

IEC TS 62361-102

Edition 1.0 2018-03

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Power systems management and associated information exchange – Interoperability in the long term – Part 102: CIM – IEC 61850 harmonization





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2018 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester. If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office 3, rue de Varembé CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11

info@iec.ch www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

IEC Catalogue - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue

The stand-alone application for consulting the entire bibliographical information on IEC International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports and other documents. Available for PC, Mac OS, Android Tablets and iPad

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing 21 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary

67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.



IEC TS 62361-102

Edition 1.0 2018-03

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Power systems management and associated information exchange – Interoperability in the long term – Part 102: CIM – IEC 61850 harmonization

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 33.200 ISBN 978-2-8322-5454-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

Ε(DREWC	PRD	7
IN	ITRODU	JCTION	9
1	Scop	e	10
2	Norn	native references	11
3	Term	is, definitions and abbreviated terms	11
	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Abbreviated terms	
4	Use	case summary	
	4.1	General	13
	4.2	SCADA/EMS/DMS configuration from IEC 61850 SCL	13
	4.3	Importing SCADA/EMS/DMS requirements into IEC 61850 SCL	14
	4.3.1	General	14
	4.3.2	Recommendation for harmonization: SCL Process/Substation/Line section	14
	4.4	SCADA commissioning use case	14
	4.5	Volt Var control use case	15
	4.6	Wide Area Monitoring, Protection and Control (WAMPAC) for transient stability	16
5	Mapı	oing SCL to SCADA/EMS/DMS relevant CIM	16
	5.1	Business requirements	
	5.2	Profiles	17
	5.3	IEC 61850 modelling principles	
	5.3.1		
	5.3.2	, - 3 1 3 3 (-)	
	5.3.3		
	5.3.4		
	5.4	Mapping overview	
	5.4.1	- 1	
	5.4.2	General mapping principles	
	5.5 5.5.1		
	5.5.1		
	5.6	Equipment types and codes	
	5.6.1		
	5.6.2		
	5.6.3		
	5.6.4		
	5.6.5		
	5.6.6	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM Fan, Motor, Batteries and charging systems	34
	5.7	Naming and identification mapping	
	5.7.1	General	34
	5.7.2	Naming and identification example	35
	5.7.3	Recommendation for harmonization: SCL naming and identification	36
	5.7.4	S S	
	5.8	Voltage mapping	
	5.8.1	General	36

	5.8.2	Voltage mapping example	37
	5.8.3	Voltage level additional attributes	37
	5.9 C	onnectivity modelling	37
	5.9.1	SCL Connectivity (single line diagram) modelling	37
	5.9.2	Recommendation for harmonization: SCL unconnected terminals	39
	5.9.3	Connectivity and Terminal example	39
	5.9.4	Transformation of current transformer models	42
	5.10 Pl	nase modelling	42
	5.10.1	General	42
	5.10.2	Phase mapping example	44
	5.10.3	Recommendation for harmonization: SCL Phase modeling	47
	5.10.4	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM SinglePhaseKind	47
6	Extensi	on syntax for drawing layout coordinates	47
	6.1 G	eneral	47
	6.2 R	ecommendation for harmonization: Drawing layout syntax	47
7	Logical	Node mapping	48
	7.1 Lo	ogical Node containers	48
		M Measurement associations	
	7.2.1	General	
	7.2.2	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM SCADA package	
	7.3 Lo	ogical Node classes relevant to CIM	
8		ement mapping	
	8.1 G	eneral	53
		M Measurement Types – Logical Node and Data Object mapping	
	8.2.1	General	
	8.2.2	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM Measurement types	
		easurement associations	
		SWI or XSWI/XCBR as source of switch position information	
		rection of positive flow	
	8.5.1	General	
	8.5.2		
	8.5.3	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM power flow direction	
	8.6 C	M Extensions for Distribution – Metering Model and Reading Types	
9		ne data exchange mapping	
		easurement identification	
		ommon Data Class mapping	
		ommon Data Class mapping to IEC 60870 and CIM Measurements	
		ommon Data Class mapping to IEEE1815 and CIM	
		ata Attribute mapping	
	9.5.1	General	
	9.5.2	Quality flag mapping	
	9.5.3	Non-real time measurement attribute mapping	
	9.5.4	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM measurement classes	
10	Control	Model	
		M Control Modelling	
	10.1.1	General	
	10.1.1	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM control model	
	10.1.2	Recommendation for harmonization: CIM CONTROL TYPES	

