



Effect of speed pedelecs on planning, designing and building

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Who am I?

researcher on speed pedelecs since 2012



• member of *Scientists for Cycling* network

board member of LEVA-EU





What do we know about the speed pedelec?

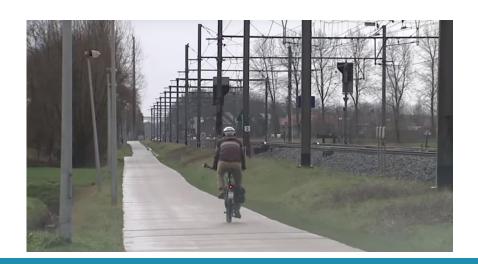




Belgian commuters do buy it

- sales numbers show clear interest
 - 2041 registered in 2016
 - over 6 700 registered in 2017 (⇔ 2 713 electric cars)
- → offers alternative for car commuting

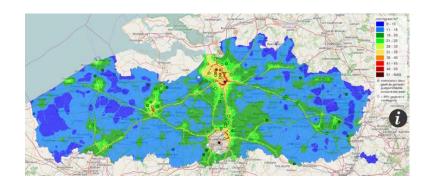




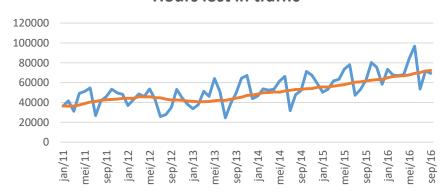


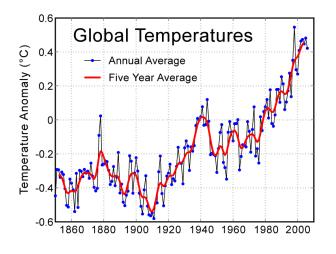


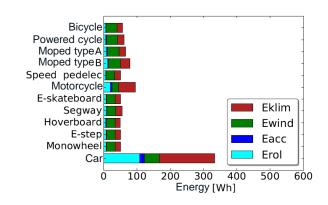
Social advantages



