





Housekeeping rules

- Speakers please mute your micro and switch off your camera while you are not talking
- Speakers are invited to switch on the camera while talking
- Please speakers stick to your time slot
- Attendees, please feel free to ask any question or add comments in the chat while speakers are talking

Agen	da	

Start	End	Content
15:30	15:45	Welcome and presentation of the agenda
		MEISTER, Project Coordinator
15:45	16:05	MobilityEnvironmentally-friendly,IntegratedandeconomicallySustainableThrough innovativeElectromobilityRecharginginfrastructureand new business modelsPatriciaBellverMuñoz,MEISTERProjectCoordinator
		Senior project manager, ETRA I+D
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		Senior researcher, SINTEF Digital
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		Senior project Manager, I-SENSE/ICCS
17:35	17:50	Roundtable & Questions
17:50	18:00	Conclusions



Mobility Environmentally-friendly, Integrated and economically Sustainable Through innovative Electromobility Recharging infrastructure and new business models

PROJECT OVERVIEW

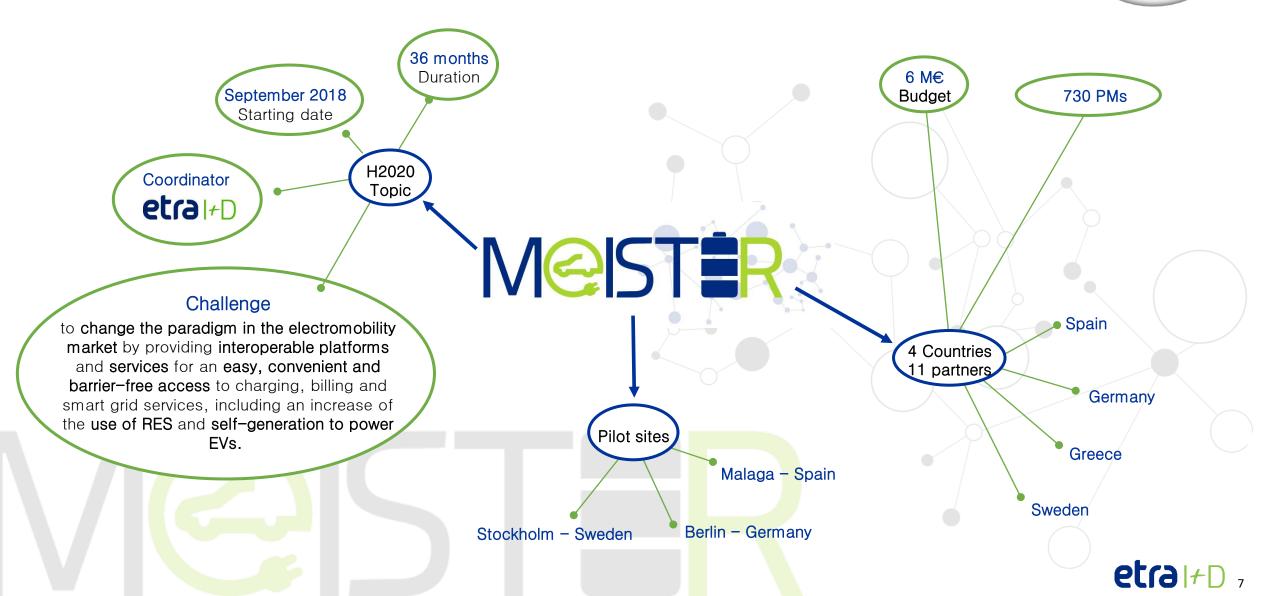
MEISTER consortium







Project at a glance



Meister

Strategic goals



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O1. Innovative and sustainable business models for smart e-mobility

- Reduce installation and operational costs for charging infrastructure operators (increase offer)
- Reduce charging prices for customers (increase demand)

O2. Deployment of an <u>e-mobility interoperability platform</u>

- Role models for operator and provider independent, non-discriminatory information, authentication and billing schemas ensuring interoperability
- Integrated **real-time information** and **booking** services
- e-mobility information platform for smart cities with three different interfaces

O3. Integration of e-mobility in the cities' SUMPs and city planning process

- Planning and use of **e-urban space**
- Planning and use of e-logistics hubs and distribution centers
- Creation of a European eMobility Expertise Centre (EeMEC)

O4. Integration with smart grid services

- Charge scheduling to optimise costs and RES use
- EV as supporting storage for private use
- EV as supporting storage for DSO

P1. MEISTER Replication, Market Uptake and Deployment Handbook

Description:

Toolset that gives access to the main project results, including:

- **BMs** defined by the project
- How to use the technological solutions (P2, 3, 4 & 5)
- **Practical results** from the BMs validation at the project sites
- Supporting legal, administrative and financial tools

Added-value services:

- Key outcomes of the project for boosting large scale deployment of electromobility
- Lessons learned from the real application and validation of solutions and products
- Operational flexibility and user-friendliness



P1. MEISTER Replication, Market Uptake and Deployment Handbook



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P2. MEISTER Roaming & Accounting Platform

Description:

Independent platform for e-mobility providers that enables an **easy, non-discriminatory, convenient and barrier-free access** to end users for EV charging billing features:

- wherever Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) is located
- whichever EV is used
- whoever operates the EVSE
- whoever supplies the charging service and electricity

Added-value services:

- Transparent B2B services establishing connections between different EVSE operators, e-mobility service providers and the platform
- Adoption of open standards and most used protocols for roaming
- Integration of already existing platforms



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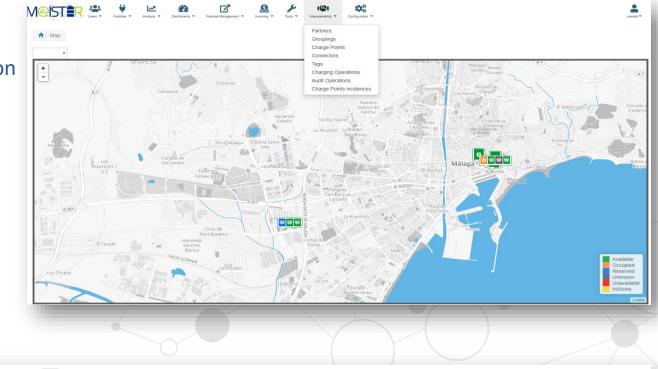
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MEISTER products

P2. MEISTER Roaming & Accounting Platform

- Backend processes
- Smart use of OCPI protocol for the integration with eMSPs and CPOs

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End Date	End Date	×
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P3. MEISTER Integrated Real-Time Information & Booking Services

Description:

- Smart phone app for EV drivers
- Mobility display for housing services
- Application for **urban logistics companies**
- Smart e-mobility dashboard for the city management
- Backend (integrated services)

Added-value services:

- Combined smart parking and charging
- Monitoring and real-time information about public EVSE
- Searching and routing to EVSE
- **Booking** of parking slots and charging stations
- Customized services for different end-users

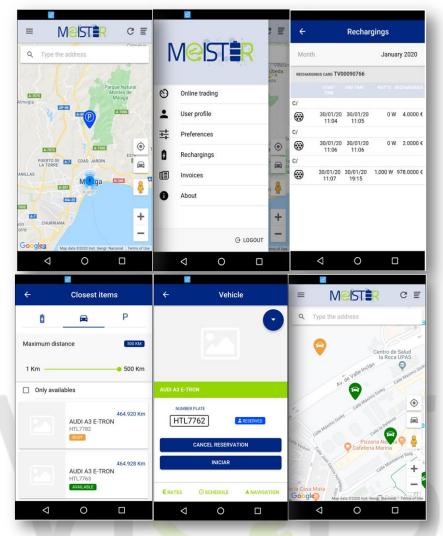


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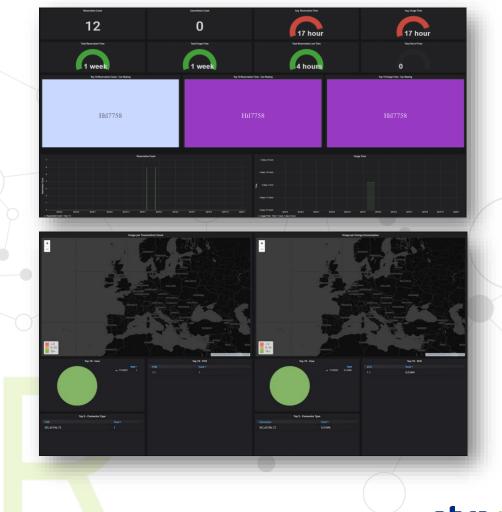
P3. MEISTER Integrated Real-Time Information & Booking Services



P3. MEISTER Integrated Real-Time Information & Booking Services







P4. MEISTER European eMobility Expertise Centre (EeMEC) and eSUMPS knowledge base

Description:

Technical, legal and financial support centre aimed at facilitating:

- **Transferability of best practices** from MEISTER pilot sites to other cities
- Assessment to local governments in the eSUMPs process and urban planning by engineering and consultancy firms

Added-value services:

- Technical, legal and economic feasibility of alternatives assessment
- Transferability of successful solutions for e-mobility implementation
- e-mobility services information available in a knowledge database for learning purposes



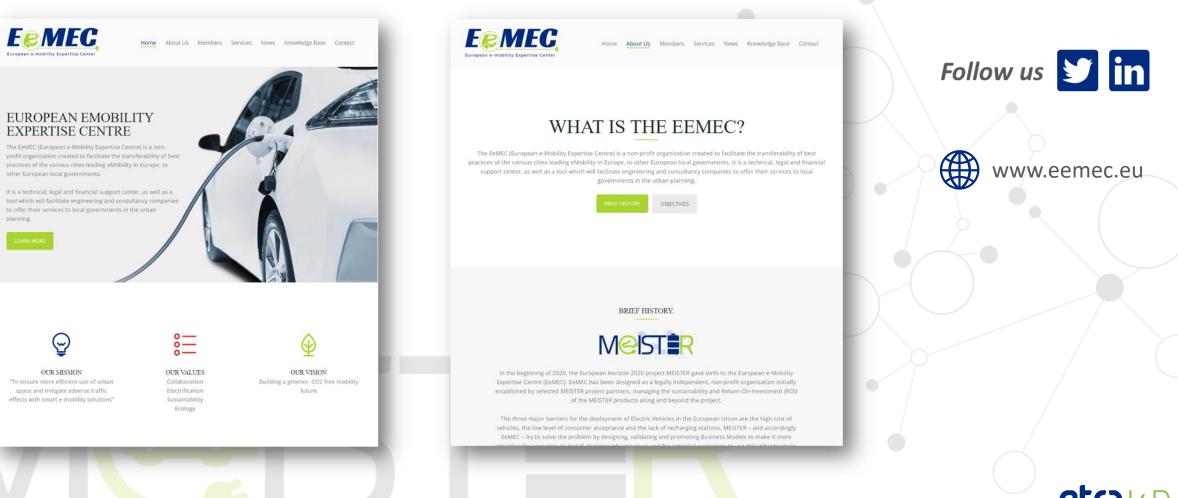
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MEISTER products

P4. MEISTER European eMobility Expertise Centre (EeMEC) and eSUMPS knowledge base:



What is the EeMEC

The **European e-Mobility Expertise Centre** (EeMEC) is a non-profit organization created to facilitate the transferability of best practices of the various cities leading eMobility in Europe, to other European local governments.

