


Universiteit Utrecht
Geosciences
Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development
Energy & Resources

PV, EV and selfconsumption

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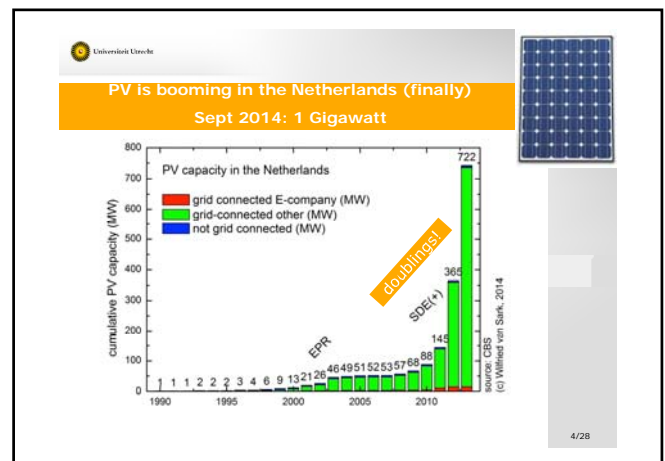
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PV, EV, self consumption




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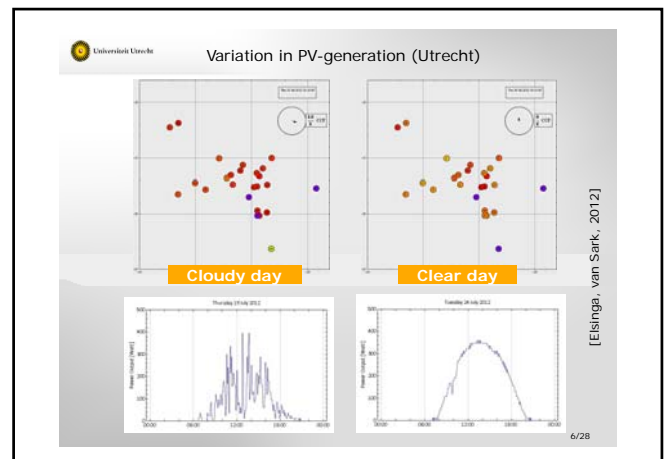
PV systems are dispersed over the Netherlands

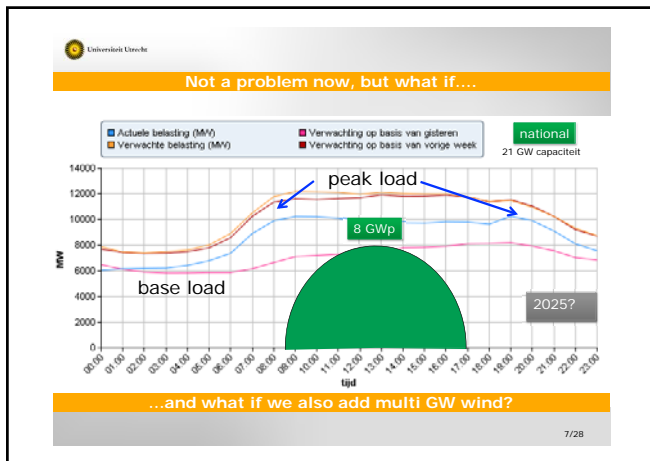
~200.000 systems
in built environment



Productie
Installatie
Register (PIR)

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Smart energy management provides the solution

- Bidirectional power
- Potentially highly variable
- Demand developments?
 - Demand side management
 - Electrical mobility
 - Heat pumps (gas-free heating scenario)

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Demand of wet appliances, controllable?

- Analysis of household and appliances demand data for houses including 3 kWp PV
- Wet appliances: washing machine, dish washer, tumble dryer
- Analysis of possible power shifts effects on peak power effects on average power effects on self consumption of PV

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Demand of wet appliances, controllable?