Hours lost in traffic







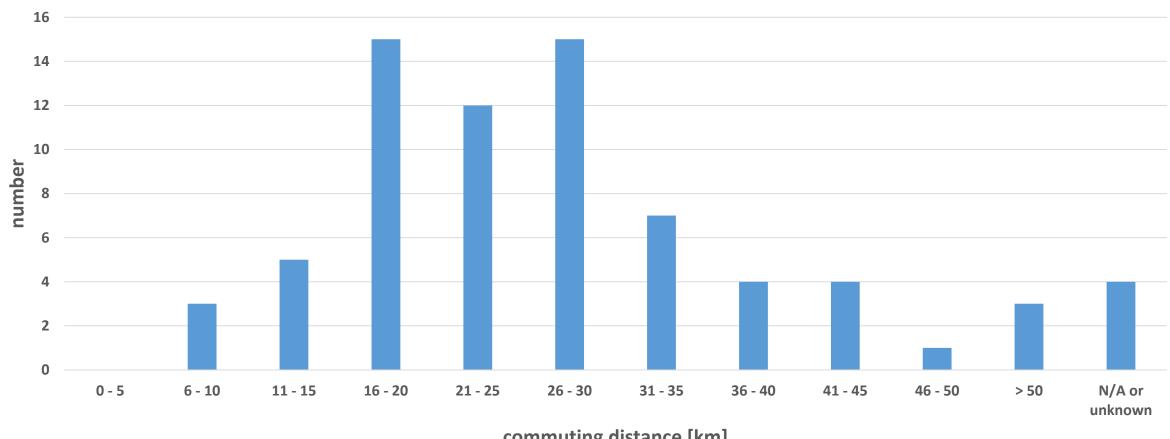








Typically used for commuting



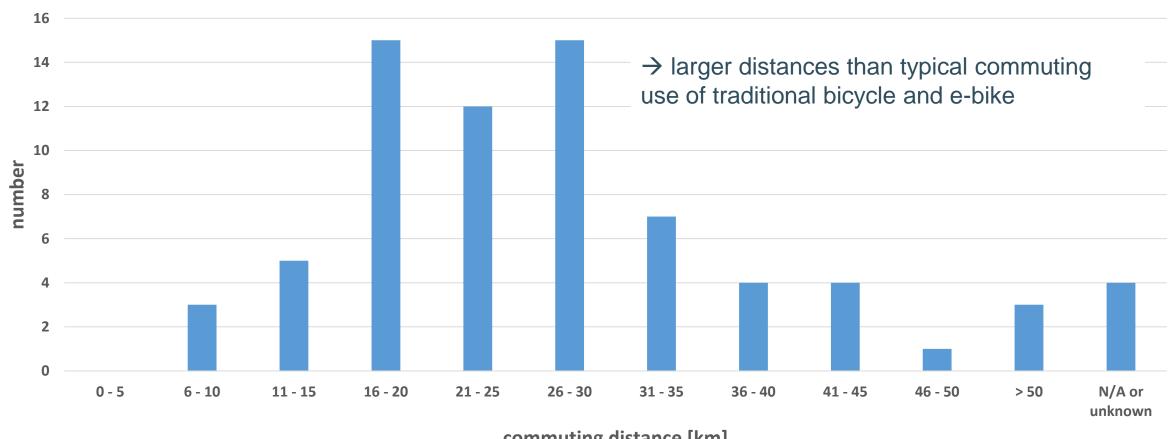
commuting distance [km]

Rotthier B., Huyck B., Dikomitis L., Motoasca E., Cappelle J. (2016). Social benefits and legislative challenges of speed pedelecs. Velo-city Global 2016. Taipei, February 27 - March1 2016.





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Personal advantages

- commuting time competitive with car commuting or public transport
- low variation in commuting time
- cost
- sport
- fun

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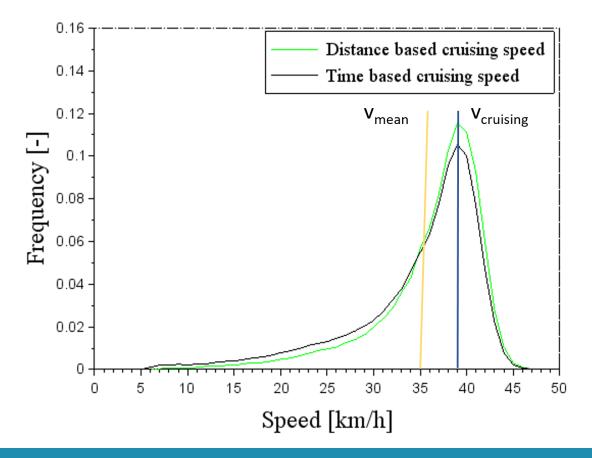




What is the typical speed of a speed pedelec user?

