

EV CHARGE MODEL

ICCT EV CHARGE model v1.2 documentation

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INTRODUCTION

A crucial factor in achieving our climate goals and promoting the adoption of zero-emission vehicles is the identification and implementation of appropriate charging infrastructure at the right pace and location. Recognizing the complexity of this task, the ICCT has developed EV CHARGE, a Python-based model designed to evaluate the charging infrastructure requirements for light-duty vehicles (2 and 3 wheelers, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles) across various scales, from local (e.g., city district level) to supra-national (e.g., European Union level), and for any market and time horizon, using a specified set of inputs. It's important to note that this model is exclusively for internal use and is intended to streamline and standardize the assessment of charging needs.

The EV CHARGE (Electric Vehicle Charging and Refueling GEnerator) model serves as a valuable tool for governments and various stakeholders, including NGOs, private sector charge point operators, businesses, and others, offering a comprehensive understanding of the electric vehicle ecosystem. With its ability to determine the required number of chargers by type and the installed power output per EV, the model aids in setting precise goals and informing policy-making decisions. Moreover, this model empowers policy makers to monitor and ensure that their jurisdiction is progressing towards achieving their electrification objectives.

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SCOPE OF THE MODEL

The Python-based EV CHARGE model offers a versatile solution for evaluating the EV charging infrastructure requirements of any jurisdiction, encompassing various light-duty vehicle types and segments. The supported vehicle types include 2-3 wheelers, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles. Moreover, the model allows for a flexible sub-division of these vehicle types into segments, accommodating distinctions such as private vs. company cars, with the potential for further divisions based on company names or business types, as well as considerations for taxis, ride-hailing vehicles, and more. This adaptability ensures a comprehensive analysis tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of each jurisdiction and user.

The EV CHARGE model accommodates jurisdictions ranging from entire markets like the European Union to smaller city districts like Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany. While it theoretically operates at any level based on user-provided data, reliable information below the city district level is uncommon. Instead of offering precise charger locations (latitude and longitude), the model provides the total number of

chargers for specific types (e.g., public destination AC, 11kW) within a given jurisdiction (e.g., city district) and year. Subsequently, users can collaborate with municipalities to identify potential charger locations, considering factors such as land availability, grid constraints, and other relevant considerations.

The charger needs assessed in the model fall into two primary categories: private and public. Each category is then divided by **location**, including home, depot, workplace, public overnight, public destination, and en-route (highway). Optionally, further sub-locations can be considered, such as destination chargers dedicated to taxis. The **charger types** are categorized as Level 1, Level 2, DC fast, and battery swapping station. Additionally, within a charger type, chargers can be further specified by **capacity**, such as 3.7 kW, 7.4 kW, 11 kW, and 22 kW. This comprehensive breakdown allows for a detailed assessment of charger requirements across various scenarios and use cases.

METHODOLOGY

The model employs two distinct methodologies: an energy-based approach and a minimum coverage approach. Each methodology is better suited for specific charger types and locations, as illustrated in the Table below. For certain charger types, the number required is influenced less by the annual energy delivery and more by achieving minimum coverage concerning factors like the maximum distance between stations, the number of vehicles, or the population.

To apply each methodology effectively, different sets of inputs are required. These inputs encompass comprehensive fleet composition information that covers the entire analysis scope, including all vehicle types, regions, and relevant analysis years. Additionally, regional insights into the behavior of EV owners and technical details about chargers are necessary to facilitate accurate assessments. The combined use of these methodologies and inputs enables a comprehensive and tailored analysis of charger needs in diverse scenarios.

Table 1: EV CHARGE methodologies and the locations for which they can be used for the analysis.

Chargers' location		Energy-based methodology	Minimum coverage methodology		
			Based on the number of vehicles	Distance-based	Population-based
Private	Home	No	Yes – Default	No	No
	Depot	Optional	Yes – Default	No	No
	Workplace	Yes – Default	No	No	No
	Overnight	Yes – Default	No	No	Optional
Public	Destination	Yes – Default	No	No	Optional
	En-route	Optional	Optional	Yes – Default	No

Energy-based

Figure 1 depicts the energy-based methodology that is particularly well-suited for assessing public overnight and destination charging, as well as private workplace charging. The purple rectangles in the figure signify the data inputs required for each step, which are then represented by the red rectangles. This methodology is applied for every year and jurisdiction within the analysis. By following this approach, accurate evaluations of charging needs for various scenarios can be obtained, specifically focusing on the mentioned charger types in different locations.

