
**Intelligent transport systems —
Architecture — Applicability of data
distribution technologies within ITS**

*Systèmes de transport intelligents — Architecture — Applicabilité des
technologies de distribution des données dans les ITS*



This document is a preview generated by ELS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2022

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	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	2
5 Transitioning from traditional to cooperative thinking	4
5.1 General	4
5.1.1 Need for data exchanges	4
5.1.2 Data distribution functionality	5
5.2 Systems engineering process	6
5.2.1 Conceptualization	6
5.2.2 System architecture	6
5.2.3 System design	6
5.3 Traditional silos versus cooperative approaches	7
6 Summary of needs and considerations	7
6.1 General	7
6.2 Types of information flows	7
6.2.1 General	7
6.2.2 Non-emergency information sharing	8
6.2.3 Emergency information sharing	8
6.2.4 Control flows	8
6.2.5 Interrogatives	8
6.2.6 Local exchanges	8
6.3 Characteristics	8
6.4 Solution characteristics	9
6.4.1 General	9
6.4.2 Architectural topology	9
6.4.3 Technology maturity and deployment characteristics	13
6.5 Objective analysis	15
6.5.1 General	15
6.5.2 Protocols tested	15
6.5.3 Protocols considered and not analysed	16
6.5.4 Protocols considered and investigated but not tested	17
6.5.5 Summary	17
7 Summary of analysis results	18
7.1 General	18
7.2 Quantitative results	18
7.2.1 General	18
7.2.2 Many2One	18
7.2.3 One2Many	20
7.2.4 10 to Many	21
7.2.5 50 to Many	23
7.2.6 N to N	24
7.2.7 Latency as a function of completion percentage	29
7.2.8 Other tests	30
7.3 Qualitative lessons learned	31
8 Summary of protocol characteristics and applicability to ITS	31
9 Conclusion	35
Annex A (informative) Test environment	37

Bibliography	40
---------------------------	-----------

This document is a preview generated by EVS

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 204, *Intelligent transport systems*.

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

Since the early 2000s, various study, design and prototype efforts have been undertaken to explore the potential use of communications in the vehicular environment. The first of these to demonstrate at real scale was the Vehicle Infrastructure Initiative (VII), which demonstrated short range wireless-based probe data generation and traveller advisory message delivery. This suggested the viability of initial vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-infrastructure communications.

Subsequent projects worked to more formally define the “glue” components necessary to enable widespread deployment. Several of these projects concluded that a publish-subscribe data distribution paradigm was a necessary component of any connected vehicle implementation of significant scale. These conclusions and much of the supporting work eventually found its way into ITS architectures. Much of this material is currently included in the Architecture Reference for Cooperative and Intelligent Transportation (ARC-IT)^[6].

More recent pilot projects and deployments in both the United States and Europe have included publish-subscribe technologies, but no independent, objective analyses of the advantages and disadvantages of using specific protocols to facilitate data exchange within ITS are available. This document describes such an analysis.

Intelligent transport systems — Architecture — Applicability of data distribution technologies within ITS

1 Scope

A variety of general-purpose data distribution technologies have emerged within the Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) industry. These technologies generally provide services at the Open System Interconnect (OSI) session, presentation and application layers (i.e. layers 5-7). Within Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), these layers roughly correspond to the facilities layer of the ITS station (ITS-S) reference architecture, as defined within ISO 21217.

This document investigates the applicability of these data distribution technologies within the ITS environment.

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/TS 14812, *Intelligent Transport Systems — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 14812 and the following apply.

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

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

3.1

data distribution functionality

DDF

facilities layer (OSI layers 5, 6, and 7) functionality comprised of a set of data distribution services that enables distribution of data throughout a communication network controlled by a set of policies, regulations and rules

Note 1 to entry: Each distinct data distribution technology has its own unique data distribution functionality.

3.2

data distribution service

DDS

element of a set of services that implements a data distribution functionality in a communication network

EXAMPLE 1 Publish: the provision of data from one entity to another, where the receiving entity has previously registered to receive such data from the entity providing the data.

EXAMPLE 2 Subscribe: mechanism by which one entity registers for the reception of particular data from another entity.