



UtilityAnalytics[®]

October 18-20, 2022 **WEEK**
San Diego, CA

The Future of EVs: Adoption, Transformer Capacity, and Charger Identification

Eugene Hamrick,
Director of Enterprise Analytics & Innovation,
Rappahannock Electric Cooperative

@weareUAI | #UAWWeek #UtilityAnalytics

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Distribution Electric Cooperative in Virginia serving 22 Counties



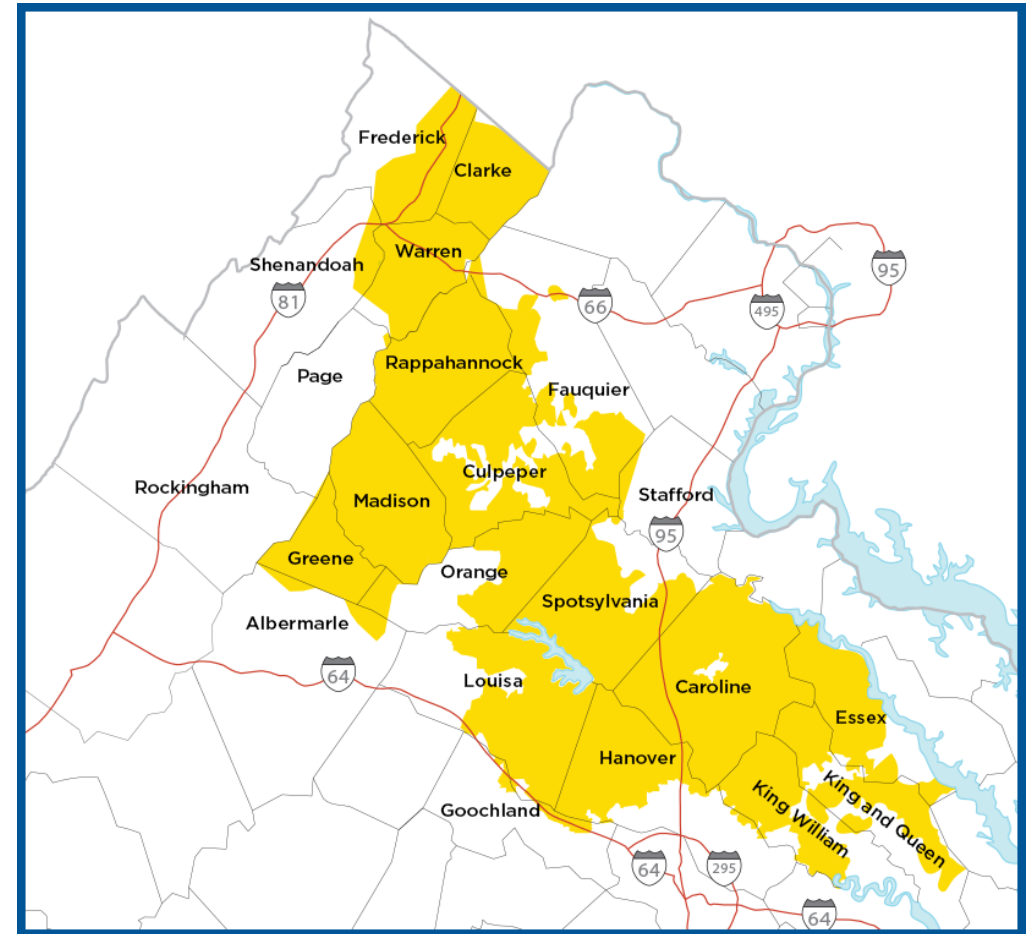
Just over 170,000 connections



More than 17,000 miles of line



400+ Employees



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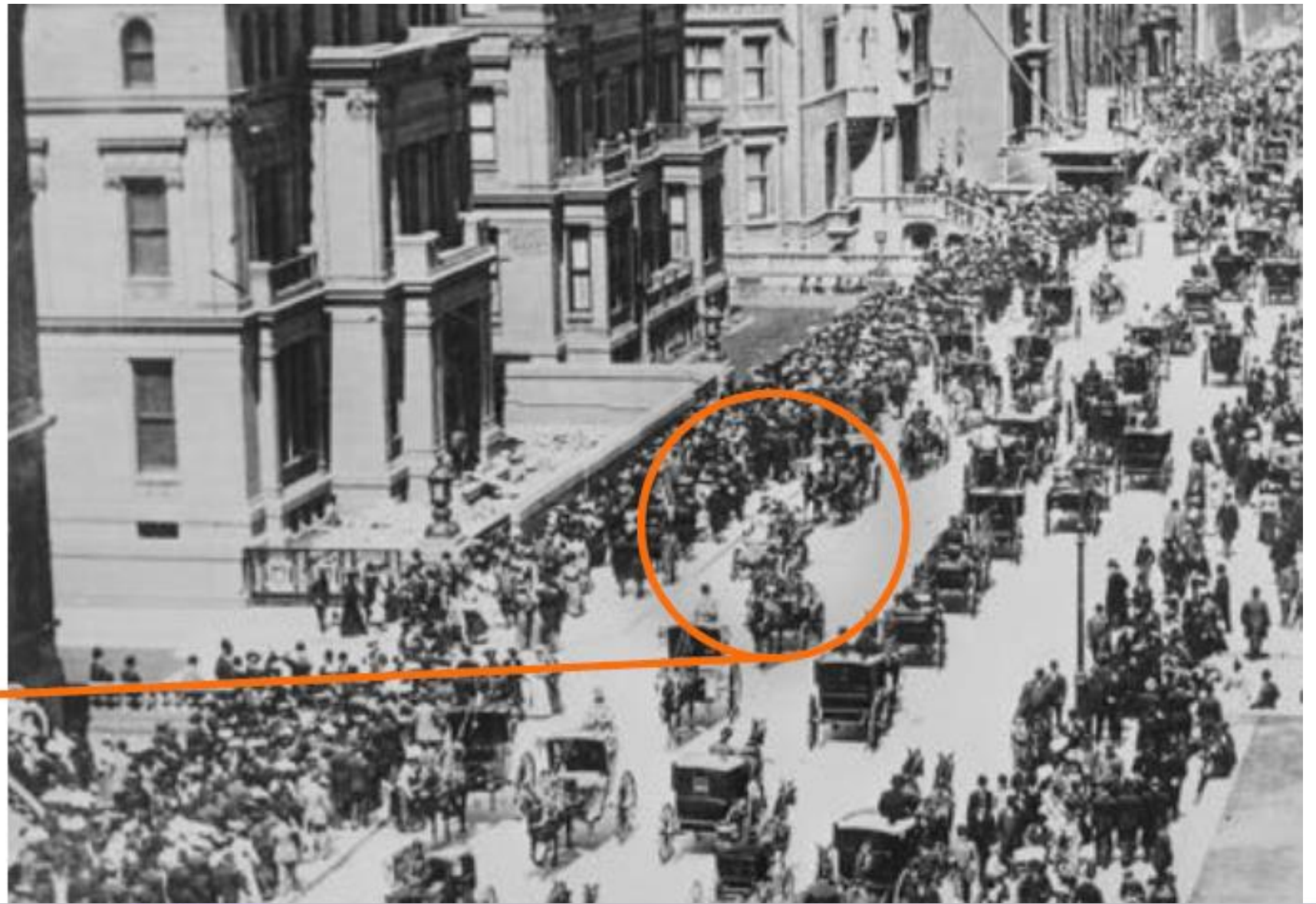


5th AVE NYC

1900

Where is

the
car?



