

Context

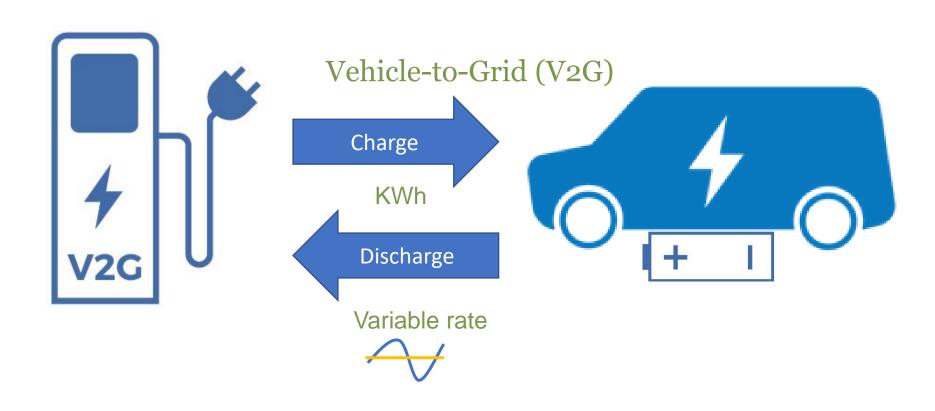


4 considerations

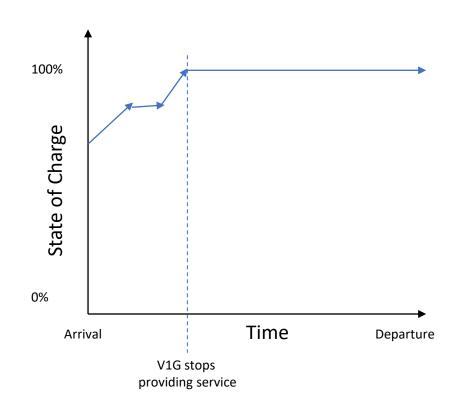
• Setting the scene

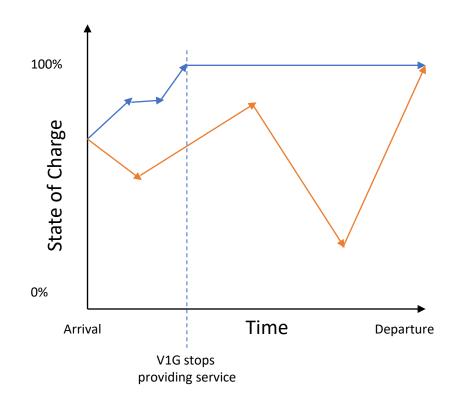
Electric Vehicles are Distributed Energy Resources

• They should be considered just like any other DER



V2G yields much more than V1G





V1G: Unidirectionnal

───── V2G: Bidirectionnal

A flood of batteries is expected by 2030



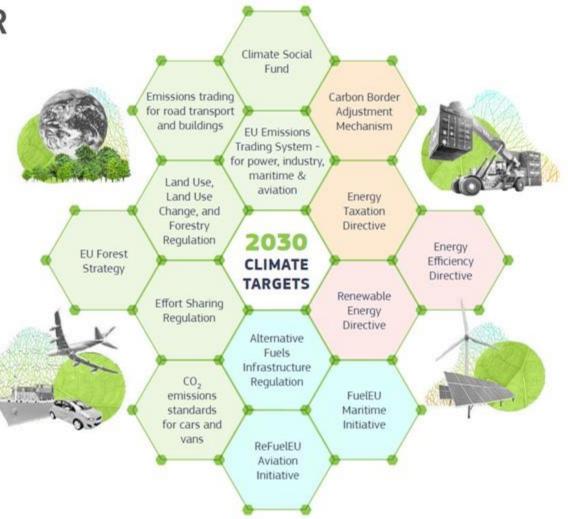
Turbol .

