

**การไฟฟ้าส่วนภูมิภาค**

**PROVINCIAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY**

โครงการจัดหา พัฒนา ติดตั้ง และบำรุงรักษา

ระบบริหารไฟฟ้าขัดข้อง Outage Management System (OMS)

* 1. (2) ขอบเขตรายละเอียดของงาน (TOR)

(Book 3: System Integration)

ภาคผนวก A1 : โปรไฟล์เพื่อการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูล GridGIS

**ภาคผวก A1  
โปรไฟล์เพื่อการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูล GridGIS**

การพัฒนาเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลระหว่างซอฟต์แวร์จำเป็นต้องมีข้อกำหนดกลางเพื่อการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูล มาตรฐาน ไออีซี ซิม หรือ IEC CIM (Common Information Model) เป็นมาตรฐานสากลเพื่อการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับ การจำหน่ายกระแสไฟฟ้าและการบริหารไฟฟ้าขัดข้อง ที่สำคัญได้แก่ IEC-61970 และ IEC-61968 มาตรฐานสากลดังกล่าวจัดทำขึ้นเพื่อใช้เป็นข้อกำหนดกลางในการรับส่งข้อมูลระหว่างซอฟต์แวร์ที่แตกต่างกัน เพื่อลดเวลา ลดค่าใช้จ่าย และเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการพัฒนาเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลระหว่างกัน ปัจจุบันผลิตภัณฑ์ซอฟต์แวร์ที่พัฒนาขึ้นเพื่อสนับสนุนการปฏิบัติระบบไฟฟ้าและบริหารไฟฟ้าขัดข้อง มักมีความสามารถในการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลตามมาตรฐานนี้

โปรไฟล์เพื่อการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูล (CIM Profile) คือ ข้อกำหนดขอบเขตและคุณลักษณะเฉพาะของข้อมูลภายใต้บริบทหนึ่ง ประกอบด้วย ชื่อข้อมูล ความหมายและรูปแบบข้อมูล เพื่อใช้ในการพัฒนาระบบเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลภายใต้วัตถุประสงค์หนึ่ง ตัวอย่างโปรไฟล์มาตรฐาน ได้แก่ IEC-61970-452, IEC-61970-453, IEC-61970-456 องค์กรสามารถกำหนดโปรไฟล์ที่เหมาะสมกับบริบทของตนได้ โดยการกำหนดรายการข้อมูลเฉพาะส่วนที่จำเป็นสำหรับการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลภายใต้บริบทนั้น มักมีขนาดเล็กและง่ายต่อการพัฒนา โปรไฟล์การเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลนี้จัดทำขึ้นตามมาตรฐานสากล IEC-61970-501 จัดทำขึ้นโดยใช้ซอฟต์แวร์เครื่องมือเพื่อใช้สร้างโปรไฟล์ อาทิเช่น CIMtool เป็นต้น

เอกสารนี้อธิบายโปรไฟล์เพื่อการเชื่อมโยงข้อมูลกริดระบบไฟฟ้า ชื่อว่า GridGIS หรือ เนมสเปส ชื่อเต็มว่า

CIM profile: [http://pea.co.th/cim/profile/GridGIS#](http://pea.co.th/cim/profile/GridGIS)

ประกอบด้วย เอกสารดังนี้

1. เอกสารอธิบายโปรไฟล์ : GridGIS.rtf, GridGIS.html
2. แฟ้มเอกสารอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ ข้อกำหนดโปรไฟล์ : GridGIS.owl
3. แฟ้มเอกสารอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ IEC-61970-501 : GridGIS.legacy-rdfs
4. แฟ้มเอกสารอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ IEC-61968-100 : GridGIS.part100-ed2.xsd

ผู้รับจ้างต้องดำเนินการศึกษา ทบทวนและสอบทาน ข้อกำหนดโปรไฟล์นี้ กับผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับซอฟต์แวร์ที่จะเชื่อมโยงนั้น ปรับข้อกำหนดโปรไฟล์ให้สอดคล้องกับความต้องการของผู้เกี่ยวข้องและเสนอขอรับความเห็นชอบก่อนการดำเนินการ

**Profile**

Profile namespace: http://pea.co.th/cim/profile/GridGIS#

**Concrete Classes**

**ACLineSegment**

A wire or combination of wires, with consistent electrical characteristics, building a single electrical system, used to carry alternating current between points in the power system.

