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安徽工程大学

Anhui Polytechnic University

硕士学位论文

题 目 《智能电网的网络基础设施》

(第五至第六章) 汉译实践报告

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专业学位类别 翻译硕士

研究方向 (领域) 英语笔译 (工程技术翻译)

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A Report on the E-C Translation Practice of
Cyber Infrastructure for the Smart Electric Grid
(Chapters 5-6)

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致 谢

时光飞逝，三年的翻译硕士学习生涯已渐至终点。在此，我满怀感激，向所有在这段求学旅程中给予我支持、帮助和关怀的人致以最诚挚的谢意。

首先，我要向我的导师杨老师表达深切的感谢。杨老师以广博的知识、严谨的学术态度和无私的奉献精神深深影响了我。在论文的撰写过程中，从选题到定稿，杨老师都给予了细致的指导，多次为我解答疑惑，帮助我攻克了一个又一个难题。正是得益于导师的耐心指导和持续鼓励，我才能够顺利完成这篇论文。

其次，我要特别感谢我的家人。在求学的岁月里，父母始终如一地给予我无条件的支持和关爱，成为我坚实的后盾。无论我面临迷茫还是承受压力，家人的鼓励和包容都为我带来了无尽的温暖，为我注入了前行的动力。

最后，我感谢所有为我的学习和成长提供帮助的人，感谢大家的默默奉献和无私关怀。虽然这篇论文已经画上了句号，但我深知，求知的旅程永无尽头。在未来的日子里，我将以更加坚定的信念和更加积极的态度，努力回报母校和社会的培育与关怀。

摘 要

本次翻译实践材料选自威立（Wiley）出版社与美国电气电子工程师学会（IEEE）出版社联合出版的《智能电网的网络基础设施》（*Cyber Infrastructure for the Smart Grid*），作者为安努瓦·K·斯里瓦斯塔瓦、文卡特什·文卡特拉马南和卡尔·豪瑟。该书共计十一章，译者选取了第五至第六章进行翻译。这两章主要探讨了分层通信模型和电力系统应用层协议，涵盖了网络通信与电气工程两大专业领域。

在本次科技文本汉译过程中，由 AI 大语言模型 ChatGPT、DeepSeek 以及机器翻译引擎 DeepL 进行初译，译者则结合原文对翻译结果展开译后编辑。精准传译科技类词汇、句式灵活变通、确保译文语篇连贯是此次翻译实践中遇到的几大难点。面对抽象性较强的科技类词汇，译者通过词义恰当引申与半专业词汇的综合查证来实现精准翻译；采用句内语序转换、复杂句式整合来实现句式的灵活变通；同时，通过增补缺失信息、删减冗余信息、调整信息结构来确保译文语篇连贯。

通过本次翻译实践，译者深入理解了英汉两种语言在科技文本中的共性与差异，以及如何灵活变通地处理不同的工程学科语言组织形式。基于此，译者期望本次案例分析报告能对今后相似文本的翻译带来启示与参考，同时为目标读者提供有价值的阅读素材。

关键词：《智能电网的网络基础设施》；科技文本汉译；大语言模型；译后编辑

Abstract

The source material for this translation project is selected from *Cyber Infrastructure for the Smart Grid*, jointly published by Wiley and the IEEE Press, and authored by Anurag K. Srivastava, Venkatesh Venkataramanan, and Carl Hauser. The book consists of eleven chapters, from which Chapters 5 and 6 were chosen for translation. These two chapters primarily explore the layered communication model and application-layer protocols in power systems, encompassing the two specialized domains of network communication and electrical engineering.

During the English-Chinese translation of scientific texts, large language models like ChatGPT and DeepSeek, along with the machine translation engine DeepL, produced an initial draft, with the translator conducting post-editing based on the original text. Key challenges included accurately conveying scientific terminology, ensuring syntactic flexibility, and maintaining textual coherence. To handle abstract terms, the translator applied semantic extensions and verified semi-technical terms. Syntactic flexibility was ensured through word order adjustments and complex sentence integration, while coherence was maintained by supplementing missing information, removing redundancies, and restructuring content.

Through this translation practice, the translator gained a deeper understanding of the commonalities and differences between English and Chinese in scientific texts, as well as strategies for flexibly handling the linguistic structures of different engineering disciplines. It is hoped that this case study will offer valuable insights for future translations of similar texts and serve as a useful reference for target readers.

Keywords: *Cyber Infrastructure for the Smart Grid*; English-Chinese translation of scientific texts; large language models; post-editing

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第一章 任务简介

1.1 源文本来源

本次翻译实践材料选自《智能电网的网络基础设施》（英文名 *Cyber Infrastructure for the Smart Grid*），该书由威立（Wiley）出版社与美国电气与电子工程师学会（IEEE）出版社联合出版，全书共 11 章。作者是安努瓦·K·斯里瓦斯塔瓦、文卡特什·文卡特拉马南和卡尔·豪瑟。经查证，尚无中文译本。译者选取第五至第六章作为翻译材料，英文原文共 10700 余词，汉语译文共 20500 余字，符合翻译硕士论文要求。

1.2 源文本内容简介

译者选取的章节为《智能电网的网络基础设施》一书的第五至第六章，内容涵盖网络通信与电气工程两大专业领域。第五章以分层通信模型为核心，系统阐释了 TCP/IP 模型与 OSI 模型的架构对比，并深入剖析分层通信模型中各层级（如物理层、数据链路层等）的功能特性与协议实现机制；而第六章则聚焦于电力系统应用层协议，在解析 SCADA、IEC 61850 等典型电力协议的基础上，着重对比了其于计算机网络中应用层协议的差异性。该书作为电气工程领域专业教材，主要面向学习智能电网、能源工程等相关课程的高校学生，以及从事电力系统设计、运维的技术人员。

1.3 实践意义

通过本次翻译实践，译者的知识储备与翻译技能得以扩展和深化。对网络通信与电气工程领域的专业术语、核心概念及操作流程，译者形成了系统认知，为今后处理同类文本积累了宝贵经验。对译者而言，本次科技英语文本的汉译过程既是对翻译能力的全面考验，也是对自身知识储备和英汉双语素养的严格检验。译者深刻认识到，扎实的语言功底与专业知识固然重要，但信息检索能力、逻辑推理能力等综合素养同样不可或缺。这些能力在确保译文准确性和流畅性方面发挥了关键作用，并在实践中得到了有效锻炼和提升。

本次翻译实践成果可为目标读者提供有价值的参考信息。首先，针对攻读电气工程类相关专业的高校学生，本文有助于他们深化对课程内容的理解，拓展学

术视野。文中融入的先进技术理念，不仅能够激发学生的创新思维，还能引导他们关注行业前沿，为未来的科研或职业发展奠定坚实基础。其次，对于电力系统工程师等技术人员，本文介绍了智能电网、能源工程领域的众多实践案例。这些内容有助于技术人员更新知识体系，提升专业技能，从而在实际工作中做出更加科学、高效的决策。

第二章 译前准备

本章主要描述本次实践过程的译前准备，其中包括文本特点分析、平行文本研读、以及翻译工具选择与术语表构建三个方面。首先，译者对原文进行了深入的文本特点分析，包括词汇特点、句式结构、语言风格、文本类型等方面，以确保对原文的全面理解和准确把握。此外，细致研读平行文本可为译者提供了丰富的语境参考、背景信息与表达借鉴。在翻译工具选择方面，译者结合实践需求和现代翻译技术，选择了在线网站、纸质词典、机器翻译引擎、AI 大语言模型等多元化的工具，并构建了完善的术语表，为翻译过程中的信息查询提供便利。

2.1 文本特点分析

本书属于电气工程领域的专业教材，所选取的两个章节涉及网络通信和电气工程两个专业领域。文本呈现出以下显著特点：首先，文中包含丰富的专业术语，包括合成词、半专业词、缩略词等；其次，复杂单句、句群及复句频繁出现，旨在客观陈述事实、精准定义概念；最后，文本语言简洁规范、客观中立、条件限定明确。以上特点均为译者在翻译过程中应着重分析与应对的要点。根据纽马克的文本类型理论，信息型文本的核心目的是传递客观事实、观点理论及行业技术信息，主要涵盖教科书、报刊文章、科技论文等非文学类别（Newmark, 2001: 40）。因此，本次翻译实践所选取的材料归属于信息型文本。

2.2 平行文本研读

在翻译实践中，平行文本是指与原文主题、领域或功能相似的单语或双语文本资料。作为重要的参考来源，合适的平行文本可以帮助译者更好地理解原文的深层含义、专业术语和学科背景，同时有助于译者熟悉特定领域的表达方式和语言风格，从而使译文更加通顺、准确，并提高翻译的效率和质量。

根据源文本主题及文本类型，译者主要参考了以下三本相关领域的专业书籍。其中，中英双语教材《计算机网络英语》由陈伟宏等联合编著，清华大学出版社出版。全书系统地覆盖了计算机网络核心知识体系，帮助译者更全面深入地理解网络通信知识框架。已有中译本的英语教材《计算机网络：自顶向下方法》由詹姆斯·F·库罗斯（James F. Kurose）和基思·W·罗斯（Keith W. Ross）合著，并由南京航空航天大学陈鸣教授翻译。本书采用“自顶向下方法”讲授计算机网络的原理、

层级、主要协议和技术，已成为全球数百所高校的经典教材，对读者掌握此类文本的撰写规范和语言风格起到了重要作用。此外，《电气工程英语》是外语教学与研究出版社出版的专业英语教材，面向电气工程及相关专业学生和从业人员。全书系统地涵盖了电气工程领域基础知识，并着重介绍了智能电网、可再生能源技术、工业控制系统等前沿技术。这些主题均与本次翻译实践内容高度相关，对译者准确传递专业信息具有重要参考价值。



图 1. 译者所参阅的平行文本

2.3 翻译工具选择与术语表构建

译者在翻译过程中主要选取了以下三类翻译工具。第一类为在线查询网站，主要包括术语在线 (termonline.cn)、中国通信标准化协会官网的术语查询页面 (<https://www.ccsa.org.cn/bzcx/>)。第二类是传统纸质词典，包括《英汉现代通信词典》、《英汉网络通信词典》等专业词典。第三类则是智能翻译工具，包含机器翻译引擎与 AI 大语言模型翻译工具，主要由 Language X 官网 (<https://www.languageX.com/>) 提供的相应功能来实现。译者主要使用 DeepL 机器翻译引擎，以及 ChatGPT 与 DeepSeek 两种 AI 大语言模型对文本进行预先翻译。三者分别是当前主流智能翻译技术的代表：DeepL 作为传统的机器翻译引擎，在语法结构处理和术语识别方面较为成熟；而 ChatGPT 与 DeepSeek 则是近年来兴起的生成式 AI 工具的优秀代表，具备较强的文本分析与信息整合能力。智能翻译工具在术语识别与文本翻译速度上虽远胜人工，但“因其技术所限，初始译文可能存在各种各样的问题”（朱慧芬等, 2020: 24）。翻译结果可能包含语境理解

偏差、语序结构错位、术语前后不一致、误译或重复等若干问题，因此需要译者在译后编辑过程中加以修正。

在构建本次翻译实践材料的术语表时，译者先通过生成式 AI 工具 ChatGPT（<https://chat.openai.com/>）分段落提取原文中的专业术语；随后将提取结果手动汇总至 Excel 表格，进行去重和重新排序；最后参考前文所述的在线查询网站与纸质词典，对术语逐一核查纠错，最终完成术语表的建立。

ChatGPT

RESEARCH INFORMATION

3. Lack of methods and technologies to process PMU data into intelligent, action-able information for real-time control

4. PMU to PDC application path imposes latency on the system that might need improvement for faster grid applications

These and more problems are areas of active research in the smart grid area.

提取出上述文本中的网络通信领域的专业术语，并输出成双语对照表格，要求：1.英文在左，中文在右 2.重复的术语只需保留一个

English Term	中文术语
Uniform Data Management System	统一数据管理系统
ICCP Protocol	ICCP 协议
Standard Naming Conventions	标准命名约定
Bilateral Agreements	双边协议
Historian	历史数据库
Transport Layer Security (TLS)	传输层安全协议 (TLS)
Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU)	相量测量单元 (PMU)
Synchrophasor Data	同步相量数据
IEEE C37.118 Standard	IEEE C37.118 标准
Application Layer Protocol	应用层协议
Phasor Data Concentrator (PDC)	相量数据集中器 (PDC)
Modern Sensing Paradigm	现代感知模式
Reporting Rate	报告速率
Time-Stamped	时间戳
Bandwidth	带宽
Cyber-Physical Spectrum	网络物理系统领域
Situational Awareness	情境感知
System Operators	系统操作员
Renewable Generation	可再生能源发电
Solar and Wind Technologies	太阳能与风能技术
Common Data Format	通用数据格式
Data Sharing	数据共享
Sampling	采样
Polling	轮询

询问任何问题

+ 搜索 推理

图 2. 使用 ChatGPT 分段提取专业术语

第三章 案例分析

在实践中，译者遭遇了多样化的翻译挑战，主要涉及词汇、句式、语篇三个方面。在解决方案上，译者通过词义恰当引申、半专业词汇的综合查证来确保词汇的准确翻译；通过句内语序转换、复杂句式整合来实现句式层面的灵活变通；通过增补缺失信息、删减冗余信息以及调整信息结构来确保语篇的连贯。

3.1 精准传译科技类词汇

在科技英语汉译过程中，如何挖掘词汇在特定学科背景中的深层意义一直是译者亟待解决的问题。同时，半专业词汇频繁出现也是此类文本的一大特点。大部分半专业词汇的译法具有确切性和稳定性，译者可通过查阅权威词典、学术文献等资源，找到学术界广泛认可的表达方式。然而，针对少数难以翻译或缺乏明确双语对照的词汇，译者需基于严谨的科学信息，结合语境深入推敲，力求得出契合学科背景的专业化表达。本节中，译者将围绕词义引申与半专业词汇译法的综合查证这两个核心要点，结合具体的译例，探讨和分析不同的词汇译法。

3.1.1 词义恰当引申

科技类英语以其高度专业性和严密的逻辑结构著称，其中的词汇（短语）背后往往承载着相应学科特有的概念体系，若仅依据词汇的表层语义直译，则可能与原文的语境格格不入，难以准确传达语义精髓。“机器翻译结果可能只是直接的逐词替换”（Stein, 2018: 9），为突破机械式的词义对应，“译者可深入挖掘上下文和语境的内涵，将抽象的词汇语义转换成具体事物或现象”（刘源甫, 2004: 17）。

例 1: On the other hand, the probability of loss is kept very low. To overcome this limitation of being unreliable at the network layer, we implement reliability in the TCP protocol.

初译 1 (DeepL): 另一方面，丢失的概率却相对较低。为了克服网络层不可靠性的限制，我们在 TCP 协议中实现了可靠性。

初译 2 (ChatGPT): 另一方面，传输过程中数据损失的概率被保持在非常低的水平。为了克服网络层不可靠的这一限制，我们在 TCP 协议中实现了可靠性。

初译 3 (DeepSeek): 另一方面, 数据包丢失的概率被保持在极低水平。为了克服网络层本身不可靠的这一局限性, 我们在传输控制协议 (TCP) 中实现了可靠性机制。

改译: 另一方面, 实际丢包率却维持在极低的水平。针对网络层的固有缺陷 (不可靠性), 我们可通过 TCP 协议实现可靠的数据传输。

分析: 原句中的翻译难点主要在于如何确定 “the probability of loss” 的专业含义。机器翻译引擎 DeepL 仅译出了字面含义, 即 “丢失的可能性”。而 AI 大语言模型则对其含义进行了初步引申, 译为 “传输过程中数据丢失的概率” 或 “数据包丢失的概率”, 填补了机翻译文的语义空白。然而, 仔细研读后, 译者发现该译法仍存在两大不足: 其一, 表述冗余, 缺乏科技文本的简洁性; 其二, 专业性不足, 难以满足目标读者的期待。为提升译文质量, 译者查阅了网络通信领域的权威著作《计算机网络: 自顶向下方法》, 发现了与 “传输过程中数据丢失的概率” 高度契合的专业术语——“丢包率” (Packet Loss Rate)。该术语用于描述数据传输过程中丢失的数据包数量与发送总量的比率, 精准契合原句的专业内涵。在深入理解技术背景后, 译者最终将 “the probability of loss” 引申为 “实际丢包率”, 既增强了译文的准确性与专业性, 又提升了中文读者的阅读体验。

例 2: ARP is completely plug and play, and it does not require any administrative support to make this work because of the way it is designed.

初译 1 (DeepL): ARP 完全支持即插即用, 凭借其设计特点, 无需任何管理支持即可正常运行。

初译 2 (ChatGPT): ARP 协议具有完全即插即用的特性, 凭借其设计方式, 无需管理支持即可正常运行。

初译 3 (DeepSeek): ARP 是一种完全即插即用的技术, 因其设计特性, 能够在无需任何管理支持的情况下正常工作。

改译: 从功能设计角度来看, ARP 协议的运行是完全自动化的, 无需管理员手动配置映射关系。

分析: 原文本此处旨在阐释 ARP 协议的自动化特性。机器翻译引擎和 AI 大模型的译文虽基本复现了原句语义, 但仍存在两处生硬表述。首先, “plug and play”

均被译为“即插即用”。该术语通常用于描述计算机硬件设备的自动识别功能，但 ARP 协议作为网络层协议，其工作机制与硬件设备的“即插即用”存在本质差异。为避免歧义，译者将其进一步引申为“完全自动化”，以防止读者混淆网络协议与硬件功能概念。此外，“administrative support”被直译为“管理支持”，但这一表述语义不明且不够通顺，仍需进一步优化。通过查阅《计算机网络英语》一书，译者明确了 ARP 协议的核心优势：管理员无需预先配置设备间的映射关系。基于此，译者最终将“administrative support”在译文中引申为“管理员手动配置映射关系”，通过将抽象的管理支持概念具象化为特定的网络配置操作，使技术细节更加清晰具体，同时降低了中文读者的理解难度。

例 3: Regulatory policy is needed to dictate the limits of grid support functions that can be performed by DERs, and the ways of connecting these assets to the grid need to be standardized.

初译 1 (DeepL): 需要制定监管政策，规定分布式能源可发挥的电网支持功能的范围，并对这些资产与电网的连接方式进行标准化。

初译 2 (ChatGPT): 需要监管政策来规定分布式能源 (DERs) 可以执行的电网支持功能的限制，并需要对将这些资产连接到电网的方式进行标准化。

初译 3 (DeepSeek): 需要制定监管政策，以明确分布式能源 (DERs) 能够执行的电网支持功能的限制，并且这些资产接入电网的方式应当标准化。

改译: 综上，针对分布式能源，相应监管政策需明确规定其电网支援功能的适用范围和操作权限，同时对其接入电网的方式予以标准化规范，确保系统运行的安全性与可靠性。

分析: 原文此处主要介绍了分布式能源的监管政策。其中“limit”一词是本句中翻译的难点，机器翻译引擎和 AI 大模型将其处理为“限制，范围”，这一表述虽语义正确，但仍然较为抽象，读者仍需进一步思考这些“限制”的具体所指，不符合信息型文本所要求的清晰性和准确性。在参阅平行文本后，译者明确了如下关键知识点：智能电网中的分布式能源设备可根据电网的需求提供各种支援功能，但这些功能须在特定的范围内执行，且需要遵守特定的操作权限。基于此，译者将抽象概念“limit”引申为规范与管理制度中的两大要求——“适用范围与操作权限”，旨在帮助读者更清晰地了解具体的系统安全保障措施。

3.1.2 半专业词汇的综合查证

在科技英语的词汇构成中，半专业词汇及部分通用词汇主要来源于英语的日常词汇。当这些词汇融入特定专业的科技领域时，它们被赋予了新的含义（莫纪欣, 2024: 158）。面对半专业词汇译法的存疑之处，“译者需仔细研究术语、深入理解概念”（Olohan, 2015: 27），并结合语法功能、上下文语境以及行业规范展开分析，同时进行多角度的综合查证，以准确把握其语义指向。

例 4: 1. Operator is usually a human driving the control of the system and is responsible for monitoring the performance of the system, defining **tolerances** for triggering alerts, addressing alters, and taking control actions as necessary.

初译 1（DeepL）：1. 操作员的工作内容包括驱动系统控制，负责监控系统性能、定义触发警报的公差、处理变化并在必要时采取控制行动。

初译 2（ChatGPT）：1. 操作员通常是一个工作人员，负责控制系统的操作，并负责监测系统的性能，定义触发警报的阈值，处理警报，并在必要时采取控制措施。

初译 3（DeepSeek）：1. 操作员通常是人类，负责驱动系统的控制，监控系统的性能，定义触发警报的容差，处理警报，并在必要时采取控制行动。

改译：1.操作员：操作员的具体职责包括控制系统、监测系统性能、定义触发警报的容差、处理警报、必要时采取控制措施等。

分析：原作者此处简要介绍了监控与数据采集系统中操作员的职责范围，如何确定半专业词汇“tolerances”的译法是本句的翻译难点。机器翻译和大语言模型分别给出了三种不同的答案：“公差”、“阈值”、“容差”。这一争议需要译者通过辨析与查证解决。译者通过谷歌、必应、搜狗三大搜索引擎检索上述关键词，查阅到如下信息：“公差”常见于机械制造领域，指尺寸或参数的允许偏差范围（如加工精度），与本句语境并不相符；“阈值”指触发特定动作的临界值（如温度阈值），为单一固定值，与“tolerances”所隐含的“允许波动的范围”相悖；“容差”则强调系统对扰动或异常的动态容忍能力。在与警报系统相关的语境中，容差范围过小会导致频繁误报，过大则可能漏报故障。综上，译者确定了“tolerances”在本句中的恰当译法应为“容差”。

例 5: The IP protocol defines how messages are laid out, what the headers and trailers are, and what rules are to be followed when things malfunction?

初译 1 (ChatGPT): IP 协议定义了消息的格式, 首部和尾部的内容, 以及在出现故障时应遵循的规则。

初译 2 (DeepSeek): IP 协议定义了消息的布局、头部和尾部的结构, 以及当出现故障时应遵循的规则。

改译: IP 协议对消息的封装方式、报头及尾部格式, 以及故障处理规则都进行了标准化定义。

分析: 原文此处简要介绍了 IP 协议的基本内容, 其中出现的半专业词汇“header”是本句翻译的难点。两个 AI 大模型分别给出了不同的翻译结果, ChatGPT 将其译为“首部”, DeepSeek 则将其译为“头部”, 因此译者需对这一差异加以辨析和查证。译者首先通过术语在线 (www.termonline.cn) 检索, 发现“header”在信息科学领域有多个对应译名: “首部, 头部”、“报头”、“标头”。为进一步明确译法, 译者参考了英文信息通信词典中该词的释义: “In computer science field, a header refers to the supplemental data placed at the beginning of a block of data being stored or transmitted”。该释义为译者提供了重要线索: 即中文译名应包含“头部”和“数据”两大要素。同时, 通过查阅平行文本《电子与通信工程专业英语》中的表述, 译者了解到 IP 协议是数据传输的规则, 而 IP 数据报则是依此规则传输的数据包。综合考虑, 为体现“头部”含义, 同时与 IP 数据报语义相关, 译者确定“header”在本句中的恰当译法应为“报头”。

例 6: This is addressed by creating spanning trees, where the nodes are connected without having any cycles in the graph.

初译 (DeepL): 该问题是通过创建生成树来解决的, 在该结构中, 节点之间相互连接, 但在图表中不会形成任何循环。

改译: 这一问题可通过构建生成树来解决, 以确保所有节点在网络拓扑结构中互相连接且不形成任何环路。

分析: 本句翻译的难点在于准确界定“cycle”和“graph”两个半专业词汇的含义。机器翻译引擎将前者译为“周期”, 后者译为“图表”, 但在本句语境中,

这些泛化的译法与“node”（节点）难以形成语义上的连贯。因此，译者转向本句的叙述关键词“生成树”（Spanning Tree），尝试根据其释义寻找思路。根据信息通信领域专业词典的定义，“生成树是一种旨在构建无环路网络拓扑结构的方法，能够确保所有节点连接无误，同时防止环路形成，从而提升网络稳定性和效率”。基于此释义，对比原文与机翻译文，译者初步确定“cycle”应译为“环路”，“graph”译为“网络拓扑结构”。为进一步核实，译者通过谷歌、搜狗、必应等搜索引擎检索分别检索“环路”与“网络拓扑结构”，获取了以下信息：在网络环境中，环路是拓扑结构中的一种连接形式，其可能导致数据包循环传输、网络资源浪费，甚至触发广播风暴等问题。值得注意的是，本译例前文中也提及了“广播风暴”现象，这一上下文关联性进一步佐证了上述两个半专业词汇译法的准确性。

3.2 句式灵活变通

在科技英语汉译过程中，句式结构的灵活变通是译者面临的主要挑战之一。鉴于英汉句式结构的差异性，译者需要对译文进行必要的调整和整合。在本小节中，译者通过对句内语序进行转换与调整，以消除语序紊乱、行文不畅等问题。同时，对于横向对比、平行叙述等复杂句式，译者通过句群内合为复句、复句融合为单句的方法，进行整合与优化，以“有效增强译文的可读性”（杨文地、范梓锐, 2021: 56）。

3.2.1 句内语序转换

英语句式结构复杂，为了清晰地阐述事物的内在属性及其相互关系，单句中通常嵌套有定语、状语等众多附加成分（韩琴, 2007: 7）。虽然 AI 大语言模型与机器翻译引擎可对其语法成分进行识别并翻译，但所呈现的译文可能是零散的语义片段，抑或者存在语序紊乱、行文不畅等问题，未能准确复现原文中的复杂事物的属性和关系。本小节主要聚焦于“因果关系的顺序”、“事实与评论的顺序”两个要点，对机器译文进行语序的转换与调整。

例 7: In the early 1980s the open systems interconnection reference model, OSI reference model, or simply the OSI model was created to keep up with the rate of technological change taking into account the need for higher levels of abstraction and

the need for a standard that could accommodate future developments and competing interests.

初译 (DeepSeek): 在 20 世纪 80 年代初, 开放系统互连参考模型 (OSI 参考模型, 简称 OSI 模型) 应运而生, 以适应技术变革的迅速发展, 同时考虑到对更高层次抽象的需求, 以及对能够适应未来发展和竞争利益的标准的要求。

改译: 20 世纪 80 年代初, 技术快速变革, 为了让互联网模型能够适应未来发展与竞争的需求, 更高层次的抽象概念模型——开放系统互连参考模型 (OSI 参考模型, 以下简称 OSI 模型) 应运而生。

例 8: Multicast and broadcast are very useful for smart grid applications, where the data generated by field devices need to be sent to multiple destinations including historians, control applications, and Human Machine Interfaces.

