

# Measuring Consumer Willingness to Participate in BEV Smart Charging Programs

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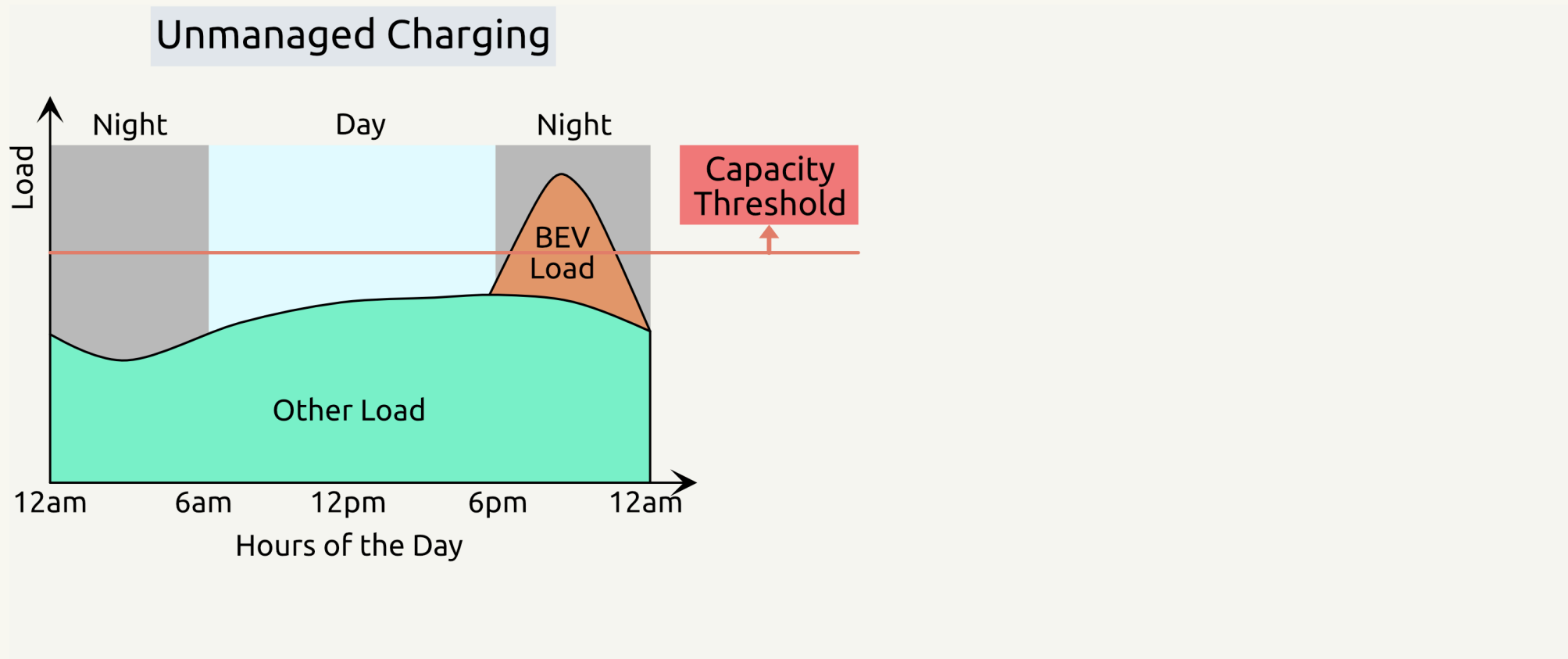
# Introduction

- BEVs (Battery Electric Vehicles) can reduce  $CO_2$  and prevent air pollution.
- But managing BEV charging can become a problem for the grid.
- Smart charging can help, but depends on user acceptance.



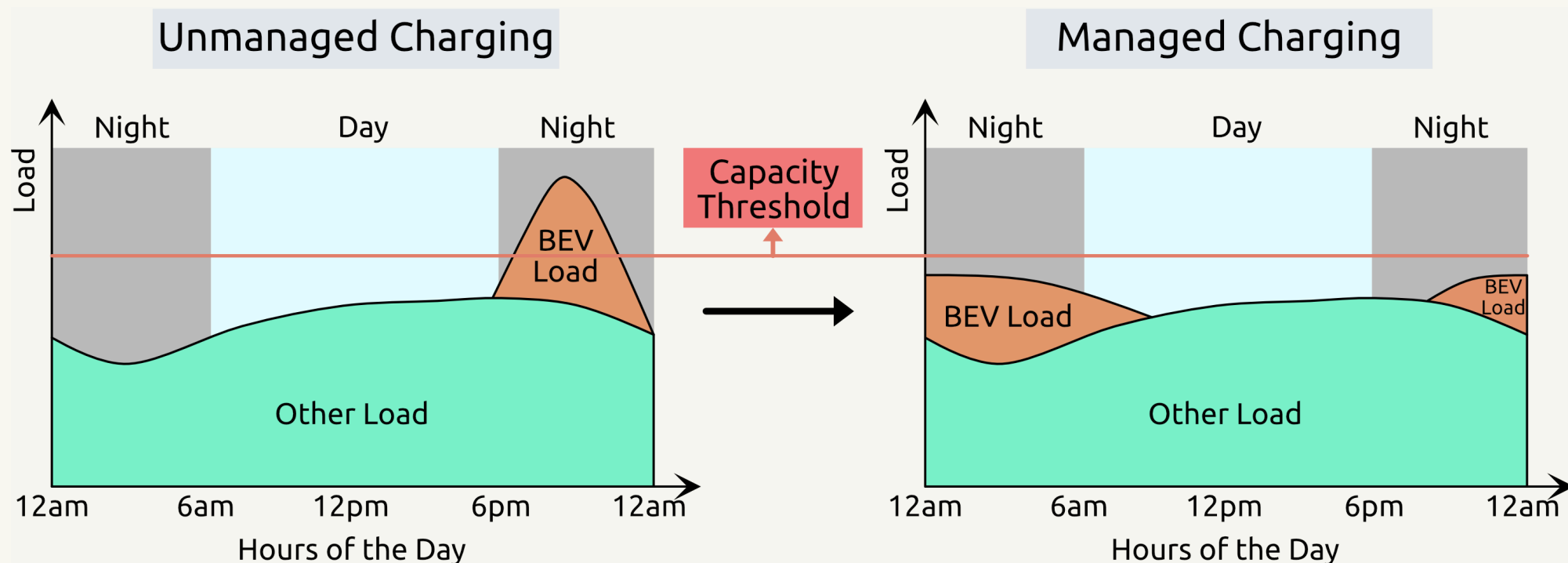
# SMC - Supplier Managed Charging

- SMC smooths out overnight EV charging demand.
- Electricity demand is controlled below capacity threshold.



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Managed charging avoids overload caused by BEV charging.



