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EVSE Evaluation Non-Compliant Chargers

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Executive Summary

Background

- Charging infrastructure products are validated on a regular basis to ensure compatibility with Nissan charging platforms
- Products with significant growth and popularity via online retailers are tested
- Goal is to ensure safe, reliable operation for Nissan customers

Key Points

- Several EVSEs tested have been found to violate SAE J1772 & UL safety standards
- One particular EVSE (MUSTART) has a "fake" CE (Europe) and TUV Rhineland test lab certification mark
- Risk: customer exposure to high voltage and electric shock

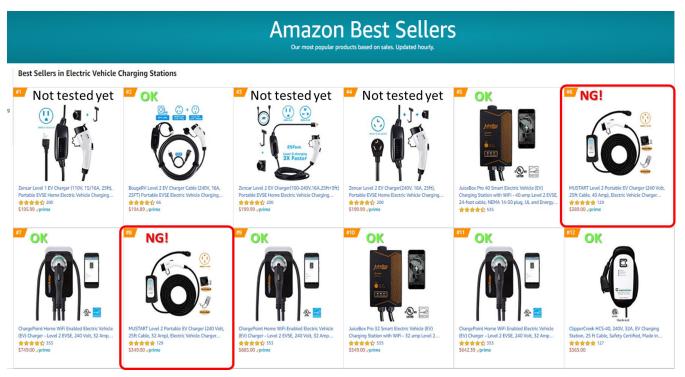
Recommendations

- Work with industry partners to remove non-certified devices from the market
- Bring awareness to retailers should only sell products that are NRTL certified in North America.

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Testing Methodology

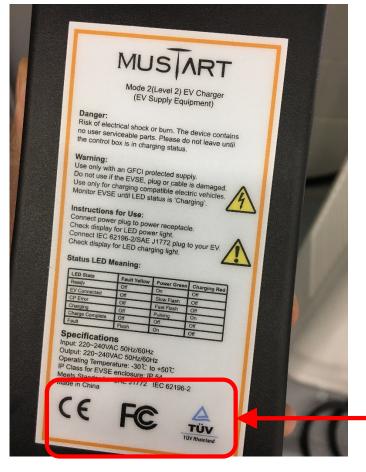
- Previously performed compliance testing on more than 30 L2 EVSEs sold at traditional retailers
- Expanded validation activity to include commonly purchased EVSE on Amazon
- MUSTART EVSE found to be non-compliant with National Electric Code



- NG = Not UL compliant. Product does not have fundamental CCID function short to ground protection
- Electric shock risk if conductors are damaged or submerged in water.
- Believed to have "fake" CE (Europe) certification mark and "fake" TUV Rhineland mark

MUSTART EVSE

- Product was found to be Non-Compliant with UL requirements
 - Device DOES NOT have CCID function <u>at all</u>.
- CE, TUV Rhineland, FCC marks appear to be fake.
 - $\circ~$ TUV Rhineland & FCC have no record of testing this device.





Fake certification marks?

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UL 2231-2 Test Method

UL2231-2: Expected Results and Test Setup

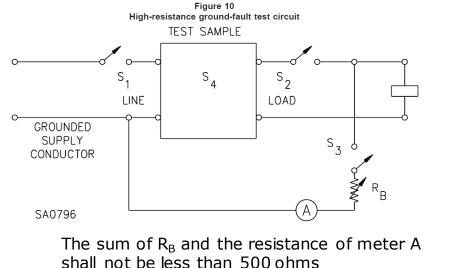
- Section 23: System Operational Test Requirements
 - ✓ 23.1.2 A CCID shall act to interrupt the circuit when the current reaches or exceeds the threshold current specified in 23.2 within the time specified in 23.3
 - ✓ 23.2 CCID5 threshold 4-6mA rms @60 Hz; CCID20 threshold 15-20mA rms @60 Hz
 - ✓ 23.3 For Current values of I that equal or exceed the maximum permitted trip threshold:*

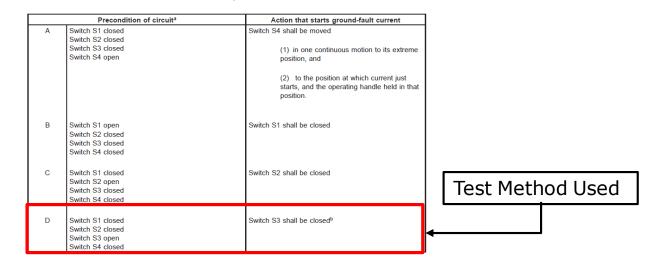
Where T is expressed in seconds and I is expressed in mA.

 $T = (20/1)^{(1.43)}$

*T is not required to be less than 20ms

 23.4 High-resistance ground fault test To Determine compliance with provisions 23.1-23.3 a device intended for use on a ground system shall be connected as shown in Figure 10 and tested as described in 23.4.2-23.4.4 in the sequence described in Table 8





Modes of operation

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Nissan Recommendation

 Strong recommendation that retailers such as Amazon only sell EVSE products that have NRTL listing

NRTL Listing is requirement of National Electric Code

NEC requires any charging station installed in US to be NRTL certified. Installing a noncertified device can be extremely costly and could force retailer into litigation.

Electric Vehicle Safety is of utmost importance to Automakers

Critical to ensure the full system (EVSE & Vehicle) is compliant with all safety standards

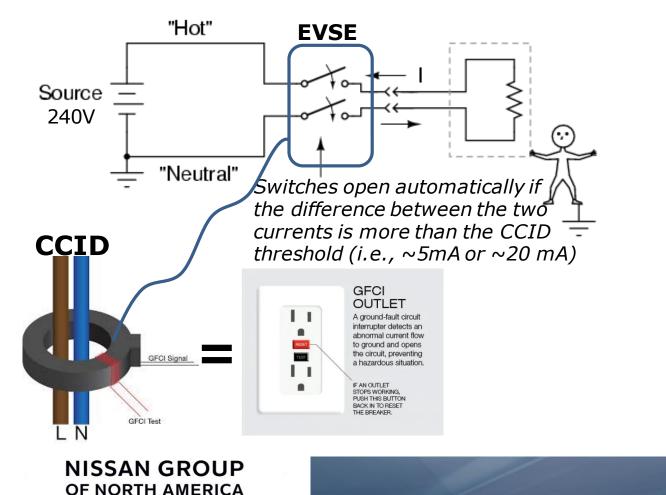
Most consumers are not aware of these requirements

- Nearly impossible for customers to know which devices are safe
- Rely on reputable retailers to sell a product that is inherently safe
 - Most retailers (Home Depot, Lowe's) will not sell an electrical product without NRTL certification

Appendix

Further Details

- Safety is primary concern in development of Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
- Key safety circuit is the Charge Circuit Interrupting Device (CCID)
 - CCID is a personnel protection system for EVSEs that reduce risk of electric shock
 - CCID is very similar to Ground Fault Interrupters (GFCI) found inside today's homes
- If CCID is missing or non-functional, no safety protection against electric shock is provided



Example: Nationally Recognized test lab marks

