



# IEEE Vehicle Power and Propulsion Conference

## "Spreading E-Mobility Everywhere"

October 27-30, 2014 — Coimbra, Portugal

<http://www.vppc2014.org>

## EV ECOSYSTEMS

### Charging infrastructure-past and future

Luis Reis



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VPPC 2014

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29.Oct.2014

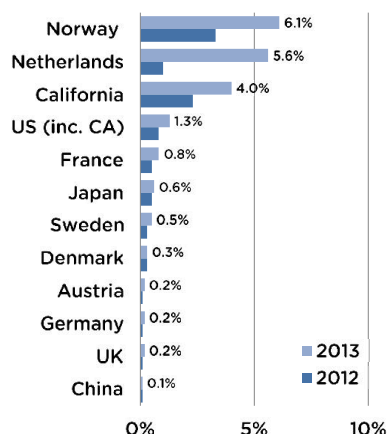


# electric mobility: (a) market perspective

## electrification of mobility beyond the point of no return

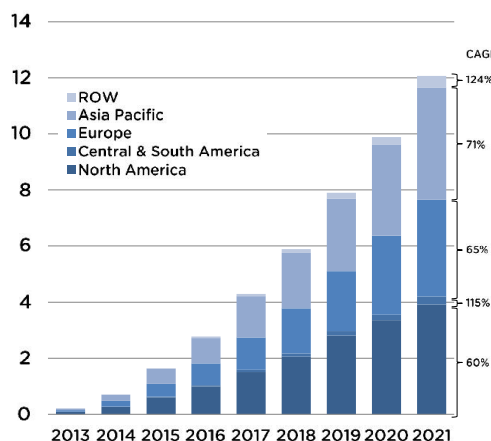
### Sustainable EV adoption?

Market penetration (% of new car sales) reach 4-6% levels in some markets (BEV+PHEV)



Source: ICCT

Projected CAGR of 66% estimates sales of 10 M EVs by 2020 (20 M on global roads)



Source: zpryme

### Infrastructure

+ 54 000 EVSE globally, with ambitious targets ahead (EU: 800 000 by 2020)



+ 50 000 public EVSE deployed globally



+ 4000 quick chargers

Sources: IEA, EVI, CHAdeMO

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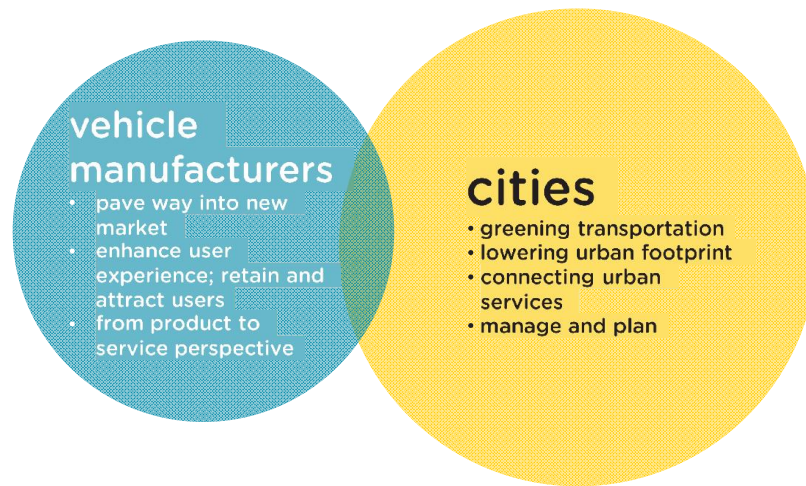
## infrastructure: connecting the EV ecosystem

### vehicle manufacturers

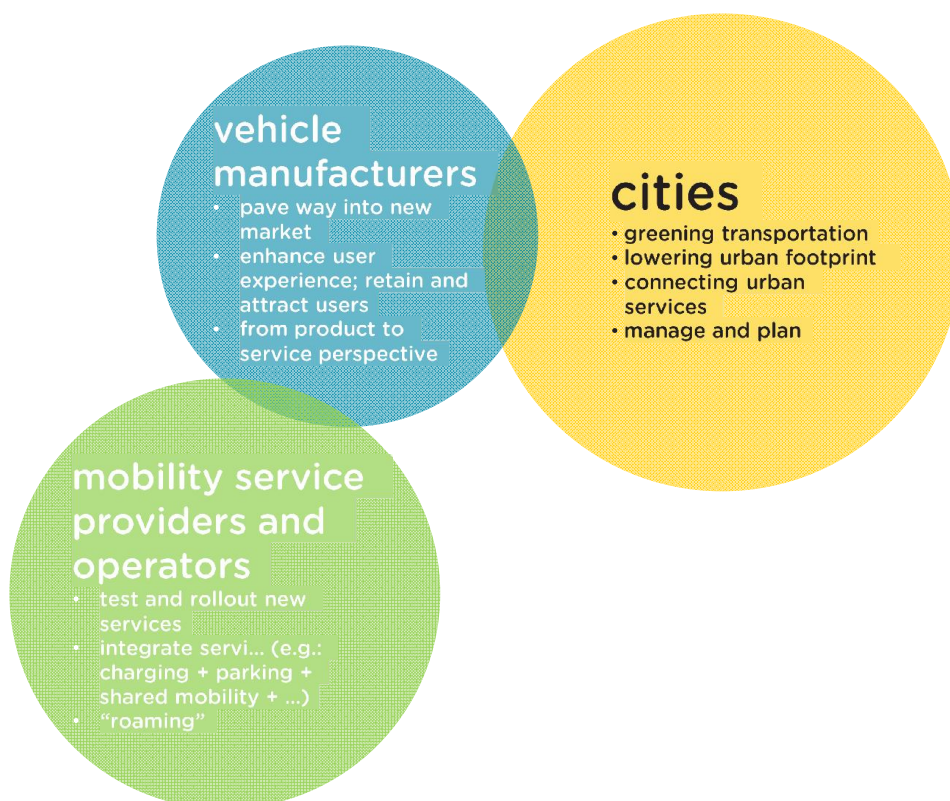
- pave way into new market
- enhance user experience; retain and attract users
- from product to service perspective

