## DNP POINTS LIST AND IMPLEMENTATION

DNP points list and DNP implementation for the 5802 Automatic Switch Control with Dual-Overhead IntelliTEAM, using software SNCD2A6D.

## DNP Points List (5802)

Use software SNCD2A6D Rev. 2.25 or subsequent releases. For accessing the Model 5802 with DualOverhead IntelliTEAM, the DNP master station should define the Switch Control with the following I/O:

|  | Point <br> Count |
| :--- | :---: |
| Status Points | 64 |
| Analog Inputs | 30 |
| Analog Outputs | 5 |
| Binary Counter | 2 |
| Frozen Counter | 2 |
| Control Outputs | 11 |

## Status Points

## Status Point \#

## Definition

Switch 1 Open contact status. This bit is set if the switch (circuit) is open.
Switch 1 Closed contact status. This bit is set if the switch (circuit) is closed.
Switch 2 Open contact status. This bit is set if the switch (circuit) is open.
Switch 2 Closed contact status. This bit is set if the switch (circuit) is closed.
Visual Disconnect Switch 1 If the switch is equipped with the Visual Disconnect option, this bit is set when the disconnect is in the open position.

Visual Disconnect Switch 2 If the switch is equipped with the Visual Disconnect option, this bit is set when the disconnect is in the open position.
N.A.

1 Switch 1 disabled. This bit is set when switch operation is disabled. This may occur when bad battery voltage is present, or when the visual disconnect is open. See Status Points 4 and 22 to determine which condition is causing this bit to be set.
1 Switch 2 disabled. As above, for Switch 2.
Automatic operation enabled. This bit is set if automatic control functions have been enabled via either the faceplate switches or SCADA control command.
REMOTE/LOCAL faceplate switch position. This bit is set when the switch is in the REMOTE position. In the REMOTE position, local operation of the switch from the faceplate is blocked. In the LOCAL position, operation of the switch from the SCADA master station is blocked.

Overcurrent fault detected, Switch 1. This bit is set if the fault detection circuitry has detected a line fault condition which has not been reset by the SCADA operator. For a normally closed switch, line fault conditions clear automatically once 3-phase line voltage has been sensed, the switch is closed, and 45 minutes have elapsed or the faceplate REMOTE/LOCAL switch is toggled. For the normally open switch, you can toggle the REMOTE/LOCAL switch to clear the condition while the line switch is open or closed.

NOTE: If the conditions above are met and you reinitialize the Switch Control using the Setup software or a SCADA operator command, the fault condition also clears.

Overcurrent fault detected, Switch 2. As above, for Switch 2.
Sectionalizer tripped, Switch 1. This bit is set if any automatic control function has opened the switch. The bit is cleared when the switch is closed for any reason, and is also cleared on reinitialization of the Switch Control using the Setup software.

25 Cabinet door open. This bit is set if the door to the Switch Control enclosure is ajar. When the door is closed, this bit is cleared and all power to the faceplate LEDs is turned off.

## Status

 Point \#
## Definition

Temperature sensor bad. The temperature sensor in the Switch Control is reading out of range. When the sensor is reading incorrectly, various temperature-related correction factors will not be accurate.

Phase A - overcurrent fault, Switch 1. This bit is set if the peak current measured on Phase A has exceeded the programmed threshold level continuously for at least the programmed period of time. For a normally closed switch, the bit is cleared automatically once ac power has been restored to all phases, the switch is closed, and 45 minutes have elapsed or the faceplate REMOTE/LOCAL switch is toggled. For the normally open switch, you can toggle the REMOTE/LOCAL switch to clear the condition while the line switch is open or closed.

NOTE: If the conditions above are met and you reinitialize the Switch Control using the Setup software or a SCADA operator command, the fault condition also clears.

