



The 27th INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRIC VEHICLE
SYMPOSIUM & EXHIBITION

BARCELONA
17th-20th November 2013



A Modelling Tool to Investigate the Effect of Electric Vehicle Charging on Low Voltage Networks

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20% by 2020

- 20% of all homes will have
 - Microgeneration: PV panels or wind turbine
 - Low carbon heating: heat pumps

What is the effect of these technologies on the low voltage network?

- What is the effect of 20% EV ownership?
 - Domestic chargers used at 3kW or 7kW
 - Fast (23kW) and super-fast (50kW) chargers available

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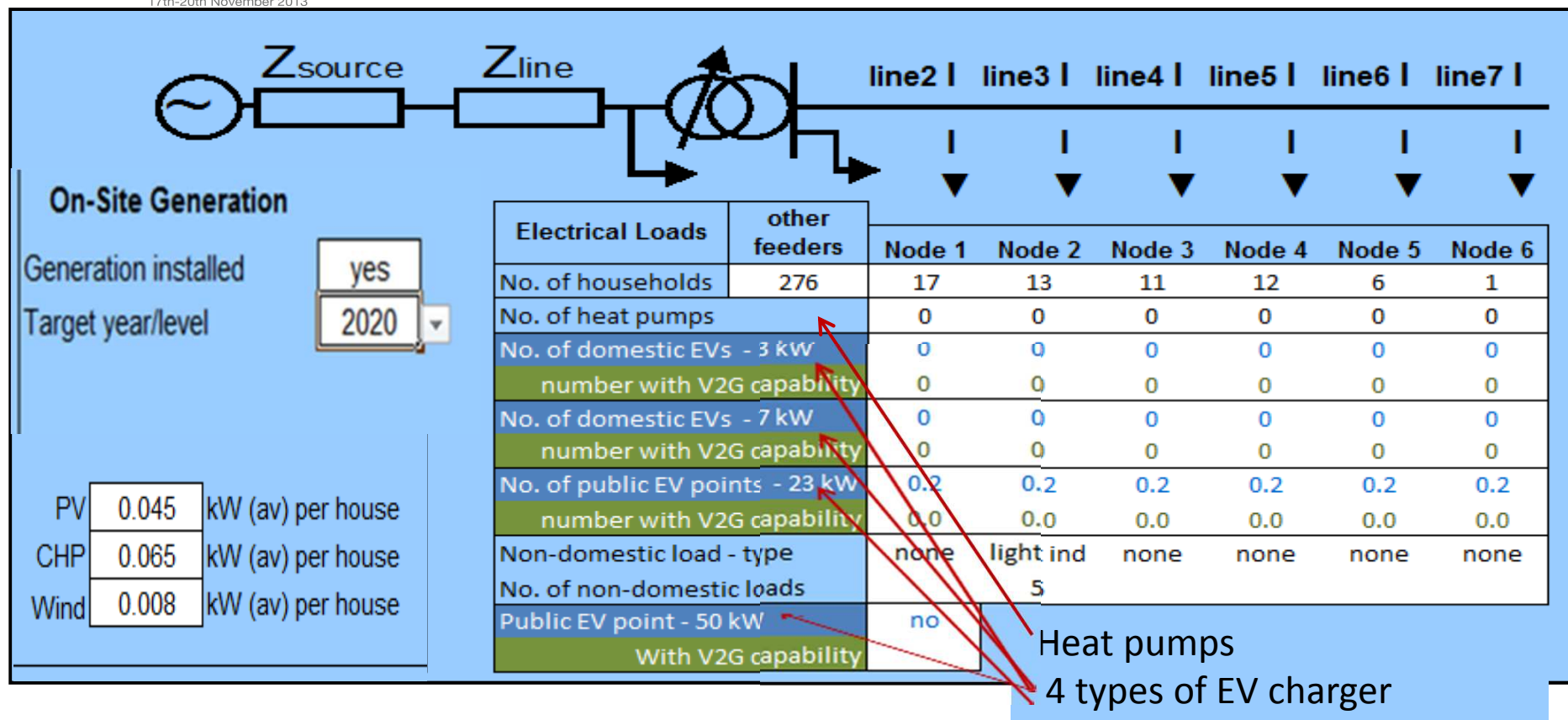


