

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-ISO 21498-1:2021

**Eldrivna vägfordon – Elektriska specifikationer och provningar
för system och komponenter i spänningsklass B –
Del 1: Spänningsunderklasser och egenskaper
(ISO 21498-1:2021, IDT)**

**Electrically propelled road vehicles — Electrical specifications
and tests for voltage class B systems and components —
Part 1: Voltage sub-classes and characteristics**

(ISO 21498-1:2021, IDT)



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Den internationella standarden ISO 21498-1:2021 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 21498-1:2021.

The International Standard ISO 21498-1:2021 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 21498-1:2021.

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Ett krav är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som anger objektivet verifierbara kriterier som ska uppfyllas och från vilka ingen avvikelse tillåts om efterlevnad av dokumentet ska kunna åberopas. Krav uttrycks med hjälpverbet ska (eller ska inte för förbud).

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These instructions cover the main principles for the use of provisions and external constraints in standardization deliverables.

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A requirement is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys objectively verifiable criteria to be fulfilled, and from which no deviation is permitted if conformance with the document is to be claimed. Requirements are expressed by the auxiliary shall (or shall not for prohibition).

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A recommendation is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys a suggested possible choice or course of action deemed to be particularly suitable, without necessarily mentioning or excluding others. Recommendations are expressed by the auxiliary should (or should not for dissuasion).

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An instruction is expressed in the imperative mood and is used in order to convey an action to be performed. It can be subordinated to another provision, such as a requirement or a recommendation. It can also be used independently and is then to be regarded as a requirement.

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A statement is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys information. A statement can express permission, possibility or capability. Permission is expressed by the auxiliary may (its opposite being need not). Possibility and capability are expressed by the auxiliary can (its opposite being cannot).

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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.

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).

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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 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 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Electrically propelled vehicles*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/PAS 19295:2016, which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a normative reference clause has been added,
- the terms and definitions clause has been revised,
- a requirement has been added to the component operating status (see [7.2](#)),
- a requirement has been added to load dump (see [7.6.3](#)),
- Figures 4-7 and Table 3 were removed.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21498 series can be found on the ISO website.

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

The requirements for voltage class B electric circuits that are used for electric power transfer for the propulsion of electric road vehicles and their characteristics are significantly different to those of voltage class A electric circuits. Moreover, the range of voltage class B is too wide to be used for a component design regarding to voltage.

The ISO 21498 series divides voltage class B in a set of voltage sub-classes to enable a component design for each voltage sub-class regarding to voltage. It provides appropriate descriptions and definitions for requirements and characteristics of voltage class B systems for electrically propelled vehicles.

The voltage sub-class itself and the component characteristics have a large cost impact on the component design and on the overall design of the electric system. Additionally, a high variety of different voltage sub-classes and operating conditions impedes the use of an existing component in different vehicle models. The standardisation of voltage sub-classes and characteristics and the reduction of varieties will enable the reduction of component and system costs. This allows the decoupling of the system or component designs of a voltage class B electric circuit from the design of the electric energy source. Finally, the exchange of components from different suppliers for different customers is facilitated.

This document provides definitions of and for voltage sub-classes and characteristics for rechargeable energy storage systems (RESS) and electric propulsion systems. It defines specific values for these sub-classes based on maximum working voltage. Voltage sub-classes listed in this document are used for voltage class B systems of all kinds of current or future electrically propelled road vehicles.

ISO 21498-2 provides electrical tests for electric and electronic components at voltage class B used for electrically propelled road vehicles. All relevant characteristics are covered considering usual driving scenarios as well as deviations from normal operation. The descriptions are generalized and include purpose, setup, procedure and requirements for the tests.

The specifications in this document are not intended to restrict the development of component performance or technology. The given definition of sub-classes does not exclude the use of other maximum operating voltages for an individual system design.

