

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Multimedia home network – Network interfaces for network adapter**

**Réseaux résidentiels multimédia – Interfaces réseau pour adaptateur de réseau**

IEC 62480:2008

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INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

COMMISSION  
ELECTROTECHNIQUE  
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE  
CODE PRIX

**XD**

ICS 33.040.40; 33.160.60; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-83220-246-3

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references .....	9
3 Terms and definitions .....	10
4 Network Adapter communication interfaces and requirements .....	12
4.1 Overview .....	12
4.2 Requirement of functions.....	14
4.3 Mechanical and physical characteristics for a Network Adapter .....	15
4.3.1 Network Adapter.....	15
4.3.2 Network Adapter communication interface .....	16
4.4 Electrical characteristics.....	16
4.4.1 Network Adapter.....	16
4.4.2 Network Adapter communication interface .....	16
4.5 Logical requirements .....	18
4.5.1 Network Adapter.....	18
4.5.2 Network Adapter communication interface.....	18
4.6 Network Adapter communication software protocols .....	20
4.6.1 Equipment interface data recognition service software protocol .....	20
4.6.2 Communication software protocol for object generation type .....	29
4.6.3 Communication software protocol for peer-to-peer type .....	84
Annex A (informative) Application object.....	85
Annex B (informative) Access to the application object in the Node .....	89
Annex C (normative) Property map description format .....	94
Annex D (informative) Composite messages .....	95
Annex E (informative) Connector shape .....	96
Bibliography.....	103
Figure 1 – The specified portions .....	9
Figure 2 – Network Adapter communication software hierarchy.....	12
Figure 3 – Example of the equipment interface data recognition sequence .....	13
Figure 4 – Network Adapter functions .....	15
Figure 5 – Logic level.....	17
Figure 6 – Character composition .....	19
Figure 7 – Timing requirements .....	19
Figure 8 – Format of equipment interface data recognition service.....	21
Figure 9 – Format of request command.....	22
Figure 10 – Format of response command .....	24
Figure 11 – Format of request command.....	25
Figure 12 – Format of response command .....	25

Figure 13 – Sequence of equipment interface data recognition service .....	26
Figure 14 – Status change diagram .....	27
Figure 15 – Format of object generation type commands .....	31
Figure 16 – Operation of IASet (IASetM) .....	33
Figure 17 – Operation of IASetup (IASetMup) .....	34
Figure 18 – Operation of IAGet (IAGetM) .....	35
Figure 19 – Operation of IAGetup (IAGetMup) .....	36
Figure 20 – Network Adapter status changes .....	37
Figure 21 – Format of request command .....	39
Figure 22 – Format of response command .....	40
Figure 23 – Format of request command .....	41
Figure 24 – Format of response command .....	42
Figure 25 – Format of request command .....	43
Figure 26 – Format of response command .....	43
Figure 27 – Format of request command .....	44
Figure 28 – Format of response command .....	44
Figure 29 – Format of object data .....	45
Figure 30 – Format of equipment inquiry data .....	47
Figure 31 – Format of request command .....	47
Figure 32 – Format of response command .....	48
Figure 33 – Format of request command .....	49
Figure 34 – Format of response command .....	49
Figure 35 – Format of request command .....	50
Figure 36 – Format of response command .....	51
Figure 37 – Format of Object Data .....	51
Figure 38 – Format of equipment inquiry data .....	53
Figure 39 – Format of request command .....	54
Figure 40 – Format of response command .....	55
Figure 41 – Format of request command .....	56
Figure 42 – Format of response command .....	57
Figure 43 – Format of request command .....	58
Figure 44 – Format of response command .....	59
Figure 45 – Format of request command .....	60
Figure 46 – Format of response command .....	61
Figure 47 – Format of request command .....	62
Figure 48 – Format of response command .....	63
Figure 49 – Format of request command .....	64
Figure 50 – Format of response command .....	65
Figure 51 – Format of request command .....	67
Figure 52 – Format of Response Command .....	68
Figure 53 – Format of request command .....	70
Figure 54 – Format of response command .....	71
Figure 55 – Format of request command .....	72

