

Field Experience: Vehicle to Grids in US and Europe

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presented at

Electromobility: Challenging issues

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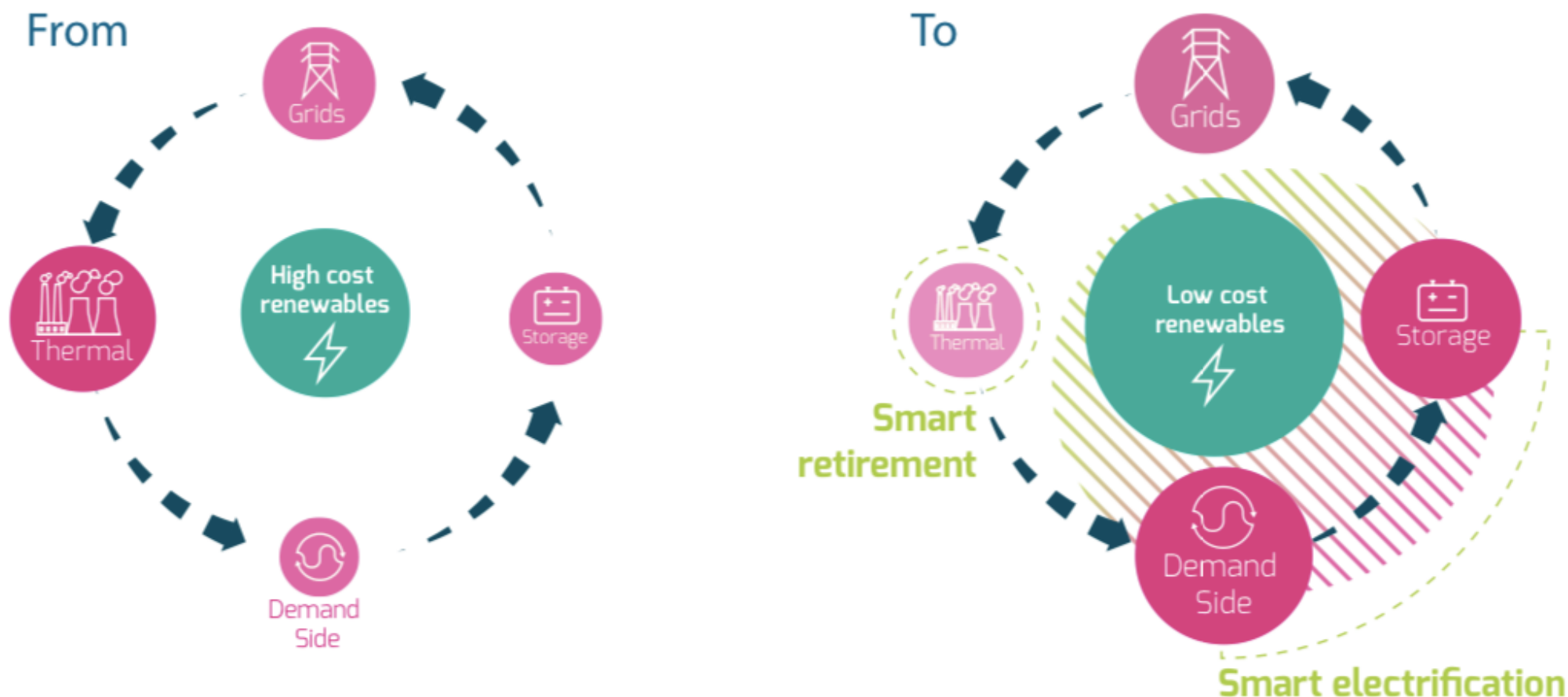
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Outline

- Why are we developing e-storage?
- Development from concept to implementation
- US R&D, technology development
- Early commercial projects by Nuvve
- Technical solutions
- Policy and regulatory issues

Cheap Renewables → Storage, DSM

Figure 27: A new way of thinking about power system balancing



Inherent Storage

- Electric storage is already built in to many devices, more so with every passing year
 - Mobile devices; laptop computing
 - Backup emergency lighting
 - Computer backup
- Major problems
 - Storage in the range of 5 Wh to 100 Wh
 - Either: Wh is too small (mobile devices) or time needed is unknown (emergency power)
- EV solution: large battery & predictable use schedule
- Storage in building heat, may be very cost-effective but

