

## Problem Statement and Research Objective

### Problem

The growing adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) increases the demand for charging infrastructure, especially during peak hours.

Ensuring **fair** energy allocation at EV charging stations is a complex challenge due to the need to:

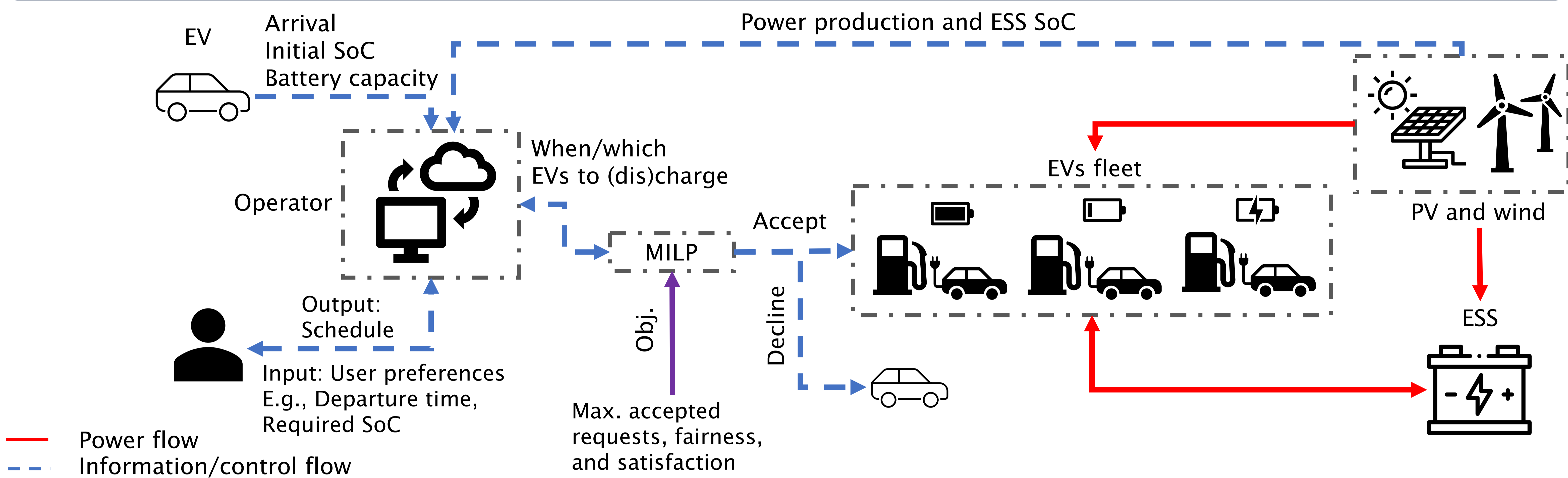
- Preserve **user comfort**,
- Prevent **battery degradation**,
- Manage **demand peaks**,
- Minimize **environmental impact**.

Existing systems often overlook **fairness**, **user incentives**, and the potential of EVs to act as **distributed** energy storage.

