



Universiteit Utrecht

LomboXnet



Copernicus Institute of  
Sustainable Development

# Smart Solar Charging to support widespread deployment of photovoltaic systems and electric mobility

## Wilfried van Sark

(thanks to Robin Berg, Carolien van Hemel, and the SSC consortium)

International Conference on Renewable Energy and Resources  
Vancouver, 25 July 2017



Hier wordt geïnvesteerd in uw toekomst. Dit project wordt mede mogelijk gemaakt door het Europees Fonds voor Regionale Ontwikkeling.





## Motivation

- Fast increasing amount of photovoltaic solar energy installations due to decreasing prices  
now 303 GWp (~1.3 billion solar panels)
- Consumers: grid parity
- Commercial: feasible only with subsidy (>15 kWp, SDE+, NL)
- However, multi-MW:  
PPC of 3-4 c\$/kWh in Chile, Abu Dhabi

# Global PV Market 2016

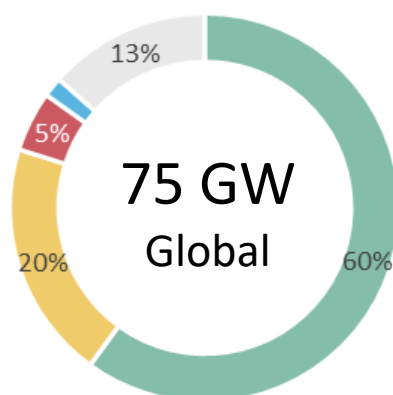


## TOP PV MARKETS 2016

1<sup>st</sup>  CHINA 34,54 GW

2<sup>nd</sup>  USA 14,72 GW

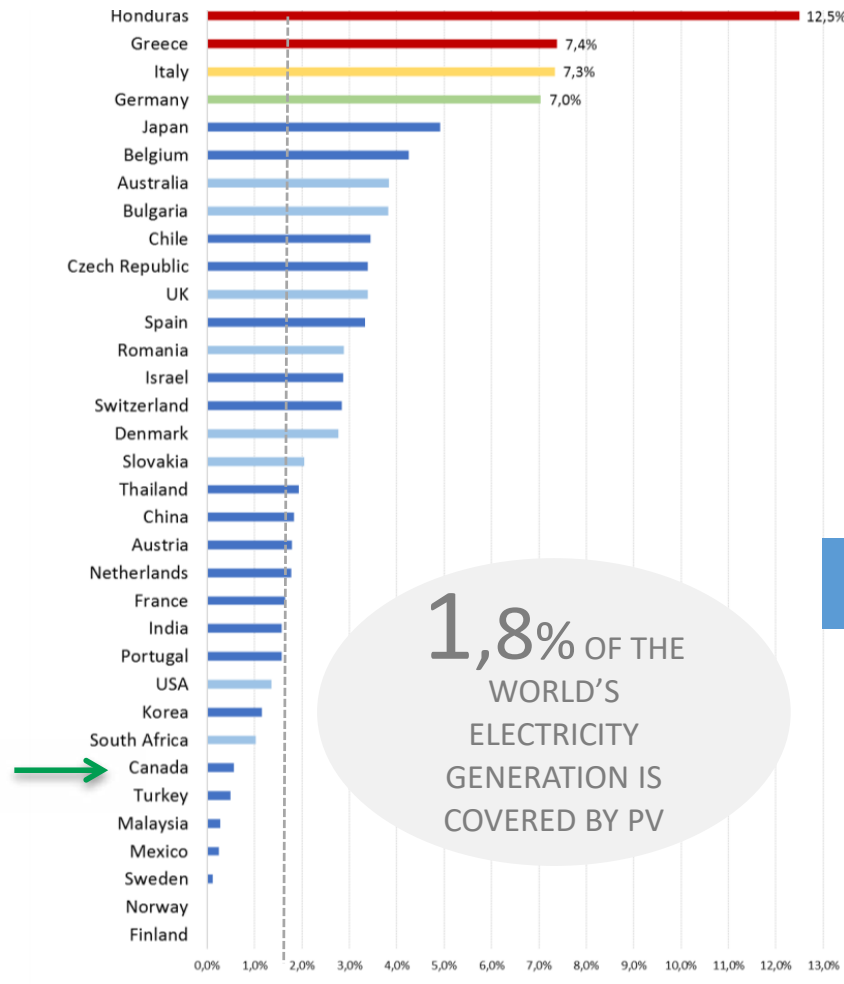
3<sup>rd</sup>  JAPAN 8,6 GW



Non IEA PVPS Countries    Others Countries    Main Markets



## 2016 THEORETICAL PV PRODUCTION



**303GW** has been installed all over the world by the end of 2016



China is the world's **1<sup>st</sup>** PV market



24 countries had at least **1GW** of cumulative PV capacity at the end of 2016



16 countries installed at least **500MW** each in 2016

## SOLAR PV PER CAPITA 2016 Watt/capita

1<sup>st</sup>



GERMANY



511

2<sup>nd</sup>



JAPAN



336

3<sup>rd</sup>



ITALY

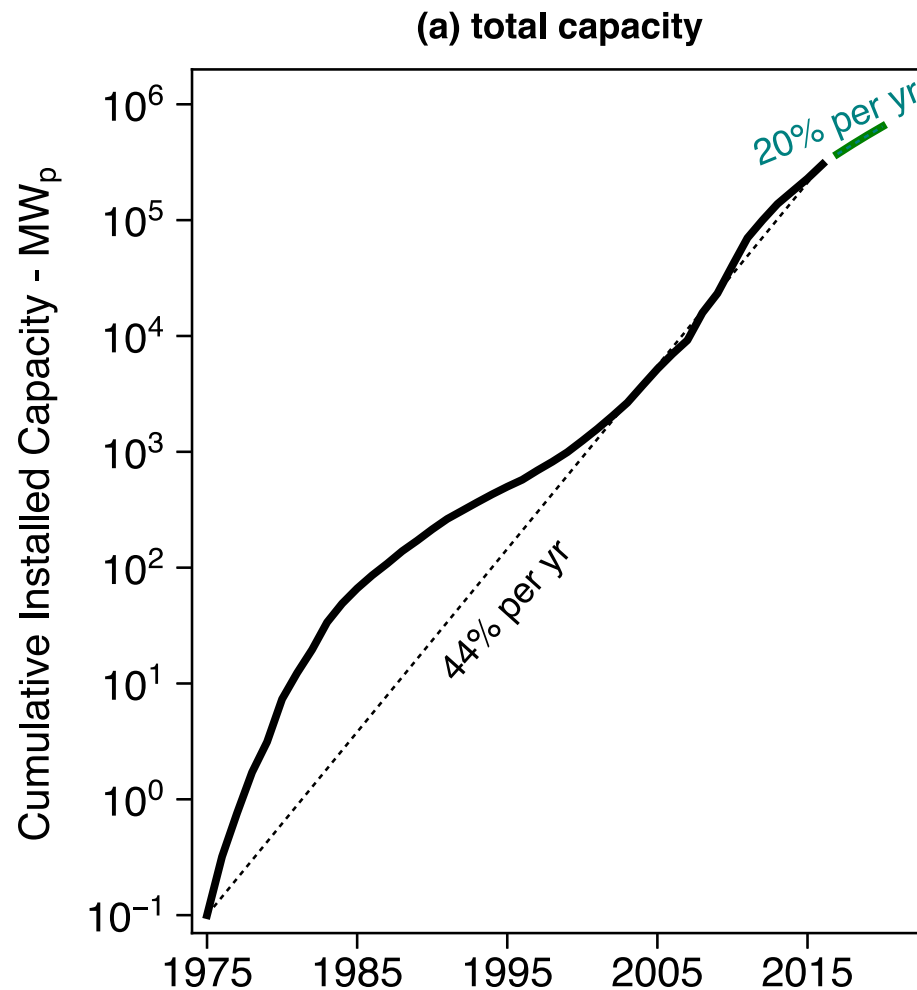


322





## Strong growth of PV



6 orders of magnitude in 40 years

5 TWp in 2030, with 20% growth per year

(Haegel et al., Science, 2017)

