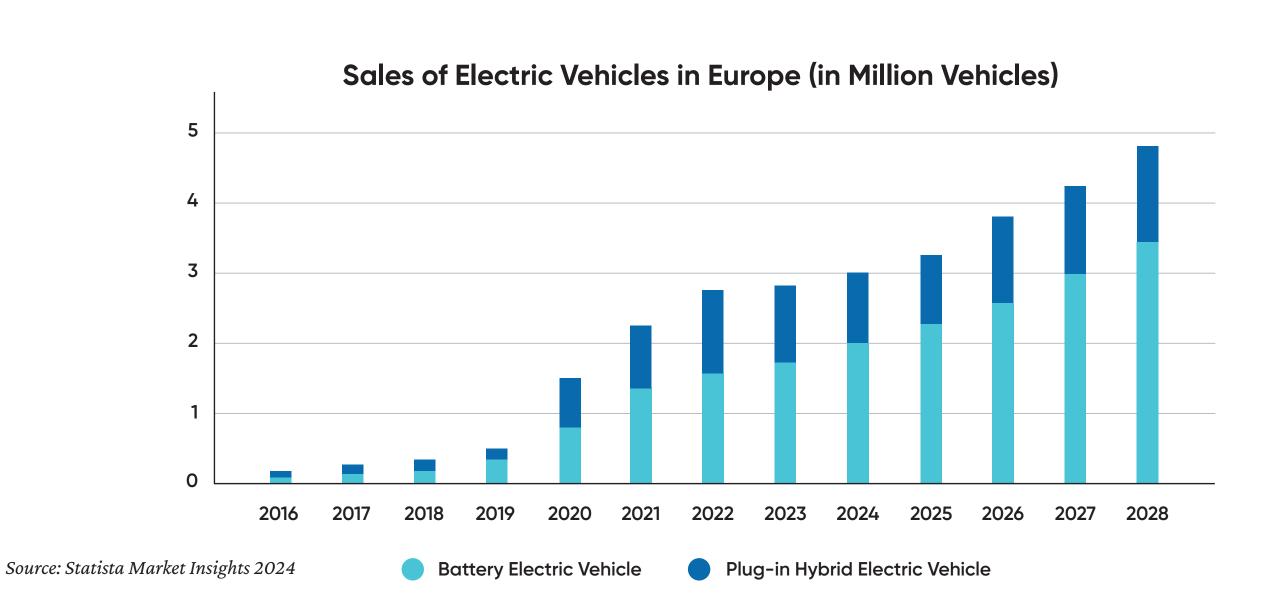


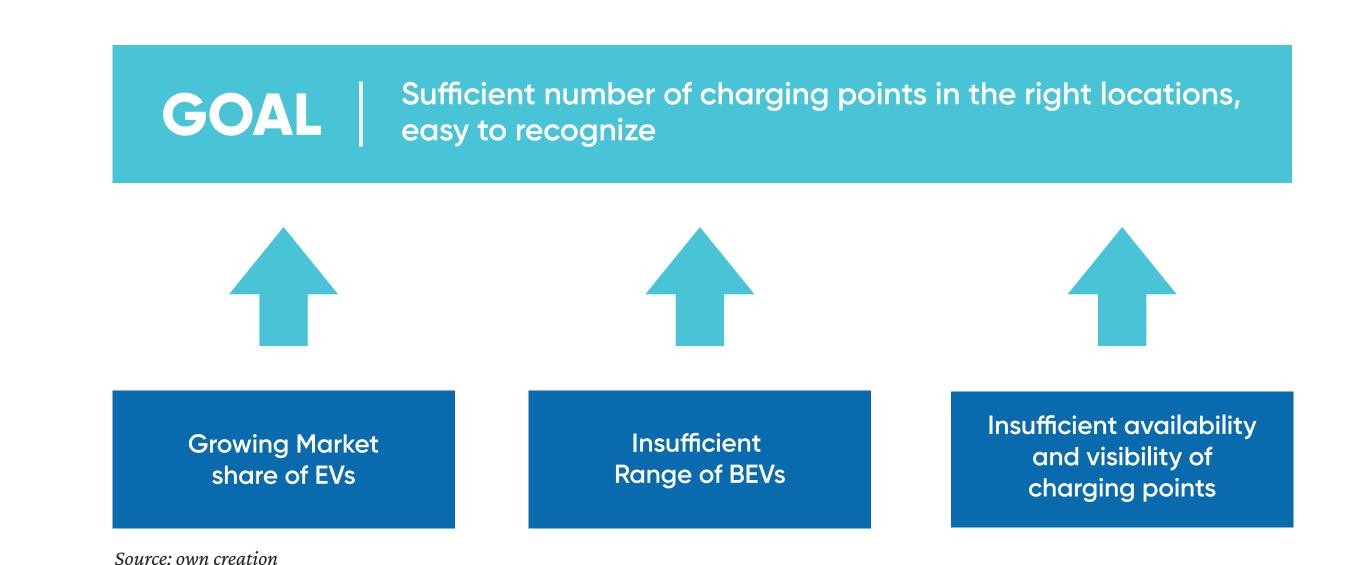
# "Please hang in there!": User Acceptance as a Key Element for a Successful Charging Infrastructure