Figure 56 – Format of response command .....	73
Figure 57 – Communication error notification command .....	74
Figure 58 – Equipment interface data confirmation sequence .....	75
Figure 59 – Initialization sequence .....	77
Figure 60 – Object construction sequence (1) .....	78
Figure 61 – Object construction sequence (2) .....	79
Figure 62 – Equipment status access request sequence .....	80
Figure 63 – Equipment status notification request sequence .....	80
Figure 64 – Element designation equipment status access request sequence .....	81
Figure 65 – Element designation equipment status notification request sequence .....	81
Figure 66 – Object access request sequence .....	82
Figure A.1 – Device object configuration example .....	86
Figure B.1 – Service primitive (obtain other node status: synchronous type) .....	89
Figure B.2 – Service primitive (obtain other node status: asynchronous type) .....	90
Figure B.3 – Example of object view .....	90
Figure B.4 – Service primitive (control other node functions) .....	91
Figure B.5 – Example of object view .....	91
Figure B.6 – Service primitive (notify other nodes of self-node status: synchronous type) .....	92
Figure B.7 – Service primitive (notify other nodes of self-node status: asynchronous type) .....	92
Figure B.8 – Example of object view .....	92
Figure B.9 – Example of AOJ configuration in a Node .....	93
Figure C.1 – Property map description format .....	94
Figure D.1 – Part of the non-composite messages type packet .....	95
Figure D.2 – Part of the composite messages type packet .....	95
Figure E.1 – Type B Socket (Network-ready equipment side) .....	99
Figure E.2 – Type B plug (Network Adapter side) .....	100
Figure E.3 – Mating of Type B connector .....	101
Figure E.4 – Type A connector pin arrangement for Network Adapter communication interfaces – Pin assignment 1 .....	101
Figure E.5 – Type B connector pin arrangement for Network Adapter communication interfaces – Pin assignment 2 .....	102
Table 1 – Acceptable combinations of types supported by Network Adapters and types supported by Network-ready equipment .....	13
Table 2 – Specifications for supplying power – Network-ready equipment (Class 1) .....	17
Table 3 – Specifications for supplying power – Network-ready equipment (Class 2) .....	17
Table 4 – Specifications for supplying power – Network-ready equipment (Class 3) .....	17
Table 5 – Specifications for Supplying Power – Network Adapter .....	17
Table 6 – Timing requirements .....	19
Table 7 – Definition of states .....	28
Table 8 – Object generation type interface command codes .....	32
Table 9 – Classification of internal services .....	33
Table 10 – Communication sequences (object generation type) .....	75

Table 11 – Timeout values .....	84
Table A.1 – Format of the AOJ.....	85
Table A.2 – List of class codes by group code .....	87
Table A.3 – APC allocation table.....	88
Table E.1 – Physical specifications for Type B connector.....	97

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## MULTIMEDIA HOME NETWORK – NETWORK INTERFACES FOR NETWORK ADAPTER

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This bilingual version (2012-08) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2008-05.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
100/1354/FDIS	100/1389/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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## INTRODUCTION

There are several obstacles to the spread of networked appliances that can be overcome by the concept of a Network Adapter described in this standard. As Home Networking technology is rapidly evolving, network functions which are pre-installed in home electrical appliances can easily become obsolete and may be difficult to upgrade. Many appliances strictly limit resources such as the CPU, power capacity, and memory to achieve cost savings. If all network functions are embedded in Home Networked appliances, this could result in a higher cost for new appliances and an additional barrier to wide adoption of such systems. In addition, when consumers want to add a new appliance to the network, they are forced to choose equipment with the same interconnecting systems as the existing network or add a router or gateway which can interconnect different systems.

To solve these problems, the network functions are divided into two parts. Since functions from OSI layer 1 to 7 (refer to ISO/IEC 7498 in Bibliography) are necessary to network home electrical appliances (including both multimedia equipment and household appliances such as televisions, computers, refrigerators, washing machines, and sensors), network functions from OSI layer 1 to 6 and most of layer 7 reside in an external Network Adapter and only a small part of layer 7 resides in the home appliances.

