

© Copyright SEK Svensk Elstandard. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

**System för hem och fastighetsautomation (HBES) och för
byggnadsautomation (BACS) –
Smart elnät –
Specifikation av applikation –
Gränssnitt och regler till kund/användare –
Del 12-1: Gränssnitt mellan CEM och resursfördelaren för HBES –
Allmänna fordringar och arkitektur**

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) –

Smart grid –

Application specification –

Interface and framework for customer –

*Part 12-1: Interface between the CEM and Home/Building Resource manager –
General Requirements and Architecture*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 50491-12-1:2018. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 50491-12-1:2018.

ICS 97.120.00

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

July 2018

ICS 97.120

English Version

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Smart grid - Application specification - Interface and framework for customer - Part 12-1: Interface between the CEM and Home/Building Resource manager - General Requirements and Architecture

Exigences générales relatives aux systèmes électroniques pour les foyers domestiques et les bâtiments (HBES) et aux systèmes de gestion technique du bâtiment (SGTB)
Réseau intelligent Spécification d'application Interface et cadre pour le client - Partie 12-1 : Interface entre le gestionnaire d'énergie pour le client (CEM, Customer Energy Manager) et le gestionnaire de ressources pour foyers domestiques/ bâtiments. Exigences et Architecture générales

Allgemeine Anforderungen an die Elektrische Systemtechnik für Heim und Gebäude (ESHG) und an Systeme der Gebäudeautomation (GA) - Smart grid - Anwendungsspezifikaion - Struktur der Schnittstelle für Anwender - Teil 12-1: Schnittstelle zwischen CEM und Heim-/Gebäude-Ressourcenmanager - Allgemeine Anforderungen und Architektur

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2018-06-18. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

© 2018 CENELEC All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members.

Ref. No. EN 50491-12-1:2018 E

Contents	Page
European foreword	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	5
3.1 Terms and definitions	5
3.2 Abbreviations	8
4 Design considerations	8
4.1 General	8
4.2 Data security / privacy design guidelines	8
4.2.1 General	8
4.2.2 Data security / privacy on the smart grid side	8
4.2.3 Data security / privacy on premises side	9
4.2.4 Customer Energy Management System security	9
4.3 Device type agnostic energy management	9
4.4 Clock alignment	9
5 Background	9
6 Smart Grid premises side Architecture	12
6.1 General	12
6.2 Smart Grid Connection Point (SGCP)	14
6.3 Energy Management Gateway (EMG)	14
6.4 Interface S1	15
6.5 Customer Energy Manager (CEM)	15
6.6 Interface S2	16
6.7 Resource manager	16
6.8 HBES, SASS and Smart Devices	17
7 User Stories and Use Cases	17
7.1 Requirements for interoperability	17
7.2 Determining the requirements for Interface S2	18
7.3 Extensibility of S2 Requirements	18
Annex A (informative) Use Case example	19
Bibliography	22

European foreword

This document (EN 50491-12-1:2018) has been prepared by the Technical Committee CLC/TC 205, "Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES)".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has (dop) 2019-06-18
to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national (dow) 2021-06-18
standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

EN 50491-12-1 is part of the EN 50491 series of European Standards - General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - which will comprise the following parts:

- Part 1: General requirements;
- Part 2: Environmental Conditions;
- Part 3: Electrical Safety Requirements;
- Part 4-1: General functional safety requirements for products intended to be integrated in Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS);
- Part 5-1: EMC requirements, conditions and test set-up;
- Part 5-2: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS used in residential, commercial and light industry environment;
- Part 5-3: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS used in industry environment
- Part 6-1: HBES installations - Installation and planning;
- Part 6-3: HBES installations - Assessment and definition of levels;
- Part 11: Smart Metering – Application Specification – Simple External Consumer Display;
- Part 12: Smart grid - Application specification - Interface and framework for customer;
- Part 12-1: Interface between the CEM and Home/Building Resource manager– General Requirements and Architecture
- Future Part 12-2: Interface between the Home/Building CEM and Resource manager(s)– Data model and messaging
- Future Part 12-3: Home/Building Customer Energy Manager (CEM)
- Future Part 12-4: Resource manager

Introduction

Traditional electricity networks make use of a primarily one-way flow of energy and communication from the generator to the consumer via the transmission and distribution systems.

Although there is some monitoring and control of equipment in the transmission and distribution systems, there is no communication with, or control of, consumer equipment. In particular, there is no means of requesting short-term control of consumer equipment according to generation and/or transmission/distribution grid conditions. Generation equipment is controlled according to the open-ended (uncontrolled) demand of the consumer.

Today we are faced with an increase of energy consumption, this is directly connected to an increase of CO₂ production. The increased CO₂ density in the atmosphere supports the climate warming of the earth.

One significant way to cope with the increased energy consumption without increasing the CO₂ production is to use more renewable energy resources.

Unfortunately, the available renewable energy supply is not aligned with the energy demand. To increase efficiency, the energy demand should be aligned as much as possible with the available energy supply. To reach this goal communication between the various equipment and systems of the stakeholders within the energy field is necessary. This grid, exchanging information and energy between producers, consumers, distributors and metering is known as the "Smart Grid".

The EN 50491-12 series describes aspects of this smart grid that relate specifically to the premises (home/building) part of the smart grid, including the common interface between equipment in the premises and the smart grid.

1 Scope

This document specifies General Requirements and Architecture of an application layer interface between the Customer Energy Manager (CEM) and Smart Devices (SD) operating within the smart grid premises-side system (i.e. home or building but not industrial premises).

This document does not include requirements for:

- Safety;
- EMC;
- Data security; it is assumed that the underlying protocols will take the data security aspect into account;

NOTE Although data security is not within the scope of this standard, in Clause 4 some high-level design guidelines for data security are provided.

- Special equipment (e.g. legacy heat pumps) with a direct physical connection to the grid, as such equipment bypasses the CEM and is not HBES/BACS enabled (covered by other standards than the EN 50491 series).

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.

EN 50491-12, (all parts), *General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems*