

UTJECAJ TEHNOLOGIJA PUNIONICA EV I BATERIJSKIH SPREMNIKA NA KVALITETU ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE

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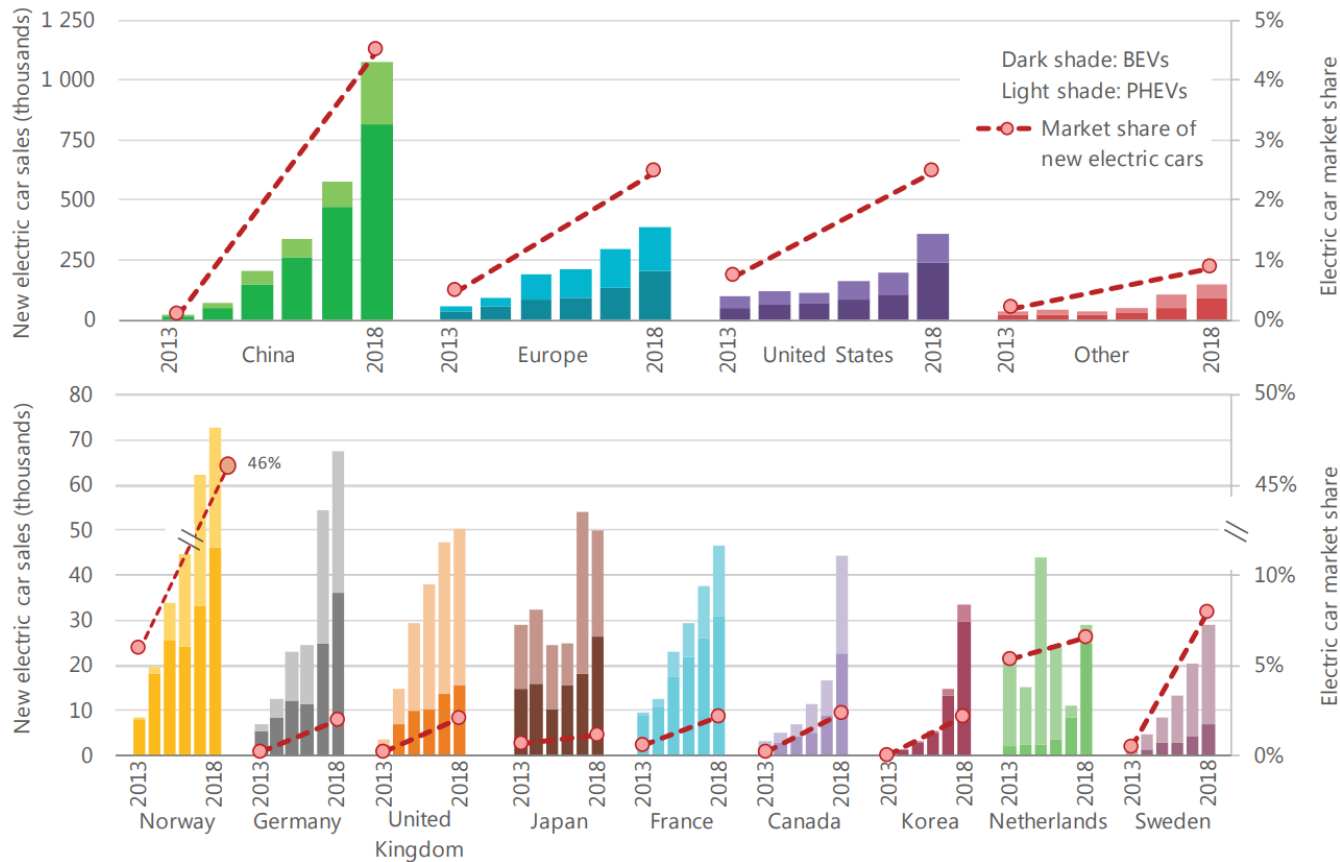
SADRŽAJ IZLAGANJA

- 1. Dekarbonizacija i elektrifikacija**
- 2. EDSO – EV smart charging paper**
- 3. Utjecaj punjenja EV na opterećenja i napone u distribucijskoj mreži**
- 4. Utjecaj punjenja EV na kvalitetu EE**

Uvodna razmatranja

- Ekološke strategije → nalažu smanjenje emisija stakleničkih plinova
- Što to znači za EES?
 - dekarbonizacija sa strane proizvodnje EE
 - porast OIE uzrokuje porast varijabilnosti i nepredvidivosti
 - potreba za novim ulaganjem
 - elektrifikacija sa strane potrošnje
 - porast potrošnje (promet, grijanje)
 - potreba za novim ulaganjem

Trend elektrifikacije prometa



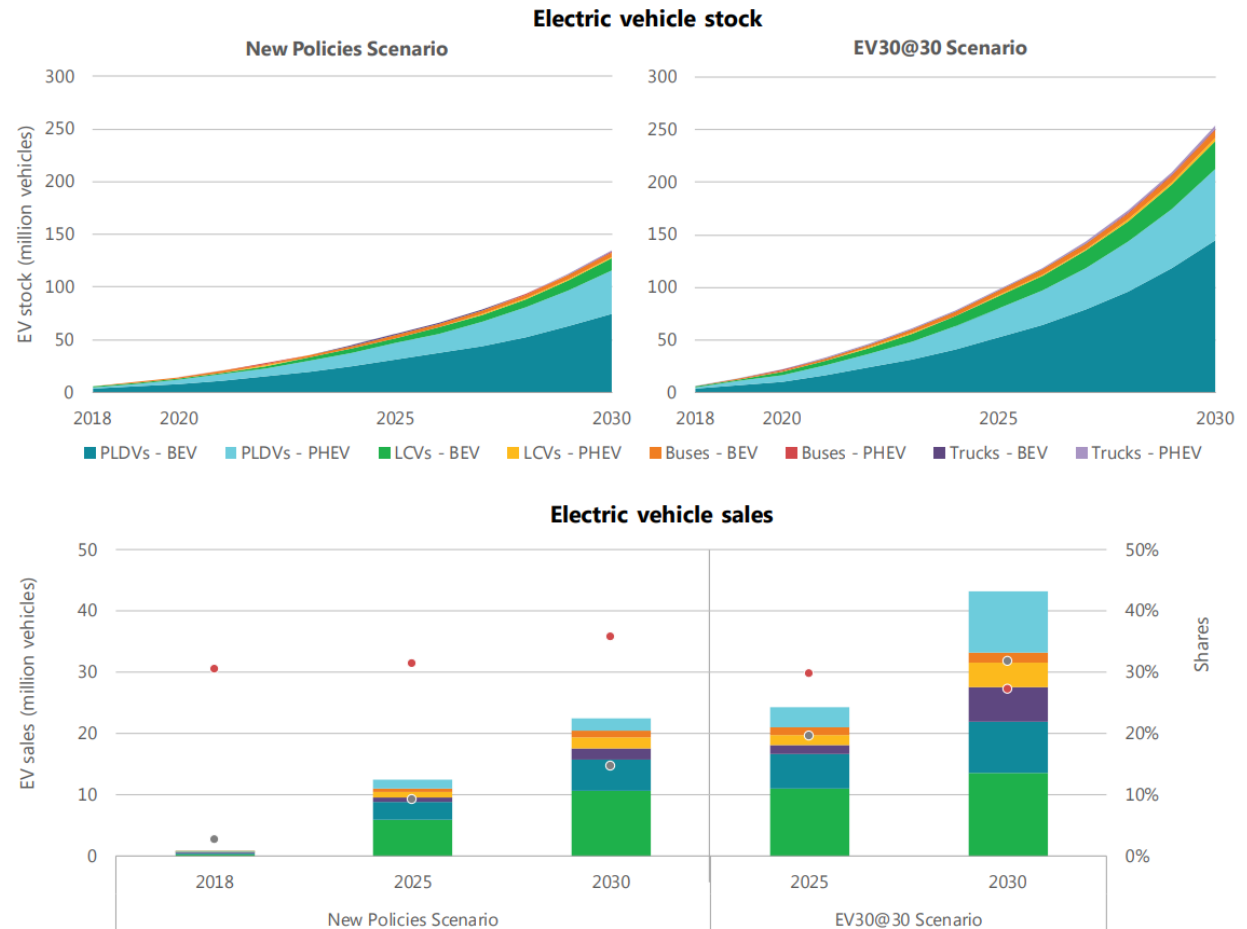
Predviđanje porasta EV

New Policies Scenario

... u obzir uzete najave
vlada, gradova,
proizvođača EV,
korisnika...

EV30@30 Scenario

... kampanja EVI grupacije
s ciljem prelaska 30%
svih tipova vozila
na električnu energiju...



Predviđanje porasta potrošnje EE

Svijet:

Ukupna potrošnja
- 2018. 23000 TWh

EV potrošnja

- 2018. 58 TWh

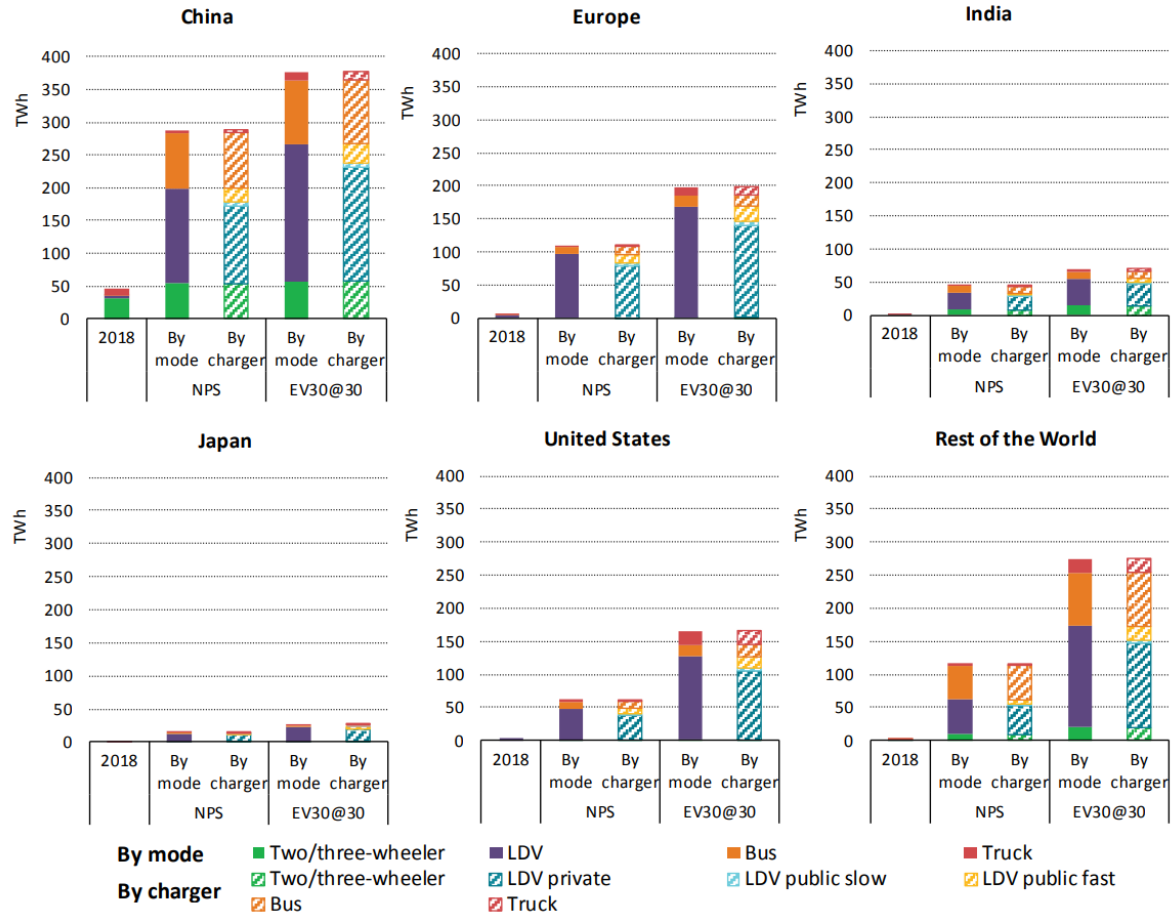
0.25 %

- 2030. 640 TWh NPS

2.78 %

- 2030. 1110 TWh EV30

4.78 %



Predviđanje vršnog opterećenja EE

Svijet:

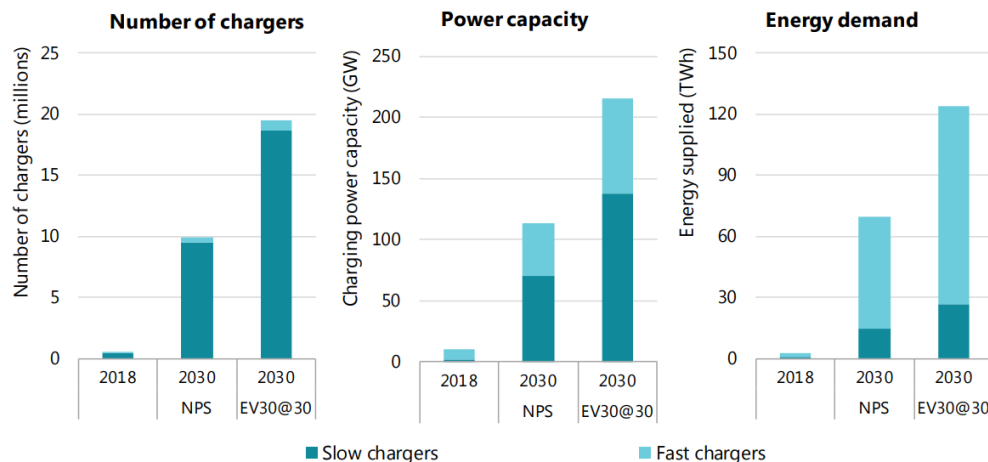
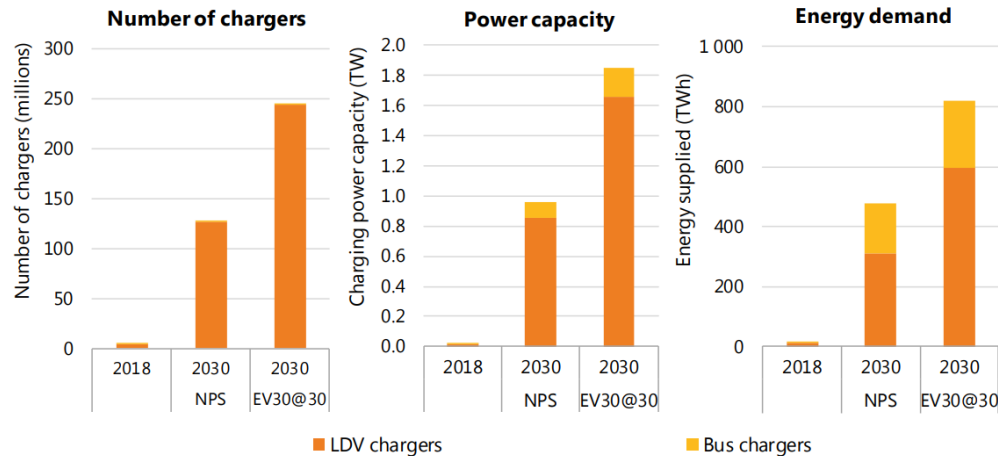
**Ukupno vršno
opterećenje Europe
- 550 GW**

**Kapacitet u privatnim
punjačima za EV**

**- 2030. 1000 GW NPS
- 2030. 1800 GW EV30**

**Kapacitet u javnim punjačima
Za EV**

**- 2030. 100 GW NPS
- 2030. 215 GW EV30**



EDSO – smart charging paper

- „...dodatna potrošnja EV (kWh) može biti opskrbljena postojećim mrežnim kapacitetima, međutim vršno opterećenje je kritično što je povezano s istovremenim punjenjem EV...”

EDSO for smart grids (2018): „Smart charging: integrating a large widespread of electric cars in electricity distribution grids”

EDSO – smjernice

- Omogućiti korištenje **naprednog punjenja** EV ODS-u
- Učiniti EV punionice spremne za pružanje fleksibilnosti
- Napredno planiranje mreže razmatranjem porasta EV punionica
- Investiranje u nove alate i metode (tržišta fleksibilnosti)
- Osigurati interoperabilnost ICT standarda za napredno punjenje
- Potaknuti korisnike na korištenje naprednog punjenja
- Postaviti standarde kako bi se smanjili **problemi s kvalitetom EE**
- Optimizirati punjenje brzih punjača

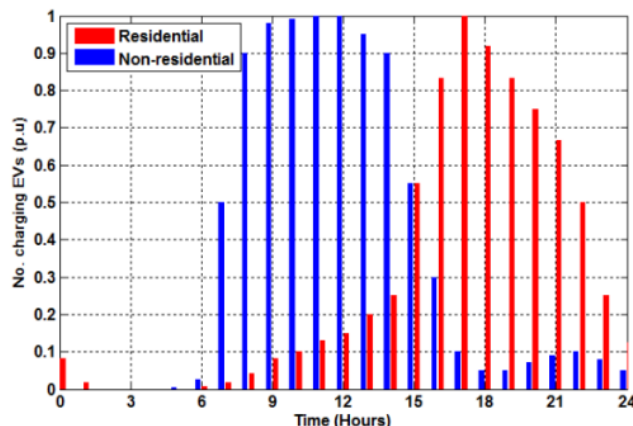
EDSO for smart grids (2018): „Smart charging: integrating a large widespread of electric cars in electricity distribution grids”

Što je to napredno punjenje EV?

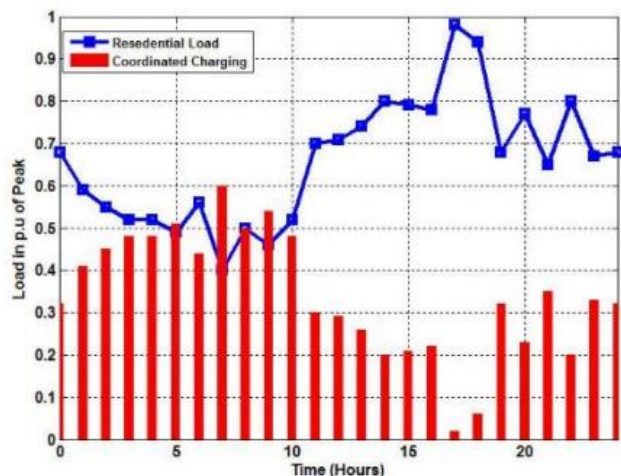
- Nekoliko je načina punjenja EV s aspekta upravljivosti:
 - Neupravljivo ili pasivno punjenje: EV se puni maksimalnom snagom od trenutka kada su priključeni na punionicu dok ne budu u potpunosti napunjena
 - Jednosmjerno upravljivo punjenje (G2V): EV se upravljivo pune s obzirom na postavljenu funkciju cilja bez mogućnosti injekcije EE u mrežu
 - Dvosmjerno upravljivo punjenje (V2G): EV se upravljivo pune s obzirom na postavljenu funkciju cilja s mogućnošću injekcije snage u mrežu

G2V upravljivo punjenje - primjer

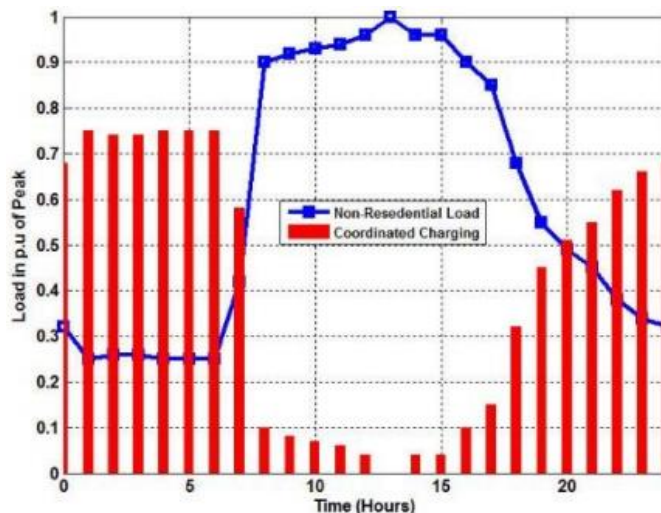
Krivulje ne-upravljivog
punjenja



Krivulje upravljivog
punjenja - kućanstvo



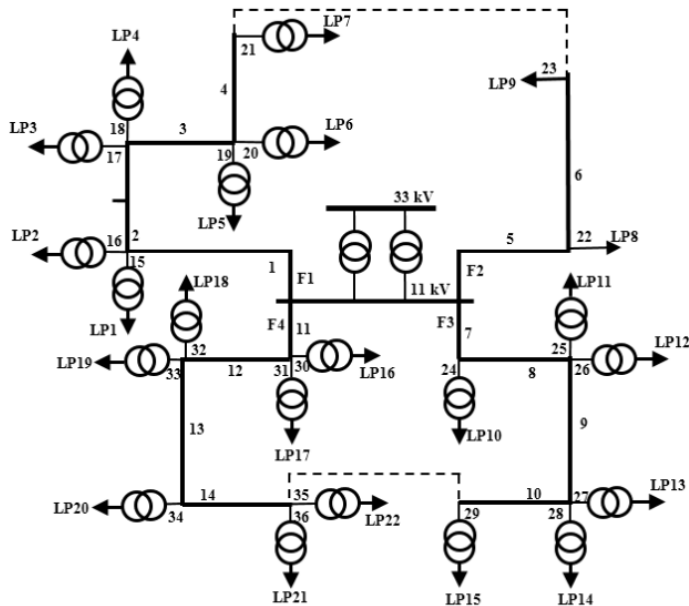
Krivulja upravljivog
punjenja - poduzetništvo



