INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 21806-1

First edition
2020-09

Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) —

Part 1: General information and definitions

Véhicules routiers — Système de transport axé sur les médias —

Partie 1: Information générale et définitions

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Reference number
ISO 21806-1:2020(E)

© ISO 2020

This document is a preview generated by EVS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **iv**
Introduction ..... **v**
1 Scope **1**
2 Normative references **1**
3 Terms and definitions **1**
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms **9**
4.1 Symbols 9
4.2 Abbreviated terms 9
5 Access to MOST specification versions **10**
5.1 General 10
5.2 ISO standards maintenance portal 11
5.3 MOST versions directory structure 11
Annex A (normative) **List of implementation relevant documents** **13**
Annex B (informative) **List of supplemental documents** **21**
Bibliography **23**

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2020 – All rights reserved

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).

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).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21806 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.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2020 – All rights reserved

Introduction

The Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) communication technology was initially developed at the end of the 1990s in order to support complex audio applications in cars. The MOST Cooperation was founded in 1998 with the goal to develop and enable the technology for the automotive industry. Today, MOST[1)] enables the transport of high quality of service (QoS) audio and video together with packet data and real-time control to support modern automotive multimedia and similar applications. MOST is a function-oriented communication technology to network a variety of multimedia devices comprising one or more MOST nodes.

Figure 1 shows a MOST network example.

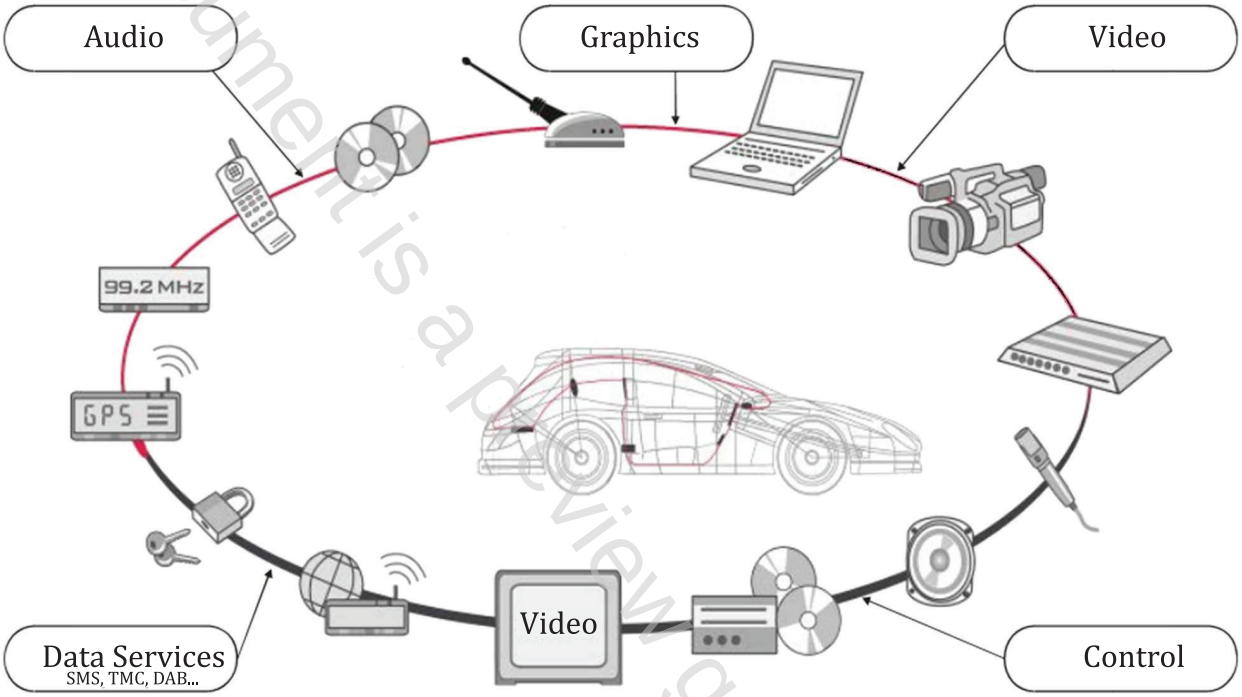


Figure 1 — MOST network example

The MOST communication technology provides:

— synchronous and isochronous streaming,

— small overhead for administrative communication control,

— a functional and hierarchical system model,

— API standardization through a function block (FBlock) framework,

— free partitioning of functionality to real devices,

— service discovery and notification, and

— flexibly scalable automotive-ready Ethernet communication according to ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3[2].

MOST is a synchronous time-division-multiplexing (TDM) network that transports different data types on separate channels at low latency. MOST supports different bit rates and physical layers. The network clock is provided with a continuous data signal.

1) MOST® is the registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO.

© ISO 2020 – All rights reserved

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Within the synchronous base data signal, the content of multiple streaming connections and control data is transported. For streaming data connections, bandwidth is reserved to avoid interruptions, collisions, or delays in the transport of the data stream.

MOST specifies mechanisms for sending anisochronous, packet-based data in addition to control data and streaming data. The transmission of packet-based data is separated from the transmission of control data and streaming data. None of them interfere with each other.

A MOST network consists of devices that are connected to one common control channel and packet channel.

In summary, MOST is a network that has mechanisms to transport the various signals and data streams that occur in multimedia and infotainment systems.

The ISO standards maintenance portal (https://standards.iso.org/iso/) provides references to MOST specifications implemented in today's road vehicles because easy access via hyperlinks to these specifications is necessary. It references documents that are normative or informative for the MOST versions 4V0, 3V1, 3V0, and 2V5.

