



主題: 充電標準及高功率充電

講者: 劉國東先生 (Ir Chris Lau)

日期: 13 / 9 / 2022





CEO of evMega

Ir Chris Lau

- Bachelor of Manufacturing Engineering BEng (Hon)
- Member of the Institute of Engineering and Technology (Electrical & Manufacturing Disciplines)
- Chartered Engineer (CEng) of Engineering Council UK
- Member of HKIE (Electrical Discipline)
- Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) (Electrical Discipline)
- Registered Electrical Worker (REW)
- Committee Member of Hong Kong E-Vehicles Business General Association
- Managing Director of NLSE Group
- Awarded CEO of the Year 2017 (Capital Magazine)
- Former Member of the CPPCC Tianhe Guangzhou 廣州天河區政協委員(第四屆)
- Over 27 years Electrical & Manufacturing Engineering Experience





NLSE Group Organization Chart





NLSE Technology Group

100%

100%

100%

100%

100%

National Concord Engineering Limited

(Hong Kong, China)

Laplace Electric Limited

(Hong Kong, China)

Sinomation Electric Limited

(China, Shenzhen)

evMega Technology Limited

(Hong Kong, China)



Principal Activities: Switch Board & Control Panel Manufacturer



Principal Activities E&M Solutions Sales



Principal Activities E&M Solutions Sales

Principal Activities EV Charging Solution



Principal Activities Production

國諾訊科技(江門)

有限公司

(China, Jiangmen)



* HK Government Headquarter







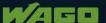














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Battery Storage System for HPC

evMega Job Reference

Power Company



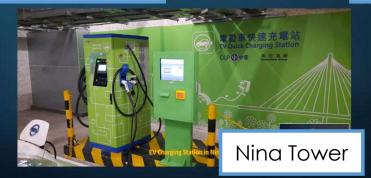
















Hong Kong International Airport





Terminal 1 (T1)



TRC 3303



Car Parking 4 (CP4)







Office Building

7 Projects Awarded

502 no. of AC Chargers 50 no. of DC Chargers **EV Charging Management System** Load Management System **Payment System Proximity Card System** Mobile Apps

Terminal 2





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DC Charger Job Reference













Bus Station: CITYBUS ELECTRIC BUS (160kW)









Public transportation company plays a key role to reduce the roadside air pollution. Being a social responsible corporation, Citybus has make the great contribution to our environment by the replacement of some old petrol-driven buses by electric model which can improve roadside air quality as there is no-tail pipeline emission of pollutant gases and particles. To implement, high power chargers are required to reduce the downtime for charging and increase the serviceability of the vehicles that makes the project viable and sustainable in the long run.

Project Highlights

- 3 No. Of 160kw DC Chargers
- Support CCS2/CHAdeMO/GBT (Optional)
- Modular in design
- IP65 for outdoor harsh weather environment
- OCPP 1.60

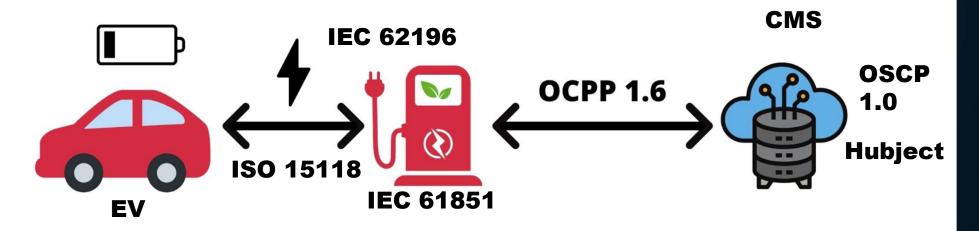


Photo Source: CableTV

- 1. Provide power to the first double deck electric bus in Hong Kong
- 2. Chargers for the largest charging station of Citybus at Central Bus Station



Common EV Standards



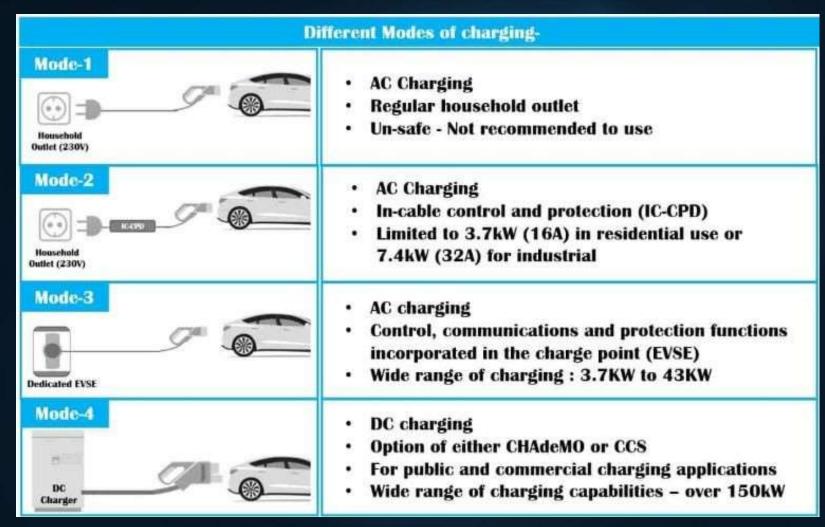
Local rules: EMSD COP, HKE and CLP Supply Rules....etc.

CL1 Chris Lau, 7/9/2022

Mode of Charging (AC & DC)

Mode of Charging





Difference of AC & DC Charging

AC versus DC Charging



- EMSD "Technical Guidelines on Charging Facilities for Electric Vehicles" defines four modes of charging.
- Mode 1 (*), 2 & 3 are AC Charging (onboard charging) whilst mode 4 is DC Charging (offboard charging)



