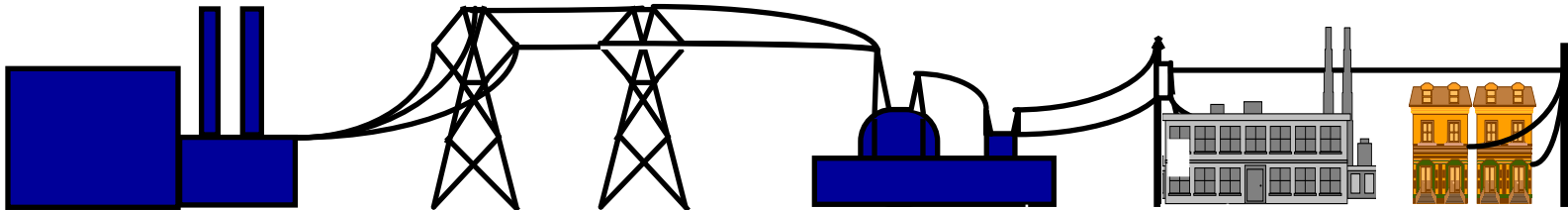


# Message Generation Based on the CIM

**CIM User Group Meeting  
Vasteras, Sweden  
10 June 2008**



# Acknowledgements



- Alan McMorran, “An Introduction to IEC 61970-301 & 61968-11: The Common Information Model”, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK
- Jean-Luc Sanson, EDF and Xiaofeng Wang, Xtensible Solutions, “Information Model and Message Modeling”
- Arnold deVos, “UN/CEFACT Modeling and Messaging Framework”



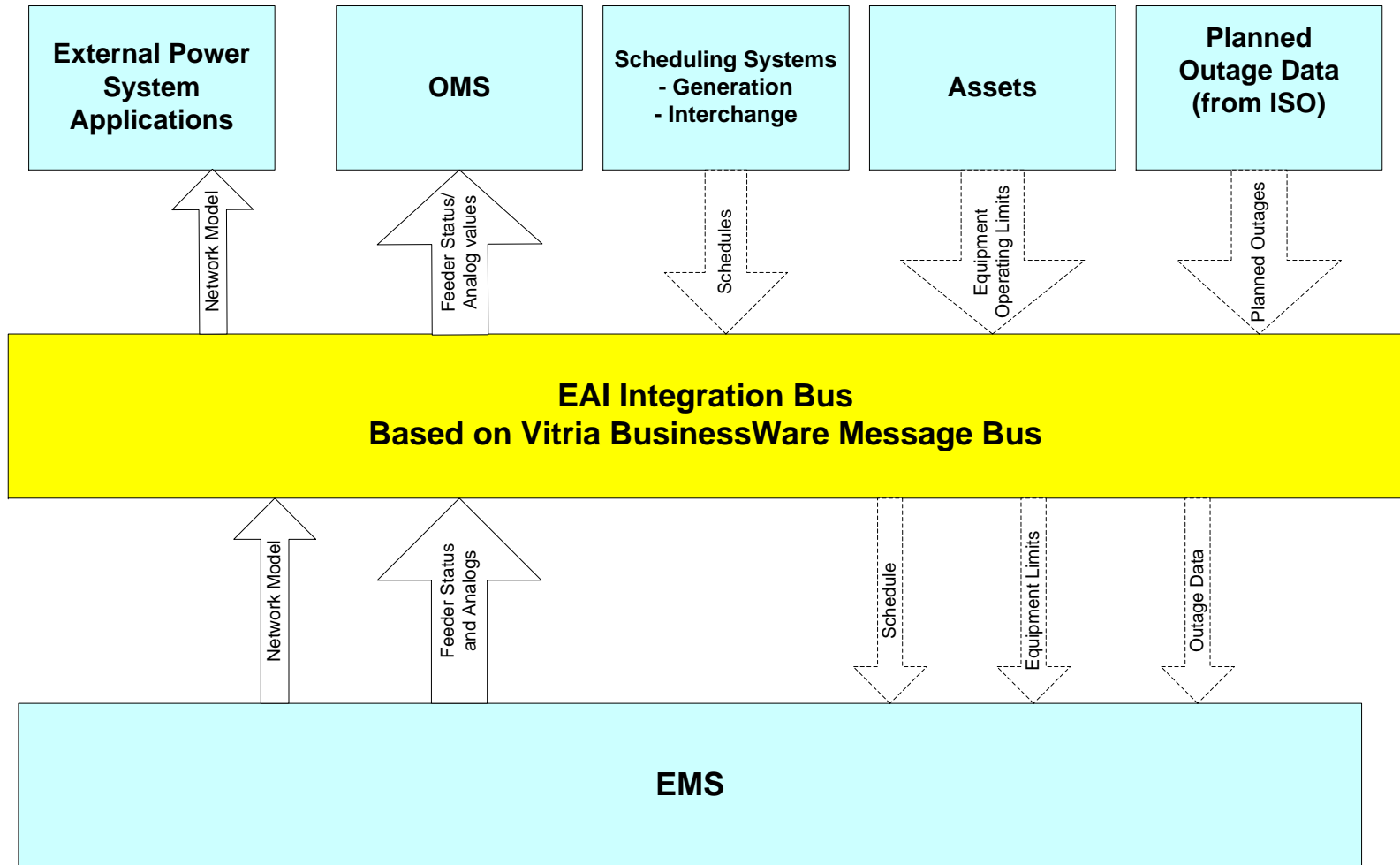
# Message Generation Based on the CIM




- Initial Take
  - Generating a message based on the CIM standards
- Second Take
  - How do you incorporate business constraints and restrictions to the CIM standard
  - How do you use the 61968 message standards
- Third Take
  - How do you incorporate other information meta models into your enterprise semantic model in addition to the CIM standard
- Fourth Take
  - How do you test for compliance



# EMS Replacement with MDI for External Interfaces



# EMS Replacement Project

- 
- Goal was to implement MDI (Model Driven Integration)
  - Decision to use Web Services over Vitria BusinessWare EAI platform
  - Delivered XML message schemas and WSDLs for
    - Status and analog measurements
    - Outage schedules
    - Interchange schedules
    - Generation schedules
    - Line operating limits
    - Transformer operating limits
    - Generic events for log
  - Interesting paradigm shift

