



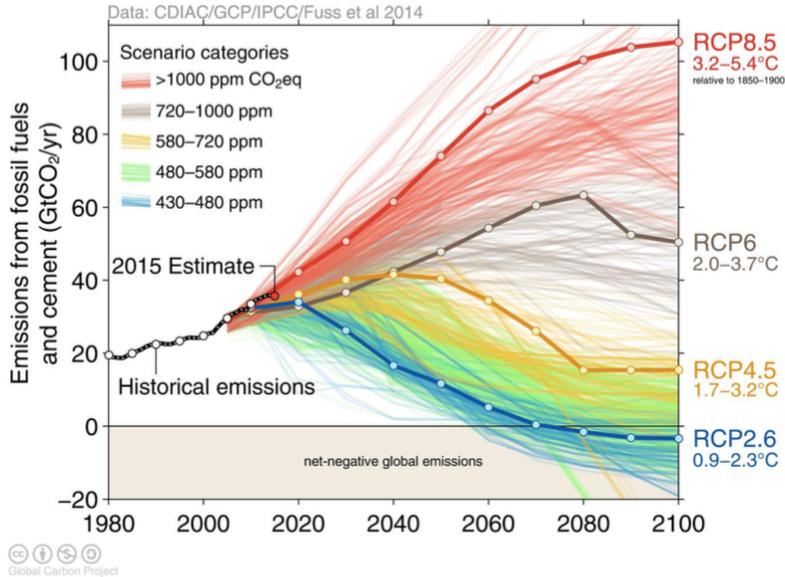
The European Association  
for Electromobility

# COP21: Electric Vehicles (transition) and Renewable Energy

Bert Witkamp, AVERE

IRENA Innovation Week, May 12, 2016

# The COP21 challenge



Over 1000 scenarios from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report are shown  
Source: [Fuss et al 2014](#); [CDIAC](#); [Global Carbon Budget 2015](#)

## 1.5 C implies:

- Emissions peak in 2020
- Zero carbon in 2070
- Developed countries zero carbon in 2060

## We have a target!

- But no idea how to do it
- We need to have long term plans
- Plans need to lead to zero carbon

# We have passed the tipping point

- COP-21 Paris: faster and further with decarbonisation
  - 1.5 C target
  - Realisation that we need to ACCELERATE decarbonisation
  - TRANSPORT more prominent than ever
  - **Disruptive transition is needed and all stakeholders have to commit**
  
- Coal to fracking and improved vehicle mileage as alternative?
  - Dead end road which does NOT achieve COP21 targets

COP21: transition to renewable generation & storage, electric drive  
and smart grid is required  
*and there is no alternative*

**Electric drive:**

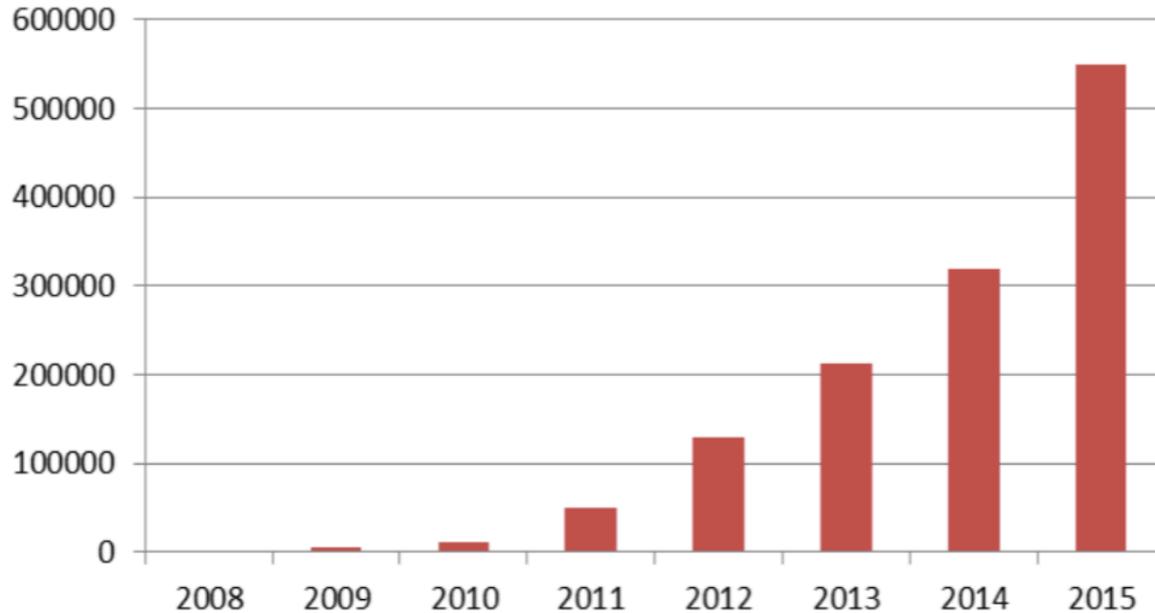
No emissions & low noise, right sized vehicles: liveable cities !