For symmetrical, transposed three phase lines, it is sufficient to use attributes of the line segment, which describe impedances and admittances for the entire length of the segment. Additionally impedances can be computed by using length and associated per length impedances.

The BaseVoltage at the two ends of ACLineSegments in a Line shall have the same BaseVoltage.nominalVoltage. However, boundary lines may have slightly different BaseVoltage.nominalVoltages and variation is allowed. Larger voltage difference in general requires use of an equivalent branch.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| length | 1..1 | [Length](#Length) | Segment length for calculating line section capabilities. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| r | 1..1 | [Resistance](#Resistance) | Positive sequence series resistance of the entire line section. |
| x | 1..1 | [Reactance](#Reactance) | Positive sequence series reactance of the entire line section. |
| ACLineSegmentPhases | 1..\* | [ACLineSegmentPhase](#ACLineSegmentPhase) | The line segment phases which belong to the line segment. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Breaker**

A mechanical switching device capable of making, carrying, and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified time, and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions e.g. those of short circuit.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| breakingCapacity | 1..1 | [CurrentFlow](#CurrentFlow) | The maximum fault current a breaking device can break safely under prescribed conditions of use. |
| normalOpen | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute is used in cases when no Measurement for the status value is present. If the Switch has a status measurement the Discrete.normalValue is expected to match with the Switch.normalOpen. |
| open | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute tells if the switch is considered open when used as input to topology processing. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**BusbarSection**

A conductor, or group of conductors, with negligible impedance, that serve to connect other conducting equipment within a single substation.

Voltage measurements are typically obtained from voltage transformers that are connected to busbar sections. A bus bar section may have many physical terminals but for analysis is modelled with exactly one logical terminal.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**ConnectivityNode**

Connectivity nodes are points where terminals of AC conducting equipment are connected together with zero impedance.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |

**Customer**

Organisation receiving services from service supplier.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| CustomerAccounts | 1..\* | [CustomerAccount](#CustomerAccount) | All accounts of this customer. |
| Person | 1..\* | [Person](#Person) | The person representing the customer |

**Disconnector**

A manually operated or motor operated mechanical switching device used for changing the connections in a circuit, or for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power. It is required to open or close circuits when negligible current is broken or made.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| normalOpen | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute is used in cases when no Measurement for the status value is present. If the Switch has a status measurement the Discrete.normalValue is expected to match with the Switch.normalOpen. |
| open | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute tells if the switch is considered open when used as input to topology processing. |
| retained | 1..1 | boolean | Branch is retained in the topological solution. The flow through retained switches will normally be calculated in power flow. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Inherited Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| normalOpen | 1..1 | boolean | see [Switch](#Switch) |
| open | 1..1 | boolean | see [Switch](#Switch) |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | see [Switch](#Switch) |
| Terminals | 1..unbounded | [Terminal](#Terminal) | see [Switch](#Switch) |

**EnergyConnection**

A connection of energy generation or consumption on the power system model.

