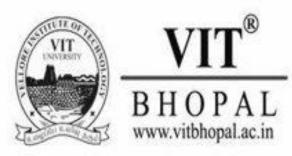
VITBHOPAL UNIVERS



SCHOOL OF ELECTRICALS & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING:

B.Tech.
Topic-Approval & progress Presentation on charging station for electric vehicles:

Guided By:

- Dr. Om Prakash Pahari

PRESENTED BY: NILESH (19BEE10026)

RADHIKA GURJAR (19BEE10027)

DEEPSHIKHA SEN (19BEE10029

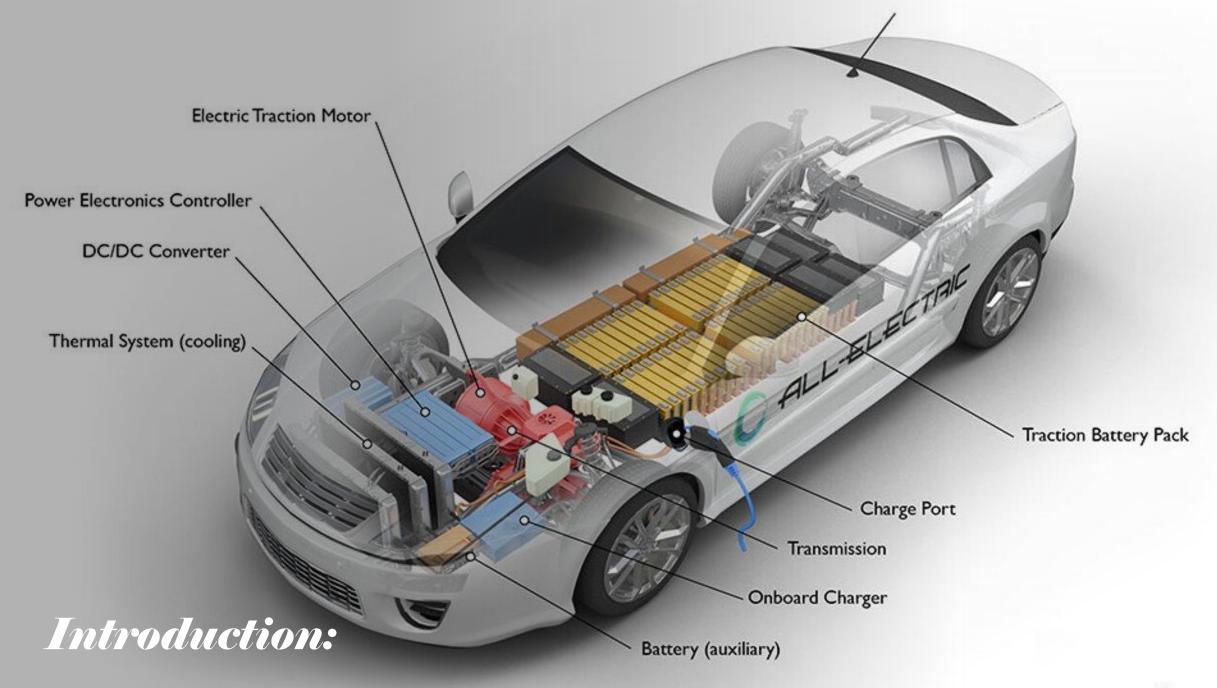
ANURADHA TIWARI (19BEE10030)

Contents:

- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Findings
- Objective
- Work Plan & Gantt Chart
- Problem Formulation
- Proposed Methodology
- Circuit Diagram/Flowchart/Algorithm
- List of Components/Software/Tools used
- Expected Outcomes
- Conclusion
- References

Contribution:

- 1) Nilesh: Research and findings.
- 2) Radhika Gurjar: designing and visualization.
- 3) Anuradha Tiwari: Calculation and components finding.
- 4) Deepshikha Sen: Simulation.



Cont..

• An electric vehicle charging station, also called EV charging station, electric recharging point, charging point, charge point, electronic charging station (ECS), and electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE), is a machine that supplies electric energy for the recharging of plug-in electric vehicles including electric cars, neighbor hood electric vehicles and plugin hybrids.



Motivation:

Electric vehicles now include cars, transit buses, trucks of all sizes, and even big-rig tractor trailers that are at least partially powered by electricity.