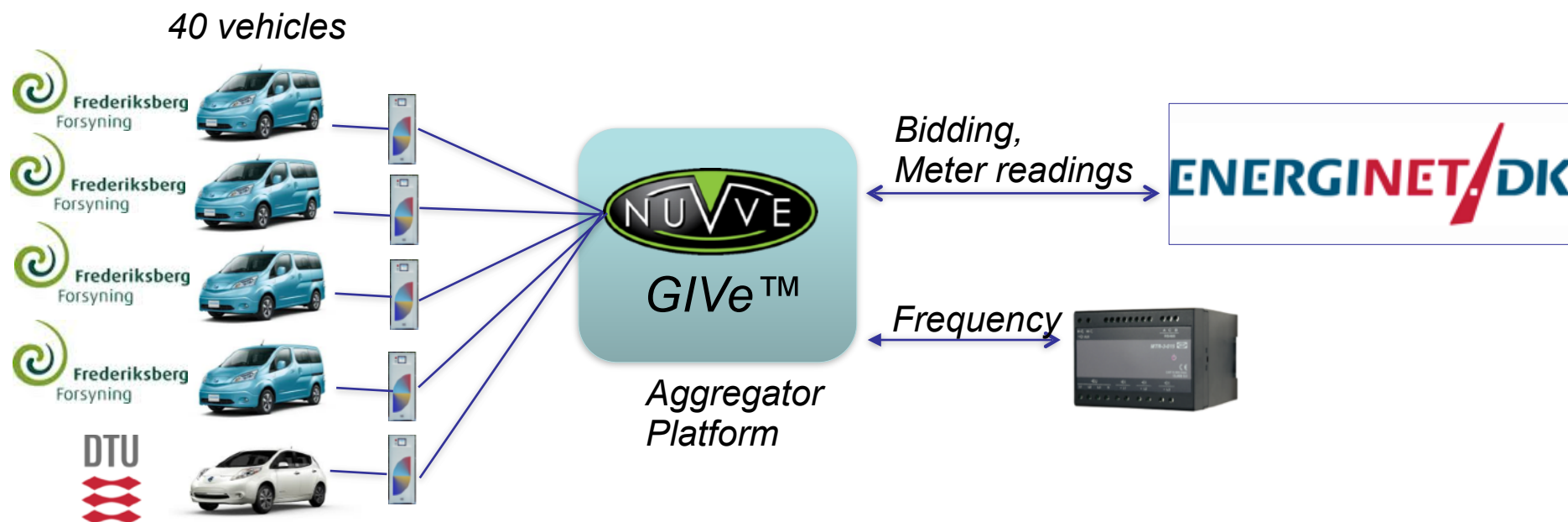
Idea: Use inherent storage in EVs

- Use batteries and chargers in EVs for grid storage, and participate in electric markets...
- Create a second use when the car is parked (average 23 h/day)
- Controlled charge from, and discharge to, the grid, based on TSO/DSO need
- A payment or other benefit to the EV owner, thus lowering TCO

Architecture

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- ▶ GIVe platform aggregates cars in different locations (DTU, Frederiksberg Forsyning, Nissan, within DK2)



