

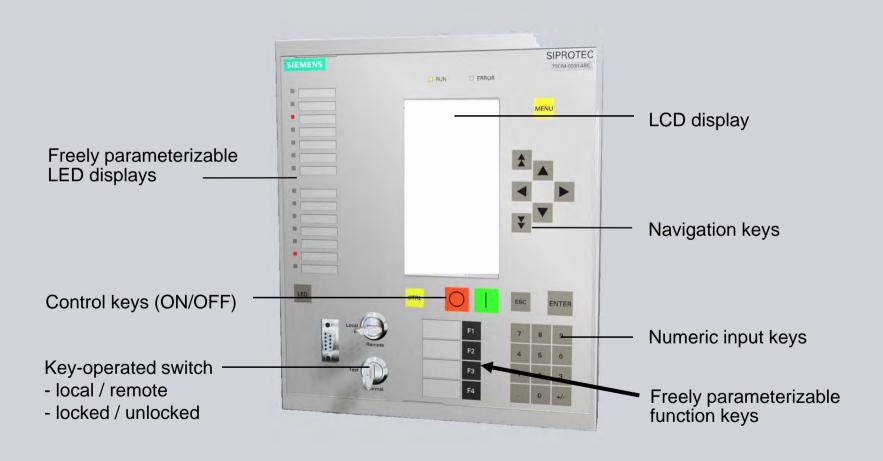
As a first example, it has to be checked in a simple way that the communication between the devices is functional.

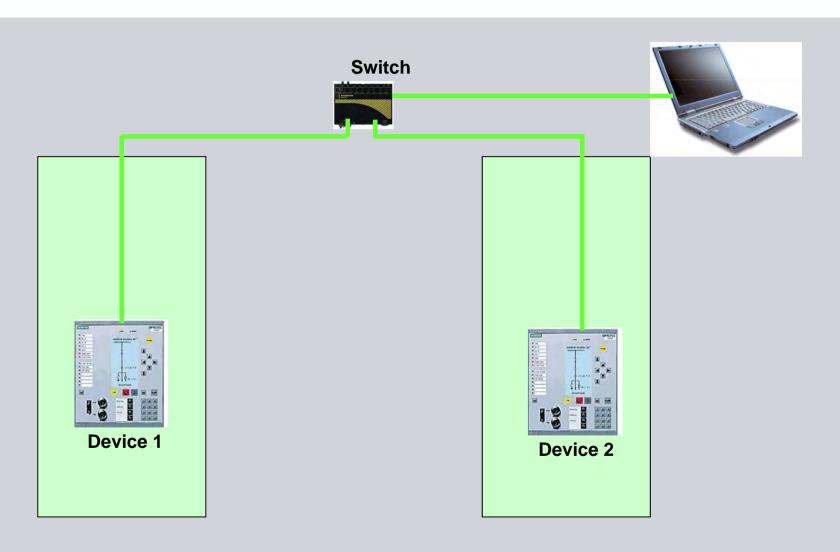
For that, function key 1 of a device is to be pressed so that LED 1 lights up.

This signal has to be transmitted to the other device via the IEC 61850 station bus.

If function key 2 is pressed, the signal will be reseted.

Field device Siprotec 4

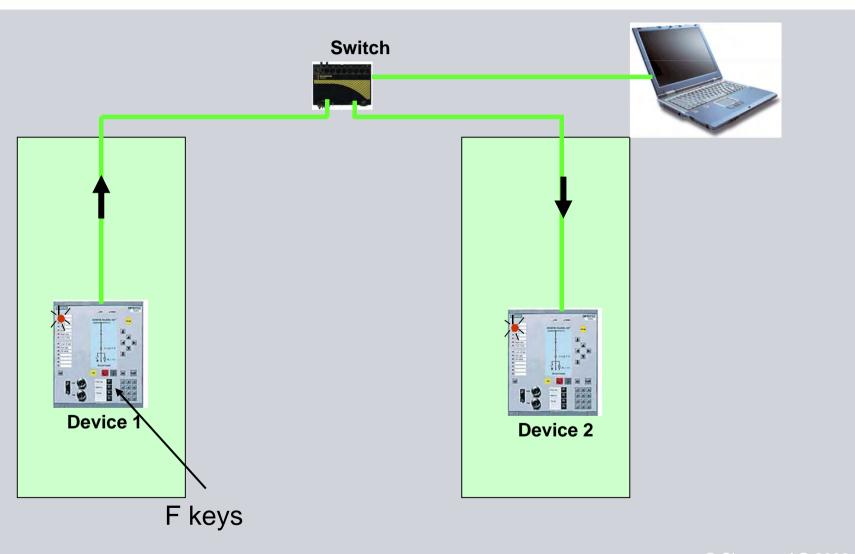




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Indication of IED names to identify them by the DIGSI manager Allocation of IP – Addresses to all network participants

- The address must be unique for each component
- In the Sub-Network the allocation of the address is without any restrictions.
 You should configure a private network

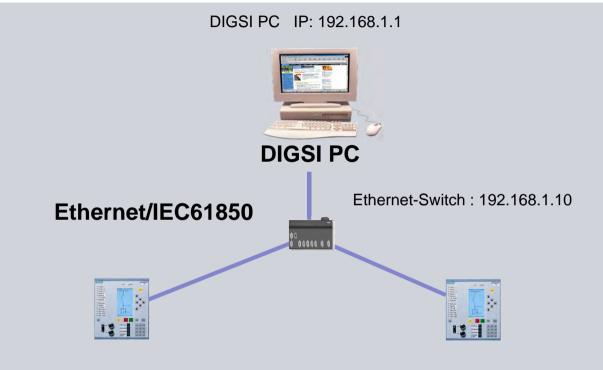
IP-Addresses: 192.168.0.1 – 192.168.0.254 SubNetMask: 255.255.255.0

If there is an external communication link, please insert the settings of the default-gateway.

- IP Addressing of bay devices in DIGSI
- IP Addressing of central unit / DIGSI PC
- IP Addressing of switches via Telnet / Terminalprogramm
- IP Addressing of SNTP servers to synchronize the time of the devices
- IP Addressing of other participants with their own programs (Serial Hub, Router, etc.) -> Often browserbased.



Example



Incoming Feeder IF

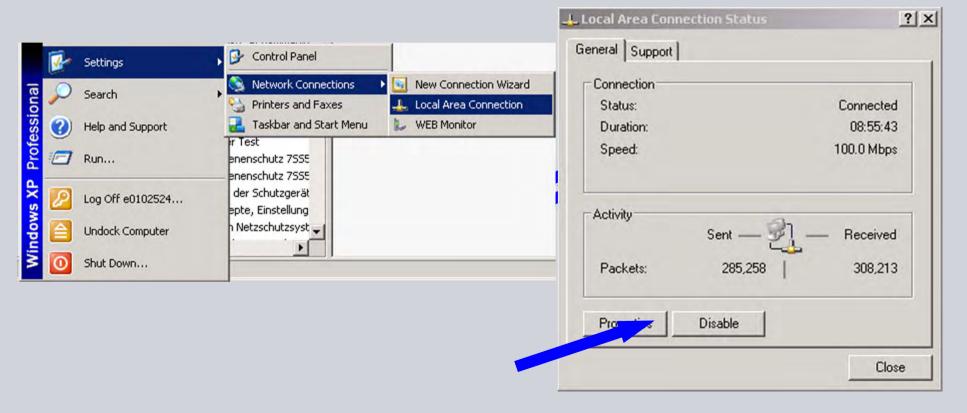
Device_A IP: 192.168.1.100

Outgoing feeder OF

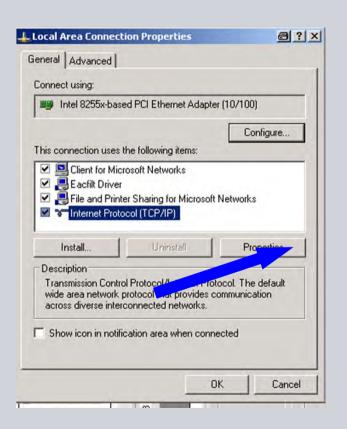
Device_B IP: 192.168.1.101



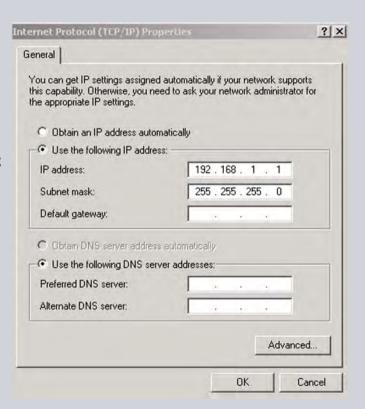
1.) Define the IP address of the DIGSI PC under properties of local area connection







