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Information technology — Home Electronic System (HES) gateway

Part 4-1: Structure — Structural class and module requirements

National foreword

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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**Information technology – Home Electronic System (HES) gateway –
Part 4-1: Structure – Structural class and module requirements**

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – HOME ELECTRONIC SYSTEM (HES) GATEWAY –

Part 4-1: Structure – Structural class and module requirements

FOREWORD

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A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 15045 series, published under the general title *Information technology – Home Electronic System (HES) gateway*, can be found on the IEC and ISO websites.

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INTRODUCTION

0.1 Overview

The Home Electronic System (HES) is a set of standards that supports communication, control, and monitoring applications for homes and buildings. However, homes and buildings present a heterogeneous and evolving networked environment, where many of these networks and applications (including some that are based on HES standards) are not directly interoperable with each other. HES standards achieve interoperability through the ISO/IEC 15045 series that relies on the ISO/IEC 18012 series to support functional interworking among the dissimilar home devices, applications, protocols, and networks found in this environment. The ISO/IEC 15045 series and ISO/IEC 18012 series were created to render all protocols interoperable.

The HES gateway enables an open and adaptable market for incompatible products by specifying a standardized modular system intended to provide interoperability among the diversity of networks found in homes and buildings. The HES interoperability process does not require modification of the various networks, applications, or protocols that use it. Appropriate interworking functions translate network messages through interface modules to a common lexicon expression that is then exchanged using a private internal network bus protocol. A protected application platform using a bus protocol supports an expanding array of services for both the applications and the network.

In summary, the ISO/IEC 15045 series specifies a standardized modular dedicated private internal network system that includes:

- interfaces (i.e. interface modules) for communication and semantic translation among dissimilar home area networks (HANs), and between a HAN and external wide area networks (WANs),
- a platform for supporting a variety of application services (i.e. service modules), and
- a secure communication path among these modular elements with access restricted to the appropriate elements in order to protect data, safety and privacy.

The purpose of this document is to define the structural classes of gateway modularity and to aid manufacturers in implementing consistent and interoperable HES gateway systems and HES gateway modules. Although the HES gateway system is based on the concept of logical modularity, this document allows distinct configuration choices for the implementation of gateway physical modularity and the corresponding internal communication pathways. These configurations include the following four classes (abbreviated names are in parentheses):

- a) Class 1: Simple gateway configuration ("Simple")
Manages and controls the communications between two HANs or one HAN and one WAN within one housing.
- b) Class 2: Complex integral gateway configuration ("Complex integral")
Manages and controls the communications among three or more HANs and WANs within one housing.
- c) Class 3: Complex modular gateway system configuration ("Complex modular")
Manages and controls the communications via a private internet event bus among interoperable modular components that are provided by multiple manufacturers enabling an unlimited expandability.
- d) Class 4: Interconnected gateway system configuration ("Interconnected")
Manages and controls the communications between more than one HES gateway system so that they operate equivalently to a single HES gateway system.

The primary differences among these four gateway classes are the degree of physical modularity or degree of integration (i.e. packaging) and the method of communications among the modular elements.