



Towards Large-scale Transportation Electrification

Opportunities and Challenges

Zhaomiao (Walter) Guo

Department of Civil, Environmental, and Construction Engineering
Resilient, Intelligent, and Sustainable Energy Systems (RISES) Center
University of Central Florida

04/24/2023 @ Texas A&M University

Background - Electric Vehicle Markets

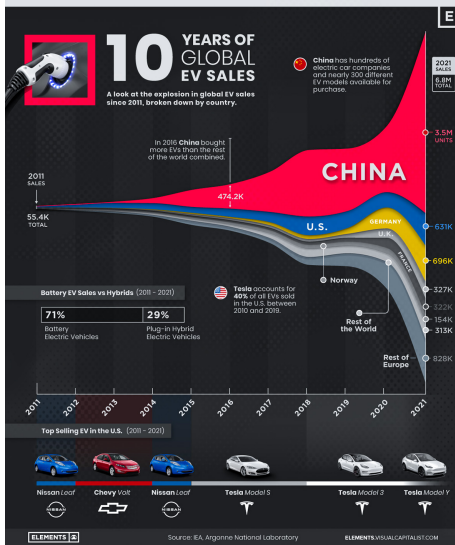


Figure: EV Sales ©Visual Capitalist

Background - Electric Vehicle Markets

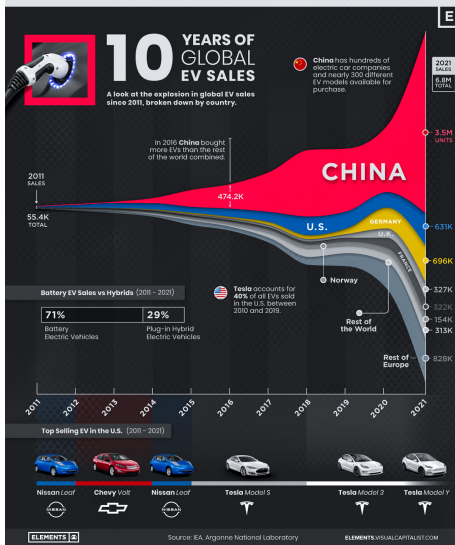


Figure: Shanghai Auto Show 2023 ©Pinjia

Figure: EV Sales ©Visual Capitalist

Background - Electric Vehicle Adoption Goals

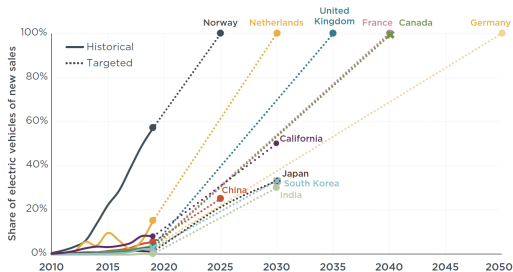


Figure 5. Historical and targeted electric shares of new passenger vehicle sales by markets.

Figure: EV Sales Target ©ICCT

Background - Electric Vehicle Adoption Goals

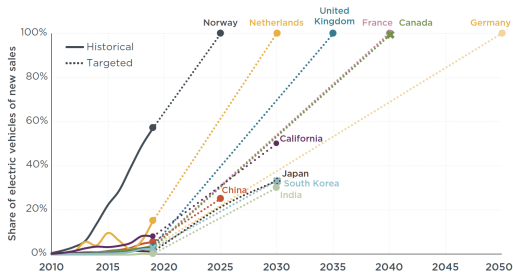


Figure 5. Historical and targeted electric shares of new passenger vehicle sales by markets.

Figure: EV Sales Target ©ICCT

- President Biden's Bipartisan Law will invest \$7.5 billion for national network of EV chargers
- 55% of new sales of automobiles worldwide will be electric vehicles (EVs) by 2040 – Bloomberg

Motivation - Why we need electric vehicles?

- **Energy security:** 69% of global petroleum (IEA, 2020)

Motivation - Why we need electric vehicles?

- **Energy security:** 69% of global petroleum (IEA, 2020)
- **Air quality:** Pollutants from internal combustion engine vehicle tailpipe emissions have been linked to heart disease, stroke, and cancer (U.S. DOT, 2015).

