

IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver

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Help version 1.034

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Overview

IEC 60870 is a commonly used substation communication protocol similar to DNP. The IEC 60870-5-104 Master protocol uses specific terms to describe the communications pathway. Descriptions are as follows:

- **Channel:** This describes a communications path between two endpoints.
- **Session:** This describes a logical connection between a 104 master node (server channel) and a 104 slave node (server device). It comprises one or more 104 Sectors.
- **104 Sector:** This groups related data. It has its own Information Object Address (IOA) space. In the IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver, a 104 session/sector pair is represented as server devices for each channel.

The server channel describes the communications pathway over which the master and slave will communicate. The other endpoint of the 104 channel may have one or more slave nodes and sectors available. A server device must be created for each sector in the endpoint.

Setup

Communication Protocol

IEC 60870-5-104 Master

For more information, refer to [IEC 60870-5-104 Interoperability Guide](#).

Supported Devices

Any IEC 60870-5-104 slave device or gateway.

Maximum Channels and Devices

The maximum number of channels supported is 256 (with one socket allowed per channel). The maximum number of devices supported per channel is 1024.

Channel Properties — General

This server supports the use of simultaneous multiple communications drivers. Each protocol or driver used in a server project is called a channel. A server project may consist of many channels with the same communications driver or with unique communications drivers. A channel acts as the basic building block of an OPC link. This group is used to specify general channel properties, such as the identification attributes and operating mode.

Property Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Identification	
General	Name	
Write Optimizations	Description	
Advanced	Driver	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostics	
	Diagnostics Capture	Disable

Identification

Name: User-defined identity of this channel. In each server project, each channel name must be unique. Although names can be up to 256 characters, some client applications have a limited display window when browsing the OPC server's tag space. The channel name is part of the OPC browser information.

For information on reserved characters, refer to "How To... Properly Name a Channel, Device, Tag, and Tag Group" in the server help.

Description: User-defined information about this channel.

Many of these properties, including Description, have an associated system tag.

Driver: Selected protocol / driver for this channel. This property specifies the device driver that was selected during channel creation. It is a disabled setting in the channel properties.

Note: With the server's online full-time operation, these properties can be changed at any time. This includes changing the channel name to prevent clients from registering data with the server. If a client has already acquired an item from the server before the channel name is changed, the items are unaffected. If, after the channel name has been changed, the client application releases the item and attempts to re-acquire using the old channel name, the item is not accepted. With this in mind, changes to the properties should not be made once a large client application has been developed. Utilize the User Manager to prevent operators from changing properties and restrict access rights to server features.

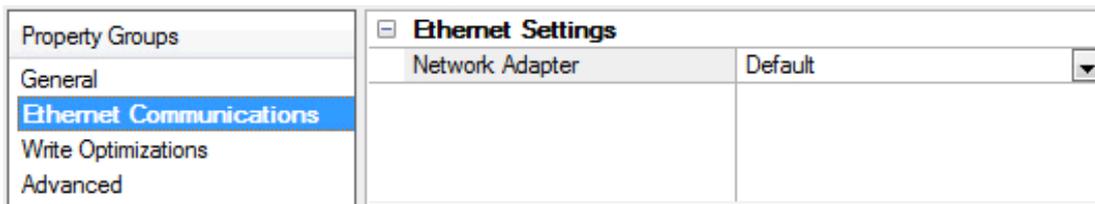
Diagnostics

Diagnostics Capture: When enabled, this option makes the channel's diagnostic information available to OPC applications. Because the server's diagnostic features require a minimal amount of overhead processing, it is recommended that they be utilized when needed and disabled when not. The default is disabled.

- **Note:** This property is disabled if the driver does not support diagnostics.
- **For more information, refer to "Communication Diagnostics" in the server help.**

Channel Properties — Ethernet Communications

Ethernet Communication can be used to communicate with devices.

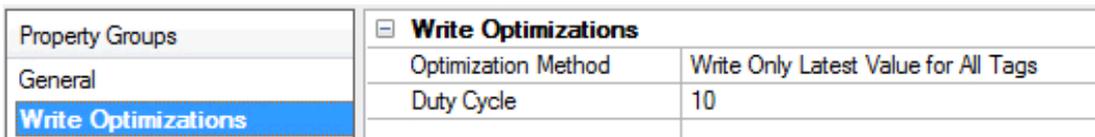


Ethernet Settings

Network Adapter: Specify the network adapter to bind. When Default is selected, the operating system selects the default adapter.

Channel Properties — Write Optimizations

As with any OPC server, writing data to the device may be the application's most important aspect. The server intends to ensure that the data written from the client application gets to the device on time. Given this goal, the server provides optimization properties that can be used to meet specific needs or improve application responsiveness.



Write Optimizations

Optimization Method: controls how write data is passed to the underlying communications driver. The options are:

- **Write All Values for All Tags:** This option forces the server to attempt to write every value to the controller. In this mode, the server continues to gather write requests and add them to the server's internal write queue. The server processes the write queue and attempts to empty it by writing data to the device as quickly as possible. This mode ensures that everything written from the client applications is sent to the target device. This mode should be selected if the write operation order or the write item's content must uniquely be seen at the target device.
- **Write Only Latest Value for Non-Boolean Tags:** Many consecutive writes to the same value can accumulate in the write queue due to the time required to actually send the data to the device. If the server updates a write value that has already been placed in the write queue, far fewer writes are

needed to reach the same final output value. In this way, no extra writes accumulate in the server's queue. When the user stops moving the slide switch, the value in the device is at the correct value at virtually the same time. As the mode states, any value that is not a Boolean value is updated in the server's internal write queue and sent to the device at the next possible opportunity. This can greatly improve the application performance.

● **Note:** This option does not attempt to optimize writes to Boolean values. It allows users to optimize the operation of HMI data without causing problems with Boolean operations, such as a momentary push button.

- **Write Only Latest Value for All Tags:** This option takes the theory behind the second optimization mode and applies it to all tags. It is especially useful if the application only needs to send the latest value to the device. This mode optimizes all writes by updating the tags currently in the write queue before they are sent. This is the default mode.

Duty Cycle: is used to control the ratio of write to read operations. The ratio is always based on one read for every one to ten writes. The duty cycle is set to ten by default, meaning that ten writes occur for each read operation. Although the application is performing a large number of continuous writes, it must be ensured that read data is still given time to process. A setting of one results in one read operation for every write operation. If there are no write operations to perform, reads are processed continuously. This allows optimization for applications with continuous writes versus a more balanced back and forth data flow.

● **Note:** It is recommended that the application be characterized for compatibility with the write optimization enhancements before being used in a production environment.

Channel Properties — Advanced

This group is used to specify advanced channel properties. Not all drivers support all properties; so the Advanced group does not appear for those devices.

Property Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Normalized Float Handling	
General	Floating-Point Values	Replace with Zero
Write Optimizations	<input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Device Delay	
Advanced	Inter-Device Delay (ms)	0

Non-Normalized Float Handling: Non-normalized float handling allows users to specify how a driver handles non-normalized IEEE-754 floating point data. A non-normalized value is defined as Infinity, Not-a-Number (NaN), or as a Denormalized Number. The default is Replace with Zero. Drivers that have native float handling may default to Unmodified. Descriptions of the options are as follows:

- **Replace with Zero:** This option allows a driver to replace non-normalized IEEE-754 floating point values with zero before being transferred to clients.
- **Unmodified:** This option allows a driver to transfer IEEE-754 denormalized, normalized, non-number, and infinity values to clients without any conversion or changes.

● **Note:** This property is disabled if the driver does not support floating point values or if it only supports the option that is displayed. According to the channel's float normalization setting, only real-time driver tags (such as values and arrays) are subject to float normalization. For example, EFM data is not affected by this setting.

● *For more information on the floating point values, refer to "How To ... Work with Non-Normalized Floating Point Values" in the server help.*

Inter-Device Delay: Specify the amount of time the communications channel waits to send new requests to the next device after data is received from the current device on the same channel. Zero (0) disables the delay.

● **Note:** This property is not available for all drivers, models, and dependent settings.

Channel Properties - Communications

The Communications group is used to specify the destination host and port for communication with an IEC 60870-5-104 device.

