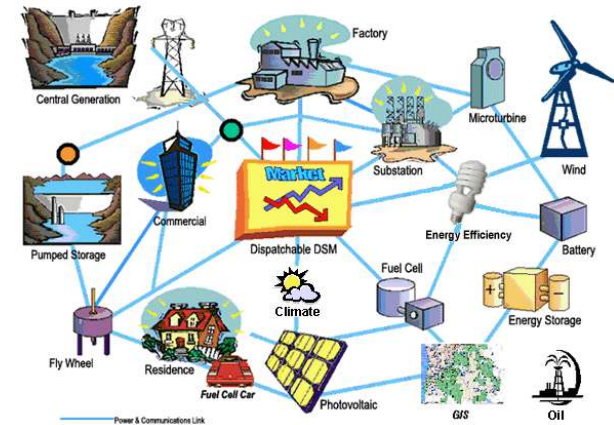


Electric Vehicles

Conference & Bilateral Meetings
Lisbon, 18 March 2010



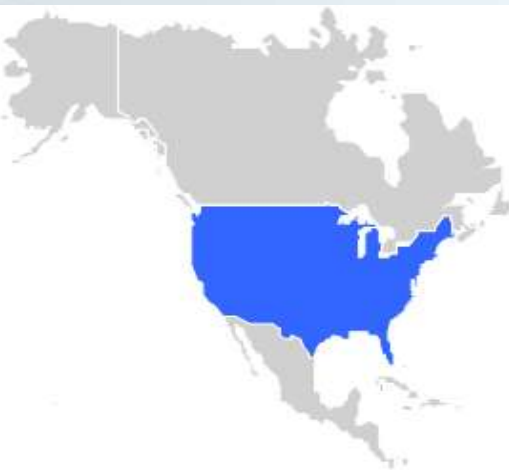
EDP perspective on Electrical Vehicles

António Vidigal

EDP Inovação

18th March 2010

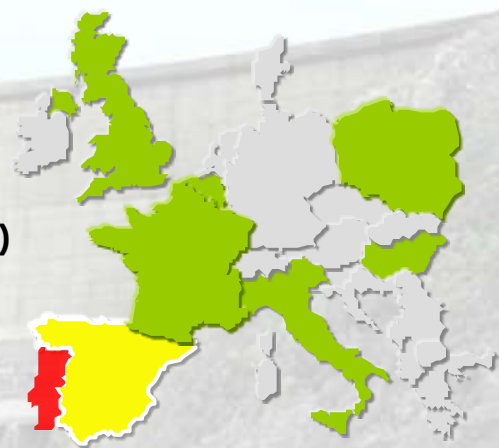
EDP: A reference company in the Iberian market with leading presence in Brazil and strong investments in the US



Renewables

U.S.A.
Generation capacity (Gross)
 - 2,859 MW
Energy generated
 - 5,905 GWh

Europe & Brazil
Generation capacity (Gross)
 - 3,369 MW
Energy generated
 - 5,001 GWh



Brazil



Generation capacity
 - 1,725 MW
Electricity distribution
 - 21,313 GWh
 - 2,668 thousand customers



Portugal

Generation capacity
 - 10,569 MW
Electricity distribution
 - 49,422 GWh
 - 6,120 thousand customers
Gas distribution
 - 6,133 GWh
 - 221 thousand customers



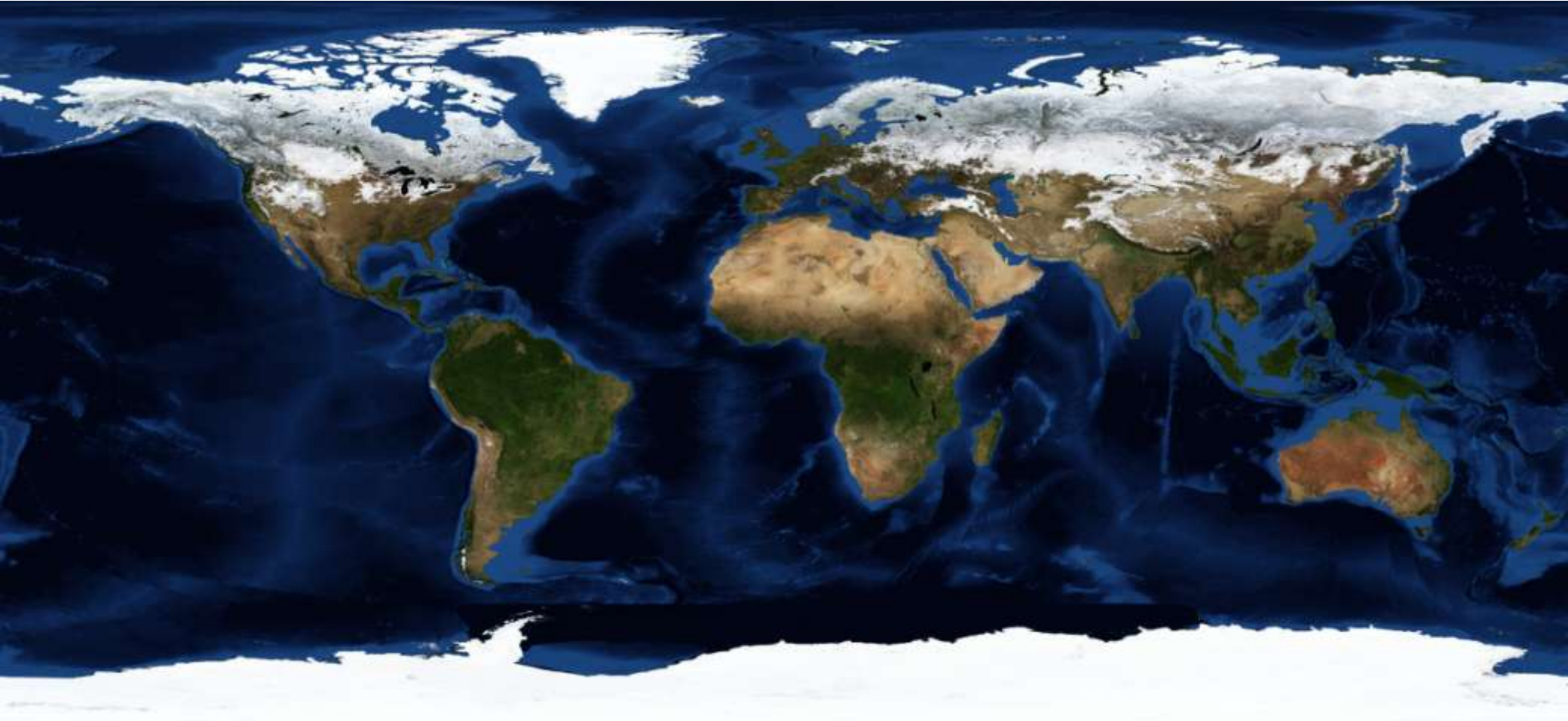
Spain

Generation capacity
 - 5,288 MW
Electricity distribution
 - 9,131 GWh
 - 645 thousand customers
Gas supply
 - 19,561 GWh
 - 954 thousand customers