It is a **technical, legal and financial support center**, as well as a tool which will facilitate engineering and consultancy companies to offer their services to local governments in the urban planning.

Established in: Valencia, Spain





EeMEC at a glance

The 3 major barriers for the deployment of Electric Vehicles in the EU are the high cost of vehicles, the low level of consumer acceptance and the lack of recharging stations.

EeMEC try to solve them by **designing**, validating & promoting Business Models to make it more attractive to install and use charging infrastructure.



Our VISION

To build a greener, CO2 free mobility future



Our MISSION

To ensure more efficient use of urban space and mitigate adverse traffic effects with smart e-mobility solutions



Our VALUES

- Collaboration
- Electrification
- Sustainability
- Ecology



EeMEC Services

E-mobility Studies & Analysis

- Feasibility studies
- Analysis of charging behavior
- Forecasting vehicle trends
- Developing e-mobility strategies

Business Consultancy Services

- EV business cases
- Planning of Charging infrastructure
- Operation advice
- Public and business consultation



Networking & Fundraising

- Developing partnerships
- Facilitating stakeholders
- Access to European Research Open Calls

Sharing of Best Practices

- Public awareness campaigns
- Training
- Seminars, Conferences



P5. MEISTER Smart Charging and Storage Platform

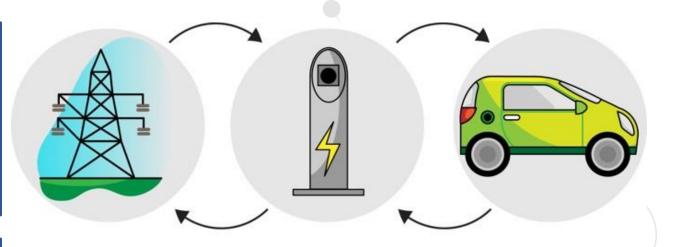
Description:

Platform that allows vehicle-sharing companies and e-fleet managers to optimize activities related with smart charging and discharging of their EVs:

- Using EVs as dynamic distributed storage devices
- Feeding electricity stored in their batteries back into the local grid when needed (V2G supply)

Added-value services:

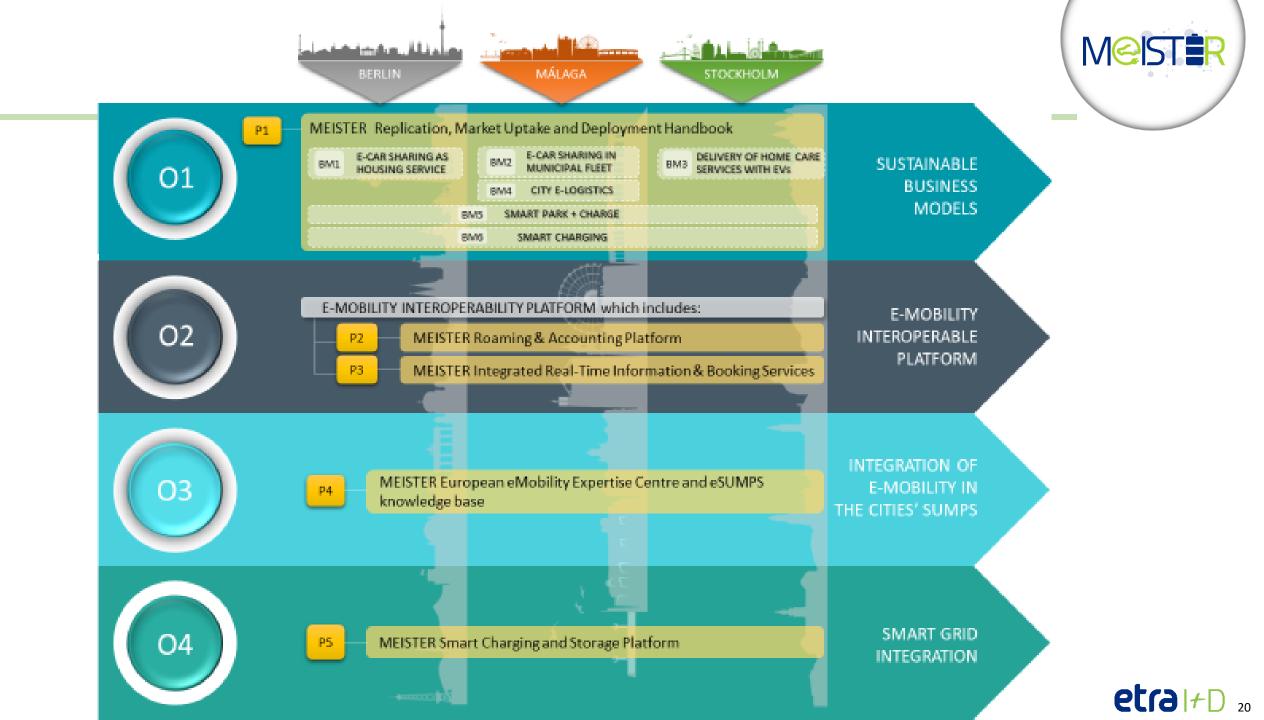
- Consider the renewable generation profile, the tariffs, the driver requirements and preferences
- Consider different types of charging: on-demand, smart charging, V2G
- Allocation of any excess of energy in the distribution network to stabilize the grid (demand side management)



P5. MEISTER Smart Charging and Storage Platform

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MEISTER Pilot sites



BERLIN



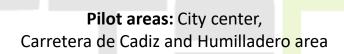


Pilot areas: Residential neighborhoods "Mein Falkenberg", "Wohnpark Mariendorf " and Lindenstraße

Focus on: business cooperation frameworks and smart mobility services for new urban planning

MALAGA





Focus on: e-urban collaborative logistics (last mile distribution) and municipal e-car sharing schemes

STOCKHOLM



Pilot area: The whole city

Focus on: adapting the procurement criteria for fostering the use of EVs for Home Care delivery among private operators

BM1: E-carsharing as a housing service



Carsharing in the neighborhood of "Falkenberg"

Falkenberg Demonstration Site (Berlin):

- Stationary, fully electric carsharing
- Deployed in August 2020
- One car with one dedicated charging point
- MEISTER Mobility app to check availability of the service and start the reservation

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BM1: E-carsharing as a housing service



Carsharing and parking barriers in the neighborhood "Wohnpark Mariendorf"

Mariendorf Demonstration Site (Berlin):

- Deployed in August 2020
- Three electric cars with three dedicated charging points and parking barriers
- MEISTER Mobility app to check availability of the service and start the reservation

Meis

BM5: Smart Park and Charge



Lindenstraße Demonstration Site (Berlin):

- A combination of parking barriers (digitally controllable) and charging infrastructure for a guaranteed accessibility of the charging point
- 2 AC, 2 DC charging points (public)
- EV drivers can access a charging point by reserving and open the parking barrier via app upon arrival

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MEISTER products involved



Meister

THANK YOU! Any Question?



Mobility Environmentally-friendly, Integrated and economically Sustainable Through innovative Electromobility Recharging infrastructure and new business models



Patricia Bellver

Project Manager, ETRA I+D



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 769052.