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# infrastructure: connecting the EV ecosystem

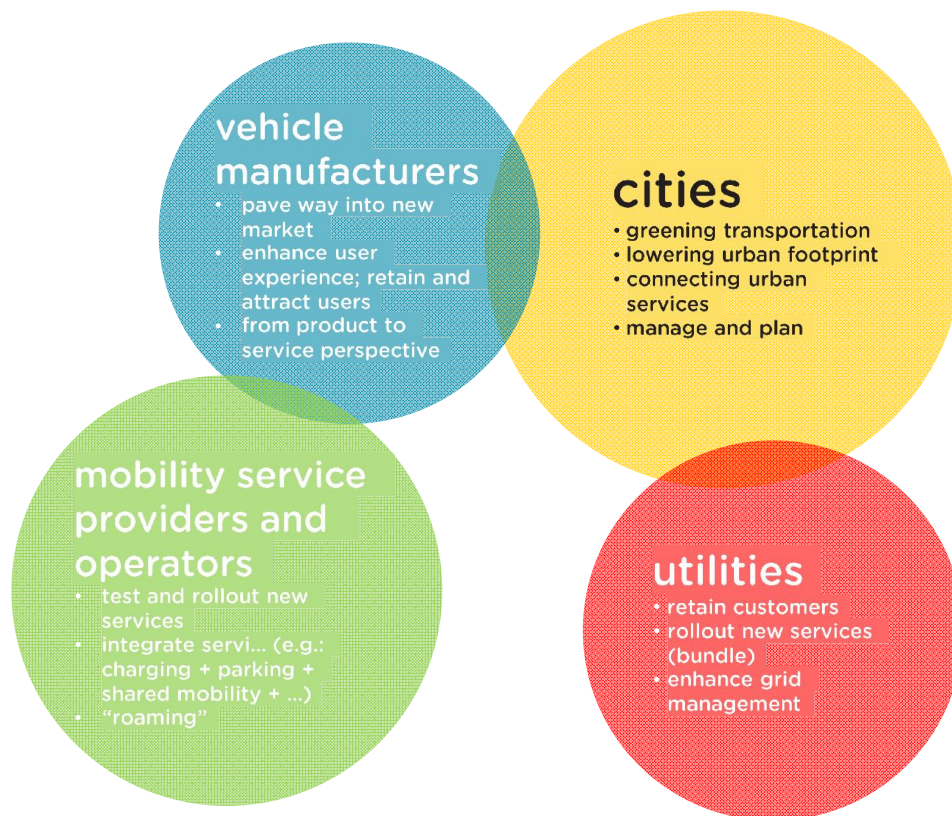


# infrastructure: connecting the EV ecosystem

