OCPP 2.0.1

Part 2 - Specification

FINAL, 2020-03-31

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Generic

Version History

Version	Date	Author	Description
2.0.1	2020-03-31	Franc Buve (*OCA*) Milan Jansen (*OCA*) Paul Klapwijk (*OCA*) Robert de Leeuw (*ihomer*)	Final version of OCPP 2.0.1
2.0	2018-04-11	Anders Darander (*ChargeStorm*) Ben van Gameren (*IHomer*) Brendan McMahon (*ESB ecars*) Franc Buve (*OCA*) Jonel Timbergen (*Alliander*) Klaas van Zuuren (*ElaadNL*) Milan Jansen (*OCA*) Paul Klapwijk (*OCA*) Robert de Leeuw (*IHomer*) Reinier Lamers (*New Motion*) Robben Riksen (*Alliander*)	OCPP 2.0 April 2018 First major release since 1.0. Lots of new/improved/revised functionality Revised documentation
1.6 edition 2	2017-09-28	Robert de Leeuw (*IHomer*) Brendan McMahon (*ESB ecars*) Klaas van Zuuren (*ElaadNL*)	OCPP 1.6 edition 2 Final release. Contains all of the known erratas (including v3.0) and improved styling.
1.6	2015-10-08	Robert de Leeuw (*IHomer*) Reinier Lamers (*The New Motion*) Brendan McMahon (*ESB ecars*) Lambert Muhlenberg (*Alfen*) Patrick Rademakers (*IHomer*) Sergiu Tcaciuc (*smartlab*) Klaas van Zuuren (*ElaadNL*)	1.6 Final Release.
1.5	2012-06-01	Franc Buve	
1.2	2011-02-21	Franc Buve	
1.0	2010-10-19	Franc Buve	Final version approved by e-laad.nl.

1. Scope

This document defines the protocol used between a **Charging Station** and a **Charging Station Management System** in an EV charging infrastructure in the form of use cases. If the protocol requires a certain action or response from one side or the other, then this will be stated in this document.

This part of the specification does not define the communication technology. In order to ensure widespread compatibility OCPP 2.0.1 is limited to JSON. The specifications for the JSON implementation are in "Part 4 - JSON over WebSockets implementation guide".

1.1. OCPP 2.0.1

This specification defines version 2.0.1 of OCPP.

After the release of OCPP 2.0, some issues were found in OCPP 2.0. Some of these issues could not be fixed issuing errata to the specification text only, as has been done with OCPP 1.6, but required changes to the protocol's machine-readable schema definition files that cannot be backward compatible.

To prevent confusion in the market and possible interoperability issues in the field, OCA has decided to name this version: 2.0.1. OCPP 2.0.1 contains fixes for all the known issues, to date, not only the fixes to the messages.

This version replaces OCPP 2.0. OCA advises implementers of OCPP to no longer implement OCPP 2.0 and only use version 2.0.1 going forward.

As a rule, existing numbered requirements are only updated or removed, previously used requirements numbers are never reused for a totally different requirement.

Any mentions of "OCPP 2.0" refers to revision 2.0.1 unless specifically stated otherwise.

2. Conventions, Terminology and Abbreviations

2.1. Conventions

2.1.1. Normative

All sections and appendices are normative, unless they are explicitly indicated to be informative.

2.1.2. Requirement Keywords

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC-2119 [RFC2119], subject to the following additional clarification clause:

The phrase "valid reasons in particular circumstances" relating to the usage of the terms "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", and "NOT RECOMMENDED" is to be taken to mean technically valid reasons, such as the absence of necessary hardware to support a function from a Charging Station design: for the purposes of this specification it specifically excludes decisions made on commercial, or other non-technical grounds, such as cost of implementation, or likelihood of use.

