

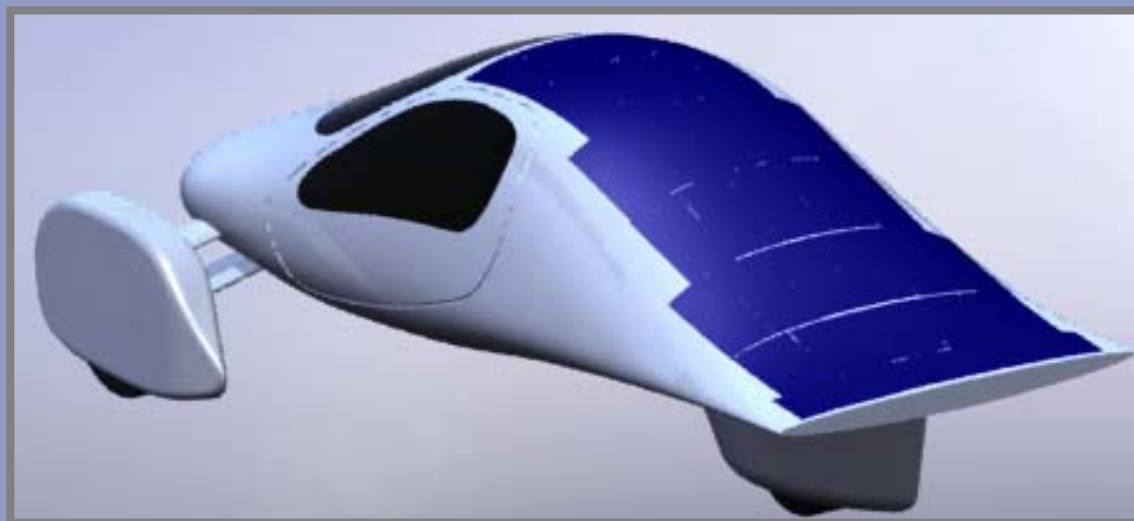
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Fall 2008

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# *The Role of PV in the Electrification of the Automobile (PV4EV)*



# Outline



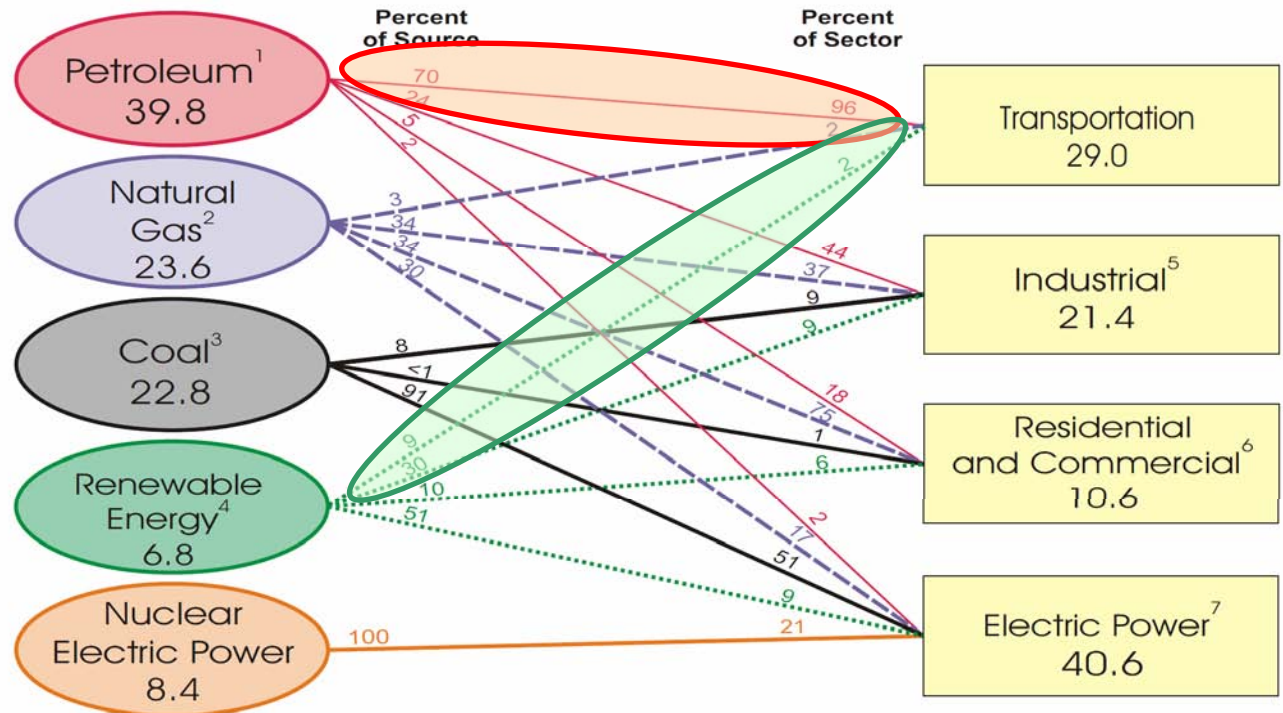
- Motivation
- EV Background
- Using PV for EV
  - Integrated EV/PV
  - Charging Stations
    - Overview
    - Architecture
    - Design Results
- Paying for it / LCA
- Conclusions

