

Modeling the deployment of plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles and their effects on the Australian National Electricity Market.

Dr Liam Wagner
Energy Economics and Management Group,
School of Economics,
The University of Queensland

&

Dr Luke Reedman
Carbon Futures
CSIRO Energy Transformed Flagship

Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicles:

- Enhance Australia's emissions abatement target.
- Could have an impact on demand during evening peak.
- Growth maybe be slow for consumer uptake.
- Effect on grid security has yet to be examined in Australia.
- We examine Light and Medium commercial vehicles and their affects on the National Electricity Market.
- These types of PHEV's have been used by large companies to reduce their carbon footprint such as the US post Office.



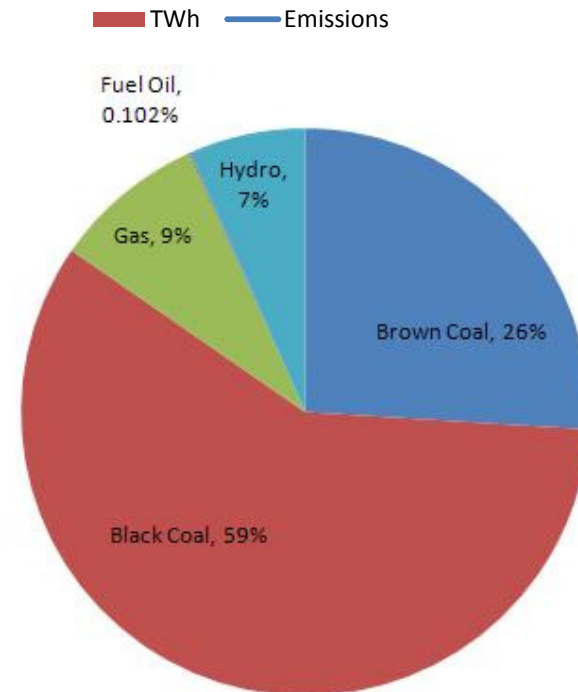
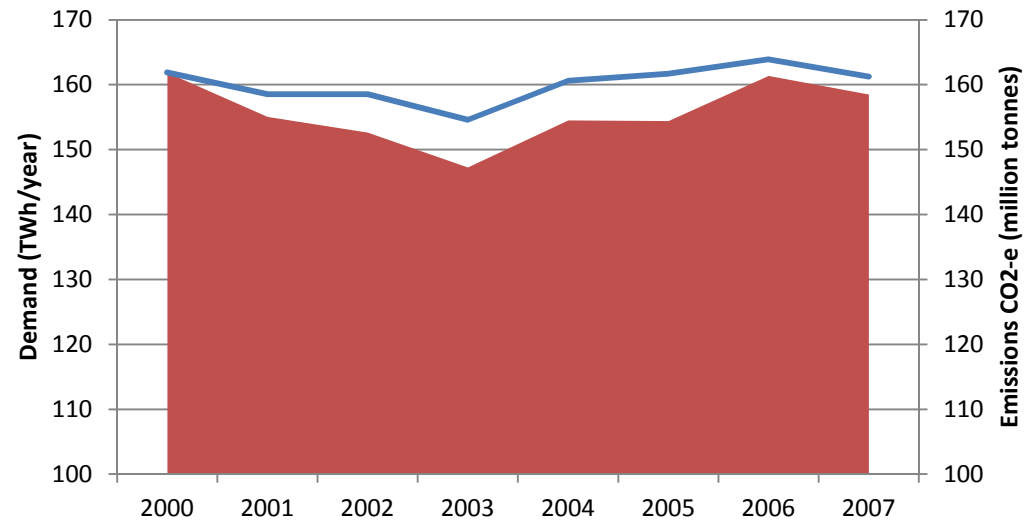
Mercedes-Benz Sprinter,
used by the US Postal Service