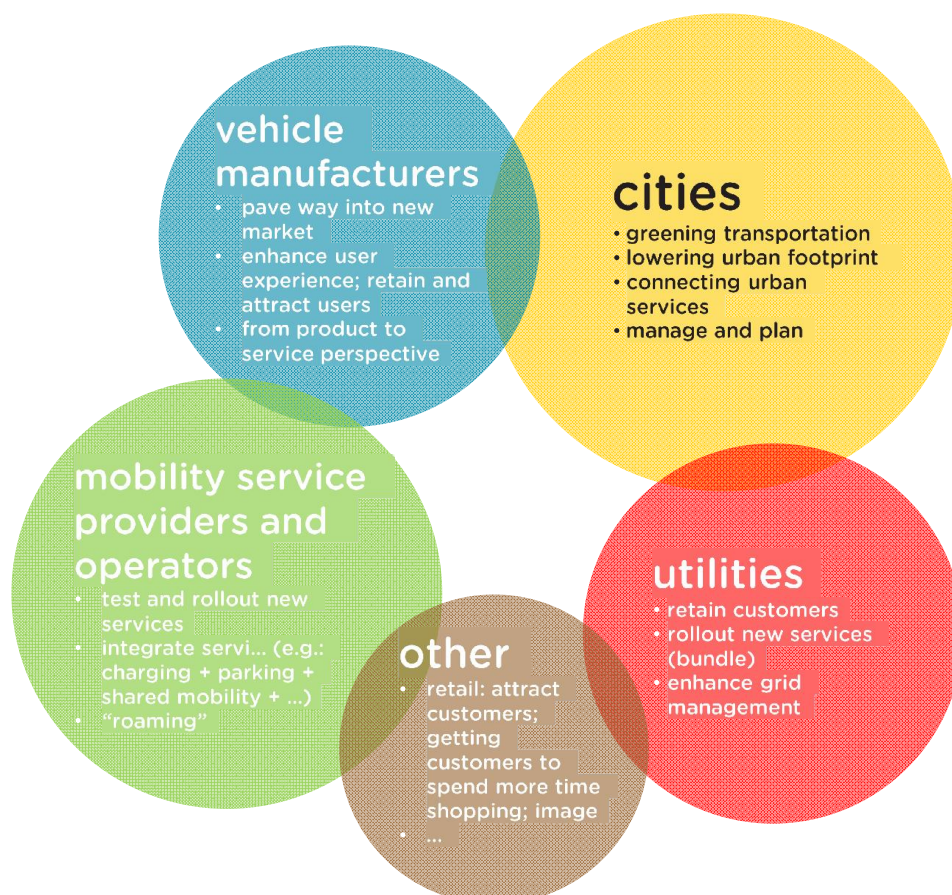




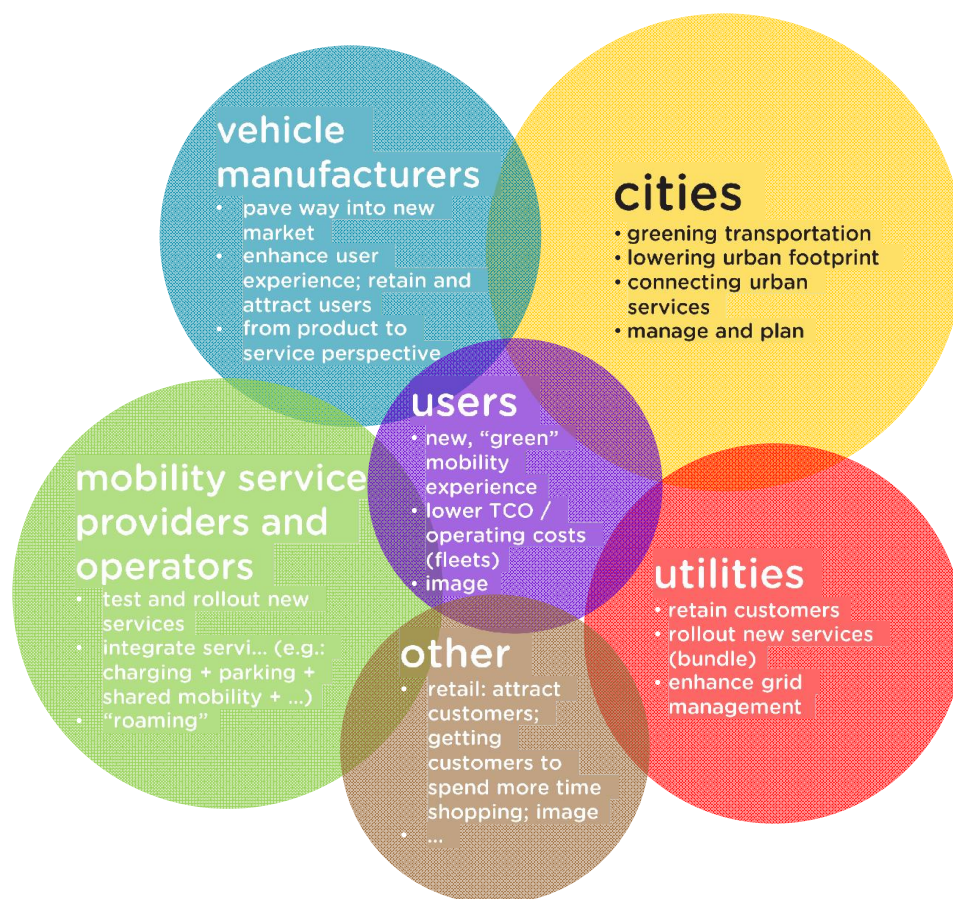
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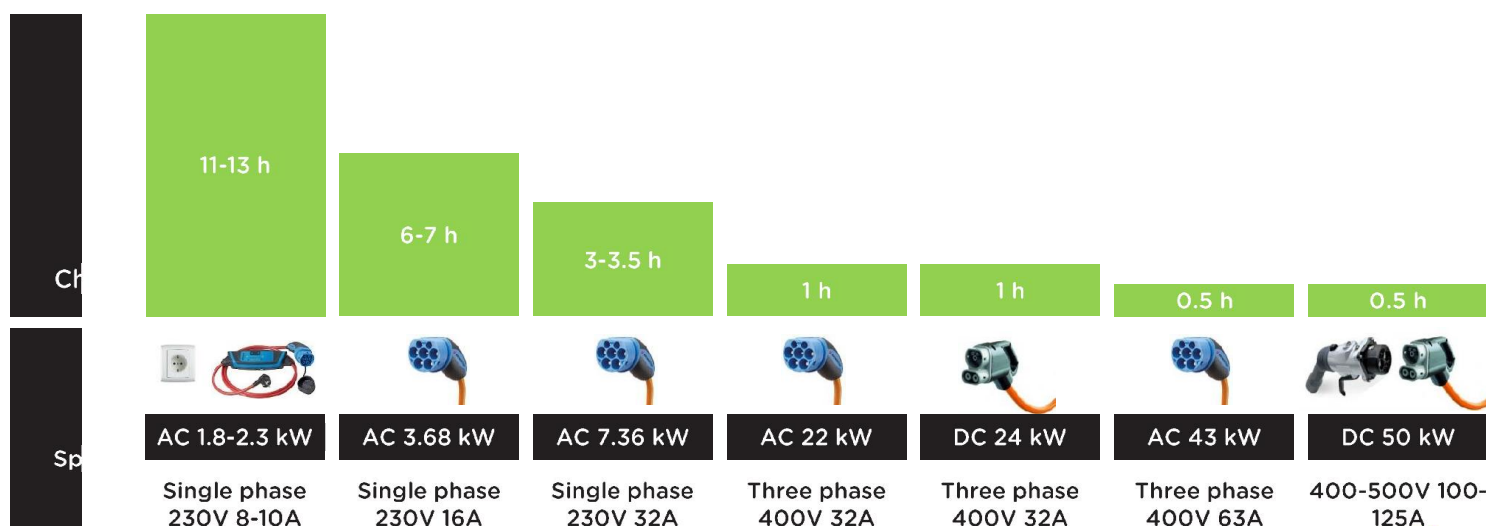


