

EV-PV-BESS tariff design. What are the economic principles?

Icaro Freitas-Gomes

Berkeley - 05 June 2019



AGENDA

1. VEDECOM
 - 1.1 - VEDECOM in brief
 - 1.2 - VEDECOM at a glance

2. Introduction
 - 2.1 - Context
 - 2.2 – Existing tariffs
 - 2.3 – Model description

3. Preliminary results
 - 3.1 – Example

4. Conclusion

AGENDA

1. VEDECOM

- 1.1 - VEDECOM in brief
- 1.2 - VEDECOM at a glance

2. Introduction

- 2.1 - Context
- 2.2 – Existing tariffs
- 2.3 – Model description

3. Preliminary results

- 3.1 – Example

4. Conclusion

1 – VEDECOM

1.1 – VEDECOM in brief: Research domains and Partners

3 research domains covering 3 major societal stakes:



Vehicle electrification

- Improve air quality



Driving delegation and connectivity

- Provide sustainable, safe and fluid mobility



Shared mobility and energy

- Optimize mobility systems in the territories



50 members & partners from different sectors collaborate on pre-competitive and pre-normative research projects

1 – VEDECOM

1.2 – VEDECOM at a glance: Key figures at the end of 2017

Certified as **Institute for Energy Transition** in 2014 by



VEDECOM, hub de recherche coopérative, créé en 2014
VEDECOM, a cooperative research hub, created in 2014



Industriels
Industrials



Académiques
Academics



Territoires
Local authorities

50
members &
partners

3 domaines de recherche - 3 fields of research
1 centre de formation - 1 training center



Vehicle electrification



Driving delegation and connectivity



Shared mobility and energy

FORMATION
TRAINING



175 employees — **110 R&D**
45 PhD
20 Staff

€
30
millions/year

7000 m² of workshops
and offices dedicated to research



In 2017
14 training modules
120 hours
242 trained people

> 100 publications
69 thesis
28 patents
18 software program deposits

AGENDA

1. VEDECOM
 - 1.1 - VEDECOM in brief
 - 1.2 - VEDECOM at a glance

2. Introduction
 - 2.1 - Context
 - 2.2 – Existing tariffs
 - 2.3 – Model description

3. Preliminary results
 - 3.1 – Example

4. Conclusion

2 – INTRODUCTION

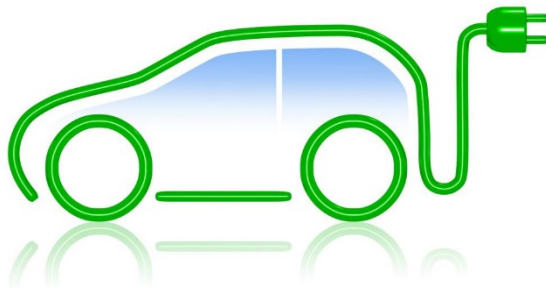
2.1 – Context

7

Automotive Industry

Increase of Electric Vehicles sales, supported by public policy, to decarbonize transport sector:

- Restrictions on CO2 emissions.
- Subsidy on EV sales.
- Development of the charging infrastructure.



Electricity Industry

Decarbonization of electricity sector:

- Rapid development of wind and solar energy (PV).
- Increasing flexibility needs to avoid duck curve.

Are EVs a threat in this context?

- Context of decrease of electricity consumption.
- But important contribution to peak consumption.
- Opportunity as new flexibility source with V2G.

What are the tariff roles?

- Reflect user's total consumption (demand and energy).
- Recover utility costs.
- Avoid cost-shifting.

