



## EV Charging and Grid Integration Tool

Workshop for the Africa Support and Investment Platform for E-mobility,  
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- Grid integration of EV: manual for policy makers
- EV Charging and Grid Integration Tool
- Q&A

# Grid integration of EV: Manual for policy makers

# 4 key steps for policy makers to successfully integrate EVs

## ① Prepare institutions for the electric mobility transition

1. Engage electric mobility stakeholders
2. Break silos in planning and policy making

## ③ Deploy measures for grid integration

1. Accommodate all charging solutions but encourage managed charging
2. Facilitate aggregation by enforcing standards and interoperability
3. Value the flexibility of EVs
4. Co-ordinate EV charging with renewables
5. Incentivise smart-readiness

## ② Assess the power system impacts

1. Define an electric mobility strategy
2. Gather data and develop insights
3. Assess the grid impacts under mobility scenarios

## ④ Improve planning practices

1. Conduct proactive grid planning
2. Reflect the full value of EV charging

## **PHASE 1: No noticeable impact**

No significant impact yet. Encourage higher EV uptake through incentives and public EVSE deployment.

Co-ordinate charging station deployment in areas beneficial to the grid

## **PHASE 2: EV load noticeable with low flexibility demand**

Distinct variability observed caused by EV charging but demand for flexibility is low enough that simple flexibility measures would suffice.

**Passive measures:** time-of-use tariffs, vehicle-based charging time delays

**Norway**

## **PHASE 3: Flexible EV load is significant with high flexibility demand**

Demand for flexibility is high, matching the availability of flexible EV load and paving the way for aggregated smart charging.

Deploy active measures: unidirectional V1G

**France, Netherlands, United States**

## **PHASE 4: Flexible EV load is highly available with high flexibility demand**

High flexibility demand along with highly available flexible EV load can provide energy back to the system in periods of deficit.

Deploy active measures, bidirectional charging: V2G

**Island power systems, certain vehicle segments**

Interactive web tool:  
**EV Charging and Grid Integration  
tool**

[http://www.iea.org/  
data-and-statistics/data-tools/  
ev-charging-and-grid-integration-tool](http://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/ev-charging-and-grid-integration-tool)



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reports/  
grid-integration-of-electric-vehicles](https://www.iea.org/reports/grid-integration-of-electric-vehicles)

# Menti question – code 2736 4634 ([www.menti.com](http://www.menti.com))

Global EV electricity demand equals to total national consumption of...

La demande en électricité de la flotte mondiale de véhicules électriques équivaut à la consommation nationale de...

# EV charging and grid integration tool



## Motivation #1

**Assessing the impact of EV charging on the power system**

## Motivation #2

**Assessing effect of measures for mitigating EV charging impacts**

## Motivation #3

**Estimating the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to EV charging**

## Module 1

Simulation of EV charging behaviour

**Output: weekly EV charging demand profile**

## Module 2

Simulation of EV charging behaviour with managed charging

**Output: weekly EV charging demand profile with managed charging**

## Module 3

Simplified representation of the electricity mix

**Output: calculation of yearly CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

# Main tool output: detailed simulation of weekly demand profile

Fleet Behaviour profiles Advanced options Power grid **View results**

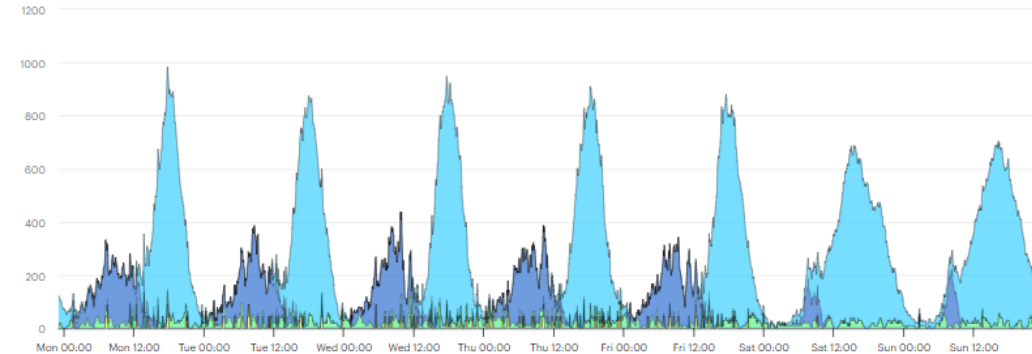
By segment **By location** Emissions

Demand curve by location

**Max EV power demand: 984 kW Average EV power demand: 289 kW**  
**Weekly EV energy: 48.5 MWh Annual EV energy: 2 525 MWh**

