

National Requirements for narrow-band PLC solutions published by DKE¹ AK 0.141 „PLC“ of K461

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DKE¹ (German national commission for electricity standardization – mirror to CENELEC/IEC)

National Requirements for narrow-band PLC solutions Objectives I

- ✧ For **utility enterprises** especially those in Germany with its market model of extreme complexity **it is essential** to find a PLC solution in which **all devices of different manufacturers fully support interchangeability**. This requirement is also valid for the combination of meters with concentrators of different manufacturers.
- ✧ To achieve this aim the manufacturers of semiconductor devices must offer to the device manufacturers as much as possible components which are **compatible with each other in the PLC networks – like the Ethernet** components in Ethernet networks to lead in interchangeability at metering device level.
- ✧ The **PLC network must provide a transmission technology** being **completely transparent** for other communication protocols. In particular, it must be **possible to use the Internet Protocol** (the so-called IP layer, located in layer 3 of the OSI model) and **the transport protocols** located above this (**UDP and TCP**).

National Requirements for narrow-band PLC solutions Objectives II

- ✧ The **available payload bandwidth and the response times must be dimensioned sufficiently to grant** covering of all currently discussed tasks in **Smart metering standard operation processes and all smart-grid applications which are not security-relevant.**
- ✧ The **necessary operational availability and robustness** have to be provided by the **PLC network inherently**, e.g. **without any controlling intervention by an operator.**
- ✧ The **interchangeability requirement** will have to be **proven by adequate conformity tests and certificates.**

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Operational Requirements

- ✧ From the user's point of view in the future **up to 2000 PLC end points** are to be connected per PLC segment. In the current situation the population is between 200 and 300 PLC endpoints per PLC segment.
- ✧ **Behind a PLC end point** single nodes in **sub-networks need to be addressable** (e.g. via wireless network for submetering). Therefore the addressing required generally by IP must be transmitted beyond the PLC end point.
- ✧ For an efficient operation of a **PLC network it must provide monitoring information** which allows evaluating the **current availability and the analysis** of operational disturbances.
- ✧ To allow an efficient on-site installing of PLC components the **installation** must be possible **without parameterization with a minimum time** needed like „Plug and Play“.
- ✧ **Bringing into service** of installed PLC components must be possible **time-decoupled of its installation**. The PLC component must allow bringing it into **communication service automatically without an employee on-site**.

National Requirements for narrow-band PLC solutions From Application Point of View

Application	Acceptable time latency	Volume ³ per day and PLC component	Initiator	Mainly used ...	Main direction of data volume	Con-nection
Data acquisition per measured quantity for billing	Max. 6 h	<u>per end point:</u> 100 values of 100 B each ⇔ 10 kB ⁴	Site	Periodically	Site to Control centre	Unicast
Other data acquisition from the measuring device	< 10 s	<u>per end point:</u> 0,1 values of 1 kB each ⇔ 100 Byte	Control centre	Spontaneous	Site to Control centre	Unicast
Transport of sales information (tariffs, ...) to the measuring device	Max. 6 h	<u>per segment:</u> 5 sales offices with 2 kB each ⇔ 10 kB	Control centre	Spontaneous	Control centre to site	Unicast Multi Cast
Driving of actuators, including substitution of the ripple control technique	< 10 s	<u>per segment:</u> 50 values of 100 Bytes each ⇔ 5 kB	Control centre	Spontaneous	Control centre to site	Unicast Multi Cast
Event signalling	< 10 s	<u>per end point:</u> 5 values of 100 Bytes each ⇔ 500 B	Site	Spontaneous	Site to Control centre	Unicast
Operation of the communication network	variable: < 10 s to < 30 min	<u>per Segment:</u> 50 values of 100 Bytes each ⇔ 5 kB	Control centre	Spontaneous	Control centre to site	Unicast Multi Cast
Monitoring of the communication network	variable: < 10 s to < 30 min	<u>Per Segment:</u> ~10% of the available time per day must be reserved	Site	Periodically	Site to Control centre	Unicast
Firmware upload (parallel to the day-to-day business)	Max. 5 * 24 h	<u>per Segment:</u> 1 transaction with 10 MB each ⇔ 2 MB	Control centre	Spontaneous	Control centre to site	Unicast Multi Cast

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Recommended Protocol Stack

	Solution A DLMS-COSEM-Application	Solution B File-Transfer-Application	Solution C SML-Application	
Layer 7	OBIS (IEC 62056-61) COSEM Objects (IEC 62056-62) COSEM AL (IEC 62056-53)	Files	OBIS (IEC 62056-61) SML (Draft, EN 62056-58)	
Layer 6		TFTP (RFC1350 and other)		
Layer 5				
Layer 4	COSEM UDP-Wrapper (IEC 62056-47)		ICMP (RFC0792 / RFC4443), UDP (RFC0768), in future also TCP (RFC0793, if network performance is sufficient)	
Layer 3	IPv6 (RFC2460), RPL (Draft IETF-roll-rpl-07 including ICMP Type 155 <=> 0x9b)			
Layer 2	2c Addressing and Compression (e.g. header, ...)			
	2b Mesh-Function to ensure robustness			
	2a	MAC (IEEE 802.15.4-2006)	MAC (PRIME)	MAC (HomePlug C&C)
Layer 1	OFDM (G3 PHY)	OFDM (PRIME)	DCSK (HomePlug C&C)	OFDM (DLC-2000)
	Solution 1 (G3 PLC)	Solution 2 (PRIME)	Solution 3 (RENESAS)	Solution 4 (iAd)