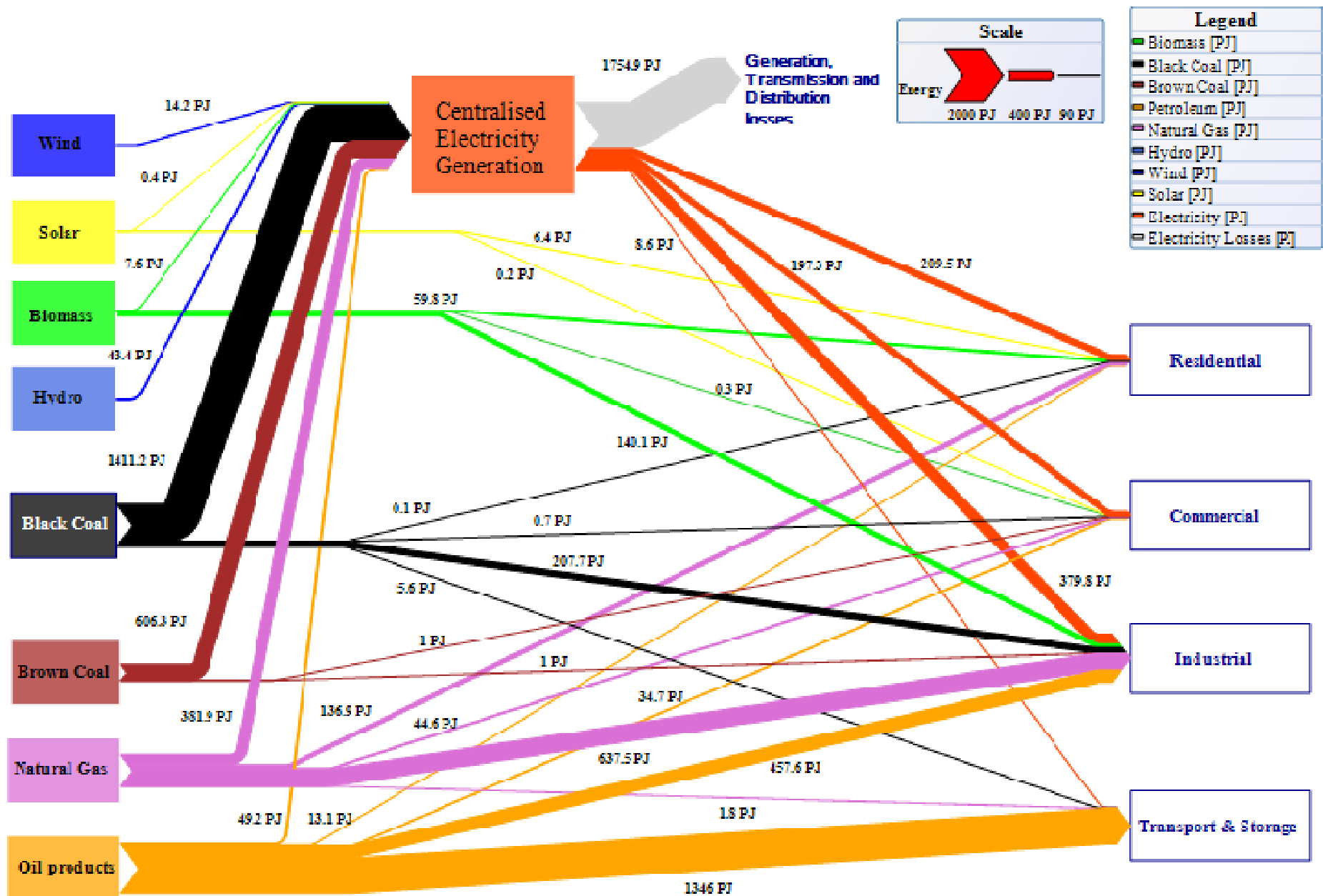


Renault Kangoo,
small delivery van

- The average Emissions Intensity Factor (EIF) for electricity generation is 1.01t-CO₂/MWh
- Emissions trading scheme is still one of the key energy and environmental policies currently in flux.
- Black and Brown coal fired power stations compose 85% of generation.

