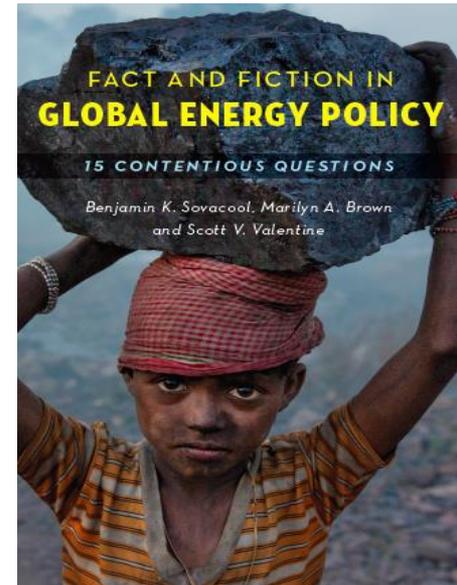


# Electric Vehicles and Clean Power: Potential Synergies\*

**Marilyn A. Brown**  
Brook Byers Professor of  
Sustainable Systems  
School of Public Policy  
Georgia Institute of Technology

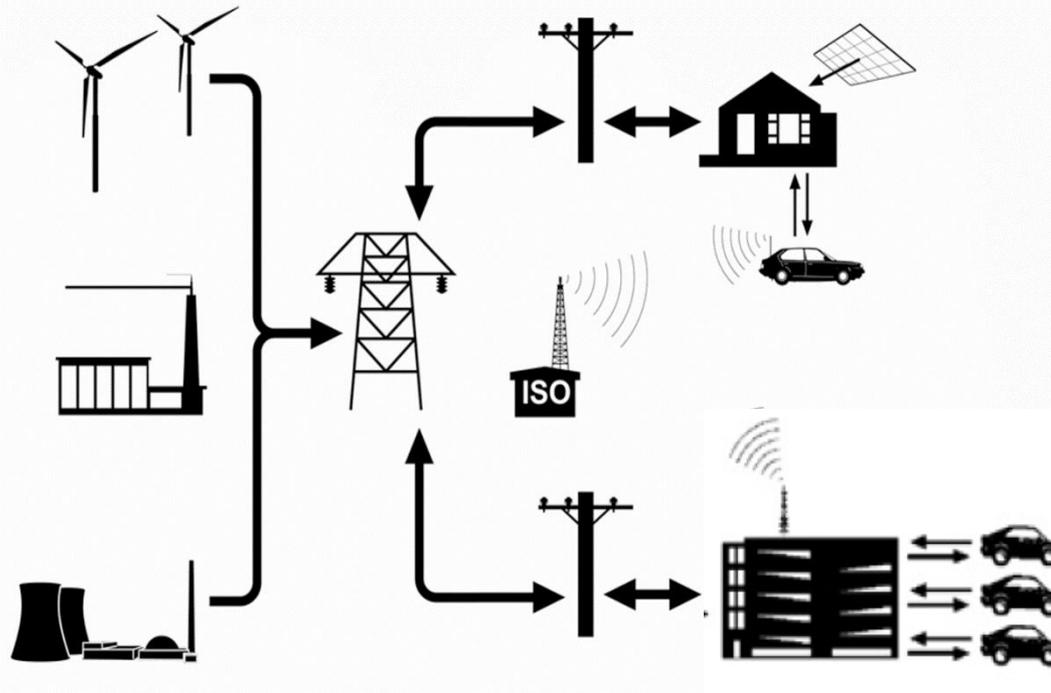
**EV Conference**  
**Château Elan, Braselton, GA**  
**November 11, 2016**

\*Electric vehicles can be good for the grid, and a clean grid can make EVs more valuable



*Fact and Fiction in Global Energy Policy* by B. K. Sovacool, M.A. Brown, & S. Valentine, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2016.

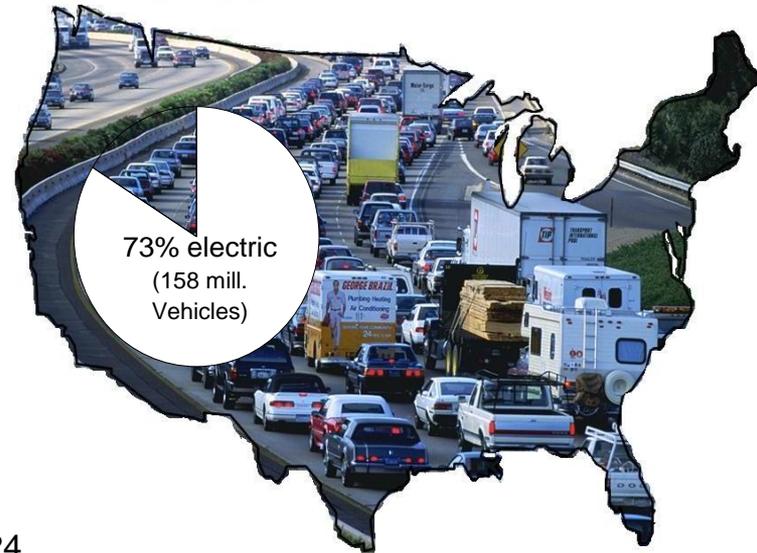
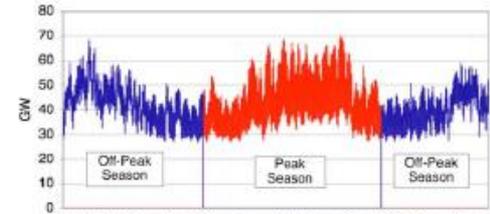
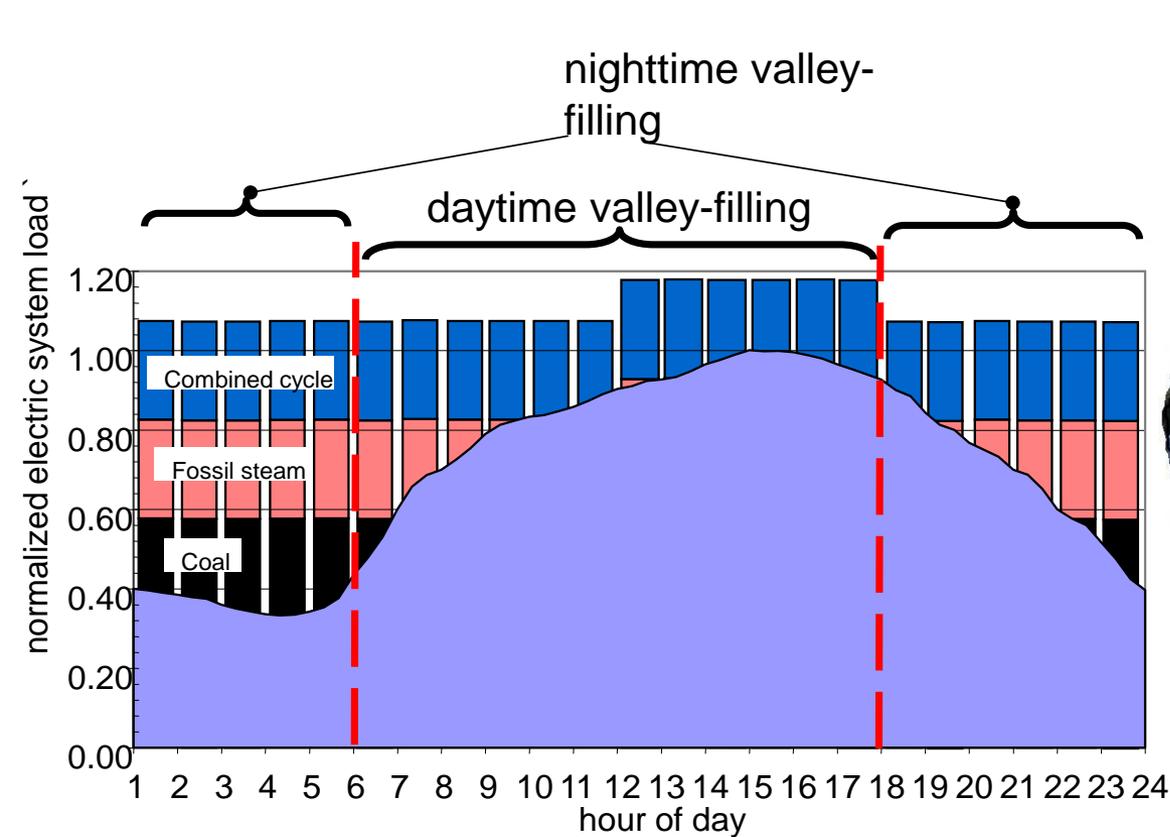
# With V2G and Clean Power, EVs can Reduce Oil Use, Reduce Pollution, & Support the Grid



- Most vehicles are not in use 90% of the time
- Electricity is cheaper than liquid fuel per mile driven
- Recharging at night would not need significant new power plant infrastructure
- EVs can provide grid services

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

# Principle 1: “Valley Filling” Improves Grid Economics



**Significant idle generation capabilities in the U.S. grid: potential to support about 73% of light duty vehicles stock using today’s grid**

Source: EIA, Annual Energy Review 2005

See: Michael Kintner-Meyer, et al., 2007. “Impact Assessment of Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles on Electric Utilities” LERDWG Meeting, Washington, DC, February 7th

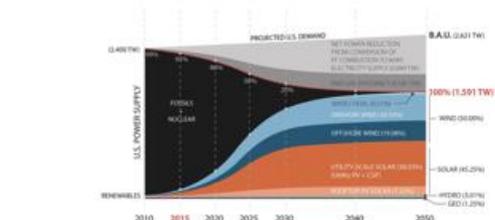
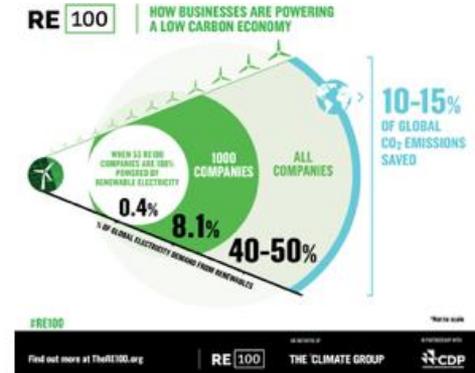
# Principle 2: EV Benefits depend on the Fuels Used to Generate Electricity



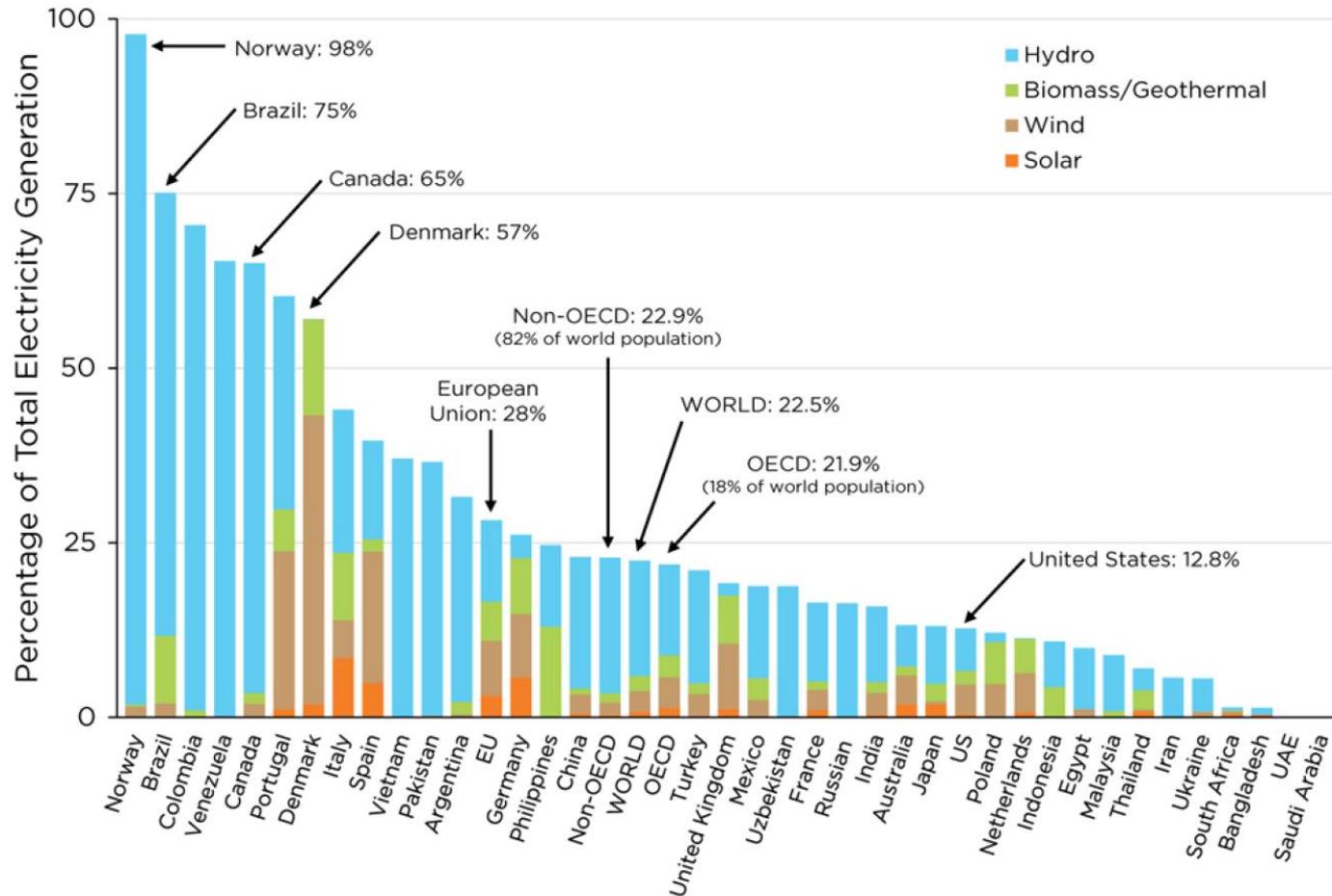
100% renewable energy %

100% RENEWABLE ENERGY BY 2030

The Grid Needs to be Greener



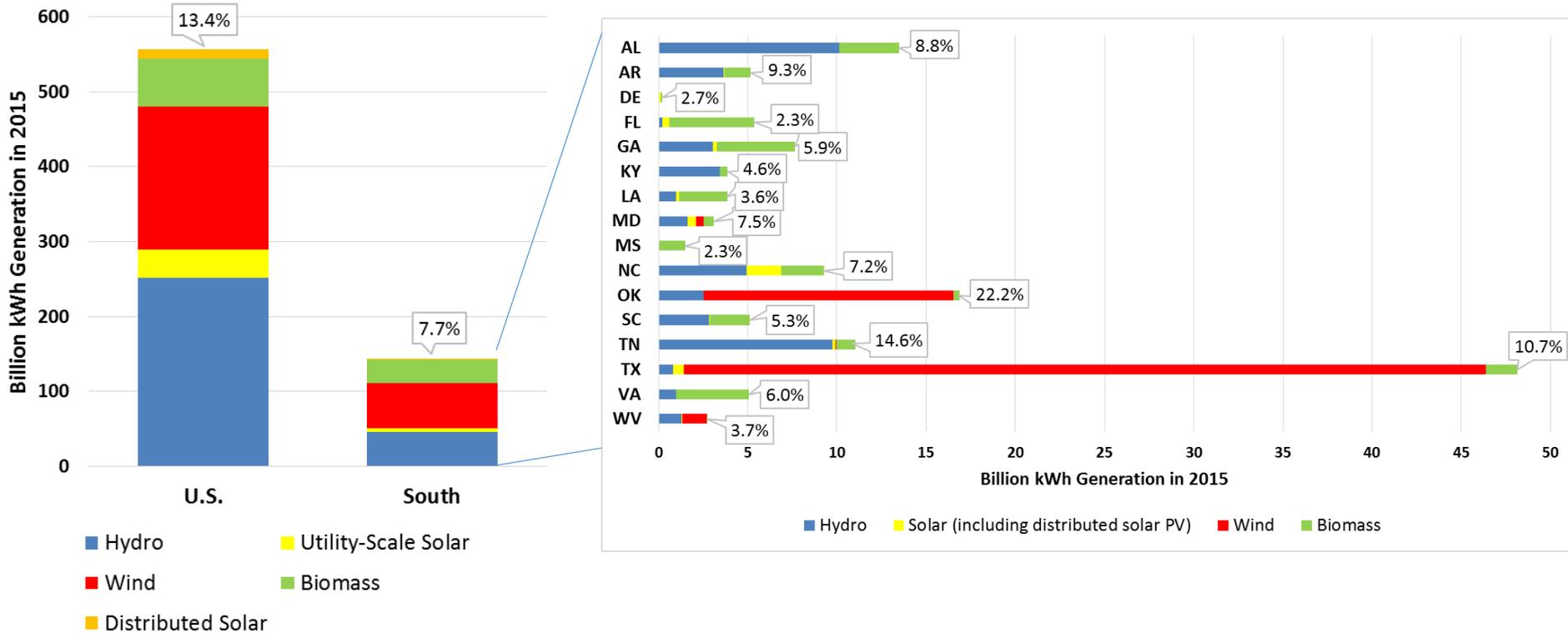
# The Portfolio of Grid Fuels Varies Widely Across the U.S. & the Globe



Percentage of electricity generated by renewables in selected countries, 2014.

