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# Consumers, Vehicles and Energy Integration (CVEI) project

LCV – Electric Vehicles and Energy Systems: Smart Charging Projects and V2G session Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017
Liam Lidstone – Strategy Manager



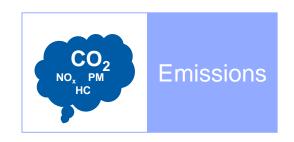
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#### Vehicle electrification



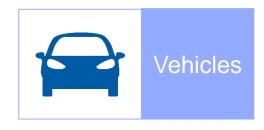
















# The project requires a broad range of expertise

















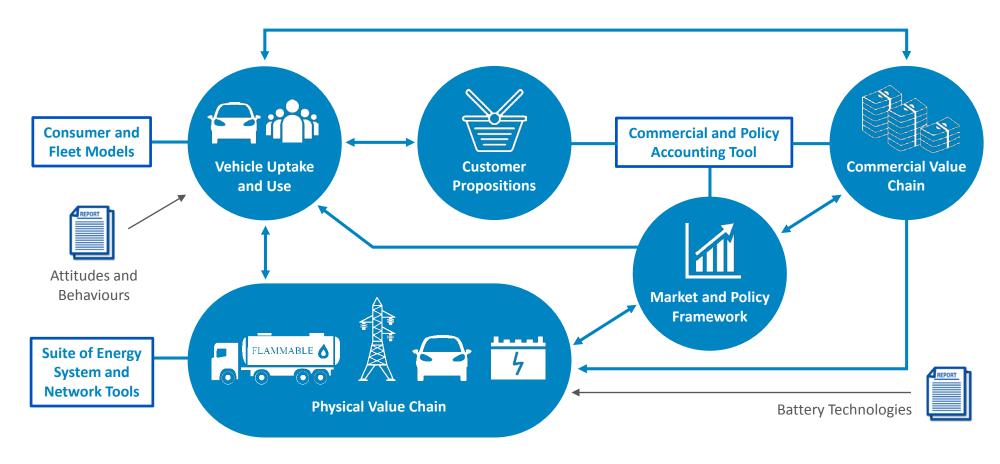


THE BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TEAM.



## Modelling capability





A combined set of modelling tools have been developed to provide an *integrated, holistic* means of quantifying and qualitatively assessing the impacts on and from *infrastructure*, *consumers*, *vehicle uptake and use*, *policy measures* and *commercial models* across the system



## Scenarios have been developed to test further factors



**Demand** 

Central Gov provides **OEMs** make ULEVs attractive Central Gov supportive, tech.neutral, to consumers alongside more promotes mass No explicit ULEV environment for ULEVs and limited, but ongoing, Gov. transition to support after infrastructure support hydrogen; current measures supporting Incentivised **ULEV** expire BaU infrastructure and H<sub>2</sub> Push Innovation **Enabled** deployment Mobility MPF infrastructure focus Technology optionality Incentivise ULEVs Incentivise ULEVs Static ToU Disincentivise ICEs Dedicated vehicles Managed charging as an asset Backing a winner **Traditional ways of meeting Traditional ways of meeting** customer demand customer demand Dedicated vehicles **Industry led change Customer led change** Coordinated action Organic action New ways of meeting customer New ways of meeting customer Backing a winner demand demand DM aggregator MPF infrastructure focus **Locally led change Centrally led change** City regions drive Asset sharing transport agenda; Disincentivise ICEs Central Gov Static ToU Rapid charging focus on urban vehicle interventions Smaller vehicles asset sharing and enable Vehicle sharing Smaller vehicles support for Vehicle sharing widespread use PiVs/related Incentivise ULEVs of vehicles as Transport on City Led infrastructure shared assets



# Interim findings





Reducing the upfront cost of ULEVs is a crucial driver of uptake in the near to medium term



ULEV uptake can lead to a sizeable drop in net transport-related Government revenues



A moderate uptake of ULEVs can be expected even with limited Government intervention but this does not result in the lowest Government revenue gap



The economic benefits of car sharing appear material



Charging behaviour is primarily driven by EV owner preferences, convenience and habit, rather than cost



Amongst adopters to date:

- Changes to "main" and "second" car dynamic
- EVs being driven comparable mileages to ICEs



Rapid charging development is a priority to enable sufficient deployment for the medium term



Awareness of public charge points may be more important than actual availability



Infrastructure entities likely to be loss-making in the near to medium term but would appear profitable in the long term



