



Open Smart Grid Protocol (OSGP)

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Reference

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	11
Foreword.....	11
1 Scope	12
2 References	12
2.1 Normative references	13
2.2 Informative references.....	13
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	13
3.1 Definitions.....	13
3.2 Abbreviations	16
4 OSGP operation overview	17
5 OSGP network formation and maintenance	19
5.1 Discovery Protocol	19
5.2 Discovery Domain.....	20
5.3 ADD Proxy Message	20
5.4 ATM Query ID	20
5.5 ATM Respond to Query	22
5.6 Signal Strength Values	22
5.7 Examples	22
5.8 Fast Commission Message (FCM)	23
5.8.1 Overview	23
5.8.2 FCM message and response description	23
6 OSGP Device data representation	24
6.1 General overview	24
6.2 Data Types.....	25
6.3 Pending tables	26
6.4 Value Control Identifiers (VCI)	27
6.5 Value	27
6.6 Register Naming Convention	27
6.7 Table and Procedure Naming Conventions	27
6.8 Interface Change Alarm (ICA NACK).....	28
7 Security.....	28
7.1 OMA key.....	28
7.2 OSGP Authentication	29
7.3 OSGP Encryption	30
7.4 Hardware Lock	30
8 Device Functional Description for the case the OSGP device is an electric power metering device	31
8.1 General	31
8.2 Time-Of Use Calendar (Optional).....	31
8.2.1 Manual Override Options (optional).....	32
8.2.2 Over Power Threshold Tariff (optional)	32
8.3 Clock Adjustment (mandatory)	33
8.3.1 Absolute Time Synch.....	33
8.3.2 Clock Adjustment by Delta.....	33
8.4 Billing Functions	33
8.4.1 Self-Reads (mandatory)	33
8.4.2 Total Energy (optional).....	34
8.4.3 On-Demand Reads of Current Billing Register Values (mandatory).....	34
8.5 Load Profile (mandatory)	34
8.5.1 Use case: Reading Load Profile Data	34
8.5.2 Use case: Parsing M-Bus Load Profile Data.....	35
8.5.2.1 M-Bus Data Types and ET57	35

8.5.2.2	Load Profile Poll Rate.....	36
8.5.2.3	Time Stamping.....	36
8.5.3	Load Profile Unread Entries Alarm.....	37
8.6	Self-Test (Alarms, Error Codes) (optional).....	37
8.7	Pulse Inputs (optional).....	37
8.8	Power Quality (optional).....	37
8.8.1	Functional Description.....	37
8.9	Display (optional).....	39
8.9.1	Display Sources List (optional).....	39
8.9.2	Display Configuration (optional).....	41
8.9.3	Error Codes Configuration (optional).....	41
8.9.4	Simulated Wheel Rotation Configuration (optional).....	41
8.9.5	Disconnect Configuration (optional).....	41
8.9.6	CT and VT Ratios (optional).....	42
8.9.7	Firmware Version on Power-Up (optional).....	42
8.9.8	PLC signal quality Icons (optional).....	42
8.9.9	Scheduled Display Messages (optional).....	42
8.10	Load Disconnect Contactor (optional).....	42
8.10.1	Maximum Power and Current Level Thresholds.....	43
8.10.1.1	Changing the Device's Maximum Power Level Threshold.....	43
8.10.1.2	Changing the Device's Maximum Current Level Threshold.....	44
8.10.1.3	Choosing Power or Current (optional).....	44
8.10.2	Prepaid Metering (optional).....	44
8.10.3	Local Manual Control (optional).....	45
8.10.4	Load Contactor Remote Control (optional).....	45
8.11	Control Relay (optional).....	45
8.11.1	Control Relay Randomization.....	46
8.11.2	Time-Based Control Relay Calendar.....	46
8.11.3	Remote Control.....	46
8.12	History Log (optional).....	47
8.12.1.1	Critical Events (optional).....	47
8.12.1.2	Critical Event Categories.....	47
8.12.1.3	Critical Event Bitmasks.....	47
8.12.1.3.1	Example Critical Event Bitmask.....	48
8.13	One-Time Reads (optional).....	49
8.14	Group Broadcasts (optional).....	49
8.15	Demand Metering (optional).....	50
8.15.1	Demand Values (optional).....	50
8.15.1.1	Present Demand.....	50
8.15.1.2	Previous Demand.....	51
8.15.1.3	Maximum (Peak) Demand.....	51
8.15.1.4	Coincident Sources.....	51
8.15.1.5	Cumulative Demand.....	51
8.15.1.6	Continuous Cumulative Demand.....	51
8.15.1.7	Demand Reset.....	51
8.15.1.8	Historical Demand Reset Log.....	52
8.15.1.9	Initializing Demand Metering.....	52
8.15.1.10	Reconfiguration.....	52
8.16	Test Mode.....	52
8.17	MEP Device Overview.....	53
8.17.1	Downlink Data Transfer.....	53
8.17.1.1	Reading Non-Urgent Data.....	53
8.17.1.2	Reading and Processing On-Demand Requests.....	55
8.17.2	Uplink Data Transfer.....	57
8.17.2.1	Responding to a Scheduled Read Request (With and Without Alarms).....	57
8.17.2.2	Responding to an On-Demand Read Request (With and Without Alarms).....	59
8.17.2.3	Posting Unsolicited Non-urgent Data (With and Without Alarms).....	61
8.17.2.4	Posting Unsolicited Urgent Data.....	62
8.17.2.5	Posting Alarms Only.....	63
8.18	M-Bus Device support (optional).....	64
8.18.1	Billing Data Collection.....	64
8.18.1.1	On-Demand Reads for M-Bus Devices.....	64

8.18.1.2	Scheduled Reads for M-Bus Devices	65
8.18.1.3	One-Time-Reads for M-Bus Devices	66
8.18.1.4	Power Outage Data-Read Interruptions	66
8.18.2	Auto-discovery	67
8.18.3	Device Removal.....	67
8.18.4	M-Bus Status and Alarms	67
8.19	Compatibility Settings (mandatory)	67
9	Basic OSGP services	68
9.1	Matching of requests and responses	68
9.2	Buffer sizing restrictions:	68
9.3	Full Table Read service	68
9.3.1	Request	68
9.3.2	Full Read Response	69
9.4	Full Table write service	69
9.4.1	Request	69
9.4.2	Response.....	70
9.5	Partial table read.....	70
9.5.1	Request	70
9.5.2	Response	70
9.6	Partial table write.....	71
9.6.1	Request	71
9.6.2	Response	71
9.7	Request / Response sequencing.....	71
9.8	Request / Response OSGP APDU example	72
9.9	Response error codes.....	72
9.10	Transactions	73
9.11	Secure Broadcasts.....	74
9.12	Downloading	74
9.13	Procedure invocation.....	75
9.13.1	Procedure Timing	76
9.13.2	Slow and Non-Responsive Procedures	76
Annex A (normative):	Basic Tables.....	77
A.1	Basic Table 00 (BT00): General Configuration	77
A.2	Basic Table 01 (BT01): General Manufacturer Identification	84
A.3	Basic Table 02 (BT02): Device Nameplate.....	85
A.4	Basic Table 03 (BT03): End Device Mode Status	86
A.5	Basic Table 04 (BT04): Pending Status	89
A.6	Basic Table 05 (BT05): Device Identification	90
A.7	Basic Table 06 (BT06): Utility Information.....	90
A.8	Basic Table 07 (BT07): Procedure Initiate.....	91
A.9	Basic Table 08 (BT08): Procedure Response.....	91
A.10	Basic Table 10 (BT10): Dimension Sources Limiting	92
A.11	Basic Table 12 (BT12): Unit of Measure Entry	92
A.12	Basic Table 13 (BT13): Demand Control	94
A.13	Basic Table 15 (BT15): Constants	95
A.14	Basic Table 16 (BT16): Source Definition.....	95
A.14.1	Measurement Source Definition Records.....	96
A.14.2	Extended Source IDs	100
A.15	Basic Table 20 (BT20): Dimension Register	101
A.16	Basic Table 21 (BT21): Actual Register	102

A.17	Basic Table 22 (BT22): Data Selection.....	103
A.18	Basic Table 23 (BT23): Current Register Data.....	104
A.19	Basic Table 24 (BT24): Previous Season Data	106
A.20	Basic Table 25 (BT25): Previous Demand Reset Data	106
A.21	Basic Table 26 (BT26): Self Read Data.....	106
A.22	Basic Table 27 (BT27): Present Register Selection	107
A.23	Basic Table 28 (BT28): Present Register Data.....	108
A.24	Basic Table 30 (BT30): Dimension Display	109
A.25	Basic Table 33 (BT33): Primary Display List.....	109
A.26	Basic Table 50 (BT50): Dimension Time and TOU	110
A.27	Basic Table 52 (BT52): Clock.....	111
A.28	Basic Table 53 (BT53): Time Offset.....	112
A.29	Basic Table 54 (BT54): Calendar.....	112
A.30	Basic Table 55 (BT55): Clock state	114
A.31	Basic Table 60 (BT60): Dimension Load Profile.....	115
A.32	Basic Table 61 (BT61): Actual Load Profile	116
A.33	Basic Table 62 (BT62): Load Profile Control.....	117
A.34	Basic Table 63 (BT63): Load Profile Status	117
A.35	Basic Table 64 (BT64): Load Profile Data.....	118
A.36	Basic Table 70 (BT70): Dimension Log	120
A.37	Basic Table 71 (BT71): Actual Log	120
A.38	Basic Table 72 (BT72): Events Identification.....	121
A.39	Basic Table 73 (BT73): History Log Control.....	133
A.40	Basic Table (BT74): History Log Data	133
A.41	Basic Table 4150 (BT4150): Pending TOU Calendar	134
Annex B (normative): Extended Tables.....		136
B.1	Extended Table 00 (ET00) (2048): Manufacturer Specific.....	136
B.2	Extended Table 01 (ET01) (2049): Manufacturer Specific.....	136
B.3	Extended Table 02 (ET02) (2050): RTC calibration.....	136
B.4	Extended Table 03 (ET03) (2051): Utility Information	136
B.5	Extended Table 04 (ET04) (2052): System Information.....	137
B.6	Extended Table 05 (ET05) (2053): Control Output Settings	142
B.7	Extended Table 06 (ET06) (2054): Pulse Inputs.....	148
B.8	Extended Table 07 (ET07) (2055): Display Configuration.....	149
B.9	Extended Table 08 (ET08) (2056): Measurement Data	151
B.10	Extended Table 09 (ET09) (2057): Power Quality	152
B.11	Extended Table 10 (ET10) (2058): Internal Power Outages.....	155
B.12	Extended Table 11 (ET11) (2059): MFG Dimension	156

B.13	Extended Table 12 (ET12) (2060): Daily Consumption	157
B.14	Extended Table 13 (ET13): M-Bus/MEP Device Config	157
B.15	Extended Table 14 (ET14): M-Bus/MEP Device Status.....	159
B.16	Extended Table 15 (ET15): MEP On-demand Requests.....	162
B.17	Extended Table 17 (ET17) (2065): Code Bank Info	164
B.18	Extended Table 18 (ET18) (2066): Manufacturer Specific.....	165
B.19	Extended Table 19 (ET19) (2067): Meter One-Time Read Queue	165
B.20	Extended Table 20 (ET20) (2068): M-Bus One-Time Read Queue	166
B.21	Extended Table 21 (ET21) (2069): Load Profile Internal Configuration.....	167
B.22	Extended Table 22 (ET22) (2070): Error Codes Configuration.....	168
B.23	Extended Table 23 (ET23) (2071): Meter Internal Use Only	169
B.24	Extended Table 27 (ET27) (2075): Transaction Request Table.....	172
B.25	Extended Table 28 (ET28) (2076): Transaction Response Table	174
B.26	Extended Table 29 (ET29) (2077): Hardware Configurations.....	174
B.27	Extended Table 30 (ET30) (2078): Maximum power or current level control	175
B.28	Extended Table 31 (ET31) (2079): Meter One-Time Read Log	176
B.29	Extended Table 32 (ET32) (2080): MEP One-Time Read Log	177
B.30	Extended Table 33 (ET33) (2081): Group Configuration	179
B.31	Extended Table 34 (ET34) (2082): MEP Device Configuration 2.....	179
B.32	Extended Table 35 (ET35) (2083): Manufacturer Specific.....	180
B.33	Extended Table 36 (ET36) (2084): Mfg Actual Dimensions	181
B.34	Extended Table 37 (ET37) (2085): Build Information.....	182
B.35	Extended Table 38 (ET38) (2086): Manufacturer Specific.....	183
B.36	Extended Table 39 (ET39) (2087): Previous Demand	183
B.37	Extended Table 40 (ET40) (2088): Demand Configuration.....	183
B.38	Extended Table 41 (ET41) (2089): Historical Demand Reset Log	184
B.39	Extended Table 42 (ET42) (2090): Interface Definition	185
B.40	Extended Table 43 (ET43) (2091): Test Mode Configuration	189
B.41	Extended Table 44 (ET44) (2092): Test Mode Status.....	189
B.42	Extended Table 45 (ET45) (2093): MEP Recurring Read Log.....	190
B.43	Extended Table 46 (ET46) (2094): Control Output Read Only Data.....	191
B.44	Extended Table 47 (ET47) (2095): Calendar Override Settings	191
B.45	Extended Table 48 (ET48) (2096): Feature Activation Table.....	192
B.46	Extended Table 49 (ET49) (2097): LCD Output Table	192
B.47	Extended Table 50 (ET50) (2098): MEP Inbound Data Space	193
B.48	Extended Table 51 (ET51) (2099): MEP Device Configuration.....	194
B.49	Extended Table 52 (ET52) (2100): MEP Transaction Request Table.....	195
B.50	Extended Table 53 (ET53) (2101): MEP Transaction Response Table	195

B.51	Extended Table 54 (ET54) (2102): Meter Status	196
B.52	Extended Table 55 (ET55) (2103): Meter Configuration.....	198
B.53	Extended Table 56 (ET56) (2104): Load side state calibration.....	202
B.54	Extended Table 57 (ET57)(2105): M-Bus Data Type Table.....	203
B.55	Extended Table 58 (ET58)(2106): MEA Status Extension	204
B.56	Extended Table 59 (ET59)(2107): MEP Procedure Response.....	204
B.57	Extended Table 60 (ET60) (2108): Configurable Energy Accumulator Settings	205
B.58	Extended Table 61 (ET61)(2109): Time-Based Relay Control.....	205
B.59	Extended Table 62 (ET62) (2110): Load Profile Display Configuration.....	206
B.60	Extended Table 66 (ET66) (2114): Load Profile Source ID Mapping Table.....	208
B.61	Extended Table 67 (ET67) (2115): Display Source ID Mapping Table	208
B.62	Extended Table 68 (ET68)(2116): Critical Events.....	209
B.63	Extended Table 69 (ET69)(2117): Critical Event Bitmasks	209
B.64	Extended Table 70 (ET70)(2118): RAM only status	210
B.65	Extended Table 71 (ET71) (2119): MEP Delta Data and Config	211
B.66	Extended Table 1038 (ET1038) (3086): Manufacturer Specific.....	212
B.67	Extended Table 4143 (ET4143) (6191): Calendar Override Settings	212
B.68	Extended Table 4156 (ET4156) (6204): Configurable Energy Accumulator Settings	213
Annex C (normative): Basic Procedures		214
C.1	Basic Procedure 04 (BP04): Reset List Pointers	214
C.2	Basic Procedure 05 (BP05): Update Last Read Entry.....	214
C.3	Basic Procedure 06 (BP06): Change Mode.....	215
C.4	Basic Procedure 10 (BP10): Set Date and Time	215
C.5	Basic Procedure 12 (BP12): Activate All Pending Tables.....	216
C.6	Basic Procedure 13 (BP13): Activate Specific Pending Tables.....	217
C.7	Basic Procedure 14 (BP14): Clear All Pending Tables.....	218
C.8	Basic Procedure 15 (BP15): Clear Specific Pending Tables.....	218
Annex D (normative): Extended Procedures		220
D.1	Extended Procedure 00 (EP00) (2048): Manufacturer Specific	220
D.2	Extended Procedure 01 (EP01) (2049): NV Memory Refresh.....	220
D.3	Extended Procedure 02 (EP02) (2050): Control Output Command.....	220
D.4	Extended Procedure 03 (EP03) (2051): Clear Alarms	221
D.5	Extended Procedure 04 (EP04) (2052): Manufacturer Specific	222
D.6	Extended Procedure 05 (EP05) (2053): Manufacturer Specific	222
D.7	Extended Procedure 06 (EP06) (2054): NVM Config	222
D.8	Extended Procedure 07 (EP07) (2055): Manufacturer Specific	223
D.9	Extended Procedure 08 (EP08) (2056): Erase code memory	223
D.10	Extended Procedure 09 (EP09) (2057): Download Code Packet	223

D.11	Extended Procedure 10 (EP10) (2058): Switch Code Bank.....	224
D.12	Extended Procedure 11 (EP11) (2059): Configure/Reset Load Profile Data Set.....	225
D.13	Extended Procedure 12 (EP12) (2060): Record Self-Read	227
D.14	Extended Procedure 13 (EP13) (2061): Write Single Bit in Table	227
D.15	Extended Procedure 14 (EP14) (2062): Manufacturer Specific	228
D.16	Extended Procedure 15 (EP15) (2063): Set Tariff	228
D.17	Extended Procedure 16 (EP16) (2064): Change System Clock by Delta.....	229
D.18	Extended Procedure 17 (EP17) (2065): Remove M-Bus/MEP Device.....	229
D.19	Extended Procedure 18 (EP18) (2066): Clear MEP Alarms	230
D.20	Extended Procedure 19 (EP19) (2067): Post On-demand M-Bus Request	231
D.21	Extended Procedure 20 (EP20) (2068): Change OMA Encryption Key	232
D.22	Extended Procedure 21 (EP21) (2069): Add prepay credit.....	232
D.23	Extended Procedure 22 (EP22) (2070): Switch maximum power or current level.....	233
D.24	Extended Procedure 23 (EP23) (2071): Remote Disconnect Reconnect	234
D.25	Extended Procedure 24 (EP24) (2072): Post One-Time Read Request	234
D.26	Extended Procedure 25 (EP25) (2073): Reset Extended Table Logs and Queues	235
D.27	Extended Procedure 26 (EP26) (2074): Update Mfg Lists Unread Entries.....	236
D.28	Extended Procedure 27 (EP27) (2075): Add/Remove Group ID	236
D.29	Extended Procedure 28 (EP28) (2076): Enable/Disable Battery.....	237
D.30	Extended Procedure 29 (EP29) (2077): Read/Write Diagnostic Counters.....	238
D.31	Extended Procedure 30 (EP30) (2078): Synchronize Disconnect Status	238
D.32	Extended Procedure 31 (EP31) (2079): Activate Feature	239
D.33	Extended Procedure 32 (EP32) (2080): Billing Dimension Configuration.....	240
D.34	Extended Procedure 33 (EP33) (2081): Billing Reconfiguration.....	242
D.35	Extended Procedure 34 (EP34) (2082): Demand Reset	243
D.36	Extended Procedure 36 (EP36) (2084): Schedule Disconnect Lock Open	244
D.37	Extended Procedure 37 (EP37) (2085): NVM Config	245
D.38	Extended Procedure 39 (EP39) (2087): Post MEP Data (Urgent or Non-Urgent).....	246
D.39	Extended Procedure 41 (EP41) (2089): MEP Download Initialize.....	248
D.40	Extended Procedure 42 (EP42) (2090): Control Output Settings.....	248
D.41	Extended Procedure 44 (EP44) (2092): IO Control	250
D.42	Extended Procedure 45 (EP45) (2093): Manufacturer Specific	250
D.43	Extended Procedure 46 (EP46) (2094): Manufacturer Specific	250
D.44	Extended Procedure 47 (EP47) (2095): Manufacturer Specific	250
D.45	Extended Procedure 48 (EP48) (2096): Manufacturer Specific	251
D.46	Extended Procedure 49 (MP49) (2097): Manufacturer Specific.....	251
Annex E (normative):	OSGP OMA Digest Algorithm	252
Annex F (informative):	Authors and Contributors.....	254

Annex G (informative):	Bibliography.....	255
History		256

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Foreword

This Group Specification (GS) has been produced by ETSI Industry Specification (ISG) Open Smart Grid (OSG).

With nearly 3 million OSGP compatible smart meters and other devices already installed in Europe, OSGP has become a defacto standard for smart meters and smart grid infrastructure communications in Europe. In addition, over 30 million more electricity meters already installed in Europe are using the same power line communications technology as used by OSGP.

Consistent with the general European objective to create European standards that will enable interoperability of smart grid devices including electricity meters, which can then improve the means by which customers' awareness of actual consumption can be raised in order to allow timely adaptation to their demands (commonly referred to as 'smart metering'), the Energy Services Network Association (ESNA), a non-profit corporation under Dutch law is partnering with utilities, manufacturers, system integrators and other interested parties to obtain their support for the promotion and adoption of OSGP as a European specification for smart grid communications to benefit utilities, their customers, and suppliers. By using ETSI's ISG process, the needs and objectives for OSGP can be obtained.

1 Scope

This is a companion specification of TS 103 908 [i.4] for BPSK Narrow Band Power Line Channel for Smart Grid Applications and EN 14908 [1] which defines a representation oriented model of a smart-grid device, and specifies an application level communication protocol on top of EN 14908: the Open Smart Grid Protocol (OSGP). OSGP is designed to support the communication requirements between a large scale deployment of such smart-grid devices and utility supplier or suppliers for the purposes of data collection, primarily for billing purposes by the utility or utilities involved, but including the provision of usage information to the consumer and the control of the consumer's use of utility services in the event of shortage of supply on the part of the utility or transport providers or insufficient payment by the consumer for utility services already supplied.

A typical mass deployment of metering and data collection based on EN 14908 and OSGP will include:

- Data concentrators: servers designed to store the collected data, and optionally to initiate control commands to the smart grid devices.
- Communication proxies: these smart routers form a routing infrastructure for EN 14908 in order to support communications between the Data concentrator and a very large number of smart-grid devices. Typical functions of this layer may include source routing of EN 14908 packets and local management of retransmissions, and offloading the Data concentrator from many networking tasks which would become too resource intensive if implemented in a central node and are now distributed among communication proxies. The communication proxy layer typically also implements route diversity. The layer of communication proxies responsible for direct communication with smart-grid devices consists of nodes called, in the present document, Proxy agents.
- OSGP Smart grid devices. Smart grid devices act as proxy targets, communicating with Proxy agents using OSGP application level messages transported by EN 14908-1 [1], which carry data representations also defined in the present document.

The scope of OSGP is the communication protocol between smart grid devices (proxy targets, which are called "OSGP devices" or simply "devices" in the rest of the present document) and Proxy agents. Any EN 14908 proxy layer architecture may be used with OSGP, as long as the Proxy agents comply with the normative clauses of the present document.

Metrological and EMC considerations are not specified in the present document.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] BS EN 14908-1:2005: "Open data communication in building automation, controls and building management. Building network protocol. Protocol stack".
- [2] BS EN 13757-2:2004: "Communication systems for remote reading of meters. Physical and link layer".
- [3] BS EN 13757-3:2004: "Communications systems for and remote reading of meters. Dedicated application layer".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] ISO/IEC 646:1991: "Information technology - ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange".
- [i.2] ISO 8859/1 (or ECMA-94): "Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1".
- [i.3] IEC 61000-4-7: " Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-7: Testing and measurement techniques - General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto".
- [i.4] ETSI TS 103 908: "PowerLine Telecommunications (PLT); BPSK Narrow Band Power Line Channel for Smart Metering Applications [CEN EN 14908-3:2006, modified]".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

active energy/power: measure of active power expended over time (resistive load)

authentication: process where data is validated to be current and to have come from the expected source

Base Encryption Key (BEK): 128 bit key derived from the OMA Key for the purpose of OSGP encryption

Billing Interface Definition Number (BIDN): identifier used to identify billing-related data in OSGP device logs, see table EP 32 in annex D

bootrom: that part of the OSGP device firmware which is fixed and cannot be changed over the network

broadcast: message directed at all of the network population. In OSGP systems, only the data concentrator initiates broadcast messages

NOTE: OSGP devices may repeat a broadcast message.

ciphertext: output of encrypting plaintext

clone domain: when a node is configured in the clone domain, its node number has the most significant bit set to zero

NOTE 1: This allows the node to receive messages that are sent by a node with the same domain, subnet and node number as the clone domain node. In EN 14908-1 [1] addressing there can be up to 255 subnets and 127 nodes/subnet, so the high order bit of the node number byte is free for this special use.

NOTE 2: Normally, packets from the same domain, subnet and node as your own are rejected: in the Clone domain case, this is bypassed.

cycle count: cycle count is the maximum number of packet cycles to randomize access to the link over

NOTE: So, if the cycle count is 4, the responder generates a random number between 0 and 3, multiplies the result by the packet cycle width (see below in definitions) and then waits that long before responding to the message.

Data Concentrator (DC): server which supervises electrical utility OSGP devices and other devices

device (or OSGP device): device which implements the OSGP protocol

Daylight Saving Time (DST): adjustment from solar time to provide longer evenings during summer months

digest: 8-byte data block computed using the OSGP digest algorithm

NOTE: (see annex E (normative): OSGP OMA Digest Algorithm) along with the Open Media Authentication Key. The digest accounts for both message data and sequence number (Reference ID).

dip: measured quantity detected at a level below a defined threshold

encryption: process where data is converted to a format that can only be understood by someone sharing the key used by the source

energy: summation of power over time

Fast Commission Message (FCM): specific message type used for PLC traffic optimization during initial commissioning of an OSGP device

group ID: mechanism for selecting a subset of devices to process a broadcast message

in phase: phase angle between two sine waves is 0 degrees

Interface Change Alarm (ICA): modifying some device tables or calling some device procedures described in the present document may cause the device's interface definition to change, the dimensions of some OSGP device tables may change and the Interface Change Alarm in BT03 will be logged

NOTE: Attempts to read or write some device tables will not succeed until the alarm has been cleared. Tables affected by the Interface Change Alarm in this manner are marked with the ICA NACK attribute throughout the present document. Tables and procedures that may cause the Interface Change Alarm to be triggered are marked with the ICA SRC attribute throughout the present document.

load profile: recording of one or more pieces of data at specified intervals

M-Bus: protocol developed for networking and remote reading of utility meters

NOTE: The M-Bus capabilities in the OSGP device according to the present document can discover and query up to four M-Bus devices, such as gas, water, or heat meters. The OSGP device stores the consumption data collected from the M-Bus devices along with any alarm or status messages.

M-Bus Auto-discovery: process by which the device polls the M-Bus network for new and previously commissioned devices

NOTE: Newly discovered devices are added to the commissioned device list for regular polling, up to a maximum of four devices.

M-Bus Data Type (MDT): mapping a of M-bus Data Record Header (DRH) definition to a 5-bit ordinal.

Multipurpose Expansion Port (MEP): physical interface through which further network devices can be added to the utility OSGP device

NOTE: A MEP device is a device that connects to the OSGP device using the MEP port to access OSGP device tables and run OSGP device procedures.

multicast: message directed at a subset of the network population

Non-Volatile Memory (NVM): generic term used to refer to memory that retains its values across power cycles and, in the present document, used to store device data.

Non-Volatile Memory size (NVM(s)): number of bytes of non-volatile memory

NOTE: The total number of 1K blocks of NVM is available in ET04.

Open Media Access Key (OMAK): 96-bit key used for messages between utility meters and data concentrators having access to all procedures and tables unless limited during production to prevent access to features such as calibration data, manufacturer's identification information, writing of register data and keys, etc.

NOTE: The default OSGP 128 key used for application level content protection and encryption is derived from OMAK, and may be changed using the key change procedure EP20.

one-time-read: method by which an electric OSGP device performs a snapshot of pertinent registers along with a timestamp

packet cycle: packet cycle is the time in milliseconds that it takes to transmit a packet of average length where average is for that network/messaging pattern

NOTE: Packet cycle width is usually expressed in tens of milliseconds, e.g. a packet cycle width of 20 means 200 ms.

Pending Event Descriptor (PED): Pending Event Descriptor contains the activation type and time of a pending table

NOTE: It is defined in BT04.

phase alignment: addition of inductance or capacitance to current or voltage measurement channels to reduce or eliminate phase angle errors and consequent power measurement errors

Pending Event Description (PED): description of the event that causes a pending table to be activated

phase loss: absence of an electrical phase or the reduction of an electrical phase below the declared voltage by predefined percentage

Plaintext: non-encrypted data (ascii or binary) input to encryption algorithm to produce ciphertext

Point to Point (P2P): direct communication between two devices

Power Line Communication (PLC): communication using the existing power distribution network

power factor: active power divided by apparent power and lies within the range -1 to 1

Program ID (PID): identifier for a given interface version implemented by the OSGP device firmware

NOTE: A change of Program ID signals a potential interface definition change. The program ID needs to be universally unique per firmware version and per OSGP device interface.

RC4: stream encryption algorithm that uses XOR on the data stream

reactive energy/power: energy alternately stored and released by inductors and/or capacitors (reactive load)

reverse (export) energy: energy delivered by the customer to the utility and often considered a tamper condition if the user is not legitimately supplying energy (e.g. solar power) to the utility

Real Time Clock (RTC): device functionality that maintains a complete clock-calendar with one-second resolution

self-read: method by which a device performs a snapshot of pertinent registers along with a timestamp

swell: measured quantity detected at a level above a defined threshold

tariff: published list of rate schedules and terms and conditions, or the particular schedule in effect at a given time

Telegram: single response message from a M-Bus slave device containing billing data and other information complete billing information from a single M-Bus slave device potentially requiring more than one telegram

Tier: time at which changes are made between tariffs

Tilt Switch: gravity operated switch that opens or closes based on its attitude relative to the ground or by inertial movement

Time-of-Use metering (TOU): metering that records metered quantities based on a time schedule (time of day, day of the week, month and season) allowing the utility to track energy usage over time as well as for billing purposes potentially including one or more tariffs

Value Control Identifier (VCI): identifier to indicate which entity has primary control over the value of a particular field including, for example, whether it is a fixed value, or that its value can be configured in the OSGP device

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

AC	Alternating Current
ADD	Automated Device Discovery
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATM	Automated Topology Management
BCD	Binary Code Decimal
BEK	Base Encryption Key
BIDN	Billing Interface Definition Number
BOOL	Boolean
BP	Basic Procedure
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keyed
BRKI	Break Interrupt
BT	Basic Table
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRC/ID	Cyclic Redundancy Check/Identification
CT	Current Transformer
CT/VT	Current Transformer/Voltage Transformer
DC	Data Concentrator
DD	Discovery Domain
DRH	Data Record Header
DST	Daylight Saving Time
ELON	Echelon
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
EN	European Norm
EOI	End of Interval
EP	Extended Procedure
ESNA	Energy Services Network Association
ET	Extended Table
FCM	Fast Commission Message
HW	Hardware
ICA	Interface Change Alarm
ICASRC	Interface Change Alarm Source
ICS	Interface Compatibility Settings
IDT	Interface Definition
IO	Input/Output
ISSS	Invalid Service Sequence State
ITHD	Current Total Harmonic Distortion
KYZ	Kilowatt Hour (KWH) Pulse Input
LED	Light Emitting Diode

LP	Load Profile
LPO	Load Profile Options
LSB	Least Significant Byte
LSV	Load Side Voltage
MDT	M-Bus Data Type
MDTT	M-Bus Data Type Table
MEA	MEP Expansion Architecture
MEP	Multipurpose Expansion Port
MFG	Manufacturing
MP	MEP
MSB	Most Significant Byte
NAK	Negative Acknowledgement
NES	Networked Energy Services
NI	Non-Integer
NID	Node Identification
NIH	Node ID Hashes
NMI	Non-Maskable Interrupt
NV	Non-Volatile
NVM	Non-Volatile Memory
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory
OMA	Open Media Access
OMAK	Open Media Access Key
OSGP	Open Smart Grid Protocol
OTR	Other
PA	Phase AnglePED Pending Event Descriptor
PID	Program ID
PK	Provisioning Key
PLC	Power Line Communication
PROC	Procedure Identifier
PSN	Procedure Sequence Number
RAM	Random Access Memory
RCD	Record
RDATE	Recurring Date
RMS	Root Mean Square
ROM	Read-Only Memory
RTC	Real Time Clock
SEQ	Request Sequence Number SSI Signal Strength Indicator
SW	Software
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
TOU	Time-of-Use metering
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
UOM	Unit of Measure
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated
VA	Apparent Power
VAR	Reactive Power
VATHD	Apparent Power Total Harmonic Distortion
VA-THD	Apparent Power Total Harmonic DistortionVCI Value Control Identifier
VT	Voltage Transformer
VTHD	Voltage Total Harmonic Distortion
XOR	Exclusive OR

4 OSGP operation overview

This clause illustrates how a data concentrator can leverage OSGP to read or write a value in an OSGP device.

In Figure 1, a data concentrator issues a Table Read Request (see clause 9 Basic OSGP services) targeted to a specific OSGP device, identified by its subnet/node or Unique Node ID. For a complete reference of available OSGP application primitives, including the Table Read Request see clause 9 Basic OSGP services.

The Table Read Request is first sent to the optional proxy repeater layer, via the appropriate proxy source (Message 1). The proxy source is a standard EN 14908-1 [1] node, identified by its own subnet and node ID, acting as EN 14908 router. The proxy source is the originator of the message and is responsible for encoding the optional proxy layer routing information into the packet. The encodings are a path of repeaters leading to the proxy agent who strips off the final path encoding and sends the packet to the final destination (the proxy target) as a standard EN 14908 message. The proxy source, using topology based routing tables internal to the routing layer, tunnels the read request to the appropriate next hop proxy (2a, 2b), until the Read Request reaches the designated proxy agent which will deliver the read request to the OSGP device using the OSGP protocol. Each proxy takes care of message retransmissions to the next hop.

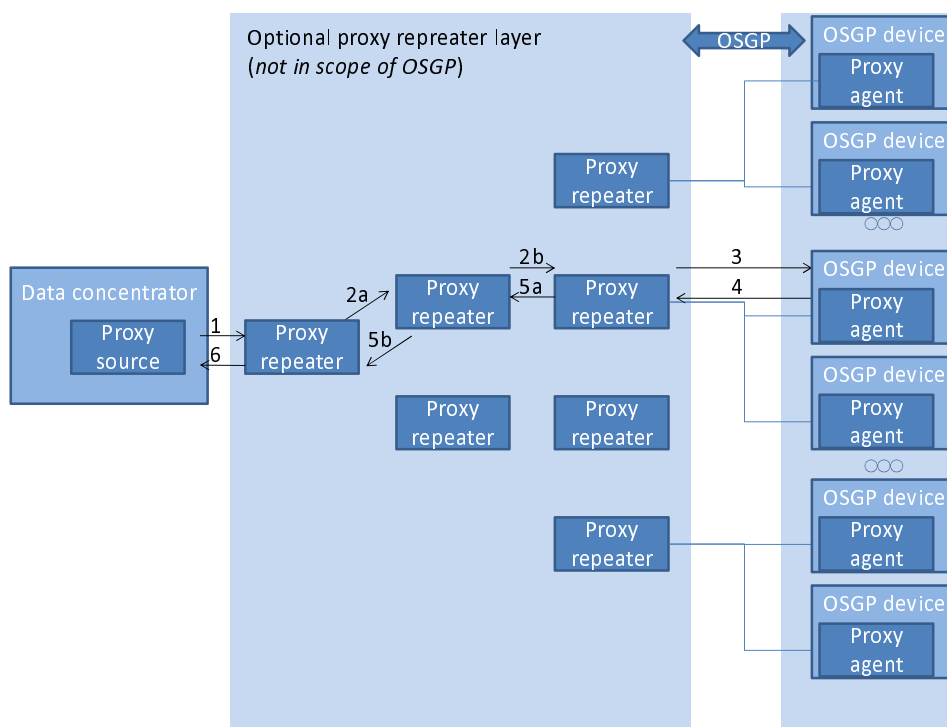


Figure 1: OSGP operation overview

Message 3 is delivered by the last hop proxy repeater to the OSGP device. Message 3 is a standard EN 14908 APDU, delivered to the target OSGP device identified by its Unique Node ID or subnet/node.

Compared to standard EN 14908 operation however, the OSGP protocol uses purely master/slave communications, always initiated, on any given channel, by a central point (typically the Data Concentrator). The meter may initiate a transaction only when first installed, if configured to perform DC discovery. The consequence is that all channels depicted in Figure 1 are usually contention free when a single DC is used. When multiple DCs are used, the network remains contention free when using dedicated time slots for each DC, however, randomized access may also be used in which case contention may occur. OSGP deployments do not support peer to peer networking.

Note also how multicast unacknowledged communication, for instance, would be optimized by the optional proxy layer: each proxy would take care of message duplication to each next hop proxy, making it possible for the Data Concentrator to address a very large number of target OSGP devices with a single message.

OSGP resides at layer 7 (application layer) of EN 14908. As such it inherits the transaction layer of EN 14908, the Request/response mechanism of the Session Layer.

The general structure of the EN 14908 application layer APDU is:

Destin and Type (1 or 2 bytes)	Data (variable)
--------------------------------	-----------------

OSGP uses type code 0x00 for ongoing operations messages, such as table reads. Type code 0x04 may also be used for backwards compatibility in some deployments. Additional message codes are defined for OSGP Automated Topology Management, which is documented in clause 5.

Here are some OSGP APDU examples:

- Request: Code: 0x00, Encrypted data: <15 bytes>

Decrypted data: 0x30 00 03 8E 56 E4 21 D6 2F 43 91 0C 48 A3 CC

Where: 0x30 is the OSGP command code (Full Read, see clause 9.3 Full Table Read service)

0003 is the ID of the table to be read (table BT03, see annex A)

8E 56 E4 21 is the OSGP sequence number of the request

D6 2F 43 91 0C 48 A3 CC is the OSGP digest (see annex E (normative):
OSGP OMA Digest Algorithm)

- Response : Code: 0x00, Encrypted data: <19 bytes>

Decrypted data: 0x00 00 08 00 1C 58 00 01 81 40 58 4F FE B4 2F 7E 83 5D 1E

Where: 00 is the OSGP <OK> response code

0008 is the octet count of the data part of the OSGP response

1C 58 00 01 81 40 58 : is the data part of the OSGP response

4F FE B4 2F 7E 83 5D 1E is the OSGP digest of the response

Security details are not illustrated in this clause. In a typical OSGP deployment, security may be implemented at the EN 14908 level, at the discretion of the implementer. However, OSGP **does not rely on EN 14908 for security** and implements its own security model at the application layer, relying on shared keys between the Data Concentrator and the OSGP device: the OMA key (OMAK) and the Base Encryption Key.

For more details on security, see clause 7 Security.

5 OSGP network formation and maintenance

This clause defines the manner in which the OSGP network will automatically discover and maintain OSGP device topology. This capability is known as the Automated Topology Management (ATM) feature. The ATM feature includes the following capabilities:

- Automated association of a device to a DC at installation.
- Automated re-association of a device to a new DC when the old DC no longer can reach the device due to a topology change.
- Automated identification of test points.
- Mesh network bandwidth sharing via automatic identification of transmission slots.

In the following APDU definitions, all multiple word items are big endian.

5.1 Discovery Protocol

The basic mechanism used to make device associations is a discovery mechanism called Automated Device Discovery (ADD). ADD allows the DC to discover any device supporting ADD, including other DCs. The discovery can be made through repeaters whether or not those repeaters are not commissioned, commissioned in the DC's domain or commissioned in some other domain. They only need to be in a global discovery domain.

5.2 Discovery Domain

ATM ADD defines a global discovery domain (DD) using the following EN 14908 6-byte domain: (0x7A3340F1BCD2). All devices will always be configured in the DD. The DD is configured as a Clone domain so that subnet/node conflicts are not an issue.

The key for the DD is the upper bytes of the OMA key (see clause 7 Security). Each device will be capable of sending or receiving ADD messages on the DD.

5.3 ADD Proxy Message

Each ATM ADD message has a header that allows the message to be sent through repeaters, even if those repeaters are not commissioned. This allows a DC to discover devices without first commissioning intervening devices. As such, all addressing is based on physical (Unique Node ID and broadcast) addressing. Each message contains a repeat chain of Unique Node IDs. The entire repeat chain is passed all the way out and back so that no transaction tracking is required in the repeaters. This protocol does not support challenge EN 14908 authentication.

An ATM message contains N addresses, one for each device involved. So, a request from A through B to C will have 3 addresses. M is the instance in the address list for whom the message is intended. The message header is as follows:

- EN 14908 message code: 0x45 (outbound) or 0x4A (inbound).
- Address position (1 byte): The first 4 bits encode the position of the destination address in the list, while the last 4 bits encode the number of addresses in the list.
- Address list ($N \times 6$ bytes): Unique Node ID list (all zeroes means broadcast). List includes initiator.
- Path mask ($((N - 2) / 8 + 1)$ bytes): One bit per hop ($1 \geq \text{alt path}$).
- Transaction number (1 byte): Transaction number.
- Packet Cycle Width (1 byte): Cycle width (msec/10) (outbound broadcast only).
- Packet Cycle Count (1 byte): Number of cycles to randomize over (outbound broadcast only).

Note that the Packet Cycle Count is limited to the range of 0 to 127.

Forwarding rules:

- If $M > N$, the message is illegal and the message is discarded. The device then writes its NID into the address position indicated by M (for benefit of broadcasts).
- Then, if $M == N$ (outbound) / $M == 1$ (inbound), then the message is for this device and the message data following the proxy header is processed as a normal EN 14908 APDU.
- If $M < N$, then M is incremented (outbound) / decremented (inbound) and the message is relayed on to address M. The transaction number is only meaningful to the DC.
- When receiving the last outbound message or the first inbound message ($M == N-1$), the device will read the signal strength indicator (SSI) corresponding to that message and append it to the APDU. These two SSI values are referred to as <SSIo> and <SSII> respectively.

5.4 ATM Query ID

The ATM Query ID message is always sent using the ATM ADD mechanism, i.e. as payload preceded by the ADD header. This minimizes the different scenarios to one and it provides the target with the DC NID and the DC with the target NID.

The format of the ATM Query ID is as follows:

- EN 14908 message code: 0x49.

- Session# (1 byte).
- Unique Node ID hash lo (1 byte).
- Unique Node ID hash hi (1 byte).
- Min Comm Outage (2 bytes) : Minimum minutes for flag 0x02 and 0x40.
- Flags (1 byte): [See option flags above].

NOTE 1: EN 14908 and Echelon LonTalk® define a query ID message and Respond to query message. The ATM query ID and ATM Respond to Query are different messages, defined at application level.

A device responds if it meets the following criteria of the request:

- 1) A matching Unique Node ID range. This criterion is a range of 8 bit Unique Node ID hashes (NIH), NIHlo through NIHhi. An NIH is the sum of all 6 bytes of the Unique Node ID. This can be used to limit the number of devices that respond to a request. Typically, a query ID would be done over a small range.
- 2) ATM Query ID responses are enabled, or the ATM Query ID message has the ignore disable option flag (0x01). A device can be disabled from sending query ID responses for a particular query session by request from the initiator. The device will not respond if it has received a "Respond To Query"/off message (with no subsequent /on message) for the current DC/session, unless the incoming ATM Query ID message has the ignore disable option flag. The device shall be able to keep up to 8 such DC/session pairs. For each session the device will keep a flag indicating whether to respond to additional queries and it will also store a repeat chain quality value for use in Query ID responses. This information should only be retained for 48 hours.
- 3) Out of communication option (0x02). A device only responds if it is out of communication. A device is out of communication if it has not received an application level message from the DC in N minutes.
- 4) Test Point option (0x04). A device only responds if it is a test point (more on this below).
- 5) Respond if commissioned option (0x08). A device responds only if it is commissioned.
- 6) Respond if not commissioned (0x10). A device responds only if it is not commissioned.
- 7) Respond only if principal DC (0x20). A device responds only if it is principal DC.
- 8) Indirect DC option (0x40). Respond only if you are a OSGP device and have heard from a DC (securely or otherwise) in the last N minutes.

NOTE 2: Option value 0x20 is reserved.

The response to this message contains:

- 1) the Program ID (PID) of the device
- 2) the best repeat chain quality value including the owning DC. A repeat chain with the smallest number of hops is the best quality. If there are two with the same number of hops to different DCs then the DC with the best signal strength is the tie-breaker. See clause 5.6 Signal Strength Values.

An example of the timing of sending of the response is as follows. Assume the Packet cycle width is 20 (20 ms × 10 ms) and the Cycle count is 4. This means that the device would pick a random number in the range of 0 to 3 and multiply that number times 200 milliseconds. That would be the time to wait before sending the response.

The format of the ATM Query ID response is as follows:

- EN 14908 message code: 0x48.
- Program ID (8 bytes).
- Best DC NID (6 bytes).
- Chain Quality (2 bytes).

Note that the DC NID returned is that of the DC with the best chain quality (fewest hops or best signal strength/margin in the event of a tie, see clause 5.6 Signal Strength Values) excluding the DC that is querying. This allows the querying DC to see if any other DC can reach it even if it is the DC with the best chain quality.

5.5 ATM Respond to Query

Tells a device to respond or not respond further to ATM Query ID messages for a given session. Also, this message will give the device a repeat chain quality value to store for this DC. It is sufficient for the end device to store only the Unique Node ID and quality value for the DC with the best quality. The repeat chain quality information is based on the number of hops and signal strength.

The format of the ATM Respond to Query message is as follows:

- EN 14908 message code: 0x47.
- Session# (1 byte).
- On/off (1 byte): 0 ≥ off; 1 ≥ on.
- Chain Quality (2 bytes): see above.

The format of the ATM Respond to Query response message is as follows:

- EN 14908 message code: 0x46.

5.6 Signal Strength Values

SSI is a single byte and has the following format:

- Margin value (bit 4..7).
- Signal strength as encoded by transceiver, divided by 2 (bit 1..3).
- One and only one bit (bit 0).

Chain Quality is a two byte value and has the following format:

- Hop count (1 byte): number of hops from the DC to the device.
- SSI (1 byte): reflects the worst of the outbound and inbound SSI values.

5.7 Examples

Assume the following Unique Node IDs:

- DC: N1.
- OSGP Device 1: N2.
- OSGP Device 2: N3.
- OSGP Device 3: N4.

The following APDUs would be used to send a request to Device 3 and have a response returned to the DC (values are in hex) using transaction number 01 and a path mask of 2 indicating that the second hop uses the alternate frequency:

- 1) <N1> -> <N2>: 45 24 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Request>
- 2) <N2> -> <N3>: 45 34 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Request>
- 3) <N3> -> <N4>: 45 44 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Request>
- 4) <N4> -> <N3>: 4A 34 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Response> <SSIo>

- 5) <N3> -> <N2>: 4A 24 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Response> <SSIo> <SSiI>
- 6) <N2> -> <N1>: 4A 14 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Response> <SSIo> <SSiI>

The following APDUs would be used to send a broadcast via Device 2 that is responded to by Device 3:

- 1) <N1> -> <N2>: 45 24 <N1> <N2> <N3> 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 20 04 <Request>
- 2) <N2> -> <N3>: 45 34 <N1> <N2> <N3> 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 20 04 <Request>
- 3) <N3> -> broadcast: 45 44 <N1> <N2> <N3> 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 20 04 <Request>
- 4) <N4> -> <N3>: 4A 34 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Response> <SSIo>
- 5) <N3> -> <N2>: 4A 24 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Response> <SSIo> <SSiI>
- 6) <N2> -> <N1>: 4A 14 <N1> <N2> <N3> <N4> 02 01 <Response> <SSIo> <SSiI>

5.8 Fast Commission Message (FCM)

5.8.1 Overview

Because of the number of individual PLC messages that are required to commission an OSGP device there is a lot of PLC traffic involved to achieve a single function: Commissioning of a meter. This clause describes an enhancement to the way OSGP devices can be commissioned through the use of a single message. This message is directed to the OSGP device, which is responsible to break up the individual components of the message into configuration messages.

5.8.2 FCM message and response description

The FCM uses a specific EN 14908 [1] type code (0x05). The FCM message is always encrypted and authenticated using the meter's current or original OMAK key - both are accepted.

Table 1

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<code>	UINT8	0x05	EN 14908 type code
<FCM>	LtFCM		Fast Commission Message Structure
EN14908 sequence no.	UINT32		Big-endian
EN14908 Digest	Array[8] of UINT8		

FCM message structure, expressed as a little-endian byte packed structure:

```
typedef struct {
    union
    {
        UInt8 Byte;           // typically 00 for initial commission
        struct
        {
            // 0:FCM is rejected if OSGP device is not configured and authenticated
            // 1:FCM is always accepted
            UInt8 FCMAcceptance : 1;    // LS bit

            UInt8 spares       : 7;    // MS bit
        } Bfld;
    } FcmFlags;
    struct
    {
        UInt8 NonGroupRXTimer : 4;
        UInt8 DomainLength    : 2;
        UInt8 spares          : 2;
    } FcmHead;
    UInt8 DomainId[6];
    UInt8 Subnet;
```

```

struct
{
    UInt8 Node           : 7;
    UInt8 unused         : 1;
} NodeId;
UInt8 DomainKey[12];
UInt32 BroadcastSeqBase;    // Set to ET04
UInt16 BroadcastSeqDelta;   // Set to ET04
UInt8 CompatibilitySet[8];
} LtFCM;

```

FCM response:

The FCM will return a response similar to that of a standard OSGP request (see clause 9 Basic OSGP services), which includes a response code (see clause 9.9 Response error codes) and a FCM response structure.

Table 2

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<code>	UINT8	0x05	EN14908 message type
<OSGP Response code>	UINT8		see clause 9 Basic OSGP services
<FCM Response>	LtFCMResp		FCM Response
EN14908 Digest	Array[8] of UINT8		

FCM Response Structure, expressed as a little-endian byte packed structure:

```

typedef struct {
    UInt8 ProgramId[8];    // from ET03
    UInt8 InactivePhases;  // from ET04
    UInt8 MepOccupancy;    // from ET14
    UInt8 TestPointFlags;  // from ET04
    UInt8 MT29Length;
    UInt8 MT29Record[68];  // from ET29, actual length: <MT29Length>
} LtFCMResp;

```

The field <LtFCMResp.MT29Length> will be up to 68 bytes in length. A value greater than 68 indicates that additional ET29 reads are needed.

Once the FCM message is received and validated the various components in the FCM message are applied by the OSGP device, which involves updating ET04, updating the EN14908 domain ID and node values.

Once complete, the <LtFCMResp> message is constructed as a response and sent.

Failure Responses: OSGP devices which do not support FCM will respond to the FCM with a EN14908 application code value of 0x3E.

If the <LtFCM.FcmFlags.FCMAcceptance> flag is 0, and the meter is not configured and authenticated, then the ISSS response is sent (see clause 9.9 Response error codes).

Table 3

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<code>	UINT8	0x05	EN14908 application code
<OSGP Response code>	UINT8	0x0A	ISSS (see clause 9.9 Response error codes)
EN14908 Digest	Array[8] of UINT8		

6 OSGP Device data representation

6.1 General overview

OSGP uses a representation oriented model of a smart-grid device.

The device data structures are presented and used in tabular form, and include binary encoded information elements. This data representation has been selected for its efficiency in terms of NVM requirements, as well as compactness for network data transfers. Data tables are also particularly adapted to the storage of measurement samples.

OSGP proxy agents and Data concentrators interact with the OSGP device by means of primitives enabling manipulation of the data tables, or by means of procedures which may impact various aspects of the OSGP device data representation: these services are presented in clause 9 Basic OSGP services. Other systems may also interact with the data representation of the OSGP device, e.g. by means of optical ports, but these other interaction models are out of scope of OSGP.

Annexes A, B, C and D list and define the OSGP device data representation and interaction procedures.

Clause 6.2 Data Types provide definitions for the data types used in annexes A, B, C and D.

Clause 6.3 Pending tables lists the value control identifier codes, which are used to specify the entity having control of the table values.

Clauses 6.5, 6.6 Register Naming Convention and 6.7 Table and Procedure Naming Conventions provide additional table naming conventions found in the basic and extended tables and procedures described in annexes A, B, C and D.

6.2 Data Types

This clause provides definitions for the data types used in the Application Layer protocol and referenced in the table definitions.

NOTE: All multiple-byte fields, such as UINT16, INT32, and FLOAT (excluding arrays) are ordered least significant byte (LSB) first.

Table 4: Data Types

Type	Data Type Definition
INTx (x= 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48)	8, 16, 24, 32, 40 or 48 bit signed integer, binary signed two's complement
UINTx (x= 8, 16, 32)	8, 16, 32 bit unsigned integer
FILLx (x= 8, 16, 32)	8, 16 or 32 bits of zeroes used as a space holder or filler
INT(x..y)	Signed integer not bounded by an 8 bit boundary. Starting bit position = x and ending bit position = y
UINT(x..y)	Unsigned integer not bounded by an 8 bit boundary. Starting bit position = x and ending bit position = y
BOOL(x)	A single bit variable (FALSE = 0, TRUE = 1)
SET(x)	A collection of 8x BOOL
FILL(x..y)	y-x+1 bits of zeros used as a space holder or filler
ARRAY[x] of Data Type	A contiguous block of the defined data type. Array indices are always zero-based
NI_FMAT1	Non-integer format 1, defined to be INT32 for this OSGP device, as stated in Basic Table 00 (BT00)
NI_FMAT2	Non-integer format 2, defined to be INT32 for this OSGP device, as stated in Basic Table 00 (BT00)
TIME	A structure of 3 - UINT8 fields where: byte 0 = hour byte 1 = minute byte 2 = second
LTIME_DATE	A structure of 6 - UINT8 fields where: byte 0 = 2-digit year (02 = 2002) byte 1 = month (01 = January, 02 = February, etc.) byte 2 = day byte 3 = hour byte 4 = minute byte 5 = second
STIME_DATE	A structure of 5 - UINT8 fields where: byte 0 = 2-digit year byte 1 = month byte 2 = day byte 3 = hour byte 4 = minute
PED	Pending Event Description, see BT04

Type	Data Type Definition																		
RDATE	<p>A structure defining a recurrent date that can be yearly, monthly, weekly, or daily. Bit field of UINT16, where: MONTH = UINT(0..3); IF MONTH IS: 1..13: OFFSET = UINT(4..7); WEEKDAY = UINT(8..10); DAY = UINT(11..15); 14: FILLER1 = FILL(4..7); WEEKDAY = UINT(8..10); FILLER2 = FILL(11..15); 15: PERIOD = UINT(4..9); DELTA = UINT(10..15);</p> <table><tr><th>Identifier</th><th>Value</th><th>Definition</th></tr><tr><td>MONTH</td><td>0</td><td>= Unassigned</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1..12</td><td>= Month of year</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td></td><td>= Action is repeated monthly</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td></td><td>= Action is repeated weekly</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td></td><td>= Action is repeated each PERIOD plus DELTA</td></tr></table> <p>OFFSET 0 = No offset 1 = Advance to WEEKDAY before MONTH, DAY entered 2 = Postpone to the first WEEKDAY on or after MONTH, DAY entered 3 = Postpone to the second WEEKDAY on or after MONTH, DAY entered 4 = Postpone to the third WEEKDAY on or after MONTH, DAY entered 5 = Postpone to the fourth WEEKDAY on or after MONTH, DAY entered 6 = Postpone to the last WEEKDAY of the MONTH on or after DAY entered 7 = Observe on MONTH, DAY entered as well as day following MONTH, DAY entered 8 = Postpone to Monday if Sunday 9 = Advance to Friday if Sunday 10 = Postpone to Monday if Saturday 11 = Advance to Friday if Saturday 12 = Postpone to Monday if Sunday or Saturday 13 = Advance to Friday if Sunday or Saturday 14 = Postpone to Monday if Sunday, advance to Friday if Saturday 15 = Do not observe MONTH, DAY entered. Observe on day following MONTH, DAY entered</p> <p>WEEKDAY 0..6 = Sunday to Saturday 7 = Unassigned</p> <p>DAY 0 = Invalid 1..31 = Day of the month</p> <p>PERIOD 0..63 = This setting, along with DELTA, is used to schedule daily activities</p> <p>DELTA 0..63 = This setting, along with PERIOD, is used to schedule daily activities</p>	Identifier	Value	Definition	MONTH	0	= Unassigned		1..12	= Month of year	13		= Action is repeated monthly	14		= Action is repeated weekly	15		= Action is repeated each PERIOD plus DELTA
Identifier	Value	Definition																	
MONTH	0	= Unassigned																	
	1..12	= Month of year																	
13		= Action is repeated monthly																	
14		= Action is repeated weekly																	
15		= Action is repeated each PERIOD plus DELTA																	

6.3 Pending tables

Pending tables provide a way to synchronize configuration changes in multiple OSGP devices to a single moment in time. As a typical use case a utility may want to enact a new time-of-use calendar in all the meters in a particular region at precisely the same time, marking midnight of a new year or the day when a new law goes into effect. Given the unpredictability of power-line communications in terms of precise delivery time to all meters in the network, it is desirable to be able to download the new calendar to the meters well in advance to ensure the information gets there ahead of when it is needed but with an activation time in the future at which all meters will enact the new calendar simultaneously.

This "pending" new calendar sits in a reserved area of memory with a trigger date/time that is checked continuously. At the activation time, the pending calendar is transferred into the active calendar memory space and begins to take effect.

Only a few of the OSGP device tables have corresponding pending tables. These are BT4150, ET4143 and ET6204.

6.4 Value Control Identifiers (VCI)

The VCI (Value Control Identifier) table column in the annexes show which entity has primary control over the value. The definitions for the VCI column are:

- F = Fixed value.
- M = OSGP Device controls value. OSGP agents should not attempt to write, or do not have write access to this field.

EXAMPLE: Measurement registers and statuses.

- H = OSGP agent or OSGP device reading/configuration software controls value. For example, configuration and customer identifiers.
- P = Program ID. These fields are fixed for a given program ID, but may change in the future due to a technology change, for example. It is recommended that you read all fields marked with this identifier on every communication with the OSGP device.

6.5 Value

This field specifies the hard-coded value for fields marked "F" or the non-zero value in effect when the OSGP device is shipped. Fields with no value identified here are initialized to 0, but may have been changed with provisioning.

6.6 Register Naming Convention

Throughout the present document, the per-phase measurement registers are denoted as follows:

- A = Line 1 (for example 'A' Sag events).
- B = Line 2 (for example Phase 'B' Loss).
- C = Line 3 (for example RMS Current 'C').
- ABC = All phases in a polyphase OSGP device (for example Fwd Active Wh ABC).

6.7 Table and Procedure Naming Conventions

The following defines the letters preceding the table or procedure numbers in the present document. This naming convention is used in titles, and in references to tables/procedures in formulas and descriptions.

- BT = Basic Table. For example, BT00, BT01, etc.
- ET = Extended Table. For example, ET01, ET03, etc.
- BP = Basic Procedure. For example, BP05, BP06, etc.
- EP = Extended Procedure. For example, EP04, EP05, etc.

The meaning of a formula value, such as BT61.11, is Basic Table 61, offset 11. The meaning of a formula value, such as BT03.4.4, is Basic Table 3, offset 4, bit 4.

When performing a read or write for an Extended Table or procedure (see clause 9 Basic OSGP services), the ID field is configured as 2 048 plus the Basic Table number.

EXAMPLE 1: To write to ET03, use the number 2 051 in the table ID field ($2\,048 + 3 = 2\,051$).

To execute EP04, issue a full write request to BT07 with the procedure ID of 2 052 ($2\,048 + 4 = 2\,052$). This number is included in each table or procedure heading in the present document. No offset is applied to the table ID field for Basic Tables (i.e. the table ID field for BT54 would be 54).

NOTE 1: When writing or reading a pending table, there is an additional offset of 4 096 applied to the table or procedure number.

EXAMPLE 2: Pending table BT54 is numbered ($4\,096 + 54 = 4\,150$), and pending table ET47 is numbered ($4\,096 + 2\,048 + 47 = 6\,191$).

NOTE 2: Occasionally, references to OSGP device tables in the present document will contain an appended offset value to indicate that the reference is to a specific field in that table: the field located at that offset value.

EXAMPLE 3: "BT21.6" refers to the "Number of Occurrences" field in BT21, as that field is located at offset 6 of BT21.

6.8 Interface Change Alarm (ICA NACK)

Modifying some OSGP device data tables or calling some OSGP device procedures described in the present document may cause the OSGP device data representation to change. In this case, the dimensions of some OSGP device tables may change and the Interface Change Alarm in BT03 shall be logged. In addition, the Interface Definition Table (ET42) shall be updated to reflect the new state of affected device tables.

Attempts to read or write some OSGP device data tables shall be blocked until the alarm has been cleared. The clearing of the alarm signifies that the system acknowledges and understands the interface change and is ready to process data in the new representation. Tables affected by the Interface Change Alarm in this manner are marked with the ICA NACK attribute throughout the present document. Tables and procedures that may cause the Interface Change Alarm to be triggered are marked with the ICASRC attribute throughout the present document.

7 Security

Measures are included to protect the privacy of consumers by restricting access to data and encrypting such data to prevent access by other than authorised bodies. Measures are also included to detect attempts to circumvent metering functions such as might result in unrecorded access to utility services.

The EN 14908 session layer provides authentication services. However, it does not provide data confidentiality services. OSGP complements the security framework defined in EN 14908 by its own application layer security, which provides authentication and confidentiality services at application layer.

7.1 OMA key

During the manufacturing process, OSGP devices get configured with a unique 96-bit OMA key (OMAK). These keys are transmitted securely to the utility so they can be used by Data Concentrators. The original device-specific OMAK typically gets replaced by a shared OMAK by the Data Concentrator after it has discovered the new OSGP device using ATM (see clause 5 OSGP network formation and maintenance), using EN 14908 'increment key' network management message.

The OMAK is used:

- by EN 14908 authentication for some messages (see clause 7.2 OSGP Authentication).
- by application level OSGP authentication (see clause 7.2 OSGP Authentication) as an input key of the digest algorithm of annex E (normative): OSGP OMA Digest Algorithm.
- by application level OSGP encryption: a 128 bit Base Encryption Key (BEK) is first derived from the OMAK then XOR combined with the application level OSGP digest. The OSGP transaction (message APDU and response APDU) is encrypted using RC4 algorithm with the resulting shared 128 bit key, as specified in clause 7.3 OSGP Encryption.

7.2 OSGP Authentication

The OSGP data concentrator uses application level digest authentication to authenticate application level messages with the devices. This form of authentication requires half the packets that native EN 14908 authentication requires (no challenge). To avoid replay attacks, a sequence number is appended to the payload and digested. To avoid misdirection attacks, the subnet/node address of the device is factored into the digest.

Assuming the device expects a sequence number of N, a device rejects any message that does not have a sequence number of N-1 to N+M where M is 8. When a request with sequence number N-1 is received, the response originally sent, if any, for N-1 is resent. When the device first comes up it picks a starting sequence number at random. If the sequence number received in a request is out of range, the device will NACK the request with a reason of "invalid sequence number" and the response will be followed by the desired sequence number. It is up to the data concentrator at that point to begin using the new sequence number.

Requests have the following format (see also clause 4 OSGP operation overview for examples):

Request	Sequence (4 bytes)	Digest (8 bytes)
---------	--------------------	------------------

The digest is computed over the following data using the digest algorithm included in E (normative): OSGP OMA Digest Algorithm, using the 96 bit OMA key.

Subnet (1 byte)	Node (1 byte)	Request	Sequence
-----------------	---------------	---------	----------

Responses have the following format:

Response	Digest (8 bytes)
----------	------------------

The digest is computed over the following data:

Subnet (1 byte)	Node (1 byte)	Request	Sequence	Response	Response Length (1 byte)
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Note for backward compatibility, devices that do not have bit 6 of the fifth byte of their program IDs set are assumed to not include the "Response Length" in the digest. For example, a device with program ID of 9000011583050F00 would not include the response length whereas one with a program ID of 90000115C3050F00 would include it.

Note that even NACK responses such as "invalid sequence number" are secured in this way.

The OSGP device can send the following types of NACKs (for a complete list, refer to clause 9.9 Response error codes):

"Subnet" and "Node" in the above diagrams always refer to the subnet/node of the request target. That is, it is the same address in both directions. "Request" and "Sequence" always refer to the values in the original request message.

It is assumed that the device can retain its sequence number across power cycles or provide strong random number generation across power cycles. The data concentrator will not retain the device sequence numbers across its own power cycle. Thus, the first authenticated message after power up will require an extra exchange.

All critical device data is protected by OSGP application level digest authentication for both read and write operations. This includes:

- OSGP device configuration
- OSGP billing data and load profiles
- Load shed requests
- Time setting

The following are protected via EN 14908 challenge authentication. This authentication verification is the responsibility of the EN 14908 interface, and not of the OSGP device:

- EN 14908 logical addressing
- Authentication key modification
- Phase measurement
- Compatibility setting
- Node mode change
- Read/write memory

The following are not protected by authentication:

- EN 14908 status query
- Signal strength measurements

7.3 OSGP Encryption

The data concentrator shall support encryption of some application layer messages sent between utility meters and the data concentrators using the stream cipher RC4. It shall discover whether a device requires encryption at the end of commissioning and at the switchover stage of a download.

The Base Encryption Key (BEK) used by the data concentrator and OSGP device is derived from the OMA key (OMAK) by using the EN 14908 authentication encryption algorithm with the current OMA key to encrypt the following 64 bit data patterns.

- 81 3F 52 9A 7B E3 89 BA
- 72 B0 91 8D 44 05 AA 57

The encrypted results are concatenated to form the 128-bit PLC encryption key.

To ensure uniqueness of ciphertext, the request digest is XORed with the first 8 bytes of the BEK to build a key sequence. The key sequence is re-initialized for each request. The response is treated as part of the same RC4 stream as the request.

The encryption of frames uses RC4 stream cipher occurs by encrypting only the data after the EN 14908 message code and prior to the digest. Only frames with a message code of 0 or 4 (OSGP ongoing operations frame) are encrypted. An "invalid digest" response is never encrypted.

7.4 Hardware Lock

In addition to the OMAK key, the OSGP device may employ a hardware-integrated security mechanism that supersedes the key access permissions. The hardware locks may be table and procedure specific, and may apply only to certain tables and procedures in the OSGP device. It may restrict write and read operations, as well as the execution of procedures. Attempts to access tables and procedures restricted by the hardware lock will result in the error message "Insufficient Security Clearance", despite OSGP level keys indicating the proper level of security clearance. The tables and procedures that may be restricted by the hardware lock are documented as such in the table/procedure listings in the present document. Note that the hardware lock settings, if any, may be different in different OSGP devices.

8 Device Functional Description for the case the OSGP device is an electric power metering device

8.1 General

The following clauses provide an overview of the primary functional areas of the device, and describe which tables and procedures should be used when configuring each functional area. This includes the following clauses a number of which are at the manufacturer's or, where implemented by the device manufacturer, at the OSGP network operator's discretion. Where an optional function is implemented, it shall comply with the relevant clauses and subclauses of the present document.

