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Intelligent transport systems — Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding —

Part 3:
Location referencing for Radio Data System-Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C

Systèmes de transport intelligents — Informations sur le trafic et le tourisme via le codage de messages sur le trafic —

Partie 3: Références de localisants pour le système de radiodiffusion de données (RDS) — Canal de messages d'informations sur le trafic (RDS-TMC) avec ALERT-C

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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 www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 278, *Intelligent transport systems,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 14819-3:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

The following TISA specifications were integrated:

— Location Table Exchange Format 24.

— Reuse-of-location-codes.

— Roads-and-Junction-number-translation.

— Coding of isolated areas.

— Language identifiers.

— Backward compatibility.

— Coding of name translations and languages in TMC tables.

— DLR methods for locations in TMC Location.

A list of all parts in the ISO 14819 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document primarily addresses the needs of RDS-TMC ALERT-C messages which are in widespread worldwide use. The modular approach used here is intended to facilitate future extension of the location referencing rules to other traffic and travel messaging systems.

This document sets out ways of specifying places and positions in traffic and travel information messages, including RDS-TMC messages (the Radio Data System-Traffic Message Channel).

It defines the structure and semantics of location tables for Traffic Information Centres (TICs) and receivers.

a) Traffic and travel messages:

   1) Traffic and travel information is created and updated in an originating database, by human operators or automated systems. Information is transferred to one or more remote systems by means of messages.

   2) In this context, a message is a collection of data which is exchanged to convey information for an agreed purpose between two or more parties. Traffic and travel messages are digitally-coded sets of data exchanged by interested parties, which convey information about traffic, travel and/or transport networks. Digital coding may be alphanumeric, as in EDIFACT, or binary, as in RDS-TMC.

   3) The traffic and travel messages developed in programmes of the European Union are open, non-proprietary proposals for standards intended to serve the public interest by facilitating interconnection and interoperability of the relevant information systems.

b) Location referencing.

Location references provide the means of saying *where* in traffic and travel messages.

The location referencing component of a traffic and travel message enables a service provider to indicate the physical location of the event being described. The management of TMC location databases requires on-going maintenance. It is necessary to both manage location database ID allocation for countries implementing TMC services and to validate new and updated location databases when ground features change. These activities are led by service providers who also need to ensure that their end-users are kept up-to-date. The Traveller Information Services Association (www.tisa.org) manages the ID allocation on a worldwide basis. TISA provides location database validation for service providers who generally arrange location database updates on a bi-annual cycle. This certification procedure extends the basic rules mentioned in this standard and also applies a best-practice validation. TISA grants a stamp of quality to those location tables that pass a set of tests.