# Motivation



Personal vehicles in the U.S. account for 44% of **oil** consumption and 22% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

U.S. Primary Energy Consumption by Source and Sector (Quadrillion BTU)



[EIA, Annual Energy Review, 2008 (DOE/EIA-0384(2007))]

PV for EVs is a unique opportunity to address transportation's oil consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

- Motivation/Background
- Integrated PV
- Charging stations
- Paying for it & LCA
- Conclusions

# *Background on Electric Vehicles (EVs)*



EVs are more efficient than conventional vehicles but suffer from lower range, higher initial cost, and long charge times

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Berry, Irene, et al. "[What's the Deal with Hybrid and Electric Cars?](#)" Cambridge, MA: MIT  
Electric Vehicle Team, January 20, 2009.

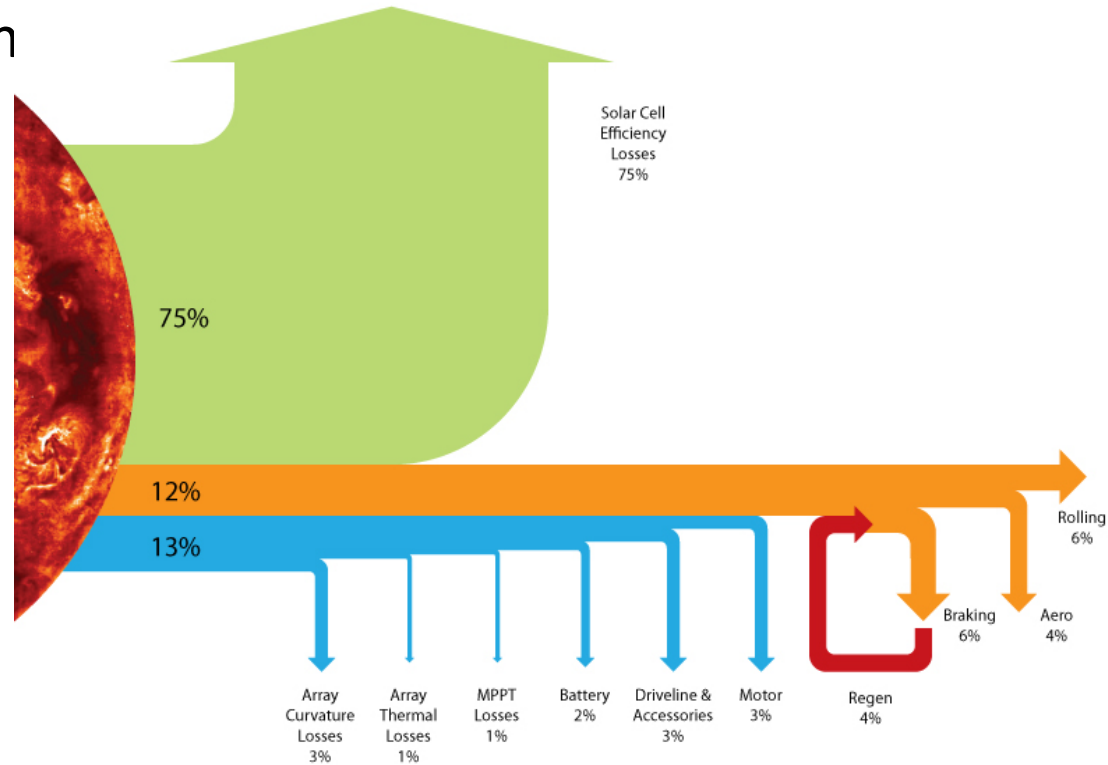
We considered three types of EVs (all mid-size sedans): a 50-mile EV, a 150-mile EV, and a 50-mile Plug-in HEV (PHEV).

# Integrated PV-EV



- One way that PV can be used for transportation is in an integrated PV vehicle.
- In this application, system efficiency is important!