Phase B - overcurrent fault, Switch 1. As above, for Phase B, Switch 1.
Phase C - overcurrent fault, Switch 1. As above, for Phase C, Switch 1.
Overcurrent ground fault, Switch 1. As above, for ground, Switch 1.
Phase A - overcurrent fault, Switch 2. This bit is set if the peak current measured on Phase A has exceeded the programmed threshold level continuously for at least the programmed period of time. For a normally closed switch, the bit is cleared automatically once ac power has been restored to all phases, the switch is closed, and 45 minutes have elapsed or the faceplate REMOTE/LOCAL switch is toggled. For the normally open switch, you can toggle the REMOTE/LOCAL switch to clear the condition while the line switch is open or closed.

NOTE: If the conditions above are met and you reinitialize the Switch Control using the Setup software or a SCADA operator command, the fault condition also clears.

Phase B - overcurrent fault, Switch 2. As above, for Phase B, Switch 2.
Phase C - overcurrent fault, Switch 2. As above, for Phase C, Switch 2.
Overcurrent ground fault, Switch 2. As above, for ground, Switch 2.
AC power failure. This point is set for any configured voltage channel where the voltage sensor shows a loss of voltage.

Phase A - reverse current, Switch 1. This bit is set if the current on Phase A is flowing in the direction opposite to the "normal" direction configured in the Switch Control. The Switch Control identifies reverse current when the voltage-current phase angle deviates more than 90 degrees from the value set during installation for unity power factor.

## Definition

Phase B - reverse current, Switch 1. As above, for Phase B, Switch 1.
Phase C - reverse current, Switch 1. As above, for Phase C, Switch 1.
Phase A - reverse current, Switch 2. This bit is set if the current on Phase A is flowing in the direction opposite to the "normal" direction configured in the Switch Control. The Switch Control identifies reverse current when the voltage-current phase angle deviates more than 90 degrees from the value set during installation for unity power factor.

Phase B - reverse current, Switch 2. As above, for Phase B, Switch 2.
Phase C - reverse current, Switch 2. As above, for Phase C, Switch 2.
Application layer confirmation requests. This bit is set when requests for application layer confirmations by the Switch Control are enabled. If enabled, the Switch Control requests a confirmation of receipt from the master station for every application data response generated. If the Switch Control does not receive a confirmation within the Time Delay Between Attempts, it issues another data response with request for confirmation. The Number of Confirmation Attempts setpoint determines the maximum number of times the Switch Control will reissue a request if it does not receive a confirmation.

Data Link layer confirmation requests. This bit is set when requests for data link layer confirmations by the Switch Control are enabled. If enabled, the Switch Control requests a confirmation of receipt from the destination station for every data link request generated.

NOTE: Data link layer confirmations only apply to requests that are generated by the Switch Control to other peer Switch Controls (IntelliTEAM).

Automatic Transfer event status. This bit is set when a transfer operation is in progress.
Return to Normal event status. This bit is set when a return to normal operation is in progress.
Team mode enabled. This bit is set when the Features Enabled field for this team of Switch Controls includes automatic team operation mode.

Removed from team. This bit is set when the local Switch Control is not an active member of the team.

Clearing stop transfer inhibited. This bit is set when the Switch Control cannot clear a stop transfer.

Stop transfer process. This bit is set when the transfer process is stopped.
Return to Normal mode mismatch. This bit is set when not all team members are configured with the same Return to Normal mode.

Status Point \#

## Definition

Timestamp mismatch. This bit is set when the timestamp is mismatched among team members.

Database sequence number mismatch. This bit is set when the database sequence number is mismatched among team members.

Stop transfer and communications. This bit is set when the transfer process and communications are stopped.

Configuration process. This bit is set when the configuration process is active.
Bad address table. This bit is set when the address table is bad.
NOTE (Points 49 through 56): If there is no record for the local Switch Control in the team database, these status points are not valid.

Transfer process status. This bit is set when the team is ready to perform an automatic transfer.

Synchronization. This bit is set when the team is synchronized in database sequence number and time.

Stop transfer summary. This bit is set when any Switch Control in the team is in a stop transfer condition.

Stop transfer and communications summary. This bit is set when any Switch Control in the team is in a stop transfer and communications condition.
Address table summary. This bit is set when any Switch Control in the team has a bad address table.

