



D2-01_06

GOOSE MESSAGES BETWEEN SUBSTATIONS USING SDH TRANSPORT

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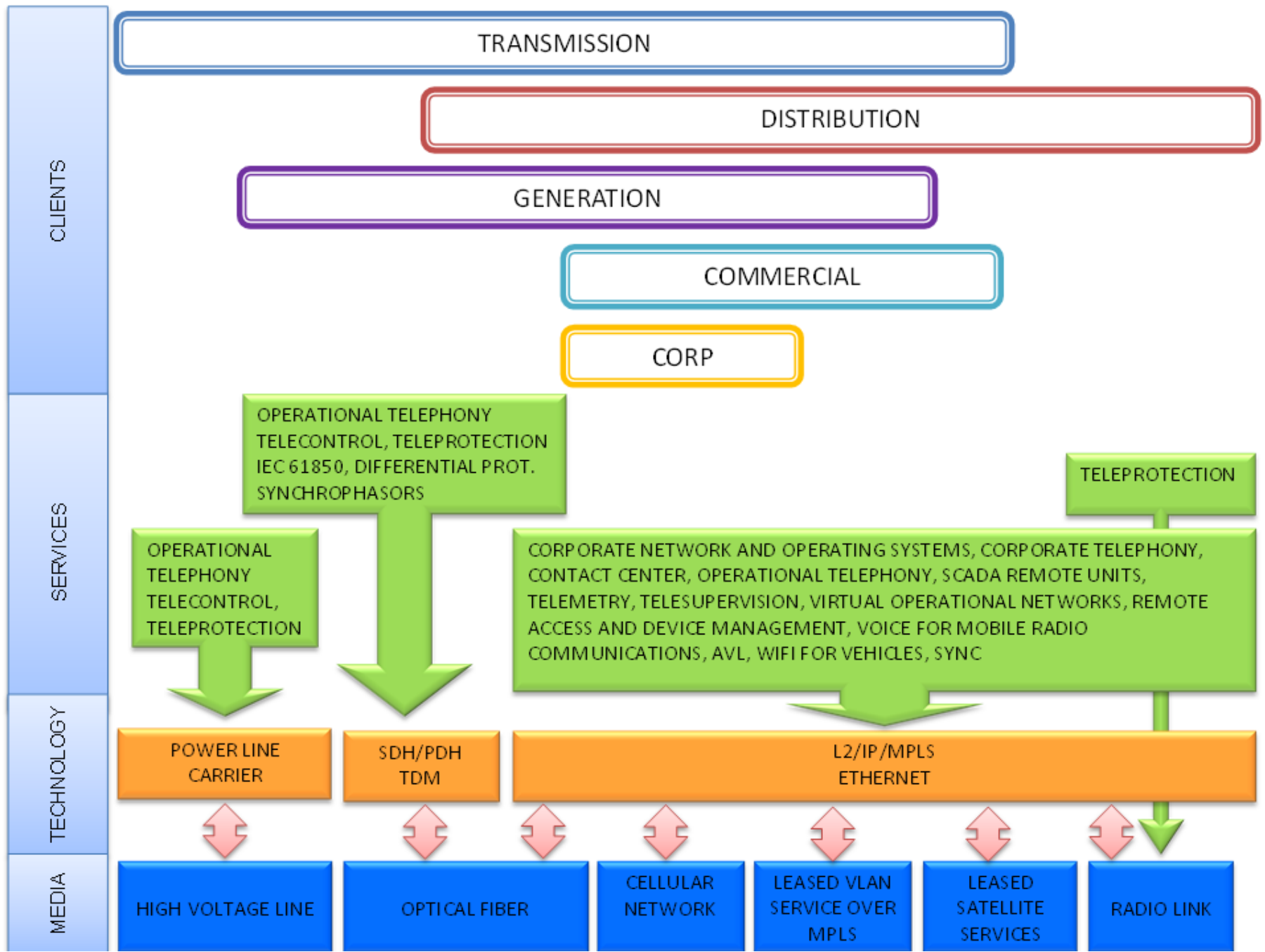
AGENDA

- The context
- The request
- Laboratory Tests
- Getting the bandwidth
- Field Test
- Conclusion

