

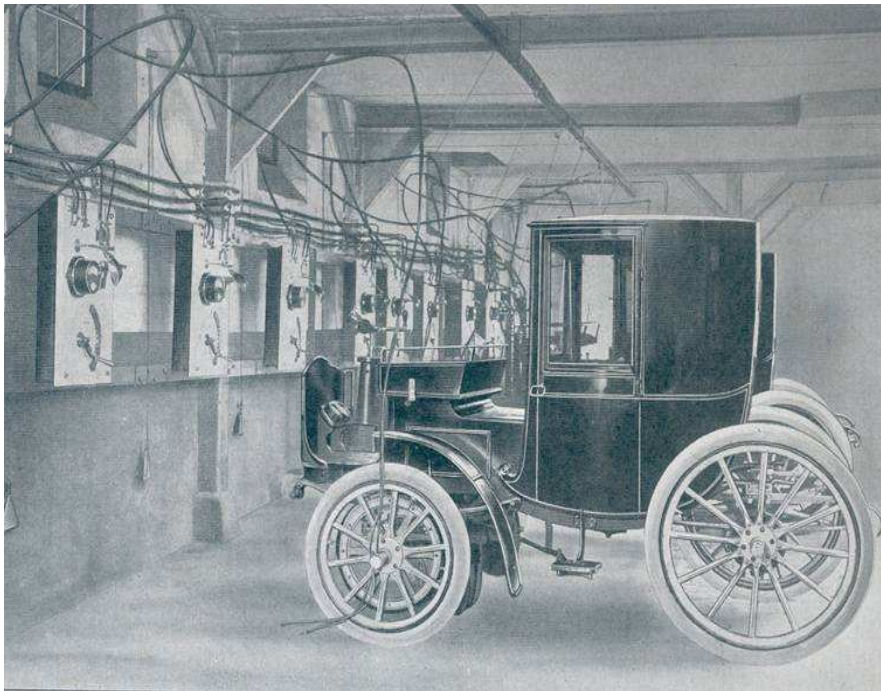
Projectes demostratius i primeres experiències amb mobilitat elèctrica Experiència d'Endesa

Santiago Cascante



Identifying a potential Mix of Private and Public Charging Infrastructure

XIX Century



XXI Century



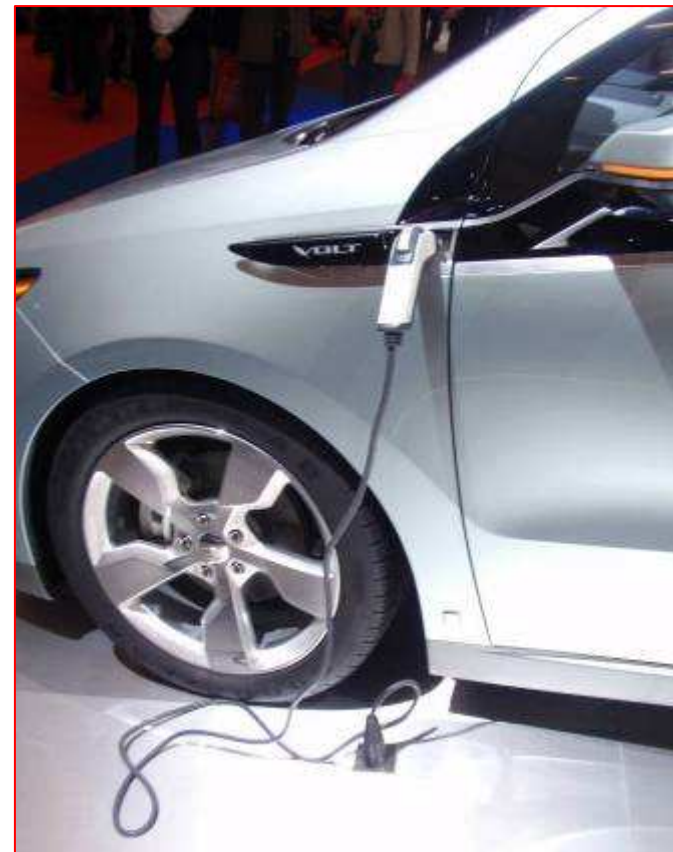
- 1 | Background – Evolution & Standards**
- 2 | Tradeoff Analysis**
- 3 | Endesa Infrastructure - Options**
- 4 | Endesa projects**

1

Background – Evolution & Standards

**Key Notes: EV charging technology is changing very fast
Global standards are needed to reduce risk investment**

Paris MotorShow 2008



Paris MotorShow 2010



Geneva MotorShow 2011



CHAdeMO



Geneva MotorShow 2011



- TC69

- 61851

- FOCUS GROUP EC MANDATE

- Chademo

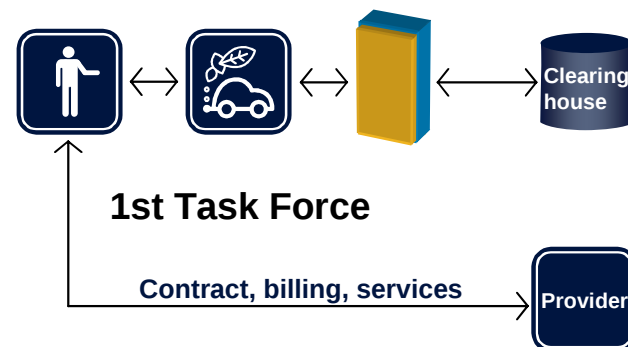


International
Organization for
Standardization



CHAdeMO

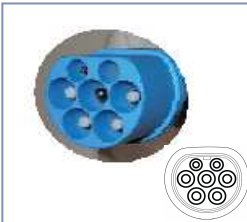
Berlin meetings 2008



2nd Task Force



AC Standardization in IEC 62196-2 and SAE J1772™

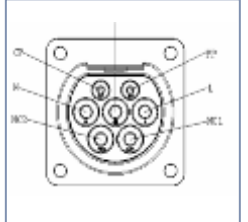
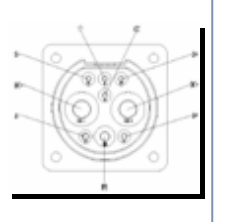
Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1- phase	1 to 3 phase	1 to 3 phase
		



CHAdeMo System

CHAdeMo
DC


China

AC and DC Connector:	
AC	DC
	

IEC 62196-3 SAE J1772 NA

AC+DC Combo





Standardisation recommendation: Mode 3 charging

- Mode 3 is a safer and more reliable option to charge an EV in all available locations and should be the preferred long-term infrastructure solution.
- To facilitate EV market penetration, a transitory phase, depending on the market take-up, should be allowed in which existing infrastructure can be used in a safe way.
- Mode 2 charging (a Mode 3 vehicle charging at an existing socket with an ICCB) is an example of safe charging and should be allowed during the transitory phase at least in private locations.
- The same applies to other safe charging cases with existing Mode 1 EVs .