2.) Do the settings under the properties of TCP/IP and provide the IP-address manually 192.168.1.1

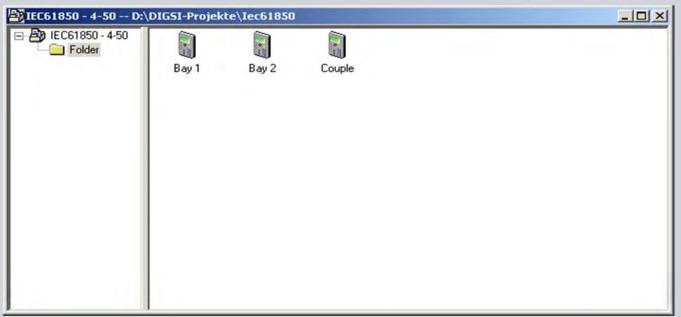




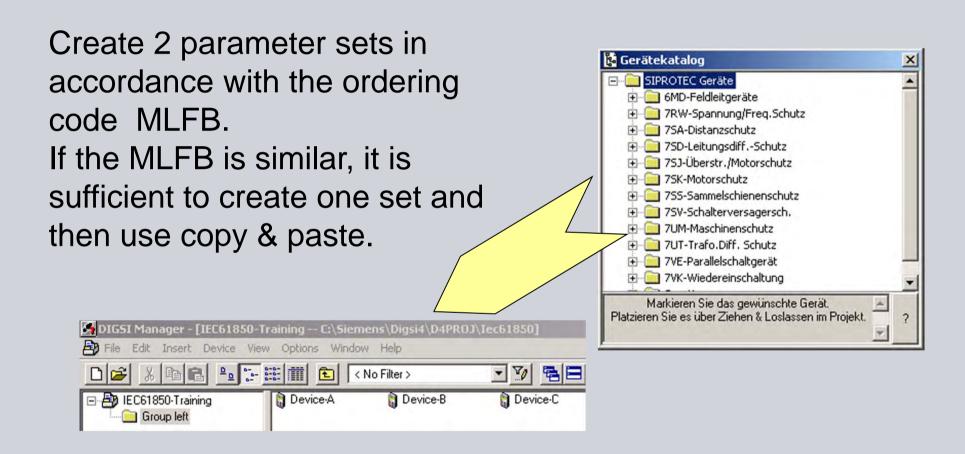
IEC61850: Starting in the DIGSI manager

As with all other devices, also those suitable for IEC 61850 are added from the device catalog to the project via drag & drop.

Devices using other protocols for communication can, of course, also be included in the same project and thus in the same system.

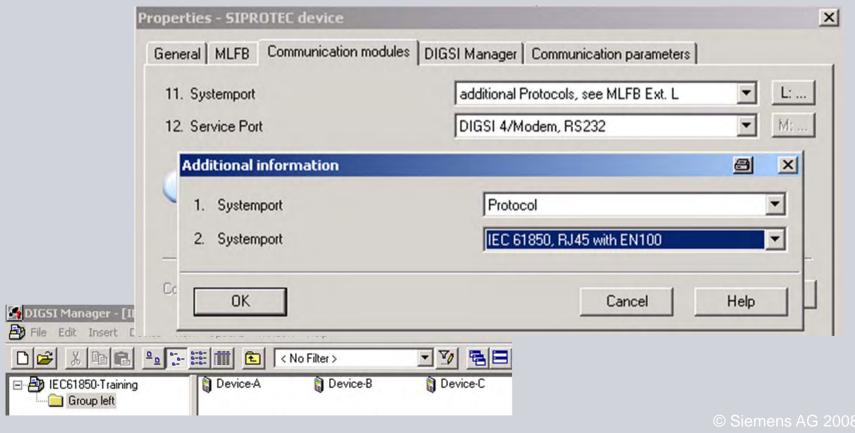








Check the settings of the system port by the SIPROTEC device properties



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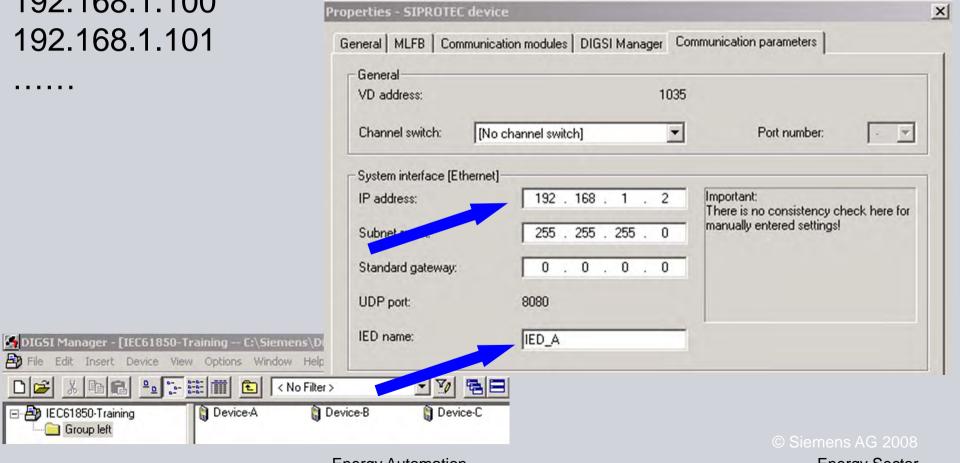
Define the IP address of each communication component and provide an IED name for each Device A,B e.g.

192.168.1.100

192.168.1.101

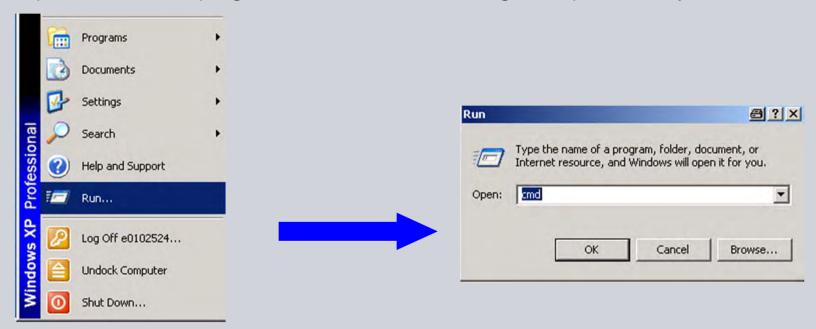
□ ♣ IEC61850-Training

Group left



As first step, it has to be checked that the communication between DIGSI and the devices via the Industrial Ethernet is functional.

For that, please use the ping-command function using the operation system



Just enter the IP-addresses and check the communication

192.168.1.1 PC 192.168.1.100 Device A 192.168.1.101 Device B 192.168.1.10 switch

```
Microsoft Windows XP [Uersion 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\e0102524.WW003\Desktop\ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=60
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time(1ms TTL=60)
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=60
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=60

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:

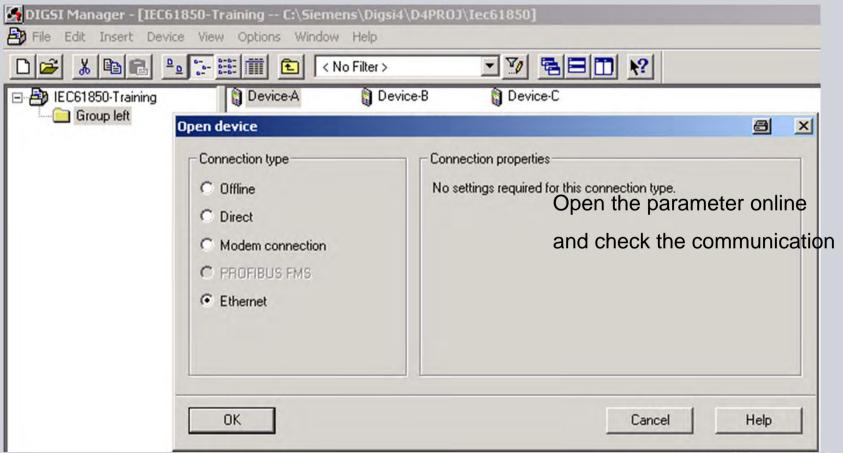
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Documents and Settings\e0102524.WW003\Desktop>
```

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DEVICE A



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DEVICE A

Open the parameter set off-line.