**Renewables + storage + smart grid & charging + electric drive :**

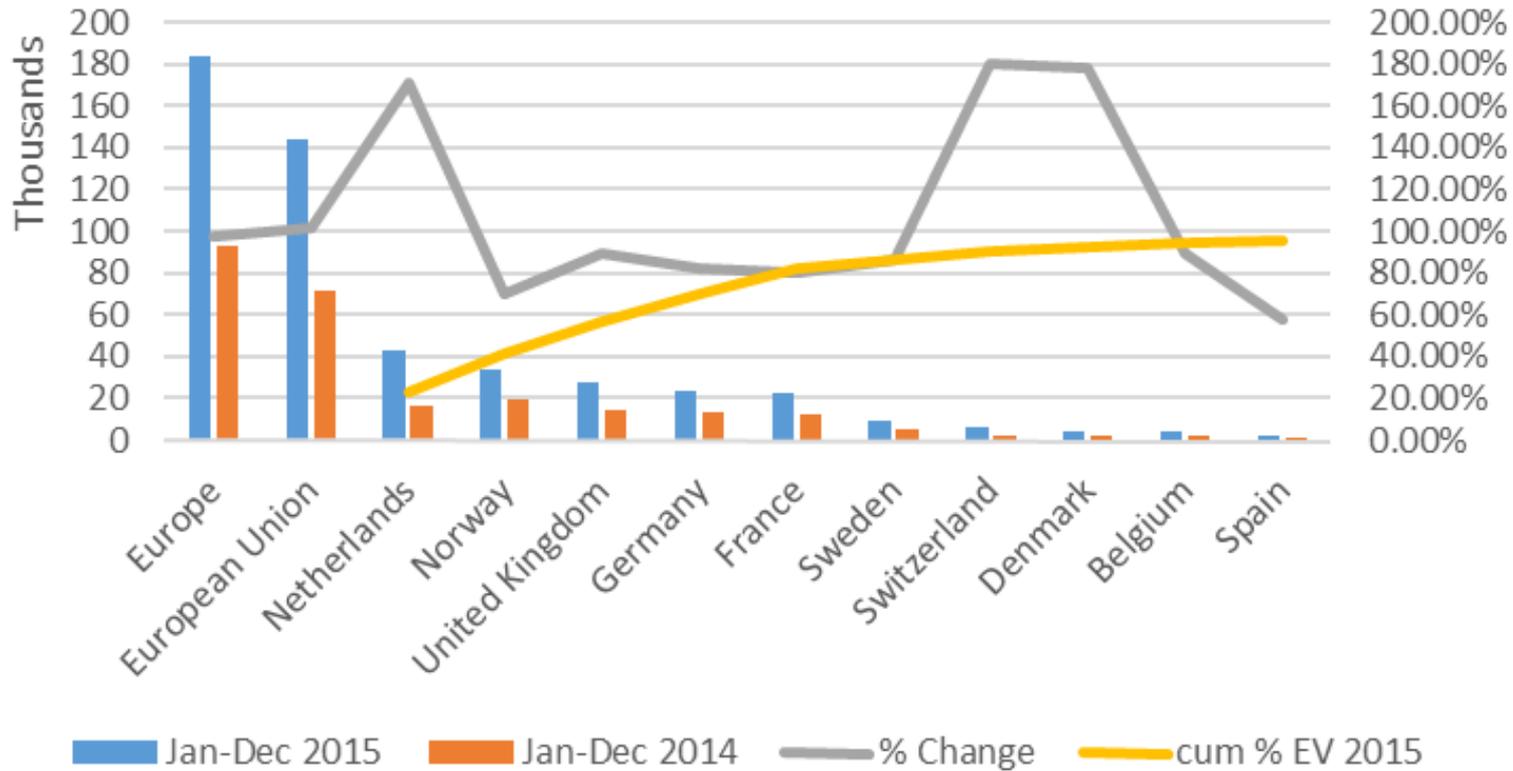
Decarbonizes our economy, improves energy efficiency, improves air quality in cities and stimulates economy.