A.R. Abul'Wafa, E.F. El'Garably, W.A.F. Mohamed (2017): „Uncoordinated vs Coordinated Charging of Electric Vehicles in Distribution Systems Performance”

Primjer na distribucijskoj mreži (1)

Modelirana mreža



Utjecaj na gubitke
izvoda 1

Utjecaj na opterećenje
TR 1

Utjecaj na napon na
sabitricu 1

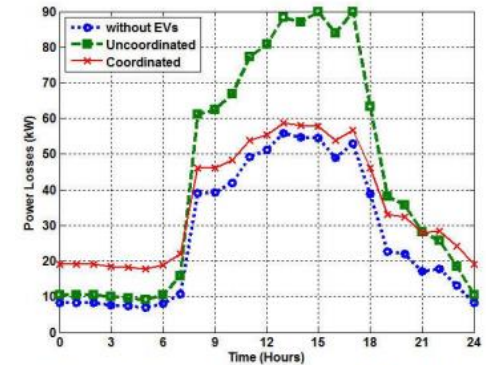


Fig. 36. Power losses of Feeder Fdr1

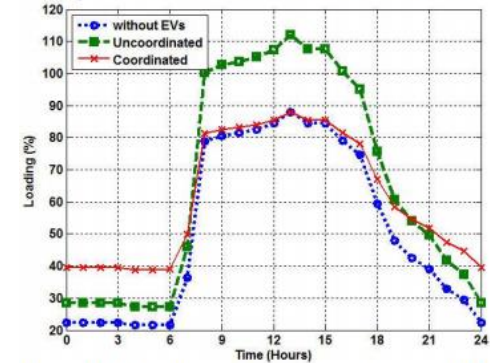


Fig. 38. Load profile of transformer TP4

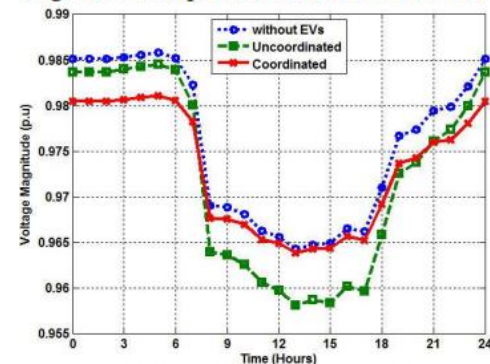
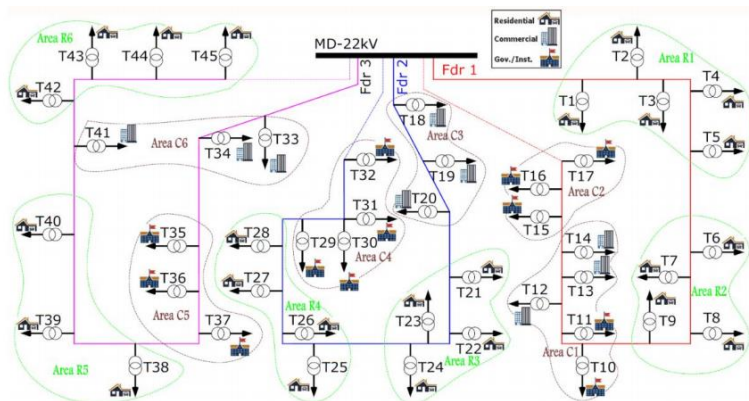


Fig. 40. Voltage profile at LP4

Primjer na distribucijskoj mreži (2)

Modelirana mreža



Utjecaj na gubitke
izvoda 1

Utjecaj na opterećenje
TR 1

Utjecaj na napon na
sabirnicu 1

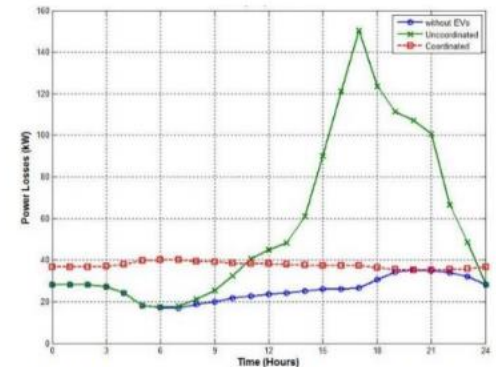


Fig. 42. Power losses of Feeder Fdr2

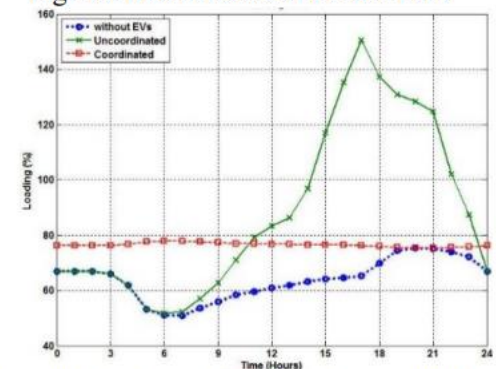


Fig. 44. Load profile of transformer TP36

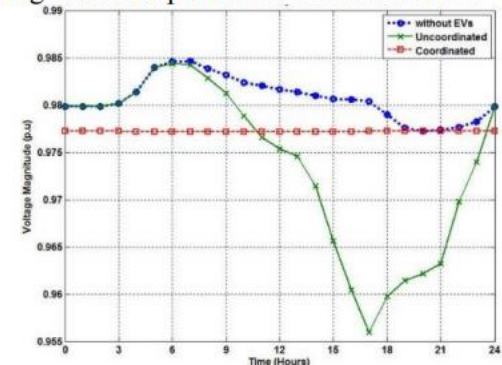


Figure 45: Voltage profile at LP32

Izazovi kod upravljivog punjenja

- Raspored punjenja EV kod upravljivog punjenja ovisi o postavljenoj funkciji cilja
- U distribuciji ona može biti:
 - Smanjenje opterećenja/gubitaka izvoda/ transformatora, ili pada napona određenih sabirnica
- Međutim upravljanje punjenjem EV može se voditi i:
 - smanjenjem opterećenja u prienosnoj mreži ili s obzirom na cijenu EE
- Može doći do suprotnih učinka ako se razmatra samo jedna funkcija cilja,
 - npr. upravljanje s obzirom na cijenu EE može povećati vršno opterećenje pojedinih izvoda u dist. mreži

EDSO - utjecaj na kvalitetu EE

- Harmonička izobličenja
- Jalova snaga
- Početna struja
- Varijacije napona
- Nesimetrično punjenje

EDSO for smart grids (2018): „Smart charging: integrating a large widespread of electric cars in electricity distribution grids”

Utjecaj punjenja EV na kvalitetu EE

- Test 1 – AC i DC punjenje nekoliko tipova EV-a
- Test 2 – AC i DC punjenje pri različitom SOC-u
- Test 3 – DC punjenje pri različitim temperaturama

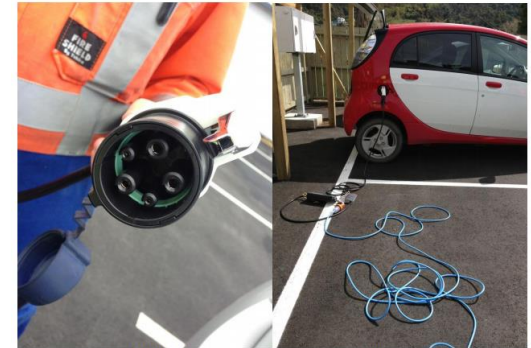
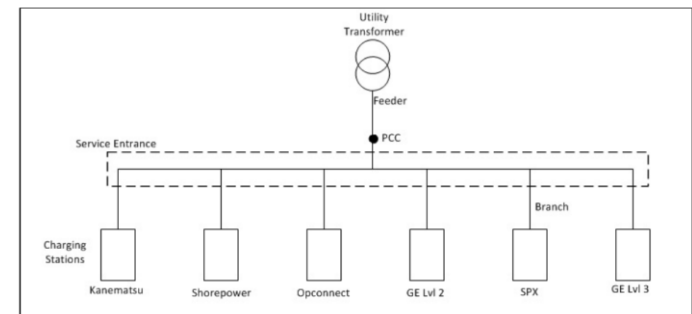
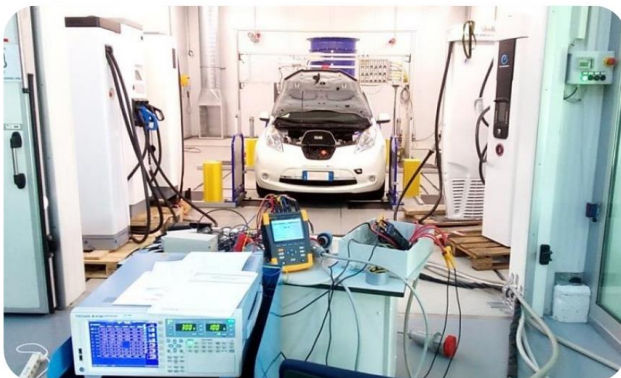


