TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 13499

Second edition
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Road vehicles — Multimedia data exchange format for impact tests

Véhicules routiers — Format d'échange de données multimédia pour les essais de choc

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Passive safety crash protection systems*.

This second edition of ISO/TS 13499 cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO/TS 13499:2003, which has been technically revised.

Road vehicles — Multimedia data exchange format for impact tests

1 Scope

This Technical Specification presents a simple means for the exchange of multimedia data on impact tests between different laboratories. A format has been developed which defines a directory structure and the exchange information as ASCII files. Related electronic documents are available on the ISO website.

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 80000-1, *Quantities and units — Part 1: General*

ISO 6487, *Road vehicles — Measurement techniques in impact tests — Instrumentation*

ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*

ISO/IEC 8859-1, *Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document and all related electronic documents, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
test number
code specific to the test

Note 1 to entry: In this document and all related electronic documents it is referenced as <testnumber>.

3.2
test object
group of components with the same initial state (e.g. speed, direction of movement) at impact time

Note 1 to entry: In this document and all related electronic documents it is referenced as <testobject>.

3.3
channel code
code consisting of 16 characters, composed of a sequence of codes with a fixed length and specific order, defining test object, position, main location, fine locations, physical dimension, direction and filter class in

Note 1 to entry: This document and all related electronic documents the complete channel code is referenced as <channelcode>.

1

EXAMPLE   1 1 HEAD LE 00 H3 AC X A

Meaning:	Test object	= 1	Vehicle no. 1	referenced as <testobject>
	Position	= 1	Front left	referenced as <position>
	Main location	= HEAD	Dummy head	referenced as <mainlocation>
	Fine location 1	= LE	Center of gravity	
	Fine location 2	= 00	Undefined	
	Fine location 3	= H3	H III dummy	
	Dimension	= AC	Acceleration	
	Direction	= X	X-direction	
	Filter class	= A	CFC 1000	see ISO 6487

3.4
reference system
three dimensional coordinate system which belongs to a test rig, a test object or a part of a test object

Note 1 to entry: For each used reference system a specific identifier has to be defined.

3.5
channel code extension
data from different data sources or within different reference systems for the same measurement position described by a specific <channelcode> have to be distinguished

Note 1 to entry: For this reason and for future purposes an extension of the <channelcode> is necessary. In this document and all related electronic documents this extension is referenced as <codeextension>. For details see 4.4, 5.2 and the related electronic document A.

3.6
media type
multimedia data of vehicle safety tests which is from the same type is grouped to media types

EXAMPLE   Photo, movie and channel.

Note 1 to entry: In this document and all related electronic documents this is referenced as <mediatype>.

3.7
quaternion
ambiguities of trigonometric functions can be avoided when a rotation matrix with algebraic functions is used, the three independent rotations are described by four algebraic parameters the quaternion qw, qx, qy and qz

Note 1 to entry: For details see the related electronic document A.

3.8
descriptor
text with a maximum length of 28 characters identifying specific information

Note 1 to entry: Tabulation stops (ASCII 9) are not allowed. Case sensitivity is not required.

3.9
line delimiter
"carriage return" (ASCII 13) followed by a "line feed" (ASCII 10)

Note 1 to entry: The line length is not limited.

3.10
column separator
one or multiple tabulation stops (ASCII 9) or one or multiple blanks (ASCII 32)

3.11
separator line
"#Start of data" separating the header from the data section in all data files

4   General requirements

4.1   Physical units

All data have to be expressed in SI units in accordance with ISO 80000, if not explicitly specified in the related electronic documents. In particular, acceleration, a, has to be given in metres per second squared (m/s^2) and velocity, v, in metres per second (m/s).

4.2   Data types

The data values have to be in ASCII in accordance with ISO 8859-1 with the decimal symbol being a dot (ASCII 46). Valid basic data types are integer, float and string. Generic data types are date and datetime in accordance with ISO 8601 and coded, reference and filereference. The data types are defined in the related electronic document A.

4.3   NOVALUE

For integrity, where data are unavailable, insert the reserved word "NOVALUE" as the data value. "NOVALUE" is not case sensitive.