- Electric vehicles are saving the climate and our lives.
- Electric vehicles have a smaller carbon footprint than gasoline-powered cars, no matter where your electricity comes from.
- Planning now by states and utilities to build infrastructure for charging electric vehicles will go a long way.

• Objectives:

- o Steady of different type of charging station.
- o Simulate the charging station using MATLAB.
- o Develop the prototype .

Work Plan:

No.	Particulars	duration	outcomes
1	Module 1 (Give name such as literature survey with detail)	1-14 march 2021	planning & all basic about EV.
2	Module 2(planning)	15-30 march 2021	Design .
3	Module 3(Design)	30 march- 20 April 2021	Implementation.
4	Module 4 (Implementation)	20 April- 05 May 2021	Execution.

Problem Formulation

A conventional plug socket can just about deal with 2.3 kilowatts — a modern electric car with a battery capacity of 24 kilowatt hours could leave you waiting for 11 hours while it charges up at that power.

But a charging station using technology that allows it to charge using a high charging power can do much better. Our charging time summary shows you just how much time you can save by charging using a charging station.





Electric vehicle

Starts at: €21,000

Range: 160-500km/100-310 miles

Time to refuel: 30 minutes to 12 hours



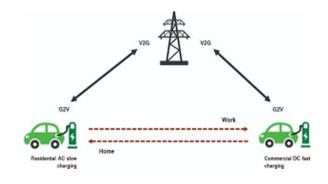
Petrol or diesel vehicle

Starts at: €8,000

Range: 480-640km/300-400 miles

Time to refuel: 2-3 minutes

Proposed Methodology



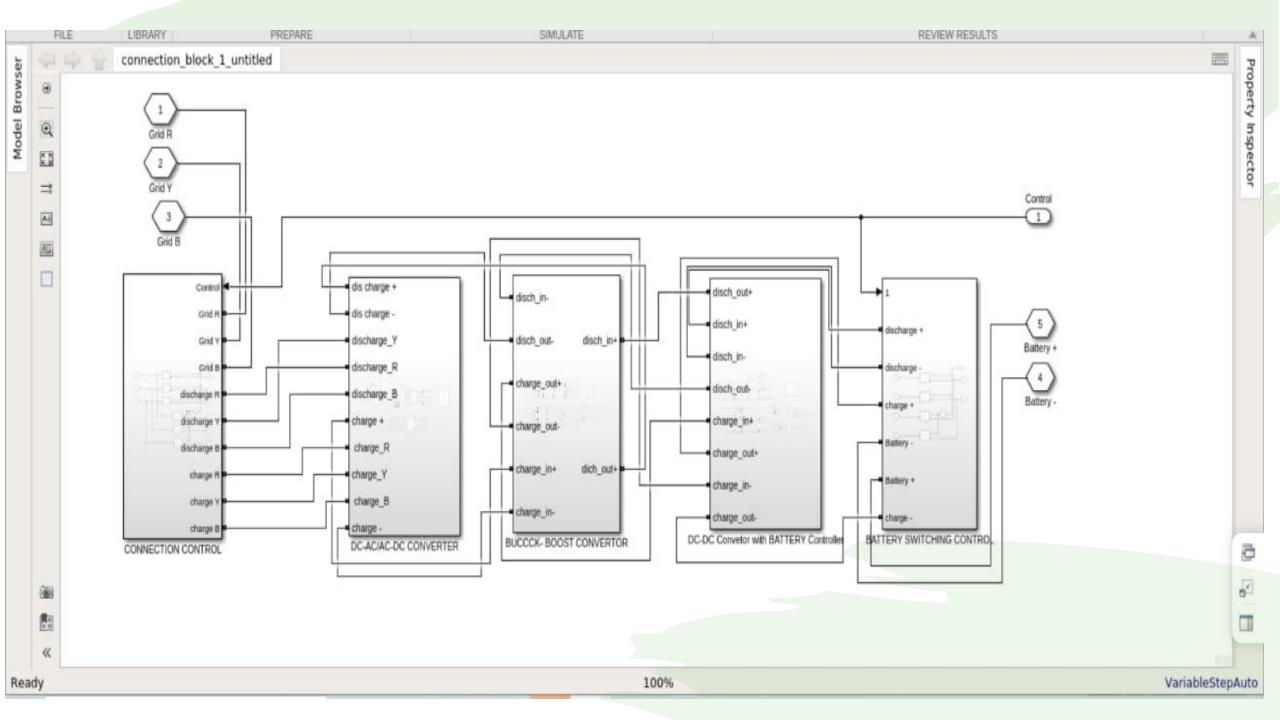
- Why Bidirectional?
- Increase in electric vehicle mobility has encouraged the growth of vehicle to grid technology.

