

The way to a global standard



CHARIN

Hamilton Council, Waikato Regional Council

February 26 2020

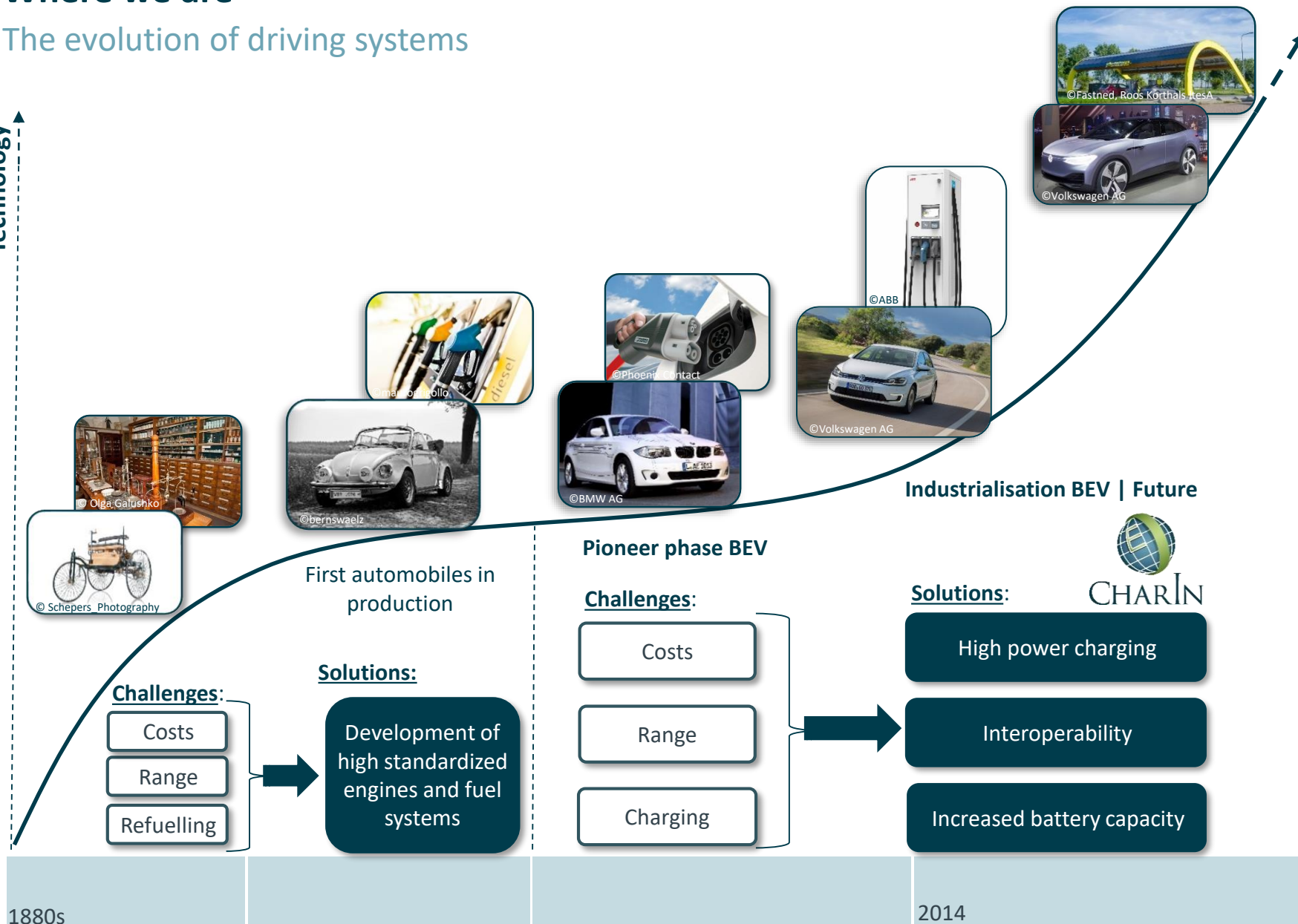
ISO 15118 charging Standard

Interoperability by
Connecting NZ Smart Cities,
Smart Harbours

Where we are

The evolution of driving systems

Technology



Vision

CharIN initiative solutions: CCSwith ISO 15118

Customers view | barriers

Simplicity

Safety

Cost

Reliability & Quality

Power & Time

Interoperability



CharIN initiative solution

Single System: AC/DC

ISO15118 standard for all use cases

Long term invest protection

EV: 500 kW E-Bus/truck > 3 MW

Interoperability

Grid Management

Customer perspective



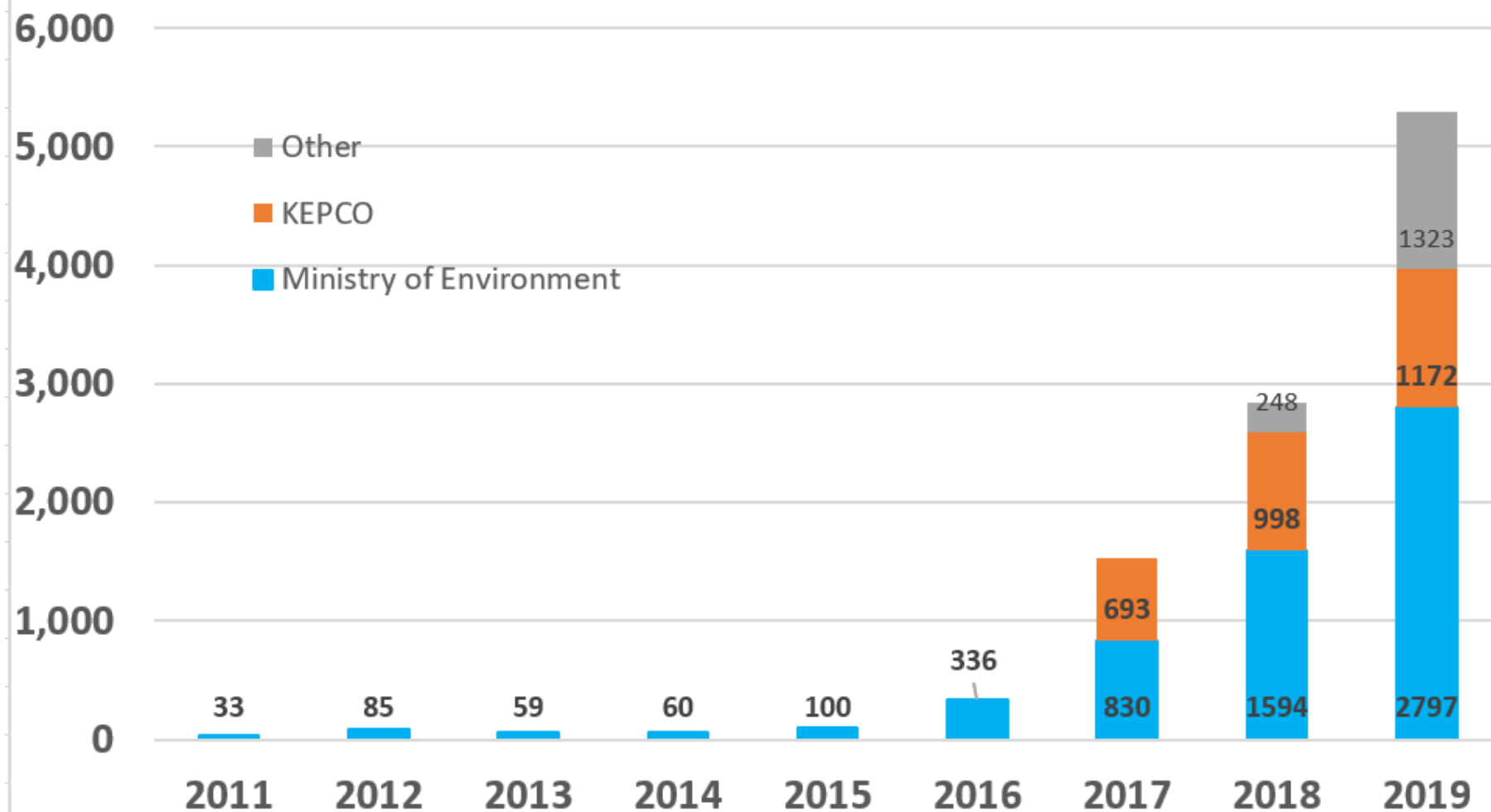
What does a real-world EV charging infrastructure require ?

Single Charging Standard

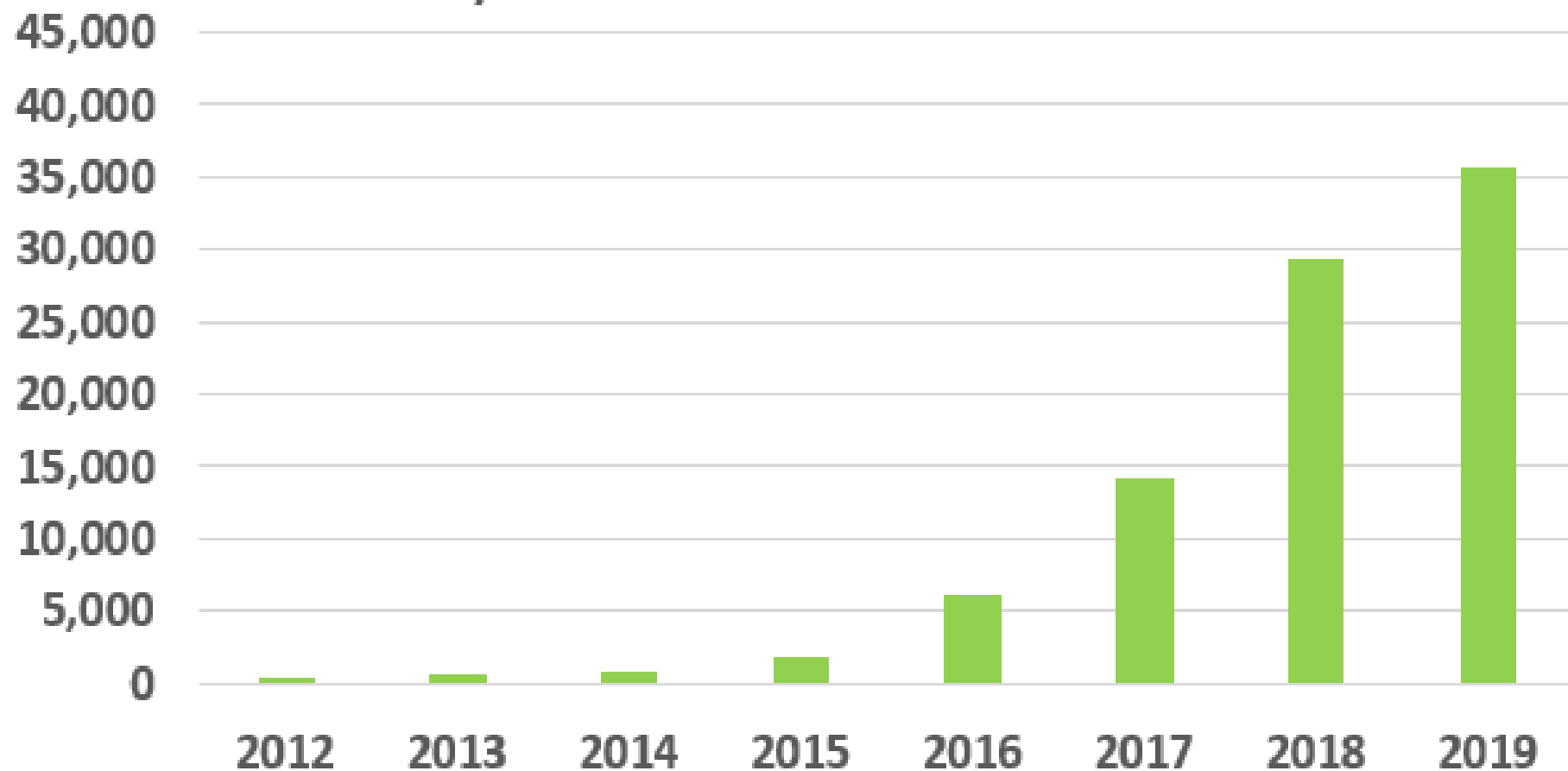


- Infrastructure build up: slow.
- Investment cost: high
- Maintenance cost: high
- EV sales: slow