Motivation - Why we need electric vehicles?

- **Energy security:** 69% of global petroleum (IEA, 2020)
- **Air quality:** Pollutants from internal combustion engine vehicle tailpipe emissions have been linked to heart disease, stroke, and cancer (U.S. DOT, 2015).
- **Climate change:** the largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (U.S. EPA, 2020). Since 1990, GHGs for transportation have risen 6.6% while GHGs for electricity generation have fallen 21% (U.S. EPA, 2020).

Motivation - Why we need electric vehicles?

- **Energy security:** 69% of global petroleum (IEA, 2020)
- **Air quality:** Pollutants from internal combustion engine vehicle tailpipe emissions have been linked to heart disease, stroke, and cancer (U.S. DOT, 2015).
- **Climate change:** the largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (U.S. EPA, 2020). Since 1990, GHGs for transportation have risen 6.6% while GHGs for electricity generation have fallen 21% (U.S. EPA, 2020).

Motivation - Why we need electric vehicles?

- **Energy security:** 69% of global petroleum (IEA, 2020)
- **Air quality:** Pollutants from internal combustion engine vehicle tailpipe emissions have been linked to heart disease, stroke, and cancer (U.S. DOT, 2015).
- **Climate change:** the largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (U.S. EPA, 2020). Since 1990, GHGs for transportation have risen 6.6% while GHGs for electricity generation have fallen 21% (U.S. EPA, 2020).

Total U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
by Economic Sector in 2020

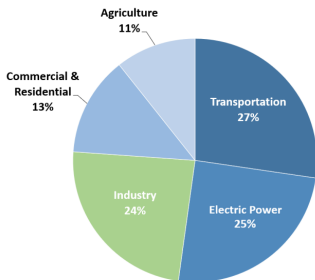


Figure: GHGs by Sector (U.S. EPA, 2022)

Coupled Transportation and Power Systems

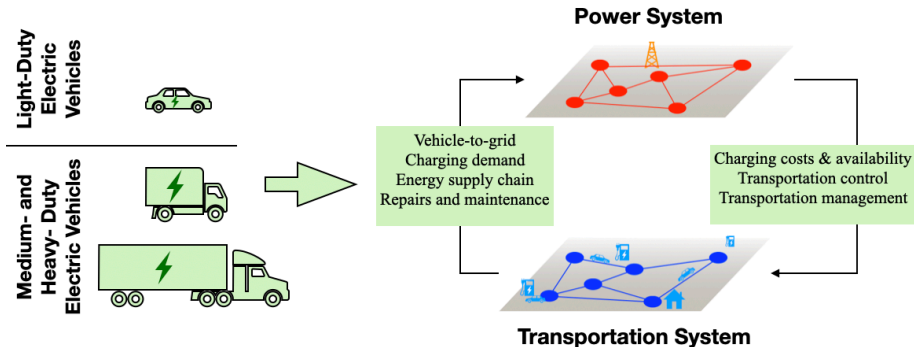
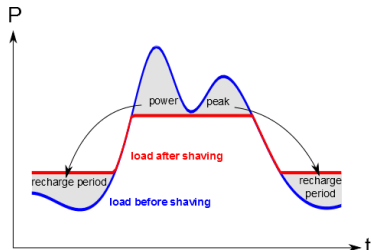


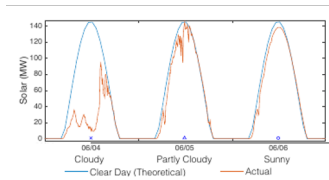
Figure: Coupled Transportation and Power Systems

Opportunities from Integrated Transportation and Power Systems Perspective

- Infrastructure planning
 - ▶ Transportation infrastructure, charging infrastructure, power transmission/distribution/ substations
- Load management
 - ▶ Peak shaving
 - ▶ Reduce the peak charge
 - ▶ Delay new power plants
- Energy storage (technology innovation and costs)
 - ▶ Integration of renewable energy
- New business models
 - ▶ Frequency/voltage regulation
 - ▶ Black start
 - ▶ Grid-mobility service
 - ▶ Lower vehicle ownership costs



