First edition 2019-07

Smart community infrastructures — Smart transportation using batterypowered buses for passenger services

Infrastructures urbaines intelligentes — Transport intelligent utilisant des bus alimentés par des batteries pour le transport de voyageurs



Reference number ISO 37158:2019(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2019

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents				Page
Forev	word			iv
Introduction				v
1	Scope			
-	Normative references			
2				
3	Tern	Terms and definitions		
4	Gene	General		
5		ration of smart transportation using battery-powered buses		
	5.1	General		
	5.2		um requirements to organize smart transportation	
		5.2.1 5.2.2	Recharging Scheduling/dispatching	
		5.2.2	Maintenance work	
		5.2.3	Passenger services	
		5.2.5	Safety and ride comfort	
		5.2.6	Weather and climate conditions	
		5.2.7	Driving conditions	
		5.2.8	Driving skills/performance	
		5.2.9	Energy saving	3
6	Main	itenance of the quality of smart transportation using battery-powered buses		
	6.1	General		
	6.2 6.3	Parameters to be observed		
		Modification of smart transportation		3
Anne	pollu	ition by i	e) Trials given by Paris City in December 2016 to suppress air inviting citizens using internal-combustion-engine-driven vehicles to operated transportation services.	4
Anne			e) Example of cities and countries where battery-powered buses are	5
Annex C (informative) A typical city aiming at low-carbon transportation ^[5]				
Bibli	ograph	ly		

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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 voluntary nature of standards, 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 <u>www.iso</u> .org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 268, *Sustainable cities and communities*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Smart community infrastructures*.

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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

City centres, often small areas, are frequently congested with internal-combustion-engine-driven vehicles. This creates significant city issues, including air pollution from greenhouse gases (GHGs) and irritation to citizens from noise and vibration. The number of internal-combustion-engine-driven private vehicles nowadays is small. Heavy trucks, which are commonly driven by internal combustion engines, are not allowed in city centres. Thus, the main source of such air pollution and environmental irritation is now commercial vehicles, i.e. buses equipped with internal combustion engines (see <u>Annex A</u>). Fuel energy is more efficiently converted to driving forces by motors consuming electric power generated from fuel than by engines directly burning fuel. Therefore, motor-driven or battery-powered buses are suitable options for transportation vehicles.

Bus transportation systems offer convenient and casual transport for citizens in all cities as they can operate in narrow streets in accordance with passenger flow changes in a city and require minimum facilities for bus stops. However, although bus journeys are popular among citizens, the ride comfort is not always of a high quality due to sudden stops to avoid collisions or traffic accidents, and irritating jerky movements caused by the traction mechanism in the internal combustion engine driving systems. Such behaviour can give passengers motion sickness or discomfort or even lead to injuries.

At the same time as promoting modal shifts from conventional to alternative systems, service performance and quality should be maintained or improved, in particular regarding low environmental impact, safe and steady operation and passenger ride comfort. Battery-powered bus transportation systems are now commonly used for short-distance transportation and contribute to solving the issues mentioned previously in a number of cities across the world (see <u>Annex B</u>).