

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

IEC TS 61970-2

First edition
2004-07

Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) –

Part 2: Glossary

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC TS 61970-2:2004



Reference number
IEC/TS 61970-2:2004(E)

Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

Consolidated editions

The IEC is now publishing consolidated versions of its publications. For example, edition numbers 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 refer, respectively, to the base publication, the base publication incorporating amendment 1 and the base publication incorporating amendments 1 and 2.

Further information on IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC, thus ensuring that the content reflects current technology. Information relating to this publication, including its validity, is available in the IEC Catalogue of publications (see below) in addition to new editions, amendments and corrigenda. Information on the subjects under consideration and work in progress undertaken by the technical committee which has prepared this publication, as well as the list of publications issued, is also available from the following:

- **IEC Web Site** (www.iec.ch)

- **Catalogue of IEC publications**

The on-line catalogue on the IEC web site (www.iec.ch/searchpub) enables you to search by a variety of criteria including text searches, technical committees and date of publication. On-line information is also available on recently issued publications, withdrawn and replaced publications, as well as corrigenda.

- **IEC Just Published**

This summary of recently issued publications (www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub) is also available by email. Please contact the Customer Service Centre (see below) for further information.

- **Customer Service Centre**

If you have any questions regarding this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre:

Email: custserv@iec.ch
Tel: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

IEC TS 61970-2

First edition
2004-07

Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) –

Part 2: Glossary

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC TS 61970-2:2004

© IEC 2004 — Copyright - all rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 3, rue de Varembé, PO Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 919 02 11 Telefax: +41 22 919 03 00 E-mail: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE

R

For price, see current catalogue

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Glossary of abbreviations	11

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC TS 61970-2:2004

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM APPLICATION
PROGRAM INTERFACE (EMS-API) –****Part 2: Glossary**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC 61970-2, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

The specific standards documents for which this glossary applies are listed in IEC 61970-11.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
57/666/CDV	57/725/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification 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.

IEC 61970 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API)*:

- Part 1: Guidelines and general requirements¹
- Part 2: Glossary
- Part 301: Common Information Model (CIM) Base
- Part 302: Common information model (CIM) financial, energy scheduling and reservations¹
- Part 401: Component Interface Specification (CIS) framework
- Part 402: Component Interface Specification (CIS) – Common services¹
- Part 403: Component Interface Specification (CIS) – Generic data access¹
- Part 404: Component Interface Specification (CIS) – High speed data access²
- Part 405: Component Interface Specification (CIS) – Generic eventing and subscription²
- Part 407: Component Interface Specification (CIS) – Time series data access²
- Part 453: Exchange of graphics schematics definitions (common graphics exchange)²
- Part 501: Common Information Model (CIM) XML codification for programmable reference and model data exchange²

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

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this Technical Specification may be issued at a later date.

¹ Under consideration.

² Under consideration.

INTRODUCTION

This Technical specification is part of the IEC 61970 series, which defines an Application Program Interface (API) for an Energy Management System (EMS). This standard is based upon the work of the EPRI Control Center API (CCAPI) research project (RP-3654-1). The principle objectives of the EPRI CCAPI project are to:

- reduce the cost and time needed to add new applications to an EMS;
- protect the investment in existing applications that are working effectively in an EMS.

The principal task of the CCAPI project is to develop a set of guidelines, or specifications, to enable the creation of “plug-in” applications³ in the control center environment.

This part of the IEC 61970 series provides a glossary of terms and abbreviations that are specific to the IEC 61970 series or may require interpretation as to how they were used in it.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC TS 61970-2:2004

³ A plug-in application is defined to be a piece of software that may be installed on a system with minimal effort and no modification of source code; i. e., the way software packages are installed on a desktop computer. The CCAPI Project goal is to at least approach that ideal by reducing the often significant efforts currently required to install third-party applications in an EMS.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACE (EMS-API) –

Part 2: Glossary

1 Scope

This Technical specification provides a glossary for the volume of work produced as part of the IEC 61970 series of documents. Terms and abbreviations that are either specific to the series, or that require explanation because of the way that they are used in it, are supplied.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61970-1, *Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API) – Part 1: Guidelines and general requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Technical specification, the terms and definitions given below apply.