2.1.3. Primitive Datatypes

The specification mentions the following primitive datatypes:

Table 1. Primitive Datatypes

Datatype	Description
string	The characters defined in the UTF-8 character set are allowed to be used.
integer	32 bit (31 bit resolution, 1 sign bit) No leading 0's No plus sign Allowed value examples: 1234, -1234 Not Allowed: 01234, +1234
decimal	For data being reported by the Charging Station, the full resolution of the source data must be preserved. The decimal sent towards the Charging Station SHALL NOT have more than six decimal places.
identifierString	This is a case-insensitive dataType and can only contain characters from the following character set: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, '*', '-', '_', '=', ':', '+', '|', '@', '.'
dateTime	All time values exchanged between CSMS and Charging Station SHALL be formatted as defined in [RFC3339]. Additionally fractional seconds have been given an extra limit. The number of decimal places SHALL NOT exceed the maximum of 3. Example 1: 2019-04-12T23:20:50.52Z represents 20 minutes and 50.52 seconds after the 23rd hour of April 12th, 2019 in UTC. Example 2: 2019-12-19T16:39:57+01:00 represents 39 minutes and 57 seconds after the 16th hour of December 19th, 2019 with an offset of +01:00 from UTC (Central European Time).
AnyType	Text, data without specified length or format.
boolean	Only allowed values: "false" and "true".

2.1.4. Normal communication

Unless otherwise specified, all use cases and requirements assume normal communication between Charging Station and CSMS (*Online*).

2.1.5. Field description

In many cases, further explanation about how or when to use certain fields in messages and datatypes is given in the field description. See Chapter Messages.

2.2. Terminology

2.2.1. General Terminology

This section contains the terminology that is used throughout this document.

Table 2. Terminology

Terminology	Description
Application layer	OSI-Layer 5-7.
Authentication	Authentication is the process of confirming an identity or attribute. When speaking about authentication one should distinguish between user authentication (e.g. sender/receiver) and message authentication.
Block cipher	Cryptographic primitive to encrypt/decrypt messages of fixed block length. Example: AES encrypts blocks of 128 bits (16 bytes) at a time.
Cable Plugged in	In this document this can mean the following: - Cable fixed on Charging Station side, cable plugged in to EV - Cable plugged into the Charging Station and EV - Wireless Charger detects an EV
Certificate	A digital certificate authenticates a public key or entity. See also Public-Key Infrastructure.
Certificate Management Protocol	An internet protocol used to manage X.509 digital certificates within a PKI. It is described in RFC 4210 and uses the certificate request message format (CRMF) described in RFC 4211.
Charging Cable	Cable assembly equipped with a, by the EV accepted, plug, intended to be used for the connection between an EV and an EVSE. One side may be permanently attached to the EVSE, or also be equipped with a plug that is accepted by the EVSE.
Charging Loop	In this specification the ISO 15118-2 definition of the charging loop is used: *the V2G messaging phase for controlling the charging process by ISO 15118*.
Charging Profile	Generic Charging Profile, used for different types of Profiles. Contains information about the Profile and holds the ChargingSchedule.
Charging Schedule	Part of a Charging Profile. Defines a block of charging Power or Current limits. Can contain a start time and length.
Charging Station	The Charging Station is the physical system where EVs can be charged. A Charging Station has one or more EVSEs.
Composite Charging Schedule	The charging schedule as calculated by the Charging Station. It is the result of the calculation of all active schedules and possible local limits present in the Charging Station. Local Limits might be taken into account.
Confidentiality	Only authorized entities may access confidential data. To protect data from unauthorized access it can be encrypted. Then only entities with access to the secret keys can access the data after decrypting it.
Connector	The term Connector, as used in this specification, refers to an independently operated and managed electrical outlet on a Charging Station. In other words, this corresponds to a single physical Connector. In some cases an EVSE may have multiple physical socket types and/or tethered cable/Connector arrangements(i.e. Connectors) to facilitate different vehicle types (e.g. four-wheeled EVs and electric scooters).
Contactor	An electrically controlled switching device, typically used by Charging Stations to switch charging power on/off.
Contract Certificate	A valid certificate for a charging contract in an EV for 15118 communication.
Control Pilot signal	A signal used by a Charging Station to inform an EV of a maximum current limit, as defined by IEC61851-1.
Cost	Cost to be paid by an EV Driver for consumed energy/time etc. Including taxes.
Cryptographic hash function	Cryptographic hash functions should behave as one-way functions. They must be preimage resistant, 2nd preimage resistant, and collision-resistant. Changes in the input must produce explicitly different results in the output. Example: SHA-256. See also ENISA OCPP Security [1].
Cryptography	The ENISA Algorithms, Key Sizes and Parameters Report [1] provides an overview of the current state of the art.
CSMS	Charging Station Management System. The system that manages Charging Stations and has the information for authorizing Users for using its Charging Stations.
Data Integrity	See Integrity and Message authentication.