**Native Members**

| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| aliasName | 1..1 | string | The aliasName is free text human readable name of the object alternative to IdentifiedObject.name. It may be non unique and may not correlate to a naming hierarchy.The attribute aliasName is retained because of backwards compatibility between CIM relases. It is however recommended to replace aliasName with the Name class as aliasName is planned for retirement at a future time. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**EnergySource**

A generic equivalent for an energy supplier on a transmission or distribution voltage level.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| activePower | 1..1 | [ActivePower](#ActivePower) | High voltage source active injection. Load sign convention is used, i.e. positive sign means flow out from a node.Starting value for steady state solutions. |
| reactivePower | 1..1 | [ReactivePower](#ReactivePower) | High voltage source reactive injection. Load sign convention is used, i.e. positive sign means flow out from a node.Starting value for steady state solutions. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Inherited Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| aliasName | 1..1 | string | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| name | 1..1 | string | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| Names | 1..unbounded | [Name](#Name) | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| Terminals | 1..unbounded | [Terminal](#Terminal) | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |

**EquipmentContainer**

A modelling construct to provide a root class for containing equipment.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| ConnectivityNodes | 1..\* | [ConnectivityNode](#ConnectivityNode) | Connectivity nodes which belong to this connectivity node container. |
| Equipments | 1..\* | [Equipment](#Equipment) | Contained equipment. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |

**Fuse**

An overcurrent protective device with a circuit opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. A fuse is considered a switching device because it breaks current.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| normalOpen | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute is used in cases when no Measurement for the status value is present. If the Switch has a status measurement the Discrete.normalValue is expected to match with the Switch.normalOpen. |
| retained | 1..1 | boolean | Branch is retained in the topological solution. The flow through retained switches will normally be calculated in power flow. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Inherited Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| normalOpen | 1..1 | boolean | see [Switch](#Switch) |
| open | 1..1 | boolean | see [Switch](#Switch) |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | see [Switch](#Switch) |
| Terminals | 1..unbounded | [Terminal](#Terminal) | see [Switch](#Switch) |

**GeographicalRegion**

A geographical region of a power system network model.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| description | 1..1 | string | The description is a free human readable text describing or naming the object. It may be non unique and may not correlate to a naming hierarchy. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| Regions | 1..\* | [SubGeographicalRegion](#SubGeographicalRegion) | All sub-geographical regions within this geographical region. |

**Meter**

Physical asset that performs the metering role of the usage point. Used for measuring consumption and detection of events.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| aliasName | 1..1 | string | The aliasName is free text human readable name of the object alternative to IdentifiedObject.name. It may be non unique and may not correlate to a naming hierarchy.The attribute aliasName is retained because of backwards compatibility between CIM relases. It is however recommended to replace aliasName with the Name class as aliasName is planned for retirement at a future time. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Customer | 1..1 | [Customer](#Customer) | Customer owning this end device. |
| UsagePoint | 1..1 | [UsagePoint](#UsagePoint) | Usage point to which this end device belongs. |

**PowerTransformer**

An electrical device consisting of two or more coupled windings, with or without a magnetic core, for introducing mutual coupling between electric circuits. Transformers can be used to control voltage and phase shift (active power flow).

A power transformer may be composed of separate transformer tanks that need not be identical.

A power transformer can be modelled with or without tanks and is intended for use in both balanced and unbalanced representations. A power transformer typically has two terminals, but may have one (grounding), three or more terminals.

The inherited association ConductingEquipment.BaseVoltage should not be used. The association from TransformerEnd to BaseVoltage should be used instead.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| PowerTransformerEnd | 1..\* | [PowerTransformerEnd](#PowerTransformerEnd) | The ends of this power transformer. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Recloser**

Pole-mounted fault interrupter with built-in phase and ground relays, current transformer (CT), and supplemental controls.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| breakingCapacity | 1..1 | [CurrentFlow](#CurrentFlow) | The maximum fault current a breaking device can break safely under prescribed conditions of use. |
| open | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute tells if the switch is considered open when used as input to topology processing. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**RegulatingCondEq**

A type of conducting equipment that can regulate a quantity (i.e. voltage or flow) at a specific point in the network.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| controlEnabled | 1..1 | boolean | Specifies the regulation status of the equipment. True is regulating, false is not regulating. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| RegulatingControl | 1..1 | [RegulatingControl](#RegulatingControl) | The regulating control scheme in which this equipment participates. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Inherited Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| aliasName | 1..1 | string | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| name | 1..1 | string | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| Names | 1..unbounded | [Name](#Name) | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |
| Terminals | 1..unbounded | [Terminal](#Terminal) | see [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) |