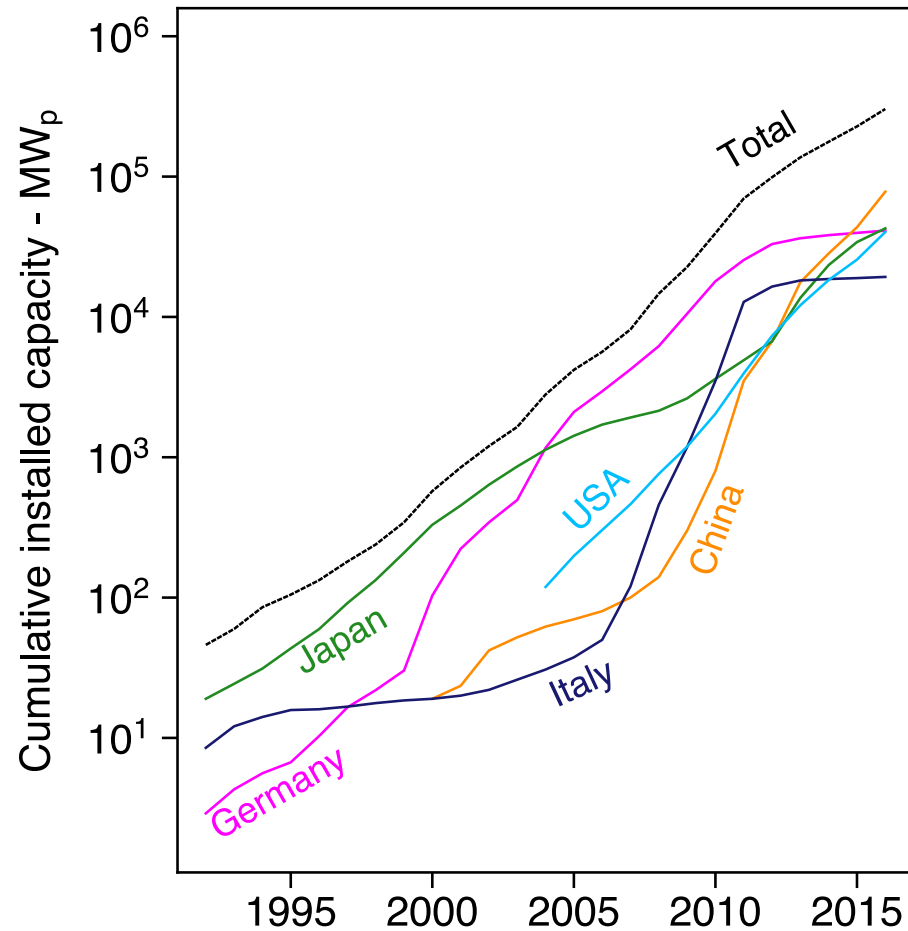
~30% global electricity

(Louwen et al. 2016, updated)



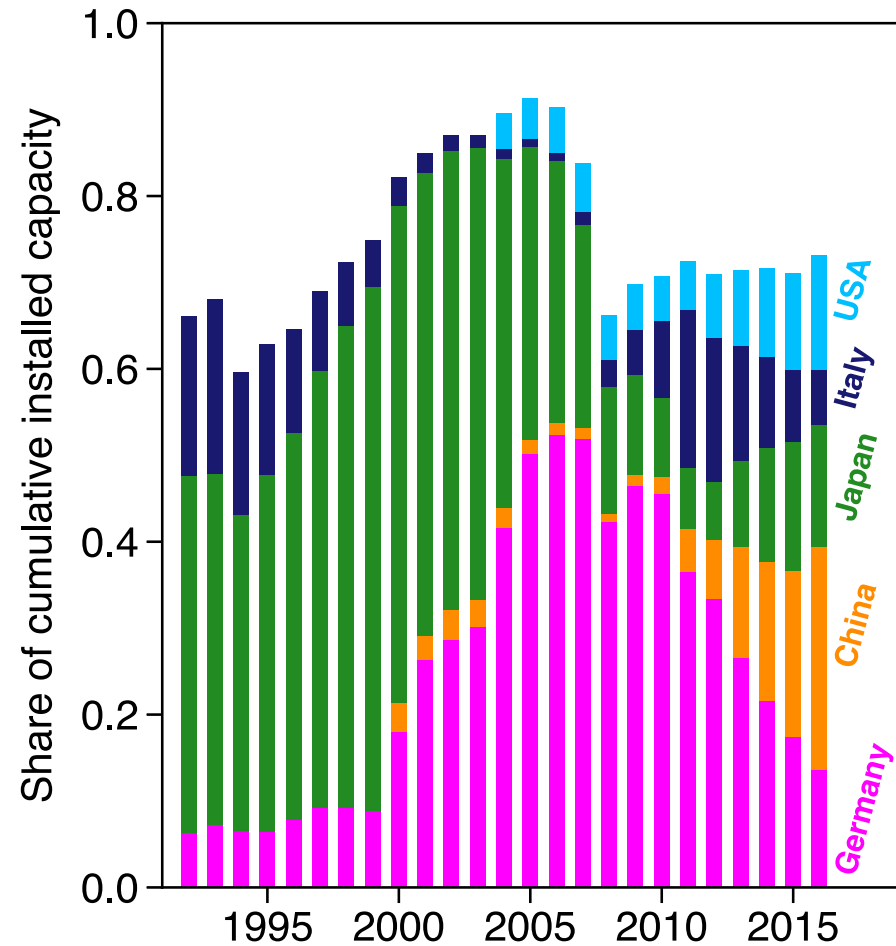
# Location of PV

(b) capacity per country



(Louwen et al. 2016, updated)

(c) capacity share per country





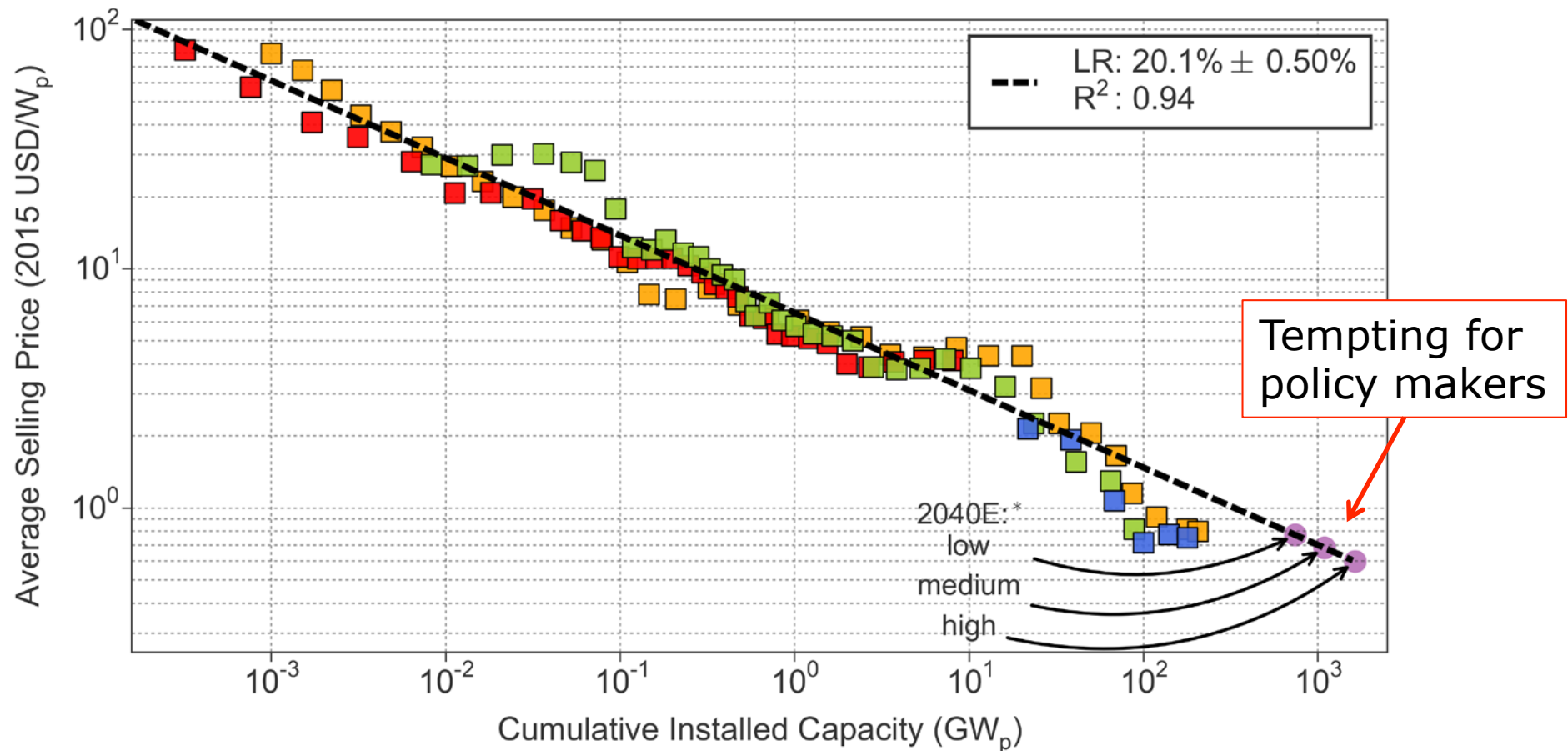
## Concerns from fast growth

- As of 2013: for every Wp of PV capacity
  - 8-32 MJ of energy used\*
  - 0.6-3 kgCO<sub>2</sub>-eq released\* → 20~80 gCO<sub>2</sub>-eq/kWh
  - In the past this was (much) higher
- These external “costs” are paid back by generating “green” electricity
- This takes time: (energy) **payback time** (PBT)
- When ***PV growth > 1/PBT***
  - PV industry is net **energy user**
  - PV industry is net **GHG emitter**

