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Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management –

Part 9: Interfaces for meter reading and control

Intégration d'applications pour les services électriques – Interfaces système pour la gestion de distribution –

Partie 9: Interfaces pour le relevé et la commande des compteurs



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**APPLICATION INTEGRATION AT ELECTRIC UTILITIES –
SYSTEM INTERFACES FOR DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT –****Part 9: Interfaces for meter reading and control**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61968-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision and includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) changes to and addition of new profiles to support PAN and UsagePoints;
- b) extensions to support PAN devices generically as EndDevices;
- c) extensions to the MeterReading model and profiles to support richer descriptions of metered quantities and to accommodate coincident readings;
- d) addition of CIM Name class and corresponding revisions to profiles to allow reference by name instead of by mRID. Where the document may identify the use of mRID values as references, Name.name values may be alternatively used. This is described in more detail in Annex G;

- e) reference of ReadingTypes, EndDeviceEventTypes and EndDeviceControlTypes using name references;
- f) definition of normative enumerations for ReadingTypes, EndDeviceEventTypes and EndDeviceControlTypes in annexes;
- g) various corrections to example sequence diagrams;
- h) Removal of MeterAssetReading profile, where functionality is supported using the MeterReading profile;
- i) MeterAsset class is now named Meter;
- j) MeterAssetConfig profile now named MeterConfig;
- k) EndDeviceAssets profile now named EndDeviceConfig;
- l) removal of EndDeviceFirmware profile, where functionality is supported using the EndDeviceConfig profile;
- m) use of new namespaces to reflect the new edition, where the namespaces is reflective of the year in which a profile is defined;
- n) adoption of UsagePoint as a replacement for and a generalization of ServiceDeliveryPoint;
- o) SDPLocationConfig has been deprecated in favor of UsagePointLocationConfig;
- p) some profiles previously defined have been moved into the new subclause 5.10 which is focused on data linkages;
- q) elimination of the MeterSystemEvents profile, as it provided no functionality that could not be achieved with the EndDeviceEvents profile;
- r) there were several profiles originally defined in support of prepayment use cases that were identified to be more general in nature, and were consequentially moved to 5.10. Subclause 5.8 now consists of only those profiles that are specific to prepayment. In all cases there has been some refactoring of these profiles to reflect other necessary changes that have been described;
- s) supplierConfig has been renamed ServiceSupplierConfig;
- t) messages using the SUBSCRIBE verb have been removed as these are related to the underlying communication transport and do not reflect actual IEC 61968 messages.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/1377/FDIS	57/1394/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61968 series, published under the general title *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management*, 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 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.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to define a standard for the integration of Metering Systems (MS), which would include traditional (one or two-way) Automated Meter Reading (AMR) Systems, with other systems and business functions within the scope of IEC 61968. The scope of this standard is the exchange of meter reading, transactions, event and control information between systems within the utility enterprise and between enterprises. The specific details of communication protocols those systems employ are outside the scope of this standard. Instead, this standard will recognize and model the general capabilities that can be potentially provided by advanced and/or legacy meter infrastructures, including two-way communication capabilities such as load control, dynamic pricing, outage detection, distributed energy resource (DER) control signals and on-request read. In this way, this standard will not be impacted by the specification, development and/or deployment of next generation meter infrastructures, either through the use of standards or proprietary means.

The IEC 61968 series of standards is intended to facilitate inter-application integration as opposed to intra-application integration. Intra-application integration is aimed at programs in the same application system, usually communicating with each other using middleware that is embedded in their underlying runtime environment, and tends to be optimised for close, real-time, synchronous connections and interactive request/reply or conversation communication models. IEC 61968, by contrast, is intended to support the inter-application integration of a utility enterprise that needs to connect disparate applications that are already built or new (legacy or purchased applications), each supported by dissimilar runtime environments. Therefore, these interface standards are relevant to loosely coupled applications with more heterogeneity in languages, operating systems, protocols and management tools. This series of standards is intended to support applications that need to exchange data every few seconds, minutes, or hours rather than waiting for a nightly batch run. This series of standards, which are intended to be implemented with middleware services that exchange messages among applications, will complement, not replace utility data warehouses, database gateways, and operational stores.

As used in IEC 61968, a Distribution Management System (DMS) consists of various distributed application components for the utility to manage electrical distribution networks. These capabilities include monitoring and control of equipment for power delivery, management processes to ensure system reliability, voltage management, demand-side management, outage management, work management, automated mapping and facilities management. Standard interfaces are defined for each class of applications identified in the Interface Reference Model (IRM), which is described in IEC 61968-1, *Interface architecture and general requirements*.

