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Technical specification
Single-phase direct connected meter
EWGE11x

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Table of Contents

1. Meters introduction

EWGE11x family consist of the single-phase electronic (static) meters for direct connection in single-phase two wire low voltage grid.

The meters are designed for measuring of the active energy consumption and maximum power demand for up to four tariffs, instantaneous (RMS) values of the active power, current and voltage.

The meters have build-in real time clock (RTC) and tariff management calendar.

1.1. Metrological characteristics of the meters

Measuring and technical characteristics of the meter comply with EN 50470 – 1 and EN 50470-3 European standards for static active energy meters classes A and B and International standard IEC62053-23 for static reactive meters classes 2 and 3.

1.1.1. Accuracy class of the meters

Table 1.1 *Accuracy class*

Type of meter	Number of measurement systems	Grid	Relevant standards	Accuracy class
EWGE11x	1	1 phase - 2 wire	Active energy EN50470 – 1 and EN50470 – 3	A and B
			Reactive energy IEC62053-23	2 and 3

1.1.2. Metrological parameters of EWGE11x meters family

Meter family		**EWGE11x**
Nominal voltage		230 V
Voltage range		$0.8U_n$ – $1.15U_n$
Nominal frequency		50 Hz
Nominal (base) current		5 A
Maximal current		80 A
Transient current		500 mA
Minimal current		250 mA
Starting current		25 mA for class 2 (A) 20 mA for class 1 (B)
Energy direction		import/export
Power consumption per phase	voltage circuit	< 5 W and 25 VA
	current circuit	< 2.5 VA for class 2 (A) < 4 VA for class 1 (B)
Number of tariffs		up to 4
Pulse output		optical and electrical
Constant of optical pulse output		
	for active energy	1.000 pulse/kWh
	for reactive energy	1.000 pulse/kVArh
Constant of electrical pulse output		
	for active energy	500 pulse/kWh
	for reactive energy	500 pulse/kVArh
Characteristic of electrical pulse output according to IEC62052-11 and IEC62053-31		voltage < 27 V, current < 27 mA
Mechanical class		M1
Electromagnetic class		E2
Protective class (electrical)		II
Operating temperature		-25 °C to +55 °C
Storage temperature		-40 °C to +70 °C
Internal real time clock		(IEC 62052-21)
Accuracy at 25 °C		< 0.5s/24h
Backup operation time		> 12 years with Li battery
Clock signal		Quartz crystal 32.768 kHz
Communication interfaces		
Optical		
Data transfer rate		300 to 9600 bps
Interface		IEC62056-21 mode C
Protocol		IEC62056-46 DLMS/COSEM
Register marking		IEC62056-61 OBIS
Serial interface TTL level		
Data transfer rate		300 to 9600 bps
Protocol		IEC62056-46 DLMS/COSEM
Register marking		IEC62056-61 OBIS

PLC modem	
PLC modulation	OFDM G3
GSM/GPRS modem - option	
Data transfer rate	53.6 kB/s
Protocol	IEC62056-46 DLMS/COSEM
Register marking	IEC62056-61 OBIS
NBIoT celular modem - option	
Other communication interfaces	
Average power demand	
Integration period - programmable	1, 5, 15, 30, 60 minutes (default 15 minutes)
Reset	no external reset (software only)
EMC according to IEC 62052-11	
Dielectric strength IEC60060-1	4 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min.
Electrostatic discharge IEC61000-4-2	contact 8 kV, air 15 kV
Electromagnetic fields IEC61000-4-3	10 V/m - load, 30 V/m - no load
Burst test IEC61000-4-4	main terminals – 4 kV auxiliary terminals – 2 kV
Surge test IEC61000-4-5	4 kV 1.2/50 µs open voltage circuit 8/20 µs short current circuit
Immunity to conducted disturbances inducted by RF according to IEC 61000-4-6 §7.4.8	10 V/m
Immunity to damped oscillatory waves according to IEC 61000-4-6 §7.4.10	2.5 kV – common mode 1 kV – differential mode
Radio interference suppression according to IEC 61000-4-6 §7.4.13	EN55022
Display	
Display type	seven-segmented liquid crystal display (LCD)
Data values digits	8
OBIS code digits	5
Digits size data/OBIS	8 mm / 6 mm
Display modes	Automatic / Manual / Test
Total energy display digits	6 integer 2 decimal in Automatic/Manual mode 5 integer 3 decimal in Test mode
Average power demand	5 integer 3 decimal
Phase voltage presence indicator	1 symbol L1
Meter status indicator	5 symbols
List of data displayed in automatic mode	programmable
List of data displayed in manual mode	programmable
Display period	programmable 5 to 20 second (default 8 sec.)
Tariff control	
Internally	using build-in real time clock
External - optional	using external device
Number of tariff	2 up to 4

Thermo-mechanical properties	
IP protection	IP54
Relative humidity (indoor mounting)	Annual average: ≤ 90% up to 40^0C Boundary conditions: ≤ 95% up to 40^0C Storage and transport: ≤ 95% up to 40^0C
Capacity of measured/registered value profile memory	**5 profiles, 10 channels**
Billing profile (max 33 channels)	24 records
Load profile with recording period 1	5760 records
Load profile with recording period 2	5760 records
Load profile with recording period 3	1000 records
Load profile during test	1000 records
Logs	
Standard event log	1000 records
Power quality log	1000 records
Integrity violation log	1000 records
Disconnect log	1000 records
Communication log	1000 records
Power failure log	1000 records

1.1.3. Standards and references

IEC 62052-11	Electricity meter equipment (AC): General requirements, tests and test conditions - Part 11: Metering equipment
IEC 62053-21	Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)
EN 50470-1	Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) — Part 1: General requirements, tests and test conditions - Metering equipment (class indexes A, B and C)
EN 50470-3	Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) — Part 3: Particular requirements — Static meters for active energy (class indexes A, B and C)
IEC 62056-21	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 21: Direct local data exchange
IEC 62056-42	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 42: Physical layer services and procedures for connection-oriented asynchronous data exchange
IEC 62056-46	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 46: Data link layer using HDLC-Protocol
IEC 62056-47	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 47: COSEM transport layer for IP networks
IEC 62056-53	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 53: COSEM application layer
IEC 62056-61	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 61: OBIS object identification system
IEC 62056-62	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 62: Interface classes
DIN 43856-1989	Electricity meters, tariff time switchers and ripple control receivers; connection diagrams, terminal marking, circuit diagrams
DIN 43857	Watthour meters in moulded insulation case without instrument transformers up to 60 A rated maximum current
IEC 60529	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
IEC13757-2	Communication system for meters and remote reading of meters part 2:physical and link layer
IEC13757-3	Communication system

2. Design of the meter

A compact meter case consist of:

- meter base with a terminal block
- meter cover
- terminal cover
- fixing elements for mounting the meter
- additional module case (for PLC, GPRS, NBIoT, RF, RS485 modems etc.)

2.1. Meter housing (construction)

The meter case is made of high quality self-extinguishing UV stabilized polycarbonate reinforced with 10% glass fiber, except for the transparent meter case cover. Terminal block is constructed as a removable with current clamps with two screws according to IEC 62052 – 11. The meter base has place to hold the electronics boards, protecting by the manufacturer seals and place for plug-in communication modules. The dimensions of communication module the meter base can hold are 30x60x122 mm. The meter is designed to provide an appropriate level of protection against the ingress of dust and moisture. According to SRPS EN 60529, the meters are made to ensure a protection level of IP 54.

2.1.1. Front and bottom view

Figure 2.1 shows a meter with terminal cover.

Figure 2.1 EWGE11x *meter – front view*

2.1.2. Overall meter housing dimensions

Meter dimensions and hanging points are according to DIN 43 857, as shown in Figure 2.2.

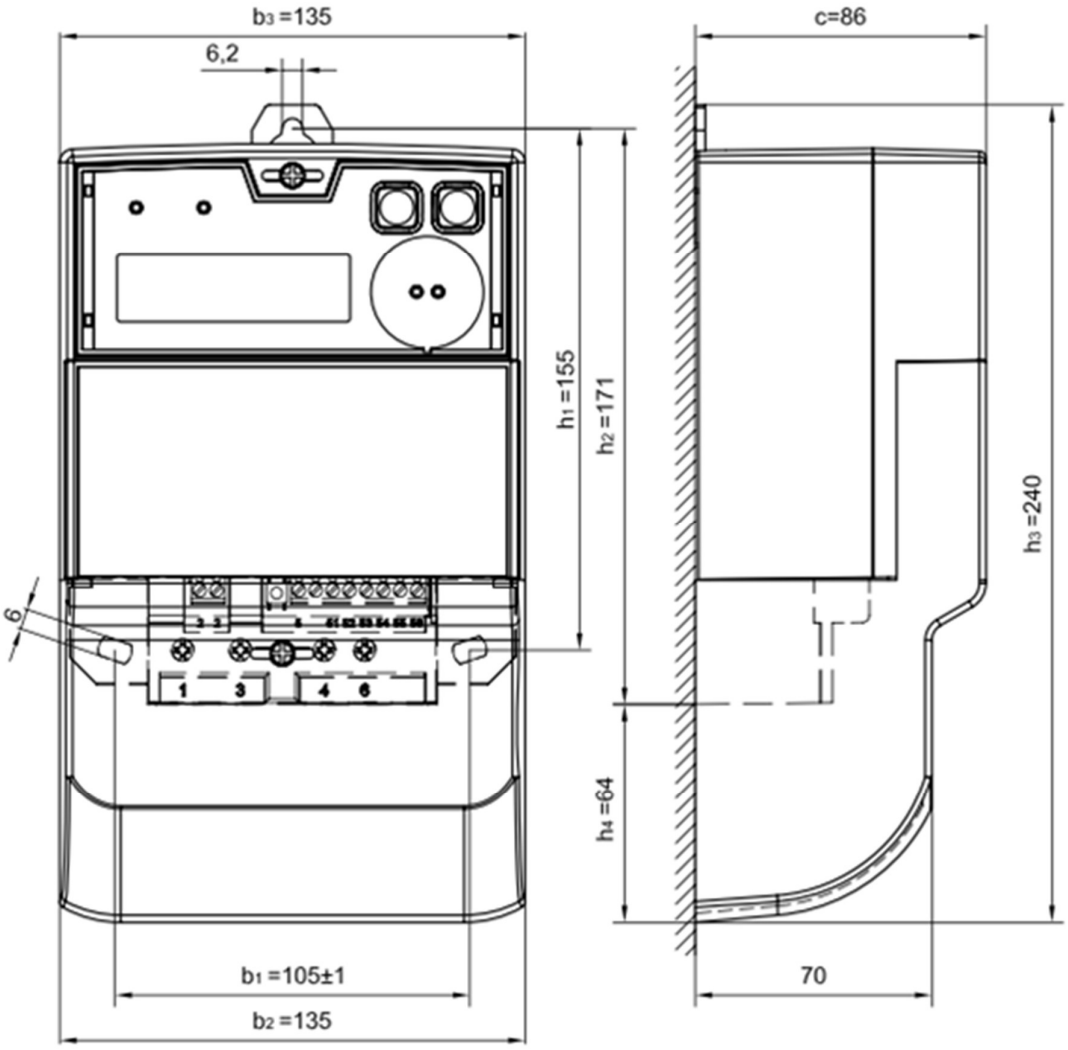


Figure 2.2. *Dimensions of the meter*

Table 2.1 *External dimensions of the meter (in mm)*

label	b1	b2	b3	h1	h2	h3	h4	c
dimension [mm]	105±1	135	135	155	171	240	64	86

2.1.3. Terminal block

The terminal block complies with the DIN 43857 standard. It is made of self-extinguishing high quality polycarbonate. Terminal block current terminals are made of brass. The surface of terminals can be additionally protected with nickel for the areas with extreme climatic conditions (e.g. tropical area).

