Adaptive Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Planning

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Charging Infrastructure Deployment Vision

• The number of fast chargers increased by 330,000 globally in 2022¹.



 - 60,000 EV Charging Points
 - Electrification of half our public bus and taxi fleet



Reducing peak land transport emissions By 80%





Overview of EV Road Map in Singapore

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Global EV Outlook 2023 Catching up with climate ambitions, IEA, 2023
 Our EV Vision, LTA, <u>https://www.lta.gov.sg</u>

Main Question??

<u>When</u>, <u>where</u> and <u>what capacity/type</u> of chargers should be deployed in future <u>conditional</u> on the existing configuration?

Other uncertain factors: Technology & Land use \Leftrightarrow Mobility



Charging infrastructre

Design today's charging infrastructure considering evolving charging demand

Proposed Idea

Planning decision support (PDS) tool
for a multi-stage charging infrastructure
planning at an urban scale considering
EV adoption & mobility patterns
Uncertainty

Spatial constraints





Sequential Decision-Making Approach

Three modules and *two super agents* optimally controlled at distinctive frequencies, which interact with the system in an *AI gym environment*



Agent-based Traffic Simulation Module Model fine-grained multibehaviours of traffic dynamics of E-taxi (simulation frequency = sec, observation frequency h = min)

Objective Function and Reward

• The objective function is composed of four parts



- η Time multiplier (=30)
- $\beta^{h}_{i,v}$ Binary charging state of v at cell i at h
- $e^{h,t}$ Charging fare at time h of t planning
- $c^{h,t}$ Electricity price at time h of t-period n^{t}
- $n_{i,q}^{\scriptscriptstyle I}$ Number of installed chargers
- $\alpha_{i,q}^{t}$ (decision variable) number of chargers type q to be deployed
- The reward estimates the expectation over all discounted accumulative reward of future steps (from t' to the end)

$$\max_{\alpha_{i,q}^{t}} \mathbb{E}_{i \sim \mathbf{I}} \left(\sum_{t=t'}^{\mathbf{T}} \gamma^{t-t'} r_{i}^{t} \right)$$

γ discount factor

Uncertainties

• Battery technology and variations in charging conditions Battery size, charging power and charging efficiency affects charging time

$$ct_{\nu,i,q}^{h,t} = \frac{b_{\nu}^{t}(USOC_{\nu} - soc_{\nu}^{h,t})}{pow_{i,q} \cdot \mathbf{f}(pow_{i,q})}$$

Induced trip based on EV and E-taxi

New infrastructure layout affect trips and charging patterns

$$d_{i,i'}^{t+1} = \mathbf{G}(d_{i,i'}^t; \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i,q}^t)$$

 $ct^{h,t}_{v,i,q}$ charging time

- USOC_v upper limit of the state of charge
 - $\mathbf{f}(\cdot)$ charging efficiency function
 - b_v^t Battery size of E-taxi at t
 - $soc_v^{h,t}$ state of charge of v at h
 - $d_{i,i'}^t$ E-taxi demand between i, i'
 - $\mathbf{G}(\cdot)$ E-taxi demand forecasting function

Action (Decision Variable)

<u>Number of type q</u>-chargers to be deployed at a <u>location (cell) i</u> in <u>planning period t</u>

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i,q}^t \in \mathbb{N}_{[-n_{i,q}^t, N_{i,q} - n_{i,q}^t]} \quad \forall h \in \mathrm{H}^t, t \in \mathrm{T}, q \in \mathrm{Q}$$

States

Charging demand satisfaction rate: $ss_i^t = \sum_{h \in H^t} \sum_{v \in V} \frac{cha_{i,v}^{h,t}}{req_{i,v}^{h,t}}$

Deployment progress rate: $sd_i^t = \sum_{q \in O} \frac{n_{i,q}^t}{N_{i,q}^t}$ $t \in T$

Average occupancy rate of chargers: $so_i^t = \underset{h \in H^t}{\mathbb{E}} \left(\frac{nop_{i,q}^h}{n_{i,q}^t} \right)$

Average waiting time ratio:
$$sw_i^t = \mathbb{E}_{v \in V} \left(\frac{tim'_{i,v} - tim_{i,v}}{|H^t|} \right)$$

Results

Exploration phase for all possible layout (with large noise in action values)







Thank You! prateekb@nus.edu.sg