AC Charging

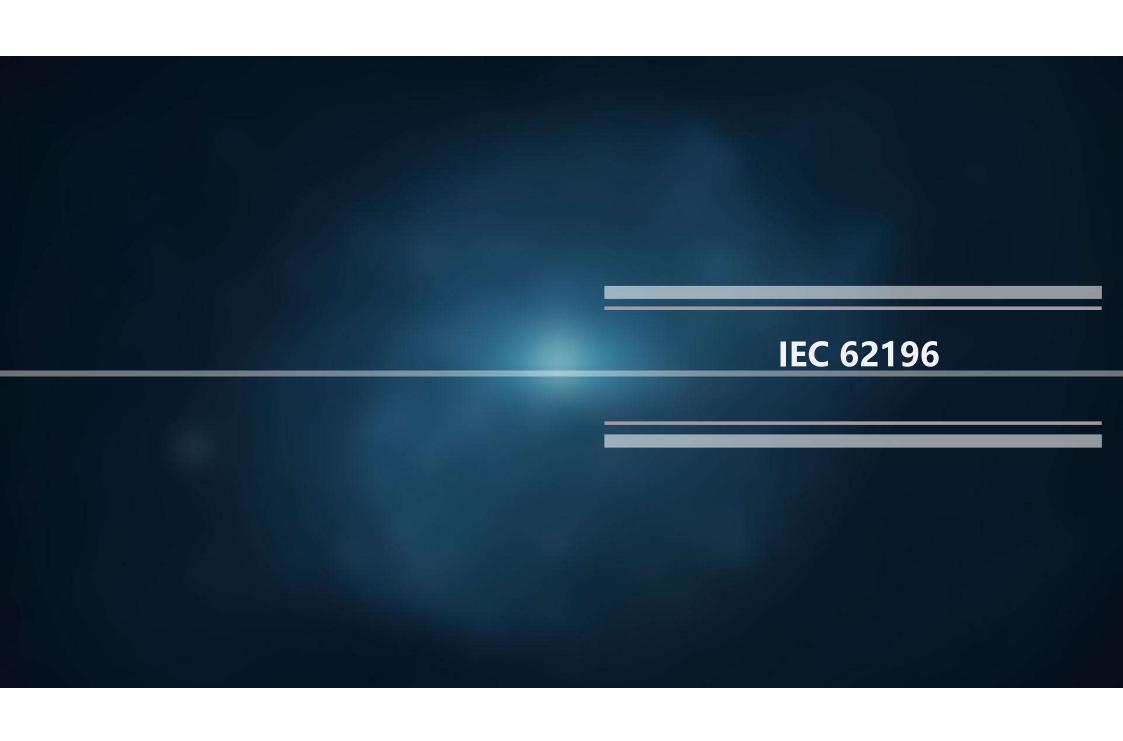
DC Charging

DC uses off-board charger and bypass the on-board charger inside the EV and so the charging speed is faster in general

| AC Charging | DC Charging |
|---|---|
| AC outlets are ubiquitous. | special grid hookups to get and convert far more power |
| Every vehicle needs to have its own on-board charger | Infrastructure Investment is shared among hundreds of users |
| Slower than DC charging in general (**) | Large power rating, fast charging |
| Lower cost and weight. Size constraints reduce charge | Big, expensive and have a lot of cooling |

- (*) Mode 1 is not common as this kind of charging is not safety
- (**) Technically possible to convert more power but the equipment would be bulky, heavy, expensive and hot
- (***) At higher cost, the grid could supply even more power; but these limits are largely set to avoid harming the car batteries while charging. Many factors determine how fast batteries can charge. All else being equal, larger batteries can accept more power without harm.

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IEC 62196 Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets

| | IEC | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Charger Types | Type1 / SAE J1772 (US/JP) | Type 2 / IEC 62196 (EU) | GB/T 20234 China | CHAdeMO | Tesla (Old Model S & X) |
| Mode 2 (AC) | V F | | | N/A | N/A |
| AC | | 0 0 | 0 0 = | | |
| Mode 3 (AC) | 4 6 | | | N/A | |
| Mode 4 (DC) | ccs © | CCS CCS | | | |

Remark:

- 1. Mode 1 is primarily used for LEV (Light Electric Vehicle, e.g. Scooter) and so is not included in the table
- 2. For mode 2 charging, IC-CPD {In Cable Control and Protection Device} is incorporated into the charging cable assembly.
- 3. Tesla can be fast charged in Tesla superfast charging station, abt. 120kw, or use CHAdeMO adapter for DC fast charging. {* Tesla does not provide CCS Adapter at this moment}

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IEC 61851 Electric vehicle conductive charging system

IEC 61851-1:2017

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 1: General requirements

IEC 61851-21-1:2017

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 21-1 Electric vehicle on-board charger EMC requirements for conductive connection to AC/DC supply

IEC 61851-21-2:2018

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 21-2: Electric vehicle requirements for conductive connection to an AC/DC supply - EMC requirements for off board electric vehicle charging systems

IEC 61851-23:2014

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 23: DC electric vehicle charging station

IEC 61851-24:2014

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 24: Digital communication between a d.c. EV charging station and an electric vehicle for control of d.c. charging

IEC 61851-25:2020

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 25: DC EV supply equipment where protection relies on electrical separation



OCPP Open Charge Point Protocol

Open Charge Alliance (OCA)



evNega

GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR OPEN PROTOCOLS

The Open Charge Alliance (OCA) is a global consortium of public and private electric vehicle infrastructure leaders that have come together to promote open standards through the adoption of the Open Charge Point Protocol (OCPP) and the Open Smart Charging Protocol (OSCP).

OCPP (OPEN CHARGE POINT PROTOCOL)

- OCPP 1.5, 1.6 & 2.0. OCPP 1.6 is the most popular
- Both SOAP and ISON versions
- Smart Charging support for load balancing and use of charge profiles
- (Local) list management support
- Additional status
- Message sending requests such as CP time or status at the CP
- Some minor improvements in specifications
- OCPP 1.6 version is supported by a compliance testing tool for self-testing and the tool will be used in the OCPP Certification Program





OSCP & OCPP



- Basically three messages in OSCP:
 - - Update Cable Capacity
 - → Capacity for the operator
 - → Available backup capacity
 - Request adjusted capacity
 - → Extra capacity
 - → Less capacity

Backoffice

DSO

- Update Aggregated Usage

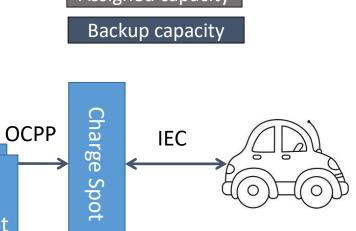
OSCP

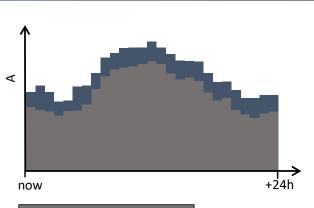
Cloud CMS

Backoffice

Operator

Charge Spot



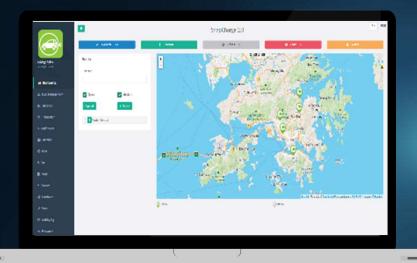


Assigned capacity



EV Central Management System (CMS)







What is it?