# infrastructure: connecting the EV ecosystem



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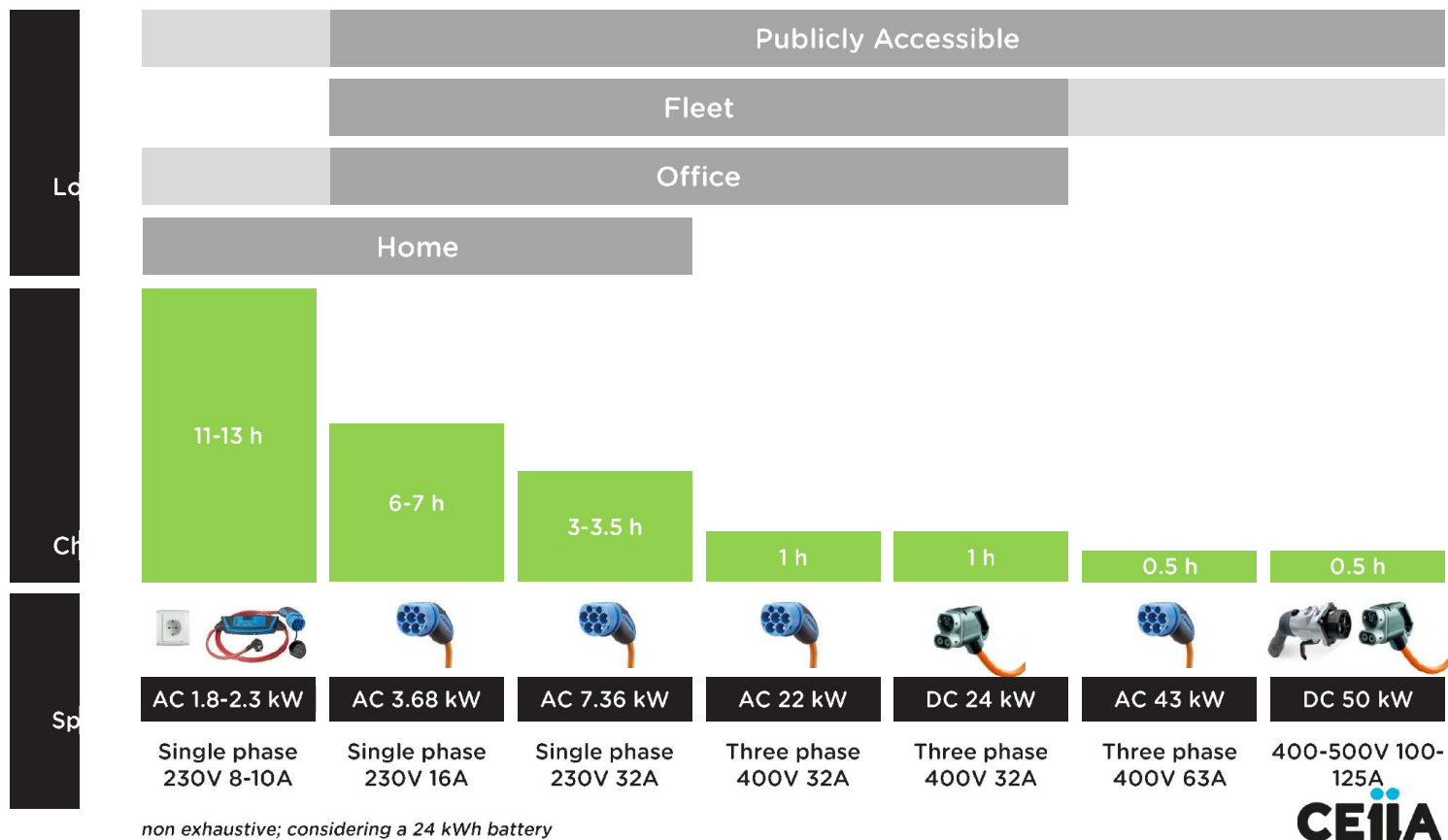
# infrastructure: adjusting to demand



