ISO/IEC TR 30189-2

Edition 1.0 2026-09

TECHNICAL REPORT

Internet of Things (IoT) - IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets -
Part 2: Use cases

ICS 35.020

ISBN 978-2-8327-1503-1

ISO/IEC TR 30189-2:2026-09(en)

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Internet of Things (IoT) - IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets - Part 2: Use cases

FOREWORD

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ISO/IEC TR 30189-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 41: Internet of Things and Digital Twin, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology. It is a Technical Report.

The text of Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
JTC1-SC41/619/DTR	JTC1-SC41/643/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this Technical Report is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, and the ISO/IEC Directives, JTC 1 Supplement available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs and www.iso.org/directives

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30189 series, published under the general title *Internet of Things (IoT) - IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets*, can be found on the IEC and ISO websites.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural heritage assets refer to museums, historical landmarks, artworks, and other culturally significant artefacts. Managing these assets contributes to their preservation and ensures long-term accessibility for future generations. Cultural heritage management includes activities that prevent damage, deterioration and theft by applying appropriate preservation and protection measures; see ISO 21127:2014 [1], EN 15898:2019 [2], EN 15757:2010 [3] and EN 16893:2018 [4] for more information.

IoT technology supports the management of tangible cultural heritage assets. In particular, IoT-based sensing, monitoring, and location tracking can improve the effectiveness of asset management; see ISO/IEC TR 22417:2017 [5] and ISO/IEC 30141:2018 [6] for more information.

In status monitoring, IoT technology enables tracking of the condition of cultural heritage assets, such as temperature and humidity levels in museums. Monitoring environmental conditions helps prevent damage and deterioration, as certain factors can negatively affect valuable assets. Real-time monitoring enables timely corrective actions and supports preservation under appropriate conditions.

In intrusion detection, IoT technology is utilized to identify the presence of unauthorized animals or persons. This capability is crucial for protecting cultural heritage assets, especially those in remote locations that are susceptible to damage from intrusions. When a camera or sensor detects an intruder, the system issues an alert, enabling a swift response to secure the asset.

In location tracking, IoT technology enables real-time monitoring of asset location and movement through the application of suitable sensors. This helps prevent theft and ensures proper protection of valuable assets. For example, when an artefact is removed from its display, the IoT sensor can trigger an alert, making possible prompt action to secure the asset.

This document describes the use of IoT technology for the management of cultural heritage assets. It provides information and guidelines for developing platforms and services that support IoT-based cultural heritage management.

The ISO/IEC TR 30189 series [7] consists of two parts.

– Part 1 describes a framework for the use of IoT technology for management of tangible cultural heritage assets, which includes the associated functional entities and information flows.
– Part 2 describes a set of use cases for IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets, based on the framework.

1 Scope

This document describes the use cases for IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets, which builds upon the framework provided in ISO/IEC TR 30189-1:2025 [8].

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

Bibliography

[1] ISO 21127:2014, *Information and documentation — A reference ontology for the interchange of cultural heritage information*

[2] EN 15898:2019, *Conservation of cultural heritage - Main general terms and definitions*

[3] EN 15757:2010, *Conservation of Cultural Property - Specifications for temperature and relative humidity to limit climate-induced mechanical damage in organic hygroscopic materials*

[4] EN 16893:2018, *Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Specifications for location, construction and modification of buildings or rooms intended for the storage or use of heritage collections*

[5] ISO/IEC TR 22417:2017, *Internet of things (IoT) - IoT use cases*

[6] ISO/IEC 30141:2018, *Internet of Things (IoT) — Reference architecture*

[7] ISO/IEC TR 30189 series, *Internet of Things (IoT) - IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets*

[8] ISO/IEC TR 30189-1:2025, *Internet of Things (IoT) — IoT-based management of tangible cultural heritage assets — Part 1: Framework*

[9] ISO 18461:2016, *International museum statistics*

[10] ISO/IEC 20924:2024, *Internet of Things (IoT) and digital twin - Vocabulary*

[11] ISO/IEC TR 30194:2024, *Best practices for use case projects*

[12] EN 16853:2026, *Conservation of cultural heritage - Conservation process - Decision making, planning, implementation and documentation*

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