Source: J. David Hughes, Global Sustainability Research, Inc. (data from *BP Statistical Review*, 2015)

# 13% of U.S. Electricity is Fueled by Renewables (7% in the South)



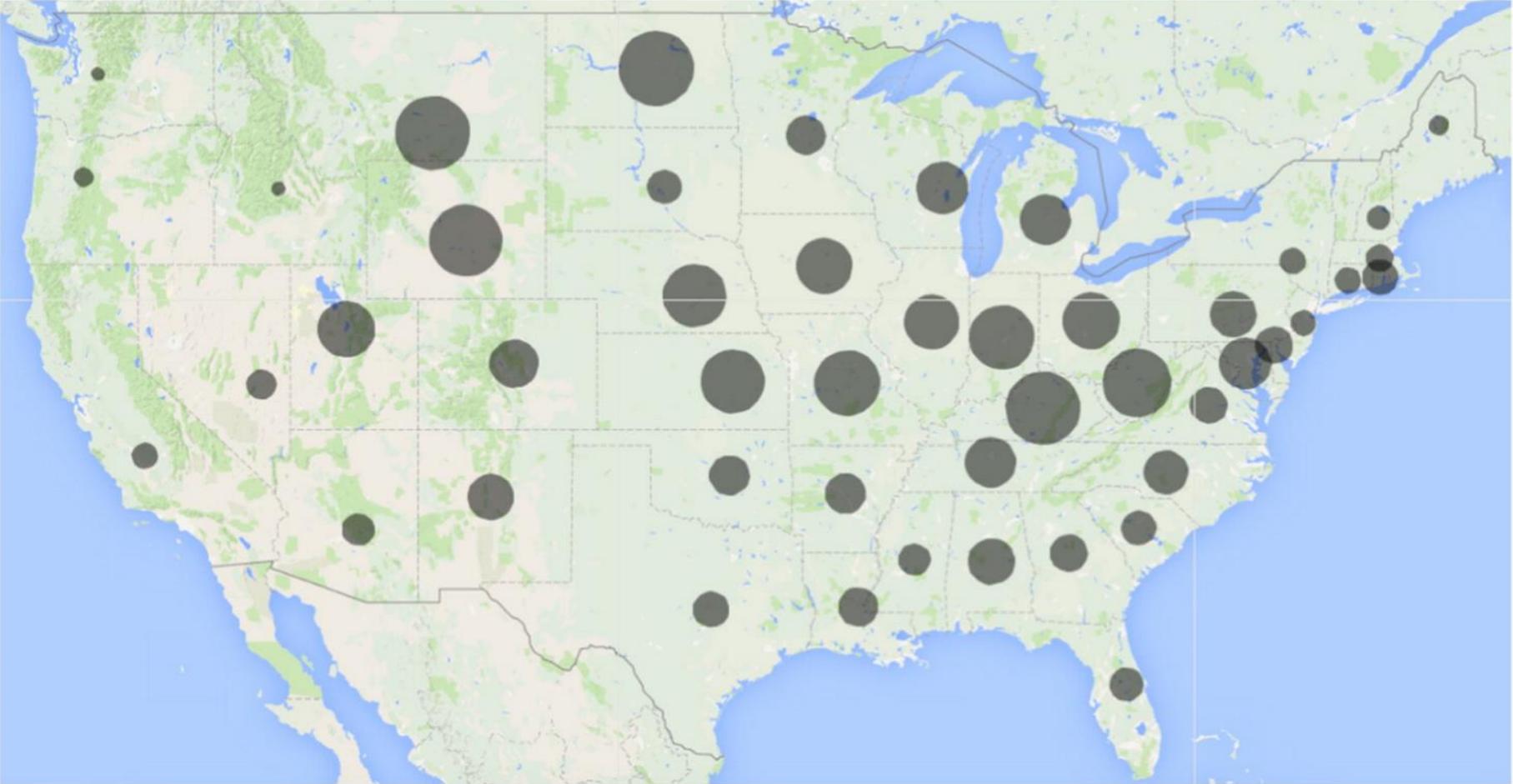
**Source:** U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Electric Power Monthly](#), Table 1.1A, 1.2C-E, 6.2B.