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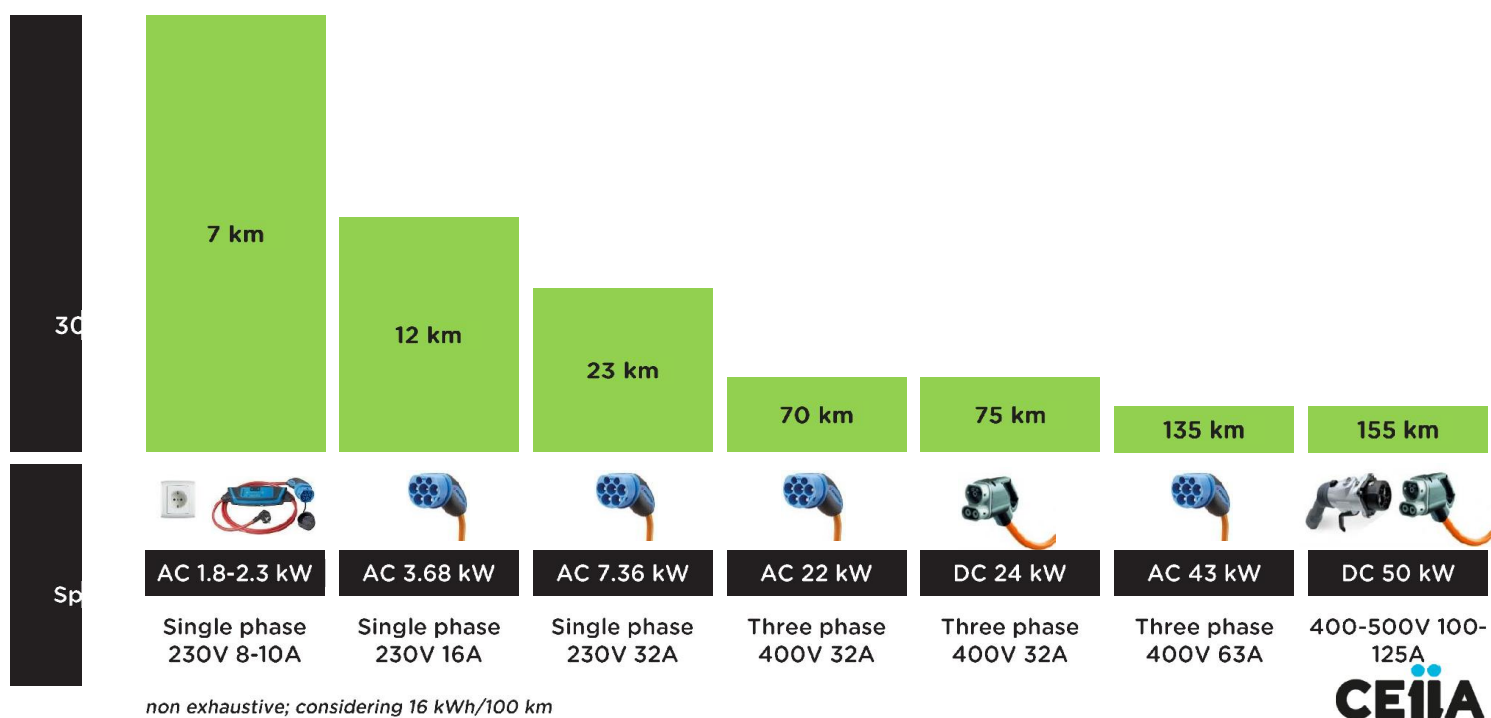


# infrastructure: adjusting to demand



# infrastructure: adjusting to demand

what are 30 min worth?



# Portugal: an overview

First electric mobility fully interoperable marketplace, launched in 2010

Pioneering comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for electric mobility

846 users

+1200 publicly accessible EVSE (460 stations)  
Pilot phase: 230 normal + 49 quick to be installed

4 operators

45 cities

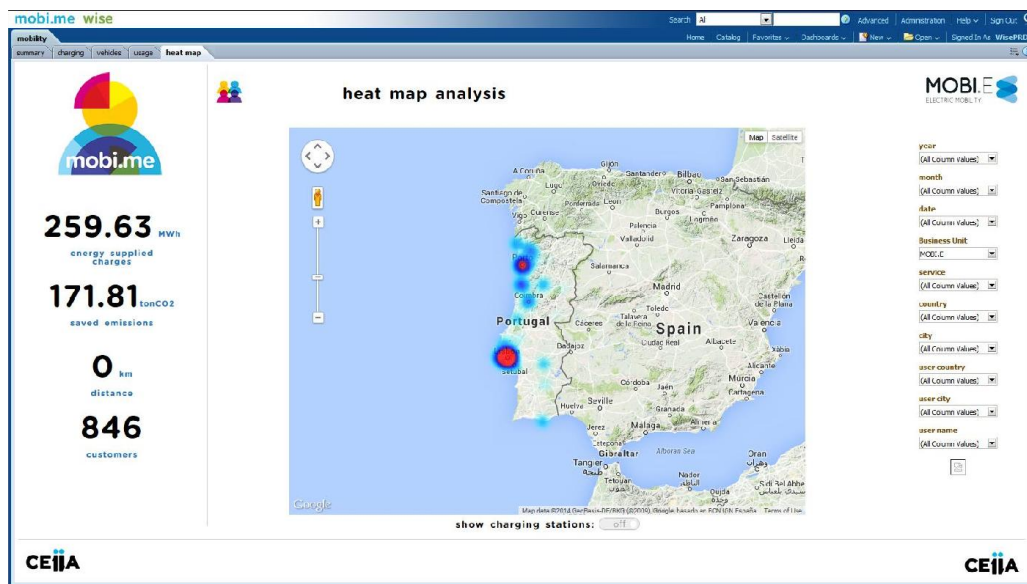
ap. 260 MWh consumed

ap. 170 tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq avoided

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# Portugal: an overview

## charging profile



Charging concentrated in main urban areas (consumed energy, kWh):

