

### Definition

#### **Smart charging of an EV**

"is when the charging cycle can be altered by external events, allowing for adaptive charging habits, providing the EV with the ability to integrate into the whole power system in a grid- and user-friendly way. Smart charging must facilitate the security (reliability) of supply and while meeting the mobility constraints and requirements of the user. To achieve those goals in a safe, secure, reliable, sustainable and efficient manner information needs to be exchanged between different stakeholders."

(Eurelectric)

### Charging costs

What if we can reduce this further through smart charging?

Charging costs for an EV

#### Assumptions:

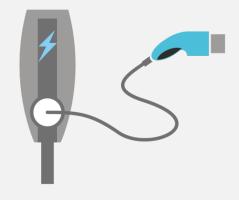
- 15,000 km per year
- 5 km per kWh
- € 0,20 per kWh

Charging cost = €600 per year

## Different types of smart charging (recap)

### Smart charging can be done by:

- Influencing the charging time/time-slot
- Influencing the charging power
- Powering back to the grid (bi directional charging)



Many types of smart charging exist. Here we explain the basics:

#### A. Local load balancing

- Smart use of existing grid connection for chargers
  -> charge when other loads (non-EV) on the grid connection use less
- Divide power to multiple vehicles in smart way
  -> balance multiple charge points with priority system

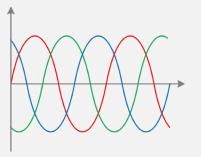


### B. Local grid services (DSO/DNO)

- Congestion management
- Power quality
  - -> voltage support, phase balancing and reactive power compensation

#### C. Energy markets

- Day ahead & intra-day trading
- Renewable energy availability



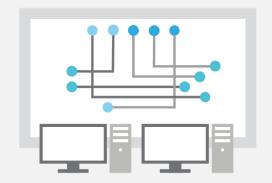


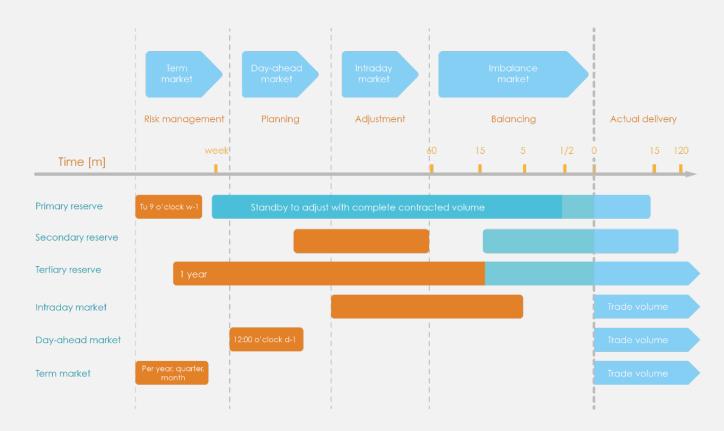
#### D. Balancing services (TSO)

- Primary, secondary and tertiary reserve market
- Congestion management

### E. V2G services (out of scope)

 combination of the above but bi-directional so higher value per car





### Barriers that affect business case

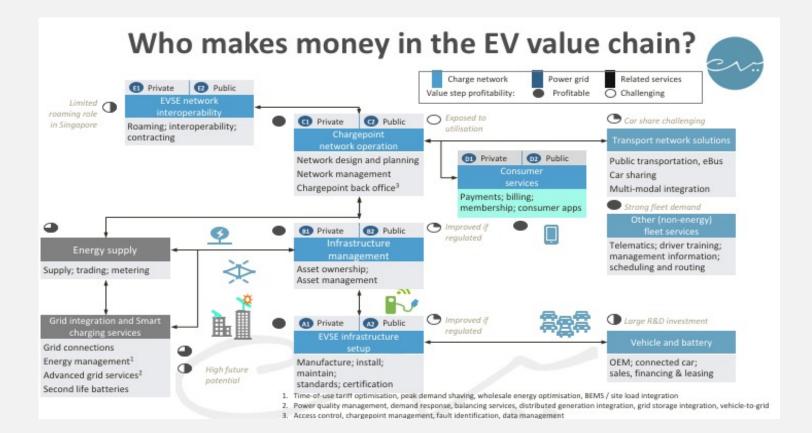
#### **General:**

- For DSO services there currently is no market structure (B)
- Strict regulations to enter energy and balancing markets (C&D)

### **Specific:**

 Net-metering and feed-in tariffs minimize the value of local use and storage of locally generated (solar) power

# Overview of key stakeholders



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