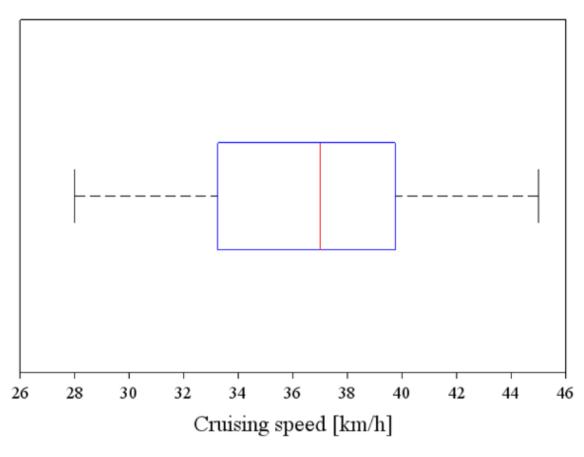










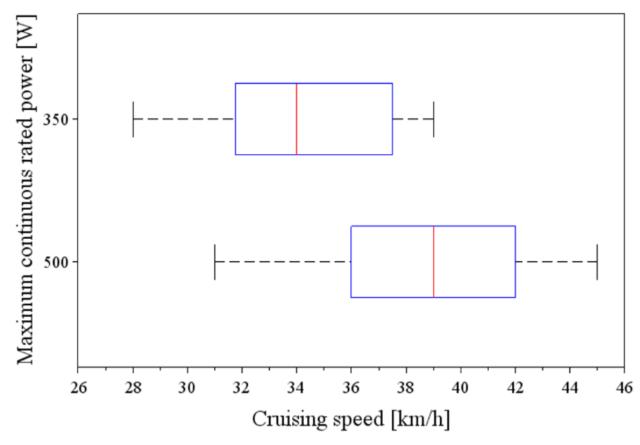


Rotthier B., Stevens G., Dikomitis L., Huyck B., Motoasca E., Cappelle J. (2017). *Typical cruising speed of speed pedelecs and the link with motor power as a result of a Belgian naturalistic cycling study*. International Cycling Safety Conference. Davis, USA, 20-23 September 2017





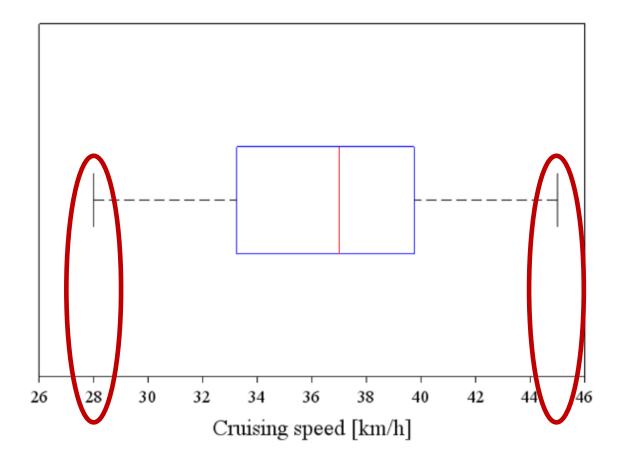
Cruising speed of speed pedelec users (350W ⇔ 500W)



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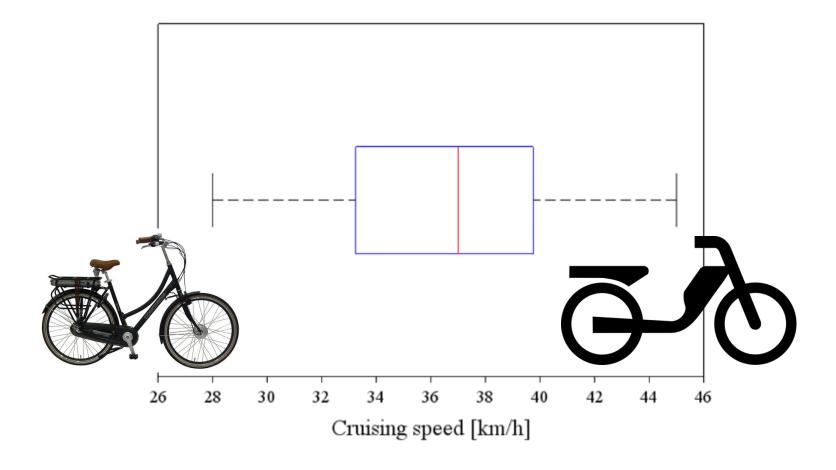






