

What Utilities Need to Know About IEC61850 Process Bus?



Dr. Bala Vinayagam
GE Digital Energy
Multilin

Agenda

- What is IEC61850?
- Do Utilities Realize maximum benefit out of IEC61850?
- **Questions an Utility need to Raise to Vendors**
- A Practical Architecture

What is IEC 61850?

A standard for communication interoperability in which devices from various manufacturers could be connected together to share data, services, and functions

Industry Trends and Expectations

The phrase “sixty-one-eight-fifty” (sīks'tē)(wūn)(āt)(fif'tē) has become a designator for the next generation substation secondary system with a higher degree of integration, reduced cost, greater flexibility, communication networks replacing hard-wired connections, plug-and-play functionality, reduced construction and commissioning time, and other advantages

The Content of IEC 61850

Core concepts related to Protection & Control are:

- **Standardized data models and access to data (SCADA/EMS)**
- **Virtual DC wiring – GOOSE & GSSE**
- **Virtual AC wiring (averaged values) – GOOSE**
- **Virtual AC wiring (sampled currents and voltages) – Process Bus**
- **Standardized IED configuration file format**

A broad array of ideas touching almost every aspect of relay design and operation (1,174 pages)

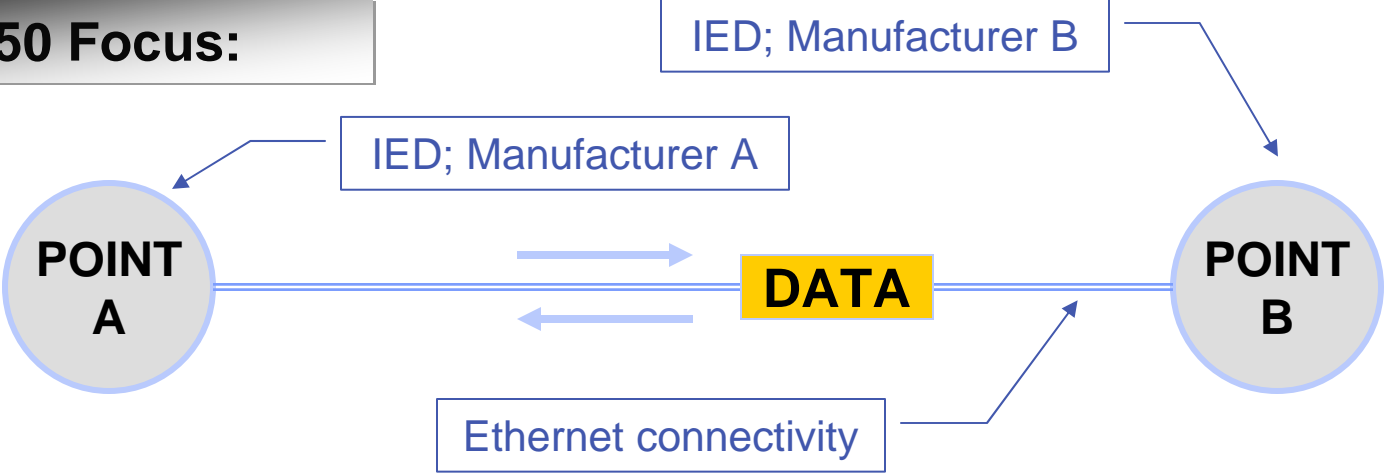
Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

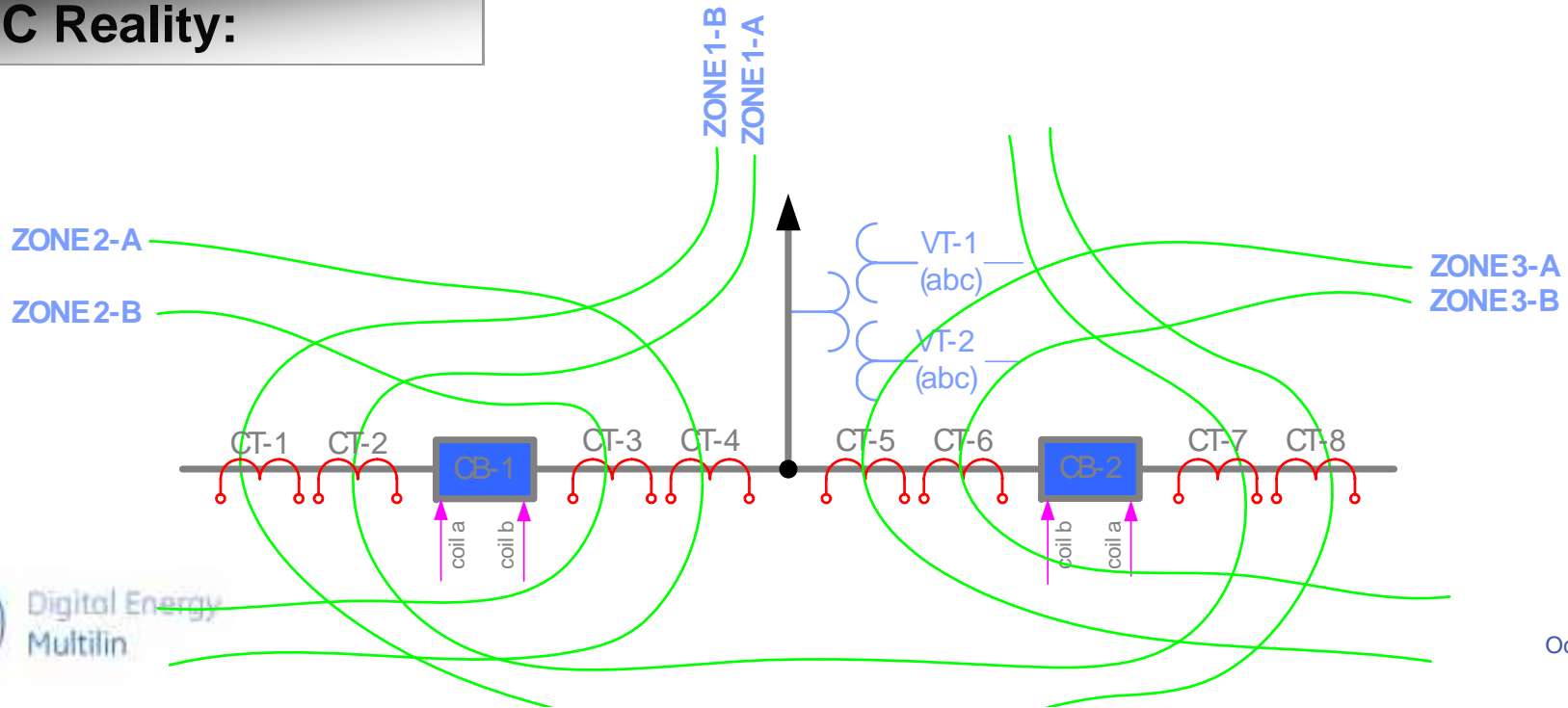
The cost and simplification benefits need to drive practical architectures, and those architectures should drive the interoperability standards. When reversed, the unfortunate result may be a lack of important features and/or the introduction of concepts that will never be used.

Purpose Driven Design

IEC 61850 Focus:

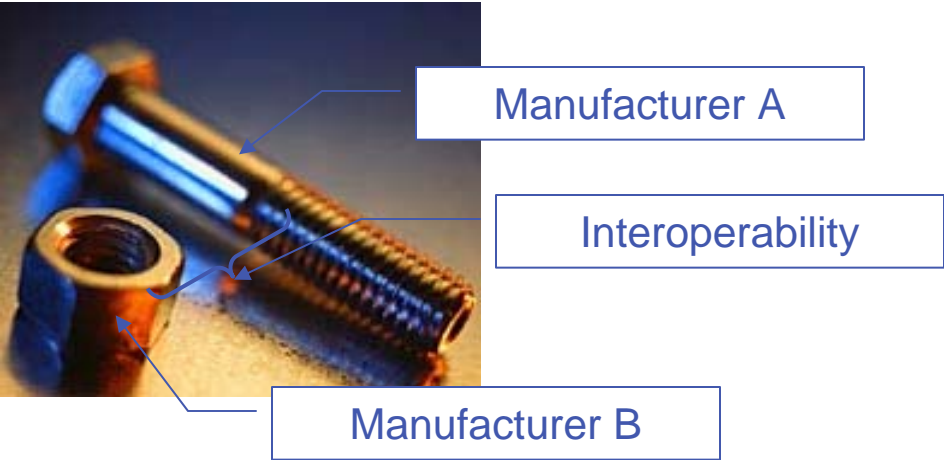


P&C Reality:



Purpose Driven Design

IEC 61850 Focus:



P&C Reality:



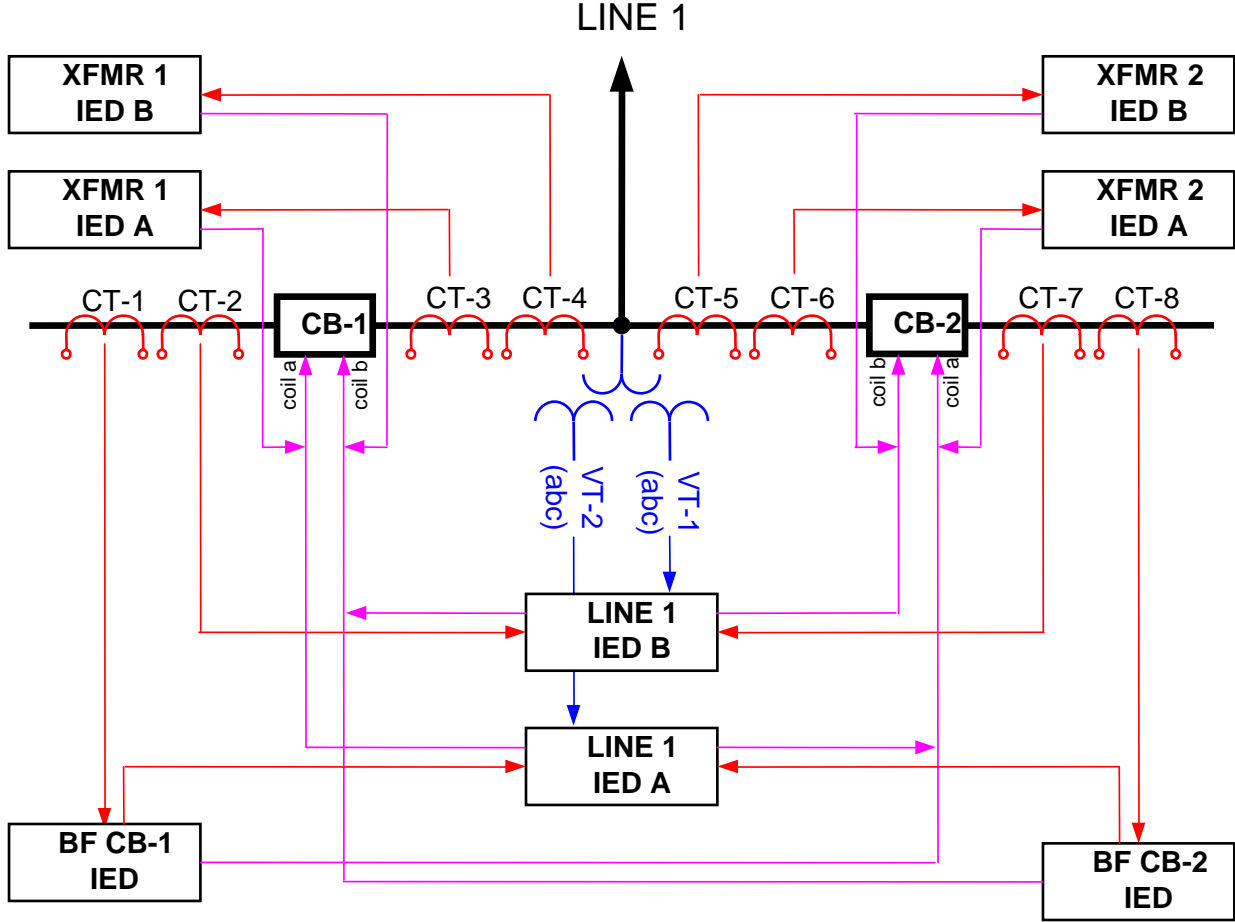
Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

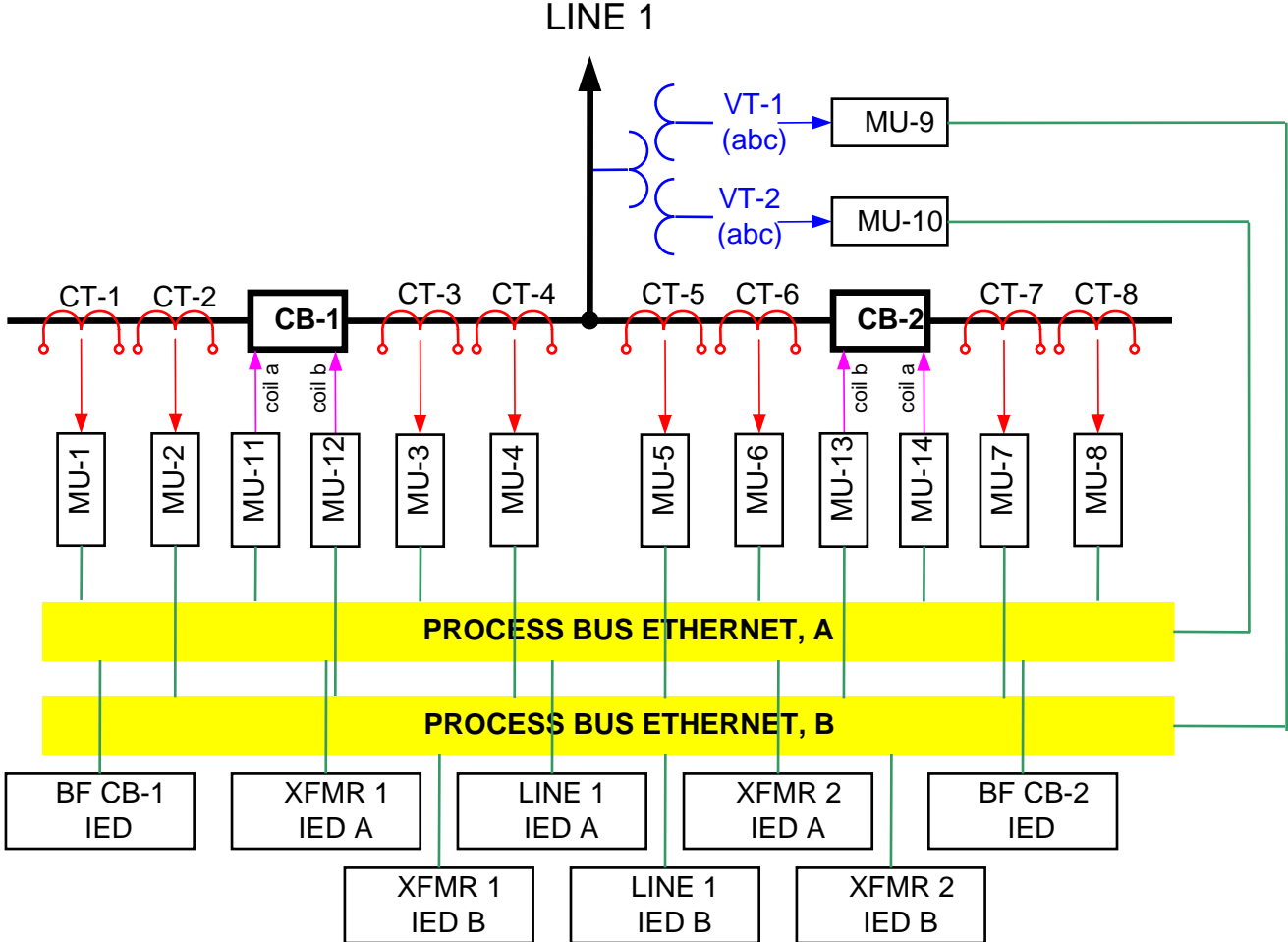
Count of IEDs

Building tightly-coupled mission-critical systems out of several microprocessor-based devices designed and delivered by several vendors brings extra risk and complexity, probably doubling with each device, or vendor added to the equation.

Count of IEDs (today)



Count of IEDs



Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

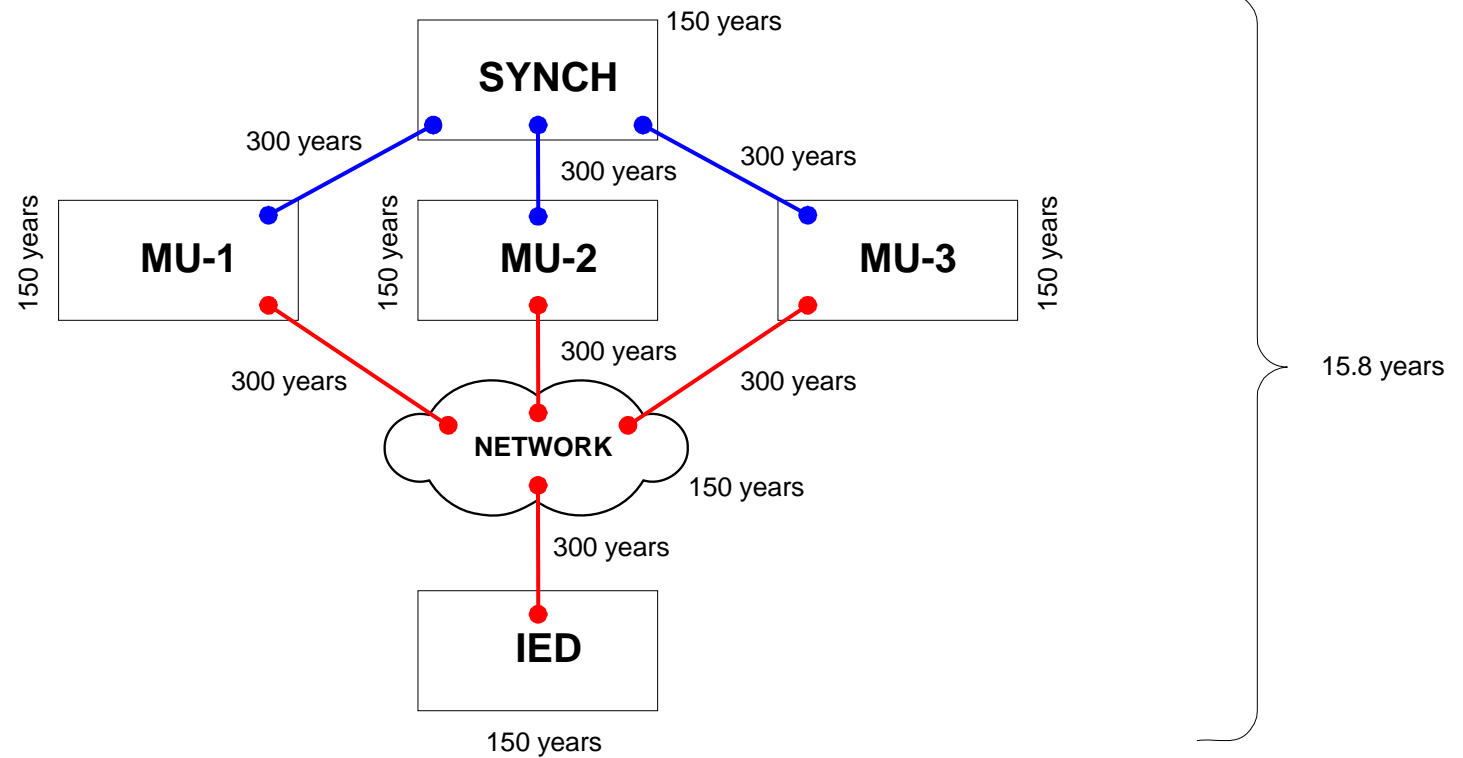
Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

