

Q-Power (NQ-9021-EU)

Q-Gas (NQ-9121-EU)



Technical Integration

Z-Wave Commands

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I. Device Information

The Power Reader is a metering device capable of counting pulses from any electricity or gas meters. The device stores timestamped consumption in its internal memory every 15 minutes.

Note: The Power Reader for electricity metering has different firmware than the Power Reader for gas metering. Please make sure you have the appropriate firmware on your device before you start integrating / installing it. The proper way of distinguishing between the two firmware versions is by using the MANUFACTURER SPECIFIC command class.

Device presentation:

- NIF:

Generic device class: GENERIC TYPE METER

Specific device class: SPECIFIC TYPE SIMPLE METER

- SUPPORTED COMMAND CLASSES:

COMMAND_CLASS_BASIC

COMMAND_CLASS_BATTERY

COMMAND_CLASS_WAKE_UP

COMMAND_CLASS_FIRMWARE_UPDATE_MD_V2

COMMAND_CLASS_TIME_PARAMETERS

COMMAND_CLASS_METER_V2

COMMAND_CLASS_CRC_16_ENCAP

COMMAND_CLASS_CONFIGURATION

COMMAND_CLASS_MANUFACTURER_SPECIFIC_V2

COMMAND_CLASS_VERSION

COMMAND_CLASS_METER_TBL_MONITOR

- MANUFACTURER SPECIFIC for electricity firmware:

Manufacturer: 150

Product: 1

Product type: 1

- MANUFACTURER SPECIFIC for gas firmware:

Manufacturer: 150

Product: 1

Product type: 16



II. Functioning modes

The Power Reader has two functioning modes:

- Real-time mode: the device will be awake and keep the antenna on. It will stay in real-time a predefined number of seconds (900).
- Normal mode: the device will be in sleep and only wake up according to the interval defined by the WAKE UP SET command.

III. Inclusion/Exclusion

In order to include the Power/Gas Reader in a Z-Wave network, the device must first have its network settings cleared. New devices fulfill this requirement by default.

Power Readers with firmware version up to 3.24 and Gas Readers with firmware version up to 3.30 can have their network settings cleared by pressing 7 times on the button, however it is not recommended to do so because the Z-Wave controller will not be informed that the device has been reset.

Power Readers with firmware version equal or larger than 3.29 and Gas Readers with firmware version equal or larger than 3.34 do not reset their network settings if the button has been pressed 7 times. To clear them, any Z-Wave controller must be placed in Exclusion mode first and the button on the device must be pressed 3 times.

In order to exclude the Power/Gas Reader from a Z-Wave network, place the controller in remove mode first and then press the button on the device 3 times.

IV. Command classes

In the following section each command class is described in detail. Make sure to read the "Integrating with third party controllers" part of the document after going through the command classes.

1. COMMAND_CLASS_BASIC

Using the command class basic, the controlling node can control the Power Reader's LED. A basic set command will trigger the Power Reader's LED to light up. The Power Reader will respond to the BASIC SET command with a BASIC REPORT representing the LED status.

The basic get command will return a BASIC REPORT with value 1.

2. COMMAND_CLASS_BATTERY

Using this command class, the Power Reader can be queried for battery level. The battery level is reported according to the command class specification as a value between 0 and 100. Value 255 for low battery is not supported.

3. COMMAND_CLASS_WAKE_UP

Use this command class to specify how often the Power Reader should wake up when in normal mode. The command class is implemented according to the command class specification.

NOTE:

Power Readers with firmware version up to 3.24 and Gas Readers with firmware up to 3.30 allow any value to be set through this command class, however they will only store 1 accumulated value every 15 minutes, therefore the recommended value is 900 seconds.

Power Readers with firmware version equal or above 2.29 and Gas Readers with firmware version equal or above 3.34 will only allow the following intervals to be set: 60, 300, 600, 900, 1800 and 3600 seconds. If a different value is sent to the device, it will automatically set the default value (900 seconds). The readers store one accumulated value per wake-up interval.

4. COMMAND_CLASS_FIRMWARE_UPDATE_MD_V2

The Power Reader is firmware updateable. Performing a firmware update will erase all the historical consumption in the Power Reader's memory. The command class is implemented according to the command class specification. If you want support for firmware updates on your controlling device contact NorthQ directly for access to latest firmware.

