

TECHNICAL REPORT

IEC/TR 61850-90-12 Ed. 1.0 - Preview only Copy via ILLNAS e-Shop



**Communication networks and systems for power utility automation –
Part 90-12: Wide area network engineering guidelines**

Witholdam



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Part 90-12: Wide area network engineering guidelines**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	11
INTRODUCTION.....	13
1 Scope.....	15
2 Normative references	15
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, acronyms and symbols.....	20
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	20
3.2 Abbreviations and acronyms	25
3.3 Network diagram symbols	32
4 Wide Area Communication in electrical utilities.....	34
4.1 Executive summary.....	34
4.2 Use Case: ENDESA, Andalusia (Spain)	36
4.3 Typical interface between a substation and the WAN	38
4.4 WAN characteristics and actors	39
4.5 SGAM Mapping.....	40
4.6 Network elements and voltage level.....	42
4.7 WAN interfaces in substation automation (IEC 61850-5).....	43
4.8 Logical interfaces and protocols in the TC57 Architecture IEC TR 62357	44
4.9 Network traffic and ownership.....	45
5 WAN overall requirements and data transmission metrics.....	45
5.1 Traffic types.....	45
5.2 Quality of Service (QoS) of TDM and PSN	46
5.3 Latency calculation	46
5.3.1 Latency components.....	46
5.3.2 Propagation delay.....	46
5.3.3 Residence delay.....	47
5.3.4 Latency accumulation.....	47
5.3.5 Example: latency of a microwave system.....	47
5.3.6 Latency and determinism.....	47
5.3.7 Latency classes in IEC 61850-5.....	48
5.4 Jitter.....	50
5.4.1 Jitter definition.....	50
5.4.2 Jitter classes in IEC 61850	51
5.5 Latency symmetry and path congruency	51
5.6 Medium asymmetry.....	51
5.7 Communication speed symmetry.....	52
5.8 Recovery delay.....	52
5.9 Time accuracy	52
5.9.1 Time accuracy definition.....	52
5.9.2 Time accuracy classes.....	53
5.10 Tolerance against failures.....	54
5.10.1 Failure.....	54
5.10.2 Reliability.....	54
5.10.3 Redundancy principles.....	55
5.10.4 Redundancy and reliability.....	55
5.10.5 Redundancy checking.....	56
5.10.6 Redundant layout: single point of failure	57

5.10.7	Redundant layout: cross-redundancy	57
5.10.8	Maintainability	58
5.10.9	Availability	58
5.10.10	Integrity	60
5.10.11	Dependability.....	62
5.10.12	Example: Dependability of GOOSE transmission	62
6	Applications analysis	62
6.1	Application kinds.....	62
6.2	Teleprotection (IF2 & IF11)	63
6.2.1	Teleprotection schemes.....	63
6.2.2	Teleprotection data kinds.....	64
6.2.3	Teleprotection requirements for latency	64
6.2.4	Teleprotection requirements for latency asymmetry	64
6.2.5	Teleprotection requirements for integrity.....	64
6.2.6	Teleprotection summary	65
6.3	Telecontrol (IF1, IF6)	65
6.4	Substation to control centre (IF10)	66
6.5	CMD (IF7).....	67
6.5.1	CMD overview	67
6.5.2	CMD communication requirements	67
6.6	Control Centre to Control Centre (IF12)	67
6.7	Wide Area Monitoring System (IF13).....	68
6.7.1	WAMS overview	68
6.7.2	WAMS topology.....	68
6.7.3	WAMS communication requirements.....	70
6.8	Wide area monitoring, protection and control (WAMPAC) IF13.....	71
6.8.1	WAMPAC overview.....	71
6.8.2	WAMPAC communication requirements	71
6.8.3	Use case WAMPAC.....	73
6.9	Wind turbines and wind virtual power plants.....	74
6.10	Distributed Energy and Renewables (DER).....	74
6.11	Summary of communication requirements for WAN	74
7	Wide-area and real-time network technologies.....	75
7.1	Introduction.....	75
7.2	Topology.....	75
7.3	Overview.....	76
7.4	Layer 1 (physical) transmission media	78
7.4.1	Summary	78
7.4.2	Installation guidelines	78
7.4.3	Metallic lines	79
7.4.4	Power line carrier (PLC)	80
7.4.5	Radio transmission	84
7.4.6	Fiber optics.....	89
7.4.7	Layer 1 redundancy	96
7.4.8	Use case: Diverse redundancy against extreme contingencies (Hydro-Quebec)	97
7.4.9	Layer 1 security.....	98
7.5	Layer 1,5 (physical) multiplexing	98
7.6	Layer 2 (link) technologies	99