初译 (ChatGPT): 组播和广播在智能电网应用中具有重要的作用, 因为现场设备生成的数据需要发送至多个目的地, 包括历史数据存储器、控制应用程序以及人机界面。

改译: 在智能电网领域中, 由于现场设备生成的数据往往需要发送至历史数据库、控制应用和人机交互界面等多个目标位置, 因此组播和广播技术在这一领域得到了广泛应用。

分析: 例 7 和例 8 均为典型的英文复杂单句, AI 大语言模型给出的译文虽大体覆盖了原文核心内容, 但在因果关系的识别与排序上仍存在明显问题。DeepSeek 版译文对例 7 的复杂单句进行了拆分, 但所呈现的信息基本都是独立的语义碎片, 未能准确传达原文隐含的因果关系, 即人们为适应发展与竞争的需求创建了 OSI 参考模型。同样地, 在 ChatGPT 给出的例 8 译文中, 该大模型同样未能凸显出因果关系——由于现场设备数据存在特定传输需求, 组播与广播技术才得以广泛应用。基于此, 译者选择按照汉语“先因后果”的叙述逻辑, 对机器译文的语序进行重新调整, 并增添了相应的因果关系连词, 使整体表达更符合中文读者的思维习惯。

例 9: The regulation around the use of these DERs is still evolving, and there are similar problems as with smart metering - namely, the presence of multiple

proprietary standards and protocols being used currently and lack of coordination and interoperability with the existing grid resources.

初译（ChatGPT）：关于这些分布式能源的使用法规仍在发展之中，存在与智能计量相似的问题，即当前使用多个专有标准和协议，以及与现有电网资源缺乏协调和互操作性。

改译：与智能电表类似，分布式能源目前存在多个专有标准和协议，与现有电网资源交互时缺乏协调性与互操作性，相应的监管政策仍需不断发展与完善。

例 10: **The OSI reference model was a major advance in the standardization of network operation** as it promoted the idea of a clear separation in protocol layers and defines the interoperability between network devices and software.

初译（DeepSeek）：OSI 参考模型是网络操作标准化的重要进展，因为它促进了协议层之间明确分离的理念，并定义了网络设备和软件之间的互操作性。

改译：OSI 参考模型提倡不同协议层分层管理的理念，并定义了网络设备和软件之间的互操作性标准，在网络操作标准化进程中起到了至关重要的推动作用。

分析：在例 9 和例 10 的翻译案例中，“事实与评论”的语序处理为主要的难点。英文惯用“先评论后事实”的表述逻辑，中文则遵循“先事实后结论”表达顺序。然后，大语言模型未能有效识别这一差异，两个案例的初译文本均保留了英文的语序结构，只呈现出若干孤立的语义碎片。因此，译者需要对相应译文进行编辑与调整。具体而言：例 9 中的“监管政策仍需不断发展完善”是作者基于前文事实的归纳性评论；例 10 中的“起到了至关重要的推动作用”则是作者对技术标准实施效果的整体评价。基于此，译者对初译本进行了语序调整，恢复为符合中文表达习惯的“事实先行—结论收尾”的结构。

3.2.2 复杂句式整合

在科技英语中，相关概念的横向对比，抑或是针对同一主题的平行叙述，可能分散在“多个独立单句构成的句群中”（徐晶凝, 2023: 58），也可能分散在复句的不同部分。由于语言结构和表达方式的差异，不当的表述与处理易导致中文译文句式零散、逻辑割裂等问题。因此，如何将多个语义要素整合为汉语表达中的紧凑句式，如何通过合译增强译文的专业性和可读性，都是译后编辑中亟待解

决的主要问题。具体来说，合译可对应多种具体译法，本小节将主要围绕如下两种方法展开译例分析：（1）句群内合为复句（例 11-13）；（2）复句融合为单句（例 14）。

例 11: This is achieved through an operating system concept called “socket,” which provides a logical endpoint for applications or processes to access physical resources. The transport layer protocol also creates a logical construct called “port,” which is used to label various processes. **The operating system is responsible for mapping sockets to ports and vice versa.**

译文（ChatGPT）：该机制通过操作系统中的“套接字”组件实现，它为应用程序或进程提供了访问物理资源的逻辑端点。“端口”是传输层协议的逻辑结构，可用于标记各种进程。**操作系统负责将套接字映射到端口，反之亦然。**

改译：此外，“套接字”和“端口”是两个密切相关的概念：前者是操作系统中的逻辑端点，为应用程序或进程提供访问的物理资源；而后者是传输层协议中的逻辑结构，用于标识不同的进程，**可与套接字在操作系统中构成双向映射关系。**

分析：原文为三个独立单句构成的句群，分别阐述了“套接字”和“端口”的定义，以及二者在操作系统中的关系。AI 大模型遵循原文顺序进行翻译，相应译文可与原文信息点基本对应。然而，在审校过程中，译者注意到两大问题：（1）“反之亦然”的译法表意模糊，未能明确阐述概念间的相互作用，易让读者产生疑惑；（2）译为三个独立单句虽忠实于原文形式，但逻辑连贯性不足，信息呈现较为碎片化。针对这些问题，译者深入分析了三个句子之间的内在联系，并尝试将其整合为一个中文复句。基于原文中“mapping sockets to ports”的表述，译者在查阅《英汉现代通信词典》后，明确了“套接字”与“端口”之间存在“双向映射关系”（即套接字绑定特定端口，端口指向相应套接字）。基于这一联系，译者以“双向映射关系”为核心，替换原先“反之亦然”的译法，并将原本的句群合译为一个复句，通过信息整合以提升译文的准确性和连贯性。

例 12: IEC 61850 is a suite of protocols for substation automation that is fast becoming the standard for smart grid applications across North America, Europe, and Asia. It was proposed and designed to accommodate future smart grid applications and

hence tries to cover all needs for substation automation.

初译（ChatGPT）：IEC 61850 是一套变电站自动化协议，正迅速成为北美、欧洲和亚洲智能电网应用的标准。它是为适应未来智能电网应用而提出和设计的，因此力求涵盖变电站自动化的所有需求。

改译：作为一套变电站自动化领域的协议标准，IEC 61850 旨在满足智能电网及变电站自动化的发展需求，其已在北美、欧洲和亚洲等地区得到迅速普及。

分析：原文为两个独立单句组成的句群。第一句首先介绍 IEC 61850 协议的基本情况和普及范围，第二句深入说明其设计初衷和功能覆盖。AI 大模型选择将两个语句分开翻译，但这造成了两大问题：一是译文不够紧凑凝练；二是分开翻译导致了叙述逻辑割裂。鉴于两个单句均以同一技术标准为阐述对象，译者尝试将其合译为一个中文复句。译者先将源文本首句的核心信息转化为条件状语，界定该协议的适用范围；随后，将原文第二句的内容作为译文的主句核心，阐述该协议的设计目的；最后一小句采用“其”作为回指代词衔接补充信息，并将英文首句中的定语从句内容（协议普及范围）融入到整个中文复句中。相较于机器译本中两个独立单句的并列叙述，合译后的文本信息密度得以有效增加，且拥有了更为清晰的逻辑层次。

例 13: Routing is a set of algorithms that are used to build the forwarding table in each device. The routing algorithms are determined by the network service model that are designed and implemented. These service requirements can be enforced on individual datagrams or on a flow of datagrams.

初译（DeepSeek）：路由是一组算法，用于在每个设备中构建转发表。路由算法由具体的网络服务模型结构和实现方式确定。算法规则即可以针对单个数据报，也可针对数据流进行设计和实施。

改译：作为设备中构建转发表的一组算法，路由规则主要由网络服务模型结构和实现方式确定，即可以针对单个数据报，也适用于整条数据流。

分析：原文为三个独立单句组成的句群，均围绕路由算法这一主题展开。AI 大模型选择依序直译，大体上并无问题，且每个独立短句可与原文相互对应。然而，与例 12 类似，此类译法没有妥善处理针对同一主题的平行叙述，使得逻辑较为松散，缺乏紧密衔接，未能完整体现三个单句之间的联系。为此，译者根据

DeepSeek 所给出的译文，选择对文本进行合译处理：先第一个单句转化为条件状语，以第二单句为叙述主干，随后衔接第三个分句（其主语承前省略），将原本分散的三个独立单句整合为一个逻辑明晰的中文复句，便于中文读者快速高效的获取相关信息。

例 14: The packets arrive in the queue, and they get passed through a switching fabric that moves the data from the input port to the output port, and the behavior of the switching fabric is controlled by the routing processor.

初译 1（DeepSeek）：数据包到达队列后，将通过交换结构进行传递，该交换结构负责将数据从输入端口移动至输出端口，其行为由路由处理器进行控制。

初译 2（ChatGPT）：数据包到达队列后，通过一个交换结构进行传递，该结构将数据从输入端口移动至输出端口，而交换结构的行为则由路由处理器进行控制

改译：通过路由处理器控制的交换结构，加入队列的数据包可从输入端口传输至输出端口。

分析：原文此处主要描述了数据包在通信系统中的处理流程。原句为复句，由三个分句构成。分句一为简单句，描述数据包到达队列；分句二中包含定语从句，详细说明数据包通过交换结构的传递过程；分句三为被动句，指出交换结构的行为受路由处理器控制。AI 大模型译文均按照上述语句顺序直译，但这种方式导致了多套主谓结构并存，使得整体表达缺乏焦点，读者无法明确处理流程的主次顺序。因此，译者尝试对三个分句进行了一定程度的合译。译者首先识别出句中的主要信息——数据包的传递过程（从输入端口到输出端口），以及次要信息——传递过程的实现方式（通过交换结构）。接着，译者将次要信息（即分句三）转化为方式状语，置于单句的句首，并将原文的第一个分句（The packets arrive in the queue）译作名词短语，作为主句的主语成分，与原文的第二个分句融合。通过将英文复句融合为中文单句，译者有效提升了科技文本的信息密度与可读性，并通过主次分明的叙述帮助中文读者迅速明确逻辑关系与信息重点。

3.3 确保译文语篇连贯

科技英语语篇因其高度逻辑化的行文特征，在汉译转换中易产生连贯性损耗

或缺失，这往往需要译者以多元化的变通之法来灵活处理译文语段。常见的变通手段包括增、减、编等。所谓增，即通过补充、解释内容增加信息量；所谓减：即删减冗余或次要信息以突显核心内容满足特定需求；所谓编，即对信息结构进行调整、排序和重组以提升逻辑性与可读性。

3.3.1 增补缺失信息

对科技英语文本来说，原文中可能省略了某些背景知识与具体描述，这些缺失信息在原文语境中可能不言自明，但过于简化的译文会让中文读者难以理解。为促成语篇的连贯性，“译者需通过增添必要的短语、分句或完整句子等成分，使译文在核心内容上与原文保持一致”（李银芳, 2007: 19）。具体来说，阐释是一种常见的增补缺失信息的方法。通过在译文中对相关疑难点加以解释说明，译者可释放出被压缩或删减的信息，并确保语义内容的连贯和叙述逻辑的严密，从而让译文更好地服务于目标读者。

例 15: The principal function of TCP is to provide reliable, chronological (in-order) delivery of streams of bytes to applications. Secondly, TCP implements congestion control and flow control and requires a connection setup phase **in order to do this.**

初译 (DeepL): TCP 协议的主要功能是向应用程序提供可靠的、按时间（顺序）传送的字节流。其次，TCP 可实现拥塞控制和流量控制，**并需要一个连接建立阶段来完成。**

改译：TCP 协议的主要作用是保证字节流的可靠、有序传输，并确保应用程序数据按顺序到达。除此之外，TCP 协议还可实现拥塞控制和流量控制，**但相应操作需要发送方和接收方提前建立连接，确认连接正常后，才能开始发送数据。**

分析：原文作者在此处阐述了 TCP 协议的功能及工作流程。译者首先参考了 DeepL 所给出的机翻译文，发现其对第二句末尾“in order to do this”的处理不甚妥当，表达过于简洁，给读者一种话未说完之感，不免会产生疑问——何为连接建立阶段？该阶段到底要完成什么内容？因此，译者需要尝试对缺失信息进行补全。从语法结构来看，“this”即代指前文中的“congestion control and flow control”，但直译又显得冗余啰嗦。因此，译者采用阐释的方法对流程中缺失的信息进行补充。在参阅了网络通信领域的专业性教材《计算机网络 自顶向下方

法》后，译者明确了拥塞控制和流量控制中“收发双方提前建立连接—确认无误—发送数据”的操作顺序（Kurose & Ross, 2022: 121），进而在语段末尾以多个中文短句的形式来补全相应的缺失信息，确保整体表述的有效性和连贯性。

例 16: If the message is too large to be transmitted from one node to another on some link between those nodes, the network may implement message delivery by splitting the message into several fragments at one node, sending the fragments independently, and reassembling the fragments at another node. **It may, but does not need to, report delivery errors.**

初译（DeepSeek）：当数据量超出链路的传输能力时，网络层可采用分片传输机制：源节点将报文分片处理，各分片独立传输至目标节点后重组还原。**该机制在传输过程中可实现差错报告功能，但这并非强制性要求。**

译文：当消息体量超出节点间特定链路的传输能力时，网络层协议可通过以下机制实现消息传递：在源节点将消息分割为多个片段，独立发送各片段，并在目的节点进行重组。**此外，网络层协议具备检测传输错误（如数据包丢失、数据损坏等）的能力，但其并无强制性义务向发送方或接收方报告此类错误（为提升网络层效率和可扩展性，错误检测与报告通常由传输层或应用层来处理）。**

分析：原文主要描述了信息分割、传输、重组的过程，以及错误检测与错误报告的两大网络层功能。划线句表达虽然简明扼要，但也是翻译过程中的难点。倘若按照 DeepSeek 所给出的译文，则可能引发读者在理解上的两大困惑：（1）网络层具体能够检测何种类型的传输错误？（2）既然检测到错误，为何不一定需要报告错误？为应对这两大问题，译者尝试使用阐释的方法对缺失的深层含义进行补充解释。通过参阅网络通信领域的平行文本《计算机网络英语》，译者明晰了上述两个问题的答案：（1）数据包丢失、数据损坏等是较为常见的传输错误类型；（2）为使网络层在大规模、异构的网络环境中保持高效和可扩展性，错误检测、报告、恢复等功能通常交给传输层或应用层处理。因此，在大模型译文的基础上，译者通过第一个括号中的内容对“传输错误”的具体类型进行细化说明，并通过第二个括号的内容解释错误报告机制的非强制性特征，有效回应了读者阅读语段时可能产生的疑惑，有助于其更深入地理解网络层的功能和工作原理。

3.3.2 删减冗余信息

“在翻译实践中，如何处理英语原文中频繁出现的相似表述与重复信息，实现化长为短、化繁为简的量变过程”（余承法, 2014: 18），一直是译者需要重点关注的问题，这也是“减”的变通手段之要义所在。具体来说，在科技英语汉译中，减译法的实际应用便是摘译——即对原文进行有选择的摘取和翻译，通过“删去重复的词汇（短语）、句式等成分来精简文本，挤掉多余的水分”（黄忠廉, 2007: 73），做到更有效地传达原作的核心信息与主要观点。在本小节中，译者将结合具体的翻译实例，在深入理解目标读者需求的基础上，运用摘译对文本内容进行合理取舍，提升译文的针对性和可读性。

例 17: ICCP is a client-server architecture-based protocol operating at the application layer, which used TCP for transport. The challenge with inter-control center communications is that the communication needs to be real time, with high availability and reliability in communication. This is achieved through the client-server architecture with performance guarantees through the use of TCP and other enhancements.

初译（DeepSeek）：ICCP 是一种基于客户端-服务器架构的协议，运行在应用层，使用 TCP 协议进行传输。控制中心间通信的挑战在于通信需要实时性，并具有高可用性和可靠性。上述功能通过客户端-服务器架构来实现，并通过使用 TCP 协议和其他增强功能来保证性能。

改译：运行于应用层的 ICCP 协议采用客户端-服务器架构，搭配 TCP 协议等数据传输机制，其可为控制中心之间的通信提供相关性能保障，力求实现实时、可用和可靠的高效信息传输。

分析：原文的三个长句均围绕 ICCP 协议进行阐述。原文中呈现了三组核心词汇（短语），分别是“client-server architecture”（客户端-服务器架构）、“communication”（通信）以及“TCP”（传输控制协议），以上表达在 DeepSeek 译本中均重复出现了两次。为提高读者的信息获取效率，译者遂结合原文，对文本进行摘译处理：先梳理出本语段的核心要素——“ICCP 协议基本特性+控制中心通信需求+相关技术手段”并予以保留；随后将大模型译文中的冗余信息进行精简与删除，确保复现两次的相似内容均只留下一处。同时，译者进一步对简化后

的内容进行了适当概括，将其精炼为一个中文长句，以期呈现表达简洁、逻辑清晰的译文，从而优化读者的阅读体验。

例 18: The services offered by the transport layer have evolved with the evolution of the Internet. However, the services offered and their implementation may be the most ideal way to do things, especially when it comes to serving the needs of control systems for the smart grid. **There might be other ways to do things that would be better,** but the economics of the situation is that using Internet-based protocols is the dominant approach, and it would be too expensive to start from scratch. **Other implementations may emerge in the future, or the Internet will adapt to the needs of such uses.**

初译（DeepSeek）：传输层所提供的服务随着互联网的发展而不断演变。然而，所提供的服务及其实现方式可能并非最佳选择，特别是在满足智能电网控制系统需求的情况下。**虽然可能存在其他更优的实现方式**，但现实情况是，基于互联网的协议仍然是主流方法，而从零开始进行开发的成本过于高昂。**未来或许会出现其他实现方式，或者互联网技术的发展会带来更为高效的方案。**

改译：**随着互联网技术的持续演进，传输层服务亦经历了不断的优化与升级，未来也可能出现更为先进高效的解决方案。**然而，在综合考虑智能电网控制系统的特定需求与经济成本因素（如重新开发系统的高昂成本）的基础上，基于互联网的通信协议服务及其实现方式仍是现阶段最为理想的主流方案。

分析：原文段落由四个论述句构成，其内容要点可归纳为三个方面：（1）互联网通信协议对智能电网的适用性；（2）现阶段通信方案的综合取舍；（3）新方案未来可期。然而，原文的第三句和第四句均涉及到对未来发展的预测（下划线部分），DeepSeek 大模型给出的译文是逐句直译，看似实现了原文信息的完整传递，却产生了三处冗余繁杂的相似表达，即：“虽然可能存在其他更优的实现方式”、“未来或许会出现其他实现方式”以及“互联网技术的发展会带来更为高效的方案”。因此，译者删去语段末句，将三处语义重复摘译简化为一处，并将其融入至译文首句中，避免叙述重复拖沓。经过删减取舍后，译文实现了高效的信息密度，并按照“背景+原因+结论”的顺序依次展开，重现了简洁连贯的叙述逻辑，语篇的易读性得以提高。

3.3.3 调整信息结构

“部分西方作者在行文时喜欢全篇一大块，不进行明显的层次划分，让译者难以下笔”（黄忠廉, 2002: 95）。类似地，在科技类英语文本的描述中，不时会出现大篇幅有关“物理特征、功能描写、技术流程等细节性内容”（包通法、王敏英, 2004: 22）。倘若译者仅依序逐句直译，则易产生繁杂无序内容的简单堆砌，因而“内容或结构上的适度调整显得尤为关键”（黄顺红, 2005: 58）。为此，译者可尝试对文本的整体信息结构进行合理调整与编辑，采用诸如数字序号、小标题、重新分段与排序等醒目方式促进译文内容的条理化与有序化，实现逻辑清晰，层次分明的语篇表达。

例 19: DNS needs to be a distributed system and should not be a centralized service as it would have a single point of failure, and it would also have a tremendous problem scaling to serving billions of hosts in the network. It would also be very difficult to manage such a vast database. DNS queries are not performed every time a host needs to contact a server; typically, a fair amount of caching is done at the host level to store most commonly accessed domains.

初译（ChatGPT）：DNS 为分布式系统，而不是集中式服务，因为该服务会存在单点故障，并且在扩展到为网络中的数十亿台主机提供服务时也会面临巨大的问题。管理如此庞大的数据库也将非常困难。DNS 查询并不是每次主机需要联系服务器时都会执行；通常，在主机级别会进行相当数量的缓存，以存储最常访问的域名。

改译：DNS 为分布式系统架构，而非集中型架构，因为后者存在三大局限性：（1）单点故障风险；（2）可扩展性差，难以支持包含数十亿台主机的网络；（3）数据库庞大，管理复杂。实际运行中，主机通常会本地缓存常用域名及其对应的 IP 地址，因此并不会每次都向 DNS 服务器发出查询请求。

分析：下划线部分的原文通过列举的方式，逐句分析了集中型架构相较于分布式架构的三大不足。ChatGPT 所给出的译文虽然内容忠实，但简单罗列细节的表述方式会使译文层次不明、可读性欠佳。为提升译文质量，译者对信息结构进行了优化重组。译者先点明存在“三大局限性”，继而将文本中分散的信息进行梳理、提炼，形成三个核心要点，并以“（1）（2）（3）”的编号形式呈现。通过上述处理，译者将原因列举以更加条理清晰的方式呈现给读者，有效契合了信

息型文本的书写习惯，增强了文本的可读性和逻辑性。

例 20: A transport layer segment is composed of the header and the application data. **The header is composed of the FIN, FIR, and sequence fields, which indicate whether it is the final or first fragment, and a variable, which is used to differentiate subsequent fragments.**

初译（DeepSeek）：传输层段由头部和应用数据组成。**头部由 FIN、FIR 和序列字段组成，这些字段指示它是否是最后一个或第一个片段，以及一个用于区分后续片段的变量。**

改译：传输层数据段由报头和应用数据两部分组成，**其中前者包括以下三个部分：（1）FIN（标识当前数据段为传输的最后一个片段）；（2）FIR（标识当前数据段为传输的第一个片段）；（3）序列字段（片段标识变量，确保数据准确重组）。**

分析：源文本首句主要聚焦于传输层数据段的构成；次句则介绍了报头中不同字段的功能，其中的分裂结构由两个 which 引导的非限制性定语从句构成，用以为句中三个核心概念提供补充性信息。虽然 AI 大模型所给出的译文已将原句内容完整呈现，但中文读者需反复阅读才能建立三个概念与其功能之间的对应关系，影响信息获取效率。为此，译者尝试对文本的信息结构进行重新编辑。首先，译者通过数字序号对三个不同字段进行标注；随后根据分裂结构中说明的对应功能，即“FIN—final fragment”、“FIR—first fragment”以及“sequence fields—variable—differentiate subsequent fragments”这三组对应关系，译者将附加信息以括号注解的方式依次标明。通过上述处理，译者将组成要素的列举呈现得更为清晰、条理分明，同时提升了译文的信息传递效率。

例 21: TCP connections are initiated by the client, as a client is typically a process on a host that may require network connection while the server is usually static in its location and availability. Therefore, the client initiates a connection by asking for a new socket that is connected to a particular host name and port number. The server lets the networking system within its operating system know that it is willing to accept the connection by making a call on a system called “accept,” and when those two things

are done, eventually, the result is that across the network, the client sends a synchronize segment or a SYN segment to the server. The client picks a random initial sequence number, which is a way of avoiding certain kinds of attacks. The server responds with a SYN ACK segment that has both the SYN flag bit and the ACK flag bit set in it. It allocates its buffers and it specifies its initial sequence number. When the client receives the SYN ACK, it is allowed to start sending data. **This connection initiation and setup process is called the three-way TCP handshake.** Similarly, at the end of the connection, either the client or the server sends a FIN message that terminates the connection and frees up the resources.

