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Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling

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Échange des données de comptage de l'électricité – La suite DLMS/COSEM – Partie 3-1: Utilisation des réseaux locaux sur paire torsadée avec signal de porteuse

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ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling

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International Standard IEC 62056-3-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-3-1, issued in 2013, and constitutes a technical revision.

The main technical changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows:

- addition of a profile which makes use of the IEC 62056 DLMS/COSEM Application layer and COSEM object model;
- review of the data link layer which is split into two parts:
  - a pure Data Link layer;
  - a "Support Manager" entity managing the communication media;
- ability to negotiate the communication speed, bringing baud rate up to 9 600 bauds.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
13/1794/CDV	13/1823/RVC

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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

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ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 describes two sets of profiles: the first set of profiles allows a bidirectional communication between a client and a server. This set of profiles is made of three profiles allowing local bus data exchange with stations either energized or not. For non-energized stations, the bus supplies energy for data exchange. Three different profiles are supported:

- base profile: this three-layer profile provides remote communication services;

  NOTE 1 This first profile was published in IEC 61142:1993 and became known as the Euridis standard.

- profile with DLMS: this profile allows using DLMS services as specified in IEC 61334-4-41;

  NOTE 2 This second profile was published in IEC 62056-31:1999.

- profile with DLMS/COSEM: this profile allows using the DLMS/COSEM Application layer and the COSEM object model as specified in IEC 62056-5-3 and in IEC 62056-6-2 respectively.

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The three profiles use the same physical layer and they are fully compatible, meaning that devices implementing any of these profiles can be operated on the same bus. The transmission medium is twisted pair using carrier signalling and it is known as the Euridis Bus.

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The second set of profiles allows unidirectional communication between a given Energy Metering device and a Customer Energy Management System. This second set is made up of three profiles.

Subclause 4.2.1 to Clause 8 included specify the bidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling and Clause 9 to 9.5 the unidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 61334-4-41:1996, *Distribution automation using distribution line carrier systems – Part 4: Data communication protocols – Section 41: Application protocols – Distribution line message specification*

IEC 62056-51:1998, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 51: Application layer protocols*

IEC 62056-5-3:2017, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer*

IEC 62056-6-2:2017, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes*

ISO/IEC 8482:1993, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Twisted pair multipoint interconnections*

EIA 485, *Standard for Electrical Characteristics of Generators and Receivers for Use in Balanced Digital Multipoint Systems*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.2 Abbreviated terms

ADP	Primary Station Address
ADG	General Secondary Address. Broadcast Address
ADS	Secondary Station Address
AGN	Normal Wakeup
AGT	General call for a General Energized Station
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
APG	General Primary Address
ARJ	COM field value: Rejection of authentication in remote programming exchange
ASDU	Application Service Data Unit
ASO	COM field value: Call to Forgotten Stations
AUT	COM field value: Authentication command
COM	Control field of the Data Link layer
COSEM	Companion Specification for Energy Metering
DAT	COM field value: Response of remote reading exchange
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DLMS	Distribution Line Message Specification (IEC 61334-4-41) Device Language Message Specification (IEC 62056-5-3)
DSDU	Data link Service Data Unit
DRJ	COM field value: Data Rejected Value of COM notifying the rejection of remote programming exchange data
Dsap	Transport data unit label. Coded over 3 bits. Its value is 6.
DTSAP	Destination of Transport Service Access Point
ECH	COM field value: Echo of remote programming exchange data
ENQ	Remote reading exchange request
EOS	COM field value: End of remote programming exchange
IB	Initialisation of the bus
LDTI	Local Data Transmission Interface
MaxRetry	Maximum number retransmissions. Limited to 2.
MaxRSO	Maximum number of RSO listening windows. Fixed at 3.