3.1

aggregation

special case of association

3.2

application

piece of software that comprises one or more components that perform some business function in a given domain. The important aspect is the functionality performed and not the packaging of the software. An example would be a word processor. It has a fairly well understood functionality but the components that are actually installed can look very different depending on the vendor.

3.3

application context

collection of applications working together as an organizational unit to accomplish some high-level objective

3.4

Application Program Interface

API

set of public functions provided by an executable application component for use by other executable application components

3.5

association

connection between classes that can be assigned a role

3.6**cardinality from**

multiplicity from the class that is being described, '0' is an optional association and 'n' means that an unspecified number of associations are allowed

3.7**cardinality to**

multiplicity and cardinality of the class on the other side of the association

3.8**Common Information Model****CIM**

abstract model that represents all of the major objects in an electric utility enterprise that are typically contained in an Energy Management System (EMS) information model. By providing a standard way of representing power system resources as object classes and attributes along with their relationships, the CIM facilitates the integration of EMS applications developed independently by different vendors, between entire EMS's developed independently or between an EMS and other systems concerned with different aspects of power operations, such as generation or distribution management.

3.9**CIM context**

run-time environment within which all application instances operate to achieve a common objective

3.10**class**

description of an object found in the real world that needs to be represented as part of the overall power system model or a set of resources to which a given set of properties apply

3.11**communication profiles**

particular protocols and protocol services that are to be used for information exchange between separate server platforms in a component execution system

3.12**component**

reusable software building block: a pre-built piece of encapsulated application code that can be combined with other components and with handwritten code to rapidly produce a custom application. In order to qualify as a component, the application code must provide a standard interface that enables other parts of the application to invoke its functions and to access and manipulate the data within the component. For compiled languages, a component is usually a file of executable code (*.exe or *.dll) or resource files containing data used by this or other applications. The component model defines the structure of the interface.

3.13**component adapter**

piece of software that sits between the application (or component) and the component container and integration infrastructure and which provides the fundamental component support services

3.14**component container**

components execute within a container. The container provides a context for one or more components and provides management and control services for the components. It also provides an operating system process or thread in which to execute the component.

3.15**component execution system**

term encompassing the entire reference model from the container layer down including the component container, middleware services and communication profiles. It includes other normal platform supplied services as well, including the operating system, persistent storage, etc.

NOTE Also known as container systems.

3.16**component model**

basic architecture of a component specifying the structure of its interfaces and the mechanisms by which it interacts with its container and with other components

3.17**container**

container provides a context for one or more components and provides management and control services for the components

3.18**container systems**

see component execution systems

3.19**Directed Label Graph****DLG**

graphical data structure consisting of vertices connected by arcs in which each arc has a direction (from one vertex to another) and is identified by a label.

3.20**document**

large, rich data structure, such as an XML document, used in a form of information exchange between computer systems. This exchange is more likely to involve individual, atomic information transfers where all information on how to handle the information and/or action requested in the transfer is self-contained rather than acquired in multi-step transactions where the handling of the information transfer may be contingent upon previous information transfers or events.

3.21**Document Object Model****DOM**

platform and language neutral interface defined by the World-Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and exchange the content, structure and style of documents

3.22**Document Type Definition****DTD**

standard for describing the vocabulary and syntax associated with an XML document

3.23**element**

container enclosed between start and stop tags

3.24**energy management system**

computer system comprising a software platform providing basic support services and a set of applications providing the functionality needed for the effective operation of electrical

generation and transmission facilities so as to assure adequate security of energy supply at minimum cost

3.25

event

unit of information exchange that is issued asynchronously by its source

3.26

extensible markup language

XML

subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), ISO 8879, for putting structured data in a text file

3.27

extensible style sheet language

XSL

language for expressing style sheets for XML documents

3.28

generalization

relationship between a more general and a more specific class where the more specific class contains additional information