- Motivation/ Background
- Integrated PV
- Charging stations
- Paying for it & LCA
- Conclusions



# Integrated PV-EV



- Estimated range of integrated PV electric cars in Massachusetts and California.
- Used Aptera Typ1-e as example.
- Considered Range for 2 different PV technologies
  - Monocrystalline Si and Multijunction GaAs

Image removed due to copyright restrictions. Please see <http://apgaylard.files.wordpress.com/2008/09/aptera.jpg>

	Aptera Typ1-e	Toyota Prius
Drag Coefficient	0.11	0.26
Frontal Area	1.5 m <sup>2</sup>	2.3 m <sup>2</sup>
Mass	1480 lbs	2932 lbs
All - Electric Range	120 Miles	8 Miles
Energy Consumption	92.8 Wh/mi	325 Wh/mi

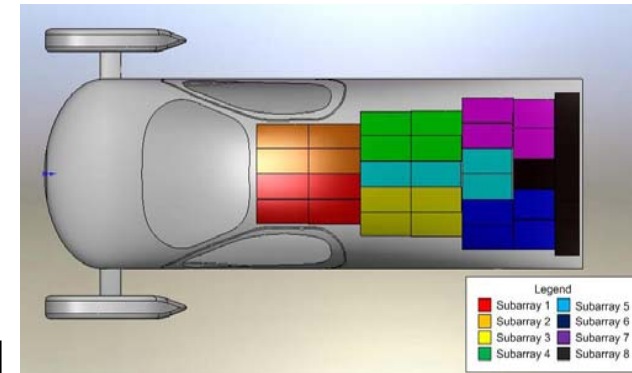
# Integrated PV-EV



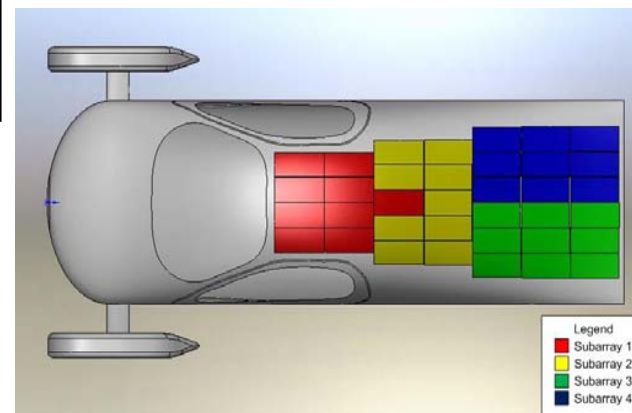
- Calculated range of vehicle using Matlab script and imported CAD data.
  - Calculation included losses due to curvature and module layout.

	Boston		LA	
	Si	GaAs	Si	GaAs
Average Daily Range(mi)	11.1	18.0	13.9	22.3
Cost per Mile Range(\$/mi)	\$3378	\$5300	\$2698	\$4278

- Conclusions
  - Range for PV integrated car is limited, will need to be charged from an external source.



GaAs Array



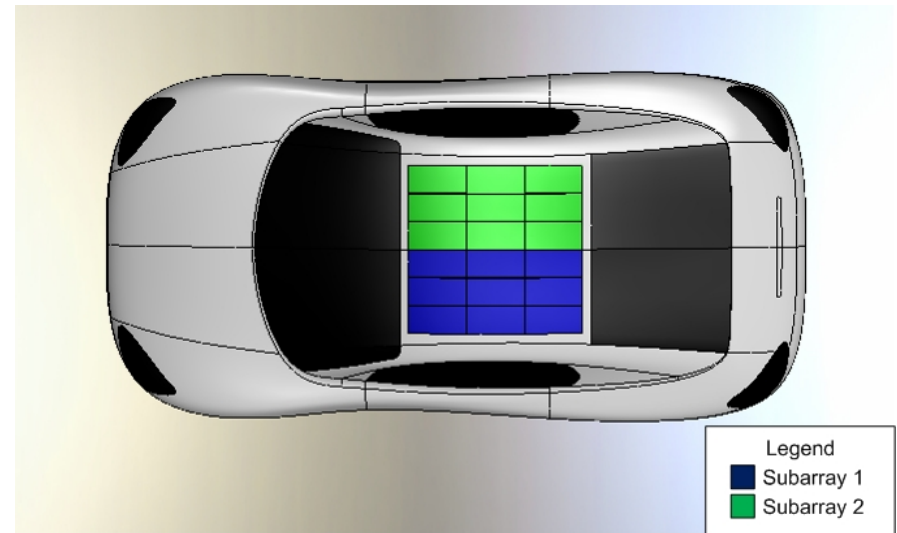
Si Array



# Integrated PV-EV



- Calculated energy available and range of traditional EV retrofitted with roof mounted Si solar panels.
  - Calculations same as previous case.
- Conclusions
  - Range associated with a roof panel is very limited.
  - Roof panel useful to operate systems when the car is off. (e.g. Air Conditioning)



	Boston	LA
Average Daily Range(mi)	2.6	3.3
Cost per Mile Range(\$/mi)	\$ 2211	\$ 1742

# Charging station



## Overview



Image from [EV World](#).

