

QUANTIFYING FLEXIBILITY IN EV CHARGING AS DR POTENTIAL: ANALYSIS OF TWO REAL-WORLD DATASETS

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SMART GRIDS

**Fault detection? Restoration?
Data processing?
Privacy, security?
Pricing schemes?**

New services & business models

**Distributed generation (large scale)
Green energy sources (fluctuating)**

ICT infrastructure

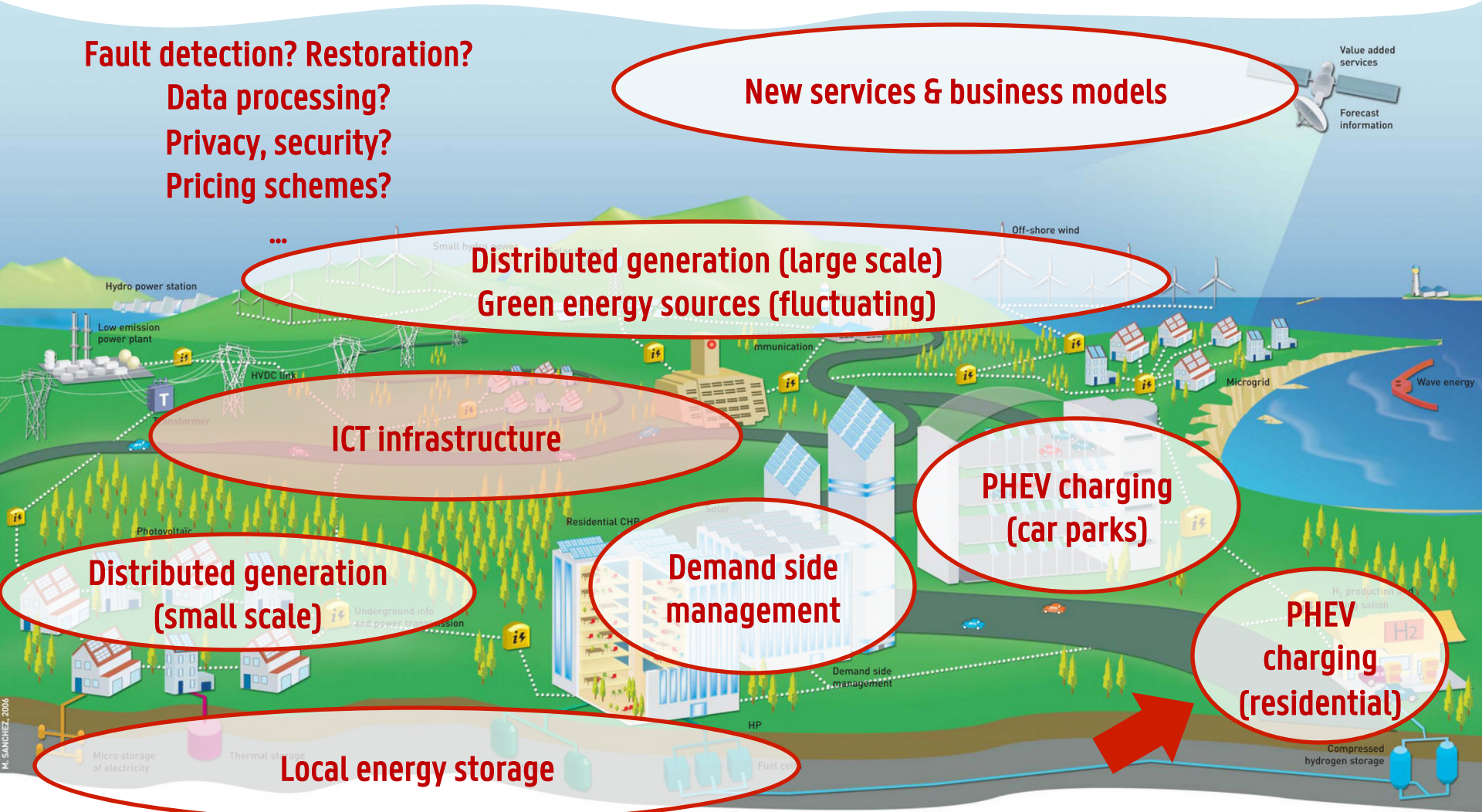
**Distributed generation
(small scale)**

