



Electric Vehicles workshop

Steve Halsey

Distributed Energy Resources Development Manager



FutureSmart



Agenda

- 1 Introduction – who's here today
Background/scene setting/market intelligence
 - 2 How we plan our network today
Application/connection process
- Break
- 3 Innovation – Preparing for the future
Creating a market- Flexibility Launch

Q&A at end of each session

Who's here today

Thazi Edwards	LCT & EV Projects
Ismini Dimitriadou	Innovation Engineer
Thanos Zarogiannis	LCT Project Lead
Antony White	Stakeholder Engagement & Account Manager
Nigel Turner	DER Business Analyst
Judith Edgerton	Customer Relationship Manager
Michael Howe	Customer Relationship Manager
Holly Woolliscroft	Comms. Engagement and Events Lead
Neil Madgwick	Head of Service Delivery

About UK Power Networks

Measure	Data	% of industry
End customers	8.2m	28%
Population served	20m	28%
New metered connections	46,000	32%
Distributed generation connected	9GW	32%
ED1 totex allowance	£6,029m	25%
Energy distributed	85TWh	29%
Peak demand	16GW	28%



Delivering *our vision*



The safest
The best employer



The most reliable
The best service
The most innovative
The most Sociably responsible



The lowest cost

...and consistently best performing DNO 2015 – 2018/9

Why the interest?

- Kyoto 1997
- Climate Change Act 2008
- Government commitments – Road to Zero Strategy
- Deaths associated with poor air quality
- London Mayors Transport Plan
- Sales of new Internal Combustion Engine powered cars to cease by 2040

up to 3.5 million
electric vehicles in our three
licensee areas by **2030**

51% more
electric vehicles to date than
our previous forecast

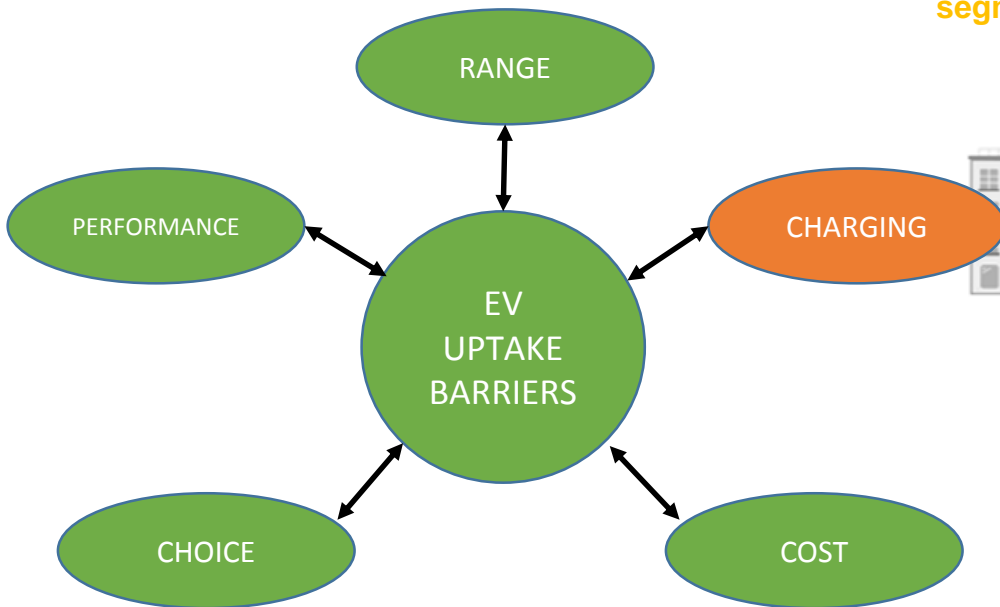
EV Barriers & Charging Segments

Charging segments

Commercial Fleets
'at work'

Public
'en-route'

Residential
'at home'



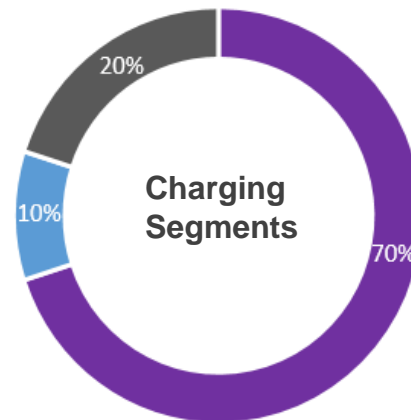
'At Work'
Charging



'En-Route'
Charging






'At Home'
Charging



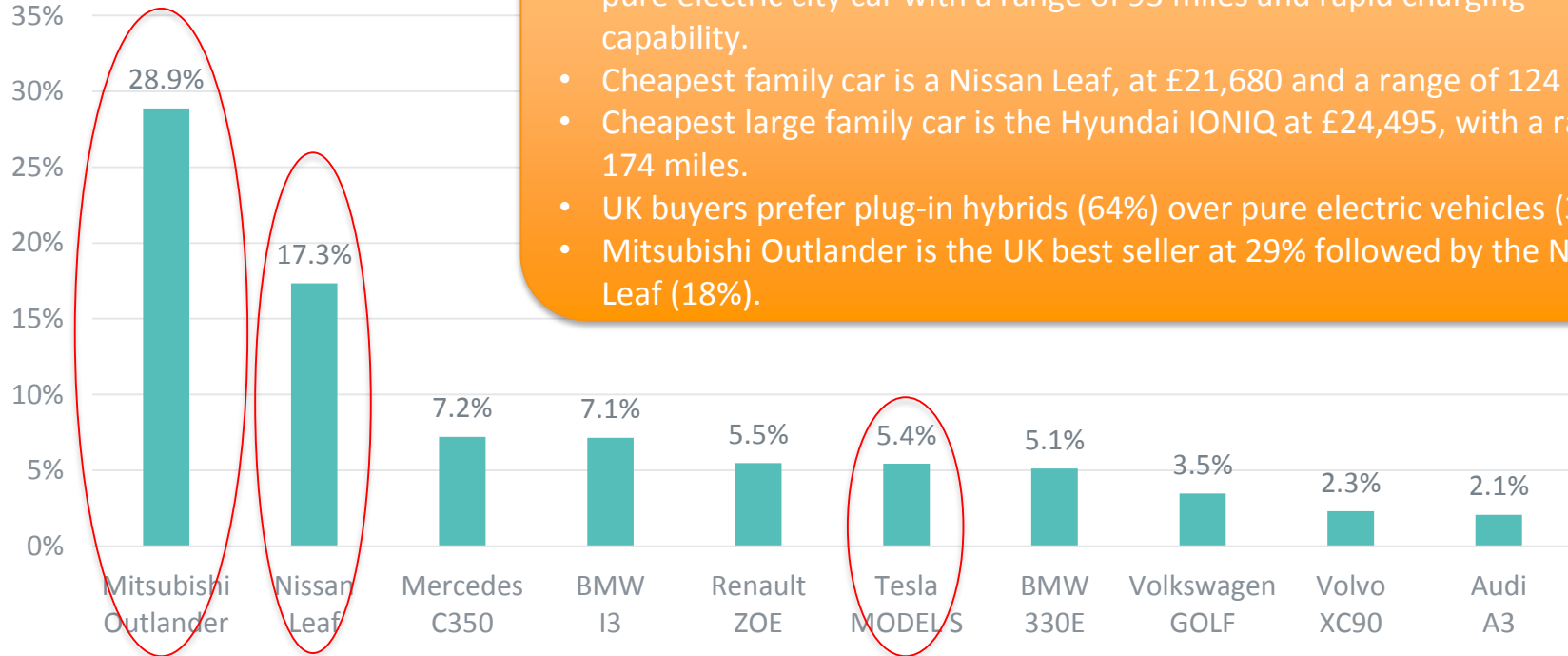
Focus on the LV Network first



Typical charging times for PHEVs and EVs

PHEV and EV models (battery capacity)		Residential charger from empty			Residential charger from ½ empty		
		3kW Domestic plug (13A)	3.7kW (16A)	7.4kW (32A)	3kW Domestic plug (13A)	3.7kW (16A)	7.4kW (32A)
	Mitsubishi Outlander (12kWh) 3kW On board charger	4hrs	3.5hrs	2hrs	2hrs	1.75hrs	1hr
	Tesla S 100D (100kWh) 10/20 kW On board charger	33.3hrs	27hrs	14hrs	17hrs	13.5hrs	7hrs
	2018 Nissan Leaf (40kWh) 7kW On board charger	13hrs	10hrs	6hrs	7hrs	5hrs	3hrs