**WHERE ARE WE WITH EV'S?**

# Global EV sales 2015 > 0.5 million



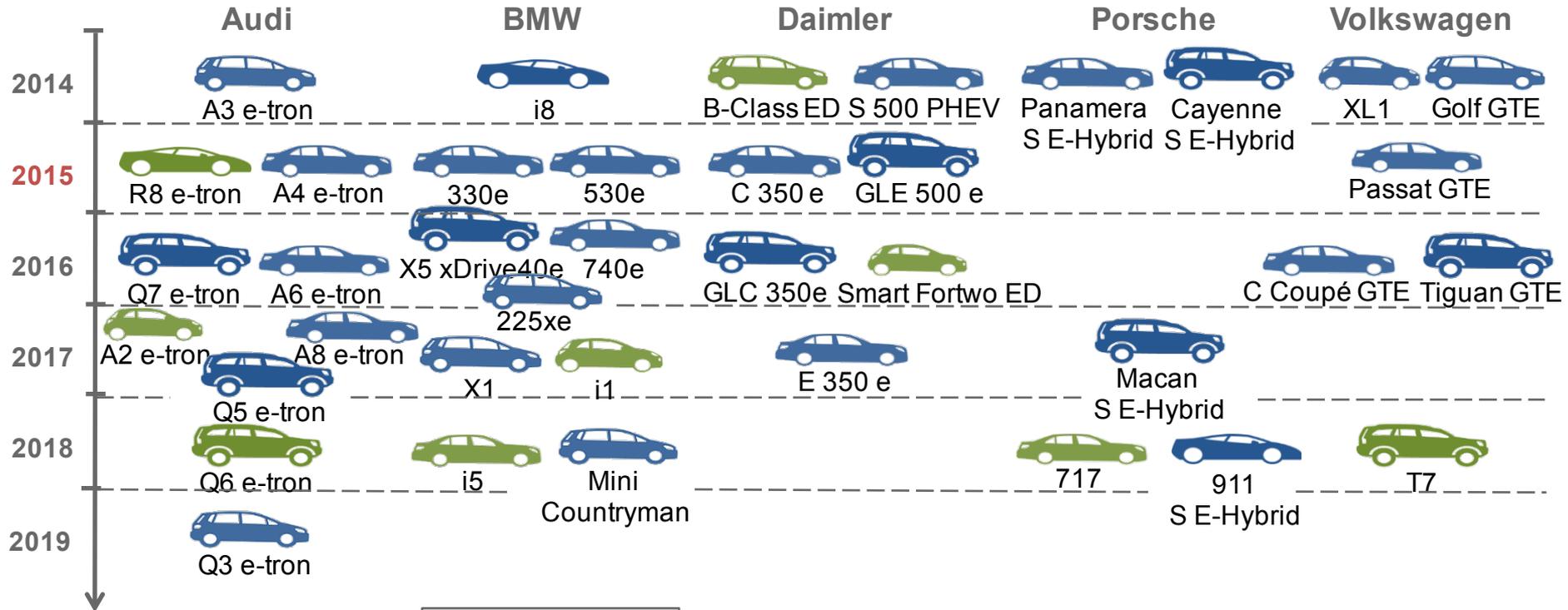
## New registrations M1 2015-2014



At continued  
2015 growth rate:

All cars EV  
In 2023

# EV's in German OEM product portfolios: 2014 - 2020



**BEV PHEV**

Source: DLR

# Future charging needs

- > 90% of charging @ home or workplace (will evolve to wireless)
  - 95% of daily need without need for charging
- Longer EV range = higher charging power for “fast charging”:
  - ***2 hours drive = 240 km = 40-60 kWh @ 400 kW = 6 to 9 minutes***
- Interoperability of charging stations accross operators & borders
- Smart charging and incentives to deal with “supply-demand”

# *2015: The outlook has never been so positive*

- ✓ **People love there EV's !**
- ✓ > 0.5 million EV sales 2015
- ✓ Norway EV > 30% new car sales in 2016 = mass market
- ✓ Electric city buses competitive 2015 - 2020
- ✓ 250+ km e-range mid sized models in 2016-2017
- ✓ 400-600 km e-range vehicles in 2016-2019
- ✓ Battery prices falling much more rapidly than predicted !

BUT:

- Maximum range too limited
- Fast charging rates are too low
- Electric vehicles too expensive
- Not enough models available

2025: Will EV's become economical?

## **TRANSITION TO 21-ST CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES**

# The transition to 21st century technology

*A new manufacturing paradigm: EV's are easy to produce and the technology is widely available*

*20th century best in class technology: NOT fit for 21st!*

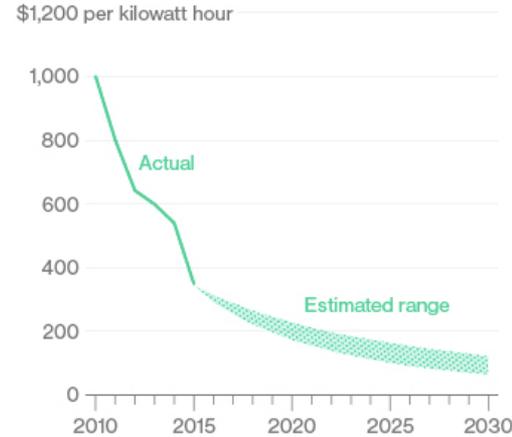
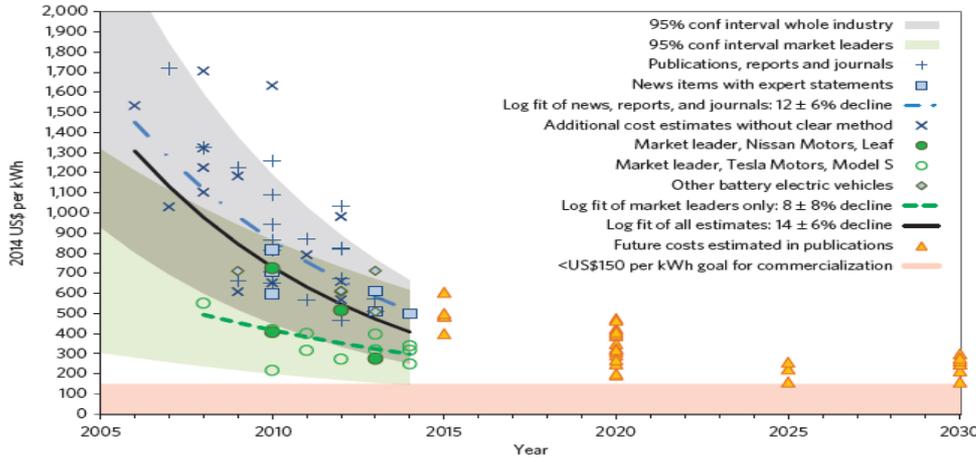
Precision mechanical engineered parts and complex emission control system