Stacked chart  Show non-EV load

kW



En route Destination Road-side charging Workplace Home/depot

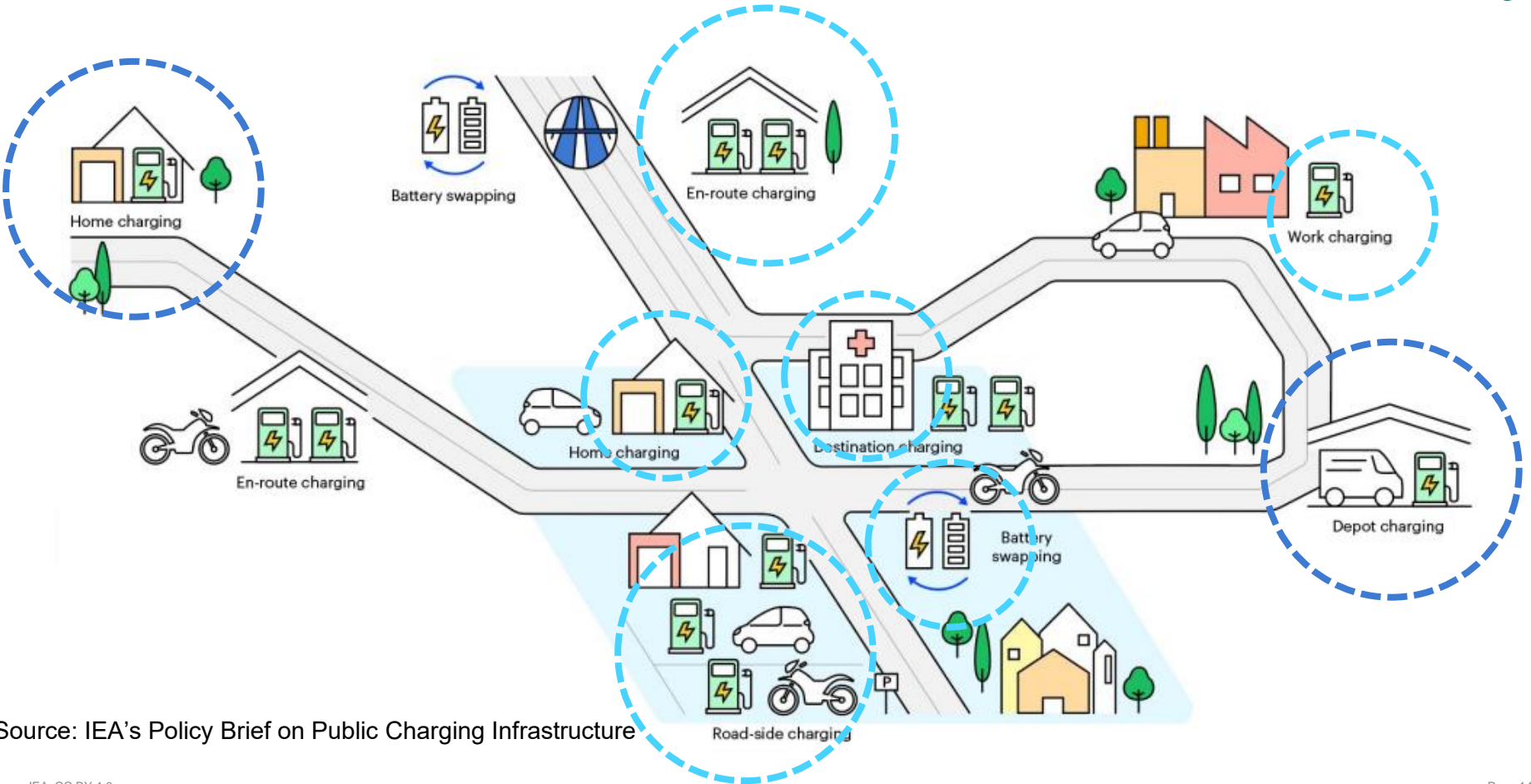
**Download data** ▾

(press location to hide it)

# Motivation #1 (Module 1)

## Assessing the impact of EV charging on the power system

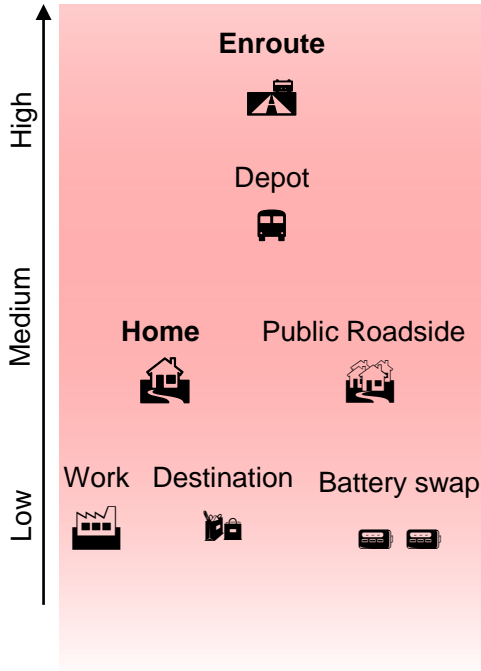
# EVs can be charged at several types of locations



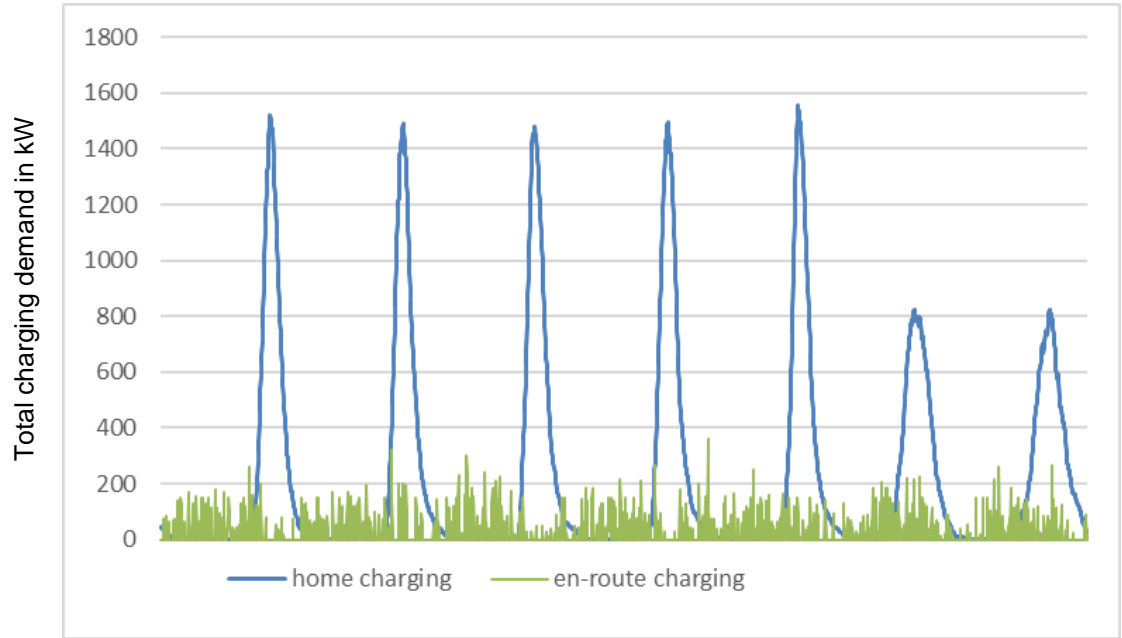
Source: IEA's Policy Brief on Public Charging Infrastructure

# Many factors influence the profile of electricity demand by EV

Grid impacts of EV charging



Power demand profile from EV charging of 1000 private cars driving (one week)



Grid impacts of charging solutions vary based on EV fleet and electricity system characteristics.