7.6.1	Telephony technologies	99
7.6.2	SDH/SONET	101
7.6.3	Optical Transport Network	111
7.6.4	Ethernet	112
7.6.5	Ethernet over TDM	122
7.6.6	Carrier Ethernet	123
7.6.7	Audio-Video Bridging	125
7.6.8	Provider Backbone Bridge (PBB)	125
7.6.9	Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)	127
7.7	Layer 3 (network) technologies	135
7.7.1	Internet Protocol (IP)	135
7.7.2	IP QoS	148
7.7.3	IP multicast	151
7.7.4	IP redundancy	152
7.7.5	IP security	152
7.7.6	IP communication for utilities	154
7.7.7	IP summary	156
7.8	Layer 4 (transport) protocols	157
7.8.1	Transport layer encapsulation	157
7.8.2	UDP	157
7.8.3	TCP	158
7.8.4	Layer 4 redundancy	159
7.8.5	Layer 4 security	159
7.9	Layer 5 (session) and higher	159
7.9.1	Session layer	159
7.9.2	Routable GOOSE and SMV	160
7.9.3	Example: C37.118 transmission	160
7.9.4	Session protocol for voice and video transmission	161
7.9.5	Application interface redundancy	161
7.9.6	Application device redundancy	162
7.10	Protocol overlay – tunneling	162
7.10.1	Definitions	162
7.10.2	Tunneling principle	163
7.10.3	Tunneling Layer 2 over Layer 3	163
7.10.4	Use Case: Tunneling GOOSE and SMV in IEC 61850	164
7.10.5	Circuit emulation service (CES)	165
7.11	Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)	169
7.11.1	VPN principles	169
7.11.2	L2VPNs	169
7.11.3	L2VPN multicast on MPLS	171
7.11.4	L3VPN	171
7.11.5	VPN mapping to application	173
7.12	Cyber Security	176
7.12.1	Security circles	176
7.12.2	Network security	177
7.12.3	Access Control	180
7.12.4	Threat detection and mitigation	180
7.12.5	Security architecture	184
7.12.6	Application (end-to-end) communication security	185