source: Volkswagen

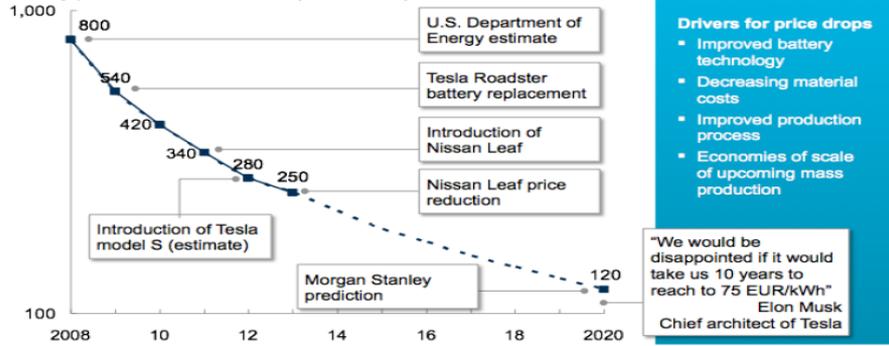
*21st century best in class technology*

*Off-the-shelf electronics and electrical parts*

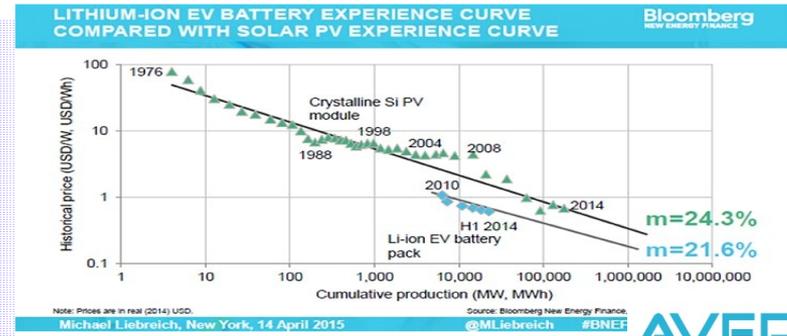
# Electric Cars To Cost Same As, Or Less Than ICE Within A Decade



Battery price evolution over time (in EUR/kWh)<sup>1</sup>



## Electric Car Battery Costs Are Falling as Fast as Solar Panel Costs



Sources: BNEF, Maycock, Battery University, MIT

# *Which horse (power) are we betting on?*



**3x more kW/kg**  
**40x more kW/liter**  
**4x more efficient**

**ZERO emission**  
**LOW noise**  
**VERY low maintenance**



## ***Technology disruptions are rarely foreseen by industry insiders and experts***

- Around or before 2025: EV's likely to be the lowest cost vehicles
- Decarbonisation of transport is not a choice, it has to happen
- EV dominant passenger car technology within a decade?
- In 2030 or before all cars sold are electric?

At a certain moment, people will not buy old technology anymore , **especially young people ! People love EV's** 😊