Peak Shaving ©Sandia



Solar Output Fluctuation

Challenges from a Modeling Perspective

- Decentralized decision making
 - ▶ Transportation: investors, multi-modes, TNCs, individuals, operators
 - ▶ Power: deregulation in wholesale market, utilities, microgrids, distributed energy resources (DERs)

Challenges from a Modeling Perspective

- Decentralized decision making
 - ▶ Transportation: investors, multi-modes, TNCs, individuals, operators
 - ▶ Power: deregulation in wholesale market, utilities, microgrids, distributed energy resources (DERs)
- Different spatio-temporal scales
 - ▶ Power: day-ahead, hour-ahead, 15 minutes
 - ▶ Transportation: long-term planning, peak-hour equilibrium

Challenges from a Modeling Perspective

- Decentralized decision making
 - ▶ Transportation: investors, multi-modes, TNCs, individuals, operators
 - ▶ Power: deregulation in wholesale market, utilities, microgrids, distributed energy resources (DERs)
- Different spatio-temporal scales
 - ▶ Power: day-ahead, hour-ahead, 15 minutes
 - ▶ Transportation: long-term planning, peak-hour equilibrium
- Incomplete information
 - ▶ Visibility issues
 - ▶ Privacy and security concerns
 - ▶ Individual benefits
 - ▶ Cyber security

Challenges from a Modeling Perspective

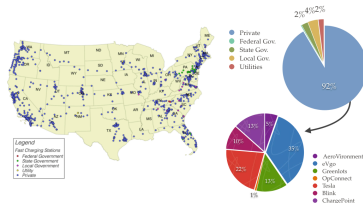
- Decentralized decision making
 - ▶ Transportation: investors, multi-modes, TNCs, individuals, operators
 - ▶ Power: deregulation in wholesale market, utilities, microgrids, distributed energy resources (DERs)
- Different spatio-temporal scales
 - ▶ Power: day-ahead, hour-ahead, 15 minutes
 - ▶ Transportation: long-term planning, peak-hour equilibrium
- Incomplete information
 - ▶ Visibility issues
 - ▶ Privacy and security concerns
 - ▶ Individual benefits
 - ▶ Cyber security

Challenges from a Modeling Perspective

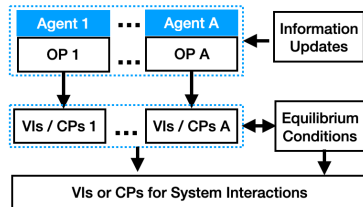
- Decentralized decision making
 - ▶ Transportation: investors, multi-modes, TNCs, individuals, operators
 - ▶ Power: deregulation in wholesale market, utilities, microgrids, distributed energy resources (DERs)
- Different spatio-temporal scales
 - ▶ Power: day-ahead, hour-ahead, 15 minutes
 - ▶ Transportation: long-term planning, peak-hour equilibrium
- Incomplete information
 - ▶ Visibility issues
 - ▶ Privacy and security concerns
 - ▶ Individual benefits
 - ▶ Cyber security



Baghali, et al.,
2022 @ IEEE
TPS

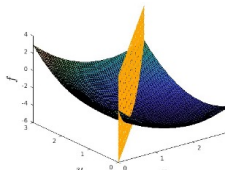
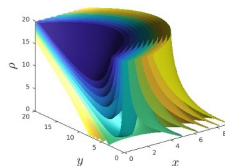
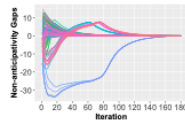
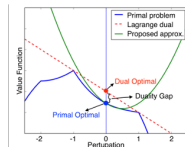


Data Source: <http://www.afdc.energy.gov/locator/stations/>, accessed on 02/17/2016



