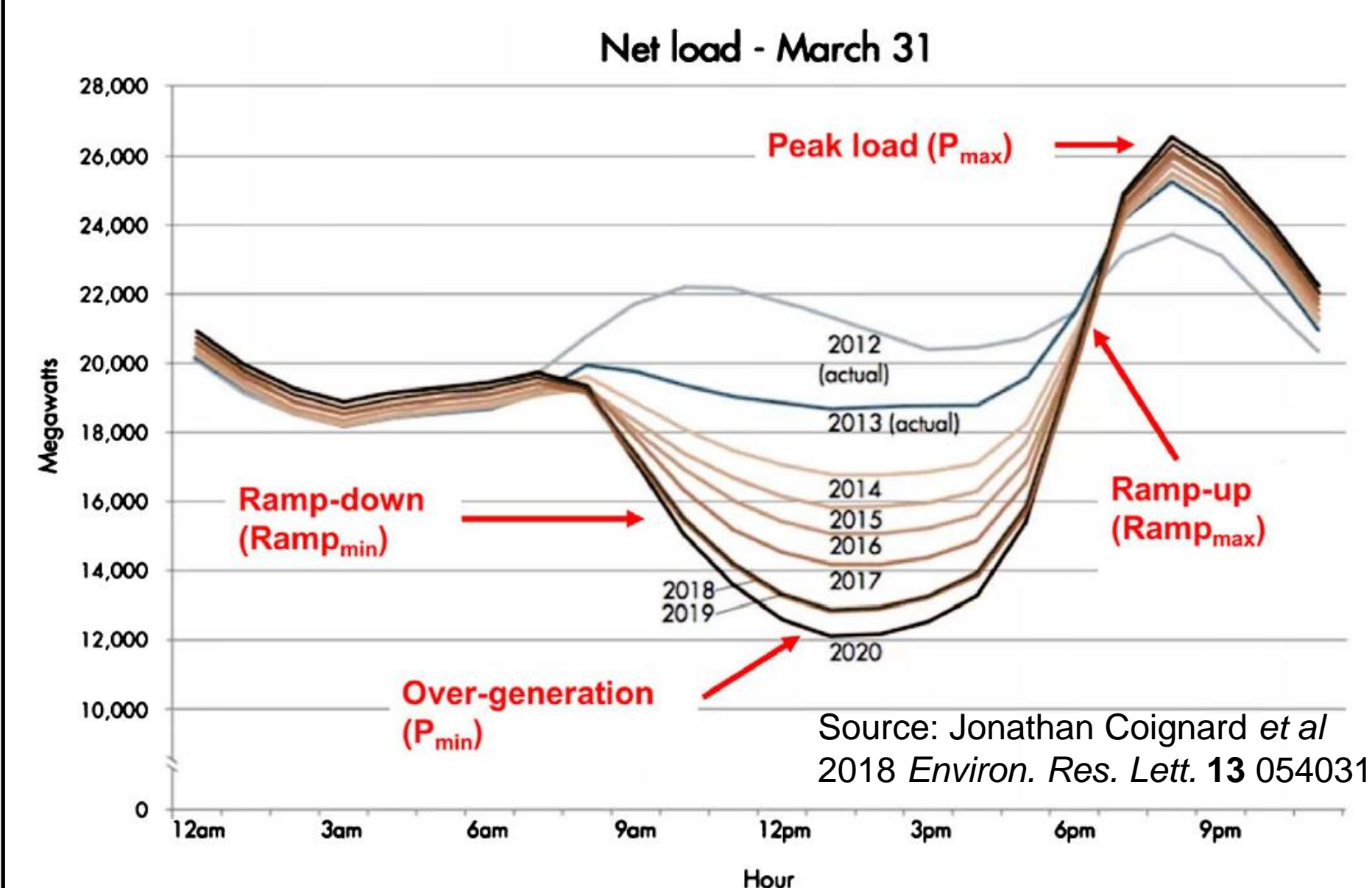


## INTRODUCTION

- Electric Vehicle (EV) growth adds stress to the grid when charging demand is at similar space and time.
  - CA Executive Order for 5 million Zero-Emission Vehicles by 2030
- Increased renewables penetration has presented integration challenges with the legacy grid. Solar overgeneration results in the “Duck Curve”
  - CA Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) of 60% by 2030; 100% by 2045
- Using grid-scale storage to help flatten the curve
  - CA Energy Storage AB of 1.3 GW by 2020
  - Can aggregated EVs help flatten the curve?
- Requires smart EV charging and a tool to evaluate the trade-off between new charging infrastructure investment and optimal management of existing infrastructure.