Core Business: Renewables and Innovation

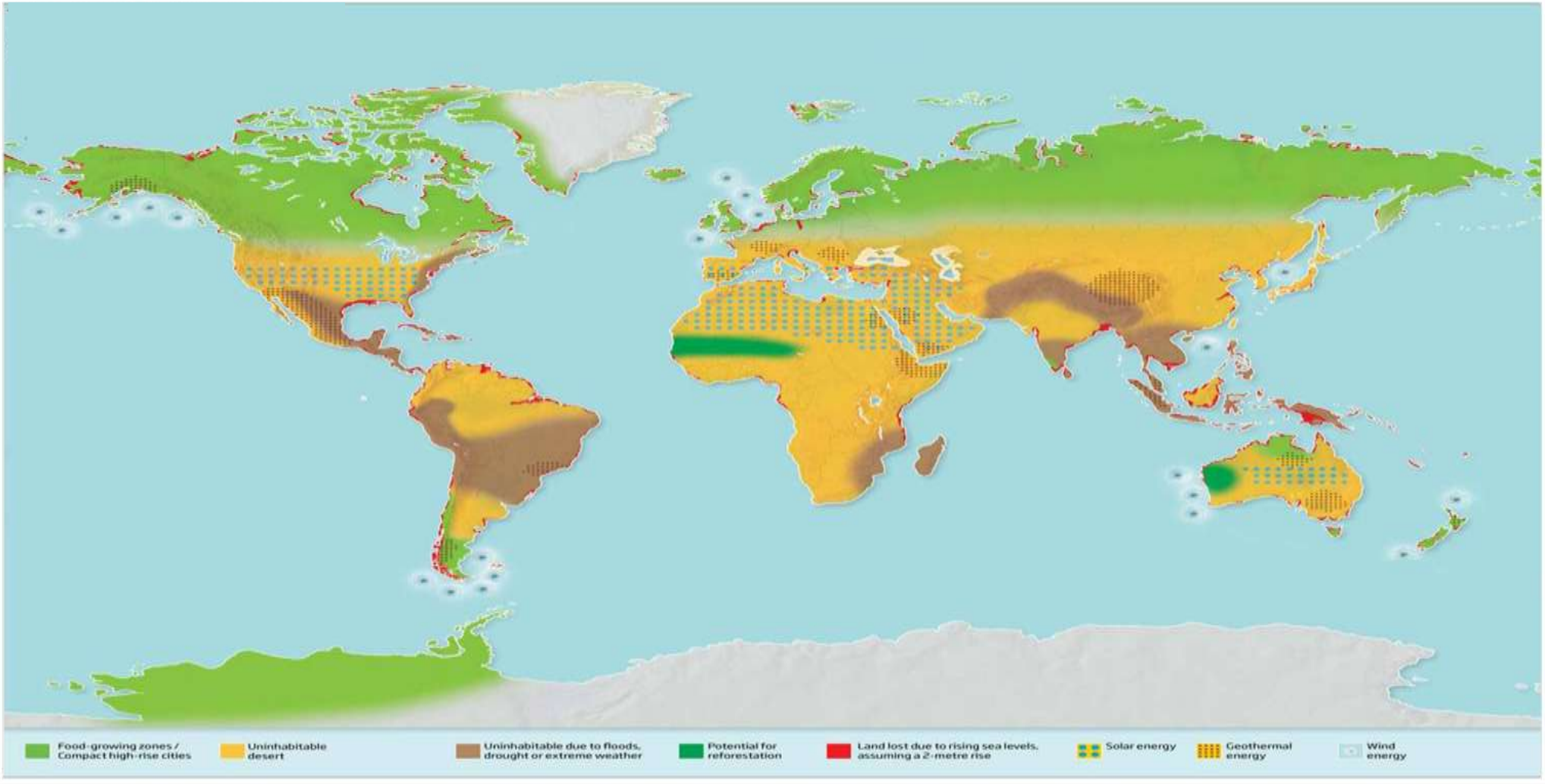
Why Innovation ? : Background

We Inherited a Blue Planet



Why Innovation?: Background

In 2050 the Planet may be 4°C warmer. How will we survive ?





CO₂ = **P** × **S** × **E** × **C**

↑ ↑ ↓ ↓

PEOPLE SERVICES PER PERSON ENERGY PER SERVICE CO₂ PER UNIT ENERGY

$$\text{CO}_2 = P \times S \times E \times C$$

The equation $\text{CO}_2 = P \times S \times E \times C$ is displayed in large, bold letters. The 'CO' is yellow, the '2' is a smaller yellow subscript, and 'P', 'S', 'E', and 'C' are grey. Above the 'P' is a white upward-pointing arrow. Above the 'S' is a red upward-pointing arrow. A yellow bracket is positioned above the 'S' and below the 'E'. Another yellow bracket is positioned below the 'S' and above the 'E'. A horizontal yellow line extends from the center of the 'S' bracket down to a horizontal line that spans across the width of the image below the equation.









Conakry, Guinea
June 2007

Electrical Vehicles are instrumental into meeting these objectives

Kaya decomposition analysis

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions} = P \times T \times E \times C$$

 *P* ×  *T* ×  *E* ×  *C*

Transport intensity
(e.g., VMT/capita)

Energy Intensity
(e.g., MJ/mile)

Carbon Intensity
(e.g. gCO₂-eq/MJ)

GHG Emissions can be reduced by:

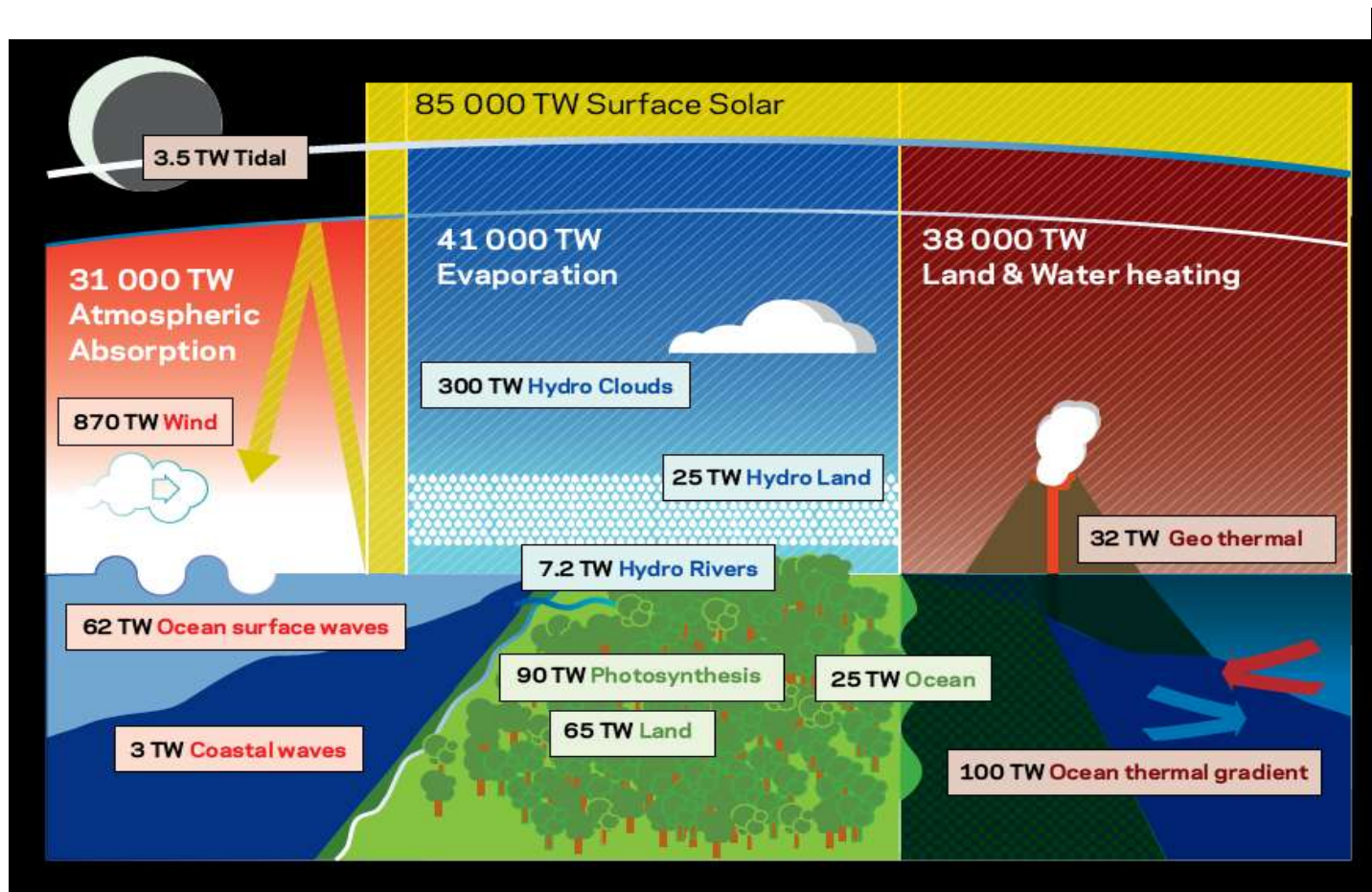
T: Decreasing Transport intensity (e.g., reduce VMT)

E: Decreasing Energy Intensity (e.g., improve fuel economy)

C: Decreasing Carbon intensity (e.g., lower-carbon fuels)

It must be possible ...

