

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 17423:2024

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### Inteligentni transportni sistemi - Zahteve in cilji (ISO/DIS 17423:2024)

Intelligent transport systems - Application requirements and objectives (ISO/DIS 17423:2024)

Intelligente Verkehrssysteme - Anwendungsanforderungen und Grundsätze (ISO/DIS 17423:2024)

Systèmes de transport intelligents - Exigences d'application et objectifs (ISO/DIS 17423:2024)

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## **DRAFT International Standard**

## ISO/DIS 17423

## Intelligent transport systems — Application requirements and objectives

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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 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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This document was prepared by ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*.

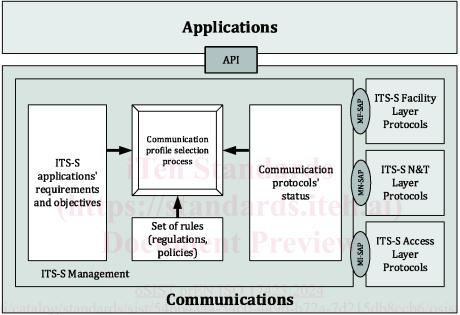
This third edition cancels and replaces ISO 17423:2018, which has been technically revised to

- remove the second title to align with the unchanged scope;
- editorially improve the last title;
- perform editorial improvements; <u>oSIST prEN ISO 17423:2024</u>
- update references;
- align the ASN.1 module with latest developments of other ASN.1 modules this alignment does not introduce technical changes in the module

### Introduction

Abstracting applications from communications is a useful basic architectural principle of Intelligent Transport Systems<sup>1)</sup> (ITS) embodied in the ITS station and communication architecture presented in ISO 21217.

Applications and communications are linked together using the concepts of flows and paths and communication profiles described in ISO 21217 with related flow and path management procedures specified in ISO 24102-6. The ITS station management uses communication requirements and objectives of applications together with the capabilities of the ITS station (status of available communication protocol stacks) and sets of decision rules (regulations and policies) to select suitable parameterized ITS-S communication protocol stacks, also referred to as "ITS-S Communication Profiles" (ITS-SCP), for each source of a potential flow as illustrated in Figure 1. A set of communication requirements is referred to as a Flow Type in ISO 24102-6. [11] There may be well-known registered Flow Types as specified in ISO 17419.



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-pren-iso-17423-2024

Figure 1 — ITS-S communication profile selection process

An ITS-S communication profile is independent of any destination address. However, an instantiation of a communication profile includes the address of the next hop recipient, and a path includes address information of the next hop recipient, the anchor and the destination as specified in ISO 24102- $6^{[11]}$ .

A user of an ITS station unit may be able to influence the selection of ITS-S communication profiles by providing his own policies.

Information from a Local Dynamic Map (LDM), see ISO 18750,[4] on neighbouring stations offering certain communication capabilities may also be useful for the ITS-S communication profile selection process, although not indispensable.

1) The term "Cooperative ITS" (C-ITS) indicates specific features of  $ITS^{[\underline{4}]}$ . For the purpose of this document, no distinction between ITS and C-ITS is needed.

# Intelligent transport systems — Application requirements and objectives

### 1 Scope

This document

- specifies communication service parameters presented by ITS station (ITS-S) application processes to the ITS-S management in support of automatic selection of ITS-S communication profiles in an ITS station unit (ITS-SU),
- specifies related procedures for the static and dynamic ITS-S communication profile selection processes at a high functional level,
- provides an illustration of objectives used to estimate an optimum ITS-S communication profile.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 4217, Codes for the representation of currencies

ISO/IEC 8824-1, Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) — Part 1: Specification of basic notation

ISO 17419, Intelligent transport systems — Globally unique identification

http-ISO 21217, Intelligent transport systems — Station and communication architecture: b6/osist-pren-iso-17423-2024

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21217, ISO 17419, ITU-T X.911, and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>

### 3.1

### ITS-S application process RX/TX interface

sink or source of an ITS-S application process

#### 3.2

### permission

rule that a particular behaviour is allowed to occur

Note 1 to entry: From ITU-T X.911[14].