Terminology	Description
Digital Signature	Authenticates the sender. In practice digital signatures are implemented using elliptic curves (EC).
Encryption	Using a cryptographic scheme, the message is mapped to a random-looking undecipherable string (ciphertext). Decryption reverses the encryption process and can only be performed with the corresponding decryption key. This decryption key is either the same as the encryption key (symmetric cryptography) or the private key in a public-key cryptosystem. The confidentiality of the message can be guaranteed only while the keys are kept secret.
Energy Management System	A device that manages the local loads (consumption an production) based on local and/or contractual constraints and/or contractual incentives. It has additional inputs, such as sensors and controls from e.g. PV, battery storage.
Energy Offer Period	Time during which a Charging Station is ready and willing to offer energy to an EV.
Energy Transfer Period	Time during which an EV chooses to take offered energy, or return it.
EVSE	An EVSE is considered as an independently operated and managed part of the Charging Station that can deliver energy to one EV at a time.
Hash function	Function that maps a message to a bit string of fixed length (hash value). See also cryptographic hash function.
Hash value	Output of a (cryptographic) hash function. The length is fixed in the specs of the hash function.
High level communication	bi-directional digital communication using protocol and messages and physical and data link layers specified in ISO 15118 series [ISO15118-1]
Idle State	In both use cases and sequence diagrams, *Idle* status is referred as the state in which a Charging Station is not performing any use case related tasks. Condition during which the equipment can promptly provide a primary function but is not doing so.
Integrity	Data cannot be altered without authorization. See also Message authentication.
Local Controller	A logical entity between a CSMS and one or more Charging Stations that has the ability to control charging of a group of Charging Stations based on the input from the CSMS, and can send messages to its Charging Stations, independently of the CSMS.
Master Pass	IdToken that can be used to stop any (or all) ongoing transactions. This can be used by for example law enforcement personal to stop a transaction.
Master Pass UI	Master Pass User Interface, this might be a full color touchscreen, but might also be just a couple of buttons and LEDs and/or sounds that enable a user to select transactions to be stopped.
Message authentication	Messages should be protected against unauthorized modifications. The message should always be sent together with an authentication tag providing its authenticity. Such an authentication tag can be the second output of an authenticated cipher such as AES-CCM or AES-GCM or a message authentication code.
Mode of Operation	A mode of operation specifies how the message blocks are processed by the block cipher. Using a block cipher in CBC or CTR mode provides encryption only, whereas using a block cipher in CCM or GCM mode encrypts the plaintext and produces a message authentication tag for the ciphertext.
OCPP-J	OCPP via JSON over WebSocket.
Offline	There is no communication possible between the Charging Station and CSMS. For an OCPP-J connection this means the WebSocket connection is not open.
Password authentication	The user proves his/her identity using a password or PIN.
Phase Rotation	Defines the wiring order of the phases between the electrical meter (or if absent, the grid connection), and the Charging Station Connector.
Price	Specific price tag of a single tariff entry, for example: 0.35 per kWh incl. 18% VAT.
Public-key cryptography	"Cryptographic scheme where a public key is published and henceforth can be used for encryption of messages or verification of digital signatures. Each public key has a counterpart, the corresponding private key. This key must be kept secret and is used for decryption or digital signing of messages. Public-key primitives have a high computational complexity for encryption and therefore are mostly used as part of a hybrid encryption scheme where the public key is used to communicate a common symmetric session key under which all further communication is encrypted. Certificates administered by a public-key infrastructure are used to establish the authenticity of the public key. See also ENISA OCPP Security [12]. The most popular public-key encryption scheme is RSA. Digital signatures can be generated most efficiently with elliptic-curve based (EC) mechanisms."
Public-key infrastructure	System to generate, administer, and revoke certificates.
Resume regular transaction	Used in sequence diagrams to indicate that this use case/sequence diagram has ended, but the transaction has not ended and will continue, but that is outside of scope of that specific use case.

