SOLVIMUS
METERING SOLUTIONS

MUC.easy^{plus}
Data concentrator
for
Smart Metering

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1 Notes and conventions

1.1 About this document

This manual provides guidance and procedures for a fast and efficient installation and start-up of the units described in this manual. It is imperative to read and carefully follow the safety guidelines.

1.2 Legal basis

1.2.1 Copyright protection

This documentation, including all illustrations contained therein, is protected by copyright. Any reproduction, distribution, or other use, in whole or in part, is subject to the prior written consent of the rights holder. Any violation shall result in a claim for damages. Subject to modifications in the interest of technical progress. All rights are reserved in the event of the grant of a patent or the registration of a utility model. Third-party products are always mentioned without reference to patent rights. The existence of such rights can therefore not be excluded.

1.2.2 Personnel qualification

The product use described in this documentation is intended exclusively for qualified electricians or persons instructed by these. They must all have good knowledge in the following areas:

- Applicable standards
- Use of electronic devices
- Cybersecurity

1.2.3 Intended use

If necessary, the components or assemblies are delivered ex works with a fixed hardware and software configuration for the respective application. Modifications are only permitted within the scope of the possibilities shown in the documentation. All other changes to the hardware or software as well as the non-intended use of the components result in the exclusion of liability. Please direct any requests for a modified or new hardware or software configuration to the manufacturer.

1.2.4 Exclusion of liability

Study this manual and all instructions thoroughly prior to the first use and respect all safety warnings, even if you are familiar with handling and operating electronic devices.

No liability is accepted for damage to objects and persons caused by erroneous operation, inappropriate handling, improper or non-intended use or disregard for this manual, especially the safety guidelines, and any warranty is void.

1.2.5 Disclaimer

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1.3 Symbols

- Danger: It is essential to observe this information in order to protect persons from injury.
- Caution: It is essential to observe this information in order to prevent damage to the device.
- Notice: Boundary conditions that must always be observed to ensure smooth and efficient operation.
- ESD (Electrostatic Discharge): Warning of danger to components due to electrostatic discharge. Observe precautionary measures when handling components at risk of electrostatic discharge.
- Note: Routines or advice for efficient equipment use.
- Further information: References to additional literature, manuals, data sheets and internet pages.

1.4 Font conventions

Names of paths and files are marked in italics. According to the system the notation is using slash or backslash.
e. g.: *D: \ Data*

Menu items or tabs are marked in bold italics.
e. g.: ***Save***

An arrow between two menu items or tabs indicates the selection of a sub-menu item from a menu or a navigation process in the web browser.
e. g.: ***File*** → ***New***

Buttons and input fields are shown in bold letters.
e. g.: **Input**

Key labels are enclosed in angle brackets and shown in bold with capital letters.
e. g.: ⟨**F5**⟩

Programme codes are printed in Courier font.
e. g.: `ENDVAR`

Variable names, identifiers and parameter entries are marked in italics.
z. B.: *Value*

1.5 Number notation

Numbers are given according to this table:

Numbering system	Example	Comments
Decimal	100	Normal notation
Hexadecimal	0x64	C-like notation
Binary	'100' '0110.0100'	In apostrophes Nibbles separated by dots

Table 1: Numbering systems

1.6 Safety guidelines

- Observe the recognized rules of technology and the legal requirements, standards and norms, and other recommendations.

- Do not open the device. It does not contain any parts to be replaced or serviced by the user.
- Study the instructions for the extinction of fire in electrical installations.
- The power supply must be switched off before replacing components and modules.
- Use exclusively flame-retardant cables/electric lines complying with IEC 60332-1-2 and IEC 60332-1-3.
- Take appropriate lightning protection measures when using an external antenna.
- This device is not suitable for use in locations where children are likely to be present.

If the contacts are deformed, the aff ected module or connector must be replaced, as the function is not guaranteed in the long term.

The components are not resistant to substances that have creeping and insulating properties. These include e. g. aerosols, silicones, triglycerides (ingredient of some hand creams). If the presence of these substances in the vicinity of the components cannot be excluded, additional measures must be taken:

- Install the components in an appropriate casing.
- Handle components with clean tools and materials only.

- Only use a soft, wet cloth for cleaning. Soapy water is allowed. Pay attention to ESD precautions.
- Do not use solvents like alcohol, acetone etc. for cleaning.
- Do not use a contact spray, because in an extreme case the function of the contact point is impaired and may lead to short circuits.
- Assemblies, especially OEM modules, are designed for installation in electronic housings. Do not touch the assembly when it is live. In each case, the valid standards and directives applicable to the construction of control cabinets must be observed.
- The components are populated with electronic parts which can be destroyed by an electrostatic discharge. When handling the components, ensure that everything in the vicinity is well earthed (personnel, workplace and packaging). Do not touch electrically conductive components, e. g. data contacts.

1.7 Unencrypted protocols

The device has been designed to support applicable cybersecurity requirements. Use of unencrypted communication may reduce the security level. When using unencrypted protocols (e. g. unencrypted M-Bus, HTTP without TLS, BACnet/IP), the user is obliged to take precautions for protecting personal data or security-relevant data (e. g. VPN or local network in a secured area). BACnet/SC is to be preferred.

1.8 Maintenance

Maintenance requires

- a regular check for firmware updates and their installation (see Section 4.12.4), and
- an annual inspection of the screw terminals and of the isolation of cables/electric lines and connectors. If need be, tighten screw terminals and replace damaged cables/electric lines.

1.9 Disposal

Note on EU Directive 2012/19/EU on the disposal of electrical and electronic equipment (Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, hence “WEEE Directive”), valid in the European Union and other countries with separate collection systems:

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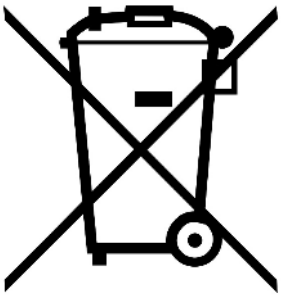


Figure 1: Symbol indicating separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment

This symbol of the crossed-out wheelie bin on the product, packaging, or in the user manual means that this electrical or electronic equipment must not be disposed of in general waste or with plastic waste at the end of its life, but must be collected separately for recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. Disposal via general waste or the yellow bin is prohibited by law. For disposal, free collection points are available, such as a recycling centre or a municipal collection point for old electrical appliances, as well as further acceptance points for devices if applicable. You can obtain the addresses of the collection points from the public disposal authorities from your city or municipal administration.

Prior to disposal of the device, you are responsible for erasing of personal data. For decommissioning, we recommend executing a factory reset (see Section 4.12.3) in order to impede the access of unauthorized persons on the passwords of the system.

Remove the SIM card prior to disposal.

1.10 Scope

This manual describes the device by solvimus GmbH, Ilmenau, mentioned on the front page.

1.11 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
2G	Mobile radio standard, synonym for GSM or GPRS
3G	Mobile radio standard, synonym for UMTS
4G	Mobile radio standard, synonym for LTE
ACK	Acknowledge
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AFL	Authentication and Fragmentation Layer
AI	Analog Input
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AO	Analog Output
APN	Access Point Name
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
BACnet	Building Automation and Control networks
BBMD	BACnet Broadcast Management Device
BCD	Binary-coded decimal numbers
BDT	Broadcast Distribution Table
BMS	Building Management System
CA	Certification Authority
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
CI	Control Information
CLI	Command line interface
COSEM	COmpanion Specification for Energy Metering
CPU	Central processing unit
CRC	Cyclic redundancy check
CSR	Certificate Signing Request
CSV	Character-Separated Values
CTS	Clear to send
D0	D0 interface (optical interface, IEC 62056-21)
DDC	Direct Digital Control
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DI	Digital Input, digital input terminal

Continued on next page

Table 2 – *Continued from previous page*

Abbreviation	Meaning
DIF	Data information field
DIFE	Data information field extensions
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung, German Institute for Standardization
DLDE	Direct Local Data Exchange (EN 62056-21, IEC 1107)
DLDERS	DLDE communication via RS-232 or RS-485
DLMS	Device Language Message Specification
DNS	Domain Name System
DO	Digital Output, digital output terminal
EEG	German Renewable Energy Sources Act
EIA/TIA	Electronic Industries Alliance/Telecommunications Industry Association
ELL	Extended Link Layer
EMC	Electromagnetic compatibility
EN	European norm
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
FCB	Frame Count Bit
FCV	Frame Count Valid Bit
FNN	Forum Netztechnik/Netzbetrieb, subgroup of VDE
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTPS	FTP via TLS
GB	Gigabyte
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HCA	Heat cost allocator
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
I/O	Input/Output
ICCID	Integrated Circuit Card Identifier
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
ID	Identification, Identifier, unique marking
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IoT	Internet of Things
IP	Internet Protocol or IP address
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
LAN	Local area network
LCD	Liquid-crystal display
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LSB	Least significant byte
LSW	Least significant word
LTE	Long Term Evolution
M2M	Machine-to-Machine
M-Bus	Meter-Bus (EN 13757, part 2, 3 and 7)
MAC	Medium Access Control or MAC-Adresse
MB	Megabyte
MCR	Multi Channel Reporting
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme
MDM	Meter Data Management
MEI	Modbus Encapsulated Interface
MHz	Megahertz
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
MSB	Most Significant Byte
MSW	Most Significant Word
MTU	Maximum Transmit Unit
MUC	Multi Utility Communication, MUC controller
NB-IoT	Narrow Band Internet of Things
OBIS	Object Identification System
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OMS	Open Metering System
OTP	One-time password
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol
PEM	Privacy Enhanced Mail
PID	Product ID
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol

Continued on next page

Table 2 – *Continued from previous page*

Abbreviation	Meaning
PPPoE	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet
PTC	Polymer with positive temperature coefficient
PUK	Personal Unblocking Key
RAM	Random Access Memory
REQ_UD	Request User Data (Class 1 or 2)
RFC	Requests For Comments
RSP_UD	Respond User Data
RSRP	Reference Signal Received Power
RSRQ	Reference Signal Received Quality
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RTC	Real-Time Clock
RTOS	Real-Time Operating System
RTS	Request to send
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
S0	S0 interface (pulse interface, EN 62053-31)
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCP	Secure Copy
SFTP	SSH File Transfer Protocol
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SML	Smart Message Language
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SND_NKE	Send Link Reset
SND_UD	Send User Data to slave
SNTP	Simple Network Time Protocol
SPST	Single Pole Single Throw Relay (closing switch)
SRD	Short Range Device
SSH	Secure Shell
SSID	Service Set Identifier
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
THT	Through-Hole Technology
TLS	Transport Layer Security
U	Unit width of the housing (1 U = 18 mm)
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UL	Unit load for M-Bus
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated
VCP	Virtual COM port
VDE	Verband der Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik e.V., German Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies
VHF	Very high frequency
VID	Vendor ID
VIF	Value information field
VIFE	Value information field extensions
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAN	Wide Area Network
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
wM-Bus	Wireless Meter-Bus (EN 13757, part 3, 4 and 7)
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XSLT	eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformation

Table 2: Abbreviations

2 Introducing the device

2.1 General information

The acronym MUC (Multi Utility Communication) stands for a communication module, which automatically records the customer's consumption data within the scope of Smart Metering. This is sent via a Wide Area Network (WAN) to the measuring service provider or measuring point provider and, via a local interface, it can also be displayed on a customer PC.

The so-called MUC controller (also MUC) is a variant of such a communication module. This is separate from the meter, and acts as the data transport interface. The MUC is the central device for the implementation of Smart Metering. Its advantage is that the measuring equipment and short-lived wide area communication are installed in separate devices, and so can be installed or exchanged independently of each other.

The MUC.easy^{plus} is a MUC controller. The device comes in a housing 4 U (modules) wide and is intended for top hat rail mounting (DIN rail 35 mm).

The serial number of the devices of the solvimus GmbH can be read from the housing.

2.2 Delivery variants and scope of delivery

The MUC.easy^{plus} is offered in a range of variants, and so can easily be adapted to the requirements of the particular property.

		Meter interfaces				Communication interfaces			Outputs
Variant	**Article number**	**M-Bus**	**wM-Bus**	**RS-485**	**S0**	**Ethernet**	**WAN**	**RS-485**	**Digital 24 V**
MUC.easy^{plus}	500361	X	X	X*	3	X	-	X*	1
MUC.easy^{plus} 4G	500367	X	X	X*	3	X	X (LTE)	X*	1
MUC.easy^{plus} NB	500373	X	X	X*	3	X	X (NB-IoT)	X*	1

*RS-485 can only be operated in one mode

Table 3: Delivery variants

- The RS-485 interface can be used either for communication e. g. with a Modbus display (optional) or for reading meters via the serial interface or Modbus RTU.

The scope of delivery contains the device and the following items:

Position No.	Description	Article number
1	Quick Start Guide	—
2	Multiband antenna	103014

Table 4: Scope of delivery

A MUC.easy^{plus} comes with one multiband antenna, a MUC.easy^{plus} 4G and a MUC.easy^{plus} NB come with two multiband antennas.

- An antenna may not be enclosed if your device is user-specific.

2.3 Connectors

The various interfaces of the MUC.easy^{plus} are on different sides of the device.

The following figure shows the device variants. The variants MUC.easy^{plus} 4G and MUC.easy^{plus} NB are similar in outward appearance.

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Figure 2: MUC.easy^{plus} (left) and MUC.easy^{plus} 4G (right)

The following connectors are available at the MUC.easy^{plus}:

Connector	Designation	Pin assignment	Comments
Power supply	N, L	N: neutral conductor L: phase conductor	90..260 VAC, 50..60 Hz 130..360 VDC screw terminal Cross section 2.5 mm^2
Ethernet connector	Ethernet	1: TX+ 2: TX- 3: RX+ 4: 5: 6: RX- 7: 8:	According to EIA/TIA 568A/B
RS-485 connector	RS+, RS-	RS+: positive bus line RS-: negative bus line	screw terminal Cross section 2.5 mm^2
WAN antenna *	WAN	Inner conductor: RF signal Outer conductor: reference ground	SMA
Wireless M-Bus antenna	OMS	Inner conductor: RF signal Outer conductor: reference ground	SMA
M-Bus connector	MB+, MB-	MB+: positive bus line MB-: negative bus line	screw terminal Cross section 2.5 mm^2
S0 inputs	Sx+, Sx- (x = 1..3)	Sx+: pulse inputs Sx-: reference ground	screw terminal Cross section 2.5 mm^2 Voltage range 24 VDC No galvanic isolation
Digital output	DO+, DO-	DO+: output DO-: reference ground	screw terminal Cross section 2.5 mm^2 24 VDC, 100 mA No galvanic isolation
Slit *	—	slot for card	SIM card

* Only for MUC.easy^{plus} 4G and MUC.easy^{plus} NB

Table 5: Pin assignment

2.4 Status LEDs

Depending on the version, the MUC.easy^{plus} has 3 or 5 status LEDs. These indicate the following states:

LED	Colour	Meaning
Power §	Green	Power supply active
Active (ACT)	Off Orange (blinking) Green (flashing)	Inactive, idle state Searching meters (scanning) Meter reading
State (STA)	Off Green Orange Red	Software is not started Main programme is running Initialisation is running Error

Continued on next page

Table 6 – *Continued from previous page*

LED	Colour	Meaning
Link*	Off	No connection
	Red (blinking)	Data connection setup
	Red	Poor network connectivity
	Yellow	Fair network connectivity
	Green	Good network connectivity
Mode*	Off	WAN module switched off
	Green	WAN module switched on (no data conenction)
	Yellow	WAN module switched on and data connection established (no traffic)
	Blue (blinking)	WAN module switched on and data connection established (traffic)

§ Without print
* Only available in variant with WAN

Table 6: Status LEDs (all models)

In the operating state, the *State LED* is green and the *Active LED* flashes green briefly during the readout. The *Mode LED* indicates the reception field strength when the WAN connection is active and the *Link LED* lights up yellow or white when the WAN connection is active.

2.5 First steps

2.5.1 Insertion of the SIM card

In case of an integrated mobile network modem the mobile connection requires the insertion of a SIM card: a micro-SIM card for MUC.easy^{plus} 4G and a mini-SIM card for MUC.easy^{plus} NB, respectively. Insert it into the slot on the side face of the device. The Figure 3 shows the insertion of the SIM card. The contact area of the SIM card is downward facing. The SIM card slot features an audible snap-in function.



Figure 3: Insertion of the SIM card in a device with integrated mobile network modem

2.5.2 Power supply

The MUC.easy^{plus} has an integrated power supply unit and is supplied with 230 VAC (wide input voltage range). The MUC.easy^{plus} starts automatically after connection to the supply voltage.

By default, following calls are made on system startup:

- Configuration of the network interface (Ethernet) via DHCP or static configuration
- One-time generation of SSL device keys (needs some time)
- Obtaining the system time via SNTP
- Starting the system services
- Starting the main programme

The main programme then provides the entire functionality, including the web-based front end of the MUC.easy^{plus}.

2.5.3 Network configuration and initial access

The MUC.easy^{plus} can be completely configured via the network interface. Therefore, it has to be configured according to your network. If necessary, ask your administrator.

First, the administrator of the device has to change his password (see Section 4.1). Other users can be created in the ***User*** tab (see Section 4.10).

- ✔ The MUC.easy^{plus} is set by default to the static IP address 192.168.1.101 (subnet mask: 255.255.255.0, gateway: 192.168.1.254).

For intuitive operation, a configuration website is available on the device, which can be accessed via the IP address of the MUC.easy^{plus} called in a web browser.

- → Website on the MUC.easy^{plus}, e. g.: https://192.168.1.101/
- ℹ When handling multiple devices under same IP (e. g. commissioning) or with different software versions (e. g. update), you should always clear the cache of the browser to prevent an inconsistent display of the website (see Section 14.1).

The following page opens in the browser:

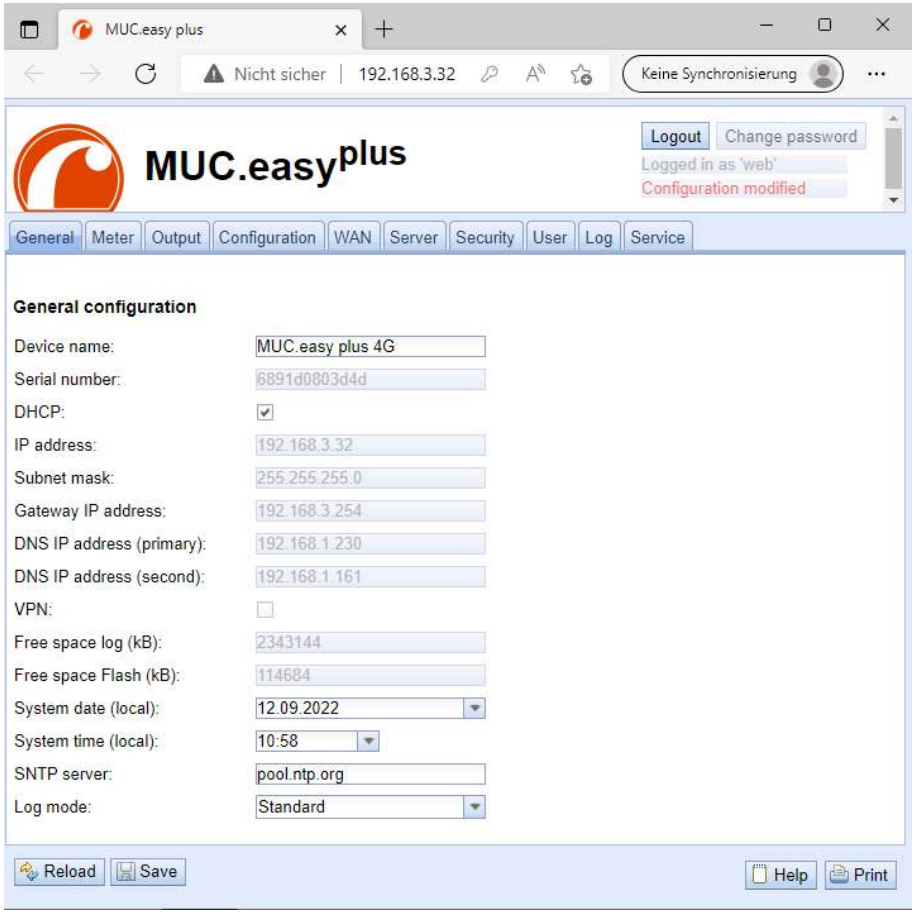


Figure 4: Website of the MUC.easy^{plus}

The ***WAN*** tab is available only in MUC.easy^{plus} 4G and MUC.easy^{plus} NB.

The web-based front end is described separately in Chapter 4. There you will find a detailed overview of the functionalities of the web-based front end.

In addition, access via SFTP, SCP or SSH (console) is also possible by default (see Chapter 3):

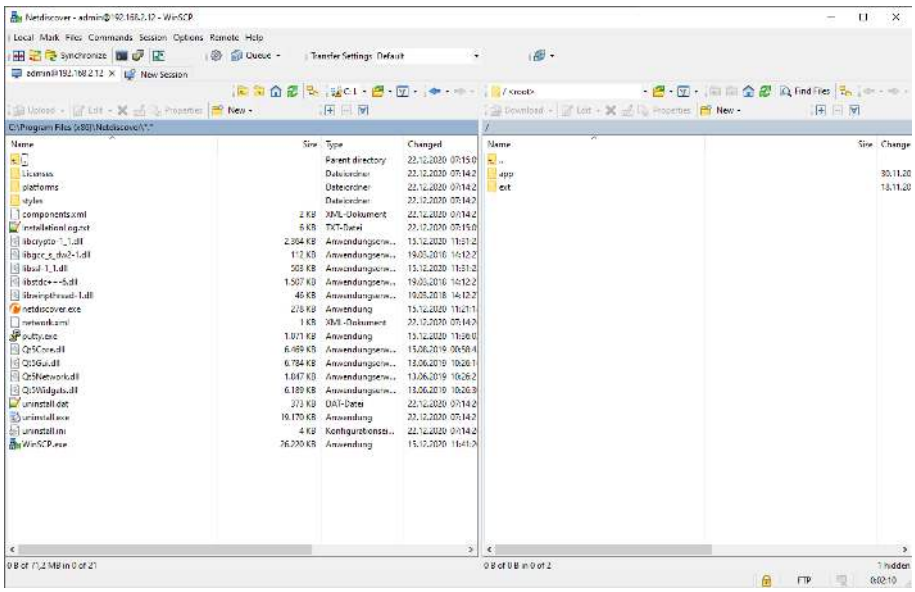


Figure 5: WinSCP main window after establishing the connection

2.6 Specific troubleshooting

In case the MUC.easy^{plus} does not work as described in this document, it is useful to locate the malfunction in order to resolve the issue and to recover the full functionality again.

2.6.1 All LEDs remain off, the device does not respond.

- CAUTION LIFE HAZARD: Only trained and appropriately qualified personnel are allowed to check the electric power supply (see Section 1.2.2).

Switch off the power supply and remove the device. Remove all cables and antennas. Test the MUC.easy^{plus} under laboratory conditions, that means at an isolated and separate measurement installation. Switch on the power supply at that measurement installation. It must adhere to the requirements given in Section 2.8.2.

If the problem persists, ensure that there are no faults in the power supply caused by the infrastructure, circuit breakers or residual current devices.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

2.6.2 The Power LED flashes green cyclically.

- CAUTION LIFE HAZARD: Only trained and appropriately qualified personnel are allowed to check the electric power supply (see Section 1.2.2).

Switch off the power supply. Remove all cables and antennas except the power supply. Now switch on the power supply and check whether the *Power LED* is now permanently on.

Now reconnect all cables and antennas one by one and check after each step whether the *Power LED* remains permanently lit.

If the error occurs when connecting a specific cable, proceed to check this one more thoroughly. There may be a fault in the external circuitry, e. g. short-circuit or overload. If necessary, replace faulty cables.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

2.7 Typical application scenarios

Below some examples are given how the MUC.easy^{plus} can be used.

For using the MUC.easy^{plus}, the network and meter interfaces must be parameterised according to your application and your facility (see Chapter 4).

2.7.1 Local application without control system

The MUC.easy^{plus} can be used for local meter reading.

There is no control system (host system) required to collect and store meter data. Remote communication can therefore be deactivated. Only the local storage of CSV files (see Section 10.10) has to be set up in ***Server*** tab (see Section 4.8).

In this case, the MUC.easy^{plus} is accessed via a PC that is located in the same network. The current meter values can thus be monitored via the web-based front end in the ***Meter*** tab. The CSV files can be accessed via FTP access, provided logging is active. In order to do this, connect to the MUC.easy^{plus} with an FTP client (see Section 10.7).

Users can be configured in the user management with the corresponding access rights to allow read access to the meter list (see Section 4.10).

2.7.2 Remote monitoring without control system

This use case is largely equivalent to the example in Section 2.7.1. The only difference is the network infrastructure that is set up between a PC and the MUC.easy^{plus} (Internet). The PC and the MUC.easy^{plus} are not located in a physical but in a logical network.

- ✔ As a rule, routers and firewalls must be parameterised here to allow access to the MUC.easy^{plus} in the internal network from an external network (PC in the Internet). Please ask your administrator about setting up routings, port forwarding, packet filters and firewalls for the individual services of the MUC.easy^{plus}, such as FTP, HTTP and SSH.

If the network is parameterised correctly, you can access the MUC.easy^{plus} in the same way as in the local application.

2.7.3 Remote monitoring with email dispatch

The MUC.easy^{plus} can send the meter data as emails to any email address. The meter data is stored e. g. in XML format and can be processed as required (see Section 10.8).

- ✔ In order to send emails, the internal network has to be set up correspondingly (e. g. firewall, router). Ask your administrator about this.

2.7.4 Remote monitoring with FTP upload

The MUC.easy^{plus} can also actively upload CSV data to an FTP server (see Section 10.7) instead of manually downloading this data by the user. This makes it possible to access and process the files automatically.

- ✔ For the FTP upload, on the one hand the internal network (e. g. firewall, router) and on the other hand the receiving FTP server must be correctly configured. Ask your administrator about this.

2.7.5 Remote monitoring with SFTP upload

The transfer of files to a server can also be secured via encrypted communication. For example, it is possible to encrypt the data using Secure Shell (SSH).

For using SFTP, so-called finger prints need to be provided on the device. For more information see Section 10.7.

Subsequently, an encrypted cyclic upload of meter data can be performed via SFTP.

2.7.6 Remote monitoring with TCP/HTTP transmission

The transmission of XML data via TCP or HTTP (see Section 10.5) is suitable for the direct connection of database systems. The database servers can thus receive the data directly (XML format see Section 10.4.1).

- ✔ For TCP/HTTP transmission, on the one hand the internal system network (e. g. firewall, router) and on the other hand the database server must be correctly configured. Ask your administrator about this.

2.7.7 Remote monitoring with JSON/MQTT transmission

The transmission of JSON data (see Section 10.4.3) via MQTT (see Section 10.9) is suitable for the direct connection of cloud services in the IoT field.

2.7.8 Load profile/meter reading profile

Certain meters can store a meter reading profile. It can be read out via M-Bus, Modbus or DLDE.

2.8 Technical data

2.8.1 General specifications

2.8.1.1 Dimensions/Mass

The devices have the following dimensions (without antenna) and the following mass:

- Width: 72 mm
- Height: 91 mm
- Depth: 61 mm (without antenna socket)
- Mass: MUC.easy^{plus} approx. 178 g, MUC.easy^{plus} 4G approx. 186 g, MUC.easy^{plus} NB approx. 185 g

2.8.1.2 Mounting

The device is intended for mounting in a control cabinet or a distribution board:

- Temperature range for operation: 0..50 °C (daily average); -20..70 °C (short-time)
- Temperature range for transport and storage: -20..70 °C
- Air humidity: 0..95 % relH, non-condensing
- Degree of protection: IP30 (IEC 60529)

The device is intended for installation on a DIN rail 35 mm with top hat profile (so-called „top hat rail“; IEC 60715). To this end, the device is equipped with moveable profile elements („snap-in noses“) which are located on the back of the housing when installed.

Mounting:

- Hinge the device on the rail with its upper section. Hold the device in an inclined position, the lower section points towards you.
- Exert a pressing force on the lower section of the housing, till the snap-in nose snaps on the rail.

Demounting:

- Put the tip of a flat-head screwdriver in the opening of the snap-in nose.
- Pull the snap-in nose out of the housing.
- Incline the device.
- The device can now be removed from the rail.

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2.8.2 Electrical specifications

2.8.2.1 Power supply

The device has an internal power supply unit (for pin assignment, see Section 2.3):

⚠ Recommended backup fuse for circuit protection: circuit breaker 6 A or 10 A, tripping characteristic B

- Voltage: 90..260 VAC/50..60 Hz, 130..360 VDC, screw terminals ($\leq$2.5 mm^2, maximum cable length 25 m, tightening torque 0.5..0.6 Nm)
- Power consumption: 2 W (idle state), max. 10 W
- Safety: reverse polarity protected M-Bus, overvoltage category III (IEC 60664-1), protection class II (IEC 61140), electronic resettable fuse
- Peak inrush-current: <40 A
- Galvanic isolation between interfaces and mains: >3 kV

2.8.2.2 Meter interfaces

The device has various meter interfaces (for pin assignment, see Section 2.3):

- M-Bus: compliant to EN 13757-2/-3/-7, max. 80 Unit loads (UL), Umark=36 V, Uspace=24 V, baud rate: 300..19200 bps, screw terminals ($\leq$2.5 mm^2, tightening torque 0.5..0.6 Nm)
- wM-Bus: compliant to EN 13757-4/-3/-7, 169/433/868 MHz, S-, T-, C- or C/T-mode, SMA antenna connector for external antenna, operated in receive mode only
- S0: compliant to EN 62053-31, U=24 V, screw terminals ($\leq$2.5 mm^2, tightening torque 0.5..0.6 Nm)
- DLDERS: compliant to EN 62056-21, mode and UART settings, see Section 4.6, EIA-485, max. 32 remote units, max. baud rate 115200 bps, screw terminals ($\leq$2.5 mm^2, tightening torque 0.5..0.6 Nm)

The meter interfaces are not galvanically isolated from each other.

2.8.2.3 Communication interfaces

The device has an Ethernet communication interface (for pin assignment, see Section 2.3):

- Ethernet: compliant to IEEE 802.3, 10/100-Base-TX, RJ45 connector incl. status LEDs, Auto-MDIX

In case of an integrated mobile network modem there is an additional antenna connector (for pin assignment, see Section 2.3):

- MUC.easy^{plus} 4G: 2G/3G/4G modem, GSM/GPRS/EDGE/UMTS/LTE, LTE Cat-1, SMA antenna connector for external antenna, slot for micro-SIM card, supported bands:

RF band	Transmit band (Tx, in MHz)	Receive band (Rx, in MHz)	Maximum output power*
LTE B1	1920 to 1980	2110 to 2170	24 dBm
LTE B3	1710 to 1785	1805 to 1880	24 dBm
LTE B7	2500 to 2570	2620 to 2690	24 dBm
LTE B8	880 to 915	925 to 960	24 dBm
LTE B20	832 to 862	791 to 821	24 dBm
LTE B28	703 to 748	758 to 803	24 dBm
UMTS B1	1920 to 1980	2110 to 2170	24 dBm
UMTS B8	880 to 915	925 to 960	24 dBm
E-GSM 900	880 to 915	925 to 960	2 watts GSM, GPRS and EDGE
DCS 1800	1710 to 1785	1805 to 1880	1 watts GSM, GPRS and EDGE

* Output directly at modem without losses in electric lines, plugs and cables, or without antenna gain

Table 7: Supported bands for MUC.easy^{plus} 4G

- MUC.easy^{plus} NB: NB-IoT modem, LTE Cat-M1/LTE Cat-NB1, SMA antenna connector for external antenna, slot for mini-SIM card, supported bands:

RF band	Transmit band (Tx, in MHz)	Receive band (Rx, in MHz)	Maximum output power*
LTE B1	1920 to 1980	2110 to 2170	24.5 dBm
LTE B2	1850 to 1910	1930 to 1990	24.5 dBm
LTE B3	1710 to 1785	1805 to 1880	24.5 dBm

Continued on next page

Table 8 – *Continued from previous page*

RF band	Transmit band (Tx, in MHz)	Receive band (Rx, in MHz)	Maximum output power*
LTE B4 (b)	1710 to 1755	2110 to 2155	24.5 dBm
LTE B5	824 to 849	869 to 894	24.5 dBm
LTE B8	880 to 915	925 to 960	24.5 dBm
LTE B12	699 to 716	729 to 746	24.5 dBm
LTE B13	777 to 787	746 to 756	24.5 dBm
LTE B14 (b)	788 to 798	758 to 768	24.5 dBm
LTE B17 (a)	704 to 716	734 to 746	24.5 dBm
LTE B18	815 to 830	860 to 875	24.5 dBm
LTE B19	830 to 845	875 to 890	24.5 dBm
LTE B20	832 to 862	791 to 821	24.5 dBm
LTE B25	1850 to 1915	1930 to 1995	24.5 dBm
LTE B26	814 to 849	859 to 894	24.5 dBm
LTE B27 (b)	807 to 824	852 to 869	24.5 dBm
LTE B28	703 to 748	758 to 803	24.5 dBm
LTE B66	1710 to 1780	2110 to 2200	24.5 dBm

* Output directly at modem without losses in electric lines, plugs and cables, or without antenna gain
(a) only Cat-NB1, (b) only Cat-M1

Table 8: Supported bands for MUC.easy^{plus} NB

2.8.3 Further specifications

2.8.3.1 Galvanic isolation

The Ethernet communication interface is galvanically separated from the meter interface and supply:

- Galvanic isolation: 1000 V

The meter interfaces are not galvanically isolated from each other.

2.8.3.2 Processing unit

The central unit is a microprocessor system:

- CPU: ARM9 architecture, 454 MHz clock frequency
- Memory: 128 MB RAM, 4 GB internal eMMC Flash
- Operating system: Linux
- Integrated RTC: backed-up for up to 7 days

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3 Tool Netdiscover

3.1 General information

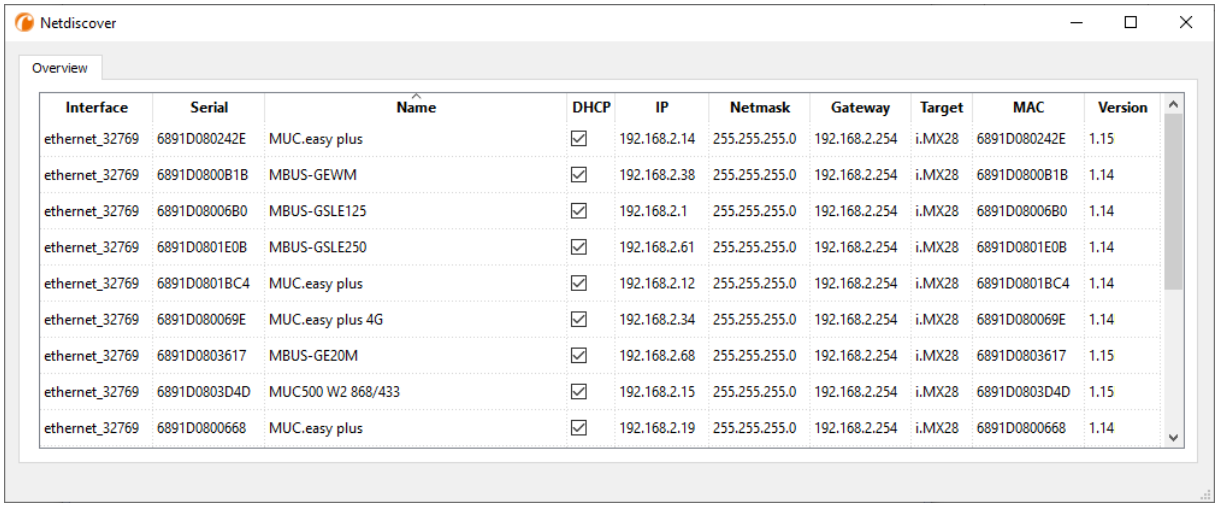
The solvimus GmbH provides its customers with the tool Netdiscover for easier management of products in the customer network. This tool, available for Windows and Linux, allows you to find devices of solvimus GmbH in the local network and to manage them. Operate the device only in trusted networks (see Section 1.7).

Depending on the product and thus on the hardware and/or the software installed on your device, not all the functions and parameters referred to in the text, in tables and figures are available. The screenshots are intended to show examples and depict, as a rule, views from a data concentrator MUC.easy^{plus} with all functions. A gateway for instance does not have a report interface for data push or a cellular modem. In Section 2.5.3 is discernible which tabs are available in Chapter 4 for your device.

The installation comes with two additional programmes. The applications *Putty* and *WinSCP* are utilities for SSH and (S)FTP access. The integration into the tool Netdiscover enables the easy access to the devices from a central location.

3.2 Discovering and accessing devices

After the tool is started, it uses UDP broadcast via UDP port 8001 to discover all devices from solvimus GmbH accessible in the local network and displays them in the main window.



Interface	Serial	Name	DHCP	IP	Netmask	Gateway	Target	MAC	Version
ethernet_32769	6891D080242E	MUC.easy plus	☑	192.168.2.14	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D080242E	1.15
ethernet_32769	6891D0800B1B	MBUS-GEWM	☑	192.168.2.38	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D0800B1B	1.14
ethernet_32769	6891D08006B0	MBUS-GSLE125	☑	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D08006B0	1.14
ethernet_32769	6891D0801E0B	MBUS-GSLE250	☑	192.168.2.61	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D0801E0B	1.14
ethernet_32769	6891D0801BC4	MUC.easy plus	☑	192.168.2.12	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D0801BC4	1.14
ethernet_32769	6891D080069E	MUC.easy plus 4G	☑	192.168.2.34	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D080069E	1.14
ethernet_32769	6891D0803617	MBUS-GE20M	☑	192.168.2.68	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D0803617	1.15
ethernet_32769	6891D0803D4D	MUC500 W2 868/433	☑	192.168.2.15	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D0803D4D	1.15
ethernet_32769	6891D0800668	MUC.easy plus	☑	192.168.2.19	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254	i.MX28	6891D0800668	1.14

Figure 6: Main window of the tool Netdiscover

The UDP broadcast finds all devices in the local network, regardless of IP settings and subnet masks. Therefore, this function is initially recommended.

The UDP broadcast is usually not forwarded by routers. Therefore, this tool will only find all devices in the local network, in front of the router.

In addition to the MAC address of the devices and their network configuration, the names of the devices and also the version of the operating system are shown. Thus, all devices to be managed can be clearly identified and matched.

The name of the devices corresponds to the **Device name** in the ***General*** tab (see Section 4.3).

Various functions can be called using the context menu that appears by right-clicking on one of the devices:

- ***Ping***: starts the ping via ICMP to the device in a separate tab. So, testing of connectivity via TCP is possible.

- ***Web***: opens the default browser with the IP of the device. The web-based front end should open (see Chapter 4).
- ***FTP***: starts *WinSCP* with the IP of the device or blank. The login data or also the IP must be entered before connecting to the FTP/SFTP server of the device.
- ***SSH***: startet *Putty* with the IP of the device. The login data must be entered to connect to the SSH console.
- ***Deploy***: starts the mass deployment for devices in a separate tab.
- ***Import device list***: imports a device list into the main window.
- ***Net configuration***: starts a separate tab for changing the network configuration of the device via UDP broadcast.
- ***Version***: information about the version of the tool Netdiscover (displayed only if no device is selected).

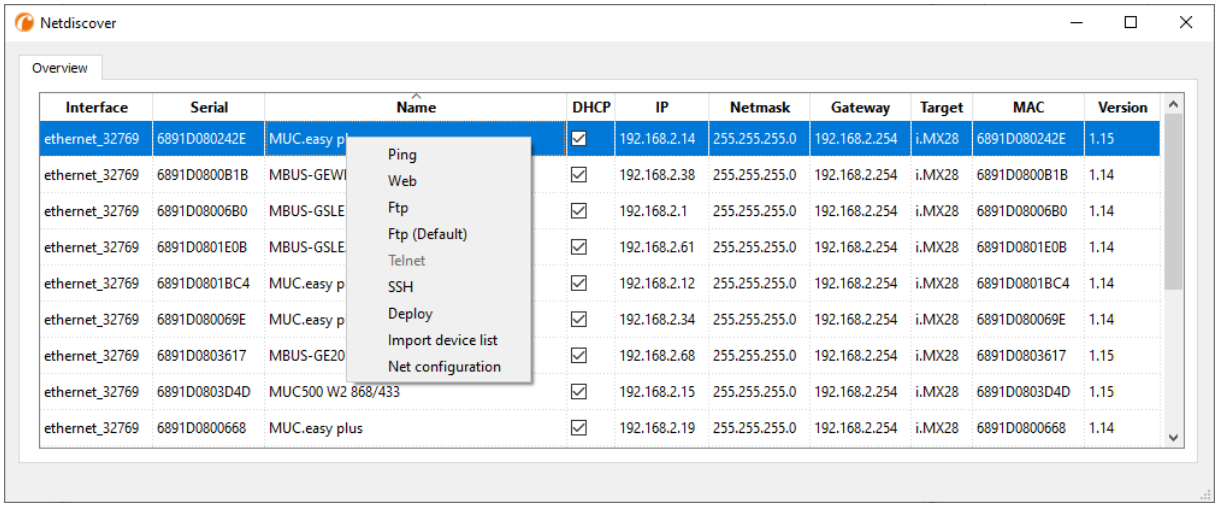


Figure 7: Context menu in the tool Netdiscover

- Depending on the network settings of your PC or your general network infrastructure, the UDP port 8001 may be blocked. Then calls of the tool are blocked and the main window remains empty.
- If a firewall is used in your network (also directly on the PC), there has to be an appropriate firewall rule. This rule should unblock this port to be able to list the devices.
- Ask your administrator about the firewall and network configuration.
- If access via UDP broadcast is denied, a list can be imported with the ***Import device list*** function in order to still be able to use all other functions via TCP.

Some important functions are described more in detail in the following subsections.

3.3 Network configuration

It is often necessary to adjust the network settings of the devices for further work, especially when commissioning devices.

The command ***Net configuration*** from the context menu in the tool Netdiscover opens another tab for the network configuration. Thus, IP address, subnet mask or gateway address can be changed to static or DHCP can be activated for obtaining these settings automatically from a DHCP server.

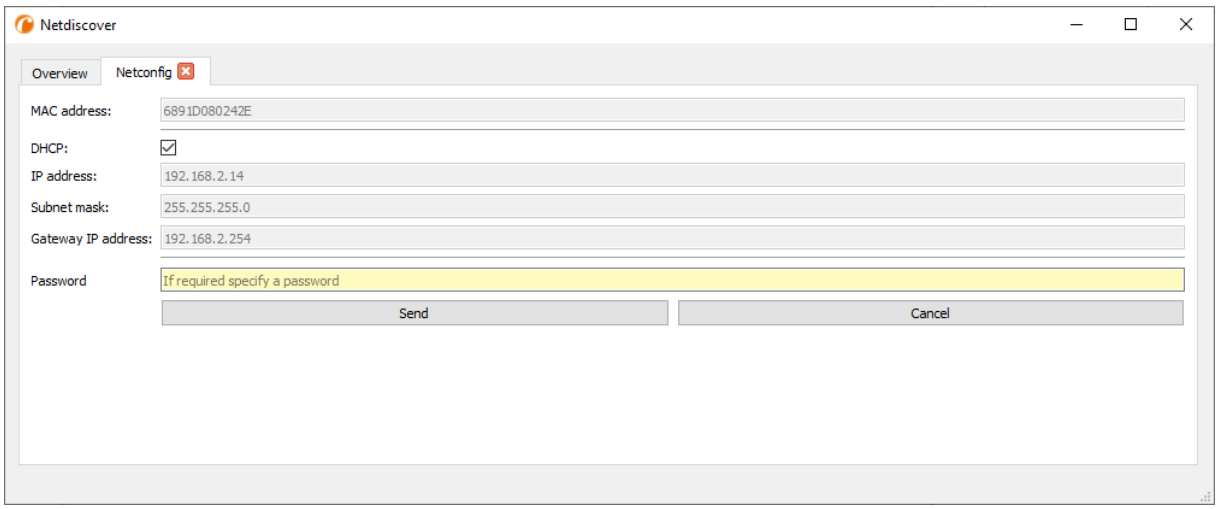


Figure 8: Network configuration via the tool Netdiscover

Modified configurations can be committed pressing the button **Send**. Modifications are only accepted with the password of the user *admin*, the admin password must be inserted in the field **Password**.

If automatic network configuration (DHCP) is selected, all parameters (**IP address**, **Subnet mask** and **Gateway IP address**) will be read from a DHCP server. The respective fields are deactivated then.

The assigned IP address can be identified at the DHCP server from the unique MAC address. This address is displayed in the field **MAC address** in the main window of the tool Netdiscover as well as in the ***General*** tab (see Section 4.3) in the field **Serial number**.

Is the automatic configuration not possible in your network (no DHCP server available), the device will pick a standard address (169.254.xxx.xxx) according to RFC3927.

- The standard password in the default factory setting is described in Section 4.1.
- Changing the network parameters of the device can affect the accessibility. If the network parameters have already been set correctly by an administrator, they should not be changed.

3.4 Access to the web-based front end via HTTP

A web server is integrated on the devices from solvimus GmbH. This enables the configuration of the devices via an integrated, web-based front end (see Chapter 4).

