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**Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management –
Part 100: Implementation profiles**

**Intégration d'applications pour les services électriques – Interfaces système
pour la gestion de distribution –
Partie 100: Profils de mise en oeuvre**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**APPLICATION INTEGRATION AT ELECTRIC UTILITIES –
SYSTEM INTERFACES FOR DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT –**

Part 100: Implementation profiles

FOREWORD

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/1358/FDIS	57/1382/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61968 series, published under the general title *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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

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Withdrawn

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61968 defines a set of implementation profiles for IEC 61968 using technologies commonly used for enterprise integration. More specifically, this document describes how message payloads defined by parts 3-9 of IEC 61968 are conveyed using web services and the Java Messaging System. Guidance is also provided with respect to the use of Enterprise service Bus (ESB) technologies. The goal is to provide details that would be sufficient to enable implementations of IEC 61968 to be interoperable. In addition, this document is intended to describe integration patterns and methodologies that can be leveraged using current and future integration technologies.

The IEC 61968 series of standards is intended to facilitate *inter-application integration* as opposed to *intra-application integration*. Intra-application integration is aimed at programs in the same application system, usually communicating with each other using middleware that is embedded in their underlying runtime environment, and tends to be optimised for close, real-time, synchronous connections and interactive request/reply or conversation communication models. IEC 61968, by contrast, is intended to support the inter-application integration of a utility enterprise that needs to connect disparate applications that are already built or new (legacy or purchased applications), each supported by dissimilar runtime environments. Therefore, these interface standards are relevant to loosely coupled applications with more heterogeneity in languages, operating systems, protocols and management tools. This series of standards, which are intended to be implemented with middleware services that exchange messages among applications, will complement, not replace utility data warehouses, database gateways, and operational stores.

This standard is based upon the EPRI Technical Report 1018795 and other contributed works.

The IEC 61968 series, taken as a whole, defines interfaces for the major elements of an interface architecture for distribution systems within a utility enterprise. Part 1: Interface Architecture and General Recommendations, identifies and establishes requirements for standard interfaces based on an Interface Reference Model (IRM). Parts 3 through 9 of IEC 61968 define interfaces relevant to each of the major business functions described by the Interface Reference Model.

As described in IEC 61968, there are a variety of distributed application components used by the utility to manage electrical distribution networks. These capabilities include monitoring and control of equipment for power delivery, management processes to ensure system reliability, voltage management, demand-side management, outage management, work management, automated mapping, meter reading, meter control and facilities management. This set of standards is limited to the definition of interfaces and is implementation independent. It provides for interoperability among different computer systems, platforms, and programming languages. Methods and technologies used to implement functionality conforming to these interfaces are considered outside of the scope of these standards; only the interface itself is specified in these standards.