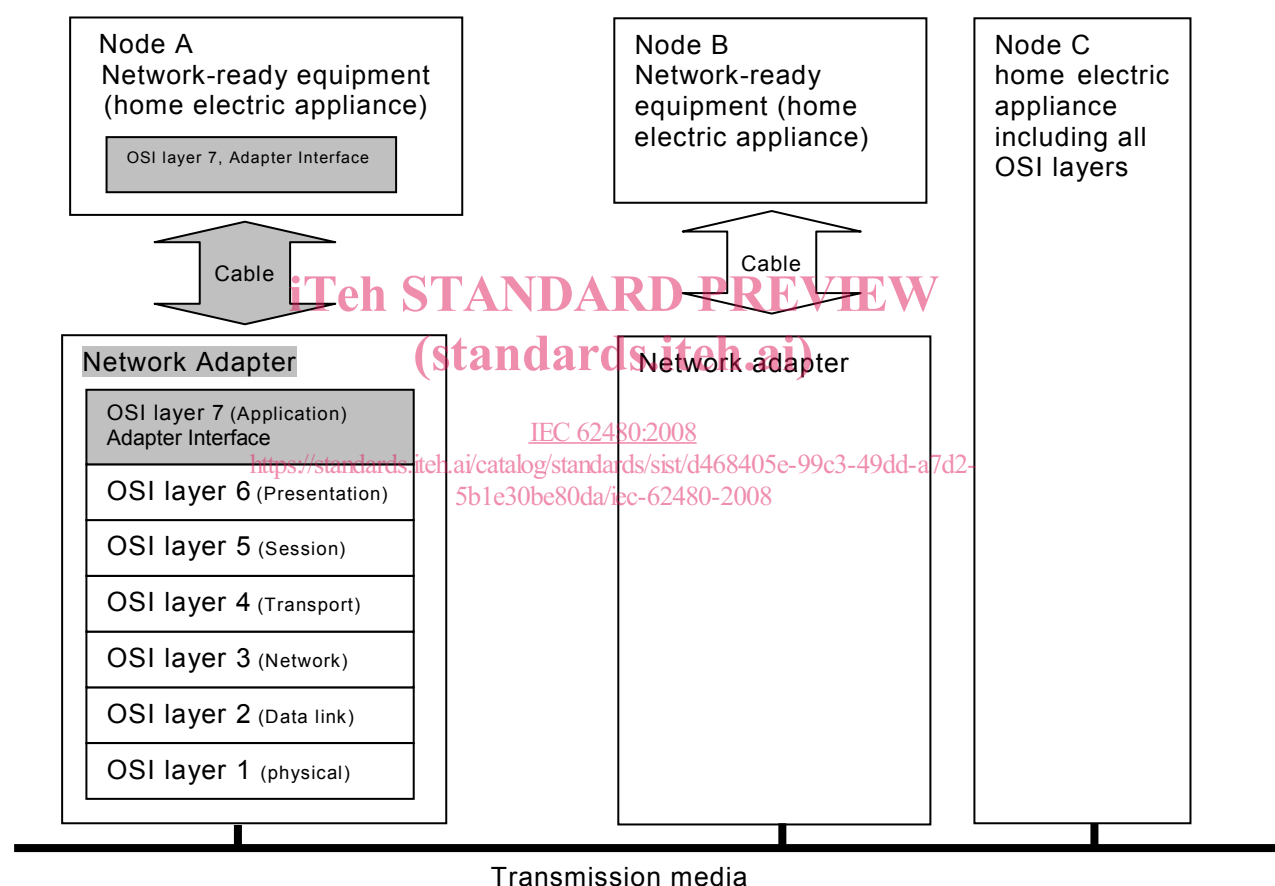
The advantages of applying this standard are:

- Users can upgrade a Home Network by simply changing the Network Adapters.  
NOTE 1 For example, when an end-user wants to have higher QoS media.
- An electrical appliance without embedded network functions can be connected to an existing Home Network with a Network Adapter.  
NOTE 2 For example, when an end-user wants to utilize some of the network application functions (i.e. energy conservation, etc) on an appliance which does not have all of the network function integrated.
- By selecting Network Adapters which use the same interconnecting system as the existing Home Network, routers or the gateways can be avoided.  
NOTE 3 For example, when an end-user's network is a powerline network, but the appliance the user wants to connect to has only an RF network connection.  
NOTE 4 For example, when an end-user's network is based on home networking standard "A" (layer 1-7), but the appliance the user wants to connect utilizes a home networking standard "B" (layer 1-7).
- Home appliance manufacturers can produce products that can be connected to Home Networks with minimal cost increases since most of the network functions are not required to be embedded in the appliance.  
NOTE 5 This standard is helpful for standardizing the manufacturing process for including the network function in appliances- especially when the market has a low penetration of appliances that are network-ready.
- Device objects are based on the same object-oriented methodology used in almost all existing network protocols.

## MULTIMEDIA HOME NETWORK – NETWORK INTERFACES FOR NETWORK ADAPTER

### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for the characteristics of the Network Adapter itself and the interface between the Network Adapter and Network-ready equipment as shown in Figure 1. Data exchanged between the Network Adapter and Network-ready equipment are basically for HES Class1. This standard does not specify the Home Networking Protocol by OSI layer 1-6 in the Network Adapter and any implementation of the software stack and hardware.



