

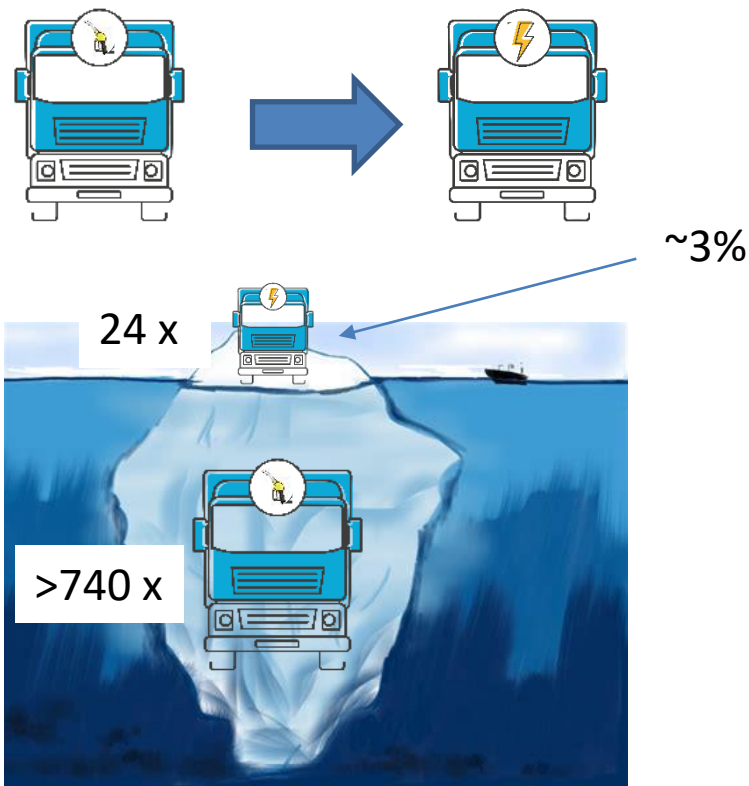
Webinar: Introduction to Electric Waste Fleet Charging Infrastructure and Strategy

Sam Abbott

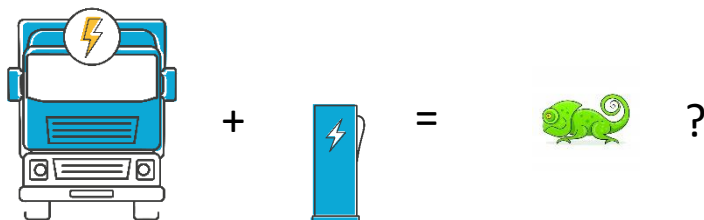
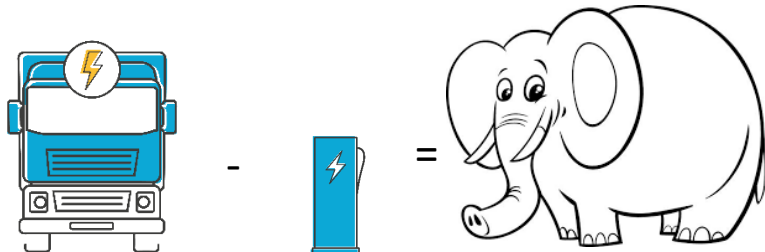
Technical Specialist, Energy Systems & Infrastructure
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Why are we here today?

Local Authority	Vehicle Type	Make & Model	Number of Vehicles Deployed	Number of Vehicles Expected	Dates Expected
Cardiff	RCV	Dennis Eagle eCollect	1	6	March – June 2022
Carmarthens hire	RCV	Electra	0	3	September 2022
Conwy	RRV	Romaquip	1	6	June 2022
Denbighshire	RCV	Dennis Eagle eCollect	0	2	July 2022
Flintshire	RRV	Terberg	0	2	March 2022
Gwynedd	RRV	Romaquip	0	2	June 2022
Newport	RCV	Dennis Eagle eCollect	4	0	-
Powys	RCV	Dennis Eagle eCollect	1	0	-
Swansea	RCV	Dennis Eagle eCollect	1	0	-
Torfaen	RCV	Dennis Eagle eCollect	0	2	June 2022
Wrexham	RCV	EMOSS e-One	0	1	June 2022
		Totals	8	24	



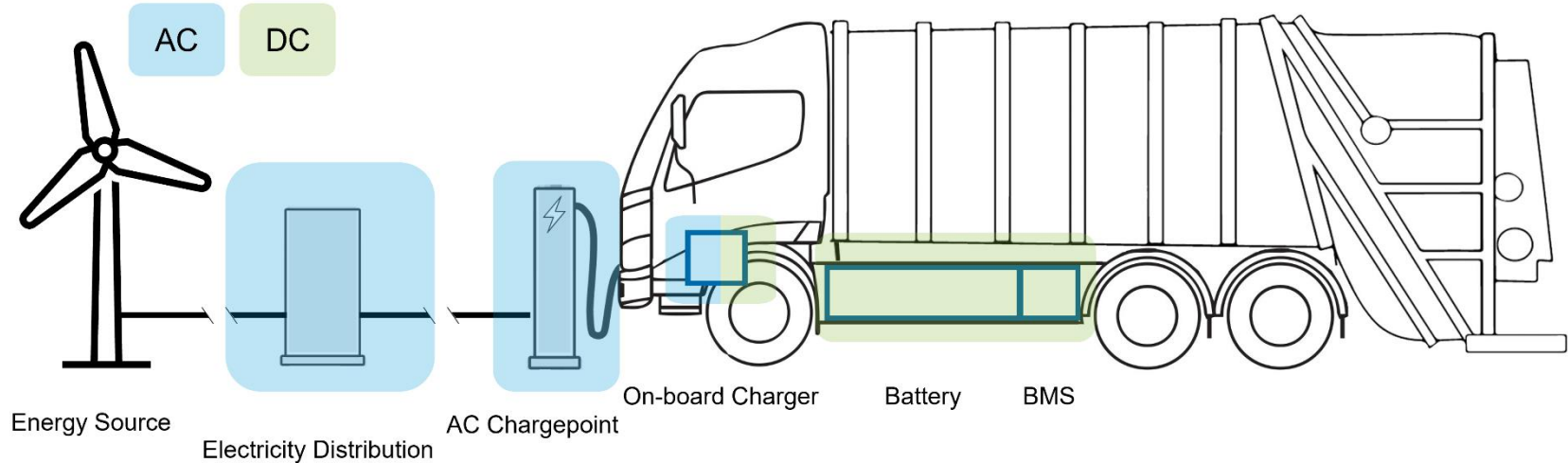
Why do we need charging infrastructure?



	Dennis Eagle eCollect	Electra	EMOSS e-One	Romaquip	Terberg
Image					
Chassis Config	6x2	6x2	6x2	4x2	4x2
GVW (tonnes)	27	27	26	Dec-14	12
Motor size (kW)	200	380	No data	No data	No data
Battery size (kWh)	300	285 – 350	130 – 285	180	No data
DC Charging Power / kW	40	None	150	100	None
DC Connector	CCS	N/A	CCS	CCS	N/A
AC Charging Power / kW	None	22 (44 ¹)	22 (44 ¹)	22	No data
AC Connector	N/A	Type 2	Type 2	Type 2	Type 2

¹The eMoss e-One and Electra specify 44 kW AC charging, but unclear whether this is via Type 2 charging or Commando connectors (IEC 60309) Use of Commando connectors is not recommended for a permanent EV charging solution.

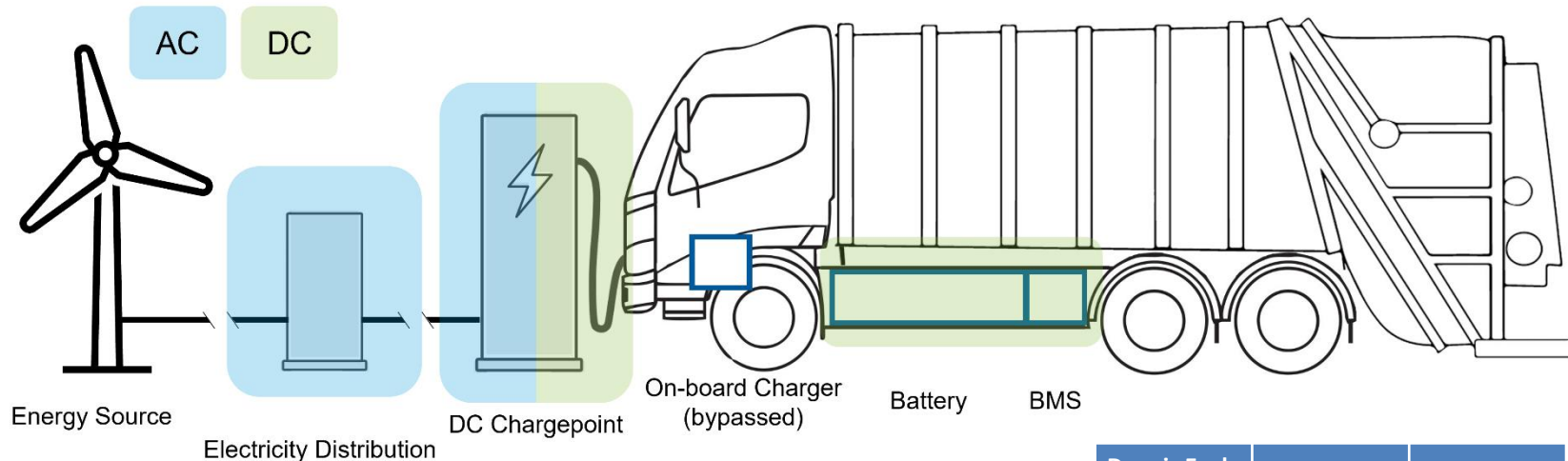
AC vs DC Charging

AC Charging

- Rectification from AC to DC happens on the vehicle using the “on-board charger”
- Used for lower power charging (≤ 22 kW) where dwell times are longer.