The context

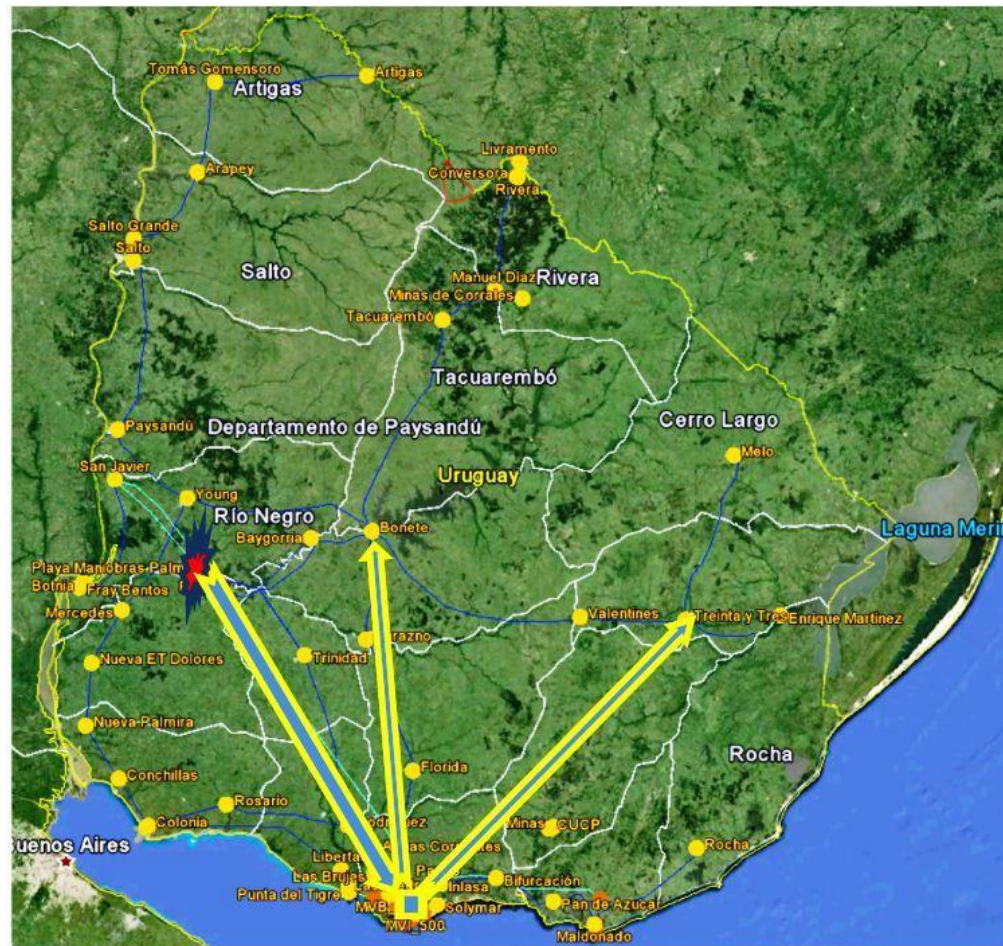
In UTE, the telecommunications network through optical fiber is formed mainly by two separate systems:

- A TDM network with SDH technology
- An operational network that carries services over IP