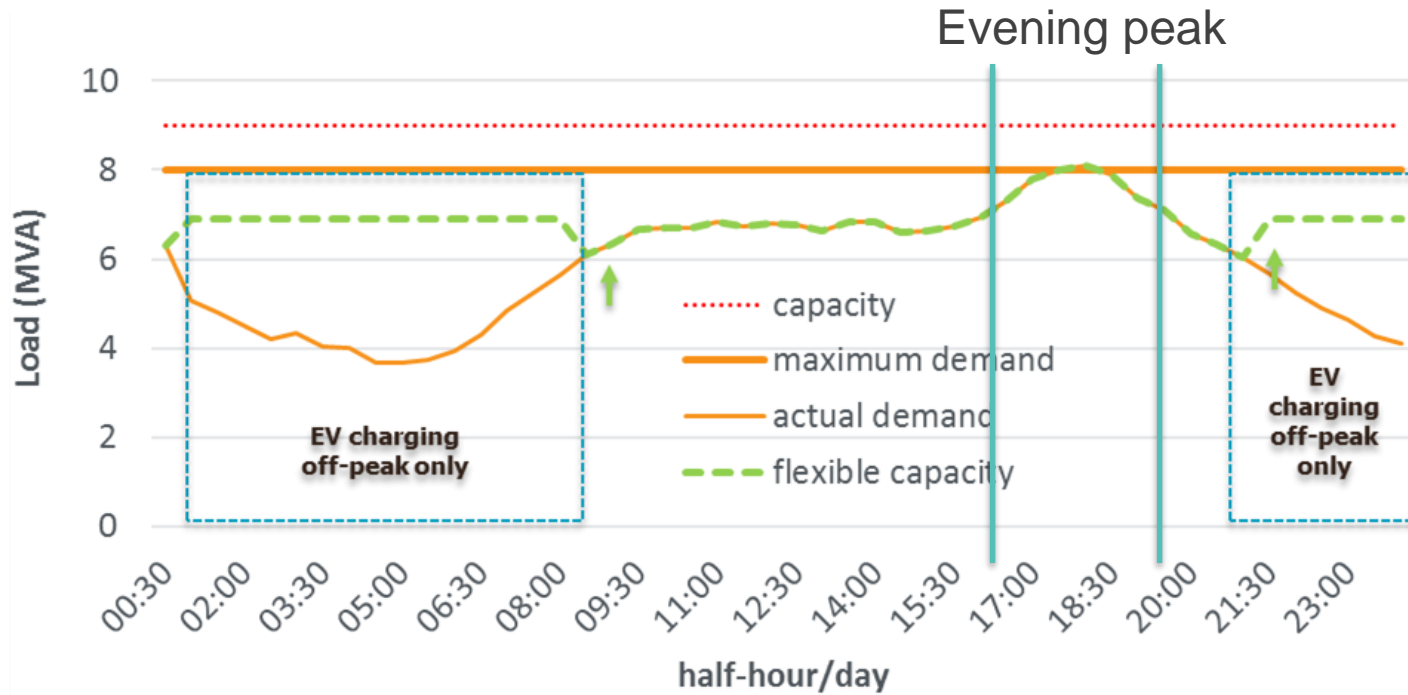
Model Choice



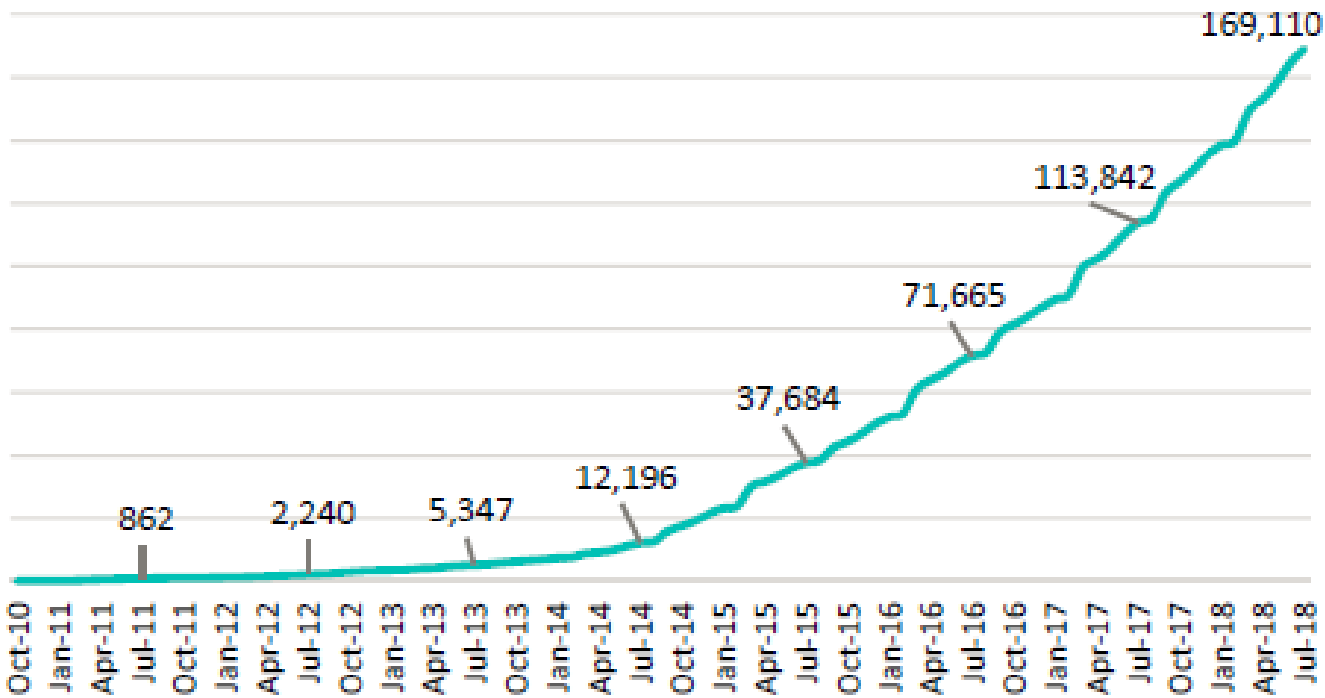
Leading electric vehicle models in the UK

- 140+ EV models available, with on-the-road costs starting at £12,495 for a pure electric city car with a range of 93 miles and rapid charging capability.
- Cheapest family car is a Nissan Leaf, at £21,680 and a range of 124 miles.
- Cheapest large family car is the Hyundai IONIQ at £24,495, with a range of 174 miles.
- UK buyers prefer plug-in hybrids (64%) over pure electric vehicles (36%).
- Mitsubishi Outlander is the UK best seller at 29% followed by the Nissan Leaf (18%).

Typical demand profile



Market intelligence - EV uptake in UK

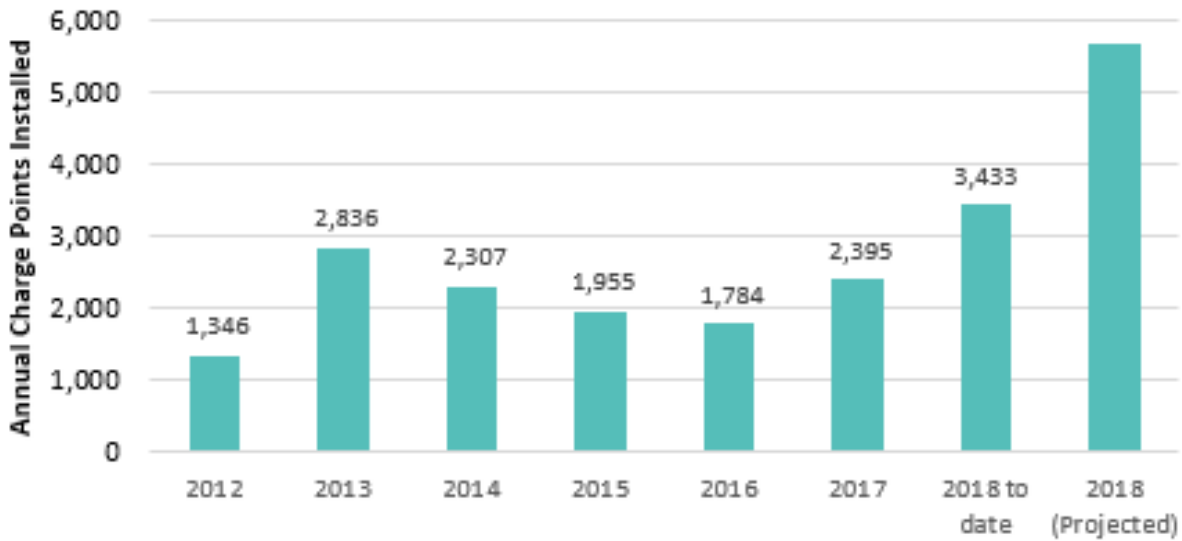


Represents 2.5% market share

Source: Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency



Market intelligence UK charge point installations – excl. domestic



The first five months of 2018 saw more charge points installed than in any previous full year period, with the exception of the peak year of 2013.

