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**Road vehicles — Tachograph systems —  
Part 2:  
Recording unit, electrical interface**

*Véhicules routiers — Systèmes tachygraphes —*

*Partie 2: Unité d'enregistrement, interface électrique*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16844-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrical and electronic equipment*.

ISO 16844 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Tachograph systems*:

— Part 1: *Electrical connectors*

— Part 2: *Recording unit, electrical interface*

— Part 3: *Motion sensor interface*

— Part 4: *CAN interface*

— Part 5: *Secured CAN interface*

— Part 6: *Diagnostics*

— Part 7: *Parameters*

## Introduction

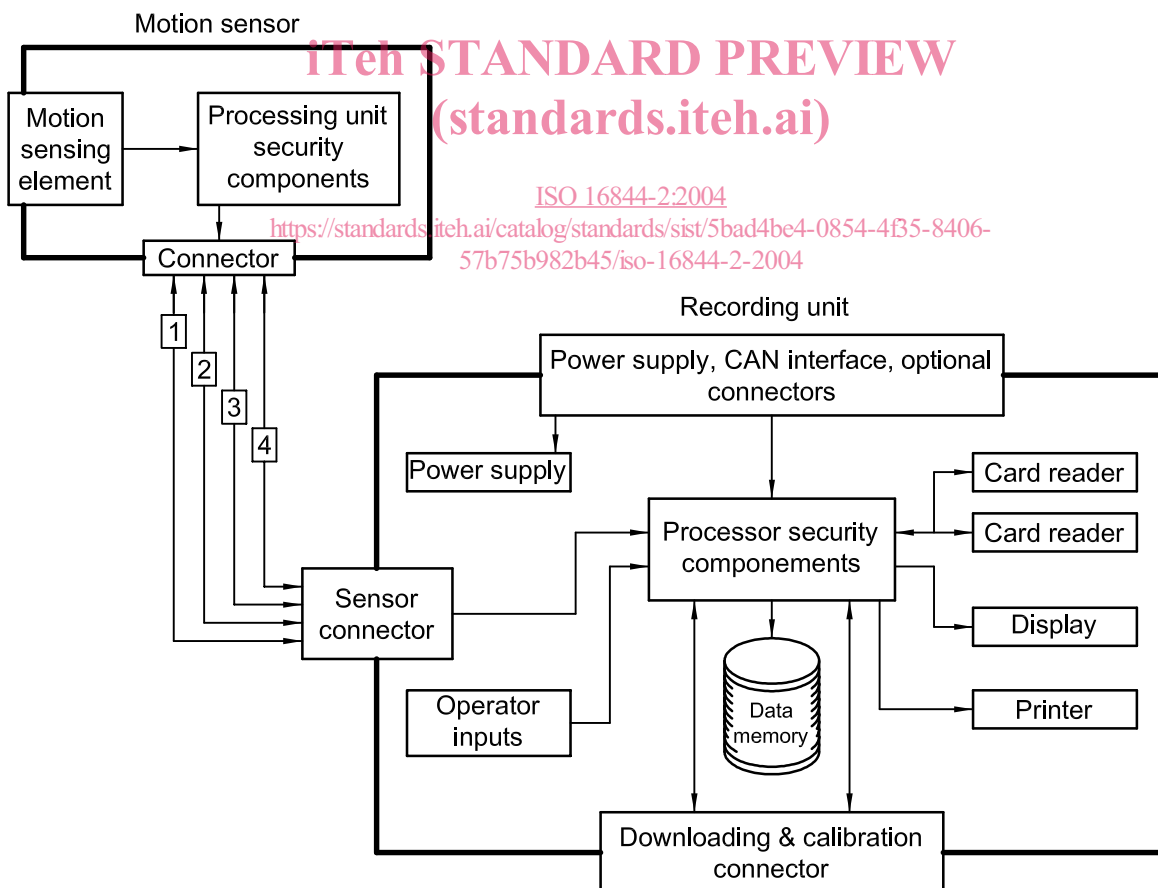
ISO 16844 supports and facilitates the communication between electronic units and a tachograph; the tachograph being based upon Council Regulations (EEC) No. 3820/85 [1] and (EEC) No. 3821/85 [2] and their amendment Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2135/98 [3].

Its purpose is to ensure the compatibility of tachographs from various tachograph manufacturers.

The basis of the digital tachograph concept is a recording unit (RU) that stores data related to the activities of the drivers of a vehicle on which it is installed. When the RU is in normal operational status, the data stored in its memory are made accessible to various entities such as drivers, authorities, workshops and transport companies in a variety of ways: they may be displayed on a screen, printed by a printing device or downloaded to an external device. Access to stored data is controlled by a smart card inserted in the tachograph.