**SubGeographicalRegion**

A subset of a geographical region of a power system network model.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| Region | 1..1 | [GeographicalRegion](#GeographicalRegion) | The geographical region which this sub-geographical region is within. |
| Substations | 1..\* | [Substation](#Substation) | The substations in this sub-geographical region. |

**Substation**

A collection of equipment for purposes other than generation or utilization, through which electric energy in bulk is passed for the purposes of switching or modifying its characteristics.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |

**Inherited Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| ConnectivityNodes | 1..unbounded | [ConnectivityNode](#ConnectivityNode) | see [EquipmentContainer](#EquipmentContainer) |
| Equipments | 1..unbounded | [Equipment](#Equipment) | see [EquipmentContainer](#EquipmentContainer) |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | see [EquipmentContainer](#EquipmentContainer) |

**Switch**

A generic device designed to close, or open, or both, one or more electric circuits. All switches are two terminal devices including grounding switches. The ACDCTerminal.connected at the two sides of the switch shall not be considered for assessing switch connectivity, i.e. only Switch.open, .normalOpen and .locked are relevant.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| normalOpen | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute is used in cases when no Measurement for the status value is present. If the Switch has a status measurement the Discrete.normalValue is expected to match with the Switch.normalOpen. |
| open | 1..1 | boolean | The attribute tells if the switch is considered open when used as input to topology processing. |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | Location of this power system resource. |
| Terminals | 1..\* | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Conducting equipment have terminals that may be connected to other conducting equipment terminals via connectivity nodes or topological nodes. |

**Terminal**

An AC electrical connection point to a piece of conducting equipment. Terminals are connected at physical connection points called connectivity nodes.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| phases | 1..1 | [PhaseCode](#PhaseCode) | Represents the normal network phasing condition. If the attribute is missing, three phases (ABC) shall be assumed, except for terminals of grounding classes (specializations of EarthFaultCompensator, GroundDisconnector, and Ground) which will be assumed to be N. Therefore, phase code ABCN is explicitly declared when needed, e.g. for star point grounding equipment.The phase code on terminals connecting same ConnectivityNode or same TopologicalNode as well as for equipment between two terminals shall be consistent. |
| ConnectivityNode | 1..1 | [ConnectivityNode](#ConnectivityNode) | The connectivity node to which this terminal connects with zero impedance. |

**VoltageLevel**

A collection of equipment at one common system voltage forming a switchgear. The equipment typically consists of breakers, busbars, instrumentation, control, regulation and protection devices as well as assemblies of all these.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| description | 1..1 | string | The description is a free human readable text describing or naming the object. It may be non unique and may not correlate to a naming hierarchy. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| BaseVoltage | 1..1 | [BaseVoltage](#BaseVoltage) | The base voltage used for all equipment within the voltage level. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |

**Inherited Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| ConnectivityNodes | 1..unbounded | [ConnectivityNode](#ConnectivityNode) | see [EquipmentContainer](#EquipmentContainer) |
| Equipments | 1..unbounded | [Equipment](#Equipment) | see [EquipmentContainer](#EquipmentContainer) |
| Location | 1..1 | [Location](#Location) | see [EquipmentContainer](#EquipmentContainer) |

**Abstract Classes**

**ACLineSegmentPhase**

Represents a single wire of an alternating current line segment.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| phase | 1..1 | [SinglePhaseKind](#SinglePhaseKind) | The phase connection of the wire at both ends. |
| sequenceNumber | 1..1 | integer | Number designation for this line segment phase. Each line segment phase within a line segment should have a unique sequence number. This is useful for unbalanced modelling to bind the mathematical model (PhaseImpedanceData of PerLengthPhaseImpedance) with the connectivity model (this class) and the physical model (WirePosition) without tight coupling. |