初译（ChatGPT）：TCP 连接是由客户端发起的，因为客户端通常是在主机上运行的进程，可能需要网络连接，而服务器一般在其位置和可用性上是相对静态的。因此，客户端通过请求一个连接到特定主机名和端口号的新套接字来发起连接。服务器可通过名为“accept”的系统函数，通知其操作系统内的网络系统，表示它愿意接受连接。当上述两项工作完成后，客户端便通过网络向服务器发送一个同步段（SYN 段）。客户端随机选择一个初始序列号，以避免某些类型的攻击。服务器则以带有 SYN 标志位和 ACK 标志位的 SYN ACK 段进行响应，分配缓冲区并指定其初始序列号。当客户端收到 SYN ACK 时，便可以开始发送数据。这个连接初始化和设置的过程被称为三次握手。同样，在连接结束时，客户端或服务器会发送一个 FIN 消息来终止连接并释放资源。

改译：对于 TCP 传输协议而言，由于主机上所运行的客户端通常需要网络连接，而服务器的网络地址和端口相对固定，因此 TCP 连接通常由客户端发起。在这一过程中，客户端与服务器需完成“三次握手”以正式建立连接：

（1）客户端发起请求：客户端向服务器发送 SYN（同步请求信号）数据包，其中包含一个随机生成的初始序列号，旨在确保通信的安全性。

（2）服务器响应请求：收到 SYN 数据包后，服务器会调用操作系统的“accept”函数，通知其网络子系统做好连接准备。此时，服务器会分配出必要的缓冲区，并生成自身的初始序列号。随后，服务器向客户端发送一个 SYN-ACK（同步—确认）数据包，其中包含初始序列号，并设置了 SYN 和 ACK 标志位，表示“已收到请求，愿意建立连接”。

（3）客户端确认响应：客户端在收到 SYN-ACK 数据包后，会向服务器发送一个 ACK（确认）数据包，表示“已收到服务器的响应，连接正式建立，可以开

始数据传输”。

与上述过程类似，在连接结束时，客户端或服务器会发送 FIN（终止）数据包来结束连接并释放相关资源。

分析：原文内容主要涵盖了 TCP 协议中连接的建立和终止过程。翻译过程中的主要挑战在于：单一段落信息过于密集，且层次混乱。大模型译本虽涵盖了原文主要信息，但也未能有效解决上述问题。为此，译者采取了以下编辑步骤：（1）通读与划分：译者首先反复通读对比原文和 ChatGPT 译文，将其大致划分为三个部分。第一部分阐述 TCP 连接由客户端发起的缘由；第二部分详细描述“三次握手”的过程；第三部分介绍终止连接的方法。（2）细化结构与添加标题：针对第二部分，译者进一步将其细分为三个带数字序号的小段，分别阐述“三次握手”的三个步骤，并添加“客户端发起请求”、“服务器响应请求”、“客户端确认响应”等小标题，以构建清晰的叙述层级。（3）明确总分顺序：译者将“This connection initiation and setup process is called the three-way TCP handshake.”移至第一段末尾翻译，作为统领第 2—4 段的概述句，进而形成“先总后分”的叙述顺序。通过上述编排过程，译者将单一长段文字重新划分为 5 个段落，使原文相互交织的线性描述转化为清晰的结构化条目，有助于中文读者快速了解这一细节性过程概述。

第四章 总结与反思

在翻译实践的流程中，反思无疑占据着不可替代的地位。译文质量的显著提升，并非单纯依赖于大量机械性练习的简单累加，而是源于不断的反思、复盘与系统性总结。反思过程如同一面镜子，使译者得以清晰地辨识自身认知体系中的不足与缺陷，并积累下宝贵的经验教训，进而促进翻译水平的逐渐提升。基于此，译者针对此次翻译实践进行了以下反思。

4.1 译文质量提升

虽然“翻译技术与工具的使用可显著提高生产力”（Baker & Saldanha, 2020: 48），但译文质量的提升仍需要多方面的人工参与和把控。首先，译者对文本展开自我审校。通过横向对比源文本与译文，检查有无术语错误、信息遗漏、图表格式错误等现象。在完成这一步骤后，译者会专注于通读中文译文，并尝试对其前后矛盾、重复叙述、逻辑不清的部分进行标注，以便进一步汇总解决。随后，为了能够从多角度对译文进行客观评价与审阅，避免出现“当局者迷，旁观者清”，译者选择将译文提交给电气工程及网络通信领域的专业同学，以及导师进行审校。这一外部审校过程旨在借助专业知识和第三方视角，找出译文中的潜在问题，有助于译者对文本进行更深层次的打磨和润色，以确保译文的准确性和专业性。

4.2 心得与体会

译者的科技类文本翻译实践经验得以丰富和深化。在翻译实践中，为确保译文中专业表达和相关术语的准确性，译者基于上下文语境与学科专业知识对词汇含义进行了合理延伸，并对存在多种译法的半专业词汇进行了综合查证与核实。针对原文本中的长句，译者对其进行了合理的调整和重构，这一过程也让译者对工程科技类文本的行文特点和表述风格有了系统化的掌握。在语篇方面，译者采用了增补缺失信息与删减冗余内容的技巧，力求提升译文的可读性。面对技术细节的密集阐述，译者采取了重新分段、数字序号、小标题等方式，使译文呈现出层次分明的逻辑结构。通过这一系列的实践探索，译者不仅积累了丰富的工程科技类文本翻译经验，也为未来类似翻译任务的高质量完成奠定了坚实基础。

译者积累了一定的电气工程与网络通信领域的专业知识。在着手翻译智能电网领域的这本专业教材之前，译者深知译前准备的重要性。为此，针对书中各章

标题及概述部分所涵盖的多元化内容，译者积极查阅了大量的平行文本，以深化对学科背景知识的理解。在这一过程中，译者不仅了解了相关专业术语和专有名词，还深入了解了书中提及的各类通信协议的特性，以及其适用的设备和领域。译前准备阶段的投入为译者后续的翻译工作提供了专业知识的保障。

译者的逻辑思维得到了锻炼和强化。在翻译涉及流程图、结构图的相关科技类文本段落时，译者对不同术语或概念之间的逻辑关系时常缺乏准确的把握，需要检索大量相关图示。在这一过程中，译者通过广泛阅读材料加工、布局规划、结构组成等领域的科技图文，并利用思维导图和逻辑图表等工具，不断深化自身的分析推理能力，熟悉并掌握了科技类文本中的逻辑转换问题。

4.3 不足与改进

译者的中英双语文学素养尚显薄弱。在翻译过程中，译者时常感到无法将原文含义以中文句式合理的呈现或转述出来，自身的中文基本写作素养有待提高，在词汇积累、语法运用、表达多样化等方面还有较大提升空间。在翻译过程中，译者对原文技术细节的描述可以做到大致的心领神会，但落笔之时脑海中却找不到合适的中文词汇或表达。在反复阅读平行文本中相似主体内容，或观看相关主题科普类视频后，译者才逐渐有了翻译思路与灵感，得以逐步完成译文。为了改进这一点，译者决定在以后的学习中加强写作训练，同时广泛阅读多元学科的优秀双语对照译文，不断积累新的词汇和表达方式。

译者的信息综合检索能力有待提高。“培养和完善高阶思维”（程维、魏子杭, 2021: 24），构建技术与认知复合能力体系，对于提升译者竞争力具有重要意义。面对陌生的学科背景知识或专业术语，译者花费了大量时间在搜索引擎中大海捞针式的寻找关键信息，但这一过程的整体效率较低。为此，译者计划在今后系统性的提升搜商，例如学习搜索引擎的高级搜索指令、专业数据库的搜索表达式，以及 ChatGPT、DeepSeek、智谱清言等生成式 AI 工具的多元化提示词，不断培养和提升自身的信息筛选和整合能力。

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附录一：术语及专有名词表

序号	英文	中文
1	ARPANET	阿帕网
2	Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)	异步传输模式
3	Bandwidth	带宽
4	Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	边界网关协议
5	Broadcast storm	广播风暴
6	Bus	总线
7	Caching	缓存
8	Checksum	校验和
9	CLNS (Connectionless-mode Network Service)	无连接模式网络服务
10	Cloud computing	云计算
11	Common Industrial Protocols (CIP)	通用工业协议
12	Common Smart Inverter Profile (CSIP)	通用智能逆变器配置文件
13	Congestion control	拥塞控制
14	Data Concentrator	数据集中器
15	Datagram	数据报，数据包
16	Demultiplexing	解复用，分用
17	Distance vector algorithms	距离向量算法
18	Distributed Energy Resources (DERs)	分布式能源
19	Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3)	分布式网络协议第三版
20	Distribution System Feeders	配电系统馈线
21	Domain Name Service (DNS)	域名服务
22	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	动态主机配置协议
23	Encapsulation	封装
24	Ethernet	以太网
25	Fieldbus	现场总线
26	Firmware	固件
27	Flow Control	流量控制

28	Forward	转发
29	Frame Synchronization	帧同步
30	Full duplex	全双工
31	Generic Object-Oriented Substation Events (GOOSE)	面向通用对象的变电站事件
32	Generic Substation State Events (GSSE)	通用变电站状态事件
33	Half duplex	半双工
34	Hex	十六进制
35	Home Area Network (HAN)	家庭局域网
36	Hub	集线器
37	Human-Machine Interface (HMI)	人机交互界面
38	Intelligent electronic devices (IEDs)	智能电子设备
39	Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP)	控制中心间通信协议
40	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee	国际电报电话咨询委员会
41	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	互联网名称与数字地址分配机构
42	Internet of Things (IoT)	物联网
43	Interoperability	互操作性
44	Latency	时延, 延迟
45	Line impedance	线路阻抗
46	Link layer addressing	链路层寻址
47	Link virtualization	链路虚拟化
48	Local Area Network (LAN)	局域网
49	Manufacturing Messaging Specification (MMS)	制造报文规范
50	Master Terminal Unit (MTU)	主终端单元
51	Media Access Control (MAC)	媒体访问控制
52	Modularization	模块化
53	Modulation scheme	调制方案
54	Multicast	组播, 多播
55	Multiplexing	多路复用
56	Multiprotocol label switching	多协议标签交换

57	Neighborhood Area Network (NAN)	邻域网络
58	Network Control Program (NCP)	网络控制程序
59	Network Interface Card (NIC)	网卡
60	Open systems interconnection reference model	开放系统互连参考模型
61	Oscillation monitoring and control	振荡监测和控制
62	Peer-to-Peer Communication	点对点通信
63	Phasor Data Concentrator (PDC)	相量数据集中器
64	Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU)	相量测量单元
65	Pin	引脚
66	Polling	轮询
67	Precision Time Protocol (PTP)	精确时间协议
68	Protocol stack	协议栈
69	Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)	远程终端单元
70	PV Units	光伏单元
71	Routing	路由
72	Sampled Measured Value (SV)	采样测量值
73	Sequence Field	序列字段
74	Serial Communication	串行通信
75	Signal timing	信号时序
76	Signaling protocol	信令协议
77	Slow Serial Links	慢速串行链路
78	Smart Energy Profile (SEP)	智能能源配置文件
79	Smart Metering Systems	智能测量系统
80	Socket	套接字
81	Software-defined networks (SDN)	软件定义网络
82	Subnet	子网
83	Synchrophasor Data	同步相量数据
84	Throughput	吞吐量
85	Timestamp	时间戳
86	Time Synchronization (TimeSync)	时间同步

87	Topology	拓扑
88	Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	传输控制协议
89	User Datagram Protocol (UDP)	用户数据报协议
90	Wide Area Network (WAN)	广域网

附录二：原文与译文

Source Text	Target Text
5	第五章
Layered Communication Model	分层通信模型
5.1 Introduction	5.1 引言
In Chapter 4, we studied the performance of the communication infrastructure in the smart grid and the factors that affect it. In this chapter, we will study the models and frameworks that support the communication infrastructure.	在第 4 章中，我们学习了智能电网中基础通信设施的性能参数及其影响因素。在此基础上，本章将进一步扩展研究视野，深入介绍与基础通信设施相关的模型和框架。
Before the existence of the Internet, communication between computer terminals at remote locations was made possible by the ARPANET. ARPANET was the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) Network funded by the ARPA, an office in the United States Department of Defense. ARPANET was run on a framework of communication protocols called the Network Control Program (NCP). The NCP eventually gave way to the Internet's protocol suite, often somewhat incorrectly called TCP/IP, as the problem of scalability required a modular solution with well-specified boundaries between protocols in the suite. Protocols from the TCP/IP suite now underlie the communication capabilities of the Internet.	互联网出现之前，远程计算机终端之间的通信是通过 ARPANET（阿帕网，又名高级研究计划署网络）来实现的。阿帕网是由美国国防部高级研究计划署（ARPA）资助建立的网络，也因此而得名。阿帕网运行在一套名为网络控制程序（NCP）的通信协议框架上。由于网络系统的可扩展性需要模块化的解决方案，且需要在协议之间设定明确的界限，网络控制程序（NCP）最终为互联网协议套件所取代。这一协议套件通常被称为 TCP/IP，但这一称呼不太准确，因为它只是协议集合中的一部分。TCP/IP 套件中的协议奠定了当今互联网通信的基础。
<u>In the early 1980s the open systems interconnection reference model, OSI reference model, or simply the OSI model was created to keep up with the rate of technological change taking into account the need for higher levels of abstraction and the need for a standard that could accommodate</u>	<u>20 世纪 80 年代初，技术快速变革，为了让互联网模型能够适应未来发展与竞争的需求，更高层次的抽象概念模型——开放系统互连参考模型（OSI 参考模型，以下简称 OSI 模型）应运而生。该模型于 1984 年由国际标准化组织（ISO）和国际电报电话咨询委员会（CCITT）发布，编号为</u>

<u>future developments and competing interests</u>. It was published in 1984 by the ISO and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), as standard ISO 7498. OSI has two major components, an abstract model of networking, called the basic reference model, which is colloquially referred to as the seven-layer model, and a set of specific protocols. <u>The OSI reference model was a major advance in the standardization of network operation as it promoted the idea of a clear separation in protocol layers and defines the interoperability between network devices and software.</u>	ISO 7498。OSI 模型有包括七层模型（即被称为基本参考模型的一种抽象网络模型）和一套具体协议在内的两个组成部分。<u>OSI 参考模型提倡不同协议层分层管理的理念，并定义了网络设备和软件之间的互操作性标准，在网络操作标准化进程中起到了至关重要的推动作用。</u>
Although the OSI model and the TCP/IP model share similarities, the TCP/IP model eventually proved to be more popular and has more wide adoption. However, with the advent of cloud computing, and more upcoming sophisticated net-work functions that, it is believed that the OSI model might make a comeback. A comparison between the OSI model and the TCP/IP model is made at the end of the chapter.	尽管 OSI 模型和 TCP/IP 模型有相似之处，但实践证明 TCP/IP 模型更受欢迎，并得到了广泛应用。然而，云计算行业正在不断兴起，更加复杂的网络功能也不断涌现，因此，有观点指出 OSI 模型可能会重新回归。在本章结尾，我们将对 OSI 模型和 TCP/IP 模型进行横向比较。
In the smart grid with the advent of intelligent edge devices and the development of wide-area monitoring and control (WAMPAC), the Internet is becoming the future for power grid communication. One of the things that we always worry about in networking and data communication is the matter of performance. The major metrics for measuring the performance are delay, throughput, and loss, and we will be looking at the factors in networking that	对于智能电网而言，随着智能边缘设备的出现以及广域监测、保护和控制（WAMPAC）的发展，互联网技术代表着电网通信的未来。在网络和数据通信中，性能问题往往最受关注,所以我们首先将学习延迟、吞吐量和丢包率等性能指标及其影响因素。延迟，也称时延，是指消息从源设备发送至目标设备所需的时间。吞吐量是每秒成功传输的信息数量，而非每秒传输的信息数量，通常以字节每秒或比特每秒为单位。丢包率指的

contribute to these aspects of performance. Delay, also referred to as latency, is the time for a message to traverse the network from the time that it is sent until it arrives at its destination. Throughput is how many messages per second are being delivered, which is measured in terms of bytes or bits per second, rather than messages per second. Loss is defined as the fraction of the data that will actually be arriving versus how much may be missing. We will also be covering the technologies and the trade-offs that exist between the technologies in choosing to deploy communications for power grid technologies such as the phasor measurement unit (PMU), which plays a critical role in WAMPAC applications.	是实际到达的数据量与可能丢失的数据量之间的比值。我们还将讨论电网通信技术部署时的技术选择和权衡，以及相量测量单元（PMU）在广域监测、保护和控制的应用中所起的关键作用。
PMUs are located in substations typically but may also be located in generation stations. The streams from the different PMUs are processed through often a phasor data concentrator (PDC), which then feeds upward into other PDCs. These may be located in control centers and even passed along with other entities in the power grid, such as transmission operators, reliability coordinators, and so forth. Along the way, the data may be used for operational purposes or may be stored for historical analysis. Hence, PMU data are typically used for many different purposes and that there are many PMUs that all relate to the same application of the power grid.	相量测量单元常见于变电站或者发电站。通常情况下，来自不同测量单元的数据流会由相量数据集中器（PDC）进行处理，然后传递到其他位置的相量数据集中器。这些 PDC 可能位于控制中心，相关数据亦可传递给电网系统中的其他实体，如输电运营商、可靠性技术员等。在此过程中，数据可用于执行操作，也可存储下来用于历史数据分析。因此，PMU 数据的用途多样，且多个 PMU 都与电网的同一应用程序相关。
Before discussing the components of the communication frameworks, a few basic definitions	讨论通信框架的组成部分之前，我们需要明确下列基本概念。

need to be established.	
1. Hosts: These are the end systems that are connected to the network and run network applications. They are also referred to as “end systems.”	1.主机:指的是连接至网络并运行网络应用程序的终端系统,也可简称为“终端系统”。
2. Communication links: These are the physical interconnections that enable hosts to communicate with each other. The common examples are fiber, copper, radio, and satellite links.	2.通信链路:指的是主机之间能够相互通信的物理线路,常见的链路包括光纤、铜线、无线电和卫星链路等。
3. Routers and switches: Routers and switches are communication equipment that are used to move packets from source to destination based on certain rules.	3.路由器和交换机:从用途来说,两者都是根据特定规则将数据包从发送端传输到接收端的通信设备。
4. Nodes: If we do not care whether a device is a router, a switch, or a host, we often just call it a node.	4.节点:即数据通信网络中的一个连接点或设备,如路由器、交换机或主机,都可称之为节点。
5. Client server model: In this model of communication, a client makes requests to an always available server. The common examples include web browsers and email servers that run on dedicated hosts.	5. 客户端-服务器模型:在这一通信模型中,首先需确保存在处于等待状态的可用服务器,随后客户端发出请求,服务器接收并处理该请求。典型的实例包括部署于专用主机上的网页浏览器与电子邮件服务器。
6. Peer-to-peer model: This model uses minimal servers and instead relies on direct host-to-host communication.	6.对等模型:这种模型使用的服务器数量最少,其主要依赖于主机间的直接通信。
7. Protocol: Protocols define the format and order of messages sent and received among network entities and actions taken on the messages such as transmission and receipt.	7.协议:它定义了网络实体之间发送和接收消息的格式和顺序,以及传输和接收等需要对消息执行的操作。
The roadmap for this chapter is to look immediately at the communication requirements for the PMUs and then dive into what is the Internet and	本章的学习路线如下:首先我们将聚焦于PMU的通信需求,随后深入探究其中涉及的互联网通信技术。我们将如何学习这一系列内容呢?

what are the communication technologies that are used in the Internet? How do we talk about these things? How do we impose an intellectual framework around the Internet so that we could talk about pieces of the system in a coherent way but not have to deal with everything at once.	为避免手忙脚乱，我们需要围绕互联网构建一个思维框架，以便能循序渐进地分析系统的各个组成部分。
5.1.1 OSI and TCP/IP Models	5.1.1 OSI 模型与 TCP/IP 模型
In order to understand how networks fit together, it has become common to understand the networks as a set of layered protocols. In the early 1980s, when people were starting to do networking in a big way, they asked if there was any hope of organizing this structure in such a way that people could understand it piece by piece, instead of trying to understand it all at once and what they came up with was the idea of layered protocols. In recent years, there have been a number of discussions about whether layering is actually harmful to particularly the performance of networks, as it limits the functionality by requiring things to be rigidly layered. However, networking software is built around these protocol layers, and we allow exceptions to the layering in the implementation sometimes, but we definitely consider them exceptions rather than the norm.	为了理解网络体系结构运转的过程，目前常见的方法是将其视为一组分层协议。20 世纪 80 年代初，人们开始大规模推进网络建设，发现需要引入一种层次管理法，能让整个网络结构可以逐层理解，而不是囫圇吞枣式的学习。于是，分层协议的概念应运而生。由于该协议中通过严格分层来限制功能，近年来，人们对分层是否有损网络的性能这一主题进行了诸多讨论。然而，网络软件是围绕这些协议层构建的，在实际情况中我们可以允许例外情况，但必须明确的是，此类情况仅为例外而不是通行的标准。
The OSI and TCP/IP models are essentially a framework around a group of protocols that dictate how networks are set up. Both models are separated into various layers. It also creates modularization that eases maintenance and upgrades/updates on system components. Any changes in a particular	本质上来说，OSI 模型和 TCP/IP 模型都是围绕一组协议所构建的框架，其中的协议规定了网络的组织架构。分层结构是这两个模型的共同点。同时，模块化的引入便于对系统组件进行维护、升级或更新。对特定模块进行更改后，我们可以单独测试它，也能很容易看出更改对系统的影响。

module can be tested independently from the rest of the system, and its effect on the overall system becomes apparent easy. However, too much layering can also lead to excessive overhead that is sometimes considered harmful. This issue will be examined further in the comparison between the OSI and TCP/IP models.

然而，分层过多的结构因开销过大而引起了一定争议。这一问题将在比较 OSI 模型和 TCP/IP 模型时进一步探讨。

The OSI model is a seven-layer framework with the following layers - (i) physical, (ii) link, (iii) network, (iv) transport, (v) session, (vi) presentation, and (vii) application. The OSI model is shown in Figure 5.1. The TCP/IP model on the other hand is simplified and combines functionalities from certain layers.

如图 5.1 所示，OSI 模型框架包含以下七个层级：（i）物理层，（ii）数据链路层，（iii）网络层，（iv）传输层，（v）会话层，（vi）表示层和（vii）应用层。而 TCP/IP 模型则更加简化，其将某些层级的功能进行了合并。



Figure 5.1 OSI layered network model.



图5.1 OSI分层网络模型



Figure 5.2 TCP/IP network model.



图5.2 TCP/IP网络模型

The TCP/IP model has the following layers - (i) link, (ii) network, (iii) transport, and (iv) application. The TCP/IP model is shown in Figure 5.2.

标准的 TCP/IP 协议模型有如下四层：网络接口层、网络层、传输层和应用层。如图 5.2 所示，在实际应用时，一般会将网络接口层分为数据链

	路层和物理层来使用，所以 TCP/IP 模型也可是五层体系结构。
5.2 Physical Layer	5.2 物理层
The physical layer essentially deals with electrons and photons. It has to do with voltage levels, light frequencies, and other things related to the physical medium. From a software perspective, these considerations are abstracted away by the way that the physical hardware is built.	本质上来说，物理层处理的是电子信号和光子信号，其与电压水平、光频率和与物理介质等要素相关。但从软件角度来看，这些要素都因物理硬件的构建方式而变成了抽象化的概念。
The physical layer deals with the transmission and reception of data between a device and a physical transmission medium. Once a message is received from the higher layers of the protocol stack, it converts the digital information into electrical, radio, or optical signals. Layer specifications define characteristics such as voltage levels, the timing of voltage changes, physical data rates, maximum transmission distances, modulation scheme, channel access method, and physical connectors. The protocol specification includes characteristics such as layout of pins, voltages, line impedance, cable specifications, signal timing, and frequency. Physical layer specifications are included in the specifications for almost all typical protocols such as Ethernet, USB, Bluetooth, and even industrial control protocols such as CAN bus.	物理层处理的是设备和物理介质间的数据传输与接收。从更高层级的协议栈接收到消息后，它会将数字信息转换为电信号、无线信号或光信号。物理层规范定义了诸如电压水平、电压变化时序、物理数据传输速率、最大传输距离、调制方案、信道访问方法和物理连接器等特性。协议规范包括引脚布局、电压、线路阻抗、电缆规格、信号时序和频率等参数信息。几乎所有典型协议（如以太网、USB、蓝牙，甚至工业控制协议中的 CAN 总线）中都包含了物理层规范。
5.3 Link Layer: Service Models	5.3 链路层：服务模型
Hosts and routers are called nodes. The communication channels that connect nodes on a communication path are called links, which may be wired or wireless and sometimes will be local area	主机和路由器被称为节点。相关通信路径上连接节点的通道被称为链路，其可以是有线的，也可以是无线的，有时是以太网等局域网。其他情况下，这些链路都是点对点连接的。

networks, such as Ethernet and others. Other times, they will be point-to-point links.	
A layer 2 packet is called a “frame” that encapsulates a datagram, which is received from the upper layer, which is layer 3. The data link layer has the responsibility to move a datagram from one node to an adjacent node over a single layer. It is important to realize that the datagrams are transferred across the network from one host to another by many different link protocols over many different links.	第二层的数据包被称为“帧”，用于封装从上一层（第三层）接收到的数据包。数据链路层负责将单个层上的一个数据包从一个节点移动到相邻的节点。需要指出的是，通过众多不同的链路以及链路协议，数据包可以在网络中从一个主机传输到另一个主机。
Therefore, the link layer services at a minimum constitute the following services:	因此，数据链路层服务至少包括以下内容：
1. Encapsulate the data received from the upper layer by adding a link layer header and a trailer. 2. Channel access, which is the process by which a shared medium is accessed by a particular host at a given time. 3. Link layer addressing, also referred to as MAC addressing.	1. 通过添加帧首部和帧尾部，将网络层传递下来的数据报封装为帧。 2. 通道访问，指特定主机在规定时间内访问共享介质的过程。 3. 链路层寻址，也称 MAC 地址寻址。
MAC stands for media access control, and it is a misnomer because it does not relate to media access control, which is channel access. MAC addressing is just another kind of addresses that is used. It is important to distinguish the MAC addresses from the IP addresses, in the network layer, because they are of a different form.	MAC 即媒体访问控制（Media Access Control），这个术语命名有一定误导性，因为其与媒体访问控制（即信道访问）无关，而 MAC 地址是另一种地址类型。在网络层中，明确区分 MAC 地址和 IP 地址很重要，因为它们的格式不同。
The other link layer services that may or may not be present include (i) flow control, which is pacing between adjacent sending and receiving	链路层中的其他服务包括但不限于： (i) 控制流量：协调相邻的发送节点和接收节点之间的数据流量，以避免缓冲区溢出（即确保

nodes so that it does not overflow buffers, (ii) error detection, which is understanding whether the electrical signal has deteriorated to the point it is not correct anymore, (iii) error correction, which will allow bit errors to be fixed by using additional redundant bits without relying on retransmission, and (iv) specification for half duplex or full duplex. Half duplex means the nodes at either end can transmit but not at the same time. Full duplex means the nodes at both ends for the link could be transmitting and receiving at the same time.	发送的数据不会覆盖接收端已接收但尚未处理的数据)。 (ii) 检测错误: 判断电信号是否因受到干扰而引发数据错误。 (iii) 纠正错误: 通过发送的数据中添加冗余信息, 以纠正传输过程中的错误, 无需重新传输数据。 (iv) 半双工或全双工规范: 半双工指两端的节点都可以传输数据, 但不能同时进行; 全双工指的是链路两端的节点可以做到同时发送和接收数据。
The link layer is typically implemented in a network adaptor or a network interface card (NIC). The NIC is attached to the host system and is a combination of hardware, software, and firmware.	网络适配器或网卡 (NIC) 通常工作在数据链路层。作为硬件, 网卡与主机系统相连接, 同时本身自带固件程序, 我们可以视之为硬件、软件和固件的组合。
5.3.1 Ethernet	5.3.1 以太网
Ethernet has become one of the most popular link layer protocols, and effective, modern implementation of the Ethernet protocols involves link layer switches. Wi-Fi protocols are also strongly influenced by Ethernet, so understanding Ethernet is essential for understanding the link layer in general.	作为目前最常用的一种链路层协议, 以太网协议的有效实现涉及到链路层交换机。此外, 链路层中的 Wi-Fi 协议也与以太网密切相关。因此, 掌握以太网的相关内容对理解链路层来说至关重要。
Ethernet is connectionless; that is, there is no prior arrangement between the sending and receiving NICs. Sometimes, this connectionless nature makes transmission and reception on Ethernet unreliable. There are no steps taken to ensure that a message that is sent from one NIC is actually received at the other one, i.e. there is no positive or negative acknowledgment. <u>On the other hand, the probability of loss is kept very low. To overcome this limitation</u>	以太网采用无连接通信模式, 即发送端网卡和接收端网卡之间无需提前建立连接。接收端网卡不会向发送端传输接收成功或失败的确认消息, 所以有观点认为这一特性会让以太网的数据传输和接收变得不可靠。<u>另一方面, 实际丢包率却维持在极低的水平。针对网络层的固有缺陷(不可靠性), 我们可通过 TCP 协议实现可靠的数据传输。</u>不同的物理介质和实现方式有不同的以太网标准, 但它们有一些共同点, 例如相同的帧格

of being unreliable at the network layer, we implement reliability in the TCP protocol. There are many different Ethernet standards for different physical layer media and different implementations, but they share some commonalities, such as the same form frame format, as shown in Figure 5.3.