US R&D and Demo projects

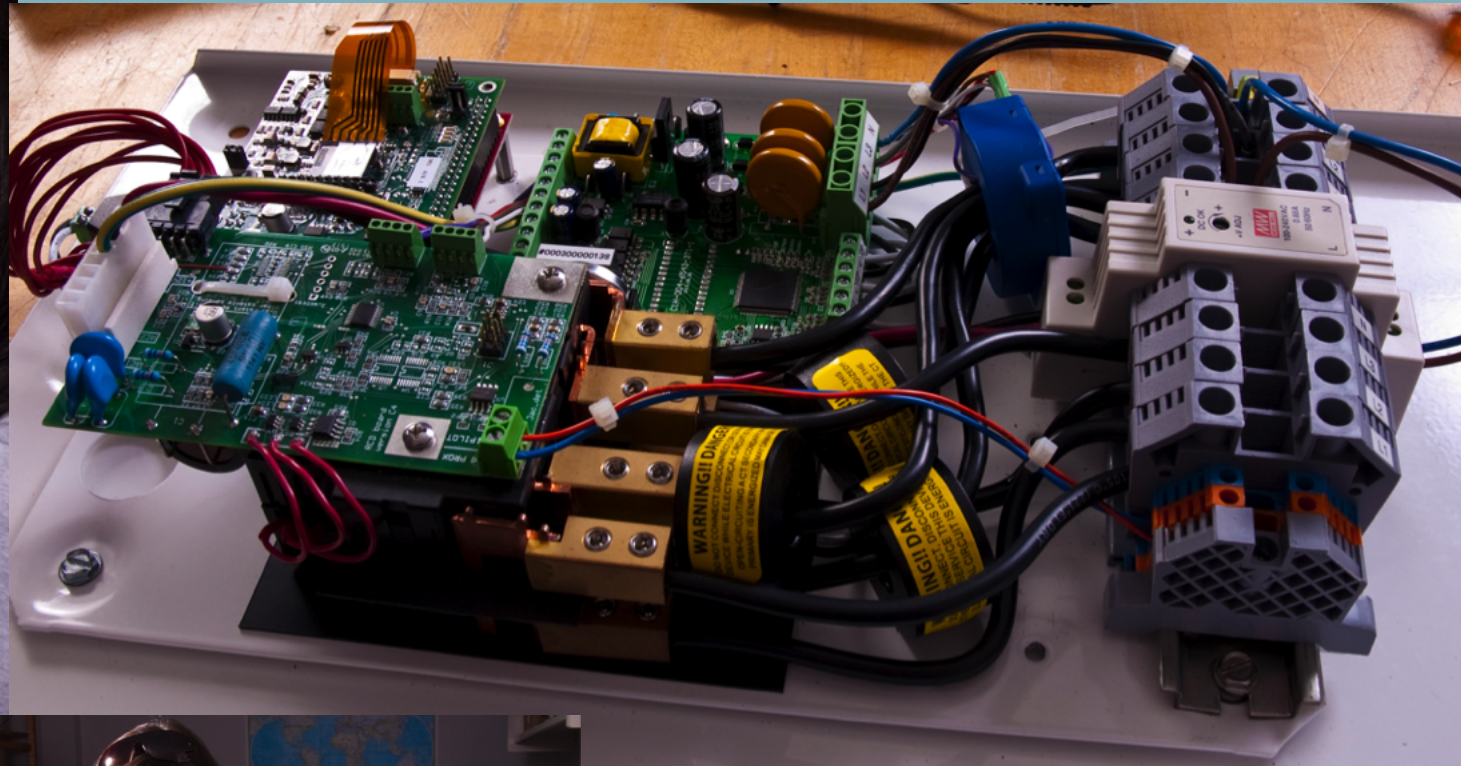
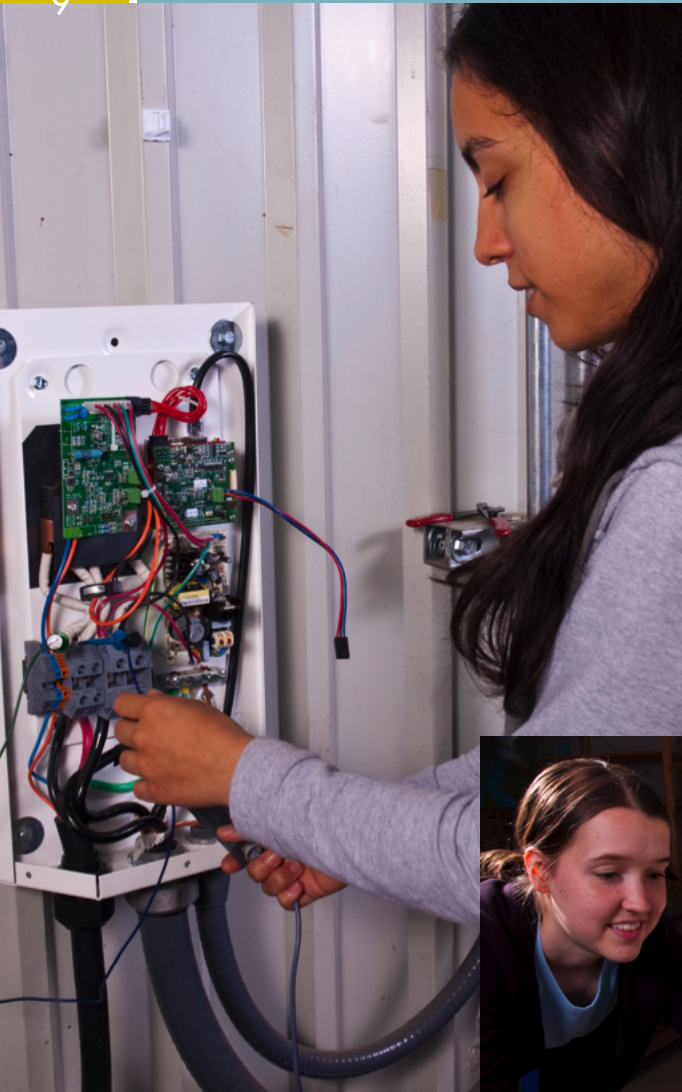
- From one EV dispatched by TSO, to an aggregated fleet
- Intelligence in EV, in EVSE, and in central server
 - Agent-based computing, each entity manages it's own priorities
- 2011- 2017, move from university R&D projects to commercial license to Nuvve Corp

