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**Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) —  
Interface definition between DSRC-  
OBE and external in-vehicle devices**

*Perception du télépéage — Définition de l'interface entre  
l'équipement à bord à communications dédiées à courte portée  
(DSRC-OBE) et les dispositifs externes embarqués*

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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.

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 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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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 204, *Intelligent transport systems*.

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## Introduction

### Background and motivation

With regards to reassessing the present fuel tax schemes to cope with prevailing plug-in hybrid vehicle and electric vehicle or introducing congestion charging system to urban roads or inter-urban roads etc., the needs for expanding toll roads are becoming worthy of notice in the world.

In countries where Dedicated Short-Range Communication (DSRC)-based Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) systems were introduced for toll roads and have been operated widely, making their EFC equipment applicable to present non-toll roads, such as urban roads or inter-urban roads, becomes a significant issue to be considered and solved.

There are three cases of introducing EFC to cope with those situations:

- Case-1: DSRC-based EFC should be introduced to new toll roads, as well as present toll roads.
- Case-2: Autonomous EFC should be introduced to new toll roads and present toll roads as replacing.
- Case-3: DSRC-based EFC should be operated for present toll roads as they are, and autonomous EFC should be introduced to new toll roads.

In case of both Case-1 and Case-2, necessary interface definitions and test procedures are already covered by existing EFC standards. However, in Case-3, as shown in [Figure 1](#), current On-Board Equipment (OBE) used for DSRC-based EFC should be considered to be used for autonomous EFC covering new toll roads in keeping consistency with present toll roads.

DSRC-OBE should be expanded functionally by cooperating with external in-vehicle devices composed of a Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) module and/or a cellular module and/or other related modules; therefore, DSRC-OBE is possible to be reused for new EFC environment consisting of DSRC-based EFC and autonomous systems.

Consequently, an application interface definition between DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices is essential and should be standardized.

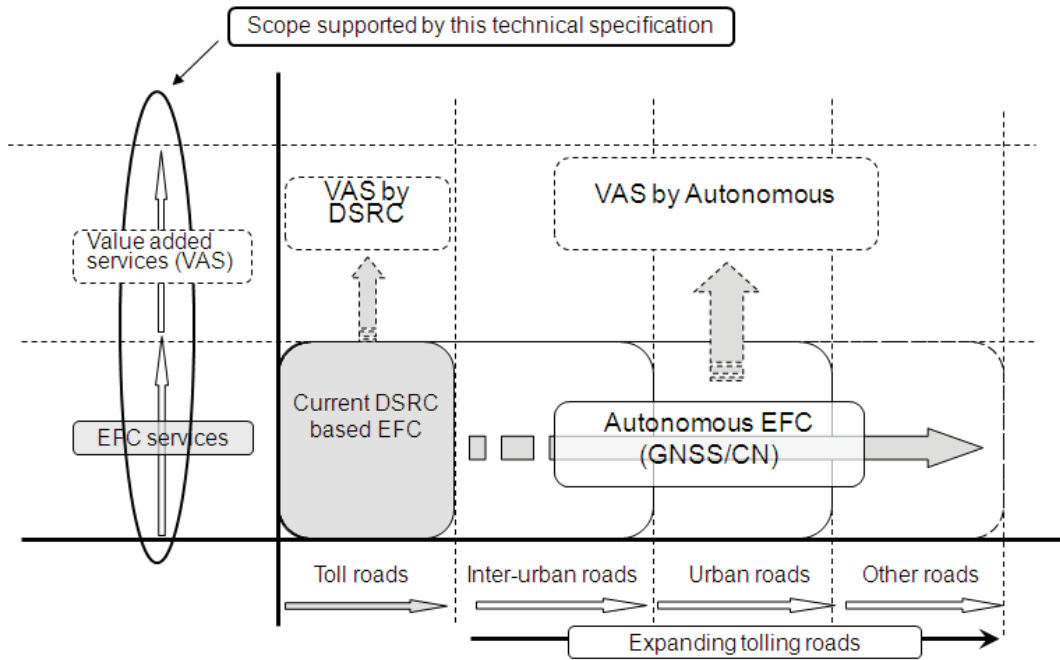


Figure 1 — Image of expanding toll roads and services (Case-3)  
 (standards.iteh.ai)

**Purpose of this Technical Specification**

This Technical Specification aims to make it possible for toll road operators to introduce autonomous systems to present non-toll roads by enhancing the functionalities of DSRC-On-Board Equipment (OBE) cooperating with external in-vehicle devices.