8.2 Time-Of Use Calendar (Optional)

Time-of-Use (TOU) is the term used to describe the partitioning of energy usage into different registers based on a schedule. The device may support up to four such registers, called tariffs (T1, T2, T3 and T4). The tariffs may be selected for different time periods within a day (midnight to midnight - local time). The time at which a tariff is changed is called a tier switch. Each 24-hour set of tier switches is called a day schedule. There may be different day schedules for weekdays, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Each year is identical with regard to season changes, holidays, and daylight saving time scheduling. This is called a perpetual calendar implementation. All measured energy values shall be stored as totals into the tariff registers based on the TOU schedule.

The available options of the perpetual TOU calendar are:

- Day schedules (per season):
 - 1 weekday schedule
 - 1 Saturday schedule
 - 1 Sunday schedule
 - 2 holiday schedules
- 4 seasons with programmable start dates
- 15 holidays per year
- 1 independent Self-read schedule per year
- 10 tier switches per day

1 date for DST on, 1 date for DST off, with programmable time and minutes adjustment. DST on and off can be set to occur at different times of the day.

The device, if it is a power OSGP device, shall store the following values, for each tariff:

- Active energy, forward and reverse.
- Active energy, forward + reverse.
- Active energy, forward – reverse.
- Reactive energy, import and export.

The calendar shall be programmed in BT53 and BT54. Invalid entries in BT54, such as activation of a season greater than 3, shall be ignored. If no seasons are programmed, the default active season shall be season 1. The results of all these assessments are reported in BT55, with some duplication in BT52.

8.2.1 Manual Override Options (optional)

The device may support the ability to override the currently active tariff and switch to another (user-specified) tariff manually. The tariff change can be configured to happen immediately as soon as the manual override occurs, or at a scheduled date/time at some point after the manual override is performed.

The tariff change caused by a manual overrides is cancelled when any of the following events occur:

- Another manual command is issued.
- The next TOU calendar-driven tariff switch occurs.
- After the interval specified for the manual override expires, or at a user-specified date/time. The duration of the manual override, or the date/time at which a manual override is to be cancelled and the standard TOU schedule is to resume, is user-configurable.

You can also select the default tariff to use in case of clock error. Any time a clock error occurs, the OSGP device will begin using this tariff until the error is corrected, at which point the OSGP device will resume using whichever tariff the TOU calendar calls for.

When manual tariff override is in effect, calendar controlled demand reset and self read, season change are still evaluated, all BT55 fields except tariff and tariff drive are properly updated, and DST time, time zone are applied.

All combinations of activation and cancellation are supported via one or more of these configuration methods: procedure EP15, table ET47, and pending table ET47 (ET4143). EP15 can be used to enact an immediate activation with either a manual or next tier switch cancellation. Configurations written via EP15 are copied to ET47.

ET47 can be written directly to enact immediate overrides with any of the cancellation types. Pending table ET47 is used to schedule a future activation. The pending table activation can be cancelled at any time via BP14 and BP15. BT04 reflects up to two pending activations.

A clock error supersedes a manual override, so while a clock error is present, the configured clock error tier is in effect. A new activation enacted by any means while an override is in effect will immediately cancel the existing override and enact the new one. ET23 can be read to determine the presently active calendar ID.

8.2.2 Over Power Threshold Tariff (optional)

The Over Power Threshold Tariff can be enabled or disabled. When enabled, whenever instantaneous power exceeds a pre-set power threshold over a pre-set time threshold the active tariff is forced to a configured tariff. When this occurs, it supersedes any other tariff control including TOU tariff control, calendar override via EP15 or ET47 and clock error tariff. After the instantaneous power drops below the over power threshold, other tariff controls listed above would resume.

The instantaneous power value that is compared to the over power threshold can be chosen from forward power, forward+reverse power, or forward-reverse power. The three types of power sources are usually used to ignore generation and fraud, for fraud prevention, and for electricity generating users respectively.

When the over power threshold is exceeded for over the time threshold, an event is triggered to indicate this condition and when the power drops below the threshold, another event of the same kind will be set to indicate the condition is gone.

If power up power quality hold time is set to non zero, every time after power up, the over power tariff control will restart. In this case after power up the tariff control would always goes back to other tier controls until the over power tier control restarts.

8.3 Clock Adjustment (mandatory)

8.3.1 Absolute Time Synch

BP10 is used to set the date and time of the device at the factory. When calling this procedure, UTC time shall be passed in as a parameter. The device will then directly overwrite the current clock and calendar setting with the input UTC time. Since adjusting the clock using BP10 may affect the Load Profile and TOU modules, it is NOT to be used during normal meter operation.

8.3.2 Clock Adjustment by Delta

The recommended method to modify the device's clock during normal operation is to use EP16. There are two ways to modify the device time through EP16. The first method is to send the time delta in seconds directly, which requires first reading the device clock and comparing to a reference clock. This procedure will accept the number of seconds to modify the clock (forward or reverse). The largest amount the clock may be modified by is plus or minus 600 seconds (10 minutes). The device should perform a gradual shift of the clock at the middle of every minute, by no more than 20 seconds, or the configured maximum delta increment, until the desired delta has been performed. The default 1-second per-adjustment limit ensures the clock adjustment will not affect the device's internal Load Profile and TOU schedules. The clock changes begin at the next even minute (for the first ever programmed clock change).

The second method by which to adjust the device clock via EP16 is to send the correct UTC time and the device will calculate the time delta by comparing it to the device's internal time. The same limit of plus or minus 600-second max adjustment applies. If the device calculates the delta of the input time and the device time to be greater than 600 seconds, the procedure will return an error code and not perform the adjustment.

The device issuing the EP16 command shall indicate which method is to be used.

8.4 Billing Functions

8.4.1 Self-Reads (mandatory)

"Self-read" is the term used to describe the automatic, periodic storage of measurement data to a separate area of memory that can be read for billing purposes. Self-reads provide a mechanism for all meters with the same self-read schedule to record billing data at the same time of day. An OSGP device shall be capable of performing a self-read at a predefined interval. All of the energy measurement data provided in the total and all four tier registers will be captured during a self-read event.

The TOU calendar in BT54 can be configured to perform a self-read daily, weekly, monthly, or some other period of days up to 63 days. The time of day the self-read should be performed is configured in ET04. The OSGP device holds by default 24 copies of self-read data before the oldest data is overwritten. The actual number of self-read data sets the OSGP device holds is configurable via EP06. The host system can then collect this information some time after the OSGP device has performed the self read action. An alarm bit will be set in BT03 whenever a new self-read has been recorded in the OSGP device. The Data Concentrator can use this to determine when new data is available, but shall clear the alarm flag upon reading the data. Whether or not the self-read data is read, the OSGP device will not interrupt the programmed schedule and old data will be overwritten with new data when the self-read is scheduled to occur.

If the OSGP device is powered down at the time a self-read was scheduled to occur, the self-read will be recorded at the subsequent power-up with the timestamp of the power-up event. If the OSGP device is powered down for more than 63 days, a self-read will be recorded on power-up, regardless if any were configured.

Additionally, a self-read can be triggered manually via EP12, which creates a new self-read record immediately. The same alarm in BT03 is triggered via manual self-read and the results are placed into BT26, overwriting the previous self-read regardless of whether that was from a manual or scheduled self-read.

The self-read information is stored in BT26, which contains a snapshot of all the registers in BT23 plus some status information.

8.4.2 Total Energy (optional)

The device may also store the day's consumption for all of the total energy measurements (excluding tariff registers). This storage occurs at UTC midnight and contains only the previous day's energy consumption. This snapshot of total energy may be used by a host system to determine total usage of the secondary side of a transformer. The total energy (or daily consumption), energy consumed during the previous 24 hours, is stored in ET12 and requires no configuration from the host system.

8.4.3 On-Demand Reads of Current Billing Register Values (mandatory)

BT23 can be read at any time to get the current billing register values. However, if this table is read using multiple partial reads, there is no guarantee of consistency of the data. Therefore, the transaction table (ET27) should be used to perform on-demand reads.

8.5 Load Profile (mandatory)

Load profiling is the periodic storage of interval measurement(s). Load profile data and configuration can be found in BT61 "Actual Load Profile," BT62 "Load Profile Control," BT63 "Load Profile Status" and BT64 "Load Profile Data". All the pertinent configuration and dimension information required for interpreting load profile data also can be found in ET42 "Interface Definition Table". Instructions to follow when developing an application to read load profile data follow later in this clause.

Each OSGP device shall be capable of support a load profile data log that can be configured to record up to 16 different values at once. The load profile log is divided into groups of data called blocks, with a configurable number of intervals per block, as well as a configurable length of each interval.

The start time for the first load profile block shall also be configurable. Note that if the total block time (i.e. the interval duration multiplied by number of intervals per block) does not divide evenly into 24 hours or is not a integer multiple of 24 hours, then the actual start time for each subsequent block will not always match the start time for the first block. For example, if you have a block start time of 00:00 and a block duration of 18 hours, then the actual block start times will rotate through these times: 00:00, 18:00, 12:00, 06:00.

Up to 16 channels can be recorded on the same interval. The 16 channels are selected from the measured values, which are listed in BT16. All channels are stored as total values (no differential values). Load profile is configured via EP11 by indicating the number of channels to be logged, the interval duration, the number of intervals per block and which channels to log.

Certain status information in the load profile log is reported only once per block, including the timestamp and status of complete intervals. Other status information is contained in tables BT61, BT62, and BT63. For ease of use, all relevant geometry and status information for the present active load profile configuration is also contained in extended table ET21.

On power up the OSGP device software will determine if load profile records were missed through the power outage and will stuff missing intervals only on the power-off and power-on day. If the outage spans more than one block, the log will reflect a discontinuity in two successive blocks. Optionally, instantaneous values are stuffed with 0s and set the extended status to 4. This can be configured via controlled by ET04.71. Load profile statistics are always stuffed as zeroes except for the interval active at the time of the power down which gets the statistics in effect at that time.

Load profile data (BT64) reading can be disabled with the "Disable Optional Features" bit in ET55.

8.5.1 Use case: Reading Load Profile Data

To read the most recently recorded load profile data in the OSGP device, follow these steps:

- 1) Read and store BT61 or ET42 for the present load profile configuration, including the number of blocks (days) with available data, the number of intervals recorded in each block, the number of channels (registers) being logged, and the interval time. This information needs to be read only once per load profile reconfiguration.

- 2) Read and store BT62 or ET42 to note which registers (sources) have been logged. An OSGP device may be configured to log electric OSGP device data, M-Bus device data, and MEP data and all are stored in the same log. The source IDs listed in BT62 or ET42 define which data registers are logged in which load profile channels. This information needs to be read only once per load profile reconfiguration.

If the interval source ID in BT62 is in the range of 112 to 163, this indicates it is a mapped source ID, or a key used to refer to an extended source id in ET66 "Load Profile Source ID Mapping Table". ET66 is described in more detail later in the present document.

- 3) Read the "Number of Valid Blocks" and "Last Block" fields in BT63 for information on where in BT64 the occupied blocks lie. Note that the "Last Block" field in BT63 is updated as soon as any single interval in the block is marked valid.
- 4) Read ET21 for the size of each block, the size of each interval, and the index of the most recently recorded interval. The values of parameters in ET21 change as load profile is being recorded so this table shall be re-read before each read of load profile data from the OSGP device.
- 5) To read the most recently recorded full block of load profile data, perform a partial read of BT64 with the following parameters:

- Offset = $((BT63.3 - 1) \text{ modulo } BT61.7) \times ET21.8$.
- Count = BT21.8.

To read the most recently recorded one interval of load profile data, perform a partial read of BT64 with the following parameters:

- Offset = $(BT63.3 \times ET21.8) + ET21.12 + (ET21.20 \times ET21.25)$.
- Count = ET21.25.

More intervals within the blocks as well as earlier recorded blocks can be read with appropriate calculations for the offset and count. Keep in mind that the load profile log is a circular buffer in the OSGP device's memory, so any calculations on offsets for earlier blocks should use modulo the number of total blocks in the load profile.

8.5.2 Use case: Parsing M-Bus Load Profile Data

The OSGP device load profile data can be parsed to extract and interpret M-Bus data.

- The device shall generate alerts when new M-Bus information is available for either control valve status or load profile if the "M-Bus Alerts" field in ET50 (ET50.30.2) is set to 1.
- For general information on M-Bus devices, see clause 8.18 M-Bus Device support (optional).

8.5.2.1 M-Bus Data Types and ET57

The previous clause on reading load profile data describes how to determine which source IDs correspond to all the configured load profile channels. Typically, only a subset of the channels will correspond to M-Bus device data. M-Bus source IDs will all be extended source ids of the following format in ET42:

- Bits 15..12 = 4.
- Bits 11..8 = 0..4 corresponding to the ET13 index for the device to be polled for this data type.
- Bits 7..5 = Unused.
- Bits 4..0 = M-Bus Data Type (MDT) value.

An M-Bus Data Type (MDT) is a mapping of M-bus Data Record Header (DRH) definitions to simple 5-bit ordinals. These DRH definitions and mappings can be used to interpret the M-Bus load profile data that has been collected. One or more DRHs can be mapped to a single data type. Applying multiple DRHs to the same data type may be desirable, as it is possible that separate M-Bus devices will not always use the same DRH for a given type of reading. In that case, those DRHs (i.e. those that are all applicable to the same type of reading) can be applied to the same data type, and the OSGP device will act accordingly when that data type is encountered. That way, the OSGP device is able to effectively handle each type of M-Bus device. The only known case where this could occur is a OSGP device that might return temperature corrected values sometimes, and non-temperature corrected other times. A flag in the MDT mapping table is used to indicate whether temperature correction is on or off.

The MDT-to-DRH mappings are contained in ET57 "M-Bus/MEP Data Type Table". ET57 is optimized around an assumption that the typical DRH is 3 bytes or less. DRHs longer than 3 bytes are accommodated, just not as efficiently as shorter ones. Note that ET57 does not contain lengths for each DRH, because the DRH length can be deduced from the DRH itself. If a DRH is improperly formed, then either the MDT will not match (resulting in a "skipped" channel) or the MDT could match on the wrong DRH.

Each MDT entry in ET57 can be flagged as "special". Entries flagged as special are always given precedence. If the OSGP device matches on a non-special MDT but there is another entry for that MDT marked special, the OSGP device continues to search for that until it exhausted all the DRHs. This allows the load profile to record certain types of entries such as temperature corrected volume preferentially.

If the M-Bus read contains no data that matches the medium or MDT criterion, then the channel is marked as "skipped" (see the "Extended Status" field in BT64). If a match is found, then if the value is less than 4 bytes, the unused bytes are stored as zero in the load profile interval. If the value is more than 4 bytes, only the first 4 bytes are stored. The assumption here is that only Mode 1 (little-endian) is used by M-Bus devices.

Using the source ID information in ET42 and the MDT information in ET57, the user can learn where the M-Bus data is within the OSGP device's load profile and how to interpret it. Occasionally, some extra configuration and concerns arise that the user may need to be aware of. These are addressed in the following clauses.

8.5.2.2 Load Profile Poll Rate

The load profile poll rate is configured via ET34. This determines how often M-Bus devices will be read for load profile purposes. A value of 0 means there is no limit on the polling, and the poll rate is determined by the load profile interval duration. This is an approximation, as M-Bus reads may not occur at an exact interval and retries can vary the spacing. The reason for needing a separate poll rate for M-Bus devices (instead of using the load profile interval duration) is that reading them too frequently could be a drain on their batteries. For intervals that do not require a poll, the channel is stuffed with 0 and the extended status may be marked using a value of 4 ("Skipped") if the OSGP device is configured to use this status. Otherwise, the status is 0. Polls only occur when the number of minutes in the day modulo the poll rate is 0, or if it is the last interval of the day.

8.5.2.3 Time Stamping

There are two possible behaviours of the M-Bus device. One is that the device returns instantaneous values, and the other is that it returns an hourly read. In the latter case, the hourly read should be accompanied by a time stamp. If it is, then the OSGP device will check the time stamp to make sure it is current. The OSGP device will determine the time stamp definition using an MDT entry and bit offset definitions in ET34. For example, if the M-Bus device reports a time stamp in its self read using the full date/time format, then ET57 would contain 06 6D as the DRH, the hour locator would be 17/5, and the minute locator would be 9/6. Note that if there is no time stamp in the self-read, the OSGP device will not manufacture one, even if there is a load profile source ID specifying time. The day and invalid time fields in the time stamp are ignored.

If the locator bit count is 0, then a default locator is used as follows:

- 4-byte value (hour: 9/5; minute: 1/6).
- 6-byte value (hour: 17/5; minute: 9/6).

For example, if the M-Bus device is slow and we initiate the hourly read at 9:00:00, then the M-Bus device could return an hourly read with a time stamp of 8:00:00, the same as an hour before. In this case, the OSGP device will repeat the read again every N (configurable) seconds until the time changes up to N (configurable) times. To reduce the chance of this occurring, the M-Bus device will not be read exactly on the hour but instead N (configurable) seconds after the hour. This should allow the M-Bus device to be ready for the read most of the time assuming time sync is configured for it.

If a "current" read cannot be made within the above parameters, then whatever value is last read is placed in the LP with an extended status of "not current". Note that if the OSGP device fails to respond on the last attempt, the value will be 0 and the status will be marked as 15.

8.5.3 Load Profile Unread Entries Alarm

An alarm defined in BT03 indicates that at least one complete unread block is available. Note that the device shall increment the unread count as soon as any valid intervals are placed into a block. The flag shall not be set until the block is complete (all intervals are set or the next block has been created, e.g. due to stuffing or other time change). This alarm shall be self clearing. That is, the device shall clear the alarm as soon as there are no complete unread entries. Note that the unread count is decremented from oldest to newest. That is, if the unread count is 3 and there is one partial block and the unread count is decremented by 2, then that leaves the unread count at one with one partial block so the flag will clear.

8.6 Self-Test (Alarms, Error Codes) (optional)

The device may periodically perform self tests and setflags to indicate when alarm conditions are detected. Self tests will not clear any alarms if the alarm condition no longer persists. It is the responsibility of the Data Concentrator (or other mechanism e.g. optical reader) to clear the necessary alarms. BT03 contains flags for the possible alarm conditions, and ET22 defines which error codes will be shown on the display. Some self-tests are performed periodically (every second, minute, hour, daily or weekly), some self tests are performed on power up only, while other self tests are performed on request. BT03 documents the period at which alarms are checked.

8.7 Pulse Inputs (optional)

The device can collect pulse data from pulse output devices, such as gas and water meters, and transmit the collected data to the Data Concentrator. Tamper alarm monitoring for each pulse output device is also included. Pulse data collection is an optional item. Pulse input data collected from channel one and channel two will be stored in separate billing registers and incremented after a valid pulse has been detected. Both pulse count channels can be selected for load profiling. The pulse devices can be configured via ET06.

8.8 Power Quality (optional)

8.8.1 Functional Description

The device may monitor various parameters for power quality. All power quality recordings are stored in ET09 unless stated otherwise below. Power quality events can be read by the Data Concentrator, and can also be read directly from the OSGP device via the optical port. When a power quality event occurs, the status shall return to normal for at least 1 second for another power quality event to be recorded. The OSGP device provides power quality measurements for the following:

- **Voltage (RMS) dip (under voltage):** Records the number of voltage dip occurrences on any one phase. A voltage dip shall last continuously for the time set in the OSGP device Dip/Swell Duration Threshold to be recorded as an event. The threshold that determines if a voltage dip is recorded is configurable as a percentage below the factory-rated voltage. The threshold range is 1 % to 99 %. The lowest voltage that occurred during the most recent sag (after the duration threshold is met) is recorded, as well as the date and time that the lowest recorded voltage occurred.

The user-configurable Sag/Swell Duration Threshold sets the number of seconds that a voltage sag or swell shall be sustained to be recorded as an event. A setting of 0 (zero) forces the recording of every detected event. The range is 0 seconds to 15,555 seconds.

- **Voltage (RMS) swell (over voltage):** Records the number of voltage swell occurrences on any one phase. A voltage swell shall last continuously for the time set in the OSGP device Sag/Swell Duration Threshold to be recorded as an event. The threshold that determines if a voltage swell is recorded is configurable as a percentage above the factory-rated voltage. The threshold range is 1 % to 99 %. The highest voltage that occurred during the most recent swell (after the duration threshold is met) is recorded, as well as the date and time that the highest recorded voltage occurred.
- **Over-current (RMS):** Records the number of over-current events on any one phase. The over-current condition shall last continuously for 10 seconds to be recorded as an event. The threshold that determines if an over-current condition is recorded is configurable as a percentage over reference current which defaults to the rated current of the OSGP device. The reference current is the OSGP device's maximum current by default, unless configured otherwise. The over-current analysis is designed to detect uses above a reference level or within reason above the maximum current rating of the OSGP device. It is not designed for detecting and recording instances of high amperage current surges.
- **Power outages:** Records the duration, power on date and time, and power off date/time of the last 10 long power outages, as well as a count of all short power outages. The voltage applied to the OSGP device shall be below the Power Outage Detection Threshold, and last longer than the time (in seconds) set in the user-configurable Long Power Outage Duration Threshold for a long power outage event to be recorded. The Power Outage Detection Threshold defaults to 72 % of the rated voltage (this value can be modified in factory). When the rated voltage being applied to the OSGP device drops below that value on all phases, it is considered a power outage.

The range of the Long Power Outage Time Threshold is 0 seconds to 65,535 seconds. Power outages that are shorter than the Long Power Outage Time Threshold, but at least 250 ms (approximately), are counted as short power outages. If the Long Power Outage Duration Threshold is set to 0 (zero), then the duration and date/time of every power outage event longer than approximately 250 ms is recorded as a long power outage, with complete records for the last 10 long outages. In this case, the short outage count is never incremented.

- **Frequency:** The frequency is constantly monitored (except for the first 1 seconds to 2 seconds after power-up) and the maximum and minimum values, since last reset, are recorded along with the time of the event.
- **Phase loss:** Records the number of phase loss occurrences on any one phase as well as the date and time of the last occurrence. Voltage (RMS) drop on any phase below the internal phase loss level for a sustained duration of 10 seconds (by default) is considered a phase loss. The internal phase loss level is set to approximately 61 % of the rated voltage by default, although this figure is user-configurable via ET04.

The duration that a phase loss shall last before it will be recorded in the event log is also user-configurable. This can be configured via ET55.

Since this event may affect the accuracy of the OSGP device, energy accumulation is automatically reconfigured to exclude the lost phase. A phase loss error message can be shown on the display if configured by the user. Phase loss also causes a diagnostic code to be activated.

- **Total harmonic distortion (THD):** Records three types of total harmonic distortion: voltage total harmonic distortion (V-THD), current total harmonic distortion (I-THD) and apparent total harmonic distortion (VA-THD). THD is a ratio of the voltage or current at harmonic frequencies to the voltage or current at the fundamental frequency for the OSGP device, expressed as a percentage.

The OSGP device updates the THD values every 10 seconds. THD measurements can be recorded in the OSGP device event log. You can specify the duration that a THD condition shall exist for before it is recorded as a THD event in the event log. You can also specify the percentage each THD level shall reach in order for it to be recorded as a THD event. The THD thresholds should be configured carefully to ensure that the event log contains only events of interest.

If these settings have been configured (and the THD events have been enabled in the event log), the THD State Changed event will be logged whenever a THD value exceeds the specified threshold for the specified duration. Another THD State Changed event will be logged when THD falls below the threshold. Events containing the maximum THD value and the average THD value for that time period will also be logged (if they are enabled in the event log). The maximum THD value is the maximum over that period. The average THD is an average THD over that period and the period itself may vary.

THD calculations can be performed using the standard defined in IEC 61000-4-7 [i.3], or using the RMS method. This is configurable via ET55.

8.9 Display (optional)

Each device may contain display with several programmable features. A device with a display can display up to 30 numeric value items, which are chosen from data sources including the available total and tariff energy measurements, as well as time, date, and prepay energy credit remaining. The display scrolls through each item, with a programmable scroll-time for each item of 6 seconds to 15 seconds. The scroll-time is the time that the value is shown on the display before scrolling to the next item. Each item has a unique programmable 4-character ID code that is displayed along with the value item.

The following clauses describe the tables that can be used to configure the display.

8.9.1 Display Sources List (optional)

BT33 defines the items to be included in the present display list by source number and category. The 2-byte display list source number consists of a high byte and low byte. The high byte indicates the display list category. The low byte indicates the measurement source number.

The following is a list of categories (high byte of display list source #) and associated source IDs (low byte of display list source #) to define a display source item as it is entered into BT33.

Table 5

Display List Category	High Byte Value Bits 3..7 Bits 0..2		Low byte value	Description and Location of low-byte measurement ID
Summation Totals and Tiers and Present Values	0	0	0..BT10.7	BT16 describes the list of items to display (Item 73 to 80 are not supported by display).
	0	1	2..11	Date/time of max demand 1, total and 4 tariffs: 2 = Date of total. 3 = Time of total. 4 = Date of tariff 0. 5 = Time of tariff 0.
	0	1	12..21	Date/time of max demand 2, total and 4 tariffs.
	0	1	22..31	Date/ time of max demand 3, total and 4 tariffs.
	0	1	32..41	Date/ time of max demand 4, total and 4 tariffs.
	0	1	42..51	Date/ time of max demand 5, total and 4 tariffs.
	0	1	52..61	Date/ time of max demand 6, total and 4 tariffs.
	0	1	62..71	Date/time of max demand 7, total and 4 tariffs.
	0	1	72..81	Date/ time of max demand 8, total and 4 tariffs.
Self-Read Data	1	0	0.. BT10.7 (BT23 values only)	Latest self-read data set. This includes monthly billing data, totals and tiers, no present values, no previous demand values.
	1	1	0..1	0 = Latest self-read date. 1 = Latest self-read time.
	1	1	2..11	Date/time of max demand 1, total and 4 tariffs 2 = Date of total. 3 = Time of total. 4 = Date of tariff 0. 5 = Time of tariff 0.
	1	1	12..21	Date/time of max demand 2, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	1	22..31	Date/time of max demand 3, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	1	32..41	Date/time of max demand 4, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	1	42..51	Date/time of max demand 5, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	1	52..61	Date/time of max demand 6, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	1	62..71	Date/time of max demand 7, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	1	72..81	Date/time of max demand 8, total and 4 tariffs.

Display List Category	High Byte Value Bits 3..7 Bits 0..2		Low byte value	Description and Location of low-byte measurement ID
One Time Read Data	1	2	0.. BT10.7 (BT23 values only)	Latest OSGP device one time read data set. This includes billing data, totals and tiers, no present values, and no previous demand values.
	1	3	0..1	0 = Latest one time read date. 1 = Latest one time read time.
	1	3	2..11	Date/time of max demand 1, total and 4 tariffs: 2 = Date of total. 3 = Time of total. 4 = Date of tariff 0. 5 = Time of tariff 0.
	1	3	12..21	Date/time of max demand 2, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	3	22..31	Date/time of max demand 3, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	3	32..41	Date/time of max demand 4, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	3	42..51	Date/time of max demand 5, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	3	52..61	Date/time of max demand 6, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	3	62..71	Date/time of max demand 7, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	3	72..81	Date/time of max demand 8, total and 4 tariffs.
Historical Demand Reset Data	1	4	0.. BT10.7 (BT23 values only)	Latest demand reset entry. This includes billing data, totals and tiers, no present values, no previous demand values.
	1	5	0..1	0 = Latest demand reset date. 1 = Latest demand reset time.
	1	5	2..11	Date/time of max demand 1, total and 4 tariffs: 2 = Date of total. 3 = Time of total. 4 = Date of tariff 0. 5 = Time of tariff 0.
	1	5	12..21	Date/time of max demand 2, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	5	22..31	Date/time of max demand 3, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	5	32..41	Date/time of max demand 4, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	5	42..51	Date/time of max demand 5, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	5	52..61	Date/time of max demand 6, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	5	62..71	Date/time of max demand 7, total and 4 tariffs.
	1	5	72..81	Date/time of max demand 8, total and 4 tariffs.
Date / Time	4	0	0..1	0= Present local date, 1= present local time.
Miscellaneous	5	0	0	Prepay total credit remaining.
	5	0	1	Prepay emergency credit remaining.
	5	0	2	Disconnect active maximum power limit. This will use the primary or secondary maximum power threshold defined in ET05 (whichever is active at the moment).
	5	0	3	Disconnect active maximum power limit. This will use the primary or secondary maximum current threshold defined in ET05 (whichever is active at the moment).
	5	1	0	Current TOU calendar ID.
	5	1	1	CT ratio multiplier, which is the "Ratio F" field in BT15.
	5	1	2	CT ratio multiplier, which is the "Ratio P" field in BT15.
	5	1	3	Relay Control ID.
	5	1	4	CT ratio actual. This is the calculated ratio based on the configured transformer secondary rated current.
	5	2	0	Firmware version number.
	5	3	0	Number of demand resets.
	5	3	1	Demand sub-interval in minutes.
	5	3	2	Demand interval in minutes.
	5	3	3	Load profile interval time between log records in minutes.
Self-Read Data	6..28	0	0.. BT10.7 (BT23 values only)	Earliest 23 self-read data sets: 6 = Most recent data set before the current one. 28 = Earliest.
	6..28	1	0..1	0 = Date of corresponding self-read data set. 1 = Time of corresponding self-read data set.
OSGP device One Time Read Data	6..28	2	0.. BT10.7 (BT23 values only)	Earliest 23 one time read data sets: 6 = Most recent data set before the current one. 28 = Earliest.

Display List Category	High Byte Value Bits 3..7	Bits 0..2	Low byte value	Description and Location of low-byte measurement ID
	6..28	3	0..1	0 = Date of corresponding OSGP device one time read data set. 1 = Time of corresponding OSGP device one time read data set.
Historical Demand Reset Data	6..16	4	0.. BT10.7 (BT23 values only)	Earliest 11 demand reset data sets: 6 = Most recent data set before the current one. 11 = Earliest.
	6..16	5	0..1	0 = Date of corresponding demand reset entry 1 = Time of corresponding demand reset entry
	6..16	5	2..11	Date/time of max demand 1, total and 4 tariffs: 2 = Date of total. 3 = Time of total. 4 = Date of tariff 0. 5 = Time of tariff 0.
	6..16	5	12..21	Date/time of max demand 2, total and 4 tariffs.
	6..16	5	22..31	Date/time of max demand 3, total and 4 tariffs.
	6..16	5	32..41	Date/time of max demand 4, total and 4 tariffs.
	6..16	5	42..51	Date/time of max demand 5, total and 4 tariffs.
	6..16	5	52..61	Date/time of max demand 6, total and 4 tariffs.
	6..16	5	62..71	Date/time of max demand 7, total and 4 tariffs.
	6..16	5	72..81	Date/time of max demand 8, total and 4 tariffs.

BT33 also controls the duration, in seconds, that each item in the display list will be shown on the display. It also is used to define the order in which items are to be displayed. The display list is a circular list with the end of the list being shown with all segments on the display lit. Each item in the display list will be displayed for 6 seconds to 15 seconds, as configured in BT33. Note that this display duration can also be set to 0, which will fixate the display on the item currently displaying until the OSGP device push button is pushed to advance to the next display list item.

8.9.2 Display Configuration (optional)

ET07 allows the user to define how the items in the display list will be displayed, including the ID code, the number of digits to display, whether leading zeros will be displayed or not, the active and inactive features indicated by the name plate, and the decimal point configuration associated with each item on the display list. The user may also set whether or not the all segments on is displayed after the display list has completed its cycle. The user may configure the display format for the OSGP device date format (DDMMYYYY, MMDDYYYY, YYYYMMDD, YYYYDDMM). You can enable or disable display of the OSGP device's firmware version and present tariff from this table.

8.9.3 Error Codes Configuration (optional)

ET22 allows the user to define which alarms may be configured as scrolling errors that will be displayed as the last item in the display list or locking errors that will lock the normal display regardless of position in display list and will display the errors in two screens with an error code for each screen (one for the locking error, one for scrolling errors).

8.9.4 Simulated Wheel Rotation Configuration (optional)

ET01 allows the user to configure the rate of rotation for optional simulated mechanical wheel on the display. The simulated wheel is an optional visual indicator for the relative rate of energy consumption measured by the OSGP device.

8.9.5 Disconnect Configuration (optional)

ET05 allows the user to configure text that will be displayed explaining why the load disconnect contactor was opened. The 4 digit ID code that will be displayed while the disconnect open text is shown is also configurable via ET05. The behavior of the Disconnect Open icon is also configurable via ET05. The disconnect icon will turn on when there is no load side voltage (because the disconnect is open and there is no load side generator). A user can also configure the icon to flash, depending on whether the load disconnect contactor is locked open. The icon is not shown when the load disconnect contact is closed, or there is a load side generator.

8.9.6 CT and VT Ratios (optional)

BT15 allows the user to configure how the devices CT and VT ratios will be displayed. These ratios can be displayed as an industry standard method where a ratio X : Y is displayed representing the primary transformer rated current : the secondary transformer rated current, or as the multiplier value that the ratio corresponds to (e.g. a ratio of 40:5 would be displayed as 8).

8.9.7 Firmware Version on Power-Up (optional)

ET07 allows the use to configure the OSGP device to display the firmware version currently running in the OSGP device on power-up. You can configure the OSGP device to display its firmware version for 1 seconds to 15 seconds on power-up, if desired.

8.9.8 PLC signal quality Icons (optional)

The device may have indicators on its display to show PLC traffic detection and received-message quality. The signal strength thresholds that trigger these icons are specified via ET55.14 for non-ATM traffic. For ATM discovery queries, the initiator can specify the signal strength threshold via the query message. If this is not provided by the initiator, then the non-ATM value specified in ET55.14 is used.

8.9.9 Scheduled Display Messages (optional)

ET55 may be used to configure preset messages to be shown on the device's display. The "Scheduled Display Message Text" field defines this message, which can include up to 4 characters that will be shown on the display. You can configure the date/time at which the preset message will be displayed, and the date/time at which the preset message will be removed from the display. If the configured start date/time is earlier than current time, the preset message will be displayed immediately. If the device is powered down at the date/time the preset message is scheduled to appear, and the end date/time has not passed when the devices powers back on, the preset message will be displayed until the end date/time has passed.

The scrolling display will be suspended while the message is on display, and will resume as soon as the message has been removed. However, the preset message can be configured so that a user can manually override the preset message (i.e. remove it from the display and resume the scrolling display schedule) by pressing the push button to the left of the OSGP device display. If you want to ensure that the message is displayed for the configured amount of time, you should make sure to disable the manual override option.

8.10 Load Disconnect Contactor (optional)

The device may contain up to two internal control outputs that can be used to control two independent devices. The primary control output shall be the load disconnect contactor used to control a circuit disconnect that controls the load to the customer. It can be programmed for use via several different automatic and manual applications:

- **Maximum Power and Current Level Thresholds:** The OSGP device contains a series of settings that establish a maximum power (or current) level threshold. When the OSGP device detects this level of power (or current), it indicates that the OSGP device has reached its trip point, and the OSGP device will automatically turn off (trip) the load disconnect contactor.
- **Prepaid Metering:** The OSGP device will automatically turn off the load disconnect contactor once the credit level in energy has gone to zero in a prepaid metering installation. The OSGP device reduces the amount of remaining credit based on energy usage and tariff level as time goes by.

Once the prepay credit is exhausted (has reached zero), the OSGP device can either be configured to turn off the load disconnect or to switch into Maximum Power mode (to avoid complete power shutoff at the premises). When switching to Maximum Power mode is selected, the Power Threshold on Exhausted Credit value (in watts) setting is used to determine the active power level setting, in watts, at which the load disconnect turns off when prepay credit is exhausted (goes to 0). The Maximum Prepay Power Duration Threshold value programmed into the OSGP device is used to determine the number of minutes that the Power Threshold on Exhausted Credit setting shall be continuously met or exceeded for the load disconnect to turn off when prepay credit is exhausted. Normal operation resumes when the prepay credit value is increased to above zero.

- **Local Control:** Local manual control of the load disconnect contactor via the disconnect push button.
- **Remote Control:** Remote manual control of the load disconnect contactor.

The following clauses describe how each of these applications can be programmed. Most of these settings are configurable via ET05.

8.10.1 Maximum Power and Current Level Thresholds

The device contains a series of settings that establish a maximum power level threshold. When the OSGP device detects this level of power on the line, it indicates that excessive power is in use and the OSGP device will automatically shut off (trip) the load disconnect contactor. After an excessive power condition trips the load disconnect contactor in this fashion, you can manually reset the load disconnect contactor. If the power level threshold is still exceeded after manual re-latching, the load disconnect will shut off again within a minute. This feature is intended primarily to limit consumer power usage, and is not to be used as the system safety over-current protection.

You can configure the OSGP device to use current measurements, instead of power measurements, to determine when excessive power is in use and the OSGP device should shut off the load disconnect contactor. The OSGP device will use power measurements by default.

The following clauses describe how to configure the OSGP device's maximum power and current level thresholds.

8.10.1.1 Changing the Device's Maximum Power Level Threshold

In order to set the maximum power level threshold for the OSGP device, you need to configure the following settings:

- **Maximum Power Level Thresholds:** The OSGP device may contain both a Primary Power Level Threshold and a Secondary Power Level Threshold value. The OSGP device can be programmed to use either value to determine when excessive power is in use and the load disconnect contactor should be shut off. The values of these fields can be configured via ET05 "Control Output Settings".

Only one of the threshold values will be in use at any given time, and the OSGP device will use the Primary Maximum Power Level Threshold by default. However, you can switch to the Secondary Maximum Power Level Threshold (and back) by calling EP22 "Switch Maximum Power or Current Level".

The "Active Power or Current Level" field in ET30 "Maximum Power or Current Level Control" indicates whether the primary or secondary threshold is presently in use.

- **Maximum Power Duration Thresholds:** The OSGP device also contains both a Primary Maximum Power Duration Threshold and a Secondary Maximum Power Duration Threshold value. The Primary Maximum Power Duration Threshold is used when the Primary Power Level Threshold value is in use, and the Secondary Maximum Power Duration Threshold is used when the Secondary Power Level Threshold is in use.

These fields set the duration that the associated Maximum Power Level Threshold shall be continuously met or exceeded before the load disconnect contactor will be shut off. When the power drops below the power level threshold before this interval expires, the duration is reset and starts counting again from zero when the power exceeds the level threshold again. When the duration threshold is set to 0, the load disconnect contactor will turn off immediately when the maximum power level threshold is reached. The range is 0 to approximately 260 minutes. These fields can be configured via ET05.

- **Power Level to Measure:** You can also choose how the OSGP device will calculate the current power level when checking it against the maximum power level threshold:
 - Forward energy (Fwd Active [W] L1+L2+L3).
 - Forward + reverse energy (Fwd+Rev Active [W] L1+L2+L3).
 - Forward - reverse active energy (Fwd-Rev Active [W] L1+L2+L3).

The calculation method to be used is set via EP42 "Control Output Settings".

8.10.1.2 Changing the Device's Maximum Current Level Threshold

If you want the OSGP device to use current measurements, instead of power measurements, to determine when excessive power is in use and the OSGP device should shut off the load disconnect contactor, you shall configure the settings below:

- **Maximum Current Level Thresholds:** The OSGP device contains both a Primary Current Level Threshold and a Secondary Current Level Threshold value, both of which shall be entered in Amperes. The OSGP device can be programmed to use either value to determine when excessive power is in use and the load disconnect contactor should be shut off. The values of these fields can be configured via ET05 "Control Output Settings".

Only one of the threshold values will be in use at any given time, and the OSGP device will use the Primary Maximum Current Level Threshold by default. The device can switch to the Secondary Maximum Current Level Threshold (and back) by calling EP22 "Switch Maximum Power or Current Level".

The "Active Power or Current Level" field in ET30 "Maximum Power or Current Level Control" indicates whether the primary or secondary threshold is presently in use.

- **Maximum Current Duration Thresholds:** The OSGP device also contains both a Primary Maximum Current Duration Threshold and a Secondary Maximum Current Duration Threshold value. The Primary Maximum Current Duration Threshold is used when the Primary Current Level Threshold value is in use, and the Secondary Maximum Current Duration Threshold is used when the Secondary Current Level Threshold is in use.

These fields set the duration that the associated Maximum Current Level Threshold shall be continuously met or exceeded before the load disconnect contactor reaches its trip point and shuts off. When the current drops below the threshold before this interval expires, the duration is reset and starts counting again from zero when the current exceeds the level threshold again. When the duration threshold is set to 0, the load disconnect contactor will turn off immediately when the maximum current level threshold is reached. The range is any interval up to approximately 260 minutes. These fields can be configured via ET05.

- **Disconnect Trip Point Current Source:** You can specify how the OSGP device will measure the active current by specifying the source to use when measuring current (i.e. Forward Current, Forward + Reverse Current, Forward - Reverse Current), and whether the current should be measured per phase, or as a sum of all phases. You can establish which calculation method will be used by calling EP42 "Control Output Settings".

8.10.1.3 Choosing Power or Current (optional)

By default, the OSGP device will use power measurements to determine when the load disconnect contactor has reached its trip point and should be shut off. EP42 "Control Output Settings" is used to switch from power measurements to current measurements, and vice versa.

NOTE: The "Disconnect Control Type" field in ET46 "Control Output Read-Only Data" may indicate whether the OSGP device is presently using power or current measurements to determine when the load disconnect contactor has reached its trip point.

8.10.2 Prepaid Metering (optional)

The device will automatically turn off the load disconnect contactor once the credit level in energy has gone to zero in a prepaid metering installation. The OSGP device reduces the amount of remaining credit based on energy usage and tariff level as time goes by.

Once the prepaid credit is exhausted (has reached zero), the OSGP device can either be configured to turn off the load disconnect or to switch into Maximum Power mode (to avoid complete power shutoff at the premises). When switching to Maximum Power mode is selected, the Power Threshold on Exhausted Credit value (in watts) setting is used to determine the active power level setting, in watts, at which the load disconnect turns off when prepaid credit is exhausted (goes to 0). The Maximum Prepay Power Duration Threshold value programmed into the OSGP device is used to determine the number of minutes that the Power Threshold on Exhausted Credit setting shall be continuously met or exceeded for the load disconnect to turn off when prepaid credit is exhausted. Normal operation resumes when the prepaid credit value is increased to above zero.

The prepay control settings can be configured via ET05:

- The prepay control settings can be enabled or disabled by writing the "Enable Prepay" field.
- The "Prepay Total Credit" field indicates the active energy credit (in Wh) remaining. The rate at which prepaid credit is deducted is determined by the "Prepay Tariff X Rate" fields in ET05, where X represents the tariff the field applies to (e.g. "Prepay Tariff 1 Rate" establishes the rate for tariff 1).
- When no credit is left, either or the emergency credit or maximum power (or both) will be checked based on configuration. The emergency credit and maximum power checks can be enabled or disabled by writing the "Enable Prepay Emergency Credit" and/or "Enable Prepay + Max Power Option" fields in ET05.

If neither of these options is enabled, the load disconnect contactor will shut off immediately when prepaid credit runs out.

- If the maximum power check is enabled, the maximum power at which the load disconnect contactor will turn off after prepaid credit runs out can be established by writing the "Prepay Power Threshold" field. Note that the "Prepay Power Time Threshold" field in ET05 establishes a duration for which the threshold shall be met before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped.
- If enabled, emergency prepay credit can be added via EP21. The maximum emergency credit that can be added is dictated by the "Maximum Prepay Total Emergency Credit" field.

8.10.3 Local Manual Control (optional)

Manual opening of the load disconnect contactor can be enabled or disabled. When configured to be disabled, the OSGP device will not respond if the consumer attempts to open or close the load disconnect contactor manually.

Manual operation of the load disconnect contactor can be enabled or disabled by writing the "Disable Manual Disconnect Open" field in ET05. Note that when the load disconnect contactor is manually opened or closed, the push button shall be pressed (or the lever held) for the duration indicated by the "Minimum Disconnect Switch Hold Time" in ET05 for the change to take effect.

8.10.4 Load Contactor Remote Control (optional)

EP23 can be used to close the load disconnect contactor remotely. Upon execution of this procedure, the load disconnect contactor will close immediately. There are several OSGP device fields that can be configured to prevent execution of EP23:

- The "Enable Remote Disconnect Closed" field in ET05 can be set to prevent remote closing of the load disconnect contactor.
- The "Reject EP23 If Manually Opened" field in ET05 can be set to prevent remote closing of the load disconnect contactor after it has been opened manually.
- The "Reject Disconnect Close LSV" field in ET05 can be set to prevent remote closing of the load disconnect contactor when load side voltage is present.
- The "HW Options" field in ET29 has a field that can be used to disable the load disconnect contactor. In this case, the OSGP device will operate as if no disconnect is present. All ET05 configurations will remain unchanged but the disconnect-related settings would no longer be processed. Manual disconnect operation will be ignored. Remote disconnect operation via EP02 as well as EP21 will return result code 3 (procedure conflicts with current device setup).

8.11 Control Relay (optional)

One optional control relay can operate an external low current device, such as a contactor coil, which in turn can control a larger amperage device. The open or closed state of the control relay is determined by the present tariff level that is in effect. The tariff period that activates the relay is configurable.

8.11.1 Control Relay Randomization

The OSGP device includes a randomization option for control relay open and close operations. As part of this feature, you can specify the maximum number of seconds of randomization time to open or close the control relay for each control relay operation that is sent to a group of OSGP devices. The time the command is executed for each OSGP device in the group will vary randomly between 1 second and the maximum number of seconds set, allowing the actual implementation time for each OSGP device to vary. This is provided to reduce the possibility of spikes or sags on the power grid when multiple loads come online at roughly the same time. When the maximum number of seconds is set to 0, the relay will open or close immediately.

Randomization for control relay operations can be enabled or disabled by writing the "Randomization Enable" field in ET05. The maximum randomization interval to use can be set by writing the "Broadcast Max Random Time" and "Broadcast Max Random Minutes" fields in ET05.

8.11.2 Time-Based Control Relay Calendar

Each device can contain a calendar that specifies when the control relay should be opened or closed. The calendar supports the following types of schedules:

- Daily: The control relay calendar includes a separate schedule for each day of the week.
- Weekday/Weekend: The control relay has two schedules: one for weekdays, and one for weekends.
- Season: The control relay has four separate schedules: one for each season.
- Season Weekday/Weekend: The calendar has eight separate schedules: a weekday schedule and a weekend schedule for each season.

The type of calendar the device will use is specified by writing the "Time-Based Relay Control Mode" field in ET05. Each calendar can include up to 10 open or close operations per schedule. For example, a daily calendar includes a schedule for each day of the week, so you could specify up to 10 open or close operations per day when using a daily calendar. The Control Relay can be configured to change state based on the time of day. The schedules for opening and closing the relay are stored in ET61 "Time-Based Relay Control".

Each calendar can be assigned an ID, which can be displayed on the device's display.

This calendar is independent of the tariff-based control provided by the OSGP device's TOU calendar, and cannot be used at the same time as the tariff-based control provided by the TOU calendar. If both the control relay calendar described in this clause and the OSGP device's tariff-based control are enabled at the same time, the tariff-based control settings will take precedence. You can also specify which state the control relay should switch to in case a clock error occurs, and the OSGP device cannot determine which scheduled state to use.

Note that if a remote command is issued to open the control relay, then the OSGP device will suspend all programmatic (i.e. time-based or tariff based) relay operations until another remote command is issued to close the relay. At that point, the OSGP device will resume using the time-based or tariff-based relay schedule programmed into the OSGP device.

8.11.3 Remote Control

EP02 is used to control both the control relay and the load disconnect contactor. If EP02 is used to force either output open, the automatic controls (such as the time-based relay control calendar) for that output are disabled. Automatic control is re-enabled when EP02 is invoked to close the output.

If EP02 is used to force the disconnect open, a parameter indicating the priority of the command needs to be set. If the parameter indicates a low priority, the procedure will not be executed if OSGP device is configured with a high priority disconnect level. If the parameter indicates a high priority, the procedure will be executed regardless of which priority disconnect level the OSGP device is configured with.

8.12 History Log (optional)

The event log holds a chronological time-stamped record of alarms and events that occur in the OSGP device. Event log data can be found in BT74 "History Log Data". Dimension information is in BT70 "Dimension Log" and BT71 "Actual Log". Proper interpretation of the offsets in BT74 relies on reading BT71 first to determine the presently configured dimensions of the event log.

BT74 is implemented as a circular queue of entries. The header fields (bytes 0..9) hold the information needed to read the queue. The "Number Of Valid Entries" field indicates how many entries in the queue contain data. "Last Entry Element" is the array element of the most recently recorded entry. The "Number Of Unread Entries" field stores the number of entries that have not been read through the system. This value may or may not pertain to the optical reader. It is recommended that you read the entire list and use the "Last Entry Element" field to track the starting point of the entries listed in reverse chronological order.

The events and alarms that will be logged in the history log are configured via BT72 "Events Identification".

8.12.1.1 Critical Events (optional)

You can define any of the status and alarm events as critical events. Once an event has been designated as a critical event, the last 10 instances of that event will be retained in the event log at all times.

Critical events will be maintained in the event log along with all of the other events that have not been designated as critical. The event log stores up to 100 of the most recent events. When the event log is full, the oldest events are overwritten. However, the oldest events will now be examined before they are overwritten. If one of the older events to be removed is identified as a critical event, and replacing it would cause its retention count to be less than the minimum of 10, then that event will be relocated within the log. The relocated event will replace either the earliest instance of a non-critical event, or the earliest instance of a critical event which no longer has to be retained due to its minimum retention count being exceeded (whichever it finds first starting from the oldest entry in the log). This means that the event log may not be in timestamp order, and some event log sequence numbers may no longer be in order, after you have defined critical events.

Caution: When you reconfigure the critical event log settings on your OSGP device, all critical events which occurred while the previous settings were in effect will no longer be marked as critical events (although they will remain in the event log as non-critical events). This applies even if a given alarm was classified as being a critical event both before and after the critical event log settings were modified. In this case, only the instances of the alarm which occurred after the settings were most recently configured will be classified as critical.

8.12.1.2 Critical Event Categories

If multiple events have been classified as critical events, then they could consume a large portion of the event log. Therefore, you can specify up to 9 critical event categories in order to add flexibility to the critical events you define. A critical event category is a user-selected group of events which, taken as a whole, will have a retention count of 10. Each category may contain a single event, or multiple events. This allows the user to identify as many critical events as they wish by assigning them to categories.

EXAMPLE: You could create an event log category containing all alarms relevant to phase losses and power outages, or an event log category containing all alarms relevant to OSGP device tampering. The 10 most recent instances of the group of alarms assigned to each category would then be retained in the event log at all times. If it is desirable for the last 10 instances of a specific alarm to be retained in the event log at all times, you accomplish this by ensuring that the alarm is the only event assigned to its critical event log category.

The critical event categories can be configured via ET68, "Critical Events".

8.12.1.3 Critical Event Bitmasks

Many events return arguments that indicate what caused the event to occur. If you want to designate a critical event based on the specific arguments returned, you can specify a bitmask and a value for each critical alarm that is designated as a critical alarm. The bitmask will identify which bits of the argument are relevant and mask out those which are not. The value will specify the values the relevant bits shall have.

You can define up to 10 bitmask/value sets per OSGP device, each of which is assigned to an event that has been defined as a critical event. Note that a particular event may have more than one bitmask associated with it. In addition, if an event designated as a critical event does not have a critical event bitmask configured for it, then all instances of that event will be considered critical events.

These bitmasks are set up in table ET69 "Critical Event Bitmasks".

8.12.1.3.1 Example Critical Event Bitmask

This clause provides an example of defining a critical event bitmask. The following example describes how to create a critical event bitmask for the Load Disconnect State Changed event. As described in the last clause, you can specify which instances of this event should be considered critical based on three criteria: the state of the load disconnect contactor after it changed, whether or not the operation was successful, and the reason for the change.

The low byte returned with the event argument indicates the new state of the load disconnect contactor:

- 1 = Closed.
- 2 = Opened.
- 3 = Locked Open.

Bit 4 indicates whether or not the change in state was successful:

- 0 = Successful.
- 1 = Failure.

The high byte indicates why the load disconnect contactor's state changed:

- 1 = EP02 operation.
- 2 = Maximum Power.
- 3 = Prepay.
- 4 = Prepay Power.
- = EP23 operation.
- = Manual operation.
- = Schedule.
- = EP30 invoked.
- = Disconnect resynchronization occurred.
- = Power-up resynchronization occurred.

As an example, if you only want to log events where the load disconnect contactor has been successfully closed via OSGP device procedure EP02, you would create a bitmask to search for instances of the event where the low byte has bit 0 set to 1, bit four is set to 0. This results in a value of 0x01. You would mask out bits other than 0 and 4, since their values are not relevant in this case, and consider the event a match only if the resulting value is 0x01. The mask and value look like this:

- **Mask:** 0x0111 0000 0001 - 0001 0001
- **Value:** 0x0101 0000 0001 - 0000 0001

If you only want to log events where the load disconnect contactor attempted to close unsuccessfully, you would create a bitmask to search for instances of the event where bit 4 of the low byte is set:

- **Mask:** 0x0111 0000 0001 - 0001 0001
- **Value:** 0x0111 0000 0001 - 0001 0001

If you want to log all attempts to close the load disconnect contactor, regardless of whether or not they are successful, then you would no longer need to check bit 4 of the low byte, and would mask out that value as well:

- **Mask:** 0x0101 0000 0001 - 0000 0001
- **Value:** 0x0101 0000 0001 - 0000 0001

If you want opened events, but only if they're successful, you would create a bitmask to search for instances of the event where the low byte has bit 1 set, and bit four is clear:

- **Mask:** 0x0112 0000 0001 - 0001 0010
- **Value:** 0x0102 0000 0001 - 0000 0010

8.13 One-Time Reads (optional)

A One-time-read can be requested by calling EP24. One-time-reads do not occur multiple times in a scheduled pattern as Self-reads do. Each One-time-read is programmed to occur at a specific date and time, and occurs only once. You can schedule up to 3 separate One-time-reads in the OSGP device at once.

If the OSGP device is powered-down at the time a One-time-read is scheduled to occur, the One-time-read will be recorded the next time the OSGP device is powered-up, with a timestamp of when the actual reading occurred.

The OSGP device stores up to 2 sets of One-time-reads. Whenever a new One-time-read occurs, the oldest stored One-time-read data set is overwritten if 2 sets are already stored.

A snapshot of the following data is recorded during a One-time-read:

- Total and tariff-specific active and reactive energy values.
- Time, date, and season when data was captured.
- Total power outage minutes and counts that occurred since the OSGP device went into operation (or since all registers were reset to zero).
- Pulse counts from pulse output devices.
- Error counter (relevant to PTB/German and BEV/Austrian certifications).
- All maximum demand-related metering data, if configured.

One-time read OSGP device data is stored in ET31 "OSGP device One-time Read Log". One-time read M-Bus data is stored in ET32 "M-Bus One-time Read Log". The number of entries in these two log tables is recorded in ET11 and ET36.

8.14 Group Broadcasts (optional)

The OSGP device may be capable of sending group broadcast messages to multiple devices, in which group IDs are used to target broadcast messages to a subset of meters on the network.

ET33 holds a list of group IDs that pertain to different feature groups in the OSGP device. When a OSGP device receives a group broadcast, the OSGP device will process only those broadcasts that are directed to one or more of its groups. The group ID is hierarchical. The high byte is the group, and the low byte is the sub-group. A broadcast message directed to group ID x.255 will be processed by all sub-groups of group x. A broadcast with group ID 0xFFFF or 0xFFyy (where yy is any number) is directed to all sub-groups of all groups. On the other hand, if ET33 has a group ID x.255, the OSGP device accepts broadcast directed to any sub-groups of group x and if ET33 has a group ID 0xFFFF or 0xFFyy, the OSGP device accepts broadcast directed to any subgroup of any group.

Group IDs can be added to (or removed from) a OSGP device by executing EP27.

8.15 Demand Metering (optional)

The OSGP device may offer various types of demand calculations that can be performed to measure the peak active and reactive power being delivered to the system over a designated time period. Demand measurements are useful in that they provide information on peak usage as opposed to accumulation over time. In addition, by using averages instead of instantaneous maximum power values, they are not impacted by spikes and short surges.

The OSGP device's demand configuration can be read via BT13, BT21, and BT22, and configured via EP32, EP33, and ET40. You can create one of two demand scenarios, depending on how you configure these settings:

- **Rolling demand:** Rolling demand uses the interval and sub-interval to create interlaced measurement periods. This provides a way to calculate the peak power usage for a set period of time, and the OSGP device continues to update the value as more time elapses to generate a rolling average. In this scenario, the sub-interval determines how frequently the value will be updated. The main interval determines the length of time for which demand measurements will be made.

Each time a sub-interval elapses, the data for the oldest sub-interval is thrown out and replaced by the data for the most recent sub-interval, and the demand is measured again.

EXAMPLE: If you wanted to measure the peak power usage for a OSGP device for 45-minute periods, and you wanted an updated value to be reported every five minutes, you could use rolling demand. You would set the sub-interval to 5 minutes in this case, and you would set the main interval to 45 minutes.

In this scenario, if the OSGP device begins calculating demand at 1:00, then the first main interval would elapse at 1:45. At 1:45 a demand record would be made for the first interval: the time period from 1:00-1:45. At 1:50, the end of the next sub-interval, a new demand record would be made for the time period from 1:05-1:50. At 1:55, a demand record would be made for the time period from 1:10-1:55. This would continue until the end of the demand billing cycle.

- **Block demand:** Block demand uses the interval setting to create independent measurement periods. Block demand is intended to measure the peak power usage for a specific time period, so that the values returned do not reflect rolling averages.

To use block settings, set the main interval to the time period for which you want to measure the peak power usage. For example, if the main interval is set to 60 minutes, demand values would be read and recorded once every hour, and would reflect peak power usage for the hour since the last reading only. So if you began calculating demand at 1:00, then the demand value at 2:00 would reflect peak power usage from 1:00-2:00. The demand value recorded at 3:00 would reflect peak power usage from 2:00-3:00, and so on.

The OSGP device offers various types of demand calculations and demand settings. The OSGP device is capable of measuring and recording the present demand, previous demand, maximum demand, cumulative demand, and continuous cumulative demand for forward, reverse, forward + reverse, and forward - reverse active power, as well as for reactive power for all 4 quadrants.

8.15.1 Demand Values (optional)

The following clauses summarize the various demand values the OSGP device can calculate.

8.15.1.1 Present Demand

Present demand values are stored in BT28. Present demand is the demand value of the interval currently in progress. It is updated every second. There are two ways to calculate present demand, depending on the time value that is used to normalize the energy used in the interval. The first measures the accumulated energy since interval start based on the time expired since last end-of-interval, meaning that the demand value is calculated by dividing the accumulated energy by the amount of time that has passed since the current interval began. The second measures the accumulated energy since interval start based on the total interval time, meaning that the demand value is calculated by dividing the accumulated energy by the total length of the current interval (regardless of how much of that time has expired).

A switch to configure which type of calculation to use is provided in ET40. If energy usage decreases because of forward and reverse configuration, the present demand is calculated to be 0.

8.15.1.2 Previous Demand

Previous demand values are stored in ET39. These are the demand values for the last complete or partial interval. The previous demand is updated every sub interval and the following formula describes how previous demand is calculated. Previous demand is measured by dividing the accumulated energy for the main interval by the interval time.

8.15.1.3 Maximum (Peak) Demand

Maximum demand (in BT23) is the largest demand value since the last demand reset. At every sub-interval for rolling demand or main interval for block demand, the previous (present demand for the last interval) demand is compared with the maximum demand and if the previous demand is bigger than the maximum demand, the maximum demand is updated to be the value of the previous demand. In this way, the maximum demand is an average power calculation over the configured interval of time and is updated per sub-interval/main interval [Feature 2358]. The beginning and end of an interval are both synchronized to the top of the hour [Feature 2357]. This average mechanism avoids recording momentary spikes but catches general peaks in trends. At each demand reset, the maximum demand is reset to 0. Each maximum demand value is recorded with the corresponding date and time of occurrence.

8.15.1.4 Coincident Sources

The OSGP device can store up to two coincident values, chosen from the available measured and calculated values, along with each maximum demand value. When the maximum demand values are updated, the coincident values are also updated at the same time.

8.15.1.5 Cumulative Demand

Cumulative demand is the summation of all previous maximum demand values that were present at the time of their respective demand resets. At each demand reset, the cumulative demand is incremented with the value of the new maximum demand.

8.15.1.6 Continuous Cumulative Demand

Continuous cumulative demand is the summation of cumulative demand and the maximum demand value since the last demand reset. Continuous cumulative demand should be correctly calculated if cumulative demand is disabled and continuous cumulative demand is enabled.

8.15.1.7 Demand Reset

A demand reset marks the end of a demand billing cycle. The following tasks are performed for each demand reset:

- Update all calculations evaluated at demand reset.
- Save the current demand values to previous (latest) demand reset table and historical demand reset table. The OSGP device can hold one or more copies of demand reset data before the oldest data is overwritten. This figure is user-configurable. The data recorded when a demand reset is performed is the same as that which is recorded by a OSGP device Self-read. All records of demand data are stored in ET41.
- Reset current maximum demand and coincident values.

Demand resets can be scheduled into the OSGP device with via the TOU calendar in BT54. Resets can be configured to occur daily, weekly, monthly, or at any other daily interval up to once every 63 days (i.e. every second day, every third day, and so on). The exact time of the reset is configurable. If the OSGP device is powered down at the time a demand reset was scheduled to occur, the demand reset data will be recorded at the subsequent power-up with the timestamp of the power-up event. You can also trigger an automatic demand reset with EP34.

You can program a demand reset lockout period into the OSGP device (measured in seconds). After a demand reset has been performed, no subsequent demand reset of the same type can occur for the programmed amount of time. The three types of demand reset are the push button reset, by command via the optical port or power line channel, and through the TOU calendar.

8.15.1.8 Historical Demand Reset Log

The historical demand reset log is stored in ET41. This is an adjustable table that can be set to any number of entries up to the capacity of the optional feature memory space (48K with no adjustable logs configured). The number of current entries of ET41 is set via EP32, and is recorded in ET36. If the count is configured to be 0, the table still exists, but the header will reflect 0 entries. The header of BT25, which contains previous demand reset data, will contain data that is all zeros as an indication of an empty entry.

8.15.1.9 Initializing Demand Metering

Demand metering is an optional feature. Therefore, initialization of demand consists of two steps: activation and configuration.

- 1) **Activation** is achieved by executing EP31 with the appropriate authentication parameters. Before demand is activated, BT21 reflects having no demand data or features enabled and the billing tables are presented accordingly. The historical demand reset log (ET41) exists but reports 0 entries. The same state holds as well after running EP31 and before configuring the demand settings via EP31.
- 2) **Configuration** shall be preceded by activation and consists of the following steps, which should be executed in this order:
 - Updating the TOU calendar in BT54 for inclusion of the automatic demand reset schedule.
 - Writing to ET40 for miscellaneous, non-interface related demand configurations.
 - Executing EP32 to allocate memory, configure parameters, and begin the calculations.

8.15.1.10 Reconfiguration

Some demand parameters can be reconfigured without affecting table dimensions, but they do change the content of what is being recorded. This is done via EP33 "Billing Reconfiguration". No logs are reset when EP33 is executed. A demand reset is logged and a self read can occur if requested. If any demand source is specified by a non-255 source ID, the cumulative and continuous cumulative demand for this source index will be cleared in BT23 after the demand reset and associated self read if configured.

8.16 Test Mode

Test mode is used to test the OSGP device accuracy without disturbing billing registers. Upon entering test mode, the OSGP device suspends standard energy accumulations, standard demand calculations, power quality analysis, tariff register calculations and storage in billing tables, automated control of the disconnect switch, and automated control of the control relay.

In addition, all standard operation demand calculations that were interrupted by test mode activation are considered completed and the values are calculated as if the full time of the demand interval had elapsed, and the non-elapsed time is considered to have had an energy accumulation of zero.

While in test mode, the OSGP device continues to allow communication and logs events that are not related to suspended functions. TOU calendar calculation will not be affected by test mode. The OSGP device also continues to perform data logging. However, this is only done to avoid gaps in the data log and test-mode-specific data will not be logged or otherwise affect the data log. During the test mode, the load profile record channel status is marked with "Interval contains test mode data". Although this record data does not really contain test mode data, it contains data that stopped accumulating due to test mode. The OSGP device will also continue to count input pulses as to not loose data from external devices.

Optical communications are allowed but invoking procedures that may have impact on OSGP device accuracy or cause inappropriate results will be disallowed during test mode. These procedures are:

- EP01: NV Memory Refresh.
- EP02: Control Output Command.
- EP08: Erase code memory.

- EP09: Download Code Packet.
- EP10: Switch Code Bank.
- EP14: Enable DC component calculation for all measurement channels.
- EP23: Remote Disconnect reconnect.
- EP30: Synchronize Disconnect Status.
- EP32: Billing Information Configuration.
- EP33: Billing Reconfiguration.
- EP36: Schedule Disconnect Lock Open.

The OSGP device activates test mode when BP06 is executed with the "Test Mode" flag set to True. When test mode is entered or exited, an event log entry is made (depending on event log configuration).

8.17 MEP Device Overview

An OSGP device may contain two communication ports on the OSGP device's terminal block:

- An M-Bus port which allows connection of up to 4 M-Bus devices to the OSGP device.
- A bidirectional multipurpose expansion port (MEP), which may be implemented at the discretion of the OSGP manufacturer, e.g. as an isolated UART serial port. The optional MEP port may allow a connected smart device to access OSGP device data, run OSGP device procedures, and have limited write access to the OSGP device via protocols chosen by the OSGP manufacturer. This clause documents, however, the procedures enabling communication between an OSGP data concentrator and a MEP port.

The smart devices that connect to the OSGP device using the MEP port are referred to as *MEP devices*. This clause provides details on which OSGP device tables and procedures shall be used when accessing OSGP device data and running OSGP device procedures with a MEP device.

8.17.1 Downlink Data Transfer

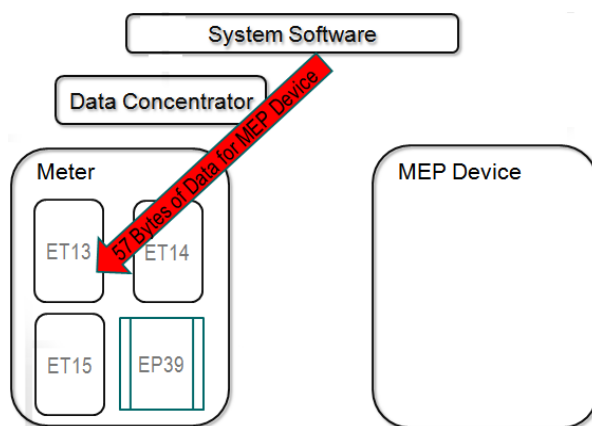
Communication from the OSGP device to the MEP device is implemented via two different mechanisms, depending on the urgency and need for acknowledgment of the data transfer. The mechanisms for urgent and non-urgent downlink data transfers are described in the following clauses.