In order to prevent manipulation of the tachograph system, the speed signal sender (motion sensor) is provided with an encrypted data link.

A typical tachograph system is shown in Figure 1.



### Key

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 positive supply | 3 speed signal, real time |
| 2 battery minus   | 4 data signal in/out      |

Figure 1 — Typical tachograph system

# Road vehicles — Tachograph systems —

## Part 2: Recording unit, electrical interface

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 16844 specifies the electrical connection between the recording unit, and the vehicle network and motion sensor, in tachograph systems used in road vehicles.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 16844-1, *Road Vehicles — Tachograph Systems — Part 1: Electrical connectors*

ISO 16844-3, *Road Vehicles — Tachograph Systems — Part 3: Motion sensor interface*<sup>1)</sup>

ISO 16844-4, *Road Vehicles — Tachograph Systems — Part 4: CAN interface*<sup>1)</sup>

### 3 Requirements

#### 3.1 Connector

The connector used for the recording unit shall be in accordance with ISO 16844-1.

#### 3.2 Electrical connection

##### 3.2.1 Standard connector — Module A

The electrical requirements of module A of the standard connector, used for power supply and CAN bus connection, shall be in accordance with Table 1.

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1) To be published.

Table 1 — Electrical requirements — Standard connector — Module A

Connector contact no. and function	Parameter	Electrical requirement <sup>a</sup>			Remark
		Minimum	Typical	Maximum	
A1 Permanent power	Voltage and nominal fuse link current	20 [10,8] V		32 (16) V, 5 A	Referred to pin A5.
A2 Illumination	Current	—	100 mA	—	—
A3 Ignition	Voltage and nominal fuse link current	20 [10,8] V		32 [16] V 5 A	Referred to pin A6.
A4 CAN_H		Powered by ignition			b
A5 Battery minus					
A6 Ground, GND					b
A7 CAN_GND					
A8 CAN_L		Powered by ignition			b

<sup>a</sup> Values between square brackets refer to networks of 12 V nominal supply voltage.  
<sup>b</sup> Electrical requirements shall be according to ISO 16844-4.

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**3.2.2 Standard connector — Module B**

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**3.2.2.1 Electrical requirements**

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The electrical requirements of module B of the standard connector, used for tachograph speed transmitter connection, shall be in accordance with Table 2.

**3.2.2.2 Speed pulse output and distance signal 4 pulse/m — Block diagram**

The block diagram of the speed pulse output and distance signal 4 pulse/m shall be according to Figure 2.

**3.2.2.3 Speed pulse output — Timing diagram**

The timing diagram of the speed pulse output (connector Contact B7) versus the motion sensor speed signal (connector Contact B3) shall be according to Figure 3.

Table 2 — Electrical requirements — Standard connector — Module B

Connector contact no. and function	Parameter	Electrical requirement		Remark
		Minimum	Maximum	
B1 Positive supply <sup>a</sup>	Voltage	6,5 V	9 V	
B2 Battery minus <sup>a</sup>				
B3, Speed signal, real time <sup>a</sup>	$U_{low}$		1,0 V	$I = 250 \mu A$
	$U_{high}$	3,8 V		$I = -150 \mu A$
B4 Data signal <sup>a</sup>	$U_{low}$ (input)		1,2 V	$I = -1 \text{ mA}$
	$U_{high}$ (input)	5,2 V		$I = -0,5 \text{ mA}$
	$U_{low}$ (output)		1,0 V	$I = 1 \text{ mA}$
	$U_{high}$ (output)	5,4 V		$I = -20 \mu A$
	Transmission speed	1 164 Baud	1 236 Baud	
B5	—	—	—	Not allocated.
B6 Speed pulse output <sup>b</sup>				<sup>c</sup>
B7 Speed pulse output <sup>b</sup> (see 3.2.2.2)	$U_{low}$		1,5 V	
	$U_{high}$	5,5 V		$I = 1 \text{ mA}$
	Frequency (1/T)		< 1,6 kHz	$I = -1 \text{ mA}$
	Pulse duration (t)	0,64 ms	4 ms	
	Pulse duration Accuracy		1 %	
	Tachograph constant (k)	4 000 pulse/km	25 000 pulse/km	
B8 Distance signal 4 pulses/m (optional) (see 3.2.2.3) <sup>b</sup>	$U_{low}$		1,5 V	$I = 1 \text{ mA}$
	$U_{high}$	5,5 V		$I = -1 \text{ mA}$
	Frequency		244 Hz	$v = 220 \text{ km/h}$
	Pulse duration ( $t_1$ )	1,6 ms		

<sup>a</sup> Permanently powered: battery minus.

