

# 美國電動車標準化發展現況

## Electric Vehicle Standardization in the USA

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# 為什麼要使用電動車?

## Why Electric Vehicles

### 減少對環境影響(Reduced environmental impact)

- 降低能源需求(Decouple energy source)
  - 減少20%二氧化碳(Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> 20%)
  - 減少40%-90%城市空氣汙染(Reduce urban air pollutants 40%-90%)
- 促進電網最優化(Improve grid optimization)
  - 閒置能量可提供當今70%客車和輕型卡車的能源需求(Idle capacity of the power grid could supply 70% of energy needs to today's cars and light trucks)
  - 電動車用電池可於尖峰時段提供電力(Batteries in EVs could provide power during peak demand)

# 為什麼要使用電動車?(續)

## Why Electric Vehicles

- **性能(Performance)**
  - 線性轉矩(liner torque)-電力傳輸平整化(even power delivery)
  - 獨立四輪車(Independent wheel drive)-進階循跡控制(advanced traction control)
  - 新型式的運載工具(New vehicle configurations)
  - 安靜(Quiet)



# 插電式油電混合電動車

## Plug-in Electric Vehicles

- 「我們利用太陽、風、和泥土來為我們的汽車供給燃料。」 - 2009年美國總統歐巴馬就職演說(“We will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars” – President Obama, Inaugural Address 2009)



# 電動車用電池

## Batteries to EV Acceptance

- 儲能技術(Storage Technology)
- 充電設備(Charging Infrastructure)



# 儲能技術

## Storage Technology

- 電池(Batteries)
  - 範圍(Range)
  - 充電率(Charging rate)
  - 使用壽命(Lifetime)
- 
- 標準(Standards)
  - 安全(Safety)
  - 規格/型式(Size/shape)
  - 檢測(Testing)



# 充電設備

## Charging Infrastructure

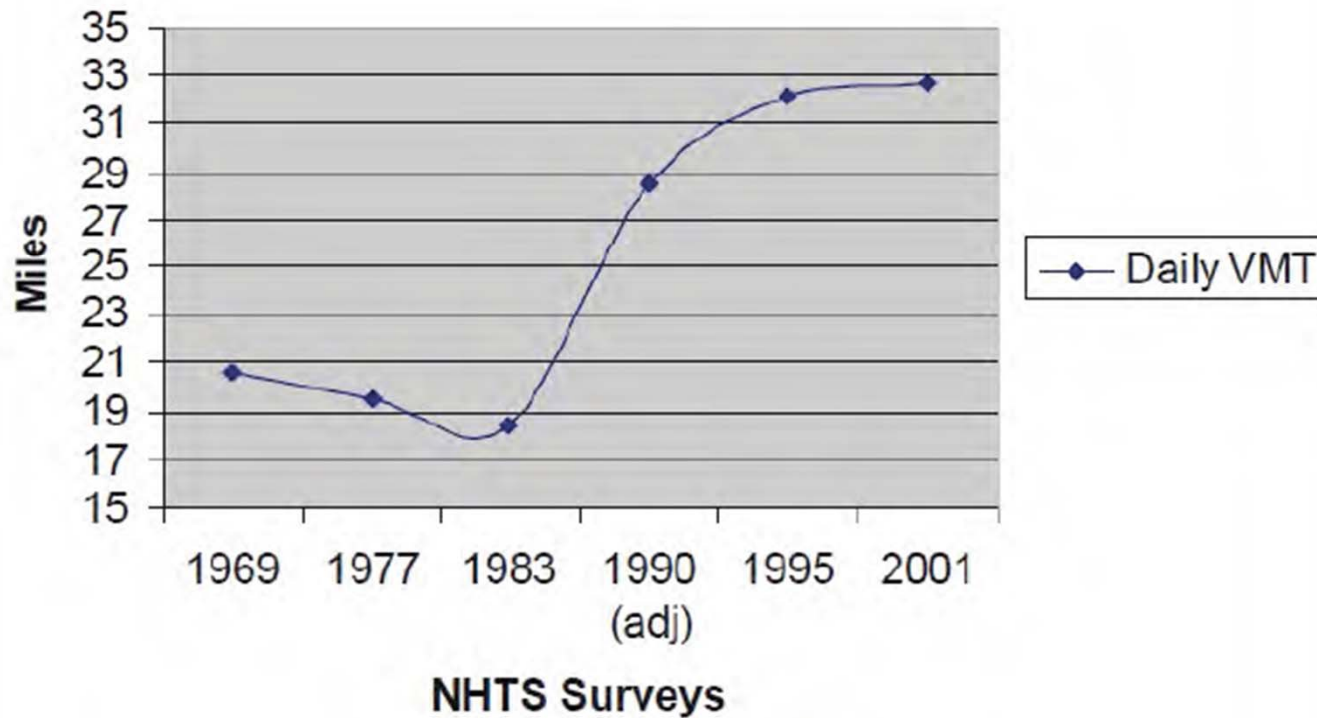
- 當電動車在一段合理的時間內能量降低時，駕駛人必須為電動車充電。(Drivers need to be able to charge vehicles when/where they run low on energy and within a reasonable time period.)



