MOME
DATA MODEL AND PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION

e-distribuzione S.p.A. – Network Technology

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MOME
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1 Scope

This document describes the functional requirements of MOME. MOME is a metering interface module, to be integrated within Third Party devices, enabling the communication with LV e-distribuzione Smart Meters via power line Band A, finalised to the collection of metering data. In case of prosumers, MOME can be interfaced with both the consumption and production meters at the same time.

2 Applicability

MOME is applicable to e-distribuzione Low Voltage Smart Meters either single phase or three-phase, connected to the e-distribuzione SMCC. Furthermore the following conditions need to be applied in order to allow communication between MOME and the SM:

- SM is operational, reachable from the SMCC and coupled with the MOME
- MOME is operational, installed on the same electric network monitored by SM to be connected with
- No noises on PLC Band A[1]
- No isolation transformer installed between the SM and MOME
- In case of a three-phase meter, the T phase shall be used to supply MOME. This is the phase that supports the communication with the meter

[1] As defined by EN50065, UL frequency of Band A is from 9 KHz to 95 KHz. This frequency band is limited to energy providers.

3 Acronyms and abbreviations

AB:	Additional block, that is the Third Party device integrating MOME
DB:	Data Base
DST:	Daylight Saving Time
DUT:	Device Under Test
LV:	Low Voltage
MOME:	The OEM module described in this specification at functional level
NID:	Neuron Identifier
PLC :	Power Line Carrier
POD:	Point of Delivery
RTC:	Real Time Clock
SCP:	The script needed to configure MOME and enable the communication with the SM
SM:	Smart Meter
SMCC:	Smart Metering Control Center (Back Office)

4 General introduction

MOME implements a secure interface between LV e-distribuzione SMs and ABs provided by third parties.

One MOME can communicate with only one meter - exclusively in case a separate production meter is installed, MOME can communicate with this too (see also **4.6** for more details) - through the PLC Band A and the reserved e-distribuzione SM protocol. MOME and the meter intended to provide metering data have to be associated one each other by means of a specific procedure (see MOME configuration) otherwise the communication is not allowed. MOME shall be installed on the same power line of its relevant meter.

MOME provides SM data with a public data model on a UART interface. It usually receives data update from the SM every 15 minutes. The update frequency is subject to SMCC operation and specific physical conditions on the power line.

In the following paragraphs, the relevant procedures and functionalities are described.

4.1 MOME configuration

MOME must be properly configured in order to be allowed to communicate with a SM. The configuration procedure allows MOME to be coupled with a specific SM identified by the POD. This procedure foresees three steps:

1. SCP download from a dedicated section of the e-distribuzione web portal
2. SCP upload on MOME
3. Internal clock setting

and requires that:

- the user (e.g. owner of the POD or its authorised third party) is registered to the e-distribuzione web portal and
- the configuration service “Configurazione MOME/Smart Info” is activated: once registration is completed the user can activate this service selecting it among those suggested by the web portal.

4.1.1 SCP download from e-distribuzione web portal

Once the user is registered to the web portal and the service is activated, it will be able to login and download the SCP for the SM associated to the POD, according to the user profile allowances, as described:

1. Selecting a POD from the list of PODs (more than one POD in case of multiple households or prosumers).
2. Providing the NID of the MOME to be associated to the selected POD (SM).
3. Selecting the type of configuration: Standard or Prosumer.
4. Launching the commissioning procedure that will create the association between the selected POD and the MOME.
5. Download the SCP.

4.1.2 SCP upload on MOME

Once SCP is downloaded, it must be uploaded on MOME via the UART. The AB has to pass the SCP file row by row. The detailed procedure is defined in **6.1**.

4.1.3 Internal clock setting

This command updates the current date-time of the MOME, ensuring no discrepancy in its internal RTC, until the periodic CLOCK update is received from the SM system. The value of the internal clock is important to assign the correct timestamps to the data received from the SM. The detailed procedure is defined in **6.2**.

In order to check that the SCP installation is successful, it is advisable that the AB reads the POD register (see 8.2.2) and verify that the value actually corresponds to the POD number.

4.2 Additional Block subscription

An enrolment process is implemented enabling AB's applications to use MOME functionalities. Enrolment implies that each AB application gets an address to exchange messages with MOME. A reserved table is used to define enrolment parameters for each application.

The detailed procedure is defined in **6.3.**

4.2.1 Reserved table

An AB application must enrol itself accepting an address from MOME. That address will be used for all the communications with MOME.

The authorized ApplicationID is MOME000000XXXXXX (where X has to be exactly the character "X").

4.3 Address negotiation

An address negotiation procedure must be implemented in order to allow an AB to get the address to exchange information with MOME. This procedure is defined in 6.9**.**

4.4 Load profile management

MOME stores at least 10 days of Energy History (i.e. collection of energy data samples in a time period), the granularity being defined by the parameter "Ti" (Integration Time for Load Power – by default 15 minutes – Row 24 of Section 1).

Every time MOME receives a Total Active Energy sample (Row 6 in Section 0) this value is stored and the Wh difference with the previous one is calculated and assigned to the corresponding sample.

For the Load Profile Management:

- Resources required: Every sample is 2 bytes (Wh). By default a sample is collected every 15 minutes, for a maximum of 960 samples for consumed energy, and 960 samples for produced energy. Thus, with 30 minute sampling time, 20 days could be stored.
- Values to be stored: Date and time of the last sample, the samples, the Ti value.

All time references are in winter time notation. The user application must operate a summer (DST) conversion if required.

4.4.1 AB reading load profile

When the load profile is required by the AB application, every message shall be structured in “blocks”, every block being a message of 6 samples (except for the last block that can be shorter).

Request and Response procedure for Load Profile Management:

- AB sends a **“Log delivery command”** asking for a certain “type” of log.
  Types implemented are:
  - Type 4: Energy withdrawn from the network by the customer
  - Type 7: Energy fed into the network by the customer
  - Type 11: Energy Produced by the customer (prosumer case only)
- MOME response, in “**Log delivery Resp**”, includes:
  - Date and Time of the first sample (the older one) of the log
  - Total number of samples
  - Integration time (Ti)
  - Log Type
  - Absolute value of the first sample in the log
- MOME starts to send log data starting from the oldest sample to the lastly received. Data are organised in data “blocks”. Every datum – 9-byte-long – is coded in big-endian structure. Every block contains:
  - Log Type
  - Identification number of the current block
  - Total number of blocks
  - Records (Samples)

  Each not valid sample, is saved by MOME in the load profile as “0xFFFFFFFF”.

The data structure of these messages is better defined in 6.13**.**

4.5 Behaviour in case of disconnection

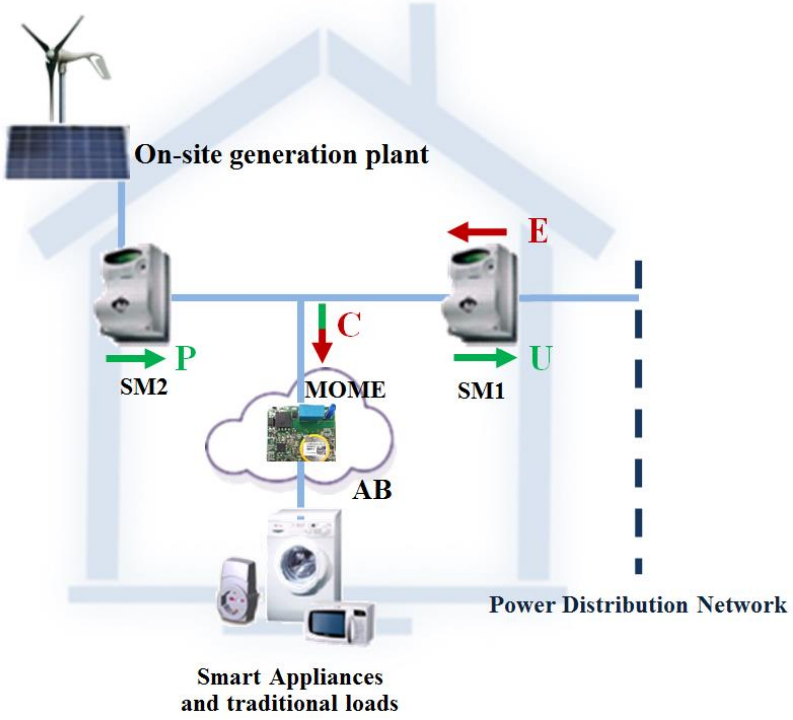
In case both MOME and the AB get powered off, the connection between the 2 devices shall be automatically (without customer interaction) restored at power on.
To this extent, the AB must operate address negotiation (see 4.3) and events subscription (see 6.11) procedures. The Application enrolling activity can be avoided, because MOME has recorded the ApplicationID.

If only the AB gets powered off, it must repeat the address negotiation and events subscription procedures. If only MOME gets powered off, the connected AB must repeat address negotiation and events subscription procedures. When MOME gets powered off, the DB Section 0 will be recorded, but if power off time duration exceeds 2 days, data could be lost.

4.6 The prosumer case

The following picture describes the standard configuration of a residential on-site generation plant (i.e. photovoltaic panel, mini wind turbine,…). The power production of any on-site generation plant is measured and recorded by a SM (in the following picture this SM is marked with the label SM2 and the produced power with the vector P). In such case the primary SM (SM1) monitors and records both the energy picked-up from the power distribution network (vector E) and the energy put into it (vector U). The home consumption of energy (vector C) is calculated as the contribution of both parts: from the on-site generation plant and from the power distribution network.