# Societal needs will shape mobility

*electric vehicles are only one aspect of a transforming mobility*

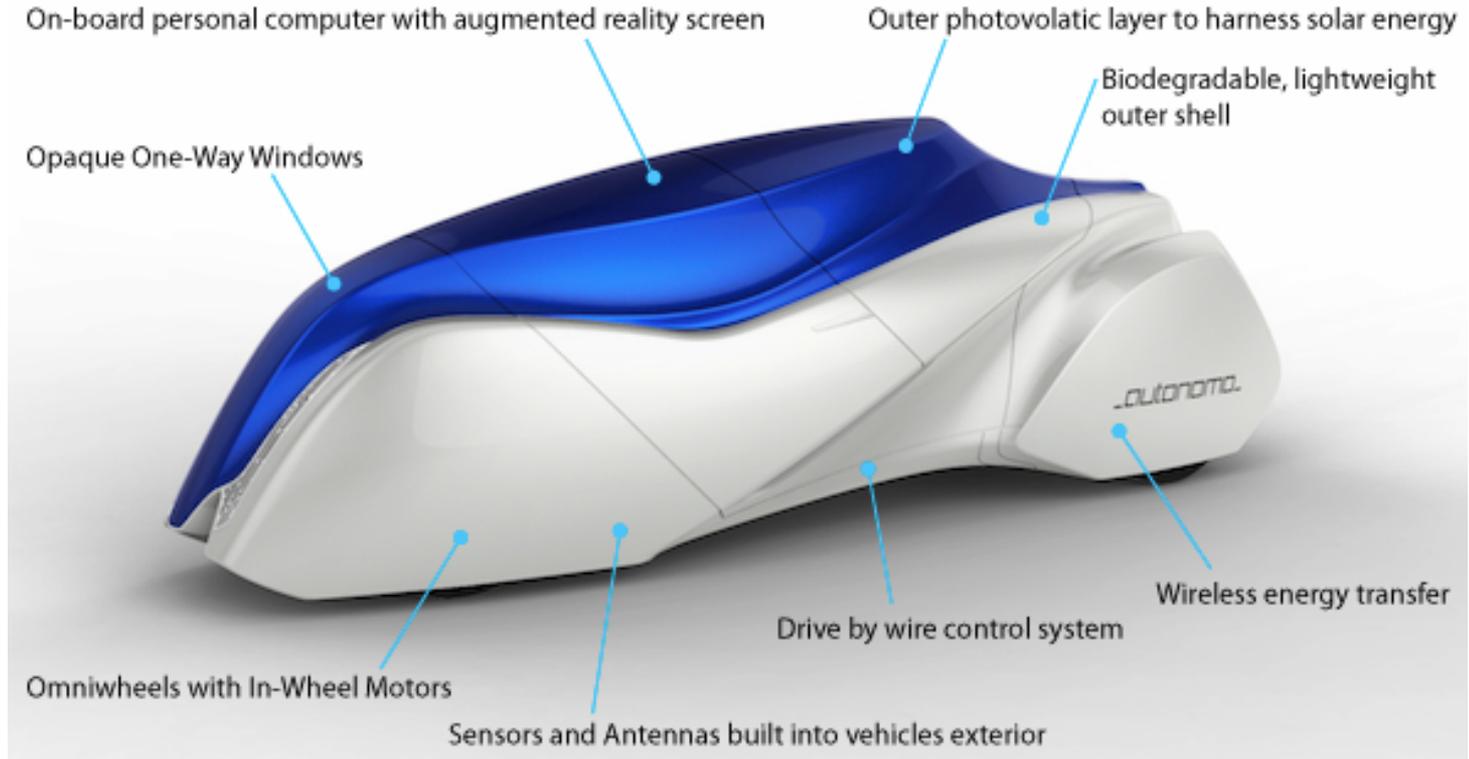
## Society & cities needs:

- Better air quality
- Lower noise levels
- Carbon neutral
- Walking / cycling
- Public transport
- Car sharing
- Multimodal transport
- Zero-emission zones

## Vehicles will be:

- Digital / Connected
- “Software on wheels”
- (Semi) Autonomous
- **Electric drive**
- Lighter weight
- Right-sized
- Shared (use/ownership)
- Part of a mobility system
- Less in number!

# Electric vehicle innovation has only just started....



# PARADIGM SHIFT IN ROAD TRANSPORT

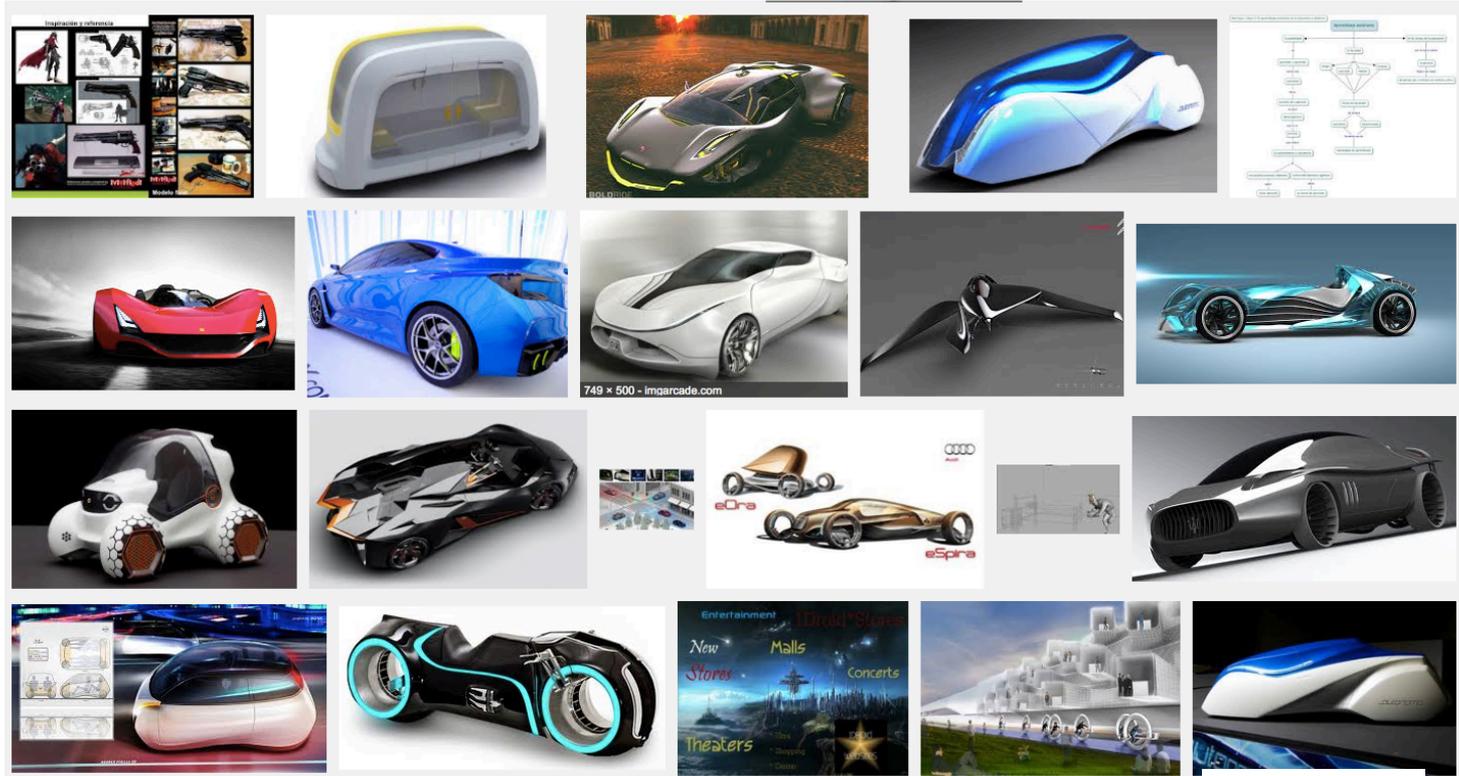
The car as net energy producer!