Property Groups	☐ Communications	
General	Destination Host	255.255.255.255
Ethernet Communications	Destination Port	2404
Communications	Connect Timeout (s)	3

Destination Host: Specify the Destination Host, and should match the IP or host name of the IEC 60870-5-104 device or gateway. The default is 255.255.255.255.

Destination Port: Specify the Destination Port. The valid range is 1 to 65535. The IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver recommended port is 2404. The default is 2404.

Connect Timeout: Specify the Connect Timeout, which is the amount of time that the server will attempt to connect to the device. The valid range is 1 to 30 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.

● **Note:** To ensure uninterrupted communications, channels created in the server are required to have a unique Destination Host and Destination Port (Host:IP) combination.

● **See Also** [Settings](#)

Channel Properties - 60870 Settings

The 60870 Settings group is used to specify the IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver settings for communications with a specific channel on a 104 slave.

Property Groups	☐ Address Settings	
General	Cause of Transmission (COT) Size	Two Octets
Ethernet Communications	Originator Address	0
Write Optimizations	☐ Link Settings	
Advanced	T1 (ms)	15000
Communications	T2 (ms)	10000
60870 Settings	T3 (ms)	20000
	K	12
	W	8
	RX Buffer Size	253
	☐ Timing Settings	
	Incremental Timeout (ms)	30000
	First Char Wait (ms)	0

Address Settings

- **Cause of Transmission (COT) Size** Specify the number of octets in an ASDU COT field. When Two Octets is selected, the master's originator address is included in messages sent to the slave. When One Octet is selected, the originator address is not included and is disabled in the configuration. The default setting is Two Octets.
- **Originator Address** Specify the second byte of the Cause of Transmission (COT) field, which is used by a dual-mode device to route responses from a slave to the correct master. The valid range is 0 to 254. The default setting is 0.

Link Settings

- **T1 (ms):** Time to wait for acknowledge ("ACK") to a transmitted APDU. If this time expires, the master assumes data has been lost and attempts to retransmit. The default settings is 15000 ms.
- **T2 (ms):** Time to wait before sending a supervisory APDU ACK. Increasing this setting can reduce bandwidth required for acknowledging. The default settings is 10000 ms.
- **T3 (ms):** Idle time before sending TEST APDU. This is used by a 104 device to detect device connectivity. The default settings is 20000 ms.
- **K:** Maximum unacknowledged transmitted APDUs. The master does not send more APDUs if the maximum number of ADPUs have been transmitted and have not been acknowledged. The default settings is 12.
- **W:** Maximum unacknowledged received APDUs. This setting works in conjunction with T2 to limit how often the master acknowledges APDUs. Increasing this setting can reduce bandwidth required for acknowledging. The default settings is 8.
- **RX Buffer Size:** Specify the maximum data size it is possible to receive. Messages containing more than the specified size are discarded. This value can range between 2 and 253. The default setting in 253 bytes.

Timing Settings

- **Incremental Timeout (ms):** This defines the maximum time to wait for a response from a device when a command is outstanding. The default setting is 30000 ms.
- **First Char Wait (ms):** Specify how long to wait (in milliseconds) after receiving a character before attempting to transmit a character. The default setting is 0 ms.

Device Properties — General

A device represents a single target on a communications channel. If the driver supports multiple controllers, users must enter a device ID for each controller.

Property Groups		
General	<input type="checkbox"/> Identification	
Scan Mode	Name	
Auto-Demotion	Description	
Redundancy	Channel Assignment	
	Driver	
	Model	
	ID Format	Decimal
	ID	2
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operating Mode	
	Data Collection	Enable
	Simulated	No

Identification

Name: This property specifies the name of the device. It is a logical user-defined name that can be up to 256 characters long, and may be used on multiple channels.

● **Note:** Although descriptive names are generally a good idea, some OPC client applications may have a limited display window when browsing the OPC server's tag space. The device name and channel name become part of the browse tree information as well. Within an OPC client, the combination of channel name and device name would appear as "ChannelName.DeviceName".

● *For more information, refer to "How To... Properly Name a Channel, Device, Tag, and Tag Group" in server help.*

Description: User-defined information about this device.

● Many of these properties, including Description, have an associated system tag.

Channel Assignment: User-defined name of the channel to which this device currently belongs.

Driver: Selected protocol driver for this device. This property specifies the driver selected during channel creation. It is disabled in the channel properties.

Model: This property specifies the specific type of device that is associated with this ID. The contents of the drop-down menu depends on the type of communications driver being used. Models that are not supported by a driver are disabled. If the communications driver supports multiple device models, the model selection can only be changed when there are no client applications connected to the device.

● **Note:** If the communication driver supports multiple models, users should try to match the model selection to the physical device. If the device is not represented in the drop-down menu, select a model that conforms closest to the target device. Some drivers support a model selection called "Open," which allows users to communicate without knowing the specific details of the target device. For more information, refer to the driver help documentation.

ID: This property specifies the device's station / node / identity / address. The type of ID entered depends on the communications driver being used. For many drivers, the ID is a numeric value. Drivers that support a Numeric ID provide users with the option to enter a numeric value whose format can be changed to suit the needs of the application or the characteristics of the selected communications driver. The ID format can be Decimal, Octal, and Hexadecimal. If the driver is Ethernet-based or supports an unconventional station or node name, the device's TCP/IP address may be used as the device ID. TCP/IP addresses consist of four values that are separated by periods, with each value in the range of 0 to 255. Some device IDs are string based. There may be additional properties to configure within the ID field, depending on the driver.

Operating Mode

Data Collection: This property controls the device's active state. Although device communications are enabled by default, this property can be used to disable a physical device. Communications are not attempted when a device is disabled. From a client standpoint, the data is marked as invalid and write operations are not accepted. This property can be changed at any time through this property or the device system tags.

Simulated: This option places the device into Simulation Mode. In this mode, the driver does not attempt to communicate with the physical device, but the server continues to return valid OPC data. Simulated stops physical communications with the device, but allows OPC data to be returned to the OPC client as valid data. While in Simulation Mode, the server treats all device data as reflective: whatever is written to the simulated device is read back and each OPC item is treated individually. The item's memory map is based on the group

Update Rate. The data is not saved if the server removes the item (such as when the server is reinitialized). The default is No.

● **Notes:**

1. This System tag (_Simulated) is read only and cannot be written to for runtime protection. The System tag allows this property to be monitored from the client.
2. In Simulation mode, the item's memory map is based on client update rate(s) (Group Update Rate for OPC clients or Scan Rate for native and DDE interfaces). This means that two clients that reference the same item with different update rates return different data.

● Simulation Mode is for test and simulation purposes only. It should never be used in a production environment.

Device Properties — Scan Mode

The Scan Mode specifies the subscribed-client requested scan rate for tags that require device communications. Synchronous and asynchronous device reads and writes are processed as soon as possible; unaffected by the Scan Mode properties.

Property Groups	☐ Scan Mode	
General	Scan Mode	Respect Client-Specified Scan Rate ▾
Scan Mode	Initial Updates from Cache	Disable

Scan Mode: specifies how tags in the device are scanned for updates sent to subscribed clients.

Descriptions of the options are:

- **Respect Client-Specified Scan Rate:** This mode uses the scan rate requested by the client.
- **Request Data No Faster than Scan Rate:** This mode specifies the maximum scan rate to be used. The valid range is 10 to 99999990 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.
 - **Note:** When the server has an active client and items for the device and the scan rate value is increased, the changes take effect immediately. When the scan rate value is decreased, the changes do not take effect until all client applications have been disconnected.
- **Request All Data at Scan Rate:** This mode forces tags to be scanned at the specified rate for subscribed clients. The valid range is 10 to 99999990 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.
- **Do Not Scan, Demand Poll Only:** This mode does not periodically poll tags that belong to the device nor perform a read to get an item's initial value once it becomes active. It is the client's responsibility to poll for updates, either by writing to the _DemandPoll tag or by issuing explicit device reads for individual items. *For more information, refer to "Device Demand Poll" in server help.*
- **Respect Tag-Specified Scan Rate:** This mode forces static tags to be scanned at the rate specified in their static configuration tag properties. Dynamic tags are scanned at the client-specified scan rate.

Initial Updates from Cache: When enabled, this option allows the server to provide the first updates for newly activated tag references from stored (cached) data. Cache updates can only be provided when the new item reference shares the same address, scan rate, data type, client access, and scaling properties. A device read is used for the initial update for the first client reference only. The default is disabled; any time a client activates a tag reference the server attempts to read the initial value from the device.