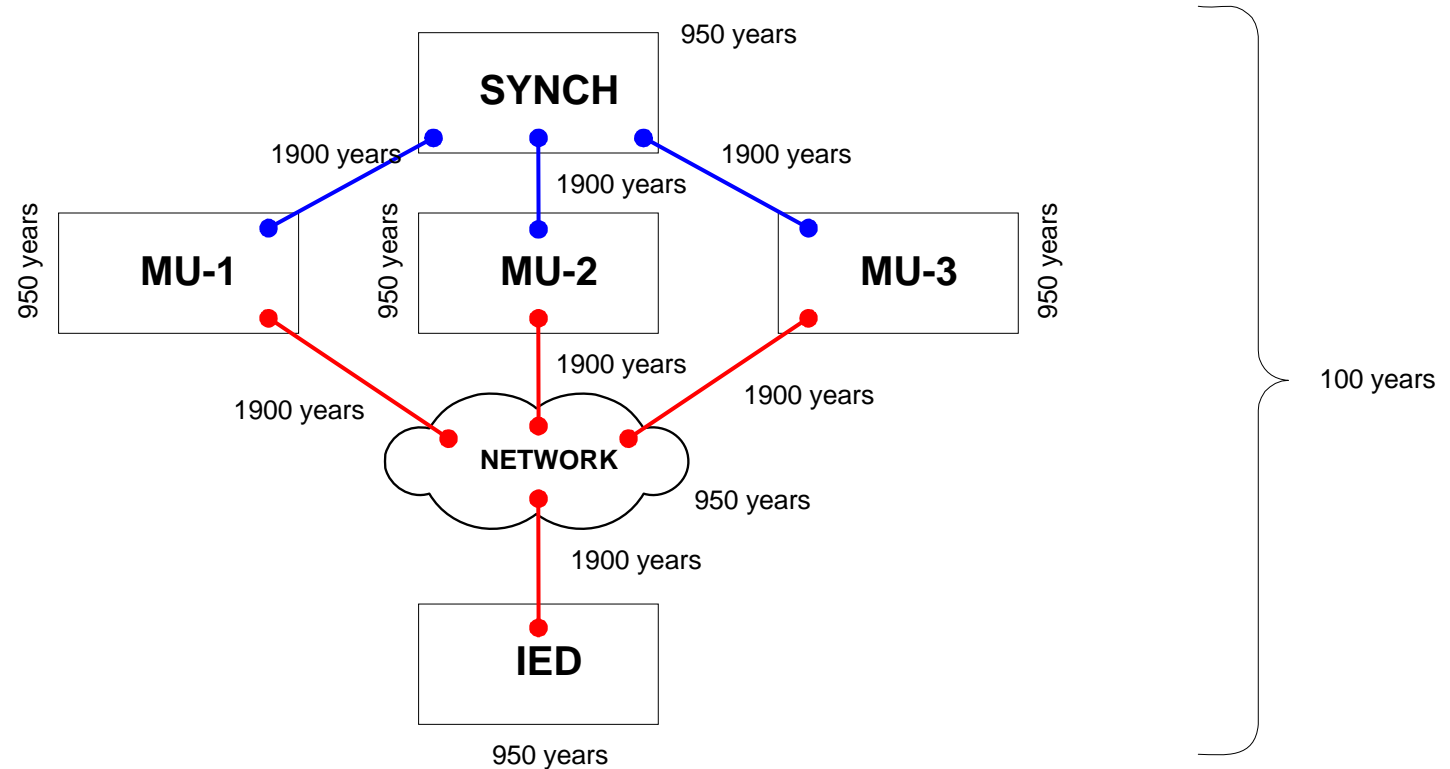
A successful architecture will have to be engineered to retain high availability of today's P&C systems regardless of the number of devices in the scheme.

Not meeting this requirement will be damaging to the concept and its present momentum, and may result in erasing all initial savings by increasing the actual cost of ownership.

Availability & Reliability



Availability & Reliability



A successful process bus architecture will have to keep the total number of components at the level of today's IEDs

Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

A successful architecture will have to prove significant reduction of the total cost of installation and ownership. It is the cost and value equation that separates what is technically possible from what is eventually manufactured, given a chance to mature, and be deployed in the field.

Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

Performance

The new system needs to meet or exceed performance levels of today's solutions. Value added in the P&C domain, such as adaptive protection, is a plus but not a primary goal.

Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

Performance

Segregation

A successful architecture will have to maintain clear boundaries between system elements (IEDs, functions, software, manufacturers, etc.), or users will become overwhelmed with interactions and complexity while engineering their P&C systems.

Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

Performance

Segregation

Maintainability

Users engineer today's systems for maintainability taking advantage of common interfaces between the relays (copper wires), and relative indifference of the way the relays are designed, on the operational and maintenance procedures at various utilities. In new architectures, the user experience and training base will have to be considerably re-



Digital Energy
Multilin

visited

Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

Performance

Segregation

Maintainability

Determinism

P&C systems require high level of determinism, and must be designed assuming worst-case scenario within the secondary system itself. Determinism is a must for practical engineering of mission-critical systems. Lack of determinism could become a liability (extra engineering, troubleshooting, and testing after initial commissioning).

Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

Performance

Segregation

Maintainability

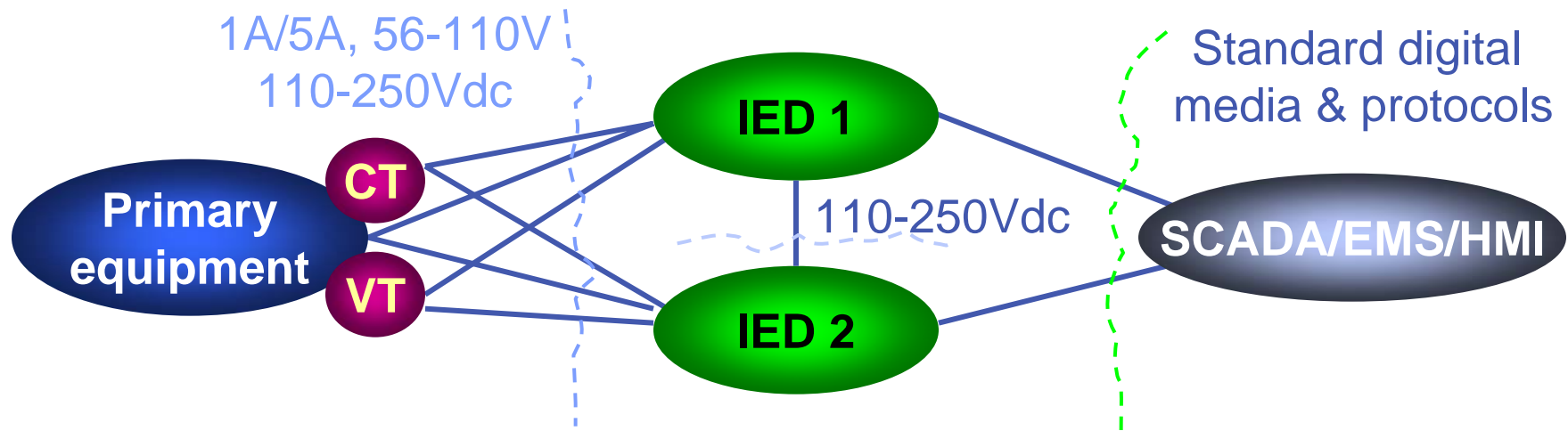
Determinism

Right degree of interoperability

A successful solution needs to deliver on interoperability in the areas that are truly required while addressing all practical aspects such as performance, ease of use, future-proofing, determinism, testability, and maintainability.



