

Energy Transition in Transport Role of Electric Vehicles

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**IAEE,
14.02.2020, Auckland**

- Introduction
- Historical developments
- Electric vehicles
 - Economic assessment
 - Environmental assessment
- Conclusion



Amount of transport services per capita

based on non-commercial renewable energy

based on commercial energy



Horse power



Sailing ship



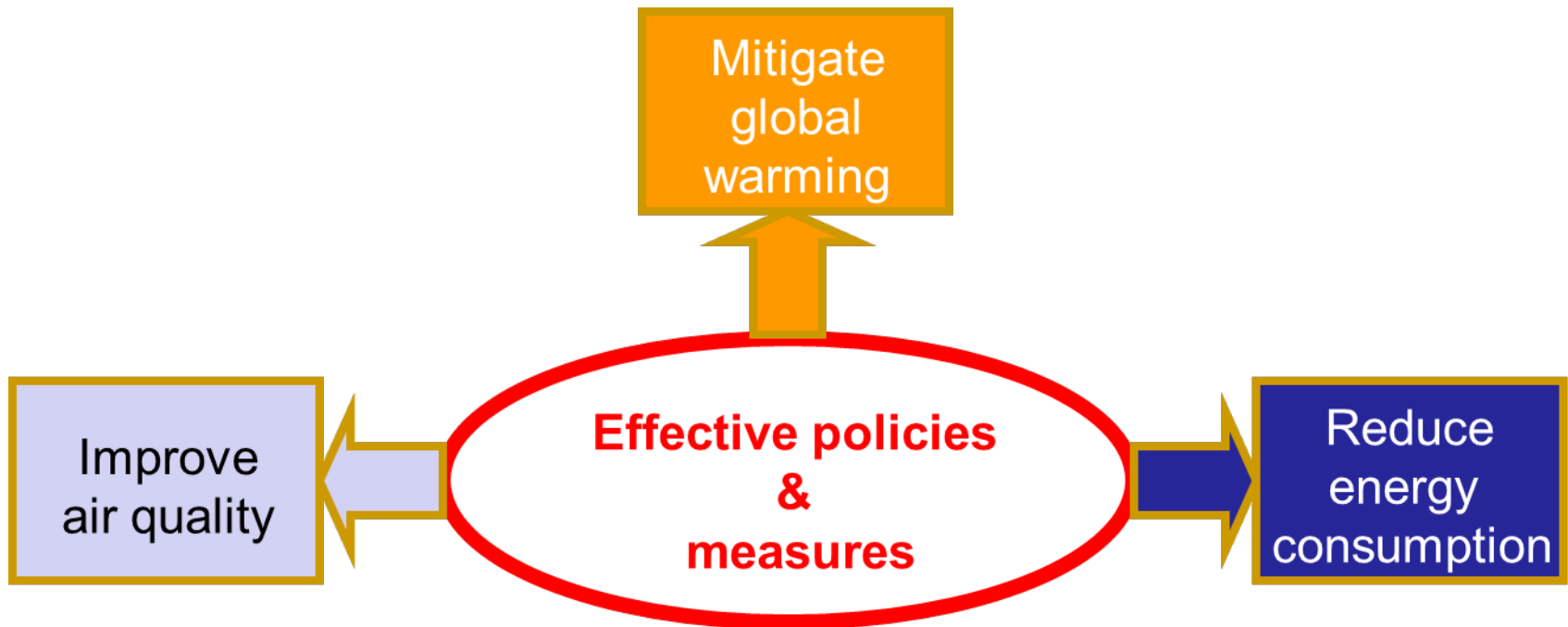
Steam machine,
steam railway



Electricity,
combustion engine

time

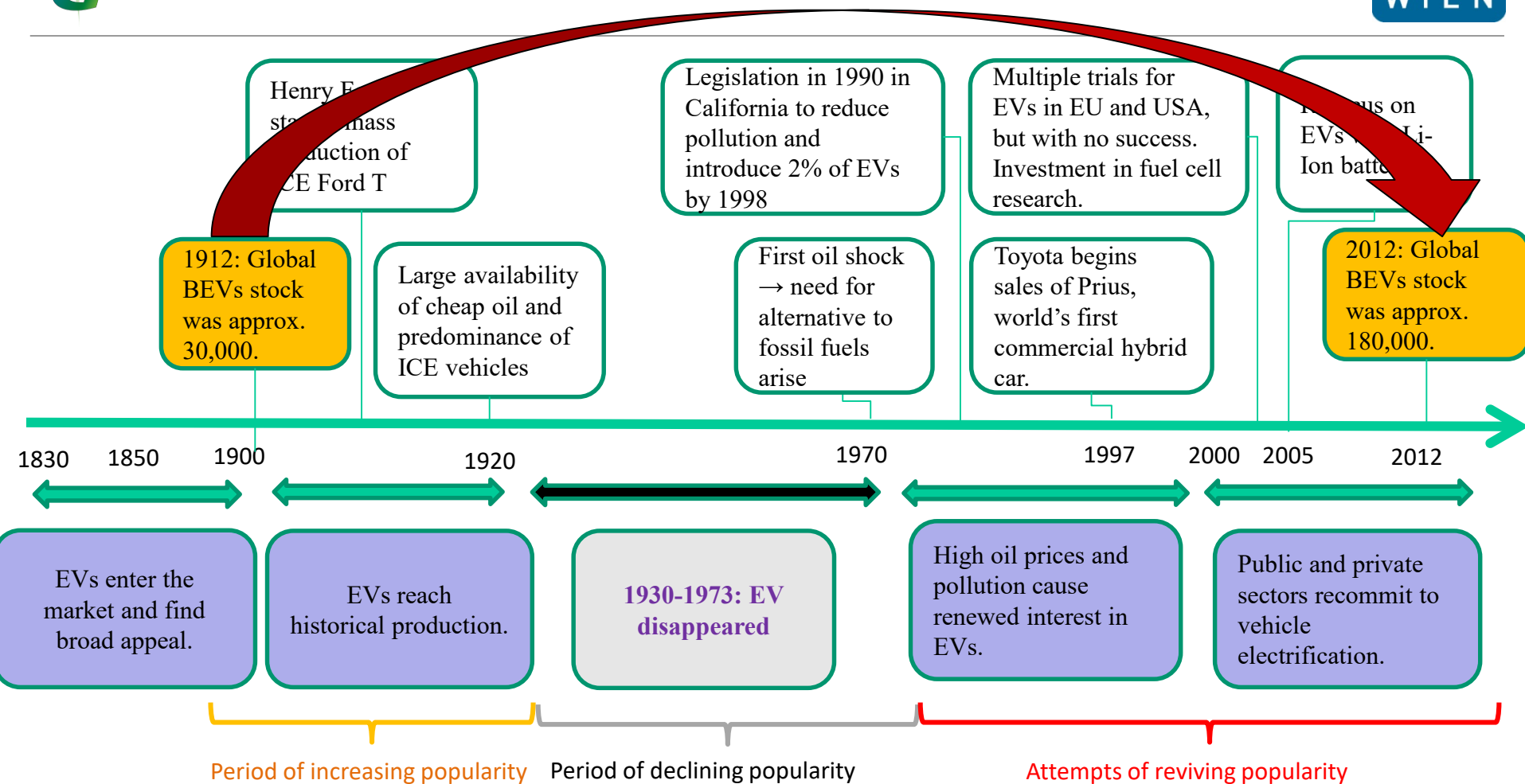
- oil products
- least-diversified
- energy import dependency



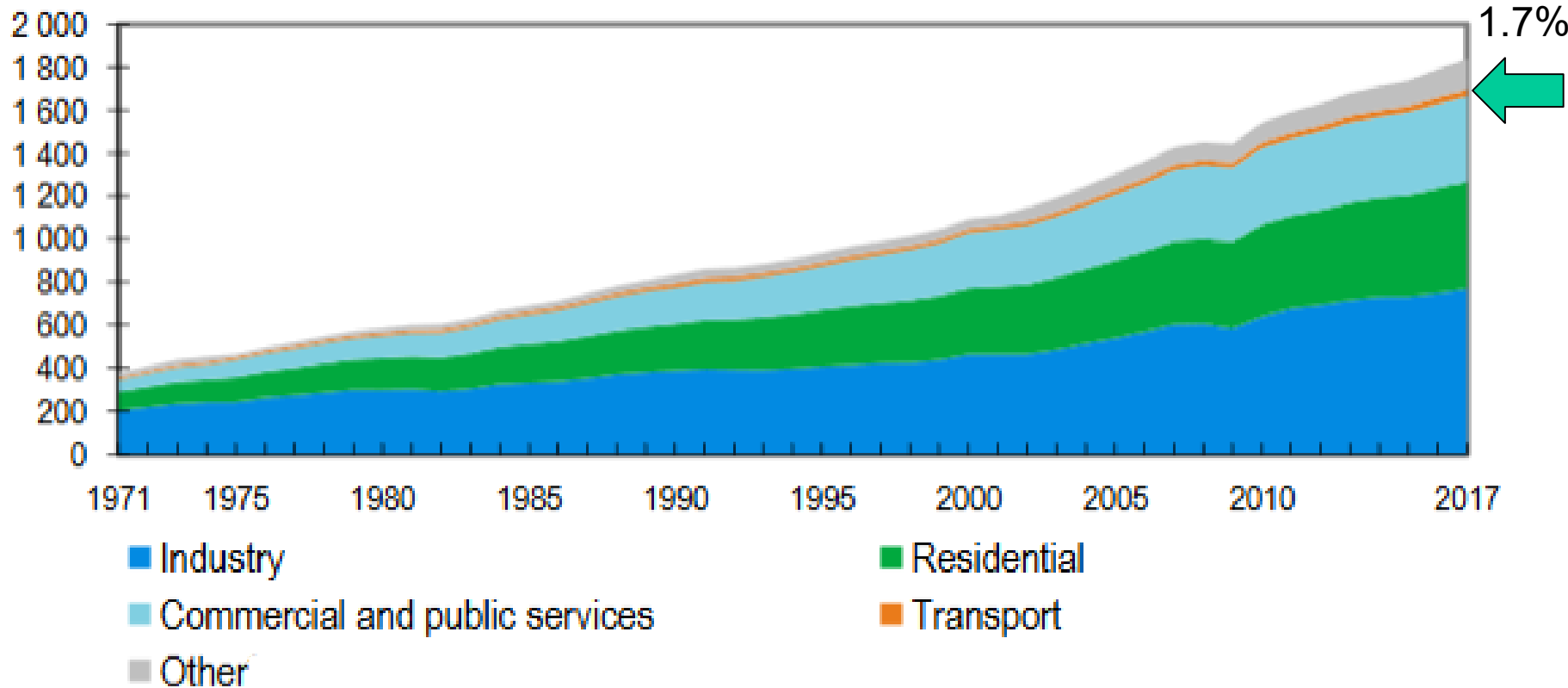
Paris Declaration on Electro-Mobility and Climate Change & Call to Action:

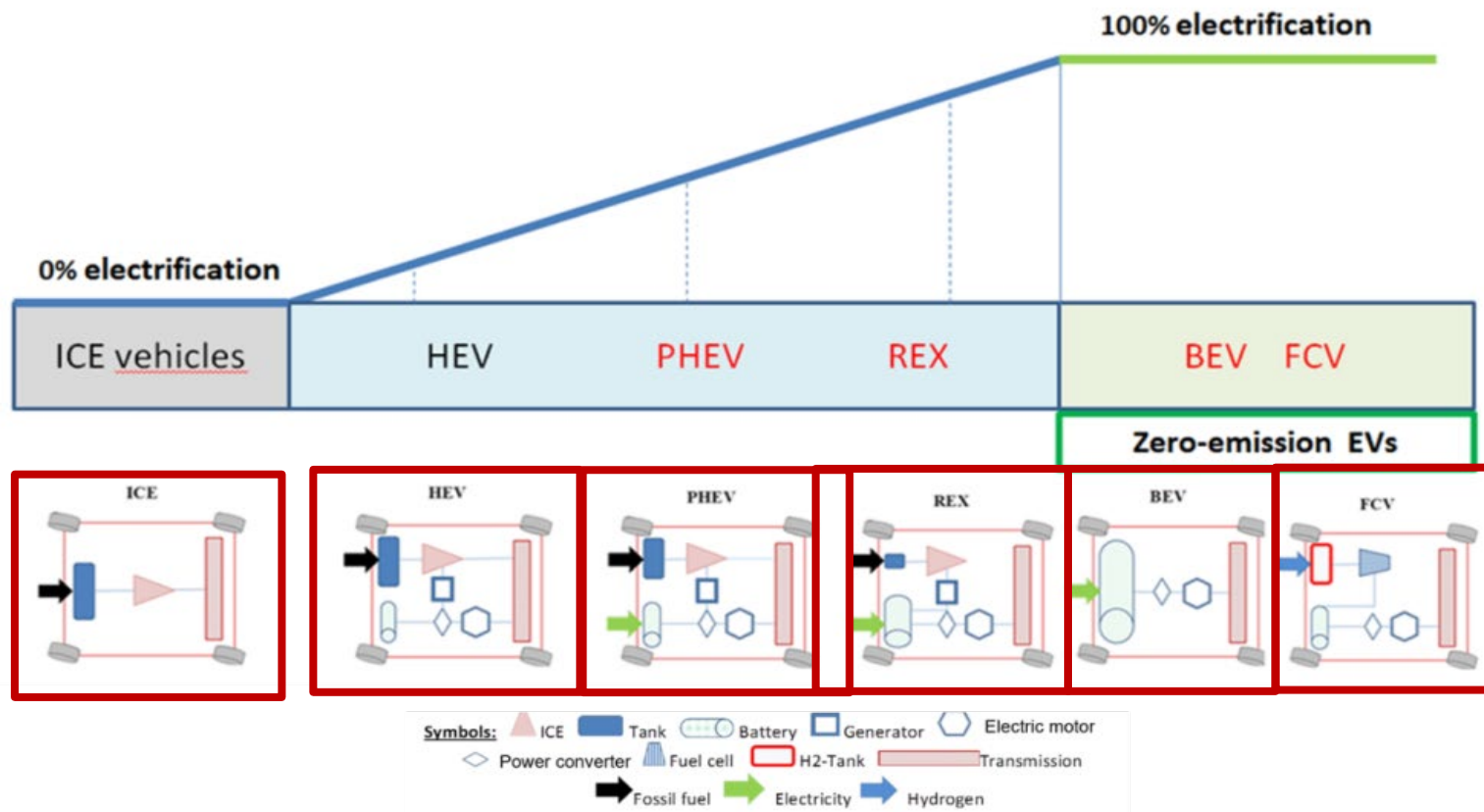
- more than 100 million EVs
- 400 million two and three-wheelers

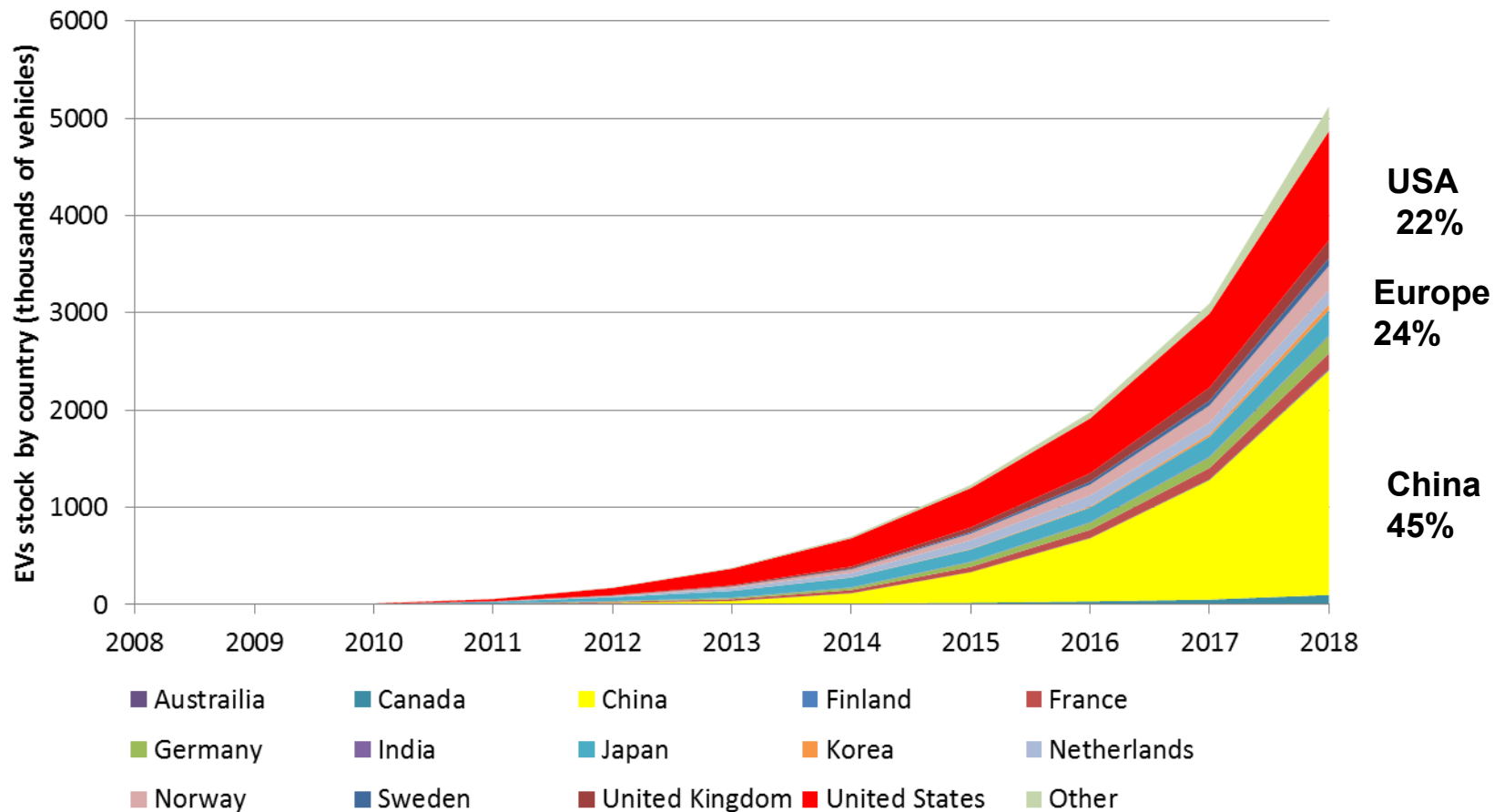
Electric vehicles



Total final electricity consumption by sector (Mtoe)







