

CHARGE CONTROL OF SECOND LIFE EV BATTERIES ON THE DC-LINK OF A BACK-TO-BACK CONVERTER

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ABSTRACT

Rural electricity customers are often subject to weak single-phase network connections. In this circumstance, powering three-phase equipment is not straightforward. This paper addresses this problem through the development of a single- to three-phase power conversion system which is supplemented by the addition of energy storage on the DC bus of the converter. The storage is provided by a pair of second life electric vehicle batteries and charging is controlled by adjusting the DC bus voltage. The approach to, and challenges encountered in, developing this system are presented.

INTRODUCTION

One of the issues faced by rural electricity customers in the UK is weak single-phase supplies that are quite distant from the nearest substation. Providing single phase power is less costly than providing a third conductor but could result in power capacity constraints and prohibit the installation of new sustainable technologies [1], [2].

Installing sustainable technologies could help rural communities and the UK as a whole achieve secure, economic and low carbon energy production and consumption. Anaerobic digesters (AD) are an example of sustainable technologies that can be installed on farms. An AD unit takes waste from the farm and turns it into biogas, digestate and water. The digestate is used as soil conditioner and fertiliser, while the biogas can be used for transport, heating, electricity, or combined heat and power (CHP) applications, meeting some of the farm's energy needs [3].

While installing an AD unit presents farms with several advantages, there are issues that could prohibit the installation of such equipment. One of the issues is that such equipment with a large motor would require a non-existent three-phase connection. In order to avoid costly and disruptive traditional reinforcement such as building additional circuits to provide a three-phase connection, an alternative reinforcement approach is to use smart grid technologies such as a back-to-back converter. A back-to-back converter will provide the required three-phase power to the AD plant by power electronic conversion. The converter includes a rectifier which converts the utility supply to an intermediate DC link and a three-phase inverter that provides an AC waveform of the desired frequency and voltage level, Figure 1.

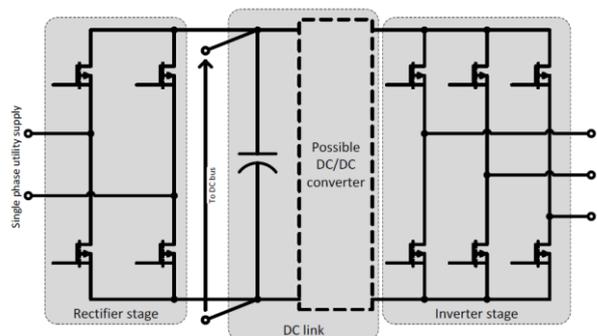


Figure 1. Phase Converter (source[2]).

Another issue prohibiting the installation of AD units is that their full operation may exceed the capacity of the available grid supply of the farms. In order to avoid traditional reinforcement, an alternative would be to install energy storage. Energy storage, such as second life EV batteries, can be used to strengthen the existing connection by accommodating a new load (e.g large AD equipment).

The cost of Li-ion battery packs is decreasing continuously. This suggests that the cost of EVs will continue to decline and more users could be encouraged to adopt an electric car [4]. Repurposed automotive batteries can last several years in second use service if managed properly [5] and the capacity of a battery pack is over 80% of the original battery pack at the time of removal from the vehicle [6]. As such, identifying storage solutions using second life batteries will leverage on a potentially significant energy source.

This paper reports on the conceptual and practical issues that have arisen from a real world demonstration on a farm that couples second-life EV batteries to the DC-link of a single- to three-phase back to back converter. This application combines the single to three phase converter and energy storage element in a cost effective, novel configuration.

APPLICATION

This work is based on the findings of the steps towards a real world trial, at Newcastle University's Cockle Park farm, involving the installation of a 100kVA back-to-back converter to provide 3-phase AC supply to an AD unit from the 1-phase AC grid supply, Figure 2. The biogas produced by the AD plant will be fed into a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant which will be installed on the farm. The bespoke 100kVA converter includes the capacity for bi-directional power flow to enable the export

of the electricity generated by the CHP back to the grid. In addition, access to the DC busbar of the converter is possible to allow battery storage and/or a Photovoltaic (PV) system to be connected to it directly.

