

Research on intelligent control system of active equalization for charging station of electric vehicle

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Keywords: charging station; power batteries; active equalization; fuzzy control

Abstract: In order to improve the quality of electric vehicle battery, this paper presented an intelligent active equalization system for electric vehicle charging station. It applied equalization mode of release and supplementary to balance battery energy, and applied centralized - decentralized structure to build the system. Inductance and capacitor is applied to store up energy and transfer energy for feedback of energy. Fuzzy control technique is applied to control process in system. Simulation results show that the system can realize to balance voltage of batteries when charging or no-charging, and meet the requirement of electric vehicle charging station.

Introduction

The development of electric vehicles is an important way to improve the competitiveness of automobile industry and to reduce environmental pollution. How to build a charging station of electric vehicle, it is the bottleneck problem in application. The electric vehicle charging station have fast and slow charging function currently. With the development of electric vehicles, have the power car battery equalization function, will become an important demand of power station. As a result of each single battery body performance may not be completely consistent inevitably lead to single cell difference increases, seriously affecting the service life of the battery, the impact on traffic safety. So balanced control must become an indispensable function and key technology.

Structure and mode of Balanced system

Conditions of charging station is difference with Electric vehicle^[1]. Equalization system of ways and the design of the structure must be completed by the battery management system in the charging station. The charging station should have a multi-level control structure (see Figure 1),

The central module of the host computer controls several local units by CAN bus. Goup (the multiple battery) is controlled by local unit. The function of the battery charging and battery balancing, and data acquisition of the battery, and capacity computing, display and communication functions completed by local module.

way of Voltage balance and energy transfer

There are two ways, it is passive equalization and active equalization. Voltage balance must be completed together with the charging process. If charging unit does not work, the equalizer does not work too. As battery is in using process for long time, charge is not equalization in the of battery, so the differences between charge quantity of battery will become large increasingly. Active equalization completely dependent on the charging process, whether it is in the state of charge, or discharge status, or pending state, the voltage balance can be achieved. Obviously, active equalization is the best way. Because battery capacity and power electric vehicles is great, resistor can not be used to achieve a balanced. Energy feedback equalizer is designed for a Battery pack.

Topological structure of Dispersion and centralize

In this paper the combination of dispersion and concentrated way is used, i.e. a centralized structure on battery pack is used (Figure 1). Each battery pack uses an equalization

controller, can be suitably simplify the control structure. It can to meet the different voltage requirements of electric vehicles to multiple groups. Inductor-capacitor as the energy storage element, the energy was balanced in using energy of this battery group. Whether the static and dynamic state of battery, it can be achieved to balance. This is an efficient active-balanced structure.

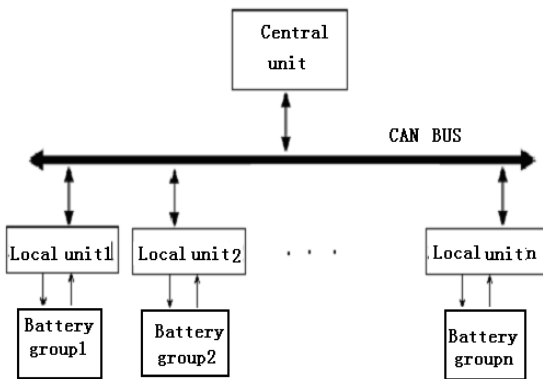


Fig.1 Structure of the charging system

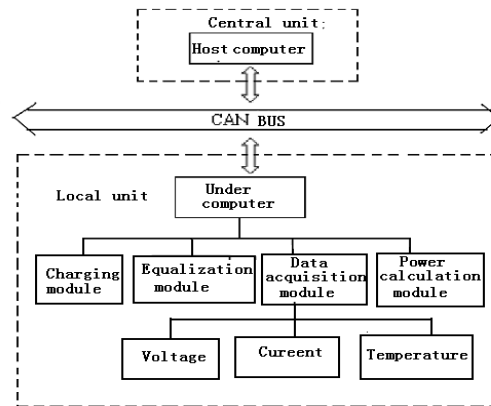


Fig.2 Structure of the local control cell

Each using a controller, It is convenient for realization of the management and control with network. The local control module uses an embedded computer with a high performance microprocessor or DSP chip to control charging unit, equalization unit and the data acquisition unit, as well as other auxiliary unit. Various functional unit with higher cost performance MCU for intelligent control (Figure 2). High-performance PC or workstation on the management system of charging station controls local modules by the high-speed bus.