Source:



2

Tradeoff Analysis

Key Note:

**Power electronic and Storage Technologies
are the key player for EVs and for SmartGrid solutions.**

EV Charging methods: power levels, timing & location

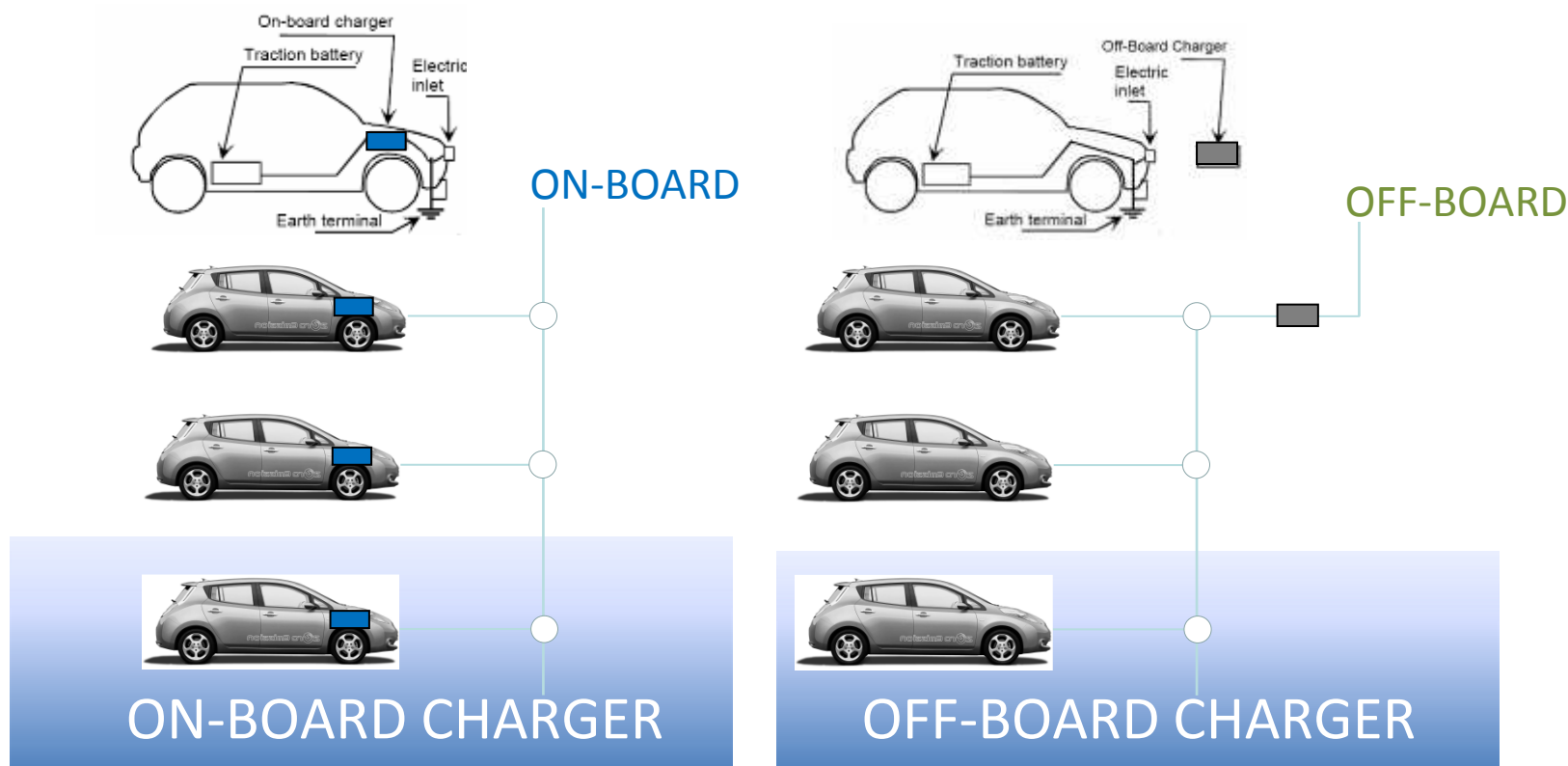
Power nomination	Power in kW	Power in Amps	Recharge range/hour[	Recharge range/hour	Location e.g.
Normal	1-Phase AC connection	≤ 3.7kW	10-16 amps	<20 km	Home & Office
Medium	3-phase AC connection	3.7 -22 kW	16-32 amps	20 – 110 km	Public parking Shopping mall etc
High	3-phase AC connection	> 22 kW	> 32 amps	>110 km	Curb side
High	DC connection	> 22 kW	> 32 amps	>110 km	Motorway

Source:



- The majority of user will charge at home (or at work) – tariffs. 1 Phase AC Connection 3,7KW.
- Fast DC Charge 50kW accelerate the EV mobility reducing the “anxiety range”
- Public / semi-public charging infrastructure requires for a positive business case high utilization and innovative business models

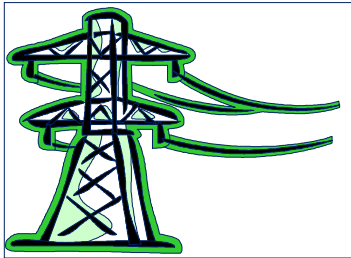
Identifying a potential Mix of Private and Public Charging Infrastructure



Which is the best option for Normal Charge? And for Fast Charge?:

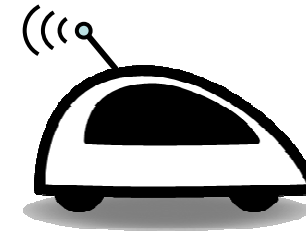
Features

- + Weight
- + Sustainability
- + Cost at EV side or Infrastructure operator side
- + Controllability of the Infrastructure
- + **Grid Impact , Power and Quality → THD**
- + Efficiency



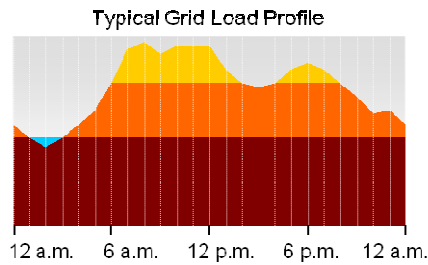
Power Distributor
Grid Operator

Do they have the same needs?