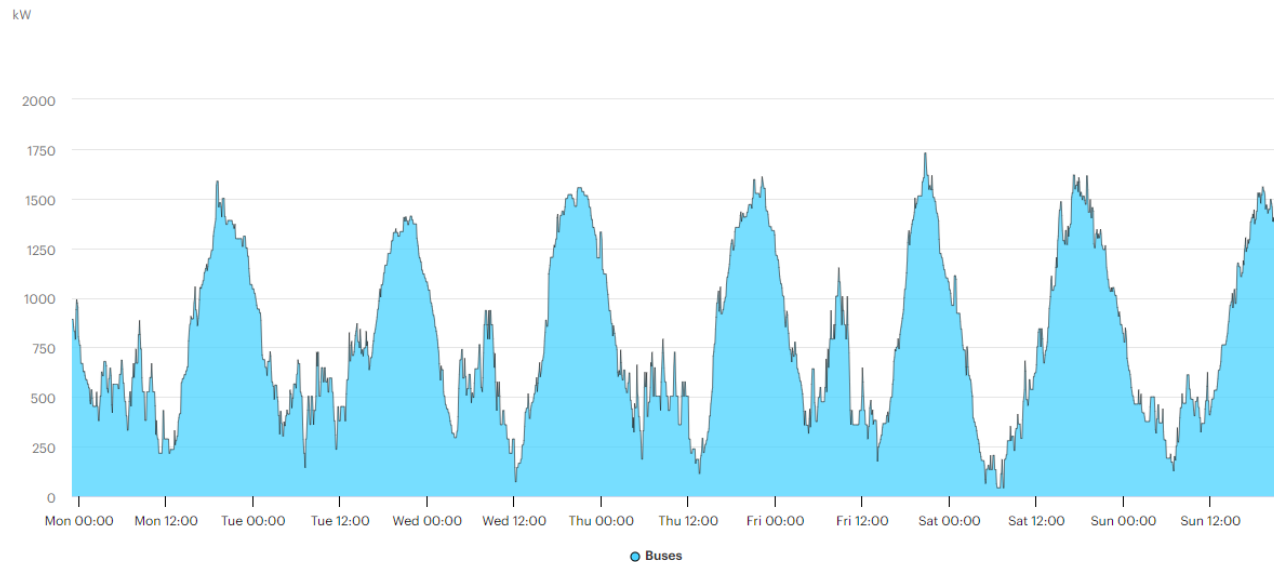
# Ex: 100 buses – base example


Demand curve by segment

Max EV power demand: 1728 kW Average EV power demand: 799 kW

Weekly EV energy: 134.3 MWh Annual EV energy: 6986 MWh

Stacked chart  Show non-EV load



[Download data](#) 