Growth of High Power CCS Chargers in South Korea 2019



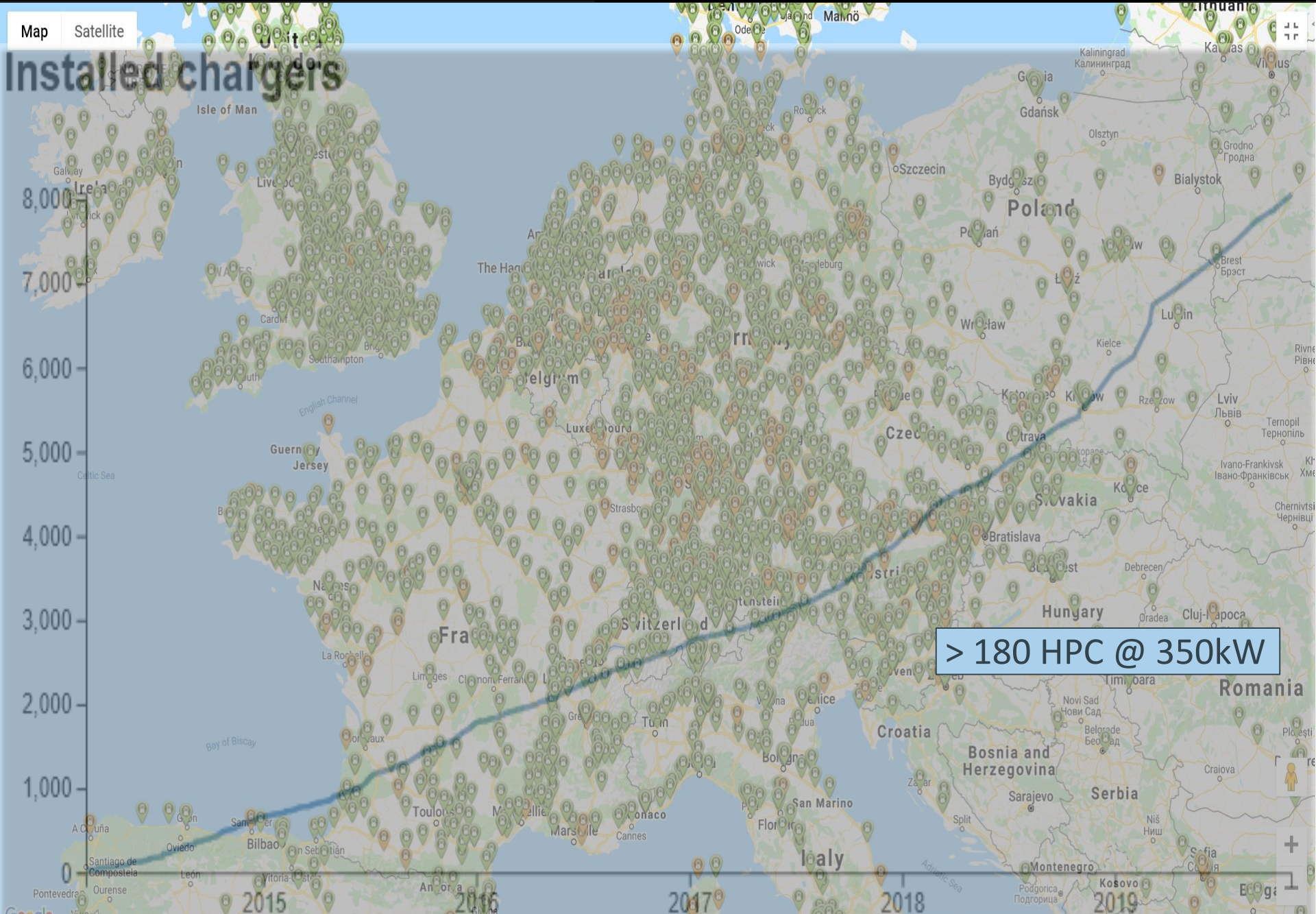
Yearly Sales of New BEV in South-Korea



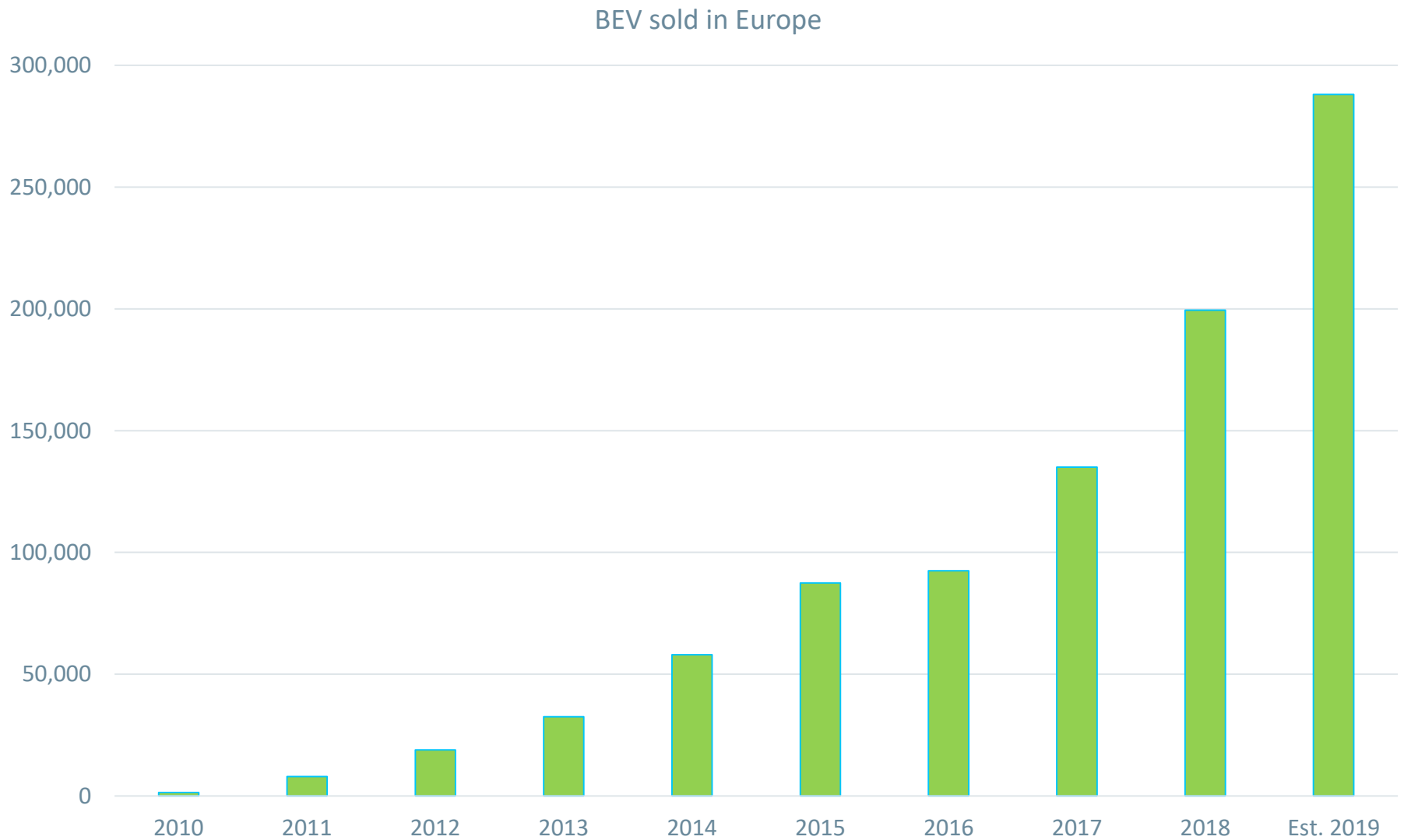
CCS Charge Map - Europe

DC Chargers 50 kW & above

8074



Evolution of yearly sales of new BEV in the EU



What does a real-world EV charging infrastructure require ?