State level data is also available at <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/state/>

**Note:** Distributed generations are estimated. Utility-scale generations are based on reported generation data.

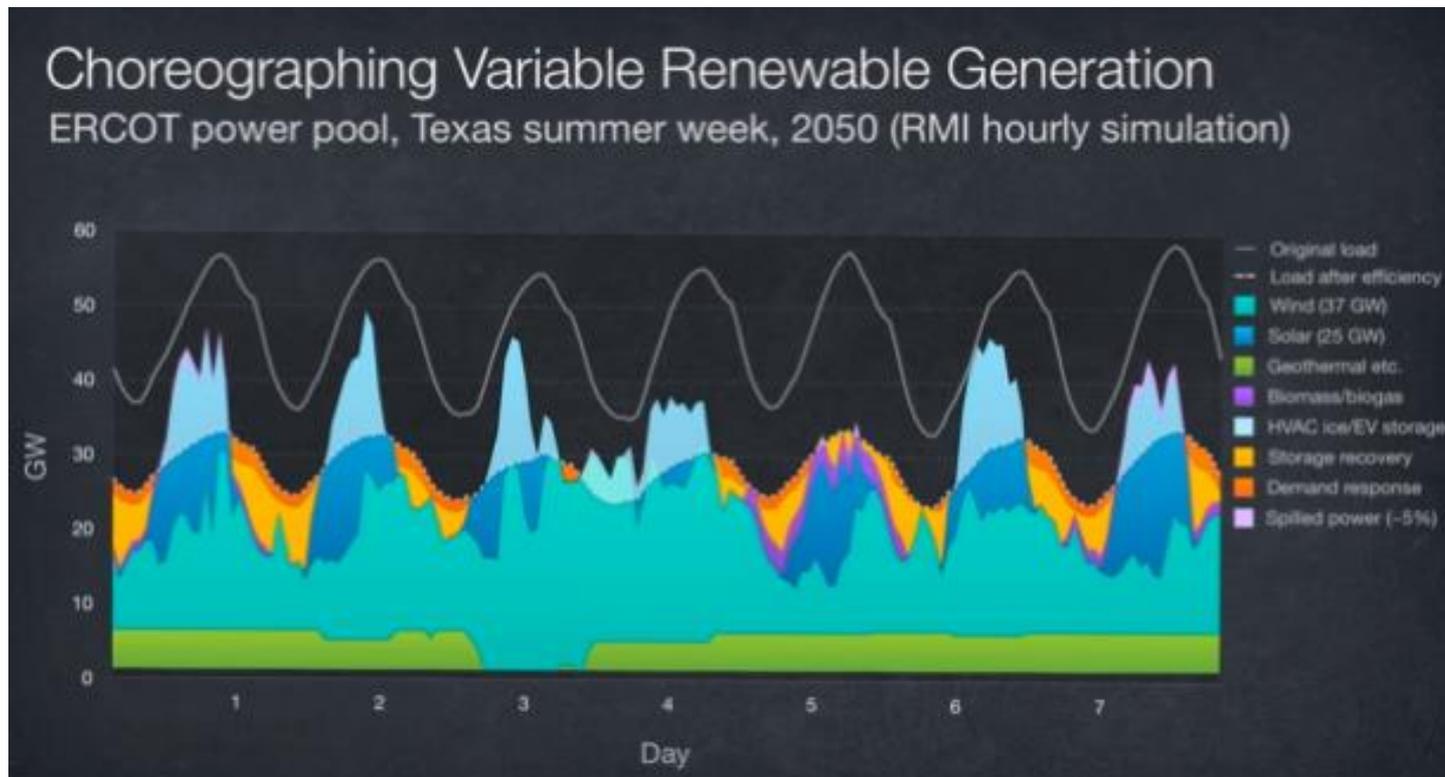
# EPA's Carbon Intensity Targets for 2030

E. Wright, A. Kanudia / Energy Economics xxx (2016) xxx-xxx



# Principle 3: Clean Electricity Needs more Overall Grid Balancing

- Loads fluctuate (but nuclear power cannot follow loads)
- Wind and solar fluctuate with natural resource availability