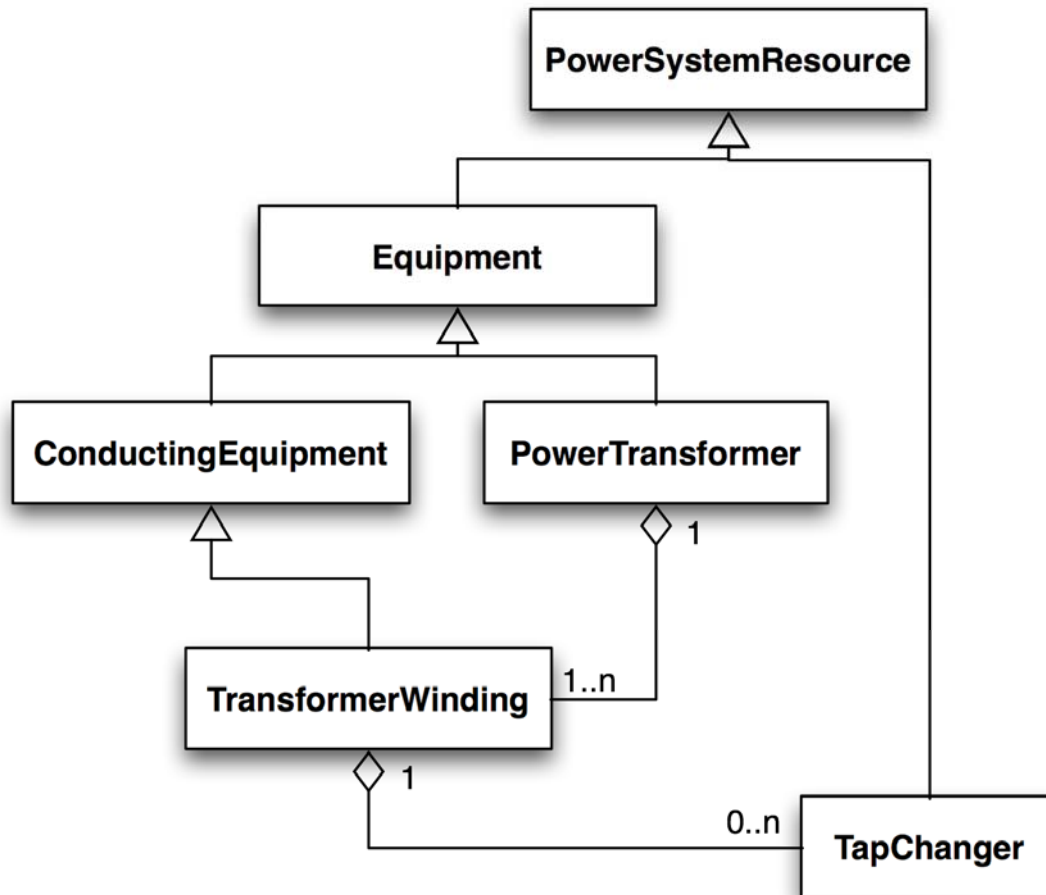


# Mapping EMS Interfaces to the CIM – User access to transformer data

- Interface attributes:
  - TRANS\_NAME – The Transformer's name
  - WINDINGA\_R – The Transformer's primary winding resistance
  - WINDINGA\_X – The Transformer's primary winding reactance
  - WINDINGB\_R – The Transformer's secondary winding resistance
  - WINDINGB\_X – The Transformer's secondary winding reactance
  - WINDINGA\_V – The Transformer's primary winding voltage
  - WINDINGB\_V – The Transformer's secondary winding voltage

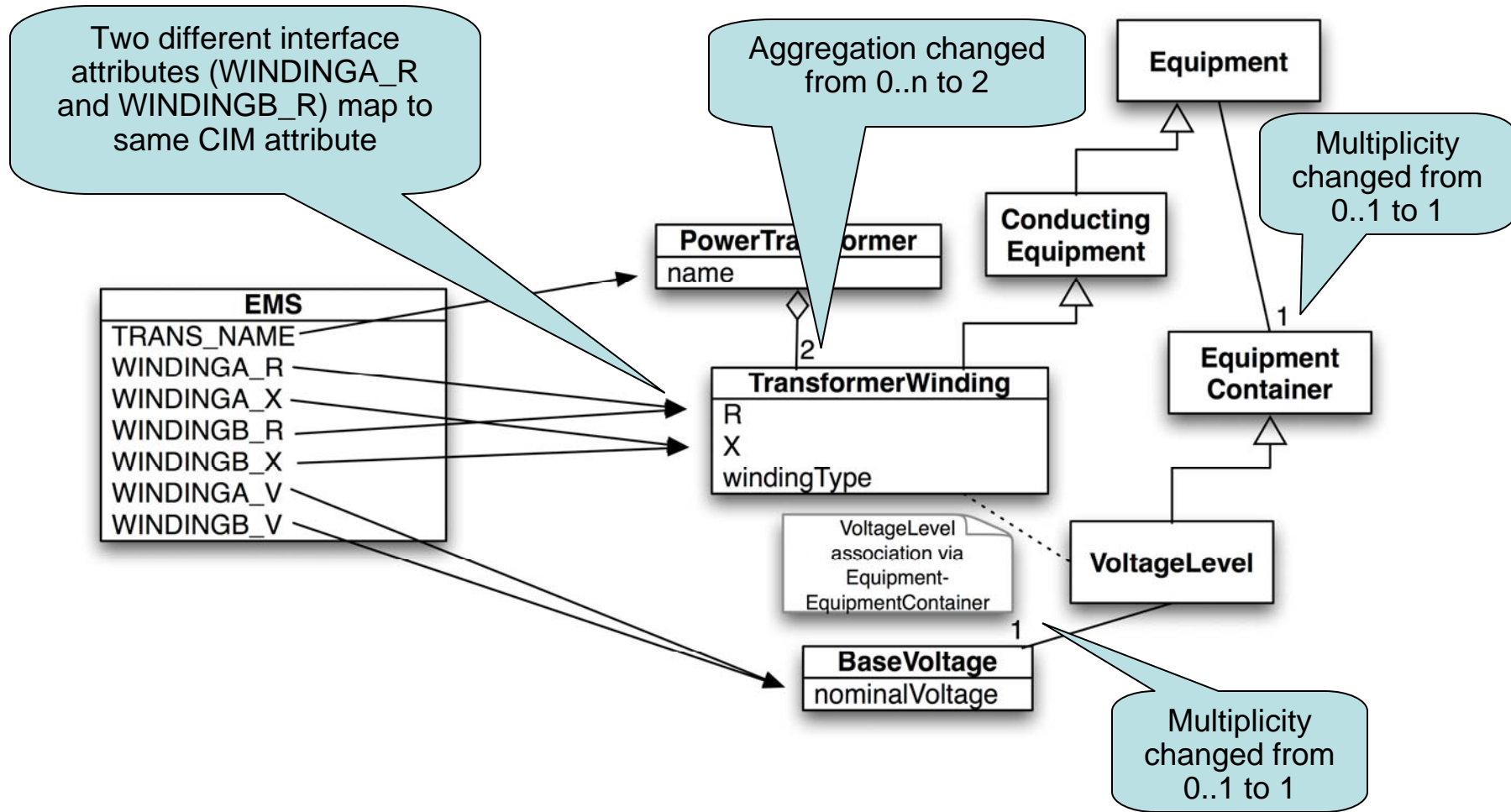


# Transformer Class Diagram

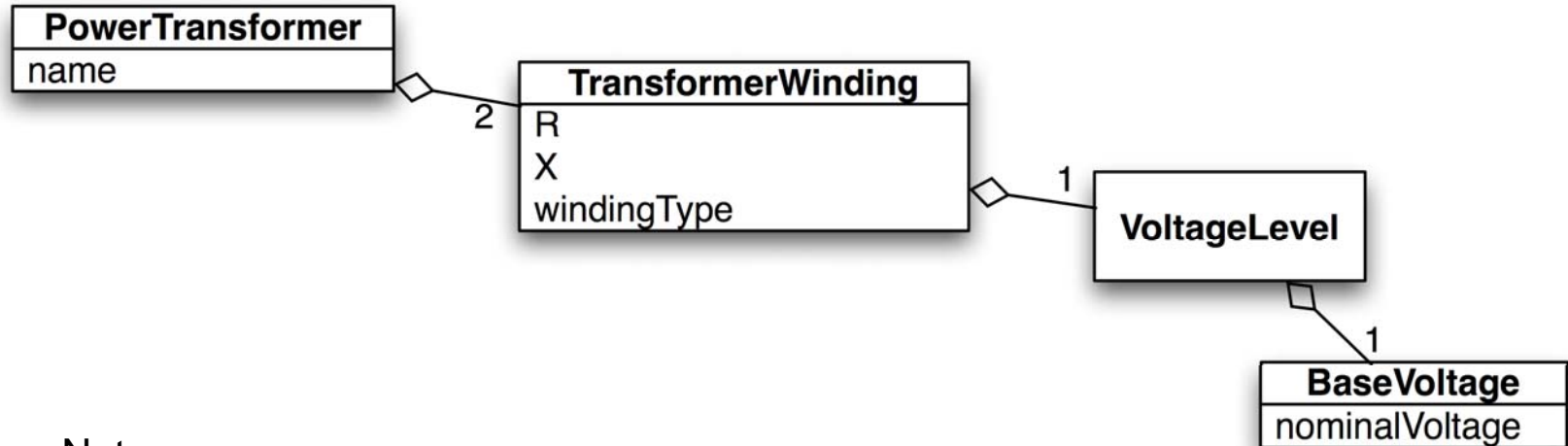


# CIM Interface Mapping

## - Beginnings of Message Payload Definition



# Message Payload in UML



Note:

- Associations changed to aggregations
- Parent classes removed
  - Not required in actual message content
  - Parent classes already known by both sender and receiver
    - Corollary: Only those parts of the CIM used in message exchange need to be supported by interface applications
- End result – modified class structure
  - Example of application of business context to information model