- >2TWh of batteries per year
 - >120 gigafactories
 - >80% for automotive
- will end up in
 - Garages,
 - Parkings,
 - Streets,
 - Depots
- Over 90% of the time

 Soon more capacity than pumped hydro storage

EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

REACHING OUR 2030 CLIMATE TARGETS







European Green Deal and V2G



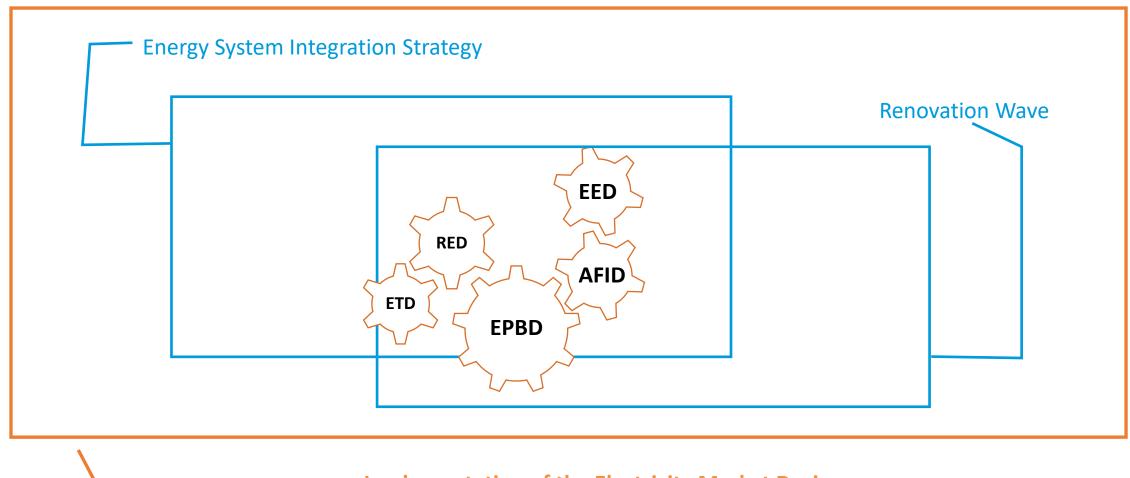
Rôle of V2G in its implementation

• Fit for 55 package

RePowerEU

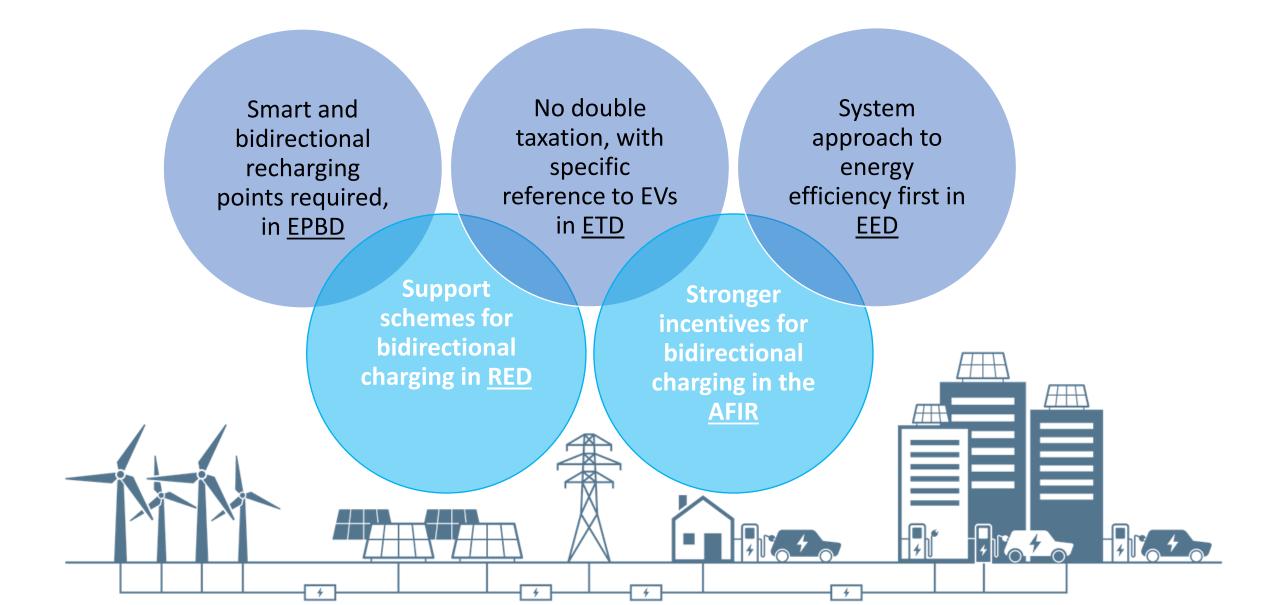
Fit for 55 should integrate EVs & power system