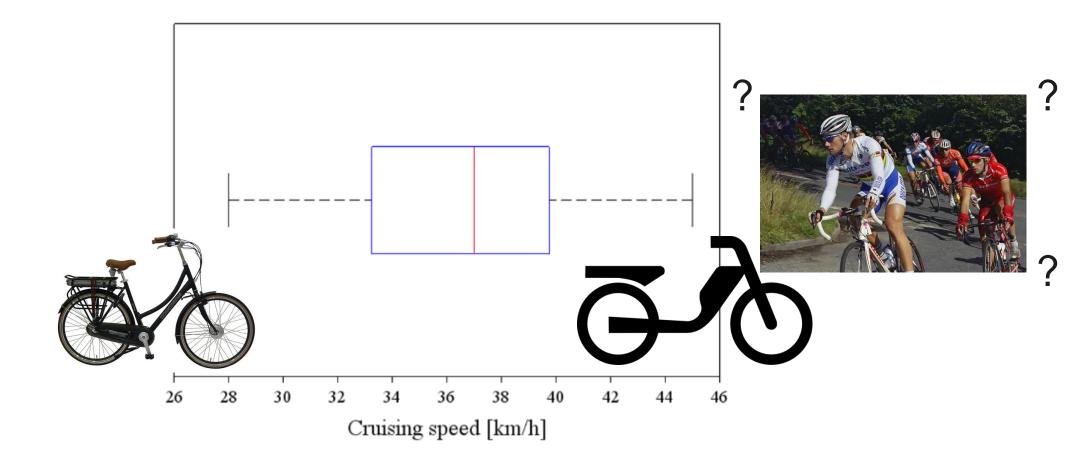
















What about legislation?