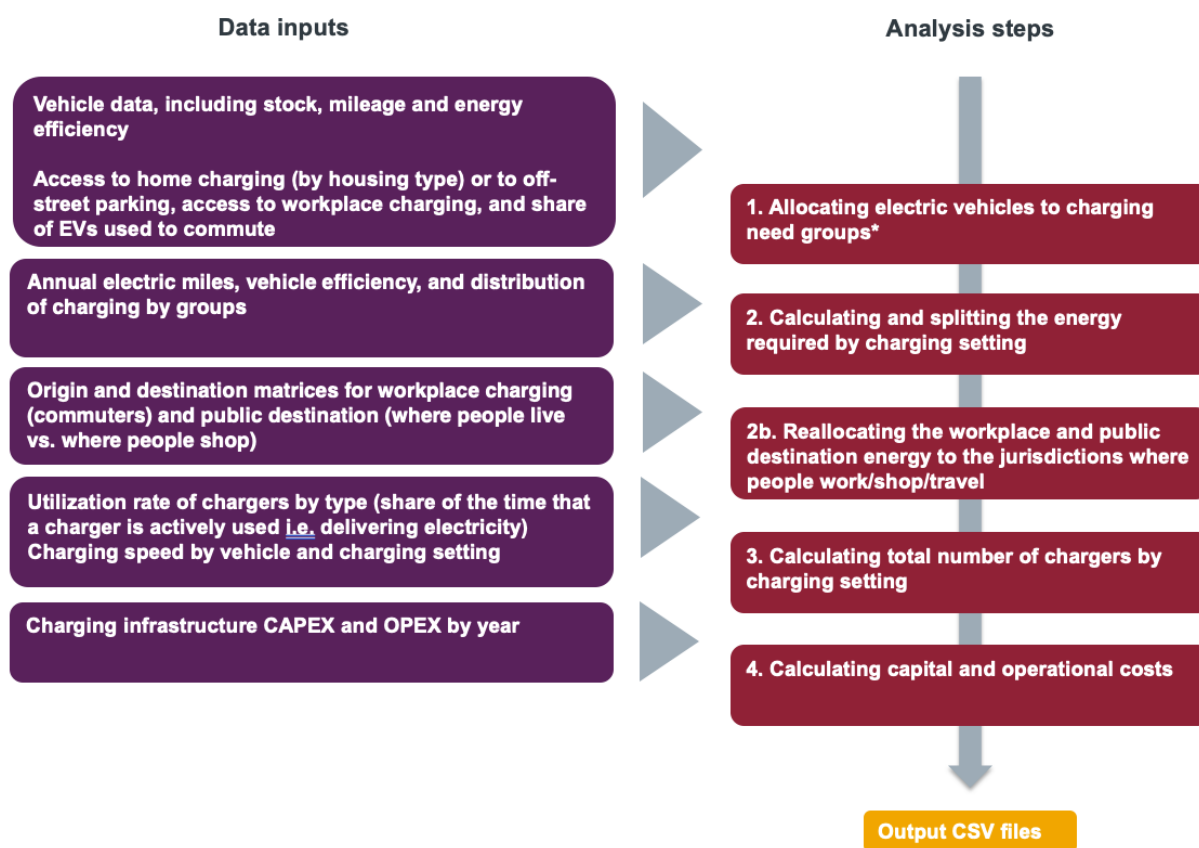


Figure 1. Energy-based charging infrastructure modeling for light-duty vehicles. (***Charging need group** = regrouping vehicles with the same characteristics and charging patterns. For example, a group could be composed of long-range BEVs used to commute to work and with access to home and workplace charging.)

The following sections will provide information on each analysis step.

1. Allocating electric vehicles to charging needs groups

The EV stock is allocated to specific EV owner groups for each year of the analysis. These groups are formed based on similar charging behaviors exhibited by EV owners.

For passenger cars, a minimum classification involves dividing EVs into groups based on the following criteria: vehicle powertrain (BEV vs. PHEV), availability of home charging, commuting status (car commuter vs. non-car commuter), and availability of workplace charging.

For light commercial vehicles (LCVs), the minimum classification entails splitting EVs into groups based on vehicle powertrain (BEV vs. PHEV), location of overnight parking (depot vs. home), and home charging availability for LCVs without access to a depot.

Regarding 2 and 3 wheelers, the minimum group characteristics include powertrain, home charging availability, depot charging availability, commuting status, and workplace charging access for commuters.

The decision to establish this minimum classification is supported by EV drivers' surveys and market research. These studies have revealed that EV drivers' charging behavior is significantly influenced by the accessibility of home, depot, and workplace charging options.

Table 2 below provides an example illustrating the basic user groups for passenger cars. This systematic classification enables a more comprehensive analysis and understanding of EV charging behaviors in various contexts.

Table 1: *Example of basic EV groups for private passenger cars*

Group ID	EV driver group characteristics			
	Powertrain	Home charging access	EV used for commuting	Workplace charging access
1	BEV	Yes	Yes	Yes
2				No
3			No	NA
4		No	Yes	Yes
5				No
6			No	NA
7	PHEV	Yes	Yes	Yes
8				No
9			No	NA
10		No	Yes	Yes
11				No
12			No	NA

The model is designed to accommodate additional user group differentiations based on available data and market characteristics. This flexibility is facilitated by a variable called "Consumer type." Users can define various consumer types to represent different segments of EV owners, considering factors such as income, vehicle range, and vehicle type.

For instance, consumer types could include categories like "high-income and long-range vehicle," "low-income and long-range vehicle," "high-income and short-range vehicle," and "low-income and short-range vehicle". Moreover, for light commercial vehicles (LCVs), behavior groups can be based on specific use types, such as delivery vehicles or trade vehicles for various professions like plumbers, carpenters, and other craftspeople.

Splitting EVs into these distinct behavior groups requires significant data, which may not always be readily available. To overcome this challenge, the model often relies on proxy indicators. For instance, household dwelling type serves as a proxy for home charging availability. EV owners residing in houses are more likely to have access to home charging compared to those living in apartments. Similarly, whether EV owners own or rent their homes can be used as a proxy for the likelihood of having access to home charging.

By using these proxies and adapting to available data, the model can still provide valuable insights into the charging behavior of different user groups, even in situations where comprehensive data may be limited.

2. Calculating and splitting the energy required by charging setting

In Step 2 of the model, the daily energy required for each charging group is forecasted, considering factors like annual electric mileage and vehicle efficiency (measured in kWh per mile). Vehicle efficiency accounts for technological advancements and changes in vehicle mass over time. This calculation results in an estimation of the annual electricity demand (in kWh) for each group.

Next, this total energy demand is distributed among different charging settings, as defined earlier (based on the location and type of charger). Table 3 below presents an example of how the energy demand is allocated among various charging settings.

The distribution of energy demand across charging settings is influenced by insights obtained from charging behavior surveys of EV drivers and relevant regulations. For instance, if a jurisdiction offers incentives favoring workplace charging or provides free public destination AC charging, the share of energy drawn from these two settings may increase accordingly. These factors help fine-tune the allocation of energy demand, ensuring a more accurate representation of real-world charging patterns within different charging environments.