Use the command ***Web*** from the context menu in the tool Netdiscover to quickly and easily call it in the default browser.

- If the web-based front end does not open, please follow the instructions in Section 4.14.

3.5 Access to the file system via FTP

The devices from solvimus GmbH can be accessed via FTP to work directly on the file system level. This enables updates, special configurations and extended functionality (see Chapter 11). The integrated FTP server of the devices supports both FTP and SFTP.

- The access can be protected by a one-time password, see Section 4.1.2.
- If access via FTP or SFTP is not possible, check especially the IP settings and the opened port 22 for SFTP.
- In case of access issues, ask your administrator.

The command ***FTP*** from the context menu in the tool Netdiscover starts the *WinSCP* programme and uses the IP address of the selected device. Calling the command with a selected device, *WinSCP* always accesses the device via SFTP.

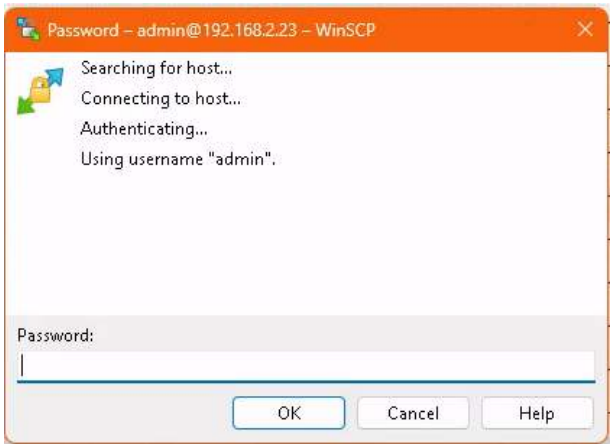


Figure 9: Entering user name when logging in via SFTP

WinSCP now establishes an SFTP or unsecure/secure FTP connection. When a connection is established to a specific device with SFTP, its authenticity is checked using stored certificates. Normally, the devices from solvimus GmbH come with an individual, self-signed certificate upon delivery. This certificate is usually classified as untrusted by your PC. Therefore, a security prompt with information about the certificate of the device is displayed. The user must verify the validity of the certificate and then approve it to establish a secure connection. The confirmed certificate is stored in the PC for future connections.

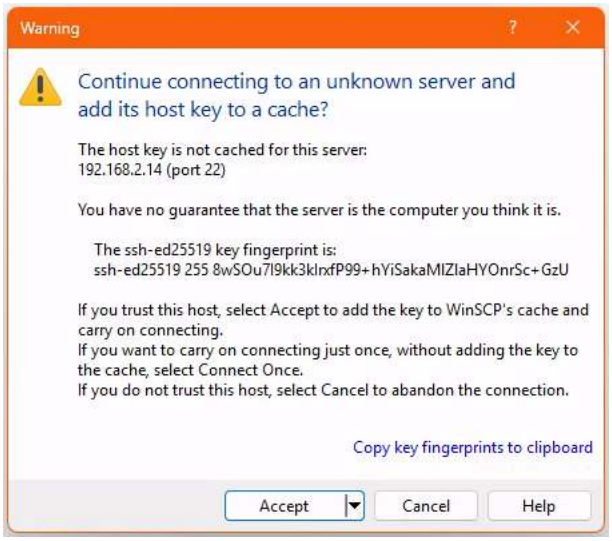


Figure 10: Security prompt for the certificate of the device for FTP access

WinSCP offers a dual-pane file manager after logging in successfully. This allows files to be uploaded to or downloaded from the device. File commands can be executed via a context menu, e. g. copying, renaming or editing. Drag&Drop for uploading and downloading is also supported.

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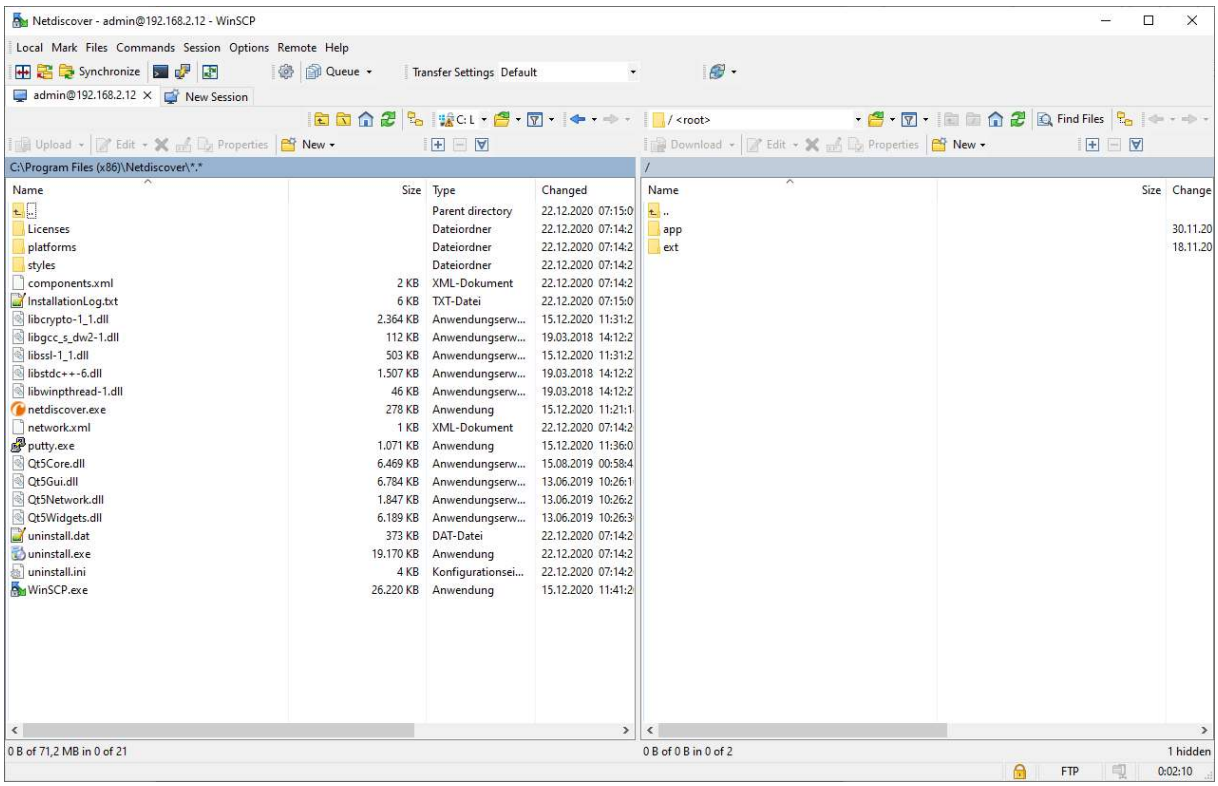


Figure 11: File manager view in WinSCP

- Changing files or the file system can affect the functionality of the system.
- The default login information, as delivered, is stated in Section 4.1.

3.6 Access to the command line via SSH

The command line interface (CLI) allows extended administrative tasks.

The command ***SSH*** from the context menu in the tool Netdiscover opens the integrated *Putty* client and establishes a connection to the device.

When a connection is established to a specific device with SSH, its authenticity is checked using stored keys. Normally, the devices from solvimus GmbH are coming with an individual key upon delivery. This key is usually classified as untrusted by your PC. Therefore, a security prompt with information about the device key is displayed. The user must verify the validity of the key and then approve it to establish a secure connection. The confirmed key is stored in the PC for future connections.

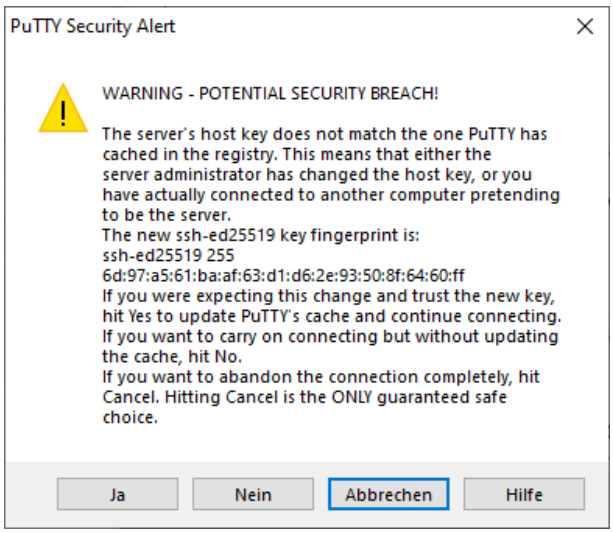


Figure 12: Security prompt for the key of the device for SSH access

Now the *Putty* client opens and the login information for the user *admin* has to be entered. Then, the command line is ready for input via SSH. The password is not displayed on the screen.

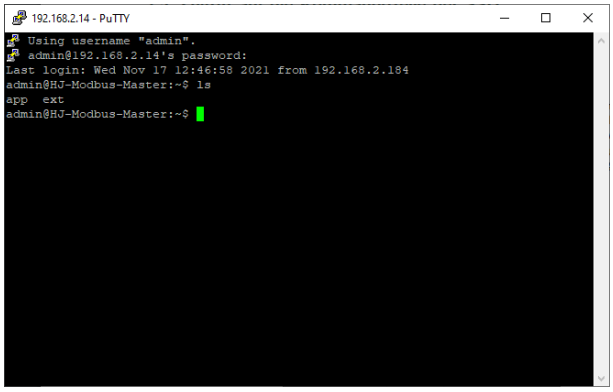


Figure 13: Command line in the Putty client

- The access can be protected by a one-time password, see Section 4.1.2.
- Inputs on the command line can affect the functionality of the system.
- The default login information, as delivered, is stated in Section 4.1.

3.7 Mass deployment

This function allows performing certain device configurations or firmware updates in parallel for all devices displayed in Netdiscover. For example, it is possible to import a previously exported device configuration to multiple other devices at the same time. Another example would be importing certificate files needed on multiple devices to export meter data. A third and final example would be updating the application software on multiple devices in parallel.

- The configuration or update should explicitly only be deployed on similar devices.

In this case mark the devices in the tool Netdiscover on which you want to perform a configuration or firmware update in parallel.

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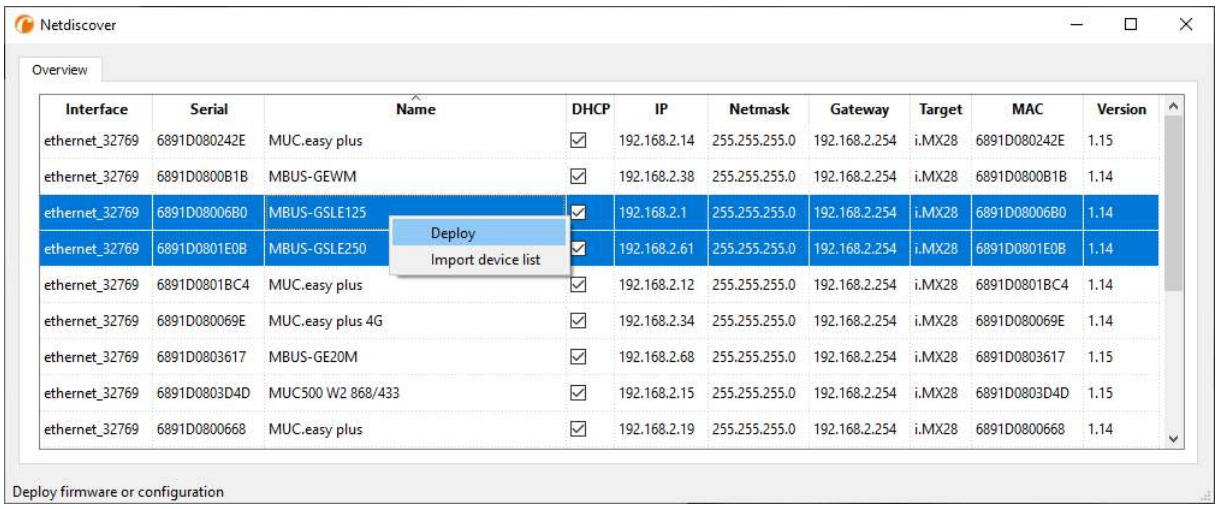


Figure 14: Selection of devices and initiation of the mass deployment

The command ***Deploy*** from the context menu in the tool Netdiscover opens another tab for mass deployment.

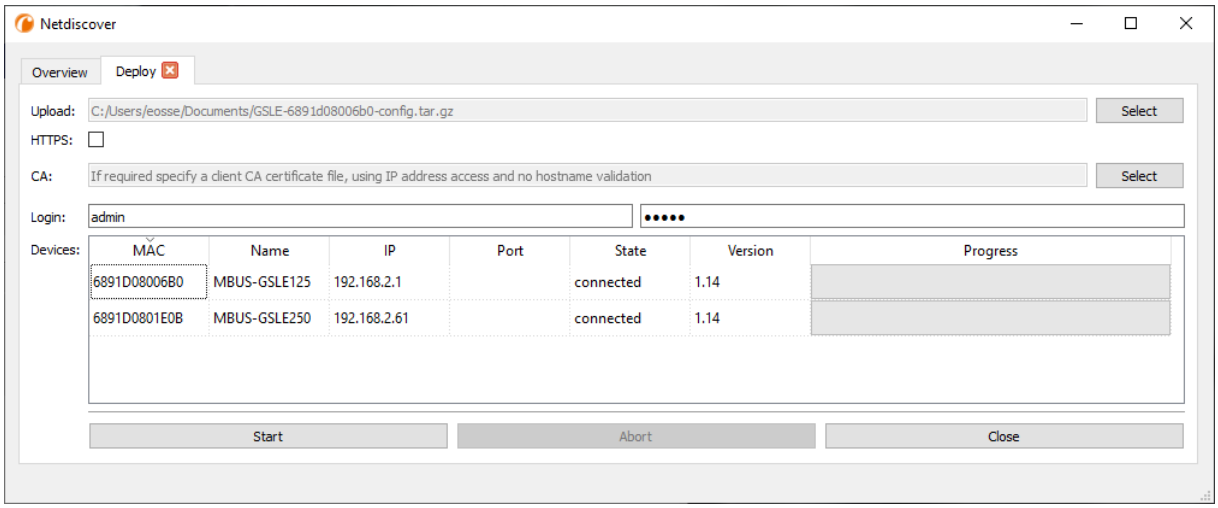


Figure 15: Mass deployment via the tool Netdiscover

The following input fields and buttons are available here:

- **Upload**: the configuration or update to be uploaded.
- **HTTPS**: selection field whether HTTP or HTTPS should be used.
- **CA**: the CA certificate to verify the client certificate of the devices for HTTPS-based work.
- **Login**: user name and password for the user *admin*.
- **Start**: starts the process.
- **Abort**: aborts the process.
- **Close**: closes the mass deployment tab.

In the central part, there is a list view with information about the devices and the status/progress of the process.

- Exclusively *.tar.gz archives are intended for the import of a device configuration or a certificate file.
- The file extension .tar.gz is frequently misrepresented on Windows computers as .tar, the extension .gz being cut off or masked.
- The generation of a *.tar.gz file with the device configuration is described in Section 4.12.2.
- Exclusively *.enc files are intended for the update of the firmware.
- An update of the firmware is also possible via the website as described in Section 4.12.4.

The file is unpacked on the device after the upload, and processed. The device is then restarted.

3.8 Import of a device list

Devices cannot always be discovered automatically. Firewalls, routing settings or even the deactivation of the function **Network discovery active** in the ***Security*** tab (see Section 4.9) are possible reasons.

Therefore, a device list can be imported. This enables managing devices via the tool Netdiscover even without automatic dicovery.

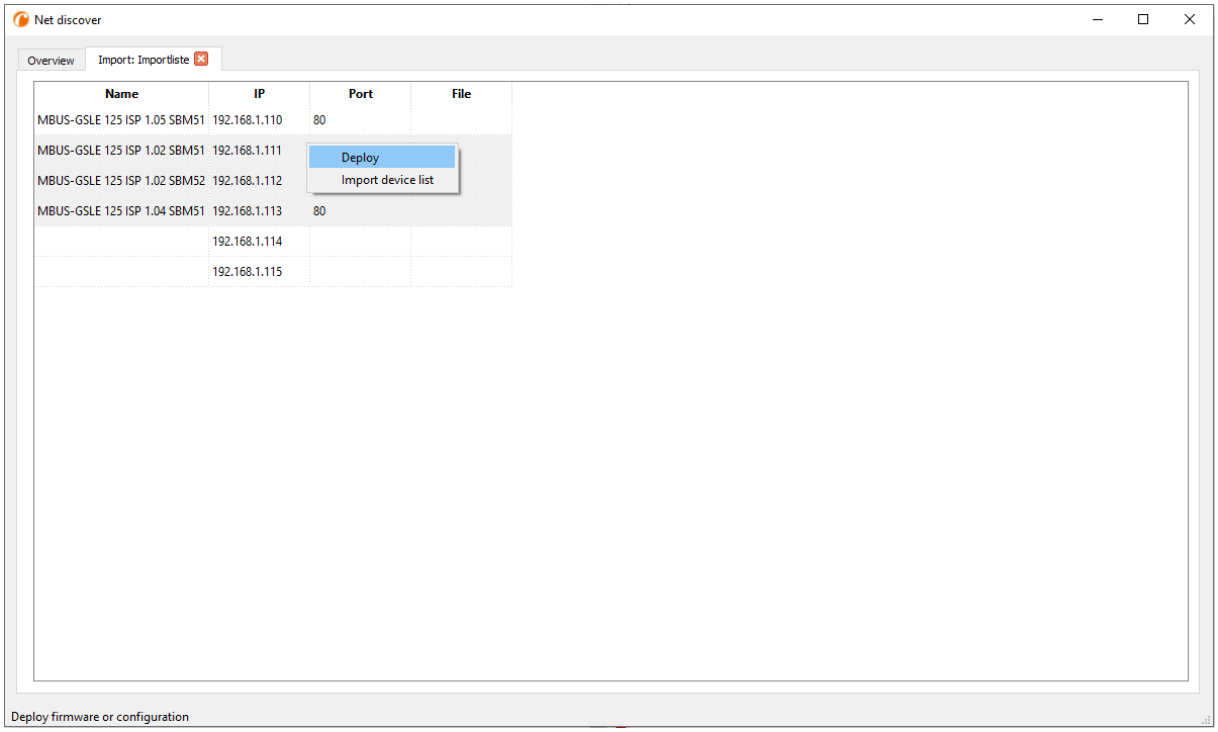


Figure 16: View when using an imported list in the tool Netdiscover

First, a suitable CSV file has to be created before the actual import. The CSV file can use a comma or a semicolon as a separator. The device data is entered here according to the following example to obtain the above list in the tool Netdiscover:

```
Port;Name;Password;Username;IP;File
80;MBUS-GSLE 125 ISP 1.05 SBM51;admin;admin;192.168.1.110;
80;MBUS-GSLE 125 ISP 1.02 SBM51;admin;admin;192.168.1.111;
80;MBUS-GSLE 125 ISP 1.02 SBM52;admin;admin;192.168.1.112;
80;MBUS-GSLE 125 ISP 1.04 SBM51;admin;admin;192.168.1.113;
;;admin;;192.168.1.114;
;;;;192.168.1.115;
```

- The header of the CSV file has to be identical to the one shown above.
- Only the *IP* column is mandatory. The other columns can be left empty and are set to default for special functions (*Port*: 80, *Password*: admin, *Username*: admin).

3.9 Troubleshooting network

3.9.1 No network connection

If no network connection to the device can be established, make a ping connectivity test first (see Section 3.2).

If a ping response is not detected, test the device via a direct network connection with a PC, provided the device is connected via a bigger network. Depending on the functions, a cross-over cable may be required in case of a direct connection between PC and device.

Check the physical network connection between the device and the PC, if the cable is correctly joined and inserted.

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✔ The network connection must be inserted in the connector for Ethernet.

At the network connection, the *Link-LED* must be lit yellow and the *Active-LED* must flash green from time to time. Check also the corresponding LEDs at the remote station (PC, hub etc.). If need be, repeat the connectivity test with switched cables.

If all LEDs are lit correctly, check if the device is detected in the tool Netdiscover (see Section 3.2). A prerequisite is that the device is connected to the PC via a local area network.

If the device being searched is not contained in the list (allocation via serial number), ensure that the communication is not prevented by a firewall.

If the device is in the list, configure it with a unique IP address available in the local network (see Section 3.3). Ask your administrator about this.

For a direct connection between PC and network, the following example configuration can be employed, provided no other participant is connected to the network with these addresses:

PC	
IP	192.168.1.10
Network mask	255.255.255.0
Device	
IP	192.168.1.101
Network mask	255.255.255.0

Table 9: Example IP addresses

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

3.9.2 The device can not be accessed via the website or FTP(S)

If the device can not be accessed via a browser, make a ping connectivity test first (see Section 3.2) or log on tentatively via FTPS (see Section 3.5). If a network communication with the device is not possible in general, follow the instructions in Section 3.9.1. If a single service is not available, check the passwords and the firewall configuration at the PC or in the network.

Is the web page displayed whereas a login is not possible, check if you can log on with the *admin* account. Clear the cache in the browser and reload the website (see Section 14.1).

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4 Web-based front end

4.1 General information

4.1.1 Login

Many products from solvimus GmbH, especially data concentrators and gateways for smart metering, are coming with an integrated web server and provide a website for the configuration. The devices can be configured easily and in a user-friendly manner via this website. Device parameters, meter configuration as well as services can be displayed or changed on this website.

This chapter gives an overview on how to use the web-based front end.

- Depending on the product and thus on the hardware and/or the software installed on your device, not all the functions and parameters referred to in the text, in tables and figures are available. The screenshots are intended to show examples and depict, as a rule, views from a data concentrator MUC.easy^{plus} with all functions. A gateway for instance does not have a report interface for data push or a cellular modem. In Section 2.5.3 is discernible which tabs are available in Chapter 4 for your device.

The web-based front end can easily be opened in the browser by entering the device's IP address. Alternatively, right-click on the device in our tool Netdiscover (see Chapter 3) and select the command ***Web*** in the context menu to launch the browser.

- We are testing the web-based front end in different browsers. We recommend using Chrome and Firefox browsers for optimal user experience. For the legally secure and data protection compliant setting of your browser, please ask your administrator.

The browser automatically displays the login window (see Figure 17). The administrator must log on with the login „admin“ and the password „admin“, and is then prompted to modify the password. A password consisting of at least ten characters, of which at least one uppercase letter, at least one lowercase letter, at least one digit and at least one other character (special character) must be defined. Please confirm the provided certificate in the browser or „trust“ the website and its certificate if you are sure to access the correct device. The administrator has full access to the website. The browser offers to save the login and the password.

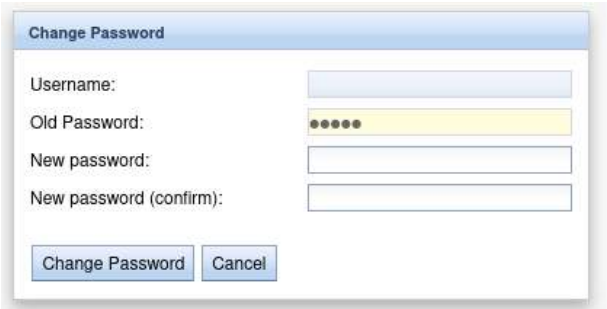


Figure 17: Login dialogue

- All interfaces remain deactivated until the password of the administrator is modified.
- Other users can be created in the ***User*** tab (see Section 4.10).
- For switching to another user (e. g. the default user), the **Logout** button at the top right of the web-based front end can be clicked.

If the logged-in user has write access, the user has to log out after the configuration is finished. If the connection remains active, no other write access to the web-based front end is available. Only one session with write access is possible at a time.

- When a session is terminated without logging out previously, e. g. by closing the browser window, it remains active for approx. 1 min. Afterwards it is automatically closed and write access is possible again.

4.1.2 One-time password (OTP)

A one-time password (OTP) can be configured additionally to the password. This improves the cybersecurity of the device (something you know, and something you have). Ask your administrator if using OTP is necessary.

1) Prerequisites
   - An OTP secret created by an OTP generator.
   - An authenticator app or a comparable tool able to calculate the one-time password for a particular instant.
   - Date and time of the app or the tool have to match the system time of the device.

2) Creating the secret

   The task is to create a secret displayed in text form and as QR code.

   The QR code serves a simplified configuration and avoid erroneous secrets in text form when porting to another device. Two equivalent options are available.

   2.1) Creating the secret via a web tool
      - Select a web tool able to create a secret.
      - Create a secret there.
      - ⚠ The customer is in charge to select a suitable generator.

   2.2) Creating the secret via the SSH console (only for devices with this function)
      - ⚠ The console window (see Section 3.6) must be sufficiently large to display the QR code. The configuration remains unaltered.
      - The command „google-authenticator“ initiates the generation.
      - The question „Do you want authentication tokens to be time-based“ must be answered with „y“, and a QR code and the secret are displayed afterwards.
      - Reply to „Enter code from app (-1 to skip)“ with the key combination ⟨**CTRL+C**⟩.

3) Configuration of the authenticator app
   - To store the secret permanently for the calculation and to calculate the one-time password for a particular instant, the QR code must be scanned by the authenticator app, or the secret must be configured manually in an appropriate tool.
   - Examples for an authenticator app: Microsoft authenticator, Google authenticator.
   - ⚠ Selecting an appropriate authenticator app is at the discretion of the customer.
   - ✔ One-time passwords in form of a series of digits are continuously displayed in the authenticator app, but have only a brief validity period.

4) Configuration of the OTP on the website
   - Select „Change OTP Secret“ on the top right of the website. A window like displayed in Figure 18 opens.
     - *Password*: insert the current password.
     - *New OTP secret*: the secret in text form.
     - *Verification code (test)*: the OTP currently displayed in the authenticator app. This request assures that the authenticator app is configured correctly and a login will be possible afterwards.
   - The configuration can be finalized with the button **Change OTP secret**.
   - A subsequent error message „Could not set OTP secret“ indicates that the configuration was not accepted. This can occur for instance if the OTP secret and the verification code do not match.
   - The configuration is active in the absence of an error message. Subsequent logins demand an additional verification code as displayed in Figure 19.
   - A void *New OTP secret* and a void *Verification code (test)* deactivate the demand for an OTP.
   - The window for the generation of the secret can be closed once the configuration is successful.

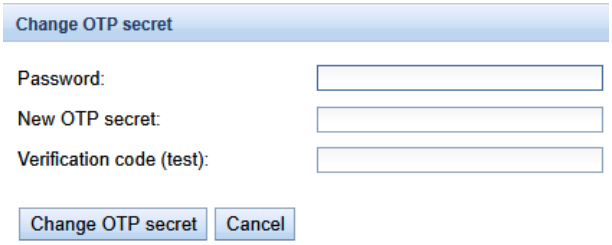


Figure 18: Change OTP Secret

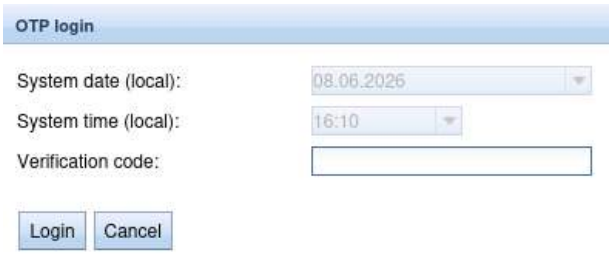


Figure 19: Login dialogue with one-time password

Mind additionally the hints listed below:

- The OTP secret is specific for every user.
- Is a secret defined for a user, an OTP becomes necessary for all logins: website, SSH, FTP and SFTP. The OTP code is specific for every login.
- SSH and SFTP ask separately for the OTP code.
- For FTP, the OTP code must be appended to the password.
- Netdiscover does not use OTP.

4.1.3 Overview of the website

On the website of the device (see Figure 20), the functions are grouped into different tabs. So, the clarity can be maintained despite the large number of parameters. All modifications in one of the tabs must be saved before changing tabs, otherwise the modifications will be lost. The functions and parameters of the individual tabs are described below.

The **Print** button (see Figure 20, bottom right) can be used for getting an entire overview of the configuration or for exporting it via the clipboard. Details are given in Section 4.13.

The solvimus GmbH provides a manual in PDF format directly on the device. Click the **Help** button (see Figure 20, bottom right) to open the included PDF file.

4.2 Access via HTTPS

Normally, the web-based front end is accessible via HTTP (port 80) as well as via HTTPS (port 443). The default setting is an active HTTPS whereas HTTP is deactivated, but can be activated (see Section 4.9).

Compared to HTTP, HTTPS offers both encryption and authentication methods and thus enables secure access to the devices in insecure networks.

The devices from solvimus GmbH are delivered with certificates and keys for preparing HTTPS access:

- *app/keys/http_host_cert*: self-generated certificate of the device to verify the identity of the device, server-side authentication
- *app/keys/http_host_key*: private key of the device

The user can upload another certificate to the device to fully secure the communication and for mutual authentication.

- *app/keys/http_host_ca*: root certificate to check the client certificate of the browser and thus the identity of the client, client-side authentication

Based on these files, the communication partners can securely identify and authenticate each other before a symmetric session key is negotiated.

- Access to the web-based front end via HTTPS can be blocked by installing incorrect or invalid certificates.
- Deactivating HTTPS or HTTP is only possible by accessing the web-based front end via the other option.
- Optionally, customer-specific certificates can be uploaded during production.

4.3 Tab General

The ***General*** tab displays general properties of the device and its network configuration.

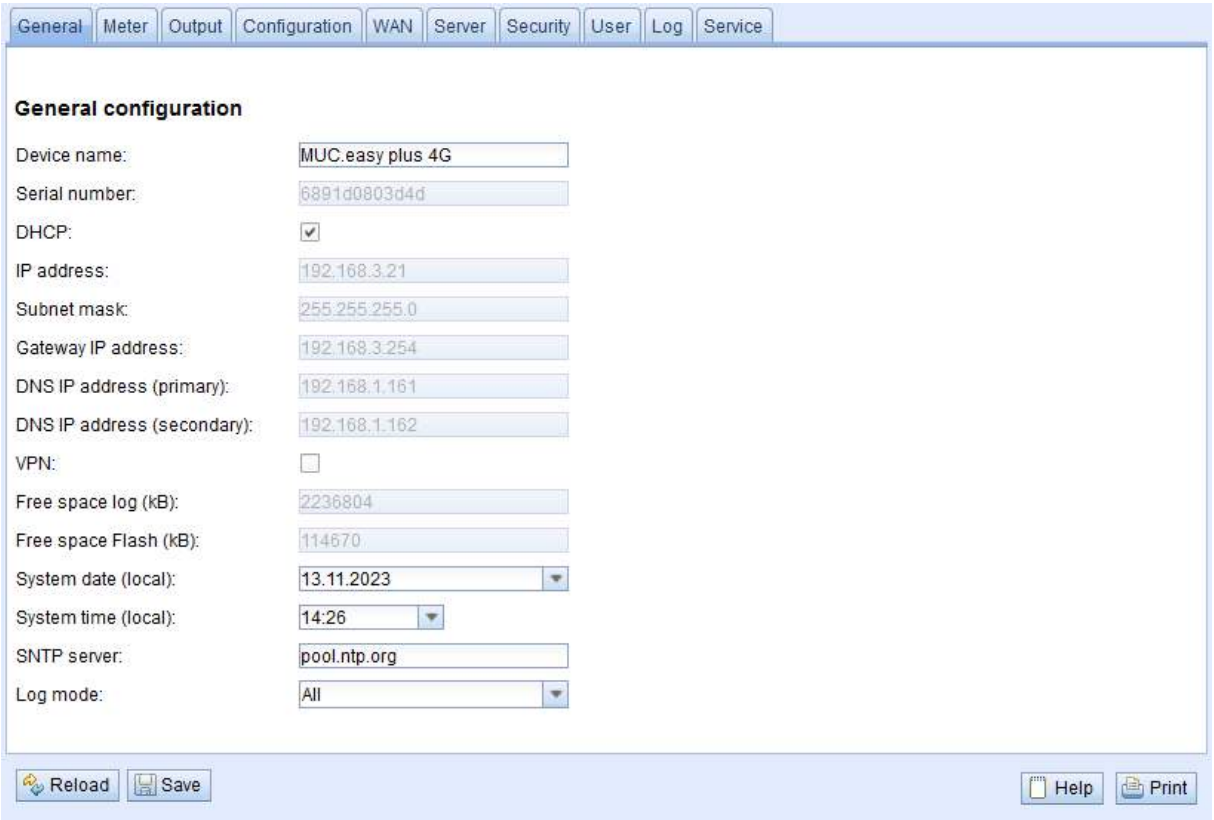


Figure 20: Tab General

The following parameters are shown and can be changed here:

Column name	Description
Device name	Name of the device (as assigned in the tool Netdiscover, max. 50 characters)
Serial number	Serial number of the device (MAC address), not editable
DHCP	Enable automatic network configuration. If no DHCP-server is available for the network configuration, the tick is set to inactive and the network interface can be configured using a free IP in the address space 169.254.0.0/16 (Zeroconf).
IP address	IP address of the device, not configurable when using DHCP
Subnet mask	Subnet mask of the device, not configurable when using DHCP
Gateway IP address	IP address of the standard gateway, not configurable when using DHCP
DNS IP address (primary)	IP address of the primary DNS server, not configurable when using DHCP
DNS IP address (secondary)	IP address of the secondary DNS server, not configurable when using DHCP
VPN	Activates the OpenVPN client functionality
Free space log (kB)	Free disk space for logging, not editable
Free space Flash (kB)	Free disk space for applications, not editable
System date (local)	Current, localized system date
System time (local)	Current, localized system time
SNTP Server	Address of the time server

Continued on next page

Table 10 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Log mode	Level of detail of the log entries of the application ▪ *None*: The application does not generate any log entries. ▪ *Standard*: The application generates log entries for errors. ▪ *All*: The application generates log entries for all events.

Table 10: Fields in the General tab

The **Save** button is used to save the configuration. The **Reload** command loads the last saved parameters and resets current changes.

If the network configuration is changed, the device will be available under the new IP right after processing the changes. All active sessions will be closed and users will be logged out automatically then.

- Changing the network parameters of the device can affect the accessibility. If the network parameters have already been set correctly by an administrator, they should not be changed.
- The device is automatically reinitialized by accepting the parameters via the **Save** button.
- Date and time are always processed as UTC time (without time zone shift). When shown on the website, the browser converts it according to the time zone of the respective computer. In Central Europe, for example, this is Central European Time or Central European Summer Time. If a different time zone is used here, the time shown on the website will be displayed accordingly.
- The use of OpenVPN is described in the Section 11.5.

4.4 Tab Meter

The ***Meter*** tab displays an overview of the connected meters. It offers further possibilities to the user: searching meters automatically, adding meters manually and configuring meters that are already present. The meter list can additionally be exported through it.

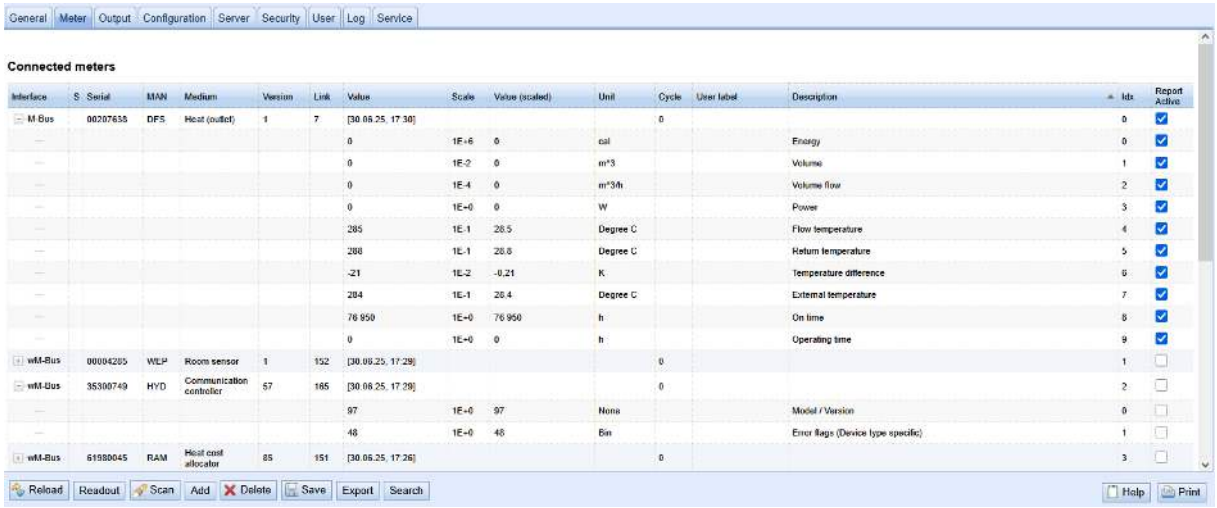


Figure 21: Tab Meter

The meter list is displayed in tabular format. Meter entries and the corresponding meter value entries are displayed one below the other. The individual columns have the following meaning:

Column name	Description
Interface	Interface to the meter ▪ *M-Bus*: wired M-Bus according to EN 13757-2/-3/-7 and OMS ▪ *wM-Bus*: wireless M-Bus according to EN 13757-4/-3/-7 and OMS ▪ *DLDE*: wired serial interface according to IEC 62056-21 or IEC 1107/61107 ▪ *Modbus*: interface via RS-485 (Modbus RTU) or Ethernet (Modbus TCP, according to IEC 61158) ▪ *S0*: wired counting/pulse input interface according to IEC 62053-31 or for simple contact outputs ▪ *System*: Monitoring of internally measured values from the device
S (Status)	Shows the status of the meter or the meter value ▪ *!*: meter or meter values cannot be read, meter values are not up-to-date. ▪ *E*: meter/meter value edited ▪ *A*: meter/meter value added ▪ ***: Meter value list of that meter is limited (see *Maximum value count* parameter in ***Configuration*** tab)
Serial	Serial number of the meter (meter number, secondary ID)
MAN	Manufacturer of the meter (abbreviation), DLMS Flag-ID
Medium	Meter medium, see second column in Table 31
Version	Version number of the meter
Link	Primary address of the meter for M-Bus or reception quality (RSSI, in steps of -0.5 dBm) for wM-Bus
Value	Meter reading or measured value (unscaled)
Scale	Scaling factor (scientific notation). The value is defined by $Value \rightarrow Value \cdot Scale$
User Scale	Scaling factor (scientific notation). It complements the *Scale* provided or set by the meter, but does not replace it. It is suitable if an additional scaling is necessary. The value is defined by $Value \rightarrow Value \cdot Scale \cdot User\ Scale$ A column for *User Scale* is displayed only if *User Scale* deviates from the default value of *1e+0* (see Table 30).
Value (scaled)	Meter reading or measured value (scaled)
Unit	Unit, see second column in Table 33
OBIS-ID	OBIS code in the format X-X:X.X.X*X (X=0..255)
Encryption key	Key for encrypted wM-Bus meters. Supported modes: 5 and 7
Cycle	Readout interval in seconds (with 0, the general readout cycle is used, see ***Configuration*** tab)
User label	User-defined description of the meter value, this allows an application-specific mapping. Allowed characters are: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, !, §, $, %, &, /, (,), =, ?, + and *. A comma is also allowed. Illegal characters are: ⟨, ⟩ and ". If using the CSV format, the semicolon (or the corresponding separator) should not be used.
Description	Description of the meter value according to the second column in Table 32. The display of storage number, tariff, value type and raw data can be configured via the *Description mode* parameter in the ***Configuration*** tab.
Idx	Index/position of meter/meter value in the meter list
Register	Offset of the register set belonging to the value when using the Modbus server *
BACnet	Instance number of the analogue value when using the BACnet server *
Active	Activates a meter or meter value for reporting to a server or logging.

*if device is equipped with this interface/function

Table 11: Columns in Meter tab

The meter configuration can be changed with the buttons at the bottom or via the context menu. According to the limitations of the interface used (M-Bus, wM-Bus etc.), individual meters or meter values can be automatically scanned or manually created, deleted or changed.

The meters or meter values in the list can be selected by a simple mouse click. A range can be selected with the ⟨**SHIFT**⟩ key held down, or multiple meters can be selected (individually) with the ⟨**CTRL**⟩ key held down.

Duplicates of the serial number are marked yellow for easier checking of the meter list. Using the **Search** button, the complete meter list can be searched for a text. The search comprises as well meter values hidden by closing the symbol in front of the interface type.

Reload loads the last saved parameters, resets current changes, and correspondingly updates the meter values.

Upon delivery, the device has an empty meter list. If meters are connected via the external interfaces of the device, the **Scan** button can be used to start an M-Bus scan. The scan mode *M-Bus mode* is configured in the ***Configuration*** tab. More information on this can be found in Section 4.6.

- ✔ Depending on the mode and the number of connected meters, this may take a very long time.

The process can be interrupted using the **Cancel** button, whereby the meters already found are saved in the meter configuration. After the scan, the meter configuration is immediately applied, and only needs to be saved again after further changes. The scan procedure is only adding meters to the existing list, it is not deleting or changing already configured meters. Newly found M-Bus meters and their values are automatically activated after the scan and are assigned to a Modbus address or a BACnet number.

The scan also permanently adds newly received wM-Bus meters to the configuration, provided that the parameter *wM-Bus listen* in the ***Configuration*** tab is activated. Since wM-Bus meters are not necessarily your own, they are not automatically activated, unlike M-Bus meters. The listen mode initially only lists all received meters without permanently saving them to the list. Are wM-Bus meters not to be detected in the meter list, one can either deactivate the wM-Bus interface *wM-Bus network role* in the ***Configuration*** tab or suppress at least their automatic addition to the meter list by deactivating *wM-Bus listen* in the ***Configuration*** tab.

- ✔ The meter values of M-Bus and wM-Bus meters are arranged in the same order as the data is present in the protocol. So, the meaning of the values can be directly compared with the data sheet of the relevant meter. Alternatively, the raw data of the meter values (see parameter *Description mode* in the ***Configuration*** tab, see Section 4.6) can be used for mapping the values.
- ✔ The timestamps transmitted in the M-Bus or wM-Bus protocol are automatically assigned to the individual measured values, and therefore not listed in the meter list by default. The configuration parameter *MUC_SHOWTIMESTAMPENTRIES* in the configuration file *app/chip.ini* allows to manually activate the explicit representation of all timestamps (see Section 11.3).
- ℹ Newly received wM-Bus meters are deactivated by default, and have to be manually activated and saved in order to be integrated into the reports and log data. Unsaved wM-Bus meters are lost after a restart.

Meters which cannot be found as well as meters connected to interfaces which do not enable automated scanning can be added manually using the **Add** button or using the ***Add meter*** item in the context menu. The number of meters is limited. The button **Add** and ***Add meter*** in the context menu are automatically deactivated once the maximum number of meters is attained.

For configuring individual meters or meter values, double click an entry or call the editing dialogue with the ***Edit*** context menu item. The naming of the input fields corresponds to the columns of the meter list (see Table 11). Individual fields are activated or deactivated according to the interface.

Among other things, a *User label* can be assigned to all entries here, so the meter or meter value can be mapped to a specific application. The individual readout interval of the meters can be set via the parameter *Cycle* as well. The key required for decoding can also be set for wM-Bus meters in the Meter editing dialogue.

- ℹ S0 meters are internally processed with the number of pulses. The representation on the website in the *Value* column is nevertheless scaled to provide better readability. The *Scale* column contains the pulse value and, in contrast to other meter interfaces, does not have to be additionally multiplied. If a value of 280.09 and a scaling of 1e-4 is displayed in the ***Meter*** tab, 2800900 pulses are recorded internally. However, this unscaled meter value (280.09) appears in the report data analogously to those of other meters, such as the CSV or the XML files.
- ℹ Meter values of S0 meters can only be set in the Add or Edit dialogue if the *Set value* checkbox is activated. The *Set value* checkbox must be deactivated if a configuration is not meant to change or overwrite the current meter value (e. g. change of the user label). The input of a meter value needs to be scaled.
- ℹ Before saving the entered value of a S0 meter value, it is calculated back to the pulse count and rounded to whole pulses. Inaccuracies can result from the floating point data types.

The configuration can be finished with the **Ok** button or cancelled with the **Cancel** button.

For reporting and logging, individual meters and meter values can be directly activated or deactivated with the checkbox in the *Active* column. The meter values are automatically activated or deactivated by the configuration of a meter corresponding to the hierarchy. In the same way, an inactive meter is automatically activated

if one of its meter values is activated. Multiple selected meters or meter values can be set with the context menu items ***Activate*** and ***Deactivate***.

All selected meters and meter values can be deleted by using the **Delete** button or the context menu item with the same name. Deleted wM-Bus meters are then created again if the parameter *wM-Bus listen* in the ***Configuration*** tab is activated.

- Individual meter values of an M-Bus or wM-Bus meter cannot be deleted.

The meter list is saved by using the **Save** button.

- Saving a meter configuration creates a new internal database file for logging the meter values aligned to this updated configuration.

The **Export** button can be used to export the meter list as a CSV file in the mode *Meter list* or to export the data pertaining to a particular instant as CSV, XML, JSON or User file in the mode *Log data (all meters)* or *Log data (selected meters)*, if Reporting is active in the ***Server*** tab with the settings defined therein. The time frame for the export of the meter data stretches from **Date (local)** and **Time (local)** to **End date (local)** and **End time (local)**.

- Logged meter data can only be exported if data was recorded for the specified period, i. e. at least one report was active during this period (see Section 4.8).

