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A few facts on Electrical Vehicle

- In the future we must overcome the problems of petroleum disappearance and greenhouse gas creation
 - Road vehicles create 11% of greenhouse gas
- Nevertheless Electric Vehicle (EV) will be a solution for both problems
- Urban vehicles seem to be the first target
 - they can help to solve problems of: pollution, traffic jam, parking ...

Electrical Vehicle power needs

Usual vehicle 1200 Kg S 2m²Cx 0,3
 Fr 8,5 daN/tonne

Needed power in kW:

Vehicle speed km/h	30 km/h	50 km/h	90 km/h	130 km/h
Rolling power	0,8 kW	1,4	2,5	3,6
Aerodynamic s power	0,2	1	5,6	17
horizontal	1	2,4	8,1	21
5% Climb	4,9	8,2	15	21
Total	6	11	23	42 kW







Power and Energy comparisons

- Engine power 10 to 40 kW
- Energy 60 to 300 Wh/km
- Range about 100km
 - 5 liters of fuel
 - 50 kWh
- 5 liters in a tank in 1min is same as loading a battery with a power 3 MW
 - or 5kW in 10 hours
- Forgetting battery technology: we have a problem with power network







Specifics problems for Electrical Vehicle

- o Type : Probably urban
 - personal car, rental car, fleet, multi user/self service...
- Medium range 100 150 km
- Battery load 30mn to 15 H
- o Charging Station : Where?
 - At home
 - In the street
 - In parking







Why do we need standards for EV?

- Economic: substantial cost savings by using the same components and systems
- o Interoperability: it seems mandatory above all in Europe → Every EV must be able to charge the battery everywhere even in an other country
- Framework : Regulations probably will use standards as technical constraints
- Security issues







What kind of standards ??

- Same set as thermal engine vehicle
- Electromagnetic compability EMC
- Batteries: Load, size, recycling
- Security for high voltage
- Charging station (and smart Grid!!)
- Communication between vehicle and outside
 - Service, payment, electronic charger control, security of transactions ...
- o EV lack of specialized standards ???

Organisms involved

- o TC69 TC57 TC69/WG4 🖺
- TC22/SC3 and TC21





JWG V2G CI

ISO+IEC

- EU Mandat
 - Will use ISO IEC works



o USA



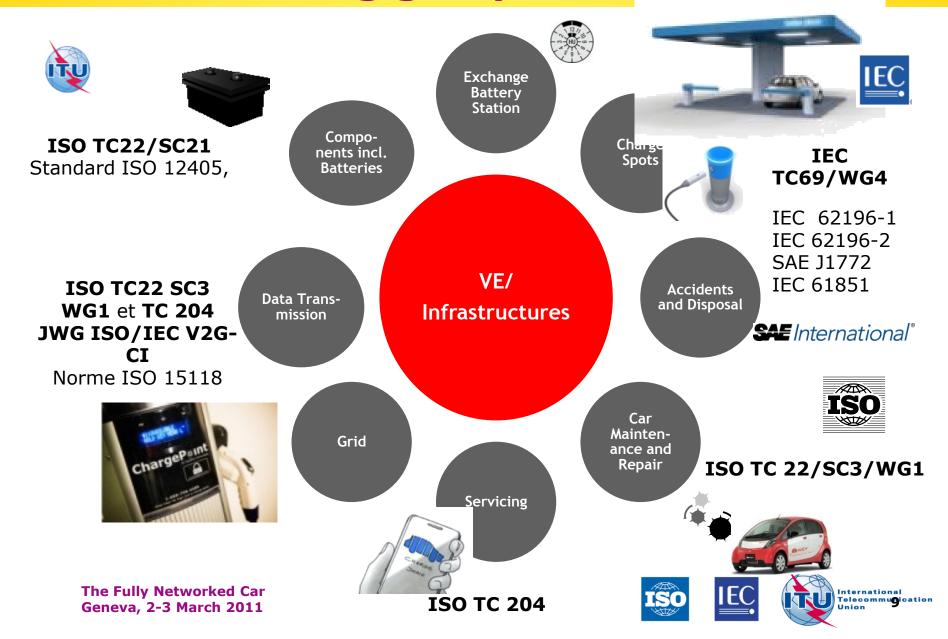
- few recommended practice ready
- Japan (JISC), China (SGCC)







Working groups involved



General purpose standard-1

o Automotive side :

- Brake, power, Energy consumption, Frontal impact, Side impact, recyclability, Functional security
- A few hundred of well known standard developed in ISO TC22
- Charging system and smart Grid
 - Industrial Connectors
 - Safety risk and EMC (see EU directive 2006/95EC and 2004/108/EC)
 - Fusing and Switching devices
 - → Mostly developed in IEC TC64 and TC 57