AC vs DC Charging

DC Charging

- Rectification from AC to DC is done by the chargepoint.
- For cars and vans, used for higher power charging where time is limited. However for eRCVs/eRRVs with very large batteries (200+ kWhs), DC may even be needed for long dwell time charging.

Dennis Eagle
eCollect

EMOSS e-One



Romaquip



Chargepoint Connector Standards

The two connector standards being used by electric waste fleet vehicles:

AC, Mode 3	Type 2	  IEC 62196-2		  Socket outlet or tethered
DC, Mode 4	CCS	  IEC 62196-3		 Tethered only

What about commando, CHAdeMO and Type 1?

- Some of the current eRCV/eRRV models do include AC charging via commando. However, this is not recommended for a permanent EV charging infrastructure system.
- Luckily none make use of CHAdeMO or Type 1



Key takeaway 1: Ensure your infrastructure is AC/DC and Type 2 or CCS to suit vehicles you are deploying.

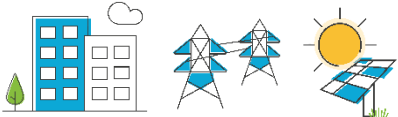
Devising a Fleet Charging Strategy

Inputs



Vehicles:

- Number of vehicles
- Vehicle speeds
- Number of bin lifts
- Compaction cycles
- Payload
- Ambient temperatures
- Driving style
- Topography
- Shift start and end times
- Number of shifts



Depot:

- Maximum Import Capacity
- Existing electrical demand
- Existing electrical infrastructure
- Parking locations

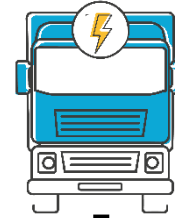
Analysis



To churn the numbers, there are various methods to use, in order of the amount of resource required:

- Copy
- Convert
- Trial
- Calculate

Outputs



Vehicle Specification

Charging Infrastructure Strategy and Specification


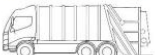




For a fleet that only charges at the depot the exam questions for the charging strategy are essentially:

1. How many kWhs do I need to recharge each day?
2. How many hours are available in which to do it?

Understanding Charging Power Limitations

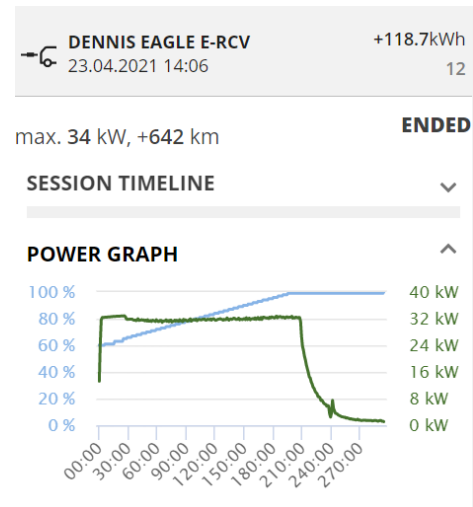
1. The charging power is limited by one of the vehicle or the chargepoint:

	Standard 7 kW AC (32 A single-phase)	Fast 22 kW AC (32 A three-phase)	Rapid 50 kW DC	Ultra-Rapid 350 kW DC
TERBERG KERBLOADER / ELECTRA  AC CHARGING: 22 kW ⁵ DC CHARGING: N/A	7 kW	22 kW	N/A	N/A
DENNIS EAGLE ECOLLECT  AC CHARGING: N/A DC CHARGING: 40 kW	N/A	N/A	40 kW	40 kW
ROMAQUIP  AC CHARGING: 22 kW DC CHARGING: 100 kW	7 kW	22 kW	50 kW	100 kW
RVS EMOSS E-ONE  AC CHARGING: 22 kW ⁵ DC CHARGING: 150 kW	7 kW	22 kW	50 kW	150 kW

2. This is the maximum rated charging power, not the power you will get throughout the charge. As shown in the example charge curve below:

- Achieved maximum power can be lower depending on vehicle, chargepoint, and environmental conditions.
- Charging power may reduce as the battery reaches a high state of charge (SOC)

Example
charging curve
from Newport
with
Kempower
chargepoint



Analysis (Trial) – Refuse Collection Vehicles

- For cars and vans, as driving efficiency is fairly consistent, to calculate number of kWhs you need for a journey is simple: (kWh/mile) * miles!
- For RCVs, although more efficient than diesel equivalent, depending on usage factors shown before.
- Evidence from trials is that efficiency can vary from 4-8 kWh/mile. Longer routes more efficient.
- This equates to 14 – 24 kWh/hour.

Thinking in terms of kWh/hour operational:

Output Value: Operational time (hours)		25% safety factor applied					
Charging time: Maximum, 16 hours							
Charging Power (kW)		Driving efficiency (kWh/hour)					
		24	22	20	18	16	14
	7	4	4	4	5	6	6
	11	6	6	7	8	9	10
	22	12	13	14	16	18	20
	50	27	29	32	36	40	46
	150	80	87	96	107	120	137
	350	187	204	224	249	280	320

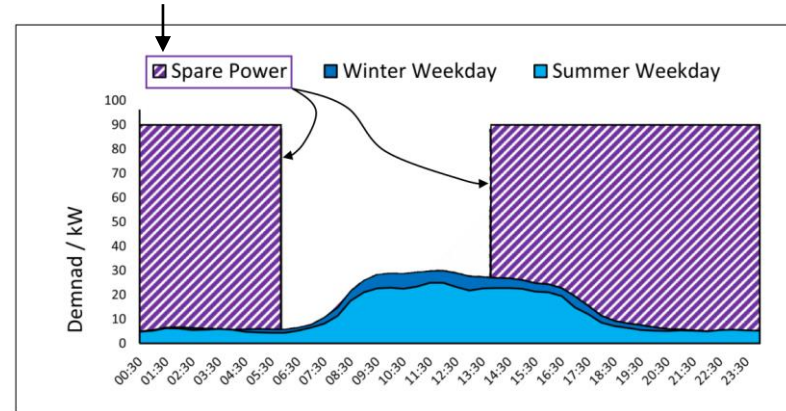
Key takeaway 2: For “base” charging, 22 kW AC is min charging specification; but 25-50 kW DC may give greater operational resilience.

- Maximum Import Capacity
- Existing electrical demand
- Existing electrical infrastructure
- Parking locations

Step 1: Is it feasible to meet recharging requirements with current network connection?

- Think about spare energy capacity rather than spare power
- Example: 90 kW site supply
- Check 1, is there enough spare energy capacity from 14:00 – 06:00 to deliver the required charging?
- If each eRCV has a 200 kWh daily recharging requirement, then it is feasible to deliver the required recharging of 6(?) vehicles with the current grid connection.

Total = 1271 kWh

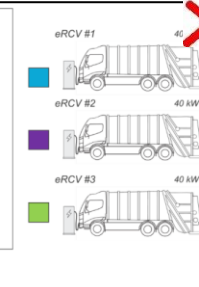
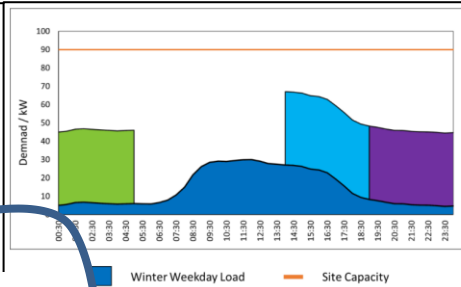
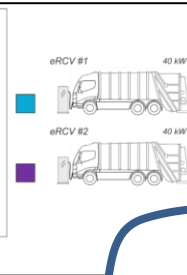
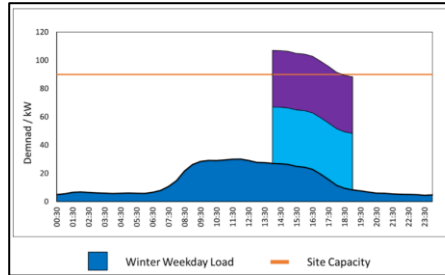


Site Assessment and Charging Strategy

Step 2: What charging strategy should I use?



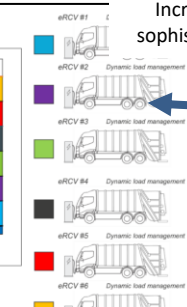
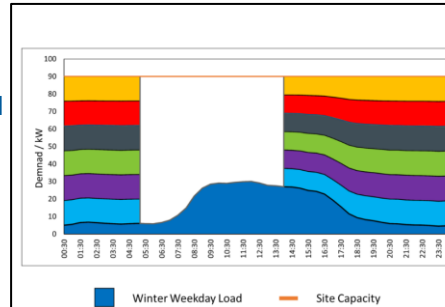
1. Unmanaged – the vehicles charge at maximum power when they are plugged in.



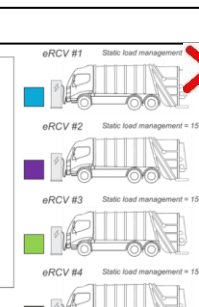
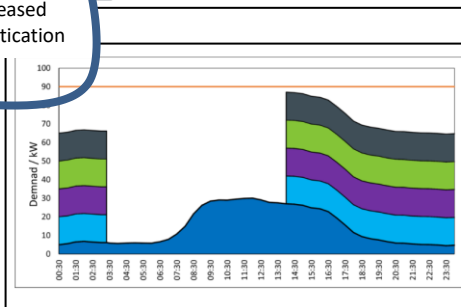
2. Timed charging – the vehicles use any inbuilt functionality within the vehicle to control the charging time.