# 1969-2001年間美國駕駛哩程

## US Driving Miles 1969-2001

### Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled - All Vehicle Types

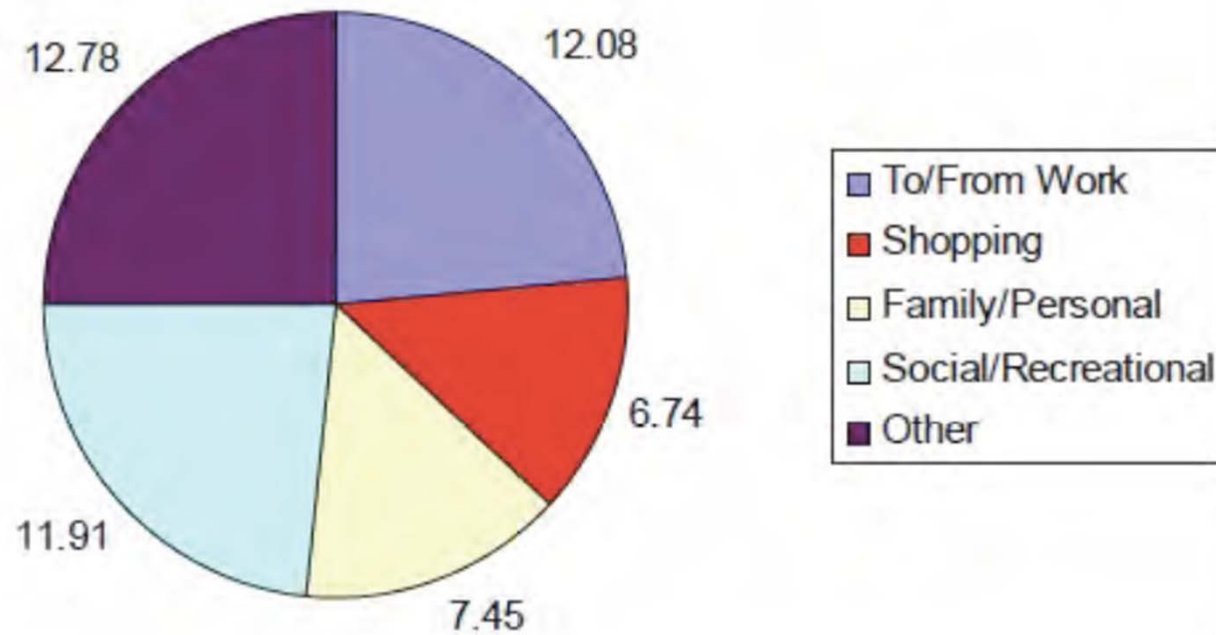




# 2001年美國平均旅程長度

## US Average Trip Length-2001

2001 Ave. Vehicle Trip Lengths - By Trip Purpose (Miles)



# 那些數據未顯示

## What the data doesn't show

- 長途旅行(Long trips)-一台主要的交通工具(one primary vehicle)
- 駕駛人不習慣每天加“電”(Drivers not used to “filling up” every days)
- 不是所有駕駛人都可以徹夜充電(Not all drivers have access to overnight charging)