NOTE Gray colored portions are standardized.

**Figure 1 – The specified portions**

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

None.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

##### **Application Property Data**

##### **ADT**

data value related to Application Property Code, such as status notification or specific setting and control; data size, code value, and data format for ADT are specified

#### 3.2

##### **Application Object**

##### **AOJ**

a model of information to be disclosed to the network from information owned by the communications processing block, or an access procedure model. The information or control target owned by each device is specified as a property, and the operating method (setting, browsing) for this is specified as a service. X1, X2 and X3 are assigned for AOJ code

#### 3.3

##### **Application Property Code**

##### **APC**

1 octet code for the Application Property of the Application Object

#### 3.4

##### **cold start**

method for starting the Home Network node by starting initial setting processing while abandoning previous information related to Network addresses and Application Object data. Cold start (1) re-acquires all information, especially information related to Network addresses, cold start (2) re-acquires only lower layer address, and cold start (3) re-acquires only upper layer addresses. If the address is fixed, cold start (1), cold start (2), and cold start (3) are the same.

#### 3.5

##### **Device object**

helps the device operation functions of Application Objects to facilitate status confirmation and control between devices via communications and prepared for appliances such as air conditioner Application Objects, refrigerator objects, etc., with the Application Object definitions for such Application Objects to be specified separately and individually as classes.

#### 3.6

##### **Get/GetM**

request for reading the property value of Application Object. Get is for non-element type property values. GetM is for element type property values; in this case, the element number is given

#### 3.7

##### **HES Class1**

home electronic systems with transport capabilities for telecontrol applications such as control, monitoring, measurement, alarm and low speed data transfer. These capabilities are typically provided for by single packet-mode, low bandwidth channel and digital transmission

#### 3.8

##### **Home Network**

generic name for various equipment-type Home Network standards for mainly household appliances; specifically, it refers to CEBus, Konnex, ECHONET, LonTalk, etc.

**3.9****Network Adapter**

Network Adapter contains the network functions from OSI layer 1 to 6, most of layer 7 and the Network Adapter communication interface. Network-ready equipment can communicate with a Home Network when connected via a Network Adapter

**3.10****Network-ready equipment**

network-ready equipment contains part of the network functions of OSI layer 7 and the Network Adapter communication interface. Network-ready equipment cannot function as part of a Home Network unless it is connected with a Network Adapter

**3.11****Node**

a communication node conforming to a Home Network standard. In a Home Network, this is a Home Network communication function to be uniquely identified by a Network address. There is no distinction between the application functions of nodes. The term node is used to describe the function of one communication terminal on a Home Network. This is referred to as node herein unless otherwise specified

**3.12****Node Profile Object**

the Application object that represents Node related data, such as the operating state, manufacturer data, address information, and the Device object list in the node, etc. These are specified to enable manipulation (read/write) by application software and other nodes

**3.13****NRZ method**

non return to Zero method. This is one of the coding methods, in which 0 corresponds to low level on the signal line, and 1 corresponds to high level on the signal line

**3.14****Set/SetM**

request for writing the property value of an Application Object. **Set** is for non-element type property values. **SetM** is for element type property values. In the latter case, the element number and setting value are given

**3.15****Abbreviations**

ADT	Application Property Data
AOJ	Application Object
APC	Application Property Code
CN	Command Number Code
DL	Data Length Code
FCC	Frame Check Code
FD	Frame Data
FN	Frame Number
FT	Frame Type

## 4 Network Adapter communication interfaces and requirements

### 4.1 Overview

In this standard, two types of protocol specifications for Network Adapter communication interface software are provided to minimize the burden placed on Network-ready equipment in relation to network-related processing. The first is an object generation type and the second is a peer-to-peer type.