The vector C is calculated[2] as: C = E + (P – U)



In the prosumer case, a proper register is used by MOME to store the P vector, which is located in Table 100, Row 108.

[2] Vectors E, U and P are asynchronous, so a linear interpolation is required to compare vectors.

5 Application protocol

A client-server model is applied for the application protocol, where MOME acts as server.

In normal conditions the client asks the server for the needed information and the server replies. A number of exceptions are managed, like spontaneous messages from MOME to the external application in case of some defined events.

The channel is used as a serial connection, full duplex. Standard configuration: 57600 baud, 8, n, 1.

5.1 Definition of frame structure

The application packet (named “DATA” in the following) is encapsulated in the structure below:

Start char (1 byte)	DataLen (1byte)	DATA (variable length)	Checksum (2 bytes)
STX 0xF7 (247)	1-60	ADDR+PAYLOAD	value

- DataLen: length of “DATA” in bytes
- DATA: This field is composed by address (ADDR) and payload (PAYLOAD), its maximum length is 60 bytes, with the only exception of SCP upload operations (please refer to section 4.1.2 and 6.1) where the maximum length of 60 bytes can be exceeded.
- Checksum: sum mod 2^16 of “DATA”

No specific inter-byte time control is required, but if all the bytes required are not received within 40 ms after STX, the message has to be considered not valid (at default baud rate 57600 b/s).

The frame structure only encapsulates the field “DATA”. Possible structures of this field are described in the following paragraphs.

5.2 Addressing mode

Request:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS (127)	ATTR	Request Data[..]

Response:

SOURCE_ADDRESS (127)	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Response[..]

EVENT NOTIFICATION:

Event:

SOURCE_ADDRESS (127)	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Spont Data[..]

Ack/Nack:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS (127)	ATTR	Result_code (1 byte)

The Server (MOME) address is reserved and it is "**127**".

Clients negotiate the address with the Server; admitted addresses are **[1,126]**.

Address "**0**" means "not assigned address". Before the enrolment, it is used by the Client during the communications with the Server.
The address "**255**" is used as broadcast address.

Addresses **[128,254]** are reserved.

All messages from external application to MOME have even ATTR codes, while all messages from MOME to external application have odd ATTR codes.

The Application Protocol sets out a time-out of 2 seconds for response messages (RENSPONSE ACK/NACK):

- After 2 seconds without receiving a RESPONSE ACK/NACK the subject issuing the request (Client or Server depending on the use case) must retry to issue the request (i.e. an event update is sent three times by MOME if the AB does not answer ACK).
- After 2 retries without receiving a RESPONSE ACK/NACK the message will be considered lost and the request failed.

5.2.1 MOME codes in Nack/Ack messages

MOME_Ack Result codes:

ATTR	Param1: 1byte		
MOME_ACK 251	Result_code:	0x00	Positive acknowledgement

MOME_Nack Result codes:

ATTR	Param1: 1byte		
MOME_NACK 255	Result_code:	0x00	Message not correct
		0x01	ATTR not valid
		0x02	not valid Parameter
		0x03	Device not Enrolled
		0x04	Datum not valid or Unavailable
		0x05	Log not available
		0x06	Buffer not available
		0x07	Over limit transmissions
		0x08	MOME not commissioned yet
		0x09	Auth/encryption Error
		0x0A	Target not present in configuration

APPL_Ack Result codes:

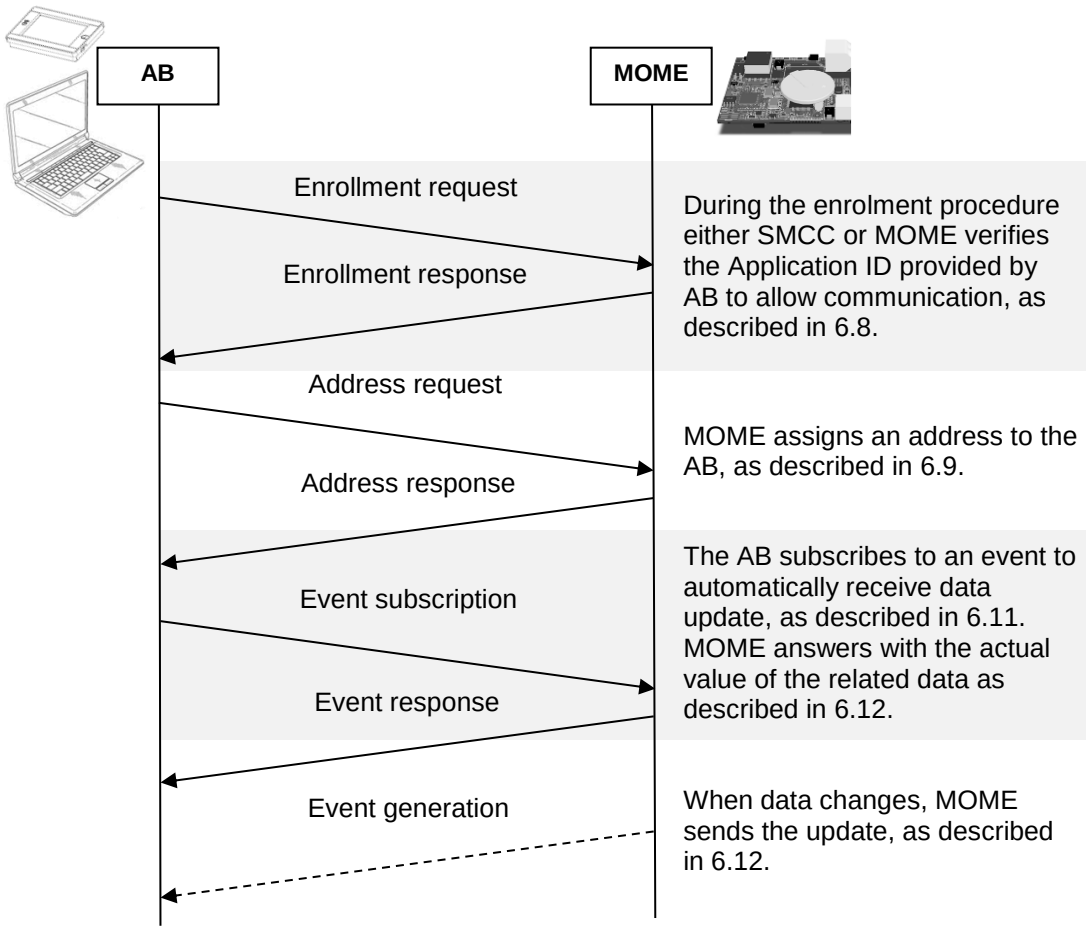
ATTR	Param1: 1byte		
APPL_ACK 252	Result_code:	0x00	Positive acknowledgement

APPL_Nack Result codes:

ATTR	Param1: 1byte		
APPL_NACK 254	Result_code:	0x00	Message not correct
		0x01	ATTR not valid
		0x02	not valid Parameter
		0x03	stop sequence
		0x04	buffer not available

6 Use Cases

In this section use cases are reported. In the following flow diagram the standard procedure to establish data communication between an AB and MOME is represented.



Hereafter an example of the messages exchanged between MOME and the AB is presented:

```
Timestamp     Source  Dest    Attr      Payload[hex]   (payload_length)
12:06:09.175  000     127   072  ENR_REQ   50 43 4D 43 30 30 30 30 30 30 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   (44)
12:06:09.184  127     000   073  ENR_RES   50 43 4D 43 30 30 30 30 30 30 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 02   (17)
12:06:10.737  000     127   070  ADDR_REQ   50 43 4D 43 30 30 30 30 30 30 58 58 58 58 58 58   (16)
12:06:10.741  127     000   071  ADDR_RES   50 43 4D 43 30 30 30 30 30 30 58 58 58 58 58 58 04   (17)
12:06:18.357  004     127   002  RD_REQ   00 06   (2)
12:06:18.361  127     004   003  RD_RES   00 06 00 08 DF 36 04 0B 0E 0B 0C 1B   (12)
12:06:30.948  004     127   002  RD_REQ   01 16   (2)
12:06:30.953  127     004   003  RD_RES   01 16 50 4F 44 43 4C 49 45 4E 54 45 00 00 00 00 00 14 0A 0E 0F 1C 13   (23)
12:07:04.503  004     127   074  EVT_SUBS   01 00 69   (3)
12:07:04.508  127     004   251  SI_ACK   00   (1)
12:07:04.561  127     004   081  DATA_UPD   01 00 69 0B 34   (5)
```

6.1 SCP upload

The SCP upload sequence entails two consecutive phases:

- Preparation of script upload (Subcode 000)
- Actual upload of script content (Subcode 050)

Note: Before downloading the configuration script, a SET_INTERNAL_DATE_TIME command has to be sent to ensure a valid internal clock.

6.1.1 Preparation of script upload

This message allows enabling a script upload. This is the first message to be sent before the sequence of WRITE SCRIPT ROW messages are actually performed.