The ISO 21806 series has been established in order to specify requirements and recommendations for implementing the MOST communication technology into multimedia devices and to provide conformance test plans for implementing related test tools and test procedures.

To achieve this, the ISO 21806 series is based on the open systems interconnection (OSI) basic reference model in accordance with ISO/IEC 7498-1[1] and ISO/IEC 10731[3], which structures communication systems into seven layers as shown in Figure 2. Stream transmission applications use a direct stream data interface (transparent) to the data link layer.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2020 – All rights reserved

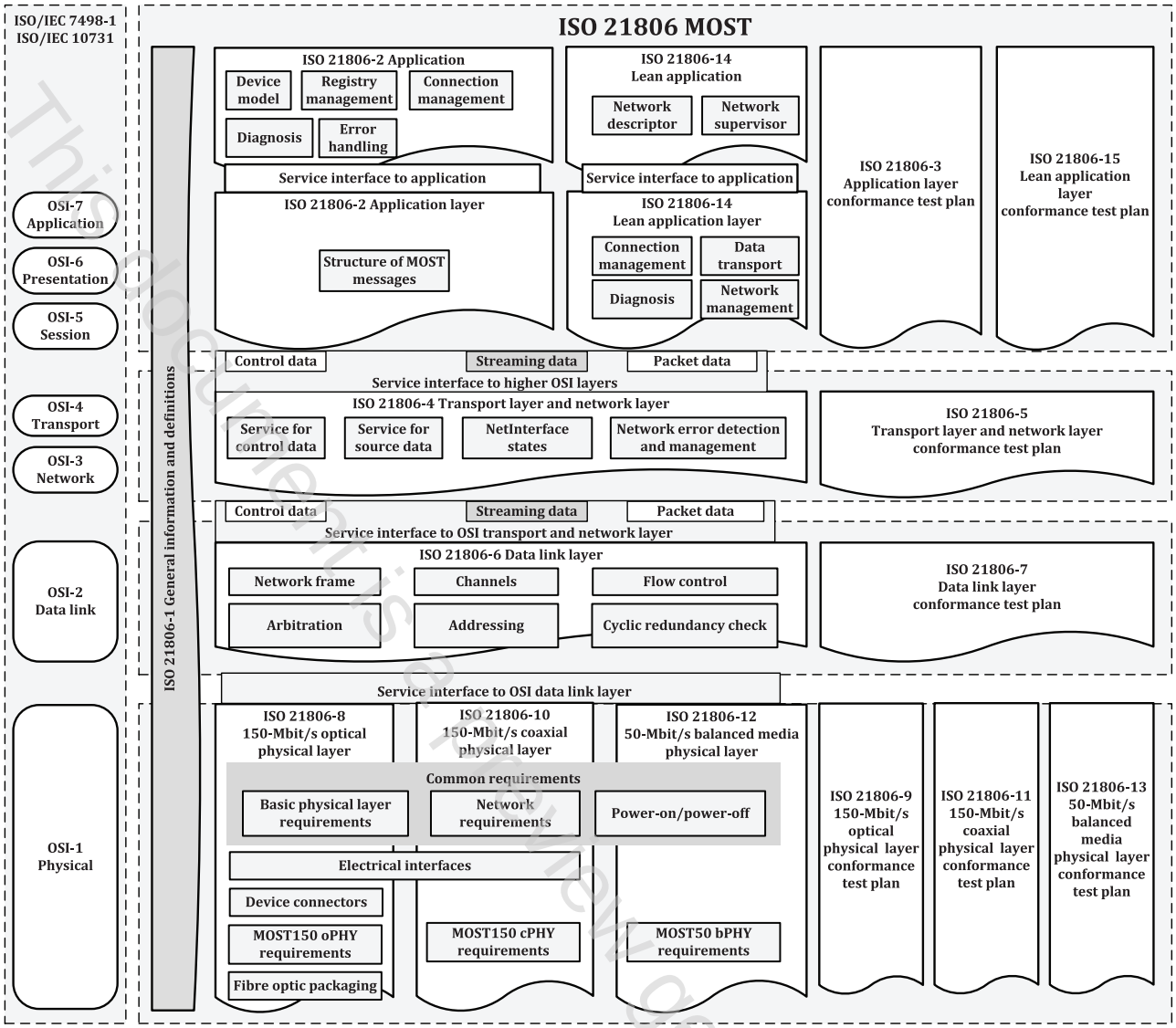


Figure 2 — The ISO 21806 series reference according to the OSI model

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent.

ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured ISO that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with ISO. Information may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those in the patent database. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2020 – All rights reserved

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) —

Part 1: General information and definitions

This document is a preview generated by EVS

1 Scope

This document provides general information and definitions for Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST), a synchronous time-division-multiplexing network.

This document describes the access to MOST specifications, which are referenced by the ISO 21806 series.

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.

MOST Specification Rev. 2.5.0, 10/2006[2)]

MOST Specification Rev. 3.0.0E2, 07/2010[3)]

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
accumulated jitter
portion of *jitter* (3.31) at any point in a *MOST network* (3.43) that is made up entirely of the *transferred jitter* (3.84) from all previous *nodes* (3.57)

3.2
accumulated phase variation
portion of *phase variation* (3.61) at any point in a *MOST network* (3.43) that is made up entirely of the *transferred jitter* (3.84) and *transferred wander* (3.85) from all previous *nodes* (3.57)

3.3
alignment jitter
AJ
jitter (3.31) that affects the reception of data by degrading the receiver eye with horizontal closure

2) See Annex A.

3) See Annex A.

© ISO 2020 – All rights reserved