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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite –
Part 8-8: Communication profile for ISO/IEC 14908 series networks**

**Échange des données de comptage de l'électricité – La suite DLMS/COSEM –
Partie 8-8: Profil de communication pour réseaux de la série ISO/IEC 14908**





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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	7
INTRODUCTION	9
1 Scope	10
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	11
3.1 Terms and definitions	11
3.2 Abbreviated terms	12
4 Targeted communication environments	13
5 Use of the communication layers for this profile	13
5.1 Information related to the use of the standard specifying the lower layers	13
5.2 The structure of the communication profile	14
5.3 Lower layers and their use	14
5.3.1 Overview	14
5.3.2 Physical layer	15
5.3.3 Data link layer	15
5.3.4 Network layer	15
5.3.5 Transport layer	15
5.4 Service mapping and Adaptation layer	16
5.4.1 Overview	16
5.4.2 Adaptation layer	16
5.5 Registration and connection management	27
6 Identification and addressing schemes	27
7 Specific considerations for the application layer services	28
7.1 Overview	28
7.2 Application Association establishment and release: ACSE services	28
7.2.1 Application association establishment	28
7.2.2 Application association release	29
7.2.3 COSEM-OPEN and COSEM-RELEASE service parameters	29
7.3 xDLMS services	30
7.4 Security mechanisms	30
7.4.1 DLMS/COSEM security	30
7.4.2 Adaptation layer security	30
7.4.3 Lower layers security	30
7.5 Transferring long application messages	30
7.6 Media access, bandwidth and timing considerations	30
7.7 Other considerations	30
8 Communication configuration and management	31
9 The COSEM Application Process	31
10 Additional considerations for the use of this profile	31
Annex A (informative) Examples	32
Annex B (normative) Interface classes	33
B.1 Interface classes	33
B.1.1 ISO/IEC 14908 Identification	33
B.1.2 ISO/IEC 14908 Protocol setup	33
B.1.3 ISO/IEC 14908 Protocol status	34

B.1.4	ISO/IEC 14908 Diagnostic	35
B.2	Relation to OBIS	37
Annex C (informative)	Implementation guide and migration path	38
C.1	General.....	38
C.2	Client-server model.....	38
C.2.1	General	38
C.2.2	Clients	38
C.2.3	Servers.....	39
C.2.4	Application associations	39
C.3	The COSEM objects.....	40
C.3.1	COSEM object model.....	40
C.3.2	Referencing methods.....	41
C.3.3	The object_list	42
C.3.4	Mandatory COSEM objects	42
C.3.5	Application specific objects.....	42
C.3.6	Utility table objects	42
Annex D (informative)	OSGP-AES-128-PSK security suite	46
D.1	General.....	46
D.2	Background.....	47
D.2.1	Overview	47
D.2.2	System Assumptions	47
D.2.3	Threat Model	47
D.2.4	Design goals.....	48
D.2.5	Inspiration	48
D.3	Terms and definition, abbreviated terms and notation	48
D.3.1	Terms and definitions	48
D.3.2	Abbreviated terms	50
D.3.3	Notation.....	50
D.3.4	Other conventions	50
D.4	Cryptographic Primitives	51
D.4.1	General	51
D.4.2	CMAC.....	51
D.4.3	CCM	51
D.5	Cryptographic Functions	52
D.5.1	Overview	52
D.5.2	OSGP_KDF: Key Derivation Function	52
D.5.3	OSGP_MAC: Message Authentication Code Function	52
D.5.4	OSGP_MAC_VERIFY: Message Authentication Code Verification Function	53
D.5.5	OSGP_AE/OSGP_AD: Authenticated Encryption/Decryption Function	53
D.5.6	OSGP_CSPRNG: Cryptographically Secure Pseudo Random Number Generator	55
D.6	Keys	56
D.7	Secure channel initialization	58
D.7.1	Overview	58
D.7.2	Secure Channel State (CryptoContext)	58
D.7.3	Flow	58
D.7.4	Security Suite Negotiation	63
D.7.5	LNAP Commissioning	64