7.12.7	Security for synchrophasor (PMU) networks (IEC TR 61850-90-5)	186
7.12.8	Additional recommendations	187
7.13	QoS and application-specific engineering	187
7.13.1	General	187
7.13.2	SDH/SONET QoS and SLA	187
7.13.3	PSN QoS and SLA	187
7.13.4	Application and priority	188
7.13.5	QoS chain between networks	188
7.13.6	QoS mapping between networks	189
7.13.7	QoS engineering	190
7.13.8	Customer restrictions	191
7.13.9	Clock services	191
7.14	Configuration and OAM	191
7.14.1	Network configuration	191
7.14.2	OAM	191
7.15	Time synchronization	193
7.15.1	Oscillator stability	193
7.15.2	Mutual synchronization	193
7.15.3	Direct synchronization	194
7.15.4	Radio synchronization	194
7.15.5	GNSS synchronization	195
7.15.6	Frequency distribution	195
7.15.7	Time distribution	196
7.15.8	PTP telecommunication profiles	203
7.15.9	PTP over MPLS	203
7.15.10	Comparison of time distribution profiles based on IEC 61588	203
7.15.11	Use Case: Synchrophasor time synchronization	205
7.15.12	Use case: Atomic Clock Hierarchy	205
8	Use cases	206
8.1	Use case: Current differential teleprotection system (Japan)	206
8.2	Use case: SDH / MPLS network (Japan)	210
8.3	Use Case: Wide area stabilizing control system (Japan)	211
8.4	Use Case: experimental PMU-based WAMPAC system	213
	Bibliography	216
	Figure 1 – Symbols	33
	Figure 2 – Substation locations in Andalusia	36
	Figure 3 – Topology of the Andalusia network	37
	Figure 4 – Cabinet of the substation edge node	38
	Figure 5 – Communication interfaces in a SEN	39
	Figure 6 – Communicating entities	40
	Figure 7 – SGAM communication model	41
	Figure 8 – Principle of grid voltage level and network technology	42
	Figure 9 – Communication paths and interfaces	43
	Figure 10 – IEC TR 62357 Interfaces, protocols and applications	44
	Figure 11 – Composition of end-to-end latency in a microwave relay	47
	Figure 12 – Example of latency in function of traffic	48

Figure 13 – Jitter for two communication delay types.....	50
Figure 14 – Precision and accuracy definitions	52
Figure 15 – Redundancy of redundant systems.....	56
Figure 16 – Redundancy calculation	56
Figure 17 – Redundancy layout with single point of failure	57
Figure 18 – Redundancy layout with cross-coupling.....	58
Figure 19 – Availability definitions.....	59
Figure 20 – Residual error rate in function of the BER	61
Figure 21 – Principle of synchrophasor transmission.....	69
Figure 22 – Target phenomena for WAMPAC.....	71
Figure 23 – Example of main function and general information flow	72
Figure 24 – PMUs and data flow between TSO and regional data hubs.....	73
Figure 25 – Network topology (Carrier Ethernet)	76
Figure 26 – Phase-to-ground coupling for PLC.....	80
Figure 27 – HV PLC coupling with suspended line traps.....	81
Figure 28 – Phase to phase signal coupling for PLC	81
Figure 29 – Phase-to-phase signal coupling.....	82
Figure 30 – Power line carrier, line traps.....	83
Figure 31 – Terrestrial microwave link	85
Figure 32 – Layer 2 transport on radio systems	88
Figure 33 – Radio network in feeder automation	89
Figure 34 – ADSS fiber cable.....	90
Figure 35 – ADSS installation with splicing box.....	91
Figure 36 – OPGW in ground cable.....	91
Figure 37 – OPGW with two “C” tubes with each 32 fibers	92
Figure 38 – OPGW fibers.....	93
Figure 39 – Splicing box	94
Figure 40 – WDM over one fiber.....	95
Figure 41 – OCh optical components	95
Figure 42 – Optical link with microwave back-up.....	97
Figure 43 – Picture of partially destroyed 735 kV line.....	98
Figure 44 – E1 and E2 channel.....	100
Figure 45 – Digital Transmission Hierarchy (T – Standards).....	100
Figure 46 – Digital Transmission Hierarchy (E-standard)	101
Figure 47 – Example of an SDH network for utilities.....	102
Figure 48 – SONET multiplexing hierarchy.....	103
Figure 49 – SDH multiplexing hierarchy	103
Figure 50 – SDH/SONET with point-to-point topology	105
Figure 51 – SDH/SONET with linear topology	105
Figure 52 – BLSR/BSHR topology in normal conditions (from A to D).....	107
Figure 53 – BLSR/BSHR topology in failure conditions.....	107
Figure 54 – UPSR/USHR topology in normal conditions	108
Figure 55 – UPSR/USHR topology in failure conditions.....	109