Create

- 2 pieces of internal single-point indication intSP for the function key and
- 1 piece of single-point indication SP for the transmission via the IEC61850 station

Allocate

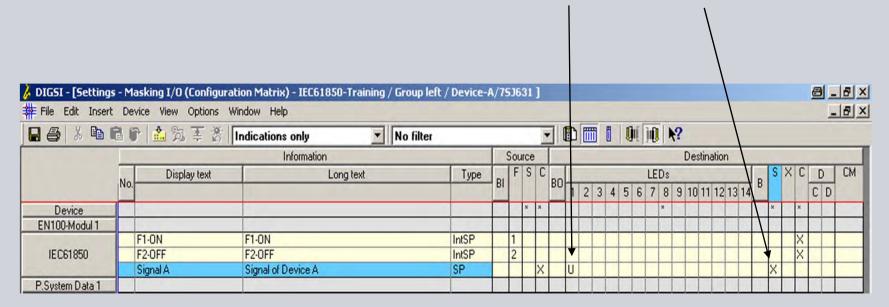
the 2 pieces of internal single-point indication to the source function key F1,F2 and destination CFC

 the piece of single-point indication to the source CFC and destination LED1 and system interface S



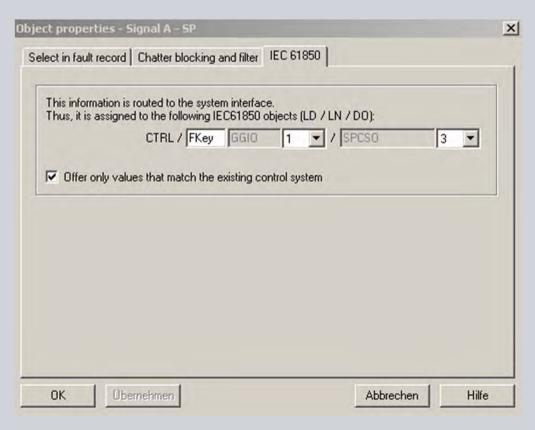
DEVICE A

The new signal from the source CFC is now allocated to LED and interface S





DEVICE A

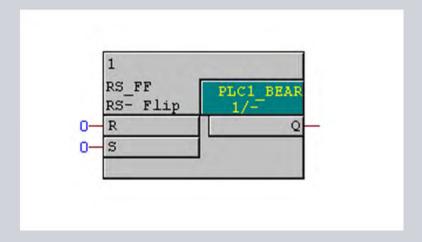


After the selection of destination S, a setting window appears for the allocation of the IEC61850 object: A name has to be assigned for the LN (logical node). The information then appears in the IEC61850 station under this structure.



DEVICE A

The function keys are interconnected in the CFC with the help of an RS flipflop module so that the ON and OFF state can be presented permanently.





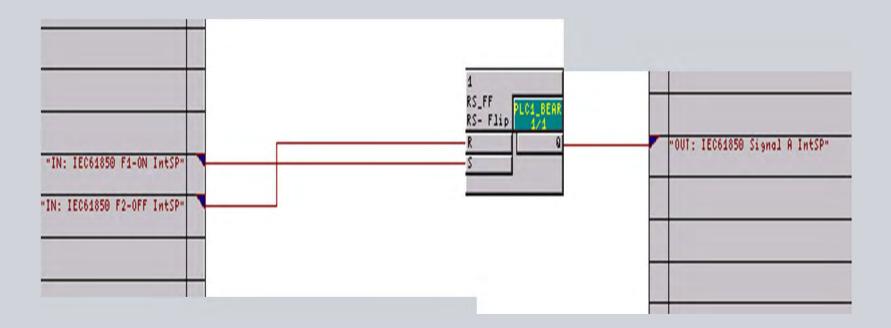
Work in accordance with the CFC standard recipe!

- 1. Allocate to CFC
- 2. Save the allocation matrix
- 3. Insert a CFC plan
- 4. Draw the plan
- 5. Check and optimize the running sequence
- 6. Compile the plan
- 7. Save the parameter set



DEVICE A

Insert a new CFC-Chart 'communication check'



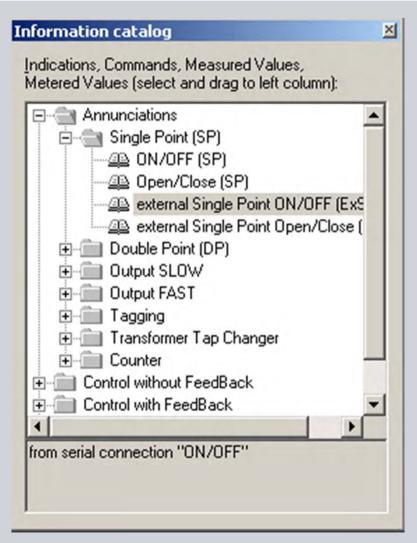
DEVICE A

After compilation you have to save the parameter set by clicking onto the disk symbol.

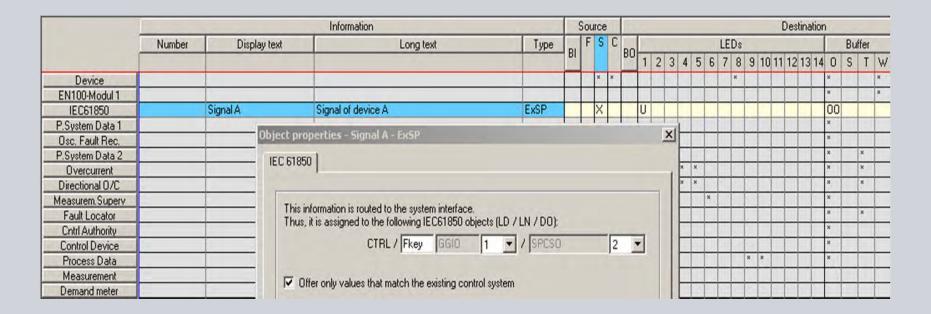
	Information (Quelle Ziel										
	Nummer	Displaytext	Langtext	Тур	lac.	FS	C			F	S	X	C	В	ST		
					BE			BA	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 1	4 B I	N	W		1	A G	
Gerat						×	×			×	×		K K		×		к
EN100-Modul 1									×		ж		× .				
IEC61850		F1 EIN	F1 EIN	IE		1					KG				X		
		F2 AUS	F2 AUS	IE		2					KG		X		X		
		SIGNAL	SIGNAL von Gerät 1	EM			X		U		KG		X				
Anlagendaten 1											×						
Störschreibung							×				×		х		×		
Anlagendaten 2											>	24	9		×		
U/AMZ		1	1				10				K	×	×				
qer.U/AMZ	,	1	j								×	×	и				
Spannungsschutz											×	×	N				N
Messwertüberw.											8		×				
Fehlerorter											×	×					
Ort/Modus		1									×		×				
Schaltobjekte						36	×				×		×		××	K	N
Prozessmeldung											2				×		
Messwerte			Alles speichern								×						
Mittelwerte	,													П			
MinMaxWerte				- 4							×						
Grenzwerte		1)		6				_			×						
Energiezähler								V				TI		П			
Statistik		1					_	_			*		*				
StatistikGrenz		Die IEC 61850-Parameter werden gespeichert									×						
Protokolle																	
SW-Umschalter									The fact of the fa		×						×

DEVICE B

In the device B, the SIGNAL information from device A is received from source S. With the help of the type external single-point indication from the information catalog (type:ExSP), an information is created in the matrix and allocated to source S and destination LED1.