- Preliminary results:
- Effects only limited

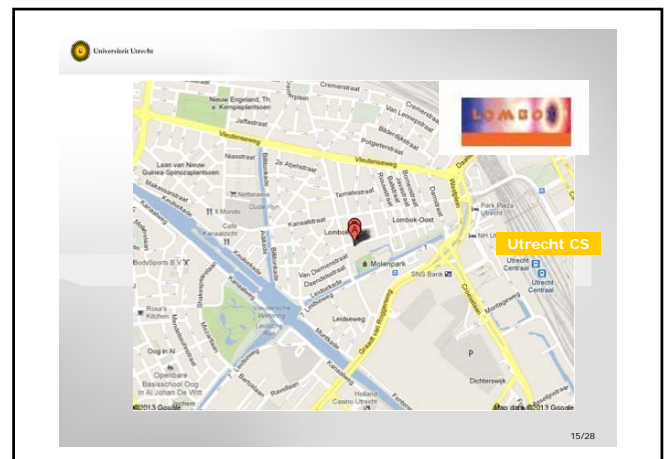
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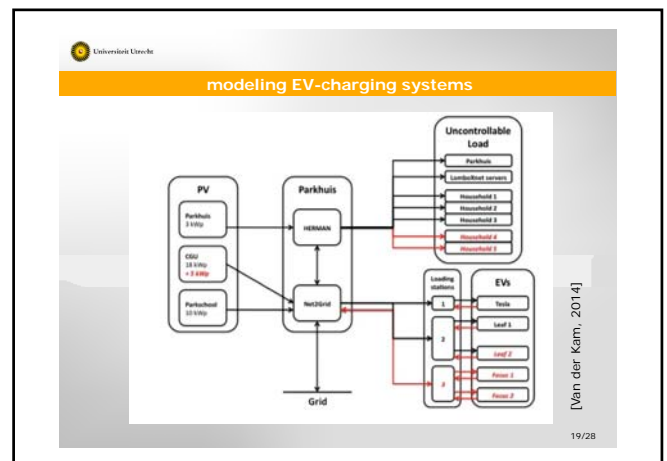
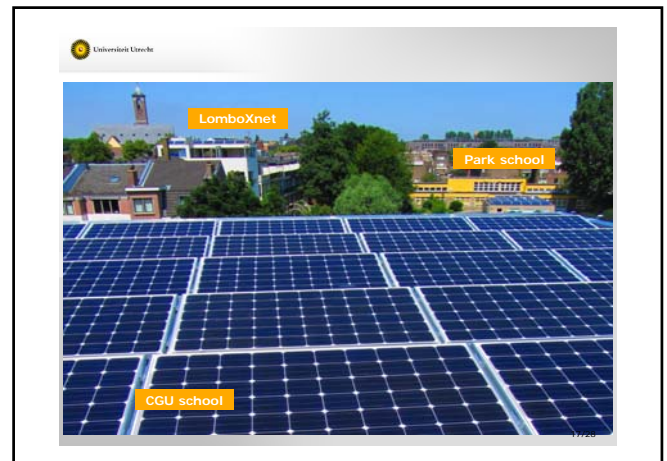
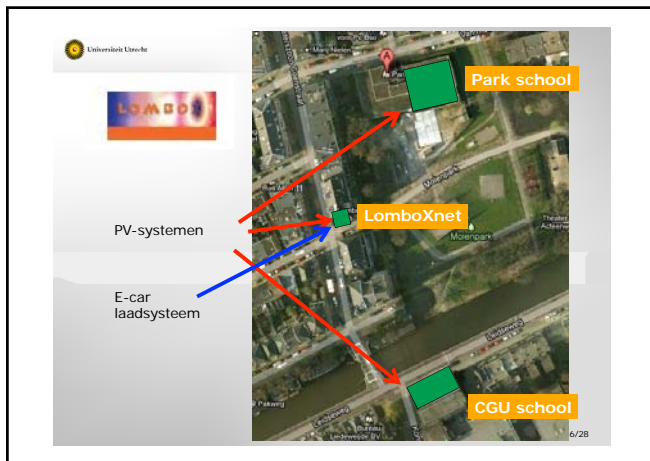
Pilot Lombok: E-car4all en Storage4all

Objective

Develop and evaluate algorithms for a smart grid system that can **increase self-consumption** of PV-power by storing electricity in EVs in the residential sector while **meeting the demands** posed by the use of the **EVs**