The firmware update request get command must have the following parameters:

- **Vendor:** 0x96
- **Product id:** 0x0101
- **Checksum:** the checksum is performed on the entire firmware file including headers. Initial crc value is 0xFFFF.

5. COMMAND_CLASS_TIME_PARAMETERS

Use this command class to set the Power Reader's real-time clock. The command class is implemented according to the command class specification.

NOTE: The Power Reader will not store any timestamped consumption until the real-time clock is set. Power Readers with firmware version up to 3.24 and Gas Readers with firmware up to 3.30 must have their time set, otherwise they might not wake up at all.

Power Readers with firmware version equal or above 2.29 and Gas Readers with firmware version equal or above 3.34 will wake up even if their time is not set according to the interval defined by the Command Class Wake Up.

6. COMMAND_CLASS_METER_V2

Use this command class to get the current total meter consumption. For the electricity firmware the meter type reported is 0x01 (electricity). For gas firmware the meter type reported is 0x02 (gas).

The scale for this command class is 0x00 (kWh - for electricity meter and m3 for gas meters).

7. COMMAND_CLASS_CRC_16_ENCAP

This command class is implemented according to the command class specification. Use it only if the controlling device is placed in a noisy environment for extra security.

8. COMMAND_CLASS_CONFIG

Through the configuration command class, the controlling node will configure the Power Reader.

Register	Description	Size (Bytes)	Default value	Minimum Value	Maximum value
1	Pulse factor	4	10000 (Power) 1000 (Gas)	10	1000000
2	Sensor type	1	1 (Power) 2 (Gas)	1	2
7	Pulse inhibit threshold	1	2	0	127
9	Pulse count	4	0	0	2147483647
10	Keep awake period	2	5	1	32767
11	Real-time	2	0	0	32767
12	Serial number	4	Serial number of the device		
15	Calibration status	4	0	0	-

Register 1 - Pulse factor (4 byte register) - In this register the controlling node must set the meter's impulse or rotation factor x 10.

Ex: For a mechanical meter with a rotation factor of 150, the value for this register must be set to 1500 (150 x 10). The rotation factor is usually written on the meter and its unit of measurement is rot / kWh.

NOTE: Some mechanical meters express their rotation factor in rot / Wh instead of rot / kWh. In this case the value must be converted to rot / kWh before multiplying by 10 and writing this value in the register. In order to convert rot / Wh to rot / kWh the value has to be multiplied by 1000.

For an electronic meter with an impulse factor of 1000 the value for this register must be set to 10000 (1000 x 10). The impulse factor is usually written on the meter and its unit of measurement is imp / kWh.

NOTE: Some electronic meters express their impulse factor in imp / Wh instead of imp / kWh. In this case the value must be converted to imp / kWh before multiplying by 10 and writing this value in the register. In order to convert imp / Wh to imp / kWh the value from the meter has to be multiplied by 1000.

Example: For a gas meter read using the silver spot on one of the digits, the value written in this register is calculated with the following formula:

Pulse factor = 10^x , where X is the index of the digit that has the silver spot.



Figure 1: Determining the index of red digit with silver spot

For a gas meter read through magnetic contact, the impulse factor is usually expressed as 1 imp = 0.01 m3, which correlates to 100 impulses for 1 m3. The value written in this register will therefore be 1000 (100*10).

Register 2 - sensor type (1 byte register) - In this register, the controlling node has to set the meter type on which the Power Reader is placed.

For electricity firmware: set 0x01 to this register for electronic meter, or 0x02 for mechanical meter. Mechanical meters can be distinguished by their rotating disk while the electronic meters can be distinguished by their digital display and blinking LED.

For gas firmware: set 0x01 to this register for magnetic contact meters, or 0x02 for silver spot meters.

Register 7 - filter inhibit threshold (1 byte register) - Set this register to 0 in order to make the Power Reader start automatic calibration when placed on electricity mechanical meters.

This register is not used on Gas Readers.