式，如图 5.3 所示。

In the various implementations of the Ethernet protocol, the central bus that is used to transfer messages has evolved from bus, to hubs, to switches. Routers on the other hand are devices at the network layer and will be explained later in the chapter. The bus is a communication medium to which all the hosts on the Ethernet are connected. A hub is a replacement of the bus and is also attached to all the hosts, and every bit that was sent by any of the hosts is received by all. An Ethernet switch is a smarter device than a hub. It implements its own transmitter and receiver for every host that is attached. It does store and forward on Ethernet frames, and it selectively forward frames to the outgoing links where they are needed.

以太网协议技术历经多次迭代，用于传输信息的中央总线经历了从总线到集线器，再到交换机的技术演进过程。路由器则是网络层的设备，稍后会进行介绍。总线是以太网中所有主机的通信介质。作为中央总线的迭代产品，集线器会与所有主机相连接，且其中任何主机发送的数字信号都会被其他主机接收到。相较于集线器，以太网交换机的智能化程度更高。它为每个与之连接的主机配置了专属的发送器和接收器。该交换机既可以存储以太网帧，还能选择性地将帧转发到需要的输出链路上。

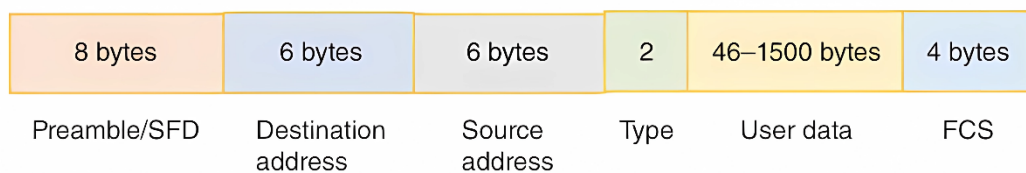


Figure 5.3 Ethernet frame format.



图5.3 以太网帧格式

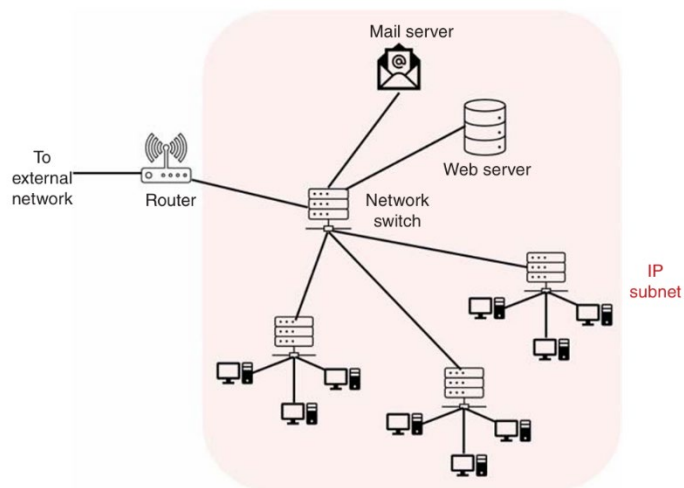


Figure 5.4 Institutional network using Ethernet.

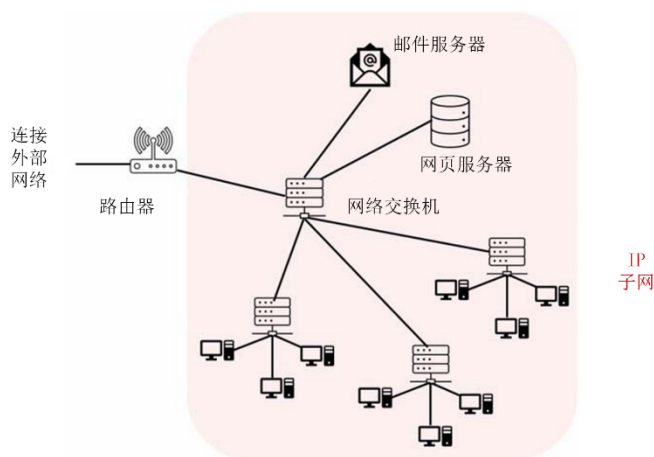


图5.4 使用以太网协议的机构局域网示意图

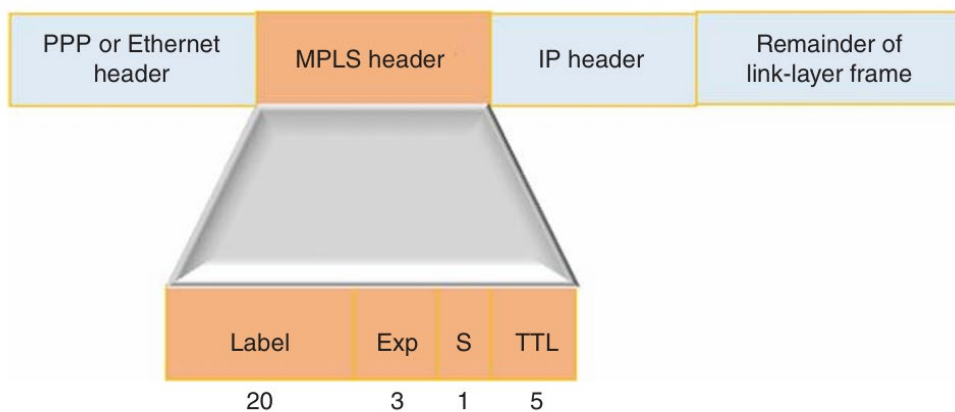


Figure 5.5 MPLS format.

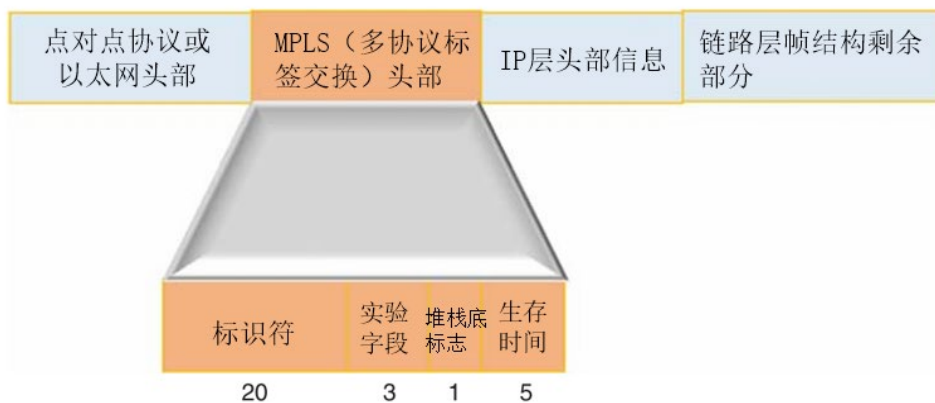


图5.5 MPLS格式

A particular interest for the smart grid is building institutional networks with Ethernet switches, as shown in Figure 5.4. A large number of hosts can be connected onto an institutional network, up to thousands. Switches can be cascaded together to increase the number of devices if necessary, and switching tables continue to work as long as we do not introduce a cycle into this graph (Figure 5.5).

智能电网技术中的一大重点是利用以太网交换机构建机构局域网，其结构如图 5.4 所示。该局域网可以支持大量主机接入，规模可达上千台。如果需要扩展设备数量，可以通过级联交换机的方式实现。级联交换机能够灵活扩展网络规模，同时保持网络的高效运行。需要注意的是，只要网络拓扑中不引入环路（如图 5.5 所示），交换表就能正常工作，确保数据包的正确转发与通信的稳定性。

5.3.1.1 Link Virtualization

In the computing field, virtualization is common, with applications such as virtual memory, virtual devices, and virtual machines. An example of a virtual machine will be VMware or Docker, which implements a virtual machine within a computer to run other applications. The idea of virtualization is to abstract away the details of the lower layer and only deal with their promised levels of service. The idea behind link virtualization is to use technology from the higher layers such as the network layer to implement link layer functions, and the two most common ways this is achieved are through the

5.3.1.1 链接虚拟化

虚拟化技术在计算机领域中较为普遍，常见的如虚拟内存、虚拟设备和虚拟机等。VMware 和 Docker 都是常见的虚拟机软件，其可在计算机内部构建一个可以运行软件程序的虚拟机。虚拟化理念即对底层细节进行抽象化封装，使每一层实现特定的功能。链路虚拟化则是利用较高层的技术（如网络层）来实现链路层的功能，两种最常见的实现方式是 ATM（异步传输模式）和 MPLS（多协议标签交换）。虽然前者花费相对较高，但通过 ATM 技术，路由器可以更加高效地连接在一起，形成一个稳定、可靠的 IP 网络架构。

asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) and the multiprotocol label switching (MPLS). ATM is a relatively expensive technology and primarily exists as an IP backbone that connects routers.	
MPLS is another networking technology that has been incorporated in the Internet. It offers an advantage over Internet routers that it can direct traffic by just a single number that can be looked up in a table, as opposed to IP addresses that have to be searched for in tables. Therefore, MPLS potentially offers link layer switching much. It does require some prearrangement such as a signaling protocol to set up the forwarding in advance, but for engineering of traffic routes, MPLS is slick and works very well as part of an IP network.	相较于传统互联网路由器，MPLS 技术的优势便是仅需查找转发表中的单一数字即可对数据流量进行管理和优化,而前者则需在路由表中逐一检索 IP 地址才能完成相应操作。因此，MPLS 在链路层交换领域具有较大优势。作为 IP 网络中的一部分，虽然 MPLS 技术需要进行一些提前准备(如使用信令协议来提前设置转发路径),但对于管理数据流量的传输路径来说，MPLS 运行高效，表现出色。
5.4 Network Layer: Addressing and Routing	5.4 网络层：寻址和路由
The network layer provides the functional and procedural methods for transfer of packets from one node to another connected to a network. Every node in the network is assigned an address, and the network permits nodes connected to it to transfer messages to other nodes by providing the data in a specific format and the address of the destination node. The networking layer is responsible for delivering the message to the destination node, possibly routing it through intermediate nodes. <u>If the message is too large to be transmitted from one node to another on some link between those nodes, the network may implement message delivery by splitting the message into several fragments at one node, sending the fragments independently, and</u>	网络层的功能是将数据包从一个节点到传输另一个节点。网络中的每个节点都会分配到一个地址，每个节点会根据目标节点的地址，将特定格式的数据传输到其他节点。网络层负责将信息传输到目标节点，这一过程可能通过中间节点进行路由。<u>当消息体量超出节点间特定链路的传输能力时，网络层协议可通过以下机制实现消息传递：在源节点将消息分割为多个片段，独立发送各片段，并在目的节点进行重组。此外，网络层协议具备检测传输错误（如数据包丢失、数据损坏等）的能力，但其并无强制性义务向发送方或接收方报告此类错误（为提升网络层效率和可扩展性，错误检测与报告通常由传输层或应用层来处理）。</u>

<u>reassembling the fragments at another node. It may, but does not need to, report delivery errors.</u>	
In order to accomplish this mission of delivering data from anywhere to anywhere else, two closely related ideas need to be defined. The first is forwarding, which answers the question of which output link should a message be passed to when it arrives at a device. The second concept is routing, which determines how the forwarding process should be governed. Forwarding is this process of receiving a message, looking up the destination in the routing table or the forwarding table, and sending it onward to the next hop along the way to the destination. <u>Routing is a set of algorithms that are used to build the forwarding table in each device. The routing algorithms are determined by the network service model that are designed and implemented. These service requirements can be enforced on individual datagrams or on a flow of datagrams.</u> For an individual datagram, the service model can enforce requirements such as guaranteed delivery, or go further and enforce guaranteed delivery within a particular time bound. For a network flow, the requirements could be to ensure that the datagrams are delivered chronologically, or have a minimum bandwidth for a particular flow, or restrictions on interpacket spacing.	转发（forwarding）与路由（routing）是网络数据传输中的两个重要概念。前者决定了信息到达设备时应传递给哪个输出链路，后者决定了转发过程应遵循的规则。简单来说，转发是接收消息、查找路由表或转发表中的目标地址，并将其发送到下一跳（即下一个目标设备的 IP 地址）的过程。<u>作为设备中构建转发表的一组算法，路由规则主要由网络服务模型结构和实现方式确定，即可以针对单个数据报，也适用于整条数据流。</u>对于单个数据报，服务模型可以执行如“确保送达”等要求，甚至可以进一步规定在特定时间内必须送达。对于数据报流，要求则可能包括确保数据报按顺序送达、为特定数据流提供最低带宽，以及限制数据报之间的间隔等方面。上述规则都旨在提升数据传输的可靠性和效率。

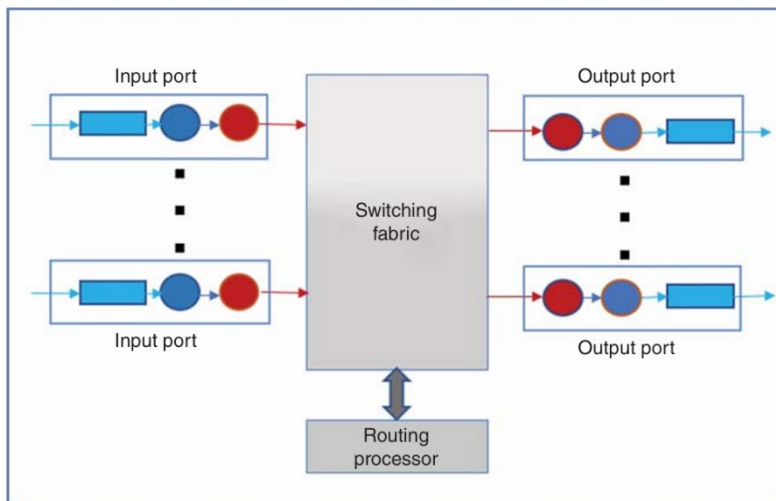


Figure 5.6 Overview of a router.

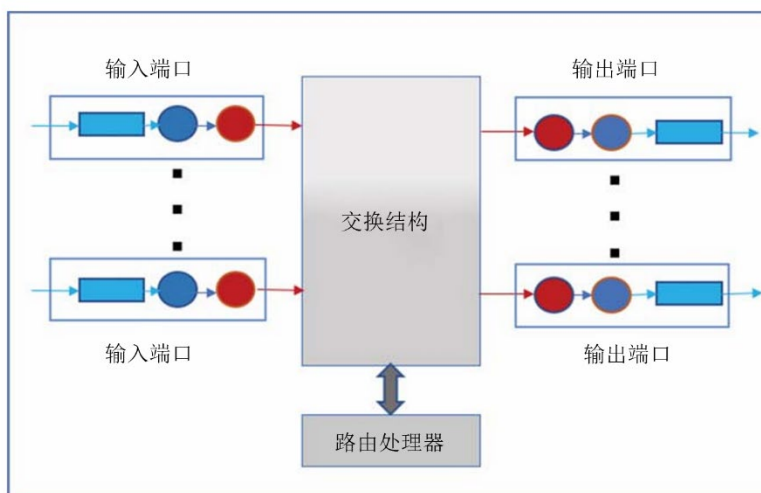


图5.6 路由器结构概览

An overview of the router architecture is shown in Figure 5.6. A router has a number of input ports, and each port typically may or may not have a queue associated with it. The packets arrive in the queue, and they get passed through a switching fabric that moves the data from the input port to the output port, and the behavior of the switching fabric is controlled by the routing processor.

The IP protocol defines how messages are laid out, what the headers and trailers are, and what rules are to be followed when things malfunction? The format of an IP datagram involves a 20 byte header

图 5.6 为路由器结构概览。路由器设有多个输入端口，这些端口会根据情况决定是否设置数据包队列（可理解为排队等待处理的多个数据包）。通过路由处理器控制的交换结构，加入队列的数据包可从输入端口传输至输出端口。

IP 协议对消息的封装方式、报头及尾部格式，以及故障处理规则都进行了标准化定义。IP 数据报的格式包含一个 20 字节的报头，其附加在从上层（即传输层）接收到的任何数据之前。报头中

that is attached in the front of any data that is received from the upper layer, namely, the transport layer. The 20 byte header contains the following information as shown in Figure 5.7.

包含的具体信息见图 5.7。

The IP datagram can be of a length up to 64 kB. However, link layer protocols such as Ethernet only support lengths up to 1500 bytes. To account for this mis-match, IP has an ability to fragment and reassemble large packets.

IP 数据报的最大长度可到 64 kB（千字节）。然而，诸如以太网之类的链路层协议，仅支持最长 1500kb 的数据。为解决这一不匹配问题，IP 协议具备拆分和重组大型数据包的能力。

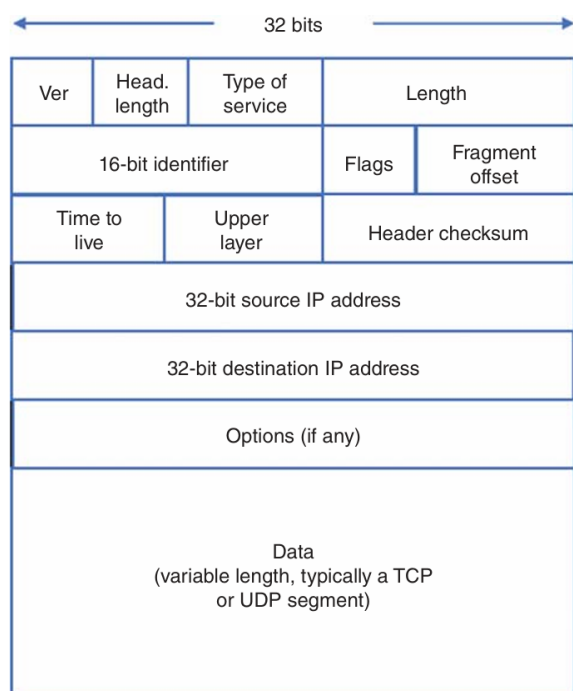


Figure 5.7 IP datagram format.



图5.7 IP数据报的格式

5.4.1 IP Addressing

An IP address is a 32-bit identifier that is tied to a particular network interface. It is also sometimes referred to as a host address, but in reality, a host may have more than one network interface and hence more than one IP address. The convention for writing the 32-bit addresses is that we break it up into 8 bits (1 byte), and the value of each of the bytes is specified in decimal with a “dot” between. This method of referring to IP addresses in decimals is a

5.4.1 IP 地址

IP 地址是一个与特定网络接口绑定的 32 位标识符。它有时也被称为主机地址，但实际上，一个主机可能拥有多个网络接口，因此也会有多个 IP 地址。书写 32 位地址的习惯是将其拆分为 8 位（1 字节），每个字节的值用十进制表示，字节之间用小数点分隔，这种十进制 IP 地址表示法可以方便用户阅读。同时，为了实现数据包在 IP 地址间的传输，人们创建了一种地址结构——子网。即在同一个链路层网络中，可以存在多个主机，

convention used to make them easier to be read by the users. To achieve the movement of packets between IP addresses, an addressing structure is created, called the subnets. Several hosts can all exist on the same link layer network; those hosts altogether are called a subnet, and the subnet itself has a subnet address. The subnet address is the high-order bits of the 32-bit IP address. The low-order part of the 32-bit quantity is called the host part or a host address. In addition, the subnet part and the host part together give the complete IP address. Figure 5.8 shows a network containing three subnets with different hosts in the same subnet highlighted.

这些主机共同构成一个子网。子网本身拥有一个子网地址，该地址由 32 位 IP 地址中的高位部分组成；而 32 位 IP 地址中的低位部分，则被称为主机地址。此外，完整的 IP 地址正是由子网地址和主机地址共同组成的。图 5.8 清晰地展示了一个包含三个子网的网络场景，并特别标注了同一子网内不同主机的位置。

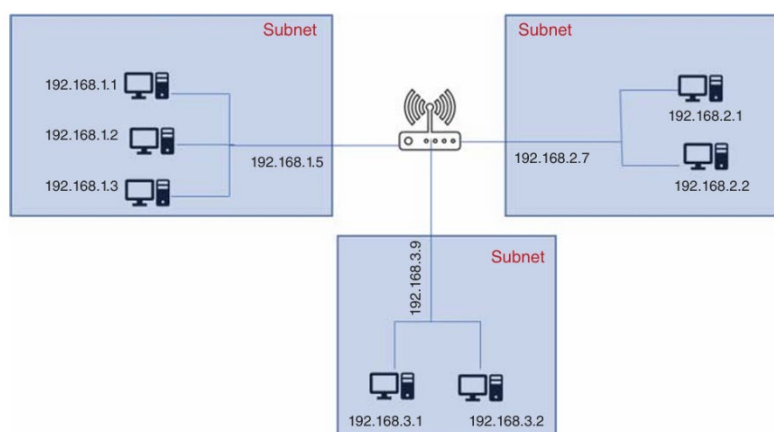


Figure 5.8 IP addressing – subnets.

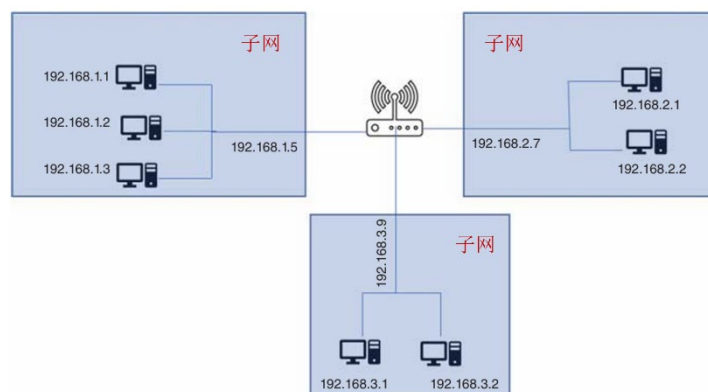


图5.8 IP地址—子网结构示意图

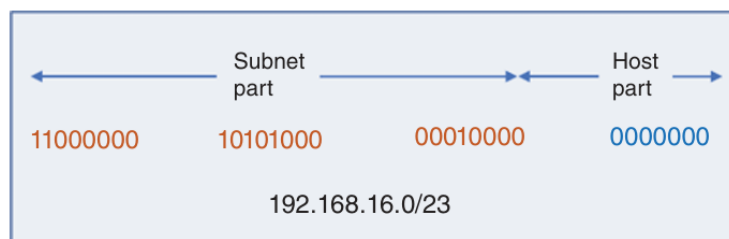


Figure 5.9 IP addressing – host part and subnet part.



图5.9 IP地址—子网地址与主机地址

This is an example of a complete IP address with the subnet part and the host part divided as shown in Figure 5.9. This subnet permits up to 512 hosts, of which 510 addresses are available for devices. The 11111111 (all 1's) host address is used for broadcasting on the subnet and the 00000000 (all 0's) part is used when a host does not yet know what its proper address is.

如图 5.9, 该示例清晰地展示了一个完整的 IP 地址, 其中子网部分与主机部分得到了明确的划分。该子网能够支持最多 512 台主机, 其中 510 个地址可供设备分配使用。当需要在子网内进行广播时, 会使用全 1 (即 11111111) 的主机地址; 而当主机正确地址尚未确定时, 则会使用全 0 (即 00000000) 的地址。

There are several methods by which a host gets assigned an IP address. The old-fashioned way is that a system administrator manually assigns an IP address to each device on the network. The other method is to dynamically allocate IP addresses, which is achieved through a protocol called the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). When a host joins a network, it uses the link layer to broadcast a discover message. The discover message goes to all the hosts on the network. A host on the network is assigned to be a DHCP server, and it will

主机获取 IP 地址的途径多种多样。传统方式需要系统管理员手动为网络中的各个设备分配 IP 地址, 另一种方法是动态分配 IP 地址, 这是通过 DHCP (动态主机配置协议) 来实现的。当一台主机加入网络时, 该协议会利用链路层广播一条发现信息, 该信息会发送给网络上的所有主机。此时, 网络中的 DHCP 服务器主机, 会发出一条回应信息, 其中包含了一个可供新入网主机使用的 IP 地址。随后, 新入网主机会请求分配到该 IP 地址, 服务器在收到请求后会返回一条确认信息。通常, IP 地址的分配有效期为数小时至数天不等,

respond with an offer message that contains an IP address that the host might be able to use. The host then requests assignment to that IP address, and the server sends back an acknowledgment. The addresses are assigned typically between a few hours and a few days, unless dictated otherwise by the system administrator. If a host wants to continue using the IP address, it has to go through a renewal protocol, which is also part of DHCP. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is responsible for ensuring that the IP addresses being allocated are unique without any duplicates being assigned to internet service providers (ISPs).	但系统管理员也可视具体情况而定。如果主机需要继续使用当前的 IP 地址，则应遵循 DHCP 协议流程进行续订。互联网名称与数字地址分配机构（ICANN）的职责是确保分配的 IP 地址具有唯一性，避免向互联网服务提供商（ISP）提供重复的 IP 地址。
5.4.2 Routing	5.4.2 路由
The job of the routing algorithm is to fill in the forwarding table of each router so that the packets, when delivered to the router and forwarded according to the forwarding table, eventually reach their destination. To design these algorithms, the common practice has been to model the network as a graph consisting of a set of nodes for routers or the subnets, and edges being the links that connect the sub-nets. Usually, routing algorithms abstract away the hosts connected to the subnet and only worries about the routing between subnets.	路由算法的职责在于完善各路由器的转发表，确保数据包一旦抵达路由器，便能依据转发表进行准确转发，直至顺利抵达目标地址。在设计相关算法时，业界普遍采用网络建模方法，将其构建为由节点和线条构成的图形结构：节点代表路由器或子网，而线条则代表连接这些子网的链路。一般而言，路由算法会忽略子网所连接的主机细节，专注于子网之间的路由选择问题。
In Figure 5.10, the routers are the lettered circles and the links are the numbered lines. Routing algorithms try to solve the question: What is the least cost path between a source and a destination? The cost in this question can be designed by the user,	在图 5.10 的示例中，带有字母的圆圈表示路由器，标有数字的线条则表示链路。路由算法的核心目标是寻找源地址与目的地址之间的最优路径，这里的“最优”可以根据用户的实际需求来定义，比如追求源地址与目的地址之间跳数（指

such as minimizing the number of hops between the source and the destination. There are a couple of different classifications of routing algorithms depending on whether the route computation is done using full knowledge of the network.	数据包在到达目的地之前，需要经过的路由器个数）的最小化。根据是否需要掌握全部网络信息来进行计算，路由算法可以被划分为多个不同的类别，例如：
1. Link state algorithms: Routers have complete topology information 2. Distance vector algorithms: Distributed algorithms where routers have knowledge of physically connected neighbors and their information and exchange information with neighbors.	1.链路状态算法：通过该算法，路由器能够获得完整的网络拓扑信息。 2.距离向量算法：这是一种分布式算法，可让每个路由器与邻近路由器直接相连，并进行信息交换。
5.4.3 Broadcast and Multicast	5.4.3 广播与组播
In the power grid with PMUs that are producing measurements at a rate of 30 times per second, it is very likely that there are going to be multiple users of any given data stream. The idea of broadcast is that a source sends a packet into the network and the packet is delivered to all the other nodes in the network. There are a couple of ways to achieve this as shown in Figure 5.11: (i) have the source itself duplicate the packet and address a separate copy to every one of the other nodes and (ii) have the network duplicate the packet.	在配备相量测量单元（PMU）的电网中，由于任何特定数据流都可能面对多个用户的访问需求，所以 PMU 会以每秒 30 次的频率进行实时监测，并生成相应的测量数据。广播模式的基本思路是，源节点向网络中发送一个数据包，该数据包随后被传递至网络中的其他所有节点。要实现这一点，具体有两种方法，如图 5.11 所示：(1)源端复制法：源节点自行复制数据包，并向网络中的每一个其他节点分别发送一份数据包副本；(2)网络内复制法：即通过网络来复制数据包。
Source duplication is wasteful of bandwidth on the link adjoining the source. The source also needs to know the addresses of all the destinations that may want to receive that data.	源端复制法有两个不足之处：一是会浪费与其相邻链路上的带宽，二是需掌握接收数据包的所有目标节点的地址。

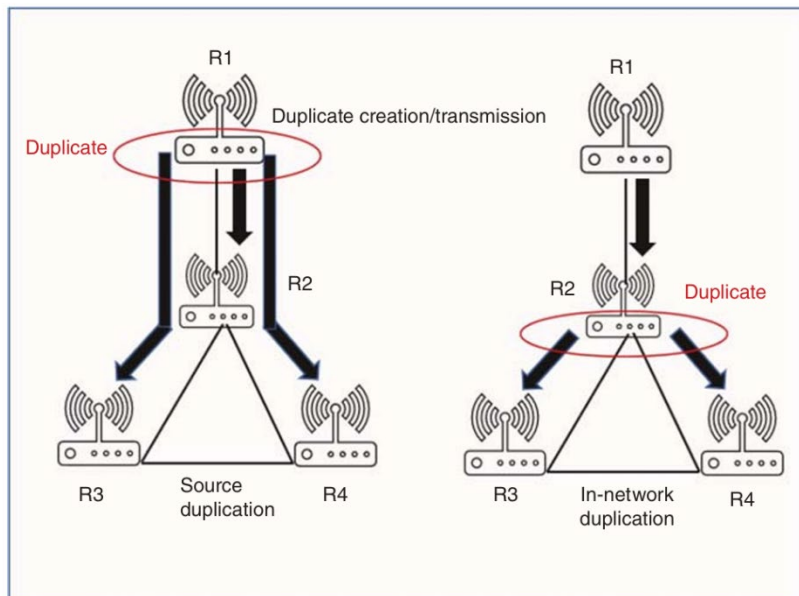


Figure 5.10 Routing algorithms set up.