Terminology	Description
Requirement	Provision that conveys criteria to be fulfilled. ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 7.5.
Security Event	Any event relevant to the secure operation of the device.
Security Function	Any function on the device that is needed for it to be operated securely, including access control, authentication, and encryption.
Session	A Session in OCPP is a general term that refers to the charging process of an EV, that might include a Transaction.
Session key	Symmetric key with a limited lifetime.
Symmetric cryptography	Sender and receiver hold the same key. Examples for symmetric primitives are block ciphers or MACs.
Transaction	A transaction in OCPP is a part of the complete process of charging an EV that starts and stops based on configurable parameters. These configurable parameters refer to moments in the charging process, such as the EV being connected or the EV driver being authorized.
Tariff	Collection of prices depending on charging time, power usage and other price affecting parameters.
Use case	A use case is a structured way of describing the (inter)actions necessary to achieve a certain objective. In this document, a use case consists of an actor list, a scenario description, postconditions and a sequence diagram and is always followed by a list of numbered requirements.
User Authentication	Verification of the identity of the communication partners (e.g., user on the device). Moreover, verification that the communication partners are still alive throughout a session.

2.2.2. ISO 15118 and OCPP terminology mapping

This section is informative.

The ISO 15118 terminology is more comprehensive when referring to specific components within EVs and Charging Stations. The following table shows a "mapping" of these terms.

Table 3. ISO 15118 and OCPP terminology mapping

ISO 15118	OCPP
ChargingProfile (contains the power over time the EV is planned to consume)	Loosely corresponds to ChargingSchedule in NotifyEVChargingSchedule message.
SASchedule (the power limits from a secondary actor for charging an EV for a specific time)	Loosely corresponds to ChargingProfile in SetChargingProfile message.
EVCC (i.e. Electric Vehicle Communication Controller)	Controller in the EV that is used for ISO 15118 communication.
Outlet	Connector
SECC (i.e. Supply Equipment Communication Controller)	Controller in the EVSE of the Charging Station that is used for ISO 15118 communication.
SA (i.e. Secondary Actor)	CSMS (or other backend systems)

2.3. Abbreviations

2.3.1. General Abbreviations

This section contains the abbreviations that are used throughout this document.

Table 4. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard. Original name for this block cipher was Rijndael named after its designers Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen.
BEV	Battery Electric Vehicle
CMP	Certificate Management Protocol
CS	Charging Station
CSL	Comma Separated List
CSMS	Charging Station Management System

Abbreviation	Description
CSO	Charging Station Operator
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Domain Name System
DSO	Distribution System Operator
DST	Daylight Saving Time
EC	Elliptic Curve. See also ENISA OCPP Security [1]
ECDSA	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm.
EMS	Energy Management System
ENISA	European Union Agency for Network and Information Security.
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVSE	EV Supply Equipment IEC61851-1
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
FTP(S)	File Transport Protocol (Secure)
HTTP(S)	HyperText Transport Protocol (Secure)
ICCID	Integrated Circuit Card Identifier
IMSI	International Mobile Subscription Identity
JSON	JavaScript Simple Object Notation
MAC	Message authentication code. Provides data integrity. Examples: CMAC, GMAC. See also ENISA OCPP Security [1].
NAT	Network Address Translation
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology.
NTP	Network Time Protocol
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PHEV	Plugin Hybrid Electric Vehicle
RDN	Relative Distinguished Name
RSA	Public-key cryptosystem named after its inventors Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman.
RSA-PSS	RSA-PSS is a new signature scheme that is based on the RSA cryptosystem and provides increased security assurance. It was added in version 2.1 of PKCS #1, following OCPP Security [23]
RST	3 phase power connection, Standard Reference Phasing
RTS	3 phase power connection, Reversed Reference Phasing
SRT	3 phase power connection, Reversed 240 degree rotation
STR	3 phase power connection, Standard 120 degree rotation
TRS	3 phase power connection, Standard 240 degree rotation
TSR	3 phase power connection, Reversed 120 degree rotation
SC	Smart Charging
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TSO	Transmission System Operator
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier RFC-3986 [RFC3986]
URL	Uniform Resource Locator - refers to the subset of URIs that, in addition to identifying a resource, provide a means of locating the resource by describing its primary access mechanism (e.g., its network "location").
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
WAN	Wide Area Network.

2.3.2. ISO 15118 Abbreviations

This section contains the abbreviations from ISO 15118 that are used in this document.