Device Properties — Auto-Demotion

The Auto-Demotion properties can temporarily place a device off-scan in the event that a device is not responding. By placing a non-responsive device offline for a specific time period, the driver can continue to optimize its communications with other devices on the same channel. After the time period has been reached, the driver re-attempts to communicate with the non-responsive device. If the device is responsive, the device is placed on-scan; otherwise, it restarts its off-scan time period.

Property Groups	[-] Auto-Demotion	
General	Demote on Failure	Enable
Scan Mode	Timeouts to Demote	3
Timing	Demotion Period (ms)	10000
Auto-Demotion	Discard Requests when Demoted	Disable

Demote on Failure: When enabled, the device is automatically taken off-scan until it is responding again.

● **Tip:** Determine when a device is off-scan by monitoring its demoted state using the `_AutoDemoted` system tag.

Timeouts to Demote: Specify how many successive cycles of request timeouts and retries occur before the device is placed off-scan. The valid range is 1 to 30 successive failures. The default is 3.

Demotion Period: Indicate how long the device should be placed off-scan when the timeouts value is reached. During this period, no read requests are sent to the device and all data associated with the read requests are set to bad quality. When this period expires, the driver places the device on-scan and allows for another attempt at communications. The valid range is 100 to 3600000 milliseconds. The default is 10000 milliseconds.

Discard Requests when Demoted: Select whether or not write requests should be attempted during the off-scan period. Disable to always send write requests regardless of the demotion period. Enable to discard writes; the server automatically fails any write request received from a client and does not post a message to the Event Log.

Device Properties — Time Synchronization

This group is used to specify the device's time zone and time synchronization properties. It primarily applies to time stamped data or information from battery-powered devices at remote locations where the device time may deviate (causing issues with the time-stamped data). To prevent this problem from occurring, users can specify that the server synchronize the device time.

Property Groups	[-] Time Zone	
General	Time Zone	(UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Scan Mode	Respect Daylight Saving Time	No
Timing	[-] Synchronization	
Auto-Demotion	Time Sync Method	Absolute
Time Synchronization	Sync Absolute	12:00:00 AM

● **Note:** Not all drivers and models support all options.

Time Zone: This property specifies the device's time zone. To ignore the time zone, select one of the first four options in the list (which do not have an offset). The default is the time zone of the local system.

● **Note:** The driver uses this property both when syncing the device time and when converting EFM timestamps from the device to UTC time.

Respect Daylight Saving Time: Select Yes to follow Daylight Saving Time offset when syncing the device time. Select No to ignore Daylight Saving Time. Only time zones that observe Daylight Saving Time will be affected. The default is No (disabled).

● **Note:** When enabled, the time of the device is adjusted by +1 hour for Daylight Saving Time (in the spring), and adjusted by -1 hour after Daylight Saving Time (in the fall).

Method: This property specifies the method of synchronization. Options include Disabled, Absolute, and Interval. The default is Disabled. Descriptions of the options are as follows:

- **Disabled:** No synchronization.
- **Absolute:** Synchronizes to an absolute time of day specified through the Time property (appears only when Absolute is selected).
- **Interval:** Synchronizes on startup and every number of minutes specified through the Sync Interval property (appears only when Interval is selected). The default is 60 minutes.
- **OnPoll:** Synchronizes when poll is completed (applicable only to EFM devices).

Device Properties - Communications

The Communications group is used to specify the IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver settings to use for communications with a specific sector on a 104 slave.

Property Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Address Settings	
General	Common Address	3
Scan Mode	<input type="checkbox"/> General Settings	
Auto-Demotion	Polled Reads	Yes
Time Synchronization	<input type="checkbox"/> Timing Settings	
Communications	Request Timeout (ms)	10000
Redundancy	Interrogation Request Timeout (ms)	60000
	Attempt Count	3
	Interrogation Attempt Count	3
	<input type="checkbox"/> Initialization Settings	
	Time Sync Initialization	End of Initialization
	GI Initialization	End of Initialization
	CI Initialization	End of Initialization
	<input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Settings	
	Periodic GI Interval (min)	720
	Periodic CI Interval (min)	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Procedure Settings	
	Test Procedure	Yes
	Test Procedure Period (seconds)	15
	<input type="checkbox"/> Event Playback Settings	
	Playback Events	Yes
	Playback Buffer Size	100
	Playback Rate (ms)	2000

Address Settings

- **Common Address:** Specify whether to permit the addressing of the whole station and, optionally, a particular sector within a station. A station represents a physical device; a sector represents a set of data within a device. Sectors are commonly used by pass-through devices (which must separate data

from the multiple devices they represent) and by devices that want to segment their data based on type. The valid range is 0 to 254 or 65534, depending on whether the Common Address (ASDU) Size setting is set to one or two octets. The default is 3.

● **Note:** Devices within a channel must have unique link/common address pairs because the master must have unique sector references within a channel.

General Settings

- **Polled Reads:** When enabled, unbuffered tags perform polled reads when last-read data is older than the scan rate. When disabled, only previously received cyclic and background scan data is reported. If polled reads are disabled, the driver reports "Uncertain" quality until cyclic or background scan updates have been received. Default is enabled.

Timing Settings

- **Request Timeout:** Specify an interval that determines how long the driver waits for a general response from the target device to complete. The default setting is 10000 ms. General Interrogation and Counter Interrogation use their own timeout setting: Interrogation Request Timeout.
- **Interrogation Request Timeout:** Specify the General and Counter Interrogation request timeouts. Having a separate timeout for interrogation enables larger timeouts for these longer requests.
- **Attempt Count:** Specify how many times the driver tries a communication request before considering the request to have failed and the device to be in error. The valid range is 1 to 10. The default setting is 3. General Interrogation and Counter Interrogation use their own setting for the number of attempts: Interrogation Attempt Count.
- **Interrogation Attempt Count:** Specify the number of General and Counter Interrogation attempts.

Initialization Settings

- **Time Sync Initialization:** Specifies if and when a time synchronization should be sent to the slave during initialization. The default setting is "End of Initialization." This property is independent of the Synchronization setting of the Time Synchronization page at the Command.Timesync tag.
 - **End of Initialization:** Perform Time Sync when the device notifies the master that it has ended initialization.
 - **Connect/Reconnect:** Perform Time Sync when a connection is established. This occurs any time the master reestablishes communication with the slave.
 - **None:** Do not perform an initial Time Sync.
- **GI Initialization:** Specifies if and when a General Interrogation (GI) should be sent to the slave during initialization. The default settings is "End of Initialization." This property is independent of the Periodic GI Interval setting and the Command.GI command tag.
 - **End of Initialization:** Perform GI when the device notifies the master that it has ended initialization.
 - **Connect/Reconnect:** Perform GI when a connection is established. This occurs any time the master reestablishes communication with the slave.
 - **None:** Do not perform an initial GI.
- **CI Initialization:** Specifies if and when a Counter Interrogation (CI) should be sent to the slave during initialization. The default settings is "End of Initialization." This property is independent of the Periodic CI Interval setting and the Command.CI command tag.
 - **End of Initialization:** Perform CI when the device notifies the master that it has ended initialization.
 - **Connect/Reconnect:** Perform CI when a connection is established. This occurs any time the

master reestablishes communication with the slave.

- **None:** Do not perform an initial CI.

Periodic Settings

- **Periodic GI Interval:** Configures the master to perform a General Interrogation based on a specified time interval. The default setting is 720 minutes (12 hours). When clients are connected, General Interrogations are sent every time the specified period elapses. Specifying an interval of 0 disables periodic GI.
- **Periodic CI Interval:** Configures the master to perform a Counter Interrogation based on a specified time interval. When clients are connected, Counter Interrogations are sent every time the specified period elapses. The default is 0 minutes (disabled). Specifying an interval of 0 disables periodic CI.

Test Procedure Settings

- **Test Procedure:** Specifies whether or not test command is enabled. When enabled, the master periodically sends a test command ASDU. This command can be used to determine device error state. It is not recommended to enable this setting because the TCP/IP layer handles connectivity detection. The default is disabled.
- **Test Procedure Period:** Test commands are sent at the specified rate. The default is 15 seconds.