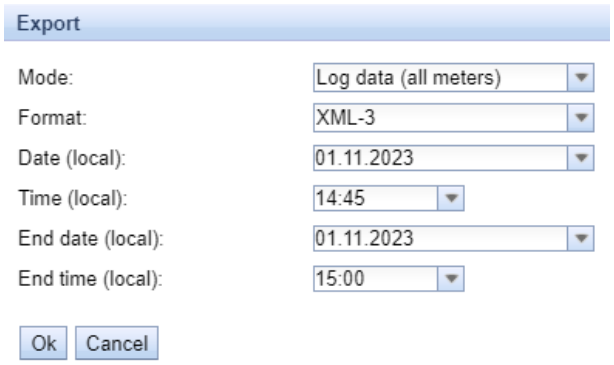


Figure 22: Exporting log data in the Meter tab

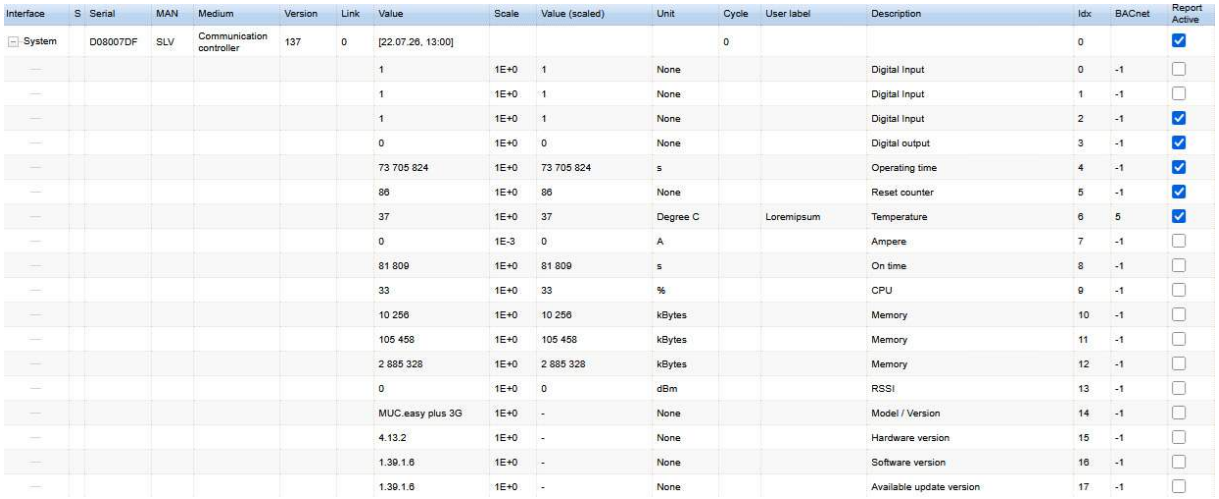
4.4.1 System meter

The system meter is a special function for providing device-specific operating parameters. These parameters are displayed via the system meter like normal meter values and can thus be monitored and analysed. The system meters must be added manually in the tab ***Meter*** using the **Add** button or using the ***Add meter*** item in the context menu.

Depending on the device, the parameters in the following table are available. Here, x denotes the S0 inputs (pulse inputs) and y the digital outputs.

Entry	Description
Digital input <x>	State of the digital input, channel x (S0 inputs)
Digital output <y>	State of the digital output, channel y
Operating time	Operating time counter
Reset counter	Power outage counter
Temperature	Board temperature, uncalibrated
Ampere	Bus load on M-Bus
On time	Time counter since last power outage, in seconds
CPU	CPU load
Memory	Free RAM
Memory <1>	Free memory of the application partition
Memory <2>	Free memory of the database partition
RSSI	Field strength of the cellular network in dBm (-113 to -51 dBm, -114 corresponds to be not connected)
Model / Version	Product name
Hardware version	Version of the hardware
Software version	Version of the software
Available update version	Available software update. Identical to *Software version* if no update is available. Empty string in case of error.

Table 12: Values of the system meter



Interface	S	Serial	MAN	Medium	Version	Link	Value	Scale	Value (scaled)	Unit	Cycle	User label	Description	Idx	BACnet	Report Active
System		D08007DF	SLV	Communication controller	137	0	[22.07.26, 13:00]				0			0		☑
							1	1E+0	1	None			Digital Input	0	-1	☐
							1	1E+0	1	None			Digital Input	1	-1	☐
							1	1E+0	1	None			Digital Input	2	-1	☑
							0	1E+0	0	None			Digital output	3	-1	☑
							73 705 824	1E+0	73 705 824	s			Operating time	4	-1	☑
							86	1E+0	86	None			Reset counter	5	-1	☑
							37	1E+0	37	Degree C		Loremipsum	Temperature	6	5	☑
							0	1E-3	0	A			Ampere	7	-1	☐
							81 809	1E+0	81 809	s			On time	8	-1	☐
							33	1E+0	33	%			CPU	9	-1	☐
							10 256	1E+0	10 256	kBytes			Memory	10	-1	☐
							105 458	1E+0	105 458	kBytes			Memory	11	-1	☐
							2 885 328	1E+0	2 885 328	kBytes			Memory	12	-1	☐
							0	1E+0	0	dBm			RSSI	13	-1	☐
							MUC.easy plus 3G	1E+0	-	None			Model / Version	14	-1	☐
							4.13.2	1E+0	-	None			Hardware version	15	-1	☐
							1.39.1.6	1E+0	-	None			Software version	16	-1	☐
							1.39.1.6	1E+0	-	None			Available update version	17	-1	☐

Figure 23: System meter in Meter tab

➔ The system meter can be extended by further meter values via scripts. This is described in Section 11.7.3.

4.5 Tab Output

The tab ***Output*** lists, independent from the interface, an overview of the switchable digital outputs of all connected meters from the tab ***Meter***. These digital outputs can be switched via a checkbox.

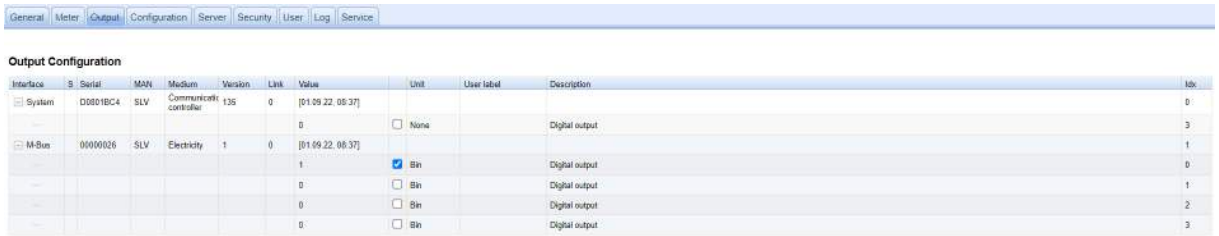


Figure 24: Tab Output

By default, only the S0 inputs and the digital output of the system meter can be switched. Information on the system meter is given in Section 4.4.1. If need be, the settings can be extended via the device configuration file *chip.ini* (see Section 11.3). In the **Group [SOLVIMUS]**, the parameter *MUC_SETDEVICES* must be set.

4.6 Tab Configuration

The ***Configuration*** tab allows the parametrization of the meter interfaces of the device.

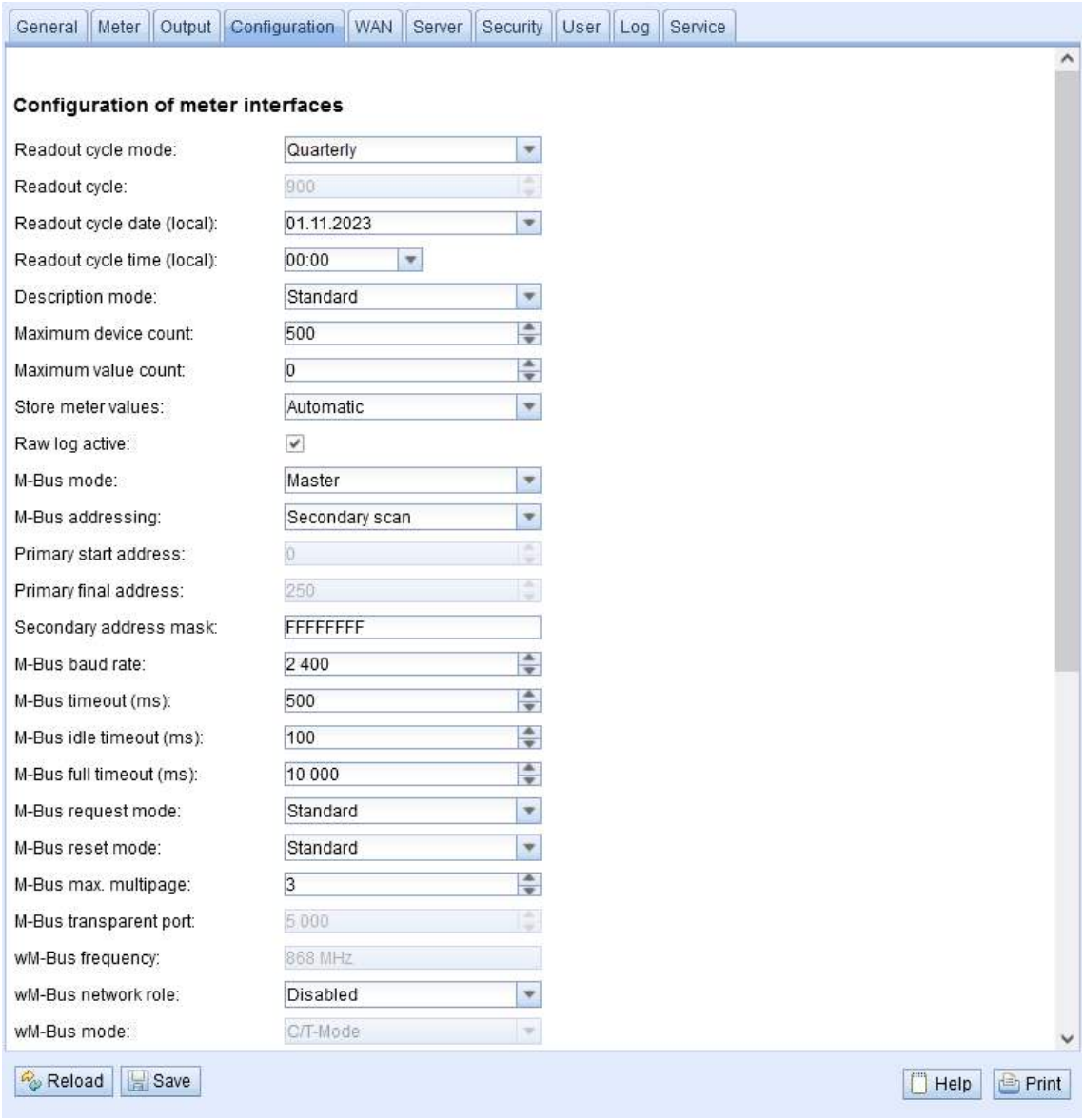


Figure 25: Tab Configuration

The following parameters are available:

Column name	Description
	General readout and display parameters
Readout cycle mode	Format for specifying the standard readout cycle (for all meters, unless otherwise specified for individual meters in the ***Meter*** tab via the parameter *Cycle*). ▪ *Second*: Readout cycle is specified in seconds ▪ *Minute*: Readout cycle is specified in minutes ▪ *Hour*: Readout cycle is specified in hours ▪ *Daily*: daily readout at the specified time ▪ *Weekly*: weekly readout on the specified weekday and at the specified time ▪ *Monthly*: monthly readout on the specified day of the month at the specified time ▪ *Quarterly*: quarterly readout on the specified day and month of the quarter and at the specified time (month 1..3 per quarter) ▪ *Yearly*: yearly readout on the specified day and month and at the specified time
Readout cycle	Standard readout cycle of the meters (unit according to *Readout cycle mode* in seconds, minutes or hours; only for *Readout cycle mode* in *Second*, *Minute*, *Hour*)
Readout cycle date (local)	First readout day in case of daily to yearly specification of the standard readout cycle, depending on the interval format the entered month is used, the year is not relevant

Continued on next page

Table 13 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Readout cycle time (local)	Readout time for daily to annual specification of the standard readout cycle
Description mode	Mode for displaying the meter value description on the website: ▪ *None*: empty meter value description ▪ *Standard*: simple meter value description (see Table 32) ▪ *Extended*: extended meter value description (parameters are only shown if not zero): Notation: description [storage number] ⟨tariff⟩ {value type} Example: Energy [2] ⟨1⟩ {max} ▪ *Extended with DIF/VIF*: extended meter value description added by raw DIF/VIF data: Notation: description [storage number] ⟨tariff⟩ {value type} # XX XX XX ... Example: Energy [2] ⟨1⟩ # 8C 11 04 ▪ *Extended with raw data*: extended meter value description added by complete raw data for this entry. Notation corresponds to *Extended with DIF/VIF*: Example: Energy [2] ⟨1⟩ # 8C 11 04 96 47 06 00 ▪ *DIF/VIF*: raw DIF/VIF data in description field ▪ *Raw data*: complete raw data for this entry in description field
Maximum device count	Limits the number of meters being added upon scanning (0: no limit). Already configured meters are included by this parameter.
Maximum value count	Limits the number of meter values for a meter during a readout process (0: no limit). Already configured meters keep their original configuration after initial scan or saving.
Store meter values	Setting if the read out values are to be written into the database when no report is active. ▪ *Automatic*: storage only if a report is active ▪ *On*: always storage This selection is only offered if the device supports reports and database storage.
Raw log active	Activating the logging of raw data from the interfaces
Specific parameters of the M-Bus-Master*	
M-Bus mode	Configuration of the communication. The following modes are available: ▪ *Disabled*: The M-Bus interface is deactivated. ▪ *Master*: The device is M-Bus master and can read out meters. ▪ *Transparent/TCP*: The M-Bus interface is available for a transparent communication via TCP. ▪ *Transparent/UDP*: The M-Bus interface is available for a transparent communication via UDP. ▪ *Master & Transparent/TCP*: The device is M-Bus master and can read out meters. The interface is at the same time available for a transparent communication via TCP.
M-Bus addressing	Configuration how the device searches meters during an M-Bus scan and how these meters are addressed (details see Section 5.3.2). The following modes are available: ▪ *Primary Scan*: Search for primary address ▪ *Secondary scan*: Search for secondary address ▪ *Secondary scan reverse*: Search for secondary address in inverted order (reverse search)
Primary start address	Sets the start address for the primary search.
Primary final address	Sets the final address for the primary search.
Secondary address mask	Sets the address mask for the secondary search, 8 digits; wildcards are indicated by the letter „F“; missing characters are filled up with leading 0 from the left.
M-Bus baud rate	M-Bus communication baud rate
M-Bus timeout	M-Bus timeout until first data is received (in ms)
M-Bus idle timeout	M-Bus timeout for detecting the end of communication (in ms)
M-Bus full timeout	M-Bus timeout (total) for the reception of a data telegram (in ms)
M-Bus request mode	Mode of the M-Bus readout process (REQ_UD2): ▪ *Standard*: Readout (only with REQ_UD2) ▪ *Extended 1*: Demands the extended meter layout with more meter values (DIF/VIF 0x7F 0x7E and REQ_UD2) ▪ *Extended 2*: Demands the extended meter layout with more meter values (DIF 0x7F and REQ_UD2)
M-Bus reset mode	Mode of the M-Bus reset (before scan and readout process): ▪ *None*: No reset (no SND_NKE) ▪ *Standard*: SND_NKE to the primary address of the meter or to the broadcast address 0xFF in case of secondary addressing ▪ *Extended 1*: SND_NKE to the primary address 0xFD, followed by a SND_NKE to the primary address of the meter or to the broadcast address 0xFF in case of secondary addressing ▪ *Extended 2*: SND_NKE to the primary address 0xFD, followed by an application reset to the broadcast address 0xFF, followed by a SND_NKE to the primary address of the meter or to the broadcast address 0xFF in case of secondary addressing
M-Bus max. multipage	Limits the number of multipage requests

Continued on next page

Table 13 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
M-Bus transparent port	Network port of the transparent M-Bus mode
Specific parameters of the M-Bus-Slave*	
M-Bus slave mode	Sets the mode of the M-Bus slave (M-Bus, TCP or UDP) or deactivates the interface.
M-Bus slave baud rate	Sets the baud rate of the outer M-Bus network
M-Bus slave port	Network port of the M-Bus slave slave in case of TCP or UDP
M-Bus slave mode (2nd)	Sets the mode of the M-Bus slave (instance 2; TCP or UDP only) or deactivates it.
M-Bus slave port (2nd)	Network port of the M-Bus slave (instance 2)
Specific parameters of the wM-Bus*	
wM-Bus frequency	Frequency band for the communication with the wM-Bus meters
wM-Bus network role	Function of the wM-Bus interface. The following modes are available: ▪ *Disabled*: The wM-Bus interface is deactivated. ▪ *Master (Concentrator)*: The wM-Bus interface is used to read out meters. ▪ *Slave (Meter)*: The wM-Bus interface is used to transmit meter data.
wM-Bus mode	Sets the wM-Bus communication mode of the OMS interface (T, S, C or C/T-Mode) or deactivates the interface.
wM-Bus transparent mode	Activates and sets the transparent mode of the wM-Bus communication (Transparent/TCP or Transparent/UDP or Disabled).
wM-Bus transparent port	Network port of the transparent wM-Bus mode
wM-Bus listen	Activates the processing and listing of unconfigured and newly received wM-Bus devices
Show encryption keys	Displays the keys in plain text after saving the list.
Specific parameters of the wM-Bus (channel 2)*	
wM-Bus2 frequency	Frequency band for the communication with the wM-Bus meters (channel 2)
wM-Bus2 mode	Sets the wM-Bus communication mode of the OMS interface (T, S, C or C/T-Mode) or deactivates the interface (channel 2).
wM-Bus2 transparent mode	Activates and sets the transparent mode of the wM-Bus communication (Transparent/TCP or Transparent/UDP or Disabled, channel 2)
wM-Bus2 transparent port	Network port of the transparent wM-Bus mode (channel 2)
Specific parameters of the pulse inputs*	
S0 mode	Sets absolute or relative pulse counting or deactivates the interface.
Specific parameters of the serial interface*	
Serial mode	Sets the operating mode of the serial interface (DLDE, Modbus Slave RTU, Modbus Master RTU, Transparent/TCP or Transparent/UDP, DLMS) or deactivates the interface.
Serial baud rate	Serial communication baud rate
Serial data bits	Serial communication data bits
Serial stop bits	Serial communication stop bits
Serial parity	Serial communication parity
Serial first timeout	Serial communication timeout until first data is received (in ms). In push mode the meter has to be silent for this configured timeout (corresponds to idle time)
Serial idle timeout	Serial communication timeout for detecting the end of communication (in ms)
Serial full timeout	Serial communication timeout (total) for the reception of a data telegram (in ms)
Serial transparent port	Network port for the transparent serial communication
DLDE mode	Procedure of serial DLDE communication: ▪ *Request*: request according to mode A or mode B defined in IEC 62056-21 (static baud rate) ▪ *Request (C-Mode)*: request and handshake according to mode C defined in IEC 62056-21 (static baud rate) ▪ *Push*: reception of cyclically pushed data from the meter
Reply timeout (ms):	Timeout for a response of the meter
Silent interval (ms):	Idle interval between Modbus transmissions
DLMS transparent mode:	Modus for the transparent DLMS proxy
DLMS transparent port:	Network port for the transparent communication via DLMS

*if device is equipped with this interface/function

Table 13: Fields in the Configuration tab

The **Save** button is used to save the configuration. The **Reload** command loads the last saved parameters and resets current changes.

The device is automatically reinitialized by accepting the parameters via the **Save** button.

4.7 Tab WAN

The ***WAN*** tab allows the parametrization of the WAN connection for devices with integrated cellular modem. This is permanently set up when the device is restarted and is kept permanently active.

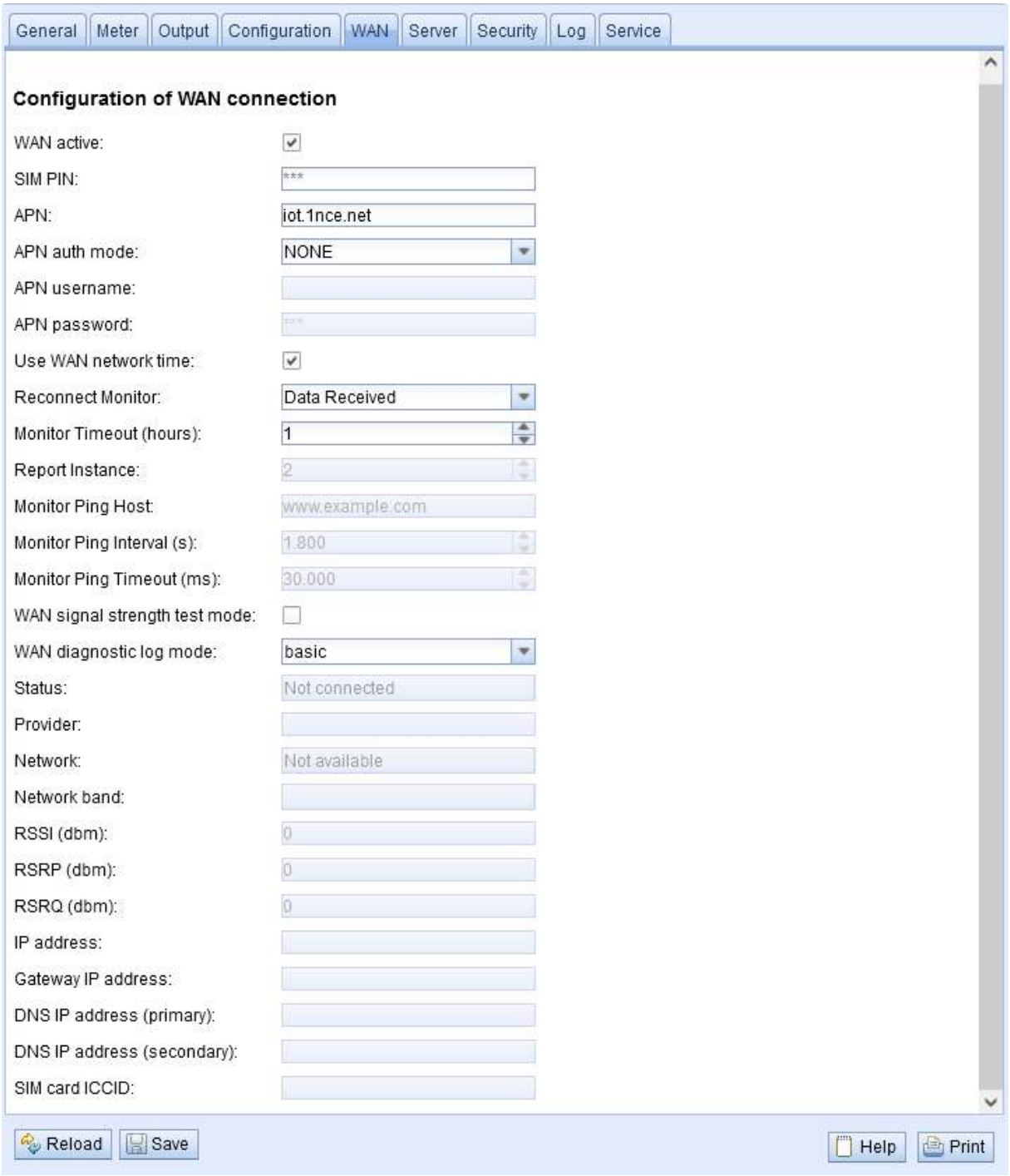


Figure 26: Tab WAN

The following parameters are available:

Column name	Description
WAN active	Activation of the WAN module
SIM PIN	PIN of the SIM card
APN	Name of the access point (APN)
APN auth mode	Authentication mode of the APN
APN username	User name for authentication at the APN
APN password	Password for authentication at the APN
Use WAN network time	Updates the system time when connecting with the radio network. This time is not updated regularly. SNTP (see Table 10) can be used for regular updating.

Continued on next page

Table 14 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Reconnect monitor	Additional monitoring of the radio connection and forced disconnection as well as renewal of the radio connection if the condition is not met. The following modes are available: ▪ *off*: no additional monitoring ▪ *Data Received*: data were received by radio in the indicated time frame ▪ *Any report successful*: an arbitrary report was at least once successful in the indicated time frame ▪ *All reports successful*: all reports were at least once successful in the indicated time frame ▪ *Selected report successful*: the selected report was at least once successful in the indicated time frame ▪ *Test Ping*: the ping host was reached at least once in the indicated time frame. Mind that: – A single echo request is sent. – *Monitor Ping Timeout* can block a readout. Therefore, *Test Ping* should not be used at very high readout frequencies. – The echo requests are sent with a payload of 4 bytes, the function requires 32 bytes data volume each for in and out per interval. – The pings are logged in the tab ***General*** if the Log Mode *All* is selected; as successful or as warning if failed due to timeout.
Monitor timeout (hours)	Interval in hours which is monitored. If the condition of the Reconnect monitor is not met within this time frame, the WAN connection will be reinitialised. Rationale numbers are also valid here, e. g.: *0.25*.
Report instance	Report instance which is monitored if the mode *Selected report successful* is used (otherwise greyed out).
Monitor ping host	Host/IP-address to be monitored. An IP address should be configured for the test, not a DNS name. If a DNS name is given, it will be resolved to an IP address during startup and after modifications in the tab ***Configuration*** and, if successful, will only be resolved again after 24 hours. This avoids the consumption of additional data volume by repeated resolution of the DNS name.
Monitor ping interval (s)	Interval in which a ping is sent (in s).
Monitor ping timeout (ms)	Timeout for the reception of a response (in ms).
WAN signal strength test mode	Sets the WAN interface in a mode to monitor the signal strength to optimize the antenna positions. In this mode, the parameters Provider, Network and the signal indicators (RSSI, RSSQ, RSRQ) are updated at high frequency for all devices. In devices with just one modem channel (see note underneath this table), no data connection exists via the WAN interface in this mode.
WAN diagnostic log mode	Activation of raw data output for the WAN communication in the system log
Status	Status of the WAN connection (connected / not connected)
Provider	Diplays, with WAN connected, the PLMN code or the name of the provider with whom the device is connected. See note underneath this table.
Network	Network technology of the radio connection. See note underneath this table.
Network band	Displays the mobile radio band (frequency band) in use. See note underneath this table.
RSSI (dbm)	Field strength of the cellular network in dBm (-113 to -51 dBm, -114 corresponds to be not connected). See note underneath this table.
RSRP (dbm)	Reference Signal Received Power. See note underneath this table.
RSRQ (dbm)	Reference Signal Received Quality. See note underneath this table.
IP address	IP address in the WAN
Gateway IP address	Remote station in the WAN
DNS IP address (primary)	Primary DNS server for the name resolution
DNS IP address (secondary)	Secondary DNS server for the name resolution
SIM card ICCID	Displays the number/ICCID of the inserted SIM card with active WAN connection

Table 14: Fields in the WAN tab

- Hint with respect to *WAN signal strength test mode*:
  - Updates of the fields Provider, Network, Network band, RSSI, RSSP, RSSQ depend on the device hardware. They are regularly updated in devices with several channels to the modem. This comprises MUC.easy^{plus} with 4G-modem from revision 4 onwards (with „Hardware version“ in Section 4.12.1 as 4.15.x with x≥4), as well as MUC.easy^{plus} NB.
  - Only RSSI, RSSP and RSSQ are updated automatically in the web-based front end. The button **Reload** can be used for updating the remaining parameters.

The necessary parameters for the WAN connection should be provided by the cellular network provider of your SIM card.

- Please check whether the cellular network contract includes the expected quantity of data, otherwise increased costs or a blocking of the SIM card may follow.
- Please check whether the parameters are correct. Incorrect parameters can lead to increased costs or blocking of the SIM card.

- If an invalid PIN is entered, it will be used only once per software startup. Thus, the remaining attempts for entering the PIN are not depleted and a new PIN can be entered via the website.
- Changing the WAN configuration via an active cellular network connection is not recommended, as the device may no longer be accessible after a changed or invalid configuration.

The connectivity of the mobile radio communication should be tested regularly. To this end, *Reconnect monitor* integrates the *Test Ping* mechanism which pings the IP stated in *Monitor ping host* at intervals given in *Monitor ping interval (s)* and restarts the modem if it does not respond prior to the expiration of the delay in *Monitor timeout (hours)*.

The **Save** button is used to save the configuration. The **Reload** command loads the last saved parameters and resets current changes.

- The device is automatically reinitialized by accepting the parameters via the **Save** button. An existing WAN connection is terminated and re-established.

4.8 Tab Server

The ***Server*** tab allows the parametrization of the data reports to third-party systems. In some data concentrators, the function „Multi Channel Reporting“ (MCR) permits to send reports with meter data to up to 10 different and independent instances (configurations) that can be executed in parallel (siehe Chapter 10).

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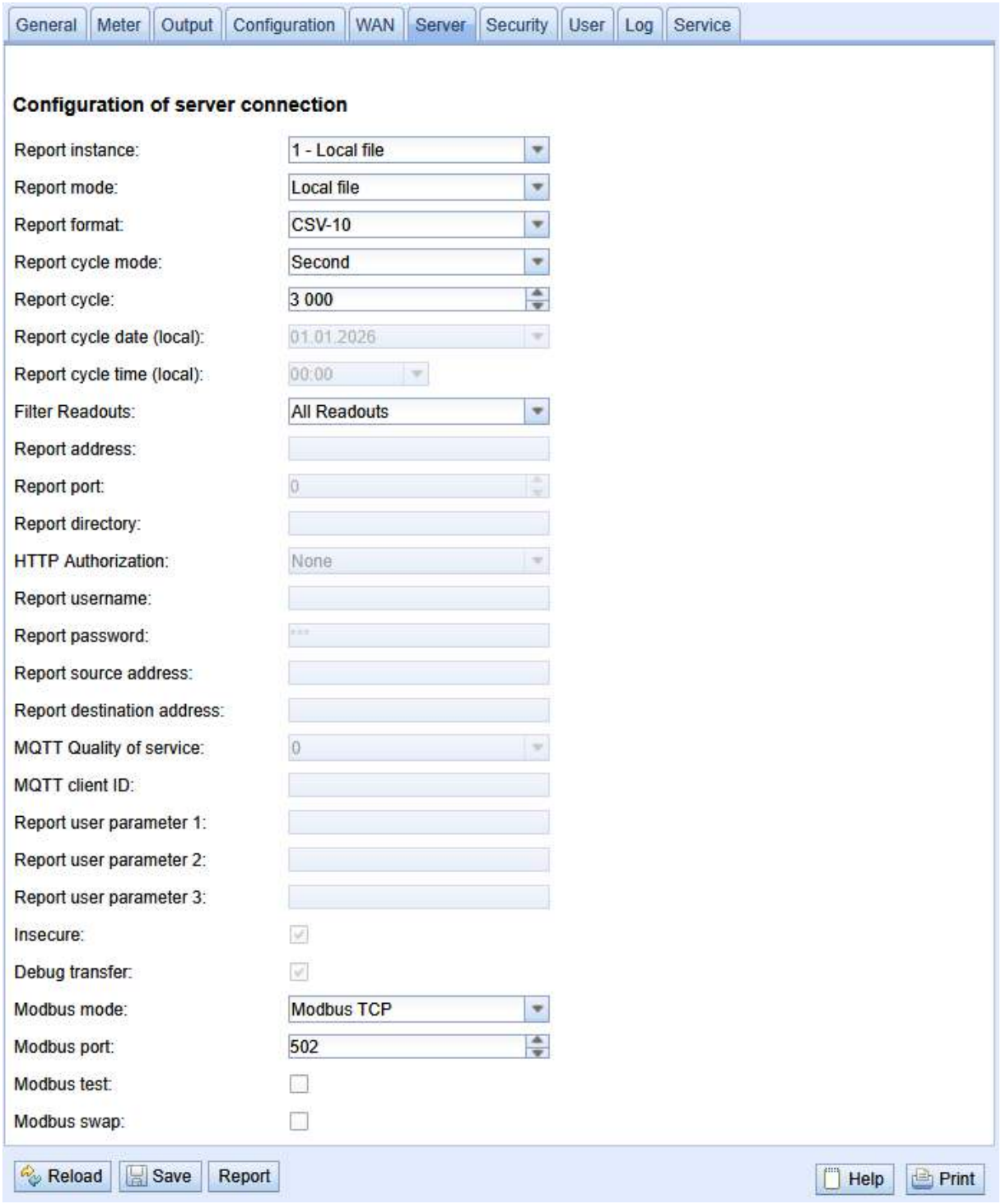


Figure 27: Tab Server

The following parameters are available:

Column name	Description
Parameters for data concentrators with Report functionality	
Report instance	Selection of the respective instance

Continued on next page

Table 15 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Report mode	Sets the operating mode of the respective instance or deactivates it. The following modes are available: ▪ *TLS*: active data push via encrypted TCP channel to the specified server ▪ *TCP*: active data push via unencrypted TCP channel to the specified server ▪ *SMTP*: active data push via email to the specified address. The report is in the text of the email. The subject line of the email is as follows: *<Basename> ID:<ID>, Timestamp: <timestamp> (1)*. The parameters in angle brackets denote the configured basename (see BASENAME in Section 11.3), the serial number (ID) of the device and the timestamp (Unix timestamp) at the instant of data transmission. ▪ *SMTP with Attachment*: active data push via email to the specified address. The report is in the attachment to the email, the text of the email is void. The subject line of the email is identical to *SMTP*. ▪ *FTP (client active)*: active file transfer via FTP to the specified server (encrypted or unencrypted). In case of unencrypted FTP, the data connection is established from the server. The files are stored in a specified directory on the server and named as follows: – File name: *<target path>/<Basename>_ID_<ID>_TS_<timestamp>.csv* – Example: */upload/Basename_ID_6891d0800d89_TS_1372759627.csv* The parameters in angle brackets denote the configured target path, the basename (see BASENAME in Section 11.3), the serial number (ID) of the device, and the timestamp (Unix timestamp) at the instant of data transmission. The meter data are transmitted in the CSV format, see Section 10.4.2. ▪ *FTP (client passive)*: active file transfer via FTP to the specified server (encrypted or unencrypted). In case of unencrypted FTP, the data connection is established from the device. The storage location and the naming convention of the files is identical to *FTP (client active)*. ▪ *MQTT*: active data push via MQTT client to the specified server/broker (encrypted or unencrypted) ▪ *Local File*: writing local files to internal memory for later data pull by third party systems (e. g. via FTP, see Section 10.10) ▪ *User*: user-specific report mechanism based on a BASH script (see Section 11.7.2)
Report format	Sets the data format used for the transmission of the respective instance. Several predefined formats are available (see Section 10.4). Further, the format *User* (see Section 10.4.4) can be selected in order to define an own format of the data using a XSLT script (see Section 11.7.1). The format *Systemlog* causes the systemlogs to be transmitted in text form compatible with syslog. The logs can then be transmitted e. g. to a Graylog server monitoring the logs (e. g. from many devices).
Report cycle mode	Format for specifying the report cycle of the respective instance ▪ *Second*: Report cycle is specified in seconds ▪ *Minute*: Report cycle is specified in minutes ▪ *Hour*: Report cycle is specified in hours ▪ *Daily*: daily report at the specified time ▪ *Weekly*: weekly report on the specified weekday and at the specified time ▪ *Monthly*: monthly report on the specified day of the month and at the specified time ▪ *Quarterly*: quarterly report on the specified day and month of the quarter and at the specified time (month 1..3 per quarter) ▪ *Yearly*: yearly report on the specified day and month and at the specified time ▪ *On Readout*: Report will be sent directly after readout. The report interval is identical to the readout interval.
Report cycle	Report cycle of the respective instance (unit according to *Report cycle mode* in seconds, minutes or hours; only for *Report cycle mode* in *Second*, *Minute*, *Hour*). Not active if Report cycle mode is *On Readout*.
Report cycle date (local)	First report day of the respective instance in case of daily to yearly specification of the report cycle, depending on the interval format the entered month is used, the year is not relevant. Not active if Report cycle mode is *On Readout*.
Report cycle time (local)	Report time of the respective instance for daily to annual specification of the report cycle. Not active if Report cycle mode is *On Readout*.
Filter readouts	Selection if all values, or only the newest, or only the oldest value from a particular time span should to be transmitted in a cyclic report. This is beneficial for frequent readout if a report is requested at short intervals or if the values should also be available for Modbus. The following modes are available: ▪ *All readouts*: all values ▪ *Only newest readout*: only the newest value ▪ *Only oldest readout*: only the oldest value
Report address	Host address of the remote station or mail server (outgoing mail server)
Report port	Network port of the remote station to connect to

Continued on next page

Table 15 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Report directory	Path on the remote station
HTTP authorization	Authentication method for HTTP server: no authentication, basic authentication with password, authentication header set from content of the password field (e. g. for token-based authentication)
Report username	User name for server access
Report password	Password for server access
Report source address	Address of the sender (email)
Report destination address	Destination address(es) (email). Several destination addresses can be given, separated by comma, semicolon or space. Only one email is sent. The destination addresses are disclosed to all recipients.
MQTT QoS	Quality of Service for MQTT transmission, value: 0 or 1
MQTT client ID	String with maximum length 128, alphanumeric or the following characters: - . % _ * ? ! ( ) , : = @ $ '. If the string is left void, the Device Name from the ***General*** tab will be used.
Report user parameter 1	User-specific parameter 1 (parameter for user-specific Report scripts)
Report user parameter 2	User-specific parameter 2 (parameter for user-specific Report scripts)
Report user parameter 3	User-specific parameter 3 (parameter for user-specific Report scripts)
Insecure	Allow insecure encrypted communication by disabling certificate and hostname verification
Debug transfer	Additional logging for transmitting reports in order to investigate more thoroughly problems in the communication with the server.
Parameters for Modbus-Server*	
Modbus mode	Sets the operating mode to Modbus TCP, Modbus UDP or deactivates the service. In operating mode *Modbus TCP*, up to 5 parallel connections from different Modbus TCP masters are accepted.
Modbus port	Network port on which the service is waiting for incoming connections from a remote station (the Modbus TCP client)
Modbus test	Dummy mode for representing the test process data via Modbus
Modbus swap	Changes the word order from MSW first (default) to LSW first (option checked)
Modbus float only	Reduces the Modbus register layout from 10 registers per value to 2 registers per value by only representing the serial number of the meter and the floating point value of the corresponding meter value
Modbus multi slave	Activates the multi-slave feature, where the data of a meter can be accessed as individual virtual Modbus slave using a unique Modbus address
Modbus exception on invalid	Activation returns the Modbus exception 0x0B if the value is not mapped or no currently read value is available (details see Section 12.2).
Modbus slave address	Modbus slave address for Modbus RTU and Modbus TCP if *Modbus multi slave* is deactivated. If 0, the device responds to any slave address.
Parameters for BACnet server*	
BACnet Data Link	Selection of the desired Data Link for BACnet. Possible values: Disabled, BACnet/IP (UDP), BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS)
BACnet IP address	IP address of the second virtual network interface for BACnet (only BACnet/IP (UDP) and BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
BACnet netmask	Subnet mask of the second virtual network interface for BACnet (only BACnet/IP (UDP) and BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
BACnet port	UDP port number of the BACnet service (default port: 47808) (only BACnet/IP (UDP))
BACnet BBMD IP address	IP address of a BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) for routing across local network boundaries (only BACnet/IP (UDP))
Hub URI	URI of the BACnet/SC Hub (only BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
Non-strict certificate handling	Permit expired or self-signed certificates for the secured connection (only BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
Debug output	Activation of the debug output for BACnet and TLS keylogging for BACnet/SC
Certificate Signing Request	Clicking the button „Generate CSR“ (only BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS)) opens a window in which the following entries for the Certificate Signing Request can be specified: ▪ CN: Common Name ▪ C: Country code ▪ ST: State ▪ L: Locality ▪ O: Organization This procedure is recommended. However, the creation of a key lasts about four minutes. Alternatively, one can opt for *Import certificates*. Three options are available when selecting a CSR: ▪ Create CSR: the key on the device */var/conf/app/clikey-bacnet.pem* will be used. ▪ Create new key & CSR: a new key will be created and stored under */var/conf/ext/Tmp/*. ▪ Cancel: cancel The new key is activated in *Import certificates* only when „Apply“ is clicked.

Continued on next page

Table 15 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Certificate import	Clicking the button „Import certificates“ (only BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS)) opens a window in which the following options for the import of a certificate are available: ▪ Import hub root certificate: the Root Certificate */var/conf/app/cacert-bacnet.pem* will be imported. ▪ Import client certificate: the certificate for the client */var/conf/app/clicert-bacnet.pem* will be imported. ▪ Import client key: the private key for the client */var/conf/app/clikey-bacnet.pem* will be imported. The new certificate is activated only when „Apply“ is clicked. The process is cancelled with „Close“.
BACnet device ID	ID number of the BACnet device (only BACnet/IP (UDP) and BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
BACnet device name	Device name of the BACnet device (only BACnet/IP (UDP) and BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
BACnet location	Location of the BACnet device (only BACnet/IP (UDP) and BACnet/SC (TCP, TLS))
BACnet device description	Description property of the device object
BACnet UTC time sync	Enable polling of time synchronization data provided by UTCTimeSynchronization service calls. Possible conflict with SNTP in the ***General*** tab.

*if device is equipped with this interface/function

Table 15: Fields in the Server tab

Depending on the operating mode of the server interface, individual parameters required for the configuration are enabled.

- When using PKI-based connections (TLS, MQTTS, SMTPS, FTPS), the server certificate or the Root CA certificate for the server must be saved on the device. This is achieved by **Config Import** of the certificates in PEM format in the tab ***Service***.

The **Save** button is used to save the configuration. The **Reload** command loads the last saved parameters and resets current changes. The **Report** button allows immediate transmission of the data previously read out.

- Setting the parameters via the button **Save** causes a reinitialization of the device.
- Mind a correct system time before activating the report if Report cycle mode is not *On Readout*. If the system time is synchronized later, e. g. via a SNTP service, gaps may occur in the log. These gaps may cause empty files to be transmitted to the server.

4.9 Tab Security

The ***Security*** tab allows the parametrization of the network services by the device.

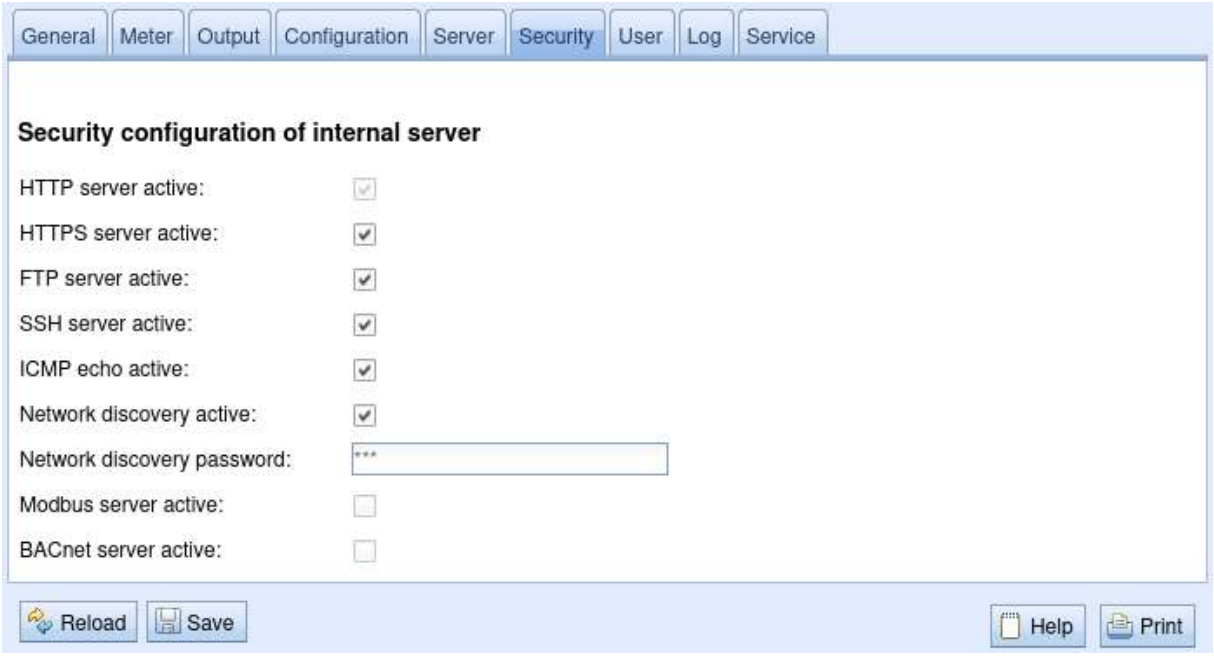


Figure 28: Tab Security

The following parameters are available:

Column name	Description
HTTP server active	Activation of the internal HTTP server of the device. Deactivated in factory setting.
HTTPS server active	Activation of the internal HTTPS server of the device, default setting. Deactivation is possible only by selecting HTTP.
FTP server active	Activates the internal HTTP server of the device. If deactivated, there is no FTP access to the device.
SSH server active	Activates the internal SSH server of the device (administrative access).
ICMP echo active	Activates the internal ICMP/Ping echo service
Network discovery active	Activates the internal discovery server of the device. If deactivated, the device is no longer displayed in the Netdiscover tool (see Chapter 3)
Network discovery password	Password for setting the network parameters via the Netdiscover tool
Modbus server active	Modbus server active, read-only, depending on the ***Server*** tab
BACnet server active	BACnet server active, read-only, depending on the ***Server*** tab

Table 16: Fields in the Security tab

The **Save** button is used to save the configuration. The **Reload** command loads the last saved parameters and resets current changes.

