

Electric Vehicles Smart Charging: Representative Load Profiles Based on Residential Time-Varying Electricity Tariffs and Household Characteristics

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Motivation

- Operating decisions of private actors are having an ever increasing influence on the energy system [1, 2].
- The individual consideration of household specific load patterns from EVs allows to consider this heterogenic behaviour in decentralised energy systems in greater detail, e.g. for electrotechnical considerations or local market interactions.
- Individual charging decisions of EV owners influence the load shifting potential of future EV fleet batteries [3] but are seldomly explicitly taken into account in power system modelling.
- Overall research goals:
 - a) Integration of decisions on the operational behaviour of flexibility options into electricity market models
 - b) Modelling of the interaction of these decisions with other (central) energy actors
 - c) Research the framework conditions for a sustainable development of the energy system, taking into account decisions in an uncertain environment

Methodological Framework



Results

Household Clusters²

The clustering algorithm was carried out on >135000 vehicle usage profiles from the German National Travel Survey (MiD 2017) dataset [5], which represents the overall German population.





Approach:

Timeseries clustering for each household cluster to generate a representative weekly profile using k-means and dynamic time warping distance metric

Summary

- The proposed approach ensures that the individual battery constraints of every vehicle and mobility profile combination are met for all evaluated charging strategies, leading to a more realistic flexibility assessment.
- By employing an optimisation routine, different EV charging profiles are obtained for different household types and electricity prices.
- For all combinations of households types and weekdays, effective load profile curves are calculated with the individual micro-models, taking into account the residential electricity tariffs and the optimal operation of HPs, EVs and PV-storage systems. These are then used as training dataset for the neural network to include the interplay of decisions made by private and commercial energy actors under uncertainty.

² The results are preliminary and might change during further analysis.

Sources

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