Charge Point Type	UK
Slow (0-3kW)	19%
Fast (7-22kW)	62%
Rapid (>43kW)	19%
Total	100.0%



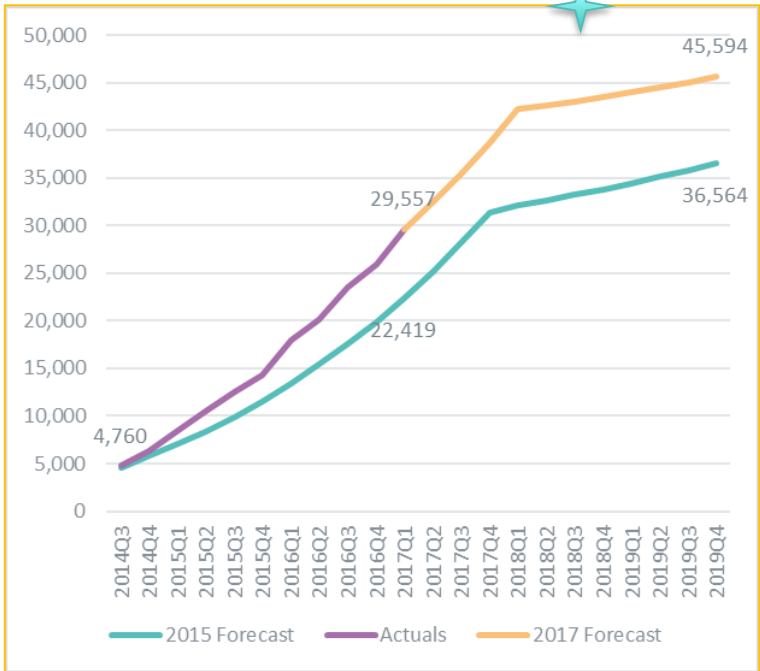
Market intelligence EV Uptake UK Power Networks level

Over 17,500 Public Charge points and growing fast

53,000 Plug-in Cars, in our patch- 31% of UK

By 2030 we forecast 4.1m Plug-in vehicles across UKPN networks

UKPN EV actuals 53% ahead of ED1 Forecast



Charging frequencies BEV & PHEVs

38% charge less than twice a week

33% charge 2-4 times a week

20% charge 4-6 times a week

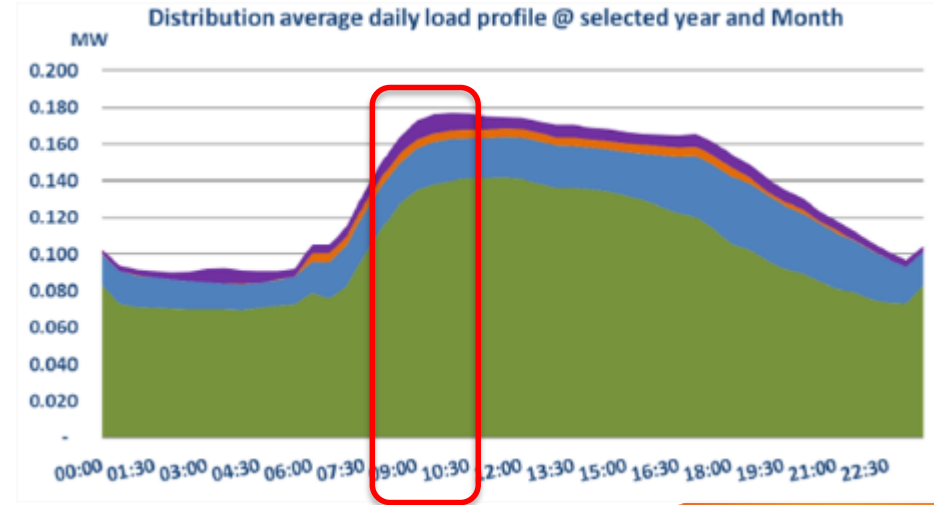
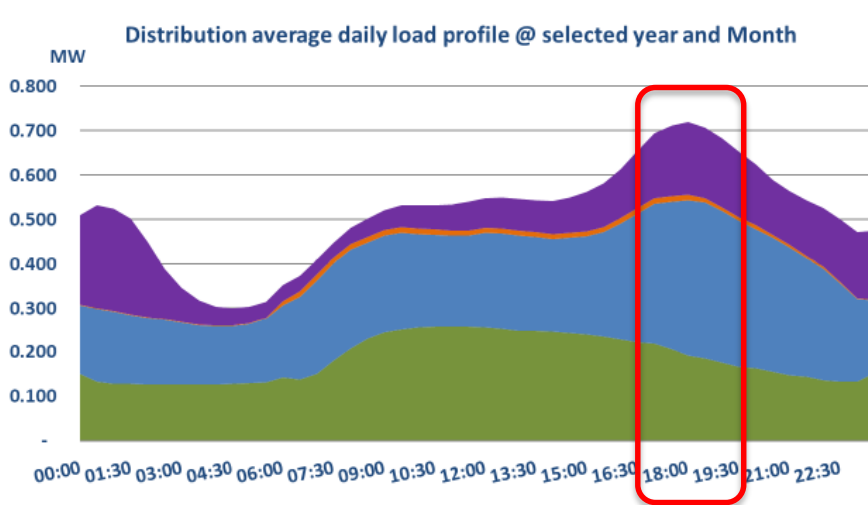
9% charge each day

By 2033- 500 London distribution subs could have 20 or more Taxi/ PHV connected



What does this mean for UK Power Networks?

The impact of EV load varies significantly across substations



Challenges to EV Connection



Cost (the Capital Hurdle)

Partnering with fleet operators to trial new charging arrangements to unlock commercial business cases

Supporting deployment of 'Behind the meter' optimization for commercial customers

Setting up new local markets for flexibility to enable benefits to players across sectors



Time to facilitate infrastructure

Offering new customer products such as Profiled and Timed Connections

Bringing customers in for bespoke Connection Surgeries to advise on strategic EV infrastructure

Mapping visibility of network opportunity areas to enable informed planning and flexibility



Technical Challenges

Published new guidelines under UKPN EV Connection Standard

Consulting and creating evidence to inform industry Codes of Practice, standards and processes

Enabling smart charging benefits and demonstrating value of EVs as mobile energy assets (V2G)

Early engagement with stakeholders

Supporting TfL, Local Authorities and the wider stakeholder community

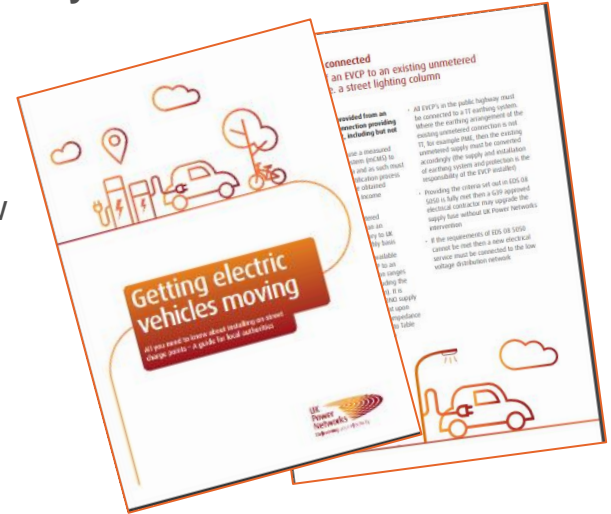
Running Local Government Forum to raise awareness of EVs with Councillors and Officers

In discussion with all London Local Authorities in receipt of Go Ultra Low funding to offer advice and support

Developed EV charging guides for Local Authorities and street furniture officers to help them understand the opportunities and challenges of connecting EV infrastructure

Developed EV charging guide for Taxi fleet

Running workshops with the London Lighting Engineers Group (LoLEG) and other Local authority Officers to support the rollout of EV charging infrastructure in the Highways





How are connections planned, how do we plan at network level?