The request

- The Transmission team is carrying out a draft of Remedial Action Scheme

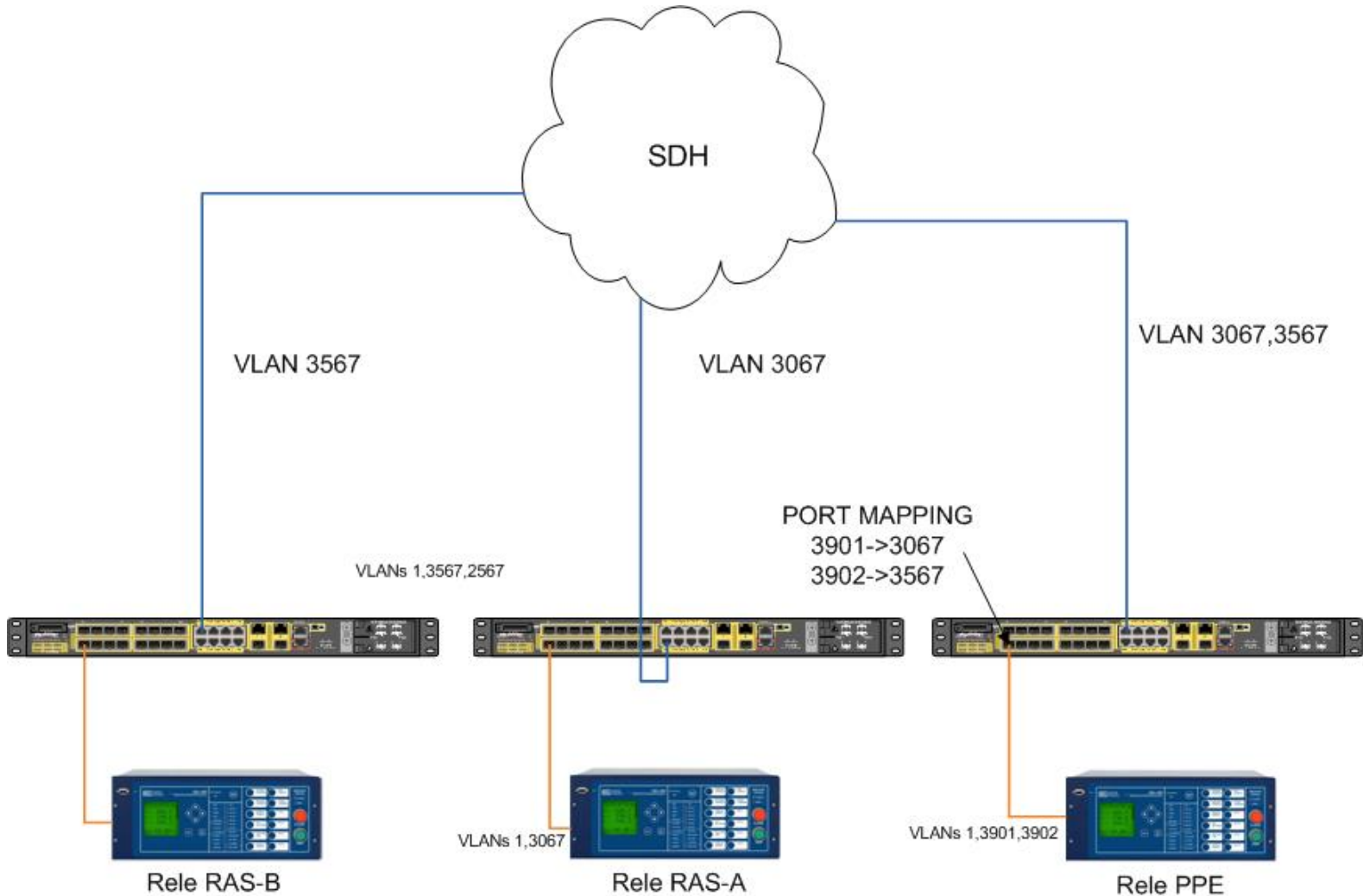


The request

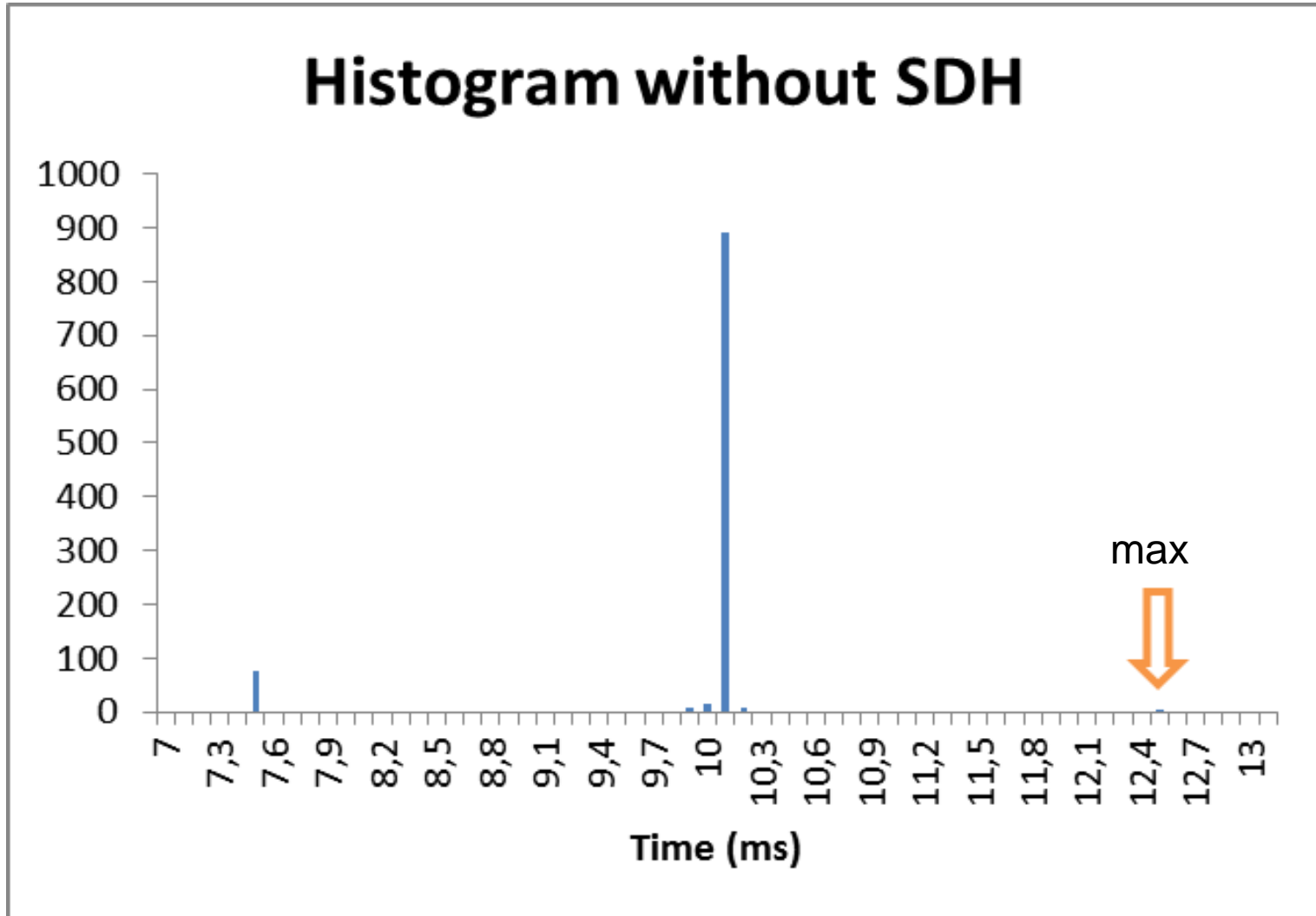
We received the request to transport GOOSE messages between substations.