Interoperability



CONTINUUM OF INTEROPERABILITY

Single-vendor substations:

- Primary equipment
- Instrument transformers
- Secondary system A
- Secondary system B

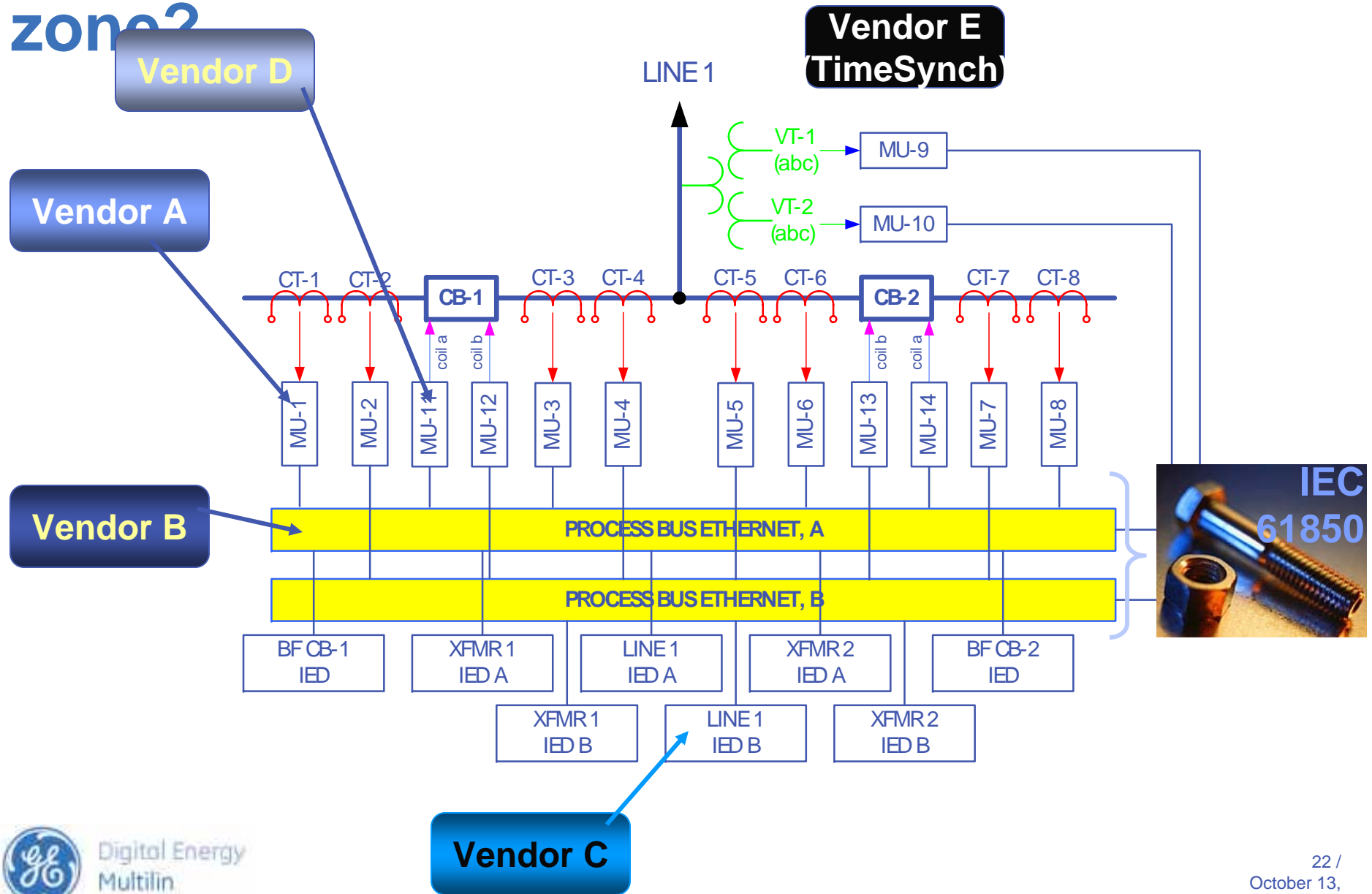
Multi-vendor protection zones

Protection zone built upon multiple IEDs from multiple vendors



Digital Energy
Multilin

Interoperability within a protection zone?



Interoperability

Right degree of interoperability:

- Each P&C “solution” spans a single zone of protection (one vendor “owns” a zone)
- Vendor A can be replaced with vendor B on a per zone basis with minimum re-engineering on the user side
- Minimum impact of expansions on the secondary system
- No impact on the primary system



CONTINUUM OF INTEROPERABILITY

Single-vendor substations:

- Primary equipment
- Instrument transformers
- Secondary system A
- Secondary system B

Multi-vendor protection zones

Protection zone built upon multiple IEDs from multiple vendors



Keys to a Successful Architecture

Purpose-driven design

Count of IEDs

Availability / Reliability

Cost-savings

Performance

Segregation

Maintainability

Determinism

Right degree of interoperability

Filling application gaps

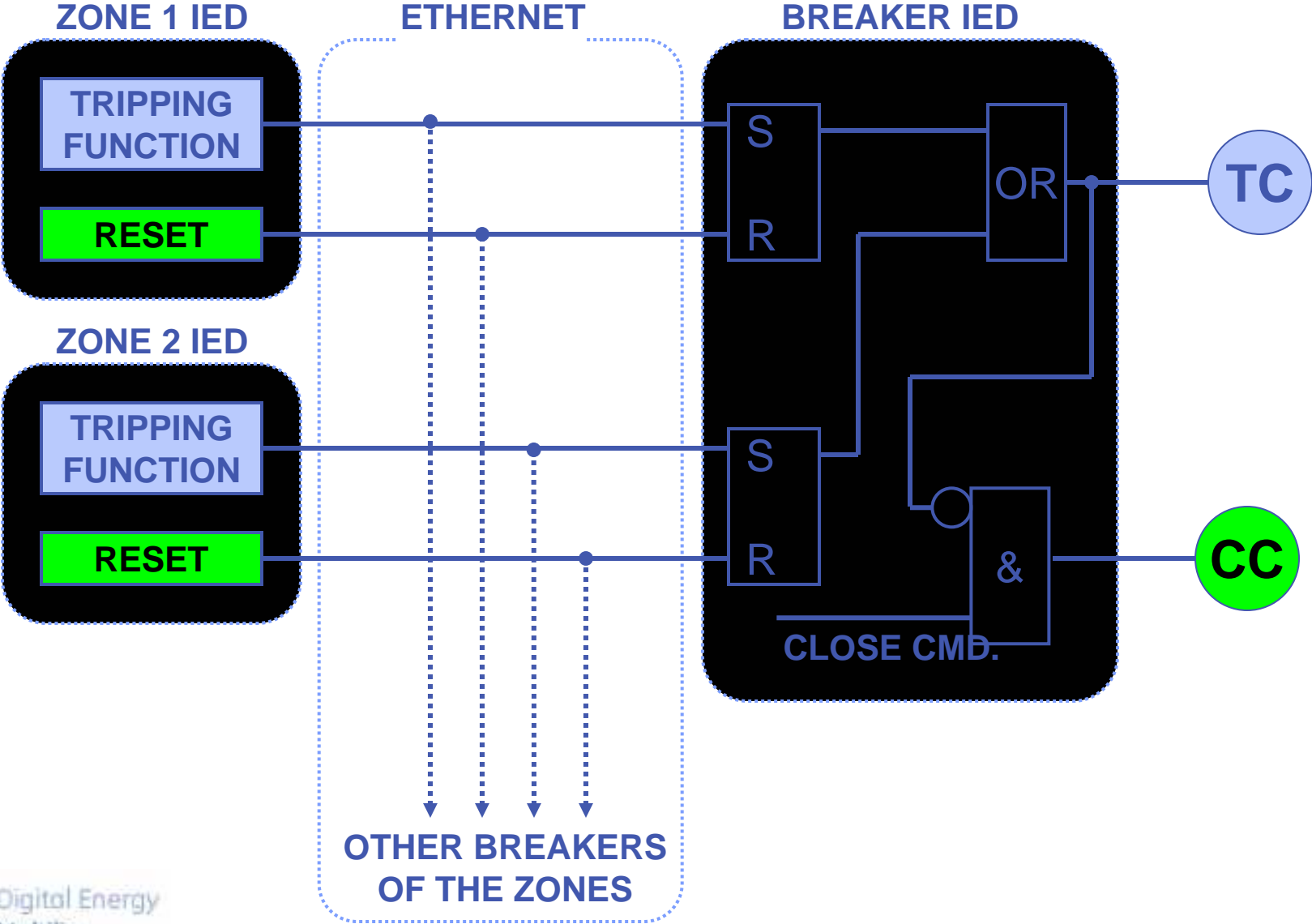
Given its complexity and performance requirements, a successful solution will have to come from parties focused on the complete system, not on its detached elements.