8.17.1.1 Reading Non-Urgent Data

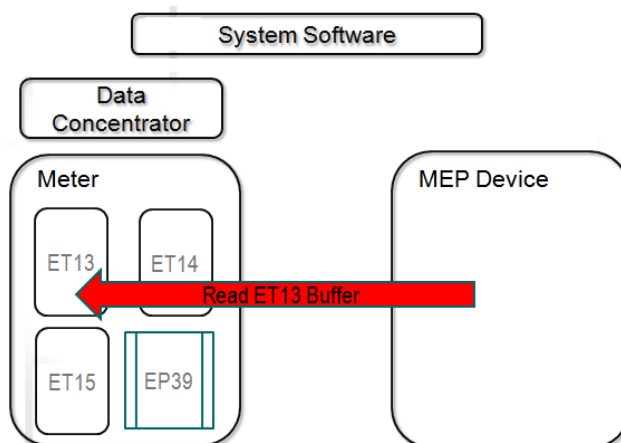
Non-urgent data to be transferred to the MEP device resides in a section of ET13 called "MEP Non-Urgent Data". The MEP device should read this area for new data every time it communicates with the OSGP device, or at some manageable periodic interval. This space is not managed or cleared by the OSGP device. Non-urgent data transfers to the MEP device are limited to 57 bytes. This capacity is not adjustable.

The following sequence diagram illustrates the steps that occur when the MEP device reads non-urgent data.

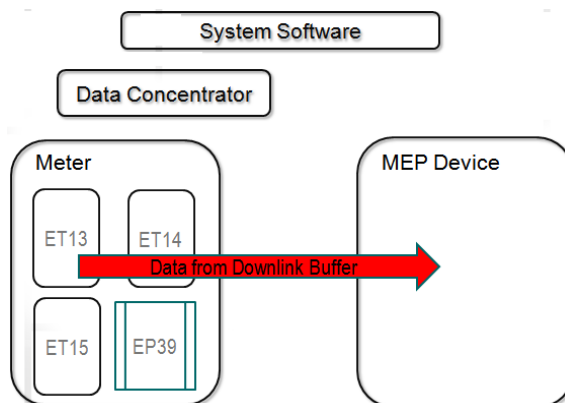
- 1) Up to 57 bytes of data is written to ET13.

**Figure 2**

- 2) The MEP device reads ET13 and discovers the non-urgent data.

**Figure 3**

- 3) The MEP device reads the non-urgent data stored in ET13.

**Figure 4**

8.17.1.2 Reading and Processing On-Demand Requests

An urgent, or on-demand, data transfer is one that is to occur as soon as possible, usually with the expectation of an acknowledgment of the success or indication of failure of the transfer.

Urgent downlink data transfers, or on-demand write requests, to the MEP device are limited to 24 bytes (25 bytes, including the length byte). This capacity is not adjustable.

During an urgent downlink data transfer, the following steps occur:

- 1) The Data Concentrator posts data to the OSGP device via a procedure, and is presented in the next available entry of table ET15. This table is a circular queue of on-demand MEP and M-Bus requests. The status of the new request is initialized to 0 = "Request not yet completed".

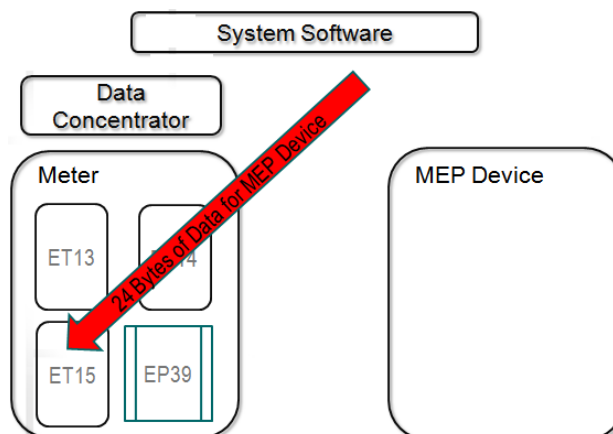


Figure 5

- 2) When the OSGP device posts a new queue entry for the MEP device, it sets the "On Demand Request" alert bit in ET13, and then begins emitting an alert sequence to notify the MEP device that a request is pending. It also starts an expiration timer for the request. If this timer, configured in ET51, expires before the request is processed, the entry status is set to "No Response From Device".

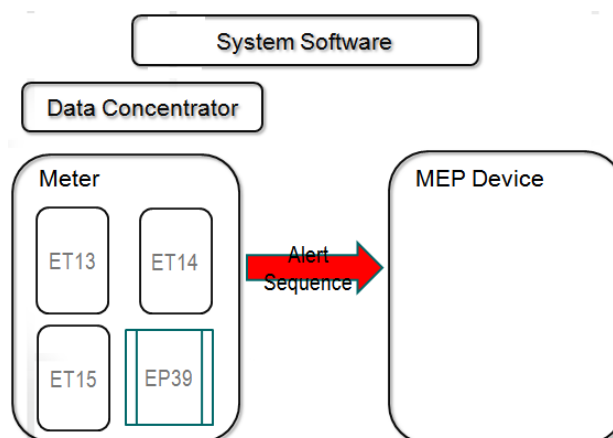


Figure 6

- 3) Upon detecting the alert sequence from the OSGP device, the MEP device polls the alert bits in ET13.

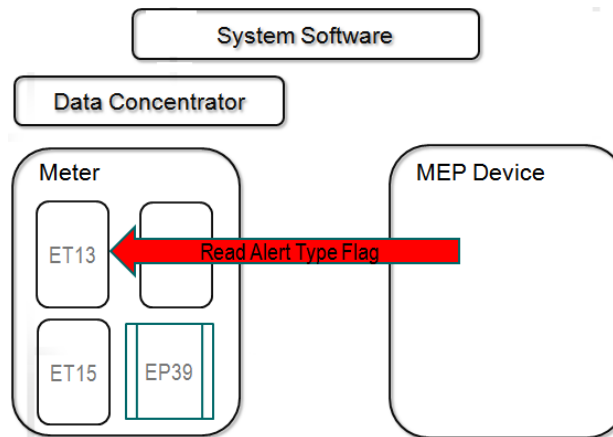


Figure 7

- 4) If the "On Demand Request in ET15" bit is set, the device shall then query ET15 for the details of the request. Use the "Read Pointer" as an index to locate the "Request Queue" entry, and check that the entry's "Device Handle" field is set to the correct MEP device handle and that its "Result" field is set "Request not yet completed". This will always be the case whenever the "On Demand Request" bit is set.

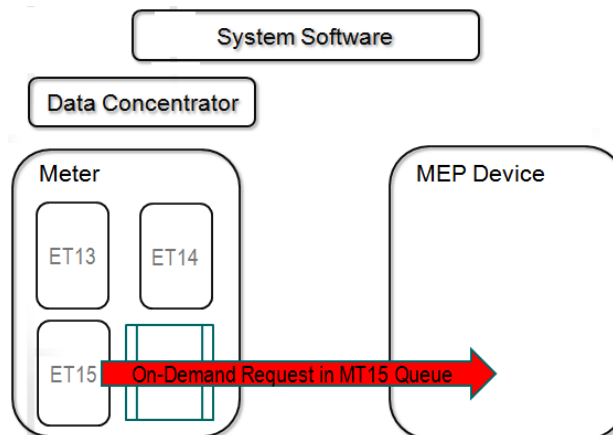


Figure 8

- 5) The "Request Queue" holds descriptive and status information for each entry. The downlink data attached to a given request is in a separate circular queue at the bottom of ET15. The index into the "Request Queue" pertaining to the entry of interest to the MEP device is the same index used to access the "Write Messages" area of ET15.

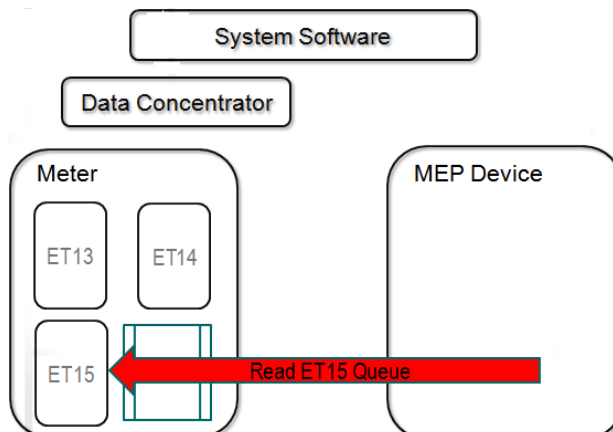


Figure 9

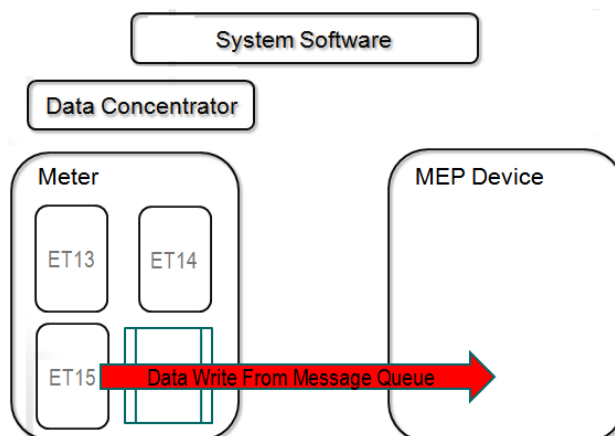


Figure 10

- 6) After the data has been read from ET15, the MEP device shall acknowledge receipt of it by executing EP39 with the parameter "Complete on-demand request".

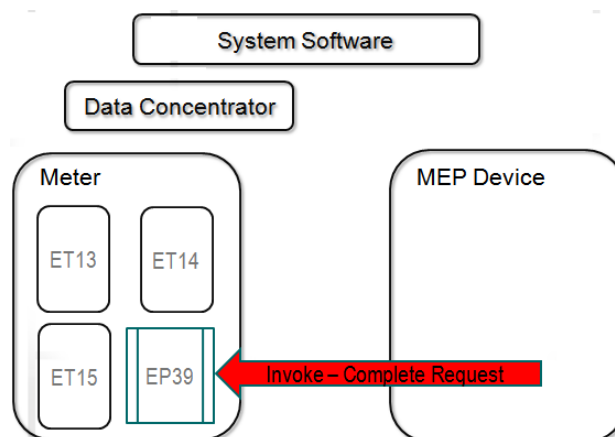


Figure 11

- 7) If uplink data needs to be returned, a separate invocation of EP39 is required, following the procedure for uplink data transfer described in the next clause.
- 8) Once the EP39 acknowledgment is received, the OSGP device marks the status of this request in ET15 as "Success" and ceases the alert sequence. The Data Concentrator polls ET15 for the new status either "No Response" or "Success".

8.17.2 Uplink Data Transfer

Data flow from the MEP device to the OSGP device is also facilitated by one of several different mechanisms, depending on the source and type of the data transfer. All of the mechanisms for uplink data transfers are described in the following clauses.

8.17.2.1 Responding to a Scheduled Read Request (With and Without Alarms)

ET13, "MEP Device Configuration" can be provisioned to facilitate scheduled reads of MEP device data. The schedule can be set for hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly reads at specified times. Once a schedule is established, the following steps occur.

- 1) The scheduled read period elapses, and the OSGP device sets the "Scheduled Read Request" bit in ET13. This triggers the emission of an alert sequence.

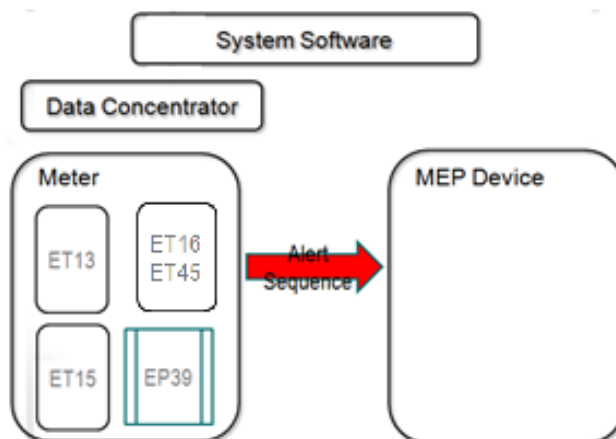


Figure 12

- 2) Upon sensing the alert sequence from the OSGP device, the MEP device reads the alert bits in ET13 and sees that a scheduled read is due.

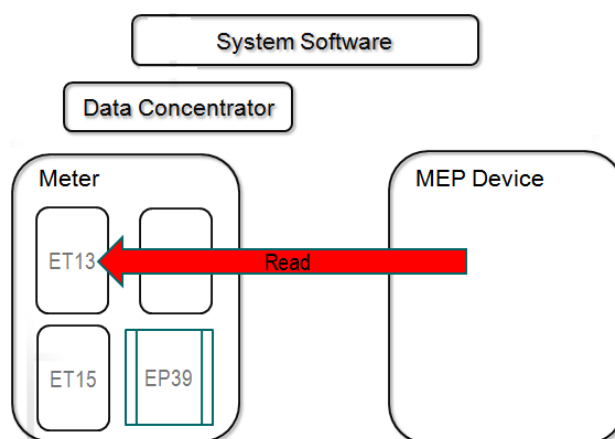


Figure 13

- 3) The MEP device posts the requested data to the OSGP device through procedure EP39 with the parameter "Non-urgent data only" or "Non-urgent data with alarms".

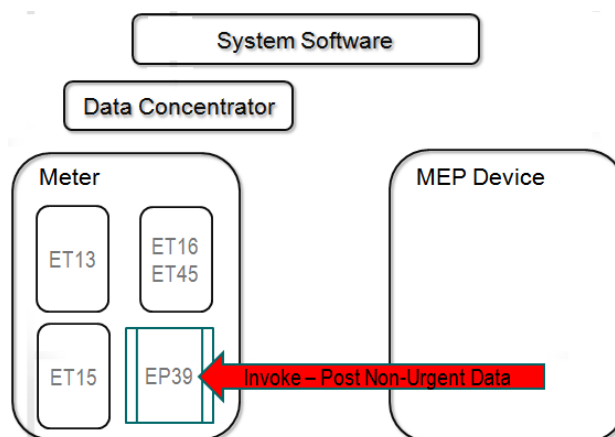


Figure 14

- 4) The OSGP device stores the posted data in a table that is then read by the Data Concentrator and ceases the alert sequence.

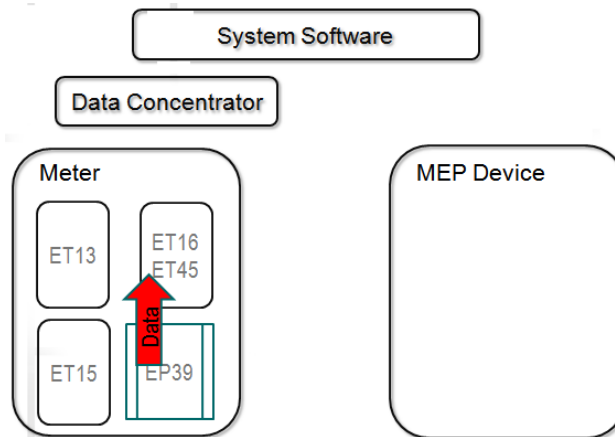


Figure 15

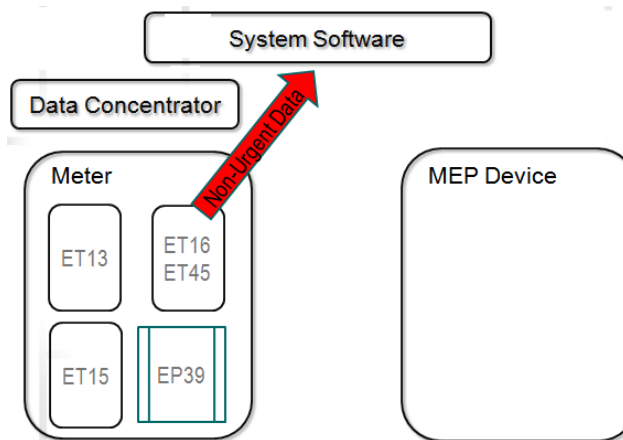


Figure 16

8.17.2.2 Responding to an On-Demand Read Request (With and Without Alarms)

Urgent uplink data may be posted to the OSGP device independently by the MEP device, or in response to an on-demand read request from NES. Alarms are considered as a special type of urgent uplink data. Both data and alarms are posted to the OSGP device in the same way, similar to the mechanism for posting non-urgent uplink data,

Posting a response to an on-demand request for data for a MEP device consists of the following steps:

- 1) The on-demand request is entered into and read from OSGP device table ET15 via the mechanism described in steps 1 to 4 of clause 8.17.1.2 Reading and Processing On-Demand Requests. The request type is "Billing Read".
- 2) The MEP device posts the requested data to the OSGP device through procedure EP39 with the parameter "Urgent Data Only" and the data. If alarms need to be posted with this data, the EP39 parameter "Urgent Data + Alarms" should be used and the alarm information included in the procedure.

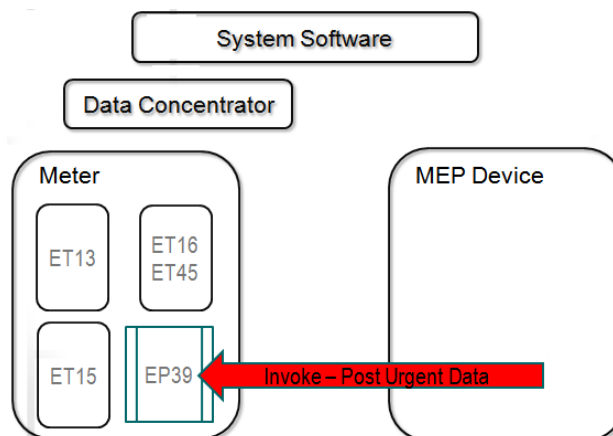


Figure 17

- 3) The MEP device then signals completion of the request by executing EP39 with the parameter "Complete On-demand Request".

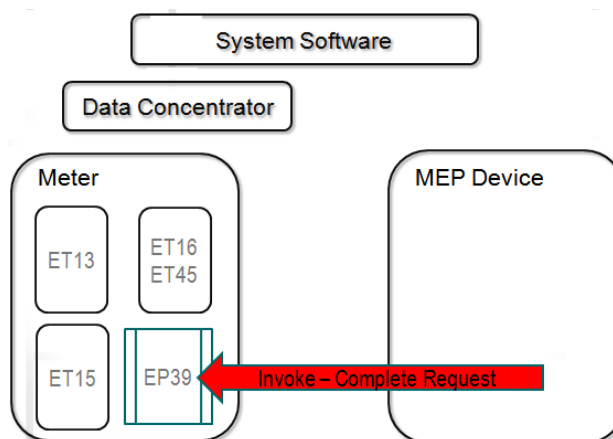


Figure 18

If the amount of time elapsed from seeing the on-demand request to posting EP39 for completing the on-demand request is larger than the on-demand timeout in ET51, the MEP device should not post the completion procedure, as the OSGP device will have already timed out the request. In this case, the request may be reattempted.

- 4) The OSGP device copies the posted data to a table that is read by the Data Concentrator.

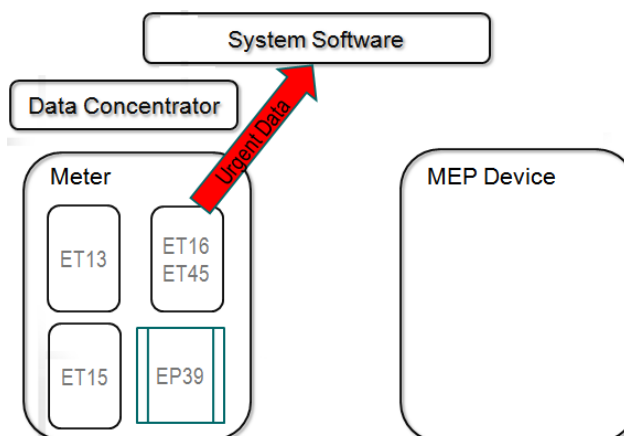


Figure 19

8.17.2.3 Posting Unsolicited Non-urgent Data (With and Without Alarms)

The MEP device can post non-urgent data on its own (i.e. not in response to a scheduled read or on-demand request) to the OSGP device for transfer upstream. This is done as follows.

- 1) The MEP device posts the requested data to the OSGP device through procedure EP39 with the parameter "Non-urgent data only" or "Non-urgent data with alarms".

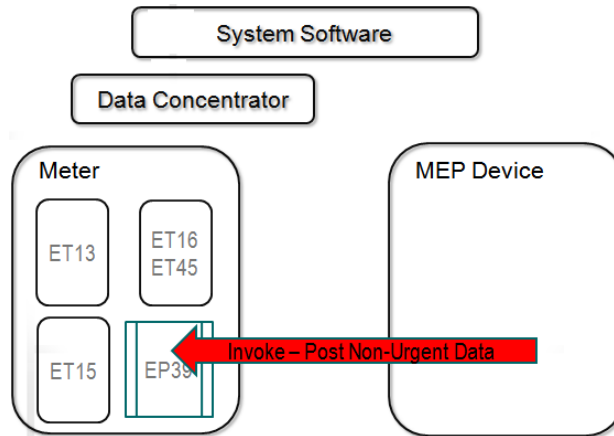


Figure 20

- 2) The OSGP device stores the posted data in a table that is then read by the Data Concentrator.

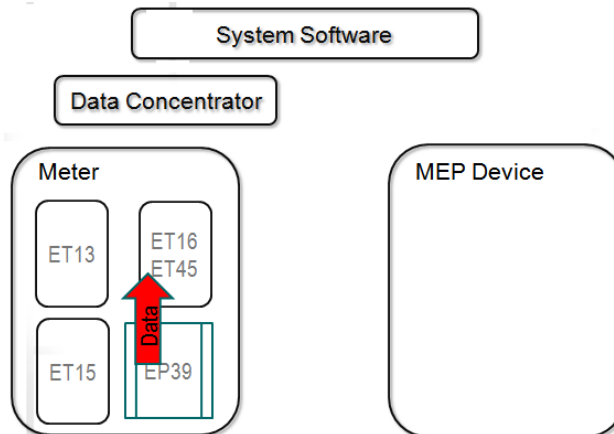


Figure 21

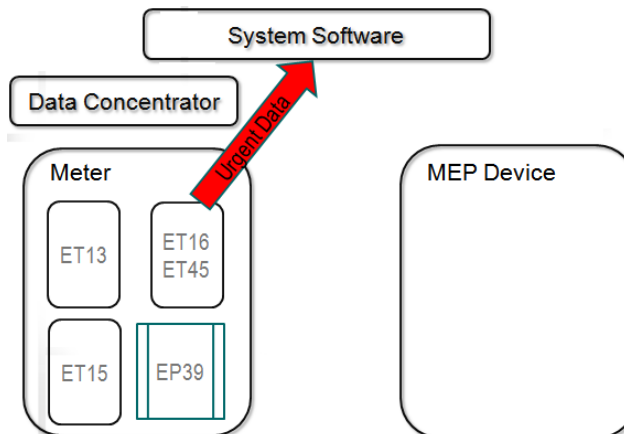


Figure 22

8.17.2.4 Posting Unsolicited Urgent Data

Posting urgent data independently, i.e. not in response to an on-demand request, consists of the following steps. Note that data posted through this mechanism does not consume the scheduled and non-urgent data buffer.

- 1) Post the data through procedure EP39 with the parameter "Unsolicited Urgent Data Only".

NOTE: If a previously posted urgent data record has not yet been read by the Data Concentrator, the OSGP device will reject the posting of any new urgent data that was posted in response to an on-demand request or that was posted independently. In this case, EP39 will return a result code of 4 (Timing Constraint). The MEP device should try to repost the urgent or on-demand data some time later. On-demand response data posted after the on-demand timeout has expired will not be accepted by the OSGP device. In this case, the MEP device should discontinue attempting to post the data, and the on-demand request will need to be retried from the system level.

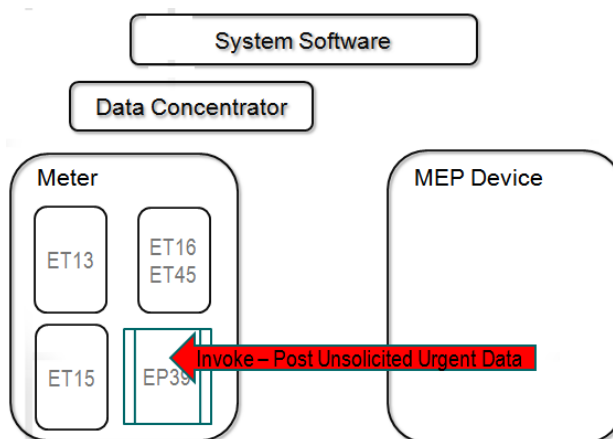


Figure 23

- 2) The OSGP device stores the posted data in a table that is then read by the Data Concentrator.

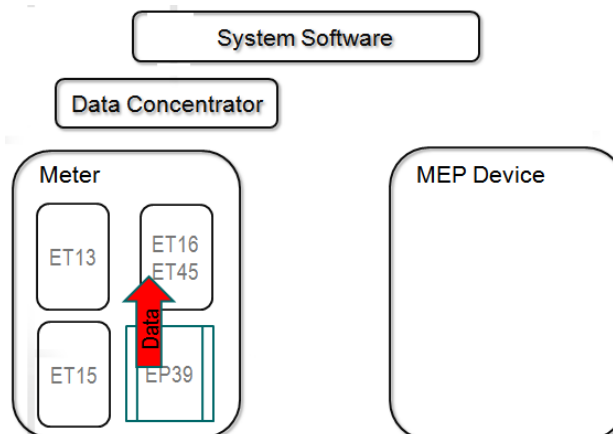


Figure 24

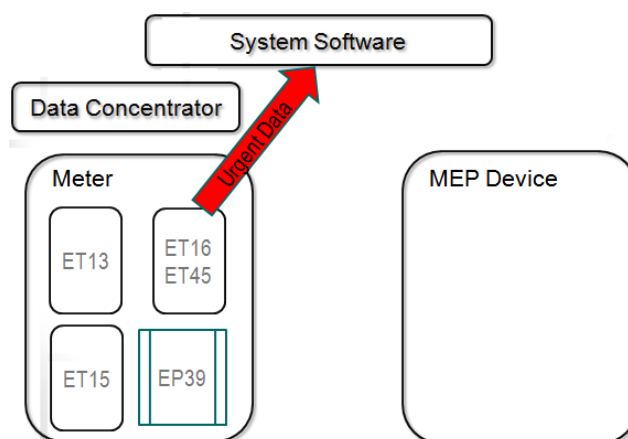


Figure 25

8.17.2.5 Posting Alarms Only

Posting alarms generated by the MEP device to the OSGP device consists of the following steps.

- 1) The MEP device should execute EP39 with the parameter "Alarms Only" and the single byte of alarms to be posted to the OSGP device.

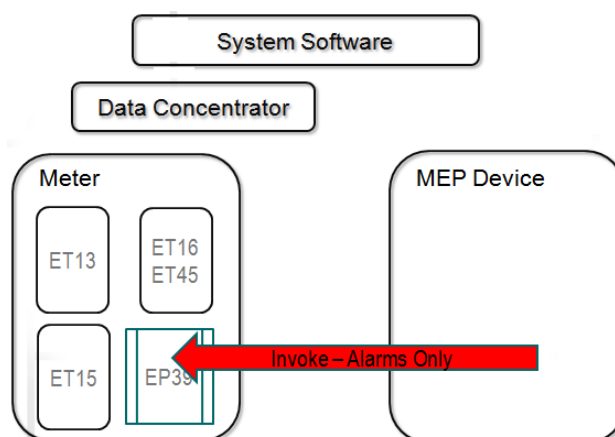


Figure 26

- 2) The OSGP device copies the alarms data to a table that is read by the Data Concentrator. Additionally, a OSGP device alarm is set to trigger immediate reading of the alarms on the next poll of the Data Concentrator. Note that the OSGP device passes on alarm data on an urgent basis only when a new bit has been set in the "Alarms" field. There is no provision to automatically clear MEP device alarms in the device itself. This is assumed to be managed at a layer above NES. Additionally, a bitmask can be configured in ET13 to govern which bits within the "Alarms" field the OSGP device checks for having been newly set.

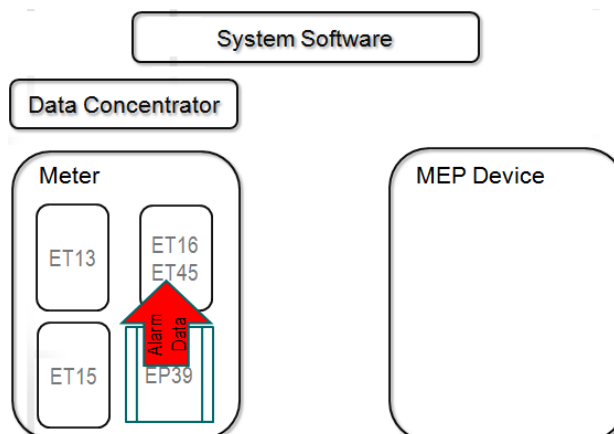


Figure 27

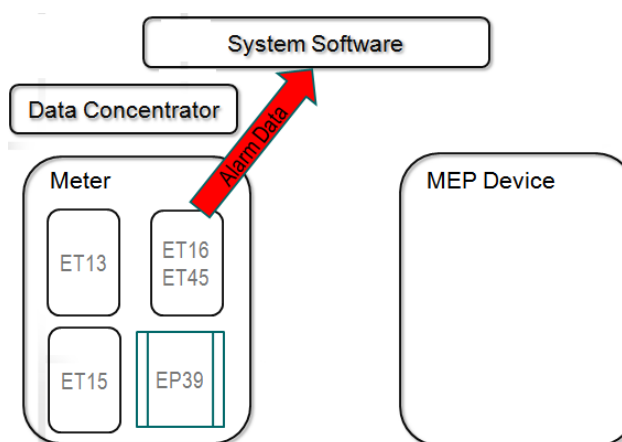


Figure 28

8.18 M-Bus Device support (optional)

The optional M-Bus capabilities in the OSGP device can discover and query up to four M-Bus devices, such as gas, water, or heat meters. The OSGP device stores the consumption data collected from the M-Bus devices along with any alarm or status messages. The data and messages are sent to the utility central service center through the network.

The OSGP device can perform the functionality of an M-Bus mini-master, meeting standards EN 13757-2 [2] and EN 13757-3 [3]. This clause provides an overview of the tables and procedures used to manage an M-Bus device.

8.18.1 Billing Data Collection

Billing data can be collected during a scheduled polling of the M-Bus devices, or by an on-demand read request. These methods are described in the following clauses.

8.18.1.1 On-Demand Reads for M-Bus Devices

An on-demand read can be performed at any time, and need not be scheduled in advance. The date and time of each reading is included with the collected data. Up to 525 bytes (mostly data, but including some overhead) can be stored for an M-Bus device on-demand read, and the OSGP device can store data for one on-demand read at a time per device.

Data collected from an M-Bus device is not interpreted or reformatted by the OSGP device, but is stored just as it was received from the M-Bus device. M-Bus on-demand reads can be scheduled via MP 19 "Post On-Demand M-Bus Request". After a request is made via this procedure, the request and its result can be tracked in the "Request Queue" area of ET15 "MEP/M-Bus On-demand Requests". The data retrieved from M-Bus on-demand reads is stored in ET16 "M-Bus/MEP Device Data".

The following describes how to use these tables and procedures to read on-demand M-Bus data:

- 1) Post an on-demand billing read via EP19. In order to do so, you will need to know the device handle of the desired M-Bus device. This can be found in the "Device Handle" field of ET14.

When calling EP19, you should make sure that the "Transaction Number" field is set to a value that is not presently in use in ET15. There is no defined range for these fields, and so it is recommended that you choose a value that is far removed from the values currently used in ET15. Consult the description of EP19 later in the present document for further guidelines on the transaction number to be used with EP19.

Generally, the "Request Type" should be set to 2 (Billing Read) when you call EP19, as this corresponds to the standard M-Bus billing read.

NOTE 1: When EP19 is invoked, the data read from the M-Bus device is stored in ET16, as described in the remainder of this clause.

- 2) Poll ET15 every second to confirm that the on-demand read request has been posted and successfully completed. To do so, you need to poll the request queue of on-demand requests until you find the entry assigned the transaction number used in step 1 and confirm that the "Result" field is set to "Success".
- 3) Read data from the ET16 entry corresponding to the M-Bus device identified in step 1. The maximum size of each entry is controlled by the "M-Bus/MEP Data Entry Size" field in ET11. The exact size of the latest read is captured in the "Billing Read Length" field in ET14 (referenced in step 3). Use the device identification read from ET16 to track desired M-Bus devices by their device handle.

NOTE 2: You should be aware that other applications may call EP19 to post an on-demand billing read request for an M-Bus device, in which case the previous set of on-demand data stored in ET16 for that device would be overwritten, as the OSGP device supports storing one set of on-demand read data per device at a time. Therefore, you should program your application to read ET16 immediately after invoking EP19.

8.18.1.2 Scheduled Reads for M-Bus Devices

You can program the OSGP device to perform regularly scheduled reads of the M-Bus device. The time of day that a scheduled read occurs is configurable. Scheduled reads can be set to repeat daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly. The scheduled read schedule for each M-Bus device is stored in the "Scheduled Billing Read Time" of ET13 "M-Bus/MEP Device Config".

If the OSGP device is powered-down at the time a scheduled read is to occur, the scheduled read will be recorded the next time the OSGP device is powered-up, with a timestamp of when the actual reading occurred.

The OSGP device will store one copy of the most recent scheduled read data, and up to 11 additional sets total of previous scheduled read data for all M-Bus devices combined. Each set of M-Bus scheduled read data set can contain up to 525 bytes, including overhead - any data beyond that is ignored. Whenever a new scheduled read occurs, the oldest stored data set is overwritten if 12 sets are already stored. The log is not partitioned by device, so it could be entirely full of reads from one device, or a mixture of some or all devices. The results of each scheduled read are stored in ET45 "M-Bus/MEP Recurring Read Log".

The following describes how to use these tables and procedures to read scheduled M-Bus data for a device:

- 1) Poll the "Device Occupancy" bits in ET14 approximately once per minute to learn when a new M-Bus device has been added to the OSGP device. The point at which you should stop polling for new devices may depend on the application, or knowledge from outside NES. The "Device Occupancy" bit(s) set in ET14 corresponds to the assigned slot(s) in ET14 and ET16.
- 2) Read the "Device Handle" field in the ET14 slot corresponding to the newly added device. Save this information.
- 3) Poll the "Billing Data Collected" alarm bit in the appropriate ET14 entry approximately once every 10 seconds to see when the first read from the new device has been captured. If it is possible that the first read has already taken place, this bit may already have been cleared by NES, so limit the polling of this bit to approximately 10 minutes. To be sure an entry has been recorded, read the "Billing Read Length" field in the appropriate ET14 entry. It will be set to a non-zero value when data has been recorded.

- 4) Read the ET16 entry corresponding to the device of interest for the M-Bus device identification information. The maximum size of each entry is controlled by the "M-Bus/MEP Data Entry Size" field in ET11. The exact size of the latest read is captured in the "Billing Read Length" field in ET14 (referenced in step 3). Use the device identification read from ET16 to track desired M-Bus devices by their device handle.

Subsequent scheduled reads posted to the OSGP device will be stored in ET45 "MEP/M-Bus Recurring Read Log" after this. The number and size of entries in this log are dimensionable OSGP device parameters that are documented in ET36. ET36 is a table that consists of a set of definitions for manufacturer's log tables, which include ET45. The dimension information for ET45 is in the fifth entry of ET36. In that record there are two fields that indicate the present configuration of ET45 and shall be read in order to navigate ET45. The "Entry Size" field indicates the size of each log entry in ET45, and the "Current Entries" field indicates how many total entries exist in ET45, regardless of whether they are populated with data.

Once the device handles for devices of interest and the configuration of ET45 have been acquired, the following steps should be followed to learn of and read new data postings from M-Bus devices. First, an introduction to the structure of ET45 is needed. This table is implemented as a circular queue of entries. The header fields (bytes 0...5) hold the information needed to read the queue. The "Number Of Valid Entries" field indicates how many entries in the queue contain data. The "Last Entry Element" field is the array element of the most recently recorded entry. The "Number Of Unread Entries" field stores the number of entries that have not been read through the system. This value may or may not pertain to another reader. It is recommended that you read the entire list, and that you use the "Last Entry Element" field to track the starting point of the entries listed in reverse chronological order. The header fields should not be changed.

- 5) Periodically (once per minute or longer as appropriate) poll the header of ET45 (ET45.1..ET45.5) to determine if and where new entries have been posted.
- 6) Using the dimension information ascertained from ET36, read the "Length" and "Handle" fields of the new entry or entries. If the handle of the new entry corresponds to a device of interest, read the entire entry, using the length information to read only necessary bytes. The device may have posted fewer bytes than the size of the ET45 entry.
- 7) Store the index of the ET45 array element just read and use that as the starting point for future reads, keeping in mind the next read may have wrapped around to element 0.

8.18.1.3 One-Time-Reads for M-Bus Devices

You can also program the OSGP device to perform a scheduled One-time-read of an M-Bus device. One-time-reads may be useful if you need to schedule a billing read on a specific date and time, e.g. when a customer moves out of a residence. You can schedule up to 4 One-time-reads in the OSGP device at once. This can be 1 read scheduled for each of the 4 M-Bus devices, or 4 reads of one M-Bus device (or any combination between the 4 reads and the 5 devices). Data collected from an M-Bus One-time-read is not interpreted or reformatted by the OSGP device, and is stored just as it was received from the M-Bus device. One-time-reads can be scheduled by calling EP24 "Post One-time-read Request". One-time read M-Bus data is stored in ET32 "M-Bus One-time Read Log".

If the OSGP device is powered-down at the time a One-time-read is scheduled to occur, the One-time-read will be recorded the next time the OSGP device is powered-up, with a timestamp of when the actual reading occurred.

The OSGP device stores up to 8 sets of M-Bus One-time-read data. Each set of M-Bus One-time-read data can contain up to 525 bytes, including overhead - any data beyond that is ignored. Whenever a new One-time-read occurs, the oldest stored One-time-read data set is overwritten if 8 sets are already stored. The log is not partitioned by device, so it could be entirely full of reads from one device, or a mixture of some or all devices.

8.18.1.4 Power Outage Data-Read Interruptions

If a scheduled or on-demand record is interrupted or missed entirely by a power outage, the read will be performed when the power is restored. Timestamps of the read will represent when the read was completed.

8.18.2 Auto-discovery

Auto-discovery is the process by which the OSGP device polls the M-Bus network for new and previously commissioned devices. Newly discovered devices are added to the commissioned device list for regular polling, up to a maximum of four devices. You can determine if the OSGP device is in auto-discovery mode by reading the "Mode" field in ET14 "M-Bus/MEP Device Status". M-Bus auto-discovery can be disabled by writing the "Auto Discovery Disable" field in ET04 "System Information".

8.18.3 Device Removal

An M-Bus device can be logically removed from the OSGP device with EP17 "Remove M-Bus/MEP Device".

8.18.4 M-Bus Status and Alarms

M-Bus status information and alarms can be read at a configurable interval, on-demand, or at the same time that billing information is collected. The date and time of each reading is included. The OSGP device can recognize the standard M-Bus alarms and status messages for items such as the type of counter, power level, permanent and temporary errors, and others.

NOTE: You should consider the baud rate the M-Bus devices are using when setting the frequency at which M-Bus status reads are performed to make sure that the read requests do not overload the OSGP device.

EXAMPLE: If the OSGP device is connected to four M-Bus devices that are operating at 300 baud and is configured to perform M-Bus status reads every minute, the OSGP device will not be able to successfully complete the read for all four devices.

The OSGP device will generate an M-Bus alarm when any of the following actions occur. Note that the "M-Bus/MEP Alarm" bit in BT72 "Events Identification" shall be enabled for the alarm to be generated:

- Scheduled billing read: Scheduled billing read is completed and billing data is collected.
- Status read: Status read is completed and at least one new high priority device alarm is set in the status data collected from an M-Bus device.
- Overflow of billing data: More billing data was read from a device than could be stored in the OSGP device. Excess data is discarded.
- Communications failure: During read of a commissioned device, if communication fails due to no response or a bad checksum, this alarm bit is set. In addition, if communication fails due to no response, the device is marked as "down" in the device status table.
- Serial number mismatch: When a response is received from a commissioned M-Bus device, the serial number is checked against what has been previously stored for that device and an alarm is set if they do not match. The billing data is still stored.
- An additional separate alarm in BT72, "M-Bus Auto-Discovery Complete," indicates that the OSGP device has exited auto-discovery mode. This alarm indicates that a new device(s) may have been added to the OSGP device. As a security feature, this alarm is set when auto-discovery mode is exited whether or not a new device was just added.

8.19 Compatibility Settings (mandatory)

The OSGP device has a compatibility setting that is used to control behaviour when working with PLC clients such as Data Concentrators. The compatibility setting is readable via read-only tables ET42 and ET54. The compatibility setting bit mask has these bits that determine:

- ICS - ICA NAK bit - whether a OSGP device sends an ICA NACK (0x1F) when a PLC client is attempting certain operations. Specifically, a nack is sent if the interface change alarm is on and the client attempts a read or write of a table or an invocation of a procedure that is changeable in form or meaning based on OSGP device M or P fields.

- ICS - Blg/LP Format 2 bit - if not set, OSGP device disallows procedures that will modify the OSGP device interface in ways that older PLC clients cannot handle. Procedures that are not allowed include:
 - 1) EP32.
 - 2) EP11 with the "LPO Options Flags" set to true.

In addition, if the compatibility setting is not set and the OSGP device either has demand configured or the "LP Options Flags" turned on, then an incompatible configuration nack (0x1E) is returned on any operation attempted that would cause the ICA NAK as described above, regardless of the ICA NAK bit setting.

Compatibility Settings are set via this message:

- 0x01 <count of bytes to follow (8 bits)> <bit array of compatibility settings>

9 Basic OSGP services

All fields in the following messages, except <data> fields, are in MSB format. A sequence number and digest is added by the OSGP security mechanism in all messages, see clause 7 Security.

For pending tables, all <count> and <length> fields include the Pending Event Descriptor (<PED>), when present. Furthermore, the checksum is calculated over the <PED> as well as the <data>. Finally, for partial reads and writes, the offset is not affected by the presence of the <PED>. For example, to read 4 bytes from offset 3 of a pending table, the <count> would be 10 and the offset would be 3. The OSGP device knows by the table ID whether to expect the <PED> or not.

9.1 Matching of requests and responses

The OSGP protocol is master-slave to avoid collisions because the nodes may not be able to hear each other. Therefore, overlapping transactions cannot be supported. Procedures shall be executed strictly one at a time, waiting for a first procedure result before calling the next.

Each OSGP transaction request is carried by an EN14908 session layer request, and the OSGP response is carried by an EN14908 session layer response. If two procedures are invoked the result of the second procedure will always overwrite the result of the first procedure. Table writes will execute regardless of their response reaching the requester.

9.2 Buffer sizing restrictions:

- a) The maximum length of explicit message (including OSGP commands) is 114 bytes.
- b) The maximum number of table bytes requested on partial reads is 84 bytes.
- c) The maximum number of table bytes sent on partial writes is 75 bytes.

9.3 Full Table Read service

9.3.1 Request

The OSGP Full Read Request command provides the capability to read the entire specified data table in the device.

<length>	2 (MSB - Most Significant Byte first)	The number of bytes in the remainder of the message, not including the <length> field.
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To me it seems this item is part of the Lon transport layer (it is not in the APDU traces), so I did not include it.

Full read request: <command> <table ID>

The Full Read service request uses the following parameters:

Table 6

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<command>	UINT8	0x30	0x30 identifies Full read request command
<tableID>	UINT16	Table Identifier	0 to 65535, the target table ID

9.3.2 Full Read Response

The Full read service response will contain the table data as specified in the read service request.

Full read response: <response> <count> <data>

When the read request targets a pending table, a six octet pending event description is added before the table data.

The Full Read service response uses the following parameters:

Table 7

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<response>	UINT8	<nok> <ok>	See response code for details
<count>	UINT16		Length of <PED> and <data> returned, in bytes
<PED>	PED		The Pending Event descriptor is present for pending tables only, see BT 04
<data>			Table data requested, in LSB format

NOTE: OSGP does not support segmentation. Partial reads and write may be used wisely with the maximum payload size of 84 bytes in mind. If the number of bytes requested exceeds the number available in the table, the extra bytes are returned as zeroes and no error is returned.

9.4 Full Table write service

9.4.1 Request

The Full Write Request command writes bytes to the entire specified data table in the device. If fewer bytes are provided than will fill the table, only those bytes provided are written and the remainder is left as is and no error is returned. If more bytes are provided than will fit in the table, the extra bytes are ignored and no error is returned.

Full write request: <command> <table ID> <count> <data>

The Full Write service request uses the following parameters:

Table 8

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<command>	UINT8	0x40	
<tableID>	UINT16	Table Identifier	0 to 65535, the target table ID
<count>	UINT16		Length of <PED> and table <data> to be written, in bytes. If this is set to a value that is larger than the actual data passed, then the additional data passed will be ignored. If this field is set to a value that is smaller than the size of the table being written to, then only <count> bytes will be written. If this field is missing or less than 2 bytes, then the interpreted value will be indeterminate. No error will be returned in this case.
<PED>	PED		The Pending Event descriptor is present for pending tables only, see BT 04.
<data>			Table data to be written, in LSB format.

9.4.2 Response

Full write response: <response>

The Full Write service response uses the following parameters:

Table 9

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<response>	UINT8	<nok> <ok>	See response code for details

9.5 Partial table read

9.5.1 Request

The Partial Read Request command reads the specified bytes in the specified data table in the device. If the number of bytes requested exceeds the number available in the table, the extra bytes are returned as zeroes and no error is returned.

Partial read request: <command> < table ID> <offset> <count>

The Partial Read service request uses the following parameters:

Table 10

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<command>	UINT8	0x3F	0x30 identifies Partial read request command
<tableID>	UINT16	Table Identifier	0 to 65 535, the target table ID
<offset>	UINT24		Byte offset into data table of where to begin reading
<count>	UINT16		Length of <PED> and table data requested, in bytes

9.5.2 Response

Response is of the same format as the full read response.

9.6 Partial table write

9.6.1 Request

The Partial Write Request command writes the specified bytes into the specified data table in the device. If more bytes are provided than will fit in the table, the extra bytes are ignored and no error is returned.

Partial write request: <command> <table ID> <offset> <count> <data>

The Partial Write service request uses the following parameters:

Table 11

Message field	Data type	Value	Comments
<command>	UINT8	0x4F	0x30 identifies Partial read request command
<tableID>	UINT16	Table Identifier	0 to 65535, the target table ID
<offset>	UINT24		Byte offset into data table of where to begin reading
<count>	UINT16		Length of <PED> and table data requested, in bytes. If this is set to a value that is larger than the actual data passed, then the additional data passed will be ignored. If this field is set to a value that is smaller than the size of the table being written to, then only <count> bytes will be written If this field is missing or less than 2 bytes, then the interpreted value will be indeterminate. No error will be returned in this case
<PED>	PED		The Pending Event descriptor is present for pending tables only, see BT 04
<data>			Table data to be written, in LSB format

9.6.2 Response

Response is of the same format as the full write response.

9.7 Request / Response sequencing

The EN 14908-1 [1] sequence number is handled by the OSGP device as follows:

- If incoming sequence number is N as expected, OSGP device fulfills request and responds appropriately.
- If incoming sequence number is N-1 OSGP device does not re-perform the action requested, but sends the response that was sent for the previous request (this may be <ok> or <nok> depending on the validity of the request).
- If incoming sequence number is N to N+8, OSGP device accepts the request as a valid new request and sets the expected sequence number to the number received plus 1.
- If incoming sequence number is anything other than the cases described, OSGP device responds with error code <seq> and the correct sequence number.
- (Partially secure broadcasts) If incoming sequence number is 0, broadcast or one-to-one, the message will be accepted, assuming the digest is correct.
- (Secure broadcasts) If a message is a broadcast, and the sequence number is non-zero, then it shall fall into the secure sequence number range as defined by the secure broadcast protocol (see clause 9.11 Secure Broadcasts). The secure broadcast parameters are defined in ET04.

9.8 Request / Response OSGP APDU example

Partial read request:

- > 00:3F:0034:000000:0006:F52F5481:599DF7BCF192C236

OSGP APDU description:

00:	EN 14908 application code.
3F:	OSGP service request code (partial table read).
0034:	OSGP table ID (BT52).
000000:	Table offset (0).
0006:	Count (6).
F52F5481:	OSGP sequence number.
599DF7BCF192C236:	OSGP digest calculated assuming the following inputs: Key is 12 bytes of 0xDF. digest input: 02 02 00 3f 00 34 00 00 00 00 06 F5 2F 54 81 where 02 03 is the subnet/node ID and remaining input is entire request message.

Response from OSGP device:

- < 00:00:0006:0402100F3B37:303D9BBE3DA3A8B6

Packet description:

00:	EN 14908 application code.
00:	OSGP <ok> response code.
0006:	Count (6).
0402100F3B37:	OSGP table data in LSB format.
303D9BBE3DA3A8B6:	OSGP digest calculated assuming the following inputs: Key is 12 bytes of 0xDF. digest input: 02 02 00 3F 00 34 00 00 00 00 06 F5 2F 54 81 00 00 00 06 04 02 10 0F 3B 37 0A where 02 03 is the subnet/node ID, the remaining input is entire request and response messages and the response length (0x0A).

9.9 Response error codes

The two types of response codes the OSGP device may return are <ok> and <nok>.

- <nok> indicates one of the following response codes:
 - <nok> = <sns> | <onp> | <iar> | <bsy> | <dig> | <seq> | <inc> | <ica>

Table 12

Response code	Response value	Definition	Reason
<ok>	0x00	Acknowledge - No problems, request accepted	Command accepted.
<err>	0x01	Error	This error will be received when in response to a Security request when the password entered does not match any in the device, or if an unrecognized request is submitted.
<sns>	0x02	Service Not Supported - The error response will be sent to the device when the requested service is not supported. This error indicates that the message received was valid, but the request could not be honoured.	This error will be received in instances where an invalid or unsupported command is received (e.g. Terminate request over PLC), or if the EN 14908 app code received is not 0x00 or 0x04.
<isc>	0x03	Insufficient Security Clearance - This error indicates that the current authorization level (key plus control word setting) is insufficient to complete the request.	This error will be received when trying to access a secure table or procedure via the PLC. Example: Rd/Wr request to BT42. Other cases include using PK when PK is disabled, and using the wrong key on the wrong port.
<onp>	0x04	Operation Not Possible - This error will be sent to the device that requested an action that is not possible. This error indicates that the message was valid, but the message could not be processed.	This error will be received in instances where an invalid length, offset, or same procedure sequence number is received, if the layer 7 checksum is incorrect, or if an invalid baud rate is attempted in the Negotiate request.
<iar>	0x05	Inappropriate Action Requested - This error indicates the requested action was inappropriate.	This error will be received for actions such as a write request to a read only table, access to an invalid table/procedure ID, and partial read/write requests of BT07 and BT08.
<bsy>	0x06	Device Busy - This error indicates the requested action was not acted upon because the device was busy doing something else.	A remote device will receive this message if an optical port session is in progress.
<isss>	0x0A	Invalid Service Sequence State - This error indicates the request is not accepted at the current service sequence state (n/a for PLC channel).	This error will be received for example when a login request is submitted when the user is already logged in, or a read request is submitted before login.
<dig>	0x0B	Digest Error - This error indicates an error with the EN 14908 digest.	This error will be received when a EN 14908 message is sent to the device with an invalid or missing digest.
<seq>	0x0C	Sequence Nbr Error - This error indicates an error with the EN 14908 sequence number.	This error will be received if an invalid sequence number is sent to the device. The device will respond with the correct sequence number.
<inc>	0x1E	Incompatible Error - This error indicates the device is in an incompatible state for the client.	The OSGP device has data in formats that are incompatible with the client.
<ica>	0x1F	Interface Change - This error indicates that the data will not be returned until the interface change alarm is cleared.	The OSGP device has dimension changes that the client may not know about.

9.10 Transactions

The OSGP protocol supports a very limited message size. It is not possible to atomically read/write tables larger than a few dozen bytes. It is also not possible in OSGP to deliver multiple write commands and be sure that all will take effect. The transaction table provides an ability to safely execute complex interactions with the OSGP device using transactions. The semantics allow the Data concentrator to start a transaction, deliver a collection of OSGP commands and then commit the transaction. Either all the requests occur or none.

The transaction table actually consists of a transaction request table (ET27) and transaction response table (ET28). The Data Concentrator will write a series of OSGP commands to the transaction request table. Upon finishing the write, the OSGP device will execute them and put the results into the transaction response table.

The tables contain a series of requests or responses wrapped by a duplicated transaction number. The OSGP requests and responses do not include checksums. They do include pending table data as appropriate. Note that while OSGP requests and responses sent over EN 14908 PLC are preceded by a 00 byte, this is not true of OSGP requests and responses stored in the transaction tables. Including a transaction number at the beginning and end of the table allows the OSGP device to ensure that the data is consistent and fully applies to the same transaction. The rule for table readers/writers is that the data shall be read/written consecutively from first to last byte. It is up to the transaction originator to manage the transaction space and ensure that transaction numbers are unique.

Each step of a transaction is executed atomically but the entire transaction is not. To allow for the case of a power cycle between steps of a transaction, a transaction is re-executed on power up if it was interrupted. This means that a transaction shall be idempotent (capable of getting the same result if executed multiple times). This means no step of a transaction should consist of a non-idempotent procedure (such as BP05 or BP16) nor should the entire transaction be non-idempotent. An example of the latter would be a transaction that reads BT03 and then clears BT03. If this were re-executed on a power up, the second execution would always read a cleared BT03.

9.11 Secure Broadcasts

The sequence number of 0 shall be used during broadcasts to indicate that no sequence check is to be performed. Such broadcasts are not immune to replay attack. Consequently normal sequencing shall not use the sequence number 0 and therefore, secure broadcasts shall be sent using the secure broadcast sequence number as follows:

Each device shall have:

- A 32-bit secure broadcast sequence base number, B.
- An acceptable delta beyond B, called D.
- The most recently used broadcast sequence number, R.
- A device shall accept a broadcast with sequence number N if N is greater than R and less than B+D. B and D shall be set during commissioning. As R approaches B+D (range exhaustion), a new value for B shall be sent to each device. This shall occur when the range has fewer than 100 sequence numbers remaining or is within 10 % of exhaustion, whichever is the fewer. This is known as secure broadcast resynchronization. If a new value is set in the device, it shall reset R to B. The first number used to be used shall be B+1.

NOTE: Range exhaustion should be rare if D set to a large number such as 4 096.

- When a device is added or replaced, initial synchronization shall be done as part of the commissioning function. Resynchronization (for range exhaustion) is done by a separate function. If any device fails to resynchronize and later comes back up, the resynchronization shall be retried. During this time, the data concentrator shall continue to use the dual sequence numbers.
- The data concentrator shall always choose a value for B where B+D is greater than B, i.e. D is 1 or greater.

9.12 Downloading

Downloading shall use a broadcast sequence number allocated from the above range that shall be fixed for the duration of the download.

9.13 Procedure invocation

Actions performed by the OSGP device are achieved through procedures. Procedures are initiated by writing into BT07 in the OSGP device and the response is read in BT08 "Procedure response Table", if configured. Writing to BT07 "Procedure Initiate Table" with the procedure number requested and any input parameters, the OSGP device shall perform the requested action and return the result in BP08, if configured. Reading BT08 before writing to BT07 may have unexpected results. The contents of BT08 are dependent on the last procedure written to BT07.

NOTE: Direct table writes, including those to BP07 for executing procedures, may be limited to an average of once every 15 minutes, so that the average number of table writes per day does not exceed 100.

Processing new alerts shall always supersede a non-alert procedure invocation.

The procedure number formats are BPxx for Basic Procedures and EPxx for Extended Procedures, for example, BP01 or EP04.

The OSGP agent willing to invoke a procedure shall write in BT07 table:

- The procedure identifier (PROC).
- The response handling code.
- The request sequence number (SEQ).

As listed in table 13, followed by the list of parameters for the procedure. Each procedure defines its own format for parameters.

These parameters are packed as a single record, starting with PROC and SEQ, followed by the packed parameter format as defined by the specific procedure (see annexes C and D).

Table 13: Data written from DC to OSGP device BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Procedure number	UINT(0..11)	0		H	Procedure to be executed in the OSGP device, range 0 to 2 065.
Response handling	UINT(12..15)	0	0	P	Response posted in BP08 upon procedure completion.
Procedure sequence number (PSN)	UINT8	2		H	Set by initiator and returned in BP08, used for coordination. First sequence number after login shall be other than 255. To differentiate the optical device from other possible sources, the sequence number shall be in the range of 0 to 4. Contiguous sequence numbers shall be different. If a sequence number is repeated, then the write to BP07 will result in a response code of 0x04.

After executing the procedure, the OSGP device shall write the response in BT 08, as illustrated in table 14.

Table 14: OSGP device procedure response written in BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Procedure number	UINT(0..11)	0		M	Procedure last executed in the OSGP device.
Filler	FILL(12..15)	0			
Procedure sequence number (PSN)	UINT8	2		M	Procedure sequence number (from BP07) of procedure last executed. Use this field as a check that the result posted corresponds to the request you submitted, as opposed to a request from the optical or power-line user.
Result code	UINT8	3		M	The following are the most commonly used procedure response codes. Certain procedures may use other codes. These are specified within the appropriate procedure as they have procedure-specific meaning: 0 = Procedure completed. 1 = Procedure accepted but not fully completed. 2 = Invalid parameter for known procedure, procedure ignored. 3 = Procedure conflicts with current device setup, procedure ignored. 4 = Timing constraint, procedure ignored. 5 = No authorization for requested procedure, procedure ignored. 6 = Unrecognized procedure, procedure ignored. 7 to 255: reserved.

Note that this mechanism does not allow concurrent procedure execution. Procedures shall be executed strictly one at a time, waiting for a first procedure result before calling the next. If two procedures are invoked the result of the second procedure will always overwrite the result of the first procedure.

9.13.1 Procedure Timing

In general, procedures shall be executed synchronously. This means that the OSGP device shall receive the BP07 write, execute the procedure, and send the response to the BP07 write. As a result, by the time BP08 is read for the result, the procedure will have executed. However, in some cases the procedure may set the result code in BP08 to "incomplete" as an indicator that the procedure did not fully execute. In this case, it might be appropriate to continue to read BP08 waiting for the result code to change to something other than "incomplete". However, this may not always be appropriate because some procedures return "incomplete" as a final result, and not as an intermediate result. If "incomplete" is used to indicate incomplete execution, then that fact will be explicitly stated in the procedure result code description.

9.13.2 Slow and Non-Responsive Procedures

Another concern with synchronous execution is the duration of the procedure execution. For most procedures, the time to execute the function is very short and thus the execution time will not affect the timing of the BP07 write response. However, in some cases the delay in responding to the BP07 write may be significant. Also, some procedures will never respond to BP07 writes because they force the OSGP device to reset. Any procedure that has this concern will refer to this clause.

When a procedure has a long execution time or the procedure is non-responsive and the initiator is time sensitive (e.g. a PLC client), then it is recommended that the BP07 write should be sent unacknowledged (unacknowledged-repeat service preferred). The sender should then wait a while (10 seconds is a good number) and then poll BP08. If BP08 shows that the procedure has not executed (i.e. the procedure sequence number and procedure number do not match), then the sender shall assume the BP07 write was lost and resend it and repeat the wait process. This outer retry loop shall be repeated as necessary a reasonable number of times (e.g. 4) to allow for communication failures on the unacknowledged message.

Annex A (normative): Basic Tables

A.1 Basic Table 00 (BT00): General Configuration

This table describes the general configuration and layout of the remaining tables and procedures in the OSGP device and how to read their data. The following symbols are used throughout table A.1.

Table A.1

Symbol	Value
A	BT00.13
B	BT00.13 + BT00.14
C	BT00.13+BT00.14+BT00.15
D	BT00.13+BT00.14+BT00.15+BT00.16

- Read access: Open, password not required.
- Write access: None.