Configuration process summary. This bit is set when any Switch Control in the team is actively in a configuration process.

Local record status. This bit is set when no record is found corresponding to the local Switch Control.

Return to Normal mode summary. This bit is set when not all Switch Controls in the team are in the same Return to Normal mode.

## Analog Input Points

## Analog <br> Input <br> Point \# Definition

$0 \quad 90 \%$ voltage reference standard. This is provided for the benefit of the protocol implementation to conform to the RTU standard. It is loaded as a constant.
$10 \%$ voltage reference standard. This is provided for the benefit of the protocol implementation to conform to the RTU standard. It is loaded as a constant with the value zero.

2 Ground current of Switch 1, taken as the vector sum of the phase currents on Phases A, B, and C of Switch 1. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

Single-phase current measured on Phase A of Switch 1. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.
4 Single-phase current measured on Phase B of Switch 1. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

5 Single-phase current measured on Phase C of Switch 1. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

Ground current of Switch 2, taken as the vector sum of the phase currents on Phases A, B, and C of Switch 2. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

Single-phase current measured on Phase A of Switch 2. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

Single-phase current measured on Phase B of Switch 2. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

9 Single-phase current measured on Phase C of Switch 2. Current is measured using true RMS techniques and reported in units of 1 count equals 1 ampere.

10 Single-phase voltage measured on Phase A of Switch 1. Voltage is measured using true RMS techniques and scaled to yield a nominal value of 120 Vac. Configuration of the Switch Control at installation time provides the scaling factors such as voltage transformer turn ratio, etc. In cases where loads are connected in a delta (phase-to-phase) configuration, the Switch Control's Sensor Conditioning module is jumpered to yield phase-to-phase voltage readings. Voltage is reported in units of 1 sensor count equals 0.1 Vac RMS.

Single-phase voltage measured on Phase B of Switch 1. As above, for Phase B, Switch 1.

## Analog Input Point \#

## Definition

Single-phase voltage measured on Phase A of Switch 2. Voltage is measured using true RMS techniques and scaled to yield a nominal value of 120 Vac. Configuration of the Switch Control at installation time provides the scaling factors such as voltage transformer turn ratio, etc. In cases where loads are connected in a delta (phase-to-phase) configuration, the Switch Control's Sensor Conditioning module is jumpered to yield phase-to-phase voltage readings. Voltage is reported in units of 1 sensor count equals 0.1 Vac RMS.

Single-phase voltage measured on Phase B of Switch 2. As above, for Phase B, Switch 2.
Single-phase voltage measured on Phase C of Switch 2. As above, for Phase C, Switch 2.
Phase angle on Phase A of Switch 1. Each count equals one eighth of a degree.
Phase angle on Phase B of Switch 1. As above, for Phase B, Switch 1.
Phase angle on Phase C of Switch 1. As above, for Phase C, Switch 1.
Phase angle on Phase A of Switch 2. Each count equals one eighth of a degree.
Phase angle on Phase B of Switch 2. As above, for Phase B, Switch 2.
Phase angle on Phase C of Switch 2. As above, for Phase C, Switch 2.
Single-phase kVARs measured on Phase A of Switch 1. kVARs (volt-amperes, reactive) are calculated from single-phase true RMS voltage and current sensor values and the respective voltage-current phase angle.

Single-phase kVARs measured on Phase B of Switch 1. As above, for Phase B, Switch 1.
Single-phase kVARs measured on Phase C of Switch 1. As above, for Phase C, Switch 1.
Single-phase kVARs measured on Phase A of Switch 2. kVARs (volt-amperes, reactive) are calculated from single-phase true RMS voltage and current sensor values and the respective voltage-current phase angle.

Single-phase kVARs measured on Phase B of Switch 2. As above, for Phase B, Switch 2.
Single-phase kVARs measured on Phase C of Switch 2. As above, for Phase C, Switch 2.
The most recent cabinet temperature reading. This value is in units of ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
Battery voltage, nominally 24 Vdc . If ac power is on, this value is updated only during battery testing. If ac power is off, this value is continuously updated. One count equals 0.035 Vdc.