Bike lane users in Belgium

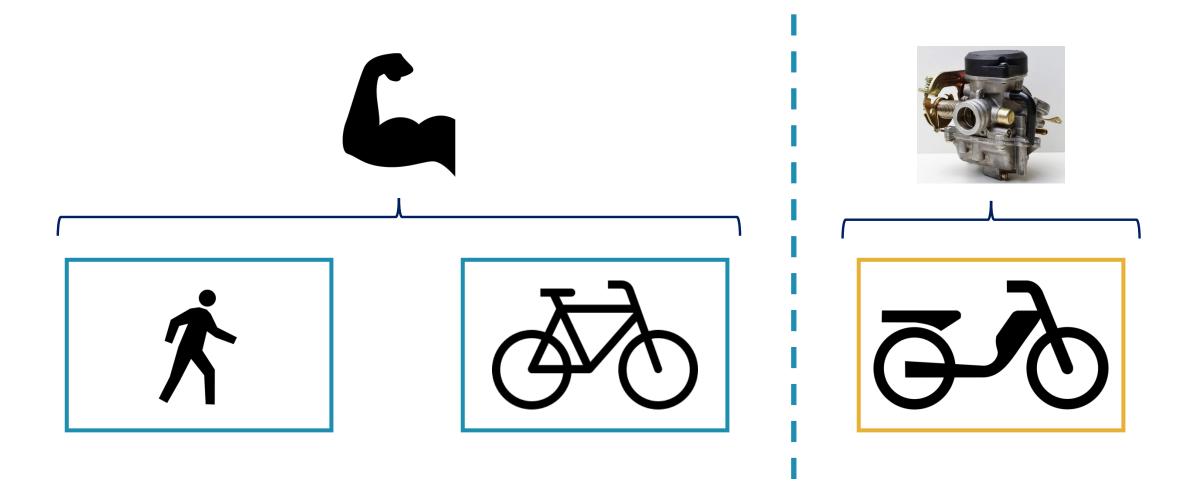








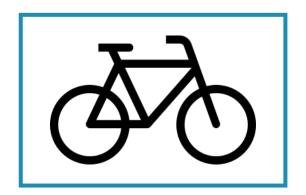
Original difference





~ 1995: Introduction traditional electric bike



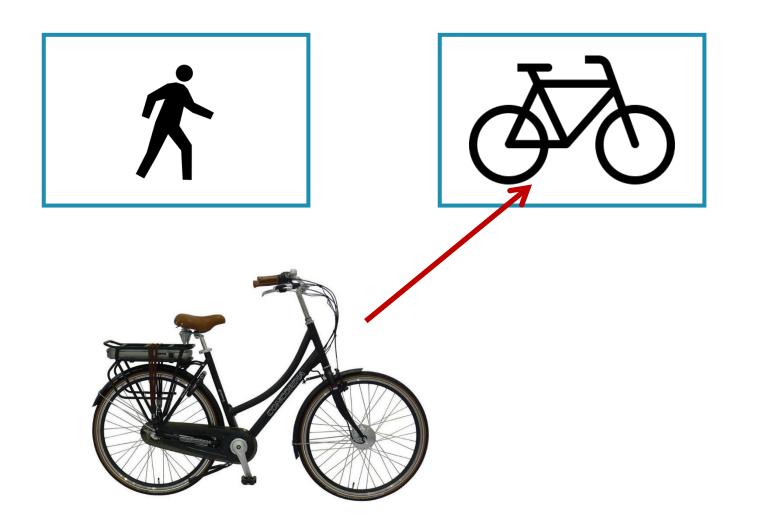






- pedal assistance
- maximum assistance speed ≤ 25 km/h
- max. cont. rated motor power ≤ 250 W



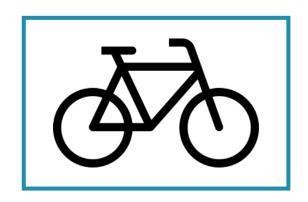


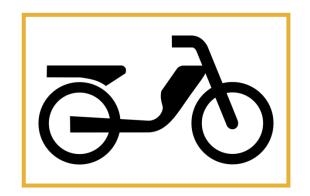




~ 1995: Introduction traditional electric bike

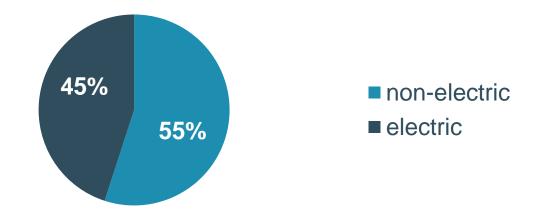








Belgian bicycles sales in 2017







~ 2013: Introduction speed pedelec





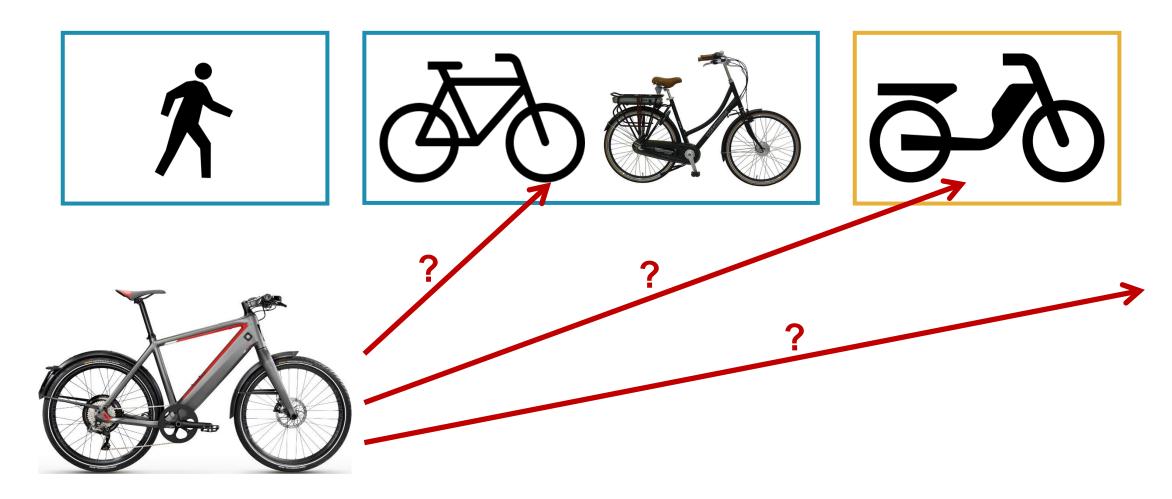




- mainly pedal assistance
- maximum assistance speed ≤ 45 km/h
- max. cont. rated motor power ≤ 4000 W (typically 350 W or 500 W)