EV User

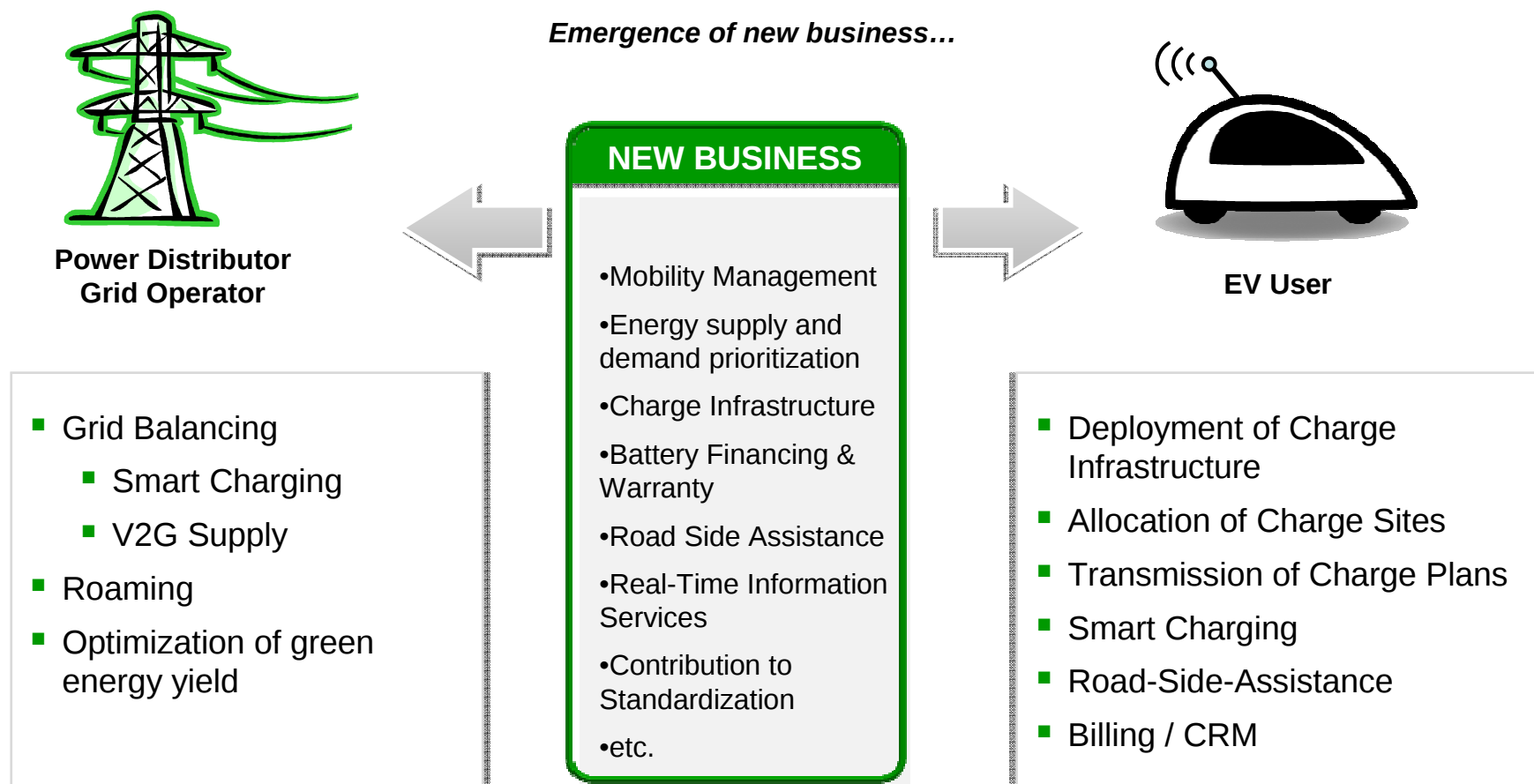
GRID BALANCING



INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY

- Peace of mind
- Always charging when parking
- Possibility to extend range
- Real Time Information