- generation: 900 kWh in NL
- use: 500 kWh / year
- 13.500 km / year



**Energy efficiency: 3.5 kWh / 100 km.....in 2012**

# A wide choice in type of high performance EV's can be expected



# **EV: HEAVEN SEND GIFT TO UTILITY INDUSTRY**

*Renewable energy and electric drive: the perfect fit*

# EV's and US electricity generators

Edison Electric Institute on Transportation Electrification:

- **“Electrification Is Our Biggest Opportunity”**
- **“Electric Utilities Need Transportation Electrification”**

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory:

- **160 million vehicles can be powered solely from existing off-peak generating capacity**

# EV: Impact on electricity production & generating capacity

## Full scale transition to electric drive in Europe and USA:

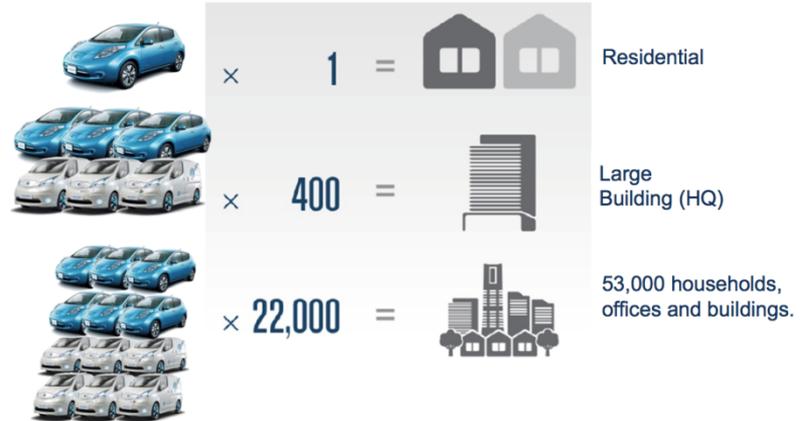
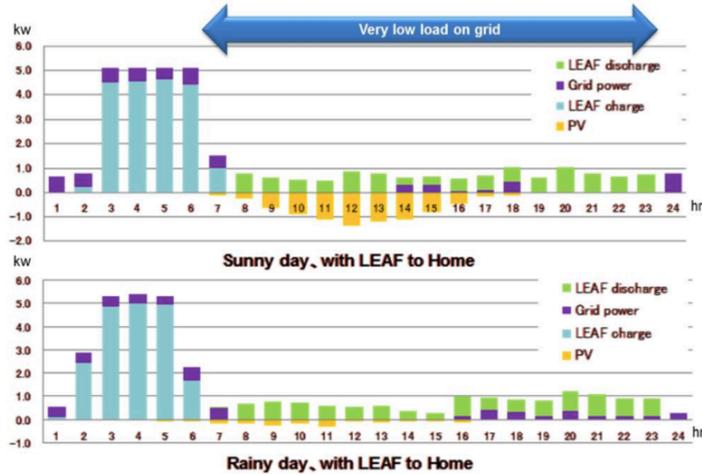
- No investments in generating capacity
- In Europe: no investment in high voltage transmission / modest investments at distribution level
- Smart charging is needed (charge at right moment)
- Better asset utilisation = lower cost
- V2G technologies and business models will give additional benefits

## Electrification of transport is a perfect fit with REN:

- Produces mostly electricity
- Produces intermittently and need storage & backup

# EV (battery) as part of buildings: can be scaled up!

■ EV storage capacity is scalable to actual local usage scenario



- The car is parked where people are
- Electricity is needed where people are
- Batteries can provide or store electricity

