

IEC TS 62056-8-20

Edition 1.0 2016-11

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 8-20: Mesh communication profile for neighbourhood networks

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 17.220; 35.110; 91.140.50

ISBN 978-2-8322-3682-6

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

- 2 - IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016

CONTENTS

F	OREWOR	RD	4
IN	TRODU	CTION	6
1	Scope	9	7
2	Norma	ative references	7
3	Terms	s, definitions and abbreviated terms	8
_		Terms and definitions	
		Abbreviated terms	
4		ted communication environments – Overview	
5	Use of the communication layers for this profile		
Ŭ		Information related to the use of the specification specifying the lower layers	
		The structure of the profile supporting network meshed communications	
		Lower protocol layers and their use	
	5.3.1	Overview	
	5.3.2	Physical layer	
	5.3.3	MAC layer	
	5.3.4	Service mapping and adaptation layers	
	5.3.5	Network layer	14
	5.3.6	Transport layer	
	5.4	Service mapping and adaptation layers	14
	5.4.1	Service mapping	14
	5.4.2	Protocol_Connection_Parameters of the COSEM-OPEN service	14
	5.5	Registration and connection management	14
	5.5.1	Overview	
	5.5.2	Connectivity management	
	5.5.3	Registration	
6	Identi	fication and addressing scheme	17
		Overview	
	6.2	Network addressing	18
	6.2.1	General	
	6.2.2	Node migration	
		Transport addressing	
	6.3.1	Overview	
	6.3.2	UDP port	
	6.3.3	Default UDP ports	
_		Wrapper addressing	
7	•	fic considerations for the application layer services	
		Overview	
		Application association establishment and release: ACSE services	
	7.2.1	Application associations	
	7.2.2	Application association life time	
	7.2.3	COSEM-OPEN and COSEM-RELEASE service parameters	
		xDLMS services	
		Security mechanisms	
	7.4.1	General Broadcast	
	7.4.2	DI Dautast	∠1

IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016 - 3 -

7.4.3 Lower layers security	21			
7.5 Transferring long application messages	22			
7.6 Media access, bandwidth and timing considerations	22			
7.7 Other considerations	22			
8 Communication configuration and management	22			
8.1 Overview	22			
8.2 Group management	22			
8.3 Delayed and randomized response	22			
9 The COSEM application process	23			
10 Additional considerations for the use of this profile	23			
Annex A (informative) Address management process example				
A.1 Registration management	24			
A.2 IP address publication	24			
A.2.1 General	24			
A.2.2 Address lookup	25			
Figure 1 – Mesh neighbourhood network within an AMI environment	10			
Figure 2 – Entities and interfaces of a smart metering system1				
Figure 3 – The DLMS/COSEM mesh communication profile				
Figure 4 – Identification and addressing scheme18				
Figure A.1 – Registration management process				
Table 1 – Send_destination_and_method attribute	16			
Table 2 – Address registration data16				
Table 3 – Address update data	16			
Table 4 – Client and server SAPs	19			

- 4 - IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 8-20: Mesh communication profile for neighbourhood networks

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international
 consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all
 interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this Technical Specification may involve the use of a maintenance service concerning the stack of protocols on which the present specification IEC 62056-8-20 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 for applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the provider of the maintenance service is registered with the IEC. Information may be obtained from:

DLMS User Association Zug/Switzerland www.dlms.com IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016

- 5 -

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62056-8-20, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
13/1673/DTS	13/1704/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all 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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- · reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- · replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

- 6 - IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016

INTRODUCTION

As defined in IEC 62056-1-0, the IEC 62056 DLMS/COSEM suite provides specific communication profile standards for communication media relevant for smart metering.

Such communication profile standards specify how the COSEM data model and the DLMS/COSEM application layer can be used on the lower communication media-specific protocol layers.

Communication profile standards refer to communication standards that are part of the IEC 62056 DLMS/COSEM suite or to any other open communication standard.