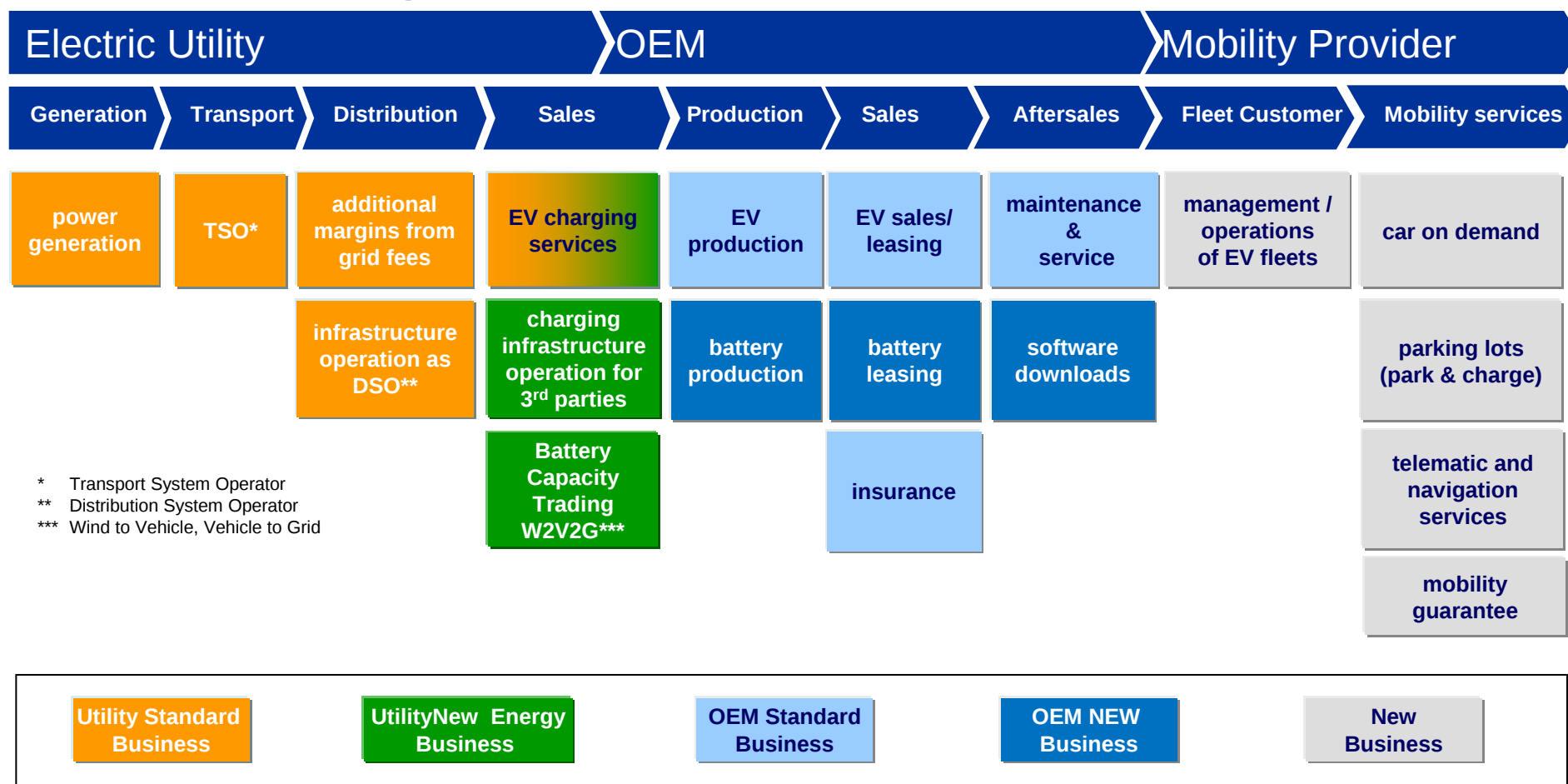
Source: 



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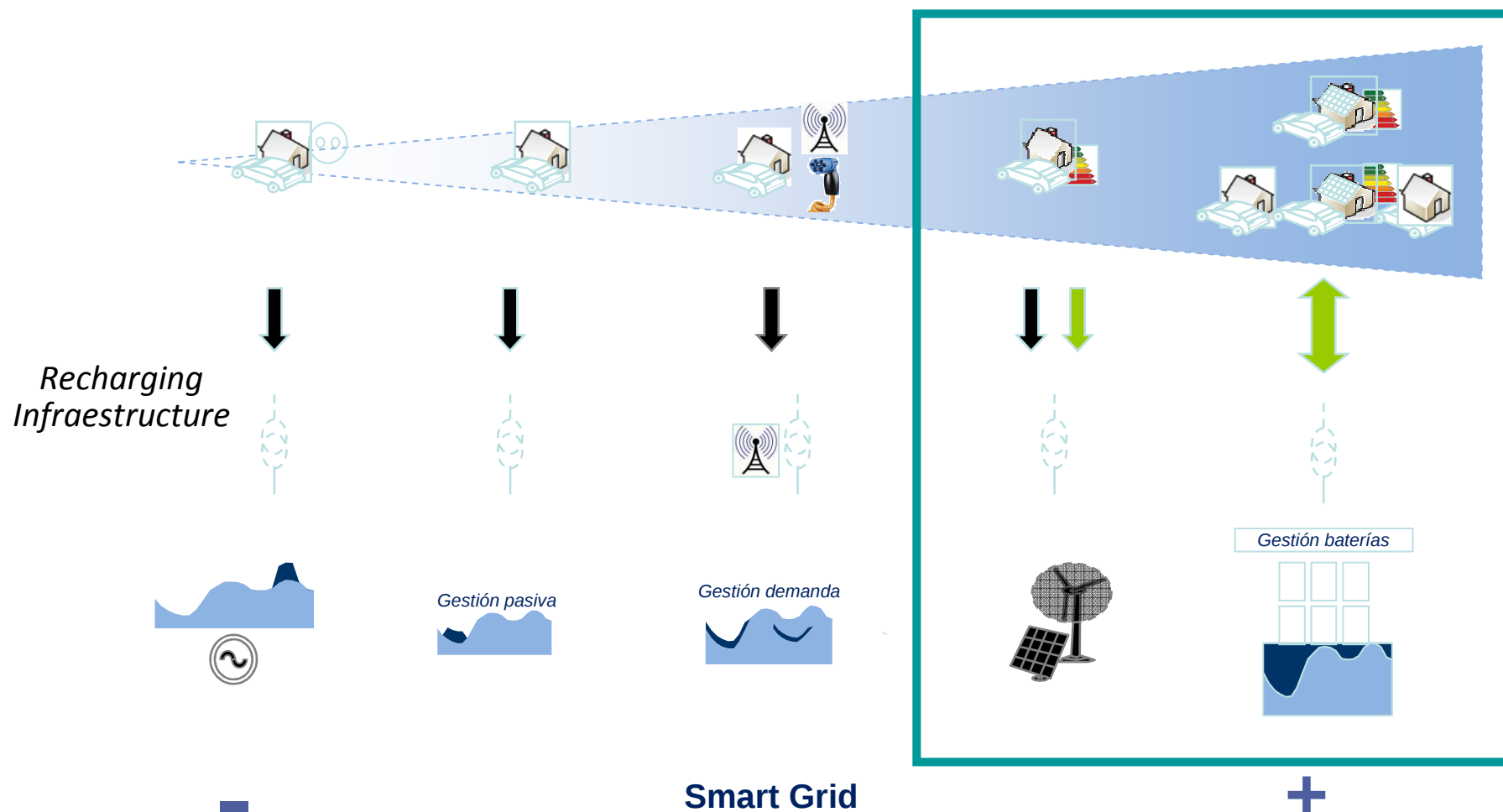
Electric Mobility.