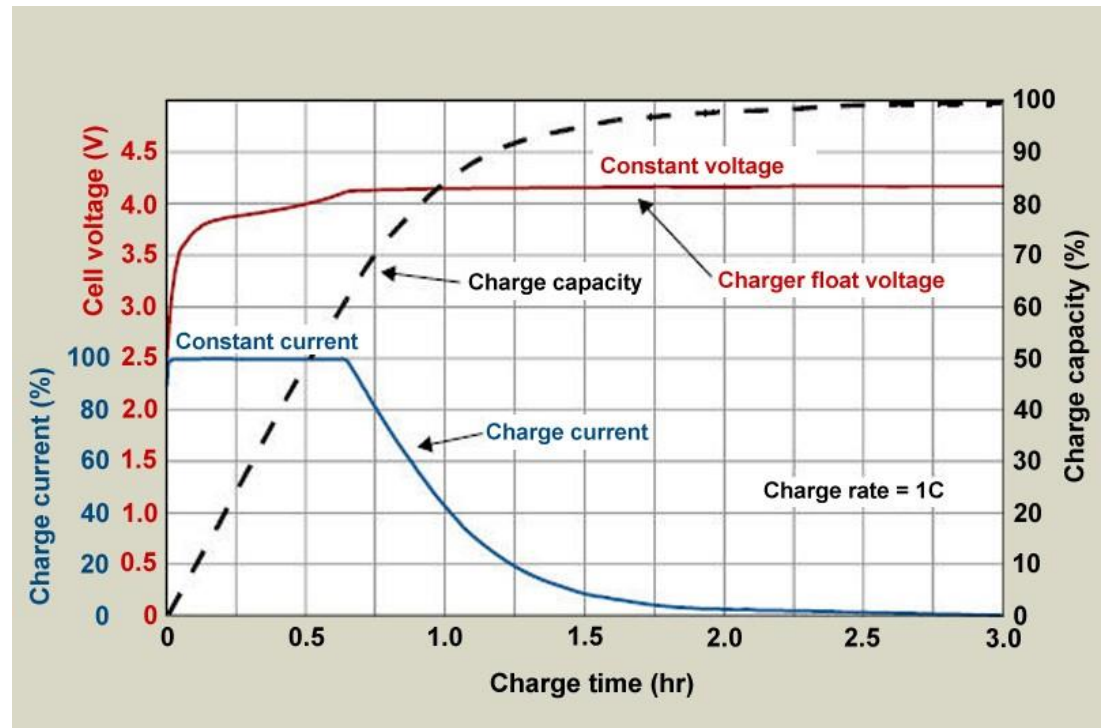
Figure 3: J1776 plug

Figure 4: In-Line AC Charger



Krivulja punjenja Li-ion baterije

- Dvije faze:
 - Konstantna struja,
 - Konstantan napon.



Test 1

- Laboratorijsko ispitivanje punjenja 3 tipa EV:
 - Nissan leaf,
 - Mitsubishi MiEV,
 - Mitsubishi Outlander
- AC ispitivanje na JuicePoint punjaču
- DC ispitivanje na ChaDeMo punjaču



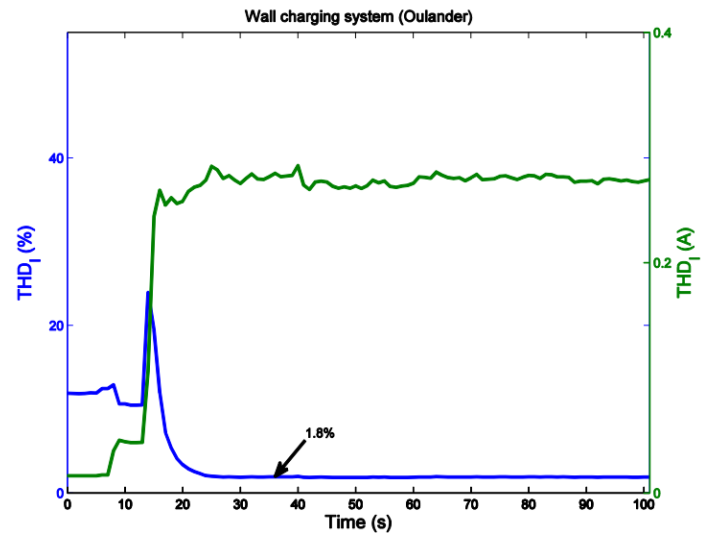
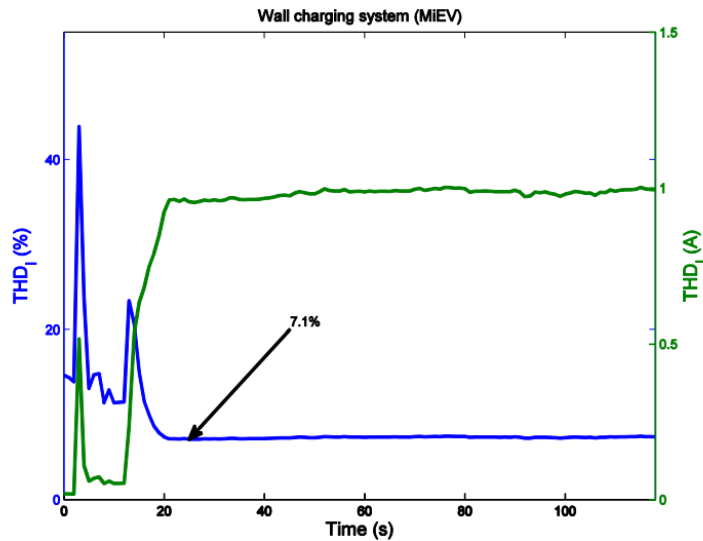
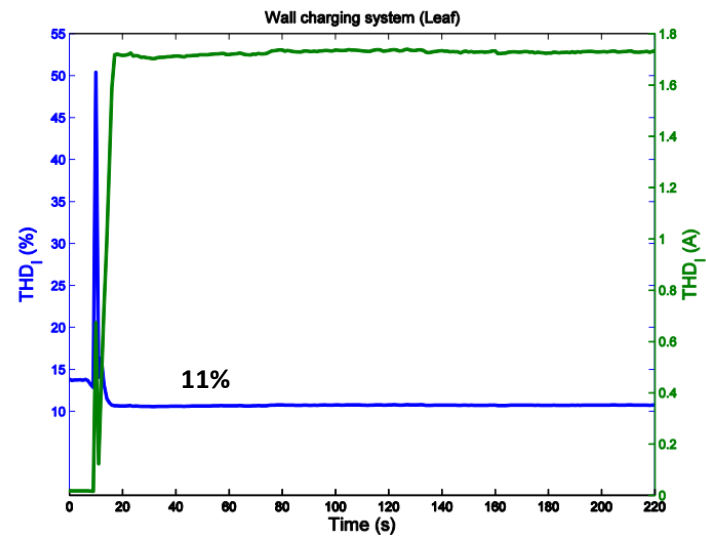
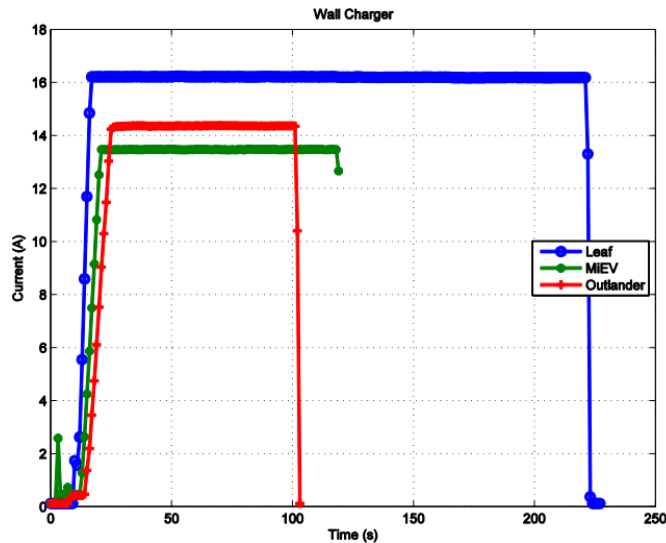
Figure 3: J1776 plug



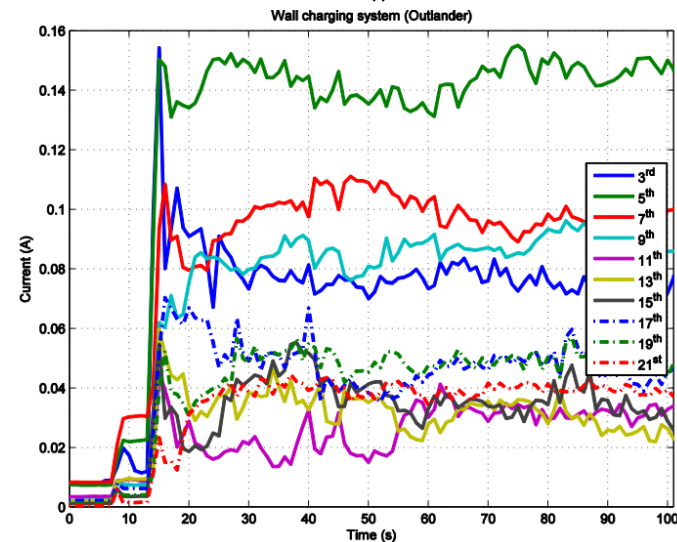
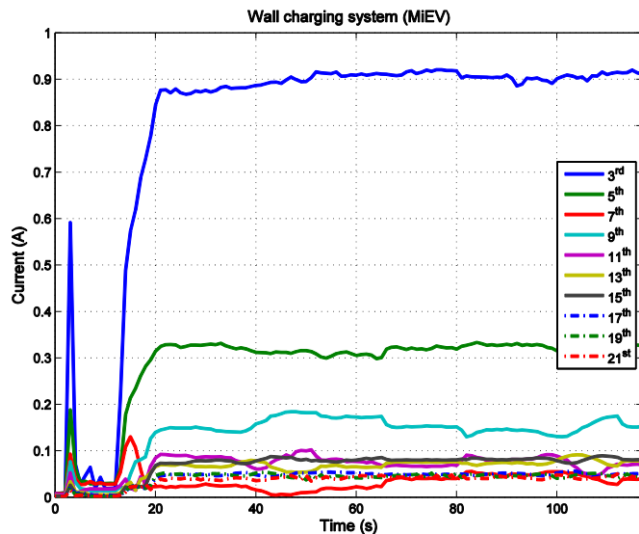
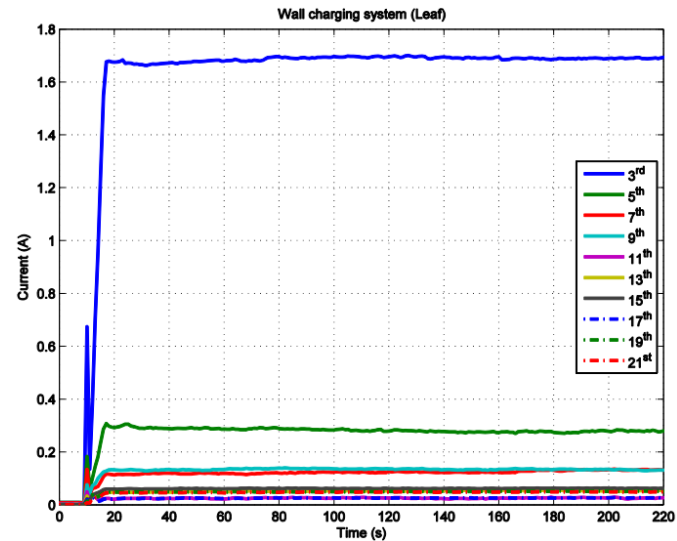
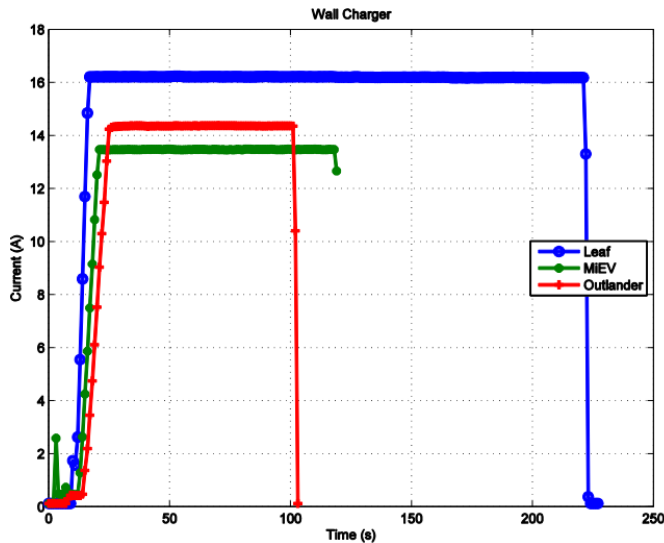
Figure 4: In-Line AC Charger