# 電動車充電

## Electric Vehicle Charging



- 短期(**Short term**)-有限的充電機會
- 慢速充電(**Slow charging**)，少量充電站(**limited stations**)
- 里程焦慮(**Range anxiety**)
- 次要交通工具(**Secondary transportation**)
  
- 長期(**Long term**)-足夠的充電機會
- 快速充電(**Fast Charging**)，大量充電站(**many station**)
- 隨時可以充電(**Charge when needed**)
- 主要交通工具(**Primary transportation**)

# 電動車充電時間

## EV Charging Time

Level	Power (W)	Current/voltage	100% Charge Time (50kWh battery) hours	10-80% Charge Time (50kWh battery) hours
AC 1	1920	16A <sub>rms</sub> /120V <sub>rms</sub>	26	18.2
AC 2	19,200	80A <sub>rms</sub> /240V <sub>rms</sub>	2.6	1.82
AC 3*	48,000	200A <sub>rms</sub> /240V <sub>rms</sub>	1	0.66
DC 1*	19,200	80A/240V	2.6	1.82
DC 2*	90,000	1200A/450V	0.55 (33 minutes)	0.39
DC 3*	240,000	400A/600V	0.20 (13 minutes)	0.25 (9 minutes)

# 電動車充電的主要考量

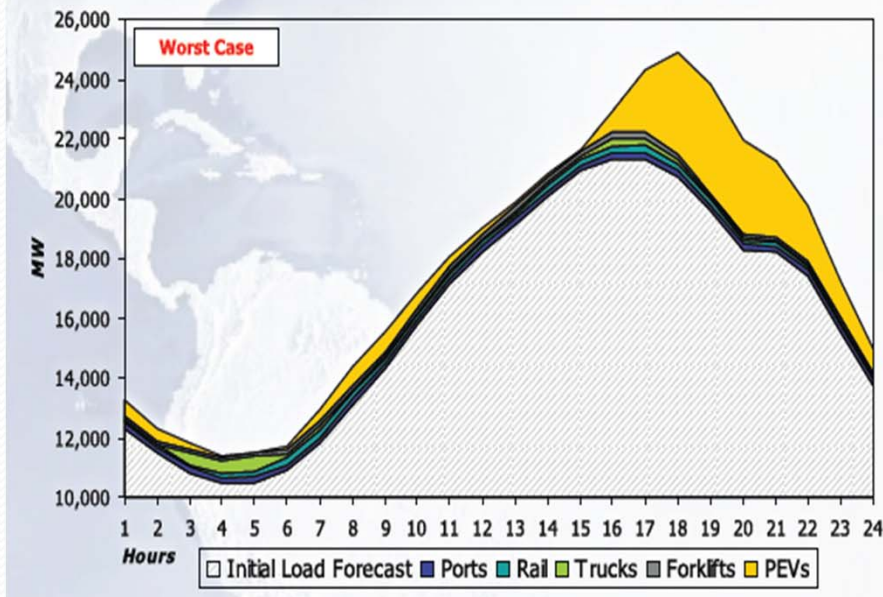
## EV Charging Major Concerns

- 隨時隨地都能充電(Charging points available when/where needed)
- 充電器標準化(Charger standardization)
- V2G 通信標準化(V2G communication standardization)
  
- 電網充電負載的影響(Impact of charging load on grid)
  - 尖峰負載增加(Peak load increase)
  - 在地化影響(Localized effects)

