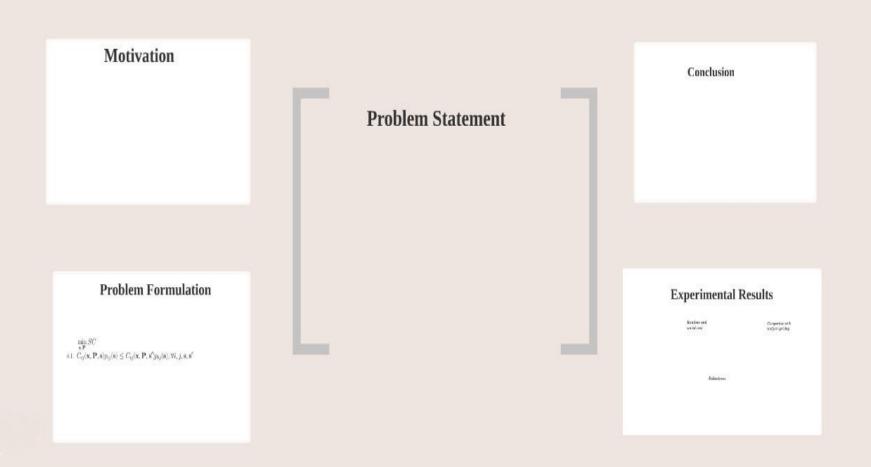
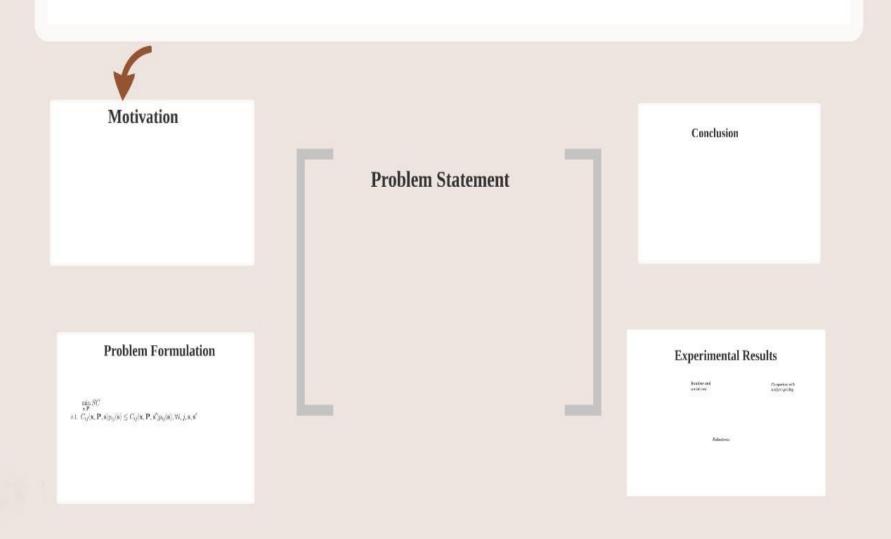
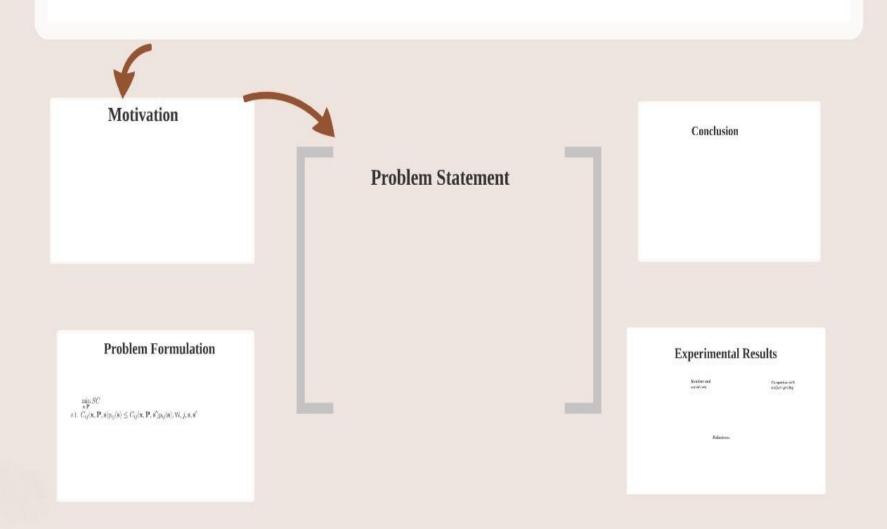
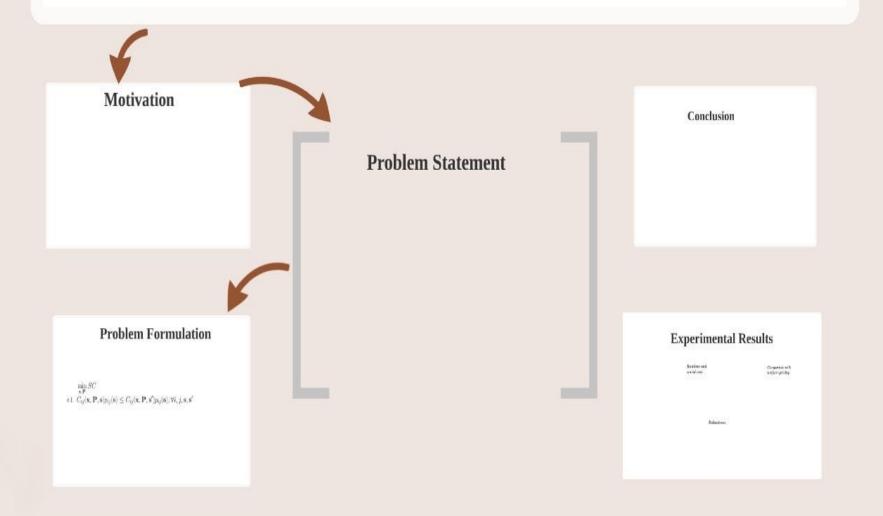
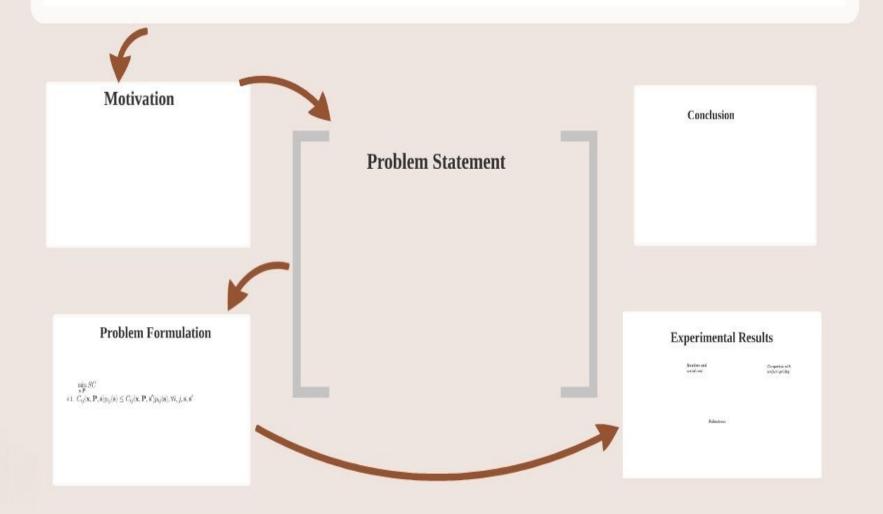
Team No: 21 Shivam Khare 201505547 Aditya Baskar 201301107

