

## Integrated Planning of V2G-Enabled Charging Infrastructure and Distribution Grid Operation in Positive Energy Districts

### Insights from the V2G-QUESTS Project

**Robert Gaugl**<sup>1</sup>, Stephan Karelly<sup>1</sup>, Asier Divasson-J<sup>2</sup>, Qiaochu Fan<sup>3</sup>, Sonja Wogrin<sup>1</sup>, Gonçalo Correia<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Electricity Economics and Energy Innovation/TU Graz

<sup>2</sup> Deusto Institute of Technology/University of Deusto

<sup>3</sup> Department of Transport & Planning/TU Delft

# Agenda

- I **Introduction** to the **V2G-QUESTS** project and **case study regions**
- II **Survey-based insights** on **EV adoption** and **perceptions of V2G**
- III **Linking mobility patterns** with **power system modelling**
- IV **Key takeaways** and **outlook**

Source: Picture from [CHUTERSNAP](#) on [Unsplash](#)

# Introduction to V2G-QUESTS

## V2G-QUESTS – Vehicle-to-Grid for Equitable Zero-Emission Transitions in Urban Districts

1.

EV adoption growing rapidly but concentrated among high-income groups.

What barriers exist, and what incentives can drive adoption over all income levels?

2.

Renewable energy sources are growing but intermittent.

Can EVs stabilize power grids by acting as large batteries?

3.

V2G must be inclusive across regions and income levels.

What governance and regulatory frameworks are needed to support V2G deployment?

**Power system challenges exist across all regions, not only in high-income areas.**

European Project funded under the Driving Urban Transition (DUT2022) call



Partners

# Introduction to V2G-QUESTS

## V2G-QUESTS – Vehicle-to-Grid for Equitable Zero-Emission Transitions in Urban Districts

**1. EV adoption growing rapidly but concentrated among high-income groups.**

What barriers exist, and what incentives can drive adoption over all income levels?

**2. Renewable energy sources are growing but intermittent.**

Can EVs stabilize power grids by acting as large batteries?

**3. V2G must be inclusive across regions and income levels.**

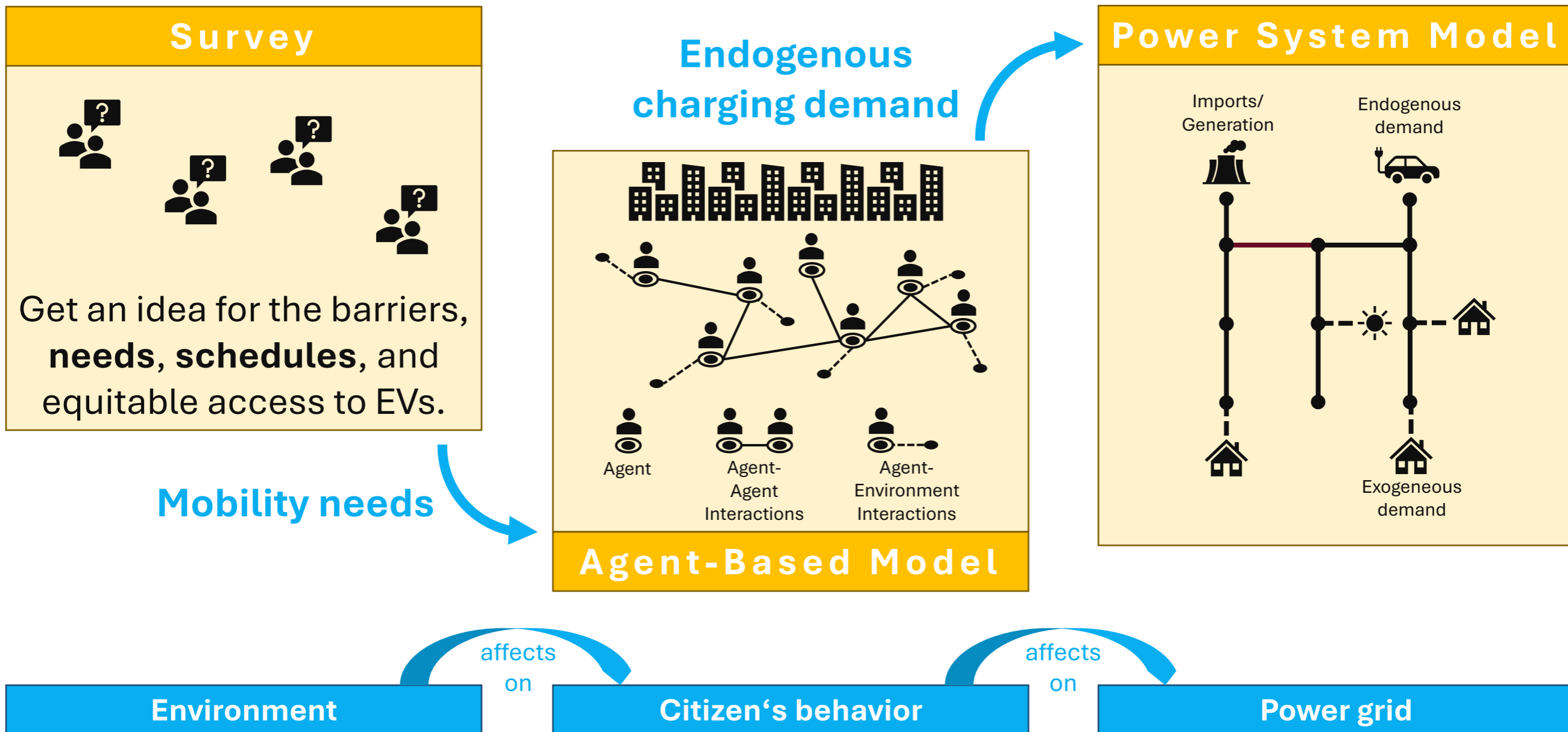
What governance and regulatory frameworks are needed to support V2G deployment?

