Modelling the Long-term Impacts of EV Uptake within a 100% Renewable **New Zealand Power** System

OERC Symposium 2022 Aleida Powell, Jen Purdie, Michael Jack



#### What is the Future of Transport in NZ? Electric!

Transport emissions are NZ's fastest growing source of emissions and account for ~20% of gross emissions

By 2050, New Zealand aims to have net zero transport emissions

- To get to net zero NZ needs high uptake of EVs
- Light vehicles (LV)
- Heavy transport (busses, trucks)

- Modelling results from TIMES-NZ and the CCC project 3.2 – 3.7 Million EVs in 2050
- Currently **40,000** registered EVs in NZ

#### What Will EV Uptake do to the Electricity Grid?



- NZ is aiming for a 100% renewable electricity system by 2030
- Electrifying transport adds demand to a system reliant on variable generation
- Meeting peak demand is an issue
  - Seasonal peak → Winter
  - Daily peaks → morning (7am 9am) and evening (5pm – 9pm)

What can be done to reliably meet peak demand in the event of high EV uptake?

- Utility/aggregator controlled, usually with the aim of:
  - Reducing line constraints
  - Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - Reducing cost of charging
- Shown in literature and trials to support EV uptake with reduced investment/impact

### Managed Charging

 $0.00^{-3.00}$   $6.00^{-9.00}$   $1.00^{-5.00}$   $8.00^{-1.00}$ 

## Aim of this Study



Use a model of the electricity grid to investigate EV uptake in NZ considering the impacts of:

- Increasing levels of EV uptake
- Different charging profiles
- Potential future dry year impact of EVs

Metrics for quantifying impact

- Peak demand
- Spill
- Generation shortages
- Electricity Price

### The LPCon Model

- Created by Grant Telfar, owned by Meridian Energy Ltd.
- Model predictions out to 30 years (2020 2050)
- Economic optimisation of the NZ power system to find lowest cost solution to balancing supply and demand across the NZ grid
  - Supply: hydro, solar, wind, thermal, batteries
  - Demand: Regional demand predictions, EV uptake
- Model inputs: hydrological histories, demand predictions, EV uptake and battery use predictions, planned outages, Transpower's future upgrades etc....



#### Model Scenarios: Uptake Levels



- Medium: Light vehicle EV uptake, similar to MOT projections
- High: Climate Change Commissions light vehicle uptake projection
- Heavy: Climate Change Commissions light vehicle and heavy vehicle uptake projection





# Preliminary Results:

EV Uptake Level Comparison

#### Total Demand – Evening Charging



Peak energy demand increase due to electrifying heavy transport is 0.22 GW (equivalent to Turitea Wind Farm operating at 100% capacity)

#### System Reliability – Evening Charging



# Preliminary Results:

Effect of Shifting EV Charging to being at Night (High Uptake Level)

0:00 3:00 6:00 9:00 12:00 15:00 18:00 21:00 -Evening -Combined -CAYG -Night

#### Total Demand – High Uptake



#### System Efficiency – High Uptake

System Efficiency: Night charging results in increased system efficiency by reducing total spill

> **Spill** = any renewable generation "fuel" (wind, water, solar), that passes a generation structure and is not generated with.

CAYG

**EVENING** 

COMBINED

NIGHT

#### System Reliability – High Uptake





#### Hydro Generation & Storage

- Night charging uses more hydro generation to meet demand than the scenarios with the other charging profiles
- The extra generation is used to meet EV demand during the night
- This means that the hydro storage levels are run lower
- From 2045 onwards, the reduced hydro storage in the night charging scenario increases dry year risk



#### **Results Summary**

**Increasing levels of EV uptake** 

- Increased peak demand (in the absence of managed charging)
- Reduced reliability when shortage events occur

Shifting EV demand to at night through managed charging

- Reduces peak demand, increases system efficiency and reliability
- BUT increased average electricity price and in 2045+ reduced reliability in a dry year



## Thank You

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