4. Dynamic Load Management – the real-time spare power is shared between connected chargepoints.



Increased sophistication

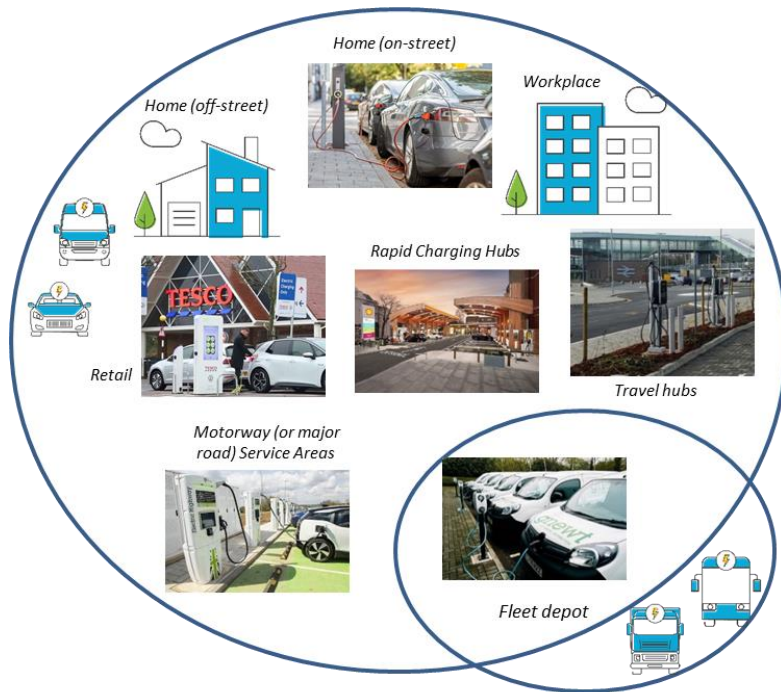


3. Static Load Management – a pre-set amount of “spare” power is shared between chargepoints.

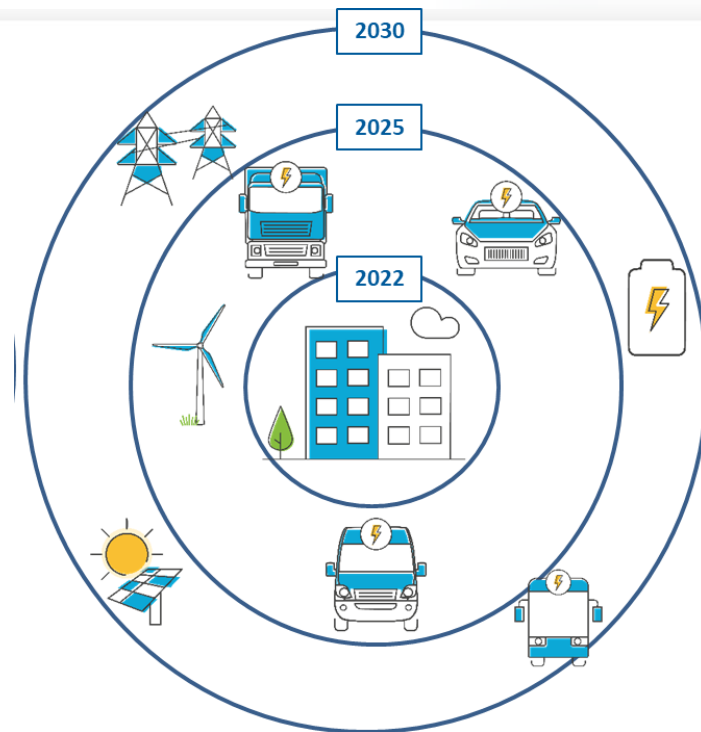
Key takeaway 3: For any site where power is likely to be a constraint, deploy a system with **dynamic load management**.

Key takeaway 4: Think about operational resilience. Do you need 100 kW charging as back-up?

What about other vehicle use cases?

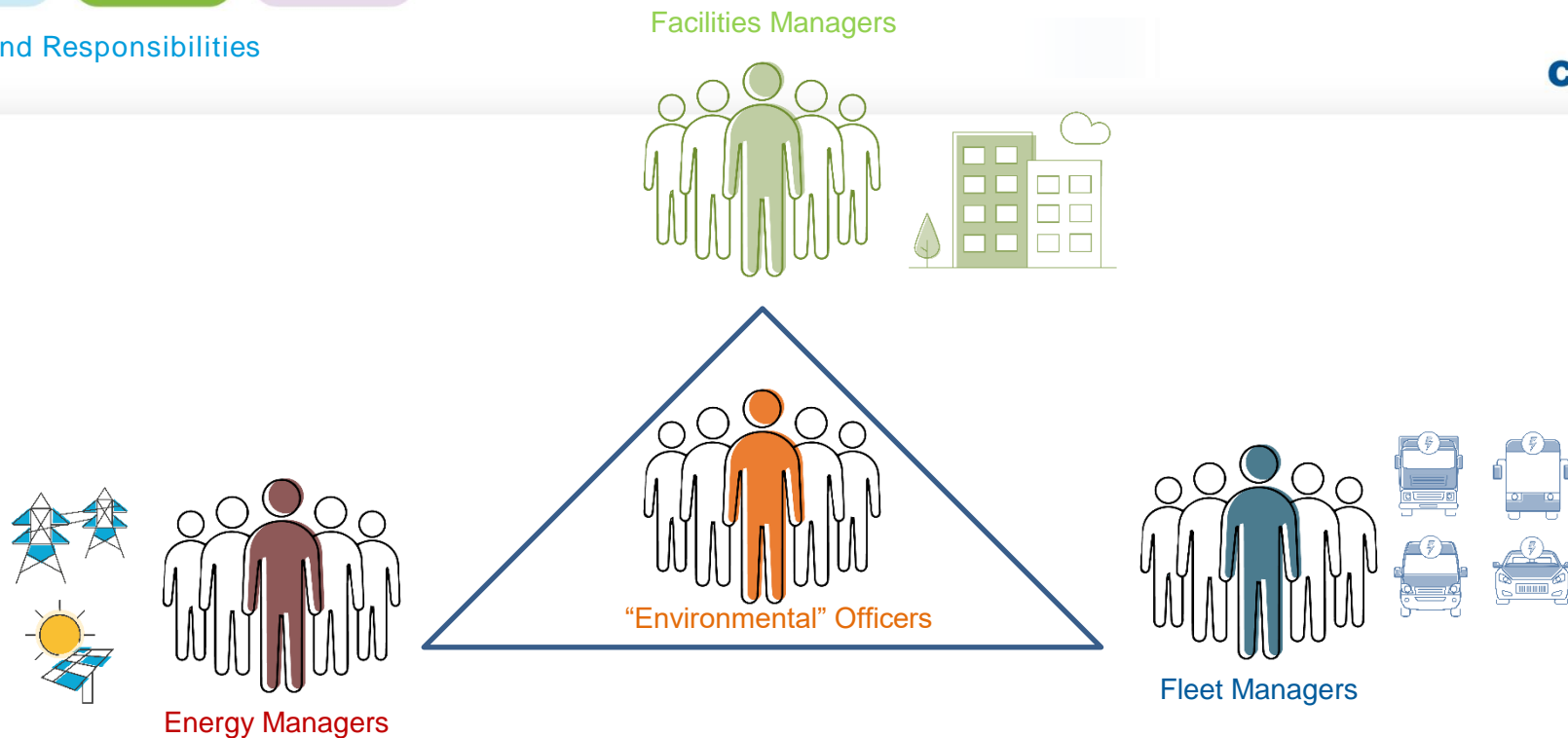


and future plans?



Key takeaway 5: Don't think about electric waste fleet in isolation, and plan for the future

Roles and Responsibilities



Key takeaway 6: Ensure all stakeholders - including those who may not have needed to be before - are engaged.

Physical Installation Considerations

- Parking layouts (where is the vehicle charging socket?!)
- Impact protection.
- Distance from electrical distribution and any civil works required.
- Passive provision (future proofing).



Key takeaway 7: Ensure suppliers don't overlook what seem like simple installation design considerations



Summary of Key Takeaways

1. Select the appropriate chargepoint type (AC/DC and standard).
2. Select the appropriate chargepoint rated power – min. 22 kW AC or DC 25-50 kW+.
3. Use dynamic load management.
4. Think about operational resilience.
5. Plan for all vehicles and for the future.
6. Engage the necessary stakeholders.
7. Don't underestimate the importance of simple installation design considerations.

Thank you for listening

Sam Abbott

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Addressing the challenges of fleet electrification

Arron Dowie

ZENOBE



Zenobē designs, finances,
builds and operates
battery-based services.

**Our three main
business areas:**

EV

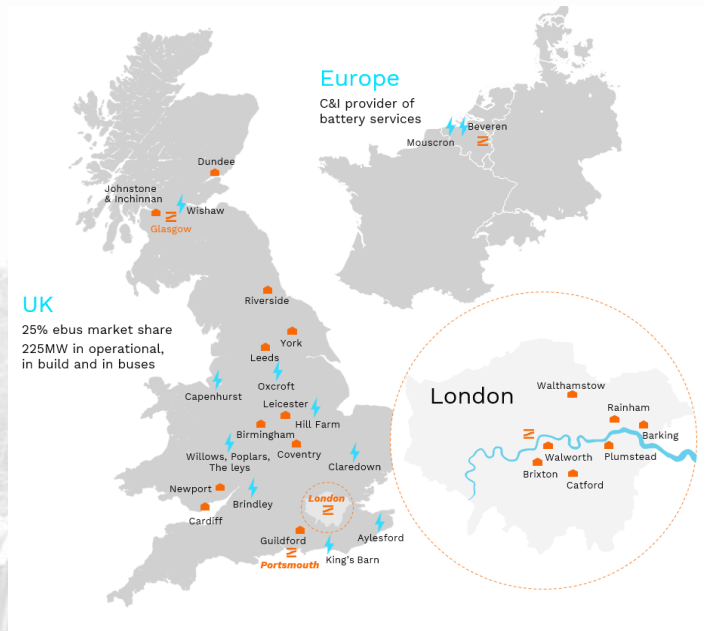
Grid

Portable power

Our purpose:

Making clean
power accessible



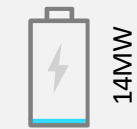


We are making **clean power** accessible at increasing scale

Vehicles

Capacity (MW)