# Keep the oil in the ground !

## *Renewable energy + electric drive*

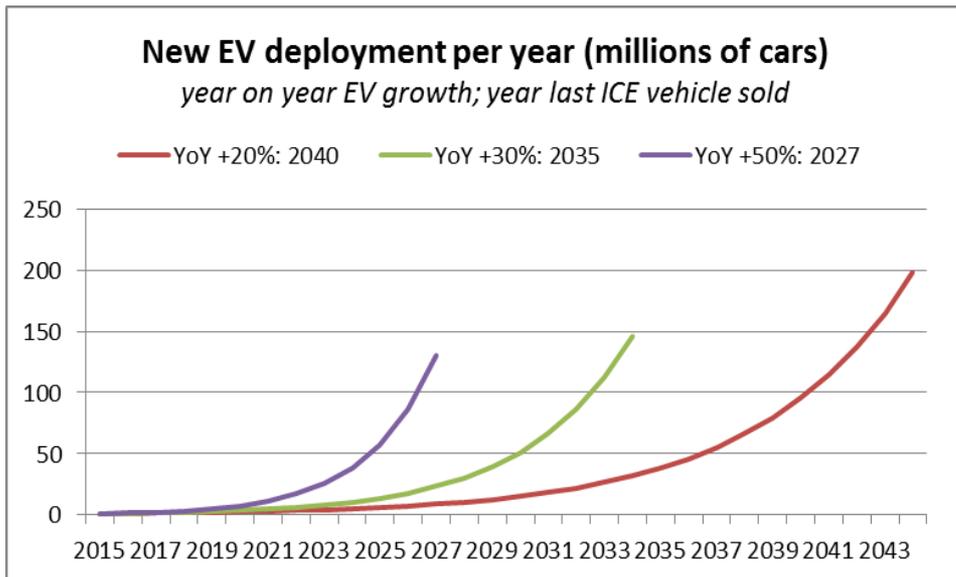
<b>Gobal oil consumption 2014</b>	<b>91 mio barrel/day</b>
<b>Oil used for Road Transport</b>	<b>39 mio barrel/day</b>
<b>Gasoline</b>	<b>22 mio barrel/day</b>
<b>Diesel</b>	<b>17 mio barrel/day</b>
<b>Road transport energy use per day</b>	<b>62,037 GWh</b>
<b>Road transport energy use per year</b>	<b>22,644 TWh</b>

<b>Energy efficiency ICE vehicle:</b>	<b>17% (-83%)</b>
<b>Refining efficiency (US data)</b>	<b>85% (-15%)</b>
<b>Energy efficiency Electric Vehicle</b>	<b>85% (+15%)</b>
<b>Electricity required to replace</b>	<b>3,849 TWh</b>
<b>Global electricity consumption 2012</b>	<b>19700 TWh</b>
<b>Extra electricity requirement</b>	<b>20 %</b>

- Based on current situation
- Excluding off-road vehicles
- Electricity from REN
- *Data to be checked!!*

- Excluding lubricants/motor oils
- Sources: EIA, DOE, Statistica, IEA, OPEC, wikipedia

# Transition to Electric drive: speed of transition essential



## Maintain 50% EV growth

- “Giga factories”: 2020: 10, 2027: 100
- Smart grid: renewable energy + EV’s + V2G
- Produce 100,000,000 electric cars in 2027
- Industrial opportunities

# COP21: systems transformation

Innovations: technical, non-technical

- Drive costs down, increase speed of transition
- Leverage « Mission Innovation » and « Breakthrough Energy Coalition »

Which way: dead end road or the right way?

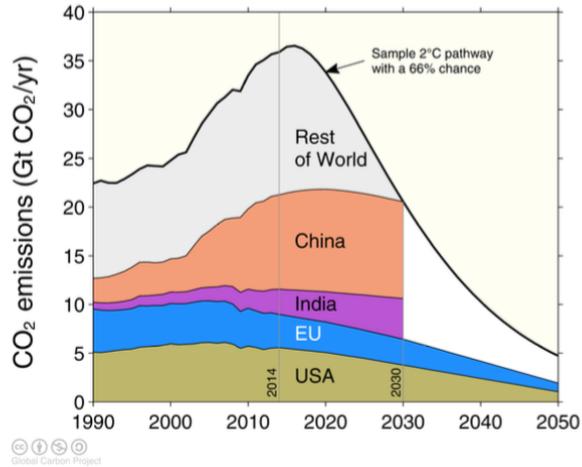
- « Moonshot » policy choice needed! Scenario's needed!

COP21 is largest business opportunity the world has seen since...

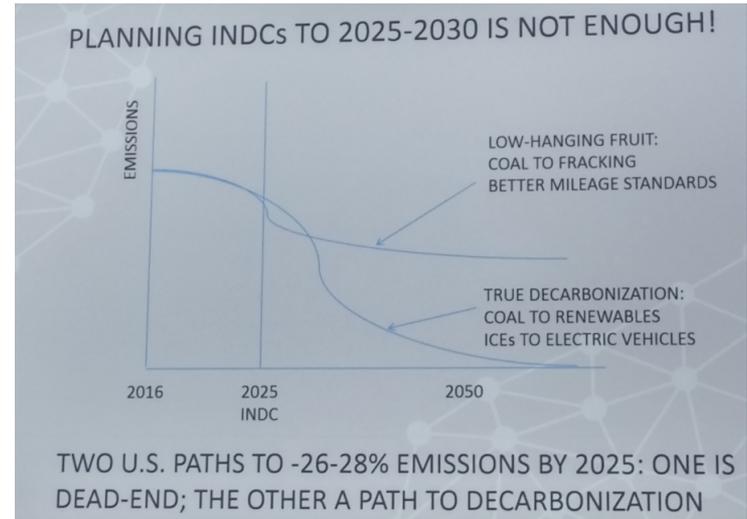
**BACKUP SLIDES**

## Committed sofar @ COP21

The emission pledges from the US, EU, China, and India leave little room for other countries to emit in a 2°C emission budget (66% chance)