Development of the global stock of rechargeable EVs



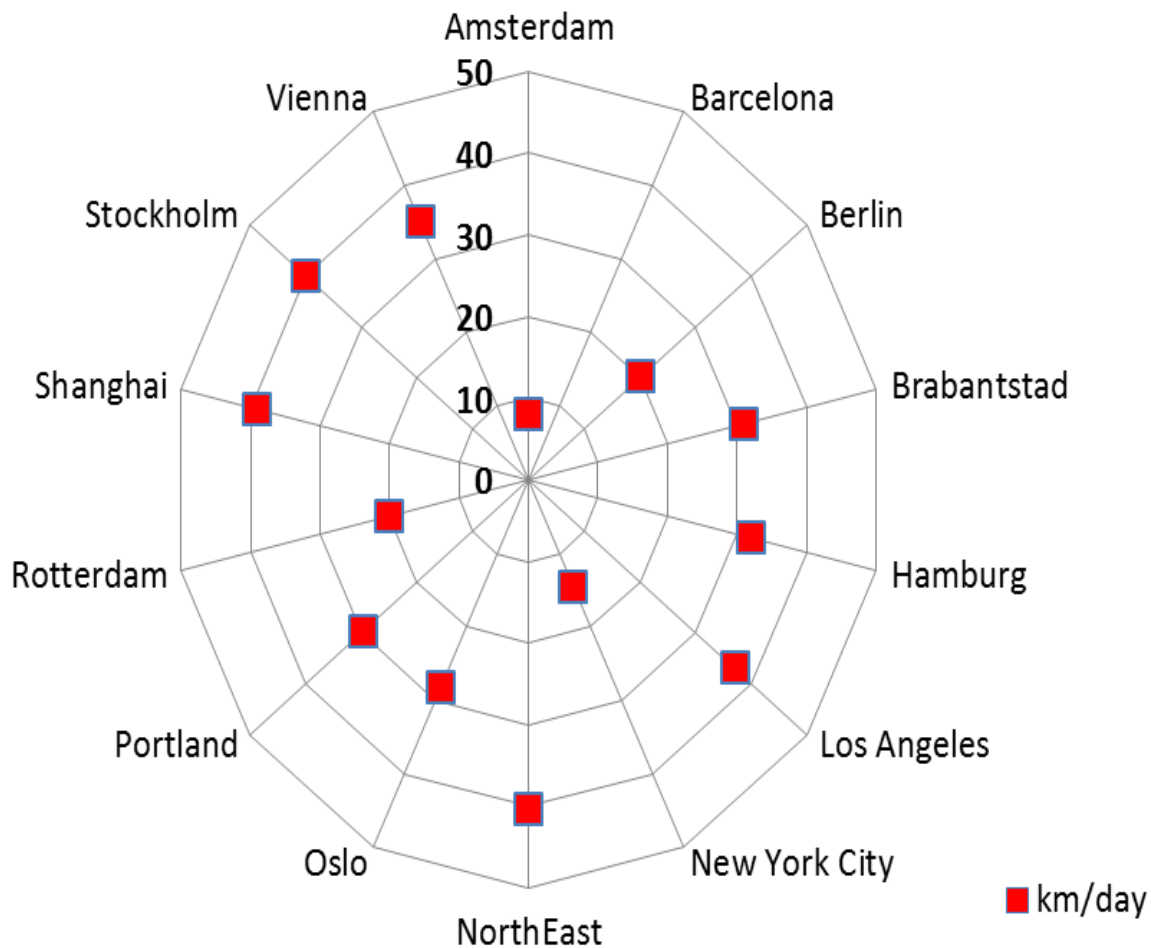
Advantages

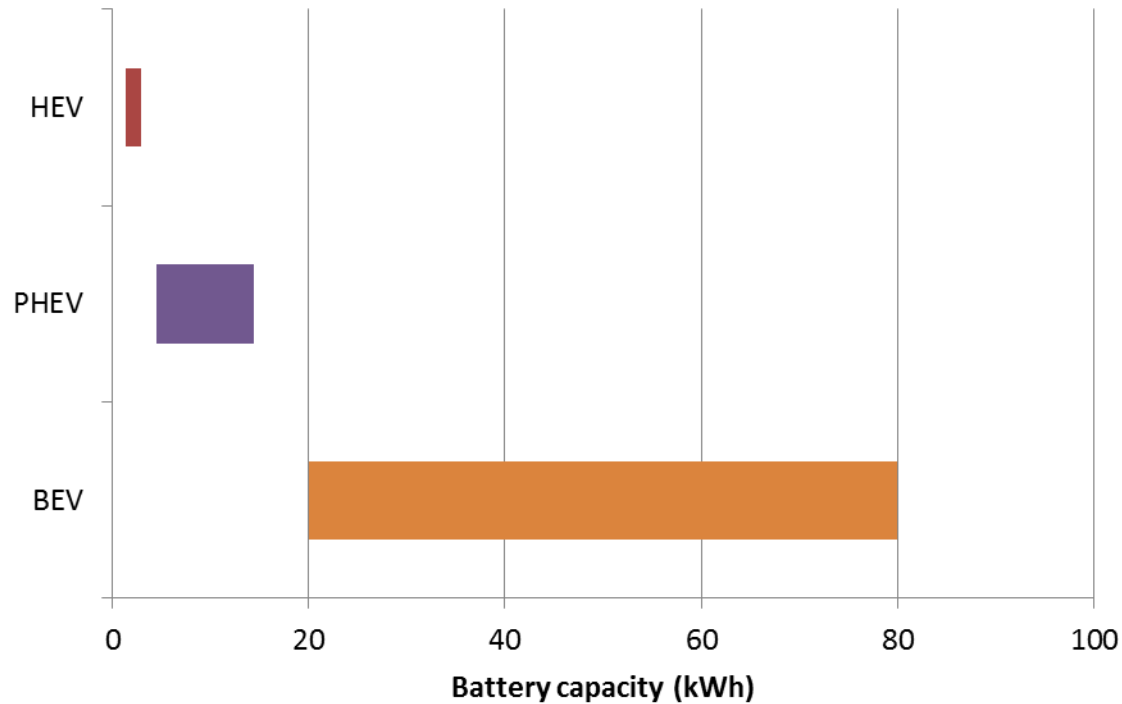
- ✓ Energy efficiency
- ✓ Energy security
- ✓ Air pollution
- ✓ Noise reduction

Disadvantages

- Costs
- Driving range
- Charging time
- Charging infrastructure

Km per day in cities





Battery capacity for different types of EVs

The costs per km driven C_{km} are calculated as:

$$C_{km} = \frac{IC \cdot \alpha}{skm} + P_f \cdot FI + \frac{C_{O\&M}}{skm} \quad [\text{€/100 km driven}]$$

IC.....investment costs [€/car]

αcapital recovery factor

skm.....specific km driven per car per year [km/(car.yr)]

P_ffuel price incl. taxes [€/litre]

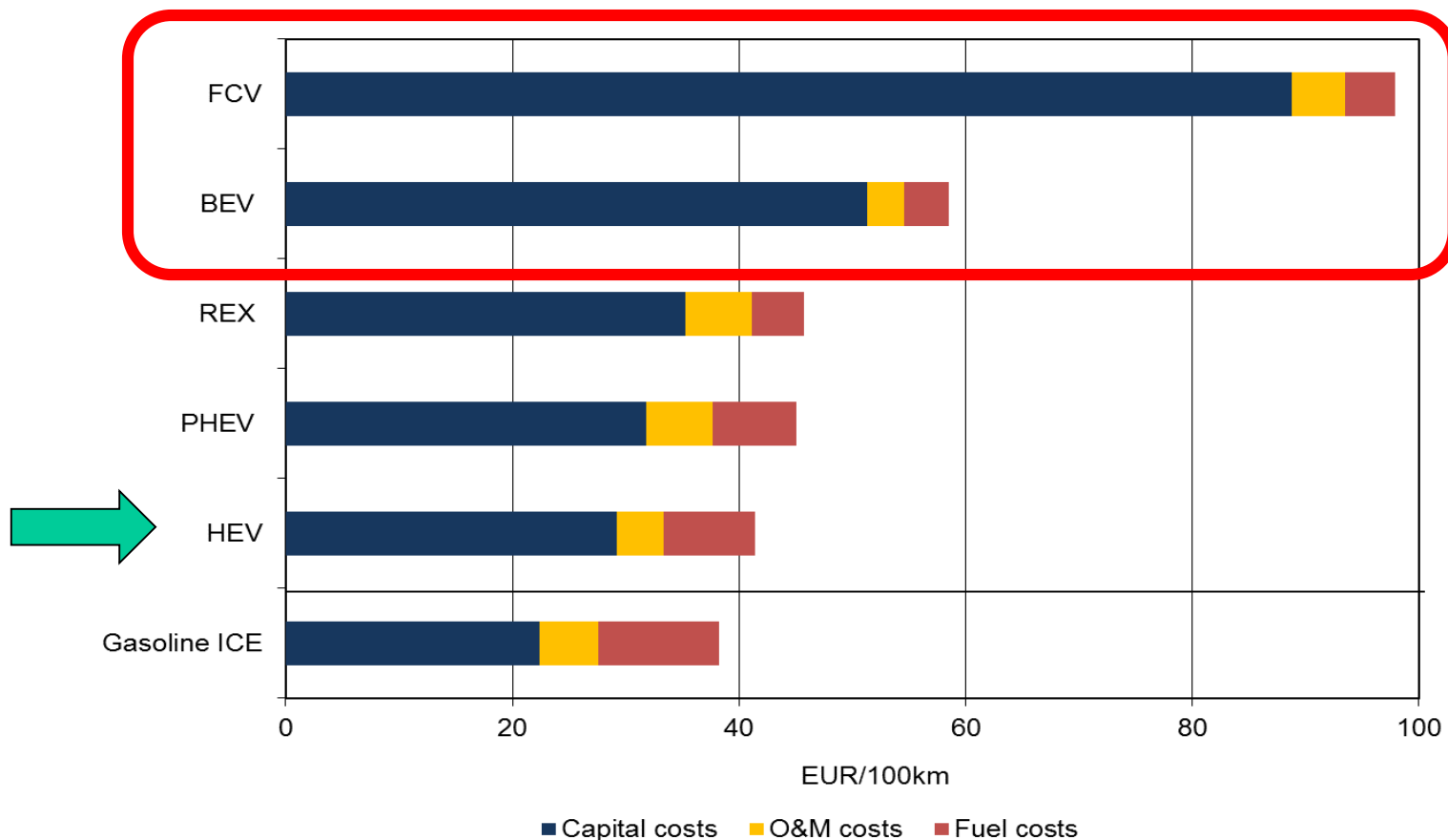
$C_{O\&M}$...operating and maintenance costs