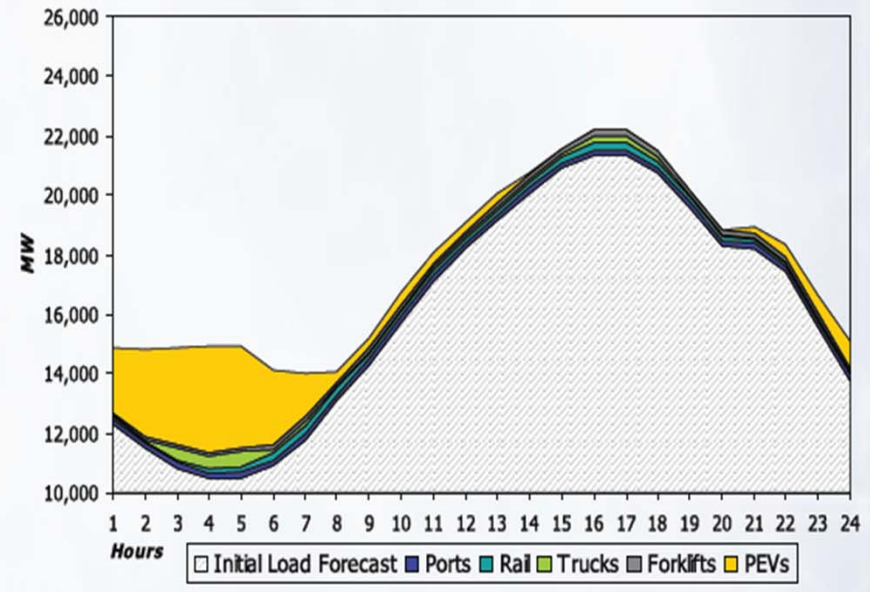
# 南加州愛迪生電力公司針對電動車充電負載之預測

## Southern California Edison Forecasted EV Charging Load

2020 SUMMER LOAD IMPACT – NO UTILITY INVOLVEMENT\*



2020 SUMMER LOAD IMPACT – WITH UTILITY INVOLVEMENT\*



\*Based on predicted 1.6 million EVs on the SCE grid

# 電動車對電網的負荷

## EV Load on Grid

Charging Rate	Power	Load Comparison*
1 - AC	1920	Space heater or Window AC on high (1.4 kW)
2 - AC	19,200	Electric furnace in cold climate (25 kW)
DC low	19,200	Electric furnace in cold climate (25 kW)
DC med	90,000	Small residential subdivision
DC high	240,000	1 acre of commercial real estate

\*Theses are examples, there is much variation between loads

# 何謂智慧電網

## What is the Smart Grid?

- 將電力傳輸網路帶進21世紀(Bring the electric power delivery network into the 21<sup>st</sup> century)
- 在全域電網中加入智慧監控(Adding intelligent monitoring and control across the entire grid)
- 將系統使用更有效率(Using the system more efficiently)
- 雙向電流(Two way power flow)
- 使新技術成為可能(Enabling new technologies)
  - 永續世代(Sustainable generation)
  - 電動車(Electric Vehicle)