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5th AVE NYC

1913

Where is
**the
horse?**



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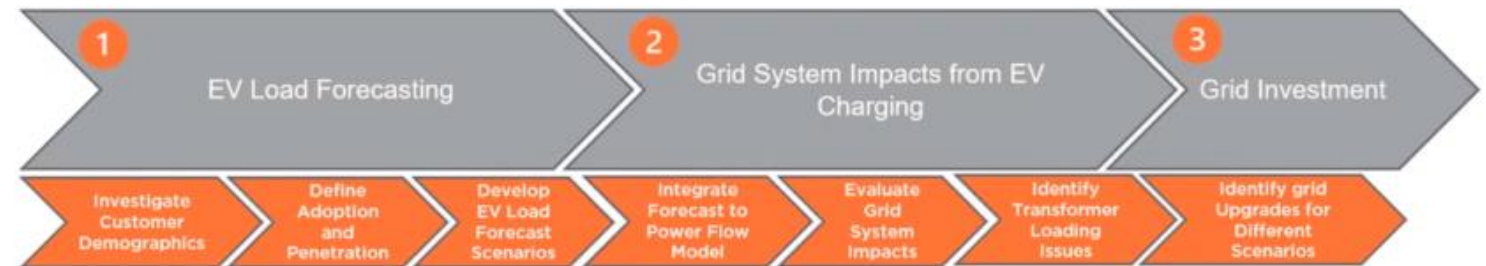
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What Did We Do?

After the initial EV Impact Study:

- Use adoption forecast and modeling to create the following visualizations:
 1. EV Adoption Propensity
 2. Level 2 Charging Detection
 3. Circuit Level Analysis
 4. Distribution Transformer Analysis

EV Impact Study



EV Member Readiness Analytics



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EV Adoption Propensity

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Estimating EV-Adoption Impact on the System

Estimate the total increase to system load using three 15-year EV adoption rates

- Apply at system and circuit levels

Estimating Level-2 EV Chargers

Total chargers added to system and circuit under 2036 high, medium and low adoption scenarios

- 63.96%, 48.61%, 37.26% adoption
- Apply to residential meters, with rate schedules A1 & AO1
- Two EVs per charger

Could additionally consider

- Level-1 as well as Level-2 charging
- Multiple-dwelling-unit charger ratios

Level-2 EV Charger Types:

EV adoption by vehicle type




- 65% chargers with 7.7 kW load (car)
- 35% chargers with 19.2 kW load (pickup)
- Two EVs per charger

EV Energy Usage:

Expected annual energy usage by EV type

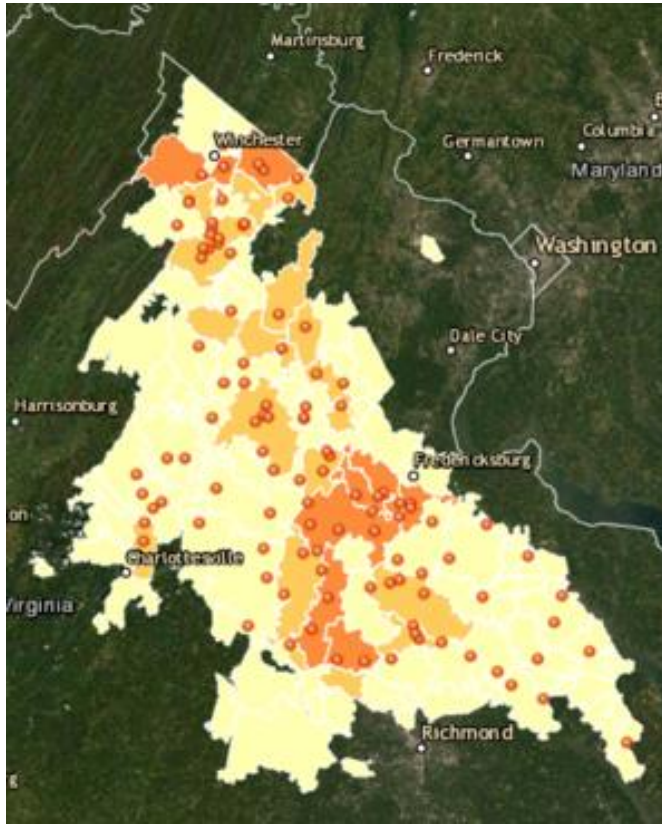
- Each Car – 3822 kWh per year
- Each Pickup – 9100 kWh per year
- Two EVs per charger

Number of EV chargers adds load

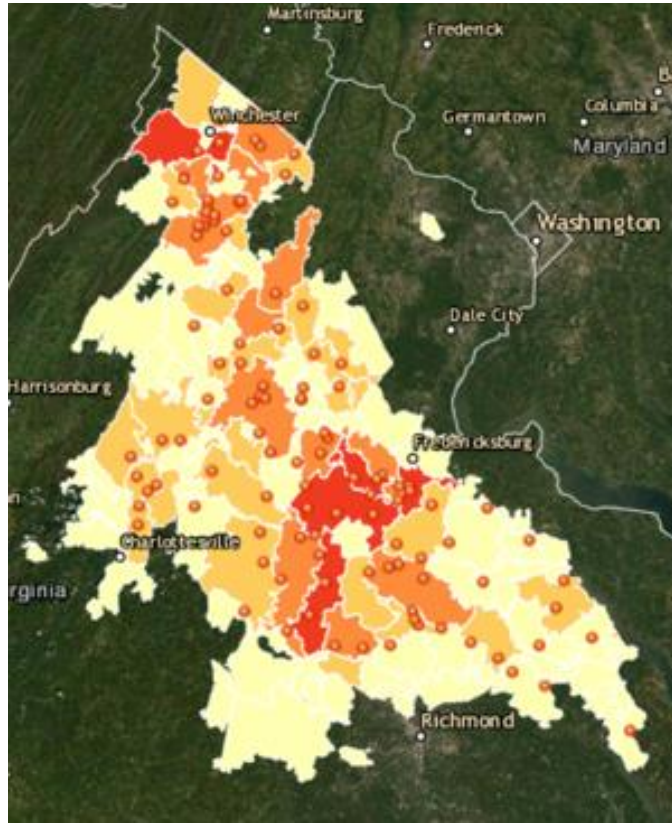
	155k Meters	99k Chargers 198k EVs	64k 7.7 kW / 35k 19.2 kW 128k Cars / 70k Pickups	1,123 MWH
	155k Meters	75k Chargers 150k EVs	49k 7.7 kW / 26k 19.2 kW 98k Cars / 52k Pickups	853 MWH
	155k Meters	58k Chargers 116k EVs	38k 7.7 kW / 20k 19.2 kW 76k Cars / 40k Pickups	654 MWH