FI.....fuel/energy intensity [litre/100 km; kWh/100 km]

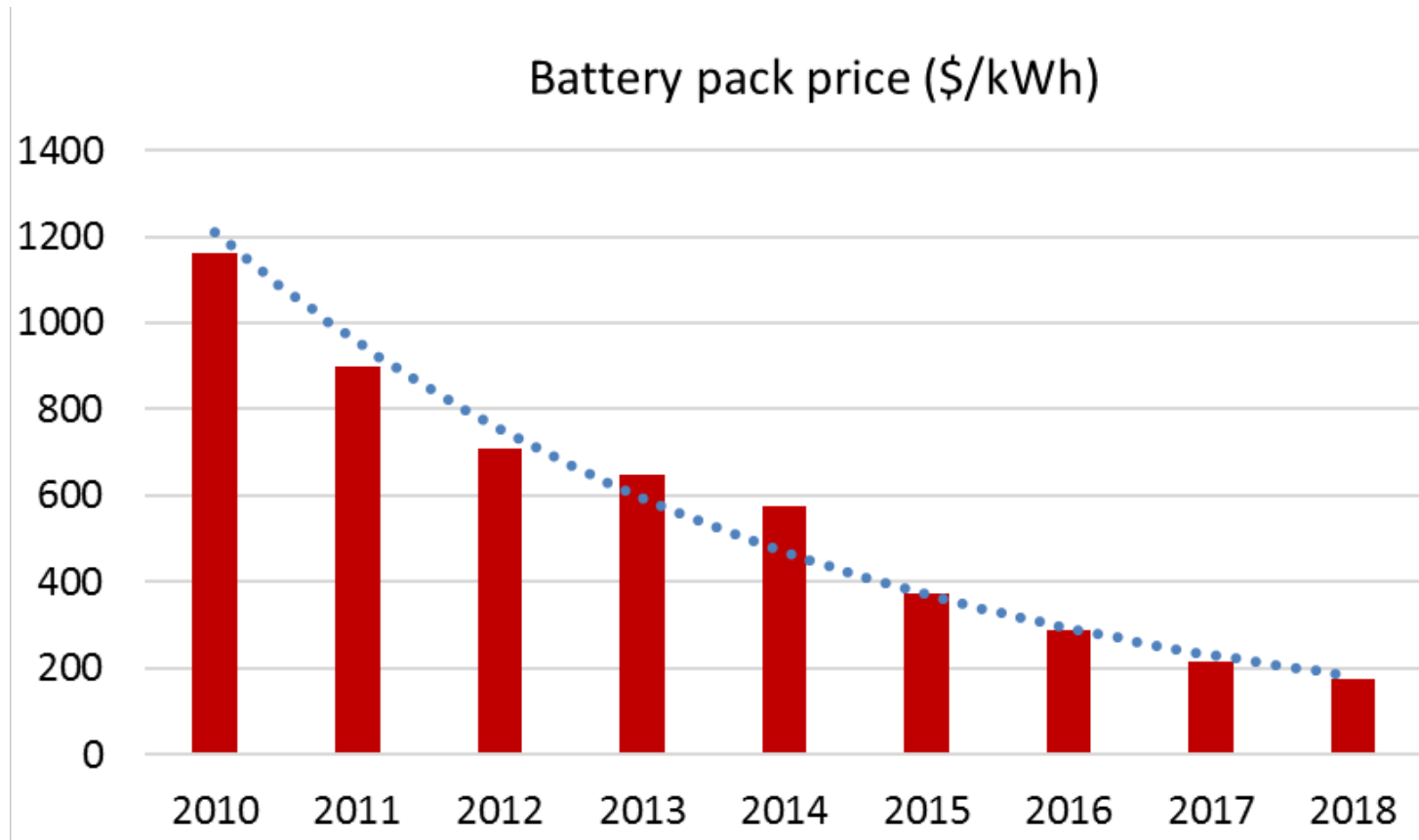
A capital recovery factor (α) is the ratio of a constant annuity to the present value of receiving that annuity for a given length of time. Using an interest rate (z), the capital recovery factor is:

$$\alpha = \frac{z(1+z)^n}{(1+z)^n - 1}$$

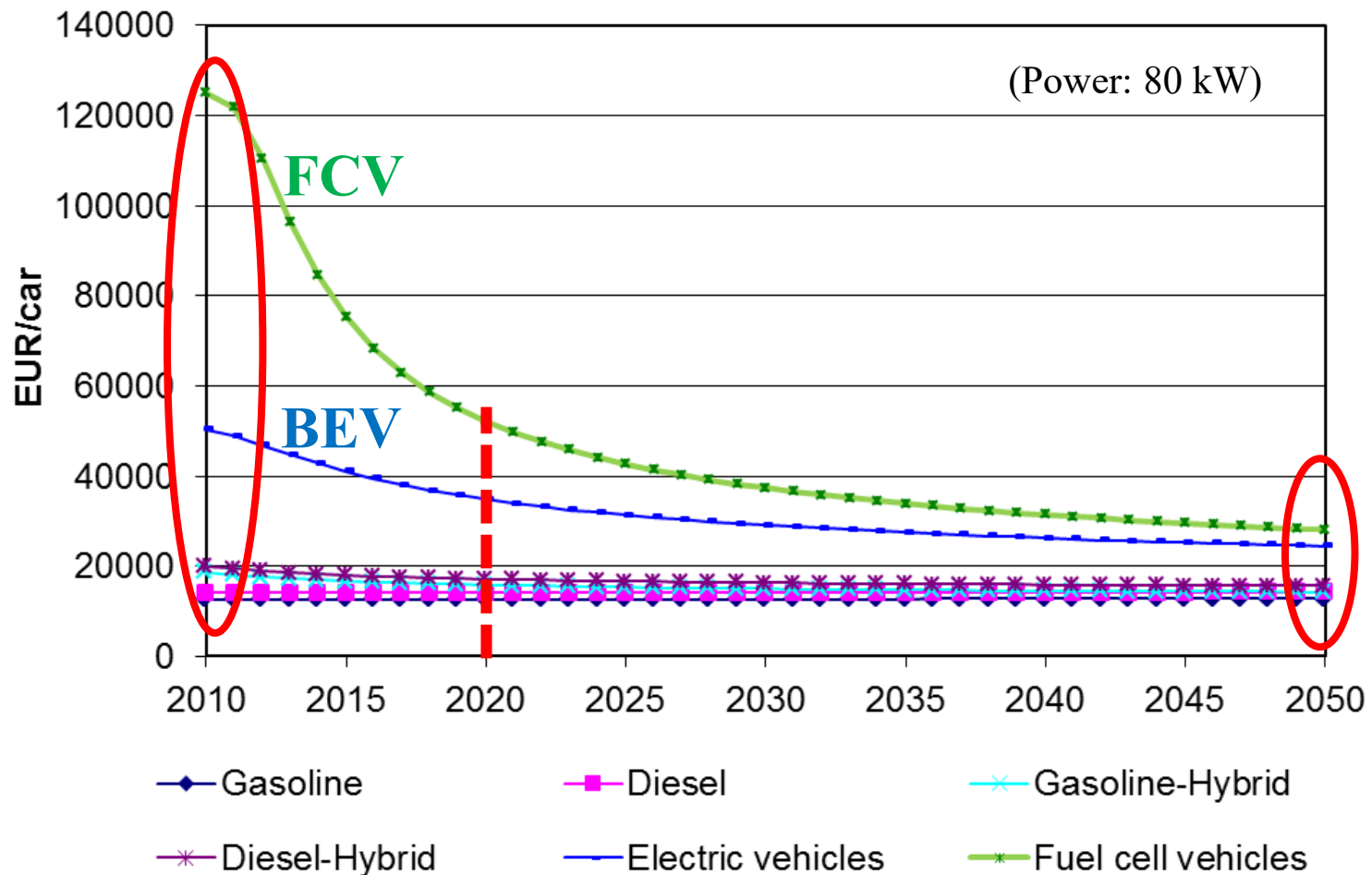
n.....the number of annuities received.



