

# Grid Load Relief by Smart Charging of Electric Vehicles



**energynautics**  
solutions for sustainable development

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Energy nautics GmbH.



# Agenda

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- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Communication**
- 3. Charging Algorithm**
- 4. Simulation Design**
- 5. Results**
- 6. Conclusion**



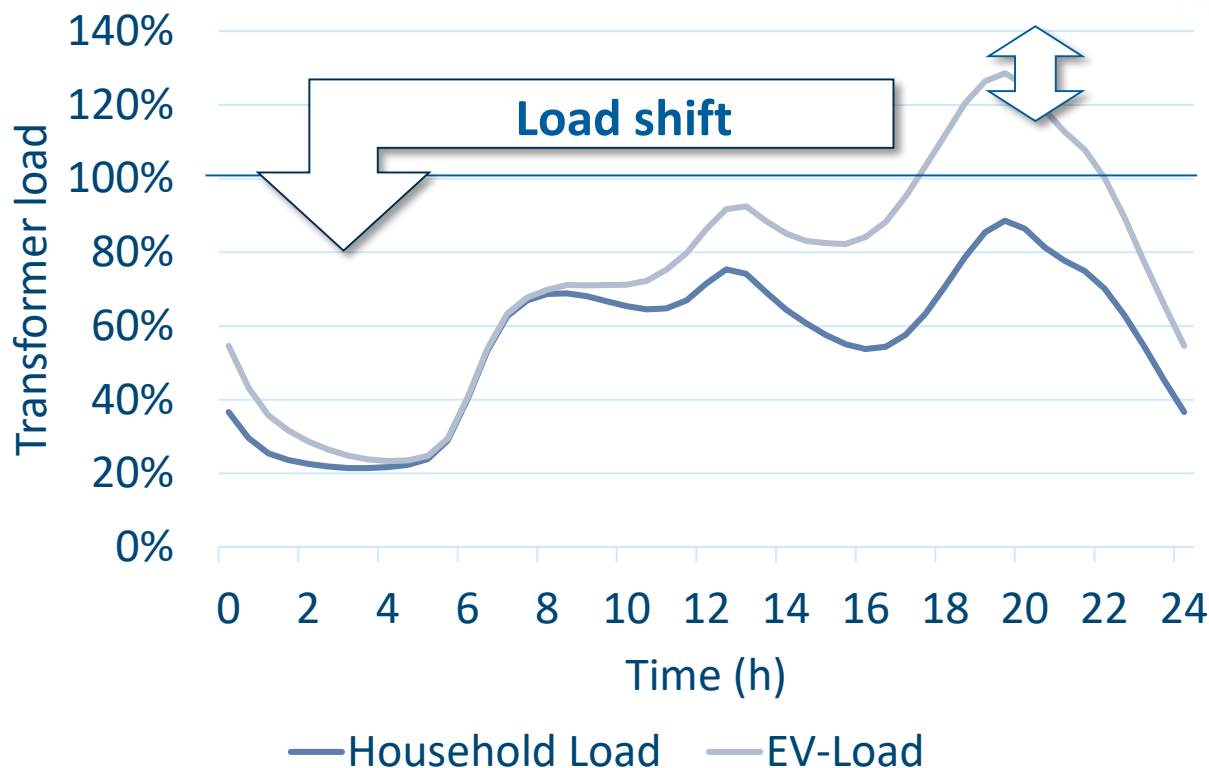
# 1. Introduction



# 1. Introduction

## Increase in grid load especially in evenings

- Load shifting instead of grid expansion
- Probabilistic modeling to include load accumulation





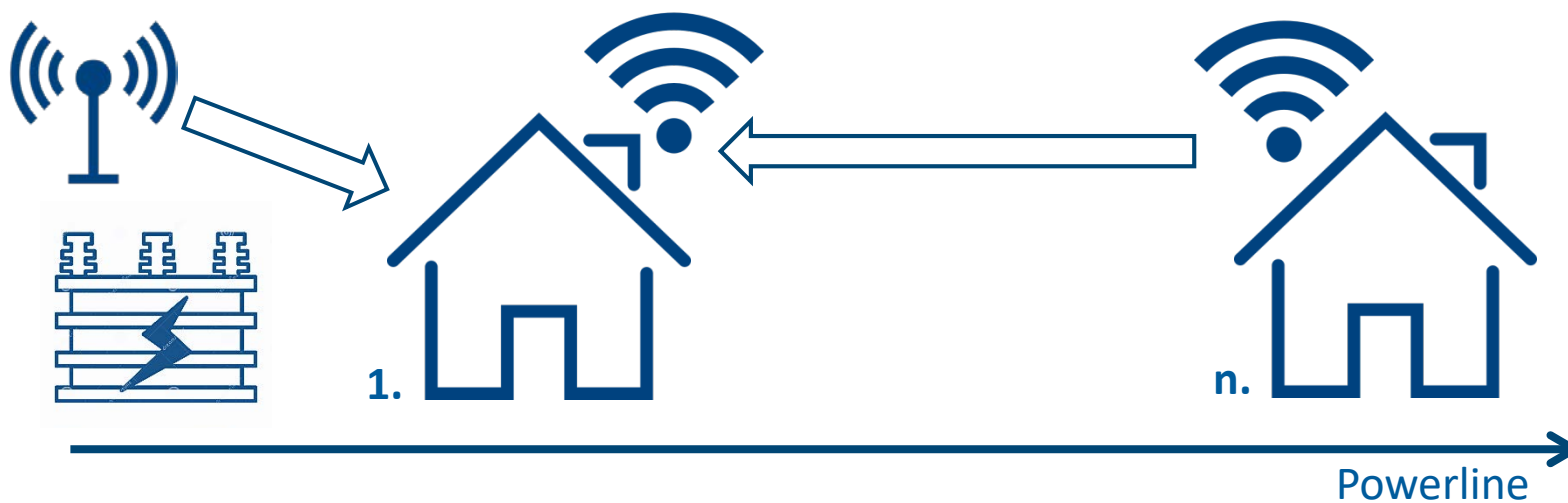
## 2. Communication



## 2. Communication

### Communication Effort

- No Communication (local voltage)
- **Uni-Directional (transformer load)**
- Bi-Directional (global voltage, line load)