# XML Schema for Transformer Message

```
<xs:schema xmlns:cim="cimBase" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" name="PowerTransformer">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:complexContent>
        <xs:extension base="cim:PowerTransformer">
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
              name="Naming.name" type="xs:string"/>
            <xs:element minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="2"
              name="PowerTransformer.Contains_TransformerWindings">
              <xs:complexType>
                <xs:complexContent>
                  <xs:extension base="cim:TransformerWinding">
                    <xs:sequence>
                      <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
                        name="TransformerWinding.r" type="xs:float"/>
                      <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
                        name="TransformerWinding.x" type="xs:float"/>
                      <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
                        name="TransformerWinding.windingType" type="cim:WindingType"/>
                      <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
                        name="TransformerWinding.MemberOf_EquipmentContainer">
                        <xs:complexType>
                          <xs:complexContent>
                            <xs:extension base="cim:VoltageLevel">
                              <xs:sequence>
                                <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
                                  name="VoltageLevel.BaseVoltage">
                                  <xs:complexType>
                                    <xs:complexContent>
                                      <xs:extension base="cim:BaseVoltage">
                                        <xs:sequence>
                                          <xs:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
                                            name="BaseVoltage.nominalVoltage" type="xs:float"/>
                                        </xs:sequence>
                                      </xs:extension>
                                    </xs:complexContent>
                                  </xs:complexType>
                                </xs:element>
                              </xs:sequence>
                            </xs:extension>
                          </xs:complexContent>
                        </xs:complexType>
                      </xs:element>
                    </xs:sequence>
                  </xs:extension>
                </xs:complexContent>
              </xs:complexType>
            </xs:element>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:extension>
      </xs:complexContent>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```



# Transformer Interface Message Payload in XML

