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Communication networks and systems in substations –

Part 7-4:

Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Compatible logical node classes and data classes

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	6
INTRODUCTION	8
1 Scope	9
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 Abbreviated terms	11
5 Logical node classes	15
5.1 Logical Node groups	15
5.2 Interpretation of Logical Node tables	16
5.3 System Logical NodesLN Group: L	17
5.3.1 General	17
5.3.2 LN: Physical device informationName: LPHD	18
5.3.3 Common Logical Node	18
5.3.4 LN: Logical node zeroName: LLN0	19
5.4 Logical Nodes for protection functionsLN Group: P	19
5.4.1 Modelling remarks	19
5.4.2 LN: DifferentialName: PDIF	21
5.4.3 LN: Direction comparisonName: PDIR	22
5.4.4 LN: DistanceName: PDIS	22
5.4.5 LN: Directional overpowerName: PDOP	23
5.4.6 LN: Directional underpowerName: PDUV	23
5.4.7 LN: Rate of change of frequencyName: PFRC	24
5.4.8 LN: Harmonic restraintName: PHAR	24
5.4.9 LN: Ground detectorName: PHIZ	25
5.4.10 LN: Instantaneous overcurrentName: PIOC	25
5.4.11 LN: Motor restart inhibitionName: PMRI	25
5.4.12 LN: Motor starting time supervisionName: PMSS	26
5.4.13 LN: Over power factorName: POPF	26
5.4.14 LN: Phase angle measuringName: PPAM	27
5.4.15 LN: Protection schemeName: PSCH	27
5.4.16 LN: Sensitive directional earthfaultName: PSDE	28
5.4.17 LN: Transient earth faultName: PTEF	29
5.4.18 LN: Time overcurrentName: PTOC	29
5.4.19 LN: OverfrequencyName: PTOF	30
5.4.20 LN: OvervoltageName: PTOV	30
5.4.21 LN: Protection trip conditioningName: PTRC	30
5.4.22 LN: Thermal overloadName: PTTR	31
5.4.23 LN: UndercurrentName: PTUC	32
5.4.24 LN: UndervoltageName: PTUV	32
5.4.25 LN: Underpower factorName: PUPF	33
5.4.26 LN: UnderfrequencyName: PTUF	33
5.4.27 LN: Voltage controlled time overcurrentName: PVOC	34
5.4.28 LN: Volts per HzName: VVPH	34
5.4.29 LN: Zero speed or underspeedName: PZSU	35