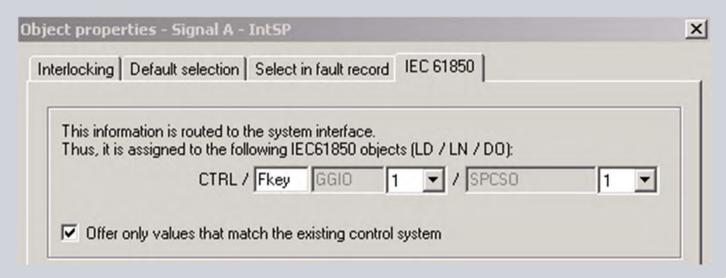


DEVICE B



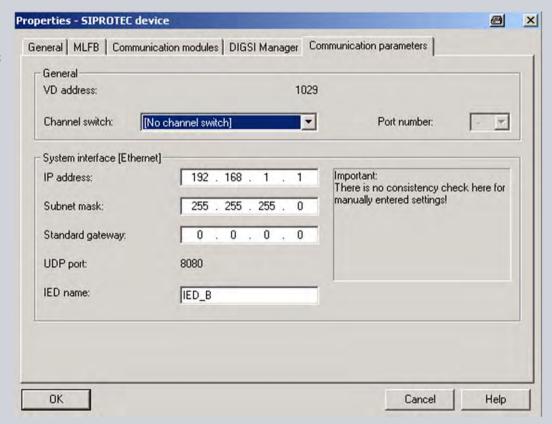
DEVICE B

The name of the LN does not have to be identical with the name of the LN of device 1. Nevertheless, for reasons of clarity, it is advisable to assign the same names to be able to find the corresponding information in the IEC61850 station easier.



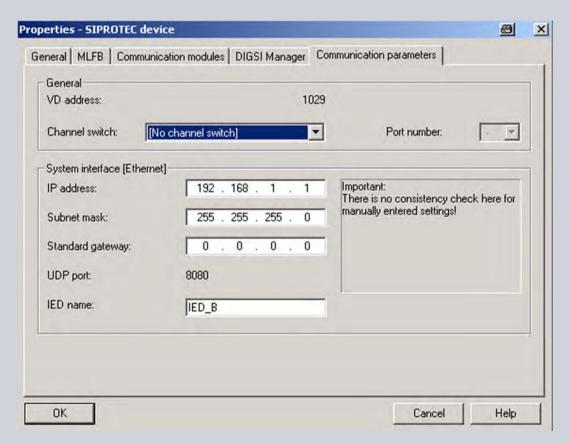
Among the object properties of the parameter set, the following entries can be found:

IP-address
Subnet mask
Standard gateway
IED name



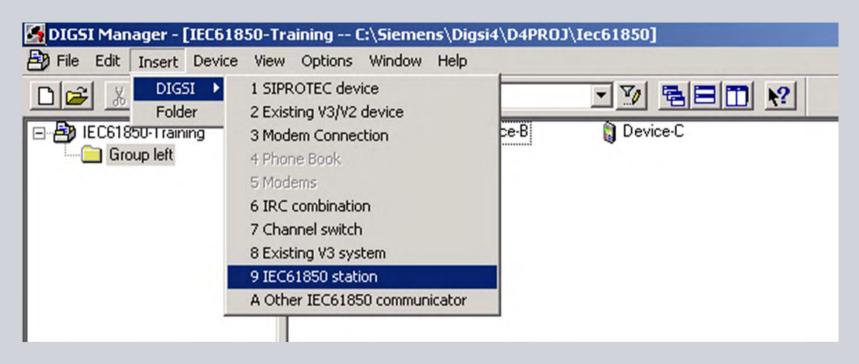
These settings are relevant if DIGSI communicates with the protection device directly via Ethernet. The IEC61850 station is then unnecessary.

For this example, the communication parameters are entered in the IEC61850 station and accepted.





Creating an IEC61850 station



New in DIGSI 4 is the IEC 61850 station, which is added to the project via the context menu, for example. Such a station combines several devices communicating with each other via Ethernet in accordance with IEC61850.

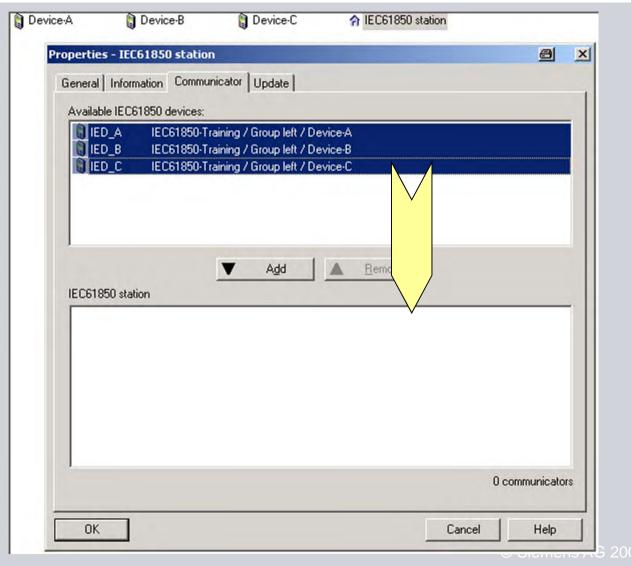


Creating an IEC61850 station

Object properties of the IEC61850 station:

Selection of the users

Important: Only potential users whose parameter sets have been opened at least once before are offered here.

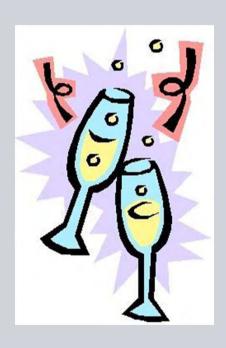


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The IEC61850 station can now be opened.



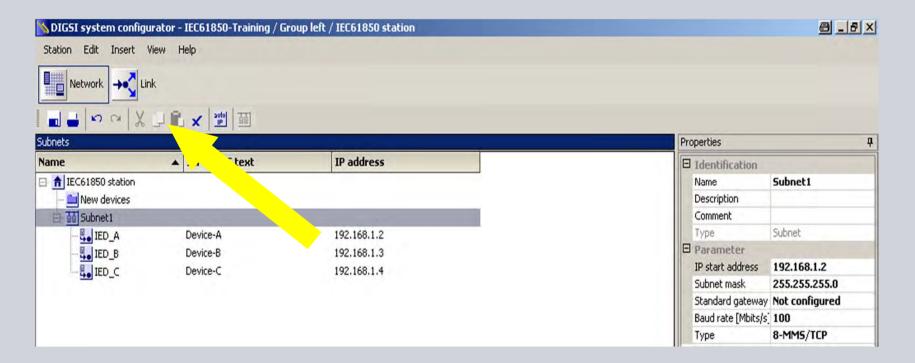


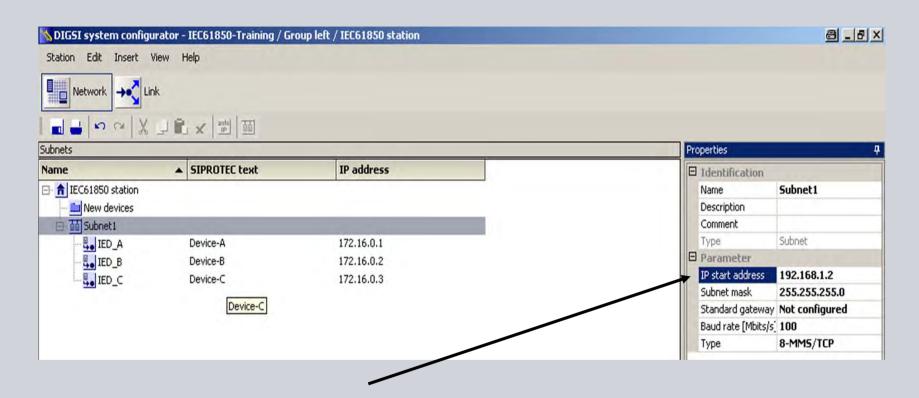




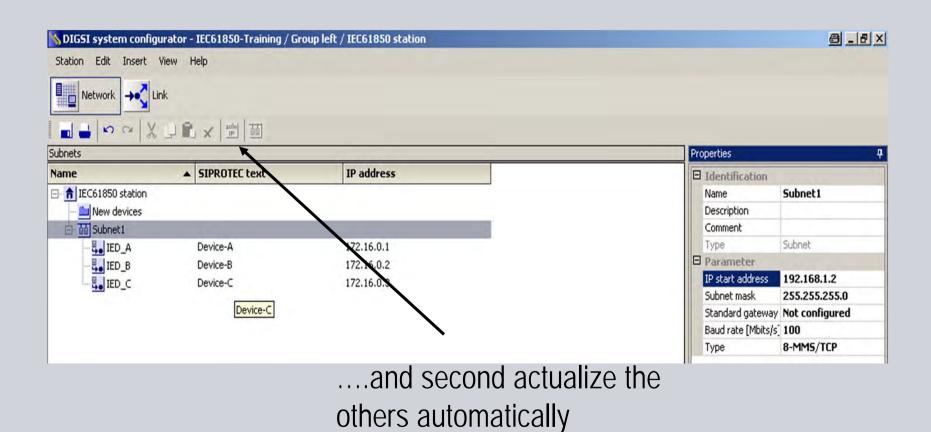
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The **network** area shows the current network structure. Subnets ... users ... IP addresses - all basic information at a glance! If you are interested in details, the properties window helps. It immediately provides the appropriate information independent of the selected element.