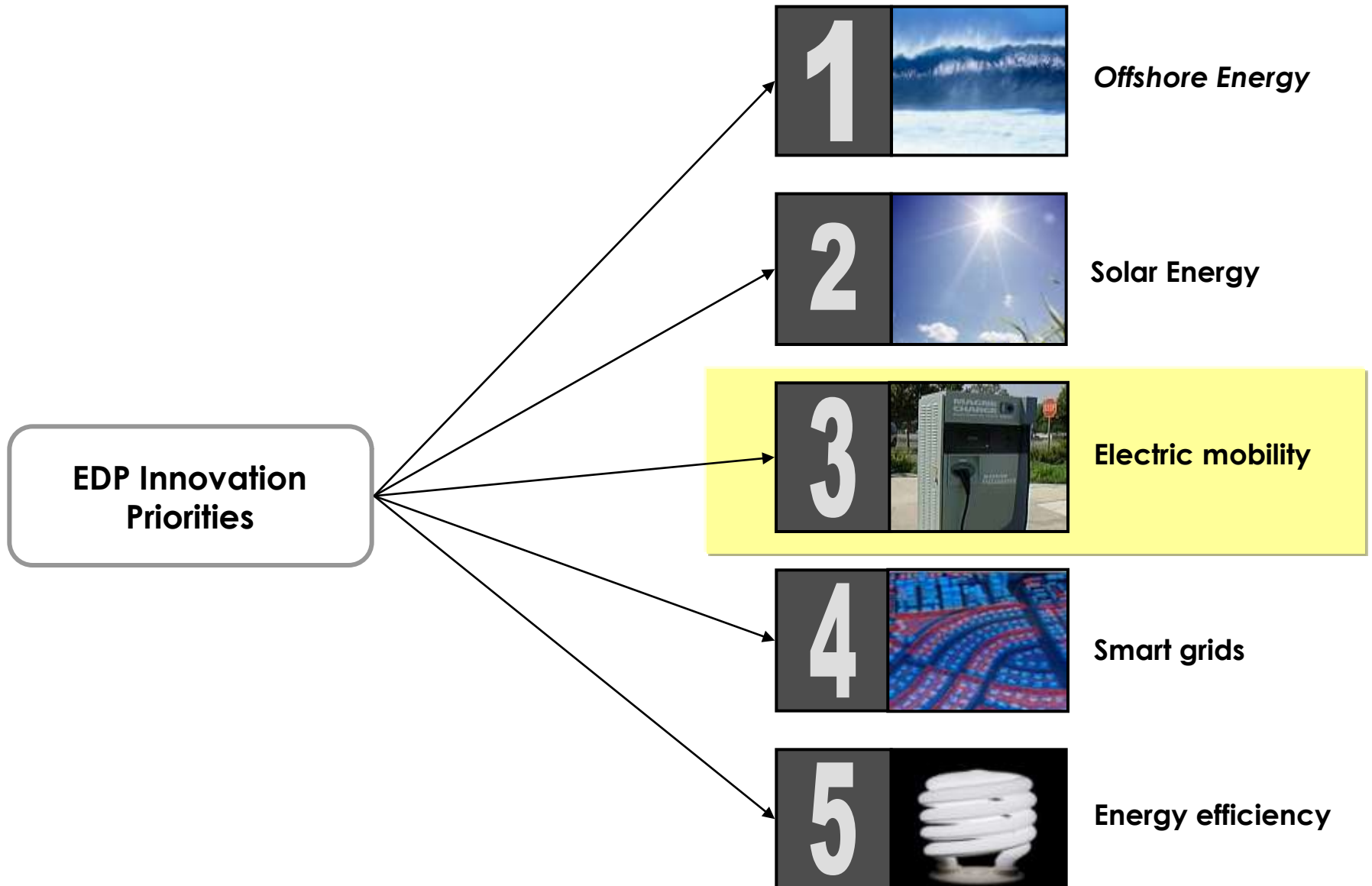
- There within our reach an enormous amount of Renewable Energy to be captured ...



IF we could capture incident solar power over an area of 400.000 Km² (half of Iberia) with 20% efficiency we would solve could supply present World energy needs (~15 TW in 2005).

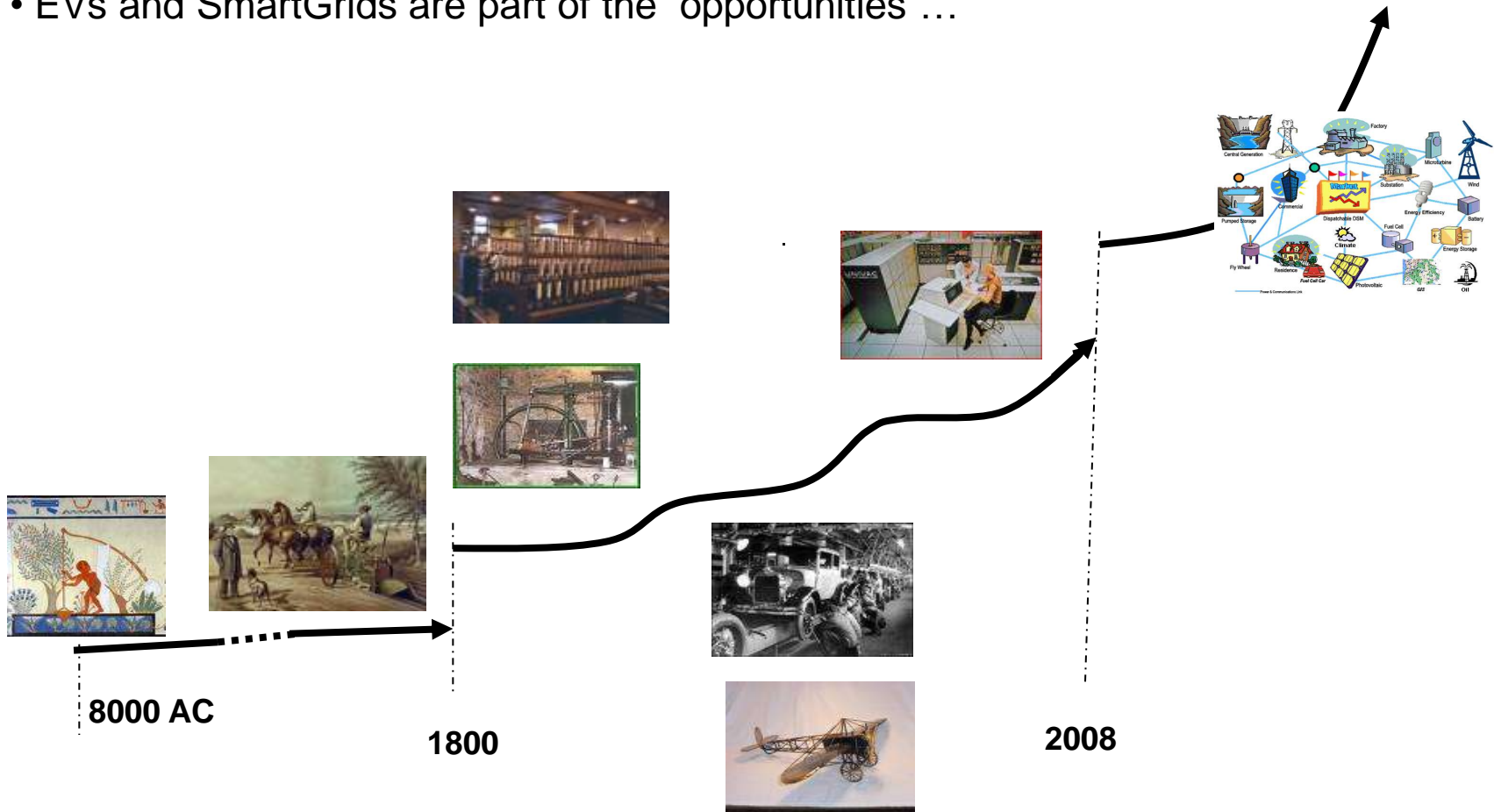


Innovation Areas



But energy systems will have to change a lot ...