As listed below, this Technical Specification defines several tolling models, message sets, and data elements to cope with diversified EFC environment in the main body, as well as data type definition and Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma defined in Annex A and Annex B respectively. Finally, applicable ITS-services with cooperation of DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices are listed in Annex E with an example for each of them. This Technical Specification aims at defining the following:

- tolling models with external in-vehicle devices (in main body);
- definitions of message sets and data elements;
- data type definition and PICS proforma (in Annexes A and B);
- related example and applicable Intelligent Transport System (ITS) services (in Annex E).

# Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) — Interface definition between DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices

## 1 Scope

This Technical Specification defines an application interface between DSRC-based OBE and external in-vehicle devices to make DSRC-OBE applicable for diversified tolling environment.

The scope of this Technical Specification covers the following items (also shown in [Figure 2](#));

- Definitions of the application interface between DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices (including GNSS, cellular units, CAN interface, etc.).
- Definitions of message sets and data elements on the interface (based on a sets of base standards, such as ISO 14906:2011, ISO/TS 17575, ISO/TS 13141, ISO/TS 12813, and ISO/TS 25110).
- For use in autonomous EFC systems, as well as DSRC-based EFC.
- For use in diversified tolling environment (in toll roads, inner-urban, inter-urban, etc.).
- For use in every kind of DSRC-OBE (based on CEN, UNI, ARIB, TTA, and GB/T).

The following items are out of the scope for this TS:

- Definitions of hardware in the external in-vehicle devices such as GNSS modules, cellular modules, mobile devices, smartphones, etc.
- Definitions of physical interface between DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices such as USB, Bluetooth, etc.
- Definition of any ITS service other than EFC.
- Definition of algorithms for authentication, as well as encryption, and key management.

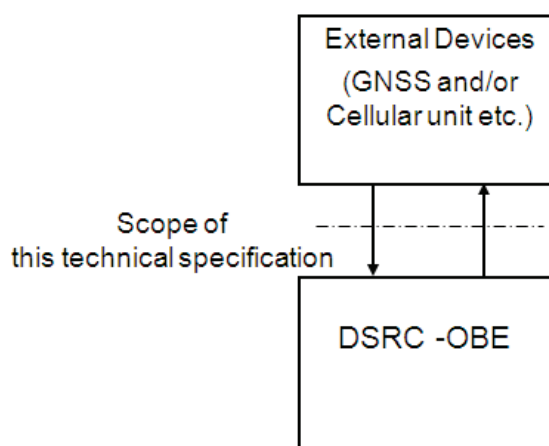


Figure 2 — Scope of this Technical Specification

### Applicable DSRC-OBE

When standardizing an application interface between DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices, external in-vehicle devices should be commonly applied for every kind of DSRC-based OBE as shown in [Figure 3](#).

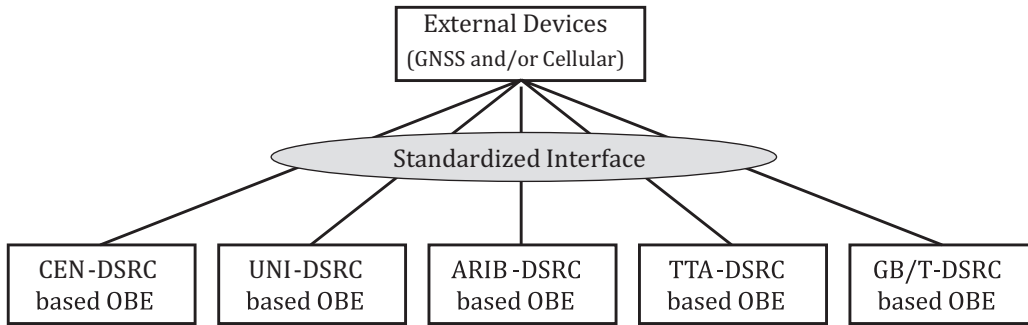


Figure 3 — Applicable DSRC-OBE

The solid and proven DSRC technology makes it possible for DSRC-OBE to have long product-life that enables DSRC-based EFC to be operated still in the future.

On the other hand, each component of external in-vehicle devices has been developed year by year to cope with user’s demands on high performance, as well as multi-functional devices; therefore, they have shorter product-life rather than DSRC-OBE. Once an application interface is standardized, DSRC-OBE can be used continuously for diversified EFC environment with enhanced new external in-vehicle devices. See [Figure 4](#).