Figure 56 – Example of information flow relationship in OTN	112
Figure 57 – IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) frame format	113
Figure 58 – IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) topology with RSTP switches (IEC TR 61850-90-4)	114
Figure 59 – IEEE 802.1Q-tagged Ethernet frame format	115
Figure 60 – Direct Ethernet with VLAN in substation-to-substation transmission	116
Figure 61 – Substation-to-substation Layer 2 transmission tunneled over IP	117
Figure 62 – PRP structure (within and outside a substation)	118
Figure 63 – HSR ring connecting substations and control centre	118
Figure 64 – MACsec frame format	120
Figure 65 – IEEE 802.1X principle	121
Figure 66 – Ethernet for substation-to-substation communication	122
Figure 67 – Packets over TDM	123
Figure 68 – IEEE 802.1Q/ad/ah network configuration	126
Figure 69 – Case of IEEE 802.1Q/ad network for utility	127
Figure 70 – Basic MPLS architecture	128
Figure 71 – Example of MPLS frame format with IPv4 payload	129
Figure 72 – MPLS building blocks	130
Figure 73 – MPLS network architecture for utilities	131
Figure 74 – IP/MPLS and MPLS-TP features	132
Figure 75 – MPLS-TP redundant routing	134
Figure 76 – Ethernet frame with IP network header	136
Figure 77 – Mapping of IPv4 to Ethernet frames	137
Figure 78 – Mapping of IPv6 to Ethernet frames	140
Figure 79 – IPv6 unicast address structure	141
Figure 80 – IPv6 ULA address structure	142
Figure 81 – IPv6 link local address structure	142
Figure 82 – Mapping of IPv4 to IPv6 addresses	145
Figure 83 – IPv6 evolution	147
Figure 84 – IEC 61850 stack with IPv4 and IPv6	148
Figure 85 – DiffServ codepoint field	150
Figure 86 – Unidirectional protocol independent multicast	151
Figure 87 – Bidirectional protocol independent multicast	152
Figure 88 – Frame format for IPsec (authenticated)	153
Figure 89 – Frame format for IPsec (encrypted)	153
Figure 90 – Layer 3 direct connection within same address space	154
Figure 91 – Connecting substations to SCADA by a NAT	155
Figure 92 – Substation to SCADA connection over ALG	156
Figure 93 – Ethernet frame with UDP transport layer	157
Figure 94 – UDP header	158
Figure 95 – TCP header	158
Figure 96 – Session and presentation layers for MMS	160
Figure 97 – Session and presentation layers for R-GOOSE	160
Figure 98 – IEEE C37.118 frame over UDP	161

Figure 99 – Redundant network transmission handled by the application layer	161
Figure 100 – Tunneling in IEC TR 61850-90-1	163
Figure 101 – L2TP transporting Layer 2 frames over IP	164
Figure 102 – Tunneling GOOSE over IP in IEC TR 61850-90-5.....	165
Figure 103 – Pseudo-wire principle	166
Figure 104 – Non-IP voice communication over PSN	167
Figure 105 – Circuit emulation over PSN	168
Figure 106 – L2VPNs VPWS and VPLS	170
Figure 107 – L3VPN	171
Figure 108 – Emulation of L3VPN by L2VPN and global router	172
Figure 109 – Tele-protection over VPWS,	174
Figure 110 – WAMS over VPLS	175
Figure 111 – VPN for IP-based SCADA/EMS traffic	176
Figure 112 – VPN deployment options	179
Figure 113 – IP network separator	181
Figure 114 – Security architecture (using segmentation and perimeter security)	185
Figure 115 – QoS chain	189
Figure 116 – Timing pulse transmission methods of legacy teleprotection devices	194
Figure 117 – SyncE application.....	195
Figure 118 – Synchronous Ethernet Architecture	196
Figure 119 – SNTP clock synchronization and network delay measurement.....	197
Figure 120 – Model of GMC, two BCs in series and SC over Layer 3	200
Figure 121 – Timing diagram of PTP (end-to-end, 2-step, BCs)	200
Figure 122 – Timing diagram of PTP (peer-to-peer, 2-step TCs)	201
Figure 123 – Substations synchronization over WAN	205
Figure 124 – Example of synchronization network.....	206
Figure 125 – Current differential 1:1 configuration	207
Figure 126 – Network configuration for centralized multi-terminal line protection.....	207
Figure 127 – Network configuration for distributed multi-terminal line protection	208
Figure 128 – Current differential teleprotection for HV multi-terminal transmission line using Layer 2 network.....	208
Figure 129 – Configuration of wide area current differential primary and backup teleprotection system employing Carrier Ethernet and IEC 61588 time synchronization	210
Figure 130 – Achieving protection for teleprotection services	211
Figure 131 – System configuration for wide area stabilizing control system.....	212
Figure 132 – Appearance of typical CCE cabinet	213
Figure 133 – Configuration for PMU-based WAMPAC system	214
Table 1 – Latency classes in IEC 61850-5	49
Table 2 – Latency classes in IEC TR 61850-90-1.....	49
Table 3 – Latency classes for WANs.....	50
Table 4 – Jitter classes in IEC TR 61850-90-1	51
Table 5 – Jitter classes for WAN	51
Table 6 – Recovery delay classes for WAN.....	52