- Lisboa, Loures, Almada: 56%
- Porto, Gaia: 10%
- Coimbra: 3%

90% consumption:

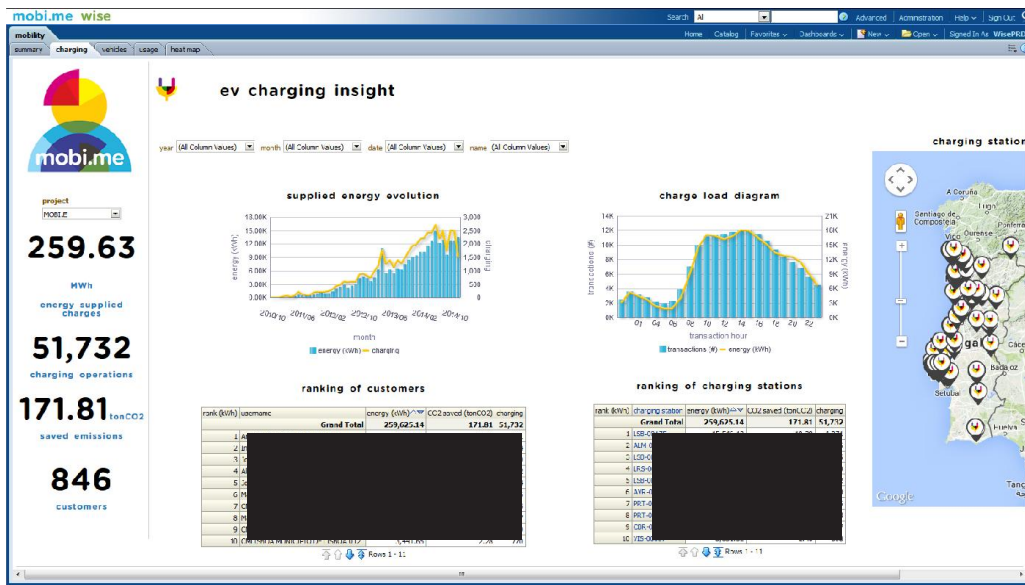
- 105 users
- 80 locations

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# Portugal: an overview

## charging profile



23% charging occurs overnight

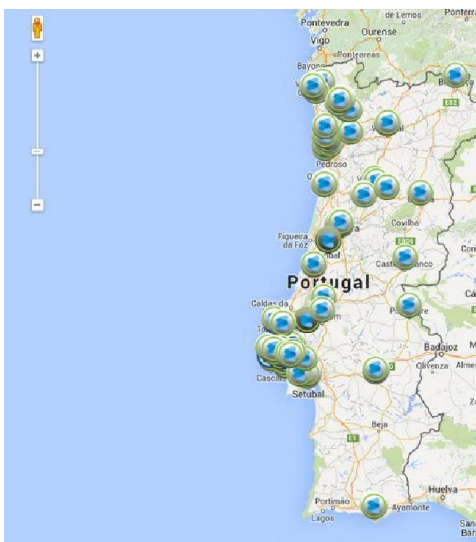
Publicly accessible network (including private locations) acting as “home charging” solution

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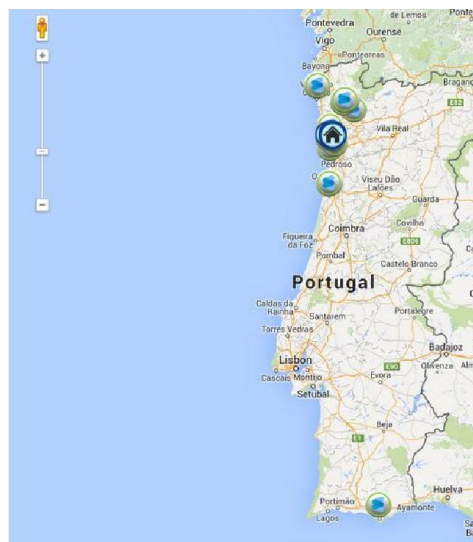
# Portugal: an overview