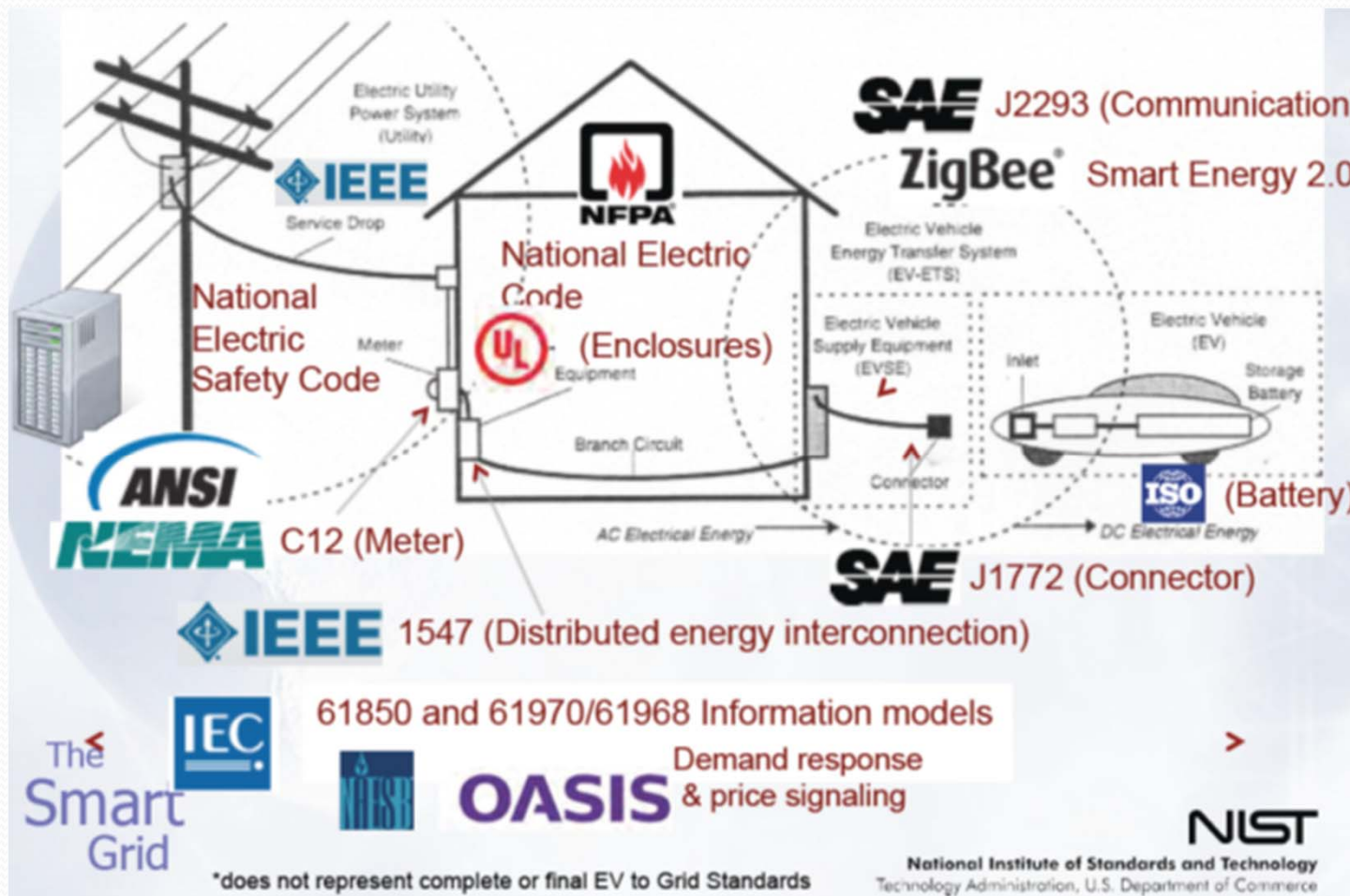
# V2G之互動

## V2G Interaction

- **支援靈活的收費方案(包含漫遊)(Support for flexible charging scenarios(roaming))**
  - PEV在裝置充電設備網路的住家、辦公室、或是鄰近處的充電費率方案(charging on PEV rate plan at home, at work, at neighbors, within utility network)
  - 其他充電設備網路的收費方案(Charging on plan on other utility networks)
  - 讓你在本地或網路漫遊時皆可使用信用卡或預付卡(Using credit card or pay as you go on local or roaming networks)
  - 具隱私性(Privacy)
- **支援需求反應(Support for Demand Response)**
  - PEV充電控制的負載平衡(PEV charge control for load balancing)
  - PEV可作為事件反應的短期能源(PEV as short term energy source for event response)

# V2G標準例證

## V2G Example Standards





# V2G標準化

## V2G Standardization

- **資訊模式(Information model)**
  - 理論共同模型可用來發展執行具體的模型(Abstract common model can be used to develop implementation specific models)
- **通信系統(Communications system)**
  - 多重通信系統提供靈活性(Multiple communication systems to provide flexibility)
- **連接器/座(Connector and socket)**
  - 交流電(AC)、直流電(DC)
- **凸緣接頭(Connector mounting flange)**
  - 支援多路連接器(Supports multiple connectors)
- **充電系統(Charging system)**