ADMD* calculation of house – IET COP

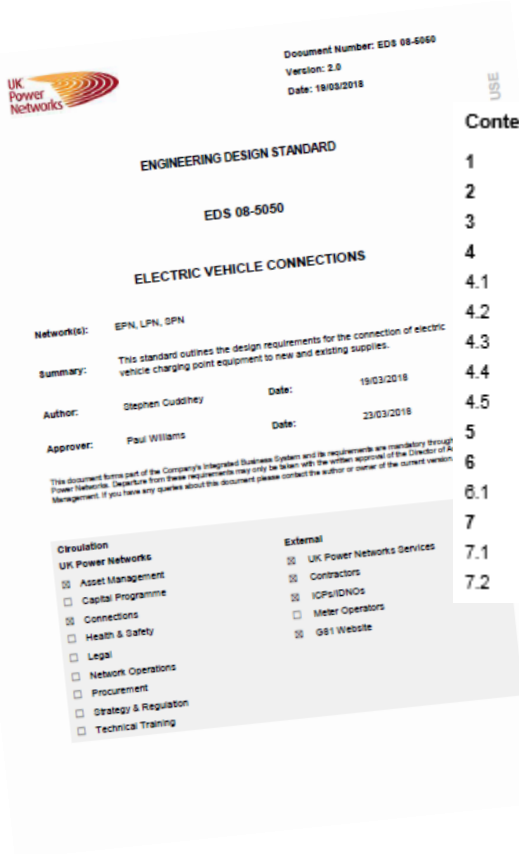


- IET COP advises that Diversity Factor (DF) used to calculate the ADMD* when installing an EVCP should be 1 (no diversity allowed)
 - This is the DF installers are using to ensure that new maximum demand of the house doesn't exceed the fuse cut-out rating
 - Installers seem happy with this value



*After Diversity Maximum Demand

EV Connection Standard EDS-08 5050



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Context	Diversity factor ¹
1. Single charging point in a single dwelling	0.5
2. Multi Occupancy Buildings (No. of EVCPs >= no. of dwellings)	0.5
3. Multi Occupancy Buildings (No. of EVCPs < no. of dwellings)	0.8
4. Public Car Parks or On-Street Charging Points	0.8
5. Multiple charging points, in commercial customer applications	Case specific

¹ diversity factor applied to the total kW rating of the EV charging points



Diversity factor from network point of view – EDS 08-5050

- UK Power Networks EDS 08-5050 advises on the diversity factors that should be used when considering an installation of an EVCP from the network point of view

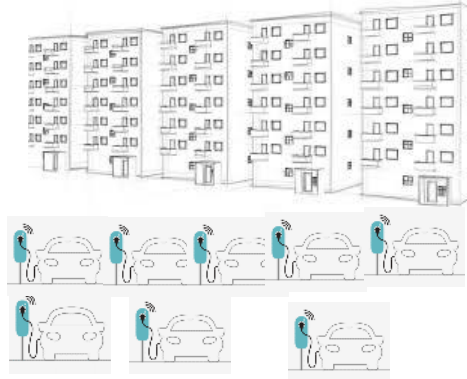


UKPN

Each dwelling's EV load should be given **0.5** diversity from the network point of view

- ✓ DF=0.5 refers to a single dwelling as considered when designing the network

- ✓ DF=0.8 refers to a multi-occupancy dwelling where amount of CPs < amount of homes, when designing the network



UKPN

Each EVCP load should be given **0.8** diversity from the network point of view

Diversity factor from network point of view

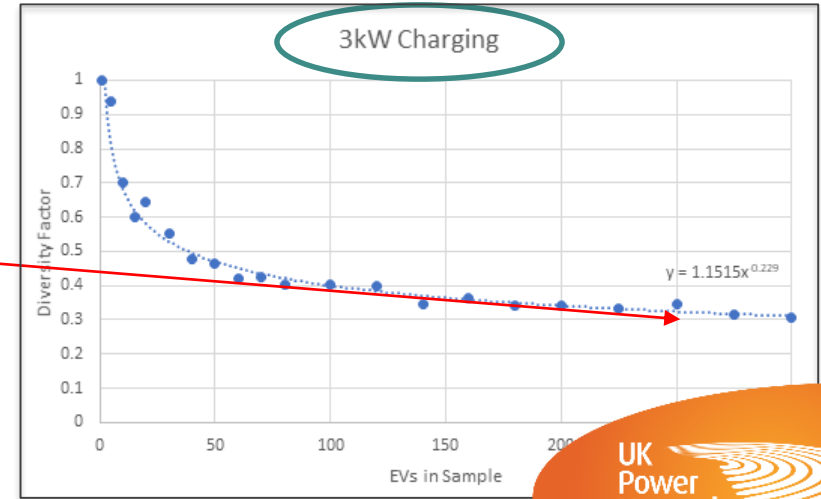
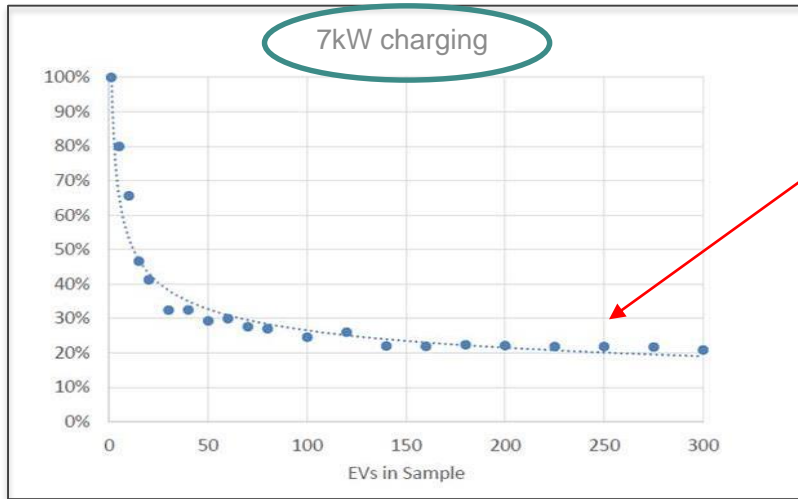


For how many dwellings does the $DF=0.5$ hold true?

Electric Nation findings indicate that a 250 EV sample would need a $DF=0.3$.

Diversity factors - data analysis

- Sample size $n=377$ – real sample size though was down to 150 customers
 - Graph flattens out after 150 sample size
- 12 months worth of data – this analysis only used the 3 winter months
- All are single houses with 1 EV each
- Assumed charge rate is 7kW across all charge points. Separate analysis done for 3kW charging



Diversity factor from network point of view – EDS 08-5050

What's the effect of PV and/or battery storage on site?

What's the effect of load management solutions installed with EVCPs?

How does smart charging alter the effect of EV charging on house's demand?



Working together to deliver the optimal connection

Supporting TfL in attaining a zero emission bus fleet by 2037

Taking a strategic approach

- Look holistically at the local infrastructure and location of garages to deliver the most efficient upgrade programme
- Spend the time analysing the bus routes and dwell times to minimise charging at peak times
- Space is at a premium in most bus garages and you will need space for electrical infrastructure
- If you want to charge on route be clear you may not be able to connect from the passing main – make sure you have the space for the electrical infrastructure

Delivery on the ground

- Working closely with the Bus team in TfL and the Bus Operators
- Delivered upgrades at three garages with two more in the pipeline

We have taken an holistic approach to estimate the total cost of electrifying all the garages in TFL footprint significantly reducing TfL's previous estimates



Waterloo Garage – timed connection

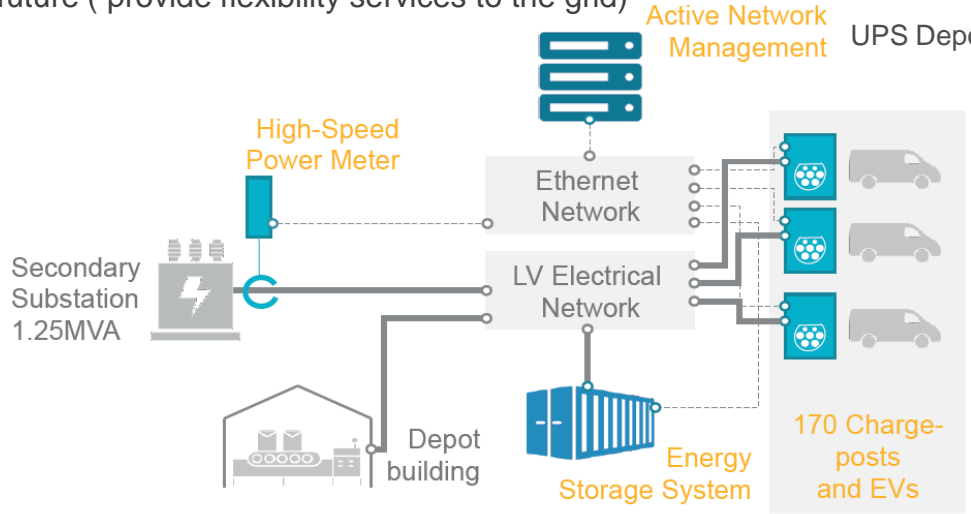
How new technology can support your connection

Behind the meter smart:

- Smart charging reduces the capital expenditure required for fleet electrification
 - An uncontrolled peak demand of 2200 kVA is catered by a 1250 kVA grid connection using smart charging
- Smart charging can reduce operational costs
 - Reduce cost of energy (benefit from Time of Use tariffs)
 - Earn revenue in the future (provide flexibility services to the grid)



UPS Depot – intelligent network analysis



UPS Smart Charging System



Powering the taxi fleet

Supporting the Mayor's commitment to make 300 rapid chargers available by 2020.

- Large point loads that may not be able to connect to the passing main
- Majority of the chargers are double-headers (i.e. circa 100kW) and therefore we need to undertake a network assessment
- Harmonics can have a significant impact and the chargers should be type-tested to the appropriate European standards
- It is helpful to:
 - (a) Have early engagement with the customer and their charge point infrastructure provider
 - (b) Understand the wider on street-scheme rather than the location of individual charge points



We continue to project manage and deliver all of the complex installations and those where more than one charger is required in the same location.

Making an application for connection

ENA application form for where an electricity connection already exists

Destination location description

DNO application form for where a new connection is required

EV & HP Application



Application Form for the Installation of Low Carbon Technologies

This application form must be completed and sent by the installer to the DNO directly when installing an Electric Vehicle Charge Point or Heat Pump. The form should be used for premises with an existing DNO connection. For new DNO connections, the form should be used in addition to a new electricity connection application. To ensure the safety and security of the Electricity Network, depending on the size, type and location of the installation, you may need to apply for a connection prior to installation of the device. To determine if you need to apply to the DNO for a connection prior to installation or not, please ensure you read and understand the connection processes for Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps on the ENA website here: <http://www.ena.org.uk/evhp>

- Please note that:
- One form www.ena.org.uk/evhp per device per premise. For multiple devices (including multiple devices under one contract) or multiple premises, please use the multiple installation spreadsheet, also available on the ENA website here: www.ena.org.uk/evhp
 - An adequacy of supply assessment is required prior to any Electric Vehicle Charge Point or Heat Pump installation. This requires a load survey to determine the peak (Maximum Demand (MD)), including the device to be installed.
 - The DNO must be contacted in advance of installation, where there is an existing supply, to discuss the safety and security of the Electricity Network, depending on the size, type and location of the installation, you may need to apply for a connection prior to installation of the device. To determine if you need to apply to the DNO for a connection prior to installation or not, please ensure you read and understand the connection processes for Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps on the ENA website here: <http://www.ena.org.uk/evhp>
 - In certain circumstances, for example if the total MD of the premise is above an adequacy of the connection is known, the DNO shall be notified within 28 days of the installation.
 - Any reinforcement costs associated with this installation may be recharged to the customer.

- Providing that this form is fully and correctly completed, the following timeframes are applicable:
- Premises with MD above 100kVA and meeting all other relevant requirements: installers can connect their devices and shall notify the DNO by filing in this form within 28 days of the installation.
 - Premises with MD between 60kVA and 100kVA inclusive: the installer must apply for a connection prior to installation by filing in this form and the DNO will assess the supply capacity within 10 working days.
 - Premises with MD < 60kVA: the installer must apply for a connection prior to installation by filing in this form. Timeframes as per the Electricity Distribution Licence, Electricity (Guaranteed Standards of Performance) Regulations 2010. <http://www.ena.org.uk/evhp>

Installer Contact Details

Name _____
 Company _____
 Address line 1 _____
 Address line 2 _____
 Town _____
 Postcode _____
 Contact Number _____
 Email _____

Customer Contact Details

Name _____
 Address line 1 _____
 Address line 2 _____
 Town _____
 Postcode _____
 Contact Number _____

Installation Location Address (if different from Customer Address)

Name _____
 Address line 1 _____
 Address line 2 _____
 Town _____

Charger Type	Power (kW)	Charge Time	Connection Type
Slow	2.3-3.7 kW	0-100% in 10-12 hours	Home, workplace, Long-stay car parks, Publicly accessible locations
Fast	7-22 kW	0-100% in 4-6 hours	
Semi-Rapid	22-43 kW	0-100% in 1-2 hours	Workplace, service stations, depots, shopping centres, depots, Tesla Supercharger station
Rapid	43kW AC - 50 kW DC, 120 kW - Tesla Supercharger	0-80% in 20-30 mins	EU electric highway from Norway to Italy
Ultra-rapid	150kW, 350kW	0-80% in 20 mins	
Wireless charging	up to 7kW	0-100% 5-7 hours	Home, workplace

TYPICAL USAGE

Section C: Tell us about the electric vehicle charging points

How many do you wish to install/connect? (If more than 1 please fill in the table below)

Location of electric vehicle charging points

Address _____

Postcode _____

OS ref Easting _____ OS ref Northing _____

Location description - please select one from the following:

Destination leisure
 Destination Utility
 Public car park
 Public car park retail
 Hotel/accommodation
 Workplace car park
 Park & ride
 On street
 Rapid trunk road/motorway/service station
 Residential on street
 Residential off street

Rating of electric vehicle charging point _____

Make/manufacturer name of electric vehicle charging point _____

If installing more than 1, please fill in the table below

Address	Postcode	Easting	Northing	Location description	Rating (kW)	Make/manufacturer	Model
					kW		
					kW		
					kW		
					kW		

Before you submit your application, please ensure that you have enclosed the following information which will allow us to process your application quickly as possible:

1. Plan showing the location of each connection
2. Plan showing the site layout

(Examples are shown on the next page)





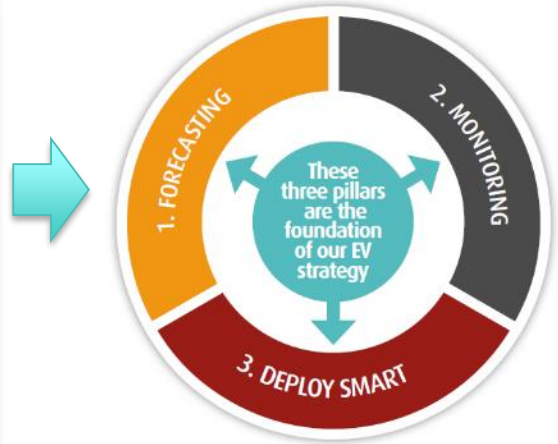
Facilitating Electric Vehicles through Innovation



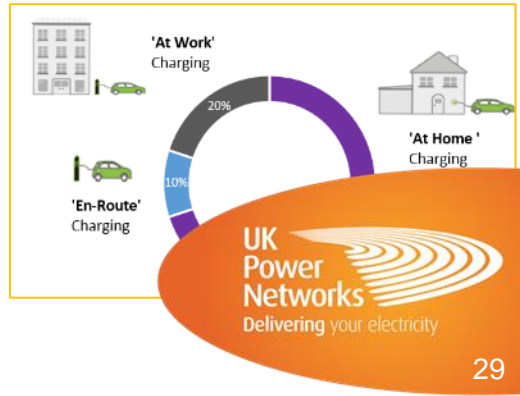
Our EV Strategy

Facilitate the EV uptake through top engagement, great customer experience and a future ready network

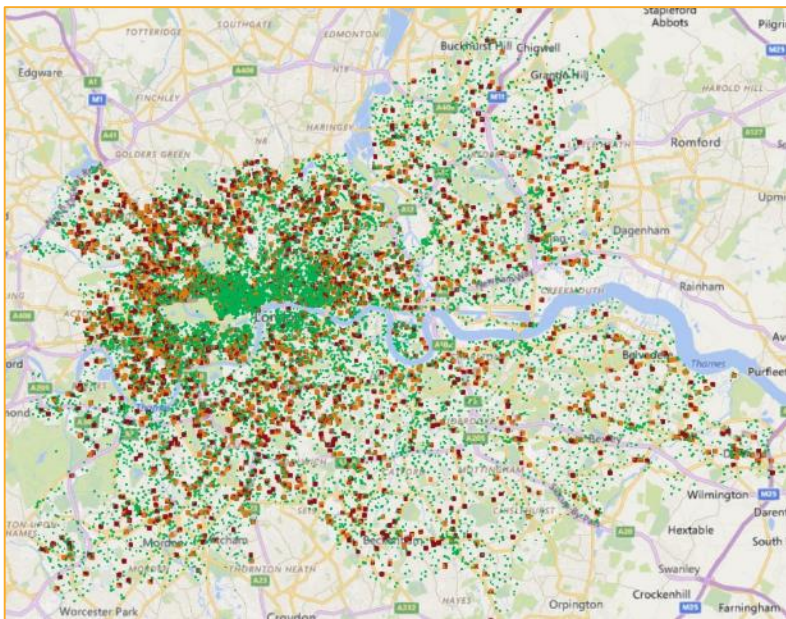
UK Power Network's objectives	Appropriate investments, policies and standards	Deliver good customer experience	Network readiness
Activity areas	1 Improve planning and scenario analysis	3 Expand choice and convenience	5 Ensure targeted investment
	2 Develop policies and standards	4 Engage and educate/learn	6 Develop smart toolbox of offering in response to uptake scenarios



