Technical University of Munich TUM School of Engineering and Design Institute of Automotive Technology



User-centered Infrastructure Design

Charging & Operations

Understanding behavior



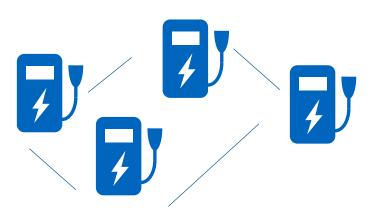






What is your customers' mobility behavior?

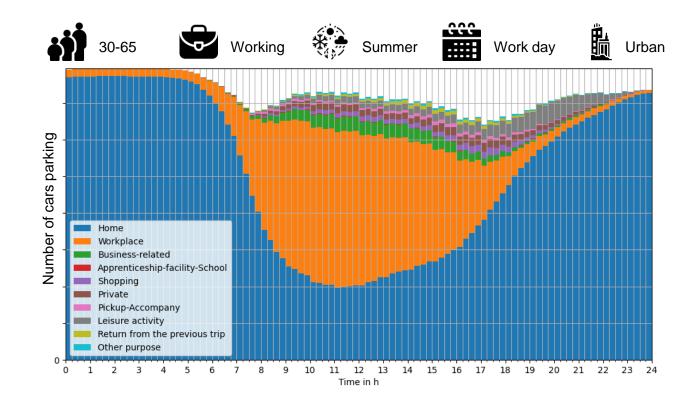




Demand

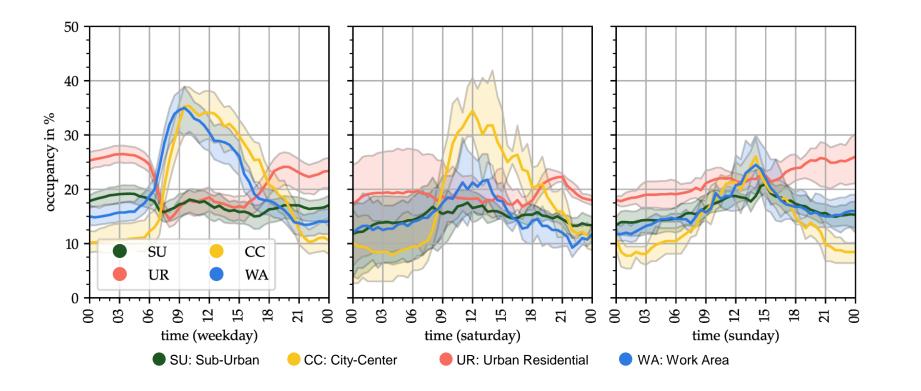
Private

Parking behavior derived from Mobility in Germany study enables charging demand estimation.



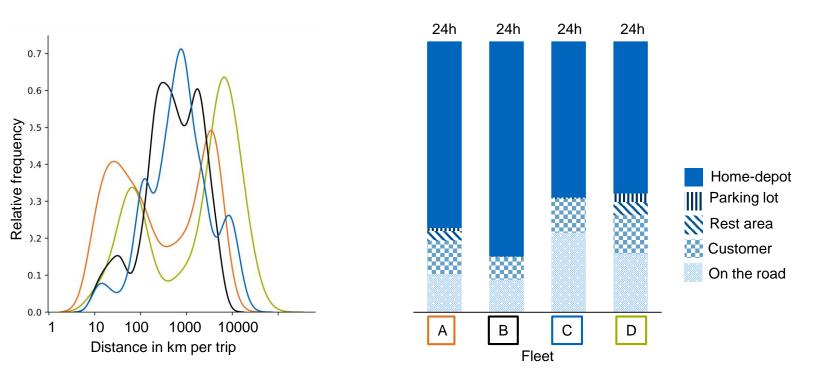
Public

> Charging demand of **public charging** stations can be clustered into **four groups** > Publication of **Hamburg public charging station dataset** including **occupancy** rates.