Playback Settings

- **Playback Events:** Specifies whether or not event playback is enabled. When disabled, all tags associated with event playback report the most recent data and no data is buffered. When enabled, events are played back based on the buffer size and playback rate. The default is Enabled. See [Event Playback](#).
- **Playback Buffer Size:** The maximum number of events buffered for each Information Object Address (IOA) buffer. The default is 100.
- **Playback Rate:** Rate at which events are played back. The default is 2000 ms.

Timing

Timing settings come in two varieties: link-layer timing and application-layer timing. Link-layer timing settings are used to control or time out the acquisition of application layer data. Application-layer data contains the individual commands to read or write. For example, General Interrogation is performed as an application-layer command, but the acquisition of individual data is accomplished through the link layer.

Device-level application-layer timeouts are controlled through the request timeout device settings. These settings are the only timing properties that can affect tag quality.

The channel-level timing settings affect the link layer. They do not directly affect the quality of a tag, but they can be tuned to allow for delays or timeouts during the acquisition of individual data pieces. These settings can introduce complex interactions in data acquisition and should not be changed without a compelling reason.

Event Playback

A device may send many updates in one transaction. To address this, event playback handles spontaneously transmitted data. For example, if a device sends a set of packed events that represent some history of an analog event (such as voltage values during a fault), the data is played back. The driver plays back each data point at a set interval to allow the client to read each update in the order it was received from the device.

Event playback also guarantees that each data point is read. If the interval expires before the data has been accessed, the data is maintained until the client references it.

To guarantee that no data is missed, it is recommended that client update rates be at least as fast as the event playback interval. This is not required with a single client because data is held until at least one read has occurred; however, it is required in the case of multiple clients reading the same data point to ensure that each client receives all the data.

The quality of buffered tags is “uncertain” until data associated with a tag(s) is received. If a DNR occurs during event playback, all buffered events are played back before reporting “bad” quality.

● **Notes:**

1. Please see the OPC DA Compliance note for OPC DA Compliance settings that can affect event playback.
2. The OPC timestamp is based on the device time (if available) or the server time. When the OPC timestamp is based on server time, it represents the time of the data arrival.

Device Properties — Redundancy

Property Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Redundancy	
General	Secondary Path	...
Scan Mode	Operating Mode	Switch On Failure
Timing	Monitor Item	
Redundancy	Monitor Interval (s)	300
	Return to Primary ASAP	Yes

Redundancy is available with the Media-Level Redundancy Plug-In.

● *Consult the website, a sales representative, or the user manual for more information.*

Data Type Description

Data Type	Description
Boolean	Single bit
Float	32-bit floating-point value
Byte	Unsigned 8-bit value Bit 0 is the low bit Bit 7 is the high bit
Date	64-bit value representing the number of milliseconds since December 31, 1899
Char	Signed 8-bit data
Word	Unsigned 16-bit data
DWord	Unsigned 32-bit data
Short	Signed 16-bit data
Long	Signed 32-bit data

Address Descriptions

There are two forms of tag addressing. The first is information object address (IOA) based tag addressing, which allows access to each individual data point on a device. IOA-based tag addressing includes monitor ASDUs and control ASDUs. The second form is device-level command-based tag addressing, which allows control of device-specific commands.

IOA-Based Tag Addressing

Monitor ASDUs

Examples of Monitor ASDUs

Control ASDUs

Examples of Control ASDUs

Command-Based Tag Addressing

IOA-Based Tag Addressing

Tag addressing takes the form *TYPEID.IOA.SUB-TYPE.OPTIONAL.OPTIONAL*, where:

- *TYPEID* is the ASDU type.
- *IOA* is the Information Object Address (IOA).
- *SUB-TYPE* is the point's driver-specific attribute.
- *OPTIONAL* is an attribute that is not required.

● **Note:** The Information Object Address (IOA) represents a slave device's point address. It is an integer between 1 and 254, 65535, or 16777215; depending on whether the Information Object Address Size property is set to one, two, or three octets (respectively).

TYPEID

The TYPEID represents the ASDU type as defined by the protocol. Types include monitor or control. Each monitor TYPEID supports multiple protocol-defined ASDU numbers. Monitor types represent data that is read only. Control types represent data that can be written.

Monitor ASDUs

Control ASDUs

Monitor ASDUs

Monitor TYPEID	Data Type	ASDU	Description
M_SP	Boolean	1, 30	Single-Point Information
M_DP	Char	3, 31	Double-Point Information: Possible values are 0, 1, 2, and 3. 0: Indeterminate or Intermediate State 1: Determined State OFF 2: Determined State ON 3: Indeterminate State
M_ST	Char	5, 32	Step Position Information: Possible values are -64 to +63. Supports the Transient sub-type.
M_BO	DWord	7, 33	Bit string of 32 bit. Support bit indexing into the following sub-types: Value and CurrentValue.

Monitor TYPEID	Data Type	ASDU	Description
M_ME_NV	Float	9, 21, 34	Measured Value, Normalized Value: This represents a value between -1 and 0.999969482421875. Devices transmit this value and the driver converts this into its appropriate floating-point value.
M_ME_SV	Short	11, 35	Measured Value, Scaled Value. Possible values are -32768 to +32767.
M_ME_FV	Float	13, 36	Measured Value, Short Floating Point Number.
M_IT	Long	15, 37	Integrated Totals. Supports the SQ sub-type. Does not support unbuffered "Current" sub-types.

SUB-TYPE

The SUB-TYPES that are available are determined by the TYPEID. Monitor TYPEIDs can only use monitor SUB-TYPES. For more information, refer to the table below.

SUB-TYPE	Data Type	Description
Value	See TYPEID	The Event Playback value. Values received during General Interrogation (GI) and event acquisition are played back with this tag. If the quality descriptor IV (invalid) bit is set, this tag shows bad quality. When used with M_BO, this supports bit indexing. For example, to access bit 0 in the value tag, use the sub-type Value with .0 appended: Value.0.
CurrentValue*	See TYPEID	This reports all unbuffered data; which includes cyclic, background scan, and polled reads. If the quality descriptor IV (invalid) bit is set, this tag shows bad quality. When used with M_BO, this supports bit indexing. For example, to access bit 0 in the value tag, use the sub-type CurrentValue with .0 appended: CurrentValue.0. Not supported for M_IT. Polled reads are performed with the read command: C_RD Type ID 102. Although the standard considers this a control operation, the physical reads are performed with the monitor TYPEIDs.
Timestamp	Date	The Event Playback timestamp. Timestamps received during GI, event acquisition, cyclic updates, and background scans are played back with this tag. If the device provides data without a timestamp, the Timestamp tag value is set to 1899-12-30T00:00:00.000 and it is set to bad quality.
CurrentTimestamp*	Date	Same as Timestamp, but with unbuffered data.
QualityDesc	Byte	The Event Playback quality description field. Quality descriptions received during GI, event acquisition, cyclic updates, and background scans will be played back with this tag.
CurrentQualityDesc*	Byte	Same as QualityDesc, but with unbuffered data.
COT	Word	The Event Playback Cause of Transmission (COT) field. For COT values as specified in 60870-5-104, section 7.2.3, refer to the table below.
CurrentCOT*	Word	Same as COT, but with unbuffered data.
Transient	Boolean	The Event Playback Transient bit associated with M_ST ASDU type. 0: Equipment is not in transient state.

SUB-TYPE	Data Type	Description
		1: Equipment is in transient state.
CurrentTransient*	Boolean	The same as the Transient, but with unbuffered data.
SQ	Char	The event playback sequence field associated with the M_IT ASDU type. A number between 0 and 31 represents the sequence notation.

* For all the SUB-TYPES with “Current” in the name, cyclic or background data is reported if it has been recently received. If there has not been an update for a significant period of time and polled reads are enabled, a polled read with the read command ASDU is performed. This is accomplished by monitoring a tag’s scan rate. Cyclic and background scan data is reported only if it is newer than a tag’s scan rate. If the quality descriptor IV (invalid) bit is set, this tag shows bad quality.

⚠ **Caution** : Updating too many unbuffered Current tags at a fast rate can cause performance problems. Unbuffered tags perform physical reads from the IEC 60870-5 slave any time the tag has not been recently updated. Typically updates can be obtained using buffered tag types, which has minimal impact on performance.