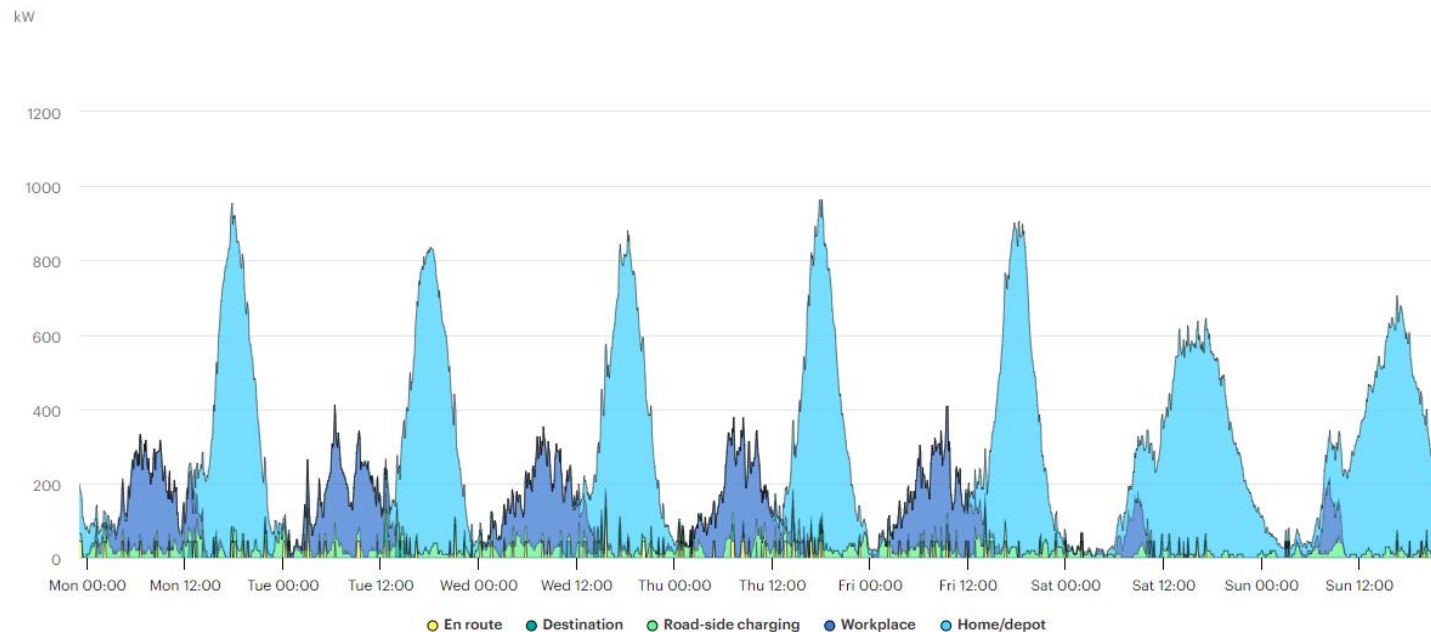
# Ex: 1000 cars

Demand curve by location

Max EV power demand: 963 kW Average EV power demand: 287 kW

Weekly EV energy: 48.3 MWh Annual EV energy: 2514 MWh

Stacked chart  Show non-EV load

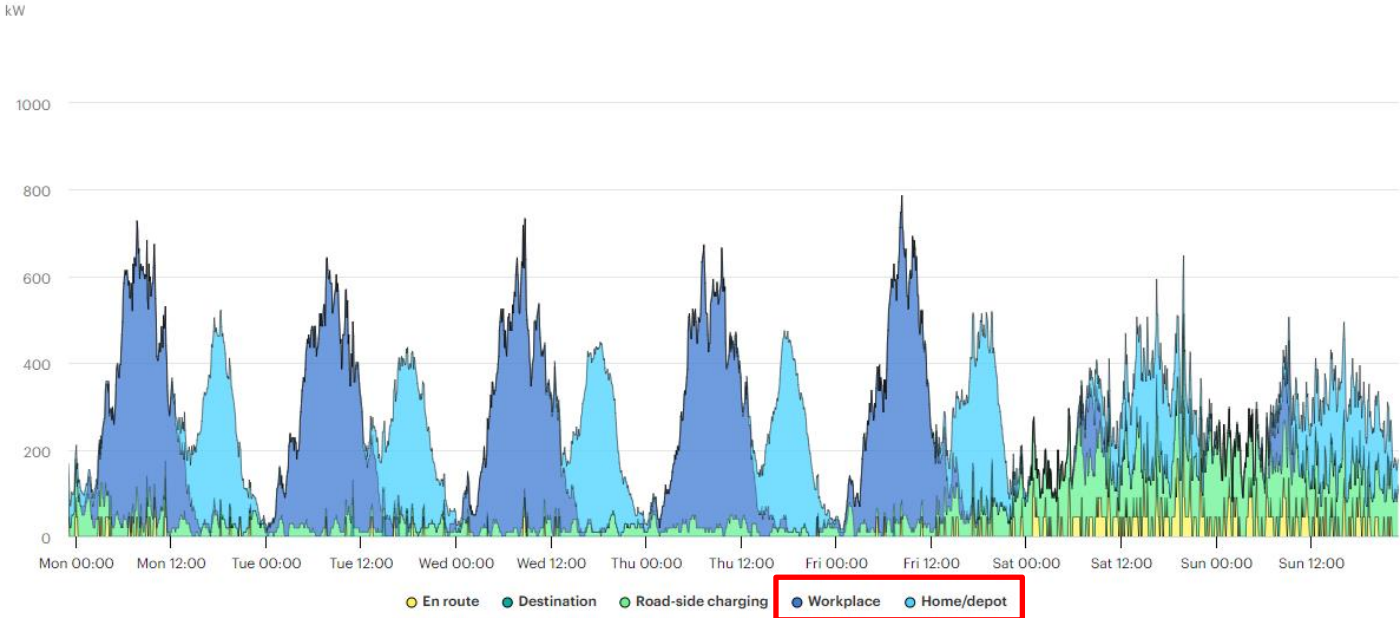


# Ex: 1000 cars – lower access to home/depot charging

Demand curve by location

Max EV power demand: 787 kW Average EV power demand: 298 kW  
Weekly EV energy: 50.1 MWh Annual EV energy: 2606 MWh

Stacked chart  Show non-EV load





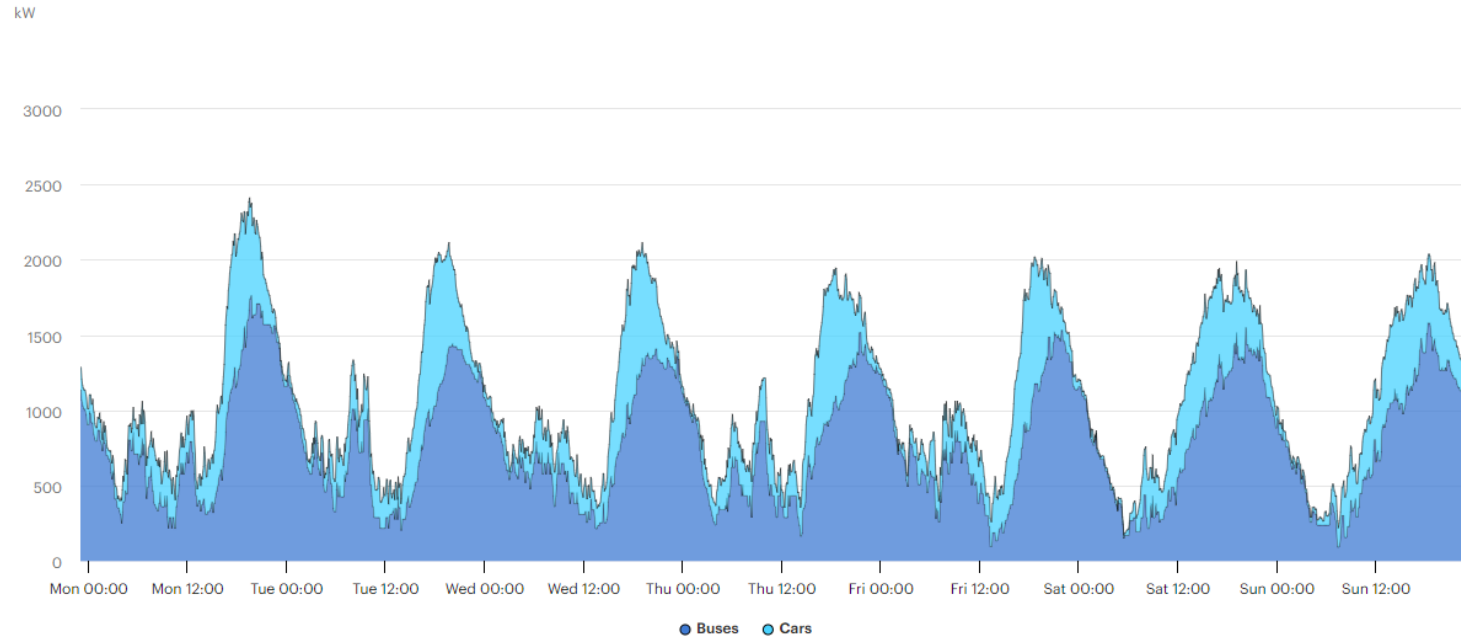
# Ex: 1000 cars overlapped with 100 buses

