



Institute of Automatics, Electronics  
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# Development of e-mobility in Poland

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# e-mobility related projects

Gazeta Lubuska



Cooperation of UZ and BTU in the field of "green energy",  
Program Operacyjny Współpracy Transgranicznej Polska  
(Województwo Lubuskie) - Brandenburgia



b-tu

Brandenburgische  
Technische Universität  
Cottbus - Senftenberg



**EKO** SMART ENERGY SYSTEMS  
**ENERGETYKA**



Barcelona



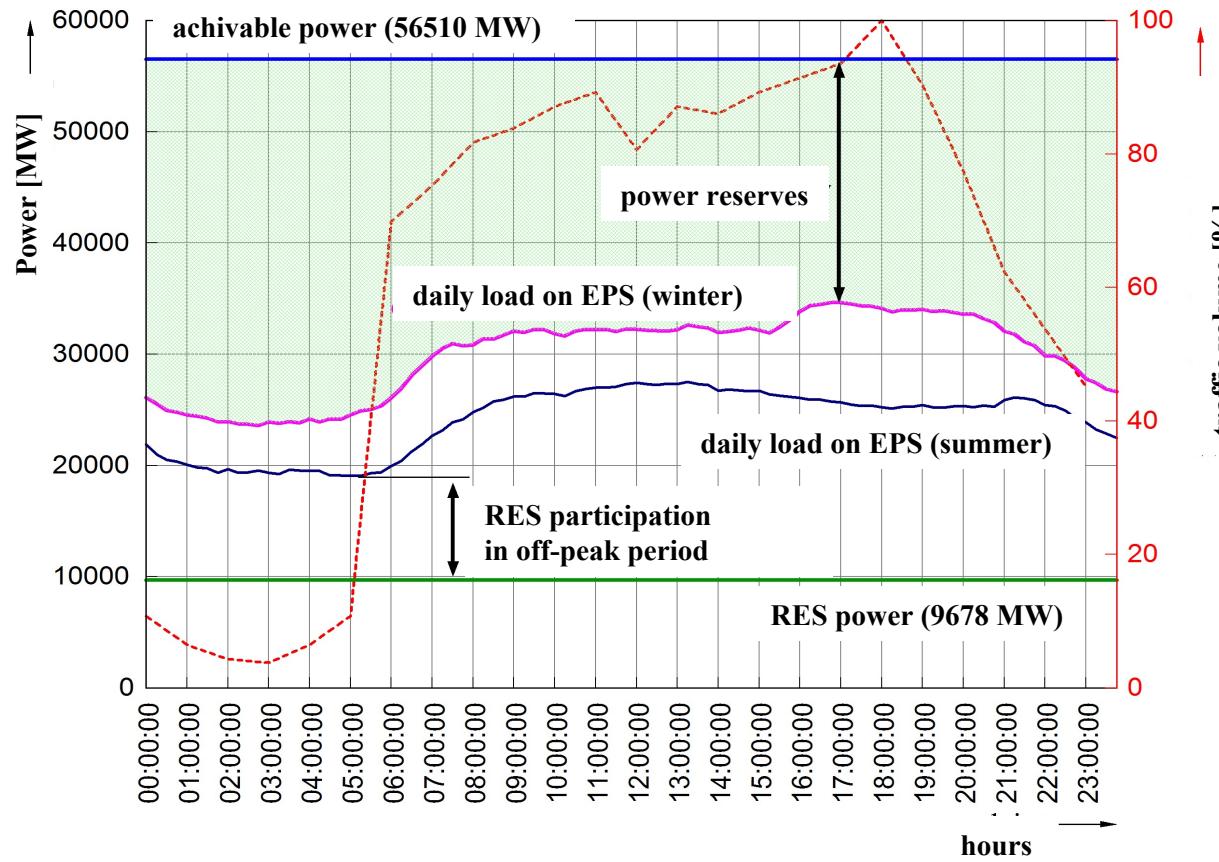
Malme



Tampere

- The biggest supplier of bus charging infrastructure in Europe
- Smart Grid solutions
- Close R&D cooperation with the Institute
- Development of innovative multiport charging stations