Types of technology:

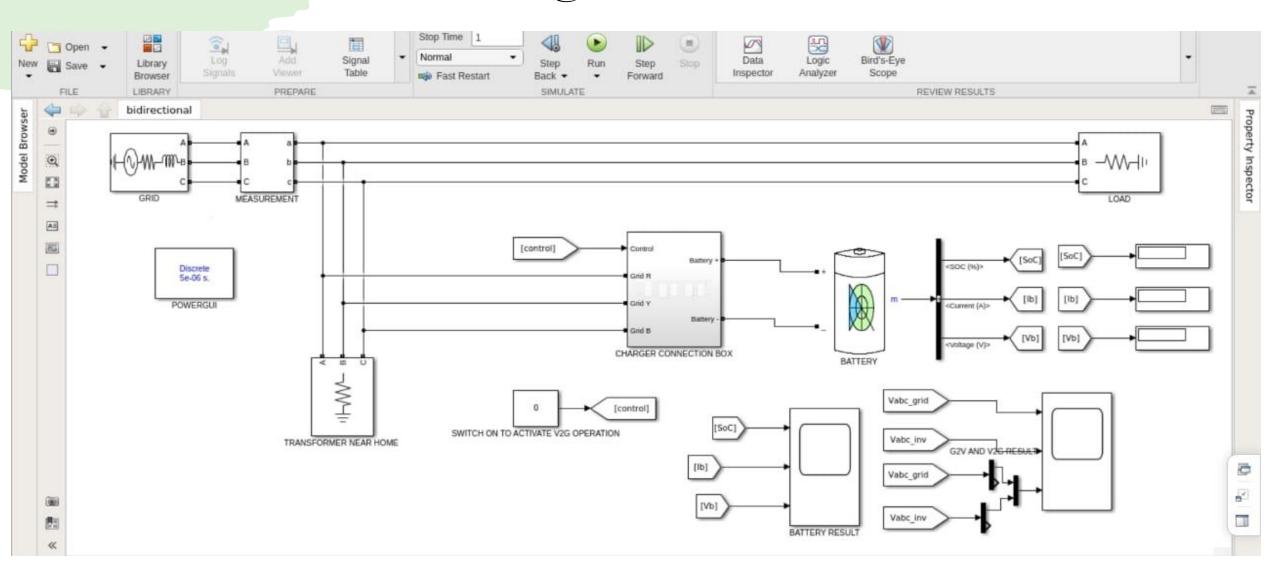
a. V2G

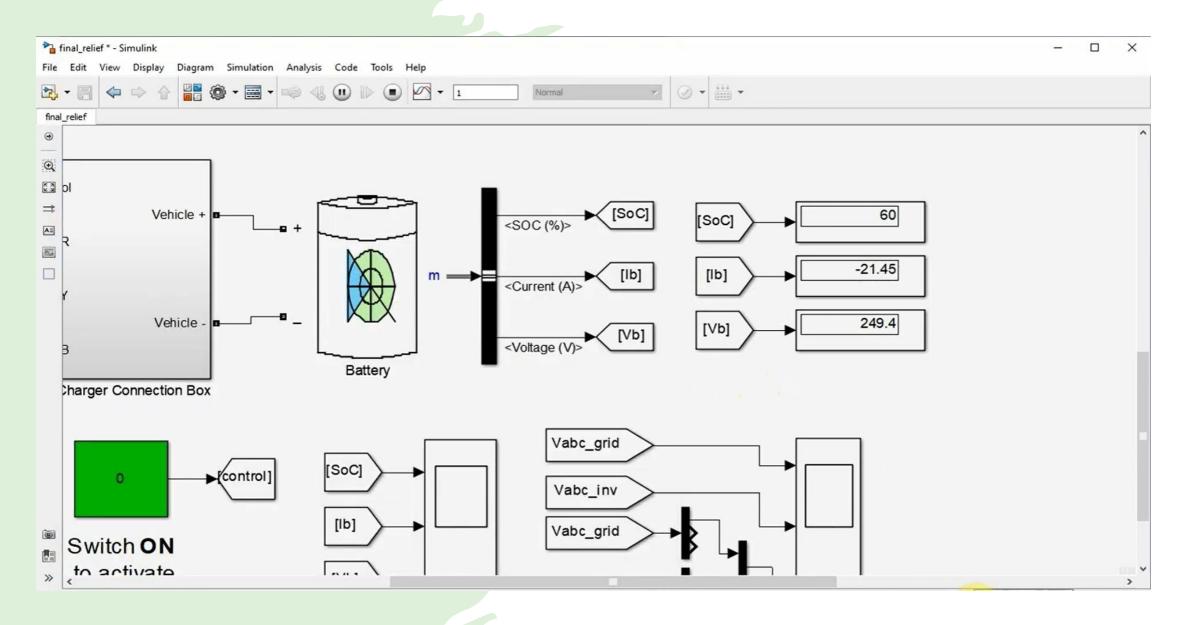
b.G2V

Vehicle to grid technology allows bidirectional power flow between the battery of electric vehicle and the power grid. This allows peak load shaving, load leveling, voltage regulation and improvements of power system