Cause of Transmission (COT)

The Cause of Transmission field is enumerated according to the table below, which is based on the IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver specification.

● **Note**: All causes of transmission (with the exception of requested transmission, background scan, and periodic / cyclic) are handled by event playback. Users can access events, general interrogation, and counter interrogation utilizing the Value tag, Timestamp tag, QualityDesc tag, and COT tag. Requested, background scan, and cyclic unbuffered data can be accessed by utilizing the CurrentValue tag, CurrentTimestamp tag, CurrentQualityDesc tag, and CurrentCOT tag.

COT Value	Cause
0	Not used
1	Periodic, cyclic
2	Background scan
3	Spontaneous
4	Initialized
5	Request or requested
6	Activation
7	Activation confirmation
8	Deactivation
9	Deactivation confirmation
10	Activation termination
11	Return information caused by a remote command
12	Return information caused by a local command
13	File transfer
14-19	Reserved for further compatible definitions
20	Interrogated by station interrogation

COT Value	Cause
21-36	Interrogated by group 1-16 interrogation
37	Requested by general counter request
38-41	Requested by group 1-4 counter request
42-43	Reserved for further compatible definitions
44	Unknown type identification
45	Unknown Cause of Transmission
46	Unknown Common Address (ASDU)
47	Unknown Information Object Address (IOA)
48-63	For special use (private range)

Buffered, Monitor ASDUs Examples

If a client needs access to double-point data in IOA 200 to capture events generated for this point. Events (COT = Spontaneous) are buffered so that all events are captured and played back to the client in chronological order. The following tags expose all the data related to IOA 200.

M_DP.200.VALUE
M_DP.200.TIMESTAMP
M_DP.200.COT
M_DP.200.QUALITYDESC

ASDUs that contain structured data expose additional sub-types to expose the data. For example, integrated totals (M_IT) contain a count (exposed in the VALUE sub-type) and sequence (exposed in the SQ sub-type). The following tags expose all data related to integrated total data in IOA 800.

M_IT.800.VALUE
M_IT.800.SQ
M_IT.800.TIMESTAMP
M_IT.800.COT
M_IT.800.QUALITYDESC

Unbuffered, Monitor ASDUs

If a client needs access to measured, floating-point data in IOA 700 and the slave is configured to transmit data periodically (COT = Cyclic) every 60 seconds. The clients should access "current" (unbuffered) tags. All ASDUs and sub-type are available with "current" sub-types, except integrated totals (M_IT) because the protocol does not support polled reads or cyclic transmission of integrated totals. The following tags expose all the data related to IOA 700.

M_ME_FV.700.CURRENTVALUE
M_ME_FV.700.CURRENTTIMESTAMP
M_ME_FV.700.CURRENTCOT
M_ME_FV.700.CURRENTQUALITYDESC

If the client update rate is greater than or equal to the slave's configured cyclic transmission rate (60 seconds in this example), the driver only performs a polled read to determine the tag's initial value. After the initial read, the driver receives cyclic updates and provides the client the latest cyclic slave transmission. If the client update rate is faster than the slave cyclic transmission rate, the driver performs a polled read anytime the data is older than the client scan rate. For example, if the client update rate is 10 seconds, the

driver performs a polled read every 10 seconds unless the cyclic data is less than 10 seconds old. Polled reads can be disabled in the device configuration.

Control ASDUs

These Control ASDUs are write only.

Control TYPEID	Data Type	ASDU	Description
C_SC	Boolean	45, 58	Single Command
C_DC	Char	46, 59	Double Command. Possible values are 1 and 2. 0: Not Permitted 1: Determined State OFF 2: Determined State ON 3: Not Permitted
C_RC	Char	47, 60	Regulating Step Command. Possible values are 1 and 2. 0: Not Permitted 1: Next Step LOWER 2: Next Step HIGHER 3: Not Permitted
C_SE_NV	Float	48, 61	Measured Value, Normalized Value: This represents a value between -1 and 0.999969482421875. Values outside the range fail and report bad quality.
C_SE_SV	Short	49, 62	Set point command, scaled value.
C_SE_FV	Float	50, 63	Set point command, Short Floating Point Number.
C_BO	DWord	51, 64	Bit string of 32 bits. Does not support bit indexing.

SUB-TYPE

The SUB-TYPES that are available are determined by the TYPEID. Control TYPEIDs can only use control SUB-TYPES. For more information, refer to the table below.

SUB-TYPE	Data Type	Description
SelectExecuteValue	See TYPEID	The two-step write value. Writing to this causes the associated command ASDU to write to a device using select-and-execute. In this mode, writes occur with a dual command/response from the device.
DirectValue	See TYPEID	The single-step write value. Writing to this causes the associated command ASDU to write to a device using direct execute. In this mode, writes occur with a single command/response with the device.

OPTIONAL

The below properties can be included with select Control TYPEIDs, but are not required. These allow access to additional Control SUB-TYPE options. Optional addressing can be used in any order.

OPTION	Applicable TypeIDs	Description
Timestamp	All Control ASDUs	Control ASDU includes the master system time in the transmitted command. If not included, timestamp is not transmitted. These are effected by the configured time zone settings.
ShortPulse	C_SC C_DC C_RC	Control ASDU includes ShortPulse QoC. Only one of ShortPulse, LongPulse, or Persistent may be used at a time. Not specifying allows the device to use its default setting.
LongPulse	C_SC C_DC C_RC	Control ASDU includes LongPulse QoC. Only one of ShortPulse, LongPulse, or Persistent may be used at a time. Not specifying allows the device to use its default setting.
Persistent	C_SC C_DC C_RC	Control ASDU includes Persistent QoC. Only one of ShortPulse, LongPulse, or Persistent may be used at a time. Not specifying allows the device to use its default setting.

"No additional definition" (value of 0) is used for command tags that support the Qualifier of Command (QoC) syntax, but have no QoC option is specified.

Control ASDUs Examples

If a client must control single-point data monitored with IOA 100, it can be accomplished with control ASDUs. In 60870-5-104, monitor IOAs are read-only (used to transfer data from the slave to the master) and cannot be written. The slave; however, may be configured to expose a single control IOA at point 2100 such that it correlates to the monitor IOA 100 (for the same point). When the master changes the value of IOA 2100, the change is reflected in the monitored single-point IOA 100. The following tags can be used to send control ASDUs to the slave for single-point 2100.

C_SC.2100.SELECTEXECUTEVALUE
C_SC.2100.DIRECTVALUE

The client should use the tag that represents the desired write strategy. In addition to the write strategy, an optional write qualifier can be used to specify the slave's behavior. The following tags represent several options that can adjust the write qualifier. The write qualifier can be used with C_SC, C_DC, and C_RC control ASDUs. All write qualifiers are supported for both the DIRECTVALUE and SELECTEXECUTEVALUE sub-types.

C_SC.2100.SELECTEXECUTEVALUE.PERSISTENT
C_SC.2100.DIRECTVALUE.LONGPULSE
C_SC.2100.DIRECTVALUE.PERSISTENT
C_SC.2100.SELECTEXECUTEVALUE.SHORTPULSE

In addition to the write qualifier, the IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver protocol also supports control ASDUs that include a timestamp. The driver automatically uses the timestamped control ASDU when the tag includes the **TIMESTAMP** optional syntax. This optional modifier can be used with any permutation of the write strategy and write qualifier.

C_SC.2100.SELECTEXECUTEVALUE.PERSISTENT.TIMESTAMP
C_SC.2100.DIRECTVALUE.LONGPULSE.TIMESTAMP
C_SC.2100.DIRECTVALUE.PERSISTENT.TIMESTAMP
C_SC.2100.SELECTEXECUTEVALUE.SHORTPULSE.TIMESTAMP

Command-Based Tag Addressing

Tag addressing takes the form *TYPE.COMMAND*, where:

- *TYPE* is the string: Command.
- *COMMAND* is the command to be run.

COMMAND

An example command address is: "Command.GI".