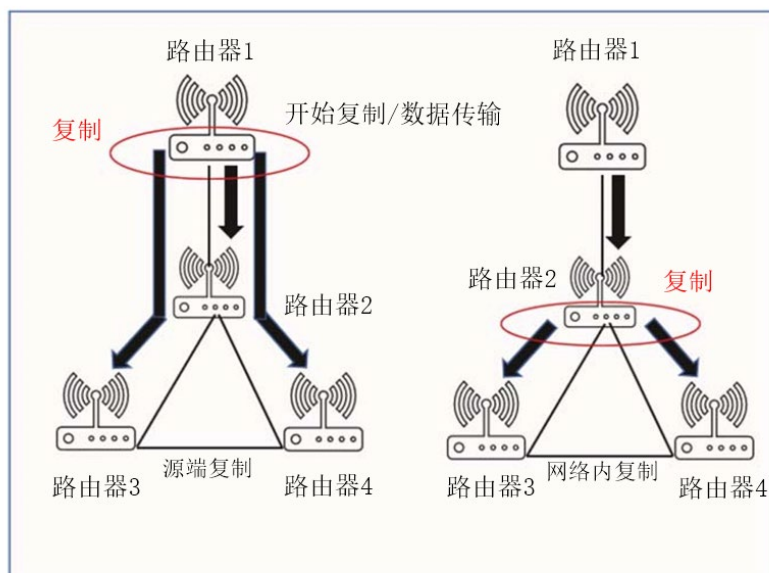


图5.10 路由算法设置

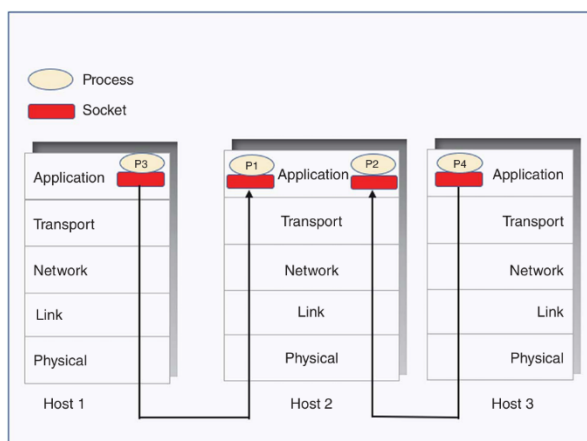


Figure 5.11 Packet duplication strategies.

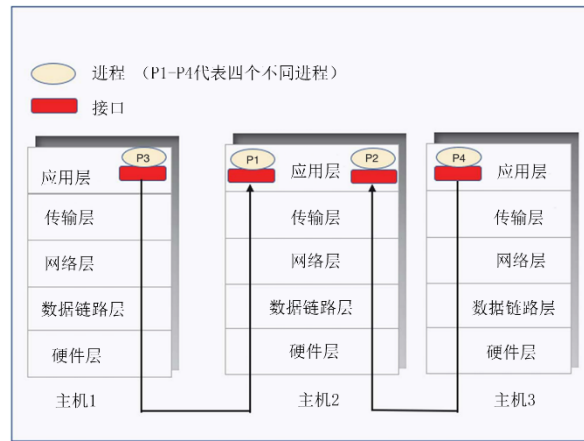


图5.11 数据包复制策略

In addition, both of these can be addressed by some scheme that allows the network to do the duplication of. Data are needed in order to reach destinations that are also present in the network. These issues can be solved by network duplication, but we also need to design network duplication carefully to avoid problems such as broadcast storm, where the same packet is being repeatedly forwarded across the network. This is addressed by creating spanning trees, where the nodes are connected without having any cycles in the graph. Multicast is a refinement on the idea of broadcast in which we have several nodes that require the data and a number that do not. The goal of multicast is to find a tree (or trees) that connects the routers that have the destination of the data in their local area networks or that need to forward the data from the source to one of the routers that has a destination for the data. Multicast and broadcast are very useful for smart grid applications, where the data generated by field devices need to be sent to multiple destinations including historians, control applications, and Human Machine Interfaces. IEC 61850, which is a

为解决上述问题，同时确保数据可顺利抵达网络中的各个目标设备，我们引入了不可或缺的第二种方法——即网络数据复制法。与此同时，需要指出的是，该方法在设计时也应谨慎处理，以防出现广播风暴（即数据包在网络中被无休止地转发，导致网络性能下降，甚至网络瘫痪）等状况。这一问题可通过构建生成树来解决，以确保所有节点在网络拓扑结构中互相连接且不形成任何环路。在数据传输过程中，如果存在多个需要接收数据的节点，同时也存在多个无需接收数据的节点，那么就需要用到组播技术，其是对广播技术的改进与优化。组播协议旨在构建一个或多个树状结构，以连接局域网中有数据接收需求的路由器，其也可将数据从源端转发至指定的目标路由器。在智能电网领域中，由于现场设备生成的数据往往需要发送至历史数据库、控制应用和人机交互界面等多个目标位置，因此组播和广播技术在这一领域得到了广泛应用。IEC 61850 是一项有关变电站自动化的智能电网协议，它包含两种组播协议：面向通用对象的变电站事件（GOOSE）和采样测量值（SV）。这些协议拥有实时收集网络状态信息、更新智能电子设备（IED）状态信息，以及重新传输控制命令等诸多功能。

smart grid protocol used for substation automation, has two multicast protocols: Generic Object-Oriented Substation Events (GOOSE) and Sampled Measured Value (SV). These protocols are used to collect information about the status of the network in real time, to update the status of intelligent electronic devices (IEDs), and to retransmit control commands.	
5.5 Transport Layer: Datagram and Stream Protocols	5.5 传输层：数据报协议与流式协议
The transport layer provides the functional and procedural means for transferring variable-length data sequences from a host program to a destination program, which may or may not be in different hosts. Transport layer protocols also provide specifications on the quality of service, which vary widely based on the protocol used. An important distinction to note is that the transport layer provides program-to-program communication, while the network layer provides host-to-host communication. The transport layer may control the reliability of a given link through various functions such as flow control, segmentation/desegmentation, and error control. Certain transport layer protocols are connection oriented, which means that the transport layer can keep track of the segments and retransmit those that fail delivery, and may also provide the acknowledgment of the successful data transmission and send the next data if no errors occurred. The transport layer creates segments out of the message received from the application layer if the message is	传输层可实现诸多功能，例如将可变长度的数据序列从主机程序发送到目标程序，这些目标程序既可以在不同的主机上，也可以在同一主机内。此外，传输层协议包含了相关服务的要求与规范，具体规范会因所使用的协议而异。需要特别指出的是，传输层提供的是程序之间的通信服务，而网络层提供的则是主机之间的通信服务，这两个概念不能混淆。传输层可通过流量控制、分段/合并和错误控制等多种功能来确保特定链路的可靠性。某些传输层协议为连接导向型。这意味着传输层能够跟踪数据段，并在数据段传输失败时进行重传。此外，它还可确认数据是否传输成功，并在明确无误后发送下一批数据。若接收到的信息超出了数据报的大小限制，传输层会将其分割为多个数据段再进行处理。

longer than the datagram size.	
<u>The services offered by the transport layer have evolved with the evolution of the Internet. However, the services offered and their implementation may be the most ideal way to do things, especially when it comes to serving the needs of control systems for the smart grid. There might be other ways to do things that would be better, but the economics of the situation is that using Internet-based protocols is the dominant approach, and it would be too expensive to start from scratch. Other implementations may emerge in the future, or the Internet will adapt to the needs of such uses.</u>	<u>随着互联网技术的持续演进，传输层服务亦经历了不断的优化与升级，未来也可能出现更为先进高效的解决方案。然而，在综合考虑智能电网控制系统的特定需求与经济成本因素（如重新开发系统的高昂成本）的基础上，基于互联网的通信协议服务及其实现方式仍是现阶段最为理想的主流方案。</u>
<u>There are two principal variants of transport layer protocols: (i) transmission control protocol (TCP) or (ii) user datagram protocol (UDP). The principal function of TCP is to provide reliable, chronological (in-order) delivery of streams of bytes to applications. Secondly, TCP implements congestion control and flow control and requires a connection setup phase in order to do this. The unreliable unordered delivery transport layer protocol is UDP, and it provides very little beyond basic IP (Figure 5.12).</u>	<u>传输层协议主要有两种：一种是传输控制协议（TCP），另一种是用户数据报协议（UDP）。TCP 协议的主要作用是保证字节流的可靠、有序传输，并确保应用程序数据按顺序到达。除此之外，TCP 协议还可实现拥塞控制和流量控制，但相应操作需要发送方和接收方提前建立连接，确认连接正常后，才能开始发送数据。UDP 协议则是一种不可靠且无序的传输层协议，其功能较基础 IP 协议而言，虽有提升，但相当有限（具体结构见图 5.12）。</u>
<u>An application sends data down through the stack and makes use of the physical network, and for an incoming packet, the transport layer has to figure out which application that data belong to. This process is referred to as multiplexing and demultiplexing. This is achieved through an operating system concept called “socket,” which</u>	<u>在网络通信中，应用程序通过协议栈将数据传输至物理网络。当有数据包传入时，传输层需确定其属于哪个应用程序，这一过程称为“多路复用和解复用”。此外，“套接字”和“端口”是两个密切相关的概念：前者是操作系统中的逻辑端点，为应用程序或进程提供访问的物理资源；而后者是传输层协议中的逻辑结构，用于标识不</u>

provides a logical endpoint for applications or processes to access physical resources. The transport layer protocol also creates a logical construct called “port,” which is used to label various processes. The operating system is responsible for mapping sockets to ports and vice versa.

同的进程，可与套接字在操作系统中构成双向映射关系。

In order to implement this, both TCP and UDP include in their headers a 16-bit source port number and a 16-bit destination port number, as shown in Figure 5.13. The IP datagrams carry one transport layer segment, and each segment has one of these source ports and destination ports. Rules are implemented in the transport layer and in the operating system to figure out which socket a particular datagram belongs to.

如图 5.13 所示，为了实现多路复用与解复用，TCP 和 UDP 在其报头中分别包含源端口号和目标端口号（两者均为 16 位）。IP 数据报中包含一个传输层报文段，每个报文段都附带对应的源端口和目标端口，用于标识通信的起点和终点。传输层协议与操作系统协作，通过一系列规则判断数据报所属的具体套接字，最终将数据准确传递给目标应用程序。

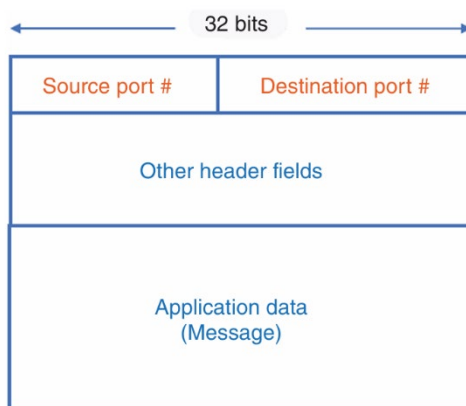


Figure 5.12 Sockets and processes.

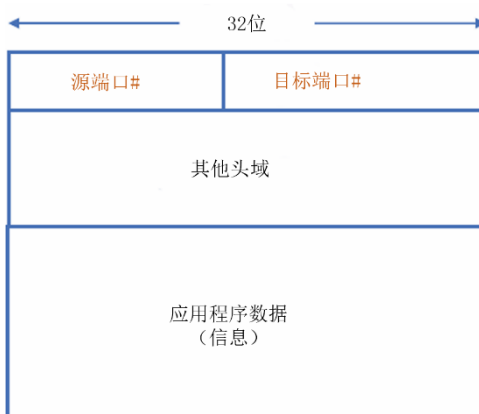


图5.12 套接字与进程

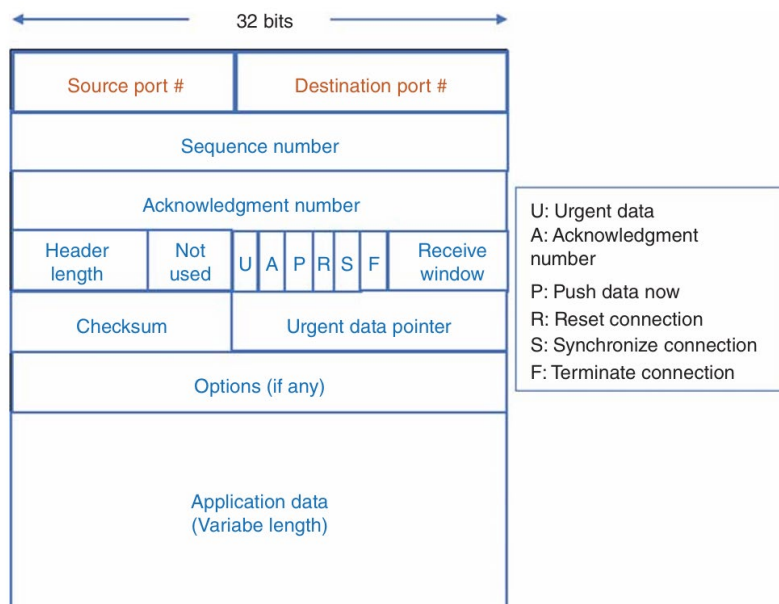


Figure 5.13 TCP/UDP segment format.

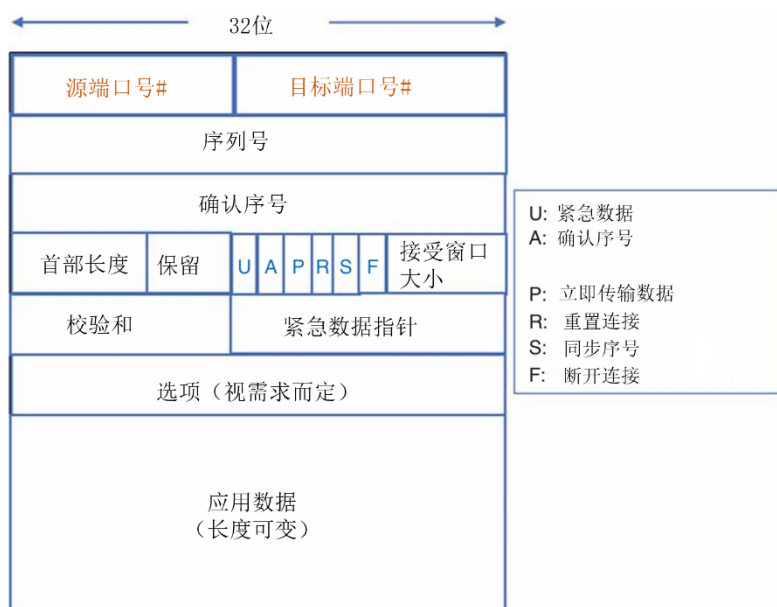


图5.13 TCP协议/UDP协议数据段格式

5.5.1 UDP

UDP can be considered a “best-effort IP,” as the only additional information that it carries relates multiplexing and demultiplexing of datagrams. Segments may be lost, or delivered out of order, and there are no guarantees about timing or anything else. The advantages of UDP are that the sender and receiver do not need to have any communication

5.5.1 用户数据协议（UDP 协议）

数据传输过程中，UDP 协议所携带的附加信息仅与数据报的复用和解复用相关，虽然它是一种“最佳型 IP 协议”，但由于本身的不足，相应的缺点不言而喻：UDP 协议在数据传输过程中，无法对数据报的丢失、传输顺序、延迟等其他性能指标做出任何保证。然而，UDP 协议的也有两大优点：一是数据发送方和接收方之间无需提前

before beginning sending data. In addition, every UDP segment is handled independently. A consequence of this is that UDP is better suited for multicast whereas TCP does not.	建立连接；二是数据报独立处理，其相较于 TCP 协议更加适合于组播。
If an application requires reliable data transfer using UDP, it is up to the application to implement it. The UDP checksum is a very simple checksum, and it is not really capable of detecting deliberate manipulation of the data. Secure versions of UDP have been proposed based on more complex cryptographic mechanisms for various applications.	UDP 协议的校验和较为简单，无法有效检测数据是否遭到故意篡改。因此，如果应用程序需要通过 UDP 协议实现可靠的数据传输，那么其自身必须具备相关保障和实现机制。为了满足不同应用的安全需求，业界目前已经提出了更为复杂的安全加密版 UDP 协议。
5.5.2 TCP	5.5.2 传输控制协议（TCP 协议）
TCP is a point-to-point protocol. Its goal is reliability in delivery of byte streams, and there are no message boundaries in TCP. If an application needs to identify that one message stops and another one starts, it is up to the application protocol to define how that is achieved. TCP implements pipelining so that it can achieve good utilization of links that have high bandwidths and long delays. It requires send and receive buffering in the hosts in the end hosts but not in the routers as the routers are network layers only and do not participate in the transport layer. TCP implements full duplex data transfer and is able to send data in both directions on a single connection, and it has a maximum segment size that is identified for each connection. In order to implement the reliable transfer, TCP requires a connection setup phase at the beginning in which initial messages are exchanged in order to set up the sending and receiving state. TCP implements flow	TCP 协议是一种点对点协议，其目标是确保字节流的可靠传输。在 TCP 协议中，数据被视为连续的字节流，不考虑数据信息的分组或边界。针对这一情况，应用层协议通常会对信息的起止位置进行定义，以便接收端的应用程序能够正确解析和处理数据。TCP 协议可实现流水线式的数据传输，且能够平衡高带宽和高延迟因素，实现链路中数据的高效传输。在 TCP 协议的传输过程中，我们需要在终端设备中设置收发缓冲区，但在路由器中却无需这一操作，因为路由器的职责仅限于网络层，并不参与传输层服务。单一 TCP 连接支持全双工数据传输功能，即数据可以在两个方向上同时传输；TCP 协议还会对最大报文段长度做出限制。为实现数据的可靠传输，发送方和接收方之间需提前建立连接，通过初始消息交换来设置发送和接收状态。TCP 协议还具备流量控制功能，可确保发送的数据量不会超过接收方的处理能力。如果接收方的缓冲区溢出，TCP 协议会通知发送方减缓发送速度，以避免数据丢失。

control, which means that the sender will not overwhelm the receiver. If the receiver's buffers overflow, the TCP protocol will cause the sender to slow down (Figure 5.14).

或网络堵塞。（见图 5.14）。

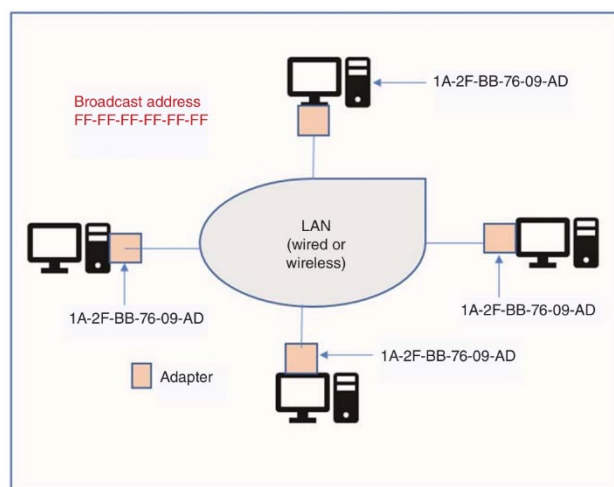


Figure 5.14 TCP segment structure.

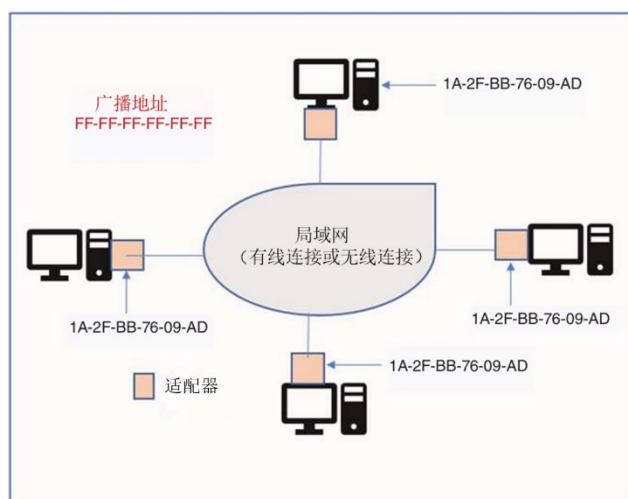


图5.14 TCP报文段结构图

TCP has a header field that is added to the data coming down from the application, and it consists of 16-bit port numbers for the source and destination. The source and destination IP addresses meanwhile are part of the IP header. There is a 32-bit sequence number and a 32-bit acknowledgment number that count the number of bytes that have been sent on the connection. There are several flags that are associated with initiating connections, which are

TCP（传输控制协议）会在应用层传递下来的数据中添加一个报头字段，其中包含源端口号和目的端口号（均为16位）。与此同时，源设备IP地址和目标设备IP地址则包含在IP数据包的报头字段中。TCP报头字段中还包括一个32位的序列号和一个32位的确认号，用于记录连接中已发送字节的数量。与建立连接相关的几个标志字段分别是RST（重置）、SYN（同步）和FIN（终止）。

