

- 1. Intro & Research Question
- 2. Survey Part 1
- 3. Survey Part 2
- 4. Logit Models
- 5. Model Evaluation & Simulation
- 6. Recommendations

What if I tell you...

...that your electronic devices have already applied **smart charging** that helps smoothing grid output and saving battery life?

What if smart charging is applied to PEVs?



Research Question

How to use conjoint survey to quantify benefits and constraints of plug-in vehicles (PEVs) smart charging adoption?

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Survey Part 1: **Demographic** Questions

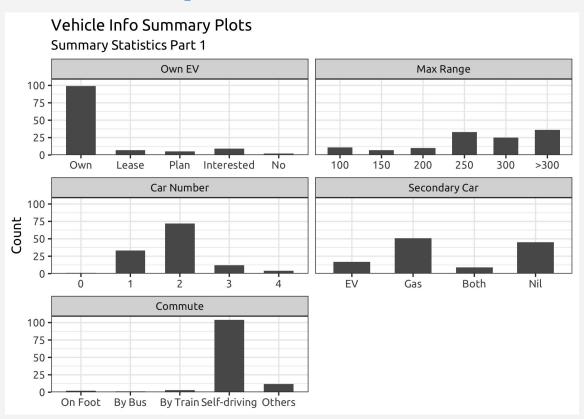
122 successful responds

Most people own EV as a 2nd car

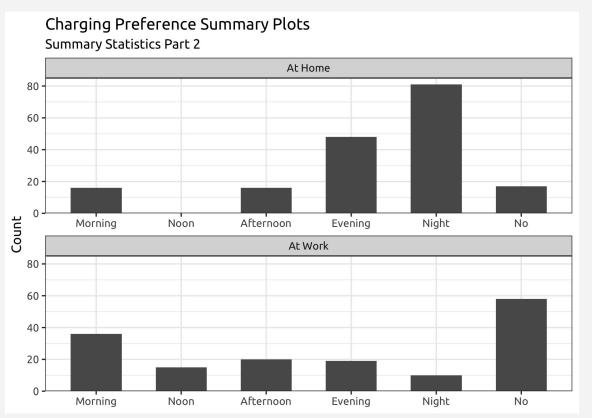
Most people have **home** charge at **night**

Most people are in the middle class

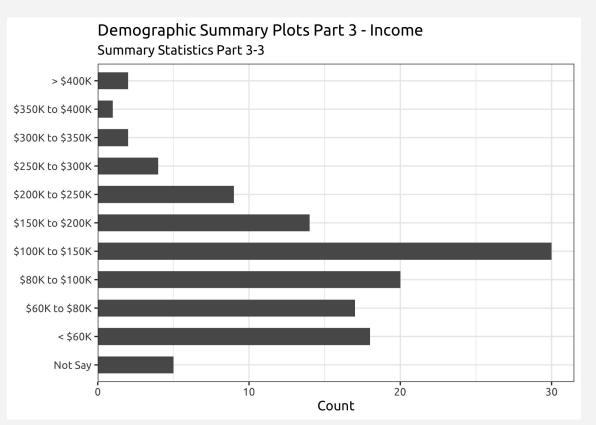
Vehicle Ownership Distribution



Charging Preference Distribution



Income Distribution



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Survey Part 2: Conjoint Questions

- 122 successful responds
- 8 conjoint questions for each survey
- 5 models of **preference** and **WTP** space
- Full-factorial randomized design

What utilities do PEV owners care the most?

Monetary Rewards:

- Beta 1 Upfront Incentive (\$100, \$300, \$500)
- Beta 2 Free Lv2 Charger (Yes or No)
- Beta 3 Electricity Price Discount (10%, 25%, 50%)

Flexibility Compromises:

- Beta 4 Override Window (0.5hrs, 1hr, 2hrs, 4hrs)
- Beta **5** Guaranteed Range (25%, 50%, 75%)

Conjoint Survey...

Options:	Option 1	Option 2
Upfront Incentive:	\$100	\$500
Free Level 2 Charger:	No	Yes
Electricity Price Discount:	25%	50%
Override Window:	0.5 hrs	4 hrs
Guaranteed Range if charged for 8 hrs:	100 miles	300 miles

...and also a "Not Interested" option.

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All Models...

→ Simple Logit Preference Space

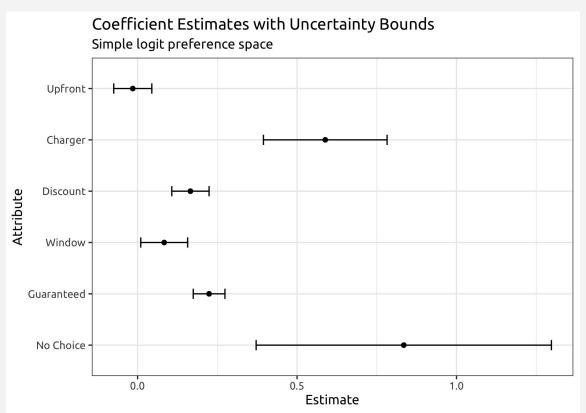
Mixed Logit Preference Space

Simple Logit Preference Space with Groups

Simple Logit WTP Space

Mixed Logit WTP Space

The Simple Logit Preference Space Model



Model Coefficients & Equation

Summary of Model Coefficients							
-	Coefficient	Meaning	Estimate	Std Error	Level	Unit	
upfront	β ₁	Upfront	-0.0151	0.0305	1, 3, 5	100 USD	
lv_2_charger_yes	β_2	Lv 2 Charger	0.5884	0.0989	-	-	
discount	β_3	Discount	0.1657	0.0298	1, 2.5, 5	10%	
window	β_4	Window	0.0835	0.0375	0.5, 1, 2, 4	1 hr	
guaranteed	β_5	Guaranteed	0.2242	0.0253	25, 50, 75	10%	
no_choice	β_6	No Choice	0.8345	0.2361	-	-	

$$u_j = -0.02x_j^{upfront} + 0.59\delta_j^{charger} + 0.17x_j^{discount} + 0.08x_j^{window} + 0.22x_j^{guaranteed} + 0.83x_j^{no} + \epsilon_j$$

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WTP Space Conversion

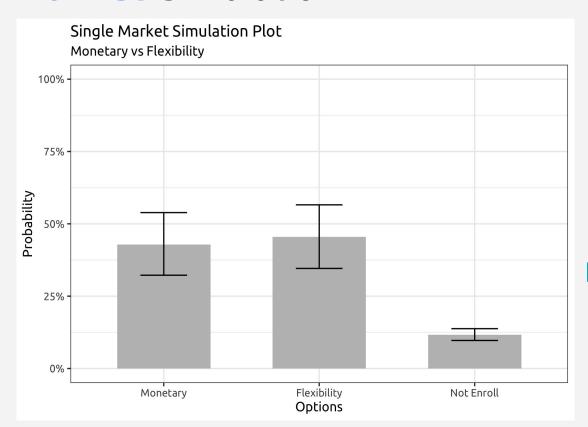
Computed WTP

Attribute	Coefficient
upfront	-1.000000
lv_2_charger_yes	39.027250
discount	10.989596
window	5.537059
guaranteed	14.868817
no_choice	55.354842

The WTP coefficients are generated from simple logit **preference** space.

They have units of **USD**, standing for users' willingness to pay to each feature.

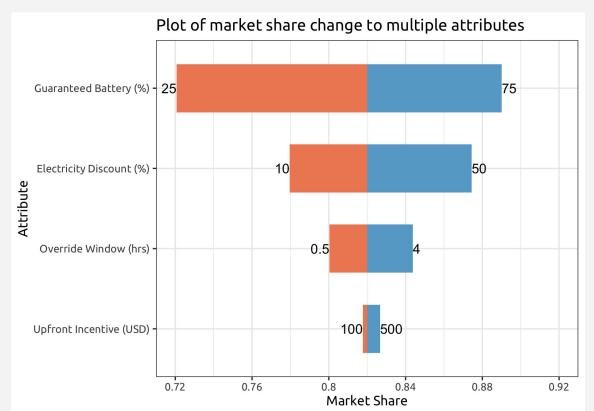
Market Simulation



Monetary Incentives
ties with

Flexibility Compromises

Tornado Plot



Mid points set as moderate values.

Battery and **discount** cared most.

Window and upfront cared least.

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Recommendations

- 1. Since "no choice" has positive WTP, incentives are thus important to opt participants in.
- 2. Electricity discount is more important than upfront incentives, so **don't waste money on upfront**.
- 3. Users worry about battery percentage, so it's important to set a reasonable threshold for guaranteed battery.

Thank you!

Questions, comments, or concerns?