**Power system challenges exist across all regions, not only in high-income areas.**



# Linking Driving Needs with the Power System

From Surveys to Power System Modelling



# Survey-based insights

## EV adoption and V2G perceptions

### I Main barriers & key concerns

#### EV

- **High upfront costs** of EVs
- **Range anxiety**
- **Fear of limited charging infrastructure**

#### V2G

- Lack of awareness: most citizens had **never heard of V2G** before
- **Battery degradation**
- Added **complexity** in daily mobility decisions

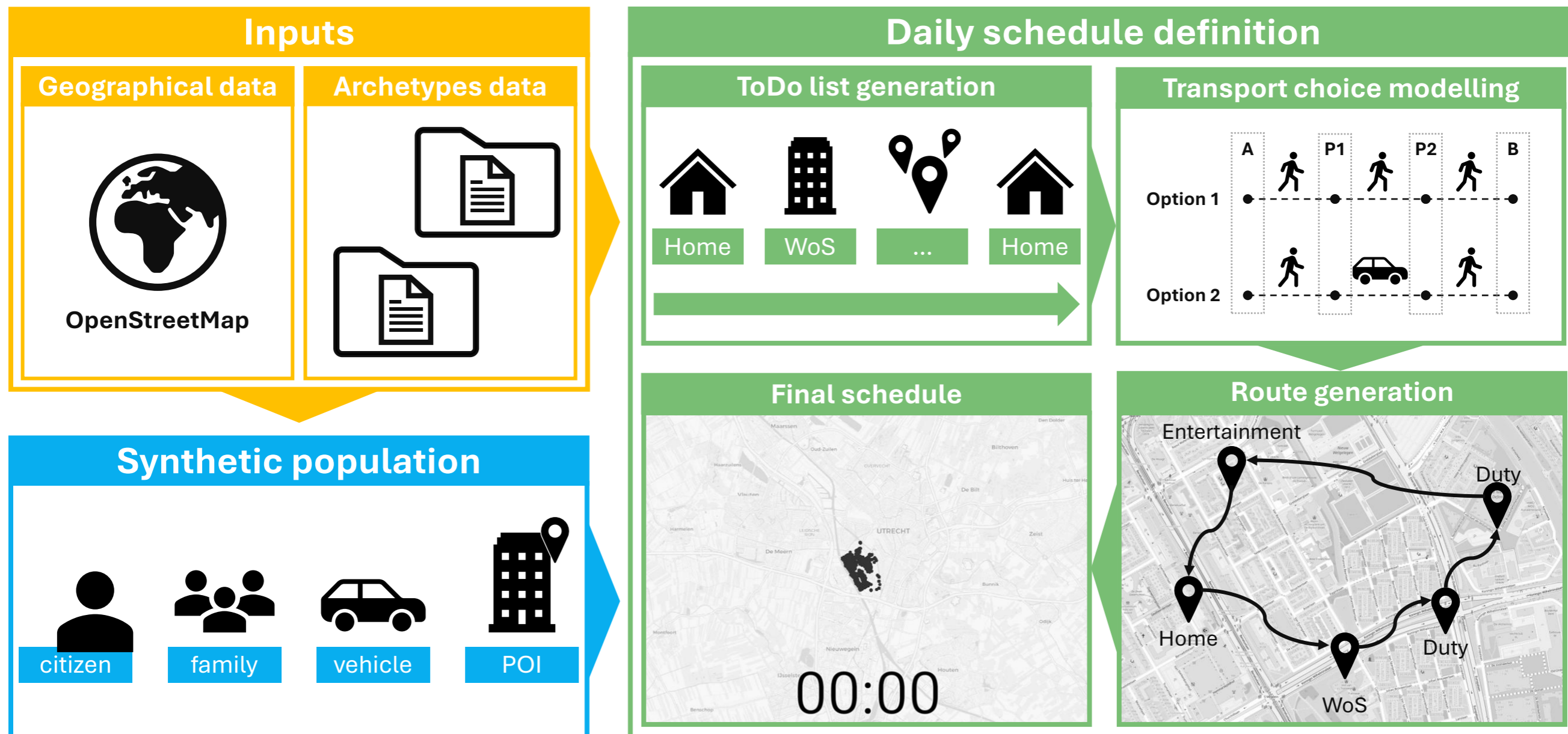
**After explanation, V2G is generally seen as positive and promising**