Screws are made of zinc plated steel with *pozidrive No.2* head type. The conductors can be fixed with one screw per terminal.

Auxiliary terminals are intended for the connection shown in Table 2.2:

Table 2.2 *Auxiliary terminal labels*

TERMINAL	LABEL
TARIFF INPUTS	
tariff input 1	51
tariff input 2	52
ELECTRICAL TEST OUTPUT	
SO-a/ SO-r positive	53
SO-a/ SO-r negative	54
RELAY	
input	61
output	62
EXTERNAL SWITCH	
OFF	71
COM	72
ON	73
5 V	74
RS485	
	A
	B

Dimension and labels of terminal block are shown on figures 2.3 and 2.4.

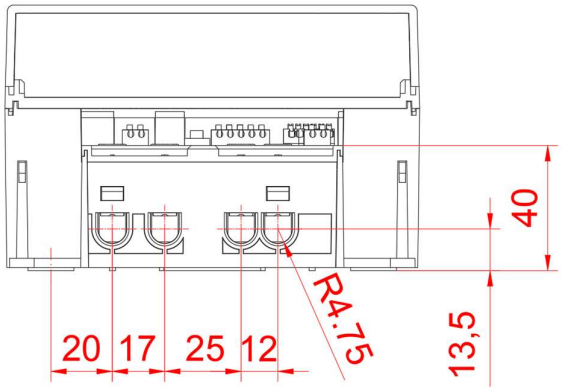


Figure 2.3 *Meter terminal dimensions*

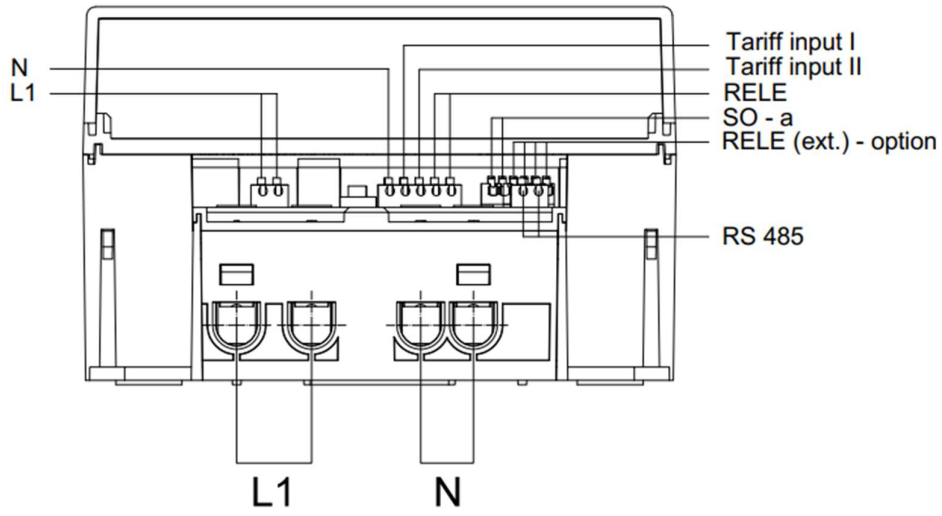


Figure 2.4. *Meter terminal connector's labels*

2.2. Meter labels

2.2.1. Name plate

Basic meter's data are shown on the name-plate, located on the front of the meter and printed using an indelible method or lasered on meter cover. Name plate of EWGE11x family meters has showed on figure 2.5.

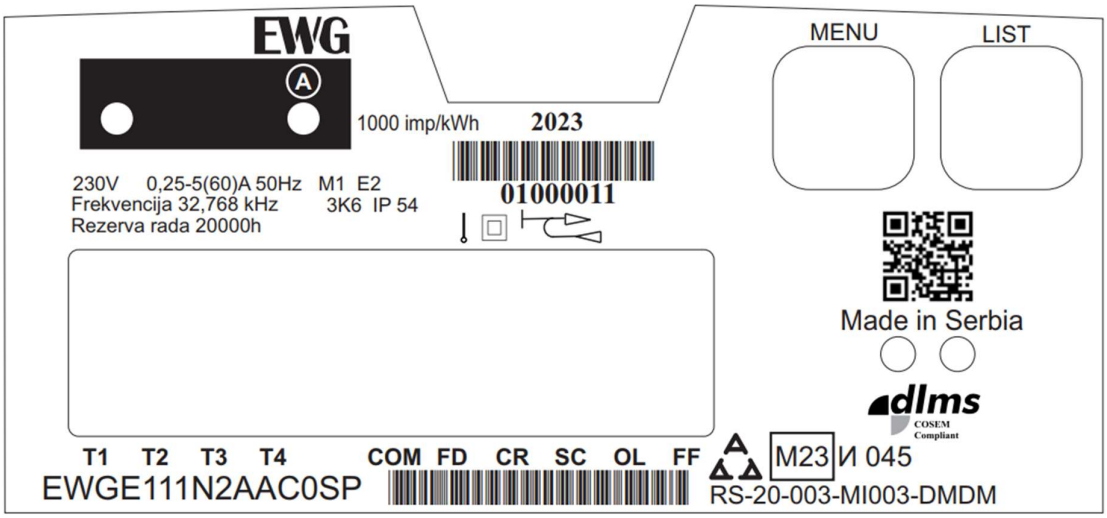


Figure 2.5 *Name plate EWGE11x*

Table 2.3 *List of data printed on name-label*

Item	Description
1	Name of the manufacturer
2	Rated accuracy class
3	Year of manufacture
4	Barcode with the meter serial number
5	Serial number
6	Constants of optical output impulses
7	Type approval label (official label of the competent authority)
8	Certificate number
9	Meter type label
10	Reference voltage
11	Minimal, basic and maximum current
12	Rated frequency
13	Barcode with the meter type
14	Constants of electrical output impulses
15	Protection class label IP54
16	Class II insulation level label
17	Mechanical class protection M2
18	Electromagnetic class protection E2
19	Operating temperature 3K6
20	QR code - unique identification number
21	DLMS communication protocol

2.2.2. OBIS code plate

OBIS code plate is shown in the Figure 2.6.

8.8...	Display test						
F.F.	Error						
0.9.1	Time						
0.9.2	Date	|+A|+|-A|	+A	-A	+R	-R	
C.1.0	Serial number	15.8.0	1.8.0	2.8.0	3.8.0	4.8.0	Energy total
31.7.0	Current	15.8.x	1.8.x	2.8.x	3.8.x	4.8.x	Energy in tariff x
32.7.0	Voltage		1.6.x				P_{max} in tariff x
33.7.0	cos(φ)		1.4.0				Last demand
			1.7.0	2.7.0	3.7.0	4.7.0	Power
14.7.0	Frequency	Tariff: x = 1, 2, 3, 4					

Figure 2.6 *OBIS code plate*

2.2.3. Connection diagram

The meter connection diagrams for the direct connected single-phase meters EWGE11x is shown on Figure 2.7.

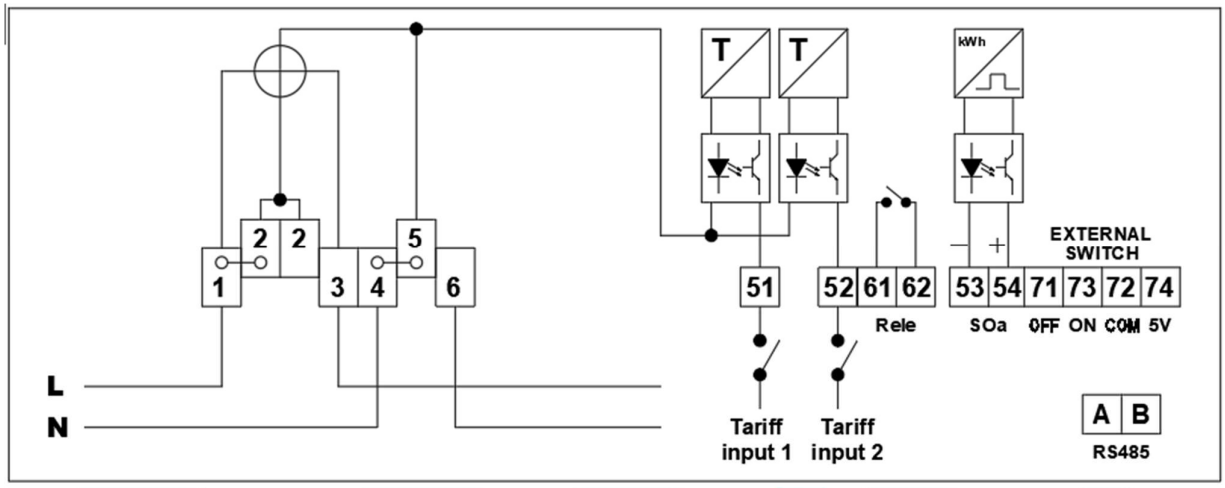


Figure 2.7 *Single-phase direct connected meter scheme*

2.3. Additional module case – communication modules

The communication module case is made of 10% glass fiber reinforced polycarbonate. The module case dimensions that the meter base can hold are 30x60x122mm. It is designed to hold different types of communication modules as PLC, GPRS, NBIoT, RF, RS485. The module case is covered by the transparent terminal block cover. The module is protected by the utility seal(s).

2.4. Sealing

The meter cover can be sealed with one sealing screw. Usually after the process of the metrological testing in authorized laboratory manufacturer put the metrologicalseal on meter case cover.

The terminal cover also can be sealed on the screw (usually utility seals).

Figure 2.8 *Meter seals*

3. Electronic boards – PCB's

EWG meters consist of two main electronic boards inside the meter case and additional communication board in external module case:

- upper board – display/measuring board - hardware version marked EWGDSJ95... and
- lower board – power board with external tariff inputs, test outputs, relay outputs and sensors - hardware version marked EWG1D52... .