The device is automatically reinitialized by accepting the parameters via the **Save** button. An existing WAN connection is terminated and re-established.

4.10 Tab User

The ***User*** tab allows the parametrization of different users and their permissions for the website.

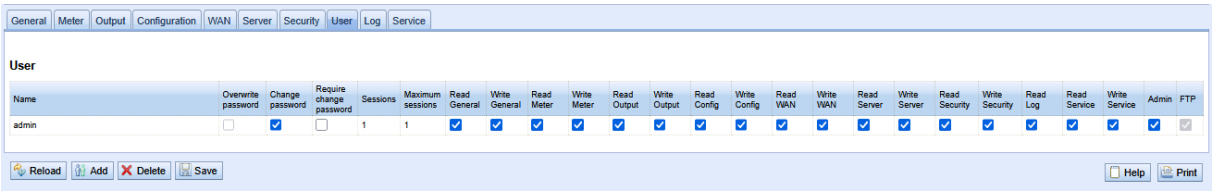


Figure 29: Tab User

The following user is preconfigured upon delivery:

User name	Password	Comments
admin	admin	Administrative user with full access to all services of the device (HTTP, FTP, SSH, IP configuration).

Table 17: User account upon delivery

The administrator can create other users. When creating other users, the password directive applies as it did for the administrator (see Section 4.1). Individual passwords are to be defined for all user accounts. Any leak of credentials is to be avoided. Respect the principle of least privileges.

On the website, the existing configuration is shown in a table and can be modified:

Column name	Description
Name	User name
Overwrite password	It is set if a (new) password has been set for the user in the editing dialogue.
Change Password	Setting whether the user is allowed to change his password
Require change Password	Setting whether the user has to change his password at the next login
Sessions	Number of currently active sessions of this user
Maximum sessions	Setting how often the user may be logged in at the same time in parallel (-1=unlimited)
Read General	Read permission to the General tab
Write General	Write permission to the General tab
Read Meter	Read permission to the Meter tab
Write Meter	Write permission to the Meter tab
Read Output	Read permission to the Output tab
Write Output	Write permission to the Output tab
Read Config	Read permission to the Configuration tab
Write Config	Write permission to the Configuration tab
Read WAN	Read permission to the WAN tab
Write WAN	Write permission to the WAN tab

Continued on next page

Table 18 – *Continued from previous page*

Column name	Description
Read Server	Read permission to the Server tab
Write Server	Write permission to the Server tab
Read Security	Read permission to the Security tab
Write Security	Write permission to the Security tab
Read Log	Read permission to the Log tab
Read Service	Read permission to the Service tab
Write Service	Write permission to the Service tab
Admin	Read and write permission to the User tab, and rights for **Config export** and **Config import**.
FTP	Permission of the user to log in via FTP (maximum 2 users)

Table 18: Fields in the User tab

The user configuration can be changed with the buttons at the bottom or via the context menu. Except from the *admin* user, other users can be created, deleted or changed.

The users in the list can be selected by a simple mouse click. A range can be selected with the ⟨**SHIFT**⟩ key held down, or multiple users can be selected (individually) with the ⟨**CTRL**⟩ key held down.

The **Reload** command loads the last saved parameters and resets current changes.

When write permission to a tab is granted, read permission is also granted automatically.

- The *admin* user cannot be changed or deleted in the user configuration. The administrator password can only be changed by using the **Change password** button when the *admin* user is logged in.
- If the administrator password is lost, the device can only be reset to factory defaults by solvimus GmbH as file access on the device is limited for safety reasons. When resetting, all configuration data and meter data are lost.
- Only the *admin* user has full access to the file system of the device via encrypted FTP (SFTP or FPTS). The second FTP user can access only the path */ext/Log*, even without encryption.

New users can be added via the **Add** button or via the context menu item with the same name. The following dialogue will open:

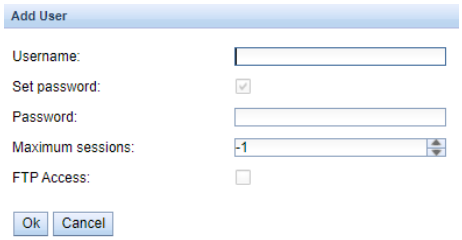


Figure 30: Input dialogue for adding new users

In addition to the user name and password, you can specify how often a user may log in at the same time (-1=unlimited). Besides the user *admin*, another user named *ftp* can have FTP access to the device. The unencrypted FTP access only allows access to the log data on the device (directory: */ext/Log*). This permission can only be enabled at the time the user is created.

- The separate FTP user *ftp* allows a remote client to download the stored log data (manually or automatically), whithout having access to other services or data on the device.

For reconfiguring an already existing user, the editing dialogue can be opened by double clicking its entry or via the context menu item ***Edit***. This dialogue has the same structure as the dialogue for adding a user. For resetting the password of an existing user, the **Set Password** checkbox has to be set. If the **Set Password** checkbox is not set, the user password is not changed or reset during this configuration process. A user password cannot be read.

The configuration can be finished with the **Ok** button or cancelled with the **Cancel** button.

The permissions of a user are directly set in the user list. If a user has write permission to a tab, the user automatically gets the permission to see the tab (read access).

Using the button **Delete** or the context menu item with the same name, all selected users (with the exception of the *admin* user) can be deleted.

The **Save** button is used to save the user configuration.

4.11 Tab Log

The ***Log*** tab allows accessing log information and status outputs. That facilitates the analysis of the behaviour and troubleshooting.

- The extent of the log entries depends largely on the settings in the **Log mode** field in the ***General*** tab (see Section 4.3).
- For viewing the raw data logs of the meter interfaces, the **Raw data log** field in the ***Configuration*** tab must be activated (see Section 4.6).



Figure 31: Tab Log

The following parameters are available:

Column name	Description
Log source	Selects the source of the log entries. ▪ *System log*: Show the log entries of the system (Linux) and the application ▪ *Application*: Show the log entries of the application ▪ *M-Bus*: Show the raw data of the M-Bus interface (if **Raw data log** is active in the ***Configuration*** tab) ▪ *M-Bus-SLV*: Show the raw data of the M-Bus slave interface (if **Raw data log** is active in the ***Configuration*** tab) ▪ *wM-Bus*: Show the raw data of the wM-Bus interface (if **Raw data log** is active in the ***Configuration*** tab) ▪ *DLDE*: Show the raw data of the DLDE interface (if **Raw data log** is active in the ***Configuration*** tab) ▪ *Modbus Master RTU*: Show the raw data of the Modbus Master RTU interface (if **Raw data log** is active in the ***Configuration*** tab) ▪ *Modbus Slave RTU*: Show the raw data of the Modbus Slave RTU interface (if **Raw data log** is active in the ***Configuration*** tab)
Filter active	Enables filtering by time range and string expression
Start date (local)	Start date of the time range for the log entries
End date (local)	End date of the time range for the log entries
Filter	String expression used for filtering the log (search for keyword or regular expression in the **Message** column)

Table 19: Fields in the Log tab

The **Reload** button updates the log entries according to **Log source** and the filter settings (including the time range).

- Using the keyword *serial=* allows filtering for one meter's secondary ID in the raw data log, e. g. *serial=12345678*. Only telegrams from this meter are shown then.
- Depending of the extent of the log entries, it may take some time to generate the table.
- The filter settings are kept when changing between tabs. So, coming back to this tab, the old filter is still active. This will ease the troubleshooting but may cause increased load times for extensive logs.
- If no log entries are shown, please check the filter settings. If necessary, extend the specified time range, reset the filter or deactivate it.
- The number of log entries shown is limited to 500. Use the filter or the time range to reduce the entries.

The **Export** button generates a CSV file containing all log entries matching the filter and time range for downloading it. This download may take some time depending on the size of the log.

4.12 Tab Service

The tab ***Service*** lists the available versions and licences, and provides the functionality for an update of the firmware as well as for the export and the import of the configuration.

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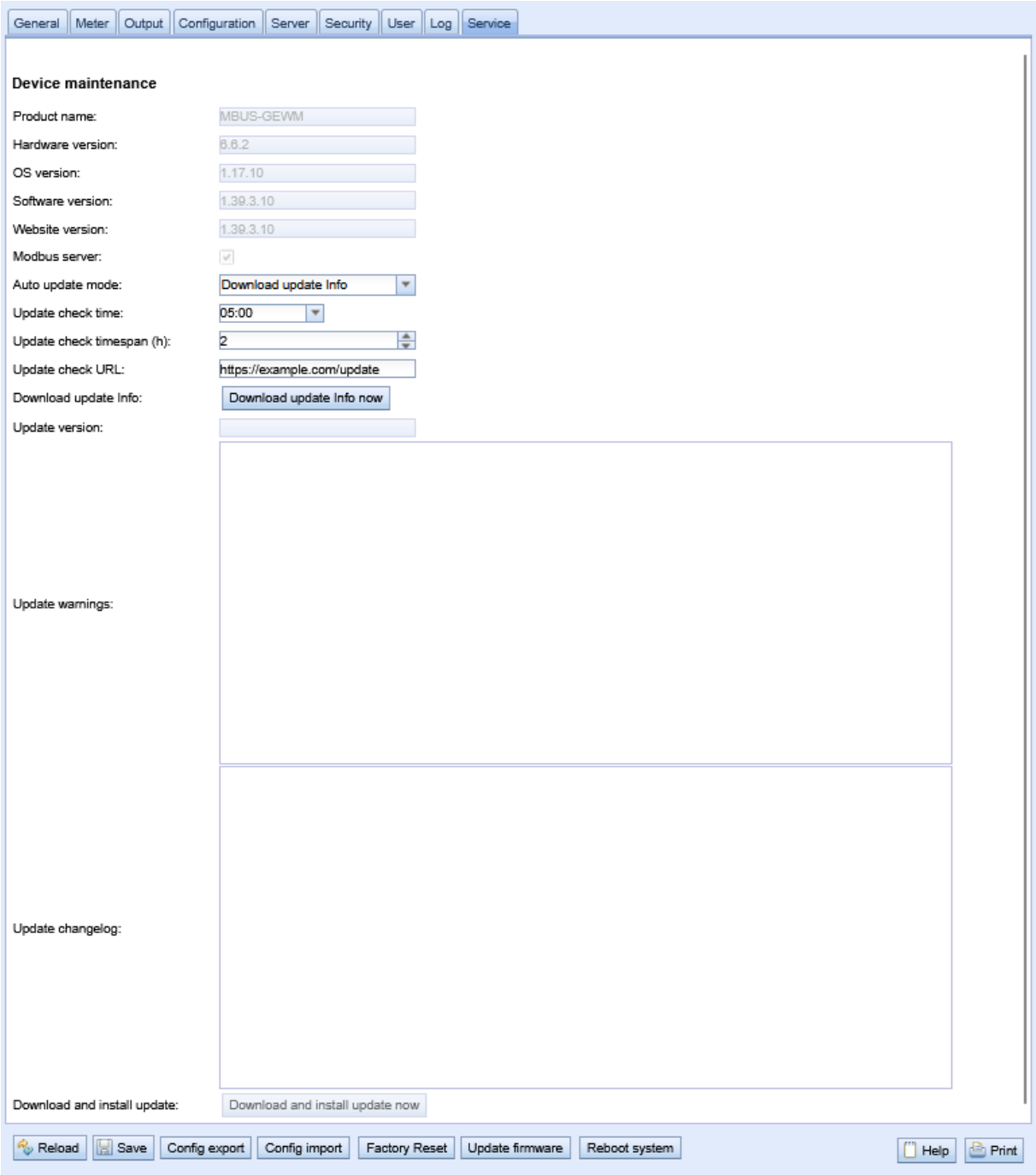


Figure 32: Tab Service

4.12.1 Device maintenance

The following parameters are available:

Column name	Description
Product name	Product name
Hardware version	Version of the hardware
OS version	Version of the operating system
Software version	Version of the software
Website version	Version of the website
M-Bus load profile	If available and ticked: licence for load profile active
Modbus server	If available and ticked: licence for Modbus server active
BACnet server	If available and ticked: licence for BACnet server active
M-Bus slave	If available and ticked: licence for M-Bus slave active

Table 20: Fields in the Service tab

The values are updated using the **Reload** button.

4.12.2 Export and import of the configuration

Users with *Admin* rights can click the buttons **Config export** and **Config import** to download the configuration from the device or upload the configuration to the device. These buttons are greyed out to all other users.

When exporting the configuration, a selection dialogue permits choosing which data is downloaded from the device:

- Certificates
- Device configuration
- Network configuration
- Device name
- Meter configuration

The network configuration and the device name are part of the device configuration. If the device configuration is to be transferred to another device, it is recommended not to export the network configuration and the device name. Usually these should not be transferred to other devices.

The checksums of the passwords will be exported if the export includes the device configuration.

The OTP secrets will be exported if the export includes the device configuration.

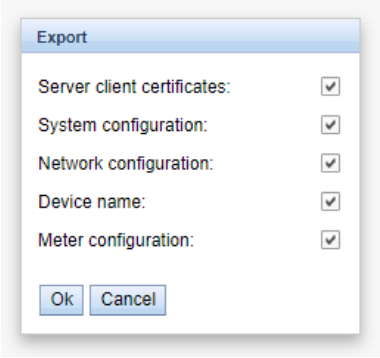


Figure 33: Options for exporting the configuration

The configuration is downloaded as a **.tar.gz* file. This compressed archive is an excerpt from the file system of the device. It can be stored as a backup or modified for uploading it later to the same or another device. It is useful for transferring a valid configuration to a replacement device or for commissioning many similar devices (see Section 3.7).

The file extension *.tar.gz* is frequently misrepresented on Windows computers as *.tar*, the extension *.gz* being cut off or masked.

Mind that the device configuration file contains passwords. These can be modified to preserve data security (see Section 4.10).

A prior *Factory Reset* (see Section 4.12.3) facilitates a clean import of a configuration. When importing the configuration, a file selection dialogue comes up for selecting the corresponding **.tar.gz* file.

4.12.3 Factory Reset

The button *Factory Reset* provides two methods for a reset:

- **Delete Data and Logs**: This will delete all stored readouts, logs and local reports. All settings will be preserved.
- **Complete Factory Reset**: Delete settings, data and logs. The device will be completely reset to firmware defaults. All data, logs and settings will be lost. The device will reset to the default network configuration, loose WAN connection, deactivate non-default services and reset to the default user and password. This will include customer-specific factory configurations. The firmware version of the device will not be reset.

Once a method is selected, a description of the process of the *Factory Reset* will be displayed. Only then the process is started with **Confirm** or cancelled with **Cancel**.

Only the user *admin* may execute a *Factory Reset*. The button *Factory Reset* is greyed out to all other users.

4.12.4 Update of the firmware

The solvimus GmbH provides updates as **.enc* files on a regular basis.

- ✔ Check after installation of the update if a new user manual is available. If so, draw all users' attention to it. This is the only way for all users to benefit from the update.

On devices with a NB-IoT modem, an upload of the update to the device by the user from the PC is recommended, as the download onto the device may last days and will presumably fail because of a timeout.

4.12.4.1 Manual update of the firmware

Using the **Update firmware** button opens a file selection dialogue. An update file can be selected here. The file can then be uploaded to the device. After successfully uploading them, the update process is started automatically and the device is then restarted.

4.12.4.2 Semiautomatic update of the firmware

If an update is available, a pop-up window is displayed to users with *Admin* rights, drawing attention to the update. The settings for the update are given in the follwing table.

Column name	Description
Auto update mode	Mode for the update function: *Download Update Info* or *Off* (deactivated).
Update check time	Time at which the update information is downloaded (in seconds since begin of the day, UTC).
Update Check Timespan	Time span in seconds after *Update check time* in which the download of the update information is randomly distributed.
Update check URL	URL of the update server including path to the main directory of the update information and protocol.
Download Update Info	Download of the update information.
Update version	Newest version available for the device.
Update warnings	Warnings to the update. This should be read carefully prior to installing the update.
Update Changelog	Differences in the firmware versions
Download and install update	Initiates the download and the installation.

Table 21: Fields for the semiautomatic update of the firmware

A reboot follows. All users with *Read Service* rights can see the information related to the update, the new version, the warnings and the changelog of the update.

4.12.4.3 Update of the firmware via Netdiscover

An update of the firmware via Netdiscover is described in Section 3.7.

4.12.5 Reboot system

The device can be restarted using the **Reboot system** button. All internal processes are shut down and re-initialized after the restart. Meter data pending to be sent via the WAN interface is transferred after a restart. Use this button if you intend to manually modify the configuration via FTP(S) or after a manual update.

4.13 Print page

The **Print** button (see Figure 20, bottom right) can be used for getting an entire overview of the configuration or for exporting it via the clipboard. The website generates an additional browser window containing all available configured parameters and meters according to the access rights. The print page is automatically closed after a user has logged out from the website (at the top right of the web-based front end, if not already closed).

- ✔ The meter list displayed is also suitable for inserting it into a spreadsheet.



MUC.easy^{plus}

Configuration

General configuration	
Device name:	MUC.easy plus 4G
Serial number:	6891d0803d4d
DHCP:	on
IP address:	192.168.3.21
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0
Gateway IP address:	192.168.3.254
DNS IP address (primary):	192.168.1.161
DNS IP address (secondary):	192.168.1.162
VPN:	0
Free space log (kB):	2237116
Free space Flash (kB):	114670
System date (local):	Thu Nov 02 2023 10:50:00 GMT+0100 (Mitteleuropäische Normalzeit)
SNTP server:	pool.ntp.org
Log mode:	All
Configuration of meter interfaces	
Readout cycle mode:	Quarterly
Readout cycle:	900
Readout cycle date (local):	Wed Nov 01 2023 00:00:00 GMT+0100 (Mitteleuropäische Normalzeit)
Description mode:	Standard
Maximum device count:	500
Maximum value count:	0
Store meter values:	Automatic
Raw log active:	on
M-Bus mode:	Master
M-Bus addressing:	Secondary scan
Primary start address:	0
Primary final address:	250
Secondary address mask:	FFFFFFFF
M-Bus baud rate:	2400
M-Bus timeout (ms):	500
M-Bus idle timeout (ms):	100
M-Bus full timeout (ms):	10000
M-Bus request mode:	Standard
M-Bus reset mode:	Standard
M-Bus max. multipage:	3
M-Bus transparent port:	5000

Figure 34: Print page of the device (excerpt)

4.14 Troubleshooting the front end

Using a standard web browser for accessing the web server running on the device is an easy and intuitive way to manage the device. Nevertheless, impairments or unwanted behaviour may occur.

- One potential error source is the browser cache, especially if several devices are operated with the same IP address or after an update has been applied. To eliminate this error source, first terminate the web session by using the **Logout** button and then completely reload the website. Depending on the browser, this is initiated using a key combination (see Section 14.1).

4.14.1 Website or front end cannot be accessed

The website cannot be loaded or the error message „webservice not available“ appears.

Inspect the IP settings of the device and of your computer. The IP addresses should be in the same subnet or a route must be set up. If possible, change the IP addresses accordingly. Please ask your administrator. Alternatively, you can also use DHCP to assign a valid IP address (see Tool Netdiscover in Chapter 3). Below there are two examples of a valid configuration:

- Device: 192.168.1.101 (default IP), subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 → PC: 192.168.1.xxx (xxx = 0-254, except 101 and other already used IP addresses), recommended for direct connection 1:1 device and PC
- PC: 192.168.178.21, subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 → device: 192.168.178.xxx (xxx = 0-254, except 1, 21, 254 and other already used IP addresses), typical for connection to a router in the home network

Please check whether the device is listed in the Netdiscover tool (see Chapter 3). Please check the connectivity in general via a ping test integrated in the Netdiscover tool.

Please check whether a firewall is blocking the data transmission or whether the routing is configured accordingly. Please ask your administrator in this case.

Check if you have chosen the correct scheme (e. g. "https://") in the URL. In the case of an HTTPS connection, the browser may block the access under certain circumstances. Please confirm the provided certificate in the browser or "trust" the website and its certificate if you are sure to access the correct device.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4.14.2 Login to website is refused

Please check the user settings and permissions for the website as well as the user credentials.

There may be another user already logged in while the number of active sessions is limited. Then the login is denied. Please check the user credentials and the number of active sessions in the ***User*** tab.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4.14.3 All input fields or buttons are greyed out

Buttons greyed out are indicating that write permission is not granted. Please note that only one logged in user gets write access.

Please check whether another session is already active. This can also occur if a browser window is just closed without logging out first. The session is then still active for a short time. Please log out again and wait about one minute. Please check the user's permissions and the number of active sessions in the ***User*** tab.

Please check whether the user has write permissions.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4.14.4 Not all tabs are visible

Please check the user's read permissions. Only those tabs are available with granted read permission to the user. Please check the user's permissions in the ***User*** tab.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4.14.5 Export of the meter readings of one/several meters is empty

Meter readings are only stored when a report is active in order to optimize the memory. Please check whether a report is active in the ***Server*** tab.

Please check the time range for the export. The chosen time of the report has to start before a valid readout. For example, for exporting the readout from 29/09/2020 01:15 pm, the time for export should be set to 29/09/2020 01:10 pm. The report then contains all readouts starting from 01:10 pm until the end of the **Report cycle** configured for instance 1 in the ***Server*** tab or 15 minutes.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4.14.6 The Log is empty

Please check the filter settings. If no filter is active, entries should always be available for the **Log source** *System log*. If not, this indicates a misconfiguration on system level. This can be resolved by calling the command *solcmd config-partitions* in the SSH console (see Section 11.1.2).

Please check whether the raw data log for the interfaces is active (see ***Configuration*** tab). Only then the raw data for the **Log source**, e. g. *M-Bus*, will be generated.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

4.14.7 The browser warns of an insecure connection

As both the IP as well as the DNS name of the device are variable, the device can only be equipped with self-signed certificates in the factory. A secure authentication of the device is not feasible with these. Many browsers thus warn of such a connection.

Depending on your security concerns, you can either define an exception in your browser for the web-based front end of the device or replace the factory certificates by your own secure certificates (see Section 4.2).

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5 Reading meters via M-Bus

5.1 General information

A widely used interface for the automated meter reading is the wired M-Bus (Meter-Bus). This was originally specified in EN 1434-3. It was then moved to a separate standard EN 13757:

- EN 13757-2 Communication systems for meters - Part 2: Wired M-Bus communication
- EN 13757-3 Communication systems for meters - Part 3: Application protocols
- EN 13757-7 Communication systems for meters - Part 7: Transport and security services

Originally developed for heat meters, the M-Bus is now available for all types of consumption meters as well as sensors and actuators. Thus, it is very important for reading out consumption data.

Fundamental features and advantages of the M-Bus are:

- The M-Bus is a digital interface for the electronic meter reading.
- All consumption meters in a building/property can be operated and read via a single cable.
- All consumption meters are individually addressable.
- The readout is protected against transmission errors and is very robust.
- The data is machine-readable and therefore easy to process.
- The data is self-describing.
- High readout rates are possible.
- The M-Bus is manufacturer-independent, there is a wide range of devices.

5.2 Signalling on the M-Bus

The M-Bus is a single master multiple slave bus. Therefore, a single bus master controls the bus and the data traffic on the bus. Several slaves, i.e. meters, can be connected to the bus.

A second physical master is not allowed on the M-Bus.

On a physical level, the M-Bus uses voltage and current modulation to transmit data. The master transmits telegrams by modulating the bus voltage, the slave transmits telegrams by modulating the current through the bus. This is shown schematically in the following figure (values of current and voltage may deviate):

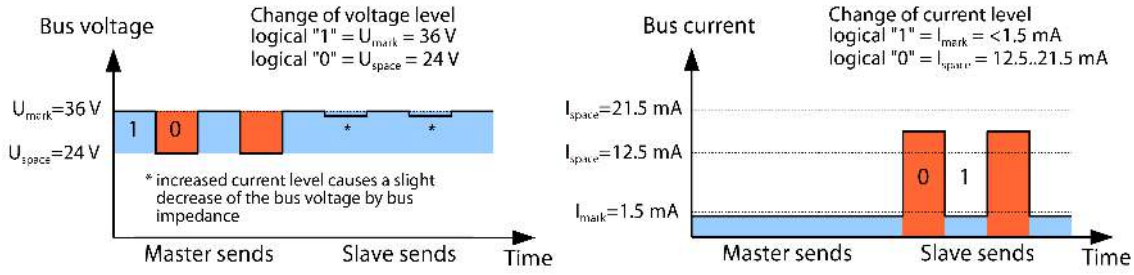


Figure 35: Signalling on the M-Bus

The M-Bus follows the principle of request-response, i. e. the master initiates the communication by a request/command which is then answered/confirmed by the slave. Spontaneous data transmission on the part of the slaves is not allowed.

Certain terms are used in the M-Bus standard. The basics of communication are taken from IEC 60870-5-101. Key terms are explained in the table below:

Term	Description
ACK	ACKnowledge, confirmation of a command, transmitted over the M-Bus as a single character telegram with content 0xE5.
Application reset	Reset of the application layer, command to reset the meter to the default state and to reset the meter for consecutive telegrams (multipaging).
Broadcast	Broadcast, command or request is sent to all slaves, special addresses 0xFE and 0xFF are used.
C field	Command field, code that indicates the direction in which a telegram is exchanged and the meaning of the telegram.
Checksum	Check number for checking transmission errors, the checksum the M-Bus uses, results from the addition of the transmitted data (without telegram header, up to checksum).
Single character	One of the three telegram formats the M-Bus uses with a length of exactly 1 byte, telegram header and end, consisting of checksum and 0x16, are not present, used on the M-Bus for ACK
FCB	Frame Count Bit, bit in the C field, which is alternately set to 1 or 0 in consecutive telegrams, consecutive telegrams can be retrieved when the bit changes in the request.
I_{mark}	Transmit current of the slave at logical 1, usually 1 UL.
I_{space}	Transmit current of the slave at logical 0, usually 12.5-21.5 mA.
Short frame	One of the three telegram formats the M-Bus uses with a length of exactly 5 bytes, is only sent from the master to the slave (e. g. commands and instructions), the telegram header is 0x10 and the telegram ends with checksum and 0x16.
Long frame	One of the three telegram formats the M-Bus uses with a variable length, the telegram header consists of 0x68 LL LL 0x68 (LL is the length of the telegram in each case), the telegram ends with checksum and 0x16.
Multipaging	M-Bus method of distributing large amounts of data into several logically consecutive telegrams, use of the FCB for sequence control.
Primary address	M-Bus Link layer Address, this is used to address the requests/commands, address range 0-250, special addresses 253 (0xFD), 254 (0xFE) and 255 (0xFF).
REQ_UD2	REQuest User Data type 2, request for consumption data, transmitted over the M-Bus by the master as a short frame telegram.
RSP_UD	ReSPond User Data, response of the meter to a request for data, transmitted over the M-Bus by the slave as a long frame telegram.
Secondary address	Worldwide unique identification number of the meter, consisting of manufacturer code, 8-digit serial number, medium ID and version number.
Slave select	Procedure for extending the address space to the secondary address of the meter, use of the SND_UD for selecting the meter via the application layer, then selected meter can be addressed via special address 0xFD.
Unit load	Defined idle current that a meter may draw from the M-Bus, according to the standard 1 UL=1.5 mA.
SND_NKE	Send Link Reset, initialization command to the slave (reset FCB bit and selection), transmitted by the master as a short frame telegram on the M-Bus.
SND_UD	SeND User data, sending data or commands to the meter, transmitted by the master as a long frame telegram on the M-Bus.
U_{mark}	Mark voltage, upper voltage of the M-Bus signals at the master, representation of the logical 1, idle state, usually 24-42 V.
U_{space}	Space voltage, lower voltage of the M-Bus signals at the master, representation of the logical 0, usually 12-30 V.
UL	Unit of unit load (see above)

Table 22: M-Bus specific terms

5.3 Configuration of the interface on the web-based front end

5.3.1 M-Bus mode

The parameter **M-Bus mode** in the ***Configuration*** tab activates the M-Bus interface and defines the fundamental functionality. The following modes are available:

- *Disabled*
- *Master*
- *Transparent/TCP*
- *Transparent/UDP*
- *Master & Transparent/TCP*

The *Transparent* modes allow the access to the physics of the M-Bus interface via a TCP or UDP port. The data stream is forwarded from the M-Bus interface to an IP interface (network (LAN) or cellular radio (WAN)).

The device then works in a way similar to an Ethernet-M-Bus converter or even to a cellular router with an M-Bus interface. The network port to be used is defined in the parameter **M-Bus transparent port**.

- The transparent mode allows direct communication with meters via the M-Bus interface. This requires appropriate M-Bus software on the control system (host system). The device provides the physical connection. This allows to transfer any kind of data with the meter and to use manufacturer specific protocols.

The mode *Master & Transparent/TCP* allows a combination of the transparent transmission and the Master capability of the device. In the absence of a client to a transparent TCP port, the M-Bus master uses the interface and reads out the meters according to the configuration in the mode *Master*. Once a client connects to the TCP port, it gets exclusive access to the interface as in the mode *Transparent/TCP*. A readout of meters or a scan of the M-Bus by the device is not possible as long as a client is connected. A readout fails if configured in this time. Once the client disrupts the connection, the interface is once again run by the M-Bus master, and meters are read out. An inactive connection to the transparent port is closed after 60 seconds in order to rule out a jamming of the M-Bus by open connections. In this mode, a client should assure that the connection is unblocked after usage. As an initiated readout of a meter is first completed upon connection by a client, a larger timeout is recommended for the first communication by the client when establishing the connection ($\geq$5 seconds).

5.3.2 Addressing, scanning and scan range

The M-Bus differentiates between primary addressing and secondary addressing. The M-Bus interface allows also mixed addressing. Meters can be searched first using primary addressing, and a subsequent scan can detect meters using secondary addressing.

The primary address is used for access control on link layer level. It is the basis of communication between master and slaves on the M-Bus and is used for communication in every telegram except the single character frame. The secondary address is an extension of the addressing and additionally controls the access on application layer level.

The valid address range for the primary addresses is 0-250, whereby the address *0* is a special case. According to the standard, only unconfigured meters (ex works) are allowed to have it. The address *253* is a special address used for the secondary addressing, the addresses *254* and *255* are used for the broadcast with and without response. The addresses *251* and *252* are reserved.

The secondary address consists of 4 parts. These are the *secondary ID* (an 8-digit decimal number), the *manufacturer ID* (value of 0-65535), the *medium ID* (value of 0-255), and the *version number* (value of 0-255). Thus, the address space includes theoretically 115.19*10^{15} unique values.

- The *manufacturer ID* can be converted to a manufacturer code maintained by the *DLMS User Association*. An overview can be found here: https://www.dlms.com/flag-id-directory/

In case of primary addressing, this slave responds whose primary address matches the address in the request. This allows a simple and quick communication.

- If the primary address is not unique, primary addressing will cause collisions and communication may be disturbed. Several slaves are then responding at the same time.

Secondary addressing, on the other hand, uses a so-called selection (slave select) on the basis of the secondary address. This selection allows addressing of a meter with a matching secondary via the primary address *253*. The non-matching meters are deselected in the same step. Therefore, the process is more complex since a selection with confirmation is required additonally. Communication takes a longer time. However, the address space is much larger. Collisions do not occur, and more than 250 meters can be addressed on one bus system. In addition, commissioning is faster because not every meter has to be configured to a unique primary address.

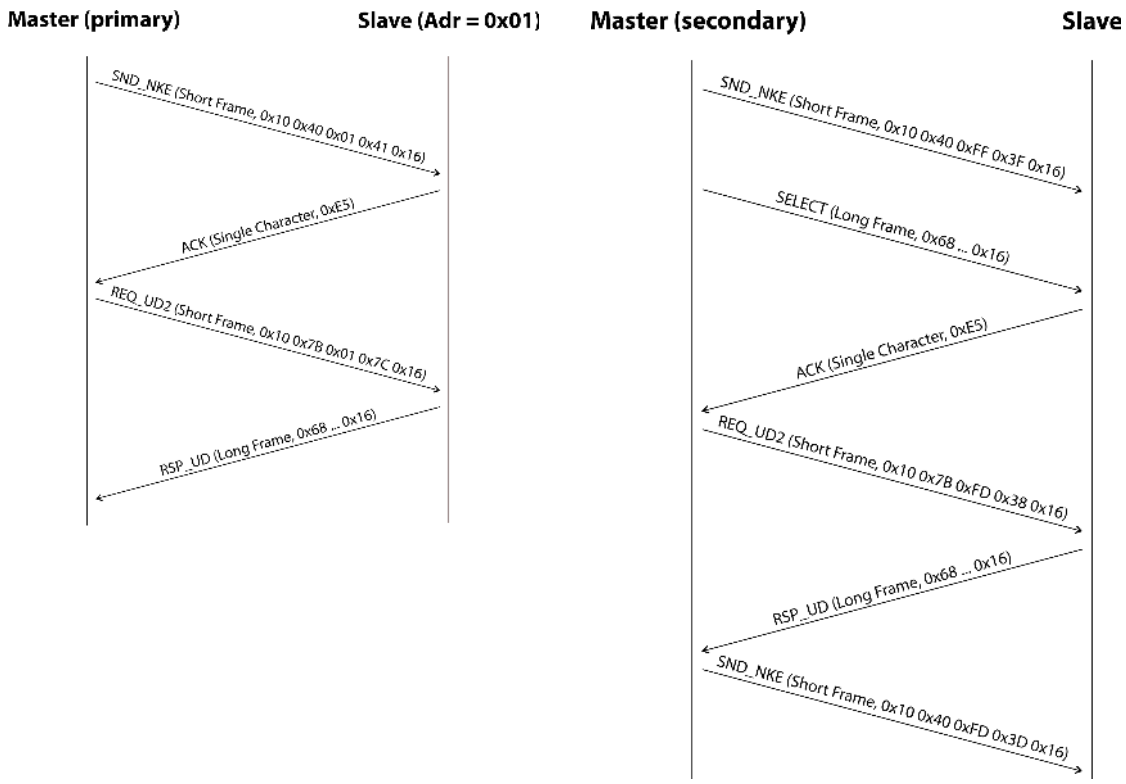


Figure 36: Example of primary and secondary addressing in comparison

Secondary addressing is supporting wildcards. For example, this allows using the 8-digit *secondary ID* for selection only. The other parts are masked with the placeholder 0xFF (255) or 0xFFFF (65535). Individual digits of the *secondary ID* can be masked with 0xF (16) as well.

- The M-Bus uses the BCD notation for the *secondary ID*. The 8-digit decimal number is encoded by an 8-digit hexadecimal number. Per each digit the characters A-F can be mapped to special features, but only the *F* is used as a placeholder at the respective digit.

The placeholders are the basis of the secondary scan. This divides the secondary address space piece by piece using the placeholders and checks whether there are meters in the respective part. If so, this part is further subdivided until there is at most only one meter per part or further subdivision is not possible. The common procedure here is to mask the *manufacturer ID*, *medium ID* and *version number* and to scan the 8-digit number range of the *secondary ID* only.

The range 00000000-99999999 is divided by sending the selection to *0FFFFFFF*, i. e. selecting all meters with a *0* at the first digit of the *secondary ID*. A request is then sent to the selected meters using the primary address *253*. If no response is received, no meter is in this range. So, the least significant, unmasked digit can then be incremented and the process continues with *1FFFFFFF*. If you get an undisturbed response, there is only one meter in this range. This meter is found here and could be registered. The process will then continue with the next step by incrementing the least significant, unmasked digit. If a disturbed response or collision is received, the process switches to the next, still masked digit and runs it from *0* to *9*. It is difficult to estimate what time a secondary scan will take in advance. There is a variability of the process depending on the meters and the distribution of the *secondary ID* in the address space.

Primary scan, in contrast, is very direct and determinate. Every primary address is requested and depending on a valid answer a meter is then registered or not. Thus, 250 requests are always necessary for a complete scan.

The parameter **Primary start address** and **Primary final address** in the ***Configuration*** tab limit the primary scan by specifying the start and end. The parameter **Secondary address mask** is used to mask the *secondary ID* for limiting the scan to a certain address range. For example, a mask *33FFFFFF* limits the scan to all meters having a *secondary ID* starting with *33*.

5.3.3 M-Bus baud rate

The parameter **M-Bus baud rate** in the ***Configuration*** tab is used to configure the bit presentation on the M-Bus interface. The baud rate essentially determines the speed of the data transmission.

- ✔ M-Bus usually uses 2400 bps. Other common baud rates are 300 bps and 9600 bps. Many meters detect the baud rate automatically.
- ✔ The other parameters for the bit presentation on the M-Bus interface are fixed to 8 data bits, even parity and 1 stop bit (8-E-1).

5.3.4 M-Bus timeouts

The M-Bus interface comes with three different timeouts: **M-Bus timeout**, **M-Bus idle timeout** as well as **M-Bus full timeout** (in transparent mode **M-Bus idle timeout** only). These can be parameterized in the ***Configuration*** tab.

The **M-Bus idle timeout** specifies how long the M-Bus interface must be „idle“, i. e. no data is sent/received, for detecting the end of a telegram (end of communication). It is mainly used for framing the packets of the M-Bus data stream, i. e. the assignment of incoming data to a logical unit (data packet).

The **M-Bus timeout** specifies how long the device is waiting for a response from the meter. If no data is received within this time after the request, the readout attempt is aborted.

The **M-Bus full timeout** specifies how long the device will accept incoming data. The reception is then aborted and the data is processed. This parameter also terminates reception if the **M-Bus idle timeout** is not reached because data is continuously received (without idle state, e. g. in case of faults).

5.3.5 M-Bus request mode

By default, the command REQ_UD2 is send from the master to the meter for reding it out. This is answered by the meter with the RSP_UD, which usually contains the meter data (consumption data).

In addition, the parameter **M-Bus request mode** in the ***Configuration*** tab can be used to explicitly define the requested data before the actual readout. Devices from solvimus GmbH can send a so-called global readout request to the meter before the actual request. A SND_UD is sent to the meter for this purpose. The user data then consists of only one or two characters. There are two implementations with the same functionality, depending on the manufacturer one or the other is supported:

- User data consisting of 2 Byte: DIF=0x7F, VIF=0x7E → **M-Bus request mode** *Extended 1*
- User data consisting of 1 Byte: DIF=0x7F → **M-Bus request mode** *Extended 2*

- ✔ This command is usually not necessary, because all meter values are transmitted by default using the normal request.
- ℹ Using this functionality may cause a change in the structure of the meter data.

5.3.6 M-Bus reset mode

The M-Bus there uses different variants and applications of a reset. A distinction is made between:

- Link layer reset → SND_NKE
- Application layer reset → Application reset using SND_UD

According to EN 13757, the link layer reset is only used for initializing the communication sequence on the link layer. Therefore, it resets the selection based on the secondary address, deselects the meter, and also resets the FCB mechanism (see Section 5.3.7).

The application layer reset, on the other hand, resets the application in the meter (or its communication application).

The parameter **M-Bus reset mode** in the ***Configuration*** tab can be used to select the variants and addressing of the resets. The resets are then sent at the beginning of a scan procedure and before each readout of a meter:

- *None*: Neither a link layer reset nor an application layer reset is sent.
- *Standard*: A link layer reset is sent to the broadcast address 0xFF and, in the case of primary addressing, also to the respective primary address.

- *Extended 1*: A link layer reset is explicitly sent to the selection address 0xFD before the link layer resets of the *Standard* mode.
- *Extended 2*: After the link layer reset to the selection address 0xFD, an application layer reset is sent to the broadcast address 0xFF. This is followed by the link layer resets of the *Standard* mode.

It may occur that particular models of meters are detected during the M-Bus scan, but not read out. This can be caused by a „normalization command“ sent on the M-Bus by the device. Some meters require time to process it and do not respond thereafter on the data request. This behaviour can be avoided by setting **M-Bus reset mode** to *None*.

5.3.7 M-Bus multipaging

If the data of a meter do not fit into a single telegram (maximum 255 bytes user data), there is the possibility to split these data into several logically related, consecutive telegrams. The FCB mechanism according to IEC 60870-5-2 is used by the readout sequence. The solvimus GmbH calls this process „multipaging“.

In order to request possibly existing telegrams from the meter, the master has to toggle the FCB with each new request REQ_UD2. The meter then replies with the next telegram. If the master does not toggle the FCB, the meter will always respond with the same telegram again. The REQ_UD2 then alternately have a C field of 0x5B or 0x7B.

The parameter **M-Bus max. multipage** in the ***Configuration*** tab restricts the maximum number of consecutively requested telegrams. Especially in the case of meters having a lot of data (e. g. load profiles, due date records), the readout time can be shortened, and less relevant values are not read out at all.

- For most applications, it is sufficient to use the first telegram of the telegram sequence.
- The M-Bus does not provide a mandatory mechanism to directly access certain telegrams of the sequence. As a rule, the procedure always starts from the first telegram. At least all relevant telegrams have to be requested then.
- An „Application reset“ send to the meter reset the sequence to the first telegram.

5.4 Troubleshooting the M-Bus

5.4.1 Physical troubleshooting

In order to determine why meters on the M-Bus do not respond or are not found during the scan, it is recommended to check the M-Bus network physically. It is relatively easy to determine fundamental parameters, e. g. whether the M-Bus is at least correctly wired.

A standard multimeter is sufficient for simple measurements. The most important measurement is the voltage measurement between both M-Bus wires. The voltage measurement shows that:

- the M-Bus master correctly supplies the Bus: approx. 30-40 V are present.
- the meter is correctly connected to the M-Bus: approx. 30-40 V are present.
- the voltage drop is not too high: the voltage at the master is only slightly higher than at the meter.
- the telegrams of the master are received at the meter: when the master is sending, the value in the display of the multimeter „wobbles“.

Another important measurement is the current measurement on the two M-Bus wires. The current measurement shows that:

- the load on the M-Bus is in a valid range: approx. (number of meters)*1.5 mA are flowing.
- no external currents are present: the current through both lines is identical.
- the telegrams of the meter are received at the master: when meter is responding, the value in the display of the multimeter „wobbles“.

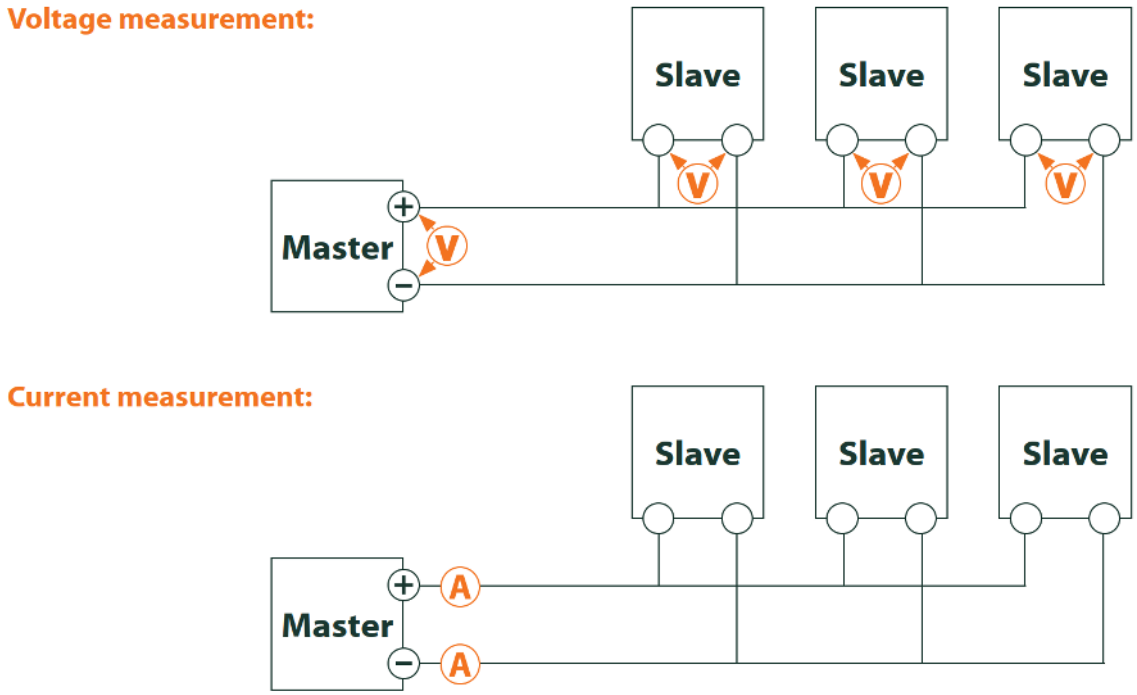


Figure 37: Troubleshooting the M-Bus by measurements with a multimeter

5.4.2 M-Bus meters are not found

Check the cables between the device and the meter, and replace faulty cables if necessary. While the device is switched on, please measure the M-Bus voltage (approx. 30-40 V) between the two M-Bus contacts at the device and also at the meter.

Ensure that the M-Bus interface is activated via the parameter **M-Bus mode** on the the web-based front end in the ***Configuration*** tab and that the scan mode configured therein (secondary or primary) is supported by the meter(s).

Please use an address mask or restrict the range for scanning the M-Bus step by step (e. g. **Primary start address**, **Secondary address mask**).