Snapcharge 2.0 is the latest version of EV AC/DC Charger Control and Management Platform. Based on OCPP 1.60, the system keeps real time monitoring of the charger status, enables better remote control, records charging data, and other useful and valuable activity information for charger facilities management.



Other Features

Snapcharge 2.0 is a very powerful multi-functional platform with easy-to-use user interface. It supports both English and Chinese (Traditional), and can be accessed through web at any place where internet is accessible. Other optional features include pricing policy control after payment gateway integration, load management real-time monitoring and control, API for data exchange with third-party system, associated equipment setting and etc. .

Snapcharge 2.0 is developed and maintained by evMega's inhouse development team.

It is currently deployed in Hong Kong International Airport and China Light Power Station, which enable remote monitoring of the EV charging services to the EV fleet and facilitate the overall management intelligently.

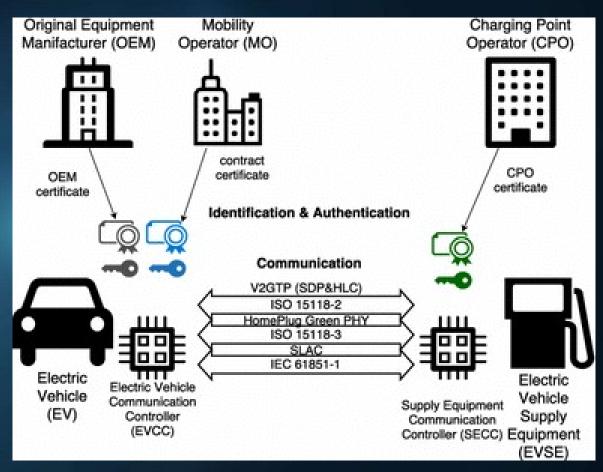




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ISO 15118 Road vehicles -- Vehicle to grid communication interface is an international standard defining a vehicle to grid (V2G) communication interface for bidirectional charging/discharging of electric vehicles. The standard provides multiple use cases like secure communication, smart charging and the Plug & Charge feature used by some electric vehicle networks.

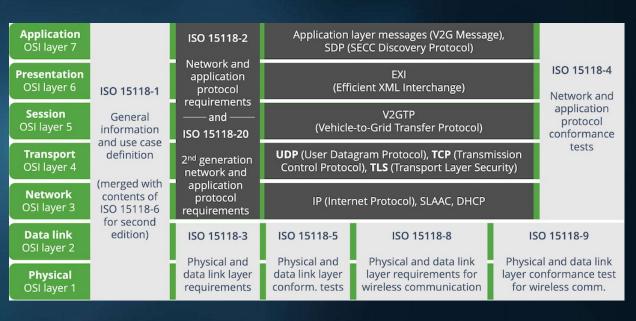
- a vehicle to grid (V2G) communication interface for bi-directional charging/discharging of electric vehicles.
- provides multiple use cases like secure communication, smart charging and the Plug & Charge feature used by some electric vehicle networks.





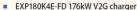
Standards Documents of ISO 15118

| ISO 15118-1 | General information and use-case definition |
|-----------------|---|
| ISO 15118-2 | Network and application protocol requirements |
| ISO 15118-3 | Physical and data link layer requirements |
| ISO 15118-4 | Network and application protocol conformance test |
| ISO 15118-5 | Physical and data link layer conformance test |
| ISO/DIS 15118-6 | General information and use-case definition for wireless communication (out of commission, merged with 2nd edition of ISO 15118-1) |
| ISO/CD 15118-7 | Network and application protocol requirements for wireless communication (out of commission, moved to ISO/DIS 15118–20) |
| ISO 15118-8 | Physical layer and data link layer requirements for wireless communication |
| ISO 15118-20 | 2nd generation network and application protocol requirements |



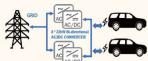
V2G Charging Solution - 22kW/44kW/176kW DC V2G Charger

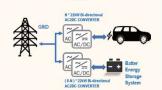


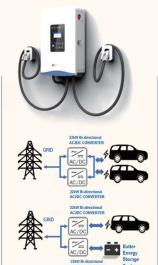










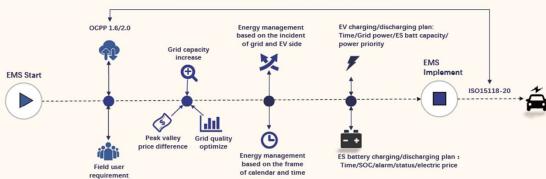








V2G Charging System Running Strategy



Solution Value

- Grid peak valley electricity using
- Grid capacity supplement
- Grid quality and safety improvement
- Supplement in the User side Energy storage

Solution Feature

- Total electric insolation between the grid, battery and EV
- Full compatible between different system configuration
- Flexible change the system configuration, capacity and power direction, Flexible customizations
- Unify EMS strategy
- Global V2G standard support

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OPPCharge Introduction

evMega 舒变加

- Common charging interface for Automated Charging of Hybrid Electric and Electric Commercial Vehicles
- Technical Solution for charging batteries in electrically powered vehicles at reduced system costs, lower vehicle weight and impact on power grid
- Defined and Identified by
 - Automatic Connecting System (ACS)
 - Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
 - Fixed Conductive Rails
 - 4 Connective Poles
 - Wi-Fi Communication & Control

OPPcharge





OppCharge interface is a solution driven by Volvo Bus Corporation (reg. no. 556197-3826, reg. office in Göteborg, Sweden) and several other stakeholders.

OPPCharge Standard

Electrical interfaces defined in detail in IEC 68151 standards Isolation resistance monitoring according to IEC 61851-23

| Output Requirements | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Power levels (kW) | 150, 300, & 450 kW |
| DC Voltage (V DC) | 450 – 750 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 50/60 ± 2 ¹ |
| Output Current (A) Sufficient for output pov | |
| | 0 to 200 @ 750 V - 150 kW |
| | 0 to 400 @ 750 V – 300 kW |
| | 0 to 600 @ 750 V – 450 kW |

6.5. Wi-Fi Communication

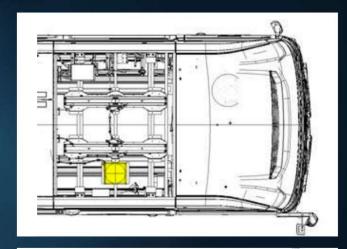
OPPCharge uses Wi-Fi as the communication method between the vehicle and EVSE. Directional antennas are used for communication and association.