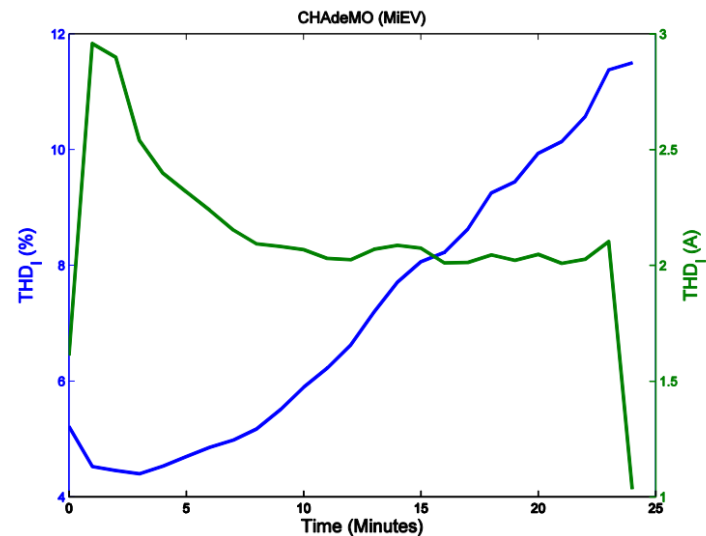
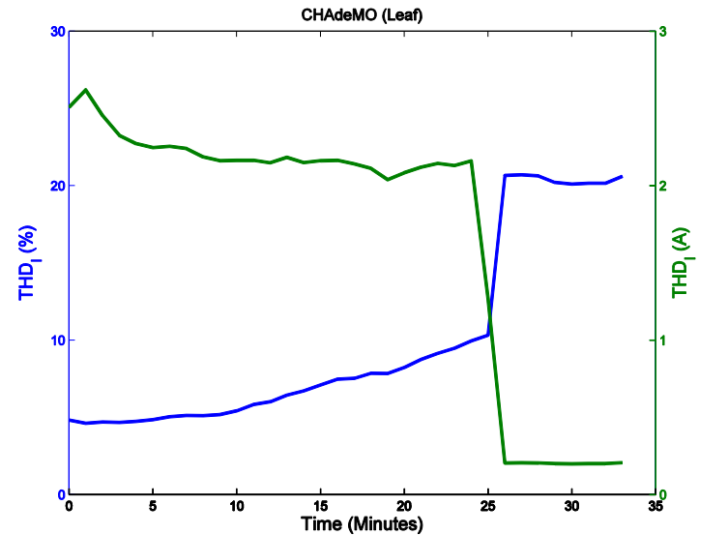
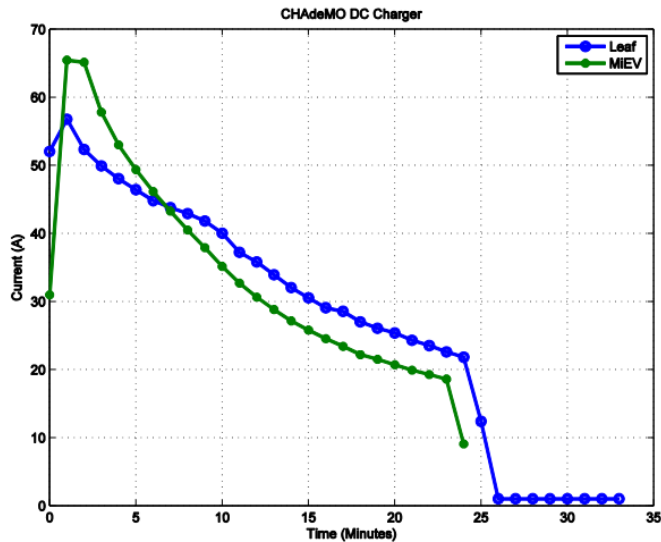
Struje i THD pri AC punjenju – test 1



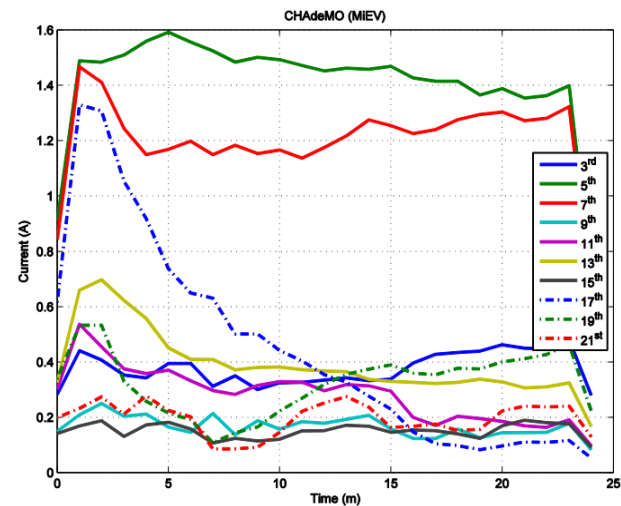
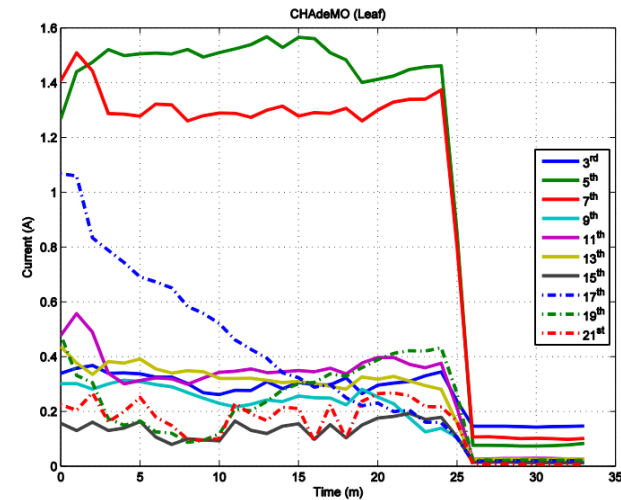
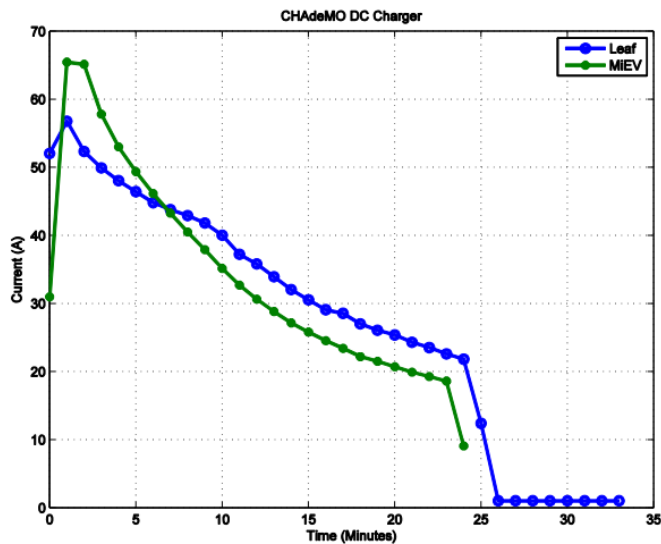
Struje i THD pri AC punjenju – test 1 (2)



Struje i THD pri DC punjenju – test 1



Struje i THD pri DC punjenju – test 1 (2)

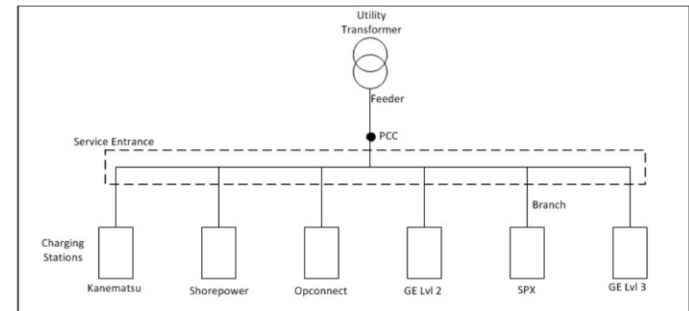


Zaključci – test 1

- U ovisnosti o tipu EV-a, odnosno tipu OBC (On-Bord Charger) punjača, THD može biti različit (2-11%)
- U ovisnosti o tipu EV-a, odnosno tipu OBC punjača, spektar THD može biti različit
- Tijekom AC punjenja THD je približno konstantan
- Tijekom punjenja na istom DC punjaču THD može biti različit za različite tipove EV-a
- THD (%) i njegov spektar se razlikuju kod AC i DC punjenja istog vozila

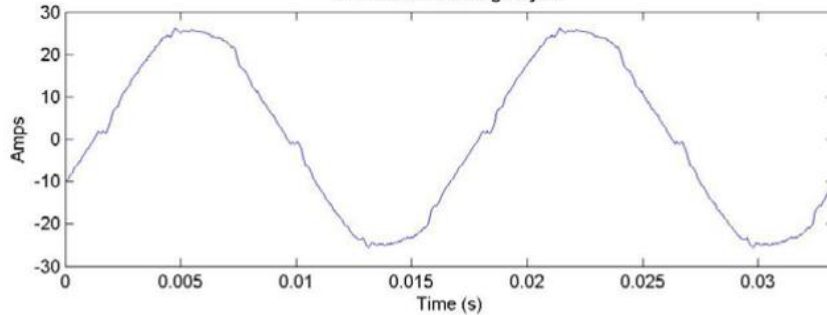
Test 2

- Ispitivanje na stvarnim punjačima
- Electric Avenue na PSU (Portland State University) kampusu
- Više vrsta punjača (i AC i DC)
- Različiti tipovi EV