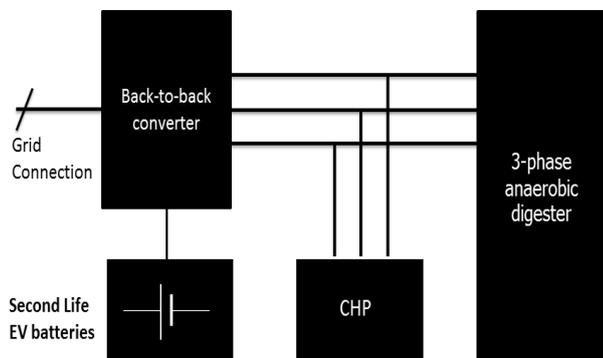


Figure 2. Connection schematic for farm application

The focus of this work is on the two used Nissan LEAF batteries (each battery capacity of 24kWh, Figure 3) that are installed in series on the DC-link busbar. Two batteries are needed for series connection to give a nominal 720V, matching the converter DC-link voltage. For the farm itself, one benefit of the batteries is that more of the energy generated by the future CHP can be used on the farm (at a different time), rather than exported at a lower price. For other farms and rural SMEs, the batteries are able to demonstrate other possibilities. In particular, similar batteries would allow equipment such as large motors to be installed and operated, even though their load may exceed the capacity of the available grid supply. In this trial, postulating a peak load of 80 kW, for a duration of up to 5 minutes per hour¹, in a farm with a connection limited to 50 kW, the discrepancy can easily be made up by using the 48 kWh capacity of the batteries.

Peak shaving would be achieved by connecting the system, on a charge-discharge cycle of up to once per hour (e.g. discharging at up to 50 kW, charging at up to 5 kW). The 48 kWh total (nominal) would allow for several discharge cycles before recharging. Each discharge up to 50 kW for 5 minutes = 4 kWh.



Figure 3. Two used Nissan LEAF batteries

Because the batteries are from an EV, their battery management system is interfaced through a CAN controller. To safely operate the batteries a CAN interface had to be built to check safety parameters and monitor the state-of-charge, voltage and current.

A DC/DC converter is indicated as a possible requirement in order to stabilise the DC link as well as raise/lower the voltage as necessary (Figure 1). However, in order to keep the costs down, a DC/DC converter was not installed between the DC-link and the battery array. Instead the DC-link busbar voltage is controlled to vary from its nominal value to allow the charging or discharging of the batteries at a range of currents. A control loop is used to adjust the DC-link busbar voltage set-point to obtain the desired current flow into or out of the battery. This is achieved independently to the flow of current through the back-to-back converter.

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Newcastle University's Smart Grid laboratory has been used to develop the hardware required for the application at Cockle Park Farm. A systematic design process has been followed in order to take the steps needed to integrate the system components required in the final application. These are prototype and lab scale hardware, described below.

Prototype

For rapid prototyping we have used a power conversion system supplied by Triphase of Leuven. The control system is implemented in Matlab/Simulink which provides flexible and adaptable platform for development. The Simulink model is compiled as C code and runs on a Linux Real-Time Target computer. A number of options are available for passing information into and out of the hardware as it is operating. The DC rating of the converter is 10 kW.

Lab Scale hardware- Naverino

A small scale capacity converter (12kVA) has been installed in the laboratory with the same control capability as the full scale (100kVA) converter. This has allowed for the testing of the safety and control systems required for the real world application within the laboratory environment. The lab scale converter can also operate as a three-phase to three-back back-to-back converter, so can also be used as a soft-open point.

Operations in the laboratory testing are now described.

¹ Duration and frequency of the peak load of the anaerobic digester

CONTROL SEQUENCE

The batteries are interfaced to the grid supply through a DC/AC converter. To connect the batteries to the converter a number of steps are required in preparation before enabling (dis)charging.