Electrically propelled road vehicles — Electrical specifications and tests for voltage class B systems and components —

Part 1: Voltage sub-classes and characteristics

1 Scope

This document applies to voltage class B electric propulsion systems and connected auxiliary electric systems of electrically propelled road vehicles. Additionally, it applies to electric circuits and components in these systems.

This document provides specifications of voltage sub-classes related to DC electric circuits. It also provides specifications of characteristics which are relevant for design and operation of systems and components for the voltage sub-classes.

This document does not cover electrical safety (see ISO 17409 and the ISO 6469 series).

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 cited edition applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TR 8713, *Electrically propelled road vehicles — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TR 8713 and the following apply.

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

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

3.1

component operating status

general functional behaviour of components which depend directly on the voltage in *voltage class B* (3.13) *electric circuits* (3.3)

3.2

customer

party that is interested in using *voltage class B* (3.13) components or systems

3.3

electric circuit

entire set of interconnected electric/electronic parts through which electrical current is designed to flow under normal operating conditions

3.4

lower voltage limit

minimum voltage of a *voltage class B* (3.13) sub-class disregarding *transients* (3.10) and *ripple* (3.8)

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3.5
maximum working voltage
highest value of AC voltage (rms) or of DC voltage that can occur under any normal operating conditions according to the *customer's* (3.2) specifications, disregarding *transients* (3.10) and *ripple* (3.8)

3.6
power network
all components within *voltage class B* (3.13) DC network including their connections

3.7
rechargeable energy storage system
RESS
rechargeable system that stores energy for delivery of electric energy for the electric drive

EXAMPLE Batteries, capacitors, flywheel.

3.8
ripple
set of unwanted periodic deviations with respect to the average value of the measured or supplied quantity, occurring at frequencies which can be related to that of components within a system

3.9
supplier
party that provides *voltage class B* (3.13) components or systems

3.10
transient
phenomenon or quantity which varies between two consecutive steady states during a short time interval compared to the timescale of interest

3.11
upper voltage limit
maximum voltage of a *voltage class B* (3.13) sub-class disregarding *transients* (3.10) and *ripple* (3.8)

Note 1 to entry: *Maximum working voltages* (3.5) within a *voltage sub-class* (3.15) are less than or equal to the upper voltage limit.

3.12
voltage class A
classification of an electric component or circuit with a *maximum working voltage* (3.5) of ≤ 30 V AC (rms) or ≤ 60 V DC respectively

3.13
voltage class B
classification of an electric component or circuit with a *maximum working voltage* (3.5) of (> 30 and $\leq 1\,000$) V AC (rms) or (> 60 and $\leq 1\,500$) V DC respectively

3.14
voltage range
general term covering *voltage sub-class* (3.15), *working voltages* (3.16) and deviations from working voltages

3.15
voltage sub-class
classification of an electric component or circuit with a DC voltage within the *voltage class B* (3.13)

3.16
working voltage
AC voltage (rms) or DC voltage that can occur in an electric system under normal operating conditions according to the *customer's* (3.2) specifications, disregarding *transients* (3.10) and *ripple* (3.8)

4 Abbreviated terms

IGBT insulated gate bipolar transistor

OS operating status

MOSFET metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor

5 General assumptions for the voltage class B system

The DC voltage class B system in electrically propelled road vehicles consists of electric components and the wiring harness that connects the components. Its main parts are the electric energy source and the electric drive. The primary function of the DC voltage class B system is the supply of electric energy to propel the EV. Other functions are charging of a RESS, supply of voltage class A electric circuits and auxiliary components.

The main energy flow in the DC voltage class B system is caused by the electric drive, the energy source and an external DC power supply if any. Besides that, the high current load, transients and ripple in the system mostly originate from these components and have major influence on the design of the DC voltage class B system. Within this document transients and ripple, which are generated by a single component, are referred to as “generated transients” and “generated ripple”.

An example of a voltage class B system is shown in [Figure 1](#). The actual configuration of the voltage class B electric circuit of the electric propulsion system and its connected auxiliary electric components is vehicle-specific and specified by the customer.