4.4   Filename convention

The name of a file is composed by a base filename, a dot (ASCII 46) and an extension. The base filename and the extension are built from the lexical space ASCII {43, 45, 48 – 57, 65 – 90, 95, 97 – 122}. The '_' character (ASCII 95) is reserved for the separation within filenames. Filenames are case sensitive. The <testnumber> is free, but has to be unique within the whole file structure. All other parts of filenames have to be used in the same notation as described in this document and all related electronic documents.

5   File types

5.1   Information files

Information files consist of a sequence of information lines. Each information line has to end with a line delimiter.

An information line has to start with a descriptor of 28 characters. Position 29 contains a separator, this may be a colon. The test information has to start at position 30.

If some information lines belong to a single <mediatype> these lines have to be summarized within an information block. Every block has a blockbegin- and a blockend-line. The general information valid for all <mediatypes> is not block structured and is positioned in front of the first block. Nesting of blocks is not allowed.

Comment lines may be used at any line and have to be marked by the descriptor "Comments". Each following line of a comment has to begin with this descriptor. Comment lines should not contain computer-readable information.

The information line with the descriptor "Data format edition number" in the *test information file* has to be the first line. Within a block the position order of all information lines is free. All descriptors except comments have to be unique within a block.

The mandatory and optional descriptors are specified in the related electronic document A. Additional partner specific descriptors may be agreed between the transferring parties. They have to start with a "+" sign (ASCII 43).

The filename of the *test information file* has to be built from the <testnumber> a dot (ASCII 46) and the extension "mme". The names of all other multimedia information files start with the <testnumber> . They have the extension "mmi". Information files are described in more detail in related electronic document A.

5.2   Data files

Data files consist of a header section and a data section. The header section is always in the beginning of the file. The data section starts behind a *separator line* and ends at the End of File. The construction of the descriptive lines in the header section is identical to the specification of an information file. The general rules for information files (see 5.1) apply also to the header section.

A data file may consist of one or more columns in the data section. The columns are separated by column separators. Specific often used data structures are predefined. These definitions and the examples are shown in the related electronic document A.

The filenames of all multimedia data files have the extension "mmd". Allowed filenames for channel data are built by the <testnumber>, the <channelcode> and the <codeextension> defined in the related electronic document A in the format <testnumber> _ <channelcode> . <codeextension> .mmd.

5.3   Comment files

These optional files contain all additional information exceeding the data volumes of the information files. Comment files may be stored in the main directory or in any subdirectory. The name of the *test comment file* has to be identical to the <testnumber> , while the names of the other comment files has to be built from the <testnumber> followed by an "_" (ASCII 95) and the name of the subdirectory with the extension "txt". All comment files contain unformatted text.

Each item has to be separated by a line delimiter. If information specific to an individual data channel needs to be given, the information line has to start with the <channelcode> .

The comment files according to the exchanged media types have to be as follows:

File name: <testnumber>_<subdirectory-name>.txt

Location: in every subdirectory

Contents: unformatted text

......

                        <channelcode>: unformatted text

......

                        unformatted text

6 File organization

6.1 Directory structure

All files relating to a particular test have to be held in a standard directory structure as follows. Filenames and directory names are case sensitive. All subdirectories except the object subdirectory are optional.

```
<testnumber>              main directory
    |
    |----- <testnumber>.mme     test information file
    |----- <testnumber>.txt     test comment file
    |----- Channel       subdirectory
               |-- <testnumber>_Channel.mmi      channel information file
               |--- <Name of channel file 1>.mmd     channel data file 1
               . . .
               |--- <Name of channel file c>.mmd     channel data file c
               |--- <testnumber>_Channel.txt     channel comment file
    |----- Document      subdirectory
               |--- <testnumber>_Document.mmi    document information file
               |--- <Name of document file 1>    document file 1
               . . .
               |--- <Name of document file d>    document file d
               |--- <testnumber>_Document.txt    document comment file
    |----- Movie  subdirectory
               |--- <testnumber> _Movie.mmi      movie information file
               |--- <testnumber> _Movie.mmd      movie data file
               |--- <Name of movie file 1>       movie file 1
               . . .
               |--- <Name of movie file m>       movie file m
               |--- <testnumber>_Movie.txt       movie comment file
    |----- Object subdirectory
               |--- <testnumber>_Reference.mmi   reference system information file
               |--- <testnumber>_Reference.mmd   reference system data file
               |--- <testnumber>_Reference.txt   reference system comment file
               |--- <Name of object file 1>.mmi  object information file 1
               . . .
```