5.5	Logical Nodes for protection related functionsLN Group: R	35
5.5.1	Modelling Remarks	35
5.5.2	LN: Disturbance recorder functionName: RDRE	36
5.5.3	LN: Disturbance recorder channel analogueName: RADR	37
5.5.4	LN: Disturbance recorder channel binaryName: RBDR	37
5.5.5	LN: Disturbance record handlingName: RDRS	38
5.5.6	LN: Breaker failureName: RBRF	38
5.5.7	LN: Directional elementName: RDIR	38
5.5.8	LN: Fault locatorName: RFLO	39
5.5.9	LN: Power swing detection/blockingName: RPSB	39
5.5.10	LN: AutoreclosingName: RREC	40
5.5.11	LN: Synchronism-check or synchronisingName: RSYN	41
5.6	Logical Nodes for controlLN Group: C	42
5.6.1	Modelling remarks	42
5.6.2	LN: Alarm handlingName: CALH	42
5.6.3	LN: Cooling group controlName: CCGR	42
5.6.4	LN: InterlockingName: CILO	43
5.6.5	LN: Point-on-wave switchingName: CPOW	43
5.6.6	LN: Switch controllerName: CSWI	44
5.7	Logical nodes for generic referencesLN Group: G	44
5.7.1	LN: Generic automatic process controlName: GAPC	44
5.7.2	LN: Generic process I/OName: GGIO	45
5.7.3	LN: Generic security applicationName: GSECAL	45
5.8	Logical Nodes for interfacing and archivingLN Group: I	46
5.8.1	LN: ArchivingName: IARC	46
5.8.2	LN: Human machine interfaceName: IHMI	46
5.8.3	LN: Telecontrol interfaceName: ITCI	47
5.8.4	LN: Telemonitoring interfaceName: ITMI	47
5.9	Logical Nodes for automatic controlLN Group: A	47
5.9.1	Modelling remarks	47
5.9.2	LN: Neutral current regulatorName: ANCR	47
5.9.3	LN: Reactive power controlName: ARCO	48
5.9.4	LN: Automatic tap changer controllerName: ATCC	48
5.9.5	LN: Voltage controlName: AVCO	49
5.10	Logical Nodes for metering and measurementLN Group: M	50
5.10.1	Modeling remarks	50
5.10.2	LN: Differential measurementsName: MDIF	50
5.10.3	LN: Harmonics or interharmonicsName: MHAI	51
5.10.4	LN: Non phase related harmonics or interharmonicsName: MHAN	52
5.10.5	LN: MeteringName: MMTR	54
5.10.6	LN: Non phase related MeasurementName: MMXN	54
5.10.7	LN: MeasurementName: MMXU	55
5.10.8	LN: Sequence and imbalanceName: MSQI	55
5.10.9	LN: Metering StatisticsName: MSTA	56
5.11	Logical Nodes for sensors and monitoringLN Group: S	57
5.11.1	Modelling remarks	57
5.11.2	LN: Monitoring and diagnostics for arcsName: SARC	57
5.11.3	LN: Insulation medium supervision (gas)Name: SIMG	57

5.11.4	LN: Insulation medium supervision (liquid)Name: SIML.....	58
5.11.5	LN: Monitoring and diagnostics for partial dischargesName: SPDC	59
5.12	Logical Nodes for switchgearLN Group: X	59
5.12.1	LN: Circuit breakerName: XCBR.....	59
5.12.2	LN: Circuit switchName: XSWI	60
5.13	Logical Nodes for instrument transformersLN Group: T	60
5.13.1	LN: Current transformerName: TCTR	60
5.13.2	LN: Voltage transformerName: TVTR	61
5.14	Logical Nodes for power transformersLN Group: Y	61
5.14.1	LN: Earth fault neutralizer (Petersen coil)Name: YEFN	61
5.14.2	LN: Tap changerName: YLTC.....	62
5.14.3	LN: Power shuntName: YPSH	62
5.14.4	LN: Power transformerName: YPTR	63
5.15	Logical Nodes for further power system equipmentLN Group: Z.....	63
5.15.1	LN: Auxiliary networkName: ZAXN.....	63
5.15.2	LN: BatteryName: ZBAT	64
5.15.3	LN: BushingName: ZBSH	64
5.15.4	LN: Power cableName: ZCAB.....	65
5.15.5	LN: Capacitor bankName: ZCAP	65
5.15.6	LN: ConverterName: ZCON.....	65
5.15.7	LN: GeneratorName: ZGEN.....	65
5.15.8	LN: Gas insulated lineName: ZGIL.....	66
5.15.9	LN: Power overhead lineName: ZLIN	66
5.15.10	LN: MotorName: ZMOT	67
5.15.11	LN: ReactorName: ZREA.....	67
5.15.12	LN: Rotating reactive componentName: ZRRC	67
5.15.13	LN: Surge arresterName: ZSAR	68
5.15.14	LN: Thyristor controlled frequency converterName: ZTCF	68
5.15.15	LN: Thyristor controlled reactive componentName: ZTCR.....	68
6	Data name semantics.....	69
Annex A (normative) Extension rules		91
A.1	The use of Logical Nodes and Data and its extensions	91
A.1.1	Basic rule	91
A.2	Multiple instances of LN classes for dedicated and complex functions	91
A.2.1	Example for time overcurrent	91
A.2.2	Example for Distance	91
A.2.3	Example for Power transformer	92
A.2.4	Example for Auxiliary network	92
A.3	Specialisation of Data by use of the number extension	92
A.4	Rules for names of new Logical Nodes	92
A.5	Examples for new LNs	93
A.5.1	New LN “Automatic door entrance control”	93
A.5.2	New LN “Fire protection”	93
A.6	Rules for names of new Data	93
A.7	Example for new Data	93
A.8	Rules for new Common Data Classes (CDC).....	94