3.1. Upper electronic board

Upper board hosts the measurement chip 71M6533 and the communication chip STM32F071 or newer version STM32G0B0 as well as display. Figure 3.1 shown block diagram of two main microcontrollers

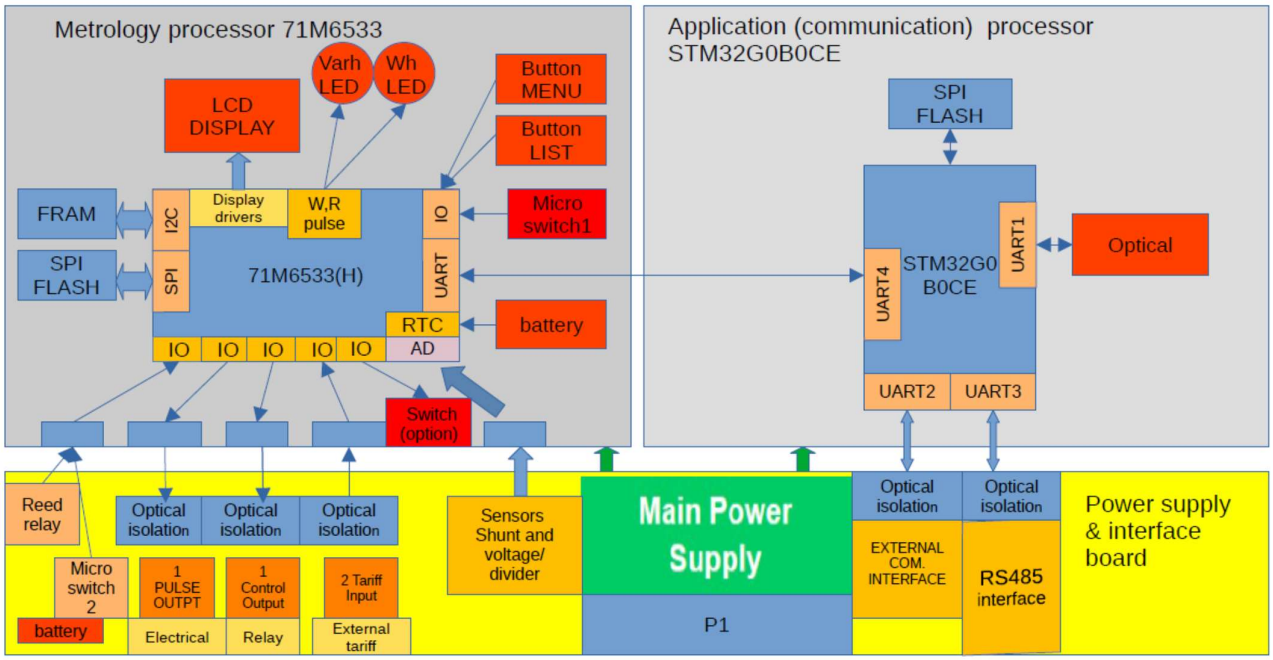


Figure 3.1. *Microcontrollers block diagram*

The measuring system based on the energy meter "system on chip" (SoC) Teridian 71M6533 which integrates all primary functional blocks required to implement a solid-state electricity meter. Included on the chip:

- analogue front end (AFE) with 22 bit $\Delta\Sigma$ AD converter
- independent digital 32 bit computation engine (CE)
- 8051-compatible microprocessor (MPU)
- LCD drivers
- RAM and Flash memory
- real time clock (RTC)
- variety of I/O pins

3.1.1. Signal input pins

EWGE11x meters are based on the one measurement system with one voltage and one current channels. The current channel uses shunt as a sensor and voltage channel uses voltage divider. All analogue signal input pins are voltage sensitive. The voltage pin V_A is single-ended. Current pin I_{AP}/I_{AN} in EWG application is programmed to be differential.

3.1.2. Analogue front end (AFE)

The AFE functions as a data acquisition system, controlled by the microprocessor (MPU). The main blocks in the AFE consist of an input multiplexer, a delta-sigma A/D converter, a FIR decimation filter and a voltage reference. The analogue input signals are multiplexed before being sampled by the A/D converter. The A/D converter output is decimated by the FIR filter and the results are stored in XRAM where they can be accessed by the computation engine (CE) and the microprocessor (MPU).

3.1.3. Digital computation engine (CE)

The computation engine (CE), a dedicated 32-bit digital signal processor, performs the back-end computations. The CE calculations include:

- Multiplication of current sample with its associated voltage sample to obtain the energy per sample (when multiplied with the constant sample time)
- Gain and offset compensation
- Delay compensation on all channels (caused by the multiplexing scheme)
- 90° phase shift for VAR calculations
- Frequency measurement
- Accumulation for voltage and current RMS and power computation
- Active, reactive, apparent, fundamental, and harmonic power calculation
- Fundamental and harmonic current and voltage calculations
- Monitoring of the input signal frequency (for frequency and phase information)
- Monitoring of the input signal amplitude (for sag detection)
- Temperature acquisition

3.1.4. 80515 microprocessor core (MPU)

The 71M6533 include an 80515 MPU (8-bit, 8051-compatible) that processes most instructions in one clock cycle. Using a 10 MHz clock results in a processing throughput of 10 MIPS.

The 80515 MPU core incorporates the Harvard architecture with separate code and data spaces. Memory organization in the 80515 is similar to that of the industry standard 8051. There are four memory areas: Program memory (Flash, shared by MPU and CE), external RAM (Data RAM, shared by the CE and MPU), Configuration RAM and internal data memory (Internal RAM).

3.1.5. ARM microprocessor (core M0)

The STM32F071 or newer STM32G0B0 microcontroller incorporate the high-performance ARM® Cortex®- M0 32-bit RISC core operating at up to 48 MHz frequency, high-speed embedded memories, and an extensive range of enhanced peripherals and I/O.

On the upper board (display-metering module)

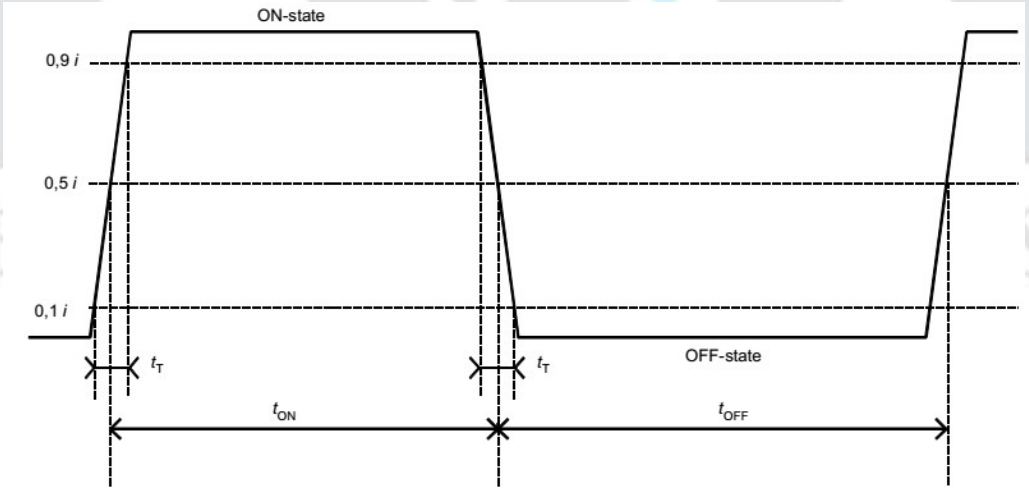
- optical port for local communication,
- optical test output – two LED diodes,
- two navigation buttons (MENU and LIST),
- micro-switch for meter cover opening detection.

3.1.6. Optical test output

Optical test output form two LEDs on the front end of the meter. One LED is used for active energy and second one is reserve for reactive energy when measurement of reactive energy consumption is on. Optical test output is intended for the meter calibration and accuracy testing.

The distance between two diodes is 25 mm and it is sufficiently long to avoid any interference

Optical test output is in conformance with IEC 62052-11 standard §5.11. Pulses are not modulated and have waveforms as described in figure 3.2 below:



Picture 3.2 *Waveform of the optical test output*

where $t_{ON} \geq 0.2$ ms, $t_{OFF} \geq 0.2$ ms and $t_T < 20$ µs.

Constant of optical test output is 1000 pulse/kWh for active energy and 1000 pulse/kVArh for reactive energy. Maximum number of pulses is 16 per second.

3.1.7. Meter buttons

Two buttons, labelled MENU and LIST, located on the front side of the meter used for navigation through data displayed on the LCD. Browsing algorithm has shown in chapter 4.2.

In some cases buttons can be used for customer reconnection (closing disconnector) on the electrical grid. Synchronized push of both keys MENU and LIST for at list 2 seconds result as escape (ESC) function.

3.2. Lower electronic board

The lower electronics board provides connection on the grid through the current and voltage sensors (shunt, voltage divider). Main power supply for the meter itself as well as for the external modules located on lower electronic board.
More on the lower electronics board (power module):

- electrical pulse test output,
- external tariff input,
- auxiliary relay output,
- micro-switch for the terminal cover opening detection,
- sensor for magnetic field detection and
- electrical communication port.

3.2.1. Power supply

Power source is designed in such a way as to enable uninterrupted meter operation even in the case of a phase/neutral conductor crossing.

3.2.2. Electrical test output (optional)

The meter has the electrical test output connected to the terminal pins labelled as 53 and 54. The output is low voltage transistor with open collector, located on the upper electronic board. Electrical test output is optically isolated and passive.

Pulse output specifications are according to IEC 62053-31 and IEC 62052-11 standards:

- open collector,
- maximum voltage 27 V,
- maximum current in ON-state 27 mA,
- minimum current in ON-state 10 mA,
- maximum current in OFF-state 2 mA,

Pulse duration is set on 40 ms. This is factory setting, and can be changed during process of initialization of the meter.
So constant is 500 pulses/kWh for active energy and 500 pulses/kVArh for reactive energy.

3.2.3. Auxiliary relay

The meter is equipped with one pole auxiliary relay with maximum switching current of 5 A at 230 V, used for signalling the current tariff.

One two-pole terminal block located in meter terminal, labelled 61 and 62. The section of the acceptable conductors is at most of 2.5 mm^2.

The control output is typically activated from the center or in accordance with the current tariff programme. However, activation of control output is programmable.

3.2.4. Internal supply control switch (option)

EWG E11xNxAx meters for direct connection, can optionally have an integrated supply control switch (SCS) for disconnecting and reconnecting the consumer's supply.

The supply control switch (SCS) is a latching relay.

A latching relay keeps its contact position indefinitely without power applied to the coil. The advantage is that the coil consumes power only for an instant moment while the relay is being switched, and the relay contacts retain this setting across a power outage.

It is located between the supply input and load output terminals.

The relay is able to make, carry and break all values of currents between the minimum switched current rating to the rated breaking current for all values of the rated operating voltage range and the specified operating temperature range of the meter.

The meter is fitted with a one single pole 100 A supply control switch for the disconnection of supply.

Technical characteristics for latching relay :

- conforms to IEC 62052-31 UC3
- Maximum switching current: 100 A
- Coil specification: double coil
- Rated coil voltage: 12 VDC
- Coil Consumption : 3W
- Pulse duration: 60 ms
- Endurance / Number of operating cycles : mechanical life 100.000 ; electrical life 10.000 cycles
- Dielectric Strength Contact – coil : AC 4, 000V; 50/60Hz 1min
- Creepage distance : 8 mm

The neutral output is not interrupted.

SCS is used for remote disconnection and reconnection of electric network to individual customers. The basic 100 A latching relay allows remote, local (by a function of the meter, e.g. limiter) and manual (by push buttons) types of control. The remote control can be carried out by address command for a meter and by group command for a group of meters.