\*M.J. de Wild-Scholten - [doi:10.1016/j.solmat.2013.08.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solmat.2013.08.037)



## Experience curve - cost

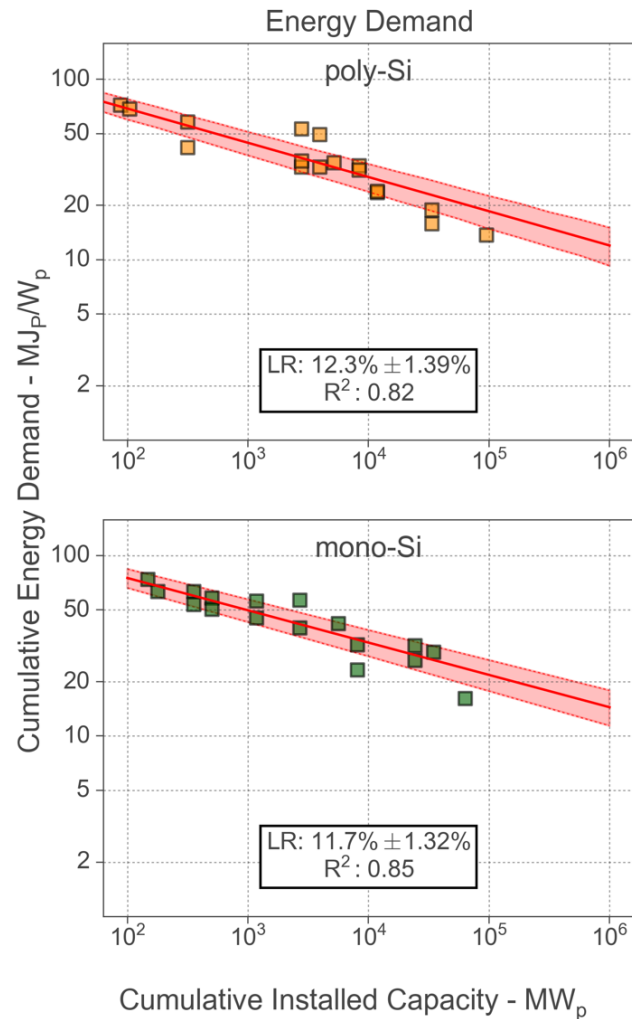


With every doubling of installed capacity cost drops with 20%

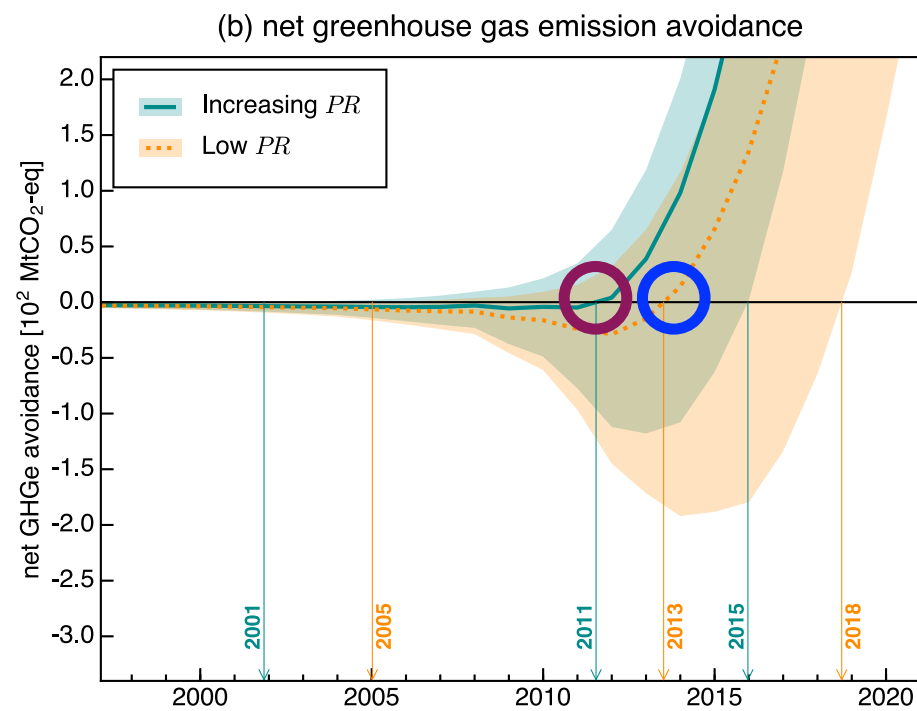
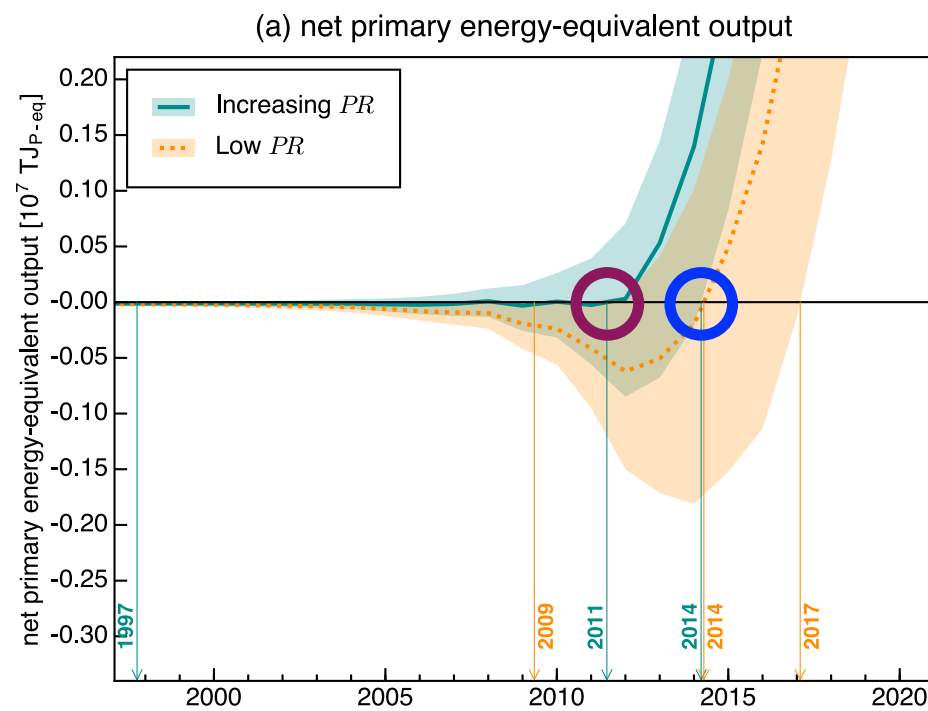
(Louwen et al. 2016)



