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## Wind turbines –

### Part 25-3: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants – Information exchange models

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## WIND TURBINES –

**Part 25-3: Communications for monitoring  
and control of wind power plants –  
Information exchange models**

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International Standard IEC 61400-25-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 88: Wind turbine

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

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

FDIS	Report on voting
88/276/FDIS	88/282/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61400 series, under the general title *Wind turbines* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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- withdrawn,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.

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## INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61400-25 series defines communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants. The modeling approach of the IEC 61400-25 series has been selected to provide abstract definitions of classes and services such that the specifications are independent of specific protocol stacks, implementations, and operating systems. The mapping of these abstract classes and services to a specific communication profile is not inside the scope of this part (IEC 61400-25-3) but inside the scope of IEC 61400-25-4<sup>1</sup>.

This part of IEC 61400-25 defines services of the model of the information exchange of intelligent electronic devices in wind power plants. The services are referred to as the Abstract Communication Service Interface (ACSI). The ACSI has been defined so as to be independent of the underlying communication systems.

The information exchange model is defined in terms of

- a hierarchical class model of all information that can be accessed,
- information exchange services that operate on these classes,
- parameters associated with each information exchange service.

The ACSI description technique abstracts away from all the different approaches to implement the cooperation of the various devices.

These abstract service definitions shall be mapped into concrete object definitions that are to be used for a particular protocol. Mapping to specific protocol stacks is specified in IEC 61400-25-4.

NOTE 1 Abstraction in ACSI has two meanings. Firstly, only those aspects of a real device (for example, a rotor) or a real function that are visible and accessible over a communication network are modelled. This abstraction leads to the hierarchical class models and their behaviour defined in IEC 61400-25-2. Secondly, the ACSI abstracts from the aspect of concrete definitions on how the devices exchange information; only a conceptual cooperation is defined. The concrete information exchange is defined in IEC 61400-25-4.

NOTE 2 Performance of the IEC 61400-25 series implementations are application specific. The IEC 61400-25 series does not guarantee a certain level of performance. This is beyond the scope of the IEC 61400-25 series. However, there is no underlying limitation in the communications technology to prevent high speed application (millisecond level responses).

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<sup>1</sup> To be published.

## WIND TURBINES –

### Part 25-3: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants – Information exchange models

#### 1 Scope

The focus of the IEC 61400-25 series is on the communications between wind power plant components such as wind turbines and actors such as SCADA Systems. Internal communication within wind power plant components is outside the scope of the IEC 61400-25 series.

The IEC 61400-25 series is designed for a communication environment supported by a client-server model. Three areas are defined, that are modelled separately to ensure the scalability of implementations: (1) wind power plant information models, (2) information exchange model, and (3) mapping of these two models to a standard communication profile.

The wind power plant information model and the information exchange model, viewed together, constitute an interface between client and server. In this conjunction, the wind power plant information model serves as an interpretation frame for accessible wind power plant data. The wind power plant information model is used by the server to offer the client a uniform, component-oriented view of the wind power plant data. The information exchange model reflects the whole active functionality of the server. The IEC 61400-25 series enables connectivity between a heterogeneous combination of client and servers from different manufacturers and suppliers.

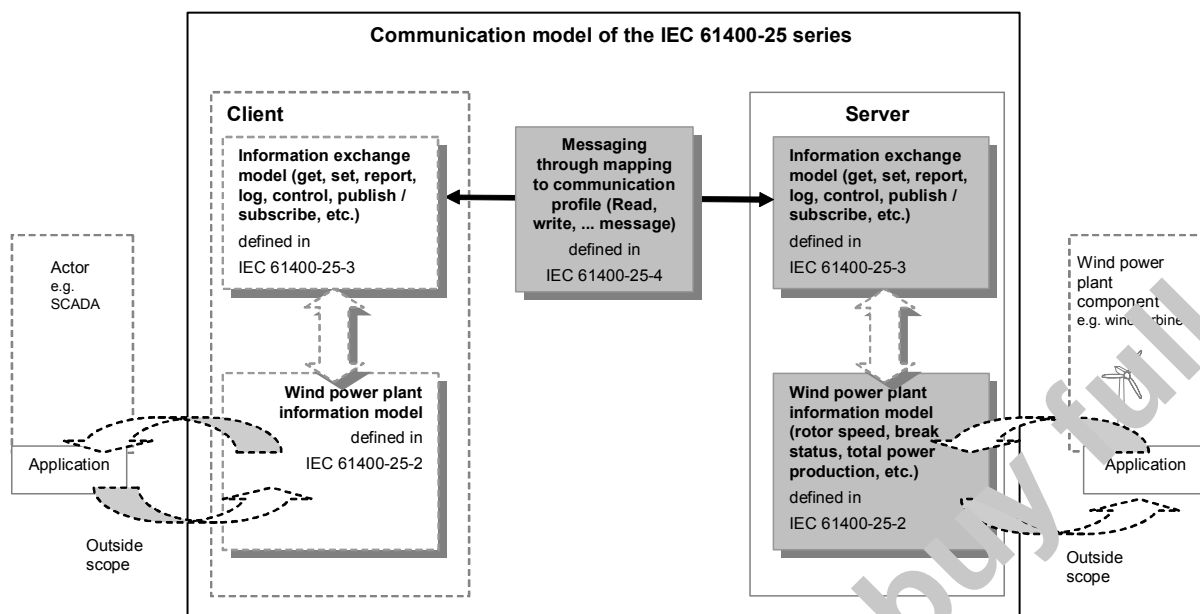
As depicted in Figure 1, the IEC 61400-25 series defines a server with the following aspects:

- information provided by a wind power plant component, e. g., “wind turbine rotor speed” or “total power production of a certain time interval” is modelled and made available for access. The information modelled in the IEC 61400-25 series is defined in IEC 61400-25-2;
- services to exchange values of the modelled information defined in part IEC 61400-25-3;
- mapping to a communication profile, providing a protocol stack to carry the exchanged values from the modelled information (part IEC 61400-25-4).

The IEC 61400-25 series only defines how to model the information, information exchange and mapping to specific communication protocols. The IEC 61400-25 series excludes a definition of how and where to implement the communication interface, the application program interface and implementation recommendations. However, the objective of the IEC 61400-25 series is that the information associated with a single wind power plant component (such as a wind turbine) is accessible through a corresponding logical device.

This part of IEC 61400-25 specifies an abstract communication service interface describing the information exchange between a client and a server for:

- data access and retrieval,
- device control,
- event reporting and logging,
- publisher/subscriber,
- self-description of devices (device data dictionary),
- data typing and discovery of data types.



IEC 2172/06

Figure 1 – Conceptual communication model of the IEC 61400-25 series

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this part of the IEC 61400-25 series. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61400-25 (all parts), *Wind turbines – Part 25: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants*

IEC 61850-7-2:2003, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 7-2: Basic communication structure for substations and feeder equipment – Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)*