Table A.2

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Data Order	UINT(0..0)	0	0	P	Order of bytes in multi-byte field communication transfer. 0 = Little endian or least significant byte (LSB) first. 1 = Big endian or most significant byte (MSB) first.
Char Format	UINT(1..3)	0	1	P	Format of char data type used throughout tables. 0 = Unassigned. 1 = ASCII per ISO/IEC 646:1991 [i.1]. 2 = ISO 8859/1 or ECMA-94 Latin 1 [i.2] 3..7 = Unassigned
Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
Time Format	UINT(0..2)	1	2	F	Data type used for dates and times. 2 = UINT8 with discrete fields for year, month, day, hour, minute, second.
Data Access Method	UINT(3..4)	1	1	F	Method of partial table data transfer: 1 = Offset count method is supported.
Identification Format	UINT(5..5)	1	1	P	Format of OSGP device identifier fields in tables BT01, BT05, and BT06: 0 = CHAR string. 1 = BCD.
Integer Format	UINT(6..7)	1	0	F	Format of signed integer data types. 0 = Two's complement.
Non Integer Format 1	UINT(0..3)	2	8	P	Data type used for table fields specified as NI_FMAT1. 8 = 4-byte signed integer format.
Non Integer Format 2	UINT(4..7)	2	8	P	Data type used for table fields specified as NI_FMAT2. 8 = 4-byte signed integer format.
Manufacturer	ARRAY[4] Of CHAR	3	ELON	P	OSGP device manufacturer identification.
Nameplate Type	UINT8	7	2	F	Type of OSGP device and nameplate information contained in these tables. 2 = Electric.
Default Set Used	UINT8	8	0	F	This field is reserved for future use.
Procedure Parameter Length	UINT8	9	255	P	Maximum length in bytes of parameters passed to procedures in BT07.
Response Data Length	UINT8	10	12	P	Maximum length in bytes of parameters returned by procedures in BT08.
Standard Version	UINT8	11	1	F	Device data table structure standard version number.
Standard Revision	UINT8	12	0	P	Device data table structure standard revision number.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Dim Basic Tables Used	UINT8	13	10	P	Number of bytes required to represent the set of Basic Tables used in the OSGP device, where each bit in the set represents a specific Basic Table.
Dim Extended Tables used	UINT8	14	13	P	Number of bytes required to represent the set of Extended Tables used in the OSGP device, where each bit in the set represents a specific Extended Table.
Dim Basic Procedures Used	UINT8	15	2	P	Number of bytes required to represent the set of Basic Procedures used in the OSGP device, where each bit in the set represents a specific Basic Procedure.
Dim Extended Procedures Used	UINT8	16	12	P	Number of bytes required to represent the set of Extended Procedures used in the OSGP device, where each bit in the set represents a specific Extended Procedure.
Manufacturer Status Length	UINT8	17	4	P	Number of bytes used for indicating manufacturer defined alarms and statuses.
Number of Pending Tables	UINT8	18	2	P	Number of pending tables used in the OSGP device.
<p>The following Value flags list the tables and procedures implemented in the OSGP device:</p> <p>TRUE = The table/procedure is implemented.</p> <p>FALSE = The table/procedure is NOT implemented.</p> <p>In general, any table or procedure marked as not implemented and 'F' could be added in a future OSGP device release and this would be backward compatible. Tables marked 'P' below are deemed most likely to be added in the near future.</p>					
STD_TBLS_USED:	SET(BT00.13)			Bitmask of Basic Tables used in the OSGP device	
BT00 used	BOOL(0)	19	TRUE	F	General Configuration
BT01 used	BOOL(1)	19	TRUE	F	General Manufacturer Identification
BT02 used	BOOL(2)	19	TRUE	F	Device Nameplate
BT03 used	BOOL(3)	19	TRUE	F	End Device Mode Status
BT04 used	BOOL(4)	19	TRUE	F	Pending Status
BT05 used	BOOL(5)	19	TRUE	F	Device Identification
BT06 used	BOOL(6)	19	TRUE	F	Utility Information
BT07 used	BOOL(7)	19	TRUE	F	Procedure Initiate
BT08 used	BOOL(0)	20	TRUE	F	Procedure Response
Filler	BOOL(1)	20			
BT10 used	BOOL(2)	20	TRUE	F	Dimension Sources Limiting
BT11 used	BOOL(3)	20	FALSE	P	Actual Sources
BT12 used	BOOL(4)	20	TRUE	F	Unit of Measure Entry
BT13 used	BOOL(5)	20	TRUE	F	Demand Control
BT14 used	BOOL(6)	20	FALSE	P	Data Control
BT15 used	BOOL(7)	20	TRUE	F	Constants
BT16 used	BOOL(0)	21	TRUE	F	Source Definition
Filler	BOOL(1)	21			
Filler	BOOL(2)	21			
Filler	BOOL(3)	21			
BT20 used	BOOL(4)	21	TRUE	F	Dimension Register
BT21 used	BOOL(5)	21	TRUE	F	Actual Register
BT22 used	BOOL(6)	21	TRUE	F	Data Selection
BT23 used	BOOL(7)	21	TRUE	F	Current Register Data
BT24 used	BOOL(0)	22	TRUE	F	Previous Season Data
BT25 used	BOOL(1)	22	TRUE	P	Previous Demand Reset
BT26 used	BOOL(2)	22	TRUE	F	Self Read Data
BT27 used	BOOL(3)	22	TRUE	F	Present Register Selection
BT28 used	BOOL(4)	22	TRUE	F	Present Register Data
Filler	BOOL(5)	22			
BT30 used	BOOL(6)	22	TRUE	F	Dimension Display
BT31 used	BOOL(7)	22	FALSE	P	Actual Display
BT32 used	BOOL(0)	23	FALSE	F	Display Source
BT33 used	BOOL(1)	23	TRUE	F	Primary Display List
BT34 used	BOOL(2)	23	FALSE	P	Secondary Display List
Filler	BOOL(3)	23			
Filler	BOOL(4)	23			
Filler	BOOL(5)	23			
Filler	BOOL(6)	23			

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Filler	BOOL(7)	23			
BT40 used	BOOL(0)	24	TRUE	F	Dimension Security Limiting
BT41 used	BOOL(1)	24	FALSE	F	Actual Security
BT42 used	BOOL(2)	24	TRUE	F	Security
BT43 used	BOOL(3)	24	TRUE	F	Default Access Control
BT44 used	BOOL(4)	24	TRUE	F	Access Control
BT45 used	BOOL(5)	24	FALSE	F	Key
Filler	BOOL(6)	24			
Filler	BOOL(7)	24			
Filler	BOOL(0)	25			
Filler	BOOL(1)	25			
BT50 used	BOOL(2)	25	TRUE	F	Dimension Time and TOU
BT51 used	BOOL(3)	25	FALSE	P	Actual Time and TOU
BT52 used	BOOL(4)	25	TRUE	F	Clock
BT53 used	BOOL(5)	25	TRUE	F	Time Offset
BT54 used	BOOL(6)	25	TRUE	F	Calendar
BT55 used	BOOL(7)	25	TRUE	F	Clock State
BT56 used	BOOL(0)	26	FALSE	F	Time Remaining
Filler	BOOL(1)	26			
Filler	BOOL(2)	26			
Filler	BOOL(3)	26			
BT60 used	BOOL(4)	26	TRUE	F	Dimension Load Profile
BT61 used	BOOL(5)	26	TRUE	F	Actual Load Profile
BT62 used	BOOL(6)	26	TRUE	F	Load Profile Control
BT63 used	BOOL(7)	26	TRUE	F	Load Profile Status
BT64 used	BOOL(0)	27	TRUE	F	Load Profile Data Set 1
BT65 used	BOOL(1)	27	FALSE	P	Load Profile Data Set 2
BT66 used	BOOL(2)	27	FALSE	F	Load Profile Data Set 3
BT67 used	BOOL(3)	27	FALSE	F	Load Profile Data Set 4
Filler	BOOL(4)	27			
Filler	BOOL(5)	27			
BT70 used	BOOL(6)	27	TRUE	F	Dimension Log
BT71 used	BOOL(7)	27	TRUE	F	Actual Log
BT72 used	BOOL(0)	28	TRUE	F	Events Identification
BT73 used	BOOL(1)	28	TRUE	F	History Log Control
BT74 used	BOOL(2)	28	TRUE	F	History Log
BT75 used	BOOL(3)	28	FALSE	P	Event Log Control
BT76 used	BOOL(4)	28	FALSE	P	Event Log
Filler	BOOL(5)	28			
Filler	BOOL(6)	28			
Filler	BOOL(7)	28			
Filler	UINT8	29..19+A-1			
MFG_TBLS_USED:	SET(BT00.14)				Bitmask of Extended Tables used in the OSGP device
ET00 used	BOOL(0)	19+A	TRUE	F	Calibration
ET01 used	BOOL(1)	19+A	TRUE	F	LED/ KYZ Options
ET02 used	BOOL(2)	19+A	TRUE	F	RTC Calibration
ET03 used	BOOL(3)	19+A	TRUE	F	Utility Information
ET04 used	BOOL(4)	19+A	TRUE	F	System Information
ET05 used	BOOL(5)	19+A	TRUE	F	Control Output Settings
ET06 used	BOOL(6)	19+A	TRUE	F	Pulse Inputs
ET07 used	BOOL(7)	19+A	TRUE	F	Display Options
ET08 used	BOOL(0)	20+A	TRUE	F	Measurement Data
ET09 used	BOOL(1)	20+A	TRUE	F	Power Quality
ET10 used	BOOL(2)	20+A	TRUE	F	Internal Power Outage
ET11 used	BOOL(3)	20+A	TRUE	F	MFG Dimensions
ET12 used	BOOL(4)	20+A	TRUE	F	Daily Consumption
ET13 used	BOOL(5)	20+A	TRUE	F	MEP Device Config
ET14 used	BOOL(6)	20+A	TRUE	F	MEP Device Status
ET15 used	BOOL(7)	20+A	TRUE	F	MEP On-Demand Requests
ET16 used	BOOL(0)	21+A	TRUE	F	MEP Device Data
ET17 used	BOOL(1)	21+A	TRUE	F	SW Dnld Verification and Code Bank Information
ET18 used	BOOL(2)	21+A	TRUE	F	DC Component

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
ET19 used	BOOL(3)	21+A	TRUE	P	OSGP device One Time Read Queue
ET20 used	BOOL(4)	21+A	TRUE	P	MEP One Time Read Queue
ET21 used	BOOL(5)	21+A	TRUE	F	Load Profile Internal Configuration
ET22 used	BOOL(6)	21+A	TRUE	F	Error Codes Configuration
ET23 used	BOOL(7)	21+A	TRUE	F	Reserved - Internal use only
ET24 used	BOOL(0)	22+A	FALSE	F	Internal use only
ET25 used	BOOL(1)	22+A	FALSE	F	Internal use only
ET26 used	BOOL(2)	22+A	FALSE	F	Internal use only
ET27 used	BOOL(3)	22+A	TRUE	F	Transaction Request Table
ET28 used	BOOL(4)	22+A	TRUE	F	Transaction Response Table
ET29 used	BOOL(5)	22+A	TRUE	F	Hardware Configuration
ET30 used	BOOL(6)	22+A	TRUE	F	Maximum Power Level Control
ET31 used	BOOL(7)	22+A	TRUE	F	OSGP device One-Time Read Log
ET32 used	BOOL(0)	23+A	TRUE	F	M-Bus One-Time Read Log
ET33 used	BOOL(1)	23+A	TRUE	F	Group Configuration
ET34 used	BOOL(2)	23+A	TRUE	P	MEP Device Config 2
ET35 used	BOOL(3)	23+A	TRUE	P	MFG test
ET36 used	BOOL(4)	23+A	TRUE	P	Mfg Actual Dimensions
ET37 used	BOOL(5)	23+A	TRUE	P	Build Info
ET38 used	BOOL(6)	23+A	TRUE	P	Config ID Log
ET39 used	BOOL(7)	23+A	TRUE	P	Previous Demands
ET40 used	BOOL(0)	24+A	TRUE	P	Demand Configuration
ET41 used	BOOL(1)	24+A	TRUE	P	Historical Demand Resets
ET42 used	BOOL(2)	24+A	TRUE	P	Interface Definition
ET43 used	BOOL(3)	24+A	TRUE	P	Test Mode Configuration
ET44 used	BOOL(4)	24+A	TRUE	P	Test Mode Status
ET45 used	BOOL(5)	24+A	TRUE	P	MEP Recurring Read Log
ET46 used	BOOL(6)	24+A	TRUE	P	Ctrl Output Read Only Data
ET47 used	BOOL(7)	24+A	TRUE	P	Calendar Override
ET48 used	BOOL(0)	25+A	TRUE	P	Feature Activation
ET49 used	BOOL(1)	25+A	TRUE	P	Display Output
ET50 used	BOOL(2)	25+A	TRUE	P	MEP Inbound
ET51 used	BOOL(3)	25+A	TRUE	P	MEP Device Config
ET52 used	BOOL(4)	25+A	TRUE	P	MEP Transaction Request
ET53 used	BOOL(5)	25+A	TRUE	P	MEP Transaction Response
ET54 used	BOOL(6)	25+A	TRUE	P	OSGP device Status
ET55 used	BOOL(7)	25+A	TRUE	P	OSGP device Config
ET56 used	BOOL(0)	26+A	FALSE	P	Load-side calibration
ET57 used	BOOL(1)	26+A	TRUE	P	MDTT
ET58 used	BOOL(2)	26+A	TRUE	P	MEA Status Extension
ET59 used	BOOL(3)	26+A	TRUE	P	MEP Proc Response
ET60 used	BOOL(4)	26+A	TRUE	P	Configurable Energy Accumulator Settings
ET61 used	BOOL(5)	26+A	TRUE	P	Time-Based Relay Control
ET62 used	BOOL(6)	26+A	FALSE	P	
ET63 used	BOOL(7)	26+A	FALSE	P	
ET64 used	BOOL(0)	27+A	FALSE	P	
ET65 used	BOOL(1)	27+A	FALSE	P	
ET66 used	BOOL(2)	27+A	TRUE	P	LP Source Mapping Table
ET67 used	BOOL(3)	27+A	TRUE	P	Display Source Mapping Table
ET68 used	BOOL(4)	27+A	TRUE	P	Critical Events
ET69 used	BOOL(5)	27+A	TRUE	P	Critical Event Bitmasks
ET70 used	BOOL(6)	27+A	TRUE	P	RAM Only Status
ET71 used	BOOL(7)	27+A	FALSE	P	
Filler	UINT8	28+A..19+B-1			
STD_PROC_USED:	SET(BT00.15)				Bitmask of Basic Procedures used in the OSGP device
BP00 used	BOOL(0)	19+B	FALSE	F	Cold Start
BP01 used	BOOL(1)	19+B	FALSE	F	Warm Start
BP02 used	BOOL(2)	19+B	FALSE	F	Save Configuration
BP03 used	BOOL(3)	19+B	FALSE	F	Clear Data
BP04 used	BOOL(4)	19+B	TRUE	F	Reset List Pointers
BP05 used	BOOL(5)	19+B	TRUE	F	Update Last Read Entry
BP06 used	BOOL(6)	19+B	TRUE	P	Change End Device Mode

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
BP07 used	BOOL(7)	19+B	FALSE	F	Clear Basic Status Flags
BP08 used	BOOL(0)	19+B	FALSE	F	Clear Extended Status Flags
BP09 used	BOOL(1)	20+B	FALSE	F	Remote Reset
BP10 used	BOOL(2)	20+B	TRUE	F	Set Date and/or Time
BP11 used	BOOL(3)	20+B	FALSE	F	Execute Diagnostics Procedure
BP12 used	BOOL(4)	20+B	TRUE	F	Activate All Pending Tables
BP13 used	BOOL(5)	20+B	TRUE	F	Activate Specific Pending Table
BP14 used	BOOL(6)	20+B	TRUE	F	Clear All Pending Tables
BP15 used	BOOL(7)	20+B	TRUE	F	Clear Specific Pending Table
MFG_PROC_USED:	SET(BT00.16)				Bitmask of Extended Procedures used in the OSGP device
EP00 used	BOOL(0)	19+C	TRUE	F	Self-Calibration
EP01 used	BOOL(1)	19+C	TRUE	F	NV Memory Refresh
EP02 used	BOOL(2)	19+C	TRUE	F	Control Output Command
EP03 used	BOOL(3)	19+C	TRUE	F	Clear Alarms
EP04 used	BOOL(4)	19+C	TRUE	F	Write Control Word
EP05 used	BOOL(5)	19+C	TRUE	F	Set Lock Options
EP06 used	BOOL(6)	19+C	TRUE	F	Adjust Table Sizes
EP07 used	BOOL(7)	19+C	TRUE	F	Dump NVM
EP08 used	BOOL(0)	20+C	TRUE	F	Erase Code Bank
EP09 used	BOOL(1)	20+C	TRUE	F	Download Software packet
EP10 used	BOOL(2)	20+C	TRUE	F	Switch Code Bank
EP11 used	BOOL(3)	20+C	TRUE	F	Configure/ Reset Load Profile Data Set
EP12 used	BOOL(4)	20+C	TRUE	F	Record Self Read
EP13 used	BOOL(5)	20+C	TRUE	F	Write Single Bit in Table
EP14 used	BOOL(6)	20+C	TRUE	F	DC Component Elimination
EP15 used	BOOL(7)	20+C	TRUE	F	Set Tariff
EP16 used	BOOL(0)	21+C	TRUE	F	Request System Clock Change by Delta
EP17 used	BOOL(1)	21+C	TRUE	F	Remove MEP Device
EP18 used	BOOL(2)	21+C	TRUE	F	Clear MEP Alarms
EP19 used	BOOL(3)	21+C	TRUE	F	Post On-demand MEP Request
EP20 used	BOOL(4)	21+C	TRUE	F	Set encryption key
EP21 used	BOOL(5)	21+C	TRUE	F	Add Prepay Credit
EP22 used	BOOL(6)	21+C	TRUE	P	Switch Max Power Level
EP23 used	BOOL(7)	21+C	TRUE	P	Remote Disconnect Reconnect
EP24 used	BOOL(0)	22+C	TRUE	P	Post One Time Read Request
EP25 used	BOOL(1)	22+C	TRUE	P	Reset Mfg Lists
EP26 used	BOOL(2)	22+C	TRUE	P	Update Mfg Unread Entries
EP27 used	BOOL(3)	22+C	TRUE	P	Add/Remove Group ID
EP28 used	BOOL(4)	22+C	TRUE	P	Set Battery Enable
EP29 used	BOOL(5)	22+C	TRUE	P	Set Clear OSGP device Diags
EP30 used	BOOL(6)	22+C	TRUE	P	Sync Disconnect States
EP31 used	BOOL(7)	22+C	TRUE	P	Activate Feature
EP32 used	BOOL(0)	23+C	TRUE	P	Demand Config Source
EP33 used	BOOL(1)	23+C	TRUE	P	Demand Reset Config
EP34 used	BOOL(2)	23+C	TRUE	P	Demand Reset
EP35 used	BOOL(3)	23+C	TRUE	P	Deactivate Feature
EP36 used	BOOL(4)	23+C	TRUE	P	Schedule Disconnect Lock
EP37 used	BOOL(5)	23+C	TRUE	P	NVM Advanced Config
EP38 used	BOOL(6)	23+C	FALSE	P	
EP39 used	BOOL(7)	23+C	TRUE	P	Post MEP Data
EP40 used	BOOL(0)	24+C	FALSE	P	
EP41 used	BOOL(1)	24+C	TRUE	P	MEP Download Initialize
EP42 used	BOOL(2)	24+C	TRUE	P	Control Config Dependency Setting
EP43 used	BOOL(3)	24+C	TRUE	P	ANSI Form Config
EP44 used	BOOL(4)	24+C	TRUE	P	IO Control
EP45 used	BOOL(5)	24+C	TRUE	P	Stuff Event
EP46 used	BOOL(6)	24+C	TRUE	P	Health Check
EP47 used	BOOL(7)	24+C	FALSE	P	
Filler	UINT8	24+C+1..19+D-1	FALSE	P	

The following value flags indicate the table write privileges:

TRUE = The table can be written to.

FALSE = The table can NOT be written to.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
STD_TBLS_WRITE:	SET(BT00.13)				Bitmask of Basic Tables used in the OSGP device that are writable (before security considerations)
BT00 write	BOOL(0)	19+D	FALSE	F	General Configuration
BT01 write	BOOL(1)	19+D	TRUE	F	General Manufacturer Identification
BT02 write	BOOL(2)	19+D	TRUE	F	Device Nameplate
BT03 write	BOOL(3)	19+D	FALSE	F	End Device Mode Status
BT04 write	BOOL(4)	19+D	FALSE	F	Pending Status
BT05 write	BOOL(5)	19+D	TRUE	F	Device Identification
BT06 write	BOOL(6)	19+D	TRUE	F	Utility Information
BT07 write	BOOL(7)	19+D	TRUE	F	Procedure Initiate
BT08 write	BOOL(0)	20+D	FALSE	F	Procedure Response
Filler	BOOL(1)	20+D			
BT10 write	BOOL(2)	20+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Sources Limiting
BT11 write	BOOL(3)	20+D	FALSE	F	Actual Sources
BT12 write	BOOL(4)	20+D	FALSE	F	Unit of Measure Entry
BT13 write	BOOL(5)	20+D	FALSE	F	Demand Control
BT14 write	BOOL(6)	20+D	FALSE	F	Data Control
BT15 write	BOOL(7)	20+D	TRUE	F	Constants
BT16 write	BOOL(0)	21+D	FALSE	F	Source Definition
Filler	BOOL(1)	21+D			
Filler	BOOL(2)	21+D			
Filler	BOOL(3)	21+D			
BT20 write	BOOL(4)	21+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Register
BT21 write	BOOL(5)	21+D	FALSE	F	Actual Register
BT22 write	BOOL(6)	21+D	FALSE	F	Data Selection
BT23 write	BOOL(7)	21+D	TRUE	F	Current Register Data
BT24 write	BOOL(0)	22+D	TRUE	F	Previous Season Data
BT25 write	BOOL(1)	22+D	TRUE	P	Previous Demand Reset
BT26 write	BOOL(2)	22+D	TRUE	F	Self Read Data
BT27 write	BOOL(3)	22+D	FALSE	F	Present Register Selection
BT28 write	BOOL(4)	22+D	FALSE	F	Present Register Data
Filler	BOOL(5)	22+D			
BT30 write	BOOL(6)	22+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Display
BT31 write	BOOL(7)	22+D	FALSE	P	Actual Display
BT32 write	BOOL(0)	23+D	FALSE	F	Display Source
BT33 write	BOOL(1)	23+D	TRUE	F	Primary Display List
BT34 write	BOOL(2)	23+D	FALSE	P	Secondary Display List
Filler	BOOL(3)	23+D			
Filler	BOOL(4)	23+D			
Filler	BOOL(5)	23+D			
Filler	BOOL(6)	23+D			
Filler	BOOL(7)	23+D			
BT40 write	BOOL(0)	24+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Security Limiting
BT41 write	BOOL(1)	24+D	FALSE	F	Actual Security
BT42 write	BOOL(2)	24+D	TRUE	F	Security
BT43 write	BOOL(3)	24+D	FALSE	F	Default Access Control
BT44 write	BOOL(4)	24+D	FALSE	F	Access Control
BT45 write	BOOL(5)	24+D	FALSE	F	Key
Filler	BOOL(6)	24+D			
Filler	BOOL(7)	24+D			
Filler	BOOL(0)	25+D			
Filler	BOOL(1)	25+D			
BT50 write	BOOL(2)	25+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Time and TOU
BT51 write	BOOL(3)	25+D	FALSE	P	Actual Time and TOU
BT52 write	BOOL(4)	25+D	FALSE	F	Clock
BT53 write	BOOL(5)	25+D	TRUE	F	Time Offset
BT54 write	BOOL(6)	25+D	TRUE	F	Calendar
BT55 write	BOOL(7)	25+D	FALSE	F	Clock State
BT56 write	BOOL(0)	26+D	FALSE	F	Time Remaining
Filler	BOOL(1)	26+D			
Filler	BOOL(2)	26+D			
Filler	BOOL(3)	26+D			
BT60 write	BOOL(4)	26+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Load Profile

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
BT61 write	BOOL(5)	26+D	TRUE	F	Actual Load Profile
BT62 write	BOOL(6)	26+D	TRUE	F	Load Profile Control
BT63 write	BOOL(7)	26+D	TRUE	F	Load Profile Status
BT64 write	BOOL(0)	27+D	TRUE	F	Load Profile Data Set 1
BT65 write	BOOL(1)	27+D	FALSE	F	Load Profile Data Set 2
BT66 write	BOOL(2)	27+D	FALSE	F	Load Profile Data Set 3
BT67 write	BOOL(3)	27+D	FALSE	F	Load Profile Data Set 4
Filler	BOOL(4)	27+D			
Filler	BOOL(5)	27+D			
BT70 write	BOOL(6)	27+D	FALSE	F	Dimension Log
BT71 write	BOOL(7)	27+D	FALSE	F	Actual Log
BT72 write	BOOL(0)	28+D	FALSE	F	Events Identification
BT73 write	BOOL(1)	28+D	TRUE	F	History Log Control
BT74 write	BOOL(2)	28+D	FALSE	F	History Log
BT75 write	BOOL(3)	28+D	FALSE	F	Event Log Control
BT76 write	BOOL(4)	28+D	FALSE	F	Event Log
Filler	BOOL(5)	28+D			
Filler	BOOL(6)	28+D			
Filler	BOOL(7)	28+D			
MFG_TBLS_WRITE:	SET(BT00.14)				Bitmask of Extended Tables used in the OSGP device that are writable (before security considerations)
ET00 write	BOOL(0)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	Measurement Control
ET01 write	BOOL(1)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	LED/ KYZ Options
ET02 write	BOOL(2)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	RTC Calibration
ET03 write	BOOL(3)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	Utility Information
ET04 write	BOOL(4)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	System Information
ET05 write	BOOL(5)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	Control Output Settings
ET06 write	BOOL(6)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	Pulse Inputs
ET07 write	BOOL(7)	19+D+A	TRUE	F	Display Options
ET08 write	BOOL(0)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	Measurement Data
ET09 write	BOOL(1)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	Power Quality
ET10 write	BOOL(2)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	Internal Power Outage
ET11 write	BOOL(3)	20+D+A	FALSE	F	MFG Dimensions
ET12 write	BOOL(4)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	Daily Consumption
ET13 write	BOOL(5)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	MEP Device Config
ET14 write	BOOL(6)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	MEP Device Status
ET15 write	BOOL(7)	20+D+A	TRUE	F	MEP On-Demand Requests
ET16 write	BOOL(0)	21+D+A	TRUE	F	MEP Device Data
ET17 write	BOOL(1)	21+D+A	FALSE	F	SW Dnld Verification and Code Bank Information
ET18 write	BOOL(2)	21+D+A	FALSE	P	Reserved for future use
ET19 write	BOOL(3)	21+D+A	FALSE	P	Reserved for future use
ET20 write	BOOL(4)	21+D+A	FALSE	P	Reserved for future use
ET21 write	BOOL(5)	21+D+A	TRUE	F	Load Profile Internal Configuration
ET22 write	BOOL(6)	21+D+A	TRUE	F	Error Codes Configuration
ET23 write	BOOL(7)	21+D+A	TRUE	F	Reserved - Internal use only
ET24 write	BOOL(0)	22+D+A	FALSE	F	Reserved
ET25 write	BOOL(1)	22+D+A	FALSE	F	Reserved
ET26 write	BOOL(2)	22+D+A	FALSE	F	Reserved
ET27 write	BOOL(3)	22+D+A	TRUE	F	Transaction Request Table
ET28 write	BOOL(4)	22+D+A	FALSE	F	Transaction Response Table
ET29 write	BOOL(5)	22+D+A	TRUE	F	Hardware Configuration
ET30 write	BOOL(6)	22+D+A	FALSE	F	Maximum Power Level Control
ET31 write	BOOL(7)	22+D+A	TRUE	F	OSGP device One-Time Read Log
ET32 write	BOOL(0)	23+D+A	TRUE	F	M-Bus One-Time Read Log
ET33 write	BOOL(1)	23+D+A	TRUE	F	Group Configuration
ET34 write	BOOL(2)	23+D+A	TRUE	P	MEP Device Config 2
ET35 write	BOOL(3)	23+D+A	TRUE	P	MFG Test
ET36 write	BOOL(4)	23+D+A	FALSE	P	Mfg Actual Dimensions
ET37 write	BOOL(5)	23+D+A	FALSE	P	Build Info
ET38 write	BOOL(6)	23+D+A	FALSE	P	Config ID Log
ET39 write	BOOL(7)	23+D+A	FALSE	P	Previous Demands
ET40 write	BOOL(0)	24+D+A	TRUE	P	Demand Configuration

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
ET41 write	BOOL(1)	24+D+A	FALSE	P	Historical Demand Resets
ET42 write	BOOL(2)	24+D+A	FALSE	P	Interface Definition
ET43 write	BOOL(3)	24+D+A	TRUE	P	Test Mode Configuration
ET44 write	BOOL(4)	24+D+A	FALSE	P	Test Mode Status
ET45 write	BOOL(5)	24+D+A	FALSE	P	MEP Recurring Read Log
ET46 write	BOOL(6)	24+D+A	FALSE	P	Ctrl Output Read Only Data
ET47 write	BOOL(7)	24+D+A	TRUE	P	Caldenar Override
ET48 write	BOOL(0)	25+D+A	FALSE	P	Feature Activation
ET49 write	BOOL(1)	25+D+A	FALSE	P	Display Output
ET50 write	BOOL(2)	25+D+A	TRUE	P	MEP Inbound Data
ET51 write	BOOL(3)	25+D+A	TRUE	P	MEP Device Configuration
ET52 write	BOOL(4)	25+D+A	TRUE	P	MEP Transaction Request
ET53 write	BOOL(5)	25+D+A	FALSE	P	MEP Transaction Response
ET54 write	BOOL(6)	25+D+A	FALSE	P	OSGP device Status
ET55 write	BOOL(7)	25+D+A	TRUE	P	OSGP device Config
ET56 write	BOOL(0)	26+D+A	TRUE	P	Load-side calibration
ET57 write	BOOL(1)	26+D+A	TRUE	P	MDTT
ET58 write	BOOL(2)	26+D+A	FALSE	P	MEA Status Extension
ET59 write	BOOL(3)	26+D+A	FALSE	P	MEP Proc Response
ET60 write	BOOL(4)	26+D+A	TRUE	P	Configurable Energy Accumulator Settings
ET61 write	BOOL(5)	26+D+A	TRUE	P	Time-Based Relay Control
ET62 write	BOOL(6)	26+D+A	FALSE	P	
ET63 write	BOOL(7)	26+D+A	FALSE	P	
ET64 write	BOOL(0)	27+D+A	FALSE	P	
ET65 write	BOOL(1)	27+D+A	FALSE	P	
ET66 write	BOOL(2)	27+D+A	FALSE	P	LP Source Mapping Table
ET67 write	BOOL(3)	27+D+A	TRUE	P	Display Source Mapping Table
ET68 write	BOOL(4)	27+D+A	TRUE	P	Critical Events
ET69 write	BOOL(5)	27+D+A	TRUE	P	Critical Event Bitmasks
ET70 write	BOOL(6)	27+D+A	FALSE	P	
ET71 write	BOOL(7)	27+D+A	FALSE	P	
Filler	UINT8	28+D+A..30+D+A	FALSE	P	

A.2 Basic Table 01 (BT01): General Manufacturer Identification

This table contains manufacturer identification information. The hardware and software version and revision numbers are hard-coded in the legally relevant software image, and readable in this table. Writing to this table does not change the hard-coded values. The convention for OSGP device version/revision numbers is to use format x.y.z where x and y represent major and minor release numbers, respectively, and z represents a build number within a release.

- Read access: Open, password not required.
- Write access: not through PLC.

Table A.3

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Manufacturer	ARRAY[4] OF CHAR	0		H	Name of OSGP device manufacturer.
Model	ARRAY[8] OF CHAR	4		H	Identifier of the OSGP device model, left-justified.
Hardware version number	UINT8	12		M	These two fields are used as a combined 2-byte packed field (offset 12 is MSB) expressing the boot ROM version number in the format x.yyz according to the following formula: Bits 15..12 = x, major version, range 0 to 9 Bits 11..5 = yy, minor version, range 0 to 99 Bits 4..0 = z, build, range 0 to 31 Examples: 3.10.21 = 0x3155
Hardware revision number	UINT8	13		M	
Software version number	UINT8	14		M	These two fields are used as a combined 2-byte packed field (offset 14 is MSB) expressing the application (external flash) version number in the format x.yyz according to the following formula: Bits 15..12 = x, major version, range 0 to 9 Bits 11..5 = yy, minor version, range 0 to 99 Bits 4..0 = z, build, range 0 to 31 Examples: 3.10.21 = 0x3155
Software revision number	UINT8	15		M	
Manufacturer serial number	ARRAY[16] OF BCD	16		H	Manufacturer's serial number. (Field is 8 bytes in length)

A.3 Basic Table 02 (BT02): Device Nameplate

This table contains information identifying the type of the OSGP device and what would be reflected on its nameplate. Values are set at factory as per customer order.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table A.4

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Electric device record:					See note.
Kh	ARRAY[6] OF CHAR	0		M	Watt-hours per revolution of the display simulated wheel, (if this feature is implemented).
Kt	ARRAY[6] OF CHAR	6		M	Watt-hours per pulse for the test LED outputs.
Input scalar	UINT8	12		M	Not supported.
Configuration	ARRAY[5] OF CHAR	13		M	OSGP device form factor. For example, 16S = Form 16S.
Frequency	UINT(0..2)	18		M	Power frequency rating code. 2 = 50 Hz. 3 = 50 Hz or 60 Hz. 4 = 60 Hz.
Number of elements	UINT(3..5)	18		M	Number of measuring elements in the OSGP device. 0 = None. 1 = 1. 2 = 2. 3 = 2,5. 4 = 3. 5 = 6. 6 = 1,5.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Base type	UINT(6..9)	18		M	OSGP device base type. 0 = None. 1 = S-base (socket). 2 = A-base (ANSI bottom connected). 3 = K-base. 4 = IEC bottom connected. 5 = Switchboard. 6 = Rack mount. 7 = B-base. 8 = P-base.
Accuracy class	UINT(10..15)	18		M	Reserved for future use.
OSGP device element voltage	UINT(0..3)	20		M	OSGP device element voltage code. 0 = None. 1 = 69,3. 2 = 72. 3 = 120. 4 = 208. 5 = 240. 6 = 277. 7 = 480. 8 = 120 through 277. 9 = 120 through 480.
Supply voltage	UINT(4..7)	20		M	External supply voltage code: 0 = Internal. 1 = 69,3 AC. 2 = 72 AC. 3 = 120 AC. 4 = 208 AC. 5 = 240 AC. 6 = 277 AC. 7 = 480 AC. 8 = 120 through 277 AC. 9 = 120 through 280 AC. 10 = 48 DC. 11 = 125 DC. 12 = 250 DC.
Maximum amperage	ARRAY[6] OF CHAR	21		M	OSGP device class max current rating.
Test amperage	ARRAY[6] OF CHAR	27		M	RMS current for main OSGP device tests.
NOTE: This entire table's content is dependent on the type of device represented by these tables, e.g. electric, gas, or water OSGP device.					

A.4 Basic Table 03 (BT03): End Device Mode Status

This table displays the presently active mode and all triggered alarms. If a value is set to 1, then that alarm is active in the OSGP device.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.5

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Unused	BOOL(0)	0	0	F	Unused.
Test mode	BOOL(1)	0	0	P	True: Test mode is activated. False: Test mode is deactivated.
Unused	BOOL(2)	0	0	F	Unused.
Filler	FILL(3..7)	0			
Unprogrammed	BOOL(0)	1		M	Reserved for internal use.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Configuration error	BOOL(1)	1		M	One internal initialization attempt failed. Retries may have succeeded. Alarm checked on power-up.
Self-check error [System Reset]	BOOL(2)	1		M	Watch-dog reset occurred. May be due to momentary voltage interruption. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
RAM failure	BOOL(3)	1		M	RAM power-up memory test failed Alarm occurs asynchronously.
ROM failure	BOOL(4)	1		M	Bootrom CRC invalid or System Image CRC invalid.
Non-volatile memory failure	BOOL(5)	1		M	Table failed power-up CRC verification or background CRC verification. Memory may have been corrupted. Alarm checked at power-up and periodically.
Clock error	BOOL(6)	1		M	Clock functions have been suspended due to OSGP device running without a battery, or loss of memory containing clock info (internal only). Alarm checked on power-up.
Measurement error	BOOL(7)	1		M	
Low battery	BOOL(8)	1		M	RTC battery is below the configured voltage in ET02. Alarm checked daily and at power-up.
Low loss potential	BOOL(9)	1		M	Not used.
Demand overload	BOOL(10)	1		M	Not used.
Power failure	BOOL(11)	1		M	Power failure occurred since this bit was last cleared. Alarm occurs asynchronously at time of power-down.
Tamper/Tilt detect [Cover Removed or Tilt detected]	BOOL(12)	1		M	The OSGP device cover has been removed, or the OSGP device has been tilted. Alarm checked every second. Tilt may be qualified by the "Tilt Timer" field in ET04. If so the Tilt detection shall occur within this period prior to a power outage.
Reverse rotation [Reverse Energy]	BOOL(13)	1		M	OSGP device has registered reverse power for 10 consecutive seconds. Alarm checked once per second.
Save-all aborted	BOOL(14)	1		M	A table save-all procedure did not complete. This alarm checked on power-up.
Disconnect switch error	BOOL(15)	1		M	Disconnect feedback disagrees with internal disconnect status variable. Disconnect operation not reliable.
Filler status 2	FILL(0..7)	3		M	
EXTSTATUS_RCD	SET(BT00.17)				Bitmask of extended alarms and statuses.
Extended status 0 [Load Profile Overflow]	BOOL(0)	4		M	Load profile memory overflow occurred, unread records have been overwritten. Alarm checked every load-profile interval.
Extended status 1 [Self-Read Occurred]	BOOL(1)	4		M	New self-read has been recorded. Alarm coincides with self-read schedule.
Extended status 2 [Disconnect Shut-Off]	BOOL(2)	4		M	This alarm indicates that control output 1 has changed state (among closed, open and locked open).
Extended status 3 [Control Relay Activated]	BOOL(3)	4		M	Control output 2 has been tripped. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 4 [Phase Loss Detected]	BOOL(4)	4		M	Phase loss detected on one or more phases. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 5 [Phase Inversion Detected]	BOOL(5)	4		M	Phase inversion detected by Data Concentrator and communicated to OSGP device. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 6 [Comms Failure]	BOOL(6)	4		M	Internal EN 14908-1 [1] communications error (buffer overflow, buffer busy, invalid command or command length, init timer expired). Alarm occurs at power-up and asynchronously.
Extended status 7 (General Error)	BOOL(7)	4		M	Reserved.
Extended status 8 [Invalid Password]	BOOL(0)	5		M	An invalid password was entered during optical or 14908.1 communications, or the wrong password for the given port was used. Alarm occurs asynchronously. Note that this alarm can occur during commissioning if encryption is disabled. Also, if this alarm occurs over the 14908.1 port while an optical user is connected, the user ID will be that of the optical user, not the 14908.1 user ID.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Extended status 9 [Remote Communications Inactive]	BOOL(1)	5		M	No explicit message was received over PLC for the last configured minutes. Only applies to meters that are commissioned.
Extended status 10 [Current Flow with No Voltage]	BOOL(2)	5		M	Current flow detected (higher than 2A) on low-voltage phase (when phase loss is detected). Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 11 [Pulse Input Channel 1]	BOOL(3)	5		M	Tamper condition detected on Pulse Input Channel 1.
Extended status 12 [Pulse Input Channel 2]	BOOL(4)	5		M	Tamper condition detected on Pulse Input Channel 2.
Extended status 13 [Software Download Failure]	BOOL(5)	5		M	CRC or Image ID error occurred during boot-up procedure. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 14 [Code Bank Changed]	BOOL(6)	5		M	New application image has been invoked. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 15 [Profile Log Backfill Failed]	BOOL(7)	5		M	Load profile was not filled at power-up because OSGP device was off for too long. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 16 [MEP Installed or Removed]	BOOL(0)	6		M	Installation or removal of the MEP card has occurred. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 17 [M-Bus Alarm]	BOOL(1)	6		M	A new alarm has been set for one or more of the paired M-Bus devices. Read the "M-Bus Device Status.Alarms" in ET14 to identify the device(s) and alarm(s) that has occurred. Alarm occurs asynchronously.
Extended status 18 [M-Bus Auto-Discovery Complete]	BOOL(2)	6		M	Auto-discovery mode has been exited. A device may have been added to the OSGP device.
Extended status 19 [Phase Rotation Changed]	BOOL(3)	6		M	Phase rotation different from original setup.
Manufacturer status 20 [Prepay credit exhausted]	BOOL(4)	6		M	Prepay total credits have run out.
Extended status 21 [Prepay warning acknowledged]	BOOL(5)	6		M	User has acknowledged the fact that prepay credit is lower than the warning threshold, and cancelled the warning by pressing the push button to disable the buzzer.
Extended status 22 [Event Log Overflow]	BOOL(6)	6			Event log is within 10 % of full capacity of unread log entries.
Extended status 23 [Mfg Log Entry Available]	BOOL(7)	6		M	Indicates there is 1 or more unread entries in one or more of the extended logs. This alarm is automatically cleared when the list pointers are updated to reflect 0 unread entries in all logs. See additional notes on reading extended logs in ET36.
Extended status 24 [Interface Change Alarm]	BOOL(0)	7		M	Indicates a change occurred to dimension and/or semantic information and the IDT or program ID has been updated.
Extended status 25 [Magnetic Tamper]	BOOL(1)	7		M	Magnetic tamper has been detected.
Extended status 26 [Access Lockout]override	BOOL(2)	7		M	The security control word override hardware has been activated. The event can indicate the control word being overridden or the override being removed; the alarm is only set when the override is on.
Extended status 27 [Power Quality Event Detected]	BOOL(3)	7		M	Power quality event (sag/surge/over-current) detected on one or more phases. Alarm occurs only at change of arguments (when any new event is detected on any phase, when any event is gone on any phase).
Extended status 28 [Event Log Unread Entries]	BOOL(4)	7			One or more unread entries exist in the event log. This alarm is cleared automatically when the list pointer is updated to reflect 0 unread entries.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Extended status 29 [THD]	BOOL(5)	7		M	THD event detected on one or more phases. Alarm occurs only at change of arguments (when any new event is detected on any phase, when any event is gone on any phase).
Extended status 30 [LP Unread Entries]	BOOL(6)	7		M	One or more unread entries exist in the load profile log. This alarm is cleared automatically when the list pointer is updated to reflect 0 unread entries.
Extended status 301 [Load side voltage with open disconnect switch]	UINT(7)	7		M	Load side voltage has been detected while the load disconnect contactor is in the open state.

A.5 Basic Table 04 (BT04): Pending Status

This table provides status of pending tables. Information within table A.6 includes table number and conditions upon which activation occurs.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.6

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Basic Pending	ARRAY[BT00.13] OF BOOL	0		M	A bit map of booleans, one per bit Basic Table. Set if the table has a pending table.
Extended Pending	ARRAY[BT00.14] OF BOOL	BT00.13		M	A bit map of booleans, one per bit Extended Table. Set if the table has a pending table.
Last Activation Time	STIME_DATE	BT00.13+BT00.14		M	Time of the last activation.
Number of Pending Activations	UINT8	BT00.13+BT00.14+5		M	Number of pending activations.
Pending Activations	ARRAY[BT00.18] OF 6-byte records:			M	An array of pending entry activation records , also called Pending Event Descriptors (PED)
Event Code	UINT(0..3)	BT00.13+BT00.14+6		M	The condition upon which the pending table becomes active as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: Based on absolute time in the "Event Storage" field later in BT04. • 1: Based on relative time in the "Event Storage" field. • 2: No meaning attached to the data so no auto activation (can be used in conjunction with BP13 and BP15 or to make all but the last partial write inert).
Self Read Flag	BOOL (4)			M	If True, the OSGP device will perform a self-read before a pending table is activated.
Demand Reset Flag	BOOL (5)			M	If True, the OSGP device will perform a demand reset before pending table is activated.
Event Storage	ARRAY[5] OF CHAR	BT00.13+BT00.14+7		M	If Event Code is 0, this is an STIME_DATE (UTC). If Event Code is 1, this is weeks/days/hours/minutes/seconds. If Event Code is 2, data is opaque.
Table		BT00.13+BT00.14+12			
Table ID	UINT(0..11)			M	Table number 0..4095
Still Pending	UINT(12)			M	Flag indicating if table is still pending (1) or not (0)

A.6 Basic Table 05 (BT05): Device Identification

This table contains miscellaneous user-specified identification information.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table A.7

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Identification	ARRAY[20] OF BCD	0		H	User-specified device identification.

A.7 Basic Table 06 (BT06): Utility Information

This table contains utility identification, location, and program information.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table A.8

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Owner name	ARRAY[20] OF CHAR	0		H	Owner name.
Utility division	ARRAY[20] OF CHAR	20		H	Utility division number.
Service point	ARRAY[20] OF BCD	40		H	ID number attached to the service point.
Electrical address	ARRAY[20] OF BCD	50		H	Electrical address for mapping purposes.
Device identification	ARRAY[20] OF BCD	60		H	Device identification.
Utility serial number	ARRAY[20] OF BCD	70		H	Utility-specified serial number.
Customer identification	ARRAY[20] OF BCD	80		H	Customer identification.
Coordinate 1	ARRAY[10] OF CHAR	90		H	General mapping coordinate.
Coordinate 2	ARRAY[10] OF CHAR	100		H	General mapping coordinate.
Coordinate 3	ARRAY[10] OF CHAR	110		H	General mapping coordinate.
Tariff id	ARRAY[8] OF CHAR	120		H	Identification of the billing tariff - not used by OSGP device.
Configuration software vendor	ARRAY[4] OF CHAR	128		H	Manufacturer of configuration software.
Software version number	UINT8	132		H	Configuration software version number.
Software revision number	UINT8	133		H	Configuration software revision number.
Programming software vendor	ARRAY[4] OF CHAR	134		H	Manufacturer of programming software.
Software version number	UINT8	138		H	Programming software version number.
Software revision number	UINT8	139		H	Programming software revision number.
Programmer name	ARRAY[10] OF CHAR	140		H	Name of most recent programmer.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Miscellaneous identification	ARRAY[30] OF CHAR	150		H	Miscellaneous identification information.

A.8 Basic Table 07 (BT07): Procedure Initiate

Table BT07 describes the header fields that occur at the beginning of each procedure request. The remaining fields are different for each procedure, depending on the input and output parameters required. For more information on how BT07 is used with OSGP device procedures, see clause 9.13 Procedure invocation.

- Read access: OMAK.

NOTE: While OMAK read access is granted for this table, restriction of full read operation for BT07 and BT08 may prevent PLC reads due to buffer overrun.

- Write access: OMAK.

Table A.9

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Procedure number	UINT(0..11)	0		H	Procedure to be executed.
Response handling	UINT(12..15)	0	0	H	"Post response on completion" is the only option currently supported.
Sequence number	UINT8	2		H	Controlled by host to prevent duplicate actions.

A.9 Basic Table 08 (BT08): Procedure Response

Table BT08 describes the header fields that occur at the beginning of each procedure response. The remaining fields are different for each procedure, depending on the input and output parameters required. For more information on how BT08 is used with OSGP device procedures, see clause 9.13 Procedure invocation.

- Read access: OMAK.

NOTE: While OMAK read access is granted for this table, restriction of full read operation for BT07 and BT08 may prevent PLC reads due to buffer overrun.

- Write access: None.

Table A.10

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Procedure number	UINT(0..11)	0		M	Procedure last executed.
Filler	FILL(12..15)	0			
Sequence number	UINT8	2		M	Confirms sequence number sent in BT07.
Result code	UINT8	3		M	The result code returned. For more information, see clause 9.13.
...					Remaining fields (if any) are detailed in each procedure below

A.10 Basic Table 10 (BT10): Dimension Sources Limiting

This table lists the dimensions of tables 12 through 16, used for describing measurement sources.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.11

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Power fail exclusion	BOOL(0)	0	TRUE	P	Exclusion of demand calculations for some period of time immediately after a power failure is supported in the OSGP device.
Reset exclusion	BOOL(1)	0	TRUE	P	Demand reset is supported in the OSGP device.
Block demand	BOOL(2)	0	TRUE	P	Block demand is supported in the OSGP device.
Sliding demand	BOOL(3)	0	TRUE	P	Sliding demand is supported in the OSGP device.
Thermal demand	BOOL(4)	0	FALSE	F	Thermal demand is not supported in the OSGP device.
Set 1 constants	BOOL(5)	0	TRUE	F	One set of constants in BT15 is supported in the OSGP device.
Set 2 constants	BOOL(6)	0	FALSE	F	A second set of constants is not supported in the OSGP device.
Filler	FILL(7..7)	0		F	
Number of UOM entries	UINT8	1	41	P	Number of measurement entries.
Number of demand control entries	UINT8	2	8	P	Number of demand control entries in BT13.
Data control length	UINT8	3	0	F	Not supported.
Number of data control entries	UINT8	4	0	F	Not supported.
Number of constants entries	UINT8	5	1	P	Number of constant records.
Constants selector	UINT8	6	2	F	Selector for record structure used in BT15: 2 = Electric constants.
Number of sources	UINT8	7	177	P	Total number of data sources measured and calculated in the OSGP device, including the standard source IDs of BT16 (up to 255), the extended source IDs.

A.11 Basic Table 12 (BT12): Unit of Measure Entry

This table defines the attributes of the measurement sources in the device. For the complete list of measurement sources, see clause A.14.1 Measurement Source Definition Records for complete list of display sources.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.12

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Array[BT10.1] of UINT32:					
ID code	UINT(0..7)	0		F	<p>Identifies the physical quantity of interest. Note that because the unit of measure record includes a time base indicator, some of the units have an extra time factor that is canceled out by the unit of measure record time base indicator.</p> <p>Power:</p> <p>0 = Active power - W. 1 = Reactive power - Var. 2 = Apparent power - VA. 3 = Phasor power - VA = $\sqrt{W^2 + Var^2}$. 4 = Quantity power - Q(60). 5 = Quantity power - Q(45). 6 = Reserved. 7 = Reserved.</p> <p>Voltage:</p> <p>8 = RMS volts. 9 = Average volts. 10 = RMS volts squared (V2). 11 = Instantaneous volts.</p> <p>Current:</p> <p>12 = RMS amps. 13 = Average current. 14 = RMS amps squared (I2). 15 = Instantaneous current.</p> <p>Percent total harmonic distortion:</p> <p>16 = T.H.D. V (IEEE-Electrical Engineers). 17 = T.H.D. I (IEEE). 18 = T.H.D. V (IC-Industry Canada). 19 = T.H.D. I (IC-Industry Canada).</p> <p>Event Codes:</p> <p>50 = Power outages. 51 = Number of demand resets. 52 = Number of times programmed. 53 = Number of minutes on batter carryover.</p> <p>Phase Angles:</p> <p>20 = V-VA, voltage phase angle. 21 = Vx-Vy, where x and y are phases defined in phase selector. 22 = I-VA, current phase angle. 23 = Ix-Iy, where x and y are phases defined in phase selector. 24 = Power factor computed using apparent power, ID Code = 2. 25 = Power factor computed using phasor power, ID Code = 3. 26 = Reserved. 27 = Reserved. 28 = Reserved.</p> <p>Time:</p> <p>29 = Time of day. 30 = Date. 31 = Time of day and date. 32 = Interval timer. 33 = Frequency. 34 = Counter. 35 = Sense input (T/F). 36..39 = Reserved. 40 = Voltage sag. 41 = Voltage swells. 42 = Power outage. 43 = Voltage excursion low. 44 = Voltage excursion high. 45 = Normal voltage level. 46 = Voltage unbalance. 47 = Voltage T.H.D. excess. 48 = Current T.H.D. excess. 49..63 Reserved.</p>

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Time base	UINT(8..10)	0		F	Indicates the measurement method with respect to time: 0 = Quantity of commodity or usage rate, values have the units stated in the ID Code x Hour (energy units). 1 = Instantaneous (sampled). 2 = Period based (power, RMS). 3 = Sub-block average demand, most recent averaging demand sub-interval values (demand). 4 = Block average demand, with period greater than or equal to the Sub-block average demand period (demand). 5 = Net buOMAK quantity of commodity, integral of commodity usage rate over a specified period of, values have the units stated in the ID Code x Hour (energy). 6 = Thermal quantity (demand). 7 = Event quantity (number of occurrences of an event).
Multiplier	UINT(11..13)	0		F	Scaling value to apply to the value after reading from the OSGP device: 0 = 1. 1 = 100. 2 = 1000. 3 = 1000000. 4 = 1000000000. 5 = 0.01. 6 = 0.001. 7 = 0.000001.
Q1	BOOL(14)	0		F	Indication that the value lies in quadrant 1.
Q2	BOOL(15)	0		F	Indication that the value lies in quadrant 2.
Q3	BOOL(16)	0		F	Indication that the value lies in quadrant 3.
Q4	BOOL(17)	0		F	Indication that the value lies in quadrant 4.
Net flow	BOOL(18)	0		F	Identifies the manner in which the quadrants specified are being summed: False = Quantity is added positively regardless of the direction of flow. True = Net of delivered minus received, where watts are delivered in quadrants 1 and 4, received in quadrants 2 and 3; and Vars are delivered in quadrants 1 and 2, received in quadrants 3 and 4.
Segmentation	UINT(19..21)	0		F	Phase measurement association: 0 = Not phase related or all phases present. 1 = Phase A to B. 2 = Phase B to C. 3 = Phase C to A. 4 = Neutral to ground, or no phase information. 5 = Phase A to Neutral. 6 = Phase B to Neutral. 7 = Phase C to Neutral.
Harmonic	UINT(22..22)	0		F	0 = Value is the entire signal unfiltered. 1 = Value is a harmonic component of an associated source.
Filler	FILL(23..30)	0		F	
Not standard defined	BOOL(31)	0		F	Indication that the value does not follow the standard definition in the manner outlined in this table.

A.12 Basic Table 13 (BT13): Demand Control

This table lists the configured demand settings. For background information on demand metering, see clause 8.15 Demand Metering (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.13

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Reset Exclusion	UINT8	0		M	Demand reset exclusion in truncated minutes as configured by ET40. This affects sequential demand resets of the same type and affects each reset method individually. This is cancelled by power outages.
Power Fail Recognition time	UINT8	1		M	Not supported.
Power Fail Exclusion	UINT8	2		M	Demand calculation exclusion after power fail in truncated minutes as configured by ET40.
Cold_Load_Pickup	UINT8	3		M	Not supported.
Interval Value	Array[BT10.2] of 2 byte record:				Demand sub-interval and interval multiplier for each demand interval.
Sub Interval	UINT8	4		M	Demand sub-interval in minutes as configured by ET40. This is always the same value for all configured demand registers.
Interval Multiplier	UINT8	5		M	Demand interval multiplier in minutes as configured by ET40; sub-interval x interval multiplier => demand interval. This always be the same value for all configured demand registers.

A.13 Basic Table 15 (BT15): Constants

This table lists the metering constants used and applied to data in the OSGP device.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table A.14

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Electric constants:					(see note)
Multiplier	NI_FMAT1	0		H	Value of multiplier adjustment applied to OSGP device data.
Offset	NI_FMAT1	4		H	Value of addition/subtraction adjustment applied to OSGP device data.
Applied	BOOL(0)	8	FALSE	H	Constants in the table are applied to OSGP device data.
Filler	FILL(1..7)	8			
Ratio F	NI_FMAT1	9		H	Current transformer (CT) ratio.
Ratio P	NI_FMAT1	13		H	Voltage transformer (VT) ratio.
NOTE: This entire table's content is dependent on the type of device represented by these tables, eg. electric or gas OSGP device.					

A.14 Basic Table 16 (BT16): Source Definition

This table lists the general type of each measurement data source. This table defines all of the metrological data that is measured or calculated in the OSGP device, ordered by source ID (i.e. order of sources as they appear in BT 12, if Meas=false that record is skipped when matching BT16 with BT12). Tables and procedures containing settings and/or readings for the following functions reference this list of metering sources:

- Summations.
- Present Values.
- Load Profile, including all mapped sources.
- Display.

Additional sources, not listed here, can be configured for display. See clause A.14.1 Measurement Source Definition Records for complete list of display sources.

Source IDs 112 to 163 inclusive in BT16 are called "mapped sources", see note 3 in clause A.14.1.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Measurement Source Definition Record Description: Array[BT10.7] of UINT8.

Table A.15

Field Name	Type	Offset	VCI	Description
Unit of measure (Meas)	BOOL(0)	0	F	True= A Unit of Measure entry exists in BT12 for this source, it is a measurement register. FALSE = A Unit of Measure entry in BT12 does not exist for this source
Demand control (DemCtrl)	BOOL(1)	0	P	Not supported.
Data control (DataCtrl)	BOOL(2)	0	F	Not supported.
Constants (Const)	BOOL(3)	0	F	True = The Constants (BT15) entry is associated with this source FALSE = The Constants (BT15) entry is not associated with this source.
Pulse	BOOL(4)	0	F	TRUE = The source is in engineering units FALSE = The source is in pulse units.
Applied	BOOL(5)	0	F	TRUE = The entry in the Constants table (BT15) has not been applied to the source FALSE = The entry in the Constants table (BT15) has been applied to the source.
Filler	FILL(6..7)	0		

A.14.1 Measurement Source Definition Records

An A, B, C, or ABC in Source Name indicates a phase value. A Q1, Q2, Q3, or Q4 in Source Name is an energy quadrant indicator value.

The following table assigns a number (source id) to all register values that can be selected for display, load profile, and other logging features.

EXAMPLE: In order to configure the OSGP device display to show Fwd Active energy and Export Reactive energy, one would configure BT33 (display config table) with source ids 0 and 3.

Table A.16

Source #	Source Name	Meas	DemCtrl	DataCtrl	Const	Pulse	Applied	RefTable	RefTable Offset	Coin Select?
0	Fwd Active Wh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	0	Y
1	Rev Active Wh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	4	Y
2	Import Reactive Varh ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	8	Y
3	Export Reactive Varh ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	12	Y
4	Power Off Minutes	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	16	Y
5	Power Outage Qty	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	20	Y
6	Fwd+Rev Active Wh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	24	Y

Source #	Source Name	Meas	DemCtrl	DataCtrl	Const	Pulse	Applied	RefTable	RefTable Offset	Coin Select?
7	Fwd-Rev Active Wh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	28	Y
8	Fwd Active W ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 0	Y
9	Rev Active W ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 4	Y
10	Import Reactive Var ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 8	Y
11	Export Reactive Var ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 12	Y
12	RMS Current A	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 16	Y
13	RMS Current B	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 20	Y
14	RMS Current C	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 24	Y
15	RMS Voltage A	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 28	Y
16	RMS Voltage B	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 32	Y
17	RMS Voltage C	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 36	Y
18	Power Factor A	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 40	Y
19	Frequency	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 44	Y
20	VA Power ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 48	Y
21	Power Factor B	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 52	Y
22	Power Factor C	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 56	Y
23	Sin phase angle (A)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 60	Y
24	Sin phase angle (B)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 64	Y
25	Sin phase angle (C)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 68	Y
26	Channel 0 pulse input	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	BT23	32	Y
27	Channel 1 pulse input	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	BT23	36	Y
28	Error Counter	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	BT23	40	Y
29	T0 Fwd Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	44	
30	T0 Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	48	
31	T0 Import Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	52	
32	T0 Export Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	56	
33	T0 Power Off Minutes	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE		60	
34	T0 Power Outage Qty	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE		64	
35	T0 Fwd+Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	68	
36	T0 Fwd-Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	72	
37	T0 Channel 0 pulse input	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		76	
38	T0 Channel 1 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		80	

Source #	Source Name	Meas	DemCtrl	DataCtrl	Const	Pulse	Applied	RefTable	RefTable Offset	Coin Select?
39	T0 Error Counter	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE		84	
40	T1 Fwd Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	88	
41	T1 Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	92	
42	T1 Import Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	96	
43	T1 Export Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	100	
44	T1 Power Off Minutes	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE			
45	T1 Power Outage Qty	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE			
46	T1 Fwd+Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	112	
47	T1 Fwd-Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	116	
48	T1 Channel 0 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			
49	T1 Channel 1 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			
50	T1 Error Counter	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE			
51	T2 Fwd Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	132	
52	T2 Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	136	
53	T2 Import Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	140	
54	T2 Export Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	144	
55	T2 Power Off Minutes	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE			
56	T2 Power Outage Qty	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE			
57	T2 Fwd+Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	156	
58	T2 Fwd-Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	160	
59	T2 Channel 0 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			
60	T2 Channel 1 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			
61	T2 Error Counter	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE			
62	T3 Fwd Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	176	
63	T3 Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	180	
64	T3 Import Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	184	
65	T3 Export Reactive VARh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	188	
66	T3 Power Off Minutes	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE			
67	T3 Power Outage Qty	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE			

Source #	Source Name	Meas	DemCtrl	DataCtrl	Const	Pulse	Applied	RefTable	RefTable Offset	Coin Select?
68	T3 Fwd+Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	200	
69	T3 Fwd-Rev Active Wh ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	204	
70	T3 Channel 0 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			
71	T3 Channel 1 pulse input	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			
72	T3 Error Counter	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE			
73	MEP Dev 1 Counter 1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
74	MEP Dev 1 Counter 2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
75	MEP Dev 2 Counter 1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
76	MEP Dev 2 Counter 2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
77	MEP Dev 3 Counter 1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
78	MEP Dev 3 Counter 2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
79	MEP Dev 4 Counter 1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
80	MEP Dev 4 Counter 2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	N/A		
81	Fwd Active W ABC post CT/VT ratio	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 72	Y
82	Rev Active W ABC post CT/VT ratio	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 76	Y
83	Import VAR ABC post CT/VT ratio	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 80	Y
84	Export VAR ABC post CT/VT ratio	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 84	Y
85	Unused	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
86	Unused	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
87	Unused	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
88	Present Dmd 1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	0	
89	Present Dmd 2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	4	
90	Present Dmd 3	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	8	
91	Present Dmd 4	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	12	
92	Present Dmd 5	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	16	
93	Present Dmd 6	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	20	
94	Present Dmd 7	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	24	
95	Present Dmd 8	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	28	
96	Previous Dmd 1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	0	Y
97	Previous Dmd 2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	4	Y
98	Previous Dmd 3	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	8	Y
99	Previous Dmd 4	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	12	Y
100	Previous Dmd 5	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	16	Y
101	Previous Dmd 6	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	20	Y
102	Previous Dmd 7	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	24	Y
103	Previous Dmd 8	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	ET39	28	Y
104	Q1 Reactive VAr ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 88	Y
105	Q2 Reactive VAr ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 92	Y
106	Q3 Reactive VAr ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 96	Y
107	Q4 Reactive VAr ABC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT28	BT11.2 × 4 + 100	Y

Source #	Source Name	Meas	DemCtrl	DataCtrl	Const	Pulse	Applied	RefTable	RefTable Offset	Coin Select?
108	Q1 Reactive VArh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	44	Y
109	Q2 Reactive VArh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	48	Y
110	Q3 Reactive VArh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	52	Y
111	Q4 Reactive VArh ABC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	BT23	56	Y
112..163	Mapped Sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Below		
164	Min Voltage A	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
165	Min Voltage B	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
166	Min Voltage C	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
167	Max Voltage A	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
168	Max Voltage B	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
169	Max Voltage C	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
170	Max Active Fwd Power ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
171	Max Active Rev Power ABC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
172	Max Reactive Power Q1	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
173	Max Reactive Power Q2	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
174	Max Reactive Power Q3	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
175	Max Reactive Power Q4	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		
176	Time Stamp Previous Source	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	N/A		

NOTE 1: The minimum voltage source will be 0 if there has been a power outage or brown out during the interval and the time stamp will be that of the first power down in the interval.

NOTE 2: The time stamp previous source is stored in the form DDHHMMSS. For example, if the minimum voltage occurred on the 13th of the month at 5:33:24, then the time stamp is stored as decimal value 13 053 324.

NOTE 3: Mapped sources are used to refer to an extended source ID in another table. This table is dependent on the user of the source IDs. For Load Profile (LP), it is ET66. For the display, it is ET67. To determine which extended source ID to use, take the 8-bit source ID and subtract 112. So, for the display, a source ID of 113 would indicate index 1 of ET67.

A.14.2 Extended Source IDs

Source IDs 112 to 163 are used for mapped source IDs. This mechanism is used to map additional sources that, if enumerated, would exceed the capacity of BT16. Source IDs 112..163 correspond to table entries 0..51 of ET66 and ET67, which specify additional two byte source IDs called 'extended source IDs'.

The extended source ID is encoded as follows:

Type 0 (Standard)	Data:	4-bit sub-type, 8-bit data.
Type 1 (MEP)	Data:	4-bit MEP index, 8-bit channel number.
Type 2 (Demand)	Data:	2-bit sub-type, 6-bit qualifier, 4-bit index.
Type 3 (Misc)	Data:	4-bit sub-type, 4-bit qualifier, 4-bit index.
Type 4 (MDT)	Data:	4-bit MEA index, 3-bit spare, 5-bit MDT.

Note that the bit definitions above are MSB to LSB for the 16-bit source ID. For example, a demand source ID with sub-type 1, qualifier 3 and index 15 would have the value 0x243F.

Type 0 specifics:

Table A.17

Sub-type	Data
Standard Source ID (0)	The standard source ID. Cannot be a mapped source ID.

Type 2 specifics:

Table A.18

Sub-type	Qualifier	Index
Cumulative Demand (0)	Demand Register (0 based)	Tier
Continuous Cumulative Demand (1)	Demand Register (0 based)	Tier
Maximum Demand (2)	Demander Register (0 based)	Tier

Note that a tier value of 0 means total of all tiers while a tier value of 1 means the first tier and so on.

Type 3 specifics:

Table A.19

Sub-type	Qualifier	Index
Reactive Varh ABC (0)	Quadrant (0..3)	Tier

A.15 Basic Table 20 (BT20): Dimension Register

This table lists the maximum dimensions for the tables in this decade that contain the measured values registers.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.20

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Season information field	BOOL(0)	0	TRUE	F	OSGP device reports the appropriate season in tables in this decade.
Date time field	BOOL(1)	0	TRUE	F	OSGP device reports date and time in tables in this decade.
Demand reset counter	BOOL(2)	0	TRUE	P	OSGP device reports the count of the number of demand resets that have occurred since billing registers were last cleared.
Demand reset lockout	BOOL(3)	0	TRUE	P	OSGP device supports a configurable lockout period for sequential demand resets.
Cumulative demand	BOOL(4)	0	TRUE	P	Cumulative demand is supported.
Continuous cumulative demand	BOOL(5)	0	TRUE	P	Continuous cumulative demand is supported.
Time remaining	BOOL(6)	0	FALSE	P	Reporting time remaining in the demand interval.
Filler	FILL(7..7)	0	0		
Self-read inhibit overflow	BOOL(0)	1	FALSE	F	OSGP device does not inhibit self-reads once a memory overflow occurs.
Self-read sequence number	BOOL(1)	1	TRUE	P	A 2-byte sequence number is maintained within BT26 after demand is configured.
Daily self-read	BOOL(2)	1	TRUE	F	Daily self-reads are supported, programmable via the TOU Calendar table, BT54.
Weekly self-read	BOOL(3)	1	TRUE	F	Weekly self-reads are supported, programmable via the TOU Calendar table, BT54.
Self-read demand reset	UINT(4..5)	1	0	P	OSGP device does not automatically perform either a self-read with every demand reset, or a demand reset with every self-read.
Filler	FILL(6..7)	1	0	F	
Number of self-reads	UINT8	2	253	P	OSGP device supports up to this many self-read entries in BT26.
Number of summations	UINT8	3	15	P	OSGP device records 11 accumulations in BT23. For more information, see tables BT22 and BT23.
Number of demands	UINT8	4	8	P	Number of demand registers supported in the OSGP device.
Number of coincident values	UINT8	5	16	P	Total number of coincident values supported.
Number of occurrences	UINT8	6	1	P	Number of max demands reported for each demand register.
Number of tiers	UINT8	7	4	P	OSGP device supports 4 TOU tiers (rates).
Number of present demands	UINT8	8	8	P	Number of maximum present demands supported.
Number of present values	UINT8	9	26	P	The number of instantaneous measurement values recorded in the OSGP device. For a description of the present values, see tables BT27 and BT28.

A.16 Basic Table 21 (BT21): Actual Register

This table lists the actual dimensions for the tables in this decade that contain the measured values registers.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.21

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Season information field	BOOL(0)	0	TRUE	F	OSGP device reports the appropriate season in tables in this decade.
Date time field	BOOL(1)	0	TRUE	F	OSGP device reports date and time in tables in this decade.
Demand reset counter	BOOL(2)	0		M	Count of the number of demand resets that have occurred since billing registers were last cleared: True if included in billing data. False if not included in billing data.
Demand reset lock	BOOL(3)	0		M	OSGP device supports a configurable lockout period for sequential demand resets.
Cumulative demand	BOOL(4)	0		M	True if cumulative demand is configured, and False if not.
Continuous cumulative demand	BOOL(5)	0		M	True if continuous cumulative demand is configured, and False if not.
Time remaining	BOOL(6)	0	False	P	Not currently implemented.
Filler	FILL(7..7)	0	0		
Self-read inhibit overflow	BOOL(0)	1	False	F	OSGP device does not inhibit self-reads once a memory overflow occurs.
Self-read sequence number	BOOL(1)	1	False	P	OSGP device does not provide a 4-byte sequence number with self-reads. However, a 2-byte sequence number is maintained within BT26.
Daily self-read	BOOL(2)	1	True	F	Daily self-reads are supported, programmable via the TOU Calendar table, BT54.
Weekly self-read	BOOL(3)	1	True	F	Weekly self-reads are supported, programmable via the TOU Calendar table, BT54.
Self-read demand reset	UINT(4..5)	1	0	P	OSGP device does not automatically perform either a self-read with every demand reset, or a demand reset with every self-read.
Filler	FILL(6..7)	1	0	F	
Number of self-reads	UINT8	2	0..BT20.2	M	Number of self-read entries presently configured (MFG default 12).
Number of summations	UINT8	3	11 or BT20.3	M	Number of accumulations reported in BT23. Changeable by demand configuration For a description of the summations, see tables BT22 and BT23.
Number of demands	UINT8	4	0..BT20.4	M	Number of demand registers presently configured.
Number of coincident values	UINT8	5	0..BT20.5	M	Total number of coincident values presently configured.
Number of occurrences	UINT8	6	0..BT20.6	M	Number of max demands reported for each demand register.
Number of tiers	UINT8	7	BT20.7	M	OSGP device supports 4 TOU tiers (rates).
Number of present demands	UINT8	8	0..BT20.8	M	Number of present demands configured.
Number of present values	UINT8	9	BT20.9	M	The number of instantaneous measurement values recorded in the OSGP device. For a description of the present values, see tables BT27 and BT28.

A.17 Basic Table 22 (BT22): Data Selection

This table lists the measurement sources (by number) that are recorded in BT23.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.22

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Summation sources	ARRAY[BT21.3] of UINT8	0		M	List of source identification numbers for each summation. For a description of the summations, see BT23 "Current Register Data".
Demand Select	ARRAY[BT21.4] of UINT8	BT21.3		M	List of source identification number for the demand sources.
Min Max Flags	SET((BT21..4 +7) /8)	BT21.3 + BT21.4		M	A set of bit flags corresponding to each demand source, indicating whether it is a minimum or maximum demand. False = minimum True = maximum
Coincident Select	ARRAY[BT21.5] of UINT8	BT21.3 + BT21.4 + ((BT21.4 +7) /8)		M	A list of sources that can be collected with each demand measurement
Coincident Demand Assoc	ARRAY[BT21.5] of UINT8	BT21.3 + BT21.4 + ((BT21.4 +7) /8) + BT21.5		M	An index into Demand Select identifying the demand with which this coincident value is associated.

A.18 Basic Table 23 (BT23): Current Register Data

This table contains the recorded energy accumulations for the totals and all 4 TOU tiers.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

NOTE 1: Proper interpretation of the registers and offsets in this table relies on reading BT21 first to determine the presently configured dimensions of this table.

NOTE 2: NI_FMAT1 is defined in BT00.2.