For more information visit: <u>https://meisterproject.eu/</u>

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29/10/2020

USER-CHI Innovative solutions for user centric charging infrastructure

María TOMÁS Project Manager, ETRA <u>mtomas.etraid@grupoetra.com</u>

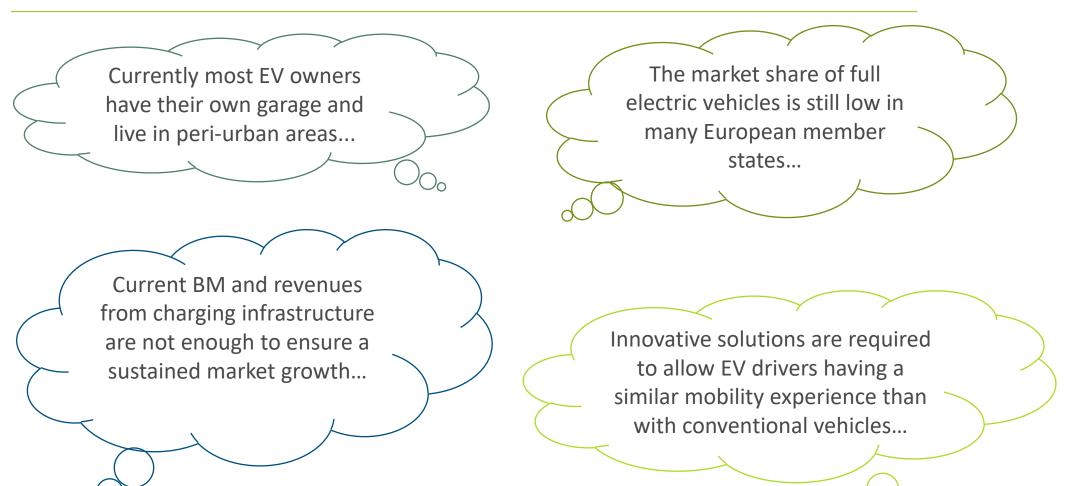








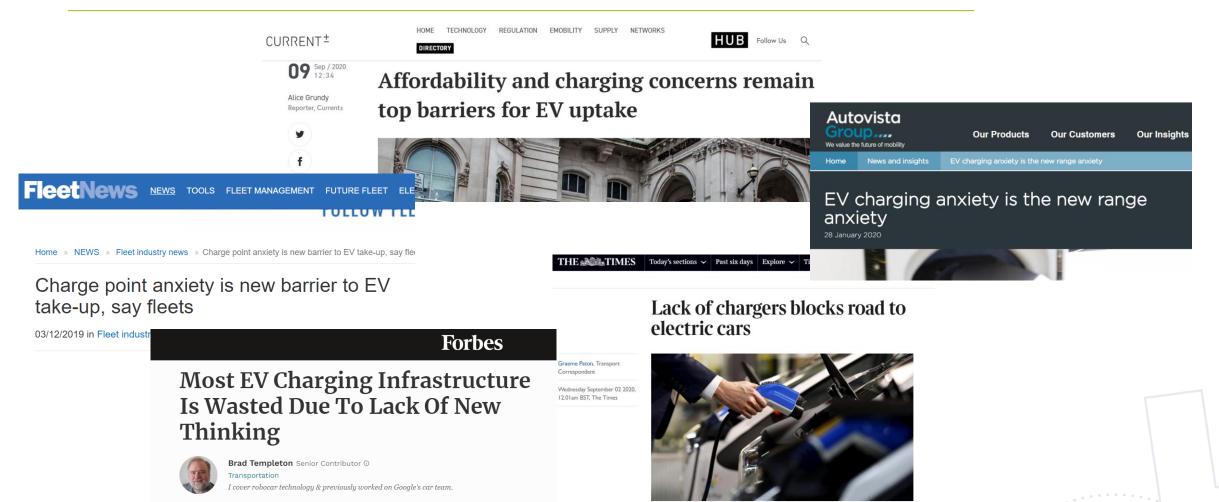
THE CONTEXT







THE CONTEXT



The UK had 22,613 public or workplace charging points at the end of last year accounting for as little as 15 per cent of the number needed by 2025 and 5 per cent of that needed by 2030 THOMA FIERMALVIERS





THE EV driver's oPINION

EV satisfaction			Charging experier			
Spain	****	4.6	3.9	4.0	26	3.8
Germany	****	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	J.O
Hungry	*****	4.6	★★★★	★★★★☆	٭٭٭٭ጶ	★★★☆☆
Italy	****	4.5	Rate the adequacy of the charging points used:	Rate the suitability of the plugs	Rate the waiting time	Rate the quality of information you receive about your
Finland	¥¥¥¥⅔	4.2				charge
Norway	*****	4.3	THE CHALLE	NGE		

Support the accelerated deployment of EV charging infrastructure in Europe by ensuring **user satisfaction**





Ene 2024

THE PROJECT

USER-CHI is an industry powered, city driven and usercentric project which will co-create and demonstrate smart solutions around 7 connecting nodes of the Mediterranean and Scandinavian-Mediterranean TEN-T corridors to boost a massive e-mobility market take-up in Europe.

Oct 2020

Preparation phase



USER-CH

CHARGING YOUR E-MOBILITY FUT



OUR PARTNERS

24 partners from 6 countries

balanced team of complementary Α organisations covering the overall value chain of the Project: research centres, technology providers and end-users.

AMB

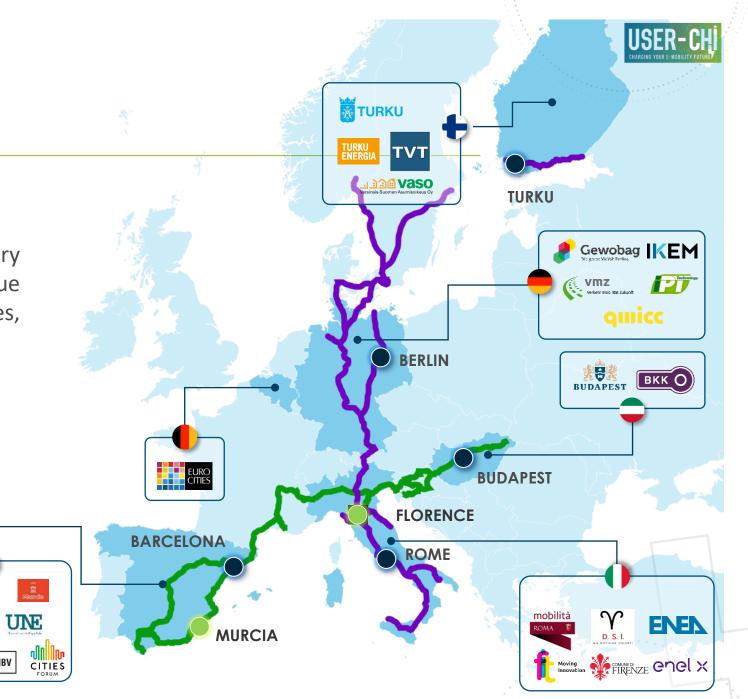
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IBV

CIRCONTROL Mebility & eMebility

5 demo sites + 2 replication cities

- Barcelona
- Berlin
- **Budapest**
- Rome .
- Turku ۲
- Florence
- Murcia





Objectives



DESIGN OPTIMISATION OF CHARGING NETWORKS WITH A USER-CENTRIC APPROACH (P1, P2, P3)



DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE AND HIGHLY CONVENIENT CHARGING SYSTEMS (P7, P8)



DEPLOYMENT OF AN INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK AND PLATFORM (P4, P5)



DEMONSTRATION OF NOVEL BUSINESS AND MARKET MODELS (P2, P3)



SCALABLE INFRASTRUCTURE ROLL-OUT BY MEANS OF SMART GRID INTEGRATION (P6)



LEGALANDREGULATORYRECOMMENDATIONSFORMASSIVEEVDEPLOYMENT (P2, P3)



USER-CHI products



P1:**CLICK-** Charging location and holistic planning kit



P5:**INCAR** – Interoperability, charging and parking platform



P2:Stations of the future handbook



P6:**SMAC** – Smart Charging tool



P3:**eMoBest** – e-Mobility replication and best practice cluster



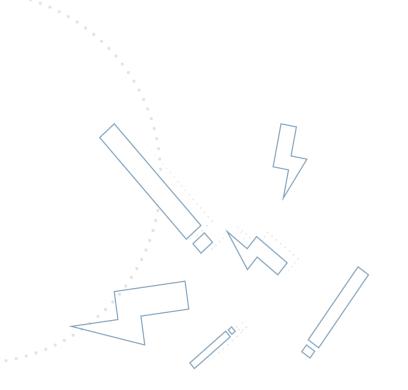
P7:**INSOC** – Integrated solar DC charging for Light Electric Vehicles (LEVs)



P4:**INFRA** – Interoperability framework



P8:INDUCAR – Inductive charging for e-cars







User research – Netnography results

	SAMPLE		WEIGHT OF THE EV CHARGE ELEMENTS						
ஸ் ஸ் ஸ்	Germany	Norway	Spain		Germany	Norway	Spain		
Users	123	175	212	🚔 Electric vehicle	28%	33%	50%		
Mentioned aspects	183	232	472	ြား Infrastructures	70%	21%	37%		
îçî Average of mentions	1,5	1,1	2,2	Incentives / Information	2%	46%	8%		
📢 Forums	5	1	3	送 Environment	0%	0%	5%		

NUMBER OF EV CHARG	NUMBER OF EV CHARGE INFRASTRUCTURE PER POPULATION								
	Germany	Norway	Spain						
🕑 Tesla supercharger	1 / 1,000,000	1 / 70,000	1 / 900,000						
🥺 Tesla dest charger	1/100,000	1/37,000	1 / 100,000						
Charging point	1 / 10,000	1 / 2,000	1 / 9,000						
🔎 Connector	1 / 4,500	1 / 900	1/3,400						





IBV

User research – Netnography results

SHARED EXPERIENCES IN THE EV CHARGING / PROBLEMATIC SITUACIONS THAT NEED TO BE IMPROVED

- **The chargers network is in poor condition and lacks of maintenance.**
- It reparking lots for charging EVs are occupied by fuel vehicles or electric vehicles that are not charging.
- Long range trips require planning; it is necessary charging the batteries along the route.
- Freight prices are high.
- Incompatibility exists between networks and chargers.
- Poor quality of the charging points: slow process, impossibility of carrying out two charges at the same time and cutoffs.

Germany	Norway	Spain		
Solutions with extreme/cold weather are not good.	Tesla's network is the largest	Insufficient network and inequitably		
Network access and paying protocols are not reliable; network is not properly signalized and signals are not	charging network and prioritizes its vehicles.	distributed; largest network in the north and biggest cities.		
standard.	Charging problems in Europe due to	Users lack information and do not know how		
Public charging network is short and in poor	network shortages, multiple	charging points work.		
condition. To improve security (charger can be unplugged).	operators, different access forms, payment, and high prices.	There is no public charging network and th existing private network is slow.		

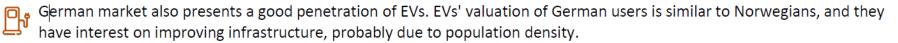


User research – Netnography results

EXPERIENCES IN THE EV CHARGING / SOME CURIOSITIES

Long range vehicle users are more satisfied with the charging infrastructure network than low range vehicle users.

The most developed EV market in Europe is Norway. Users present fewer incidents related to the vehicle and the charging infrastructure network, and more contributions related to incentives.



Spain is the least developed market, with the lowest percentage of electric vehicles. This market does not have public networks and charging systems are poorly standardized. The market requires increasing the network of charging points, currently 1 / 14,000 inhabitants.

SOME PROPOSALS

- \square° To adapt the availability of chargers in the service areas to current demand.
- O To increase the slow charging points in shopping centres and supermarkets; charging while buying.
- To improve the management of charging points in public parkings; free charging linked to minimum purchase.
- C Let the users to adjust time and charging power, according to their needs.
- To develop guides informing about the European charging network features, including national operators, compatibility, ways of access and payment.



Getting involved





Technical webinars



- Replication webinars
- Policy and research recommendations



Replication manual



Projects' events



Follow us!

THANK YOU!

