
**Road vehicles — Environmental
conditions and testing for electrical
and electronic equipment —**

**Part 2:
Electrical loads**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
*Véhicules routiers — Specifications d'environnement et essais
de l'équipement électrique et électronique —
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Partie 2: Contraintes électriques*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 16750-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrical and electronic equipment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16750-2:2003), which has been technically revised.

ISO 16750 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment*: [ISO 16750-2:2006](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2eedca51-8c4b-4676-99c5-a0e20d830d31/iso-16750-2-2006)

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Electrical loads*
- *Part 3: Mechanical loads*
- *Part 4: Climatic loads*
- *Part 5: Chemical loads*

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Road vehicles — Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment —

Part 2: Electrical loads

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16750 applies to electric and electronic systems/components for vehicles. It describes the potential environmental stresses and specifies tests and requirements recommended for the specific mounting location on/in the vehicle.

This part of ISO 16750 describes the electrical loads. Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) is not covered by this part of ISO 16750. Electrical loads are independent from the mounting location, but may vary due to the electrical resistance in the vehicle wiring harness and connection system.

2 Normative references (standards.iteh.ai)

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 8820 (all parts); *Road vehicles — Fuse-links*

ISO 16750-1:2003, *Road vehicles — Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment — Part 1: General*

ISO 16750-4:2003, *Road vehicles — Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment — Part 4: Climatic loads*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 16750-1 apply.

4 Tests and requirements

4.1 General

If not otherwise specified, the following tolerances shall apply:

- frequency and time: $\pm 5\%$;
- voltages: $\pm 0,2\text{ V}$;
- resistance: $\pm 10\%$.

4.2 D.C. supply voltage

4.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify equipment functionality at minimum and maximum supply voltage.

4.2.2 Test

Set the supply voltage as specified in Table 1 or Table 2 to all relevant inputs of the device under test (DUT). Operating modes are specified in ISO 16750-1.

Measure all voltages at the relevant terminals of the DUT.

The voltages which are listed in Table 1 or Table 2 are relevant within the operating temperature range as specified in ISO 16750-4, without time limits.

Table 1 — Supply voltage for $U_N = 12$ V system devices

Code	Supply voltage V	
	$U_{S \text{ min}}$	$U_{S \text{ max}}$
A	6	16
B	8	16
C	9	16
D	10,5	16

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Table 2 — Supply voltage for $U_N = 24$ V system devices

Code	Supply voltage V	
	$U_{S \text{ min}}$	$U_{S \text{ max}}$
E	10	32
F	16	32
G	22	32

4.2.3 Requirement

All DUT functions shall remain class A, as defined in ISO 16750-1, when tested in the supply voltage ranges given in Table 1 or Table 2, respectively.

4.3 Overvoltage

4.3.1 $U_N = 12 \text{ V}$ systems

4.3.1.1 Test at $T = (T_{\max} - 20 \text{ °C})$

4.3.1.1.1 Purpose

This test simulates the condition where the generator regulator fails so that the output voltage of the generator rises above normal values.

4.3.1.1.2 Test

Heat the DUT in a hot air oven to a temperature of $T = (T_{\max} - 20 \text{ °C})$. Apply a voltage of 18 V for 60 min to all relevant inputs of the DUT.

4.3.1.1.3 Requirement

The functional status for the DUT shall be minimum class C as defined in ISO 16750-1. Functional status shall be class A where more stringent requirements are necessary.

4.3.1.2 Test at room temperature

4.3.1.2.1 Purpose iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

This test simulates a jump start. (standards.iteh.ai)

4.3.1.2.2 Test

Ensure that the DUT has stabilized at room temperature. Apply a voltage of 24 V for 60 s \pm 10 % to all relevant inputs of the DUT.

4.3.1.2.3 Requirement

The functional status shall be minimum class D as defined in ISO 16750-1. Functional status shall be class C where more stringent requirements are necessary.

4.3.2 $U_N = 24 \text{ V}$ systems

4.3.2.1 Purpose

This test simulates the condition where the generator regulator fails so that the output voltage of the generator rises above normal values.

4.3.2.2 Test at $T = (T_{\max} - 20 \text{ °C})$

Heat the DUT in a hot air oven to a temperature of $T = (T_{\max} - 20 \text{ °C})$. Apply a voltage of 36 V for 60 min to all relevant inputs of the DUT.

4.3.2.3 Requirement

The functional status shall be minimum class C as defined in ISO 16750-1. Functional status shall be class A where more stringent requirements are necessary.

4.4 Superimposed alternating voltage

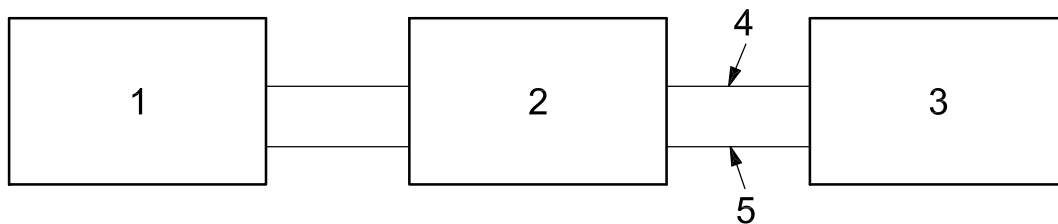
4.4.1 Purpose

This test simulates a residual a.c. on the d.c. supply.