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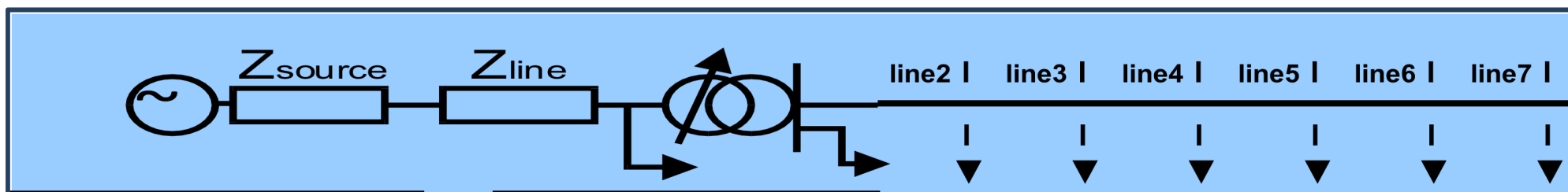
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LV distribution network



Position of 23kW fast charger is possible at any or all nodes

Position of fast charger	Power quality issues		
node	Transformer power flow	Thermal cable current	Voltage limit violated
0	0.959	0.866	0.945
1	1.201	1.077	0.940
2	1.201	1.071	0.937
3	1.201	1.068	0.934
4	1.201	1.066	0.933
5	1.201	1.064	0.930
6	1.201	1.062	0.924
all	1.254	1.109	0.931



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Battery Cycling Pattern

Parameter	Value
number of home charges per week	1
home charging rate	7kW
number of fast charges per month	0
fast charging rate	50kW

Electrical Loads

other feeders	Node 1	Node 2	Node 3	Node 4	Node 5	Node 6
No. of households	17	13	11	12	6	1
No. of heat pumps	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.2	0
No. of domestic EVs - 3 kW	1	1	1	1	1	0
number with V2G capability	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of domestic EVs - 7 kW	1	1	1	1	1	0
number with V2G capability	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of public EV points - 23 kW	1	1	0	0	0	0
number with V2G capability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-domestic load - type	school	none	shops	none	light ind	none
No. of non-domestic loads	1		4		2	
Public EV point - 50 kW	no					
With V2G capability						

EV charging only mode

on arrival - chargers switch on at arrival

Charger	Start charging at	ready for driving at
3kW charger	18:00	21:00
7kW charger	18:00	19:00