# 美國國家標準局與技術研究院的角色

## The NIST Role

### 2007年能源獨立與安全法案 (Energy Independence and Security Act(2007))

- NIST和美國能源部(DoE)、美國國家電力製造商聯盟(NEMA)、美國電機電子工程師學會(IEEE)、美國電網智慧化架構委員會(GWAC)均有合作關係，其主要任務為協調一個發展框架，包括草案制定、資訊管理的模型標準，以達到智慧電網設備與系統可互通性的目標。(In cooperation with the DoE, NEMA, IEEE, GWAC and other stakeholders, NIST has primary responsibility to coordinate development of a framework that includes protocols and model standards for information management to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems.)



# 智慧電網互通性小組

## Smart Grid Interoperability Panel

- 私人與公家單位(Private-Public organization)
- 協調標準活動(Coordinates Standards activities)
- 全面開放(Open to all)
- 投票(Voting)
- 參與(Participating)
- 觀察員(Observers)



Formed-November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2009

# SGIP會員分布

## SGIP Membership

- 團體會員：624個
- 正式會員：542個
- 觀察會員：82個
- 新加入會員(2010年9月)：3個
- 個人會員：1729個
- 會員來源：
- 美國：562個
- 加拿大：28個
- 其他：34個



# SGIP 電動車到電網

## SGIP Vehicle 2 Grid

### ● 戰略上 (Strategic) :

- V2G領域專家工作小組(V2G Domain Expert Working Group, DEWG)
  - 分析法規障礙、以及其他相關標準(Analyzing regulatory barriers, other related standards)
  - 漫遊需求(Roaming requirements)
  - V2G特殊安全與隱私議題(V2G specific security and privacy issues)
  - 其他戰略議題(Any other strategic issue)

### ● 策略上 (Tactical) :

- PAP-11工作小組-共同物件模型(PAP-11 – Common Object Models)
- PAP-XX-完成特殊V2G(PAP-XX – Implementation Specific V2G)


# PAP-11共同物件模型

## PAP-11 Common Object Model

NIST(現在稱為SGIP)旗下16個優先行動計畫之一

- 任務(Tasks)：
  - 發展常態化使用案例以及需求(Develop normalized use cases and requirements)
  - 克服標準制定組織之間的合作障礙(Overcome collaborative impediments between Standards Development Organizations, SDOs)
  - 發展理論共同物件模型(Develop abstract common object model)
- 2010年秋天定稿(Finalized Fall 2010)





# PAP-11產出

## PAP-11 Outputs

- 美國汽車工程師協會使用案例文檔(SAE use case document)
- 使用案例矩陣(Use case matrix)
- 智慧能源聯盟與美國汽車工程師協會簽署合作協定  
(Collaboration agreement between Smart Energy Alliance and SAE)
- 共同物件模型-作為SEP 2.0汽車模型的基礎(Common Object Model-used as basis for SEP 2.0 vehicle model)
- 檢討相關標準(非汽車或電網)(Review of related(non vehicle or grid)standards)

# V2G領域專家工作小組

## V2G DEWG

### ● 範疇(Scope)

- PEV和電網之間的互動，包括：充電卸載(discharging)以及使用者和設施之間的互動(customer-utility interactions)

### ● 願景(Vision)

- 透過基礎建設的創造，實踐PEV的夢想。包括：在不同的地方建置充電設備並用一個帳戶計費(billing one account)，讓PEV成為需求反應的儲備能源，並提供使用者和設備之間的互動來建立帳戶設定(account setup)、診斷(diagnostics)、以及報表產生(report generation)

### ● 任務(Mission)

- 清楚界定PEV的業務對象以及優先處理相應的PEV和電網之間的互動。制定服務介面以及所需的標準(資訊傳輸的語意介面(syntax and semantics of information)、服務介面草案(service interface protocol)、跨領域議題(cross-cutting issues)、以及商業與政策層次(business and policy level))。

