



## 电动汽车充电站资源配置

### 背景与说明

中国《电动汽车充电基础设施发展指南》提出，到2020年全国电动汽车保有量将超过500万辆，其中电动公交车超过20万辆，电动出租车超过30万辆，电动物流和环卫用车超过20万辆，电动公务与私人乘用车超过430万辆。可以预计，到2020年，按每度电1.6元人民币（0.8元电费+0.8元服务费），电动汽车充电市场规模可达到530-1325 亿元人民币。

#### 1) 电动汽车充电站等级

根据某城市出台的《电动汽车电能供给与保障技术规范：充电站》这一标准文件，充电站的建设分为4个等级，如下：

- 一级充电站 该等级充电站的充电能力至少为6800kWh，每天可为200辆以上大中型商用车或者500辆以上乘用车提供充电、电池更换服务。
- 二级充电站 充电站的充电能力在3400kWh与6800kWh之间，每天可为100-200辆大中型商用车或者200-500辆乘用车提供充电、电池更换服务。
- 三级充电站 充电站的充电能力在1700kWh与3400kWh之间，每天可为40-100辆大中型商用车或者100-200辆乘用车提供充电、电池更换服务。
- 四级充电站 充电站的充电能力一般小于1700kWh，每天可为40辆以下大中型商用车或者100辆以下乘用车提供充电、电池更换服务。

以上等级的充电站均可配置一定容量的储能电池，用于电能使用上的“移峰填谷”（将用电“谷时段”的电能储存起来，在用电“峰时段”再使用）。

#### 2) 电动汽车充电站的充电模式(三种充电方式)

- 慢充方式 电动汽车的续航里程被设计得尽可能大，几乎能够满足车辆一天的用电量，只需要利用晚上的时间进行充电。由于慢充的充电电流不是很大，因此可选择在家庭停车场等地进行慢充。
- 快充方式 电动汽车的续航里程较为适中，在车辆运营的空闲时间就可实现快速充电。大电流快速充电大大缩短充电时间，然而大电流会对公用电网产生危害，所以快速充电只适用于标准充电站。
- 换电方式 车辆电池组乃标准化设计，便于更换。充电站能够实现电池跟车辆的专业化、快速化分离与更换，以保证车辆的正常行驶。由于更换电池或电池组的专业化水平要求比较高，因此换电方式也只适用于标准充电站。

#### 3) 一般工业分时电价



用电时段属性	时段划分	电价（元/kWh）
峰时段	10: 00–15: 00, 18: 00–21: 00	1.322
平时段	7: 00–10: 00, 15: 00–18: 00, 21: 00–23: 00	0.832
谷时段	23: 00–7: 00	0.369

## 问题

- 1) 充电站选址。前述城市一个区域内的候选充电站为10个、用户需求点的数目为30个，需求点与候选点位置如附件中的图形文件所示，其坐标如附件中的表1、2所示，充电站的等级及其建设成本如附件中的表3所示。假设电动汽车的单位里程充电成本都为1元/公里，根据电动汽车客户分布的特点，请建立一个同时考虑充电站初始建设成本和用户充电成本最小化的多等级充电站选址模型，并确定出充电站选址的位置、每个充电站的建设等级及各个需求点车辆选择充电站的分布情况。
- 2) 分时价格配置。对于快充模式且配有储能电池的充电站，试在考虑工业分时电价，并在分析影响电动汽车充电行为的主要因素（例如充电价格、一天中充电车辆的时间分布等因素）的基础上，请建立模型，通过调节分时充电价格，以实现充电站购买一般工业用电的成本最低。
- 3) 对策建议。充电桩/站建设滞后已经成为制约新能源汽车发展的主要因素。根据你所了解的相关情况，分析充电桩/站大规模应用所面临的问题并提出相应对策（诸如技术、商业或公共政策等方面）。

你的团队所提交的报告应包含 1 页“总结摘要”，其正文不可超过 20 页（总页数限于 21 页）。附录和参考文献应置于正文之后，不计入 20 页之限。



附件

该城市某区域的候选充电站与需求点的坐标点如所附图形文件所示（文件名：Problem A Map.png），有关需求量及坐标值如表1、表2所示，充电站等级及建设成本如表3所示。