**Demand side
management**

**PHEV charging
(car parks)**

**PHEV
charging
(residential)**

Local energy storage



MODELING EV CHARGING

Literature:

- Model EV usage from regular vehicle usage
- Aggregated EV load estimation
- Pre-defined EV user types (e.g., residents, taxis, commuters...)
- Flexibility as fraction of time spent charging
- ...

Gap: data-driven EV modeling & real-world flexibility assessment

1. Typical behaviors in terms of time of arrival and departure?
2. Statistical models of sojourn vs time spent charging?
3. What amount of power can we shift over how much time?

CONTENTS

1. Intro & motivation
2. Datasets
3. EV session analysis
4. Flexibility characterization

DATASETS: **IMOVE** (BE) AND **ELAADNL**

PERIOD

03/2012 – 03/2013

01/2012 – 03/2013

SESSIONS

8 520

1 141 849*

USERS

134

about 53 000

CAR TYPE

Full EV

Unknown mix

CHARGE POINT

At home

Public

TRIP DETAILS

Yes

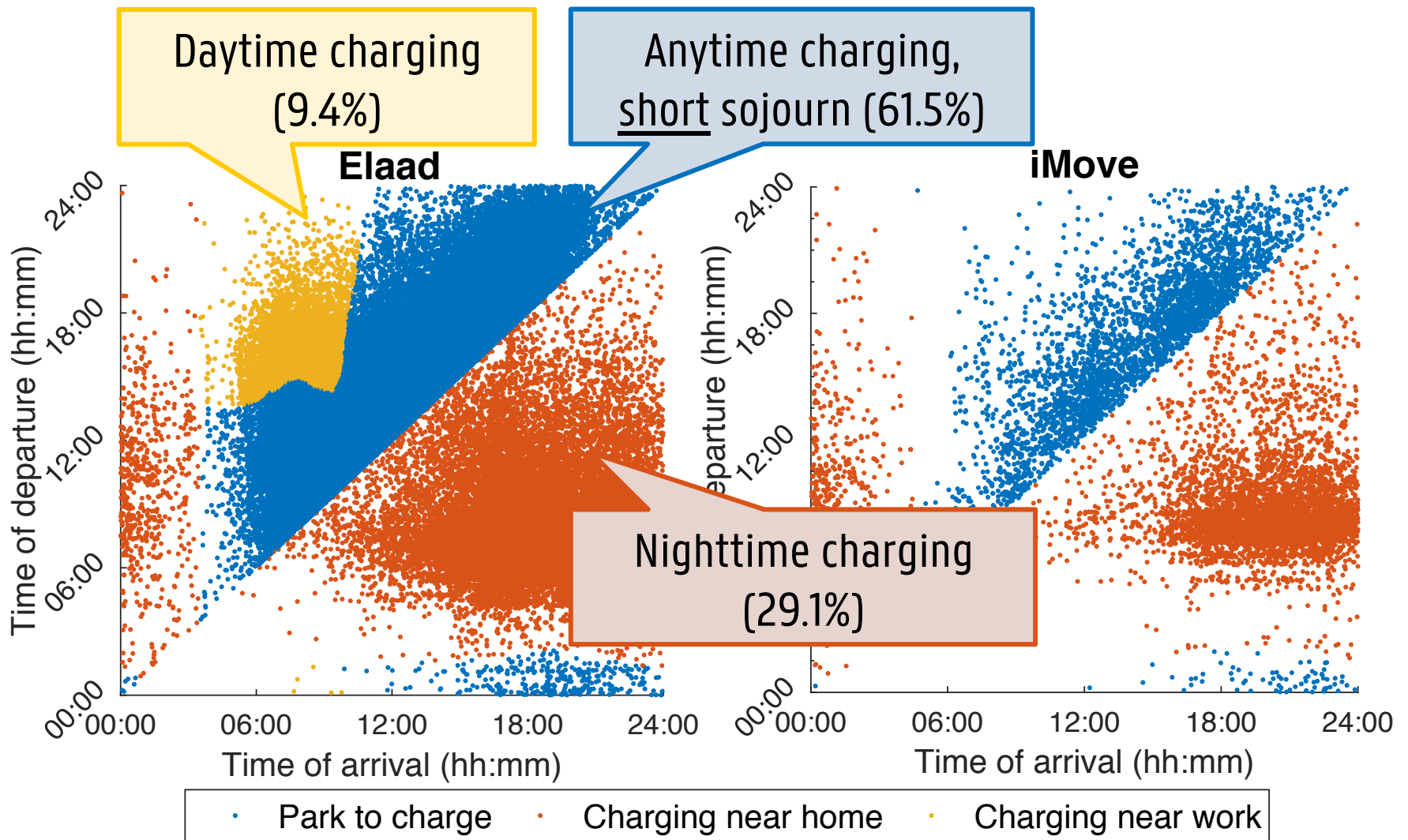
No

iMove: Flemish EV field trial; data from 50 EVs shared 3 x 2 months

ELaadNL: EV innovation in NL; data from ~3000 public stations

* : Analysis on data from 1 Jan.–31 Mar. 2015 (N = 90 562)

TYPICAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TIMES (1/2)

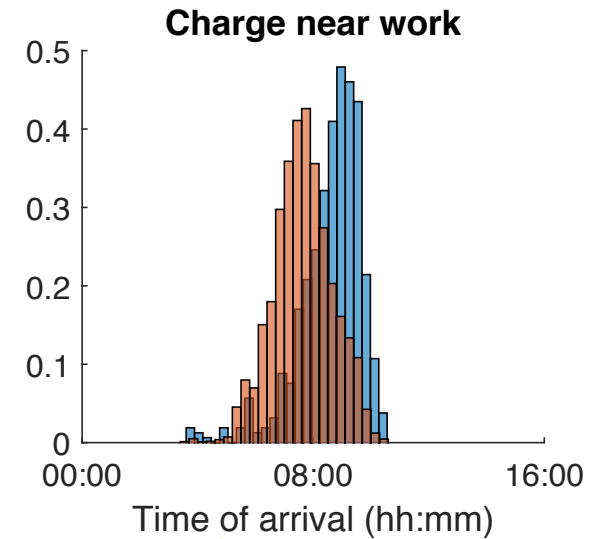
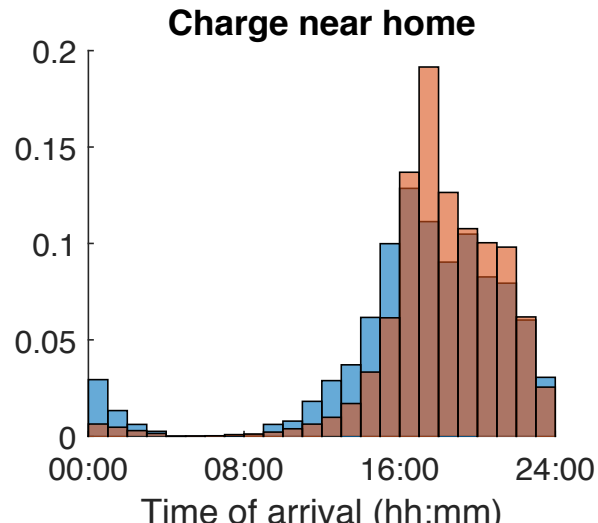
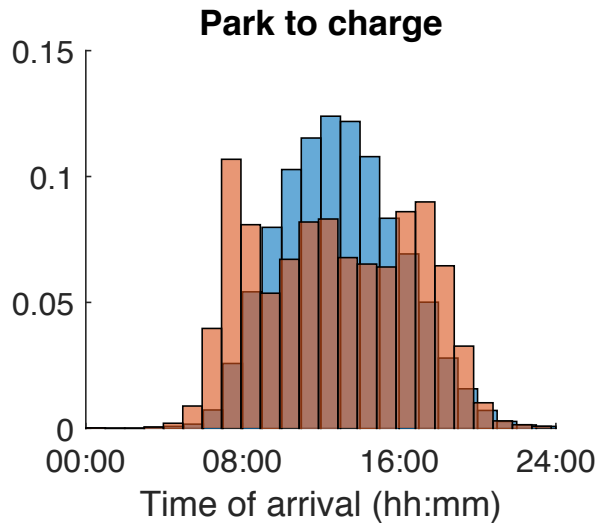


TYPICAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TIMES (2/2)

Anytime charging,
short sojourn (61.5%)

Nighttime charging
(29.1%)

Daytime charging
(9.4%)



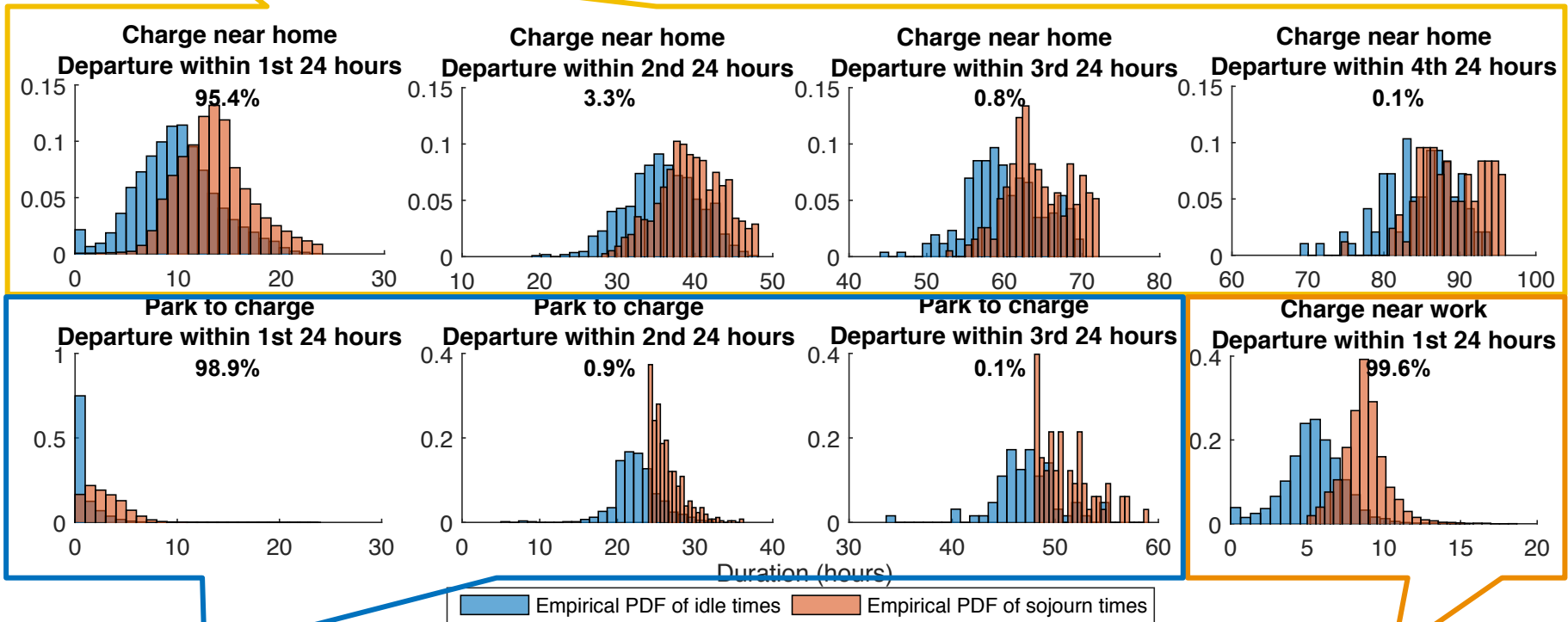
Weekends Weekdays

AM/Noon/PM peaks on
weekdays

Shift to later times on
weekends

SOJOURN AND IDLE TIMES (1/2)

