

Development and verification of distributed-charging-systems for LiFePO₄ batteries

歐陽杰、蔡耀文

E-mail: 322051@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

As the increasing requirements of the green energy industry, the major battery and car companies have made efforts in the developments of electric vehicles. The related developments of its charge systems and hardware equipments would become the most important key point. The effective applications of vehicle energy have become the major topic. The basic characteristics requirement of modern battery for electric vehicle (EV) includes high energy density, fast charge and discharge, high power output, and long cycle life. For this reason, the main research point of this thesis is the charging system of LiFePO₄ batteries for EV. In charging and discharging processes, it will result in unbalance state of charge (SOC) due to the distinct characteristics of each battery in the battery strings. An unbalance SOC of the battery strings not only can reduce its cycle life, but also will result in insufficient electric power. Therefore, an energy balance system should be established to resolve the above problem. This thesis has focused on a new design system of distributed-charging-systems for LiFePO₄ batteries balance charging control. A novel distributed charging design with SOC balance property is introduced for series connected battery strings. The new design is also applied to an EV system. The distributed-charging-system is divided into three parts: 1. Steady-state charge: design a novel circuit to reduce the unbalance SOC problem of the discharge procedure in driving. A steady-state charge circuit is build. 2. Dynamic charge: design a distributed charging circuit for regenerative braking control of electric vehicles. The SOC balance function is also established in this distributed charging circuit. 3. Static charge: use the same circuit structure of steady-state charge and dynamic charge, static charge function is also designed while stopping the car. The static charge circuit can replenish battery capacity rapidly. Experimental results demonstrated to achieve the objective of the full charging functions. The distributed-charging-system cannot only limit the application to LiFePO₄ battery of vehicles, it can also apply to any kind of real-time electricity generation systems.

Keywords : Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery、LiFePO₄ Battery、S.O.C.、Energy Balance、Electric Vehicles

Table of Contents

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|---|-----|---------|---|-----|------|---|-----|------|---|-----|---------|---|-----|---------------|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|---|-------|-------|----|-----|----------|----|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|---------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|-----------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|------|----|-----|---------|----|-------|-----------------|----|-------|------|----|-------|--------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|-----------|----|-------|--------------------|----|-------|--------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|------|----|
| 封面內頁 | 簽名頁 | 授權書 | iii | 中文摘要 | iv | 英文摘要 | vi | 誌謝 | viii | 目錄 | ix | 表目錄 | xv | 第一章 | 緒論 | 1 | 1.1 | 研究動機與背景 | 1 | 1.2 | 研究方法 | 1 | 1.3 | 內容大綱 | 2 | 第二章 | 充電電池之選用 | 4 | 2.1 | 一般常見的電動車用電池類型 | 4 | 2.1.1 | 鉛酸電池 | 4 | 2.1.2 | 鎳系電池 | 7 | 2.1.3 | 鋰離子電池 | 11 | 2.2 | 鋰離子電池的特徵 | 19 | 2.3 | A123-26650磷酸鋰鐵電池之特徵 | 22 | 第三章 | 分散式充電 | 26 | 3.1 | 分散式充電前言 | 26 | 3.2 | 分散式充電電源 | 32 | 3.3 | 分散式充電電路與電池相對架構 | 33 | 3.4 | 分散式充電之充電時序 | 36 | 第四章 | 分散式充電系統硬體電路架構 | 40 | 4.1 | 充電系統硬體電路架構 | 40 | 4.2 | 隔離電路之主要元件 | 46 | 第五章 | 基於TI DSP 320LF2407A系統軟體架構 | 49 | 5.1 | TI DSP 320LF2407A 介紹 | 49 | 5.2 | 一般功能I / O介紹 | 53 | 5.3 | 中斷介紹 | 54 | 5.4 | 事件管理者介紹 | 55 | 5.4.1 | 一般功能 (GP) 計時器 | 55 | 5.4.2 | 比較單元 | 58 | 5.4.3 | 脈波寬度調變 | 58 | 5.5 | 類比 / 數位轉換器 (ADC) 介紹 | 61 | 5.6 | 基於DSP 2407A之充電驅動器控制系統實現 | 62 | 5.6.1 | 充電指示燈 | 64 | 5.6.2 | SSR開關元件切換 | 65 | 5.6.3 | 脈波寬度調變 (PWM) 的使用 | 67 | 5.6.4 | 類比 / 數位轉換器(ADC)的應用 | 69 | 5.7 | 電池驅動器控制系統程式流程圖 | 70 | 第六章 | 實驗平台與數據 | 73 | 6.1 | 分散式充電之實驗平台 | 73 | 6.2 | 分散式充電之實驗方式與實驗數據 | 77 | 第七章 | 結論與未來展望 | 81 | 7.1 | 實驗結論 | 81 | 7.2 | 未來展望 | 82 | 參考文獻 | 83 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|---|-----|---------|---|-----|------|---|-----|------|---|-----|---------|---|-----|---------------|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|---|-------|-------|----|-----|----------|----|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|---------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|-----------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|------|----|-----|---------|----|-------|-----------------|----|-------|------|----|-------|--------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|-----------|----|-------|--------------------|----|-------|--------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|------|----|

REFERENCES

- [1]黃稜綯, “雙動力驅動車輛之鋰鐵電池動態充電系統研製”, 碩士論文, 大葉大學機械與自動化工程研究所, 2009 [2]李文雄, “E 世代的能源 鋰電池”, 科學發展專題報導, 362, pp. 32-35, 2003 [3]簡銘峰, “UPS如何選用鉛酸電池”, 湯淺電池, 2002 [4]郭為正, 洪昌正 “化學電池 (Chemistry Cell)”, 高市前鎮國中, 2001 [5]裘玉平, “交通職教見聞錄”, 浙江交通技師學院, <http://blog.sina.com.cn/zjhhqyp>, 2001 [6]泰日秀如, “鋰電池、鎳氫電池 & 鎳鎘電池-探究自然”, <http://163.21.7.16/lifetypetea/post/195/1121>, 2009- [7]Battery University, “What's the best battery?”, <http://www.batteryuniversity.com/partone-3.htm>, 2006 [8]David Bohemian “Lithium iron phosphate”, zh.wikipedia.org, 2007.
- [9]台灣綠能, “什麼是磷酸鋰鐵”, <http://www.energreetw.com/>, 2006 [10]A123, “High Power Lithium Ion ANR26650M1A”, <http://www.a123systems.com/a123/products>, 2009 [11]蔡耀文, 張舜長, 黃國修, 張偉能, 謝耀慶, 動態電源應用於電池之多重充電裝置, 中華民國新型專利第097223430號, 2010 [12]TOSHIBA, Inc, “TLP250”, datasheet, www.alldatasheet.net, download of 2004. [13]SHARP, Inc, “PC827”, datasheet, www.alldatasheet.net, download of 2003.

[14]新華電腦, “ DSP從此輕鬆跑(TI DSP 320LF2407A) ”, 台科大圖書, 2003.

[15]董勝源, “ DSP TMS320LF2407A與C語言控制實習 ”, 長高科技圖書, 2004.

[16]TI, Inc, “ TMS320LF2407A ”, datasheet, www.focus.ti.com, 2005.