General purpose standard-2

- Communication EV-Charging station –
 Smart Grid
 - Customer identification, payment, services, charging system control,
- A lot of standards developed into ISO, IEC, ITU and also standardization EU and national bodies CEN CENELEC ETSI
- o Problems to solve (view by final customer)
 - Same system for everybody
 - Simple and low cost
 - Support all services







General purpose standard-3 Special view on EMC

- Electric motor and charging system mostly use DC switching technology
- High power switch generates EMC (Electromagnetic compatibility) perturbation
- Exists several standards usable
 - IEC/EN 61000 family Electromagnetic compatibility
 - CISPR EN 55011 Industrial EMC
 - ISO 10605 Test method
 - ISO 11451 Vehicle test method (family)
 - ISO 11452 Components test method
 - IEC 61204 Power suplly EMC
 -all that is necessary is already existing







Standards for charging station

- o ISO and IEC are working since 2 years
- SAE has published a recommended practice in January 2010
- And also
 - Japanese Industrial Standard JISC
 - Smart Grid Corporation China SGCC
 - Defacto standards from Chademo, EV Plug alliance ...
- EU Mandates (M/468) CEN CENELEC and ETSI to propose standards for Charging station-EV







Charging station standard

- IEC 61851defines the specifications
- 4 modes (power)of charge
- Output versus vehicle mono tri phases AC or DC
- Data link between vehicle and station
- o The levels presently considered in Europe are:
 - 16A 230V = up to 3,7 kW depending on connector ratings (see later)
 - 32 A 230 V = up to 7,4 kW
 - 16 A 400V 3 Phase = up to 11 kW
 - 32 A 400V 3 Phase = up to 22 kW
 - 63 A 400V 3 Phase = up to 43 kW
 - DC charge = up to 86 kW (all intermediate values are also possible according to the 61851-1)

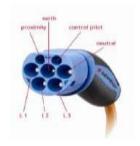






Station Connectors

- IEC 62196 define a set of 3 connectors and theirs use cases. The work is quite finished
- o The SAE J1772 connector is defined since one year. Its usage is mandatory in some US State. One of the IEC62196 is close to SAE definition















Communications

- o ISO IEC work in a JWG V2G CI on ISO 15118
- SAE works on SAE J2847
- Telecom industry has its own idea and competition is hard, this subject is the key
- All the work is late