<http://cleantechnica.com/2014/08/08/rmi-blows-lid-baseload-power-myth-video/>

# Principle 4: EVs Can Help to Balance and Green the Grid

- Use plugged-in EVs for frequency regulation and energy storage available to the grid
  - ✓ Create alternative uses when the car is parked (socializing the asset)\*
  - ✓ Bring payments to the EV owner, thus lowering TCO
  - ✓ Help the grid deal with intermittent resources
- Repurpose used EV batteries for energy storage\*\*
  - ✓ On the customer side of the meter (e.g., with solar homes)
  - ✓ On the utility side of the meter (e.g., TVA)

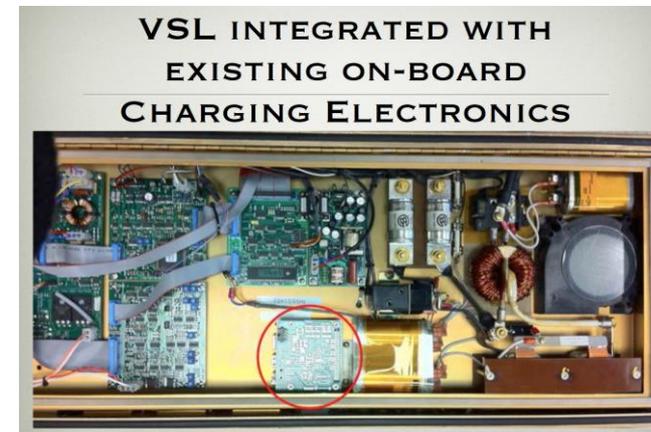
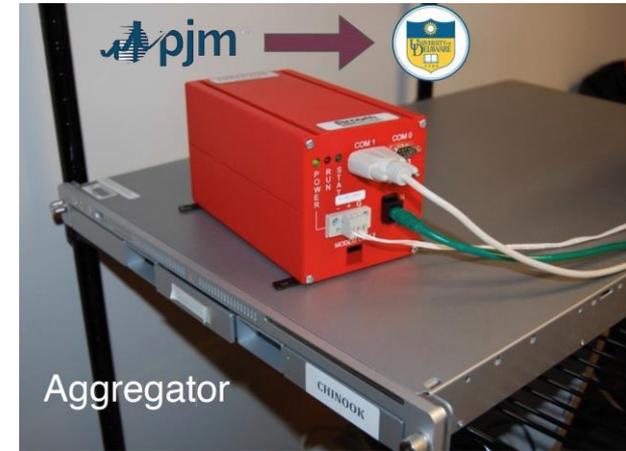
\*Cars are parked an average of 23 h/day

\*\*Post 80% capacity

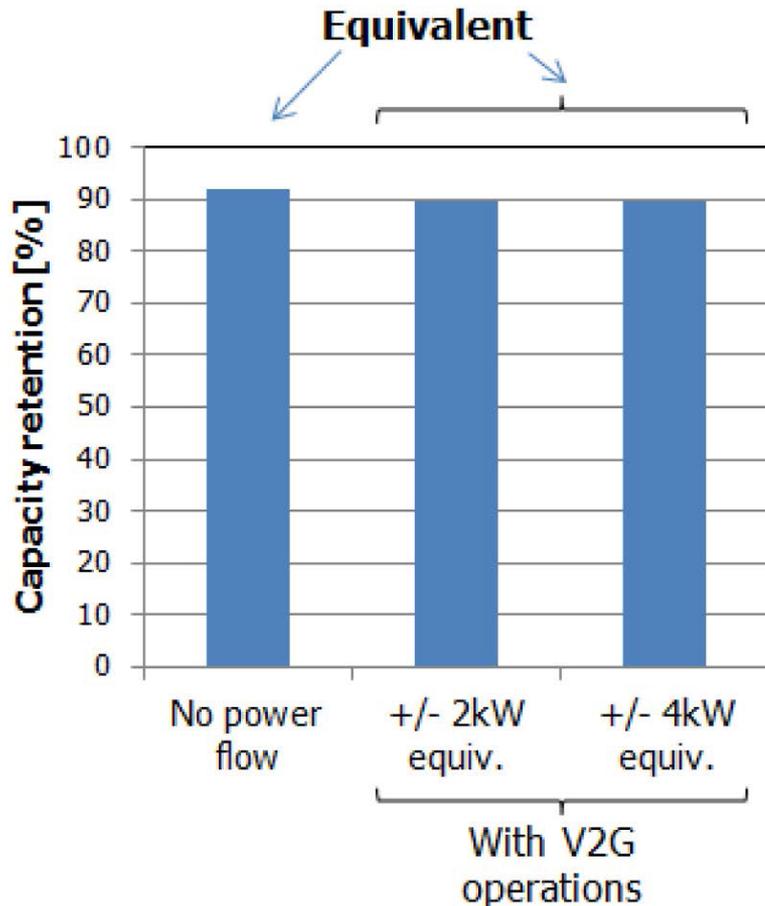
# How EVs Could Bid Into Wholesale Markets

## Three components to the System

- Aggregation Server (in central location)
  - Real time operation of vehicles
- Vehicle Smart Link (VSL, in car)
  - Control charging, report to server
- Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
  - Grid location, internet portal, power connection, interconnect permit



# But won't the Battery Degrade & Fail?



“... the extra degradation caused by V2G operations is negligibl[y] small.