Table 2: *Example of energy split by charging setting.*

		Share of energy coming from							
Public vs. Private	Private	Public							
Charger Location	Home	Workplace	Depot		Overnight	Destination		En-route	
Type	Level 1 or Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Battery swapping	Level 2	Level 2	DC	DC	
	1	a1%	b1%	c1%	d1%	e1%	f1%	g1%	i1%

Group	2	a2%	b2%	c2%	d2%	e2%	f2%	g2%	i2%
ID							

*a1% + b1% + c1% + d1% + e1% + f1%+g1% + i1% = 100%

Reallocating energy demand

In the case of home and public overnight AC chargers, the chargers are typically located where people live, which aligns with their vehicle registration locations. However, this is not the case for workplace, public destination, and en-route chargers. For public destination chargers, they are usually situated in areas where people shop, use public transit, or engage in leisure activities. Similarly, workplace chargers are located at places of employment, not necessarily where people reside.

To address this distinction, the user is required to input origin-destination matrices to properly reallocate workplace and public destination charging needs to the correct locations. While commuting origin-destination data is usually available, obtaining origin-destination data for public destination charging locations can be more challenging. As a result, the model often aggregates all the energy delivered through this type of charging at the analysis level and then distributes it among jurisdictions based on relevant proxies.

For example, proxies used for public destination charging location can be derived from information such as the square footage of commercial centers or the number of parking spaces available in each jurisdiction. This helps to approximate the appropriate distribution of energy demand for public destination charging across different locations.

To illustrate, if an analysis consists of three jurisdictions (A, B, and C), the origin-destination matrix for workplace charging could be represented in Table 4, while the reallocation of public destination energy demand could be demonstrated in Table 5. The last row and column in Table 5 pertain to scenarios where some vehicles needing to charge fall within the jurisdictions being analyzed but come from outside of that analysis. In such cases, the user is required to provide an additional input file for "out of analysis vehicles." This comprehensive approach allows for a more accurate representation of charging behavior and energy demand patterns within the analyzed regions.

Table 3: Origin-Destination matrix example for workplace energy demand

		Origin (where the EV is registered)			
		A	B	C	out of analysis (number of vehicles)
Destination (where the EV is charged at the workplace)	A	50%	40%	20%	500
	B	20%	50%	5%	1,500
	C	20%	10%	70%	700
	out of analysis	10%	0%	5%	

Table 4: Redistribution of energy demand for public destination charging

	Share of the total public destination energy distributed in each jurisdiction
A	60%
B	30%
C	10%

3. Calculating the total number of chargers needed

Step 3 converts electricity demand (kWh) into the required number of chargers, considering charging efficiency, active utilization, and speed.

Charger and on-board converter efficiencies

The model considers two types of energy losses during EV charging, which vary based on the charging type (e.g., AC or DC). The first is the charger efficiency (*(electricity exiting the charger)/(electricity entering the charger)*), representing the ratio of electricity exiting the charger to electricity entering it. The second is the vehicle on-board efficiency (*(electricity entering the battery of the EV)/(electricity exiting the charger)*), reflecting the ratio of electricity entering the EV's battery to electricity exiting the charger. These losses primarily occur due to AC-DC conversion during the charging process.

Charger active utilization

For public and workplace chargers, the model employs a logarithmic increase in active utilization, which refers to the time when power is actively drawn from the charger, excluding plugging and payment downtimes. This increase in utilization is linked to the electric vehicle stock share and continues until it reaches a maximum utilization rate at mass EV adoption. Equation 1 represents the calculation used for this purpose.

The coefficients 'a' and 'b' in the equation are determined based on assumptions for minimum and maximum utilization levels associated with specific EV stock shares. The model ensures utilization remains constant before reaching the minimum stock share and after reaching the maximum stock share. For instance, the default maximum utilization rate is set at 6 hours per day for public wired stationary chargers (equivalent to 25% utilization). However, users have the flexibility to adjust these values according to their specific needs and preferences.

$$\text{Active charger utilization (in percentage of the time)} = a * \ln (\text{EV stock share}) + b \quad (1)$$

Capacity

The concept of capacity slightly differs for wired stationary charging and for battery swapping.

Wired stationary charging: Power delivery

For each year of the analysis, the model estimates the average power delivered by each charger type (e.g., AC overnight, AC and DC destination, and DC en-route) and capacity (e.g., 22kW and 50kW). It's important to note that the average power actively delivered during a charging session should not be confused with the rated power output of the charger, as the former is often limited by the vehicle's capabilities.

For example, even though a 50kW charger is rated to deliver 50kW, it might only provide an average of 45kW during a charging session. This average power delivery primarily depends on factors like the vehicle's charging acceptance rate, the start and end state of charge (SOC) of the vehicle, and the rated power output of the charger.

As a default assumption, the model considers a gradual increase in the power delivery ratio ($(\text{average power delivered during a session})/(\text{rated power output of the charger})$) over the years. This is attributed to technological advancements and a better understanding of vehicle capabilities by EV drivers. For instance, in the early years, some BEV drivers might attempt to use 100kW DC chargers even if their vehicle can only accept 50kW. However, as understanding improves over time, such scenarios are less likely to occur in later years. Similarly, the likelihood of BEV drivers attempting to charge their vehicle at a DC fast charger above 80% SOC decreases as time progresses.

These default assumptions help account for the evolving nature of EV charging behavior and technological developments, leading to more efficient and optimized charging practices over time. The user can overwrite the default assumptions with their own yearly power delivery ratio values.