Table A.23

Symbol	Value
A	IF BT21.0.2 THEN 1 ELSE 0
B	A + 4×BT21.3
C	B + BT21.4×DmdRcd
D	C + BT21.5×CoinRcd

Table A.24

Number	Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
	IF BT21.0.2 THEN number Demand Resets	UINT8	0		M	The number of demand resets executed by the OSGP device.
Total Data Block: Summations, Demands, and Coincidents						
Summations: Array[[BT20.3] of NI_FMAT1						Measurement accumulations for totals. These values are never reset in the fiel).
0	Fwd Active Wh ABC	NI_FMAT1	A		M	
1	Rev Active Wh ABC	NI_FMAT1	A+4		M	
2	Import Reactive VARh ABC	NI_FMAT1	A+8		M	
3	Export Reactive VARh ABC	NI_FMAT1	A+12		M	
4	Power Outage Duration	NI_FMAT1	A+16		M	The power outage duration in seconds. This field not populated in tier groups
5	Power Outage Qty	NI_FMAT1	A+20		M	This field not populated in tier groups.
6	Fwd+Rev Active Wh ABC	NI_FMAT1	A+24		M	
7	Fwd-Rev Active Wh ABC	NI_FMAT1	A+28		M	Result clamped at 0.
8	Pulse input 1	NI_FMAT1	A+32		M	
9	Pulse input 2	NI_FMAT1	A+36		M	
10	Error counter	NI_FMAT1	A+40		M	The error counter increments by 1 every instance of one the following alarms: RAM failure Non-volatile memory failure Clock error Measurement error Tamper detect Save-all aborted
11	Reactive VARh Q1	NI_FMAT1	A+44		M	Reactive energy for quadrant 1.
12	Reactive VARh Q2	NI_FMAT1	A+48		M	Reactive energy for quadrant 2.
13	Reactive VARh Q3	NI_FMAT1	A+52		M	Reactive energy for quadrant 3.
14	Reactive VARh Q4	NI_FMAT1	A+56		M	Reactive energy for quadrant 4.
Demands: ARRAY[BT21.4] of DmdRcd:						
DmdRcd:						
	IF BT21.0.1 THEN Event Time	ARRAY[BT21.6] of STIME_DATE	B		M	Local time stamp of the demand measurement.
	IF BT21.0.4 THEN Cumulative Demand	NI_FMAT1	B + 5×BT21.6		M	Cumulative demand measurement.
	IF BT21.0.5 THEN Contin Cum Demand	NI_FMAT1	B + 5×BT21.6 + 4		M	Continuous cumulative demand measurement.
	Demand	ARRAY[BT21.6] of NI_FMAT2	B + 5×BT21.6 + 8		M	Demand measurements.
Coincidents: ARRAY[BT21.5] of CoinRcd:						
CoinRcd:						
	Coincidents	ARRAY[BT21.6] of NI_FMAT2	C		M	The selected sources collected with the demand measurements. The order of coincidents matches the order of demand registers.
Tier Data Block: Array[BT21.7] Recordsets of BT23.TotalDataBlock						
	Summations		D		M	

Number	Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
	Demands				M	
	Coincidents				M	

A.19 Basic Table 24 (BT24): Previous Season Data

This table is a snapshot of the current register data (BT23) taken at the time of the last season change.

NOTE: ET54.2 holds the BIDN in effect at the time this table was updated and may be read along with this table in order to correctly interpret the contents.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.25

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Time and date	STIME_DATE	0		M	Time and date when this data was captured.
Season	UINT8	5		M	Season represented in this snapshot.
RegisterDataRcd = BT23		6			Snapshot of Total and Tier summations, demand.

A.20 Basic Table 25 (BT25): Previous Demand Reset Data

This table contains the previous demand data recorded at the last demand reset for the totals and all 4 TOU tiers.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

NOTE: The data in this table is a read only copy of the latest entry recorded in ET41 (Demand Reset History Log). When the latest demand reset data in ET41 is modified, the BT25 data will change along with that. When ET41 is reset, the header fields (time/date, season, and number of demand resets) of BT25 will appear reset (all zeros) as well.

Table A.26

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Time and date	STIME_DATE	0		M	Time and date when this data was captured.
Season	UINT8	5		M	Season represented in this snapshot.
RegisterDataRcd = BT23		6			Snapshot of Total and Tier summations, demand.

A.21 Basic Table 26 (BT26): Self Read Data

This table is a snapshot of the current register data (BT23) taken at programmed intervals of time. Self-read intervals are programmable via the TOU Calendar (BT54).

- Read access: OMAK.

- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.27

Number	Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
	Order	BOOL(0)	0	False	F	Self read records are transported in ascending order (N is older than N+1).
	Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	This flag is set when the selfread memory has over flowed, causing old data to be overwritten.
	List type	BOOL(2)	0	True	F	The self-read list is a circular queue. Set to False if the maximum number of entries is 0)
	Inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	False	F	The OSGP device does not inhibit new entries when overflow occurs.
	Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
	Number of valid entries	UINT8	1		M	Number of self read records with valid data. Range is 0..BT21.2 (ie. the value of the "Number of Self-Reads" field in BT21.
	Last entry element	UINT8	2		M	Array element of the most recent valid self read entry. Range is 0..BT21.2.
	Last entry sequence number	UINT16	3		M	Sequence number of the most recent self read operation. This value is never reset.
	Number of unread entries	UINT8	5		M,H	Number of self read records that have not been read. This field is incremented by the OSGP device and decremented by the host as records are read. Range is 0..BT21.2.
Self read entries: Array[BT21.2] of SelfReadDataRecord						
SelfReadDataRecord:						
	IF BT21.4 != 0 then Bldg Iface Def number (BIDN)	UINT16	6		M	This field holds the BIDN for this entry. See clause D.33 Extended Procedure 32 (EP32) (2080): Billing Dimension Configuration for more information on BIDN.
	Time and date	STIME_DATE	6 (+2)		M	Time and date (BT55) when this data was captured.
	Season	UINT8	11 (+2)		M	Season represented in this snapshot.
	RegisterDataRcd = BT23		12 (+2)			Snapshots of Total and Tier summations and demand.

A.22 Basic Table 27 (BT27): Present Register Selection

This table lists the instantaneous measurement sources (by number) that are recorded in BT28.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.28

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Present demand sources	ARRAY[BT21.8] of UINT8	0		F	The list of source identifiers included in present demand measurements.
Present value sources	ARRAY[BT21.9] of UINT8	BT21.8		F	The list of source identification numbers for each instantaneous measurement value. For a description of the present values, see clause A.23.

A.23 Basic Table 28 (BT28): Present Register Data

This table contains the recorded instantaneous measurement values.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Note for computing offsets in this table:

- If BT21.0.6 = True then A = 3 else A = 0.

Table A.29

Number	Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
	Present Demands: ARRAY[BT21.8] of PresDmdRcd:					
	PresDmdRcd:					
	IF BT21.0.6 THEN Time Remaining	TIME	0		M	Time remaining to the end of the present demand interval.
	Demand value	NI_FMAT2	3		M	The present demand value. (see note)
Present Value #	Present values: ARRAY[BT21.9] of NI_FMAT1					
0	Fwd Active W ABC	NI_FMAT1	(A+4) × BT21.8		M	
1	Rev Active W ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
2	Import Reactive VAr ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
3	Export Reactive VAr ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
4	RMS Current (mA) A	NI_FMAT1			M	
5	RMS Current (mA) B	NI_FMAT1			M	
6	RMS Current (mA) C	NI_FMAT1			M	
7	RMS Voltage (mV) A	NI_FMAT1			M	
8	RMS Voltage (mV) B	NI_FMAT1			M	
9	RMS Voltage (mV) C	NI_FMAT1			M	
10	Power Factor A (1/1000)	NI_FMAT1			M	
11	Frequency (mHz)	NI_FMAT1			M	
12	VA ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
13	Power Factor B (1/1000)	NI_FMAT1			M	
14	Power Factor C (1/1000)	NI_FMAT1			M	
15	Sin(PA) A (1/1000)	NI_FMAT1			M	
16	Sin(PA) B (1/1000)	NI_FMAT1			M	
17	Sin(PA) C (1/1000)	NI_FMAT1			M	
18	Fwd Active W ABC multiply CT/VT ratio if enabled	NI_FMAT1			M	
19	Rev Active W ABC multiply CT/VT ratio if enabled	NI_FMAT1			M	
20	Import Reactive VAr ABC multiply CT/VT ratio if enabled	NI_FMAT1			M	

Number	Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
21	Export Reactive VAr ABC multiply CT/VT ratio if enabled	NI_FMAT1			M	
22	Q1 Reactive Var ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
23	Q2 Reactive Var ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
24	Q3 Reactive Var ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
25	Q4 Reactive Var ABC	NI_FMAT1			M	
NOTE: For correct interpretation of this value, you should also read the preset demand calculation type in ET40.4.0.						

A.24 Basic Table 30 (BT30): Dimension Display

This table lists the maximum dimensions of fields and tables in this decade that control the display.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.30

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
On time	BOOL(0)	0	True	F	Programmable on-time is supported.
Off time	BOOL(1)	0	False	F	Programmable off-time is not supported.
Hold time	BOOL(2)	0	False	P	Programmable hold-time is not supported.
Filler	FILL(3..7)	0			
Number of display sources	UINT16	1	962	P	The number of measurement sources that can be shown on the OSGP device display.
Width display sources	UINT8	3	2	F	Number of display sources is described by 2 bytes.
Number of primary list items	UINT16	4	30	P	The primary display list can contain 30 sources.
Number of primary lists	UINT8	6	1	P	1 normal list.
Number of secondary list item	UINT16	7	0	P	Secondary display is not supported.
Number of secondary lists	UINT8	9	0	P	Secondary display is not supported.

A.25 Basic Table 33 (BT33): Primary Display List

This table is used to configure what items show in what order and for how long on the OSGP device display.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.31

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Primary Display List	ARRAY[BT30.6] of DispListDescRcd				
DispListDescRcd:					
On time	UINT(0..3)	0	6	H	The interval that each item is displayed, in seconds. This field has a range of 6 seconds to 15 seconds. Setting this field to zero disables the automatic display scrolling feature and requires the push button to advance to the next display list item.
Off time	UINT(4..7)	0	0	F	Not implemented.
Hold time	UINT(0..3)	1	0	P	Not implemented.
Default list	UINT(4..7)	1	1	F	First group of display sources listed below up to source BT33-2 -1 pertain to Normal mode. Value 1 = normal display.
Number list items	UINT8	2	3	H	Number of items to display in normal mode.
Display sources:	ARRAY[BT30.4] OF UINT16	3	0x2000 0x2001 0x0000	H	The high byte specifies list category and the low byte specifies data register to display. For details on how to set these bytes, see clause 8.9 Display (optional).

A.26 Basic Table 50 (BT50): Dimension Time and TOU

This table lists the dimensions of tables and parameters within tables BT50 through BT55.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.

Table A.32

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
TOU self read	BOOL(0)	0	True	F	OSGP device supports scheduling of self-reads within TOU calendar.
Season self read	BOOL(1)	0	True	F	OSGP device supports scheduling of self-reads with season change.
Season demand reset	BOOL(2)	0	False	P	OSGP device does not support automatic demand reset with season change.
Season change armed	BOOL(3)	0	False	F	OSGP device does not support arming season change to coincide with the next demand reset.
Sort dates	BOOL(4)	0	False	F	OSGP device does not require the non-recurring dates to be pre-sorted when received.
Anchor date	BOOL(5)	0	False	F	OSGP device does not support the anchor date format of RDATE data type.
Filler	FILL(6..7)	0			
Daylight saving time auto	BOOL(0)	1	False	F	OSGP device does not support handling DST changes outside the scope of BT54.
Separate weekdays	BOOL(1)	1	False	P	OSGP device supports 1 weekday schedule.
Separate summation demands	BOOL(2)	1	False	F	OSGP device does not support switching tariff rates independently for summations and demands.
Sort tier switches	BOOL(3)	1	True	F	OSGP device requires tier switches in BT54 be pre-sorted when received.
Capable of time zone offset	BOOL(4)	1	True	F	OSGP device supports time zone offset.
Filler	FILL(5..7)	1			
Number of seasons	UINT(0..3)	2	4	P	Maximum number of seasons supported in the OSGP device.
Number of special schedules	UINT(4..7)	2	2	P	Maximum number of special (holiday) schedules per season supported in the OSGP device.
Number of non recurring dates	UINT8	3	0	P	Nonrecurring dates are not supported.
Number of recurring dates	UINT8	4	23	P	Maximum number of recurring dates supported for entry in BT54. This includes: 1 for DST start date, 1 for DST end date, 4 for each of 4 season start dates, 15 holidays per year, 1 independent self-read schedule, 1 reserved for future use.
Number of tier switches	UINT16	5	200	P	Maximum number of tier switches per day supported for entry in BT54. First switch of every day begins at midnight.
Calendar table size	UINT16	7	693	P	Total size in bytes of BT54.

A.27 Basic Table 52 (BT52): Clock

This table reflects the OSGP device system date and time in UTC, non-DST adjusted, non-time-zone adjusted. This table is updated every second.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.33

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Clock calendar	LTIME_DATE	0	Jan 1, 2004 00:00:00	M	OSGP device system date and time in UTC. All OSGP device functions, except those scheduled from within BT54 "Calendar" are scheduled from this clock, including the load profile.
Day of week	UINT(0..2)	6	4	M	Present day of the week, updated every second: 0= Sunday, 1 = Monday, etc.
Daylight saving time	BOOL(3)	6		M	Present status of DST in effect. Even when this flag is True, the "Clock Calendar" field in this table does not reflect daylight savings time. Read BT55 for DST clock adjustments.
Greenwich mean time	BOOL(4)	6	True	F	OSGP device system date and time corresponds to Greenwich Mean Time (UTC).
Time zone applied	BOOL(5)	6	False	F	Time zone offset is not applied to the OSGP device system date and time in this table.
DST applied	BOOL(6)	6	False	F	OSGP device system date and time in this table does not include daylight saving time adjustment.
Filler	FILL(7..7)	6			

A.28 Basic Table 53 (BT53): Time Offset

This table contains programmable Daylight Saving Time (DST) options.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table A.34

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Daylight saving time effective	TIME	0		H	Time of day the OSGP device adjusts the TOU clock in BT55 to or from daylight savings, based on entries in BT54 "Calendar" and the "DST Delta" field in ET04.
Daylight saving time adjustment	UINT8	3		H	Daylight saving time adjustment, in minutes. When daylight saving time begins, the TOU clock in BT55 will adjust forward by this amount relative to the OSGP device system date and time in BT52. When daylight saving time ends, the TOU clock in BT55 will adjust back to the OSGP device system date and time.
Time Zone Offset	INT16	4		H	Time zone offset, in minutes, to be applied to the TOU clock in BT55. Range of -12 hours to +14 hours enforced by the OSGP device.

A.29 Basic Table 54 (BT54): Calendar

This table holds the Time of Use calendar that controls the scheduling of rate changes in the OSGP device. In addition, the OSGP device's self-reads are scheduled here. All events scheduled in this table are triggered by the TOU clock representing local time (BT55). For more information on self-reads and OSGP device billing, see clause 8.3 Clock Adjustment (mandatory).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.35

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VC	Description
Non-Recurring Dates	ARRAY[BT50.3] of NonRecurrDateRcd				
NonRecurrDateRcd:					
Non-recurring date	DATE	0			
Action	CalendarActionBfld				See below for definition of this bit field.
Recurring Dates:	ARRAY[BT50.4] of RecurrDateRcd (3-byte records)				
RecurrDateRcd:					
Recurring date	RDATE	BT50.3 × sizeof(NonRecurrDateRcd)		H	Date of event or start date of season. Recurring dates are based on a perpetual calendar and can repeat on a daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly basis. Activation time is the start of the scheduled day at 00:00:00.
CalendarActionBfld:					
Action	UINT(0..4)			H	Action to perform on this recurring date: 0 = No action. 1 = Daylight savings time on. 2 = Daylight savings time off. 3 = Select season 0. 4 = Select season 1. 5 = Select season 2. 6 = Select season 3. 19 = Special schedule 0. 20 = Special schedule 1.
Demand Reset	BOOL(5)			H	1 = Perform demand reset on this date. 0 = No demand reset.
Self read	BOOL(6)			H	1 = Perform self read on this date. 0 = No self read.
Filler	FILL(7..7)				
Tier Switches:	ARRAY[BT50.5]] of TierSwitchRcd (3-byte records)				
TierSwitchRcd:					
Tier	UINT(0..2)	BT50.3 × sizeof(NonRecurrDateRcd) + BT50.4 × sizeof(RecurrDateRcd)		H	Rate that begins at this time.
Filler	FILL(3..4)				
Hour	UINT(11..15)			H	Start hour of new rate.
Minute	UINT(5..10)			H	Start minute of new rate.
Schedule	UINT8			H	Day schedule that this rate switch belongs to. Value: 0 for first 10 switches. 1 for next 10 switches. ... 19 for last 10 switches.
Season Schedules:	ARRAY[BT50.2] of SeaSchedRcd (5-byte records) (see note)				
SeaSchedRcd:					
Saturday	UINT8	BT50.3 × sizeof(NonRecurrDateRcd) + BT50.4 × sizeof(RecurrDateRcd) + BT50.5 × sizeof(TierSwitchRcd)		H	Day schedule to use on Saturday in this season.
Sunday	UINT8			H	Day schedule to use on Sunday in this season.
Weekday	UINT8			H	Day schedule to use on all weekdays in this season.
Special schedule 0	UINT8			H	First holiday day schedule for use in this season.
Special schedule 1	UINT8			H	Second holiday day schedule for use in this season.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Calendar ID	UINT32	BT50.3 × sizeof(NonRecurrDateRcd) + BT50.4 × sizeof(RecurrDateRcd) + BT50.5 × sizeof(TierSwitchRcd) + BT50.2 × sizeof(SeaSchedRcd)		H	Identifier for entire TOU calendar
NOTE: If BT50.1.1 is True, this record is expanded by 4 to cover all 7 days of the week.					

A.30 Basic Table 55 (BT55): Clock state

This table reflects the local time, DST-adjusted TOU clock, updated every minute. All events scheduled in the TOU calendar table (BT54) are triggered by this clock.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.36

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Clock calendar	LTIME_DATE	0		M	DST and time-zone-adjusted OSGP device date and time. This field is updated every minute, and on every table write. When daylight saving time begins, this clock will adjust for ward by the DST adjustment programmed in BT53, relative to the OSGP device system date and time in BT52. When daylight saving time ends, this clock echoes the OSGP device system date and time.
Day of week	UINT(0..2)	6		M	DST-adjusted day of the week, updated every minute: 0 = Sunday, 1 = Monday, etc.
Daylight saving time	BOOL(3)	6		M	Present status of DST in effect, updated every minute.
Greenwich mean time	BOOL(4)	6	False	F	The TOU clock in this table does not necessarily correspond to Greenwich Mean Time.
Time zone applied	BOOL(5)	6	True	F	Time zone offset has been applied to the TOU clock in this table.
DST applied	BOOL(6)	6	True	F	The TOU clock in this table includes daylight saving time adjustment.
Filler	FILL(7..7)	6	0		
Current tier	UINT(0..2)	7		M	Current active tier (rate) in the OSGP device. The range is 0-3, per the configuration in BT54.
Filler	FILL(3..5)	7	0		
Tier drive	UINT(6..7)	7		M	0 = Tier (rate) selection is programmed and managed through BT54 "Calendar". 1 = Override ended by tier switch in effect. 2 = Indefinite override in effect. 3 = Time-based override in effect (either duration or absolute time) or over power threshold tier forced See ET54.Tier Drive for clarification.
Special schedule active	UINT(8..11)	7		M	Current active special (holiday) schedule. The range is 0-1, per the configuration in BT54.
Season	UINT(12..15)	7		M	Current active season. The range is 0-3, per configuration in BT54.

A.31 Basic Table 60 (BT60): Dimension Load Profile

This table lists the maximum dimensions of the remaining tables in this decade, which contain the load profile configuration and records. The parameters in this table reflect the maximum possible setting for each individual field given that the other fields are configured appropriately.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.37

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Memory length	UINT32	0	NVM(s) - 24576 - Overhead	M	Total number of bytes used for load profile log sets 1 and set 2. "Overhead" is equal to 2 bytes for every 128 of data. For 128K NVM size, this is 104,832.
Set 1 inhibit overflow	BOOL(0)	4	False	F	Set 1 load profiling is not capable of being inhibited once a memory overflow occurs.
Set 2 inhibit overflow	BOOL(1)	4	False	P	Set 2 not supported.
Set 3 inhibit overflow	BOOL(2)	4	False	F	Set 3 not supported.
Set 4 inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	4	False	F	Set 4 not supported.
End reading supported	BOOL(4)	4	False	P	End readings are not supported.
End pulse supported	BOOL(5)	4	False	F	End pulses are not supported.
Set 1 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(6)	4	False	P	Scalars and divisors are not supported for Set 1.
Set 2 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(7)	4	False	P	Set 2 not supported.
Set 3 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(8)	4	False	F	Set 3 not supported.
Set 4 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(9)	4	False	F	Set 4 not supported.
Extended interval status	BOOL(10)	4	True	F	Extended interval status is supported, and provides information about power failures and clock changes sustained in each interval.
Simple interval status	BOOL(11)	4	True	F	Simple interval status is supported, and provides information about which intervals in the block have been recorded.
Filler	UINT(12..15)	4		F	Not Used
UINT8 supported	BOOL(0)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
UINT16 supported	BOOL(1)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
UINT32 supported	BOOL(2)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
INT8 supported	BOOL(3)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
INT16 supported	BOOL(4)	6	False	P	This interval data format is not supported.
INT32 supported	BOOL(5)	6	True	F	INT32 interval data format is supported.
NI FMAT1 supported	BOOL(6)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
NI FMAT2 supported	BOOL(7)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
Number of blocks in set 1	UINT16	7	9 530	P	The maximum number of blocks that set 1 can hold (minimal configuration assumed).
Number of intervals set 1	UINT16	9	1 440	F	The maximum number of intervals per block that set 1 can hold (one-minute interval time assumed).
Number of channels set 1	UINT8	11	16	P	The maximum number of channels per interval that can be configured in set 1.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Maximum interval time set 1	UINT8	12	255	F	The maximum time duration between two consecutive intervals that can be configured for set 1.

A.32 Basic Table 61 (BT61): Actual Load Profile

This table lists the presently running configuration of the load profile in the OSGP device. Note that the load profile is configured via EP11. For background information on the load profile, see clause 8.5 Load Profile (mandatory).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.38

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Memory length	UINT32	0	0..BT60.0M	M	Total number of bytes used for load profile log sets 1 and set 2. The default value is 23040.
Set 1 inhibit overflow	BOOL(0)	4	False	F	Set 1 load profiling is not inhibited once a memory overflow occurs.
Set 2 inhibit overflow	BOOL(1)	4	False	P	Set 2 is not supported.
Set 3 inhibit overflow	BOOL(2)	4	False	F	Set 3 is not supported.
Set 4 inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	4	False	F	Set 4 is not supported.
End reading supported	BOOL(4)	4	False	P	End Readings are not supported.
End pulse supported	BOOL(5)	4	False	F	End Pulses are not supported.
Set 1 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(6)	4	False	P	Scalars and divisors are not supported for set 1.
Set 2 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(7)	4	False	P	Set 2 is not supported.
Set 3 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(8)	4	False	F	Set 3 is not supported.
Set 4 scalar divisor enable	BOOL(9)	4	False	F	Set 4 is not supported.
Extended interval status	BOOL(10)	4	True	F	Extended interval status is supported, and provides information about power failures and clock changes sustained in each interval.
Simple interval status	BOOL(11)	4	True	F	Simple interval status is supported, and provides information about which intervals in the block have been recorded.
Filler	UINT(12..15)	4		F	Not Used.
UINT8 supported	BOOL(0)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
UINT16 supported	BOOL(1)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
UINT32 supported	BOOL(2)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
INT8 supported	BOOL(3)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
INT16 supported	BOOL(4)	6	False	P	This interval data format is not supported.
INT32 supported	BOOL(5)	6	True	F	INT32 interval data format can be configured in set 1.
NI FMAT1 supported	BOOL(6)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
NI FMAT2 supported	BOOL(7)	6	False	F	This interval data format is not supported.
Number of blocks set 1	UINT16	7		M	The number of blocks that set 1 can hold for the present set 1 configuration This is equivalent to the days of storage since one block always represents one calendar day.
Number of intervals set 1	UINT16	9		M	The number of intervals per block for the present set 1 configuration.
Number of channels set 1	UINT8	11		H	The number of channels per interval for the present set 1 configuration, configured via procedure.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Maximum interval time set 1	UINT8	12		H	The time duration for two consecutive intervals for the present set 1 configuration. A value of 1-60 indicates a duration in minutes, and a value of 84 indicates a duration of 24 hours.

A.33 Basic Table 62 (BT62): Load Profile Control

This table lists some of the current load profile configuration settings. For background information on the load profile, see clause 8.5 Load Profile (mandatory).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.39

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
See note.					
Channel Settings:	Array[BT61.11] of 3-byte records:				
End reading (Channel x)	BOOL(0)	0	0	P	End readings are not supported.
Interval source (Channel x)	UINT8	1		H	Interval data source for the present configuration for channel x, chosen from sources listed in BT16. Configured via procedure.
End reading source (Channel x)	UINT8	2	0	P	End readings are not supported.
Format	UINT8	BT61.11 × 3	32	P	Interval data format for the present configuration. The INT32 format implies interval data is in snapshot mode (the exact register value is logged in the load profile).
IF BT60.4.6 THEN:					
Scalars	ARRAY[BT60.11] of UINT16	BT61.11 × 3 + 1		H	Scalars applied to interval data before being recorded.
Divisors	ARRAY[BT60.11] of UINT16	BT61.11 × 3 + 1 + 2×BT60.11		H	Divisors applied to interval data before being recorded.
NOTE: This represents one data set's worth of data. If more data sets are enabled and configured, this info is duplicated for each data set.					

A.34 Basic Table 63 (BT63): Load Profile Status

This table lists the present status of valid blocks and intervals in the load profile data set, and the arrangement of the log records in BT64. For background information on the load profile, see clause 8.5 Load Profile (mandatory).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.40

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
See note.					
Block order	UINT(0..0)	0	Ascending order (N is older than N+1)	F	Describes the order of blocks as listed in BT64 and as transported. 0 = Ascending order.
Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	When True, indicates an interval was entered in a new block such that the number of unread blocks exceeded the actual number of possible blocks in the data set. This flag, once triggered, will be cleared upon execution of EP11, BP04, or BP05 with appropriate parameters. It is not cleared automatically by the OSGP device. Extended alarm 0 is also triggered when this overflow flag is triggered, and stays set until cleared by the host.
List type	UINT(2..2)	0	Circular list	F	Describes the method of block generation in OSGP device memory. 0 = First in first out (reads this if max entries is 0) 1 = Circular queue
Block inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	False	F	Describes the status of inhibiting load profile when memory overflow occurs. Load profiling is never inhibited once a memory overflow occurs.
Interval order	UINT(4..4)	0	Ascending order (N is older than N+1)	F	Describes the order of intervals within a block as listed in BT64, and as transported. 0 = Ascending order.
Active mode	BOOL(5)	0		M	Describes the current state of the data set. True = set is presently collecting data. False = set is not presently collecting data or is disabled.
Test mode	BOOL(6)	0	False	P	Test mode is not supported.
Number valid blocks	UINT16	1		M	Number of valid blocks in the data set. A block is considered valid when at least one interval is recorded. Range is 0 to BT61.7.
Last block	UINT16	3		M	Array index of the most recent valid block in the data set. Range is 0 to BT61.7 minus 1.
Last block sequence number	UINT32	5		M	The sequence number of the most recent valid block in the data set. Increments by one for each new block entered. Range is 0..4294967295.
Number unread blocks	UINT16	9		H	Number of valid blocks in the data set that have not been read. This number is incremented by the OSGP device and decremented by the host via procedure. Range is 0 to BT61.7.
Number valid intervals	UINT16	11		M	Number of valid intervals in the most recent valid block in the set. Range is 0 to BT61.9.
NOTE: This represents one data set's worth of data. If more data sets are enabled and configured, this info is duplicated for each data set.					

A.35 Basic Table 64 (BT64): Load Profile Data

This table contains the entire set of load profile records. For background information on the load profile, see clause 8.5 Load Profile (mandatory).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.41

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Block data:	Array[BT61.7] OF (End Time + End Readings + Simple Status + Intervals) records:				
End time	STIME_DATE	0		M	Timestamp of the most recently recorded interval in the block. When the block is complete, this represents the end time of the block.
IF BT61.4.4 THEN: End Readings	ARRAY[BT61.11] of NI_FMAT1	5			Snapshots of each channel taken at the end of the block.
Simple Status	SET((BT61.9+7)/8)	5 + 4×BT61.11		M	Simple status for this block. One bit for each interval in the block. If the bit = 1, then the interval has been processed. If the bit = 0, then the interval has not been processed. For incomplete blocks, this field can be used to determine how many and which intervals in the block to read.
Intervals:	Array[BT61.9] of (((BT61.11 /2) +1) + 4 × BT61.11)-byte records				This array contains the load profile interval data with extended status per interval for all intervals in the block. Intervals that are marked invalid by Simple Status may contain nonzero data. This data should be ignored.
Extended Status	Array[(BT61.11 /2) +1] of Byte	5 + 4×BT61.11 + SET ((BT61.9+7)/8)		M	Extended status for each interval. The highest nibble (byte 0 is high nibble) is status common to all channels. The contents of this nibble are bit flags representing the following (more than one flag could be set at a time): 0 = Daylight savings time is in effect during or at start of interval; Load profiling is not affected by DST clock adjustments. Load profiling is scheduled by the OSGP device system clock which is always in standard time. 1 = Power fail within interval. 2 = Clock reset forward during interval. 3 = Clock reset backward during interval. The remaining nibbles represent the status of the channels, one nibble per channel: Byte 0 low nibble represents channel 0. Byte 1 high nibble represents channel 1. Byte 1 low nibble represents channel 2, etc. Each of these nibbles is a binary value. The parenthetical number indicates relative precedence (if multiple apply, the status with the higher precedence number is used). The meaning of channel status nibble is defined as: 0(0) = No status flag. 1(9) = Overflow (not implemented). 2(4) = Partial interval due to common state. 3(3) = Long interval due to common state. 4(10x) = Skipped due to stuffing or other reasons (see below and "LP use skipped"). 5(1) = Interval contains test mode data 8(7) = MEP decryption failure 9(2) = Clock error 10(5) = MEP device missing 11(6) = Not current (MDT time stamp invalid) 15(10) = M-Bus channel placeholder in effect (M-Bus device data not yet retrieved or was never retrieved).
Interval Channel data:	Array[BT61.11] of 4-byte records				
Interval channel x value	INT32	5 + 4×BT61.11 + SET((BT61.9 +7)/8) + (BT61.11/2+1)		M	End of Interval (EOI) value for channel x.

A.36 Basic Table 70 (BT70): Dimension Log

This table lists the maximum dimensions of the remaining tables in this decade which contain the History and Event logs. For more information on the History Log, see clause 8.12 History Log (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.42

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Event number	BOOL(0)	0	False	F	A common event number is maintained in both logs when an event occurs that is configured for both logs.
History date time	BOOL(1)	0	True	F	Date/time stamps are maintained in both logs.
History sequence number	BOOL(2)	0	True	F	Sequence numbers are maintained in both logs.
History inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	False	F	OSGP device does not inhibit History Log entries once a memory overflow occurs.
Event inhibit overflow	BOOL(4)	0	False	F	OSGP device does not inhibit Event Log entries once a memory overflow occurs.
Filler	FILL(5..7)	0		F	
Number of basic events	UINT8	1	8	F	Up to 64 basic events are supported (8×8 bytes of bit flags) See BT72 for a list of the supported standard events.
Number of extended events	UINT8	2	13	P	Up to 104 extended events are supported (13×8 bytes of bit flags) See BT72 for a list of the supported events.
History data length	UINT8	3	2	P	Two bytes of arguments are supported in the History Log.
Event data length	UINT8	4	2	P	Two bytes of arguments are supported in the Event Log.
Number of history entries	UINT16	5	7487	P	Up to this many entries can be stored in the History Log.
Number of event entries	UINT16	7	0	P	Up to 0 entries can be stored in the Event Log.

A.37 Basic Table 71 (BT71): Actual Log

This table lists the maximum dimensions of the remaining tables in this decade which contain the History and Event logs. For more information on the History Log, see clause 8.12 History Log (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.43

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Event number	BOOL(0)	0	False	P	A common event number is maintained in both logs when an event occurs that is configured for both logs.
History date time	BOOL(1)	0	True	P	Date/time stamps are maintained in both logs.
History sequence number	BOOL(2)	0	True	P	Sequence numbers are maintained in both logs.
History inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	False	P	OSGP device does not inhibit History Log entries once a memory overflow occurs.
Event inhibit overflow	BOOL(4)	0	False	P	OSGP device does not inhibit Event Log entries once a memory overflow occurs.
Filler	FILL(5..7)	0		F	
Number of basic events	UINT8	1	8	F	Up to 64 basic events are supported (8x8 bytes of bit flags) See BT72 for supported a list of basic events.
Number of extended events	UINT8	2	13	P	Up to 104 extended events are supported (13x8 bytes of bit flags) See BT72 for a list of supported events.
History data length	UINT8	3	2	P	Two bytes of arguments are supported in the History Log.
Event data length	UINT8	4	2	P	Two bytes of arguments are supported in the Event Log.
Number of history entries	UINT16	5	0..BT70.5	M	Number of entries stored in the History Log (MFG default: 100)
Number of event entries	UINT16	7	0	F	Up to 0 entries can be stored in the Event Log.

A.38 Basic Table 72 (BT72): Events Identification

This table lists which events, both basic and extended, are supported in the OSGP device. Any of these can be configured to be logged in the Event Log. The argument is a 2-byte value providing additional descriptive information about the event. The total size of this table is BT71.1 + BT71.2.

The "event code" as used in BT74 is actually just an index into this table. To correctly map an event code to an entry in this table, it is necessary to first access BT70 to get the number of basic events in order to see where the extended events start. For example, given a "Number of Basic Events" of 8 in BT70, then the event with Category Extended and Number 4 would have "event code" 68. The "Number of Basic Events" is fixed at 8.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table A.44

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
No Event	Std.	0	BOOL(0)	0	True	F	
Primary Power Down	Std.	1	BOOL(1)	0	True	F	
Primary Power Up	Std.	2	BOOL(2)	0	True	F	Reset cause. See ET10 for more details.
Time Changed (old time - no arg)	Std.	3	BOOL(3)	0	True	F	Delta value (0 for absolute).
Time Changed (new time - no arg)	Std.	4	BOOL(4)	0	True	F	
Time Changed (old time)	Std.	5	BOOL(5)	0	False	F	
Time Changed (new time)	Std.	6	BOOL(6)	0	False	F	
End Device Accessed for Read	Std.	7	BOOL(7)	0	True	F	Table number of table that was read.
End Device Accessed for Write	Std.	8	BOOL(0)	1	True	F	Table number of table that was written.
Procedure Invoked	Std.	9	BOOL(1)	1	True	F	Procedure number. Shall be enabled along with the specific procedure(s) to be logged.

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Table Written To	Std.	10	BOOL(2)	1	True	F	Table number. Shall be enabled along with the specific table(s) to be logged.
End Device Programmed	Std.	11	BOOL(3)	1	False	F	
Communication Terminated Normally	Std.	12	BOOL(4)	1	True	F	
Communication Terminated Abnormally	Std.	13	BOOL(5)	1	True	F	
Reset List Pointers	Std.	14	BOOL(6)	1	True	F	List that was reset. See BP04 for more information.
Update List Pointers	Std.	15	BOOL(7)	1	True	F	List that was updated. See BP05 for more information.
History Log Cleared	Std.	16	BOOL(0)	2	True	F	
History Log Pointers Updated	Std.	17	BOOL(1)	2	True	F	Value by which log pointer was updated.
Event Log Cleared	Std.	18	BOOL(2)	2	False	P	
Event Log Pointers Updated	Std.	19	BOOL(3)	2	False	P	Value by which log pointer was updated.
Demand Reset Occurred	Std.	20	BOOL(4)	2	False	P	
Self-Read Occurred	Std.	21	BOOL(5)	2	True	F	
Daylight Savings Time On	Std.	22	BOOL(6)	2	True	F	
Daylight Savings Time Off	Std.	23	BOOL(7)	2	True	F	
Season Change	Std.	24	BOOL(0)	3	True	F	New season number.
Rate Change	Std.	25	BOOL(1)	3	False	F	
Special Schedule Activation	Std.	26	BOOL(2)	3	True	F	New special schedule.
Tier Switch Change	Std.	27	BOOL(3)	3	True	F	New current tier.
Pending Table Activation	Std.	28	BOOL(4)	3	True	F	Table number
Pending Table Clear	Std.	29	BOOL(5)	3	True	F	Table number
Metering Mode Started	Std.	30	BOOL(6)	3	False	F	
Metering Mode Stopped	Std.	31	BOOL(7)	3	False	F	
Test Mode Started	Std.	32	BOOL(0)	4	True	F	
Test Mode Stopped	Std.	33	BOOL(1)	4	True	F	
OSGP device Shop Mode Started	Std.	34	BOOL(2)	4	False	F	
OSGP device Shop Mode Stopped	Std.	35	BOOL(3)	4	False	F	
OSGP device Reprogrammed	Std.	36	BOOL(4)	4	True	F	
Configuration Error Detected	Std.	37	BOOL(5)	4	True	F	0x0000 = Internal Initialization Timeout
Self Check error Detected	Std.	38	BOOL(6)	4	True	F	0 = Watch-dog timeout 2 = Abnormal Vdet4 power interrupt 3 = Stack overflow 100 - Miscellaneous exception 101 - UDI exception 102 - Overflow exception 103 - BRKI exception 104 - Address match exception 105 - Single step exception 106 - DBC exception 107 - NMI exception
RAM Failure Detected	Std.	39	BOOL(7)	4	True	F	1 = Reserved 3 = Reserved 4 = RAM memory test error 5 = Reserved 6 = NVRAM alarm variable corrupted

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
ROM Failure Detected	Std.	40	BOOL(0)	5	True	F	0 = Bootrom invalid CRC 1 = System image invalid CRC
Non-volatile Memory Failure Detected	Std.	41	BOOL(1)	5	True	F	Table number (65535 for all) 65534 = bootrom NVM CRC/signature invalid 65533 = bootrom NVM write error For table numbers, if the 0x8000 bit is set then the failure was detected during read-before-write. If the 0x4000 bit is set then failure was detected during read-after-write. If neither bit is set then failure was detected in background checks.
Clock Error Detected	Std.	42	BOOL(2)	5	True	F	0 = Memory initialization or BT52 corruption. 1..6 = Reserved
Measurement Error Detected	Std.	43	BOOL(3)	5	True	F	
Low Battery Detected	Std.	44	BOOL(4)	5	True	F	
Low Loss Potential Detected	Std.	45	BOOL(5)	5	False	F	
Demand Overload Detected	Std.	46	BOOL(6)	5	False	P	
Tamper Detected	Std.	47	BOOL(7)	5	True	F	Bits indicate which tampers are present: Bit 0: 1 = OSGP device cover removed. Bit 1: 1 = Feature Removed: Pulse channel 1 tamper. Bit 2: 1 = Feature Removed: Pulse channel 2 tamper. Bit 3: 1 = Tilt tamper.
Reverse Rotation Detected	Std.	48	BOOL(0)	6	True	F	Bit 0: 1 = Phase A reversed. Bit 1: 1 = Phase B reversed. Bit 2: 1 = Phase C reversed. Bit 3: 1 = Phase Total, used only for Delta OSGP device.
Aborted Save All	Std.	49	BOOL(1)	6	True	F	
Disconnect Switch Error Detected	Std.	50	BOOL(2)	6	True	F	The Disconnect Switch Error event has several different arguments that contain information about why the event was logged and the state of the OSGP device at that time. In summary, an argument value of 0x0054 or 0x005C means that load side generation was detected, and any other argument is indicative of an unexpected fault related to the load disconnect contactor. Below is more detail on the argument encoding. The argument type is identified by the lowest 3 bits of the argument itself.

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
							<p>Argument Format 2: If Bits [2..0] are binary xx1 (where x can be either 0 or 1), then bits 1..3 represent the current status of the load disconnect contactor and the remaining bits are reserved for internal use. This argument is included every time the Disconnect Switch Error event is logged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bits 1..2: Internal State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = closed 2 = opened 3 = locked open - Bit 3: External State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = open 1 = closed <p>Argument Format 3: If Bits [2..0] are set to binary x10, then it is a new occurrence of the condition. The rest of the argument information is reserved for internal use, but the Disconnect Switch Error event with argument format 2 will also be logged in this case and should provide some information as to the current state of the load disconnect contactor.</p> <p>Argument Format 4: If Bits [2..0] are set to 4 (binary 100), then the event has been logged because the disconnect feedback is unreliable or because the OSGP device has detected load side generation when the disconnect is open. In this case, bits 3-6 indicate the following status, and the remaining bits are reserved for internal use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bits 3..4: Internal State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = closed 2 = opened 3 = locked open - Bit 5: External State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = open 1 = closed - Bit 6: Load side voltage status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = none 1 = present <p>Bits 7..15: Instantaneous Power Level o Sum of first four registers in BT28 (0 implies no power consumption measured in last 50 cycles) (see note)</p>
Reserved	Std.	51	BOOL(3)	6	False	F	
Reserved	Std.	52	BOOL(4)	6	False	F	
Reserved	Std.	53	BOOL(5)	6	False	F	
Reserved	Std.	54	BOOL(6)	6	False	F	
Reserved	Std.	55	BOOL(7)	6	False	F	

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Reserved	Std.	56	BOOL(0)	7	False	F	
Reserved	Std.	57	BOOL(1)	7	False	F	
Reserved	Std.	58	BOOL(2)	7	False	F	
Filler	Std.	59	BOOL(3)	7	False	F	
Filler	Std.	60	BOOL(4)	7	False	F	
Filler	Std.	61	BOOL(5)	7	False	F	
Filler	Std.	62	BOOL(6)	7	False	F	
Filler	Std.	63	BOOL(7)	7	False	F	
Mfg Events:	SET(BT70.2)						
Load Profile Memory Overflow	Mfg.	0	BOOL(0)	8	True	F	
Self Read Recorded	Mfg.	1	BOOL(1)	8	False	F	
Control Output 1 Tripped	Mfg.	2	BOOL(2)	8	True	F	<p>Bits 0..3 indicate the current state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = closed 2 = opened 3 = locked open <p>Bit 4 indicates whether or not the change in state was successful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = successful 1 = failure <p>Bits 5 is reserved for future use.</p> <p>Bit 6: Previous internal status (EP30 and power-up resynchronizations only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = open, 1 = closed <p>Bit 7: Previous external status (EP30 and power-up resynchronizations only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = open 1 = closed <p>High byte indicates the reason the state has changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = EP02 operation 2 = Maximum Power 3 = Prepay 4 = Prepay Power 5 = EP23 operation 6 = Manual operation 7 = Schedule 8 = EP30 invoked 9 = Disconnect <p>resynchronization occurred</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 = Power-up <p>resynchronization occurred</p>
Control Output 2 Tripped	Mfg.	3	BOOL(3)	8	True	F	<p>Low byte indicates the current state of the control relay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = closed 2 = opened <p>High byte indicates the reason the state has changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = EP02 operation 2 = Tariff-Based 3 = Time-Based

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Phase Loss	Mfg.	4	BOOL(4)	8	True	F	1 = Line 1 Phase Lost (L1) 2 = Line 2 Phase Lost (L2) 3 = L1 & L2 4 = Line 3 Phase Lost (L3) 5 = L1 & L3 6 = L2 & L3 7 = L1 & L2 & L3
Phase Inversion	Mfg.	5	BOOL(5)	8	True	F	Inverted phase: 4 = Plus 180° Inverted 6 = Minus 120° Inverted 2 = Plus 120° Inverted
Serial Port Error	Mfg.	6	BOOL(6)	8	True	F	0x0000 = Optical port failed to put the OSGP device's power line transceiver into nascent state. 0x0001 = A message failed between the OSGP device and the its power line transceiver (does not include PLC messages). 0x4000 = Invalid command length received. 0x8000 = Invalid command received. 0xC000 = PLC driver unable to receive message (rx buffer = full). 0xE000 = PLC driver length received will overflow Rx buffer.
General Error	Mfg.	7	BOOL(7)	8	True	F	0 ..1 = Reserved
Invalid Password	Mfg.	8	BOOL(0)	9	True	F	Channel ID: 0 = Opticalport 1 = 14908.1 network port
Remote Comm Inactive	Mfg.	9	BOOL(1)	9	True	F	
Current on Low Voltage	Mfg.	10	BOOL(2)	9	True	F	Phase bit mask (bit 0:A, bit 1:B, bit 2:C)
Pulse 1 Tamper	Mfg.	11	BOOL(3)	9	True	F	
Pulse 2 Tamper	Mfg.	12	BOOL(4)	9	True	F	
CRC or Image ID Error	Mfg.	13	BOOL(5)	9	True	F	0 = CRC/ID failure 1 = Digest failure
Code Bank Change	Mfg.	14	BOOL(6)	9	True	F	0 = Application image changed successfully as commanded 1 = Unexpected application image changed detected
Load Profile Not Stuffed	Mfg.	15	BOOL(7)	9	True	F	
MEP Installed or Removed	Mfg.	16	BOOL(0)	10	True	F	0 = MEP card installed 1 = MEP card removed
M-Bus/MEP Alarm	Mfg.	17	BOOL(1)	10	True	F	8192 = Device 1 billing read completed, data collected 8193 = Device 1 billing read completed, application errors 8194 = Device 1 status read completed, new device alarm 8195 = Device 1 billing data overflow 8196 = Device 1 communication failure

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
							8197 = Device 1 serial number mismatch on billing read 16384 = Device 2 billing read completed, data collected 16385 = Device 2 billing read completed, application errors 16386 = Device 2 status read completed, new device alarm 16387 = Device 2 billing data overflow 16388 = Device 2 communication failure 16389 = Device 2 serial number mismatch on billing read 24576 = Device 3 billing read completed, data collected 24577 = Device 3 billing read completed, application errors 24578 = Device 3 status read completed, new device alarm 24579 = Device 3 billing data overflow 24580 = Device 3 communication failure 24581 = Device 3 serial number mismatch on billing read 32768 = Device 4 billing read completed, data collected 32769 = Device 4 billing read completed, application errors 32770 = Device 4 status read completed, new device alarm 32771 = Device 4 billing data overflow 32772 = Device 4 communication failure 32773 = Device 4 serial number mismatch on billing read 40960 = MEP device billing read completed, data collected 40961 = MEP device billing read completed, application errors 40962 = MEP device status read completed, new device alarm 40962 = MEP device billing data overflow 40964 = MEP device communication failure 40965 = MEP device serial number mismatch on billing read

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
MEP Auto-Discovery Complete	Mfg.	18	BOOL(2)	10	True	F	
Phase Rotation Changed	Mfg.	19	BOOL(3)	10	True	F	The LSB of the argument indicates current phase rotation status: 0 = L1L2L3 1 = L3L2L1 2 = Rotation Unknown
Prepay Credit Exhausted	Mfg.	20	BOOL(4)	10	True	F	
Prepay Warning Acknowledged	Mfg.	21	BOOL(5)	10	True	F	
History Log Overflow Pending	Mfg	22	BOOL(6)	10	True	F	
Mfg Log Reads Available	Mfg	23	BOOL(7)	10	True	F	Bitmask of manufacturing logs: Bit 0 = OSGP device OTR Bit 1 = M_Bus OTR Bit 2 = Conifg ID
Interface Change	Mfg	24	BOOL(0)	11	True	F	0000 = Initial OSGP device load. 0001 = EP06 invocation. 0002 = Interface Compatibility Setting changed during commissioning. 0003 - Interface Compatibility was changed via a table write. 0xxx where xxx is the number of the procedure invoking the change.
Magnetic Tamper	Mfg	25	BOOL(1)	11	True	F	
Access Lockout override	Mfg	26	BOOL(2)	11	True	F	The security control word override is detected: 1 = Override detected. 0 = Override condition gone.
Power Quality Event Detected	Mfg	27	BOOL(3)	11	True	F	Power quality event (sag/surge/over-current) detected, bit mask, bit value 1 means event detected, value 0 means event gone Bit 0 = phase A sag Bit 1 = phase B sag Bit 2 = phase C sag Bit 3 = phase A surge Bit 4 = phase B surge Bit 5 = phase C surge Bit 6 = phase A over-current Bit 7 = phase B over-current Bit 8 = phase C over-current
Event Log Unread Entries	Mfg	28	BOOL(4)	11	True	F	
THD Event Detected	Mfg	29	BOOL(5)	11	True	F	THD event detected, bit mask, bit value 1 means event detected, value 0 means event gone Bit 0 = phase A V-THD Bit 1 = phase B V-THD Bit 2 = phase C V-THD Bit 3 = phase A I-THD Bit 4 = phase B I-THD Bit 5 = phase C -ITHD Bit 6 = phase A VA-THD Bit 7 = phase B VA-THD Bit 8 = phase C VA-THD
LP Unread Entries	Mfg	30	BOOL(6)	11	True	F	

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Load Side Voltage Detected on Disconnect Open	Mfg	31	BOOL(7)	11	True	F	Reserved.
MEP status event	Mfg	32	BOOL(0)	12	True	F	8192 = M-Bus Device 1 registered 8193 = M-Bus Device 1 failed to register, no available position 8194 = M-Bus Device 1 failed to register, lost communication 8195 = M-Bus Device 1 baud rate changed 8196 = M-Bus Device 1 removed logically from OSGP device 16384 = M-Bus Device 2 registered 16385 = M-Bus Device 2 failed to register, no available position 16386 = M-Bus Device 2 failed to register, lost communication 16387 = M-Bus Device 2 baud rate changed 16388 = M-Bus Device 2 removed logically from OSGP device 24576 = M-Bus Device 3 registered 24577 = M-Bus Device 3 failed to register, no available position 24578 = M-Bus Device 3 failed to register, lost communication 24579 = M-Bus Device 3 baud rate changed 24580 = M-Bus Device 3 removed logically from OSGP device 32768 = M-Bus Device 4 registered 32769 = M-Bus Device 4 failed to register, no available position 32770 = M-Bus Device 4 failed to register, lost communication 32771 = M-Bus Device 4 baud rate changed 32772 = M-Bus Device 4 removed logically from OSGP device 40961 = MEP device failed to register (no available position) 40962 = MEP device failed to register (lost communication) 40963 = MEP device baud rate changed 40964 = MEP device removed logically from OSGP device 5 = MEP device registered

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Max Power Level Changed	Mfg	33	BOOL(1)	12	True	F	Maximum power level has changed: 0 = Maximum power level changed from primary to secondary. 1 = Maximum power level changed from secondary to primary. Event is not generated if switch is attempted when OSGP device is already in primary mode.
Last Dip Event Lowest Voltage	Mfg	34	BOOL(2)	12	True	F	Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the voltage value in volts. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the voltage value
Last Surge Event Highest Voltage	Mfg	35	BOOL(3)	12	True	F	Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C. The remaining bits are used for the voltage value, in volts. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the voltage value.
Maximum value for Voltage THD Event	Mfg	36	BOOL(4)	12	True	F	Maximum THD of last finished V-THD event, for the period of VTHD goes beyond the threshold, and drops below of the threshold. Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the VTHD value. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the THD value
Maximum value for Current THD Event	Mfg	37	BOOL(5)	12	True	F	Maximum THD of last finished I-THD event, for the period of ITHD goes beyond the threshold, and drops below of the threshold. Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the I-THD value. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the THD value.

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Maximum value for apparent power THD Event	Mfg	38	BOOL(6)	12	True	F	Max THD of last finished VA-THD event, for the period of VATHD goes beyond the threshold, and drops below of the threshold. Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the VATHD value. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the THD value.
Average value for Voltage THD Event	Mfg	39	BOOL(7)	12	True	F	Average THD of last finished V-THD event, for the period of VTHD goes beyond the threshold, and drops below of the threshold. Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the VTHD value. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the THD value.
Average value for Current THD Event	Mfg	40	BOOL(0)	13	True	F	Average THD of last finished I-THD event, for the period of ITHD goes beyond the threshold, and drops below of the threshold. Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the ITHD value. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the THD value
Average value for apparent power THD Event	Mfg	41	BOOL(1)	13	True	F	Average THD of last finished VA-THD event, for the period of VA-THD goes beyond the threshold, and drops below of the threshold. Bits 0-1 of the argument is used to indicate the phase: 0 = phase A 1 = phase B 2 = phase C The remaining bits are used for the VATHD value. You can divide the argument value by 4 to get the THD value.

Field Name	Category	Number	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Argument (if any)
Disconnect Pulsed	Mfg	42	BOOL(2)	13	True	F	This event is primarily for diagnostic purposes. High byte nonzero: Argument format 1 Bit 0 = desired external state (0 = open, 1 = closed) Bit 1 = power down pending (0 => not pending) Bit 2..15 = low 16 bits of the program counter of the calling routine divided by 4 High byte all 0s: Argument format 2 Bits 0..7 = disconnect pulse count
M-Bus Command Matched	Mfg	43	BOOL(3)	13	True	F	Bits 15..13 = M-Bus Device # 000 = M-Bus device 0 001 = M-Bus device 1 010 = M-Bus device 2 011 = M-Bus device 3 100 = MEP device Bits 7..0 = Data byte following MDT match
M-Bus Device Alarm	Mfg	44	BOOL(4)	13	True	F	Bits 15..13 = M-Bus Device # 000 = M-Bus device 0 001 = M-Bus device 1 010 = M-Bus device 2 011 = M-Bus device 3 100 = MEP device Bits 7..0 = Alarm data byte
M-Bus Alarm Match	Mfg	45	BOOL(5)	13	True	F	Bits 15..13 = M-Bus Device # 000 = M-Bus device 0 001 = M-Bus device 1 010 = M-Bus device 2 011 = M-Bus device 3 100 = MEP device Bits 7..0 = Alarm data byte
Over Power Threshold Exceeded	Mfg	46	BOOL(6)	13	True	F	0 = Power threshold has been exceeded, and the OSGP device has forced a switch to the consumption-based tariff. 1 = Power has dropped below the power threshold, and the OSGP device has switched back to the active tier specified by the TOU calendar.
Reserved	Mfg	47	BOOL(7)	13	True	F	
NOTE: If a device is configured to use the Load Side Voltage Detected event to indicate when load side voltage is present, the values listed above for Argument Format 4 will not occur.							

A.39 Basic Table 73 (BT73): History Log Control

This first part of this table is identical in layout to BT72. However, it is writable and each bit is used to indicate whether the event is to be logged, rather than whether the event can be logged. Requests to log events in this table which are marked as not applicable to be logged in BT72 will be ignored. The initial state of this table is that all bits are set (all loggable events are logged), with these exceptions:

- Device Accessed for Read.
- Device Accessed for Write.
- Procedure Invoked.
- Table Written to.
- History Log Overflow Pending.
- Event Log Unread Entries.

This table reverts to that same state when this table is corrupted (bad CRC) or a global, unrecoverable NV memory error occurs. Note that turning off "no event" has no effect on event log clearing.

Following the portion of this table which matches BT72 (i.e. at offset $(BT71.1 + BT71.2) \times 8$), there are also bits that control the logging of "Table Written to" events per table and "Procedure Invoked" events per procedure (these bits have the same format as the bits starting at offset 19 of BT00 and have length "D" as defined in the BT00 legend). For this purpose, pending table writes are assumed to be governed by the same entry as for the base table. The starting offset of these bit arrays is $(BT71.1 + BT71.2) \times 8$.

For more information on the History Log, see clause 8.12 History Log (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

A.40 Basic Table (BT74): History Log Data

This table holds the History Log and pointer information required for reading it. For more information on the History Log, see clause 8.12 History Log (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table A.45

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Order	UINT(0..0)	0	0	F	Describes the order of log entries as listed in BT74 and as transported: 0 = Ascending order (N is older than N+1).
Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	When True, indicates an entry was entered such that the number of unread entries exceeded the actual number of possible entries in the log. This is cleared by BP04 and BP05.
List type	UINT(2..2)	0	1	F	Describes the method of log entry generation in OSGP device memory. 0 = First in first out (reads this if the maximum number of entries is 0) 1 = circular queue.
Inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	False	F	New History Log entries are never inhibited once a memory overflow occurs.
Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
Number valid entries	UINT16	1		M	Number of valid History Log entries in this table. The range is 0 to BT71.5.
Last entry element	UINT16	3		M	Array index of the last valid log entry in this table. The range is 0 to BT71.5.
Last entry sequence number	UINT32	5		M	The 4-byte sequence number of the last log entry in this table. This number is never reset by the OSGP device.
Number unread entries	UINT16	9		M/H	Number of valid log entries in this table set that have not been read. This number is incremented by the OSGP device and decremented by the host via procedure. The range is 0 to BT71.5.
History record:	ARRAY[BT71.5] of ((BT71.0.1×6 + BT71.0.0×2 + BT71.0.2×2 + 4 + BT71.3)-byte records:				
Time	LTIME_DATE	11		M	Date and time of the History Log entry (UTC).
Sequence number	UINT16	17		M	2-byte sequence number associated with the History Log only. This number is the low 2 bytes of the field in BT74.5
User ID	UINT16	19		M	ID of the user that was logged in to the OSGP device when the event occurred. If no user was logged in, the value of this field is 0xFFFF. If a PLC message is being processed at the time, this field is 0xFFFE.
Event	UINT(0..11)	21		M	Event code logged. See BT72 for a description of the event codes.
Filler	FILL(12..15)	21			
Argument	ARRAY[BT71.3] OF UINT8	23		M	Argument associated with a log. See BT72 for a description of the argument associated with each event code.

A.41 Basic Table 4150 (BT4150): Pending TOU Calendar

Use this table to create a pending TOU calendar that will be activated at a future date and time. The format and content of this table is identical to BT54, which is described in clause A.29 Basic Table 54 (BT54): Calendar. The content of this pending table will be copied to BT54 and the pending TOU calendar will be activated when the PED added to BT4150 indicates that it is time to do so.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

NOTE: A Pending Event Description (PED) may precede the Basic Table contents in any full or partial read or write of the pending table. The format of the PED is described below.

Table A.46: Pending Event Description

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Event Code	UINT(0..3)	0		H	Specify the condition upon which the pending table should be activated: 0: Based on an absolute time specified in the "Event Storage" field. 1: Based on a relative time specified in the "Event Storage" field. The time is relative to when the table write is received by the OSGP device. 2: No meaning attached to the data, so no automatic activation will be performed. The pending table defined in BT4150 can still be activated using BP12 or BP13 when this value is chosen.
Self Read Flag	BOOL (4)	0		H	If True, the OSGP device will perform a Self-read before pending table is activated.
Demand Reset Flag	BOOL (5)	0		H	If True, the OSGP device will perform a demand reset before pending table is activated.
Event Storage	ARRAY[5] OF CHAR	1		H	If Event Code is 0, this is an STIME_DATE. (in UTC). If STIME_DATE is all zeroes, this indicates an empty PED. If Event Code is 1, these 5 bytes are in the order of weeks/days/hours/minutes/secs. If Event Code is 2, data is opaque.

Annex B (normative): Extended Tables

B.1 Extended Table 00 (ET00) (2048): Manufacturer Specific

B.2 Extended Table 01 (ET01) (2049): Manufacturer Specific

B.3 Extended Table 02 (ET02) (2050): RTC calibration

This table provides the interface to calibrate the OSGP device's RTC (real time clock).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.1

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Reserved		0..10			
Battery Voltage	UINT16	11		M	Voltage level of cpu battery, in units of 1/100 V. Updated once a day and on each OSGP device power-up.
Battery Alarm Config	UINT16	13	230	H	Level below which low battery alarm will be set, in units of 1/100 V.
Flags	UINT8				
Battery enable state	BOOL(0)	15		M	0 = Battery is presently disabled. 1 = Battery is presently enabled.
RTC Source	BOOL(1)	15	0	H	RTC time base source. Choices are: 0 = 32KHz XTAL clock always 1 = Line frequency & 32KHz XTAL
RTC Current Source	UINT(2..3)	15		M	Current RTC Source Indicator: 0 = 32KHz XTAL 1 = Phase L1 2 = Phase L2 3 = Phase L3
Unused	BOOL(4..7)	15			Reserved for future use

B.4 Extended Table 03 (ET03) (2051): Utility Information

This table is for the utility to use to enter utility-specific information, such as a utility serial number, program information, and battery change information.

- Read access: Open, password not required.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.2

Field Name	Type	Offset	VCI	Description
Utility Serial Number	ARRAY[30] OF CHAR	0	H	String containing the customer's serial number. This field can be locked by control word bit 2.
ProgramGUID	ARRAY[20] OF CHAR	30	H	Program globally-unique identifier. This is set to match user's program as a means to identify the current configuration of the OSGP device. This variable is also set on the manufacturing line using the customer's requested program.
ProgramNumber	ARRAY[10] OF CHAR	50	H	User-configured number (not used by the OSGP device). The minimum value is zero and the maximum value is 999,99,999.
Program Date Time-Year	UINT16	60	H	Date/timestamp of last OSGP device programming.
Program Date Time-Month	UINT8	62	H	
Program Date Time-Day	UINT8	63	H	
Program Date Time-Hour	UINT8	64	H	
Program Date Time-Minute	UINT8	65	H	
Program Date Time-Second	UINT8	66	H	
Number Times Pgmd	UINT32	67	H	Number of sessions in which OSGP device was programmed.
Battery Change Date-Year	UINT16	71	H	Date/timestamp of the OSGP device's last battery replacement.
Battery Change Date-Month	UINT8	73	H	
Battery Change Date-Day	UINT8	74	H	
Battery Change Date-Hour	UINT8	75	H	
NVM version	ARRAY[2] of UINT8	76	H	These two bytes are used as a combined 2-byte packed field (offset 76 is MSB) expressing the NVM version number in the format x.yyz according to the following formula: Bits 15..12 = x. Range 0 to 9 Bits 11..5 = yy. Range 0 to 99 Bits 4..0 = z. Range 0 to 26, where 1 to 26 represent a letter from a to z for test releases. Examples: 0.08 = 0x0100 1.10 = 0x1140 1.20 = 0x1280 1.50 = 0x1640 9.99z = 0x9C7A
Point Of Delivery ID	ARRAY[50] OF CHAR	78	H	Point of Delivery ID (PODID).
HW version number	UINT8	128	H	The hardware version number.
Program ID (read only)	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	129	M	Read only copy of the 14908.1 program ID stored in ET04.

B.5 Extended Table 04 (ET04) (2052): System Information

This table holds information needed by other components of the system.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.3

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Sequence Number	UINT32	0		M	The current 1409.1 message sequence number. This field is updated with each new OSGP device read/write operation request over the 14908.1 network port.
Transceiver ID	ARRAY[6] of UINT8	4		M	ID of the device's transceiver connected to the 14908.1 network port.
Subnet ID	UINT8	10		H/M	Used in addressing the OSGP device over PLC. The OSGP device may reset this value to zero upon request.
Node ID	UINT8	11		H/M	Used in addressing the OSGP device over PLC. The OSGP device may reset this value to zero upon request.
Explicit Message Received	BOOL(0)	12		M	1 = Explicit Message Received. Updated with each new OSGP device read/write operation request over PLC.
Force Cnfg	BOOL(1)	12		H/M	1 = Force manufacturing configuration process of the OSGP device's power line transceiver. This is cleared by OSGP device after the configuration is complete (typically 4 seconds). This also forces encryption key back to default. This field will not be cleared if the config process fails (timeout = 30 seconds).
Request Transceiver State	BOOL(2)	12		H/M	1 = Starts process of requesting the OSGP device's smart transceiver's state. This is cleared when state is received. The state is written to "Transceiver State" field below. This field will not be cleared if the request fails (timeout = 4 seconds).
Disable PLC Encryption	BOOL(3)	12		H	1 = Disabled PLC encryption
Disable EEPROM Lock	BOOL(4)	12		H	1 = Disable the OSGP device's EEPROM lock feature
Transceiver Phase	BOOL(5..7)	12		M	Most recent phase information reported by the OSGP device's power line transceiver to the OSGP device: 0 = No phase inversion present 1 = In Phase normal 2 = Plus 120° inverted 3 = Minus 120° normal 4 = Phase 180° inverted 5 = Plus 120° normal 6 = Minus 120° inverted 7 = N/A This field is updated each time the transceiver detects a phase change.
Rated Frequency	UINT8	13		H	Value of rated frequency (in Hz) for this OSGP device type, set during the manufacturing process. This field can be locked by control word bit 2
Program ID	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	14		M	The device's 14908.1 program ID.
Self-Identification	ARRAY[30] of UINT8	22		M	The device's 14908.1 self-identification string.
PK Access	UINT8	52		H	0 = Access enabled. 1 = access disabled.
Max Power Outages Recorded	UINT8	53	10	P	The number of power outages recorded in tables ET09 and ET10 before events are lost. Queues are first in, first out.
Unused	UINT8	54	4	F	Unused.
Max number of TE Registers	UINT8	55	4	P	The number of registers recorded for Total Energy (or Daily Consumption) in table ET12

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Registration Current	UINT16	56	10	H	The value of the starting current (in mA) for this OSGP device type, set during the manufacturing process. This field can be locked by control word bit 2.
Max Current	UINT16	58	100	H	The value of the maximum current (in A) for this OSGP device type. This field is set during the manufacturing process, and is used for over-current detection.
Rated Voltage	UINT16	60	120	H	Value of rated voltage (in V) for this OSGP device type. This field is set during the manufacturing process, and can be locked by control word bit 2.
Inactive Phases					Bit field to set active phases in the current OSGP device service configuration. This field is used to tell the OSGP device to ignore phase loss and sags on non-installed phases. It can be locked by control word bit 10. 0 = Phase is present 1 = Phase is not present The OSGP device will set this field to 2 (Phase L1 and L3 on, L2 off) when it is running in form 2S and form 12S,
Phase A	BOOL(0)	62		H	Disable phase A
Phase B	BOOL(1)	62		H	Disable phase B
Phase C	BOOL(2)	62		H	Disable phase C
DST off time delta	INT16	63		H	Delta minutes of DST off time from DST on time (practical range -720 to 719 representing +/-12 hours)
Self-Read Time					Time of day to perform self-read to BT26
Hour	UINT8	65		H	Range 0 to 23
Minute	UINT8	66		H	Range 0 to 59
Stop Mode Config	UINT8	67		H	The number of days the OSGP device will continue to operate in Wait mode before Stop Mode (and discontinuation of the RTC) is invoked. 0 = Never go to stop mode. 255 = Immediately go to stop mode.
Reserved					
Reserved	UINT8	68		H	
Reserved	UINT8	69		H	
Reserved	UINT8	70		H	
RK BP10 + EP16 Access	BOOL[0]	71	1	H	0 = Access enabled. 1 = Access disabled.
Test Point	BOOL(1)	71		H	0 = Not a test point. 1 = Is a test point.
Test Point Confirmed	BOOL(2)	71		H	For internal use.
LP Use Skipped	BOOL(3)	71		H	If this field is set to 1, then any of the following operations will result in the extended status of a load profile channel being set to 4 ("skipped") and the channel value being set to 0. 1. Stuffing an instantaneous value 2. A channel is designated for an M-Bus device and no such device is configured, or the interval was skipped due to the value of the "LP Poll Rate" field in ET34. 3. A channel is for a MEP device and no such device is registered.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Transceiver State	UINT8	72		M	Last received state of the OSGP device's power line transceiver: 0,1: Invalid states. 2: Has application, unconfigured. 3: Applicationless, unconfigured. 4: Configured, online. 5: Invalid state. 6: Hard offline. 7: Invalid state. 12: Configured, soft offline. 140: Configured, in bypass mode. 255: No reply when status requested. This field is updated on each OSGP device power-up, each re-synch request from the Data Concentrator, and each transceiver reset.
Phase Rotation Changed	UINT8	73		M	0: Phase rotation unknown 1: L1L2L3 or ABC 2: L3L2L1 or CBA This field is updated once a second.
PLC Comm Inactive Time Threshold	UINT16	74		H	This field sets a time threshold, in minutes. If no PLC packet addressed to this OSGP device received for more than this time threshold, the PLC Comm Inactive alarm will be set. Set this field to 0 to disable this threshold and no alarm will be set no matter for how long the PLC communication remains inactive. This field has a range of 1 minutes to 65 535 minutes.
Broadcast Receipt	LTIME_DATE	76		M	Time stamp (UTC) of last successful secure broadcast receipt.
Broadcast Base	UINT32	82		H	Secure broadcast base value (B)
Broadcast Delta	UINT16	86		H	Secure broadcast delta value (D)
Reverse Rotation Alarm Current Threshold	UINT16	88	1000	F	The current threshold, in mA. The OSGP device uses this threshold and rated voltage to calculate active power threshold, then compares it against the measured reverse active power. The reverse rotation alarm will be set if the measured reverse active power is higher than the active power threshold for more than 10 seconds.
PLC Signal Quality Status	UINT8	90		M	The PLC Signal Quality Status: 0: No PLC traffic detected. 1: PLC traffic detected, but no traffic addressed to this OSGP device. 2: A packet addressed to this OSGP device has been received. The signal margin is less than or equal to 9dB. 3: A packet addressed to this OSGP device has been received. The signal margin is at 12dB or 15dB. 4: A packet addressed to this OSGP device has been received. The signal margin is greater than or equal to 18dB. 5..7: These values correspond to values 2..4, and indicate the OSGP device is commissioned but has not received a PLC message within the duration specified by the "PLC Active Timeout" field in ET55. For example, value 5 indicates that the OSGP device has been commissioned with no activity within the specified duration, and the last activity was less than or equal to 9 dB.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Auto Discovery Ta	UINT16	91	670	H	Extension of turn-around time. In bit-times; this value is added to the nominal value of 330, and used only for address 0 during auto-discovery. Once a OSGP device has been commissioned, the values in ET13 override these.
Auto Discovery To	UINT16	93	250	H	Extension of turn-around time. In ms; this value is added to the nominal value of 50, and is used only for address 0 during auto-discovery. Once a OSGP device has been commissioned, the values in ET13 override these.
Auto Discovery Disable	UINT8	95		H	A nonzero value in this field disables MEP auto-discovery.
Reserved	INT16	96		H	
Events Outage Threshold	UINT16	98		H	The Event Outage Threshold field defaults to zero, and represents the interval (seconds) that the power shall be off before a Power Down event followed by a Power Up event is added to BT74.
NVM Size	UINT16	100		F	The number of 1K blocks of NVM available.
Safe Image Locked	UINT8	102		H	1=>Safe image cannot be activated. Default: 0
MEP Seq Nbr	UINT32	103			
Unused	UINT16	107		H	Unused
Premise power generation	UINT8	109		H	0 = Power generation off. 1 = Power generation on.
Power outage threshold	UINT8	110	72	H	A percentage of the rated voltage. This field can be locked by control word bit . Also saved in critical init data section. A new threshold will only take effect after OSGP device reset.
Phase loss threshold	UINT8	111	61	H	A percentage of the rated voltage.
Reserved	UINT8	112		M, H	
Clock Error Tier	UINT8	113	0	H	Tier to use on a clock error. Range is 0..3.
Unused	UINT16	114		H	Reserved for future use.
IDT Version	UINT8	116		M	This field provides a quick way of determining when any of the contents of the IDT (Interface Definition) have changed. This number increments by 1 (and wraps) whenever any of the following procedures are executed: EP11,EP32, EP33, EP06, EP37. It also can increment one or two times on an upgrade due to program ID or other changes.
Tilt Timer	UINT8	117	30	H	The number of seconds before a power outage that can elapse before a tilt switch input event will be ignored. If set to 255, then tilt is never ignored.