# 為什麼要國際調和?

## Why Global Harmonization?

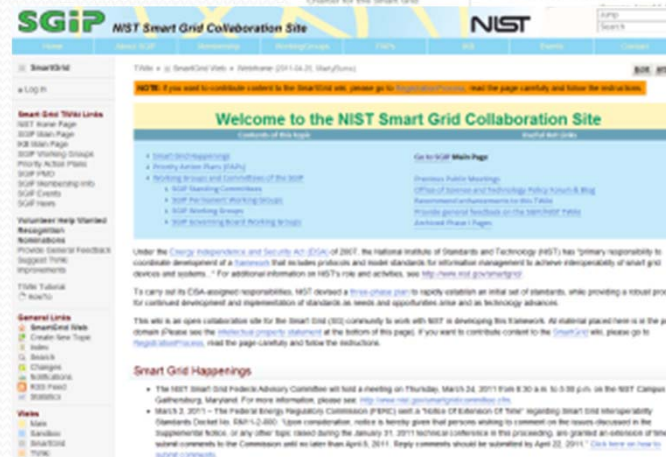
- **設備成本降低(Lower cost of equipment)**
  - 減少製造商的經常支出(Less overhead for manufacturers)
  - 降低消費者的成本(Lower cost for consumers)
- **系統整合簡化(Easier system integration)**
- **提供更多交通工具的選擇(Improved vehicle choices)**
- **可靠度更高(Higher reliability)**
  - 減少測試(Less testing)
  - 減少複雜性(Less complexity)



# NIST相關資源

## NIST Resources

- NIST智慧電網官方網站
  - <http://www.nist.gov/smartgrid/>
- NIST智慧電網Twiki
  - <http://collaborate.nist.gov/twiki-sggrid/bin/view/SmartGrid/WebHome>
  - 領域專家工作小組
  - 優先行動計畫
  - NIST研討會
  - SGIP
  - 其他更多資訊



# NIST相關資源(續)

## NIST Resources

### ● NIST PAP<sub>11</sub>

- <http://collaborate.nist.gov/twiki-sggrid/bin/view/SmartGrid/PAP11PEV>

### ● NIST V<sub>2</sub>G DEWG

- <http://collaborate.nist.gov/twiki-sggrid/bin/view/SmartGrid/V2G>

The screenshot shows the NIST Smart Grid Collaboration Site interface. The main content area displays the title "PAP11: Common Object Models for Electric Transportation" with a sub-header "Contents of this topic". Below this, there are several sections: "What", "Abstract", and "Value Proposition". The "What" section discusses the introduction of mobile Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEVs) to the grid and the challenges it creates. The "Abstract" section states that PAP 11 will result in the adoption of interoperability standards for Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEV) that will encourage the broad adoption of electric vehicles in fleets. The "Value Proposition" section is partially visible.

The screenshot shows the NIST Smart Grid Collaboration Site interface for the Vehicle-2-Grid (V2G) Working Group. The main content area displays the title "Vehicle-2-Grid (V2G) Working Group" with a sub-header "IP Statement". Below this, there are several sections: "Scope", "Vision", "Mission", and "Latest News". The "IP Statement" section includes a list of bullet points: "Don't share anything that you don't want to be public", "Don't place any proprietary documents or just any old files in the public with shared public disclosure", and "If you do, it shall be deemed to have been disclosed on a non-confidential basis, without any restrictions on use by anyone, except that no valid copyright or patent right shall be deemed to have been waived by such disclosure". The "Scope" section defines the interaction with the electric grid, including discharging as well as charging and customer-utility interactions. The "Vision" section describes the infrastructure to make plug-in vehicles a reality. The "Mission" section outlines the goals of the working group. The "Latest News" section mentions a workshop planned for March 1 in San Diego and a spring meeting scheduled for March 28-29 in Nashville, TN.

Thank you 😊