



**Environmental Engineering (EE);  
Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment  
(Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in  
Telecommunication Networks)  
Part 1: Generic Interface**

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# Foreword

This final draft ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Environmental Engineering (EE), and is now submitted for the ETSI Membership Approval Procedure.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (power, cooling and building environment systems used in telecommunication networks), as identified below:

**Part 1: "Generic Interface";**

- Part 2: "DC power system control and monitoring information model";
- Part 3: "AC UPS power system control and monitoring information model";
- Part 4: "AC distribution power system control and monitoring information model";
- Part 5: "AC diesel back-up generator system control and monitoring information model";
- Part 6: "Air Conditioning System control and monitoring information model";
- Part 7: "Other utilities system control and monitoring information model";
- Part 8: "Remote Power Feeding System control and monitoring information model";
- Part 9: "Alternative Power Systems";
- Part 10: "AC inverter power system control and monitoring information model";
- Part 11: "Battery system with integrated control and monitoring information model";
- Part 12: "ICT equipment power, energy and environmental parameters monitoring information model".

## Modal verbs terminology

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## Executive summary

The present document will describe the generic monitoring and control interface for infrastructure equipment. The present document should follow a two-stage approach:

- a) protocol-independent information modelling;
- b) protocol-specific data modelling e.g. in YAML/JSON.

The present document applies to monitoring and control of Infrastructure Environment i.e. power, cooling and building environment systems for telecommunication centres and access network locations; also the monitoring energy and environmental parameters for Information Communication Technology (ICT) equipment in telecommunications sites or datacenter or customer premises are considered.

Interoperability of heterogeneous management interfaces and systems with multi-vendor equipment is the key issue. The present document gives a general approach from equipment to management system.

The multi-part deliverable is composed of a generic core part (the present document) and several specific parts for equipment category.

The present document defines:

- The site equipment maps and its division in functional subsets e.g. DC system which introduces part 2 and following parts of this multi-part deliverable.
- The generic set of exchanged information required at the interface of equipment, which is instanced for each equipment subset in part 2 and following parts of this multi-part deliverable.
- The minimum requirement for network architecture allowing some compatibility with old existing interface and the mechanism to exchange data between network elements.
- The data interface protocol for remote or local site management (Machine to Machine Interface MMI) and Human Machine Interface HMI for monitoring and controlling.
- Recommendations for a management network such as dependability, data back-up, data coherence and synchronization all along the management network, response time, fault detection and partial service in case of failure.
- The Measurement accuracy of Power, Energy and Environmental parameters (PEE).

An architecture for monitoring Power, Energy and Environmental parameters (PEE) for data originated by different types of site infrastructure equipment is defined.

## Introduction

The present document was developed jointly by ETSI TC EE and ITU-T Study Group 5. It is published respectively by ITU and ETSI as Recommendation ITU-T L.MCI Gen [i.33] and ETSI ES 202 336-1 (the present document), which are technically equivalent.



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# 1 Scope

The present document applies to monitoring and control of Infrastructure Environment i.e. power, cooling and building environment systems for telecommunication centres and access network locations; also, the monitoring of energy and environmental parameters: Power Energy Environmental (PEE) parameters for ICT equipment in telecommunications sites or datacenter or customer premises are considered.

Interoperability of heterogeneous management interfaces and systems with multi-vendor equipment is the key issue. The present document gives a general approach from equipment to management system.

The multi-part deliverable is composed of a generic core part (the present document) and several specific parts for equipment category.

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- The site equipment maps and its division in functional subsets e.g. DC system which introduces following parts of this multi-part deliverable.
- The generic set of exchanged information required at the interface of equipment, which is instanced for each equipment covered by following parts of this multi-part deliverable.
- The minimum requirement for network architecture allowing some compatibility with old existing interface and the mechanism to exchange data between network elements.
- The data interface protocol for remote or local site management (Machine to Machine Interface MMI) and Human Machine Interface HMI for monitoring and controlling.
- Recommendations for a management network such as dependability, data back-up, data coherence and synchronization all along the management network, response time, fault detection and partial service in case of failure.
- The Measurement accuracy of Power, Energy and Environmental Parameters (PEE).

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## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative references

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] [Recommendation ITU-T M.3010](#): "Principles for a Telecommunications management network".
- [2] [Recommendation ITU-T M.3100](#): "Generic network information model".
- [3] [Recommendation ITU-T X.733](#): "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Systems Management: Alarm reporting function".
- [4] [IEC 60839-5-1](#): "Alarm and electronic security systems – Part 5-1: Alarm transmission systems – General requirements".
- [5] Void.