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 000 Enable script upload

Response

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Parm1 (8 bytes)	Param2 (9 bytes)	Param3 (6 bytes)	Param4 (8 bytes)	Param5 (1 bytes)	Param6 (1 bytes)	Param7 (6 bytes)
127	Address ID	MOME _SERVICE_ CODE 000	MOME release (ASCII format)	reserved	NID MOME	Modem SW stack release	MOME type	reserved	Internal clock

Note: The response message returns the MOME release data, as follows:

- *"MOME release" is in ASCII format, it defines the program name (6 bytes) + major_release (1 byte) + minor_release (1 byte).*
- *Param2 is reserved.*
- *"NID MOME" is the MOME identification code printed on its label. It is showed as an HEX string.*
- *"Modem sw stack release": it defines the modem software stack program name (6 bytes) + major_release (1 byte) + minor_release (1 byte).*
- *"MOME type" defines the type of Modem.*
- *Param6 is reserved.*
- *Internal clock is the value of the current internal clock set in the dd/mm/YY (from 2000) hh:mm:ss format*

6.1.2 Write script row sequence

This message allows writing a single row of a SCP file. Each line of the script must be sent iteratively, waiting for the acknowledgement for each command. If the sequence fails, the AB shall send the script from the beginning and the preparation of script upload shall also be re-executed (ref. to section 6.1.1).

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (variable length)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 050 Write Script Row	Bytes stream of the current SCP row

Note: The configuration script is a text file where each row is an ASCII string which represents a stream of bytes in hexadecimal encoding. Frome each string the last CR/LF character shall be removed. The bytes values are represented by every hexadecimal character pairs.

Lines which begins with the characters "//" are comments, and have not to be sent.

As an example, the following 30-characters string: "040F0B04651901FF000101010102FF" from the script, has to be considered as a stream of 15 bytes:
→ {0x04, 0x0F, 0x0B, 0x04, 0x65, 0x19, 0x1F, 0xFF, 0x00, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x02, 0xFF}

MOME Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

6.2 Internal clock setting

This command updates the current date-time of the MOME. It removes any discrepancy with its internal RTC, until the periodic CLOCK update is received from the SM system. The value of the internal clock is important to assign the correct timestamps to the data received from the SM.

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1 byte)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 008 SET internal date/time	YY_from2000/MM/DD hh:mm:ss

MOME Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

6.3 Format File System command

This command formats the File System so that MOME module configurations are recovered to the factory defaults superseding possible customizations introduced by any previously uploaded script.

The effectiveness of the command occurs at the next reboot/power up. So, the AB should in principle consider to issue a subsequent 'reboot' command (refer to section 6.4).

This command shall be used according to firmware update requirements, provided along with firmware release note.

Format File System Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 002 Format FS

NOTE: Use 0x00 as source address.

Format File System Response (Ack/Nack)

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

NOTE:
After the Format FS it is recommended to issue a "Diagnostic Clear" command (ref. to section 6.14).

6.4 Reboot command

This command forces the MOME module to reboot (software reset).

Reboot Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 007 Reboots the module

NOTE: Use 0x00 as source address.

Reboot Response

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

NOTE: After this command it's necessary to download the 'configuration script' to get the MOME fully functional (see section 6.1).

6.5 Check Powerline Link command

This command can be used to verify the proper functionality of the power line modem of a MOME interface module. Two MOME modules are required: the module under test (MOME DUT) and another one acting as Tester (MOME Tester). Both are locally connected with their respective AB and communicate each other through the same power line.
The following steps are pre-requisites for the test-procedure:

- The AB connected to the MOME DUT:
  1. Issue an Enrollment request (ref. to section 6.8)
  2. Issue an Address request (ref. to section 4.3)
  3. Issue a Prepare for “PW Link Test” command (ref. section 6.5.1)
- The AB connected to the MOME Tester:
  1. Issue an Enrollment request (ref. to section 6.8)
  2. Issue an Address request (ref. to section 4.3)
  3. Issue a Prepare for “PW Link Test” command (ref. section 6.5.1)
  4. Issue an Enrollment request (ref. to section 6.8)
  5. Issue an Address request (ref. to section 4.3)

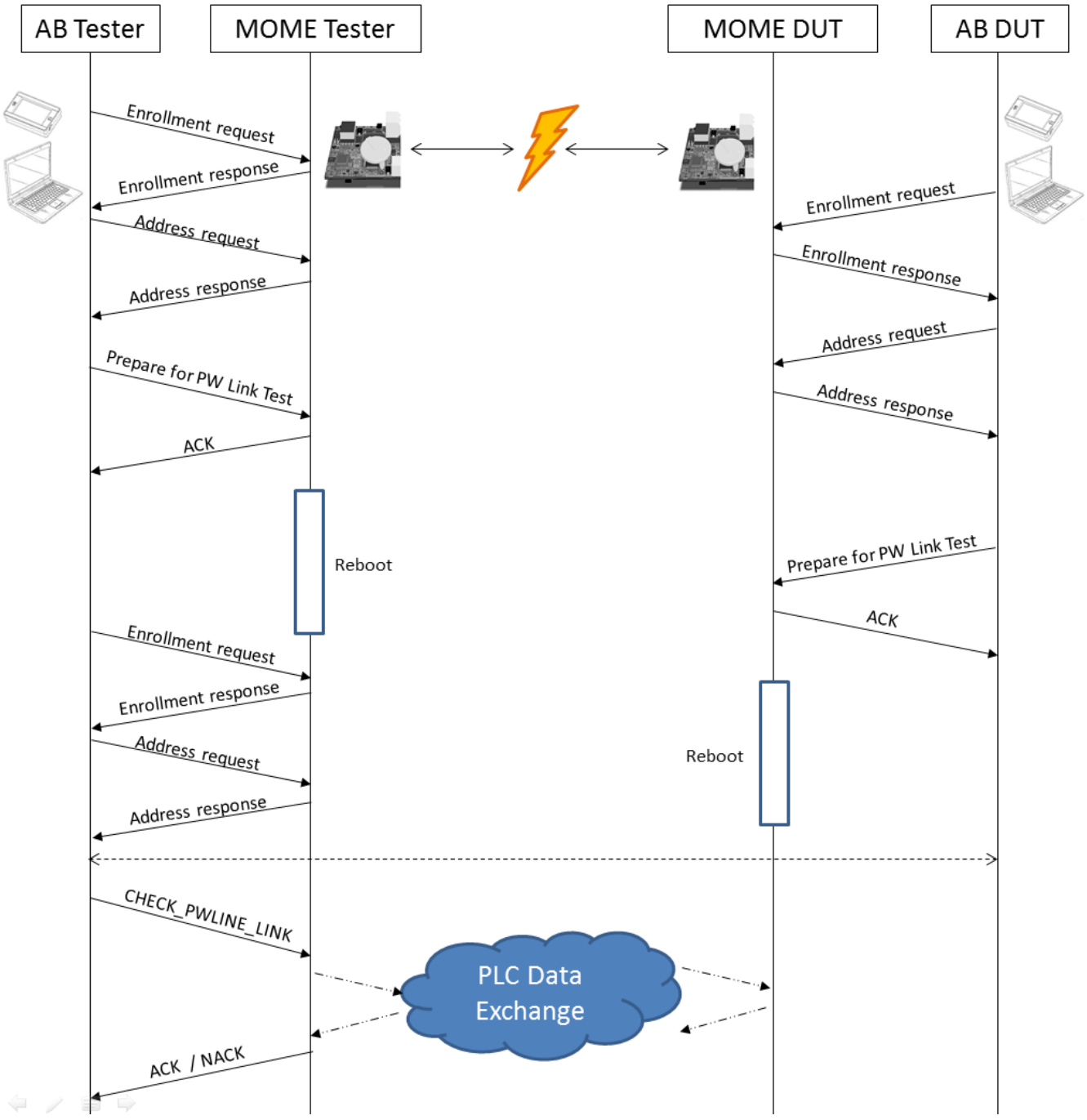
After the MOME modules have gone through the hereinbefore listed commands sequence, the AB Tester can issue the “Check Power Link” command.

The MOME Tester will then reply with a MOME_ACK in case the test is successful or with a MOME_NACK, according to these cases:

- 0x02 (Parameter Error): in case the command has been issued specifying improper parameters;
- 0x04 (No answer from DUT): In case the MOME Tester has not been able to receive valid answer from DUT

NOTE:
Both MOME Tester and MOME DUT shall be upgraded to the same firmware release.

After this procedure has been applied it's necessary to download the 'configuration script' to get the MOME module fully functional (see section 6.1). This applies to both the MOME DUT and to the MOME Tester.



Check Powerline Link Request:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (6 bytes)	Param3 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	CHECK_PWLINE_LINK 102	0x01	NID MOME DUT	0x01

NOTE: Param1 and Param3 shall be used with the fixed values hereinbefore provided only.

Check Powerline Link ACK:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

Check Powerline Link NACK:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_NACK 255	0x02 (Parameter Error) 0x04 (No answer from DUT)

6.5.1 Prepare for Powerline Link Test

This command shall be used on the MOME module under test (MOME DUT), before issuing the command described in section 6.5 “Check Powerline Link command” on the MOME acting as tester.

Prepare for Powerline Link Test Request:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1 bytes)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 0x0D (Prepare for Powerline Link test)	0x04

NOTE: Param2 shall be used with the fixed value hereinbefore provided only.

Prepare for Powerline Link Test ACK:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_ACK 251	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

Prepare for Powerline Link Test NACK:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_NACK 255	0x02 (Parameter Error)

6.6 Smart Meter Link check

This command can be used in a production environment to verify the actual effectiveness of the powerline communication link between the MOME module and the target SM. Both links with the primary SM and the production SM can be verified. This command can be assimilated to a “ping” command from MOME module to the target SM.

A NACK response with code 0x04 indicates that it has not been possible to establish a communication link with the specified target Smart Meter (primary or production meter).

