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## Intelligent transport systems — Event-based probe vehicle data

*Systèmes intelligents de transport — Données de sonde du véhicule basées sur les événements*

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Reference architecture</b> .....	<b>2</b>
4.1 Reference architecture for probe vehicle systems.....	2
4.2 Extended information package for event-based probe data.....	4
<b>5 Event-based probe data message</b> .....	<b>7</b>
5.1 Concept of core data elements (from ISO 22837:2009).....	7
5.2 Structure of event-based probe data message.....	7
5.3 Timestamp.....	8
5.4 Latitude.....	8
5.5 Longitude.....	8
5.6 Altitude.....	8
5.7 Event type object.....	8
5.8 Confidence.....	8
5.9 System identification (optional).....	8
5.10 Trust value (optional).....	9
<b>6 Event type object</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>7 Reference event-based probe data message</b> .....	<b>10</b>

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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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/TS 29284 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*.

## Introduction

Probe vehicle systems are being investigated and deployed throughout the world. It is expected that the number of practical systems will grow steadily over the next few years. In TC 204/SWG 16.3, probe vehicle systems and probe data have been examined, and it is concluded that in many cases communications airtime will be a scarce and expensive commodity, and therefore efficient probe data reporting systems which rely on techniques to use airtime efficiently and economically are essential. One way to accomplish this is to shift data aggregation tasks in to the probe vehicle itself. Vehicles that feature this advanced form of on board probe data processing will report information based on the occurrence of actual events as opposed to delivering a constant stream of raw vehicle probe data. Event-based probe data reporting will allow economic use of communication capacity.

As probe vehicle systems have to collect and manage probe data from a variety of vehicles from different vehicle manufacturers, the standardization of these event-based messages is essential. To do this, a common framework for event-based probe vehicle message reporting is also required.

The purpose of this project is to develop (1) a reference architecture for event-based probe data reporting within an architecture which encompasses both this function and standard probe data reporting defined in ISO 22837; (2) the basic data framework for defining event-based probe data messages; and (3) the concrete definition of these messages.

The benefits of this standardization include:

- It helps system developers and operators to specify efficient probe data collection and processing systems. It also promotes communication and mutual understanding among the developers and the operators of probe systems.
- It helps system developers who are developing probe vehicle systems to define a key tool for communications-efficient probe data systems, i.e. event-based probe data reporting.
- Probe data may be collected from various vehicles of different vehicle manufacturers. It provides a common framework for handling event-based probe data.

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