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Electric road vehicles — Safety specifications —

Part 2:

Vehicle operational safety means and protection against failures

Véhicules routiers électriques — Spécifications de sécurité -

Partie 2: Mesures de sécurité fonctionelle et protection contre les défaillances

[Revision of first edition (ISO 6469-2:2001)]

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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.

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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.

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ISO 6469-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC22, Road vehicles, Subcommittee SC 21, Electrically propelled road vehicles.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition which has been technically revised.

ISO 6469 consists of the following parts, under the general title Electric road vehicles — Safety specification:

- Part 1: On-board electrical energy storage system RESS
- Part 2: Vehicle operational safety means and protection against failures
- Part 3: Protection of persons against electric shock

Electric road vehicles — Safety specifications —

Part 2:

Vehicle operational safety means and protection against failures

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6469 specifies requirements for operational safety means and protection against failures related to hazard specific to electric road vehicles including BEV, FCV, and HEV, for the protection of persons inside and outside the vehicle and the vehicle environment.

NOTE The first edition of this standard was limited to BEV.

Requirements related to ICE systems of HEV are not covered in this standard.

It applies only if the maximum working voltage of the on-board electrical propulsion system is lower than the upper voltage class B (see Clause 3) limit.

It does not provide comprehensive safety information for manufacturing, maintenance and repair personnel.

2 Normative references

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 6469-1, Electric road vehicles — Safety specifications — Part 1: On-board electrical energy storage system - RESS

ISO 6469-3, Electric road vehicles — Safety specifications — Part 3: Protection of persons against electric shock

ISO 11451-2, Road vehicles — Vehicle test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Part 2: Off-vehicle radiation sources

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 6469, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE All definitions of terms, used in the main body of this document and defined in SC 21, are given in Clause 3. The definitions of terms, not used in the main body of this part, but appearing in the definitions in Clause 3 (in bold) and defined in SC 21, can be found in ISO TR SC 21 Terminology. 1)

3.1

auxiliary electric system

on-board vehicle system, other than for vehicle propulsion, which operates on electric energy

1

under preparation

3.2

battery-electric vehicle

BEV

electric vehicle with only a traction battery as power source for vehicle propulsion

The abbreviation BEV is often shortened to EV. NOTE

3.3

drive direction control

device physically actuated by the driver to select the driving direction of the road vehicle (forward or backward)

EXAMPLE lever or push-button switch

3.4

driving-enabled mode

the only operation mode, in which the vehicle can be moved by its own propulsion system

3.5

electric drive

combination of electric motor and associated power electronics for the conversion of electric to mechanical power and vice versa

3.6

electrically propelled vehicle / electric vehicle

electrically propelled vehicle / electric vehicle

EV

vehicle with an electric drive for vehicle propulsion

3.7

EV operation mode

operation mode of a HEV, in which only the RESS is used for energy supply for vehicle propulsion and possibly curviliant electric eventures. bly auxiliary electric systems

3.8

fuel cell vehicle

electric vehicle with a fuel cell system as power source for vehicle propulsion

NOTE A FCV may have additionally a RESS or other power source for vehicle propulsion

3.9

hybrid electric vehicle

vehicle with both a **RESS** and a fuelled power source for vehicle propulsion

EXAMPLE ICE or **fuel cell systems** are typically types of fuelled power sources.

3.10

purge

process of eliminating unwanted gas constituents from a system

3.11

rechargeable energy storage system

system that stores energy for delivery of electric energy and which is rechargeable

EXAMPLE batteries, capacitors

3.12

Voltage class B

classification of an electric component or circuit as belonging to voltage class B, if its maximum working voltage is (> 25 V and ≤ 1000) V a.c. or (> 60 V and ≤ 1500) V d.c. respectively

NOTE For more details see ISO 6469-3, clause 5.

4 Environmental and operational conditions

The requirements given in this part of ISO 6469 shall be met across the range of environmental and operational conditions for which the electric vehicle is designed to operate, as specified by the vehicle manufacturer.