If there is a difference between the converter's DC voltage and the voltage of the battery at the point they are electrically connected, an uncontrolled and potentially large current will flow. Even when the control systems report that the voltages are equalised, a difference will likely still be there, so a pre-charge resistance as shown in Figure 4 is interposed between the converter and the battery. This serves to limit the current that flows between the systems. Once the system is under closed-loop current control, the main connection between the converter and the battery can be closed and the pre-charge resistance removed.

Coordination of the operation of the connection relays is located within the starting sequence in Figure 5. The starting sequence begins by starting the BMS and checking that the values read over the CAN bus are all within the applicable limits. Failure of any one of several values will prevent the sequence from proceeding and flag a fault. If the values are all ok, the process described above is initiated and completes with the relay sequence.

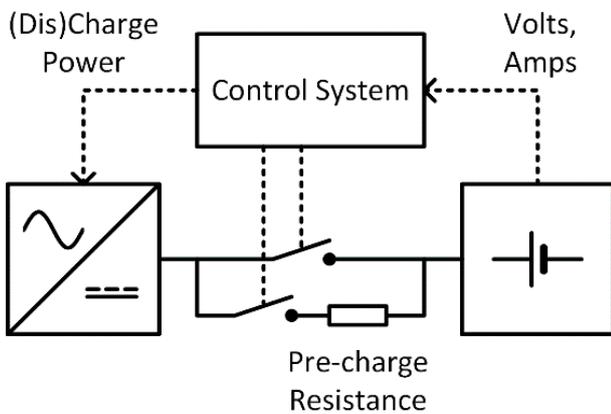


Figure 4. Key system components; converter, relays, battery and control system.

Now a loop is entered in which the values read from the BMS are continuously checked while the DC link voltage is raised to charge the batteries or lowered to discharge the batteries. Closed-loop control adjusts the voltage set-point to give the desired (dis)charge rate. Any anomalies in the BMS values result in a disconnection of the battery.

