

1. Background

The increasing adaptation of electric vehicles demands charging infrastructures and electric vehicle routing policies over a road network which avoid congestion at charging stations as much as possible.

An efficient allocation of electric vehicles over the different charging stations in a road network is important since charging a car takes significantly longer than refuelling, which makes congestion more likely to occur.

2. Decision models and trade-offs

MAX

A greedy decision strategy where the next road segment with the highest expected utility is traversed.



A decision strategy which follows from the intention aware routing system proposed by de Weerdt et al. [1]

A gamma parameter is used to express the drivers preference towards time. This parameters drives the tradeoff between journey time and money spent.

Utility = $\gamma \cdot \text{Normalised journey time} + (1 - \gamma) \cdot \text{Normalised money spent}$

When presented with the choice of several charging stations which each charge a certain price for electricity, how can we best model the choice of which station to go to?

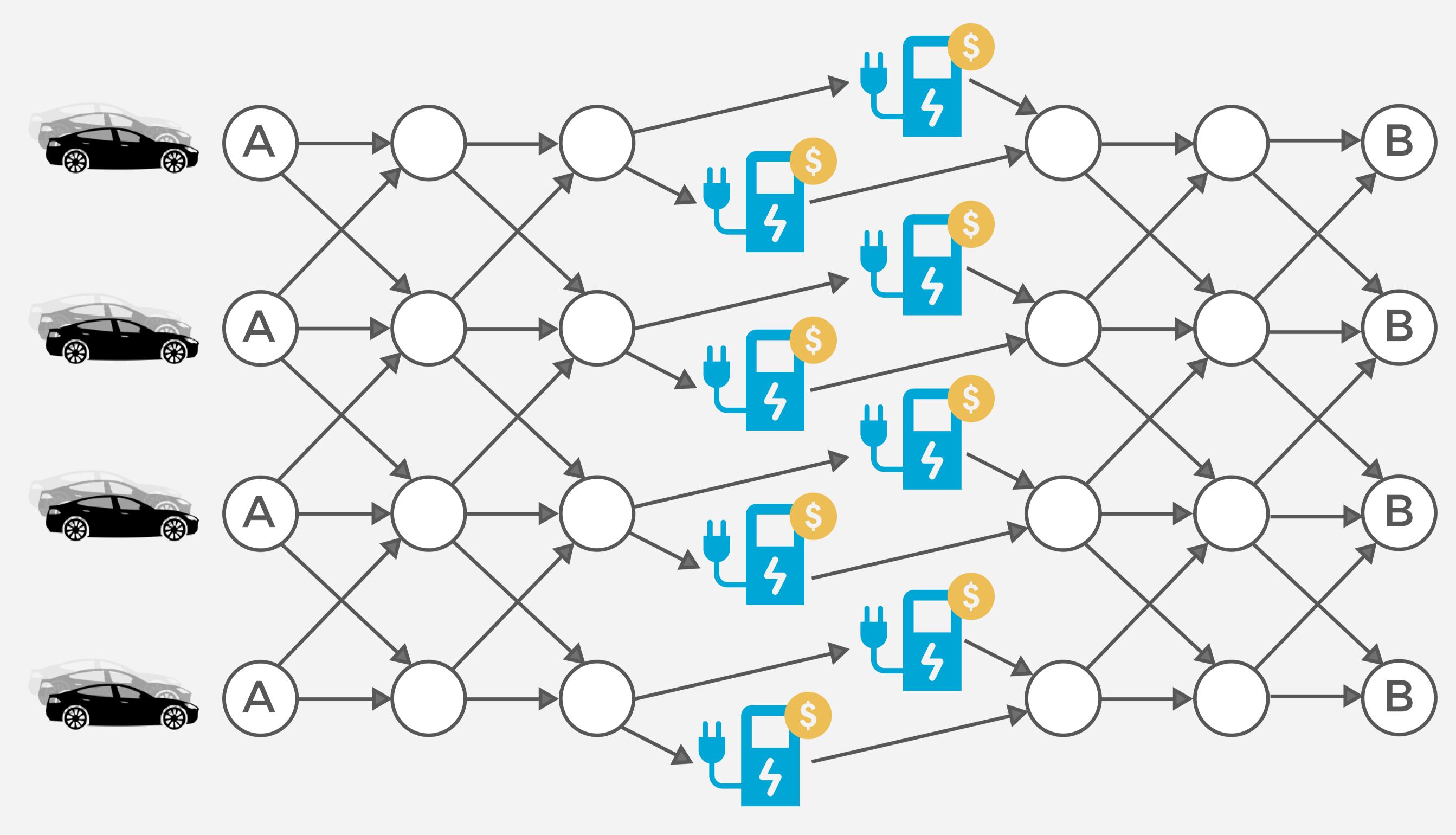


Figure 1: Grid road network with en-route charging stations

3. Experiments and results Walting time Travel time Walting time Travel time Figure 2: Journey time comparison for different vehicle types on the grid road network Figure 2: Journey time comparison for different vehicle types on the grid road network Figure 4: Overall performance of 100 vehicles with a random gamma drawn from U(a, b) on the grid road network

4. Conclusions

- Even after including a price factor, IARS still results in the best average utility.
- IARS translates driver preferences more accurately given the gamma parameter than MAX.
- The advantage IARS has over MAX depends on the type of drivers in the population of vehicles