IEC 61850 interface configuration for VAMP 50/51/52/55/210/230/245/255/257/259/260/265

1. Overview

This document applies to VAMP protection relays, which have a so called "native" 61850 interface, this is available starting from software version 10.1.

IEC 61850 protocol is available with the optional inbuilt Ethernet port. IEC 61850 protocol can be used to read / write static data from the relay or to receive events and to receive / send GOOSE messages to other relays.

IEC 61850 server interface is capable to do the following:

- Configurable data model: selection of logical nodes corresponding to active application functions
- Configurable pre-defined data sets
- Supported dynamic data sets created by clients
- Supported reporting function with buffered and unbuffered Report Control Blocks
- Supported control model: direct with normal security
- Supported horizontal communication with GOOSE: configurable GOOSE
 publisher data sets, configurable filters for GOOSE subscriber inputs, GOOSE
 inputs available in the application logic and output matrix

The inbuilt Ethernet is available as communication option, consult the manuals of the individual devices for more information.

2. Configuration

The configuration of the 61850 is done with VAMPSET. VAMPSET may be connected to the relay either via serial interface to the front panel connector or via the Ethernet network. Correct version of the VAMPSET is 2.2.41 or later. Also the ICD file can be generated with VAMPSET.

2.1 Setting the main parameters TCP PORT, IP address and NetMask

The configuration is started by selecting the IEC-61850 protocol as the "ETHERNET PORT protocol" and setting the IP Address and the NetMask of the device (see figure 2.1-2).

Please notice that IP address and netmask must be properly set in reference to client system in order to get the communication to work properly. In customer



network please consultant with IT responsible to obtain proper addresses allowed to be used.

Also notify that the device doesn't support DHCP while PC can obtain different addresses each time connected to a network. Such trouble might occur especially if testing the communication in office environment.

Two useful commands for trouble shooting can be found under dos prompt. The command **ipconfig** show the current addess and netmask of your PC.

The command **ping** can verify if LAN connection work. A successful ping response indicates that physical connection between client and server. Furthermore it proves that TCP/IP address and netmask setting is accepted. Illegal address might disturb network communication so if available, customer IT support should always be consulted if the device is connected to existing network.

```
C:\Documents and Settings\vahamaki>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix .: intra.velco.fi
IP Address. . . . . . 19.4.16.167
Subnet Mask . . . . . . . 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . . 19.4.16.254
```

```
C:\Documents and Settings\vahamaki\ping 10.4.128.7

Pinging 10.4.128.7 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.128.7: bytes=32 time=18ms TIL=99

Reply from 10.4.128.7: bytes=32 time=5ms TIL=99

Reply from 10.4.128.7: bytes=32 time=5ms TIL=99

Reply from 10.4.128.7: bytes=32 time=5ms TIL=99

Ping statistics for 10.4.128.7:

Packets: Sent = 4. Received = 4. Lost = 0 (0% loss).

Approximate round trip times in milli=seconds:

Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 18ms, Overage = 8ms
```

Figure 2.1-1 Example of ipconfig and ping command.

ETHERNE	T PORT	
Ethernet port protocol	IEC-61850	
IP port for protocol	102	
IP Address	10.4.1.254	
NetMask	255.255.255.0	
Gateway	0.0.0.0	
NTP server	0.0.0.0	
IP port for Vampset	23	
TCP keepalive interval	0	s
MAC address	001AD3000090	
Message counter	0	
Error counter	0	
Timeout counter	0	

Figure 2.1-2 Setting for the Ethernet port protocol, IP Address and NetMask (seen the "PROTOCOL CONFIGURATION" menu).

The "IEC 61850 main config" –menu first part contains some 61850 parameters, which normally do not have to be changed (see figure 2.1-3).

The IED Name parameter is unique identifier and must be set differently for each device connected to the same network.

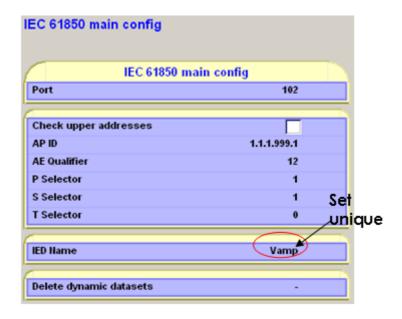


Figure 2.1-3 The "IEC 61850 main config" menu.