- There will be inflection points with threats and opportunities
- EVs and SmartGrids are part of the opportunities ...



Power Systems need to be reinvented



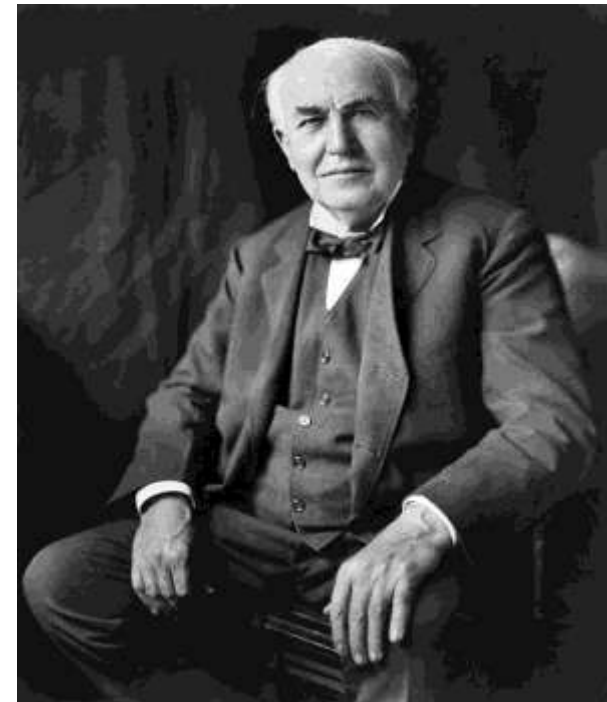
If Marconi came back to Earth, he would be amazed.
Edison not so much ...

Guglielmo Marconi
Inventor Wireless Telegraphy



1874 –1937

Thomas Edison
Inventor of the Electrical Bulb and of the concept
of Distribution Grid



1847 - 1931

Future is difficult to forecast even for Gurus

"I think there is a world market for maybe five computers." "

Thomas Watson, President of IBM , 1943

"There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in his home."

Ken Olsen, the founder and CEO of Digital Equipment Corporation 1977

"The beautiful thing about Unix is that it doesn't do anything."

Ken Olsen at the same conference

"640 K ought to be enough for anybody."

Bill Gates, Nasa Conference 1981

Future is difficult to forecast even for Gurus

1. “It is impossible to feed the Grid with more than 30% of renewable energy”

xxx , 2010

2 . “No individual will want to generate his own energy”

yyy, 2010

3. “EVs are just ‘gadgets’ and will not replace the ICE in the near future ”

zzz, 2010

4. “It will be impossible, in the foreseeable future, to store on batteries of reasonable price and weight the energy needed to travel 600 Km”

www. 2010

Cars need to be a species in fast evolution ...



Forget the old car. The new car has an extension cord ...

Let's look at the differences ...

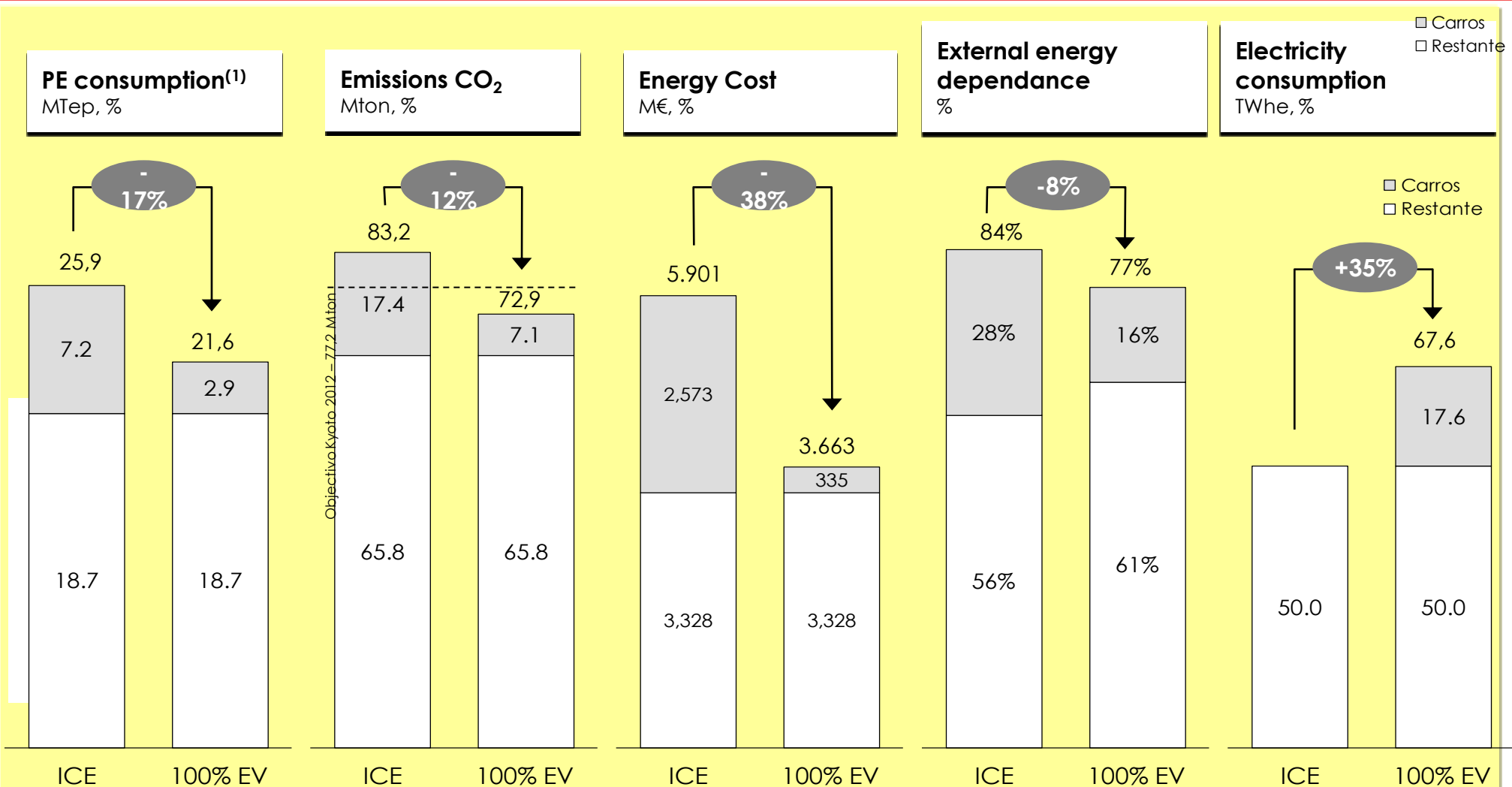


Can the Grid Cope ? Yes, if we bring in Smart Grids !



Origin: SmartGarage Report

If we assume all cars EVs, Portugal would benefit a lot ...