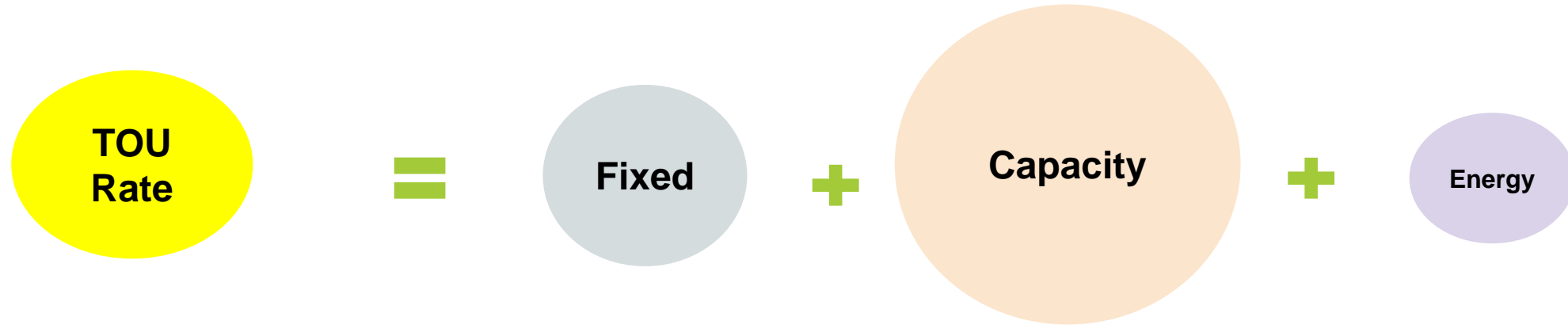
What are the existing tariff types?

2 – INTRODUCTION

2.2 – Electricity tariffs (From SCE)

8

Capacity based (TOU-B and TOU-D)



Energy based (TOU-R and TOU-E)



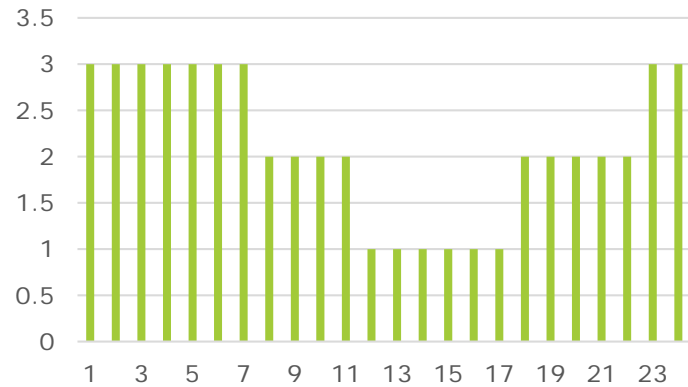
8

2 – INTRODUCTION

2.2 – Electricity tariffs (From SCE)

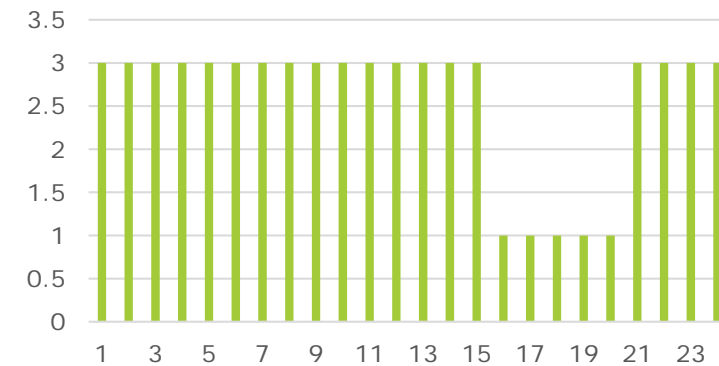
From (TOU-B and TOU-R)

Ancient Summer Time Schedule

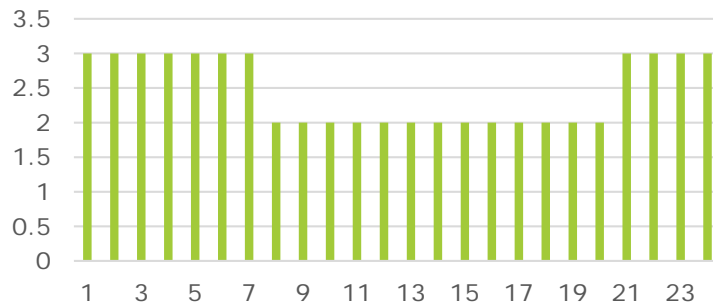


To (TOU-D and TOU-E)

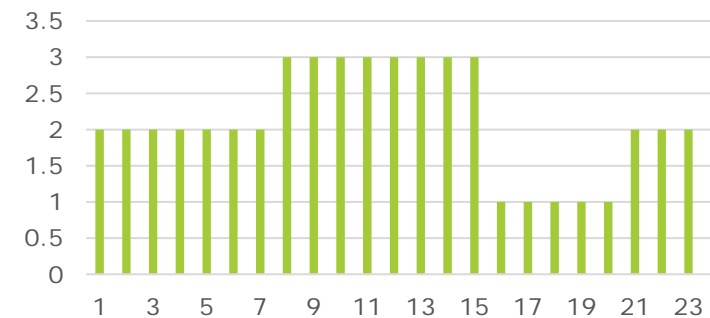
New summer time schedule



Ancient winter time schedule



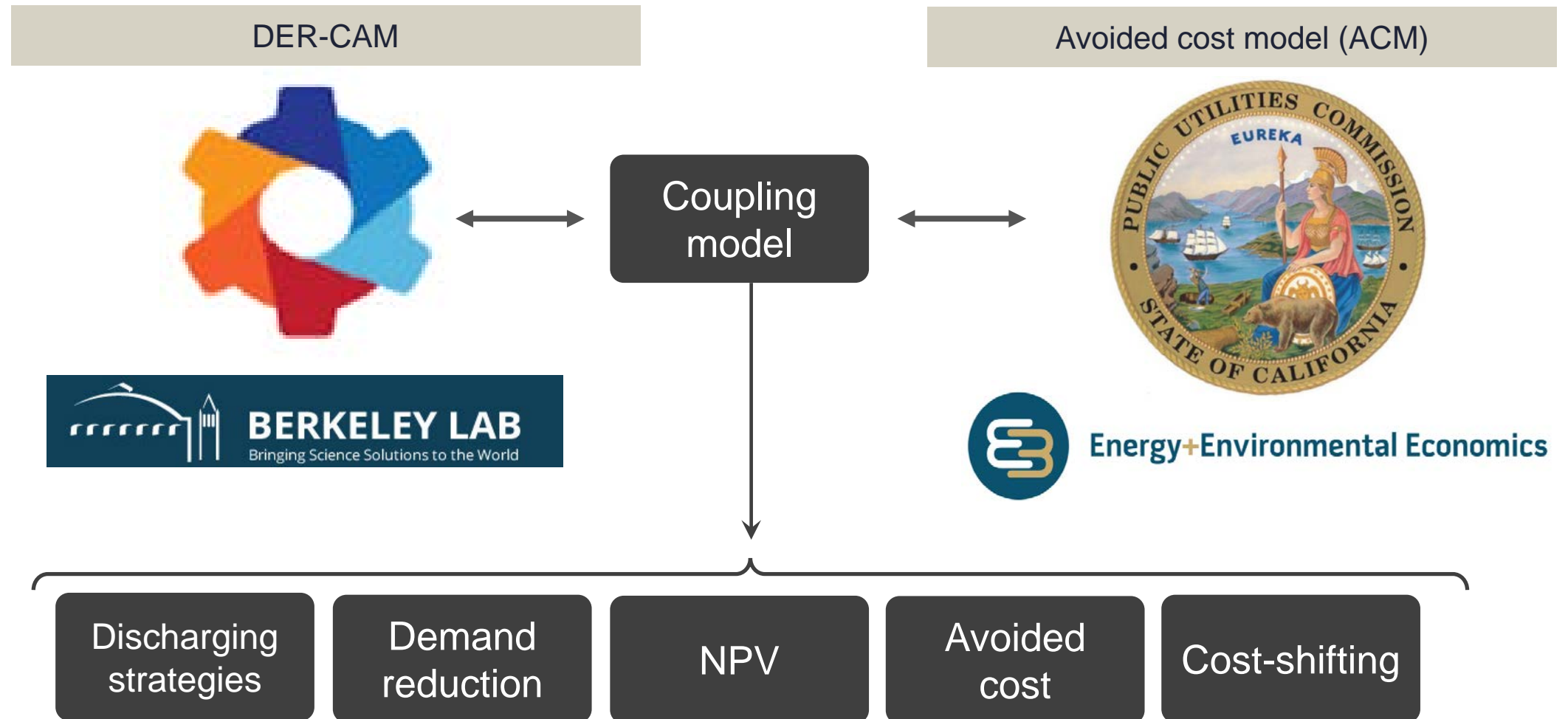
New winter time schedule



2 – INTRODUCTION

2.3 Model description