Additionally, the M-Bus requests can be adapted using the following parameters:

- **M-Bus request mode**
- **M-Bus reset mode**

Please scan again with different M-Bus baud rates (300, 2400 or 9600) or increase the timeouts.

Please remove other meters (if any) to eliminate a possible source of failure.

If another M-Bus meter (possibly of the same type) is available, you can perform another communication test with the other meter to localize the source of failure.

The number of attempts for an M-Bus request can also be increased. The extended configuration of the device in the file *app/chip.ini* (see Section 11.3) offers the parameter **MBUS_MAXRETRY**. This helps to find meters that do not answer every request. The default value here is 3. Please start the scan again.

If the same primary or secondary addresses are present more than once during the scan procedure, collisions can occur. Duplicated addresses are common when using primary addressing, especially in new installations. Therefore we are recommending secondary addressing. In this case collisions can occur as well, but are very unlikely. Due to the default value of the parameter **MBUS_SELECTMASK**=*14* (see Section 11.3), only the 8-digit serial number is searched for during the scan. It can be extened to the manufacturer, medium and version of the meter using other values for **MBUS_SELECTMASK**.

Please activate the raw data log by using **Raw data log** in the ***Configuration*** tab (see Section 4.6). The communication process can be analyzed very well using this raw data log.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

5.4.3 M-Bus meters are found, but do not show any data

Some meters are sending incorrect secondary address or encryption information in the data telegram. As a result, they may not be addressable for readout or may be processed incorrectly.

The parameter **MBUS_SELECTMASK** (see Section 11.3) can be used for masking the invalid parts of the secondary address. The parameter **MBUS_DISABLEDECRYPTION**=*1* (see Section 11.3) can be used to disable the uncommon decryption of M-Bus telegrams if they pretend to be encrypted.

Please restart the scan or start a readout.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

5.4.4 The scan takes a long time

The scanning for M-Bus meters can take a long time under certain circumstances. A duration of more than 1 hour is possible, especially when scanning for secondary addresses of meters with consecutive serial numbers.

Use an address mask or restrict the range for scanning the M-Bus step by step (e. g. **Primary start address**, **Secondary address mask**).

Decrease the value of the parameter **MBUS_MAXRETRY** in the device configuration file *app/chip.ini* (see Section 11.3) or decrease the timeouts.

Use a different scan mode in the ***Configuration*** tab (see Section 4.6). In particular, the reverse secondary scan *Secondary scan reverse* may help in this case. Please start the scan again.

In the event of interference on the M-Bus, long scan times may also occur. Interference may be processed as a received packet and thus a meter is assumed to be present in each single step.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

5.4.5 Device restarts during scan

For safety reasons, the device uses an internal watchdog, which is intended to prevent the device from becoming unreachable. If the scan takes a very long time, this watchdog may cause the device to restart. If the scan takes a long time, it is recommended to increase the value of the parameter **WATCHDOG_SCAN** in the file *app/chip.ini* (see Section 11.3). Please start the scan again.

There may also be heavy collisions on the bus under certain circumstances, e. g. if all meters are responding at the same time. In exceptional cases, these heavy collisions and the associated large increase in current may cause the device to restart. Please use an address mask or restrict the range for scanning the M-Bus step by step (e. g. **Primary start address**, **Secondary address mask**). If necessary, split the M-bus into physical parts and scan the sections one after another.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

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6 Reading meters via wM-Bus

6.1 General information

A widely used interface for the automated meter reading is the wireless M-Bus (wM-Bus, wireless M-Bus, wireless Meter-Bus). Like the wired M-Bus, it is specified in the EN 13757 series:

- EN 13757-4 Communication systems for meters - Part 2: Wireless M-Bus communication
- EN 13757-3 Communication systems for meters - Part 3: Application protocols
- EN 13757-7 Communication systems for meters - Part 7: Transport and security services

The wM-Bus is the extension of the M-Bus for using a radio system. Protocol and mechanisms are therefore very similar, deviations are coming from the specialities of radio. Thus, it is very important for reading out consumption data.

Fundamental features and advantages of the wM-Bus are:

- The wM-Bus is a digital interface for the electronic meter reading.
- All consumption meters are having a unique identifier.
- The readout is protected against transmission errors and is very robust.
- The data is machine-readable and therefore easy to process.
- The data is self-describing.
- High readout rates are possible.
- The wM-Bus is manufacturer-independent, there is a wide range of devices.
- The data can be encrypted and is protected against replay attacks.
- The used frequency of 868 MHz offers sufficient coverage in the building at low transmission power.
- Repeaters can be used to extend the radio network.

6.2 Signalling on the wM-Bus

The wM-Bus is a radio system that operates mainly in the SRD band at 868 MHz. Other frequencies, such as 433 MHz or 169 MHz are also defined. The used and allowed frequency differs between continents and countries.

Technically, the wM-bus uses frequency modulation (FSK). The physical parameters and the modulation type depend on the mode of the wM-bus. There are different modes:

- *S-Mode*: Stationary mode: Mode originally intended for fixed installations, declining importance.
- *T-Mode*: Frequent transmit mode: Mode originally intended for walk-by application, frequently used.
- *R-Mode*: Frequent receive mode: Special mode for receiving on multiple radio channels simultaneously.
- *C-Mode*: Compact mode: Energy-optimized variant similar to T-mode, growing importance.
- *N-Mode*: Narrowband VHF: Special mode for using 169 MHz.
- *F-Mode*: Frequent receive and transmit mode: Special mode for using 433 MHz.

The modes S, T, C and N are defined as unidirectional (e. g. S1 or T1) as well as bidirectional (e. g. S2 or T2). The R and F modes are always bidirectional. In the context of the meter interface, unidirectional means that the meter only transmits and does not receive data. Therefore, no data can be sent to the meter. In case of bidirectional communication and for saving the battery, the meter's time slot for receiving data is open only for a very short time after it has sent a telegram. The other side has then to respond within this very short time to keep the receiver active, otherwise it will be switched off again.

The devices of solvimus GmbH are intended for unidirectional operation and are therefore only used to receive meter data.

6.3 Configuration of the interface on the web-based front end

The parameter **wM-Bus mode** in the ***Configuration*** tab activates the wM-Bus interface and defines the fundamental functionality:

- *T-Mode*
- *S-Mode*
- *C-Mode*
- *C/T-Mode*

The parameter **wM-Bus transparent mode** in the ***Configuration*** tab activates the *Transparent* modes of the wM-Bus interface:

- *Disabled*
- *Transparent/TCP*
- *Transparent/UDP*

After configuration of the mode, the transmission will be transparent. These *Transparent* modes allow the access to the physics of the wM-Bus interface via a TCP or UDP port. The data stream is forwarded from the wM-Bus interface to an IP interface (network (LAN) or cellular radio (WAN)). The device then works in a way similar to an Ethernet-wM-Bus converter or even to a cellular router with a wM-Bus interface. The network port to be used is defined in the parameter **wM-Bus transparent port**.

- The transparent mode allows direct communication with meters via the wM-Bus interface. This requires appropriate wM-Bus software on the control system (host system). The device provides the physical connection. This allows to transfer any kind of data with the meter and to use manufacturer specific protocols.

This also holds for a second wM-Bus interface if the device offers this interface.

6.4 Troubleshooting the wM-Bus

6.4.1 wM-Bus meters are not found

Please make sure that the wM-Bus interface is configured for T-, C-, C/T- or S-Mode according to the configuration of the meter. Set it correctly by using the parameter **wM-Bus mode** on the web-based front end in the ***Configuration*** tab (see Section 4.6).

Test the connectivity at a short distance. Position the meter at a distance of about 1 m from the device for a connectivity test.

Check the internal configuration of the meter (e. g. transmission mode, transmission interval). Check the antenna connection and the position of the antenna.

Check whether the parameter **wM-Bus listen** in the ***Configuration*** tab is active. If not, no new meters are added to the list.

If another wM-Bus meter is available, you can use this meter for the communication test, possibly with a different communication mode. This helps to identify the source of failure.

Please activate the raw data log using the parameter **Raw data log** in the ***Configuration*** tab. The communication process can be analyzed very well using this raw data log.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

6.4.2 wM-Bus meters are found, but do not show any data

In most cases, this happens when the transmitted meter data is encrypted. Please check whether encryption is active in the meter and whether the entered key is correct. For entering the key, navigate to the ***Meter*** tab and enter the correct key there (column *Encryption key*, see Section 4.4).

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

7 Reading meters via Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP

7.1 General information

Originally, the Modbus protocol was developed by the company Modicon (today: Schneider Electric) for the data exchange with its controllers. Data were transmitted as 16-bit registers (integer format) or as state information in the form of data bits. Over time, the protocol has undergone continual extensions.

Depending on the interface, the chief variants are:

- Modbus RTU: transfer of binary data via a serial interface
- Modbus ASCII: transfer of human readable data via a serial interface
- Modbus TCP: transfer of binary data via TCP packets in the network

Usually, and depending on the available interface, either Modbus RTU (serial interface, e.g. RS-485) or Modbus TCP (Ethernet interface) is employed. Modbus ASCII and the hybrid Modbus RTU over TCP are rarely met.

➔ A specification can be found at: https://www.modbus.org

The Modbus protocol is a single master protocol. This master controls the entire transfer and monitors potential timeouts (no response from the addressed device). The connected devices may send telegrams only upon request by the master.

This holds for Modbus RTU via RS-485 and also for Modbus TCP via Ethernet.

A meter with Modbus interface requires a manual configuration. Whereas the Ethernet interface is permanently active in the devices of the solvimus GmbH, enabling an uninterrupted use of Modbus TCP, the serial interface for Modbus RTU needs to be activated its parameters set.

A description of the parameters is given in Section 9.2. The parameter **Serial mode** must be *Modbus RTU* in order to use the RS-485 interface for Modbus RTU.

7.2 Configuration of the meter in the web-based front end

This section describes how to configure meters with Modbus interface.

The configuration is identical for Modbus TCP and Modbus RTU. Only the addressing is different. For Modbus RTU, the serial interface (RS-485) needs to be activated.

A Modbus meter can be added in the tab ***Meter***, see Section 9.3.

The meter is created first via the button **Add** or the context menu. The interface **Interface** needs to be set to *Modbus* in the dialogue.

The field **Link** specifies how to address the meter. For Modbus RTU, the slave address of the meter needs to be inserted here.

- ✔ The valid address space is 1..247
- ✔ The address 0 is the broadcast address
- ✔ The addresses 248..255 are reserved

Modbus TCP exploits a vast address space. The IP-address and the TCP-port are added to it. The address scheme adheres to this convention: IP:port/slave address, e.g.: 192.168.1.124:502/1.

- ✔ The TCP-port for Modbus TCP is usually 502.

The field **Byte order** specifies the data representation in Modbus. Modbus uses the data representation *big endian* for bytes and words. Should the meter not respect the standard, other sequences can be set here with *little endian*, *big endian* and *big endian*.

The allocation of the meter data to the meter is assured by the parameters **Serial** and **Manufacturer** whose input is thereby absolutely necessary (see Figure 38 and Figure 39). Further parameters **Medium** or **User label** are optional and can be defined. For the field **Medium**, one can refer to Table 31. This ensures a uniform display across all meters. Use the **Ok** button to accept the entries and the meter is created in the meter list in the ***Meter*** tab.

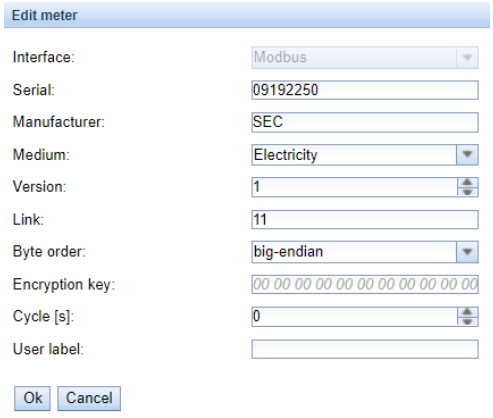


Figure 38: Creation of a Modbus RTU meter (example data)

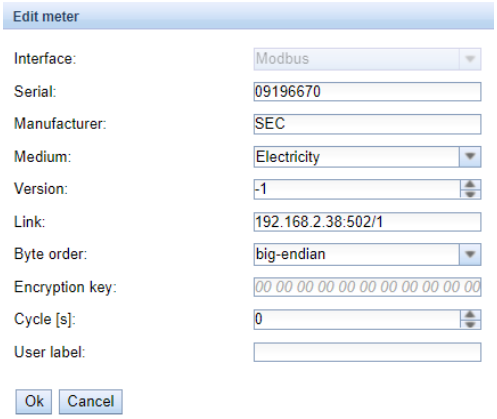


Figure 39: Creation of a Modbus TCP meter (example data)

Then, a value needs to be added to the newly created meter. This is achieved by right-clicking on the newly created Modbus meter and the command **Add value** in the context menu. A dialogue is opened for setting the parameters of the value.

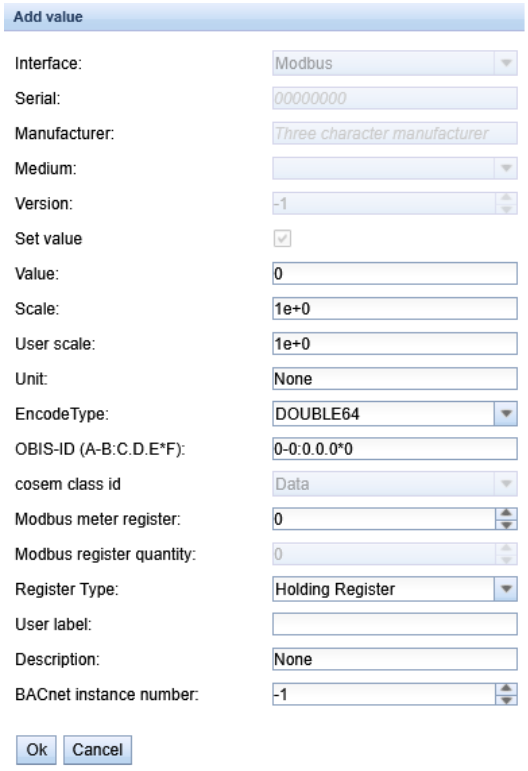


Figure 40: Creation of a value for a Modbus meter (example data)

Modbus reads values from registers. The type of the register is set by function codes. The devices of the solvimus GmbH support the function codes *0x03* (*Read Holding Register*) and *0x04* (*Read Input Register*) to capture meter data. The type of the register is selected in the field *Register Type*. The register is

assigned an address in the range 0..65535 which is configured in the field *Modbus meter register*. The fields *Modbus register* (if displayed, see Section 12) and *BACnet instance number* (if displayed, see Section 13) serve the transmission of meter data and do not impact the reading of the meters.

- ✔ Depending on the manufacturer, the addressing in the data sheet adheres to Modbus, counting from 0, or deviate from it, counting from 1. The latter has the consequence that the address has to be decremented by 1.
- ✔ If all registers in the data sheet of the meter are within the address space 30001..39999 or 40001..49999, it is likely that this a notation of certain manufacturers uniting function code and addressing, but is incorrect from a technical point of view. The address space is limited to 9999 addresses. Only the last four digits represent the address to be inserted, from which 1 has to be deducted. The space 4xxxx uses the function code *0x03*, the space 3xxxx uses the function code *0x04*.
  - Example: 40176 → *Read Holding Register 0x03*, register 175
  - Example: 32101 → *Read Input Register 0x04*, register 2100

The parameter **Encode type** specifies the number of the registers to be read and their data format. This is a precondition for the correct interpretation of the data. Diverse formats are supported and have to be matched with the data sheet of the meter.

Encode Type	Description
NODATA	No data
INT<x>, x ∈ {8, 16, 24, 32, 48, 64}	Signed integer
UINT<x>, x ∈ {8, 16, 24, 32, 48, 64}	Unsigned integer
BCD<x>, x ∈ {2, 4, 6, 8, 12}	Signed integer (BCD)
FLOAT32	Floating point value, 32 bit
DOUBLE64	Floating point value, 64 bit
DATE	Unix timestamp, date without time
TIME	Not available for Modbus
DATETIMENOSEC	Not available for Modbus
DATETIME	Unix timestamp, complete date
VARIABLEDATA	Text-based data
VARIABLEDATABCDPOS	Not available for Modbus
VARIABLEDATABCDNEG	Not available for Modbus
VARIABLEDATABINARY	Not available for Modbus
VARIABLEDATAFLOAT	Not available for Modbus
OTHER	Not available for Modbus

Table 23: Available Encode Types for Modbus

The parameters **Unit** and **Scale** should also be set according to the meter.

- ✔ We are recommending using basic units such as *Wh* and the factor **Scale** of *1e+3* in contrast to the common unit *kWh* and factor *1e+0*, especially for electricity meters.

For the fields **Description** and **Unit**, the user can refer to Table 32 and Table 33. This ensures a uniform display across all meters.

The value thus configured will then be read out cyclically. For Modbus meters, several values are often transmitted in diverse registers, and therefore further values can be added to the meter.

7.3 Using Templates

As opposed to M-Bus meters, the automatic creation of meter data is not possible for Modbus. To nevertheless enable a swift integration, the devices of the solvimus GmbH provide the possibility to automatically allocate the configuration of a certain value to a newly created meter using templates. Manually adding a value is thus no longer needed.

7.4 Troubleshooting for the Modbus interface

If data types spanning several Modbus registers are used, a possible source of error is that the incorrect swapping is employed together with a shifted register address. In this case, the meter values are mostly equal or similar if the invalid range is 0.

- Correct: [0000 0000 0000 00FF] XXXX → UINT64 → 255

- Invalid: 0000 0000 0000 [0xFF XXXX] → address shifted, swapping modified → meter value is 255 only if the subsequent Modbus register XXXX is fortuitously 0.

Analogously, such effects can occur with *FLOAT32*.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

8 Reading meters via pulse interface

8.1 General information

A simple way to digitize consumption data is the pulse interface.

Outputting a certain number of pulses per unit of consumption is the method of digitization here. The pulse gets a weighting. Counting the pulses is the way to aquire the consumption and to gather the counter/meter value. The weighting of the pulses is meter-specific and usually noted on the meter. Example: marking „1000 Imp/kWh“ → 1 pulse = 1 Wh, so with each pulse the energy register can be increased by 1 Wh.

Generally, this pulse interface is called S0 interface. However, this naming is to be understood only as a synonym. There are essentially 3 different realizations:

- S0 Type A according to EN 62053-31
- S0 Type B according to EN 62053-31
- Potential-free contact

Physically, the types are differing from each other. The real S0 interfaces according to EN 62053-31 are digital current interfaces. A pulse is represented by a current of more than 10 mA. In the idle state, the current is less than 2 mA. Type A and type B are only differing in the maximum permitted voltage. Type A uses a maximum of 27 V, type B a maximum of 15 V. The specified maximum current of 27 mA for type A results in a minimum internal resistance of 1 kOhm. A minimum voltage is required depending on the implementation.

The potential-free contact is easier to implement on the encoder side (meter). Usually, there is a simple transistor output of an optocoupler which is directly triggered. The internal resistance is introduced by the optocoupler itself and no minimum voltages are required.

✔ This device is coming with a pulse interface which is compatible with S0 interfaces according to type A and with potential-free contact. Therefore, all common meters with pulse interface can be connected.

8.2 Setup of a meter on the web-based front end

Setting up a meter with pulse interface can only be done manually.

First, the pulse interface has to be activated. This is done in the ***Configuration*** tab using the parameter **S0 mode** (see Section 4.6). Three modes can be set here:

- *Disabled*
- *Absolute*
- *Relative*

The commonly used mode is *Absolute*. In this mode, the meter value is continuously incremented at every pulse by its weighting. Thus, the gathered meter value should always correspond to the display of the counter/meter.

In the *Relative* mode, the value is also incremented. But is reset to 0 after each readout period to be incremented again. This can be used to record the consumption per period.

After activating and setting the mode of the pulse interface, the meter can be added in the ***Meter*** tab.

The meter is created using the **Add** button or the context menu. In the dialogue, the **Interface** has to be set to *S0-n* (n = channel number). Further data such as manufacturer code, serial number, **Medium** or **User label** are optional and can be assigned. The user may refer to Table 31 for the **Medium** field. This ensures a uniform display across all meters. Use the **Ok** button to accept the entries and the meter is created in the meter list in the ***Meter*** tab.

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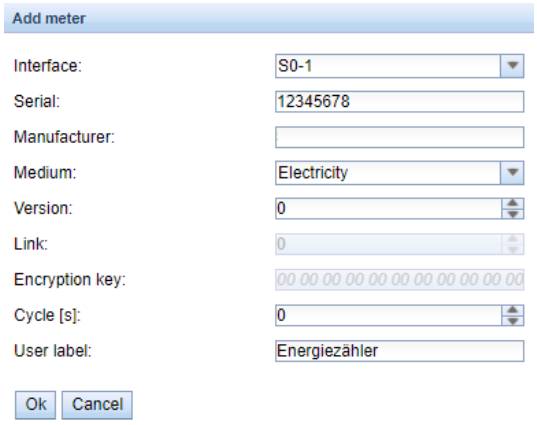


Figure 41: Creating a pulse meter (sample data)

A meter value must now be added to the newly created meter. This is done by right-clicking on the newly added pulse meter and selecting the **Add value** command from the context menu. This command opens a dialogue for entering the parameters of the meter value.

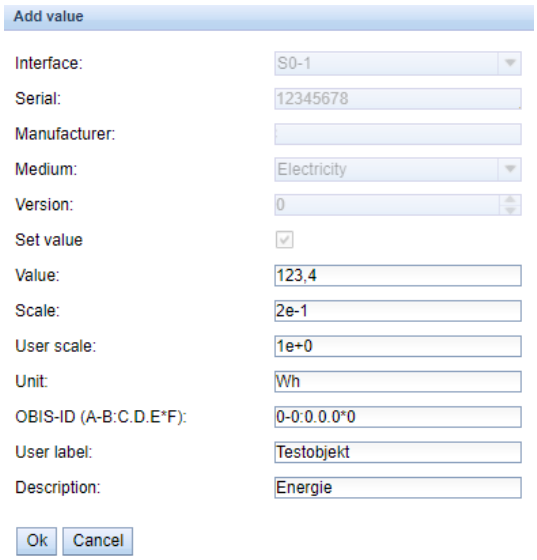


Figure 42: Creating the meter value of a pulse meter (sample data)

The parameters **Value** and **Unit** should be set to the values in the meter display. The unit may differ. We are recommending using basic units such as *Wh*, even if the standard unit for energy meters is often *kWh*.

The parameter **Scale** specifies the pulse weighting. By this parameter entered here, the **Value** is incremented at each pulse. The pulse weighting can be calculated from the marking on the meter. Here are a few examples:

- 1000 Imp/kWh $\rightarrow$ 0.001 = 1e-3 using unit kWh or 1 = 1e+0 using unit Wh
- 5000 Imp/kWh $\rightarrow$ 0.0002 = 2e-4 using unit kWh or 0.2 = 2e-1 using unit Wh
- 200 Imp/m^3 $\rightarrow$ 0.005 = 5e-3 using unit m^3

The parameters **Value** and **Scale** have to be set to ensure correct metering. The other parameters are useful for displaying the data in an easily readable form. The user can refer to Table 32 and Table 33 for filling in the fields **Description** and **Unit**. This ensures a uniform display across all meters.

The meter value set up in this way is now updated each read-out by incrementing it, depending on the number of pulses acquired. Only one meter value can be assigned to S0 meters.

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8.3 Troubleshooting the pulse interface

8.3.1 Meter value is not incremented

Please check the technical specification of the pulse encoder, especially its internal resistance or its current consumption in active/inactive state. The threshold for detecting a pulse is approx. 8-10 mA.

Please check the polarity.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

9 Reading meters via serial interface

9.1 General information

One way for reading meters is the serial communication. Physically, RS-485, RS-232, optical interface (D0) or current loop interface (C0) are typical options.

Some devices from solvimus GmbH are offering an RS-485 interface or an RS-232 interface. Coupling of other physics requires appropriate converters (e. g. optical head for RS-485).

In addition to the physics, the meter's protocol is relevant. Here you can find several variants as well:

- EN 62056-21, also IEC 61107 or IEC 1107 (*ASCII* protocol, called DLDE by us), part of DLMS
- „Real“ DLMS according to EN 62056 series
- SML
- Modbus RTU

The devices from solvimus GmbH support both, SML as well as EN 62056-21 (Mode A and Mode C). SML is only processed when pushed by the meter (unidirectional). EN 62056-21 allows both, the data push and the data pull (request) from the meter (data request).

Devices coming with a serial interface can also access data via Modbus RTU, alternatively to SML and EN 62056-21. Please have a look in Chapter 7 for this functionality. The following sections are mainly related to the general configuration and to SML or EN 62056-21.

9.2 Setup of the interface on the web-based front end

Setting up a meter with serial interface can only be done manually.

First, the serial interface must be activated and parameterized. This is done in the ***Configuration*** tab using the parameter set **Serial...** and **DLDE...** (see Section 4.6).

9.2.1 Serial mode

The parameter **Serial mode** activates the serial interface and defines the fundamental functionality:

- *Disabled*
- *DLDE*
- *Modbus RTU*
- *Transparent/TCP*
- *Transparent/UDP*

The *Transparent* modes allow the access to the physics of the serial interface via a TCP or UDP port. The data stream is forwarded from the serial interface to an IP interface (network (LAN) or cellular radio (WAN)). The device then works in a way similar to an Ethernet-Serial converter or even to a cellular router with a serial interface. The network port to be used is defined in the parameter **Serial transparent port**.

- ✔ The transparent mode allows reading meters via serial interface even if their protocol is not directly supported by the device. The protocol can then be processed in the control system (host system) while the device provides physical connectivity.

The modes *DLDE* and *Modbus RTU* activate the reading of meters by the device itself. This means that the protocol is handled directly in the device and the meter must be set up accordingly (see Section 9.3).

- ✔ Regardless of the mode, the parameters for baud rate, bit representation and timeouts must be set accordingly (see Section 9.2.2).

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9.2.2 Serial baud rate, data bits, stop bits and parity

The parameters **Serial baud rate**, **Serial data bits**, **Serial stop bits** and **Serial parity** are used to configure the bit representation on the serial interface.

The baud rate essentially determines the speed of the data transmission. The other parameters describe the byte representation:

- The number of data bits is either 7 Bit or 8 Bit.
- The parity activates an additional bit to enable an error detection. While parity *None* (no parity, N) is not using this additional bit, the modes *Even* (even parity, E) or *Odd* (odd parity, O) add a corresponding bit which supplements the data bits in such a way as to obtain an even or odd number of ones (1) in the data stream. The modes *Mark* (M) and *Space* (S) complement either a 1 or a 0, but are practically not used.
- The number of stop bits is either 1 Bit or 2 Bit.

Usual settings are for example:

- 2400-8-E-1 (e. g. for M-Bus)
- 300-7-E-1 (e. g. for meters according to EN 62056-21)
- 9600-8-N-1 (e. g. for meters with SML-Push or according to DLMS)
- 19200-8-N-1 (e. g. for Modbus RTU)

9.2.3 DLDE mode

Three variants of the protocol according to EN 62056-21 are implemented. The parameter **DLDE mode** selects the one to be used.

The mode *Push* is used for meters that are sending their data cyclically, unsolicited. Supported data formats are EN 62056-21 and SML protocol.

Meters which need a data request according to EN 62056-21 can be read out either via the mode *Request* or the mode *Request (C-Mode)*. Using *Request* activates the Mode A described in the standard. When the meter is queried, it sends its meter values directly in the response. The Mode C described in the standard allows a baud rate change before the responding with meter data. For this purpose an additional telegram exchange is mandatory (baud rate negotiation). The exchange is supported in the mode *Request (C-Mode)*, but the already used baud rate is requested.

9.2.4 Serial timeouts

The serial interface uses three different timeouts, which are **Serial first timeout**, **Serial idle timeout** and **Serial full timeout** (in transparent mode only the **Serial idle timeout** is used, in mode Modbus RTU only the **Serial first timeout**).

The **Serial idle timeout** specifies what time the serial interface has to be „idle“, i. e. no data is sent/received, in order to detect the end of a telegram (end of communication). It is mainly used for packetising serial data stream, i. e. the assignment of incoming data to a logical unit (data packet). In *Push* mode this time is used to detect the start of the telegram. Therefore, the meter has to interrupt its transmission for at least this period of time.

The **Serial first timeout** specifies how long the device has to wait for incoming data from the meter. If no data is received within this period of time from the request, the readout attempt is aborted.

The **Serial full timeout** specifies the latest time at which reception is interrupted in order to process the received meter data. This parameter also terminates reception if the **Serial idle timeout** is not reached because data is continuously received (without idle time, e. g. in the event of failure).

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9.3 Setup of a meter on the web-based front end

This section describes how to set up meters with DLDE interface (EN 62056-21) and is relevant only for a device MUC.easy^{plus}. For meters with Modbus RTU interface, this is explained in Section 7.2.

After activating and parameterizing the serial interface, the meter can be added in the ***Meter*** tab.

The meter is created using the **Add** button or the context menu. In the dialogue, the **Interface** has to be set to *DLDE*. Further data such as manufacturer code, serial number, **Medium** or **User label** are optional and can be assigned. The user may refer to Table 31 for the **Medium** field. This ensures a uniform display across all meters. Use the **Ok** button to accept the entries and the meter is created in the meter list in the ***Meter*** tab.

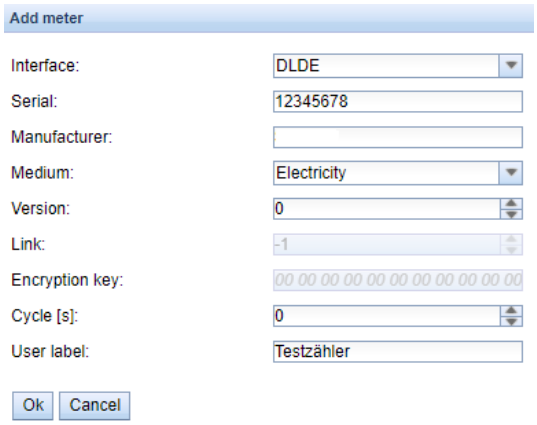


Figure 43: Creating a DLDE meter (sample data)

A meter value now has to be added to the newly created meter. This is done by right-clicking on the newly added DLDE meter and selecting the **Add value** command from the context menu. This command opens a dialogue for entering the parameters of the meter value.

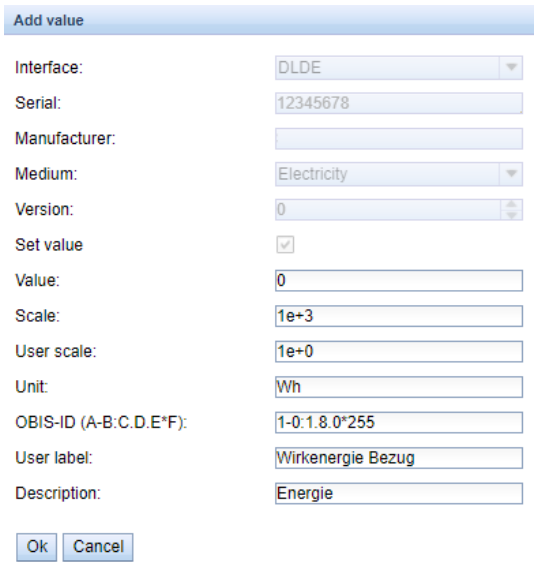


Figure 44: Creating the meter value of a DLDE meter (sample data)

The mapping of meter values in EN 62056-21 (DLDE) is based on *OBIS* codes. This code consists of six octets and is standardized worldwide for clearly describing the measured value. Therefore, it is mandatory to assign the correct code in the parameter **OBIS-ID (A-B:C.D.E*F)**. The parameters **Unit** and **Scale** should also be set according to the meter.

- We are recommending using basic units such as *Wh* and the factor **Scale** of *1e+3* in contrast to the common unit *kWh* and factor *1e+0*, especially for electricity meters.

The user can refer to Table 32 and Table 33 for filling in the fields **Description** and **Unit**. This ensures a uniform display across all meters.

The meter value set up in this way is now read out from the meter and recorded cyclically. DLDE meters are often transmitting multiple values for various OBIS codes, so additional meter values can be added to the meter. Here are a few examples of commonly used OBIS codes, especially for energy meters:

- 1-0:1.8.0*255 → Total active energy import
- 1-0:1.8.1*255 → Total active energy import (tariff 1)
- 1-0:1.8.2*255 → Total active energy import (tariff 2)
- 1-0:2.8.0*255 → Total active energy export
- 1-0:3.8.0*255 → Total apparent energy import
- 1-0:4.8.0*255 → Total apparent energy export
- 1-0:1.7.0*255 → Instantaneous active power import
- 1-0:31.7.0*255 → Instantaneous current phase 1
- 1-0:51.7.0*255 → Instantaneous current phase 2
- 1-0:71.7.0*255 → Instantaneous current phase 3
- 1-0:32.7.0*255 → Instantaneous voltage phase 1
- 1-0:52.7.0*255 → Instantaneous voltage phase 2
- 1-0:72.7.0*255 → Instantaneous voltage phase 3

9.4 Troubleshooting the serial interface

9.4.1 Meters are not read out

Please check whether the parameters of the serial interface are set correctly in the ***Configuration*** tab.

Please check whether the meter supports the protocol according to EN 62056-21 (**DLDE mode** *Request*) or transmits data cyclically according to EN 62056-21 or SML format (formatBefehlDLDE mode *Push*).

Please check the timeout parameters of the serial interface in the ***Configuration*** tab.

Please activate the raw data log using the parameter **Raw data log** in the ***Configuration*** tab. The communication process can be analyzed very well using this raw data log.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

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10 Reporting of metering data

10.1 General information

Regarding the transmission of metering data to third-party systems such as meter data management, energy management or monitoring systems, a fundamental distinction is made between actively sending data, the data push, and data is getting fetched, the data pull.

Using the client-server model, in the case of data push the device from solvimus GmbH is the client and the third-party system is the server. In the case of the data pull, the device from solvimus GmbH is the server and the third-party system is the client. The client always establishes the connection and controls the data transmission. The server answers the requests and executes the commands of the client.

This chapter describes the data push, which can be configured on the data concentrators of solvimus GmbH in the ***Server*** tab.

The data pull is described separately, e. g. in Section 10.10, Chapter 12, Chapter 13 or in Section 2.7.

10.2 Saving meter data for reporting

The ***Server*** tab (see Section 4.8) permits the parameterization of the provision of data to third-party systems. In some data concentrators, the function „Multi Channel Reporting“ (MCR) permits to send reports with meter data to up to 10 different and independent instances (configurations) that can be executed in parallel. The parameters such as cycle time, data format, mode and others can be set for each of these reports in the ***Server*** tab (see Section 4.8).

The data sent in the reports is stored in a database on the devices from solvimus GmbH. The database is file-based and uses *SQLITE*. Therefore, the report instances are handling the same data.

- The database containing the meter data and the meta information is active once a report instance is active or the parameter *Store meter values* is set to *On* in the ***Configuration*** tab. No meter values are stored in the database if no report is defined.
- Only activated values (column *Active* in the ***Meter*** tab) are written to the database. Other values are not available later.

10.3 General settings

Each instance has a parameter set. This can be configured on the web-based front end in the ***Server*** tab. Some parameters are always to be configured, others depend on the set mode.

The following parameters are available and have to be configured for each instance:

- **Report mode**: Sets the operating mode of the respective instance or deactivates it (see also Section 4.8).
- **Report format**: Sets the data format used for the transmission of the respective instance (see also Section 4.8).
- **Report cycle mode**: Format for specifying the report cycle of the respective instance (see also Section 4.8)
- **Report cycle**: Report cycle of the respective instance (see also Section 4.8)
- **Report cycle date (local)**: First report day of the respective instance in case of daily to yearly specification of the report cycle, depending on the interval format the entered month is used, the year is not relevant (see also Section 4.8)
- **Report cycle time (local)**: Report time of the respective instance for daily to annual specification of the report cycle (see also Section 4.8)

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10.4 Defined data and file formats

The devices from solvimus GmbH are offering some defined data formats.

10.4.1 XML format

Several XML formats are available for reporting data. XML is a data stream using so-called tags or markups (entries/elements and attributes) for presenting hierarchically structured data. This data is usually in plain text and therefore readable by both humans and machines.

The XML format is specified as follows:

Entry	Attribute	Description
interface		Contains a complete packet with one or more muc entries.
	MESSAGE_TYPE	Specifies the type/version of the packet: e. g. 1
muc		Contains the data for one device with corresponding meter entries.
	MUC_ID	Hexadecimal notation of the serial number of the device (corresponds to the serial number/MAC address on the web-based front end in the ***General*** tab).
	VERSION	Protocol version
	TIMESTAMP	UNIX time (UTC) at the instant when sending the report
meter		Contains the data for one meter with corresponding data entries.
	INTERFACE	Interface of the meter, as number (up to XML-8) or as text (from XML-9 onwards) 1: S0 2: M-Bus 5: wM-Bus 6: DLDERS 10: System 11: Modbus
	METER_ID	Serial number of the meter
	USER	User-specific description of the meter (column **User label** in ***Meter*** tab)
	MAN	Manufacturer code of the meter
	VER	Version number of the meter
	MED	Medium of the meter, see second column in Table 31
	MED_ID	Medium ID of the meter, see first column in Table 31
data		Contains one or more meter values of the same type in the respective entry items. The values are specified via the attributes.
	OBIS_ID	OBIS code according to OBIS specification, configured via the web-based front end (column **OBIS-ID** in ***Meter*** tab). In version XML-8, the raw DIF/DIFE/VIF/VIFE fields coming from M-Bus/wM-Bus for that meter value are reported here.
	DESCRIPTION	See second column in Table 32
	MEDIUM	Medium of the meter, see second column in Table 31
	UNIT	See second column in Table 33, energy values in Wh are converted to kWh
	SCALE	Signed scaling factor (scientific notation): (scale of the meter) · (User Scale)
	DIF	DIF/DIFE fields from the M-Bus/wM-Bus raw data, in hexadecimal byte notation
	VIF	VIF/VIFE fields from the M-Bus/wM-Bus raw data, in hexadecimal byte notation
	USER	User-specific description of the meter value (column **User label** in ***Meter*** tab)
	SUBUNIT	Logical subunit within the meter. It can be set e. g. from the Subunit field of the M-Bus DIF.
	VALUETYPE	From the M-Bus DIF function field. Range: INSTANTANEOUS, MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, ERRORSTATE
	TARIFF	Tariff number
	STORAGENUMBER	M-Bus storage number
	INDEX	Index of the value, assigned by the software. It is not modified by deactivating or activating of values. It can be modified by deleting or creating values at the meter.
entry		Data entry consisting of a parameter timestamp (T) and a parameter value (VAL)
param		Contains a parameter item.
	NAME="T"	The associated parameter item represents the UNIX time (UTC) at the instant of the measurement, if transmitted by the meter together with the measured value.
	NAME="T_MUC"	The associated parameter item represents the system time of the device at the time of data reception as UNIX time (UTC).
	NAME="VAL"	The associated parameter item represents the received value of the meter value specified in data.