This Technical Specification specifies a DLMS/COSEM IPv6 based communication profile that can be used in large scale AMI deployments where the Neighbourhood Networks are mesh networks.

The communication profile specified in this Technical Specification can be used over various suitable technologies providing a Neighbourhood Network with mesh topology, as long as they are capable to carry IPv6 traffic.

This specification follows the rules defined in IEC 62056-5-3:2016, Annex A.

The communication profile specified in this specification addresses the specificities resulting from the properties of the mesh network and the large quantity of devices to be managed.

IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016

-7-

ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 8-20: Mesh communication profile for neighbourhood networks

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 specifies a DLMS/COSEM communication profile that can be used in a smart metering system in which the Neighbourhood Networks (NN) are mesh networks.

This profile may be considered as an adaptation and extension of the UDP/IP communication profile specified in IEC 62056-9-7:2013. As in that standard, the PHY and MAC layers are out of the Scope.

This Technical Specification specifies a number of features essential to the efficient operation of a large scale AMI using mesh NNs. These features include:

- identification of the DLMS/COSEM client and server participating in an application association (AA) with their system title, so that this identification does not change when the IP address of the server changes, see Clause 6;
- a mechanism to inform the client of the binding between the server's system title and its current IP address(es), see 5.5.3;
- the use of the DLMS/COSEM UDP based transport layer, that allows keeping DLMS/COSEM AAs open for long periods, while the device may leave and join the mesh NN and/or its IP address may change, see 7.2.2;
- DLMS/COSEM application layer and application process level security features that can be used in a mesh environment, see 7.4.2;
- a mechanism to organize servers to one or more groups based on various conditions, so that the requests can be broadcasted to all devices attached to the mesh network, but only those servers belonging to the group carry out the request and respond, see 8.2;
- a mechanism that allows to send the response to a request in designated time windows and with a randomized delay, see 8.3.
- the use of a specific UDP port that allows efficient UDP header compression, see 6.3.3.

The Scope of this communication profile specification is restricted to aspects concerning the use of communication protocols in conjunction with the COSEM data model and the DLMS/COSEM application layer. Any project specific definitions of data structures and data contents may be provided in project specific companion specifications.

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.

IEC 60050 (all parts), International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) (available at www.electropedia.org)

IEC TR 62051, Electricity metering – Glossary of terms

- 8 - IEC TS 62056-8-20:2016 © IEC 2016

IEC TR 62051-1, 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 62056-1-0, Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 1-0: Smart metering standardisation framework

IEC 62056-4-7, Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 4-7: DLMS/COSEM transport layer for IP networks

IEC 62056-5-3:2016, Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

IEC 62056-6-1, Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

IEC 62056-6-2, Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

IEC 62056-9-7:2013, Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 9-7: Communication profile for TCP-UDP/IP networks

RFC 768, User Datagram Protocol Edited by J. Postel. August 1980. Available from https://www.ietf.org/rfc/r68.txt

RFC 2460, Internet Protocol, Version 6 (Ipv6) Specification [online]. Edited by R. Hinden, S. Deering. December 1998. Available from http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2460

RFC 3315, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) Edited by R. Droms, J. Bound, B. Volz, T. Lemon, C. Perkins, M. Carney. July 2003. Available from http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3315.txt

RFC 4291, IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture [online]. Edited by R. Hinden, S. Deering. February 2006. Available from http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4291

RFC 4862, IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration. Edited by S. Thomson, T.Narten, T. Jinmei September 2007. Available from https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4862

RFC 4944, Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks [online]. Edited by G. Montenegro, N. Kushalnagar, D. Culler. September 2007. Available from http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4944

RFC 6282, Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks. Available from http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6282

RFC 6550, IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks, Edited by T. Winter, P. Thubert, A. Brandt, J. Hui, R. Kelsey, P. Lewis, K. Pister, R. Struik, JP. Vasseur, R. Alexander. March 2012. Available from https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6550