10



AGENDA

1. VEDECOM
 - 1.1 - VEDECOM in brief
 - 1.2 - VEDECOM at a glance

2. Introduction
 - 2.1 - Context
 - 2.2 – Existing tariffs
 - 2.3 – Model description

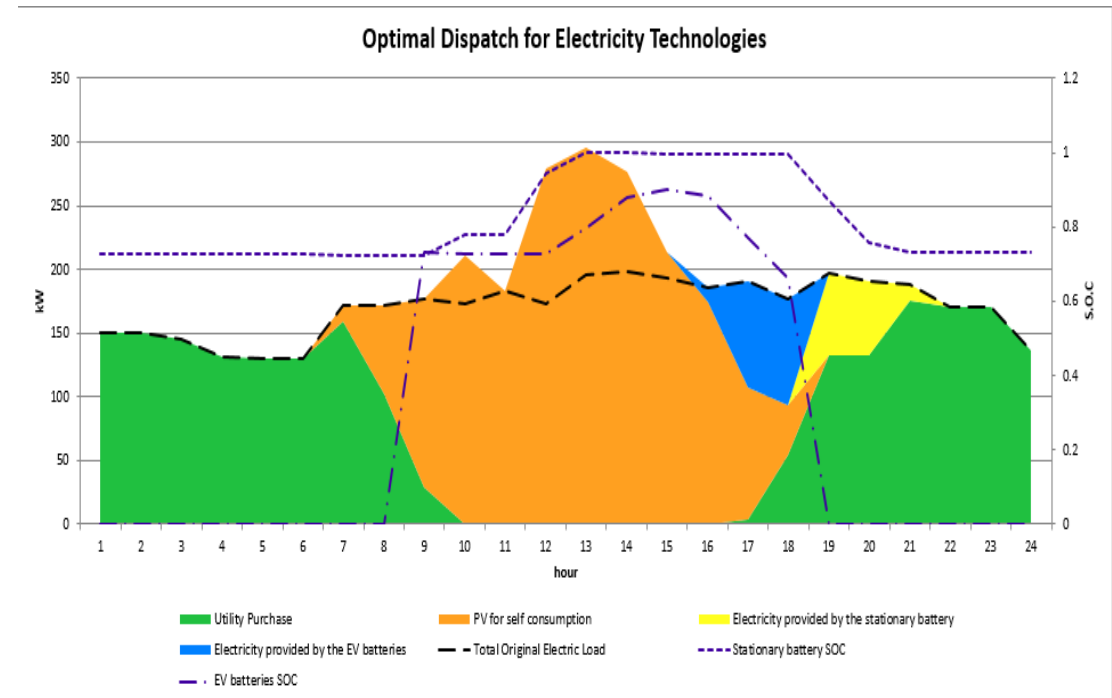
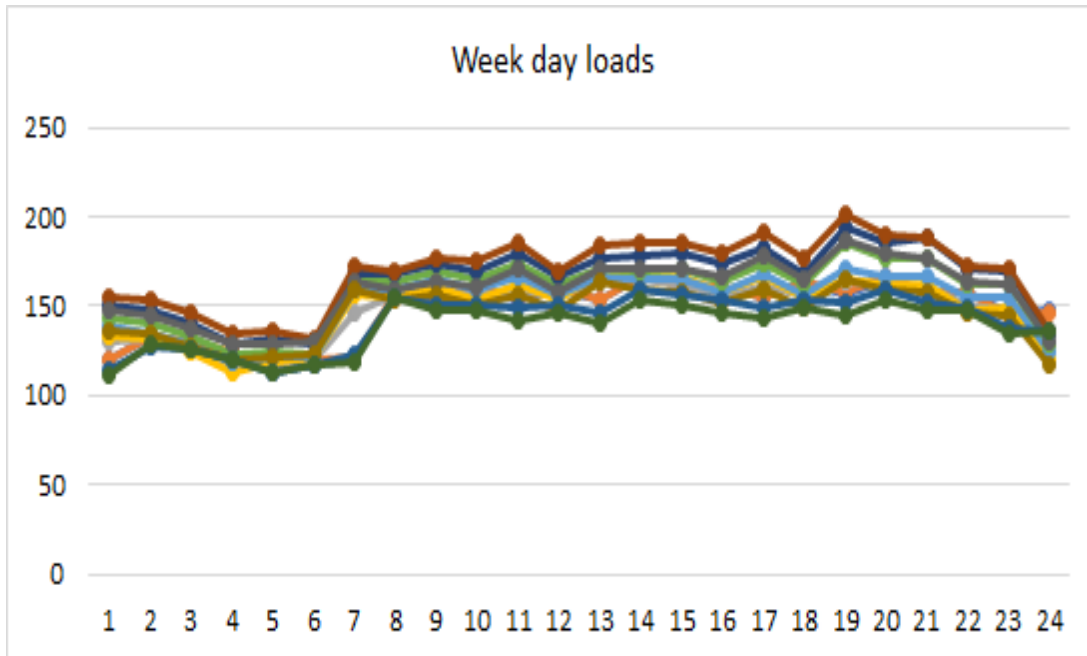
3. Preliminary results
 - 3.1 – Example