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PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PRE	COM field value: Pre-selection of energised stations
REC	COM field value: Remote programming exchange request
RSO	COM field value: Response to a call to forgotten stations
SEL	COM field value: Acknowledgement of the pre-selection of energized stations
STSAP	Source Transport Service Access Point
TAB	In the case of the EURIDIS profiles without DLMS and without DLMS/COSEM: data code. In the case of profiles using DLMS or DLMS/COSEM: value at which the equipment is programmed for Discovery
TABi	List of TAB field
TASB	Duration of an Alarm Signal on the Bus
TIC	Transmission of Information to the Customer
TOAG	Maximum wait time for an energized station once selected, to recognise a general call AGN
TOALR	Wait before sending an AGN after reception of an AGN or AGT
TOL	Maximum waiting time for a request from the upper layer
TOPRE	Maximum waiting time for a response to a pre-selection.
TOU	Time of Use
TPDU	Transport Protocol Data Unit
TSDU	Transport Protocol Service Unit
TRA	COM field value: Acknowledgement of point to point transfer
TRB	COM field value: Broadcast remote transfer frame not acknowledged
TRF	COM field value: Point to point remote transfer exchange
T1	Time out to wait for a response according to a request
XBA	COM field value: Response to a change of speed request
XBR	COM field value: Change of speed request
ZA1	Field reserved for bidirectional programming authentication
ZA2	Field reserved for bidirectional programming authentication

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4 General description

4.1 Basic vocabulary

All communication calls upon two systems called Primary Station and Secondary Station. The Primary Station is the system that decides to initialize a communication with a remote system called Secondary Station; these designations remain valid throughout the duration of the communication.

A communication is broken down into a certain number of transactions. Each transaction consists of a transmission from the Transmitter to the Receiver. During the sequence of transactions, the Primary Station and Secondary Station systems take turns to act as Transmitter and Receiver.

For the local bus data exchange profile with DLMS or DLMS/COSEM, the terms Client and Server have the same meaning as for the DLMS model (refer to IEC 61334-4-41 or IEC 62056-5-3). The Server (which is a Secondary Station) receives and processes all submissions of specific service requests. The Client (which is a Primary Station) is the system that uses the Server for a specific purpose by means of one or more service requests.

4.2 Profiles, layers and protocols

4.2.1 Overview

This document specifies three profiles as shown in Figure 1.

- the base profile (without DLMS), see 4.2.2;
- the profile with DLMS, see 4.2.3;
- the profile with DLMS/COSEM; see 4.2.4.

The physical layer in the three profiles is the same except that in the DLMS/COSEM profile speed negotiation is available. This common physical layer allows stations using different profiles to be installed on the same bus.

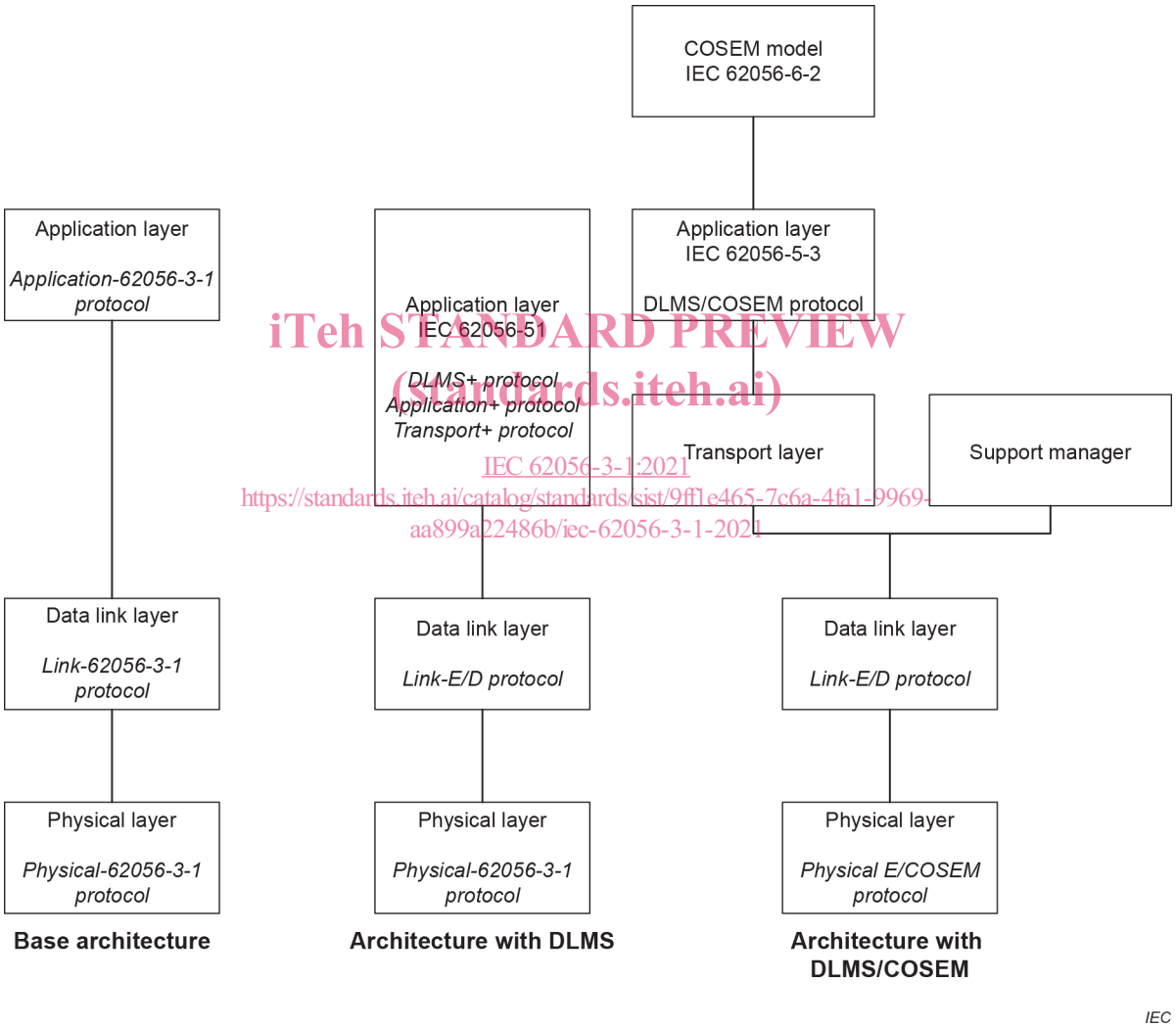

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Figure 1 – IEC 62056-3-1 communication profiles

4.2.2 Base profile (without DLMS)

The base profile (without DLMS) uses three protocol layers:

- the physical layer with the *Physical-62056-3-1* protocol specified in 5.1;
- the data link layer with the *Link-62056-3-1* protocol, specified in 5.2, and
- the application layer with the *Application-62056-3-1* protocol specified in 5.3.

This profile allows remote reading, remote programming, point-to-point remote transfer – which is a simplified remote programming service – broadcast remote transfer, remote supply of secondary stations, detecting forgotten stations and alarm functions. The related communication services are specified in 4.4.

4.2.3 Profile with DLMS

The profile with DLMS uses three protocol layers:

- the same physical layer as the base profile, specified in 5.1;
- the data link layer using the *Link-E/D* protocol, specified in 6.2; and
- the application layer specified in IEC 62056-51, using the *Transport+, Application+* and *DLMS+* protocols, see 6.3.

This profile also allows using DLMS as specified in IEC 61334-4-41. The related communication services are specified in 4.5.

4.2.4 Profile with DLMS/COSEM

The profile with DLMS/COSEM uses four protocol layers:

- the physical layer, similar to the one used in the base profile and the profile with DLMS, specified in 5.1, but with speed negotiation, see 7.2;
- the data link layer using the *Link-E/D* protocol. This is the same as the data link layer of the profile with DLMS, except that it interfaces with the support manager layer and the transport layer. See 7.3;
- the support manager layer supports some specific process for the management of the bus, see 7.4;
- the transport layer provides segmentation and reassembly of APDUs, see 7.5;
- the application layer as specified in IEC 62056-5-3 taking into account some restrictions of the Euridis bus, see 7.6.