```
<cim:PowerTransformer>
  <cim:Naming.name>Transformer SGT1</cim:Naming.name>
  <cim:PowerTransformer.Contains_TransformerWindings>
    <cim:TransformerWinding.r>0.23</cim:TransformerWinding.r>
    <cim:TransformerWinding.x>0.78</cim:TransformerWinding.x>
    <cim:TransformerWinding.windingType>WindingType.primary
      </cim:TransformerWinding.windingType>
    <cim:Equipment.MemberOf_EquipmentContainer>
      <cim:VoltageLevel.BaseVoltage>
        <cim:BaseVoltage.nominaVoltage>400
          </cim:BaseVoltage.nominalVoltage>
        </cim:VoltageLevel.BaseVoltage>
      </cim:Equipment.MemberOf_EquipmenContainer>
    </cim:PowerTransformer.Contains_TransformerWindings>
  <cim:PowerTransformer.Contains_TransformerWindings>
    <cim:TransformerWinding.r>0.46</cim:TransformerWinding.r>
    <cim:TransformerWinding.x>0.87</cim:TransformerWinding.x>
    <cim:TransformerWinding.windingType>WindingType.secondary
      </cim:TransformerWinding.windingType>
    <cim:Equipment.MemberOf_EquipmentContainer>
      <cim:VoltageLevel.BaseVoltage>
        <cim:BaseVoltage.nominaVoltage>275
          </cim:BaseVoltage.nominalVoltage>
        </cim:VoltageLevel.BaseVoltage>
      </cim:Equipment.MemberOf_EquipmenContainer>
    </cim:PowerTransformer.Contains_TransformerWindings>
</cim:PowerTransformer>
```