Battery swapping: Station size

Most of the time, battery swapping stations are specific to a certain battery type and placement in the vehicle. Consequently, the model assumes that a battery swapping station is customized for a particular vehicle and segment. For example, a battery swapping station may be exclusively dedicated to two-wheelers (in the vehicle category) with batteries produced by company A (in the segment category). The defining factor of a battery swapping station is its capacity or size, indicating the total number of battery swaps conducted at that station daily. It's important to clarify that this capacity refers to the average number of battery swaps and does not account for the maximum potential swaps.

Calculation summary

Wired stationary charging

Based on the information provided in Table 3, which indicates the percentage of energy to be delivered through a specific charger type for a particular user group, the model calculates the number of chargers required for a given jurisdiction and year using the equation below. This equation is simplified for one behavior group. To obtain the total number of chargers the values need to be summed for all user groups.

chargers of a certain location, type and capacity (for the user group)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \# \text{ vehicles in the user group} * \text{per year} \left(\frac{\text{km}}{\text{year}} \right) * \text{vehicle efficiency} \left(\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{km}} \right) \\
 &* \text{share of energy coming from this charger category for the user group} (\%) \\
 &* \frac{1}{\text{power delivery ratio} (\%) * \text{rated power output (kW)} * \text{utilization share} (\%)} \\
 &* \frac{1}{24 \text{ hrs} * 365 \text{ days}}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

Battery swapping

From Table 3, we know the percentage of energy that must be delivered through different locations of battery swapping stations in each jurisdiction. As an example, if a user group gets 20% of its energy through swapping their battery, it means that 1 out of 5 times their energy is depleted, they go to a battery swapping station, while for the 4 other times, they will use conductive charging to recharge their EV. Alternatively, it can also mean that 1 out of 5 EVs in that group only use public destination battery swapping while the other 4 out of 5 EVs never use battery swapping. For the latter, we encourage users to define a battery-swapping-only additional “consumer type”.

To calculate the number of battery swapping stations needed (of a certain type and capacity) for a given jurisdiction and year, the equation below is then used. This equation is simplified for one behavior group. To obtain the total number of battery swapping stations the values need to be summed for all user groups.

battery swapping station of a certain type (for the user group)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \# \text{ vehicles in the user group} * \text{VKT per vehicle per year} \left(\frac{\text{km}}{\text{year}} \right) \\
 &* \text{vehicle efficiency} \left(\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{km}} \right) \\
 &* \text{share of energy coming from this battery swapping category for the user group} (\%) \\
 &* \frac{1}{\text{Battery capacity (kWh)} * (1 - \text{Battery minimum state of charge} (\%))} \\
 &* \frac{1}{\# \text{ Swaps per battery swapping station per day} \left(\frac{1}{\text{day}} \right)} \\
 &* \frac{1}{365 \text{ days}}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

Minimum coverage

There are three sub-types of minimum coverage methodologies: vehicle-based, distance-based, and population-based.

Vehicle-based

This methodology primarily applies to private home and depot chargers.

For private home chargers, the total number of chargers correlates directly with the electric vehicle stock. By default, one home charger per Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) with access to home charging is assumed, and slightly less than one charger per Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV) with access to home charging, considering that PHEVs may share chargers with other electric vehicles. In apartments, the default is one home charger per two electric vehicles. However, users have the flexibility to modify these default values to suit their specific requirements.

Regarding depot chargers, the user is prompted to provide a ratio of installed power output in kilowatts (kW) per BEV and per PHEV. By default, the model assumes 8kW of installed power output per BEV and 4kW per PHEV. Additionally, the user can specify the type of chargers utilized by the fleet of vehicles using these depot chargers. For example, the fleet could source half of their energy from 11kW AC chargers and the other half from 50kW DC chargers at the depot.

While this methodology is not the default approach for calculating the number of en-route chargers, it is possible to use it for this purpose. In this alternative approach, the number of en-route chargers could depend on the number of BEVs on the road, rather than being solely determined by the distance between two charging stations or the energy they need to provide. This flexibility allows users to tailor the model to different scenarios, ensuring accurate assessments based on their specific needs and preferences.

Distance-based

This methodology is primarily utilized for fast chargers along road corridors, specifically for public DC en-route charging.

The number of DC en-route chargers is determined based on the length of the road network and specific requirements regarding the maximum distance between charging stations and the minimum number of chargers per station. Unlike other charger types, the number of corridor chargers needed is less dependent on the annual energy they need to deliver and more focused on establishing a basic coverage capable of meeting the vehicle throughput on high-activity days, such as holidays and weekends. For example, if a road network in the jurisdiction spans 1,000 km, and regulations stipulate the need for charging stations every 100 km with a minimum of 4 chargers per station, then the jurisdiction will require 40 public en-route chargers spread across 10 different stations.

It is the user's responsibility to provide the roadway length per jurisdiction along with the number of charging stations required every 100 km, enabling the model to accurately assess the number of public en-route chargers needed to meet the charging demands of electric vehicles traveling along the road corridors within the jurisdiction.

Population-based

In certain jurisdictions, a minimum number of chargers may be required based on the population to achieve equitable charging access and provide basic coverage. Once this minimum requirement is fulfilled, additional chargers can be strategically deployed where demand exists, utilizing the energy-based approach. This straightforward methodology effectively ensures minimum equitable coverage for public overnight and destination charging facilities.

Calculating investments needed

In an additional step the total cost of both public and private charging infrastructure is estimated by considering charging infrastructure capital and operational costs. Capital costs typically encompass categories such as hardware, software, planning, installation, grid connection, grid upgrades, and land acquisition. Operational costs usually include maintenance, grid upgrades, and land rental. The allocation of grid upgrades and land costs may appear in both operational and upfront costs, depending on specific business arrangements. For instance, utilities might offer charge point owners the option to spread grid upgrade costs over multiple years, and charge point operators could either purchase or rent the land.