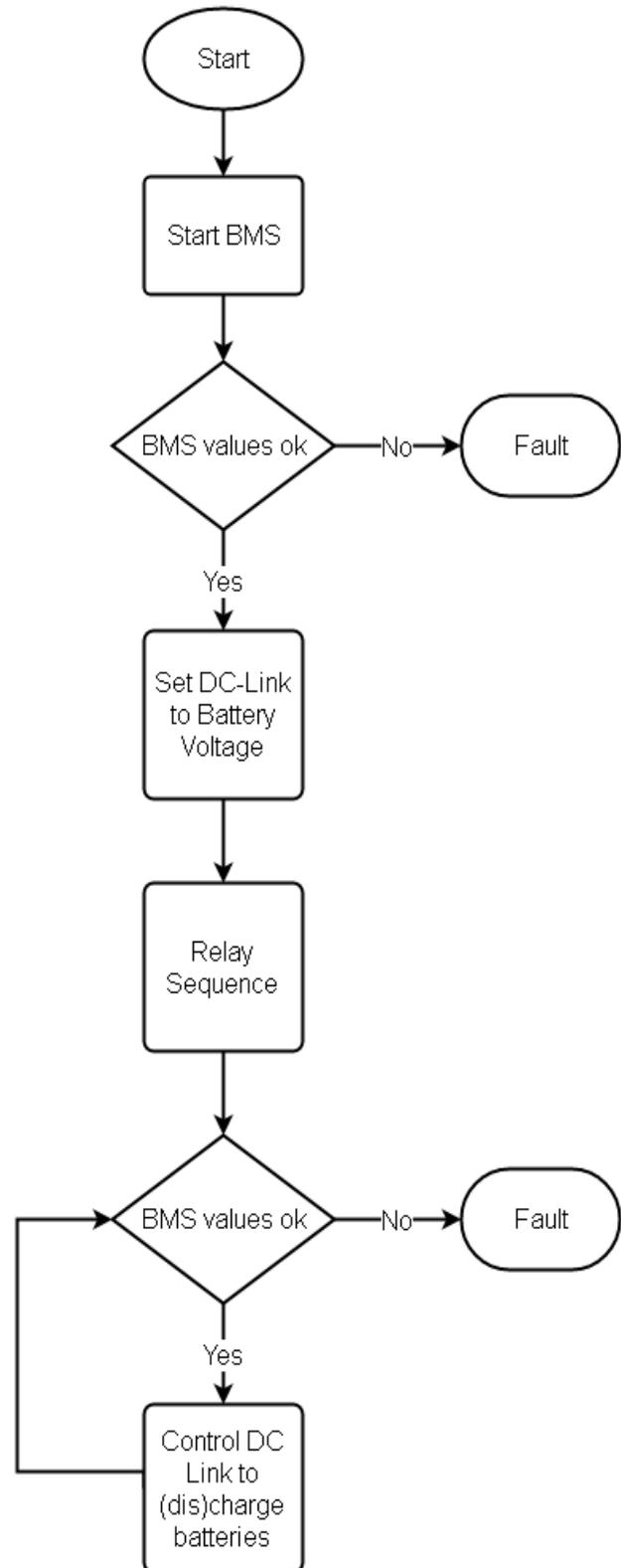


Figure 5. Starting sequence to reach main control loop.

OPERATION

Once the electrical connection between the converter and battery has been established, current control can be used to regulate the exchange of power into and out of the battery. Figure 6 shows a period of thirty minutes during which low current charging is carried out. While current is applied to the battery, the voltage gradually rises, with a fall in voltage when the current is turned off after twenty minutes.

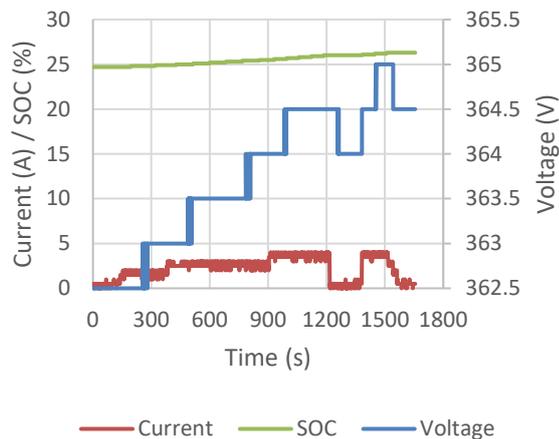


Figure 6. Readings from BMS during charging operation.

PRACTICAL ISSUES

There needs to be an exchange of messages between the controller and battery sub-systems. This was implemented using UDP communications between the controller and dedicated UDP relay board actuating the battery contactors.

In designing the controller, provision was needed to continuously monitor the BMS values, to be aware of warning signals and unsafe operating conditions. On detection of a failure condition the controller responds by disconnecting the battery from the converter.

Because there needs to be two batteries to provide the voltage required for the back-to-back converter to operate on a 230Vac system, CAN messages need to be exchanged on two separate CAN buses. This was handled by having two independent CAN channels on the control computer.

DC LINK

The 12kVA laboratory scale hardware and 100kVA application device are both controlled by sending a set-point for the DC Link voltage over a UDP connection. This means that the controller that drives the converter can be changed without complication in accessing this set-point.

DISCUSSION

By procuring a full scale 100kVA converter and deploying it to serve a real-world application and also a lab scale 12kVA converter with similar characteristics it has been

possible to develop and test control systems in a laboratory environment. Several difficulties have been overcome without the need for repeated visits to the site of the 100kVA converter.

The laboratory scale converter can be configured in several ways, so that as well as being able to perform tests that will be implemented on the larger system, alternative uses can also be investigated. This includes operation as a soft-open point within Newcastle University's Smart Grid Lab.

It is worth noting that data is collected from the battery in order to assess capacity change which will be investigated in future work.

SUMMARY

This paper has described the rationale for the installation of a 100kVA single- to three-phase converter at Newcastle University's Cockle Park Farm. This enables the operation of an anaerobic digestion plant which produces biogas to run a CHP system.

The converter system has a battery connected to the DC bus of the converter which can be charged and discharged by varying the DC bus set-point. This has been prototyped in Newcastle University's smart grid lab and several challenges were overcome on a smaller, lab scale, version of the 100kVA converter.

Acknowledgments

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