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Strategies EV-charging

- Uncontrolled charging: plug&charge
- Controlled charging
- Controlled charging and discharging
- Linear optimization
(Dis-)charging profile established through mathematical optimisation
Predictions for PV and demand necessary
Evaluation with and without perfect information (ideal vs. realistic)

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Baseline:

Uncontrolled charging

- No smart grid or storage

$$P_{EV,in}(t) = \begin{cases} P_{EV,in,max} & \text{if } E_{EV}(t-1) < C_{EV} \text{ and } t \in t_{EV,t} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

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Real-time controlled charging

Charging when PV-power is available including override function

$$P_{EV, in, PV}(t) = \begin{cases} \min \left(P_{EV, in}^{\max}, P_{PV}(t) - P_{load}(t) \right) & \text{if } P_{load}(t) < P_{PV}(t) \\ & \text{and } E_{EV}(t-1) < E_{EV}^{\max} \\ & \text{and } t \in t_{EV, l} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{EV, grid}(t) = \begin{cases} E_{EV, req}(t) - E_{EV}(t-1) - P_{EV, in, PV}(t) & \text{if } E_{EV}(t-1) + P_{EV, in, PV}(t) < E_{EV, req}(t) \\ & \text{and } t \in t_{EV, l} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

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Linear programming

(Dis-)charging profile established through mathematical optimisation

Predictions for PV and demand necessary

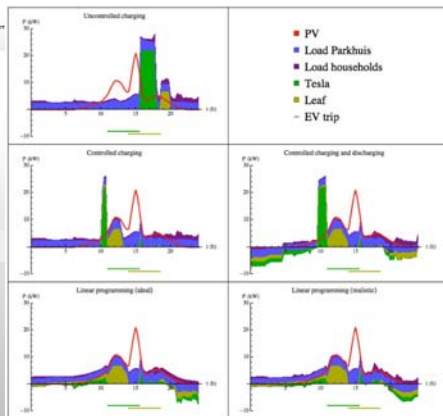
Evaluation with and without perfect information (ideal vs. realistic)

Objective function: $\sum_t P_{EV, in, PV}(t)$

Constraints:

- Maximum (dis-)charging power
- Minimum/maximum energy in EV
- No more energy (dis-)charged than shortage/excess PV-power

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Van der Kam, 2013

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Performance indicators

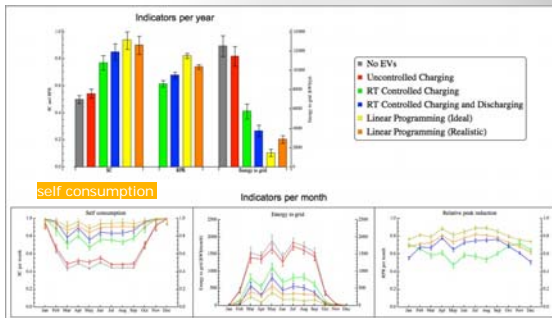
Self-consumption:

$$SC(T) = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{\min[P_{PV}(t), P_{load}(t) + P_{EV}(t)]}{P_{PV}(t)}$$

Relative peak reduction (RPR)

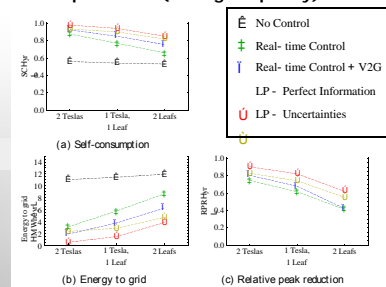
$$RPR(T) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T |P_{grid, tot, control}(t) - P_{grid, tot, no control}(t)|}{\sum_{t=1}^T |P_{grid, tot, no control}(t) - P_{grid, tot, no control}(t)|}$$

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Van der Kam, 2013

Car dependence (storage capacity)



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Conclusions

- Smart grid **control algorithms** developed for managing the (dis)charging profile of multiple EVs, either in real-time or using linear optimization with predictions for PV-power and electricity demand
- Results show that **smart storage of electricity in EVs** can increase self-consumption with 23% to 38%, reduce energy sent to the main grid with 3 to 9 MWh per year and reduce peaks with 27% to 67%

NOW: time for experimental data!

- Demand side management options limited
- Are EVs needed to make DSM a success?!

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Acknowledgement

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