Table 5. ISO 15118 Abbreviations

EIM	External Identification Means
EMAID	E-Mobility Account Identifier
EVCC	EV Communication Controller

HLC	High Level Communication
HMI	Human Machine Interface
LAN	Local Area Network
MO	Mobility Operator
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
SA	Secondary Actor
SECC	Supply Equipment Communication Controller
V2G	Vehicle to Grid

2.4. Actors

This section is informative.

In OCPP, system actors are covering functions or devices.

Table 6. Actors

Actor name	Actor type	Actor description
EV Driver	Actor	The Driver of an EV who wants to charge the EV at a Charging Station.
Connector	Device	The term "Connector", as used in this specification, refers to an independently operated and managed electrical outlet on a Charging Station. In other words, this corresponds to a single physical Connector. In some cases an EVSE may have multiple Connectors: multiple physical socket types and/or types (e.g. four-wheeled EVs and electric scooters).
CSMS	System	Charging Station Management System: manages Charging Stations and has the information for authorizing Users for using its Charging Stations.
Charging Station	Device	The Charging Station is the physical system where an EV can be charged. A Charging Station has one or more EVSEs.
Charging Station Operator	Actor	A party that manages a CSMS.
Electric Vehicle	Device	Electric Vehicle, distributed energy resource with a remote battery and socket.
Local Controller	Device	A logical entity between a CSMS and one or more Charging Stations that has the ability to control charging of a group of Charging Stations based on the input from the CSMS.
External Control System	Actor	An external system that may impose charging limits/constraints on the Charging Station or CSMS, for example a DSO or EMS.

2.5. References

2.5.1. Generic references

Table 7. References

Reference	Description
[DNP3]	Distributed Network Protocol. https://www.dnp.org/About/Overview-of-DNP3-Protocol
[EMI3-BO]	"eMI3 standard version V1.0" http://emi3group.com/documents-links/
[IEC60870-5-104]	Set of standards which define systems used for telecontrol (supervisory control and data acquisition) in electrical engineering and power system automation applications. https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/3755
[IEC61850-7-420]	Communications standard for distributed energy resources (DER). https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/6019
[IEC61851-1]	"IEC 61851-1 2017: EV conductive charging system - Part 1: General requirements" https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/33644
[IEC62196]	IEC 62196: Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle couplers and vehicle inlets - Conductive charging of electric vehicles. https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/6582

Reference	Description
[ISO15118-1]	ISO 15118-1 specifies terms and definitions, general requirements and use cases as the basis for the other parts of ISO 15118. It provides a general overview and a common understanding of aspects influencing the charge process, payment and load leveling. https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/9272
[ISO15118-2]	Road vehicles – Vehicle to grid communication interface – Part 2: Technical protocol description and Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) layer requirements, Document Identifier: 69/216/CDV. https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/9273
[ISO4217]	"ISO 4217: Currency codes" http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/currency_codes.htm
[OCPP2.0-PART4]	"OCPP 2.0.1: Part 4 - JSON over WebSockets implementation guide". http://www.openchargealliance.org/downloads/
[OpenADR]	"Open Automated Demand Response" http://www.openadr.org/
[RFC1321]	"The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm" https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1321
[RFC2119]	"Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels". S. Bradner. March 1997. http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt
[RFC3339]	"Date and Time on the Internet: Timestamps" https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3339
[RFC3986]	"Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax" https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3986
[RFC5646]	"Tags for Identifying Languages" https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646