3.29

HyperText Markup Language

HTML

markup language used to format and present information on the web

3.30

independent system operator

ISO

in the restructured electric energy environment, the organization charged with operating the transmission grid in a safe and secure manner

3.31

legacy application

application performing some business function that may have been purchased or developed prior to establishing a component model for integration purposes

3.32

legacy wrapper

mechanism that converts a legacy application input/output into one or more component interfaces so that the legacy application can participate in information exchange in component-based system architecture

3.33

middleware

diverse group of software products that function as an integration, conversion or translation layer. Middleware provides generic interfaces for events, messaging, data access, transactions, etc.

3.34

multiplicity constraints

documents the CIM values for allowed cardinality for a role name in an association

3.35

name

token beginning with a letter or one of a few punctuation characters and continuing with letters, digits, hyphens, underscores, colons or full stops together known as name characters

3.36

namespaces

a way to tie a specific use of a word in context to the dictionary (schema) where the intended definition is to be found

3.37

**North American Electric Reliability Council
NERC**

electric utility sponsored organization formed to promote the reliability of the electric supply in North America

3.38

object linking and embedding

OLE

Microsoft display technology

3.39

OLE for process control

OPC

industry standard managed by the OPC Foundation

3.40

package

general-purpose means of grouping related model elements

3.41

plug-in application

piece of software that may be installed on a system with minimal effort and no modification of source code

3.42

property

specific aspect, characteristic, attribute or relation used to describe a resource

3.43

proxy server

enables multiple, independently developed servers to be combined within one context

3.44

Real World Objects

RWO

belong to the real world problem domain as distinguished from interface objects and controller objects within the implementation

3.45

reference model

abstract architecture that provides a visualization of the problem space being addressed, provides a language for describing and discussing solutions, defines terminology and provides other similar aids toward achieving a mutual understanding of the problem being solved with the EMS-API standards.

3.46**resource**

anything with a distinct identity including, but not limited to, utility assets such as switches, pumps and generators. Anything that can be referenced by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). A resource is a unique instance of an entity object that exists within two or more applications and can be referred to within an information exchange. The internal representation of a resource does not necessarily match the entity object definition within a component interface. However, the data published through a component interface will match a subset of the entity definition.

3.47**Resource Description Framework****RDF**

language recommended by the World-Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for expressing metadata that machines can process simply

3.48**Resource Description Framework (RDF) schema**

schema specification language expressed using Resource Description Framework (RDF) to describe resources and their properties.

3.49**Regional Transmission Organization****RTO**

in the restructured electric energy environment, the regional organization charged with operating the transmission grid in a safe and secure manner and promoting the open exchange of electricity in the marketplace

3.50**Standard Generalized Markup Language****SGML**

international standard for the definition of device independent, system independent methods of representing text in electronic form

3.51**ulonglong**

64-bit unsigned integer

3.52**Unified Modeling Language****UML**

modeling language and methodology for specifying, visualizing, constructing and documenting the artifacts of a system intensive process

3.53**Uniform Resource Identifier****URI**

web standard syntax and semantic for identifying (referencing) resources

4 Glossary of abbreviations

For the purposes of this International Standard, the abbreviations given below apply.

AC	Alternating Current
ACE	Area Control Error
ACID	Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
ACSI	Abstract Communication Service Interface

AE	Alarms and Events
AGC	Automatic Generation Control
alloc	Allocated
Amp	Ampere
API	Application Program Interface
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASP	Application Service Provider
ATC	Available Transmission Capacity
auto	Automatic
aux	Auxiliary
AVR or aVR	Automatic Voltage Regulation
b	Susceptance
Bmag	Magnetizing branch susceptance
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
Btu	British thermal unit
BWR	Boiling Water Reactor
B2B	Business-to-Business
C	Celsius
CAES	Compressed Air Energy Storage
CCAPI	Control Center Application Program Interface
CD	Compact Disc
CDA	Common Data Access
CG	Control Gain
CGI	Common Graphic Interface
ch	Charging
CIM	Common Information Model
CIS	Common Interface Specification
Cntrl	Control
COM	Common Object Model
Cond	Conducting
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
CPSM	Common Power System Model
CS	Common Services
CT	Current Transformer or Combustion Turbine
CTS	Component Transaction Server
D	Delta
DA	Data Access
DAF	Data Access Facility
DAIS	Data Acquisition from Industrial Systems
DBMS	Database Management System
DC	Direct Current
DCOM	Distributed Common Object Modeling