stability. Implementation of the vehicle to grid technology requires dedicated electric vehicle battery charger, which allows bidirectional power flow between power grid and electric vehicle battery.



Matlab Circuit Diagram:





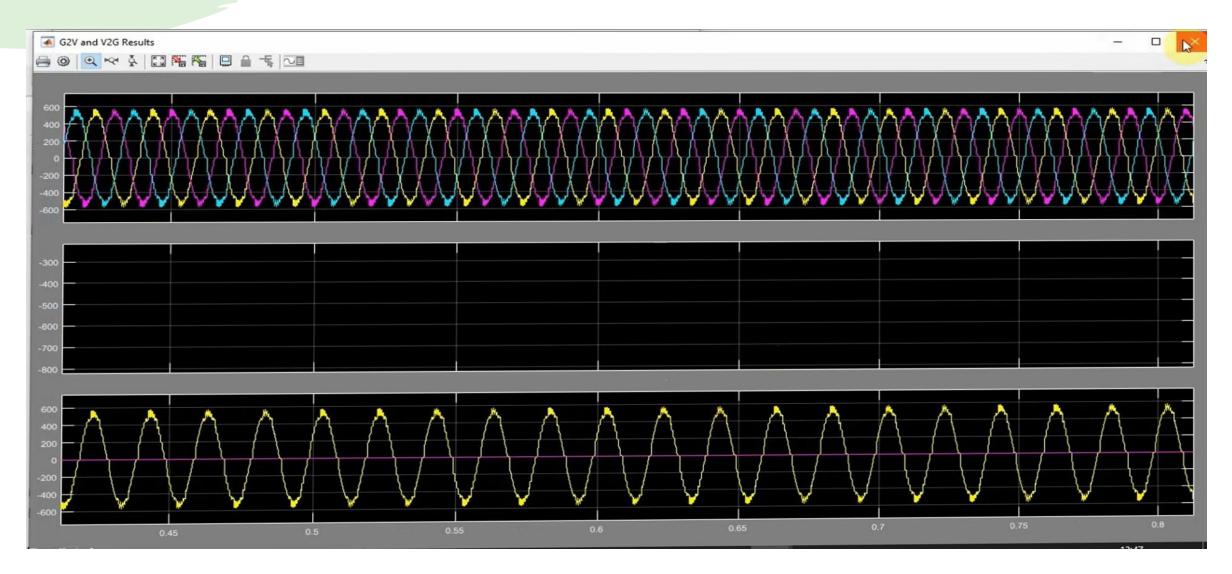
When switch ON to activate V2G operation :(0)

G2V operation:

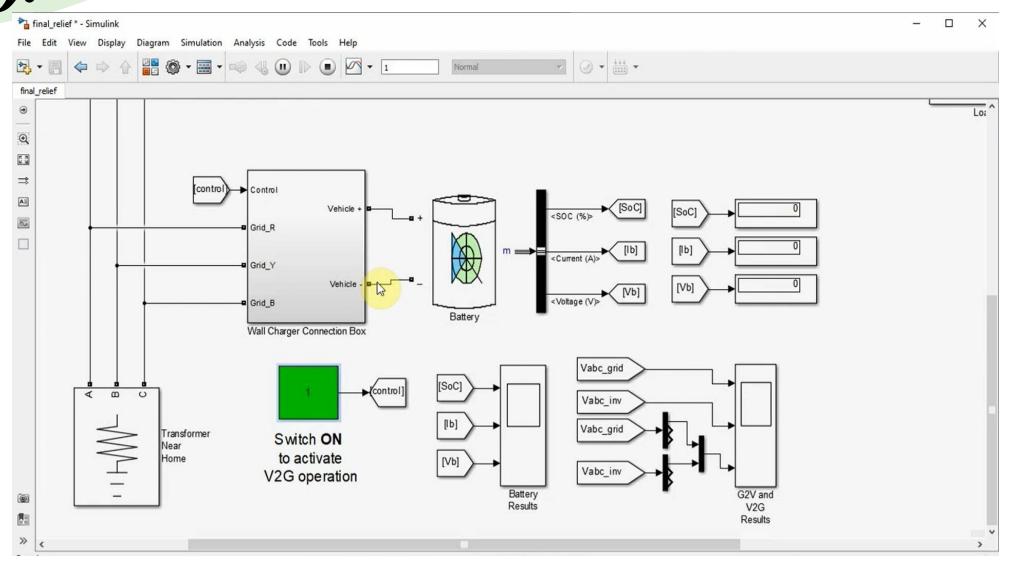
When we charge battery (G2V operation), soc will increase and battery current will be negative, battery voltage will be positive.

Here ,there is no inverter voltage.

Output:



Switch ON to activate V2G operation (1):



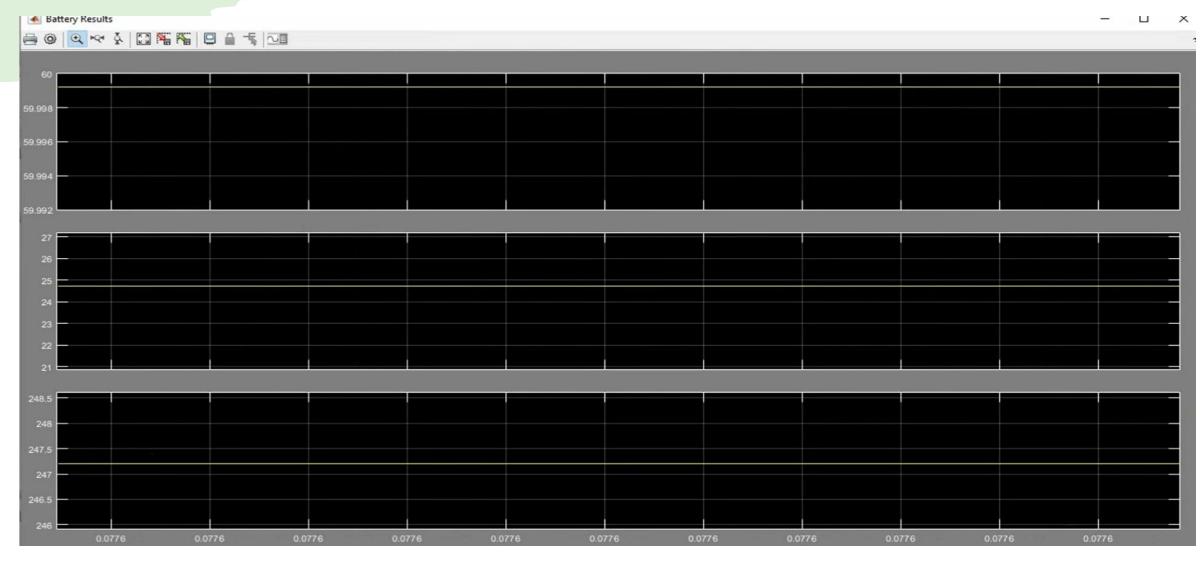
V2G operation:

 To activate the V2G operation, there is a virtual switch in the vehicle, by turning on that switch, V2G operation can be activated.