The equalization system with the controller, PWM generator and a logic control circuit, and an equalizer main circuit to can be to complete the equalization of a group of cells in local control module, the principle shown in Figure 3. The system can either be done separately battery equalization, also can to work together with the main charging circuit, and equalization is completed during the charging process.

Design of equalization circuit and controller

The balanced main circuit uses the energy storage element (such as transformers, capacitors, inductors) and switching circuit, to achieve a reasonable flow of energy [2-4]. In this article, a DC switching circuit as equalization main circuit is used. The switch-off, changing the energy of the batteries, capacitors and inductors, in order to achieve the mutual transfer of electricity in the battery pack to complete the battery pack voltage balance function. When the switch is turned on or off, energy of batteries, and capacitors, and inductors is changed. The energy of the battery pack was balanced.

The battery pack has three single-battery B1, B2, and B3. The equalization circuit is composed by power device T1, T2, T3, and Tr, the diodes D1, D2, and D3, Dr. Capacitor Cr and inductor L1, L2, L3 and Lr is the reserve energy element. The PWM signal of the microcontroller control the opening time of the switching circuit, the logic circuit control power devices on and off.

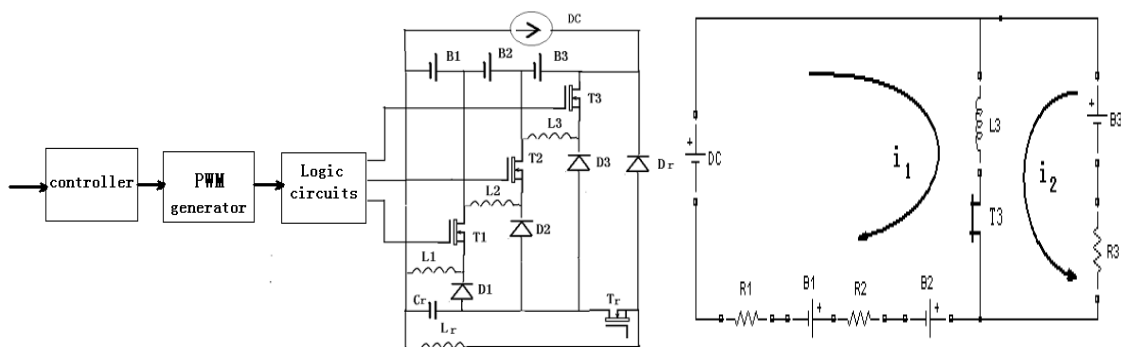


Fig.3 Principle diagram of equalization circuit

Fig.4 Energy moving of dynamic equalization

Energy transfer on static mode

The circuit have two mode of static and dynamic, the battery is not charging on static. Activate the equalizer, the energy transfer from the high voltage of the single battery, V_{Bi} , energy transfer processes are as follows:

V_{Bi} is voltage for the i -th cell, V_e is the average voltage for the battery pack. if $V_{Bi} > V_e$, then T_i is opened, and cell B_i excess power is transferred to the inductance L_i , the current value through T_i :

$$i_{ii} = \frac{V_{Bi}}{L} D_{on} T \quad 0 < t < D_{on} T \quad (1)$$

D_{on} : the duty cycle of the PWM control signal; T : PWM control signal cycle. when T_i is off, discharge loop is composed by $L_i, B_{i+1} \dots B_n, C_r, D_i, L_i$, so electric power on L_i will be transferred to following cell and C_r . when the capacitor voltage V_{CR} value exceeds the set value, T_r is off, electric power is recharge the battery pack by D_r .