### II Driving needs & traveling options

- Where do they **need to go** to fulfill their duties?
- How far are they **willing to walk** to fulfill these duties?
- Which **traveling option** do they have **available**?
- Which **traveling option** do they **choose**?
- The **survey results** are used as **input parameters** for a **multi-agent based model (ABM)**

# Agent-Based Model (ABM)

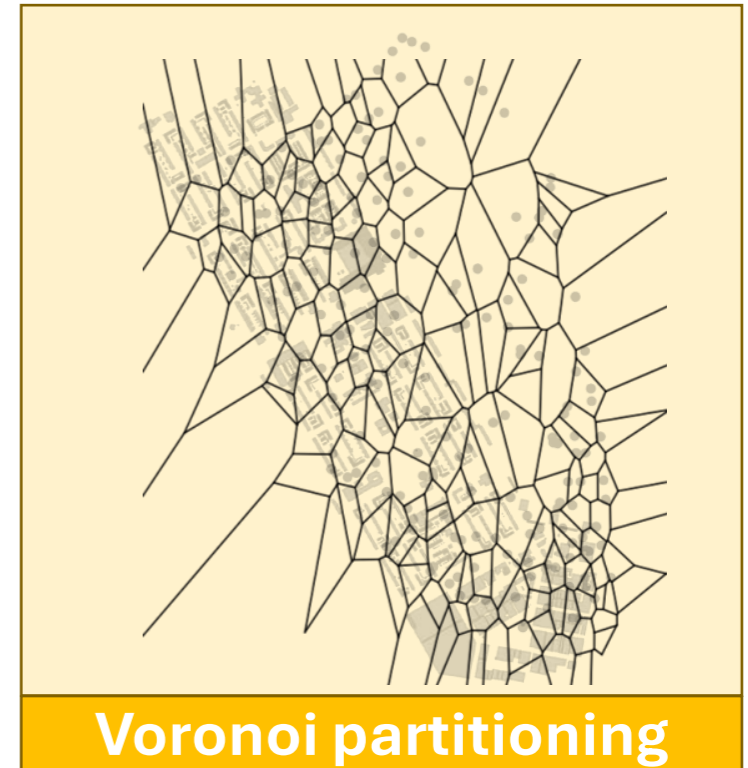
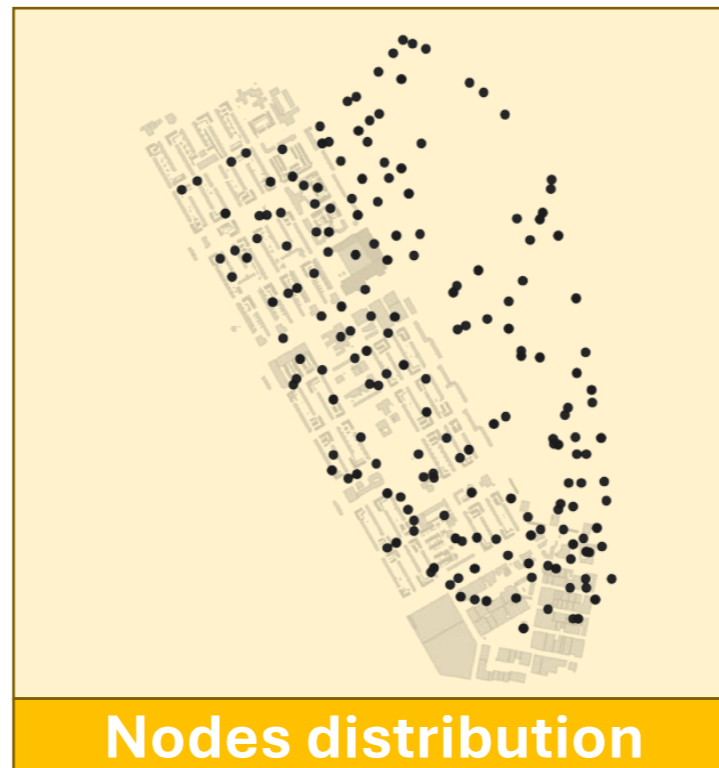
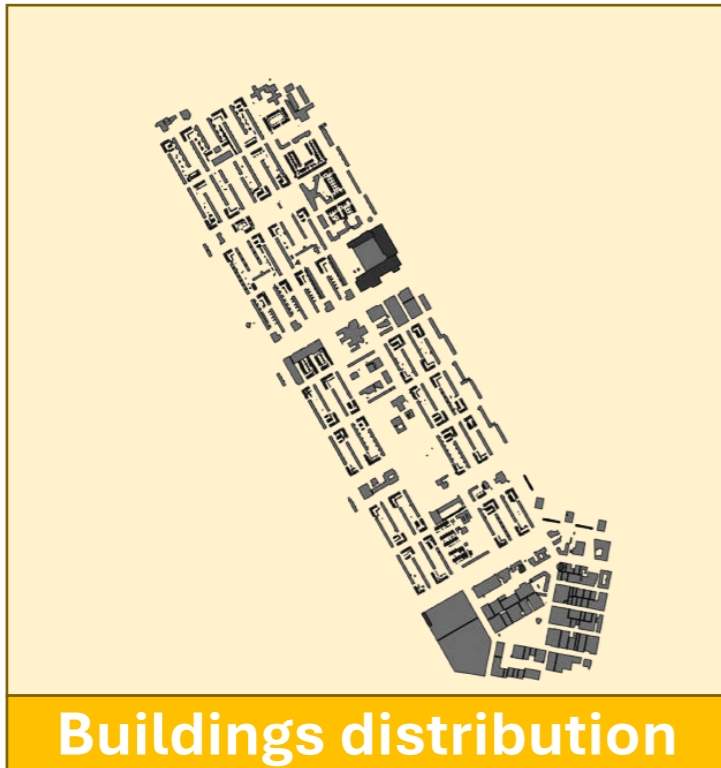
## Daily schedule definition



# Connecting the ABM with the Power System Model

From mobility behaviour to power system modelling

- **Agents** move between **buildings** according to their daily activities.
- The **power grid** is **not** represented at the **same spatial resolution** as the mobility model.
- **Buildings** are **assigned** to **power grid nodes** using **Voronoi partitioning**.



# Power System Modelling

## Analysing the effects of V2G

### Inputs

#### Schedule of ABM

Agent	Archetype	Node	In	out
Vehicle_4	EV	Node_18	0	479
Vehicle_4	EV	Node_68	510	750
Vehicle_4	EV	Node_63	781	1230
Vehicle_84	V2G	Node_7	0	506
Vehicle_84	V2G	Node_72	540	870
Vehicle_84	V2G	Node_29	904	994
Vehicle_92	EV	Node_89	0	441
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

- Which vehicle is located at which charging station
- At what time and for how long it is connected

#### Power System

- Power Grid
- Demand per node (based on Demand profile generator)
- Generators (PV)
- Time series of electricity prices for imports