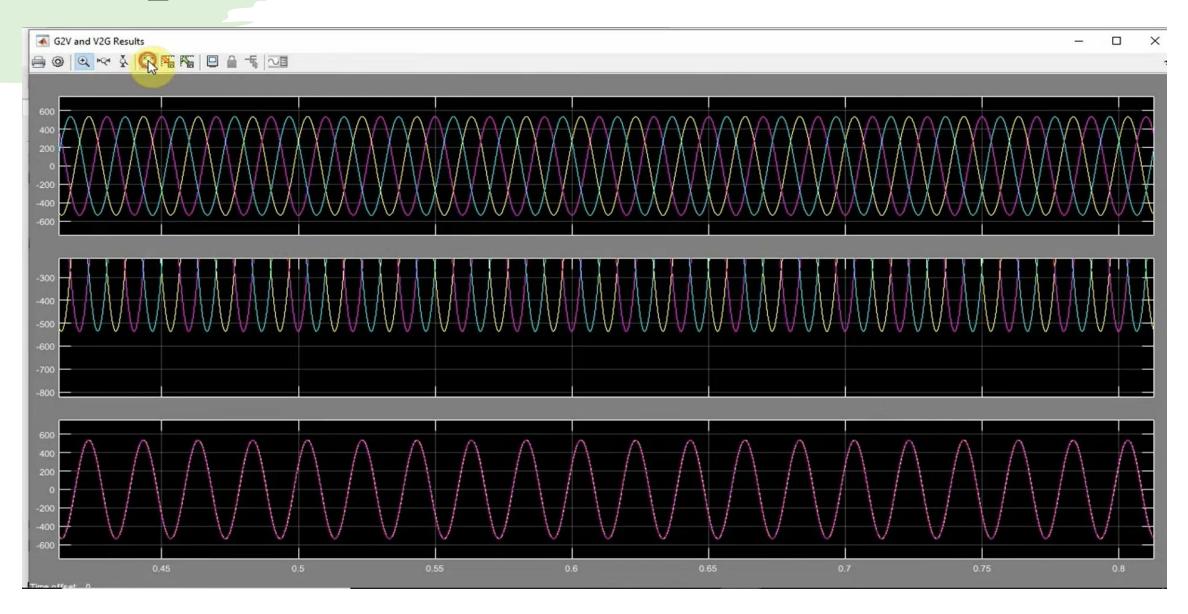
By turning it on (I.e 1) it will start,

During V2G operation soc will decrease and battery current and battery voltage will be positive.

Output:



Output:



Outcomes:

Constantly supplying 24.72A and 247.2V

And
$$[Soc] = 59.99$$

 $[Ib] = 24.72 \text{ V}$
 $[Vb] = 247.2 \text{ V}$

At the output end this are the values of voltage and current, for that we get the voltage which is in phase.

Protection:

• Although the rechargeable electric vehicles and equipment can be recharged from a domestic wall socket, a charging station is usually accessible to multiple electric vehicles and has additional current or connection sensing mechanisms to disconnect the power when the EV is not charging.

There are two main types of safety sensor:

- Current sensors which monitor the power consumed, and maintain the connection only if the demand is within a predetermined range. Sensor wires react more quickly, have fewer parts to fail and are possibly less expensive to design and implement. Current sensors however can use standard connectors and can readily provide an option for suppliers to monitor or charge for the electricity actually consumed.
- Additional physical "sensor wires" which provide a feedback signal that require special (multi-pin) power plug fittings.

Conclusion:

- This presentation proposes to the effectiveness of EV Charging Station where we can do fast charging, at same time we can charge one and more than electrical vehicle 30-40 minute time duration.
- On the conclusion point:
- Changed behavior is important for transition towards e-mobility.
- °Customised regional and city planning for e-mobility.
- Develop smart charging systems V2G.

· References

- (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320410391 A Study of Electric Vehicle Charging Station Installation Progress in Malaysia) proposed methodology.
- (http://www.eai.in/blog/2018/12/components-of-evcharging-infrastructure.html) component of EV charging.
- (https://pdiwan.medium.com/slow-fast-and-super-evchargers-conundrum-d35ea0da5a87)
 DC fast charging.
- Boook: Power Electronics by Ps bimbhra (design of convertor)
- Matlab for simulation

Management of the second secon