

Standards Update / Global Approaches to Vehicle-Grid Connectivity

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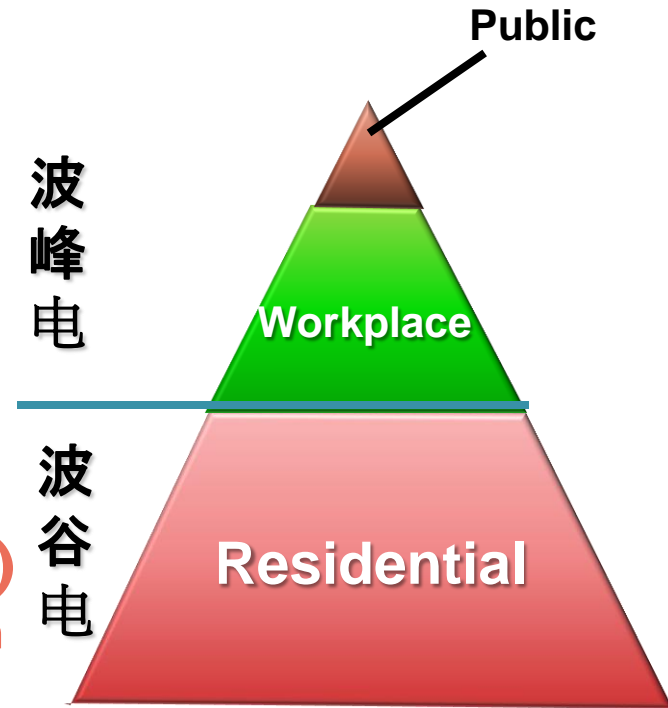
Agenda

- **Electric Vehicle Charging International Standards Status** 电动汽车充电国际标准一览
 - China
 - IEC 62196-2
 - Japan
 - SAE J1772™
- **AC and DC Charge Standards Harmonization Opportunities** 交流及直流充电标准协调的机遇

Private Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

私人电动车充电设施

- **Public charging 公共充电**
 - High Visibility 标识醒目
 - Commercial/Retail 商业区/零售店
- **Workplace 工作场所**
 - Corporate, Municipal Parking Lots 公司, 单位的停车场
- **Residential (majority) 住宅区(主体)**
 - Satisfying consumer-driven home installation process 满足消费者家用安装流程, 方便安全
 - Includes single and multiple family homes, apartments and remote charge locations 单个及多个家庭、公寓和附近的充电站
 - Permits, electricians, inspections, meters, rates 安装许可、电工资质认可、安全质检、计量仪表、收费

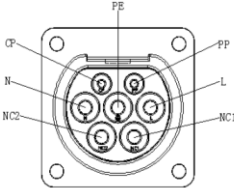



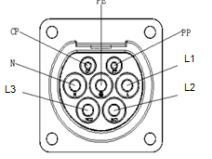
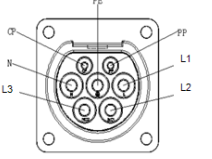
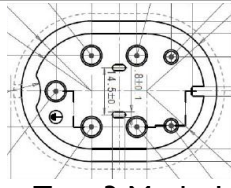
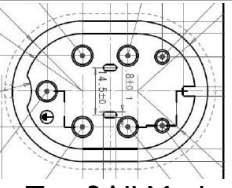
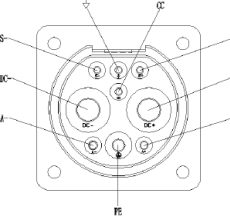
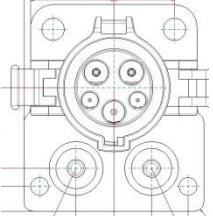
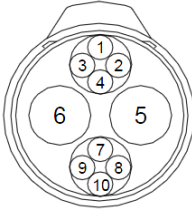




CHARGING STANDARDS SUMMARY

充电标准一览

Charge Standards Summary

	China	US	Japan	EU	
AC	Single Phase  Type 2	 J1772	 J1772	 J1772-Type1	
	1 Phase or 3 phase			 Type 2 Mode 1	 Type2 All Modes
	1 Phase or 3 phase			 Type 3 Mode 1	 Type3All Modes
DC 200A 350A 400A	 Mode 3	 J1772 "Hybrid"	 TEPCO	Type 2 "Hybrid"	

SAE Charging Configurations and Ratings Terminology

- ▶ **AC L1:** 120V AC single phase
 - Configuration current 12, 16 amp
 - Configuration power 1.44, 1.92kw
- ▶ **AC L2:** 240V AC single phase
 - Rated Current ≤ 80 amp
 - Rated Power ≤ 19.2 kw
- ▶ Δ **AC L3:** TBD
 - AC single or 3 ϕ ?
- ▶ Δ **DC L1:** 200 – 450V DC
 - Rated Current ≤ 80 amp
 - Rated Power ≤ 19.2 kw
- ▶ Δ **DC L2:** 200 – 450V DC
 - Rated Current ≤ 200 amp
 - Rated Power ≤ 90 kw
- ▶ Δ **DC L3:** TBD
 - 200 – 600V DC ?
 - Rated Current ≤ 400 amp?
 - Rated Power ≤ 240 kw?

Voltages are nominal configuration operating voltages, not coupler rating.

Rated power is at nominal configuration operating voltage and coupler rated current.

Δ Not Finalized

Charging Power Summary

1 Phase AC / DC 3kW (16A) 7kW (32A) 14kW (64A)
单相

High power ~60kW
高功率

IEC 62196-2 Type 2 AC

China DC Mode 3

China

IEC 62196-2 Type 1 AC

IEC 62196-2 Combo TBD

EU

IEC 62196-2 Type 1

CHAdeMO DC

JP

SAE J1772 / IEC 62196-2 Type 1

J1772 Hybrid TBD

US

3 Phase
3相

11kw (16A)

22kW (32A)

43kW (63A)

High power

高功率

IEC 62196-2 Type 2 AC

EU

Charging Standards Timing

充电标准的时间表

- China 中国

- Published

- EU 欧洲

- IEC 62196 Types 1, 2, 3 publication September 2011 尚处于论证阶段

IEC 62196 对类型1, 2, 3的标准将于2011年9月颁布

- IEC 62196 DC publication June, 2012?

IEC 62196 对直流充电的标准于2012年6月颁布?

- Japan 日本

- AC and DC defacto standards in place

交流的产品遵循 SAE J1772

东京电力已有直流的产品应用于商业,但还未颁布标准

- US 美国

- SAE J1772™ AC LI & L2 published January 2010

SAE J1772 AC LI&L2 已于2010年1月发布 已经可用于商业阶段

- SAE J1772™ AC LI & L2, DC LI & L2 publication December 2011?

SAE J1772 AC LI&L2, DC LI&L2 于2011年12月发布?



REGIONAL CHARGE STRATEGIES AND HARMONIZATION POTENTIAL

**区域性的充电策略和达
成一致的可能性**

Harmonization Benefits

- China will be the largest market, has the opportunity to help lead the global harmonization.
中国将成为最大的汽车市场，百年不遇的机会成为电动汽车行业的领导者，引导全球标准的统一。
- Harmonization helps to expedite the global acceptance of electrified vehicles
统一有助于加快全球接受电动车
 - Helps local OEMs and components suppliers develop and participate in global market.
帮助中国本土的车厂和供应商发展并参与到全球的市场中
 - Helps vehicle OEMs to develop common global components
帮助汽车OEM供应商开发共同的适用于全球的零部件
 - Helps to develop common global infrastructure. Customer charging experience the same globally, similar to fueling a vehicle with gasoline
帮助开发出全球共同的基础设施，使全球的消费者进行“同样”的充电。

Harmonization Potentials

标准一致的机会

- Regions with similar charge strategies have the most potential to harmonize
具有相似的充电策略的地区最有可能达成一致
 - AC charge strategy of China, US and Japan are very similar
中国、美国和日本的交流充电策略非常相似
- Japan and US have harmonized AC charge standards
日本和美国已经拥有一致的交流充电标准
 - Charge coupler 充电接口
 - Charge control 充电控制

Consequences of Not Harmonizing 不达成一致的弊端

- AC charging
交流充电
 - Vehicle OEMs need to package different charge receptacles and have different vehicle controls
汽车OEM供应商需要组装不同的充电器插座且使用不一样的汽车控制器
 - Suppliers will lose the benefits of economies of scale.
供应商将失去全球经济规模
 - Infrastructure cannot be shared
基础设施不能共享
 - Costs are higher (vehicle and infrastructure) with no benefit to customers
汽车和基础设施的成本增加，对消费者没有好处
- Similar issues for DC charging.
对于直流充电有类似的问题



Thank you!
谢谢！