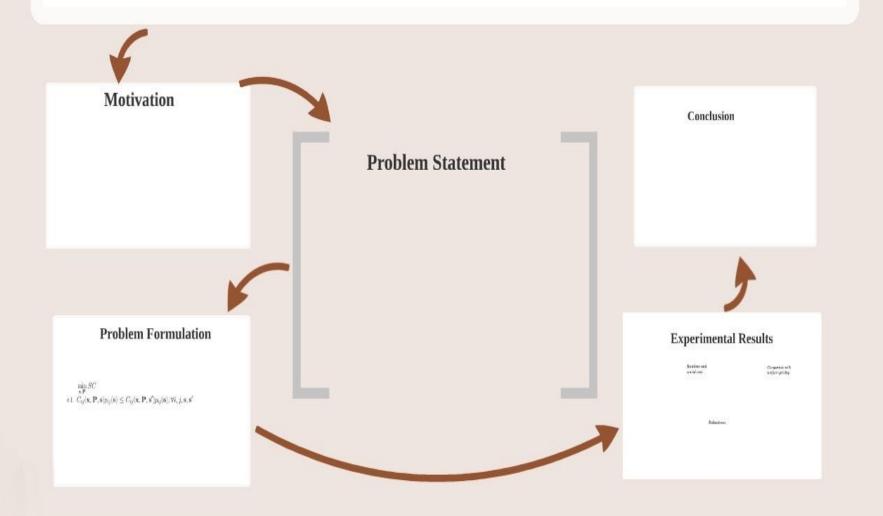












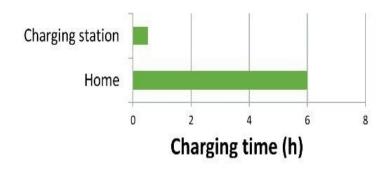
Motivation

Motivation

 Fast development of electric vehicles (EVs)