## Analog Output Points

## Analog

 Output Point \#
## Definition

$0 \quad$ Application layer confirmation retry time. This is the length of time the Switch Control waits for an application layer confirmation on a response message before resending the response. It uses timer byte format. The retry time is only in effect when the confirmation process is enabled.

NOTE: In timer byte format, the top two bits are the time units ( $0=$ tenths of seconds, 1 (\$40) $=$ seconds, $2(\$ 80)=$ minutes, $3(\$ \mathrm{C} 0)=$ hours $)$. The bottom 6 bits are the count. A value of 1 second $(\$ 41)$ can be more accurately specified as 10 tenths ( $\$ 0 \mathrm{~A}$ ). A value of 1 minute $(\$ 81)$ can be specified as 60 seconds ( $\$ 7 \mathrm{C}$ ). A value of 1 hour ( $\$ \mathrm{C} 1$ ) can be specified as 60 minutes $(\$ B C)$. The value $\$ F F$ generates an "infinite" time value.

1 Application layer confirmation retry count. This is the number of times the Switch Control sends a response message without receiving a confirmation. This number includes the initial response. The retry count is only in effect when the confirmation process is enabled.

Control point select time. During a Select-Before-Operate procedure, this is the length of time that may elapse between receiving the Select function for a point and receiving the Operate function for that same point. If an Operate is not received within this time period, the point is deselected and another Select is required before the point will operate. It uses timer byte format.

3 Real-time load on right feeder.
4 Real-time load on left feeder.
NOTE: A DNP device with real-time feeder loading data can use these analog output points to inform the Switch Controls in a team of the real-time loading at both sources for the team. The team can then use this real-time loading data to determine more accurately whether transferring load can be accomplished safely. See the associated setpoints on the second SETUP: Automatic Operation screen.

## Binary Counter Points

## Binary <br> Counter Definition <br> Point \#

$0 \quad$ Operation Counter, Switch 1. This is the number of switch operations. The counter is incremented on each Close operation. This is a 16-bit counter and will overflow back to zero.

1
Operation Counter, Switch 2. This is the number of switch operations. The counter is incremented on each Close operation. This is a 16-bit counter and will overflow back to zero.

## Frozen Counter Points

## Frozen

 Counter Point \#1

## Control Points

## Control

0 Frozen Operation Counter, Switch 1. This is the number of switch operations before the operation counter received a Freeze command.

Frozen Operation Counter, Switch 2. This is the number of switch operations before the operation counter received a Freeze command.

## Point \#

0

2

## Definition

Issue the Close/Open command to Switch 1. The Close/Open command may be issued using either the Select / Operate sequence, the Direct Operate function, or the Direct Operate without Ack function. Both Trip and Close are valid for this point.

1 Issue the Close/Open command to Switch 2. As above, for Switch 2.
Issue the Shots-to-Lockout command to Switch 1. This command may be issued

## Definition

 using either the Select/Operate sequence, the Direct Operate function, or the Direct Operate without Ack function. Only a Close command is valid for this point.
## Definition

4 Reset (clear) any outstanding overcurrent fault conditions present. This command must be

6 Enable or disable the Failure Override status. This command must be issued using

7 Enable or disable Automatic operation. This command must be issued using the Latch

8 Enable or disable application layer confirmations. This command must be issued using the

3

Issue the Shots-to-Lockout command to Switch 2. This command may be issued using either the Select/Operate sequence, the Direct Operate function, or the Direct Operate without Ack function. Only a Close command is valid for this point.

NOTE (Points 0-3): These commands are ignored if the switch disabled, or battery bad status point is active and the Failure Override command has not been issued. These commands are ignored and return an error if the faceplate REMOTE/LOCAL switch is not in the REMOTE position. issued using a Pulse On request. The fault condition otherwise remains active for 45 minutes after the switch is closed and ac power is fully restored, or until the REMOTE/LOCAL switch is toggled.