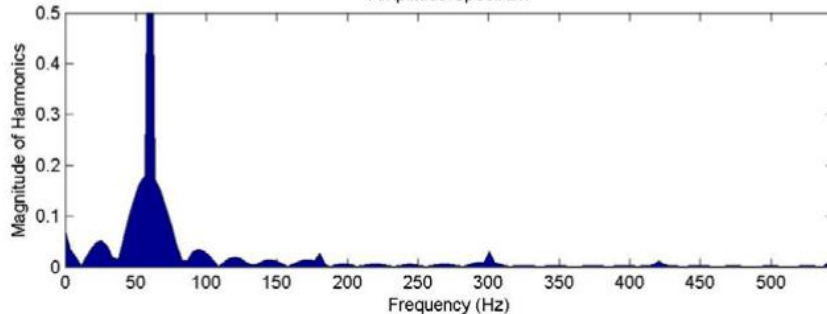


Struje i THD pri AC punjenju – test 2

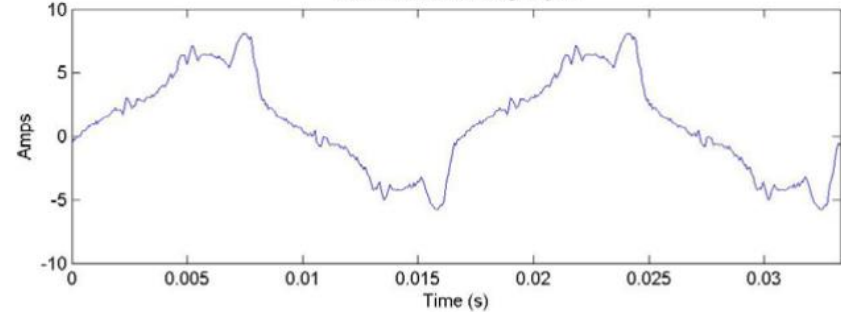
2 Minutes into Charge Cycle



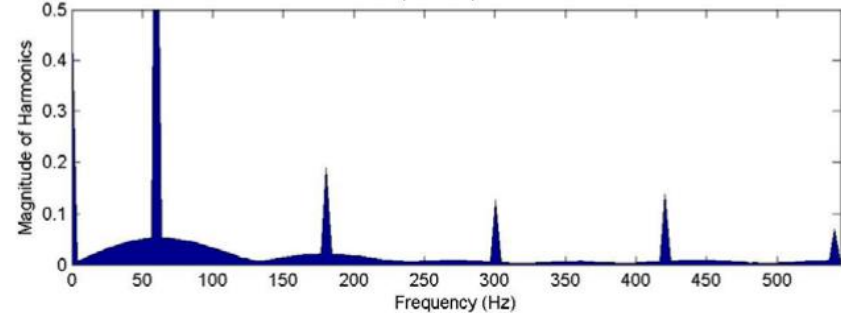
Amplitude Spectrum



134 Minutes into Charge Cycle

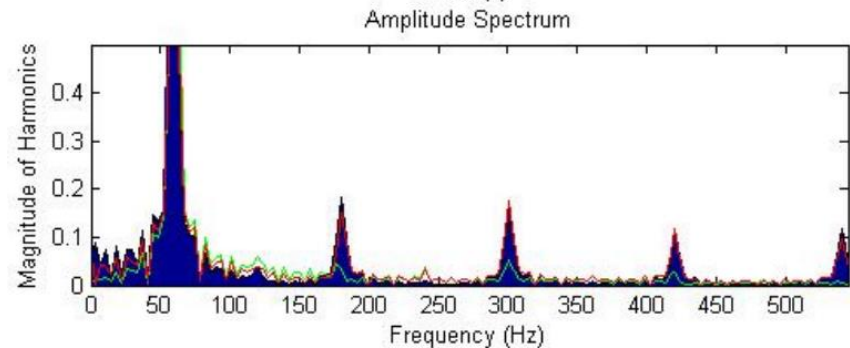
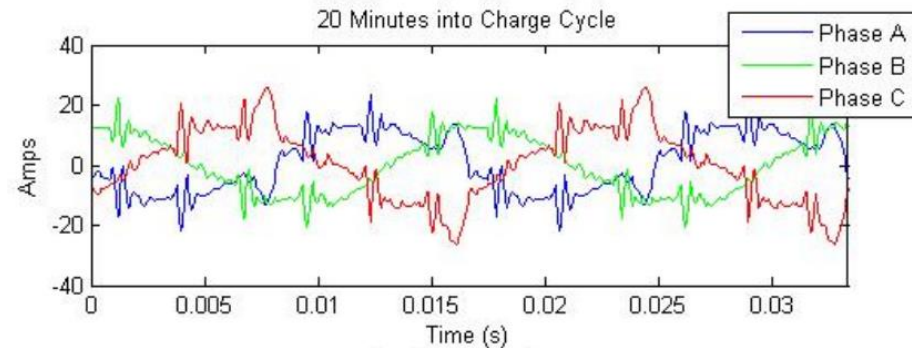
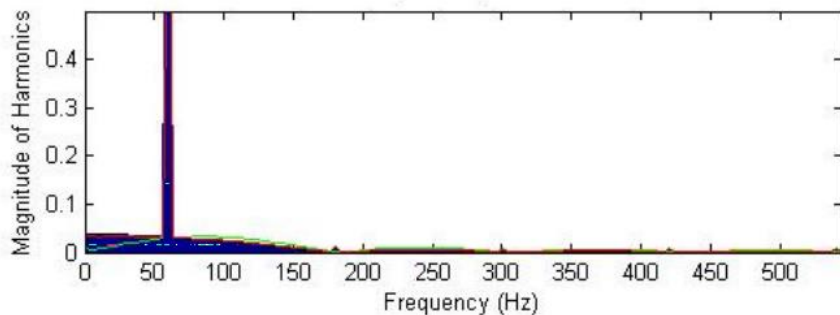
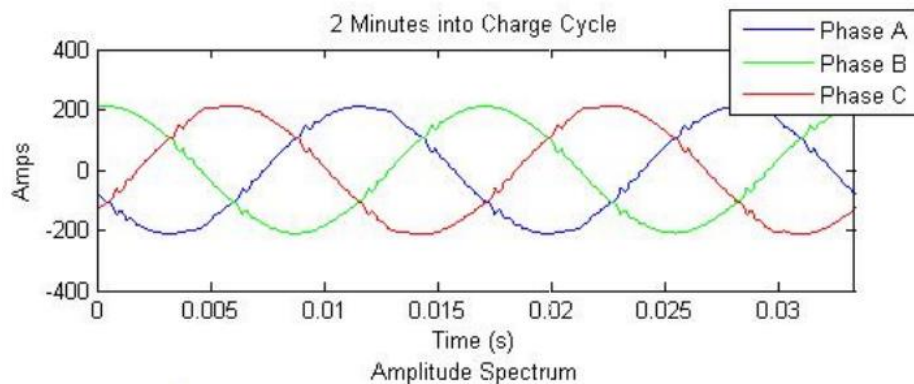


Amplitude Spectrum



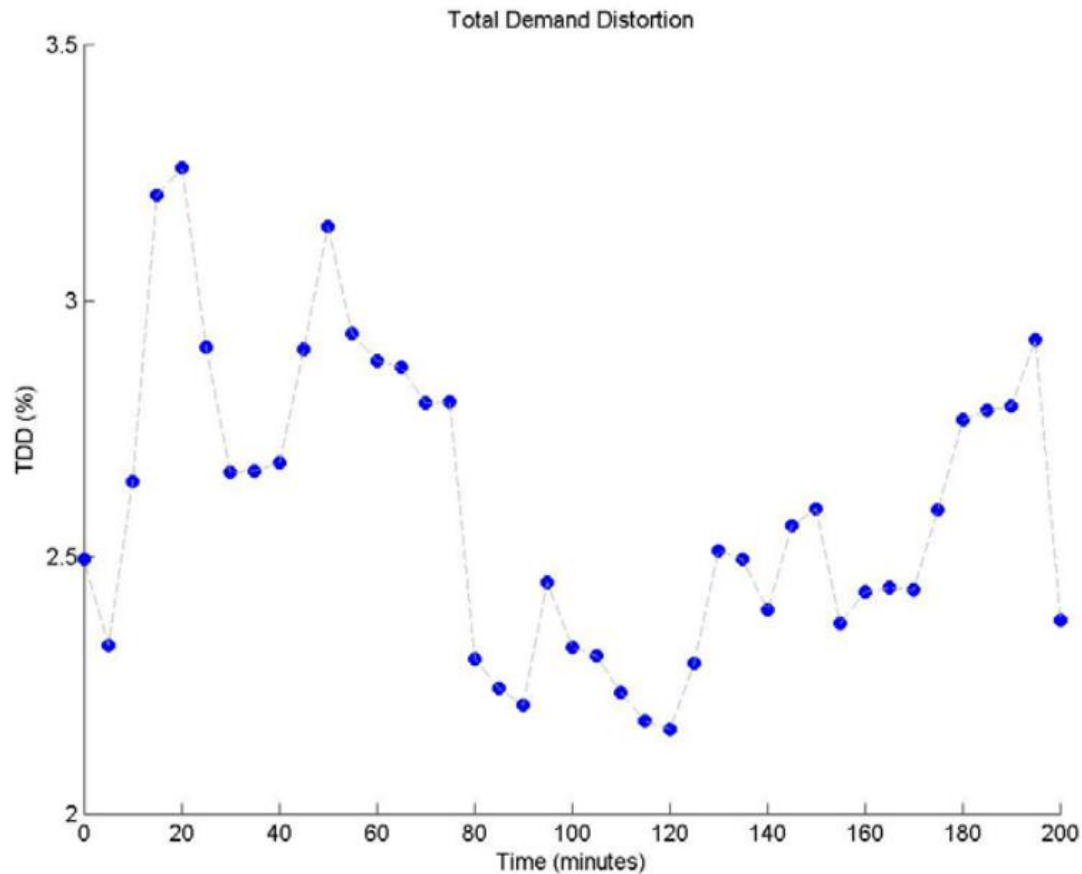
		Time in Charging Cycle (minutes)						
		2	33	63	92	110	128	142
Harmonic (%)	3rd	0.1 < -63.1°	3.14 < 19.8°	0.21 < 40.7°	0.25 < 17.5°	0.34 < -52.5°	0.34 < 43.4°	0.73 < -61°
	5th	0.16 < -47.5°	3.4 < -88.1°	0.09 < -1.3°	0.1 < 13.6°	0.16 < -55.9°	0.18 < 74.8°	0.2 < 48.6°
	7th	0.06 < 74.9°	1.22 < 59.4°	0.08 < 65.7°	0.04 < -34.1°	0.13 < -78.7°	0.09 < -38.6°	0.27 < 82°
	9th	0.09 < -66.9°	0.85 < -19.4°	0.05 < 14.1°	0.04 < -23.9°	0.08 < -88.8°	0.05 < -83.8°	0.24 < -76.3°
THD (%)		3.7	5.6	4.1	6.2	7.2	6.3	16.0

