



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Komunikacijski sistemi za merilnike - Spremno tehnično poročilo k EN 13757-2,-3 in -7 - Primeri in dodatni podatki

Communication system for meters - Accompanying TR to EN 13757-2,-3 and -7, Examples and supplementary information

Kommunikationssysteme für Zähler - Begleitender Technischer Bericht zu EN 13757-2, -3 und -7, Beispiele und ergänzende Informationen

Systèmes de communication pour compteurs - Rapport technique accompagnant les EN 13757-2,-3 et -7 - Exemples et informations supplémentaires

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| 33.200 | Daljinsko krmiljenje, daljinske meritve (telemetrija) | Telecontrol. Telemetry |
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Communication system for meters - Accompanying TR to EN 13757-2,-3 and -7, Examples and supplementary information

Systèmes de communication pour compteurs - Rapport
technique accompagnant les EN 13757-2,-3 et -7 -
Exemples et informations supplémentaires

Kommunikationssysteme für Zähler - Begleitender
Technischer Bericht zu EN 13757-2, -3 und -7,
Beispiele und ergänzende Informationen

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 13 November 2017. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 294.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (CEN/TR 17167:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 294 “Communication systems for meters”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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Introduction

This document belongs to a series of parts of EN 13757, which covers communication systems for meters and remote reading of meters. EN 13757-1 contains generic descriptions and a communication protocol. EN 13757-2 contains a physical and a link layer for twisted pair based Meter-Bus (M-Bus). EN 13757-3 contains detailed description of the application protocols especially the M-Bus Protocol. EN 13757-4 describes wireless communication (often called wireless M-Bus or wM-Bus). EN 13757-5 describes the wireless network used for repeating, relaying and routing for the different modes of EN 13757-4. EN 13757-6 describes a twisted pair local bus for short distance (Lo-Bus). EN 13757-7 describes transport mechanism and security methods for data.

These upper M-Bus protocol layers can be used with various physical layers and with link layers and network layers, which support the transmission of variable length binary transparent messages. Frequently, the physical and link layers of EN 13757-2 (twisted pair) and EN 13757-4 (wireless) as well as EN 13757-5 (wireless with routing function) or the alternatives described in EN 13757-1 are used. These upper M-Bus protocol layers have been optimized for minimum battery consumption of meters, especially for the case of wireless communication to ensure long battery lifetimes of the meters. Secondly, it is optimized for minimum message length to minimize the wireless channel occupancy and hence the collision rate. Thirdly, it is optimized for minimum requirements towards the meter processor regarding requirements of RAM size, code length and computational power.

An overview of communication systems for meters is given in EN 13757-1, which also contains further definitions.

This document concentrates on the meter communication. The meter communicates with one (or occasionally several) fixed or mobile communication partners which again might be part of a private or public network. These further communication systems might use the same or other application layer protocols, security, privacy, authentication, and management methods.

To facilitate common communication systems for CEN-meters (e.g. gas, water, thermal energy meters and heat cost allocators) and for electricity meters, in this document occasionally electricity meters are mentioned. All these references are for information only and are not standard requirements. The definition of communication standards for electricity meters (possibly by a reference to CEN standards) remains solely in the responsibility of CENELEC.

Table 1 gives an overview of the annexes as well as a reference to the corresponding Annexes in the former EN 13757-3:2013 where applicable.

Table 1 — Relation between the annexes of this Technical report and EN 13757-3:2013

Annex	Description	Annex in EN 13757-3:2013
A	Datagram examples for a twisted pair M-Bus link layer	E
B	Secondary search implementation instructions	F
C	Consumer feedback for smart metering applications	L
D	Installation and registration procedures	M
E	Implementation of an M-Bus data container	N
F	Datagram examples for wired and wireless M-Bus	P
G	Implementation of Descriptors	—

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1 Scope

This Technical Report contains additional information to the requirements determined in EN 13757-2, EN 13757-3 and EN 13757-7, in particular examples for the implementation, datagram examples secured by security mechanism of part 7 and additional non-normative requirements beyond meter communication itself.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

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>

3.1

byte

octet of bits

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3.2

data integrity

property that data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner

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3.3

datagram

unit of data transferred from source to destination

3.4

integrity

see data integrity

3.5

key derivation

technique by which a (potentially large) number of keys are generated (“derived”) from a single initial key and non-secret variable data with each resulting key using a non-reversible process

3.6

message

functional set of data transferred from source to destination

Note 1 to entry: A message may consist of one or more datagrams.

3.7

persistent key

cryptographic key which shall be kept a prolonged period

3.8**security mechanism**

mode of operation of a (symmetric) cryptographic algorithm

3.9**security mode**

mode number in configuration field identifying a set of applied security mechanisms

3.10**security service**

authenticity, confidentiality and data integrity

4 Symbols and abbreviations**4.1 Abbreviations**

ACK	Acknowledge
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AFL	Authentication and Fragmentation Layer
APL	Application Layer
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal numbers
CBC	Cipher Block Chaining (AES mode of operation)
CF	Configuration Field
CFE	Configuration Field Extension
CI	Control Information field
CMAC	Cipher-based MAC [Source: NIST/SP 800-38B]
CMD	Command
CNF-IR	Confirm Installation Request
CTR	Counter Mode encryption algorithm (AES mode of operation)
DIB	Data Information Block
DIF	Data Information Field
DIFE	Data Information Field Extensions
DLL	Data Link Layer
ELL	Extended Link Layer
GCM	Galois/Counter Mode, an algorithm for authenticated encryption with associated data (AES mode of operation)
IV	Initialisation Vector
LSB	Least Significant Byte
MAC	Message Authentication Code
NOTE	MAC is in other standards also used as an acronym for Media Access Control for data communication at the Physical Layer
MSB	Most Significant Byte

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OBIS	Object Identification System (see IEC 62056-6-1)
REQ-UD	Request User Data (class 1 or 2)
RSP-UD	Respond User Data
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
SM-CG	Smart Meter Co-ordination Group
SND-IR	Send Installation Request
SND-NKE	Send Link Reset
SND-NR	Send – No Reply
SND-UD	Send User Data
TPL	Transport Layer
VIB	Value Information Block
VIF	Value Information Field
VIFE	Value Information Field Extensions

4.2 Symbols

Hexadecimal numbers are designated by a following “h”.