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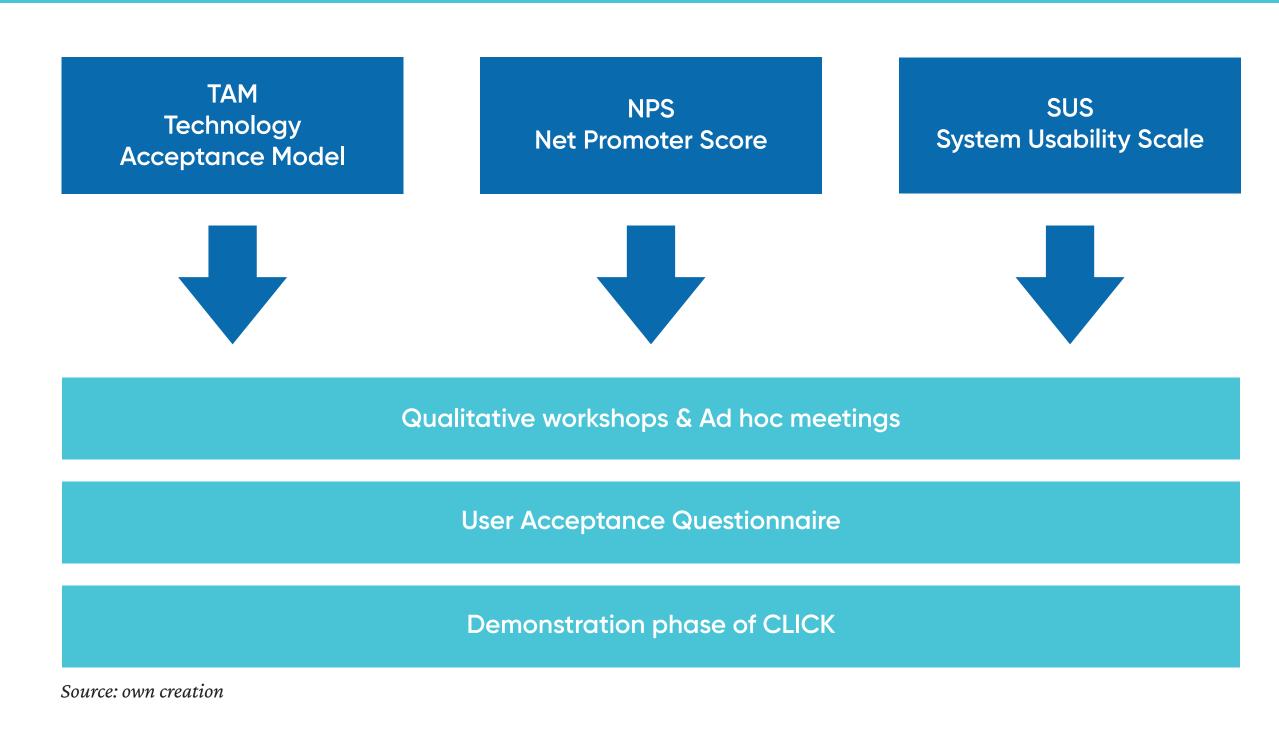
#### Relevance