Disconnect and reconnect can be requested:

- Remotely, via a communication channel: remote disconnect, remote reconnect,
- Manually, using MENU and LIST keys : manual reconnect, disconnect
- Locally, by limiter: where supply can be disconnected if the consumer exceeds the load limit power threshold (Active power threshold in kW). Reconnection can be maintained by ensuring that consumer usage is below the disablement threshold.

3.3. Meter communication ports

The EWG meter has three independent communication channels:

- Infrared optical port
- Electrical interface No. 1 – external module communication port
- Electrical interface No. 2 – external switching device port (option)
- Electrical interface No. 3 – HAN (Home Area Network) port
- Electrical interface No. 4 – RS485 port

3.3.1. Optical port

The meter has build-in optical communication port used for local meter data readouts and settings via hand-held units (HHU).

The optical port operates in accordance with the standard for direct local data exchange IEC 62056-21. On the physical layer optical interface operates according to IEC 62056-21 mod C and on the application layer complies with IEC 62056-46 DLMS/COSEM communication protocol. The communication is achieved using HDLC common interface.

3.3.2. Electrical communication port

Electrical communication channel is implemented on TTL level serial interface. The meters family EWG311xxx and EWG31xAxRx uses PLC , GPRS and NBIoT modules for external communication. PLC , GPRS and NBIoT modules optionally can integrate RS485 interface.

Electrical communication channel as well as RS485 and HAN interface are optically isolated.

3.3.3. Electrical interface number 3 – HAN

Functionality related to HAN can be implemented using Electrical interface number 4 RS485 if it is not used for the local meter network or via an external module on which an optically isolated RS485 interface is implemented.

If electrical interface number 3 is implemented on an external module, it is implemented as an optically isolated RS485 communication interface on a GPRS module, NBIOT module, LTE module or RS485 module.

Power supply for RS485 interface is through isolated 1 Watt DC to DC power converter with 4.2KVac and 6KVdc isolation voltage specifications (duration 1 min).

RS485 interface is opticay isolated with two optocouplers H11L1 with Insulation voltage 5kV.

This interface is used to connect the meter to the HAN (Home Area Network).

This interface is implemented as galvanically insulated RS485 port with implemented protocol according to the DLMS/COSEM push mechanism.

3.3.4. Electrical interface number 4 - RS485

It is used for connecting several meters to the bus in cases of grouped installation of meters .

For this purpose, the RS485 interface on the meter, or the RS485 interface on GPRS, NBIOT or LTE modules can be used.

Power supply for RS485 interface is through isolated 1 watt DC to DC power converter with 4.2KVac and 6KVdc isolation voltage specifications (duration 1 min).

RS485 interface is opticay isolated with two optocouplers H11L1 with Insulation voltage 5kV.

This interface is used to connect the meter to the HAN (Home Area Network) modem/module through existing electrical RS485 interfaces, in a way that does not interfere with communication with other modules. This interface is implemented as galvanically insulated RS485 port with implemented protocol according to the DLMS/COSEM push mechanism**.**

3.4. Pushing Process

The pushing process is done by using three main groups of COSEM objects as follows:

- Triggering Objects;
- Script Table;
- Pushing Message ;

A trigger calls a script in Push Script Table (9, 0-0:10.0.108.255) and the called script invokes the "Push" method of relevant "Push Setup" objects. At the end, the "Push" method of "Push Setup" object sends the specified message/data to Central System.

3.4.1. Triggering Objects

The devices can be woken up by a trigger to connect to network and exchange data with Central System. This is called Triggering Process. The trigger can be internal or external.

Internal Triggering

Internal trigger can be the result of an internal process inside the device (meter) such as Alarm or reaching a time specified by a schedule or from push script table.

The meter can be triggered on a regular basis to setup a connection. On the regular time, indicated by the Execution time (attribute 4) the associated script in attribute 2 is executed. This script is executed and the Push Setup object will trigger the connection management. In case this functionality is not used, the Execution time will be empty.

Internal triggering by Push Scheduler

Following Internal Triggering Objects are generated by Push Schedulers :

Push action scheduler – Interval 1, (22 , 0-1:15.0.4.255)

Push action scheduler – Interval 2, (22 , 0-2:15.0.4.255)

Push action scheduler – Interval 3, (22 , 0-3:15.0.4.255)

Push action scheduler – Consumer Information, (22 , 0-4:15.0.4.255)

Internal triggering by Alarms

The meter can be triggered by an alarm to setup a connection. An event can cause an alarm (depending on the alarm filter). If a monitor threshold is exceeded (Alarm) the associated script in attribute 4 is executed. This script is executed and the Push Setup object will trigger the connection management. In case this functionality is not used, the Actions array will be empty.

Internal triggering by an event

The meter can be triggered by events : installation, power-down or established PDP context.

Event-triggered meter reporting objects:

- Push setup - On Installation, 0-7:25.9.0.255, triggered by “commissioning event”
- Push setup - On power down, 0-5:25.9.0.255, triggered by long power failure.

Pushing Message objects

The final stage in triggering process is pushing the message (data or information). This stage is handled by "Push Setup" objects from Class 40.

The following "Push Setup" objects have been used :

Push Setup-Interval-01 (40, 0-1:25.9.0.255);
Push Setup-Interval-02 (40, 0-2:25.9.0.255);
Push Setup-Interval-03 (40, 0-3:25.9.0.255);
Push Setup-On-Alarm (40, 0-4:25.9.0.255);
Push Setup-On-Connectivity (On-Connectivity) (40, 0-0:25.9.0.255);
Push Setup-Meter On-Installation (40, 0-7:25.9.0.255);
Push Setup- Consumer Information (40, 0-6:25.9.0.255)
Push Setup- On Power down (40, 0-5:25.9.0.255)

3.5. COSEM objects for CIP functionality using PUSH operation (option)

Push setup – Consumer information (0-6:25.9.0) is used to transmit information to local port (i.e. IHD) serving as Consumer Information Interface (CII) to support the optional Consumer Information Push (CIP) functionality. Field *Send destination and method* need to be properly set. Depending on the market request, this local port may be connected to a suitable home gateway.

Communication interface port can be used as 1-way read-only communication interface which can be intended to connect the In-House Display (IHD) or interface for In-House Display (IHD) to the meter.

4. LCD - data display procedure

4.1. Display

The seven-segmented liquid crystal display (LCD) fully complies with the VDEW requirements.

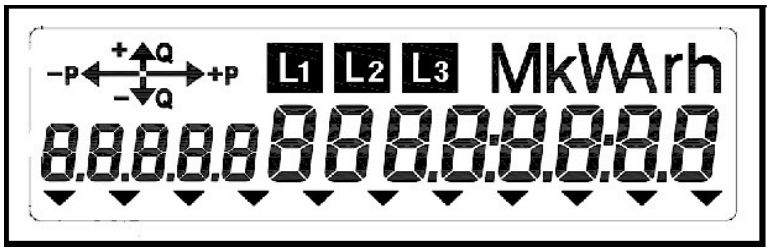


Figure 4.1 *The meter display*

4.1.1. Alphanumeric fields (data value and OBIS code field)

Data value field is used for presentation of the data values and consists of eight 7-segmented digits. High of digits in the data value field is 8 mm.

OBIS code field is used for presentation of the OBIS identification codes of the displayed data and consists of five digits. High of the digits in OBIS code field is 6 mm.

4.1.2. Physical units field

Physical unit field shows physical units of data displayed in data value field. List of units can be shown in physical unit field is listed below:

kW, kWh, A, V.

4.1.3. Power flow direction cursors

There are four power flow direction cursors on the display:

- Positive active power flow +P,
- Positive reactive power flow +Q,
- Negative active power flow -P,
- Negative reactive power flow -Q

4.1.4. Phase voltage presence indicator

Segment L1 shows the presence of phase voltage.

In case of irregular connections:

- The reverse connection of input-output conductors causes phase indicator blinking at frequency of 1 Hz.
- Swapping of phase and neutral conductors causes phase indicator blinking at frequency of 1 Hz.

4.1.5. Tariff and error cursors

On the name-plate (below the LCD) the meter has printed labels that belong to the cursor on the LCD. The cursor shows the active tariff and the state of certain functions or errors of the meter.

COM – communication in progress

FD – fraud detection

CR – code red activated

SC –switch disconnected

OL – power limit exceeded (overload)

FF –error register (the cursor lit up continuosly if any fatal error – meter failure)

4.2. Data Display Procedure

The meter's data can be displayed in one of the three operating modes:

- automatic
- manual
- test

Default operating mode is automatic.

Navigation through data displayed on LCD is carried out by two keys MENU and LIST. Navigation diagram is shown in Figure 4.2. Transition time between displays:

- t1 = 8 seconds,
- t2 = 20 seconds.