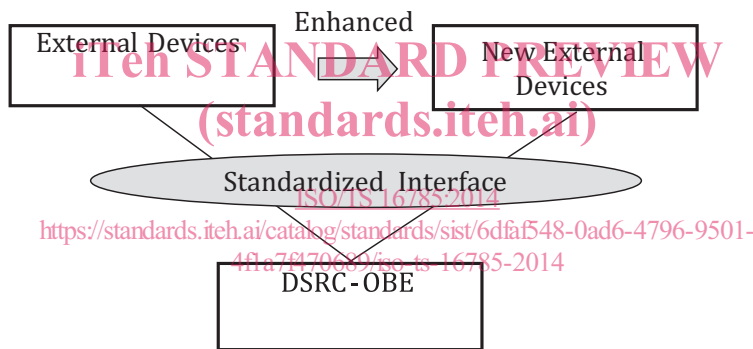


Figure 4 — Applicability for future upgrading

## 2 Normative references

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

ISO/IEC 9798-4:1999, *Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication — Part 4: Mechanisms using a cryptographic check function*

ISO 14906:2011, *Electronic Fee Collection — Application interface definition for dedicated short-range communication*

ISO/TS 17575-1:2010, *Electronic Fee Collection — Application interface definition for autonomous systems — Part 1: Charging*

ISO/TS 17575-3:2011, *Electronic Fee Collection — Application interface definition for autonomous systems — Part 3: Context data*

ISO/TS 13141:2010, *Electronic Fee Collection — Localisation augmentation communication for autonomous systems*



ISO/TS 12813:2009, *Electronic Fee Collection — Compliance check communication for autonomous systems*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

##### **access credentials**

trusted attestation or secure module that establishes the claimed identity of an object or application

#### 3.2

##### **attribute**

addressable package of data consisting of a single data element or structured sequences of data elements

#### 3.3

##### **autonomous systems**

one method of EFC that operate without relying on dedicated road-side infrastructure by employing wide-area technologies such as Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) and Cellular Communications Networks (CN)

#### 3.4

##### **authenticator**

data, possibly encrypted, that is used for authentication

#### 3.5

##### **contract**

expression of an agreement between two or more parties concerning the use of the road infrastructure

[SOURCE: ISO 14906:2011, 3.7]

#### 3.6

##### **cryptography**

principles, means, and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification, or prevent its unauthorised use

[SOURCE: ISO 7498-2:1989, 3.3.20, modified]

#### 3.7

##### **data group**

class of closely related attributes

#### 3.8

##### **external in-vehicle devices**

devices such as mobile phones or dedicated units consisting of GNSS and/or cellular modules that are connected to DSRC-OBE for upgrading the functionalities of it

#### 3.9

##### **issuer**

entity responsible for issuing the payment means to the user

#### 3.10

##### **on-board equipment**

OBE

equipment located on-board a vehicle including nomadic devices with the function of exchanging information with external systems

Note 1 to entry: The OBE does not need to include payment means.

[SOURCE: ISO 14906:2011, 3.13]

**3.11  
on-board unit**

OBU  
minimum component of an *on-board equipment* [3.10], whose functionality always includes at least the support of the DSRC interface

[SOURCE: ISO 14906:2011, 3.14]

**3.12  
roadside equipment**

equipment located along the road, either fixed or mobile

**3.13  
Toll Service Provider**

entity providing toll services in one or more toll domains

Note 1 to entry: In other documents, the terms issuer or contract issuer may be used.

Note 2 to entry: The Toll Service Provider may provide the OBE or may provide only a magnetic card or a smart card to be used with OBE provided by a third party (like a mobile telephone and a SIM card that can be obtained from different parties).

Note 3 to entry: The Toll Service Provider is responsible for the operation (functioning) of the OBE with respect to tolling.

[SOURCE: ISO 17573:2010, 3.23, modified]

**3.14  
transaction**

whole of the exchange of information between two physically separated communication facilities

[SOURCE: ISO 14906:2011, 3.24, modified] <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6dfaf548-0ad6-4796-9501-4f1a7f470689/iso-ts-16785-2014>

**3.15  
transaction model**

functional model describing the structure of electronic payment transactions

[SOURCE: ISO 14906:2011, 3.25]

## 4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purpose of this document, the following abbreviations apply throughout the document unless otherwise specified.