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https://bit.ly/2W7M3mW



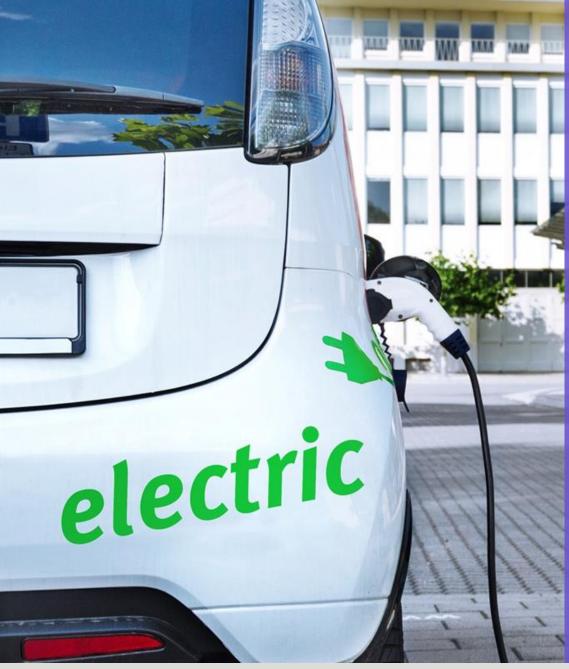
M <u>info@userchi.eu</u>

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CIVITAS

GreenCharge measures and impact evaluation framework

Marit Natvig SINTEF

Sustainable Places: MEISTER Workshop 2020-10-29



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 769016.





Long-term vision



An **electric** mobile future where:

- Charging easily available to everyone
- Charging uses **renewable energy**
- Charging infrastructure established without major investments in power grid



Electrification of the transport sector

Many barriers

Potential EV owners worry about where to charge



- Charging providers hesitate to invest in charging infrastructure
- Building owners and energy providers may struggle to meet energy requirements

GreenCharge

- Define a set of **measures** to overcome these barriers
- Develop associated technologies and innovative business models.
- Apply measures in 7 demonstrators in 3 European cities.

Three Trial Sites

ALL cities:

- Contribute to city goals and/or SUMPs
- Energy management
- Charging with local renewable energy
- Business models

Oslo:

- Home charging for apartment residents.
- Booking of shared charge points

Bremen:

- Charging at work
- Charging of shared EV fleets.

Barcelona:

- Charging at work
- Shared e-bikes and e-scooters
- Battery swap instead of fast charging



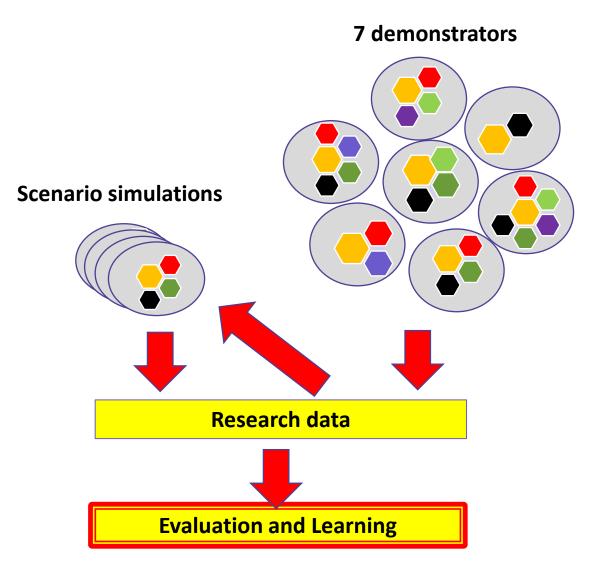


- What was a success/failure, and why?
- Possible impact?
- How to achieve desired impact in different contexts?

We must evaluate the results

How to learn





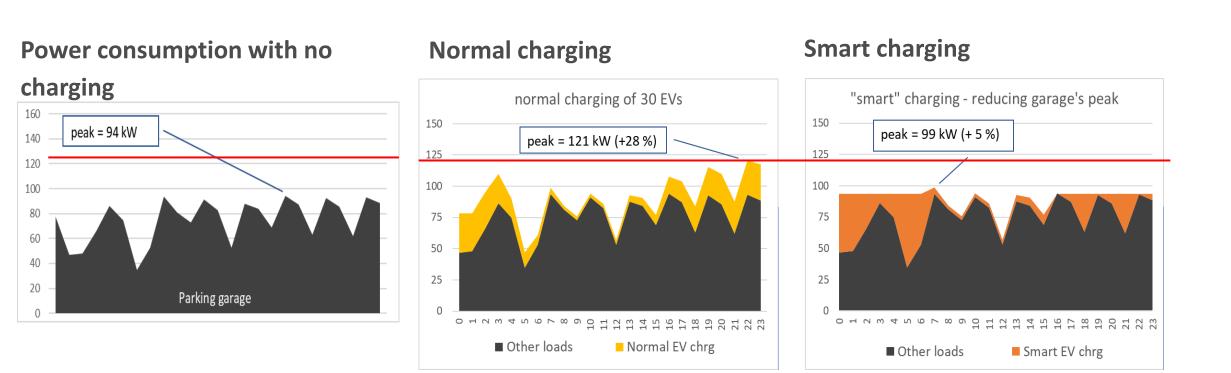
Facilitate learning from

- Demonstrators
- Simulations of "what-if" scenarios



Smart charging = Charging with smart energy management

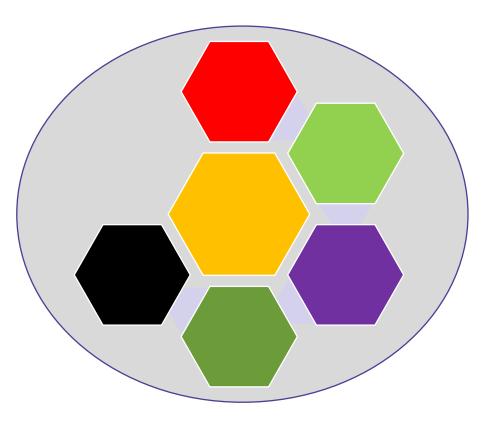






Measures to be evaluated

- Charging
- Smart energy management
- Business aspects
- EV fleets



GreenCharge measures Charging





	Deployed Simu						Simulated	
	09	SL	B	RE		BCL		
Charging measures	D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2	D3	Misc. scenarios
Private charge points	Х							x
Shared charge points		х	х	х		Х	Х	x
Roaming		х		х		Х		
Booking of charge point		х		х		х		
Battery swapping and charging					Х			

GreenCharge measures
Smart energy management



Smart anargy management			De		Simulated			
Smart energy management	OSL		BRE		BCL			
measures	D1	D2	D 1	D2	D1	D2	D3	Misc. scenarios
Flexible charging	x					X		x
Priority charging	x		х					x
Use of local renewable energy sources (RES)	x		X			x	x	x
Use of stationary energy storage	х		x					x
Exploiting V2G (Vehicle to Grid)								x
Optimal and coordinated use of energy for charging	x		x		Х	x	x	x
Optimal and coordinated use of energy – across all energy use	x					x		x
Optimal transport of energy for charging to reduce the need for grid investments			x					

GreenCharge measures Business aspects



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Business related			De	ploy	yed			Simulated			
Business related	09	SL	BRE		BCL						
measures	D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2	D3	Misc. scenarios			
Business model promoting desired behaviour	X	X				X		Х			
Business model rewarding procumer	X					X		Х			
Business model for sharing of charge point		X		X				Х			
Business models for new eMobility services				X	X		Х				

GreenCharge measures EV fleets aspects



			D	eplo	yed		
	0	SL	BRE		BCL		
EV fleet related measures	D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2	D3
EV fleet management (charging included)				Х	Х		х
Service providing shared EVs				Х	Х		Х



Example: Demonstrators in Oslo

- Residents and buildings
 - 246 apartments
 - 5 apartment blocks, 1 common house and 1 garage
- Parking facilities
 - 230 parking places inside garage
- Charging facilities
 - Possible 230 private chargers inside the garage (D1)
 - 4 shared chargers (D2)



Oslo Demo D1: Charging in garage





- 60 private charge points (CPs) in garage
- PV panels for local energy production
- Stationary batteries for energy storage
- Users use App to start charging and provide input on energy demand, priority or flexibility
- Smart energy management optimizing the use of the grid capacity
- Flexibility is rewarded

Objective – to learn about	Indicators
 Charging behavior Flexibility of EV users 	 Acceptance level Utilization of charge points Charging availability Charging flexibility
 The effects of smart energy management 	 Energy mix Peak to average ratio Self-consumption CO2 emissions
The effects of economic incitements	 Acceptance level Average operating costs Average operating revenue Average charging cost



Data collection Research data

Data collection approaches Baseline data and data when measures are demonstrated

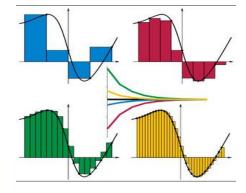


A) Surveys

Questionnaires Interviews Document studies

B) Automated data collection from software systems

Harmonised across pilot sites Designed to facilitate automated calculation and visualisation of indicators