Begin a battery test cycle. This command must be issued using a Pulse On request. If ac power is on, the charger is disconnected for several minutes while the test is in progress. If ac power is off, a brief battery impedance test evaluates the battery condition. the Latch On/Off request in the control relay output block. This allows Open and Close commands to be processed even if a bad battery condition is active. On/Off request in the control relay output block. In Automatic mode, the Switch Control automatically opens the switch if a preconfigured recloser sequence is recognized after a detected fault.

NOTE: Automatic operation is not disabled by the faceplate REMOTE/LOCAL switch being in the LOCAL position. Latch On/Off request in the control relay output block. When enabled, the Switch Control requests a confirmation from the master station for every response message generated.

9 Enable or disable data link layer confirmations. This command must be issued using the Latch On/Off request in the control relay output block. When enabled, the Switch Control uses confirmed user data packets for all messages originated by the Switch Control.

Force Return to Normal now.

## DNP Implementation

This implementation of DNP and this section of documentation conform to the document DNP V3.00 Subset Definitions, Version 0.01, available from the DNP Users Group.

## Device Profile Description

This section describes the compatibility of S\&C's implementation of DNP with other devices.


```
Requires Data Link Layer Confirmation:
    X Never
    __ Always
    __ Sometimes If 'Sometimes', when?
    __ Configurable If 'Configurable', how?
Requires Application Layer Confirmation:
    __ Never
    __ Always (not recommended)
    __ When reporting Event Data (Slave devices only)
    __ When sending multi-fragment responses (Slave devices only)
    __ Sometimes If 'Sometimes', when?
    X Configurable If 'Configurable', how? - Response confirmations are
                    configured through SCADA communications or through
                        locally connected setup software.
```

Timeouts while waiting for:
Data Link Confirm X None _ Fixed __ Variable _ Config
Complete Appl. Fragment X None _ Fixed __ Variable _ Config
Application Confirm - None _ Fixed _ Variable X Config
Complete Appl. Response X None _ Fixed __ Variable __ Config
Others
Attach explanation if 'Variable' or 'Configurable' was checked
(see Note 1 below for explanation)
Sends/Executes Control Operations:

Attach explanation if 'Sometimes' or 'Configurable' was checked
(see Note 2 below for explanation)

| FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING ITEM FOR MASTER DEVICES ONLY: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Master Expects Binary Input Change Events:$\qquad$ Either time-tagged or non-time-tagged for a single event$\qquad$ Both time-tagged and non-time-tagged for a single event$\qquad$ Configurable (attach explanation) |  |
| FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FOR SLAVE DEVICES ONLY: |  |
| Reports Binary Input Change Events when no specific variation requested: $\qquad$ Never $\qquad$ Only time-tagged <br> X <br> Only non-time-tagged $\qquad$ Configurable to send both | Reports time-tagged Binary Input Change Events when no specific variation requested: $\qquad$ Never <br> X Binary Input Change with Time $\qquad$ Bin In Change Relative Time $\qquad$ Configurable (explain) |
| Sends Unsolicited Responses: $\qquad$ Never <br> X <br> Configurable (explain) $\qquad$ Only certain objects $\qquad$ Sometimes (explain) $\qquad$ ENABLE/DISABLE UNSOLICITED <br> Function codes supported <br> (see Note 3 below) | Sends Static Data in Unsolicited Responses: $\qquad$ Never $\qquad$ When Device Restarts $\qquad$ When Status Flags Change <br> No other options are permitted. <br> (see Note 3 below) |
| Default Counter Object/Variation: $\qquad$ No Counters Reported $\qquad$ Configurable (explain) <br> X <br> Default Object - 20 <br> Default Variation - 6 $\qquad$ Point-by-point list attached | Counters Roll Over at: $\qquad$ No Counters Reported $\qquad$ Configurable (explain) <br> X <br> 16 Bits $\qquad$ 32 Bits $\qquad$ Other Value $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Point-by-point list attached |
| Sends Multi-Fragment Responses (Slave Only) : X Yes _ No |  |

## NOTE 1: Timeouts While Waiting for Confirmations

When a data link confirmation (during a request to reset the transmit link) or an application layer response confirmation is requested, the Switch Control waits before sending another response/confirmation attempt (if the retry number has not been reached), or stopping the confirmation process. Both confirmation requests use the same timeout period, Time Delay Between Attempts.
You can set the Time Delay Between Attempts with the Setup software or via SCADA. See the Setup chapter for more details.