Milestones



2017

Build first battery storage facility



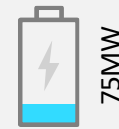
2018

First batteries to provide Fast Reserve



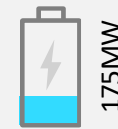
2019

Enter EV fleet market



2020

Win EV contracts with all UK's major bus operators



2021

25% UK ebus market share

Build of Europe's largest (100MW) battery

Launch of second life business



2022

No 1 provider of battery services to UK fleet and grid operators



2025

9 vehicles in 1 depots

125 vehicles in 6 depots

371 vehicles in 22 depots

661 vehicles

3000 vehicles

The key challenges:



High capital requirements for upfront costs and battery replacement



Insufficient power supply both to and within the depot to support service delivery



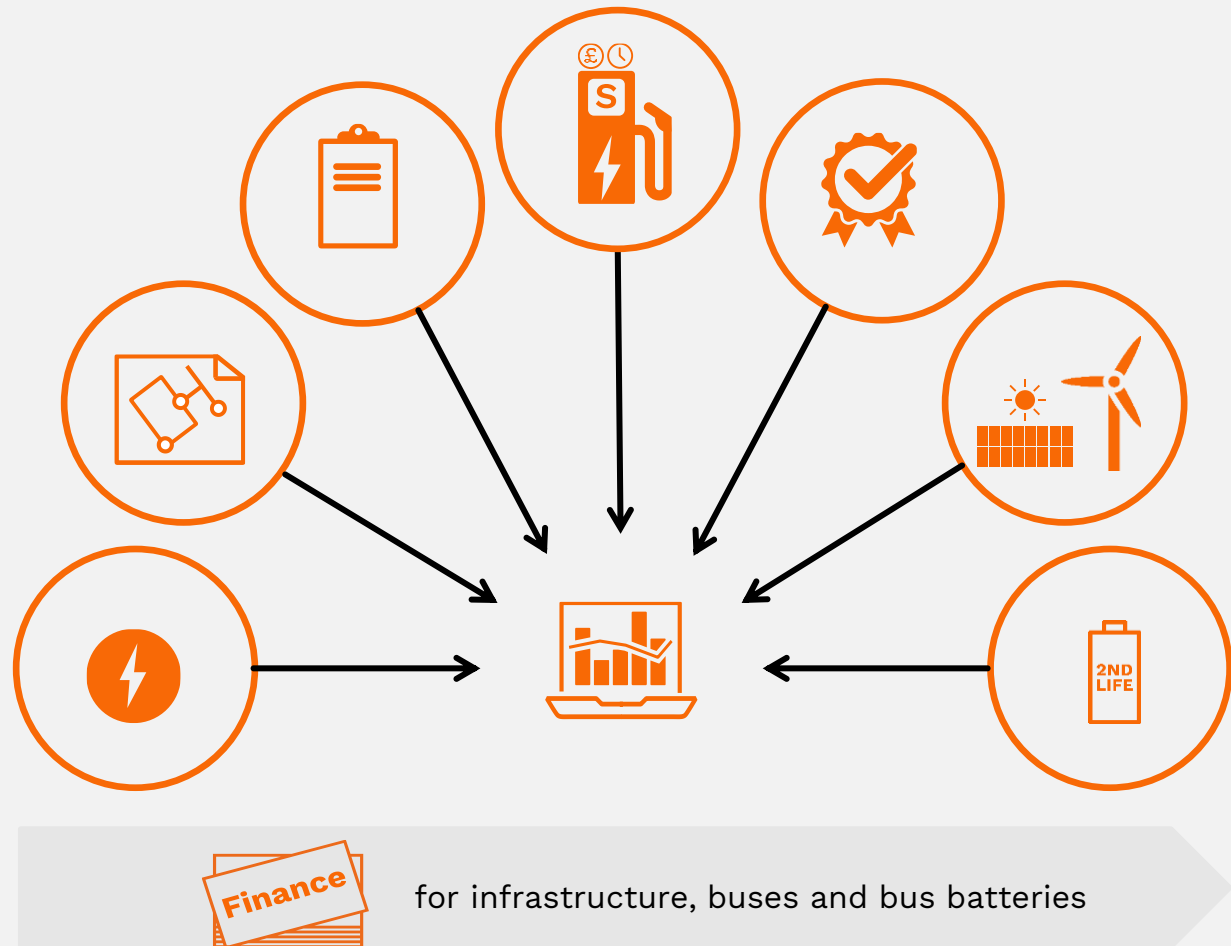
Unpredictable operational costs due to new technology and energy market volatility



The Zenobē service

An end-to-end fully managed service to remove these challenges

- Future proofed connection to the grid
- Bespoke design and planning to minimise upfront and ongoing costs and to meet operator requirements
- Project management of build and commissioning of infrastructure
- Smart charging to minimise energy costs
- ‘As a service’ operational guarantees and 24/7 ‘batteries as a service’ support throughout the contract
- Onsite battery storage to support smart charging and co-located power generation
- Second life applications for batteries



Case Study:

Newport Bus

The Challenge

- Depot does not have enough power to charge EVs
- Ensuring there is no operational disruption to the depot throughout the construction process
- Safety in a live bus depot environment both for depot employees and our installation team
- Space & eBus Parking Layout ensuring that no diesel vehicles are removed due to the introduction of electric vehicles
- Adapting to new operational procedures
- Ensuring that all electric vehicles are fully charged and are able to undertake their daily route

“Zenobē are absolutely integral in our electric vision and have overcome all the challenges with us.”

Scott Pearson MD at Newport Transport

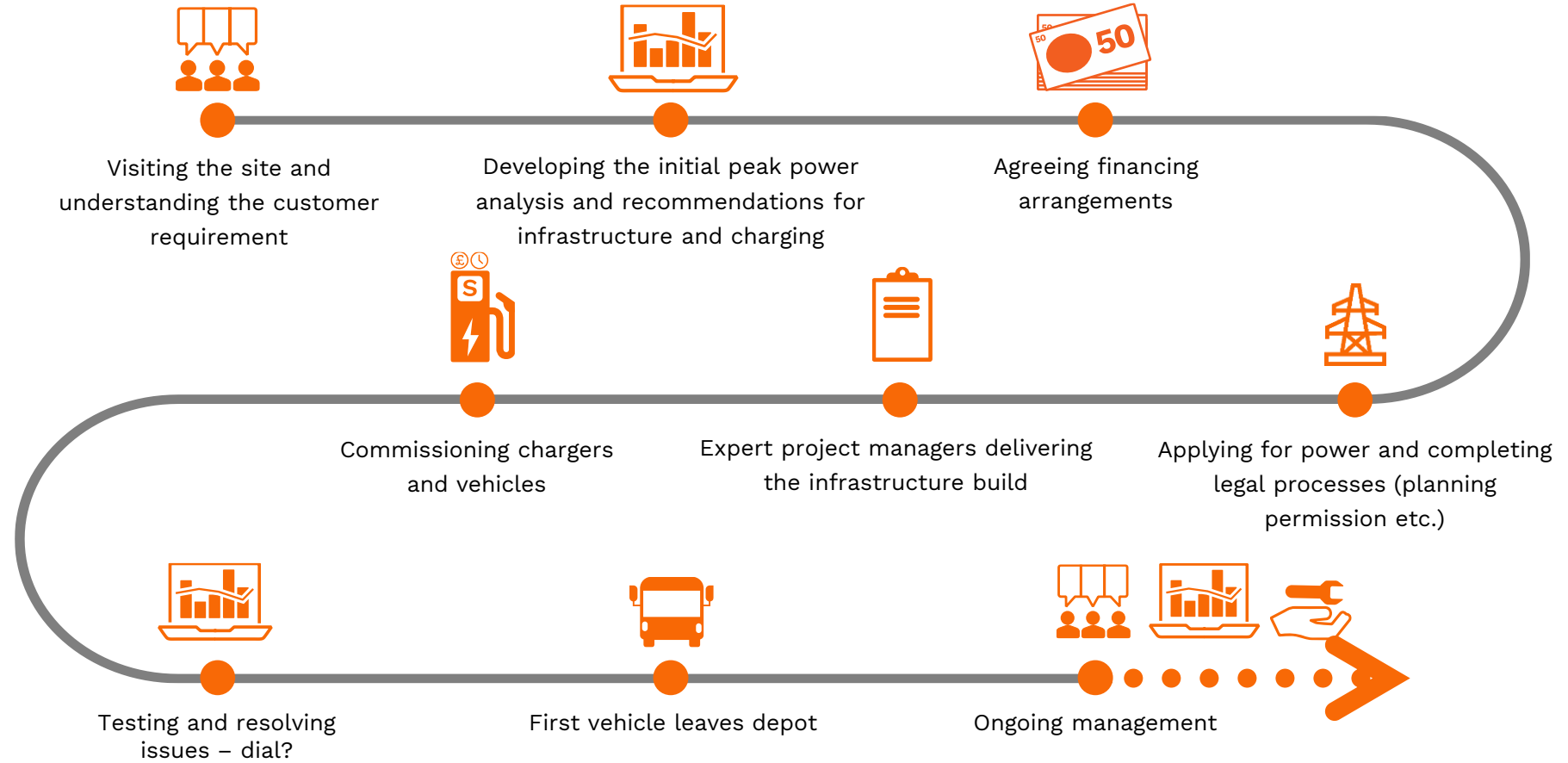
Zenobe Solution

- Devise smart charging strategy to lower substantial DNO grid upgrade costs and ongoing standing charges
- Phase 1 -Stationary battery energy storage system (BESS) is installed to support grid when charging EVs at peak periods
- Full EV operation considered when installing major electrical components
- Phase 2 – DNO upgrade to 1.8MVA after local reinforcement works complete by DNO
- We financed all infrastructure capex including DNO costs with Newport only paying a rental once operational.
- We matched financed grant monies from Welsh Assembly to maximise the number of eBuses accelerating the road to Net Zero
- Zenobe offer a charging guarantee and take all responsibility for ensuring these critical public service are maintained.