表 1 需求点位置坐标及需求量

需求点	X	Y	需求量(辆)
1	1268.491263	453.572581	33
2	1222.619624	427.360215	35
3	1345.256048	492.891129	22
4	1151.471774	429.232527	29
5	1265.682796	527.528898	28
6	1207.641129	589.315188	34
7	1167.386425	630.506048	37
8	1166.450269	582.762097	45
9	1142.110215	528.465054	37
10	1045.686156	503.188844	45
11	1087.813172	597.740591	50
12	948.325941	605.229839	33
13	831.306452	426.424059	29
14	816.327957	350.59543	35
15	927.730511	382.424731	43
16	823.817204	493.827285	42
17	816.327957	584.634409	23
18	689.946909	444.211022	34
19	760.158602	241.065188	31
20	678.713038	271.958333	37
21	567.310484	409.573253	41
22	568.24664	333.744624	24
23	529.864247	461.997984	29
24	420.334005	459.189516	32
25	191.911962	335.616935	32
26	240.59207	211.108199	22
27	400.674731	204.555108	24
28	541.098118	235.448253	26
29	596.331317	482.593414	33
30	695.563844	501.316532	31



表 2 充电站候选点位置坐标

候选点	X	Y
A	1284.405914	463.870296
B	1162.705645	593.059812
C	1158.024866	418.934812
D	857.518817	562.166667
E	772.328629	343.106183
F	725.520833	302.851478
G	574.799731	448.891801
H	464.333333	377.743952
I	205.954301	315.021505
J	920.241263	427.360215

表 3 充电站等级及建设成本

充电站等级	服务能力 (辆/天)	建设成本 (万元)
1	350	650
2	250	530
3	110	400
4	70	350



## 電動汽車充電站資源配置

### 背景與說明

中國《電動汽車充電基礎設施發展指南》提出，到2020年全國電動汽車保有量將超過500萬輛，其中電動巴士超過20萬輛，電動的士超過30萬輛，電動物流和環衛用車超過20萬輛，電動公務與私人乘用車超過430萬輛。可以預計，到2020年，按每度電1.6元人民幣（0.8元電費+0.8元服務費），電動汽車充電市場規模可達到530-1325 億元人民幣。

#### 1) 電動汽車充電站等級

根據某城市頒布的《電動汽車電能供給與保障技術規範：充電站》這一標準文件，充電站的建設分為4個等級，如下：

- 一級充電站 該等級充電站的充電能力至少為6800kWh，每天可為200輛以上大中型商用車或者500輛以上乘用車提供充電、電池更換服務。
- 二級充電站 充電站的充電能力在3400kWh與6800kWh之間，每天可為100-200輛大中型商用車或者200-500輛乘用車提供充電、電池更換服務。
- 三級充電站 充電站的充電能力在1700kWh與3400kWh之間，每天可為40-100輛大中型商用車或者100-200輛乘用車提供充電、電池更換服務。
- 四級充電站 充電站的充電能力一般小於1700kWh，每天可為40輛以下大中型商用車或者100輛以下乘用車提供充電、電池更換服務。

以上等級的充電站均可配置一定容量的儲能電池，用於電能使用上的“移峰填谷”（將用電“谷時段”的電能儲存起來，在用電“峰時段”再使用）。

#### 2) 電動汽車充電站的充電模式(三種充電方式)

- 慢充方式 電動汽車的續航里程被設計得盡可能大，幾乎能夠滿足車輛一天的用電量，只需要利用晚上的時間進行充電。由於慢充的充電電流不是很大，因此可選擇在家庭停車場等地進行慢充。
- 快充方式 電動汽車的續航里程較為適中，在車輛運營的空閑時間就可實現快速充電。大電流快速充電大大縮短充電時間，然而大電流會對公用電網產生危害，所以快速充電只適用於標準充電站。
- 換電方式 車輛電池組乃標準化設計，便於更換。充電站能夠實現電池跟車輛的專業化、快速化分離與更換，以保證車輛的正常行駛。由於更換電池或電池組的專業化水平要求比較高，因此換電方式也只適用於標準充電站。



### 3) 一般工業分時電價

用電時段屬性	時段劃分	電價 (元/kWh)
峰時段	10: 00–15: 00, 18: 00–21: 00	1.322
平時段	7: 00–10: 00, 15: 00–18: 00, 21: 00–23: 00	0.832
谷時段	23: 00–7: 00	0.369

### 問題

1) 充電站選址。前述城市一個區域內的候選充電站為10個、用戶需求點的數目為30個，需求點與候選點位置如附件中的圖形文件所示，其坐標如附件中的表1、2所示，充電站的等級及其建設成本如附件中的表3所示。假設電動汽車的單位里程充電成本都為1元/公里，根據電動汽車客戶分布的特點，請建立一個同時考慮充電站初始建設成本和用戶充電成本最小化的多等級充電站選址模型，並確定出充電站選址的位置、每個充電站的建設等級及各個需求點車輛選擇充電站的分布情況。