(1) Primary Energy
 Nota: Assumes generation mix of 35% CCGT, 25% Coal and 40% Renewables
 Source: DGEG, Balanço Energético 2006

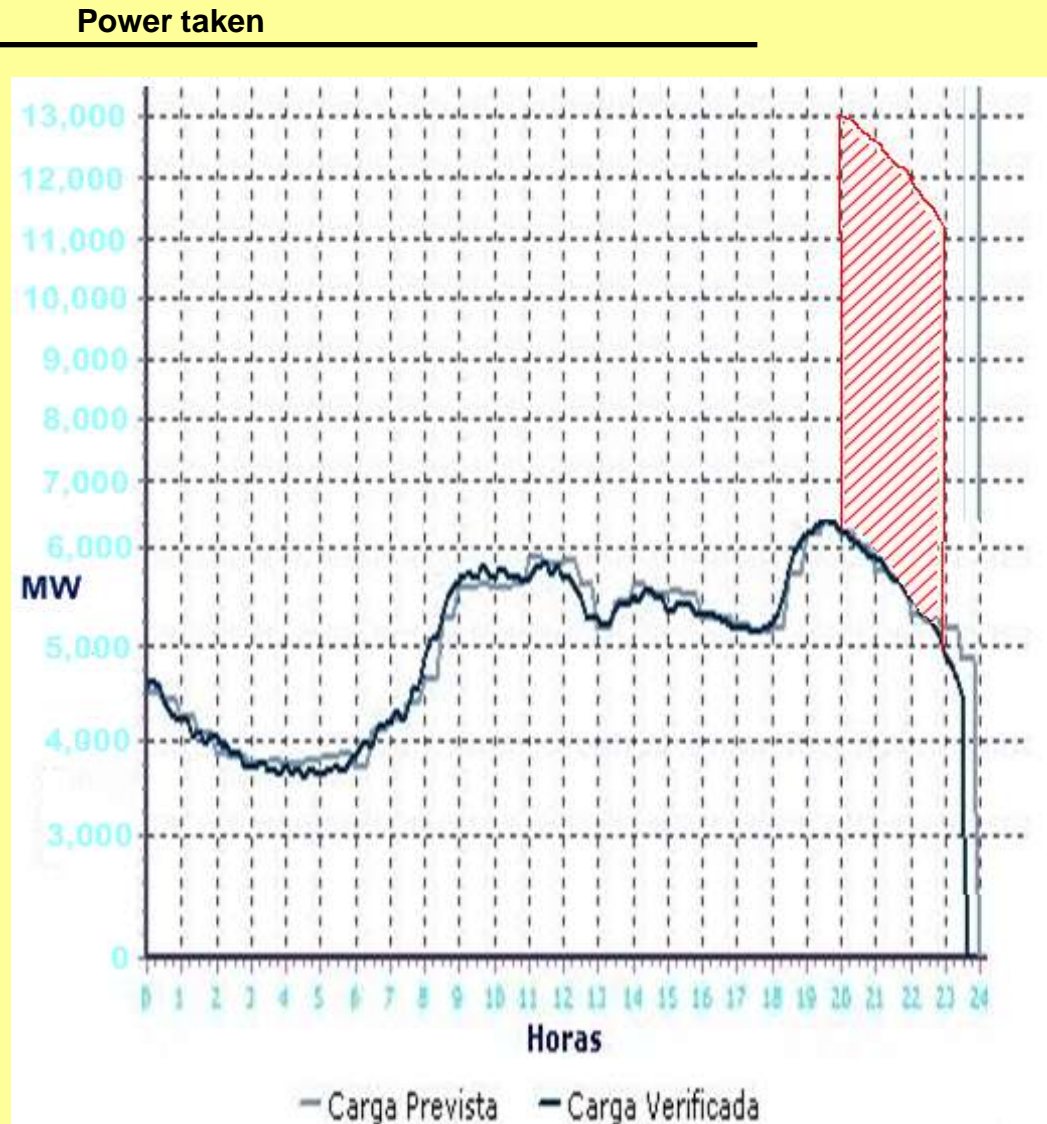
What may happen on a massive adoption of EVs ?

First Scenario – Worst case uncontrolled charging with 100% occurring in Synchronism between 20h às 23h.

Assumptions:

- 4.5 million vehicles in Portugal;
- Maximum power taken from Grid: 230V x 16A, 3,68kW;
- Daily travel ~30km;
- Power consumption 15kWh/100km;

An additional 6,75GW would be needed in the Grid!

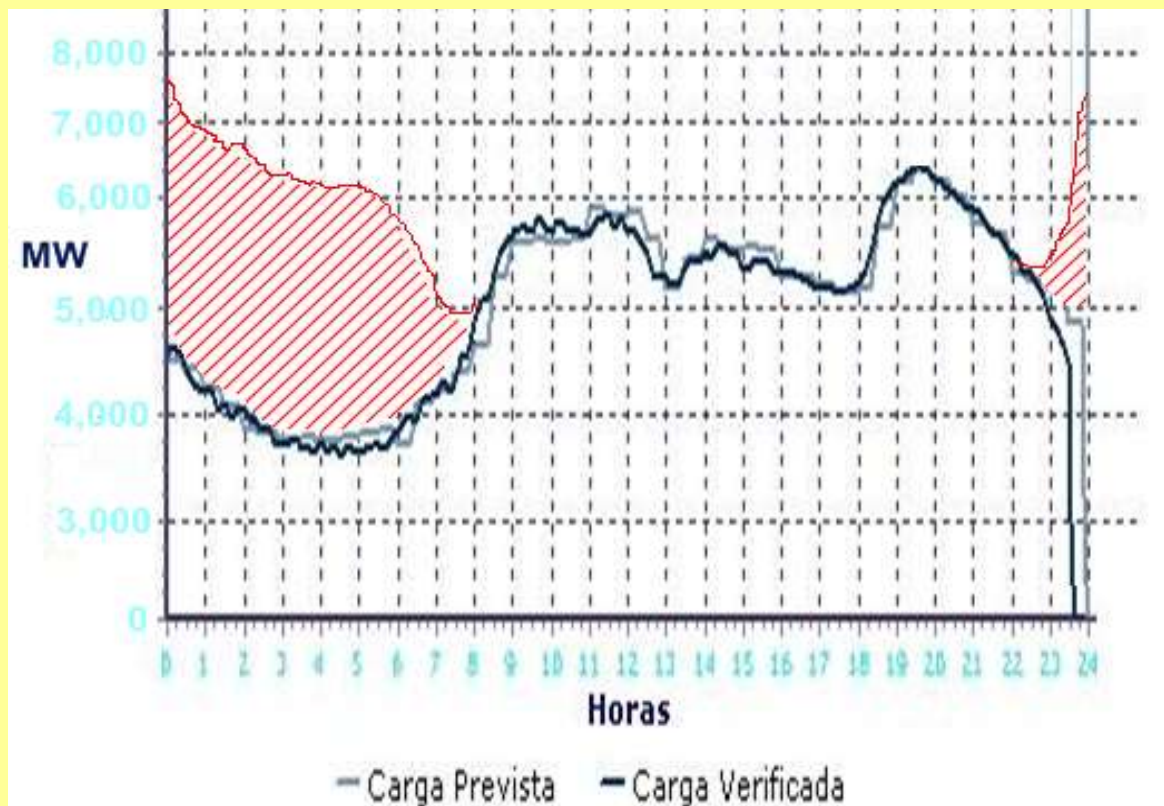


What may happen on a massive adoption of EVs ?