Long-term investment protection





GRUPE RENAULT

DAIMLER



BUICK

Jeep



HONDA



PEUGEOT



MAZDA

TOYOTA



MARUTI SUZUKI

2010-2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

CCS $\geq$ 150kW



CCS < 150kW



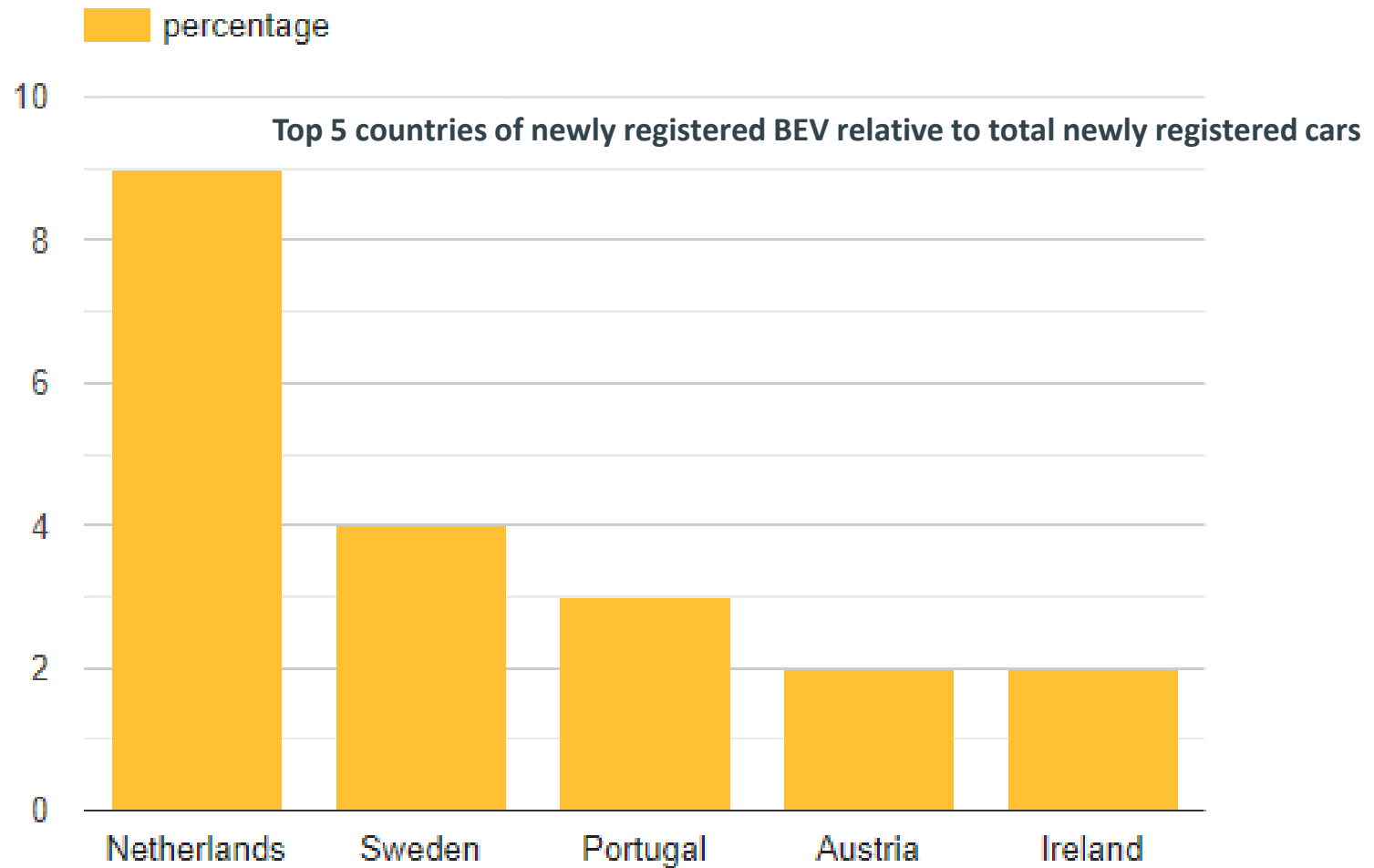
ChadeMO



AC 43 kW



Top 5 EU countries of newly registered BEV relative to total of newly registered cars in 2019



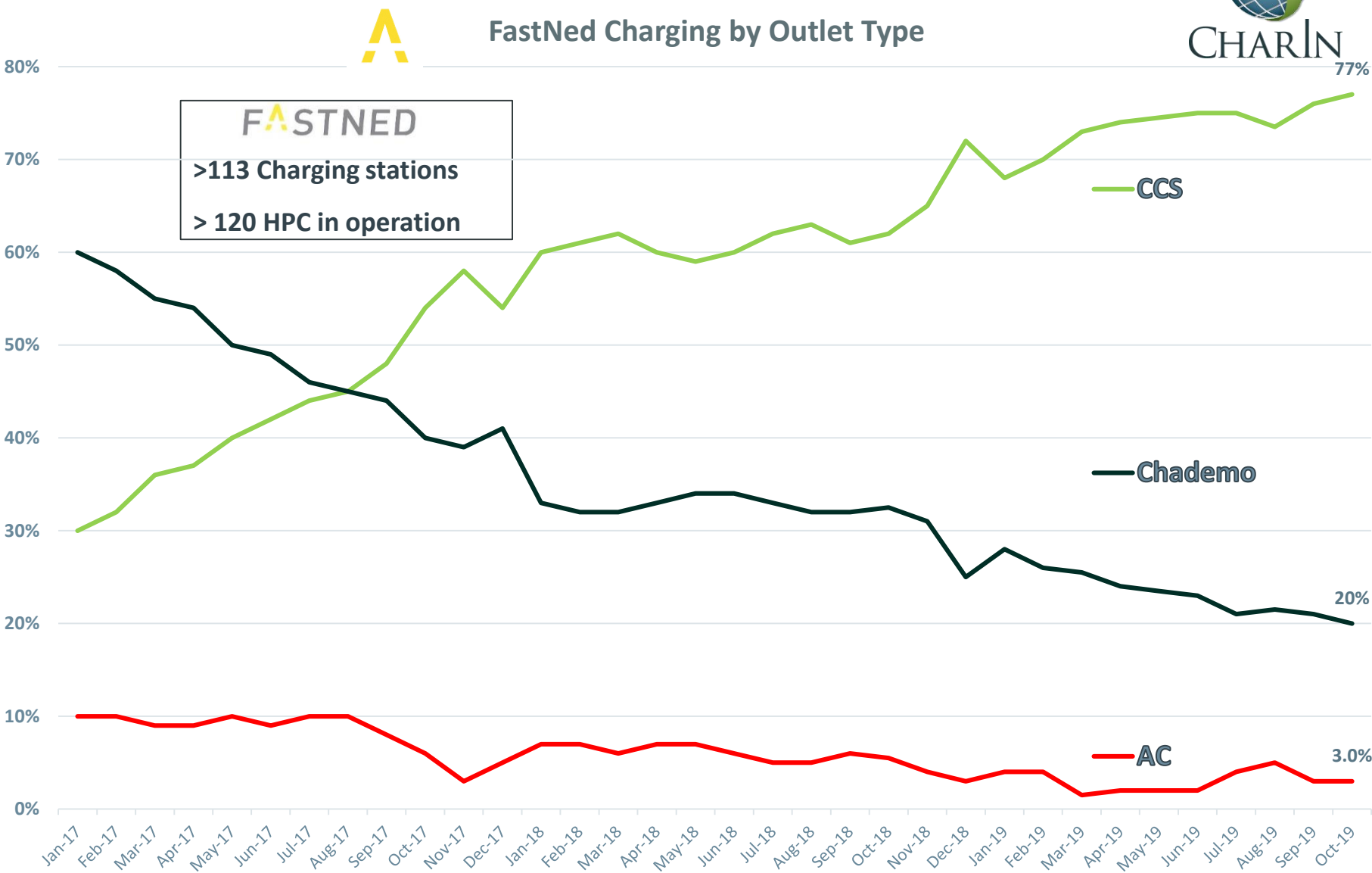
FASTNED

>113 Charging stations

- 120 HPC chargers
- Operational since 2012



Multi-standard charger usage data over time





E-busses

Public Transport: Battery size will define range & charging time

Importance in choice of the e-bus battery	
•How many passengers/ bus ?	Medium
•What is the distance of the route?	High
•How much time do we have to charge?	High
•How many buses?	Low
•What is the geography of the route?	High
•How many stops?	Medium
What is frequency of charging?	High
.....	



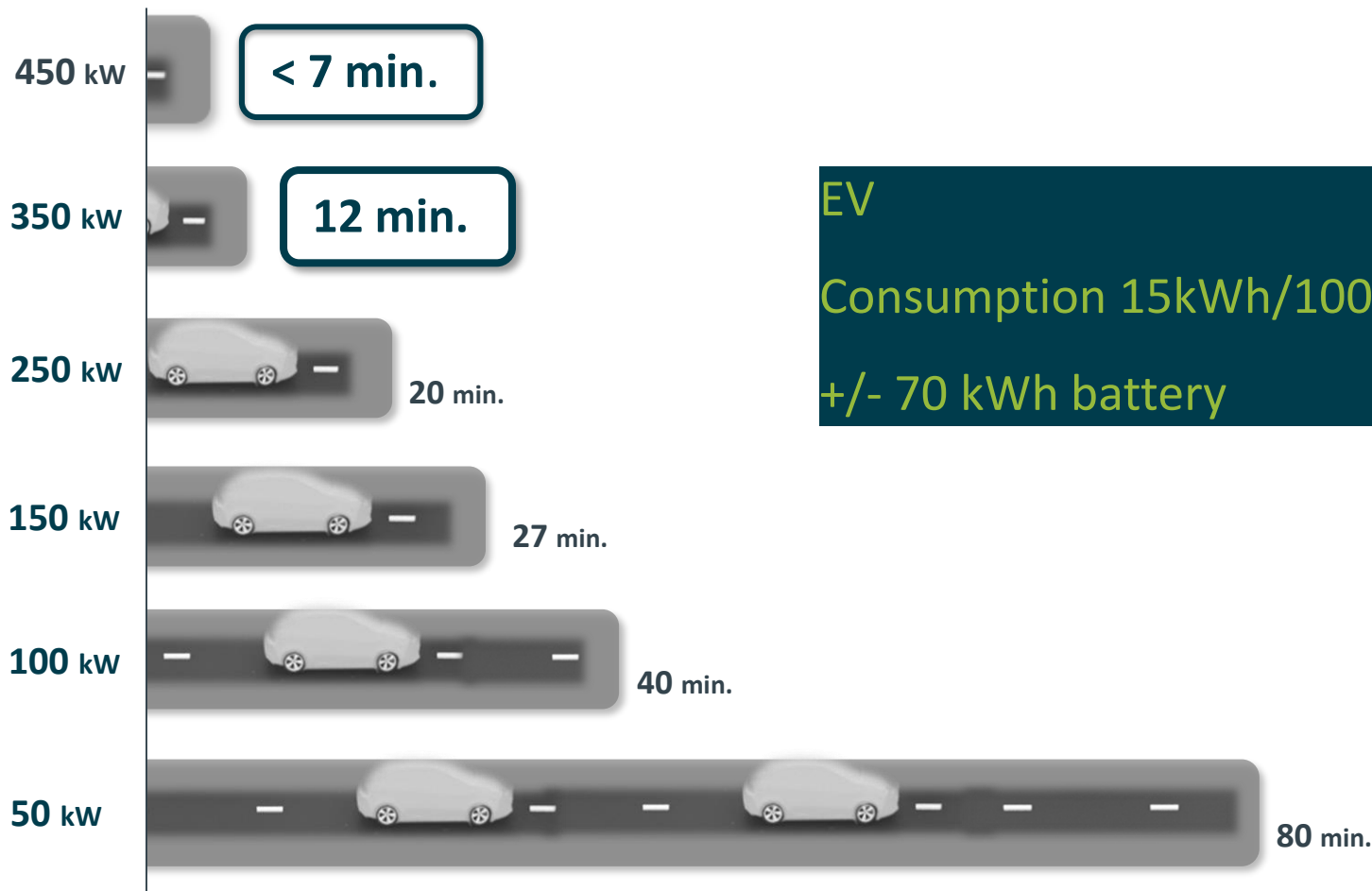
Electric consumption of a bus can define size of battery

BUT: COST & Physical Size of battery puts limitation

Type of vehicle	kWh/100 km	Battery (kWh) for <u>Range</u> of 400km (20% safety margin)
Electric Car (EV)	15	72
12m e-bus	80	384
18m e-bus	100	480
24m e-bus	130	624