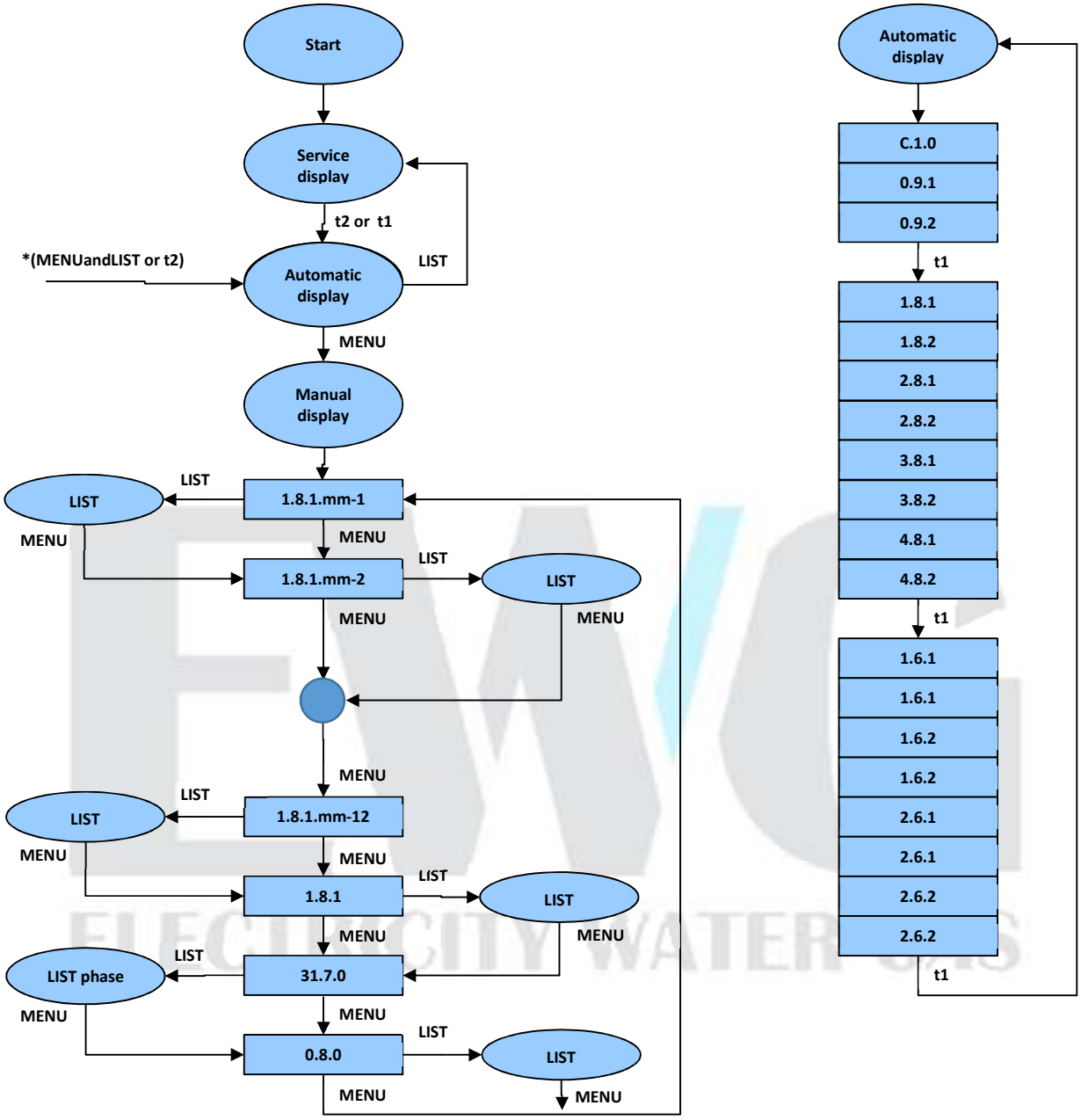


Figure 4.2 *Display navigation diagram*

By pressing MENU key meter switches from automatic to the manual mode. The appropriate menu can be selected by pressing of MENU key repeatedly.

If meter works in automatic mode, by pressing LIST key display switches to test mode. If meter works in manual mode by pressing LIST key different data is shown from the chosen menu.

Transition from manual or test mode to default (automatic) mode can be done by simultaneous pressing MENU and LIST keys for 2 seconds or automatically after 20 seconds if no one key is pressed.

The navigation keys MENU and LIST are used for navigation through the data and may not affect the data it self.

4.2.1. Automatic mode

In automatic mode, the measured values are displayed in cycles with a programmable display period. Display period duration ranges from 5 to 20 seconds. Default value of the transition period is 8 sec.

The list of the data that can be displayed in automatic mode is given in Table 4.1. The order and the number of the data to be displayed is programmable. The initial display list is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1

Ref. no. of the items in the list	OBIS CODE	Description	Class	Unit
1	F.F	Error code	1	
2	C.1.0	Manufacturer's serial number	1	
3	0.9.1	Time – local	1	
4	0.9.2	Date – local	1	
5	1.8.0	Positive active energy A+ total	3	kWh
6	1.8.T	Positive (import) active energy (A+) in tariff T (T=1 to 4)	3	kWh
7	1.6.0	Positive active maximum demand (P_{max}+) total	3	kW
8	1.6.T	Positive active maximum demand (P_{max}+) in tariff T (T=1 to 4)	4	kW
9	1.6.T	Time stamp	4	
10	1.5.0	Positive active demand in the last completed demand period (P+)	3	kW
11	15.8.0	Absolute active energy (A+) total	3	kWh
12	15.8.T	Absolute active energy (A+) in tariff T (T=1 to 4)	3	kWh

Table 4.2

Ref. no. of the items in the list	OBIS CODE	Description	Class	Unit
1	F.F	Error code	1	
2	C.1.0	Manufacturer's serial number	1	
3	0.9.1	Time – local	1	
4	0.9.2	Date – local	1	
5	15.8.1	Absolute active energy (A+) in tariff T1	3	kWh
6	15.8.2	Absolute active energy (A+) in tariff T2	3	kWh
7	1.6.1	Positive active maximum demand (P_{max}+) in tariff T1	4	kW
8	1.6.1	Time stamp	4	

4.2.2. Manual mode

Manual mode gives a read-out of the data referring to billing, instantaneous power, voltage, current, frequency, power factor.

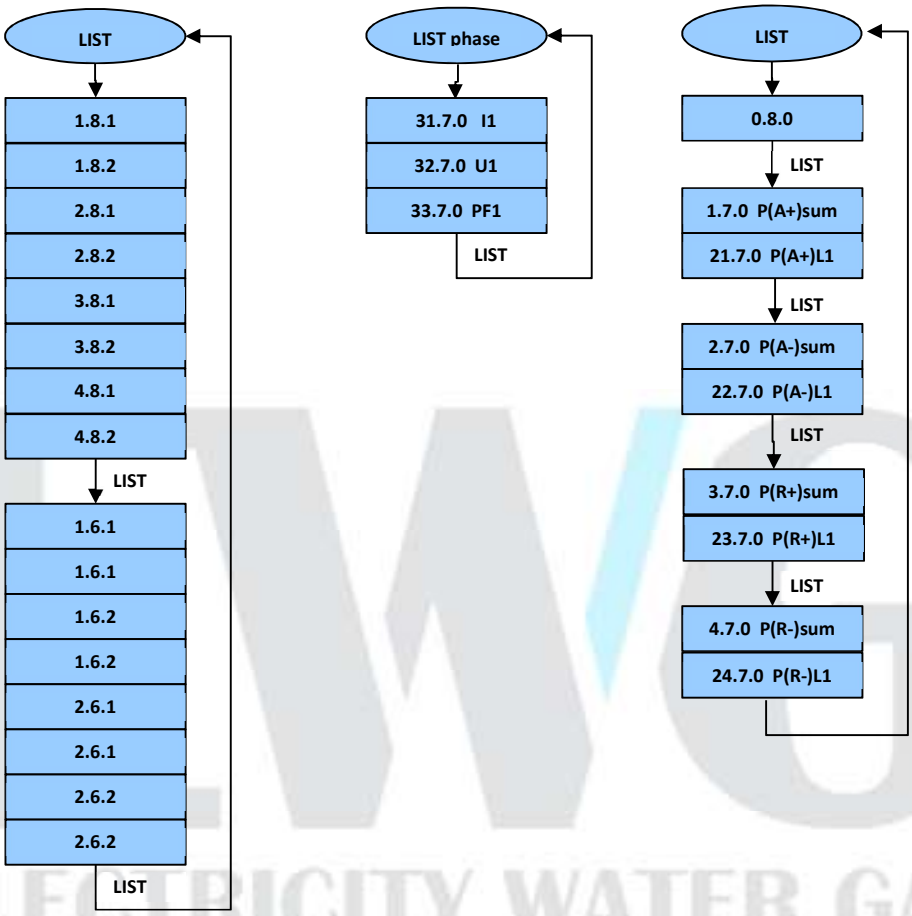


Figure 4.3 *Display navigation diagram – manual mode*

A complete list of possible items - OBIS codes intended for display in manual mode is given in Table 4.3. The order and number of the data presented in the list is programmable. The initial data list is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.3

Ref. no. of the items in the list	OBIS CODE	Description	Class	Unit
1	F.F	Error code	1	
2	C.1.0	Manufacturer's serial number	1	
3	0.9.1	Time – local	1	
4	0.9.2	Date – local	1	
5	1.8.0	Positive active energy A+ total	3	kWh
6	1.8.T vz	Positive active energy (A+) in tariff T* - last completed month	3	kWh
7	15.8.0	Absolute active energy (A+) total	3	kWh
8	15.8.T vz	Absolute active energy (A+) in tariff T* - last completed month	3	kWh
9	1.6.T vz	Positive active power maximum demand (P_{max}+) in tariff T* - last completed month	4	kW
10	1.6.T vz	Time stamp	4	
11	14.7.0	Frequency	3	Hz
12	1.7.0	Total positive active instantaneous power (P+)	3	kW
13	90.7.0	Total current (all three phase sum)	3	A
14	31.7.0	Instantaneous current (I) in phase L1	3	A
15	32.7.0	Instantaneous voltage (U) in phase L1	3	V
16	21.7.0	Positive active instantaneous power (P+) in phase L1	3	kW

* Tariff T= 1 to 4

Table 4.4

Ref. no. of the items in the list	OBIS CODE	Description	Class	Unit
1	F.F	Error code	1	
2	C.1.0	Manufacturer's serial number	1	
3	0.9.1	Time – local	1	
4	0.9.2	Date – local	1	
5	1.8.1 vz	Positive active energy (A+) in tariff T1 - last completed month	3	kWh
6	1.8.2 vz	Positive active energy (A+) in tariff T2 - last completed month	3	kWh
7	15.8.1 vz	Absolute active energy (A+) in tariff T1 - last completed month	3	kWh
8	15.8.2 vz	Absolute active energy (A+) in tariff T2 - last completed month	3	kWh
9	1.6.1 vz	Positive active power maximum demand (P_{max}+) in tariff T1 - last completed month	4	kW
10	1.6.1 vz	Time stamp	4	
11	1.6.2 vz	Positive active power maximum demand (P_{max}+) in tariff T2 - last completed month	4	kW
12	1.6.2 vz	Time stamp	4	
13	14.7.0	Frequency	3	Hz
14	1.7.0	Positive active instantaneous power (P+)	3	kW
15	90.7.0	Total current (all three phase sum)	3	A
16	31.7.0	Instantaneous current (I) in phase L1	3	A
17	32.7.0	Instantaneous voltage (U) in phase L1	3	V

Scrolling down the monthly data list, key-press on the MENU for the last month billing data leads to information on monthly consumption for the month-2. Successive key-press of the LIST gives an overview of the data recorded for that particular month, whereas pressing MENU moves to the next menu to display the data for the month-3. Data list overview comes to an end upon reaching data for the last (twelfth) month recorded.

4.2.3. Test mode

There are two test modes implemented; one for meter hardware validation and the other used in the process of verification of metrological characteristics of the meter. Position of the terminal block cover determines the test mode status.

If the terminal cover is placed on (normal functioning of the meter, meter installed in the field) Test Mode allows meter hardware validation. The test implies display check first, all display segments are turned on to run display check. Then, the meter hardware validation follows and the error message is being displayed reading out the Error Code status (memory integrity, measurement fault – exceeding voltage or current measurement range, theft attempt, strong magnetic field influence). This is followed by battery status check and in case of any fault detected, the corresponding Error Code appears on the display. Next, the validity of memory and metrology system is checked. Error code if exist is displayed .