time of next trip: 07:00
Initial SOC: 20%
SOC for driving: 90%

On-Site Generation

Generation installed: yes
Target year/level: 2020

EV Battery

State of Health of Battery (SOH): 100%
Capacity of EV battery (kWh): iMEV 16

User Inputs

SHOW RESULTS

DATA TABLES

Ambient Temperature
Seasonal Summer: 15

11 kV Distribution Network

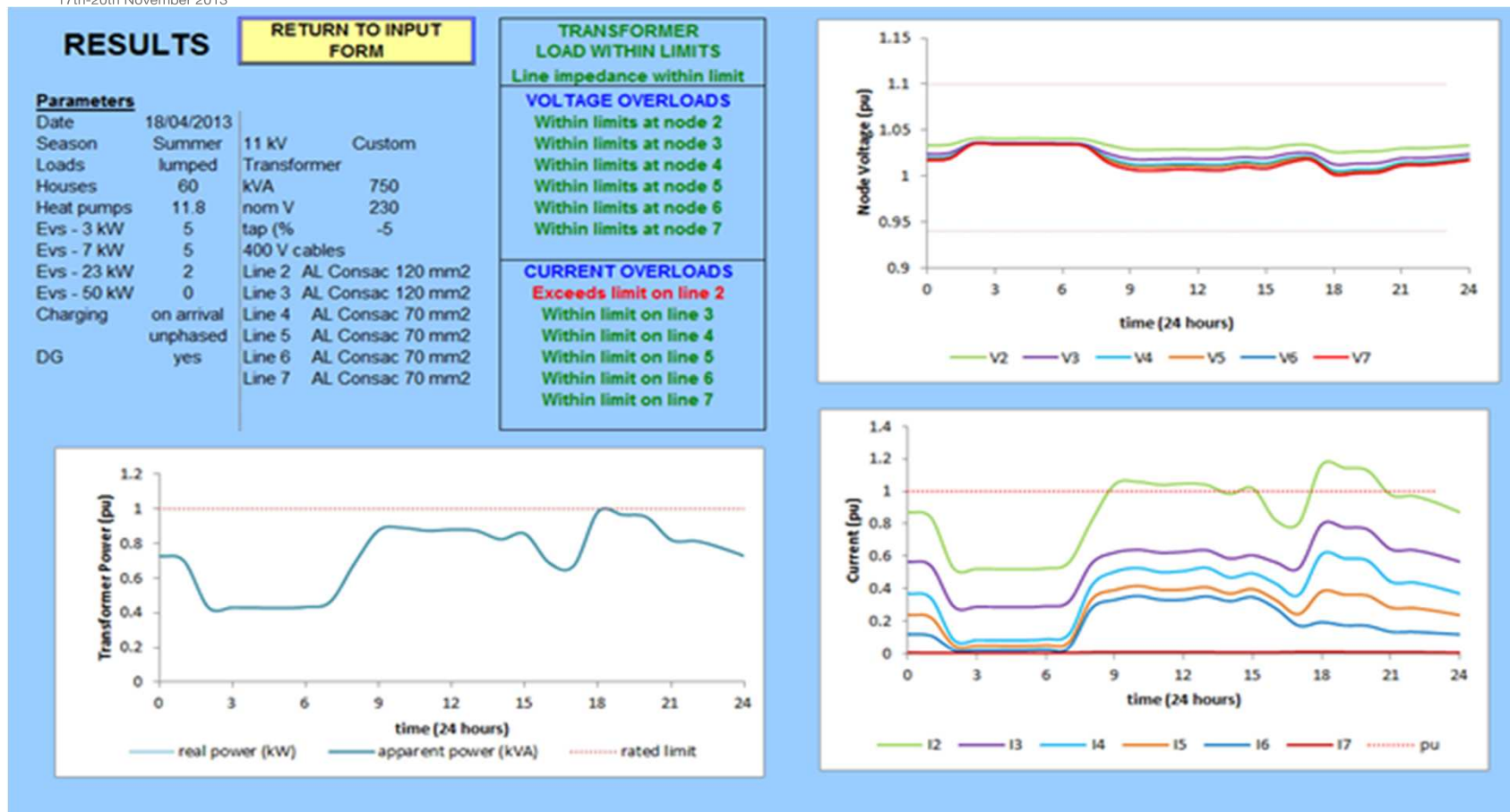
Network Type: Other
No. of households: 300
Length of cable (km): 3
Fault level at source (MVA): 1200
11kV/400V Transformer (kVA): 750
Nominal voltage (V): 230
Transformer tap: -5

400V network

Detailed feeder cable

Line	Type	Length (km)
Line 2	Al Consec 120 mm2	0.1
Line 3	Al Consec 120 mm2	0.1
Line 4	Al Consec 70 mm2	0.05
Line 5	Al Consec 70 mm2	0.03
Line 6	Al Consec 70 mm2	0.05
Line 7	Al Consec 70 mm2	0.1