**BaseVoltage**

Defines a system base voltage which is referenced.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| nominalVoltage | 1..1 | [Voltage](#Voltage) | The power system resource's base voltage. Shall be a positive value and not zero. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |

**CoordinateSystem**

Coordinate reference system.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| crsUrn | 1..1 | string | A Uniform Resource Name (URN) for the coordinate reference system (crs) used to define 'Location.PositionPoints'.An example would be the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG) code for a coordinate reference system, defined in URN under the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) namespace as: urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::XXXX, where XXXX is an EPSG code (a full list of codes can be found at the EPSG Registry web site http://www.epsg-registry.org/). To define the coordinate system as being WGS84 (latitude, longitude) using an EPSG OGC, this attribute would be urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4.3.2.6A profile should limit this code to a set of allowed URNs agreed to by all sending and receiving parties. |

**CustomerAccount**

Assignment of a group of products and services purchased by the customer through a customer agreement, used as a mechanism for customer billing and payment. It contains common information from the various types of customer agreements to create billings (invoices) for a customer and receive payment.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |
| status | 1..1 | [Status](#Status) | Status of subject matter (e.g., Agreement, Work) this document represents. For status of the document itself, use 'docStatus' attribute. |

**Equipment**

The parts of a power system that are physical devices, electronic or mechanical.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| name | 1..1 | string | The name is any free human readable and possibly non unique text naming the object. |
| Names | 1..\* | [Name](#Name) | All names of this identified object. |

**Location**

The place, scene, or point of something where someone or something has been, is, and/or will be at a given moment in time. It can be defined with one or more position points (coordinates) in a given coordinate system.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| CoordinateSystem | 1..1 | [CoordinateSystem](#CoordinateSystem) | Coordinate system used to describe position points of this location. |
| PositionPoints | 1..\* | [PositionPoint](#PositionPoint) | Sequence of position points describing this location, expressed in coordinate system 'Location.CoordinateSystem'. |

**Name**

The Name class provides the means to define any number of human readable names for an object. A name is b>not/b> to be used for defining inter-object relationships. For inter-object relationships instead use the object identification 'mRID'.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| name | 1..1 | string | Any free text that name the object. |
| NameType | 1..1 | [NameType](#NameType) | Type of this name. |

**Person**

General purpose information for name and other information to contact people.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mName | 1..1 | string | Middle name(s) or initial(s). |
| electronicAddress | 1..1 | [ElectronicAddress](#ElectronicAddress) | Electronic address. |
| landlinePhone | 1..1 | [TelephoneNumber](#TelephoneNumber) | Landline phone number. |
| mobilePhone | 1..1 | [TelephoneNumber](#TelephoneNumber) | Mobile phone number. |

**PositionPoint**

Set of spatial coordinates that determine a point, defined in the coordinate system specified in 'Location.CoordinateSystem'. Use a single position point instance to describe a point-oriented location. Use a sequence of position points to describe a line-oriented object (physical location of non-point oriented objects like cables or lines), or area of an object (like a substation or a geographical zone - in this case, have first and last position point with the same values).

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| sequenceNumber | 1..1 | integer | Zero-relative sequence number of this point within a series of points. |
| xPosition | 1..1 | string | X axis position. |
| yPosition | 1..1 | string | Y axis position. |

**PowerTransformerEnd**

A PowerTransformerEnd is associated with each Terminal of a PowerTransformer.

The impedance values r, r0, x, and x0 of a PowerTransformerEnd represents a star equivalent as follows.

1) for a two Terminal PowerTransformer the high voltage (TransformerEnd.endNumber=1) PowerTransformerEnd has non zero values on r, r0, x, and x0 while the low voltage (TransformerEnd.endNumber=2) PowerTransformerEnd has zero values for r, r0, x, and x0. Parameters are always provided, even if the PowerTransformerEnds have the same rated voltage. In this case, the parameters are provided at the PowerTransformerEnd which has TransformerEnd.endNumber equal to 1.