Filling Application Gaps

Lockout (example):

- Prevent re-energization of the catastrophically failed equipment until a local inspection has been carried out and corrective actions have been taken
- Lockout position latched after the reset of initiating protection
- Sustained trip command to all zone breakers
- Interlocked close command to all zone breakers
- Reset-able locally to force inspection

Lockout Design (sample solution)



A Practical Architecture for Process Bus



imagination at work

Trends and Expectations for P&C



Cost pressure



Reduction in TIC

Available workforce



Less labour and relaxed
skill-set requirements

Focus on key
competencies



Transfer of work

New external
environment

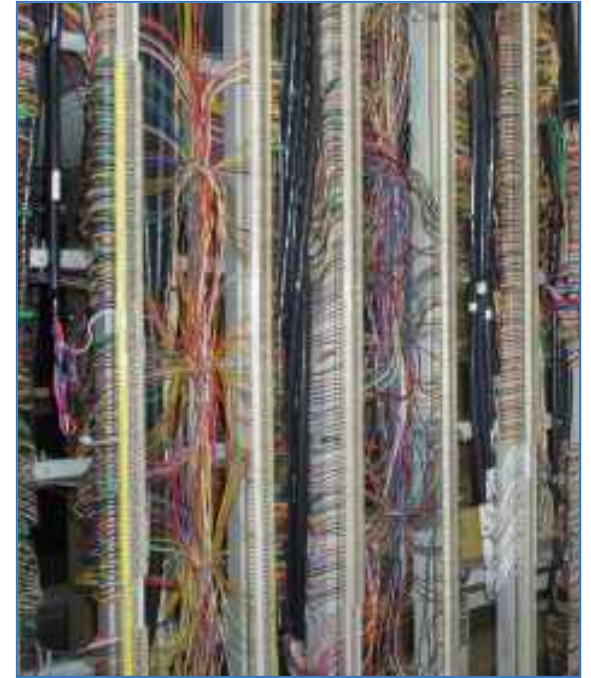


Simple solution with
minimum deployment
time

Design principles

Designing-out copper wiring

- Maximum pre-connectorization
- Early and comprehensive acquisition of signals
- Fiber-based signaling
- Ruggedness and security paramount
- Risk mitigation with built-in redundancy



Design principles

Ready to use today and future-proof

- Accepts reality of substation switchyards
- Open standard – IEC 61850
- Complete, simple and robust architecture
- Does not introduce new problems
- Respects the art of protection and control as practiced today



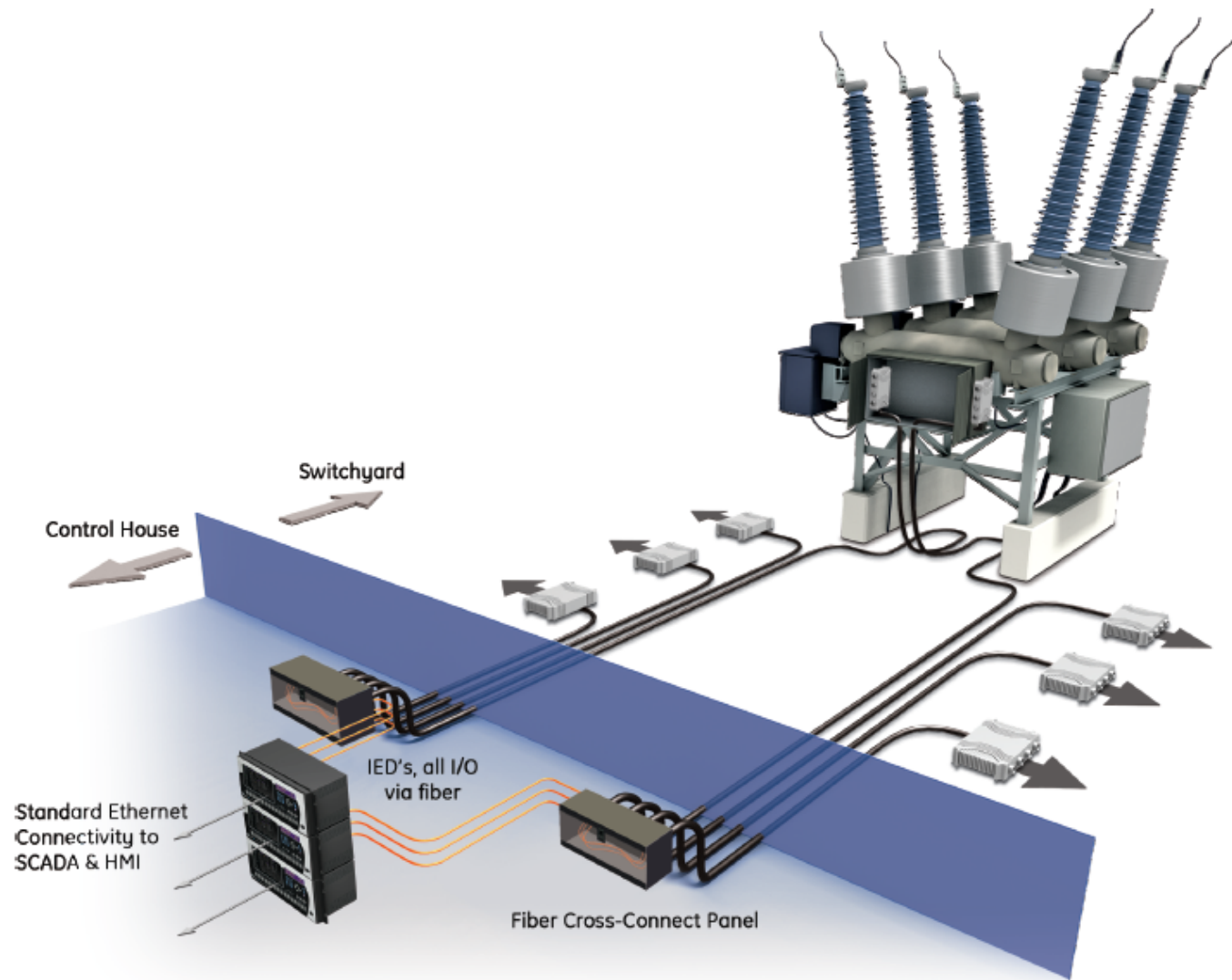
Design principles

Labour & Work transfer

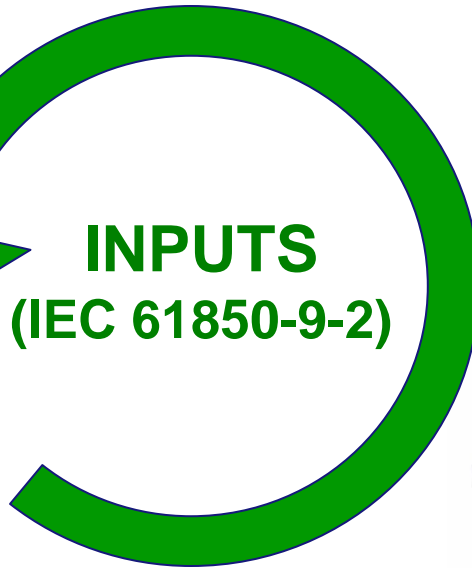
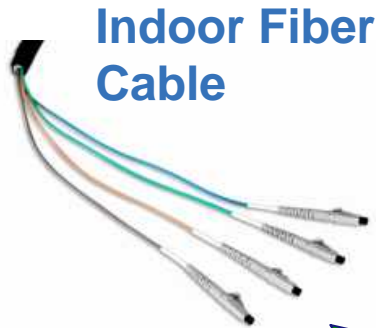
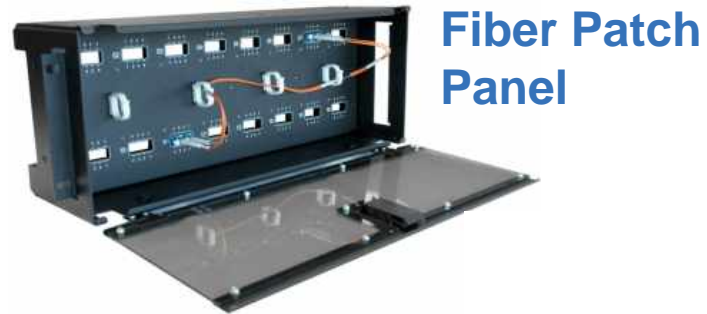
- Optimum partitioning for multiple suppliers
- Standardization of components and physical interfaces
- Minimum variability of material
- Minimum on-site labour and maximum quality control



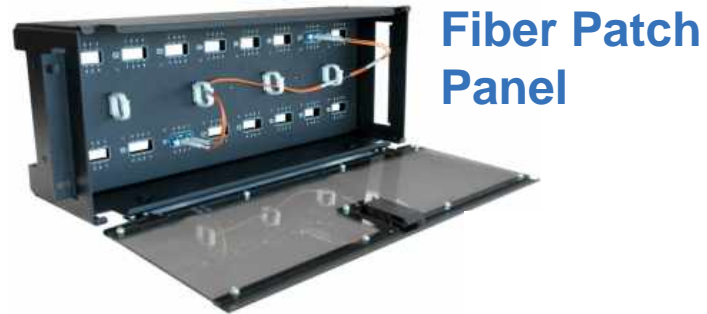
Architecture - Overview



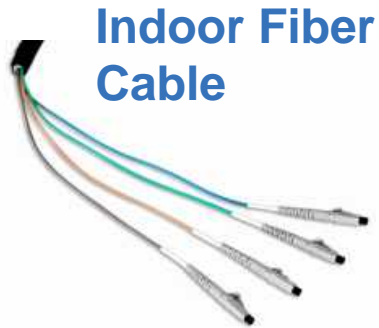
System components



System components



Fiber Patch Panel

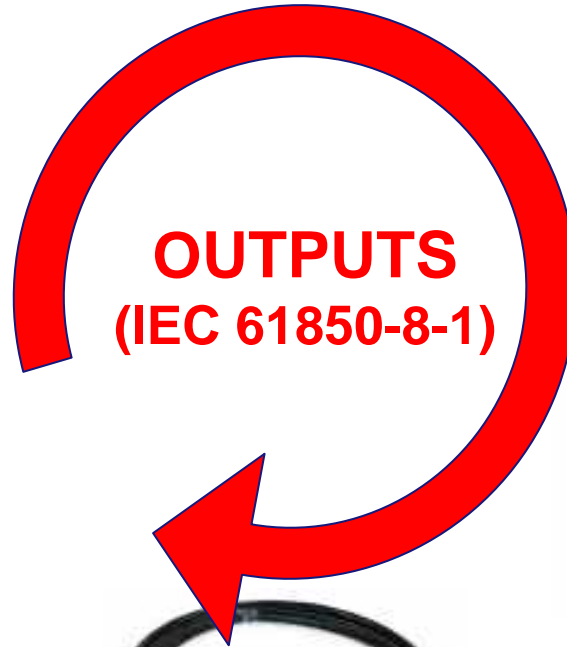


Indoor Fiber Cable



UR Process Card

Digital Energy
Multilin



OUTPUTS
(IEC 61850-8-1)