~ 2013













Belgian legislator

moped type speed pedelec







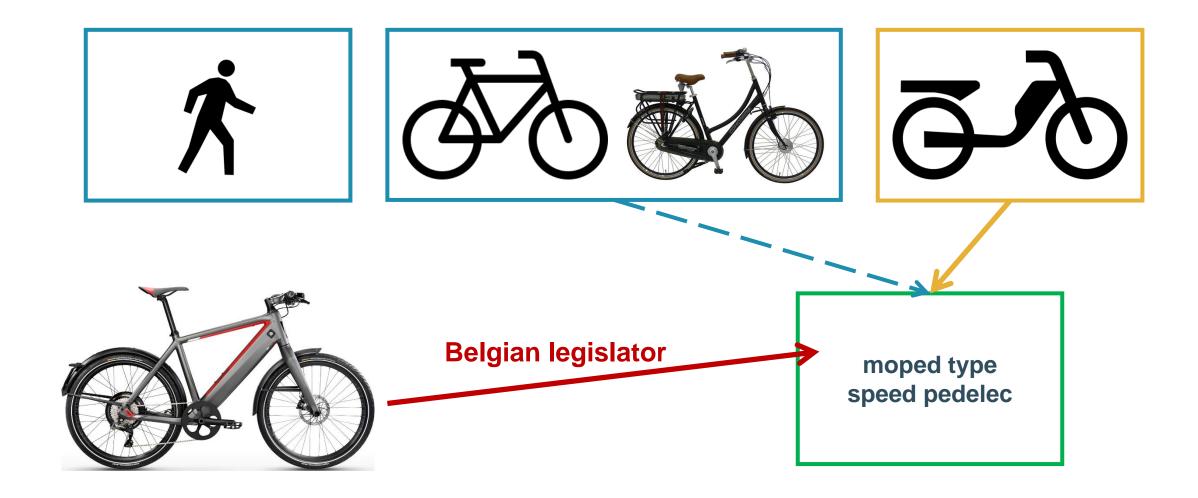




Belgian legislator

moped type speed pedelec







The speed pedelec in Belgium

if speed limit ≤ 50 km/h



if speed limit > 50 km/h







The speed pedelec in Belgium

if speed limit ≤ 50 km/h



if speed limit > 50 km/h



choice for road authority



















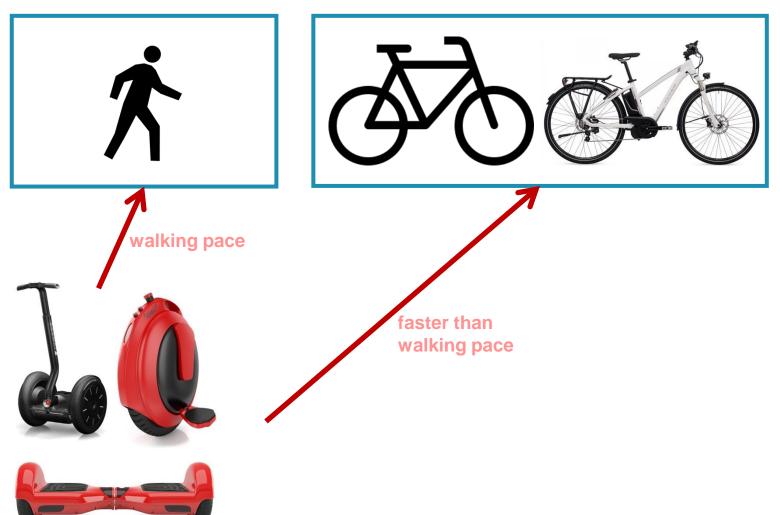


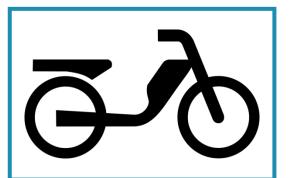


Is the current legislation future proof?









(Belgian traffic legislation)



Future

- more innovations in Light Electric Vehicles
 - more "intermediate" vehicles







Future

- more innovations in Light Electric Vehicles
 - more "intermediate" vehicles

























Option 1: Extra categories and exceptions

→ For every innovative vehicle, creation of new category or extra exception?