Standardization – perspectives for CSS

Charging times for about 400 km range



EV
Consumption 15kWh/100 km
+/- 70 kWh battery

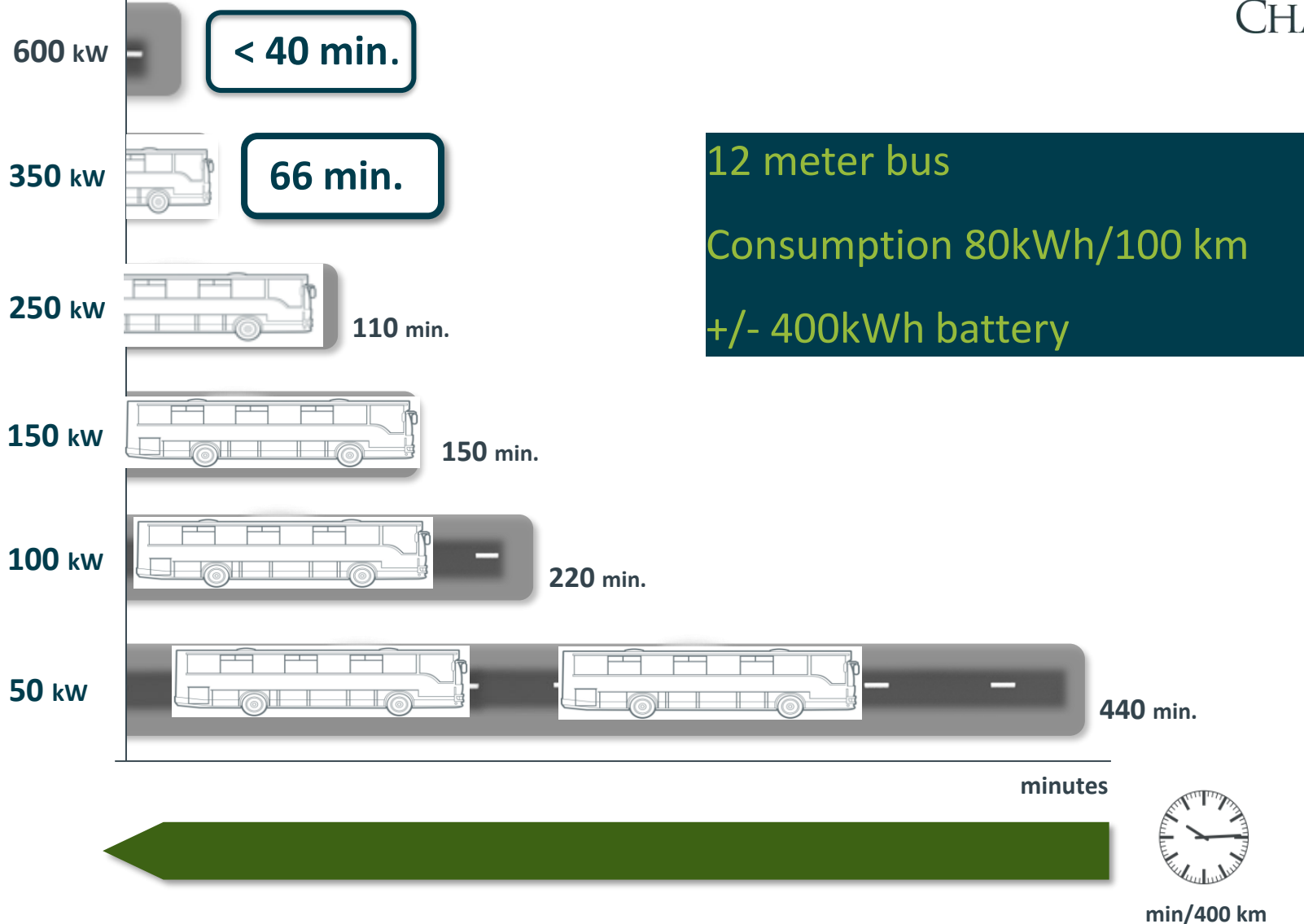
minutes



min/400 km

Standardization – perspectives for CSS

Charging times for about 400 km range for 12 meter bus



Public Transport: Range vs charging time

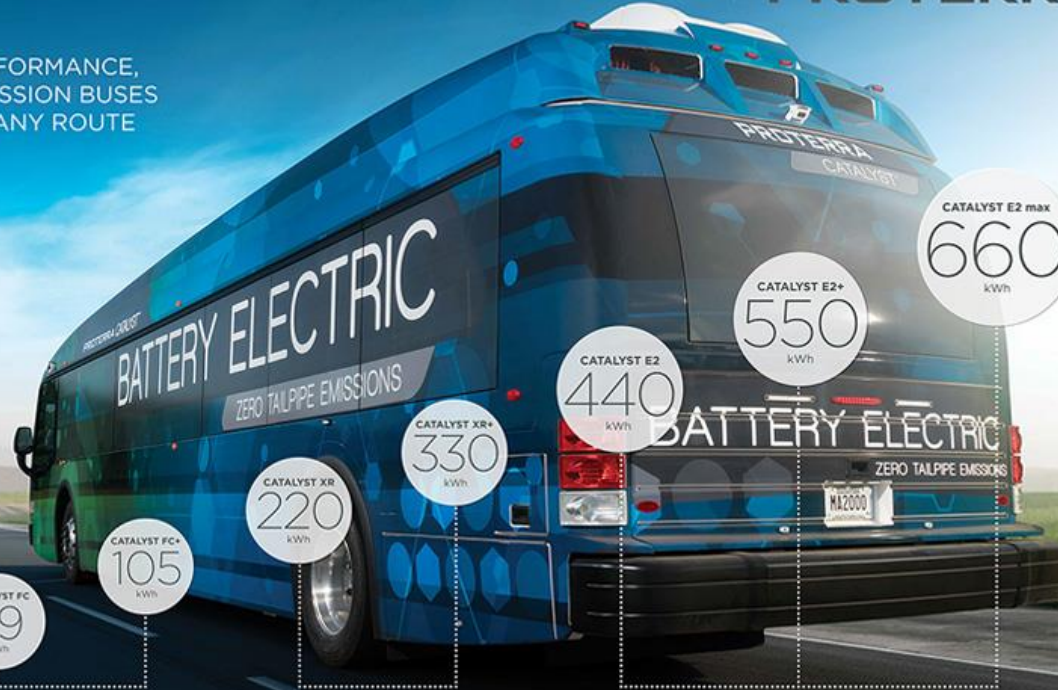


BUSIT



EFFICIENT ENERGY

HIGH PERFORMANCE,
ZERO-EMISSION BUSES
TO MEET ANY ROUTE



CATALYST FC
79
kWh

FC
SERIES

For circulator routes
10-13 minute charge time
49-62 mile nominal range*

CATALYST FC+
105
kWh

CATALYST XR
220
kWh

XR
SERIES

For low daily mileage
< 3 hrs. charge time
136-193 mile nominal range*

CATALYST XR+
330
kWh

CATALYST E2
440
kWh

E2
SERIES

For longest routes
3.5-5 hrs. charge time
251-350 mile nominal range*

CATALYST E2+
550
kWh

CATALYST E2 max
660
kWh

How to charge an e-bus

Single charge at bus depot



Opportunity charging at every bus stop



Charging stations along a bus' line



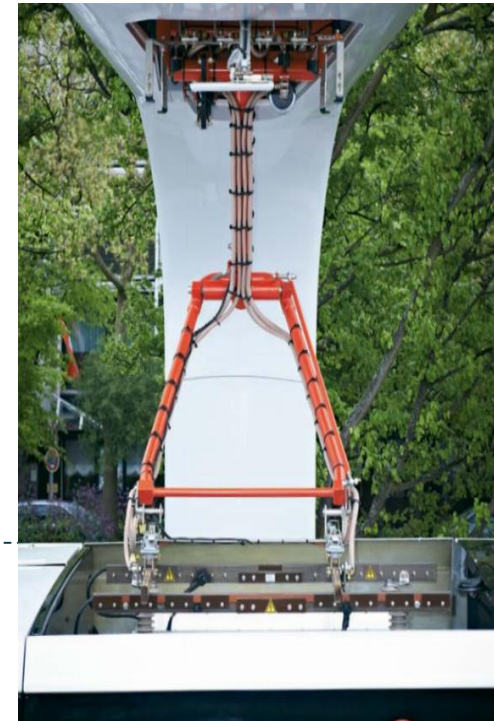
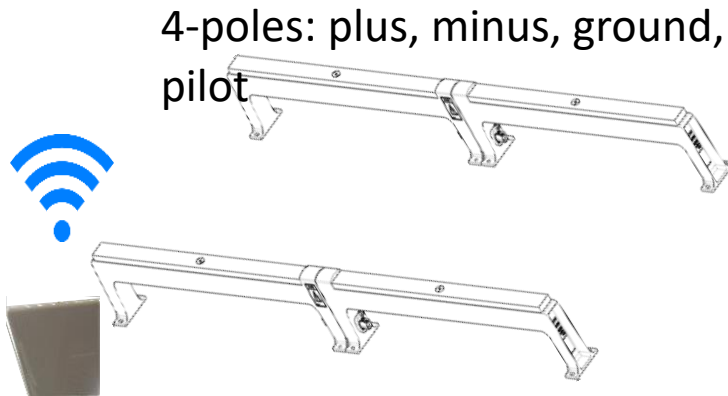
Pantograph

For Opportunity charging



What is OppCharge?

OPPCharge



Charging is done according to:

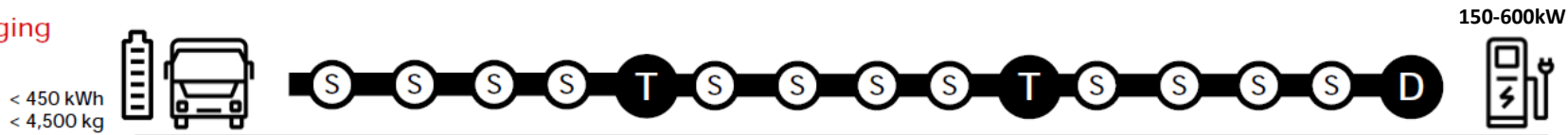
- EN/IEC 61851-23
- ISO/IEC 15118
- DIN70121
(aka CCS-2)

Courtesy ABB

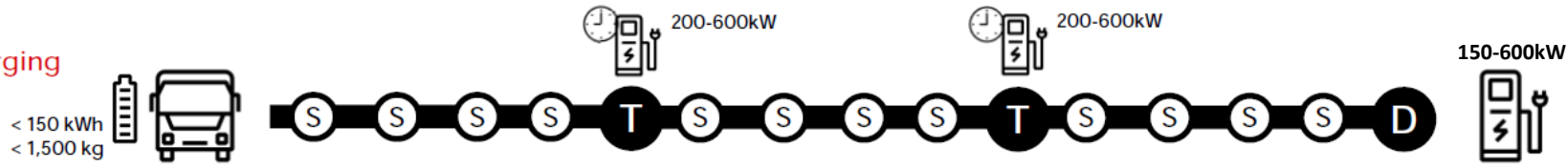
The optimal trade off for batteries

Different solutions for different needs

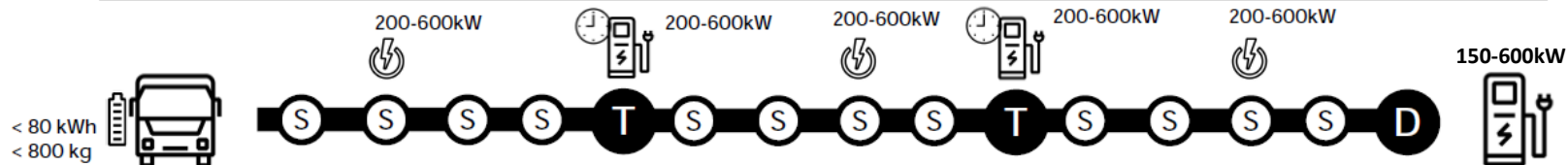
Overnight charging at Depot



Opportunity charging at Terminal



Flash charging At Stops



The optimal solution depends on multiple factors

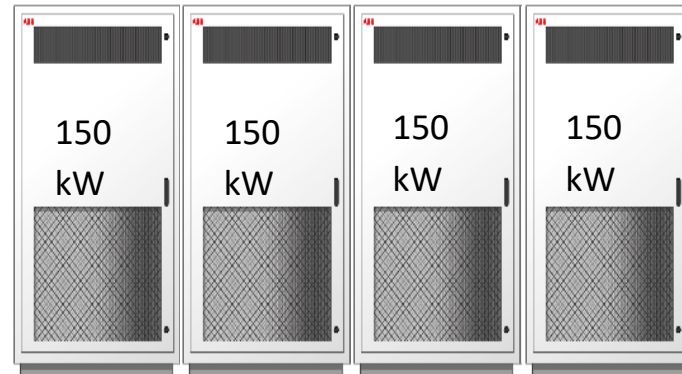
Opportunity Charging



- Industrial quality power cabinet
- 150kW, 300kW, 450 kW and 600 kW modular
- Redundancy per each 150kW module
- 200-920 V_{DC}
- Galvanic isolation
- Remote management

