

English Version

**Public transport - Service interface for real-time information
relating to public transport operations - Part 3: Functional
service interfaces**

Öffentlicher Verkehr - Serviceschnittstelle für
Echtzeitinformationen, bezogen auf Operationen im
öffentlichen Verkehr - Teil 3: Funktionelle
Serviceschnittstelle

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 23 October 2006 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	6
Introduction	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Symbols and abbreviations	9
5 Production Timetable Service [PT]	9
5.1 Purpose.....	9
5.2 Capability and Permission Matrices	9
5.2.1 Capability Matrix	9
5.2.2 Permission Matrix.....	10
5.3 ProductionTimetableRequest.....	10
5.3.1 ProductionTimetableRequest Definition	10
5.3.2 ProductionTimetableRequest Example	11
5.4 ProductionTimetableSubscriptionRequest.....	12
5.4.1 ProductionTimetableSubscriptionRequest Definition	12
5.4.2 ProductionTimetableSubscriptionRequest Example	12
5.5 ProductionTimetableDelivery	13
5.5.1 General.....	13
5.5.2 ServiceDelivery with a ProductionTimetableDelivery.....	13
5.5.3 ProductionTimetableDelivery Element.....	13
5.5.4 DatedTimetableVersionFrame Element.....	13
5.5.5 ProductionTimetableDelivery Example	17
5.5.6 Efficient Delivery of Large Timetables	20
6 Estimated Timetable Service [ET]	20
6.1 Purpose.....	20
6.2 Capability and Permission Matrices	20
6.2.1 Capability Matrix	20
6.2.2 Permission Matrix.....	21
6.3 EstimatedTimetableRequest.....	22
6.3.1 EstimatedTimetableRequest Definition	22
6.3.2 EstimatedTimetableRequest Example.....	23
6.4 EstimatedTimetableSubscriptionRequest	24
6.4.1 EstimatedTimetableSubscriptionRequest Definition.....	24
6.4.2 EstimatedTimetableSubscriptionRequest Example.....	24
6.5 The EstimatedTimetableDelivery	25
6.5.1 General.....	25
6.5.2 ServiceDelivery with a EstimatedTimetableDelivery.....	25
6.5.3 EstimatedTimetableDelivery Element.....	25
6.5.4 EstimatedTimetableVersionFrame Element.....	25
6.5.5 EstimatedVehicleJourney Element	26
6.5.6 EstimatedTimetableDelivery Example	29
6.6 Handling of Predictions in the Estimated Timetable Service.....	31
6.6.1 Supplementary Rule for the Delay Profile	31
6.6.2 Other Supplementary Rules	32
6.6.3 Quality of Prognoses and Prediction Windows.....	32
6.6.4 Reporting Rules and Monitored Journeys	33
6.6.5 Temporal Reporting Behaviour – Sensitivity Threshold	34

CEN/TS 15531-3:2007 - Preview only Copy via ILNAS e-Shop

6.6.6	Prediction Inaccurate – In Congestion	35
6.6.7	Unexpected Termination of Monitoring	35
6.7	General Rules and Definitions for Timetable Data.....	36
6.7.1	General	36
6.7.2	Cancelled Vehicle Journeys	36
6.7.3	Additional Vehicle Journeys	36
6.7.4	Changes to Journeys & Routings.....	37
6.7.5	Changes to Call Attributes	37
6.7.6	Planned Connections and “Stay Seated” Connections	37
6.7.7	Handling Train Data.....	37
7	Stop Timetable Service [ST]	38
7.1	Purpose	38
7.2	Reference Data	38
7.3	Capability and Permission Matrices.....	38
7.3.1	Capability Matrix.....	38
7.3.2	Permission Matrix.....	39
7.4	StopTimetableRequest.....	40
7.4.1	StopTimetableRequest Definition.....	40
7.4.2	StopTimetableRequest Example.....	40
7.5	StopTimetableSubscriptionRequest	41
7.5.1	StopTimetableSubscriptionRequest Definition.....	41
7.5.2	StopTimetableSubscriptionRequest Example	41
7.6	StopTimetableDelivery	41
7.6.1	General	41
7.6.2	ServiceDelivery with a StopTimetableDelivery	42
7.6.3	StopTimetableDelivery Element.....	42
7.6.4	TimetabledStopVisit Element	42
7.6.5	TargetedVehicleJourney Element.....	43
7.6.6	TargetedCall Element.....	43
7.6.7	TimetabledStopVisitCancellation Element	44
7.6.8	StopTimetableDelivery Example	44
7.6.9	TargetedVehicleJourneyAsFlatGroup Element.....	45
8	Stop Monitoring Service [SM]	46
8.1	Purpose	46
8.2	Reference Data	46
8.2.1	General	46
8.2.2	Content Referencing	46
8.2.3	Direct Cleardown	46
8.3	Capability and Permission Matrices.....	47
8.3.1	Capability Matrix.....	47
8.3.2	Permission Matrix.....	48
8.4	StopMonitoringRequest.....	49
8.4.1	StopMonitoringRequest Definition	49
8.4.2	Use of PreviewInterval	50
8.4.3	StopMonitoringRequest Detail Levels.....	50
8.4.4	Use of Maximum and Minimum Number of Trips.....	50
8.4.5	StopMonitoringRequest Example	51
8.5	StopMonitoringSubscriptionRequest.....	52
8.5.1	StopMonitoringSubscriptionRequest Definition	52
8.5.2	Sensitivity Threshold	52
8.5.3	StopMonitoringSubscriptionRequest Example.....	53
8.6	StopMonitoringDelivery	54
8.6.1	General	54
8.6.2	ServiceDelivery with a StopMonitoringDelivery.....	54
8.6.3	StopMonitoringDelivery Element.....	54
8.6.4	MonitoredStopVisit Element.....	55
8.6.5	MonitoredStopVisitCancellation Element.....	61
8.6.6	StopLineNotice Element	62