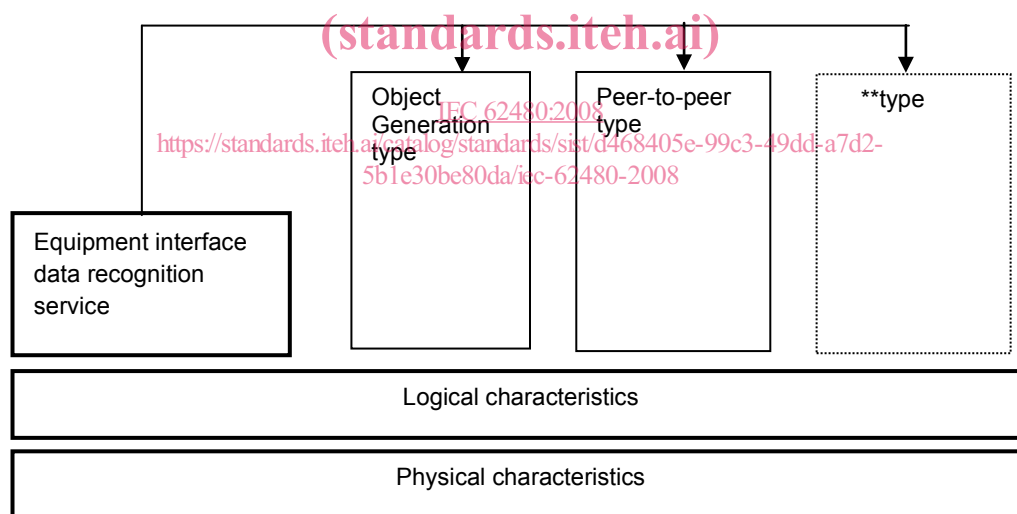
#### a) Object generation type

AOJ related data are exchanged between the Network Adapter and Network-ready equipment using a standardized communication method. AOJ related data preinstalled in the Network-ready equipment (at least one) is configured in the Network Adapter using a standardized procedure.

#### b) Peer-to-peer type

AOJ related data are exchanged between the Network Adapter and Network-ready equipment using a vendor-defined communication method. The communication method is not defined in this standard.

One appropriate type for the Network Adapter communication interface is selected after equipment interface data recognition service. Figure 2 shows the Network Adapter communication software hierarchy. Each box in the figure is described later.



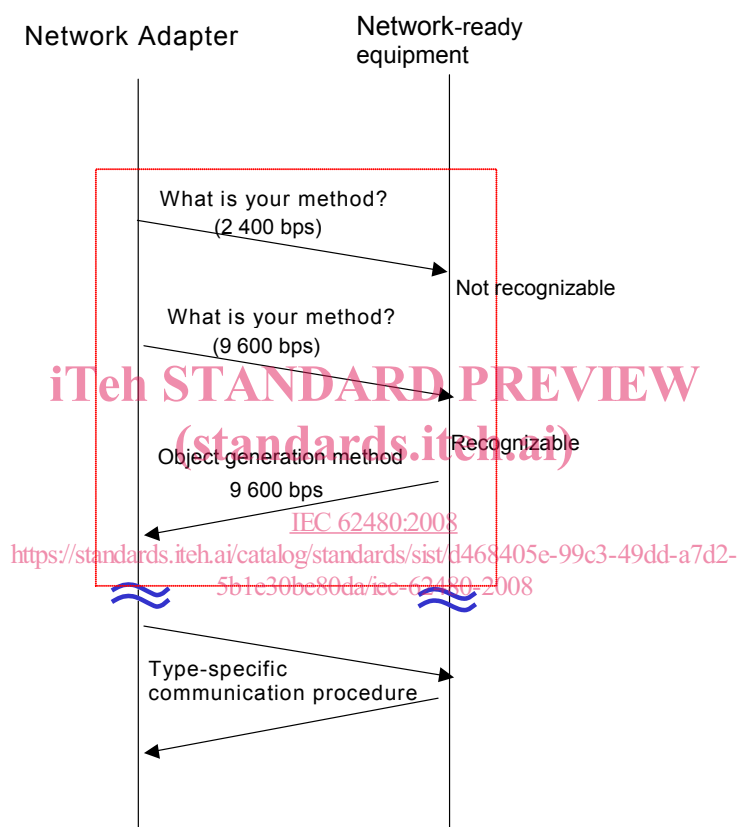
**Figure 2 – Network Adapter communication software hierarchy**

Table 1 shows examples of acceptable combinations (i.e. combinations with which communication is possible) of types supported by Network Adapters and types supported by Network-ready equipment.

**Table 1 – Acceptable combinations of types supported by Network Adapters and types supported by Network-ready equipment**

Network Adapter	Network-ready equipment
Object generation type	Object generation type
Peer-to-peer type	Peer-to-peer type

Figure 3 shows an example of an equipment interface data recognition service. The Network Adapter inquires the communication type to the Network-ready equipment at 2 400/9 600 bps.



NOTE 1 The figure shows a case where the Network-ready equipment is capable of handling 9 600 bps communication and object generation method.

NOTE 2 This standard does not define the transmission speed confirmation order.

**Figure 3 – Example of the equipment interface data recognition sequence**