2) for a three Terminal PowerTransformer the three PowerTransformerEnds represent a star equivalent with each leg in the star represented by r, r0, x, and x0 values.

3) For a three Terminal transformer each PowerTransformerEnd shall have g, g0, b and b0 values corresponding to the no load losses distributed on the three PowerTransformerEnds. The total no load loss shunt impedances may also be placed at one of the PowerTransformerEnds, preferably the end numbered 1, having the shunt values on end 1. This is the preferred way.

4) for a PowerTransformer with more than three Terminals the PowerTransformerEnd impedance values cannot be used. Instead use the TransformerMeshImpedance or split the transformer into multiple PowerTransformers.

Each PowerTransformerEnd must be contained by a PowerTransformer. Because a PowerTransformerEnd (or any other object) can not be contained by more than one parent, a PowerTransformerEnd can not have an association to an EquipmentContainer (Substation, VoltageLevel, etc).

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| PowerTransformer | 1..1 | [PowerTransformer](#PowerTransformer) | The power transformer of this power transformer end. |
| Terminal | 1..1 | [Terminal](#Terminal) | Terminal of the power transformer to which this transformer end belongs. |

**RegulatingControl**

Specifies a set of equipment that works together to control a power system quantity such as voltage or flow.

Remote bus voltage control is possible by specifying the controlled terminal located at some place remote from the controlling equipment.

The specified terminal shall be associated with the connectivity node of the controlled point. The most specific subtype of RegulatingControl shall be used in case such equipment participate in the control, e.g. TapChangerControl for tap changers.

For flow control, load sign convention is used, i.e. positive sign means flow out from a TopologicalNode (bus) into the conducting equipment.

The attribute minAllowedTargetValue and maxAllowedTargetValue are required in the following cases:

- For a power generating module operated in power factor control mode to specify maximum and minimum power factor values;

- Whenever it is necessary to have an off center target voltage for the tap changer regulator. For instance, due to long cables to off shore wind farms and the need to have a simpler setup at the off shore transformer platform, the voltage is controlled from the land at the connection point for the off shore wind farm. Since there usually is a voltage rise along the cable, there is typical and overvoltage of up 3-4 kV compared to the on shore station. Thus in normal operation the tap changer on the on shore station is operated with a target set point, which is in the lower parts of the dead band.

The attributes minAllowedTargetValue and maxAllowedTargetValue are not related to the attribute targetDeadband and thus they are not treated as an alternative of the targetDeadband. They are needed due to limitations in the local substation controller. The attribute targetDeadband is used to prevent the power flow from move the tap position in circles (hunting) that is to be used regardless of the attributes minAllowedTargetValue and maxAllowedTargetValue.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| discrete | 1..1 | boolean | The regulation is performed in a discrete mode. This applies to equipment with discrete controls, e.g. tap changers and shunt compensators. |
| enabled | 1..1 | boolean | The flag tells if regulation is enabled. |

**UsagePoint**

Logical or physical point in the network to which readings or events may be attributed. Used at the place where a physical or virtual meter may be located; however, it is not required that a meter be present.

**Native Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| mRID | 1..1 | string | Master resource identifier issued by a model authority. The mRID is unique within an exchange context. Global uniqueness is easily achieved by using a UUID, as specified in RFC 4122, for the mRID. The use of UUID is strongly recommended.For CIMXML data files in RDF syntax conforming to IEC 61970-552, the mRID is mapped to rdf:ID or rdf:about attributes that identify CIM object elements. |
| aliasName | 1..1 | string | The aliasName is free text human readable name of the object alternative to IdentifiedObject.name. It may be non unique and may not correlate to a naming hierarchy.The attribute aliasName is retained because of backwards compatibility between CIM relases. It is however recommended to replace aliasName with the Name class as aliasName is planned for retirement at a future time. |
| Equipments | 1..\* | [EnergyConnection](#EnergyConnection) | All equipment connecting this usage point to the electrical grid. |