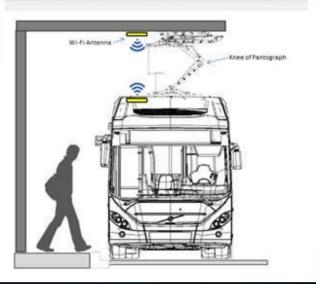
IEEE 802.11a specifications are implemented for Wi-Fi communication.

OPPCharge Wi-Fi operates using 5GHz channels.

ISO/IEC 15118 is used as High-level protocol for charging communication with the modification listed within OPPCharge.org.

IEC 61851-1 is used as Low-level protocol for charging communication. Control Pilot states are implemented.





OPPCharge Application in HK

政府擬撥8000萬推電動小巴 業界試行新充電設施

撰文:陳晶琦

出版: 2020-04-13 07:00 更新: 2020-04-13 10:21



財政司司長陳茂波在今年2月公布新一份《財政預算案》,當中提及會預留 8,000萬元推行「電動公共小巴試驗計劃」,目標是2023年已有40輛電動 小巴在路面試行。



Local Standards EMSD COP & FSD

主要修訂內容

守則26S 電動車輛的充電設施

| 充電模式 | 插座的種類 | 所需的漏電斷路器及其符號 |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 模式 1 | 標準 BS 1363 插座 (連接至交流電供電網絡) | 32 |
| 模式 2 | 標準 IEC 60309 插座 (連接至交流電供電網絡) | A型電流式 漏電斷路器 |
| 模式 3 / 4 | 標準 IEC 62196 插座 (連接到充電設備) | |



EMSD COP 2020 26S - Type A, B and EV RCD Requirement



EMSD COP 2020 26S Charging Facilities for Electric Vehicles (4) Protection for Safety, P. 241

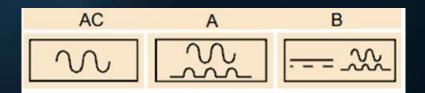
- (d) Fault protection
 - (i) Except for circuits using the protective measure of electrical separation, each charging point shall be protected by its own RCD of at least Type A, having the characteristic specified in Code 11J.
 - (ii) Each charging point incorporating a socket outlet or connector complying with the IEC 62196 series, protective measures against DC fault current shall be taken, except where provided by the EV charging equipment. The appropriate measures, for each connection point, shall be as follows:
 - RCD Type B; or
 - RCD Type A and appropriate equipment that provides disconnection of the supply in case of DC fault current above 6mA.

This table summarises the various types of RCD referred to in the 18th Edition

| | Residual / Leakage current components | | | Transient Resistant | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| RCCB Type | AC 50Hz | AC 50Hz Pulse | Smooth DC | AC>50HZ <khz< th=""><th>3kA/20µS Current Wave</th></khz<> | 3kA/20µS Current Wave |
| AC | / | X | X | X | X |
| Α | 1 | / | < 6mA (1) | X | X |
| AKV | / | / | < 6mA ⁽¹⁾ | X | 1 |
| F | 1 | / | < 10mA (1) | / | / |
| В | / | / | (1) | 1 | / |
| EV | / | / | < 6mA ⁽²⁾ | 1 | / |

- Type B RCCBs detect DC residual currents and trip if the smooth DC current exceeds the trip threshold.
 Note: Type A, AKV and F will function safely with smooth DC residual currents present up to the levels indicated but they do not detect smooth DC. Therefore they must not be installed upstream of Type B RCCBs.
- 2. Type EV RCCBs trip if the smooth DC current > 6mA i.e. They must only be used for protecting a single ECVP.

 Despite CLA 7/16



主要修訂內容

守則26S 電動車輛的充電設施

- · 電動車輛充電裝置應按照IEC 61851 或等效標準設計及 安裝。
- 如果電動車輛充電裝置是為戶外使用而設計的話 · 則應 選擇符合 IEC 60529 而防護等級至少為IP44 的設備 · 以防止濺起的水(AD4)或極細小的物體(AE3)進入 裝置內。
- 充電裝置應盡可能安裝在不會遭到車輛撞擊的地方。安 裝在公共場所及停車場的電動車輛充電裝置應設有最少 能承受中強度(AG2)碰撞的保護。

| IK code Impact energy (In joules) | | AG Code | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--|
| 00 | 0 | | |
| 01 | ≤ 0.14 | | |
| 02 | ≤ 0.20 | AG1 | |
| 03 | ≤ 0.35 | | |
| 04 | ≤ 0.50 | | |
| 05 | ≤ 0.70 | | |
| 06 | ≤ 1 | | |
| 07 | ≤ 2 | AG2 | |
| 08 | ≤ 5 | AG3 | |









Fire Service Department on EV Charging Facilities from 1st Sept., 2020 and our solution



消防處 消防安全總區 香港九龍尖沙里東部康莊道一號 消防處總部大區七樓



FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT FIRE SAFETY COMMAND

7/F, Fire Services Headquarters Building, No. 1 Hong Chong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon.

本處檔號 OUR REF.: (48) in FP(FS) 314/07 IV

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 fschq@hkfsd.gov.hk

31 July 2020

To: Recipients of FSD Circular Letters

Dear Sirs/Madams

FSD Circular Letter No. 4/2020 Additional Fire Safety Requirements for Car Parking Facilities installed with Electric Vehicle Charging Facilities

This Circular Letter serves to announce the additional fire safety requirements for car parking facilities, installed with electric vehicle (EV) charging facilities to the Code of Practice for Minimum Fire Service Installations and Equipment, 2012 (FSI Code).

- 2. Due to the increasing trend on popularity of EVs and related fire incidents worldwide, FSD has taken the initiative to conduct a study on the potential fire hazard in connection with EVs, especially during battery charging of EVs. Having considered that the car parking facilities, where EV charging facilities are installed, may have inherent risks to both the general public and firefighters, additional fire safety requirements for those car parking facilities installed with EV charging facilities have to be imposed as follows:
 - (a) Fire detection system with heat or multi-sensor detecting type, shall be provided as follows (except those provided with sprinkler system):
 - For those with a total floor area not exceeding 230m², the entire car parking facilities shall be covered by the fire detection system.
 - For those with a total floor area exceeding 230m², the areas installed with EV charging facilities shall be covered by the fire detection system.
 - The fire detection system shall be installed in accordance with British Standard 5839: Part 1 or other standards acceptable to the Director of Fire Services and linked to the fire alarm system.