 Necessary of satisfying the charging demand

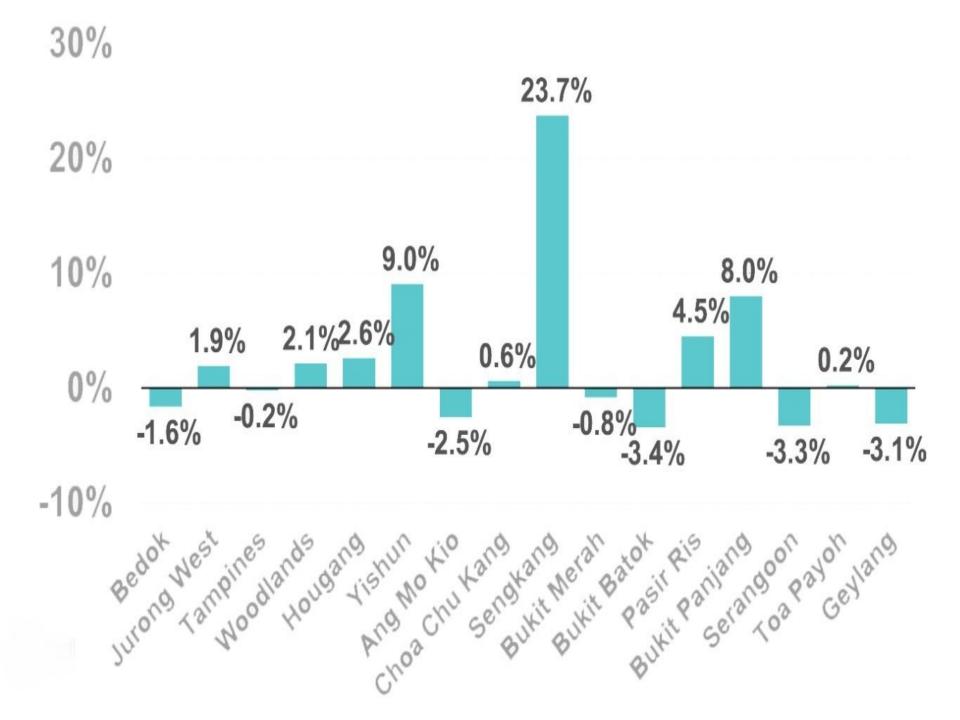


Charging station

Existing Works

> Most focus on the once-for-all solution





Existing Works

> Most focus on the once-for-all solution



- > Some use dynamic pricing to balance the power demand
- > The traffic condition and users' selfish behavior are ignored



Problem Statement

Variables: The charging fare in each

charging station

Objective: Minimize the total charging

cost (social cost) of all EVs

Method: Game theoretic framework



Region divided into zones



- Region divided into zones
- Player = EV user, whose driving pattern is a set of connected zones
- Strategy = choose one zone to charge



- Region divided into zones
- Player = EV user, whose driving pattern is a set of connected zones
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1. Travel cost

- Region divided into zones
- Player = EV user, whose driving pattern is a set of connected zones
- Strategy = choose one zone to charge



- Region divided into zones
- Player = EV user, whose driving pattern is a set of connected zones
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- Region divided into zones
- Player = EV user, whose driving pattern is a set of connected zones
- Strategy = choose one zone to charge
- Nash equilibrium in non-atomic congestion game



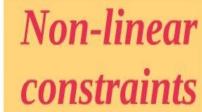
Problem Formulation

Social cost: all players' charging cost



$$\min_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{P}} SC$$

s.t. $C_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{s})p_{ij}(\mathbf{s}) \leq C_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{s}')p_{ij}(\mathbf{s}), \forall i, j, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{s}'$







Probability of charging strategy s

Charging cost of strategy s



Linear function of charging fee and strategies

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{y}} SC$$

s.t.
$$y_{ij}(\mathbf{s})C_{ij}(\mathbf{P},\mathbf{s}) \leq y_{ij}(\mathbf{s})C_{ij}(\mathbf{P},\mathbf{s}'),$$
 $\forall i \in \mathcal{Z}, \forall j \in \mathcal{K}_i, \forall \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{s}' \in \mathcal{S}_{ij}$

$$p_{ij}(\mathbf{s}) \leq y_{ij}(\mathbf{s}), \ \forall i \in \mathcal{Z}, j \in \mathcal{K}_i, \mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}_{ij}$$

 $y_{ij}(\mathbf{s}) \in \{0, 1\}, \ \forall i \in \mathcal{Z}, j \in \mathcal{K}_i, \mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}_{ij}$