- [6] [IETF RFC 7540](#): "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Version 2 (HTTP/2)".
- [7] [ISO/IEC 7498](#): "Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) — Basic Reference Model".
- [8] [IEEE 802™ series \(all parts\)](#): "IEEE Standard for Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks".
- [9] [IETF RFC 8259](#): "The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Data Interchange Format".
- [10] [IETF RFC 7950](#): "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language".
- [11] [ETSI EN 300 019-1-3](#): "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-3: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at weatherprotected locations".
- [12] [ETSI TS 132 130](#): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Telecommunication management; Network sharing; Concepts and requirements(3GPP TS 32.130)".

## 2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] ETSI TR 102 336: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power and cooling system control and monitoring guidance".
- [i.2] Void.
- [i.3] IETF RFC 2516: "A Method for Transmitting PPP Over Ethernet (PPPoE)".
- [i.4] IETF RFC 1191: "Path MTU discovery".
- [i.5] IETF RFC 871: "Perspective on the ARPANET reference model".
- [i.6] IETF RFC 1662: "PPP in HDLC-like Framing".
- [i.7] IETF RFC 1994: "PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)".
- [i.8] IETF RFC 2364: "PPP Over AAL5".
- [i.9] IETF RFC 2615: "PPP over SONET/SDH".
- [i.10] IETF RFC 1661: "The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)".
- [i.11] ISO/IEC 8327: "Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Connection-oriented Session protocol: Protocol specification".
- [i.12] ETSI ES 202 336-2: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and control interface for infrastructure equipment (Power, Cooling and environment systems used in telecommunication networks); Part 2: DC power system control and monitoring information model".
- [i.13] ETSI ES 202 336-3: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 3: AC UPS power system control and monitoring information model".

- [i.14] ETSI ES 202 336-4: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 4: AC distribution power system control and monitoring information model".
- [i.15] ETSI ES 202 336-5: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 5: AC diesel back-up generator system control and monitoring information model".
- [i.16] ETSI ES 202 336-6: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 6: Air Conditioning System control and monitoring information model".
- [i.17] ETSI ES 202 336-7: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 7: Other utilities system control and monitoring information model".
- [i.18] ETSI ES 202 336-8: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 8: Remote Power Feeding System control and monitoring information model".
- [i.19] ETSI ES 202 336-9: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 9: Alternative Power Systems".
- [i.20] ETSI ES 202 336-10: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 10: AC inverter power system control and monitoring information model".
- [i.21] ETSI ES 202 336-11: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and control interface for infrastructure equipment (Power, Cooling and environment systems used in telecommunication networks); Part 11: Battery system with integrated control and monitoring information model".
- [i.22] ETSI ES 202 336-12: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and control interface for infrastructure equipment (power, cooling and building environment systems used in telecommunication networks); Part 12: ICT equipment power, energy and environmental parameters monitoring information model".
- [i.23] ETSI EN 300 132-1: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment; Part 1: Alternating Current (AC)".
- [i.24] ETSI EN 300 132-2: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment; Part 2: -48 V Direct Current (DC)".
- [i.25] ETSI EN 300 132-3: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment; Part 3: Up to 400 V Direct Current (DC)".
- [i.26] Recommendation ITU-T X.25: "Interface between Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-terminating Equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit".
- [i.27] LT0511 RevB datasheet: "Linear Technology LTC 1966 precision micropower RMS to DC converter".
- [i.28] Mark Strzegowski: "[Realizing the Full Potential of Your AMI Deployment with Meter Diagnostic Data](#)", Analog Device.

- [i.29] ETSI EN 300 019-1-4: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations".
- [i.30] ETSI ES 203 700: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Sustainable power feeding solutions for 5G network".
- NOTE: ETSI ES 203 700 is technically equivalent to [Recommendation ITU-T L.1210](#): "Sustainable power-feeding solutions for 5G networks".
- [i.31] [Recommendation ITU-T L.1382](#): "Smart energy solution for telecommunication rooms".
- [i.32] IEC 61557-12: 2018 /AMD (2021): "Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC. - Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures - Part 12: Power metering and monitoring devices".
- [i.33] Recommendation ITU-T L.MCI Gen: "Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks) Part 1: Generic Interface".
- [i.34] W3C®: "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition".

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## 3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms apply:

**alarm:** any information signalling abnormal state, i.e. different to specified normal state of hardware, software, environment condition (temperature, humidity, etc.)

NOTE: The alarm signal can be understood by itself by an operator and have at least one severity qualification or codification (colour, level, etc.).