Struje i THD pri DC punjenju – test 2



Phase A		Time in Charging Cycle (minutes)					
		2	7	10	17	23	29
Harmonic (%)	3rd	0.26 < 51.7°	2.84 < -75.6°	0.25 < 2.7°	6.61 < -73.1°	0.21 < -59°	0.87 < -56.6°
	5th	0.15 < 52.4°	2.96 < -27.1°	0.07 < 3.7°	6.27 < -16.9°	0.29 < 58.2°	0.38 < -47°
	7th	0.06 < 38.7°	1.81 < -83.6°	0.1 < -36.8°	4.75 < 84.9°	0.28 < -59.5°	0.58 < 0.9°
	9th	0.06 < 58.6°	2.28 < -31.7°	0.13 < 12.1°	4.65 < -29.5°	0.06 < -42.4°	0.36 < -46.3°
THD (%)		2.2	7.1	6.8	15.9	18.9	31.2

THD cijelog izvoda – test 2

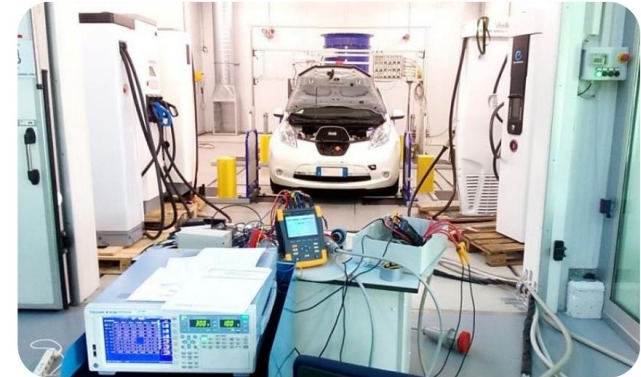


Zaključci – test 2

- THD se mijenja u ovisnosti o trenutku punjenja EV, odnosno o SOC
- Tijekom CC faze punjenja THD je nizak, ali se značajno povećava pred kraj punjenja kada je struja manja
- Ukupni THD izvoda je generalno manji od THD pojedinog punjenja
- Dodatno, postoji značajna potrošnja punjača čak i kad na njima nisu priključeni EV:
 - Digitalni strujni krugovi (LCD ekrani, svjetleći indikatori...)
 - DC punjači imaju baterije unutar sebe koje koriste kako bi smanjili preuzetu snagu iz mreže, kada nema EV onda se one pune

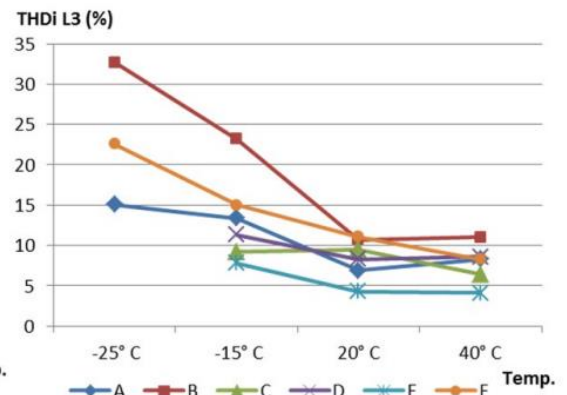
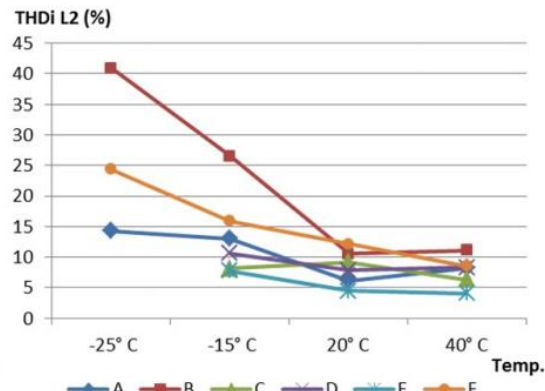
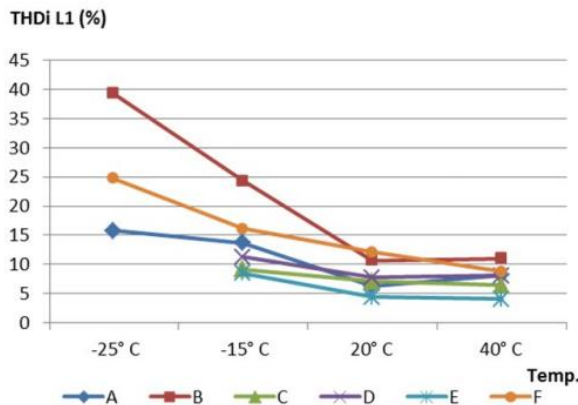
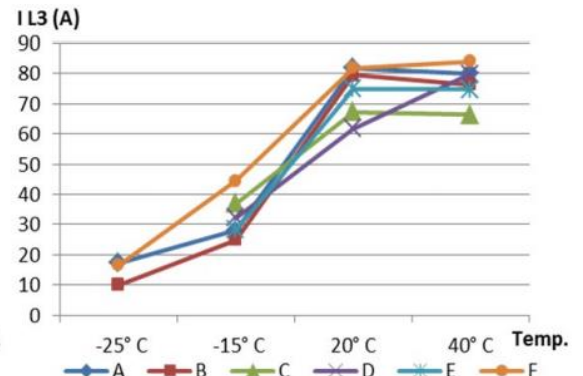
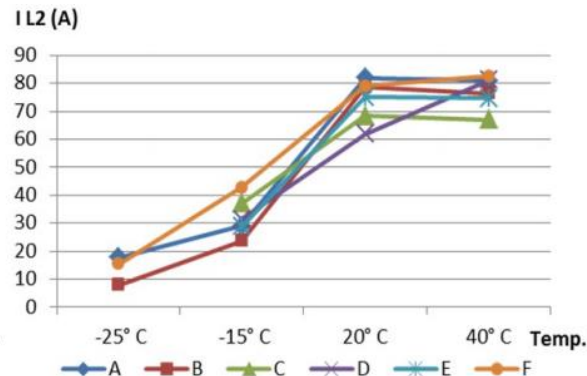
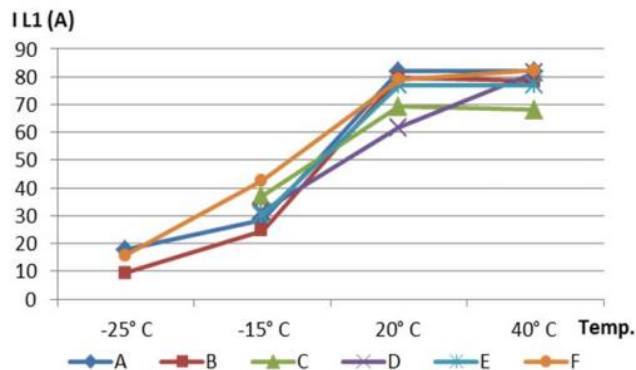
Test 3

- Laboratorijsko ispitivanje
- 6 različitih DC punjača
- Korišten jedan tip EV
— Nissan leaf
- Različite temperature okoline