Number of EVs adds energy usage

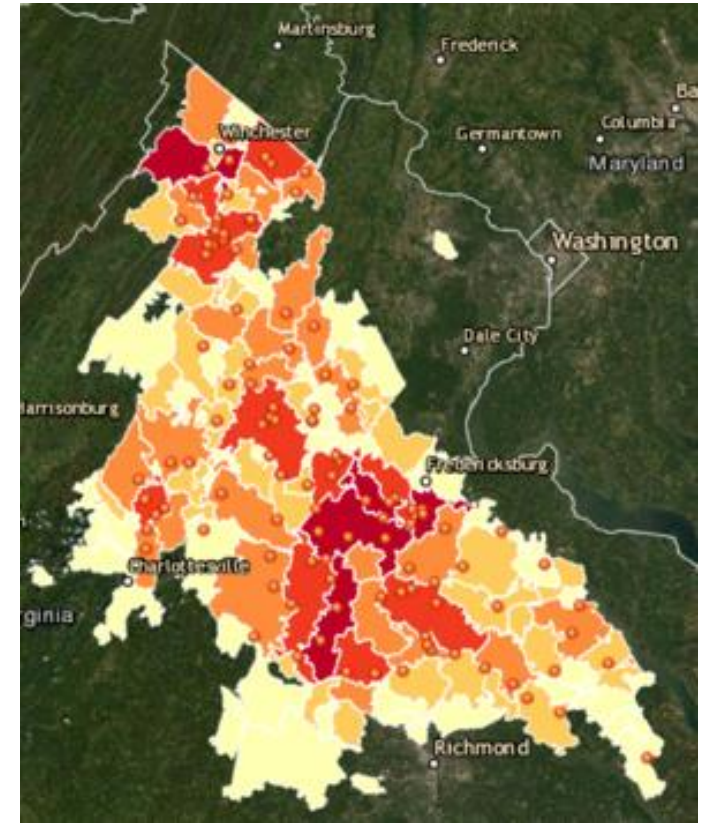
2036 Low
Adoption: 37%
LVL 2: 58,000



2036 Med
Adoption: 48%
LVL 2: 75,000



2036 High
Adoption: 64%
LVL 2: 99,000



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The adoption of new technology generally follows the diffusion of innovation theory




Five stages of adoption:
1) Knowledge/Awareness 2) Persuasion 3) Decision 4) Implementation 5) Continuation

EV Adoption Propensity and projection by 2036

Purpose: Enables a circuit level view of adoption based on multi-variable model

Key Features:

- Segmented adoption based on:
 - Early Adopters
 - Early Majority
 - Late Majority
 - Laggards
- Aggregated to adoption % with details on additional vehicles and kWh increase



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A TruEnergy Cooperative

EV Adoption Projection - by Circuit

2036
Forecast Adoption Year

EV Charging

- Assign to each meter an expected number of EV cars and EV pickups based on zip-code adoption rate
- Aggregate the total expected EV cars and pickups for each circuit based on meter-to-circuit connectivity
- Estimate load as described on "Adoption by Zip" tab

* EV Adopters, EV Cars and EV Pickups numbers may not sum as expected due to rounding

Rank	Substation	Circuit	Meters	Adoption %	EV Adopters*	EV Cars*	EV Pickups*	Annual EV k...	Daily EV kWh	Hourly EV kWh
1	Oakshade	Drysdale / Cant...	639	42	266	346	186	3018003	8269	345
2	Warrenton	Nash	306	41	126	164	88	1426609	3909	163
3	Somerset DSP	Wilderness Shor...	623	41	254	330	178	2881384	7894	329
4	Wilderness	West Side L. O. W.	691	41	282	366	197	3195885	8756	365
5	Wilderness	East Side L. O. W.	501	41	204	266	143	2317132	6348	265
6	Lake of the Woo...	Battlefield	38	41	16	20	11	175751	482	20
7	Lake of the Woo...	Church	939	41	383	498	268	4342889	11898	496
8	Lake of the Woo...	Rt 601	1039	41	424	551	297	4803148	13159	548
9	Paytes	Locust Grove	316	40	128	166	90	1450006	3973	166
10	Wilderness	South Side L. O. ...	431	40	174	227	122	1977172	5417	226
11	Warrenton	Rt 211 West	404	40	163	212	114	1847525	5062	211
12	Somerset DSP	Walmart	582	40	234	304	164	2650662	7262	303
13	Orleans	Conde	566	40	225	293	158	2552050	6992	291
14	Somerset DSP	Germanna	59	40	23	30	16	265234	727	30
15	Orleans	Dollar	312	40	124	161	87	1401588	3840	160
16	Orleans	Jerrys Shop	645	40	255	332	179	2894643	7931	330
17	Webtown DSP	Shenandoah Ret...	320	40	127	165	89	1435970	3934	164
18	Webtown DSP	Pine Grove	166	40	66	85	46	744846	2041	85
19	Clevenger's Cor...	Colvin Rd	281	39	111	144	78	1258369	3448	144
20	Vontay	Montpelier	559	39	221	287	155	2502783	6857	286

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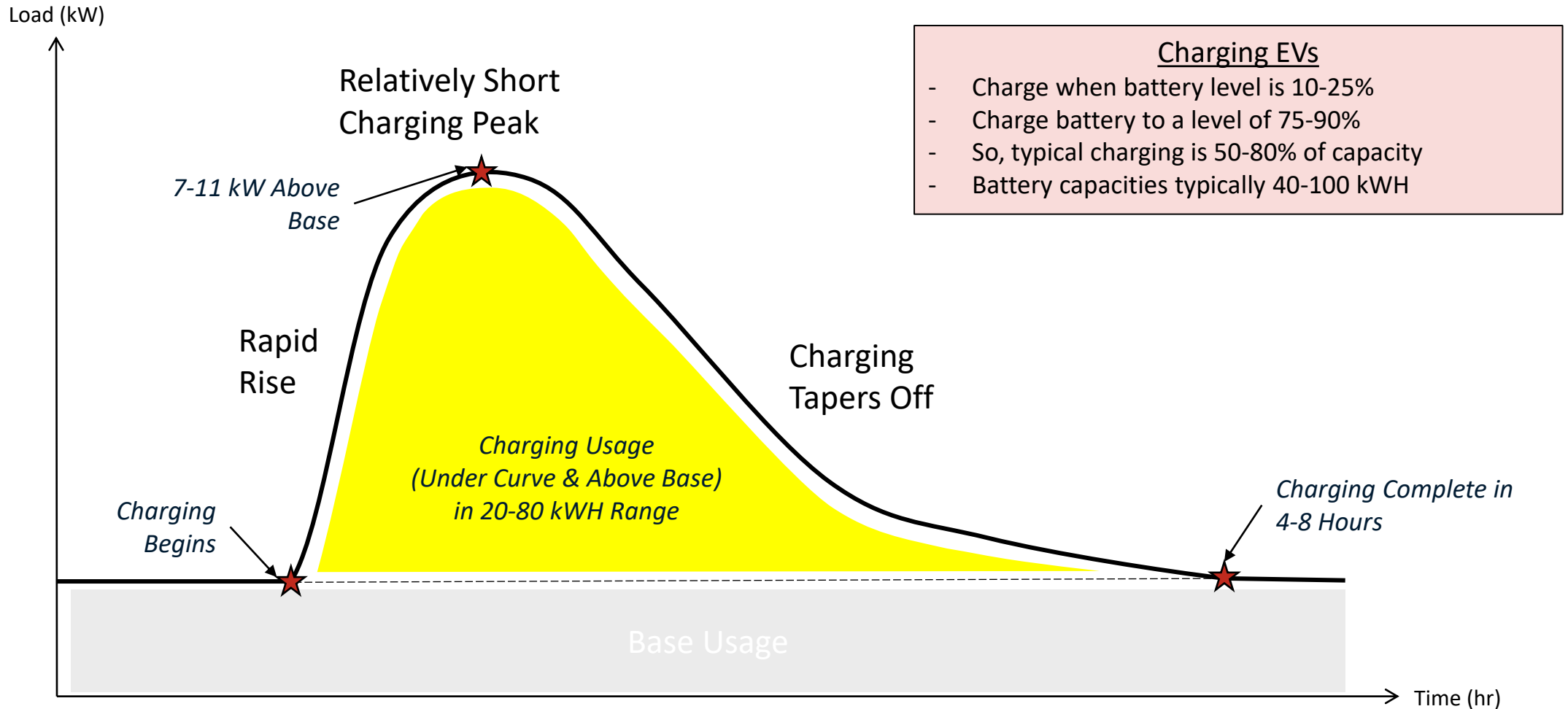


Level 2 Charging Detection

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EV-Charging-Like Load Detection



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Pre-Screening for Potential Level-2 Charging

Residential Meters: The major source of Uncertainty with Level 2 Charging

Expect businesses to select rate schedules that reflect EV charging.

Maximum Usage: Level 2 Chargers Use Approximately 7-11 kW
Level 2 charging should yield hourly usage values above 7 kWh.

- Usage levels to estimate loading
- Hourly reads on residential meters

Initial screening shows that ~94,000 of REC's ~173,000 meters are unlikely to have any unknown and problematic Level 2 Charging

- Simplifies search for EV-Charging-Like usage patterns
- Allows more focused consideration of those meters that pass screening

Maximum Load Increase: Level 2 Charging Should Add to Base Usage
Level 2 charging should yield load increases greater than 6 kW

- Usage levels to estimate loading
- Focus on two-hour increases
- 6 kW to account for base variation

Sustained, Elevated Loads: Level 2 Charging Takes Several Hours
Level 2 charging should yield sustained load increases over several hours

- Usage levels to estimate loading
- Look for four-hour long loading
- Total 25-kWh usage in four hours

14.3K

Not Residential

33.6K

Almost Certainly Not: No 7-kWh usage

11.6K

Very Unlikely: No 6-kW Jumps

34.7K

Unlikely: No 28-kWh four-hour periods




Model Validation using known Meters

Purpose: Examine usage on meters with member-reported Level-2 charging to understand accuracy of Level-2 charging identification across the system

Key Features:

Identifies baseline for ML model to train and identify Level 2 charging from members that did not report EV ownership



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A Business Energy Cooperative

Charging-Like Events on Reported Level-2 Meters Last 12 Months

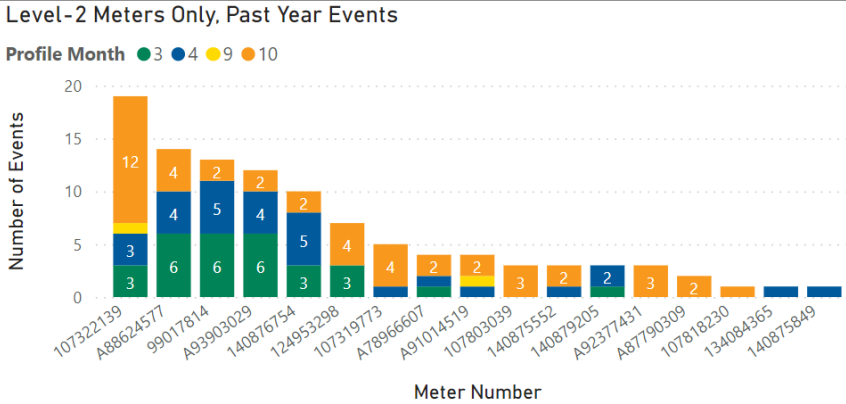
Each month's full data is available approximately the 5th day of the following month

Shoulder Month (Yes = 1)

1

Level-2 Meters Only, Past Year Events

Profile Month ● 3 ● 4 ● 9 ● 10



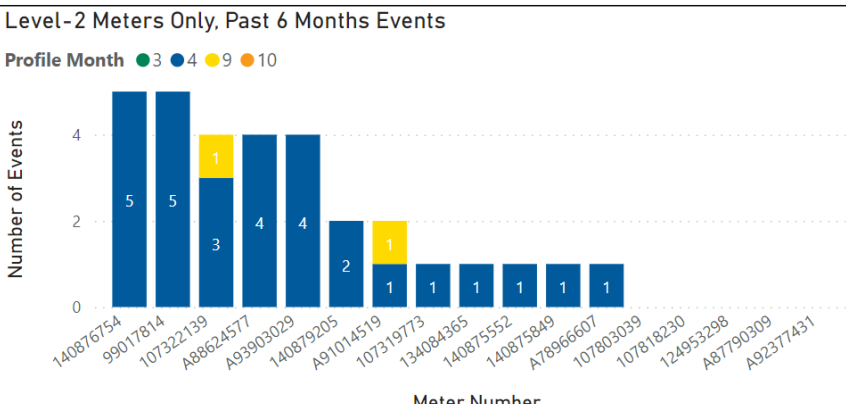
Calculated Lower Bound for Expected Number of Charging-Like-Event Detections:

- Annual Usage 3822 kWh,
- With 80% home charging, annual home usage of 3058 kWh
- With 80% charging of a 100 kWh battery, 38 home charges per year
- Twelve months per year, 3 home charges per month
- Reasonably expect to find 3 charging events in some shoulder month

Meter Number	Past Year	Last 6 Months
107322139	19	4
A88624577	14	4
99017814	13	5
A93903029	12	4
140876754	10	5
124953298	7	0
107319773	5	1
A78966607	4	1
A91014519	4	2
107803039	3	0
140875552	3	1
140879205	3	2
A92377431	3	0
A87790309	2	0
107818230	1	0
134084365	1	1
140875849	1	1
Total	105	31

Level-2 Meters Only, Past 6 Months Events


Profile Month ● 3 ● 4 ● 9 ● 10




Non-Level-2 Meters Comparison

Past Two Shoulder Month Patterns	# of Meters	% of All Meters
0	7627	51.34%
1	5936	39.96%
2	898	6.04%
3	221	1.49%
4	85	0.57%
5	37	0.25%
6	13	0.09%
7	13	0.09%
8	7	0.05%
9	6	0.04%
10	3	0.02%
11	3	0.02%
12	1	0.01%
13	2	0.01%
14	2	0.01%
17	1	0.01%
19	1	0.01%
Total	14856	100.00%

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Circuit Level Analysis

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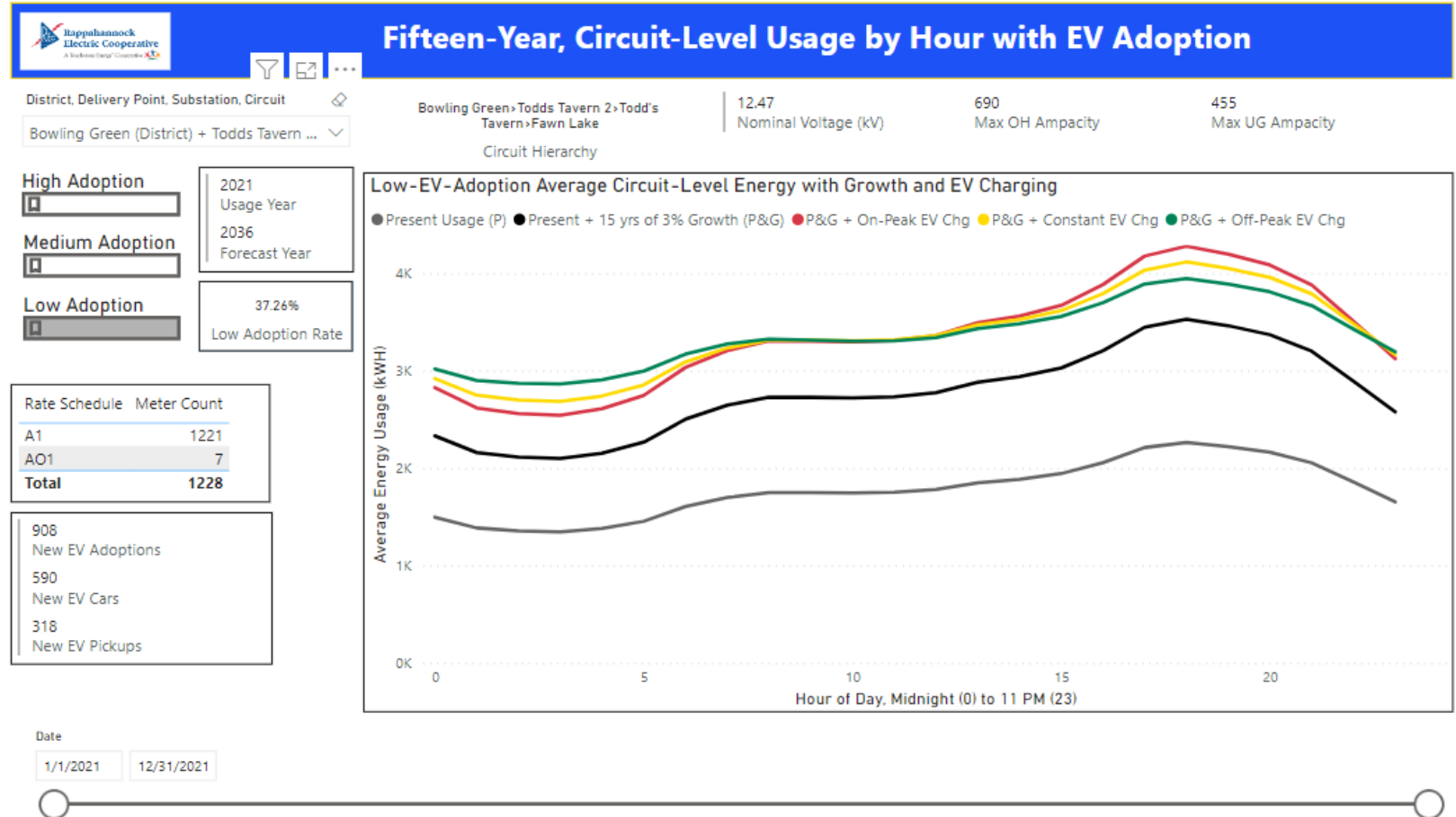
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Circuit Loading with EV Adoption