# How can we generate a Message from an Information Model?

- First we are define a context : use case, business process analysis...
- At the end of this analysis some exchanges are defined that are realized by message exchange
- Message description must state :
  - What are the classes involved in the exchange?
  - What are the class properties necessary for the exchange?
  - What kind of constraints should be applied on the properties type?
  - What is the principal class involved in the exchange?
- In fact what we are doing is defining a view of the information Model

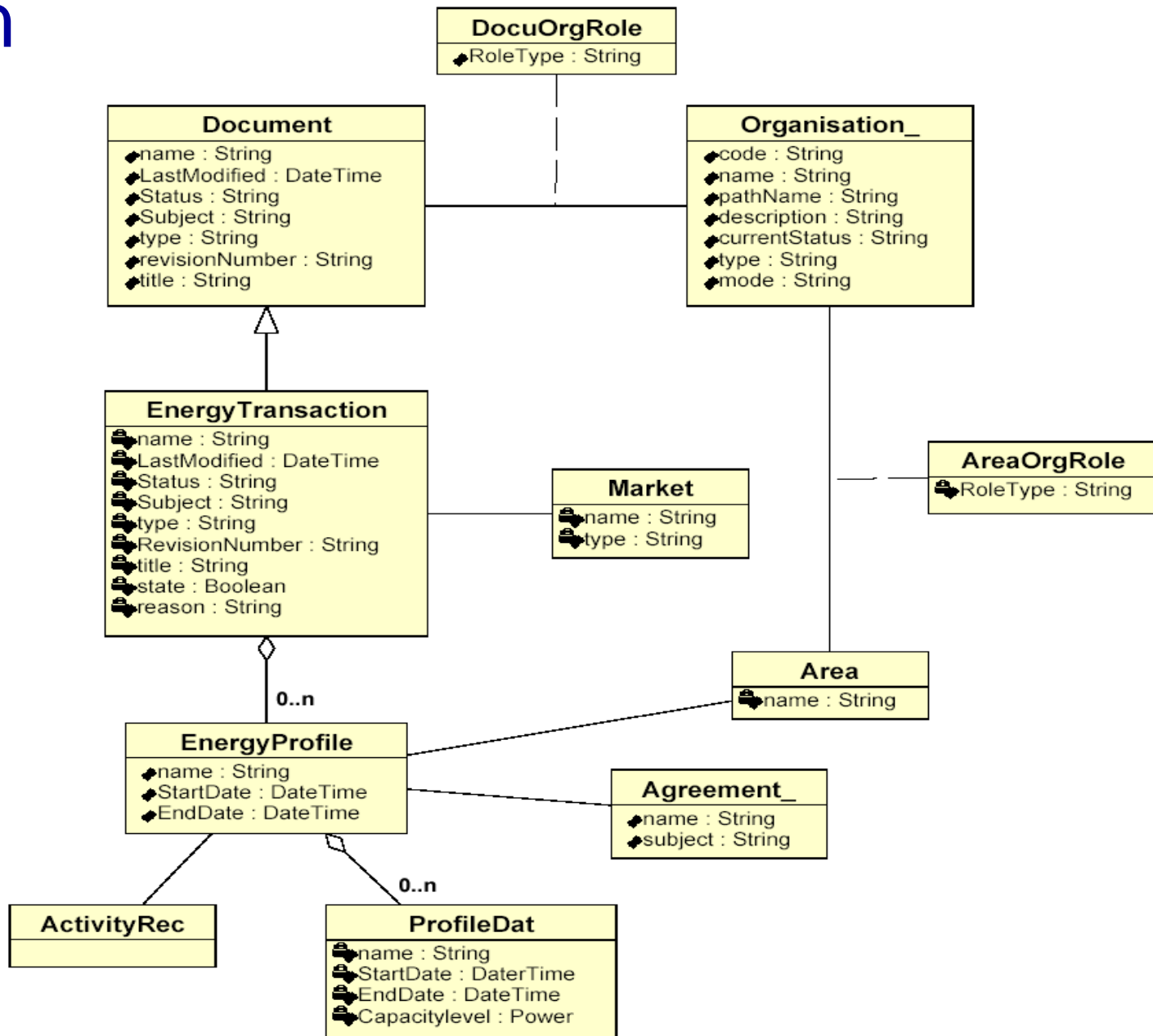


# Information Model

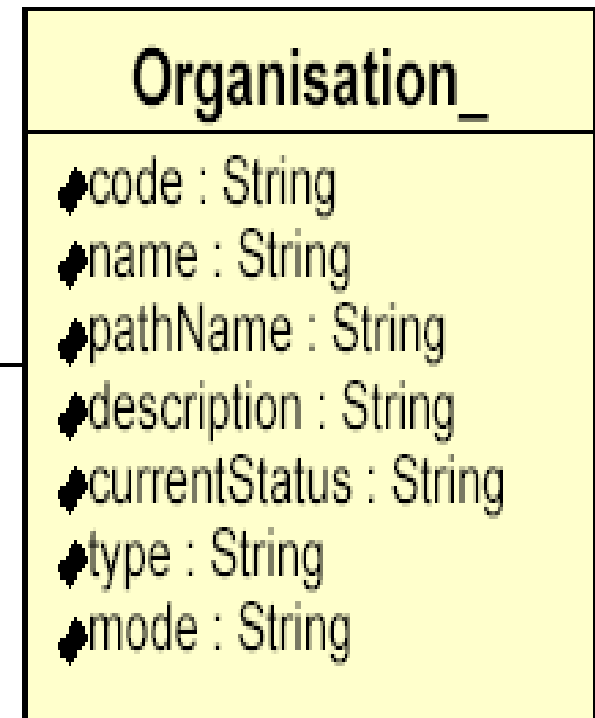
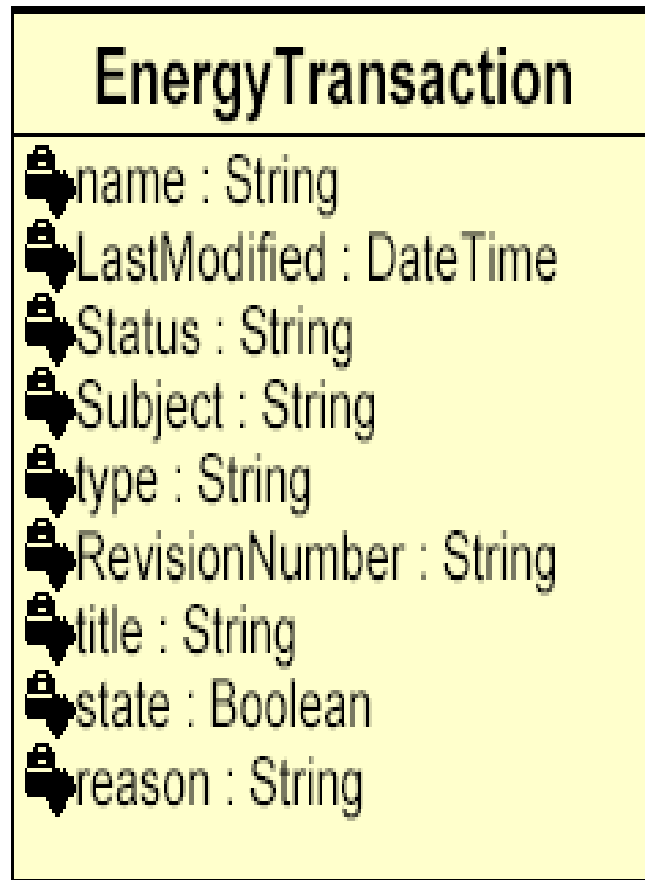
- 
- An Information Model is a model that represents all classes with :
    - all their possible properties
    - all their possible associations
  - This has some consequences :
    - All properties are described as optional
    - A lot of associations are left optional
    - All associations are bidirectional ones (except for specialized ones like inheritance and aggregation)
    - This means that there is no hierarchy
    - dataTyping is kept as generic as possible
  - An Information Model is context independant
  - The CIM model is based on this philosophy



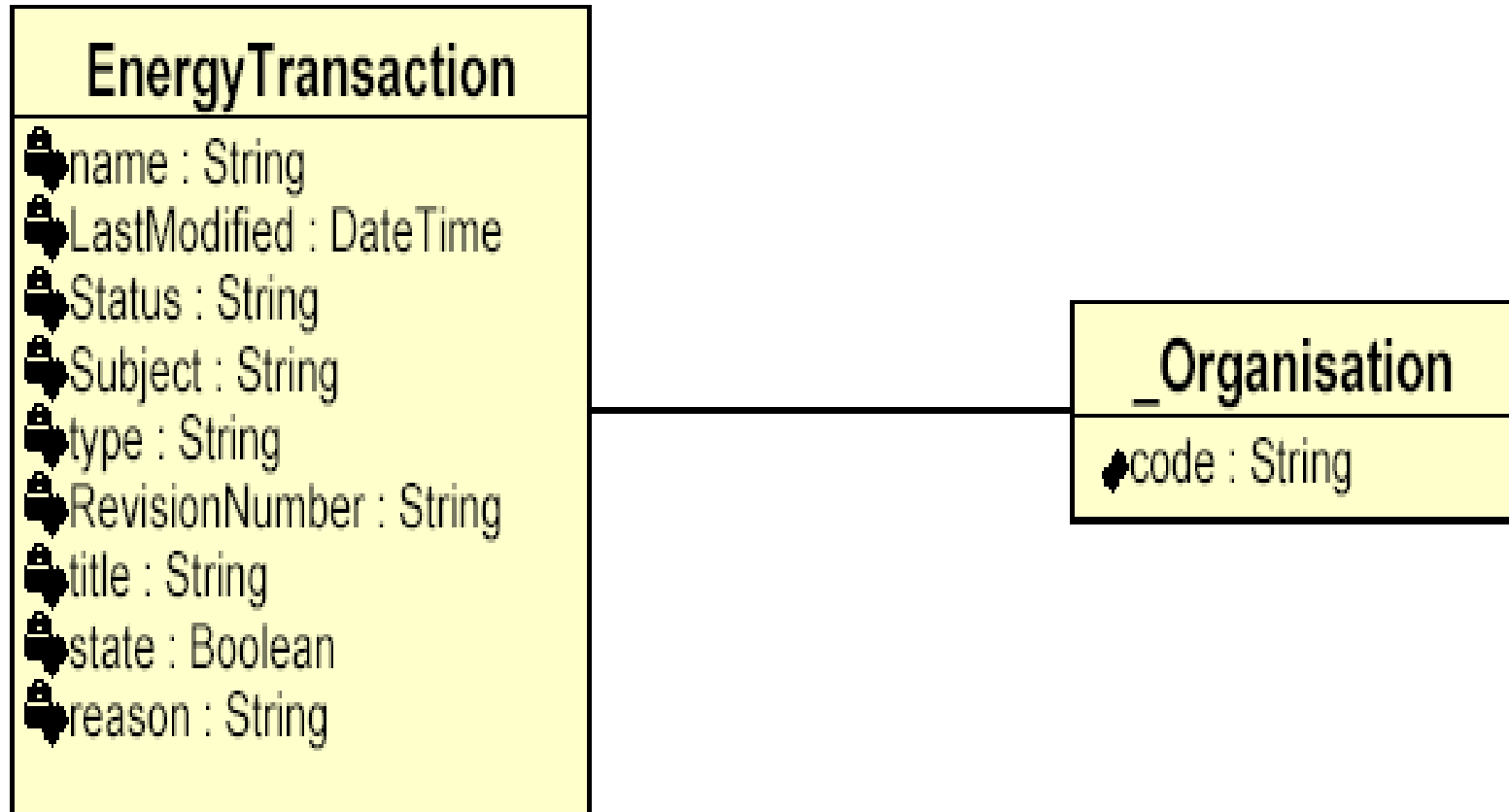
# Information Model (Abstract Model) Business Class



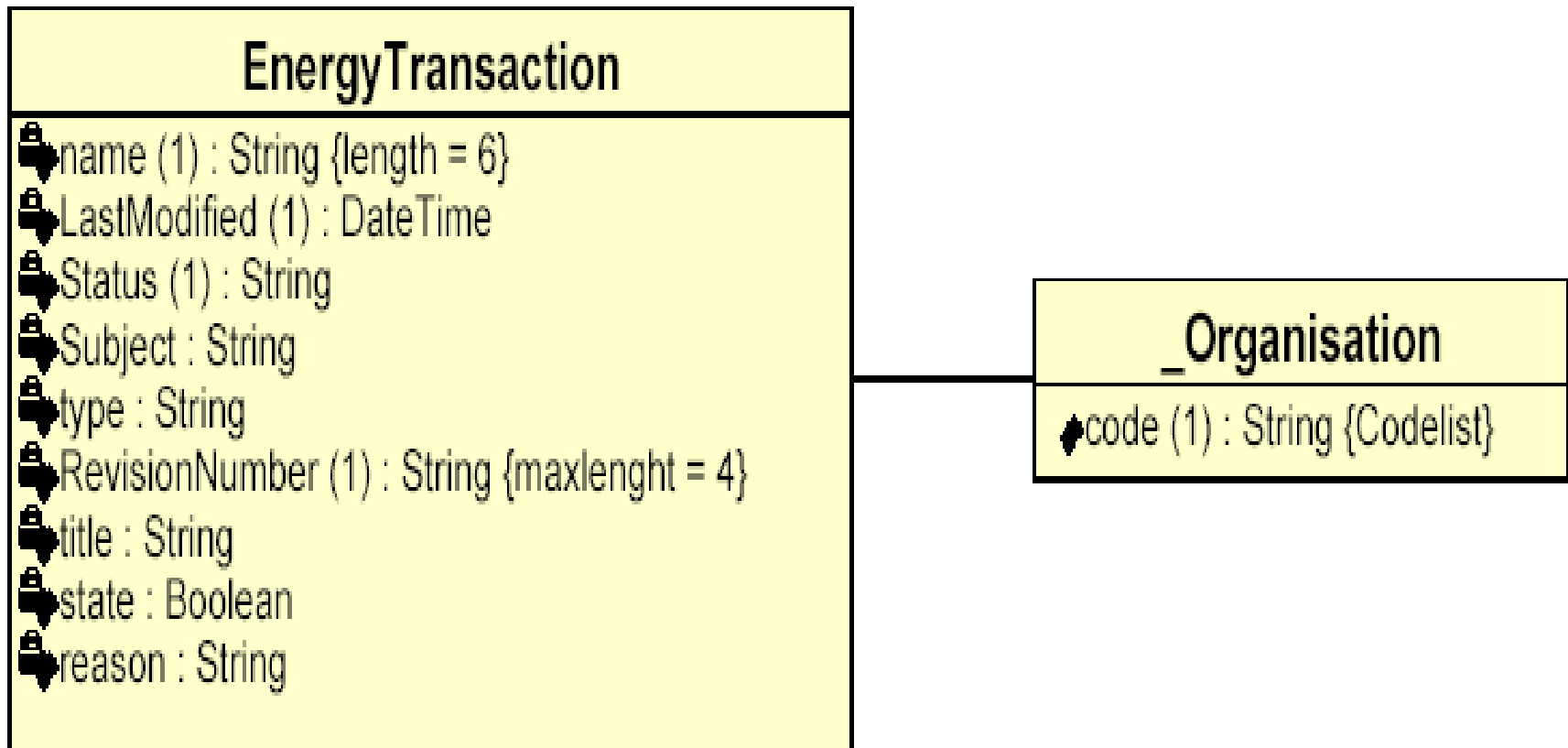