**Enumerations**

**PhaseCode**

An unordered enumeration of phase identifiers. Allows designation of phases for both transmission and distribution equipment, circuits and loads. The enumeration, by itself, does not describe how the phases are connected together or connected to ground. Ground is not explicitly denoted as a phase.Residential and small commercial loads are often served from single-phase, or split-phase, secondary circuits. For the example of s12N, phases 1 and 2 refer to hot wires that are 180 degrees out of phase, while N refers to the neutral wire. Through single-phase transformer connections, these secondary circuits may be served from one or two of the primary phases A, B, and C. For three-phase loads, use the A, B, C phase codes instead of s12N.The integer values are from IEC 61968-9 to support revenue metering applications.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **description** |
| A | Phase A. |
| AB | Phases A and B. |
| ABC | Phases A, B, and C. |
| ABCN | Phases A, B, C, and N. |
| ABN | Phases A, B, and neutral. |
| AC | Phases A and C. |
| ACN | Phases A, C and neutral. |
| AN | Phases A and neutral. |
| B | Phase B. |
| BC | Phases B and C. |
| BCN | Phases B, C, and neutral. |
| BN | Phases B and neutral. |
| C | Phase C. |
| CN | Phases C and neutral. |
| N | Neutral phase. |

**SinglePhaseKind**

Enumeration of single phase identifiers. Allows designation of single phases for both transmission and distribution equipment, circuits and loads.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **description** |
| A | Phase A. |
| B | Phase B. |
| C | Phase C. |
| N | Neutral. |

**UnitMultiplier**

The unit multipliers defined for the CIM. When applied to unit symbols, the unit symbol is treated as a derived unit. Regardless of the contents of the unit symbol text, the unit symbol shall be treated as if it were a single-character unit symbol. Unit symbols should not contain multipliers, and it should be left to the multiplier to define the multiple for an entire data type.For example, if a unit symbol is "m2Pers" and the multiplier is "k", then the value is k(m\*\*2/s), and the multiplier applies to the entire final value, not to any individual part of the value. This can be conceptualized by substituting a derived unit symbol for the unit type. If one imagines that the symbol "" represents the derived unit "m2Pers", then applying the multiplier "k" can be conceptualized simply as "k".For example, the SI unit for mass is "kg" and not "g". If the unit symbol is defined as "kg", then the multiplier is applied to "kg" as a whole and does not replace the "k" in front of the "g". In this case, the multiplier of "m" would be used with the unit symbol of "kg" to represent one gram. As a text string, this violates the instructions in IEC 80000-1. However, because the unit symbol in CIM is treated as a derived unit instead of as an SI unit, it makes more sense to conceptualize the "kg" as if it were replaced by one of the proposed replacements for the SI mass symbol. If one imagines that the "kg" were replaced by a symbol "", then it is easier to conceptualize the multiplier "m" as creating the proper unit "m", and not the forbidden unit "mkg".

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **description** |
| k | Kilo 10\*\*3. |

**Compound Types**

**ElectronicAddress**

Electronic address information.

**Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |

**TelephoneNumber**

Telephone number.

**Members**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **mult** | **type** | **description** |
| localNumber | 1..1 | string | Main (local) part of this telephone number. |

**Datatypes**

**ActivePower**

Product of RMS value of the voltage and the RMS value of the in-phase component of the current.

XSD type: float

**CurrentFlow**

Electrical current with sign convention: positive flow is out of the conducting equipment into the connectivity node. Can be both AC and DC.

XSD type: float

**Length**

Unit of length. It shall be a positive value or zero.

XSD type: float

**Reactance**

Reactance (imaginary part of impedance), at rated frequency.

XSD type: float

**ReactivePower**

Product of RMS value of the voltage and the RMS value of the quadrature component of the current.

XSD type: float

**Resistance**

Resistance (real part of impedance).

XSD type: float

**Voltage**

Electrical voltage, can be both AC and DC.

XSD type: float