Motivation/  
Background

Integrated  
PV

Charging  
stations

Paying for it  
& LCA

Conclusions

1st configuration

On grid

With storage

- + never short of supply
- expensive storage

2nd configuration

On grid

Without storage

- + never short of supply
- + cheaper maintenance

3rd configuration

Off grid

With storage

- unreliability of the supply
- even more expensive storage

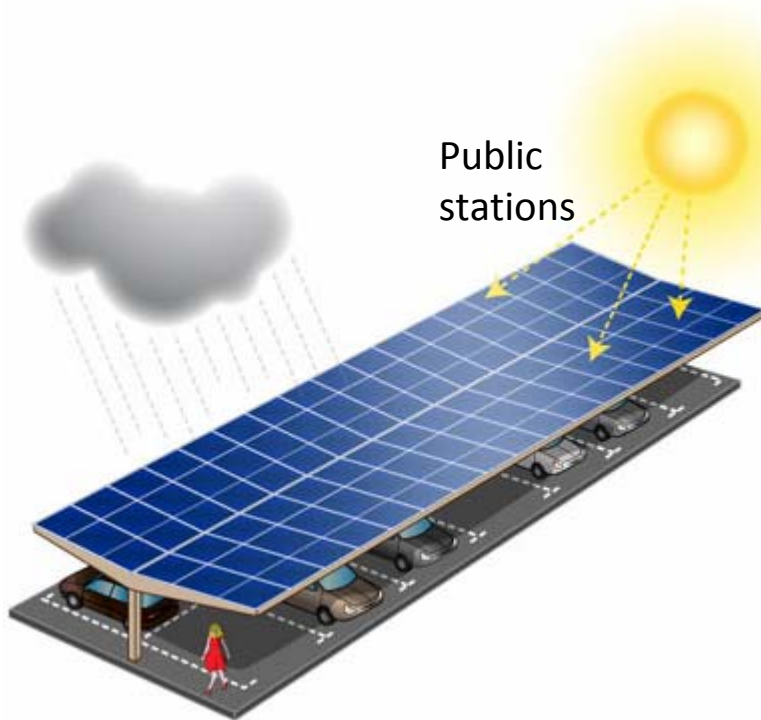
# Charging station



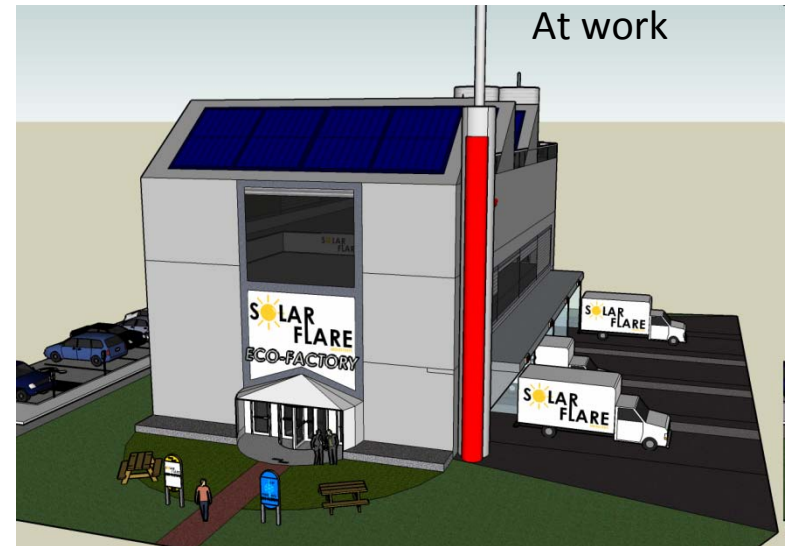
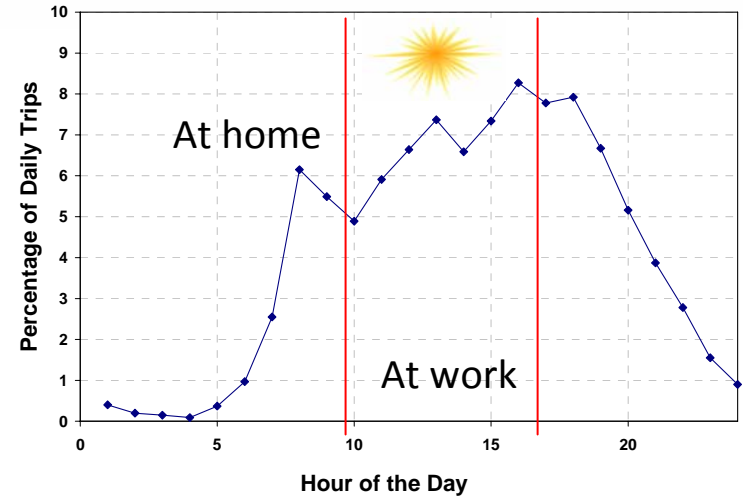
## Locations



At home



Public stations

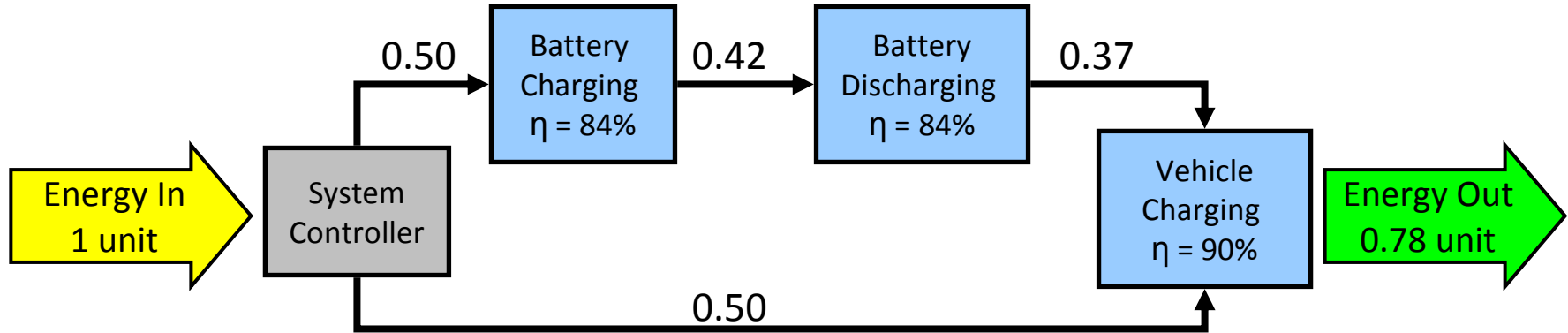


At work

# Off-grid with battery storage



## Architecture

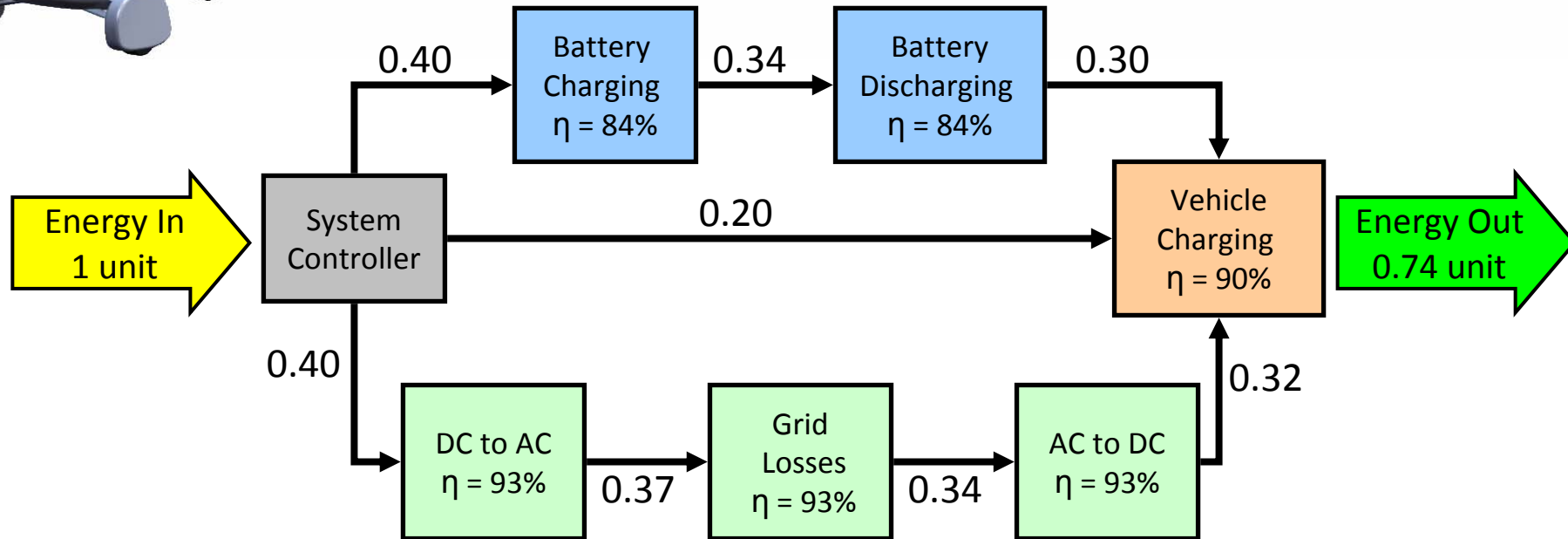


- Station Efficiency = 78%
- Substantial charging during day
- Appropriate for at work charging station
  - 50% of electricity goes directly to car