This part of IEC 61968 contains the clauses listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Document overview for IEC 61968-9

Clause	Title	Purpose
1	Scope	The scope and purpose of the document are described.
2	Normative References	Documents that contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard.
3	Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations	
4	Reference and Information Models	Description of general approach to metering system, reference model, use cases, interface reference model, meter reading and control functions and components, message type terms and static information model.
5	Meter Reading and Control Message Types	Message types related to the exchange of information for documents related to meter reading and control.
6	Document Conventions	
Annex A	Message Type Verbs	Description of the Verbs that are used for the message types
Annex B	CIM Extensions	CIM extensions to support the recommended message structure for meter reading and control
Annex C	Procedure for the generation of a ReadingTypeIcd	Technique for constructing, and offers recommended enumerations for the ReadingTypeIcd textual name and mRID.
Annex D	QualityCode enumerations	Technique for constructing, and offers recommended enumerations for reading quality codes
Annex E	EndDeviceEvent Code enumerations	Defines EndDevice alarm and event codes
Annex F	EndDeviceControl code enumerations	Defines EndDevice control codes.
Annex G	Maintaining Relationships Between Objects	Describes the use of the master resource identifier (mRID) and Names.
Annex H	XML Schemas for message payloads	To provide xsd information for use by developers to create IEC 61968-9 messages.
Annex I	Mappings	To provide mappings between IEC 61968-9 MeterReadings and other standards.
Annex J	Request Parameters	Describes the qualification of GET requests using Request parameters.
Annex K	Master Data Management Transaction Processing	Describes how complex Master data Management / Data Synchronization transactions are conveyed and the associated processing rules.
Annex L	Master Data Management Use Cases and Sample XML	Describes many of the common Master Data Management use cases and provides sample XML to illustrate intended usage of the various Master Data Management related profiles.

Future editions of IEC 61968-9 will strive to have changes be 'non-breaking', where the namespace of the previous version may be preserved, but the Revision attribute in the XSD is incremented.

APPLICATION INTEGRATION AT ELECTRIC UTILITIES – SYSTEM INTERFACES FOR DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT –

Part 9: Interfaces for meter reading and control

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61968 specifies the information content of a set of message types that can be used to support many of the business functions related to meter reading and control. Typical uses of the message types include meter reading, controls, events, customer data synchronization and customer switching. Although intended primarily for electrical distribution networks, IEC 61968-9 can be used for other metering applications, including non-electrical metered quantities necessary to support gas and water networks.

The purpose of this part of IEC 61968 is to define a standard for the integration of metering systems (MS), which includes traditional manual systems, and (one or two-way) automated meter reading (AMR) systems, and meter data management (MDM) systems with other enterprise systems and business functions within the scope of IEC 61968. The scope of this part of IEC 61968 is the exchange of information between metering systems, MDM systems and other systems within the utility enterprise. The specific details of communication protocols those systems employ are outside the scope of this International Standard. Instead, this International Standard will recognize and model the general capabilities that can be potentially provided by advanced and/or legacy meter infrastructures, including two-way communication capabilities such as load control, dynamic pricing, outage detection, distributed energy resource (DER) control signals and on-request read. In this way, this standard will not be impacted by the specification, development and/or deployment of next generation meter infrastructures either through the use of standards or proprietary means.

The diagram in Figure 1 describes the scope of this part of IEC 61968 from the perspective of direct and causal or indirect impacts of IEC 61968-9 messages. Where the focus of IEC 61968-9 is to define standard messages for the integration of enterprise applications, these messages may be directly or indirectly related to information flows within a broader scope. Examples would include messaging between head end systems and meters or PAN devices. The various components described later in this document will typically fall into either the category of a metering system (MS) head end, an MDM or other enterprise application (e.g. OMS, DRMS, CIS).