2.5.2. Security related references

Table 8. Security related references

Reference	Description
[1]	ENISA European Network and Information Security Agency, Algorithms, key size and parameters report 2014, 2014. (last accessed on 17 January 2016) https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014
[2]	National Institute of Standards and Technology. FIPS PUB 140-2, Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules, May 2001. http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.140-2.pdf
[3]	Cooper, D., et al., Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, Internet Engineering Task Force, Request for Comments 5280, May 2008, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5280.txt
[4]	Dierks, T. and Rescorla, E., The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2, Internet Engineering Task Force, Request for Comments 5246, August 2008, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5246.txt
[5]	Eastlake, D., Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions: Extension Definitions, Internet Engineering Task Force, Request for Comments 6066, January 2011, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc6066.txt
[6]	McGrew, D. and Bailey, D., AES-CCM Cipher Suites for Transport Layer Security (TLS), Internet Engineering Task Force, Request for Comments 6655, July 2012, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc6655.txt
[7]	Rescorla E. et al., Transport Layer Security (TLS) Renegotiation Indication Extension, Internet Engineering Task Force, Request for Comments 5746, February 2010, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5746.txt
[8]	"Russel Housley, Tim Polk, Warwick Ford, and David Solo. Internet Public Key Infrastructure: X.509 Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, RFC 3280, April 2002." https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3280.txt
[9]	Pettersen. "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Multiple Certificate Status Request Extension." RFC 6961, June 2013. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6961.
[10]	Hollenbeck, S., "Transport Layer Security Protocol Compression Methods", RFC 3749, May 2004. https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3749.txt
[11]	National Institute of Standards and Technology. Annex C: Approved Random Number Generators for FIPS PUB 140-2 [25], February 2012. https://csrc.nist.gov/csrc/media/publications/fips/140/2/final/documents/fips1402annexc.pdf
[12]	Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik: Anwendungshinweise und Interpretationen zum Schema, AIS 20, Funktionalitätsklassen und Evaluationsmethodologie für deterministische Zufallszahlengeneratoren, Version 3.0, Bonn, Germany, May 2013. (in German) https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Zertifizierung/Interpretationen/AIS_20_pdf.html
[13]	Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik: Anwendungshinweise und Interpretationen zum Schema, AIS 31, Funktionalitätsklassen und Evaluationsmethodologie für physikalische Zufallszahlengeneratoren, Version 3.0, Bonn, Germany, May 2013. (in German) https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Zertifizierung/Interpretationen/AIS_31_pdf.html

Reference	Description
[14]	"OWASP - Transport Layer Protection Cheat Sheet. https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Transport_Layer_Protection_Cheat_Sheet#Extended_Validation_Certificates "
[15]	P. Hoffman and W.C.A. Wijngaards, Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) for DNNSEC, Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) RFC 6605, April 2012. http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc6605.txt
[16]	Adams, C., Farrell, S., Kause, T., and T. Mononen, "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Management Protocol (CMP)", RFC 4210, September 2005. https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4210.txt
[17]	National Institute of Standards and Technology. Special Publication 800-57 Part 1 Rev. 4, Recommendation for Key Management. January 2016. https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-57-part-1/rev-4/final
[18]	RFC 2617. HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication. https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2617.txt
[19]	RFC 5280. Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile. https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5280.txt
[20]	OCPP 1.6. Interface description between Charging Station and CSMS. October 2015. http://www.openchargealliance.org/downloads/
[21]	Eekelen, M. van, Poll, E., Hubbers, E., Vieira, B., Broek, F. van den: An end-to-end security design for smart EV-charging for Enexis and ElaadNL by LaQuSo1. December 2, 2014. https://www.elaad.nl/smart-charging-end2end-security-design/
[22]	RFC 2986. PKCS #10: Certification Request Syntax Specification, Version 1.7. https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2986.txt
[23]	RSA-PSS. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8017
[24]	Santesson, et al. "X.509 Internet Public Key Infrastructure Online Certificate Status Protocol - OCSP" RFC 6960. June 2013. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6960
[25]	RFC 2818. HTTP Over TLS. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2818

2.6. Definition of Transaction

This section is informative.

To support as many business cases as possible, and to prevent too many messages being sent when not needed for certain business cases, OCPP 2.0.1 supports flexible configuration of the start and stop of a transaction. This makes it possible to define the start and stop of a transaction depending on market demands.

See: Flexible transaction start/stop for more information.

2.6.1. Transaction in relation to Energy Transfer Period

The Energy Transfer Period is a period of time during which energy is transferred between the EV and the EVSE. There MAY be multiple Energy Transfer Periods during a Transaction.

Multiple Energy Transfer Periods can be separated by either:

- an EVSE-initiated suspense of transfer during which the EVSE does not offer energy transfer, *or*;
- an EV-initiated suspense of transfer during which the EV remains electrically connected to the EVSE, *or*;
- an EV-initiated suspense of transfer during which the EV is not electrically connected to the EVSE.