# On-grid with battery storage



## Architecture

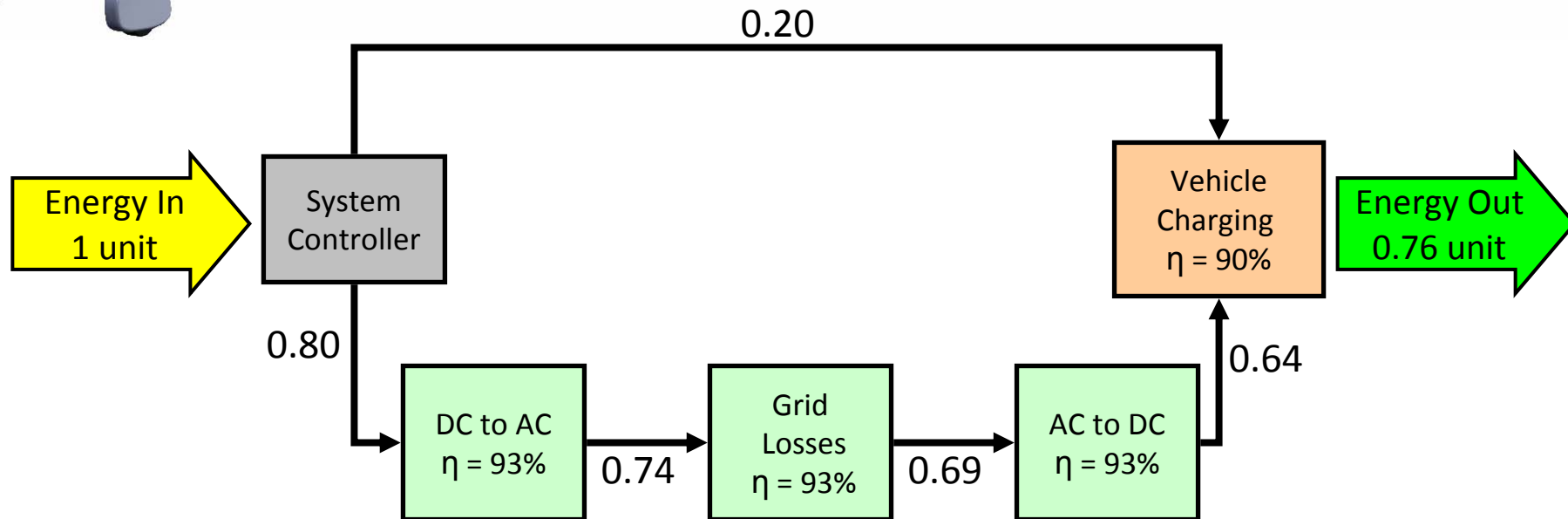


- Station Efficiency = 74%
- Flexible station architecture
  - Appropriate for at work or home charging station

# On-grid without battery storage



## Architecture



- Station Efficiency = 76%
- Appropriate for home charging station
  - Majority of charging done at night

# Charging Station Costs



## Results

	Boston		LA	
	\$/mile	Total Cost	\$/mile	Total Cost
Off Grid with Battery	\$0.116	\$841k	\$0.099	\$720k
On Grid with Battery	\$0.102	\$743k	\$0.073	\$533k
On Grid without Battery	\$0.083	\$605k	\$0.055	\$401k

- 15 car charging station
- All station component costs included
- Land costs are substantial - not included here
- 25-mpg with \$2.50/gal fuel → \$0.10/mile



# Subsidies



- Federal

- Solar: 30% tax credit, no cap (starting 2009)
- EV: \$2,500 plus \$417 for each kWh battery capacity above 4kWh capped at \$7,500

- California

- \$2.50/W investment rebate up to 50kW<sub>p</sub>
- \$0.39/kWh for first 5 years greater than 50kW<sub>p</sub>
- No cap (but stepped down at unknown times)

- Massachusetts

- 15% investment tax credit, capped at \$1,000
- \$0.03/kWh production tax credit for the first three years of operation
- \$3/W capacity based incentive, capped at 5kW residential, 500kW non-residential

Motivation/  
Background

Integrated  
PV

Charging  
stations

Paying for it  
& LCA

Conclusions



# Subsidies – EV



- Federal
  - Solar: 30% tax credit, no cap (starting 2009)
  - **EV: \$2,500 plus \$417 for each kWh battery capacity above 4kWh capped at \$7,500**
- California
  - \$2.50/W investment rebate up to 50kW<sub>p</sub>
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  - 15% investment tax credit, capped at \$1,000
  - \$0.03/kWh production tax credit for the first three years of operation
  - \$3/W capacity based incentive, capped at 5kW residential, 500kW non-residential

# Subsidies – Solar



- Federal
  - **Solar: 30% tax credit, no cap (starting 2009)**
  - EV: \$2,500 plus \$417 for each kWh battery capacity above 4kWh capped at \$7,500
- California
  - **\$2.50/W investment rebate up to 50kW<sub>p</sub>**
  - **\$0.39/kWh for first 5 years greater than 50kW<sub>p</sub>**
  - No cap (but stepped down at unknown times)
- Massachusetts
  - 15% investment tax credit, capped at \$1,000
  - \$0.03/kWh production tax credit for the first three years of operation
  - **\$3/W capacity based incentive, capped at 5kW residential, 500kW non-residential**