RST, SYN, and FIN.	
<u>TCP connections are initiated by the client, as a client is typically a process on a host that may require network connection while the server is usually static in its location and availability. Therefore, the client initiates a connection by asking for a new socket that is connected to a particular host name and port number. The server lets the networking system within its operating system know that it is willing to accept the connection by making a call on a system called “accept,” and when those two things are done, eventually, the result is that across the network, the client sends a synchronize segment or a SYN segment to the server. The client picks a random initial sequence number, which is a way of avoiding certain kinds of attacks. The server responds with a SYN ACK segment that has both the SYN flag bit and the ACK flag bit set in it. It allocates its buffers and it specifies its initial sequence number. When the client receives the SYN ACK, it is allowed to start sending data. This connection initiation and setup process is called the three-way TCP handshake. Similarly, at the end of the connection, either the client or the server sends a FIN message that terminates the connection and frees up the resources. It is important to distinguish between flow control and congestion control, especially in the context of TCP. Flow control is a mechanism in TCP by which the sender’s sending rate is restricted to ensure that the receiver is not overwhelmed. Congestion control is a mechanism to</u>	<u>对于 TCP 传输协议而言，由于主机上所运行的客户端通常需要网络连接，而服务器的网络地址和端口相对固定，因此 TCP 连接通常由客户端发起。在这一过程中，客户端与服务器需完成“三次握手”以正式建立连接：</u> <u>（1）客户端发起请求：客户端向服务器发送 SYN（同步请求信号）数据包，其中包含一个随机生成的初始序列号，旨在确保通信的安全性。</u> <u>（2）服务器响应请求：收到 SYN 数据包后，服务器会调用操作系统的“accept”函数，通知其网络子系统做好连接准备。此时，服务器会分配出必要的缓冲区，并生成自身的初始序列号。随后，服务器向客户端发送一个 SYN-ACK（同步—确认）数据包，其中包含初始序列号，并设置了 SYN 和 ACK 标志位，表示“已收到请求，愿意建立连接”。</u> <u>（3）客户端确认响应：客户端在收到 SYN-ACK 数据包后，会向服务器发送一个 ACK（确认）数据包，表示“已收到服务器的响应，连接正式建立，可以开始数据传输”。</u> <u>与上述过程类似，在连接结束时，客户端或服务器会发送 FIN（终止）数据包来结束连接并释放相关资源。</u> 在 TCP 协议中，流量控制和拥塞控制是两个需要明确区分的重要概念。流量控制是该协议中的一种机制，旨在限制发送方的传输速率，以确保接收方的缓冲区不会溢出。拥塞控制则是一种确保网络资源公平分配的机制。当多个应用程序都在占用同一网络带宽时，过多的数据包可能会导致路由器的队列溢出。为了防止这种情况，拥

ensure network “fairness” in a scenario where multiple applications aim to utilize the same network resources, and congestion control is used to ensure that the resources are distributed in a fair manner between the competing applications. This is usually achieved by reducing the amount of sent packets to a queue, which is usually at the router. Flow control is used to manage resources at the receiver side, while congestion control (which is usually initiated by a network level device such as the router) is used to manage the network resources.	塞控制机制会减少数据包的发送速率，从而避免队列的过度拥塞，确保网络资源的公平分配。简言之，流量控制用于管理接收方的资源，而拥塞控制（通常由路由器等网络层设备发起）则用于管理网络资源。
Comparing TCP with UDP, TCP offers a lot of advantage with reliable communication, but this does come at a cost. For a smart grid application, the user might be more interested in the data at the current time, rather than worrying about retransmission of data from a few seconds before. Those few seconds might be critical in control centers when immediate situation awareness becomes critical for scenarios such as power grid oscillation monitoring and control or other such transient behaviors. Hence, the choice of using TCP against UDP needs careful consideration.	与 UDP 协议相比，TCP 协议在通信可靠度方面具备诸多优势，但这并非没有代价——缺乏及时态势感知能力。对于智能电网应用而言，用户可能更关注当前数据情况，不必去关注几秒前的重传数据。而对于控制中心来说，针对电网振荡监测和控制等及时态势感知场景，这短短几秒可能至关重要。因此，到底是选择 UDP 协议还是 TCP 协议需要仔细斟酌。
5.6 Application Layer	5.6 应用层
An application layer is an abstraction layer that builds on top of the layers that we have studied so far and specifies the shared communications protocols and interface mechanisms to be used by hosts for a particular application. There are a variety of application layer protocols and applications, including everyday proto-cols such as HTTP, HTML	应用层是一个抽象层，位于在我们已经学过的各个层级之上，它为特定应用指定了一套主机间共享的通信协议和接口机制。常见应用层协议和应用类型主要包括：HTTP、HTML（或电子邮件）和 FTP，以及类似 BitTorrent 的点对点应用协议等，可谓种类繁多。此外，域名服务（DNS）也是一种应用层协议，与上述列举的协议不同的

(or email), and FTP, or a peer-to-peer application such as the BitTorrent protocol. Domain Name Service (DNS) is a protocol and is also an application layer protocol that is integral to the functioning of the Internet but can be considered as an example of a protocol that lies outside the strict layer structure.	是, DNS 主要用于域名解析, 但对于互联网的正常运行也起着不可或缺的作用。
The Internet has revolutionized the idea of distributed computing in that by operating above the transport layer and in turn above the network layer, we are able to program distributed applications in such a way that they do not have to do anything at all to the network core. The network core has many moving components, and if individual applications need to specify all operating parameters over the network core, that would be very inefficient. Recent research in the area of software-defined networks (SDN) is an exception in that it allows end user applications to make changes to the network core.	互联网的出现带来了一种新的分布式计算理念: 只需在网络层之上的传输层进行相应操作, 我们就可以编写分布式应用程序, 而无需亲自修改网络核心(包括路由器、交换机等关键设备)的操作参数。网络核心中包含许多动态变化的组件, 如果每个应用都要单独设置网络核心设备的所有操作参数(如路由规则、带宽分配等), 将会非常繁琐且低效。近年来, 软件定义网络(SDN)等技术的出现, 就是为了解决这一问题。该技术可以让管理员通过终端应用程序实现简洁高效的参数调控, 而无需亲自去设置每个网络设备的操作参数。
There are three primary application architectures: 1. Client server architecture 2. Peer-to-peer (P2P) 3. Hybrid	应用层架构主要有三种: 1.客户端-服务器架构 2.点对点(P2P)架构 3.混合架构
The client server architecture is one where there is an “always-on” host that is the server, and it typically has a permanent IP address. The services that run on the server typically have well-known port numbers associated with them. This makes it easy for the clients to get in touch with the server and make use of the services that they provide. In this	在客户端-服务器架构中, 存在一台“始终开机”的主机, 其 IP 地址固定, 扮演着服务器的角色。服务器提供的不同服务通常会有对应的固定端口号, 所以只要给定两个要素——IP 地址和端口号, 客户端便可与服务器端建立连接并使用相应服务。在这种特定架构下, 客户端之间不会直接通信, 而是通过服务器进行数据交换。

architecture, the clients do not communicate directly with one another, rather they communicate through the server.	
In a peer-to-peer architecture, the end systems communicate with each other without ever using servers. The end systems come and go on the network, and there is a mechanism for the end systems to find each other in which it would be a completely distributed implementation, but it is also very common to have a hybrid situation in which there is an always on server that helps the end system clients to find each other. Once they have found each other, then they communicate directly.	在点对点（P2P）架构中，终端系统之间可直接通信，无需依赖服务器。终端系统可以自由加入或退出网络，完全分布式的运作机制可保证不同终端系统可以找到彼此。此外，混合架构也较为常见，即存在一台始终开机的服务器，用于协助终端系统客户端找到彼此，随后便可直接进行通信。
Each application layer protocol defines the types of messages that are going to be exchanged in that protocol. It defines exactly (i) what the fields in the messages mean, (ii) how they are separated from one another, (iii) what the messages mean, and (iv) the rules for when and how processes must send and respond to messages. Protocols are typically defined in standards, and these standards are either available publicly or are made available to user groups in advance to ensure standardization across various applications.	每种应用层协议均会明确界定该协议下将要交换的信息类型。其中包括：（1）消息中各字段的含义，（2）字段之间的分隔方式，（3）消息的具体意义，以及（4）进程何时发送、如何发送以及回复信息的规则。协议规范通常是通过标准来定义的，这些标准会公开发布或事先提供给用户，以确保不同应用标准之间可以相互兼容。
5.7 Glue Protocols: ARP and DNS	5.7 桥接协议：ARP（地址解析协议）和 DNS（域名系统）
One of the problems that must be solved at the link layer is how to ensure that messages sent from one host get to the correct destination host. This is the topic of addressing, and when we are dealing with the link layer, it is called link layer addressing.	对链路层而言，有一个概念至关重要，即链路层寻址。何为寻址？当一个设备要发送数据帧到另一个设备时，它需要知道目标设备的地址，这样数据帧才能正确地被发送到目标设备。链路层寻址就是确定数据帧应该从哪个源地址发送到

	哪个目标地址的过程。
The link layer address is also known as the MAC address, LAN address, physical address, Ethernet address and is used to direct a frame from one interface to another on the same link layer. A network address on the other hand is used to get datagrams from one host on the Internet to the correct destination network. MAC addresses are typically 48 bits long and are unique worldwide. This is a feature provided by the IEEE, and a manufacturer of networking equipment buys a portion of the overall address space and assigns one address per device (Figure 5.15).	链路层地址也可被称为 MAC 地址、LAN 地址、物理地址或以太网地址。在同一个链路层中, 给定明确地址后, 数据帧便可从一个接口直接传输至另一个接口。需要指出的是, 不能将网络地址与链路层地址相混淆, 前者适用于跨越多个网络的应用场景, 给定网络地址后, 数据报可从某个网络上的主机传输至到目标网络中的正确位置。MAC 地址通常为 48 位长, 在全球范围内具有唯一性, 并由 IEEE (电气与电子工程师学会) 提供保障支持。网络设备的制造商会购买部分地址空间, 并为每个设备分配一个独立的 MAC 地址 (见图 5.15)。
These 48-bit numbers are written as 6 hex bites, which turn into 12 hex digits. A hex digit is 4 bits, and so 12 hex digits represent 48 bits and use dashes or colons to separate the digits.	48 位地址数可被写成 6 组十六进制数, 每组包含 2 个数字, 每个十六进制数字相当于 4 位二进制数字, 这样 12 个十六进制数字可以一共表示 48 位二进制数字。为了便于阅读, 我们通常使用破折号或冒号来分隔开每一组数字。
Now, the problem arises - given an IP address, how do we go from one of those to the MAC address? One advantage is that we only need to know the MAC address at the link layer, as the IP address is sufficient to ensure that the message reaches the right network. In the link layer, if we want to send to a particular host on LAN, we have to know the appropriate MAC address. To discover the MAC addresses in a LAN, the address resolution protocol (ARP) is used. Every node in the LAN has a table in which it records the correspondence between IP addresses on the LAN and MAC addresses. It will not be for all the addresses on the LAN because it	现在出现了一个问题: 给定一个 IP 地址, 我们如何获取对应的 MAC 地址呢? 要解答这个问题, 我们首先要明确 IP 地址与 MAC 地址之间的区别与联系: IP 地址确保了数据包能够“找到”正确的网络, 而 MAC 地址则确保了数据包能够在该网络内“找到”正确的设备。在链路层中, 如果我们想将数据发送到局域网上的特定主机, 就必须知道相应的 MAC 地址。因此, 我们要使用地址解析协议 (ARP) 来获取这一地址。局域网 (LAN) 中的每个节点都有一张地址协议解析表, 用于记录局域网内不同设备 IP 地址与 MAC 地址间的对应关系。由于只需关注需要通信的目标地址, 所以该表中并不会记录局域网内所有地址的

only cares about the ones that it needs to send to. Therefore, it will not record the ones that it does care about, and it typically remembers these associations only for a small period because MAC address assignments can change.

映射关系，且由于 MAC 地址分配可能发生更改，相关数据通常只会被暂时保存。

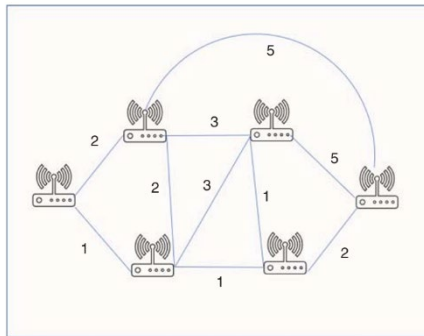


Figure 5.15 Link layer addressing.

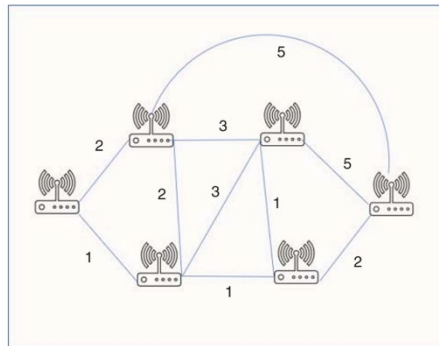


图5.15 链路层寻址

Suppose A wants to send a message to B and A does not know B's MAC address. A broadcasts a query to all the machines on the LAN saying what MAC address corresponds to B's IP address. All the machines on the LAN see that query, but only B knows the answer to the question. B receives the query packet and replies with its own MAC address. Therefore, by sending it to A's MAC address, in the process of doing this, B learns A's MAC address and A learns B's MAC address. ARP is completely plug and play, and it does not require any administrative support to make this work because of the way it is designed.

下面我们来了解一下 ARP 协议的运转流程。假设 A 设备要向 B 设备发送消息，但 A 设备不知道 B 设备的 MAC 地址。为此，A 设备会向局域网上的所有设备广播一个查询请求，询问 B 设备的 IP 地址对应的 MAC 地址。局域网上的所有设备都会收到该请求，B 设备收到查询数据包后，会将自身的 MAC 地址作为回复发送至 A 设备的 MAC 地址。在此过程中，A 和 B 两个设备都获取了对方的 MAC 地址。从功能设计角度来看，ARP 协议的运行是完全自动化的，无需管理员手动配置映射关系。

5.7.1 DNS	5.7.1 DNS（域名系统）
Domain name is the concept of assigning human sensible names (such as www.google.com) to a 32-bit IP address. The Domain Name System (DNS) is used to resolve the IP address of these hosts on the network to a machine-sensible 32-bit IP address. DNS is a distributed database that is implemented at different levels of hierarchy, and there are many different administrative domains (the various “dot” domains, such as .com or .edu) that are associated with maintaining it. These domains are usually maintained by a small number of organizations, each responsible for a specific domain.	DNS（域名系统）提供的是从域名到 32 位 IP 地址的映射服务。用户可以通过易于记忆和理解的域名（如 www.google.com）来访问网络资源，而无需直接输入难以记忆的 IP 地址。DNS 是一个分布式数据库系统，呈分层结构，可通过不同的管理域（如 “.com” 或 “.edu” 等大家熟知的 “点” 域）来进行维护。域名系统被划分成了若干个部分，每个部分都有特定的组织来负责管理和维护。
DNS runs as an application layer protocol. It uses UDP and TCP in different parts of its operation and is able to answer queries from hosts using either TCP or UDP. It uses the transport layer protocols to exchange information among the DNS servers as well. DNS is an example of one of Internet design philosophies where the network core operation is kept simple, but the complexity is pushed out to the edge. At the network core, hosts interact based only on the host names, but DNS is a service that is deployed at the edge, which significantly enhances the usability of the network.	DNS 可作为应用层协议运行，在运行过程中会使用 UDP 和 TCP 两种传输层协议来回应主机的查询请求。除此之外，DNS 还可利用传输层协议在不同服务器之间交换信息。互联网设计哲学的一个显著特征是，网络核心操作保持简洁，而将复杂性推向边缘。DNS（域名系统）便是这一理念的典范，其复杂的服务机制部署于网络边缘，可显著提升网络资源访问效率。与此同时，在网络核心层面，操作得以最大程度的简化，例如主机之间的交互仅需基于主机名即可实现。
DNS offers various services including 1. Hostname to IP address translation 2. Host aliasing (offering aliases to hostnames) 3. Mail server aliasing 4. Load distribution (distribute load across	DNS 提供多种服务，包括： 1. 将主机名转换为 IP 地址 2. 为主机名提供别名 3. 为邮件服务器提供别名 4. 分配负载（为单一主机名或域名分配多个

multiple servers or IP addresses for one canonical name/domain)	服务器或 IP 地址以分摊负载)
<u>DNS needs to be a distributed system and should not be a centralized service as it would have a single point of failure, and it would also have a tremendous problem scaling to serving billions of hosts in the network. It would also be very difficult to manage such a vast database. DNS queries are not performed every time a host needs to contact a server; typically, a fair amount of caching is done at the host level to store most commonly accessed domains.</u>	<u>DNS 为分布式系统架构，而非集中型架构，因为后者存在三大局限性：（1）单点故障风险；（2）可扩展性差，难以支持包含数十亿台主机的网络；（3）数据库庞大，管理复杂。实际运行中，主机通常会本地缓存常用域名及其对应的 IP 地址，因此并不会每次都向 DNS 服务器发出查询请求。</u>
5.8 Comparison Between OSI and TCP/IP Models	5.8 OSI 模型与 TCP/IP 模型的对比
Despite the TCP/IP model using a different methodology for layering than the OSI model, these layers are often complementary with the OSI model.	尽管 TCP/IP 模型的分层方法不同于 OSI 模型，但两者的部分层级通常会形成互补的对应关系，具体包括以下三点：
1. The application layer of the TCP/IP model maps to the OSI application layer, presentation layer, and the session layer. 2. The TCP/IP model's transport layer maps to the OSI transport layer, as well as incorporates transmission control functions such as the graceful close function of the OSI session layer. 3. The TCP/IP's link layer corresponds to the OSI data link layer and may also include functions as the physical layer, as well as some protocols of the OSI's network layer.	1.TCP/IP 模型的应用层对应 OSI 模型的应用层、表示层和会话层。 2.TCP/IP 模型的传输层与 OSI 模型的传输层相对应，同时融入了诸如“完美控制”等传输控制功能，即通信会话结束时，不会立即强制断开连接，而是按照规则和程序逐步释放会话资源，确保会话平稳终止，避免数据丢失或会话状态不一致。 3.TCP/IP 模型的数据链路层对应于 OSI 模型的数据链路层，某些情况下还会包括物理层的功能，以及 OSI 网络层的部分协议。
A difference between the TCP/IP model and the OSI model is in the treatment of routing protocols. The OSI routing protocol IS-IS is part of the network	TCP/IP 模型与 OSI 模型在路由协议处理方式上有所不同。OSI 模型的 IS-IS 路由协议属于网络层，使用独立的数据包封装方式，无需依赖 CLNS

layer and does not depend on CLNS (Connectionless-mode Network Service) for delivering packets from one router to another but defines its own encapsulation. In contrast, the inter router communication in the TCP/IP model that uses OSPF, RIP, BGP, and other routing protocols are transported over IP, and the routers act as hosts for this purpose.	（无连接模式网络服务）来实现路由器之间的数据包传输。而在 TCP/IP 模型中，每个路由器实际上就像一个“主机”一样，路由器之间的通信依赖于 OSPF、RIP、BGP 等路由协议，上述协议可利用 IP 协议作为其承载协议来传递信息。
Although the OSI model is often still referenced, the TCP/IP model has become the standard for networking. TCP/IP offers an easier approach to computer net-working, making independent implementations of protocols simpler.	虽然 OSI 模型现在仍时常被提及，但 TCP/IP 模型已成为网络领域的标准。该模型为计算机网络构建了一个更为简便的框架，极大地简化了各个协议的独立实现过程。
5.9 Summary	5.9 总结
In this chapter, we studied the basis of communication networks, with detailed discussions on the various layers of the TCP/IP model, which is the backbone for networking as used today. Commentary on how these layered protocols are used in the smart grid is also provided, with examples. Finally, the difference between the TCP/IP model and the OSI model is briefly discussed.	本章介绍了网络通信领域的基础知识，深入探讨了当前网络核心的 TCP/IP 模型中各层级的内容，并结合实例说明了相关分层协议在智能电网中的应用。最后，还简要对比了 TCP/IP 模型与 OSI 模型的区别。
5.10 Problems	5.10 课后习题
1 What does MAC stand for in the link layer? A Media access channel B Multiaccess channel C Media-authenticated communication D Media access control E Multiaccess control	1.链路层中的 MAC 代表的是什么？ A 媒体访问通道 B 多路访问通道 C 媒体认证通信 D 媒体访问控制 E 多路控制
2 What does it mean to be a “connectionless protocol,” such as Ethernet?	2. 以太网这类“非连接式通信协议”的特点是什么？

A There is no prior arrangement between the sender and receiver B It is used to send one message at a time C It can be used regardless of whatever communication medium is used D Devices can communicate with any addressing requirements E They do not need any other network devices such as switches	A 发送端和接收端之间无需预先建立连接 B 一次只能发送一条消息 C 无论使用何种通信介质，该协议都能正常工作 D 设备之间在通信时，无需严格遵守特定的地址规则。 E 无需交换机等其他网络设备
3 How is this common IP address 01111111.00000000.00000000.00000001 more typically represented? A 192.168.0.1 B 192.0.0.1 C 124.0.0.1 D 10.0.0.1 E 127.0.0.1	3.IP 地址 01111111.00000000.00000000.00000001 通常如何表示? A 192.168.0.1 B 192.0.0.1 C 124.0.0.1 D 10.0.0.1 E 127.0.0.1
4. For a network address of 192.168.1.0 with a subnet mask 255.255.255.0, what are the total number of hosts in the network, and how many can be assigned by the system administrator (i.e. usable hosts)? A 255, 255 B 256, 254 C 254, 253 D 254, 252 E 256, 256	4. 给定网络 IP 地址 192.168.1.0 和子网掩码 255.255.255.0, 那么网络中的主机总数是多少, 系统管理员可以分配 (即可用主机) 的数量是多少? A 255, 255 B 256, 254 C 254, 253 D 254, 252 E 256, 256
5 Web browsers (such as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, or Microsoft Edge) typically use what type of application layer architecture? A Peer-to-peer	5 网页浏览器 (如谷歌浏览器、火狐浏览器或微软 Edge 浏览器等) 通常使用下列哪种应用层架构? A 点对点

B Hybrid C Client server D Domain Name System (DNS) E Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	B 混合式 C 客户端-服务器 D 域名系统 (DNS) E 边界网关协议 (BGP)
5.11 Questions	5.11 思考题
(1) Describe the layers in the OSI network model and the TCP/IP network model. How are they different?	(1) 简述 OSI 网络模型和 TCP/IP 网络模型的层次结构，并指出它们有何不同？
(2) Briefly explain how institutional networks can be created using link layer technologies.	(2) 简述如何使用数据链路层技术搭建机构局域网。
(3) How does routing work? Where are routing algorithms typically placed in the TCP/IP network model? What are some typical routing algorithms?	(3) 路由这一概念的工作原理是什么？路由算法通常应用于 TCP/IP 网络模型的哪一层？请列举一些典型的路由算法。
(4) Discuss broadcast and multicast, specifically looking at their applications for the smart grid.	(4) 与同伴探讨广播和组播这两种网络通信技术在智能电网中的应用方式及其重要性。
(5) Pick a power system application from the discussions in the previous chapters and discuss which would you use, TCP or UDP, for the application that you choose? Explain the advantages and disadvantages.	(5) 请在之前学过的内容里，寻找一个跟电力系统有关的应用场景，那么在这个场景下，你会选择用 TCP 协议还是用 UDP 协议来传输数据呢？并且，你需要说明选择这个协议的原因，以及这个协议有哪些利弊。
6	第六章
Power System Application Layer Protocols	电力系统应用层协议
In this chapter, we will aim to understand the uses and implementations of data communications in the smart grid, specifically the power system protocols that support various applications. A wide variety of requirements exist for various applications, and several approaches have been proposed to meet these requirements. In this chapter, which is an extension of Chapter 5, we will build on	在本章中，我们将深入探讨数据通信在智能电网中的应用与实现过程，并重点关注支持各类应用的电力系统协议。针对不同的应用需求，业界已经提出了多种解决方案，我们需要一并掌握相关内容。本章是第 5 章的内容延伸，将基于 TCP/IP 协议栈，进一步分析智能电网中的应用层协议。我们将重点介绍监控与数据采集 (SCADA) 协议、分布式网络协议第三版 (DNP3)、控制中

the TCP/IP stack and look more closely at the application layer protocols used in the smart grid. Specifically, we will address Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3) protocols, communication between control centers using IEC 61850, the phasor measurement unit (PMU) protocol C37.118, substation communications in IEC 61850, smart meter communications, and the time synchronization methods for these applications.	心间的 IEC 61850 通信协议、相量测量单元 (PMU) 的 C37.118 协议、变电站通信的 IEC 61850 标准、智能电表通信等内容, 以及掌握这些应用所需的时间同步方法。
6.1 Introduction	6.1 概述
SCADA systems are essential for industrial control systems such as the smart grid. They are also ubiquitous in other domains such as large factories and manufacturing facilities. There are two components to SCADA system - data acquisition and control. Data acquisition, at least in the smart grid area, is usually slow and is in the range of 2-4seconds. There are also mechanisms where data acquisition happens based on a pre-defined trigger such as a critical event. The data are transmitted from the field sensors using a communication layer and are recorded in the Historian Database, which is usually located in a central location such as the control center or the substation. The data from the SCADA system are processed for use by various power system applications that form the energy management system (EMS), and the system operator interacts with the data through a Human-Machine Interface (HMI).	SCADA 系统是工业控制系统的核心组成部分, 广泛应用于智能电网、大型工厂和制造设施等领域。该系统主要由两个部分构成: 一是数据采集, 二是控制。在智能电网中, 数据采集的速度通常较慢, 约在 2-4 秒之间。此外, 数据采集还可以在遇到预设的触发条件 (比如发生重要事件) 时自动启动。采集到的数据会通过通信层进行传输, 并记录在控制中心或变电站中央位置的历史数据库中。SCADA 系统的数据会被进一步处理, 供能源管理系统 (EMS) 中的各类电力应用使用, 操作员则可通过人机交互界面 (HMI) 来监控和管理这些数据。
6.2 SCADA Protocols	6.2 SCADA (监控与数据采集系统) 协议

A typical system has the following components as shown in Figure 6.1:	图 6.1 展示了一个典型的监控与数据采集（SCADA）系统结构图，其组成部分如下：
<u>1. Operator is usually a human driving the control of the system and is responsible for monitoring the performance of the system, defining tolerances for triggering alerts, addressing alters, and taking control actions as necessary.</u> The operator's function can also be augmented with smart or automatic control. The operator can either be located physically on-site or perform their function from a remote location through suitable access controls.	<u>1.操作员：操作员的具体职责包括控制系统、监测系统性能、定义触发警报的容差、处理警报、必要时采取控制措施等。</u>操作员的权限范围可以通过智能或自动控制进行扩充，操作员既可在实地工作，也可以通过远程访问与控制功能来履行相应职责。
2. Human-Machine Interface (HMI) is the interface that allows the operator to interact with the SCADA system. The HMI is usually a software interface that translates the data coming in from the sensors to actionable information and translates the operator commands to actuation signals to the control devices.	2.人机交互界面（HMI）：一个允许操作员与 SCADA 系统交互的界面。HMI 通常是一个软件界面，能够将来自传感器的数据转换为可操作的信息，并将操作员的命令转换为控制设备的启动信号。
3. Master terminal unit (MTU) is the component that gathers the information from the sensors or remote terminals deployed in the system and transmits them to the HMI. It also provides the high-level control logic for the system.	3.主终端单元（MTU）：用于收集来自传感器或远程终端的信息，该单元可将信息传输至交互界面，同时系统的高级别逻辑控制功能也由其负责。
4. Remote terminal unit (RTU) is the component that interacts with the MTU to send measurements to the HMI and is responsible for communicating the control signals to the field devices.	4.远程终端单元（RTU）：与主终端单元交互的组件，其负责向交互界面发送测量数据，并将控制信号传递给现场设备。
5. Field devices include devices that are responsible for sensing and measuring the quantities of interest and devices that generate actuation signals	5.现场设备：指负责感知和测量相关数据的设备，以及为现场设备生成启动信号的设备，包括功率计、温度传感器及控制器等。

for field equipment. These included devices such as meters, temperature sensors, or actuation equipment such as controllers.

