

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite –  
Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)**

**Échange des données de comptage de l'électricité – La suite DLMS/COSEM –  
Partie 6-1: Système d'identification des objets (OBIS)**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/21f4-7427-4c67-987a-0e70b3bfa5ed/iec-62056-6-1-2013>



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**ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE –  
THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –****Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)**

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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 for applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the provider of the maintenance service is registered with the IEC. Information may be obtained from:

DLMS<sup>1</sup> User Association  
Zug/Switzerland  
www.dlms.ch

International Standard IEC 62056-6-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement, tariff- and load control.

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

This edition cancels and replaces IEC 62056-61 published in 2006. It constitutes a technical revision.

The significant technical changes with respect to IEC 62056-61 are listed in Annex B.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1524/FDIS	13/1542/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.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 62056 series, published under the general title *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The numbering scheme has changed from IEC 62056-XY to IEC 62056-X-Y. For example IEC 62056-61 becomes IEC 62056-6-1.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date 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- withdrawn,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.



## 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 is capable of capturing, processing and communicating this information to all parties involved.

To facilitate the analysis of metering information, for the purposes of billing, load-, customer- and contract management, it is necessary to uniquely identify data items, whether collected manually or automatically, via local or remote data exchange, in a manufacturer-independent way. The definition of identification codes to achieve this – the OBIS 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*.

# ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

## Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 specifies the overall structure of the Object Identification System (OBIS) and the mapping of all commonly used data items in metering equipment 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 ICs, or objects, as defined in IEC 62056-6-2<sup>2</sup>;
- data transmitted through communication lines,
- data displayed on the metering equipment, see A.2.

This standard applies to all types of 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 concepts 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 defines identifiers for metering equipment other than electricity: heat cost allocators, cooling, heating, gas, cold water and hot water.

### 2 Normative references

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

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

IEC/TR 62051-1:2004, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – 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)*

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<sup>2</sup> To be published simultaneously with this part of IEC 62056.

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

IEC 62056-6-2:—, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes*

NOTE See also the Bibliography.

### 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC/TR 62051 and IEC/TR 62051-1 and the following apply.

COSEM	Companion Specification for Energy Metering
COSEM object	An instance of a COSEM interface class
DLMS	Device Language Message Specification
DLMS UA	DLMS User Association
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
IC	Interface Class
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
OBIS	OBject Identification System
VZ	Billing period counter

### 4 OBIS code 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.



IEC 1091/13

Figure 1 – OBIS code structure

#### 4.2 Value group A

Value group A is used to identify the media (energy type) to which the metering is related. Non-media related information is handled as abstract data.

#### 4.3 Value group B

Value group B is generally used to identify the measurement 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 (for example in data concentrators, registration units). Data from different sources can thus be identified.

Value group B may also be used to identify the communication channel, and in some cases for other purposes.

The definitions for this value group are independent from the value group A.

#### 4.4 Value group C

Value group C is used to identify the abstract or physical data items related to the information source concerned, for example current, voltage, power, volume, temperature. The definitions depend on the value in 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

Value group D is used to identify types, or the result of the processing of physical quantities identified by values in 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

Value group E is used to identify further processing or classification of quantities identified by values in value groups A to D.

#### 4.7 Value group F

Value group F is used to identify historical data, identified by values in 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, 240;
- 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 62056-6-2.

In addition, manufacturer specific ranges are defined in Table 7 with A = 0, C = 96, in Table 19 with A = 1, C = 96.

#### 4.9 Reserved ranges

By default, all codes not allocated are reserved.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Reservation process administered by the DLMS User Association (see Foreword).

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

Table 1 summarizes the rules for handling manufacturer specific codes specified in 4.8, utility specific codes specified in 5.2, consortia specific codes specified in 5.4.2 and country specific codes specified in 0.