Outdoor Fiber Cable



Brick



Pre-terminated copper cable

Brick mounting scenarios

External, on a Circuit Breaker



Internal, old oil-type Circuit Breaker



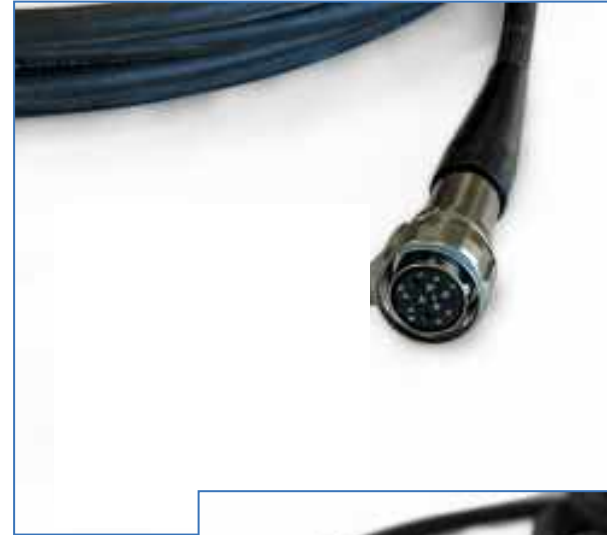
External, on a structure



External, below VT marshalling box

Cables

- All copper wires “connectorized” with MIL spec 38999 connectors (IP67)
- Single rugged connector for communications & power
- Outdoor fiber cables ordered to length and terminated at both ends
- Outdoor fiber cables protected with fuses

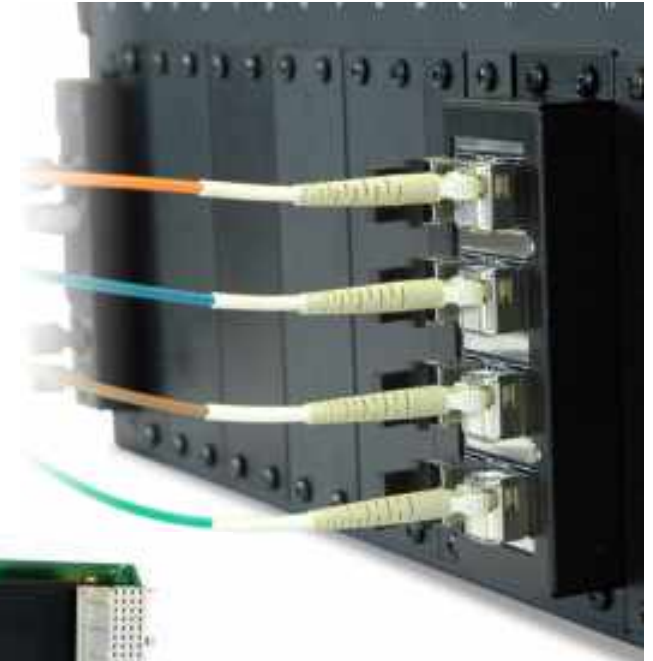


Relay

- UR family, all existing and new functions
- New communication card interfacing up to 8 bricks
- Up to 6 sources for configuration (equivalent to a hardwired UR)
- No new software required to set-up

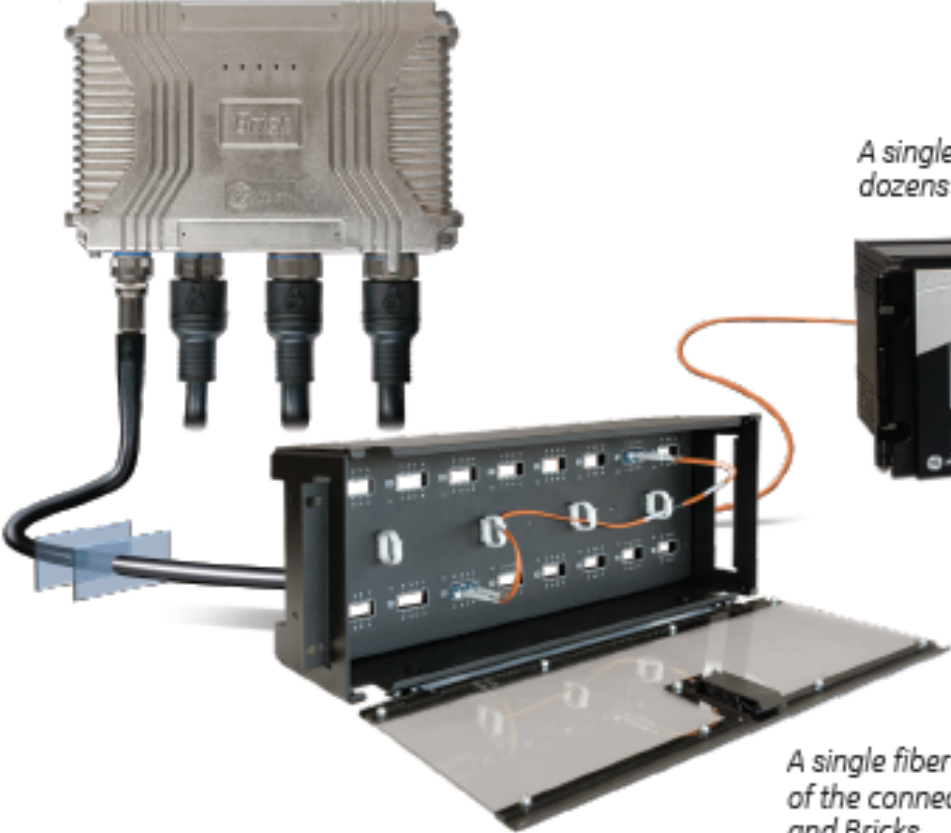
Optional

- Conventional I/O card
- Communication card for teleprotection



Process Bus System

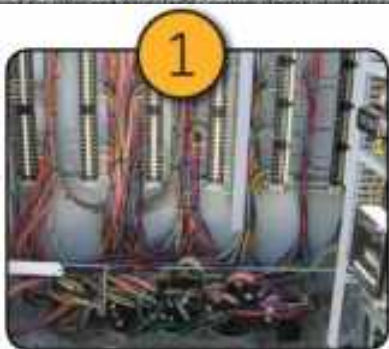
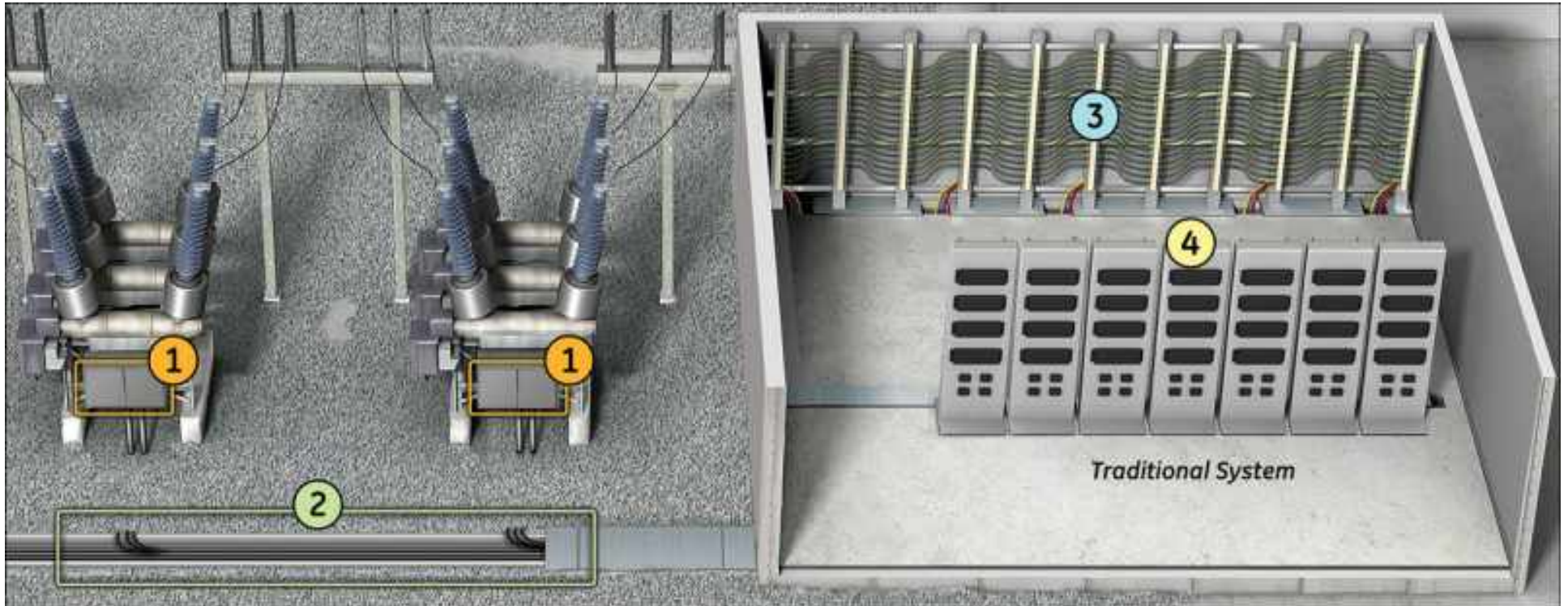
Copper connections from apparatus are made directly to Bricks and end in the switchyard