2) 分時價格配置。對於快充模式且配有儲能電池的充電站，試在考慮工業分時電價，並在分析影響電動汽車充電行為的主要因素（例如充電價格、一天中充電車輛的時間分布等因素）的基礎上，請建立模型，通過調節分時充電價格，以實現充電站購買一般工業用電的成本最低。

3) 對策建議。充電樁/站建設滯後已經成為制約新能源汽車發展的主要因素。根據你所了解的相關情況，分析充電樁/站大規模應用所面臨的問題並提出相應對策（諸如技術、商業或公共政策等方面）。

你的團隊所提交的報告應包含 1 頁“總結摘要”，其正文不可超過 20 頁（總頁數限於 21 頁）。附錄和參考文獻應置於正文之後，不計入 20 頁之限。



附件

此城市某區域的候選充電站與需求點的坐標點如所附圖形文件所示（文件名：Problem A Map.png），有關需求量及坐標值如表1、表2所示，充電站等級及建設成本如表3所示。

表 1 需求點位置坐標及需求量

需求點	X	Y	需求量(輛)
1	1268.491263	453.572581	33
2	1222.619624	427.360215	35
3	1345.256048	492.891129	22
4	1151.471774	429.232527	29
5	1265.682796	527.528898	28
6	1207.641129	589.315188	34
7	1167.386425	630.506048	37
8	1166.450269	582.762097	45
9	1142.110215	528.465054	37
10	1045.686156	503.188844	45
11	1087.813172	597.740591	50
12	948.325941	605.229839	33
13	831.306452	426.424059	29
14	816.327957	350.59543	35
15	927.730511	382.424731	43
16	823.817204	493.827285	42
17	816.327957	584.634409	23
18	689.946909	444.211022	34
19	760.158602	241.065188	31
20	678.713038	271.958333	37
21	567.310484	409.573253	41
22	568.24664	333.744624	24
23	529.864247	461.997984	29
24	420.334005	459.189516	32
25	191.911962	335.616935	32
26	240.59207	211.108199	22
27	400.674731	204.555108	24
28	541.098118	235.448253	26
29	596.331317	482.593414	33
30	695.563844	501.316532	31



表 2 充電站候選點位置坐標

候選點	X	Y
A	1284.405914	463.870296
B	1162.705645	593.059812
C	1158.024866	418.934812
D	857.518817	562.166667
E	772.328629	343.106183
F	725.520833	302.851478
G	574.799731	448.891801
H	464.333333	377.743952
I	205.954301	315.021505
J	920.241263	427.360215

表 3 充電站等級及建設成本

充電站等級	服務能力（輛/天）	建設成本（萬元）
1	350	650
2	250	530
3	110	400
4	70	350





## Resources Allocation for Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

### Background and Description

China's *Guidelines for the Development of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles* suggests that the number of electric vehicles (EV) nationwide will be beyond 5,000,000 by 2020, of which electric buses, over 200,000; electric taxis, more than 300,000; logistics, environment, and public sanitation electric vehicles, more than 200,000; governmental, public, and private electric vehicles, over 4,300,000. It is estimated that by 2020, if electricity fee is at RMB ¥1.6 per Kilowatt-hour (kWh) (RMB ¥ 0.8 for electricity fee plus ¥ 0.8 for service fee), the market size for electric vehicle charging may reach RMB ¥ 53-132.5 billion.

#### 1) The Levels of EV Charging Station

According to the standards document by a city- *Technical Specifications for Electric Vehicle Electricity Supply and Security: Charging Station*, the construction levels for EV charging station is categorized as follows.

- Level I Charging Station The charging capacity of Level-I charging station is 6800 kWh or higher. The number of handling EVs per day for charging or battery swapping is over 200 large or medium-sized commercial vehicles, or more than 500 passenger cars.
- Level II Charging Station The charging capacity of Level-II charging station is between 3400 and 6800 kWh. The number of handling EVs per day for charging or battery swapping is 100- 200 large or medium-sized commercial vehicles, or 200-500 passenger cars.
- Level III Charging Station The charging capacity of Level-III charging station is between 1700 and 3400 kWh. The number of handling EVs per day for charging or battery swapping is 40- 100 large or medium-sized commercial vehicles, or 100-200 passenger cars.
- Level IV Charging Station The charging capacity of Level-IV charging station is less than 1700 kWh. The number of handling EVs per day for charging or battery swapping is 40 or less large or medium-sized commercial vehicles, or less than 100 passenger cars.

The above Level I - IV charging stations can all be installed with rechargeable power batteries of a certain capacity so as for the optimization of electricity usage between peak-hours and valley-hours.

#### 2) The Recharging Modes of EV Charging Station (Three Types of Charging Mode)

- Slow-charging Mode EVs are designed to maximize the mileage on one charge fulfilling almost a whole day's power consumption. Recharging could be conducted only at night.