Scenario 2 – Load controlled and automatically distributed between 23h and 07h

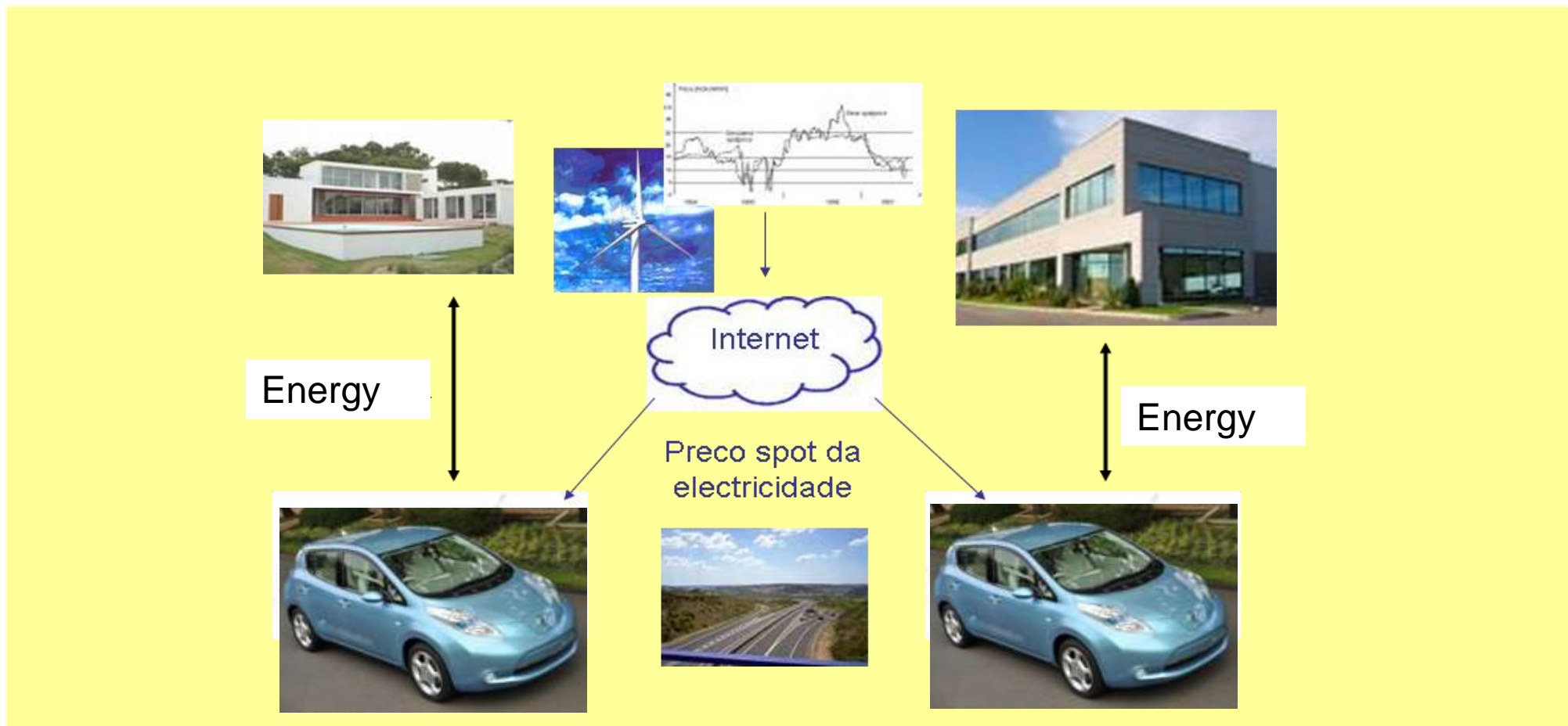
An additional 2,9 GW would be needed in the Grid !

The average power taken by each vehicle would reduce to 0,64 kW



V2G comes to the rescue ...

EVs and plug-ins, will decide when to buy or sell electricity according to the “spot” price of energy, taking into consideration constraints set up by their owners.

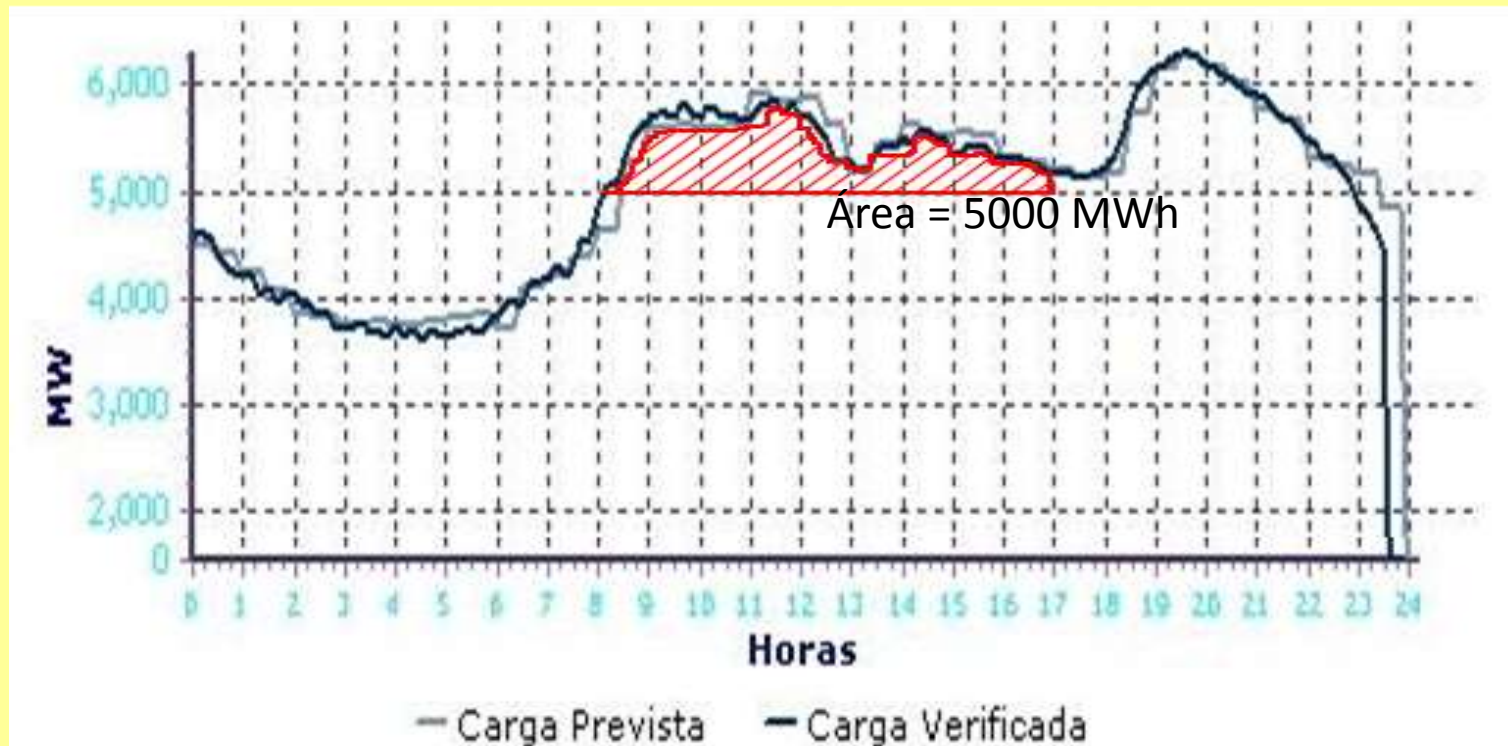


What may happen on a massive adoption of EVs ?

- Scenario 3 – V2G, it is possible to use the energy stored in car batteries in order to store energy and feed it back to the Grid whenever convenient.

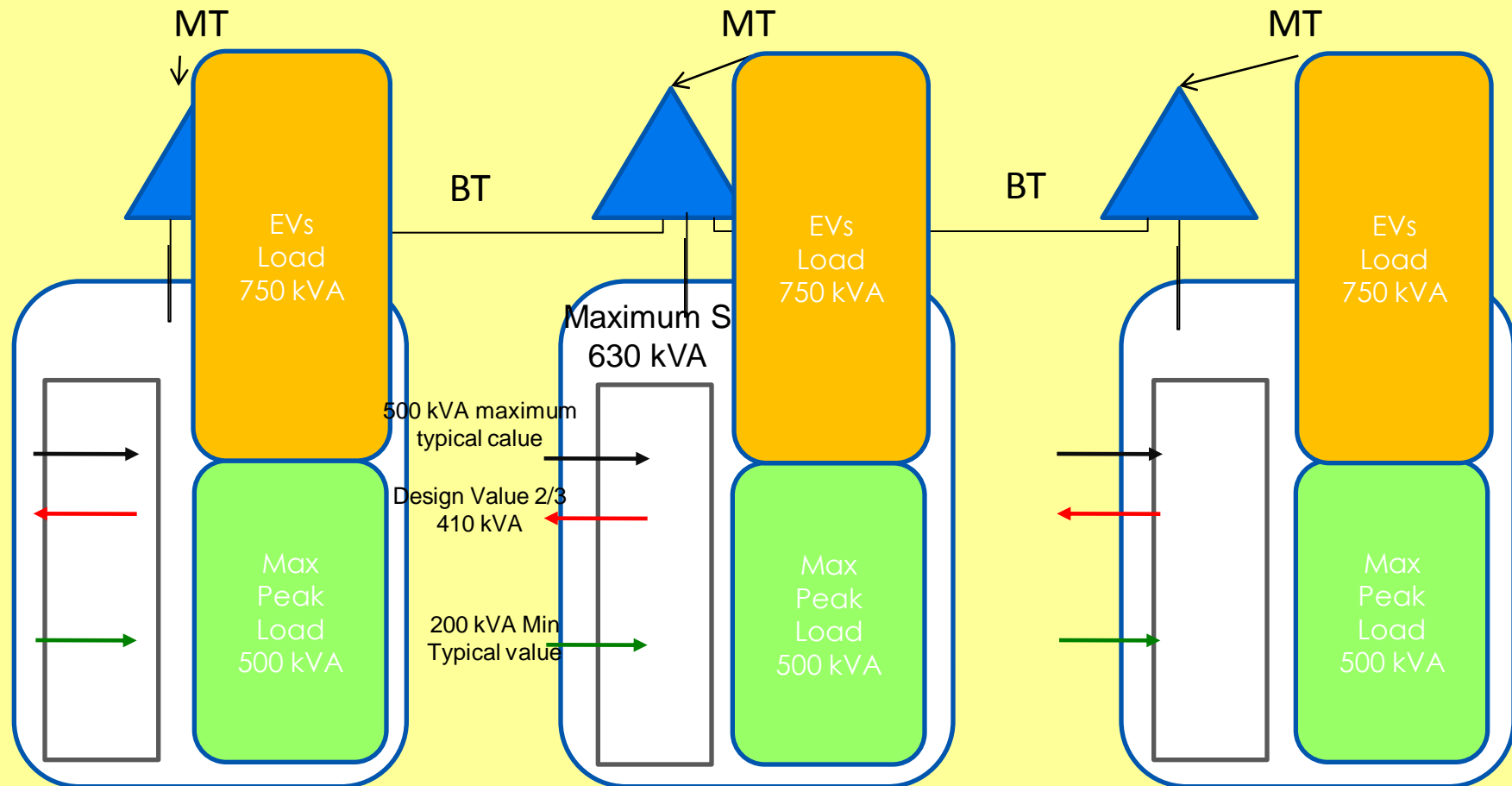
Here we are using 5 GWh to peak shaving energy in daytime .