Ref. number and date should be quoted in reference to this letter 凡提及本信時謂引述蝴號及日期 iv. A direct line connection to the Fire Services Communications Centre is not required if the ear parking facilities are situated in domestic buildings where the provision of direct line connection is not mandatorily required.

(b) A dry powder or carbon dioxide type fire extinguisher shall be provided at each hose reel point.

- 2 -

c) Fireman's emergency switch shall be provided at vehicle entrance(s), fire control centre or other locations as considered acceptable by the Director of Fire Services. Details of the switch are provided in the Appendix.

 The requirements as stipulated in paragraph 2 above shall not be applicable to the car parking facility of a single-family domestic building up to and including three storeys in height, except a car parking facility situated in basement.

4. The additional requirements will take effect from 1 September 2020 for all initial building plan submissions. Building plans submitted before 1 September 2020 and all existing buildings planned with the EV charging facilities are advised to enhance the fire safety provisions as stated in the foregoing paragraph for the sake of fire safety. For those recent submissions, you are encouraged to vountarily incorporate the additional requirements for EV charging facilities in your amendment submissions.

 For enquiries please contact our Senior Divisional Officer (New Projects) at 3971 4600.

Additional fire safety requirements for car parking facilities with EV charging facilities from 1st Sept 2020

Yours faithfully,

CHUI Man-Isung)
for Director of Fire Services

Encl.

tef. number and date should be quoted in reference to this letter 凡提及本信時請引速編號及日期





KEF 440A (40A) Switch (Aluminum) KEF 440M (40A) Switch (Polycarbonate)

- Available in grey/black, yellow/red or fireman red
- Good resistance against UV and many chemicals
- Fully rated Load Break Switch breaking capacity of 8 x AC23 rating
- Withstands high impact and has wide operating temperature (KEF 440A) or Self-extinguishing material and excellent insulting properties (KEF 440M)
- Cable entries: 2 x M20 or 25 as standard on the top and bottom
- Padlockable handle in 0-position and also available in 1-position
- KE handle on right side, KEF handle on left side
- Tested according to IEC 60947-3

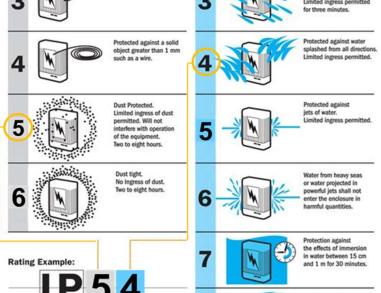


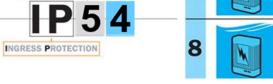
IP Standard for EV Charger

- Based on IEC 61851 & EMSD "Technical Guidelines on Charging Facilities for Electric Vehicles"
 - Indoor use: at least IP41
 - Outdoor use: at least IP44
- IP54 Ingress Protection Rating has been good enough for general indoor and outdoor environment IP65 is the standard for potential extremely harsh outdoor environment, such as AAT1 Apron









the effects of immersion in water under pressure

for long periods.

Advantages of Heat Exchanger over Conventional Ventilation (IP65)



Direct Ventilation (Low IP)



Popular Design:

Air flow blows directly to the power module and brings heat out.

- Most EV charger is using direct ventilation
- Heavy dust and humidity is the high failure main reason



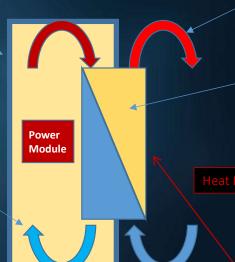
Dust deposition on the PCB of Power Module

In high humid environment, PCB will be damaged easily.

Heat Exchanger (IP65)

IP65 make
A sealed environment
To protect the
Power module

Internal air Flow to cooling The power module



Outside air flow
To cooling the
Heat exchanger

Use a high Efficiency Heat exchanger To bring the Heat out

leat Exchanger

 Heat exchanger works in high efficiency and insulates the Power Module from dust

 Less likelihood of service downtime. Also, product life time will be longer





Four Air Fans



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e

DC Charger Power is increasing



30kW

60kW

120kW

160kW

240kW

480kW

640kW

Split Type Ultra Fast High Power Charger



Power Cube



240kW, 1000VDC 480kW, 1000VDC 640kW, 1000VDC Dispensers



CHAdeMo 125A at 500V: 62.5kW

CCS 200A at 1000V: 200kW GBT 250A at 1000V: 250kW CCS 500A at 1000V: 480kW

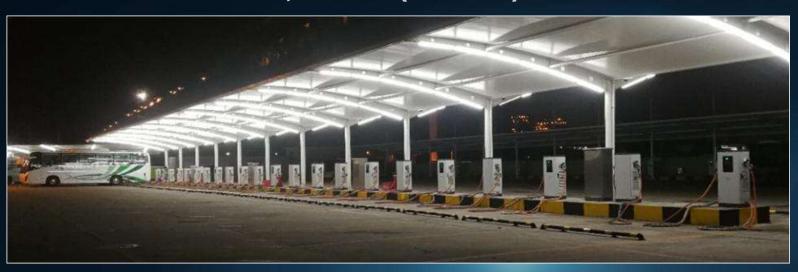
Power Cube Size: Dispenser:

1000mm (W) x 2000mm (H) x 800mm (D) 500mm (W) x 1750mm (H) x 350mm (D)

- CCS1/CCS/CHAdeMO/GBT
- IP55 for the dispenser and IP54 for the power cube with high protection and liability for harsh environment
- Optional one CCS/GBT standard 500A liquid cooling charging connector support with AnyCooling liquid cooling solution
- OCPP 1.60J support and smart charge support
- CoolRing ring net power transfer between the 2 dispensers' each 4 connectors to improve the charging operation efficiency
- Easily configure the output power up to 480kw and the output voltage up to 1000V
- Full safety function with output contactor and fuse, EPO,
 SPD, leakage protection switch, insulation detect
 protection
- User friendly interface with tempered glass protective 7"
 TFT capacitive touch screen LCD
- Internal high precision AC and DC energy meter, optional VDE and PTB certification type
- LAN and LTE wireless support, RFID authorization and Mobile App payment support

High Power Charging Applications

Bus Station in 上海, 放鶴路 (120kW)