SUB-TYPE	Description
Command.GI	Global General Interrogation (GI) is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This asks a device for any data assigned to general interrogation.
Command.CI	Global Counter Interrogation (CI) is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This asks any integrated totals.
Command.FreezeCounters	Global Freeze Counter Interrogation is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This stops counting integrated totals.
Command.ResetCounters	Global Reset Counter Interrogation is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This returns all integrated totals to 0.
Command.FreezeResetCounters	Global Freeze and Reset Counter Interrogation is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This stops all integrated totals and returns all integrated totals to 0.
Command.TimeSync	Time Sync is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This synchronizes the master clock with the slave clock.
Command.TestProcedure	Test Procedure is issued when a client writes any value to this tag. This checks a device to see if it is connected.

Error Descriptions

The following messages may be generated. Click on the link for a description of the message.

Error Messages

[Device <device name> failed to complete clock synchronization.](#)

[Device <device name> failed to complete counter interrogation.](#)

[Device <device name> failed to complete general interrogation.](#)

[Device <device name> is not responding.](#)

[Error loading XML file for <device name>. Common address is invalid.](#)

[Error loading XML file for <device name>. Common address already used by <device name>.](#)

[Read failed on tag <tag name>.](#)

[Read failed on tag <tag name> due to data type mismatch.](#)

[Too many events received in <device name>; the buffer has overflowed.](#)

[Unable to write to address <address> on device <device>.](#)

[Write failed on tag <tag name>.](#)

Device <device name> failed to complete clock synchronization.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

1. Communications were lost.
2. Communications timed out.

Solution:

1. Service the device connection.
2. Increase the value of the device's clock synchronization request timeout setting.

Device <device name> failed to complete counter interrogation.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

1. Communications were lost.
2. Communications timed out. This can occur when the time to send all counter interrogation data exceeds the Interrogation Request Timeout.

Solution:

1. Service the device connection.
2. Increase the value of the device interrogation request timeout setting.

Device <device name> failed to complete general interrogation.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

1. Communications were lost.
2. Communications timed out. This can occur when the time to send all general interrogation data exceeds the request timeout.

Solution:

1. Service the device connection.
2. Increase the value of that device's interrogation request timeout setting.

Device <device name> is not responding.

Error Type:

Serious

Possible Cause:

1. The connection between the device and the host PC is broken.
2. The communications properties for the connection are incorrect.
3. The named device may have been assigned an incorrect network ID.
4. A device on the channel is unresponsive, due to improper timing settings or a broken communications link.
5. There are multiple channels using DNS host names that resolve to the same IP address.
6. The response from the device took longer to receive than the amount of time specified in the Request Timeout device setting.

Solution:

1. Verify the cabling between the IEC 60870 master and the IEC 60870 slave device.
2. Verify that the specified communications properties match those of the device.
3. Verify that the network ID given to the named device matches that of the actual device.
4. Locate the unresponsive device and correct the timing settings or fix the broken communications link.
5. Ensure that all channels are using a unique Destination Host.
6. Increase the Request Timeout setting so that the entire response can be handled.

Error loading XML file for device <device name>. Common address is invalid. Valid range is <low limit> to <high limit>.

Error Type:

Error

Possible Cause:

The XML project being loaded specifies a common address that is not valid with the Common Address Size setting.

Solution:

- Increase the Common Address Size. Possible values are 1 Octet or 2 Octets.
- Update the Common Address so that it is within the allowed range.

Error loading XML file for device <device name>. Common Address <common address> is already used by device <device name>.

Error Type:

Error

Possible Cause:

More than one device in the channel has the same common address pair.

Solution:

Verify every device in the channel has a unique address.

Read failed on tag <tag name>.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A device is connected, but the tag is not appropriate for the device. For example, the ASDU type or IOA may not be appropriate for the data on the device.

Solution:

Correct the tag address to match the device's configuration.

See Also:

[Address Descriptions](#)

Read failed on tag <tag name> due to data type mismatch.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

Tag ASDU type is incorrect. This error occurs when data is received from the device at this IOA, but it represents a different ASDU type.

Solution:

Verify or correct the ASDU type. Correct the tag address to match the device configuration.

See Also:[Address Descriptions](#)

**Too many events received in <device name>; the buffer has overflowed.
Increase the event playback buffer size.**

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

The slave is producing events faster than the client can consume them.

Solution:

Increase the event playback buffer size. The per-item event buffer size and playback rate should be set to handle the data at the highest per-item event transmission speed. As a simplified example, assume a slave may transmit up to 100 events, all at once, every 5 seconds for an item. The buffer size and playback rate must be set so all 100 events can be stored and played back before more arrive. The buffer size must be set to at least 100 events and the playback rate must be 50 milliseconds to store and then playback 100 events every 5 seconds.

Unable to write to address <address> on device <device>.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

1. Incorrect common address; the device is not responding.
2. The point does not exist in the slave.
3. The address has an incorrect data type.

Solution:

1. Correct the common address to match the slave.
2. Correct the Information Object Address(IOA).
3. Correct the data type for the address.

See Also:[Address Descriptions](#)

Write failed on tag <tag name>.

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

Attempted to write to a tag outside the supported range.

Solution:

Note the minimum and maximum values and limit writes within the supported range.

• See Also:

[Address Descriptions](#)

IEC 60870-5-104 Master Driver Interoperability Guide

The following reference material is from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

Interoperability

This companion standard presents sets of parameters and alternatives from which subsets have to be selected to implement particular telecontrol systems. Certain parameter values, such as the number of octets in the COMMON ADDRESS of ASDUs represent mutually exclusive alternatives. This means that only one value of the defined parameters is admitted per system. Other parameters, such as the listed set of different process information in command and in monitor direction allow the specification of the complete set or subsets, as appropriate for given applications. This Clause summarizes the parameters of the previous Clauses to facilitate a suitable selection for a specific application. If a system is composed of equipment stemming from different manufacturers, it is necessary that all partners agree on the selected parameters.

The interoperability list is defined as in IEC 60870-5-101 and extended with parameters used in this standard. The text descriptions of parameters which are not applicable to this companion standard are strike-through (corresponding check box is marked black).

Note: In addition, the full specification of a system may require individual selection of certain parameters for certain parts of the system, such as the individual selection of scaling factors for individually addressable measured values.

The selected parameters should be marked in the white boxes as follows:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Function or ASDU is not used
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Function or ASDU is used as standardized (default)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Function or ASDU is used in reverse mode
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Function or ASDU is used in standard and reverse mode

The possible selection (blank, X, R, or B) is specified for each specific clause or parameter.

A black check box indicates that the option cannot be selected in this companion standard.

System or Device

(system-specific parameter, indicate the station's function by marking one of the following with 'X')

<input type="checkbox"/>	System definition
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Controlling station definition (Master)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controlling station definition (Slave)

Network configuration

(network-specific parameter, all configurations that are used are to be marked with an "X")

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Point-to-point
-------------------------------------	----------------

Multiple point-to-point
Multipoint-party line
Multipoint-star

Physical layer

(network-specific parameter, all interfaces and data rates that are used are to be marked with an "X")

Transmission speed (control direction)

Unbalanced interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Standard	Unbalanced interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Recommended if >1 200 bit/s	Balanced interchange Circuit X.24/X.27
100 bit/s	2400 bit/s	2400 bit/s
200 bit/s	4800 bit/s	4800 bit/s
300 bit/s	9600 bit/s	9600 bit/s
600 bit/s		19200 bit/s
1200 bit/s		38400 bit/s
		56000 bit/s
		64000 bit/s

Transmission speed (monitor direction)

Unbalanced interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Standard	Unbalanced interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Recommended if >1 200 bit/s	Balanced interchange Circuit X.24/X.27
100 bit/s	2400 bit/s	2400 bit/s
200 bit/s	4800 bit/s	4800 bit/s
300 bit/s	9600 bit/s	9600 bit/s
600 bit/s		19200 bit/s
1200 bit/s		38400 bit/s
		56000 bit/s
		64000 bit/s

Link layer

(network-specific parameter, all options that are used are to be marked with an "X". Specify the maximum frame length. If a non-standard assignment of class 2 messages is implemented for unbalanced transmission, indicate the type ID and COT of all messages assigned to class 2.)

Frame format FT 1.2, single character 1 and the fixed time-out interval are used exclusively in this companion standard.