Electricity in Australia:





Australian Energy Supply, Energy Flows 2007/2008

Sources: L.D. Wagner (2010), ABARE, ABS, AEMO, AER, ESAA

Modeling Assumptions:

- CSIRO ESM model used to provide customer growth data.
- Energy usage and new plant entry timing forecasts from the AEMO, SOO 2009.
- No National Emissions Trading Scheme
- Renewable Energy Target met by 2020 (45 TWh/year)

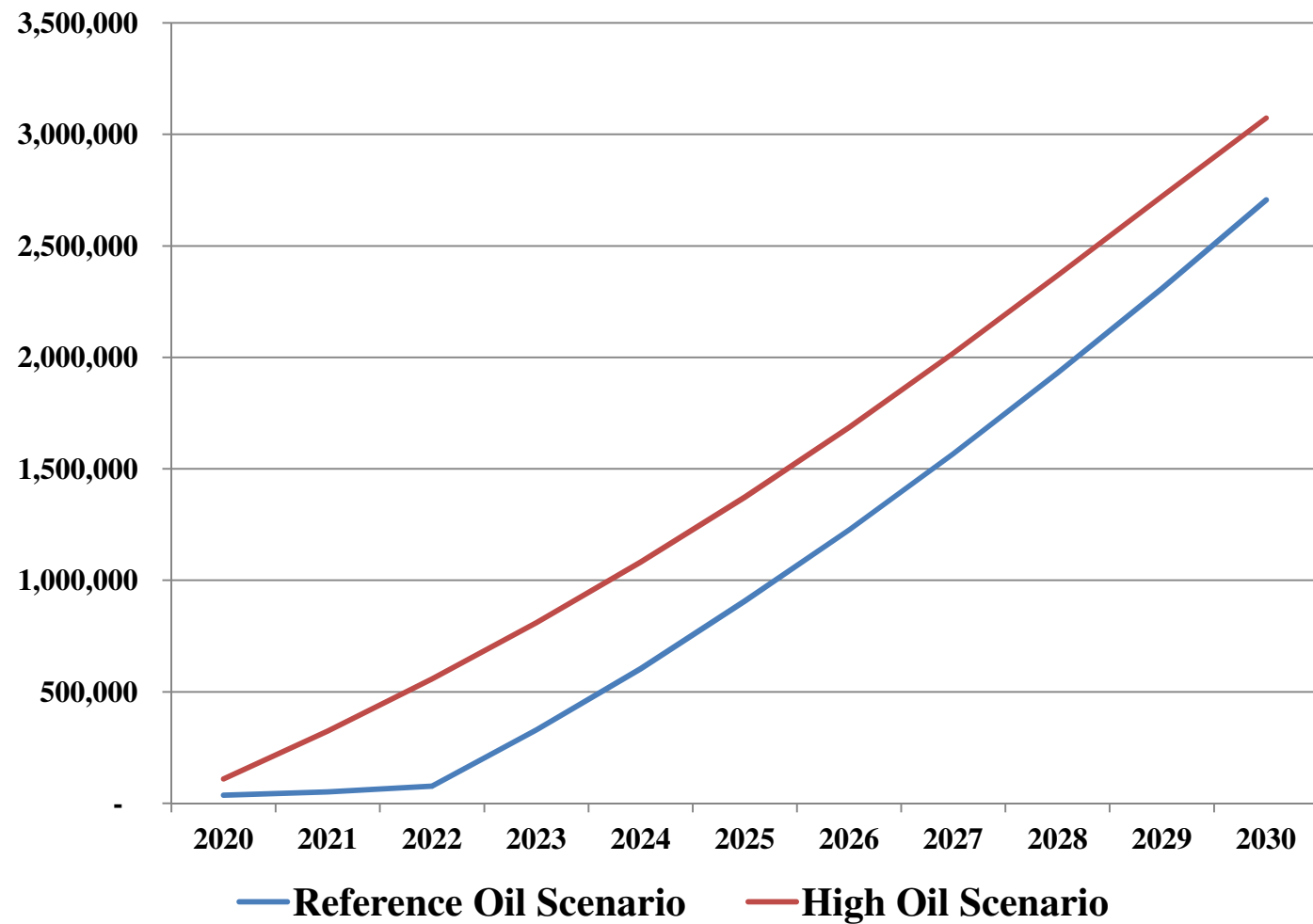
Energy Sector Model (ESM)

- Forecasted consumer demand for PH and EV based on cost of technology types and fuel prices.
- Linear model to maximize social welfare
- Constraints include fuel supply limitations and vehicle stock