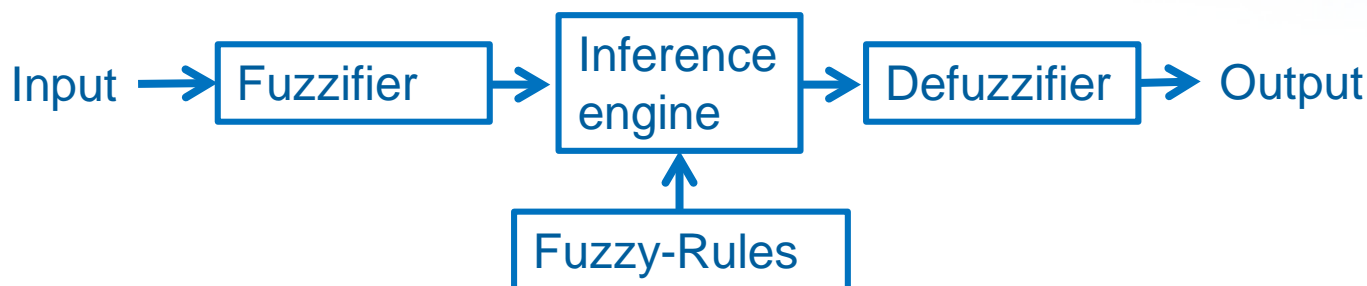
## 3. Charging Algorithm



## 3. Charging Algorithm

### Fuzzy Control:

- Process based
- Multidimensional input transferred into 1-D output



### Reactive Power Control:

- $\cos(\phi)U$ -dependency for local voltage stabilization





### 3. Charging Algorithm

#### Fuzzy Control Fuzzifier

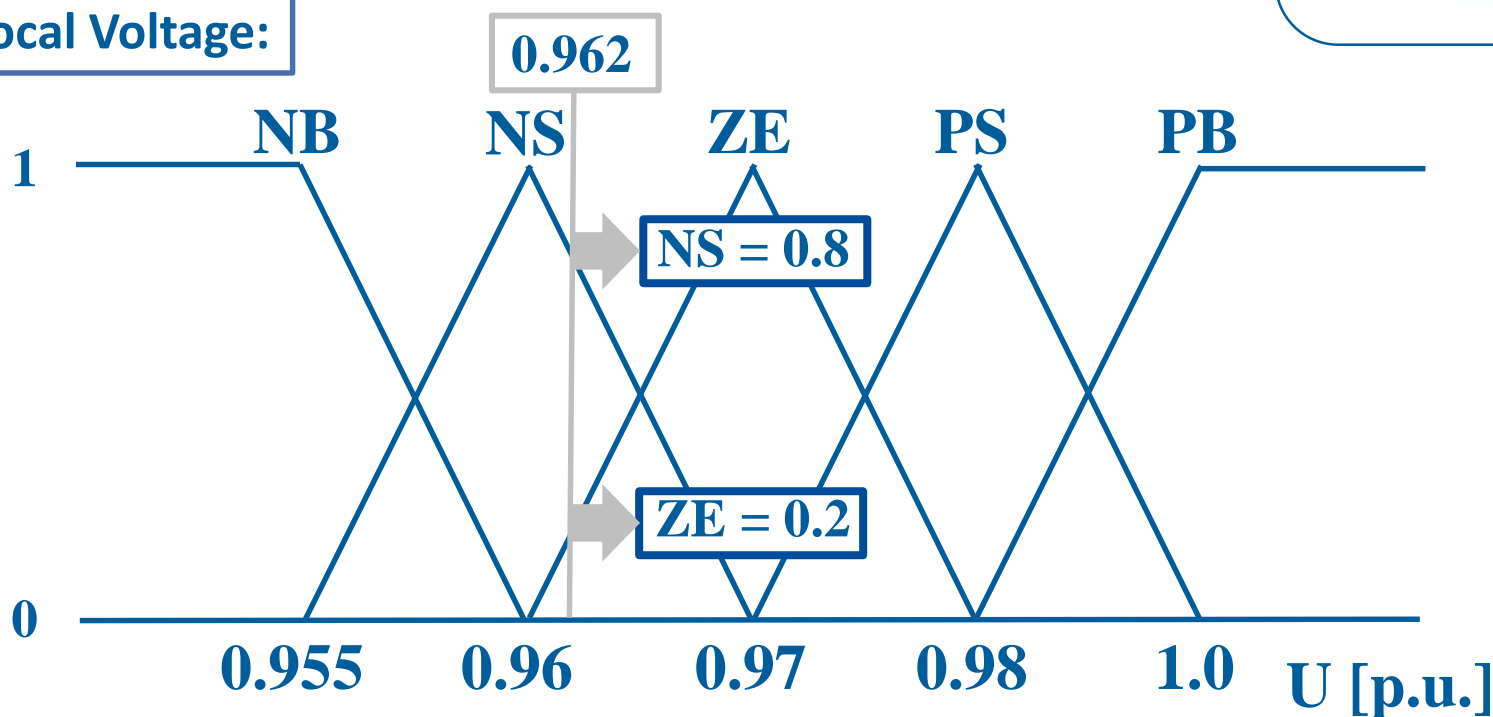
- Input Data into Fuzzy-areas
- “Negative Big” to “Positive Big”

Voltage:

NS = 0.8

ZE = 0.2

Local Voltage:





### 3. Charging Algorithm

#### Fuzzy Control Fuzzifier

- Input Data into Fuzzy-areas
- “Negative Big” to “Positive Big”

Voltage:

NS = 0.8

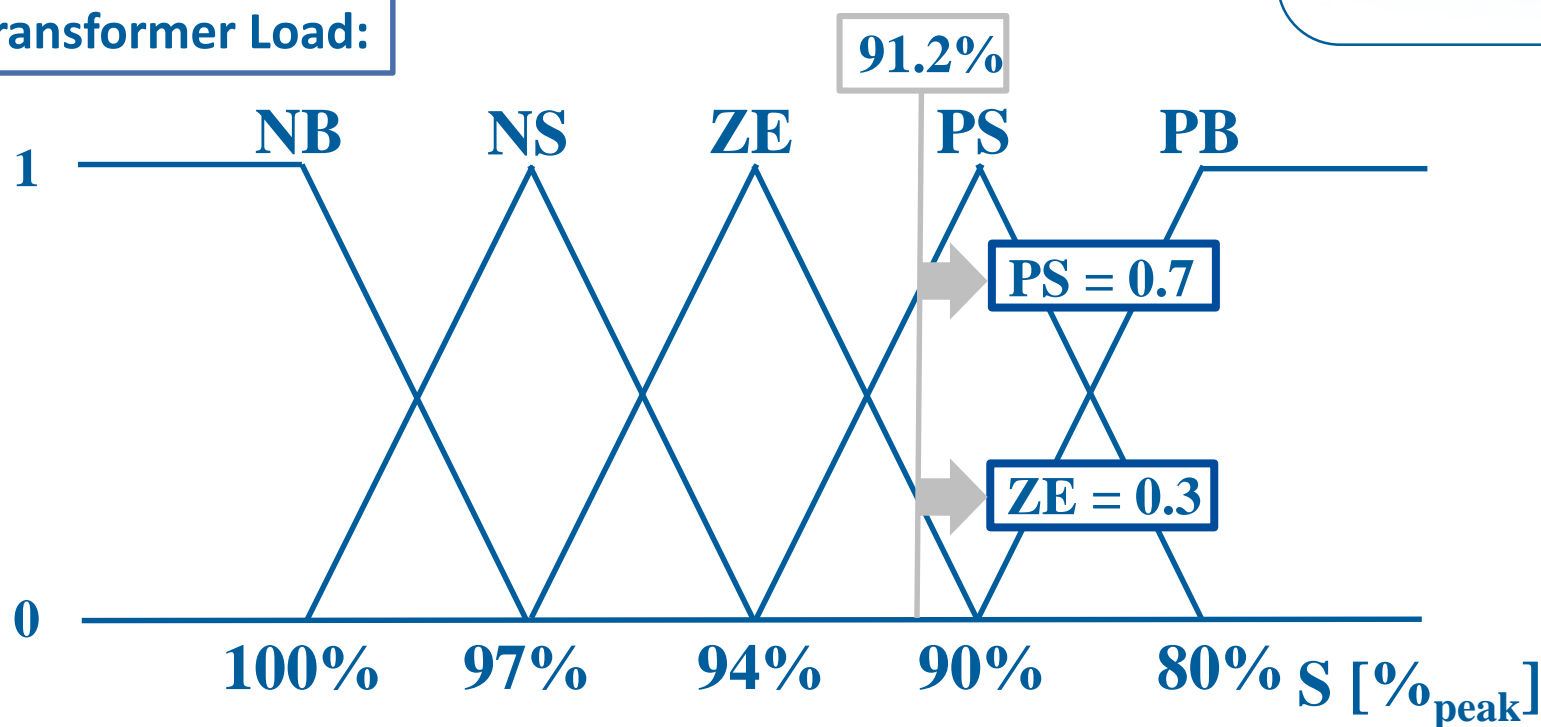
ZE = 0.2

Transformer:

PS = 0.7

ZE = 0.3

Transformer Load:





### 3. Charging Algorithm

Inference Engine:

$$\mu_{\min,i} = \min(\mu_{V,i} ; \mu_{TB,i})$$

Fuzzy Rules:

Voltage	TB				
	NB <sub>T</sub>	NS <sub>T</sub>	ZE <sub>T</sub>	PS <sub>T</sub>	PB <sub>T</sub>
PB <sub>V</sub>	ZE <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
PS <sub>V</sub>	NS <sub>L</sub>	ZE <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
ZE <sub>V</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	NS <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
NS <sub>V</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	NS <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	<b>PB<sub>L</sub></b>	PB <sub>L</sub>
NB <sub>V</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>

Voltage:

$$NS = 0.8$$

$$ZE = 0.2$$

Transformer:

$$PS = 0.7$$

$$ZE = 0.3$$

$$\mu_{\min,PB_L} = \min(0.8 ; 0.7)$$

$$\mu_{\min,PB_L} = 0.7$$



### 3. Charging Algorithm

Inference Engine:

$$\mu_{\min,i} = \min(\mu_{V,i} ; \mu_{TB,i})$$

Fuzzy Rules:

Voltage	TB				
	NB <sub>T</sub>	NS <sub>T</sub>	ZE <sub>T</sub>	PS <sub>T</sub>	PB <sub>T</sub>
PB <sub>V</sub>	ZE <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
PS <sub>V</sub>	NS <sub>L</sub>	ZE <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
ZE <sub>V</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	NS <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
NS <sub>V</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	NS <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>
NB <sub>V</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	NB <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PS <sub>L</sub>	PB <sub>L</sub>

Voltage:

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$$\mu_{\min,PB_L} = \min(0.8 ; 0.7)$$

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$$\mu_{\min,PB_L} = 0.7$$

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$$\mu_{\min,PB_L} = 0.2$$

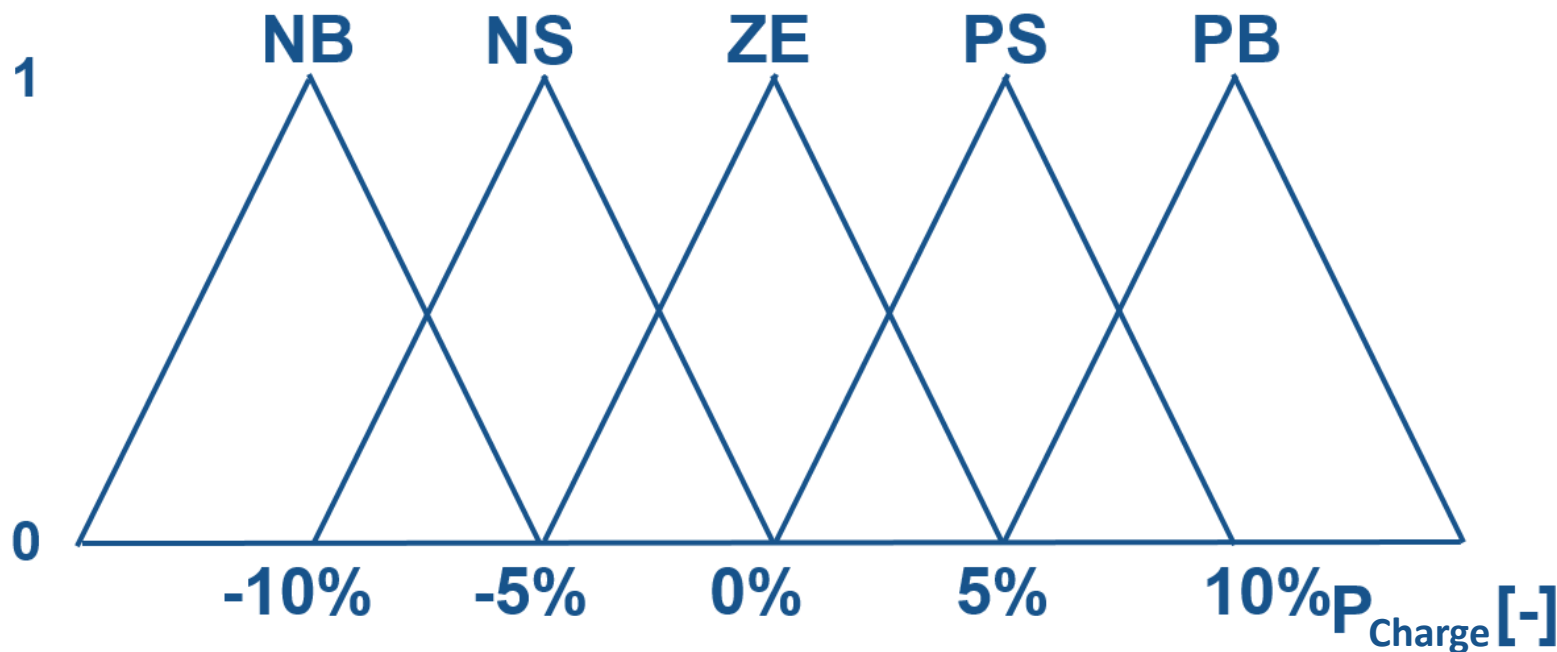
$$\mu_{\min,PS_L} = 0.2$$



### 3. Charging Algorithm

Defuzzfier

Charging Power:



$$\mu_{min, PBL} = 0.2$$
$$\mu_{min, PSL} = 0.2$$



### 3. Charging Algorithm

Defuzzfier

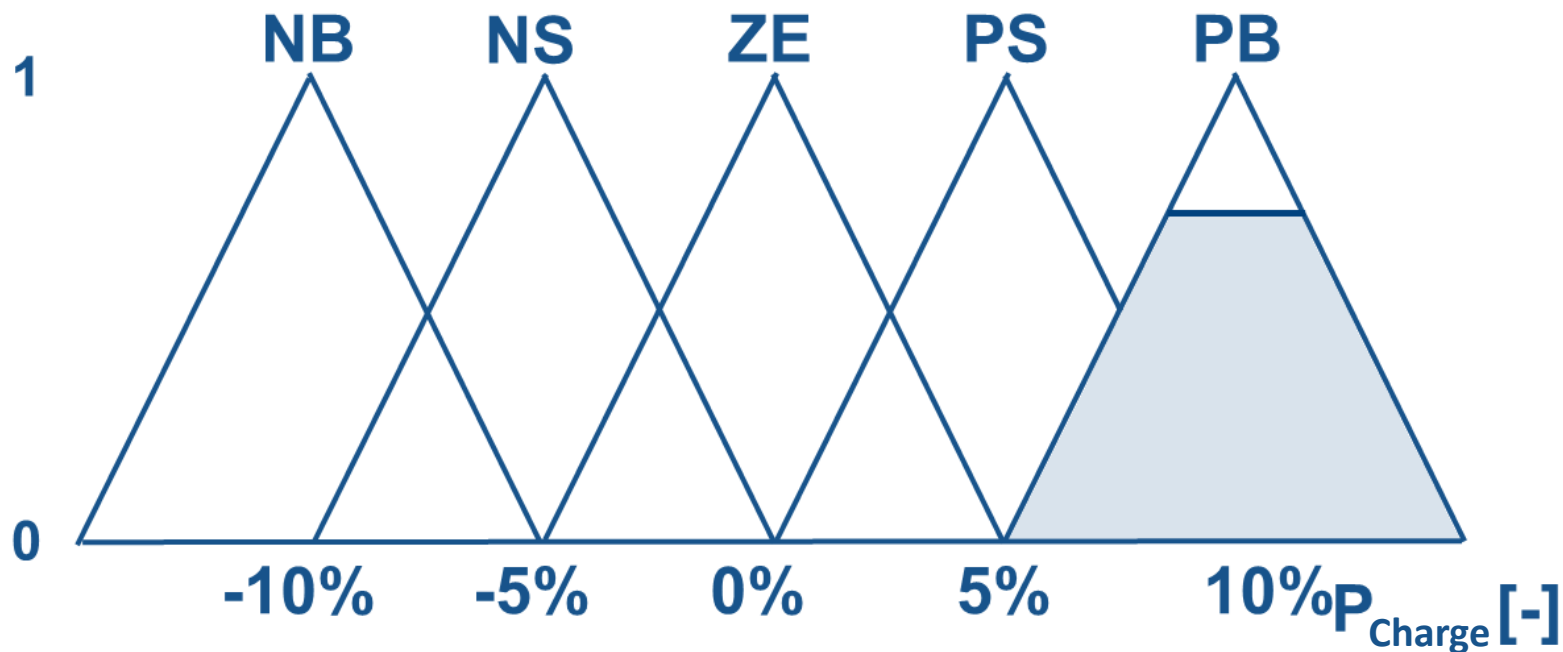
$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.7$$

$$\mu_{min, PS_L} = 0.3$$

$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.2$$

$$\mu_{min, PS_L} = 0.2$$

Charging Power:





### 3. Charging Algorithm

Defuzzifier

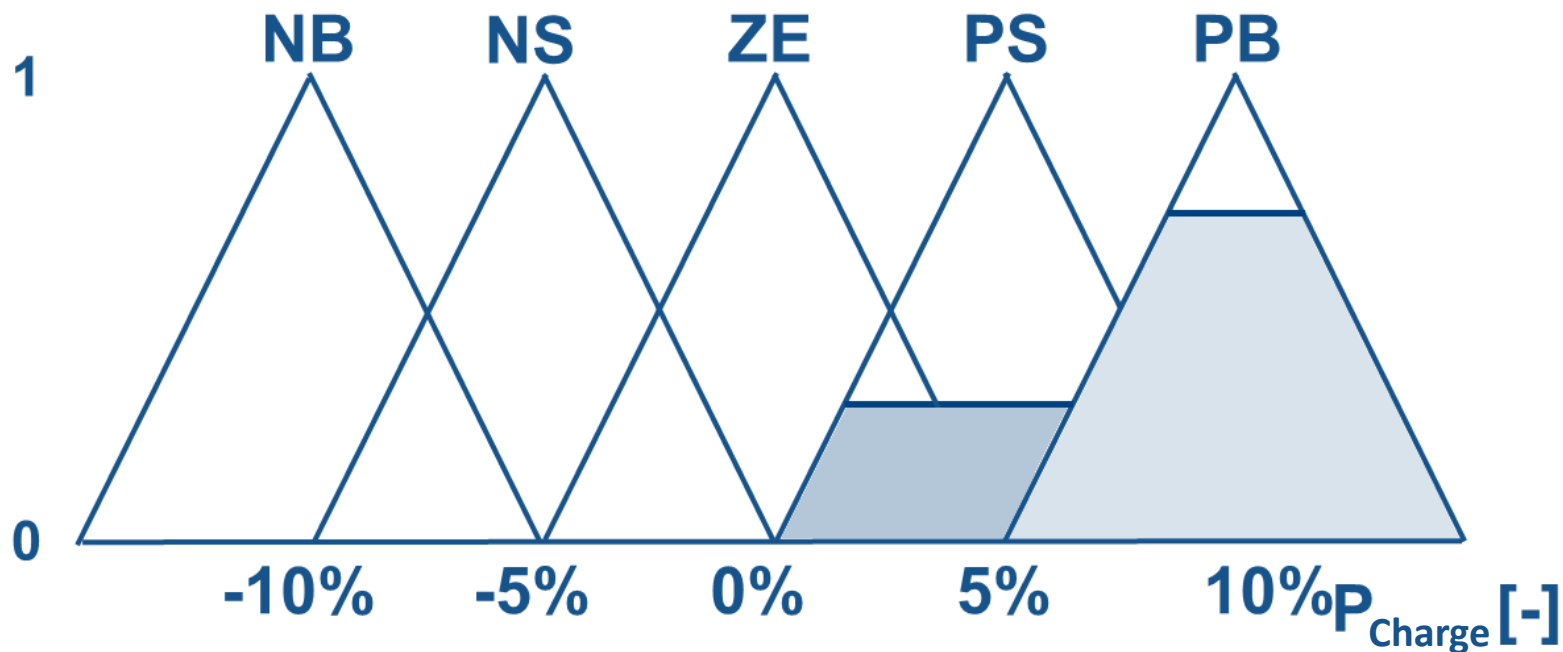
Charging Power:

$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.7$$

$$\mu_{min, PS_L} = 0.3$$

$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.2$$

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### 3. Charging Algorithm

Defuzzifier

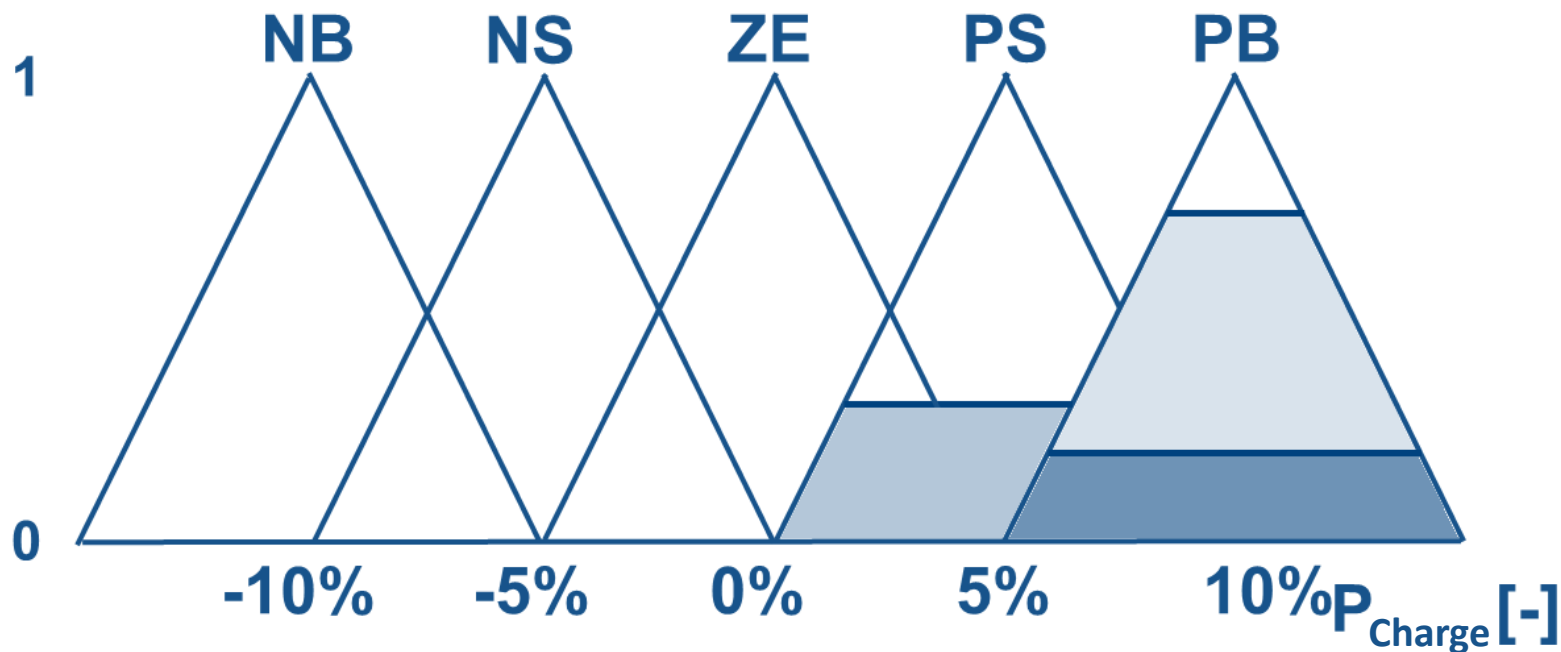
$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.7$$

$$\mu_{min, PS_L} = 0.3$$

$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.2$$

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Charging Power:







### 3. Charging Algorithm

Defuzzfier

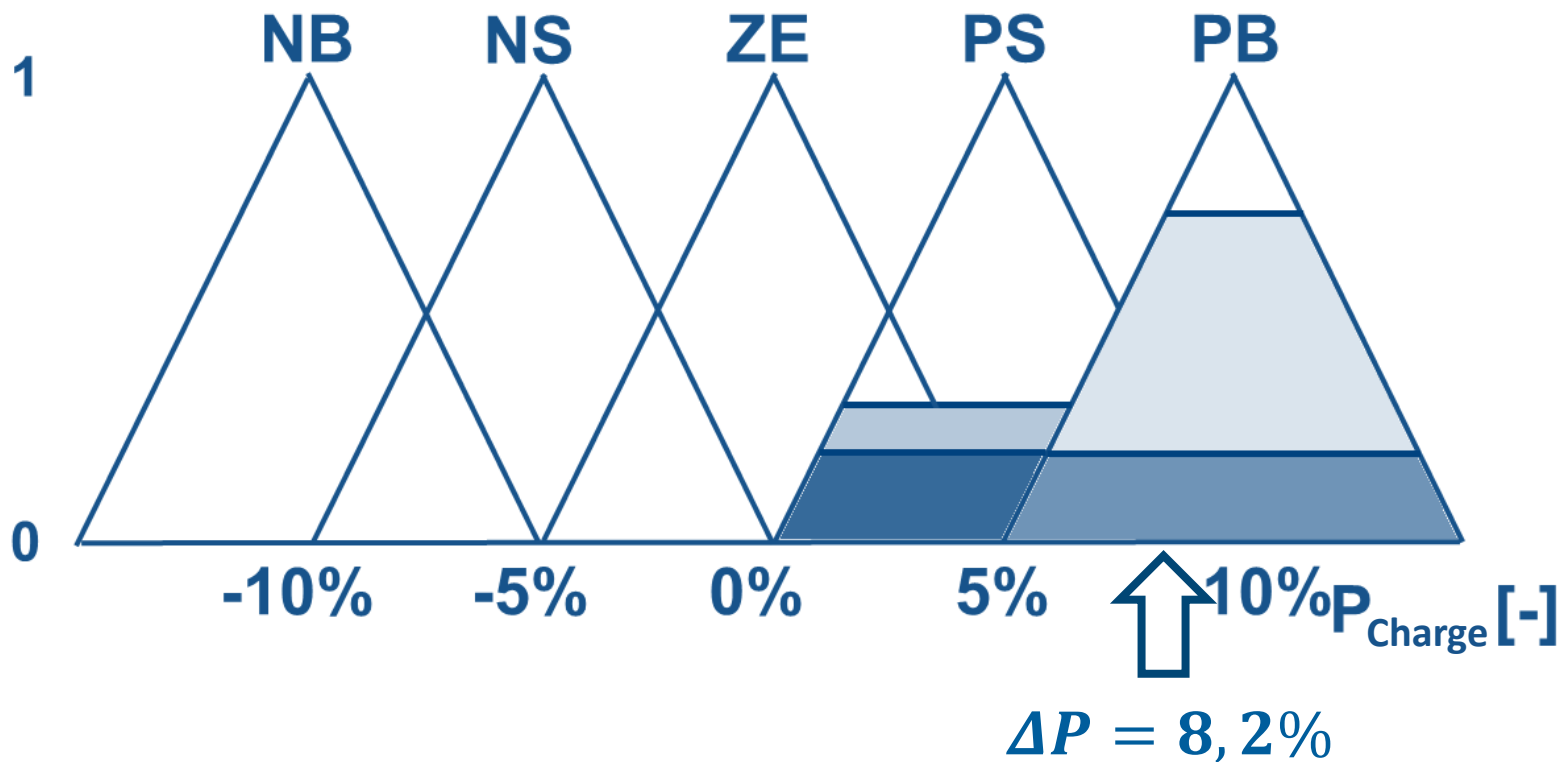
Charging Power:

$$\mu_{min, PB_L} = 0.7$$

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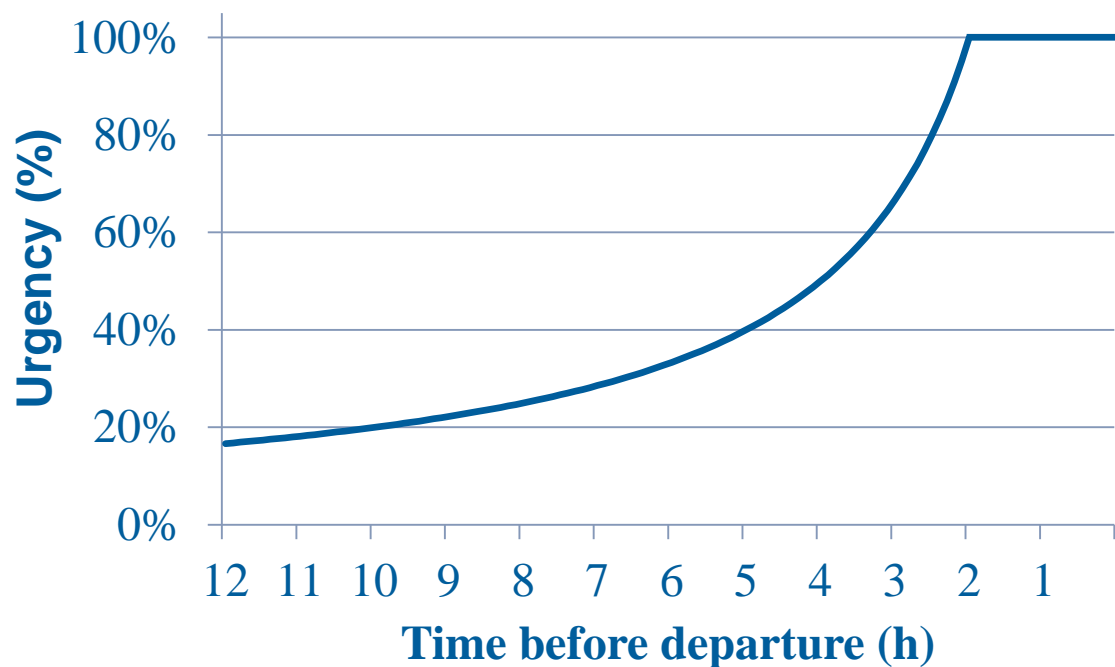