Bus Station in ZhengZhou 鄭洲 (120kW)





Project Highlights

- EXP120K1-HD
- 60/90/120kw
- GBT
- 110 no. installed

120kW HPC



Project Highlights

- EXP120K1-HD
- 120kw
- GBT
- 100 no. installed

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Largest Public Transportation Station in Chile (150kW)









150kW HPC



HPC Charger for Trucks (180kW)

Project Highlights

180kW-240kW for BYD Trucks







180kW HPC



Power Company Depot (240kW)





Project Highlights

- 1 No. of 240kw split-type High Power Charger (HPC) which is comprised of 1 no. of Power Cube & 1 no. of Power Dispenser
- Connector's type: CCS2 & CHAdeMO
- Maximum Output of Power Cube could be 480kw after expansion
- One Power Cube could support max. 3 dispenser







Private Car Charging Station (480kW)







Project Highlights

- 1 set of split type High Power EV Chargers
 - 1 x 480kw Power Cube
 - 3 x Power Dispensers
 - 2 x CCS2 Guns per each Dispenser
- 6 x 32kw AC Chargers (set to 16A 3 Phases)
- Payment System: different tariff rate for different classes of membership
- Snapcharge EV Charger Management and Control Platform by subscription
- Highlighted features
 - Max 480kw power output from Power Cube to any gun
 - Max output from dispenser's gun: 200kw (200A, 1000V)(Air Cool) (*)
 - Support simultaneous charging at
 75kw (min. max) the current setting
- 1. For split-type HPC, air cool dispenser is installed in the site. It can be changed to liquid cool dispenser and the power output of the dispenser's gun could then reach 480kw.
- 2. The power output of the gun will be set at a lower rating as requested by the client.

Tesla Mega Site (V2 120kW)







Hyatt Regency Hotel

- 20 supercharge posts will be erected in Hyatt regency hotel Shatin
- First of the same kind in Hong Kong
- Dedicated 1500KVA transformer and direct MV supply will be obtained from power company.
- All power will only be used for Superchargers.
- evMega will Supply the 2500A outdoor LV Switchboard and provide the related consultancy services for the installation.









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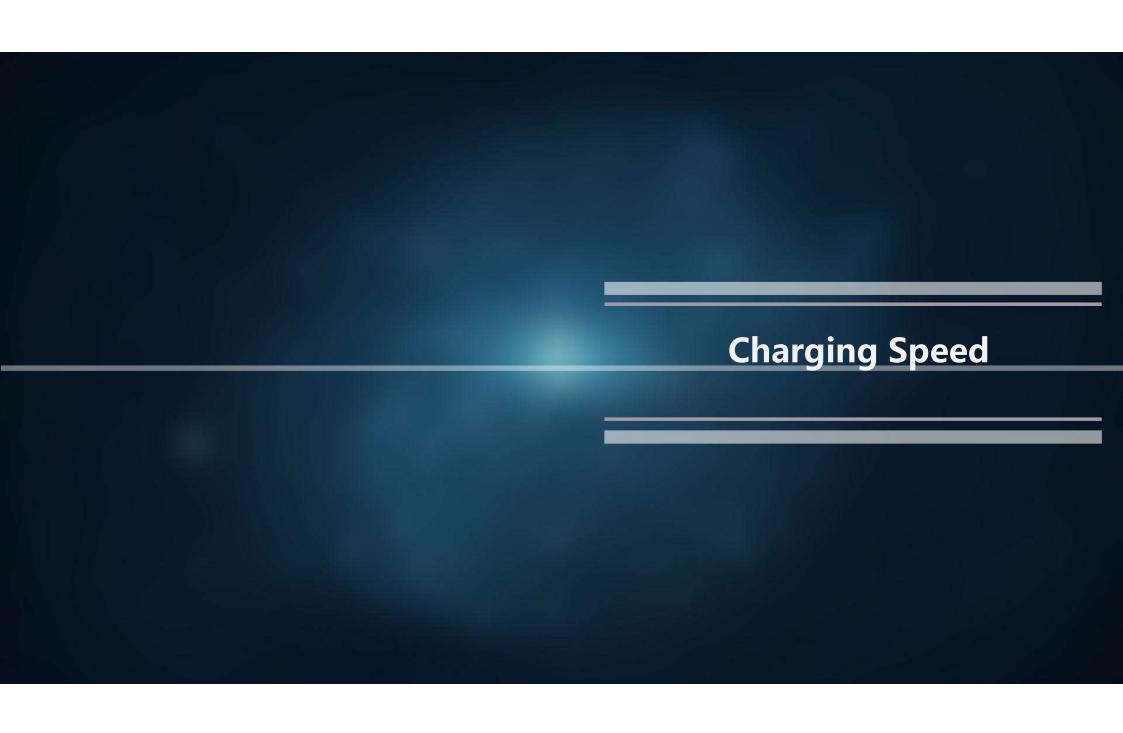
Tesla Supercharger V2 & V3





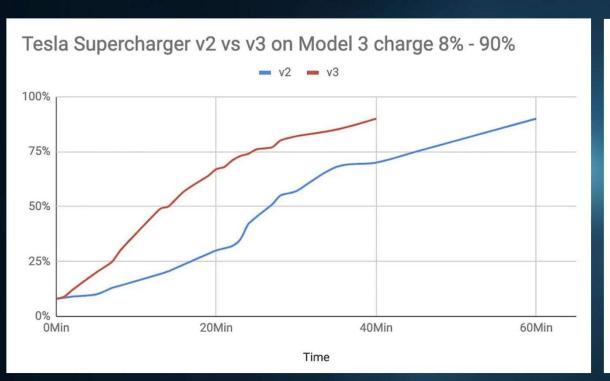
| | Supercharger V2 | Supercharger V3 |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Max Output Power | Up to 120kW | Up to 250kW |
| Cable | Air Cool | Liquid Cool |
| Charging Time | Model 3 120km / 10min 270km / 30min | Model 3 120km / 5min 270km / 15min |
| Charging Plug | Type 2 | CCS Combo 2 CCS Combo 2 Adapter |

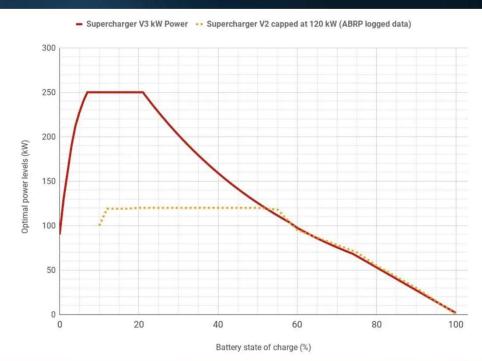
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Charging Speed Comparison (V2 vs V3)