Because the value of electric current in slow charging is not very high, such mode provides an option to charge EV in slow way at home parking lot.

- Fast-charging Mode EVs have moderate mileage on one charge. Recharging could be conducted during spare time in fast mode. However, the high-value electric current in fast charging will be harmful to the public power grid although fast-charging may greatly save the charging time. Therefore, fast charging is suitable for standardized charging stations only.
- Battery Swapping Mode Rechargeable vehicle battery packs are designed in standardized way so as to facilitate replacement. Charging stations can swap a discharged battery or battery pack for a fully charged one immediately and professionally in order to ensure the normal driving of EVs. Because of the requirement for high level of professionalization, the battery/pack swapping mode is only suitable for standardized charging stations.

### 3) Time-of-Use Pricing for General Industrial Usage

Period Property	Time Period	Electricity Price (RMB ¥/kWh)
Peak Hours	10: 00-15: 00, 18: 00-21: 00	1.322
Flat Hours	7: 00-10: 00, 15: 00-18: 00, 21: 00-23: 00	0.832
Valley Hours	23: 00-7: 00	0.369

## Questions

### 1) Location Selection for Charging Stations

For a region in the city mentioned above, there are 10 candidate locations for charging stations and 30 locations that users demand for EV charging. The Appendix provides a map to show the demand and candidate locations as in the attached graphic file, and the demand quantity and coordinates of candidate and demand positions are shown in Table 1 and 2, and the charging station level and the construction cost are as shown in Table 3. Assuming that the unit mileage cost for charging an EV is RMB ¥ 1/ km, and considering the distribution characteristics of EV users, your team is requested to construct a model to select locations for different levels of charging stations, taking into account both the initial construction cost of charging station and the aim to minimize the charging cost for EV users. With your model, please determine the location and level, for each charging station, and the distribution characteristics of EV users on choosing charging station at each demand location.

### 2) Time-of-Use Pricing



For stations of fast-charging mode and with rechargeable power batteries, please create a model to plan and adjust the charging price on the basis of periods of time-of-use in order to minimize the cost for charging stations to purchase general industrial electricity. You may need to consider the industrial time-of-use pricing, the main factors that may influence EV users' charging behavior such as charging price, distribution of EVs charging during a whole day, etc.

### 3) Implications Beyond

The underdevelopment in construction of charging piles/stations has become the primary factor restricting the new energy vehicles. According to your understanding of the situation, please analyze the problems impeding the broad application of charging piles/stations and give your solution proposal (which could be from technological, commercial, or public policy perspectives).

Your submission should include a 1-page Summary Sheet and your solution cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 21 pages. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 20 pages limit.

## Appendix

The coordinates of the locations of candidate charging stations and user demand positions in a certain region of the city are shown in the attached graphic file (file name: Problem A Map. png), the relevant demand quantity and coordinate values are shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The construction costs corresponding to charging station levels are shown in Table 3.

Table 1 Coordinates of User Demand Positions and Demand Amount

Demand Location	X	Y	Demand (Number of EVs)
1	1268.491263	453.572581	33
2	1222.619624	427.360215	35
3	1345.256048	492.891129	22
4	1151.471774	429.232527	29
5	1265.682796	527.528898	28
6	1207.641129	589.315188	34
7	1167.386425	630.506048	37
8	1166.450269	582.762097	45
9	1142.110215	528.465054	37
10	1045.686156	503.188844	45



11	1087.813172	597.740591	50
12	948.325941	605.229839	33
13	831.306452	426.424059	29
14	816.327957	350.59543	35
15	927.730511	382.424731	43
16	823.817204	493.827285	42
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19	760.158602	241.065188	31
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21	567.310484	409.573253	41
22	568.24664	333.744624	24
23	529.864247	461.997984	29
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25	191.911962	335.616935	32
26	240.59207	211.108199	22
27	400.674731	204.555108	24
28	541.098118	235.448253	26
29	596.331317	482.593414	33
30	695.563844	501.316532	31

Table 2 Coordinates of Candidate Charging Station Positions

Candidate Position	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y
A	1284.405914	463.870296
B	1162.705645	593.059812
C	1158.024866	418.934812
D	857.518817	562.166667
E	772.328629	343.106183
F	725.520833	302.851478
G	574.799731	448.891801
H	464.333333	377.743952
I	205.954301	315.021505
J	920.241263	427.360215



Table 3 Charging Station Levels and Construction Costs

Charging Station Level	Service Capacity (Number of EVs/Day)	Construction Cost (RMB ¥ 10 Thousand)
1	350	650
2	250	530
3	110	400
4	70	350