A Facilitator of, not a blocker to the Low Carbon Transition



EV Market Forecasting

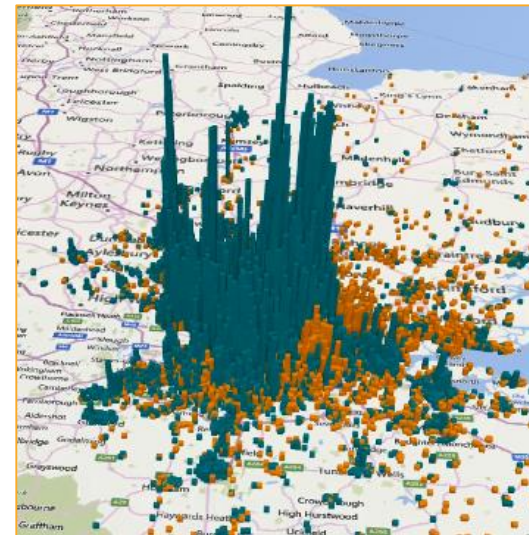


London Hotspots 2025

By 2030 we forecast
1.9-4.1m vehicle
across UKPN
networks

55,000
Plug-in Cars, in our
network
(31% of UK share)

18,000 Charge
Points in UKPN's
network area
(c.4700 Public)



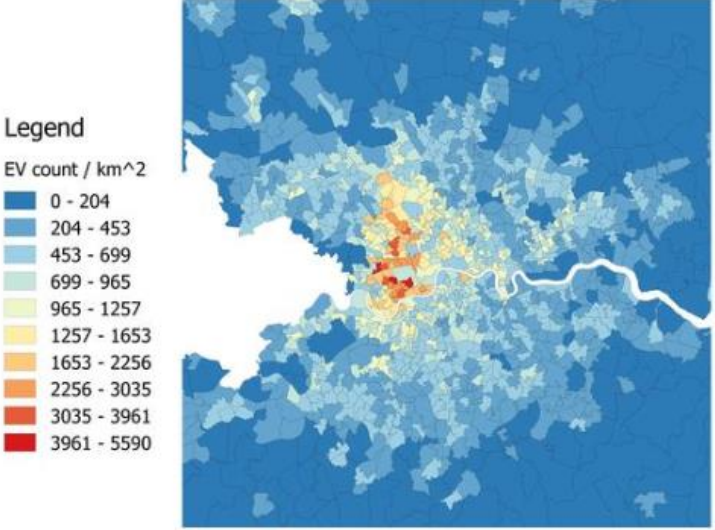
London Taxi and PHV
uptake 2034

Constrained areas will be released publicly to trigger market response

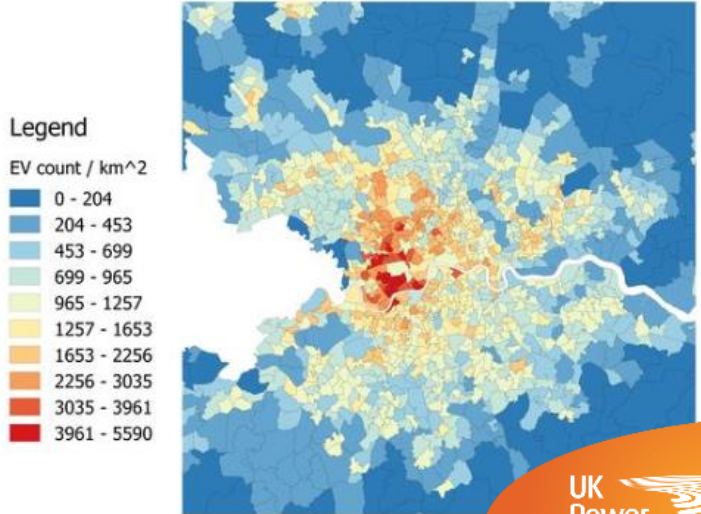
Preview of Final Report: EV Uptake in London

Recharge the Future gives us a high resolution understanding of where EV uptake will occur.

Baseline EV uptake
Number of EVs charging per area in "EV / km²"
2030



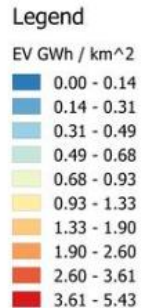
High EV uptake
Number of EVs charging per area in "EV / km²"
2030



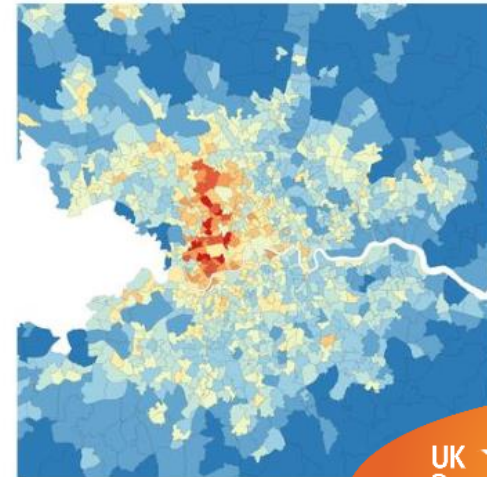
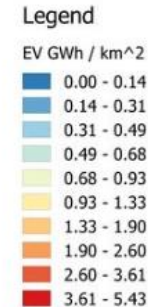
Preview: EV demand density in London

- Recharge the Future's state of the art charger use study enables us to understand where consumers will require electricity in the future

Current Policies
EV consumption in GWh / km²
2023



Unmanaged Growth
EV consumption in GWh / km²
2023



Full LV Control & Visibility

Geoview

- Limited functionality
- No connectivity
- Just a Picture
- Unable to trace
- Simple dressing
- End of life



Findings from our forecasting project will advise on where to install monitoring at LV substations

LV PowerOn project will deliver;

- PowerOn functionality at LV
- PowerOn Mobile LV Diagram
- Reporting functionality

Enabler for;

- LV Smart Solutions, Monitoring
- Network data by feeder and phase
- Customer to Network Link / phase
- LV Automation
- Customer Service Improvement

PowerOn;

- Fully functional Tracing
- Safety Logic
- Connectivity
- Work Package Manager
- Equipment Explorer
- Widen existing interfaces-APRS



Deploy Strategically targeted LV network monitoring

- 5,834 dist sub coverage in 5y
- Targeted on LCT-driven capacity constraints
- Scalable pending annual EV uptake



EV Deploy Smart approach



- Timed Connections
- **Smart Charging flexibility**
- V2G Flexibility
- Beyond the meter Smart

