

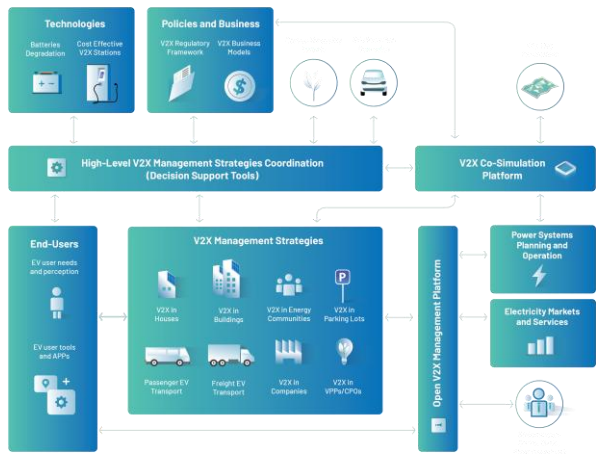
# Company Energy Management System for Optimising EV Charging: Integration of V2V Technology and Real-Time Control

**AUTHORS / CO-AUTHORS LIST** Cindy P. Guzman, Larissa Montefusco, Toni Garces, João Pedro Tavares, Herbert Amezquita, Oluwapelumi Egunjobi, Diogo Brito, and Hugo Morais

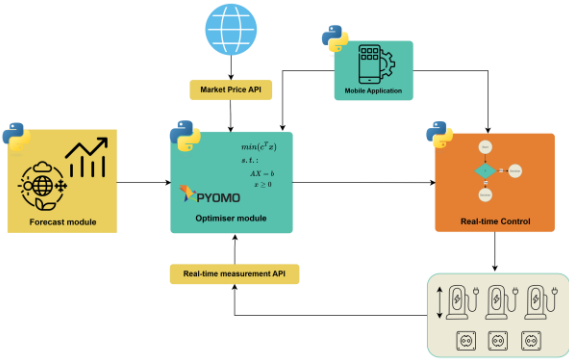
INESC ID, Lisbon, Portugal  
Smart Energy Lab, Lisbon, Portugal



## EV4EU Framework

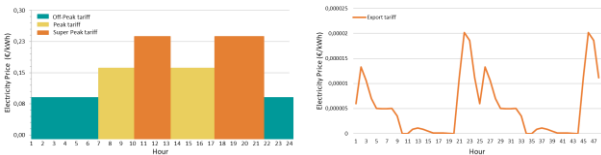
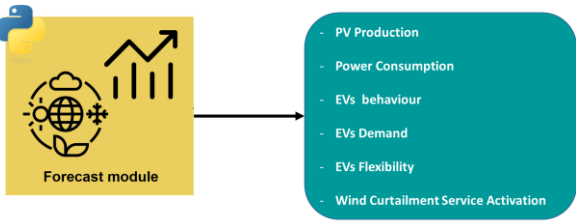


## Company Management Framework

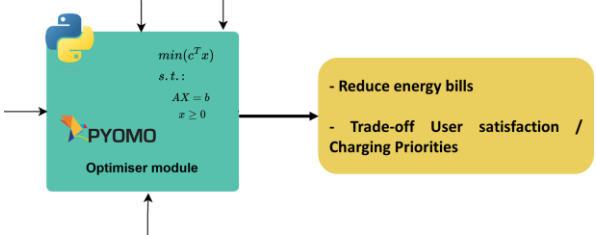


- A transformer with a 75 kVA operational limit
- Typical corporate load profile
- Six available connectors
- Three connector with smart charging
- Three non-controllable (on/off)
- 1 with V2X available

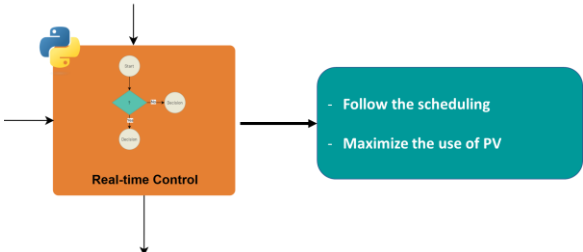
## Forecasting Algorithm



## Optimization Algorithm



## Control Functions



- CEMS integrates both controllable (smart) and non-controllable (on/off) ports to handle diverse charging needs.
- Super-priority (Directors) and high-priority (Fleet) users are served first during peaks; medium- and low-priority (Employees, Visitors) are allocated power based on remaining capacity
- In standard operation, the CEMS algorithm achieved a 27.62 % reduction in energy tariff costs by shifting charging to off-peak and super-off-peak periods.
- Even with the transformer limit halved, the system reallocates charging to unconstrained hours, meets user requirements, and maintains target SoCs to protect battery health.
- Vehicle-to-vehicle energy transfers and real-time market price inputs optimize costs, reduce grid reliance, and boost overall system adaptability.

## Acknowledgement

This document is the results of the research project funded by European Union's Horizon Europe R&I program under grant agreement no. 101056765. Views and opinions expressed in this document are however those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the grating authority can be held responsible for them. This work also was funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) under grant UIDB/50021/2020.