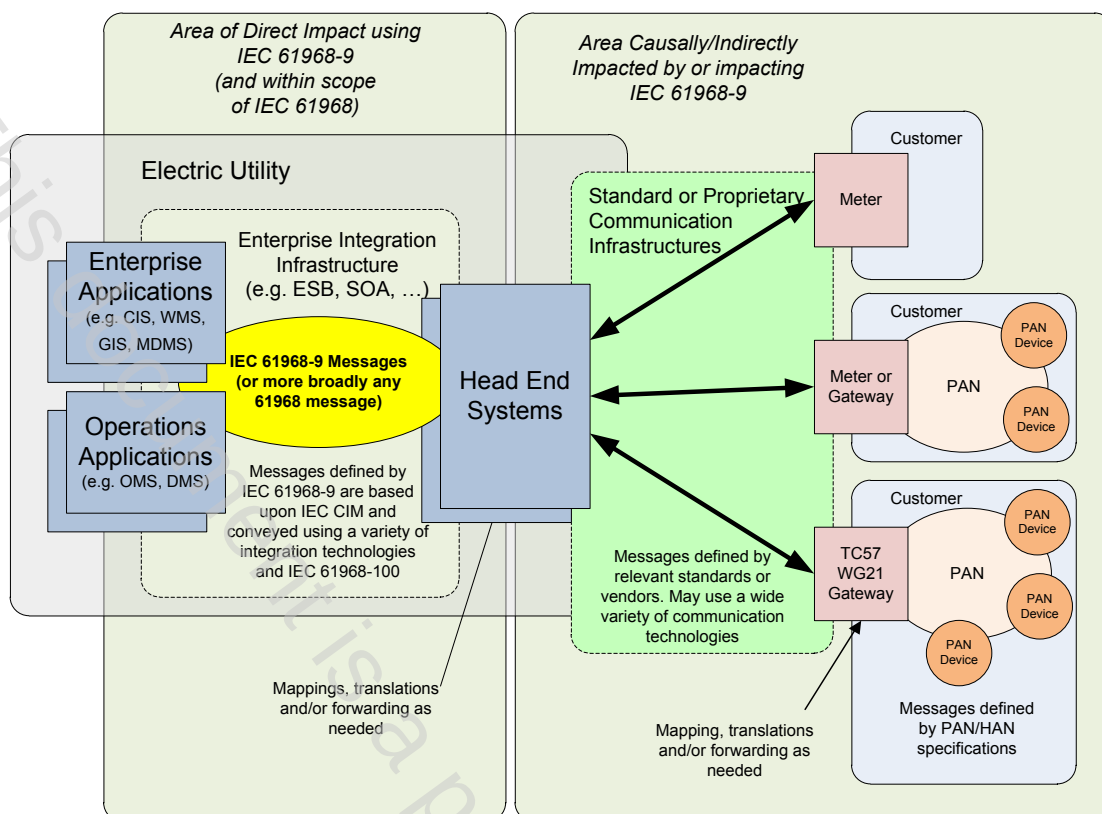


Figure 1 – IEC 61968-9 scope

The capabilities and information provided by a meter reading and meter data management systems are important for a variety of purposes, including (but not limited to) interval data, time-based demand data, time-based energy data (usage and production), outage management, service interruption, service restoration, quality of service monitoring, distribution network analysis, distribution planning, demand response, customer billing and work management. This standard also extends the CIM (Common Information Model) to support the exchange of meter data.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 (IEV) – 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 61968-1, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 1: Interface architecture and general recommendations*

IEC/TS 61968-2, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 2: Glossary*

IEC 61968-11, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 11: Common information model (CIM) extensions for distribution*

IEC 61968-100:2013, *Application integration at electric utilities – System interfaces for distribution management – Part 100: Implementation profiles*

IEC 61970-301, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 301: Common information model (CIM) base*

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*

ISO 8601:2004, *Data Elements and Interchange Formats – Information Interchange – Representation of Dates and Times*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-300, IEC/TS 61968-2, IEC/TR 62051-1, IEC 62055-31 and the following terms apply.

NOTE Where there is a difference between the definitions in this standard and those contained in other referenced IEC standards, then those defined in IEC/TS 61968-2 shall take precedence over the others listed, and those defined in IEC 61968-9 shall take precedence over those defined in IEC/TS 61968-2.

3.1.1

customer program

classification scheme for the sale of energy to consumers according to a particular tariff

Note 1 to entry: The program may specify the purpose, conditions on the time of use, the service voltage(s), the volumes consumed, and/or other terms as a condition of the sale.

Note 2 to entry: Utilities may promote particular programs to their industrial, commercial, agricultural, and residential customers in an effort to encourage a particular behaviour, or to make them aware of their options.

3.1.2

demand response

set of processes and programs that are used to reduce consumption

Note 1 to entry: This may be done on an economic, mandatory or emergency basis.

3.1.3

end device

equipment located at the end of the communication system, usually on the customer premises

Note 1 to entry: An end device may perform functions such as metrology, connect/disconnect, load control, demand response, or other functions, and may have power relay and/or local communications capability. This is represented within the CIM using the EndDevice class. Meters and PAN devices are examples of end devices.

3.1.4

head end

component of a metering system that collects data from and issues controls to end devices

Note 1 to entry: A head end may also manage the communication system used to communicate with the end devices. From the perspective of enterprise integration, the head end acts as a proxy for end devices.

3.1.5

gateway

device that may be used to manage devices on a PAN and participate in internet-based interactions

Note 1 to entry: A gateway may apply a transformation from one protocol to another.