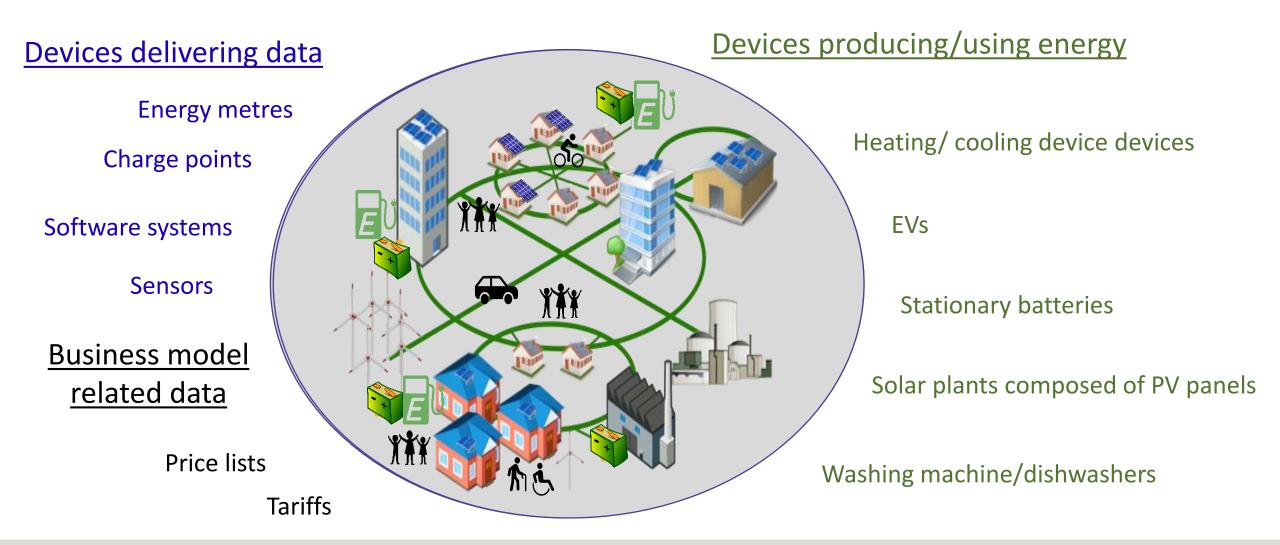


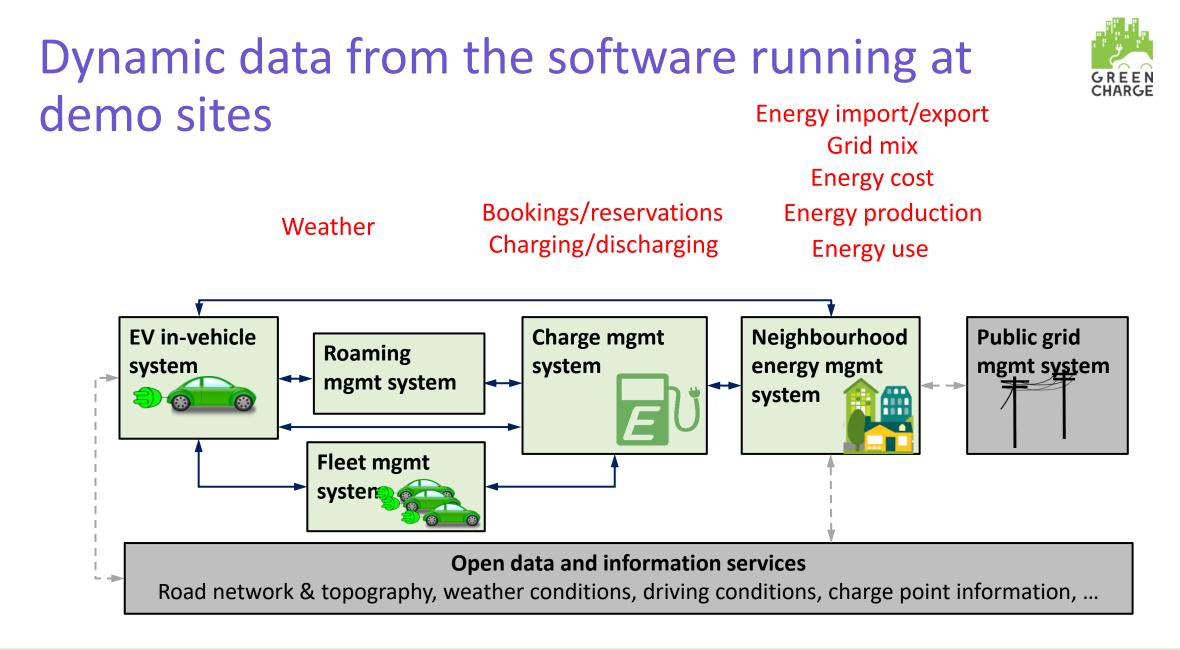
C) Data from simulations

Same as B)

"Semi-static" data describing demo site components

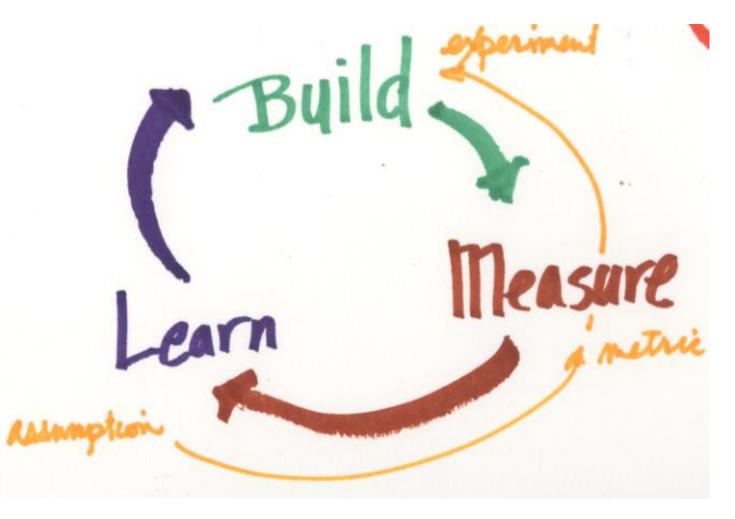


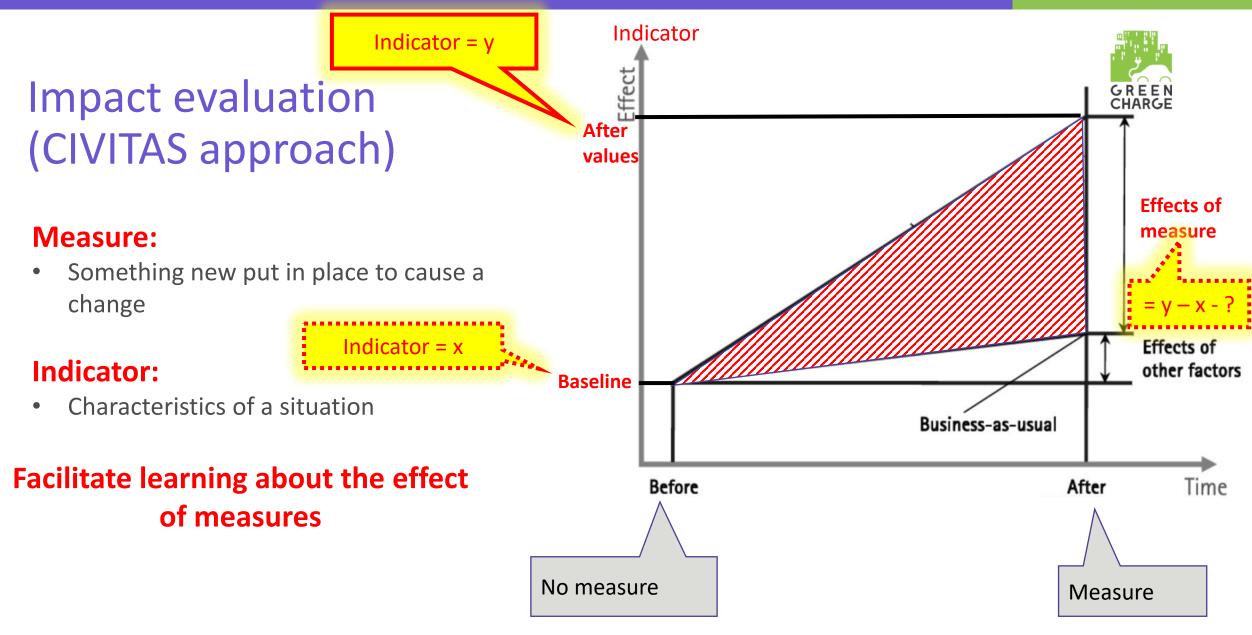






Evaluation & Learning





Source: CIVITAS Process and impact evaluation framework

Indicators framework

Transport System KPIs

- eMobility
 - Number of EVs
 - Number of charging points
 - Utilization of charging points
 - Charging availability

Energy KPis

- eMobility
 - Share of battery capacity for V2G
 - Charging Flexibility
- Energy consumption
 - Energy mix
 - Peak to average ratio
 - Self-consumption

Economy KPIs

- Cost
 - Average operating costs
 - Capital investment cost
- Benefit
 - Average operating revenue
 - Average charging cost

Environmental KPIs

- Pollution/nuisance
 - CO2 emissions

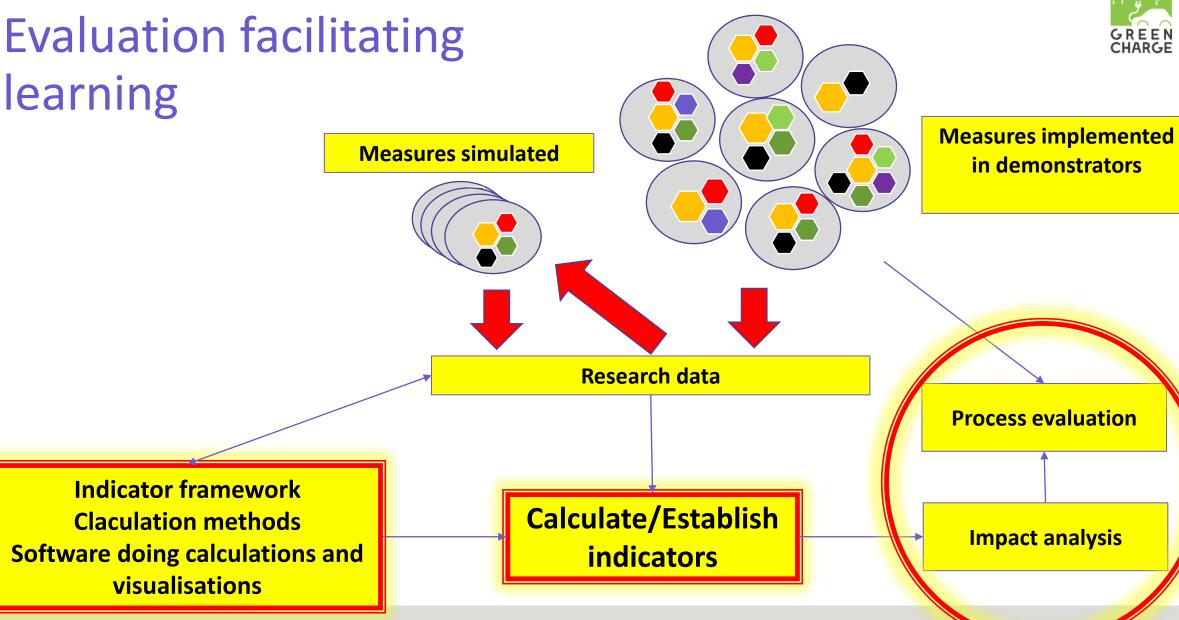


Society-people KPIs

- Acceptance
 - Awareness level
 - Acceptance level
- Accessibility
 - Perception of level of (physical) accessibility of service
 - Operational barriers
 - Relative cost of service
 - Shared EVs per capita

Some indicators are borrowed from CIVITAS. Others are defined by GreenCharge.





29 October 2020 – Sustainable Places: MEISTER Workshop



Thank you!