Empowering end-users to achieve system efficiency

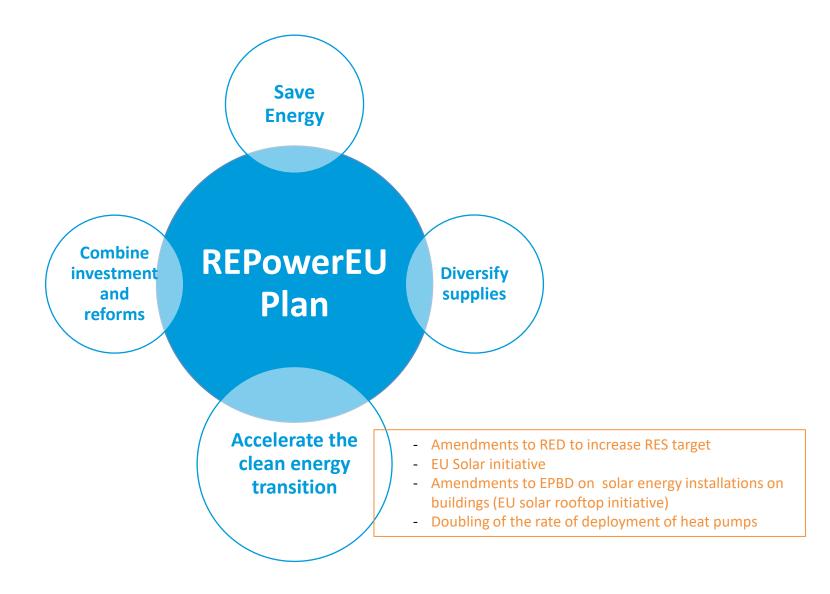


Implementation of the Electricity Market Design

Smart charging is well considered in EPBD, RED, AFIR, ETD



Acceleration in face of the energy crisis



Implications of the REPower EU plan for V1G/V2X

Commission's plan Opportunity Big push on **solar** with ambitious targets for Renewables PVs on buildings (new article in the EPBD) integration **Linking V2G** 'battery on and wheels' Focus on storage solutions renewables Willingness for more energy efficiency in System Efficiency the transport sector but no mention of smart and bidirectional charging

How to create win-win solutions for both EVs & power system



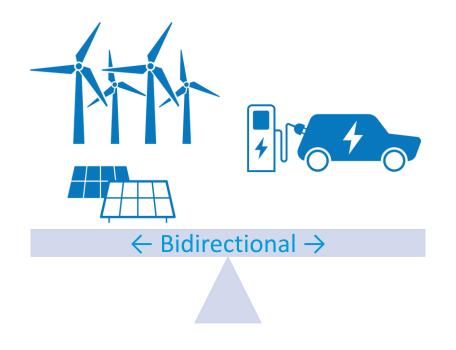
Unlocking flexibility

- Making sure EV drivers can reap the benefits of V2G
- Increasing renewable integration with V2G