Total costs of service mobility of various types of EV in comparison to ICE cars



Scenario for development of investment costs



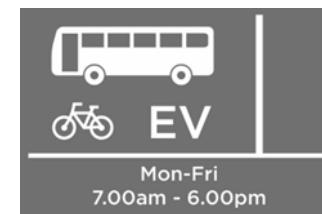
Monetary measures

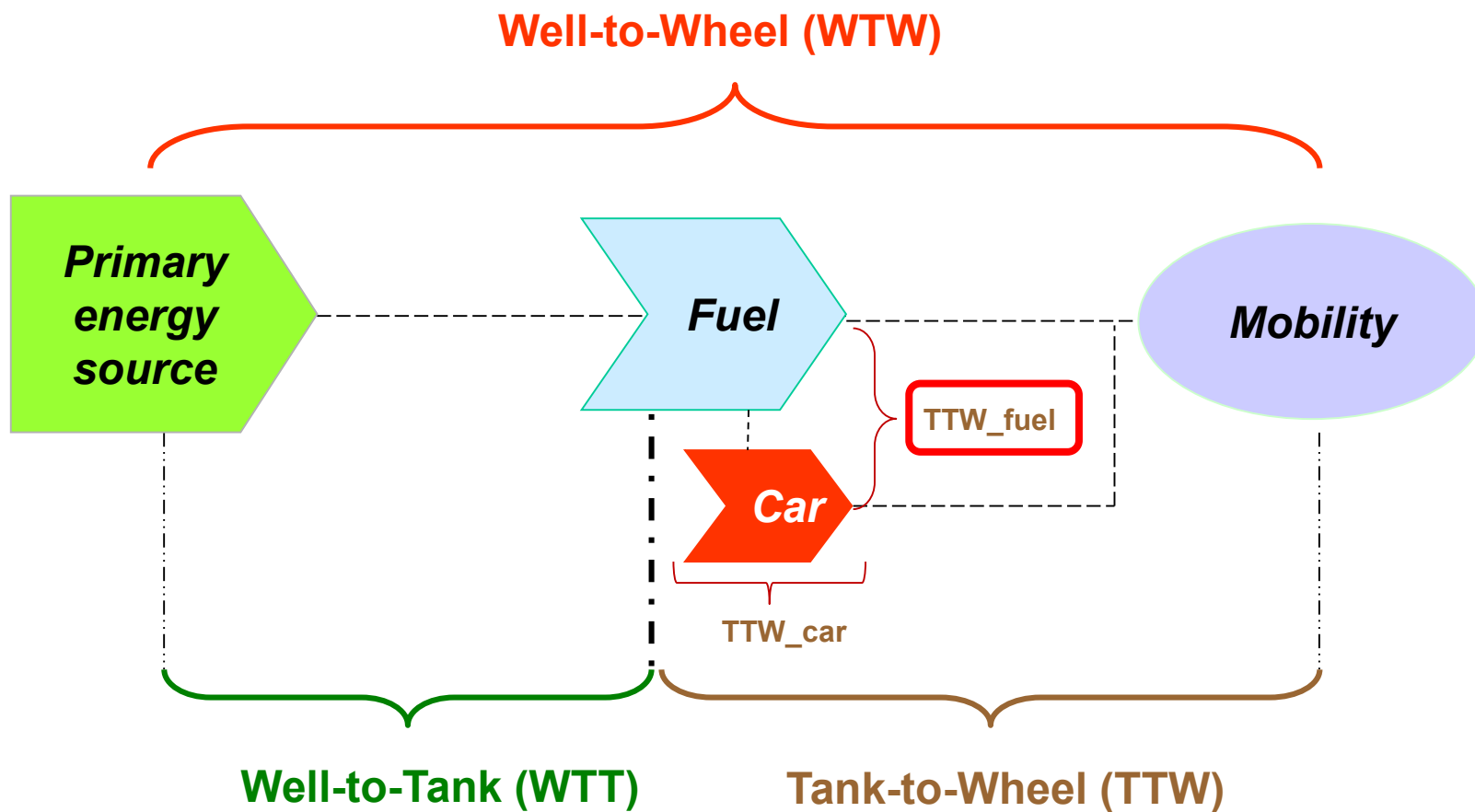
- road taxes
- annual circulation tax
- company car tax
- registration tax
- fuel consumption tax
- congestion charges

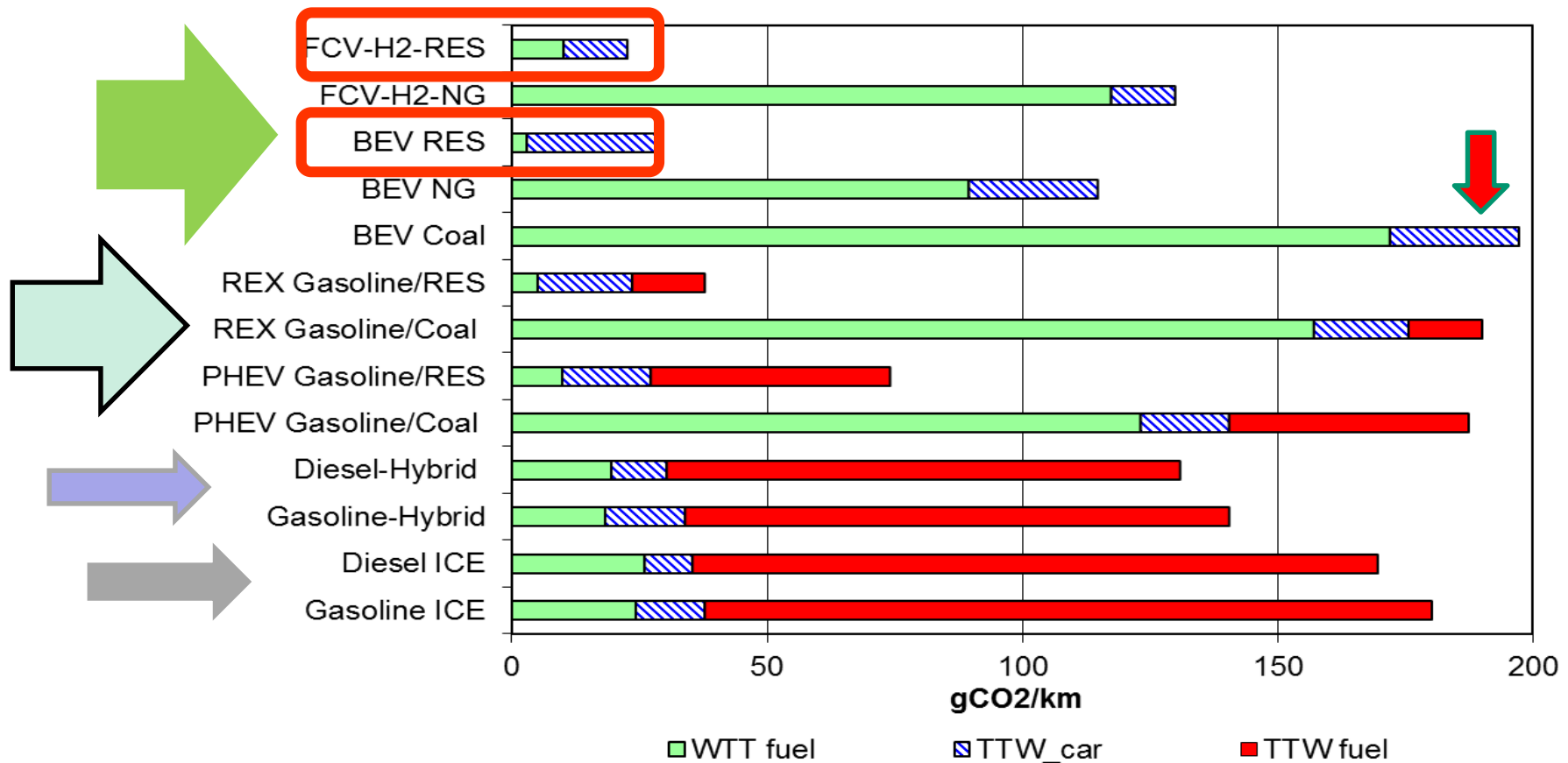


Non-monetary measures

- free parking spaces
- possibility for EVs drivers to use bus lanes
- wide availability of charging stations
- permission for EVs to enter city centers and zero emission zones