# Step 1: Selecting Classes involved in the exchange



# Step 2: Select class properties involved in the exchange:



# Step 3: Define Properties DataTypes and constraints

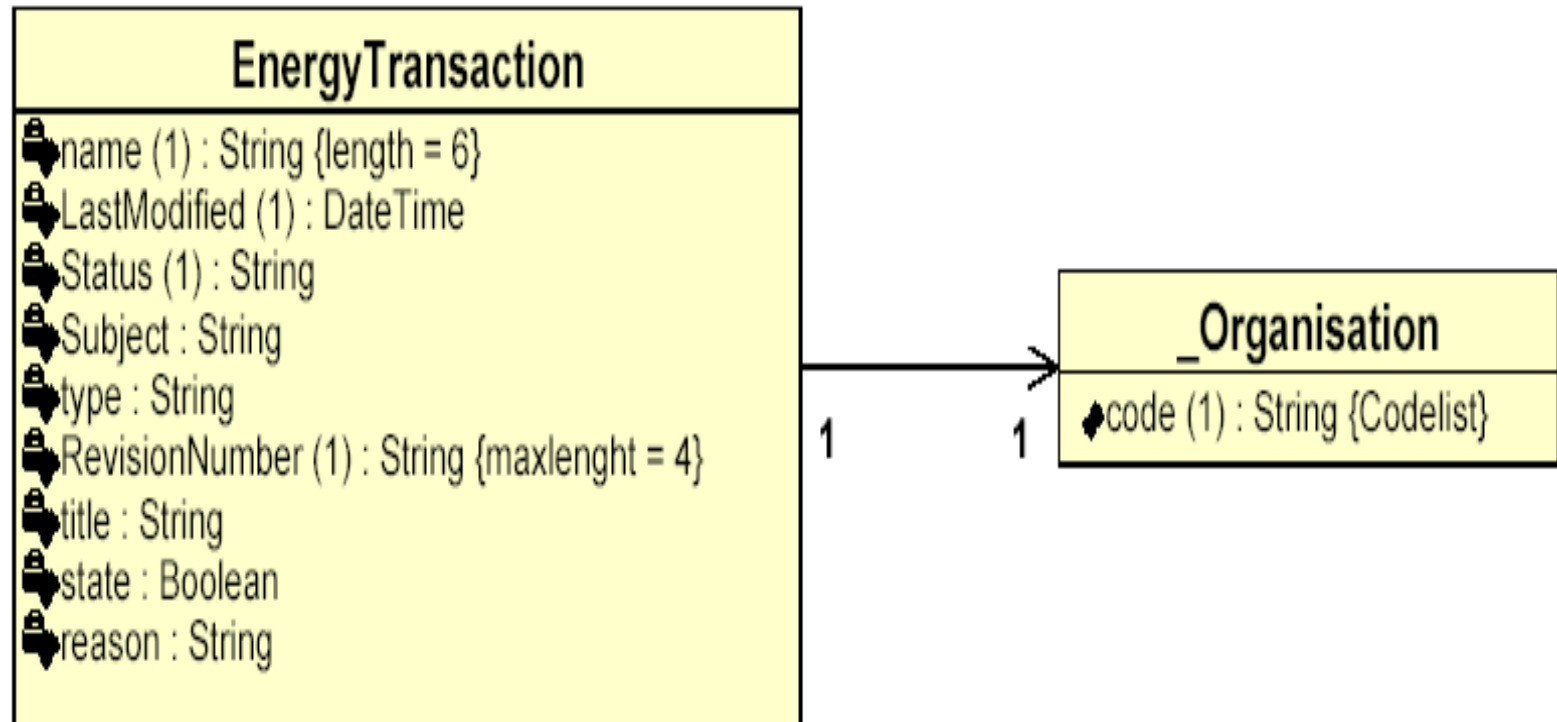


→ Need for a constraint language



# Step 4: Define main classes (and hierarchy)

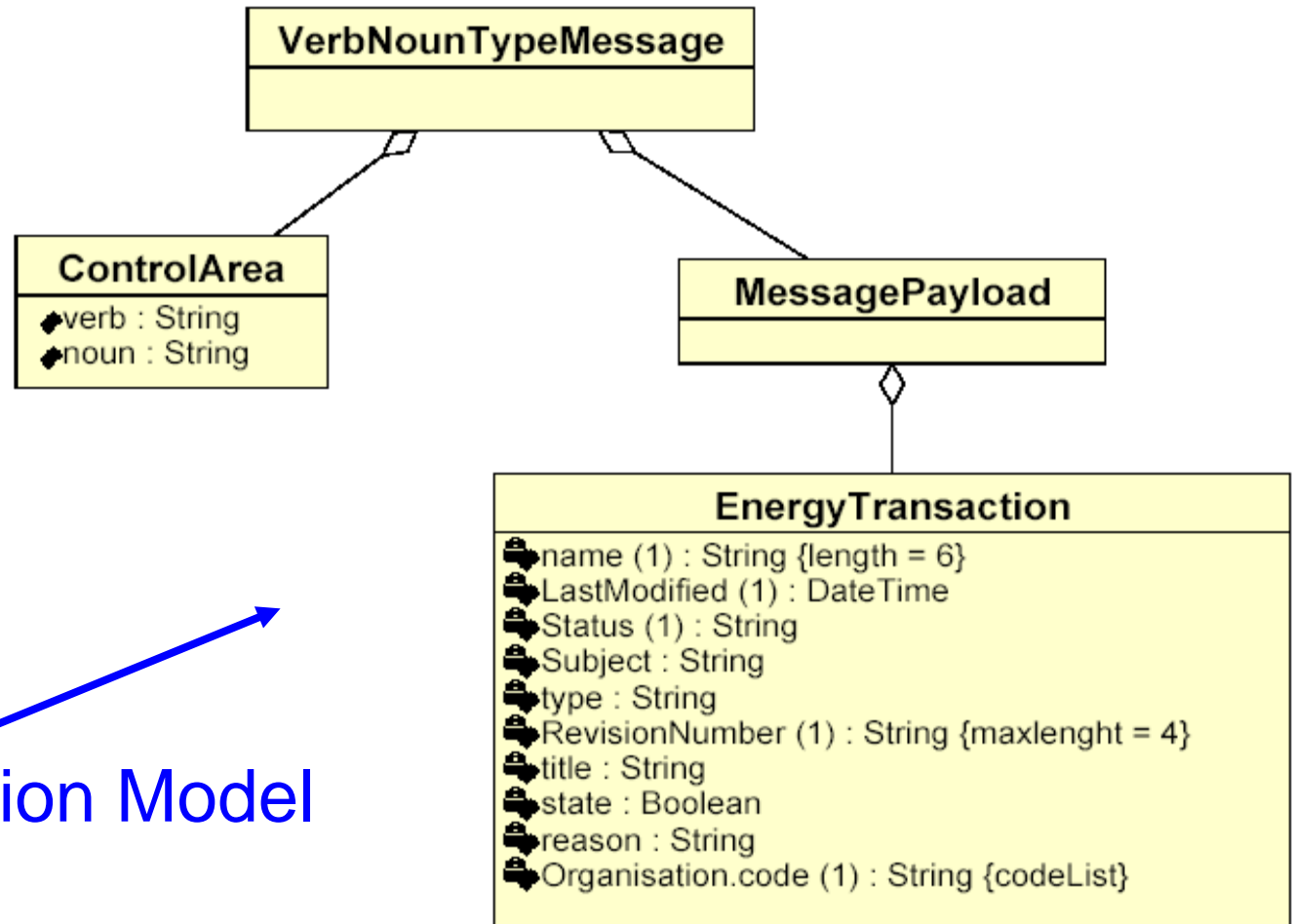
**Root Element**



**➔ Contextual Model Definition**



# Define Message Model according to standard assembly rules



→ Implementation Model  
level  
→ Assembly Rules

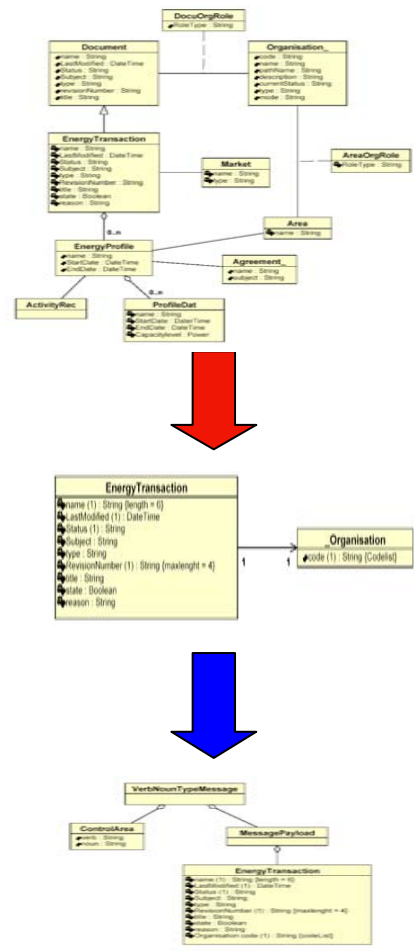
# Define Syntactic Message Model according to transformation rules

## XML Syntax

- `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>`
- `<xsd:element name=« VerbNounMessageType">`
- `<xsd:sequence>`
- `<xsd:element name=« ControlArea"/>`
- `<xsd:sequence>`
- `<xsd:element name=« Verb"/>`
- `<xsd:element name=« Noun"/>`
- `</xsd:sequence>`
- `</xsd:element>`

# From Information Model to Syntactic Model

**UML World**



**XML Syntactic World**

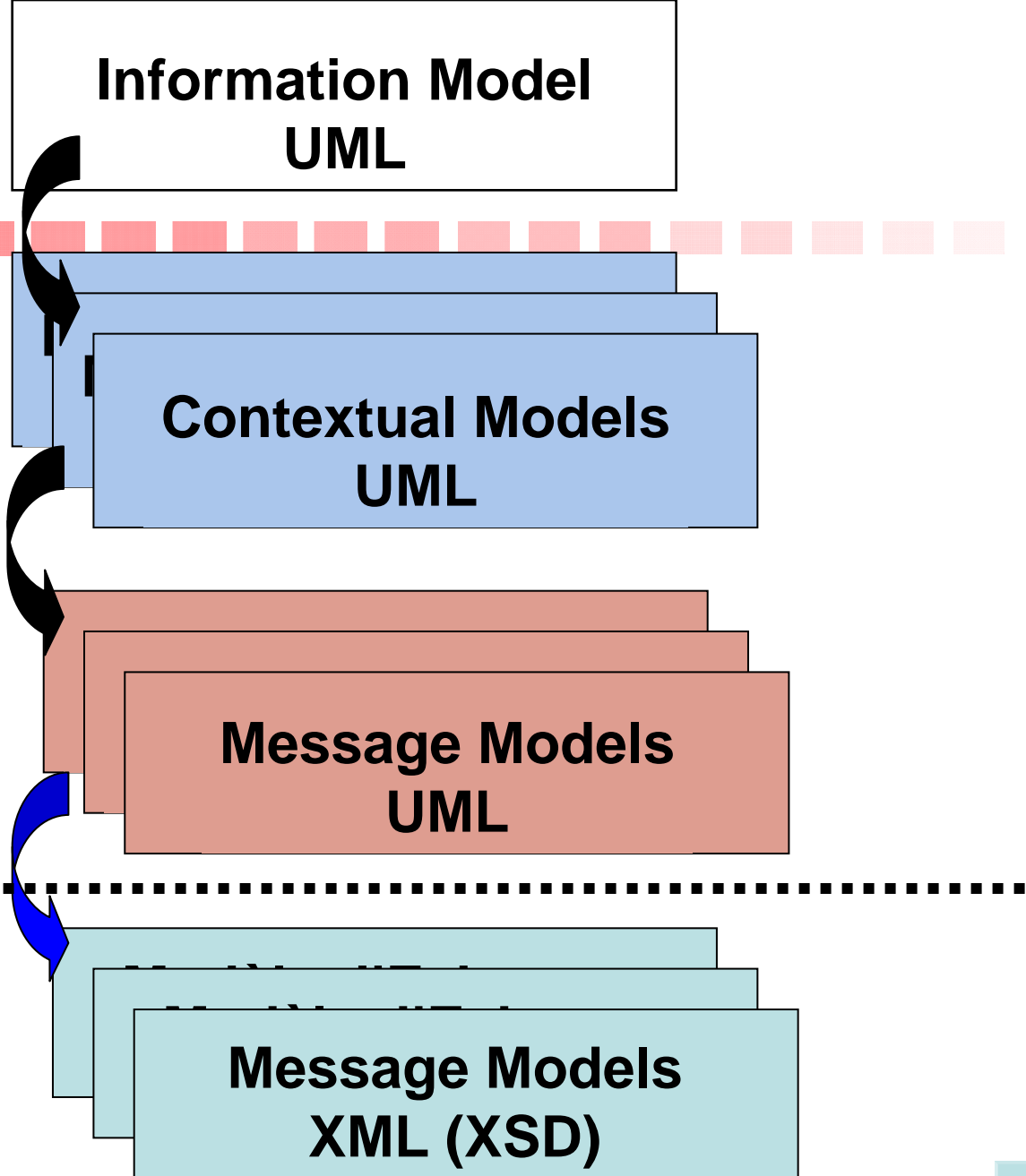
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:element name="MSG">
<xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:element name="EnTête"/>
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="Source"/>
    <xsd:element name="Creation"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:element>
```

**Abstract Model**

**Syntactic Model**



UML/XML  
Modelling  
layers



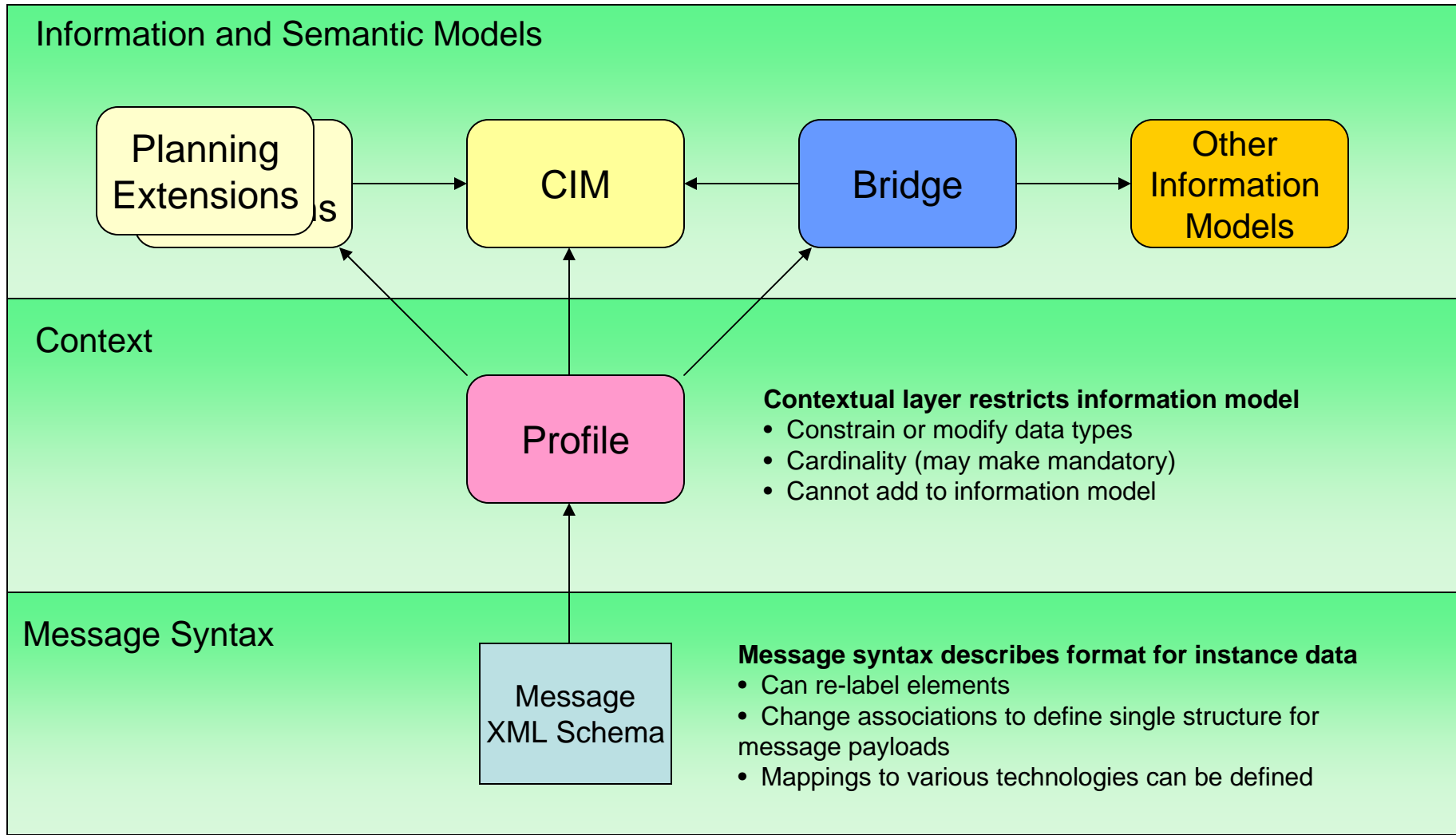
# We Need An Organizing Framework



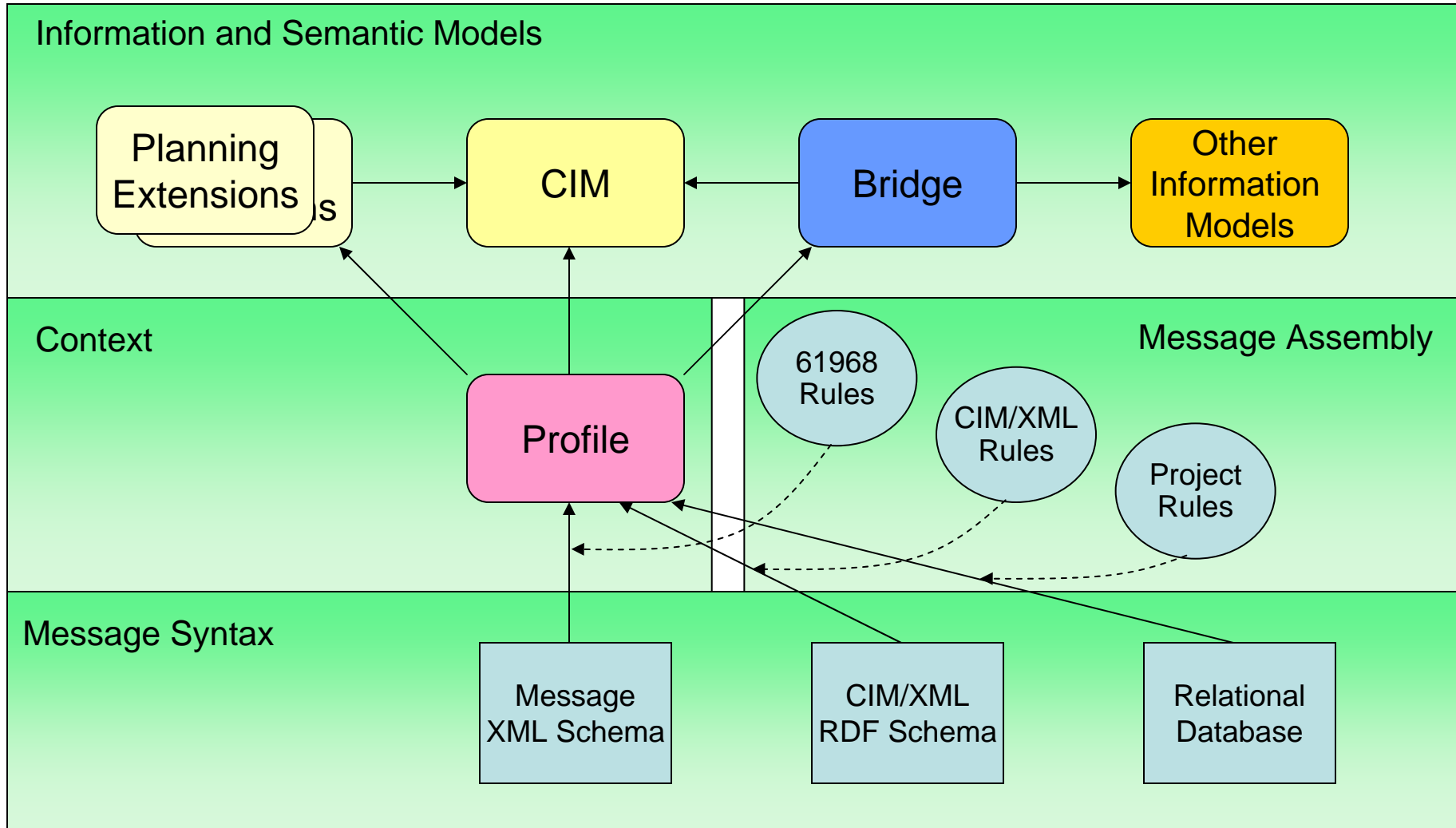
- Layered Reference Architecture for TC57
- Based on UN/CEFACT
  - Information Model
  - Contextual Model
  - Message Syntax
    - Rules for Message Assembly