Energy transfer on dynamic mode

System is dynamically balanced mode when the battery pack is charged by an external power supply. In this case, there are two loop current (Figure 4). Energy is released from B_3 with high voltage cell to L_3 by i_2 , and cell B_1, B_2 were charged by i_1 . Therefore, dynamic current is greater than the static, and less time (Figure 5). The i_1 is determined by the formula (2), i_2 is determined by the formula (3).

$$i_1(t) = \frac{V_{dc}(t) - V_L(t) - V_T(t) - V_{B2}(t) - V_{B1}(t)}{R_2 + R_1} \quad 0 < t < D_{on} T \quad (2)$$

$$i_2(t) = \frac{V_{B3}(t) - V_L(t) - V_T(t)}{R_3} \quad 0 < t < D_{on} T \quad (3)$$

V_{dc} is voltage of charging power supply, V_L is voltage of inductor, V_T is voltage on switch-on, V_{B3}, V_{B2}, V_{B1} is the battery voltage, R_3 , and R_2, R_1 is the Internal resistance of the battery. Since the parameters of the battery pack is changed in the energy transfer process, and the charging and equalization at the same time occurs. It is a complex and dynamic process that is difficult to describe precise mathematical model. The fuzzy control method as a control strategy to control the energy release and transfer process^[5].

Simulation results

In Matlab environment, a battery model is created based on Simulink Kit. According to experimental data, the function of the relation between electromotive force and the SOC of batter was obtained. In the balancing process, the change of the electromotive force can be obtained. The simulation result of dynamic equilibrium response is shown in Figure 7, the simulation result of the static equilibrium response is shown in Figure 8. Clearly, the characteristics of the variable control is better than the characteristics of the fixed PWM duty the error is large, balanced regulation is strong, When the error is small, balanced regulation is weak. The equalizer process and the precision is the same.

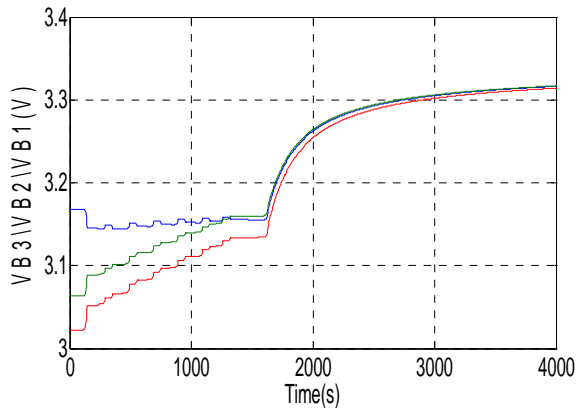


Fig.5 Voltages of batteries when charging

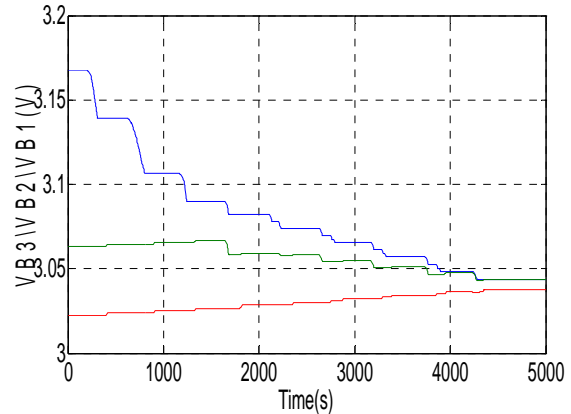


Fig.6 Voltages of batteries when no-charging

Conclusion

This paper analyzes the structure and technology of the balance control system, design a balanced way and structure for charging station of electric vehicle. the use of the packet charging and balanced way, battery combination, which can meet the power requirements of different voltage values Using grouped manner of charging and balancing, and easily battery combination, can meet the power with different voltage value. At the same time, energy utilization efficiency can be improved with the active balancing and energy feedback. As practical control algorithm is designed for automatic control, so the balanced response process is optimized. The simulation result shows that the system is feasible, provides a valuable way of charging station construction for electric vehicle.

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