D.7.6	Error Handling and Intrusion Detection	64
D.7.7	Messages	64
D.8	Secure Channel Communication	67
D.8.1	General	67
D.8.2	The General Process	68
D.8.3	Unicast communication	69
D.8.4	Broadcast Communication	73
D.9	Firmware Downloading	75
D.10	Key Management	76
D.10.1	Renewing the Short-term, Meter-unique Keys	76
D.10.2	Renewing the Short-term, Domain-unique Keys	76
D.10.3	UpdateDomainKeysRequest	77
D.10.4	UpdateDomainKeysResponse	77
D.11	Updating the Long-term, Meter-unique Keys	77
D.11.1	General	77
D.11.2	Key Validity Periods	78
D.12	Error Messages	78
D.12.1	Overview	78
D.12.2	AuthenticationFailure	78
D.12.3	SequenceError	78
D.13	Security considerations	78
D.13.1	Reasoning	78
D.13.2	Recommendation and Guidance for Implementers	81
Annex E (normative)	Repeating mechanism	83
E.1	Overview	83
E.2	Terms and definitions	83
E.3	Protocol specification	84
E.3.1	Overview	84
E.3.2	Addressing	84
E.3.3	Service types	84
E.3.4	Timers	84
E.3.5	Request flow	85
E.3.6	Response flow	85
E.3.7	Authentication	85
E.3.8	Examples	86
E.3.9	Broadcast	87
E.4	Downlink frame format	87
E.4.1	Overview	87
E.4.2	Proxy parameters of request frame	88
E.5	Uplink Frame format	92
E.5.1	Overview	92
E.5.2	Proxy success	92
E.5.3	Repeating Failure	93
E.5.4	Authentication failure	93
Annex F (informative)	ISO/IEC 14908-3 Registration and monitoring of LNAPs	94
F.1	Scope	94
F.2	Terms and definitions	94
F.3	Metering device lifecycle	94
F.4	ATM Protocol	95

F.4.1	General	95
F.4.2	ATM roles	95
F.4.3	Automatic discovery.....	95
F.4.4	Discovery domain	96
F.4.5	ATM messages	96
F.5	Commissioning	100
F.5.1	Overview	100
F.5.2	Commissioning operations	100
	Bibliography.....	101
	 Figure 1 – Functional reference architecture	13
	Figure 2 – Structure of the communication profile	14
	Figure 3 – Adaptation layer structure	17
	Figure 4 – Unprotected Adaptation layer PDU structure	18
	Figure 5 – Protected Adaptation layer PDU structure	19
	Figure 6 – Adaptation layer services	20
	Figure 7 – Client and server ADP_DATA services	24
	Figure D.1 – Key hierarchy diagram	56
	Figure D.2 – Secure channel establishment	59
	Figure D.3 – Challenge request	60
	Figure D.4 – Challenge response	60
	Figure D.5 – Commission Request.....	61
	Figure D.6 – Commission response	62
	Figure D.7 – Crypto context establishment.....	67
	Figure D.8 – Authenticate encryption mechanism.....	68
	Figure D.9 – Authenticated decryption	69
	Figure E.1 – Unacknowledged message exchange.....	86
	Figure E.2 – Request / Response message.....	86
	Figure E.3 – Error during request transmission	86
	Figure E.4 – Error during response transmission.....	87
	Figure E.5 – Proxy Repeater proxy message	87
	Figure E.6 – Proxy Agent proxy message format.....	87
	Figure E.7 – Proxy Target message format	88
	Figure E.8 – Normal ProxyTrailer	90
	Figure E.9 – Alternate Key Proxy Trailer	90
	Figure E.10 – Proxy SICB field structure	90
	Figure E.11 – Alternate Key format	91
	Figure E.12 – ProxySubnetNode Address (Type1)	92
	Figure E.13 – ProxyUniqueNode_ID Address (Type 2).....	92
	Figure E.14 – ProxyBroadcast Address (Type 3).....	92
	Figure E.15 – ProxySubnetNode Compact Address (Type 5 and 7).....	92
	Figure E.16 – ProxyUniqueNodeCompact Address (Type 6).....	92
	 Table 1 – Control field.....	18