Table 24: Format of XML data

The following table illustrates the different protocol versions:

Entry	Attribute	XML-3	XML-6	XML-7	XML-8	XML-9	XML-10
interface		×	×	×	×	×	×
	MESSAGE_TYPE	×	×	×	×	×	×
muc		×	×	×	×	×	×
	MUC_ID	×	×	×	×	×	×

Continued on next page

Table 25 – *Continued from previous page*

Entry	Attribute	XML-3	XML-6	XML-7	XML-8	XML-9	XML-10
	VERSION	1F4	1F7	1F8	1F9	9	10
	TIMESTAMP	×	×	×	×	×	×
meter		×	×	×	×	×	×
	INTERFACE	Numerical	Numerical	Numerical	Numerical	Text	Text
	METER_ID	×	×	×	×	×	×
	USER		×	×	×	×	×
	MAN			×	×	×	×
	VER			×	×	×	×
	MED			×	×	×	×
	MED_ID					×	×
data		×	×	×	×	×	×
	OBIS_ID	×	×	×	Raw data	×	×
	DESCRIPTION	×	×	×	×	×	×
	MEDIUM	×	×	×	×		
	UNIT	×	×	×	×	×	×
	SCALE	×	×	×	×	×	×
	VIF					×	×
	DIF					×	×
	USER		×	×	×	×	×
	SUBUNIT						×
	VALUETYPE						×
	TARIFF						×
	STORAGENUMBER						×
	INDEX						×
entry		×	×	×	×	×	×
param		×	×	×	×	×	×
	NAME="T"	×	×	×	×	×	×
	NAME="T_MUC"	×	×	×	×	×	×
	NAME="VAL"	×	×	×	×	×	×

Table 25: Data in different XML versions

A sample XML packet in version XML-3 looks like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<interface MESSAGE_TYPE="1">
 <muc MUC_ID="13fd0" VERSION="1F4" TIMESTAMP="1252004322">
 <meter METER_ID="92752244" INTERFACE="5">
 <data DESCRIPTION="VOLUME" UNIT="m^3" SCALE="0.001" MEDIUM="WATER"
 OBIS_ID="8-0:1.0.0*255">
 <entry>
  <param NAME="T">1253000282</param>
  <param NAME="T_MUC">1253000282</param>
  <param NAME="VAL">2850427</param>
 </entry>
 <entry>
  <param NAME="T">1253000482</param>
  <param NAME="T_MUC">1253000482</param>
  <param NAME="VAL">2850428</param>
 </entry>
 </data>
 <data ...>
 ...
 </data>
 </meter>
 <meter ...>
 ...
 </meter>
 </muc>
</interface>
```

10.4.2 CSV format

Several CSV formats are available for transmission of raw frames. CSV is a table-like file format which uses a character, solvimus GmbH uses a semicolon „;“ (in **CSV-10** a comma), for separating numerical values and texts (columns) from each other. This allows easy processing or viewing e. g. in Excel.

The first line in the file (in all protocol versions except **CSV-0** and **CSV-1**) specifies the column heading. The following lines contain the data of the meters and its meter values at a particular readout time.

The CSV data has the following format:

Column heading	Description
Information related to meters	
Index	Indexes the different meters within a CSV file
Timestamp	Unix timestamp (UTC) or readable time of the device at instant of readout
DeviceId	ID of the meter, consisting of manufacturer code, serial number, version number and medium type
Link	Primary address of the meter for M-Bus or reception quality (RSSI, in steps of -0.5 dBm) for wM-Bus
User	User-specific description of the meter (column **User label** in ***Meter*** tab)
METER_ADDRESS	ID of the meter, composed of manufacturer code, serial number, version number and media type
READING_DATE	Unix timestamp (UTC) or readable time of the device at instant of readout
RAW_TELEGRAM	Telegram
Information related to meter values	
IndexX	Indexes the different meter values of a meter
ValueX	Meter value
ScaleX	Signed scaling factor (scientific notation): (scale of the meter) · (User Scale)
UnitX	See second column in Table 33
DescriptionX	See second column in Table 32
UserX	User-specific description of the meter value (column **User label** in ***Meter*** tab)
TimestampX	The timestamp transmitted by the meter (UNIX timestamp or readable format), or 0 if not available
ObisidX	OBIS-ID (column **OBIS-ID** in ***Meter*** tab)

Table 26: CSV format

The first columns of each line contain data of the meter, including the meter identification (address) and the time at which the data was read out. The other columns are added dynamically according to the configured meters and number of meter values, whereby the meter values are inserted by counting from 0 (e. g. Value0).

The following table illustrates the different protocol versions:

Column	CSV-0	CSV-1	CSV-3	CSV-4	CSV-5	CSV-6	CSV-9	CSV-10
Index						x	x	
Timestamp	Unix	Unix	Unix	Unix	Unix	Unix	Text	
DeviceId	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Link				x	x	x	x	
User					x	x	x	
METER_ADDRESS								x
READING_DATE								x
RAW_TELEGRAM								x
IndexX						x	x	
ValueX	x	x	x	x	x	x	x*	
ScaleX	x	x	x	x	x	x		
UnitX	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
DescriptionX	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
UserX			x	x	x	x	x	
TimestampX			Unix	Unix	Unix	Unix	Text	
ObisIdX		x	x	x	x	x	x	

* (meter value) · (scale of the meter) · (User Scale)

Table 27: Data in different CSV versions

A sample CSV file in version **CSV-3** is shown in the following figure:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Timestamp	DeviceId	Value0	Scale0	Unit0	Description0	User0	Timestamp0	ObisId0	Value1	Scale1	Unit1	Description1 U
2	1370135021	EMU-000238	987	1,00E+00	Wh	Energy		0					
3	1370135025	EMH-003898	18354	1,00E+00	h	On Time		1339357800		24214	1,00E+01	Wh	Energy
4	1370135028	ZRM-314040	90	1,00E-03	m^3	Volume	label5	1369836720		1943	1,00E-02	Grad C	Flow Tempe la
5	1370135030	LUG-6666020	436	1,00E+03	Wh	Energy	label 1	1370141940	1-0:0.0.0*0	650	1,00E-03	m^3/h	Volume Flov la
6	1370135031		245	1,00E-03	m^3			0	0-2:2.0.0*0				
7	1370200016	EMU-000238	987	1,00E+00	Wh	Energy		0					
8	1370200020	EMH-003898	18373	1,00E+00	h	On Time		1339422780		24228	1,00E+01	Wh	Energy
9	1370200022	ZRM-314040	90	1,00E-03	m^3	Volume	label5	1369901700		1945	1,00E-02	Grad C	Flow Tempe la
10	1370200025	LUG-6666020	436	1,00E+03	Wh	Energy	label 1	1370206920	1-0:0.0.0*0	650	1,00E-03	m^3/h	Volume Flov la
11	1370200026		245	1,00E-03	m^3			0	0-2:2.0.0*0				
12													
13													

Figure 45: Excerpt of a CSV file

The transmission of data in the **CSV-10** format requires setting in the device configuration file *app/chip.ini* (see Section 11.3) that the frames of the meters are joined to the data by defining the configuration parameter *MUC_SHOWDATAFRAME=1*. If the meters had been created before, the values of the frames must be activated subsequently. A sample data set in **CSV-10** format is given here (long lines are wrapped):

METER_ADDRESS, READING_DATE, RAW_TELEGRAM
15686402,13:45:56 23/07/2021,4544B4090264681509077A3D2000000C13420100000F1B2C16870111201623
07210E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E00000E000000
00000048,13:46:54 23/07/2021,1E44B05C48000000011B7AA20000002F2F0A66310202FD971D00002F2F2F2F

10.4.3 JSON format

Two JSON formats are available for the reports. JSON is a compact, serialized data stream for representing structured data. This data is usually readable by both humans and machines and separated by delimiters.

Object	Property	Data type	Description
muc		Object	Contains the data for one device with corresponding meter entries.
	MUC_ID	String	Hexadecimal notation of the serial number of the device (corresponds to the serial number/MAC address on the web-based front end in the ***General*** tab).
	VERSION	String	Protocol version
	TIMESTAMP	Number	UNIX time (UTC) at the instant when sending the report
	meter	Array	Array of meter objects
meter		Object	Contains the data for one meter with corresponding data entries.
	METER_ID	String	Serial number of the meter
	INTERFACE	String	Interface of the meter S0 MBus wMBus DLDERS System Modbus
	MAN	String	Manufacturer code of the meter
	VER	Number	Version number of the meter
	MED	String	Medium of the meter, see second column in Table 31
	MED_ID	Number	Medium ID of the meter, see first column in Table 31
	USER	String	User-specific description of the meter (column **User label** in ***Meter*** tab)
	data	Array	Array of data objects
data		Object	Contains the data for one meter value with the corresponding entries.
	DESCRIPTION	String	See second column in Table 32
	UNIT	String	See second column in Table 33, energy values in Wh are converted to kWh
	SCALE	Number	Signed scaling factor (in decimal form): (scale of the meter) · (User Scale)
	OBIS_ID	String	OBIS code according to OBIS specification, configured via the web-based front end (column **OBIS-ID** in ***Meter*** tab).
	USER	String	User-specific description of the meter value (column **User label** in ***Meter*** tab)
	DIF	String	DIF/DIFE fields from the M-Bus/wM-Bus raw data, in hexadecimal byte notation
	VIF	String	VIF/VIFE fields from the M-Bus/wM-Bus raw data, in hexadecimal byte notation
	entry	Array	Array of entry objects

Continued on next page

Table 28 – *Continued from previous page*

Object	Property	Data type	Description
	SUBUNIT *	Number	Logical subunit within the meter. It can be set e. g. from the Subunit field of the M-Bus DIF.
	VALUETYPE *	String	From the M-Bus DIF function field. Range: INSTANTANEOUS, MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, ERRORSTATE
	TARIFF *	Number	Tariff number
	STORAGENUMBER *	Number	M-Bus storage number
	INDEX *	Number	Index of the value, assigned by the software. It is not modified by deactivating or activating of values. It can be modified by deleting or creating values at the meter.
entry		Object	Data entry consisting of a parameter timestamp (T) and a parameter value (VAL)
	T_MUC	Number	UNIX time (UTC) of the device at the instant of data reception
	T	Number	UNIX time (UTC) at the instant of the measurement, if transmitted by the meter together with the measured value
	VAL	String	Value of the meter value specified in data

* Only for JSON-2

Table 28: Format of the JSON data

A sample JSON-1 packet looks like this (line feeds are inserted for better illustration):


```
{"muc":{ "MUC_ID":"6891d0800e62","VERSION":"1","TIMESTAMP":1601297784,"meter":[
{"METER_ID":"00000001","INTERFACE":"MBus","MAN":"SIE","VER":21,"MED":"Electricity",
"MED_ID":2,"USER":"metering1","data":[
{"DESCRIPTION":"Energy","UNIT":"kWh","SCALE":0.001,"OBIS_ID":"1-0:1.8.0*255",
"USER":"energy3","DIF":"04","VIF":"03","entry":[
{"T_MUC":1601297679,"VAL":"537980"},{"T_MUC":1601297761,"VAL":"537980"},
{"T_MUC":1601297765,"VAL":"537980"},{"T_MUC":1601297770,"VAL":"537980"}]}]},
{"METER_ID":"00094824","INTERFACE":"MBus","MAN":"BEC","VER":32,"MED":"Electricity",
"MED_ID":2,"data":[
{"DESCRIPTION":"Energy","UNIT":"kWh","SCALE":0.01,"DIF":"0E","VIF":"84 00","entry":[
{"T_MUC":1601297679,"VAL":"2887897"},{"T_MUC":1601297761,"VAL":"2887897"},
{"T_MUC":1601297765,"VAL":"2887897"},{"T_MUC":1601297770,"VAL":"2887897"}]},
{"DESCRIPTION":"Power","UNIT":"W","SCALE":0.01,"DIF":"04","VIF":"A9 00","entry":[
{"T_MUC":1601297679,"VAL":"382207"},{"T_MUC":1601297761,"VAL":"382207"},
{"T_MUC":1601297765,"VAL":"382207"},{"T_MUC":1601297770,"VAL":"382207"}]}]}]}}
```


10.4.4 User format

If the options above do not fit or are not sufficient, the report can be switched to be script-based by setting **Report format** to *User* in the ***Server*** tab.

This provides an integrated XSLT parser to the user for generating specific data formats. An overview is given in Section 11.7 and particularly in Section 11.7.1.

- ✔ For each instance, an individual User format can be used. The file name is used for the mapping.

10.5 Reporting data via TCP

A common communication method for transferring data is using TCP packets and their data container. The data is thus sent as a data stream to the remote station, where it is gathered and processed.

Using TCP, the data is transmitted unencrypted. If encryption is necessary, the data should be sent via TLS (see Section 10.6).

Since the systems for the data processing are usually using databases or similar things, data formats which can be processed automatically, such as XML or JSON, are preferred here. But any data format can be transferred.

The parameters **Report address**, **Report port** and **Report directory** have to be set according to the destination. An empty path specified in **Report directory** generates a TCP data stream, a non-empty path generates an HTTP data stream (e. g. /", /upload").

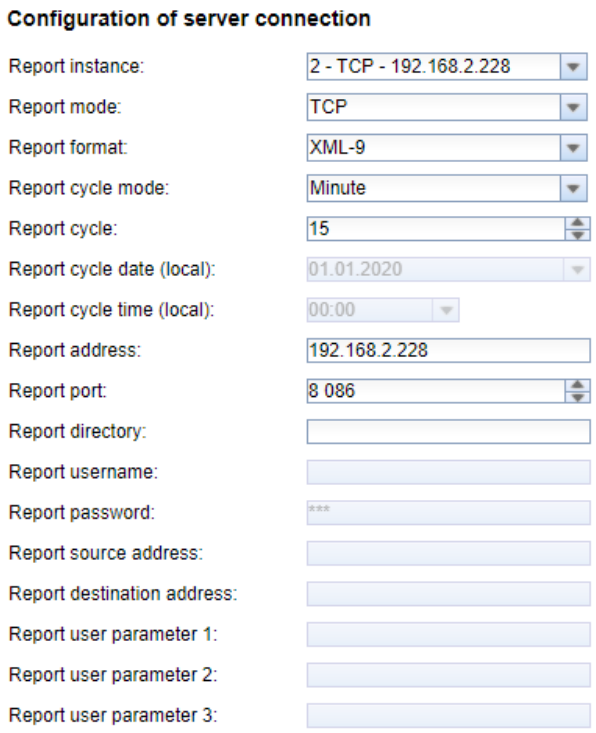


Figure 46: Sample configuration for reporting XML data via TCP every 15 minutes

10.6 Reporting data via TLS

As a rule, transmitting data via an unencrypted TCP connection (see Section 10.5) is not recommended for commercial or industrial applications. Encryption is common here.

Using TLS, the TCP data stream is asymmetrically encrypted. Each participant has both a private key known only to him and a public key known to everyone. Data that is exchanged gets encrypted with the public key of the other participant. The decryption is then performed using the secret private key on the recipient side.

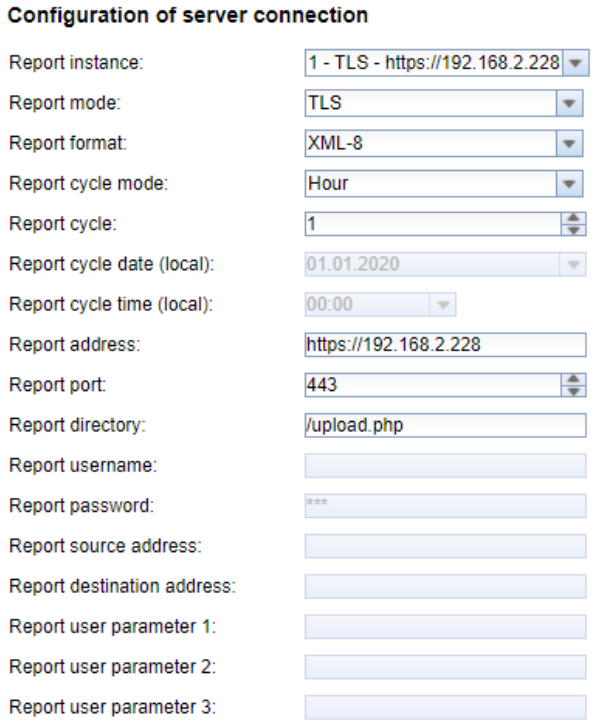


Figure 47: Sample configuration for reporting XML data via TLS every hour

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TLS also offers mutual authenticity checks of client and server by means of signed certificates. This provides a very high level of security. A distinction is made between server-side authentication and client-side authentication, depending on which side is authenticating. The products from solvimus GmbH are supporting both variants, also in combination.

- The devices from solvimus GmbH are using certificates in the *PEM* format (RFC 7468).

In the case of server-side authentication, the device from solvimus GmbH checks if the server is trustworthy. This requires an installed certificate (public key) issued by the certification authority to be relied upon, and who has signed the certificate of the server.

- Unless otherwise specified and available, the devices are using *app/cacert.pem* for checking the authenticity of the server (RFC 4945).

In the case of client-side authentication, the client has to authenticate itself. In the case of data concentrators and gateways this means the device itself. This requires an issued certificate and a secret private key.

- Unless otherwise specified and available, the devices are using *app/clicert.pem* as the certificate of the device (RFC 5280).
- Unless otherwise specified and available, the devices are using *app/clikey.pem* as the private key of the device (RFC 5958).

The certificates can be uploaded manually via SFTP (see also Section 3.5). However, it is also possible to import them via the ***Service*** tab (see Section 4.12.2). The files have to be archived into a **.tar.gz* file in this case.

- The free, open source software *7-Zip* can be used for creating a **.tar.gz* archive. As an example, the file *cacert.pem* can first be packed into a **.tar* ball without sub-directory and packed into a **.gz* archive afterwards.
- The file extension *.tar.gz* is frequently misrepresented on Windows computers as *.tar*, the extension *.gz* being cut off or masked.

For using individual certificates for each server instance or if the naming or path has to be different, the file *app/chip.ini* allows to enter other file names and paths manually (see also Section 11.3).

The following parameters are used for assigning to the report in the file *app/chip.ini* in the section *[REPORT_x]*:

- CA_FILE: the public key of the certification authority matching the server certificate, e. g.: `CA_FILE=app/srv_instance1.pem`
- CERT_FILE: the certificate of the device for the respective report, e. g.: `CERT_FILE=app/dcu.pem`
- KEY_FILE: the private key matching the certificate of the device, e. g.: `KEY_FILE=app/key.pem`

10.7 Sending files via FTP

Another common communication method for transferring data is using the FTP protocol, especially if the transmission is file-based.

Using classical FTP, the data is transmitted unencrypted. In general, unencrypted FTP is not recommended for file transmission in commercial or industrial applications. An encryption is possible by using FTP via a TLS connection (FTPS) or SFTP.

The device supports the following protocols:

- ftp: Unencrypted FTP
- ftpes: Explicit FTPS, unencrypted setup of the connection and subsequent start of the encryption using STARTTLS
- ftps: Implicit FTPS, FTP protocol via a TLS-encrypted connection
- sftp: Transmission via SSH (see Section 10.7.1)

The desired protocol must precede the server address in the field **Report address**. In the absence of a protocol, ftpes is assumed.

Commonly, FTP servers permit using an encryption via Explicit FTPS on the same port as unencrypted FTP.

For all encrypted protocols, both the login and the file transmission occur via encrypted connections.

When using FTPS, the Root CA certificates authenticating the server must be stored on the device (see Section 10.6).

Since files are transferred, the CSV format is preferred here. It allows easy import into Excel or databases among other things. However, other data formats can also be transferred.

The parameters **Report address**, **Report port**, **Report directory**, **Report username** and **Report password** have to be set according to the destination.

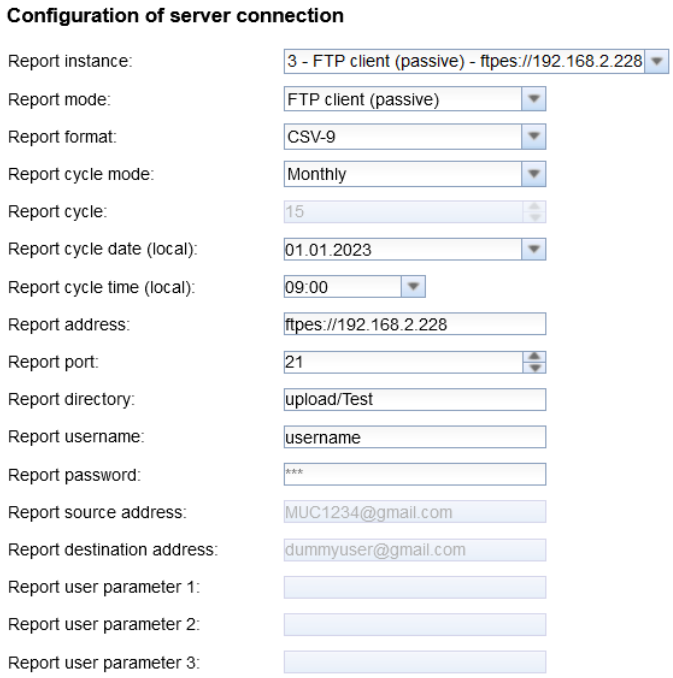


Figure 48: Sample configuration for reporting CSV data via FTP every month

The **Report mode** is either *FTP (active)* or *FTP (passive)*. Both differ in the process of determining the port to be used for the data connection. FTP uses one TCP port for the control connection, e. g. for transmitting control commands, and a second TCP port for the data connection. The client (the device) defines the data port in *active* mode, the server defines the data port in the *passive* mode. Therefore, *FTP (passive)* is usually used, because firewalls on the server side are often allowing only outgoing connections on an „arbitrary“ port.

- If no **Report port** is entered, the default port *21* is used.

10.7.1 Sending files via SFTP or FTPS

SFTP is an emulated FTP via SSH and permits an encrypted file transmission. Contrary to FTPS, SFTP has the advantage that SSH and therefore only one port is used (usually port *22*).

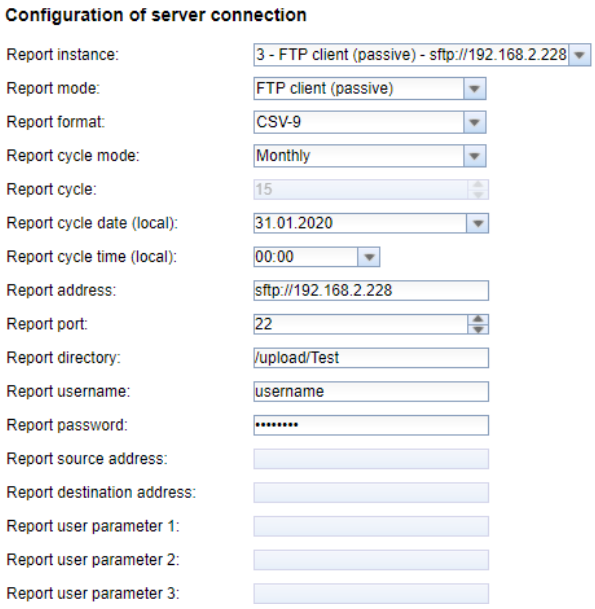


Figure 49: Sample configuration for reporting CSV data via SFTP every month

The respective certificates or finger prints have to be provided and configured. The background and the procedure for handling certificates are described in Section 10.6.

In contrast to the certificates, fingerprints for SSH are handled differently. SSH and thus SFTP use the asymmetric encryption and are secured by certificates. Both remote stations have both a private and a public key. Therefore, the authenticity can also be confirmed by the user.

For this purpose, a finger print is exchanged during the initial connection, which uniquely identifies the remote station. The finger print is the public key of the remote station. Now the user can manually check and trust it. If this remote station is a trusted host, its fingerprint must be entered into the file *app/ssh/known_hosts*. This is done by adding such a line to the file:

- 192.168.2.34 ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAy[...]

Therefore, the corresponding fingerprint of the server must first be fetched in order to be entered into this file. There are two possibilities:

- The fingerprint is fetched directly from the server and manually entered into the file *app/ssh/known_hosts*.
- The server is accessed via SSH from the device and its fingerprint accepted by confirmation of the security prompt. Then the fingerprint is automatically written to the file *app/ssh/known_hosts*.

This can be done directly from the device via the SSH console:

```
> ssh admin@192.168.2.34 <ENTER>
The authenticity of host '192.168.2.34 (192.168.2.34)' can't be established. ECDSA key
fingerprint is SHA256:HtAa1pkvafJSmAiMJmi1ZvJi6spgf5i0yt/A2rJ/OnY. Are you sure you
want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])?
yes <ENTER>
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.2.13' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
```

This allows an encrypted cyclic upload of meter data via SFTP.

10.8 Sending emails via SMTP

Data can also be sent via email. SMTP is used for this purpose.

SMTP itself is not encrypted. The STARTTLS extension provides a secure connection based on TLS, but an unencrypted connection is established for compatibility reasons, and then encrypted prior to the login. Another alternative is smtps which immediately creates a TLS-encrypted connection.

The protocol in front of the server address in the field **Report address** determines the SMTP-variant to be implemented. The device supports the following protocols:

- smtp: Unencrypted SMTP
- smtps: SMTP via TLS-encrypted connection
- smtpes: SMTP with encryption with STARTTLS extension

In the absence of a protocol, smtpes will be used.

The parameters **Report address**, **Report port**, **Report username**, **Report password**, **Report source address** and **Report destination address** have to be set according to the email server and the email data.

- ✔ The following ports are commonly used: *25* for unencrypted SMTP, *587* for SMTP with STARTTLS and *465* for SMTPS.
- ✔ When using TLS (SMTP with STARTTLS or SMTPS), the respective certificates have to be provided. Please have a look at Section 10.6. If needed, contact our customer support.
- ✔ Several email recipients can be defined, see **Report destination address** in Table 15.

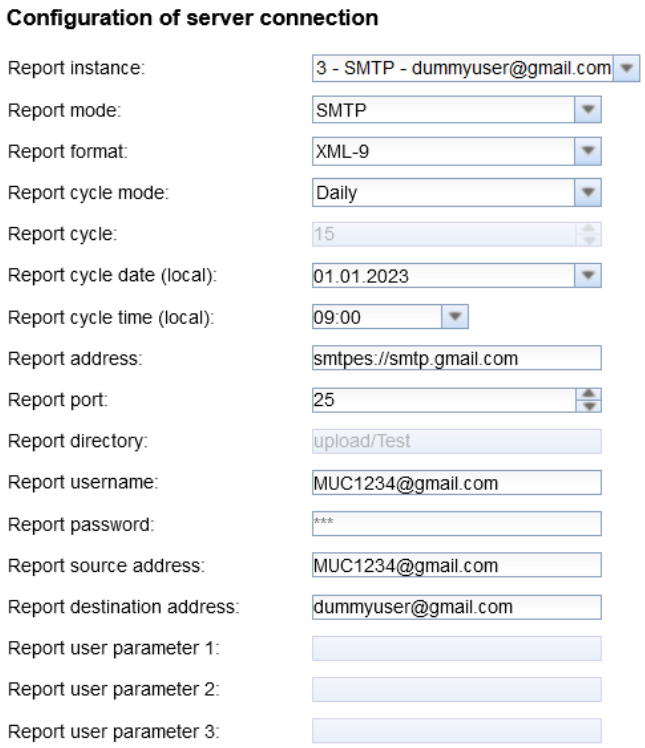


Figure 50: Sample configuration for reporting XML data via email every day

Depending on the requirement, it is possible to send this data in the text content of the email or as an attachment.

10.8.1 Emailing the report as content

Using *SMTP* as **Report mode**, devices from solvimus GmbH are sending the data in the content (text) of an email. Only the parameters in the ***Server*** tab need to be configured.

10.8.2 Emailing the report as attachment

Using *SMTP with Attachment* as **Report mode**, devices from solvimus GmbH are sending the data as attachment to the email, the content (text) of the email remains empty. Only the parameters in the ***Server*** tab need to be configured.

10.9 Reporting data via MQTT

MQTT is a widespread standard in cloud communication, especially for sending data to a cloud system. It is an open network protocol which can be used in the M2M communication in spite of its potentially large

delays and networks not being permanently available. The TCP ports 1883 and 8883 are reserved for MQTT, the latter serving the encrypted communication via the TLS protocol.

MQTT differentiates between:

- Publisher: Device or service that sends the data, e. g. a sensor or a data concentrator.
- Subscriber: Device or service that processes the data, e. g. a visualization or a billing software.
- Broker: Central data hub for MQTT, it also manages the network and ensures robustness.

MQTT uses so-called topics to classify messages hierarchically. This can be compared to specifying a path on the file system. The publisher sends data of these topics to the broker. This then distributes the data to the subscribers.

Certificates must be provided on the device for the encrypted connection via port 8883. Background information can be found in Section 10.6. Please ask your administrator in this case.

✔ Unencrypted MQTT requires the scheme mqtt:// at the beginning of the server address.

A test of the data transmission can be triggered manually with the button **Report**. Mind that data may not be available. Therefore, a readout should be made in the ***Meter*** tab with the button **Readout** prior to the test data transmission.

If the report was active already, but WAN not yet configured or the parameterisation invalid, it is recommended to first deactivate the report in **Report mode** (*Disabled*), save this with **Save** and then proceed to configure the report as explained below. This reinitializes the waiting queue of the reports (delivering stored messages) and only new data are transmitted.

10.9.1 Example Azure cloud

For connecting to an Azure cloud, the parameters need to be set as follows:

- **Report address**: Internet address of the Azure cloud server
- **Report directory**: Device ID and topic for the Azure cloud
- **Report user name**: User name for the Azure cloud, usually consisting of internet address, device name and API version
- **Report password**: Password for the Azure cloud, usually a composition of access key, signature and expiration date
- **MQTT client ID**: ID of the MQTT client

The following example should clarify the parameters:

- **Report address**: `Hub.azure-devices.net`
- **Report directory**: `devices/MUC063C/messages/events`
- **Report user name**: `Hub.azure-devices.net/MUC063C/?api-version=2018-06-30`
- **Report password**: `SharedAccessSignature sr=Hub.azure-devices.net%2fdevices%2f MUC063C&sig=rQXaVuN%2bjWqh0vVr9E6ybo7VbMBQ4QQNOidzMtoqI2g%3d&se=1639260907`
- **MQTT client ID**: `MQTT_CLIENT_ID`

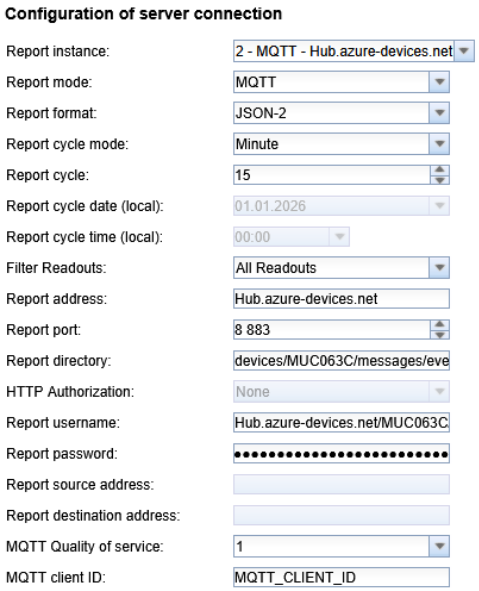


Figure 51: Sample configuration of a report to the Azure cloud

10.9.2 Example AWS cloud

For connecting to an AWS cloud, the parameters need to be set as follows:

- **Report address**: Internet address of the AWS cloud server
- **Report directory**: User name and topic for the AWS cloud
- **Report user name**: User name for the AWS cloud
- **Report password**: Password for the AWS cloud
- **MQTT client ID**: ID of the MQTT client

The following example should clarify the parameters:

- **Report address**: `b-fbf31b71-1234-5678-a052-3b5a4fafabcd-1.mq.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com`
- **Report directory**: `demo201909/testing`
- **Report user name**: `demo201909`
- **Report password**: `YXcajMTbZ7WUBzrsst`
- **MQTT client ID**: `MQTT_CLIENT_ID`

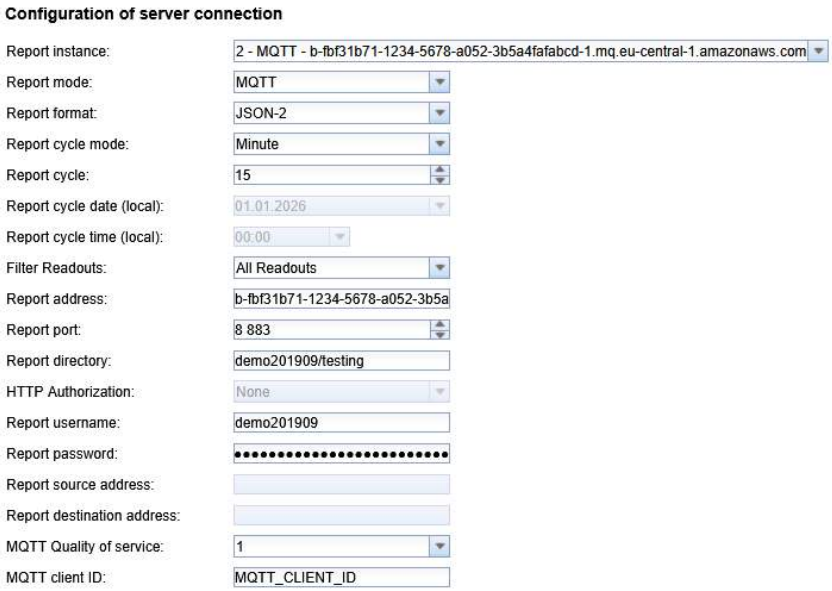


Figure 52: Sample configuration of a report to the AWS cloud

10.10 Local file storage

The metering data can also be stored directly on the device as a file. This allows downloading the data e. g. via FTP by a third party system. This is called a data pull.

Like for any other report, the predefined formats and also the user-specific format can be chosen.

According to the parameters set for this report, the files are stored in the folder *ext/Log/YYYY/MM*. YYYY corresponds to the respective year and MM corresponds to the respective month of the report (according to the system time of the device).

The following settings, for example, will generate a CSV file containing all readings of the previous report period on the device every day at 01:00 local time:

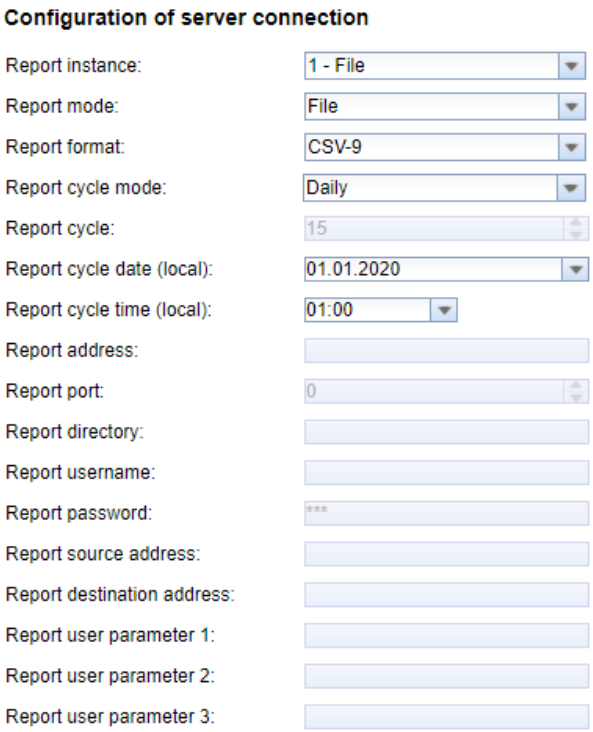


Figure 53: Sample configuration for storing file locally

10.11 Script-based report

If the options above do not fit or are not sufficient, the report can be switched to be script-based by setting **Report format** *User* in the ***Server*** tab.

This enables the user to use the powerful Linux tools installed on the device. Each instance is assigned its individual script. An overview is given in Section 11.7 and particularly in Section 11.7.2 showing an example.

Since the script-based report offers a lot of possibilities, additional parameters **Report user parameter 1**, **Report user parameter 2** and **Report user parameter 3** are available in which any kind of text can be entered, providing great liberty for the script-based report. This information is then available during runtime of the script. The parameters of the report instance can be used in the script, but do not have to.

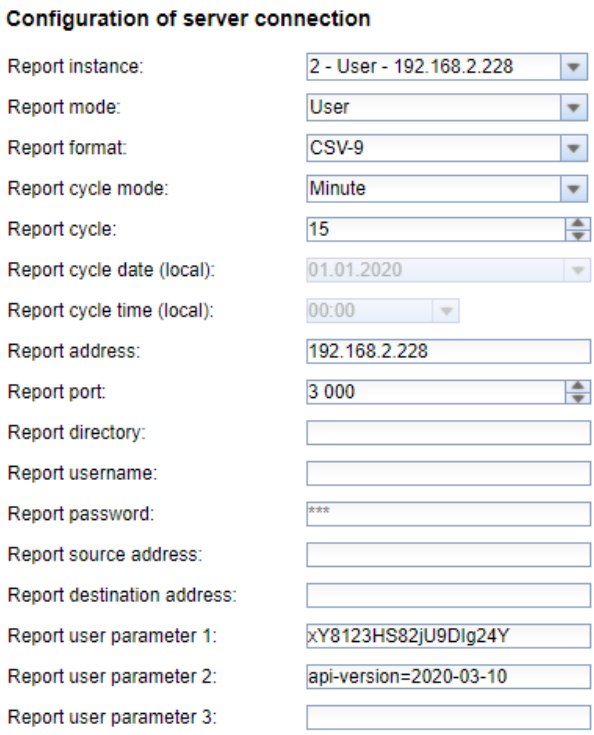


Figure 54: Sample configuration for reporting CSV data via a user script every 15 minutes

10.12 Troubleshooting the report

Troubleshooting the transfer of metering data is very complex. Typically, connectivity or authentication/encryption are the issues here. Indications of the reason or of the failure can be found in the ***Log*** tab.

Please check whether the remote station is available. For example the *ping* command from the SSH console of the device can be used for this purpose (see also Section 11.1.2). This will also check the name resolution (DNS). A host name should be converted to an IP address when pinging.

Please check whether a firewall blocks the data transmission or whether the routing is configured accordingly. Please ask your administrator in this case.

In the case of TLS encryption, please check whether all necessary certificates are available, especially the CA certificate for the remote station.

Please check the correct setting of **Report username** and **Report password** as well as **Report address**, **Report port** and **Report directory** of the respective instance.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

10.13 Retry of a readout

The default behaviour in case of a failed report is as follows:

- If a report fails, e. g. because there is no connection to internet, it will be resent after 1/10 of **Report cycle time (local)** (see Table 15) or at least 10 minutes. This is reiterated till the report is sent successfully.
- For reports with a time interval according to **Report cycle mode** (see Table 15): The time interval of the report is not modified for the retry. If the connection is perturbed for a longer period, so that another report would have to be sent, it will be queued. It will be transmitted as soon as the original report could be sent. Thus, several reports can be sent consecutively.
- For reports according to *On Readout* for **Report cycle mode** (see Table 15): If several readouts pile up during the perturbation, the time period of the report will be extended. For repeated transmission attempts, the data of the new readouts will be contained additionally in the report.

The parameters *RETRY_INTERVAL*, *MIN_SEND_INTERVAL* and *MAX_BACKLOG* in the device configuration file *chip.ini* (see Section 11.3) permit user-specific settings.

11 Advanced configuration options

11.1 Linux operating system

The devices from solvimus GmbH are based on the Linux operating system. This ensures that the devices continuously follow the state of the art and that errors in the software are quickly found and corrected due to a large community. It also ensures a certain basic functionality and security for the user.

The Linux operating system is built using the Yocto/openembedded build environment. All components are included according to the latest version and security patches. The Linux itself is unchanged except for a few custom tools and configurations (e. g. solcmd). Corresponding Linux documentation can thus be used directly. For customer-specific projects, additional components provided on the Yocto/openembedded platform can be made available on the target system.

11.1.1 User roles and user rights

Linux supports and offers user roles. The operating system internally comes with the user *root* having full access to all operating system functions. In addition, further users with restricted access can be created. Their permissions can be set by groups and names, mostly file access permissions (read, write or execute).

In addition to the user *root*, the devices from solvimus GmbH are coming with the user *admin*. This user has read and write access to the partitions `app` and `ext` and can execute files there. For the operator, *admin* is the user who can completely configure the device.

- The user *root* has no external access to the device. This ensures security, privacy and safety for the operator. Only the user *admin* can grant access to the user *root*.
- The password of the user *root* is generated randomly and device-specific during production and stored access-protected in a database.

11.1.2 Command line

On the devices from solvimus GmbH, the Linux operating system offers a command line based on *BASH*. It allows the user and also other applications to execute commands via the command line.

The user can access the command line via an SSH console. The Netdiscover tool (see Chapter 3) opens an SSH console using a Putty client.

11.1.2.1 Standard commands

The Linux operating system and the command line *BASH* provide certain built-in standard commands. Examples are:

- *help*: Display list of all integrated commands
- *cd*: Navigation in the directory tree
- *ls*: List directory contents
- *cat*: View file contents
- *cp*: Copying files/directories
- *mv*: Move/rename files/directories
- *rm*: Delete files/directories
- *sync*: Write the data from the RAM buffer to the FLASH memory
- *chmod*: Adjust access rights
- *grep*: Search for text content
- *echo*: Output text

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- *date*: Display system date and time
- *ps*: List all running processes
- *tail*: Display last lines of a file
- *netstat*: Query the status of the network interfaces
- *ping*: Network connectivity test
- *nslookup*: Display of the DNS configuration
- */sbin/ifconfig*: Overview of the network interfaces

Further commands are provided by programmes:

- *tcpdump*: Recording network traffic
- *openssl*: Using encryption, certificates and PKI
- *curl*: Retrieval and transmission of files via HTTP, FTP or SMTP/e-mail
- *socat*: Connecting two interfaces
- *vi*: Editing files
- *xsltproc*: Executing XSL transformations

11.1.2.2 solcmd command interpreter

Due to the system access rights for users, solvimus GmbH adds a command interpreter *solcmd*. It offers special application functions via the command line. The interpreter can be called with various parameters and thus provides access to the application and allows controlling it.

The following parameters are supported:

- *format-partition-app*: Format the configuration partition *app*
- *format-partition-ext*: Format the logging partition *ext*
- *config-partitions*: Reset the access rights to the partitions
- *config-users*: Activate changed user settings
- *config-hostname*: Activate changed device name
- *config-timezone*: Activate changed time zone settings
- *restart-eth0*: Restart the Ethernet interface
- *restart-wifi*: Restart the WIFI interface (only if WIFI is available)
- *filter-vlan*: VLAN filter for network interface (only if switch is integrated)
- *start-ppp0*: Establish the PPP dial-in connection (mobile network)
- *stop-ppp0*: Terminate the PPP dial-in connection (mobile network)
- *start-vpn*: Establish a VPN connection (OpenVPN)
- *stop-vpn*: Terminate a VPN connection (OpenVPN)
- *manual-vpn*: Establish a VPN connection (OpenVPN) in the foreground, e. g. for entering the password manually
- *restart-server*: Restart the server services
- *regenerate-server-keys*: Re-create the keys for secured server services
- *start-solapp*: Start the main application
- *stop-solapp*: Stop the main application
- *start-transparent-tty*: Activate transparent data forwarding of a serial interface to an Ethernet port
- *stop-transparent-tty*: Deactivate transparent data forwarding of a serial interface to an Ethernet port
- *start-virtual-tty*: Activate a virtual interface via an Ethernet port
- *stop-virtual-tty*: Deactivate a virtual interface via an Ethernet port
- *update-rtc*: Write the system time to the buffered real-time clock
- *factory-reset*: Reset the device to factory settings
- *update-system*: Perform a system update
- *reboot-system*: Restart the system
- *help*: Command overview with explanation and examples

11.1.3 Encryption methods

The encryption methods listed here are used:

HTTPS:

- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (secp256r1) - TLSv1.2
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (secp256r1) - TLSv1.2
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (secp256r1) - TLSv1.2
- TLS_AKE_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (ecdh_x25519) - TLSv1.3
- TLS_AKE_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (ecdh_x25519) - TLSv1.3
- TLS_AKE_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (ecdh_x25519) - TLSv1.3

SSH:

- KEX algorithms
  - ecdh-sha2-nistp256
  - ecdh-sha2-nistp384
  - ecdh-sha2-nistp521
  - diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256
  - diffie-hellman-group16-sha512
  - ext-info-s
- Server hostkey algorithms
  - ecdsa-sha2-nistp256
- Encryption algorithms
  - aes128-ctr
  - aes192-ctr
  - aes256-ctr
  - aes128-gcm@openssh.com
  - aes256-gcm@openssh.com
- MAC method
  - hmac-sha2-256
  - hmac-sha2-512

11.2 Update

The firmware can be updated manually or conveniently via the web interface (see Section 4.12.4).

For a manual update, access via SSH is necessary. In preparation, the easiest way to provide the update file on the system is to upload it via SFTP. The tools are provided by the Netdiscover tool (see Chapter 3).

First, the appropriate and signed update file **.enc* has to be uploaded via SFTP into the directory *ext/Upd* (see Section 3.5). This is restricted to the user *admin*.

After uploading the file, the user has to log in as *admin* via SSH (see Section 3.6). In the command line (see Section 11.1.2), the command *solcmd update-system* has to be executed then. After completion, a reboot is necessary. This is triggered by the command *solcmd reboot-system*.

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11.3 Device configuration file chip.ini

The file *app/chip.ini* contains the general system parameters and is therefore the central device configuration file. The parameters are grouped into different sections. If the parameters are not configured in *chip.ini*, the default values are used.

- The device needs to be rebooted after changing the file *chip.ini* manually for taking effect. Reboot can be triggered via the web-based front end using the button **Reboot system** in the ***Service*** tab or via the command line.
- Manual changes are permanently stored on the flash not instantly, but after a few minutes. As a result, changes are possibly lost if the device is rebooted by switching the power supply off and on.
- A range „0, 1“ without further explication means: 0 = inactive/no, and 1 = active/yes.
- The file *chip.ini* can be transferred to other devices via FTPS. Some settings like the network configuration (e. g. different IP address) needs to be taken into account.

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
Group [IP]			
ADDRESS	IP address of the device	0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255	192.168.1.101 (explicit)
DHCP	Activation of the DHCP client	0, 1	0 (explicit)
DHCP_HOSTNAME	Host name to log on to the DHCP server	Text, max. 255 characters, %SERIAL%: MAC address of the device	Name of the device from group [DEVICE]
GATEWAY	IP address of the gateway	0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255	192.168.1.254 (explicit)
NETMASK	Subnet mask of the device	0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255	255.255.255.0 (explicit)
Group [DEVICE]			
NAME	Name of the device in the tool Netdiscover	Text, max. 50 characters	*Product name* (explicit)
TIMEZONE	Time zone of the device	Text, max. 255 characters	Universal, corresponds to GMT
Group [DNS]			
NAME_SERVER1	IP address of the primary DNS server, IP or host name	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
NAME_SERVER2	IP address of the secondary DNS server, IP or host name	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
Group [VPN]			
CONFIGFILE	Path to the client configuration file for OpenVPN	Text, max. 255 characters	vpn/config.ovpn
ENABLE	Activation of the OpenVPN client	0, 1	0
Group [WEB]			
CERT_COMMON_NAME	The fully qualified domain name	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_COUNTRY	Country code	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_LOCATION	Location/city	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_ORGANISATION	Legal name of the organisation	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_ORGANISATION_UNIT	Unit/department	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_STATE	State or region	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
HTTP_ENABLE	Activation of the HTTP server	0, 1	0
HTTPS_ENABLE	Activation of the HTTPS server	0, 1	1
HTTP_PORT	Network port of the HTTP server	0-65535	80
HTTPS_PORT	Network port of the HTTPS server	0-65535	443
Group [FTP]			
CERT_COMMON_NAME	The fully qualified domain name	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_COUNTRY	Country code	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_LOCATION	Location/city	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_ORGANISATION	Legal name of the organisation	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
CERT_ORGANISATION_UNIT	Unit/department	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
CERT_STATE	State or region	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
ENABLE	Activation of the FTP server	0, 1	1
Group [SSH]			
ENABLE	Activation of the SSH server	0, 1	1
Group [UDPCFG]			
ENABLE	Activation of the UDP-based search and configuration protocol	0, 1	1
IPCFG_PASSWORD	Password for the modification of the IP address via the UDP configuration protocol	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
Group [ICMP]			
ENABLE_ECHO	Activation of the ICMP/Ping echo service	0, 1	1
Group [SOLVIMUS]			
AUTOUPDATE_URL	URL of the update server including path to the main directory of the update information and protocol	Text, max. 255 characters	Standard update server
AUTOUPDATE_TIME	Time at which the update information is downloaded (in seconds since begin of the day, UTC)		10800
AUTOUPDATE_ TIMESPAN	Time span in seconds after AUTOUPDATE_TIME in which the download of the update information is randomly distributed		7200
AUTOUPDATE_MODE	Mode for the update function: OFF: updates are not searched, DOWNLOAD_INFO: the update information is refreshed, the download and the installation of the update must be confirmed in the web interface	OFF, DOWNLOAD_INFO	DOWNLOAD_INFO
BACNET_BBMD	IP of the BACnet BBMD (BACnet Broadcast Management Device)	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
BACNET_CONFIGURE NETWORK	Activation of a BACnet-specific network configuration (additional IP address)	0, 1	0
BACNET_DEBUG	Activation of the debug output for BACnet and TLS keylogging for BACnet/SC	0, 1	Not set
BACNET_ DEVICEDESCRIPTION	Description property of the device object	Text, max. 200 characters	Not set
BACNET_DEVICEID	BACnet device ID	1-4294967295	1
BACNET_DEVICENAME	BACnet device name	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
BACNET_ENABLE	Activation of the BACnet communication	0, 1	0
BACNET_IP	BACnet IP (system configuration will be used if not set)	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
BACNET_LOCATION	BACnet location information	Text, max. 255 characters	metering
BACNET_NETMASK	BACnet Network mask (system configuration will be used if not set)	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
BACNET_PORT	BACnet network port	0-65535	47808
BACNET_UTCTIMESYNC	Enables the setting of the system time via the BACnet UTC-TimeSynchronization Service	0, 1	0
DLDERS_ADDRESS DISABLE	DLDE request with meter serial number (=0) or wildcard request (=1). In the latter case only 1 meter is permitted.	0, 1	0
DLDERS_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the serial DLDE communication	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	9600
DLDERS_DATABITS	Data bits for the serial DLDE communication	7, 8	7
DLDERS_DEVPATH	Linux path for the serial DLDE communication	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
DLDERS_ENABLE	Activation of the serial DLDE interface	0, 1	0
DLDERS_FIRSTTIMEOUT	Request mode: timeout for initial reception of data from meter. Push mode: time without registration of data (Wait idle, in ms)	0-65535	3000
DLDERS_FIXEDLAYOUT		0, 1	0
DLDERS_ FLOWCONTROL	Handshake for the serial DLDE communication: 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
DLDERS_FULLTIMEOUT	Maximum timeout for reading a meter (in ms)	0-65535	30000
DLDERS_IDLETIMEOUT	Idle time for detection of the end of communication (in ms)	0-65535	100
DLDERS_ LOADPROFILE_ MAXRDAYS		0-65535	366
DLDERS_ LOADPROFILE_ SKIPINVALIDENTRY		0, 1	0
DLDERS_MODE	Communication mode for the serial DLDE interface	REQUEST, REQUEST_ECHO, PUSH	REQUEST_ECHO
DLDERS_PARITY	DLDE parity: 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	2
DLDERS_ PARSEOBISHEXADECIMAL	Decodes the OBIS codes in hexadecimal form (FF instead of 255)	0, 1	0
DLDERS_RAWLOG ENABLE	Activating the logging of raw data	0, 1	0
DLDERS_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for the DLDE communication	0, 1	1
DLDERS_SMLENABLE	Activation of processing SML protocol data	0, 1	0
DLDERS_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the serial DLDE interface	1, 2	1
DLDERS_TRANSPARENT	Activation of the transparent transmission of the serial DLDE interface to a network port: NONE: transmission deactivated, TCP: transmission of a TCP port, UDP: transmission to a UDP port	NONE, TCP, UDP	NONE
DLDERS_TRANSPARENT PORT	Network port for the transparent transmission via TCP or UDP	0-65535	0
FASTRESCAN_TIME	Cycle time for updating the temporary meter list of received wM-Bus meters (in s)	1-4294967295	60
I2C_DEBUGOUT	Activation of raw data output for the internal I2C communication in the system log	0, 1	0
MBMSTMETER_ BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the serial Modbus communication (Master RTU)	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	19200
MBMSTMETER_ DATABITS	Data bits for the serial Modbus communication (Master RTU)	7, 8	8
MBMSTMETER_ MAXRETRY	Number of retries for a Modbus request to the meter (Master RTU)	0-255	3

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MBMSTMETER_PARITY	Parity of the serial Modbus communication (Master RTU): 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	0
MBMSTMETER_ STOPBITS	Stop bits for the serial Modbus communication (Master RTU)	1, 2	1
MBMSTMETER_ SERIALENABLE	Activation of the serial Modbus (Master RTU)	0, 1	0
MBMSTMETER_ SILENTINTERVAL	Timeout between two bytes in a data packet / a response (Master RTU, in ms)	0-65535	20
MBMSTMETER_ TCPCONNECTTIMEOUT	Timeout for a connection to a Modbus TCP meter (in ms)	1-4294967295	5000
MBMSTMETER_ TIMEOUT	Timeout for the response of the meter (Master RTU, in ms)	0-65535	500
MBUS_ALLOWINSECURE	Deactivates the authentication check when decrypting	0, 1	0
MBUS_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the M-Bus communication	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800; but only up to the upper maximum stated in Section 2.8.2, 'Meter interfaces'	2400
MBUS_DATABITS	Data bits for the M-Bus communication	7, 8	8
MBUS_DEVPATH	Linux path for the M-Bus interface	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
MBUS_DISABLE DECRYPTION	Deactivation of decrypting the M-Bus packets (status field)	0, 1	1
MBUS_ENABLE	Activation of the M-Bus interface	0, 1	1
MBUS_FIRST FCBBIT_NEG	Begins reading the M-Bus meters with a specific FCB-bit value: 0: first FCB-bit set, 1: first FCB-bit not set	0, 1	0
MBUS_FIXEDLAYOUT		0, 1	0
MBUS_FLOWCONTROL	Handshake for the M-Bus communication: 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
MBUS_FORCE	Compatibility mode for reading of faulty M-Bus meters, emulates correct ACK	0-2	0
MBUS_FREEZE STORAGENUM	Storage number for Freeze meter data	0-4294967295	0
MBUS_FULLTIMEOUT	Maximum timeout for reading a meter (in ms)	0-65535	10000
MBUS_IDLETIMEOUT	Idle time for detection of the end of communication (in ms)	0-65535	100
MBUS_IGNORECRCFIELD	Compatibility mode for reading faulty M-Bus meters, disregards the CRC field	0, 1	0
MBUS_IGNORELENGTH FIELD	Compatibility mode for reading faulty M-Bus meters, disregards the length field	0, 1	0
MBUS_LOADPROFILE MANUFACTURER	Manufacturer code for identification of load profile meters, according to the M-Bus standard three characters (e. g. „EMH“)	Three characters or empty	EMH
MBUS_LOADPROFILE MAXCOUNT	Number of load profile entries initially requested by the meter	1-65535	65535
MBUS_LOADPROFILE MODE	Activation of load profile readings for electricity meters via M-Bus	DISABLED, DIZH, DIZG, EMU, NZR	DISABLED
MBUS_MAXMULTIPAGE	Limits the number of Multipage requests	0-255	3

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Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MBUS_MAXPRIMARY ADDRESS	Upper address for the M-Bus primary search	0-250	250
MBUS_MAXRETRY	Number of retries for an M-Bus or Multipage request	0-255	3
MBUS_MINPRIMARY ADDRESS	Lower address for the M-Bus primary search	0-250	0
MBUS_NOADDRESS VERIFY	Deactivation of the address verification in primary addressing	0, 1	0
MBUS_PARITY	Parity of the M-Bus communication: 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	2
MBUS_RAWLOGENABLE	Activating the logging of raw data	0, 1	0
MBUS_REQUESTMODE	Request mode	ALL, EXT, ONLY, FREEZE	ONLY
MBUS_RESETMODE	Reset Modes: 0: Reset (NKE) after Select, 2: No NKE, 3: NKE at 0xFD and NKE at 0xFF before the communication, 4: NKE at 0xFD, application reset SND_UD at 0xFF and NKE at 0xFF before the communication	0, 2-4	0
MBUS_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for the M-Bus communication	0, 1	0
MBUS_SCANMODE	Search algorithm for the M-Bus	PRIMARYSCAN, SECONDARYSCAN, SECONDARYSCAN ALLOC, SECONDARYSCAN REVERSE, SECONDARYSCAN ALLOCREVERSE	SECONDARYSCAN
MBUS_SECMASK MANUFACTURER	Predefined manufacturer ID for the secondary search	Precisely 4 characters, each 0-9/A-F	0xFFFF
MBUS_SECMASK MEDIUM	Predefined medium ID for the secondary search	Precisely 2 characters, each 0-9/A-F	0xFF
MBUS_SECMASKSERIAL	Secondary search for the meter serial number	Precisely 8 characters, each 0-9/A-F	0xFFFFFFFF
MBUS_SECMASK VERSION	Predefined version number for the secondary search	Precisely 2 characters, each 0-9/A-F	0xFF
MBUS_SELECTMASK	Ignoring of selected ranges, for these placeholders are used (setting via bit mask): +1: serial number +2: manufacturer +4: version field +8: medium	0-15	14
MBUS_SETTIME_EMU	Sets the meter time via the EMU-compatible telegram. In the load profile mode, the telegram will always be sent either as broadcast to all or to the EMU-specific meters.	0, 1	0
MBUS_SETTIME_TYPEF	Sets the meter time via the M-Bus data type F	0, 1	0
MBUS_SETTIME_TYPEG	Sets the meter time via the M-Bus data type G	0, 1	0
MBUS_SETTIME_TYPEI	Sets the meter time via the M-Bus data type I	0, 1	0
MBUS_SETTIMEPER DEVICE	In the default setting, the system time is sent by broadcast. If this parameter is set, a time configuration is done for each M-Bus meter.	0, 1	0
MBUS_SMLENABLE	Activation of processing SML protocol data	0, 1	0
MBUS_SOCPAGESELECT ENABLE	Activates Pageing according to the specification of the company Socomec	0, 1	0

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MBUS_SOC MANUFACTURER	Manufacturer code for identification of meters with Socomec pageing, according to M-Bus standard: „SOC“=(0xE3 0x4D) → 0x4DE3=19939	0-65535	19939
MBUS_SPXMETER CONVERT	Activation of manufacturer-specific decoding (manufacturer code SPX)	0, 1	0
MBUS_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the M-Bus communication	1, 2	1
MBUS_TIMEOUT	Timeout till first data are received from the meter (in ms)	0-65535	2000
MBUS_TRANSPARENT	Activation of the transparent transmission of the M-Bus interface to a network port or an M-Bus slave interface: NONE: transmission deactivated, MBUS: Master TCP: transmission to a TCP port, UDP: transmission to a UDP port, TCP_ONDEMAND: Master & Transparent/TCP	NONE, MASTER, TCP, UDP, TCP_ONDEMAND	NONE
MBUS_TRANSPARENT PORT	Network port for the transparent transmission via TCP or UDP	0-65535	0
MBUS_WAKEUPENABLE	Activation of the specific wakeup requests	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the M-Bus slave communication	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	2400
MBUSSLV_DATABITS	Data bits for the M-Bus slave communication	7, 8	8
MBUSSLV_DEBUGOUT	Activation of the raw data output for the M-Bus slave communication in the system log	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV_DEVPATH	Linux path for the M-Bus slave interface	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
MBUSSLV_ FLOWCONTROL	Handshake for the M-Bus slave communication: 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
MBUSSLV_ FULLTIMEOUT	Maximum timeout for the request of a meter (in ms)	0-65535	10000
MBUSSLV_ IDLETIMEOUT	Idle time for detection of the end of communication (in ms)	0-65535	100
MBUSSLV_PARITY	Parity for the M-Bus slave communication: 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	2
MBUSSLV_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for the M-Bus slave communication	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the M-Bus slave communication	1, 2	1
MBUSSLVMETER_MODE	Activation of the M-Bus slave interface: DEFAULT: product-specific activated, NONE: deactivated, TCP: activation via TCP port, UDP: activation via UDP port, MBUS: activation via the M-Bus slave interface	DEFAULT, NONE, TCP, UDP, MBUS	DEFAULT

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MBUSSLVMETER_ MULTIBLOCKDISABLE	Deactivation of the forwarding of several frames (multi block forwarding) for the M-Bus slave interface 0: forwarding activated 1: forwarding deactivated	0, 1	0
MBUSSLVMETER_PORT	Network port for access to the M-Bus slave interface via TCP or UDP	0-65535	5040
MBUSSLVMETER_ WMBUSALLOW ENCRYPTED	Activation of the transfer of encrypted wM-Bus meters via the M-Bus slave interface	0, 1	0
MBUSSLVMETER_ WMBUSALLOW EXTENDEDHEADER	Activation of the transfer of specific wM-Bus header data (e. g. AFL/ELL) via the M-Bus slave interface	0, 1	0
MBUSSLVMETER_ WMBUSALLOWOTHER	Activation of the transfer in spite of unknown wM-Bus header data via the M-Bus slave interface	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV2METER_ MODE	Activation of the second M-Bus slave interface: NONE: deactivated, TCP: activation via a TCP port, UDP: activation via a UDP port	NONE, TCP, UDP	NONE
MBUSSLV2METER_ MULTIBLOCKDISABLE	Deactivation of the forwarding of several frames (multi block forwarding) for the second M-Bus slave interface 0: forwarding activated 1: forwarding deactivated	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV2METER_PORT	Network port for access to the second M-Bus slave interface via TCP or UDP	0-65535	5050
MBUSSLV2METER_ WMBUSALLOW ENCRYPTED	Activation of the transfer of encrypted wM-Bus meters via the second M-Bus slave interface	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV2METER_ WMBUSALLOW EXTENDEDHEADER	Activation of the transfer of specific wM-Bus header data (e. g. AFL/ELL) via the second M-Bus slave interface	0, 1	0
MBUSSLV2METER_ WMBUSALLOWOTHER	Activation of the transfer in spite of unknown wM-Bus header data via the second M-Bus slave interface	0, 1	0
METER_ADJUST TIMESTAMPS			0
METER_CYCLEMODE	Time unit for reading of meters	SECOND, MINUTE, HOUR, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER, YEAR	SECOND
METER_CYCLE TIMESTAMP	Reference point in time (Unix timestamp) for readout cycles using DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER, YEAR	0-4294967295	0
METER_DELAY	Delay for reading of meter data according to the configured reading cycle (unit according to METER_CYCLEMODE)	0-4294967295	0
METER_PRESENT VALUESONLY			0
METER_MAXALLVALUE COUNT	Limitation of total meter data (0: no limitation)	0-65535	0
METER_MAXDEVICE COUNT	Limitation of the number of meters (0: no limitation)	0-65535	500
METER_MAX EN13757VERSION	Maximum supported version of the standard EN 13757: 0 for version 2013, 1 for version 2025.	0, 1	1
METER_MAXVALUE COUNT	Limitation of meter values per meter (0: no limitation)	0-65535	25

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
METER_OBISGEN	Automatic generation of OBIS codes for meter values from DIF/VIF codes when creating M-Bus and wM-Bus meters 0: off, 1: on	0, 1	0
METER_RETRYDIVIDER	Reduces the quantity of values read and used for reporting. Only values every METER_RETRYDIVIDER are retained for reporting. All read values are used for visualisation and for other interfaces (Modbus or BACnet).	0-65535	0
METER_STAT_CONFIG	Path to the meter configuration file	Text, max. 255 characters	app/device_handle.cfg
METER_TIME	Cycle time for reading meters (unit according to METER_CYCLEMODE), caution: with small cycle times and a large quantity of meters, significant log files can be created	1-4294967295	900
METER_VIFSTRINGMODE	Placement of the VIF string in the data flow: 0: VIF string after last VIFE, 1: VIF string immediately after VIF string identification	0, 1	1
METERSYSTEM_ENABLE	Activation of the system meter function	0, 1	1
METERSYSTEM_SCRIPTTIMEOUT	Timeout after whose expiration the system meter scripts are aborted (in s)	0-65535	0
MODBUS_ADDRESS	Primary Modbus address or Unit identifier	0-255	0
MODBUS_APPLICATION	Application information within the device identification	Text, max. 255 characters	Modbus TCP Gateway
MODBUS_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the serial Modbus communication (RTU)	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	19200
MODBUS_CONNECTIONTIMEOUT	Timeout of the Modbus TCP connection (in s)	0-65535	60
MODBUS_DATABITS	Data bits for the serial Modbus communication (RTU)	7, 8	8
MODBUS_DEBUGOUT	Activation of raw data output for the Modbus communication in the system log	0, 1	0
MODBUS_DEVPATH	Linux path for the serial Modbus interface	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
MODBUS_DISCONNECTTIMEOUT	Timeout after whose expiration inactive Modbus TCP connections are aborted (in s)	0-1000	60
MODBUS_ENABLE	Activation of the Modbus slaves	0, 1	0
MODBUS_EXCEPTIONONINVALID	Return value in case of the function code *0x03* (*Read Holding Register*)	0, 1	0
MODBUS_FLOWCONTROL	Handshake for the serial Modbus communication: 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
MODBUS_IP			Not set
MODBUS_MAXCONNECTIONS	Maximum number of parallel Modbus TCP connections	0-80	5
MODBUS_MODE		Serial, TCP, UDP	TCP
MODBUS_MODEL	Device information within the device identification	Text, max. 255 characters	Standard
MODBUS_NWPORT	Network port of the Modbus TCP slaves	0-65535	502

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MODBUS_PARITY	Parity of the serial Modbus communication: 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	0
MODBUS_PRODUCT CODE	Device code for the Modbus function „Read Device Identification“	Text	A code defined by solvimus GmbH and dependent on the device is returned.
MODBUS_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for the serial Modbus communication (RTU)	0, 1	0
MODBUS_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the serial Modbus communication (RTU)	1, 2	1
MODBUS_VENDOR	Manufacturer information within the device identification	Text, max. 255 characters	[Branding]
MODBUS_VENDORURL	Website information on manufacturer within the device identification	Text, max. 255 characters	[Branding]
MODBUS_VERSION	Version of the firmware indicated by Modbus within the device identification. If not set explicitly, it corresponds to the software version on the configuration page.	Text, max. 255 characters	-
MODBUS_WRITEACCESS			READONLY
MODBUSMETER_ PROTOCOLVERSION	Protocol version of the Modbus meter data: Bit 0: 2 registers per value (only floating point value), Bit 1: Multislave activated, Bit 2: Word-Swapping of 32-Bit floating point values, Bit 3: Dummy mode activated	0-16	0
MUC_CONFIG_VER	Version of the configuration, corresponding to the firmware version that it had saved. Set exclusively by the application.	0-65535	-
MUC_ FORCESTOREREADOUT	Database mode to „Store meter values“ (see Table 13) 0: automatic 1: on	0, 1	0
MUC_LOG	Sets the level of system output via system log	DEFAULT, NONE, ERRORONLY, ALL	DEFAULT
MUC_METER DESCRIPTION_ ENABLEFLAGS	Enable Flags for representing the description on the website: Bit 0: Description Bit 1: Storage number, tariff, value type Bit 2: DIF/VIF raw data Bit 3: All raw data of the data value entry	0 - 16	1
MUC_PASS_ENCMODE	Activation of the encryption of the passwords in the device configuration file: 0: no encryption, 1: encryption without MAC, 2: encryption with MAC	0, 1, 2	0
MUC_REPORT FATALREBOOTTIMEOUT			0
MUC_REPORT SCRIPTABORTTIMEOUT			30
MUC_SCALEVALUES	Scaled values within the CSV and XML log data	0, 1	0

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MUC_SETDEVICES	Activation of setting the meter values. The setting of meter values must be supported by the meters. INTERNAL: S0 and digital outputs of the system meter, INTERNALORDIGITALOUT: S0 and digital outputs, ALL: all meter values, NONE: no meter values	INTERNAL, INTERNALORDIGITAL-OUT, ALL, NONE	INTERNAL
MUC_SETDEVICETIME	Sets date and time of the M-Bus meter according to the current system time. Telegrams are sent according to the configuration parameters MBUS_SETTIME_TYPEF, MBUS_SETTIME_TYPEG, MBUS_SETTIME_TYPEI and MBUS_SETTIME_EMU. If the EMU load profile is active, the EMU-specific configuration packet is sent to the meters with the manufacturer ID in MBUS_LOADPROFILEMANU-FACTURER.	0, 1	0
MUC_SHOWDATAFRAME	Explicit listing of the raw data frame as meter value, for Multi-page meters one entry is added per frame	0, 1	0
MUC_SHOWMETER STATUSBYTE	Explicit listing of the status byte of the meter (M-Bus and wM-Bus) as meter value	0, 1	0
MUC_SHOWTIMESTAMP ENTRIES	Explicit representation of the timestamps of a meter	0, 1	0
MUC_SHOWVALUE SCALEDWEB	Activation of the display of the column „Value (scaled)“	0, 1	1
MUC_SHOWVENDOR RAWDATA	Explicit listing of manufacturer-dependent data as meter value	0, 1	0
MUC_SHOWVENDOR RAWDATAWEB	Representation of binary data on the website (manufacturer-dependent or data container)	0, 1	0
MUC_SHOWWMBUS RSSIVALUE			0
MUC_TRIMVALUES			0
MUC_USE_FREEZE	Activation of the Freeze command for reading meters	0, 1	0
REPORT_DEFAULT BASENAME	Basename of the reports	Text	[Branding]
SHOW_KEYS	Show decrypted data on the website	0, 1	1
SNTP_ENABLE	Activation of the reference via SNTP server	0, 1	1
SNTP_REQTIMEOUT	Timeout for a SNTP request (in ms)	1-65535	15000
SNTP_RETRY	Number of retries for a SNTP request	0-255	2
SNTP_TIMEOUT	Timeout for a renewed SNTP time query (explicit, in s)	1-4294967295	86400
SNTPIP	Address of the time server (SNTP)	Text, max. 255 characters	pool.ntp.org
SNULL_ENABLE	Activation of the S0 interface	0, 1	0
SNULL_MODE	Counting mode for S0	RELATIVE, ABSOLUTE	RELATIVE
WAN_APN	Access point for WAN	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WAN_AUTH	Authentication procedure for accessing WAN	NONE, PAP, CHAP	CHAP
WAN_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for WAN communication	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	115200
WAN_DATABITS	Data bits for the WAN communication	7, 8	8

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
WAN_DEBUGOUT	Activation of raw data output for the WAN communication in the system log 0, none: off (default), 1, basic: display of the AT communication and of the power cycles, 2, extended: as 1 and additional state requests at the modem like e. g. SIM card settings for preferred providers, 3, all: as 2 and additional Raw binary communication data and parsed replies	0, 1, 2, 3	0
WAN_DEVPATH	Linux path for the WAN interface	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WAN_ENABLE	Activation of the WAN communication (mobile radio)	0, 1	0
WAN_FLOWCONTROL	Handshake for the WAN communication: 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
WAN_FREQUENCY BANDS	Comma-separated list of the bands to be activated. If void or if an unavailable setting is given, the default of the modem will be used (the value stored in the modem will be overwritten with the default). An error is logged for invalid entries or not supported bands, and the default of the modem will be used. It will not be verified if the bands match the WAN technology. Conflicting settings can prevent the modem from going online. The parameter is supported exclusively for the 4G-modem of the MUC.easy^{plus} from revision 4 onwards (with „Hardware version“ in Section 4.12.1 as 4.15.x with x≥4). For other modems, an error is logged if the parameters are set, and the WAN is started without restriction on the bands.	GSM,DCS, U1,U2,U5,U8, L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L7,L8,L9, L10,L12,L13,L14,L17,L18, L19,L20,L21,L25,L26,L27, L28,L40,L41,L66	Default of the modem (the value stored in the modem will be overwritten with the default)
WAN_FULLTIMEOUT			0
WAN_IDLETIMEOUT			0
WAN_MAXRETRY	Number of retries for establishing the WAN connection (0: no limit)	0-255	0
WAN_MTU	Setting of the MTU. A smaller value requested by the provider has priority (0: inactive).	Integer ≥ 0	0
WAN_OLDBAUDRATE	Baud rate for the WAN communication, affects only older devices (0: inactive)	0, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	0
WAN_PARITY	Parity of the WAN communication: 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	0
WAN_PASSWORD	Password to access WAN	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WAN_PIN	PIN for the SIM card	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WAN_PROVIDER			Not set

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
WAN_PUK	PUK for the SIM card	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WAN_RECONNECT MONITOR	Mode for the monitoring of the radio connection and forced disconnection as well as renewal of the radio connection	OFF, WAN_ACTIVITY, REPORT_ANY, REPORT_ALL, REPORT_SPECIFIC, PING	OFF
WAN_RECONNECT PINGHOST	Host/IP-address which is monitored	String	-
WAN_RECONNECT PINGINTERVAL	Interval in which a ping is sent (in s)		1800
WAN_RECONNECT PINGTIMEOUT	Timeout for the reception of a response (in ms)		30000
WAN_RECONNECT REPORTINSTANCE	Number of the report selected for monitoring. Only active if WAN_RECONNECTMONITOR = REPORT_SPECIFIC	1 to number of supported reports (integer)	1
WAN_RECONNECT TIMEOUT	Interval which is monitored (in seconds). If no response on a ping is received within this limit, another attempt to establish the connection will be undertaken.	1800-4294967295	86400
WAN_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for WAN communication	0, 1	0
WAN_RSSITEST			0
WAN_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the WAN communication	1, 2	1
WAN_TECHNOLOGY	Selected radio technology. The preset mode DEFAULT is interpreted as the intended or reasonable value according to the modem type. If the modem does not support that mode (e. g. LTE on NB-IoT), an error is logged and the modem remains in the prior state.	DEFAULT, LTE, GSM, UMTS, NBIOT, CATM, LTE_GSM, LTE_UMTS, UMTS_GSM, LTE_UMTS_GSM	DEFAULT
WAN_USER	Username for accessing WAN	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WATCHDOG_IDLE	Watchdog timeout for the idle state (in s)	1-4294967295	120
WATCHDOG_PROCESS	Watchdog timeout in the busy state (in s)	1-4294967295	900
WATCHDOG_READOUT	Watchdog timeout during readout (in s)	1-4294967295	Quadruple of the readout cycle, at least: WATCHDOG_PROCESS
WATCHDOG_SCAN	Watchdog timeout during scanning (in s)	1-4294967295	43200000
WEBCOM_PASSWORD PATTERN	Regular expression (regex) to enforce a defined password complexity. Standard: 10 characters; of which at least 1 uppercase letter, 1 lowercase letter, 1 digit, 1 special character	Text, without spaces and line feeds	`^(?=.*[A-Z]+) (?=.*[0-9]+) (?=.*[a-z]+) (?=.*[^A-Za-z0-9]+) .{10,}`
WEBCOM_PASSWORD PATTERNMSG	Message when trying to set a password of insufficient complexity	Text, max. 255 characters	Password requires at least: 10 characters, 1 uppercase and 1 lowercase letter, 1 digit and 1 character not included in previous groups (special character)!
WEBCOM_ ADMINLOGIN_ SWITCHREQ		0, 1	1
WEBCOM_TIMEOUT	Timeout for a web session after automatic logout of a user (in ms)	1-4294967295	60000
WMBUS_ALLOW INSECURE			0
WMBUS_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the wM-Bus communication	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	19200

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
WMBUS_CACHESIZE	wM-Bus cache size for temporary storage of received meter data	1-500	500
WMBUS_CACHE TIMEOUT	Storage time of received wM-Bus packets in the cache list (in s, 0: no limit)	0-4294967295	0
WMBUS_DATABITS	Data bits for the wM-Bus communication	7, 8	8
WMBUS_DECRYPTUSE LINKLAYERID			0
WMBUS_DEVPATH	Linux path of the wM-Bus interface	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WMBUS_FIXEDLAYOUT		0, 1	0
WMBUS_FLOW CONTROL	Handshake for the wM-Bus communication: 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
WMBUS_FULLTIMEOUT	Maximum time (in ms) for a „packet“ in the transparent mode of the wM-Bus which will be transmitted via TCP/UDP in a consolidated form. The Idle Timeout defined by WMBUUS_ IDLETIMEOUT is respected.	0-65535	1000
WMBUS_IDLETIMEOUT	Idle time (in ms) after which the „packet“ in the transparent mode of the wM-Bus, which will be transmitted via TCP/UDP in a consolidated form, is regarded as completed.	0-65535	20
WMBUS_MODE	Mode of the wM-Bus module	S, T, C, C_T	C_T
WMBUS_NETWORK_ ROLE	Function of the wM-Bus interface	DISABLED, MASTER, SLAVE	MASTER
WMBUS_PARITY	Parity of the wM-Bus communication: 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	0
WMBUS_ RAWDATAINCLUDERSSI		0, 1	0
WMBUS_RAWLOG ENABLE	Activating the logging of raw data	0, 1	0
WMBUS_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for the wM-Bus communication	0, 1	0
WMBUS_SMLENABLE	Activation of processing SML protocol data	0, 1	0
WMBUS_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the wM-Bus communication	1, 2	1
WMBUS_TRANSPARENT	Activation of the transparent transmission of the wM-Bus interface to a network port: NONE: transmission deactivated, TCP: transmission of a TCP port, UDP: transmission to a UDP port	NONE, TCP, UDP	NONE
WMBUS_TRANSPARENT PORT	Network port for the transparent transmission via TCP or UDP	0-65535	0
WMBUS_TRANSPARENT RSSI	Activation of the integration of the RSSI value in transparent mode	0, 1	0
WMBUS_TRANSPARENT STARTSTOP	Activation of the integration of a start byte and stop byte in transparent mode	0, 1	0
WMBUS_USE LINKLAYERID	Compatibility mode for reading of faulty wM-Bus meters, uses link layer address instead of extended link layer address	0, 1	0

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
WMBUS2_BAUDRATE	Baud rate for the wM-Bus communication (channel 2)	300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800	19200
WMBUS2_DATABITS	Data bits for the wM-Bus communication (channel 2)	7, 8	8
WMBUS2_DEVPATH	Linux path of the wM-Bus interface (channel 2)	Text, max. 255 characters	Not set
WMBUS2_FLOW CONTROL	Handshake for the wM-Bus communication (channel 2): 0: none, 1: XON/XOFF when sending, 2: RTS/CTS, 8: XON/XOFF when receiving, 9: XON/XOFF when sending and receiving	0, 1, 2, 8, 9	0
WMBUS2_MODE	Mode of the wM-Bus module (channel 2)	S, T, C, C_T	C_T
WMBUS2_PARITY	Parity of the wM-Bus communication (channel 2): 0: none, 1: odd, 2: even, 3: mark, 4: space	0-4	0
WMBUS2_RS485ENABLE	Activation of the RS-485 interface for the wM-Bus communication (channel 2)	0, 1	0
WMBUS2_STOPBITS	Stop bits for the wM-Bus communication (channel 2)	1, 2	1
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT	Activation of the transparent transmission of the wM-Bus interface (channel 2) to a network port: NONE: transmission deactivated, TCP: transmission of a TCP port, UDP: transmission to a UDP port	NONE, TCP, UDP	NONE
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENTPORT	Network port for the transparent transfer of the wM-Bus interface (channel 2) via TCP or UDP	0-65535	0
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENTRSSI	Activation of the integration of the RSSI value in transparent mode of the wM-Bus interface (channel 2)	0, 1	0
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT STARTSTOP	Activation of the integration of a start byte and stop byte in transparent mode of the wM-Bus interface (channel 2)	0, 1	0
MODBUS_TLSENABLE			0
MODBUS_CA_FILE			
MODBUS_CERT_FILE			
MODBUS_KEY_FILE			
MODBUS_INSECURE			0
MBUS_TRANSPARENT_ TLSENABLE			0
MBUS_TRANSPARENT_ CA_FILE			
MBUS_TRANSPARENT_ CERT_FILE			
MBUS_TRANSPARENT_ KEY_FILE			
MBUS_TRANSPARENT_ INSECURE			0
WMBUS_ TRANSPARENT_ TLSENABLE			0
WMBUS_ TRANSPARENT_CA_FILE			
WMBUS_ TRANSPARENT_CERT_ FILE			

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
WMBUS_ TRANSPARENT_KEY_ FILE			
WMBUS_ TRANSPARENT_ INSECURE			0
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT_ TLSENABLE			0
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT_CA_FILE			
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT_CERT_ FILE			
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT_KEY_ FILE			
WMBUS2_ TRANSPARENT_ INSECURE			0
DLDERS_ TRANSPARENT_ TLSENABLE			0
DLDERS_ TRANSPARENT_CA_FILE			
DLDERS_ TRANSPARENT_CERT_ FILE			
DLDERS_ TRANSPARENT_KEY_ FILE			
DLDERS_ TRANSPARENT_ INSECURE			0
MBUSSLVMETER_ TLSENABLE			0
MBUSSLVMETER_CA_ FILE			
MBUSSLVMETER_CERT_ FILE			
MBUSSLVMETER_KEY_ FILE			
MBUSSLVMETER_ INSECURE			0
MBUSSLV2METER_ TLSENABLE			0
MBUSSLV2METER_CA_ FILE			
MBUSSLV2METER_ CERT_FILE			
MBUSSLV2METER_KEY_ FILE			
MBUSSLV2METER_ INSECURE			0
Group [REPORT_x]*			
MODE	Mode of the report instance or deactivation		DISABLED
FORMAT	Format employed of the report instance		Not set
HOST	Remote station of the report instance		Not set
HTTP_AUTH_TYPE	Type of the authentication at the HTTP/HTTPS-server for report type TCP or TLS	NONE: no authentication, BASIC: HTTP basic authentication via user and password, AUTH_HEADER: the string contained in the password is sent in the authorization header, enabling an authentication via tokens.	NONE

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
MQTT_CLIENTID	Client ID for MQTT	String with maximum length 128, alphanumeric or the following characters: - . % _ * ? ! ( ) , : = @ $ '. If the string is left void, the NAME from the group [DEVICE] is used.	Not set
MQTT_QOS	Quality of service for transmission via MQTT, type: Uint8	0, 1 (1 not supported for MUC.one)	0
PORT	Network port of the remote station of the report instance		
PATH	Path for the remote station of the report instance		Not set
USER	Username for the remote station of the report instance		Not set
PASSWORD	Password for the remote station of the report instance		Not set
TOADDRESS	Receiver address of the report instance, particularly SMTP		Not set
FROMADDRESS	Sender address of the report instance, particularly SMTP		Not set
PARAM1	User-specific parameter (1) of the report instance, particularly user format or user mode		Not set
PARAM2	User-specific parameter (2) of the report instance, particularly user format or user mode		Not set
PARAM3	User-specific parameter (3) of the report instance, particularly user format or user mode		Not set
BASENAME	Basename of the report for FTP upload files (XML or CSV)	Text	Identical to: REPORT_DEFAULTBASENAME
CONTENTTYPE			
EXTENSION			
INSECURE			0
CA_FILE	Path to the CA certificate for the report instance		
CERT_FILE	Path to the device certificate for the report instance		
KEY_FILE	Path to the device key for the report instance		
CYCLEMODE	Time unit for the report	SECOND, MINUTE, HOUR, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER, YEAR	MINUTE
CYCLE	Cycle time for the report (unit according to CYCLEMODE)		15
CYCLEDELAY	Delay for the report cycle according to the configured report cycle	0-4294967295	0
CYCLETIMESTAMP	Reference point in time (Unix timestamp) for report cycles using DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER, YEAR	0-4294967295	0
RANDOMDELAY	Additional random delay for sending the report in seconds (no impact on readout range). The value 0 delays by 12.5% of the cycle.	0-900 (max. 15 min)	0
READOUT_FILTER	Selection if all values, or only the newest, or only the oldest value from a particular time span should to be transmitted in a cyclic report	ALL, NEWEST, OLDEST	ALL

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Table 29 – *Continued from previous page*

Parameter	Description	Range	Standard
RETRY_INTERVAL	Interval for the retry of failed reports: -1: no repetition, failed reports are not retransmitted, 0: automatic (for cyclic reports retry after 1/10 of the Report Cycle Time with minimum 10 minutes, for reports with „On Readout“ retry after 10 minutes), >0: time in seconds after which a failed report is retransmitted	-1, 0, arbitrary positive integer	0
MIN_SEND_INTERVAL	Minimum interval for sending the report. Assures that at least this delay (in seconds) is respected after the successful transmission of a report or the failure to send a report before transmitting the subsequent report. The parameter is not effective if reports are prompted by Readout or manually via the website.	0, arbitrary positive integer	0
MAX_BACKLOG	Maximum time into the past for which reports are sent (in seconds). See complement underneath this table.	arbitrary positive integer	0
VERIFY_STATUS	If this parameter is enabled, the report will be marked as failed and repeated in the report modes TCP and TLS, provided HTTP status codes 400 or higher are received.	0, 1	0

*x denotes the report instance 1-10

Table 29: chip.ini parameters

- Complement to MAX_BACKLOG:
  - For cyclic reports, only reports are transmitted whose data range is not entirely older than this period. If the beginning of the data range is older and the end newer than this time for a report, then the report will be transmitted with its entire data range.
  - For a report triggered „On Readout“, the begin of the data range is limited to the Backlog time.
  - The analysis occurs upon system start, reconfiguration or the generation of a report by due date, retry after failure or readout. If reports fail continually, no retry of reports older than the indicated time will occur.

11.4 Meter configuration file Device_Handle.cfg

The file *app/Device_Handle.cfg* contains the meter configuration. If this file does not exist, it can be created via the web-based front end using the ***Meter*** tab. All wM-Bus meters collected during operation are integrated permanently into the list after a scan process or by manually saving the configuration. Only those parameters need to be stored in that file which deviate from the defined default values (version entry excluded).

- The file has to be saved as UTF8 encoded XML file.
- If the file *Device_Handle.cfg* is changed manually, the parameter <*layoutversion*> stated therein has to be incremented.
- The device needs to be rebooted after changing the file *Device_Handle.cfg* manually for the change to take effect. The reboot can be triggered via the web-based front end using the button **Reboot system** in the ***Service*** tab or via the command line.
- Manual changes are permanently stored on the flash not instantly, but after a few minutes. As a result, changes are possibly lost if the device is rebooted by switching the power supply off and on.
- The file *Device_Handle.cfg* can be transferred to other devices via FTPS. The attached meters need to be taken into account.

The file is an XML file and has the following structure:

Parent	Element	Description	Standard	Example
	root	Root element	-	-
root	version	Version number of the XML specification, must be set to 6 at present	Not set	0x06
root	layoutversion	Layout number of the database	Not set	0x06
root	meter	Parent element for each meter	-	-
meter	interface	Interface of the meter: M-Bus, wM-Bus, DLDERS, S0, Modbus	Not set	M-Bus
meter	serial	Meter number (serial number), BCD notation, leading „0x“	0xFFFFFFFF	0x30101198
meter	manufacturer	Manufacturer code of the meter (wildcard 0xFFFF)	0xFFFF	0x3B52 (NZR)
meter	version	Version number of the meter	0xFF	0x01
meter	medium	Medium of the meter, see second column in Table 31 (wildcard 0xFF, if not set)	Not set	Electricity
meter	primaryaddress	Primary address of the meter (M-Bus, S0 or Modbus)	0	0x03
meter	addressmode	Addressing mode 0: secondary, 1: primary	0	0
meter	readoutcycle	Specific readout cycle (in s)	0	0
meter	maxvaluecount	Limitation of the number of meter values	0	0
meter	encryptionkey	Key for encrypted communication, e.g.: AES for wM-Bus	Not set, 0	0x82 0xB0 0x55 0x11 0x91 0xF5 0x1D 0x66 0xEF 0xCD 0xAB 0x89 0x67 0x45 0x23 0x01
meter	active	Activates the meter for logging or for reporting.	1	1
meter	rssi	RSSI value of the last reception (wM-Bus)	0	123
meter	register	Register assignment (e. g. Modbus slave)	0	250
meter	user	User-specific text (see **User label** column in the ***Meter*** tab)	Not set	Floor-1-Right
meter	dbid	Unique database key of the meter, if the meter is activated for reporting	Not set	1
meter	value	Parent element for each meter value of the meter	-	-
value	description	Description of the meter value, see second column in Table 32	None	Energy
value	unit	Unit of the meter value, see second column in Table 33	None	Wh
value	encodetype	Coding of the meter value	NODATA	INT32
value	scale	Scaling factor of the meter value (scientific notation)	1e0	1e-3
value	userscale	User-specific scaling factor of the meter value (scientific notation)	1e0	1e-1
value	valuetype	Type of meter values: INSTANTANEOUS, MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, ERRORSTATE	instantaneous	instantaneous
value	storagenum	Storage number of the meter value	0	2
value	tariff	Tariff information of the meter value	0	3
value	confdata	Generic data, OBIS code of the meter value (X-X:X.X.X*X; X=0-255; see **OBIS-ID** column in the ***Meter*** tab)	Not set	0x01 0x00 0x01 0x08 0x00 0xFF
value	rawdata	Raw data of the meter value for M-Bus and wM-Bus	Not set	07 FB 0D 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
value	dif	Data information fields of the meter value for M-Bus and wM-Bus	Not set	07
value	vif	Value information fields of the meter value for M-Bus and wM-Bus	Not set	FB 0D
value	active	Activates the meter value for logging or for reporting.	1	1
value	register	Register assignment (e. g. Modbus slave)	0	250
value	user	User-specific text (see **User label** column in the ***Meter*** tab)	Not set	Room 2
value	bacnetreg	BACnet instance number	Not set	8

Table 30: Structure of the Device_Handle.cfg

11.5 OpenVPN Client

An OpenVPN client is integrated on the devices from solvimus GmbH for enabling an encrypted remote access. This offers a comfortable way to configure and operate the devices remotely. The configuration of the devices themselves is very simple and intuitive.

The use of a VPN is restricted or even prohibited by law in some countries. Every user is obliged to inform himself about the laws applicable in his country.

11.5.1 Configuration of the device

Using the OpenVPN client is simple. Only the configuration file *config.ovpn* for the client has to be stored on the device in the directory *app/vpn*. This directory can be created when connecting via FTP. The configuration file can be obtained from the administrator of your VPN. The device needs to be restarted by pressing the button **Reboot system** in the ***Service*** tab or via the command line. The OpenVPN client is activated by using the checkbox **VPN** in the ***General*** tab (see Section 4.3).

Please be aware of the exact file name: *config.ovpn*.

When saving the configuration via the web-based front end, the OpenVPN client is started and the VPN connection is established.

OpenVPN usually uses the UDP port 1194. A firewall needs to allow this port.

Please ask your administrator for providing a client configuration file.

11.6 Preconfiguration of the meter list

Manual editing of a meter list for large installations with many meters is demanding and time-consuming.

This can be automated with two approaches.

11.6.1 File meter-conf-import.csv

The first approach uses the file *app/meter-conf-import.csv*. It is used to add meta information such as the **Encryption key** or the **User label** when scanning/listing a meter.

If the meter is already listed or configured in the ***Meter*** tab, the data from the file will not be transferred. The meter has to be removed from the list first.

The file can be manually uploaded to the device via FTPS (see also Section 3.5). However, it is also possible to import it via the ***Service*** tab (see Section 4.12.2). The file has to be provided as packed **.tar.gz* file.

For creating a **.tar.gz* archive, the free, open source software *7zip* can be used. First, the file *meter-conf-import.csv* needs to be packed without subdirectory into a **.tar* ball and afterwards into a **.gz* archive.

The file extension *.tar.gz* is frequently misrepresented on Windows computers as *.tar*, the extension *.gz* being cut off or masked.

The following columns can be used in the CSV file:

- Interface: the interface via which the meter is read out (M-Bus, wM-Bus).
- Serial: 8-digit meter serial number
- Encryption key: Encryption key of the meter in hexadecimal byte notation (optional)
- User label: User-specific label of the meter (optional)
- Cycle: Readout interval of the meter (in seconds, optional)
- Max readout values: Limit to the quantity of meter values if the meter provides additional meter values (optional). If not set, the parameter „Maximum value count“ from the tab ***Configuration*** is used.

Here is an example:

```
Interface; Serial; Encryptionkey; user label; cycle; Max readout values
WMBUS;12345670;00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 01;;
WMBUS;12345671;01 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 02;;
WMBUS;12345672;02 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 03;;
WMBUS;12345673;03 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 04;;
WMBUS;12345674;04 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 05;;
WMBUS;12345675;05 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 06;;
WMBUS;12345676;06 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 07;;
WMBUS;12345677;07 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 08;;
WMBUS;12345678;08 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 09;;
WMBUS;12345679;09 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F;Apartment 10;;
```

11.6.2 File Device_Config.cfg

The second approach uses the file *app/Device_Config.cfg*.

11.7 Scripting

Extending the functional scope of the standard device by customer-specific functionalities is the main purpose for scripting. Its basis are source codes which are executed or interpreted on the target system, i.e. the device.

Standard environments such as *XSLTPROC* or *BASH* are available as interpreters on the devices from solvimus GmbH, wherein the transformation of the meter data to the destination format is performed by the transformation language XSL. Scripts can run in these environments and enable various functions.

11.7.1 XSLT parser

XSLTPROC is an interpreter for applying XSLT stylesheets to XML documents.

➔ More information can be found at: http://xmlsoft.org/XSLT/xsltproc.html

Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) is a description language for transforming an XML document into another document. This can be an XML document, a text document (e. g. CSV file or JSON file) or even a binary file.

Source and target files are considered as logical trees in XSLT. The transformation rule describes which nodes of the tree are processed and how the new content is derived from them. Conditional statements and loops can also be used.

The main intention for offering XSLT on the devices from solvimus GmbH is the generation of user-specific data formats. The device internally uses a proprietary XML format to provide the meter data. In order to generate the format that the operator uses or prefers, an XSLT conversion rule is used. In this way, the standard formats are generated (see Section 4.8) and additional user-specific formats can be provided.

✔ Only one single user-specific format is available for the standard operating modes (e. g. TCP or FTP) of the report instances. If several different user-specific formats are required, other instances must be to set to *User* mode.

Here are some possible applications:

- CSV file per meter
- JSON data stream for IoT communication
- Time displayed as readable ASCII string instead of UNIX timestamp
- Fixed point notation in CSV file
- Changed column arrangement in CSV file
- Combine several meter values of identical type in one line if read out at the same time

The transformation files can be used either within the scripts for the transformation of the format or via the configuration website in the ***Meter*** tab (button **Export**, format: USER) for an export. These can be stored in the following paths. The **.xsl* files are stored in *app/report*. The file name is specific to the

instance and composed of *report_* and the instance number (n = 1-10). Thus, an individual user-specific format can be realized for each report instance: *report_1.xsl*, *report_2.xsl*, ... For a ***Report format*** *User* (see Section 10.4.4) selected via the front end, the respective file *app/report/report_n.xsl* will be used for each instance (n = 1-10). If the file specific to the instance is not available, the path instance *app/report/report.xsl* will be used which is also employed for the export of the meter value data. The path check occurs when initializing the application.

11.7.2 Report script

In addition to the operator, the application can also issue commands via the command line (see Section 11.1.2). This allows implementing user-specific processes on the devices from solvimus GmbH.

If the mode of a report instance is set to *User*, this function comes into play. Instead of the hard-coded processes like TCP or FTP, the provided *BASH* script is now called. The command sequence contained therein is processed and then the script is terminated. In this way, third-party tools available for Linux can also be used for transferring data or for implementing orthogonal functionality. Here are some possible applications:

- MQTT for IoT communication
- Connectivity to an InfluxDB
- Request to server before sending data (conditional data transfer)
- Reporting to different file servers, depending on the **User label** set
- Checking thresholds and alarming

The script files are stored as **.sh* in *app/report*. The file name is specific to the instance and composed of *report_* and the instance number (n = 1-10). Thus, an individual user-specific script can be realized for each report instance: *report_1.sh*, *report_2.sh*, ... For a ***Report mode*** *User* (see Section 10.4.4) selected via the front end, the respective file *app/report/report_n.sh* will be used for each instance (n = 1-10). If the file specific to the instance is not available, the path instance *app/report/report.sh* will be used. The path check occurs when initializing the application.

The following example sends user-specific data via MQTT. Therefore, *XSLTPROC* is called before the MQTT call is made via *mosquitto_pub* (long lines are wrapped):

```
#!/bin/bash
exec 1> >(logger -t report) 2>&1
set -e
set -o pipefail

shopt -s nullglob
rm -rf /tmp/reportfiles || true
mkdir /tmp/reportfiles
mcsvtoxml -m -c | xsltproc --stringparam serial "$SOLAPP_SERIAL"
  --stringparam timestamp "$(date +%s)" /mnt/app/report/report.xsl -

for file in /tmp/reportfiles/*/*; do
  subpath=$(echo ${file#/tmp/reportfiles/} | cut -d "." -f 1)
  mosquitto_pub -u "$SOLAPP_REPORT_USER" -P "$SOLAPP_REPORT_PASSWORD"
    -h "$SOLAPP_REPORT_HOST" -p "$SOLAPP_REPORT_PORT"
    --cafile "/var/conf/app/cacert.pem" --cert "/var/conf/app/clicert.pem"
    --key "/var/conf/app/clikey.pem" -t "$SOLAPP_REPORT_PATH/$subpath"
    -f "$file" --id "$HOSTNAME" --insecure
done
```

11.7.3 System meter script

Like the report using report scripts (see Section 11.7.2), the system meter (see Section 4.4.1) can also be extended user-specifically with system meter scripts.

Here, a *BASH* script is called at the readout time. It could return a meter value after completion. The return value needs to contain the following values in this order, separated by *newline* characters:

- Description of the meter value, *Description* column
- Unit of the meter value, *Unit* column
- Value of the meter value *Value* column

Here are some possible applications:

- Measure ping times for network quality monitoring
- Display outdoor temperature via Web API access

The script files are stored as **.sh* in *app/metersystem*. The respective file name is composed of *value* and a consecutive number from *1* upwards. Thus, user-specific values can be realized: *value1.sh*, *value2.sh*, ...

The following example adds the ping time to example.com to the system meter:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo -ne "Ping\nms\n"
ping=$(ping -n -c 3 example.com 2> /dev/null)
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
  echo $ping | awk -F '/' 'END {print $4}'
else
  echo -1
fi
```

11.8 Media types, measurement types and units

In the EN 13757-3 standard, media types, measurement types (measurement value descriptions) and units and are predefined. The devices from solvimus GmbH are using it for allowing a uniform data display.