4. Conclusion

3 – PRELIMINARY RESULTS

3.1 – Example

First building load profile (under TOUE tariff):



EVs and stationary batteries working together to support the microgrid.

AGENDA

1. VEDECOM
 - 1.1 - VEDECOM in brief
 - 1.2 - VEDECOM at a glance

2. Introduction
 - 2.1 - Context
 - 2.2 – Existing tariffs
 - 2.3 – Model description

3. Preliminary results
 - 3.1 – Example

4. Conclusion

Preliminary results

Tariff sensitivity analysis:

- Capacity based dramatically reduce cost shifting.

	Avoided Costs (\$)	Annual Savings (\$)	Cost Shifting (\$)
TOU-D	6 827	30 587	-23 760
TOU-E	21 061	66 892	-45 831
TOU-R	13 732	83 234	-69 502
TOU-B	7 673	39 121	-31 448

- For the GS-2 building (Maximum demand below 200 kW).

For the client (minimize the cost)	TOU-E (Energy based)
For the grid (reduce cost-shifting)	TOU-D (Capacity based)
Push EVs forward	TOU-E (Energy based)

Future research

Change the tariff power rate:

- Analyze buildings with power demand higher than 200 kW (SCE ToU GS-3)

Simulate for more building load units:

- Verify the result's robustness.
- Check the mean, standard deviations and percentiles.

Sensitivity analysis on different parameters:

- Check which are the most sensible parameters for future investors.

Thank you for your attention

Together to accelerate the mobilities of tomorrow!