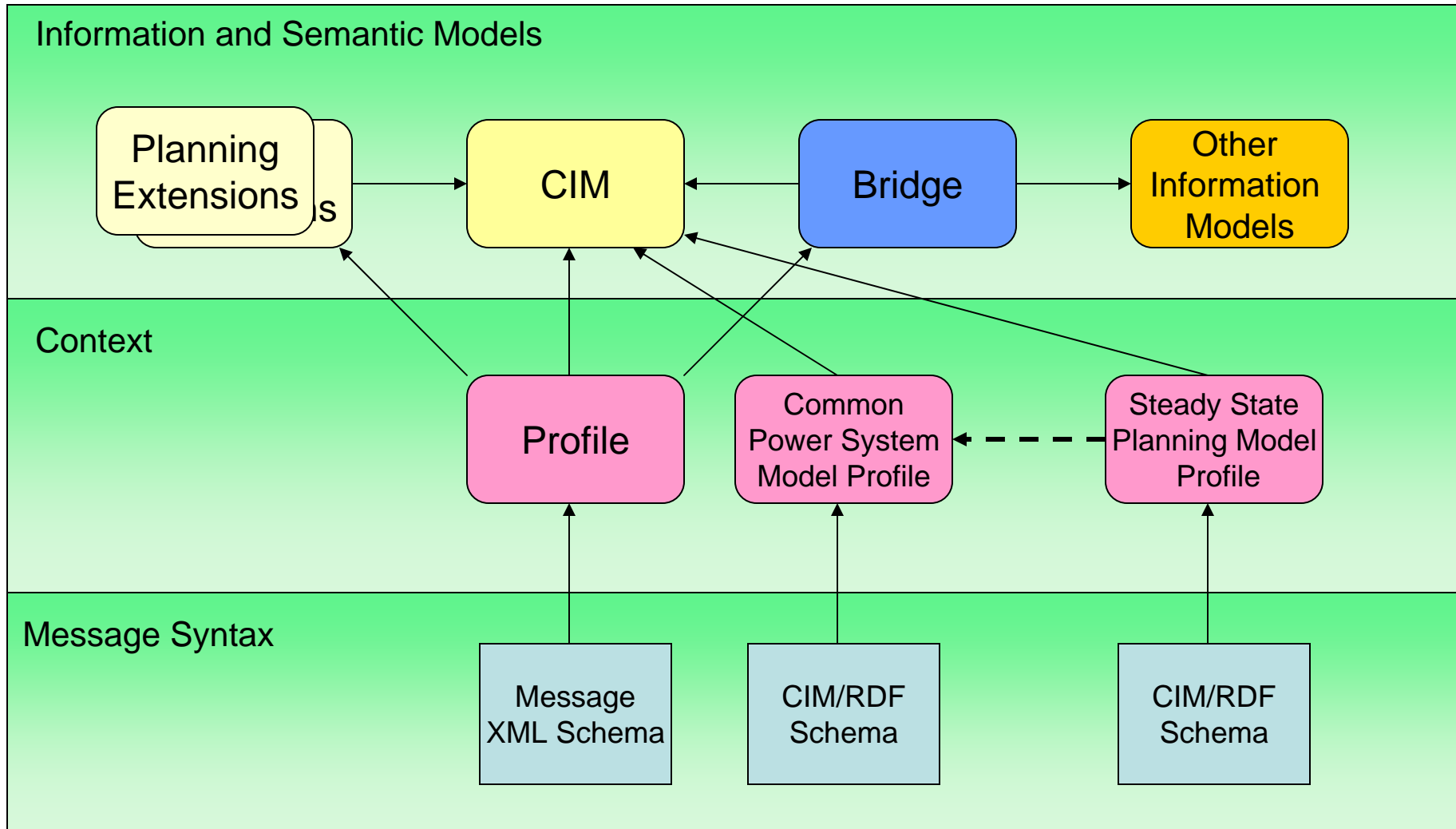
# Semantic Models and Profiles



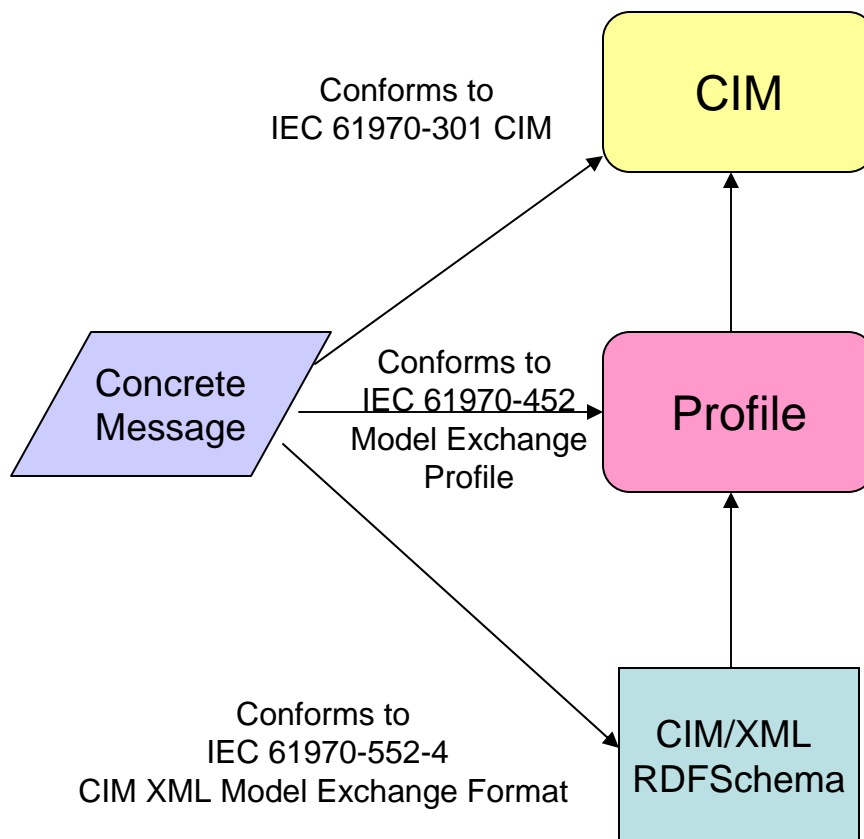
# Semantic Models and Profiles



# Semantic Models and Profiles



# Ex: Power Flow Network Model Exchange



## Information Model

- Defines all concepts needed for planning
  - Reused parts
  - New extensions

## Contextual layer restricts information model


- Specifies which part of CIM is used for static model exchange
- Mandatory and optional
- Restrictions
- But cannot add to information model

## File syntax

- Can re-label elements
- Change associations to define single structure for message payloads
- Mappings to various technologies can be defined



# To Summarize

- 
- The CIM is an abstract **information model** standard expressed in UML.
    - But it is more than an information model
  - **Profiles** specifying a subset of the CIM classes and attributes for specific business context
  - **Implementation models**, such as use of XML to create serialized files and messages
    - Standards for power system models
    - Standards for information message payloads
  - Also, the CIM UML can be extended
    - Standard extensions for new functional areas
    - Private extensions for specific utility requirements




# CIM Compliance



- What is CIM Compliance
- How do you specify the use of the CIM
- How do you test for compliance



# What Does CIM Compliance Mean?

- 
- CIM compliance means that at the public interface the data representation complies with the CIM in terms of:
  - General principles:
    - Semantics – naming and meaning of data
    - Syntax – data type
  - A specific profile that specifies which parts of the CIM are in view
  - Specific services
  - Specific XML schemas for messages
  - Specific RDF schemas files to be exchanged
  - Good practices in the use of the CIM – project guidelines document
  - Bottom line: Compliance deals with message/data exchanged at an interface

# What CIM Compliance Does Not Mean


- There is a database organized exactly like the CIM class diagrams
- All aspects of the CIM are included in an implementation
  - Profiles can be defined for compliance purposes
    - NERC has defined a Common Power System Model (CPSM) with mandatory and optional conformance points (i.e., classes, attributes, associations)
    - EDF has defined a Distribution Network Model profile
    - Other profiles can be defined and added to the CIM model as well
  - Message standards define a subset of the CIM for a specific information exchange
    - Defines which parts of CIM are used, and which are mandatory or optional
  - A specific system interface may only support a subset of a message standard
    - Ex: A multi-step transaction may involve several systems, each of which supports only a part of the total message standard
- Real-world interfaces will also include private extensions



# How to Specify the Use of the CIM

- Need to be specific in what is asked for
  - Specific profiles or message schemas
- Or spell out the process to be followed
  - Map all interfaces to the CIM with extensions added as necessary to create an enterprise information model
  - May be other models to also be included
  - Type of interface envisioned
    - Use of middleware
    - Use of the GID
    - Use of Web services
  - Responsibility for adapters
    - Part of vendor responsibility or system integrator

# How to Test for Compliance

- 
- Compliance testing vs. interoperability testing
  - Rely on previous interoperability tests
    - Witnessed test results for vendors that participate
    - Documented in EPRI technical reports
  - Validation tools
    - CIM/XML with RDF schema for power system model transfer – used in interop tests
    - XML schema validation for messages
  - Subject of one of the CIMug WGs
    - Need for a compliance test suite

# Questions?

