







Nordic Vehicle-to-Grid Systems from a Sociotechnical Perspective

Invited Presentation to the TRB Annual Meeting Workshop "Visions of grid-connected vehicles: What is the goal and how do we get there?," Washington, DC, January 8, 2017

Benjamin K. Sovacool, Ph.D

Director, Center for Energy Technologies, Aarhus University Professor of Business and Social Sciences, Aarhus University Professor of Energy Policy, University of Sussex Director, Center on Innovation and Energy Demand, University of Sussex Director, Sussex Energy Group, University of Sussex

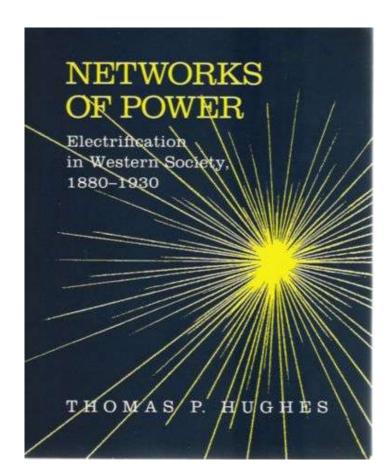


- Sociotechnical thinking
- Summary of Nordic V2G project



Sociotechnical systems thinking

- One of three key tools emerging from the historiography and sociology of technology
- Looks at social considerations, defining technological systems differently:
 - System = seamless web of economic, educational, legal, administrative, and technical elements
 - Momentum = mass, velocity, and direction



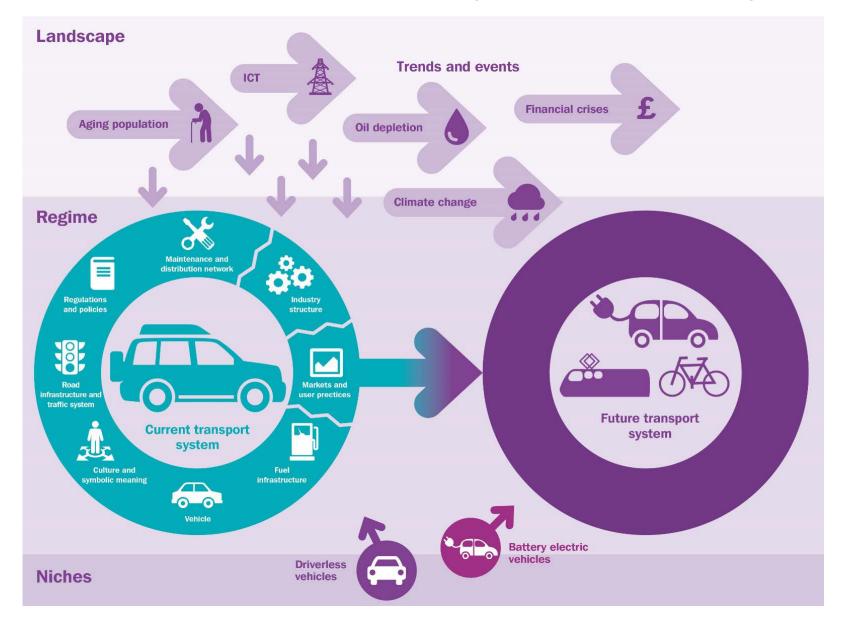


Sociotechnical systems thinking

Maintenance and Regulations and policies distribution network (e.g. traffic rules, parking fees, (e.g. repair shops, dealers) emission standards, car tax) Industry structure (e.g. car manufacturers, suppliers) Road infrastructure Socio-technical system and traffic system for transportation (e.g. lights, signs) Markets and user practices (mobility patterns, driver preferences) Culture and symbolic meaning (e.g. Fuel infrastructure Freedom, individuality) Vehicle (artefact) (oil companies, petrol stations)



Sociotechnical systems thinking





Implications (for research and policy)

- Contingency: technologies are the product of negotiation and compromise. Decisions are not inevitable; change the social conditions, change the technology (sometimes called "soft determinism.")
- Social and political ordering: energy technologies order the political and social world. Put another way, values get built "into" the system.
- Invisibility: people become enfolded into socio-technical networks.
- Failure: contests over technical feasibility can also be about social interests and values. Technologies can succeed technically, but fail socially
- Classification: barriers will fall into diverse dimensions cutting across technology, economics, politics, behavior, and aesthetics

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Summary of V2G Project

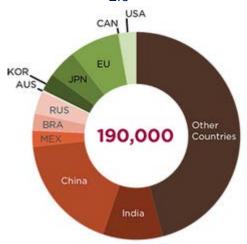




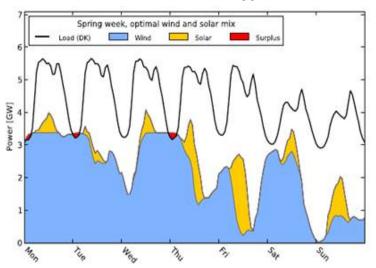


Background and context

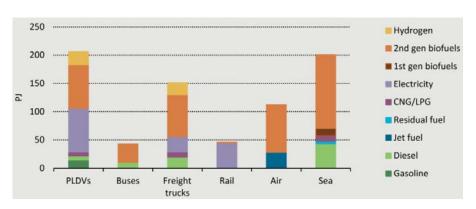
Global premature deaths from vehicle exhaust PM_{2.5}



