Vehicle-Grid Integration Research at UC Berkeley's TSRC

Transportation Research Board Washington, DC

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Overview

- 1. Introduction UC Berkeley TSRC
- 2. New Smart Charging Test Bed at the Berkeley Global Campus
- 3. ISO 15118 Overview
- 4. California Energy Commission EPIC Project 15-013 "XBOS-V"
- 5. BMW i ChargeForward 2.0 project (tentative)

Tim Lipman – Bio Overview

- BA in Environmental Studies Stanford (1990);
 MS in Transp. Technology and Policy UC Davis (1998); PhD in Ecology - UC Davis (1999)
- Co-Director of UC Berkeley TSRC Since 2006
- Research Affiliate with the Lawrence Berkeley Lab
- Chair of TRB Committee on Alternative
 Transportation Fuels and Technologies (ADC80)
- Member of U.S. DOE Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technical Advisory Committee (HTAC)
- Member of BAAQMD Advisory Board

Transportation Sustainability Research Center (TSRC) Locations

Main office is at Berkeley Global Campus -

Richmond









TSRC Program/Project Areas

Advanced Vehicles and Fuels

Electric-drive vehicles and infrastructure; lifecycle analysis of biofuels, tar sands and other non-traditional fuels, hydrogen, and electricity; transportation-related emissions; and feebates

Energy and Infrastructure

Smart grid integration, advanced fuel infrastructure, intelligent transportation systems applications, ecodriving for private vehicles

Goods Movement

AB 32 and goods movement, smart parking for trucks, ecodriving for trucks

Transit and Travel Connections

Smart parking for transit, carsharing, bikesharing, and ridesharing

Mobility for Special Populations

Non-traditional modes, transit and non-motorized travel

TSRC – Early PHEV Research History

 2010-11 Toyota-sponsored project included 10 conventional hybrid Priuses and 10 plug-in hybrid Priuses





New Smart Charging/Power Systems Test Bed at Berkeley Global Campus

 Combining a new ISO 15118 capable charger with an NHR power system visualization device, open-source software code, and remote telemetry



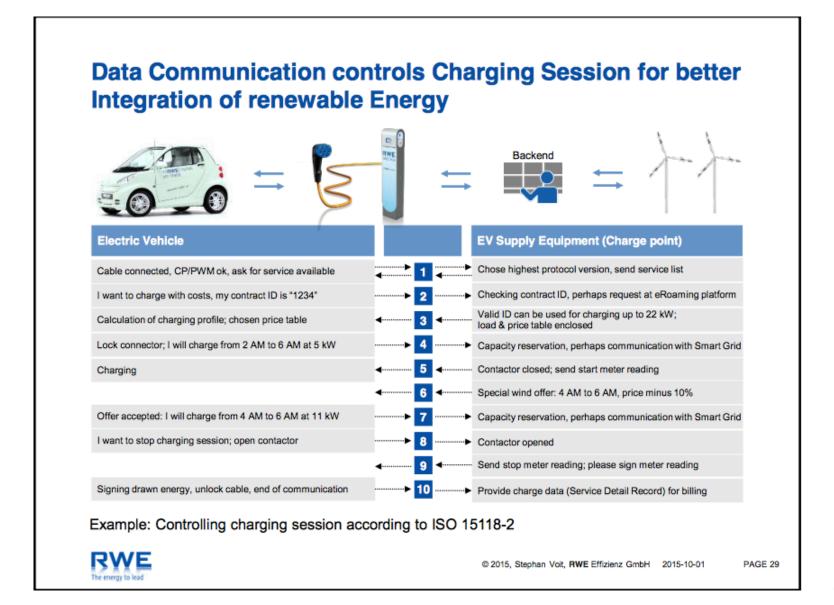


Model 9410 single Power Module front panel view

ISO 15118 – An Emerging International Standard for Vehicle-Grid Communication

- ISO 15118-2 Sections and Status:
 - Part 1: General information and use-case definition (International Standard (IS) available since 04/2013)
 - Part 2: Network and application protocol requirements (IS available since 04/2014)
 - Part 3: Physical and data link layer requirements (IS available since 05/2015)
 - Part 4: Network and application protocol conformance test (CD2 available since 02/2015)
 - Part 5: Physical layer and data link layer conformance test (CD available since 08/2015)
 - Part 6: General information and use-case definition for wireless communication (DIS available since 09/2015)
 - Part 7: Network and application protocol requirements for wireless communication (CD under development)
 - Part 8: Physical layer and data link layer requirements for wireless communication (CD under development)

ISO 15118 Charge Control Example



ISO 15118 uses P_{max} and Tariff Tables for easy Integration of EVs into Power Grid and Power Production

Grid and Power Production Tariff Table

TariffStart	[Seconds from now]	0	7.200	14.400	21.600
TariffPMax	[Watt]	6.928	22.170	11.085	6.928
EPrice	[relative, in %]	100%	70%	80%	100%

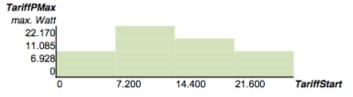
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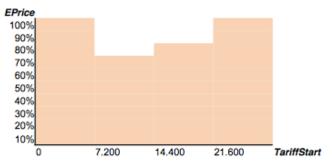
Currency REL Tariff T1

EPriceUnit 1 (one percent)

EPriceMuliplier

max. Amp per phase





Source: According to Committee Draft ISO 15118-2



California Energy Commission EPIC 15-013 Grant – "XBOS-V"

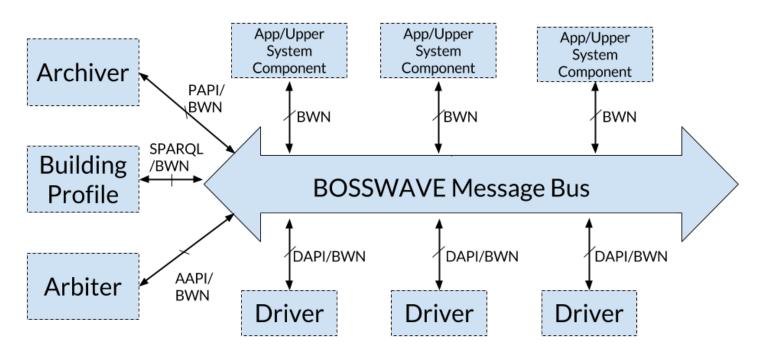
- UC Berkeley's TSRC and BECI units with BMW North America
- \$1.59M grant over three years, awarded April 2016 under PON 14-310
- Key idea is to aggregate local loads including EV charging for streamlined grid communication interfaces and load aggregation
- Four primary project tasks including <u>open-source</u> software development and validation, distribution and larger grid benefits analysis, and assessment of learnings from BMW "i ChargeForward" pilot with PG&E
- Technical Advisory Committee being formed in Q1 2017

XBOS-V Project Team

- UC Berkeley
 - Tim Lipman, PhD, ITS/TSRC (PI)
 - Assoc. Prof. Duncan Callaway, ERG/BECI (Co-PI)
 - Prof. David Culler, EECS/BECI
 - Asst. Prof. Scott Moura, CEE/BECI
 - Sascha Von Meier, PhD, BECI
 - Therese Peffer, PhD, BECI
 - Graduate students and post-docs
- BMW North America
 - Adam Langton
 - Sebastian Kaluza
- CEC Agreement Manager
 - Matthew Fung

UC Berkeley XBOS Platform

XBOS = EXtensible Building Operating System



DAPI: Driver API **AAPI**: Arbiter API

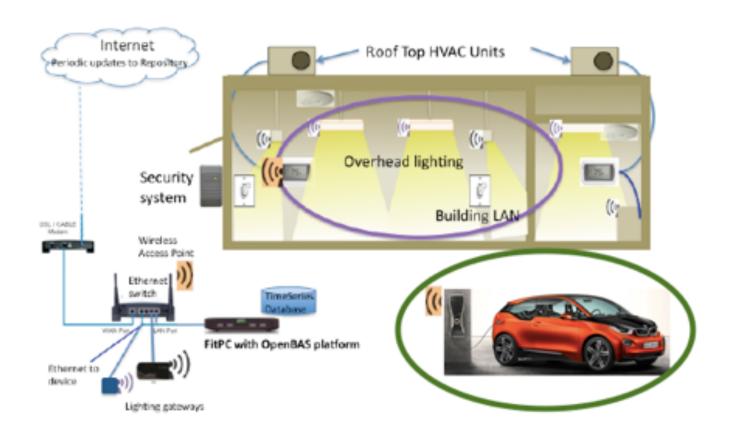
SPARQL: RDF query language

PAPI: Pundat API

PAPI: Pundat API

BWN: BOSSWAVE Native Protocol

(over TCP/IP)



PEV Charge Control in the Context of a Decentralized and Open-Source and Architecture Platform

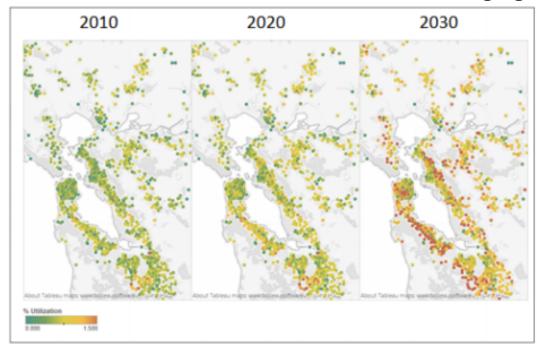
- Collaborate with BMW North America to understand motivations and responses to the "i Charge Forward 1.0" project with 90 participants
- 1.0 pilot project phase ended late 2016
- Follow-on focus groups (planned February or March 2017)
- Participant "likes" and "dislikes" as well as desired levels of information, sufficient levels of compensation, etc.

- Develop open-source software code based on XBOS platform
- Extend for "XBOS-V" module for control of EV chargers in residential and small commercial settings
- Test and validate code using UC Berkeley BGC testbed
- Initial plan is to use SEP 2.0 for building <-> EVSE communication and to investigate ISO 15118 for vehicle <-> EVSE communication

- Assess distribution-level benefits of VGI
- Local grid congestion relief through demand response
- Understand system power quality issues and potential for support from EVSEs (voltage support, VARs, etc.)
- Direct control and economic price "demand clearinghouse" concepts

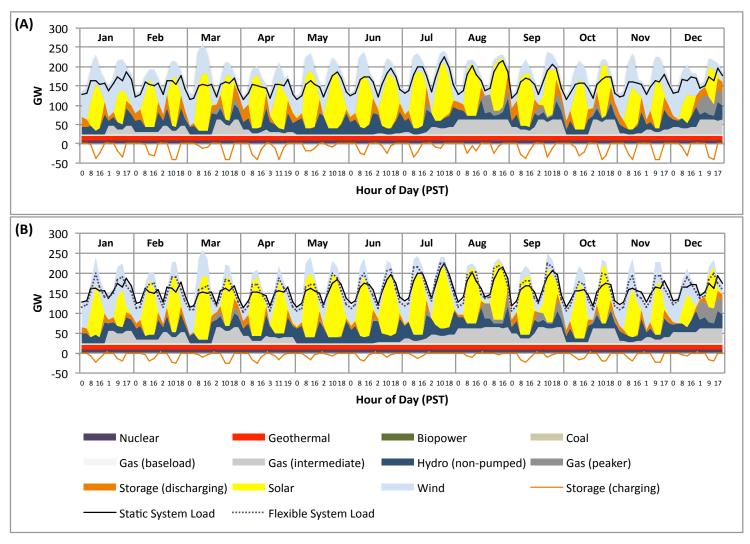
 Previous research suggests that additional PEV loads can start to stress local distribution systems but that managed charging can mitigate these impacts

Distribution Level Utilization with PEV Charging



Source: E3

- Understand potential larger grid impacts and benefits
- Flexible load in the form of controlled EV charging can significantly reduce needs for dedicated grid storage as intermittent renewable resources become more highly utilized
- Expand on previous analysis with additional SWITCH and PLEXOS modeling of CA grid for 2020-2030



Source: UC Berkeley SWITCH Model

Conclusions

- UC Berkeley has a new research program related to open-source and open-architecture VGI concepts based on the XBOS platform
- Open source (non-proprietary) solutions can reduce adoption barriers
- ISO 15118 is an international standard that can help to facilitate vehicle-grid interaction by enabling vehicle-EVSE communication
- Various ways of addressing the "how" to unlock the potential grid benefits of VGI; establishing the "what" and the needed market mechanisms is a key need
- Tech. solutions are only part of the puzzle consumer motivations and constraints are also critical to understand



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