5 Operational safety

5.1 Propulsion system, power-on/power-off procedure

For the power-on procedure of the vehicle propulsion system at least two deliberate and distinctive actions shall be performed in order to go from the power-off mode to the driving enabled mode.

Only one action is required to go from driving enabled mode to power-off mode.

A main switch function is integral part of the power-on/ power-off procedure. If the power-on/off procedure of the propulsion system is activated by the car key system, it shall be designed according to the operational safety design.

It shall be indicated, continuously or temporarily, to the driver, that the propulsion system of the EV is ready for driving.

After an automatic or manual turn-off of the propulsion system, it shall only be possible to reactivate it by the power-on procedure as described.

NOTE If FCV are deactivated by a main switch function, the fuel cell system may remain active to perform certain functions as required by the system.

5.2 Connection of the vehicle to an off-board electric power supply

If the on-board RESS of the vehicle propulsion system can be externally charged by the user, vehicle movement by its own propulsion system shall be impossible as long as the RESS is physically connected to the off-board electric power supply (e.g. mains, off-board charger). This requirement does not refer to voltage class A auxiliary electric systems.

5.3 Driving

5.3.1 Indication of reduced power

If the electric propulsion system is equipped with a means to automatically reduce the vehicle propulsion power, significant reductions should be indicated to the driver.

NOTE Such means could limit the effects of a fault in the propulsion system or of an excessive power demand by the driver.

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5.3.2 Indication of low energy content of RESS

If a low SOC in the RESS has a relevant impact on vehicle driving performance a low energy content of the RESS shall be indicated to the driver by an obvious device, (e.g. a visual or audible signal). At the indicated low state of charge specified by the vehicle manufacturer, the vehicle shall meet the following requirements:

- It shall be possible to move the vehicle out of the traffic area by its own propulsion system;
- A minimum energy reserve shall still be available for the lighting system as required by national and/or international standards or regulations, when there is no independent energy storage for the auxiliary electrical systems.

Driving backwards 5.4

If driving backwards is achieved by reversing the rotational direction of the electric motor, the following requirements shall be met to prevent unintentional switching into reverse when the vehicle is in motion:

Switching between the forward and backward (reverse) directions shall require

- either two separate actions by the driver, or
- if only one driver action is required, a safety device shall allow the transition only when the vehicle is stationary or moving slowly, as specified by the manufacturer.

If driving backwards is not achieved by reversing the rotational direction of the electric motor, national or international standards or legal requirements for driving backward for vehicles propelled by ICE shall apply. ्रतिवर्धे इस्तिप

5.5 Parking

When leaving the vehicle, it shall be indicated to the driver if the electric propulsion system is still in the driving enabled mode.

No unexpected movement of the vehicle shall be possible, after the driver has switched to the power-off mode.

Electromagnetic compatibility 5.6

Susceptibility 5.6.1

All electric and electronic functions of EV, which could affect safe operation of the vehicle, shall be functionally tolerant to the electromagnetic environment, to which the vehicle normally will be exposed. This includes fluctuating voltage and load conditions, and electric transients.

The vehicle shall be tested according to the appropriate parts of ISO 11451. The reference field strength shall be according to national or international standards or legal requirements.

5.6.2 Emissions

The vehicle shall fulfil applicable national or international standards (i.e. CISPR 12) or legal requirements.

Protection against failures

Fail safe design 6.1

The design of systems and components specific to EV shall consider fail-safe design.

EXAMPLE Electric drive and fuel system shall be switched off and deenergized when deactivated.

6.2 First failure response

Measures shall be implemented to manage credible single-point failures.

6.3 Unintentional vehicle behaviour

Unintentional acceleration, deceleration and reversal of direction of a vehicle caused by single-point hardware or software failures (first failures) in systems and components specific to vehicle shall be minimized.

7 Owner's guide or manual

Special attention shall be given in the owner's manual to aspects specific to the vehicle.

8 Marking

The vehicle shall be marked in accordance with applicable national or international standards or legal requirements.

9 Emergency response

The manufacturer of the vehicle shall have information available for safety personnel and/or emergency responders with regard to dealing with accidents involving a vehicle.

NOTE For example, guidance appropriate emergency response can be found in SAE J2578

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