Purpose: Enable loading analysis of entire circuit with forecasted kWh from EV adoption at low/medium/high levels.

Key Features:

- Pull daily load from each circuit
- Use EV propensity forecast and low/med/high to forecast impact on load
- Analyze increased load based on/off peak charging behaviors

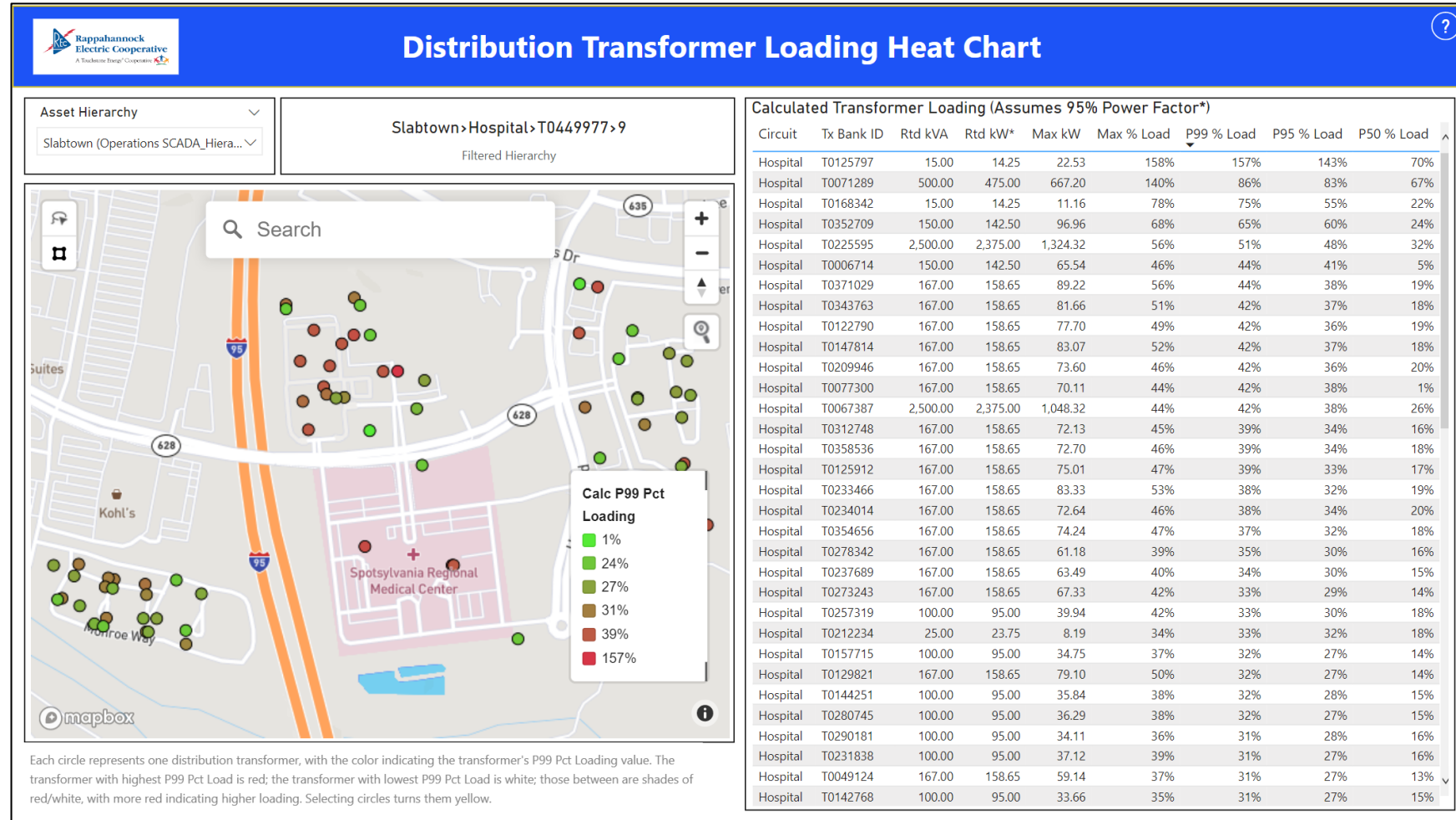


Transformer Loading Map

Purpose: Provide a quick means of visually identifying under and overloaded transformers and the high-level details associated with the loading of each individual transformer.

Key Features:

- **Asset Hierarchy Slicer:** Allows the user to drill down from substation to circuit, to distribution transformer.
- **Mapbox Map:** Uses transformer latitude and longitude to locate each transformer and display its 99th percentile loading.
- **Transformer Loading Statistics:** Provides the high-level loading details of each transformer and is easily exportable to excel for internal sharing and individual analysis