### 4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

BSME Bounded Secured Managed Entity, see ISO 21217

CPSP Communication Profile Selection Process

CRO Communication Requirements and Objectives

CSP Communication Service Parameter

CSP\_AvgADUrate Communication service parameter "Average ADU generation rate"

CSP\_CommDistance Communication service parameter "Communication distance"

CSP\_DataConfidentiality Communication service parameter "Need for data confidentiality"

CSP\_DataIntegrity Communication service parameter "Need for data integrity"

CSP\_DestinationDomain Communication service parameter "Destination domain"

CSP\_DestinationType Communication service parameter "Destination type"

CSP\_Directivity Communication service parameter "Directivity"

CSP\_ExpFlowLifetime Communication service parameter "Expected flow lifetime"

CSP\_FlowType Communication service parameter "Flow type"

CSP\_LogicalChannelType Communication service parameter "Logical channel"

CSP\_MaxADU Communication service parameter "Maximum ADU size"

CSP\_MaxLat Communication service parameter "Maximum allowed latency"

CSP\_MaxPrio Communication service parameter "Maximum priority"

CSP\_MinThP Communication service parameter "Minimum throughput"

CSP\_NonRepudiation Communication service parameter "Need for non-repudiation"

CSP\_PortNo Communication service parameter "Port Number"

CSP\_Protocol Communication service parameter "Protocol requirements"

CSP\_Resilience Communication service parameter "Resilience"

CSP\_SessionCont Communication service parameter "Session continuity"

CSP\_SourceAuthentication Communication service parameter "Source authentication"

CSP\_SpecificCommsProts Communication service parameter "Specific communications protocols"

ITS-S-FlowID Flow Identifier, see ISO 24102-6[11]

IICP ITS station-internal management communications protocol, see ISO 24102-4[9]

ITS-S ITS station, see ISO 21217

ITS-SCP ITS station communication profile

ITS-SCPS ITS station communication protocol stack

ITS-SCU ITS station communication unit, see ISO 21217

ITS-SU ITS station unit, see ISO 21217

R\_ConnectRate "Maximum rate per connection" rule

R\_ConnectTimeRate "Maximum rate per connection time" rule

R\_DataUnitRate "Maximum rate per data unit" rule

R FlatRate "Flat Rate" rule

R\_StationAnonymity "Need for station anonymity" rule

R\_StationAuthentication "Support of station authentication" rule

R\_StationLocationPrivacy "Need for station location privacy" rule

ITS-S-FlowTypeID ITS-S flow type identifier (from ISO 24102-6)

### 5 Communication service parameters

### 5.1 Abstraction of application processes from communications

The ITS station (ITS-S) reference architecture presented in Figure 2 and specified in ISO 21217 distinguishes two main blocks, i.e. "Applications" and "Communications". ITS-S application processes in "Applications" access communication services in "Communications" through an API. Portability of ITS-S application processes, which leads to the creation of ITS application process repositories as described in ISO 17419, is enabled by

- abstraction of ITS-S application processes (e.g. in "Applications") from communication protocols (in "Facilities", "Networking & Transport", "Access") and supporting management and security functionality (in "Management", "Security") introduced as an essential basics of an ITS station in ISO 21217,
- procedures by which instances of ITS-S application processes running in an ITS station unit (ITS-SU) specified in ISO 21217 can present requirements for communication services in an abstract and standardized way to the ITS station management as specified in this document,
- procedures for automatic selection of optimum communication profiles by the ITS station management for each set of required communication services.

Communication service requirements are presented by means of "Communication Service Parameters" (CSP) as identified in this document. These parameters are used to identify sets of possible choices of ITS-S communication profiles as well as selecting the "optimal" ITS-S communication profile out of each set. The selection of the "optimal" ITS-S communication profile is implementation dependent and generally involves the formulation of a cost function based on objectives. The cost function needs to be extremized (maximized or minimized) as discussed in <u>Annex C</u>.

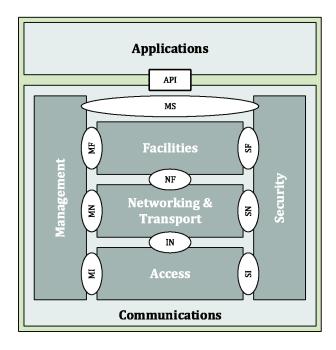


Figure 2 — ITS station architecture [ISO 21217]

The same approach to present communication requirements and objectives also applies to

- ITS-S application processes located in the ITS-S facilities layer (e.g. CAM source, specified in ETSI EN 302 637-2<sup>[15]</sup>),
- ITS-S application processes located in the ITS-S management entity (e.g. SAM and SRM sources specified in ISO 16460<sup>[1]</sup> and ISO 22418<sup>[10]</sup>),
- ITS-S application processes located in the ITS-S security entity,
- ITS-S application processes located somewhere else in an ITS station.

There are also other application processes that can get access to the communication services of an ITS-SU. Such other application processes are not certified to be installed in an ITS-SU implemented as a BSME as described in ISO 21217 and ISO 17419, but may use selected functionality from it, especially communication functionality.

<u>Figure 3</u> illustrates a simplified version of <u>Figure 2</u> to be applied to the process illustrated in <u>Figure 1</u> considering ITS-S application processes in general.

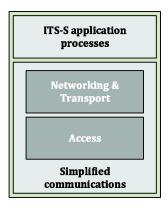


Figure 3 — Simplified architecture