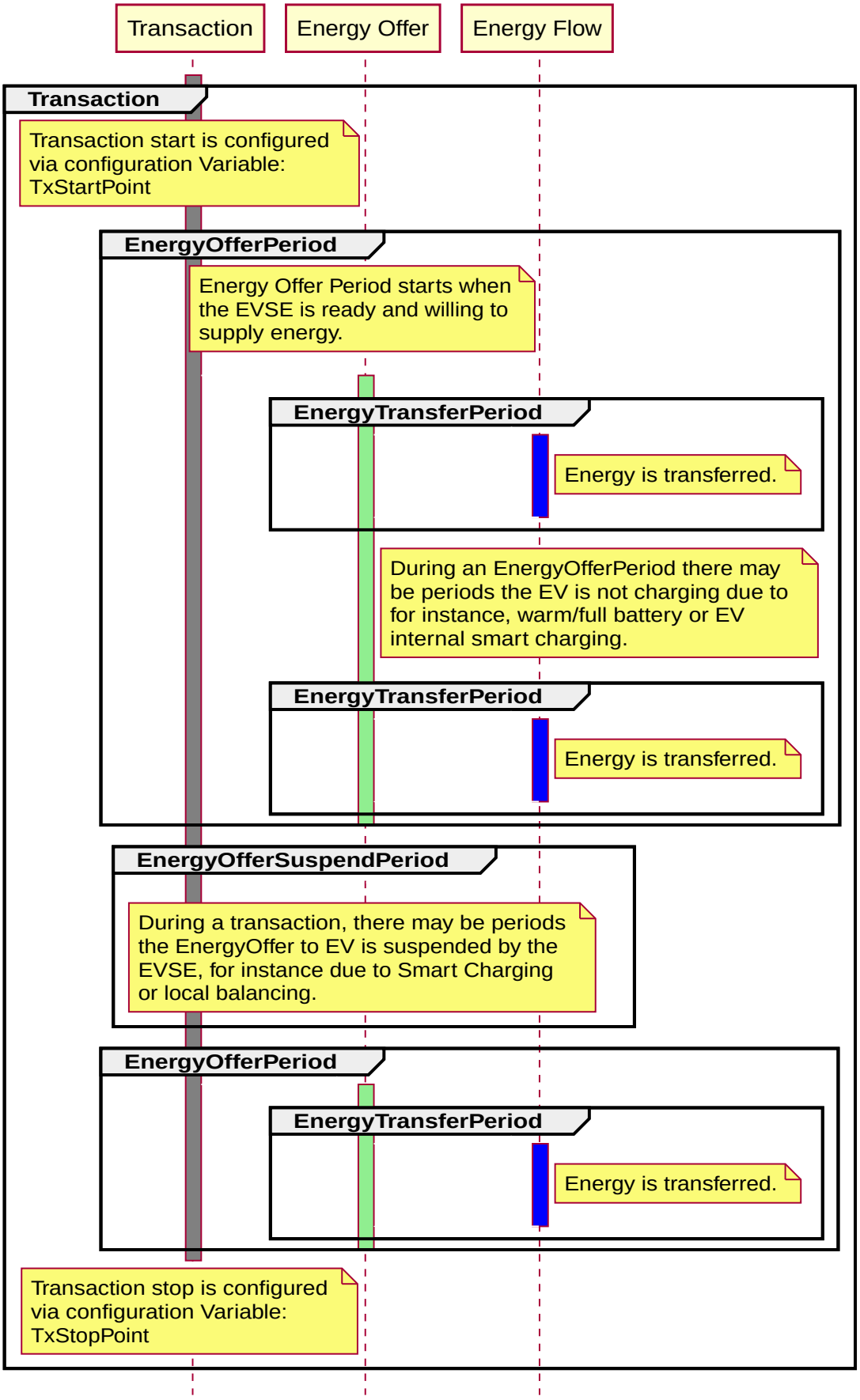

Figure 1. OCPP Charging Transaction definition

2.7. ISO 15118 support

This section is informative.

This version of OCPP supports ISO 15118 authorization (also called "Plug and Charge") and ISO 15118 based Smart Charging. (See [ISO15118-2]) Furthermore it describes how to install and update ISO 15118 certificates. These 3 functionalities are not included as

one functional block, but are included in multiple chapters throughout the specification. ISO 15118 authorization is included in the functional block Authorization and the Smart Charging use cases for ISO 15118 are included in the chapter Smart Charging. Certificate handling is described in a separate functional block.