As a further test, we conducted durability tests at high temperature, which reveal that battery degradation with V2G operations is almost identical with that without V2G operations.”

Source: Willett Kempton (University of Delaware) Research Workshop on the Social and Historical Dimensions to Transport, Copenhagen, Denmark, February 2016.

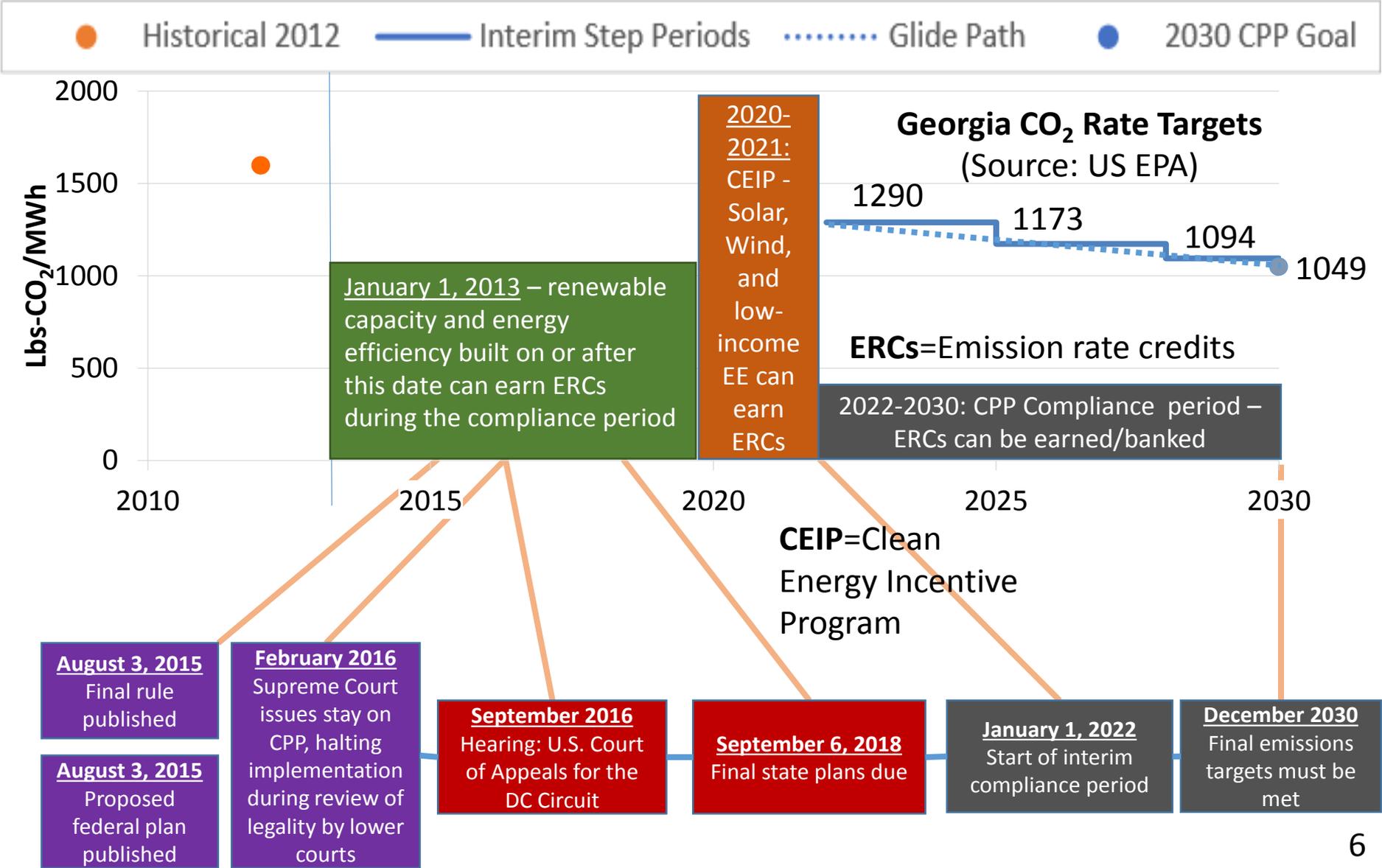
# So, EVs Can Support the Paris Accord

## The Paris Agreement:

- “...achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century”
- “Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.”