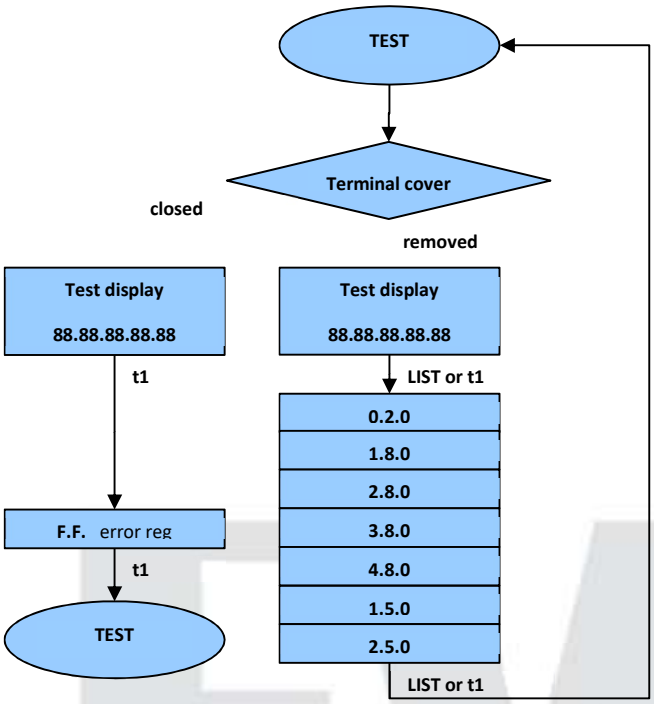


Figure 4.4 *Display navigation diagram – test mode*

In case of the terminal cover missing (meter in laboratory or authorized person on the field), key-press of the LIST enables entering the Test Mode for metrological characteristics check. In this mode, the display shows energy registers as shown in the Figure 4.4, with increased accuracy (one more decimal point) as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

	INTEGERS	DECIMAL
1.8.0	5	3
1.5.0	2	3

Next succeeded key-presses of the LIST allows to preview values of this registers. After 20 seconds, in no other action, the meter display returns to automatic mode.

The meter self-diagnostics is run in case of:

- connection meter to the grid,
- return of a power supply ,
- meter software update (when is possible and allowed),
- request from an authorized person with proper equipment (portable devices with an appropriate software).

5. Additional meter functions

5.1. Profiles of measured and registered values

The meter records and stores 5 data profiles:

- Billing profile –profile of monthly values of billing registers
- Load profile with recording period 1 - load profile
- Load profile with recording period 2 - consumption profile
- Load profile with recording period 3 - daily register values
- Load profile during test - measured value – power quality

Table 5.1. *Electricity data profile objects*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
Abstract objects - Billing period reset	Data of billing period 1	7	0-0:98.1.0.255
Electricity related objects - Profiles	Load profile with period 1 – load profile	7	1-0:99.1.0.255
Electricity related objects - Profiles	Load profile with period 2 – consumption profile	7	1-0:99.2.0.255
EWG	Load profile with period 3 - daily register values	7	1-0:99.3.0.255
EWG	Load profile - power quality	7	1-0:99.2.1.255
Abstract objects - Billing period reset	Predefined Scripts - MDI reset / end of billing period	9	0-0:10.0.1.255
Abstract objects - Billing period reset	End of billing period	22	0-0:15.0.0.255
EWG	Status register 1	1	0-0:96.10.1.255
EWG	Status register 2	1	0-0:96.10.2.255
EWG	Status register 4	1	0-0:96.10.4.255

5.1.1. Billing profile

Billing data (active and reactive imported and exported energy and maximum active power demand with date and time of supply, registered according to tariffs) are stored for the last 24 accounting periods (typically 24 months). Billing profile can record values of maximum current per phase as well as maximum and minimum phase voltage with time stamp. Value is stored in attribute 2 and time and date of occurrence in attribute 5 of class 4.

5.1.2. Load profile with recording period 1 - load profile

Active power maximum demand values or energy register for all tariffs with time stamp and meter status are stored in load profile with recording period of 15 minutes. This is default value and recording period is changeable parameter (available 1, 5, 15, 30, 60 minutes). The memory storage capacity allows 5760 records in total with 10 channels for this profile.

5.1.3. Load profile with recording period 2 - consumption profile

Active and reactive energy registers or active power maximum demand registers (according to tariffs) with time stamp and meter status are stored in load profile with recording period of 15 minutes. This is default value and recording period is changeable parameter. The memory storage capacity allows 5760 records in total with 10 channels for this profile.

5.1.4. Load profile with recording period 3 - daily register values

Active and reactive energy registers (according to tariffs) with time stamp and meter status are stored in load profile with recording period of 24 hours. This is default value and recording period is changeable parameter. The memory storage capacity allows 1000 records in total with 10 channels for this profile.

5.1.5. Load profile - power quality (measured value)

Measured Value Profile records and registers voltage or current values. Initially voltage is set as the value for storing. Storage activation time is programmable (15 min. default). Storage capacity is maximum 1000 records. In addition to the values recorded, corresponding time stamps are registered as well.

5.2. Logs

Six types of logs are implemented in the meter:

- Standard event log 1000 records
- Power quality log 1000 records
- Integrity violation log 1000 records
- Disconnector control log 1000 records
- Communication log 1000 records
- Power failure log 1000 records

Table 5.2. *Logs*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Standard Event Log	7	0-0:99.98.0.255
Electricity related objects - PQ- monitored values	Power Quality Log	7	0-0:99.98.4.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Fraud Detection Log	7	0-0:99.98.1.255
Abstract objects - Disconnector- Load mgmt-Supervision	Disconnector Control Log	7	0-0:99.98.2.255
EWG	Communication Log / Event log; #6	7	0-0:99.98.5.255
Electricity related objects - PQ- monitored values	Power Failure Event Log	7	1-0:99.97.0.255

5.2.1. Standard Event Log

Standard Event Log contains event codes with time stamps for following events:

- Power down
- Power up
- setting parameter for daylight saving time function (DST)
- setting up a new tariff system (calendar)
- time setting
- real time clock (RTC) error
- battery low voltage
- error register cleared
- alarm register cleared
- load profile cleared
- memory fault
- measuring system error
- new firmware loaded (if available)
- new firmware activated (if available)
- One or more parameters changed
- Global key(s) changed

5.2.2. Power quality log (sag and swell)

The meter registers the event of occurrence of overvoltage and undervoltage per phase as well as their termination. Overvoltage and undervoltage thresholds are programmable with the initial values:

- overvoltage > 15% Un
- undervoltage < 20% Un
- missing voltage < 50% Un

The meter detects the undervoltage (sag), overvoltage (swell) and missing voltage in all phases.The threshold values of under voltage and over voltage are stored in the following COSEM objects and can be set/adjust locally or remotely.

Threshold for UnderVoltage (sags) (1-0:12.31.0.255);
Threshold for OverVoltage (swells) (1-0:12.35.0.255);
Threshold for Missing voltage (1-0:12.39.0.255);

The under/over voltage will not be recorded unless they continue for equal or greater than the time set threshold object. **Time threshold for voltage sag/swell** represents the limit between short and long voltage sag event.
Time threshold is adjustable by the following parameters:

Time Threshold for Under Voltage (1-0:12.43.0.255);
Time Threshold for Over Voltage (1-0:12.44.0.255);
Time Threshold for Missing voltage (1-0:12.45.0.255);

The event of occurrence of over/undervoltage is recorded in ***PowerQualityLog*** with time stamp. Power quality log has memory storage capacity for 1000 records.

5.2.3. Integrity violation log

The meter detects, records and stores unauthorised integrity violation events such as:

- terminal cover being opened
- meter cover being opened
- presence of a strong magnetic field in the vicinity of the meter > 200mT
- current reversal
- reply attack
- Decryption or authentication failure (n time failure)
- Asscoiation authentication failure (n time failed authentication)
- strong HF electromagnetic field

IntegrityViolationLog stores event code and time stamp of integrity violation event, and has storage capacity of 1000 records.

Opening the meter housing is detected even if the meter is disconnected from the grid. Event code for this kind of violation recorded in ***IntegrityViolationLog*** can be erased or reset in the authorised laboratory only.

Records for other event codes can be erased or reset only if the meter operates in Automatic Meter Reading system, following proper procedure.

5.2.4. Power failure

The meter registers the occurrence of supply interruption comply to EN50160 standard. There are two types of supply interruptions:

- short-term – in case of duration of interruption is less then 3 minutes
- long-term – in case of duration of interruption is more then 3 minutes

Each occurrence of supply interruption event is recorded in ***PowerFailure Event Log (1-0:99.97.0.255).***

5.2.4.1 Power failure log

The power failure event log contains all events related to long power outages. It stores the time stamp, duration of long power failures in any phase (where the time stamp represents the end of power failure).

Each entry recorded in Power Failure Event Log contains the following information about power failure events:

Time of power return after long power failure;

Duration of last long power failure in any phase (0-0:96.7.19.255 attribut 2)

Power failure event log has memory storage capacity for 1000 records.

5.2.4.2 Power failure objects

The value set in the object **Time threshold for long power failure** (0-0:96.7.20.255) represents the limit between short and long power failure events. Default value 180s.

In case of short-term supply interruption event occurrence, *Number_of_short-term_supply_interruption* registers (for affected phase and "in any of three phases"), incremented. As well, *Short-term_supply_interruption_duration* registers (for affected phase and "in any of three phases") are updated.

In case of long-term supply interruption event occurrence, *Number_of_long-term_supply_interruption* registers (for affected phase and "in any of three phases"), incremented. As well, *Long-term_supply_interruption_duration* registers (for affected phase and "in any of three phases") are updated.

Table 5.3. *PowerFailure Event Log objects*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
EWG	No. of long power failures; in all three phases	1	0-0:96.7.5.255
EWG	No. of long power failures; in phase L1	1	0-0:96.7.6.255
EWG	No. of long power failures; in phase L2	1	0-0:96.7.7.255
EWG	No. of long power failures; in phase L3	1	0-0:96.7.8.255
Electricity related objects - PQ- monitored values	Number of long power failures in any phase	1	0-0:96.7.9.255
Electricity related objects - PQ- monitored values	Number of power failures in any phase	1	0-0:96.7.21.255
EWG	Man. Spec. / No. of short failures in ph1	1	0-0:96.7.129.255
EWG	Man. Spec. / No. Of short failures in ph2	1	0-0:96.7.131.255
EWG	Man. Spec. / No. of short failures in ph3	1	0-0:96.7.133.255
EWG	Duration of long power failures; in all three phases	3	0-0:96.7.15.255
EWG	Duration of long power failures; in phase L1	3	0-0:96.7.16.255
EWG	Duration of long power failures; in phase L2	3	0-0:96.7.17.255
EWG	Duration of long power failures; in phase L3	3	0-0:96.7.18.255
Electricity related objects - PQ- monitored values	Duration of last long power failure in any phase	3	0-0:96.7.19.255
Electricity related objects - PQ- monitored values	Time threshold for long power failure	3	0-0:96.7.20.255
EWG	Man. Spec. / Time for short power falure ph1	3	0-0:96.7.130.255
EWG	Man. Spec. / Time for short power falure ph2	3	0-0:96.7.132.255
EWG	Man. Spec. / Time for short power falure ph3	3	0-0:96.7.134.255

5.2.5. Disconnector Control Log

Disconnector Control Log contains event codes with time stamps for following events:

- Disconnector ready for manual reconnection
- Manual disconnection
- Manual connection
- Remote disconnection
- Remote connection
- Local disconnection
- Limiter threshold exceeded

- Limiter threshold ok
- Limiter threshold changed
- Disconnect/Reconnect failure
- Local reconnection

5.2.6. Communication Log / Event log

Communication Log contains event codes with time stamps for following events:

- No connection timeout
- Modem Initialization failure
- SIM Card failure
- SIM Card ok
- GSM registration failure
- GPRS registration failure
- PDP context established
- PDP context destroyed
- PDP context failure
- Modem SW reset
- Modem HW reset
- GSM outgoing connection
- GSM incoming connection
- GSM hang-up
- Diagnostic failure
- User initialization failure
- Signal quality low
- Auto Answer Number of
- calls exceeded
- Local communication attempt

5.3. Alarms

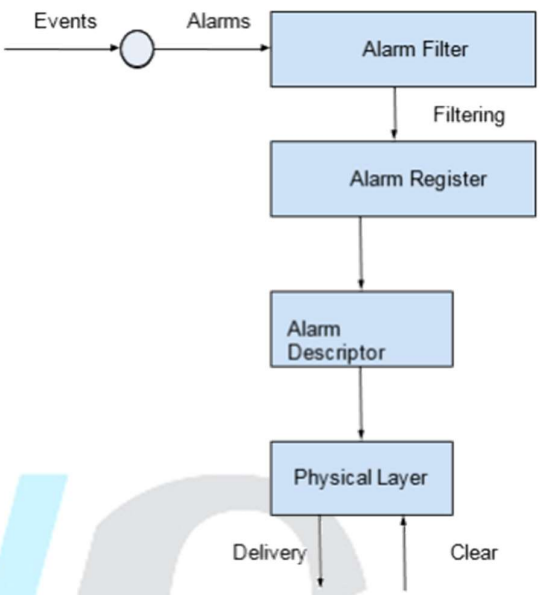
Some of the predefined events, when occured in the meter, trigger alarms and corresponding flag (bit) in Alarm Registers is set. Alarm register is a 32-bit value of all active and inactive alarms. It is possible to mask unwanted alarms through the alarm filter.

Table 5.4. *Alarm registers*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Register 1	1	0-0:97.98.0.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Register 2	1	0-0:97.98.1.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Descriptor 1	1	0-0:97.98.20.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Descriptor 2	1	0-0:97.98.21.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Filter 1	1	0-0:97.98.10.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Filter 2	1	0-0:97.98.11.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Monitor 1	21	0-0:16.1.0.255
Abstract objects - Errors & Alarms- Event logs	Alarm Monitor 2	21	0-0:16.1.1.255

5.3.1. Alarm reporting process

Figure 5.1 shows the different entities involved in the alarming process. Alarm registers contains all information on the “cause of the alarm”. Specific bits of Alarm Registers may be internally reset if the “cause of the alarm” has disappeared. Alternatively, all bits may be externally reset by the client. In the latter case those bits for which the “cause of alarm” still exists will be set to 1 again and an alarm will be issued.



The Alarm Descriptors have exactly the same structure as the Alarm Registers. Whenever a bit in the Alarm Registers changes from 0 to 1, then the corresponding bit of the Alarm Descriptors (AD) is set to 1. Resetting the Alarm Registers does not affect the Alarm Descriptors. The set bits of the AD must be reset explicitly by the HES.

The Alarm Descriptors are sent to the HES using the Data-Notification service triggered by the corresponding Alarm Monitor. Alarm Monitor Threshold value is set to zero. Therefore the Alarm Monitor action is invoked when any of the bits in the Alarm Descriptors value changes from 0 to 1.

In order to acknowledge the reception of the Alarm the HES has to reset the Alarm Descriptors. Upon reception of this the meter clears the corresponding bits in the Alarm Descriptors.

In order to re-enable the alarm reporting process the HES must reset the reported bits in the Alarm Register. This can only be done by setting all the bits of the Alarm Registers to 0. Prior to this action the HES must read the latest value of the Alarm Register.

6. Disconnect control – Load Switching Module

The basic 100A relay allows remote, local (by a function of the meter, e.g. limiter) and manual (by push button) types of control. The remote control can be carried out by address command for a meter and by group command for a group of meters.

Disconnect and reconnect can be requested:

- Remotely, via a communication channel: remote disconnect, remote reconnect,
- Manually, using MENU and LIST keys : manual reconnect,
- Locally, by limiter: local disconnect, local reconnect.

Disconnect physical state takes two values:

- Connected (TRUE) - Customer is connected to the network
- Disconnected (FALSE) - Customer is disconnected from the network

Disconnect logical state takes three values:

- Connected – (1),
- Disconnected – (0),

Ready for reconnection (disconnected and ready for reconnection) – (2).

The following objects allow supporting the Electricity device connection/disconnection management:

Table 6.1. *Disconnector control object*

Description	Class ID	Logical name
Disconnect control	70	0-0:96.3.10.255
Disconnect control script table	9	0-0:10.0.106.255
Disconnect control scheduler	22	0-0:15.0.1.255
Disconnect event object	1	0-0:96.11.2.255
Disconnect control logbook	7	0-0:99.98.2.255
Limiter	71	0-0:17.0.0.255
Instantaneous current active import	3	1-0:1.7.0.255
Average current active import	5	1-0:1.24.0.255
Average total demand	3	1-0:15.24.0.255
Instantaneous total current	3	1-0:90.7.0.255
Sliding average current L1	5	1-0:31.4.0.255
Supervision monitor L1	21	1-0:31.4.0.255
Active energy import cumulative	3	1-0:1.8.0.255

6.1. Object disconnect control

Object disconnect control ***class_id:70*** OBIS code : **0-0:96.3.10.255** controls all the connection and disconnection.

Object settings are:

- Output state
- Control state
- Control mode

6.1.1. Output State

Disconnect Output State shows the actual physical state of the disconnect unit.

FALSE – Open – Customer is disconnected from the network - (0),
TRUE – Closed – Customer is connected to the network - (1).

6.1.2. Control State

Control State defines internal logical state of the disconnect unit. Possible control states are:

Disconnected – Customer is disconnected from the network - (0),
Connected – Customer is connected to the network - (1),
Ready for reconnection – Customer is disconnected from the network – (2) and on the display appears message **ConnEct.**

When disconnector is in Ready For Reconnection control state, it is possible to perform manual connect on the meter by holding the **Menu and List** keys until **ConnEct** disappears from the display.

6.1.3. Control Mode

Defines available transitions in Disconnect control class.

Table 6.1. *Disconnector control class*

Control Mode	Transition	Description
0	None. The disconnect control object is always in „connected" state	
1	Disconnection	Remote (b, c) Manual (f) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" appears (disconnector change Control state to "Ready for reconnection") Local (g)
	Reconnection	Remote (d) Manual (e) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" disappears (disconnector is in Control state "Connected")
2	Disconnection	Remote (b, c) Manual (f) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" appears (disconnector change Control state to "Ready for reconnection") Local (g)
	Reconnection	Remote (a) Manual (e) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" disappears (disconnector is in Control state "Connected")
3	Disconnection	Remote (b, c) Local (g)
	Reconnection	Remote (d) Manual (e)
4	Disconnection	Remote (b, c) Local (g)
	Reconnection	Remote (a) Manual (e)– Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" disappears (disconnector is in Control state "Connected")
5	Disconnection	Remote (b, c) Manual (f) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" appears (disconnector change Control state to "Ready for reconnection") Local (g)
	Reconnection	Remote (d) Manual (e) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" disappears (disconnector is in Control state "Connected") Local (h)
6	Disconnection	Remote (b, c) Local (g)
	Reconnection	Remote (d) Manual (e) – Press and hold MENU and LIST key till "ConnEct" disappears (disconnector is in Control state "Connected") Local (h)

Depending on the mode selected, manual reconnection is possible by pressing the **Menu and List** keys.

Manual reconnection (control modes>0): On display shows **ConnEct**. Press the **Menu and List** keys (for a few seconds) and then release the key.

Manual disconnection (control modes: 1, 2 or 5): Press and hold MENU and LIST key till “ConnEct” appears.

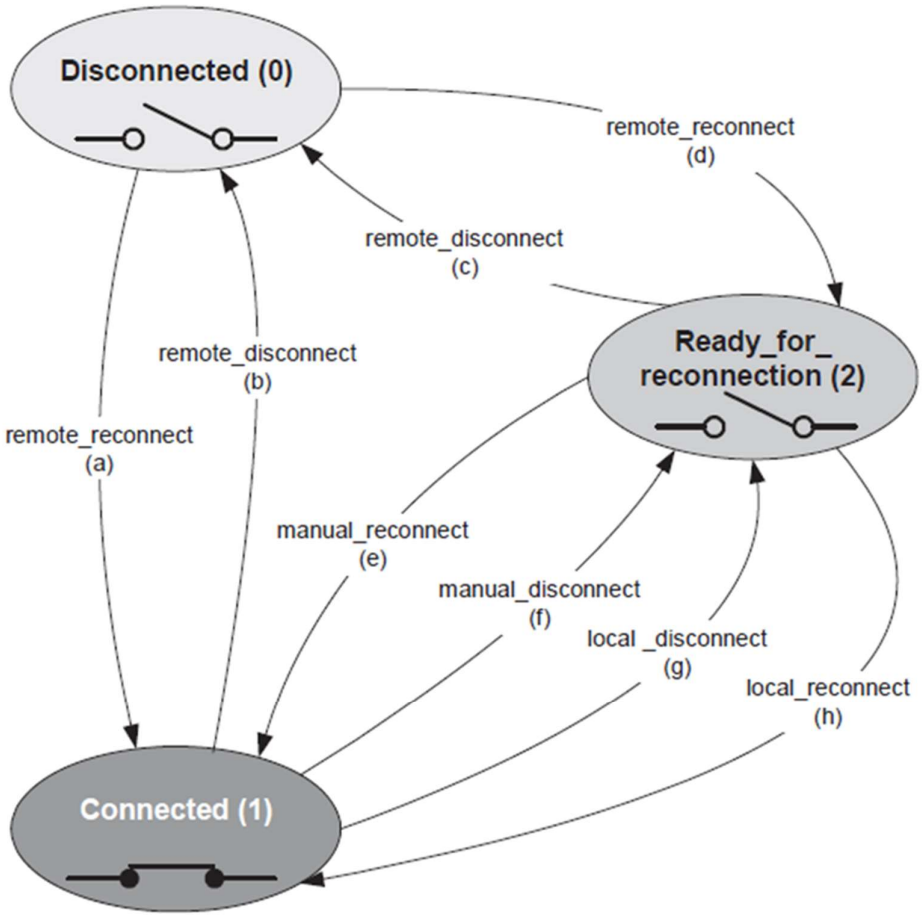


Figure 6.1 *Disconnector control*

6.1.4. Method Description

There are two methods for the disconnect control class:

- Remote disconnect forces the disconnector into „disconnected" state if remote disconnection is enabled (control mode > 0) and flag SC on display is ON.
- Remote reconnect forces the disconnector into state:

  „connected" **in** control mode = 2,4.

  „ready for reconnection" manual reconnect in control mode = 1,3,5,6

- Manual disconnect forces the disconnector into „disconnected" state:

  by pressing the **Menu and List** keys for 20 sec in control mode = 1,2,5.

6.2. Disconnect control scheduler (Class_ID 22)

The schedule control of internal relay will be handled by COSEM objects "Disconnect/Reconnect Control Scheduler" (22, 0-0:15.0.1.255). This schedule can be used for both disconnection and reconnection of internal relay.