<sup>b</sup> Powered by ignition: Ground.

<sup>c</sup> The values can be different to B7.

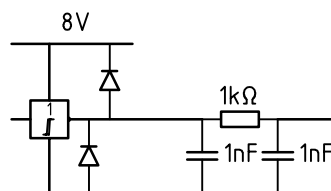
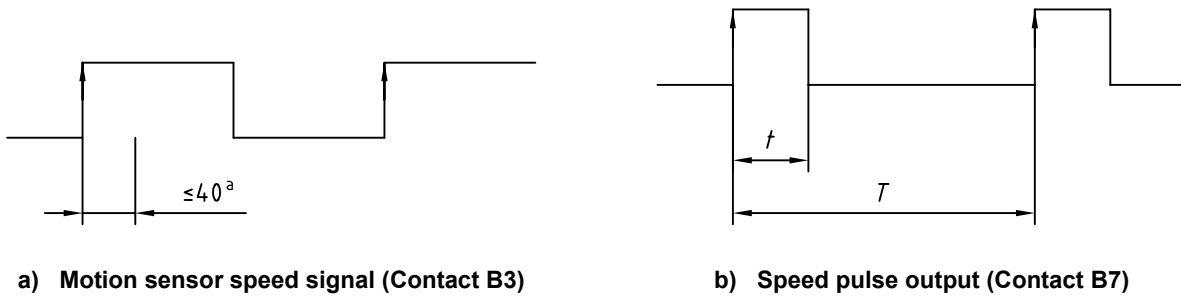


Figure 2 — Block diagram



<sup>a</sup> Max. 40 μs delay ± 10 μs jitter.

Figure 3 — Speed pulse output

Equations 1 to 4 describe the relationship between speed ( $v$ ), tachograph constant ( $k$ ) and speed pulse output ( $T$  and  $t$ )

$$T = \frac{1}{f_{\text{mo sensor}}} \quad (1)$$

where

$T$  is the complete speed pulse duration in seconds (s);

$f$  is the speed pulse frequency in hertz (Hz).

$$t = \frac{16\,000}{k} \quad (2)$$

where

$t$  is the positive speed pulse duration in milliseconds (ms);

$k$  is the tachograph constant in pulses per kilometre (pulse/km).

$$v = \frac{3\,600}{k \times t} \quad (3)$$

where

$v$  is the vehicle speed above ground in kilometres per hour (km/h);

$k$  is the tachograph constant in pulses per kilometre (pulse/km);

$T$  is the complete speed pulse duration in seconds (s).

$$v = \frac{3\,600}{(16/t) \times T} = 225 \text{ km/h} \times \frac{t}{T} \quad (4)$$

where

$v$  is the vehicle speed above ground in kilometres per hour (km/h);

$T$  is the complete speed pulse duration in seconds (s);

$t$  is the positive speed pulse duration in milliseconds (ms).



### 3.2.2.4 Distance signal 4 pulses/m — Timing diagram

The timing diagram of the distance signal 4 pulse/m (connector contact B8), shall be according to the example in Figure 4, where each positive edge represents a distance of 250 mm, as averaged over 1 km.

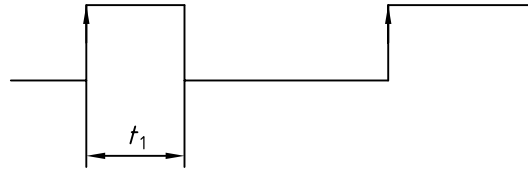


Figure 4 — Distance signal

### 3.2.3 Module C (optional)

The optional module C of the standard connector shall be used for engine revolution sensor connection. The connector connections should be in accordance with ISO 16844-1.

### 3.2.4 Module D (optional)

The optional module D of the standard connector, used for optional functions (and recommended for connector pinning when used), shall be in accordance with Table 3.

All functions of this module shall be powered over ignition switch.

Table 3 — Remarks on the optional module D of the standard connector

Connector contact no. and function	Remark
D1 Status input 1	—
D2 Status input 2	—
D3	Not allocated.
D4 General Tachograph warning output	Open collector 10 mA, active pull down
D5	Not allocated.
D6 Speed pulse output for instrument	—
D7 Data communication I/O	Speedometer Interface or K- Line
D8	Not allocated.