Each EV just contributing with 1,2 kWh, which represents 4% of an average battery



What about the Distribution Network ?

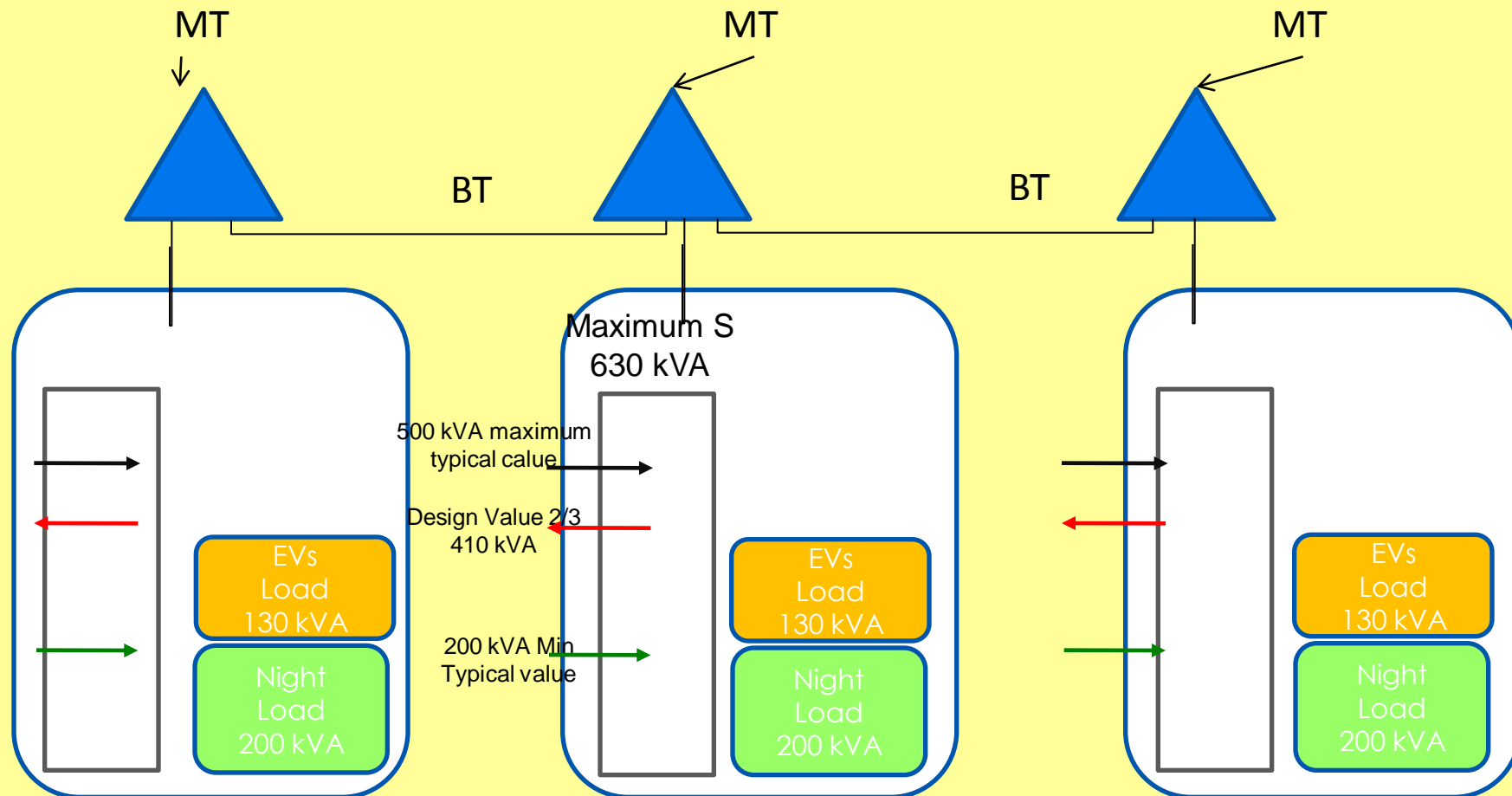
- **Scenario 1:**
- Assumptions: An average transformer station 630 kVA – 300 clients – 200 of them with Electrical Vehicles
- **Vehicles are charged without control at Peak Hour: Peak may reach $500 + 750 \text{ kVA} = 1250 \text{ kVA}$**