Figure 1 – IEC 61850 and CIM data flows	15
Figure 2 – Mapping for Wide Area Monitoring Protection and Control	16
Figure 3 – Equipment mapping	21
Figure 4 – Example of equipment and status measurement mapping	22
Figure 5 – UML class diagram of SCL entities showing inheritance	24
Figure 6 – UML class diagram of SCL entities showing inheritance and containment	25
Figure 7 – UML class diagram of SCL equipment connectivity and phase information	26
Figure 8 – Composite Switch example.	33
Figure 9 – Substation section connectivity example	40
Figure 10 – Three-phase (left) and single-phase control (right)	43
Figure 11 – Unbalanced phase switching example	45
Figure 12 – Current CIM SCADA package	49
Figure 13 – Revised SCADA package	50
Figure 14 – Signal identification as defined in IEC 61850-7-2	58
Figure 15 – UML model of MV, DEL and WYE data classes	59
Figure 16 - Current CIM Control Model	65
Figure 17 – Proposal for revised CIM Control Model	66
Figure 18 – Present IEC 61970 Protection Model	67
Figure A.1 – Activity diagram part 1 – Create and review system specification description	83
Figure A.2 – Activity diagram part 2 – Create and review system configuration description	84
Figure A.3 – Sequence diagram	85
Table 1 – Overview of SCL and CIM counterparts	10
Table 2 – Mapping between SCL data types and CIM classes	
Table 3 – Equipment type codes	
Table 4 – Equipment type codes – proposed modified descriptions	
Table 5 – Equipment type codes – proposed additional codes	
Table 6 – Name mapping	
Table 7 – Proposed CIM NameType class naming conventions	
Table 8 – Base voltage mapping	
Table 9 – Attributes for terminal	38
Table 10 – Attributes for ConnectivityNode	
Table 11 – Comparison of IEC 61850 and CIM Phase values	44
Table 12 – Breaker mapping scenarios	
Table 13 – Mapping IEC 61850 Logical Nodes to CIM classes	
Table 14 – IEC 61850 DataObjects vs Current CIM measurement types	
Table 15 – IEC 61850 DataObjects for non-three phase measurements	
Table 16 – IEC 61850 DataObjects for CIM control types	
Table 17 – Mapping IEC 61850 Common Data Classes to IEC 60870 information objects and CIM classes	60

e 18 – Mapping IEEE1815 data point types to CIM classes	62
e 19 – Mapping IEC 61850 real time data attributes to CIM classes/attributes	
20 – Mapping IEC 61850 Non-real time data attributes to CIM classes/attribute	
21 – Mapping SCL Communication elements	68
22 – Mapping IEC 61850 settings to CIM attributes	70
9,	
9,	
	'/_
	70
	O'

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND ASSOCIATED INFORMATION EXCHANGE – INTEROPERABILITY IN THE LONG TERM –

Part 102: CIM - IEC 61850 harmonization

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.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international
 consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all
 interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62361-102, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
57/1706/DTS	57/1948/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification 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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62361 series, published under the general title *Power systems management and associated exchange – Interoperability in the long term*, can be found on the IEC website.

In this publication, the following print types are used:

Associations: in italic type.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- 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

The IEC focuses primarily on specifying the payload of various functionally oriented messages or file exchanges. This concept includes configuration files like those developed in all IEC power systems management standards. The different smart grid initiatives in the USA, Europe and Asia have all recognized the necessity to establish solid standards for communicating between all the "smart" devices. For interoperability purposes, it has been recognized, at an early stage, that widely shared semantics would be necessary. Unfortunately, the semantic models used by the technical groups have differed from the start due to the different needs for information exchange within substations and information exchange within control centres. This has led to some gaps between the models within different standards, even though they reflected the same power system entities. Various institutions have requested that we narrow the gaps:

- NIST has recommended harmonization as a mechanism to decrease cost of integration in the Smart Grid.
- CEN/CENELEC/ETSI Smart Grid Coordination Group report states: "Harmonized electronic data model and description language are missing" and strongly recommends the study of "Harmonized glossary, semantic & modelling between CIM and IEC 61850".
- ENTSO-E letter states: "There is also a need to perform a harmonization between IEC 61850 and IEC CIM (Common Information Model) Standards [...] There are applications which use both set of standards and significant improvements on interoperability and data exchange between the applications should take place."

at dy bee. A number of studies and reports have already been produced on the subject of Harmonization as listed in the Bibliography.