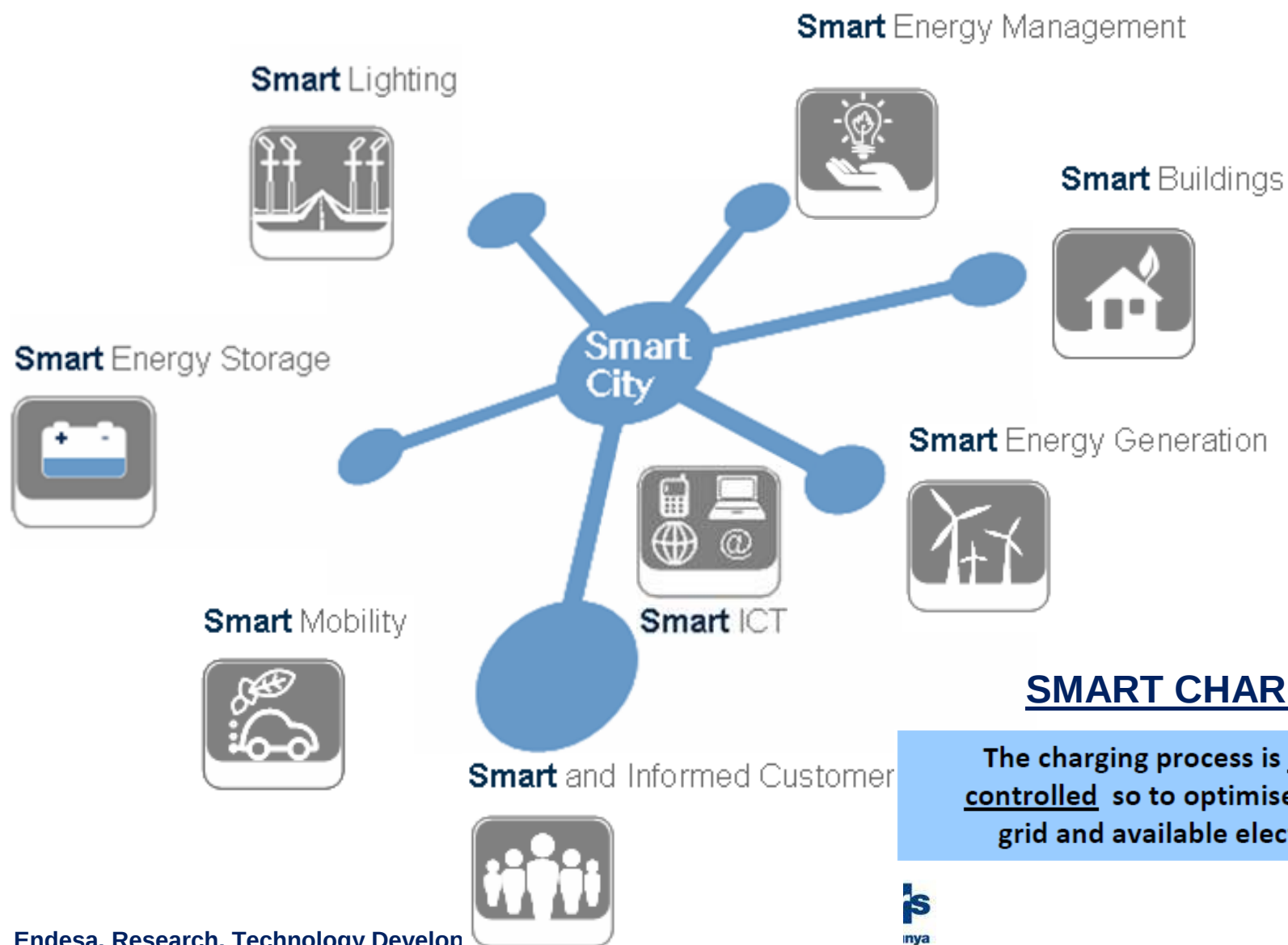
Business Models along the Value Chain.



Source: BMW

Evolution of the EV Recharging Infraestructure and the SmartGrids





SMART CHARGING :

The charging process is managed and controlled so to optimise the use of the grid and available electrical energy

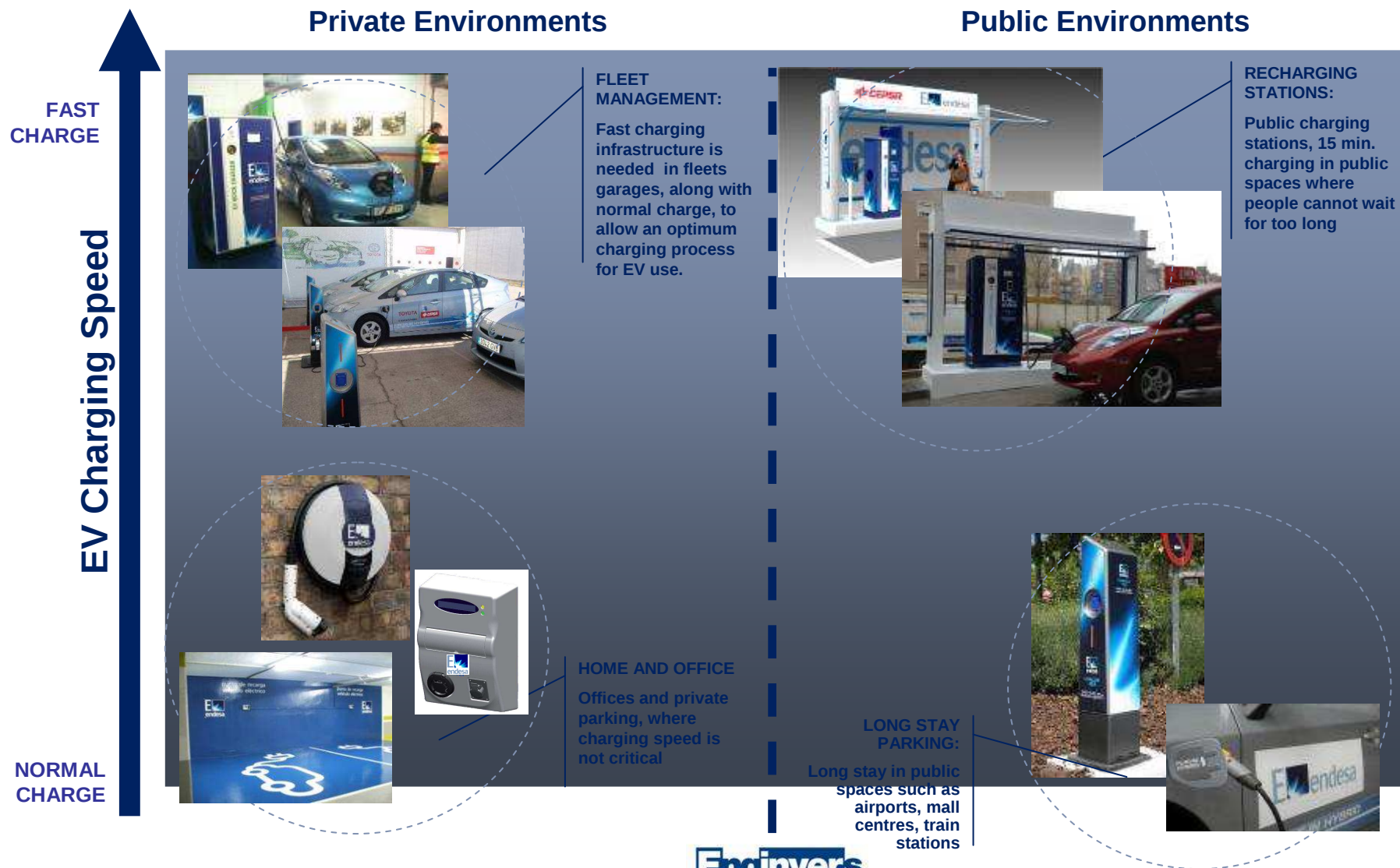
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Endesa Infrastructure