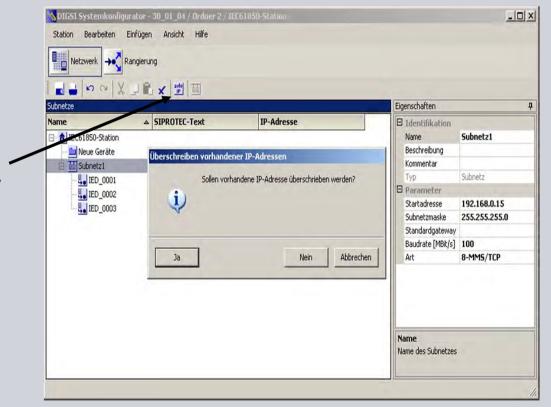


Define the Start-IP address first....

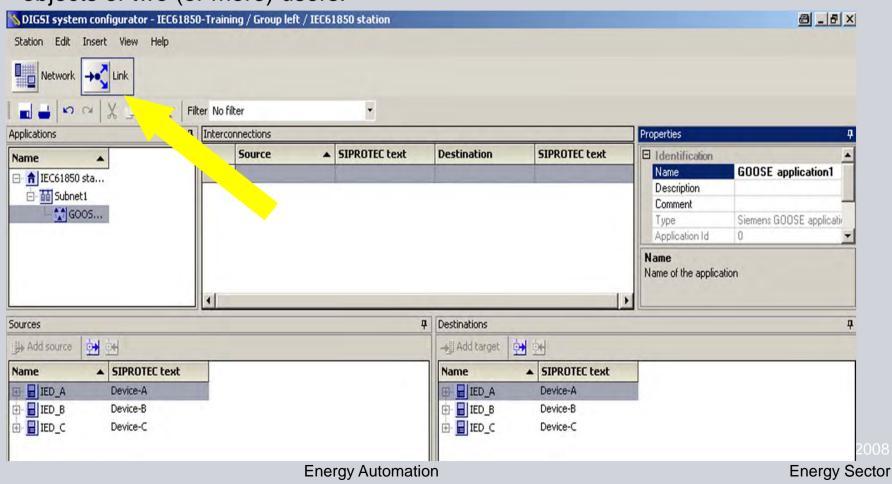


pay attention:

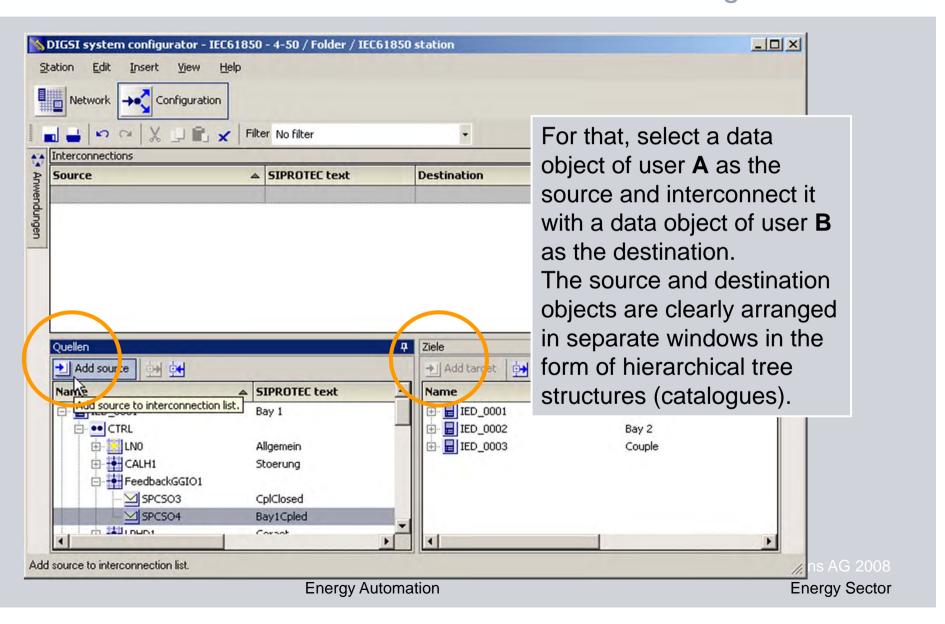
Overwriting all IPaddresses automatically possible



In the **interconnections** area, you determine the scope of the data exchange between the users of an IEC61850 station. For that, you interconnect data objects of two (or more) users.

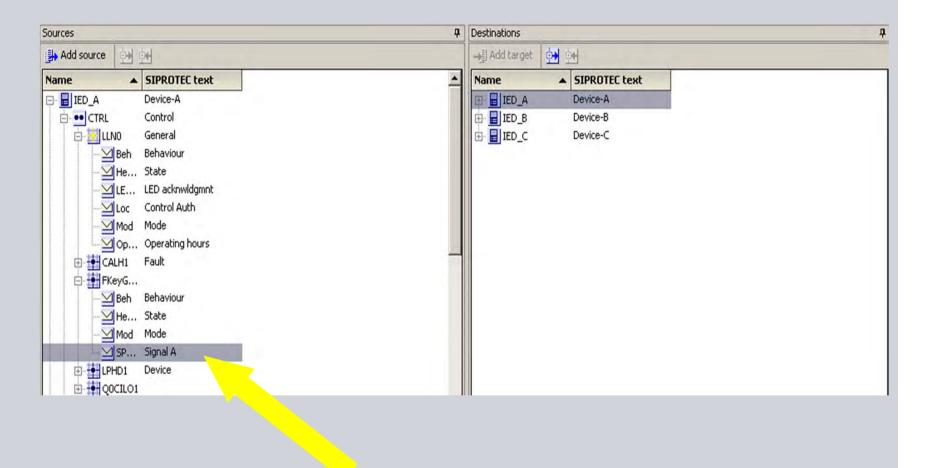


Interconnection of sources and destinations from catalogues

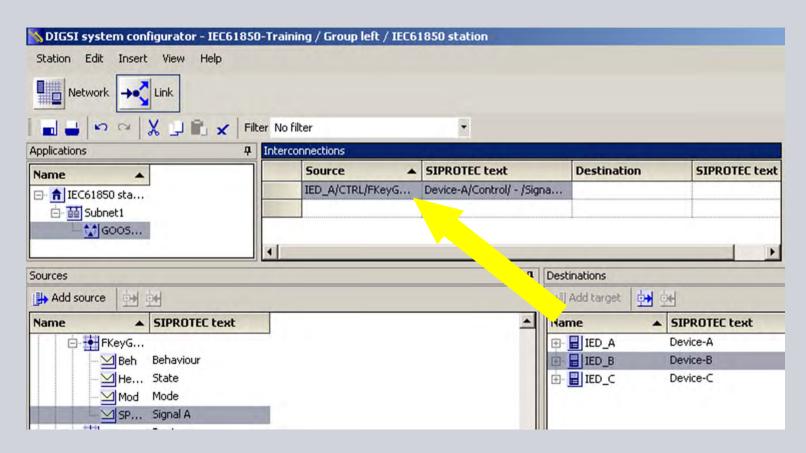




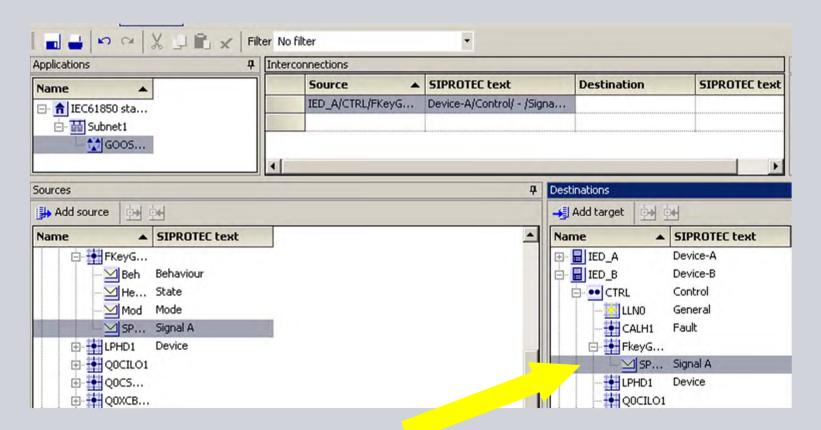
Select the source information first by double clicking the desired information