## NOTE 2: Control Operations Executed

For all Binary Output Relay operations and Analog Output operations, the allowed control functions are:

- Select/Operate
- Direct Operate
- Direct Operate No Ack

The master station can choose which of these three functions to use at any given time.
You must use the Trip/Close bits for these functions in the Control Block. Set the Count value to " 1 " and the Code value to "NUL" (0) or " 1. ." The Switch Control ignores the On-Time and Off-Time values and the Queue and Clear flags in the Control Code.

For all momentary point operations, you must use the Pulse On function. When using Pulse On, set the Count value in the Control Block to " 1 " and the Code value to "1." Set the Trip/Close to "NUL" (00). The Switch Control ignores the On-Time and Off-Time values and the Queue and Clear flags in the Control Code.

For all latching point operations, you can use either the Latch On or Latch Off function. For either function, set the Count value in the Control Block to " 1 ." Set the Code value to " 3 " for Latch On or " 4 " for Latch Off. Set the Trip/Close to "NUL" (00). The Switch Control ignores the On-Time and Off-Time values and the Queue and Clear flags in the Control Code.
For more details, see the Control Relay Output Block section of the document object library in the DNP V3.00 Basic 4 Document Set, available from the DNP Users Group.

## NOTE 3: Unsolicited Responses

The Switch Control returns unsolicited responses to the configured master station address when a change occurs in any status point or when the device is restarted. For the 2852-SC, object 2, variation 2 ("Binary Input Change with Time") is returned.
You can enable and disable unsolicited responses from the Setup software or via SCADA (function code 20 to enable, function code 21 to disable).

Implementation Table
This section describes which objects and requests this implementation accepts and which responses are returned. Object, Variation, and Qualifier Codes in the request must exactly match what is expected; otherwise, the Switch Control flags an error. All application layer responses use the standard response function code 129.

| OBJECT |  |  | REQUEST |  | RESPONSE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Obj | Var | Description | Func <br> Code <br> (dec) | Qualifier <br> Codes <br> (hex) | Qual <br> Codes <br> (hex) |
| 1 | 0 | Binary Input - All Variations | 1 | 06 |  |
| 1 | 1 | Binary Input |  |  | 00 |
| 2 | 0 | Binary Input Change - All Variations | 1 | 06,07,08 |  |
| 2 | 1 | Binary Input Change without Time | 1 | 06,07,08 | 17 |
| 2 | 2 | Binary Input Change with Time (see Note 4) | 1 | 06,07,08 | 17 |
| 2 | 3 | Binary Input Change with Relative Time (object parsed but no data to return) | 1 | 06,07,08 | 17 |
| 10 | 0 | Binary Output - All Variations | 1 | 06 |  |
| 10 | 1 | Binary Output <br> (object parsed but WRITE not used) | 2 | 17, 28 |  |
| 10 | 2 | Binary Output Status <br> (only use the on-line bit, see Note 5) |  |  | 00 |
| 12 | 1 | Control Relay Output Block | $\begin{aligned} & 3,4, \\ & 5,6 \end{aligned}$ | 17, 28 | echo of request |
| 20 | 0 | Binary Counter - All Variations | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7,8 \\ & 9,10 \end{aligned}$ | 06 |  |
| 20 | 6 | 16-Bit Binary Counter without Flag |  |  | 00 |
| 21 | 0 | Frozen Counter - All Variations | 1 | 06 |  |
| 21 | 10 | 16-Bit Frozen Counter without Flag |  |  | 00 |
| 22 | 0 | Counter Change Event - All Variations (object parsed but no data to return) | 1 | 06,07,08 |  |