The schedule (from Class ID: 22) is single action schedule. The Scheduler object (Disconnect or Reconnect) call" Disconnector Script Table" COSEM object (9, 0-0:10.0.106.255) to make an action (connect/disconnect). The following parameters shall be specified in Scheduler object to fulfill the task:

Executed Script (Action);

Execution Time;.

6.3. Disconnector script table (Class_ID 9)

Table 6.2. ***Disconnector script table*** Class_ID 9 0-0:10.0.106.255

	Disconnector script table	Class_ID 9 Ver 0	0-0:10.0.106.255	
1	Logical_name	octet_string[6]	"00000A006AFF"	

2	Script	array[4](script9)	{
			{1,{{2,70,0-0:96.3.10.255,1,0}}}, //execute remote disconnect
			{2,{{2,70,0-0:96.3.10.255,2,0}}}, //execute remote connect
			}
				connect and disconnect scripts,
				1 and 2 model remote disconnection and connection

1	execute	long_unsigned		Executes the script specified in parameter data. If data matches one of the script_identifiers in the script table, then the corresponding action_specification is executed. No direct method call possible via remote communication

The disconnector script table contains the scripts as follows:

Script identifier	Action
1	execute method “remote_disconnect(0)”
2	execute method “remote_reconnect(0)”

Script 1 and script 2:

With the help of the single action schedule the remote operation of the disconnector can be executed at a specific, delayed time instance. In this case the actual dis/re-connection (triggered by the single action schedule via script 1 or 2) is still interpreted as a remote operation.

The action service to method 1 “execute(data)” of the Disconnect script table object is not allowed for any remote client.

7. Limiter Interface Class (class_id:71)

The limiter control is intended to limit the demand at a defined value (that has been specified by utility). The limiter issues command to disconnect the internal relay (contactor) when the monitored value crosses the threshold value and stay for specific time duration. The limiter control is handled by COSEM object "Limiter" **{71,0-0:17.0.0.255** }. The limiter control acts as internal process and change the relay state from connected to ready for reconnection and vice versa.

Two disconnecting profiles are defined in meter as follows:

- Normal Operation;
- Emergency Operation;

Two separate threshold values are provided for normal and emergency operations. The provisions are provided in central system (software) to select the Limiter in Normal Operation monitored values and to specify the thresholds.

7.1. Limiter in Normal Operation

The role of the limiter object is to act on the disconnector when the monitored quantity exceeds the active threshold. A disconnection originated by the limiter is a local disconnection which does not need the HES contribution for reconnection.

Table 7.1. *Limiter script table*

	Limiter	Class_ID 71 ver 0	0-0:17.0.0.255	Description
1	logical_name	octet_string[6]	"0000110000FF"	
2	monitored_value	value_definition	{5, 1-0:1.24.0.255, 2}	Average import power
3	threshold_active	threshold		Limit active
4	threshold_normal	threshold		Limit normal
5	threshold_emergency	threshold		Limit emergency
6	min_over_threshold_duration	double_long_unsigned	180	3 min
7	min_under_threshold_duration	double_long_unsigned	180	3 min
8	emergency_profile	emergency_profile_type		emergency_profile::= structure emergency_profile_id: long-unsigned, emergency_activation_time: octet-string, emergency_duration: double-long-unsigned
9	emergency_profile_group_id_list	array		emergency_profile_group_id-list: array emergency_profile_group_id emergency_profile_group_id: long-unsigned
10	emergency_profile_active	boolean		True - emergency profile active False - emergency profile not active
11	actions	action_set	choice({ {0-0:10.0.106.255,1} , {0-0:10.0.106.255,2})	Defines the scripts to be executed when the monitored value crosses the threshold for minimal duration time.

The measured quantities which may be used by Limiter instance for the activation of the Disconnect control object are:

Instantaneous total current	Class Id 3	Logical name 1-0:90.7.0.255
Average current active import	Class Id 5	Logical name 1-0:1.24.0.255
Average total power	Class Id 5	Logical name 1-0:15.24.0.255

Description Limiter {71,0-0:17.0.0.255 , 2}

Attribute2 = monitored_value

monitored_value = sliding demand

- Average import power (+A): {5, 1-0:1.24.0.255, 2}
- Average Total Power (|+A|+|-A|): {5,1-0:15.24.0.255, 2}

or

monitored_value = Instantaneous values

- Instantaneous total current {3, 1-0:90.7.0.255, 2}

Whenever monitored_value for more than *min_over_threshold_duration* (T1 second) exceeds from the value of *threshold_normal*/*threshold emergency*, the internal relay should be triggered based on the value of attribute 11 (action):

Action = Limiter **{71,0-0:17.0.0.255 , 11**}

Maximum value for *threshold_normal*/threshold emergency for demand should be limited to:

Max_demand_threshold (normal/emergency) < $^{I}max^{*V}nom$

If the internal relay is triggered by exceeding the demand (current) limitation it should keep its state, then if the *monitored_value* goes down the *threshold_active* and stays there for the in_under_threshold_duration (T2) seconds, output state of relay should be updated based on *the actions* defined in (attribute 11).

Electronic energy meters with a build-in load switch can be programmed for a maximum load. If a consumer exceeds the limit, he will be disconnected.

8. Tariff control

The meter allows energy consumption registration in up to four tariffs.

There is a possibility of either internal or external tariff control. Internal tariff control uses integrated real time clock (RTC). External tariff device is used for external tariff control.

In case of external tariff control is used, external tariff device signal output is connected on the meter's auxiliary terminal labelled 51. In that case 2 tariff system is applied.

On the other hand, 4 tariff system needs one more signal output from external tariff device to be connected on the meter's auxiliary terminal labelled 52.

Selection of tariffs, using external tariff inputs, is done in the following scheme:

Table 8.1. *Four tariff system external control scheme*

	51	52
T1	0	0
T2	230 V	0
T3	0	230 V
T4	230 V	230 V

In case of using internal switch for tariff control a more complex structure involving time-of-use tariffs (TOU) shall be implemented for tariff register management:

- 4 seasons
- 4 week types
- 5 different days in a week
- 8 transition daily
- 10 different holydays

The active tariff is determined according to the tariff schedule and indicated by a flashing cursor on the display. The tariff schedule is determined by the energy supplier. On delivery, meters are initialized with agreed tariff system that suits the application of energy supplier. Changes in tariff system are made by using internal or external communication (hand-held terminal, PC, etc.) with appropriate software. All tariff system changes are password protected.

Table 8.2. *Tariff objects*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
Abstract objects - Time related issues	**Activity Calendar**	**20**	**0-0:13.0.0.255**
Abstract objects - Time related issues	**Tariffication script table**	**9**	**0-0:10.0.100.255**
Abstract objects - Time related issues	**Special Days Table**	**11**	**0-0:11.0.0.255**
Abstract objects - Time related issues	**Register activation**	**6**	**0-0:14.0.1.255**
Abstract objects - ID's & Control information	**Currently active tariff; #1**	**1**	**0-0:96.14.0.255**

9. Software update

The meters family EWG11xxx support firmware update.

The meter stores information about actual firmware version, as well as firmware versions of communication modem and in-home display devices (HAN) if any.

Table 9.1. *Firmware objects*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
Abstract objects - Firmware Upgrade	Active firmware version	1	1-0:0.2.0.255
Abstract objects - Firmware Upgrade	Active firmware version signature	1	1-0:0.2.8.255
Abstract objects - Firmware Upgrade	Active firmware version 1	1	1-1:0.2.0.255
Abstract objects - Firmware Upgrade	Active firmware version signature 1	1	1-1:0.2.8.255
Abstract objects - Firmware Upgrade	Image transfer activation scheduler	22	0-0:15.0.2.255
EWG	Image activation scheduler - Application	22	0-1:15.0.2.255
EWG	Image activation - Application	9	0-1:10.0.107.255
Abstract objects - Firmware Upgrade	Predefined Scripts - Image activation	9	0-0:10.0.107.255

The meter supports remote and local updating of the application firmware (ARM STM processor).

The metrological firmware is not changeable. The activation of the firmware starts only after the new firmware is completely downloaded to the meter by checking the firmware signature.

In the Standard event log, the counter writes firmware change events.

The meter records the event log for the firmware update in Standard event log.

The firmware upgrade process is done in four main steps (using firmware objects Table 7.1):

- Initial Phase;
- Image Transfer;
- Image Check;
- Image Activation;

The image- firmware activation is the last step of firmware upgrade process. The firmware activation will be done at time and date specified by central system via one of two following ways:

- Immediate Activation;
- Scheduled Activation;

The time and date of firmware activation is specified by execution time attribute of object Image activation scheduler.

10. Data transfer security

The meter supports three levels of data transfer security. Each type of the meter's data can be addressed to different association with different security level.

- not protected
- low level of security - passwords
- high level of security – ciphering

Ciphering - a symmetric key algorithm AES-GCM128 has been selected, as specified in NISTSP 800-38-D. It provides authenticated encryption to xDLMS APDUs.

For key transport, the AES key wrap algorithm has been selected.

Table 10.1. *Data transfer security objects*

Type	Object / Attr	Class Id	OBIS
Abstract objects - Association & Security	Security - Receive frame counter - unicast key	1	0-0:43.1.0.255
Abstract objects - Association & Security	Security - Receive frame counter - broadcast key	1	0-0:43.1.1.255
Abstract objects - Association & Security	Current association	15	0-0:40.0.0.255
Abstract objects - Association & Security	SAP Assignment	17	0-0:41.0.0.255
Abstract objects - Association & Security	Security setup	64	0-0:43.0.0.255

11. Meter marking

Label	Description	Meter label								
		no. of phases	connection	direction	current	class active	class reactive	modem	switch	processor
	EWG	E3	1	1	N3	AB	R20	C0	S	P
Number of measurement systems	one measurement system	E1								
	two measurement systems	E2								
	three measurement systems	E3								
Connection	direct connection		1							
	current transformer		2							
	voltage transformer		3							
	current and voltage transformers		4							
Energy direction	total active energy |A|			1						
	import/export active energy A+/A-			2						
Nominal (maximal) current	5(40) A				N1					
	5(60) A				N2					
	5(80) A				N3					
	10(40) A				N4					
	10(60) A				N5					
	10(80) A				N6					
	5(6) A				N7					
	5(10) A				N8					
	5(100) A				N9					
	10(100) A				N10					
Active energy accuracy class	0.2S					A02S				
	0.5S					AC				
	1					AB				
	2					AA				
Reactive energy accuracy class	2						R20			
	3						R30			
Internal modems	RS485 modul							C0		
	Celular modem							C1		
	PLC modem							C2		
Switch	Without switch								-	
	With internal switch								S	
Processor	ARM with F0									-
	ARM with G0									P

12. Packaging and Storage

The meter package implies a plastic bag with the warranty card enclosed. Transport package contains 12 pcs, each followed by the respective warranty card and instructions for handling and installation. Bulk package is accompanied with a packing list containing serial numbers of the meters, meter type and manufacturers' labels.