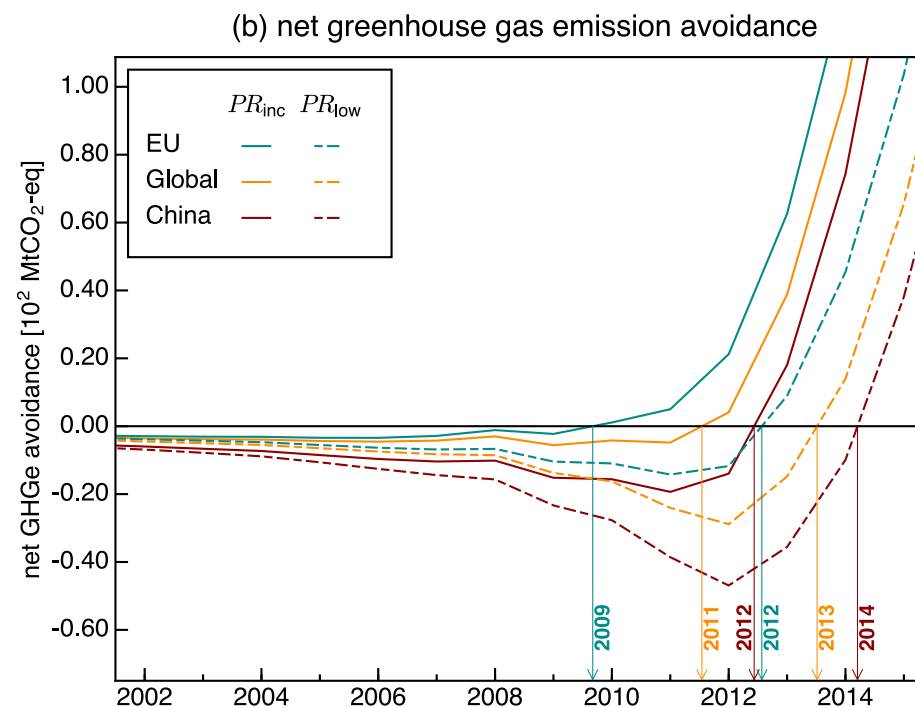
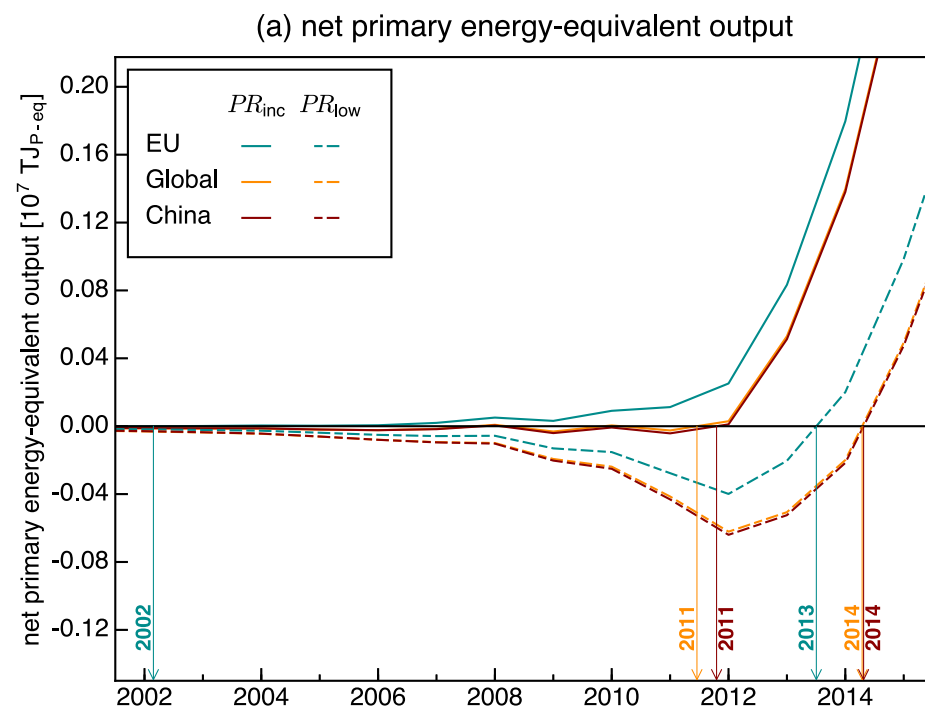
# Experience curves – Environmental Impact



# Results: breakeven energy and GHG



# Results: breakeven energy and GHG regional differences





## Motivation - 2

- More photovoltaic solar energy installations due to decreasing prices (303 GWp globally)
  - Consumers: grid parity
- Increased amount of electric mobility
- Hybrid, plug-in hybrid, full electric

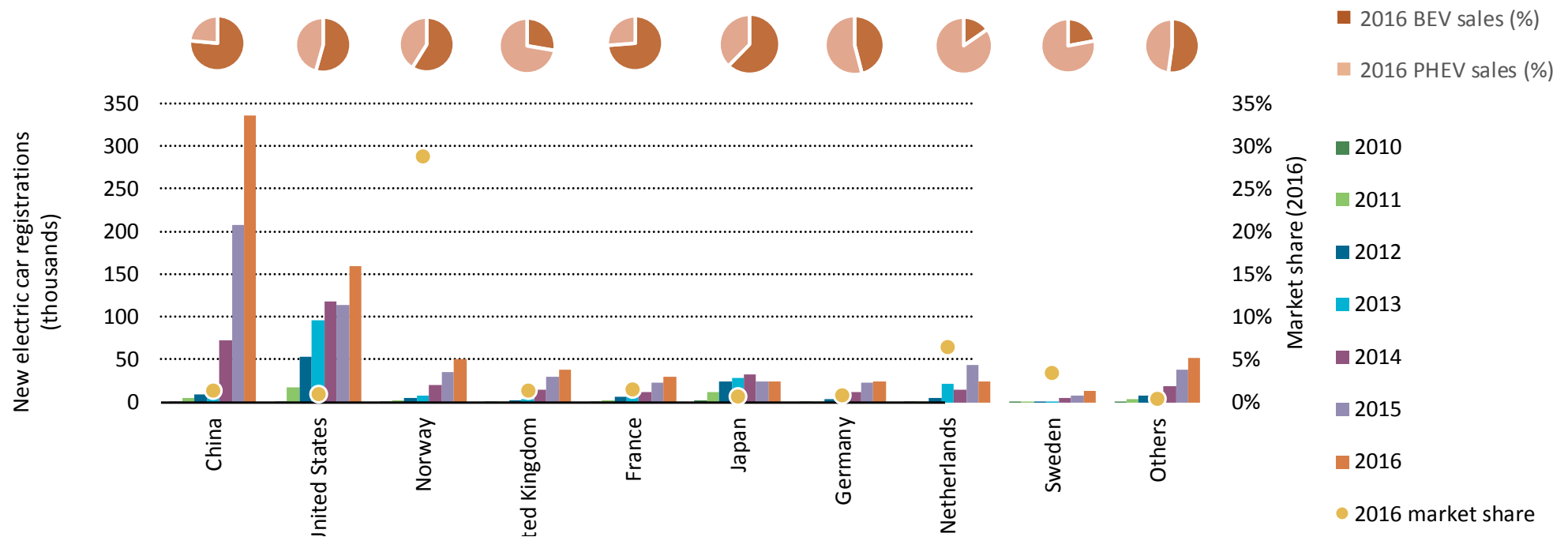


Tesla Model 3, 345 km range





# Electric vehicles market growth



China+US ~ 500,000 EVs  
NL, Norway: high market share

(IEA, 2017)



## Concerns EV

- Will the local grid be able to handle increased amount of EVs?
- Charging peak coincides with peak demand (6-9PM)
- Charging behaviour
  - Uncontrolled
  - Controlled (who is controlling)



## Motivation - 3

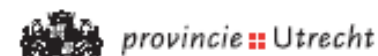
- More photovoltaic solar energy installations due to decreasing prices (303 GWp globally)
  - Consumers: grid parity
- Increased amount of electric mobility
- Can we link PV and EV development?
  - Business case: charge EV with solar  
→ Smart Solar Charging
  - Include vehicle-to-grid
  - Distribution grid level

# Rendement **smartgrid** voor iedereen!

## Projectpartners



## Co-financiers



Smart Grid – Value4All

2012-2015

**Creating business  
by developing smart energy services**



## Pilot Lombok: E-car4all en Storage4all

### Objective

Develop and evaluate **algorithms** for a smart grid system that can **increase self-consumption** of PV-power by storing electricity in EVs in the residential sector while **meeting the demands** by the use of the **EVs**







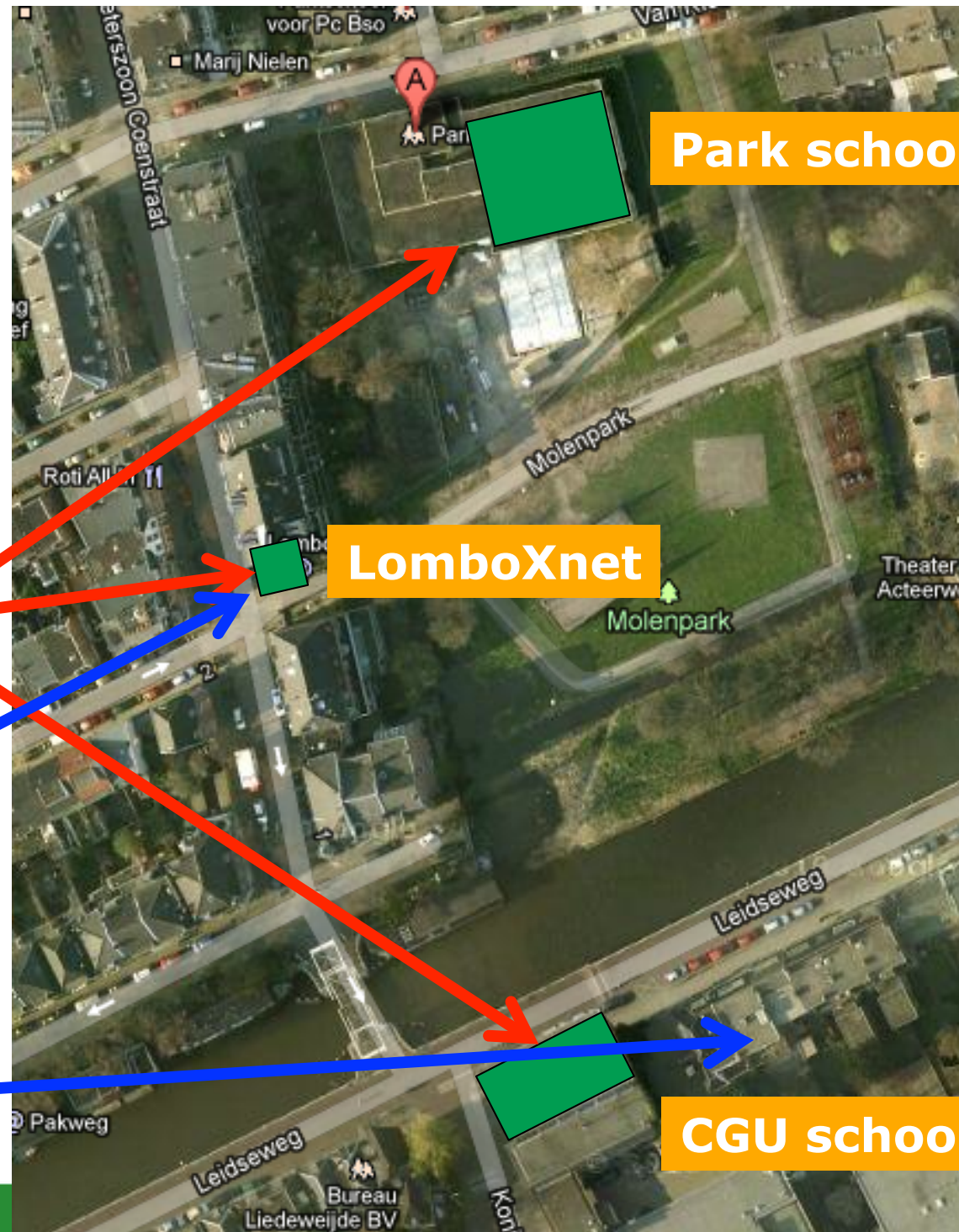
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PV panels