Power Module 15~40kw (500V/750V/1000V)



DC Power Module (Plug-in)

500V | 750V | 1000V {Various Voltage}

- REG50040G 500V Charger Module
- REG75030G 750V Charger Module
- REG1K025 1000V Charger Module

Main Features

- 95.5% High Efficiency
- 3 Phase
- Dual DSP
- Hot Pluggable
- CAN Interface
- CE Certificate
- Max. Output Power: 120kW (20kW*6 Modules)

Output Power (kW) = Output Voltage (VDC) x Output Current (A)



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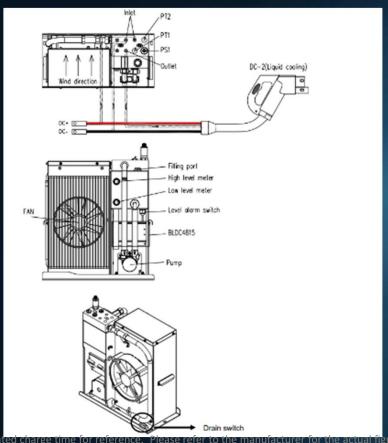
Factors affecting charging speed b. Charging Cables

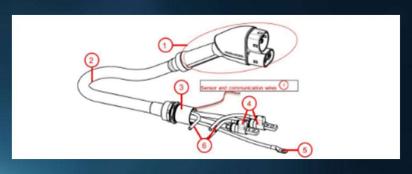




Cooling Unit and Maintenance







> Prepare a funnel and a 5L measuring cup, 6L of silicone oil specified by the manufacturer.



Remove the fixing screws of the protective filter on the front of the charging terminal 6pcs*M4.





(2) High power charging requires several conditions, including i) liquid cool cable; ii) Connector Type; 3) Highest Supporting Charging Voltage of EV

Capacity of Charging Cables

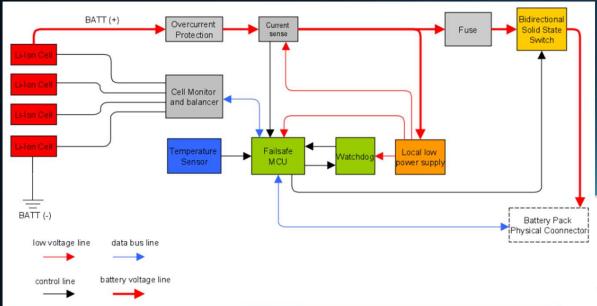
| | IEC | DC Charging Sys | tems | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | System A | System B | System C | | |
| | CHAdeMO (Japan) | GB/T (PRC) | COMBO1 (US) | COMBO2 (DE) | |
| Connector | | | | | |
| Vehicle Inlet | | | | | |
| Communication Protocol | CAN | N | PLC | | |

| | CHAdeMO | GB/T | CCS (Air Cool) | CCS (Liquid Cool) |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| Max. Current | 125A | 250A | 200A | 500A |
| Output Power at 400VDC | 50kW | 100kW | 80kW | 200kW |
| Output Power at 800VDC | 100kW | 200kW | 160kW | 400kW |
| Output Power at 1000VDC | 125kW | 250kW | 200kW | 500kW |

Remark: Info from Insideev.com



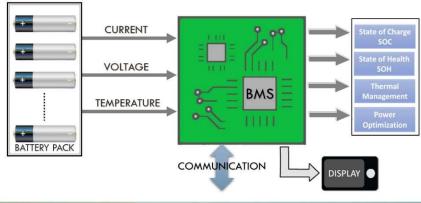
Battery Management System (BMS)



Roles: detection of battery type, voltages, temperature, capacity, state of charge, power consumption, remaining operational time, charging cycles, and other parameters in electric vehicles.

BATTERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

For Electric Vehicles



The BMS must communicate with a variety of different on-board systems, work in real time in quickly changing charge/discharge circumstances as the vehicle accelerates and brakes, and operate in severe and uncontrolled settings.

