



# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



---

**Electricity metering data exchange –The DLMS/COSEM suite –  
Part 8-5: Narrow-band OFDM G3-PLC communication profile  
for neighbourhood networks**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

---

ICS 17.220; 35.110; 91.140.50

ISBN 978-2-8322-4612-2

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

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms .....	9
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	9
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	9
4 Targeted communication environments.....	10
5 Use of the communication layers for this profile.....	11
5.1 Information related to the use of the standard specifying the lower layers .....	11
5.2 Structure of the communication profiles .....	11
5.3 Lower protocol layers and their use.....	12
5.3.1 Overview .....	12
5.3.2 Physical layer .....	14
5.3.3 MAC layer.....	15
5.3.4 Network layer – IPv6 .....	16
5.3.5 Transport layer – UDP .....	19
5.4 Service mapping and adaptation layers.....	19
5.4.1 Overview .....	19
5.4.2 G3-PLC Adaptation data services .....	19
5.4.3 G3-PLC Adaptation management services.....	19
5.5 Registration and connection management.....	20
5.5.1 PAN device Connection Manager.....	20
5.5.2 PAN Coordinator Connection Manager .....	21
6 Identification and addressing schemes .....	23
7 Specific considerations for the application layer services.....	23
7.1 Overview.....	23
7.2 Application association establishment and release: ACSE services.....	23
7.3 DLMS/COSEM services .....	23
7.4 Security mechanisms .....	24
7.5 Transferring long application messages .....	24
7.6 Media access, bandwidth and timing considerations .....	24
7.7 Other considerations.....	24
7.7.1 UDP DLMS/COSEM wrapper .....	24
7.7.2 DLMS/COSEM communication profile for UDP/IP networks .....	27
8 Communication configuration and management.....	27
9 The COSEM application process .....	27
10 Additional considerations for the use of this profile .....	27
Annex A (informative) Examples .....	28
A.1 Example 1: setting up a G3-PLC network dedicated to metering .....	28
A.2 Example 2: smart meters joining a G3-PLC PAN.....	29
Annex B (normative) New COSEM interface classes and OBIS codes.....	31
Figure 1 – Entities and interfaces of a smart metering system using the terminology of IEC 62056-1-0 .....	10

Figure 2 – G3-PLC protocol architecture .....	12
Figure 3 – PAN device communication profile architecture .....	13
Figure 4 – PAN coordinator communication profile architecture .....	13
Figure 5 – IPv6 address formats .....	16
Figure 6 – IPv6 Addressing plan example .....	17
Figure 7 – IPv6 Link-local address composition .....	18
Figure A.1 – PAN coordinator initialisation .....	28
Figure A.2 – PAN device initialisation and bootstrapping.....	30
Table 1 – 16-bit short addresses allocation rule .....	18
Table 2 – UDP port numbering.....	19
Table 3 – Selections from IEC 62056-4-7:2015 .....	25
Table 4 – Selections from IEC 62056-9-7:2013 .....	27

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### **ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –**

#### **Part 8-5: Narrow-band OFDM G3-PLC 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.
- 2) 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 International Standard may involve the use of a maintenance service concerning the stack of protocols on which the present standard IEC 62056-8-5 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:

G3-PLC Alliance  
<Tour ENEDIS  
34 Place des Corolles  
92079 Paris La Défense Cedex>  
www.g3-plc.com

International Standard IEC 62056-8-5 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
13/1708/CDV	13/1740/RVC

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

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.

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

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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

The contents of the corrigendum of December 2017 have been included in this copy.

**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.**

## 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 International Standard specifies the DLMS/COSEM communication profile for ITU-T G.9903:2014 PLC communication based on OFDM technology.

ITU-T G.9903 PLC is designed to meet the following aims:

- **Robustness:** the communication profile shall be suited to severe powerline environments (see 5.3.2);
- **Performance and scalability:** it embeds adaptive modulation to use the proper modulation according to the quality of the link (see 5.3.2) within dense environments (up to 2 000 nodes in the same PAN);
- **Security:** it shall offer a secure environment (see 7.4);
- **Openness:** it shall be based on open standards in order to support multi-supplier solutions (see Clause 5);
- **Flexibility and future proof:** it shall be able to support future applications through using IPv6 networking capabilities (see 5.3.4).

This standard follows the rules defined in IEC 62056-5-3:2017, Annex A.

## ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

### Part 8-5: Narrow-band OFDM G3-PLC communication profile for neighbourhood networks

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 specifies the IEC 62056 DLMS/COSEM communication profile for metering purposes based on the Recommendations ITU-T G.9901: *Narrowband orthogonal frequency division multiplexing power line communication transceivers – Power spectral density specification* and ITU-T G.9903:2014, *Narrowband orthogonal frequency division multiplexing power line communication transceivers for G3-PLC networks*, an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) Power Line Communications (PLC) protocol.

The physical layer provides a modulation technique that efficiently utilizes the allowed bandwidth within the CENELEC A (3 kHz – 95 kHz), CENELEC B (95 kHz – 125 kHz), ARIB (10 kHz – 450 kHz) and FCC (no specific frequency band limitations) bands, thereby allowing the use of advanced channel coding techniques. This enables a robust communication in the presence of narrowband interference, impulsive noise, and frequency selective attenuation.

The medium access control (MAC) layer allows the transmission of MAC frames through the use of the power line physical channel. It provides data services, frame validation control, node association and secure services.

The 6LoWPAN adaptation sublayer enables an efficient interaction between the MAC and the IPv6 network layer. The use of the IPv6 network protocol – the latest generation of IP protocols – opens a wide range of potential applications and services for metering purposes (but the applications are not limited to metering).

The transport layer, the application layer and the data model are as specified in the IEC 62056 DLMS/COSEM suite.

The scope of this communication profile standard is restricted to aspects concerning the use of communication protocols in conjunction with the COSEM data model and the DLMS/COSEM application layer. Data structures specific to a communication protocol are out of the scope of this communication profile standard.

NOTE They are specified in the specific protocol standards.

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 60050-300, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements – Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Part 313:*

*Types of electrical measuring instruments – Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

IEC TR 62051, *Electricity metering – Glossary of terms*

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 62056-4-7:2015, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 4-7: DLMS/COSEM transport layer for IP networks*

IEC 62056-5-3:2017, *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*

Recommendation ITU-T G.9903:2014, *Narrowband Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing Power Line Communication Transceivers for G3-PLC Networks* available at <http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-G.9903/en>

IETF RFC 768, *User Datagram Protocol*. Edited by J. Postel. August 1980. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc768.txt>

IETF RFC 2460, *Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification*. Edited by S. Deering, R. Hinden. December 1998. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2460.txt>

IETF RFC 4193, *Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Addresses*. Edited by R. Hinden, B. Haberman. October 2005. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4193.txt>

IETF RFC 4291, *IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture*. Edited by R. Hinden, S. Deering. February 2006. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4291.txt>

IETF RFC 4944, *Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks*. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2460.txt>

IETF RFC 6282, *Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks*. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2460.txt>

IETF RFC 4861, *Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)*. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4861.txt>

IETF RFC 4862, *IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration*. Available from <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4862.txt>

IEEE 802.15.4: *IEEE Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Networks*