Season: Summer
Loads: lumped
Power factor: 1.00



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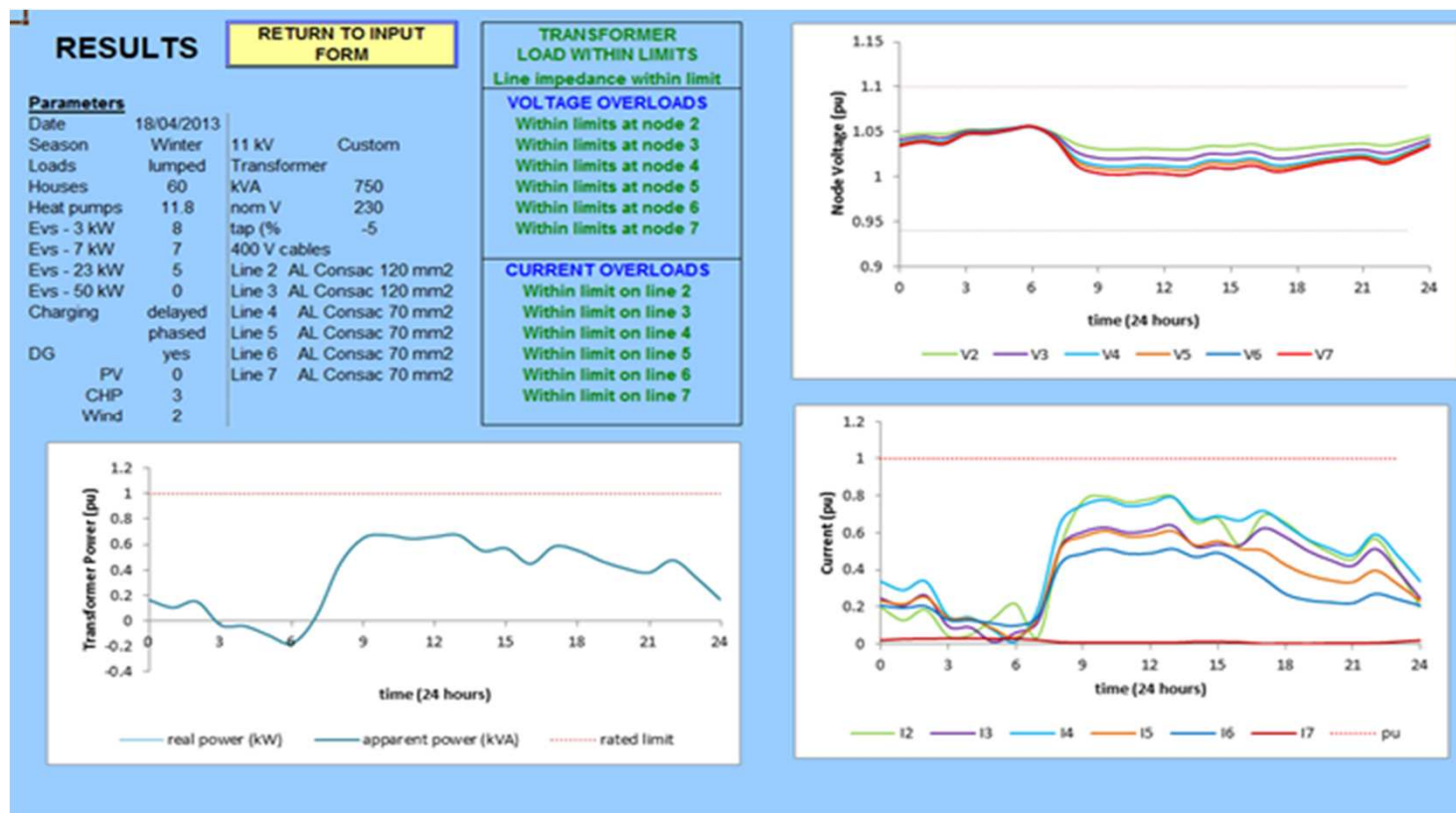
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Add delayed charging



