IEC 62056-6-2

Edition 2.0 2016-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

Échange des données de comptage de l'électricité – La suite DLMS/COSEM – Partie 6-2: Classes d'interfaces COSEM

IEC 62056-6-2:2016-02 (en-fr)

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DLMS[1] User Association
Zug/Switzerland
www.dlms.com

International Standard IEC 62056-6-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-6-2, published in 2013. It constitutes a technical revision.

The significant technical changes with respect to IEC 62056-6-2:2013 are listed in Annex F (informative).

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1651A/FDIS	13/1659/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.

[1] Device Language Message Specification.

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- withdrawn,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.

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INTRODUCTION

This second edition of IEC 62056-6-2 has been prepared by IEC TC13 WG14 with a significant contribution of the DLMS User Association, its D-type liaison partner.

This edition is in line with the DLMS UA Blue Book Edition 11.0. The main new features are the client user identification mechanism, the “Push setup”, the ”Parameter monitor”, the “GSM diagnostic”, the “IPv6 setup”, the “Prime NB OFDM PLC setup”, the “G3-PLC setup” and the “ZigBee ® setup”[2] interface classes.

In 2014, the DLMS UA has published Blue Book Edition 12.0 adding several new features regarding functionality, efficiency and security while keeping full backwards compatibility.

The intention of the DLMS UA is to bring also these latest developments to international standardization. Therefore, IEC TC13 WG14 launched a project to bring these new elements also to the IEC 62056 suite that will lead to Edition 3.0 of the standard.

Object modelling and data identification

Driven by the business needs of the energy market participants – generally in a liberalized, competitive environment – and by the desire to manage natural resources efficiently and to involve the consumers, the utility meter became part of an integrated metering, control and billing system. The meter is not any more a simple data recording device but it relies critically on communication capabilities. Ease of system integration, interoperability and data security are important requirements.

COSEM, the Companion Specification for Energy Metering, addresses these challenges by looking at the utility meter as part of a complex measurement and control system. The meter has to be able to convey measurement results from the metering points to the business processes which use them. It also has to be able to provide information to the consumer and manage consumption and eventually local generation.

COSEM achieves this by using object modelling techniques to model all functions of the meter, without making any assumptions about which functions need to be supported, how those functions are implemented and how the data are transported. The formal specification of COSEM interface classes forms a major part of COSEM.

To process and manage the information it is necessary to uniquely identify all data items in a manufacturer-independent way. The definition of OBIS, the Object Identification System is another essential part of COSEM. It 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.* The set of OBIS codes has been considerably extended over the years to meet new needs.

COSEM models the utility meter as a server application – see 4.7 – used by client applications that retrieve data from, provide control information to, and instigate known actions within the meter via controlled access to the COSEM objects. The clients act as agents for third parties i.e. the business processes of energy market participants.

The standardized COSEM interface classes form an extensible library. Manufacturers use elements of this library to design their products that meet a wide variety of requirements.

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2 ZigBee® is a trademark owned by ZigBee corporation. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by the IEC of the product named.

The server offers means to retrieve the functions supported, i.e. the COSEM objects instantiated. The objects can be organized to logical devices and application associations and to provide specific access rights to various clients.

The concept of the standardized interface class library provides different users and manufacturers with a maximum of diversity while ensuring interoperability.

ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 specifies a model of a meter as it is seen through its communication interface(s). Generic building blocks are defined using object-oriented methods, in the form of interface classes to model meters from simple up to very complex functionality.

Annexes A to F (informative) provide additional information related to some interface classes.

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 61334-4-32:1996, *Distribution automation using distribution line carrier systems – Part 4: Data communication protocols – Section 32: Data link layer – Logical link control (LLC)*

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 61334-4-511:2000 , *Distribution automation using distribution line carrier systems – Part 4-511: Data communication protocols – Systems management – CIASE protocol*

IEC 61334-4-512:2001, *Distribution automation using distribution line carrier systems – Part 4-512: Data communication protocols – System management using profile 61334-5-1 – Management Information Base (MIB)*

IEC 61334-5-1:2001, *Distribution automation using distribution line carrier systems – Part 5-1: Lower layer profiles – The spread frequency shift keying (S-FSK) profile*

IEC 61334-6:2000, *Distribution automation using distribution line carrier systems – Part 6: A-XDR encoding rule*

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

IEC 62056-31:1999, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 31: Using local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling*

NOTE This Edition is referenced in the interface class “IEC twisted pair (1) setup” (class_id: 24, version: 0).

IEC 62056-3-1:2013, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling*

NOTE This Edition is referenced in the interface class “IEC twisted pair (1) setup” (class_id: 24, version: 1).