<b>ADU</b>	Application Data Unit
<b>APDU</b>	Application Protocol Data Unit
<b>ARIB</b>	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (Communication standardizing body in Japan)
<b>ASN.1</b>	Abstract Syntax Notation One (ISO/IEC 8824-1)
<b>CAN</b>	Controller Area Network
<b>CCC</b>	Compliance Check Communication (ISO/TS 12813)
<b>CE</b>	Central Equipment
<b>DSRC</b>	Dedicated Short-Range communication
<b>EFC</b>	Electronic Fee Collection

<b>GB/T</b>	Guojia Biaozhun/Tuijian (Chinese “Recommended National Standard”)
<b>GNSS</b>	Global Navigation Satellite Systems
<b>HMI</b>	Human Machine Interface
<b>ICC</b>	Integrated Circuit Card
<b>ITS</b>	Intelligent Transport Systems
<b>LAC</b>	Localization Augmentation Communication (ISO/TS 13141)
<b>OBE</b>	On-board Equipment
<b>OBU</b>	On-board Unit
<b>PMI</b>	Payment Means Issuer
<b>PICS</b>	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
<b>RSE</b>	Roadside Equipment
<b>SAM</b>	Secure Application Module
<b>TSP</b>	Toll Service Provider
<b>TTA</b>	Telecommunications Technology Association (Communication standardizing body in Korea)
<b>UNI</b>	Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione
<b>USB</b>	Universal Serial Bus

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## 5 Tolling models with external in-vehicle devices

### 5.1 General

Multi-functional DSRC-OBE supported with external in-vehicle devices makes current societies smarter with introduction to diversified EFC environment and further ITS services.

There are two kinds of settlement method in EFC, one is on-board account (settlement) system using payment media such as IC card and the other is central account (settlement) system not using payment media. In this Technical Specification, on-board account system in which operational procedure is more complex than central account system is selected as a basic model for diversified EFC.

In the on-board account system, payment media is normally connected to DSRC-OBE and toll amount determined by charging transaction processes between DSRC-OBE and RSE is directly deducted from payment media. On the other hand, payment means can be included in or connected to external in-vehicle devices such as mobile phones. The latter case is shown in [Annex D](#) in which various possible tolling systems other than those mentioned in this clause are introduced.

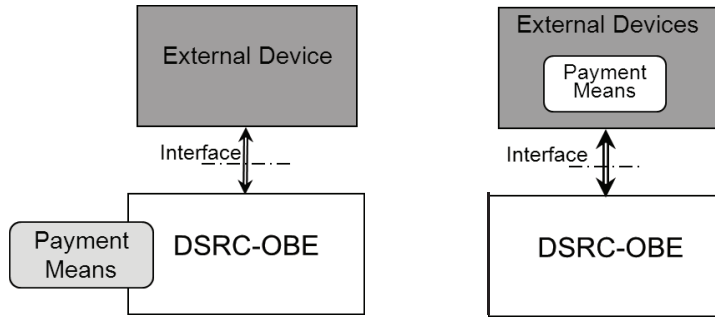


Figure 5 — Connection of payment means (left: in the main body, right: in Annex D)

### 5.2 Applicable tolling services

Applicable tolling services provided by a combination of DSRC-OBE and external in-vehicle devices are shown in Table 1. The basic DSRC tolling is the present DSRC tolling service as described in 5.3 and DSRC-OBE is used as the basic unit for extended tolling services and other ITS services as described in Annex E. As one of extended tolling services, mobile-assisted DSRC tolling performs auto-loading function for payment means via cellular networks as described in 5.4.

Universal tolling services both for DSRC tolling and autonomous system described in 5.5 that performed with DSRC-OBE and connected external in-vehicle devices are composed of a GNSS receiver, a CN device, and other optional components.

Table 1 — Applicable tolling services with external in-vehicle devices

Tolling services	DSRC-OBE	Components of external in-vehicle devices						References
		GNSS	CN device	HMI	Motion sensors	Digital tachograph	CAN bus unit	
1. Basic DSRC tolling	M							5.3
2. Mobile-assisted DSRC tolling	M		M					5.4
3. Universal tolling	M	M	M	M	M	O	O	5.5

M: Mandatory, O: Option

### 5.3 Basic DSRC tolling

Present DSRC-OBE used for tolling with payment means and its operating environment is shown in Figure 5. Figure 5 shows prepayment settlement; however, post-payment settlement has the same environment except for reloading operation.

In case of prepayment settlement, the most inconvenient issue for users is reloading to payment means by the terminal installed at the toll plaza or service area along toll roads or contracted shops and so on before payment means getting low balance. See Figure 6.