =)	MMXU1.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MMXU1.A.phsC.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MMXU1.A.phsC.units.multiplier	0	1

MSQ11.SeqA

No.	Information	Value		
605	I1 (positive sequence) (I1 =)	MSQ11.SeqA.c1.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MSQ11.SeqA.c1.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MSQ11.SeqA.c1.units.multiplier	0	1

No.	Information	Value		
606	I2 (negative sequence) (I2 =)	MSQ11.SeqA.c2.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MSQ11.SeqA.c2.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MSQ11.SeqA.c2.units.multiplier	0	1

No.	Information	Value		
831	3I0 (zero sequence) (3I0 =)	MSQ11.SeqA.c3.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MSQ11.SeqA.c3.units.SIUnit	5	A (Ampere)
		MSQ11.SeqA.c3.units.multiplier	0	1

MSQ11.SeqV

No.	Information	Value		
629	V1 (positive sequence) (V1 =)	MSQ11.SeqV.c1.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MSQ11.SeqV.c1.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MSQ11.SeqV.c1.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
630	V2 (negative sequence) (V2 =)	MSQ11.SeqV.c2.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MSQ11.SeqV.c2.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MSQ11.SeqV.c2.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

No.	Information	Value		
832	Vo (zero sequence) (Vo =)	MSQ11.SeqV.c3.cVal.mag.f	Measured value	Absolute value
		MSQ11.SeqV.c3.units.SIUnit	29	V (Volt)
		MSQ11.SeqV.c3.units.multiplier	3	Kilo

Literature

- /1/ SIPROTEC 4 Ethernet Module EN 100 IEC 61850 Electrical Interface 100 MBit, Manual
C54000-G1100-C167
- /2/ SIPROTEC 4 System Description
E50417-H1176-C151
- /3/ SIPROTEC DIGSI, StartUP
E50417-G1100-C152
- /4/ DIGSI CFC, Manual
E50417-H1176-C098
- /5/ SIPROTEC SIGRA 4, Manual
E50417-H1100-C1100-C070
- /6/ SIPROTEC I/O Box 6MD61, Manual
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