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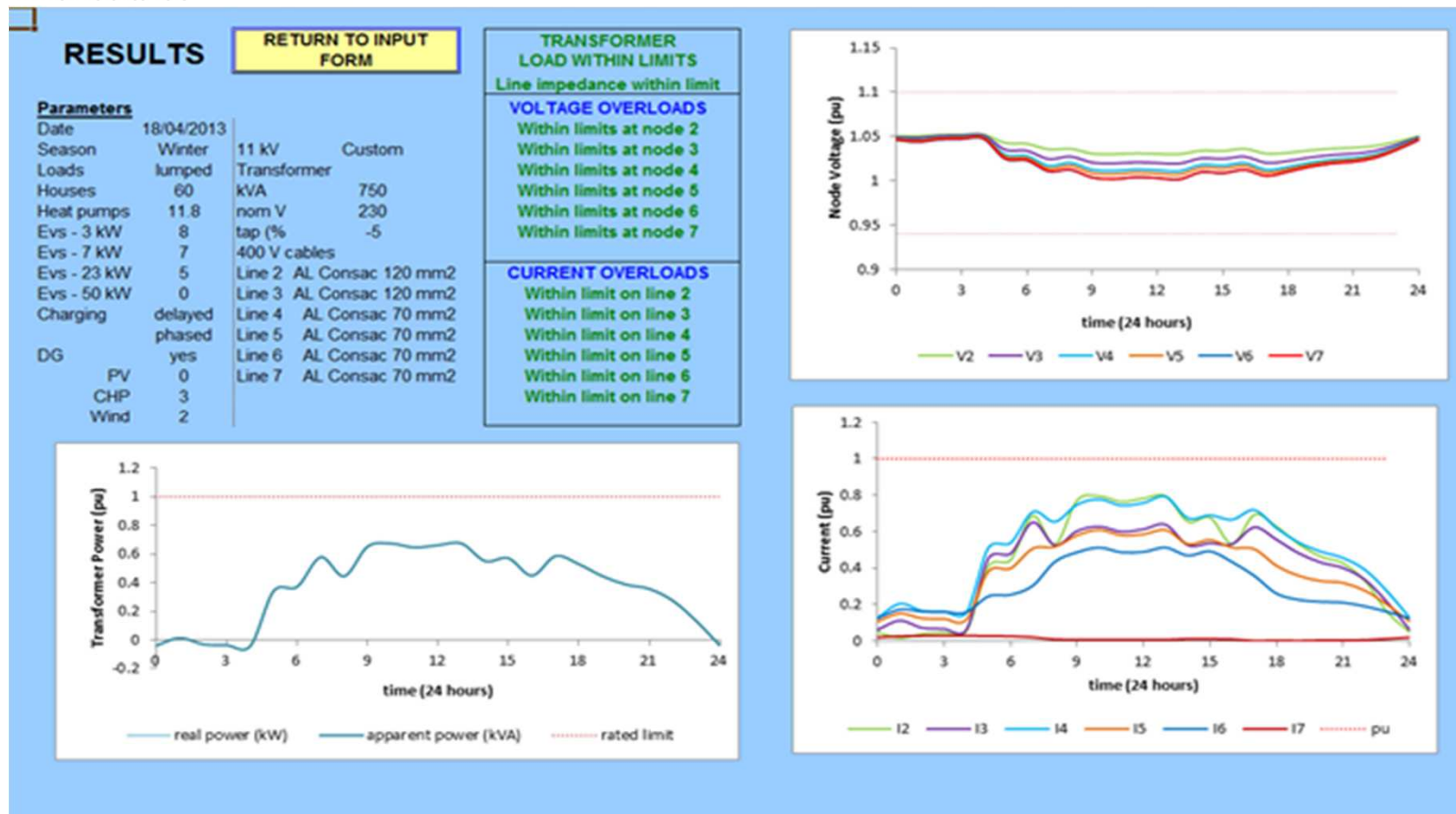


