

Autonomous Mobility and Energy Service Management in Future Smart Cities: An Overview

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Outline

• Urban Mobility and Energy Future

- issues in current cities
- need for change: disruptive transformations
- a three-layered view

• Autonomous Service Management

- AMoD: autonomous mobility-on-demand
- AFoD: autonomous flexibility-on-demand
- challenges of coordination between AMoD and AFoD

• Conclusions



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Issues in Current Cities

• Urbanization

 over 50% of current population is living in cities, will rise to 70% by 2050.

• Energy Sector

- not smart and clean enough.
- Environment Sector
 - climate change.
 - air pollution.

• Transportation Sector

- traffic congestion.
- limited parking space.

• Infrastructure

- road networks, housing, etc.



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Disruptive Transformations

• Automobile

- electric vehicles
- autonomous driving

• Energy

- distributed energy resources .
- demand-side management
- electricity market deregulation **smart grid**
- battery energy storage

• Transportation

- advancement in sensing, monitoring, control technologies
- innovative business models: user-centric, appbased, and on-demand access to ride-sharing, bike-sharing, etc.



EVs

Energy

Renewable Energy

Demand Response

vision of

Deregulated Market

Battery Energy Storage

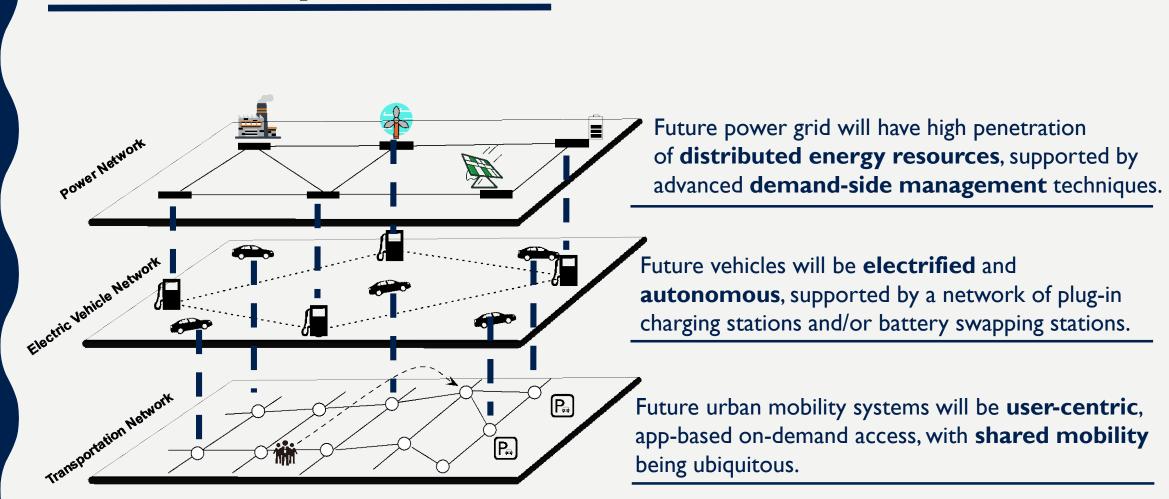
Vehicle-to-Grid

Autonomous Driving Vehicle Sharing Systems Ride-sharing

Transportation

Smart Mobility: Navigation, Routing, and Parking

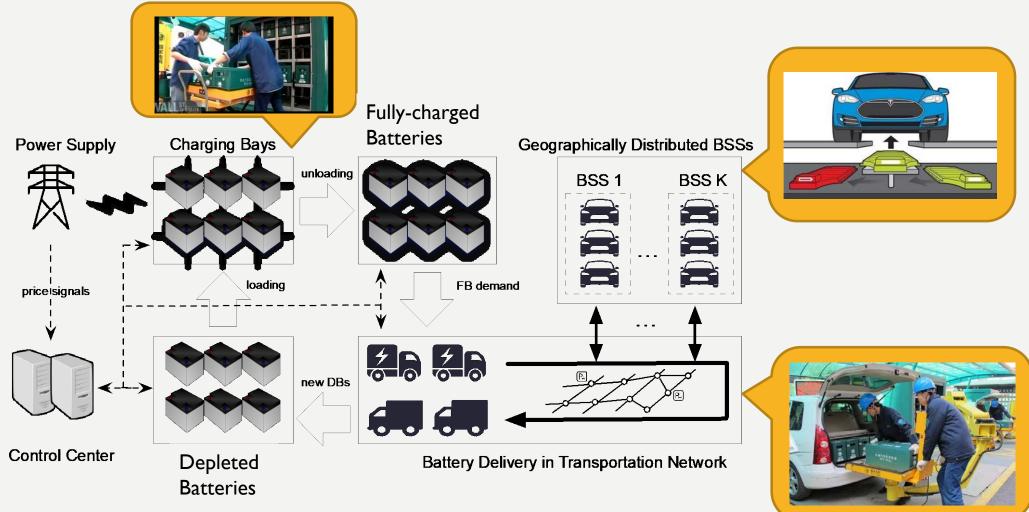
A Three-Layered View



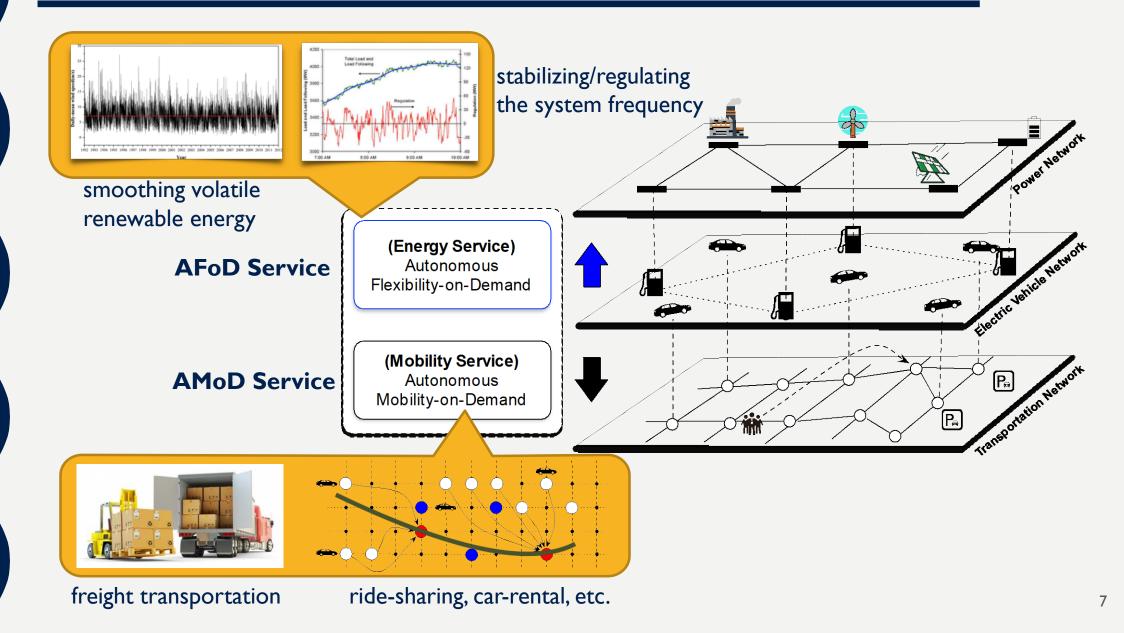


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A Three-Layered View: An Example*



Autonomous Service Management



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AMoD: Benefits and Opportunities

Reduction in Number of Vehicles lacksquare

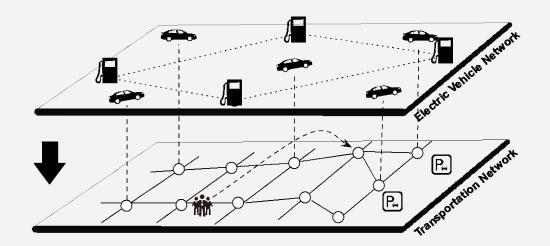
• from current vehicle ownership model to mobility-on-demand in future.

• Reduction in Parking Spaces

- less parking space is needed
- less parking demand is needed

Autonomous Balancing

- reduction in extra manpower cost
- reduction in extra traffic
- **Autonomous Charging**



- promising to achieve **anytime**, **anywhere**, and **coordinated** charging control of EVs in massive scale.
- a perfect source of **demand flexibility** in smart grid.





AFoD:An EV-based DSM Program

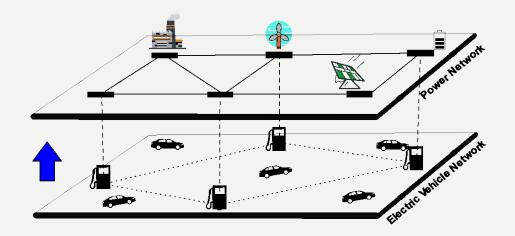
• Flexibility-as-a-Service in Smart Grid

- change load from dump followers to proactive participants.
- cost and carbon-emission reduction in electricity generation.
- create win-win solutions between utilities and customers.

• An EV-based DSM Program in Smart Grid

- a perfect candidate of DSM program.
 - massive in scale (potentially).
 - charging flexibility in multiple dimensions:
 - power domain: charging rates.
 - energy domain: charging demand.
 - temporal domain: charging periods.
 - spatial domain: charging locations.
- possible to be coordinated in both modes.
 - plug-in charging mode: vehicles + batteries.
 - battery swapping mode: standalone batteries.

Demand-Side Management (DSM) In Smart Grid[#]



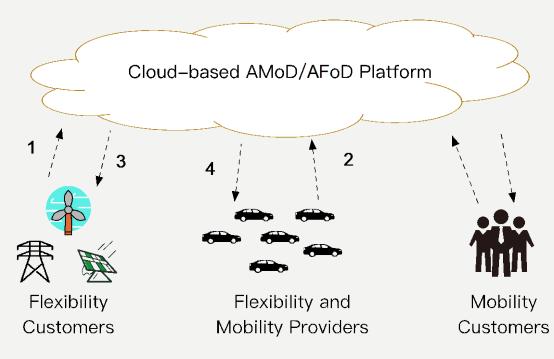
EV-based DSM programs can be even more significant when autonomous driving is realized



⁷⁷ A. Mohsenian-Rad, V.W. S. Wong, J. Jatskevich, R. Schober and A. Leon-Garcia, "Autonomous Demand-Side Management Based on Game-Theoretic Energy Consumption Scheduling for the Future Smart Grid," in *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 320-331, Dec. 2010.

Cloud-based AMoD/AFoD Platform

- I. Flexibility customer (e.g., renewable generators) send requests to the cloud.
- 2. (Autonomous) EVs report their availability and interests.
 - under appropriate market and incentive design.
- 3. Cloud sends the scheduling results (e.g., when and how many EVs, payment) to flexibility customers.
- 4. Cloud sends the scheduling results (e.g., when and where to charge, payment) to EVs.

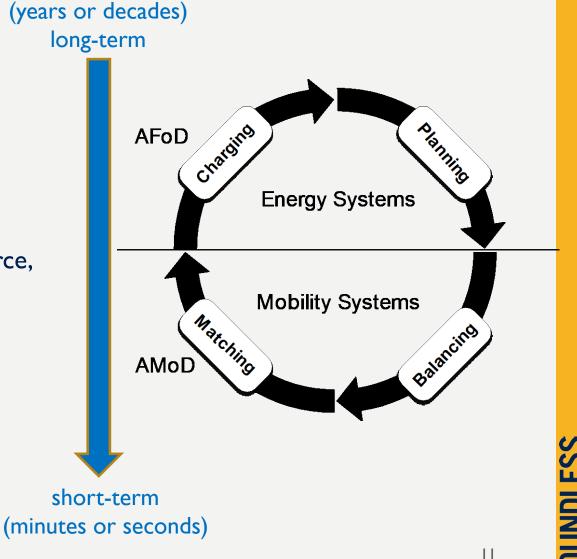


Coordination between AMoD and AFoD is the key issue.



Coordination between AMoD and AFoD

- **Planning** of Energy Supply Infrastructures
- **Balancing** of (Autonomous) Electric Vehicles
 - unbalanced spatial-temporal distribution of mobility requests.
 - also influenced by locations of energy supply infrastructures.
- Matching between (Vehicle, Customer) and (Source, Destination)
 - vehicle-to-customer dispatching.
 - source-to-destination routing.
- Charging of Electric Vehicles
 - plug-in charging coordination of vehicles.
 - charging coordination of aggregated batteries. (m



Challenges

• Large-scale and High-dimension.

- large-scale and complex system
- high-dimensional system uncertainties
- real-time acquisition and processing of data
- Complexity of Key Operational Algorithms for Real-time Implementation.
 - smart balancing of vehicles temporally and geographically
 - vehicle-to-customer dispatching
 - source-to-destination routing
 - coordinated charging of vehicles in massive scale
 - all require an efficient real-time implementation

• Market Design for Incentivizing Collaboration.

- multiple stakeholders.
- different interests (e.g., mobility and energy services).



http://portal.cvst.ca/



Conclusions

• Convergence of Energy and Mobility Future.

- Smart Grid
- Electric Vehicles
- Mobility-on-Demand

• Autonomous Service Management.

- AMoD.
- AFoD.

• Challenges in Coordination between AMoD and AFoD.