Key Note:

Endesa has an infrastructure solution for the different market demands.

Identifying a potential Mix of Private and Public Charging Infrastructure



ENDESA Recharging Infraestructure

Normal Charge



AC Charging station Mode 3
AC 32 A 400V
AC 16 A 230 V

Quick Charge



50kW Charging Station:

mode 4 DC CHAdeMO 125 A 400 V

Mode 3 AC 23 A 400 V (up to 63 A)

Normal Charge

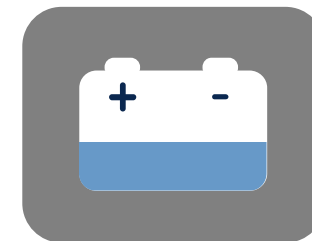






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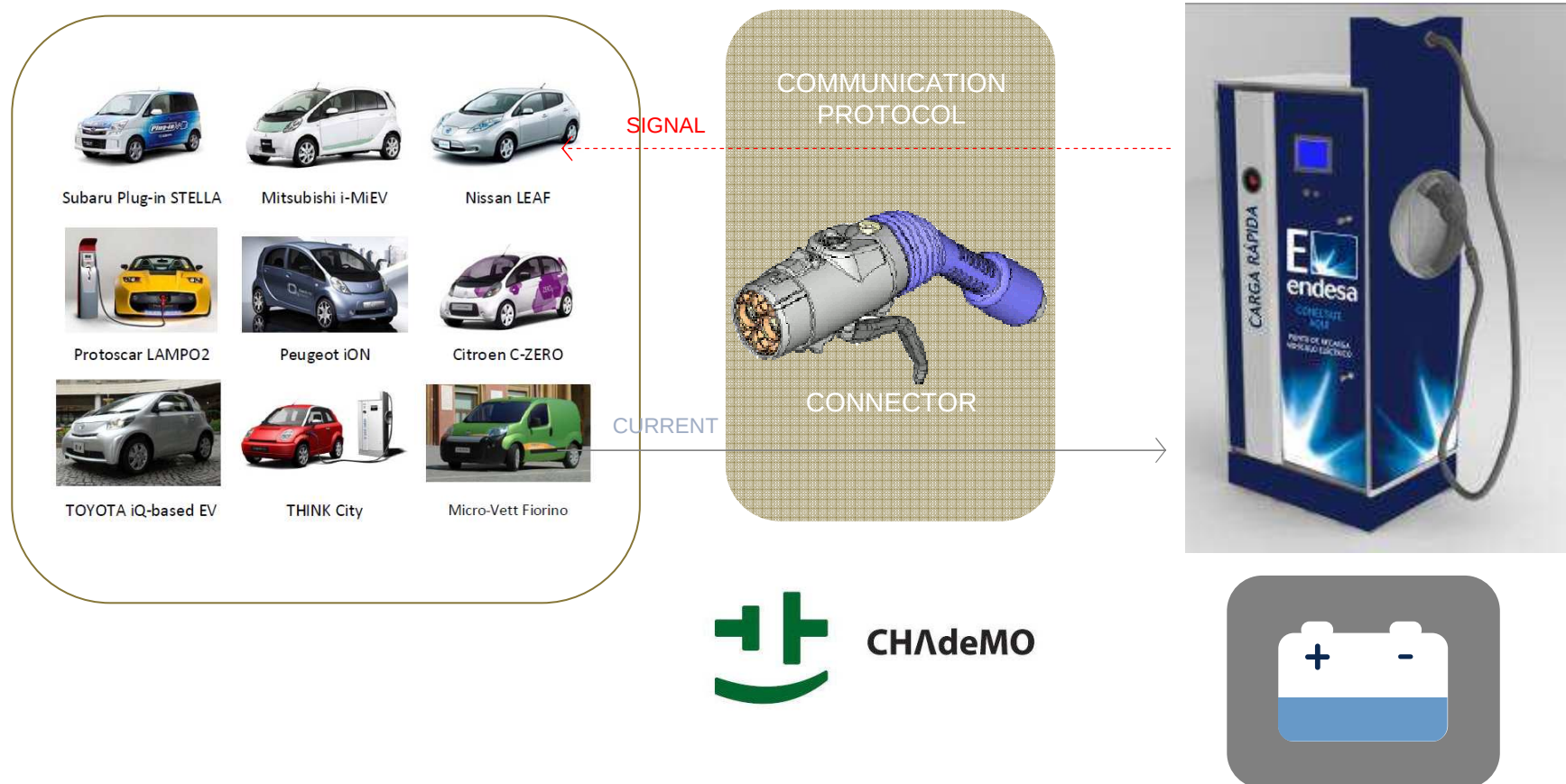
Endesa Infrastructure