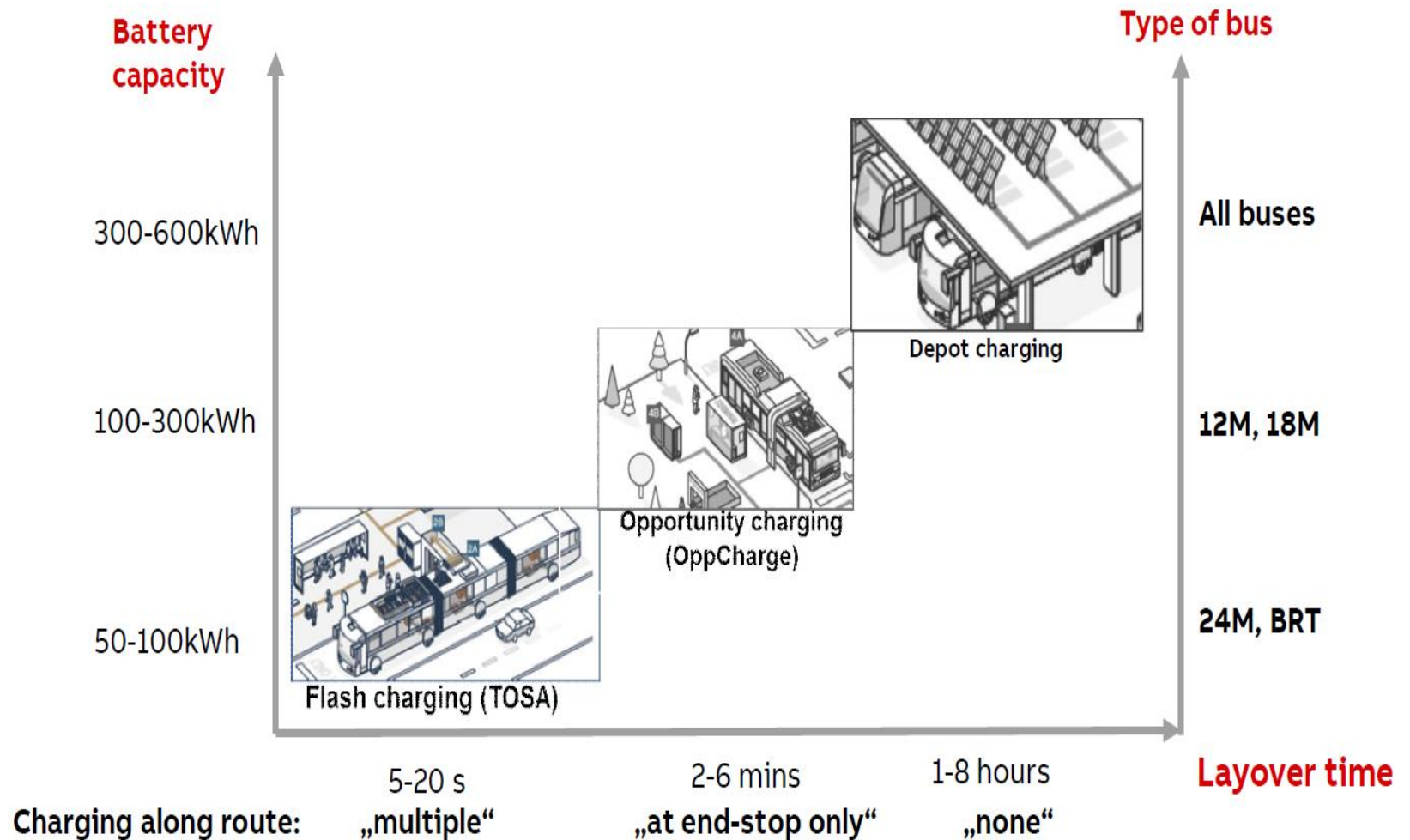
Courtesy ABB

- Automated connection system
- High power DC transfer to bus
- Wireless communication to bus
- Based on
 - EN/IEC 61851-23
 - ISO/IEC 15118
- **OPP**Charge compatible



Choosing the Right Bus Charging Solution

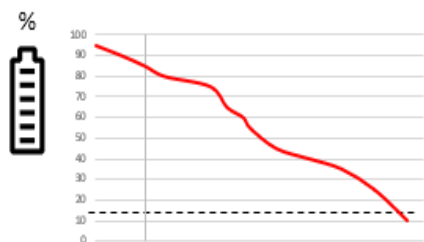
Fit for Purpose



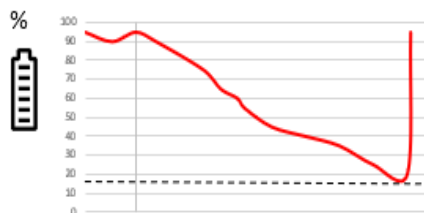
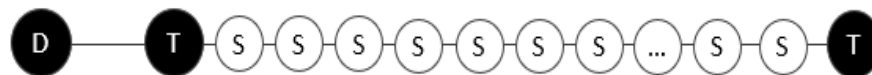
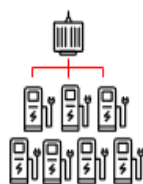
Courtesy ABB

The impact on the utility grid and fleet operations

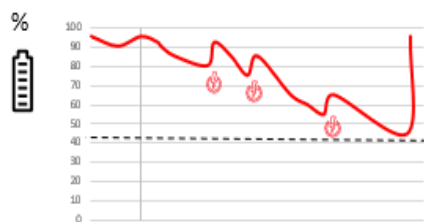
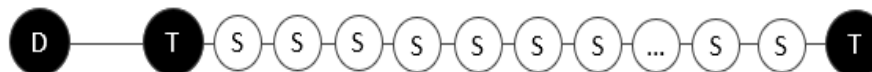
No down-time needed to charge the e-bus fleet, lighter charging infrastructure