Contacts

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(in

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https://twitter.com/GreenCharge2020

https://www.linkedin.com/company/greencharge-project/

www.greencharge2020.eu

Agenda

	Start	End	Content							
	15:30	15:45	Welcome and presentation of the agenda							
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			Senior project Manager, I-SENSE/ICCS							
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	17:50	18:00	Conclusions							





Analysis of Electric Vehicle (EV) cost-based charging load profiles

E. Koutsi, S. Deligiannis, G. Athanasiadou, D. Zarbouti, G. Tsoulos

29/10/2020





The work in this presentation is co-funded by the EU HORIZON 2020 program under Grant Agreement no 824386

Introduction

- Transport using fossil fuels
- Major problem of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- Electric Vehicles, as a promising alternative
- Analyze the impact of power demand and the grid load
- Reshape the load profile using different charging scenarios





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Electric Vehicles (EVs)

- EVs are characterized from: Battery capabilities and Consumption
- Charge whenever a charging station is provided
- Charging according to different strategies
- Control electricity price in order to postpone some charging sessions









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Operations

- Two key operations: G2V (Grid to Vehicle) and V2G (Vehicle to Grid).
- ► G2V refers to charging using a specific charging power.
 - Uncontrolled and Controlled charging strategies based on the electricity price
 - Slow, Fast and Ultra fast charging
- ► V2G refers to discharging using a specific discharging power.
 - Electricity returns to the grid during a discharging session.
 - Electricity is stored, and used at peak hours.
 - V2G operation requires longer plug-in sessions



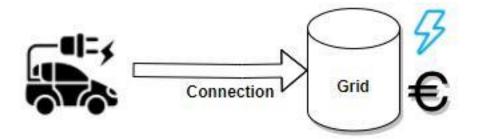
Charging Strategies

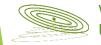
- Basic charging strategies
 - Uncontrolled charging strategy
 - ▶ The EVs charge whenever they are parked.
- Cost based charging strategies
 - External Charging Strategies
 - ► The charging is controlled by the electricity price
 - Individual Charging Strategies
 - Individual price incentives send to the user in order to postpone a charging session



Interaction with the Grid

- **EVs** connect to the Grid for a specific duration.
- Charging and discharging sessions
- Electricity price varies throughout the day
- Load profile calculation (Power demand)

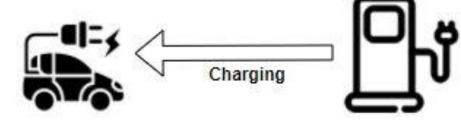




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Charging Scenarios (1)

- Three different charging scenarios.
- Scenario 1
 - ► G2V operation based on Uncontrolled Charging.
 - EVs charge whenever they are parked.
 - Charging duration for the whole connection time.
 - ▶ High power demand.
 - Base scenario.

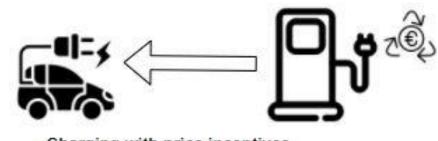




Charging Scenarios (2)

Scenario 2

- ► G2V operations based on External Charging Strategies.
- Variable electricity price in order to postpone charging sessions.
- It is determined if the electricity price is high or not.
- ▶ Low price, the EVs charge.
- ▶ High price, the EVs charge only if there is an absolute need (low SoC levels).



Charging with price incentives

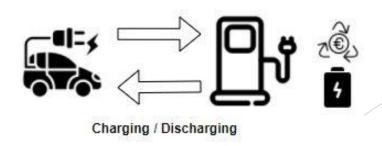


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Charging Scenarios (3)

Scenario 3

- ► G2V and V2G operations
- Both price incentives and the EV battery state of charge determine if the vehicle is going to charge or to discharge.
- ▶ Low price, the EVs charge.
- ▶ High price, the EVs
 - charge if their battery's state of charge is lower than 60% of its maximum capacity,
 - discharge if it is higher than 80%.



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Simulation

- Simulation for each charging scenario
- Day of simulation : Monday
- Costs for charging and fuel driving
- Monte Carlo simulation of EVs driving pattern throughout the day
- Data
 - EVs mobility pattern: Federal Highway Administration, "National Household Travel Survey," US Department of Transportation, 2017. [Online]. Available: https://nhts.ornl.gov/)
 - Electricity price: "Nord Pool", Nordpoolgroup.com, 2020. [Online]. Available: https://www.nordpoolgroup.com/.

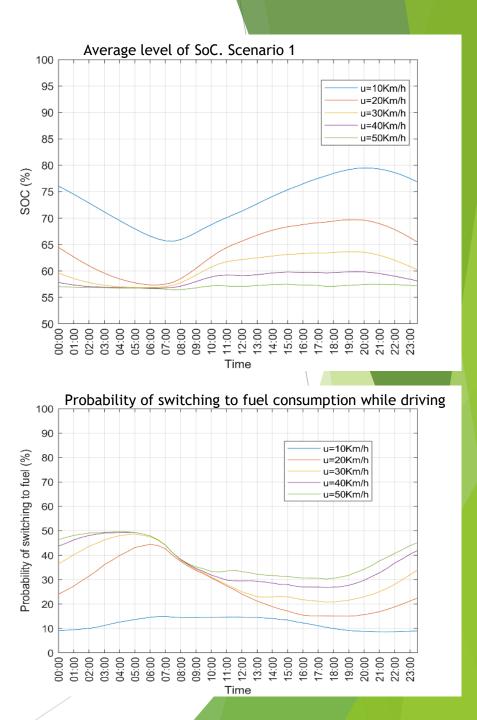


Input Parameters

Parameter	Value
Number of vehicles	2284 vehicles
Δt	0.5 hrs
Charging power	11 kW
Battery capacity (100%)	37.9 KWh
Vehicle consumption (battery)	16.5 kWh (100 km)
Vehicle consumption (fuel)	1.9 lt (100 km)
Battery level (minimum)	~1%
Number of days (simulation)	5
Fuel cost	1.34 euros/liter
Battery level for G2V flexibility	60%
Battery level for V2G flexibility	80%
Monte Carlo iterations	500

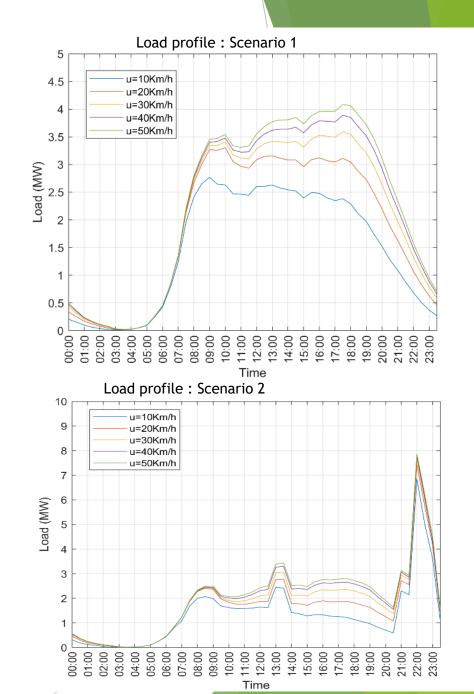
Results (1)

- Average level of SoC for scenario 1.
 - Driving speed increases, SoC decreases.
 - Peaking at 20:00
 - ▶ 80% for low driving speeds
 - ► <60% for higher
- Probability of switching to fuel
 - The probability increases with the EV's velocity
- As the SoC reaches the minimum values, the probability of switching to fuel consumption reaches the maximum values.



Results (2)

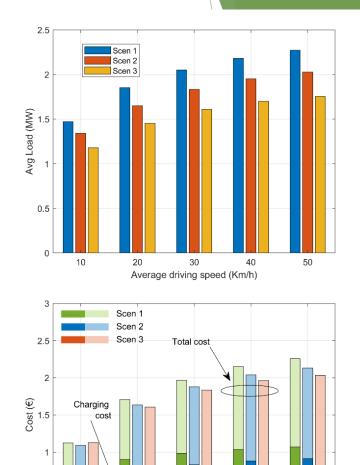
- Load profiles during the day (24hrs period) for scenario 1 and scenario 2.
- Different driving speeds from 10 km/h to 50 km/h.
- Simulation time from 00:00 to 23:00.
- Scenario 1
 - Peak time at 18:00 (4 MW).
 - Power demand fluctuates from 2.5 MW (10 km/h) to 4 MW (50 km/h).
- Scenario 2
 - Peak time at 22:00 (8 MW).
 - Power demand fluctuates from 2 MW (10 km/h) to 8 MW (50 km/h).
 - Before the peak power demand the minimum value drops below 1 MW.





Results (3)

- Aggregated results for the entire day
- The average power demand for scenario 1 is higher than the other scenarios.
- Scenario 1 entails the highest total costs for the EV owner; scenario 3 which offers compensation for discharging back to the grid leads to lower total cost.



30

Average driving speed (Km/h)

40

50

20

0.5

0

10

Conclusions

- Charging policies based on price incentives and constraints can be used to reshape power load profiles
- EV owners may benefit from lower charging expenses
- Increasing the average driving speed from 10-15 Km/h to 40-45 Km/h results at 20% reduction in the EV average SoC level

Work currently in progress:

- Modeling the relations between systemic parameters
 - Charging power
 - Average driving speed
 - Duration of a full charge

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The work in this presentation is co-funded by the EU HORIZON 2020 program under Grant Agreement no 824386 (MERLON - Integrated Modular Energy Systems and Local Flexibility Trading for Neutral Energy Islands)



Thank you for your attention



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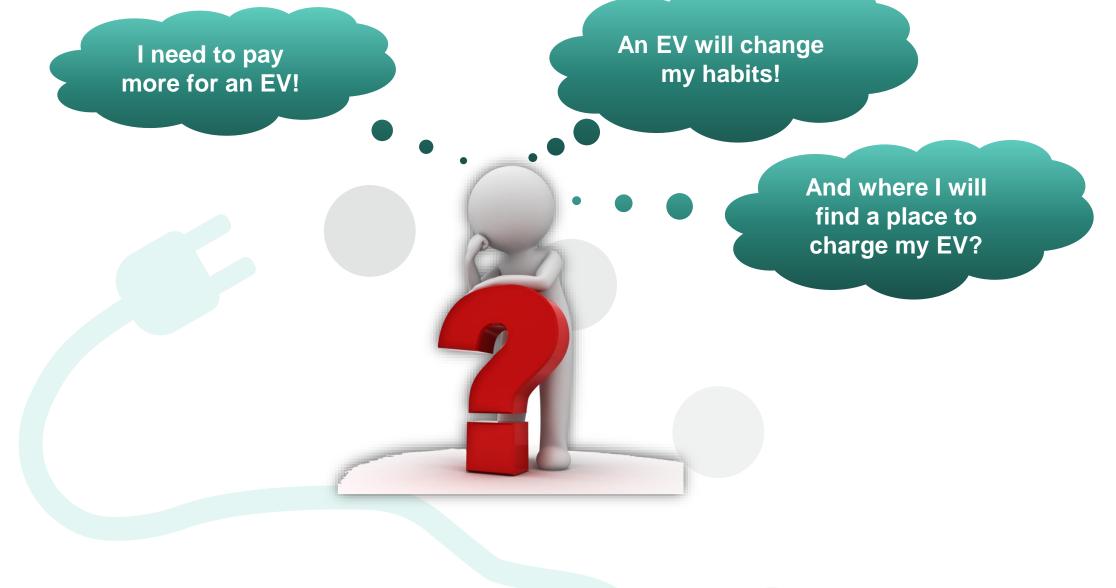
Improving the EV charging experience within cities and for longer trips: the eCharge4Drivers project