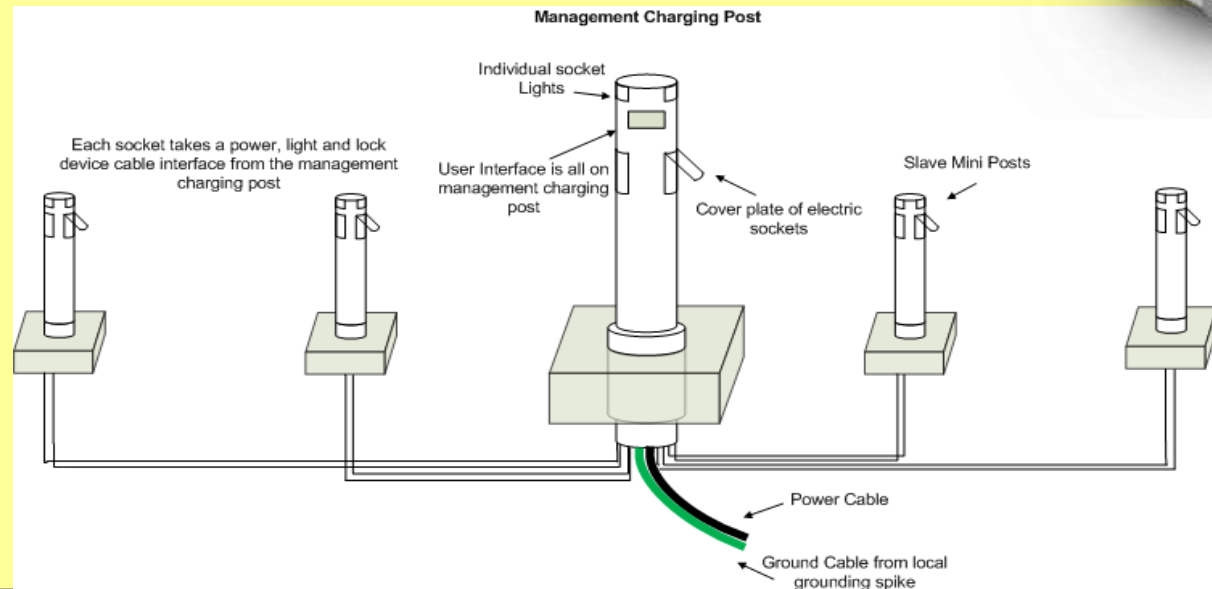
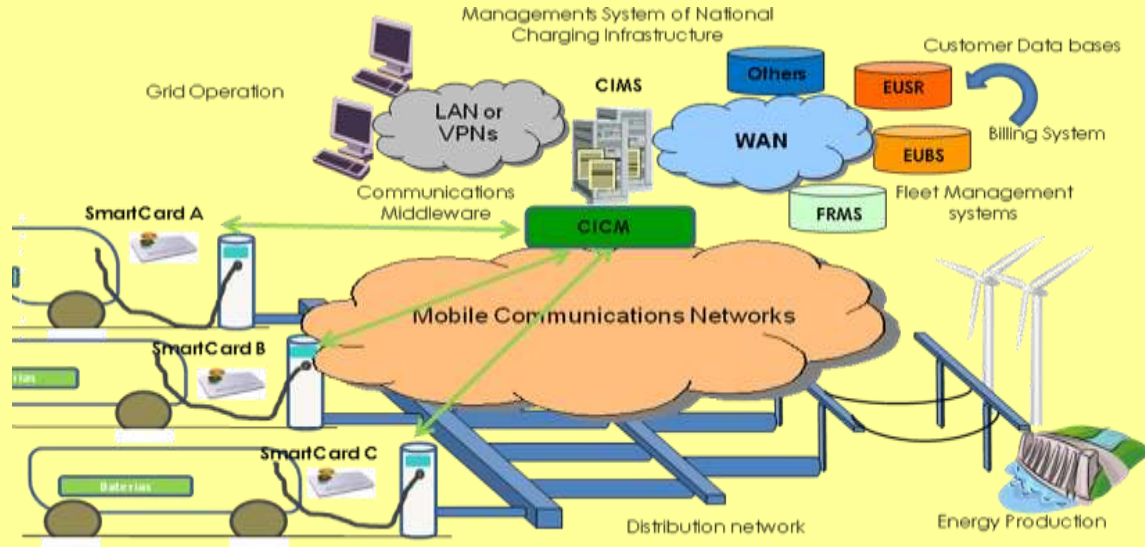
What about the Distribution Network ?

- **Scenario 2:**

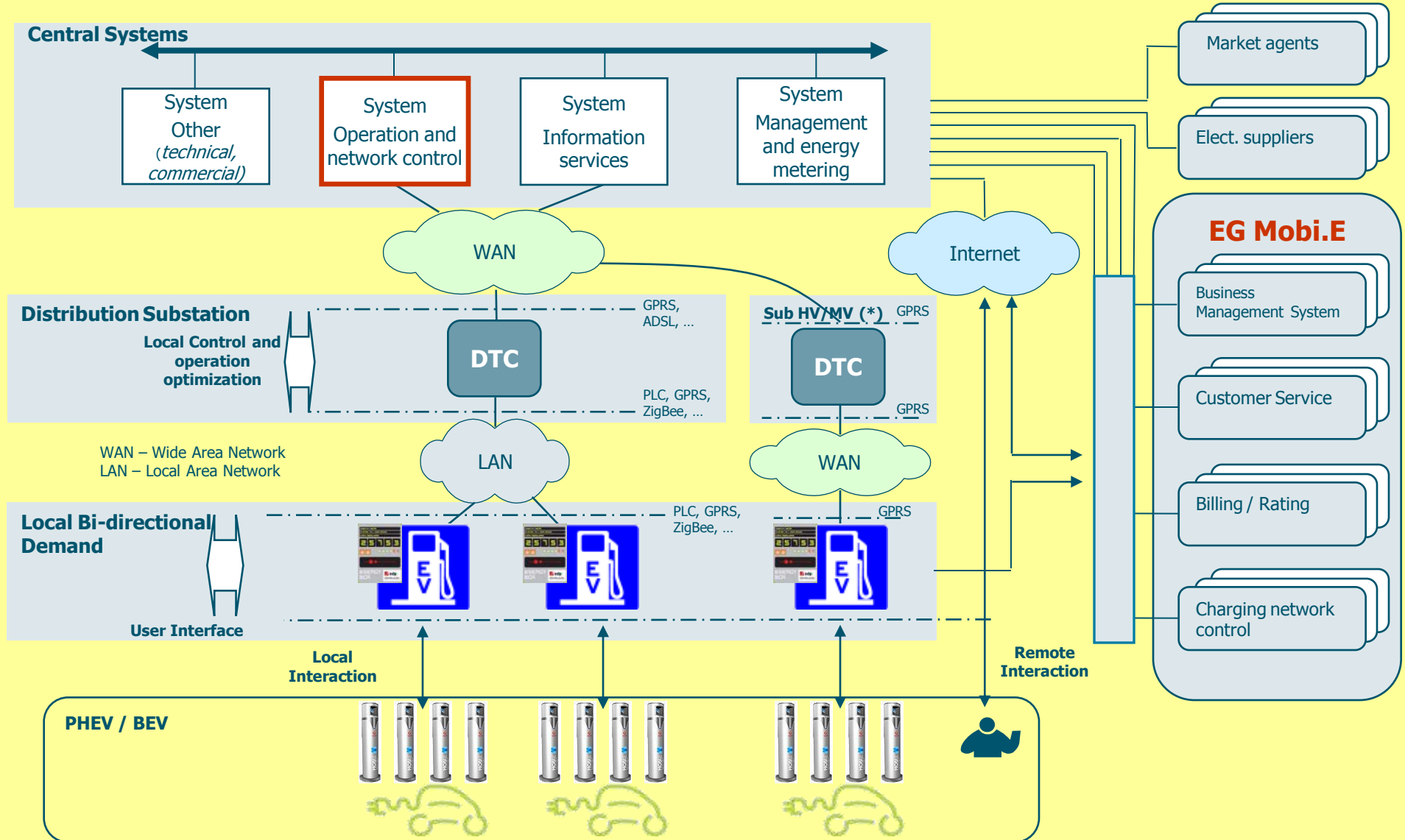
- Here the EV's charging is controlled and pushed towards the night: Peak power Reduces to $200 + 130 \text{ kVA} = 330 \text{ kVA}$

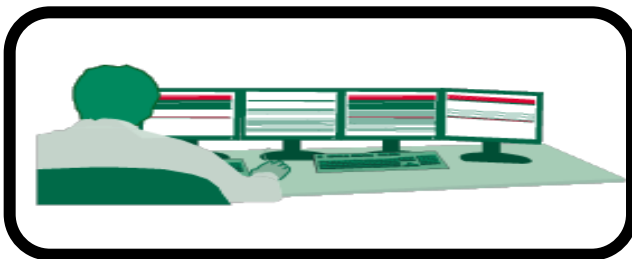


EDP is partnering with Portuguese companies to design a complete System

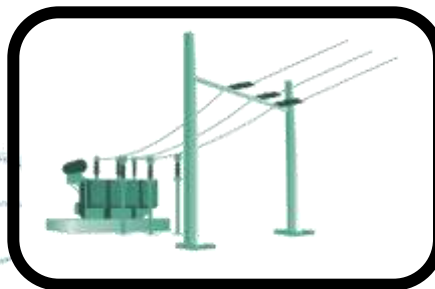


The System will interplay with InovGrid





Real Time Monitoring and Control



New opportunities for network operation:

- Higher renewables penetration
- Micro and distributed generation
- Distributed automation and intelligence
- Demand side management
- Outage Management
- Fault detection and management (self-healing)
- Losses minimisation
- Voltage VAR control
- Microgrids
- Real Time Markets

- **“- Dad where were you during the War ? “**
[against Global Warming]

- **EDP wants to be a part of the solution**





*It is time to bet on
Clean Tec. After all
the Stone Age did
not end by lack of
stones.*



Thank you !