Average charging time \approx 3h 42min



Average idle time \approx 23min

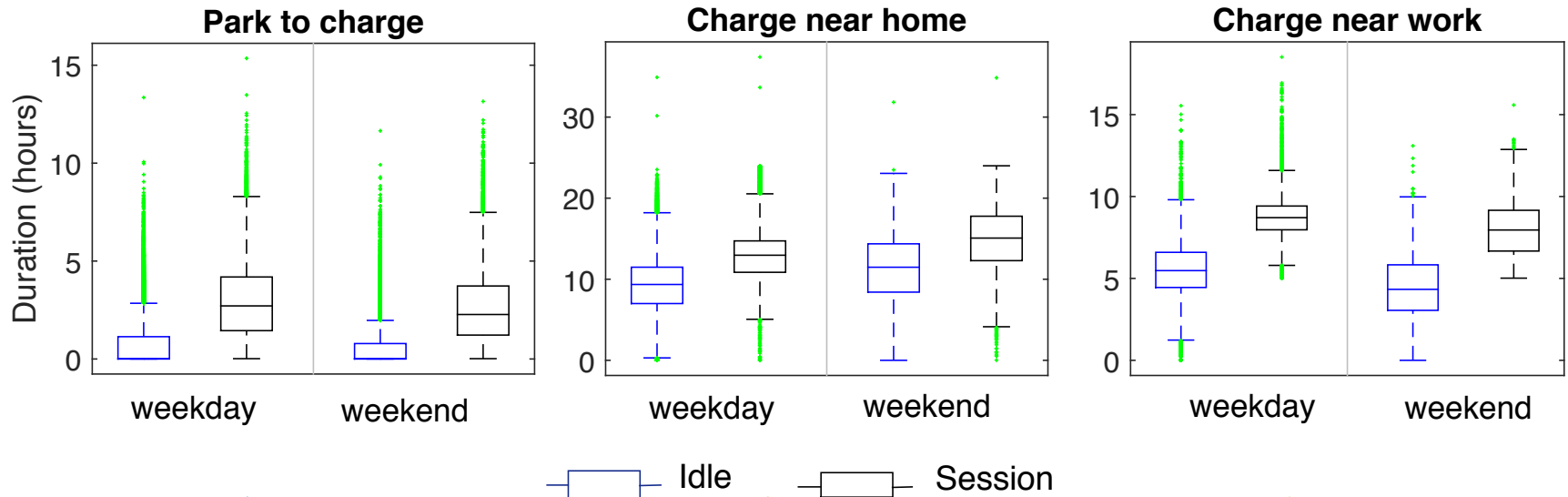
Average charging time \approx 3h 44min

SOJOURN AND IDLE TIMES (2/2)

Anytime charging,
short sojourn (61.5%)

Nighttime charging
(29.1%)

Daytime charging
(9.4%)