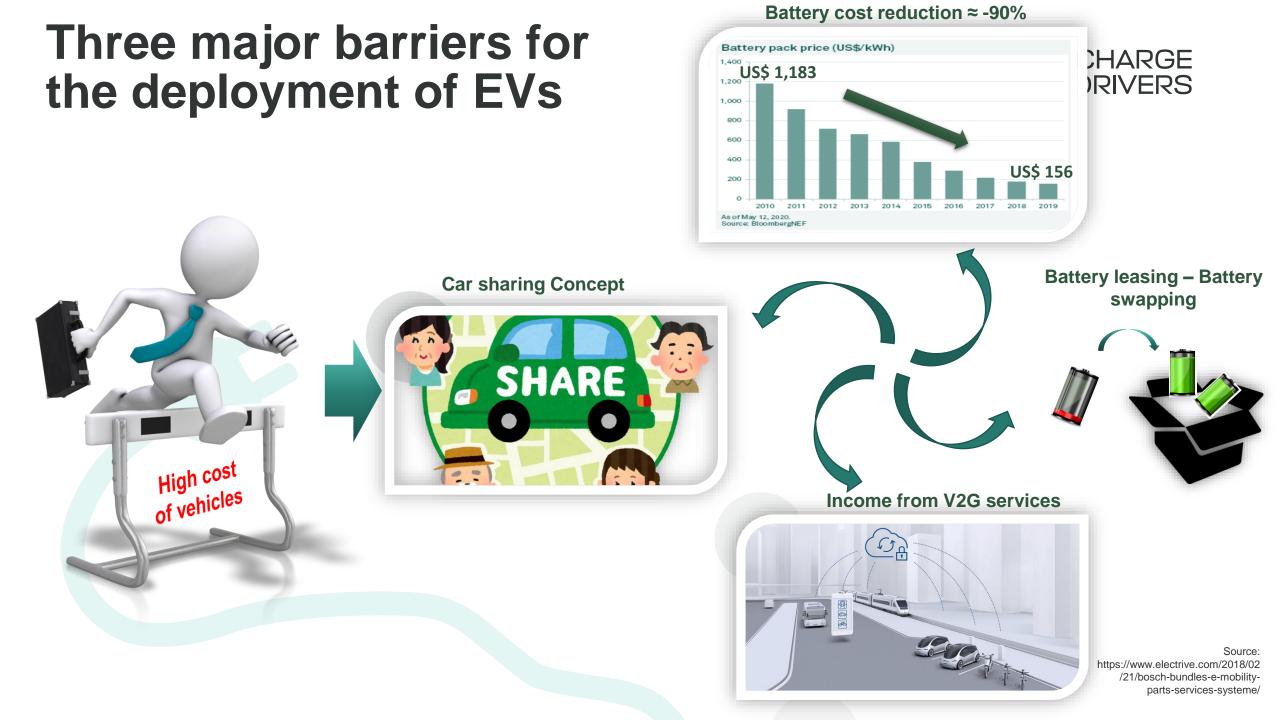
Dr. Evangelos Karfopoulos

Senior Researcher Institute of Communication and Computer Systems

User's e-mobility concerns







Three major barriers for the deployment of EVs







User friendly charging stations with enhanced information to users

Interoperability



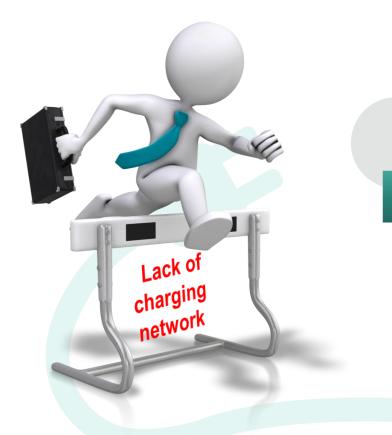
Advanced e-mobility service facilitating user's accessibility and charging experience



Communicate e-mobility concept and its benefits especially in urban environments

Three major barriers for the deployment of EVs







Diverse charging technologies in respect to user's needs (public/private, AC/DC)



Planning (public) the adequacy of the charging network

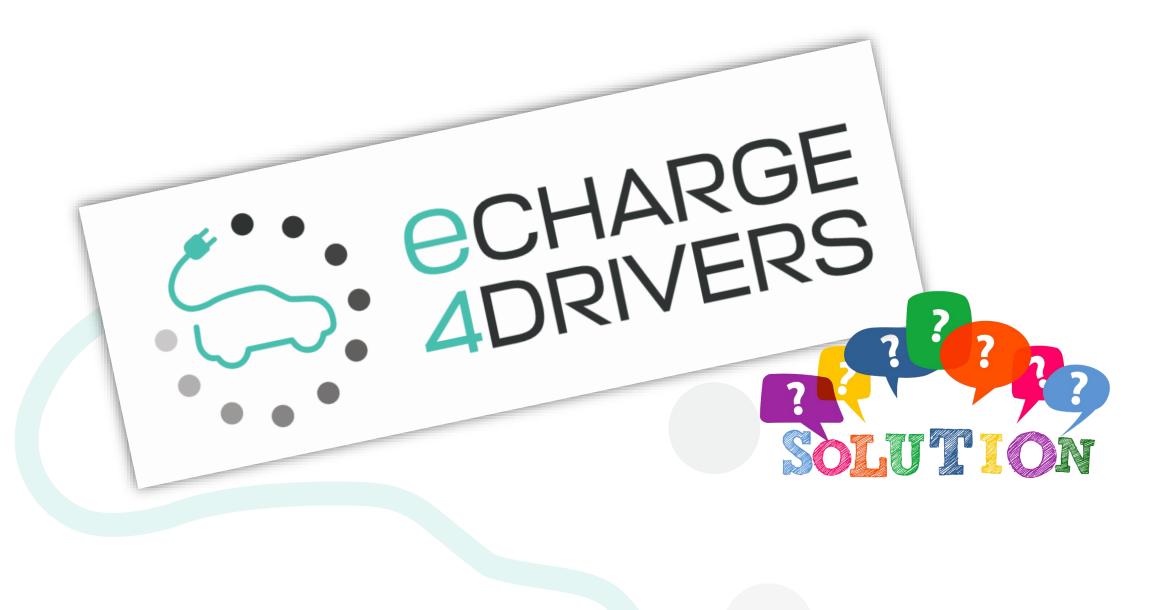


Roaming maximising usability of existing charging network



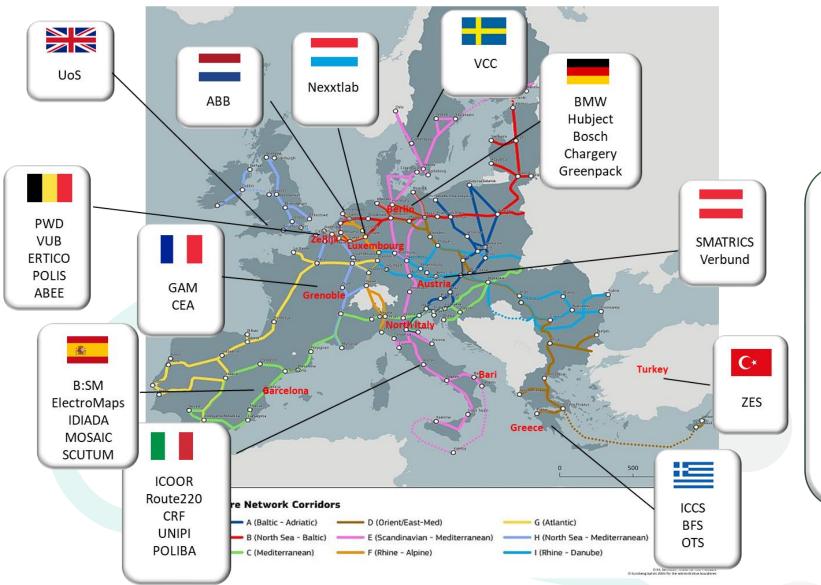
Incentives to support the wide deployment of charging infrastructure (i.e incentives)





eCharge4Drivers at a glance





Call identifier: H2020-LC-GV-2018-2019-2020

Topic: GV-10-2017 "Demonstration (pilots) for integration of electrified L-category vehicles in the urban transport system"

EC funding: 14,424,526.39 €

Duration: June 2020 – May 2024

Demonstrations in **ten** areas to cover needs for urban and for longer trips

Strategic objectives



- O-1:Develop and demonstrate user-friendly charging stations and smart charging solutions for passenger vehicles and LEVs
- O-2: Enable and demonstrate interoperability of end-toend communication and provision of enhanced information to the EV users, before, during and after a charging session
- O-3Maximise benefits (i.e. reduce costs) for the users via efficient charging stations and charging components, smart power management modules and smart charging strategies