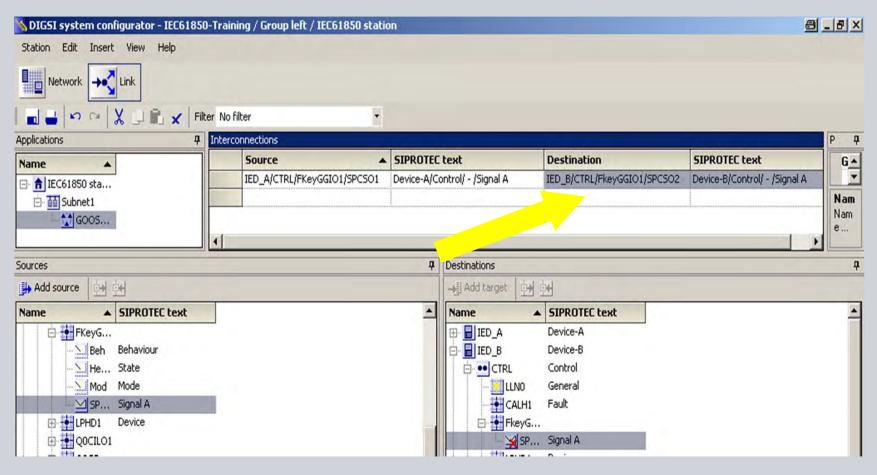
Afterwards the source information will be displayed....



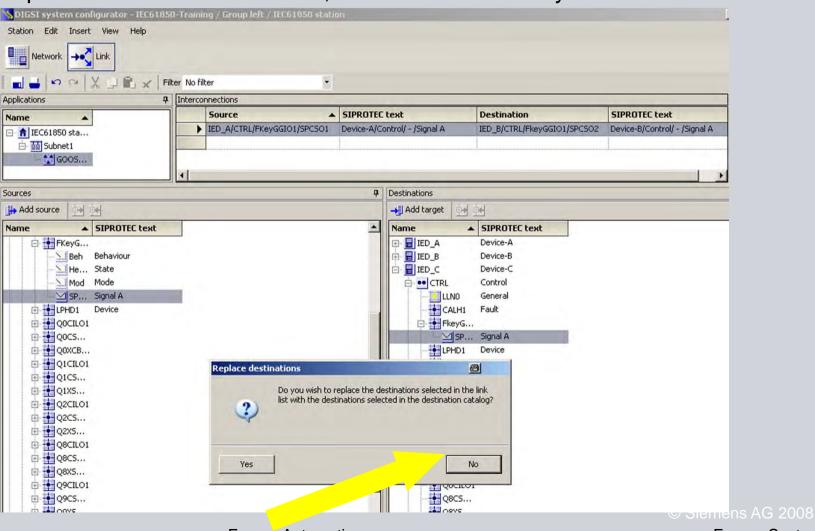
Second you have to select the destination information by double clicking within the destination window



The destination information is now displayed....



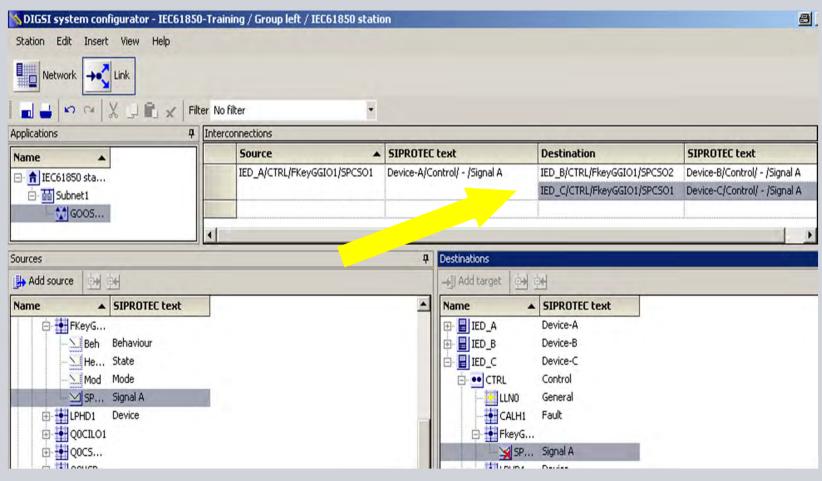
Just repeat it for additional devices, if available/necessary



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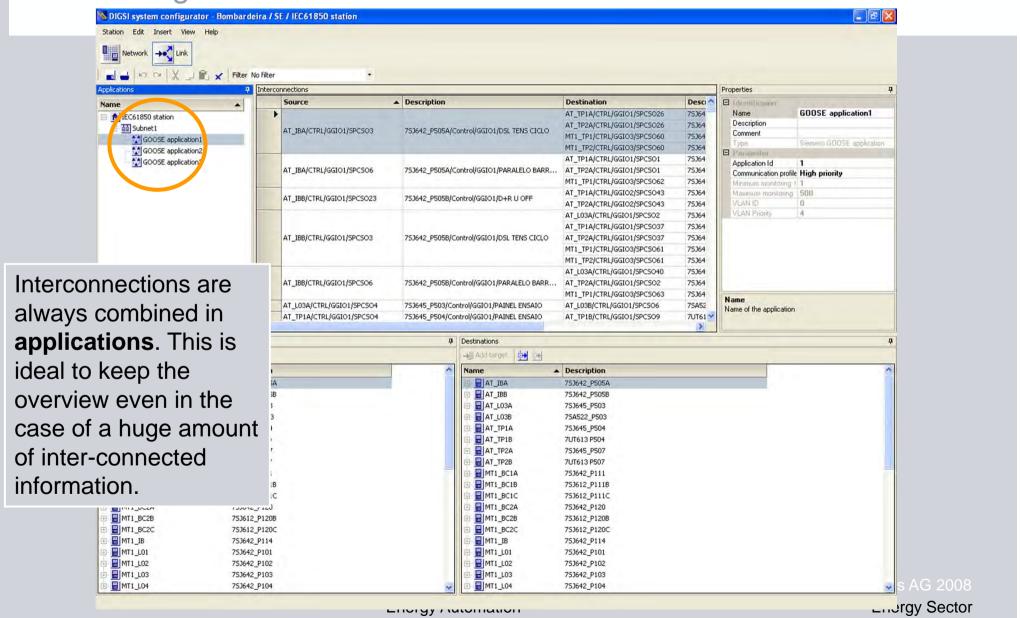
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Just repeat it for additional devices, if available/necessary



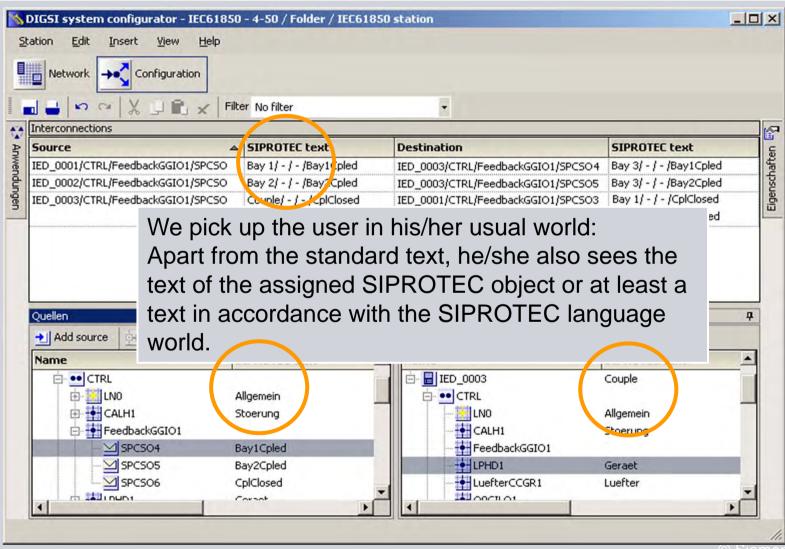
Interconnection of sources and destinations from catalogues