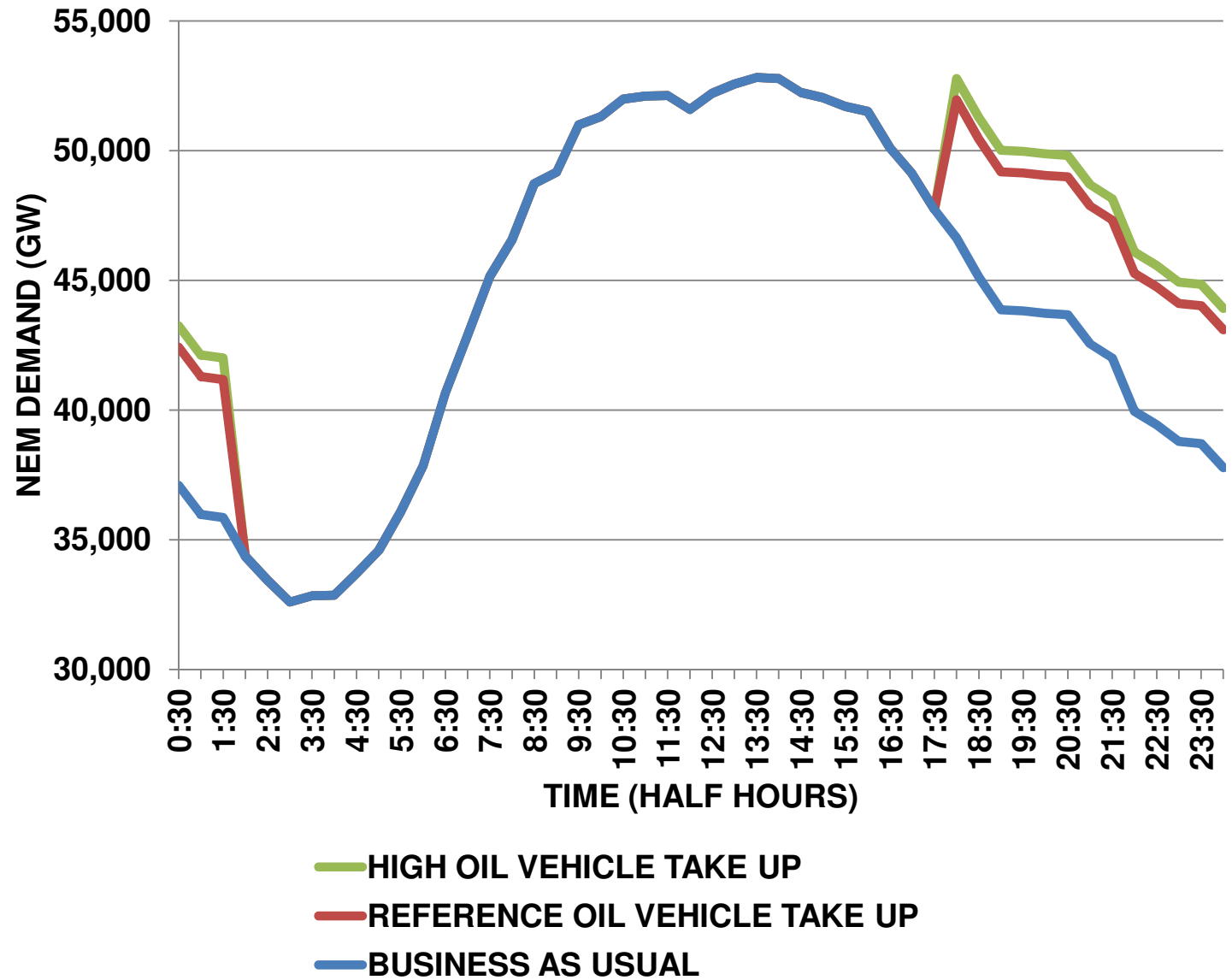
Plexos Simulates:

- Optimal Power Flow (OPF) using a DC approximation.
- Optimal dispatch of generators across the NEM.
- Optimal bid stack formulation for each station for Short Run and Long Run Marginal Cost (SRMC and LRMC) recovery.
- Transmission and Interconnector flows.

Vehicle Uptake Scenarios



Scenario 1: Uncontrolled Charging

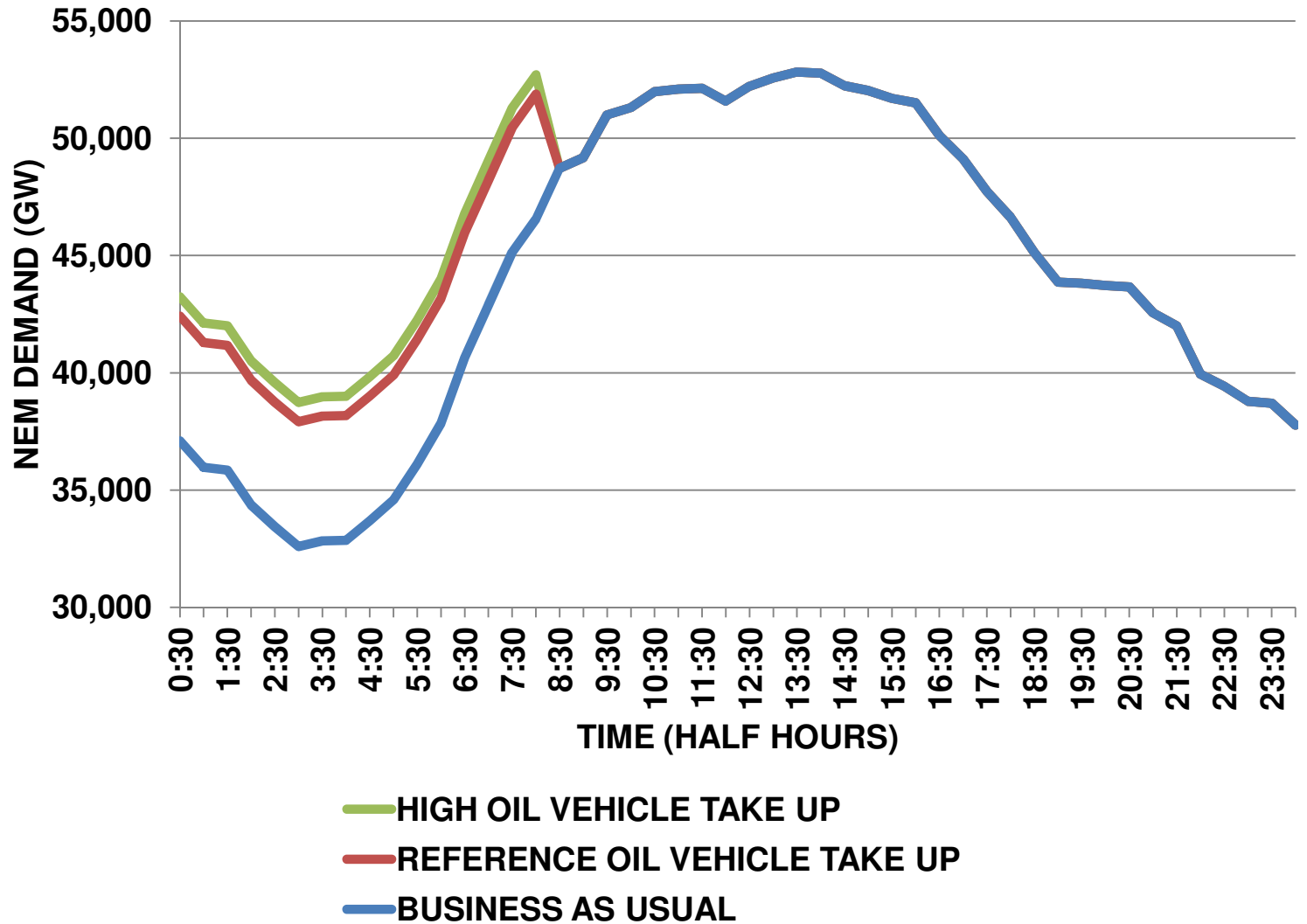


Scenario 1: Uncontrolled Charging

Uncontrolled charging of PHEV's assumes:

- Drivers will connect their vehicles to a power source from 6pm
- Charging rates are assumed to be approx. 2kW/h.
- Charging will require around 6 and 8 hours for light and medium vehicles respectively.