## how far do EV users go?

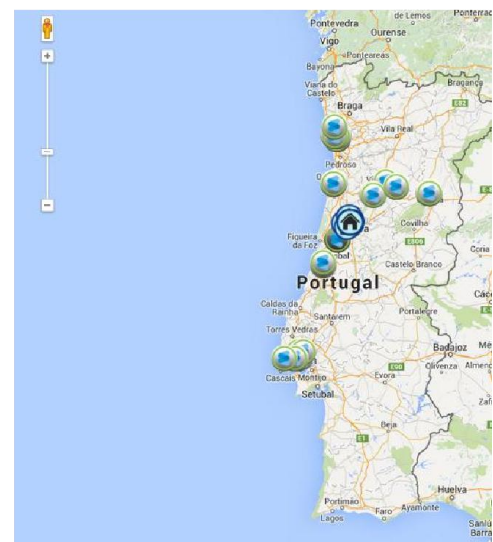
Lisboa



Porto



Coimbra



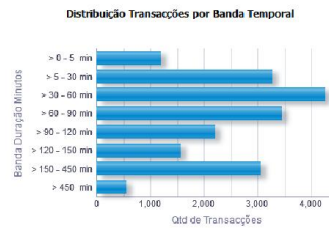
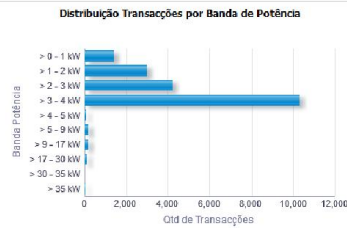
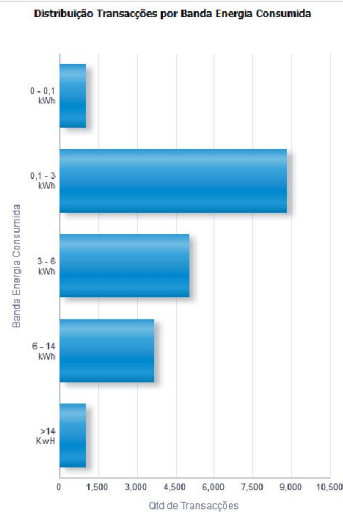
publicly accessible grid acts as a range extender

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# Portugal: an overview

## charging profile



Common charging event up to 6 kWh (ap. 20 km)

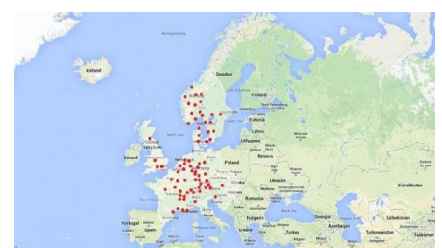
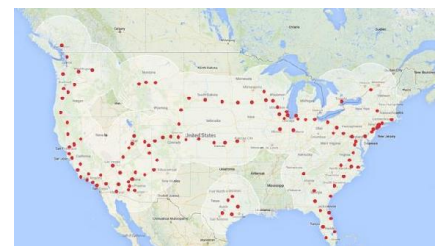
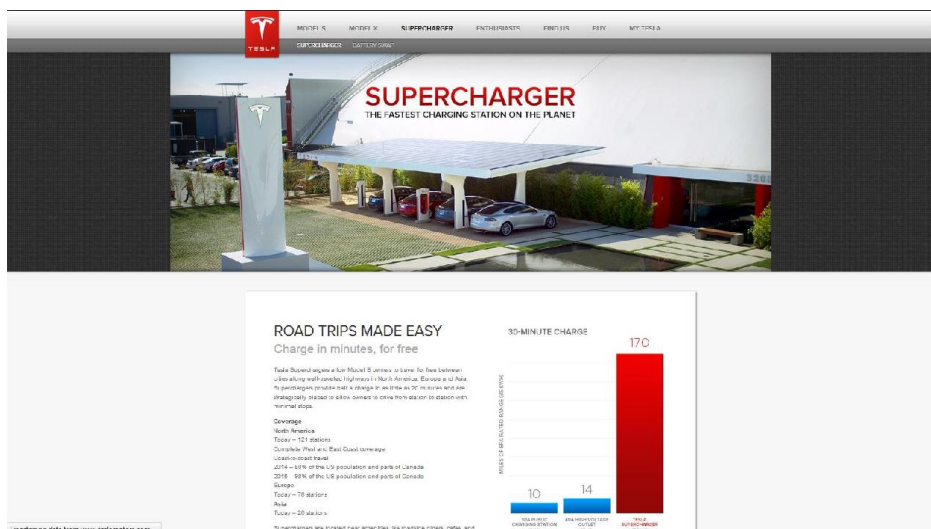
Quick charge data biased by absence of CCS-2

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## where to next?

### technology

### faster charging



## 120 kW and beyond

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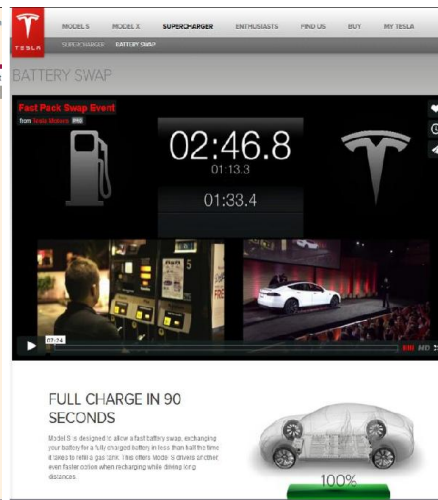
# where to next?