Table 2 – Client and Server SAP	28
Table 3 – Application associations and data exchange in the DLMS/COSEM over ISO/IEC14908 profile	29
Table C.1 – Pre-established association parameters.....	40
Table C.2 – base_name range for tables categories	43
Table C.3 – base_names for standard tables BT00 to BT79.....	44
Table D.1 – Security logical layers	46
Table D.2 – Key type and their scope	57
Table D.3 – Challenge request.....	65
Table D.4 – Challenge response	65
Table D.5 – Commission request	66
Table D.6 – Commission response structure	67
Table D.7 – Request message	70
Table D.8 – response message structure	70
Table D.9 –Nonce construction	70
Table D.10 – Associated Data construction.....	71
Table D.11 – Broadcast message	74
Table D.12 – Broadcast nonce	74
Table D.13 – Broadcast Associated Data	74
Table D.14 – Update Domain Keys request.....	77
Table D.15 – Update Domain Keys response	77
Table D.16 – AuthenticationFailure message	78
Table D.17 – SequenceError message.....	78
Table D.18 – Example of risks	82
Table E.1 – ProxyHeader format	88
Table E.2 – ProxyDetailedAddress format.....	89
Table E.3 – ProxyUniformAddress format.....	89
Table E.4 – ProxyTx control format.....	89
Table E.5 – Address Type values.....	90
Table E.6 – Service types	91
Table E.7 – Mode types	91
Table E.8 – Repeating success response.....	93
Table E.9 – Repeating Failure.....	93
Table E.10 – Authentication failure code	93
Table F.1 – ATM Message header structure	97
Table F.2 – ATM payloads	97
Table F.3 – ATM-query-ID request structure	98
Table F.4 – ATM-query-ID response structure	98
Table F.5 – ATM-respond-to-query request structure	99
Table F.6 – ATM respond-to-query response structure.....	99
Table F.7 – Flags.....	100

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**ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE –
THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –****Part 8-8: Communication profile for ISO/IEC 14908 series networks****FOREWORD**

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CDV	Report on voting
13/1783/CDV	13/1792/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.

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.

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INTRODUCTION

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 DLMS/COSEM communication profile using ISO/IEC 14908-1:2012, *Information technology – Control network protocol – Part 1: Protocol stack* and ISO/IEC 14908-3:2012, *Information technology – Control network protocol – Part 3: Power line channel specification*. It applies for devices installed on the neighbourhood area network.

It follows the rules defined in IEC 62056-5-3:2017, Annex A, and in IEC 62056-1-0, and IEC TS 62056-1-1 for its structure.

ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 8-8: Communication profile for ISO/IEC 14908 series networks

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 describes how the DLMS/COSEM Application layer and the COSEM object model as specified in IEC 62056-5-3:2017, IEC 62056-6-1:2017 and IEC 62056-6-2:2017 can be used over the lower layers specified in the IEC 14908 series, forming a DLMS/COSEM ISO/IEC 14908 communication profile.

This document is part of the IEC 62056 series. Its structure follows IEC 62056-1-0 and IEC TS 62056-1-1.

Annex A (informative) provides examples of representative instances of data exchange.

NOTE This Annex A is included and referenced for consistency with other parts of the IEC 62056 suite, but it is empty.

Annex B (normative) defines COSEM interface classes and related OBIS codes for setting up and managing the DLMS/COSEM communication profile for IEC 14908 networks. These interface classes and OBIS codes will be moved later to IEC 62056-6-2 and IEC 62056-6-1.

Annex C (informative) provides an implementation guide and specifies a migration path from Utility Tables based applications to DLMS/COSEM based applications.

Annex D (informative) specifies the OSGP-AES-128-PSK security suite for optional use on the adaptation layer level.

Annex E (normative) specifies the repeating mechanism over the ISO 14908-3 Power Line Channel network.

Annex F (informative) specifies ISO/IEC 14908-3 Registration and monitoring of LNAPs.

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 62056-5-3:2017, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer*

IEC 62056-6-1:2017, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)*

IEC 62056-6-2:2017, *Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes*

ISO/IEC 14908-1:2012, *Information technology – Control network protocol – Part 1: Protocol stack*

ISO/IEC 14908-3:2012, *Information technology – Control network protocol – Part 3: Power line channel specification*

EN 50065-1, *Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz – Part 1: General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

NOTE All the messages in this document use the big endian format

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

domain

logical network that is a unit for addressing

Note 1 to entry: Subnet (see below) and node addresses are assigned by the administrator responsible for the domain, and they have meaning only in the context of that domain.

Note 2 to entry: All nodes belongs to the same domain to be able to address each other.

3.1.2

node

abstraction for a physical node that represents the highest degree of address resolvability on a network

Note 1 to entry: A node is identified (addressed) within a subnet by its (logical) node identifier called Node_ID. A physical node may belong to more than one subnet; when it does, it is assigned one (logical) node number for each subnet to which it belongs. A physical node may belong to at most two subnets; these subnets are parts of different domains. A node may also be identified (absolutely) within a network by its Unique_Node_ID which is immutable.

3.1.3

subnet

set of nodes accessible through the same link layer protocol

Note 1 to entry: In a logical address, a subnet is identified by a Subnet_ID.

3.1.4

transaction

sequence of messages that are correlated

Note 1 to entry: For example, a request and the response to the request are all part of a single transaction. A transaction succeeds when all the expected messages from every node involved in the transaction are received at least once. A transaction fails if any of the expected messages within the transaction are not received.