A single fiber optic connection replaces dozens of wires on a protection relay

A single fiber patch cord makes all of the connections between relays and Bricks

Traditional Switchyard Construction



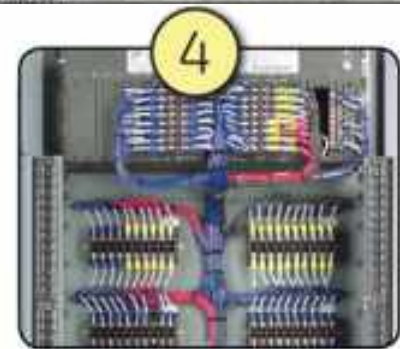
Traditional Breaker Wiring



Traditional Cable Trench

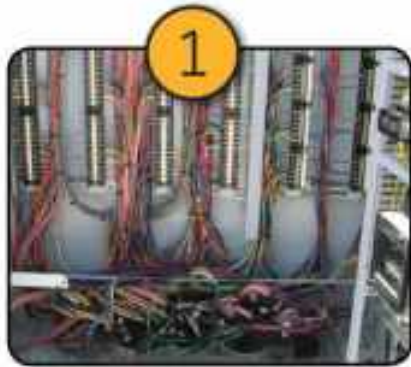


Thousands of Copper Wires from Switchyard



Labor Intensive Copper Wiring on Relay Panels

Eliminating Complexity



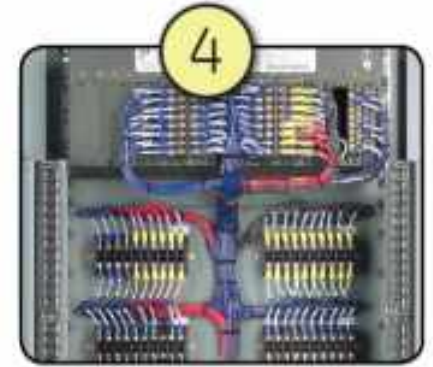
Traditional breaker wiring



Traditional cable trenches



Thousands of individual copper wires from switchyard



Labor-intensive copper wiring on relay panels



Eliminates
33% of
breaker
terminations



40% less
cabling with no
terminations
required

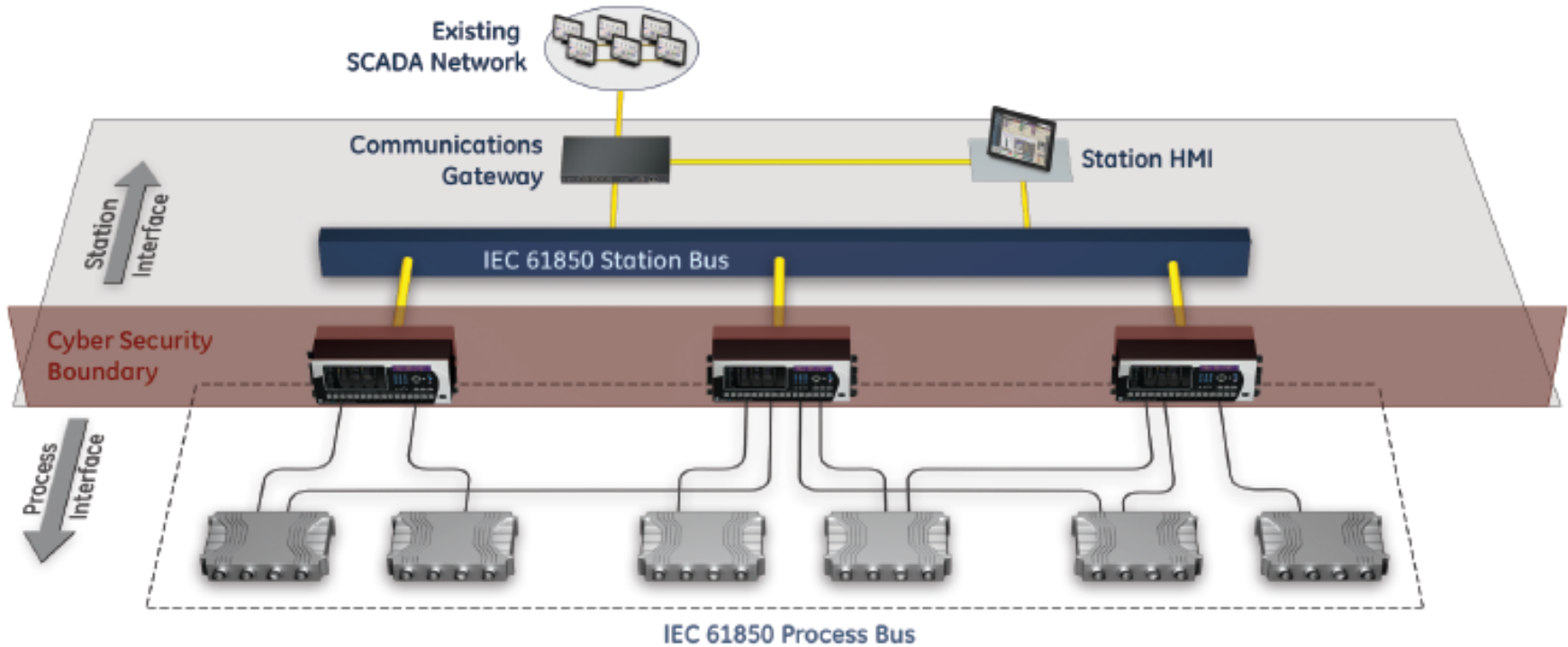


Eliminate 90%
of control
building
terminations



1,000's of wires
replaced with few
communication
cables

Complete IEC61850 Solution



Benefits & Advantages

- Head Office
- On-site
- Long-term



Benefits – Head Office

Engineering

- Intuitive architecture
- Simplified design and drafting
- Seamless integration
- Proven Universal Relay family

Project Management

- Reduced cycle time
- Easier procurement
- Shorter outage windows
- Comprehensive FAT for turn-key projects



Benefits – On-site

Construction

- Reduced on-site labor
- Higher quality, repeatability
- Optimum partitioning of work
- Relaxed skill sets

Commissioning

- Reduced time
- Fewer mistakes
- Improved safety
- Consistent testing practice



Benefits – Long-term

Maintenance

- Simplified testing
- Minimized replacement time
- Fewer spares
- “Run-to-fail” operation

Operations

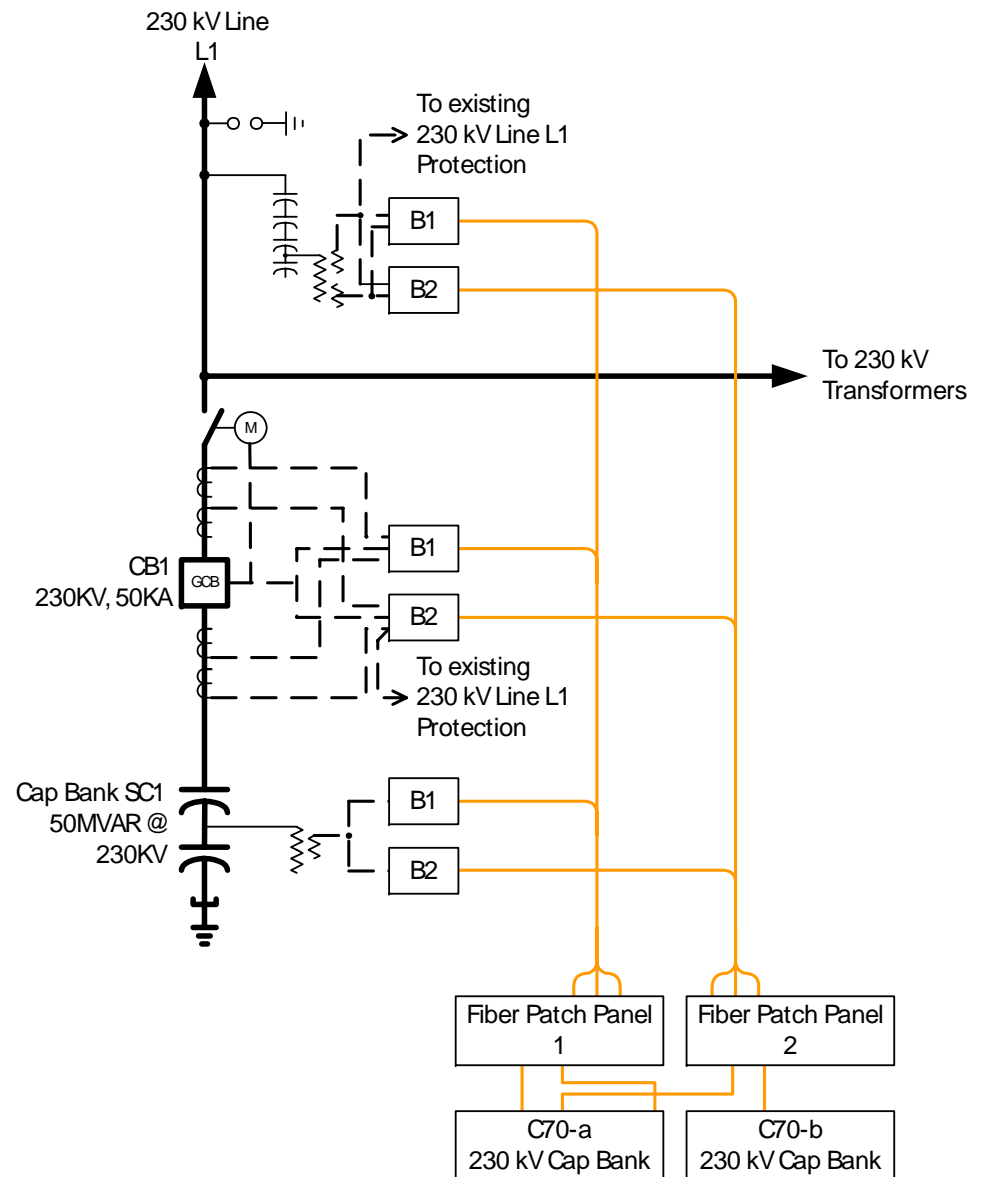
- Improved security, reliability
- Easy additions/modifications
- Reduced outage times