4.4.2 Test

Connect the DUT as shown in Figure 1. Apply the following test simultaneously to all applicable inputs (connections) of the DUT. The severity 1, 2 or 3 shall be chosen according to the application.

- Test voltage $U_{S \max}$ (see Figure 2):
 - 16 V for $U_N = 12$ V systems;
 - 32 V for $U_N = 24$ V systems;
- a.c. voltage (sinusoidal):
 - Severity 1: $U_{PP} = 1$ V for $U_N = 12$ V and 24 V;
 - Severity 2: $U_{PP} = 4$ V for $U_N = 12$ V and 24 V;
 - Severity 3: $U_{PP} = 10$ V for $U_N = 24$ V systems only.
- Internal resistance of the power supply: 50 m Ω to 100 m Ω ;
- Frequency range (see Figure 3): 50 Hz to 20 kHz;
- Type of frequency sweep (see Figure 3): Triangular, logarithmic;
- Sweep duration (see Figure 3): 120 s;
- Number of sweeps: 5 (continuously).



Key

- 1 sweep generator
- 2 power supply unit capable of being modulated
- 3 DUT
- 4 positive
- 5 ground or return

Figure 1 — Test set-up to superimpose a.c. voltage on component power supply lines

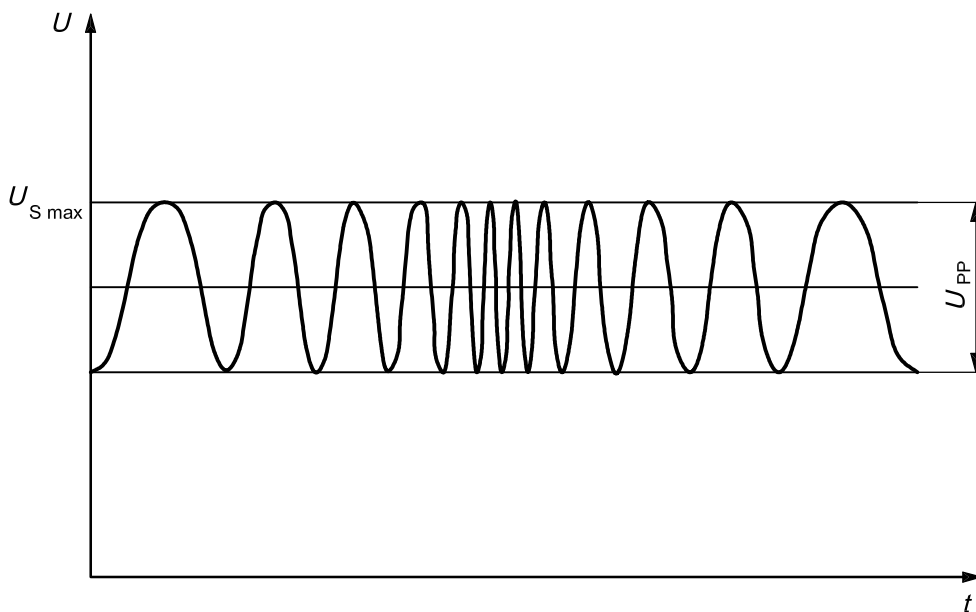
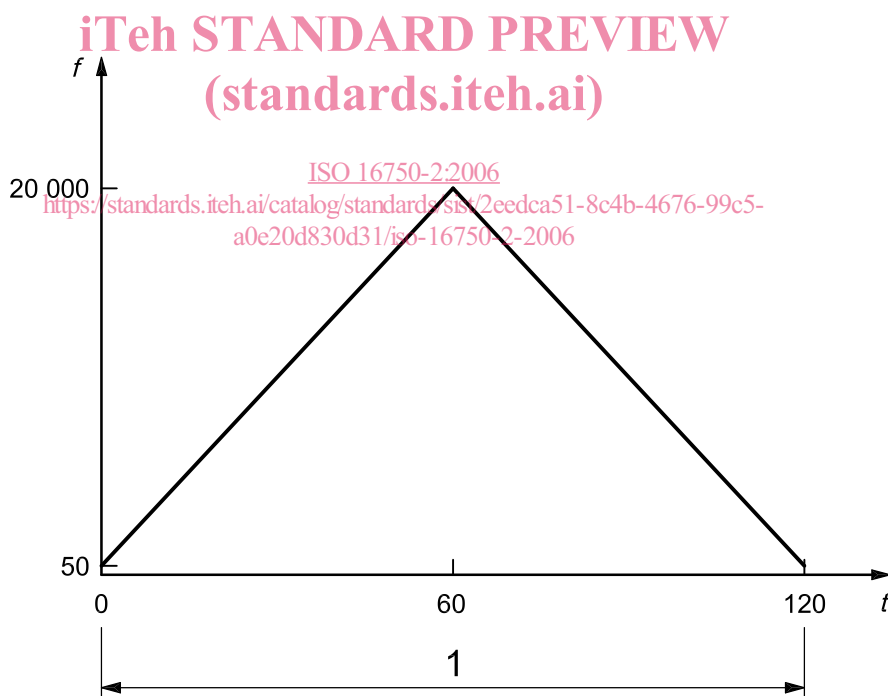