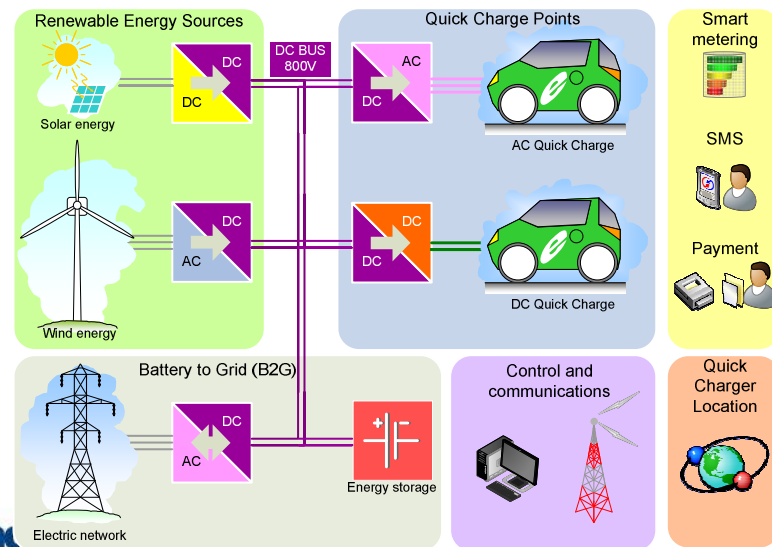


Quick Charge



DC 50kW

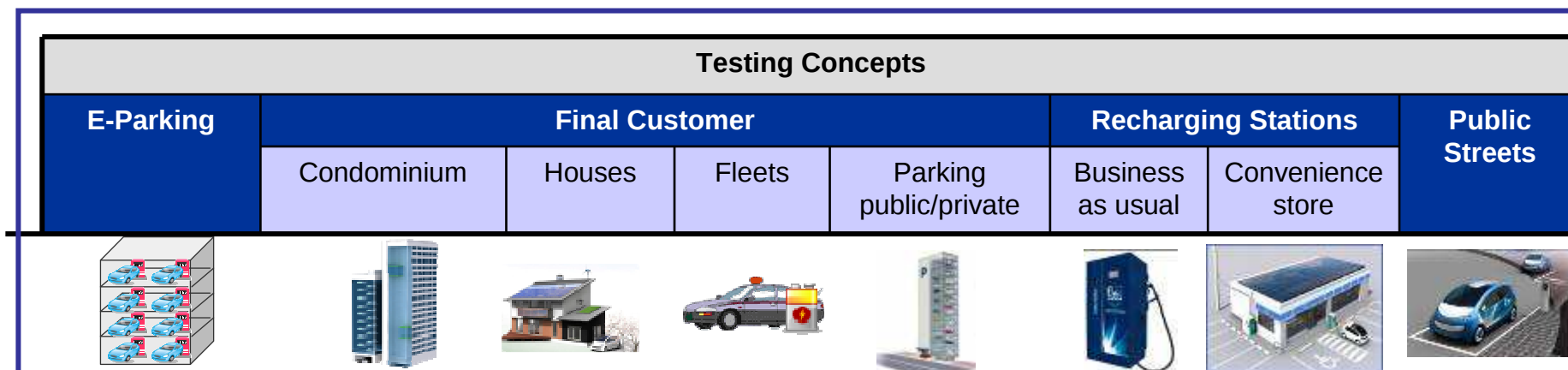




4

Endesa Key E-mobility Projects

Key Note: High Penetration of EVs is essential to evaluate new e-mobility services



ZEM 2 ALL



Green eMotion – overall goals

- Demonstrating an integrated European approach to deploy electromobility in the EU, including vehicles, infrastructure, grid, electric vehicles (EV) IT solutions and user acceptance
- Developing and demonstrating an unique and user-friendly framework for green electromobility including:
 - Demonstration of interoperability by integrating various demonstration regions
 - Provide and proof a marketplace for electric vehicle services
 - Develop a baseline for standardization of network and charging infrastructure, vehicle technology and ICT solutions
 - Enable mass deployment of electromobility