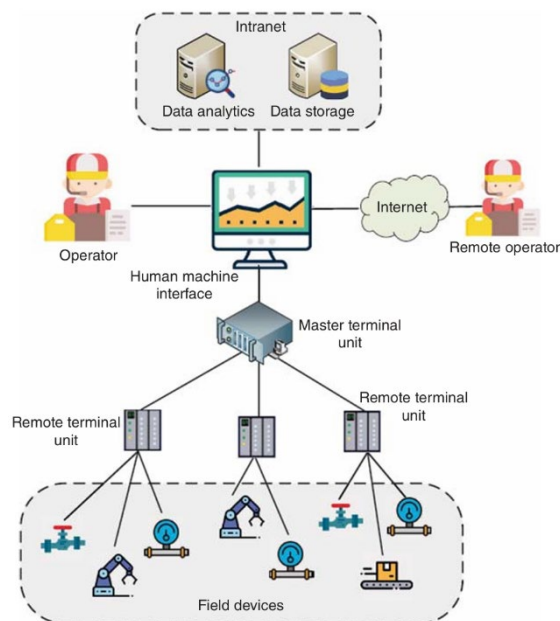


Figure 6.1 A typical SCADA system architecture. Source: Adapted from Pliatsios et al. [2020].

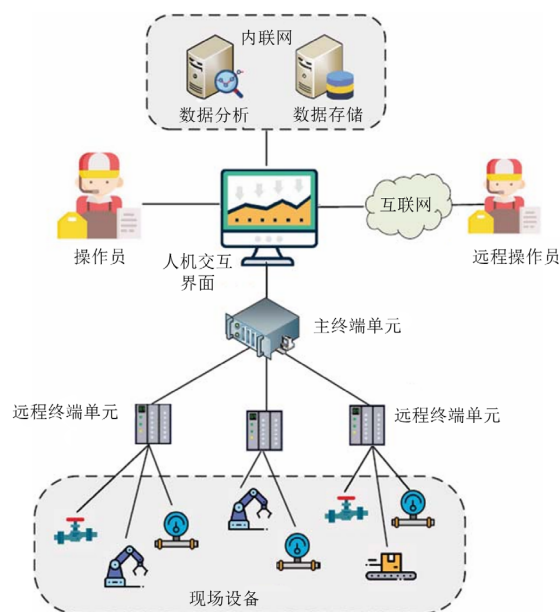


图6.1 SCADA系统结构图 来源：改编自普利亚特西奥（Pliatsios）等2020年出版的著作

The SCADA systems utilize the same TCP/IP network stack but have a variety of application layer protocols to account for various types of devices, processing capabilities of different components, and communication and computation requirements of the application that it supports. The application layer

SCADA 系统各组成部分采用相同的 TCP/IP 网络协议栈，然而，由于设备类型不同，各组件处理能力不同，相应支持的通信和计算需求也不同，所以我们需要用到多种应用层协议。这些应用层 SCADA 协议可以大致分为四类：

SCADA protocols can be broadly grouped under four categories:	
1. Fieldbus-based protocols such as BITBUS and PROFIBUS 2. Ethernet-based protocols such as DNP3 and IEC 61850 3. Serial-based protocols such as IEC 60870 and Modbus 4. Common Industrial Protocols (CIP) such as DeviceNet, ControlNet, and High-way Addressable Remote Transducer (HART)	1. 现场总线协议：如 BITBUS（位总线）和 PROFIBUS（程序总线网络）。 2. 以太网协议：如 DNP3 协议（分布式网络协议第三版）和 IEC 61850 标准（电力系统自动化领域全球通用标准）。 3. 串行通信协议：如 IEC 60870 标准（由国际电工委员会制定，涉及电力系统监测、控制和相关通信）和 Modbus 协议（工业领域通信协议业界标准之一）。 4. 通用工业协议（CIP）：DeviceNet（一种自动化技术的现场总线标准）、ControlNet（面向控制层的实时性现场总线网络）和 HART（一种现场智能仪表和控制设备之间的通信协议）。
A list of these application layer protocols, the network infrastructure on which they are run, typical communication topologies used, data rates, and their maximum distance is presented in Table 6.1 (Pliatsios et al. [2020]).	在表 6.1（引用自 Pliatsios 等 2020 年出版的著作）中，详细列出了相关协议的名称、运行所需的网络基础设施、典型通信拓扑结构、数据速率及最大传输距离等规格参数。
Of these protocols, the most common ones used in the smart grid area are DNP3 and IEC 61850. Other application layer protocols are also used in the smart grid, such as IEEE C37.118 that is the PMU protocol; however, they have different data rates and do not fit under the SCADA classification.	在表 6.1 列举的协议中，智能电网领域最常用的是 DNP3 和 IEC 61850 两种协议。需要指出的是，虽然部分其他应用层协议也被用于智能电网中，例如 IEEE C37.118（属于 PMU 协议），但由于其数据速率不同，所以未被归入 SCADA 常用协议。
6.2.1 DNP3 Protocol	6.2.1 DNP3 协议（分布式网络协议第三版）
The DNP3 is a SCADA protocol that enables communication between components in a process automation system and facilitates data exchange between monitoring and control systems. In SCADA	DNP3（分布式网络协议第三版）是一种 SCADA 协议，也被称为 IEEE 1815 标准，最初于 1990 年提出，主要适用于过程自动化系统中各组件之间的通信，并可促进监测与控制系统之间的

systems, it is used for communication between MTU, RTUs, and field devices, which are also referred to as intelligent electronic devices (IEDs). The DNP3 protocol is also called the IEEE 1815 standard and was originally proposed in 1990. It follows a layered architecture as shown in Figure 6.2.

数据交换。在 SCADA 系统中, 该协议用于主终端单元 (MTU)、远程终端单元 (RTU) 以及现场设备 (又称智能电子设备) 之间的通信。图 6.2 为分布式网络协议第三版的具体分层结构图示。

Table 6.1 Application layer SCADA protocols.

Protocol	Network infrastructure	Topologies	Data rates	Maximum distance
BITBUS	Fieldbus	Bus	62.5 Kbps, 375 Kbps, 1.5 Mbps	1200 m
DC-BUS	2-wire cable	Line	115.2 Kbps up to 1.3 Mbps	100 km
Distributed network protocol 3	Ethernet	Line, peer-to-peer	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps	100 m
EtherCAT	Ethernet	Ring, line, daisy-chain	100 Mbps	100 m
Ethernet powerlink	Ethernet	Tree, line, star, peer-to-peer	100 Mbps	100 m
Foundation fieldbus H1	Fieldbus	Point-to-point, bus with spur, daisy-chain, tree	31.25 Kbps	1900 m without repeater, 9500 m with up to 4 repeaters
Foundation HSE	Ethernet	Tree, line, star, peer-to-peer	100 Mbps	100 m
HART	2-wire cable	Point-to-point, multi-drop	1.2 Kbps	3 km
IEC 60870	Serial, Ethernet	Ring, tree, line, star	N/A	N/A
IEC 61850	Ethernet	Ring, tree, line, star	N/A	100 m
Modbus	Serial, Ethernet	Line, star, ring, mesh (MB+)	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps	N/A
PROFIBUS	Fieldbus	Point-to-point, bus with spur, daisy-chains, tree	9.6 Kbps to 12 Mbps	100–1200 m, 15 km for optical channel
PROFINET	Ethernet	Ring, tree, line, star	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps	100 m
RAPIDnet	Ethernet	Line, ring	100 Mbps	100 m
SERCOS III	Ethernet	Line, ring	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps	N/A
Unitronics PCOM	Serial, Ethernet	Ring, line, star	100 Mbps	100 m
WorldFIP	Fieldbus	Bus	31.25 Kbps, 1 Mbps, 2.5 Mbps, 5 Mbps	1 km

表 6.1 常用的应用层 SCADA 协议规范^①

协议名称 ^①	网络结构 ^②	拓扑结构 ^③	数据速率 ^④	最大传输距离 ^⑤
BITBUS ^①	现场总线 ^②	总线型 ^③	62.5 Kbps ^④ 375 Kbps, 1.5 Mbps ^④	1200 m ^⑤
DC-BUS ^①	双芯电缆 ^②	线型 ^③	115.2 Kbps up to ^④ 1.3 Mbps ^④	100 km ^⑤
Distributed network protocol 3 ^①	以太网 ^②	线型、点对点 ^③	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps ^④	100m ^⑤
EtherCAT ^①	以太网 ^②	环型、线型、菊花链型 ^③	100 Mbps ^④	100m ^⑤
Ethernet powerlink ^①	以太网 ^②	树型、线型、星型、点对点 ^③	100 Mbps ^④	100m ^⑤
Foundation fieldbus H1 ^①	现场总线 ^②	点对点、带支路的总线结构、菊花链型、树型 ^③	31.25 Kbps ^④	1900 m (无中继器), 9500 m (4 个中继器) ^⑤
Foundation HSE ^①	以太网 ^②	树型、线型、星型、点对点 ^③	100 Mbps ^④	100m ^⑤
HART ^①	双芯电缆 ^②	点对点, 多点接入 ^③	1.2 Kbps ^④	3 km ^⑤
IEC 60870 ^①	串型、以太网 ^②	环型、树型、线型、星型 ^③	N/A ^④	N/A ^⑤
IEC 61850 ^①	以太网 ^②	环型、树型、线型、星型 ^③	N/A ^④	100m ^⑤
Modbus ^①	串型、以太网 ^②	线型、星型、环型、网状 ^③	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps ^④	N/A ^⑤
PROFIBUS ^①	现场总线 ^②	点对点、带支路的总线结构、菊花链型、树型 ^③	9.6 Kbps 至 12 Mbps ^④	100 至 1200m, 光纤通道 可达 15km ^⑤
PROFINET ^①	以太网 ^②	环型、树型、线型、星型 ^③	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps ^④	100m ^⑤
RAPIDnet ^①	以太网 ^②	线型、环型 ^③	100 Mbps ^④	100m ^⑤
SERCOS III ^①	以太网 ^②	线型、环型 ^③	100 Mbps, 1 Gbps ^④	N/A ^⑤
Unitronics PCOM ^①	串型、以太网 ^②	环型、线型、星型 ^③	100 Mbps ^④	100m ^⑤
WorldFIP ^①	现场总线 ^②	总线型 ^③	31.25 Kbps, 1 Mbps, 2.5 Mbps, 5 Mbps ^④	1km ^⑤

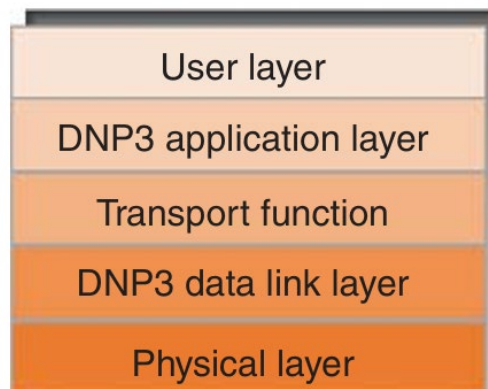


Figure 6.2 DNP3 network stack.



图6.2 DNP3网络协议栈

The lower level is a physical layer that interfaces with the physical media, such as copper, radio, etc. The data link layer has 256 byte (max) frames, with checksums, addressing, and acknowledgments. Moreover, it handles additional functions such as data link frame synchronization, flow control, error handling, and link status probing. The transport function is considered a sublayer of the application layer and fits above the data link layer. It is also considered to be a pseudo-transport layer and is responsible for breaking the DNP3 fragments into segments. A transport layer segment is composed of the header and the application data. The header is

DNP3 协议网络栈的底层是物理层，即提供传输介质（如铜制导线、无线电波等），实现设备之间的物理信号传输。数据链路层拥有最大 256 字节的帧，其中包含校验和、地址信息以及确认信号。此外，该层还负责同步数据链路帧、控制流量、处理错误和探测链路状态等附加功能。图中的传输层被视为应用层的子层，所以通常称为伪传输层，其位于数据链路层之上，负责将 DNP3 协议报文按段拆分。传输层数据段由报头和应用数据两部分组成，其中前者包括以下三个部分：

（1）FIN（标识当前数据段为传输的最后一个片段）；（2）FIR（标识当前数据段为传输的第一个片段）；（3）序列字段（片段标识变量，确保

<u>composed of the FIN, FIR, and sequence fields, which indicate whether it is the final or first fragment, and a variable, which is used to differentiate subsequent fragments.</u> The application layer provides the master-slave functionality and also enables the use to have specific application level acknowledgments. The user layer contains a user code that can be tweaked by the user for specific applications.	数据准确重组)。DNP3 协议网络栈的应用层可提供主从控制功能，并支持特定参数的确认（如数据是否完整、格式是否符合要求等）。同时，最上层的用户层中包含了可调整代码，用户可以根据自己的应用需求对代码进行自定义，以实现特定的功能或优化操作。
The DNP3 protocol can operate over a variety of configurations such as slow serial links or multi-drop links (the same information sent to multiple slaves), concentrated links (communicated through a data concentrator), and hierarchical links. It should be noted that the DNP3 protocol has several deficiencies in the context of smart grid applications:	DNP3 协议可在慢速串行链路、多点链路（即同一信息可发送至多个子设备）、集中链路（即通过数据集中器汇总多个设备数据，并发送至上一级服务器）和分层链路等多种配置下运行。然而，在智能电网应用中，DNP3 协议尚存在一些不足之处：
1. The DNP3 protocol does not support routing in its default implementation. 2. It does not have any security features, although improvements have been pro-posed in secure DNP3. 3. It is designed for slow links and for polling from field devices. 4. It has inflexible data naming and addressing conventions, and protocol objects must be manually mapped to power system functions for each different device, application, and vendor. 5. It does not support peer-to-peer communication and focuses mainly on delivering information to the control center.	1. 默认不支持路由功能。 2. 虽已有相关改进方案（DNP3 协议安全版本），但安全性仍有待提高。 3. 该协议是专门为慢速链路设计的，主要用于对现场设备进行定期轮询。 4. 数据命名和地址规范缺乏灵活性，协议对象必须手动映射至电力系统的相应功能，且该过程需要针对每个不同的设备、应用和厂商分别进行。 5. 协议不支持点对点通信，主要用于将信息传递至向控制中心。 6. 测量数据的时间戳（即计算机中特定事件发生的日期和时间）来自接收时的记录，而非实际测量时的记录。

6. Measurements are time-stamped at the time of receiving and not when the measurements are made.	
6.2.2 IEC 61850	6.2.2 IEC 61850 标准（变电站智能电子设备通信协议的国际标准）
<u>IEC 61850 is a suite of protocols for substation automation that is fast becoming the standard for smart grid applications across North America, Europe, and Asia. It was proposed and designed to accommodate future smart grid applications and hence tries to cover all needs for substation automation.</u> It also specifies a database and naming convention, thus addressing problems with legacy protocols such as DNP3. The 61850 protocol can be used across the layers, enabling communication from the SCADA HMI to the field IEDs. It has a hierarchical object-oriented data structure that enables the user to define data and attributes such as configuration information, naming, and diagnostic information. It can be used to browse and retrieve data from devices based on these attributes, without specific knowledge on the device's configurations or other details. The network stack of IEC 61850 is shown in Figure 6.3.	作为一套变电站自动化领域的协议标准，IEC 61850 旨在满足智能电网及变电站自动化的发展需求，其已在北美、欧洲和亚洲等地区得到迅速普及。该协议具有以下特点：（1）明确的数据库规范和命名规范，从而解决了 DNP3 等传统协议存在的问题；（2）可跨层使用，实现了从 SCADA 系统的人机交互界面（HMI）到现场智能电子设备（IED）之间的通信；（3）采用面向对象的分层数据结构，用户可自定义配置信息、命名和诊断信息等数据和属性，也就是说，用户可直接浏览和检索设备数据，无需提前进行设备配置或掌握其他技术细节。IEC 61850 标准的网络栈结构详见图 6.3。
The performance requirements for various power grid applications vary quite widely - from low data rate with very low latency of less than 4 ms for protective relaying applications to SCADA reporting with low data rates and higher latencies allowed. 61850 accommodates these different applications by creating fields with different interfaces to the rest of	不同电网应用对性能的要求差异极大——例如继电保护器需要较低的数据传输速率和极低的延迟（低于 4 毫秒），而 SCADA 报告则允许较高的延迟和较低数据传输速率。针对这一特性，IEC 61850 标准可通过为其余网络栈创建具有不同接口的字段来满足这些不同的应用需求，并可对不同类型的信息进行优先级排序。例如，继电

the network stack, thus allowing prioritization of different kinds of messages. The time-critical messages such as protective relaying are mapped directly to Ethernet layer frames using non-IP protocols. These messages include the Sampled Measured Values (SMV/SV), the Generic Object Oriented Substation Events (GOOSE), the Generic Substation State Events (GSSE), and the Manufacturing Messaging Specification (MMS). MMS allows messages to be transferred directly through the Ethernet layer, or they can be transferred through TCP/IP connections depending on the application. The time synchronization (TimeSync) messages are transferred through UDP/IP connections.

保护装置需要根据接收到的信息快速做出判断，为此，相关信息会优先进行处理，会被直接映射到以太网帧，而不使用 IP 协议进行传输。IEC 61850 标准中的信息内容包括采样测量值（SMV/SV）、面向通用对象的变电站事件（GOOSE）、通用变电站状态事件（GSSE）和制造报文规范（MMS）等方面。其中，MMS 可允许信息直接通过以太网层进行传输，或根据应用需求通过 TCP/IP 连接进行传输，而时间同步（TimeSync）信息则需通过 UDP/IP 连接进行传输。

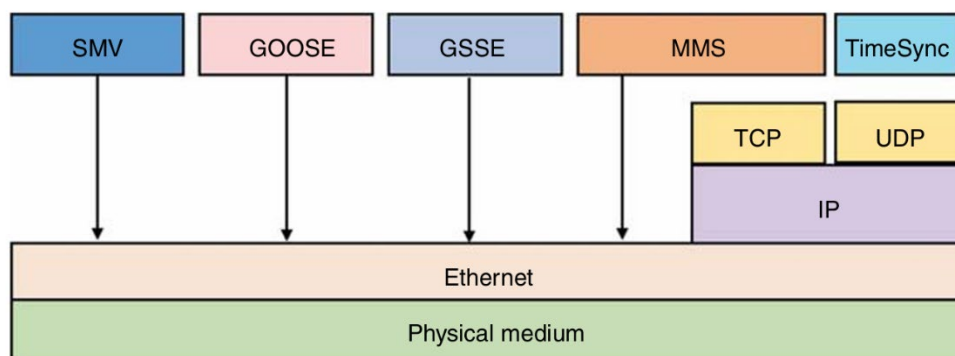


Figure 6.3 IEC 61850 network stack.

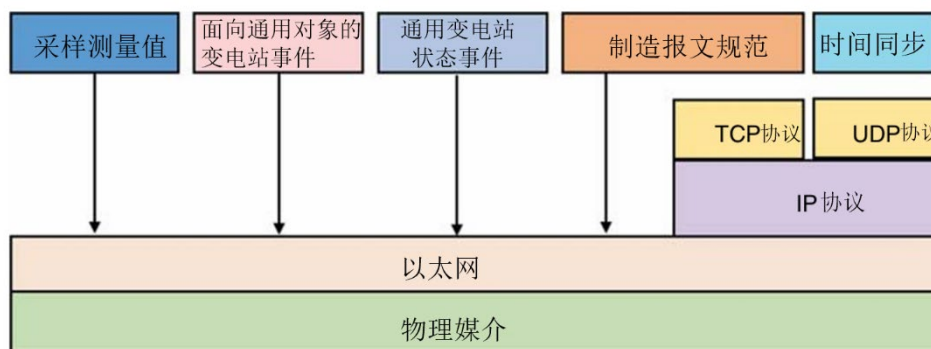


图6.3 IEC 61850 网络协议栈

61850 uses a different data naming convention, which isolates the power system application and object models from the communication protocols. This means that there is no manual mapping needed between the power system functions of different devices from different vendors to the protocol objects, as this definition already exists within the protocol. This aspect of the data structure is explained more in Chapter 7.	IEC 61850 采用了特定的数据命名规范, 以对电网应用、对象模型与通信协议进行明确区分, 确保互不干扰。由于所有符合 61850 标准的设备都必须遵循这一规范, 因此不同厂商的设备之间可以自动识别和读取彼此的数据, 无需手动进行映射。关于 IEC61850 数据结构的详细说明, 请参阅第七章。
6.3 ICCP	6.3.3 ICCP 协议（控制中心间通信协议）
Multiple (in the order of thousands) business entities run different parts of the smart grid. These include generation companies, transmission system owners and operators, distribution system asset owners, and operators. The grid must always operate synchronously to ensure that the interconnections do not collapse. This requires coordinated decision making between the various control centers that operate various regions of the power grid. This coordinated decision making is enabled by information sharing between the control centers using the Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP), which is part of the IEC 60870 protocol suite under the name Telecontrol Application Service Element 2 (TASE.2). <u>ICCP is a client-server architecture-based protocol operating at the application layer, which used TCP for transport. The challenge with inter-control center communications is that the communication needs to be real time, with high availability and reliability in communication. This is achieved through the</u>	在智能电网系统的运行过程中, 包括发电公司、输电系统所有者、配电系统资产所有者和相关运营商等数以千计的企业或实体都会参与进来, 为实现各部分间的有效互联, 各区域的电网控制中心之间需要进行统一协调, 确保各部分始终保持同步运行。统一协调的决策方案主要依赖于控制中心之间的信息共享, 而实现信息共享的关键正是本小节的主题——ICCP 协议。ICCP 协议隶属于 TASE.2 (远程控制应用服务中的第二模块), 而后者则是 IEC 60870 协议套件的一部分。<u>运行于应用层的 ICCP 协议采用客户端-服务器架构, 搭配 TCP 协议等数据传输机制, 其可为控制中心之间的通信提供相关性能保障, 力求实现实时、可用和可靠的高效信息传输。</u>图 6.4 为我们展示了一个典型的 ICCP 协议应用场景。

client-server architecture with performance guarantees through the use of TCP and other enhancements. A general use case for the ICCP is shown in Figure 6.4.

The ICCP protocol has several limitations in the smart grid area that is now under active research and development:

1. Lack of a uniform data management system - there is no coordination between various entities using the ICCP protocol on standard naming conventions that will avoid conflict. Currently, bilateral agreements need to be setup between partners to avoid conflicts.
2. The protocol might not be fast enough for some time-sensitive, real-time applications, as it relies on data that are polled from a historian that operates without high priority.
3. It uses regular TCP and needs enhancement to secure transport layer implementations such as TLS.

然而, ICCP 协议在智能电网领域的应用中仍存在一些局限性, 而这些问题正是当前研究与发展的重点所在:

- 1.缺乏统一的数据管理系统: 各实体在采用 ICCP 协议时, 由于缺乏通行的命名标准, 往往容易导致数据冲突的发生。目前, 为了规避这些问题, 通常只能借助双边协议的方式来进行处理。
- 2.无法满足部分时间敏感型应用的实时性需求: 由于 ICCP 协议依赖于从历史数据源中轮询数据, 且其优先级较低, 所以无法满足部分应用的实际需求。
- 3.安全性有待提高: ICCP 协议目前使用的是普通的 TCP 传输方式, 因此需通过 TLS 等加密通信协议来提高传输层的安全性。

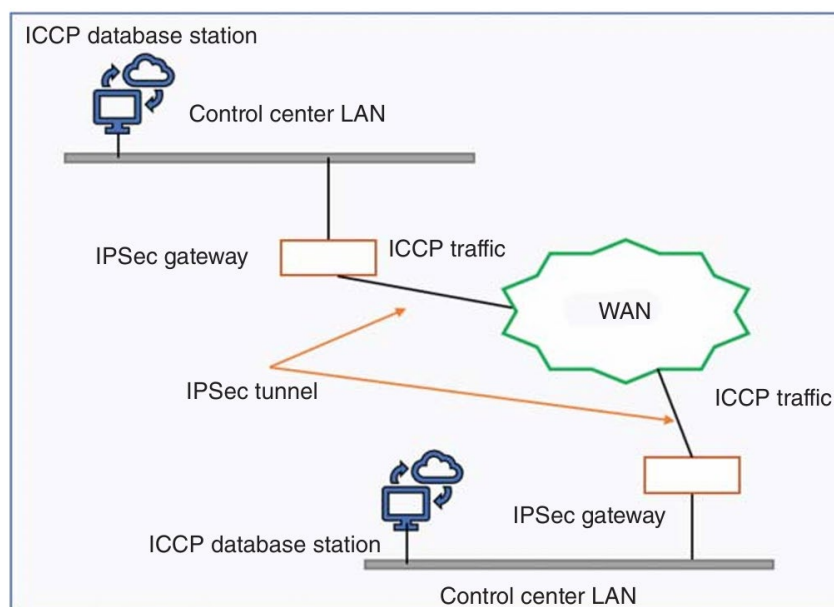


Figure 6.4 ICCP protocol between control centers.

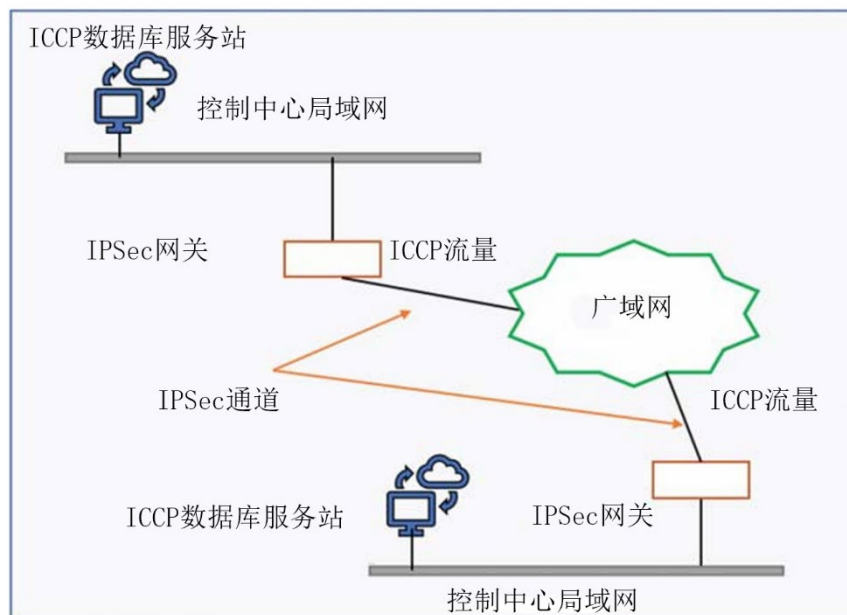


图6.4 控制中心间的ICCP协议构成

6.4 C37.118	6.4 C37.118 协议
The PMU, whose measurement aspects have been discussed in previous chapters, is a protocol to communicate synchrophasor data, which is significantly faster than regular SCADA measurements. Synchrophasor measurements are generated at 30-240 times per second, and each measurement is taken under microsecond accuracy, which is significantly more accurate than SCADA measurements. PMU measurements are communicated using the IEEE C37.118 standard, and it is an application layer protocol that can use either UDP or TCP for the transport layer depending on the power system application requirements. The C37.118 protocol is intended to convent synchrophasor data from the field PMUs to the phasor data concentrator (PDC) and also to communicate and aggregate data between PDCs. The data format for the C37.118 protocol is shown in Figure 6.5.	关于 PMU（相量测量单元）的概况，我们在之前的章节中已经进行了探讨，本小节将着重讨论与 PMU 数据应遵循何种通信协议。要解决这一问题，我们首先要明确 PMU 的两大数据传输特点：（1）高速率：同步相量数据传输速率显著快于常规的 SCADA 系统数据采样速率。（2）高精度：同步相量测量频率为每秒 30 至 240 次，且每次测量均具有微秒级的精确度，而 SCADA 系统远远无法满足这一高精度需求。为解决上述问题，PMU 测量数据在应用层遵循 IEEE C37.118 协议进行通信，同时可根据电力系统应用需求，可灵活选择 UDP 或 TCP 作为传输层通信协议。C37.118 协议的主要目的在于将现场多个单元采集的同步相量数据传送至相量数据集中器（PDC），同时实现各集中器之间的数据通信和汇总。C37.118 协议的具体数据格式规范，详见图 6.5。

The PMU protocol exemplifies the modern sensing paradigm that leverages the improvements in communication and computations technology. PMUs have a high reporting rate, are accurately time-stamped, and generate a large amount of data that requires large bandwidth and advanced computation capabilities to receive, process, analyze, and process the data. The combined improvement across the entire cyber-physical spectrum allows the grid to be much more automatic and move toward real-time control and coordination. PMUs provide better visibility and situational awareness to system operators and represent a huge improvement over just SCADA measurements. Currently, various grid applications are being developed and deployed by utilizing synchrophasor measurements that enable better reliability in power supply, greater efficiency in power delivery, and increased integration of highly variable renewable generation such as solar and wind technologies.