B.6 Extended Table 05 (ET05) (2053): Control Output Settings

This table is used to set the threshold and criteria that determine when the control outputs should be set open or closed. The primary control output (Load Disconnect Contactor) can be controlled in three ways: via maximum power settings and in a prepay configuration (described here), and manually via procedure EP02.

For more information on the control outputs affected by ET05, see clauses 8.10 Load Disconnect Contactor (optional) and 8.11 Control Relay (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.4

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Primary Control Output (Load Disconnect) Settings:					
Primary Power Threshold	UINT32	0		H	Primary active power level (in W) at which primary control (Load Disconnect) output will be tripped
Prepay Total Credit	UINT32	4		H	Active energy credit (in Wh) remaining. If no credit is left, either or both the emergency credit or maximum power will be checked based on configuration. The load disconnect contactor will be opened if neither of the two checks is enabled.
Prepay Tariff 1 Rate	UINT32	8		H	Conversion rate for Tariff 1 (in Wh per kWh consumed) by which Prepay Total Credit register is reduced while OSGP device is operating in tariff 1. Maximum value 1,000,000.
Prepay Tariff 2 Rate	UINT32	12		H	Conversion rate for Tariff 2 (in Wh per kWh consumed) by which Prepay Total Credit register is reduced while OSGP device is operating in tariff 2. Maximum value 1,000,000.
Prepay Tariff 3 Rate	UINT32	16		H	Conversion rate for Tariff 3 (in Wh per kWh consumed) by which Prepay Total Credit register is reduced while OSGP device is operating in tariff 3. Maximum value 1,000,000.
Prepay Tariff 4 Rate	UINT32	20		H	Conversion rate for Tariff 4 (in Wh per kWh consumed) by which Prepay Total Credit register is reduced while OSGP device is operating in tariff 4. Maximum value 1,000,000.
Primary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold	UINT8	24		H	Specify the minimum time (in minutes) that the Primary Maximum Power Level Threshold (or Primary Maximum Current Level Threshold) shall be met before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. The "Disconnect Control Type" field in ET46 indicates whether this applies to the Primary Maximum Power Level Threshold or the Primary Maximum Current Level Threshold. The range 0 to 255. A value of 0 indicates that the load disconnect contactor should open immediately when the power or current threshold is met. (see note 1)
Control Output Setting					Bitfields for enabling and disabling condition checks that affect the load disconnect contactor: 0 = Disable this condition check. 1 = Enable this condition check.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Enable Max Power or Current	BOOL(0)	25	0	H	Indicates whether maximum power or current measurements should be monitored to trip the load disconnect contactor. ET46.11 decides whether power or current measurements will be used.
Enable Prepay	BOOL(1)	25	0	H	Primary control (Load Disconnect) prepay condition.
Enable Tariff	BOOL(2)	25	0	H	Secondary control (Control Relay) tariff status condition.
Enable Reverse Deduction	BOOL(3)	25	0	H	1 = Reverse energy deducts prepay credit. 0 = Reverse energy ignored in deduction of prepay credit.
Enable Prepay + Max Power option	BOOL(4)	25	0	H	If set to 1, then the prepay condition is enabled with the maximum power option, as long as the "Enable Prepay" field is set to 1.
Disconnect switch position Inverted	BOOL(5)	25	0	H	0 = Push disconnect switch up to close the disconnect. 1 = Push disconnect switch up to open the disconnect.
Disconnect LED Disabled	BOOL(6)	25	0	H	0 = Disconnect blue LED not disabled. 1 = Disconnect blue LED disabled.
Enable Prepay Emergency Credit	BOOL(7)	25	0	H	Enable the emergency prepay credit condition.
Secondary Control Output (Control Relay) Settings:					
Tariff 1 - status	BOOL(0)	26		H	0 = Control output open. 1 = Control output closed.
Tariff 2 - status	BOOL(1)	26		H	0 = Control output open. 1 = Control output closed.
Tariff 3 - status	BOOL(2)	26		H	0 = Control output open. 1 = Control output closed.
Tariff 4 - status	BOOL(3)	26		H	0 = Control output open. 1 = Control output closed.
Prepay Credit Low Level Warning Threshold	UINT32	27		H	Send warning signal when prepay total credit is lower than this threshold.
Reserved for future	UINT16	31		H	Reserved.
Control Output Setting Continued					
Disconnect High Priority	BOOL(0)	33		H	0 = Low priority level 1 = High priority level
Disable Buzzer	BOOL(1)	33		H	0 = Buzzer not disabled 1 = Buzzer disabled
Disable Manual Disconnect Open	BOOL(2)	33		H	0 = Manual Disconnect open enabled 1 = Manual Disconnect open disabled
Enable Remote Disconnect Closed	BOOL(3)	33		H	0 = Remote disconnect close (reconnect) operations disabled. 1 = Remote disconnect close (reconnect) operations enabled.
Reject EP23 If Manually Opened	BOOL(4)	33		H	0 = Allow remote disconnect reconnect if disconnect is opened manually. 1 = Reject remote disconnect reconnect if disconnect is opened manually
Disconnect Resync Control	UINT(5..6)	33		H	0 = Auto resync enabled if commissioned 1 = Auto resync disabled 2 = Auto resync enabled
Reject Disconnect Close LSV	BOOL(7)	33		H	0 = Allow disconnect reconnect if there is load side voltage 1 = Reject disconnect reconnect if there is load side voltage
Prepay Power Threshold	UINT32	34		H	Active power level (in W) at which primary control output will be tripped after prepay is 0.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Control Status					Bitfield to indicate the present status of the control outputs: 0 = Control Output Status open 1 = Control Output Status close
Load Side Voltage	BOOL(0)	38		M	0 = Load side voltage not present 1 = Load side voltage present
Control Relay	BOOL(1)	38		M	Present status of relay 1
Disconnect Feedback Status	UINT(2..3)	38			This field indicates a composite "feedback state" of the load disconnect contactor. 0 = Open 1 = Closed 2 = Ambiguous (load side voltage detected, but no power flowing) 3 = Error (instantaneous power, load side voltage and disconnect state inconsistent)
Disconnect Locked Open	BOOL(4)	38		M	This indicates whether or not the load disconnect contactor is locked open: 0 = Load disconnect contactor is closed or open, but not locked open. 1 = Load disconnect contactor is locked open.
Disconnect Sensor	BOOL(5)	38			This indicates whether or not the load disconnect contactor is open or closed. 0 = Load disconnect contactor open or not supported. 1 = Load disconnect contactor closed
	UINT(6..7)	38			Reserved for future use
Maximum Prepay Total Emergency Credit	UINT32	39		H	The maximum emergency credit allowed when adding credit via EP21.
Prepay Total Emergency Credit	UINT32	43		H,M	The active emergency energy credit (in Wh) remaining. If no credit is left, the load disconnect contactor will be opened.
Broadcast Max Random Time	UINT8	47		H	The maximum random time, in seconds, to be applied after a broadcast command is sent to close the control relay. (see note 2) A value of 0 indicates that the command will be executed immediately without random application. Values other than 0 indicate that the command will be executed after a random time that is generated between 1 second and the combined value of this field and the "Broadcast Max Random Minutes" field.
LED Options					The following 3 fields set the blue LED behaviour for different disconnect statuses: 0 = LED off. 1 = LED on all the time. 2 = LED flashes 1 second on and 1 second off.
LED Disconnect Closed	UINT8	48	1	H	Blue LED behaviour when the load disconnect contactor is closed.
LED Disconnect opened	UINT8	49	2	H	Blue LED behaviour when the load disconnect contactor is open,
LED Disconnect locked opened	UINT8	50	2	H	Blue LED behaviour while the load disconnect is locked in the open state and cannot be manually closed.
Minimum Disconnect Switch Hold Time	UINT8	51	0	H	Minimum time (in units of 10 ms) that the disconnect switch lever shall be held up or down before the state of the load disconnect contactor will change.
Secondary Power Threshold	UINT32	52		H	The secondary active power level (in W) at which the load disconnect contactor will be tripped.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Secondary Power or CurrentTime Threshold	UINT8	56		H	Specify the minimum time (in minutes) that the Secondary Maximum Power Level Threshold (or Secondary Maximum Current Level Threshold) shall be met before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. The range 0 to 255. A value of 0 indicates that the load disconnect contactor should open immediately when power threshold is met. (see note 3)
Prepay Power Time Threshold	UINT8	57		H	Used for exhausted prepay maximum power control. This sets the minimum time (in minutes) that the power threshold shall be met before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. The range is 0..255. A value of 0 indicates that the load disconnect contactor should trip immediately when power threshold is met
Disconnect Config					
Disconnect Icon	BOOL(0)	58		H	Controls the flashing polarity of the disconnect display icon when it is open or locked open. Here "disconnect open" means the disconnect is open and there is no load side generator. 0 = Disconnect is open (flashing icon). Disconnect is locked open (icon is constantly on). 1 = Disconnect is open (icon is constantly on). Disconnect is locked open (flashing icon).
Disconnect Open Text Enable	BOOL(1)	58		H	Enables an eight character text value to be displayed explaining the reason that the disconnect is open. 0 = Do not display reason why the disconnect is open. 1 = Display user defined text indicating the reason why the disconnect is open. The text value can be set using the "Disconnect Open Text" field described later in this table.
Reject disconnect reconnect with load sensed	BOOL(2)	58		H	0 = Allow disconnect reconnect if load is sensed. 1 = Reject disconnect reconnect if load is sensed.
Separate disconnect and LSV icon	BOOL(3)	58		H	0 = Use disconnect icon to indicate LSV. 1 = Use load side voltage icon (F4 icon before it changes shape) for load side voltage and disconnect icon for sensor state.
Use LSV alarm	BOOL(4)	58		H	0 = Use disconnect switch error to indicate that load side voltage has been detected while the disconnect is open. 1 = Use a separate alarm to indicate that load side voltage has been detected while the disconnect is open.
Reserved	UINT(5..7)	58			Reserved for future use.
Disconnect Open ID	Array [4] of UINT8	59		H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the display (ID code location). Array element 0 = Left-most ID field on the display Array element 3 = Right-most ID field on the display
Disconnect Open Text		User defined text to explaining the reason why the disconnect is open			
EP02 executed	Array [8] of UINT8	63		H	EP02 executed.
Max Pwr and Duration exceeded	Array [8] of UINT8	71		H	Max power and duration exceeded.
Pre-Pay credit = 0	Array [8] of UINT8	79		H	Pre-pay credit used.
Pre-Pay credit = 0 and max pwr exceeded	Array [8] of UINT8	87		H	Pre-pay credit used and max power exceeded.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
EP23 executed	Array [8] of UINT8	95		H	EP23 executed.
Manual operation	Array [8] of UINT8	103		H	Manual operation.
Scheduled Open	Array [8] of UINT8	111		H	OSGP device configured schedule.
Reserved	Array [8] of UINT8	119		H	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	Array [8] of UINT8	127		H	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	Array [8] of UINT8	135		H	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	Array [8] of UINT8	143		H	Reserved for future use.
Failed Disconnect Manual Operation ID	Array [4] of UINT8	151	"VOLT"	H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the display (ID code location). Array element 0 = Left-most ID filed on the display Array element 3 = Right-most ID field on the display
Failed Disconnect Manual Operation Text	Array [8] of UINT8	155	"ERROR"	H	User defined text indicating that a manual disconnect operation attempt failed due to low voltage.
Reliable Disconnect Operation Voltage	UINT16	163		H	This fixed voltage should be used to as a threshold where as long as 1 phase is greater than or equal to this value, the disconnect can be operated reliably.
Load Side State Validity Time	UINT8	165	5		Number of seconds the load side state shall have the same value to be considered valid. The minimum value is 1 second.
Load Side State transition duration interval	UINT8	166	20		The number of seconds the load side state can be set as in transition, after which any change of state puts it to indeterminate state. The minimum value is 2 seconds.
Failed Disconnect Close ID - Wait for LSV Update	Array [4] of UINT8	167	"PUSH"	H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the display (ID code location). Array element 0 = Left-most ID filed on the display Array element 3 = Right-most ID field on the display
Failed Disconnect Close Text - Wait for LSV Update	Array [8] of UINT8	171	"AGAIN"	H	User defined text to indicate that a close disconnect operation attempt failed due to load side voltage detection values not being updated.
Failed Disconnect Close ID - LSV Present	Array [4] of UINT8	179	"LSV"	H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the display (ID code location). Array element 0 = Left-most ID filed on the display Array element 3 = Right-most ID field on the display
Failed Disconnect Close Text - LSV Present	Array [8] of UINT8	183	"ON"	H	User defined text to indicate that a close disconnect operation attempt failed due to load side voltage being detected.
Failed Disconnect Close ID - Load Sensed	Array [4] of UINT8	191	"LOAD"	H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the display (ID code location). Array element 0 = Left-most ID filed on the display Array element 3 = Right-most ID field on the display
Failed Disconnect Close Text - Load Sensed	Array [8] of UINT8	195	"ON"	H	User defined text to indicate that a close disconnect operation attempt failed due to load being sensed.
Primary Current Threshold	UINT32	203		H	The primary active current level (in Amperes) at which the load disconnect contactor will be tripped.
Secondary Current Threshold	UINT32	207		H	The secondary active current level (in Amperes) at which the load disconnect contactor will be tripped.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Primary Power or Current Time Threshold Second Part	UINT8	211		H	Specify a value in seconds that should be added to the Primary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold field to determine the minimum time that the Primary Maximum Power Level Threshold (or Primary Maximum Current Level Threshold) shall be met before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. For example, if the Primary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold field is set to 3 minutes and this field is set to 45 seconds, then the Primary Maximum Power Level Threshold (or Primary Maximum Current Level Threshold) shall be met for 3 minutes and 45 seconds before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. If the Primary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold is set to 0, this field is not applicable.
Secondary Power or Current Time Threshold Second Part	UINT8	212		H	Specify a value in seconds that should be added to the Secondary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold field to determine the minimum time that the Secondary Maximum Power Level Threshold (or Secondary Maximum Current Level Threshold) shall be met before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. For example, if the Secondary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold field is set to 10 minutes and this field is set to 20 seconds, then the Secondary Maximum Power Level Threshold (or Secondary Maximum Current Level Threshold) shall be met for 10 minutes and 20 seconds before the load disconnect contactor will be tripped. If the Secondary Maximum Power/Current Duration Threshold field is set to 0, this field is not applicable.
Prepay Power Time Threshold Second Part	UINT8	213		H	The threshold, in seconds, for exhausted prepay maximum power control. This is always added to the value of the "Prepay Power Time Threshold (in minutes)" field. For example. If the "Prepay Power Time Threshold" is set to 3 minutes and this second part is set to 70 seconds, then the actual threshold used is 4 minutes 10 seconds
Power Up Resync Options	UINT8	214		H	This field sets the resynchronization options to use on power up if the internal state of the load disconnect contactor differs from the sensor state. 0 = No synchronization. 1 = Synchronize to internal state. 2 = Synchronize to external state.
Randomization Enable	UINT16				Indicates whether randomization is enabled for control commands: 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Relay EP02 unicast	BOOL(0)	215		H	Relay EP02 open/close, unicast command.
Relay EP02 broadcast	BOOL(1)	215		H	Relay EP02 open/close, PLC broadcast command.
Relay tariff control	BOOL(2)	215		H	Relay tariff open/close control.
Relay time-based control	BOOL(3)	215		H	Relay time-based open/close control.
Relay Control ID	UINT32	217	0	H	User-assigned ID for the current relay control scheme.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Time-Based Relay Control Mode	UINT8	221	0	H	Current mode of the Time-Based Relay Control calendar defined in ET61: 0 = Disabled 1 = Daily (7 active days) 2 = Weekday/Weekend (2 active days) 3 = Season (4 active days) 4 = Season Weekday/Weekend (8 active days)
Time-Based Relay Clock Error State	UINT8	222	0	H	The state the relay is switched to if there is a clock error: 0 = Open 1 = Closed
Broadcast Max Random Minutes	UINT8	223	0	H	The maximum random time, in minutes, to be applied after a broadcast command is sent to close the control output. (see note 4) A value of 0 indicates that the command will be executed immediately without random application. Values other than 0 indicate that the command will be executed after a random time that is generated between 1 second and the combined value of the two fields.
<p>NOTE 1: You can use the "Primary Power/Current Duration Threshold Second Part" field to specify an additional value (in seconds) that should be added to this field's value to determine the minimum time.</p> <p>NOTE 2: This field is combined with the "Broadcast Max Random Minutes" field, which appears later in this table. The values below refer to the combined value of the two fields.</p> <p>NOTE 3: You can use the "Secondary Power/Current Duration Threshold Second Part" field to specify an additional value (in seconds) that should be added to this field's value to determine the minimum time.</p> <p>NOTE 4: This field is combined with "Broadcast Max Random Time" field, which is described earlier in this table. The values below refer to the combined value of the two fields.</p>					

B.7 Extended Table 06 (ET06) (2054): Pulse Inputs

This table is used to configure and evaluate the pulse input channels.

NOTE: Any changes to the pulse input idle state (ET06.0) shall be made with the pulse input channel set to inactive in order to prevent false pulse detection during the change.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: OMAK.

Table B.5

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Channel Status record:	ARRAY[2] of 7-byte record:				Channel 1 and Channel 2 pulse input information:
Ch. Status					Pulse input status/control flags:
	BOOL(0)	0	0	H	0 = Pulse input channel inactive. 1 = Pulse input channel active.
	BOOL(1)	0	0	H	0 = Pulse input idle state is low (normally closed). 1 = Pulse input idle state is high (normally open).
	BOOL(2)	0	0	H	Reserved. Do not use this bit.
	BOOL(3)	0	0	H	0 = Pulse input tamper is not a regular alarm. 1 = Pulse input tamper is a regular alarm.
	UNINT(4..7)	0	0	H	Reserved for future use.
Ch. Min Pulse Width	UINT16	1	20	H	Minimum pulse width in ms. The maximum value is 45,000 ms.
Ch. ADC High Limit	UINT16	3	600	H	ADC limit for tamper detection.
Ch. ADC Low Limit	UINT16	5	320	H	ADC limit for pulse detection.
Pulse Input Raw Adc Reading	ARRAY[2] of 2 byte record				Channel 1 and Channel 2 pulse input raw ADC reading. This read-only value used for debugging purposes.
Ch. Raw ADC Reading	UINT16	14		M	Internal Use Only. Updated once a second.

B.8 Extended Table 07 (ET07) (2055): Display Configuration

This table is used to configure the format and ID codes of displayable registers on the device's display. The 1st display list entry in BT33 will have the ID Code and format defined within this table as the 1st entry. The length of the array in this table is based on the parameter in BT30.4.

For background information on the device's display, see clause 8.9 Display (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.6

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Code Word:	Array[BT30.4] of 6-byte records:	0			
ID Format:		4-character ID code, entered here in ASCII format.			
ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	0	"DATE" "TIME" " "	H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the display (ID code location). Array element 0 = Left-most ID field on the display Array element 3 = Right-most ID field on the display
ID DP State	UINT8	4		H	4 bits that indicate state of decimal point with associated ID character: 1 = ON 0 = OFF Bit 0 = right-most decimal point. Bit 3 = left-most decimal point.
Data Format:	UINT8	5			
Fields After DP	UINT(0..2)	5		H	The number of fields after the decimal point to be shown on the display. The range of this field is 0..3, and the value of this field and the "Fields Before DP" field can not combine to be greater than 8.
Fields Before DP	UINT(3..6)	5		H	Number of fields before the decimal point to be shown on the display, per source, ordered by BT16 source number. The range of this field is 1..8.
Zero Suppression	BOOL(7)	5		H	True = Hides leading zeros; Zero Suppression False = Shows all leading zeros up to the number of digits configured in ET07.4.
Accumulator Rollover	UINT8	BT30.4 × 6	9	H	Number of decimal digits of range of energy accumulators before rollover, in Wh. For example, 6 = rollover at 999999 Wh. The range of this field is 5..9.
Flags:	UINT8	(BT30.4 × 6) + 1			
Disable all-segments-lit	BOOL(0)		0	H	0 = Enable all-segments-lit cycle at the beginning of the display sequence. 1 = Disable all-segments-lit cycle.
Date display format	UINT(1..2)		0	H	Display format for any date field: 0 = DDMMYYYY 1 = MMDDYYYY 2 = YYYYDDMM 3 = YYYYMMDD
FW Version on Pwr Up Config	UINT(3..6)		2	H	Configures the amount of time, in seconds, the OSGP device's version number is to be displayed on power-up. A value of zero disables this feature.
Disable Tier/Tariff Icon	BOOL(7)		0	H	Setting this field to True will disable the displaying of the tier icons (T1,T2,T3,T4). The icons will be shown when all display segments are lit.
Name Plate Icon Control	UINT16				Bitfield indicates which name plate icons are active. 0 = Name plate icon off 1 = Name plate icon on
Name Plate Icon 0	BOOL(0)	(BT30.4 × 6) + 2		H	Name plate icon F0
	BOOL(1)	(BT30.4 × 6) + 2		H	Name plate icon F1
	BOOL(2)	(BT30.4 × 6) + 2		H	Name plate icon F2
	BOOL(3)	(BT30.4 × 6) + 2		H	Name plate icon F3

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
	UINT(4..15)	(BT30.4 × 6) + 2		H	Reserved for future use
Display config ID	UINT32	(BT30.4 × 6) + 4		H	Identifier representing the present display configuration in BT33 and ET07, not controlled by the OSGP device as being linked to any change in this table or BT33.
Display auto revert seconds	UINT8	(BT30.4 × 6) + 8		H	Seconds a scrolling display item can display until the display automatically reverts back to the first display item. A value of 0 means the automatic reversion is disabled. This field is only applicable if the "On Time" field BT33 is set to 0.

B.9 Extended Table 08 (ET08) (2056): Measurement Data

This table contains the measurement data registers required for OSGP device debugging purposes.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.7

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Q1 Reactive VARh ABC	NI_FMAT1	0		M	
Q2 Reactive VARh ABC	NI_FMAT1	4		M	
Q3 Reactive VARh ABC	NI_FMAT1	8		M	
Q4 Reactive VARh ABC	NI_FMAT1	12		M	
Phase Measurement Data	ARRAY[3] of ET11.12 byte records:			M	
Active Forward Wh	NI_FMAT1	16		M	
Active Reverse Wh	NI_FMAT1	20		M	
Reactive Forward Varh	NI_FMAT1	24		M	
Reactive Reverse Varh	NI_FMAT1	28		M	
Harmonics Magnitude	ARRAY[3][ET11.19] OF UINT16	3×ET11.12		M	
Harmonics Phase	ARRAY[3][ET11.19] OF UINT16	(3×ET11.12) ×3		M	
Voltage THD	ARRAY[3] OF UINT16	(3×ET11.12) ×5		M	V-THD for each phase. The values is 10 000 times that of the actual THD. For example, a value of 100 means a V-THD level of 1 %.
Current THD	ARRAY[3] OF UINT16	(3×ET11.12) ×5 + 6		M	I-THD for each phase. The values is 10 000 times that of the actual THD. For example, a value of 100 means a I-THD level of 1 %. I-THD calculations will be disabled when the current is lower than 200 mA, because the current wave form will be distorted under these circumstances and the I-THD calculation will be invalid.
Apparent Power THD	ARRAY[3] OF UINT16	(3×ET11.12) ×5 + 12		M	VA-THD for each phase. The values is 10 000 times that of the actual THD. For example, a value of 100 means a VA-THD level of 1 %.

B.10 Extended Table 09 (ET09) (2057): Power Quality

ET09 contains configurations and statistics related to power quality and power measurements. For more information on the power quality measurements made by the OSGP device, see clause 8.8 Power Quality (optional).

- Read access: OMAK
- Write Access: OMAK
- Attributes: ICANAK

Table B.8

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Outage Time Threshold	UINT16	0		H	Threshold, in seconds, for recording power outages. A value of 0 indicates every event should be recorded. The range of this field is 0..65,535.
Sag/Surge Time Threshold	UINT8	2		H	Threshold, in minutes, for recording voltage sags and surges. A value of 0 indicates that events should be recorded using instantaneous values. The range of this field is 0..255.
Sag Threshold	UINT8	3		H	Threshold, in percent under rated voltage, for recording a voltage sag event.
Surge Threshold	UINT8	4		H	Threshold, in percent over rated voltage, for recording a voltage surge event.
Over-Current Threshold	UINT8	5		H	Threshold, in percent over reference current, for recording an over-current event.
Power outage record:	ARRAY[ET04. 53] of 18-byte record:				Reverse-chronological list of the ET04. 53 most recent power cycle events. Updated every OSGP device power-up or brownout.
Power-on Date/Time	LTIME_DATE	6		M	Power on date time
Reset Cause	UINT8	12		M	Reason for this reset/power on event. All other reset causes will not show up in this table, only in ET10. 3 - Power failure 8 - Brown-out
Reserved for internal use	UINT8	13		M	
Power-off Date/Time	LTIME_DATE	14		M	Power off date time (Should be earlier than ET9.4)
Power Off Duration	UINT32	20		M	Power off duration in seconds. If duration is less than 1 second, power off duration = 0. Rounds down for power-off seconds.
A Most recent sag event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 6		M	Date time of the most recent sag event on phase A.
A Sag events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 12		M	Number of sag events measured by OSGP device on phase A since statistics were reset. A sag event is defined as the voltage on a single phase dipping below some percentage of the rated voltage for Outage Time Threshold.
B Most recent sag event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 14		M	Date time of the most recent sag event on phase B.
B Sag events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 20		M	Number of sag events measured by OSGP device on phase B since statistics were reset. A sag event is defined as the voltage on a single phase dipping below some percentage of the rated voltage for Outage Time Threshold.
C Most recent sag event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 22		M	Date time of the most recent sag event on phase C.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
C Sag events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 28		M	Number of sag events measured by OSGP device on phase C since statistics were reset. A sag event is defined as the voltage on a single phase dipping below some percentage of the rated voltage for Outage Time Threshold.
A Most recent surge event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 30		M	Date time of the most recent surge event on phase A.
A Surge events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 36		M	Number of surge events measured by OSGP device on phase A since statistics were reset. A surge event is defined as the voltage on a single phase going above some percentage of the rated voltage for Outage Time Threshold.
B Most recent surge event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 38		M	Date time of the most recent surge event on phase B.
B Surge events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 44		M	Number of surge events measured by OSGP device on phase B since statistics were reset. A surge event is defined as the voltage on a single phase going above some percentage of the rated voltage for Outage Time Threshold.
C Most recent surge event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 46		M	Date time of the most recent surge event on phase C.
C Surge events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 52		M	Number of surge events measured by OSGP device on phase C since statistics were reset. A surge event is defined as the voltage on a single phase going above some percentage of the rated voltage for Outage Time Threshold.
Min Frequency	INT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 54		M	Minimum frequency (in 1/1 000 Hz) measured by the device since statistics were reset.
Min Freq Date/Time	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 58		M	Date time of the minimum frequency measurement.
Max Frequency	INT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 64		M	Maximum frequency (in 1/1 000 Hz) measured by the OSGP device since statistics were reset.
Max Freq Date/Time	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 68		M	Date time of the maximum frequency measurement.
A Over-current events	UINT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 74		M	Number of over-current events measured by the OSGP device on phase A since statistics were reset. Over-current defined as some percentage over OSGP device's max current rating, specified by ET09.3, for at least 10 seconds.
B Over-current events	UINT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 78		M	Number of over-current events measured by the OSGP device on phase B since statistics were reset. Over-current defined as some percentage over OSGP device's max current rating, specified by ET09.3, for at least 10 seconds.
C Over-current events	UINT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 82		M	Number of over-current events measured by the OSGP device on phase C since statistics were reset. Over-current defined as some percentage over OSGP device's max current rating, specified by ET09.3, for at least 10 seconds.
Phase A Loss	BOOL(0)	ET04. 53 × 18 + 86		M	Indication of phase loss on phase A, 1 = phase loss, 0 = phase present. Phase loss is defined as voltage on this phase that is less than $140 \times \text{Rated Voltage} / 230 \text{ Volt}$ for at least 10 seconds.
Phase B Loss	BOOL(1)	ET04. 53 × 18 + 86		M	Indication of phase loss on phase B, 1 = phase loss, 0 = phase present. Phase loss is defined as voltage on this phase that is less $140 \times \text{Rated Voltage} / 230 \text{ Volt}$ for at least 10 seconds.
Phase C Loss	BOOL(2)	ET04. 53 × 18 + 86		M	Indication of phase loss on phase C, 1 = phase loss, 0 = phase present. Phase loss is defined as voltage on this phase that is less than $140 \times \text{Rated Voltage} / 230 \text{ Volt}$ for at least 10 seconds.
A Most Recent Phase Loss Event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 87		M	Timestamp of the most recent phase loss event on phase A.
A Phase Loss Events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 93		M	Number of phase loss events on phase A since statistics were reset.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
B Most Recent Phase Loss Event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 95		M	Timestamp of the most recent phase loss event on phase B.
B Phase Loss Events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 101		M	Number of phase loss events on phase B since statistics were reset.
C Most Recent Phase Loss Event	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 103		M	Timestamp of the most recent phase loss event on phase C.
C Phase Loss Events	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 109		M	Number of phase loss events on phase C since statistics were reset.
A Most Recent Sag Voltage	NI_FMAT1	ET04. 53 × 18 + 111		M	Lowest voltage (mV) detected during the most recent sag event on phase A.
B Most Recent Sag Voltage	NI_FMAT1	ET04. 53 × 18 + 115		M	Lowest voltage (mV) detected during the most recent sag event on phase B.
C Most Recent Sag Voltage	NI_FMAT1	ET04. 53 × 18 + 119		M	Lowest voltage (mV) detected during the most recent sag event on phase C.
A Most Recent Surge Voltage	NI_FMAT1	ET04. 53 × 18 + 123		M	Highest voltage (mV) detected during the most recent surge event on phase A.
B Most Recent Surge Voltage	NI_FMAT1	ET04. 53 × 18 + 127		M	Highest voltage (mV) detected during the most recent surge event on phase B.
C Most Recent Surge Voltage	NI_FMAT1	ET04. 53 × 18 + 131		M	Highest voltage (mV) detected during the most recent surge event on phase C.
Short Outage Count	UINT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 135		M	Number of short outages experienced by the OSGP device. Short outages are defined as outages lasting less than the Outage Time Threshold.
PQ Configuration ID	UINT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 139		H	Identifier representing the present power quality threshold configuration, not controlled by the OSGP device as being linked to any change in this table.
Sag/Surge Threshold Seconds	UINT8	ET04. 53 × 18 + 143		H	Value, in seconds, to be added to the minutes threshold above for the total time threshold for sag and surge events
Power Up Quality Hold Time	UINT8	ET04. 53 × 18 + 144		H	The amount of time, in seconds, that the OSGP device will wait after powering up to begin recording power quality information. This prevents the OSGP device from recording power quality information while the voltage is not stable.
Over Current Time Threshold	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 145		H	The threshold, in seconds, for recording over current events. A value of 0 indicates that every record will be recorded. Range is 0-65,000.
THD record	ARRAY[3] of 70-byte record				An array of records for THD events. The OSGP device records three types of total harmonic distortion: voltage total harmonic distortion (VTHD), current total harmonic distortion (ITHD) and VA (volts-amperes) total harmonic distortion (VATHD). THD is a ratio of the voltage or current at harmonic frequencies to the voltage or current at the fundamental frequency for the OSGP device, expressed as a percentage.
THD time threshold	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 147		H	The time threshold for recording THD events, with a resolution of 10 seconds. A value of 0 indicates that every record will be recorded. Range is 0-65,000. The minimum value is 10 seconds. This field should not be set to a value less than 10 seconds.
THD threshold	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 149		H	The percentage threshold for recording THD events. Range is 0-10,000, in 1/100 of a percent. For example, a value of 10 000 means 100 %. A value of 0 means that no THD events will be recorded.
THD event record	ARRAY[3] of 22-byte record				One record for each phase:
Event count	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 151		M	The number of THD events.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Event timestamp	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 153		M	Date/time of the last THD event.
Max THD	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 159		M	Maximum THD of last event.
Max THD timestamp	LTIME_DATE	ET04. 53 × 18 + 161		M	Date/time stamp of the Max THD.
Average THD	UINT16	ET04. 53 × 18 + 167		M	Average THD of last event.
Reserved	UINT32	ET04. 53 × 18 + 169			

B.11 Extended Table 10 (ET10) (2058): Internal Power Outages

ET10 is used for internal metering functions when any reset (including power outage) occurs.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: OMAK.

Table B.9

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Power outage record:	ARRAY[ET04.Power Outages Recorded] of 18-byte record:				Reverse-chronological list of the most recent power cycle events.
Power-on Date/Time	LTIME_DATE	0		M	Power on date/time, in UTC.
Reset Cause	UINT8	6		M	Reason for this reset/power on event: 0..2 - Unused 3 - Power failure 4 - Watchdog reset 5 - Switchover event 6 - Flash Refresh 7 - Unknown reset cause 8 - Brown-out 9 - ID code set 10 - Measurement error, reset called to re-synch 11- Boot ROM Switchover 12 - Bad Stack 13 - NVM Locked 14 - Clock error correction 15 - User stack or interrupt stack corruption 100 - Miscellaneous exception 101 - UDI exception 102 - Overflow exception 103 - BRKI exception 104 - Address match exception 105 - Single step exception 106 - DBC exception 107 - NMI exception
Reserved for future use	UINT8	7		M	
Power-off Date/Time	LTIME_DATE	8		M	Power off date/time, in UTC.
Power Off Duration	UINT32	14		M	Power off duration in seconds. If duration is less than 1 second, a value of 0 will be returned. This field rounds down (i.e. a power off of 2,5 seconds will be reported as 2 seconds).

B.12 Extended Table 11 (ET11) (2059): MFG Dimension

This table contains the dimensions of the remaining MEP/M-Bus-related and other Extended Tables.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.10

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Number of Devices	UINT8	0	5	P	Maximum number of MEP devices supported.
Config Entry Size	UINT8	1	66	P	Size in bytes of a MEP configuration table entry for M-Bus ET13.
Status Entry Size	UINT8	2	36	P	Size in bytes of a MEP status table entry for M-Bus ET14.
On-demand Request Queue Size	UINT8	3	5	P	Maximum number of entries in the MEP on-demand request queue.
On-demand Request Entry Size	UINT8	4	6	P	Size in bytes of a MEP on-demand request table entry for M-Bus ET15.
Data Entry Size	UINT16	5	517	P	Size in bytes of a MEP device data table entry for M-Bus ET16.
Transaction Request Length	UINT16	7	769	P	Transaction Request Table length in bytes.
Transaction Response Length	UINT16	9	1 785	P	Transaction Response Table length in bytes.
On-demand Write Entry Size	UINT8	11	25	P	Maximum length of the MEP on-demand write entry (length + msg), per device.
Phase Measurement Data Size	UINT8	12	16	P	Size in bytes of per phase measurement data for measurement ET08.
Config Entry 2 Size	UINT8	13	22	P	Size in bytes of a MEP configuration table 2 entry for M-Bus ET34.
OSGP device one-time read queue size	UINT8	14	3	P	Maximum number of entries in the OSGP device one-time read request queue.
M-Bus one-time read queue size	UINT8	15	4	P	Maximum number of entries in the M-Bus one-time read request queue.
OSGP device one-time read request entry size	UINT8	16	17	P	Size in bytes of a OSGP device one-time read request queue entry in ET19.
M-Bus one-time read request entry size	UINT8	17	17	P	Size in bytes of an M-Bus one-time read request queue entry in ET20.
Number of Group IDs	UINT8	18	10	P	Maximum number of group IDs that can be assigned to the OSGP device.
Number of Harmonics	UINT8	19	10	P	Number of the harmonics are calculated: currently the 1 st to 10 th harmonic are calculated. Reflects the dimensions of the harmonics magnitude and phase arrays in ET08.
M-Bus Multicast Message Length	UINT8	20	65	P	Max length in bytes of an M-Bus multicast message (length + C field + CI field + User Data).
ET22 Alarm Size	UINT8	21	120	P	The number of bytes in first ET22 array.
MEP Data Sources	UINT8	22	6	P	The number of MEP data sources in ET50.
ET48 Entry Count	UINT8	23	10	P	The maximum number of entries in ET48.
Maximum Critical Event Bitmaps	UINT8	24	10	P	The maximum number of bitmaps available for critical events.
ET57 Entry Count	UINT8	25	16	P	The maximum number of M-Bus Data Types that can be created.
Time-based Relay Switches	UINT8	26	80	P	Total number of relay switches in the OSGP device's time-based relay calendar.

B.13 Extended Table 12 (ET12) (2060): Daily Consumption

This table contains the consumption of total active and reactive energy for the last day, measured at UTC midnight.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.11

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Last Day's Consumption:	ARRAY[ET04.55] of NI_FMAT1				Previous day's consumption for each register, recorded at UTC midnight.
Active Forward	NI_FMAT1	0		M	
Active Reverse	NI_FMAT1	4		M	
Reactive Import	NI_FMAT1	8		M	
Reactive Export	NI_FMAT1	12		M	
Today's Consumption:	ARRAY[ET04.55] of NI_FMAT1				Present day's consumption for each register, registers is updated at least once a second. At UTC midnight, the "Last Day's Consumption" values are overwritten with the "Today's Consumption" values.
Active Forward	NI_FMAT1	4xET04.55		M	
Active Reverse	NI_FMAT1	4xET04.55 +4		M	
Reactive Import	NI_FMAT1	4xET04.55 +8		M	
Reactive Export	NI_FMAT1	4xET04.55 +12		M	

B.14 Extended Table 13 (ET13): M-Bus/MEP Device Config

This table contains the programmable configuration information for each of the M-Bus and MEP connected devices. The first four entries are for M-Bus devices. The 5th entry has a different structure than the first 4. This entry is used for conveyance of downlink non-urgent MEP data and the MEP Alert flags.

ET13 is used when passing data between M-Bus and MEP devices, and utility meters. For an overview of how this works, see clauses 8.17 MEP Device Overview and 8.18 M-Bus Device support (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.12

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Device Config	ARRAY [ET11.0] of ET11.1-byte structure				Configuration information for each MEP device.
Scheduled Billing Read Time	ARRAY[3] of UINT8				Date/time for the regularly scheduled billing read for this device, referenced to local time. A value of all 0's represents the first day of the month at midnight
Day		0		H	1..28 = day of the month, 0 equals the first day of the month (Hour and Minute fields still apply) For weekly scheduled reads: 32 = Sunday 33 = Monday 34 = Tuesday 35 = Wednesday 36 = Thursday 37 = Friday 38 = Saturday (see note 1)
Hour		1		H	0..23
Minute		2		H	0..59
Scheduled Billing Read Frequency	UINT8	3		H	0 = hourly; day, hour fields of timestamp ignored 1 = daily; day fields of timestamp ignored 2 = weekly 3 = monthly (see note 2)
Scheduled Status Read Frequency (M-Bus only)	UINT16	4		H	Frequency of status read in minutes, synchronized to the last status read. A value of 0 means only read status with billing reads, separate status reads are not performed.
Baud Rate	UINT8	6		H	Desired baud rate for each device: 0 = 9 600 (MEP default) 1 = 300 2 = 600 3 = 1 200 4 = 2 400 (M-Bus default) 5 = 4 800 6 = 9 600 7 = 14 400 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 8 = 19 200 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 9 = 28 800 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 10 = 57 600 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 11 = 38 400 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 12..255 = Reserved for future use
Device Alarm Bitmask	UINT8	7		H	Controls which device alarms are deemed urgent and trigger MEP device alarm to be set
M-Bus device entries have the following format for the remainder of the table:					
Customer ID	ARRAY[20] of CHAR	8		H	Customer identification of MEP device
App Reset Parameter	UINT8	28		H	Parameter to be used with the application reset command, specifies which data telegrams are to be output in billing read requests.
Security Key Length	UINT8	29		H	Number of bytes in the security key (7 or smaller => no key)
Security Key	ARRAY[32] of UINT8	30		H	The security key. For key protection the first 8 bytes are write-only and will be read back as zeros.
Ta	UINT16	62		H	Extension of turn-around time. In bit-times; this value is added to the nominal value of 330.
To	UINT16	64		H	Extension of turn-around time, In ms. This value is added to the nominal value of 50.
MEP device entry has the following format for the remainder of the table:					
Alert Flags:	UINT8:	8		M	Flags modified by the OSGP device for notification to the MEP device.
Scheduled Read Request Alert	BOOL(0)	8	0	M	Set by the OSGP device when a scheduled billing read period has elapsed. Cleared by the OSGP device when a non-urgent data write completes.

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
On-demand Request in ET15	BOOL(1)	8	0	M	Set by the OSGP device when a MEP on-demand request is pending in ET15. Cleared by the OSGP device when request is completed.
One-Time Read Request	BOOL(2)	8	0	M	Set by the OSGP device when a scheduled one-time read is due to be recorded. Cleared by the OSGP device when the data has been posted in the OSGP device.
M-Bus Change	BOOL(3)	8	0	M	Set by the OSGP device when an M-Bus control value has changed, or when new M-Bus load profile data is available.
Unused	BOOL(4..7)	8			Reserved.
MEP Non-urgent data	Array[ET11.1 - 9] of UINT8	9		H	Opaque data to be read by MEP device. This area of the table is used to store non-urgent downlink data.
NOTE 1: To disable scheduled billing reads, set this field to 39, and set the "Scheduled Billing Read Frequency" field to 2.					
NOTE 2: To disable scheduled billing reads, set this field to 2 and set the "Day" field to 39.					

B.15 Extended Table 14 (ET14): M-Bus/MEP Device Status

This table contains the status information and alarms for each of the M-Bus and MEP connected devices. For more information on M-Bus and MEP devices, see clauses 8.17 MEP Device Overview and 8.18 M-Bus Device support (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.13

Field Name	Type	Offset	VCI	Description	Updated on Urgent (U), Non-Urgent (N) or both (UN) reads	Type of Read That Updates This Field: MB= M-Bus MP = MEP A = Alarm Read B = Blg Read O = OTR Pre = Updated At Request Time Post = Updated On Response Completion or Timeout
Mode	UINT8	0	M	Bit 0 : 0 = Normal polling mode 1 = Auto-discovery mode		
Unused	UINT32	1	M	Unused		
Device Occupancy	UINT8	5	M	Bitmask of occupied device slots, 0= empty slot, 1= occupied: Bit 0 - device 1 Bit 1 - device 2 Bit 2 - device 3 Bit 3 - device 4		
MEP Status:	ARRAY[ET11.0] of ET11.2-byte structure:					
Device Handle	UINT16	6	M	Unique identifier for this device. The handle ranges are divided by device type as follows: 1..999 : M-Bus devices 1 000..1 999 : MEP device		
Device Status	UINT8	8	M	0 = Empty slot 1 = Device active ("Up") 2 = Device down (Lost communications) 3 = MEP Device active ("Up") 4 = MEP Device down (lost communications) Note that this field is only applicable when the "Monitor MEP Health" field in ET51 is set to True, and the device handle is set to a non-zero value.	UN	MB, MP Post ABO
Baud Rate	UINT8	9	M	Current operating baud rate for this device: 0 = 9 600 1 = 300 2 = 600 3 = 1 200 4 = 2 400 5 = 4 800 6 = 9 600 7 = 14 400 (not supported in M-Bus protocol) 8 = 19 200 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 9 = 28 800 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 10 = 57 600 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 11 = 38 400 (not supported in M-Bus or MEP protocol) 12..255 = Reserved for future use		
Billing Read Length	UINT16	10	M	Length in bytes of the latest billing read in the MEP Device Data table ET16 (includes timestamp, header fields, and 0 terminator byte).	UN	MB, MP Post B xApplies to ET16 updates only

Field Name	Type	Offset	VCI	Description	Updated on Urgent (U), Non-Urgent (N) or both (UN) reads	Type of Read That Updates This Field: MB= M-Bus MP = MEP A = Alarm Read B = Blg Read O = OTR Pre = Updated At Request Time Post = Updated On Response Completion or Timeout
Read Attempts	UINT32	12	M	Number of attempted communications to the device for any type of request.	UN	MB, MP Pre BO
Read Answers	UINT32	16	M	Number of successful answers to a (demand or scheduled) billing or status read (does not indicate alarm response versus data response, merely that comms were successful).	UN	MB, MP Post BO
OSGP device MEP Alarms	UINT16	20	M	OSGP device-detected MEP alarms. Bits in this field are latched until cleared via EP18. A new bit latched here triggers MEP Alarm in BT03 to be set.		
Billing Data Collected	BOOL(0)		M	Scheduled billing read completed for this device - billing data collected in ET16. (see note)	N to ET16 only	MB, MP Post B
App Error Response Rcvd	BOOL(1)		M	Not supported.		
New Device Alarm	BOOL(2)		M	Status read (scheduled or on-demand) completed for this device and at least one new device alarm exists. See [ET14.M-Bus status read] for device alarms.	n/a	MB, MP Post A
Billing Read Overflow	BOOL(3)		M	Billing read overflow occurred, all device data could not be stored in the table	UN	MB, MP Post B
Failed Comms On Read	BOOL(4)		M	Failed comms on read		MB - on request timeout; MP - on health monitor timeout
Serial Number Mismatch	BOOL(5)		M	Serial number mismatch on billing read (billing data stored with new serial number)	N	MB only Post B N/A for MP
MEP Firmware Switchover Success	BOOL(6)	20	M	MEP firmware switchover succeeded	N/A	N/A
MEP Firmware Switchover Failure	BOOL(7)	20	M	MEP firmware switchover failed	N/A	N/A
Reserved	BOOL(8...15)			Reserved for future use		

Field Name	Type	Offset	VCI	Description	Updated on Urgent (U), Non-Urgent (N) or both (UN) reads	Type of Read That Updates This Field: MB= M-Bus MP = MEP A = Alarm Read B = Blg Read O = OTR Pre = Updated At Request Time Post = Updated On Response Completion or Timeout
M-Bus Application Errors	UINT8	22	M	Not supported.		
App Errors Timestamp	LTIME_DATE	23	M	Time that application error message reported above was received.		
MEP Device Alarms	UINT8	29	M	Device alarms (in header of billing data response) received from scheduled or on-demand status read. Individual bits are latched until cleared via EP18.		MB, MP Post A
Status Read Timestamp	LTIME_DATE	30	M	Timestamp of last successful status read (demand or scheduled)		MB, MP Post A
Last Read Attempt	LTIME_DATE	36	M	Timestamp of the last attempted billing read (demand or scheduled)	UN	MB, MP Pre BO
NOTE: This alarm pertains to ET16 only. If ET45 is configured and the compatibility setting indicates the DCX can read ET45, this alarm will not be posted for reads going to ET45 only (another alarm bit for mfg log entries available covers this).						

B.16 Extended Table 15 (ET15): MEP On-demand Requests

This table contains a circular queue of on-demand transaction requests. As this table is read-only, the entries are made through a procedure, EP19. The results of these requests are read here as well.

ET15 is used when passing data between M-Bus and MEP devices, and utility meters. For an overview of how this works, see clauses 8.17 MEP Device Overview and 8.18 M-Bus Device support (optional).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.14

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VC I	Description
Pointers	UINT8				
	UINT(0..3)	0		M	Write pointer, points to where the next entry will be posted in the queue
	UINT(4..7)	0		M	Read pointer, points to the next entry to be processed by the OSGP device
Request Queue	ARRAY[ET11.3] of ET11.4-byte structure				Queue of on-demand requests and their results. The MEP device should query this area of ET15 when reading and processing urgent data on the OSGP device.
Transaction Nbr	UINT16	1		M	Transaction number for each request, used to keep track of requests/results on the server
Device Handle or Group Mask	UINT16	3		M	Handle of the device to be queried. For request type 6 0xFFFF signifies all commissioned devices, else group mask.
Request type	UINT8	5		M	0 = No entry 1 = M-Bus application reset. Not applicable to MEP. 2 = Billing read (data requested). 3 = Status read (data requested). Not applicable to MEP. 4 = Write data (see below for type of data being written). This indicates there is data to be read by MEP and response data may or may not be required. 5 = Time sync (no write data required). Not applicable to MEP. 6 = Multicast / Broadcast to specified devices. The list of specified devices is configured in ET34 (see below for type of data being written). Not applicable to MEP. 7 = MEP download start (created internally as a result of EP41) (no write data required). This (and request types 8 and 9) is used in conjunction with the MEP firmware download process. 8 = MEP download code packet (created internally as a result of EP09, write data stored in multicast data area below) 9 = MEP download switchover (no write data required)
Result	UINT8	6		M	0 = Request not yet completed 1 = Success 2 = No response from device 3 = Request failed
Write Messages:	ARRAY[ET11.3] of ET11.11 byte structure				User data to be written as-is to the MEP device.
Write Data Length	UINT8	ET11.3 × ET11.4 + 1		M	Length in bytes of user data to be written to the MEP device.
Write Data	ARRAY[ET11.11 - 1] of UINT8	ET11.3 × ET11.4 + 2		M	Data to be written as-is to the MEP device. This data comprises the User Data portion of the SND_UD telegram for M-Bus requests. For MEP devices, this data is to be read as-is by the device for Request Type 4.
Multicast Data Length	UINT8	ET11.3 × (ET11.4 + ET11.11) + 1		M	Length in bytes to be written to the MEP device. Includes control fields plus user data for M-Bus requests.
Multicast Data Message:	ARRAY[ET11.20 - 1] of UINT8	ET11.3 × (ET11.4 + ET11.11) + 2		M	Multicast data to be written as-is to the MEP devices. For M-Bus devices, this data comprises the 'C' control field, followed by the 'CI' control field, followed by the User Data portion of the telegram, For MEP devices, this data includes the Packet Number and Code Packet fields described below for download requests:
Packet Number	UINT16			M	Download code packet number
Code Packet	ARRAY[ET11.20 - 5] of UINT8			M	Download code packet written to ET15, Multicast Data Message.

B.17 Extended Table 17 (ET17) (2065): Code Bank Info

This table holds status and diagnostic information about the most recent download attempt and the current status of executing code.

Table B.15

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Bitmap size	UINT16	0		M	Number of bytes in the verification bitmap; updated indirectly via MP08 or MP41; default = 288 with code pkt size of 57 for MP08, and always = 512 for MP41
Code packet size	UINT8	2	57	M	Number of bytes in each code packet; updated via MP08; fixed at 57 bytes for this meter
Received packets	UINT16	3		M	Number of code packets received by the meter, regardless of successful write to flash code bank
First missed packet	UINT16	5		M	Ordinal number of the first missed packet in the image, range 0 to max number of packets -1
BSN	UINT32	7		M	LonTalk broadcast sequence number, programmed via MP08
Start time	LTIME_DATE	11		M	Time and date (UTC) when this version started executing on the meter; set upon execution of MP10 before bank switch
Download status	Bit field of UINT32	17		M	Status of most recent download attempt
CRC and imageID of CECB OK	BOOL(0)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08; reset on boot-up
CRC and imageID of !CECB OK	BOOL(1)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08; reset on boot-up
CRC of CECB not OK	BOOL(2)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08; reset on boot-up
ImageID of CECB not OK	BOOL(3)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08; reset on boot-up
CRC of !CECB not OK	BOOL(4)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08; reset on boot-up
ImageID of !CECB not OK	BOOL(5)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08; reset on boot-up
Invalid bank value detected	BOOL(6)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08
MEP code packet active	BOOL(7)			M	Set internally, initialized by MP41
Invalid code packet size	BOOL(8)			M	Set by MP08; initialized by MP08
NVM downgrade req'd	BOOL(9)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP10
Erase flash sector error	BOOL(10)			M	Set by MP08; initialized by MP08
Duplicate packet nbr error	BOOL(11)			M	Set by MP09; initialized by MP08
Invalid flash address	BOOL(12)			M	Set by MP09; initialized by MP08
Write flash byte error	BOOL(13)			M	Set by MP09; initialized by MP08
Executing code bank has changed	BOOL(14)			M	Set internally; initialized by MP08
Invalid switch state	BOOL(15)				Set by MP10
Last executing code bank (0= bank 1, 1= bank 2)	BOOL(16)			M	Diagnostic set internally
	BOOL(17)			M	Reserved for future use
Recoverable flash error	BOOL(18)				Set when a corrupted system image is recovered from a compressed image
	BOOL(19)				Reserved for future use
Bootrom NVM CRC/signature failure	BOOL(20)				Set when the bootrom NVM data CRC/signature is invalid
Bootrom refresh flash error	BOOL(21)				Bootrom failed to refresh flash as commanded
Bootrom stop mode due to Vdet4 test failure	BOOL(22)				Meter went to stop mode early in bootrom mode

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Bootrom NVRAM error	BOOL(23)				RTC code in NVRAM is not valid
Bootrom CRC failure	BOOL(24)				Bootrom CRC is invalid
Bootrom NVRAM var error	BOOL(25)				Bootrom NVRAM variable signature is invalid
Bootrom Power stable	BOOL(26)				Bootrom power is stable
Bootrom Vdet4 after power stable	BOOL(27)				Unexpected Vdet4 happened after power is stable
Bootrom stop mode due to exceptions while in watch mode	BOOL(28)				Meter went to stop mode due to exceptions while in watch mode
Compressed Code Bank Not Ok	BOOL(29)				True if the compressed bank is not ok. True after MP08 and until switchover succeeds.
Reserved	UINT(30..31)				Reserved for future use
Executing code bank	UINT8	21		M	Code bank currently being executed. 0 = code bank 1 1 = code bank 2
Verification bitmap	ARRAY[512] of UINT8	22		M	Bitmap of code packets sectors successfully downloaded with new software image. Bit 0 corresponds to packet 0, bit 1 to packet 1, etc. 1 = packet received, 0 = packet not received
Switchover Count	UINT8	534		M	Number of switchover attempts remaining

B.18 Extended Table 18 (ET18) (2066): Manufacturer Specific

B.19 Extended Table 19 (ET19) (2067): Meter One-Time Read Queue

This table is the queue of posted one-time reads for meter billing. One-time reads are requested via MP24 "Post One-Time Read Request".

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.16

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Request Queue:	ARRAY[ET11.14] of ET11.16-byte structure				Queue of one-time requests and their results
Transaction Nbr	UINT16	0		M	Transaction number for each request, used to keep track of requests/results on the server
Date/Time	STIME_DATE	2		M	Date/Time of when the read is to occur
Device Handle	UINT16	7		M	Always 0 in this table
Spare	ARRAY[6] of UINT8	9			Reserved for future use
Execution Status	UINT8	15		M	0 = Normal 1 = Late arrival (arrived at meter after scheduled time) 2 = Delayed (arrived ahead of scheduled time but was executed late, probably due to a power failure)
Result	UINT8	16		M	0 = Empty slot 1 = Request not yet completed (2 = Request rejected) - N/A 3 = In progress 4 = Success (5 = No response) - N/A (6 = Failed) - N/A

B.20 Extended Table 20 (ET20) (2068): M-Bus One-Time Read Queue

This table is the queue of posted one-time reads for M-Bus billing. One-time reads are requested via MP24 "Post One-Time Read Request".

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.17

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Request Queue:	ARRAY[ET11.15] of ET11.17-byte structure				Queue of one-time requests and their results
Transaction Nbr	UINT16	0		M	Transaction number for each request, used to keep track of requests/results on the server
Date/Time	STIME_DATE	2		M	Timestamp of the request
Device Handle	UINT16	7		M	Handle of the device to be read
Spare	ARRAY[6] of UINT8	9			Reserved for future use
Execution Status	UINT8	15		M	0 = Normal 1 = Late arrival (arrived at meter after scheduled time) 2 = Delayed (arrived ahead of scheduled time but was executed late, probably due to a power failure)
Result	UINT8	16		M	0 = Empty slot 1 = Request not yet completed 2 = Request rejected 3 = In progress 4 = Success 5 = No response 6 = Failed

B.21 Extended Table 21 (ET21) (2069): Load Profile Internal Configuration

This table holds extra information on the load profile configuration and status. It is not necessary to read this table on a regular basis.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.18

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Current Block Address	UINT32	0		M	Physical address of the current block
Current Interval Address	UINT32	4		M	Physical address of the current interval
Block Size	UINT32	8		M	Size in bytes of the block
Block Header Size	UINT16	12		M	Size in bytes of the block header including end time, end readings, and simple status
Number of Valid Blocks	UINT16	14		M	Number of blocks in the data set with valid data
Number of Valid Intervals	UINT16	16		M	Number of intervals in the current block stored to Non-Volatile memory
Last Block Index	UINT16	18		M	Array index of the most recent block with new data
Last Interval Number	UINT16	20		M	Array index of the most recent interval recorded in the block
Simple Status Offset from Block	UINT8	22		M	Byte offset of the simple status from the start of the block
Simple Status Size	UINT8	23		M	Size in bytes of simple status
Interval 0 Offset from Block	UINT8	24		M	Byte offset of the first interval from the start of the block
Interval Size	UINT8	25		M	Size in bytes of one log interval
Channel 0 Offset from Interval	UINT8	26		M	Byte offset of the first channel's data from the start of the interval record
Extended Status Common	UINT8	27		M	Current extended status to be recorded in next interval record
Number of Channels	UINT8	28		M	Number of channels being logged in the present configuration
Interval Time	UINT8	29		M	Logging interval in the present configuration
Sources	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	30		M	Source ids of the channels being logged in the present configuration, up to the first 8 sources. See BT16 for the list of possible sources. See ET21.70 for the expanded source list
Placeholders	ARRAY[8] of INT32	38		M	Used only for M-Bus channels, holds the value of the most recently posted interval data for each channel
Sources expansion	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	70		M	The list of sources from source 8 through 16
LP config ID	UINT32	78		M	Identifier representing the present load profile configuration. This field is updated when MP11 is executed. See MP11
MEP Billing Start Channel	UINT8	82		M	Channel number where MEP billing data starts (0-based)
Block Start Time	LTIME_DATE	83		M	Time (UTC) when the current block started
Block Start Hour	UINT8	89		M	UTC Hour of requested start time. Not necessarily the start time of the current first block, which may be offset from the requested start time, depending on how interval length and number of intervals are configured

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Block Start Minute	UINT8	90		M	UTC Minute of requested start time. Not necessarily the start time of the current first block, which may be offset from the requested start time, depending on how interval length and number of intervals are configured
Interval In Progress	UINT16	91		M	0 if no interval pending. Non-zero is current interval number in process of closing (i.e. waiting for MEP data to be returned)
LP Options	UINT8	93		M	See MP11 LP Options field for details
Interval End Time (UTC)	LTIME_DATE	94		M	End time of last interval in UTC
Interval End Time (local)	LTIME_DATE	101		M	End time of last interval in local time

B.22 Extended Table 22 (ET22) (2070): Error Codes Configuration

This table is used to configure the format of error codes to be shown on the LCD. Each type of alarm can be formatted independently. See BT03 for a description of the supported alarms. Note that display control is sized based on ET11.21 rather than BT00.17 to all for future expansion without shifting of table data.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.19

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Display Control	ARRAY[ET11.21] OF UINT8				
Control	UINT(0..1)	0	1 for NVmem	H	When this alarm is triggered: 0 = Ignore alarm for display 1 = Scroll alarm on display as a caution code 2 = Lock display as an error code
ERR/Caution ID	ARRAY[(BT00.17 + 3 +3) / 4]] of 12 byte record				
Caution ID Code	6-byte record	Text to be displayed in the ID field when cautions are being shown on the LCD.			
ID Format:		4-character ID code, entered here in ASCII format.			
ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	ET11.21	"CAUTH"	H	Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
ID DP State	UINT8	ET11.21 + 4		H	4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP..bit 3 = left-most DP
Reserved	UINT8	ET11.21 + 5			Not used
Error ID Code	6-byte record	Text to be displayed in the ID field when errors are being shown on the LCD.			
ID Format:		4-character ID code, entered here in ASCII format.			
ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	ET11.21 + 6	"ERR"	H	Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
ID DP State	UINT8	ET11.21 + 10		H	4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP..bit 3 = left-most DP
Reserved	UINT8	ET11.21 + 11			Not used

B.23 Extended Table 23 (ET23) (2071): Meter Internal Use Only

This table contains miscellaneous information, mostly for internal debugging purposes.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.20

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Exception Log [0]					
Messages Received	UINT32	0		M	# of non-validated explicit messages received. Updated on occurrence.
Messages Validated	UINT32	4		M	# of validated (digest check) explicit messages received. Updated on occurrence.
Unused	ARRAY[4] of UINT8	8		M	Unused
MEP Duration	UINT16	12		M	Duration in milliseconds of the last on-demand MEP operation, from start to finish.
Reserved	UINT8	14		H	
Reserved	UINT8	15		H	
Exception Log [1]					
Invalid App Code	UINT16	16		M	# of received messages with an invalid application code. Updated on occurrence.
Invalid Digest	UINT16	18		M	# of received messages that failed the digest check. Updated on occurrence.
Invalid Sequence	UINT16	20		M	# of received messages with an invalid sequence #. Updated on occurrence.
Duplicate Received	UINT16	22		M	# of received messages with a sequence that differs by 1 from the meter's expected sequence #. Updated on occurrence.
Timestamp	LTIME_DATE	24		M	
Reserved	UINT8	30		H	
Reserved	UINT8	31		H	
Exception Log [2]					
Transmit Timeout	UINT16	32		M	# of PLC low level driver Tx timeouts. Updated on occurrence.
Receive Timeout	UINT16	34		M	# of PLC low level driver Rx timeouts. Updated on occurrence.
Nascent State	UINT16	36		M	# of times the meter determined that it shall put the the Neuron into the nascent state. Updated on occurrence.
Buffer Overflow	UINT16	38		M	# of PLC Rx buffer overflow errors. Updated on occurrence.
Timestamp	LTIME_DATE	40		M	
Reserved	UINT8	46		H	
Reserved	UINT8	47		H	
Exception Log [3]					
No Receive Buffer	UINT16	48		M	# of times the Neuron transmitted data to the Neuron but the receive buffer was not available. Updated on occurrence
Frequency Invalid	UINT16	50		M	# of times the Neuron reported to the meter an invalid frequency. Updated on occurrence
Local NM Failure	UINT16	52		M	# of local NM failures. Updated on occurrence
Transmit No Data	UINT16	54		M	# of times the meter attempted to transmit data to the Neuron but the meter tx buffer was empty. Updated on occurrence
Timestamp	LTIME_DATE	56		M	
Reserved	UINT8	62		H	
Reserved	UINT8	63		H	

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Flash writes	UINT32	64		M	Number of words written to flash during flash refresh, downloads and locking operations. Updated on power-up and each flash write procedure invoked via PLC or optical.
CRC error	UINT16	68		M	Table id of most recent crc error; -1 indicates an error that caused simultaneous loss of more than one table. Updated when an NVMEM error occurs in a meter table.
Temperature ADC values	ARRAY[10] of UINT16	70		M	Raw ADC values of last 10 temperature readings. Updated every 10 ms.
Control Word	ARRAY[2] of UINT16	90		M	Current values of control words (see format in MP04); this field is effectively read-only. Updated on each meter table read/write via PLC or optical.
Disconnect Internal Status	UINT8	94		M	Current values of disconnect internal (FW command) status; this field is effectively read-only. Updated every time through the meter's main loop. 0 = closed 1 = closing (Temporary state during pulsing) 2 = opened 3 = opening (Temporary state during pulsing)
Active TOU ID	UINT32	95		M	Currently active TOU calendar ID. Updated on every power-up, every minute and every meter table write request via PLC or optical.
Secure Broadcast Current	UINT32	99		M	Current secure broadcast sequence number. Updated during the secure broadcast process.
M-Bus Success count	UINT32	103		M	# of successful M-Bus layer 2 messages sent with valid response received from an M-Bus device. Updated upon occurrence.
M-Bus Retry count	UINT32	107		M	# of M-Bus layer 2 messages that required a retry. A maximum of 3 retries are attempted per message. Updated upon occurrence.
F4 icon lit	UINT(0..0)	111		M	0 = F4 icon should not be lit 1 = F4 icon should be lit Updated every second.
Flash Key Lock Set	UINT(1..1)	111		M	1 if meter's flash lock key was set to something other than all zeroes or all ones via MP05
Release Lock Set	UINT(2..2)	111		M	1 if meter's release lock has been set via MP05
Unexpected PLC Command Count	UINT16	112		M	Number of times an unexpected command was received on the PLC interface. Caps at 0xFFFF. Updated upon occurrence.
Maximum Critical Time	UINT16	114		M	Maximum duration of a power safe critical section (in hundredths of a second). Updated every time through the meter's main loop. See Max Critical Source, which appears later in this table, for the address of the critical section.
NVM failure address	UINT32	116		H	Sets an address which the NVM routine will cause a CRC error for when read. If NVM failure table is non-zero, then this is used as an offset. Most tables start with a 6-byte header and then the table data. Adjustable logs only contain data. (TEST_BUILD only)
NVM failure times	UINT16	120		H	Sets the count for the number of consecutive times the failure address above will fail. Each time it fails this count is decremented. (TEST_BUILD only)
NVM failure table	UINT16	122		H	Sets a table number that is used to compute an address. The table number address is added to the address field and then this field is zeroed out. (TEST_BUILD only).
Neuron Diagnostic Counters					Contains a copy of the 12 internal diagnostic counters stored in the Neuron. These values are updated upon request via MP29.

