



Scaling to Large EV Infrastructure Deployments

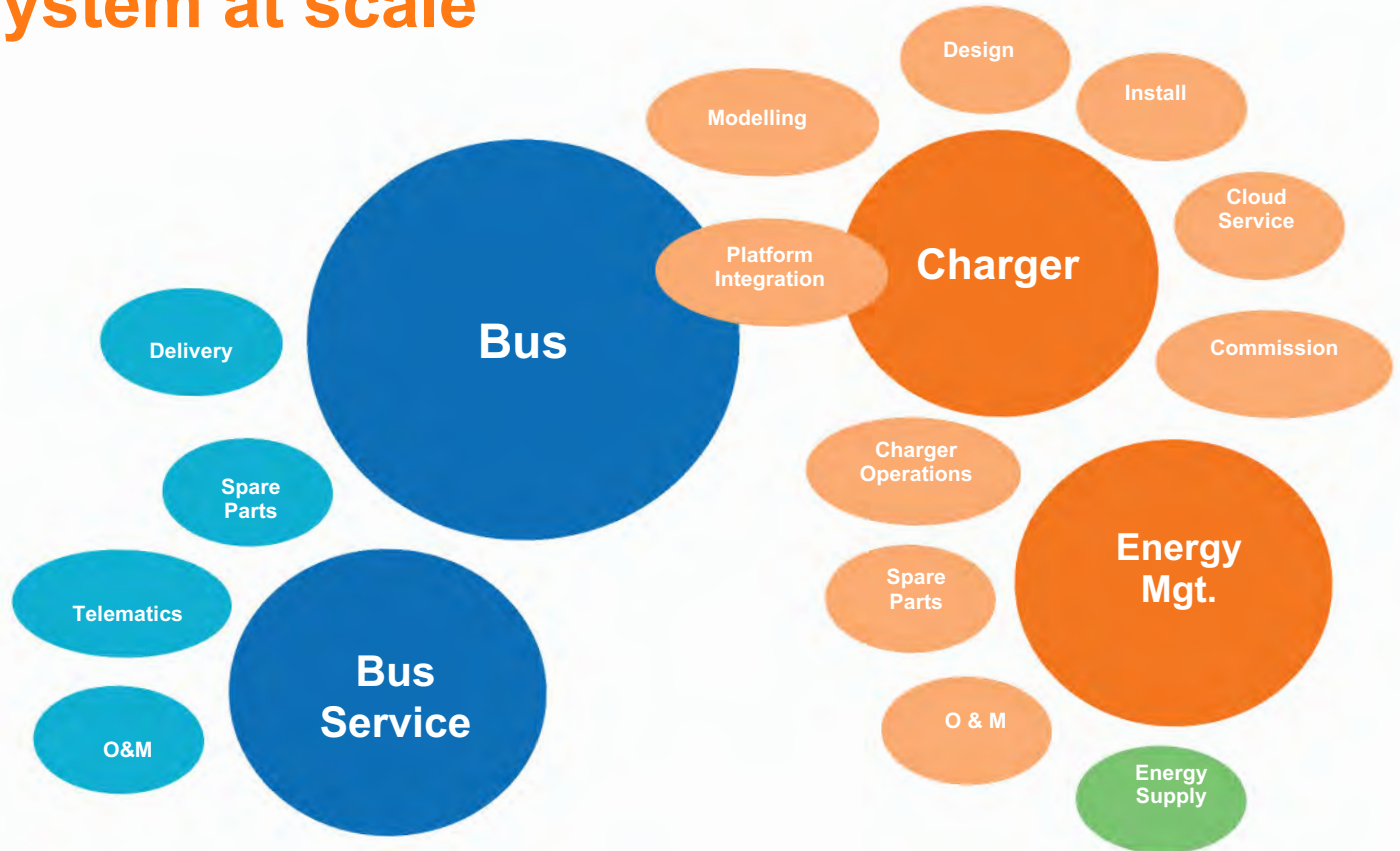
The numbers speak for themselves

Los Angeles, September 11 2018

Agenda

1. BEB eco system at scale
2. Power versus Energy
3. Depot design and fuelling footprint
4. System design and configuration modelling
5. Hardware considerations scale and cost
6. Hardware performance
7. Charger management