2.2 Selecting the Logical Nodes and Datasets for event reporting

The Logical Nodes (LN) to be visible via the IEC 61850 interface are selected in "IEC 61850 data map (1)"... "IEC 61850 data map (n)" (see figures 2.2-1 and figure 2.2-2).

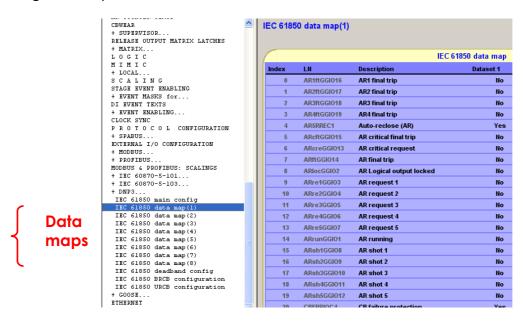


Figure 2.2-1 IEC 61850 configuration menus in VAMPSET.

The data maps contain the 61850 names for the functions of the device, maps are edited as follows:

- Set "In use" field of the needed functions to "Yes"
- Select which Dataset is used for sending reports from the function: set "Dataset x" to "Yes"
- Edit the "Description" field of the selected function if needed



Note: If there is no special reason to use many datasets, use only Dataset 1.

Note: The data maps may contain Logical Nodes, which are not functional in the relay which is being configured. Consult the manual of the device to see what functions are really operational in the relay type being configured.

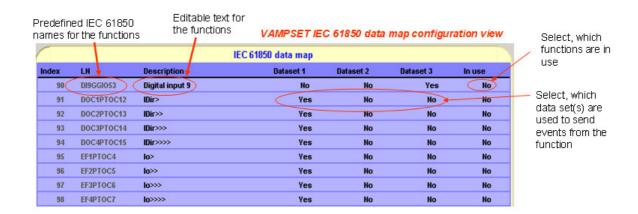


Figure 2.2-2 Description of the contents of the "IEC 61850 data map (x)".

Datasets are assigned to Report Control Blocks in the "IEC 61850 BRCB configuration" and "IEC 61850 URCB configuration" menus. A VAMP device has 3 predefined data sets D\$1...D\$3, these can be assigned to one or more of the 3 buffered report control blocks BRCB 1...BRCB 3 and to one or more of the 3 un-buffered report control blocks URCB 1...URCB 3.

Some clients may create their own so called dynamic data sets and assign these to report control blocks. Both persistant and non-persistant dynamic data sets are supported.

Note: The clients (e.g. the RTU) reserve one or more RCBs to get events. The relay sends events to those clients who have done reservations.

Note: The maximum number of simultaneous client connections is 3.

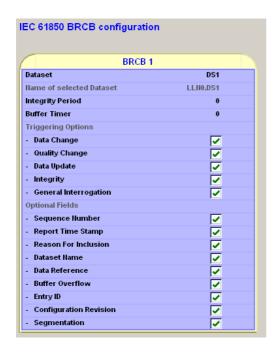


Figure 2.2-3 Report Control Block configuration.

2.3. Configuration of the GOOSE communication

The working principle of the GOOSE communication is described in figure 2.3.1.

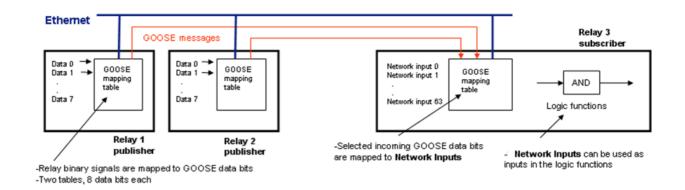


Figure 2.3-1 Operation principle of the GOOSE communication.

One-bit binary signals can be sent/received as GOOSE data. One device can send max. two GOOSE data packets containing 8 bits of data, thus max. number of data points from one device is 16 bits. Goose control block 1 (GCB1) and Goose control block 2 (GCB2) are used to control the sending of these two 8-bit GOOSE data packets.

