



A Model-Based Online Mechanism with Pre-Commitment

and its Application to Electric Vehicle Charging

Sebastian Stein, Enrico H. Gerding, Valentin Robu and Nicholas R. Jennings

Agents, Interaction and Complexity Research Group, School of Electronics and Computer Science, University of Southampton

Electric Vehicles

Electric vehicles (EVs) reduce CO₂ emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.

Projected 6.4m EVs on the road in UK by 2030.





Local distribution networks cannot cope with high numbers of EVs charging at once.

Charging needs to be scheduled, but owners may strategise and misreport preferences.

Online Mechanism Design



Solution: Design mechanism that is dominant strategy incentive-compatible (DSIC).

DSIC: Agents are always best off being truthful.



Required charge: q_i = 15.2 kWh Maximum charge rate $r_i = 3 \text{ kW}$ *v*_{*i*} = € 5.00 Valuation:

Limited misreports:

- No early arrivals
- No late departures
- No higher charging rates

Why Pre-Commitment?

Consensus without pre-commitment:

3 kW

Consensus Algorithm



State-of-the-art online optimisation

algorithm, based on **sampling** a number of future scenarios and voting for agents to schedule.

This algorithm is fast and does not require full knowledge of actual arrival distributions.

Modifications to Ensure DSIC

Pre-Commitments:

Once Consensus votes for particular agent, it is charged regardless of future arrivals.



Re-Evaluation Points:

Consensus is reevaluated at certain times.



Partly-Fixed Schedules:

Mechanism commits to exact schedule up to next re-evaluation point, but remains flexible beyond.



Results



- Based on largest UK field trial of EVs.
- Sampled from real arrivals, departures and per-trip battery consumption.







Supply based on typical household electricity consumption.



Incentive to manipulate:

BAE SYSTEMS