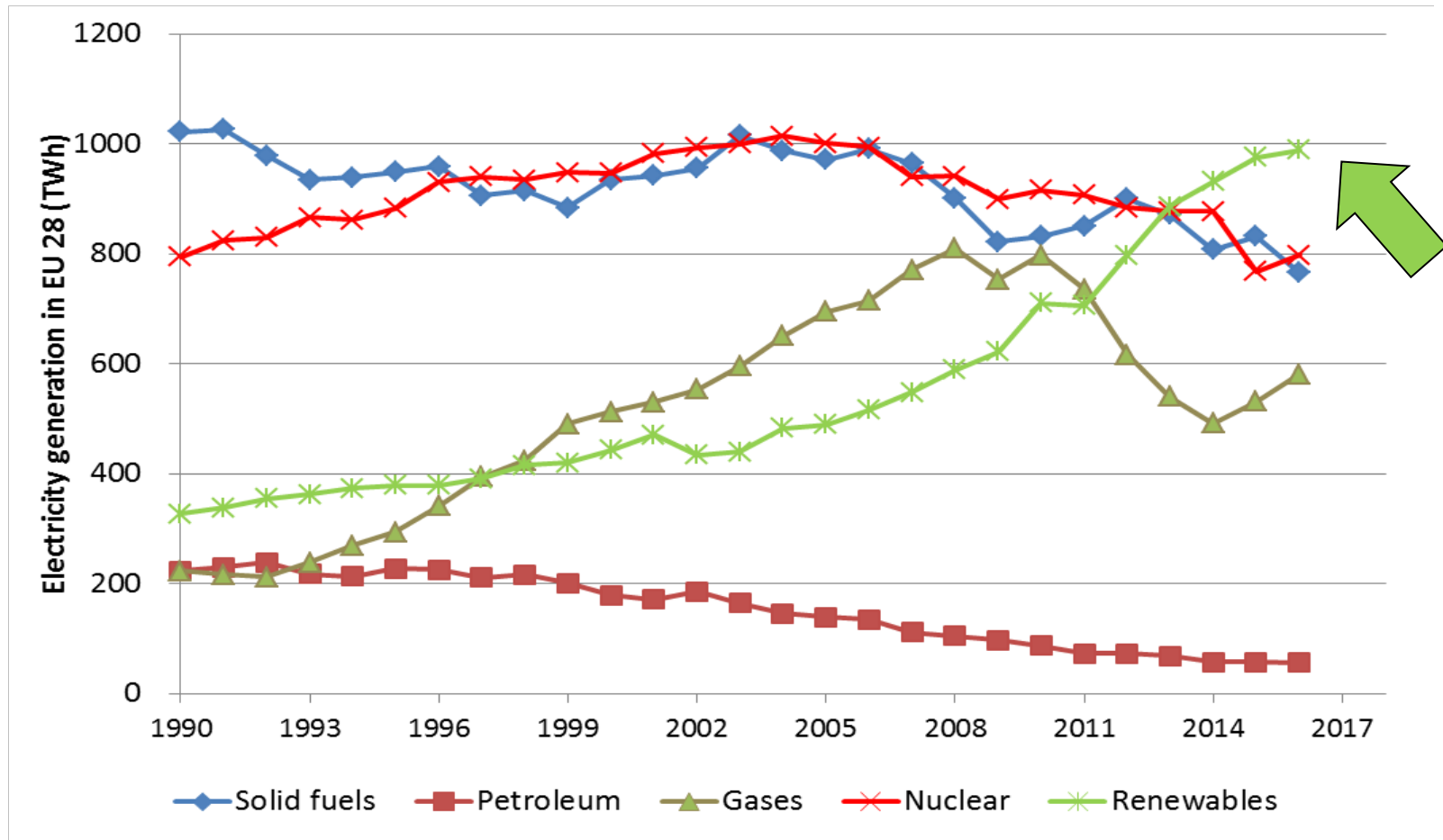




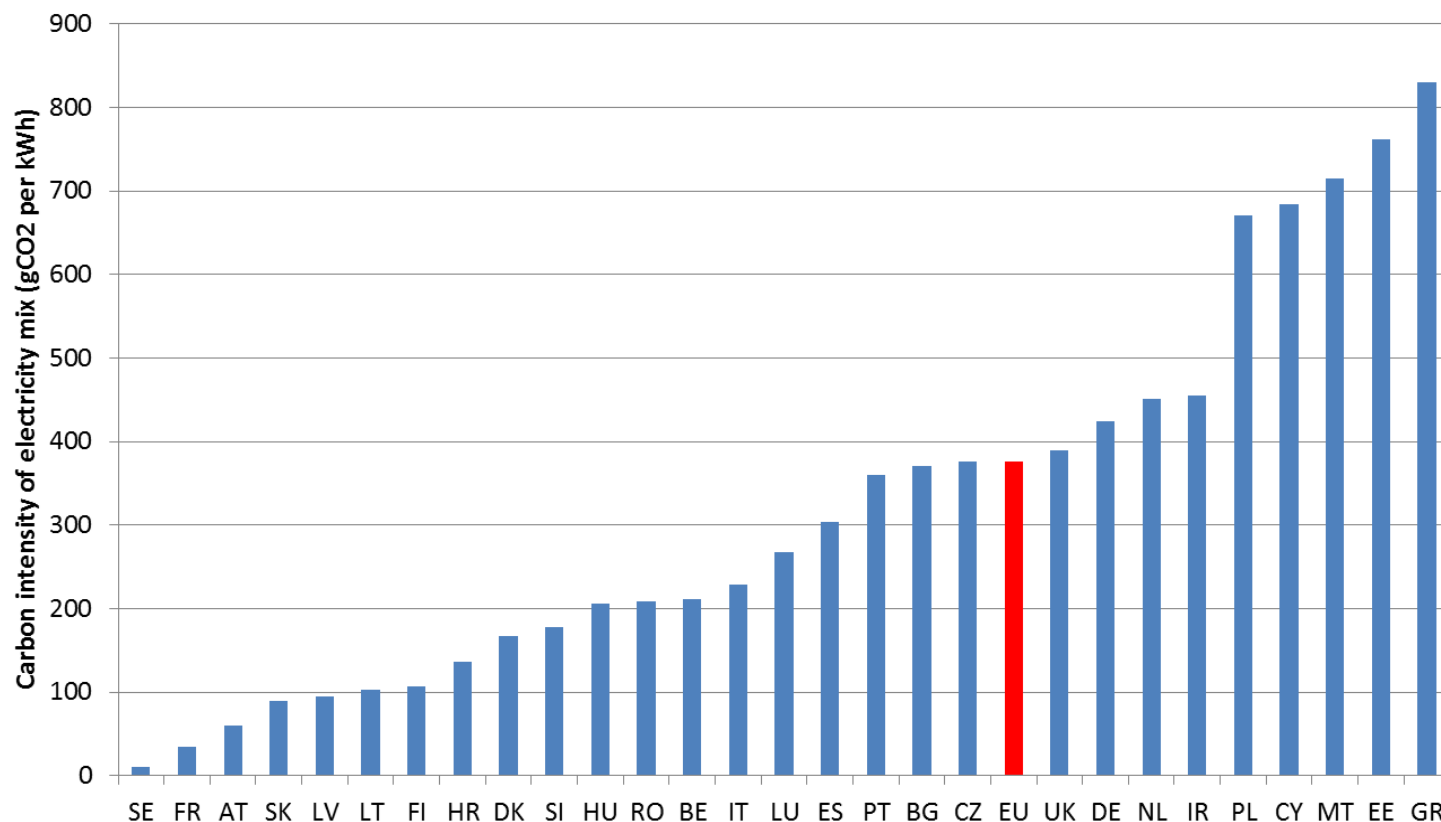


CO₂ emissions per km driven for various types of EV in comparison to conventional cars (power of car: 80kW)

Electricity generation in the EU 28

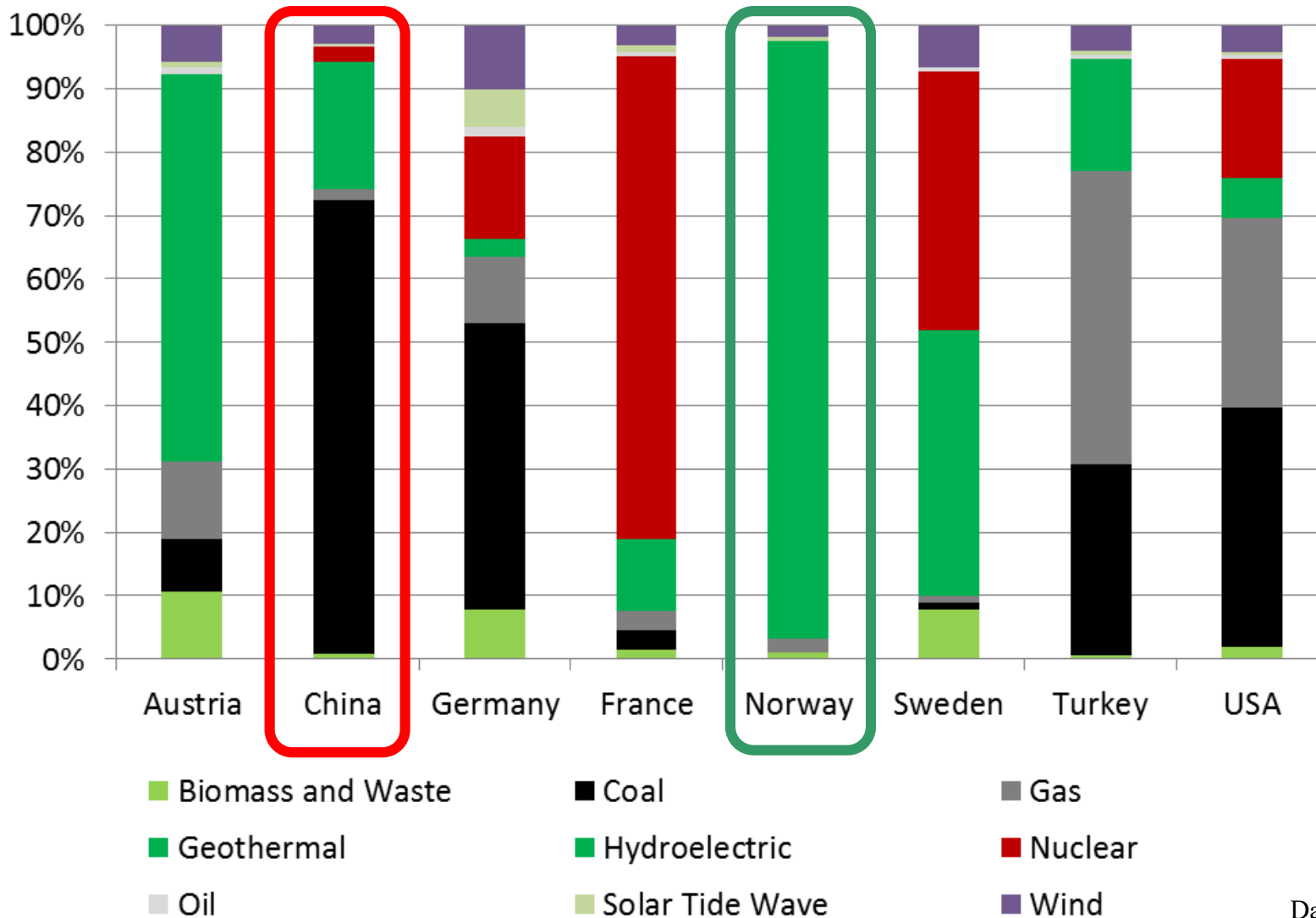


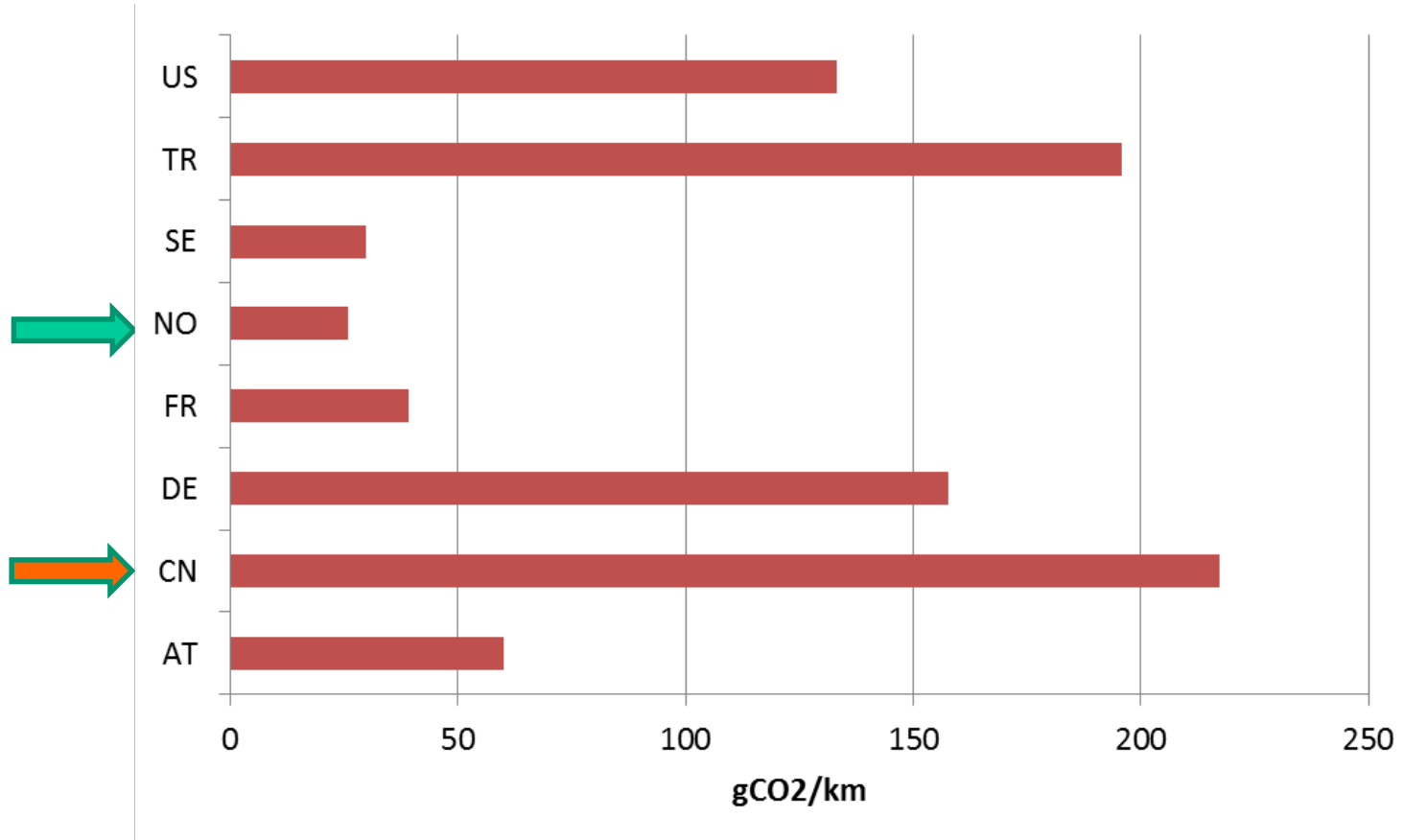
The carbon intensity of electricity mix



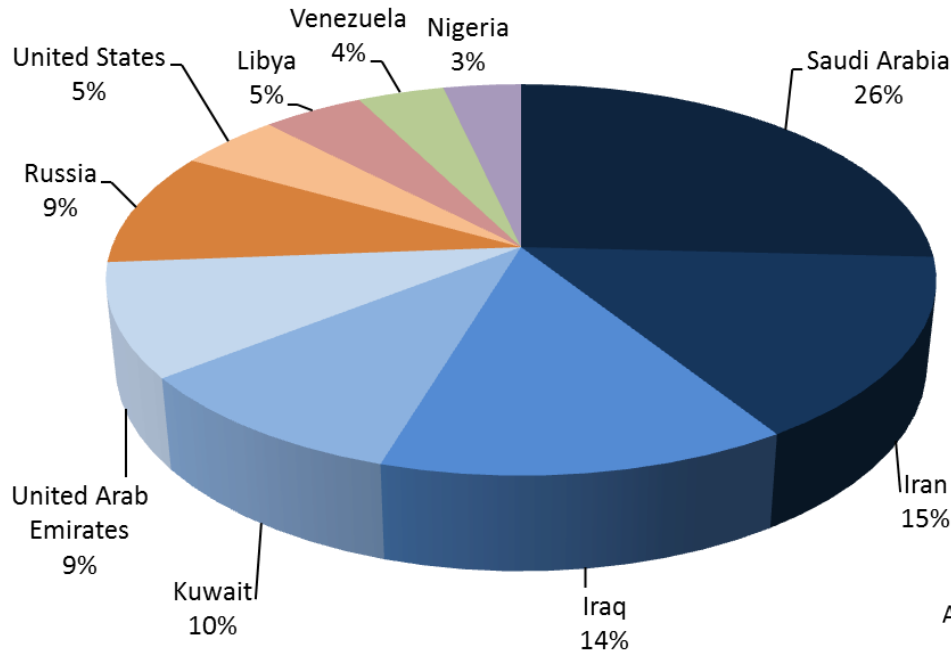
CO2 per kWh electricity generated in different European countries

Electricity mix



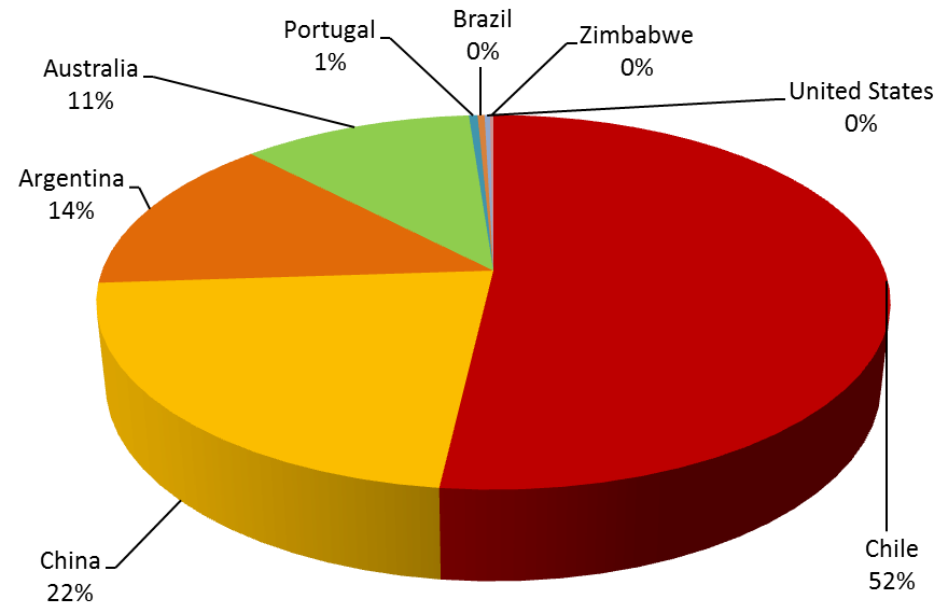


CO₂ emissions per km driven for BEVs powered by grid electricity in different countries