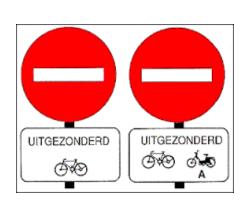






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Option 1: Extra categories and exceptions

→ For every innovative vehicle, creation of new category or extra exception?



→ Knowledge of road users up to date?













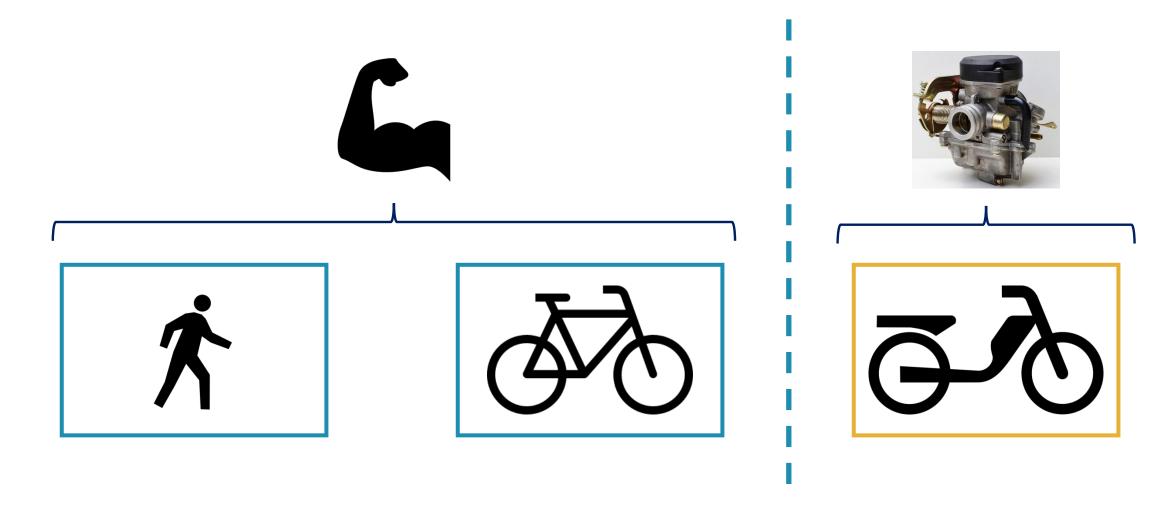






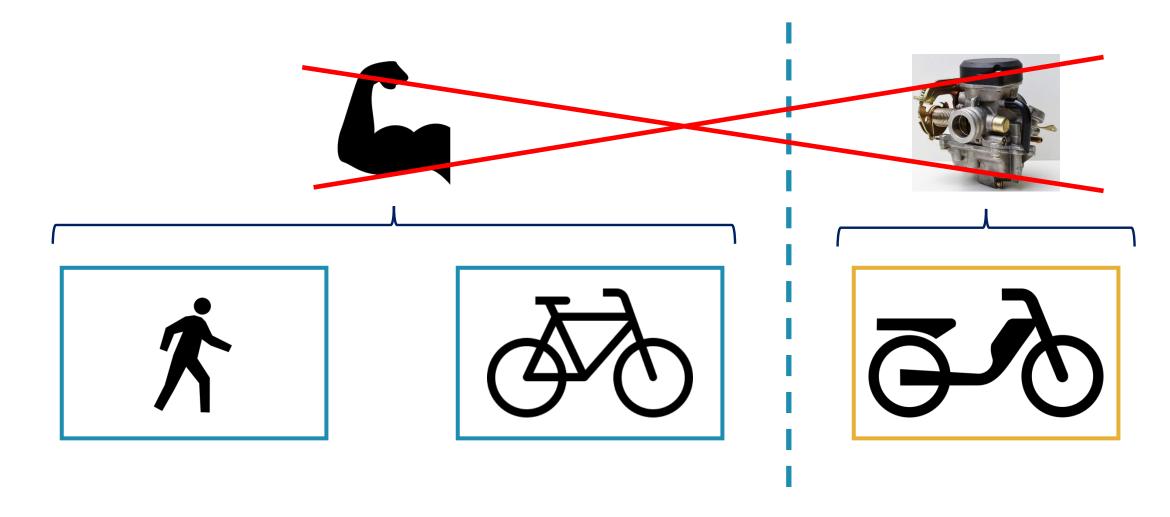


Option 2: Dogmatic approach









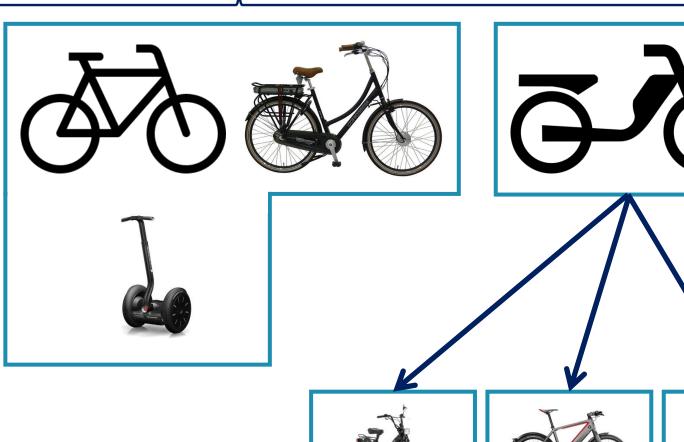








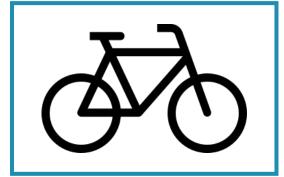




























what about?







Motor?









Back to the essence of traffic regulations

"A set of agreements, which regulate traffic behaviour on the road in advance, general rules that are applicable in every situation and that regulate the positions and movements on the road in such a way that **collisions are avoided**"

D. Weber, Automobilisering en de overheid in België voor 1940: besluitvormingsprocessen bij de ontwikkeling van een conflictbeheersingssysteem, Gent: Proefschrift tot het behalen van de graad van doctor in de geschiedenis aangeboden aan de Faculteit Letteren & Wijsbegeerte van de Universiteit Gent, 2008





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Is "motor ⇔ muscle power" a good distinction to avoid collisions?





Back to the essence of traffic regulations

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Is "motor ⇔ muscle power" a good distinction to avoid collisions?

- alternative: based on objective parameters
 - → actual speed (road dependent)
 - → mass and dimensions (vehicle dependent)
 - → impulse and kinetic energy

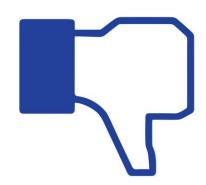




Speed pedelec \(\Rightarrow \) cycle highway







greater speed differences

silent, overtaking vehicles







- greater speed differences
- → Shouldn't these car free roads, outside cities, not be supportive of alternatives for car use over larger distance?

silent, overtaking vehicles





greater speed differences

→ Shouldn't these car free roads, outside of alternatives for car use over larger distance?

→ Are there greater speed differences?

silent, overtaking vehicles

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- greater speed differences
- → Shouldn't these car free roads, outside of alternatives for car use over larger distance?
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- silent, overtaking vehicles
 - → e-mobility = silent mobility, the speed pedelec is just the frontrunner





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- silent, overtaking vehicles
 - → e-mobility = silent mobility, the speed pedelec is just the frontrunner

- infrastructure not adapted for speed pedelecs
 - → Road users can adapt to difficult situations









recreative functional use of bicycle highways



- → "Bovenlokaal functioneel fietsnetwerk"
 - → Supra-local functional cycle network

time shift between recreative and functional use







possible actions:

- Imposing (reasonable) speed limits on bicycle highways?
 - → linking to technical regulations → 45 km/h?

• future proof: wide, smooth surface, road marking, lighting,...



Conclusion

The speed pedelec offers various social and personal advantages.

Typical speed varies between that of bicycle and moped.

Back to the essence of traffic regulations?

• Embrace the speed pedelec as a bicycle highway user, the cyclist will profit from this.



Questions, ideas or suggestions?

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