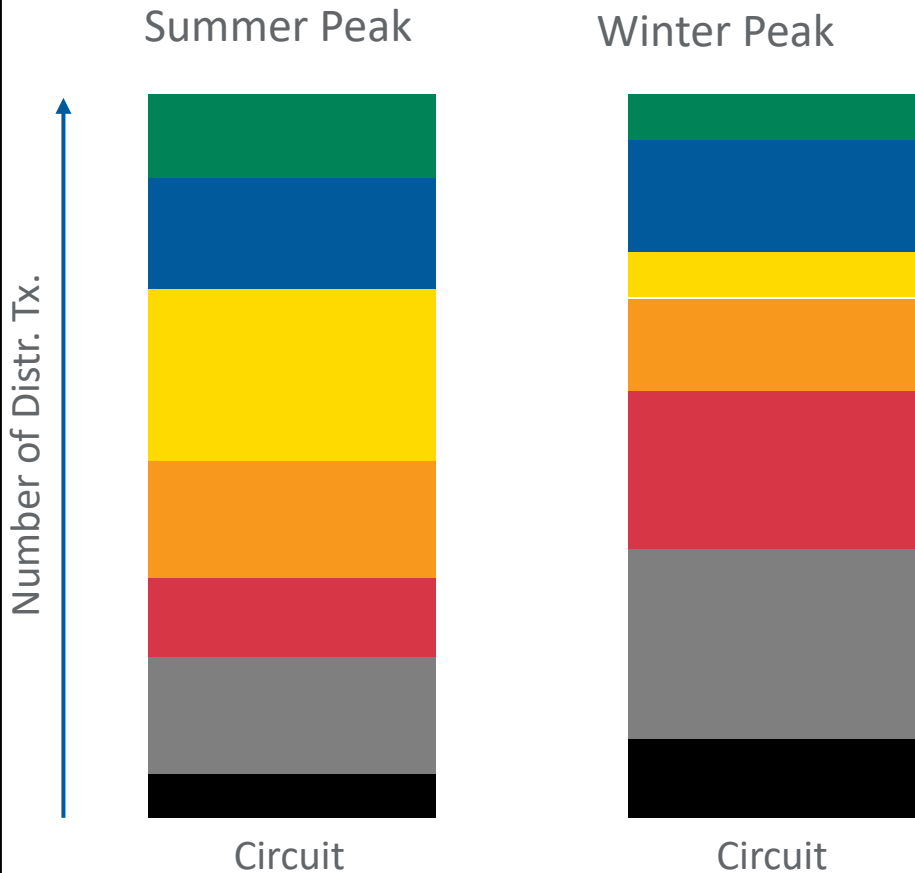
Distribution Transformer Analysis

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Estimating a Transformer's EV-Charging Capacity

Illustrative EV Charging Capacity



General Method

1. Consider those transformers with residential meters (A1 or AO1)
2. At both summer peak and winter peak, determine the number of EV cars that could charge using a 7.7 kW charger
3. Group the transformers into those that have capacity for
 - Five or more additional EV cars charging
 - Four additional EV cars charging
 - Three additional EV cars charging
 - Two additional EV cars charging
 - One additional EV car charging
 - No additional EV cars charging
 - Overloaded with no additional EV cars charging
4. For most distribution transformers
 - Winter peak is higher than summer peak
 - There is less charging capacity at winter peak
5. We separately consider each transformer's winter and summer peak
 - Each transformer contributes to both bars
6. We examine each transformer both at its "nameplate" rated capacity and at a temperature-scaled capacity

EV-Charging at Seasonal Peaks – Scaled for Temperature

Capacity Scaled for Temperature

Distribution-Transformer-Location EV-Charging Potential at Seasonal Peak Loads

Summer Overloads
32

Winter Overloads
71

Considers only distribution-transformer locations (and circuits) that have one-or-more meters with rate schedule of A1 or AO1, the two most common residential rate codes.

Rated Transformer Capacity

Temperature-Scaled Capacity

Substation, Circuit

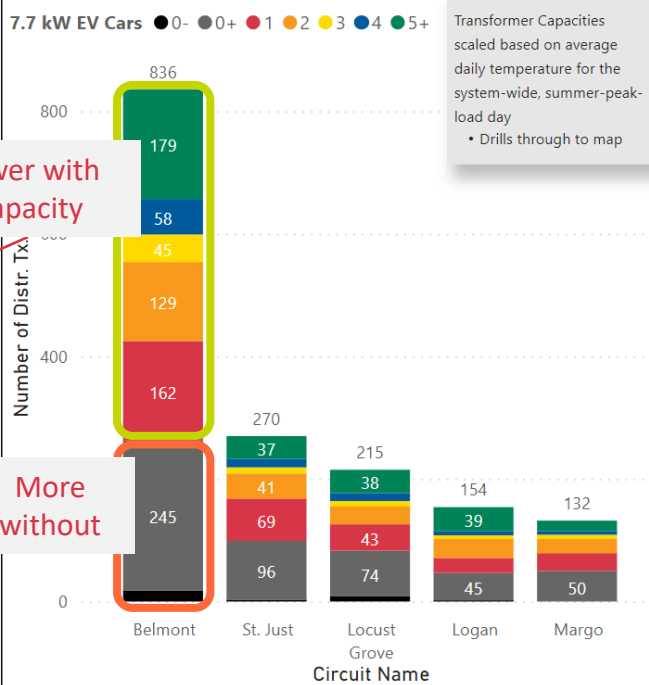
Paytes

Summer Peaking Circuit

Bin	Additional Tx. Capacity	Additional EV Cars (7.7 kW)	Additional EV Pickups (19.2 kW)
6	38.5+ kW	5+	2+
5	30.8-38.4 kW	4	1 (but 2 at 38.4)
4	23.1-30.7 kW	3	1
3	15.4-23.0 kW	2	Maybe 1 (at 19.2)
2	7.7-15.3 kW	1	0+
1	0-7.6 kW	0+	0+
0	< 0 kW	0-	0-

Maximum Seasonal Peaks, in Any Year

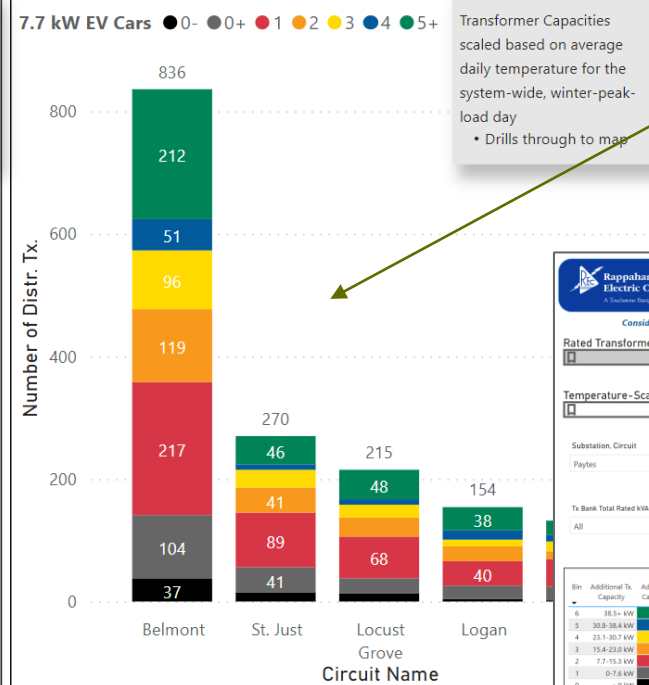
Added EV Cars Charging, Summer Peak, Temp-Scaled Max Loading



Fewer with Capacity

More without

Added EV Cars Charging, Winter Peak, Temp-Scaled Max Loading



Transformers have greater capacity than nameplate implies

8/12/2021 6:00:00 PM
698009 Peak Hourly Avg. Load (kW) 27.86 Day's Avg. Temp. (C) 1.02 Tx Max-kW Scale Factor

12/20/2021 7:00:00 AM
691037 Peak Hourly Avg. Load (kW) 0.01 Day's Avg. Temp. (C) 1.30 Tx Max kW Scale Factor

Capacity increases by ~1% per degree below 30C

EV-Charging at Various Percentile Loads

Relies on rated capacities

Distribution-Transformer EV-Charging Potential at Rated Capacity and Various Percentile-Loads

