

### Electric Vehicles: are networks ready?

Dr Jonathan Spear | Executive Director

# WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO



**30-year** infrastructure strategy



Research



Independent advice to government (automated and zero emissions vehicles)

### **OUR VALUES**

Independence Influence Partnership Openness Innovation People

## context of the study

The Victorian Government asked Infrastructure Victoria to provide advice on what infrastructure might be required:

- to enable operation of highly automated vehicles (AVs)
- in response to the ownership and market models that may emerge from the availability of highly automated vehicles
- for zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) as a high proportion of the Victorian fleet.



## timeline



### scenarios

Scenario	Year	Driving mode	Power source	Ownership/ market model
1. Electric Avenue	2046	ľ	5	
2. Private Drive	2046	L	5	
3. Fleet Street	2046	L	5	0
4. Hydrogen Highway	2046	L	Н	
5. Slow Lane	2046	l ľí	5 <b>D</b>	
6. High Speed	2031	L	5	•
7. Dead End	2046	Ľ	Ð	

DRIVERLESS Ø DRIVER ELECTRIC ГГ ГП HYDROGEN PETROL/ DIESEL ٠ SHARED/ ON-DEMAND 0 PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

### evidence base



# key benefits



## investment required

UPTO
\$1.7 billion to upgrade mobile networks



for improved line markings on roads

AT LEAST

**\$2.2 billion** for energy network upgrades

# findings - energy

#### 6,000 5,000 Maximum demand (MW) 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,000 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 78 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 Hours Residential car out of home Residential car Commercial car ----- Freight Source: KPMG energy modelling

#### Electric Avenue - non-incentivised load profile

#### Electric Avenue – incentivised load profile



### Electric avenue generation requirements



Non-incentivised

Zone substation performance – Electric Avenue, non-incentivised





- In all scenarios, automated and zero emissions vehicles are likely to lead to increased consumption and maximum demand.
- The need for dispatchable capacity to meet peak demand varies substantially between scenarios.
- The impact on distribution network will very depending on the type of charging taking place.

- Incentives around time of use could reduce the network investment required by up to \$2.5 billion.
- Depending on scenario and use of incentives, the number of zone substations in need of upgrade ranges from 40 to 120, out of a total of just over 225 in Victoria.
- The average cost to charge a privately-owned electric vehicle in 2046 is forecast to be around \$1,700 annually (in Electric Avenue and Private Drive) based on the current price of 28.6 cents per kWh. For a fleet owner, it is closer to \$10,000 annually.

### Advice:

# **17 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Infrastructure Victoria has called on the Victorian Government to clear the way for the roll out of driverless and zero emissions vehicles to reap unprecedented benefits for the economy, community and environment.

Recommendations cover:

Transport

ICT infrastructure and data

Energy

Planning

- Waste
  - Monitoring and coordination



# > energy recommendations

### Transition to zero emissions

Establish a supportive environment for the Victorian fleet to transition to zero emissions technologies.

#### Do now:

- > Design standards for public EV charging infrastructure
- Principles for smart charging and payment systems

### Do when ZEV numbers increase significantly:

- Only allocate public land to charging where it meets FCAI standards
- > Evaluate effectiveness of ZEV subsidies
- > Only invest in public chargers where there is a market failure
- > Monitor developments of inductive charging trials
- > Assess whether to allow freight ZEVs to travel where currently restricted
- > Analyses costs/benefits of ZEV zones for freight

# > energy recommendations

### Plan for energy changes

Enable the energy sector to respond to the emergence of zero emissions vehicles.

### Do now:

- Advocate for stricter Australian vehicle emissions targets and enable further investment in transmission networks for renewables
- Ensure the regulatory frameworks for network investment allow sufficient investment to facilitate ZEV uptake

### Do when ZEV numbers increase significantly:

- > Monitor ZEV uptake and consider a register of where ZEVs charge
- Further research on local distribution networks to minimise barriers to ZEV uptake
- Engage with fleet operators on the optimum location for and charging patterns of large depots

## > energy recommendations

### **Encourage demand management**

Allow for incentives or other mechanisms to shift energy demand from peak periods.

### Do now:

 Review state settings to allow demand-variable rates and demand management strategies

### Do when ZEV numbers increase significantly:

- Ensure vehicle charging can be controlled to occur outside peak demand times
- Establish flexibility in the energy system to allow new approaches to managing the impacts of ZEV charging
- Investigate allowing distributors to control generation, demand response and storage technologies to improve efficiency

# more information

Advice on automated and zero emissions vehicles infrastructure: contains all 17 recommendations, decision pathways, triggers and the evidence base

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- A short animated video explaining our advice is available on our website.
- A suite of before/after images that reimagine Victorian streets and neighbourhoods with automated and zero emissions vehicles are also online (released in August).
- View and download: www.infrastructurevictoria.com.au/AVadvice



#### website

infrastructurevictoria.com.au/AVadvice



email enquiries@infrastructurevictoria.com.au

**phone** 03 9936 1737



facebook facebook.com/infrastructurevictoria



