

Smart metering data

- Data storage and sharing
- Data organization and identification

Data storage and sharing

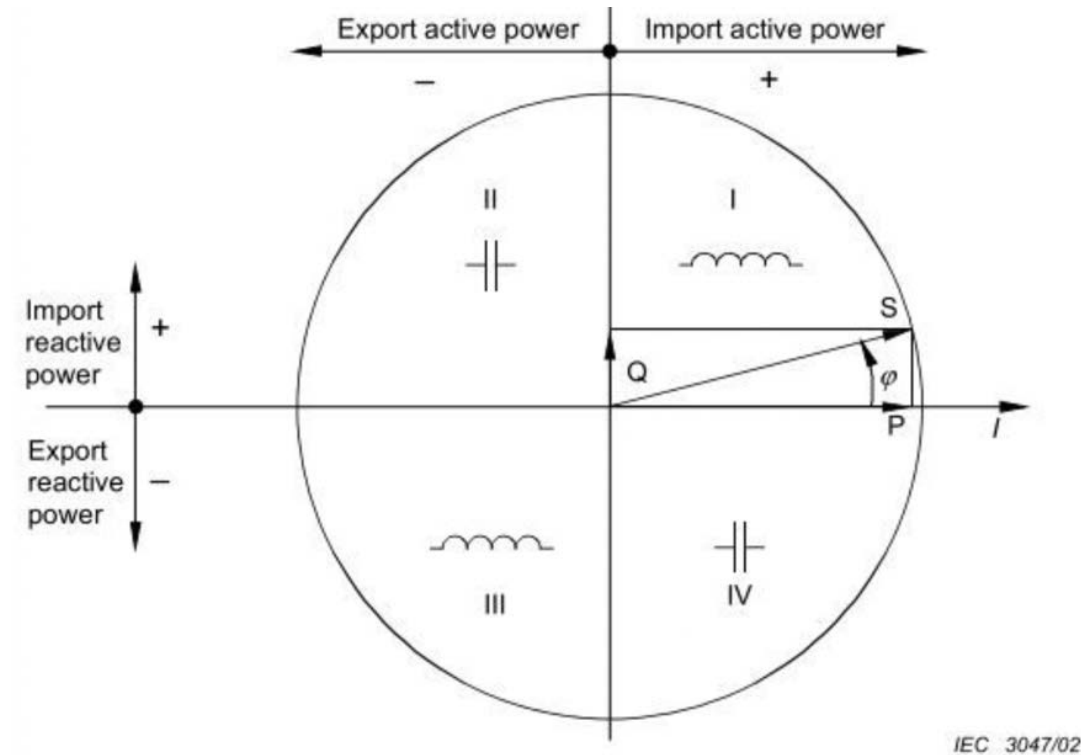
- How are data stored in smart meter?
 - Data are stored as objects
 - E.g. events are logged in the event log usually as objects
 - DLMS/COSEM set of standard provides rules how are data organized
 - DLMS - Device Language Message Specification
 - COSEM - COmpanion Specification for Energy Metering.
- How is the standard defined?
 - DLMS User Association maintains a set of four main specification documents
 - Blue Book - describes the COSEM meter **object model**
 - Green Book - describes the architecture and protocols
 - Yellow Book - describes conformance testing
 - White Book - contains the glossary of terms

Data organization and identification

- Data object model uses OBIS (OBject Identification System)
- What are OBIS codes?
 - Assigns logical names to the objects (COSEM objects)
 - Specified in the IEC 62056-61
- How to read OBIS codes
 - Identifies data using a hierarchical structure with dot notation
 - six value groups in the form: **A-B:C.D.E*F**
 - 4 different separators present (- : . *) - support the group identification
 - Often only sub-identifier is preset

OBIS codes - details

- A-B:C.D.E*F.
 - A – defines media (energy type)
 - B – identifies the measurement channel by number
 - C – identifies abstract or physical data, such as current, voltage, power
 - D – identifies the type of data processing result
 - E – identifies further processing
 - F – identifies historical data
- Example explanations of selected OBIS codes (C.D.E part only)



OBIS code	Explanation
1.8.0	Positive active energy (A+) total [kWh]
1.8.1	Positive active energy (A+) in tariff T1 [kWh]
2.8.0	Negative active energy (A-) total [kWh]
2.8.1	Negative active energy (A-) in tariff T1 [kWh]
99.98.x	Event log
99.1.x	Load profile with recording period 1
99.2.x	Load profile with recording period 2