8.6.7 StopLineNoticeCancellation Element63

8.6.8 MonitoredStopVisit with MonitoredVehicleJourneyAsGroup Element.....63

8.6.9 StopMonitoringDelivery Examples64

8.7 Using the Stop Timetable & Stop Monitoring services together72

9 Vehicle Monitoring Service [VM]72

9.1 Purpose.....72

9.2 Reference Data.....72

9.3 Capability and Permission Matrices72

9.3.1 Capability Matrix72

9.3.2 Permission Matrix.....74

9.4 VehicleMonitoringRequest74

9.4.1 VehicleMonitoringRequest Definition.....74

9.4.2 VehicleMonitoringDetailLevel.....75

9.4.3 VehicleMonitoringRequest Example.....75

9.5 VehicleMonitoringSubscriptionRequest76

9.5.1 VehicleMonitoringSubscriptionRequest Definition.....76

9.5.2 Sensitivity Threshold77

9.5.3 VehicleMonitoringSubscriptionRequest Example77

9.6 VehicleMonitoringDelivery.....78

9.6.1 General.....78

9.6.2 ServiceDelivery with a VehicleMonitoringDelivery78

9.6.3 VehicleMonitoringDelivery Element.....78

9.6.4 VehicleActivity Element79

9.6.5 VehicleActivityCancellation Element.....83

9.6.6 VehicleActivity with MonitoredVehicleJourneyAsGroup Element84

9.6.7 VehicleMonitoringDelivery Examples.....84

10 Connection Timetable Data Service [CT]89

10.1 Purpose.....89

10.2 Reference Data.....90

10.2.1 Content referencing.....90

10.2.2 Availability of Data.....91

10.2.3 Updating During the Course of a Journey92

10.3 Capability and Permission Matrices92

10.3.1 Capability Matrix92

10.3.2 Permission Matrix.....93

10.4 ConnectionTimetableRequest.....94

10.4.1 ConnectionTimetableRequest Definition94

10.4.2 ConnectionTimetableRequest Example95

10.5 ConnectionTimetableSubscriptionRequest.....95

10.5.1 ConnectionTimetableSubscriptionRequest Definition95

10.5.2 ConnectionTimetableSubscriptionRequest Example95

10.6 ConnectionTimetableDelivery96

10.6.1 General.....96

10.6.2 ServiceDelivery with a ConnectionTimetableDelivery96

10.6.3 ConnectionTimetableDelivery Element96

10.6.4 TimetabledFeederArrival with InterchangeJourneyAsFlatGroup Element.....99

10.6.5 ConnectionTimetableDelivery Example100

11 Connection Monitoring Service [CM].....102

11.1 Purpose.....102

11.1.1 General.....102

11.1.2 Dated Vehicle-Journey-Based Connection Protection102

11.1.3 Time-Based Connection Protection103

11.2 Capability and Permission Matrices103

11.2.1 Capability Matrix103

11.2.2 Permission Matrix.....104

11.3 The ConnectionMonitoringRequest.....104

11.3.1 ConnectionMonitoringRequest Definition104

11.3.2 Use of PreviewInterval105

CEN/TS 15531-3:2007 - Preview only Copy via ILNAS e-Shop

11.3.3	ConnectingTimeFilter	105
11.3.4	ConnectingJourneyFilter	106
11.3.5	ConnectionMonitoringRequest Example	106
11.4	The ConnectionMonitoringSubscriptionRequest	107
11.4.1	ConnectionMonitoringSubscriptionRequest Definition	107
11.4.2	Sensitivity Threshold	107
11.4.3	ConnectionMonitoringSubscriptionRequest Example	108
11.5	ServiceDelivery with a Connection Monitoring Deliveries	108
11.5.1	General	108
11.5.2	The ConnectionMonitoringFeederDelivery	109
11.5.3	The ConnectionMonitoringDistributorDelivery	112
12	General Message Service [GM]	116
12.1	Purpose	116
12.2	Reference Data	117
12.2.1	Use of Reference Data	117
12.2.2	Message Formats	117
12.3	Capability and Permission Matrices	117
12.3.1	Capability Matrix	117
12.3.2	Permission Matrix	118
12.4	The GeneralMessageRequest	118
12.4.1	GeneralMessageRequest Definition	118
12.4.2	GeneralMessageRequest Example	119
12.5	The GeneralMessageSubscriptionRequest	119
12.5.1	GeneralMessageSubscriptionRequest Definition	119
12.5.2	GeneralMessageSubscriptionRequest Example	120
12.6	The GeneralMessageDelivery	120
12.6.1	General	120
12.6.2	ServiceDelivery with a GeneralMessageDelivery	120
12.6.3	GeneralMessageDelivery Element	120
12.6.4	InfoMessage Element	121
12.6.5	InfoMessageCancellation Element	121
12.6.6	GeneralMessageDelivery Example	122

Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 15531-3:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 278 “Road transport and traffic telematics”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This presents Part 3 of the European Technical Specification known as “SIRI”. SIRI provides a framework for specifying communications and data exchange protocols for organisations wishing to exchange Real-time Information (RTI) relating to public transport operations.