MINIE FLEET AT U DELAWARE



Development of 1 ϕ and 3 ϕ AC EVSEs

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1 ϕ 19 kW
3 ϕ 42-133kW



Heavy vehicles, Nuvve Pilot in California

California Projects And Roll-Out



Bus integration



EPC on-board bidirectional charger integrated with motor drive. about 25 kW at 208V, or 50-70 kW at 480V

First US projects, lessons (I)

- Economic: EVs very cost effective; easier to participate with competitive TSO markets
- Technical: EVs very high performance for fast-response grid services
- Computing design: Agent-based, with high data flow EV-EVSE-GIVE aggregator is highly effective (but a lot of work to achieve all functions)
- Design of charger: Bidirectional charger on board w/ AC EVSE is much cheaper than off-board charger (e.g. \$600 versus \$5K - \$15K added cost)

First US projects, lessons (2)

- Regulatory: EVSE is a “power plant”; TSO qualification and registration clumsy
 - Power plant registers once after 3-year build
 - We’d like to incrementally register 10+ units per day
- Safety standards, IEEE-1547 & UL-1741 not well suited to “roaming inverters”
 - Off-board charger regulatory like solar inverter
 - For on-board chargers, we supported development of automotive standard SAE J3072

First US projects, lessons (3)

- Metering, one possible solution:
 - kWh metering by standard DSO meter for whole building
 - kW/time metering in charging station (mass produced product, certified, low cost)
- PJM, can register either as “demand resource” or “small generator” — but neither is a good fit, increasing difficulty & cost of PJM registration

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Others



Diverse TSO Projects

- eVgo, U Delaware, BMW R&D in US with TSO PJM Interconnection - *Nuvve now re-registering for commercial expansion*
- Nuvve, DTU, Nissan, PSA, Enel - project in Denmark, TSO energinet.dk - *Commercial trial*
- Nuvve & New Motion project in Netherlands, with TSO TennenT - *Pre-commercial trial*
- Nuvve, Nissan, Enel, in England and Wales with TSO National Grid - *Awaiting interconnection*
- PSA, Nuvve, & others “GridMotion” in France with Direct Energie - *Ramping up for pre-commercial test*

Denmark Fleets





DENMARK V2G installations



AFA JCDECAUX fleet in Copenhagen



UK's first V2G installation in Nissan Technical Center in Cranfield + Newcastle University



Commercial lessons

- Pre-commercial and commercial GLV already is operating, with more launching
- Technology is commercially ramping up, with some growing pains
- Charging + backfeeding value is $\sim 13\times$ that of controlled charging (Thingvad et al, 2016), but more difficult to permit and interconnect.
- Subsidies not needed, can be self-supporting in well-selected markets, today best is TSOs with good payments for reserves
- Many policy barriers remain

Lessons: Policy Barriers (I)

- Many ENTSO-E countries require constant bid for 7 days! Bid granularity of 4 hours.
- Should allow bids by hour or 1/2 hour.
- Returned energy should cancel consumption
- Now: demand tax to incentivize energy efficiency & production tax to put solar on parity with other generation
- Now: Network charges blind to actual network load, e.g. controlled charging or discharging for grid needs can reduce load on network

Lessons: Policy Barriers (2)

- Sub-meters not allowed in some jurisdictions, some require second DSO meter — very high cost!
- Should allow sub-meter on EV charging
- Interconnection not designed for EVs especially with mobile inverters — SAE J3072 now available but not yet recognized by electric industry

END

MORE INFORMATION:

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