Register 9 - pulse count (4 byte register) - This register holds the total number of pulses. Use this register to set the total meter consumption. In order for the Power/Gas Reader to report the proper total meter consumption, the value for this registered has to be initialized with meter value * impulse factor.

Ex: For a mechanical meter with a rotation factor of 150 and the total meter consumption 100.3, the value written in this register must be: 15045 (150 x 100.3). The total meter consumption written on the meter can be a user input variable at installation.

Register 10 - keep alive period (2 byte register) - At every wake up notification, the Power Reader stays alive for 3 seconds. If the controlling node can't guarantee a response for the Power Reader within 3 seconds, then this register should be set to the number of seconds that it will take the controlling node to send a response / request to the wake up notification.

Register 11 - real-time register (2 bytes) - This register notifies the controlling mode when the real-time mode has started and when it ended. The configuration report contains the number of seconds * 20 left until the real-time mode is over. A configuration report with value 0 notifies the controlling node that the Power Reader is going to normal mode.

NOTE: The wake up no more information has no effect in real-time mode. In order to tell the Power Reader to go to sleep from real-time mode, the controlling node has to set this register to value 0.

Register 12 - serial number (4 bytes) - This register contains the serial number of the Power Reader.

NOTE: The serial numbers written on the Power Reader are in HEX, not decimal.

Register 15 - calibration status (4 byte) - A configuration report with this register will inform the controlling node of its current calibration status on the meter.

For Power Readers (electric):

The calibration progress is calculated as $(\text{value}[1] - 65 + \text{value}[2] / \text{value}[3]) * 25$

The calibration is finished successfully when $\text{value}[0] = 2$ and $\text{value}[2] = \text{value}[3]$.

The calibration has failed if $\text{value}[0] \neq 1$ OR $(\text{value}[0] = 2 \text{ AND } \text{value}[2] \neq \text{value}[3])$

For Gas Readers (gas):

Only applies to gas readers with firmware version 3.30 or higher configured for SILVER SPOT!

Setting the value 0 on this register will restart the calibration process will restart the calibration process that occurs normally at power-up. The calibration process lasts approx. 2 minutes. Interrogating this register will return the current calibration percentage, from 0 to 100, value 100 indicating that the calibration has ended.

9. COMMAND_CLASS_MANUFACTURER_SPECIFIC

The Power Reader will respond to a MANUFACTURER SPECIFIC GET command with the following information:

- MANUFACTURER SPECIFIC for electricity firmware:

Manufacturer: 150

Product: 1

Product type: 1

- MANUFACTURER SPECIFIC for gas firmware:

Manufacturer: 150

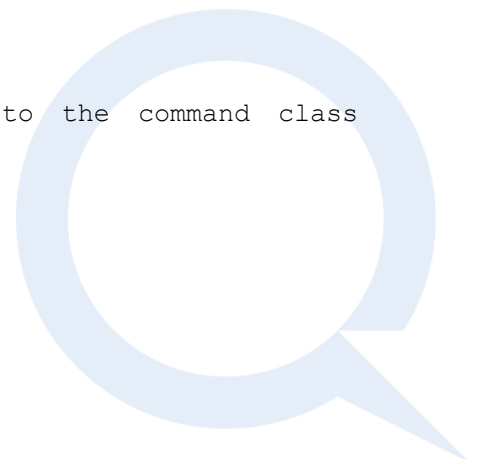
Product: 1

Product type: 16

10. COMMAND_CLASS_VERSION

This command class is implemented according to the command class specification.

11. COMMAND_CLASS_METER_TBL_MONITOR



The meter tbl monitor command class is implemented according to the command class specification.

NOTE: The Power Reader will not report any data through this command class if the time parameters are not set.

V. Power Reader push button commands

The Power/Gas Reader is equipped with a push button that accepts the following commands based on the number of times it has been pressed:

- 1: the device will enter real-time mode and stay for 15 minutes or until another event cancels it. A configuration report containing will be sent to the controlling node.
- 2: the device will go to sleep. A wake-up notification will also be sent.
- 3: the device will send a NIF and will enter learn mode.
- 5: the device will start calibration. Applies only to Power Readers configured for **mechanical** type meters (all firmware versions), and for Gas Readers configured for **silver** spot and firmware version equal or above 3.30.
- 7: for Power Readers with firmware up to 3.24 and Gas Readers with firmware up to 3.30, the devices will reset to factory defaults and they will clear any Z-Wave network settings. For Power Readers with firmware equal or above 3.29 and Gas Readers with firmware equal or above 3.34, the devices will **only** clear the recorded meter consumption. The Z-Wave network settings will not be cleared.