Customer Installations

230 kV Cap Bank

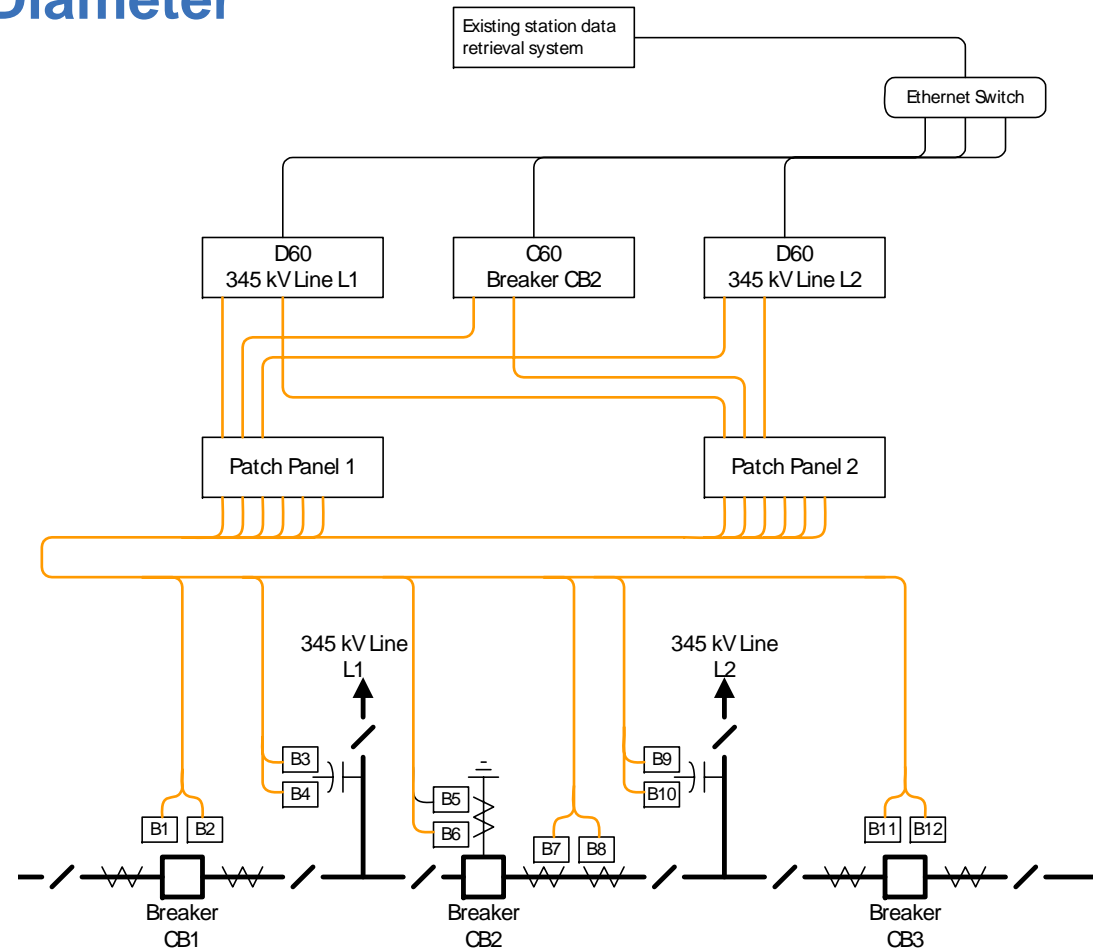
- 230 kV Cap Bank (1st of four to be installed)
- Two C70s – first ones installed in this utility
- Copper I/O modules to interface to existing adjacent protection



Customer Installations

345 kV 1-1/2 Breaker Diameter

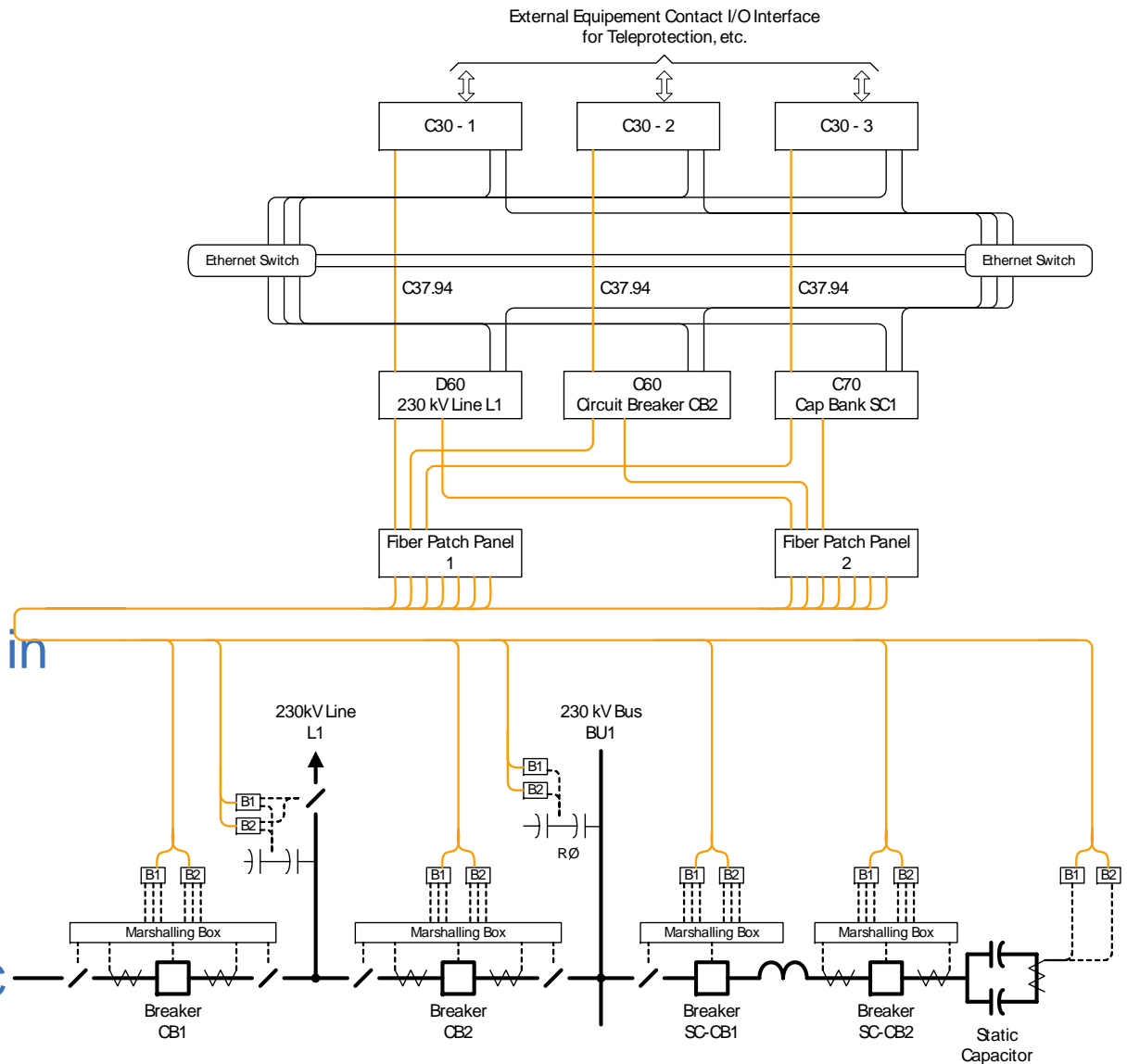
- Two 345 kV Lines
- Single breaker failure & frame leakage
- Two D60s, one C60
- Delivering complete solution
 - engineering design
 - materials
 - on-site commissioning support



Customer Installations

230 kV Switchyard

- 230 kV Line
- 230 kV Cap Bank
- Single breaker failure
- D60, C70, C60, C30s
- First C70 installed in this utility
- C30 – Interface to copper via C37.94
 - No copper on panels except DC power




Moving towards the "Slope of Enlightenment"



We are
building an all-
61850
substation !

Possible Translations:

- RTUs are eliminated, Ethernet used as a primary EMS/SCADA integration medium 
- 61850 Client-Server capabilities used for the EMS/SCADA integration
- GOOSE applied to reduce dc wiring
- GOOSE applied for tripping in parallel with copper wiring
- Application with non-standard CTs/VTs, single vendor, legacy system upgraded to conform with the 61850 process bus interface