A NACK response with code 0x0A indicates that the target SM has not been specified in the MOME uploaded configuration (e.g.: when a production SM is specified as target SM in a *consumer* configuration).

Smart Meter Communication Link Check request:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	SM LINK CHECK 103	Target SM: 0x00 (Primary SM) 0x01 (Production SM)

Smart Meter Communication Link Check ACK:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

Smart Meter Communication Link Check NACK:

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_NACK 255	0x04 (NO ASWER FROM TARGET SM) 0x0A (TARGET SM NOT PRESENT IN CONFIGURATION)

6.7 Restore the NID value in case of flash memory corruption

It is possible to restore the original value of the MOME NID in case it has been reset to a default value, as a result of flash memory corruption. To achieve this goal it is necessary to issue these two consecutive commands:

- Initialize NID restore sequence (Subcode 000)
- Restore valid MOME NID (Subcode 050)

6.7.1 Initialize NID restore sequence

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
0	127	MOME_SERVICE_CODE 000	Subcode: 000

Response

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (8 bytes)	Param2 (9 bytes)	Param3 (6 bytes)	Param4 (8 bytes)	Param5 (1 bytes)	Param6 (1 bytes)	Param7 (6 bytes)
127	Address ID	MOME _SERVICE_ CODE 000	MOME release (ASCII format)	reserved	INVALID MOME NID	Modem SW stack release	MOME type	reserved	Internal clock

Note: The response message returns the MOME release data, as follows:

- *"MOME release" is in ASCII format, it defines the program name (6 bytes) + major_release (1 byte) + minor_release (1 byte).*
- *Param2 is reserved.*
- *"INVALID MOME NID": is the residual value 0x000101010102 of the MOME identification code.*
- *"Modem SW stack release": it defines the modem software stack program name (6 bytes) + major_release (1 byte) + minor_release (1 byte).*
- *"MOME type": it defines the type of Modem.*
- *Param6 is reserved.*
- *Internal clock is the value of the current internal clock set in the dd/mm/YY (from 2000) hh:mm:ss format.*

If the FIELD "INVALID MOME NID": is not equal to the hereinbefore provided residual value, the procedure shall be stopped.

6.7.2 Restore valid MOME NID

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (6 bytes)	Param3 (7 bytes)	Param4 (1 bytes)	Param5 (1 byte)	Param6 (1 byte)
0	127	MOME _SERVICE_ CODE 000	050	RESTORE NID	CURRENT TIME AND DATE	SEPARATOR	MOME NID	END OF COMMAND

Note: The command parameters fields shall be as follows:

- *RESTORE NID: Shall be fixed and equal to 01011004652A*
- *CURRENT TIME AND DATE: It is the hexadecimal encoding of the current time and date with the format hhmmssYY_from2000MMDD*

- *SEPARATOR: Shall be set equal to 0xFF*
- *MOME NID: Is the valid MOME identification code printed on its label*
- *END OF COMMAND: Shall be set equal to 0xFF*

For the sake of clarity an example of the above command could be:

01011004652A101010010112FFDCXXXXXXXXXXFF

Where XXXXXXXXXX shall be taken from the MOME identification code printed on its label.

MOME Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

If the commands fails, the AB shall repeat it from the beginning (ref. to section 6.7.1).

After having received the ACK result to the latter command, MOME must be reboot (see also 6.4).

6.8 AB Enrolment

When a new AB is connected to MOME, it shall request the enrolment according to the specific application and after ask for an address.

During the enrolment procedure the AB uses the address “0”, because – as mentioned above – a not-enrolled AB module has address 0.

Enrolment Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (16 bytes)	Param2 (12 bytes)	Param3 (16 bytes)
0	127	ENROLL_REQ 072	ApplicationID	Release	Serial number

Enrolment Response MOME Ack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (16 bytes)	Param2 (1 byte)
127	0	ENROLL_RES 073	ApplicationID	Result_code: • 0x02 accepted request (ACK); • 0xFF application Nack, not legal application.

Enrolment Response MOME Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

Note: Values for Release (Param2) and Serial number (Param3) shall be provided by the AB.

If the application is **already enrolled** or it is a **default one** → MOME responds 0x02 (application enrolled).

If MOME is **not commissioned** to the SM, it will respond with a **MOME_NACK** – error code 0x08 – to any message.

When the application receives the enrolment response with result code 0x02, the enrolment procedure is completed.

6.9 Address request

Once the application is enrolled, it shall ask for an address.

Address Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (16 bytes)
0	127	ADDR_REQ 070	ApplicationID

Address Response MOME Ack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (16 bytes)	Param2 (1 byte)
127	0	ADDR_RES 071	ApplicationID	Address ID [1,126]

Address Response MOME Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_NACK 255	Result_code: (see legend 5.2.1)

At every reboot, the application shall repeat the sequence (enrolment and address request) because the address is stored in a volatile memory of the MOME.

6.10 Additional Block requests data

The AB can request one value of DB per each request. The MOME responds with the value and the updating time (data and time).

The requested quantity is defined by its address (2 bytes: Section and Row, the address within the DB).

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1byte)
Address ID	127	READ_REQ 002	Section (0..1)	Row (1, 2, ..)

Response

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1byte)	Param3 (variable length)
127	Address ID	READ_RESP 003	Section (0..1)	Row (1, 2, ..)	Value

Note: "Value" represents the value of the Row in the table Section (i.e. Quantity + Edate [3 bytes] + Etime [3bytes]), as defined, for example in Table 100, see 8.2.1.

Response MOME Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	0	MOME_NACK 255	Result_code: (see legend 0)

6.11 Event Subscription/deleting

The AB will be notified of the change of a specific DB register through the MOME event generation service. In order to use this service the AB must subscribe to the event, indicating the DB entry it wants to monitor.
An “event entry ID” byte is used by the AB to define the internal reference for the requested event. MOME can manage a maximum of 32 events for each AB.

Command

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1 byte)	Param3 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	DATA_SUBSCR 074	Event entry(1..32)	Section (0..1)	Row (1, 2, ..)

MOME Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME_NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 0)

Note: The combination “[Event entry = XX] + [Section = 0] + [Row = 0]” means: delete event XX previously registered. (Section 0 Row 0 does not exist).

6.12 Event generation by MOME

After the subscription, the event will be generated by MOME when the datum changes.

Event

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1 byte)	Param3 (1 byte)	Param 4 (variable length)
127	Address ID	DATA_UPD 081	Event entry (1..32)	Section (0..1)	Row (1..)	Value

Note: In the field "Value" only the quantity is stored, without the Timestamp which is implicit.

Application Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	APPL_ACK 252 or APPL_NACK 254	Result_code (see legend 0)

For the expiring event (the datum is old) a special event is generated:

Event

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1 byte)	Param3 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	DATA_EXP 083	Event entry (1..32)	Section (0..1)	Row (1..)

Application Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	APPL_ACK 252 or APPL_NACK 254	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

6.13 AB asks for load profile log

With this request the AB requests the transmission of the load profile log buffer.

Log Type: 4 for active positive Energy.
Log Type: 7 for active negative Energy from primary meter.
Log Type: 11 for active negative Energy from secondary meter.

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	START_LOG 078	Log type

Response

SOURCE_ ADDRESS	DESTINATION _ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (5 bytes) yy/mm/dd/hh/mm	Param2 (2 bytes)	Param3 (1 byte)	Param4 (1 byte)	Param 5 (4 bytes)
127	Address ID	Log delivery Resp 077	Time of first sample conveyed in the log	Total num of samples	Ti	Log Type	Absolute value of first sample conveyed in the log

If log is not available a MOME_NACK (log not available) will be generated.

Log Type is encoded as below:

Code	Description
[1,3]	Deprecated
4	Total value of positive active energy (in Wh, 4 bytes) reported for each time slot T_i, with relative timestamp frozen in the energy register at Ti. All data in the buffer are (about 10 days of sampling) sent to the AB starting from the oldest one.
[5,6]	Deprecated
7	Total value of negative active energy (in Wh, 4 bytes) received by primary meter reported for each time slot T_i, with relative timestamp frozen in energy register at Ti. All data in the buffer are (about 10 days of sampling) sent to the AB starting from the oldest one.
[8,10]	Deprecated
11	Only in the prosumer case (Model Type = 0x02), the total value of negative active energy (in Wh, 4 bytes) received from the secondary meter reported for each time slot T_i, with relative timestamp frozen in energy register at Ti. All data in the buffer are sent to the AB starting from the oldest one.
[12,255]	Not defined

LOG DATA BLOCK format

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)	Param2 (1 byte)	Param3 (1 byte)	Param4 (Max 54 or 49 bytes)
127	Address ID	Log Block 079	Log Type	#Block	Total blocks	Records: • Type 4, 7, 11: Max 6 records 9 bytes long; • Type 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10: Max 7 records 7 bytes long.