Annex B (informative) Modelling examples.....	95
B.1 PTEF and PSDE	95
B.2 PSCH and PTRC.....	96
B.3 MDIF and PDIF	97
B.4 RDRE and Disturbance Recorder	98
B.5 PTRC.....	99
B.6 PDIR 100	
B.7 RREC	101
B.8 PDIS 102	
Annex C (informative) Relationship between this standard and IEC 61850-5	104
Figure 1 – Overview of this standard.....	10
Figure 2 – LN Relationships.....	17
Figure B.1 – Fault current I_F in a compensated network with earth fault.....	95
Figure B.2 – Use of PSCH and PTRC	96
Figure B.3 – Use of MDIF and PDIF.....	97
Figure B.4 – Modelling of Disturbance Recorder	98
Figure B.5 – Examples for allocation of Logical Nodes to IEDs.....	99
Figure B.6 – Use of PDIR	100
Figure B.7 – Use of RREC.....	101
Table 1 – List of Logical Node Groups	15
Table 2 – Interpretation of Logical Node tables	16
Table 3 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 (this standard) for protection LNs.....	20
Table 4 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for protection related LNs	35
Table 5 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for control LNs.....	42
Table 6 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for automatic control LNs	47
Table 7 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for metering and measurement LNs	50
Table 8 – Relation between IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-4 for sensors and monitoring LNs	57
Table 9 – Description of Data	69
Table C.1 – Relationship between IEC 61850-5 and this standard for some miscellaneous LNs	104

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS IN SUBSTATIONS –

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

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the 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 National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
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International Standard IEC 61850-7-4 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
57/622/FDIS	57/640/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.

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
- 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 and Feeder Equipment (GOMSFE) (IEEE TR 1550);
- CIGRE Report 34-03, Communication requirements in terms of data flow within substations, December 1996

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.

¹ Under consideration.

² To be published.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61850 is a part of set of specifications (IEC 61850). IEC 61850 defines a 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, implementations, and operating systems. 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 and in IEC 61850-9-x.

IEC 61850-7-1 gives an overview of this communication architecture. IEC 61850-7-3 defines common attribute types and common data classes related to substation applications. The attributes of the common data classes may be accessed using services defined in IEC 61850-7-2. These common data classes are used in this part to define the compatible data classes.

To reach interoperability, all data in the data model need a strong definition with regard to syntax and semantics. The semantics of the data is mainly provided by names assigned to logical nodes and data they contain, as defined in this part. Interoperability is easiest if as much as possible of the data are defined as mandatory. Because of different philosophies and technical features, settings were declared as optional in this edition of the standard. After some experience has been gained with this standard, this decision may be reviewed in an amendment or in the next revision of this part.

It should be noted that data with full semantics is only one of the elements required to achieve interoperability. Since data and services are hosted by devices (IED), a proper device model is needed along with compatible, domain specific services (see IEC 61850-7-2).

The compatible logical node name and data name definitions found in this part and the associated semantics are fixed. The syntax of the type definitions of all data classes are abstract definitions provided in IEC 61850-7-2 and IEC 61850-7-3. Not all features of logical nodes are listed in this part for example data sets and logs are covered in IEC 61850-7-2.

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS IN SUBSTATIONS –

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

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61850 specifies the information model of devices and functions related to substation applications. In particular, it specifies the compatible logical node names and data names for communication between Intelligent Electronic Devices (IED). This includes the relationship between Logical Nodes and Data.