# V2G - Vehicle-to-Grid

## Non-V2G (Single Direction)

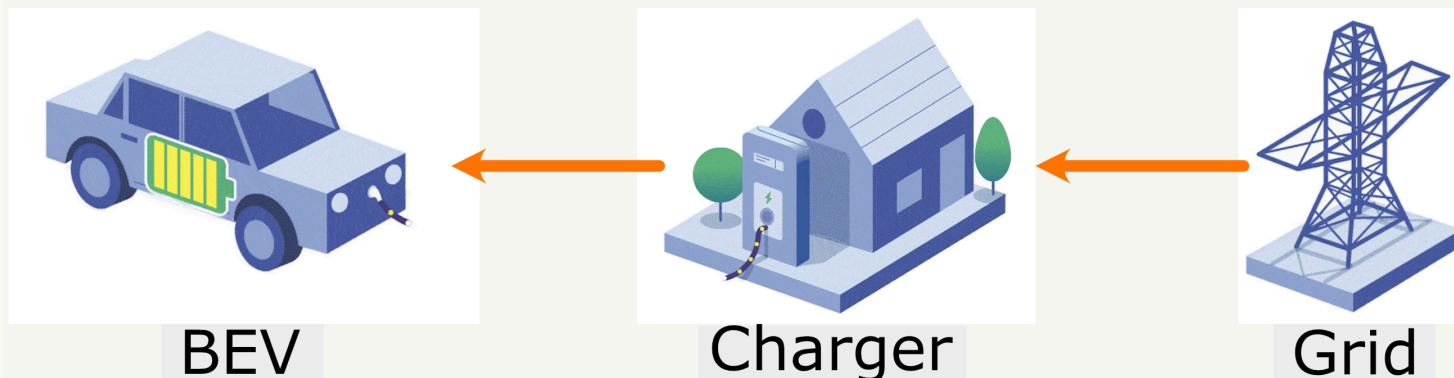
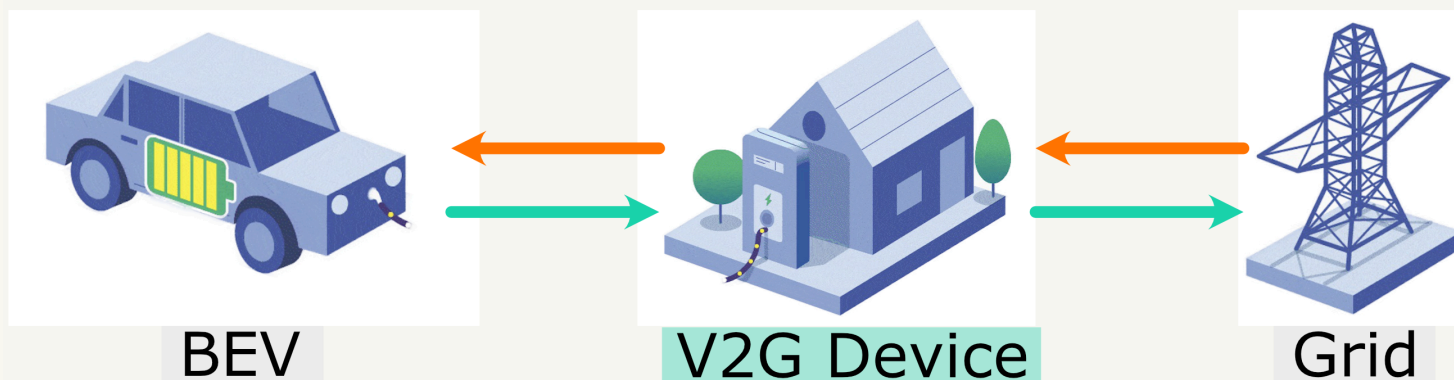


Figure Source: [wri.org](http://wri.org)

## V2G (Bi-direction)



In a V2G event, BEVs can charge the grid when necessary. BEVs are charged back eventually. Owners earn money.



# Literature Review

1. A study by Wong et al. (2023) examined **incentives** affect the EV owners' acceptance, **but EV ownership is only 19%**.
2. A study by Philip and Whitehead (2024) found **range anxiety** matters, **but EV ownership is only 1.28%**.
3. Another study by Huang et al. (2021) indicates the importance of **fast charging**, **but the sample size is only 157**.

None of them have demographics data to study **heterogeneity**.

**We need high EV ownership & large sample size, and consider heterogeneity.**



# Research Questions

1. **Sensitivity:** How do changes in smart charging program features influence BEV owners' **willingness** to opt in?
2. **Market Share:** Under what **conditions** will BEV owners be more willing to opt in to smart charging programs?

**Conjoint survey to collect BEV owners' willingness.**

**Mixed logit model to evaluate utilities for simulations.**



# Survey Design with **formr**

## Survey Components

### 1. Conjoint Questions:

- a. Monetary Incentives
- b. Charging Limitations
- c. Flexibility

### 2. Demographic Questions:

- a. BEV Ownership & Usage
- b. Personal & Household Info

## Conjoint Attributes Sample

No.	Attributes	Range
1	Enrollment Cash	\$50 to \$300
2	Monthly Cash	\$2 to \$20
3	Monthly Override	0 to 5
4	Min Battery	20% to 40%
5	Guaranteed Battery	60% to 80%



# Conjoint Question Explained

## A Sample Conjoint Question

For example, if these were the only apples available, which would you choose? \*

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		
<b>Type:</b> Fuji	<b>Type:</b> Pink Lady	<b>Type:</b> Honeycrisp
<b>Price:</b> \$ 2 / lb	<b>Price:</b> \$ 1.5 / lb	<b>Price:</b> \$ 2 / lb
<b>Freshness:</b> Average	<b>Freshness:</b> Excellent	<b>Freshness:</b> Poor

1. You are provided with different **sets** of attributes.
2. You choose one **set** instead of one **attribute**.



# SMC Programs

## Attributes

No.	Attributes	Range
1	Enrollment Cash	\$50 to \$300
2	Monthly Cash	\$2 to \$20
3	Monthly Override	0 to 5
4	Min Battery	20% to 40%
5	Guaranteed Battery	60% to 80%

## Sample Program

Attributes	Values
Enrollment Cash	\$300
Monthly Cash	\$20
Monthly Override	5

The chart illustrates a range of 0 to 200 miles. The 'Min' value is set at 80 miles, and the 'Guaranteed' value is set at 160 miles. The segments are color-coded: grey (0-80 miles), orange (80-160 miles), and green (160-200 miles).



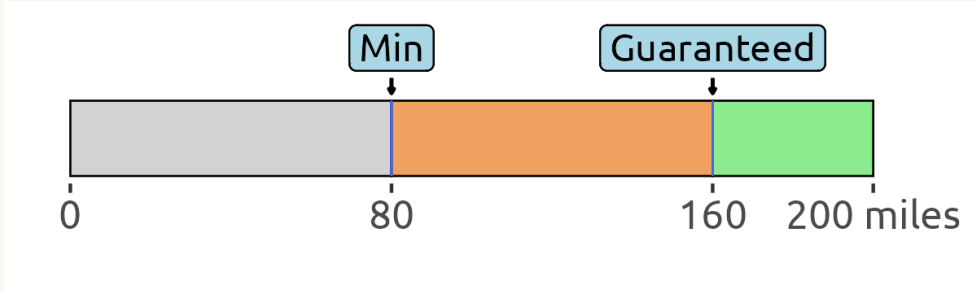
# V2G Programs

## Attributes

No.	Attributes	Range
1	Enrollment Cash	\$50 to \$300
2	Occurrence Cash	\$2 to \$20
3	Monthly Occurrence	1 to 4
4	Lower Bound	20% to 40%
5	Guaranteed Battery	60% to 80%

## Sample Program

Attributes	Values
Enrollment Cash	\$300
Occurrence Cash	\$20
Monthly Occurrence	1

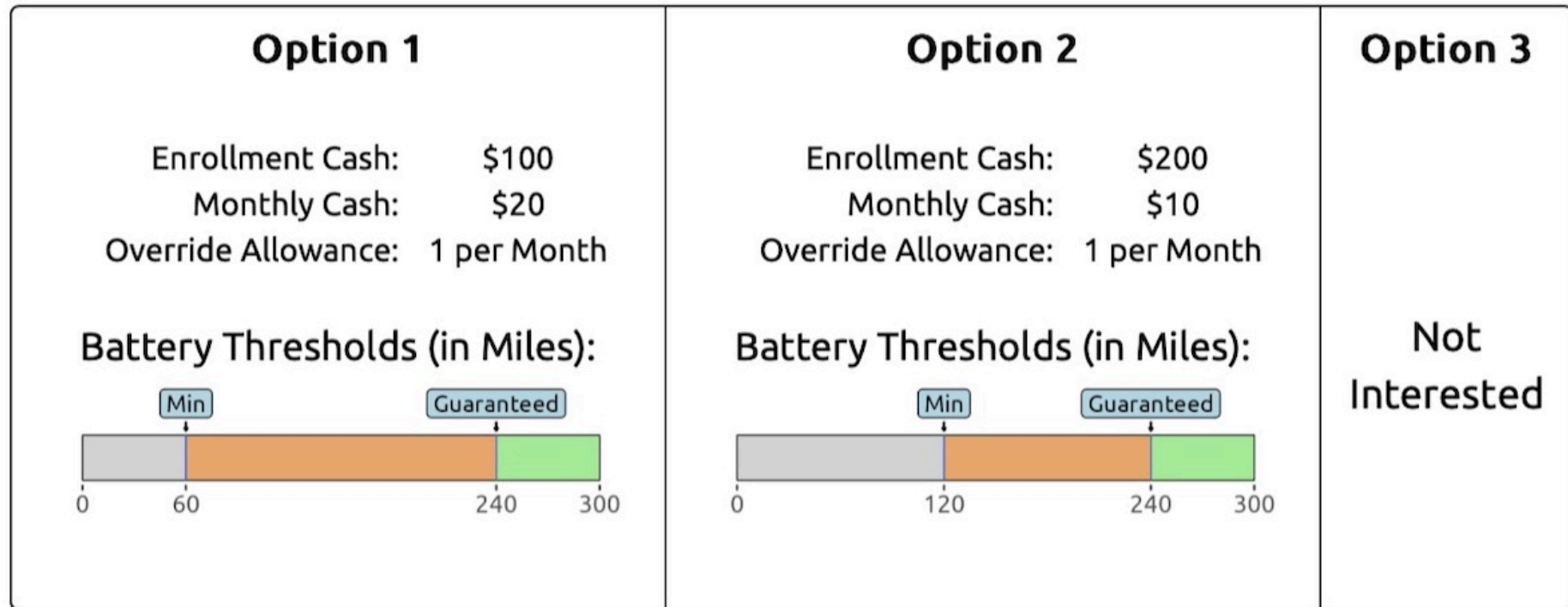
The chart illustrates a range of 0 to 200 miles. Key points are marked at 80 miles (labeled 'Min') and 160 miles (labeled 'Guaranteed'). The range is segmented into three colored regions: grey (0-80 miles), orange (80-160 miles), and green (160-200 miles).



# Sample SMC Question

**(1 of 6)** If your utility offers you these 2 SMC programs, which one do you prefer?  
(Your BEV has maximum range of **300** miles.)



[Access the SMC Attributes](#)



# Sample V2G Question

**(1 of 6)** If your utility offers you these 2 V2G programs, which one do you prefer?  
(Your BEV has maximum range of **300** miles.)

[Access the V2G Attributes](#)

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Enrollment Cash: \$100 Occurrence Cash: \$5 Monthly Occurrence: 2	Enrollment Cash: \$100 Occurrence Cash: \$20 Monthly Occurrence: 2	Not Interested
Battery Thresholds (in Miles): 	Battery Thresholds (in Miles): 	



# Survey Fielding

**Meta:** Facebook, Messenger, Instagram - **Voluntary**

- Fielding from March to July in 2024
- **803** results after filtering

**Dynata:** Survey Panel - **Payment to real BEV owners only**

- Fielding from September to November in 2024
- **553** results after filtering



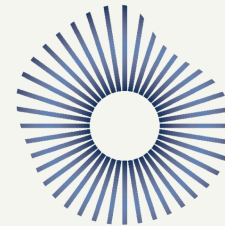
Facebook



Messenger



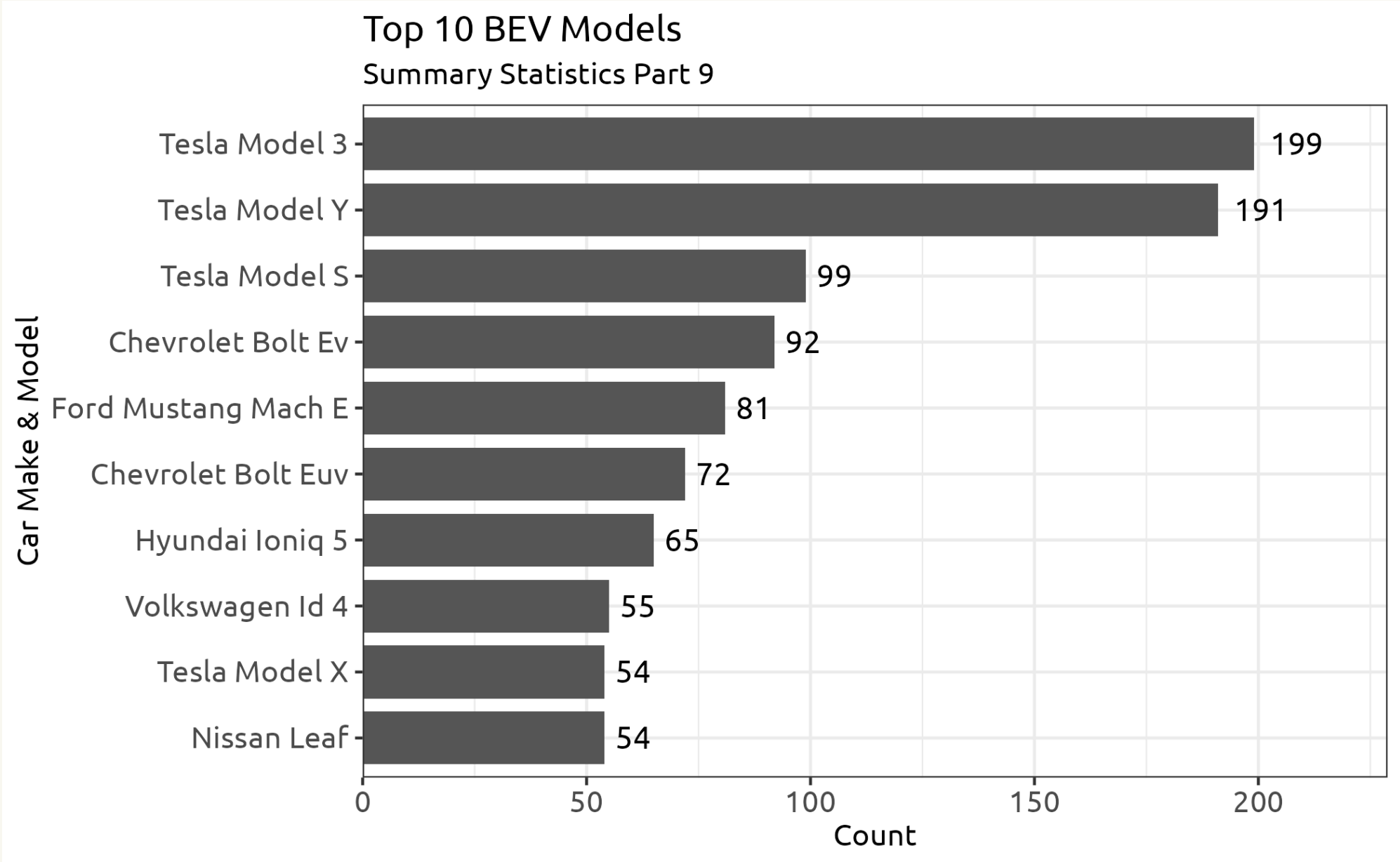
Instagram



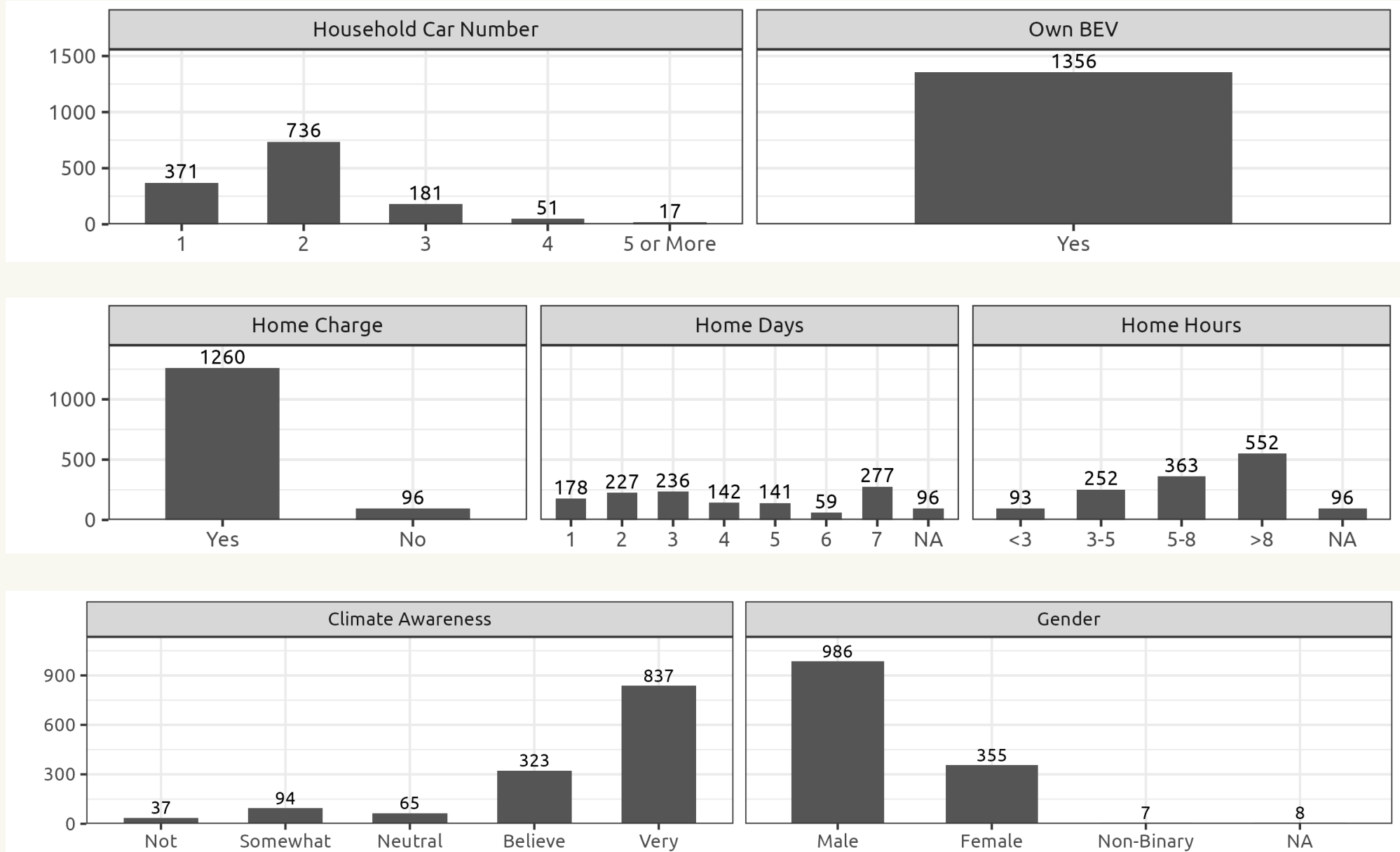
**dynata**



# Survey Results - Top 10 BEV



# Survey Results - Demographics

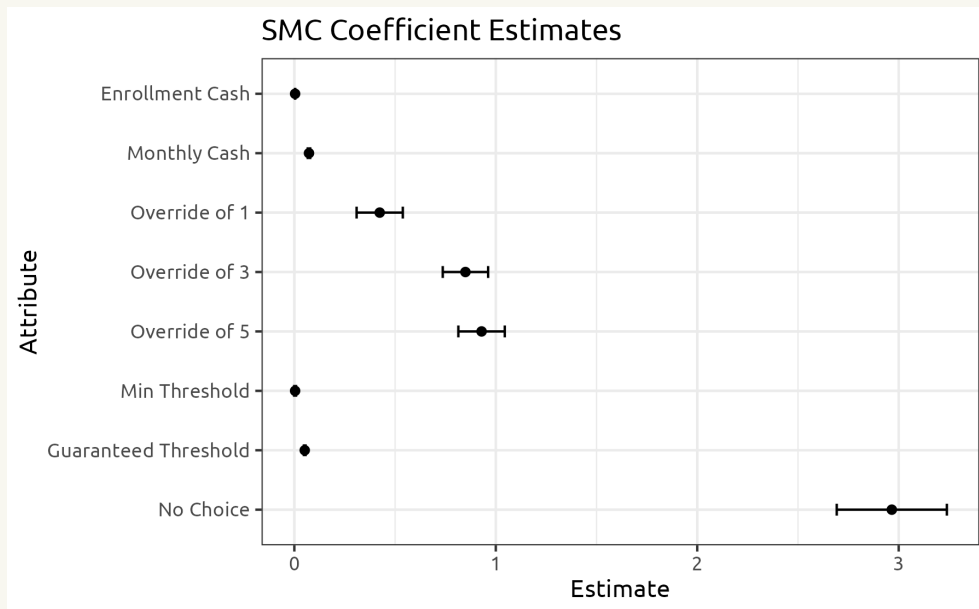


# Survey Results - Willingness to Participate

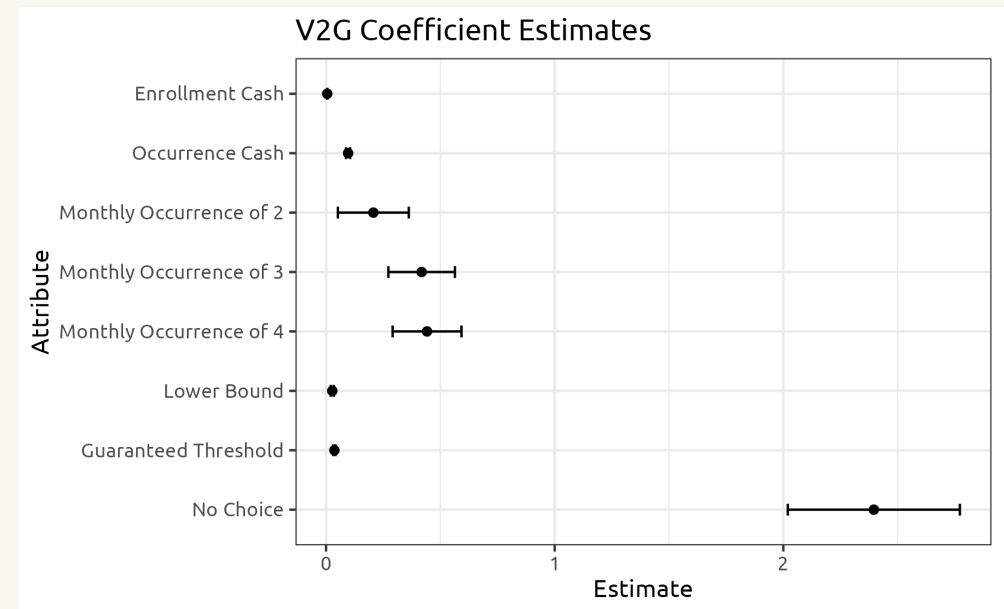
## Mixed Logit Models

$$u_j = v_j + \epsilon_j = \beta' x + \epsilon_j \quad P_j = \frac{e^{v_j}}{\sum_{k=1}^J e^{v_k}}$$

### SMC Estimates



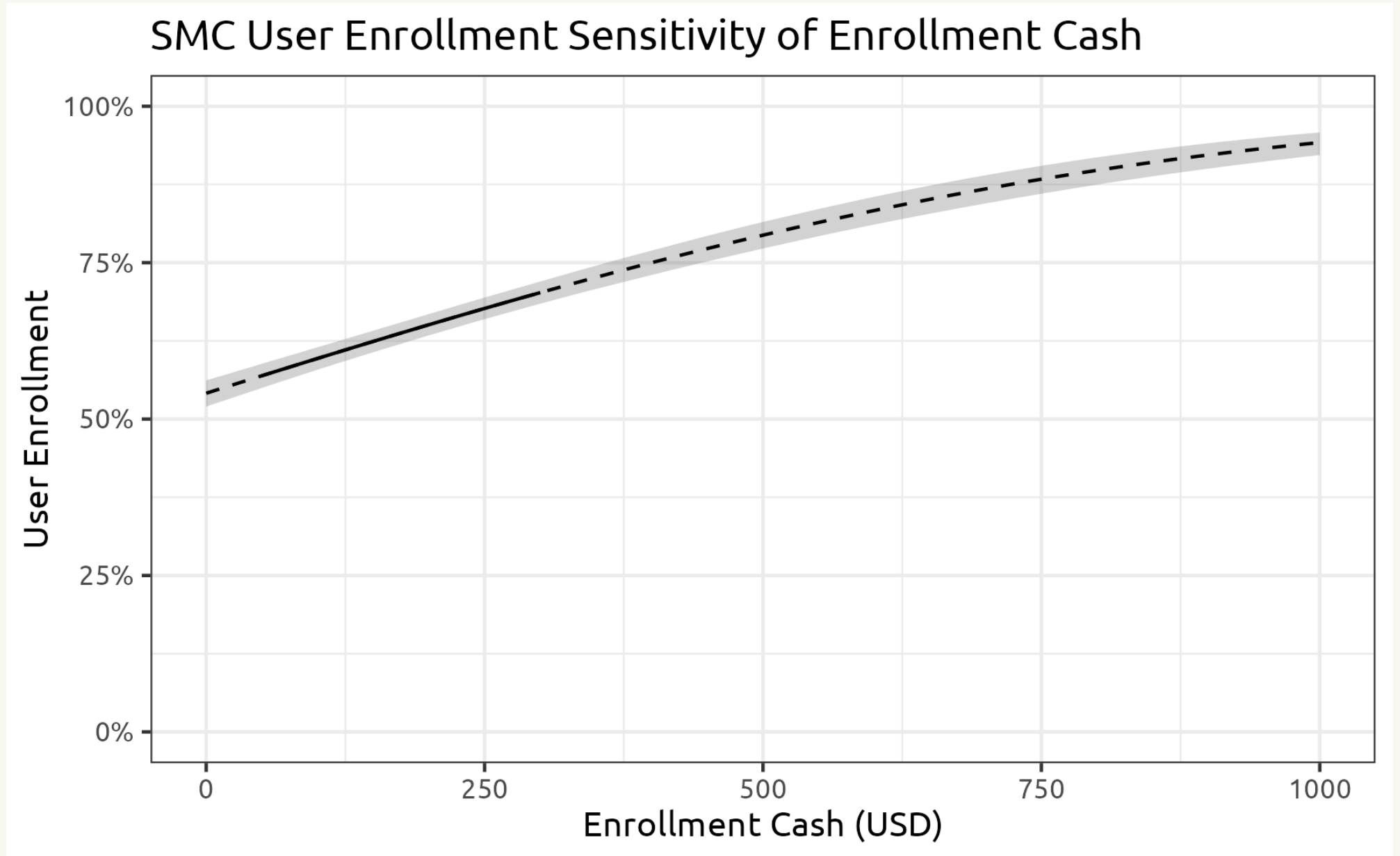
### V2G Estimates



Without compensation, users will not participate.

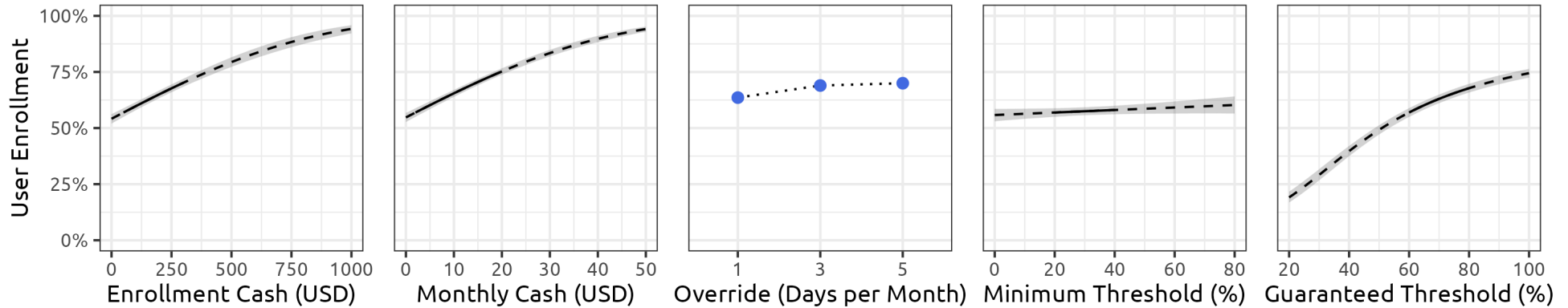


# Enrollment Sensitivity

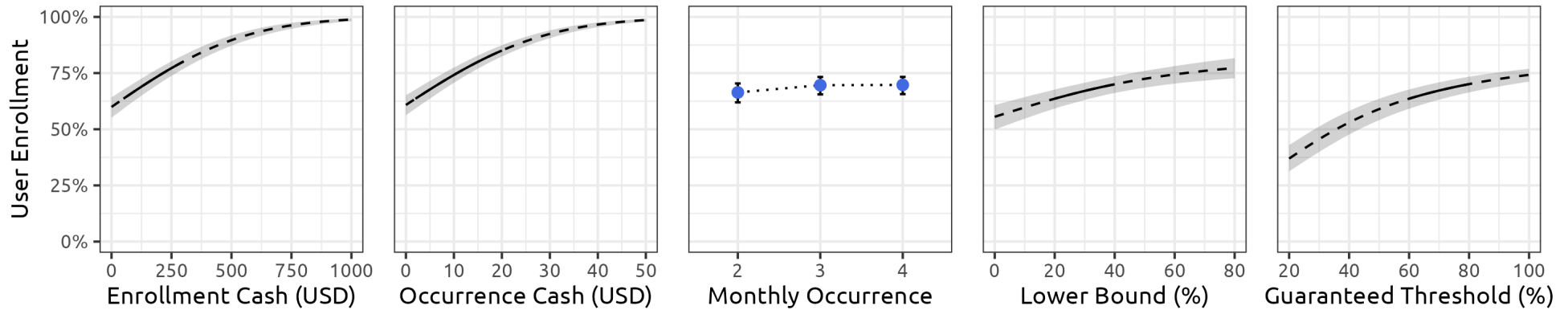


# Enrollment Sensitivity

## SMC Enrollment Sensitivity Plots



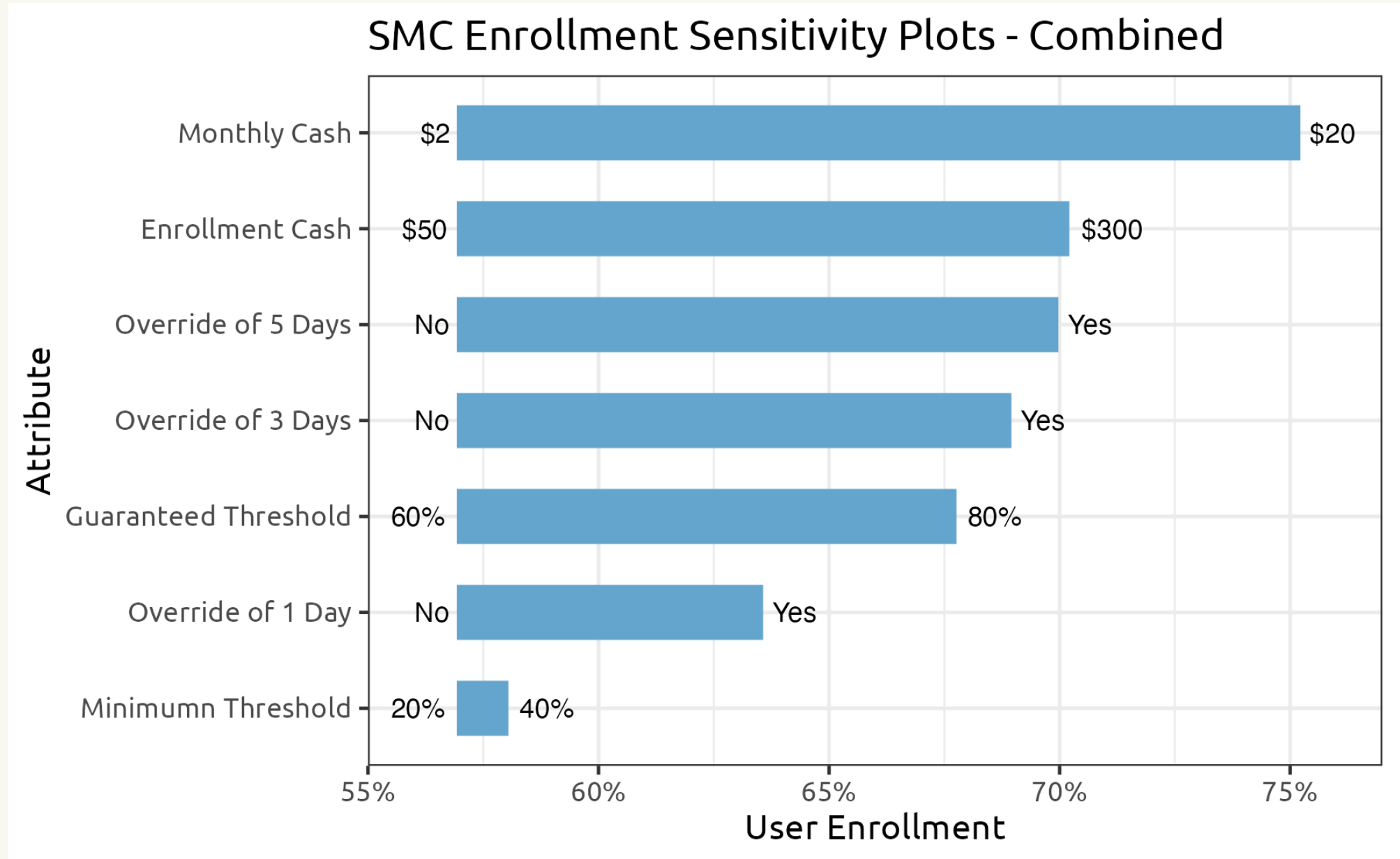
## V2G Enrollment Sensitivity Plots



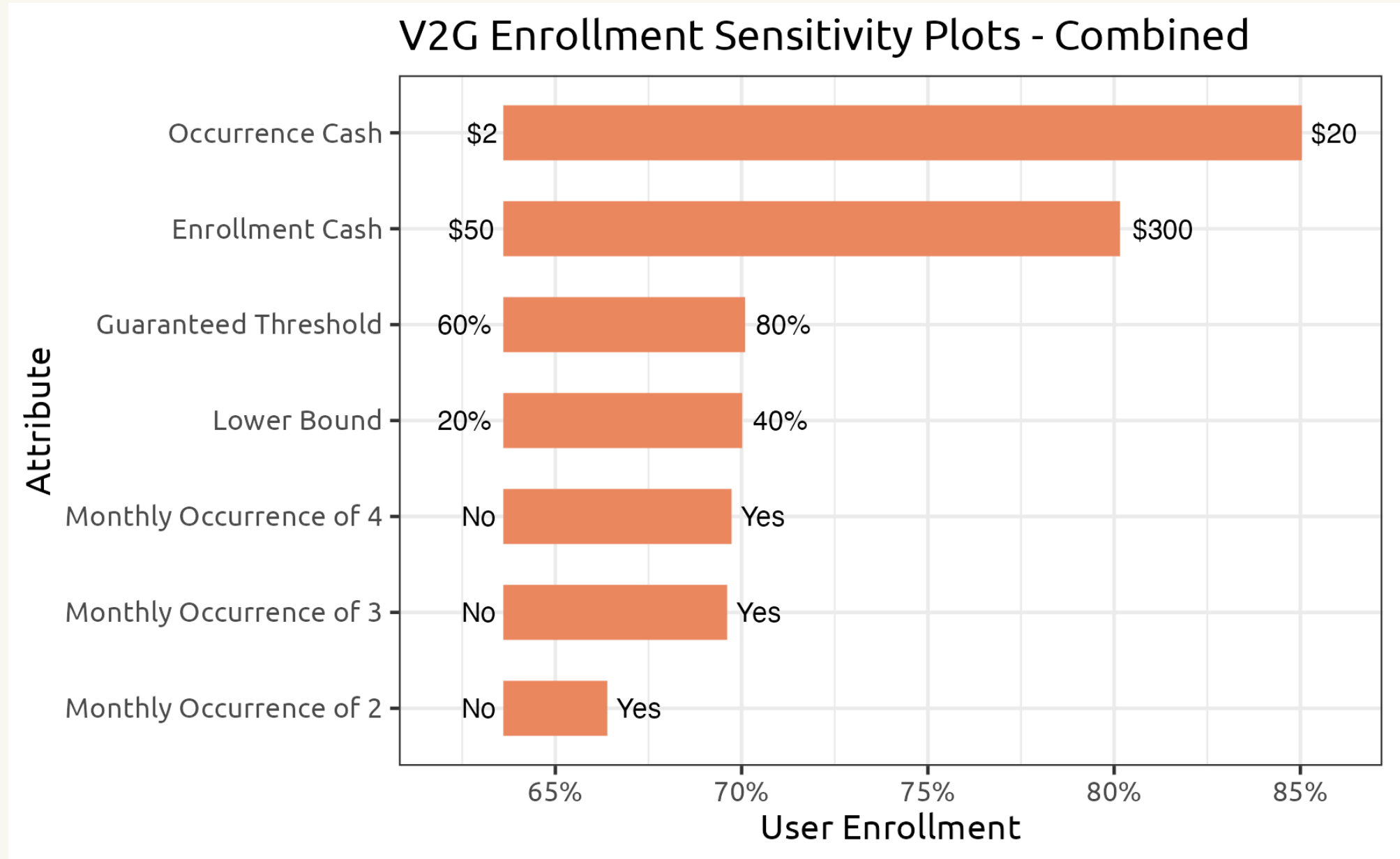
Steeper slope indicates higher sensitivity.



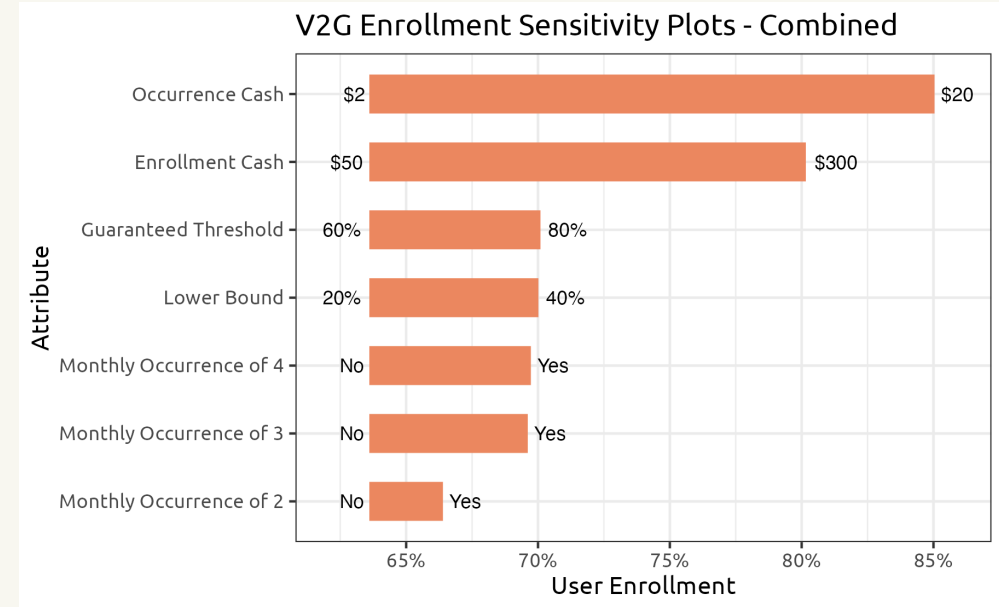
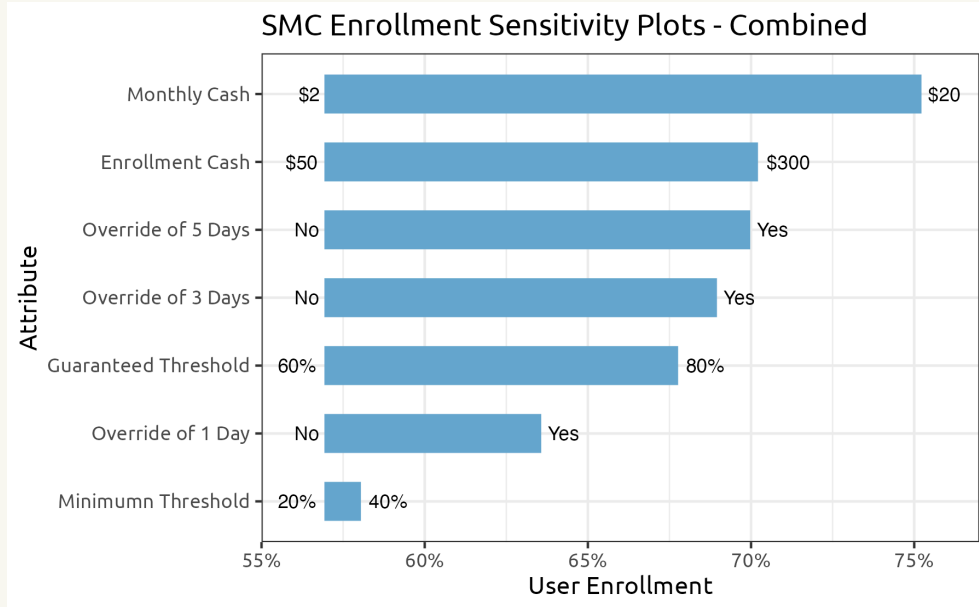
# Enrollment Sensitivity Combined - SMC



# Enrollment Sensitivity Combined - V2G



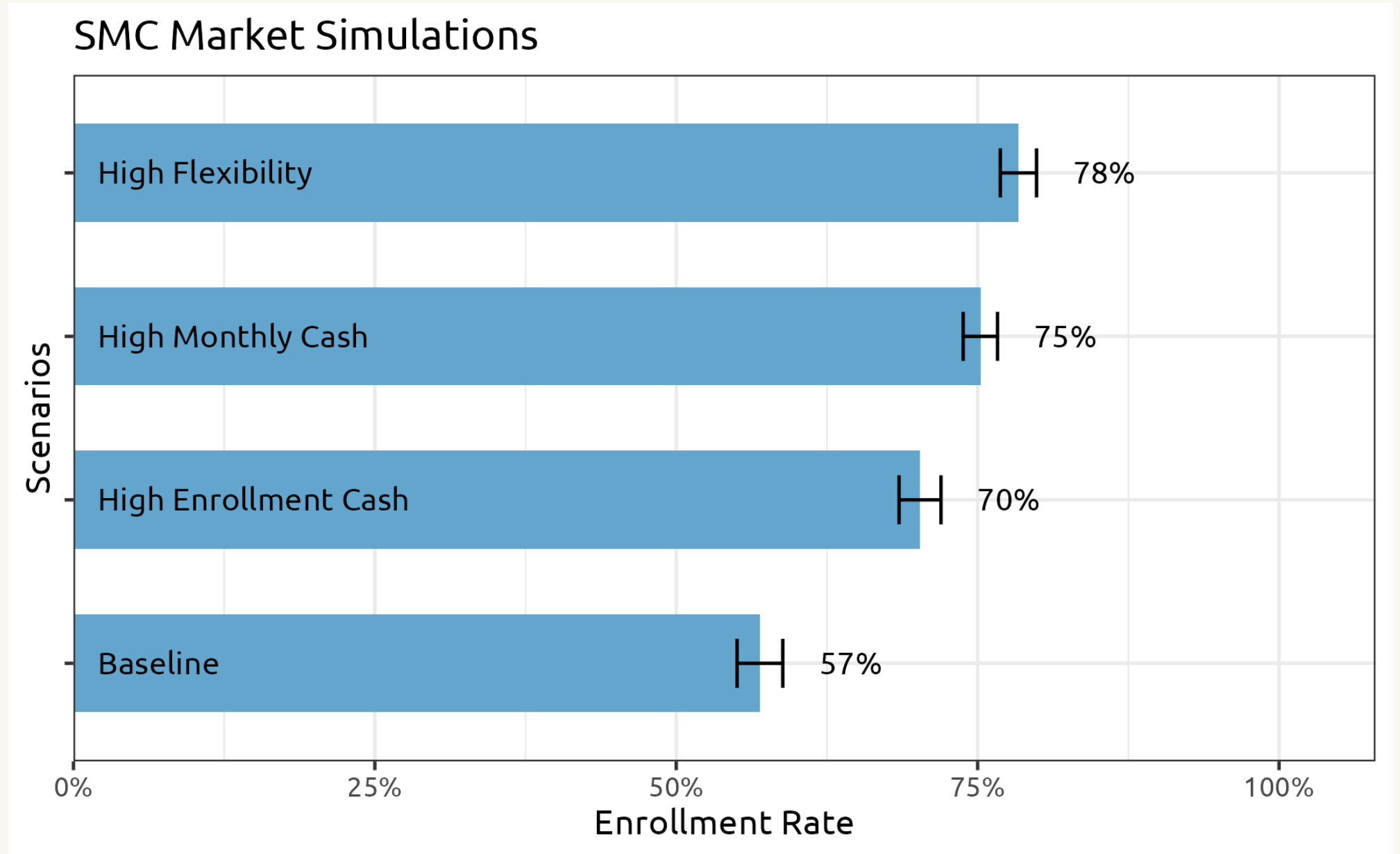
# Enrollment Sensitivity Combined - Summary



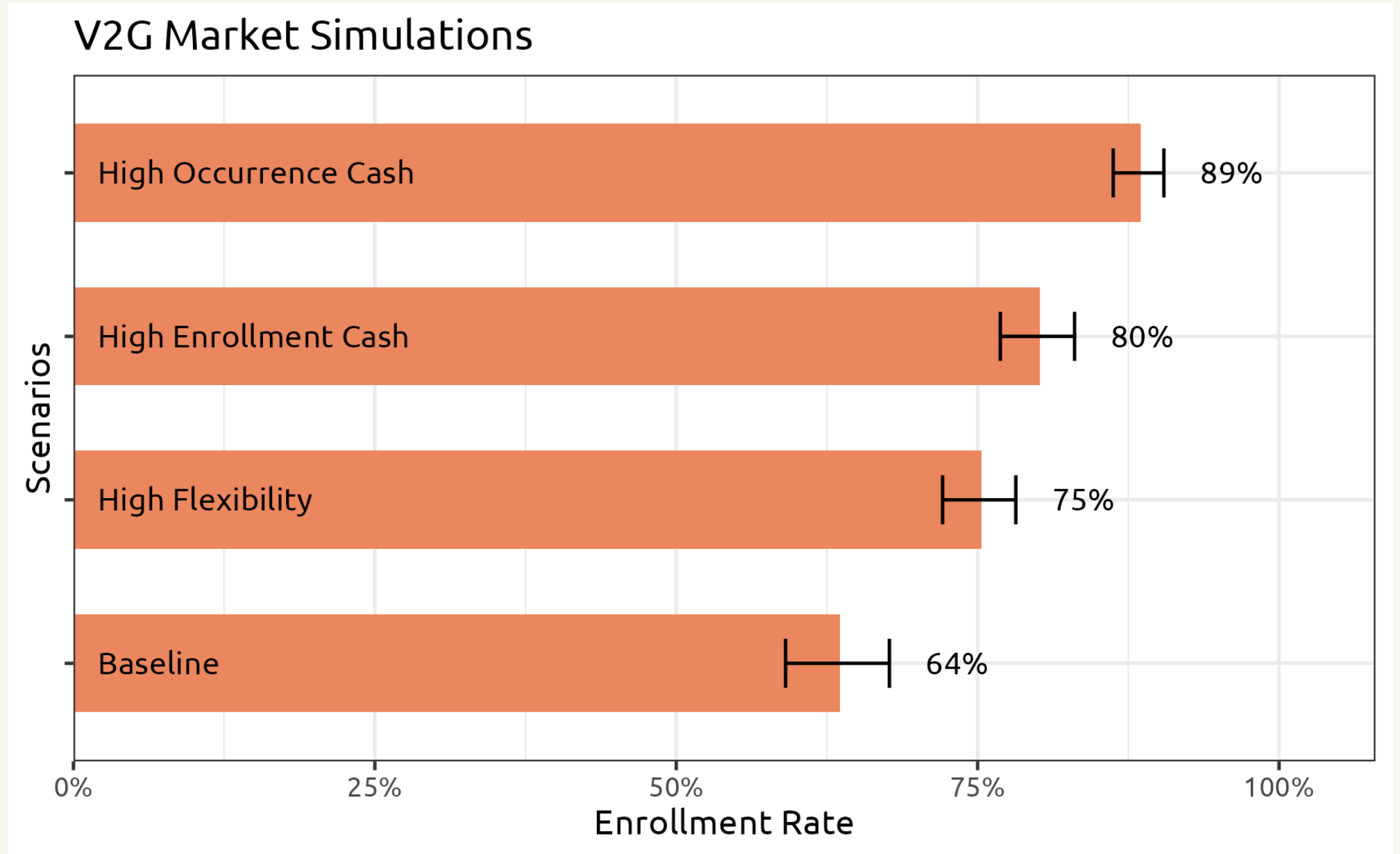
1. **Monetary** incentives are important.
2. **Recurring** incentives are more important than one-time.
3. For SMC, **range anxiety** is vital, since it happens regularly.
4. For V2G, usability is compromised.
5. Diminishing returns exist.



# Market Simulation - SMC



# Market Simulation - V2G



# Reference List

- Huang, Bing, Aart Gerard Meijssen, Jan Anne Annema, and Zofia Lukszo. 2021. “Are Electric Vehicle Drivers Willing to Participate in Vehicle-to-Grid Contracts? A Context-Dependent Stated Choice Experiment.” *Energy Policy* 156 (September): 112410. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2021.112410>.
- Philip, Thara, and Jake Whitehead. 2024. “Consumer Preferences Towards Electric Vehicle Smart Charging Program Attributes: A Stated Preference Study.” Rochester, NY. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4812923>.
- Wong, Stephen D., Susan A. Shaheen, Elliot Martin, and Robert Uyeki. 2023. “Do Incentives Make a Difference? Understanding Smart Charging Program Adoption for Electric Vehicles.” *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies* 151 (June): 104123. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trc.2023.104123>.