- The IP network is migrating to MPLS, but this process is just beginning.
- SDH network is mature and formed by New Generation nodes that include a switch capable of transporting Ethernet over SDH.
- To each destination point it was set up a VLAN dedicated to GOOSE messages. The challenge is that messages should arrive in less than 20 ms and get the behavior well characterized to avoid unexpected results.

Laboratory Tests

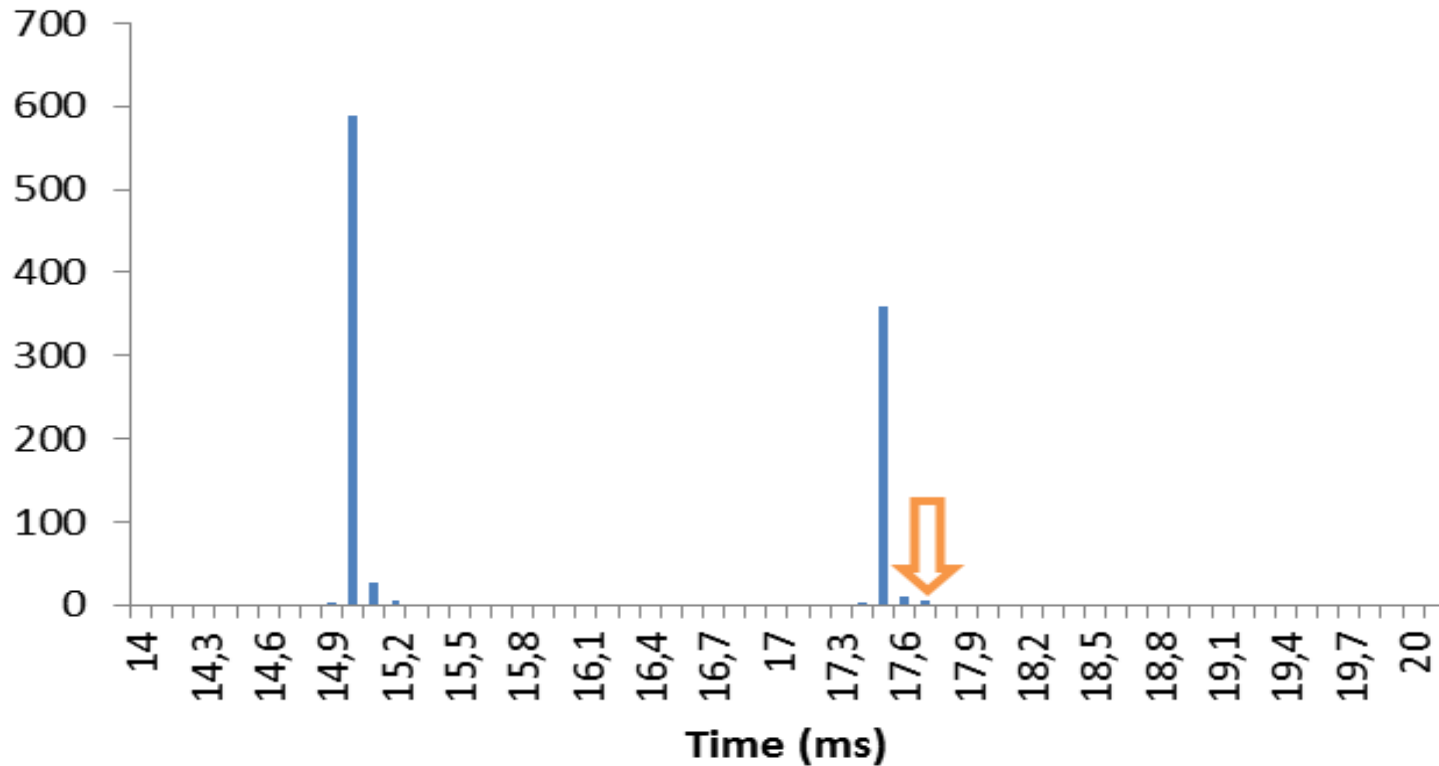


Roundtrip time of a GOOSE message