Uses Transformer Rated Capacities - Not Scaled for Ambient Temperatures

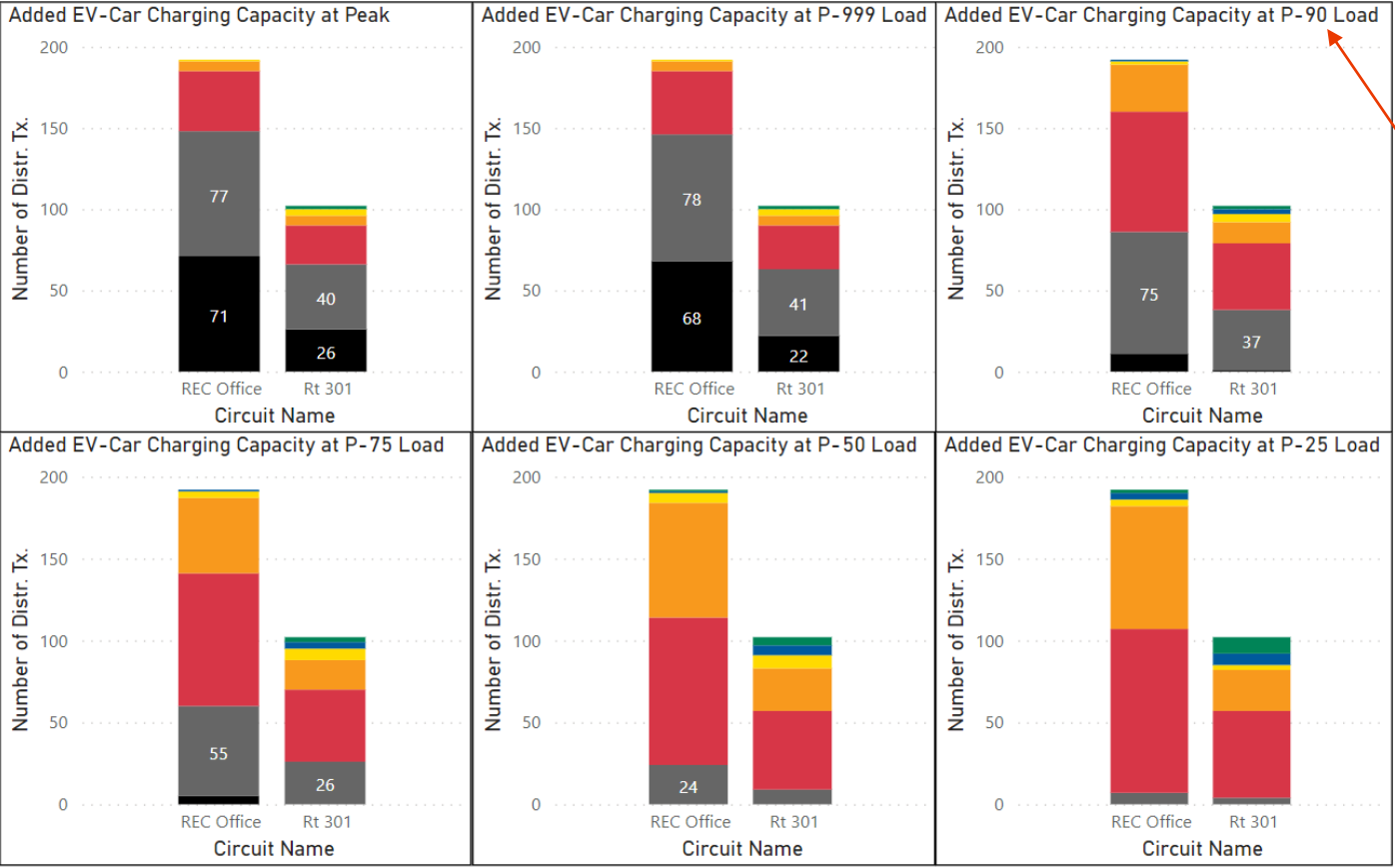
Transformer Counts	
Circuit	Distr Tx
REC Office	192
Rt 301	102
Total	294

Substation, Circuit

Tx Rated kVA (converts to kW using 95% PF)

- Annual Loads, Previous 12 Months - Not Seasonal
- Considers only distribution transformers (and circuits) that have one-or-more meters with rate schedule of A1 or AO1, the two most common residential rate codes.
- Some Distr. Tx Lack Capacity at Both Summer and Winter Peaks

Legend			
Bin	Additional Tx. Capacity	Additional EV Cars (7.7 kW)	Additional EV Pickups (19.2 kW)
6	38.5+ kW	5+	2+
5	30.8-38.4 kW	4	1 (but 2 at 38.4)
4	23.1-30.7 kW	3	1
3	15.4-23.0 kW	2	Maybe 1 (at 19.2)
2	7.7-15.3 kW	1	0+
1	0-7.6 kW	0+	0+
0	< 0 kW	0-	0-



90% of the 8760 annual hourly loads fall below the P-90 (90th percentile) load

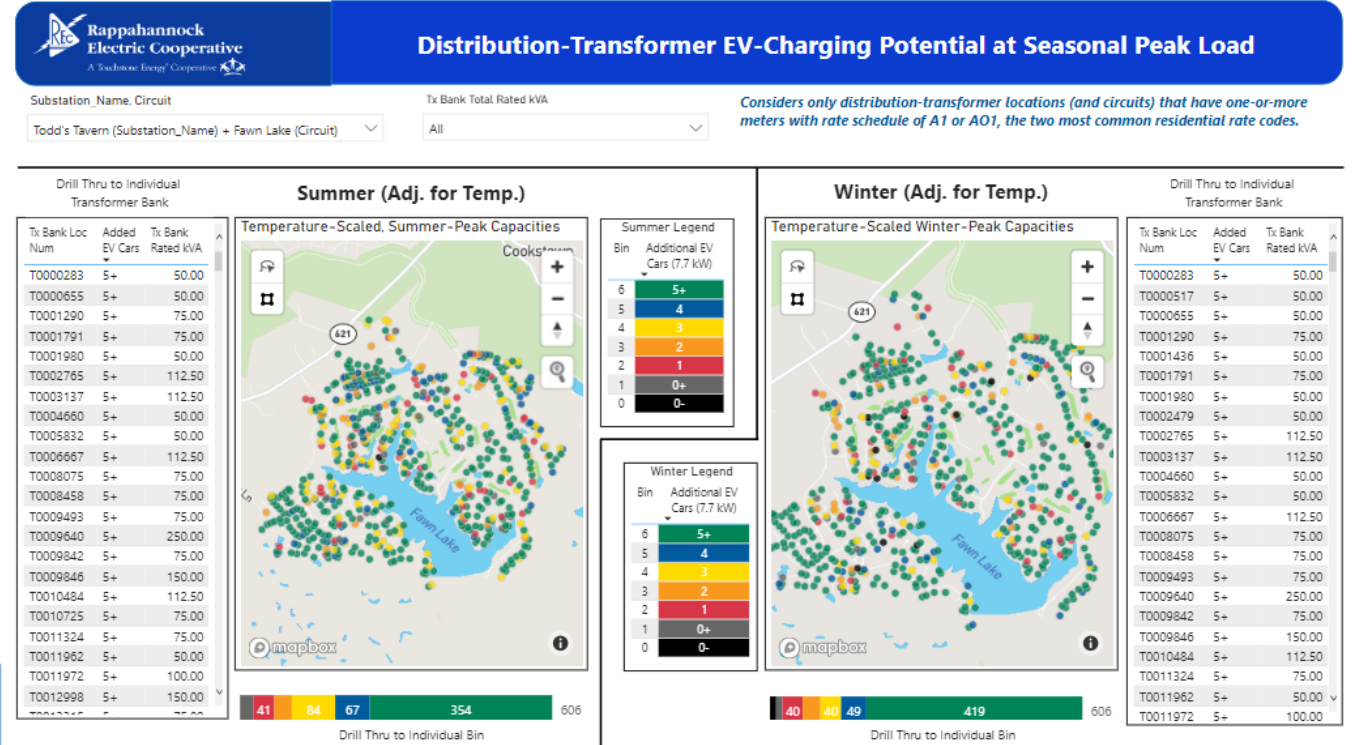
Use Case: High Adoption with Stable Distribution Load but Transmission Concerns

Scenario:

- Subdivision with high median income and several early majority adopters.
- Over 60% of transformers can handle 5+ level 2 chargers in winter peak
- However, due to our line loss study in 2021, we know the median losses are 10.77% with an upper band of 18%
- Recommendation to evaluate and reconfigure long stretch of line that feeds subdivision in next work plan.