### Objective

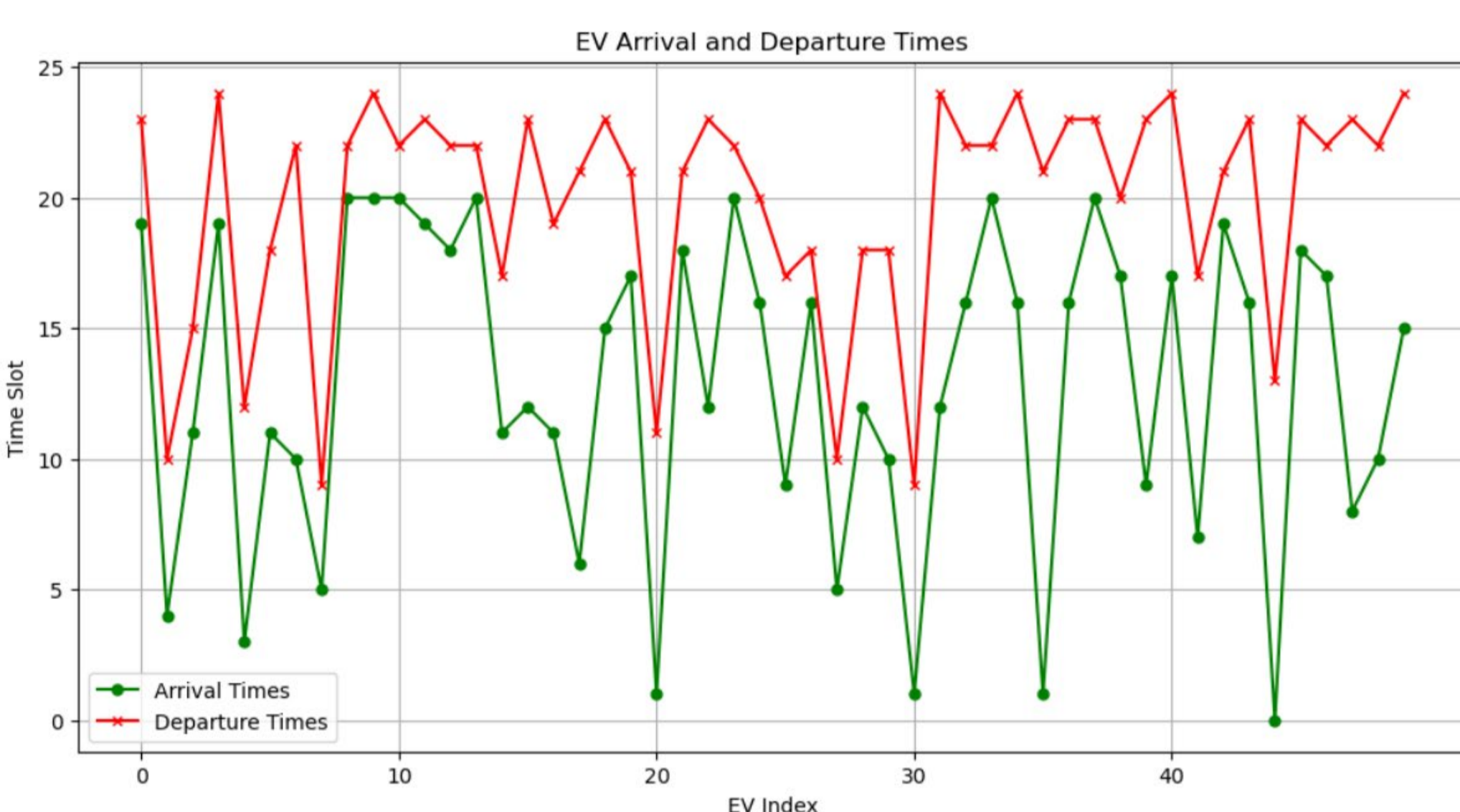
1. **Enable EVs to Act as Batteries:** Leverage EVs for peak shaving to reduce stress on the grid during high-demand periods.
2. **Enhance Grid Stability through V2G:** Use vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technology to allow EVs to discharge energy back to the grid when needed.
3. **Ensure Fair Resource Allocation:** Design a fair scheduling framework that maintains user trust and satisfaction while distributing energy resources efficiently.
4. **Integrate Renewable Energy Sources:** Incorporate photovoltaic systems with EV stations to increase clean energy usage and reduce environmental impact.