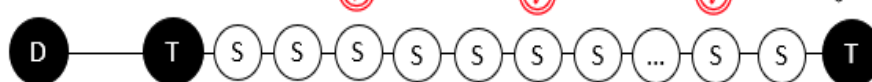
**Overnight
charging
at depot**

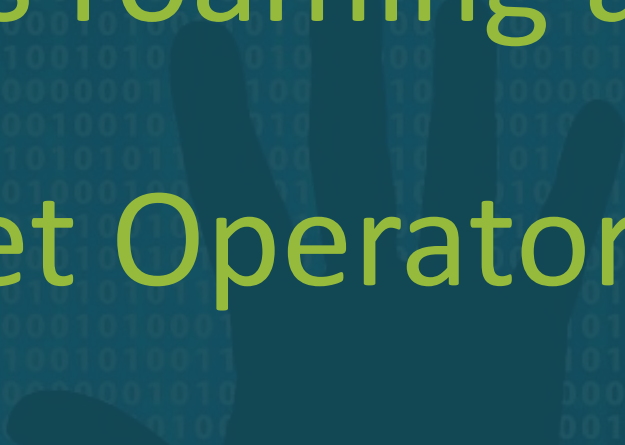


**Opportunity
charging
at terminals
(OppCharge)**



**Opportunity
charging
at some stops
(on-board
flash-charging)**

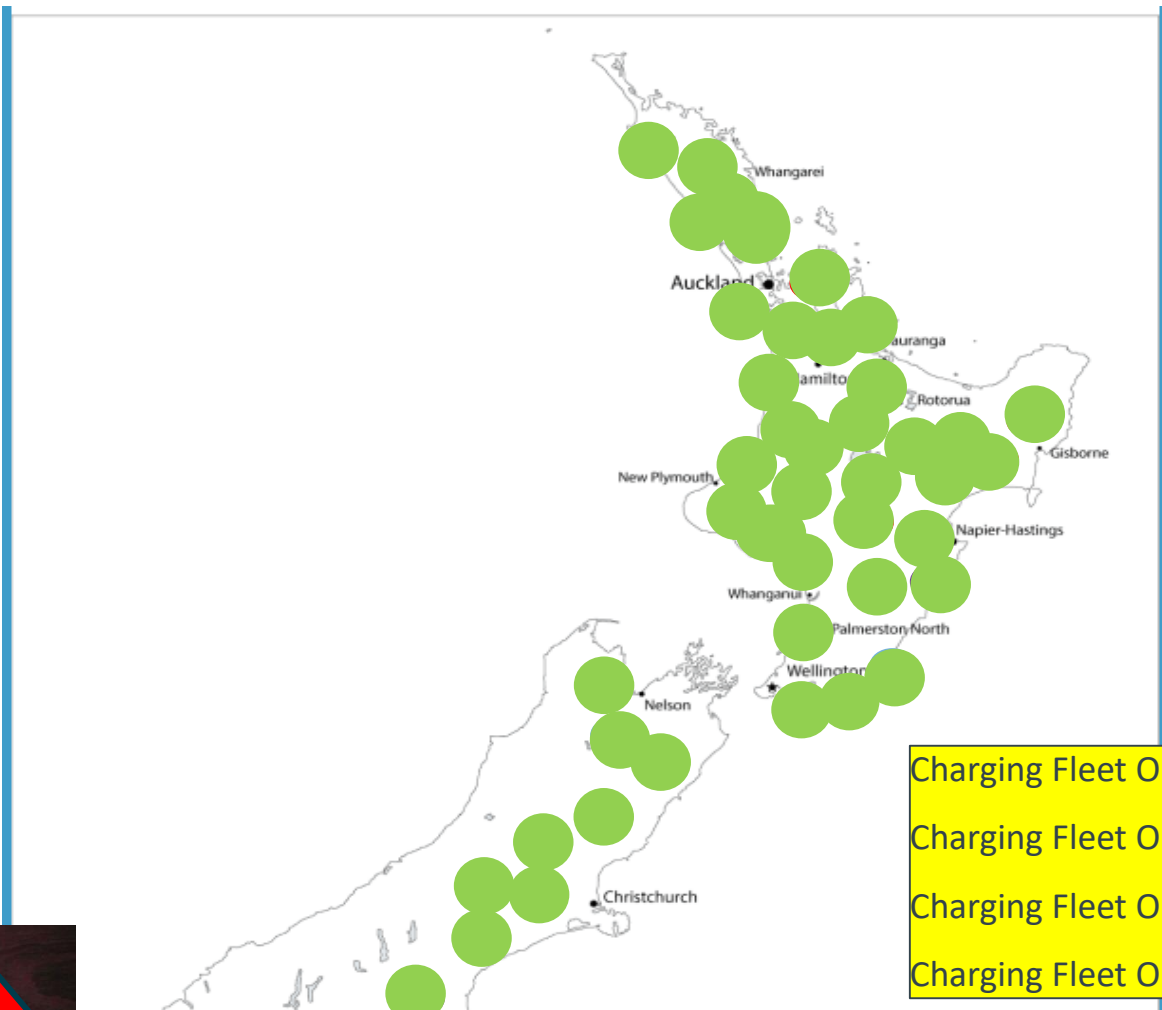




Seamless roaming among Fleet Operators



Roaming among different fleet operators using ISO 15118



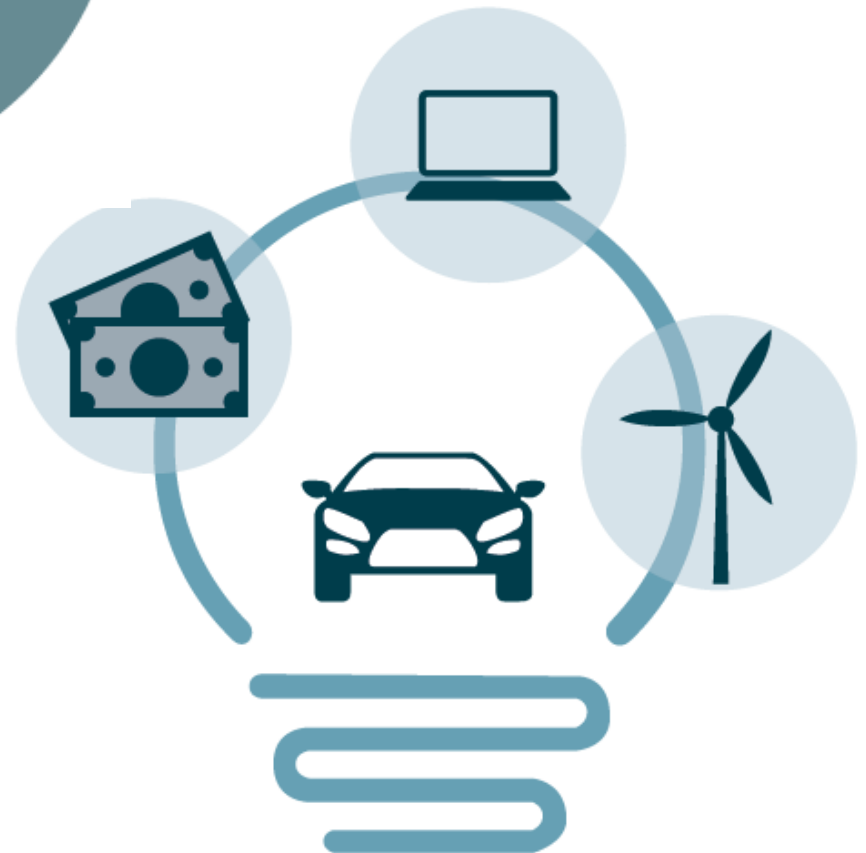
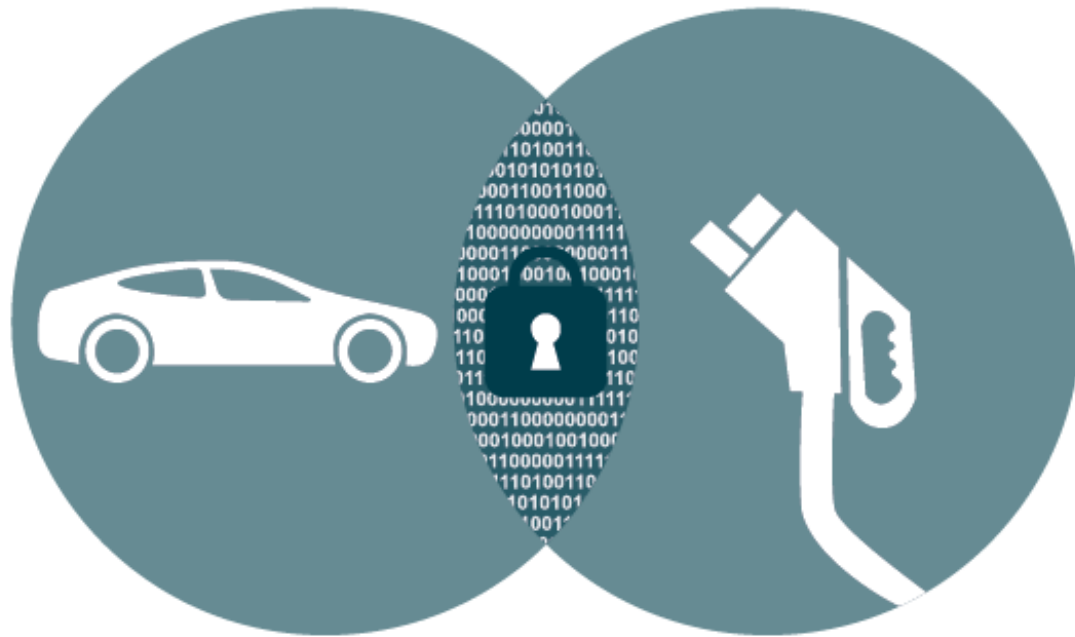
- Charging Fleet Operator1 
- Charging Fleet Operator2 
- Charging Fleet Operator3 
- Charging Fleet Operator4 



CCS ISO 15118 communication protocol
OCPP 2.0 : Open Charge Point Protocol
OCPI: Open Charge Point Interface

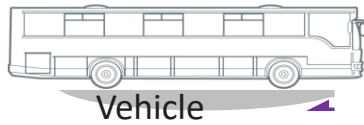
What does a real-world E-bus charging infrastructure require ?

