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Telecontrol equipment and systems –

Part 6-503: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations – TASE.2 Services and protocol

Matériels et systèmes de téléconduite –

*Partie 6-503:
Protocoles de téléconduite compatibles avec les
normes ISO et les recommandations de l'UIT-T –
Services et protocole TASE.2*

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TELECONTROL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –

Part 6-503: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations – TASE.2 Services and protocol

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60870-6-503 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power system control and associated communications.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1997 and constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/574/FDIS	57/582/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.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this standard.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2004. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

The Telecontrol Application Service Element (TASE.2) protocol (also known as Inter-Control Centre Communications Protocol, ICCP) allows for data exchange over Wide Area Networks (WANs) between a utility control centre and other control centres, other utilities, power pools, regional control centres, and Non-Utility Generators. Data exchange information consists of real-time and historical power system monitoring and control data, including measured values, scheduling data, energy accounting data, and operator messages. This data exchange occurs between one control centre's Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition/Energy Management System/Distribution Management System (SCADA/EMS/DMS) host and another centre's host, often through one or more intervening communications processors.

This part of IEC 60870 defines a mechanism for exchanging time-critical data between control centres. In addition, it provides support for device control, general messaging and control of programs at a remote control centre. It defines a standardized method of using the ISO 9506 Manufacturing Message Specification (MMS) services to implement the exchange of data. The definition of TASE.2 consists of three documents. This part of IEC 60870 defines the TASE.2 application modelling and service definitions. IEC 60870-6-702 defines the application profile for use with TASE.2. IEC 60870-6-802 defines a set of standardized object definitions to be supported.

The TASE.2 describes real control centres with respect to their external visible data and behaviour using an object oriented approach. The objects are abstract in nature and may be used in a wide variety of applications. The use of TASE.2 goes far beyond the application in the control centre to control centre communications. This standard must be understood as a tool box for any application domain with comparable requirements. i.e. the TASE.2 may be applied in areas like substation automation, power plants, factory automation, chemical plants, or others which have comparable requirements. It provides a generic solution for advanced Information and Communication Technology.

The TASE.2 version number for this standard is 2001-08. See 8.2.3 for more details.

TELECONTROL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –

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1 Scope

This part of IEC 60870 specifies a method of exchanging time-critical control centre data through wide-area and local-area networks using a full ISO compliant protocol stack. It contains provisions for supporting both centralized and distributed architectures. This standard includes the exchange of real-time data indications, control operations, time-series data, scheduling and accounting information, remote program control and event notification.

Though the primary objective of TASE.2 is to provide control centre (telecontrol) data exchange, its use is not restricted to control centre data exchange. It may be applied in any other domain having comparable requirements. Examples of such domains are power plants, factory automation, process control automation, and others.

This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementation of entities and interfaces within a computer system. This standard specifies the externally visible functionality of implementations together with conformance requirements for such functionalities.