The Logical Node Names and Data Names defined in this document are part of the class model introduced in IEC 61850-7-1 and defined in IEC 61850-7-2. The names defined in this document are used to build the hierarchical object references applied for communicating with IEDs in substations and on distribution feeders. The naming conventions of IEC 61850-7-2 are applied in this part.

To avoid private, incompatible extension rules this part specifies normative naming rules for multiple instances and private extensions of Logical Node (LN) classes and Data Names.

In Annex A, all rules are given (making use of examples) for:

- multiple instances of logical node classes by use of a LN instance identification (ID);
- multiple instances of data by use of a data instance ID;
- selecting data not included in LN out of the complete data name set;
- creating new logical node classes and data names.

In Annex B, examples are given for:

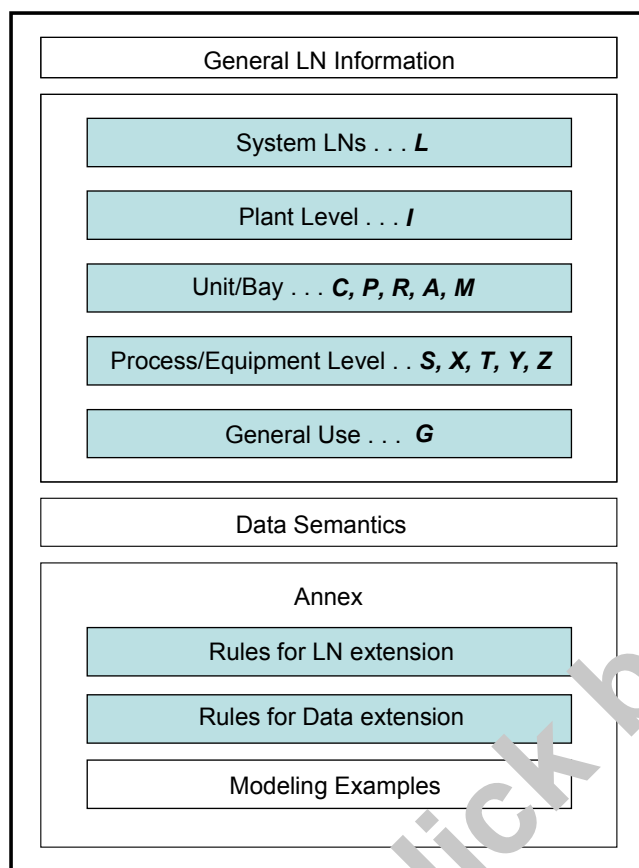
- the use of Logical Nodes in complex situations like line protection schemes;
- multiple instances of Logical Nodes with different levels of functionality.

This part does not provide tutorial material. It is recommended those parts IEC 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7-1 be read first, in conjunction with IEC 61850-7-3, and IEC 61850-7-2. This part does not discuss implementation issues. The relationship between this standard and IEC 61850-5 is outlined in Annex C.

This standard is applicable to describe device models and functions of substation and feeder equipment. The concepts defined in this standard may also be applied 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,
- information exchange for distributed automation, or
- information exchange for metering.

Figure 1 provides a general overview of this document.



IEC 1102/03

Figure 1 – Overview of this standard

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 60255-24, *Electrical relays – Part 24: Common format for transient data exchange (COMTRADE) for power systems*

IEC 61000-4-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 7: General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*

IEC 61850-2, *Communication networks and system in substations – Part 2: Glossary*³

IEC 61850-5, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and devices models*

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)*

³ To be published.

IEC 61850-7-3, *Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Common data classes*

IEEE 519:1992, *IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems*

IEEE 1459:2000, *IEEE Trial Use Standard Definitions for the Measurement of Electric Power Quantities Under Sinusoidal, Nonsinusoidal, Balanced or Unbalanced Conditions*

IEEE C37.2:1996, *Electrical Power System Device Function Numbers and Contact Designation*