**alarm loop:** electrical loop which open or closed state correspond to alarm start (set) or end (clear) state

**alarm message:** text parts of the alarm structure

**alarm structure:** organized set of information fields in an alarm data frame (time stamp, set/clear, text, etc.)

**client post:** any device (laptop, PDA, console, etc.) connected to servers via the operation system networks to perform maintenance or supervision operations

NOTE: It is independent of object class and object properties. The most common functions are GET and SET, equivalent to monitor and control.

**Control Unit (CU):** integrated unit in an equipment to monitor and control this equipment through sensors and actuators

**Data Gathering Unit (DGU):** functional unit used for several functions:

- collect serial, digital, and analogue data;
- option to send (output) serial or digital commands;
- forward/receive information to/from the Local/Remote Management Application via agreed protocols;
- mediation between interfaces and protocols.

NOTE: This functional unit may be integrated as part of specific equipment.

**Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP):** protocol used for self configuration of TCP/IP parameters of a workstation assigning IP address and a sub-network mask

NOTE: DHCP may also configure DNS.

**Dynamic Name Server (DNS):** server that associates a single domain name to an IP address

**dynamic synoptic:** dynamic display of geographical maps, networks, installations and equipment

**event:** any information signalling a change of state which is not an alarm: e.g. battery test, change of state of battery charge

NOTE: The alarm signal can be understood by itself by an operator and have at least one severity qualification or codification (colour, level, etc.). It is transmitted in a formatted structure with text message and other fields like for alarm, e.g. an event can be coded as an alarm with severity "0".

**eXtended HTML (XHTML):** stricter and cleaner version of HTML

NOTE 1: XHTML consists of all the elements in HTML 4.01 combined with the syntax of XML.

NOTE 2: It can be read by all XML browser (see W3C).

**eXtensible Style sheet Language (XSL):** language for expressing style sheets

NOTE: It consists of two parts, a language for transforming XML documents, and an XML vocabulary for specifying formatting semantics. An XSL style sheet specifies the presentation of a class of XML documents by describing how an instance of the class is transformed into an XML document that uses the formatting vocabulary.

**Guidelines for Definition of Managed Objects (GDMO):** syntax specification for the classification of objects and properties

NOTE: Associated to ASN.1 language for object definition.

**infrastructure equipment:** power, cooling and building environment systems used in telecommunications centres and Access Networks locations

EXAMPLE: Cabinets, shelters, underground locations, etc.

**Intranet:** internal company network generally using Ethernet protocol and extended IP addresses

**logbook:** chronological file that contains alarm and event messages may be paper or electronic

**Management Information Base (MIB):** dynamic data base that gathers all objects and should evolve to include automatic and manual configuration tools with self coherence tests

**menu:** list of possible input command choices that may be presented in different ways on a display

NOTE: Selection is normally made by a keyboard, a pointing device, a mouse or directly by finger on a sensitive screen.

**object:** class description of items that accept a set of properties or functions

NOTE: Generic objects can include more specific items and inherit from their properties. If correctly structured, object programming can allow the system to evolve, i.e. be more future-proof. The code should intrinsically be open and structured.

**pop-up:** information or command screen that appears when a menu choice is selected

NOTE: For example this may be a pop-up menu when the pointer is on a title button.

**REpresentational State Transfer (REST):** way to build an application for distributed system as www

**warning:** low severity alarm

## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

Tacq                      Voltage and Current acquisition period

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

A/D	Analog to Digital
AC	Alternating Current
ADSL	Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line
AFP	Advanced Function Presentation
API	Application Programming Interface
ARPANET	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
ASAP	Application Specific Access Profile
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
ASP	Abstract Service Primitive
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
ATP	Access Transport Protocol
BNC	Bayonet Nut Connector
BS	Base Station
CAN	Controller Area Network
CHAP	Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol
CIM	Common Information Model
CM	Configuration Management
CRC	Cycle Redundancy Check
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection
CSV	Comma Separated Values
CU	Control Unit
DC	Direct Current
DCF	Data Communication Function in TMN
DCU	Data Control Unit
DGU	Data Gathering Unit
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Dynamic Name Server
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory
ENRP	Endpoint Name Resolution Protocol
EP	Exploitation Post
FCS	Frame Check Sequence
FIFO	First In First Out
FM	Fault Management
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GDMO	Guidelines for Definition of Managed Objects
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GSM	Global System for Mobile
HDLC	Hierarchical Data Link Control
HMI	Human-Machine Interface
HTML	HyperText Transfer Mark up Language
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
HW	Hardware
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identifier
IEM&C	Infrastructure Equipment Monitoring & Control (mediation agent)
IP	Internet Protocol
IPCP	Internet Protocol Control Protocol
ISDN	Integrated Service Digital Network
ISP	Internet service Provider