Table 7 – IEC TR 61850-90-1 time accuracy classes	53
Table 8 – IEC 61850-5 time accuracy classes for IED synchronization.....	53
Table 9 – WAN time synchronization classes	54
Table 10 – Latency for line protection	64
Table 11 – Summary of operational requirements of line protection	65
Table 12 – Summary of communication requirements for teleprotection	65
Table 13 – Communication requirements for CC to SS/PS	66
Table 14 – Latency and timing requirements from IEC TR 61850-90-2.....	66
Table 15 – Communication requirements for CMD	67
Table 16 – Communication requirements for inter-control centre communications.....	68
Table 17 – Summary of synchrophasor requirements.....	70
Table 18 – Summary of communication requirements for wide area monitoring.....	71
Table 19 – Typical communication requirements for WAMPAC	73
Table 20 – Classification of communication requirements	74
Table 21 – Communication requirements of wide-area applications.....	74
Table 22 – Communication technologies.....	77
Table 23 – Physical communication media.....	78
Table 24 – DSL communication over twisted pairs	79
Table 25 – Trade-offs in copper cable communication.....	80
Table 26 – PLC communication technologies	83
Table 27 – PLC communication advantages and disadvantages.....	84
Table 28 – Microwave link performance	86
Table 29 – Terrestrial microwave advantages and disadvantages	86
Table 30 – Public mobile radio technologies	87
Table 31 – Terrestrial radio advantages and disadvantages.....	87
Table 32 – Satellite radio advantages and disadvantages	87
Table 33 – Optical fibers: advantages and disadvantages.....	96
Table 34 – SONET and SDH hierarchies.....	104
Table 35 – Summary of SDH/SONET	111
Table 36 – Ethernet physical layers	113
Table 37 – Payload mapping using SDH/SONET and Next Generation SDH/SONET.....	123
Table 38 – Carrier Ethernet summary	125
Table 39 – IP/MPLS characteristics	133
Table 40 – MPLS-TP characteristics	134
Table 41 – MPLS summary	135
Table 42 – Differences between IPv4 and IPv6	143
Table 43 – IPv6 versus IPv4 addresses [RFC 4291].....	144
Table 44 – List of DiffServ codepoint field values	150
Table 45 – IP Summary	156
Table 46 – Pseudowire protocols	169
Table 47 – VPN services.....	174
Table 48 – IEC 62351 series.....	186
Table 49 – Example of simple application priority assignment.....	188

Table 50 – Typical oscillator stability.....	193
Table 51 – IEC 61588 option comparison.....	202
Table 52 – Precision time distribution protocols based on IEC 61588.....	204
Table 53 – Requirements for the YONDEN IP network.....	211
Table 54 – Technologies for the YONDEN IP network.....	211
Table 55 – Main system specifications for wide area stabilizing control system.....	213
Table 56 – Specifications for PMU-based WAMPAC system.....	215

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COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS FOR POWER UTILITY AUTOMATION –

Part 90-12: Wide area network engineering guidelines

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IEC TR 61850-90-12, which is a technical report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
57/1536/DTR	57/1576/RVC

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

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INTRODUCTION

Utilities use data networks to interconnect equipment between their premises, over distances from under a kilometer to thousands of kilometers, called a “Wide Area Network” of WAN.