## OBJECTIVES

- Develop methods for spatial-temporal forecasts of electric vehicle (EV) charging demand and flexibility
- Develop daily smart charging algorithm which considers power network dynamics, solar generation, customers' travel needs, and costs
- Develop tool and user interface for informing decisions which will tap into EV value streams from smart charging and grid interactions. Plan long-term deployment of charging infrastructure, considering grid needs, disadvantaged communities, solar generation, and economics

## FRAMEWORK

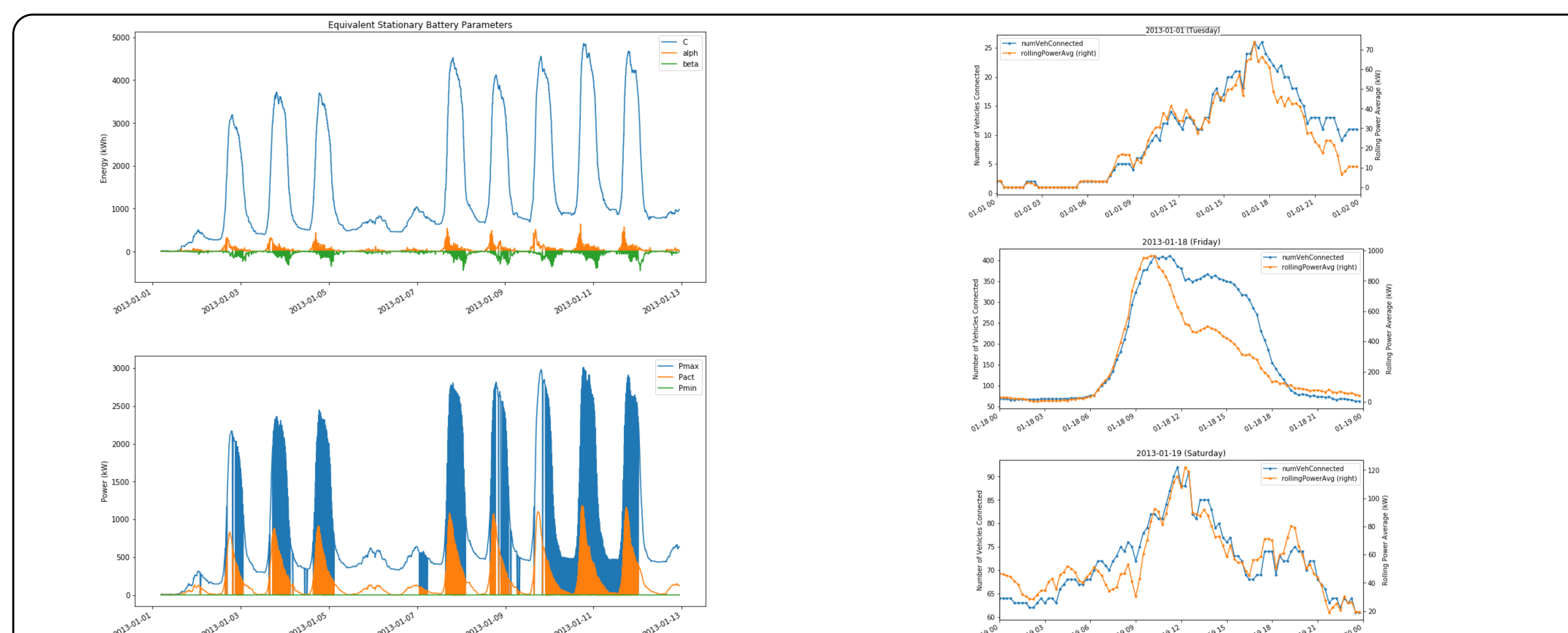
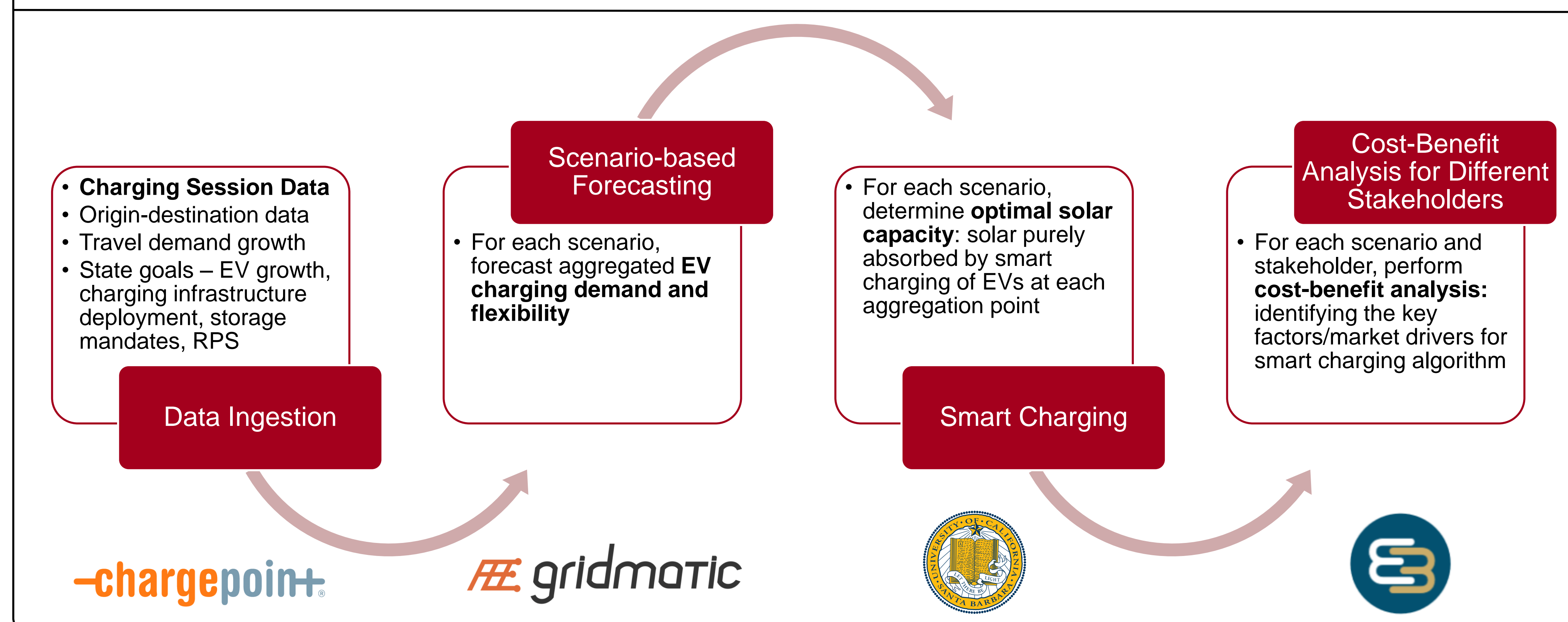


Figure 1: Time series of equivalent stationary storage parameters using 2013 charging infrastructure data for San Francisco, Peninsula, and South Bay