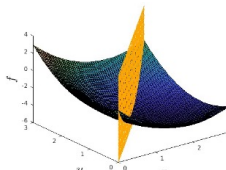
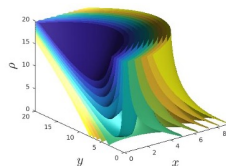
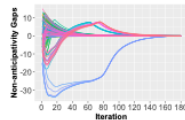
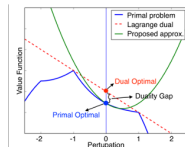
Challenges from a Computational Perspective

- Both power and transportation systems are non-convex and high-dimensional



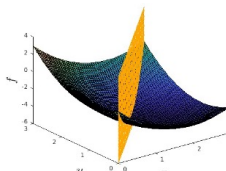
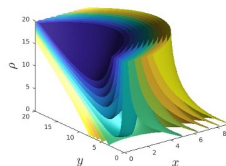
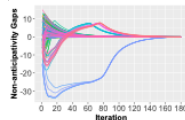
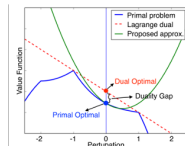
Challenges from a Computational Perspective

- Both power and transportation systems are non-convex and high-dimensional
- Significant efforts for convex reformulation/approximation/decomposition
 - Transportation: Beckmann's model, CDA model, BPR functions, etc.
 - Power systems: DCOPF, Dist-Flow, etc.



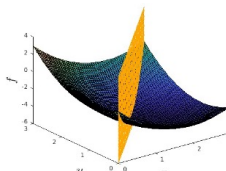
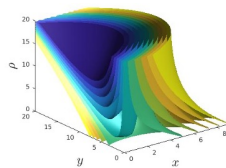
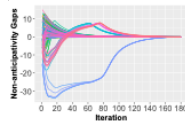
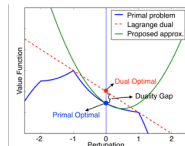
Challenges from a Computational Perspective

- Both power and transportation systems are non-convex and high-dimensional
- Significant efforts for convex reformulation/approximation/decomposition
 - Transportation: Beckmann's model, CDA model, BPR functions, etc.
 - Power systems: DCOPF, Dist-Flow, etc.
- Highly non-convex for integrated transportation and power systems
 - To capture the endogeneity of the system interaction considering decentralized decision making



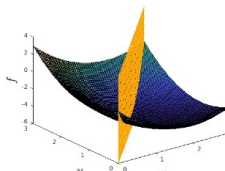
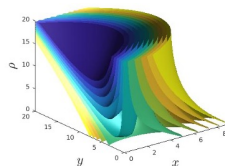
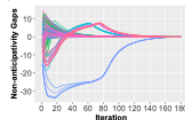
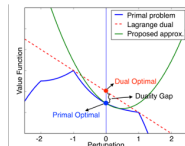
Challenges from a Computational Perspective

- Both power and transportation systems are non-convex and high-dimensional
- Significant efforts for convex reformulation/approximation/decomposition
 - ▶ Transportation: Beckmann's model, CDA model, BPR functions, etc.
 - ▶ Power systems: DCOPF, Dist-Flow, etc.
- Highly non-convex for integrated transportation and power systems
 - ▶ To capture the endogeneity of the system interaction considering decentralized decision making
- Decision making under uncertainties



Challenges from a Computational Perspective

- Both power and transportation systems are non-convex and high-dimensional
- Significant efforts for convex reformulation/approximation/decomposition
 - Transportation: Beckmann's model, CDA model, BPR functions, etc.
 - Power systems: DCOPF, Dist-Flow, etc.
- Highly non-convex for integrated transportation and power systems
 - To capture the endogeneity of the system interaction considering decentralized decision making
- Decision making under uncertainties
- Mixed integer variables



Challenges from a Computational Perspective

- Both power and transportation systems are non-convex and high-dimensional
- Significant efforts for convex reformulation/approximation/decomposition
 - ▶ Transportation: Beckmann's model, CDA model, BPR functions, etc.
 - ▶ Power systems: DCOPF, Dist-Flow, etc.
- Highly non-convex for integrated transportation and power systems
 - ▶ To capture the endogeneity of the system interaction considering decentralized decision making
- Decision making under uncertainties
- Mixed integer variables
- Bi-level optimization