WANs encompass communication means of different nature (optical, radio, power line carrier, copper, etc.), with a variety of topologies (rings, trees, meshes, etc.), using different protocols (SDH/SONET, Ethernet, IP, MPLS, etc.), medium sharing (packet switching, time division multiplex, etc.) and for different applications (teleprotection, SCADA, voice, video, etc.).

This contrasts with substation automation networks as described in the LAN Engineering Guidelines (IEC TR 61850-90-4), which are based on one technology (switched Ethernet), make extensive use of Layer 2 multicast (GOOSE, SMV, PTP, etc.) and use Layer 3 communication (MMS, FTP, etc.), typically without routers within the substation.

The IEC 61850 suite sets up numerous requirements on the network but does not state how to achieve them:

- IEC 61850-5 specifies the basic requirements for data networks used in Power Utility Automation networks;
- IEC 61850-7 focuses on data modelling, leaving out physical interconnection details;
- IEC 61850-8-1 and IEC 61850-9-2 specify interoperable communication within substations;
- IEC TR 61850-90-1 describes substation-to-substation traffic, specifies the requirements for communication, defines object models for substation-to-substation teleprotection, models the gateway and the tunneler, but leaves the WAN undefined;
- IEC TR 61850-90-2¹ provides substation to control centre network configuration for IEDs, proxies and applications;
- IEC TR 61850-90-5 (synchrophasor transmission) addresses the transport of synchrophasor data between PMUs and control centres and defines a tunneling protocol as well as a data security method;
- IEC TR 61850-90-4 provides guidelines for network engineering focused on Ethernet-based real-time and highly available networks in substations. Some of these guidelines are applicable to networks outside of the substation;
- IEC 60870-6 (TASE2), IEC 61968 and IEC 61970 (CIM) describe the information interchange at the application layer without specifying the network.

Each of these documents deals separately with application, transport or network layer mechanism. There exist no comprehensive engineering guides for wide-area and real-time networks for control and protection. The growing success of IEC 61850 calls for guidelines for engineering the WANs.

Complementing IEC TR 61850-90-4, this Technical Report proposes guidelines for wide-area and real-time networks for various IEC 61850-based applications including teleprotection, wide area measurement, protection and control (WAMPAC), power system monitoring (WASA, WAMS), operation SCADA, and condition monitoring and diagnosis (CMD) and non-operational traffic.

This Technical Report is based on existing standards for semantics, services, protocols, system configuration language and architecture. It is based on work done by various IEC working groups including:

- Power system IED communication and associated data models;

¹ To be published.

- Energy management system application program interface;
- Data and communications security;
- Interoperability within TC 57 in the long term;
- Industrial networks;
- Highly Available Automation Networks.

Contributions were included from:

- IEEE 802.1 WG (Higher layer LAN protocols);
- IEEE 1588 WG (Precise Networked Clock Synchronization);
- IEEE Power System Relaying Committee (PSRC);
- UCA International Users Group;
- The North American Synchrophasor Initiative (NASPI);
- CEN/CENELEC/ETSI Smart Grids Coordination Group;
- CIGRE working groups D2.26, D2.28, D2/B5.30, D2.35; and
- Different utilities, providers and research institutes, in particular the Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (Japan), Hydro-Quebec [50]² (Canada), Swissgrid (Switzerland) and ENEL (Italy).

² Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.