Implementors of 15118 need to be aware of timeout constraints enforced by 15118, see [ISO15118-1] (Page: 127, Table: 109)
For reference, the current timing constrains for 15118 edition 1 are:

Table 9. ISO 15118 Timing constrains

Timeout	Default
Sequence Timeouts	60 seconds
Sequence Performance Timeouts	40 seconds
PaymentDetailsReq/Res	5 seconds
CertificateUpdateReq/Res	5 seconds
CertificateInstallationReq/Res	5 seconds

3. Generic Requirements

This section is normative.

The generic requirements build the basis for defining the use case elements described in the Functional Blocks.

Table 10. Generic requirements

ID	Precondition	Requirement definition	Note
FR.01		The sender of a <message>Request SHALL wait for a <message>Response or a timeout, before sending another request message.	
FR.02	When the Charging Station receives a valid OCPP request message according to the JSON schemas / RPC Framework AND the other system is not causing a security violation	The Charging Station SHALL respond with a RPC Framework: CALLRESULT.	If the Charging Station/CSMS needs to provide additional information, this can be done in the *statusInfo* element of the response message.
FR.03	When the Charging Station/CSMS receives an invalid OCPP message according to the JSON schemas / RPC Framework OR the other system causes a security violation	The Charging Station/CSMS SHALL respond with a RPC Framework: CALLERROR.	
FR.04	When the CSMS did not accept the BootNotificationRequest from the Charging Station AND The Charging Station sends a message other than BootNotificationRequest	The CSMS SHALL respond with a RPC Framework: CALLERROR: SecurityError.	

3.1. Time Format Requirements

This section is normative.

All time values exchanged between CSMS and Charging Station SHALL be formatted as defined in RFC-3339 [RFC3339]. Additionally fractional seconds have been given an extra limit. The number of decimal places SHALL NOT exceed the maximum of 3. However, it is RECOMMENDED to omit fractional seconds entirely, because it is of limited use and omitting it reduces data usages.

It is strongly RECOMMENDED to exchange all time values between CSMS and Charging Station as UTC, with the time zone designator 'Z', as specified by RFC-3339 [RFC3339]. This will improve interoperability between CSMS and Charging Station.

3.1.1. Displaying local time

When a Charging Station wants to give detailed control of configuring the internal clock to a CSO, it can implement one or more of the following Configuration Variables: `TimeSource`, `TimeZone`, `TimeOffset`, `NtpSource`, `NtpServerUri`.

3.1.1.1. Daylight Saving Time

There are 2 ways a Charging Station can support punctual automated bi-annual changeover between "standard time" and "daylight saving time" periods.

- The transition dates and offsets are known in the Charging Station, based on the configured `TimeZone`.
- The transition date and offset is manually configured for every transition via: `NextTimeOffsetTransitionDateTime` and `TimeOffsetNextTransition`.

Daylight saving time is used for displaying the current time to the EV driver.

3.2. Message Timeouts

This section is normative.

OCPP does not specify timing requirements for messages. Timing of messages is greatly influenced by the underlying network used. A GPRS network has different timing characteristics compared to a land-line. As OCPP does not require a certain type of network, but leaves this open for the CSO to select, OCPP cannot require timing constrains.

If you are looking for some guidance, start with a 30 second timeout on message requests, and tune it for the network used.

The message timeout setting in a Charging Station can be configured in the messageTimeout field in the NetworkConnectionProfile. The purpose of the message timeout is to be able to consider a request message as not sent and continue with other tasks when the message did not arrive due to communication errors or software failure. For transaction related events, use case E13 - Transaction-related message not accepted by CSMS describes the retry procedure when this happens. See also the section Delivering transaction-related messages in Functional Block E.

3.3. Language support

This section is informative.

A CSMS can provide the Charging Station with preferred languages for an EV Driver, enabling the Charging Station to communicate with the EV Driver in a language according to his/her preferences.

For any Charging Station that shows messages on a display it is RECOMMENDED to at least also implement these in "English". When the preferred languages for an EV-driver (provided by the CSMS) are not "English" and don't match any of the other languages implemented in the Charging Station, it is RECOMMENDED to use "English" as fall-back.