Demand curve by segment

Max EV power demand: 2 412 kW Average EV power demand: 1 077 kW

Weekly EV energy: 181 MWh Annual EV energy: 9 412 MWh

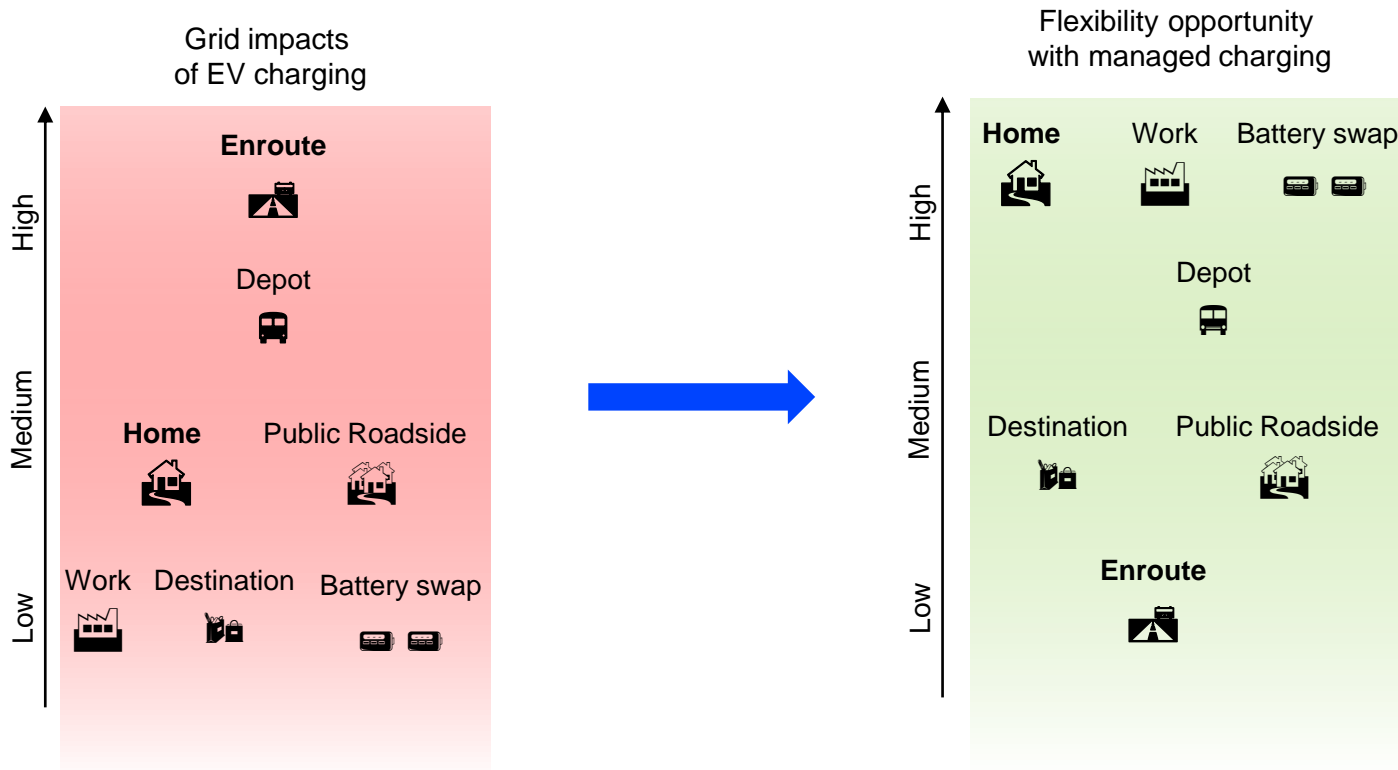
Stacked chart  Show non-EV load



## Motivation #2 (Module 2)

# Implementing managed (more flexible) charging

# Road transport electrification: from challenges to opportunities



**Managed (flexible) charging unlocks demand flexibility, reduces peak demand and grid congestions, and accelerates electricity decarbonisation.**

## Is managed charging possible?

### Checking flexibility

Energy required to charge EV

Flexibility

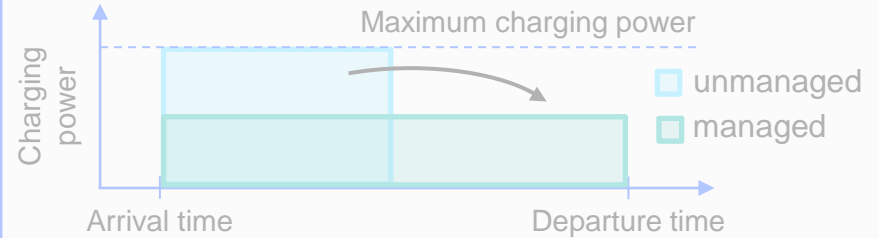
Energy available for charging (during connection time)

### Participation rate

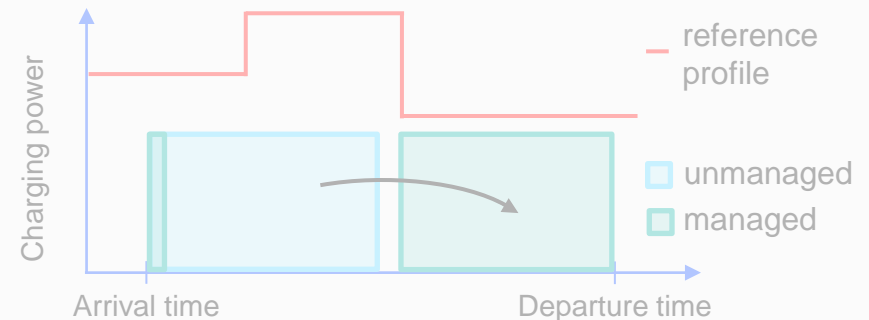
Is the infrastructure adapted? AND  
Is the driver willing to participate?