CATEGORY	REQUIREMENTS
Route	Newport to Cardiff
Bus Type	32 x Yutong Single deck
Battery Capacity	422kWh (13.5MW)
Number of Chargers	17 x 120kW DC
Authorized Supply Capacity (ASC)	Phase 1 – 0.28MVA Phase 2 – 1.8MVA

ZENOBĒ SOLUTION SUMMARY	
Innovative OPEX financing	✓
Limited ‘regret cost’ in depot expansion	✓
Smart charging strategy	✓
Parking Strategy Optimisation	✓

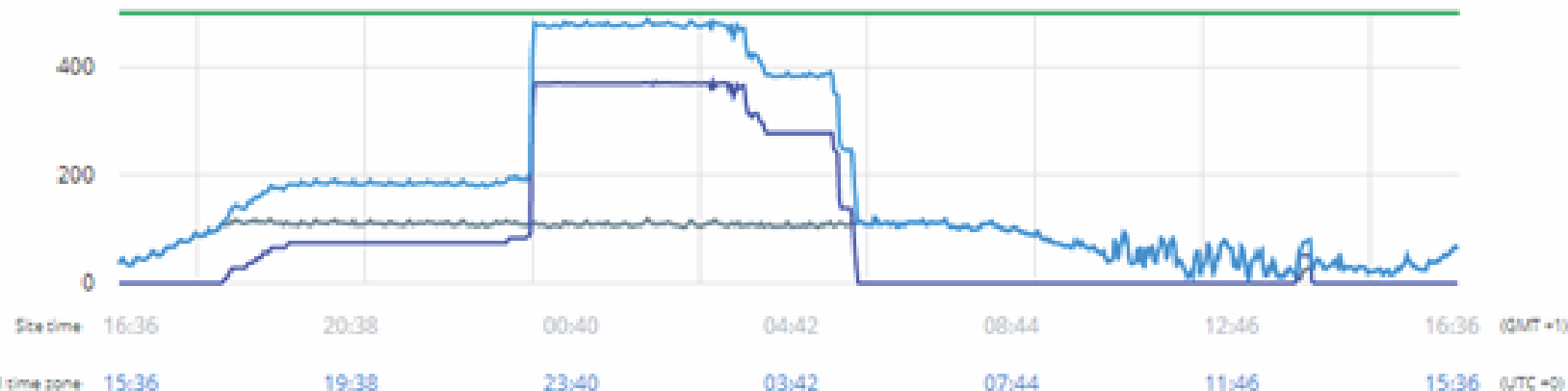
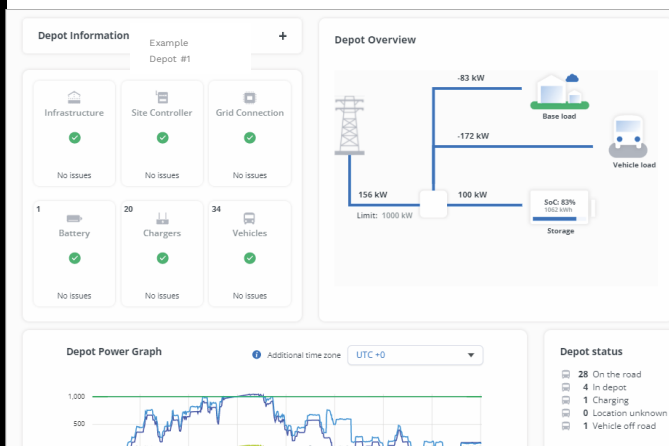
Planning

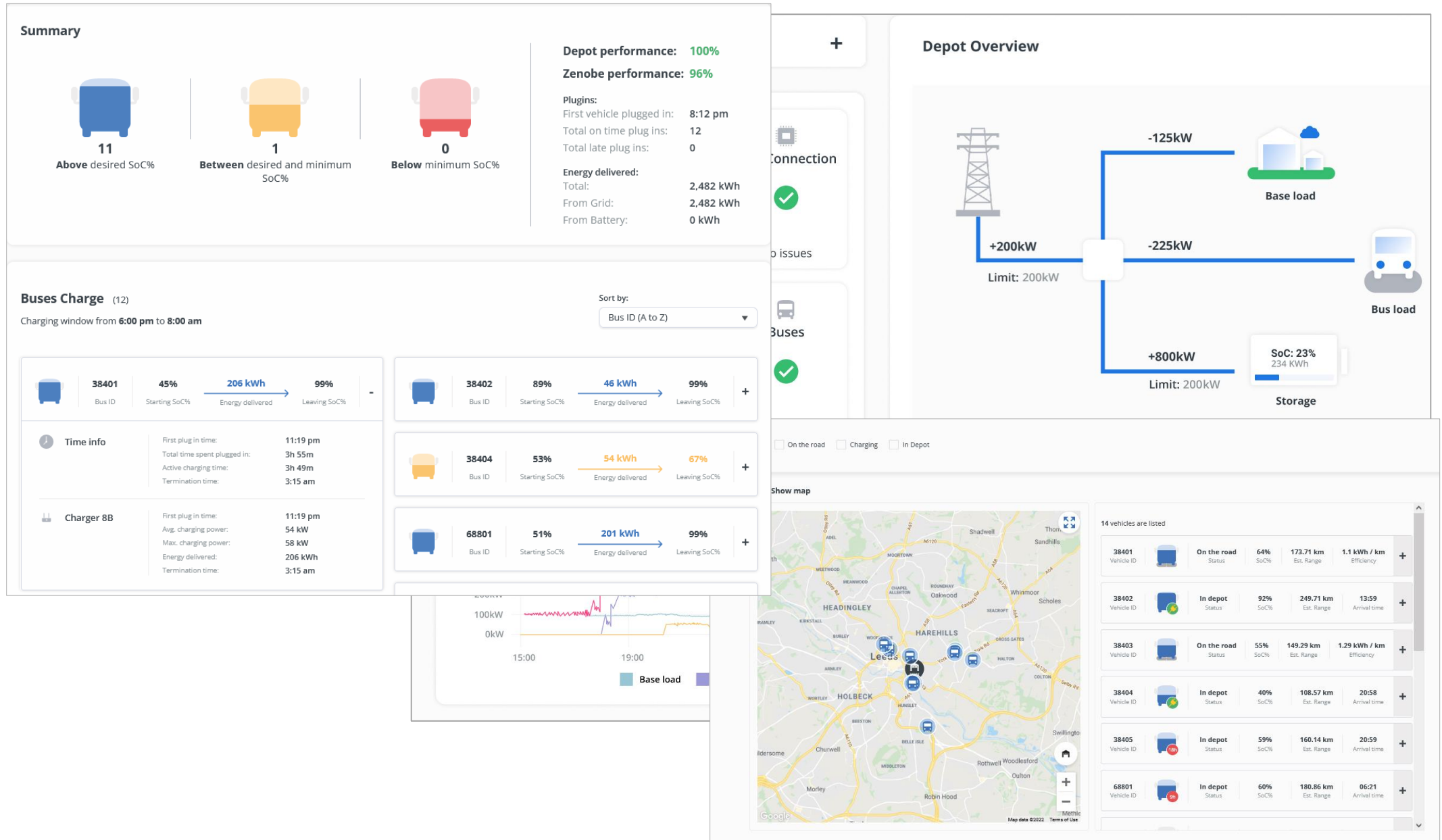


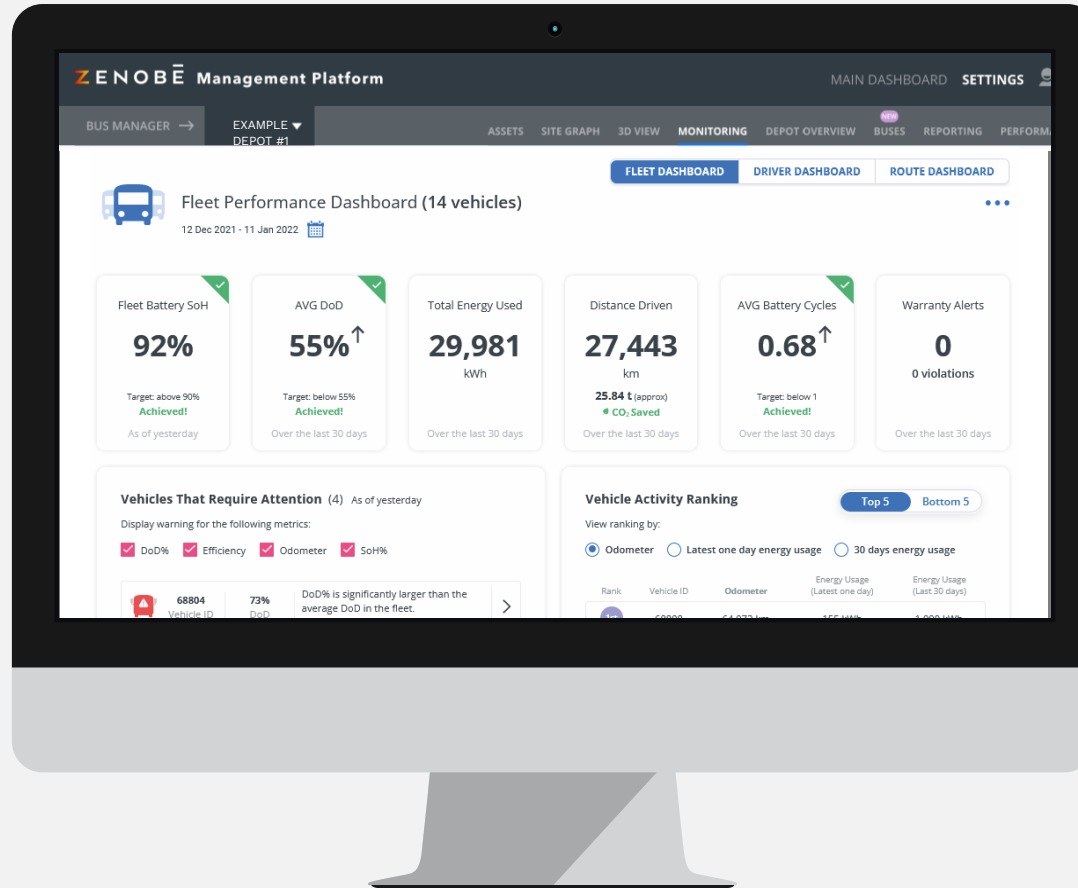
Challenge: Minimising energy costs

Solution: Smart software and energy purchase strategies

- Providing award-winning software to track energy use by vehicle and by driver, so that inefficient driving can be managed and efficient driving incentivised
- Developing charging strategies bespoke to the fleet, minimising running costs and the risk of exceeding power allowances
- Arranging power purchase agreements to minimise uncertainty and use our position as grid infrastructure provider





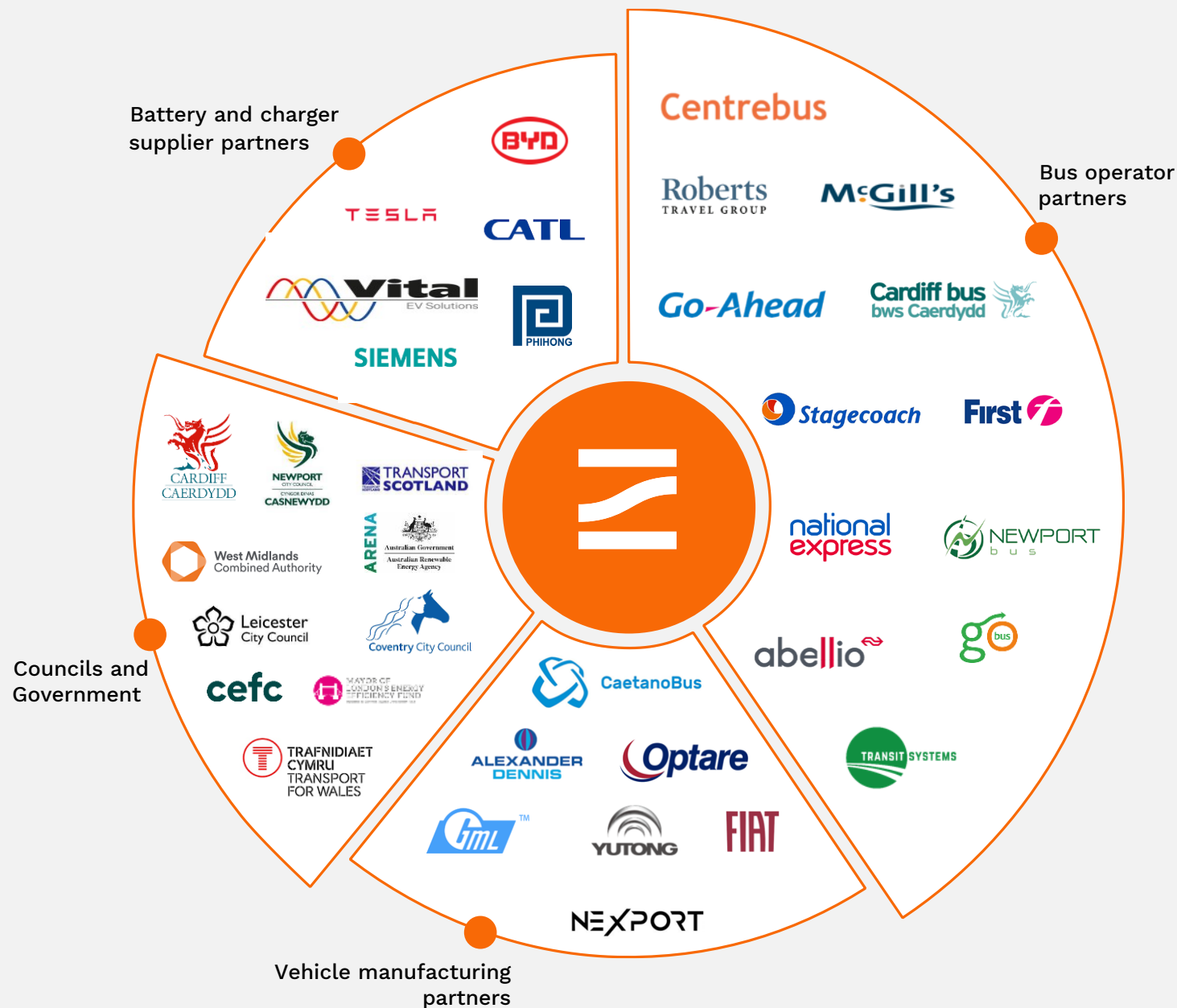


Monitor your operations and track battery performance combining Vehicle and Charger for a holistic view of your fleets operations :

API Integration with Kempower 

We take a partnership approach

- For the long term
- Tailored to you
- Future proofed
- Full data sharing



SALES | RENTAL | COMMISSIONING | SERVICING



ROBIN JAMES
Sales Director



The appointed UK distributors for  **KEMPOWER**



Vital EV is the appointed UK distributor for Kempower DC EV chargers, offering a wide range of tailored solutions from **SALES** and **RENTAL** to **SERVICE** and **MAINTENANCE**. Our vision is to be the most **TRUSTED** service provider within the EV charging solutions sector by setting **WORLD-CLASS CUSTOMER SERVICE** benchmarks and transforming customer expectations with **HONESTY, INTEGRITY & PASSION**.



Reputable, Reliable
& Robust DC
Chargers



Installation &
Commissioning



24/7/365 Operations
Support



4-Hour Service Level
Agreements



API-Based Charge
Management
Software



Modular & Scalable
Charging Solutions



Dynamic Power
Management



World-Class
Workforce
Management
Software



+ KEMPOWER

T-SERIES

Mobile DC Charger

- Up to 40kW of DC charging power (dual charging option with 20kW each) for rapid charging
- Simply plug into 5-pin 63A socket for convenient EV charging (adapters available)
- Lightweight design and robust wheels provide easy maneuverability
- Intuitive 7" touchscreen display ensures a user-friendly charging experience
- Quickly and easily link to your charging session via on-screen QR code
- Weatherproof design is perfect for indoor and outdoor applications
- ChargeEye remote monitoring and control software
- 500v and 800v DC charging options



Simple 3-Step Setup. Rapid DC Charging in 5 Minutes.

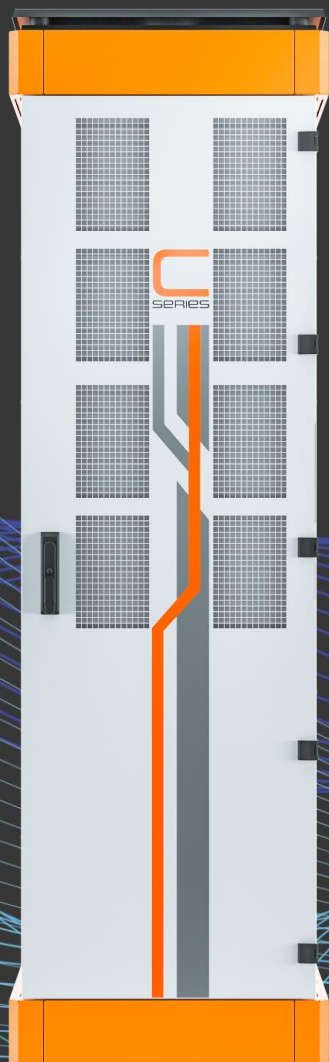


+ KEMPOWER S-SERIES

Satellite Charging Post

- Single Port and Dual Port options
- Best Power-To-Footprint Ratio in the rapid charging market - up to 350kW from a single post
- Class-leading cable management system improves cable mobility and reduces cable damage
- Access to ChargeEye remote monitoring and control software
- Intuitive and user-friendly 7" touchscreen display ensures a smooth and convenient charging experience
- Up to 24 S-Series charging posts from one C-Series cabinet
- Dynamic Power Management available for intelligent power distribution

Up to 350kW with a footprint similar to an A4 sheet.



+ KEMPOWER

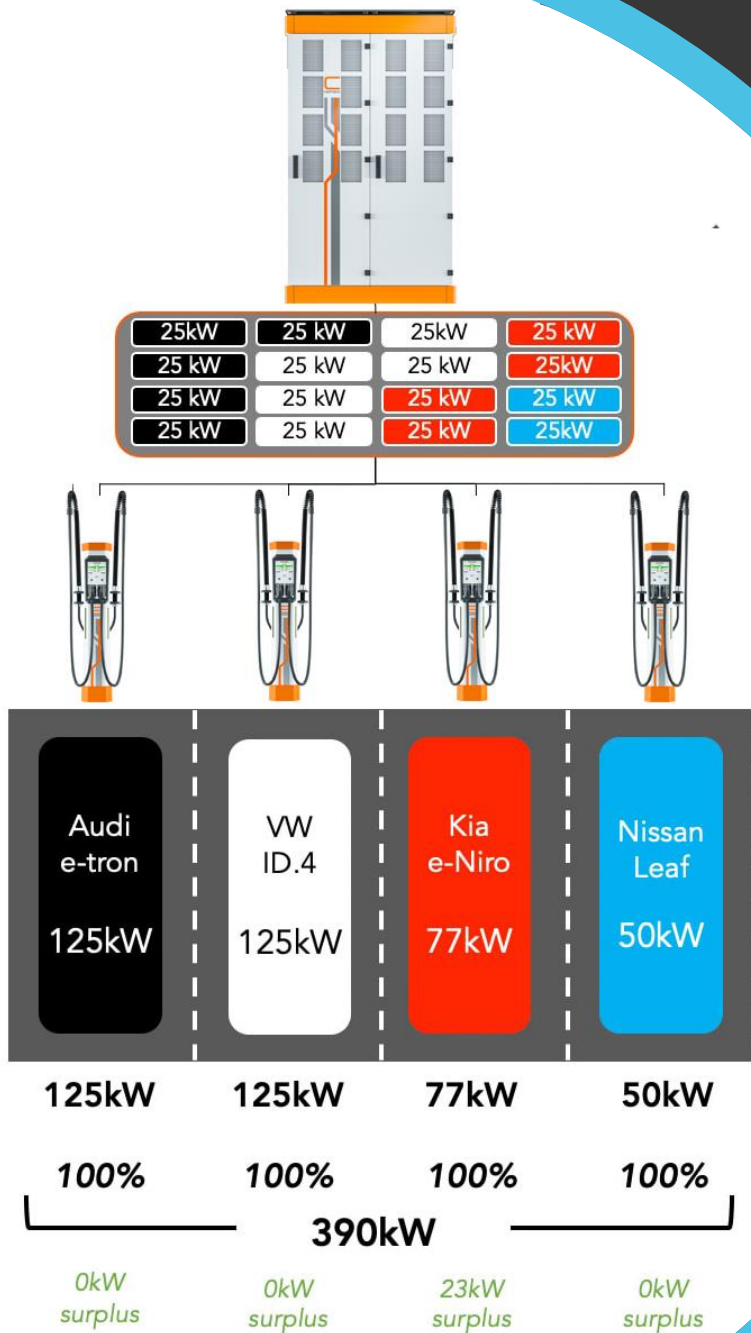
C-SERIES

EV Charging Cabinet

- A scalable charging cabinet made up of 50kW power modules
- Available as a single (up to 200kW), double (up to 400kW) or triple (up to 600kW) cabinet
- Up to 24 S-Series charging posts from one C-Series cabinet
- Dynamic Power Management available for intelligent power distribution
- Access to ChargeEye API-based remote monitoring and control software
- 4G connectivity for monitoring and maintenance
- 500v or 800v DC charging options



Modular & Scalable EV Charging



DYNAMIC POWER MANAGEMENT

The Kempower system constantly monitors the charging power of each EV, and automatically reassigns power modules throughout charging sessions from EVs whose charging power is tapering off, to those that are capable of accepting an extra boost in charging power.



All of our Kempower products are available with ChargeEye, an API-enabled charge monitoring and management software that allows users to remotely control each charger and access powerful charging insights.

ChargeEye includes several algorithms that use A.I. (Artificial Intelligence) machine learning, which it cross references with recorded data to identify potential issues before they arise and maximise charger up-time.





Consultancy Services

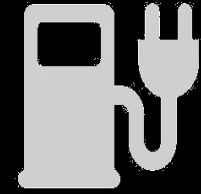
Fleet EV Charging considerations

Linda Grave



Chargepoint Management Systems

- What is a CMS
- What do YOU want from your CMS
- What are the ownership models



Chargepoint Management Systems



What is a CMS



A cloud-based platform that enables you to manage, monitor and operate your charge units. Often referred to as a Backend.

OCPP (Open Charge Point Protocol) Industry standard
<https://www.openchargealliance.org/>



Hardware with integral CMS –limited features

Agnostic– Works with a large number of hardware manufacturers



Features –Reporting tools and alerts

Access Rights– Admin access rights, set tariffs , add new and block users

Payment–Tariff and bill settlement





What do you want from your CMS



Reliable – Available – Compatible

Access – By App–RFID– open or contactless payment

Reporting – Level of access to pull your own reports

Tech features– integration with your existing systems

Level of support required– In house or external

Billing & Reconciliation –Reimbursement of home charging



What are the ownership models



All Inclusive– The back-end is part of the service along with supply and installation of the hardware, you pay a monthly fee for the service , you also pay transaction fees.



SaaS Rented– You purchase your hardware and paid for the installation, you then pay for the Operation and Maintenance services monthly + transaction fees.

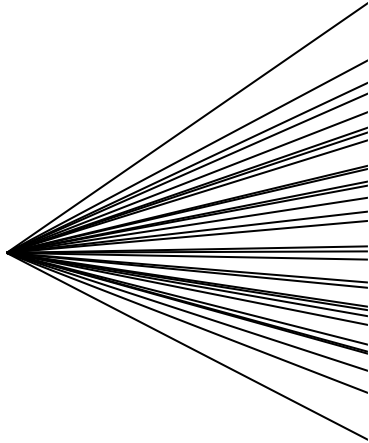


Licensed– If you wish to be a CPO (charge point operator) yourself you can chose to licence your own backend and operate this yourself , with a white labelled solution.



Build your own– This option is normally chosen after having utilised one of the previous options, once the organisation has decided to grow and own more of the value chain.

The public charging challenge



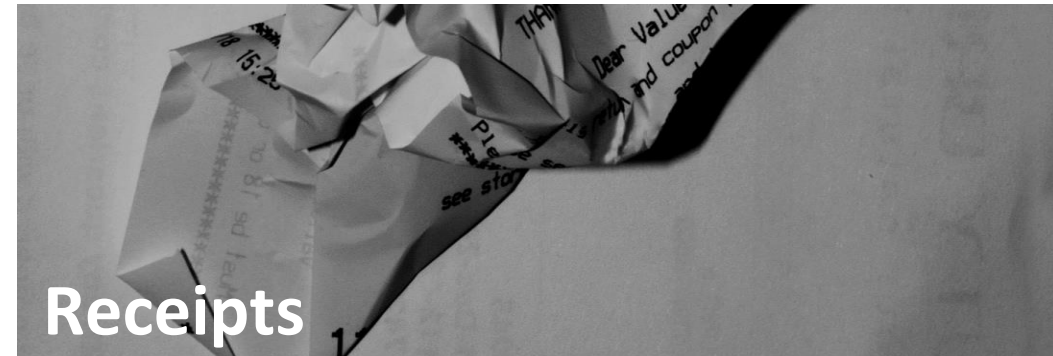
80+ charging networks



Experience

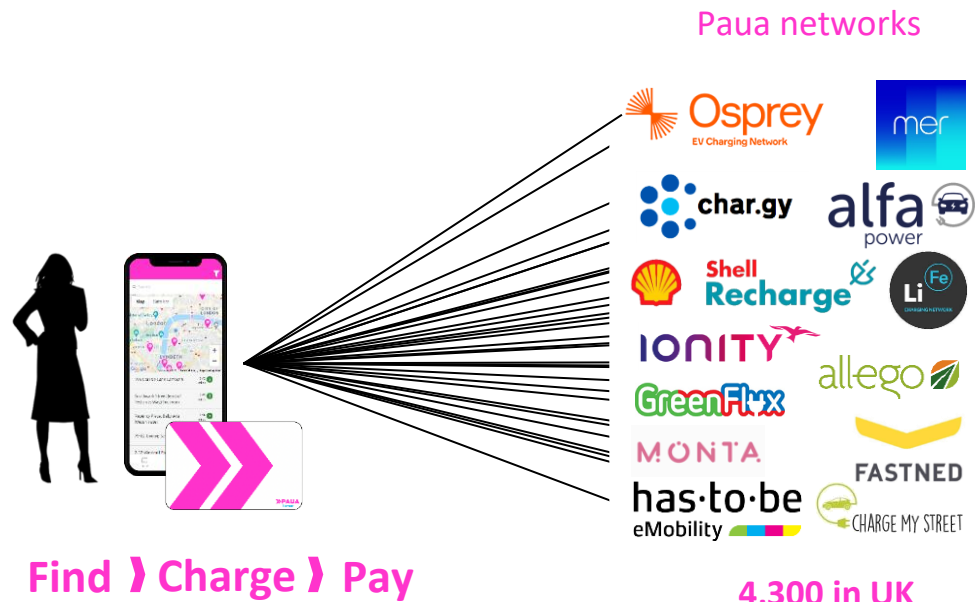


Multiple subscriptions



Receipts

Your solution from Paua



4,300 in UK
29,000 in EU

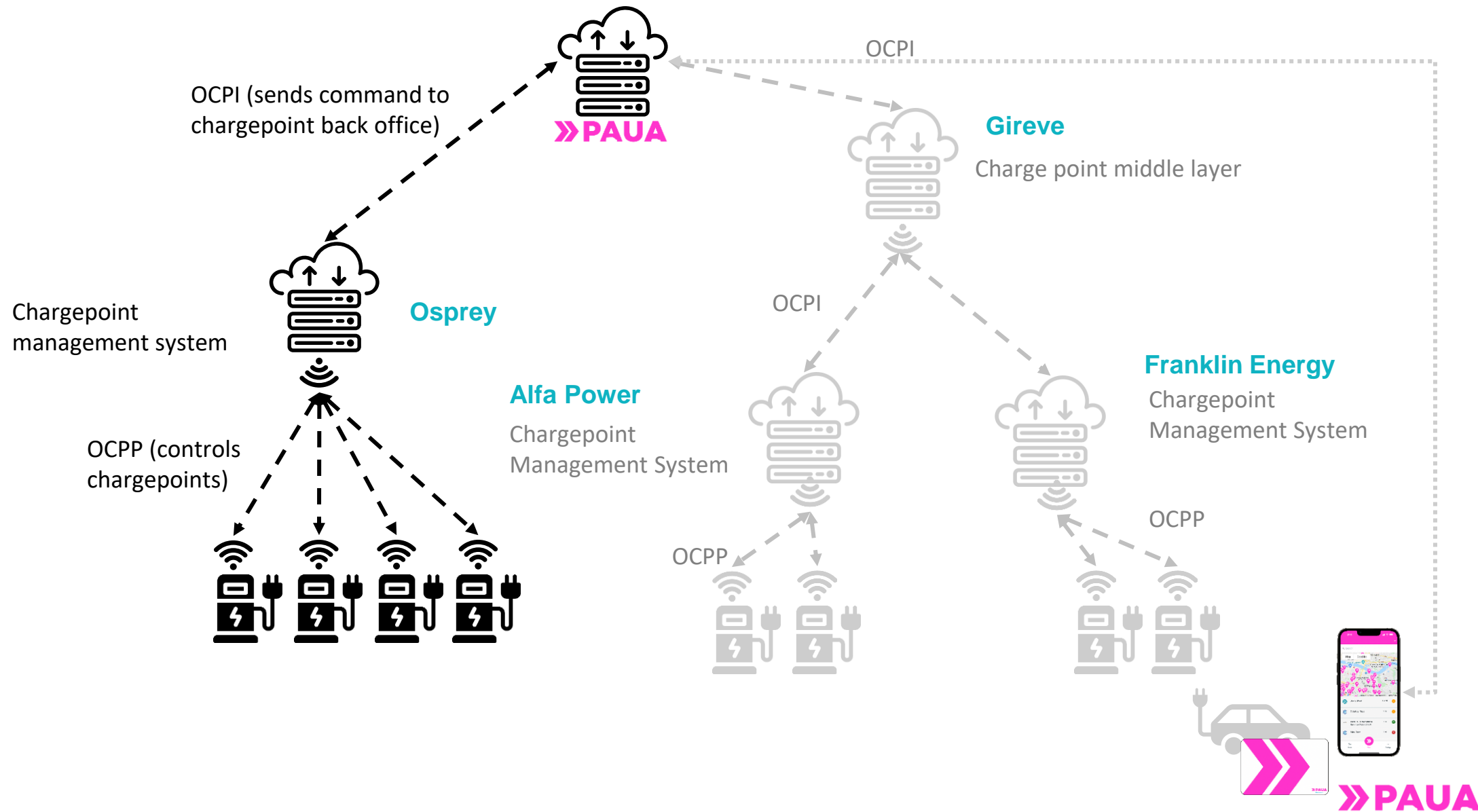
Ongoing discussions



» PAUA

Confidential

How we do it





Consultancy Services

Experts in EV Charging Infrastructure and Management

Helping businesses and fleets to make
informed decisions

BATTERIES AND EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE



WHO WE ARE

World leading innovators in energy storage & circular economy

- Dedicated to the design, manufacture and operation of world class energy storage systems.
- Management team with mature experience from automotive and energy sectors.
- Aiming to achieve ambitious international growth



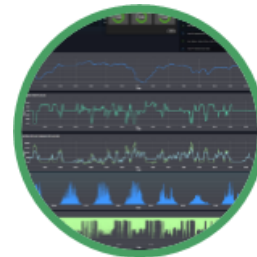
Hardware and software
system integrators



Manufacturing supply
chain developers



Sales, operation and
customer service
providers



Project development
and finance

THE E-STOR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

E-STOR uses second life EV batteries.

- Installed, operational and proven technology
- Modular, flexible design for low cost scalability
- Battery/OEM agnostic
- Integrates existing, reliable technologies
- Operating system monitors performance and optimises system
- Simple, low cost installation and maintenance

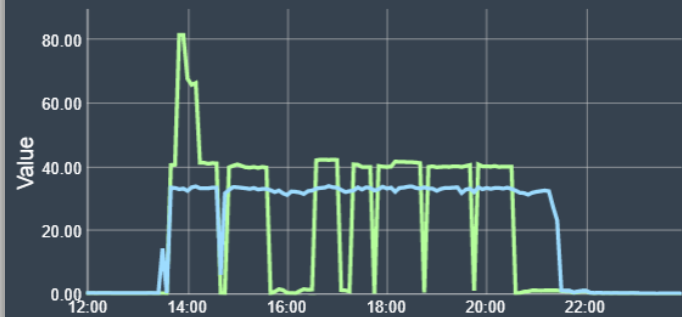


CHARGER MANAGEMENT

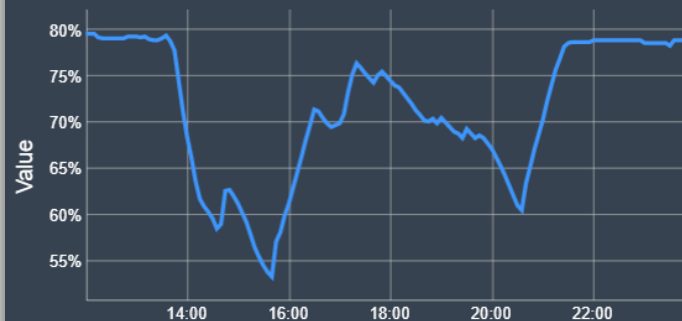
ALLEGRO: Active battery management of rapid chargers on a constrained network

- Site has a maximum import size of 35 kW
- Installed 2 x 50 kW rapid chargers installed
- Will cause a trip and blackout to the service station
- No option for reasonable grid upgrades or generation
- The battery discharges to provide support power when needed
- When there is capacity available the battery recharges

NATURAL SITE LOAD VS MANAGE SITE LOAD (kW)

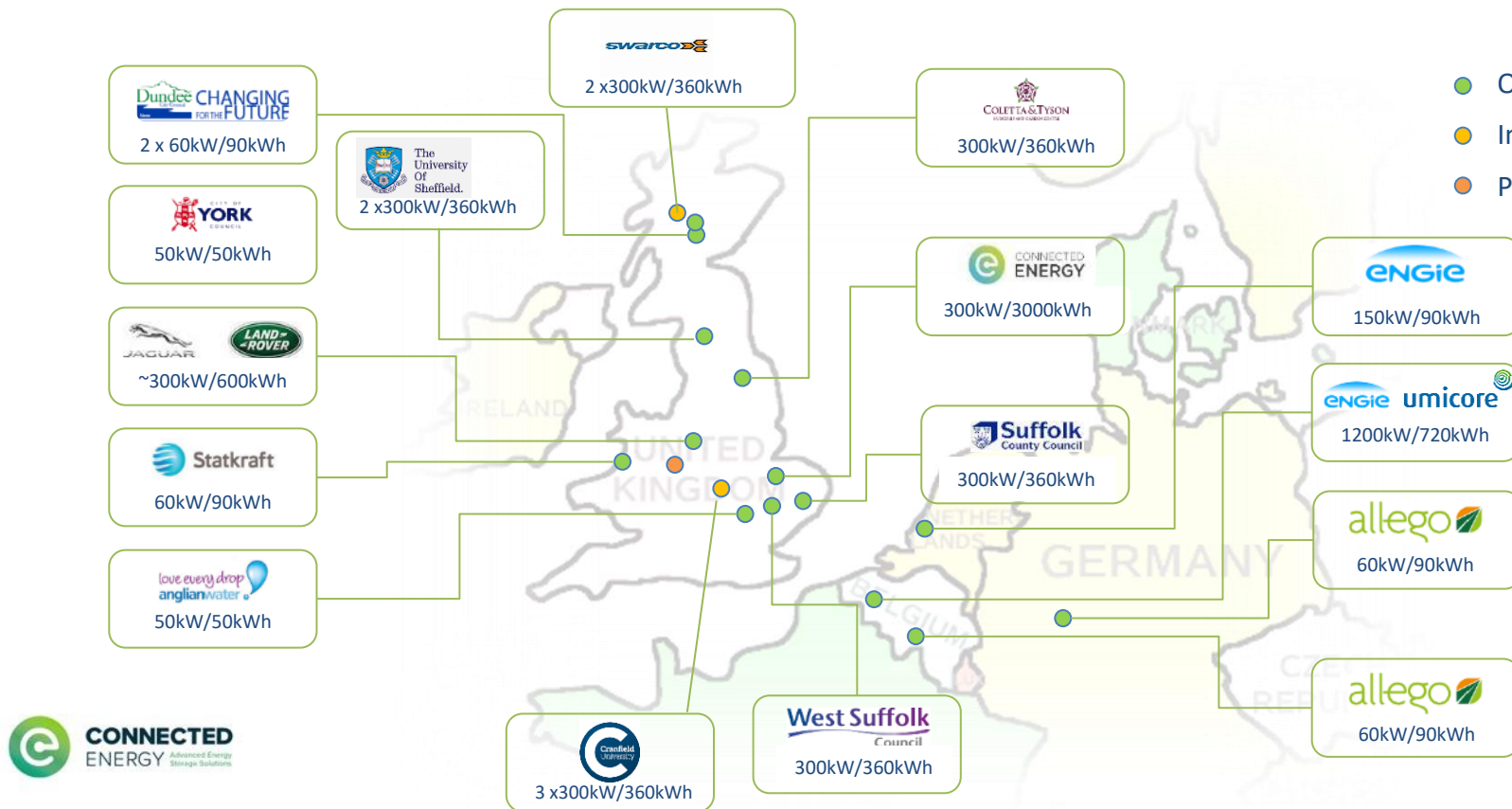


STATE OF CHARGE (%)



OUR SYSTEMS

- Operational
- In development
- Planned 40MWh



TAXI CHARGING

Our Dundee installation manages a range of separate chargers whilst maximising generation usage from solar the canopies

- An E-STOR 60 kW / 90 kWh is installed
- Providing solar capture when there is surplus
- Peak Shaves to maintain a maximum import level
- Sees nearly full time usage of chargers
- Total charger peak load seen of 320 kW
- 99% of solar generated is used on site (up from 90%)



Dundee City Council
www.dundeecc.gov.uk **CHANGING**
FOR THE FUTURE

BENEFITS OF USING A BATTERY

- Avoid or minimise costly infrastructure upgrades
- Provide extra flexibility to your site
- A source of revenue when there is spare time
- Allows for growth of sites and an EV network

Going a second step further:

From a joint study with Lancaster University, a 300 kW E-STOR system could save an extra 144t CO₂e when compared to a first life system



USING AN E-STOR FOR EV FLEETS

- EV Fleets pose an interesting challenge for establishing a reliable charging network
- Want to minimise down time of the fleet, chargers should be able to run when they are needed
- Typically shift patterns result in seeing large blocks of time when vehicles are returning to be charged
- This concentrates the demand for power and will likely need managing, connection upgrades can cost upwards of £100k!
- As companies grow the adoption of EV's will also increase, meaning it wont just be the fleet that will want to charge
- With such large volumes of energy being used, being able to forecast and act on price signals will optimise the cost of running a fleet

WHAT BATTERY IS RIGHT FOR MY FLEET

From our experience no site is the same and needs to be modelled. **We are here to help!**

- Typically a battery can reduce the peak power of a charging network by about a third
- Integration with EV chargers or Building management systems will allow for full optimisation
- Smooth data transfer and management platforms will keep the fleet running smoothly
- Batteries will need replacing over time. Make sure the degradation is factored in as well as their cost

Shopping list for modelling:

- ☐ Numbers of vehicles
- ☐ Battery sizes of the fleet
- ☐ Numbers of chargers and their power ratings
- ☐ Expected profile of how the fleet will arrive to be charged
- ☐ Demands for when key vehicles must be ready
- ☐ Half hourly energy data for the site
- ☐ Forecasts of any generation on site
- ☐ Connection capacities for the site

Thank you



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