# And EVs Can Support the Clean Power Plan



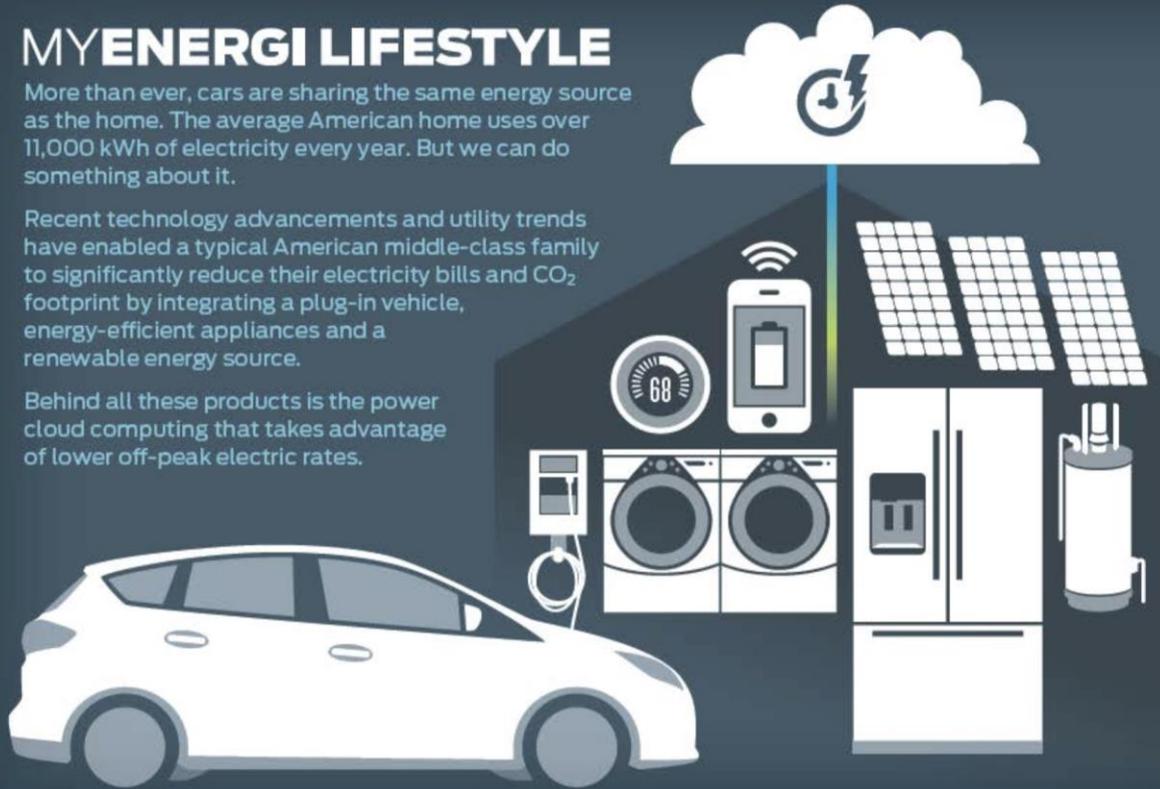
# Visions from Georgia Tech: The Energy Lifestyle

## MYENERGI LIFESTYLE

More than ever, cars are sharing the same energy source as the home. The average American home uses over 11,000 kWh of electricity every year. But we can do something about it.

Recent technology advancements and utility trends have enabled a typical American middle-class family to significantly reduce their electricity bills and CO<sub>2</sub> footprint by integrating a plug-in vehicle, energy-efficient appliances and a renewable energy source.

Behind all these products is the power cloud computing that takes advantage of lower off-peak electric rates.



Georgia Tech's modeling\* predicts these green home improvements could result in:



\*Comparing 1995 appliances and a 25mpg vehicle to 2012 appliances and a Ford C-MAX Energi plug-in hybrid vehicle with Value Charging.



Copyright Georgia Institute of Technology, 2016

Source: Bert Bras (2016)

[http://cepl.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/BB\\_100Renewable\\_Aug4\\_2016.pdf#](http://cepl.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/BB_100Renewable_Aug4_2016.pdf#)

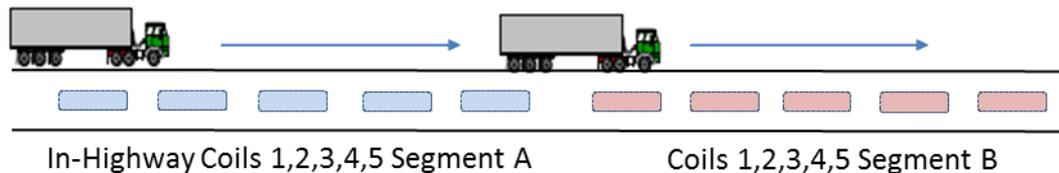
# Visions from Georgia Tech: Freight on The Electric Highway

THE U.S. SUPERTRUCK PROGRAM



## *Mobile Power Supply Options:*

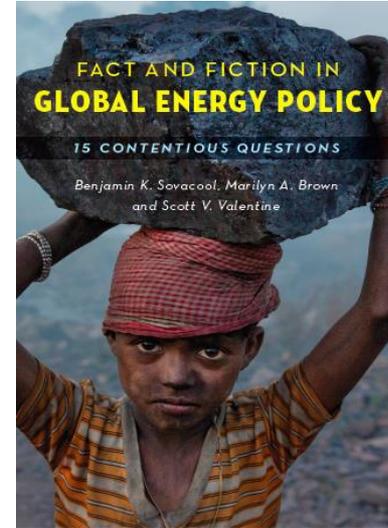
- ❖ Conduction Charging of EVs via Catenary
- ❖ Dynamic Wireless On-Road Charging of EVs



**Electrical coils in the road surface power vehicles via contactless electronic induction**

# For More Information

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<http://www.cepl.gatech.edu>



*Fact and Fiction in Global Energy Policy* by B. K. Sovacool, M.A. Brown, & S. Valentine, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2016.