**Apply  
a managed charging measure**

## Balanced charging



## Time-of-Use (ToU) tariffs and smart charging



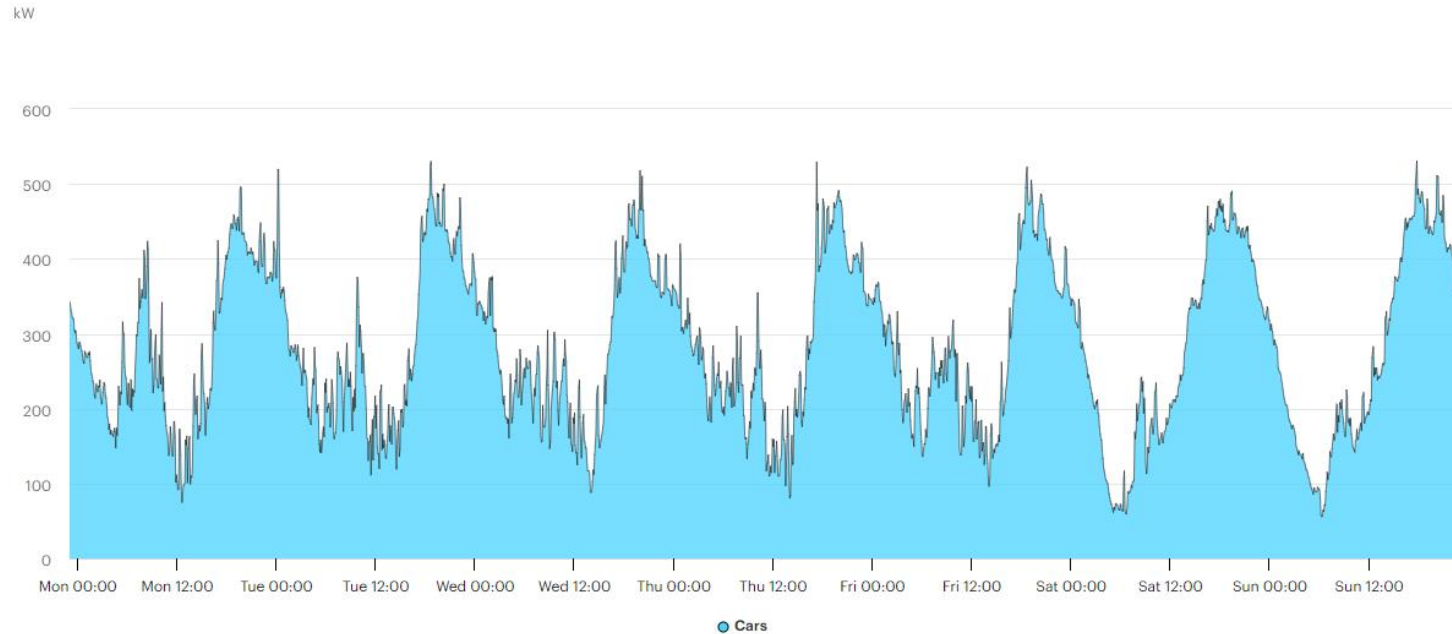
➤ Shift of energy depending on the **hourly tariff schedule**  
**reference electricity demand curve**

# Ex: 1000 cars – applying balanced charging

Demand curve by segment

**Max EV power demand: 531 kW** Average EV power demand: 281 kW  
Weekly EV energy: 47.2 MWh Annual EV energy: 2 458 MWh

Stacked chart  Show non-EV load



# Ex: 1000 cars – applying Time-of-Use tariffs

Daily tariff schedule

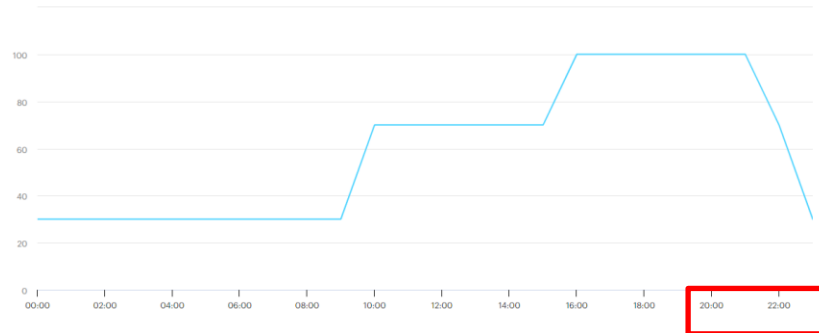
Drag points up and down to change the data. Click and drag on the chart to select multiple points at once.

Demand curve by segment

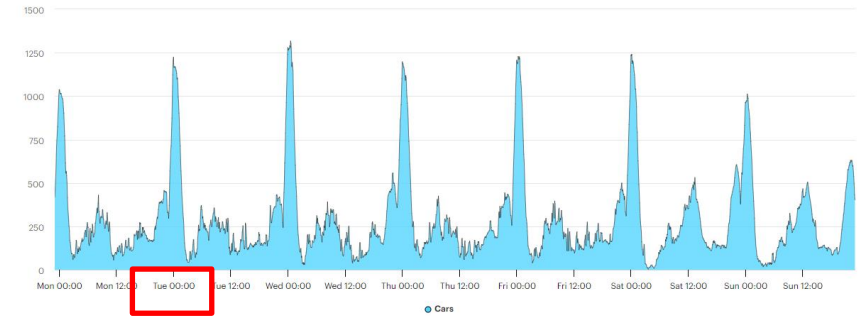
Max EV power demand: 1318 kW Average EV power demand: 289 kW  
Weekly EV energy: 48.7 MWh Annual EV energy: 2532 MWh