### 3. Charging Algorithm

#### Urgency-factor

$$Urgency = \frac{Min. charging time}{Time until departure}$$

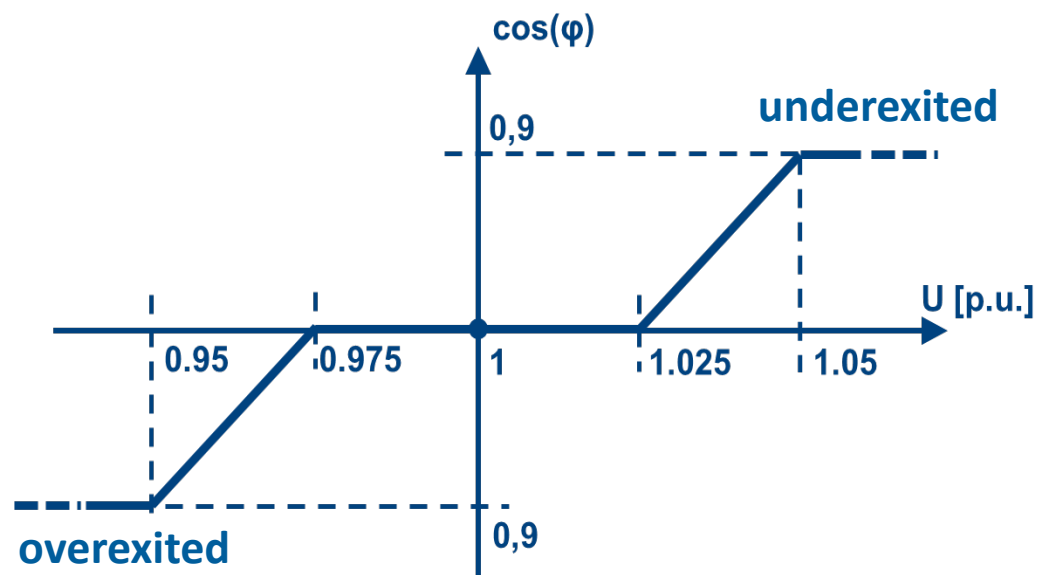




## 3. Charging Algorithm

### Reactive power control

- Grid voltage stabilization
- $\cos(\varphi)$ U-Dependency





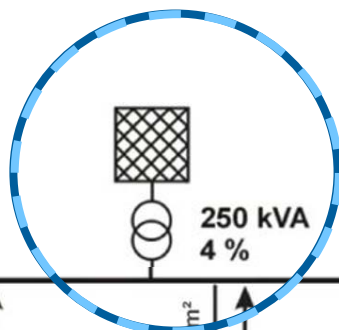
## 4. Simulation Design



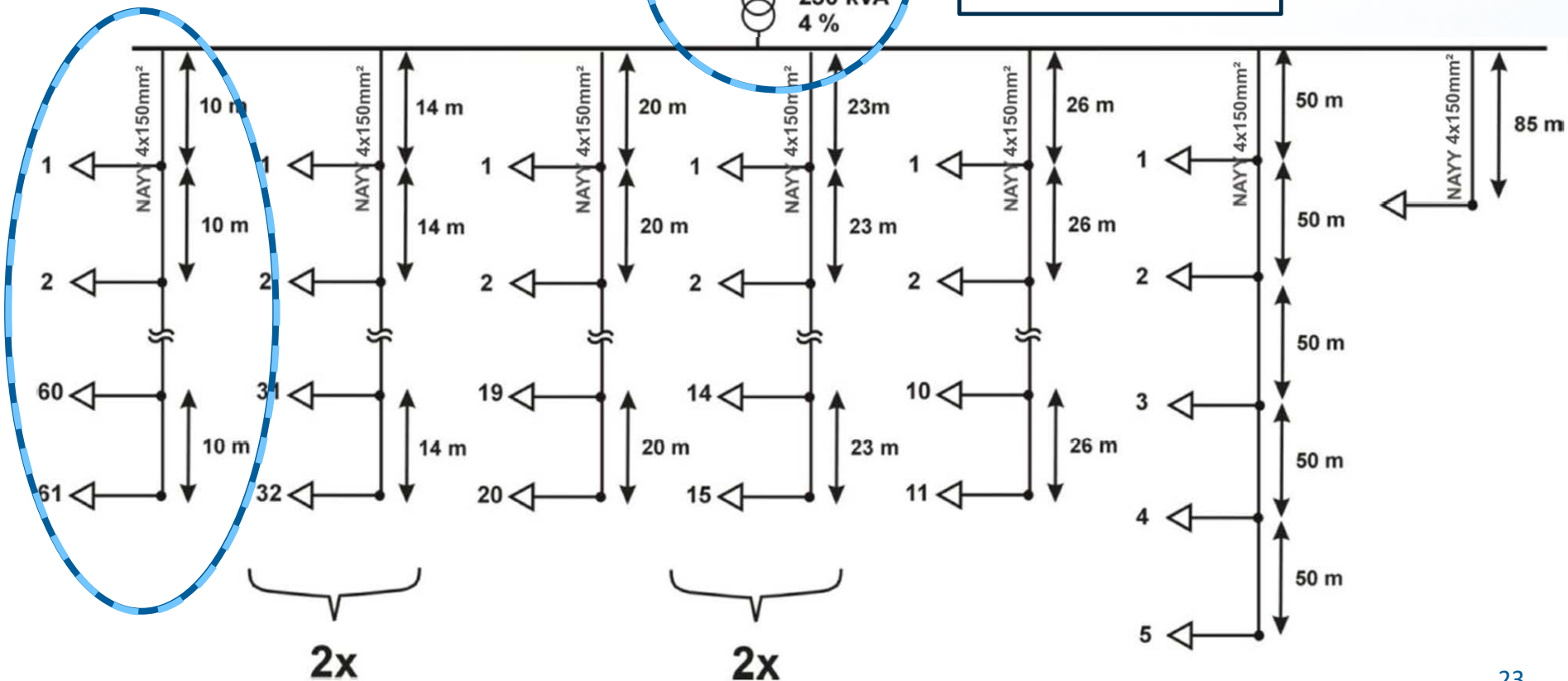
# 4. Simulation Design

## Low voltage urban grid

- Long powerlines
- Small transformer



9 Powerlines  
190 Households

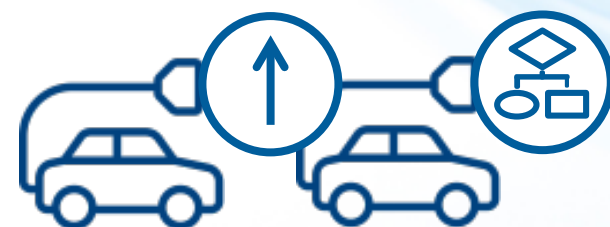




## 4. Simulation Design

### Controlled vs. uncontrolled charging:

- SOC < 55% & 30 minutes
- Next journey SOC to low
- AC-DC Efficiency 94%; 11 kW nominal



### Probabilistic influence factors:

- Driving Profiles
- Household loads
- Heat pumps
- Photovoltaic systems





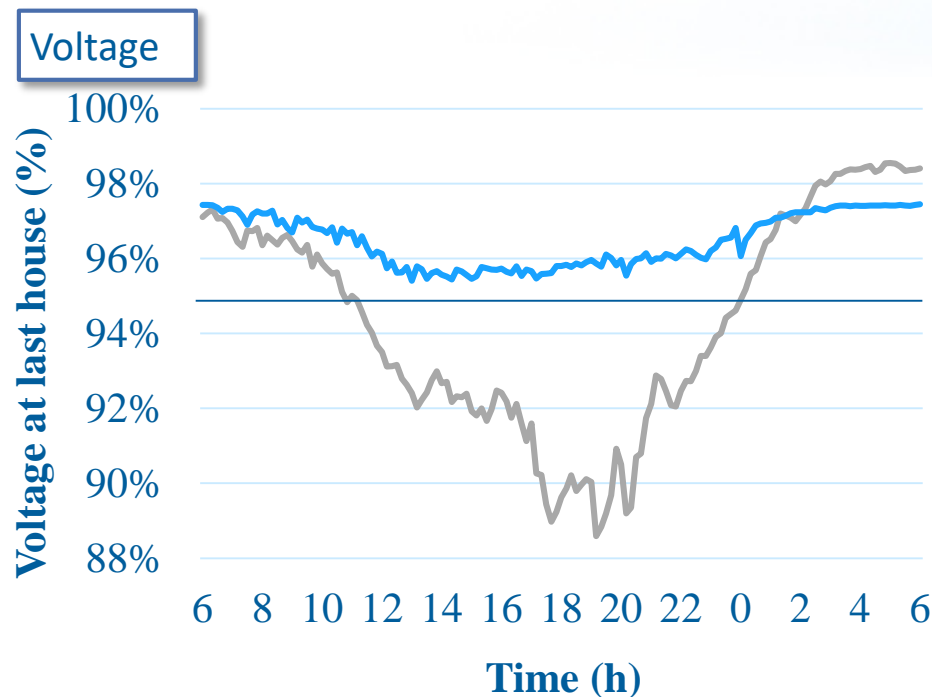
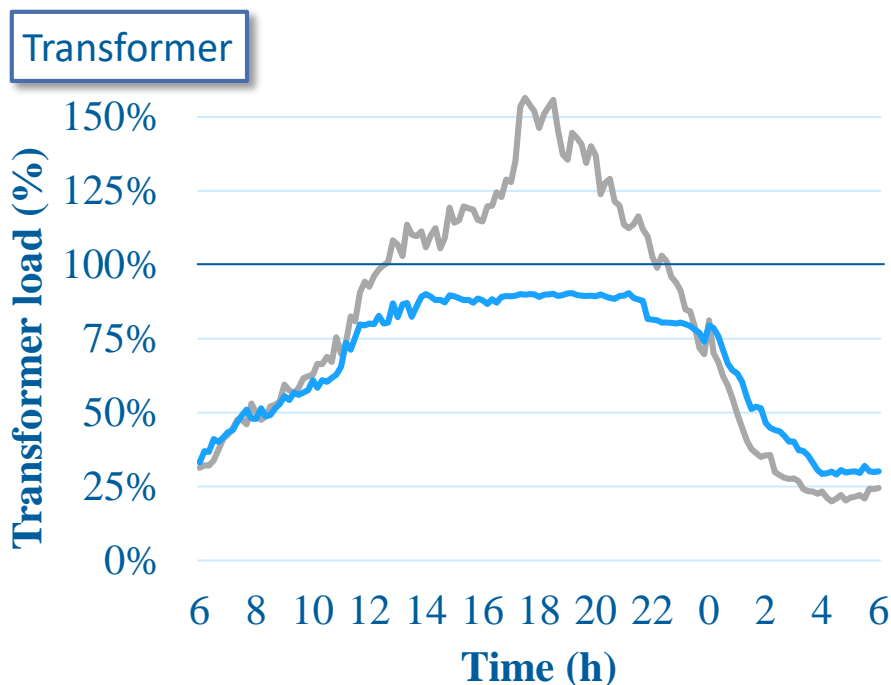
## 5. Simulation Results