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

Code type	Value group					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Manufacturer specific <sup>1</sup>	0, 1, 4...9	128...199	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>
		<i>b</i>	128... 199, 240	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>
		<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	128...254	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>
		<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	128...254	<i>f</i>
		<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	128...254
Manufacturer specific abstract <sup>2</sup>	0	0...64	96	50...99	0...255	0...255
Manufacturer specific, media related general purpose <sup>2</sup>	1, 4...9	0...64	96	50...99	0...255	0...255
Utility specific <sup>3</sup>		65...127				
Consortia specific <sup>4</sup>	0, 1, 4...9	1...64	93	See Table 5		
Country specific <sup>5</sup>		1...64	94	See Table 6		
<p><sup>1</sup> "b", "c", "d", "e", "f" means any value in the relevant value group.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> The range D = 50...99 is available 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 should be used.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> If the value in value group B is 65...127, the whole OBIS code should be considered as utility specific and the value of other groups does not necessarily carry a meaning defined neither in Clause 4 nor 5.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> The usage of value group E and F is defined in consortia specific documents.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> The usage of value group E and F is defined in country specific documents.</p>						

Objects for which this standard defines standard identifiers shall not be re-identified by manufacturer, utility, consortia or country specific identifiers.

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.

#### 4.11 Standard object codes

Standard object codes are meaningful combinations of defined values of the six value groups.

**Notation:** In the following tables, in the various value groups, "*b*", "*c*", "*d*", "*e*", "*f*" signifies any value in the respective value group. If only one object is instantiated, the value shall be 0. If a value group is shaded, then this value group is not used.

NOTE The DLMS UA maintains a list of standard COSEM object definitions at [www.dlms.com](http://www.dlms.com). The validity of the combination of OBIS codes and class\_id-s as well as the data types of the attributes are tested during conformance testing.

## 5 Value group definitions common to all media

### 5.1 Value group A

The range for value group A is 0 to 15, see Table 2.

**Table 2 – Value group A codes**

Value group A	
0	Abstract objects
1	Electricity related objects
4	Heat cost allocator related objects
5	Cooling related objects
6	Heat related objects
7	Gas related objects
8	Cold water related objects
9	Hot water related objects
All other	Reserved

The following subclauses contain value group definitions B to F common for all values of value group A.

### 5.2 Value group B

The range for value group B is 0 to 255, see Table 3.

**Table 3 – Value group B codes**

Value group B	
0	No channel specified
1...64	Channel 1...64
65...127	Utility specific codes
128...199	Manufacturer specific codes
200...255	Reserved

If channel information is not essential, the value 0 shall be assigned.

The range 65...127 is available for utility specific use. If the value of value group B is in this range, the whole OBIS code shall be considered as utility specific and the value of other groups does not necessarily carry a meaning defined neither in this standard nor in IEC 62056-6-2.

### 5.3 Value group C

#### 5.3.1 General

The range for value group C is 0 to 255. The definitions depend on the value in value group A. The codes for abstract objects are specified in 5.3.2. Electricity related codes are specified in 7.1.

### 5.3.2 Abstract objects

Abstract objects are data items, which are not related to a certain type of physical quantity. See Table 4.

**Table 4 – Value group C codes – Abstract objects**

Value group C Abstract objects (A = 0)	
<b>0...89</b>	Context specific identifiers <sup>a</sup>
<b>93</b>	Consortia specific identifiers (See 5.4.2).
<b>94</b>	Country specific identifiers (See 0)
<b>96</b>	General service entries (See 6.1)
<b>97</b>	General Error registers (See 0)
<b>98</b>	General list objects (See 6.3)
<b>99</b>	Abstract data profiles (See 6.5)
<b>127</b>	Inactive objects <sup>b</sup>
<b>128...199, 240</b>	Manufacturer specific codes
<b>All other</b>	Reserved
<sup>a</sup> Context specific identifiers identify objects specific to a certain protocol and/or application. For the COSEM context, the identifiers are defined in IEC 62056-6-2:—, 6.2. <sup>b</sup> An inactive object is an object, which is defined and present in a meter, but which has no assigned functionality.	

## 5.4 Value group D

### 5.4.1 General

The range for value group D is 0 to 255.

### 5.4.2 Consortia specific identifiers

Table 5 specifies the use of value group D for consortia specific applications. In this table, there are no reserved ranges for manufacturer specific codes. The usage of value group E and F is defined in consortia specific documents.

**Table 5 – Value group D codes – Consortia specific identifiers**

Value group D Consortia specific identifiers (A = any, C = 93)	
<b>01</b>	SELMA Consortium
<b>All other</b>	Reserved
Objects that are already identified in this standard shall not be re-identified by consortia specific identifiers.	
NOTE The SELMA Consortium is an associated member of the DLMS UA.	