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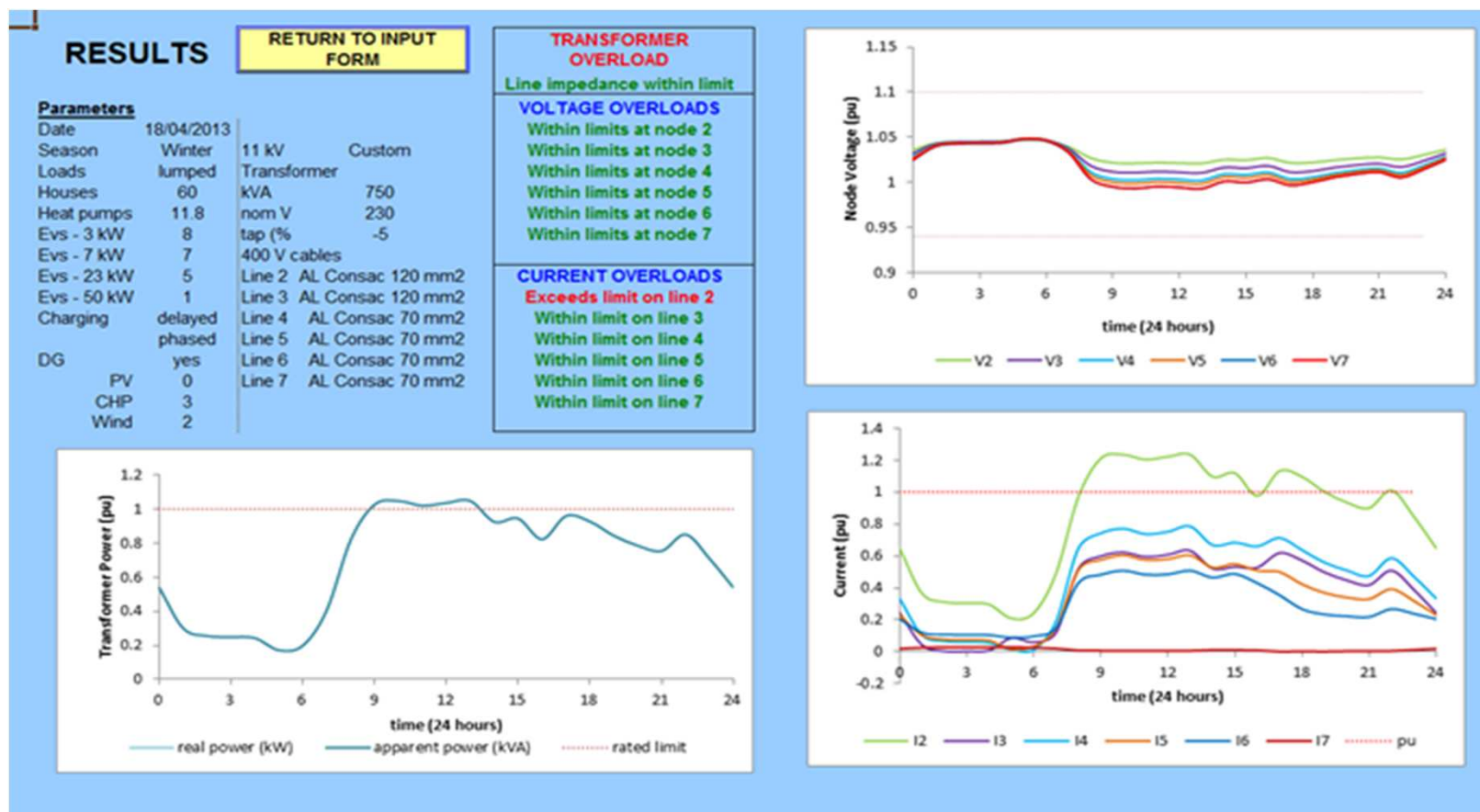


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Add fast chargers



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Adding EV charging posts on the low voltage network is shown to increase the likelihood of power quality issues occurring.

- These issues are identified as the power rating of transformers being exceeded, the thermal rating of LV feeders being exceeded, and violating regulatory statutory voltage limits
- Uncontrolled charging increases the likelihood of thermal limits and voltage limits being exceeded.
- Asset upgrade of transformers will be needed sooner as EV penetration increases.

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Charging issues

- Timed charging for a fixed time of day is shown to cause problems for the network at that time, regardless of the domestic demand, if EV penetration is high.
- Fast charging is shown to exacerbate the network problems, indicating which cables will need to be upgraded to prevent thermal overload. It also causes excessive voltage drop, particularly if chargers are used at the end of the feeder.

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Charging solutions

- Delaying daily slow EV charging until after the evening peak
- Connecting fast chargers only at nodes close to the transformer
- Staggering the charging start time gives the best results for network health.

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Smart charging

This demonstrates that the concept of smart charging, which allows charging only if the network is not stressed will become essential if EVs become ubiquitous

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Thank you for your attention
Any questions?

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