## Research Framework

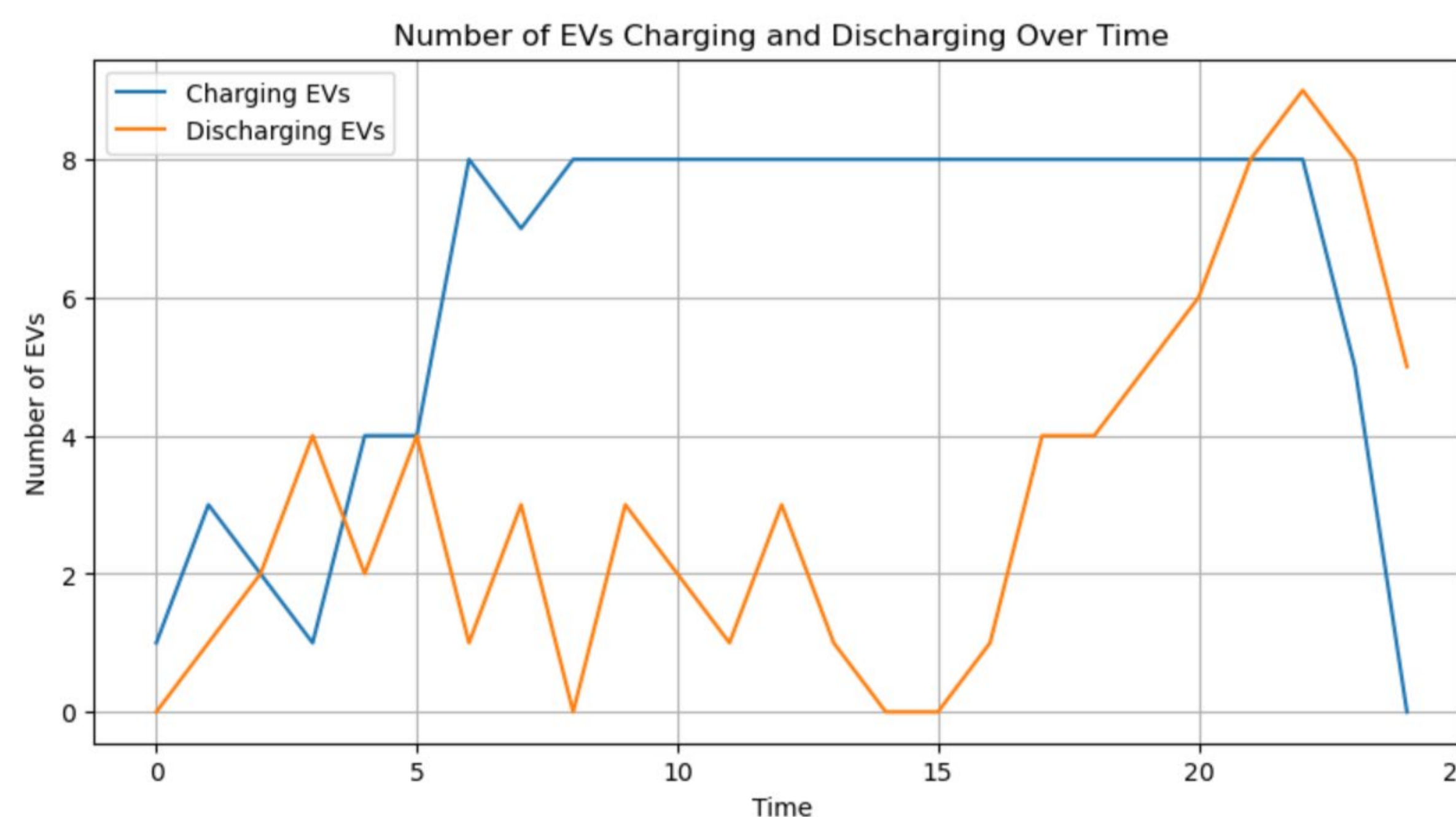


## Results

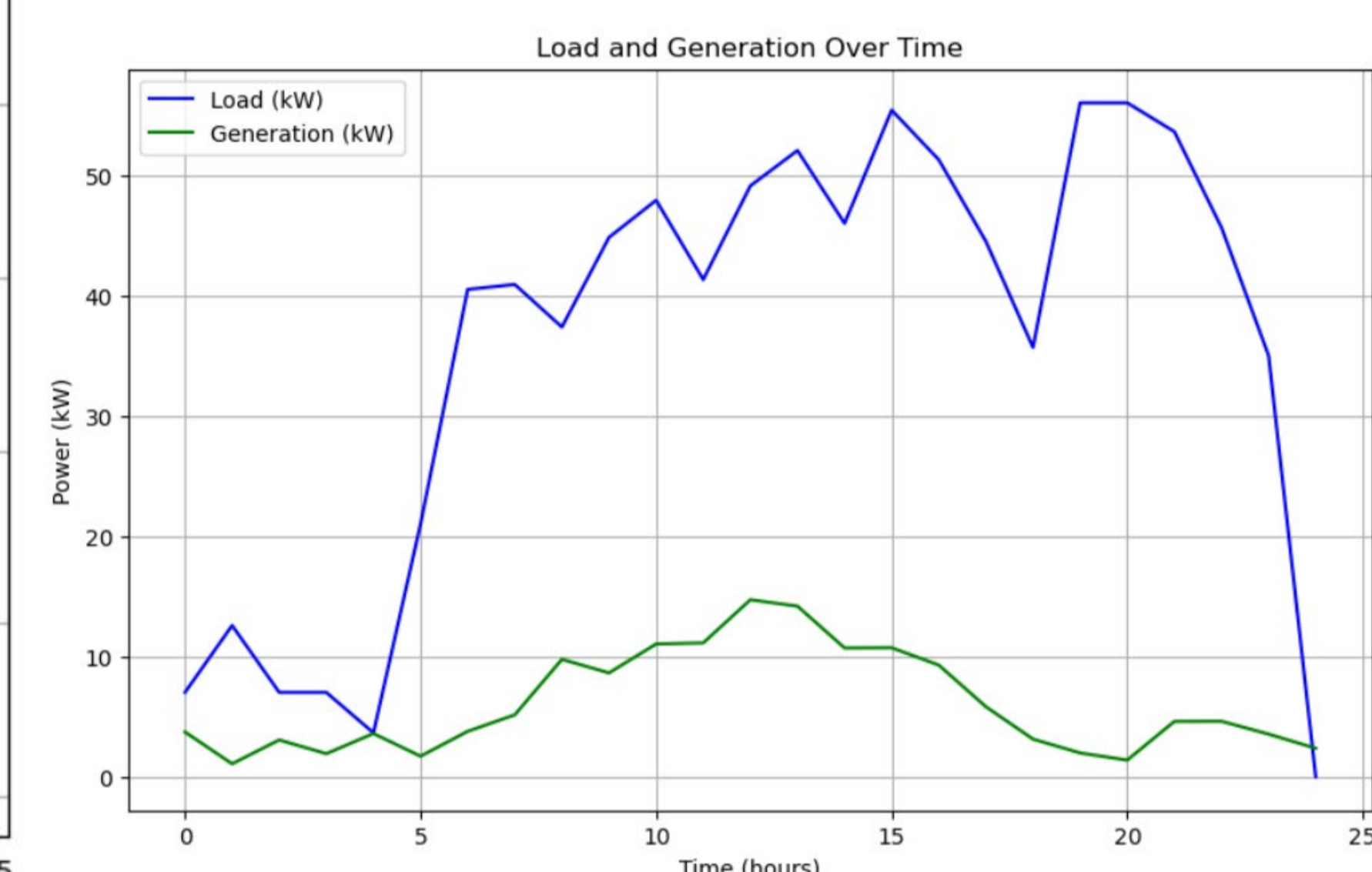
### EVs arrival and departure



### (Dis)Charging schedule



### Load and generation



## Conclusion and Future Perspective

### 1<sup>st</sup> step: Current stage

A smart offline scheduling framework was developed using MILP to manage the (dis)charging process. Considering:

- User preferences and comfort,
- Fairness,
- System constraints,
- Partial charge fulfilment,
- V2G incentives.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> step

Enhancing Scheduling Robustness by:

- Using a **dynamic** scheduling framework,
- Leveraging deep learning for renewable energy power **forecasting**.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> step: Integration with green technologies