Moreover, users can input additional capital and operational cost categories as needed. For example, the cost of permits could be included if relevant to the charging infrastructure project. By estimating the total cost of charging infrastructure, this step enables a comprehensive assessment of the financial implications involved in establishing and maintaining both public and private charging facilities.

Inputs and outputs of the model

Inputs fed to the model

The inputs required to run the model are categorized into *Default*, *User-provided mandatory*, and *User-provided optional*.

Default inputs are automatically provided when using the model but can be modified by the user to better suit the analyzed market. User-provided mandatory inputs are essential and must be supplied to run the model successfully. Without them, the model cannot be executed. Lastly, user-provided optional inputs can enhance the accuracy of the results if available for the specific market analysis, although they are not obligatory. Descriptions and values of the default input assumptions can be found in the next section “Default modeling assumptions”.

Table 6 lists all the input files classified into these three categories. Inputs marked with an asterisk (*) signify non-mandatory files that can significantly improve result precision when provided by the user to adapt to the market's specificities. All inputs can vary based on vehicle type (PC, LCV, 2-wheeler, 3-wheeler), segment (e.g., taxi, company car, vehicle operated by company A), and jurisdiction. Some inputs are constant throughout the analysis, while others may change depending on the year or the EV stock share, as indicated in italics after the input name: *f(years)* or *f(EV stock share)*.

Table 5: Inputs fed to the EV CHARGE model.

Default	User-provided mandatory	User-provided optional
EV per charger (e.g., EV per home charger in apartments and per home charger in houses), $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	EV fleet input data (sales or stock, VKT, efficiency), $f(year)$	Consumer type
kW per EV depot charger (mostly for LCVs and taxis), $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	Housing share of EV owners, $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	*Charger density by distance, $f(year)$
Depot charging type, $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	Share of EVs used to commute, $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	*Roadway length
*Home charging access share for various dwelling types, $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	Depot charging access (mostly for LCVs and taxis), $f(EV\ stock\ share)$	Charger density by population, $f(year)$
*Share of workplaces offering charging access, $f(EV\ stock\ share)$		Population
*Commuter VKT ratio (ratio of VKT driven by commuters vs non-commuters)		Charger lifetime by installation year, $f(year)$
*Charger upfront cost, $f(year)$		*Current charger installed base
*Charger operating cost, $f(year)$		Age distribution of existing chargers
Efficiencies (charger and on-board efficiencies), $f(year)$		*Redistribution of workplace chargers
*Charger power delivery ratio (average power delivered during a session vs. rated power output for each charging setting), $f(year)$		*Redistribution of public destination chargers
Charger utilization, $f(EV\ stock\ share)$		Redistribution of depot chargers
Evolution of new charger installed share per rated power output, $f(year)$		Out-of-model vehicles, $f(year)$
*User group definition (see Table 2 for an example)		Battery swapping station capacity
User group usage share (see Table 3 for an example)		Vehicle battery information (Capacity and minimum state of charge)

Outputs of the model

After entering the required inputs into EVCHARGE, selecting the desired methodology for each charging setting, and executing the model, the user will obtain three CSV files as outputs.

The first CSV file will include the total number of chargers for each charging setting, jurisdiction, and year of the analysis.

The second CSV file will provide a detailed breakdown of the cost per charger type (e.g., grid connection, land, hardware, software) for each charger setting.

Finally, the third CSV file will list the yearly energy grid demand, reflecting the energy needs of the fleet and accounting for energy losses due to charger inefficiencies. The energy data will be organized by charger setting, jurisdiction, and year.

Default modeling assumptions

The EV CHARGE model relies on a set of default assumptions. We encourage the user to modify these default assumptions to fit the market analyzed better. However, if no more specific values are found, the user can rely on these inputs.

Charger and On-board efficiency

Definition

The **charge efficiency** is the proportion of energy transferred between the grid and the output of the chargers. If the charger efficiency is 90%; 10% of the energy reaching the charger from the grid is lost due to dissipation in the charger. This quantity is essential when calculating the overall grid demand required by an EV fleet.

The **onboard efficiency** refers to the proportion of energy transferred from the plug of the vehicle to its battery. If the onboard efficiency is 95%, 95% of the energy that is put out by the charger and transferred onto the vehicle is transformed into energy at the wheel. 5% of the energy is lost due to dissipation through conversion in the transformer of the vehicle. This quantity is necessary to calculate the number of chargers needed based on the energy requirements of a vehicle fleet.

Default data

We assume a flat efficiency for all years and only adopt different efficiencies only for Level 2 (be it private like home or public like destination) and DC fast chargers.

Charger Type	Charger Efficiency	On Board efficiency
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Level 2	95%	95%
DCFC	90%	98%

Charger utilization

Definition

The **charger utilization ratio** measures the amount of time a charger is used per year relative to the total time in a year. The utilization of a charger depends on the share of EVs in a given fleet, referred to as the EV stock share. For each charger category, two *Charger Utilization* values need to be provided in the input, corresponding to two different EV stock shares. The model uses a logarithmic interpolation between these two values to map all EV stock shares to a corresponding charger utilization value.

Default data

These default data are applied globally for both passenger cars and light commercial vehicles.

Powertrain	Charger Location	Charger Type	EV stock share	Charger Utilization	Hours per day
BEV + PHEV	Workplace	Level 2	2%	8%	1.92
BEV + PHEV	Public overnight	Level 2	2%	8%	1.92
BEV + PHEV	Public destination	Level 2	2%	5%	1.2
BEV only	Public destination	DCFC	2%	5%	1.2
BEV only	Public en-route	DCFC	2%	5%	1.2
BEV + PHEV	Workplace	Level 2	50%	20%	4.8
BEV + PHEV	Public overnight	Level 2	50%	25%	6
BEV + PHEV	Public destination	Level 2	50%	25%	6
BEV only	Public destination	DCFC	50%	25%	6
BEV only	Public en-route	DCFC	50%	25%	6

The maximum of 6 hours of utilization per day is based on a private discussion with charge point operators, who mentioned that when one of their public chargers in their network reaches 6 hours of utilization, they install a new one next to it.