E-car  
charger

E-car  
charger



Park school

Lomboxnet

CGU school





LomboXnet

Park school

CGU school





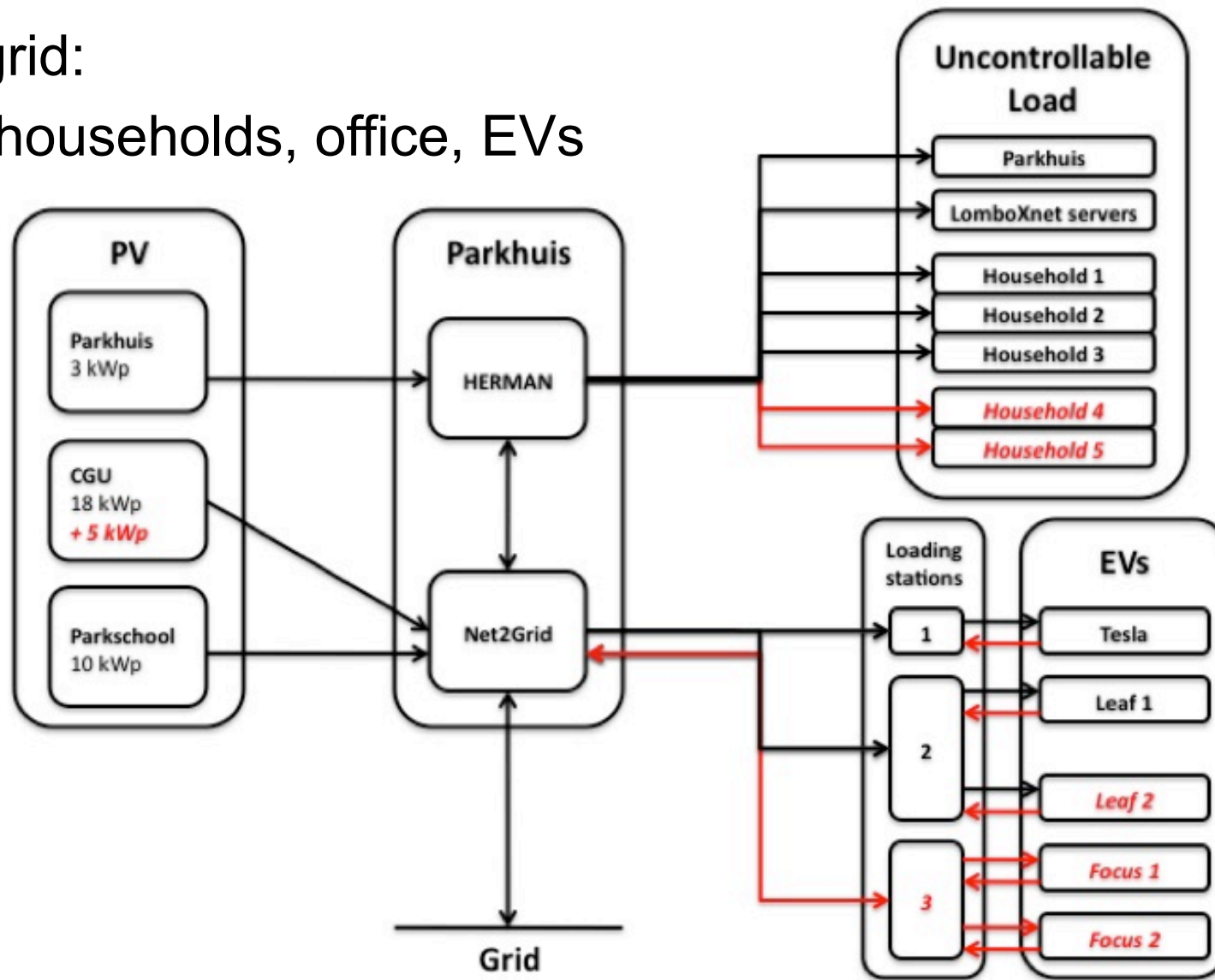




# Model development

## Microgrid:

- PV, households, office, EVs



Van der Kam, 2015

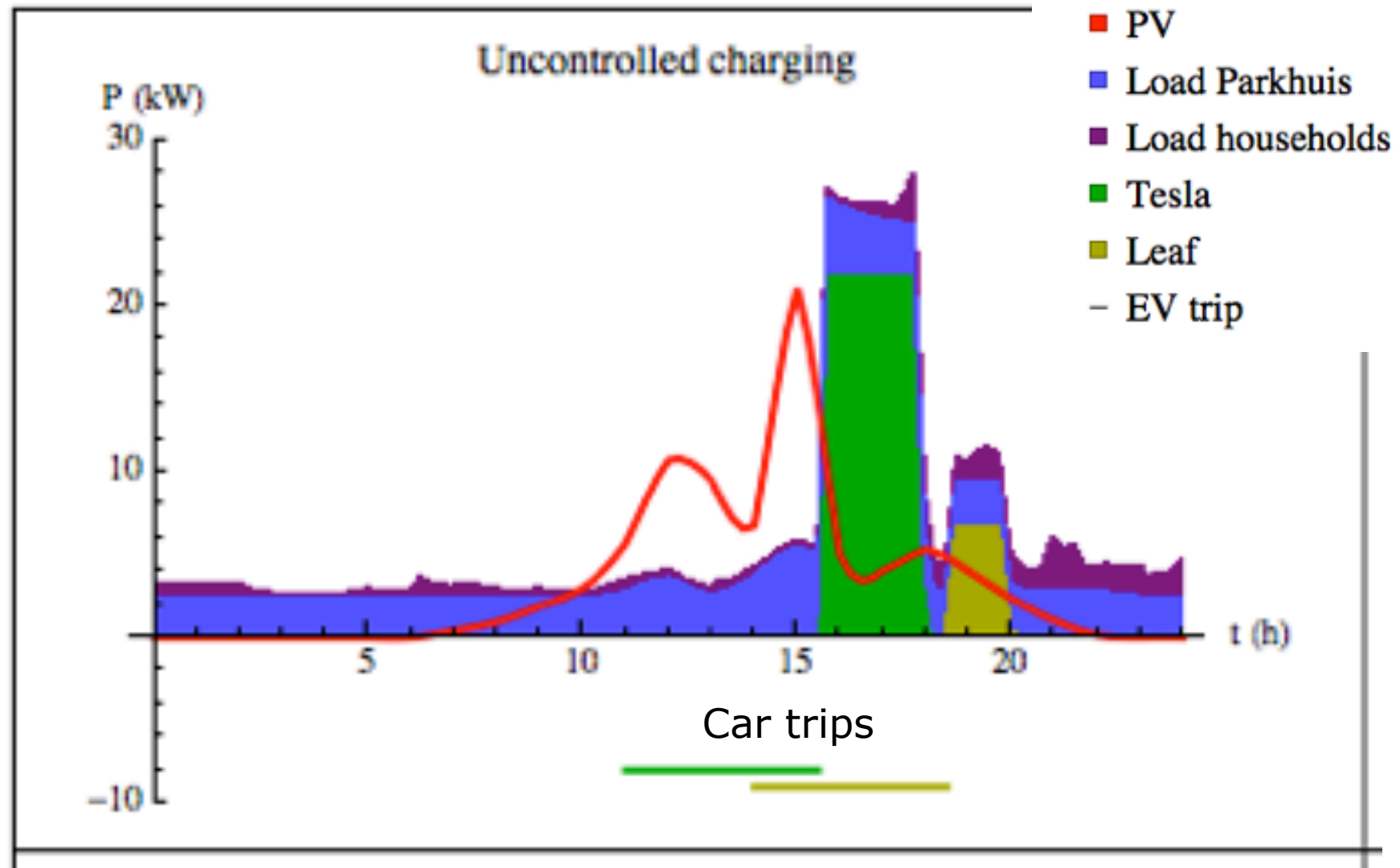


## Strategies EV-charging

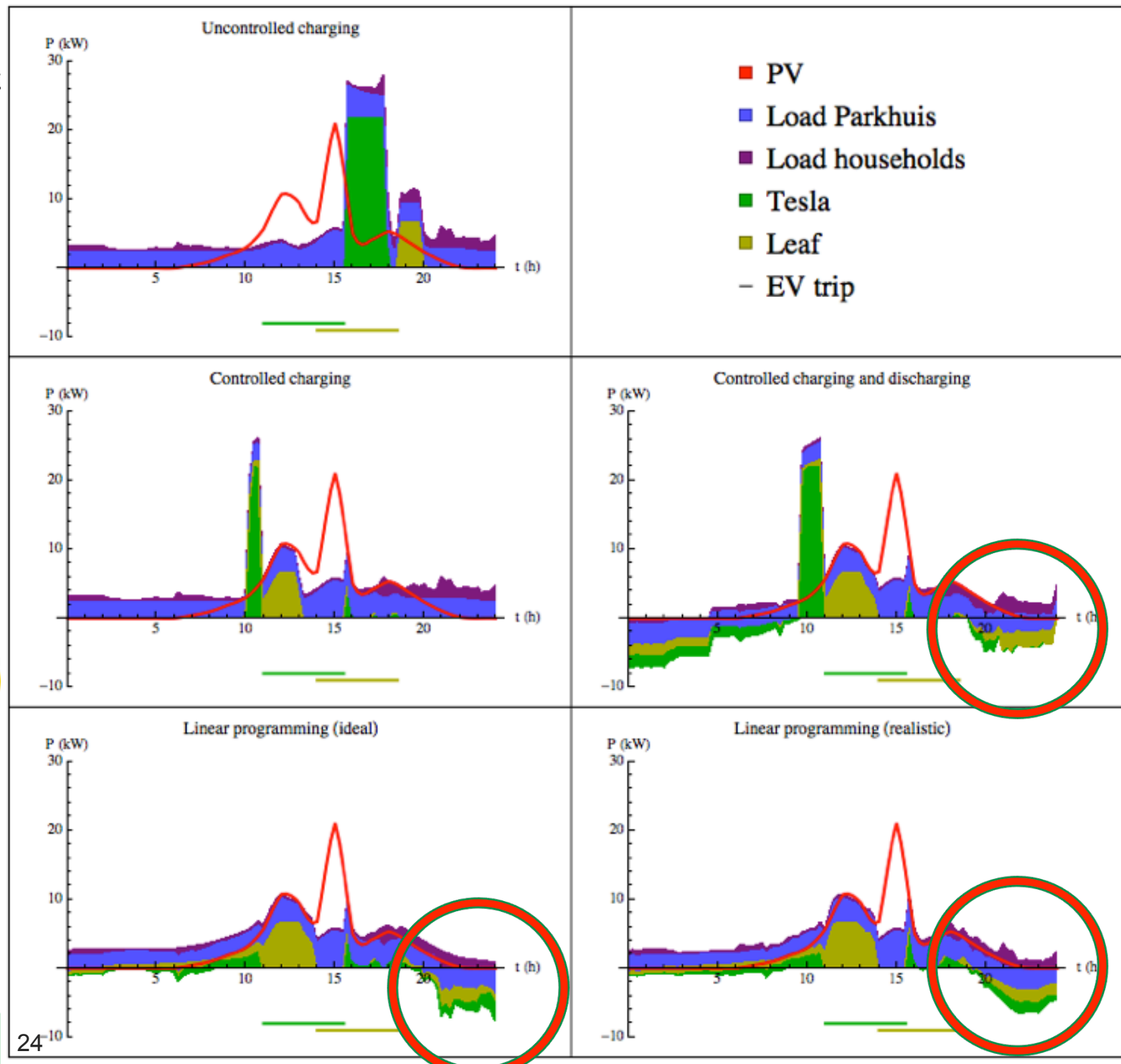
- Uncontrolled charging: “plug&charge”
- Controlled charging
- Controlled charging and discharging
- Linear optimization
  - (Dis-)charging profile established through mathematical optimisation
  - Good predictions for PV and demand necessary
  - Evaluation with and without perfect information (ideal vs. realistic)



## Results: uncontrolled charging



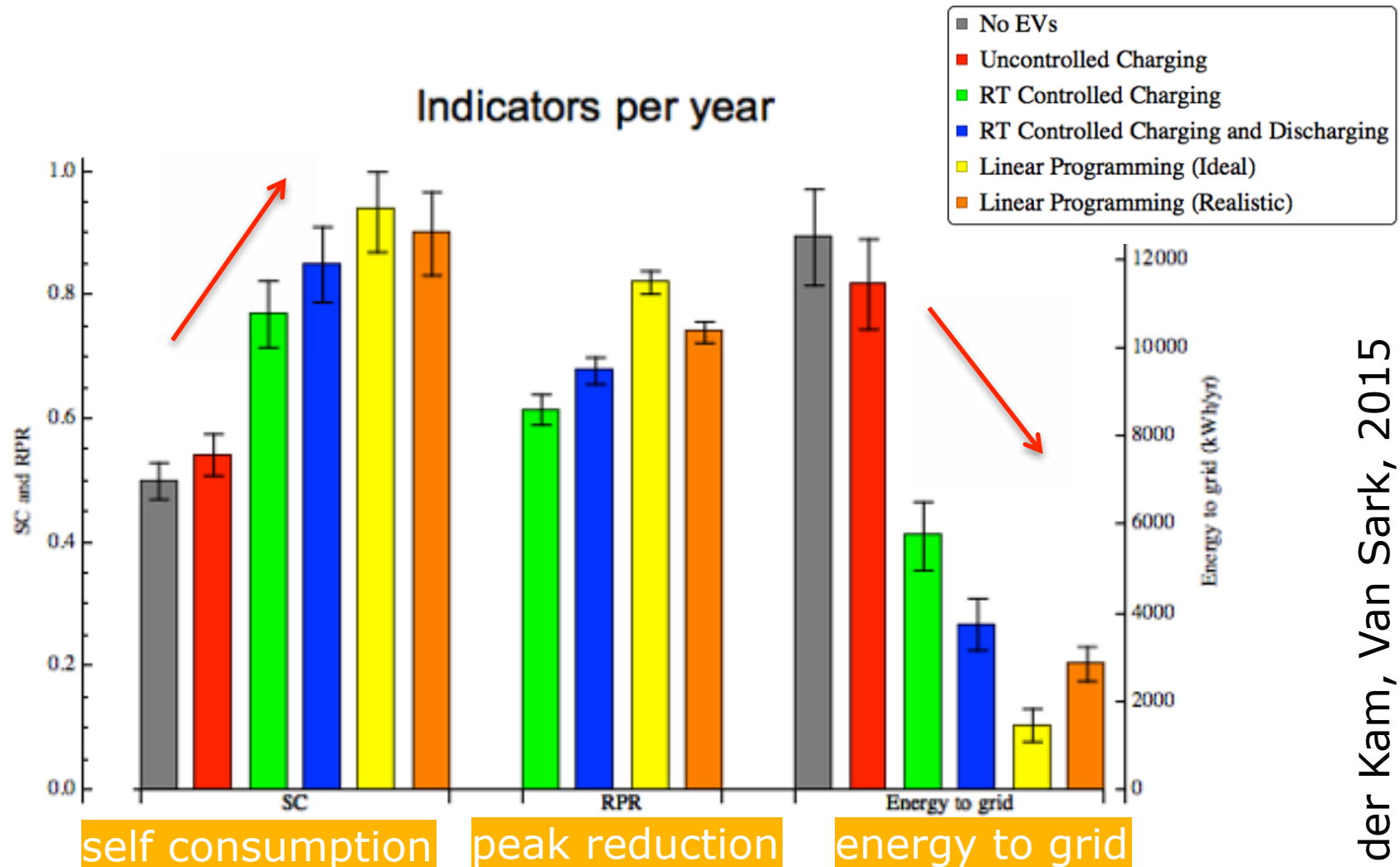
Van der Kam, Van Sark, 2015



Van der Kam, Van Sark, 2015



# Results: self consumption, peak reduction, energy to grid



Van der Kam, Van Sark, 2015



## Summary results

- Smart grid **control algorithms** for managing the (dis)charging profile of multiple EVs, either in real-time or using linear optimization with predictions for PV-power and electricity demand
- Results show that **smart storage of (solar) electricity in EVs** can increase self-consumption with 23% to 38%, reduce energy sent to the main grid with 3 to 9 MWh per year and reduce peaks with 27% to 67% (in this case study)





First bidirectional charging station in Europe





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June 9th 2015:

First solar-controlled, V2G  
public AC charging station in  
the world

44 kW grid connection







June 9th 2015: live demonstration during international V2G-meeting Nissan

## Summary

NOW: time for experimental data (bidirectional chargers)



- Scale-up
- Other districts, with different population (office area, university campus)
- Company: **WE DRIVE SOLAR**



# WE DRIVE SOLAR



MOBILITY HEROES



JEDLIX



RENAULT Z.E.