## technology

### wireless charging



### battery swapping



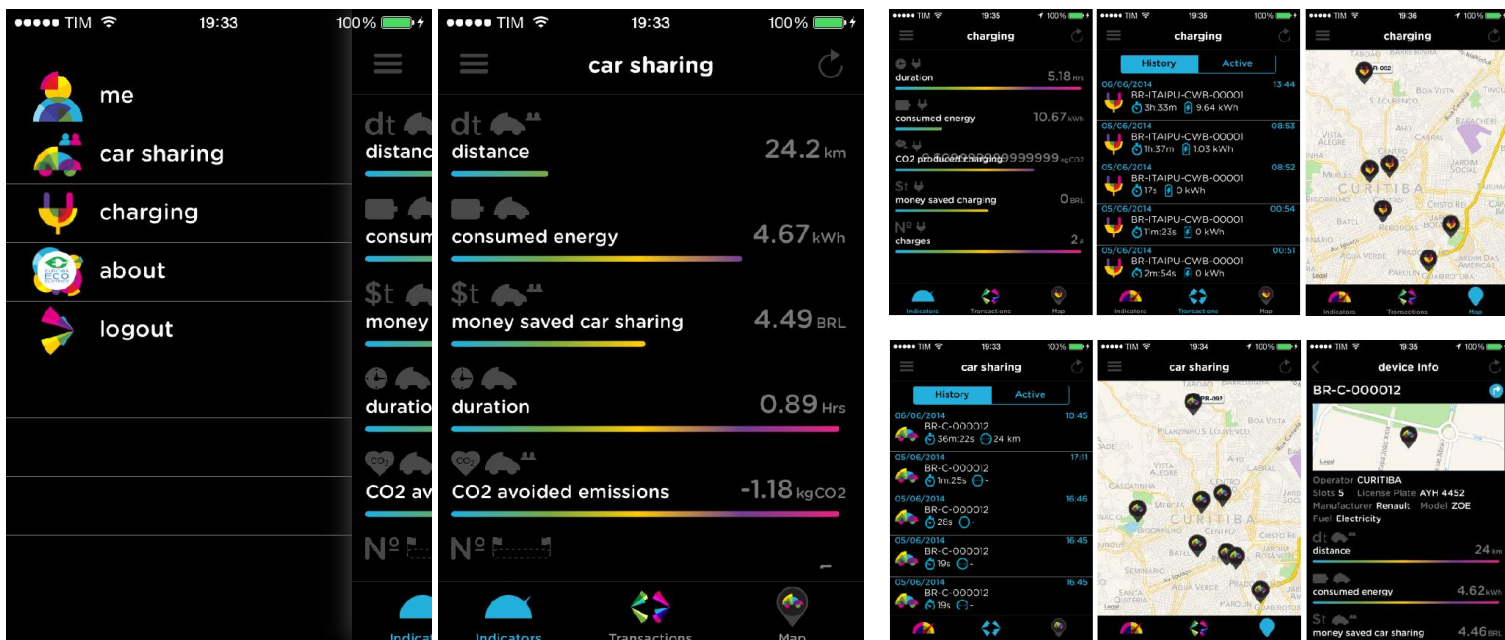
## flexible and user friendly

## sustainable models?

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# where to next?

## integrating e-mobility with urban dynamics



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# where to next?

## interoperability



ICT interfaces,  
application level  
protocols and  
standardized software  
services

Initial focus on unique  
identifiers, data models,  
attribute lists and data  
structures



# where to next?

## intelligent, connected, home / fleet management



The EV is challenging the historic paradigm of the electric sector:

- Doubling average consumption, yet an itinerant user
- EV pushing for decentralized energy management: charge, store, manage, sell
- “Utility centric” vs. “user centric” models



# where to next?

## policy drivers

### PT: DL 90/2014

- Interoperable market place (ability to select energy provider and access any EVSE)
- Clearing ensured by electric mobility clearing house
  - B2B / B2C business clearing
  - Integration with grid mgmt
- Home / fleet charging
  - Pre-installation ready
  - Possibility to choose electricity provider in private locations independent from POD
- Transition phase until 11th.Dec.2014

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### EU: directive on alt. fuels

- “appropriate number of recharging points accessible to the public should be installed, in particular at **public transport stations, such as port passenger terminals, airports or railway stations**”
- “contribute to the stability of the electricity system by **recharging batteries from the grid at times of low general electricity demand**”[...] “enable electric vehicles to **feed power from the batteries back into the grid** at times of high general electricity demand”
- “competitive market with **open access to all parties interested** in rolling-out or operating recharging infrastructures”
- “recharging points accessible to the public shall also provide for the possibility for electric vehicle users to **recharge on an ad hoc basis without entering into a contract with the electricity supplier or operator concerned**”
- “ensure that the legal framework permits the electricity supply for a recharging point to be the subject of a **contract with a supplier other than the entity supplying electricity** to the household or premises where such a recharging point is located”



# electric mobility infrastructure

## (some) key challenges

### Link energy mgmt with greening transportation

fostering use of renewable energy

### No “one-fits-all” models

different value to different stakeholders

### User-centric business environments

electric mobility + parking + public transportation + shared mobility + ...

### Gradual adjustment of supply to demand

and phasing-out of public investment driven models

### Interoperability

utility model vs. P2P vs. marketplace approach; consolidation of clearing houses

### Sustainability: innovation and creativity

new business / service models  
phase-out of public incentives

### Flexible, intelligent solutions

public, home, fleet, sub-metering



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