Evolution of the capacity of new chargers installed

Definition

This refers to the distribution of rated power output (capacities) for newly installed chargers per charger type. The *Chargers Share* values within a charger category (defined by all columns except Capacity) add up to one. The model operates a linear extrapolation between the values provided and adopts flat values before the first year and after the last year provided.

Default data

Default values are provided for Europe and North America based on the most common power levels seen related to the respective power grid specificities.

Europe

Charger Location	Workplace		Public overnight		Public destination		Public destination		Public en-route	
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity in kW	11	22	7.4	11	11	22	50	150	150	350
Year	2023									
Chargers Share	60%	40%	60%	40%	30%	70%	80%	20%	80%	20%
Year	2030									
Chargers Share	50%	50%	55%	45%	25%	75%	75%	25%	75%	25%
Year	2035									
Chargers Share	40%	60%	50%	50%	20%	80%	70%	30%	70%	30%
Year	2040									
Chargers Share	30%	70%	50%	50%	20%	80%	65%	35%	65%	35%

North America

Charger Location	Workplace		Public overnight		Public destination		Public destination		Public en-route	
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity in kW	7.2	14	7.2	14	7.2	14	50	150	150	350
Year	2023									
Chargers Share	60%	40%	70%	30%	20%	80%	80%	20%	80%	20%
Year	2030									
Chargers Share	50%	50%	55%	45%	25%	75%	75%	25%	75%	25%
Year	2035									
Chargers Share	40%	60%	50%	50%	20%	80%	70%	30%	70%	30%
Year	2040									
Chargers Share	30%	70%	50%	50%	20%	80%	65%	35%	65%	35%

These values are based on the power output distribution seen in 2022 and an expected increase in chargers' rated power output in the future following the historical trend.

Commuter VKT ratio

Definition

Ratio between commuter's and non-commuter's vehicle kilometers traveled (VKT) per vehicle in a year. A commuter refers to an EV that is used for commuting to work. The share of commuter EVs in a fleet is defined by the Commuter share input. The average VKT per vehicle of a fleet is not affected by this input. Instead, the distribution of the VKT is changed, accounting for the tendency that vehicles that are used for commuting are traveling larger distances in a year.

Default data

The global assumption is that non-commuters drive on average 60% of commuters' kilometers. This is based on traveling surveys from several countries (e.g. for [France, and England](#)). In England for example, 33% of miles traveled by cars are related to work (commuting and business). Besides, 68% of cars are used to commute. After doing the math, this results in a ratio of 60% as shown with the equation below.

$$\frac{\text{non-commuters VKT}}{\text{commuters VKT}} = \frac{1-33\%}{\left(\frac{33\%}{68\%}\right)+1-33\%} = 58\% \approx 60\%$$

Depot charger distribution

Definition

For a given vehicle group, the *Share Depot Charger* value determines the share of its power output that it receives from the charger of a certain charger type and capacity. Together with the *kW per Depot EV* input, it is possible to determine the number of depot chargers needed per vehicle charging at a depot charger.

Default data

These data are applied for the vehicle type light commercial vehicle only.

Europe

Powertrain	BEV			PHEV	
Charger type	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	Level 2	Level 2
Capacity in kW	11	22	50	7	11
Share Depot Charger	25%	25%	50%	75%	25%

North America

Powertrain	BEV			PHEV	
Charger type	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	Level 2	Level 2

Capacity in kW	7.2	14	50	7.2	14
Share Depot Charger	25%	25%	50%	75%	25%

EVs per charger

Definition

For certain charging types, mostly private charging, the energy that is delivered by the charger does not matter as much as the number of EVs they serve. A default number of EVs per home charger is thus provided. As an example, if *EVs per Charger* for home chargers in apartments is 2, and of 1000 EV owners live in apartments with access to home charging, 500 home chargers in apartments will be needed.

Default data

Global default data are provided for passenger cars.

Powertrain	Charger Location	Dwelling Type	Charger Type	EVs per Charger
BEV	Home	House	Level 2	1
		Apartment		2
PHEV		House		1.5
		Apartment		3

Home charging access

Definition

Share of vehicles having access to home charging, based on the dwelling type of EV owners. Generally, EV owners living in a detached owned house are more likely to be able to install a private charger at home than EV owners living in rented units in a mid-rise apartment building. These home access shares depend on EV penetration (EV stock per million).

This is calculated out of the vehicles without access to depot charging (defined in Depot charging access). In this model, vehicles cannot rely on both depot and private home charging.

Number of vehicles having home charging = Total number of vehicles x (1 – *Depot Access Share*) x *Home Access Share*.

For example, if there are 100 taxis with a depot charging access share of 20% and home charging access of 50%, then the number of taxis with home charging is: $100 \times (1 - 20\%) \times 50\% = 40$.

Default data

Default data are provided globally for both passenger cars and light commercial vehicles based on the National Renewable Energy Lab 2021 study [There's no place like home](#).

Dwelling Type	EV Stock per thousand	Home Access Share
House	50	90%
	350	80%
	700	85%
Apartment	50	55%
	350	40%
	700	60%

The home access shares first decline, since, in early EV adoption stages, people are more likely to buy an EV if they know they have the possibility to charge at home. However, when EVs reach mass adoption, one can assume that governments will put measures in place to ensure home charging accessibility, explaining the rise in home charging access after first witnessing a decline.

kW per Depot EV

Definition

This refers to the installed power output that a vehicle charging at a depot charger requires on average. Together with the *Depot charger distribution* input, it is possible to determine the number of depot chargers needed per vehicle charging at a depot charger.