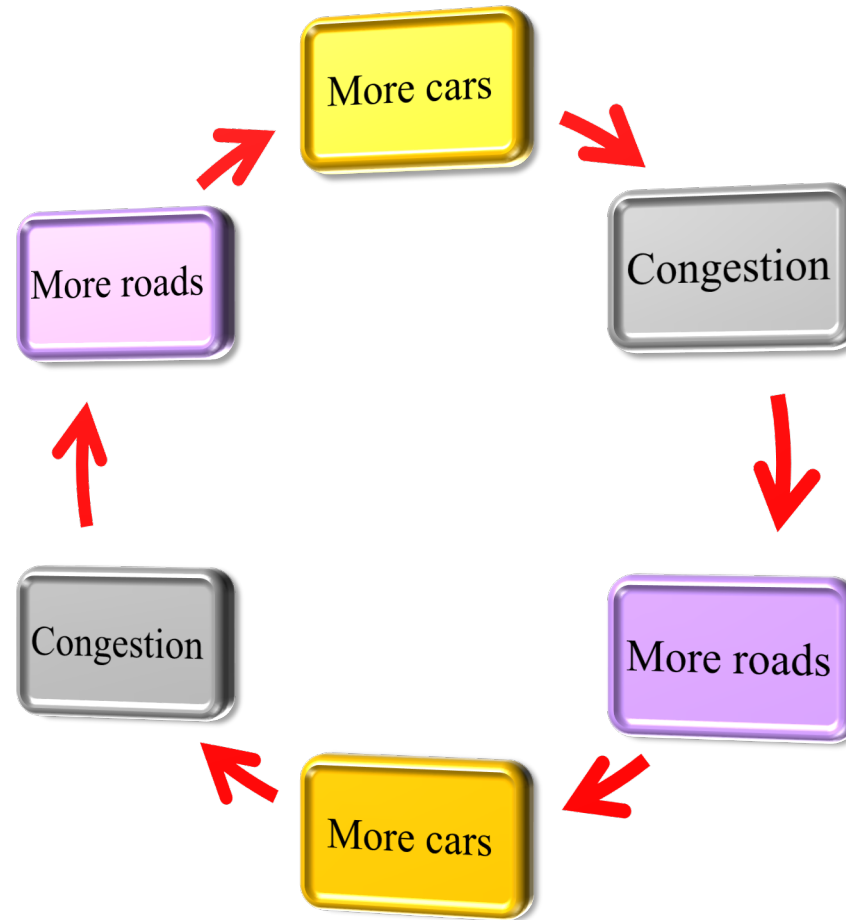


Countries with largest conventional oil reserves

World lithium reserves by country

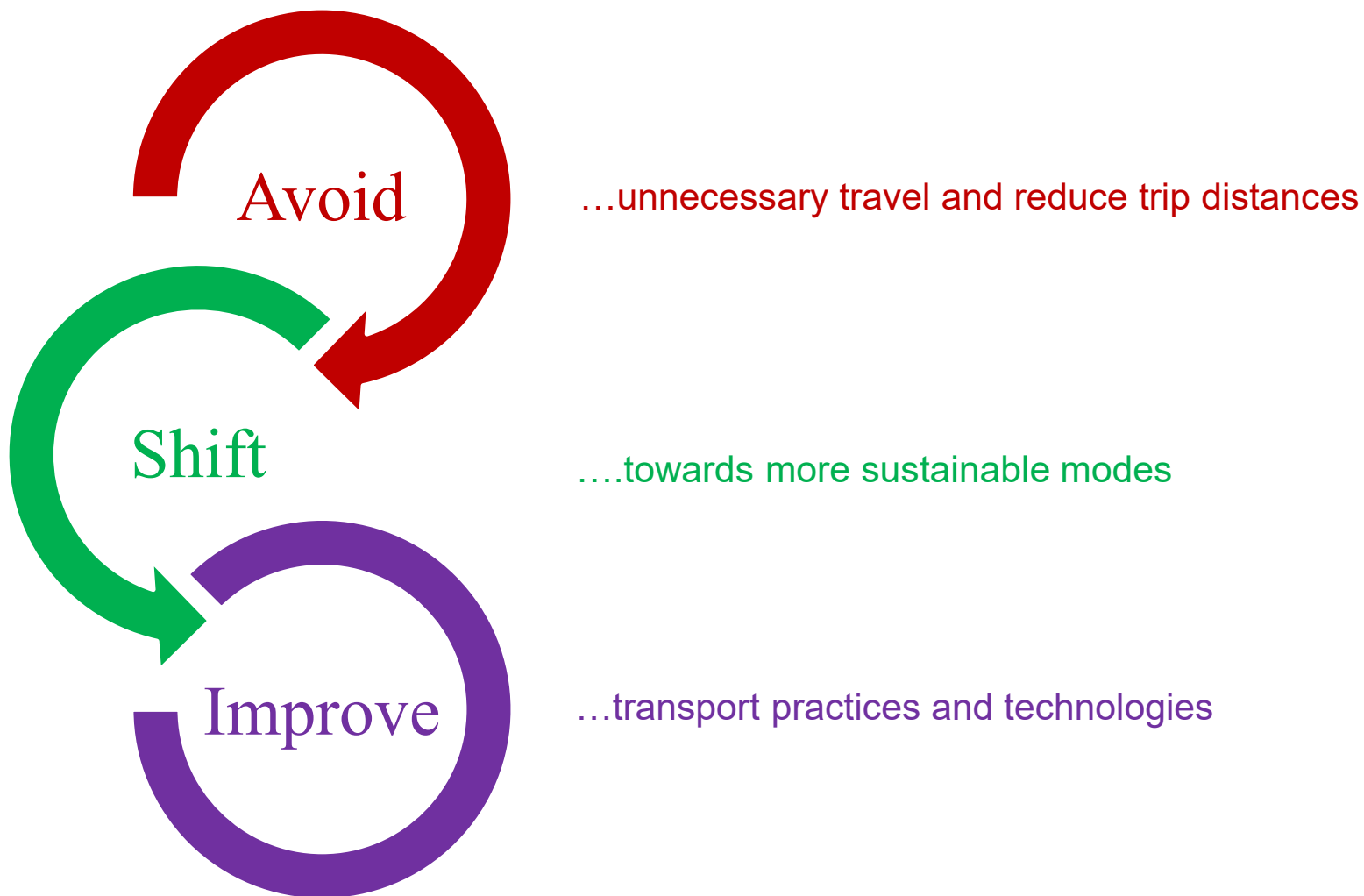


Car-oriented mobility





Car-oriented transport development



- EVs ...part of the solution...cost reductions, improvement of battery characteristics, as well as development of infrastructure
- Most of the policies implemented will be abolished with the increasing number of EVs
- Future policy design should ensure high environmental benefits of EVs.
- Full environmental benefit – only if EVs are powered by electricity generated from renewable energy source
- New mobility behavior

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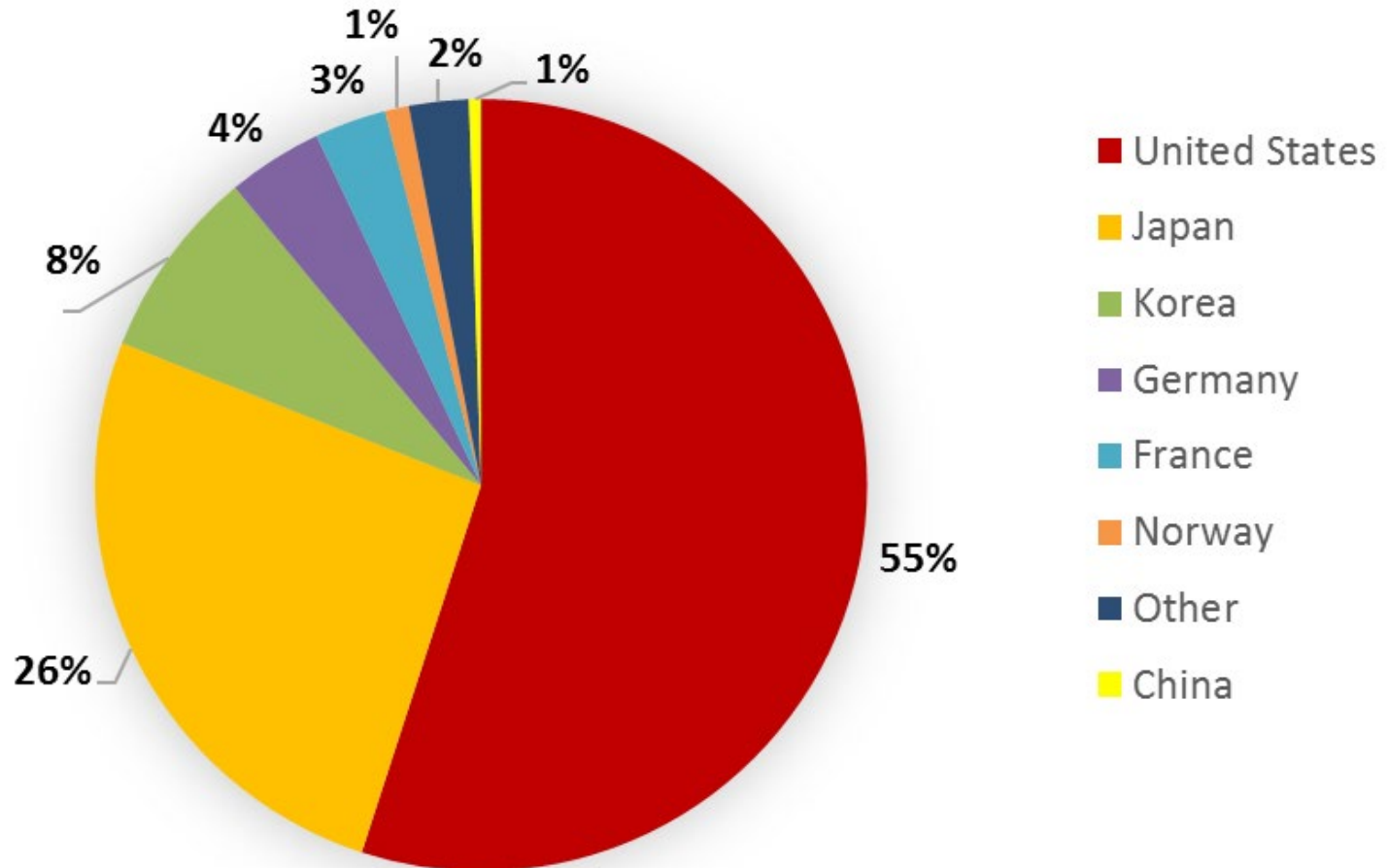
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Fuel cell electric passenger car stock: 11.200

Main battery cell manufactures