Figure 3: User Interface Wireframe – Touch map to adjust spatial scope

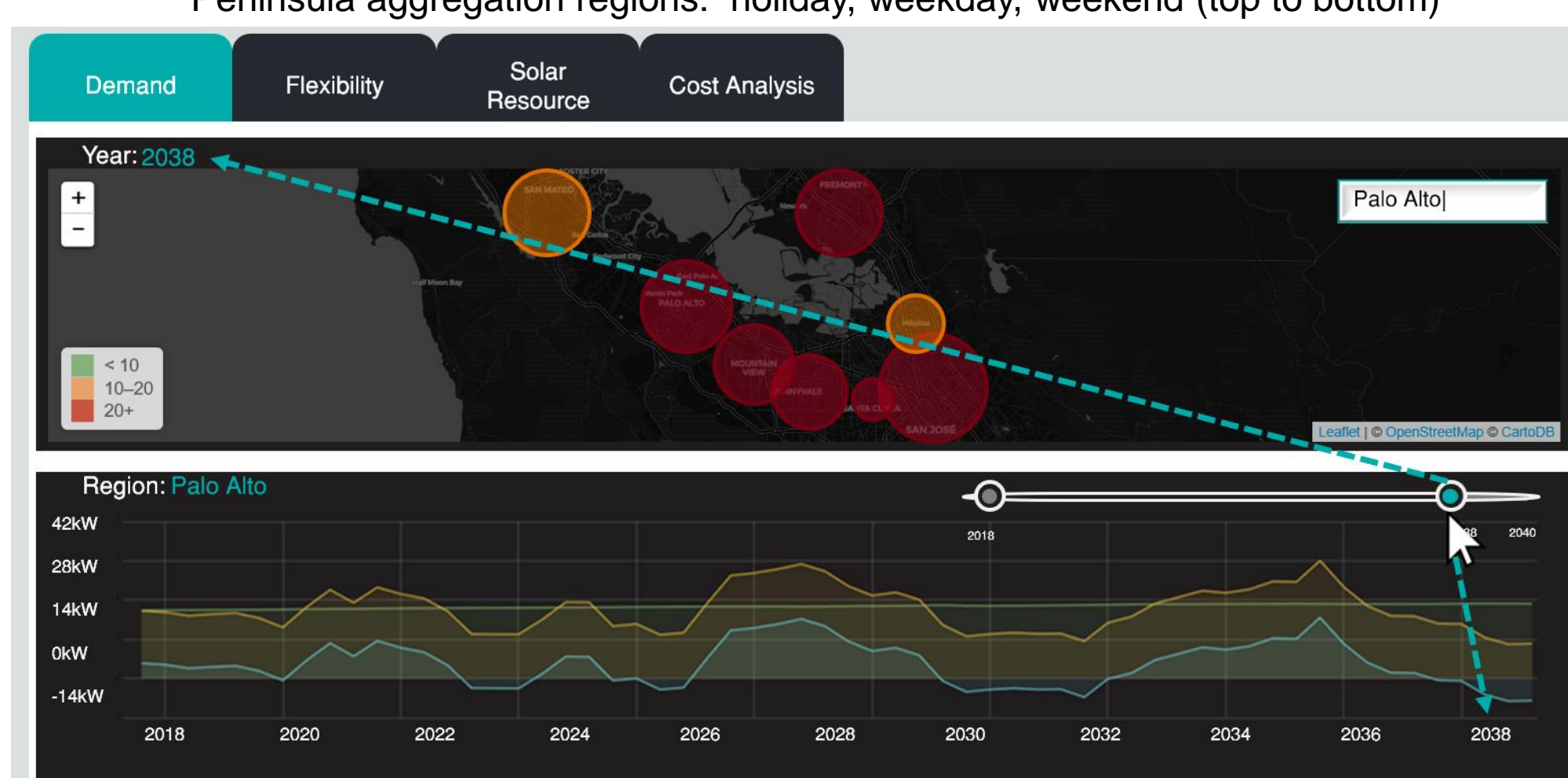
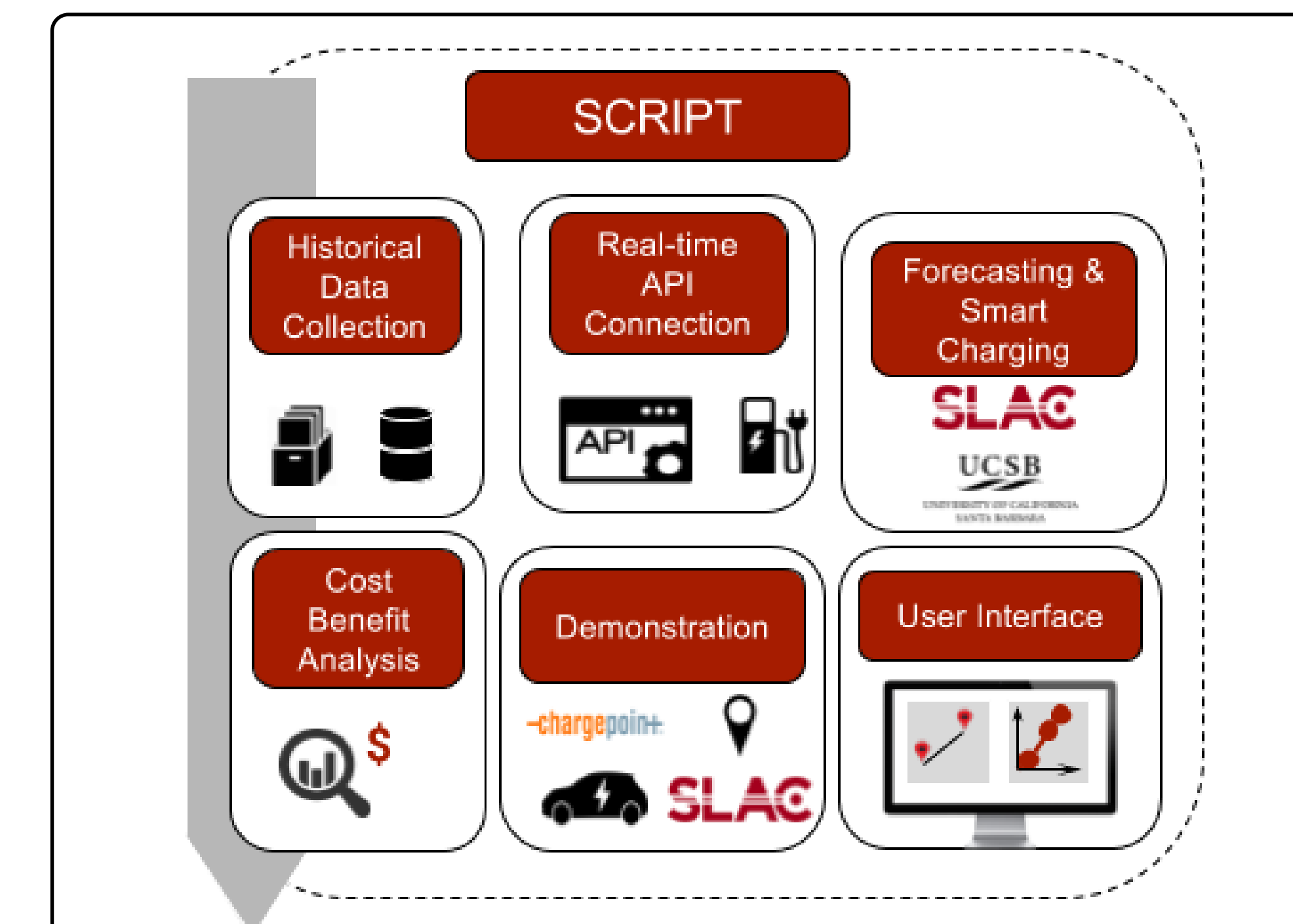


Figure 4: User Interface Wireframe – Use sliding bar to adjust temporal scope



## CURRENT WORK

Currently, SCRIPT is in the data ingestion phase. A ChargePoint dataset with commercial and residential charging session data from 2015-2018 in the San Francisco Bay Area will be integrated in the Visualization and Analytics of Distributed Energy Resources (VADER) platform which SCRIPT utilizes.

Following, time series analysis will be performed on the EV demand and flexibility data to produce forecasts. The forecasts are produced from a model which takes user input scenarios for varying EV growth, travel demand growth, and regional goals.

Given these forecasts, a smart charging algorithm will be developed to determine the optimal charging scheme for each aggregation of charging equipment, maximizing solar charging and minimizing costs (e.g. electricity, expansion) while meeting travel constraints.

Lastly, an open-source planning tool will be built for government organizations, utilities, and EV industry to create scenarios, plan charging infrastructure deployment and management, and compare results.

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