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Transport information and control systems — Traffic Impediment Warning Systems (TIWS) — System requirements

*Systèmes de commande et d'information des transports — Systèmes
d'avertissement des obstacles au trafic (TIWS) — Exigences des systèmes*



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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.

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In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed every three years with a view to deciding whether it can be transformed into an International Standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Technical Specification may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 15624 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Transport information and control systems*.

Annexes A to J of this Technical Specification are for information only.

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Introduction

Once an accident occurs on a highway, the accident and congestion and other hazardous conditions may result in blocking of the lanes. This often leads to a situation where the safety of the traffic flow behind the accident cannot be guaranteed. Conventionally, it could take more than ten minutes before the occurrence of an accident is known, since accidents are generally reported by emergency telephones installed along the road. In the case of minor accidents, drivers usually drive away without reporting the incident. Detection, therefore, is very difficult, and there are cases where damaged facilities often obstruct traffic flow.

The main system function of a Traffic Impediment Warning System (TIWS) is to secure a smooth and safe flow of traffic subsequent to an accident, and can be achieved by: quick detection of an accident, rapid processing of the initial activities surrounding the accident and removal of impediments, dissipating traffic congestion at an early stage, and providing information to following vehicles.

The goal of TIWS is a partial automation of the traffic impediment information collection and provision, and the reduction of the workload of the driver with the aim to support and relieve the driver and the traffic system operator in a convenient manner.

This Technical Specification may be used as a system level standard by other standards, which extends the TIWS to a more detailed standard e.g. for specific sensor concepts or higher level of functionality. So, issues like specific requirements for the sensor function and performance or communication links for cooperative solutions will not be considered in this document.