Strategic objectives

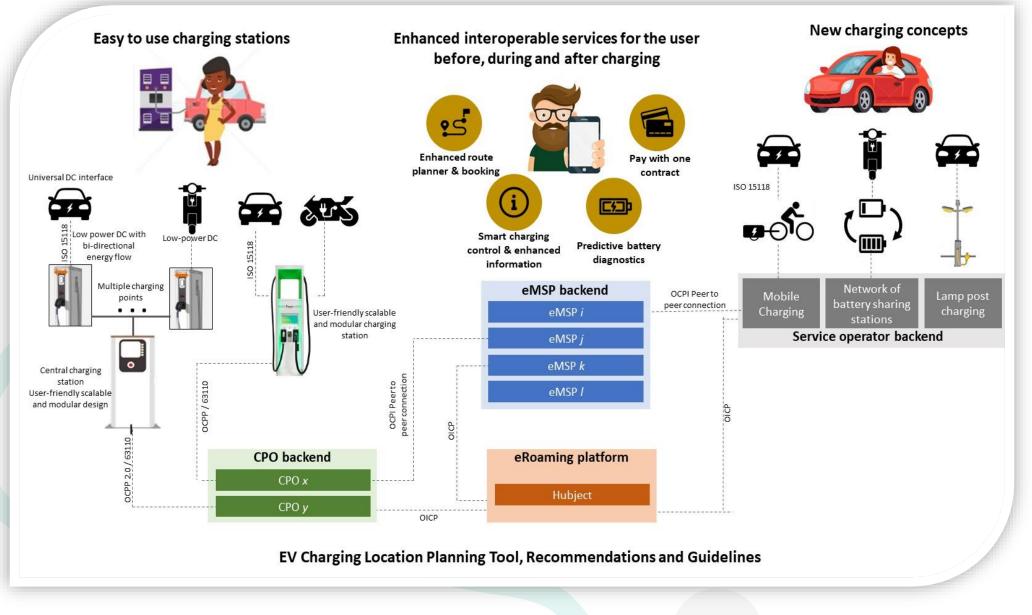


- O-4:Deploy and demonstrate innovative charging solutions for on-street residential charging for passenger vehicles (mobile charging service, charging points on lamp posts) and standardised battery swapping stations for LEVs
- O-5:Understand the user needs so that the project charging solutions and services substantially improve the user charging experience
- O-6:Accelerate the deployment of charging infrastructure and other charging services in a sustainable and user-centric way



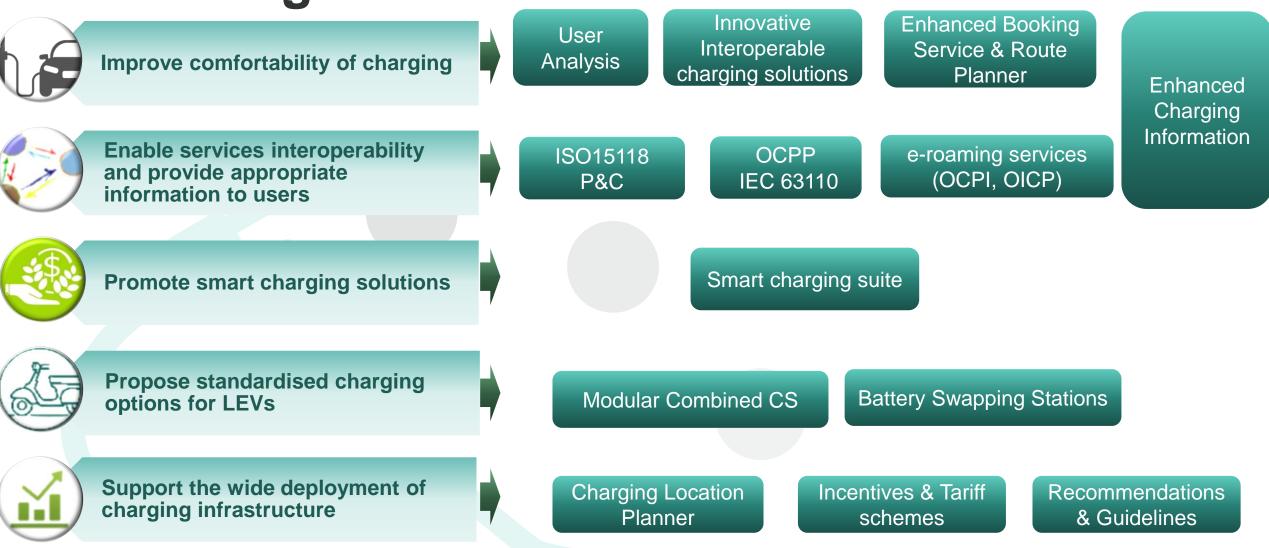
Concept





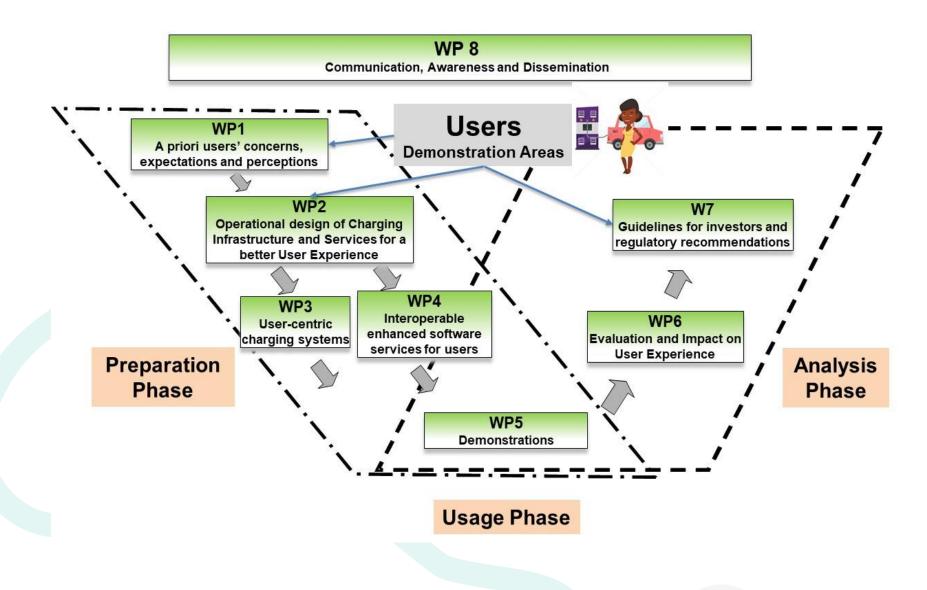
eC4D solutions towards Challenges





Methodology





eC4D Charging technologies to be demonstrated

- Advanced charging stations (ABB)
- Modular AC/DC CS (20 >350kW)
- ISO 15118/OCPP/IEC63110
- Supporting CSS/CHAdeMO plugs
- Site power manager optimising power distribution to multiple outlets
- User-friendly, interactive screens



- Low cost bi-directional (11kW) and uni-directional (15-45kW) DC CS for passenger vehicles
- Low power DC CS (1.5kW) for L1e vehicles
- ISO 15118/OCPP/IEC63110
- Central charging station serving multiple connected CS
- User friendly interfaces/multiple
 payment methods



On Board Charge

CHARGER



CHARGE

DRIVERS

Mobile charging stations (Chargery)

- System already operational for fleet owners and managers in Berlin
- Project advancements:
 - private customers
 - Enhanced information
 - Booking service
 - More payment options
 - Integration with other services (ex. Route planner)

Battery swapping stations (Greenpack)

- System already operational for private LEV users
- Interoperability: battery vendor agnostic
- Aims:
 - a dense hub with a full battery in a range of 3-5 km (Berlin)
 - Battery swapping duration < 2 minutes.

Interoperable user-centric services



- Guidelines on implementing the ISO 15118 Plug & Charge feature and to secure the user data and the billing transaction
- Enhanced route planner:
 - Calculating and proposing different plans based on user profile and preferences and real-time availability of charging stations and parking bays
 - Multi-user planner to optimise multiple charging requests with available charging stations and minimise the waiting times for all users
- Enhanced booking service, using real-time and predicted availability of charging stations and parking bays, real-time and estimated tariffs, and enhanced information (e.g. presence of restaurants, shops or other facilities, RES in the mix, waiting time).



Interoperable user-centric services



- Smart charging services:
 - ✓ Market based smart charging (dynamic prices, multi-tariffs, etc)
 - Power constrained smart charging
 - EV/RES synergy
 - ✓ Integrating electric vehicles into microgrid concept
 - ✓ Battery aging prevention

Predictive diagnostics service to continuously monitor the status of the vehicle battery, provide an optimized charging profile to the charging station and inform the user in advance of any problems with the battery



Location planning tool



- Stakeholders: public administrations and private players (investors)
- A tool enabling the efficient planning and development of a sustainable charging network considering diverse charging solutions.
- The tool outputs an optimum mix of charging options and their respective location to satisfy the charging demand considering user needs and habits
- User-friendly web interface with interactive maps for input/output
- Easy creation of scenarios, representing different penetration levels of EVs and LEVs, for scalable planning



Data collection



- Aim: capture users' perceptions about the demonstrated systems and services and users' and citizens' attitudes towards electromobility
- Usage data and wide surveys
- At least 800 questionnaires per each of the 10 demonstration areas
- Interviews with at least 10 investors and authorities per area



- Study the impact of the project developments on the user charging behavior and experience.
- Formulate guidelines for future superfast charging systems considering their grid impact
- Conformance guidelines and testing towards ISO15118 and e-roaming
- Analyse market models in each demonstration area

Analysis

- Prepare recommendations to harmonise regulation and legislation among regions
- Prepare guidelines for investors and authorities as regards tariffs schemes and alternative revenues







Expected impact



- Wide user acceptance beyond early adopters, urban users and garage parkers
- Foster investors to invest in charging infrastructure
- Determine legal gaps which slow down infrastructure expansion and propose solutions
- Improve interoperability of vehicle-to-charger and charger-to-infrastructure communication
- Better grid integration of high-power chargers
- Standardized charging solutions and payment systems for LEVs for price reduction and higher market acceptance in urban environments

Demonstrations overview



			opol	itan	areas	5	Nationwide long- distance trips			
Topic Demonstrated	Barcelona	Grenoble	Berlin	Luxemburg	Zellik	Bari	Austria	Northern Italy	Greece	Turkey
User-friendly, low- and high-power charging stations for passenger vehicles and motorcycles supporting ISO 15118 Plug & Charge	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х		Х
Upgrades of high-power charging stations to support ISO 15118 Plug & Charge and OCPP							Х		Х	
Back-ends supporting ISO 15118 Plug & Charge	Х		Х		Х		Х	Х	Х	Х
Low-power DC charging stations supporting ISO 15118 Plug & Charge					Х					
Enhanced route planners	Х					Х		Х	Х	Х
Enhanced booking service	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х
Enhanced information during charging	Х				Х	Х		Х	Х	Х
Smart charging services	Х	Х		Х	Х					
Mobile charging service		Х	Х							
Charging points on lamp posts		Х								
Battery swapping stations for LEVs	Х		Х							
New tariff schemes	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х		
Incentives	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		



<u>@Charge4E</u>









www.echarge4drivers.eu

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 875131 (Innovation Action)

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