- **Initiate** the support (indicator *y*)
- Compute the equilibrium

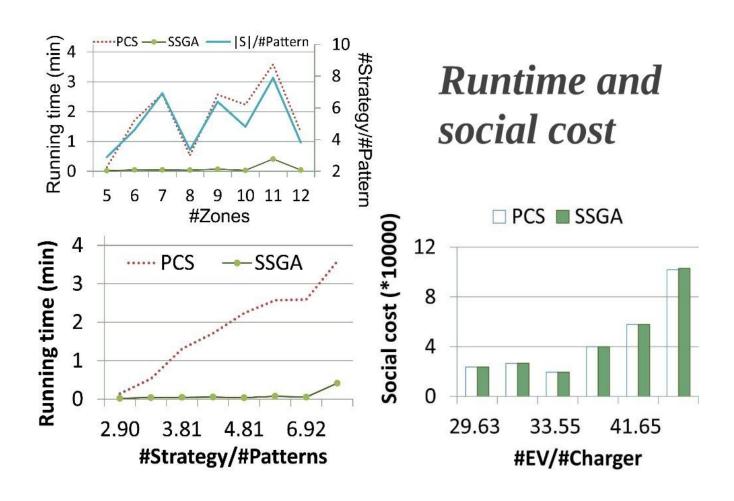
Update the support

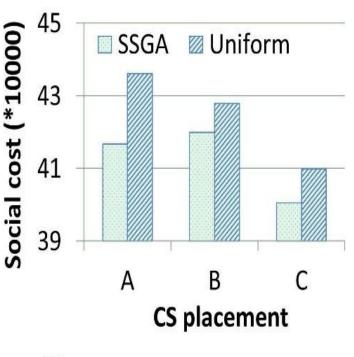
Experimental Results

Runtime and social cost

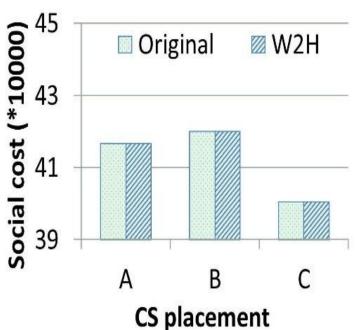
Comparison with uniform pricing

Robustness



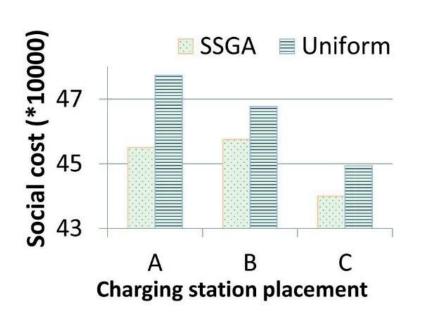


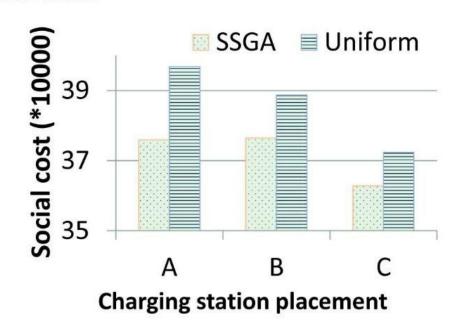
Comparison with uniform pricing



When consider 2step hop charging

Robustness

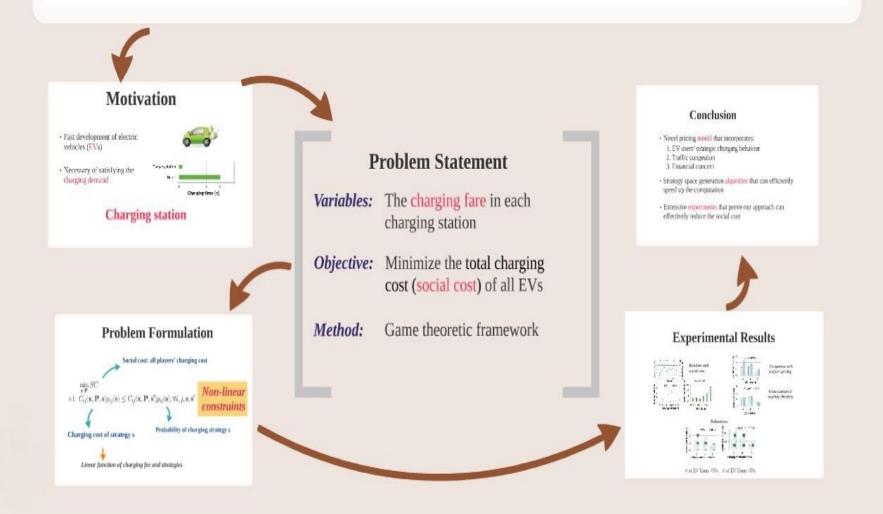




#of EV Users +5% # of EV Users -5%

Conclusion

- Novel pricing model that incorporates:
 - 1. EV users' strategic charging behavior
 - 2. Traffic congestion
 - 3. Financial concern
- Strategy space generation algorithm that can efficiently speed up the computation
- Extensive experiments that prove our approach can effectively reduce the social cost



Thank You