Scenario 2: Controlled Charging

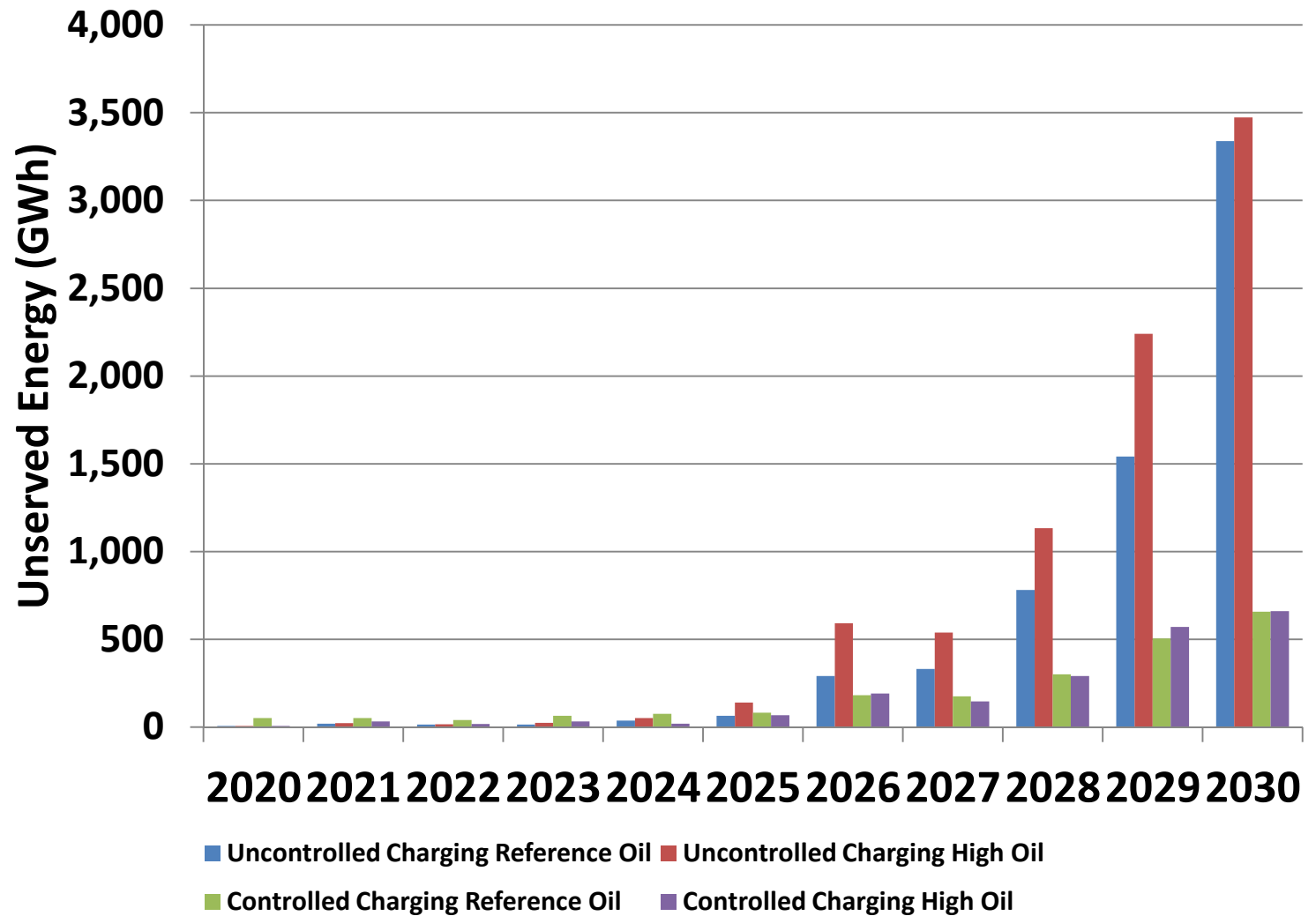


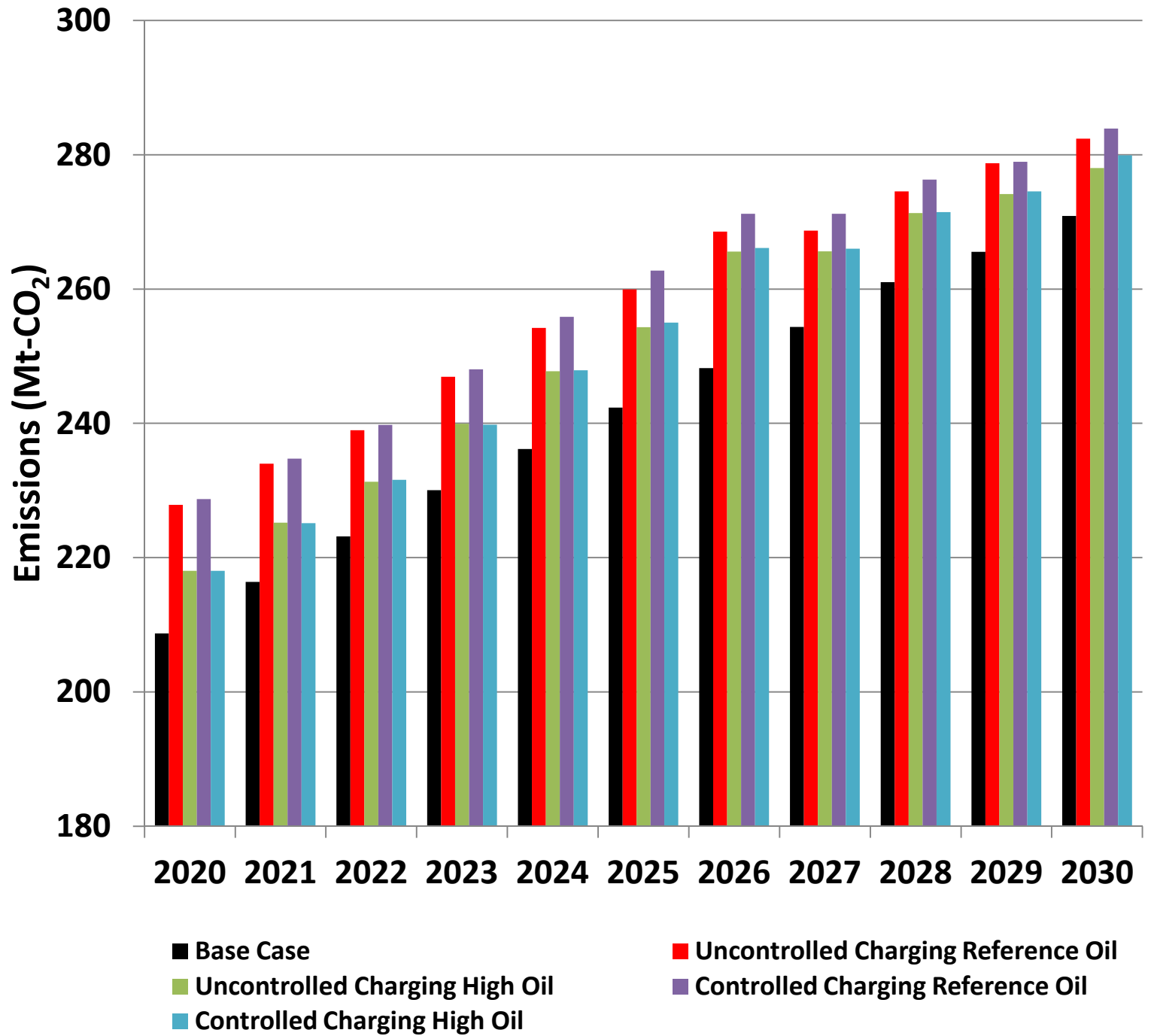
Scenario 2: Off Peak Charging

Controlled charging of PHEV's assumes:

- Charging station/ vehicle control to prevent charging from starting till 10pm.
- The typical off-peak load shape is still distorted.
- NSLP's from all region load centres indicate charging in winter may have an adverse affect on network stability.
- Use of ripple control to time off-peak charging to force restrictions on time of use.

Results:





Conclusions:

- Scenario presents some concerning results with respect to USE compared to our base forecast.
- Modeling suggests Uncontrolled charging during peak time could result in a higher incidence of USE /load shedding.
 - Price and demand duration are significantly less volatile during peak time during summer.
- Demand during winter also presents concerns for charging PHEV with respect to the slower decay rate from evening peak.
- More work needs to be done on charge station control for both domestic and 3-phase charging.