UTRECHT I/O



LomboXnet



last mile <--> solutions®

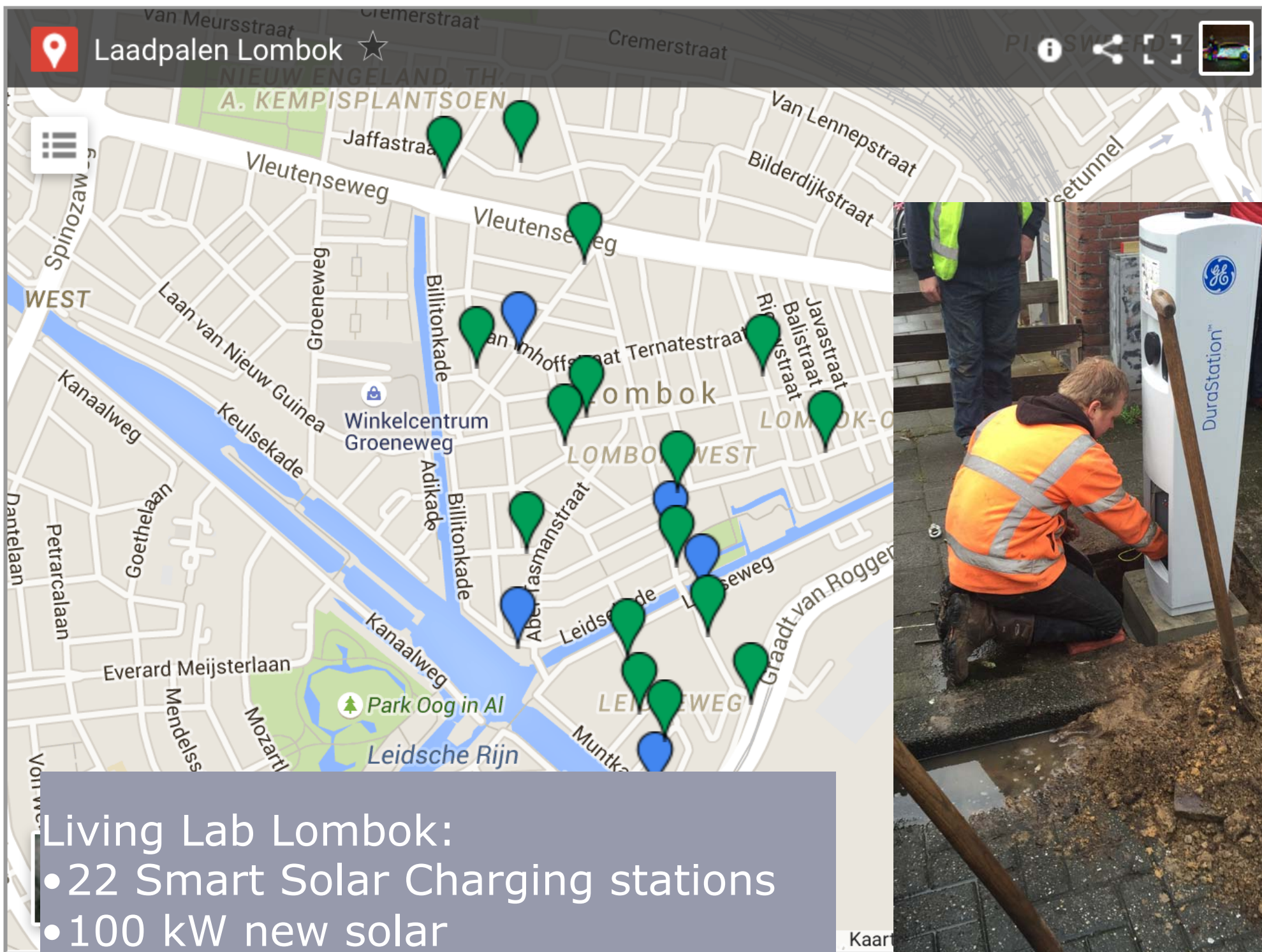


DirectLease

UTRECHT  
SUSTAINABILITY  
INSTITUTE



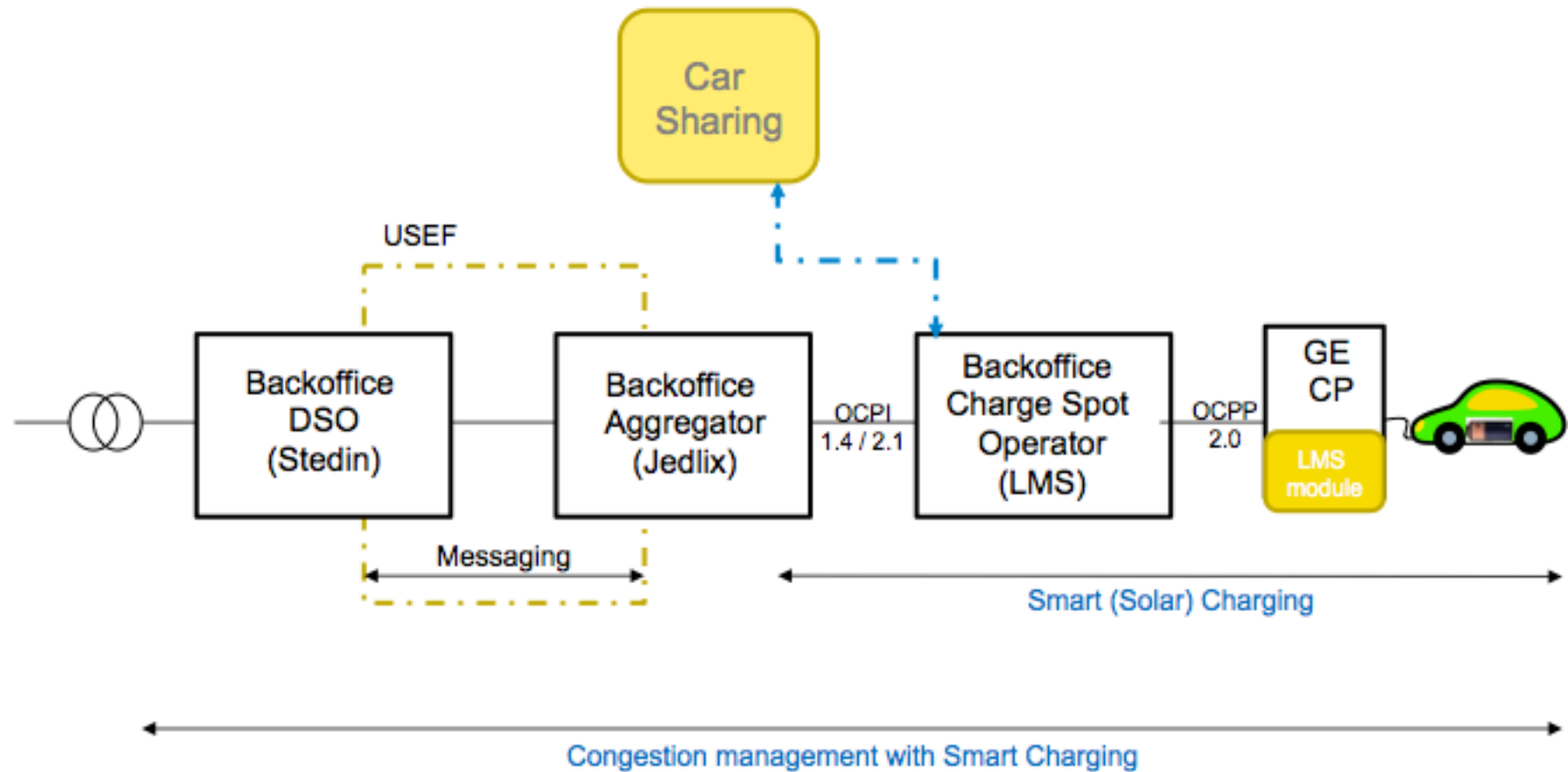
provincie :: Utrecht



## Living Lab Lombok:

- 22 Smart Solar Charging stations
- 100 kW new solar

# Organize the business case







Paris March 11 2016, Dutch royal visit to France  
150 Renault ZOE's, 300 km range, bidirectional