Commercial

Commercial use-cases entail great variety in terms of required energy, dwell locations and dwell times

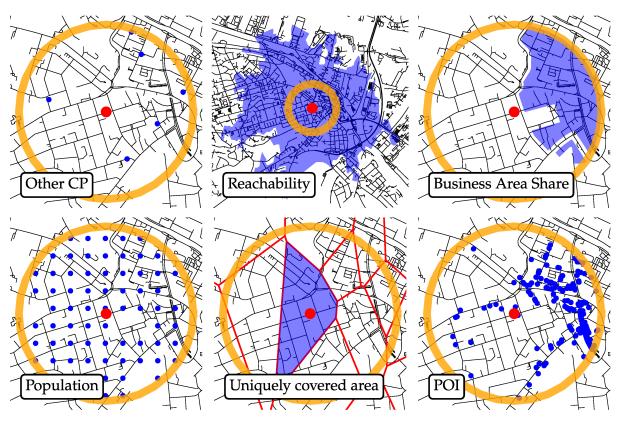


Where and when will people charge in 2030 (charging split)?

Sizing and Placement

Site evaluation

- Geographic information for automated site evaluation
- Classification into one of four charging demand groups based on **local characteristics**



Charger deployment Singapore

- Validated adequacy of charger deployment & grid infrastructure upgrade plans in collaboration with local planning agencies
- Evaluated impact of smart charging management and incentive-based peak demand shifting on reducing peak energy demand.



Which charging infrastructure achieves high coverage & occupancy?

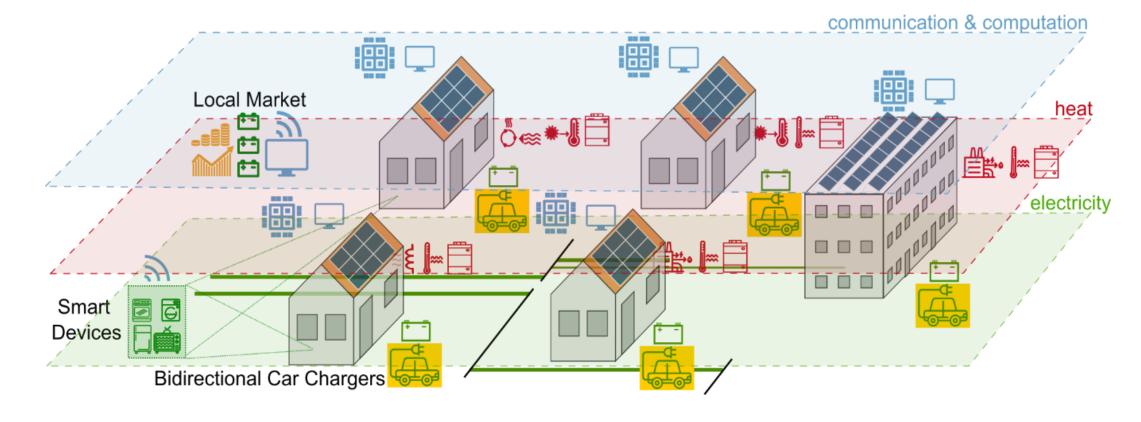
Design of Coupled Systems



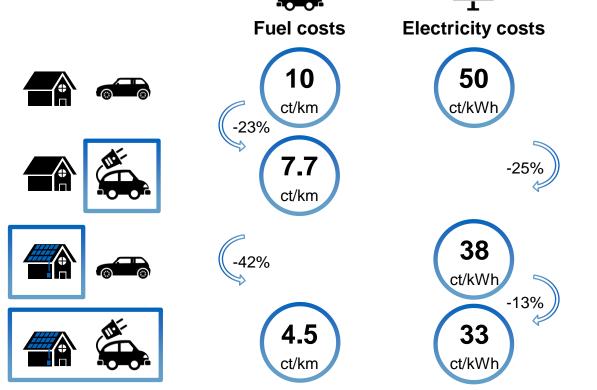
–Microgrid simulation

FEV-PV-Synergies

- Bi-directional EV charging is designed as a part of sector coupled multi-energy microgrids.
- Local energy markets or simple energy management schemes can benefit from a mobile battery in an EV
- Possible to perform a static cost optimization and a dynamic simulation study



- Electric vehicle has lower fuel **costs** than combustion engine vehicle
- > Combination of electric vehicle with **photovoltaic** system has high cost saving potential and can cut fuel costs in half



How can renewable energy reduce the fleet cost?