SIRI is presented in three parts:

- Context and framework, including background, scope and role, normative references, terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviations, business context and use cases (Part 1).
- The mechanisms to be adopted for data exchange communications links (Part 2).
- Data structures for a series of individual application interface modules (Part 3).

The XML schema can be downloaded from <http://www.siri.org.uk/>, along with available guidance on its use, example XML files, and case studies of national and local deployments.

It is recognised that SIRI is not complete as it stands, and there will be a substantial amount of work required to continue to develop SIRI over the coming years. It is therefore intended that a SIRI Management Group should continue to exist, at European level, based on the composition of SG7.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this CEN Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

Public transport services rely increasingly on information systems to ensure reliable, efficient operation and widely accessible, accurate passenger information. These systems are used for a range of specific purposes: setting schedules and timetables; managing vehicle fleets; issuing tickets and receipts; providing real-time information on service running, and so on.

This Technical Specification specifies a Service Interface for Real-time Information (SIRI) about Public Transport. It is intended to be used to exchange information between servers containing real-time public transport vehicle or journey time data. These include the control centres of transport operators and information systems that utilise real-time vehicle information, for example, to deliver services such as travel information.

Well-defined, open interfaces have a crucial role in improving the economic and technical viability of Public Transport Information Systems of all kinds. Using standardised interfaces, systems can be implemented as discrete pluggable modules that can be chosen from a wide variety of suppliers in a competitive market, rather than as monolithic proprietary systems from a single supplier. Interfaces also allow the systematic automated testing of each functional module, vital for managing the complexity of increasing large and dynamic systems. Furthermore, individual functional modules can be replaced or evolved, without unexpected breakages of obscurely dependent function.

This Technical Specification will improve a number of features of public transport information and service management:

- Interoperability – the Technical Specification will facilitate interoperability between information processing systems of the transport operators by: (i) introducing common architectures for message exchange; (ii) introducing a modular set of compatible information services for real-time vehicle information; (iii) using common data models and schemas for the messages exchanged for each service; and (iv) introducing a consistent approach to data management.
- Improved operations management – the Technical Specification will assist in better vehicle management by (i) allowing the precise tracking of both local and roaming vehicles; (ii) providing data that can be used to improve performance, such as the measurement of schedule adherence; and (iii) allowing the distribution of schedule updates and other messages in real-time.
- Delivery of real-time information to end-users – the Technical Specification will assist the economic provision of improved data by: (i) enabling the gathering and exchange of real-time data between VAMS systems; (ii) providing standardised, well defined interfaces that can be used to deliver data to a wide variety of distribution channels.

Technical advantages include the following:

- Reusing a common communication layer for all the various technical services enables cost-effective implementations, and makes the Technical Specification readily extensible in future.