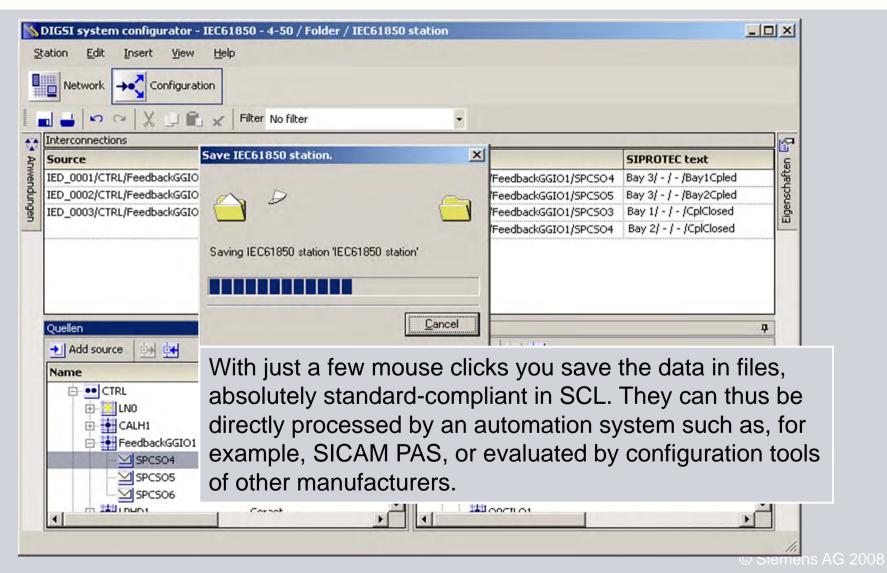
Standard and SIPROTEC text



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At the end of work: Exporting in SCL



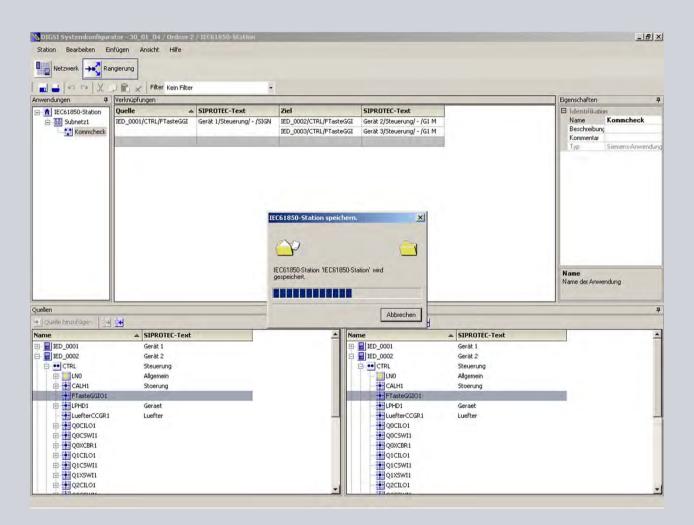
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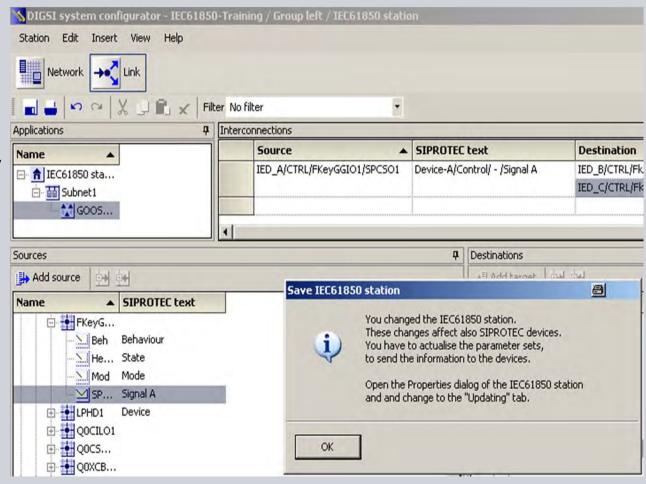
Usability in the system configurator

- You can adapt the layout of the DIGSI system configurator user interface exactly to your needs: You can determine the size and position of the individual windows yourself, or you can combine different windows to a single one.
- If required, you can change from the static view to the dynamic one: Partial windows such as the properties are only displayed when the cursor is moved across.
- Of course, your personal user interface layout is saved while exiting the system configurator.
- Opened catalogue paths are memorized.
- You can undo every action, also several actions consecutively.
- beginning with DIGSI 4.81 a "detailed representation" view for IEC61850 parameters is possible

Saving is carried out automatically when exiting the system configurator.

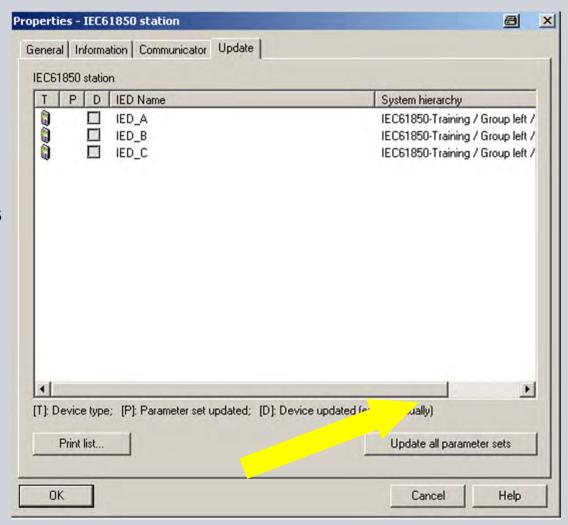


Saving is carried out automatically when exiting the system configurator.