Win-win-win benefits of bidirectional charging

Benefits for the grid:
Electric vehicles are a buffer for power variability

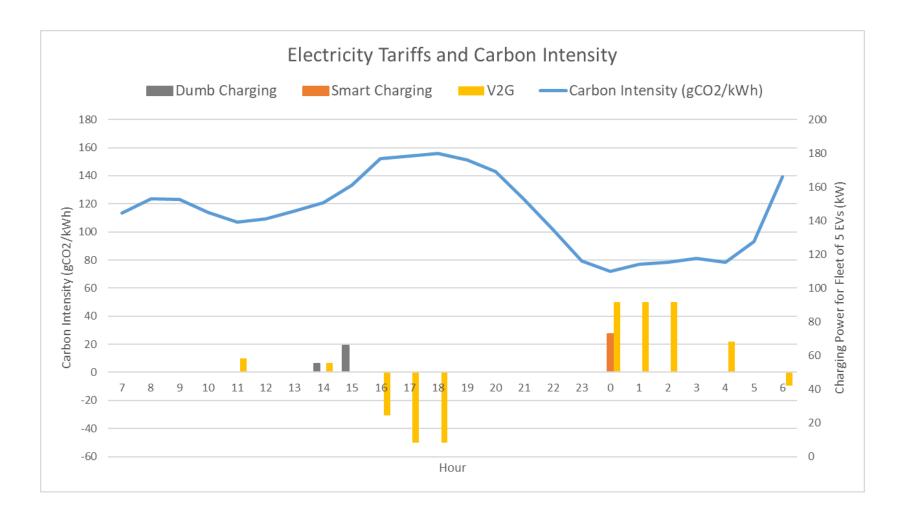
Benefits for the power system : Carbon savings



Benefits for EVs: driving on decarbonised energy

Benefits for consumers : Revenues and savings

Example of V2G for CO₂ Optimization



- The dumb charging scenario yields charging when carbon emissions are high
- The smart charging scenario reduces carbon emissions by charging at lowest carbon intensity
- The V2G scenario discharges when carbon intensity is high and charges when it is lowest, generating a net negative carbon effect

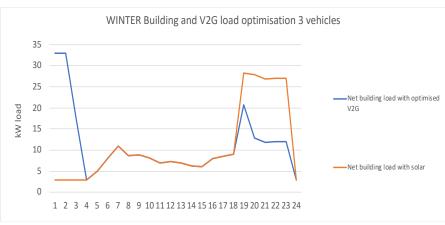


Source : Imperial College London

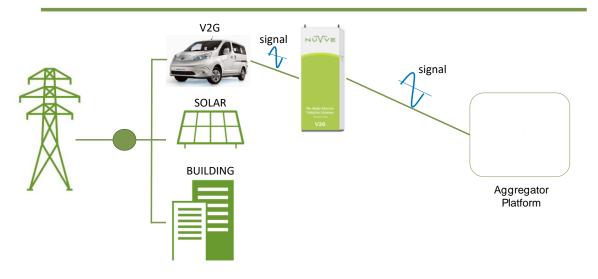
Example of V2G-Solar symbiosis

Barcelona – Time of Use and solar optimization





V2G Architecture for Molins de Rei



- Moving Load to lower cost periods
- Charging can be optimized for solar
- Peak shaving

Set targets for bidirectional charging

Why?



How?

- Need to have numbered targets to give clear signal and further incentives to V2G
- For cost to go down the learning curve, volumes are needed
- All buildings with long stay parking or garage, need to be equipped with bidirectional capabilities where there is on-site renewable generation to increase local system efficiency
- Link renewable energy/peak demand with bidirectional charging
- At least 50% of the peak solar rooftop capacity installed on a building should be absorbable by Electric Vehicles in the parking
- Bidirectional charging would count double into reaching the target because they can shift solar in time and provide services

All EVs should be offered an option to unleash their full flexibility by 2030





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