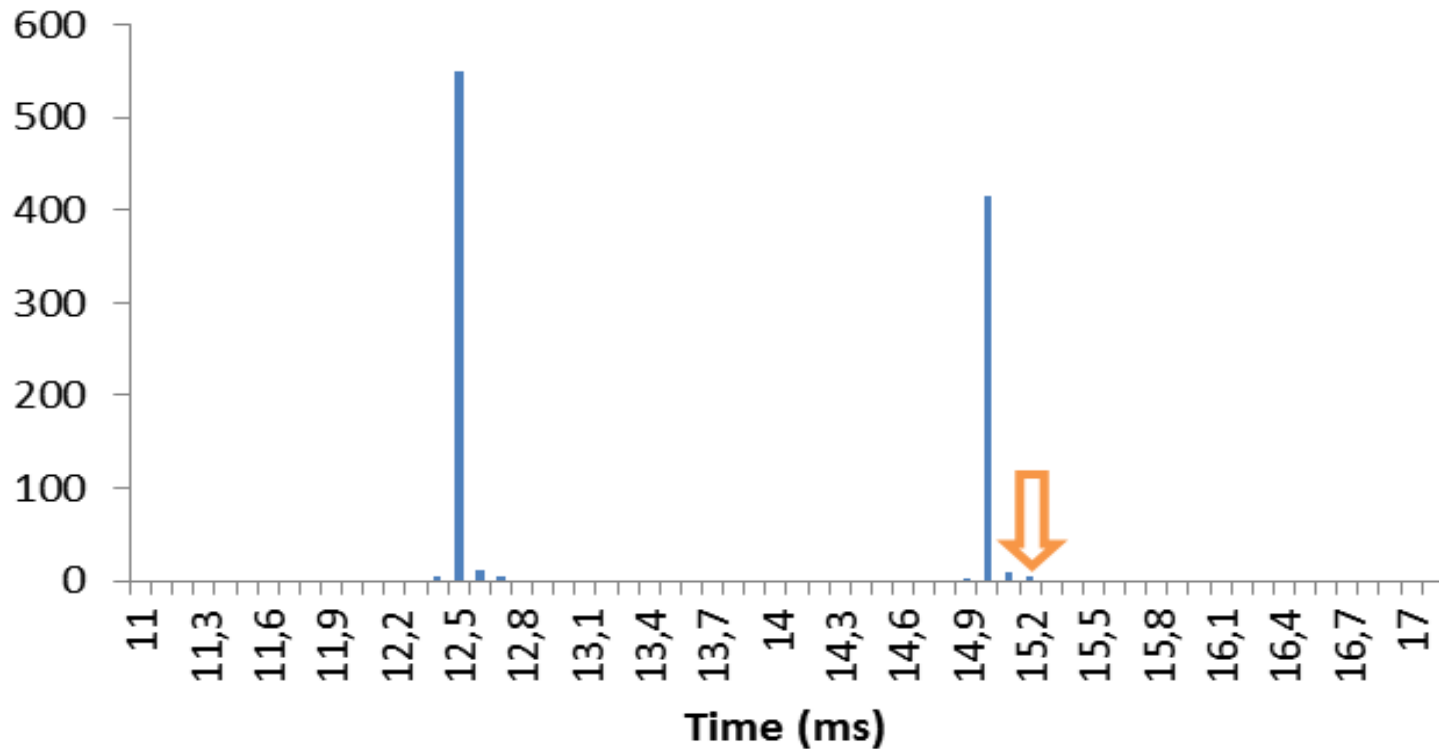
Roundtrip time of a GOOSE message

**Histogram with SDH & VLAN
bandwidth=2 Mbps**



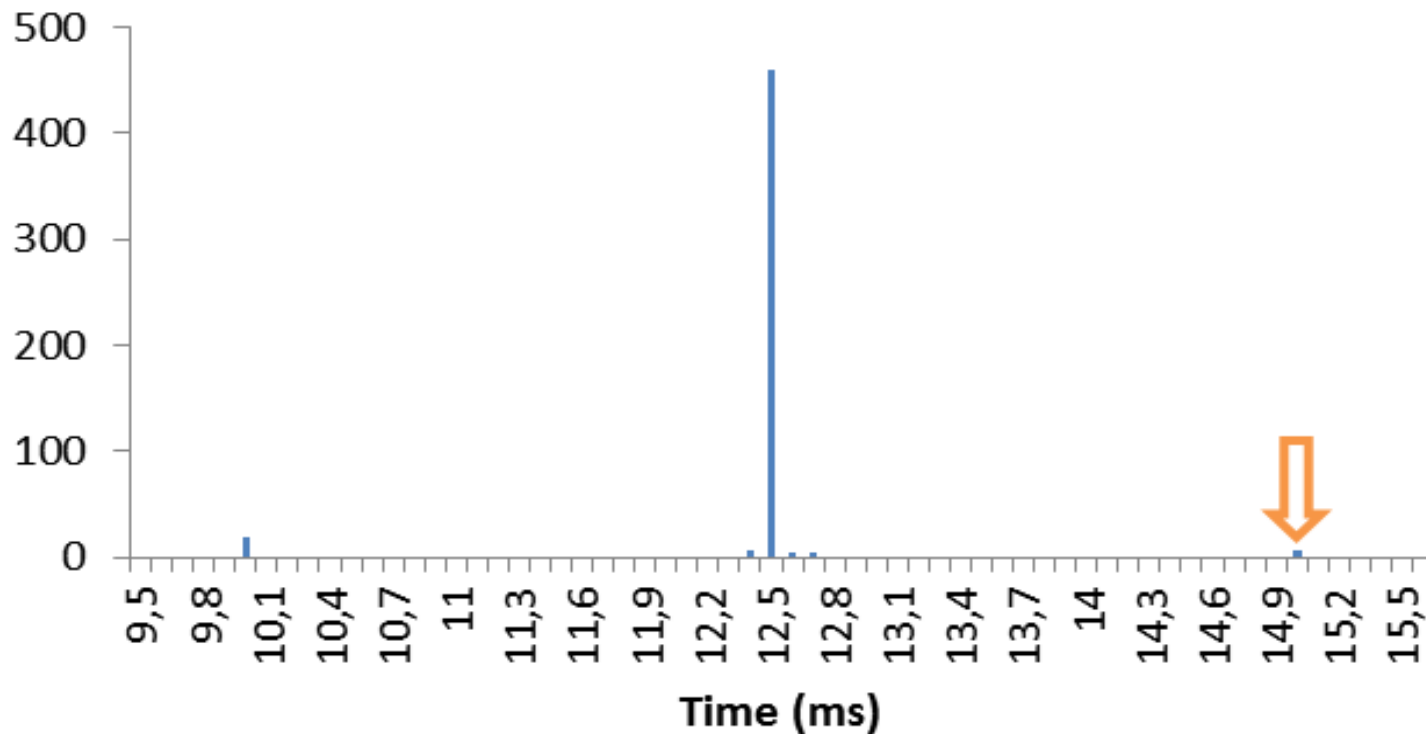
Roundtrip time of a GOOSE message

Histogram with SDH & VLAN bandwidth=4 Mbps



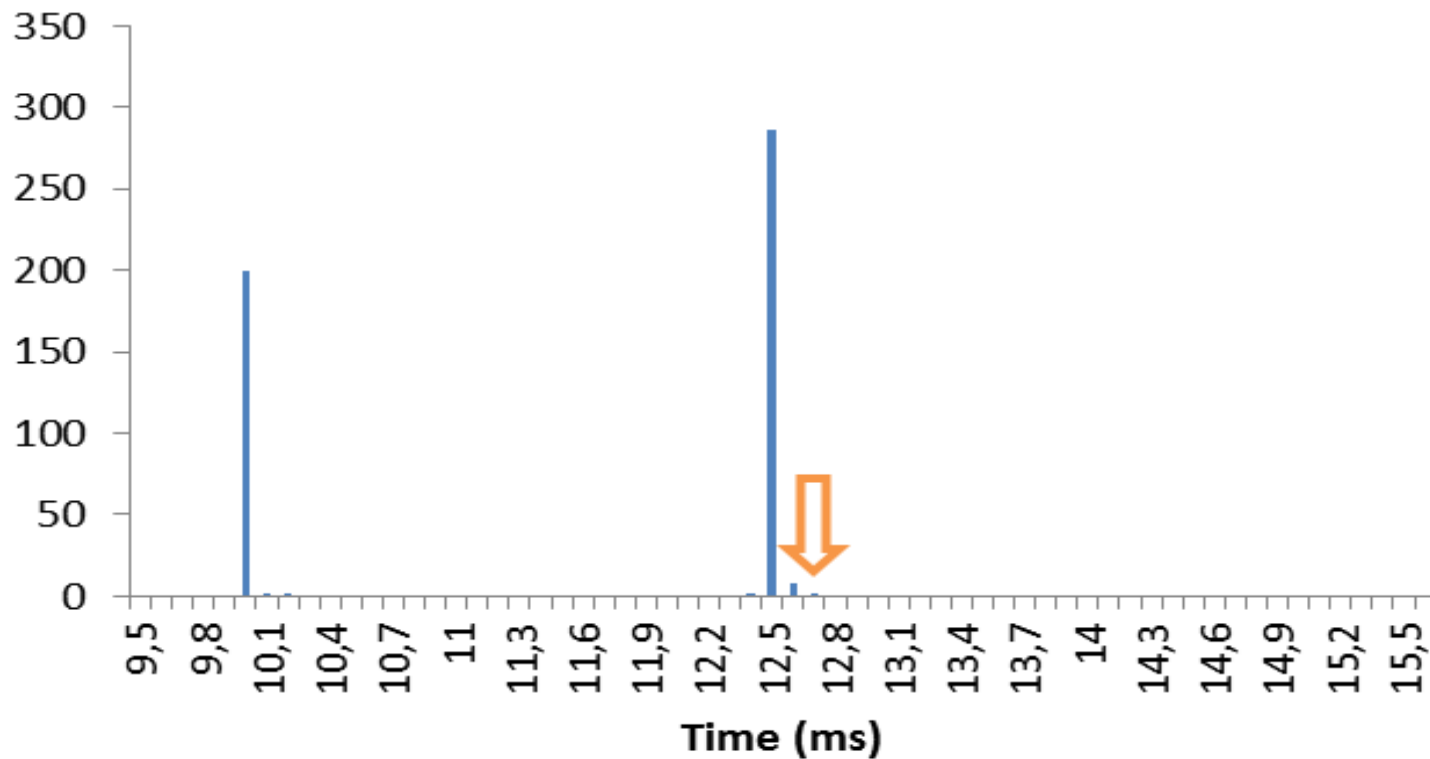
Roundtrip time of a GOOSE message

Histogram with SDH & VLAN bandwidth=8 Mbps

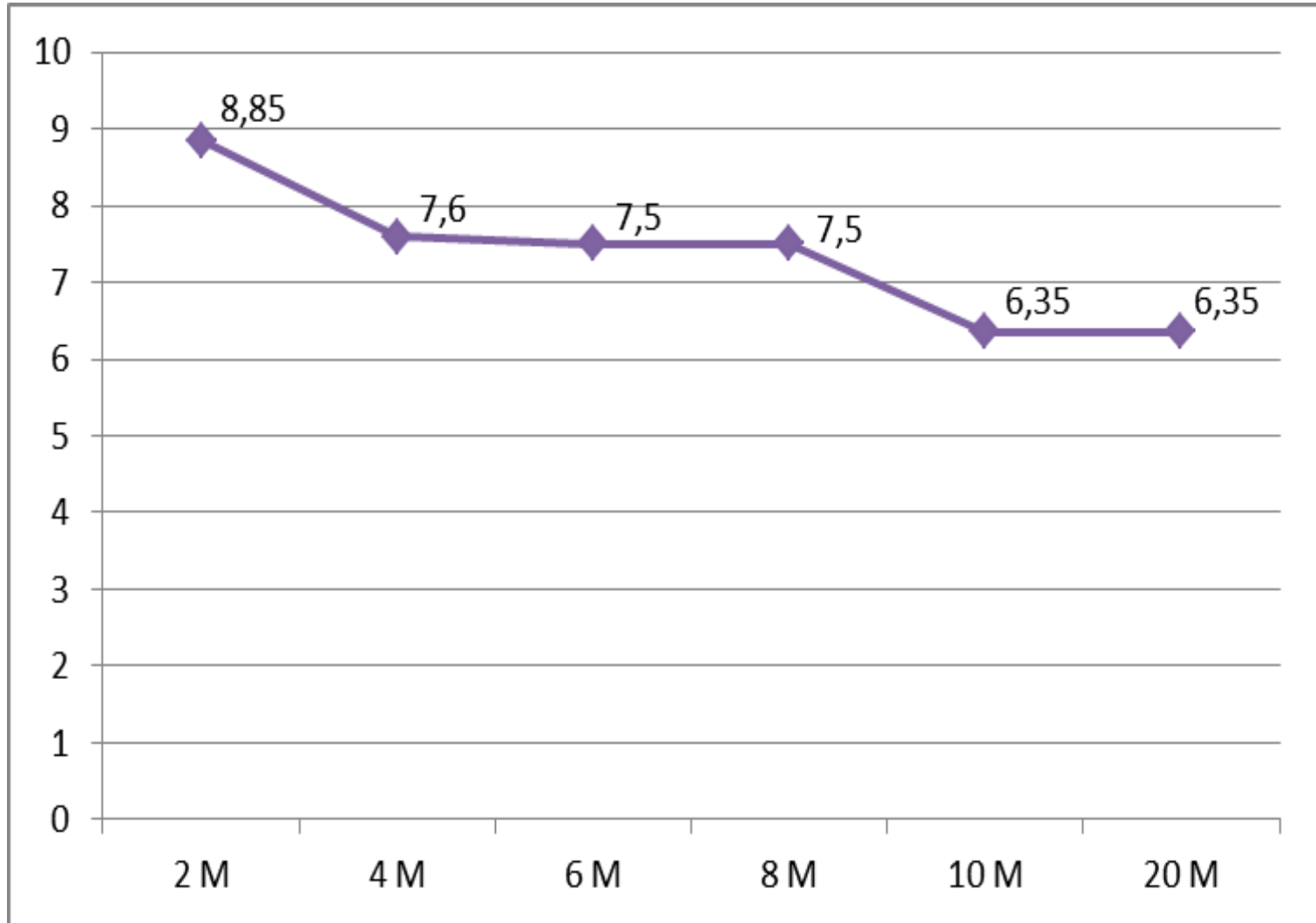


Roundtrip time of a GOOSE message

Histogram with SDH & VLAN bandwidth=20 Mbps



Maximum delay in ms against bandwidth (one way)