Circuit Kw Losses by Scenario

Ckt	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36100	3.19%	4.74%	6.25%	7.71%	9.20%	10.77%	12.19%	13.65%	15.28%	16.66%	18.05%



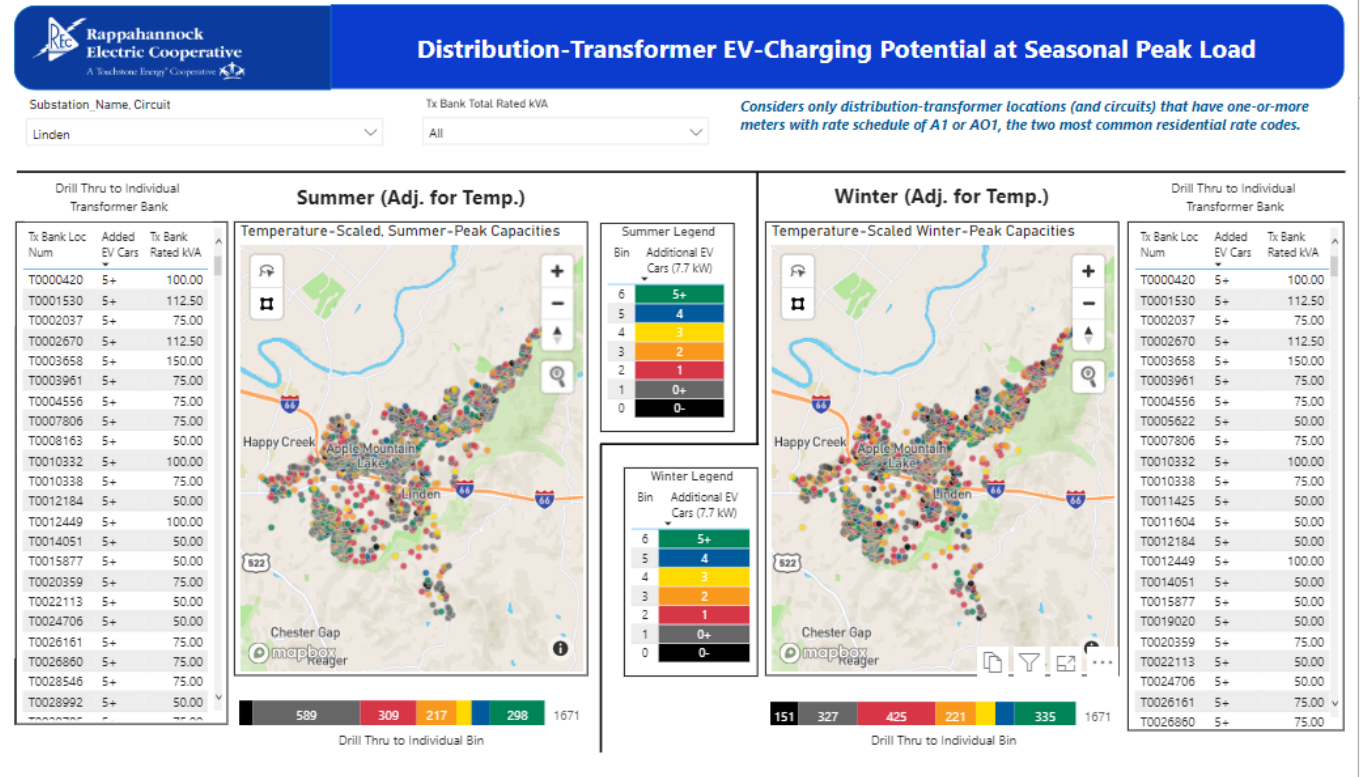
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Use Case: Stable Transmission Load, but Distribution Concerns

Scenario:

- Subdivision with mid adoption rate
- 28.6% of distribution transformers can not take on one level 2 charger in this location based on temperature scaled capacity
- While transmission peaks are ok, significant TX upgrades are needed in the work plan.



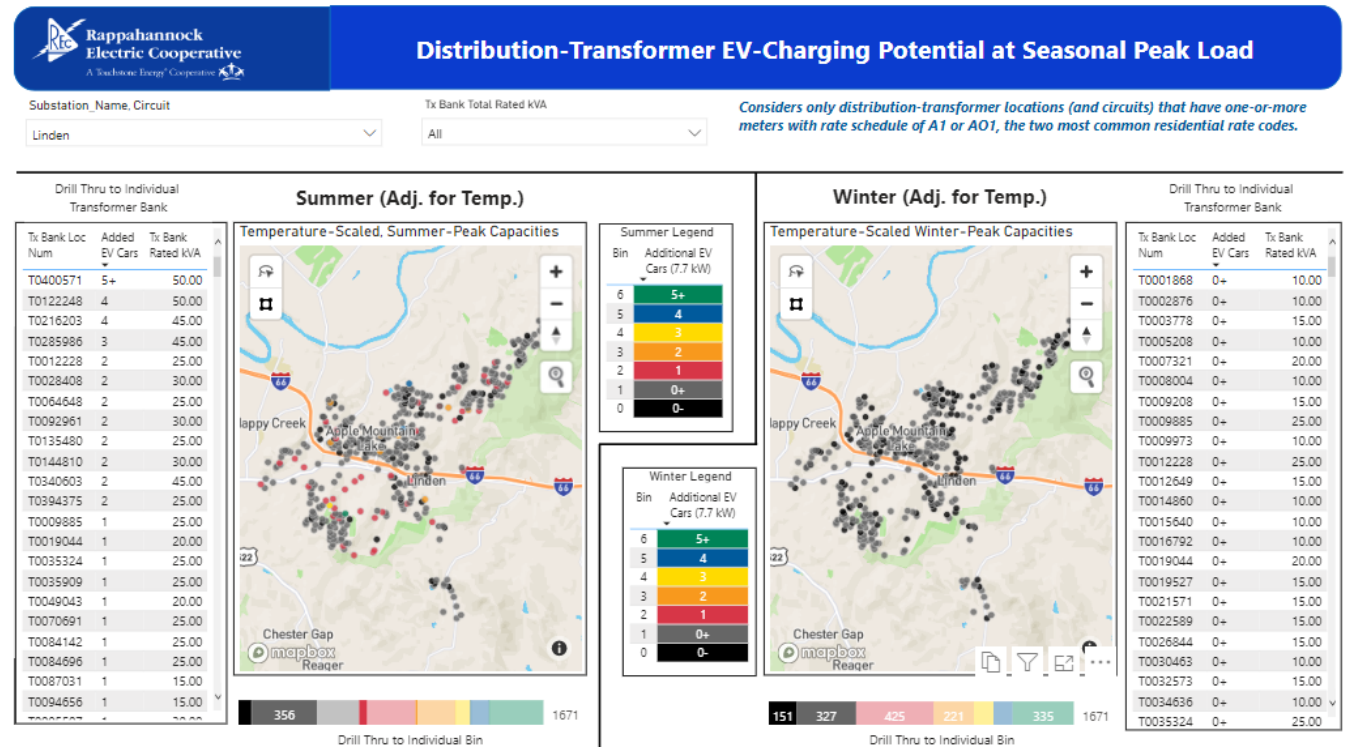
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THANKS

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