Week \approx Weekend

Longer in weekend

Shorter in weekend
Lower var. in week

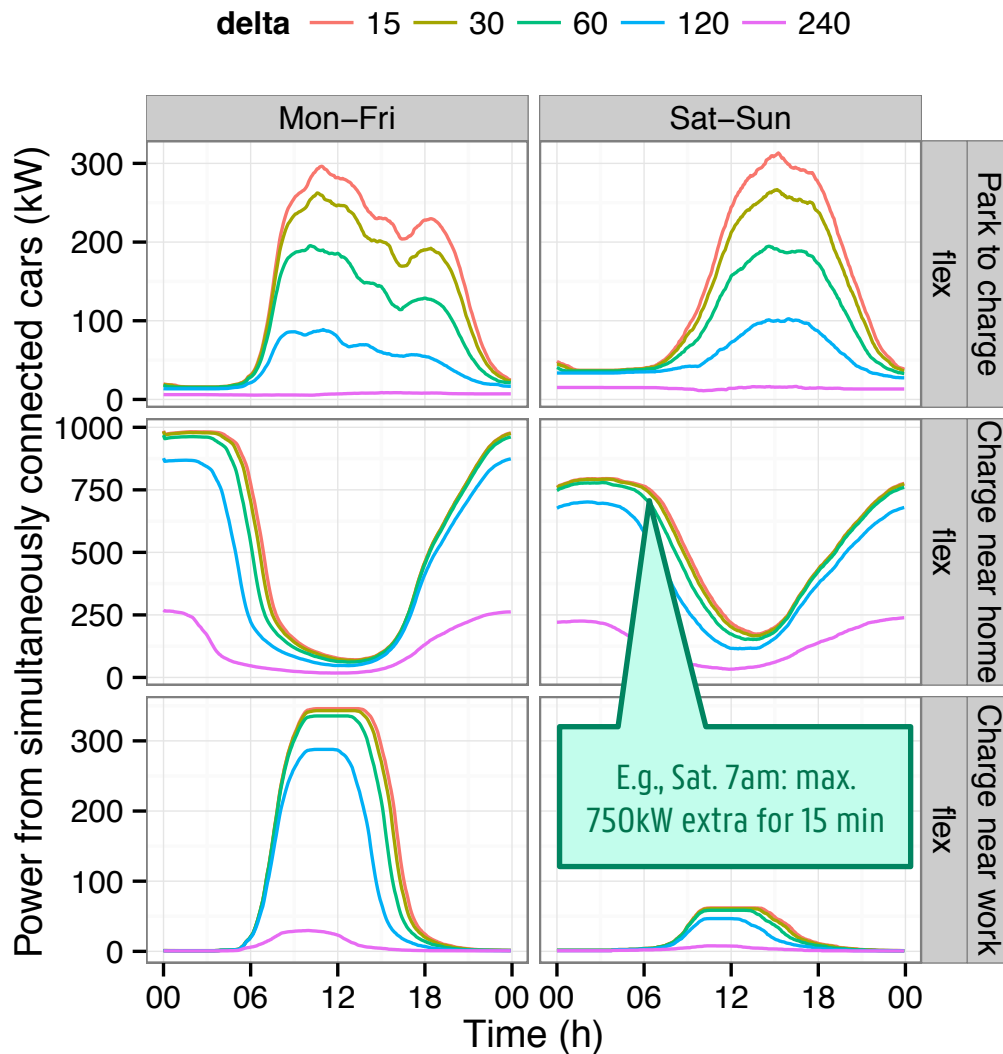
QUANTIFICATION OF FLEXIBILITY: CALCULATION

Upper bound: we disregard impact of using/suppressing power in $[t, t+\Delta]$ on flexibility at other times t'

$P_{\text{FLEX}}(t, \Delta)$ = Maximal power that DR could either consume constantly, or not at all, in interval $[t, t+\Delta]$

- Charging session has to include $[t, t+\Delta]$
- Charging duration $\geq \Delta$ [else we could not consume in full interval]
- Flexibility = session duration - $\Delta \geq$ charging duration [we can move it away]

QUANTIFICATION OF FLEXIBILITY: RESULT



- Park to charge:
 - Daytime flexibility
 - Weekend: \approx volume, but \neq timing

- Near home:
 - Nighttime flex
 - Weekend: lower & more spread

- Near work:
 - Daytime flex
 - Low in weekend

CONCLUSION

- Real world data set
- Three major types of charging sessions
- Statistical models of user behavior
- Methodology to quantify flexibility

Application?

E.g., extrapolation of iMove data to 3% of Flemish fleet by 2020:

- ~100k cars out of ~3.2M
- E.g., noon in weekend \Rightarrow can have ~7MW extra for 2h

THANK YOU ... ANY QUESTIONS?



*... It is not easy
being green...*

THANK YOU ... ANY QUESTIONS?

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