- #Block: index of current block [1,146];
- Total blocks: total number of blocks [1,146];

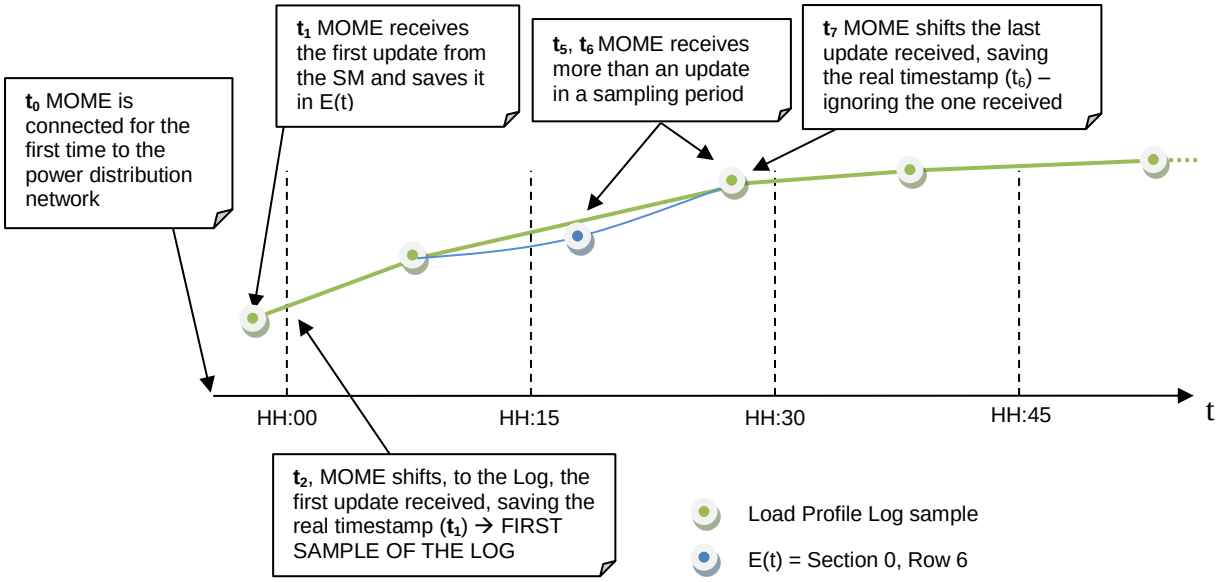
AB application can stop MOME sending records, answering NACK instead of ACK.
AB will receive max 146 messages LOG DATA BLOCK. All blocks have 7 or 9 records, except the last one that could be shorter.

Not valid samples will not be sent.

The base information is the “Record”:

Timestamp (5bytes)	Relative sample (2 bytes) / Absolute sample (4 bytes) for log_type=4, 7
YY/MM/DD hh:MM (YY from 2000)	Sample High+low byte (Wh) / Sample 4 bytes for log_type=4, 7 Difference from previous sample / Total value for log_type=4, 7

In the following picture, it is explained how Log Type 4 works (i.e. Ti is set at 15').



Note: what described for Log_Type 0 and 4 is also true, respectively, for Log_Type 1 and 7 (with E-(t) – Table 100 Row 36 – instead of E(t)).

In case no update is received by MOME from the relevant SM within the integration time (Ti) set, MOME stores in the Log a sample, related to the interval Ti, adopting the same value and time stamp of the last received sample.

6.14 Diagnostic Clear

The following command allows resetting the diagnostic logs in MOME.

Command

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	DIAG_CLEAR 096	mode: 0x00

MOME Ack/Nack

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_ACK 251 or MOME _NACK 255	Result_code (see legend 5.2.1)

6.15 Publication of device configuration information

Through this command, the AB application can retrieve information form MOME relevant to NID, FW version and PLC modem type.

Request

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Param1 (1 byte)
Address ID	127	MOME_INFO_REQ 090	Info_set_code

Response

SOURCE_ADDRESS	DESTINATION_ADDRESS	ATTR	Parm1 (1 byte)	Param2 (8 bytes)	Param3 (6 bytes)	Param4 (8 bytes)	Param5 (2 bytes)	Param6 (1 byte)
127	Address ID	MOME_INFO_ RES 091	Info_set_code	MOME release (ASCII format)	NID MOME	Modem SW stack release	Modem firmware release	MOME type

Notes:

- *"Info set code" shall be set equal to 0x00.*
- *"MOME release" is in ASCII format, it defines the program name (6 bytes) + major_release (1 byte) + minor_release (1 byte).*
- *"NID MOME" is the MOME identification code printed on its label. It is showed as an HEX string.*
- *"Modem sw stack release": it defines the modem software stack program name (6 bytes) + major_release (1 byte) + minor_release (1 byte).*
- *"Modem firmware release" it defines the firmware release of the Modem.*
- *"MOME type" defines the type of Modem.*

7 Firmware Update

MOME firmware[3] consists of a binary file with ".bin" extension. This firmware can be updated through the Xmodem protocol, implementing the procedure described in this section.
If the procedure fails, it is always possible to restart the firmware upload procedure from the beginning.

The update can be executed by using the MOME UART port with the settings detailed in section 5 (i.e 57600,n,8,1).
In order to start the firmware upload it is necessary to send the following nine (9) characters ASCII string (Trailer):

"jJjJjJjJ0"

Please note that the trailer string deletes the Firmware version currently resident on MOME.

It is necessary to wait at least 500 ms or a NACK repeated by MOME every 3 seconds when the communication is absent (meaning that MOME is ready for the upload process), and then after it is possible to download blocks of 128 bytes extracted from the binary file.

The firmware upload command is:

Firmware Upload Request

SOH	Firmware Block Number	Firmware Block Number Check	Firmware block	Checksum
0x01	Binary number, starts at 0x01 increments by 1, and wraps at 0xFF to 0x00 (not to 0x01)	Binary number calculated as 0xFF- Firmware Block Number	128 bytes extracted from binary file	The sum of the data bytes only (Discard any carry).

Note: If the last block to be sent is less than 128 bytes, this shall be padded with bytes set equal to 0x1A. Checksum shall be calculated considering the padding bytes. In case the last block is filled with 128 valid bytes, it is necessary to send another block filled with 128 padding bytes only.

Firmware Upload Response Ack

ACK
0x06

Firmware Upload Response Nack

NACK
0x15

Note: MOME FW UPLOAD NACK response requires the host application to re-send the firmware block.

At the end of the firmware upload sequence, the communication shall be terminated with an "end of transmission" character:

[3] Use only official firmware released by e-distribuzione.

End of Transmission

eot
0x04

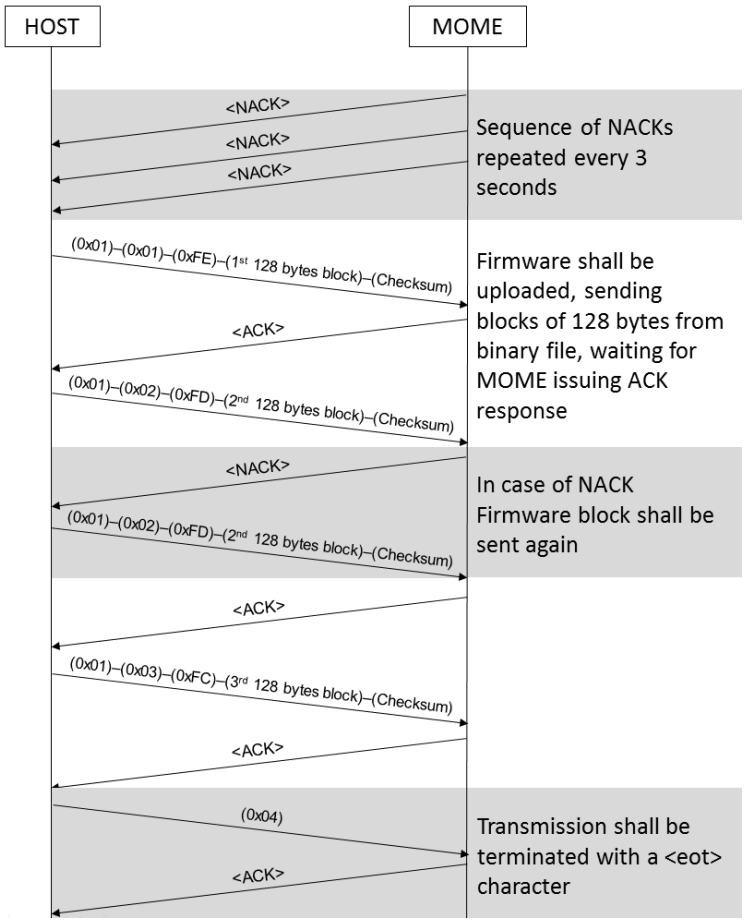
End of Transmission Response (ACK)

ACK
0x06

After the last acknowledgment the new version of MOME firmware boots and starts.

7.1 Data flow example including error recovery

For the sake of clarity, the following diagram offers an example of the data flow entailed during firmware upload procedure.