For depot chargers, the kW per EV metric is preferred over the EV per charger metric. This is because fleets can choose between installing many low power chargers or few fast chargers for the same fleet which would result in different EV per charger number but similar kW per EV.

Default data

The model provides default data globally for light commercial vehicles.

Powertrain	kW per EV
BEV	8
PHEV	4

Operating cost

Definition

Yearly cost of installed chargers. The values can be given for any *Cost Type* name provided by the user and can hold different cost Values for each charger category defined by ID columns specified.

Default data

The model operates a linear extrapolation between the value provided and adopts flat values before the first year and after the last year provided. Only operating cost data for operation and maintenance are provided. The default data are applied for all operating and installation years.

Europe

Charger Location	Home		Workplace	Depot	Public overnight		Public destination		Public destination	Public en-route		
Dwelling Type	House	Apartment										
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity (in kW)	7.4	7.4	11	11	7.4	11	11	22	50	150	150	350
O&M Expenses (in USD)	-	-	15.8	5.8	10.7	27.6	27.6	39.4	337.5	840	840	2,040

North America

Charger Location	Home	Home	Workplace	Depot	Public overnight	Public overnight	Public destination	Public destination	Public destination	Public en-route	Public en-route
Dwelling Type	House	Apartment									
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity (in kW)	7.2	7.2	14	14	7.2	14	14	50	150	150	350
O&M Expenses (in USD)	-	-	15.8	15.8	10.7	27.6	27.6	337.5	840	840	2,040

These values come from an assumption that recurring yearly operation and maintenance cost is about 1.6% of a charger's capital cost for chargers below 20 kW and 1.2% for chargers above 20 kW. This assumption comes from the European Commission's [impact assessment](#) of the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR).

Power delivery ratio

Definition

The ratio between the average power actively delivered to a vehicle by a charger and its rated capacity varies depending on a software-based evaluation of the safest and most efficient way to charge an EV, which considers factors such as the battery level and vehicle charge acceptance rate. The charger may not always provide power at full capacity to the vehicle. This reduction in output is different from the output reduction associated with charge efficiency and onboard efficiency, as it does not result in a loss of energy.

This value effects the number of chargers that need to be installed, as chargers with a low power delivery ratio deliver less energy and more of them are needed to provide the required energy.

Default data

The model operates a linear extrapolation between the values provided and adopts flat values before the first year and after the last year provided.

Europe

Charger Location	Workplace	Workplace	Public overnight	Public overnight	Public destination	Public destination	Public destination	Public destination	Public en-route	Public en-route
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity (in kW)	11	22	7.4	11	11	22	50	150	150	350
Year	2023									
Power delivery ratio	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	75%	65%	65%	50%
Year	2035									
Power delivery ratio	90%	90%	80%	80%	90%	90%	90%	80%	80%	70%

North America

Charger Location	Workplace	Workplace	Public overnight	Public overnight	Public destination	Public destination	Public destination	Public destination	Public en-route	Public en-route
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity (in kW)	7.2	14	7.2	14	7.2	14	50	150	150	350
Year	2023									
Power delivery ratio	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	75%	65%	65%	50%
Year	2035									
Power delivery ratio	90%	90%	80%	80%	90%	90%	90%	80%	80%	70%

Upfront cost

Definition

Cost that needs to be paid per charger during the year of its installation. As is the case for the operating cost inputs, *Cost Type* parameters can be freely defined by the user. As default we provide the following cost types: Hardware & Software, Planning, and Installation.

Default data

Europe

Charger Location	Home	Home	Work	Depot	Public overn.	Public overn.	Public dest.	Public dest.	Public dest.	Public destination	Public en-route	Public en-route
Dwelling Type	House	Apartment										
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity (in kW)	7.4	7.4	11	11	7.4	11	11	22	50	150	150	350
Year	2025											
Hardware & software (in USD)	600	600	1,320	1,320	667	1,974	1,974	3,280	28,125	70,000	70,000	170,000
Installation (in USD)	1,000	1,125	1,237	1,237	750	1,725	1,725	3,000	15,188	20,000	20,000	54,000
Planning (in USD)	0	0	563	563	450	675	675	1,100	1,350	4,500	4,500	7,655
Year	2035											
Hardware & software (in USD)	480	480	1,057	1,057	534	1,581	1,581	2,626	20,118	50,071	50,071	121,601
Installation (in USD)	801	901	991	991	600	1,381	1,381	2,402	12,162	20,000	20,000	54,000
Planning (in USD)	0	0	451	451	360	540	540	881	1,081	4,500	4,500	7,655

North America

Charger Location	Home	Home	Workplace	Depot	Public overnight	Public overnight	Public destination	Public destination	Public destination	Public en-route	Public en-route
Dwelling Type	House	Apartment									
Charger Type	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC	DCFC
Capacity (in kW)	7.2	7.2	14	14	7.2	14	14	50	150	150	350
Year	2025										
Hardware & software (in USD)	600	600	1,320	1,320	667	1,974	1,974	28,125	70,000	70,000	170,000
Installation	1,000	1,125	1,237	1,237	750	1,725	1,725	15,188	20,000	20,000	54,000

(in USD)											
Planning (in USD)	0	0	563	563	450	675	675	1,350	4,500	4,500	7,655
Year	2035										
Hardware & software (in USD)	480	480	1,057	1,057	534	1,580	1,580	20,118	50,071	50,071	121,601
Installation (in USD)	800	900	990	990	600	1,380	1,380	12,161	20,000	20,000	54,000
Planning (in USD)	-	-	450	450	360	540	540	1,080	4,500	4,500	7,655

These assumptions come from a mix of sources, namely a [2019 ICCT report](#), a [2022 ICCT report](#), and [AFIR impact assessment](#) made by the European Commission, among others.