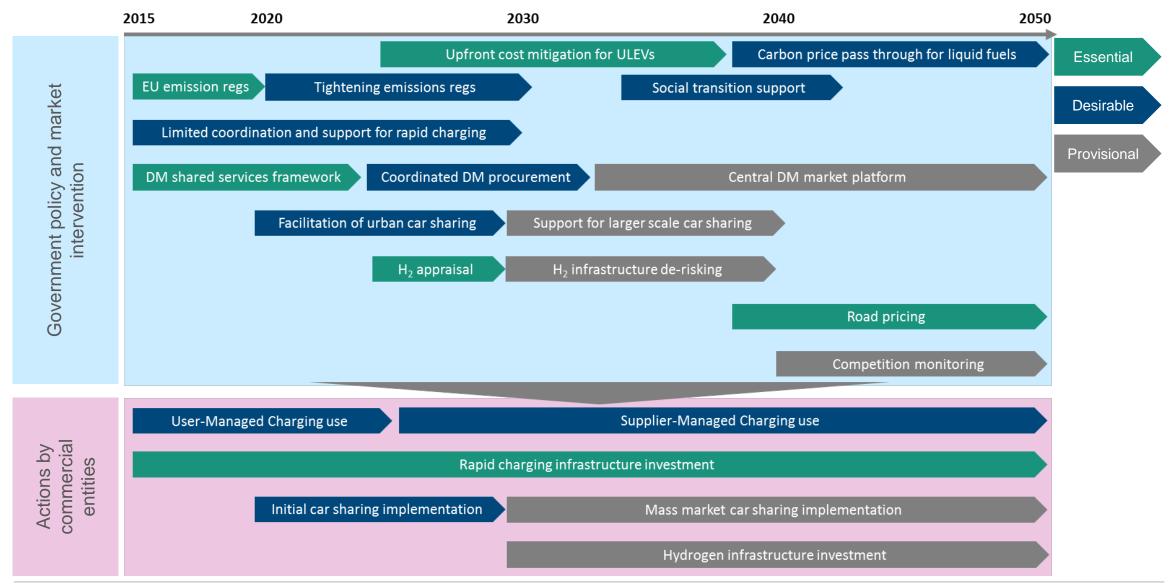
Successful demand management reduces balancing and network costs – must be tested with mainstream consumers

Image from www.goultralow.com



## Roadmap for efficient ULEV uptake and use







#### Trials will deliver further robust evidence



#### **Charging Behaviour Trial**

- Assess response to different tariff propositions user-managed (ToU tariff) versus supplier-managed charging
- 240 consumers, 2 months with a vehicle, (parallel)
   BEV and PHEV trials
- Data on use and charging with additional questionnaires and choice experiments

#### **Vehicle Uptake Trial**

- To enhance understanding of adoption of EVs
- 200 consumers, given 4 days with each of 3 vehicles in turn (BEV, PHEV, ICE)
- Additional questionnaires and choice experiments (with reduced 'psychological distance')



BEV



**PHEV** 



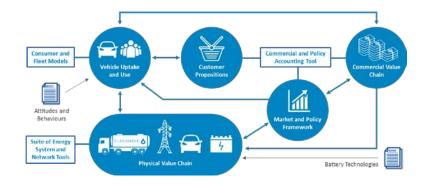
ICE

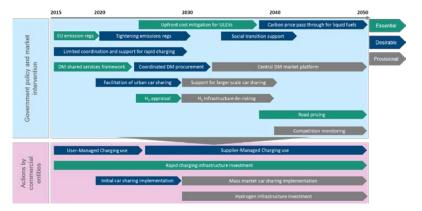


# Summary



- The Consumers, Vehicles and Energy Integration project is seeking to address the challenges involved in transitioning to a secure and sustainable low carbon vehicle fleet
- An integrated modelling toolset has been developed able to examine the implications for energy supply, infrastructure, vehicles, users, policy and commercial models – and with it, it is possible to test a wide range of scenarios
- Findings from several areas are already available and have been incorporated into a **roadmap** for delivering efficient vehicle decarbonisation
- Upcoming trials will deliver further robust evidence on how consumers respond to different charging propositions and attitudes to ULEV adoption















Registered Office
Energy Technologies Institute
Holywell Building
Holywell Park
Loughborough
LE11 3UZ



For all general enquiries telephone the ETI on 01509 202020.



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