Getting the bandwidth

- From a baseline of 2 Mbps bandwidth, doubling the bandwidth achieves a 15% reduction in time
- If the bandwidth increase continues, anyway cannot reduce more than 30% of the initial time.
- If the time achieved with 2 Mbps is enough, this is the more efficient configuration in terms of time reduction vs. bandwidth

Field Test

- In a real network we must also consider distance and intermediate nodes.
- Measurements between the center and different remote nodes of the SDH network were made.
- After these tests, must add 1 ms every 200 km and the added time to cross a node is almost negligible.

Conclusion

Ethernet over SDH appears to be an suitable solution for transmitting GOOSE messages between substations, because TDM is a mature solution with self healing capabilities in a deterministic context.

Special Report Questions

Q: Could you provide us with more technical details about your method to calculate delay in the two cases: local and field test?

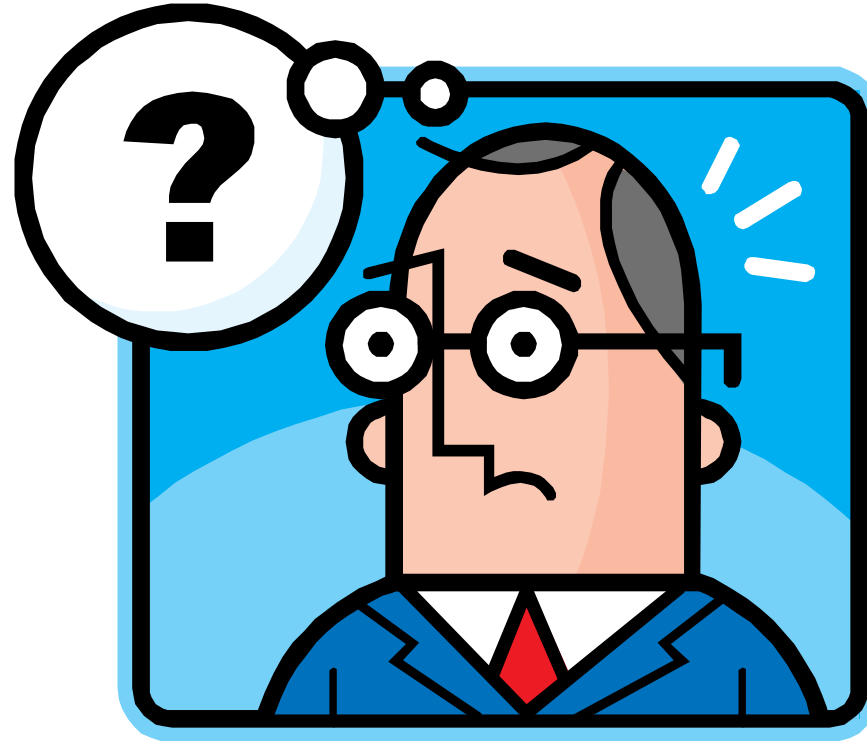
A: In both cases the time is half of the time registered by a relay between the sending of the GOOSE message and the reception of the confirmation message sent by the remote relay

Special Report Questions

Q: Is it possible to use here native Ethernet or IP? What would be the expectations? Do you have any experience with it?

A: Actually this is working on Ethernet over SDH. We are planning to do so soon over MPLS through pseudowire or another similar configuration

Any more questions?



Thank you!