Various EV Battery Type



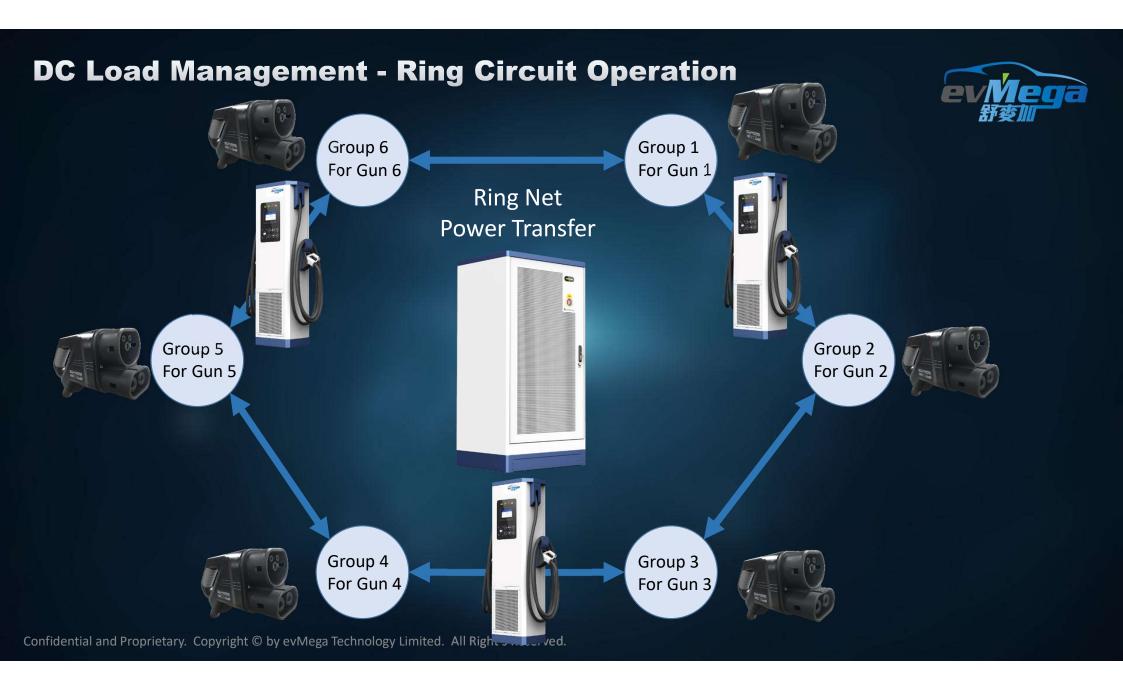


Lithium-ion Battery Chemistry Comparison Chart

| LI-ION BATTERY CHEMISTRY | NOMINAL VOLTAGE (V) | CYCLE (LIFE) | CHARGE CURRENT RATE (C) | DISCHARGE CURRENT RATE (C) | THERMAL RUNAWAY (°C) | PACKAGING (TYPICAL) | SPECIFIC ENERGY (Wh/Kg) | APPLICATIONS | REMARKS | COMPATIBLE WITH ION's BMS |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Nickel Manganese Cobalt Oxide (NMC) | 3.6 (3.0-4.2) range | 1000+ | 0.7-1C | 1-2C | 210°C (410°F) | 18650, 21700 | 150-220 | E-Bikes, Medical Devices, EVs, Industrial | High-specific energy, Low self-heating rate | Yes |
| Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) | 3.2 (2.5-3.65) range | 2000+ | 1C | 1C | 270 °C (518°F) | 18650, 32650, prismatic | 90-120 | Stationary Applications with high capacity, EV | Flat discharge voltage, high power, low capacity, safe | Yes |
| Lithium Nickel Cobalt Aluminium Oxide (NCA) | 3.6 (3.0-4.2) range | 500-1000 | 0.7C | 10 | 150 °C (302°F) | 18650 | 200-260 | Medical, Industrial, Electric Powertrain | Long life, fast charge, wide temperature range, safe & expensive | Yes |
| Lithium Titanate Oxide (LTO) | 2.4 (1.8-2.85) range | 3000-7000 | 1C | 10C | Highest | Prismatic | 50-80 | Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage Systems | Highest capacity with moderate power | Yes |
| Lithium Cobalt Oxide (LCO) | 3.6 (3.0-4.2) range | 500-1000 | 0.7- 1C | 10 | 150 °C (302°F) | 18650 Prismatic & pouch cell | 150-200 | Laptops, Mobile Phones, Tablets, Cameras | High energy, limited power | Yes |
| Lithium Manganese Oxide (LMO) | 3.7 (3.0-4.2) range | 300-700 | 0.7-1C | 1C | 250 °C (482 °F) | Prismatic | 100-150 | Medical Devices, Electric Powertrains, Power Tools | High power, less capacity; safer than LCO | Yes |

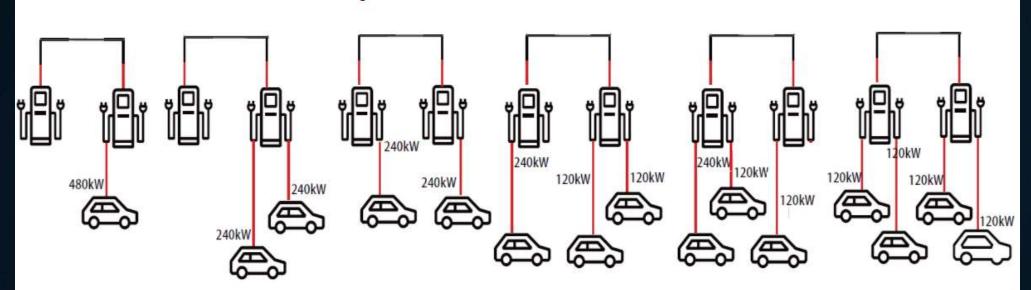
Source from: https://www.ionenergy.co/resources/blogs/lithium-ion-battery-types/

DC Load Management Ring Circuit



High Power Charging HPC for Commercial EV

How is power shared in the solution?













Alone Car with current mode for the power focus and high speed charging at any connector

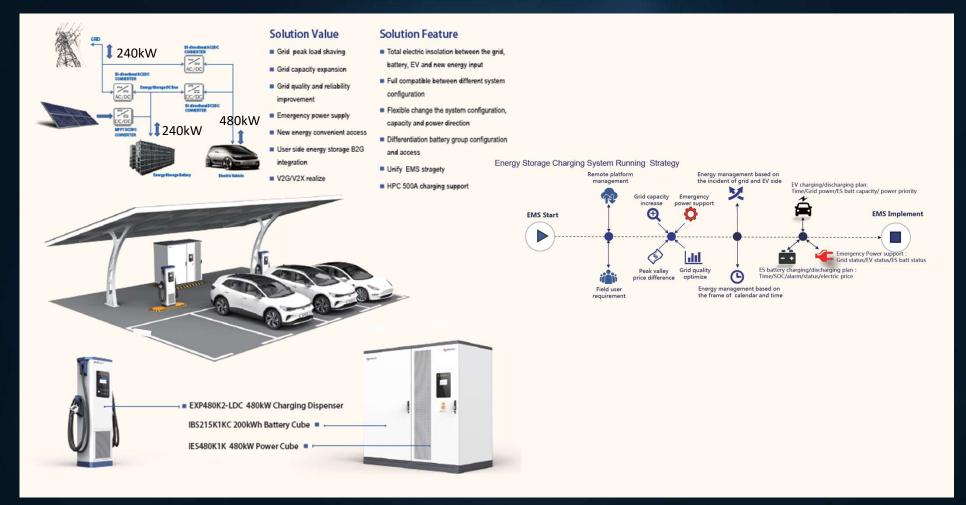


Multi Car with plugging mode for the power dispense and average speed charging at every connector

Battery Storage System For HPC

Energy Storage Charging Solution - 480kW/ 6 Charging Points/ 200kWh Battery Energy Storage Charger





IBS215K1KC Energy Storage Battery Cube (215W/280Ah)





- Max480kW/640kW/1000V output, easily configure the output power from 240kW to 480kW/640kW with 30kW/40kW step
- Support max 3 DC Sources parallel work to get max 1.44MW/1.92MW DC bus
- Constant power output from 1000V to 300V and get low to 150V output with constant current
- IP54
- Optional one for four output DC bus with easy configure by copper bar in the field
- Front/Back door maintenance to fit multi DC source parallel installation
- Full safety function with output contactor and fuse, EPO, SPD, leakage protection switch, insulation detect protection
- User friendly interface with 4.3" TFT touch screen LCD & RGB LED
- Internal high precision energy meter
- CE and UL certification

