

American National Standard for Electricity Metering Data Exchange – The DLMS/ COSEM Suite Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)



National Electrical Manufacturers Association 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900 • Rosslyn. VA 22209 www.NEMA.org





American National Standard for Electricity Metering Data Exchange – The DLMS/ COSEM Suite Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

American National Standard for Electricity Metering Data Exchange – The DLMS/ COSEM Suite Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

The information in this publication was considered technically sound by the consensus of persons engaged in the development and approval of the document at the time it was developed. Consensus does not necessarily mean that there is unanimous agreement among every person participating in the development of this document.

ANSI standards and guideline publications, of which the document contained herein is one, are developed through a voluntary consensus standards development process. This process brings together volunteers and/or seeks out the views of persons who have an interest in the topic covered by this publication. While NEMA administers the process to promote fairness in the development of consensus, it does not write the document and it does not independently test, evaluate, or verify the accuracy or completeness of any information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards and guideline publications.

NEMA disclaims liability for any personal injury, property, or other damages of any nature whatsoever, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory, directly or indirectly resulting from the publication, use of, application, or reliance on this document. NEMA disclaims and makes no guaranty or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein, and disclaims and makes no warranty that the information in this document will fulfill any of your particular purposes or needs. NEMA does not undertake to guarantee the performance of any individual manufacturer or seller's products or services by virtue of this standard or guide.

In publishing and making this document available, NEMA is not undertaking to render professional or other services for or on behalf of any person or entity, nor is NEMA undertaking to perform any duty owed by any person or entity to someone else. Anyone using this document should rely on his or her own independent judgment or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances. Information and other standards on the topic covered by this publication may be available from other sources, which the user may wish to consult for additional views or information not covered by this publication.

NEMA has no power, nor does it undertake to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this document. NEMA does not certify, test, or inspect products, designs, or installations for safety or health purposes. Any certification or other statement of compliance with any health- or safety-related information in this document shall not be attributable to NEMA and is solely the responsibility of the certifier or maker of the statement.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer.

Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution.

The use of American National Standards is completely voluntary; their existence does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he has approved the standards or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standards.

The American National Standards Institute does not develop standards and will in no circumstances give an interpretation of any American National Standard. Moreover, no person shall have the right or authority to issue an interpretation of an American National Standard in the name of the American National Standards Institute. Requests for interpretations should be addressed to the secretariat or sponsor whose name appears on the title page of this standard.

Caution Notice: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken periodically to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard. Purchasers of American National Standards may receive current information on all standards by calling or writing the American National Standards Institute.

Published by

National Electrical Manufacturers Association 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900, Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

© 201x National Electrical Manufacturers Association

All rights, including translation into other languages, reserved under the Universal Copyright Convention, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and the International and Pan American copyright conventions.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America

FOREWORD FOR U.S. ADOPTION

This American National Standard is an adoption of IEC 62056-6-1 Ed. 3 *Electricity Metering Data Exchange – The DLMS/ COSEM Suite Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS).* Any reference in this standard to an IEC 62056 part is understood to mean a reference to the equivalent ANSI/IEC 62056 part, where it exists.

This standard contains all the original text from IEC 62056-6-1 Ed.3 without change.

Suggestions for the improvement of this standard are welcome and should be submitted to:

Vice President, Technical Services National Electrical Manufacturers Association 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900 Rosslyn, VA 22209

This standard was processed and approved by committee of interested stakeholders as required by ANSI for adoption. In this particular situation, all committee members voted for its approval. At the time this standard was approved, the committee consisted of the following members:

Organization Represented	Name of Representative	Organization Represented	Name of Representative
<u>General Interest</u> Elevate Energy ERCOT EnerNex LLC Future DOS R&D Inc. MET Laboratories, Inc.	L. Kotewa D. Tucker A. Snyder A. Moise J. Reed	NIST Power Measurements, LLC UL, LLC	T. Nelson W. Hardy S. Hunter
Producer Aclara Honeywell Itron Inc. Landis+Gyr Inc. Milbank Manufacturing Co. Radian Research, Inc. Schneider Electric	C. Crittenden M. Yarbrough B. Cain J. Voisine S. Glasgow J. Canine S. Pedro	Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories Sensus, A Xylem Brand Technology for Energy Corp TESCO Watthour Engineering Co.	S. Nalla K. O'Dell S. Hudson T. Lawton L. Wren
<u>User</u> Alabama Power Co. Baltimore Gas & Electric Consumers Energy DTE Energy Duke Energy Eversource Energy Hydro Quebec	D. Rhoades J. Thurber D. Jirikovic K. Tolios K. Barnette G. Belcher J. Sabourino	Florida Power & Light Oncor Electric Delivery Co. LLC Pacific Gas & Electric Public Service Electric & Gas SASK Power Xcel Energy	J. DeMars M. DeVillers D. Y. Nguyen D. Ellis C. Kasian D. Nordell

CONTENTS

FC	DREWC	RD	8
IN	TRODU	JCTION	10
1	Scop	ie	11
2	Norn	native references	11
3	Term	ns, definitions and abbreviated terms	12
Ũ	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Abbreviated terms	
4		S code structure	
•	4.1	Value groups and their use	
	4.1	Manufacturer specific codes	
	4.3	Reserved ranges	
	4.4	Summary of rules for manufacturer, utility, consortia and country specific	10
		codes	13
	4.5	Standard object codes	14
5	Valu	e group definitions – overview	15
	5.1	Value group A	15
	5.2	Value group B	15
	5.3	Value group C	16
	5.3.1	General	16
	5.3.2	Abstract objects	16
	5.4	Value group D	16
	5.4.1		
	5.4.2		
	5.4.3	······································	
	5.4.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	5.5	Value group E	
	5.6	Value group F	19
	5.6.1		
	5.6.2		
6	Abst	ract objects (Value group A = 0)	
	6.1	General and service entry objects – Abstract	
	6.2	Error registers, alarm registers / filters / descriptor objects - Abstract	
	6.3	List objects – Abstract	
	6.4	Register table objects – Abstract	
_	6.5	Data profile objects – Abstract	
7	Elec	ricity (Value group A = 1)	
	7.1	Value group C codes – Electricity	
	7.2	Value group D codes – Electricity	
	7.2.1	5	
	7.2.2		
	7.3	Value group E codes – Electricity	
	7.3.1		
	7.3.2		
	7.3.3		
	7.3.4	Phase angles	31

© 2019 National Electrical Manufacturers Association

7.3.5 Transformer and line loss quantities	32
7.3.6 UNIPEDE voltage dips	35
7.3.7 Use of value group E for the identification of other objects	35
7.4 Value group F codes – Electricity	35
7.4.1 Billing periods	35
7.4.2 Multiple thresholds	36
7.5 OBIS codes – Electricity	
7.5.1 General and service entry objects – Electricity	
7.5.2 Error register objects – Electricity	
7.5.3 List objects – Electricity	
7.5.4 Data profile objects – Electricity	
7.5.5 Register table objects – Electricity	
8 Other media (Value group A = 15)	
8.1 General	
8.2 Value group C codes – Other media	
8.3 Value group D codes – Other media	
8.4 Value group E codes – Other media	
8.5 Value group F codes – Other media	
Annex A (normative) Code presentation	
A.1 Reduced ID codes (e.g. for IEC 62056-21)	
A.2 Display	
A.3 Special handling of value group F	
A.4 COSEM	45
Annex B (informative) Significant technical changes with respect to IEC 62056-6-1:2015	46
Bibliography	
Index	40
Figure 1 – Quadrant definitions for active and reactive power	
Figure 2 – Model of the line and the transformer for calculation of loss quantities	
Figure A.1 – Reduced ID code presentation	43
Table 1 – OBIS code structure and use of value groups	13
Table 2 – Rules for manufacturer, utility, consortia and country specific codes	14
Table 3 – Value group A codes	15
Table 4 – Value group B codes	15
Table 5 – Value group C codes – Abstract objects	
Table 6 – Value group D codes – Consortia specific identifiers	
Table 7 – Value group D codes – Country specific identifiers Table 7 – Value group D codes – Country specific identifiers	
Table 8 – OBIS codes for general and service entry objects	
Table 9 – OBIS codes for error registers, alarm registers and alarm filters – Abstract	24
Table 10 – OBIS codes for list objects – Abstract	24
Table 10 – OBIS codes for list objects – Abstract Table 11 – OBIS codes for Register table objects – Abstract	
	24
Table 11 – OBIS codes for Register table objects – Abstract	24 25