IECNORM.COM: Click to view the full PDF of IEC TS 61970-2:2004

dd	Day
DG	Derivative Gain
Diff	Differential
Disch	Discharge
disp	Dispatch
DLF	Dispatcher Power Flow
DLG	Directed Label Graph
.dll	Dynamically Linked Load Modules
DMS	Distribution Management System
DOM	Document Object Model
DTC	Distributed Transaction Coordinator
DTD	Document Type Definition
DTF	Domain Task Force
E	Efficiency
EB	Error Bias
EDC	Economic Dispatch Control
Eff	Efficiency
EJB	Enterprise Java Beans
EMS	Energy Management System
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
Eq	Equipment
ER	Error Rate
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
.exe	Executables
exp	Exponent
f or F	Frequency
F	Fahrenheit
FB	Feedback
FG	Feedback Gain
freq	Frequency
Fri	Friday
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
G	Conductance
GA	Gain Adjuster
GDA	Generic Data Access
gen	Generator
GES	Generic Eventing and Subscription
GID	Generic Interface Definition
G mag	Magnetizing branch conductance
gMR	Geometric Mean Radius
GUI	Graphic User Interface
GUID	Globally Unique Identifier

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC TS 61970-2:2004

H	Head
HDAIS	Historical Data Access from Industrial Systems
hh	Hour
hi	High
HIS	Historical Information System
HMI	Human Machine Interface
HP	High Pressure
hr	Hour
HSDA	High Speed Data Access
HT	Heat Transfer
html	Hyper-text Mark-up Language
http	Hyper-text Transport Protocol
Hz	Hertz or Frequency
I	Current
IC	Integral Constant
ICCP	Inter-Control Center Protocol
ID	Identification
IDL	Interface Definition Language
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEM	Information Exchange Model
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IG	Integral Gain
Ign	Ignition
IHR	Incremental Heat Rate
IIOIP	Internet Inter-ORB Protocol
int	Integer
in ²	Square Inch
IP	Intermediate Pressure
ISO	International Standards Organization or Independent System Operator
IT	Information Technology
I/O	Input/Output
JMS	Java Messaging Service
J2EE	Java 2 Enterprise Edition
K	Constant
kg	Kilogram
klb	Kilopounds
kV or KV	Kilovolt
kvarh	Kilovolt ampere reactive hour
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour

LAN	Local Area Network
lbf	Pound-Force
LE	Less than or equal to
LFC	Load Frequency Control
LP	Low Pressure
LT	Less Than
LTC	Load Tap Changer
m	Metre
mag	Magnetizing
mm	Minutes or Month
Max or max	Maximum
MBtu	Millions of British Thermal Units
MDA	Model Driven Architecture
.mdl	Minimum Description Length
Meas	Measurement
Mgt	Management
MIDL	Microsoft Interface Definition Language
Min or min	Minimum or Minutes
Mm3	Millions of Cubic Metres
Mon	Monday
MPL	Motor Position Limit
MRN	Must Run
MSMQ	Microsoft Message Queue
Mult	Multiplier
MVA	Megavoltampere
MVAR, MVAr or MVar	Megavoltampere Reactive
MW or mW	Megawatt
MWEB	Megawatt Error Bias
MWh	Megawatt-hour
m3	Cubic Metre
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council
nom	Nominal
OAMAS	Open Application Middleware API Specification
OASIS	Open Access Same Time Information System
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding
OMG	Object Management Group
Op	Operating
OPC	OLE for Process Control
Oper Cnt	Operation Count
OPF	Optimal Power Flow