Binary numbers are designated by a following “b”.

Decimal numbers have no suffix.

The concatenation of fields is indicated by the symbol “||”. E.g. 12_h || 34_h results in 1234_h.

5 Overview

The supplementary information on the requirements determined in EN 13757-2, EN 13757-3 and EN 13757-7 is provided in the annexes of this Technical Report. Table 2 gives an Overview about these Annexes.

Annexes A, B and D are only applicable to wired M-Bus solution.

Annex C describes how parts of EN 13757-2, EN 13757-3, EN 13757-4 and EN 13757-7 can be used to implement smart meter functionalities. Similar functionalities could also be implemented using other physical and link layers.

Annex D provides information on installation procedures wireless meters and their integration in meter management systems.

Annex E contains a definition of two containers to transport special data via an M-Bus data point.

Annex F provides many examples of plain and encrypted/authenticated M-Bus messages for the wired and wireless M-Bus.

Annex G defines descriptors, i.e. special M-Bus data points, which have been added to explain the purpose of other M-Bus data points.

Table 2 — Overview of the Annexes

Annex	Description	Applicable for	
		wired M-Bus	wireless M-Bus
A	Datagram examples for a twisted pair M-Bus link layer	x	
B	Secondary search implementation instructions	x	
C	Consumer feedback for smart metering applications	x	x
D	Installation and registration procedures		x
E	Implementation of an M-Bus data container	x	x
F	Datagram examples for wired and wireless M-Bus	x	x
G	Implementation of Descriptors	x	x

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Annex A (informative)

Examples

A.1 General

The following examples give the whole datagram for a twisted pair M-Bus link layer (EN 13757-2). Nevertheless other physical and link layers (e.g. EN 13757-4) could also be used.

A.2 Example for a RSP-UD

(All values are hex.)

68 1F 1F 68	Link layer header of RSP-UD datagram (length 1F _h = 31d bytes)
08 02 72	C field = 08 (RSP), address 2, CI field 72h
78 56 34 12	Identification number = 12345678
24 40 01 07	Manufacturer ID = 4024 _h ("PAD"), version = 1, device type = water meter
55 00 00 00	ACC = 55 _h = 85d, status = 00 _h , configuration field = 0000 _h
03 13 15 31 00	Data block 1: unit 0, storage No. 0, no tariff, instantaneous volume, 12565 l (24 bit integer)
DA 02 3B 13 01	Data block 2: unit 0, storage No. 5, no tariff, maximum volume flow, 113 l/h (4 digit BCD)
8B 60 04 37 18 02	Data block 3: unit 1, storage No. 0, tariff 2, instantaneous energy, 218,37 kWh (6 digit BCD)
18 16	Checksum and stop sign

A.3 Example baud rate switch

The master switches the slave (in point-to-point connection) from now 2 400 Bd to 9 600 Bd.

(All values are hex.)

Master to slave: 68 03 03 68 53 FE BD 0E 16 with 2 400 Bd.

Slave to master: E5 with 2 400 Bd.

From that time on the slave communicates with the transmission speed 9 600 Bd, if the slave can handle 9 600 Bd, otherwise it remains at 2 400 Bd.

In bus mode this is followed within < 2 min by an acknowledged communication (i.e. SND-NKE) at 9 600 Bd.

Master to slave: 10 40 FE 3E 16.

Slave to master: E5.

A.4 Example application select with subcode

The master releases an enhanced application select to all slaves. All datagrams of the user data type are requested.

(All values are hex.)

Master to slave: 68 04 04 68 53 FE 50 10 B1 16.

Slave to master: E5.

A.5 Writing data to a slave

The master can send data to a slave using a SND-UD with CI-field 51_h, 5A_h or 5B_h.

The following table shows the data structure for a write message. The order of the first three blocks in the following Table A.1 can be chosen freely, but the write only data record is at the end of the message. All records are optional.

Table A.1 — Data structure for writing data

Primary address record	Enhanced identification record	Normal data records	Write only data records
------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

a) Primary address record.

- The primary address record is optional and consists of three bytes:

Table A.2 — Coding of primary addressA.

DIF = 01 _h	VIF = 7A _h	Data = Address (1 byte binary)
-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

- With this data record a primary address can be assigned to a slave in point to point connections. The master knows all the used addresses on the bus and forbid setting the address of a slave to an already used address. Otherwise, both slaves with the same address could not be read out anymore.

b) Enhanced identification record.

With this optional data record, the identification (secondary address) can be changed. There are two cases to be distinguished:

- 1) Data are only the identification number

Table A.3 — Coding of single identification number

DIF = 0C _h	VIF = 79 _h	Data = Identification No. (8 digit BCD)
-----------------------	-----------------------	---

- 2) Data are the complete identification

Table A.4 — Coding of complete secondary address

DIF = 07 _h	VIF = 79 _h	Data = complete ID (64 bit integer)
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------------