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**Merjenje električne energije – Izmenjevanje podatkov za odbiranja stanja števec, tarife in obremenitve – 61. del: Sistem za prepoznavanje objektov**

Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control - Part 61: Object identification system (OBIS)

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# 13/1341/CDV

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Note d'introduction

Introductory note

<b>ATTENTION</b> Parallel IEC CDV/CENELEC Enquiry)	<b>ATTENTION</b> CDV soumis en parallèle au vote (CEI) et à l'enquête (CENELEC)
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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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**ELECTRICITY METERING – DATA EXCHANGE  
FOR METER READING, TARIFF AND LOAD CONTROL –****Part 61: Object identification system (OBIS)**

## FOREWORD

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The IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this maintenance service.

The provider of the maintenance service has assured the IEC that he is willing to provide services under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the provider of the maintenance service is registered with the IEC. Information - see also 5.1 - may be obtained from:

DLMS<sup>1</sup> User Association  
Geneva / Switzerland  
[www.dlms.ch](http://www.dlms.ch)

International Standard IEC 62056-61 Ed. 2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control.

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<sup>1</sup> Device Language Message Specification

Main changes in this edition 2 are the following:

- some parts of the “Manufacturer specific” ranges have been changed to “Reserved” to open code space for future standard code purposes;
- “utility specific” ranges have been allocated;
- “consortia specific” range similar to “Country specific” ranges been introduced;
- a table explaining the rules for manufacturer specific, country specific and consortia specific codes has been added;
- new OBIS codes have been added;
- new time integral types of quantities have been added, some definitions have been clarified;
- a second billing period counter mechanism has been added and the handling of value group F has been amended;

New text is highlighted by yellow.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
XX/XX/FDIS	XX/XX/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.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

Annex A forms an integral part of this standard.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date <sup>2</sup> indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

<sup>2</sup> The National Committees are requested to note that for this publication the maintenance result date is 2010.

## INTRODUCTION

The competitive electricity market requires an ever-increasing amount of timely information concerning the usage of electrical energy. Recent technology developments enable to build intelligent static metering equipment, which are capable of capturing, processing and communicating this information to all parties involved.

For further analysis of this information, for the purposes of billing, load-, customer- and contract management, it is necessary to uniquely identify all data in a manufacturer independent way collected manually or automatically, via local or remote data exchange.

The definition of identification codes is based on DIN 43863-3:1997, *Electricity meters – Part 3: Tariff metering device as additional equipment for electricity meters – EDIS – Energy Data Identification System*.

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# ELECTRICITY METERING – DATA EXCHANGE FOR METER READING, TARIFF AND LOAD CONTROL –

## Part 61: Object identification system (OBIS)

### 1 Scope

The Object Identification System (OBIS) defines the identification codes (ID-codes) for commonly used data items in electricity metering equipment. This part of IEC 62056 specifies the overall structure of the identification system and the mapping of all data items to their identification codes.

OBIS provides a unique identifier for all data within the metering equipment, including not only measurement values, but also abstract values used for configuration or obtaining information about the behaviour of the metering equipment. The ID codes defined in this standard are used for the identification of:

- logical names of the various instances of the interface classes, or objects, as defined in IEC 62056-62;
- data transmitted through communication lines, see clause A.1;
- data displayed on the metering equipment, see clause A.2.

This standard applies to all types of electricity metering equipment, such as fully integrated meters, modular meters, tariff attachments, data concentrators etc.

To cover metering equipment measuring energy types other than electricity, combined metering equipment measuring more than one type of energy or metering equipment with several physical measurement channels, the concept of medium and channels are introduced. This allows meter data originating from different sources to be identified. While this standard fully defines the structure of the identification system for other media, the mapping of non-electrical energy related data items to ID codes needs to be completed separately.

**NOTE** EN 13757-1:2002: *Communication system for meters and remote reading of meters – Part 1: Data exchange*, published by CEN TC 294, "Communication systems for meters and remote reading meters" defines identifiers for metering equipment other than electricity: heat cost allocators, cooling, heating, gas, cold water and hot water.

### 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.

IEC 60050-300:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements – Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instrument – Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

IEC/TR 61000-2-8:2002: *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 2-8: Environment - Voltage dips and short interruptions on public electric power supply systems with statistical measurement results*

IEC 62051:1999, *Electricity metering – Glossary of terms*

IEC 62051-1:2004, *Electricity metering – Glossary of terms – Part 1: Terms related to data exchange with metering equipment using DLMS/COSEM*

IEC 62053-23:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)*

IEC 62056-21:2002, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 21: Direct local data exchange*

IEC 62056-62 Ed. 2:200X, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 62: Interface classes*<sup>3</sup>

ISO/IEC 646:1991, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

### 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 62056 the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-300:2001, IEC 62051:1999, IEC 62051-1:2004 apply.