Secured Payments



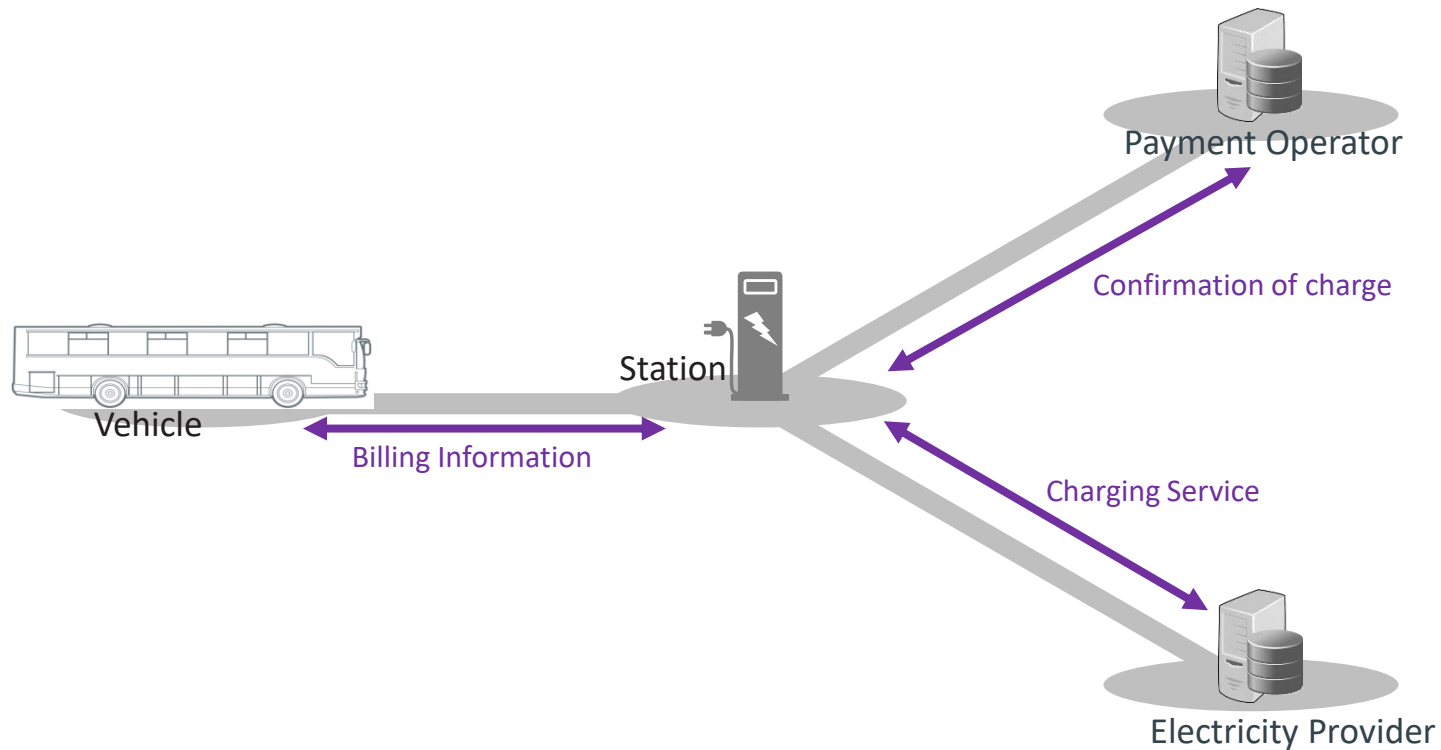
Software: Security

Communication security @ Charging Station



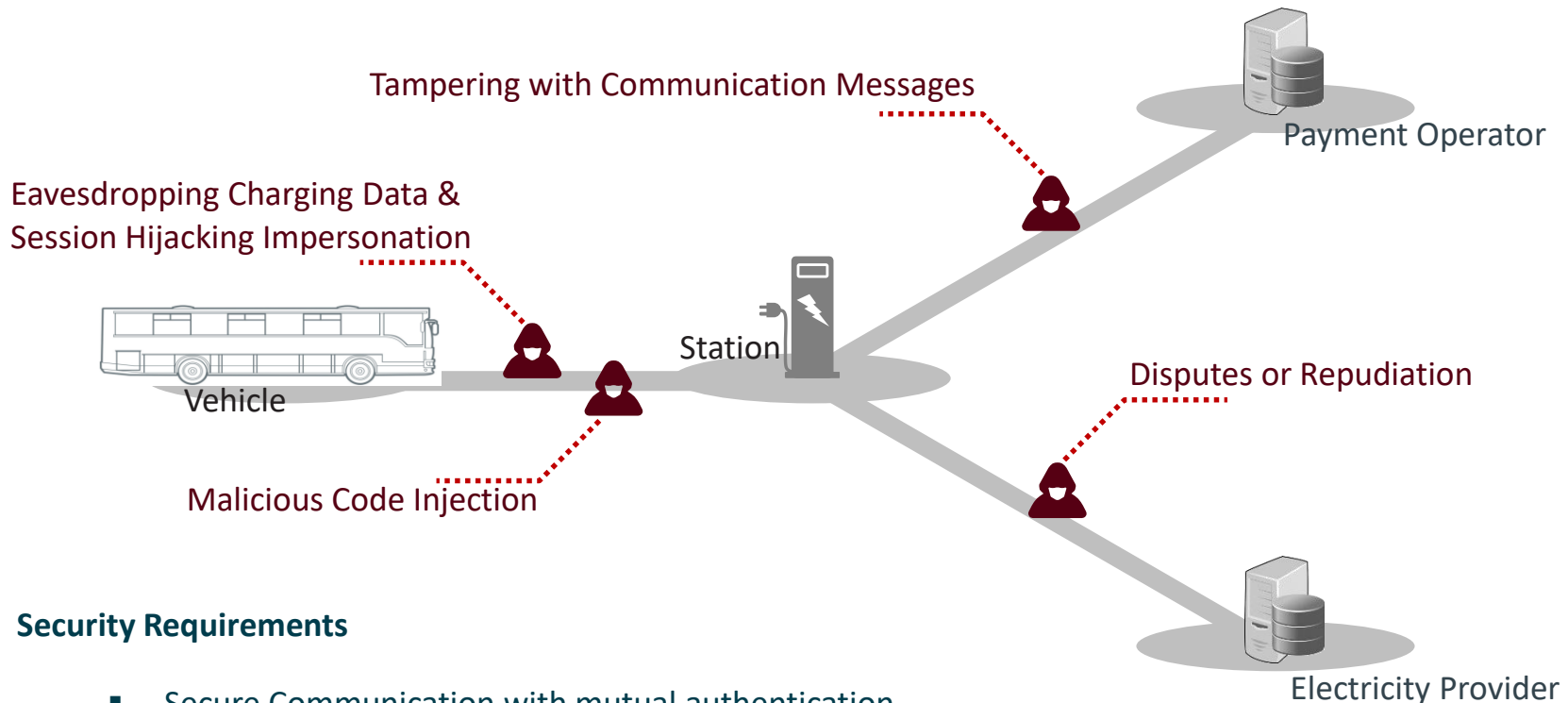
Software: Security

Communication security @ Charging Station



Software: security

Security Threats in EV and Charging Infrastructure



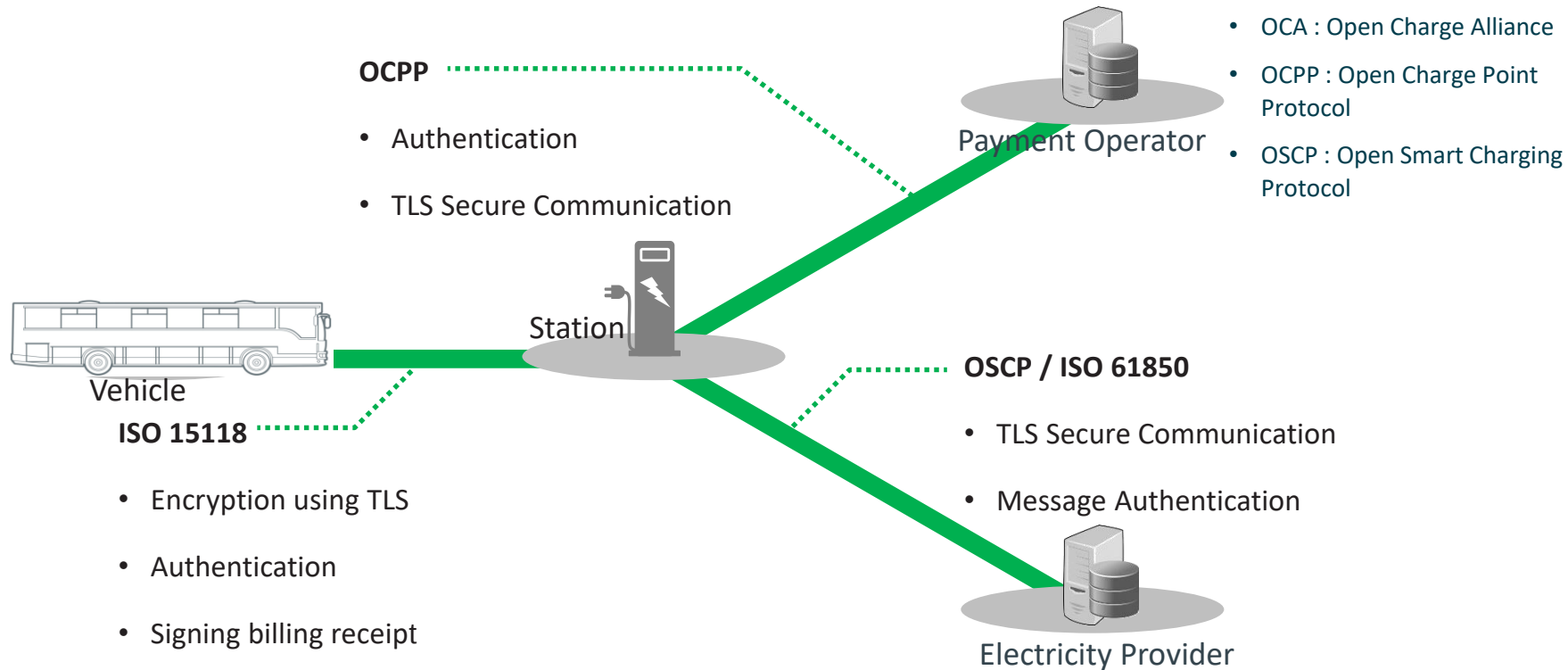
Security Requirements

- Secure Communication with mutual authentication
- Integrity and non-repudiation for billing
- Confidentiality for personal & business information
- Availability of electricity

Software: security

Protocols and Security Features

PLUG 'N CHARGE



OCA

OCPP standardizes the communication between the charge spot and the party that operates the charge, thereby allowing CSO back-ends and charge spots of different vendors to communicate.

- OSCP(Open Smart Charging Protocol) allows a DSO (Distribution System Operators) to vary the capacity available to charge stations in time, given the varying predicted capacity needed for other consumers in an area.

What does a real-world EV charging infrastructure require ?

Single Charging Standard

Long-term investment protection

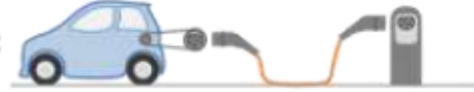
Future Ready

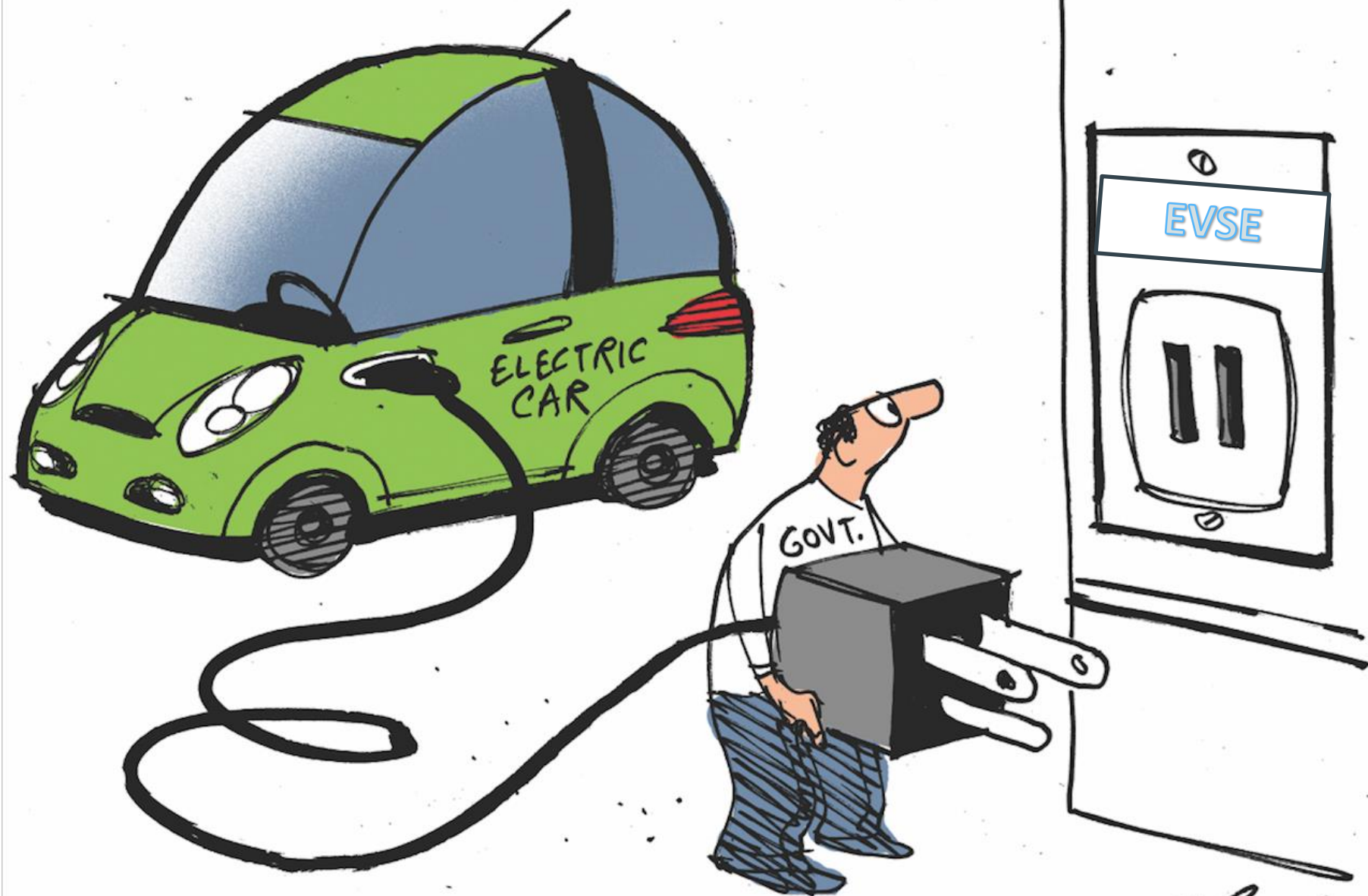


ISO 15118

m = mandatory o= option

Concept for CCS Charging Modes and Features

Charging Modes \ Charging Features	 Secure Charging	 PnC	 Smart Load Balancing	 BiDi Charging
ACD 	o	o	o	o
WPT 	m	m	o	na
DC 	m	m	o	o
AC 	o	o	o	o
Feature Availability	 CCS2.0			 CCS3.0