# 5. Simulation Results

## Controlled vs. Uncontrolled Charging of 100% EV on weekdays

- Quantils for better evaluation



— 99.73% uncontrolled — 99.73% controlled

— 0.27% uncontrolled — 0.27% controlled





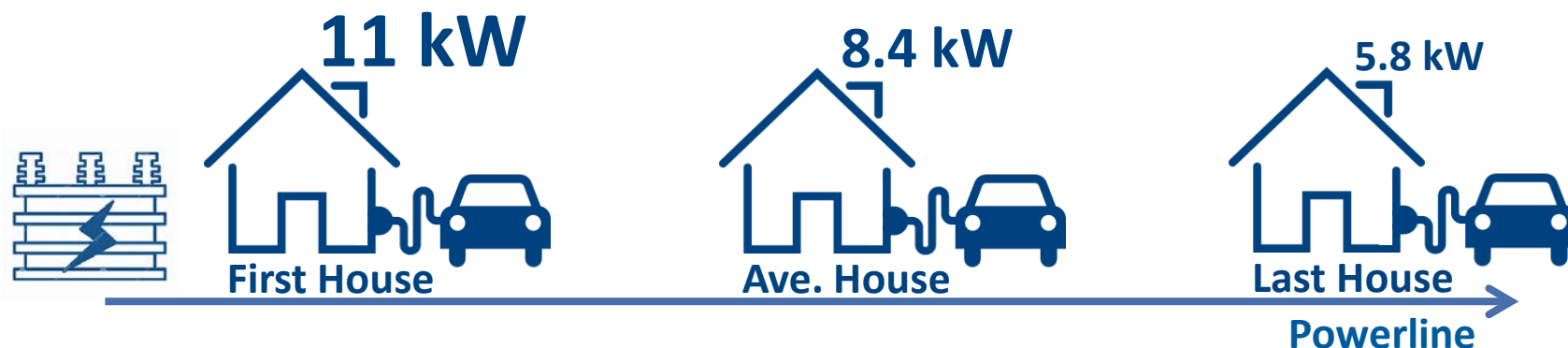
## 5. Simulation Results

### Controlled vs. Uncontrolled Charging of 100% EV on weekdays

Further influence of controlled charging:

- Powerlines within boundaries
- No additional car owner restrictions
- 24% average charging power reduction (8.4 kW)
- Location dependency

Algorithm successful



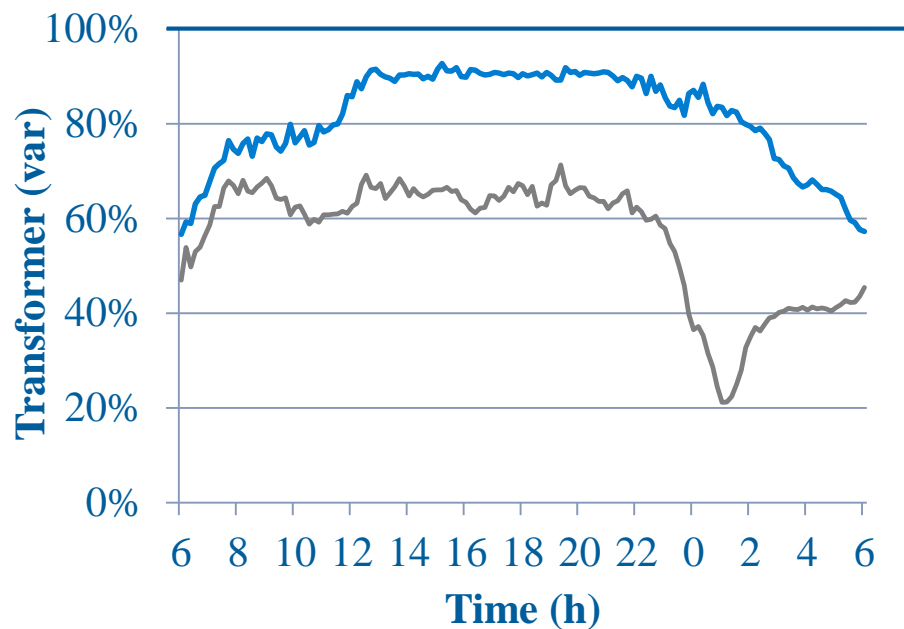


## 5. Simulation Results

### Controlled charging of 100% EV plus 20% HP on weekdays

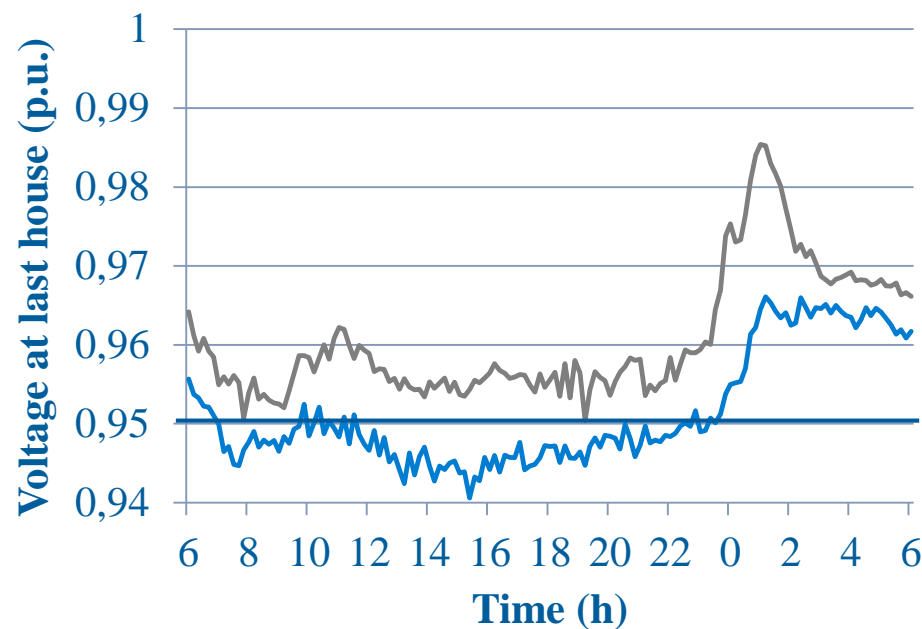
- Grid close to voltage boundary

Transformer



— Without EV — With EV

Voltage



— Without EV — With EV



## 5. Simulation Results

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### Controlled charging of 100% EV plus 20% HP on weekdays

#### Further influence of controlled charging:

- Powerlines within boundaries
- Car owner restrictions
- 78% average charging power reduction (2.5 kW)

**Grid expansion**

#### Inclusion of PV does not prevent grid expansion caused by load factors

- Cloudy Sky; Night



## 6. Conclusion



## 6. Conclusion

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### **Fuzzy Controller:**

- **One dimensional communication**
- **Transformer load, Local voltage, Urgency factor**

### **Reactive Power Controller:**

- **$\cos(\phi)$ U-Dependency**

### **Urban low voltage grid:**

- **Long powerlines; Small transformer**

### **Results:**

- **Successful implementation as long as voltage margins exist**



**Thank you for your attention!**

## Literature:

- See paper: “Grid Load Relief by Smart Charging of Electric Vehicles”

## Icons:

<https://meteor-nofer.de/leistungen/>

<https://www.detmersons.com/why-is-a-heat-pump-a-good-choice/>

<https://www.onlinewebfonts.com/icon/447723>

<https://thenounproject.com/term/electric-bus/1288568/>

[https://www.iconfinder.com/icons/1925741/cable\\_charge\\_electric\\_electric\\_plug\\_electricity\\_icon](https://www.iconfinder.com/icons/1925741/cable_charge_electric_electric_plug_electricity_icon)

<https://www.kisspng.com/png-computer-icons-wi-fi-mobile-phones-cell-site-inter-762822/download-png.html>

<https://thenounproject.com/term/electric-car/725/>