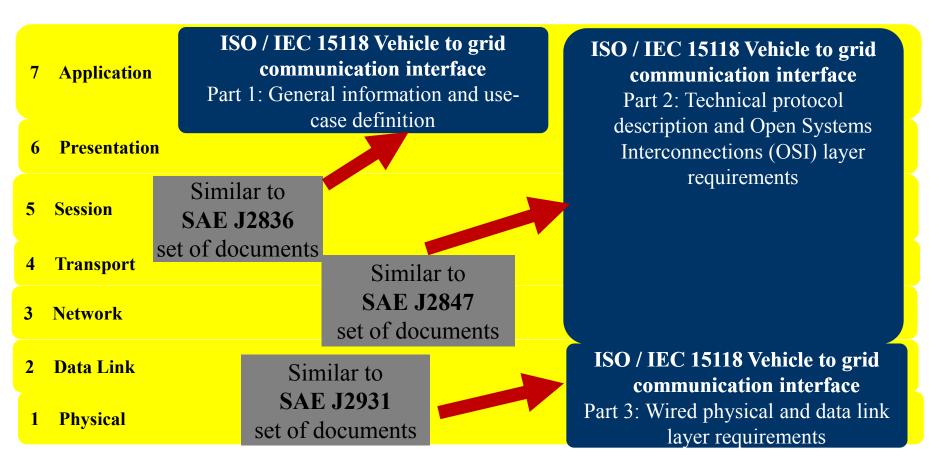






Communication V2G ISO/IEC — SAE

Layer









VE and Charging station in Europe

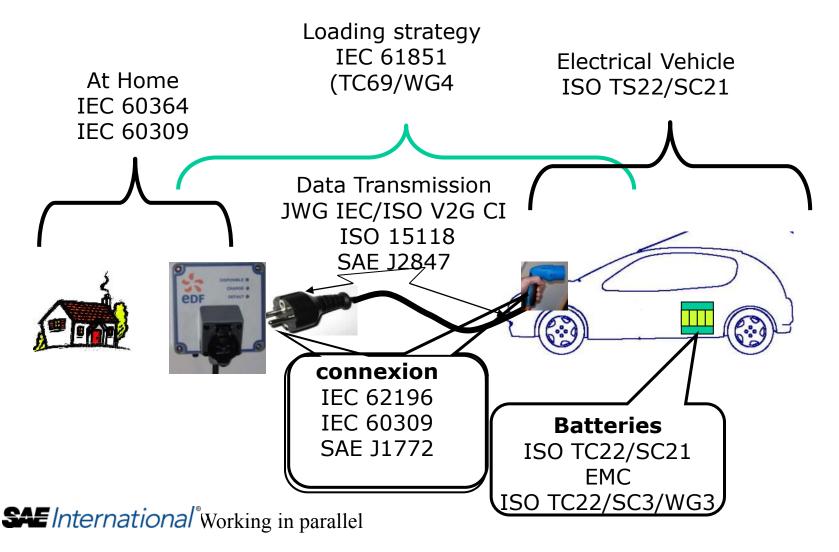
- o CEN CENELEC ETSI are in charge
- o First decision use IEC 61851, IEC 62196 et ISO15118
- Report to commission Mars 2011
- o focus group responsability
 - PT1: terminology
 - PT2: connectors
 - PT3: batteries
 - •PT4: communication and liaison with smart grid
 - PT5: charging modes and associated safety conditions
 - •PT 6: regulations and standards
- o Interoperability concerns the following points:
 - connector footprints (PT2)
 - charging modes used in public or private locations (PT5)
 - basic electric signals required to initiate or control the charging (PT5)
 - •vehicle communication, payment systems and compatibility with the smart grid (PT4)







Summary Charging station –VE standards









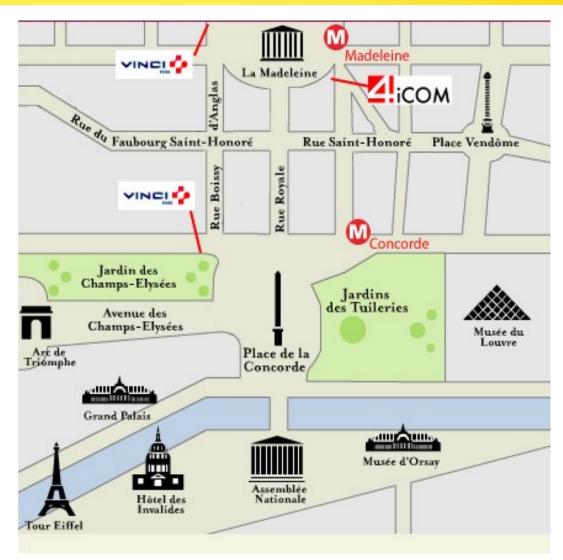
Thank you for Attention



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"BACKUP SLIDES"







For interested people people-1 a few standards

- Batteries Safety
 - EN1175, EN 50272,J2464
- Batteries Test
 - ISO 12405,ISO6469,IEC61982,J1495
- Charging Station
 - IEC61851, EN50275
 - Safety IEC62040
 - Connector IEC 62196, J1772, IEC 60309,
 - Earth residual current IEC 62335







For interested people people-2 a few standards

- Communication
 - **ISO/IEC 15118**, ISO/IEC 74198,
 - ISO/IEC 121391,ISO 15764
 - J2293, J2487, J2836
- Safety/worker Protection
 - EN 1987, ISO 6469, IEC 60073
 - IEC 62040, J2344, UL2231
- o Functional Safety
 - ISO 26262







For interested people people-3 a few standards

- o EMC
 - ISO 7637, ISO 10605, ISO 11451,
 - ISO 11452, IEC 61000, J1113
- Environmental conditions
 - ISO 16750, IEC 60811
- Vehicle performance
 - ISO 8715,ISO 23274,J2841,ISO 12405







Introduction of 4icom's activities

- o Our business: Innovation
- o Three main activities:
 - Strategic analysis, prospective, technology monitoring
 - o Project management
 - Business Development
- Main fields: Mobility, Urban mobility, road charging, automotive, IT, electronics, monetics, electric vehicle,
 Digital mobility (mobile content, mobile banking, mobile payment, geolocalisation, NFC, etc),
- o Paris, Beijing, Bangalore
- o Set up in 2000, independent company

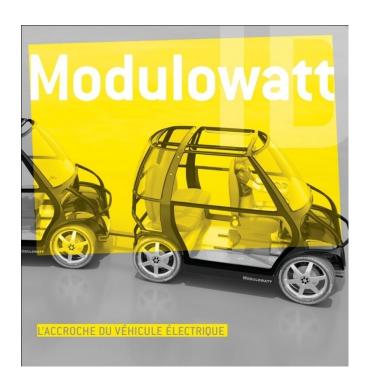






Introduction of 4icom's activities

AMARE project - www.modulowatt.org





4icom is the

PMO project and standardisation leader