# Subsidies – Solar: Residential



- Federal
  - Solar: 30% tax credit, no cap (starting 2009)
  - EV: \$2,500 plus \$417 for each kWh battery capacity above 4kWh capped at \$7,500
- California
  - \$2.50/W investment rebate up to 50kW<sub>p</sub>
  - \$0.39/kWh for first 5 years greater than 50kW<sub>p</sub>
  - No cap (but stepped down at unknown times)
- Massachusetts
  - 15% investment tax credit, capped at \$1,000
  - \$0.03/kWh production tax credit for the first three years of operation
  - \$3/W capacity based incentive, capped at 5kW residential, 500kW non-residential

# Subsidies – Solar: Commercial



- Federal
  - Solar: 30% tax credit, no cap (starting 2009)
  - EV: \$2,500 plus \$417 for each kWh battery capacity above 4kWh capped at \$7,500
- California
  - \$2.50/W investment rebate up to 50kW<sub>p</sub>
  - \$0.39/kWh for first 5 years greater than 50kW<sub>p</sub>
  - No cap (but stepped down at unknown times)
- Massachusetts
  - 15% investment tax credit, capped at \$1,000
  - \$0.03/kWh production tax credit for the first three years of operation
  - \$3/W capacity based incentive, capped at 5kW residential, 500kW non-residential

# *Effect on LCOE*

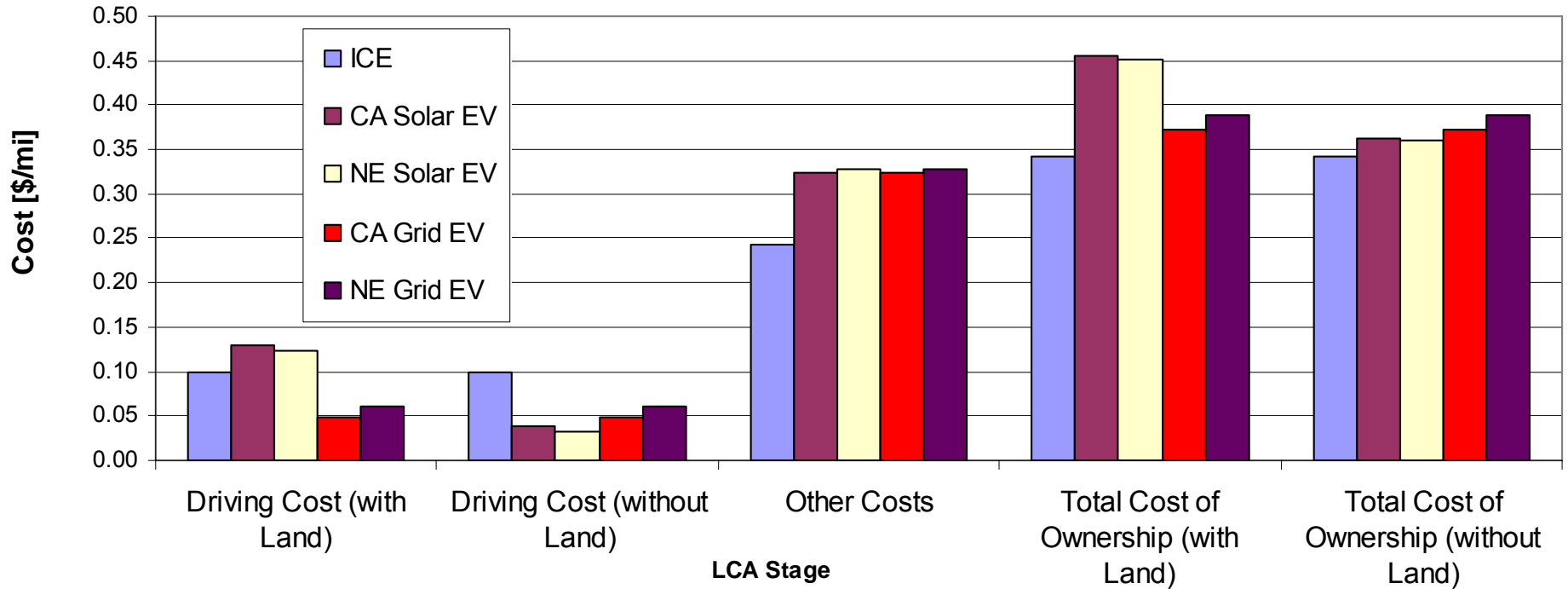


- Subsidies are comparable
- Subtracts about \$0.12/kWh from LCOE
- Don't have to pay for land
  - LCOE = ~\$0.10/kWh (compared to ~\$0.22/kWh)
- Have to pay for land
  - LCOE = ~0.36/kWh (compared to ~\$0.48/kWh)