VI. Integrating the Power Reader with third party controllers

NOTE: The Power/Gas Reader **does not send** unsolicited reports. The device must be queried for data at every wake-up interval.

In order to properly integrate the Power Reader with a controller, the following steps have to be taken:

At installation:

- Make sure that the Reader's registers are configured properly with meter type, impulse factor and pulse count.
- Set the time parameters otherwise the Reader will not timestamp / store any data and might not wake up depending on the firmware version. If you do not do this you will only be able to see total meter consumption through the meter command class.

- Set the wake up interval to 15 minutes (recommended) or to another value as specified in the Command Class Wake Up section.
- A Reader with an already configured wake up node (i.e. wake up node != 255) most probably has historical data in his storage. You can pull that from the Reader as the user might want to see his historical consumption through your UI.
- Use the basic command class or NOP commands to perform a range test on the Power Reader and inform the user if the Power Reader is out of reach.
- It is recommended that for Power Readers configured for mechanical and Gas Readers configured for silver spot that the calibration procedure be executed.
- The Power Reader's serial number should be queried and displayed to the user.
- The Reader automatically enters real-time mode at pairing. Make sure the Reader is sent to sleep as soon as possible after everything is installed in order to save battery.

At every wake up notification:

- Query the device for only the necessary information (historical data for example).
- Ask for the battery level only once per hour.
- If the controlling node detects a missing wake up notification or a wake up notification too early it has to set the time parameters again.
- Use low power transmission at each wake up notification. If the response doesn't arrive, then switch to regular power transmission. If the controlling node and the Reader are placed close together, using low power transmission will improve the battery lifetime. The communication software in the controller may chose not to try low power communication for a longer period of time if the Reader failed to respond to a certain amount of low power transmissions.
- Sending wake up no more information will force the Power Reader go to sleep immediately rather than waiting for the keep alive period to expire.

Misc.:

- Make sure your controller knows how to properly set the Power Reader to go to sleep from real-time mode by setting register 11 to 0.

- Make sure your controller's UI notifies the user that requesting live data from the Power Reader (i.e. real-time mode requests) will cause the batteries to deplete very fast.
- Set the wake up interval to 15 minutes (900 seconds).
- Do not use CRC 16 command class unless it is absolutely necessary as it will require the antenna to send more bytes than the regular command class. By sending more bytes, the battery lifetime is affected.
- Set register 10 (keep alive) to a value as low as possible that fulfills your communication requirements.

If all these requirements are fulfilled and the Power Reader is close to the gateway, the battery lifetime with the original batteries is 8 months.

VII. Common setup to properly install a Power Reader

In order to properly install a Power Reader the controller node has to follow these steps:

- pair the Power Reader by enabling learn mode on the controller node and pressing the button 3 times
- immediately after pairing, the Power Reader will enter real-time mode
- get manufacturer specs to check for the firmware type
- get firmware version
- get serial number (configuration register 12)
- set time parameters
- set wake up interval
- set meter type and impulse factor registers
- ask user to place the Power Reader on the meter
- if the Power Reader is to be installed on an electricity meter mechanical type, then a calibration is needed. Start a calibration by setting register 7 to 0. The Power Reader will start sending unsolicited configuration reports to inform the controlling node of its calibration status. If the calibration has failed you must inform the user that he didn't place the sensor head properly on the meter, he didn't plug the cable properly in the Power Reader or there is a very low consumption on the meter and the meter disk spins very slowly.
- set the pulse count register with the proper value (as described in `COMMAND_CLASS_CONFIG`)

- show the user the real-time consumption using command class meter
- as soon as the user finished checking the real-time consumption send the Power Reader to sleep

VIII. Support

Any support requests have to be submitted by email to **`cvs@northq.com`** (Christian) or **`pfl@northq.com`** (Florin).