#### 3.2 Abbreviations

COSEM Companion Specification for Energy Metering

IC Interface Class

OBIS Object Identification System 62056-61:2007

VZ Billing period counter 4009d/sist-en-62056-61-2007

### 4 OBIS structure

#### 4.1 General

OBIS codes identify data items used in energy metering equipment, in a hierarchical structure using six value groups A to F, see Figure 1.

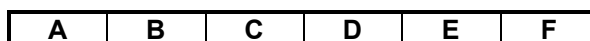


Figure 1 – OBIS code structure

IEC 302/02

#### 4.2 Value group A

The value group A defines the media (energy type) that the metering is related to. Non-media related information is handled as abstract data.

#### 4.3 Value group B

The value group B defines the channel number, i.e. the number of the input of a metering equipment having several inputs for the measurement of energy of the same or different types (e.g. in data concentrators, registration units). Data from different sources can thus be identified. The definitions for this value group are independent from the value group A.

<sup>3</sup> To be published

#### 4.4 Value group C

The value group C defines the abstract or physical data items related to the information source concerned, e.g. current, voltage, power, volume, temperature. The definitions depend on the value of the value group A .

Further processing, classification and storage methods are defined by value groups D, E and F.

For abstract data, value groups D to F provide further classification of data identified by value groups A to C.

#### 4.5 Value group D

The value group D defines types, or the result of the processing of physical quantities identified with the value groups A and C, according to various specific algorithms. The algorithms can deliver energy and demand quantities as well as other physical quantities.

#### 4.6 Value group E

The value group E defines further processing or classification of quantities identified by value groups A to D.

#### 4.7 Value group F

The value group F defines the storage of data, identified by value groups A to E, according to different billing periods. Where this is not relevant, this value group can be used for further classification.

#### 4.8 Manufacturer specific codes

In value groups B, C, D, E and F the following ranges are available for manufacturer-specific purposes:

- Group B: 128...199;
- Group C: 128...199;
- Group D: 128...254;
- Group E: 128...254;
- Group F: 128...254;

If any of these value groups contain a value in the manufacturer specific range, then the whole OBIS code shall be considered as manufacturer specific, and the value of the other groups does not necessarily carry a meaning defined in this standard or in IEC 62056-62.

In addition, manufacturer specific ranges are defined in Table 14 with A = 0, C = 96 and Table 16 with A = 1, C = 96.

#### 4.9 Reserved ranges

By default, all codes not allocated are reserved. <sup>4</sup>

#### 4.10 Summary of rules for manufacturer, utility, consortia and country specific codes

Table 1 summarises the rules for handling manufacturer specific codes defined in 4.8, utility specific codes defined in 5.2, consortia specific codes defined in 5.4.3 and country specific codes defined in 5.4.4.

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<sup>4</sup> Administered by the DLMS User Association (see Foreword).

**Table 1 – Rules for manufacturer, utility, consortia and country specific codes**

Code type	Value group						Note
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
Manufacturer specific	0...1	128... 199	x	x	x	x	See Note 2
	0...1	x	128... 199	x	x	x	
	0...1	x	x	128... 254	x	x	
	0...1	x	x	x	128... 254	x	
	0...1	x	x	x	x	128... 254	
Manufacturer specific abstract	0	0...64	96	50...99	0...255	0...255	See Note 3
Manufacturer specific, electricity related general purpose	1	0...64	96	50...99	0...255	0...255	See Note 3
Utility specific		65... 127					See Note 4
Consortia specific	0...1	1...64	93	See Table 7			See Note 5
Country specific	0...1	1...64	94	See Table 8			See Note 6
<p>NOTE 1 Objects for which this standard defines standard identifiers shall not be re-identified by manufacturer, utility, consortia or country specific identifiers.</p> <p>On the other hand, an object previously identified by a manufacturer, utility, consortia or country specific identifier may receive a standard identifier in the future, if its use is of common interest for the users of this standard.</p> <p>NOTE 2 "x" means any value.</p> <p>NOTE 3 The range D = 50...99 shall be used only for identifying objects, which are not represented by another defined code, but need representation on the display as well. If this is not required, the range D= 128...254 shall be used.</p> <p>NOTE 4 If the value of B is 65...127, the whole OBIS code shall be considered as utility specific and the value of other groups does not necessarily carry a meaning defined in this standard or in IEC 62056-62.</p> <p>NOTE 5 The usage of value group E and F are defined in consortia specific documents.</p> <p>NOTE 6 The usage of value group E and F are defined in country specific documents.</p>							