H. Payne



Charging System Standards world-wide

CCS with ISO 15118

- ✓ Interoperable
- ✗ Not interoperable

Global

DC-Connector

Communication

**Fast Charging
(FC < 150kW)**

**High Power
Charging
(HPC > 150kW)
'Liquid cooled'**

**HPCCV
(HPC Commercial
Vehicle)
> 3 MW**

1,500V
3,000A

CCS



ISO 15118
PLC

CCS



ISO 15118
PLC

CCS

ISO 15118
PLC

One System
for all
Automotive
E-bus/Truck
Industrial EV
Marine
Aeronautics

DAIMLER PLANS A CHARGE RATE OF “UP TO 3MW” FOR THEIR ELECTRIC TRUCKS

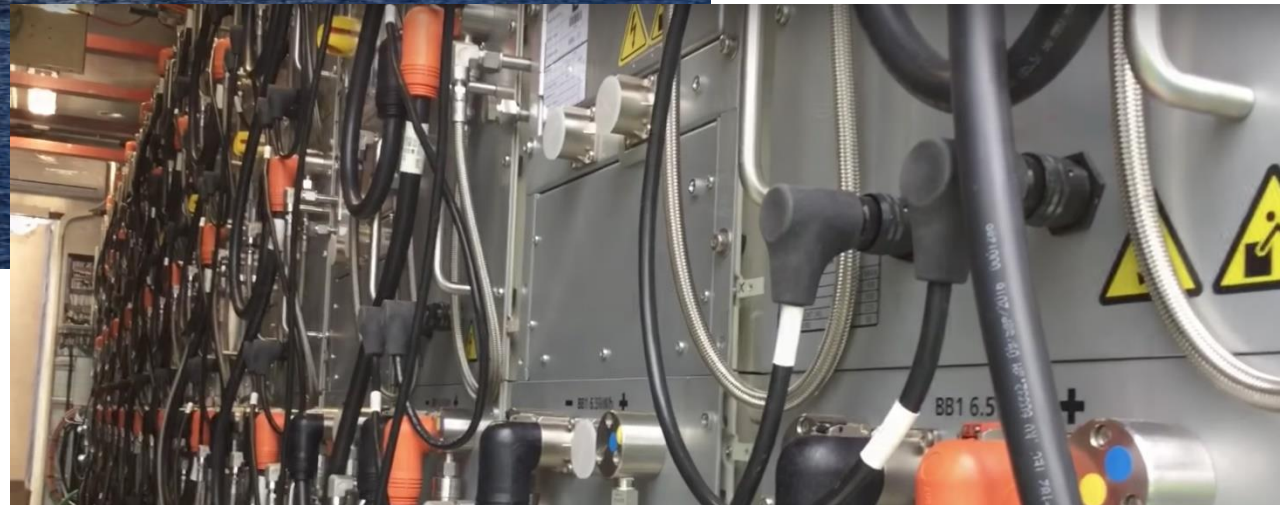
written by Denis Gurskiy | April 30, 2019



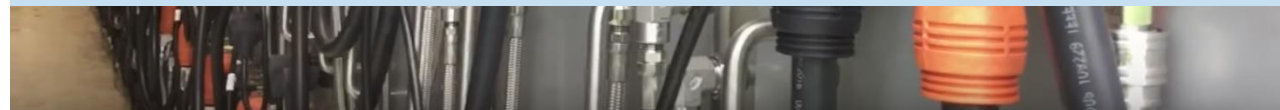
Heavy Duty Trucks, busses will use HPCCV

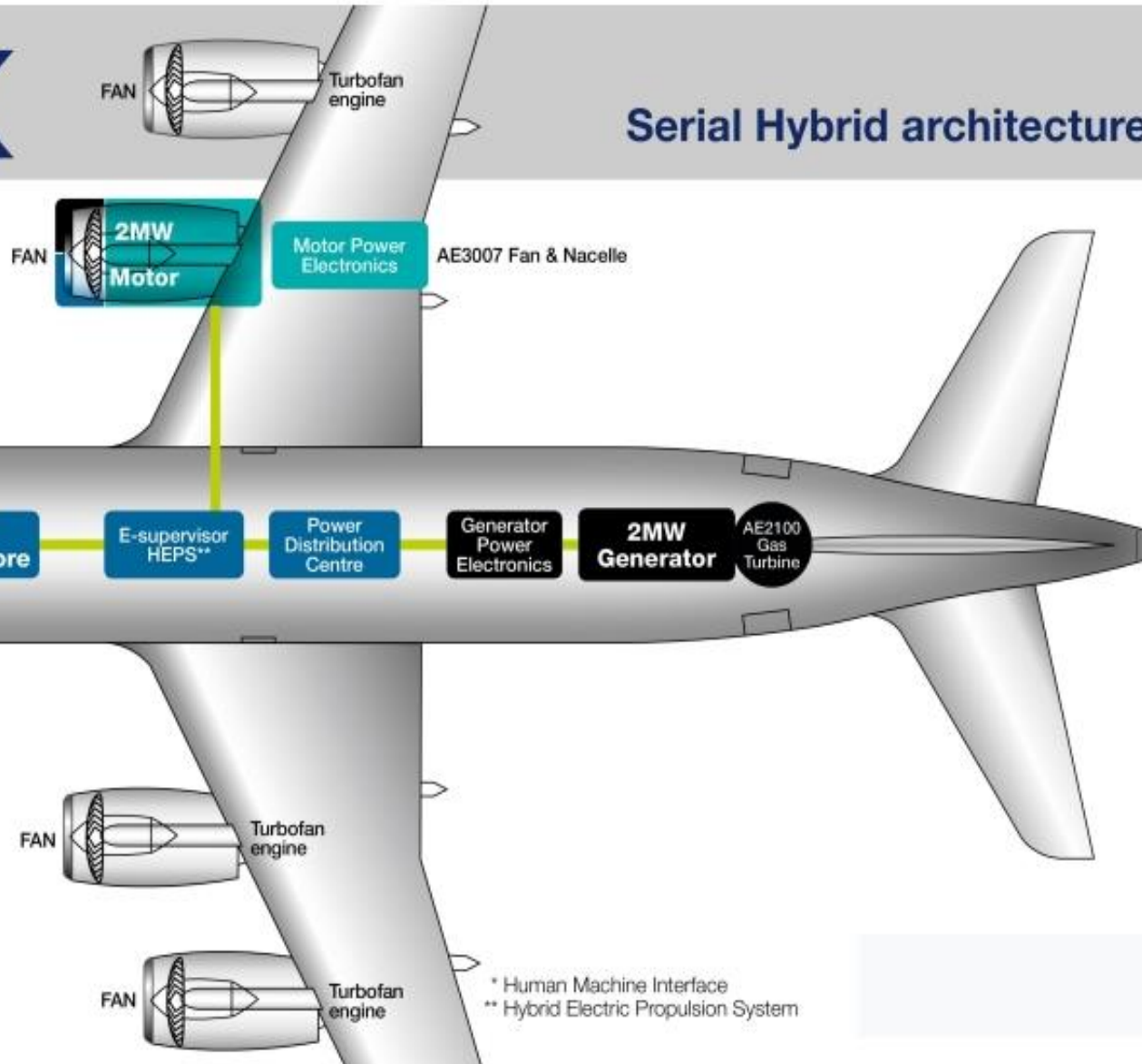


Marine



4 MWh of battery packs inside ship





* Human Machine Interface
** Hybrid Electric Propulsion System

Urban Air mobility with e-VTOL



Who should have the biggest say in the Charging Standard?

Core Members



Regular Members



Grid
Operators

Utility
companies

Fleet
Operators

E-mobility
Service
Providers

EVSE,
Test
Equipment,
Hardware,
Software
companies

EV
producers

Members

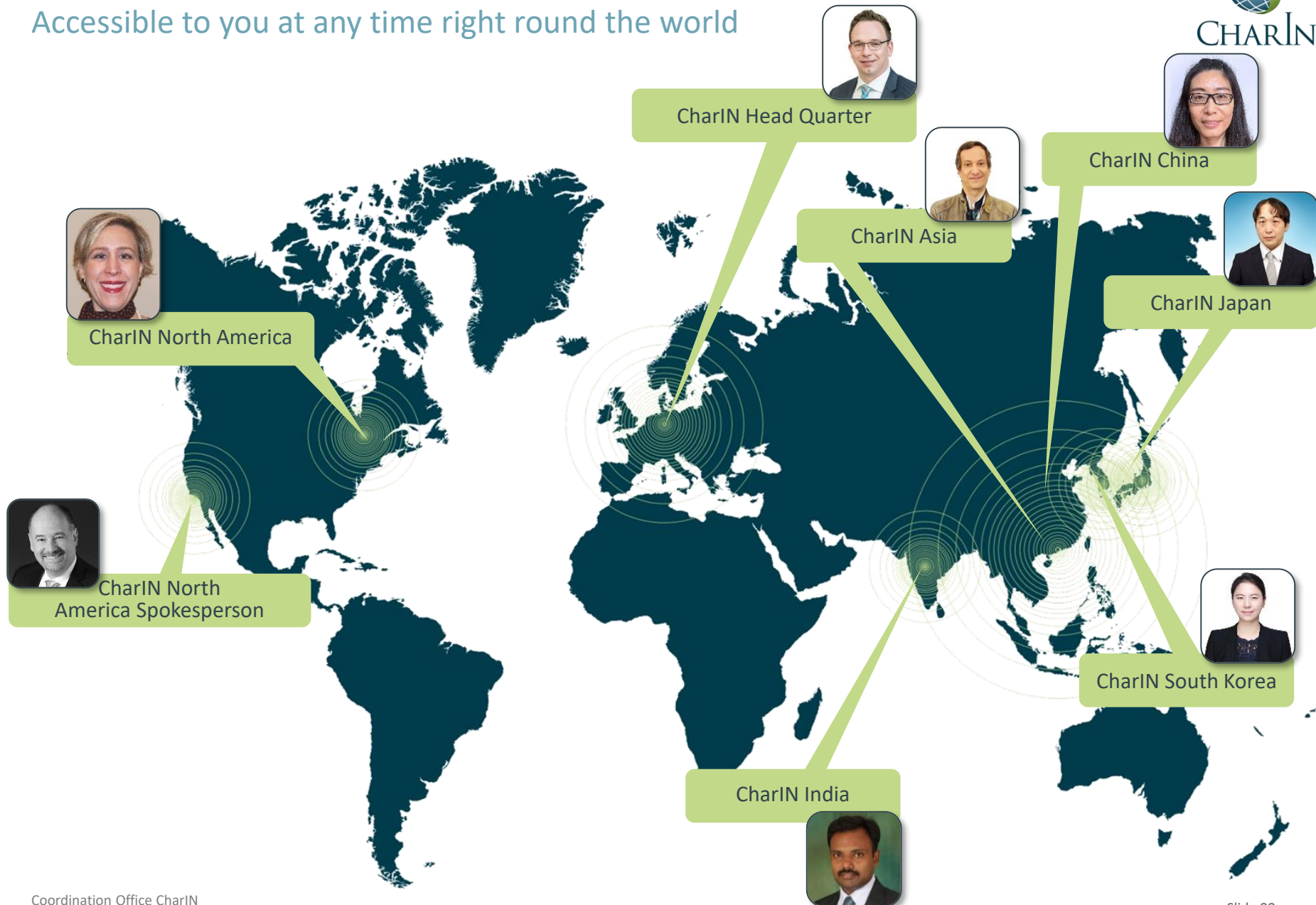
Worldwide based CharIN members

CharIN e.V.

Accessible to you at any time right round the world



CHARIN





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Mobile: +852 68525687

Thank you for your
kind attention!



 @charginginterface

 @worldwideccs

 @CharIN e.V.

CharIN association

Our members – currently 182 (total) 1/2



Core Members



Core members: 102

CharIN association

Our members – currently 182 (total) 2/2



Regular Members



Associated Members



Supporter of CharIN



 Regular members: 78

 Supporters of CharIN: 15