- 7 -

Table 15 – Value group E codes – Electricity – Tariff rates	31
Table 16 – Value group E codes – Electricity – Harmonics	31
Table 17 – Value group E codes – Electricity – Extended phase angle measurement	32
Table 18 – Value group E codes – Electricity – Transformer and line losses	33
Table 19 – Value group E codes – Electricity – UNIPEDE voltage dips	35
Table 20 – OBIS codes for general and service entry objects – Electricity	37
Table 21 – OBIS codes for error register objects – Electricity	40
Table 22 – OBIS codes for list objects – Electricity	40
Table 23 – OBIS codes for data profile objects – Electricity	41
Table 24 – OBIS codes for register table objects – Electricity	41
Table 25 – Value group C codes – Other media	42
Table A.1 – Example of display code replacement	43
Table A.2 – Value group F – Billing periods	44

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

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 62056-6-1 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

International Standard IEC 62056-6-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 62056-6-1, published in 2015. It constitutes a technical revision.

The main technical changes with respect to the previous edition are listed in Annex B (informative).

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

FDIS	Report on voting	
13/1745/FDIS	13/1748/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.

A list of all the 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

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

INTRODUCTION

This third edition of IEC 62056-6-1 has been prepared by IEC TC13 WG14 with a significant contribution of the DLMS User Association, its D-type liaison partner.

This edition is in line with the DLMS UA Blue Book Edition 12.2. This edition specifies new OBIS codes related to new applications and includes some editorial improvements.

Data identification

The competitive electricity market requires an ever-increasing amount of timely information concerning the usage of electrical energy. Recent technology developments enable to build intelligent static metering equipment, which is capable of capturing, processing and communicating this information to all parties involved.

To facilitate the analysis of metering information, for the purposes of billing, load, customer and contract management, it is necessary to uniquely identify data items, whether collected manually or automatically, via local or remote data exchange, in a manufacturer-independent way. The definition of identification codes to achieve this – the OBIS codes – is based on DIN 43863-3:1997, *Electricity meters – Part 3: Tariff metering device as additional equipment for electricity meters – EDIS – Energy Data Identification System.*

– 11 –

ELECTRICITY METERING DATA EXCHANGE – THE DLMS/COSEM SUITE –

Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62056 specifies the overall structure of the OBject Identification System (OBIS) and the mapping of all commonly used data items in metering equipment to their identification codes.

OBIS provides a unique identifier for all data within the metering equipment, including not only measurement values, but also abstract values used for configuration or obtaining information about the behaviour of the metering equipment. The ID codes defined in this document are used for the identification of:

- logical names of the various instances of the ICs, or objects, as defined in IEC 62056-6-2;
- data transmitted through communication lines;
- data displayed on the metering equipment, see Clause A.2.

This document applies to all types of metering equipment, such as fully integrated meters, modular meters, tariff attachments, data concentrators, etc.

To cover metering equipment measuring energy types other than electricity, combined metering equipment measuring more than one type of energy or metering equipment with several physical measurement channels, the concepts of medium and channels are introduced. This allows meter data originating from different sources to be identified. While this document fully defines the structure of the identification system for other media, the mapping of non-electrical energy related data items to ID codes is completed separately.

NOTE EN 13757-1:2014 defines identifiers for metering equipment other than electricity: heat cost allocators, thermal energy, gas, cold water and hot water.

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 TR 61000-2-8:2002, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-8: Environment – Voltage dips and short interruptions on public electric power supply systems with statistical measurement results

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

IEC TR 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 62053-23:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 23:* Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)