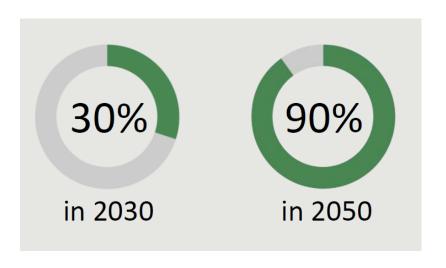
Wind and solar energy flows in DK



2050 Nordic energy use in transport



EV share of total Nordic (passenger) car sales



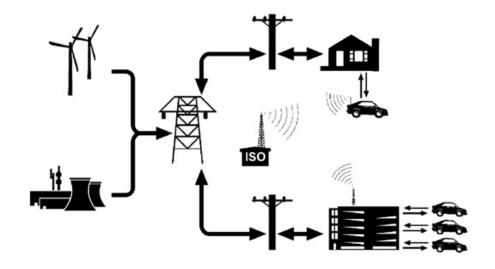


Nordic Vehicle-to-Grid (NV2G) Project

Question: What are the societal and business benefits, barriers, and policies for a vehicle-to-grid (V2G) transition in the Nordic region?

- Most vehicles are not in use
 90% of the time
- The equivalent capacity of automobile batteries surpasses that of the grid in all Nordic countries
- Electricity is much cheaper than liquid fuel per km driven
- Recharging at night wouldn't need significant new power plant infrastructure

A V2G configuration means that personal Electric Vehicles (EVs) have the opportunity to become mobile, self-contained resources interconnected to homes and power grids





Working packages (WPs)

WP1: Assessing costs and benefits

- Costeffectiveness analysis
- Marginal abatement curves

WP2: Identifying barriers

- Field research
- Surveys
- Interviews
- · Focus groups

WP3: Accelerating use with policies

- Policy analysis and scenarios
- · Literature review
- Interviews

Sociotechnical systems

Sociology of expectation

Automobility



Contributions

- Electricity, transport, and homes are usually treated as separate research topics > e.g. "prosuming" or "e-mobility"
- Most research on V2G has been technical (Nikola Project) > this project investigates the social dimensions
- Preliminary inductive work on attitudes (survey)
 and ridesharing (focus groups, interviews) in DK
 > limited in scope, self-funded, non comparative
- Preliminary findings need "tested" with DK results, mixed methods improves triangulation



Very rough schedule

- Phase 1: Literature Review and Fundamentals (early 2016)
- Phase 2: Research Design (summer of 2016)
- Phase 3: Field Research (end of 2016 to mid-2017)
- Phase 4: Data processing and article drafting (end 2017 to early 2018)
- Phase 5: Books, Outreach and Closure (rest of 2018)



Very rough schedule

- Phase 3: Field Research (end of 2016 to mid-2017)
 - A survey with choice experiments: http://tinyurl.com/NordicCarSurvey
 - Interviews with experts
 - Focus groups with users
 - Dealer shadowing/simulating
 - Field observation of charging etiquette



Session: 564, Current Issues in Alternative Transportation Fuels and Technologies

Session Location: Hall E / Convention Center

Session Time: Tuesday, Jan 10, 2017 10:15AM 12:00PM

Paper: 17-00760 - Selectivity, Conformity, and Fragmentation in

Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Mobility: Navigating the

Sociotechnical Acceptance of ISO 15118

Poster board Location Code: B139

Session: 563, Current Issues in Transportation Energy

Session Location: Hall E / Convention Center

Session Time: Tuesday, Jan 10, 2017 10:15AM 12:00PM

Paper: 17-00761 - Case Study of Electric Bicycles in Nanjing, China:

Sustainable Transport Consumption Behavior and

Sociotechnical Transitions

Poster board Location Code: B138



Transportation Research Part A 78 (2015) 113-123



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Transportation Research Part A

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tra



Of "white crows" and "cash savers:" A qualitative study of travel behavior and perceptions of ridesharing in Denmark



Jesper Riber Nielsen a, Harald Hovmøller a, Pascale-L. Blyth b, Benjamin K. Sovacool a,c,*



Energy Policy 94 (2016) 377-386



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/enpol



Why Did Better Place Fail?: Range anxiety, interpretive flexibility, and electric vehicle promotion in Denmark and Israel



Lance Noel a,*, Benjamin K. Sovacool a,b

^a Center for Energy Technologies, Department of Business Development and Technology, Aarhus University, Birk Centerpark 15, DK-7400 Herning, Denmark

b Professor of Energy Policy, Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU), School of Business, Management, and Economics, University of Sussex, United Kingdom



nature climate change

PERSPECTIVE

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 9 MAY 2016 | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE3027

Towards a science of climate and energy choices

Paul C. Stern^{1,2}, Benjamin K. Sovacool^{3,4*} and Thomas Dietz⁵

The linked problems of energy sustainability and climate change are among the most complex and daunting facing humanity at the start of the twenty-first century. This joint *Nature Energy* and *Nature Climate Change* Collection illustrates how understanding and addressing these problems will require an integrated science of coupled human and natural systems; including technological systems, but also extending well beyond the domain of engineering or even economics. It demonstrates the value of replacing the stylized assumptions about human behaviour that are common in policy analysis, with ones based on data-driven science. We draw from and engage articles in the Collection to identify key contributions to understanding non-technological factors connecting economic activity and greenhouse gas emissions, describe a multi-dimensional space of human action on climate and energy issues, and illustrate key themes, dimensions and contributions towards fundamental understanding and informed decision making.

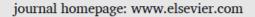


Energy Policy xxx (2016) xxx-xxx



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Energy Policy





Contestation, contingency, and justice in the Nordic low-carbon energy transition Benjamin K. Sovacool $^{a,\,b,\,*}$