Figure 2 — Test voltage with superimposed sinusoidal a.c. voltage



Key

- 1 one cycle
- f frequency, Hz (logarithmic scale)
- t time, s

Figure 3 — Frequency sweep

4.4.3 Requirement

The functional status shall be class A as defined in ISO 16750-1.

4.5 Slow decrease and increase of supply voltage

4.5.1 Purpose

This test simulates a gradual discharge and recharge of the battery.

4.5.2 Test

Apply the following test simultaneously to all applicable inputs (connections) of the DUT.

Decrease the supply voltage from $U_{S \max}$ to 0 V and increase it from 0 V to $U_{S \max}$, applying a change rate of $(0,5 \pm 0,1)$ V per minute.

4.5.3 Requirement

The functional status inside the supply voltage range (Table 1 or Table 2) shall be as in 4.2.3. Outside that range, it shall be minimum class D as defined in ISO 16750-1. Functional status of class C may be specified where more stringent requirements are necessary.

4.6 Discontinuities in supply voltage

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4.6.1 Momentary drop in supply voltage

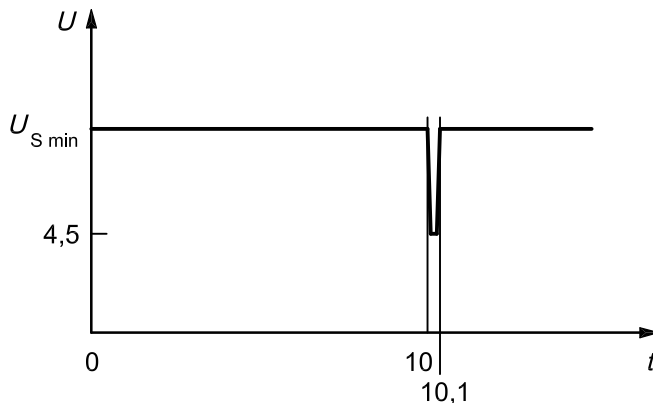
4.6.1.1 Purpose

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This test simulates the effect when a conventional fuse element melts in another circuit.

4.6.1.2 Test

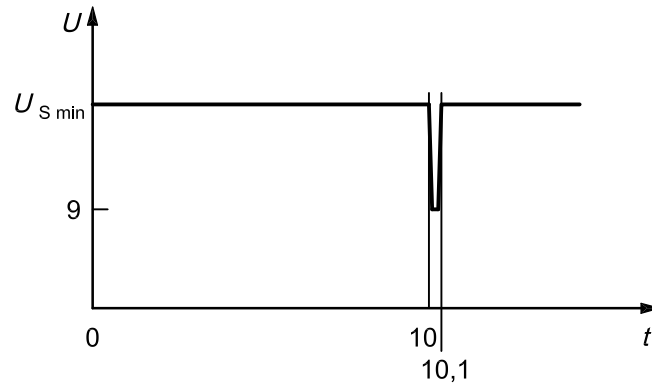
Apply the test pulse (see Figures 4 and 5) simultaneously to all relevant inputs (connections) of the DUT. The rise time and fall time shall be ≤ 10 ms.



Key

- U voltage, V
- t time, s

Figure 4 — Short voltage drop ($U_N = 12$ V systems)

**Key**

U voltage, V

t time, s

Figure 5 — Short voltage drop ($U_N = 24$ V systems)

4.6.1.3 Requirement

Functional status shall be class B as defined in ISO 16750-1. Reset is permitted upon agreement.

4.6.2 Reset behaviour at voltage drop**4.6.2.1 Purpose**

This test verifies the reset behaviour of the DUT at different voltage drops. This test is applicable to equipment with reset function [e.g. equipment containing microcontroller(s)].

4.6.2.2 Test

Apply the test pulse simultaneously in Figure 6 to all relevant inputs (connections) and check the reset behaviour of the DUT.

Decrease the supply voltage by 5 % from $U_{S min}$ to $0,95 U_{S min}$. Hold this voltage for 5 s. Raise the voltage to $U_{S min}$. Hold $U_{S min}$ for at least 10 s and perform a functional test. Then decrease the voltage to $0,9 U_{S min}$, etc. Continue with steps of 5 % of $U_{S min}$, as shown in Figure 6, until the lower value has reached 0 V. Then raise the voltage to $U_{S min}$ again.