

IEC TR 61850-90-7

Edition 2.0 2023-08

TECHNICAL REPORT



Communication networks and systems for power utility automation – Part 90-7: Object models for power converters in distributed energy resources (DER) systems

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 33.200 ISBN 978-2-8322-7337-1

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

Г					
1	Scope7				
2	Normativ	e references	7		
3	Terms, definitions, acronyms and abbreviated terms				
	3.1 Ter	ms and definitions	8		
	3.2 Acr	onyms	10		
	3.3 Abb	oreviated terms	10		
4	Overview of power converter-based DER functions				
	4.1 Ger	neral	11		
	4.2 Pov	ver converter configurations and interactions	12		
	4.3 Pov	ver converter methods	14		
	4.4 Pov	ver converter functions	15		
	4.5 Diff	ering DER architectures	16		
	4.5.1	Conceptual architecture: electrical coupling point (ECP)	16		
	4.5.2	Conceptual architecture: point of common coupling (PCC)	16		
	4.5.3	Utility interactions directly with power converters or indirectly via a customer EMS	17		
	4.5.4	Communication profiles	17		
	4.6 Ger	neral sequence of information exchange interactions	18		
5	Concepts	and constructs for managing power converter functions	19		
	5.1 Bas	sic settings of power converters	19		
	5.1.1	Nameplate values versus basic settings	19		
	5.1.2	Power factor and power converter quadrants	19		
	5.1.3	Maximum watts, vars, and volt-amp settings	21		
	5.1.4	Active power ramp rate settings	22		
	5.1.5	Voltage phase and correction settings	23		
	5.1.6	Charging settings	23		
	5.1.7	Example of basic settings	23		
	5.1.8	Basic setting process	24		
	5.2 Modes for managing autonomous behaviour				
	5.2.1	Benefits of modes to manage DER at ECPs	24		
	5.2.2	Modes using curves to describe behaviour			
	5.2.3	Paired arrays to describe mode curves			
	5.2.4	Percentages as size-neutral parameters: voltage and var calculations			
	5.2.5	Hysteresis as values cycle within mode curves			
	5.2.6	Low pass exponential time rate			
	5.2.7	Ramp rates			
	5.2.8	Randomized response times			
	5.2.9	Timeout period			
	5.2.10	Multiple curves for a mode			
	5.2.11	Multiple modes			
	5.2.12	Use of modes for loosely coupled, autonomous actions			
		nedules for establishing time-based behaviour			
	5.3.1	Purpose of schedules			
c	5.3.2	Schedule components			
6		nagement functions for power converters			
	6.1 lmn	nediate control functions for power converters	32		

6.1.1	General	32
6.1.2	Function INV1: connect / disconnect from grid	33
6.1.3	Function INV2: adjust maximum generation level up/down	33
6.1.4	Function INV3: adjust power factor	34
6.1.5	Function INV4: request active power (charge or discharge storage)	34
6.1.6	Function INV5: pricing signal for charge/discharge action	35
6.2	Modes for volt-var management	36
6.2.1	VAr management modes using volt-var arrays	36
6.2.2	Example setting volt-var mode VV11: available var support mode with no impact on watts	37
6.2.3	Example setting volt-var mode VV12: maximum var support mode based on WMax	38
6.2.4	Example setting volt-var mode VV13: static power converter mode based on settings	40
6.2.5	Example setting volt-var mode VV14: passive mode with no var support	41
6.3	Modes for frequency-related behaviours	41
6.3.1	Frequency management modes	41
6.3.2	Frequency-watt mode FW21: high frequency reduces active power	42
6.3.3	Frequency-watt mode FW22: constraining generating/charging by frequency	44
6.4	Dynamic reactive current support during abnormally high or low voltage levels	47
6.4.1	Purpose of dynamic reactive current support	47
6.4.2	Dynamic reactive current support mode TV31: support during abnormally high or low voltage levels	47
6.5	Low/high voltage ride-through curves for "must disconnect" and "must remain connected" zones	51
6.5.1	Purpose of L/HVRT	51
6.5.2	"Must disconnect" (MD) and "must remain connected" (MRC) curves	51
6.6	Modes for watt-triggered behaviours	53
6.6.1	Watt-power factor mode WP41: feed-in power controls power factor	53
6.6.2	Alternative watt-power factor mode WP42: feed-in power controls power factor	53
6.7	Modes for voltage-watt management	54
6.7.1	voltage	54
6.7.2	Voltage-watt mode VW52: voltage-watt management: charging by voltage	54
6.8	Modes for behaviours triggered by non-power parameters	55
6.8.1	Temperature mode TMP	55
6.8.2	Pricing signal mode PS	55
6.9	Setting and reporting functions	56
6.9.1	Purpose of setting and reporting functions	56
6.9.2	Establishing settings DS91: modify power converter-based DER settings	56
6.9.3	Event logging DS92: log alarms and events, retrieve logs	56
6.9.4	Reporting status DS93: selecting status points, establishing reporting mechanisms	60
Bibliograp	hy	62

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS FOR POWER UTILITY AUTOMATION –

Part 90-7: Object models for power converters in distributed energy resources (DER) systems

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 itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 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.

IEC TR 61850-90-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange. It is a Technical Report.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2013. This edition is primarily an editorial revision in order to be consistent with the publication of Edition 2 of IEC 61850-7-420:2021.

This edition includes the following significant changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Clause 3 has been updated.
- b) Clause 8 (IEC 61850 information models for power converter-based functions) has been deleted. This clause defined data models with the transitional namespace "(Tr) IEC 61850-90-7:2012". The data models are now defined in IEC 61850-7-420.

- 6 -

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
57/2558/DTR	57/2610/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this Technical Report is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61850 series, under the general title *Communication networks and systems for power utility automation*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS FOR POWER UTILITY AUTOMATION –

Part 90-7: Object models for power converters in distributed energy resources (DER) systems

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61850, which is a Technical Report, describes functions for power converter-based distributed energy resources (DER) systems, focused on DC-to-AC and AC-to-AC conversions and including photovoltaic systems (PV), battery storage systems, electric vehicle (EV) charging systems, and any other DER systems with a controllable power converter.

The functions defined in this document were used to help define the information models described in IEC 61850-7-420 and which can be used in the exchange of information between these power converter-based DER systems and the utilities, energy service providers (ESPs), or other entities which are tasked with managing the volt, var, and watt capabilities of these power converter-based systems.

These power converter-based DER systems can range from very small grid-connected systems at residential customer sites, to medium-sized systems configured as microgrids on campuses or communities, to very large systems in utility-operated power plants, and to many other configurations and ownership models. They may or may not combine different types of DER systems behind the power converter, such as a power converter-based DER system and a battery that are connected at the DC level.

NOTE The term power converter is being used in place of "inverter" since it covers more types of conversion from input to output power:

- AC to DC (rectifier)
- DC to AC (inverter)
- DC to DC (DC-to-DC converter)
- AC to AC (AC-to-AC converter)

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.