## Corelation of EPS daily load and city traffic characteristics (Poland case)



## Daily load of EV charging infrastructure

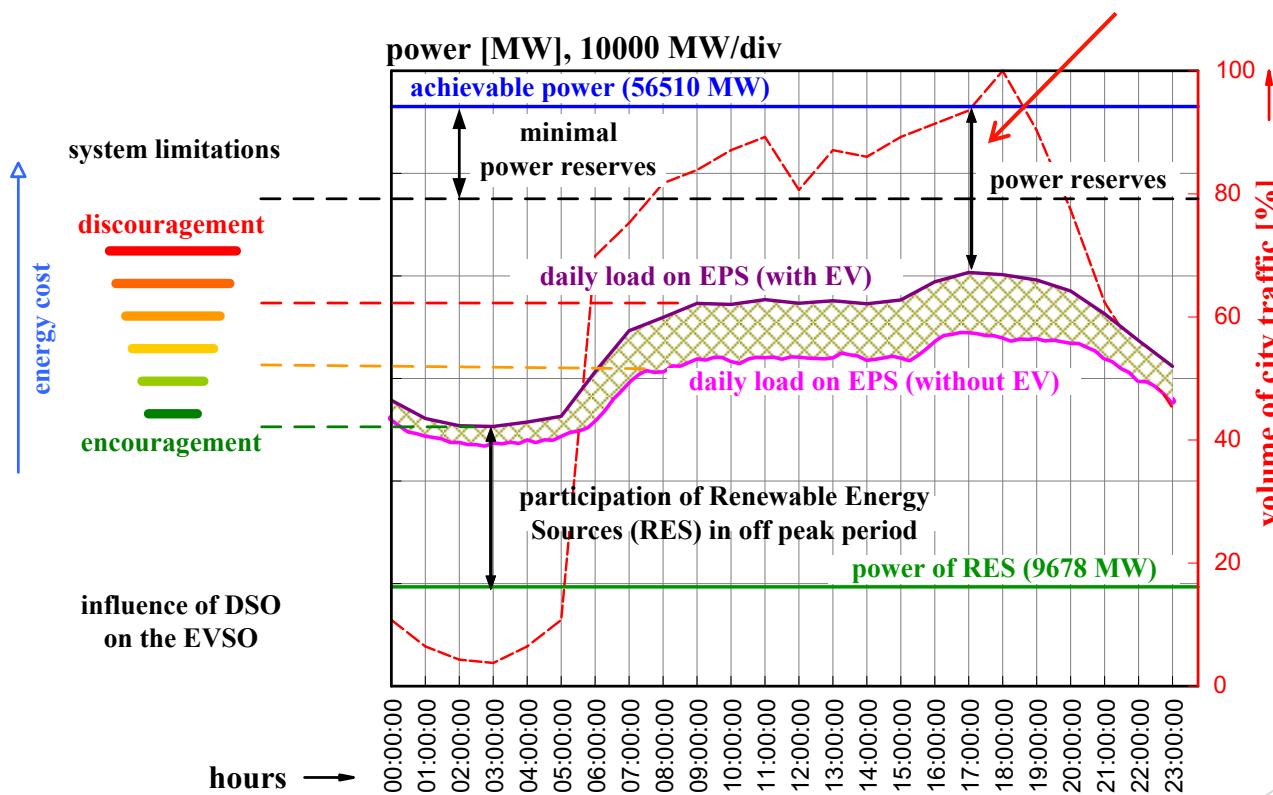
Parameter	Symbol	Value
Number of EV (in 2025)	$N_{EV}$	200.000 lub 1.000.000
Battery capacity [MWh]	$E$	0,03
Time of slow charging [h]	$T_W$	10
Time of fast charging [h]	$T_S$	0,5
EV usage coefficient	$k_j$	0,5
Traffic factor	$k_S$	daily characteristic
Motion factor	$k_R$	$k_{R1} = 0,2$ (fast charging) $k_{R2} = 0,041$ (fast charging) $k_{R2} = 0,83$ (slow charging)

$$P_{EPSEV}(t) = P_{EPS}(t) + P_{EV}(t)$$

$$P_{EV}(t) = \underbrace{k_j \cdot k_S(t) \cdot k_{R1} \cdot N_{EV} \cdot \frac{E}{T_S}}_{\text{active type vehicles}} + \underbrace{k_j \cdot (1 - k_S(t)) \cdot k_{R2} \cdot N_{EV} \cdot \frac{E}{T_W}}_{\text{passive type vehicles}}$$

## Worst case analysis in case of different participation of EV in automotive market in Poland – 2025 year perspective

Power reserves drop below 14 % means problem with EPS stability



Summary of the parameters of energy storage systems in a frame of the EnergyStore project

	AC/DC	DC/DC	Energy	Mass power density	Volumetric power density	Estimated weight*	Estimated volume*
<b>System 1 (EDLC)</b>	100 kW	100 kW	1,5 kWh	3,3 Wh/kg	3,5 Wh/l	455 kg	430 dm <sup>3</sup>
<b>System 2 (LIC)</b>	100 kW	100 kW	2,12 kWh	9,5 Wh/kg	7,5 Wh/l	224 kg	283 dm <sup>3</sup>
<b>System 3 (LFP)</b>	100 kW	100 kW	101,4 kWh	100 Wh/kg	160 Wh/l	1014 kg	634 dm <sup>3</sup>
<b>System 4 (LTO)</b>	100 kW	100 kW	46 kWh	45 Wh/kg	80 Wh/l	1023 kg	575 dm <sup>3</sup>
<b>System 5 (VRLA)</b>	100 kW	100 kW	200 kWh	78 Wh/kg	171 Wh/l	3861 kg	1471 dm <sup>3</sup>

\* szacowana waga i objętość uwzględnia tylko magazyn energii, nie uwzględnia połączeń pomiędzy ogniwami oraz układów balansujących i zarządzających BMS

Summary of investment and operating costs of energy storages in selected technologies

Typ zasobnika	Koszt inwestycyjny $K_{INV}$ [PLN/kWh]	Koszt operacyjny LCOE [PLN/kWh]
VRLA	670	2,63
LiFePO4	1 600	0,69
LTO	3 800	0,25
EDLC	190 000	0,26
LIC	175 000	0,09

$$LCOE = \frac{K_{INV}}{\frac{DOD}{100} \cdot N_{C(DOD)} \cdot \frac{\eta_N}{100}}$$

# EnergyStore Project



VRLA



LTO



## Conclusion

- ✓ E-mobility development has significant influence on distribution system.
- ✓ Limitation of a negative impact of a charging infrastructure will require development of new technical solutions.
- ✓ Optimiziation of developed solutions will be possible thanks to the work of interdisciplinary teams.
- ✓ The use of B2U-based stationary energy storage can significantly reduce the connection capacity of the charging infrastructure.