| OBJECT |  |  | REQUEST |  | RESPONSE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Obj | Var | Description | Func Code (dec) | Qualifier <br> Codes (hex) | Qual <br> Codes <br> (hex) |
| 30 | 0 | Analog Input - All Variations | 1 | 06 |  |
| 30 | 4 | 16-Bit Analog Input without Flag |  |  | 00 |
| 32 | 0 | Analog Change Event - All Variations (object parsed but no data to return) | 1 | 06,07,08 |  |
| 40 | 0 | Analog Output Status - All Variations | 1 | 06 |  |
| 40 | 2 | 16-Bit Analog Output Status |  |  | 00 |
| 41 | 2 | 16-Bit Analog Output Block | $\begin{aligned} & 3,4, \\ & 5,6 \end{aligned}$ | 17, 28 | echo of request |
| 50 | 1 | Time and Date | 2 | 07 where quantity =1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IINs } \\ & \text { only } \end{aligned}$ |
| 60 | 1 | Class 0 Data | 1 | 06 |  |
| 60 | 2 | Class 1 Data | 1 | 06,07,08 |  |
| 60 | 3 | Class 2 Data <br> (object parsed but no data to return) | 1 | 06,07,08 |  |
| 60 | 4 | Class 3 Data <br> (object parsed but no data to return) | 1 | 06,07,08 |  |
| 80 | 1 | Internal Indications | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & \text { index=7 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IINs } \\ & \text { only } \end{aligned}$ |
| 102 | 0 | 8-Bit Unsigned Integer (see Note 6) | 1 | 04 | 04 |
| 102 | 1 | 8-Bit Unsigned Integer (see Note 6) | 1,2 | 04 | 04 |
|  |  | No Object | 13 |  |  |
|  |  | No Object | 23 |  |  |

## NOTE 4: Binary Input Change with Time

This is the default object returned in the unsolicited report by exception (if enabled) and the default object for a class 1 data request. Note that the maximum number of records returned in one packet for this object is 29 . Returning 29 records will cause 232 bytes of data to be returned; with overhead, this makes almost a full packet. If more than 29 status change records exist, you can retrieve the remaining records with an additional request.

## NOTE 5: Binary Output Status

In a response to a Binary Output Status request, the Switch Control returns a status byte for each control point available. In this implementation of the Binary Output Status object, only the On-Line bit is used. All other bits, including the State bit, should be ignored.

You can inspect the state of all digital points (controlled and not controlled) by using the Binary Input object.

## NOTE 6: 8-Bit Unsigned Integer

This object provides efficient access to all types of memory-mapped data. All virtual memory locations are addressed using 16-bit absolute address identifiers in the Range field (qualifier code 4), least significant byte (LSB) first.
To perform a write to general memory, make sure that the high bytes of the addresses do not span virtual memory regions or multiple tables, and that the low bytes of the addresses are in ascending order.

NOTE: Switch Controls with IntelliTEAM primarily use this object to share specific records or data with each other. It is available for SCADA implementation, but is not required.

## NOTE 7: Polling Class

DNP points are assigned to polling classes. S\&C Automatic Controls implement only Class 0 and Class 1 polls. The Class 0 poll contains all DNP points for the control that return static data, the latest value for all data. The Class 1 poll returns event data, any DNP point that has changed since the last event data message was received. Polling frequency is an aspect of the user's SCADA system, and is user selectable.
The Class 2 and 3 polls are user defined lists of DNP points that will be returned when the IED receives a Class 2 or 3 poll. S\&C Automatic Controls do not support Class 2 or 3 polling. When received, the Class 2 or 3 poll request is understood, it does not elicit an error response, and the response is just the application header with no objects. The SCADA master station can send a Class 2 or 3 poll to other equipment on the system, and S\&C Controls will not return an error.