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Transmission errors	UINT16	124		M	# of CRC errors detected during packet reception. These may be due to collisions or to noise on the transceiver input
Transmit tx failures	UINT16	126		M	# of times that the node failed to receive expected acknowledgments or responses after retrying the configured number of times. These may be due to destination nodes being inaccessible on the network, to transmission failures because of noise on the channel, or they may occur if any destination node has insufficient buffers or receive transaction records
Receive tx full	UINT16	128		M	# of times that an incoming packet was discarded because there was no room in the transaction database. These errors may be due to excessively long receive timers, or to inadequate size of the transaction database.
Lost messages	UINT16	130		M	# of times that an incoming packet was discarded because there was no application buffer available
Missed messages	UINT16	132		M	# of times that an incoming packet was discarded because there was no network buffer available
Layer2 received	UINT16	134		M	# of LonTalk messages received by the MAC layer with valid CRC
Layer3 received	UINT16	136		M	# of LonTalk messages received by the MAC layer with valid CRC addressed specifically to this node
Layer3 transmitted	UINT16	138		M	# of messages sent onto the network by this node
Transmit tx retries	UINT16	140		M	# of times a retry was required because of a failure to receive an ack or response
Backlog overflows	UINT16	142		M	# of times the MAC layer predictive backlog counter overflowed
Late acks	UINT16	144		M	# of times an ack or response was received for a transaction that had already completed. Typically due to too short transaction timer values or network congestion.
Reserved	UINT16	146		M	
Various Status	UINT8				
Access lockout override	BOOL(0)	148		M	Indicates if the security control word is overrule by hardware jumper/screw 0 = security control word effective 1 = security control word overruled
Disconnect correction done	BOOL(1)	148		M	TRUE when the power up disconnect resync is performed (3.0 and above)
TOU Override End Time in UTC	BOOL(2)	148		M	The override end time specified in ET23 is in UTC if TRUE, or local time if FALSE.
Elapsed Dmd Interval Secs	UINT32	149			Seconds that have elapsed in the preset demand interval
BIDN	UINT16	153		H	Presently active BIDN
Last Enforced BIDN	UINT16	155		H	Last BIDN entered by a non-PLC user post-mfg
BT23 Total Sewn Len	UINT16	157		M	Length of BT23 under present configuration
TOU Override End Time	LTIME_DATE	159		M	End time of a time-based calendar override (see ET23.149 for additional context for this field).
Last Good Power Down	LTIME_DATE	165		M	Last power down time without a clock error in effect; used for determining actual outage duration when the clock error is cleared
Clock Error On-Time	UINT32	171		M	Seconds of powered-on operation while a clock error is in effect; used for determining actual outage duration when the clock error is cleared
Tou Stuff Start Time	LTIME_DATE	175		M	The power down time to start stuffing from

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Primary DC voltage	UINT16	181		M	Instant reading of the primary DC voltage for DCM
Max Critical Source	UINT16	183		M	Address of the longest duration power safe critical section. See Maximum Critical Time, which appears earlier in this table, for the duration of the critical section. (see note)
PLC Test Rate	UINT8	185	0	H	Rate at which the meter transmits a service pin message in the range of 1 to 6 per second. 0 disables this feature. The value is clamped to 6. This feature is not available once the meter leaves manufacturing mode.
NOTE: Max Critical Source shall be multiplied by 4, and then SYSIMG_Entry shall be added (typically 0xC0000) to obtain the actual address. This can then be looked up in the map file.					

B.24 Extended Table 27 (ET27) (2075): Transaction Request Table

This table contains transaction requests (see clause 9.1). This table is a total of 769 bytes.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.21

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Transaction size (B)	UINT16	0		H	Total byte count including self
Transaction type	UINT8	2		H	0 = Requests 1 = Responses 2 = Responses - partial (not all responses could fit or premature termination due to invalid lengths) 3 = Group broadcast request; Meters not supporting group id requests will ignore this transaction 4 = Group broadcast request denied. The meter does not belong to any group in the request
Transaction number	UINT16	3		H	Used for synchronization with responses and table content verification
<i>For Transaction type 3 only, the following two fields are inserted before the Record List. The length of these two fields is represented as $GL = (GIC \times 2) + 1$. For transaction types 0..2 and 4, $GL = 0$.</i>					
Group ID count	UINT8	5		H	Number of group IDs in the Group ID list
Group ID list	ARRAY[ET27.5] of UINT16	6		H	List of group IDs that should process this transaction; 0xYYFF = All sub-groups of group YY should process this transaction 0xFFYY or 0xFFFF = All groups and all sub-groups should process this transaction 0x0000 is not a valid group ID and should not be used in this message
Record List:	Array[variable length] of Records				
Record 0:					
Length (L0)	UINT16	GL + 5		H	Length in bytes of Message field. Note that a length of 0 is considered invalid and will result in a "transaction type" of 2 (partial responses) in ET28.
Message	Array[L0] of UINT8	GL + 7		H	C12 request/response
Record 1:					
Length (L1)	UINT16	GL + 5 + L0 + 2		H	Length in bytes of Message field
Message	Array[L1] of UINT8	GL + 7 + L0 + 2		H	C12 request/response
...					
Record n:					
Length (Ln)	UINT16	GL + 5 + L0 + L1 + ... + Ln-1 + (n x 2)		H	Length in bytes of Message field
Message	Array[Ln] of UINT8	GL + 7 + L0 + L1 + ... + Ln-1 + (n x 2)		H	C12 request/response
Transaction number	UINT16	B-2		H	Repeated for table content verification

B.25 Extended Table 28 (ET28) (2076): Transaction Response Table

This table contains transaction responses (see clause 9.1). This table has the same format as ET27 and thus is not duplicated here. This table is a total of 1 785 bytes.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

B.26 Extended Table 29 (ET29) (2077): Hardware Configurations

This table contains hardware configuration setup.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.22

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
HW Options	Array[3] of UINT8	0		F	Bitmask of stuffed HW features on the meter where a 1 indicates the feature is present, 0 not present: Bit 0: SO / KYZ Bit 1: Pulse input 1 Bit 2: Pulse input 2 Bit 3: Relay 1 (Line 1) Bit 4: Relay 2 (Line 1) Bit 5: Disconnect and Buzzer Bit 6: Relay 1 (Dry) Bit 7: Relay 2 (Dry) Bit 8: M-Bus module (enables M-Bus SW interface) Bit 9: External Tamper Bit 10: IEM module (enables MEP SW interface) Bit 11: Disconnect sensor Bit 12: Magnetic Tamper Bit 13: Dimmer Fix (Disables software dimmer effect detection and fix if set) Bit 14: Two line disconnect (separate open/close line) Bit 15: Reserved Bit 16-23: Reserved
HW Setup	UINT16	3		F	Bitmask of HW setup on the meter where 1 indicates setup apply and 0 not apply: Bit 0: Single-phase Bit 1: Poly-phase Bit 2: CT Bit 3: PCBA only (OEM) Bit 4: DIN Bit 5: BS Bit 6: ANSI Bit 7: DCM Bit 8: Delta Bit 9: P2P (Enable IEC IP meter features) Bit 10-15: Reserved

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
HW Internal Configuration	UINT8	5		F	Bitmask of stuffed HW features on the meter where a 1 indicates the feature is present, 0 not present: Bit 0: Demand P/B Bit 1-7: Reserved
IEM identification					
IEM ID[[0]	UINT8	6	1	H	MFR identifier 0 = no MEP installed at factory 1 = Echelon M-Bus 2 ...255 = Reserved for future use
IEM ID[1]	UINT8	7		H	HW type: 0 = M-Bus only or nothing if HW Options indicate M-Bus is not available 1 = Unpowered MEP 2 = Powered MEP (pMEP) 3 = ZigBee IEM MEP 4..255 = Reserved for future use
IEM ID[2..5]	ARRAY[4] of UINT8	8	0	H	MFR unique serial #
IEM ID[6]	UINT8	12	0	H	Reserved for future use
IEM ID[7]	UINT8	13	0	H	Reserved for future use
IEM ID[8..9]	ARRAY[2] of UINT8	14	0x8001	H	MEP SW Comms Defintion:
SW ID hi		14			Bit 7 = 1 → remaining MEP ID bits define MEP bitmask functions supported Bit 7 = 0 → remaining MEP ID bits define MEP functions supported (not as a bitmask)
SW ID lo		15			When MEP ID hi Bit 7 → 1 : Bit 0: supports M-Bus protocol Bit 1: supports MEP bi-directional Bit 2: supports P1 unidirectional Bit 3: supports 802.15.4 (Zigbee) Bit 4: supports 802.15.4 (6LoWPAN) Bit 5-7: Reserved
Image ID	UINT16	16		M	Determines compatible download images. 2.01 = 0x0001 2.10 = 0x0001 (yes, the same as 2.01) 3.01 = 0x0003 For 3.10 forward, high byte indicates memory size; low byte indicates compatible image, as: 3.10 256K = 0x0003 3.10 384K = 0x0103 3.10 512K = 0x0203
ANSI Form Config Disabled	UINT8	18		H	Can be locked by control word bit 10 (disable phase config) 0: Default, allow changing the meter form (via MP43) 1: Disallow

B.27 Extended Table 30 (ET30) (2078): Maximum power or current level control

This table contains the configuration information (programmed via MP22) and status of the maximum power or current level control.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.23

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Primary to secondary switch time	LTIME_DATE	0		M/H	Date time (UTC) to switch (or switched) active maximum power or current level from the primary to secondary level. 0 = there is no effective or pending primary to secondary switch command
Secondary level duration	UNT16	6		M/H	Duration in minutes to stay at the secondary level before switching back to the primary level. 0 = indefinitely stay in the secondary level until a secondary to primary switch command is sent via MP22
Active power or current level	UINT8	8		M	Indicates the currently active power or current level 0 = none active, max power or control is disabled 1 = primary level active2 = secondary level active ET46.11 decides whether this field applies for power or current

B.28 Extended Table 31 (ET31) (2079): Meter One-Time Read Log

This table is a log of snapshots of the current register data (BT23) taken at user-specified dates/times. This table is identical in structure to BT26. The size may be different. One-time reads are requested via MP24 "Post One-Time Read Request".

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.24

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Order	BOOL(0)	0	FALSE	F	One-time read records are transported in ascending order (N is older than N+1).
Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	This flag is set when the one-time read memory has over flowed, causing old data to be overwritten.
List type	BOOL(2)	0	TRUE	F	The log is a circular queue. (Reads FALSE if max entries is 0).
Inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	FALSE	F	The meter does not inhibit new entries when overflow occurs.
Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
Number of valid entries	UINT8	1		M	Number of records with valid data. Range is 0..ET11.15.
Last entry element	UINT8	2	0	F	Array element of the most recent valid entry. Range is 0..ET11.15 -1.
Last entry sequence number	UINT16	3		M	Sequence number of the most recent operation. This value is never reset.
Number of unread entries	UINT8	5		M,H	Number of records that have not been read. This field is incremented by the meter and decremented by the host as records are read. Range is 0.. ET11.15.
One-time read entries	Array of the following:				Size of this array is found in ET36
Length	UINT16	6		M	Number of bytes of billing read information (the entire entry space is still reserved if unused)
Transaction number	UINT16	8		M	From request queue
Execution status	UINT8	10		M	0 = Normal 1 = Late arrival (arrived at meter after scheduled time) 2 = Delayed (arrived ahead of scheduled time but was executed late, probably due to a power failure)
Result	UINT8	11		M	(0 = Empty slot) - N/A (1 = Request not yet completed) - N/A (2 = Request rejected) - N/A (3 = In progress) - N/A 4 = Success (5 = No response) - N/A (6 = Failed) - N/A
Billing read	SelfReadDataRecord	12		M	See BT26

B.29 Extended Table 32 (ET32) (2080): MEP One-Time Read Log

This table is a log of MEP billing data read at user-specified dates/times. This table has a list header structure identical to BT26, and log entry structure identical to ET16. One-time reads are requested via MP24 "Post One-Time Read Request".

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.25

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Order	BOOL(0)	0	FALSE	F	One-time read records are transported in ascending order (N is older than N+1).
Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	This flag is set when the one-time read memory has over flowed, causing old data to be overwritten.
List type	BOOL(2)	0	TRUE	F	The log is a circular queue. . (Reads FALSE if max entries is 0).
Inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	FALSE	F	The meter does not inhibit new entries when overflow occurs.
Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
Number of valid entries	UINT8	1		M	Number of records with valid data. Range is 0..ET11.16.
Last entry element	UINT8	2	0	F	Array element of the most recent valid entry. Range is 0..ET11.16 -1.
Last entry sequence number	UINT16	3		M	Sequence number of the most recent operation. This value is never reset.
Number of unread entries	UINT8	5		M,H	Number of records that have not been read. This field is incremented by the meter and decremented by the host as records are read. Range is 0.. ET11.16
One-time read entries:	Array of the following:				The size of this array is found in ET36
Length	UINT16	6		M	Number of bytes of relevant information including the 0 terminator byte and all header fields except this length field (the entry space is still reserved if unused)
Transaction number	UINT16	8		M	From request queue
Handle	UINT16	10		M	Handle of the device represented by this entry
Execution status	UINT8	12		M	0 = Normal 1 = Late arrival (arrived at meter after scheduled time) 2 = Delayed (arrived ahead of scheduled time but was executed late, probably due to a power failure)
Result	UINT8	13		M	(0 = Empty slot) - N/A (1 = Request not yet completed) - N/A 2 = Request rejected (3 = In progress) - N/A 4 = Success 5 = No response 6 = Failed
Billing read	MBR	14		M	MBR = M-Bus Billing Read For M-Bus entries, see ET16 for definition of records posted here). For MEP entries, the definition of records posted here are different from those posted in ET16 and ET45, and is as follows:
Timestamp	LTIME_DATE	14		M	Timestamp of last successful read
Reserved	UINT8	20			Field reserved; used by M-Bus entries only
Data	ARRAY[ET36.ET32EntrySize - 15] of UINT8				Data passed in by MEP device

B.30 Extended Table 33 (ET33) (2081): Group Configuration

This table contains the group configuration. Each meter can be assigned one or more group IDs for different purposes. Group broadcasts are processed only on meters with an ID in this table corresponding to an ID in the broadcast request. See MP27 and clause 8.14 Group Broadcasts (optional) for more information.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.26

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Group ID List	ARRAY[ET11.18] OF UINT16	0		H	List of group IDs assigned to this meter. By definition, a group ID of 0 is not a group

B.31 Extended Table 34 (ET34) (2082): MEP Device Configuration 2

This table holds additional MEP device configuration parameters.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.27

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Device Config	ARRAY [ET11.0] of ET11.13-byte structure				Additional configuration information for each M-Bus device
Time sync format	UINT8	0		H	Time to be used in all time sync requests: 0 = Local (default) 1 = UTC
Time sync period	UINT8	1	24	H	Number of hours between periodic time syncs to the device; 0 = disable periodic time sync 24 = (default)
Group Mask	UINT8	2	0	H	Any bit location can be set to a 1 to include this MEP device in one of 8 possible groups for receiving multicast messages
Event Log Trigger Mask	UINT8	3		H	Mask to be compared to data in MEA alarm to determine if an event should be logged. Any bit set will trigger the event.
LP Poll Rate	UINT16	4	60	H	Maximum poll rate of the device for LP purposes in minutes
Control MDT	UINT8	6	0	H	MDT defining a control status field (0 means none). This field corresponds to the MDT field in ET57
Command Monitor MDT	UINT8	7	0	H	MDT defining a command to monitor (0 means none). This field corresponds to the MDT field in ET57.
Time Stamp MDT	UINT8	8	0	H	MDT defining the DRH of the time stamp in the VDB (0 means none). This field corresponds to the MDT field in ET57.
Hour Locator	UINT(0..4)	9	0	H	Starting bit # (1 based) of the hours in the time stamp
	UINT(5..7)	9	0	H	Bit count for the hours field in the time stamp.
Minute Locator	UINT(0..4)	10	0	H	Starting bit # (1 based) of the minutes in the time stamp
	UINT(5..7)	10	0	H	Bit count for the minutes field in the time stamp.
LP poll wait	UINT8	11	0	H	Seconds to wait before first poll after end of LP interval
LP poll retries	UINT8	12	0	H	Max times to retry before giving up getting a synchronized read during end of interval polling (0..254)
LP poll retry wait	UINT8	13	0	H	Seconds to wait after each LP poll before retrying. Time shall be long enough to allow for previous attempt to complete otherwise retry may not occur.
M-Bus Medium	UINT8	14	0	H	Directs auto-discovered M-Bus devices to this index based on the device "medium"
Unused	ARRAY[7] of UINT8				Spare reserved for future use

B.32 Extended Table 35 (ET35) (2083): Manufacturer Specific

B.33 Extended Table 36 (ET36) (2084): Mfg Actual Dimensions

This table holds the actual configuration dimensions of the mfg tables that are adjustable. It is updated only via MP06 or MP37.

This table defines MFG logs will the following properties:

- 1) They use a standard header (same as BT26).
- 2) They post an alarm when there are unread entries (BT03::Mfg Log Entry Available).
- 3) Their unread entries can be decremented via MP26.
- 4) The posted alarm is automatically cleared after using MP26 if all logs report 0 unread entries.

Note that care shall be taken to read the entries "safely". In particular, the entries shall be read in a way that ensures they did not change while they were being read. This could be done by using a transaction or by reading the header after reading the entries and ensuring that the read entries were not overwritten due to wrap around (by using the sequence number and the last element index).

It is sufficient to read the P fields in ET36 once for a given program ID. Most M fields in this table can also be found in the IDT (ET42). Note that you do not really need the "current entries" field from this table to read a log, you only need the "number of valid entries" field as found in the standard header.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.28

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Count	UINT8	0	5	P	Number of mfg tables described in this list
Actual Dimension List:	ARRAY[Count] of 17-byte records				
Table	TABLE_IDC	1		F	Table ID
Tbl_Proc_Nbr	UINT(0..10)			F	Table number of log
Basic_vs_Ext_Flag	BOOL(11)			F	0 = Basic table; 1 = Extended table
Procedure Flag	BOOL(12)			F	N/A
Flags	UINT(13..15)			F	Reserved for future use
Entry size	UINT16	3		P for ET38, M for ET31, ET32, ET41, ET45	Size in bytes of an entry in the specified table, not including the list header ET31: 232 (Default before demand is configured) ET32: adjustable, configured via MP37, default is 525 (509 bytes of actual device data) ET38: 35 ET41: variable, current configured value will be copied here based on MP32 ET45: adjustable, configured via MP37, default is 525 (509 bytes of actual device data)
Max entries	UINT16	5		P for ET38, M for ET31, ET32, ET41, ET45	Maximum number of entries for this list. ET31: 253 ET32: 253 (assuming smallest meaningful entry size) ET38: 253 ET41: 253 (assuming smallest nonzero dmd config ET45: 253 (assuming smallest meaningful entry size)
Current entries	UINT16	7		M	Number of list entries currently configured (via MP06, MP37, or MP32, as appropriate) The mfg defaults are: ET31: 2 ET32: 8 ET38: 10 ET41: 0 (configured only via MP32) ET45: 0
Flags:	UINT8	9			
Length Included	BOOL(0)			P	TRUE indicates a 2-byte length precedes each log entry. The length is the number of bytes of meaningful data in this read, and is less than Entry Size.
Unused	UINT(1..7)			M	Reserved for future use
Spare	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	10			Reserved for future use
Unread Entries Bitmap	ARRAY[(Count / 8) + 1] of UINT8	(Count × 10) + 1		M	This bitmap has a 1 set for each log that has unread entries. The order of the bits is the same as the order of the logs that precede it in this table, with the first table being the LSB

B.34 Extended Table 37 (ET37) (2085): Build Information

This table holds some build information.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.29

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Build Time	ARRAY[21] of CHAR	0		M	Date and time this version is build
Build Type	UINT8				
Debug Build	BOOL(0)	21		M	0 = This is release build 1 = This is debug build
Test Build	BOOL(1)	21		M	0 = This is a normal build 1 = This is a test build

B.35 Extended Table 38 (ET38) (2086): Manufacturer Specific

B.36 Extended Table 39 (ET39) (2087): Previous Demand

This table contains the demand values calculated at the end of the last demand sub-interval for each of the configured demand registers. It is values are zeros before demand is activated and configured.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.30

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Previous demands	ARRAY[BT21.4] of NI_FMAT1			M	In the order listed in BT22.
Reserved	ARRAY[BT20.4 - BT21.4] of NI_FMAT1	4x BT21.4	0	M	Reserved for the up to 8 total demands, if less than 8 are presently configured.

B.37 Extended Table 40 (ET40) (2088): Demand Configuration

This table contains some configuration for demand and demand reset. Changing the demand reset time of day in this table at an inappropriate time could cause a reset cycle to be missed. The recommendation is for System Software to apply an expiration to requests to change this table.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: OMAK.

Table B.31

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
LCD EOI duration	UINT8	0		H	Duration of the LCD icon indicating demand end of interval (in seconds)
HW EOI duration	UINT8	1		H	Duration the selected hardware pin will be pulled high when indicating demand end of interval (in seconds)
Demand Reset Time					Local time of day to perform TOU controlled demand reset (provisioner should take care to not schedule demand reset around the DST switch times)
Hour	UINT8	2		H	Range 0 to 23
Minute	UINT8	3		H	Range 0 to 59
Option Flags:		4			
Present Dmd Calculation	BOOL(0)	4		H	The method by which present demand is calculated for BT28: 0 = Time value is time since last EOI 1 = Time value is entire interval length
Unused	UINT(1..7)	4			Reserved for future use
Reset Exclusion	UINT16	5		H	Seconds between sequential demand resets of the same type; this value in truncated minutes is copied to BT13. PT and System software should not write value over 15 300 (255 minutes) to this field.
Power Fail Exclusion	UINT16	7		H	Number of seconds after a valid power fail occurs to suspend demand calculations; this value in truncated minutes is copied to BT13 PT and System software should not write value over 15300 (255 minutes) to this field.
EOI Hardware Selection	UINT16	9		H	Choose hardware pin used for EOI indication 0 = No hardware available 1 = Use S0 pin for EOI indication (see note)
NOTE: When using S0 for EOI, normal S0 pulsing is stopped. Start S0 test by setting ET01 S0 pulse width to 0xFFFF would override this setting.					

B.38 Extended Table 41 (ET41) (2089): Historical Demand Reset Log

This table is an adjustable log of previous demand reset data, including the latest demand reset data. The latest entry recorded here is also copied to BT25.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.32

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Order	BOOL(0)	0	FALSE	F	Demand reset records are transported in ascending order (N is older than N+1).
Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	This flag is set when the demand reset memory has over flowed, causing old data to be overwritten.
List type	BOOL(2)	0	TRUE	F	The demand reset list is a circular queue. (Reads FALSE if max entries is 0).
Inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	FALSE	F	The meter does not inhibit new entries when overflow occurs.
Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
Number of valid entries	UINT8	1		M	Number of demand reset records with valid data. Range is 0...ET36.ET41CurrentEntries
Last entry element	UINT8	2	0	F	Array element of the most recent valid demand reset entry. Range is 0...ET36.ET41CurrentEntries
Last entry sequence number	UINT16	3		M	Sequence number of the most recent demand reset operation. This value is never reset.
Number of unread entries	UINT8	5		M,H	Number of demand reset records that have not been read. This field is incremented by the meter and decremented by the host as records are read. Range is 0...ET36. ET41CurrentEntries
Demand reset entries: Array[ET36. ET41CurrentEntries] of:					Previous demand reset data
Length	UINT16	6		M	Length of the entry, in bytes
Reset reason	UINT8	8		M	The instigator for this reset record: 0 = Scheduled 1 = Procedural (MP33, MP34 executed) 2 = Push button 3 = Pending table activation
BIDN	UINT16	9		M	BIDN for this entry
BT25		11		M	

B.39 Extended Table 42 (ET42) (2090): Interface Definition

This table holds the meter-specific interface definition. Only and all parameters which are changeable in the meter and affect the dimension and/or semantics of readable data are reflected here, i.e. program-id specific parameters and hardware configuration are not included.

Any time any information in this table changes, whether by an explicit SS or PT reconfiguration or as the result of a firmware upgrade, the interface change alarm in BT03 will be set.

Warning: Because of incorrect assumptions by version 2.21.06 and earlier DCs about the fixed portion of the IDT, it is recommended not to extend the fixed section of the IDT until all such older DCs are known to have been upgraded.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.

Table B.33

Field name	Type	Offset	Represent ed by BIDN	Root Tbl Field (if app.)	Description
Table Length	UINT16	0			Size of this table, in bytes, including this field
Fixed section length (FSL)	UINT8	2			Size in bytes of the "fixed" part of this table, up to Adjustable Log Info (including this length byte and the full Table Length field), used for determining if fields have been added to the "fixed" section. This field can also be used as an offset to the Adjustable Log Info. The adj log list is self-defining and new logs will be added to the end of the log list. The Sources list is defined by parameters in the fixed part of this table. New source lists will be added to the end of the Sources section. See WARNING above.
Log list size (LLS)	UINT8	3		ET36.0	Number of logs included in the Log List array below.
Interface Compatibility Setting	UINT16	4		ET54.0	See ET54 field of same name for details.
C12.19 Compliance	UINT16	6		ET04.114	See ET04 field of same name for details.
Billing Interface Info:					
Billing Interface Definition Nbr (BIDN)	UINT16	8	Yes		An identifier set by the calling device to identify billing related data in logs as pertaining to this configuration. This number is recorded in each entry of BT26 and ET31. (see note)
Flags:	UINT8	10			
Dmd reset counter	BOOL(0)		Yes	BT21.0.2	TRUE if the number of demand resets is included with billing data, FALSE if not.
Cumulative dmd	BOOL(1)		Yes	BT21.0.4	TRUE if cumulative demand is configured and FALSE if not
Continuous cum dmd	BOOL(2)		Yes	BT21.0.5	TRUE if continuous cumulative demand is configured and FALSE if not.
Demand configured	BOOL(3)		Yes	ET48	TRUE if demand feature has been configured, i.e MP32 has been executed, at least once in this meter; FALSE if not.
Unread Log Entries Bitmap Enabled	BOOL(4)		No	NA	TRUE if ET36.Unread Entries Bitmap is available in the current firmware. Cannot be enabled or disabled.
Number of self-reads	UINT8	11		BT21.2	Number of self-read entries presently configured (MFG default 12).
Number of summations	UINT8	12	Yes	BT21.3	Number of accumulators reported in BT23. For a description of the summations, see tables BT22 and BT23.

Field name	Type	Offset	Represent ed by BIDN	Root Tbl Field (if app.)	Description
Number of demands	UINT8	13	Yes	BT21.4	Number of demand registers presently configured.
Number of coincident values	UINT8	14	Yes	BT21.5	Total number of coincident values presently configured.
Number of occurrences	UINT8	15	Yes	BT21.6	Number of max demands reported for each demand register.
Number of tiers	UINT8	16	Yes	BT21.7	Number of TOU tiers (rates) presently configured (default = 4).
Number of present demands	UINT8	17	Yes	BT21.8	Number of present demands reported in BT28.
Number of present values	UINT8	18	Yes	BT21.9	The number of instantaneous measurement values recorded in BT28. For a description of the present values, see tables BT27 and BT28.
Demand sub-interval	UINT8	19	Yes	BT13.4	Demand sub-interval in minutes as configured by MP32/33; will always be the same value for all configured demand registers.
Demand multiplier	UINT8	20	Yes	BT13.5	Demand interval multiplier in minutes as configured by MP32/33; sub-interval x interval multiplier => demand interval; will always be the same value for all configured demand registers.
Tier size	UINT16	21	Yes		Size in bytes of all the fields in a single tier in BT23.
Load Profile Info:					
Block Size	UINT32	23		ET21.8	Block size in bytes of the currently running LP configuration.
Nbr of Blocks	UINT16	27		BT61.7	Total number of blocks available for LP in the current configuration.
Number of channels	UINT8	29		BT61.11 and ET21.28	The number of channels per interval for the present LP configuration.
Interval duration	UINT8	30		BT61.12 and ET21.29	The time duration for two consecutive intervals for the present LP configuration.
Interval size	UINT8	31		ET21.25	Size in bytes of one LP interval for the present configuration.
Options	UINT8	32		ET21.93	Indicators of various LP features enabled. These features affect both the dimension and semantics of the LP data. See Root Table field for details.
Intervals per block	UINT16	33		BT61.9	Number of intervals per block.
Block Start Hour	UINT8	35		ET21.89	Start hour for block.
Block Start Minute	UINT8	36		ET21.90	Start minute for block.
History Log Info:					
History log flags:	UINT8	37		BT71.0	Flags denoting the presence or absence of optional fields.
Event Number	BOOL(0)				
Date Time	BOOL(1)				
Sequence Nbr	BOOL(2)				
Inhibit Overflow	BOOL(3)				
EL Inhibit Overflow	BOOL(4)				
History log count	UINT16	38		BT71.5	Number of entries stored in the History Log.
History log entry size	UINT8	40		BT71.3	Size of the argument field in the History Log, in bytes.
Miscellaneous Info:					

Field name	Type	Offset	Represent ed by BIDN	Root Tbl Field (if app.)	Description
** See WARNING above **					
Adjustable Log Info:					
Log list:	ARRAY[LL S] of UINT24	ET42.FSL			
Meter OTR log count	UINT8	ET42.FSL		ET36.7	Number of list entries currently configured.
Meter OTR entry size	UINT16	ET42.FSL+1		ET36.3	Max entry size currently configured.
M-Bus OTR log count	UINT8	ET42.FSL+3		ET36.24	Number of list entries currently configured.
M-Bus OTR entry size	UINT16	ET42.FSL+4		ET36.20	Max entry size currently configured.
Config ID log count	UINT8	ET42.FSL+6		ET36.41	Number of list entries currently configured.
Config ID entry size	UINT16	ET42.FSL+7		ET36.37	Max entry size currently configured.
Demand Reset log count	UINT8	ET42.FSL+9		ET36.58	Number of list entries currently configured.
Demand Reset entry size	UINT16	ET42.FSL+10		ET36.54	Max entry size currently configured.
M-Bus Recurr log count	UINT8	ET42.FSL+12		ET36.75	Number of list entries currently configured.
M-Bus Recurr entry size	UINT16	ET42.FSL+13		ET36.71	Max entry size currently configured.
Sources:					For various features.
Demand sources	ARRAY[ET42.NbrD mdSrcs] of UINT8	ET42.FSL + 3x ET42.LLS	Yes	BT22.[ET42 .NbrSumms]	List of source identification numbers for each demand. For a description of the demands, see BT23.
Coincident sources	ARRAY[ET42.NbrC oinVals of UINT8	ET42.FSL + 3x ET42.LLS+ ET42.NbrDm dSrcs	Yes	BT22.[ET42 .NbrSumms + ET42.NbrD mdSrcs +1]	A list of sources that are collected with each demand measurement. Coincident sources are entered in the same order as the demand sources, i.e. coincidents 1 and 2 are associated with demand 1, coincidents 3 and 4 are associated with demand 2.
LP extended sources	ARRAY[ET42.NbrC hans] of UINT16	ET42.FSL + 3x ET42.LLS + ET42.NbrDm dSrcs + ET42.NbrCoin Vals		BT62 and ET21.30- 37, ET21.70-77	Extended source IDs for the channels selected for logging. Note that if ET04.107.1 is set to 0, then the extended source IDs will be limited to the 8-bit values from ET21 and will not be mapped to any extended source ID values from ET66.
MDTT current entries	UINT8	ET42.FSL + 3x ET42.LLS + ET42.NbrDm dSrcs + ET42.NbrCoin Vals + 2xET42.NbrC hans	No	ET57	Number of ET57 non-zero entries added to the IDT.
MDTT entries	ARRAY[ET 42.MdtEnr ies] of MdtEntry (4 bytes each, see ET57)	ET42.FSL + 3x ET42.LLS + ET42.NbrDm dSrcs + ET42.NbrCoin Vals + 2xET42.NbrC hans + 1	No	ET57	MDT Entries from ET57 with non- zero MDT values.

Field name	Type	Offset	Represent ed by BIDN	Root Tbl Field (if app.)	Description
NOTE: The unique correlation of this nbr to a specific configuration is not enforced or guaranteed by the meter.					

B.40 Extended Table 43 (ET43) (2091): Test Mode Configuration

This table holds the configurations needed for test mode.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.34

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Test mode duration	UINT8	0	15	H	The number of minutes that test mode will be activated
Test mode demand interval	UINT8	1	5	H	The interval in minutes the demand is caculated
Activer demand source	UNIT8	2	3	H	0: Forward 1: Reverse 2: Fwd + Rev 3: Fwd - Rev (default)
Reactive demand source	UINT8	3	0	H	0: Import (default) 1: Export
Enable test mode	UINT8	4	0	H	0: Test mode disabled 1: Test mode enabled
NOTE: This field can be write protected by the first bit of control word.					

B.41 Extended Table 44 (ET44) (2092): Test Mode Status

This table holds test mode status.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.35

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Present active demand	INT32	0		M	Unit: W
Present reactive demand	INT32	4		M	Unit: var
Previous active demand	INT32	8		M	Unit: W
Previous reactive demand	INT32	12		M	Unit: var
Current interval active energy	INT32	16			Active energy accumulated since the start of current interval, Wh
Current interval reactive energy	INT32	20			Active energy accumulated since the start of current interval, varh
Time remaining - total	INT16	24		M	In seconds
Time remainnng - interval	INT16	26		M	In seconds

B.42 Extended Table 45 (ET45) (2093): MEP Recurring Read Log

This table is a log of MEP billing data. This table has a list header structure identical structure to BT26, log entry structure identical to ET16, plus some additional fields. Scheduled (nonurgent) reads only are recorded to this table. Entries are filled as much as the capacity permits, unrelated to the capacity of ET16. See ET14 for information on which statuses are updated there corresponding to entries logged in this table.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.36

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Order	BOOL(0)	0	FALSE	F	Log records are transported in ascending order (N is older than N+1)
Overflow	BOOL(1)	0		M	This flag is set when the log memory has over flowed, causing old data to be overwritten
List type	BOOL(2)	0	TRUE	F	The log is a circular queue. (Reads FALSE if max entries is 0)
Inhibit overflow	BOOL(3)	0	FALSE	F	The meter does not inhibit new entries when overflow occurs
Filler	FILL(4..7)	0			
Number of valid entries	UINT8	1		M	Number of records with valid data. Range is 0..ET36.ET45_CurrentEntries
Last entry element	UINT8	2	0	F	Array element of the most recent valid entry. Range is 0 to ET36.ET43_CurrentEntries-1
Last entry sequence number	UINT16	3		M	Sequence number of the most recent operation. This value is never reset.
Number of unread entries	UINT8	5		M,H	Number of records that have not been read. This field is incremented by the meter and decremented by the host as records are read. Range is 0..ET36.ET45_CurrentEntries
Log entries:	Array of the following:				The size of this array is found in ET36
Length	UINT16	6		M	Number of bytes of billing read information including the handle and 0 terminator byte (M-Bus only), but not the length field (the entire entry space is still reserved if unused)
filler	UINT16	8		M	Reserved for future use
Handle	UINT16	10		M	Handle of the device represented by this entry
Execution status	UINT8	12		M	0 = Normal 2 = Delayed (entry is a power-up backfill)
Result	UINT8	13		M	4 = Success
Data	MBR	14		M	MBR = MEP Read (see ET16 for definition)

B.43 Extended Table 46 (ET46) (2094): Control Output Read Only Data

This table contains control output data that are read only. Including the configuration information (programmed via MP22) and status of the maximum power level control.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.37

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description	Rel #
Disconnect lock open time	LTIME_DATE	0		M/H	Date time (UTC) to lock open the Disconnect 0 = there is no scheduled lock open request	
Disconnect lock open Duration	UNT32	6		M/H	Duration in seconds for Disconnect to stay at the locked open state. 0 = indefinitely stay locked open until this schedule is override, canceled or another schedule is requested	
Disconnect trip value select	UINT8	10		M/H	Value used for disconnect max power 0 = forward + reverse power 1 = forward power 2 = forward - reverse power (see note)	
Disconnect control type	UINT8	11		M/H	Value used for disconnect control type 0 = max power control 1 = max current control	3.30
Current control type	UINT8	12		M/H	Value used for current control type: Look at per-phase current in BT28 or use calculated all phase current 0 = single phase 1 = all active phases	3.30
NOTE: In 3.2 and before this field is actually 2 bytes in the meter but spec indicated it is one byte. We fixed in the 3.3 so that this field is 1 byte in both the spec and the meter.						

B.44 Extended Table 47 (ET47) (2095): Calendar Override Settings

This table holds additional TOU calendar-related settings. If a type 2 cancellation is in effect, a rewrite of this table for a type 2 cancellation with the same or different tariff will restart the duration timer. All all writes are evaluated appropriately.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.38

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Scheduled manual override properties:					
Tariff	UINT8	0	255	HD, HI	Tariff to set Tariff = 255 cancels any override presently in effect
Cancellation	UINT8	1		HD, HI	0 = At next calendar-driven tier switch 1 = Indefinite 2 = After the configured duration 3 = At the specified absolute local time (below)
Override Duration	UINT32	2		HD, HI	Duration of the override, in seconds. A value of 0 results in no switch.
Cancellation time	LTIME_DATE	6		HD, HI	Local date/time (UTC) the override is to be cancelled
Calendar ID	UINT32	12		HD, HI	Identifier in effect while override is in effect, does not overwrite BT54 value

B.45 Extended Table 48 (ET48) (2096): Feature Activation Table

This table contains the optional features that have been activated, in the order activated.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.39

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Activated feature count	UINT16	0		M	The number of features that have been activated. If there are N features, then the active features will be at indices 0..N-1
Activations	ARRAY[ET11.23] OF 8-byte records:	2		M	An array of activation records; all records may not be populated but they are reserved for expansion
Feature	UINT16	2		M	Feature Number as follows: 0 = demand
Activation Time	STIME_DATE	4		M	Time the activation occurred (UTC)
Activation State	BOOL(0)	9		M	1 => Activated when release locked
Activation Key Valid	BOOL(1)	9		M	1 => Activation key was authorized (should always be 1 if previous bit is 1)
Configured	BOOL(2)	9		M	1 => Feature has been configured (e.g. for Demand, MP32 has been executed)
	FILL(3..7)	9		M	

B.46 Extended Table 49 (ET49) (2097): LCD Output Table

This table contains the current contents of the display. This table can be locked so that an arbitrary pattern can be forced onto the display. The lock option is expected to be used in manufacturing or by internal test groups when the meter is not in release mode (and thus this table can be written).

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.40

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
Flags	UINT8	0		H	
Lock LCD	BOOL(0)	0	TRUE	H	If set, locks the display to match the display buffer below.
Unused	BOOL(1..7)	0			Reserved for future use.
Display buffer	ARRAY[32] of UINT8	1	TRUE	H	The contents of the display as defined by the LCD segment map as documented in clause 8.9.1.

B.47 Extended Table 50 (ET50) (2098): MEP Inbound Data Space

This table holds status and controls relevant to the MEP device and is normally only modified by the MEP device.

- Read Access: OMAK.
- Write Access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.41

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Identification String	Array[30] of BCD	0	0	M	MEP Self-identification
MEP Flags	UINT8:	30		M	Flags modified by MEP device
MEP Device Registered	BOOL(0)	30	0	M	Set by the MEP device as a means to indicate its presence.
ET59 Response	BOOL(1)	30	0	M	Set by the MEP to indicate responses go in ET59
M-Bus alerts	BOOL(2)	30	0	M	Set by the MEP to indicate it wants M-Bus alerts, specifically, ET13.8(3).
Delta Data alerts	BOOL(3)	30	0	M	Set by the MEP to enable Delta Data Alerts
Unused	BOOL(4..7)	30			Reserved
Data Sources Icon Display Control	Array[ET11.22] of UINT16	31		M	Bitmap controls which icons are displayed when the associated data source is displayed. Values may be ORed together: 0: None 1: Euro 2: Dollar 4: Date 8: Time 16: kvarh 32: kWh 64: kvar 128: kW 256: negative (-)
Data Sources	Array[ET11.22] of NI_FMAT1	31 + 2 × ET11.22		M	Array of Data Sources, referenced by source number as listed in BT16 to be used for load profile and display
MEP icon display control					Controls how each MEP communication icon should be displayed 0 = OFF 1 = ON 2 = FLASH one second on and one second off
House icon	UINT(0..3)	31 + 6 × ET11.22	0	M	House icon
Short bar	UINT(4..7)	31 + 6 × ET11.22	0	M	Short bar icon
Medium bar	UINT(0..3)	32 × 6 × ET11.22	0	M	Medium bar icon
long bar	UINT(4..7)	32 + 6 × ET11.22	0	M	Long bar icon

B.48 Extended Table 51 (ET51) (2099): MEP Device Configuration

This table holds configuration parameters for the MEP device that control how the meter treats the MEP interface.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.42

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
MEP Flags	UINT8	0		H	MEP Configuration flags.
Enable Optical D.O.S. timer	BOOL(0)	0	TRUE	H	True: Enforce Optical Denail-of-service (D.O.S.) timers. False: Do not enforce D.O.S. timers.
Monitor MEP Health	BOOL(1)	0	0	H	True: Enable monitoring of the MEP serial port requests for device status purposes.
Reset Device Down MEP	BOOL(2)	0	0	H	True: Asserts MEP_RESETN when MEP Health Timeout period has elapsed.
Unused	BOOL(3..6)	0		H	
Disable MEP	BOOL(7)	0	FALSE	H	When set to TRUE disables all MEP operations in the meter.
MEP Health Timeout	UINT16	1	60	H	Number of seconds of MEP inactivity before the device is flagged as "down" in ET14.
On-demand Timeout	UINT8	3	30	H	Number of seconds before an on-demand queue entry in ET15 is considered expired and marked with "No Response".
Optical Session Timeout	UINT16	4	600	H	Number of seconds before an optical session is terminated for Denial of Service protection.
Optical Session Hold-Off	UINT16	6	300	H	Number of seconds that the optical session is held off (disallowed) after a session timeout.
MEP Down Reset Duration	UINT8	8	1	H	Number of seconds to assert MEP_RESETN when asserted. A value of 0 translates to 1.

B.49 Extended Table 52 (ET52) (2100): MEP Transaction Request Table

This table contains transaction requests from the MEP device and is identical in structure to ET27 and is not duplicated here. Access levels of the operations within this transaction table are controlled by the access level at which the table is written to.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

B.50 Extended Table 53 (ET53) (2101): MEP Transaction Response Table

This table contains transaction responses for the transactions requested in ET52 and is identical in structure to ET28 and is not duplicated here.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

B.51 Extended Table 54 (ET54) (2102): Meter Status

This table holds information needed by other components of the system. It is similar to ET04 in this regard however it is read only and thus contains information that is for status only.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.
- Attributes: ICASRC (due to change to Interface Compatibility Settings via commission process).

Table B.43

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Interface Compatibility Settings	UINT16	0		H	Interface Compatibility Settings
ICS - ICA NAK	BOOL(0)	0		H	1 = Turn on ICA NAK; turn off MEP recurring reads going to ET16
ICS - Blg/LP format 2	BOOL(1)	0		H	1 = DC can handle billing data and LP data in all 3.1 formats
ICS - Unused	BOOL(2..15)	0		H	
BT24 BIDN	UINT16	2		M	The BIDN in effect at the time of recording of BT24. This field shall be read with BT24 in order to correctly interpret its contents
Current meter form configuration	UINT8	4	1	M	Shows the current configuration of meter form 0 = None ANSI meter (default) 1 = Auto detect the current form 2 = Force meter use Form 2S 3 = Force meter use Form 12S
Load side state	UINT16	5		M	For 3.1 ANSI meter. Detected LSV and load load side state from ADC Bit 0..2: LSV status 0: in transition (just changed state or powered up) 1: present but phase can not be determined 2: present on phases indicated by next 3 bits (If all 3 bits are 0 then this condition is not present) 3: indeterminate (can not be determined in current conditions) 4: out of range (in a unknown band) Bit 3..5: per phase (A to C) LSV indicators 0: not present on this phase 1 : present on this phase Bit 6..7 reserved Bit 8..10: load sensing status 0: : in transition (just changed state or powered up) 1: present but phase can not be determined 2: present on phases indicated by next 3 bits (If all 3 bits are 0 then this condition is not present) 3: : indeterminate (can not be determined in current conditions) 4: out of range (in a unknown band) Bit 11..13: per phase (A to C) load sensing indicators 0: not present on this phase 1 : present on this phase

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
					Bit 14..15 reserved
DC Time	LTIME_DATE	7		M	The RTC value of the DC (DCM only)
DC Power Down Time	LTIME_DATE	13		M	The time of the last power down in DC time (DCM only)
Misc Flags	UINT16	19		M	Miscellaneous Flags (unused)
DC Neuron ID	ARRAY[6] of UINT8	21		M	Neuron of local DC (DCM only)
DCM icon state	UINT16	27		M	Bit 0&1 Arrows, bit 2&3 WAN, bit4&5 WAN_B1, bit6&7 WAN_B2, bit8&9 WAN_B3 0 =off, 1 = on, 2 = flash
DCM DC processor reset disable	UINT8	29		M	0 = DC processor will be reset by meter processor for given conditions 1 = DC processor will not be reset by meter processor
DC reset cause	UINT8	30		M	0 = "RESET_CAUSE_POWERUP", 1 = "RESET_CAUSE_PANIC", 2 = "RESET_CAUSE_CACHE_FLUSH_FAILURE", 3 = "RESET_CAUSE_CLOCK_WRAPAROUND", 4 = "RESET_CAUSE_EXTERNAL_REQUEST", 5 = "RESET_CAUSE_LOCAL_REQUEST", 6 = "RESET_CAUSE_BOOT_API", 7 = "RESET_CAUSE_NO_MEMORY", 8 = "RESET_CAUSE_WATCHDOG", 9 = "RESET_CAUSE_UNKNOWN", 10 = "RESET_CAUSE_MODEM_DOWN", 11 = "RESET_CAUSE_UNKNOWN_EXCEPTION", 12 = "RESET_CAUSE_TAMPER", 13 = "RESET_CAUSE_BUFFER_EXHAUSTION", 14 = "RESET_CAUSE_WAN_INACTIVE", 15 = "RESET_CAUSE_MEMORY_LIMIT_EXCEEDED", 16 = "RESET_CAUSE_SERIAL_ERROR", 17 = "RESET_CAUSE_LON Only reset cause 0, 8, 11, 17 are used by meter
Short stack version number	UINT8	31		M	
Auto Offsets	ARRAY[6] OF INT16	32		M	Auto offset calculation results, these numbers will be use by the meter internally to calibrate out offsets
Tier Drives	UINT8	44		M	Miscellaneous Tier Drives. If BT55.Tier Drive = 3 check this field for actual reason. If all these fields = 0 then override is effect
Over Power Threshold Exceeded	BOOL(0)	44	FALSE	M	1: Over power threshold being exceeded for over the power threshold time
Waveform buffer ADC highest value	UINT16	45		M	Highest ADC value (average of 1 cycle samples not scaled) of the last waveform

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
					detetion time
Waveform buffer ADC lowest value	UINT16	47		M	Lowest ADC value (average of 1 cycle samples not scaled) of the last waveform detetion time
PLC mode	UINT8	49		H	The following P2P meter related fields reflects the settings of Manufacturer Procedure - P2P configure
Immediate PLC mode transition	UINT8	50		H	
synchronized transition timeout	UINT16	51		H	
Auto mode duration	UINT16	53		H	
WAN adaptor off during external mode	UINT8	55		H	
IHD communication time out	UINT8	56		H	The above P2P meter related fields reflects the settings of Manufacturer Procedure - P2P configure
Disconnect random op pending	UINT8	57		M	Reserved for future use
Disconnect random duration	UINT16	58		M	Reserved for future use
Disconnect random start duration	UINT16	60		M	Reserved for future use
Relay random op pending	UINT8	62		M	0 = No pending relay random operation 1 = Relay random operation pending
Relay random duration	UINT16	63		M	In Seconds. Remaining Random duration of pending relay operation. This value decreases by 1 every second
Relay random start duration	UINT16	65		M	In Seconds. Random duration of pending relay operation calculated in the beginning of each pending request. If relay random op pending is 0 then this indicates the duration of the last pending operation
PLC attenuation overwrite setting	UINT8	67		M	Reflects configuration set by MP49. See MP49 for detail

B.52 Extended Table 55 (ET55) (2103): Meter Configuration

This table holds various configurations for the meter.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.44

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
THD config	UINT8	0	0	H	0: VTHD and ITHD are calculated using Method 1 1: VTHD and ITHD are calculated using Method 2 See Total harmonic distortion (THD) information in clause 8.8 for detail
Form 2S config	UINT8	1	0	H	0: Single phase mode. Energy, voltage and current of two measurement element are reported on phase L1. 1: Two phase mode. Line voltage are event distributed to phase L1 and L3.
Delta Clock Event Minimum Seconds	UINT8	2	0	H	Minimum seconds of adjustment required to log a clock adjustment event (event codes 3 and 4 resulting from MP16). 0 means log all.
Flags	UINT8	3			
Suppress Phase Inversion Alarm	BOOL(0)	3	FALSE	H	1: Suppress Phase Inversion Alarm
DC Discovery	BOOL(1)	3	TRUE	H	1: Enabled DC Discovery
Enable volt lo display	BOOL(2)	3	FALSE	H	1: Enable volt lo display at power off, only apply to DCM
Enable over power threshold	BOOL(3)	3	FALSE	H	1: Enable over power threshold monitor and tier forcing
A/C-Band RX/TX interlock enable	BOOL(4)	3	FALSE	H	1: A/C-Band interlock is enabled. This option is not implemented.
Delta Time Adjustment Increment	UINT8	4	1	H	The seconds increment of the clock change within a single minute for a delta time adjustment; range 1 to 20; upper limit is enforced by the meter
Disable Optional Features	UINT32	5	0	H	Bitfields for disabling optional features by rejecting the feature activation via MP31. From the lowest bit to the highest bit they map features 0 - 31 for MP31 For each bit/feature 0: MP31 Feature Activation for this feature is enabled 1: MP31 Feature Activation for this feature (or more) is disabled Also refer to the following bit list for other features disabled by each bit (see note 1)
	BOOL(0)	5	FALSE		1: MP31 activation for demand feature, MP32 and MP33 access denied.
DC PXE enable	UINT8	9	0	H	Enable/disable DC PXE, will be locked by control word mfg access
DC Discovery Wait	UINT16	10	10	H	Seconds to wait after power up processing complete before initiating the active search phase (sending ATM messages) of DC discovery. Range 0 to 600.
DC Discovery Spacing	UINT16	12	16	H	Number of DCMs or meters assumed to be present that could respond to a general discovery request.
DC Discovery Threshold	INT8	14	-84dB	H	Messages with signal strength less than this are ignored during DC discovery and for PLC icon update purposes. (-84 dB means accept all).

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
PLC Active Timeout	UINT16	15	60	H	Minutes of PLC inactivity before clearing the PLC icon and stopping responses to ATM "in comm. with DC" queries.
DC reset buzzer disable	UINT8	17	TRUE	H	Enable/disable beep when meter resets DC, and get the PXE message from DC
DCM Out Of Gas threshold	UINT16	18	0	H	If the primary DC voltage is below this threshold, DC processor will be turned off immediately, Will be locked by control word mfg access
DCM Primary DC Volt thresholds	ARRAY[15] OF UINT16	20	0	H	Thresholds that meter check against after Earlier Power Fail is detected, if the Primary DC voltage at different time is below the corresponding thresholds, the DC Processor will be turned off. Will be locked by control word mfg access
Disable Table Read Write Control	UINT8	50	0	H	Bitfields for disabling read or write or both access of part or whole of 1 or more tables. For each bit 0: This bit does not control read/write access of any table 1: This bit disables read/write access of tables as specified in the following bit list (see note 2)
	BOOL(0)	50	FALSE		1: Disables BT64 read
	BOOL(1)	50			1: Disables the write access of ET55->Disable measurement correct for dimmer effect
	BOOL(2)	50			1: Block MP11 execution by returning error code 3 - conflict with current setup
	BOOL(3)	50			1: Disables the write access of ET40 EOI configurations, including EOI LCD duration, EOI hardware duration and EOI hardware selection
DC reset time out threshold	UINT8	51	10	H	In minute, the threshold will be limited to [3, 30] minute. If a number smaller than 3 and bigger then 30 is written to this field, the table will accepted it, but force the limit to [3, 30] internally.
Scheduled LCD Message ID	Array [4] of UINT8	52		H	Text to display in 4 left most characters on the LCD
Scheduled LCD Message ID DP State	UINT8	56		H	4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP, bit 3 = left-most DP
Scheduled LCD Message text	Array [8] of UINT8	57		M	Text to display in 8 right side
Scheduled LCD Message Display Start Time	LTIME_DATE	65	1	M	Date time (UTC) to start displaying the message ID and text
Scheduled LCD Message Display End Time	LTIME_DATE	71	1	M	Date time (UTC) to end displaying the message ID and text
Message override control					
Disable Message Override	BOOL(0)	77		H	Whether LCD push button action can override the message. 0 = Enable message override 1 = Disable message override
Message Overridden	BOOL(1)	77		M,H	This flag is set if message is overridden by LCD push button or if user wants to cancel the schedule or stop the message displaying 0 = Message still active and not overridden 1 = Message inactive and overridden

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Phase Loss Threshold Seconds	UINT16	78	10	H	Threshold, in seconds, for generating phase loss event
Billing Register Control	UINT8	80			This byte can be write protected by the control word bit 0 DISAB_BILL_REG
Disable Energy Accumulator configuration	BOOL(0)	80	TRUE		1 (TRUE): Disables ET60 write
Disable consumption based tariff	BOOL(1)	80	FALSE		1 (TRUE): Disables over power (or consumption based) threshold monitoring and consumption based tariff control. Only when this bit is FALSE and ET55.3.3 enable over power threshold is TRUE will the over power (or consumption based) threshold monitoring and consumption based tariff control be in effect
Disable calendar override	BOOL(2)	80	FALSE		1 (TRUE): Disables write access to ET47 calendar override and ETP47 pending calendar override write. Disables MP15 set tariff by retuning a conflict error code 3
Over power threshold	UINT32	81	0	H	Power level (in W) the selected over power source is compared with
Over power time threshold	UINT16	85	0	H	Threshold, in second, for over power threshold tier control
Over power threshold tier	UINT8	87	0	H	Tier to force when over power threshold is exceeded. Range is 0 to BT20.7 - 1
Over power source	UINT8	88	0	H	Instantaneous value used for over power evaluation 0 = forward + reverse power 1 = forward power 2 = forward - reverse power (see note 3)
Reserved	UINT8	89	FALSE	H	
Reserved	UINT8	90	TRUE	H	
Reserved	UINT8	91	48	H	
Reserved	UINT8	92	40	H	
Transformer secondary rated current	UINT8	93	1	H	The current rating on the secondary side of the external current transformer
Clock Error Calendar ID	UINT32	94	0	H	Calendar ID to be used when there is a Clock Error. Note that Over Power takes precedence over Clock Error.
Over Power Calendar ID	UINT32	98	0	H	Calendar ID to be used when over power tariff is in effect. Note that Over Power takes precedence over Clock Error.
P2P PLC attenuation level	UINT8	99	0	H	0 = Attenuate 6 dB 1 = Attenuate 12 dB 2 = Attenuate 18 dB 3 = Attenuate 24 dB 4 = Attenuate 30 dB 5 = Attenuate 36 dB 6 = Attenuate 42 dB 7 = Attenuate 48 dB 255 = No attenuation After changing this attenuation level, the meter needs to be power cycled TWICE for the new level to take effect. Allow the meter to be powered on at least 5 seconds after the first power cycle to ensure the new setting is correctly written to the Neuron. First power cycle causes the new setting to be written to Neuron's NVMEM, second power cycle causes the new setting be read out of NVMEM to

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
					RAM for it to take effect.
Cover Tamper Duration	UINT16	100	10	H	Duration in seconds for which a cover tamper shall be TRUE before recording the alarm. A value of 0 disables cover tamper alarms in this mode.
Cover Tamper Power Quality Duration	UINT16	102	10	H	Duration in seconds affecting qualification of power quality + tamper events. A value of 0 disables cover tamper alarms in this mode.
Cover Tamper Power Quality Events Mask	UINT16	104	0	H	Any one or all of the following PQ events can be configured to qualify the tamper event:
Phase loss	BOOL(0)		0	H	A coincident new unqualified phase loss event
Current on no voltage	BOOL(1)		0	H	A coincident new unqualified current on no voltage event
Subsequent power outage	BOOL(2)		0	H	A subsequent power outage
Preceding or coincident power outage	BOOL(3)		0	H	A preceding or coincident power outage
	BOOL(4..15)				Reserved for future use
NOTE 1 This field can be write protected by the third bit (calibration data control) of control word.					
NOTE 2: This field can be write protected by the third bit (calibration data control) of control word.					
NOTE 3: Meter uses Ferraris method for instantaneous power calculation so forward power equals forward - reverse power.					

B.53 Extended Table 56 (ET56) (2104): Load side state calibration

This table is used to calibrate and detect some load side states related to load side voltage and load sensing.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.45

Field name	Type	Offset	Value	F/M/H	Description
...					
Raw ADC average value	UINT16	0		M	In ADC digits. Average value of load side state ADC raw data over the last 10 seconds. 0 - 1 023 Setting this field to 0xFFFF starts the averaging calculation and the average value will first get updated to 0xFFFE after that and then updated to the real average 10 seconds later.
Load side state band drip range	UINT8	2	75	M	In ADC digits. Each band base value plus or minus this range to get the upper or lower edge of this band.
Band base value:	ARRAY[11] of UINT16				Each band's calibrated base value, ET11.24 specifies the current used bands
Base value	UINT16	3		F	Calibrated base value, MFG should copy the raw average value to this field for each setup. Here is the mapping of array index to actual connection. Note that setting any base value to over 1023 disables the band check 0 - No LSV and no load sensed 1 - Load On Unknown Phase (no LSV) 2 - Load On All Phases; (no LSV) for ANSI meters phases A and C; for IEC meters phases A, B and C 3 - Load On A only (no LSV) 4 - Load On B only (no LSV) 5 - Load On C only (no LSV) 6 - LSV On Unknown Phase 7 - LSV On All Phases; for ANSI meters phases A and C; for IEC meters phases A, B and C 8 - LSV On A only 9 - LSV On B only 10 - LSV On C only Default values: 95,315,890,65535,65535,690,65535,535,1060,65535,65535
Waveform peak to peak threshold	UINT16	25	40	F	Reserved not used
Waveform detection time	UINT8	27	20	H	Reserved not used
Rolling time	UINT8	28	40	H	Reserved not used
Temperature compensation	UINT16	29	43	F	Reserved not used

B.54 Extended Table 57 (ET57)(2105): M-Bus Data Type Table

This table holds an array of mappings of M-Bus DRH to M-Bus Data Type index.

Each entry contains a 3 byte DRH. If 3 bytes is not sufficient, then subsequent entries can be set as "extension" entries. In this case, the 3 bytes of DRH in the extension are concatenated onto those from the previous entry(s).

Note that when the Type is MEP Base Entry, the DRH field will be interpreted as follows:

- Byte 0: Offset into message.
- Byte 1: Length to compare.
- Byte 2: Command byte(s) to compare (possibly continued into next block, depending on length).

This table is an ICA NAK table. It will return a NAK if an interface change alarm is pending.

The default settings for this table will be defined in a way that is likely to provide the correct values needed for NTA. These values are TBD.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICASRC, ICANAK.

Table B.46

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Array[ET11.25] of MdtEntry				H	MDT Entry Array
MdtEntry					
Entry Type	UINT(0..1)	0	0		Entry Type: 0: Empty 1: M-Bus Base entry 2: MEP Base entry 3: Extension of previous entry
MDT	UINT(2..6)	0			M-Bus Data Type (ignored for extensions)
Special	UINT(7)	0		H	Entry has "special" meaning for LP (ignored for extensions)
DRH	Array[3] of UINT8	1		H	3 bytes of DRH

B.55 Extended Table 58 (ET58)(2106): MEA Status Extension

This table holds an array of MEA status by index.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

Table B.47

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Device Status	ARRAY [ET11.0] of MeaStatus				Status for each MEA device
Control Status	UINT8	0		M	Latest status value. Value is defined by control MDT in ET34
Unused	ARRAY[19] of UINT8				Spare reserved for future use

B.56 Extended Table 59 (ET59)(2107): MEP Procedure Response

Table ET59 is a duplicate of table BT08. Depending on the setting of ET50.30.1 procedure responses are posted to either BT08 or ET59. The use of ET59 eliminates conflicts with PLC procedures responses. The structure of ET59 is identical to BT08 and is not documented here.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: None.

B.57 Extended Table 60 (ET60) (2108): Configurable Energy Accumulator Settings

This table holds various configurations for the meter.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.48

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Use Ferraris method	BOOL(0)	0	0	H	0: per-phase method 1: Ferraris method When a meter is configure as Delta meter, per-phase method is not applicable. Delta meter will always use Ferraris methode regarless. So this field should be set to Ferraris method and locked disable when the meter is configured as Delta meter to avoid confusing.
Disable negative energy values	BOOL(1)	0	0	H	0: Allow negtive values 1: Disallow

B.58 Extended Table 61 (ET61)(2109): Time-Based Relay Control

This table contains the calendar for Time-Based Relay Control. There are ten switches per day, and the meaning of each block of ten depends on the current mode. See the field "Time-Based Relay Control Mode" in ET05: Control Output Settings.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.49

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Relay Switches	ARRAY[ET11.26] of RelayControlRcd				
RelayControlRcd:					
Relay State	UINT(0)	0		H	Relay state that begins at this time: 0 = open 1 = closed
Filler	FILL(1..4)	0			
Minute	UINT(5..10)	0		H	Start minute of new state
Hour	UINT(11..15)	0		H	Start hour of new state

NOTE 1: Operation of Time-Based Relay Control is controlled by fields in ET05: Control Output Settings.

NOTE 2: The initial value of all switches is zero.

NOTE 3: A switch time of zero indicates the end of the list of switches for a particular day with the exception of the first switch in each day, which is midnight, as in the TOU calendar.

NOTE 4: The order of schedules in the table is as follows, depending on the mode:

Weekday:

- 0 - Sunday
- 1 - Monday
- 2 - Tuesday
- 3 - Wednesday
- 4 - Thursday
- 5 - Friday
- 6 - Saturday

Weekday/Weekend:

- 0 - Weekday
- 1 - Weekend

Season:

- 0 - Season 0
- 1 - Season 1
- 2 - Season 2
- 3 - Season 3

Season Weekday/Weekend:

- 0 - Season 0 Weekday
- 1 - Season 0 Weekend
- 2 - Season 1 Weekday
- 3 - Season 1 Weekend
- 4 - Season 2 Weekday
- 5 - Season 2 Weekend
- 6 - Season 3 Weekday
- 7 - Season 3 Weekend

- When "Time-Based Relay Control Mode" in ET05: Control Output Settings is "Season" or "Season Weekday/Weekend", the season functionality of BT54: Calendar will be used.

B.59 Extended Table 62 (ET62) (2110): Load Profile Display Configuration

This table holds format and ID codes of 16 load profile channels when load profile is displaying on the LCD.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.50

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Flags	UINT8				
Display local time	BOOL(0)	0	FALSE	H	0: Display load profile data in UTC time 1: Display load profile data in local time
Use All Channel ID chars	BOOL(1)	0	FALSE	H	0: Use first 2 chars of extended status ID code followed by displaying channel number (01 - 16) 1: Use all 4 chars of extended status ID code
Disable Load Profile Display	BOOL(2)	0	FALSE	H	0: Allow load profile display 1: Disable load profile display. LP list name can be displayed but date and interval level cannot be entered
Lod profile list ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	1	"P01"	H	ID for load profile list name display Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
Lod profile list ID DP State	UINT8	5	4	H	DP state for load profile list name display 4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP, bit 3 = left-most DP
Lod profile date ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	6	"DATE"	H	ID for load profile date display Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
Lod profile date ID DP State	UINT8	10		H	DP state for load profile date display 4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP, bit 3 = left-most DP
Interval Time ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	11	"TIME"	H	ID for load profile interval time display Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
Interval Time ID DP State	UINT8	15		H	DP state for load profile interval time display 4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP, bit 3 = left-most DP
Extended status ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	16	"STAT"	H	ID for extended status display Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
Extended status ID DP State	UINT8	20		H	DP state for extended status display 4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP, bit 3 = left-most DP
Code Word:	Array[BT60.11] of 6-byte records:	21			
ID Format:		4-character ID code, entered here in ASCII format.			
ID Code	Array [4] of UINT8	21	CH01" - "CH16"	H	Array element 0 = left-most id filed on LCD, array element 3 = right-most id field on LCD
ID DP State	UINT8	25		H	4 bits that indicate state of DP with associated ID character. 1 = ON, 0 = OFF, bit 0 = right-most DP, bit 3 = left-most DP
Data Format:	UINT8	26			
Fields After DP	UINT(0..2)	26		H	Number of fields after the decimal point to

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
					be shown on the LCD display, range 0 to 3, together with next field not greater than 8
Fields Before DP	UINT(3..6)	26		H	Number of fields before the decimal point to be shown on the display, per source, ordered by BT16 source number. range 1..8, together with previous field not greater than 8
Zero Suppression	BOOL(7)	26		H	Zero Suppression = TRUE hides leading zeros; Zero Suppression = FALSE shows all leading zeros up to the number of digits configured in Fields Before DP

B.60 Extended Table 66 (ET66) (2114): Load Profile Source ID Mapping Table

This table contains a mapping of mapped source IDs to extended source IDs. The mapped source IDs are standard source ID values 112 through 163. The first entry in this table contains the extended source ID for standard source ID 112, the second for 113, etc. This table is changed only via MP11.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.51

Field name	Type	Value	F/M/H	Description
Extended Source IDs	ARRAY[BT6 0..11] of UINT16		H	An extended source ID for a mapped source ID of value N where N is the 112 + "table offset" / 2. For example, a mapped source of 114 is at offset 4. Extended source IDs are defined in clause A.14.

