HEV-TCP TASK 45 WORKSHOP

MEETING 4: INFORMATION & SCOPE OF WORK

07 FEBRUARY 2023
CONVIENED AT CERV 2023

CERV 2023
FEB 06-07, 2023
PARK CITY UTAH

ABOUT US

Task 45: Electrified Roadways (E-Roads) or Electric Road Systems (ERS)

The HEV-TCP task on electrified roads (E-Roads), is an information gathering and distribution task charged with the development of a greater understanding and awareness of E-Roads as well as related technologies developed and deployment activities in the participating countries. This task includes a study of deployments, technical approaches, grid interactions, integration of the power grid into the road infrastructure, and identifying benefits/challenges related to E-Roads.

There are four Technologies of Interest (TOI)s which Task 45 is focused on:
Dynamic Wireless Power Transfer (DWPT)
Non-road Conductive (Overhead)
Non-road conductive (Side)
In/on-road conductive

Task 47: Decarbonization of ground freight related to port electrification

HEV-TCP task 47 is an information gathering and distribution task focused on building relationships and better understanding of the impacts and opportunities around the large systems related to port electrification in the participating countries. This task includes a study of deployments, technical approaches, grid interactions, integration of the power grid into the road infrastructure, and identifying benefits/challenges related to E-Roads.

Further information about the IEA's mission and work can be found on the links following the Task 45 /CERV meeting agenda.

Agenda

Immediately following the CERV 2023 conference on Tuesday February 7th, at 2:30 local time Task 45 will host two working group discussions then provide a brief introduction to task 47. The discussions will be focused around:

1. E-Roads power consumption and grid capabilities
2. Land-use comparisons between dynamic charging and static charging

Each topic will have a brief presentation prior to the open discussion. This will be a moderated group setting, with "open mike" and attendee to attendee exchange. Small slide presentations may be shared, but additional presentations should be less than 5 minutes. Leaving time for questions/discussion.

The final 30 minutes of the afternoon will be used to provide detail to task 47 and the opportunities where dynamic charging may have applications in and near electrified ports (though task 47 is not solely focused on this technology to decarbonize land freight). With any available time, detail on other IEA HEV-TCP tasks may be discussed as attendee interest warrants.

International Energy Agency (IEA) Mission and Work

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization that was established in 1974 through the framework of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Over the years, the IEA has evolved and expanded and today, it works to examine the full spectrum of energy issues including oil, gas and coal supply and demand, renewable energy technologies, electricity markets, energy efficiency, access to energy, demand side management, and much more. Through its work, the IEA advocates policies that will enhance the reliability, affordability, and sustainability of energy in its 29 member countries and beyond.

IEA Organizational Structure

The Governing Board is the IEA's main decision-making body and is composed of energy ministers or their senior representatives from each member country. The Governing Board is supported by six internal groups – four Standing Groups and two Standing Committees – as well as affiliated groups from business and industry that provide input into the agency's work.

IEA's Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT)

One of the IEA's Standing Committees is the Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT). Comprised of senior experts from IEA member governments, the CERT considers effective energy technology and policies to improve energy security, encourage environmental protection, and maintain economic growth. Within the CERT are four working parties that consider national policy developments and technology trends relating to their area of specialization. These are the Working Party on Energy End-use Technologies (EUWP), the Working Party on Fossil Fuels (WPFF), the Working Party on Renewable Energy Technologies (REWP), and the Fusion Power Co-ordinating Committee (FPCC).

Comprised of programme managers and technology experts representing member governmental agencies, each of the four working parties supports and facilitates research, development, demonstration, and deployment (RDD&D) co-operation among member countries, and, as appropriate, seeks opportunities to collaborate with partner countries. In particular, each working party oversees the RDD&D activities of IEA's Technology Collaboration Programmes that fall within their respective portfolios.

Technology Collaboration Programmes (TCPs)

IEA's Technology Collaboration Programmes (TCPs) are at the core of the agency's R&D and knowledge transfer efforts and comprise its energy technology network. TCPs are independent, international groups of experts that enable governments and industries from around the world to lead programmes and projects on a wide range of energy technologies and related issues. At present, there are 39 TCPs involving over 6,000 experts globally and nearly 300 public and private organisations in 51 countries. With the exception of two cross-cutting TCPs, the work of each TCP is overseen by one of the four CERT working parties. TCPs are governed by a flexible and effective framework. Their activities and programmes are managed and financed by the participants. To learn more about the TCPs, please consult the short promotional film or the *Frequently Asked Questions* brochure.

TCP on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (HEV-TCP)

Created in 1993, the activities of the TCP on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (HEV TCP) are coordinated by the CERT's EUWP. The aims of the HEV TCP are to produce and disseminate balanced, objective information about advanced electric, hybrid, and fuel cell vehicles. The HEV TCP accomplishes this through multilateral task-force projects. Each of these task-force projects is known as a Task. For further information on the HEV TCP including a complete list of ongoing and completed Tasks, please see http://www.ieahev.org/.