8 Data Model

8.1 Data format

Data format	Ecode	C ANSI equivalence	Description
Ebyte	1	Unsigned char	1 byte coded as required by the application
Eshort	2	Unsigned char	1 byte coded as integer (0-255)
Eword	3	Short unsigned int	2 bytes coded as required by the application (most significant bit first)
EPower	4	Short unsigned int	2 bytes used for a short unsigned integer, most significant byte first, used for Power Resolution: 1 W (VAr, for reactive)[4]
EEnergy	5	Long unsigned int	4 bytes used for a long unsigned integer, most significant byte first, used for Energy Resolution: 1 Wh (VArh, for reactive)
Edate	6	Structure	Structure 3 bytes long: 1 Day (Values 1..31) 2 Month (Values 1..12) *3* Year (Values 00-99, 00 = 2000)
Etime	7	Structure	Structure 3 bytes long: 1 hours 2 minutes 3 seconds
EtimeA	8	Structure	Structure 4 bytes long: 1 day 2 hours 3 minutes 4 seconds
ESEnergy	9	Long int	4 bytes used for a long signed integer, most significant byte first, used for Energy Prepaid Resolution: 1 Wh
EBArray	1XX	Bytes array	String of XX bytes max, null terminated, XX not defined
EBArrayB	2XX	Bytes array	Array of XX bytes, not defined
EWArray	3XX	Word array	Array of XX words, most significant byte first
ETimeB	10	Structure	ETime + EDate in row (6 bytes)
EPcredit	11	Structure	Structure: • Long signed integer: amount of Wh purchased • Unsigned integer: code of purchase operation Used for prepaid function
EPowMul	4X	Short unsigned int	2 bytes used for a short unsigned integer, most significant byte first. The value is intended as “Unit * 10^X”. E.g., if X = 1, the unit of measure is (*10); if 2 is (*100). It is used for power Resolution: 10 W. Power in decaWatt is used for some polyphase quantities.
EPowDiv	5X	Short unsigned int	2 bytes used for a short unsigned integer, most significant byte first. The value is intended as “Unit / 10^X”. E.g., if X = 1, the

[4] If Model Type is set as 0x01 or 0x03, the Power Resolution is 1 decaWatt only for fields contained in Table 100

Data format	Ecode	C ANSI equivalence	Description
			unit of measure is /10 (= *0.1); if 2 is /100 (=*0.01). It is used for gas: Resolution of many gas meters is Cube meter/100 (code 52).
EPowArr	6X	Array of unsigned int	2 bytes (short unsigned integer) array, most significant byte of every word first. Used for contractual and available power

8.2 Data Tables

In this section Tables with all defined registers are reported. The rows not documented in the following tables thus accessible are reserved for MOME.

8.2.1 Table 100

Table 100 can be in volatile memory. In case of power off data must be copied in not volatile memory space. They will be restored at power on.

Every field is characterized by the “Updating Time” which has the format EDate + ETime. In the following table the EType of each data is described: this information is not included in Table 100.

ROW	Description	EType
1	E(p) Total active energy of previous period	EEnergy
6	E(t) Total active energy of actual period	EEnergy
7	Et1(t) Active energy in T1 of the current period	EEnergy
8	Et2(t) Active energy in T2 of the current period	EEnergy
9	Et3(t) Active energy in T3 of the current period	EEnergy
10	Et4(t) Active energy in T4 of the current period	EEnergy
21	DATE	EDate
22	TIME	ETime
23	Daylight disabled/enabled	EByte
24	Tall Time of alarm	ETimeA
25	TypAl Type of Alarm	EByte
29	DATE_F End data billing	ETimeB
30	Tariff code	EByte
36	E-(t) Total negative active energy of actual period	EEnergy

ROW	Description	EType
50	Ra(t) Total value of positive reactive energy in the current period	EEnergy
101	Total daily active energy current date	ESEnergy
105	Instant Power (Average in Time Tx, 1 second) – PTx	EPower
108	Production SM Negative Total active energy of actual period	EEnergy
120	Diagnostic notification queue I	EBArrayB(36)
121	Diagnostic notification queue II	EBArrayB(36)

- *"DATE_F End data billing" refers to the scheduled data for the total active energy acquisition from SMCC*

8.2.2 Table 101

Table 101 is in a not-volatile memory. Static data or long time updating data.

Every field is characterized by the "Updating Time" which has the format Edate + Etime. In the following table the EType of each data is described: this information is not included in Table 101.

ROW	Description	EType
1	Contractual power	EPower
2	Available Power	EPower
18	Model Type	EWord
22	POD (Point of Delivery)	EBArray(15)
24	TI Integration time for Load Profile in minutes	EByte
33	Power Unit Mode	EByte
45	NID MOME	EBArray(6)

- *"Model Type" defines MOME function codes:*

Device	*Meter type ID*
Utility primary Meter (default for MOME)	*0x0000*
Utility Production Meter	*0x0001*
Utility primary Meter + Utility Production Meter	*0x0002*
Private primary Meter	*0x100*
Private Production Meter	*0x101*
Private Secondary meter	*0x102*
Generic Meter	*0x110*

- *"Power Unit Mode", defines the unit of measurement adopted by SM for EPower data in Table 100:*

Device	***Power Unit Mode Value***
Watt (Primary meter) – Watt (Production Meter)	*0x00*
Decawatt (Primary meter) – Watt (Production Meter)	*0x01*
Watt (Primary meter) – Decawatt (Production Meter)	*0x02*
Decawatt (Primary meter) – Decawatt (Production Meter)	*0x03*

- *"NID MOME" is the MOME identification code printed on its label. It should be showed as an HEX string.*

9 Automatic diagnostic function

9.1 Introduction

MOME have an automatic diagnostic function, realized through two tasks:

1. PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE: information are periodically gathered and updated
2. REAL TIME DIAGNOSTIC: notifications are generated as a result of events

Diagnostic Function fills-in two dedicated log registers in Table 100. Diagnostic events are recorded by MOME during its operation.
These registers support a rapid solution of possible problems of different nature (wrong configurations, lack of communication, etc.) that can arise during its operation and in the interaction with the SM.
Diagnostic events, when necessary, are marked with time-stamp providing the precise time instant when the events has been recorded. The time-stamp is created based on the information available from RTC, supplied by a dedicated back-up battery. Hence the RTC has therefore to be considered as a reliable source.

Diagnostic registers are stored in a permanent memory (flash memory), each time their value changes, and are restored in RAM in Table 100 when MOME is powered-on. This simplifies diagnostic information fetch operations.

Diagnostic information registers data can be retrieved by the host application.

Increasing details level relevant to diagnostic functionality and fault/error codes are provided in next section of this document.

9.2 Periodic Check Engine

MOME has a, background running, periodic check engine that continuously verifies the general operation of MOME. In the notifications description section (ref. 9.7) the notification check type is detailed (periodic or real-time).

Periodic check engine clears the diagnostic information when it detects that the SM connected to MOME has been changed.
Hence, the uploading of a new script into MOME results in clearing recorded statistic data.

9.3 Real-Time Diagnostic

MOME responds in real-time to events, considering faults, operating and communication Notification description section errors.

In the notifications description section (ref. 9.7) the notification check type is detailed (periodic or real-time).

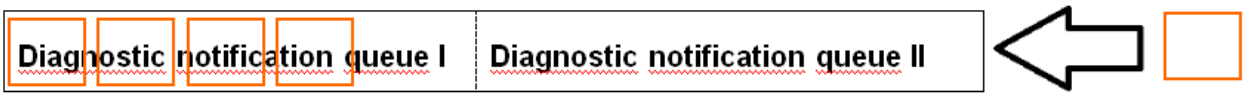
9.4 Diagnostic registers and relevant management

As provided in section 8.2.1, the following diagnostic registers are present in Table 100:

ROW 120	**Diagnostic notification queue I**	EBArrayB(36) (36 bytes)
ROW 121	**Diagnostic notification queue II**	EBArrayB(36) (36 bytes)

These two registers are operated jointly: diagnostic events are recorded starting from queue I and then after queue II is used.

When the overall queue limit is reached, the first notification recorded in queue I, is removed to give room to the new notification that will be inserted in queue II. This is similar to a queue FIFO management.



Each notification has this structure:

(byte 1)	(byte 2)	(byte 3 – 6)
`notification_type`	`notification_code`	`extra_info:` `posix time stamp` *or* `extra[4]`

A possible C-language declaration for the notification structure is as follows:

```
typedef struct{
  //type of notification
  unsigned char   notification_type;
  //data linked to the notification
  unsigned char   notification_code;
  union{
   unsigned long posix;    //timestamp - format posix (unix epoch)
   unsigned char extra[4]; //used to provide more effective information when the
              time stamp is not meaningful
  }extra_info;
} struct_notification;                  // → 6 bytes
```

Hence, it is possible to store up to 12 notifications.

`'notification_code'` byte is used to further detail the notification typology (eg: TYPE_HOST_LINK|CHECKSUM_ERROR) and is described in the following sections of this document relevant to the description of notification.

In the following the term “same-type notifications” is used to refer to notifications characterized by the same value of the couple (`notification_type, notification_code`).

9.5 Events management

Notifications can be inserted into Log registers in the following modalities:

1. STRAIGHTFORWARD INSERT: a new element is added into registers, possibly removing the oldest element. This modality is used when there is no same-type notification in the registers.
2. MODE_OVERWRITE: Log management overwrites the “same-type notification”, if already present in the registers, and updates the time-stamp. As a result of this operation, the events are not stored in the registers ordered by their time-stamp; nevertheless, the time stamp, associated with each notification, allows to reconstruct the chronological order.
3. MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT: Log management does not overwrite the “same-type notification”, if already present, and does not update the time-stamp.
4. MODE_UPDATE: Log management updates the `notification_code` field of the notification that has RESUMED and updates the time-stamp. This modality extends the behavior of the MODE_OVERWRITE, updating the `notification_code` to the state RESUMED.

Modalities 2 and 3 limit the risks associated with the notification queue free space depletion.

9.6 Notification Types

The notification types (differentiated by the value `notification_type`) are:

Types	Notification_type value	Examples
Informative	TYPE_INFO 1	Application start, diagnostic cleared
Internal operating error	TYPE_ERROR 2	Bad or missing configurations
Warning and degradation signalling	TYPE_WARNING 3	Events
No operation	TYPE_FATAL 4	Fatal errors
Power Line Communication Error	TYPE_PW_LINK 5	SM tables with wrong dimensions, wrong limits, data update not received, not plausible data, etc.)
Host Communciation Error	TYPE_HOST_LINK 6	Errors in the communication with the Host, script upload errors, bad command syntax, command parameters error, etc.