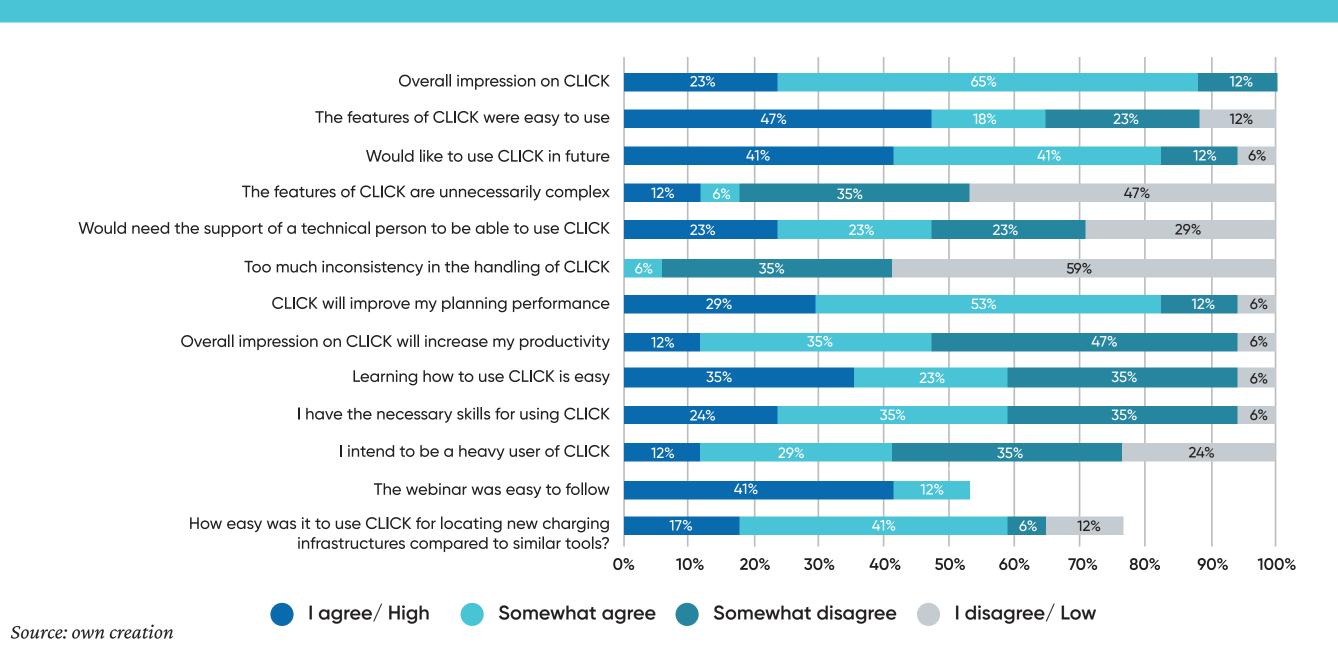
- The sales of electric vehicles in Europe increased from **0.21 Mio**. in 2016 to **2.73 Mio**. in 2023 and are expected to increase significantly further in the coming years (see Statista Market Insights 2024).
- Following those increasing numbers, the desire for a broader availability of charging points and more interconnected charging infrastructure can be assumed.
- According to the Consumer Monitor 2022, one of the main barriers for battery electric vehicle (BEV) users is the overview of the public charging points and their user perception (see Barrera et al. 2022).
- The increase in registrations of electric vehicles (EVs) also influences the total share of newly registered cars.
- From 2020 to 2021, there was an increase from 11% to 18% in the share of total new car registrations (see EEA 2023), showing a growing demand for EVs.
- Correspondingly, there is also an **increasing demand** for **user-friendly charging infrastructure**.
- In connection with this, the demand for appropriate coverage of public charging infrastructure in adequate locations and with adequate technologies is given.
- Charging infrastructure planning tools will facilitate coping with this demand. Therefore, an existing incentive exists for implementing a planning tool to plan charging infrastructure.
- The H2020 project "Innovative solutions for USER-centric CHarging Infrastructure" (short: USER-CHI) is working in this field.

#### Methodology



- The combination of the System Usability Scale (SUS), Technology Acceptance Model
   (TAM), and Net Promoter Score (NPS) helps in assessing usability and potential future
   tool usage.
- The demonstration and development phase of CLICK involves diverse test users from different countries and backgrounds.
- The **target** user **groups** are meant to **replicate** the targeted **population** as closely as possible to get information on how the software could be further developed.