Link transmission procedure

<input type="checkbox"/>	Balanced transmission
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unbalanced transmission

Address field of link

<input type="checkbox"/>	Not present (balanced transmission only)
<input type="checkbox"/>	One octet
<input type="checkbox"/>	Two octets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstructured

Frame length

<input type="checkbox"/>	Maximum length L (number of octets)
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When using an unbalanced link layer, the following ASDU types are returned in class 2 messages (low priority) with the indicated causes of transmission:

The standard assignment of ASDUs to class 2 messages is used as follows:

Type identification	Cause of transmission
9, 11, 13, 21	<1>

A special assignment of ASDUs to class 2 messages is used as follows:

Type identification	Cause of transmission

Note: In response to a class 2 poll, a controlled station may respond with class 1 data when there is no class 2 data available.

Application layer

Transmission mode for application data

Mode 1 (Least significant octet first), as defined in clause 4.10 of IEC 60870-5-4, is used exclusively in this companion standard.

Common address of ASDU

(system-specific parameter, all configurations that are used are to be marked "X")

	One octet
X	Two octets

Information object address

(system-specific parameter, all configurations that are used are to be marked "X")

	One octet
	Two octets
X	Three octets
X	Structured
X	Unstructured

Cause of transmission

(system-specific parameter, all configurations that are used are to be marked "X")

	One octet
X	Two octets (with originator address)

Note: Set to zero in case of no originator address.

Length of APDU

(system-specific parameter, specify the maximum length of the APDU per system)

The maximum length of APDU for both directions is 253. It is a fixed system parameter.

	Maximum length of APDU per system in control direction
	Maximum length of APDU per system in monitor direction

Selection of standard ASDUs**Process information in monitor direction**

(station-specific parameter, mark each type ID with an "X" if it is only used in the standard direction, "R" if only used in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

X	<1>	:=	Single-point information	M_SP_NA_1
	<2>	:=	Single-point information with time tag	M_SP_TA_1
X	<3>	:=	Double-point information	M_DP_NA_1
	<4>	:=	Double-point information with time tag	M_DP_TA_1

X	<5>	:=	Step position information	M_ST_NA_1
	<6>	:=	Step position information with time tag	M_ST_TA_1
X	<7>	:=	Bitstring of 32 bit	M_BO_NA_1
	<8>	:=	Bitstring of 32 bit with time tag	M_BO_TA_1
X	<9>	:=	Measured value, normalized value	M_ME_NA_1
	<10>	:=	Measured value, normalized value with time tag	M_ME_TA_1
X	<11>	:=	Measured value, scaled value	M_ME_NB_1
	<12>	:=	Measured value, scaled value with time tag	M_ME_TB_1
X	<13>	:=	Measured value, short floating point value	M_ME_NC_1
	<14>	:=	Measured value, short floating point value with time tag	M_ME_TC_1
X	<15>	:=	Integrated totals	M_IT_NA_1
	<16>	:=	Integrated totals with time tag	M_IT_TA_1
	<17>	:=	Event of protection equipment with time tag	M_EP_TA_1
	<18>	:=	Packed start events of protection equipment with time tag	M_EP_TB_1
	<19>	:=	Packed output circuit information of protection equipment with time tag	M_EP_TC_1
	<20>	:=	Packed single-point information with status change detection	M_PS_NA_1
X	<21>	:=	Measured value, normalized value without quality descriptor	M_ME_ND_1
X	<30>	:=	Single-point information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_SP_TB_1
X	<31>	:=	Double-point information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_DP_TB_1
X	<32>	:=	Step position information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ST_TB_1
X	<33>	:=	Bitstring of 32 bit with time tag CP56Time2a	M_BO_TB_1
X	<34>	:=	Measured value, normalized value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TD_1
X	<35>	:=	Measured value, scaled value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TE_1
X	<36>	:=	Measured value, short floating point value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TF_1
X	<37>	:=	Integrated totals with time tag CP56Time2a	M_IT_TB_1
	<38>	:=	Event of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TD_1
	<39>	:=	Packed start events of protection equipment with time tag CP56time2a	M_EP_TE_1
	<40>	:=	Packed output circuit information of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TF_1

In this companion standard, only the use of the set <30> – <40> for ASDUs with time tag is permitted.

Process information in control direction

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID 'X' if it is only used in the standard direction, 'R' if only used in the reverse direction, and 'B' if used in both directions)

X	<45>	:=	Single command	C_SC_NA_1
X	<46>	:=	Double command	C_DC_NA_1
X	<47>	:=	Regulating step command	C_RC_NA_1
X	<48>	:=	Set-point command, normalized value	C_SE_NA_1
X	<49>	:=	Set-point command, scaled value	C_SE_NB_1
X	<50>	:=	Set-point command, short floating point value	C_SE_NC_1
X	<51>	:=	Bitstring of 32 bit	C_BO_NA_1

X	<58>	:=	Single command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SC_TA_1
X	<59>	:=	Double command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_DC_TA_1
X	<60>	:=	Regulating step command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_RC_TA_1
X	<61>	:=	Set-point command, normalized value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TA_1
X	<62>	:=	Set-point command, scaled value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TB_1
X	<63>	:=	Set-point command, short floating point value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TC_1
X	<64>	:=	Bitstring of 32 bit with time tag CP56Time2a	C_BO_TA_1

Either the ASDUs of the set <45> - <51> or of the set <58> - <64> are used.

System information in monitor direction

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID 'X' if it is only used in the standard direction, 'R' if only used in the reverse direction, and 'B' if used in both directions)

X	<70>	:=	End of initialization	M_EI_NA_1
---	------	----	-----------------------	-----------

System information in control direction

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID 'X' if it is only used in the standard direction, 'R' if only used in the reverse direction, and 'B' if used in both directions)

X	<100>	:=	Interrogation command	C_IC_NA_1
X	<101>	:=	Counter interrogation command	C_CI_NA_1
X	<102>	:=	Read command	C_RD_NA_1
X	<103>	:=	Clock synchronization command	C_CS_NA_1

	<104>	:=	Test command	C_TS_NB_1
	<105>	:=	Reset process command	C_RP_NC_1
	<106>	:=	Delay acquisition command	C_CD_NA_1
X	<107>	:=	Test command with time tag CP56time2a	C_TS_TA_1

Parameter in control direction

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID 'X' if it is only used in the standard direction, 'R' if only used in the reverse direction, and 'B' if used in both directions)

	<110>	:=	Parameter of measured value, normalized value	P_ME_NA_1
	<111>	:=	Parameter of measured value, scaled value	P_ME_NB_1
	<112>	:=	Parameter of measured value, short floating point value	P_ME_NC_1
	<113>	:=	Parameter activation	P_AC_NA_1

File transfer

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID 'X' if it is only used in the standard direction, 'R' if only used in the reverse direction, and 'B' if used in both directions)

	<120>	:=	File ready	F_FR_NA_1
	<121>	:=	Section ready	F_SR_NA_1
	<122>	:=	Call directory, select file, call file, call section	F_SC_NA_1
	<123>	:=	Last section, last segment	F_LS_NA_1
	<124>	:=	Ack file, ack section	F_AF_NA_1
	<125>	:=	Segment	F_SG_NA_1
	<126>	:=	Directory {blank or X, only available in monitor (standard) direction}	F_DR_TA_1
	<127>	:=	Query Log – Request archive file	F_SC_NB_1

Type identification and cause of transmission assignments

(station-specific parameters)

Shaded boxes are not required.

Blank = function or ASDU is not used.

Mark type identification/cause of transmission combinations:

"X" if used only in the standard direction;

"R" if used only in the reverse direction;

"B" if used in both directions.