GOOSE data is multi-casted to the Ethernet network. The multicast MAC Address, Application ID and Configuration Revision are the main parameters when routing the information from one relay to the other.



Note: The MAC Address used in GOOSE communication is totally independent from the MAC Addresses of the devices in the Ethernet network!

One device can receive max. 64 bits of GOOSE data. These can be utilized in the device internal logic and output matrix - these are named as GOOSE NI1...GOOSE NI64.

The main parameters of the GOOSE communication are available via "GOOSE configuration" menu (see figure 2.3-2).

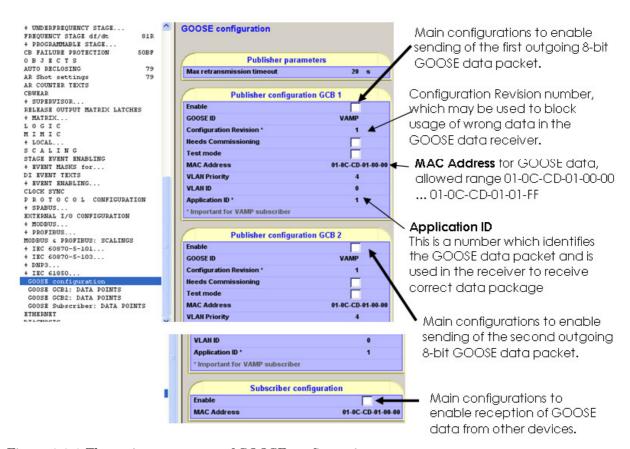
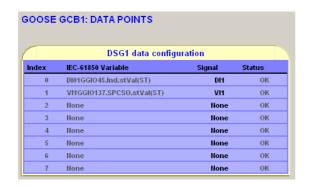


Figure 2.3-2 The main parameters of GOOSE configuration.

Note: Use different "Application ID" in different relays, because this is the main criteria when receiving GOOSE data in the VAMP relays. Use also different "Application ID" for GCB1 and GCB2.

Note: VAMP relays can receive GOOSE data only via one MAC Address.

The bit values to be sent are selected in GOOSE mapping tables "GOOSE GCB1: DATA POINTS" and "GOOSE GCB2: DATA POINTS" (see figure 2.3-3).



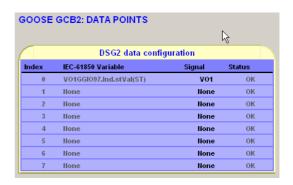


Figure 2.3-3 Examples of selected data bits to be sent in the two 8-bit GOOSE data blocks.

Note: All the lines in the GOOSE GCB data point lists must indicate OK, otherwise no data is sent (see figure 2.3-3).

The bit values to be received as GOOSE data are defined in "GOOSE Subscriber: DATA POINTS" (see figure 2.3-4).

oos	E Subscrib	er: DATA PO	INTS			
GOOSE	Hetwork Inpu	rts Error	0			
		Subs	scriber data conf	iguration		
NI	App ID	Conf Rev	Data index	Value	Status	In use
1	2	1	0	0	ок	Yes
	4	4	- 1	0	NO DATA	No
2				~		

Figure 2.3-4 An example of data point definition to receive GOOSE data.

Note: All devices sending GOOSE data to VAMP relays must use different "Application ID", because this is the main criteria when receiving data in the VAMP relays.

2.4 Creating ICD file with VAMPSET

IED Capability Description (.ICD) file defines complete capability of an IED. This file needs to be supplied by each manufacturer to make the complete system configuration. The file contains a single IED section, an optional communication section and an optional substation part which denotes the physical entities corresponding to the IED.

In order to create the IEC61850 description file connect the device with vampset and select "COMMUNICATION"; "Get ICD File"



From the SCL generation options you can select whether the RCB names contain indexes or not (selection "RCB names with indexes"). The need for indexed or non-indexed report control blocks depens on the client system - in most of the cases the indexes are used. Consult the client system manufacturer about this. In case this is not known, the best way is to create both and test. You can also enable some features of the 61850 Edition 2 – normally you can skip these.

After selections press OK the .icd-file is generated and you can select directory to save the .icd file to.



Figure 2.4-1 Create ICD file with VAMPSET program

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