Stacked chart  Show non-EV load

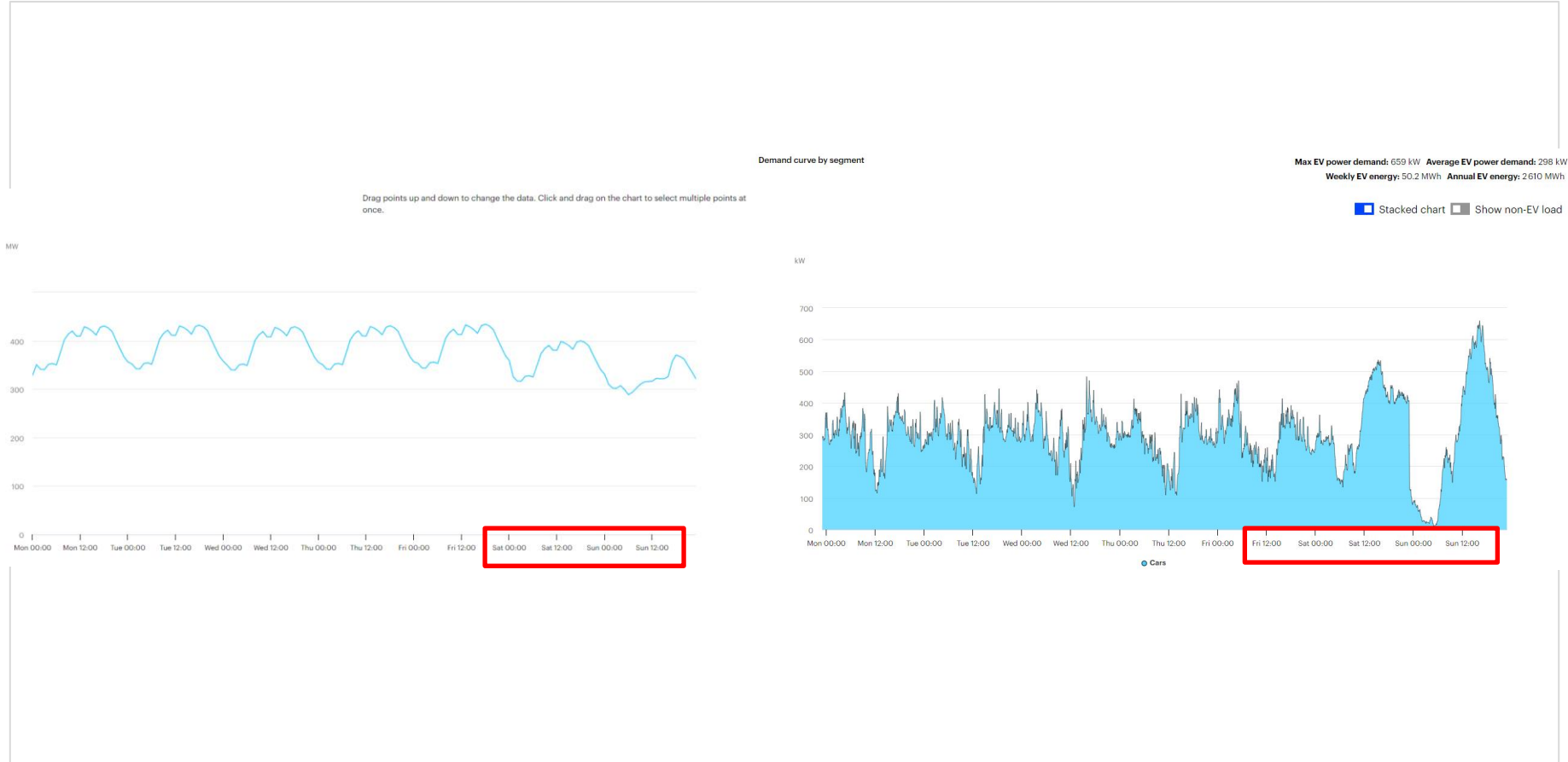
USD/MWh



kW



# Ex: 1000 cars – applying V1G

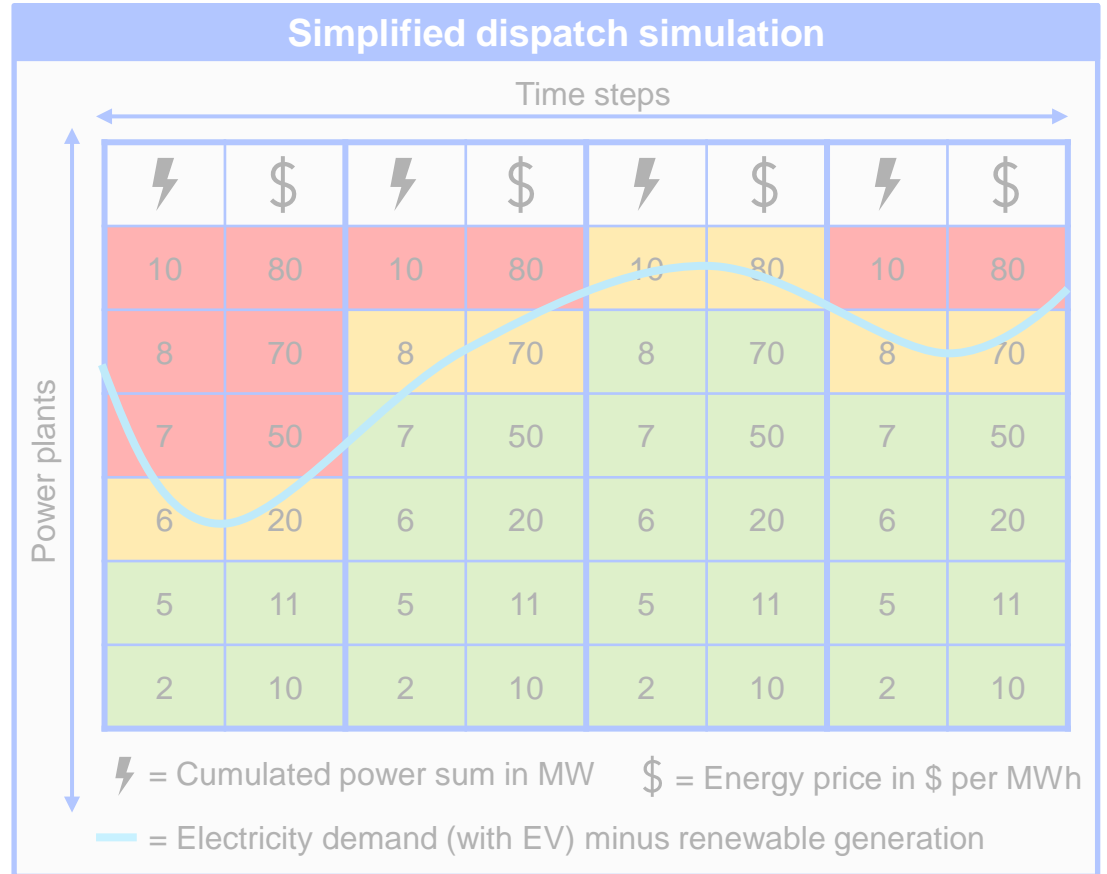
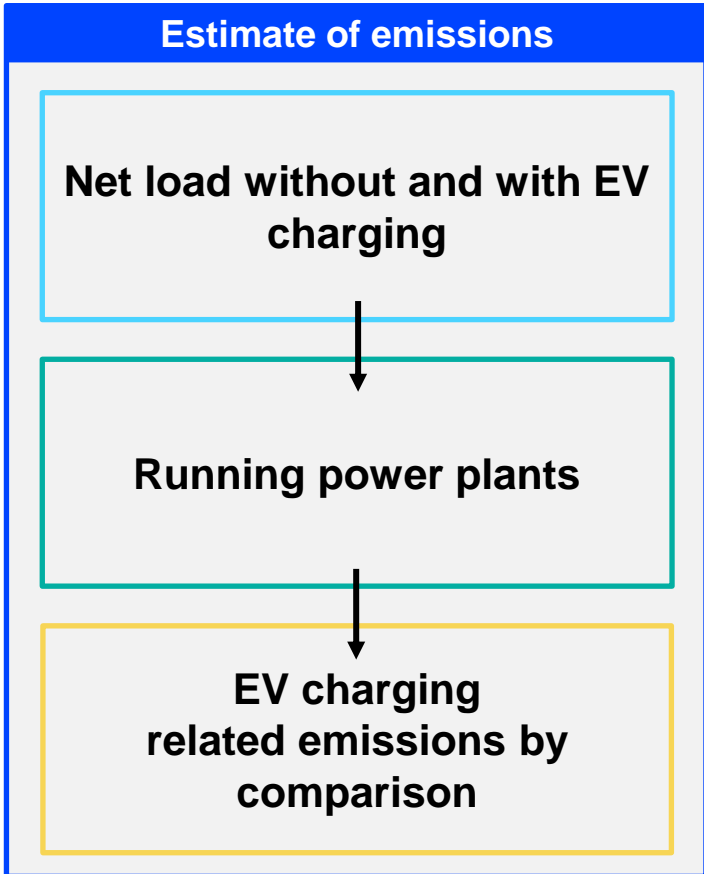


## Motivation #3 (Module 3)

# Estimating the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to EV charging



# EV charging emissions depend on power mix at time of charging



# Ex: 1000 cars – CO2 emissions estimates

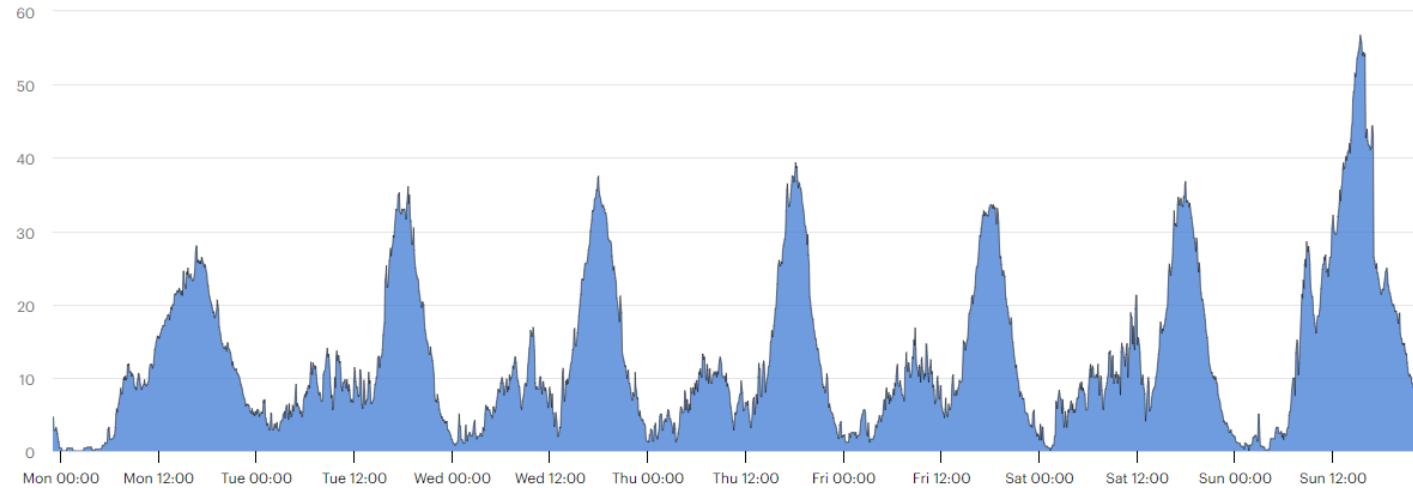
Total emissions including EVs

Weekly marginal EV emissions: 25t CO2 Annual marginal EV emissions: 1337t CO2

EV share of total emissions: 0.056%

Show non-EV emissions

kg CO2



● Marginal emissions from EVs

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# Q&A



**Thank you for your attention.**

**Thank you to all contributors:**

- Tool specifications: **Luis Lopez, Jacques Warichet**
- Algorithm developers: **Luis Lopez, Juha Koÿkka, Woan Ho Park, Andreas Bong**
- Digital support (web tool and API): **Barbara Moure, Jon Custer**
- Guidance and review: **Per-Anders Widell, Julia Guyon, Javier Jorquera Copier, Shane McDonagh, Elizabeth Connelly, Brendan Reidenbach, Alejandro Hernandez, Pablo Hevia-Koch**