Type Identification		Cause of Transmission																		
		Periodic, cyclic	Background scan	Spontaneous	Initialized	Request or requested	Activation	Activation confirmation	Deactivation	Deactivation confirmation	Activation termination	Return info caused by a remote cmd	Return info caused by a local cmd	File transfer	Interrogated by group <number>	Request by group <n> counter request	Unknown type identification	Unknown cause of transmission	Unknown common address of ASDU	Unknown information object address
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20-36	37-41	44	45	46	47
<1>	M_SP_NA_1			X		X						X	X		X					
<2>	M_SP_TA_1														X					
<3>	M_DP_NA_1			X		X						X	X		X					
<4>	M_DP_TA_1																			
<5>	M_ST_NA_1			X		X						X	X		X					
<6>	M_ST_TA_1																			
<7>	M_BO_NA_1			X		X									X					
<8>	M_BO_TA_1																			
<9>	C_ME_NA_1			X		X									X					
<10>	M_ME_TA_1																			
<11>	M_ME_NB_1			X		X									X					
<12>	M_ME_TB_1																			
<13>	M_ME_NC_1			X		X									X					

<14>	M_ME_ TC_1																		
<15>	M_IT_ NA_1			X													X		
<16>	M_IT_ TA_1																		
<17>	M_EP_ TA_1																		
<18>	M_EP_ TB_1																		
<19>	M_EP_ TC_1																		
<20>	M_PS_ NA_1																		
<21>	M_ME_ ND_1			X		X											X		
<30>	M_SP_ TB_1			X		X					X	X					X		
<31>	M_DP_ TB_1			X		X					X	X							
<32>	M_ST_ TB_1			X		X					X	X							
<33>	M_BO_ TB_1			X		X													
<34>	M_ME_ TD_1			X		X													
<35>	M_ME_ TE_1			X		X													
<36>	M_ME_ TF_1			X		X													
<37>	M_IT_ TB_1			X														X	
<38>	M_EP_ TD_1																		
<39>	M_EP_ TE_1																		
<40>	M_EP_ TF_1																		
<45>	C_SC_ NA_1																		
<46>	C_DC_ NA_1																		

<47>	C_RC_NA_1						X												
<48>	C_SE_NA_1						X												
<49>	C_SE_NB_1						X												
<50>	C_SE_NC_1						X												
<51>	C_BO_NA_1						X												
<58>	C_SC_TA_1																		
<59>	C_DC_TA_1																		
<60>	C_RC_TA_1																		
<61>	C_SE_TA_1																		
<62>	C_SE_TB_1																		
<63>	C_SE_TC_1																		
<64>	C_BO_TA_1																		
<70>	M_EI_NA_1*																		
<100>	C_IC_NA_1						X												
<101>	C_CI_NA_1						X												
<102>	C_RD_NA_1						X												
<103>	C_CS_NA_1						X												
<104>	E_TS_NA_1																		
<105>	C_RP_NA_1																		
<106>	E_CD_NA_1																		
<107>	C_TS_TA_1						X												

<110>	M_ME_ NA_1																		
<111>	M_ME_ NB_1																		
<112>	P_ME_ NC_1																		
<113>	P_AC_ NA_1																		
<120>	F_FR_ NA_1																		
<121>	F_SR_ NA_1																		
<122>	F_SC_ NA_1																		
<123>	F_LS_ NA_1																		
<124>	F_AF_ NA_1																		
<125>	F_SG_ NA_1																		
<126>	F_DR_ TA_1*																		
<127>	F_SC_ NB_1*																		

* **Note:** Blank or X only.

Basic Application Functions

Station initialization

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used)

X	Remote initialization
----------	-----------------------

Cyclic data transmission

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

X	Cyclic data transmission
----------	--------------------------

Read procedure

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Read procedure
-------------------------------------	----------------

Spontaneous transmission

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spontaneous transmission
-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Double transmission of information objects with cause of transmission spontaneous

(Station-specific parameter, mark each information type with an "X" where both a type ID without time and corresponding type ID with time are issued in response to a single spontaneous change of a monitored object.)

The following type identifications may be transmitted in succession caused by a single status change of an information object. The particular information object addresses for which double transmission is enabled are defined in a project-specific list.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Single-point information	M_SP_NA_1, M_SP_TA_1, M_SP_TB_1, M_PS_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Double-point information	M_DP_NA_1, M_DP_TA_1, M_DP_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Step position information	M_ST_NA_1, M_ST_TA_1, M_ST_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bitstring of 32 bit	M_BO_NA_1, M_BO_TA_1, M_BO_TB_1*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Measured value, normalized value	M_ME_NA_1, M_ME_TA_1, M_ME_ND_1, M_ME_TD_1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Measured value, scaled value	M_ME_NB_1, M_ME_TB_1, M_ME_TE_1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Measured value, short floating point number	M_ME_NC_1, M_ME_TC_1, M_ME_TF_1

***Note:** If defined for a specific project.

Station interrogation

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID "X" if it is only used in the standard direction, "R" if only used in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	global		
<input type="checkbox"/>	group 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	group 7
<input type="checkbox"/>	group 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	group 8
<input type="checkbox"/>	group 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	group 9
<input type="checkbox"/>	group 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	group 10
<input type="checkbox"/>	group 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	group 11
<input type="checkbox"/>	group 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	group 12
		<input type="checkbox"/>	group 13
		<input type="checkbox"/>	group 14
		<input type="checkbox"/>	group 15
		<input type="checkbox"/>	group 16

Note: Information Object Addresses assigned to each group must be shown in a separate table.

Clock synchronization

(station-specific parameter, mark each Type ID "X" if it is only used in the standard direction, "R" if only used in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clock synchronization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Day of week used
<input type="checkbox"/>	RES1, GEN (time tag substituted/ not substituted) used
<input type="checkbox"/>	SU-bit (summertime) used

Note: optional, see clause 7.6.

Command transmission

(object-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Direct command transmission
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Direct set point command transmission
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Select and execute command
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Select and execute set point command
<input type="checkbox"/>	C_SE_ACTTERM used
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No additional definition
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Short pulse duration (duration determined by a system parameter in the outstation)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long pulse duration (duration determined by a system parameter in the outstation)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Persistent output
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supervision of maximum delay in command direction of commands and set point commands

Configurable	Maximum allowable delay of commands and set point commands
---------------------	--

Transmission of integrated tools

(station-specific parameter, mark "X" if function is only used in the standard direction, "R" if only used in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Mode A: Local freeze with spontaneous
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mode B: Local freeze with counter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mode C Freeze and transmit by counter interrogation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mode C Freeze by counter-interrogation command, frozen values reported
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Counter read
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Counter freeze without reset
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Counter freeze with reset
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Counter reset

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General request counter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request counter group 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request counter group 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request counter group 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request counter group 4

Parameter loading

(object-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Threshold value
<input type="checkbox"/>	Smoothing factor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low limit for transmission of measured value
<input type="checkbox"/>	High limit for transmission of measured value

Parameter activation

(object-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Activation / deactivation of persistent cyclic or periodic transmission of the addressed object
--------------------------	---

Test procedure

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test procedure
-------------------------------------	----------------

File transfer

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used)

File transfer in monitor direction

<input type="checkbox"/>	Transparent file
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transmission of disturbance data of protection
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transmission of sequences of events
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transmission of sequences of recorded analog values

File transfer in control direction

<input type="checkbox"/>	Transparent file
--------------------------	------------------

Background scan

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

X Background scan

Acquisition of transmission delay

(station-specific parameter, mark with an "X" if function is used only in the standard direction, "R" if used only in the reverse direction, and "B" if used in both directions)

X Acquisition of transmission delay

Definition of time-outs

Parameter	Default Value	Remarks	Selected Value
t_0	30s	Time-out of connection establishment	Configurable
t_1	15s	Time-out of send or test APDUs	Configurable
t_2	10s	Time-out for acknowledges in case of no data messages $t_2 < t_1$	Configurable
t_3	20s	Time-out for sending test frames in case of a long idle state	Configurable

Maximum range of values for all time outs: 1 to 255 seconds, accuracy 1 seconds.

Maximum number of outstanding I format APDUs k and latest acknowledge APDUs (w)

Parameter	Default Value	Remarks	Selected Value
k	12 APDUs	Maximum difference receive sequence number to send state variable	Configurable
w	8 APDUs	Latest acknowledge after receiving w I-format APDUs	Configurable

Maximum range of values k: 1 to 32767 ($2^{15}-1$) APDUs, accuracy 1 APDU.

Maximum range of values w: 1 to 32767 APDUs, accuracy 1 APDU (Recommendation: w should not exceed two-thirds of k).

Port number

Parameter	Value	Remarks
Portnumber	2404	In all cases

Redundant connections

Configurable Number N of redundancy ground connections used

RFC 2200 suit

RFC 2200 is an official Internet Standard which describes the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet as determined by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). It offers a broad spectrum of actual standards used in the Internet. The suitable selection of documents from RFC 2200 defined in this standard for given projects has to be chosen by the user of this standard.

- Ethernet 802.3
- Serial X.21 interface
- Other selection from RFC 2200:

List of valid documents from RFC 2200:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

etc.

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