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The profile with DLMS/COSEM allows using the COSEM object model and the DLMS services accessing the COSEM objects over the Euridis bus.

4.3 Specification language

In this document, the protocol of each layer is described by state transitions represented in the form of tables. The syntax used in making up these tables is defined by a specification language described in Annex A.

In the event of a difference in interpretation between part of the text and a state transition table, the table is always taken as the reference.

4.4 Communication services for local bus data exchange without DLMS

4.4.1 Overview

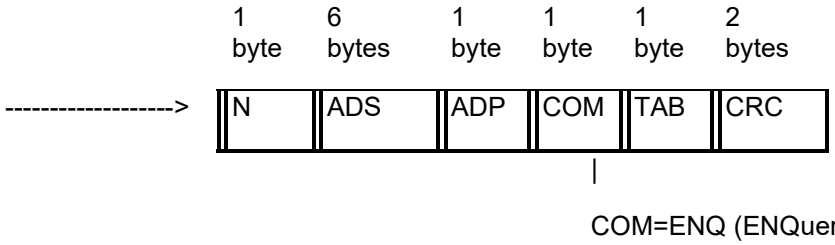
The list of available services (see Annex I) at the Application level layer is:

a) remote reading of data, see 4.4.2;
b) remote programming of data, see 4.4.3;
c) point to point remote transfer, which is a simplified remote programming service, see 4.4.4;
d) broadcast remote transfer, 4.4.5;
e) bus initialization, 4.4.6;
f) forgotten station call, 4.4.7.

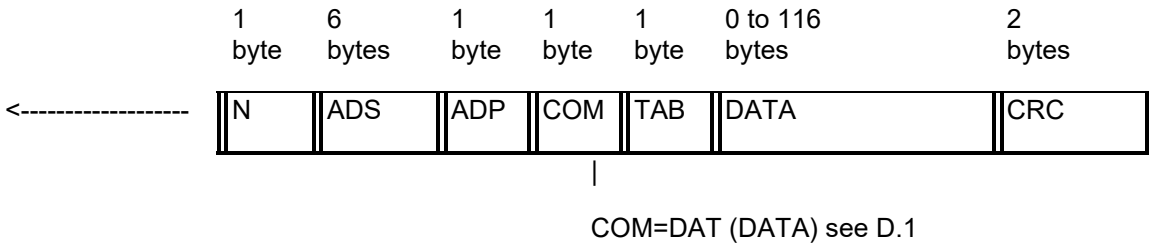
4.4.2 Remote reading exchange

The ENQ exchange consists of two frames arranged in one sequence:

- remote reading frame containing the type of data to select in the TAB field



- positive acknowledgement frame with the selected data in the DATA field



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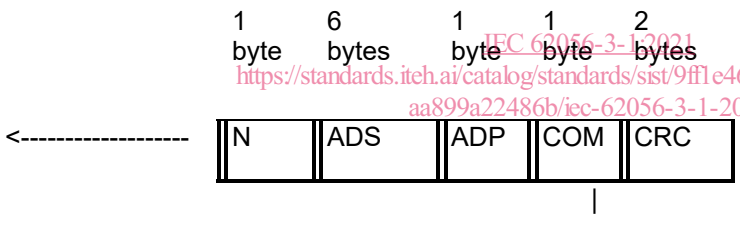
- negative acknowledgement frame (TAB identifier unknown)



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4.4.3 Remote programming exchange

The REC exchange consists of four frames arranged in two sequences. Since there is an internal sequence for authentication purpose, from the application point of view, it seems to be only one sequence with two frames:

- remote programming frame containing data in the DATA field and their type in the TAB field