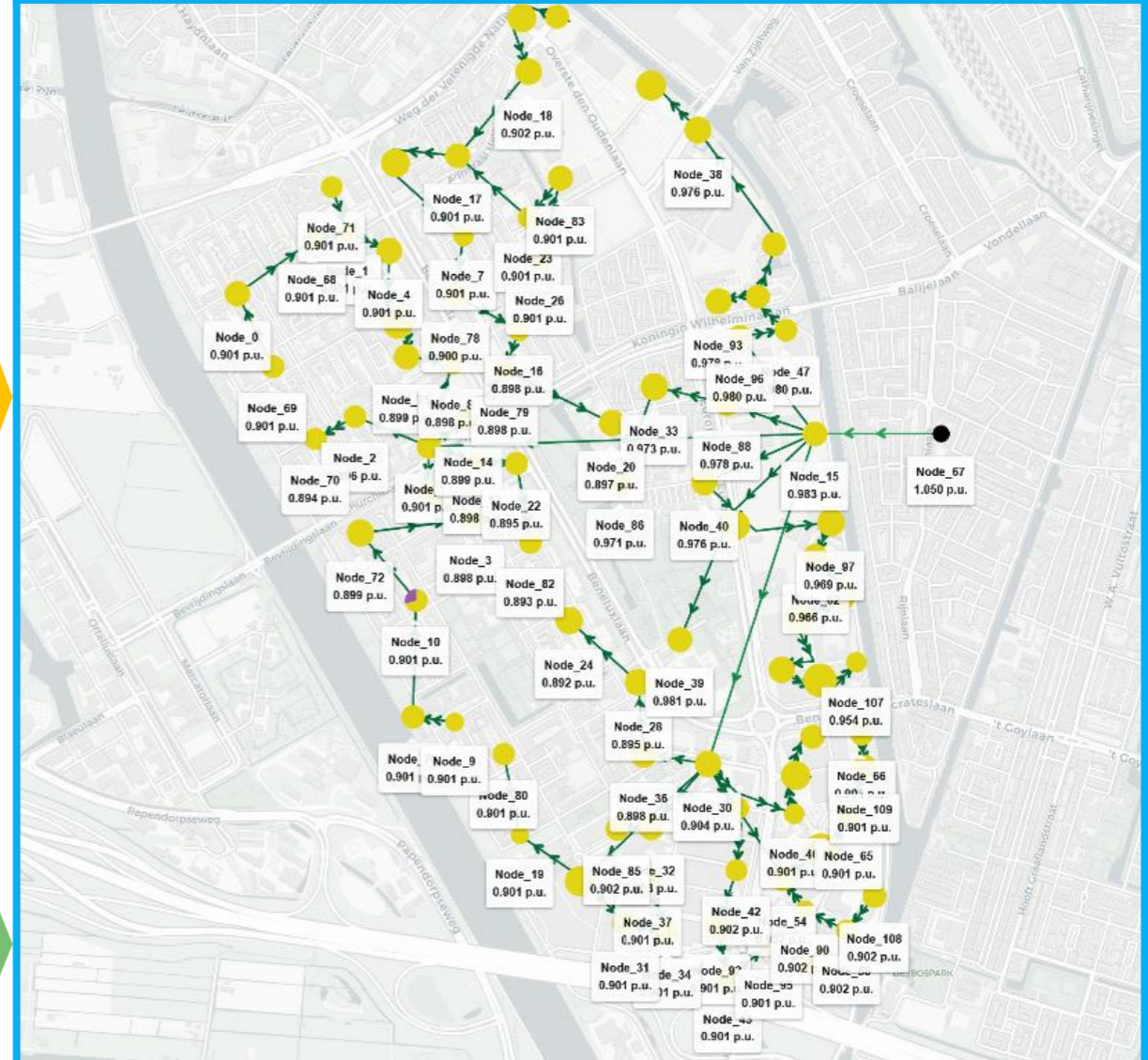
### Scenarios

Uncontrolled charging

Intelligent charging

V2G (dis-)charging

### Power System Model Results



# Summary

## Key takeaways and outlook



**EV adoption and V2G acceptance are strongly influenced by costs, trust, infrastructure availability, and daily mobility needs.**



**An Agent-Based Model translates heterogeneous citizen behaviour into realistic mobility and charging time series.**



**These time series enable a consistent coupling of mobility behaviour and power system models.**



**Comparing uncontrolled charging, intelligent charging, and V2G highlights the system value of coordinated and bidirectional charging.**



**Integrated, behaviour-aware modelling is crucial for designing equitable and grid-compatible V2G solutions.**

# V2G-Quests

Vehicle to Grid for Equitable Zero-Emission Transitions in positive energy districts.

## Robert Gaugl

Ass.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn.

Graz University of Technology

Institute of Electricity Economics and Energy Innovation

Inffeldgasse 18

8010 Graz, Austria

Phone: +43 316 873 7904

Mail: [robert.gaugl@tugraz.at](mailto:robert.gaugl@tugraz.at)

Web: [iee.tugraz.at](http://iee.tugraz.at)



## Partners



EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP