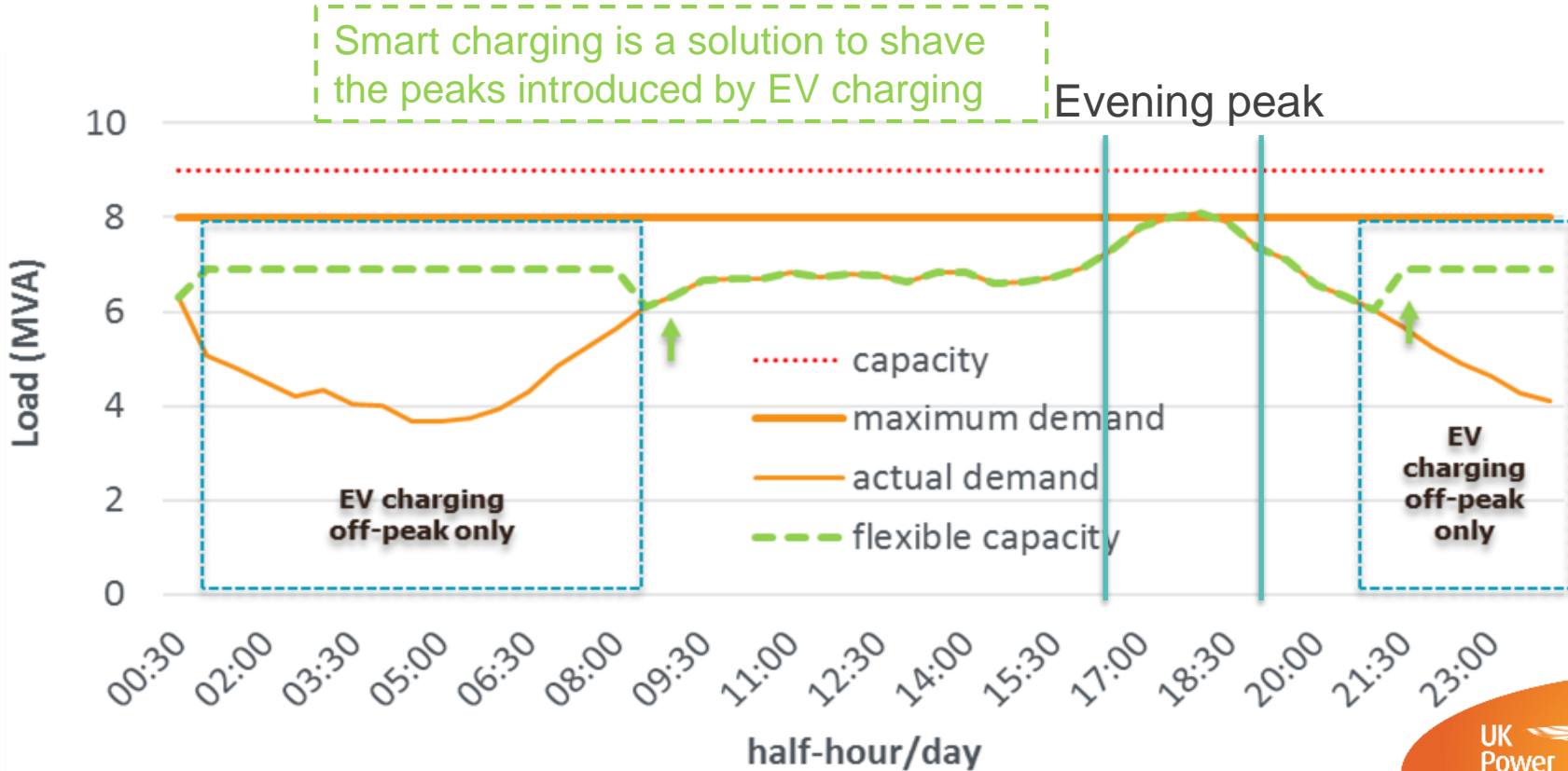
Non Exhaustive list

- LV Full Control
- LV Monitoring
- LV Engine
- Network Meshing- proactive reconfiguration- Active Response

Non Exhaustive list

Typical residential load profile – smart charging introduced

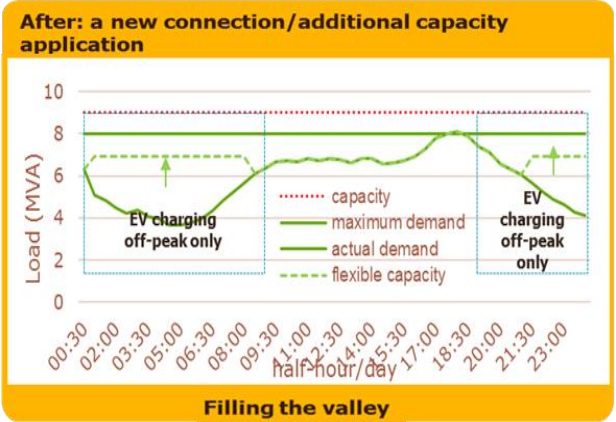
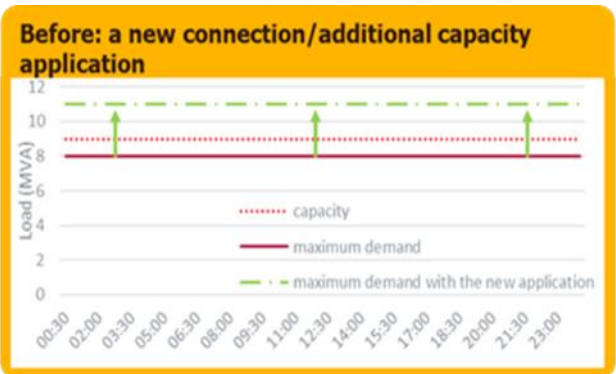
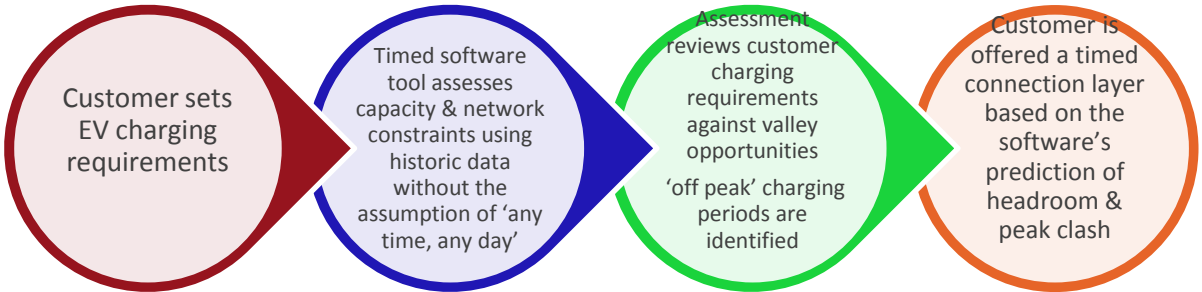
Smart charging is a solution to shave the peaks introduced by EV charging



Timed Connection solution

Project Objective
 Develop an advanced network capacity assessment tool, to assign customer charging to capacity valleys

Timed Approach :



Case Study: Waterloo Bus Garage

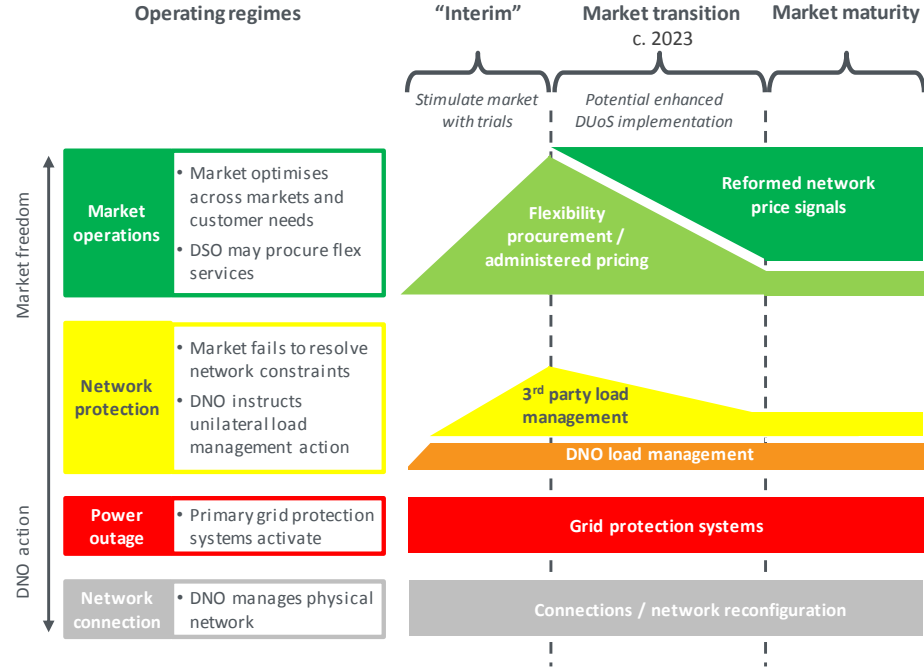
1st fully electric bus fleet in the UK/EU, all Waterloo single decker buses now electric and operating on a timed connection with no network reinforcement required



Smart charging – UKPN position

We will support maximum market freedom, pursuing a market based “interim solution”