近年来，伴随着通信技术与计算机技术的进步，测量技术也迎来了巨大变革，PMU（相量测量单元）技术正是这一变革的范式产物。PMU具有报告频率高、时间戳精准的特点，同时，其所产生的大量数据均需要进行传输、接收、处理与分析等一系列操作，这些都离不开高带宽与强大的计算能力。随着网络—物理系统（由传感器、执行器等物理设备和网络连接组成的系统）综合能力的整体提升，实时控制与自动化协调正在成为电网技术的主要发展方向。PMU技术的产生，为系统操作员提供了更精确、实时的电力系统数据以及更强的态势感知能力，相较于传统的SCADA测量技术有了显著改进。目前，随着同步相量测量技术的应用与普及，相关的电网应用设施正在被不断开发与部署。这些应用不仅提升了电力供应的可靠性和电力输送的效率，还增强了对太阳能、风能等高波动可再生能源的接入能力。

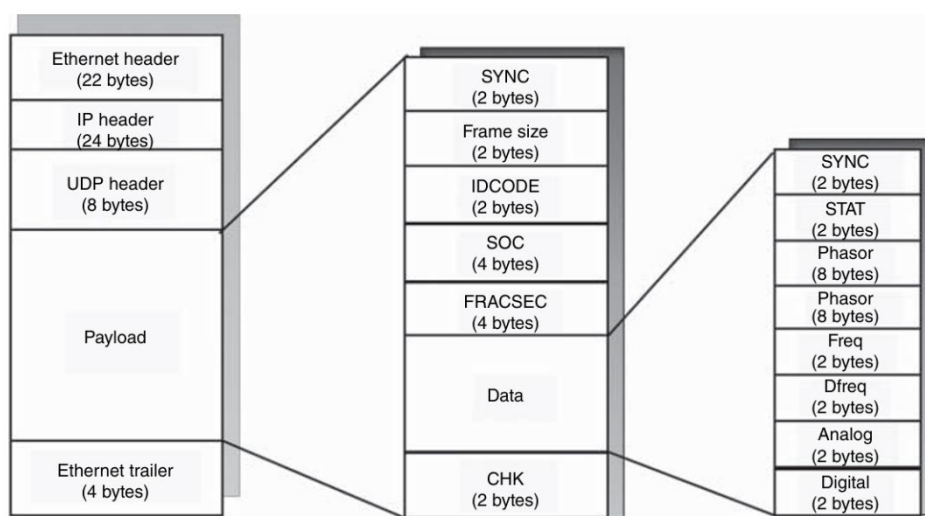


Figure 6.5 IEEE C37.118 data format.

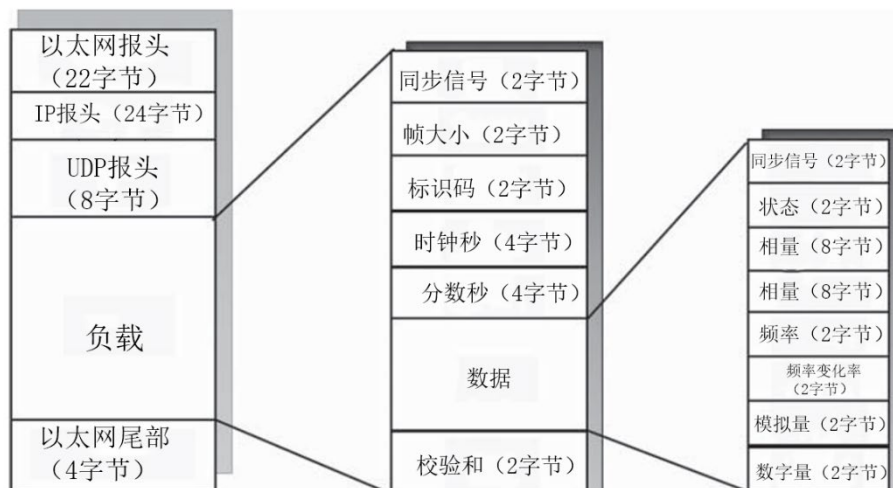


图6.5 IEEE C37.118 数据格式

The PMU technology is not without its drawbacks such as the following:

1. Lack of common data format for phasor measurements and problems with data sharing between utilities and vendors
2. Lack of flexibility in sampling and polling for measurements, as not all applications will require high-resolution information
3. Lack of methods and technologies to process PMU data into intelligent, action-able information for real-time control
4. PMU to PDC application path imposes latency on the system that might need improvement for faster grid applications

These and more problems are areas of active research in the smart grid area.

PMU技术虽然优势显著,但也存在以下缺陷:

- 1.数据格式不统一,导致电力公司与设备供应商之间的数据共享存在问题;
- 2.采样与轮询缺乏灵活性,难以满足所有应用对高分辨率数据的需求;
- 3.数据处理能力不足,难以将PMU数据转化为实时控制所需的智能化、可操作信息;
- 4.PMU到PDC的应用路径存在延迟,限制了快速响应型电网应用的性能,有待进一步优化。

6.5 Smart Metering and Distributed Energy Resources

While PMUS represent the paradigm shift in the transmission system, distributed grid-edge

6.5 智能测量与分布式能源

相量测量单元(PMU)技术代表了电力传输系统发展的新方向,与此同时,分布式边缘智能

intelligence is gaining traction at the distribution system level. The distributed intelligence can be grouped into two major categories - (i) smart metering systems and (ii) distributed energy resources (DERs).	技术也在配电系统中发挥着越来越重要的作用。分布式智能技术可以分为两大类：(1) 智能测量系统；(2) 分布式能源 (DERs)。
6.5.1 Smart Metering	6.5.1 智能测量
The power grid operator has historically not had much visibility at the grid edge, as they were reliant on SCADA measurements from the distribution system feeders, which were sparsely present from the substation to the consumer. In most cases, consumers had to call and inform the utility that the power had gone out in the case of any failures, as the utility had no visibility to the power flow to individual consumers. However, with smart metering systems, the utility is increasingly gaining more situational awareness at the grid edge. Smart meter deployment has largely been the focus of digitization of the distribution grid. An average of 65% of customers in North America, Europe, and Asia are already using smart meters, with a projected increase to 85% in the coming years. The benefit of smart meters for the utilities and system operators is that smart metering enables them to have better visibility of their networks and reduces operation and maintenance costs. It can be considered as a sensor, which can “open the door” to new services. Among the requirements for these smart meter technologies, there must be the following:	过去，电网运营商只能通过配电系统馈线上的 SCADA 测量数据来了解电网概况，无论是来自变电站的数据，还是来自消费者家中的数据，信息量都十分有限，无法准确了解到电网边缘概况（每个消费者家中的电力流向等使用情况）。大部分情况下，如果消费者家中发生停电，消费者只能致电运营商以告知相关情况。然而，随着智能测量技术的出现以及智能电表这一电网数字化核心设备的部署，电网运营商对于家庭电力使用情况的感知能力正在不断增强。目前，北美、欧洲和亚洲等地区已经有约 65% 的客户正在使用智能电表，预计未来几年这一占比将增加到 85%。对于公用事业公司和电网运营商来说，智能电表具有以下优势：（1）借助智能测量技术，测量数据更精确（2）运营和维护成本降低（3）电表内置智能传感器，服务扩展性强。对于这些智能电表技术的要求包括以下内容：
1. Two-way communication between the smart metering system and external networks for	1. 支持智能测量系统与外部网络之间的双向通信，以便对测量系统进行维护和支持。

maintenance and control of the metering system;

2. Support of advanced tariff systems;

3. Provision of data for at least 15-minute granularity, where most EU member states currently support 60 minutes.

2.支持先进的费率计算系统

3. 电表提供的数据应该以至少 15 分钟的间隔进行记录和传输（目前大多数欧盟成员国的数据记录的间隔标准为 60 分钟）

A general smart metering architecture is shown in Figure 6.6.

智能测量（智能电表）系统结构示意图详见图 6.6。

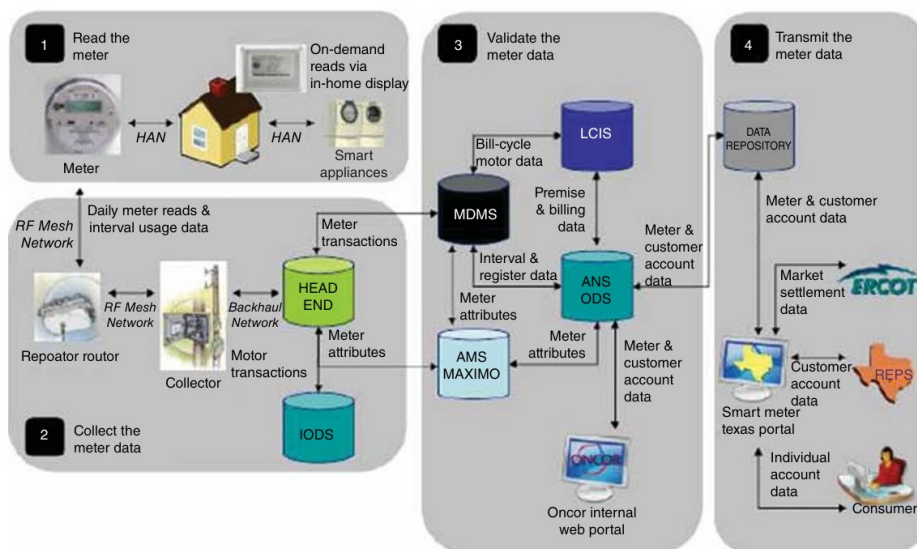


Figure 6.6 General smart metering architecture.

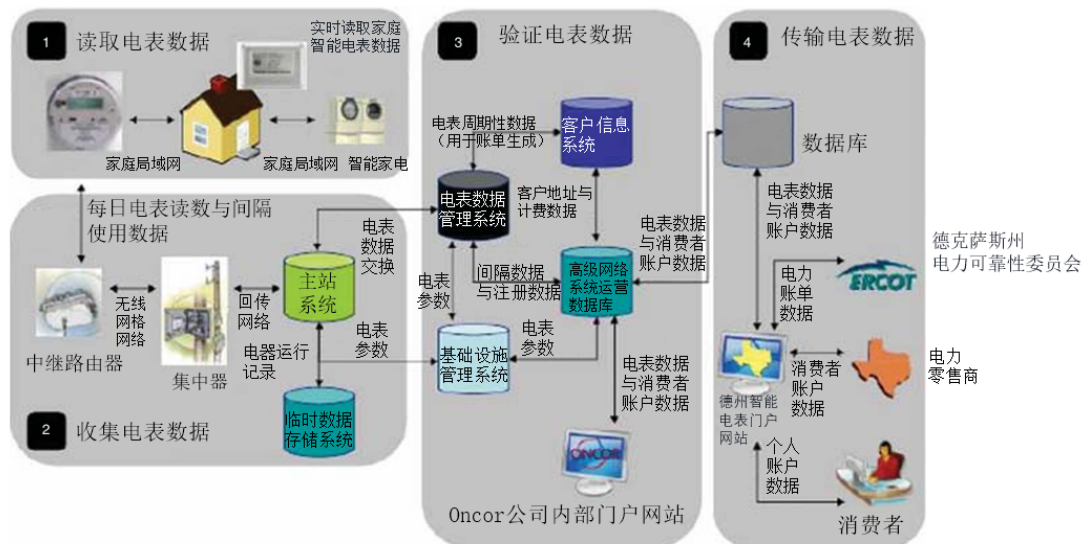


图6.6 智能测量系统结构示意图

While the transmission system utilizes the wide-area network (WAN), smart metering technology relies on the home area network (HAN)

传统的电网数据传输媒介是广域网（WAN），而智能测量系统则依赖于家庭局域网（HAN）和邻域网络（NAN）进行数据传输。家庭局域网是

and the neighborhood area network (NAN). HAN is the network inside a home or a building and can use a variety of communication protocols such as ZigBee, Z-Wave, Wi-Fi, or other home automation protocols. The rapid adoption of IoT and IoT networks is also contributing to the increase in automation and “smartness” at the grid edge. Specifically, utilities are expected to one of the highest users, with 1.37 billion endpoints. Gartner Inc.’s report also states that “electricity smart metering, both residential and commercial, will boost the adoption of IoT among utilities.” Thus, HANs will be crucial to integrate not just the growing number of smart appliances and other IoT devices but also integrate them with utility endpoints such as meters and sensors. An evolving challenge is the need to standardize the protocols being used at this level, the data format to be used for interoperability, and methods for ensuring privacy and security of data.	家庭或建筑物内部的网络，可以使用如 ZigBee、Z-Wave、Wi-Fi 等多种自动化通信协议。与此同时，物联网生态及相关网络架构的快速普及也促进了边缘电网（靠近用户端的电力网络）领域自动化和智能化水平的提高。根据高德纳公司（全球知名 IT 技术研究与分析公司）发布的报告，公用事业公司将成为物联网技术设备最大的客户之一，相关终端数量可达 13.7 亿个。该报告进一步强调，“无论家庭住宅还是商业设施，随着电力智能计量技术的普及，公用事业公司对物联网技术的需求将日益增加。”因此，家庭局域网的重要性日益凸显。其不仅可以整合日益增多的智能家电和其他物联网设备，还能够将上述设备与计量表、传感器等公用事业终端无缝集成。然而，挑战也随之而来：如何确保协议标准化、如何统一不同数据格式的互操作性，以及如何保证数据隐私和安全。
On top of the HAN, NANs are crucial to coordinate the increasing number of smart meters and sensors at a community or aggregated level. Most protocols at this level are proprietary protocols, which reduce the scope for interoperability. There are also mesh routing technologies that utilize radio signals based on pole-top stations. The use of smart meters and integration of IoT devices into grid operation is an area of active research.	随着智能电表和传感器在社区内的部署数量不断增加，需要一个有效的网络结构来协调这些设备的工作，除开家庭局域网（HAN）以外，功能性更加全面的邻域网络（NAN）对于确保设备之间的顺畅通信也起到了至关重要的作用。需要指出的是，在社区或聚合层面的网络通信中，由于大多采用专有协议，导致不同设备之间的互操作性受到限制。在技术创新方面，基于杆顶站（安装在电线杆顶部的设备，用于通信中继或数据传输）无线信号的 mesh 路由技术也得到了不断发展，同时，如何实现智能电表和各类物联网设备

	在电网中的高效应用也是相关领域的研究热点。
6.5.2 Distributed Energy Resources (DERs)	6.5.2 分布式能源
DERs include rooftop PV units, smaller wind turbines, electric vehicles, and customer flexibility in reducing power consumption that is also referred to as demand response. These technologies allow the user to be active participants in the grid operation instead of passive consumers. <u>The regulation around the use of these DERs is still evolving, and there are similar problems as with smart metering - namely, the presence of multiple proprietary standards and protocols being used currently and lack of coordination and interoperability with the existing grid resources.</u> While other protocols such as Modbus, IEC 61850, and even ZigBee have been deployed previously, a recent standard that has been gaining traction is the IEEE 2030.5 Smart Energy Profile (SEP) 2.0 standard, which provides a framework for monitoring and control of DER assets. It has been gaining traction with grid operators and has been suggested as the standardized communication protocol for DER aggregation programs. California's Rule 21, for example, describes various grid services that connected DERs should be able to perform, and the Common Smart Inverter Profile (CSIP) describes how SEP should be implemented to meet Rule 21. CSIP requires that DERs be capable of monitoring and reporting operational characteristics and perform grid support functions such as operating in a "Volt-Var control" mode. <u>Regulatory policy is needed to dictate the</u>	分布式能源（DERs）涵盖如屋顶光伏单元、小型风力涡轮发电机、电动汽车等诸多方面的技术性内容，与此同时，需求响应这一概念（即用户主动调整用电行为，以实现电力消耗的减少或转移）也与分布式能源密切相关，相关技术的应用和普及让客户从被动的消费者转变为电网系统运行过程中的积极参与者。<u>与智能电表类似，分布式能源目前存在多个专有标准和协议，与现有电网资源交互时缺乏协调性与互操作性，相应的监管政策仍需不断发展与完善。</u>除开先前部署的 Modbus、IEC 61850 以及 ZigBee 等协议，近期广受业界关注的是 IEEE 2030.5 中的智能能源配置文件（SEP）2.0 标准，其为监控和控制分布式能源资源或系统提供了运行框架，并在电网运营商中逐渐获得认可，已被提议为分布式能源聚合项目的标准化通信协议。以加利福尼亚州能源管理条例第 21 条（Rule 21）为例，其中明确规定了连接至电网的分布式能源应具备的电网支援功能。通用智能逆变器配置文件（CSIP）则进一步细化了技术要求，详细说明了如何通过 SEP 标准来满足上述条例的规定。CSIP 文件对分布式能源提出如下要求：（1）具备实时监控和报告自身运行特性的能力。（2）支持“电压-无功控制”模式等关键电网支援功能。<u>综上，针对分布式能源，相应监管政策需明确规定其电网支援功能的适用范围和操作权限，同时对其接入电网的方式予以标准化规范，确保系统运行的安全性与可靠性。</u>

<u>limits of grid support functions that can be performed by DERs, and the ways of connecting these assets to the grid need to be standardized.</u>	
6.6 Time Synchronization	6.6 时间同步
With the increasing number of sensors and control devices in the grid, time synchronization of measurements and various devices becomes important. The Global Positioning System (GPS)-based clocks are pretty cheap to source, but installation and interface of these devices to the grid and grid operations software is not trivial. There is a proposal to use the ubiquitous Ethernet to distribute time across various devices to create synchronization between them. There are two major protocols that can be used for time synchronization over Ethernet:	随着电网中传感器与控制设备数量的日益增多，实现测量数据及各设备间的时间同步显得尤为关键。基于全球定位系统（GPS）的时钟设备虽然成本相对较低，但如何安装设备、如何将其接入电网并与相关软件有效集成，这些都并非易事。因此，业界提出了一种基于以太网的解决方案，即通过网络在各设备间分发时间，以实现同步。以下是两种可用于以太网时间同步的主要协议：
1. Network Time Protocol (NTP) RFC 5905 - This protocol is primarily intended for wide-area time synchronization. It is widely deployed across the Internet and has been in use for 35+ years. It has an accuracy of about 10 ms usually, although it can vary according to conditions.	1. 网络时间协议（简称 NTP，遵循 RFC 5905 标准）特点如下： （1）主要用于广域网时间同步。 （2）广泛部署于互联网领域，已应用超过 35 年。 （3）精度会受具体条件影响，但通常可达 10 毫秒左右。
2. Precision Time Protocol (PTP) IEEE 1588 - This protocol is primarily intended for local area time synchronization. It was first proposed in 2002 and is now gaining traction for adoption. It is capable of providing microsecond agreement on a LAN.	2. 精确时间协议（简称 PTP，遵循 IEEE 1588 标准）特点如下： （1）主要用于局域网时间同步。 （2）首次提出于 2002 年，近年来逐步获得广泛应用。 （3）可在局域网内实现微秒级时间同步。
The basic idea of distributing time over Ethernet is as follows:	通过以太网分发时间的基本原理如下：
1. Host A sends a message and gets a reply from	步骤 1. 主机 A 首先发送消息给另一主机，并

another host - now, Host A can calculate the round-trip time 2. Host A sends a message with its current time and the round-trip time to Host B 3. Host B can now estimate the offset between their local clocks, thus allowing the two hosts to be time synchronized	等待接收其回复，通过这一过程计算出信息往返时间； 步骤 2. 主机 A 将当前时间戳和往返时间发送给主机 B； 步骤 3. 主机 B 根据上述信息估算两台主机本地时钟之间的时间偏差，基于这一估算结果，主机 B 便能实现与主机 A 的时间同步。
This approach is heavily dependent on the accuracy of their local clock sources. There are also additional problems because of the variability in communication due to network traffic and asymmetric communication times between steps 1 and 2. This is a manageable issue for a strictly controlled LAN where the propagation delay and other components in latency are small and can be estimated but becomes a bigger problem for WANs. Also, depending on the timing accuracy required, the time capture and time stamping need to happen at a low level (physical or link layer) of the communication stack, which poses a problem as these protocols are not widely deployed in the grid now. The question of time synchronization for WANs and for a large number of devices is an area of active research in the smart grid.	以太网时间同步法的实现效果高度依赖于本地时钟源的准确性。然而，由于网络流量波动导致的通信不确定性，以及步骤 1 与步骤 2 之间通信时间的不对称性，额外的问题（即时间同步误差）也随之而来。在严格控制的局域网（LAN）环境中，由于传输延迟和其他延迟因素影响较小且易于估算，这些问题尚在可控范围内。但面对广域网（WAN）时，时间同步误差的复杂性和影响程度显著增加。此外，根据时间精度的要求，时间捕获与时间戳的生成需要在通信栈的底层（物理层或数据链路层）进行，而相关协议并未在电网中广泛部署，这无疑增加了实施层面的难度。因此，如何在广域网中高效实现大量设备的时间同步，已成为智能电网领域的研究热点和亟待攻克的难题。
6.7 Summary	6.7 总结
In this chapter, we discussed the typical power system application layer protocols and how they are different from common application layer protocols such as those used in the Internet. Two common SCADA protocols were discussed - DNP3 and IEC 61850 - along with newer protocols such as the PMU	本章中，我们探讨了电力系统常用应用层协议及其与互联网常见应用层协议的差异，介绍了两种常见的 SCADA 协议——DNP3 和 IEC 61850，以及针对 PMU 的 IEEE C37.118 协议。此外，我们还讨论了配电系统应用中正在演变与发展的应用层协议，如智能电表或分布式能源所用的协议，

protocol IEEE C37.118. In addition, application layer protocols that are evolving in the distribution system applications were discussed, such as the protocols used in smart metering or for DER resources. The time synchronization of these protocols with other devices in the grid has been briefly discussed.	并简要阐述了这些协议与电网中其他设备的时间同步问题。
6.8 Problems	6.8 课后习题
1 What is HMI in a SCADA system? A Human-Machine Interface B Human-Machine Intelligence C Human-Managed Interface D Human-Managed IEDs E Human-Machine Interrupts	1.在数据采集与监视控制系统(SCADA)系统中, HMI 指的是什么? A 人机交互界面 B 人机融合智能 C 人为控制的界面 D 人为控制的智能电子设备 E 人机交互中断
2 What does MMS stand for, in IEC 61850? A Multimedia Messaging System B Multimedia Messaging Service C Manufacturing Messaging Specification D Manufacturing Messaging Service E Multisystem Messaging Service	2.在 IEC 61850 (变电站通信网络和系统国际标准) 中, MMS 代表什么? A 多媒体信息系统 B 多媒体信息服务 C 制造报文规范 D 制造报文服务 E 多系统信息服务
3 Which protocol is used to communicate between smart grid control centers? A DNP3 B IEC C HTML D IEEE C37.118 E TCP/IP	3.智能电网控制中心之间的通信采用以下哪种协议? A DNP3 B IEC C HTML D IEEE C37.118 E TCP/IP
4 California's Rule 21 specifies that DER's within Investor-Owned Utilities must utilize IEEE	4 加利福尼亚州能源管理条例第 21 条明确规定, 对于公共行业或服务机构内部的分布式能源

2030.5 protocol as described in the CSIP. What does CSIP stand for? A California Smart Inverter Profile B California Solar Inverter Profile C Common Solar Inverter Profile D Common Smart Inverter Profile E Common Smart Inverter Protocol	(简称 DER),投资者需遵循 CSIP 中阐述的 IEEE 2030.5 协议。那么,CSIP 具体指的是? A 加州智能逆变器规范 B 加州太阳能逆变器规范 C 通用太阳能逆变器规范 D 通用智能逆变器规范 E 通用智能逆变器协议
5 What is typically the accuracy of the Network Time Protocol (NTP)? A 1 ms B 10 ms C 100 ms D 500 ms E 1000 ms	5.网络时间协议(NTP)的准确度通常可以达到多少毫秒以内? A 1 毫秒 B 10 毫秒 C 100 毫秒 D 500 毫秒 E 1000 毫秒
6.9 Questions	6.9 思考题
(1) Explain the components and deployment of a typical SCADA system. (2) What are the features of the DNP3 protocol? Are there any disadvantages of utilizing the DNP3 protocol for smart grid applications? (3) How do smart grid control centers communicate with each other? (4) Discuss the features of the PMU protocol, with its advantages and disadvantages. (5) How is smart metering deployed? What is its network architecture and what protocols are typically used?	(1) 解释 SCADA 系统(数据采集与监视控制系统)的组成与部署情况。 (2) DNP3 协议具有哪些特点?当将其应用于智能电网时,是否存在某些局限性? (3) 智能电网控制中心之间如何通信? (4) 简述 PMU 协议的特点、优势与不足。 (5) 智能电表是如何安装的?它的网络结构布局是怎样的?在通信过程中,其一般会采用哪些协议?

注:划线部分为正文中选取的案例。