The Green-eMotion Partners

Development of an European Framework for Electromobility

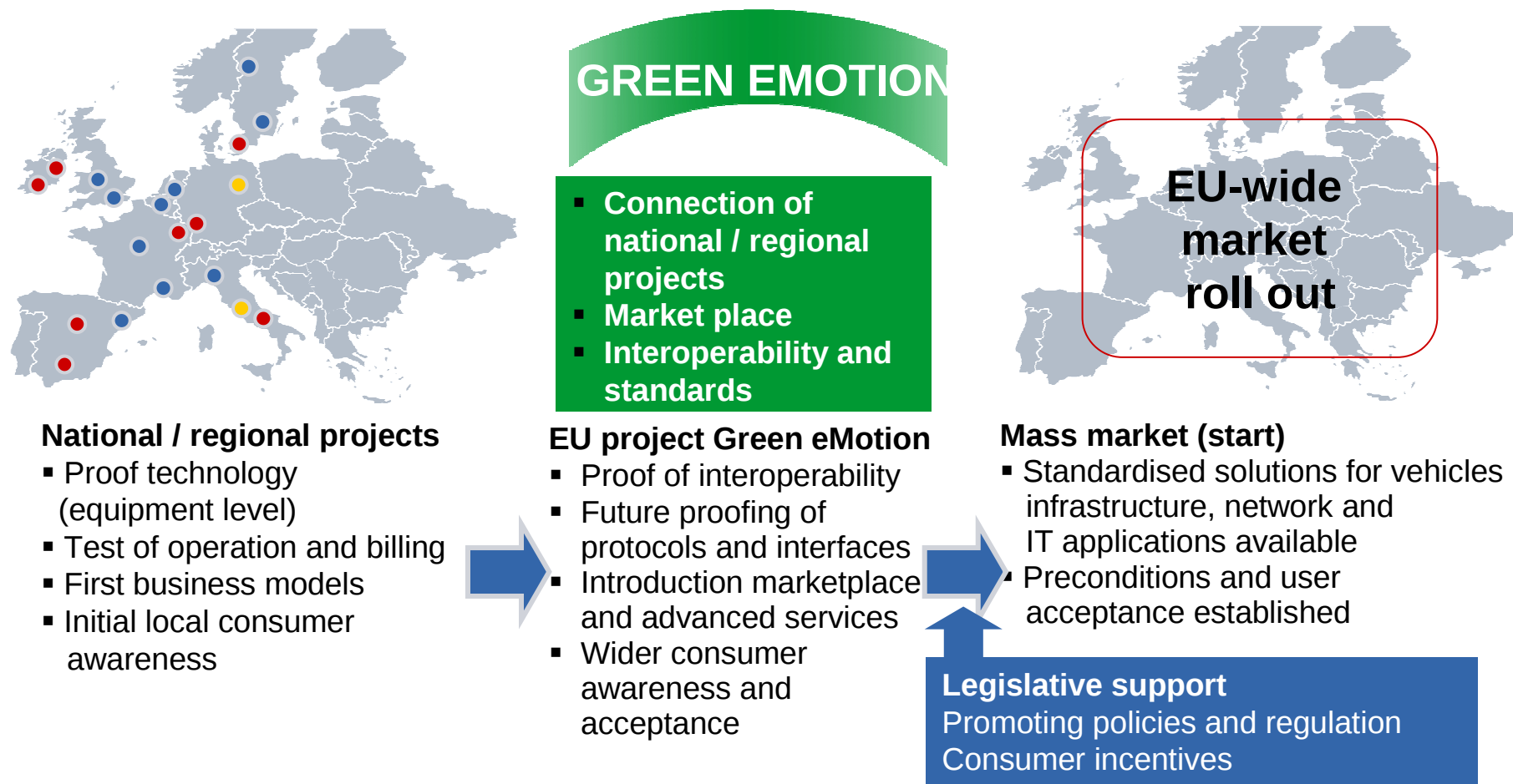


PROJECT LENGTH & Present situation	2011 – 2015	Contract Negotiation Phase Project kick-off March 2011	PARTIERS	42 partners from the automotive industry, ICT and energy products industry, cities and research institutions.	
	FUNDING			FP7 call TRANSPORT - 2010 TREN	
			TOTAL BUDGET & EC FUNDING	41.98M €	24.20M €

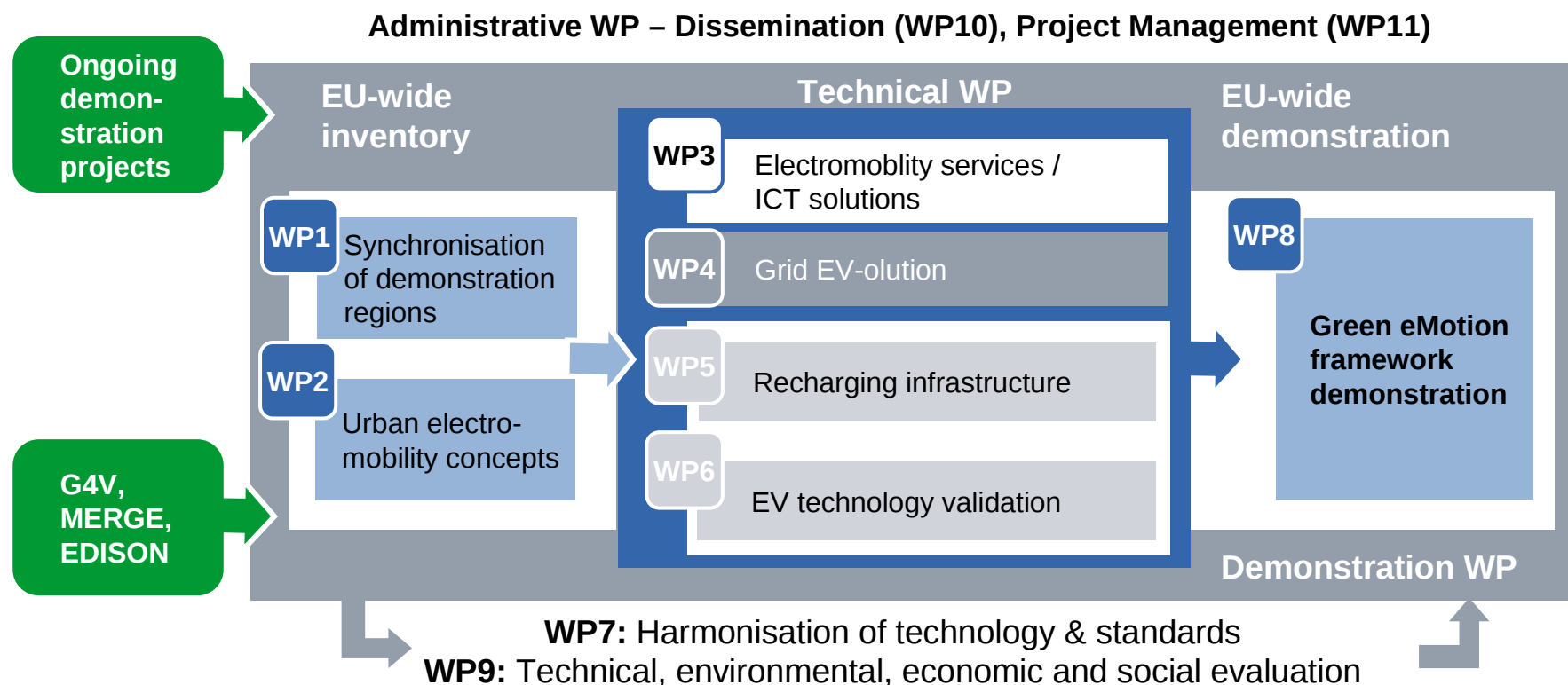
The creation of a unique and user-friendly framework for green electro mobility in the EU through based on previous, ongoing and further demonstration projects throughout Europe, targeting mainly:

- Interoperable technology
- Consumer friendly services and business modelling
- Sustainable rollout of electric vehicles
- Assessment of viability of electromobility





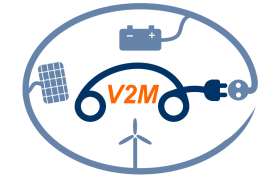
Development and demonstration of a unique and user-friendly framework for green electro-mobility



Subject: Integrated European demonstration on electro-mobility – Vehicles, infrastructure, grid, IT applications, user acceptance

4

Endesa Key R&D E-mobility Projects



- Objective:

- Research on fast charge system features a smart grid interface capability to prevent peak loading on the electrical utility.
- Design Integrated energy storage into fast charge stations that could:
 - allow renewable energy sources to store off peak power generation in battery banks for later use.
 - allow the EV charging station to use a smaller electrical service and help prevent peak loading on the utility grid.
 - allow additional utilization as a stored energy resource to the utility grid for possible use during peak demand periods.

- Objective:

- Research, design and implement a testing microgrid platform to evaluate the impact of different EVs configuration and applications on the network.
- Research, design and implement on a new flexible load management system.
- Research design and implementation of a prototype V2G DC 10kW-50kW charger and the associated potential services

Thank you very much for your attention!



Barcelona 2011

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light · gas · people