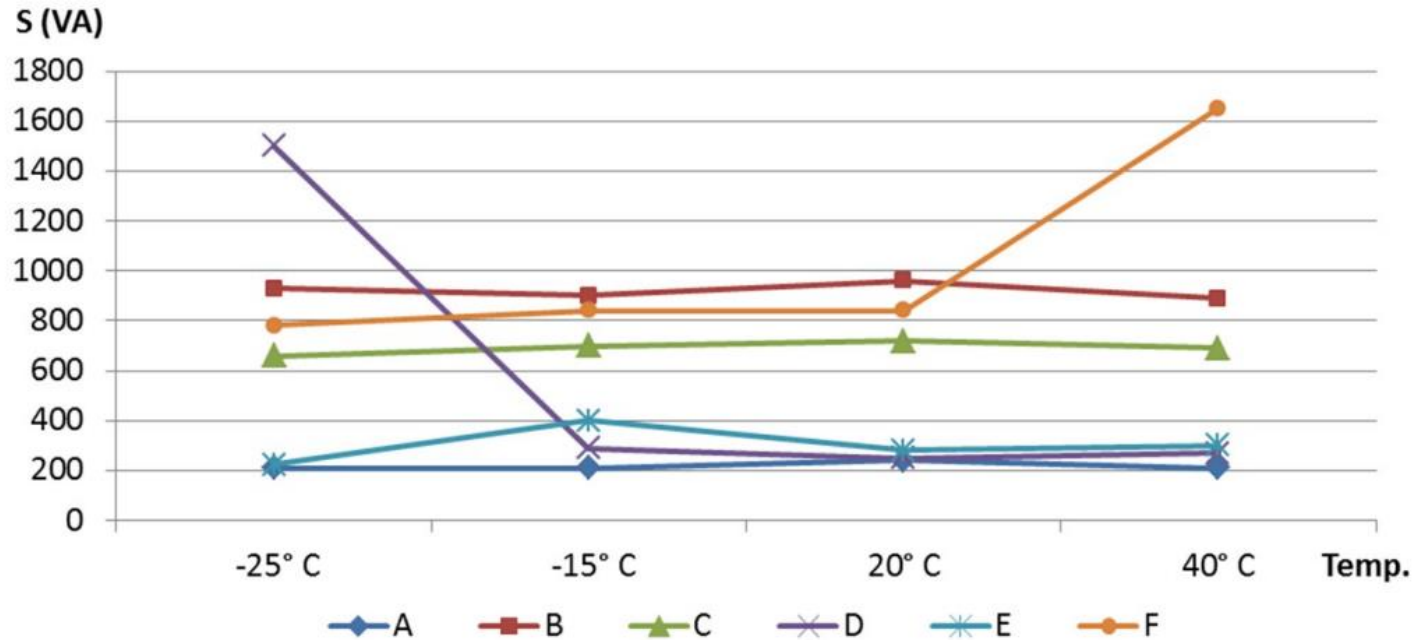


Charger	Operation	Standards/Connectors	Dimensions and Performance
A	Voltage: 400 Vac; Nominal current (I): 300 ARMS @ 120 kWDC +65 kWAC charge	Mode 3 and 4 IEC 61851-1:2010 NF; IEC 62196-3:2012; IEC 62196-2 Mode 3, Type 2; DIN 70121; IEC 61851-1/22/23/24 EV com.—Chademo: BUS CAN compatible—Combo 2: CPL compatible—AC: Mode 3, JEVSG105; IEC 61851-21-2; EN 61000-6-1/-2/-4	PF: 0.99; Efficiency rate of 96%; Temperatures: -25 °C to +45 °C; Weight: 400 kg; Noise: 60 dB
B	Voltage: 400 Vac; 73 A, 50 kVA; DC power up to 50 kW; AC power up to 43 kVA; Max DC Output 50 kW; Max DC current 120 A	JEVS G104 (Chademo) IEC61851-23 PLC (CCS/Combo-2) IEC61851-1 (AC) JEVS G105 (Chademo) Combo T2 (CCS/Combo-2) IEC62196 Type-2 OCPP (1.2; 1.5) and others	PF: 0.98; Efficiency > 93%; Temp.: -25 °C to +50 °C; Weight: 600 kg; Noise < 55 dB
C	Voltage: 400 V AC/200-500 V DC; Power: from 20 to 43 kW AC/ from 20 to 44 kW DC; Output current: 0-63 A AC/0-125 A DC	ZE Ready -1.2 Version; ZER-13-12033-DBT; Chademo 0.9 certified; Chademo 1.0 Compatible; NFC 15-100; CEM 2004/108/CE; IEC 61309-9; 1 Chademo connector +1 Type 2	PF: Not available (N/A); Efficiency: N/A; Temp.: -30 °C to +40 °C; 350 kg; Noise < 55 dB
D	Voltage: 400 VAC; Nominal input current 80 A; 32 A-80 A; Nominal input power 55 kVA; 22 kVA-55 kVA; Max power 50 kW; Max current 120 A	JEVS G105 Chademo compliant RFID system 13.56 MHz, ISO 14443 A Network connection GSM/UMTS mode 10/100 Base-T Ethernet	PF: N/A; Efficiency > 92%; Temp.: -30 °C to +40 °C; Weight: 400 kg; Noise < 45 dBA; Standby Power: 100 W (w/o heater), 1000 W
E	Voltage: 400 V AC; 143 A; Max current at 63 A; Max power at 43 kW; Freq: 50/60 Hz; Max DC output power 50 kW; Max 120 A DC	Mode 3/4 (IEC-61851-1/23/24) Combo-2 (DIN 70121) JEVS G105 (IEC-92196-3) Type 2 (IEC6296) tethered Cable CE/Combo-2 (DIN 70121) EN61851-23 Chademo rev.0.9 certified	PF: > 0.96; Efficiency: 95%; Temp.: -30 °C to +45 °C at nominal output Power Weight: 445 kg Noise: < 55 dB
F	Voltage: 400 V AC Max. input current: 87 A; 50 kW; Max. output current Mode 4: 500 V DC; 120 A;	4 Outlets; Connexion type mode 4 Chademo/CCS; Mode2/3; GPRS or Ethernet/OCPP V1.6; EV Ready: CEI 60439/61851; Chademo: UTE C 15-722/C 17-222; NF C 15-100: ISO 15118	PF: N/A; Efficiency: 95%; Temp.: -30 °C to +45 °C; Forced Air. Weight: 350 kg; Noise: < 55 dB; Standby Power: 700 W (with heater)

Struje i THD pri DC punjenju – test 3

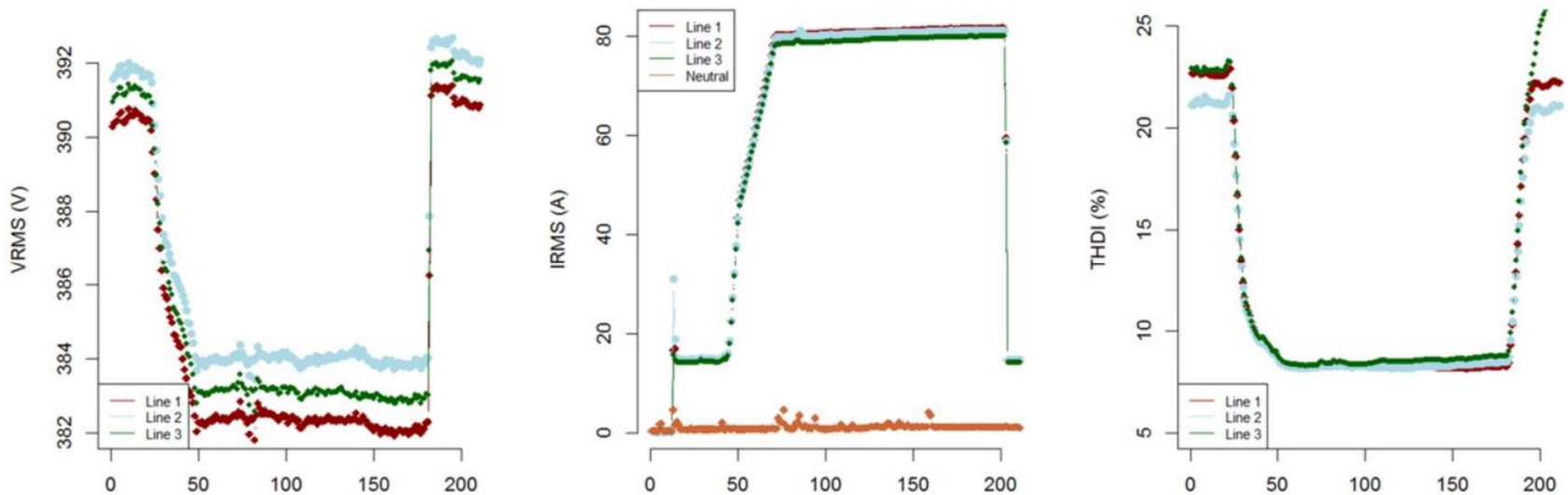


Gubitci pri DC punjenju – test 3



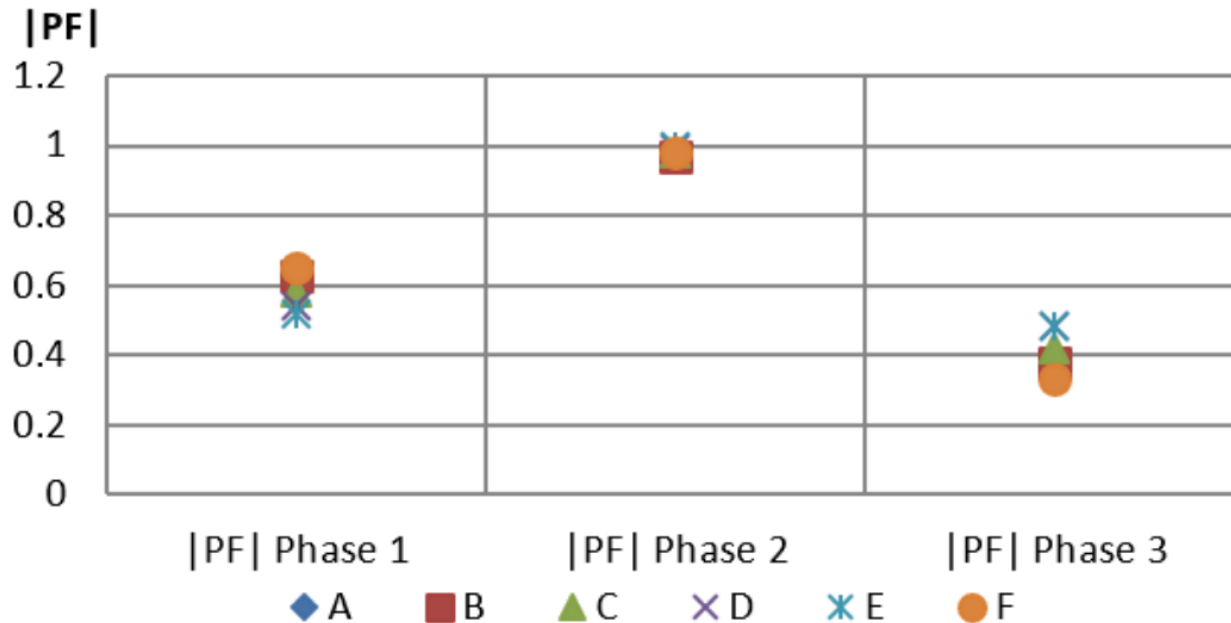
- Iznos gubitaka značajno se razlikuje među različitim punjačima,
- Neki punjači imaju podsustave za prisilno grijanje/hlađenje što povećava ukupne gubitke

Krivulje pri DC punjenju (punjač D pri 40°C) – test 3



- Početkom punjenja dolazi do pada napona na mjestu spoja s mrežom
- Struje po fazama su poprilično simetrične
- THD je konstantan tijekom CC punjenja
- THD je značajno viši na početku i kraju punjenja

Faktor snage pri DC punjenju – test 3



- Faktor snage je vrlo sličan za različite tipove punjača
- Faktor snage se razlikuje po fazama
- Ukupno je niži od jedan

Zaključci – test 3

- Maksimalna struja punjenja ovisi o vanjskoj temperaturi, pri niskim temperaturama dolazi do ograničenja
- THD prati ponašanje struje, pri nižim vrijednostima struje (nižim temp.) dolazi do porasta THD-a
- I maksimalna struja i THD razlikuju se među različitim tipovima punjača iako se puni isti EV (Nissan Leaf)
- Ukupni gubitci razlikuju se među različitim tipovima punjača
- THD je veći pri nižim strujama (na početku i kraju punjenja)
- Faktor snage je manji od 1 i razlikuje se po fazama,

Završna razmatranja

- U budućnosti se očekuje veliki porast broja EV te popratne infrastrukture što stvara dodatne izazove za operatore sustava
- Neupravljivim punjenjem može doći do preopterećenja elemenata mreže te prevelikih padova napona → potencijalno rješenje upravljanje punjenjem
- Porast problema povezanih s kvalitetom električne energije → potencijalno rješenje postavljanje visokih standarda na opremu za punjenje EV
- Utjecaj na kvalitetu EE ovisi o više čimbenika:
 - tipovima EV-a (OBC-a), tipovima DC punjača, SOC, vanjskoj temperaturi