22 kW AC bidirectional charging  
Standards together with Elaad



300 km range

WE **DRIVE** SOLAR

Entry price € 99,-/month [CAR SHARING]

Includes km and insurance

Licence plate based parking lot with Smart Solar Charging

App for reservation and opening

Support Province of Utrecht





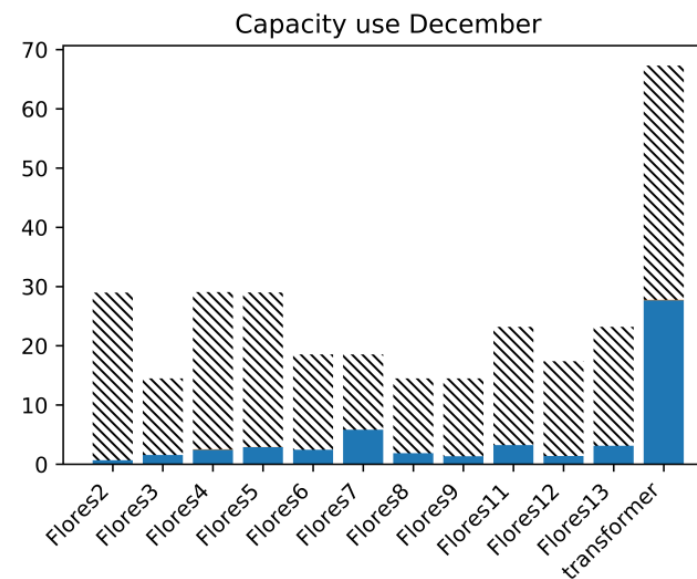
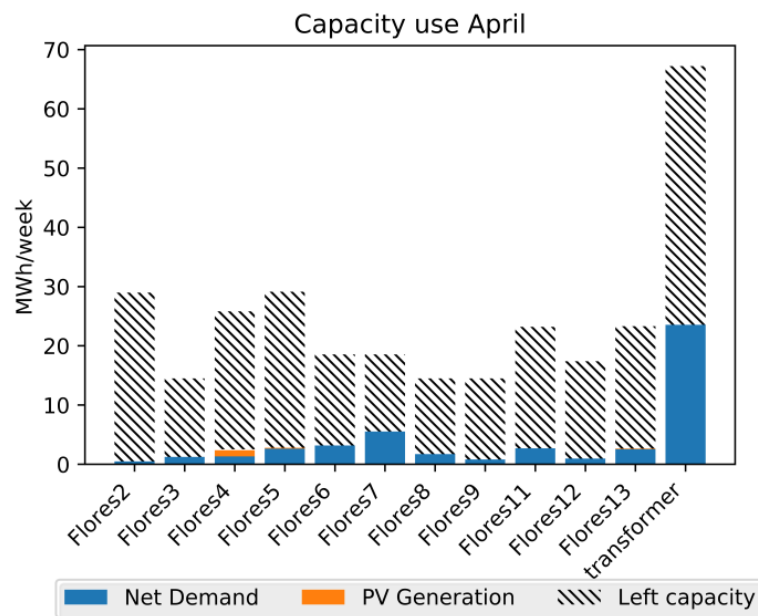
## The team





## Preliminary results

- Analysis of power flows
  - Cable capacity is high
  - Transformer capacity (400 kVA) may become issue

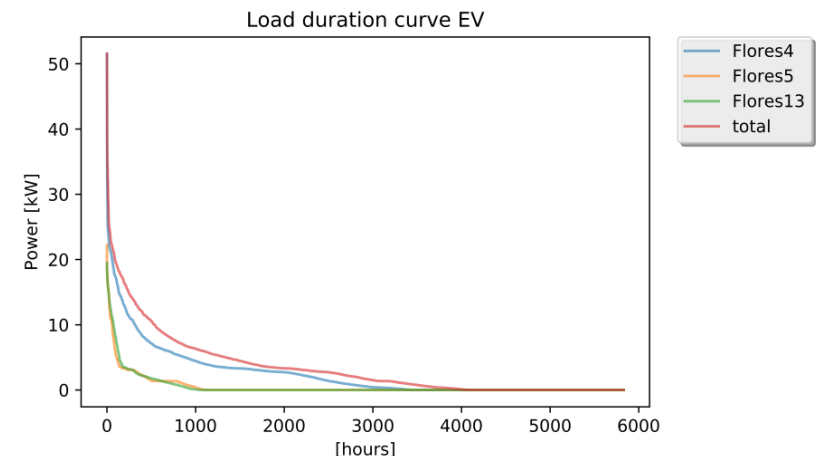
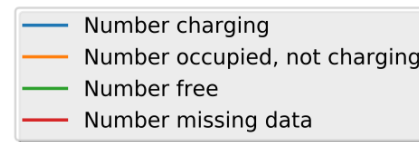
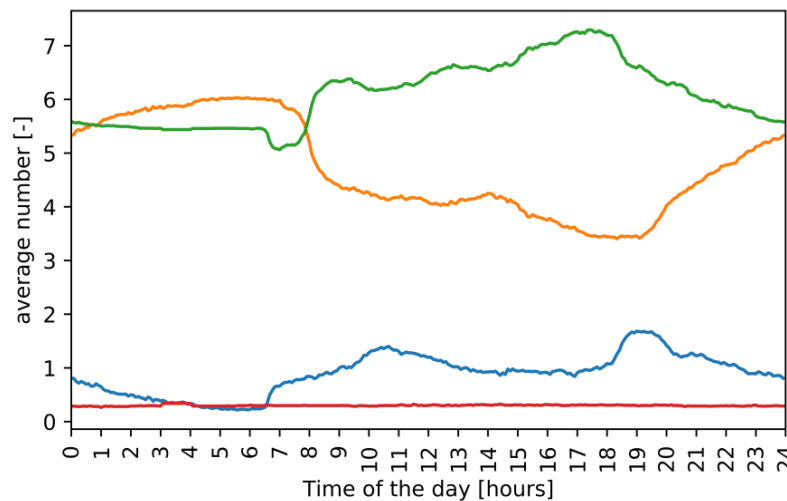


[Gerritsma, unpublished]



## Charging behaviour

- With present amount (12) of 22 kW charging stations:
- On average 10% occupied and charging; 50% occupied and NOT charging!
- More EVs can be added easily



[Gerritsma, unpublished]

## Future work

- Organize groups of 3-6 drivers (families) per car
  - Based on typical driving behaviour

OR

- Organize pool of drivers for a fleet (5-10) of cars
- Study car sharing behaviour in relation to power flows → attempt to forecast charging needs
- Link to local, short-term solar forecast
- Determine optimal self-sufficiency level





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# Ambition Utrecht Region 2018/2019

1.000 solar chargers, 1.000 shared EV's, 10.000 new solar panels, 100.000 users

First region in Europe with clean energy- and mobility system based on solar





## Summary

- Photovoltaics and electric mobility are increasing simultaneously
- At district level, PV+EV can be combined using “Smart Solar Charging” concept
  - Smart grid energy management
  - Defer grid investments
  - Business case car sharing
  - Potential benefit from balancing
- Ingredient for Smart Sustainable Cities

## Smart Solar Charging

[Home](#) [Smart Solar Charging](#) - [Five linked pilot areas](#) [News & media](#) - [Contact](#) [NL](#)

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



### Smart Solar Charging

A sustainable energy system at district level. Locally produced solar energy is stored in (pool) cars. This energy can be released to the district at a later time, via a smart charging station.

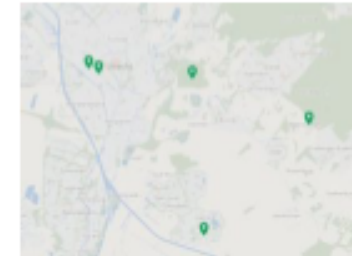
[Read more](#)



### The project

The experiences in Lombok will be developed further and tested over the next four years in five linked pilot areas in the Utrecht region. This will result in marketable product-service combinations for various types of areas.

[Read more](#)



### Five pilot areas in the Utrecht region

All areas combine the production of renewable energy with Vehicle2Grid-charging points and car sharing systems. Each pilot area has its own user profile, type of customer and specific market.

[Read more](#)