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## **Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control –**

### **Part 62: Interface classes**

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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### **ELECTRICITY METERING – DATA EXCHANGE FOR METER READING, TARIFF AND LOAD CONTROL –**

#### **Part 62: Interface classes**

#### FOREWORD

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The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this International Standard may involve the use of a maintenance service concerning the stack of protocols on which the present standard IEC 62056-62 is based.

The IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this maintenance service.

The provider of the maintenance service has assured the IEC that he is willing to provide services under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the provider of the maintenance service is registered with the IEC. Information (see also 4.6.2 and Annex E) may be obtained from:

DLMS<sup>1</sup> User Association  
Geneva / Switzerland  
[www.dlms.ch](http://www.dlms.ch)

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<sup>1</sup> Device Language Message Specification.

International Standard IEC 62056-62 Ed. 2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2002 and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- the list of common data types has been amended, some new types have been added;
- formatting for floating point numbers has been added;
- new HLS mechanisms have been added;
- instance specific data types have been replaced with a well-defined set of applicable data types;
- new units have been added;
- encoding of `application_context_name` and `authentication_mechanism_name` attributes of the Association LN class has been clarified;
- new interface classes “Register table” and “Status mapping” have been added;
- a new version of the “IEC local port setup”, “Modem configuration”, “Auto connect” and “HDLC setup” interface classes have been added;
- new interface classes for setting up a TCP/IP based communication profile have been added. References to related IETF RFCs and standards, as well as related definitions have been added;
- several amendments in Annex D “Relation to OBIS” have been made.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1389/FDIS	13/1400/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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

A bilingual version of the publication may be issued at a later date.

## INTRODUCTION

Driven by the need of the utilities to optimize their business processes, the meter becomes more and more part of an integrated metering and billing system. Whereas in the past the commercial value of a meter was mainly generated by its data acquisition and processing capabilities, nowadays the critical issues are system integration and interoperability.

The Companion Specification for Energy Metering (COSEM) addresses these challenges by looking at the meter as an integrated part of a commercial process, which starts with the measurement of the delivered product (energy) and ends with the revenue collection.

The meter is specified by its “behaviour” as seen from the utility's business processes. The formal specification of the behaviour is based on object modelling techniques (interface classes and objects). The specification of these objects forms a major part of COSEM.

The COSEM server model (see 4.5) represents only the externally visible elements of the meter. The client applications that support the business processes of the utilities, customers and meter manufacturers make use of this server model. The meter offers means to retrieve its structural model (the list of objects visible through the interface), and provides access to the attributes and specific methods of these objects.

The set of different interface classes form a standardized library from which the manufacturer can assemble (model) its individual products. The elements are designed so that with them the entire range of products (from residential to commercial and industrial applications) can be covered. The choice of the subset of interface classes used to build a meter, their instantiation, and their implementation are part of the product design and therefore left to the manufacturer. The concept of the standardized metering interface class library provides the different users and manufacturers with a maximum of diversity without having to sacrifice interoperability.

# **ELECTRICITY METERING – DATA EXCHANGE FOR METER READING, TARIFF AND LOAD CONTROL –**

## **Part 62: 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.

### **2 Normative references**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60050-300:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Chapter 311: General terms relating to measurements – Chapter 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Chapter 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments – Chapter 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

IEC 60559:1989, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems*

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 62051:1999, *Electricity metering – Glossary of terms*

IEC 62051-1:2004, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Glossary of terms – Part 1: Terms related to data exchange with metering equipment using DLMS/COSEM*

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*

IEC 62056-46:2002, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 46: Data link layer using HDLC-protocol*  
Amendment 1<sup>2</sup>

IEC 62056-47:2006, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks*

IEC 62056-53:2006, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 53: COSEM Application layer*

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<sup>2</sup> To be published.

IEC 62056-61:2006, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 61: Object identification system(OBIS)*

ANSI C12.19:1997 / IEEE 1377:1997, *Utility Industry End Device Data Tables*

STD 0005: 1981, *Internet Protocol (Also: IETF RFC 0791, RFC 0792, RFC 0919, RFC 0922, RFC 0950, RFC 1112)*

STD 0051: 1994, *The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) (Also: IETF RFC 1661, RFC 1662)*