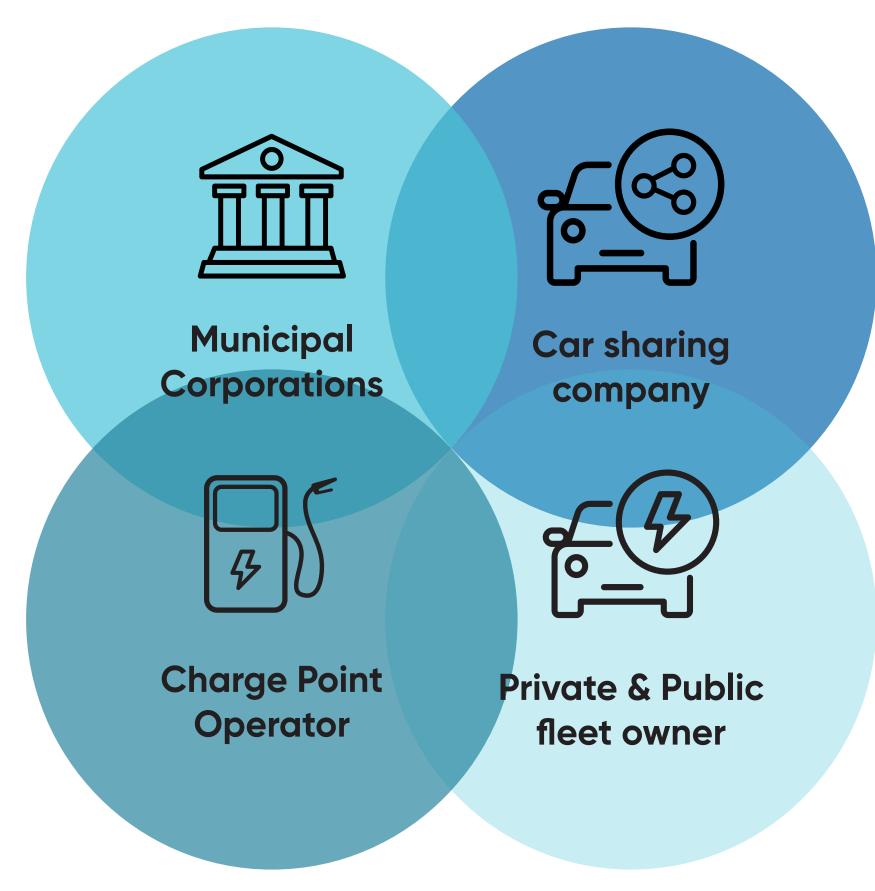
## User Acceptance Questionnaire Results



- User acceptance **feedback/surveys may vary** based on participants' **opinions** and **backgrounds**, making generic assessments difficult.
- Positive feedback is emphasised to guide developers in deciding which aspects/ processes of the tool to maintain.
- The survey results show that feedback is often dependent on the position, background, and personal interpretation of survey participants. Hence, qualitative interviews with users are recommended to improve the tool further.
- While using multiple methods for user acceptance, it is important to remember that one should not be redundant with the questions.
- In the more advanced planning stage, **focus** should be switched to more **local** sociodemographic, legal and environmental conditions.
- The **need** for **data standardisation** in tools like CLICK is acknowledged, and the **potential** of **artificial intelligence** in handling non-standardized data is highlighted.

• CLICK is also relevant to the post-planning process. It monitors the charging network's utilization and enables demand-oriented network expansion.

#### Target User Group



Source: own creation

### Workshop - Results

- **Responses** from users in **Barcelona, Rome, Turku, Budapest, Florence**, and **Murcia** were received.
- Mainly **technical feedback** has been addressed.
- All in all, the cities received CLICK very well, and they were eager to test and evaluate the tool to customise it for their purposes.
- Aspects like the **ratio** of the **charging type** (AC, DC, or HPC) or the **amount** of **EVs** should be **individually adjustable**.
- Wish for more opportunities to type in individual data, such as numbers and percentages, for the strategy details.

#### Sources

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No [875187]