B.61 Extended Table 67 (ET67) (2115): Display Source ID Mapping Table

This table contains a mapping of mapped source IDs to extended source IDs. The mapped source IDs are standard source ID values 112 through 163. The first entry in this table contains the extended source ID for standard source ID 112, the second for 113, etc.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.52

Field name	Type	Value	F/M/H	Description
Extended Source IDs	ARRAY[BT3 0..4] of UINT16		H	An extended source ID for a mapped source ID of value N where N is 112 + "table offset" / 2. Extended source IDs are defined in clause A.14.

B.62 Extended Table 68 (ET68)(2116): Critical Events

This table is similar to BT72, in that the order of events is the same, so the table can be indexed by event number. However, in place of a simple Boolean that determines whether the event is logged or not, the user enters the critical event category to which an event belongs, with 0 meaning none. The number of critical event categories is fixed at ten, but the user need not utilize all ten categories.

For more information, see clause 8.12.1.1.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.53

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Category	UINT8	0		H	Critical event category the event belongs to. There is a 1-byte entry for each event BT72. Range 1 to 10

NOTE: When this table is written, no events currently in the event log will be considered critical, since the definition has changed and the log cannot be rescanned. All new events will obey the new critical event definitions.

B.63 Extended Table 69 (ET69)(2117): Critical Event Bitmasks

This table allows the user to set up bitmasks to select a subset of a given event Id by evaluating its argument. The argument is evaluated as follows when an event Id is found in the table:

$$(\text{EventArgument} \& \text{ET69.Mask}) == \text{ET69.Value}$$

If the above is true, the event is considered critical. If the above is false, the event may still be considered critical based on another bitmask in the table.

If the event Id is found in the table, and no bitmasks match, the event is not considered critical.

For more information see clause 8.12.1.1.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Table B.54

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	VCI	Description
Array[10] of BitmaskInfo				H	
BitmaskInfo					
Event ID	UINT16	0		H	ID of the event the bitmask applies to
Mask	UINT16	2		H	Mask of bits to be compared (to eliminate Do not Care bits)
Value	UINT16	4		H	Comparison value (shall be exact match)

NOTE 1: This table is dimensioned by the new field Max Critical Event Bitmasks in ET11: MFG Dimension, which currently has the value of 10.

NOTE 2: Because of the Event ID field, multiple bitmasks can be defined for a particular event.

NOTE 3: Event ID 0 is defined as "No Event". This value will be used to indicate that a bitmask slot is not in use.

NOTE 4: It is assumed that there are no holes in the table. Searching will begin with the first entry, and when an Event ID of 0 is encountered, it will be assumed that the remainder of the table does not contain valid entries, and the search will be terminated.

NOTE 5: When this table is written, no events currently in the event log will be considered critical, since the definition has changed and the log cannot be rescanned. All new events will obey the new critical event definitions.

B.64 Extended Table 70 (ET70)(2118): RAM only status

This table contains status variables that is stored in RAM only and would get reset to 0 upon power cycle.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write Access: None.

Table B.55

Field name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Current Display Index	UINT8	0		M	The current display index: 0-29: Normal display item 0-4: Mbus discovery mode display item 0-5: Test mode display item 249: Disconnect open text 250: Disconnect operation failure text 251: Caution code screen 1 252: Caution code screen 2 253: Error code screen 1 254: Error code screen 2 255: All segments lit
Second level display mode	UINT8	1		M	
Second level display on	BOOL(0)	1		M	1 = second level display on
Displaying second level list	UINT(1..4)	1		M	0 = all segment lit 1 = load profile display list 255 = End
Displaying second level Depth	UINT(5..7)	1		M	0 = list name For list 1 1 = date 2 = interval
Displaying LP block number	UINT16	2		M	The currently displaying load profile data block index
Displaying LP interval number	UINT16	4		M	Array index of the displaying interval in the block 0xFFFF = not displaying interval or displaying "End" in the interval level
Displaying LP date	STime_Date	6		M	Currently displaying load profile data date All FF = not displaying LP date or interval in that date or displaying "End" in the date level
Displaying LP interval data type	UINT8	11		M	The currently displaying load profile interval data type 0 = Time 1 = Extended status 2 = Channel data
Displaying LP interval channel number	UINT8	12		M	The currently displaying load profile channel index (0 based)
Short stack application version number	ARRAY[3] OF UINT8	13		M	
Short stack core version number	ARRAY[3] OF UINT8	16			

B.65 Extended Table 71 (ET71) (2119): MEP Delta Data and Config

This table contains the control and status for the MEP Delta Data Alert feature. It is stored in RAM only and will be reset to the listed default values upon power cycle.

- Read Access: OMAK.
- Write Access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK.

Table B.56

Field Name	Type	Offset	Default Value	F/M/H	Description
Array[ET11.27] of Delta Data and Config				M,H	
Delta Data and Config					
Delta Data Monitor Source	UINT16	0	255	H	Extended Source ID of this monitor source, or 255 for "Not in Use"
Configured Delta	UINT16	2	0	H	Delta comparison value for this Monitor Source. Set by MEP. A value of zero implies that delta data alerts are disabled for this monitor point
Comparison Value	NI_FMAT1	4	0	M, H	Current comparison value for delta monitoring of this data source. Set by meter when delta is reached and Alert is set. Also can be set by MEP
Sampled Data Value	NI_FMAT1	8	0	M	Current value of the data source. Overwritten by the meter once per second
Status	UINT8:	12	0	M, H	DDM Status Flags
Source ID Invalid	BOOL(0)	12	0	M	Set by meter when Delta Data Monitor Source ID is invalid
Alert State	BOOL(1)	12	0	M	Set by meter when this source has resulted in an Alert state
Spares	UINT(2..7)	12	0	M	Unused

The extended sources IDs that can be used for this feature are:

- Standard (type 0): Sub-type 0 - All standard source IDs are allowed except for "mapped" IDs.
- MEP (type 1): All are allowed. For MEP (index 4) if the device is not registered the ID is invalid.
- Demand (type 2): Sub-types 0,1, and 2. The ID is considered invalid if Demand is not activated and configured.
- Types 3 (misc) and 4 (MDT) are not supported.

B.66 Extended Table 1038 (ET1038) (3086): Manufacturer Specific

B.67 Extended Table 4143 (ET4143) (6191): Calendar Override Settings

This table is the pending table for ET47, to be activated at some future date/time. The format and content of this table is identical to ET47, The content of this table is copied to ET47 when the Pending Event Description (PED) indicates that it is time to do so. See BT04 for a description of the PED.

NOTE: A Pending Event Description (PED) may precede any read (full or partial) or write (full or partial) of this table. The PED does not affect the offset used to access table entries. See clause 8.2.1 for a use case realization of reading and writing this table.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

B.68 Extended Table 4156 (ET4156) (6204): Configurable Energy Accumulator Settings

This table is the pending table for ET60, to be activated at some future date/time. The format and content of this table is identical to ET60, The content of this table is copied to ET60 when the Pending Event Description (PED) indicates that it is time to do so. See BT04 for a description of the PED.

NOTE: A Pending Event Description (PED) may precede any read (full or partial) or write (full or partial) of this table. The PED does not affect the offset used to access table entries. See clause 8.2.1 for a use case realization of reading and writing this table.

- Read access: OMAK.
- Write access: OMAK.

Annex C (normative): Basic Procedures

C.1 Basic Procedure 04 (BP04): Reset List Pointers

BP04 is used to reset list control variables to their initial state, reflecting no entries or blocks read. The self-read alarm in table BT03 is not affected by calls to this procedure.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.1: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
List	UINT8	3		H	2 = Self read data (BT 26) 3 = Load profile data set 1 (BT 64) 7 = All LP data sets 8 = History Log (BT74) 255 = All lists

Table C.2: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.3: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	Procedure not completed. Used with All lists option. Procedure is partially done because the control words disable writing to the self read data.
2	Invalid List parameter
5	No authorization. Used with self-read data option. Procedure cannot be executed because the control words disables writing to the self read data

C.2 Basic Procedure 05 (BP05): Update Last Read Entry

This procedure updates the number of entries read by the host for a specific log in the OSGP device. This procedure is the only available mechanism to record in the OSGP device how many entries or blocks have been read. The host system should invoke this procedure after every log read. The self-read alarm in table BT03 will be auto-cleared if there are no more unread entries as a result of calling this procedure.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.4: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
List	UINT8	3		H	2 = Self read data (BT 26) 3 = Load profile data set 1 (BT 64) 7 = All LP data sets 8 = History Log (BT74) 255 = All lists
Entries Read	UINT16	4		H	Number of entries or blocks read by a host for the list selected above.

Table C.5: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.6: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid List parameter

C.3 Basic Procedure 06 (BP06): Change Mode

BP06 is used to put the OSGP device in to and out of stop mode. This procedure can only be executed via the optical port.

- Execution access: None.

Table C.7: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Metering mode	BOOL(0)	0	0	F	This bit is not used in the OSGP device.
Test mode	BOOL(1)	0	0	H	True: Start test mode. False: Stop test mode.
OSGP device shop mode	BOOL(2)	0	0	F	OSGP device shop mode is not supported.
Filler	FILL(3..7)	0			

Table C.8: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.9: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
3	ET43 does not have a valid test mode configuration or test mode disabled

C.4 Basic Procedure 10 (BP10): Set Date and Time

This procedure sets the OSGP device system (non-DST) clock and calendar immediately to a specified time. This procedure expects UTC time entered as the input parameter. The time zone offset, written before this procedure is called, is applied within the OSGP device. It is strongly recommended that this procedure NOT be used after the OSGP device is installed. See procedure EP16 for an alternate method to adjust the OSGP device system clock.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.10: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Set time	BOOL(0)	3		H	0 = Do not set time. 1 = Set time.
Set date	BOOL(1)	3		H	0 = Do not set date. 1 = Set date.
Set time date qualifier	BOOL(2)	3	False	F	N/A. The OSGP device recalculates all calendar qualifiers based on the new time and date entered.
Filler	FILL(3..7)	3			
Date time	LTIME_DATE	4		H	New date and time in UTC.
Day of week	UINT(0..2)	10		F	N/A. The OSGP device recalculates all calendar qualifiers based on the new time and date entered.
Daylight savings time	BOOL(3)	10	False	F	N/A. The OSGP device recalculates all calendar qualifiers based on the new time and date entered.
Greenwich mean time	BOOL(4)	10	False	F	N/A. The OSGP device recalculates all calendar qualifiers based on the new time and date entered.
Time zone applied	BOOL(5)	10	False	F	N/A. The OSGP device recalculates all calendar qualifiers based on the new time and date entered.
DST applied	BOOL(6)	10	False	F	N/A. The OSGP device recalculates all calendar qualifiers based on the new time and date entered.
Filler	FILL(7..7)	10			

Table C.11: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Date and time before	LTIME_DATE	4		M	System date and time in the OSGP device just before this procedure was executed.
Date and time after	LTIME_DATE	10		M	System date and time in the OSGP device just after this procedure was executed.

Table C.12: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
(None)	

C.5 Basic Procedure 12 (BP12): Activate All Pending Tables

This procedure immediately activates all pending tables, regardless of the activation date specified within their PED. There is no data in the request or response for this procedure.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.13: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.14: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.15: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	No pending table was found that matched the request.
3	An internal conflict occurred when attempting to process the request.

C.6 Basic Procedure 13 (BP13): Activate Specific Pending Tables

This procedure immediately activates the any pending table with a matching PED. The request contains a PED. There is no response data for this procedure.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.16: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
PED		3			See BT04

The format of the "PED" field is shown below.

Table C.17: Pending Event Description

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Event Code	UINT(0..3)	0		H	Specify the condition upon which the pending table should be activated: 0: Based on an absolute time specified in the "Event Storage" field. 1: Based on a relative time specified in the "Event Storage" field. The time is relative to when the table write is received by the OSGP device. 2: No meaning attached to the data, so no automatic activation will be performed. The pending table defined in BT4150 can still be activated using BP12 or BP13 when this value is chosen.
Self Read Flag	BOOL (4)	0		H	If True, the OSGP device will perform a Self-read before pending table is activated.
Demand Reset Flag	BOOL (5)	0		H	If True, the OSGP device will perform a demand reset before pending table is activated.
Event Storage	ARRAY[5] OF CHAR	1		H	If Event Code is 0, this is an STIME_DATE. (in UTC). If STIME_DATE is all zeroes, this indicates an empty PED. If Event Code is 1, these 5 bytes are in the order of weeks/days/hours/minutes/seconds. If Event Code is 2, data is opaque.

Table C.18: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.19: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	No pending table was found that matched the request.
3	An internal conflict occurred when attempting to process the request.

C.7 Basic Procedure 14 (BP14): Clear All Pending Tables

This procedure clears the pending state of all pending tables. The data in the pending tables is not modified. There is no data in the request or response for this procedure.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.20: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.21: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.22: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	No pending table was found that matched the request.
3	An internal conflict occurred when attempting to process the request.

C.8 Basic Procedure 15 (BP15): Clear Specific Pending Tables

This procedure clears the pending state of any pending table with a matching PED. The data in the affected pending tables is not modified. The request contains a PED. The format of the "PED" field is shown below.

Table C.23: Pending Event Description

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Event Code	UINT(0..3)	0		H	Specify the condition upon which the pending table should be activated: 0: Based on an absolute time specified in the "Event Storage" field. 1: Based on a relative time specified in the "Event Storage" field. The time is relative to when the table write is received by the OSGP device. 2: No meaning attached to the data, so no automatic activation will be performed. The pending table defined in BT4150 can still be activated using BP12 or BP13 when this value is chosen.
Self Read Flag	BOOL (4)	0		H	If True, the OSGP device will perform a Self-read before pending table is activated.
Demand Reset Flag	BOOL (5)	0		H	If True, the OSGP device will perform a demand reset before pending table is activated.
Event Storage	ARRAY[5] OF CHAR	1		H	If Event Code is 0, this is an STIME_DATE. (in UTC). If STIME_DATE is all zeroes, this indicates an empty PED. If Event Code is 1, these 5 bytes are in the order of weeks/days/hours/minutes/secs. If Event Code is 2, data is opaque.

There is no response data for this procedure.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table C.24: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
PED		3			See BT04.

Table C.25: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table C.26: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	No pending table was found that matched the request.
3	An internal conflict occurred when attempting to process the request.

Annex D (normative): Extended Procedures

D.1 Extended Procedure 00 (EP00) (2048): Manufacturer Specific

D.2 Extended Procedure 01 (EP01) (2049): NV Memory Refresh

This procedure is used to refresh the device's non-volatile memory.

This procedure is non-responsive.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.1: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.2: OSGP device response from BT08:

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.3: Error Result Codes:

Code Returned	Reason
2	This error code is returned if the "Compressed Code Bank Not Ok" bit (ET17.17(29)) is set.
3	OSGP device is in test mode

D.3 Extended Procedure 02 (EP02) (2050): Control Output Command

This procedure is used to change the state of each control output immediately. When this procedure is used to open the load disconnect contactor, the load disconnect contactor will be locked open and cannot be closed. When this procedure is used to close the load disconnect contactor, it will unlock the disconnect without physically closing it. A manual close disconnect operation can physically close the load disconnect contactor when it is in the unlocked state.

When this procedure is used to open or close the relay, the relay is physically opened or closed immediately.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.4: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Control output number	UINT(0..1)	3		H	0 = Control output 0 (load disconnect contactor) 1 = Control output 1 (control relay) 2,3 = Reserved for future use
Control output state	BOOL(2)	3		H	0 = Open control output 1 = Close control output
Disconnect High Priority Command	BOOL(3)	3		H	Only effective if command is used to open control output 0 0 = Low priority level 1 = High priority level
Filler	FILL(4..7)	3			

Table D.5: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.6: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	This code is set when the procedure is invoked to close the control relay, and the automatic control is set to open the control relay.
2	Invalid control output number entered.
3	Low priority open disconnect command sent to OSGP device configured as high priority, or disconnect command sent to OSGP device configured as non-disconnect OSGP device or OSGP device is in test mode.
4	Procedure requested while output is in the process of opening or closing.

D.4 Extended Procedure 03 (EP03) (2051): Clear Alarms

This procedure is used to clear some or all of the OSGP device alarms. The host can clear only some of the alarms by sending back exactly the alarms that were read, the OSGP device will use this field as a bitmask to clear only those alarms.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.7: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Basic Alarms to Clear	UINT16	3		H	Basic alarms contained in BT03 to be cleared, based on a previous read.
Filler Status 2	UINT8	5	0	F	Reserved for future use.
Extended Alarms to Clear	ARRAY[2] of UINT8	6		H	First 2 bytes of extended alarms contained in BT03 to be cleared, based on a previous read.
Clear Method	UINT8	8		H	0 = Clear all basic and extended alarms. 1 = Clear alarms using bitmask of read alarms.
More Extended Alarms to Clear	ARRAY[BT0 0.17 - 2] of UINT8	9		H	Rest of extended alarms contained in BT03 to be cleared, based on a previous read.

Table D.8: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.9: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid Clear Method specified.

D.5 Extended Procedure 04 (EP04) (2052): Manufacturer Specific

D.6 Extended Procedure 05 (EP05) (2053): Manufacturer Specific

D.7 Extended Procedure 06 (EP06) (2054): NVM Config

This procedure is used to set the sizes of various OSGP device tables. If the amount of memory required to satisfy the request is not available, the request will fail and no changes will be made. If the request can be satisfied, then the table's memory will be reconfigured. All adjustable tables (whether re-sized or not) are cleared just as if BP04 had been run on them. Values in BT61, BT62 and BT63 will be recomputed just as if EP11 had been run.

Any count can be set to all bits to one and that will indicate that the existing value is to be retained.

This procedure is non-responsive.

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICA SRC.

Table D.10: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Trial	UINT(0..0)	3		H	0 = Normal 1 = Validate but do not execute
Filler	UINT(1..7)	3		H	Shall be zero.
BT26 count	UINT8	4		H	Sets the number of self-reads in BT26.
BT64 count	UINT32	5		H	Sets the number of bytes of load profile data in BT64.
BT74 count	UINT16	9		H	Sets the number of event log entries in BT74.
ET31 count	UINT16	11		H	Sets the number of one-time-reads in ET31.
ET32 count	UINT16	13		H	Sets the number of one-time-reads in ET32.
ET38 count	UINT16	15		H	Sets the number of configuration ID entries in ET38.
ET45 count	UINT16	17		H	Sets the number of MEP recurring read entries in ET45.

Table D.11: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Remaining	INT32	4		M	Amount of remaining memory in adjustable log area after applying new counts. If the "Trial" bit is set, the value indicates the amount of memory that would be left had the values actually been applied. If this field is negative, it indicates the amount by which the request (all tables counted) exceeded the available space.

Table D.12: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Not enough memory to accommodate request (if space remaining < 0), or max dimension(s) exceeded (if space remaining = 0).
3	Not allowed on this platform.
5	Insufficient clearance (no reset privilege on BT26 and/or ET31).

D.8 Extended Procedure 07 (EP07) (2055): Manufacturer Specific

D.9 Extended Procedure 08 (EP08) (2056): Erase code memory

This procedure is for OSGP device software upgrades, and to erase the entire code bank into which the new software will be downloaded. Code bank management is performed internally in the OSGP device. The host need not know which bank is executing, downloading, or being erased. Upon successful execution of this procedure, the device will clear/initialize all appropriate status indicators in ET17. This includes setting ET17.17(29), which indicates the standby bank is no longer valid.

You shall wait 10 seconds after issuing this procedure before issuing any subsequent command to the OSGP device.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.13: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Broadcast Sequence Number	UINT32	3		H	The broadcast sequence number to be used for the next software download.
Code Packet Size	UINT8	7		H	The size, in bytes, of code packets downloaded in EP09. This number shall be even.

Table D.14: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.15: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	Several reasons - shall read ET17_Dnld_Stat for more info.
3	OSGP device is in test mode.

D.10 Extended Procedure 09 (EP09) (2057): Download Code Packet

This procedure is the mechanism for downloading a new software image to the OSGP device. The new image is written via several calls to this procedure, which write individual packets first to RAM, then to the unused code bank in external memory. Verification is performed by reading ET17.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.16: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Packet Number	UINT16	3		H	Order of this packet in the 64 K image. The range of this field is 0..1 150.
Code Image Packet	ARRAY[255] OF UINT8	5		H	The binary formatted code bytes to be written to the new memory bank.

Table D.17: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.18: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	Several reasons - shall read the "Download Status" field of ET17 for more info.
3	OSGP device is in test mode.

D.11 Extended Procedure 10 (EP10) (2058): Switch Code Bank

Calling this procedure will set the program counter immediately to execute code from the code bank not presently being used. The host device will not be able to read BT08 for verification of this procedure's execution. The host should read BT01 or ET17 to verify the OSGP device code is running from the new image.

The user shall wait 20 seconds after issuing this procedure before issuing any subsequent command to the OSGP device.

Before switching over, EP10 validates that the compressed code bank contains a valid CRC and valid digest. During the switchover, the image ID and compression signature are validated as well. If any of these fail, an image CRC/ID failure alarm is recorded and ET17 status bit are updated. If the OSGP device successfully performs a switchover, then ET17.17(29) will be set to mark the standby bank is valid.

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICA SRC (if program ID changes).

Table D.19: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

OSGP device response from BT08: Not applicable.

Table D.20: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
3	OSGP device is in test mode

D.12 Extended Procedure 11 (EP11) (2059): Configure/Reset Load Profile Data Set

This procedure is used to configure the load profile data set. When a valid configuration is entered via this procedure, the new parameters take effect immediately and logging begins at the next appropriate interval (synchronized on the hour).

Note: Single-block load profile configurations are not supported in the OSGP device. For other than stand-alone use, it is recommended to choose settings in this procedure for Interval and Channels that equate to at least 2 blocks of storage in the OSGP device.

The load profile data set cannot be disabled, only reconfigured. When the load profile data set is reconfigured, the data from the pre-existing configuration is no longer readable in the OSGP device. The host should download all existing data before reconfiguring the load profile data set.

Note that if the "Load Profile Options Flags" field in EP11 is set, then the interval size used in EP11 (and therefore in BT61) will be interpreted as being in minutes only. In this case, the following mapping will be used for some current extended status fields used by the load profile log.

Table D.21

Extended Status Value	Current Meaning	New Value
8	MEP Decryption Failure	4 ("skipped")
9	Clock Error	0
10	Special	0
11	Not Current	4
15	MEP busy or inoperable	4

For more information on load profiling, see clause 8.5 Load Profile (mandatory).

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICA SRC, ICANAK.

Table D.22: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Interval	UINT8	3		H	Interval between log records in minutes. If ET04.113(0) is not set, then values above 60 are treated as hours (less 60). For example, a value of 84 is equivalent to 24-hour intervals.
Channels	UINT8	4		H	The number of channels to be logged in this set.
Source select:	ARRAY[BT60.11] OF UINT8				
Interval source	UINT8	5		H	The source number of the channel to be logged, chosen from the Measurement Source Definition Records listed in BT16. See clause A.14.1 Measurement Source Definition Records for more information.
LP config ID	UINT32	5 + BT60.11			The identifier representing the present load profile configuration. This field is echoed in ET21.
Interval Count	UINT16	9 + BT60.11		H	The number of intervals per block. The maximum value is 1 440.
LP block start hour	UINT8	11 + BT60.11		H	UTC hour to start first block on after EP11 is called.
LP block start minute	UINT8	12 + BT60.11		H	UTC minute to start first block on after EP11 is called,
LP Options	UINT8	13 + BT60.11		H	Load Profile Options:
LPO - End Readings	BOOL(0)	13 + BT60.11		H	Shall be zero.
LPO - Scalar Divisor	BOOL(1)	13 + BT60.11		H	Shall be zero.
LPO - Data Reference	BOOL(2)	13 + BT60.11		H	Shall be zero.
LP Options Flags	BOOL(3)	13 + BT60.11		H	If this bit is set, it means: a) Log intervals in minutes only. b) Only basic statuses are used. c) Resets do not count as power cycles in common status.
Extended sources:	ARRAY[BT60.11] OF UINT16				
Interval extended source	UINT16	14 + BT60.11		H	Extended source number of the channel to be logged.

Table D.23: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.24: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid parameters. This error will be returned if the "Channels" parameter is set to 0, or a value greater than the maximum number of channels, or if the "Interval" parameter is set to 0. This error could also be returned if the requested configuration does not fit into the available OSGP device memory space.
3	Source ID not valid, or EP11 disabled.
5	Option not allowed.

D.13 Extended Procedure 12 (EP12) (2060): Record Self-Read

This procedure is used to perform an instantaneous (on-demand) self-read. Data is recorded to the same table as during a scheduled self-read. The self-read schedule is not altered with execution of this procedure. For more information on self-reads, see clause 8.4.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.25: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.26: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.27: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
(None)	

D.14 Extended Procedure 13 (EP13) (2061): Write Single Bit in Table

This procedure is used to modify a single bit in a single byte in a table. The user shall have access to the desired table. No other checking is performed by the OSGP device.

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICANAK (if being used to write to an ICANAK table; the response to the BT07 write request is what is NAK'ed in this case).

Table D.28: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Table	UINT16	3		H	The table to be modified.
Offset	UINT16	5		H	Byte offset, from 0, of the byte to be modified.
And Mask	UINT8	7		H	Bits "and"ed with the current value prior to being "or"ed with the "Or Mask".
Or Mask	UINT8	8		H	Bits "or"ed with the result of the "and" operation above to make the new table value.

Table D.29: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.30: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
5	User does not have permission to modify specified table

D.15 Extended Procedure 14 (EP14) (2062): Manufacturer Specific

D.16 Extended Procedure 15 (EP15) (2063): Set Tariff

This procedure is used to configure a manual tariff override of the TOU calendar. Several options exist for both activation and cancellation of the override, and can be set via ET47. This procedure covers only immediate activation and manual or next tier switch cancellation. Settings programmed via this procedure are copied into ET47.

A clock error (and its configured tariff setting) supersedes any tariff override. In the event of a power cycle while a hold type 0 is in progress, the hold will be released on power up if the current tariff is not equal to the tariff existing prior to the hold invocation.

For more information on the TOU calendar, see clause 8.2 Time-Of Use Calendar (Optional).

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.31: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Tariff	UINT8	3		H	Tariff to set. A value of 255 indicates that the OSGP device should revert to the tariff set in BT54.
.Hold	UINT8:	4		H	
	BOOL(0)	4		H	0: Hold until changed by BT54 1: Hold indefinitely.
Calendar ID	UINT32	5		H	Identifier in effect while EP15 hold is in effect. This does not overwrite the value used in BT54.

Table D.32: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.33: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid tariff parameter entered.

D.17 Extended Procedure 16 (EP16) (2064): Change System Clock by Delta

This procedure is used to perform a gradual clock adjustment to the OSGP device system clock (BT52). A controlled gradual adjustment is used to avoid skipping scheduled events and load profile records. The delta seconds option is checked first and if nonzero, this will be the method used.

The BT52 clock always represents UTC time (not adjusted for Daylight Saving Time [DST]). The "DST_Flag" in BT52 indicates whether or not DST is in effect. If required, the OSGP device-reading device shall apply the offset information in BT53 for DST and for time zone to the system clock to ascertain the local DST-adjusted time of day.

Note that it could take up to 40 minutes to adjust the system clock by the desired amount. During this time, additional clock adjustment requests will be rejected.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.34: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Date Time	LTIME_DATE	3		H	The OSGP device will calculate time delta based on this field (a value of 0 indicates that this method is not requested). If both fields are set to 0, no time adjustment is performed.
Delta Seconds	INT16	9		H	The number of seconds by which to change the OSGP device system clock. The range is -600 seconds to +600 seconds. A value of 0 indicates that this method is not requested.

Table D.35: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.36: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	Both input fields = 0.
2	Input time or calculated adjustment is greater than the allowable limit.
4	Timing constraint: clock adjust is already in progress.

D.18 Extended Procedure 17 (EP17) (2065): Remove M-Bus/MEP Device

This procedure will remove the requested M-Bus or MEP device from the OSGP device. Removing a device constitutes no longer polling it and clearing the device status from the associated OSGP device tables, including the device occupancy flag and device handle in ET14.

Removing a MEP device sets the device baud rate in ET14 back to the default of 9 600 and clears all bits in ET50, "MEP Flags". All other fields in ET50 are left unchanged.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.37: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Action	UINT8	3		H	0 = Remove device and re-assign primary address to 0. 1 = Remove device and re-assign primary address to 250.
Device handle	UINT16	4		H	Handle of the device to be removed. Use a value of 0xFFFF to remove all devices. When this option is used, the primary addresses of the devices are not changed. This option is intended for provisioning use only.

Table D.38: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.39: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid action specified.
3	Requested device handle to remove does not match an installed device in the OSGP device.
4	A remove request is already in progress.

D.19 Extended Procedure 18 (EP18) (2066): Clear MEP Alarms

This procedure clears the OSGP device detected and device alarms located in table ET14. Once all OSGP device-detected alarms for all M-Bus/MEP devices are cleared the "Manufacturer status 17, M-Bus Alarm" bit in BT03 will be cleared by the OSGP device.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.40: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Device Handle	UINT16	3		H	Handle of the device to be cleared. A value of 0xFFFF indicates that all devices should be cleared.
Device alarms	UINT8	5		H	Bitmask of device alarms to clear. This corresponds to the definition of device alarms.
OSGP device alarms	UINT16	6		H	Bitmask of OSGP device-detected alarms to clear. This corresponds exactly to the bitmask of alarms documented in ET14.

Table D.41: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.42: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
3	Requested device handle to remove does not match an installed device in the OSGP device.

D.20 Extended Procedure 19 (EP19) (2067): Post On-demand M-Bus Request

This procedure is used to post an on-demand M-Bus request. After the request is made via this procedure, the request and its result can be tracked in the "Request Queue" area of ET15 "MEP/M-Bus On-demand Requests". For background information on M-Bus devices, see clause 8.18 M-Bus Device support (optional).

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.43: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Transaction Number	UINT16	3		H	The transaction number for each request. This used to keep track of requests/results on the server. The following ranges for transaction numbers are recommended, to avoid using duplicate values: 0..0x3FF : Optical port applications 0x400..0x4FF : MEP applications 0xFF00..0xFFFF : Data Concentrator application
Device Handle or Group Mask	UINT16	5		H	The handle of the device to be queried. For request type 6, a value of 0xFFFF signifies that the multicast should be sent to all commissioned devices. Otherwise, this field signifies the group mask.
Request Type	UINT8	7		H	0 = Reserved for OSGP device internal use 1 = M-Bus application reset 2 = Billing read 3 = Status read 4 = Write user data 5 = Time sync (no write data required) 6 = Multicast to specified devices (list of specified devices elsewhere)
Write Request:					
Write Data Length	UINT8	8		H	The length, in bytes of the user data to be written to the device. Used for request types 4 and 6. For request type 4, this length shall less than or equal to (ET11.11 -1).
Write Data	ARRAY[ET11.20 -1] of UINT8	9		H	The user data/multicast data to be written (as-is) to the devices. For user data, this is data to be written as-is to the device and is comprised of the SND_UD telegram. For multicast data, this is comprised of the 'C' control field, followed by the 'CI' control field, followed by the user data portion of the telegram.

Table D.44: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Entry index	UINT8	4		M	Index into on-demand request queue in ET15 of this entry.

Table D.45: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid request type entered.
3	Device handle entered does not match any of the installed devices.
7	On-demand queue is full, request denied.

D.21 Extended Procedure 20 (EP20) (2068): Change OMA Encryption Key

This procedure is used to modify the encryption key value used for communications over the EN 14908-1 [1] network port. The key value is encrypted using RC4 with the key being the OMA Key defined in BT42.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.46: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Key Length	UINT8	3		H	Key length.
Key	ARRAY[32] of UINT8	4		H	Encrypted key value.

Table D.47: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.48: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Key length is larger than the maximum length allowed

D.22 Extended Procedure 21 (EP21) (2069): Add prepay credit

This procedure is used to add prepay total credit and/or prepay emergency credit. The user can choose the option of adding emergency credit from total credit.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.49: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Sequence Nbr	UINT8	3		H	The sequence number for adding prepay credit. This field is controlled by host to prevent duplicate actions.
Total Credits to Add	UINT32	4		H	Credits to be added to the total credit field. If the "Add Together" field is set to 1, part of this value is added to the emergency credit.
Emergency Credits to Add	UINT32	8		H	Credits to be added to the total emergency credit field.
Add Options	UINT8	12		H	Options to apply when add credit.
Add Together	BOOL(0)	12		H	0 = Use the above two parameters separately. 1 = Use the "Total Credits to Add" for both total and emergency credits.
Ignore Sequence Nbr	BOOL(1)	12		H	0 = Apply sequence number check. 1 = Ignore sequence number check.

Table D.50: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Total Credits Overflow	UINT32	4		M	Remaining of total credits that cannot be added.
Emergency Credits Overflow	UINT32	8		M	Remaining of emergency credits that cannot be added.

Table D.51: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid Parameter: sequence number duplicate with the last used sequence number.
3	Conflict with OSGP device setup. The OSGP device is configured as a non-disconnect OSGP device.

D.23 Extended Procedure 22 (EP22) (2070): Switch maximum power or current level

Use EP22 to switch from the Primary Maximum Power Level Threshold to the Secondary Power Level Threshold when the OSGP device is using power measurements to determine if the load disconnect contactor has reached its trip point. You can use it to switch from the Primary Maximum Current Level Threshold to the Secondary Current Level Threshold when the OSGP device is using current measurements to make that determination. The OSGP device will use the appropriate primary threshold by default.

If the switch action is from the appropriate primary threshold to the secondary threshold, you will need to specify the date/time when the switch will occur, and the duration for which the switch will remain in effect. The active maximum power (or current) level will remain at the secondary threshold for the configured duration and automatically switch back to the primary threshold after the duration expires, unless it is switched again via EP22 before the duration expires.

If the switch action is from the secondary threshold back to the primary threshold, it will take effect immediately and the primary power level will remain in effect until EP22 is called again.

You can use EP42 to specify whether the OSGP device should use power measurements or current measurements to determine when the load disconnect contactor has reached its trip point. For an overview of how the OSGP device uses the maximum power and current levels, see clause 8.10 Load Disconnect Contactor (optional).

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.52: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Switch Action	UINT8	3		H	0 = Primary to secondary switch. 1 = Secondary to primary switch.
Primary to secondary switch time	LTIME_DATE	4		H	If the switch is from the primary threshold to the secondary threshold, use this field to specify the date/time to perform the switch. This parameter is ignored if the "Switch Action" field is not set to 0. If the date/time specified is earlier than the current OSGP device date/time, the switch will take place immediately.
Secondary level Duration	UINT16	10		H	If the switch is from the primary threshold to the secondary threshold, use this field to specify the duration, in minutes, to stay at the secondary threshold before switching back to the primary threshold. This parameter is ignored if the "Switch Action" field is not set to 0. Enter a value of 0 to disable the automatic switch back to the primary threshold, and continue using the secondary threshold indefinitely, until EP22 is called again.

Table D.53: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.54: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid Action specified.
3	Conflict with current setup. Maximum power control is disabled in ET05.

D.24 Extended Procedure 23 (EP23) (2071): Remote Disconnect Reconnect

Upon execution of this procedure, the load disconnect contactor will close immediately. No manual close operation will be necessary. This procedure will be executed only if the "Enable Remote Disconnect Closed" field in ET05 is enabled.

- Execution access: OMAK

Table D.55: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.56: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.57: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
1	Cannot close the load disconnect contactor due to exhausted prepay credit.
3	The command was rejected because ET05 is configured to disable remote disconnect, the OSGP device is in test mode, or the load disconnect contactor was manually opened.

D.25 Extended Procedure 24 (EP24) (2072): Post One-Time Read Request

This procedure is used to post a one-time read request for either OSGP device or MEP/M-Bus billing data to the appropriate queue. Successfully queued entries and their execution status are posted to ET19 and ET20. For more information on one-time reads, see clause 8.13 One-Time Reads (optional).

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.58: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Transaction Nbr	UINT16	3		H	Transaction number for each request. This is used to keep track of requests/results on the server.
Date/Time	STIME_DATE	5		H	Local date/time stamp of when one-time read is to be executed.
Device Handle	UINT16	10		H	Device on which to perform the one-time read; only one device may be specified per request: 0 = OSGP device 1...0xFFFE = MEP/M-Bus device with this handle
Spare	ARRAY[6] of UINT8	12			Reserved for future use.

Table D.59: OSGP device response from BT08:

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Entry index	UINT8	4		M	Index into one-time read request queue in ET19 or ET20 of this entry.

Table D.60: Error Result Codes:

Code Returned	Reason
3	Device handle entered does not match any of the installed devices.
7	Request denied: on-demand queue is full.

D.26 Extended Procedure 25 (EP25) (2073): Reset Extended Table Logs and Queues

This procedure is used to reset or clear one or all of the manufacturer-defined logs, queues, and lists. This procedure can be used to clear all entries in a log, or to clear only one entry, in a request queue. Whether the request is already completed or not, the entry will be deleted without error. If the request does not exist, the procedure will still return a successful result.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.61: Data written from host: OSGP device table 7

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Table	TABLE_IDB_BFLD: BIT FIELD of UINT16	3		H	Log, queue, or list to be cleared, identified by table number. For example: ET19, ET20, ET31, or ET32. Note that ET15 is not appropriate here as its entries are processed immediately, and there is no need for clearing the queue.
Tbl_Proc_Nbr	UINT(0..10)			H	Table number of log, list, or queue to be cleared.
Basic_vs_Extended_Flag	BOOL(11)			H	Should always be set to 1.
Selector	UINT(12..15)			H	0 = Clear only the table identified. 1 = Clear all logs, lists, and queues. 2 = Clear only the entry specified.
Request Timestamp	STIME_DATE	5		H	Exact timestamp of the request to be deleted.

Table D.62: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(None)					

Table D.63: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid table number entered.

D.27 Extended Procedure 26 (EP26) (2074): Update Mfg Lists Unread Entries

This procedure is used to update the list header field "Number of Unread Entries" for all the manufacturing logs and lists. It is analogous to BP05 for Extended Tables, and shall be used every time a list is read in order to prevent re-triggering of the BT03 alarm bit indicating unread entries exist. The alarm bit is cleared automatically by the OSGP device when all logs' unread entries have been acknowledged.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.64: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Table	TABLE_IDB_BFLD: BIT FIELD of UINT16	3		H	Log, queue, or list to be cleared, identified by table number. For example: ET19, ET20, ET31, or ET32.
Tbl_Proc_Nbr	UINT(0..10)			H	Table number of log, list, or queue to be cleared.
Std_vs_Mfg_Flag	BOOL(11)			H	Should always be set to 1 for this procedure.
Selector	UINT(12..15)			H	Reserved for future use.
Entries Read	UINT16	5		H	Number of entries read by a host for the list selected above.

Table D.65: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(None)					

Table D.66: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid table number entered.

D.28 Extended Procedure 27 (EP27) (2075): Add/Remove Group ID

This procedure is used to either add or remove the OSGP device from a specific broadcast group.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.67: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Action	UINT8	3		H	0 = Add OSGP device to group. 1 = Remove OSGP device from group. 2 = Remove OSGP device from all groups.
Count	UINT8	4		H	Number of group IDs in the group ID list to which to apply the specified action.
Group ID list	ARRAY[ET11.19] of UINT16	5		H	The group IDs to either add or remove from the OSGP device's group ID list. If the "Action" field is set to 2, this list will not be used. Duplicate group IDs will not be added to the group ID list, if the same group ID is specified twice or if the ID of a group the OSGP device already belongs to is specified. This is to avoid wasting slots in the group ID list table.

Table D.68: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Empty Slot	UINT8	4		M	Available empty group ID slots in ET33 after the procedure is executed.

Table D.69: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
3	The group ID list is full, add action cannot be performed.

D.29 Extended Procedure 28 (EP28) (2076): Enable/Disable Battery

This procedure is used to either enable or disable the battery circuit within the OSGP device hardware. When the battery is disabled, the OSGP device will enter stop mode whenever the power-down process completes. The battery will be enabled as part of the manufacturing process.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.70: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Action	UINT8	3		H	0 = Disable Battery 1 = Enable Battery

Table D.71: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.72: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid Action specified.

D.30 Extended Procedure 29 (EP29) (2077): Read/Write Diagnostic Counters

This procedure is used to either read or clear the OSGP device's internal diagnostic counters. A copy of the OSGP device's counters are stored in ET23. This will also clear the diagnostic counters stored in ET23.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.73: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Read	BOOL(0)	3		H	True = Read transceiver diagnostic counters and store in ET23. False = No action.
Clear	BOOL(1)	3		H	True = Clear the diagnostic counters. False = No action.

Table D.74: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.75: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid Action specified.

D.31 Extended Procedure 30 (EP30) (2078): Synchronize Disconnect Status

Use this procedure to rectify a disconnect hardware failure that has caused the physical state of the disconnect to become out-of-sync with the commanded state. In addition, the disconnect can be switched either open or closed in this procedure pursuant to the resynchronization.

NOTE: To avoid overriding the internal commanded state, the disconnect should be synchronized to the correct internal state. If unknown, the internal state can be read from ET23.94 before executing this procedure.

Execution access:

- Hardware lock restriction: None.

Table D.76: Data written from Host to OSGP device table 7

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Desired disconnect state	BOOL(0)	3		H	0 = Open 1 = Close

Table D.77: OSGP device Response from table 8

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.78: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid parameters.
3	This error code could indicate that: The physical state of the OSGP device is ambiguous or in error and the resynchronization cannot be performed. The requested resynchronization would cause the disconnect to be closed, and ET05 is configured to disable remote disconnect when load side voltage is present, and load side voltage has been detected. The disconnect has been disabled, or the OSGP device is in test mode.
4	Procedure requested while disconnect status detection is not stable yet.

D.32 Extended Procedure 31 (EP31) (2079): Activate Feature

This procedure activates optional OSGP device features, such as demand metering. If the selected feature is already configured (in ET48), the request will be ignored, although the OSGP device will respond that the procedure was executed successfully. If not configured, the request will be treated like a new, and any old attributes in ET48 will be replaced with the new attributes.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.79: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Feature	UINT16	3		H	Feature number. Valid feature numbers can be found in ET48.02.
Challenge	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	5		H	Authentication challenge. This is a random 8-byte number.
Reply	ARRAY[8] of UINT8	13		H	Authentication reply. The reply is a function of the feature number, the challenge, the OSGP device's serial number and the OSGP device's Transceiver ID. The reply need not be correct unless the OSGP device is in release mode.

Table D.80: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.81: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	The feature number was not valid.
3	No more room in ET48, or this feature is disabled.
5	The OSGP device was in release mode and the reply was not valid.

D.33 Extended Procedure 32 (EP32) (2080): Billing Dimension Configuration

This procedure is used to configure items that affect the dimensions of the OSGP device's billing-related tables, including how many demand types are supported, the data source for each demand, whether each demand has cumulative and/or continuous cumulative demand, and the presence of coincident values. All demand related information added to existing tables is zeroed. All logs containing only demand information are reset. Logs with both demand and non-demand data are maintained. Demand shall be activated via EP31 prior to executing this procedure.

In setting this configuration information, the memory allocation in the optional feature area is also set for demand. If the specified configuration does not fit in the optional memory space the procedure will fail with an appropriate result code. If, after a successful configuration, this procedure is run again with a configuration that results in a larger or smaller memory allocation, thereby changing the location of tables for optional features activated after demand, these features' tables will be reset along with the demand tables.

For background information on demand metering, see clause 8.15 Demand Metering (optional).

This procedure is non-responsive.

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICA SRC, ICANAK.

Table D.82: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Trial	UINT(0..0)	3		H	0 = Normal 1 = Validate, but do not execute.
Filler	UINT(1..7)	3		H	Shall be zero.
Billing Interface Definition number (BIDN)	UINT16	4		H	An identifier set by the calling device to identify billing related data in logs as pertaining to this configuration. This number is recorded in each entry of BT26, ET31, and ET41. The unique correlation of this number to a specific configuration is not enforced or guaranteed by the OSGP device. RECOMMENDATION to help identify the source of configuration changes: 0 = Denotes asynchronous DR/SR error case - do not use 1.. 16,424: Non-PLC users. 16,425..32,849: Manufacturer-assigned numbers. 32,850..65,499: PLC users. 65,500..65,535 = Reserved for future use.
Number of Demands	UINT8	6		H	The number of demand types to support. The range of this field is 0..BT20.4. If 0 demands are configured, remaining configuration is not validated.
Number of Historical Demand Reset Entries	UINT8	7		H	Number of current entries in ET41. ET36 is updated with this information.
Other demand data config					
Enable Cumulative Demand	BOOL(0)	8		H	0 = Disable cumulative demand calculation. 1 = Enable cumulative demand calculation.
Enable Continuous Cumulative Demand	BOOL(1)	8		H	0 = Disable continuous cumulative demand calculation. 1 = Enable continuous cumulative demand calculation.
Enable Coincident values	BOOL(2)	8		H	0 = Disable coincident values. 1 = Enable 2 (quantity fixed) coincident values for each supported demand register.
Sub Interval	UINT8	9		H	Demand sub-interval in minutes.
Interval Multiplier	UINT8	10		H	Demand interval multiplier .
Demand Source Select	ARRAY[BT20.4] of UINT8	11		H	Source number of the demand type, chosen from the following sources defined in BT16: 0,1,6,7,108 - 111
Coincident Select	ARRAY[BT20.5] of UINT8	11+ BT2.04		H	Source numbers of the coincident values, chosen from the following BT16 sources include all summation total, present values and previous demand: 0 - 28, 81 - 84, 96 - 111 Coincident sources shall be entered in the same order as the demand sources, i.e. coincidents 1 and 2 are associated with demand 1, coincidents 3 and 4 are associated with demand 2, etc. (see note)
NOTE: Tier values are automatically the coincident sources for a tier max demand value. For example, if the coincident source is Q4 reactive energy, then a T2 max. demand value stores the coincident T2 Q4 reactive energy value not the total Q4 reactive energy value.					

Table D.83: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Space Remaining	INT32	4		M	Amount of unused memory after applying this configuration. If Trial bit is set, the value indicates the amount of memory that would be left had the values actually been applied. If this field is negative, it indicates the amount by which the requested config exceeded the available space.

Table D.84: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid number of demand type, demand source select, sub-interval, interval multiplier or coincident source entered, or number of demand reset log entries exceeds max allowable, or not enough memory to accommodate request; or if ICS - Blg/LP format 2 is False (see ET54).
3	The BIDN specified already exists in ET42 presently (historical log entries are not checked), or is out of range (checked for release-mode optical user only). The absence of this error does NOT guarantee the BIDN has never been used before or that it is unique to the associated configuration. OSGP device is in test mode or demand optional feature is disabled in ET55
5	Feature is not activated.

D.34 Extended Procedure 33 (EP33) (2081): Billing Reconfiguration

This procedure is used to reconfigure parameters affecting OSGP device billing tables. Only parameters that do not affect the memory allocation (i.e. dimensions) are changeable here. The new parameters take effect immediately, and a demand reset occurs at the end of procedure execution. To avoid having self-read records with mixed demand configuration data, this procedure can optionally also trigger a self-read concurrent with the demand reset.

Changing billing configuration via this procedure does not cause any historical logs to be reset, so the billing interface definition number shall be used to correlate historical reads with the proper configuration.

For background information on demand metering, see clause 8.15 Demand Metering (optional).

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICA SRC, ICANAK.

Table D.85: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Billing Interface Definition Number (BIDN)	UINT16	3		H	An identifier set by the calling device to identify billing related data in logs as pertaining to this configuration. This number is recorded in each entry of BT26, ET31, and ET41. (see note) See EP32 for recommended and/or enforced ranges to be used by different parties.
Flags:					
Perform SR	BOOL(0)	5		H	1= Perform a self-read concurrent with the demand reset caused by this procedure. 0 = Self-read is not performed
Reserved	BOOL(1..7)	5		H	Reserved for future use.
Sub Interval	UINT8	6		H	The demand sub-interval in minutes. A value of 255 indicates that the sub-interval is not being reprogrammed, and the existing source is to be used
Interval Multiplier	UINT8	7		H	The demand interval multiplier. A value of 255 indicates that the interval multiplier is not being reprogrammed, and the existing source is to be used
Demand Source Select	ARRAY[BT20.4] of UINT8	8		H	Source number of the demand type, chosen from the following sources 0,1,6,7,108 - 111 A value of 255 indicates that this source is not being reprogrammed, and existing source is to be used.
Coincident Select	ARRAY[BT20.5] of UINT8	8+ BT20.4		H	The source number of the coincident value. See EP32 for valid source list. A value of 255 indicates that this source is not being reprogrammed, and the existing source is to be used
NOTE: The unique correlation of this number to a specific configuration is not enforced or guaranteed by the OSGP device.					

Table D.86: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.87: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid sub-interval, interval multiplier, demand source or coincident source entered.
3	The BIDN specified already exists in the OSGP device presently, or is out of range. The absence of this error does NOT guarantee the BIDN has never been used before or that it is unique to the associated configuration. OSGP device is in test mode, or the demand feature is disabled in ET55.
5	Feature is not activated, not configured or configured with summations only.

D.35 Extended Procedure 34 (EP34) (2082): Demand Reset

This procedure is used to trigger an immediate demand reset. For background information on demand metering, see clause 8.15 Demand Metering (optional).

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.88: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(None)					

Table D.89: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.90: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
4	Demand reset lockout is in effect.
5	Feature is not activated, not configured or configured with summations only.

D.36 Extended Procedure 36 (EP36) (2084): Schedule Disconnect Lock Open

This procedure is used to schedule the load disconnect contactor to be locked in the open state. A date/time and duration for the lock is provided in the procedure. The load disconnect contactor will be locked open at the scheduled date/time and stay at that state until the configured duration has passed. You can also use this procedure to cancel a lock that has already been scheduled.

If the OSGP device is powered down at the preset date/time specified, the load disconnect contactor will be locked open after power up until the time passes scheduled date/time + the duration. The scheduled date time and duration will be cleared to 0 if the duration expires before the OSGP device is powered back on. If the disconnect is locked open by a schedule, sending another schedule via this procedure would override the existing one. The disconnect status change event log will log the status change reason to be 'scheduled' in the argument.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.91: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Action	UINT8	3		H	0 = Schedule the load disconnect contactor to be locked in the open state. 1 = Cancel the existing schedule.
Disconnect lock open time	LTIME_DATE	4		H	Date/time to lock open the load disconnect contactor. This parameter is ignored if the "Action" field is set to 1.
Disconnect lock open Duration	UINT32	10		H	The duration, in seconds, for the load disconnect contactor to be locked open. This parameter is ignored if the "Action" field is set to 1. If the duration is configured to 0 the OSGP device stays locked open indefinitely until another schedule is commanded or this schedule gets cancelled.

Table D.92: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

Table D.93: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Invalid action specified, or expired schedule.
3	Disconnect is disabled, or the OSGP device is in test mode.

D.37 Extended Procedure 37 (EP37) (2085): NVM Config

This procedure is used to set the sizes of various tables in the adjustable table area. If the amount of memory required to satisfy the request is not available, the request will fail and no changes will be made. If the request can be satisfied, the tables to be resized all have permission to be adjusted, and they can be resized without affecting any locked tables, then the memory will be reconfigured and the resized tables will be cleared. Values in BT61, BT62 and BT63 will be recomputed just as if EP11 had been run.

BT26, ET31, and ET45 may be locked by the control word. If this is the case, the sizes for these logs, as well as all logs that exist before and between them, shall be set at 0xFF and 0xFFFF, respectively, in order to reconfigure the remaining logs. This procedure will fail if you try to change one or more of the locked logs.

The order of the logs in physical memory is: BT26, ET31, BT64, BT74, ET32, ET38, ET45.

Any count or entry size can be set to all bits to one and that will indicate that the existing value is to be retained.

This procedure is non-responsive.

- Execution access: OMAK.
- Attributes: ICA SRC.

Table D.94: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Trial	UINT(0..0)	3		H	0 = Normal 1 = Validate but do not execute
Filler	UINT(1..7)	3		H	Shall be zero.
Log count	UINT8	4		H	The number of logs to be sized in this procedure, starting with BT26 and progressing sequentially (no skips).
BT26 count	UINT8	5		H	Number of self-reads in BT26.
BT64 count	UINT32	6		H	Number of bytes of load profile data in BT64.
BT74 count	UINT16	10		H	Number of event log entries in BT74.
ET31 max entry size	UINT16	12		H	Not applicable. This field is ignored.
ET31 count	UINT16	14		H	Number of one time reads in ET31.
ET32 max entry size	UINT16	16		H	Maximum number of bytes dedicated to each entry in this log. The actual space used within the record may be less.
ET32 count	UINT16	18		H	Number of one time reads in ET32.
ET38 max entry size	UINT16	20		H	Not applicable. This field is ignored.
ET38 count	UINT16	22		H	Number of config ID entries in ET38.
ET45 max entry size	UINT16	24		H	The maximum number of bytes dedicated to each entry in this log. The actual space used within the record may be less. A practical limit of 509 bytes should be adhered to by user.
ET45 count	UINT16	26		H	The number of M-Bus recurring reads in ET45.

Table D.95: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Remaining	INT32	4		M	The amount of remaining memory in adjustable log area after applying new configuration. If the "Trial" bit is set to 1, this value indicates the amount of memory that would be left had the values actually been applied. If this field is negative, it indicates the amount by which the request exceeded the available space.

Table D.96: Error Result Codes

Code Returned	Reason
2	Not enough memory to accommodate request, if space remaining is less than 0, or maximum dimension have been exceeded, if space remaining is 0.
3	Not allowed on this platform.
5	Insufficient clearance (no reset privilege on BT26, ET31 and/or ET45).

D.38 Extended Procedure 39 (EP39) (2087): Post MEP Data (Urgent or Non-Urgent)

Use this procedure to assist the posting of scheduled, on-demand, or unsolicited data to the OSGP device from the MEP device. MEP alarm information and firmware switchover status can also be posted using this procedure. For an overview of how EP39 should be used in each of these processes, see clause 8.17 MEP Device Overview.

The amount of MEP data posted when this procedure is called is constrained by several factors. If the procedure is invoked by writing to BT07, then it is limited to 194 bytes. If the procedure is invoked by creating a BT07 table write entry in the new MEP Transaction Request Table (ET52), then that data will be transferred directly from ET52 and is limited in size by the space in ET52 (which is ET11.7 - 19 bytes, or 750 bytes). Finally, the data size is limited by the destination table in the OSGP device. If any of these sizes is exceeded, the posted data is truncated and an overflow alarm set. If the "MEP Data Size" field set to a value that is larger than the actual data passed in the "MEP Data" field, then the additional data transferred will be indeterminate.

NOTE: Where applicable, the description of the "Data Type" field indicates the ET15 request types that correspond to each MEP data type.

For information on when the appropriate statuses are updated for the various types of data and alarm postings, see the description of ET14 earlier in this clause.

When posting unsolicited urgent data, the "Billing Data Collected" alarm bit in ET14 for the MEP device shall be False. If it is not then the procedure will fail with an error code of T08_TIMING_BAD. This is to avoid overwriting of previous unsolicited urgent data or on-demand response data that has not yet been retrieved.

For Data Types 5 and 6 (firmware switchover), the pass or fail status is set in ET14 (MEP Firmware Switchover Success | Failure), and the request queue in ET15 is marked with the result and the queue is advanced.

For Data Type 9, (Complete on-demand request), this procedure is used to complete an on-demand request to the MEP device. The request queue in ET15 is marked with the result value passed and the queue is advanced. The On Demand Request alert flag for the MEP device in ET13 is cleared. EP39 will fail if there is no pending on-demand request in the queue that contains the handle of the MEP device.

This procedure may optionally include the request transaction number from the queue entry being processed by the MEP device. In this form, the "MEP Data Size" field is set to 2, and the transaction number is stored in the first two bytes of the "MEP Data" field as a little-endian unsigned integer. The purpose of using this form is to assure that the MEP is completing the correct on-demand request from the queue in ET15.

- Execution access: OMAK, MBK.

The data written from host to BT07 is described below.

Table D.97

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Data Type	UINT8	3		H	0 - Alarms only (values after Alarms field ignored) 1 - On-demand data only. This corresponds to the "Request Type" field in ET15 being set to "Billing Read (Data Requested)". 2 - On-demand + Alarms. This corresponds to the "Request Type" field in ET15 being set to "Billing Read (Data Requested)". 3 - Non-urgent data only. This is for posting scheduled read data, or unsolicited non-urgent data. 4 - Non-urgent data + Alarms. This is for posting scheduled read data, or unsolicited non-urgent data. 5 - Firmware switchover success. This corresponds to the "Request Type" field in ET15 being set to "MEP Download Switchover". 6 - Firmware switchover failure. This corresponds to the "Request Type" field in ET15 being set to "MEP Download Switchover". 7 - Reserved 8 - Reserved 9 - Complete on-demand request. This should be used after EP39 is called with Data Types 1 or 2 to post on-demand read data. 10 - Clear M-Bus alert (all other fields ignored). This should be used after all alert-driven processing is complete. 11 - Unsolicited urgent data only
Alarms / Result	UINT8	4		H	8-bit MEP alarms for Data Type 0, 2, 4, 8. Completion result value for Data Type 9: 1 = Success 2 = No response from device 3 = Request failed
MEP Data Size	UINT16	5		H	Size in bytes of this data transfer
MEP Data	ARRAY[BT00.9 - 4] of UINT8	7		H	MEP data

The OSGP device response from ET59 is described below.

Table D.98

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

The error codes that could be returned when EP39 is called are described below.

Table D.99

Code Returned	Reason
T08_LIST_FULL (7)	No space in the OSGP device table.
T08_CONFLICT (3)	Invalid Data Type (out of range), or if there is no device registered for all data types, or unexpected firmware switchover status for data types (5,6) occurs, or no matching MEP request is found in ET15 for data type (9).
T08_TIMING_BAD (4)	Urgent data is being posted while the "Billing Data Collected" alarm bit in ET14 is still set to True.

D.39 Extended Procedure 41 (EP41) (2089): MEP Download Initialize

This procedure is used to initiate firmware downloads to a MEP device. When this procedure completes, a new on-demand queue entry will be created in ET15 that will be used to notify the MEP device that a firmware download is starting. If the MEP device needs to reject the start of the firmware download, it can do so by calling EP39 with the "Data Type" field set to "Complete On-Demand Request" and the value of the "Result" field set to 3 (failed).

- Execution access: OMAK.

The data written from host to BT07 is described below.

Table D.100

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Broadcast Sequence Number	UINT32	3		H	Broadcast sequence number to be used for the next software download.
Code Packet Size	UINT8	7		H	The size, in bytes, of code packets downloaded in EP09. This number shall be less than or equal to the value of the "M-Bus Multicast Message Length" field in ET11.
Device Indices Bitmap	UINT8	8		H	A bitmap representing which MEP devices will be receiving code packets. 0x01 implies device index 0, 0x02 device index 1, etc.

The OSGP device response from ET59 is described below.

Table D.101

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

The error codes that could be returned when EP39 is called are described below.

Table D.102

Code Returned	Reason
T08_CONFLICT (3)	Invalid Data Type (out of range), or if there is no device registered for all data types, or unexpected firmware switchover status for data types (5,6) occurs, or no matching MEP request is found in ET15 for data type (9).

D.40 Extended Procedure 42 (EP42) (2090): Control Output Settings

Use EP42 to specify whether the OSGP device should use power measurements or current measurements to determine when the load disconnect contactor has reached its trip point.

When using power measurements, you can also choose how the OSGP device will calculate the power level when checking it against the maximum power level threshold with EP42:

- Forward energy (Fwd Active [W] L1+L2+L3).
- Forward + reverse energy (Fwd+Rev Active [W] L1+L2+L3).
- Forward - reverse active energy (Fwd-Rev Active [W] L1+L2+L3).

When using current measurements, you can specify how the OSGP device will measure the active current by specifying the source to use (i.e. Forward Current, Forward + Reverse Current, Forward - Reverse Current), and whether the current should be measured per phase, or as a sum of all phases. This gives you the following choices when single phase measurements are selected:

- If Forward current is selected, the OSGP device will check if any active phase with Forward current is above the Maximum Current Level Threshold in use.
- If Forward + Reverse current is selected, the OSGP device will check if the current for any active phase is above the Maximum Current Level Threshold in use.
- Forward - Reverse current is not a valid choice when single phase measurements are in use.

You have the following choices when the current is to be measured as the sum of all phases:

- If Forward current is selected, the OSGP device will check if the sum of the Forward current on all active phases is above the Maximum Current Level Threshold in use.
- If Forward + Reverse current is selected, the OSGP device will check if the combined current for all phases exceeds the Maximum Current Level Threshold in use.
- If Forward - Reverse current is selected, the OSGP device will check if the sum of the Forward current on all active phases minus the sum of the Reverse current on all active phases exceeds the Maximum Current Level Threshold in use. Note that the load disconnect contactor will not be shut off if Reverse current exceeds Forward current in this case.
- Execution access: OMAK.

The data written from host to BT07 is described below.

Table D.103

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
Disconnect Trip Value	UINT8	3		H	Specify how the OSGP device will calculate the power (or current) level when checking it against the maximum power (or current) level threshold: 0 = Forward + Reverse Power (Fwd+Rev Active [W] L1+L2+L3) OR Forward + Reverse Current 1 = Forward Power (Fwd Active [W] L1+L2+L3) OR Forward Current 2 = Forward - Reverse Power (Fwd-Rev Active [W] L1+L2+L3) OR Forward - Reverse Current
Disconnect Control Type Select	UINT8	4		H	Specify how the OSGP device will determine when the load disconnect contactor has reached its trip point: 0 = Use power measurements. 1 = Use current measurements.
Disconnect Control Type Select	UINT8	5		H	If the "Disconnect Control Type Select" field is set to 1, this field determines whether the current should be measured per phase, or as a sum of all phases: 0 = Per phase 1 = Sum of all phases

The OSGP device response from ET59 is described below.

Table D.104

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
(No parameters)					

The error codes that could be returned when EP42 is called are described below.

Table D.105

Code Returned	Reason
T08_INVALID_PARAM (2)	Invalid parameter specified. For example, this would occur if you specify "Fwd - Reverse Power" for the "Disconnect Trip Value" field and specify "Per Phase" for the "Disconnect Control Type Select" field.

D.41 Extended Procedure 44 (EP44) (2092): IO Control

This procedure can be used to change the polarity of a given I/O that has been configured as an output. This procedure can be locked by the control word.

- Execution access: OMAK.

Table D.106: Data written from host to BT07

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
IO Address	UINT16	3		H	The address of the I/O.
IO number	UINT8	5		H	The pin number of the I/O.
Output level	UINT8	6		H	0: Output low 1: Output high
Operation	UINT8	7		H	0: No write or read 1: Write only 2: Read only 3: Write then read

Table D.107: OSGP device response from BT08

Field Name	Type	Offset	Value	VCI	Description
IO state bit	INT8	4		M	The state of the bit specified by the address and pin number.
IO state byte	INT8	5		M	The state of the byte specified by the address.

D.42 Extended Procedure 45 (EP45) (2093): Manufacturer Specific

D.43 Extended Procedure 46 (EP46) (2094): Manufacturer Specific

D.44 Extended Procedure 47 (EP47) (2095): Manufacturer Specific

D.45 Extended Procedure 48 (EP48) (2096): Manufacturer Specific

D.46 Extended Procedure 49 (MP49) (2097):
Manufacturer Specific

Annex E (normative): OSGP OMA Digest Algorithm

This is the digest algorithm code expressed in C.

```

/*****
Function: Digest
Parameters: apduBytes -> bytes of apduSize
            key -> 12 bytes of key value. 96 bits.
            digestValueOut -> 8 bytes of key result.
            Zero before first call.
            pState -> 2 bytes of state value. Zero to start.
Returns: None
Purpose: To compute the digest based on the authorization key.
Comments: This routine works segment by segment for long messages.
*****/
/* user not aware of content of state
*/
typedef struct _Dstate
{
    byte    i;
    byte    j;
} DState;

void Digest(byte *apduBytes, short apduSize,
            byte*key, byte* digestValueOut, short* pState, byte bEnd )
{
    int k;
    int idx = 0;
    byte m, n;
    DState* st = (DState*)pState;
    do
    {
        /* for each byte of the key
        */
        do /* for (i = 0; i < 18; i++) */
        {
            /* for each bit of the key byte
            */
            do /* for (j = 7; j >= 0; j--) */
            {
                k = (7 - st->j + 1) % 8;
                /* zero pad the message to use up any left over key bits
                */
                if (apduSize > 0)
                {
                    /* use bytes in address order, not reverse
                    */
                    m = apduBytes[idx++];
                    apduSize--;
                }
                else
                {
                    if ( bEnd )
                    {
                        /* if this is the end, finish the key bits */
                        m = 0;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        /* if this is not the end, then return leaving state */
                        return;
                    }
                }
            }
            n = ~(digestValueOut[7-st->j] + (7-st->j) );
            if (key[st->i%12] &
                (1 << (st->j)))
            {
                digestValueOut[7-st->j] =
                    digestValueOut[k] + m + ((n << 1) + (n >> 7));
            }
            else
            {
                digestValueOut[7-st->j] =
                    digestValueOut[k] + m - ((n >> 1) + (n << 7));
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
        st->j++;  
    } while ( st->j < 8 );  
    st->j = 0;  
    st->i++;  
} while ( st->i < 18 );  
st->i = 0;    } while (apduSize > 0);  
}
```

Annex F (informative): Authors and Contributors

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- Olivier Hersent (Actility)
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Annex G (informative): Bibliography

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BS EN 50065-1:2001: "Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz. General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances".

History

Document history		
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