Potential evolution over time

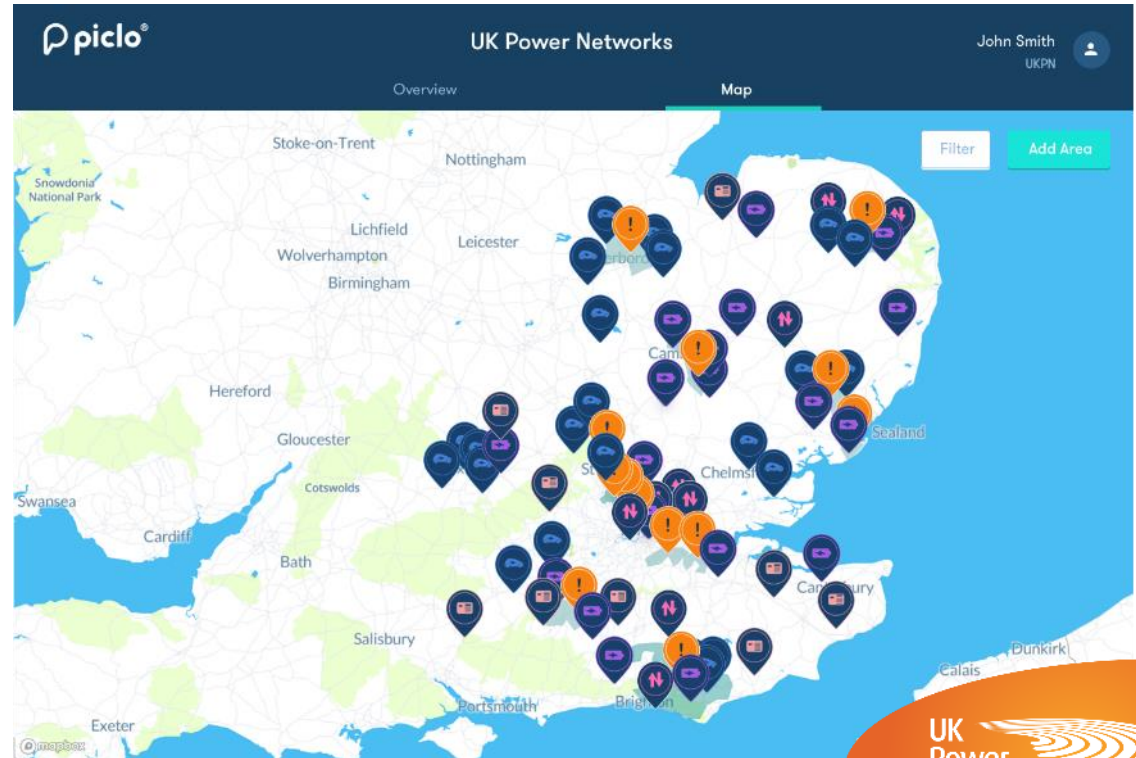


Our position for smart charging:

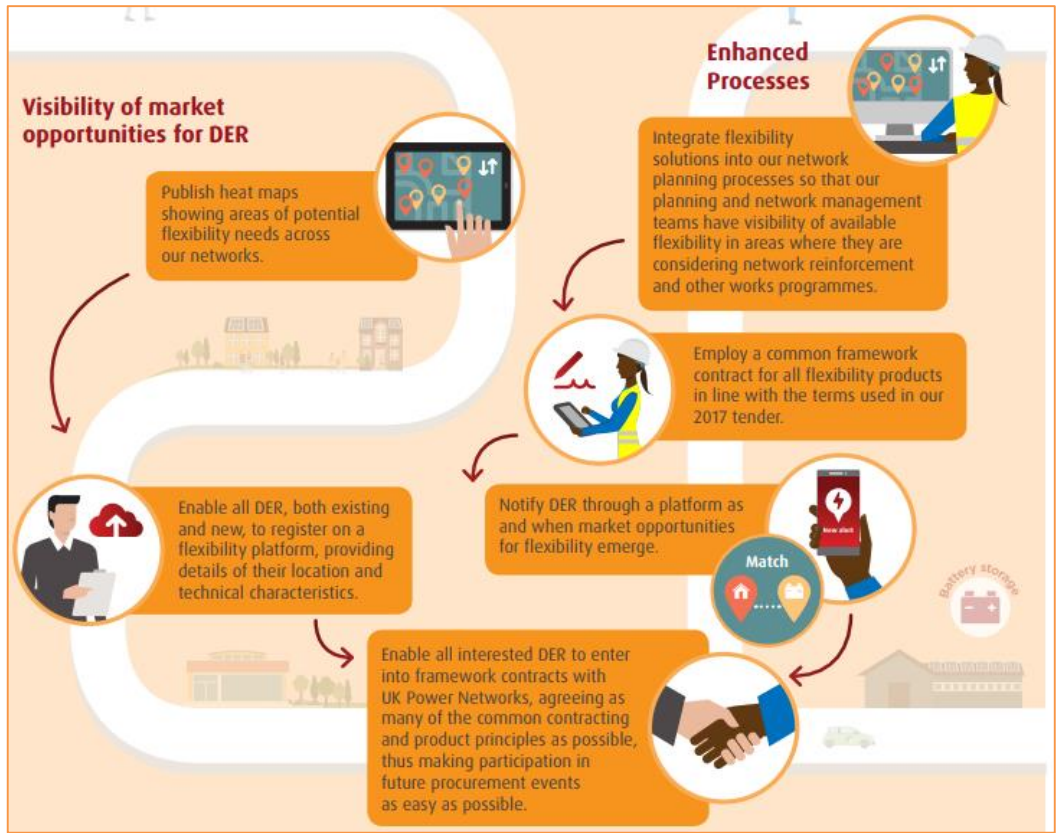
1. We will maximise the capacity available to the market through network reconfiguration where possible
2. We will facilitate a market for flexibility procurement as a means to mitigate EV constraints, and utilise the value of EV flexibility
3. We will support distribution charging reform as a long-term solution to influence charging patterns via prices; however, this will take time, and in the interim we will investigate procurement of smart charging response at LV through administered pricing
4. Where required, we will approach customers or 3rd parties to request a unilateral load-management option for the DNO on an opt-in basis, that is compensated and enacted via 3rd party infrastructure

Enabling the market – Providing visibility

- Publish heat maps showing areas of potential flexibility needs across our networks
- Enable all DER, both existing and new, to register on a flexibility platform
- Enable all interested DER to enter into framework contracts with UK Power Networks



What's in it?



What our current distribution network needs are.

How these DSO system needs might evolve in the future.

Why flexibility from DER can help us efficiently manage these system needs.

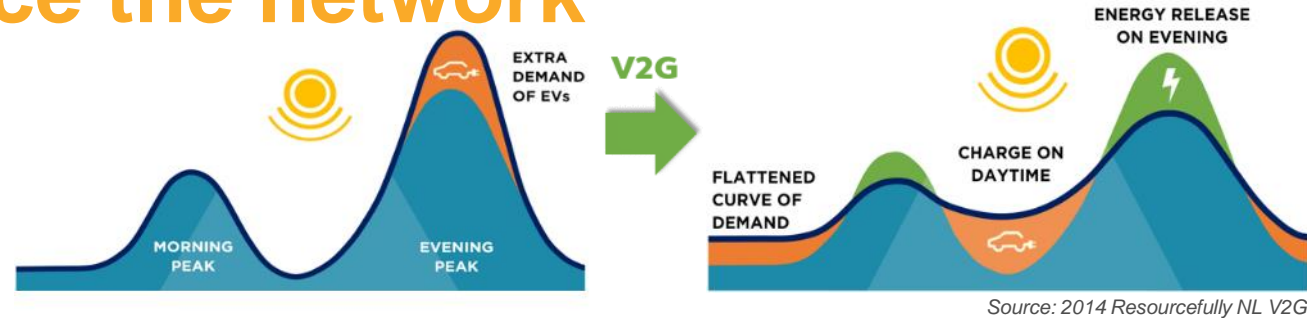
How we will work with DER to facilitate efficient contracting and maximum participation of all DER types.

What our proposed flexibility products and contracting principles are.

How we will engage with DER over the coming years in a fair and transparent manner.



Enabling the future: using mobile batteries to balance the network



Portfolio



- BEIS funding of £30m and led by Innovate UK and Office for Low Emission Vehicles
- We are working with partners across automotive, energy and tech sectors
- Largest energy and transport sector project on electric vehicles in the world

EV Conclusions



We are creating the best possible forecast of EV uptake and charging behaviour (Data access is key)



Developing LV Control & Monitoring capabilities fast



Optimisation of existing network capacity first through using a ready toolbox of Smart solutions, then deploy strategic infrastructure



Summary

1. EV uptake is increasing – acceleration in requests from fleet and commercial customers
2. Implementation of ‘EV only’ streets in London could accelerate the pace of transition
3. It is a new industry and we are still learning about consumer and charging habits
4. We are undertaking a number of trials to make sure we are at the forefront of this industry - SMART will play a significant role in the future