# LCA - Cost Comparisons

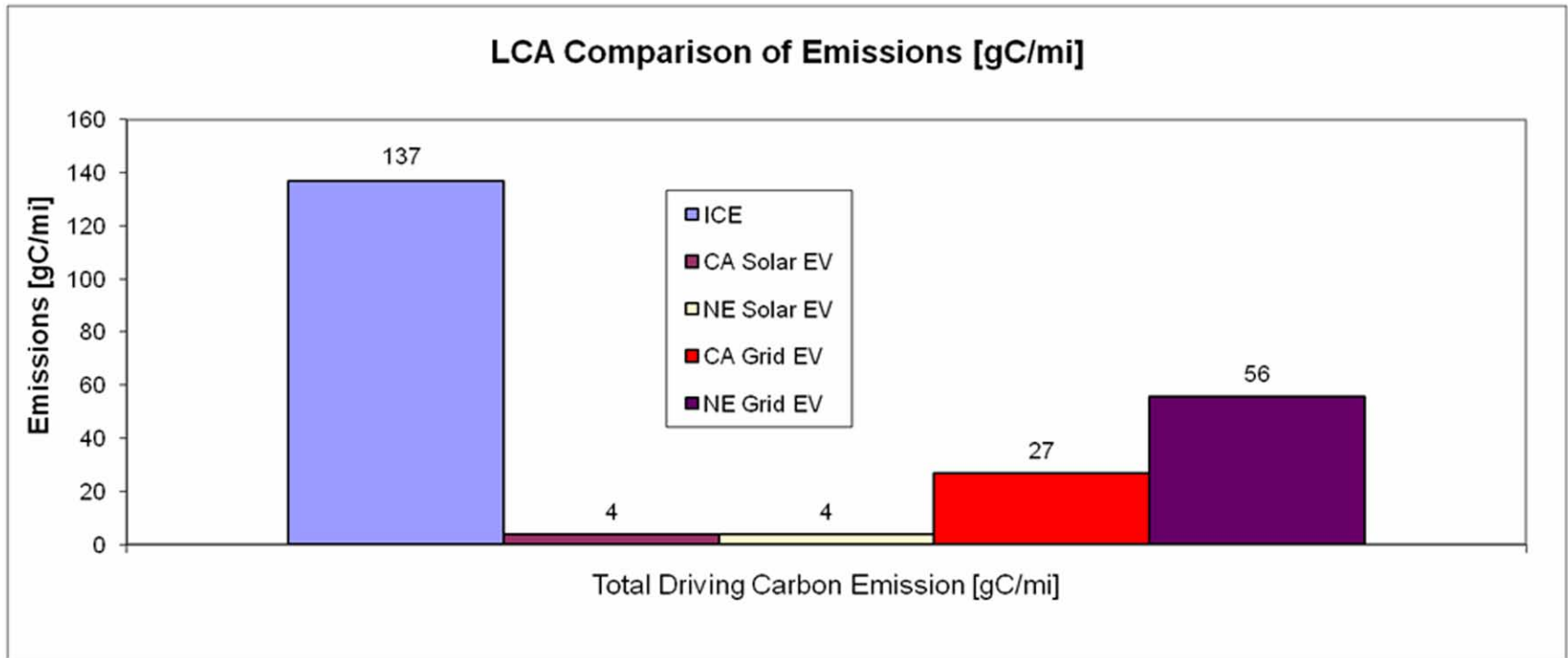


## LCA Comparison of Costs [\$/mi]



Location	Massachusetts			California		
Vehicle	EV50	PHEV50	EV150	EV50	PHEV50	EV150
EV Payback [years]	0.4	0.4	15.1	0.4	0.5	17.0
Percentage of Vehicle Life	3.2%	3.4%	121.8%	3.5%	3.8%	136.9%

# LCA - Emissions Comparisons



# Conclusions



- PV4EV is feasible for many US drivers, but large economic incentives are necessary
  - Full performance EVs meet commuting needs

PV4EV	Capital Cost	Convenience	CO2
vs. ICE	↑	↓	↓ 12x
vs. grid EV	↔	↔	↓ 3~6x

- PV integrated EV not practical or economical
  - Higher cost, lower performance
  - No advantages over PV charged EVs

Motivation/  
Background

Integrated  
PV

Charging  
stations

Paying for it  
& LCA

Conclusions





# *Discussion*



- Benefits are known for PV, EV
  - Economic incentives in place
  - Environmental benefits, moral superiority
- Need to overcome convenience tradeoffs with other incentives
  - Company or city owned charging stations
    - Shift capital costs away from drivers
  - Alt. benefits: VIP parking, free charging

# *Future Work*



- Uncertainty in LCA analysis
- Other environmental measures
- Impact of PV4EV on a large scale

Questions?

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