User group definition

Definition

In this model, we distribute vehicle fleet into user groups with each group having similar characteristics (e.g., powertrain, and segment) and charging patterns (e.g., home and workplace charging access). Together with the User group usage share, the energy demand per charger type can be calculated from the energy demand of a fleet.

The optional *Share eVKT* column specifies the share of a groups VKT that is powered by electricity. This variable concerns PHEVs which often do not drive 100% of their kilometers on electricity. Their share of electric km driven can depend on their user group. For example, PHEVs with home charging access might have a higher share of e-km then PHEVs without home charging access.

Default data

These standard user groups are provided as default for all markets.

Vehicle	Segment	Powertrain	Home Charging Access Boolean	Commuter Boolean	Workplace Charging Access Boolean	Depot Charging Access Boolean	Share eVKT	Group_ID
PC	Private	BEV	Yes	Yes	Yes		100%	PC_BEV_home_commuter_work_global
			Yes	Yes	No		100%	PC_BEV_home_commuter_nowork_global
			Yes	No	NA		100%	PC_BEV_home_nocommuter_global
			No	Yes	Yes		100%	PC_BEV_nohome_commuter_work_global
			No	Yes	No		100%	PC_BEV_nohome_commuter_nowork_global
			No	No	NA		100%	PC_BEV_nohome_nocommuter_work_global

		PHEV	Yes	Yes	Yes		70%	PC_PHEV_home_commuter_work_global
			Yes	Yes	No		70%	PC_PHEV_home_commuter_nowork_global
			Yes	No	NA		55%	PC_PHEV_home_nocommuter_global
			No	Yes	Yes		45%	PC_PHEV_nohome_commuter_work_global
			No	Yes	No		15%	PC_PHEV_nohome_commuter_nowork_global
			No	No	NA		15%	PC_PHEV_nohome_nocommuter_work_global
LCV	BEV		No	NA	NA	Yes	100%	LCV_BEV_depot_nohome
			Yes	NA	NA	No	100%	LCV_BEV_nodepot_home
			No	NA	NA	No	100%	LCV_BEV_nodepot_nohome
	PHEV		No	NA	NA	Yes	55%	LCV_PHEV_depot_nohome
			Yes	NA	NA	No	15%	LCV_PHEV_nodepot_home
			No	NA	NA	No	55%	LCV_PHEV_nodepot_nohome
PC	Taxi	BEV	No	NA	NA	Yes	100%	Taxi_BEV_depot_nohome
			Yes	NA	NA	No	100%	Taxi_BEV_nodepot_home
			No	NA	NA	No	100%	Taxi_BEV_nodepot_nohome
		PHEV	No	NA	NA	Yes	70%	Taxi_PHEV_depot_nohome
			Yes	NA	NA	No	70%	Taxi_PHEV_nodepot_home
			No	NA	NA	No	15%	Taxi_PHEV_nodepot_nohome

These groups are based on EV drivers survey from various jurisdictions highlighting that EV owners' charging behavior mostly depends on access to home and workplace charging. The share of eVKT comes from a [2022 ICCT study](#) on the real-world usage of plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs).

User group usage share

Definition

Determines the share of energy coming from different charger types for each user group, which must total to one.

Default data

These shares are derived from multiple EV drivers surveys.

Charger Location		Home	Workplace	Depot	Depot	Public overnight	Public destination	Public destination	Public en-route
Charger Type		Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	Level 2	Level 2	DCFC	DCFC
Group_ID	PC_BEV_home_commuter_work_global	70%	20%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	5%
	PC_BEV_home_commuter_nowork_global	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	5%
	PC_BEV_home_nocommuter_global	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	5%
	PC_BEV_nohome_commuter_work_global	0%	70%	0%	0%	10%	5%	10%	5%
	PC_BEV_nohome_commuter_nowork_global	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	15%	30%	5%

PC_BEV_nohome_nocommuter_work_global	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	15%	25%	5%
PC_PHEV_home_commuter_work_global	75%	20%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
PC_PHEV_home_commuter_nowork_global	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
PC_PHEV_home_nocommuter_global	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
PC_PHEV_nohome_commuter_work_global	0%	80%	0%	0%	15%	5%	0%	0%
PC_PHEV_nohome_commuter_nowork_global	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	30%	0%	0%
PC_PHEV_nohome_nocommuter_work_global	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	30%	0%	0%
LCV_BEV_depot_nohome	0%	0%	47%	47%	0%	1%	1%	5%
LCV_BEV_nodepot_home	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%
LCV_BEV_nodepot_nohome	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	20%	5%
LCV_PHEV_depot_nohome	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LCV_PHEV_nodepot_home	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LCV_PHEV_nodepot_nohome	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%	0%	0%
Taxi_BEV_depot_nohome	0%	0%	47%	47%	0%	1%	1%	5%
Taxi_BEV_nodepot_home	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%
Taxi_BEV_nodepot_nohome	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	20%	5%
Taxi_PHEV_depot_nohome	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxi_PHEV_nodepot_home	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxi_PHEV_nodepot_nohome	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%	0%	0%

Work charging access

Definition

Share of vehicles having access to workplace charging out of the vehicles used to commute to work.

Number of vehicles having workplace charging = Total number of vehicles x *EV_Commuter_Share* x *Work_Access_Share*.

For example, if you have 100 vehicles of which 20% are used for commuting and a workplace charging access of 50%, then the number of vehicles with workplace charging is: $100 \times 20\% \times 50\% = 10$.

Default data

Default data are provided for passenger cars in various markets.

Canada		Europe		United States		Rest of the world	
EV stock per million	Work charging access share	EV stock per million	Work charging access share	EV stock per million	Work charging access share	EV stock per million	Work charging access share
10	37%	20	35%	10	33%	20	33%
400	45%	300	50%	150	55%	550	65%

