UILULIO

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Road vehicles — Tachograph systems — Part 5: Secured CAN interface

Véhicules routiers — Systèmes tachygraphes — Partie 5: Interface CAN sauvegardée



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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.

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 16844-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, Road vehicles, Subcommittee SC 3, Electrical and electronic equipment.

ISO 16844 consists of the following parts, under the general title Road vehicles — Tachograph systems:

- Part 1: Electrical connectors
- Part 2: Recording unit, electrical interface
- Part 3: Motion sensor interface
- Part 4: CAN interface
- Part 5: Secured CAN interface
- Part 6: Diagnostics
- Part 7: Parameters

Introduction

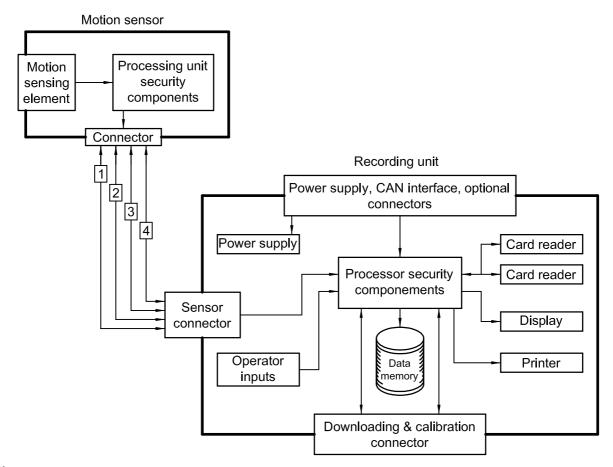
ISO 16844 supports and facilitates the communication between electronic units and a tachograph; the tachograph being based upon Council Regulations (EEC) No. $3820/85^{[1]}$ and (EEC) No. $3821/85^{[2]}$ and their amendments Council Regulation (EEC) No. $2135/98^{[3]}$ and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1360/2002 (see Clause 2).

Its purpose is to ensure the compatibility of tachographs from various tachograph manufacturers.

The basis of the digital tachograph concept is a recording unit (RU) that stores data related to the activities of the drivers of a vehicle on which it is installed. When the RU is in normal operational status, the data stored in its memory are made accessible to various entities such as drivers, authorities, workshops and transport companies in a variety of ways: they may be displayed on a screen, printed by a printing device or downloaded to an external device. Access to stored data is controlled by a smart card inserted in the tachograph.

In order to prevent manipulation of the tachograph system, the speed signal sender (motion sensor) is provided with an encrypted data link.

A typical tachograph system is shown in Figure 1.



Key

- 1 positive supply
- 2 battery minus
- 3 speed signal, real time
- 4 data signal in/out

Figure 1 — Typical tachograph system