POWER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND ASSOCIATED INFORMATION EXCHANGE – INTEROPERABILITY IN THE LONG TERM –

Part 102: CIM - IEC 61850 harmonization

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62361, which is a Technical Specification, outlines a technical approach for achieving effective information exchange between power system installations governed by IEC 61850 and business systems integrated with IEC CIM standard data exchanges, based on a selected specific set of use cases, but also with the goal of creating a framework that will extend successfully to other use cases in the future. This document includes proposals to 'harmonize' the two standards by adapting or extending existing information models and/or defining new models, where such changes will enable more effective communication. Both current and future directions of models will be considered. The report will take into account existing standards for semantics, services, protocols, system configuration language, and architecture.

It was intended to be coordinated with IEC 61850 and all affiliated subgroups as well as IEC 61968 and IEC 61970. This edition of the document was prepared based on Edition 2 of IEC 61850-6 (2009), IEC 61850-7-3 and IEC 61850-7-4 and has been updated to match the forthcoming Edition 2.1. Mapping to other parts of IEC 61850 is incomplete. Mapping has been considered for the CIM classes defined in IEC 61970-301. The mapping to CIM classes defined in IEC 61968-11 and other standards is incomplete.

This document suggests a technical approach by which two of the leading standards for software interoperability that serve the electric utility industry (the Common Information Model, CIM, and the IEC 61850 model) can cooperate in order to enable effective data exchanges between the domains covered by these standards. Both of these standards are maintained by the International Electrotechnical Committee (IEC).

A number of studies and reports have already been produced on the subject of harmonization as listed in the Bibliography.

The work leading to this Technical Specification has considered how exchanges required by commonly understood use cases might be mapped between the standard models in order to determine the harmonizing changes suggested for the relevant models. The report references any papers, reports or other documents that provided data for this harmonization.

The approach is to define a transformation of the data governed by IEC 61850 SCL XSD to data governed by CIM UML. The transformations in this document are defined based on the use cases presented in this document. Only SCL data relevant to these use cases is transformed.

The aim is to allow the development of tools that perform automatic transformation from an SCL instance file into a CIM based instance model that can then be exported using existing standards such as IEC 61970-552: CIMXML Model exchange format.

These transformations will result in CIM-side processes that can distribute the information as needed for configuration of specific CIM applications. It is also presumed that the result of this exchange will be to enable creation of real-time CIM-side clients for IEC 61850 system data.

The heart of the SCL to CIM transformation specification defined in this document is a mapping between the two information models. Wherever this mapping has been judged to be unnecessarily complex, changes have been recommended to the existing information models.

A major objective, however, has been to define a solution that does not change either SCL or CIM UML without a mechanism to supply backward compatibility.

The transformation specification is only for structural modelling. IEC 61970-301 states "CIM entities have no behaviour." IEC 61850-5 states "the behaviour of the functions itself are ... outside the scope of this standard".

This document is a Technical Specification – not a standard. Paragraphs introduced by the word Recommendation are recommendations for revisions to some of the IEC 61850 and CIM standards. It is anticipated that if these recommendations are accepted, then this report can be revised and elevated to a standard.

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 TS 61850-2, Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 2: Glossary

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

IEC 61850-7-3, Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 7-3: Basic communication structure – Common data classes

IEC 61850-7-4, Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 7-4: Basic communication structure – Compatible logical node classes and data object classes

IEC TS 61850-80-1:2009, Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 80-1: Guideline to exchanging information from a CDC-based data model using IEC 60870-5-101 or IEC 60870-5-104

IEC 61968-11, Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 11: Common information model (CIM) extensions for distribution

IEC TS 61970-2, Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 2: Glossary

IEC 61970-301:2013, Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 301: Common information model (CIM) base

IEC 61970-452:2015, Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 452: CIM static transmission network model profiles

IEC 81346-1, Industrial systems, installations and equipment and industrial products – Structuring principles and reference designations – Part 1: Basic rules

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC TS 61850-2, IEC 61850-6 and IEC TS 61970-2 and the following apply.