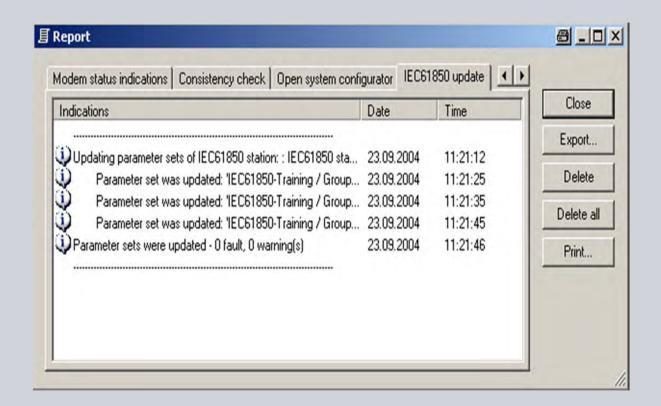
Updating an IEC61850 station

within the object properties of the IEC61850 station

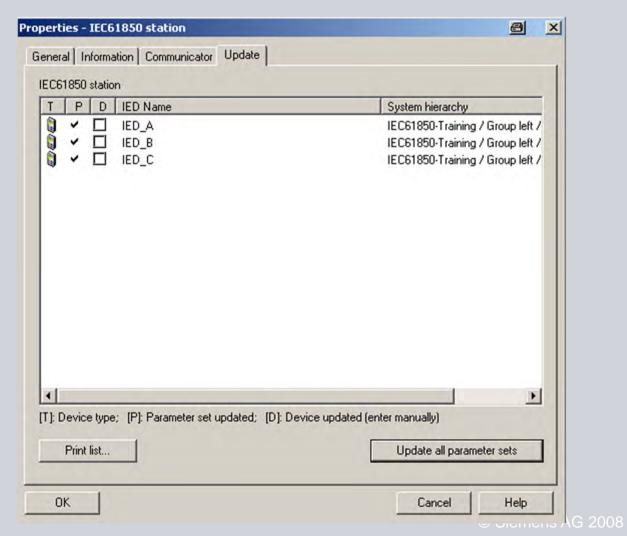


Updating an IEC61850 station

Report



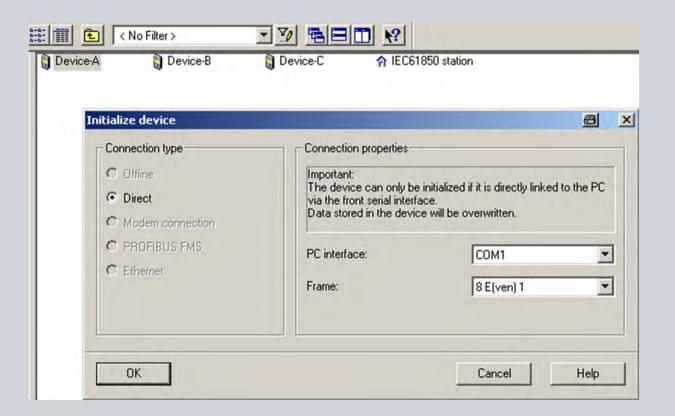
Updating an IEC61850 station



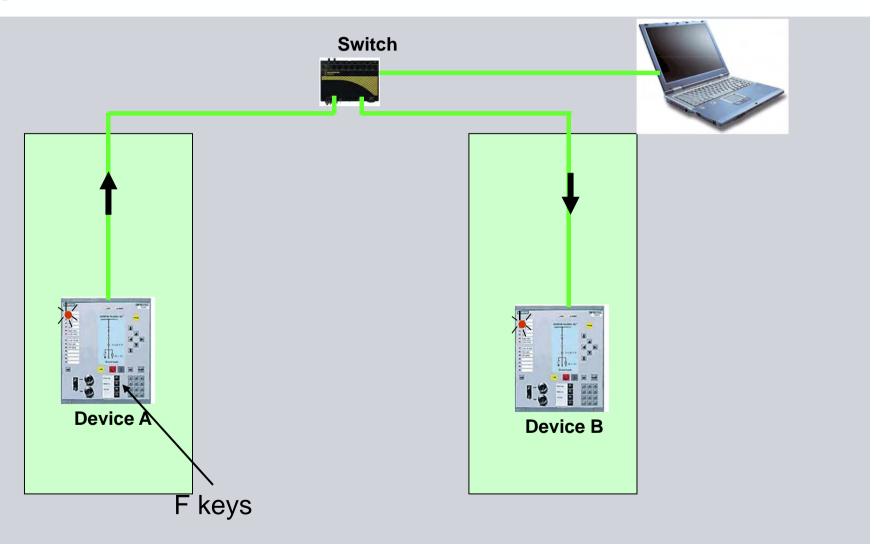
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At the end, the individual parameter sets have to be transmitted to the protection devices

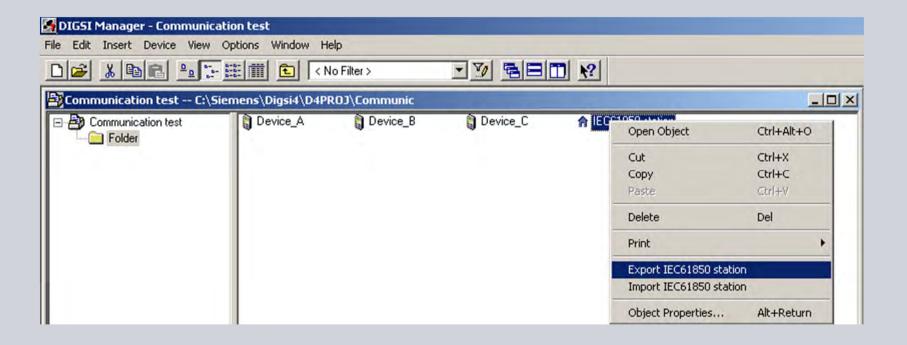


Checking the communication...



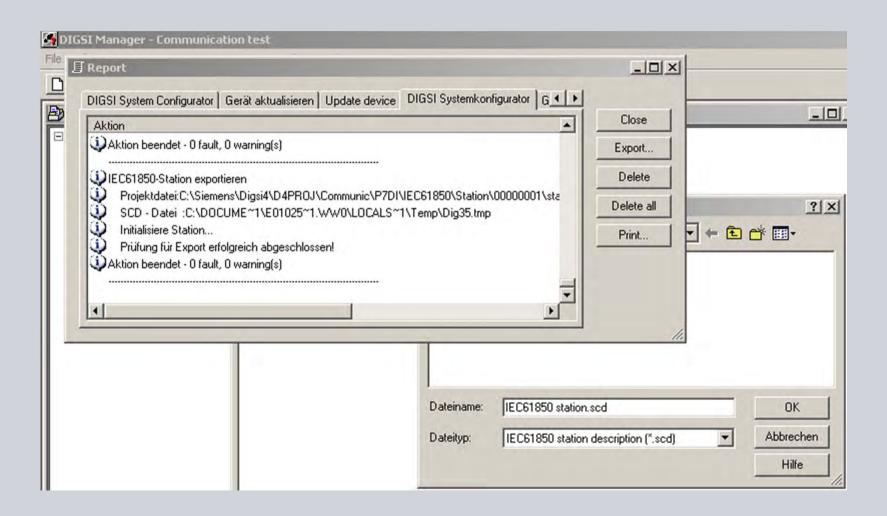


Exporting an IEC61850 station





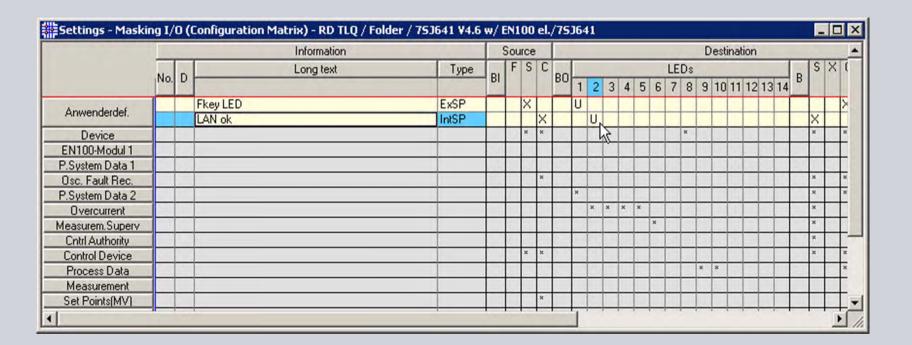
Exporting an IEC61850 station, Report





Indication of the quality of the LAN connection

Extended the example: Check the LAN-connection by using the quality-information of the received GOOSE message in device B

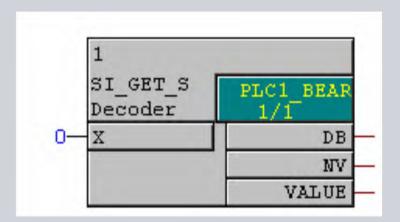




Indication of the quality of the LAN connection

Interrogation of the message status in CFC

The status of the IEC61850 annunciation obtained from the system interface is checked in CFC. For this purpose the logic module SI_GET_STATUS is provided.



The module SI_GET_STATUS decodes the status of a single point indication, whereby the structure of the single point indication routed to input X is decoded to the VALUE of the signal and the following status information:

O assignment	:			
	Name	Data type	Comment	Default selection
Inputs:	X	SIST	Single point indication with status	(0)
Outputs:	DB	BOOL	Chatter Blocking Chatter block is active (binary input is blocked).	0
	NV	BOOL	Not updated The value is not current. E.g. after start-up, communication failure, not configured (or configured to a non-existing or	0
	VALUE	WORD	defective module). Single point indication	16#0000

The output NV generates a signal NV=1, when the annunciation is no longer updated (update at second intervals). The signal from the NV output can then be routed to a LED or output contact. The module SI_GET_STATUS can be applied in all process layers.

At this point it is worth mentioning that the status of double point indications can also be interrogated in CFC. For this purpose CFC provides the module DI_GET_STATUS.

Result:

As long as the communication is functioning between the devices, the present state of the bus release annunciation can be obtained without ambiguity. A communication failure results in the appearance of the status NV message via CFC.

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Thank you very much for your attention.