The following table contains the predefined values for the medium:

Index	Description
0	Other
1	Oil
2	Electricity
3	Gas
4	Heat
5	Steam
6	Warm water (30 °C..90 °C)
7	Water
8	Heat cost allocator
9	Compressed air
10	Cooling (outlet)
11	Cooling (inlet)
12	Heat (inlet)
13	Combined heat / cooling
14	Bus / System component
15	Unknown medium
16-19	Reserved
20	Calorific value
21	Hot water ($\geq$90 °C)
22	Cold water
23	Dual register (hot/cold) water
24	Pressure
25	A/D Converter
26	Smoke detector
27	Room sensor
28	Gas detector
29-31	Reserved
32	Breaker (electricity)
33	Valve (gas or water)
34-36	Reserved
37	Customer unit
38-39	Reserved
40	Waste water
41	Garbage

Continued on next page

Table 31 – *Continued from previous page*

Index	Description
42	Carbon dioxide
43-48	Reserved
49	Communication controller
50	Unidirectional repeater
51	Bidirectional repeater
52-53	Reserved
54	Radio converter (system side)
55	Radio converter (meter side)
56-255	Reserved

Table 31: Media types

The following table contains the predefined measurement types (descriptions for the measured value). Depending on the meter interface, user-specific text-based measurement types (indication by index 31) can also be configured.

Index	Description
0	None
1	Error flags (Device type specific)
2	Digital output
3	Special supplier information
4	Credit
5	Debit
6	Volts
7	Ampere
8	Reserved
9	Energy
10	Volume
11	Mass
12	Operating time
13	On time
14	Power
15	Volume flow
16	Volume flow ext
17	Mass flow
18	Return temperature
19	Flow temperature
20	Temperature difference
21	External temperature
22	Pressure
23	Timestamp
24	Time
25	Units for H. C. A.
26	Averaging duration
27	Actuality duration
28	Identification
29	Fabrication
30	Address
31	Meter specific description (text based)
32	Digital input
33	Software version
34	Access number
35	Device type
36	Manufacturer
37	Parameter set identification
38	Model / Version
39	Hardware version
40	Metrology (firmware) version
41	Customer location
42	Customer
43	Access code user
44	Access code operator
45	Access code system operator
46	Access code developer
47	Password
48	Error mask
49	Baud rate
50	Response delay time
51	Retry
52	Remote control (device specific)
53	First storagenum. for cyclic storage

Continued on next page

Table 32 – *Continued from previous page*

Index	Description
54	Last storagenum. for cyclic storage
55	Size of storage block
56	Storage interval
57	Vendor specific data
58	Time point
59	Duration since last readout
60	Start of tariff
61	Duration of tariff
62	Period of tariff
63	No VIF
64	wM-Bus data container
65	Data transmit interval
66	Reset counter
67	Cumulation counter
68	Control signal
69	Day of week
70	Week number
71	Time point of day change
72	State of parameter activation
73	Duration since last cumulation
74	Operating time battery
75	Battery change
76	RSSI
77	Day light saving
78	Listening window management
79	Remaining battery life time
80	Stop counter
81	Vendor specific data container
82	Reactive energy
83	Reactive power
84	Relative humidity
85	Phase voltage to voltage
86	Phase voltage to current
87	Frequency
88	Cold/Warm Temperature limit
89	Cumulative count max. power
90	Remaining readout requests
91	Meter status byte
92	Apparent energy
93	Apparent power
94	Security key
95	Data frame
96-255	Reserved

Table 32: Measurement types

The following table contains the predefined units. Depending on the meter's interface, user-specific units can also be configured.

Index	Unit	Symbol	Description
0	None		None
1	Bin		Binary
2	Cur		Local currency units
3	V	V	Volt
4	A	A	Ampere
5	Wh	Wh	Watt hour
6	J	J	Joule
7	m^3	m^3	Cubic meter
8	kg	kg	Kilogram
9	s	s	Second
10	min	min	Minute
11	h	h	Hour
12	d	d	Day
13	W	W	Watt
14	J/h	J/h	Joule per Hour
15	m^3/h	m^3/h	Cubic meter per hour
16	m^3/min	m^3/min	Cubic meter per minute
17	m^3/s	m^3/s	Cubic meter per second
18	kg/h	kg/h	Kilogram per hour
19	Degree C	°C	Degree Celsius

Continued on next page

Table 33 – *Continued from previous page*

Index	Unit	Symbol	Description
20	K	K	Kelvin
21	Bar	Bar	Bar
22			Dimensionless
23	Res	Res	Reserved
24			Reserved
25	UTC		UTC
26	bd	bd	Baud
27	bt	bt	Bit time
28	mon	mon	Month
29	y	y	Year
30			Day of week
31	dBm	dBm	Decibel (1 mW)
32	Bin		Bin
33	Bin		Bin
34	kVARh	kVARh	Kilo voltampere reactive hour
35	kVAR	kVAR	Kilo voltampere reactive
36	cal	cal	Calorie
37	%	%	Percent
38	ft^3	ft^3	Cubic feet
39	Degree	°	Degree
40	Hz	Hz	Hertz
41	kBTU	kBTU	Kilo british thermal unit
42	mBTU/s	mBTU/s	Milli british thermal unit per second
43	US gal	US gal	US gallon
44	US gal/s	US gal/s	US gallon per second
45	US gal/min	US gal/min	US gallon per minute
46	US gal/h	US gal/h	US gallon per hour
47	Degree F	°F	Degree Fahrenheit
48	kVAh	kVAh	Kilo voltampere hour
49	kVA	kVA	Kilo voltampere
50-255			Reserved

Table 33: Units

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12 Transmission of read out meter data via Modbus TCP

12.1 General information

The Modbus protocol was originally developed by the company Modicon (now Schneider Electric) for easy data exchange with their controllers. Data were transmitted as 16-bit registers (integer format) or as state information in the form of data bits. Over the course of time, the protocol has been continually extended. Modbus TCP is one variant.

- Modbus TCP is part of the standard IEC 61158
- A specification can be found at: https://www.modbus.org

The Modbus protocol is a single master protocol. This master controls the entire transfer and monitors potential timeouts (no response from the addressed device). The connected devices may send telegrams only upon request by the master.

The devices from solvimus GmbH are, if option available, a Modbus TCP server and thus a Modbus TCP slave.

The Modbus communication requires an active TCP connection between a client (e. g.: PC or controller) and the server (this device). The TCP port configured in the ***Server*** tab is used for the Modbus communication. This is configured to 502 by default (see Section 4.8).

- If there is a firewall between server and client, ensure that the configured TCP port is enabled.

The devices from solvimus GmbH allow multiple simultaneous Modbus TCP connections in the standard configuration. This means, for example, that in addition to a classic PLC, you can also connect a BMS and a Modbus-capable display in parallel. The queries of these Modbus clients are not influencing each other. The configuration parameter *MODBUS_MAXCONNECTIONS* (*app/chip.ini*, see Section 11.3) determines the maximum number of simultaneous Modbus queries. If this limit is exceeded, the oldest existing Modbus TCP connection is disconnected by the device. So, the newly requested connection is now allowed.

- The device supports up to five simultaneous Modbus TCP connections in the standard configuration.
- The device supports Modbus TCP as well as the uncommon Modbus UDP. The mode is selected by **Modbus mode** in the ***Server*** tab. Besides connectivity aspects, the behaviour in both modes is almost the same.

12.2 Function codes and addressing

The following function codes are supported by the devices from solvimus GmbH:

Code	Name	Description
0x01	Read Coil	Currently without function
0x03	Read Holding Register	Request of meter data, register layout according to tables in Section 12.3
0x05	Write Single Coil	Currently without function
0x06	Write Single Register	Currently without function
0x10	Write Multiple Register	Currently without function
0x0F	Force Multiple Coil	Currently without function
0x2B	Read Device Identification	Request of device information using *MEI = 0x0E*

Table 34: Function codes for Modbus TCP or Modbus UDP

If the function code *0x2B* with *MEI = 0x0E* is used, the device returns an identification telegram. The values *0x01* und *0x02* are supported as *Read Device ID code*. This allows requesting the basic data set *(basic device identification)* and the standard data set *(regular device identification)*.

For the remaining function codes listed in Table 34, the return value is determined by the parameter MODBUS_EXCEPTIONONINVALID in the configuration file *app/chip.ini*:

Function code *0x03* (*Read Holding Register*):

- Value 0 (default): 0xFFFF is returned only for unassigned registers. Registers to values never read return 0. For values read before for which the last reading of the meter when reading this value fails, the value last read is returned. The expected value is returned in all other cases.
- Value 1: a Modbus exception 0x0B is returned if no currently read value is available (meter never read, or reading of this value fails, or unassigned register requested). The expected value is returned in all other cases.

Function codes *0x01* (*Read Coil*), *0x05* (*Write Single Coil*) and *0x0F* (*Force Multiple Coil*):

- Value 0 (default): OK
- Value 1: *ILLEGAL DATA ADDRESS (0x02)*

Function codes *0x06* (*Write Single Register*) and *0x10* (*Write Multiple Register*):

- Value 0 (default): OK
- Value 1:
  - *ILLEGAL DATA ADDRESS (0x02)* when writing to unassigned registers.
  - OK when writing to assigned registers.

This parameter can be set on the web frontend in the ***Server*** tab as „Modbus exception on invalid“ (see Table 15).

All function codes not listed reply with the error message *ILLEGAL FUNCTION (0x01)*.

The following data can be requested via the device identification:

Object ID	Name	Data type	Example	Type
0x00	VendorName	String	[Branding]	Basic
0x01	ProductCode	String	1036	Basic
0x02	MajorMinorRevision	String	001	Basic
0x03	VendorUrl	String	[Branding]	Regular
0x04	ProductName	String	MUC.easy^{plus} *	Regular
0x05	ModelName	String	Standard	Regular
0x06	UserApplicationName	String	Modbus TCP Gateway	Regular

*Corresponds to the configured *Device name* in the ***General*** tab.

Table 35: Device identification

Modbus allows addressing of different stations on the bus via a slave address. Primarily, Modbus TCP uses directly the IP address of the device for addressing. Therefore, the slave address remains usually unused. It is recommended to use *0xFF (255)* for Modbus TCP.

- ✔ The devices from solvimus GmbH are not checking the slave address in the standard configuration, but are always responding if the IP address matches.
- ✔ The standard implementation of the Modbus server is not separating the connected meters and their data logically. The data can be requested across several meters with only one query.

12.3 Data representation

The solvimus GmbH uses the common data arrangement in the Modbus registers. Addressing starts with *0*, and the *big endian* layout is used. Therefore, in the 16-Bit registers the higher byte is sent first, the lower byte then afterwards (this is also called *most significant byte first* or *MSB*).

Example: value 0x1234 → transmitting: 0x12 first, 0x34 then

Numbers and data ranges that exceed 16 Bit are represented alike. Again, the most significant 16-Bit register is sent first, so it is at the lowest register address (also referred to as *most significant word first* or *MSW*).

Example: value 0x12345678 → transmitting: 0x12 first, 0x34, 0x56 and 0x78 then

The devices use 10 Modbus registers for each entry in the meter list. This includes meta information such as readout time, unit and readout status. This results in the following Modbus register specification with a fixed grid of 10 Modbus registers.

- The register addresses are counted starting from the value 0.
- Data types that span more than one register are encoded with the more significant word at the lower address.
- The Modbus registers are read out via the function code *0x03 (Read holding register)* (see Section 12.2).
- In the Modbus protocol, the data is transmitted as integers or floating values. Other data formats specified for the M-Bus (e. g.: BCD) are already converted internally into integer values before transmission.

The 10 Modbus registers starting at address 0 are status registers of the device itself and are defined according to the following table:

Address	Description	Data width	Comments
0-1	Serial number	32 Bit	The serial number is encoded in hexadecimal.
2	Protocol version	16 Bit	Protocol version of the Modbus data (value = 1)
3	Version	16 Bit	Software version of the device (integer value)
4-5	Timestamp	32 Bit	Current system time of the device as UNIX time (UTC). Therefore, the system time of the device has to be correctly set (manually or via SNTP).
6	Reserved		Reserved
7	Type field/Reserved	16 Bit	The type field (value = 1 for device entry) is transmitted in the most significant byte. The least significant byte is reserved.
8-9	Reserved		Reserved

Table 36: Modbus registers representing the data set of the device.

These first 10 Modbus registers are now followed by entries for meters and entries for meter values according to the hierarchy in the meter list. An entry for meters is followed by associated entries for meter values, before a new entry for the next meter follows, and so on.

The 10 Modbus registers of a meter entry are defined according to the following table. The offset has to be added to the configured Modbus address (**Register**) in the ***Meter*** tab.

Offset	Description	Data width	Comments
0-1	Serial number	32 Bit	The serial number is encoded as integer (in contrast to M-Bus or wM-Bus, where this is BCD). Serial numbers containing letters cannot be encoded and are represented as 0.
2	Manufacturer code	16 Bit	The three ASCII characters of the manufacturer code are encoded via individual bit areas: Bits 10-14: first character, Bits 5-9: second character and Bits 0-4: third character. The particular character results from the respective value (significant bit at the highest position) by counting up, starting with the letter „A“ at a value of 1.
3	Version/Medium	16 Bit	The version of the meter is encoded in the most significant byte and the medium ID in the least significant byte of the register. The medium is assigned using Table 31. The transferred value corresponds to the index.
4-5	Timestamp	32 Bit	System time of the device at the time of last readout as UNIX time (UTC). Therefore, the system time of the device has to be correctly set (manually or via SNTP).
6	Reserved		Reserved
7	Type field/Reserved	16 Bit	The type field (value = 2 for meter entry) is transmitted in the most significant byte. The least significant byte is reserved.
8	Flags	16 Bit	Bit 0: value 1: meter not read, value 0: meter correctly read Bit 1: value 1: not all meter values up to date, value 0: all meter values up to date Bit 2-15: Reserved
9	Reserved		Reserved

Table 37: Modbus registers representing the data set of a meter

The 10 Modbus registers of a meter value entry are defined according to the following table. The offset has to be added to the configured Modbus address (**Register**) in the ***Meter*** tab:

Offset	Description	Data width	Comments
0-3	Meter value	64 Bit	Signed integer meter value (unscaled). Only available if the meter value is not transmitted by the meter as Float32/Double64 floating point value. This is given by **Edit value**, **Encode type** (see Figure 40). To assure the transmission of unmodified meter values, a back-calculation to the integer (modified value and scaling factor) is not intended.
4-5	Meter value	32 Bit	Floating point meter value (scaled according to the unit in register 7), IEEE 754

Continued on next page

Table 38 – *Continued from previous page*

Offset	Description	Data width	Comments
6	Scaling factor	16 Bit	Signed scaling factor to base 10.
7	Type field/Unit	16 Bit	The type field (value = 0 for meter value entry) is transmitted in the most significant byte. The unit of the value is transmitted in the least significant byte. The unit is assigned using Table 33. The transferred value corresponds to the index.
8-9	Timestamp	32 Bit	Time which is provided for this meter value by the meter itself. It is transmitted as UNIX time (UTC). If the meter does not provide a time, this timestamp is 0.

Table 38: Modbus registers representing the data set of a meter value

- Under certain conditions the registers with offset 0-3 do not contain meter values, but 0. This is the case if the meter transmits data as FLOAT32 e.g. via M-Bus. Neither the „next“ integer nor a scaling is computed. This can be discerned by the presence or absence of a comma in the column *Value* of the respective meter value on the website. A comma indicates, as a rule, a FLOAT32 value and hence not an integer and merely the registers with offset 4 and 5 contain meter values.
- Floating point formats have a limited resolution. This may result in slight deviations between the represented value and the exact value.
  - Example: 0x449a522b = 1234.5677490234375 instead of 1234.5678
- For string values (e. g. customer name) via M-Bus, everything equals 0.
- The scaling factor contains only the exponent. For S0-meters with certain pulse ratios (mantissa not equal to 1), the complete conversion factor is thus not given.
  - Example: scaling 0.01 m^3/pulse → Scale = 1e-2 → Modbus register = -2 = 0xFFFE
  - Example: scaling 0,005 m^3/pulse → Scale = 5e-3 → Modbus register = -3 = 0xFFFD
- Herein, „Scale“ refers to the column of the same name on the website in the tab ***Meter*** (see Section 4.4) or to the entry of the same name in the dialogue **Add value** for the creation of a meter value (see the section depending on the interface).

The following figure shows an example configuration of the Modbus addresses on the web-based front end:

MBus	66600106	LUG	Heat (outlet)	2					10
—					4	1e+0	s	Actuality Duration	0
—					4	1e+0	s	Averaging Duration	0
—					267	1e+3	Wh	Energy	20
—					372876	1e-2	m^3	Volume	0
—					0	1e+2	W	Power	0

Figure 55: Configured Modbus registers on the web-based front end

The following data is transmitted to the Modbus master in this example:

Address	Value	Description	Decoded value
Device entry			
0	0xD080	Serial number, upper word	0xD0800DC1: last digits of the MAC address: 68:91:D0:80:0D:C1
1	0x0DC1	Serial number, lower word	
2	0x0002	Version of the communication protocol	2
3	0x006F	Version	Version = 0x006F = 111 → v1.11
4	0x5CE5	System time (timestamp), upper word	0x5CE55EAC = 1559054252: Wednesday, 22 May 2019, 16:37:32 GMT+2
5	0x5EAC	System time (timestamp), lower word	
6	0x0000	Reserved	
7	0x0100	Type field/Reserved	Type= 1 → device entry
8	0x0000	Reserved	
9	0x0000	Reserved	
Meter entry			
10 11	0x03F8 0x3CAA	Serial number	0x03F83CAA = 66600106
12	0x32A7	Manufacturer code	0x32A7 = ‘0011.0010.1010.0111’ 1st character: ‘_011.00___._____._____’ → 0x0C = 12 → L 2nd character: ‘_____.___10.101_._____’ → 0x15 = 21 → U 3rd character: ‘_____._____.____0.0111’ → 0x07 = 7 → G

Continued on next page

Table 39 – *Continued from previous page*

Address	Value	Description	Decoded value
13	0x0204	Version/Medium	Version = 2 Medium = 4 = Heat (outlet)
14	0x5CE5	Timestamp, upper word	0x5CE55EAC = 1559054252: Wednesday, 22 May 2019, 16:37:32 GMT+2
15	0x5EAC	Timestamp, lower word	
16	0x0000	Reserved	
17	0x0200	Type field/Reserved	Type = 2 → Meter entry
18	0x0000	Flags in the lower byte	0x00: Meter correctly read and all values up to date
19	0x0000	Reserved	
Meter value entry			
20 21 22 23	0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x010B	Meter value (integer)	0x000000000000010B = 267 Resulting meter value: 267 * 10^3 Wh
24 25	0x4882 0x5F00	Meter value (floating point)	0x48825F00 = 267000.000000 Wh
26	0x0003	Scaling factor	Factor = 10^3
27	0x0005	Type field/Unit	Type = 0 → meter value entry Unit = 5 → Wh
28	0x5CE5	Timestamp, upper word	0x5CE55EAC = 1559054252: Wednesday, 22. May 2019, 16:37:32 GMT+2
29	0x5EAC	Timestamp, lower word	

Table 39: Example data for Modbus

12.4 Configuration via the web-based front end

The Modbus slave is activated and configured via the ***Server*** tab. The parameters are described in the Section 4.8. The settings are explained in detail below.

12.4.1 Modbus mode and Modbus port

The Modbus slave can be activated using the parameter *Modbus mode*. It can be set to *Modbus TCP* or *Modbus UDP*.

Modbus TCP is the most popular and common Modbus variant on IP networks. It uses TCP for communication. Using UDP for *Modbus UDP* is uncommon, but it is available as an option.

Both IP-based protocols are using the port specified in the parameter *Modbus port*. This is 502 by default.

If the parameter *Modbus port* is set to a value that is used by other services, these services may block each other and access to the device is restricted.

12.4.2 Modbus test

Depending on the Modbus implementation, data representation and addressing may differ between the Modbus nodes. For checking the correct settings, the parameter *Modbus test* in the ***Server*** tab is enabling static test data in the Modbus slave (see Section 4.8). The following data is then provided via Modbus according to the register map in Section 12.3:

Address	Value	Description	Decoded value
0	0xD080	Serial number of the device, upper word	0xD0800DC1: last digits of the MAC address: 68:91:D0:80:0D:C1
1	0x0DC1	Serial number of the device, lower word	
2	0x0002	Version of the communication protocol of the device	2
3	0x0084	Software version of the device	0x84 = 132: Version 1.32
4	0x5CE5	System time of the device (timestamp), upper word	0x5CE55EAC = 1559054252: Wednesday, 22 May 2019, 16:37:32 GMT+2
5	0x5EAC	System time of the device (timestamp), lower word	
6	0x0000	Blank register	
7	0x0100	Type field of the data set in the upper byte	0x01: type is device entry
8	0x0000	Blank register	
9	0x0000	Blank register	
10	0x00BC	Serial number of the meter, upper word	0xBC614E = 12345678
11	0x614E	Serial number of the meter, lower word	
12	0x0443	Manufacturer code of the meter (see Section 12.3)	0x0443: ABC
13	0x0102	Version (upper byte) and medium (lower byte) of the meter	0x01: version = 1, 0x02: medium = 2 (electricity)

Continued on next page

Table 40 – *Continued from previous page*

Address	Value	Description	Decoded value
14	0x5CE5	Readout time of the meter (timestamp), upper word	0x5CE55EAC = 1559054252: Wednesday, 22 May 2019, 16:37:32 GMT+2
15	0x5EAC	Readout time of the meter (timestamp), lower word	
16	0x0000	Blank register	
17	0x0200	Type field of the data set in the upper byte	0x02: type is meter entry
18	0x0000	Flags in the lower byte	0x00: Meter correctly read and all values up to date
19	0x0000	Blank register	
20	0x0000	Meter value (integer), highest word	0xBC614E = 12345678: Resulting meter value: 12345678 * 10^{-4} = 1234.5678 Wh
21	0x0000	Meter value (integer)	
22	0x00BC	Meter value (integer)	
23	0x614E	Meter value (integer), lowest word	
24	0x449A	Meter value (floating point), upper word	0x449A522B = 1234.5677490234375 (rounding error using *FLOAT32*)
25	0x522B	Meter value (floating point), lower word	
26	0xFFFC	Scaling factor (power of 10)	0xFFFC = -4: factor = 10^{-4}
27	0x0005	Type field of the data set in the upper byte and unit in the lower byte (see Table 33)	0x00: type is meter value entry 0x05: unit = Wh
28	0x5CE5	Provided time of the meter value (timestamp), upper word	0x5CE55EAC = 1559054252: Wednesday, 22 May 2019, 16:37:32 GMT+2
29	0x5EAC	Provided time of the meter value (timestamp), lower word	

Table 40: Test data for Modbus TCP or Modbus UDP

The above values should be reproduced exactly(!) at the Modbus master. If not, the addressing and/or byte order probably do not match.

12.4.3 Modbus swap

Modbus uses the *big endian* data representation for bytes and words (individual registers). Addressing is starting at *0*. Depending on the manufacturer and implementation, the addressing and the data representation for data types larger than 16 Bit may differ between Modbus nodes.

There are two types of addressing, starting from *0* or from *1*. While this can be adjusted easily by an adding an offset, adjusting the word order is somewhat more complex.

Among others, the meter values are transmitted as floating point values (*FLOAT32*). The *FLOAT32* value is represented by 32 Bit and thus 4 Byte. These 4 Byte are stored in two Modbus registers. Each of the bytes follows the *big endian* notation, but the byte order is not always consistent. Possible arrangements are shown as example.

For the example, the meter value out of the test data is used (12345678 * 10^{-4} = 1234.5678 Wh, see Table 40). This value is represented by the *FLOAT32* value 0x449A522B.

	Order of							
Mode	**Bits in byte**	**Bytes in word**	**Words**	**Byte 1**	**Byte 2**	**Byte 3**	**Byte 4**	**Short form**
Standard	big endian	big endian	MSW	0x44	0x9A	0x52	0x2B	ABCD
	big endian	little endian	MSW	0x9A	0x44	0x2B	0x52	BADC
Modbus swap	big endian	big endian	LSW	0x52	0x2B	0x44	0x9A	CDAB
	big endian	little endian	LSW	0x2B	0x52	0x9A	0x44	DCBA

Table 41: Modbus data alignment for the example data

According to the Modbus standard, the devices from solvimus GmbH are always representing the bits and bytes in the register in the *big endian* format. The registers themselves are represented either in the format of *most significant word first (MSW)* if *Modbus swap* is not active (default mode) or alternatively as *least significant word first (LSW)* if *Modbus swap* is active.

12.4.4 Modbus float only

In most applications, only the value itself is used for further processing. In this case, using the floating point representation of the meter values via Modbus is particularly suitable.

By omitting the meta information, the data representation via Modbus can be more compact for saving memory or communication traffic. Setting the parameter *Modbus float only* in the ***Server*** tab consolidates the Modbus address space. Only the serial number of the meter and the meter values themselves are then available. The serial number is represented as integer and the values as floating point numbers. This reduces

the data grid to 2 Modbus registers. The device entry is then not available.

The meter entry contains the serial number of the meter only. It is formatted as follows:

Offset	Description	Data width	Comments
0-1	Serial number	32 Bit	The serial number is encoded as integer (in contrast to M-Bus or wM-Bus, where this is BCD). Serial numbers containing letters cannot be encoded and are represented as 0.

Table 42: Modbus registers representing the reduced data set of a meter

The meter value entry only consists of the scaled floating point value, which is derived from the integer value of the meter, if the meter does not provide a floating point value. The meter value entry is formatted as follows:

Offset	Description	Data width	Comments
0-1	Meter value	32 Bit	Floating point meter value (scaled), IEEE 754

Table 43: Modbus registers representing the reduced data set of a meter value

12.4.5 Modbus multi slave

Depending on the usage and further processing of the data, it may be useful to logically separate meter data of different meters.

When setting the parameter *Modbus multi slave* in the ***Server*** tab, each of the meters gets its own Modbus address space. Each M-Bus slave in the meter list is thus managed as a separate virtual Modbus slave with its own Modbus address. The slave address of the respective meter is then displayed in the column *Register* in the ***Meter*** tab at the meter entry and can be adjusted there (see Section 4.4). The meter value entries show the corresponding Modbus register addresses within this virtual Modbus slave.

- If there are meters in the meter list, the addresses must be re-assigned after activating or deactivating the multi slave functionality.
- For selecting multiple entries in the meter list, the keys ⟨**SHIFT**⟩ or ⟨**CTRL**⟩ can be held down.
- The functions **Allocate** and **Deallocate** from the context menu can be used to reset or re-allocate the slave addresses and Modbus register addresses.

This allows the dedicated request of data of only one meter at a time. The addressing mechanism of the registers then restarts for each meter. This allows creating and using macros and other automation approaches when programming the Modbus client, if the same meter type is used several times.

- Since the slave address can only accept values 1-247, no more than 247 meters can be addressed logically.
- The slave address 0 is a broadcast address.
- The slave address 255 addresses the device itself.
- For each slave address, the register layout follows the conventions according to Section 12.3 or Section 12.4.4.

12.5 Application hints

12.5.1 How often is the data updated?

The meter data is read out independently of the Modbus requests. The meter data is updated on each automatic or manual reading of a meter and is then available via Modbus. You can set the required cycle time in the ***Configuration*** tab for all meters or an individual cycle time for particular meters in the ***Meter*** tab in the column *Cycle*.

12.5.2 How to detect if the meter is read or the value is up to date?

For monitoring applications for example in automation (e. g.: SCADA system, PLC), the quality of a value is very important. It is therefore recommended to check whether a meter could be read at all and whether the meter value is up to date.

The data set of the meter entry contains, among other things, the readout timestamp and a flag register that provides information about the readout status.

If the meter was read out completely during the last cycle, the flag register has the value *0*. Possible values are explained in Table 37. The readout timestamp can also be used for evaluating if meter data is up to date or since when no new data was received from the meter (in case of error).

12.5.3 Which data type has to be used?

The data set of the meter value entries contains two different data types. On the one hand there is the unscaled meter value as *INT64* value in combination with a scaling factor, and on the other hand there is the scaled value as *FLOAT32* value.

For exact billing applications, the *INT64* value is preferred, since this can be processed further without loss of accuracy. However, not all Modbus clients are capable of processing 64-Bit data. It should also be noted that the scaling factor has still to be multiplied. The *INT64* value can therefore be assumed to be a fixed point value.

The scaling is defined and provided by the meter. Therefore the scaling might change at run time.

For monitoring applications for example in automation (e. g.: SCADA system, PLC), the *FLOAT32* value is more suitable. The subsequent scaling is hence not required and the accuracy of about 7 digits is sufficient in most cases.

12.5.4 What is the unit of value?

The data set of the meter value entries contains, among other things, the unit and the scaling of the value. An explanation can be found in Table 38.

12.5.5 How many Modbus masters can request data simultaneously?

In the standard configuration, the devices from solvimus GmbH allow up to 5 simultaneous Modbus TCP connections.

12.5.6 How can the data be mapped automatically?

Each data set, i. e. device entries, meter entries and meter value entries, contains a type field (see Table 36, Table 37 and Table 38). This field can be used to automatically identify the type of the entry.

If the register addresses in the ***Meter*** tab are assigned automatically (see Section 4.4), the values are arranged in the Modbus memory one after the other, in logical groups:

- Device entry
  - Meter entry 1
    - Meter value entry 1
    - Meter value entry 2
      ⋮
    - Meter value entry x
  - Meter entry 2
    - Meter value entry x+1
    - Meter value entry x+2
      ⋮
    - Meter value entry x+y

    ⋮
  - Meter entry n
    - Meter value entry x+y+..+1

* Meter value entry x+y+..+2
  ⋮
* Meter value entry x+y+..+z

This allows an iterative processing of the complete Modbus data. Using the grid of 10 registers, the hierarchy and the mapping determined automatically. The content of the respective entry can thus be used for reproducing the meter list in the ***Meter*** tab.

12.5.7 Writing meter value entries via Modbus

An access in write mode is possible via Modbus. The states of digital outputs, meter values or other parameters can be set. However, the implementation is highly specific and varies considerably. This option is deactivated by default.

Please contact our customer support for more information (see Chapter 14).

12.6 Troubleshooting the Modbus slave

12.6.1 Why does the value via Modbus differ from the value on the web-based front end?

Deviations of a value can have various causes. A list is provided to explain the most common causes of error:

- If the web-based front end or the ***Meter*** tab is shown for some time, it is possibly not showing the current values. Please reload the ***Meter*** tab by using the **Reload** button.
- If you are comparing the web-based front end to the *FLOAT32* value, there may be small deviations from about the 7th digit. These are errors of accuracy coming from the data type.
- Please check if the correct data type is used. The meter values are available as *INT64* (plus scaling) and *FLOAT32*.
- Please check if the data alignment, especially the word order, is correctly set to *MSW* or *LSW* (see Section 12.4.3).
- Please check the register addresses. Inspect whether the counting starts from *0* or *1*. Please also take the offsets in the respective data set into account (e. g. for using the *FLOAT32* value).
- In case of using integer values, please check if the Modbus master can handle data types having 64 Bit.
- In case of using floating point values, please check if the Modbus master can handle *FLOAT32*. Fixed point data representation is not supported.
- Please use the test data to check various settings (see Section 12.4.2).

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

12.6.2 Why is the device/the Modbus server not responding?

Connectivity issues on Modbus TCP or Modbus UDP can have various causes. A list is provided to explain the most common causes of error:

- Check the IP settings. Are the Modbus master and the Modbus client in the same IP address range and in the same subnet? If not, is the gateway or the route configured correctly? Pinging the slave from the master device can be used for debugging.
- Check if Modbus is activated in the ***Server*** tab of the device.
- Check if the port on the master and the slave are matching (usually 502). Please also check if another service on the device is blocking the port by mistake.
- Check if a firewall is blocking the communication.
- Check if the correct slave address is used on the Modbus.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

13 Transmission of read out meter data via BACnet

13.1 General information

BACnet (Building Automation and Control Networks) is a network protocol for building automation. It is standardised by ASHRAE, ANSI and as ISO 16484-5.

The devices from solvimus GmbH are, if option available, a BACnet/IP server or a BACnet/SC node. The BACnet communication requires the setup of an IP connection between a client (e. g.: PC, controller or BMS) and the server (this device). The communication via BACnet/IP uses the UDP port reserved for BACnet in the ***Server*** tab. This is configured to 47808 by default (see Section 4.8). For BACnet/SC, the TCP port reserved for BACnet in the ***Server*** tab is used. This is mostly 47809.

- ✔ If there is a firewall between server and client, ensure that the configured port is enabled. Additionally, broadcast transmission must be enabled for BACnet/IP without BBMD.

13.1.1 Services implemented

The following BACnet services are supported by the device:

Service	implemented
BACnet Operator Workstation (B-OWS)	No
BACnet Advanced Operator Workstation (B-AWS)	No
BACnet Operator Display (B-OD)	No
BACnet Building Controller (B-BC)	No
BACnet Advanced Application Controller (B-AAC)	No
BACnet Application Specific Controller (B-ASC)	Yes
BACnet Smart Sensor (B-SS)	No
BACnet Smart Actuator (B-SA)	No

Table 44: Implemented BACnet services

13.1.2 Supported BACnet Interoperability Building Blocks (Annex K)

The following additional BACnet Interoperability Building Blocks are supported by the device:

Capability	supported
Able to send segmented messages (Window Size = 16)	Yes
Able to receive segmented messages (Window Size = 16)	Yes

Table 45: Additional BACnet Interoperability Building Blocks

13.2 Configuration via the web-based front end

The BACnet function is activated and configured via the ***Server*** tab. The parameters are described in the Section 4.8. The settings are explained in detail below.

13.2.1 BACnet Data Link

The option *BACnet Data Link* activates the BACnet function. *Disabled* deactivates BACnet. *BACnet/IP* is a widespread and common BACnet variant on IP basis and uses UDP for the communication. *BACnet/SC* is a relatively recent extension of the BACnet standard and permits TLS-encrypted communication via TCP. Certificate files and a BACnet/SC hub are required.

13.2.2 BACnet config network, BACnet/IP address and BACnet netmask

The device supports the activation of a second, virtual network interface for the BACnet service. The device can thus be integrated in two logical networks via a physical network connection.

The second, virtual network interface is configured by the parameters *BACnet IP address* and *BACnet netmask*. If these fields are empty, no second network interface will be created.

- The parameters *BACnet IP address* and *BACnet netmask* are independent of the default settings in the ***General*** tab.

13.2.3 BACnet port (only for BACnet/IP)

BACnet/IP uses the port indicated in the parameter *BACnet port*. It is set to 47808 (0xBAC0) by default.

- If the parameter *BACnet port* is set to a value used by other services, these services can block each other and access on the device is inhibited.

13.2.4 BACnet BBMD (only for BACnet/IP)

When using BACnet IP, diverse messages to the Broadcast-MAC-address (FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF) are sent into the local network. All BACnet devices in the local network receive the message and respond accordingly. But routers transmitting in other subnets do not forward these messages. To remedy this problem, the BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) was introduced. The BBMD forwards IP broadcast messages, guided by a Broadcast Distribution Table (BDT), in other subnets. The IP address of BBMD in the network can be configured by the parameter *BACnet BBMD IP address*.

13.2.5 Hub URI (only for BACnet/SC)

BACnet/SC devices register with a hub. It assigns the connections between the individual participants of the BACnet network. The Uniform Resource Identifier of the hub is indicated in the field *Hub URI* in the form *wss://[Hub IP]:[Hub Port]*.

13.2.6 Non-strict certificate handling (only for BACnet/SC)

The strict verification of the hub certificate can be deactivated for testing purposes. Thus, also self-signed and expired certificates are accepted.

- BACnet/SC does not require a verification of the host name or of the common name. This is also not done by the MUC.easy^{plus} for compatibility reasons.

13.2.7 BACnet device ID, BACnet device name and BACnet location

The parameters *BACnet device ID*, *BACnet device name* and *BACnet location* serve to identify the device in the BACnet network.

The default settings are as follows:

Identifier	Default value
BACnet device ID	1
BACnet device name	*Name of the device*
BACnet location	metering

Table 46: Default values for the identification parameters

13.3 Management of the certificate files for BACnet/SC

For BACnet/SC, the communication runs via TLS-encrypted web sockets. Various certificate files are required for the encryption.

Full path	Description
/var/conf/app/cacert-bacnet.pem	Root certificate for the server validation
/var/conf/app/clicert-bacnet.pem	Public certificate of the client for the client validation
/var/conf/app/clikey-bacnet.pem	Private key for the client validation

Table 47: Certificate files for BACnet/SC

The certificates and the key can be newly created, see **Certificate Signing Request** and **Import certificates** in Table 15.

Additionally, it must be ensured that the hub/server disposes of the corresponding root certificate with which the public certificate of the client was signed. However, this is a task of the hub and cannot be expounded upon further here.

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13.4 Data representation

13.4.1 Meter values

All meter values are represented as "Analog Value" at the BACnet interface. The data are structured as follows, where a question mark is a placeholder for specific values:

```
analog-value [1..n]
{
  units: ?
  status-flags: {false,?,false,?}
  reliability: ?
  present-value: ?
  out-of-service: ?
  object-type: analog-value
  object-name: ?
  object-identifier: (analog-value, n)
  event-state: ?
  description: ?
  cov-increment: 0.500000
}
```

13.4.2 BACnet Device object

The Device object of the device is structured as follows, where a question mark is a placeholder for specific values (long lines are wrapped):

```
device #n
{
    device-uuid: ?
    active-cov-multiple-subscriptions: ?
    serial-number: ?
    Reserved for Use by ASHRAE: Null
    max-segments-accepted: 16
    database-revision: 0
    active-cov-subscriptions: ?
    protocol-revision: 25
    vendor-name: <vendor name>
    vendor-identifier: <vendor identifier>
    system-status: operational
    segmentation-supported: segmented-both
    protocol-version: 1
    protocol-services-supported: {
      false,false,false,false,false,true,false,false,false,false,false,false,
    true,false,true,true,true,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,
      false,true,true,false,false,false,false,false,true,true,true,false,false,
      true,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false}
    protocol-object-types-supported: {
    false,false,true,false,false,false,false,false,true,false,false,false,false,
      false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,
    false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,
    false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,
    false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false,false}
    object-type: device
    object-name: ?
    object-list: {(analog-value, 1),
        (analog-value, 2),
        ..
        (analog-value, m),
        (device, n)}
    object-identifier: (device, n)
    number-of-APDU-retries: 5
```

```
    model-name: ?
    max-apdu-length-accepted: 1476
    location: ?
    firmware-revision: ?
    device-address-binding: Null
    application-software-version: ?
    apdu-timeout: 3000
    apdu-segment-timeout: 2000
}
```

13.5 Troubleshooting

13.5.1 Why is the device/the BACnet server not responding?

Connectivity issues for BACnet/IP can have various causes. A list is provided to explain the most common causes of error:

- Check the IP settings. Are the BACnet/IP client and BACnet/IP server in the same IP address range and in the same subnet? If not, is the gateway, the BBMD and the route configured correctly? Pinging the slave from the master device can be used for debugging.
- Check if BACnet/IP is activated at the device in the ***Server*** tab.
- Check if the port on the master and the client are matching (usually 47808). Please also check if another service on the device is blocking the port by mistake.
- Check if a firewall is blocking the communication.

Likewise, connectivity issues for BACnet/SC can have various causes. The following list is provided to explain the most common causes of error:

- Check the IP settings. Are the BACnet/SC node and BACnet/IP hub in the same IP address range and in the same subnet? If not, are the gateway or the route configured correctly? Pinging from the client/node device can aid here.
- Check if BACnet/SC is activated at the device in the ***Server*** tab.
- Check if the hub URI is correct. The usual format is wss://[HubIP]:[HubPort]
- Check if the certificates are stored at the appropriate places and with the appropriate names.
- Check if the certificates are correct. This can be verified, for example, with openssl. Further, the *Non-strict certificate handling* (see Section 13.2.6) can serve for testing.
- Check if date and time are correct. This can be relevant for the validity of the certificates.
- Check if the communication is blocked by a firewall.

For further analyses it is helpful to record the network traffic. For that, tools like *Wireshark* can be used on a PC in a network or *tcpdump* in the command line of the device (see Section 11.1.2).

- The tool *Wireshark* can be found at: https://www.wireshark.org/
- An instruction for *tcpdump* can be found at: https://www.tcpdump.org/manpages/tcpdump.1.html

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

13.5.2 How to access the data stream of the unencrypted communication for BACnet/SC?

The transmission is encrypted in BACnet/SC. To access the unencrypted data stream for troubleshooting, the ephemeral TLS key can be saved (TLS keylogging) and used for decryption. This requires the activation of „Debug Out“ for BACnet/SC (via the web frontend in Section 4.8 or via the parameter in the configuration file *app/chip.ini*). The key file is stored as */tmp/keylog/bacnet-keylogfile.default* and can be downloaded by the user *admin* via SSH or FTP.

This key is valid only for one session or connection with a BACnet/SC hub. It is overwritten during the next connection. The key is stored volatilely and will not be recreated at the next system start.

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support (see Chapter 14).

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14 User Support

14.1 Browser cache

The browser cache can be cleared. The procedure depends on the installed browser. Examples include:

- Key combination ⟨**CTRL+F5**⟩
- Key combination ⟨**CTRL+SHIFT+F5**⟩
- On notepads with secondary function of the F-keys, „Fn“ may need to be pressed additionally, i. e. ⟨**CTRL+SHIFT+Fn+F5**⟩.
- Key combination ⟨**STRG+R**⟩
- Holding the ⟨**SHIFT**⟩-key and clicking the *Reload*-button in the browser.

14.2 Contacting customer support

If errors could not be eliminated, please contact our customer support:

E-Mail: support@solvimus.de
Phone: +49 3677 7613065

If you communicate your request by e-mail, please add

- a print page of the web page, including the „Meter Configuration“ (see Section 4.13) as a searchable PDF file in landscape format (if applicable for your device),
- the device configuration file (see Section 4.12.2),
- a raw data log of the meter communication (select in Section 4.6 the **Raw log active**, and export in Section 4.11 with **Log source** the raw data for the respective interface(s); deactivate the **Raw log active** subsequently),
- and the log file, created with the **Log mode** setting to *Standard* or *All*, and if the error is reproducible preferentially with the setting *All* (see Table 10)

to permit a rapid and effective handling.

- Mind that our customer support can read the checksums of the passwords and the OTP secrets from your device configuration file. Modify these immediately after the creation of the configuration file (see Section 4.10).
- Deactivate the one-time password (OTP) for the user *admin*, see Section 4.1.2.

14.3 Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is a top priority for us. We continuously strive to strengthen our products and processes against potential threats. Should you discover any security vulnerabilities, suspicious behaviour, or have security-related concerns, please report this to us. We greatly appreciate such reports and treat them as a high-priority matter. Your contribution helps us further improve the security of our products for all users, including yourself. Please write to
E-Mail: incident@solvimus.de
and add the following items:

- the details from Section 4.12.1,
- the log file, created with the **Log mode** setting to *All* (see Table 10),
- and your observations.

14.4 Newsletter

Subscribe to our newsletters on general solvimus news and to software updates under the following link:

https://www.solvimus.de/de/kontakt/

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15 Simplified EU Declaration of Conformity

Hereby, solvimus GmbH declares that the radio equipment type MUC.easy^{plus} is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU.

The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following internet address:

https://www.solvimus.de/

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