BEB eco system at scale



Power versus Energy



Dispensed energy = cost of electricity per kWhr delivered to the battery

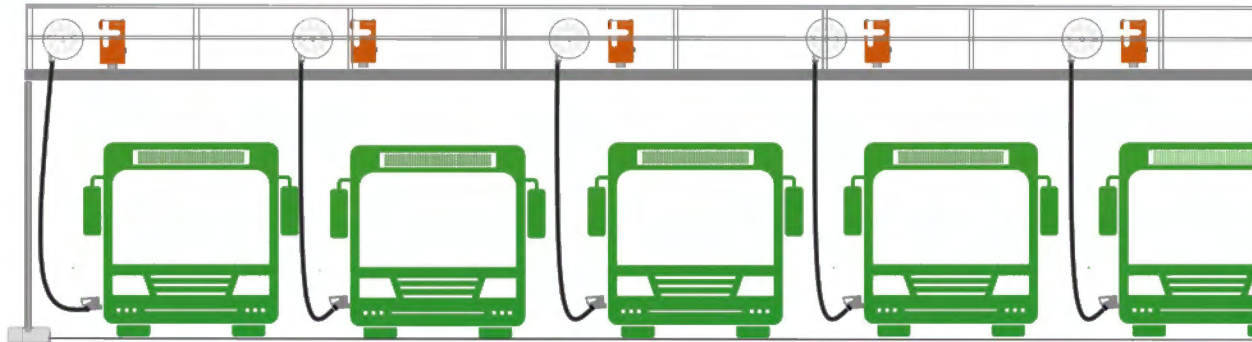
OPEX - cost of fuel

Power = cost per kW of capacity to provide the electricity service

OPEX - cost of service

Depot design and fueling footprint

Ground Based Systems
Require Extensive Real
Estate & Underground
Cabling



Gantry Systems Save
Space, Keep Cables Above
Ground & Assist Cable
Management

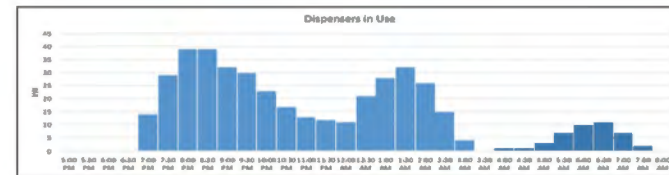
System design and configuration modelling

+ Modelling is used to determine overall charging system requirements

+ Multi dimensional modelling supports system design, depot layout and provides the Fleet Energy Profile

+ The Fleet Energy Profile is used to configure and size the charging system

The image shows a multi-page spreadsheet with various columns and rows of data. The pages are labeled 'Page 1', 'Page 6', 'Page 15', and 'Page 22'. The data appears to be related to system configuration, possibly including vehicle IDs, charging station IDs, and operational parameters.



Hardware considerations, scale and cost

AC charging for early pilots
now superseded by greater
DC HW availability

Monolithic DC systems
trend toward being
inflexible with higher
power demands

Modular DC systems offer
greater flexibility and
reduce overall power
demand through
maximized utilization

DC provides
configuration
flexibility,
vehicle and
EVSE supplier
choice, more
interoperability

Power sharing
in large
increments,
with capacity
lock in and
large footprint

Operational
modelling
supports
optimized
design, power
& capacity is
shared

Hardware performance

+ Depot charging cannot be slow and also provide operational flexibility

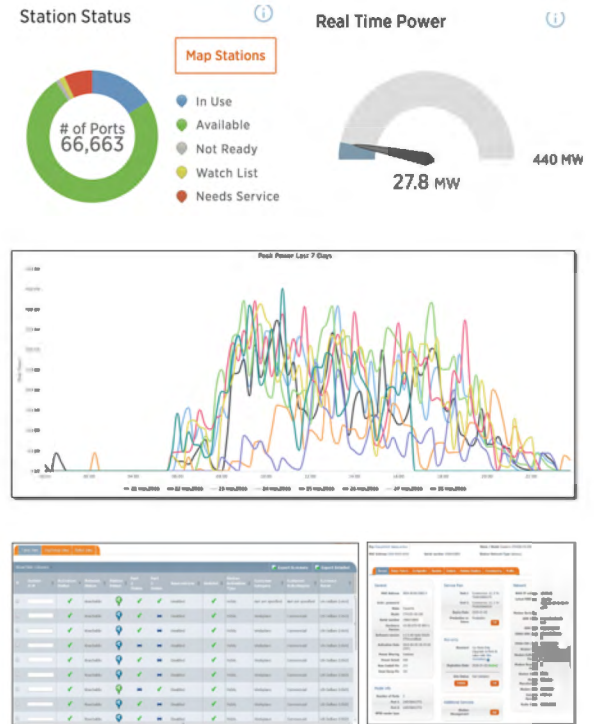


+ Recharging a 450kWhr battery in 5hr or less is a reasonable operational requirement

+ 150kW at 200A using standard CCS connectors avoids cooled cables, while providing sufficient power across typical BEB voltage ranges

Charger management

- + The charging system is now a critical component of vehicle operations
- + Chargers and grid service devices need to be networked for proactive monitoring and to ensure system uptime
- + Large depot monitoring comprises remote back up servers, sophisticated cyber security, performance monitoring at component level
- + Multi system integration including with vehicle telematics, fleet and depot management platforms are required



Thank You

For further information on this topic,
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