The notifications structure allows for the introduction of new typologies, when necessary.

9.7 Notification list

The following table summarizes the notifications typologies providing the management modality.

Notification Type	Notification Code	Tipo Check	Extra Info	Insert Modality
TYPE_INFO (1)	NOTIFICATION_BOOT (1)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_OVERWRITE
TYPE_INFO (1)	NOTIFICATION_DIAGNOSTIC_CLEARED (2)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_OVERWRITE
TYPE_INFO (1)	NOTIFICATION_DIAGNOSTIC_AUTOCLEARED (3)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_OVERWRITE
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_CE_NOT_ASSIGNED (1)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_CE_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED (2)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_AVAILABLE_POWER_NOT_ASSIGNED (3)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_AVAILABLE_POWER_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED (4)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRIMARY_NO_MAPPING (5)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRIMARY_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED (6)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_SECONDARY_NO_MAPPING (7)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_SECONDARY_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED (8)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRODUCTION_NO_MAPPING (9)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRODUCTION_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED (10)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_CE_PRIMARY_TABLE_NOT_ASSIGNED (11)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_ERROR (2)	NOTIFICATION_CE_PRIMARY_TABLE_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED (12)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_WARNING (3)	NOTIFICATION_BATTERY_LOW (1)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_WARNING (3)	NOTIFICATION_BATTERY_LOW_RESUMED (2)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_WARNING (3)	NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_PRIMARY_CE (3)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_WARNING (3)	NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_PRIMARY_CE_RESUMED (4)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_WARNING (3)	NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_SECONDARY_CE (5)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_WARNING (3)	NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_SECONDARY_CE_RESUMED (6)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE

Notification Type	Notification Code	Tipo Check	Extra Info	Insert Modality
TYPE_FATAL(4)	NOTIFICATION_MODEM_COMMUNICATION_KO (1)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_FATAL(4)	NOTIFICATION_MODEM_COMMUNICATION_KO_RESUMED (2)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_FATAL(4)	NOTIFICATION_ZERO_CROSSING_FAULT (3)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_FATAL(4)	NOTIFICATION_ZERO_CROSSING_FAULT_RESUMED (4)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH (1)	Real-Time	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH_RESUMED (2)	Real-Time	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA (3)	Real-Time	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA_RESUMED (4)	Real-Time	extra[]=000000XX	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_ACTIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID (5)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_ACTIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED (6)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_NEGATIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID (7)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_NEGATIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED (8)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_PRODUCTION_ENERGY_NOT_VALID (9)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_PW_LINK(5)	NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_PRODUCTION_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED (10)	Real-Time	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)	NOTIFICATION_CHECKSUM_ERROR (1)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)	NOTIFICATION_CHECKSUM_ERROR_RESUMED (2)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)	NOTIFICATION_TIMING_ERROR (3)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)	NOTIFICATION_TIMING_ERROR_RESUMED (4)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE
TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)	NOTIFICATION_STX_ERROR (5)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)	NOTIFICATION_STX_ERROR_RESUMED (6)	PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE	Time Stamp	MODE_UPDATE

9.7.1 Notifications with only informative content

`notification_type`: TYPE_INFO (1)

These are the possible value for the `notification_code`:

NOTIFICATION_BOOT `notification_code` = 1

Description: This notification notifies the “application start” with relevant timestamp. This notification is useful to determine when the application started, and to assess if MOME RTC was synchronized at the application start stage.
This is also useful to diagnose unexpected reboot/crash of the application/device.

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_OVERWRITE.
One only NOTIFICATION_BOOT will always be present in the queue with the time stamp value equal to the last application start instant.

NOTIFICATION_DIAGNOSTIC_CLEARED `notification_code` = 2

Description: This notifies the diagnostic registers reset, as a result of the command DIAG_CLEAR (ref. 6.14).

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_OVERWRITE.
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_DIAGNOSTIC_CLEARED will always be present in the queue with the time stamp value equal to the diagnostic clear command execution instant.

NOTIFICATION_DIAGNOSTIC_AUTOCLEARED `notification_code` = 3

Description: This notifies the diagnostic registers reset, as a result of a change in the configuration relevant to the linked primary meter, and/or to the secondary meter if applicable. This event also implies the reset of all the statics, the Table 100 values and the logs (e.g. load profiles).

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_OVERWRITE.
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_DIAGNOSTIC_AUTOCLEARED will always be present in the queue with the time stamp value equal to the last auto clear execution instant.

9.7.2 Notifications relevant to errors preventing MOME operation

`notification_type`: TYPE_ERROR (2)

These are the possible value for the `notification_code`:

NOTIFICATION_CE_NOT_ASSIGNED `notification_code` = 1
NOTIFICATION_CE_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED `notification_code` = 2

Description: This notification notifies the lack of the address configuration relevant to the SM to be linked with MOME. This prevents the possibility to retrieve data from the SM.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT

No more than one only NOTIFICATION_CE_NOT_ASSIGNED will always be present in the queue.
In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CE_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED state.

NOTIFICATION_AVAILABLE_POWER_NOT_ASSIGNED `notification_code = 3`
NOTIFICATION_AVAILABLE_POWER_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED `notification_code = 4`

Description: This notification notifies the lack of the Available Power configuration (TAB101/Row2). This situation prevents a series of functionalities and verifications on the data exchanged with the SM.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_AVAILABLE_POWER_NOT_ASSIGNED will always be present in the queue.
In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_AVAILABLE_POWER_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED state.

Note: during application start up (at device power-on), if the address of the SM to be link is configured, the application force a read of the “Available Power” configuration data from the SM. Hence, if this initial procedure succeeds, this configuration problem is automatically solved.

NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRIMARY_NO_MAPPING `notification_code = 5`
NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRIMARY_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED `notification_code = 6`

Description:
Returns the error code XX due to an internal MOME wrong configuration.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRIMARY_NO_MAPPING will always be present in the queue.

Since the information relevant to the time-stamp is not meaningful, this is replaced with the error code XX: extra[]=000000XX.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRIMARY_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED state.

The timestamp returns to be in this case meaningful, providing information about date and time of problem recovery (The problem has to be considered solved also in the case of error code reset).

NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_SECONDARY_NO_MAPPING `notification_code = 7`
NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_SECONDARY_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED `notification_code = 8`

Description:
Returns the error code XX due to an internal MOME wrong configuration.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT

No more than one only NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_SECONDARY_NO_MAPPING will always be present in the queue.
Since the information relevant to the time-stamp is not meaningful, this is replaced with the error code XX: extra[]=000000XX.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_SECONDARY_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED state.

The timestamp returns to be in this case meaningful, providing information about date and time of problem recovery (The problem has to be considered solved also in the case of error code reset).

NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRODUCTION_NO_MAPPING `notification_code` = 9
NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRODUCTION_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED `notification_code` = 10

Description:
Returns the error code XX due to an internal MOME wrong configuration.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRODUCTION_NO_MAPPING will always be present in the queue.
Since the information relevant to the time-stamp is not meaningful, this is replaced with the error code XX: extra[]=000000XX.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_TAB_CODE_PRODUCTION_NO_MAPPING_RESUMED state.

The timestamp returns to be in this case meaningful, providing information about date and time of problem recovery (The problem has to be considered solved also in the case of error code reset).

NOTIFICATION_CE_PRIMARY_TABLE_NOT_ASSIGNED `notification_code` = 11
NOTIFICATION_CE_PRIMARY_TABLE_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED `notification_code` =12

Description:
This notification notifies a configuration error relevant to primary Smart Mater description to be linked with MOME.

In case the address of the SM to be linked with MOME has been configured, the diagnostic function further checks the configuration of the description of the SM to be linked.

Without this configuration it is not possible to retrieve data from the SM.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_CE_PRIMARY_TABLE_NOT_ASSIGNED will always be present in the queue.

If the anomaly persists until the periodic check engine cycle, no further notification will be generated and the time-stamp relevant to first anomaly detection will remain in the notification.
In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CE_PRIMARY_TABLE_NOT_ASSIGNED_RESUMED state.

9.7.3 Notifications relevant to not fatal errors or operating conditions decay signaling

notification_type: TYPE_WARNING (3)

These are the possible value for the notification_code:

NOTIFICATION_BATTERY_LOW notification_code = 1
NOTIFICATION_BATTERY_LOW_RESUMED notification_code = 2

Description:
This notifies that battery voltage value is below a threshold critical value, entailing a possible risk to lose the RTC back-up. This situation may result in the possibility of an application restart with a wrong time reference until a subsequent synchronization with the SM is performed.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_BATTERY_LOW will always be present in the queue.
In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_BATTERY_LOW_RESUMED state.

Note: possible subsequent problems, linked with the successive crossing of the critical threshold value will correspond to multiple events of this code present in the queue in the RESUMED state.

NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_PRIMARY_CE notification_code = 3
NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_PRIMARY_CE_RESUMED notification_code = 4

Description:
This notifies the lack of updated information from the primary meter linked with MOME for a time interval longer than 2 hours.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_PRIMARY_CE will always be present in the queue.
If the anomaly persists (for a subsequent period longer than 2 hours) no further notification will be generated and the time-stamp relevant to first anomaly detection will remain in the notification. By comparing the current time with the time stamp it will then be possible to identify the total communication inactivity period.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_PRIMARY_CE_RESUMED state.

NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_SECONDARY_CE notification_code = 5
NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_SECONDARY_CE_RESUMED notification_code = 6

Description:
This notifies the lack of updated information from the secondary meter linked with MOME for a time interval longer than 2 hours.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT

No more than one only NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_SECONDARY_CE will always be present in the queue.
If the anomaly persists (for a subsequent period longer than 2 hours) no further notification will be generated and the time-stamp relevant to first anomaly detection will remain in the notification. By comparing the current time with the notification time stamp it will then be possible to identify the total communication inactivity period.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_NO_PERIODIC_DATA_FROM_SECONDARY_CE_RESUMED state.

9.7.4 Notification relevant to faults preventing MOME operation

notification_type: TYPE_FATAL(4)

These are the possible value for the notification_code:

NOTIFICATION_MODEM_COMMUNICATION_KO	notification_code = 1
NOTIFICATION_MODEM_COMMUNICATION_KO_RESUMED	notification_code = 2

Description:
This notifies the impossibility to communicate with the integrated PLC modem trough the internal serial link between microprocessor and modem. It is therefore not possible to configure PLC MODEM.
Hence, MOME device will not be operating due to lack of communication with PLC modem.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_MODEM_COMMUNICATION_KO will always be present in the queue.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_MODEM_COMMUNICATION_KO_RESUMED state.

NOTIFICATION_ZERO_CROSSING_FAULT	notification_code = 3
NOTIFICATION_ZERO_CROSSING_FAULT_RESUMED	notification_code = 4

Description:
This notifies the lack of “zero crossing detection” functionality at the period check engine cycle. This shortage could be ascribed to a lack in the connection of the PLC modem to the power line or in a fault in the coupling circuit between the PLC modem and the power line (this diagnostic result is not meant to identify micro interruptions).

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_ZERO_CROSSING_FAULT will always be present in the queue.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_ZERO_CROSSING_FAULT_RESUMED state. The RESUMED state is achieved only if the operating conditions remain without this type of problem for at least 40 s.

9.7.5 Notifications relevant to issues on Power Line communication

notification_type: TYPE_PW_LINK(5)

These are the possible value for the notification_code:

NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH	notification_code = 1
NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH_RESUMED	notification_code = 2

Description:
This notifies an error detected in the dimension of the payload carrying data from SM.
This error roots in a wrong configuration of the SM on the MOME device.

The whole table is discharged both for payload lengths longer and shorter than expected.

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH will always be present in the queue for each specific table that generated the error. Since the information relevant to the time-stamp is not meaningful, this is replaced with the error code XX: extra[]=000000XX.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH_RESUMED state.

Note: The events queue can contain no more than one only notification instance for each error code relevant to MOME configuration parameters.

Troubleshooting: If this error only seldom occurs, it has to be tolerated since this may be due to an occasional collision on the power line link. In this case when the normal operation is restored (as a consequence of a subsequent dataset received from the SM) the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH_RESUMED state.

If this error is persistent then the problem has to be searched in a bad MOME configuration.

NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA	notification_code = 3
NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA_RESUMED	notification_code = 4

Description:
This notifies an error in the interpretation of payload contained in the data received from the SM.

This notification corresponds to the case when payload has a correct length, but the values contained therewith are, at least partially, clearly wrong.

The error can stem from:

1. An error in the MOME configuration. Length corresponds, but data are not validly configured (most likely);
2. Collisions of frames on the power line communication link with consequent payload corruption (anomaly quite rare).

Data are considered not valid if:

- Check on value of power: the power value received is greater than the double of the value of the available power;
- Check on date/time: the values etime/edate/eposix have incorrect syntax.

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA will always be present in the queue for each specific table that generated the error. Since the information relevant to the time-stamp is not meaningful, this is replaced with the error code XX: extra[]=000000XX.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA_RESUMED state updating the time stamp.

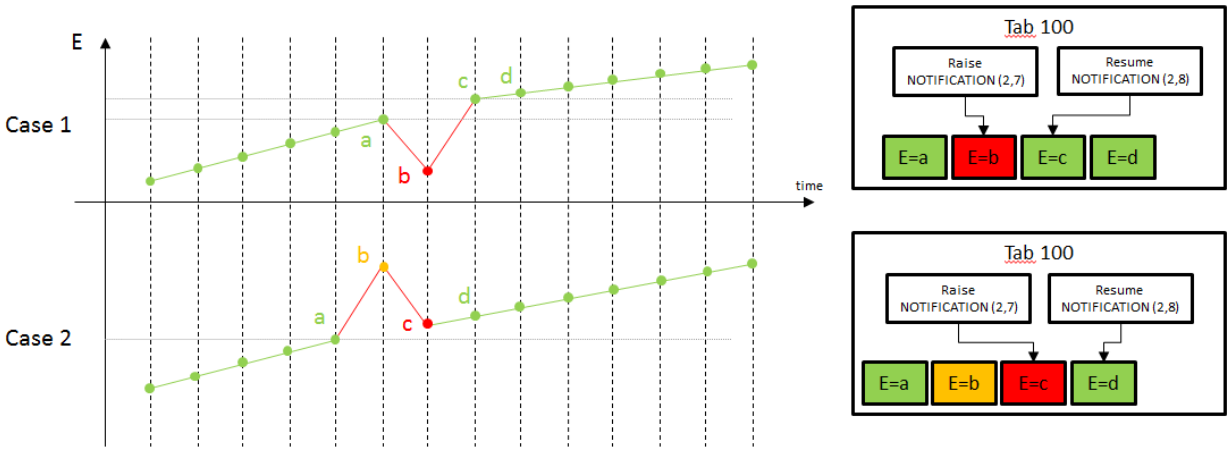
Troubleshooting. : If this error only seldom occurs it has to be tolerated, since this may be due to an occasional collision on a congested power line link: In this case when the normal operation is restored (as a consequence of a subsequent dataset received from the SM) the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CE_TABLE_INVALID_DATA_RESUMED state.

If this error is persistent then the problem has to be searched in a bad MOME configuration.

NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_ACTIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID `notification_code` = 5
NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_ACTIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED `notification_code` = 6

Description:
This notifies that the value of the “Total active energy of actual period” (Tab100/Row6) coming from the primary Meter is lower than the previously received value of the same register.
The error cause has to be searched between:

- CASE 1: payload corruption relevant to current data
- CASE 2: payload corruption relevant to the previously received data with a value excessively high, even if still monotonic increasing.



Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_ACTIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID will always be present in the queue.

To restore the monotonic increasing series, avoiding the discharge of correct values, the restore is performed in these cases:

- The data received from MOME is monotonic increasing with respect to the previously received sample (the monotonic behavior is restored)
- The data received from MOME is not monotonic increasing, but diagnostic function has alerted on the queue to have discharged the previously received sample (it is assumed that this sample is valid and the previously received sample – even if monotonic increasing – was not valid)

  The notification is in this case UPDATE as NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_ACTIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED.

Troubleshooting:
The persistence of these events over a long period has to be considered as clue of a congested PowerLine Communication network.

NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_NEGATIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID `notification_code` = 7
NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_NEGATIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED `notification_code` = 8

Description:
This notification is similar to the previous but it is referred to “Total negative active energy of actual period” (Tab100/Row36).

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_NEGATIVE_ENERGY_NOT_VALID will always be present in the queue.

NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_PRODUCTION_ENERGY_NOT_VALID `notification_code` = 9
NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_PRODUCTION_ENERGY_NOT_VALID_RESUMED `notification_code` = 10

Description:
This notification is similar to the previous but it is referred to “Production SM Negative Total active energy of actual period” (Tab100/Row108).
It is necessary to have configured a link with a secondary meter.

Management Policy: Real-Time, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_INCOMING_PRODUCTION_ENERGY_NOT_VALID will always be present in the queue.

9.7.6 Notification of issues on communication with the Host

`notification_type`: TYPE_HOST_LINK (6)

These are the possible value for the `notification_code`:

NOTIFICATION_CHECKSUM_ERROR `notification_code` = 1
NOTIFICATION_CHECKSUM_ERROR_RESUMED `notification_code` = 2

Description:
The notification referes to a checksum calculation error as a consequence of a command received by MOME on the Host protocol.
This may be due to an error in a excessive payload length.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_CHECKSUM_ERROR will always be present in the queue.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_CHECKSUM_ERROR_RESUMED state.
In case of a persistent error no further notification will be generated.
Possible repetitive errors on the checksum calculation will be signalled by a series of events in the queue in RESUMED state.

NOTIFICATION_TIMING_ERROR	notification_code = 3
NOTIFICATION_TIMING_ERROR_RESUMED	notification_code = 4

Description:
This notification refers to the error in the characters timing as a consequence of a command in the host protocol.
This may also reflect an error in a payload length shorter than expected.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_TIMING_ERROR will always be present in the queue.
In case of a persistent error no further notification will be generated.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_TIMING_ERROR_RESUMED state.
Possible repetitive errors will be signalled by a series of events in the queue in RESUMED state.

NOTIFICATION_STX_ERROR	notification_code = 5
NOTIFICATION_STX_ERROR_RESUMED	notification_code = 6

Description:
The notifications refers to the detection of an error in the Start Character in a Host protocol command.
This may reflect a baud-rate error a trunked message.

Management Policy: PERIODIC CHECK ENGINE, MODE_SKIP_IF_PRESENT
No more than one only NOTIFICATION_STX_ERROR will always be present in the queue. In case of a persistent error no further notification will be generated.

In case the problem is solved, the notification is UPDATED, moving to NOTIFICATION_STX_ERROR_RESUMED state.