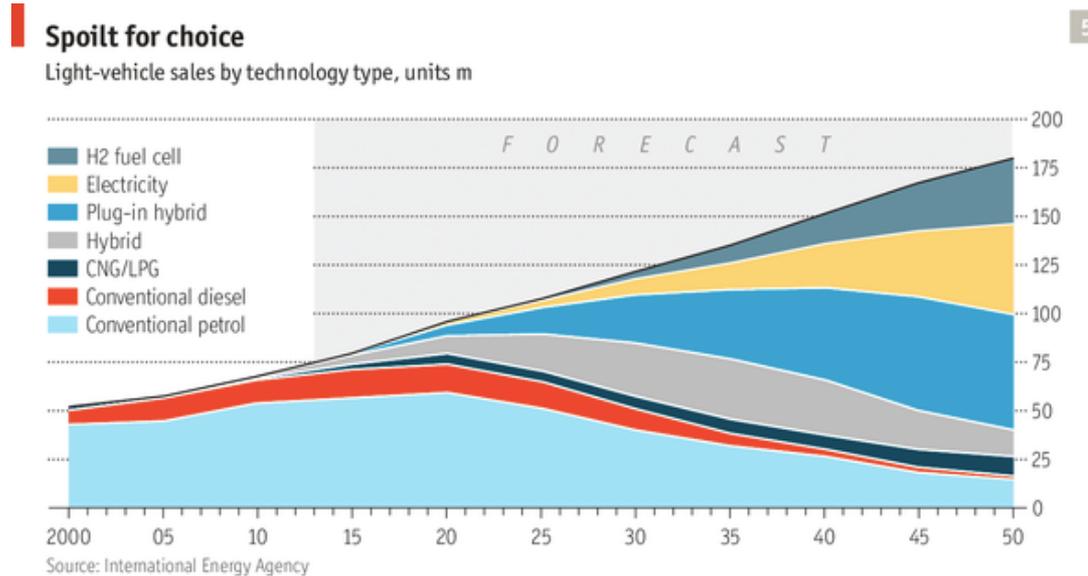


## What we need to do for 1.5C



*There is no time for detours or exploring dead-end roads*

# A common view on the 2050 car sales *result of linear or whisful thinking?*



Technology is changing so fast that people have difficulties in understanding this and taking into account

History tells us that a Technology-Zoo scenario is not likely to last long time !

# EV's on the road in Europe have NEDC footprint of 30 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km *factor 4 to 5 lower than ICE*

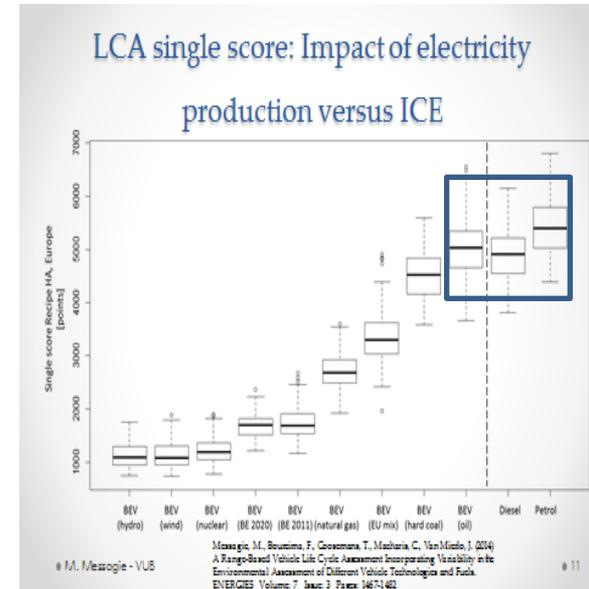
The weighted average gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh of all EV's on the road in Europe:

**30 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km (NEDC cycle)**

**45 g CO<sub>2</sub> / km (real driving) = 4 to 5 times less than ICE**

*Based on the weighted average of 227 g CO<sub>2</sub> / kWh (2013 data)*

*Many EV drivers & station operators use renewable energy,  
increasing amounts of renewable energy used for EV's never sees the  
grid*



# Who is going to manufacture the vehicles of the future? And where?

*Multi-trillion \$ industries start investing: IT/Internet/Electronics, Chemical, Power, Automotive*

- OEM's ? *If they adapt fast enough*
- ✓ Tesla (like start ups):
- ✓ BYD, Geely, Foxconn,...
- ✓ Google
- ✓ Apple
- ✓ Tata, Mahindra
- Other “digital”, consumer goods or industrial goods manufacturers....?
- Combinations of any of these?
- Many, many small companies (Light Electric Vehicles!)
- Demographics: volume goes to Asia

**OEM's little to gain and  
a lot to loose?**

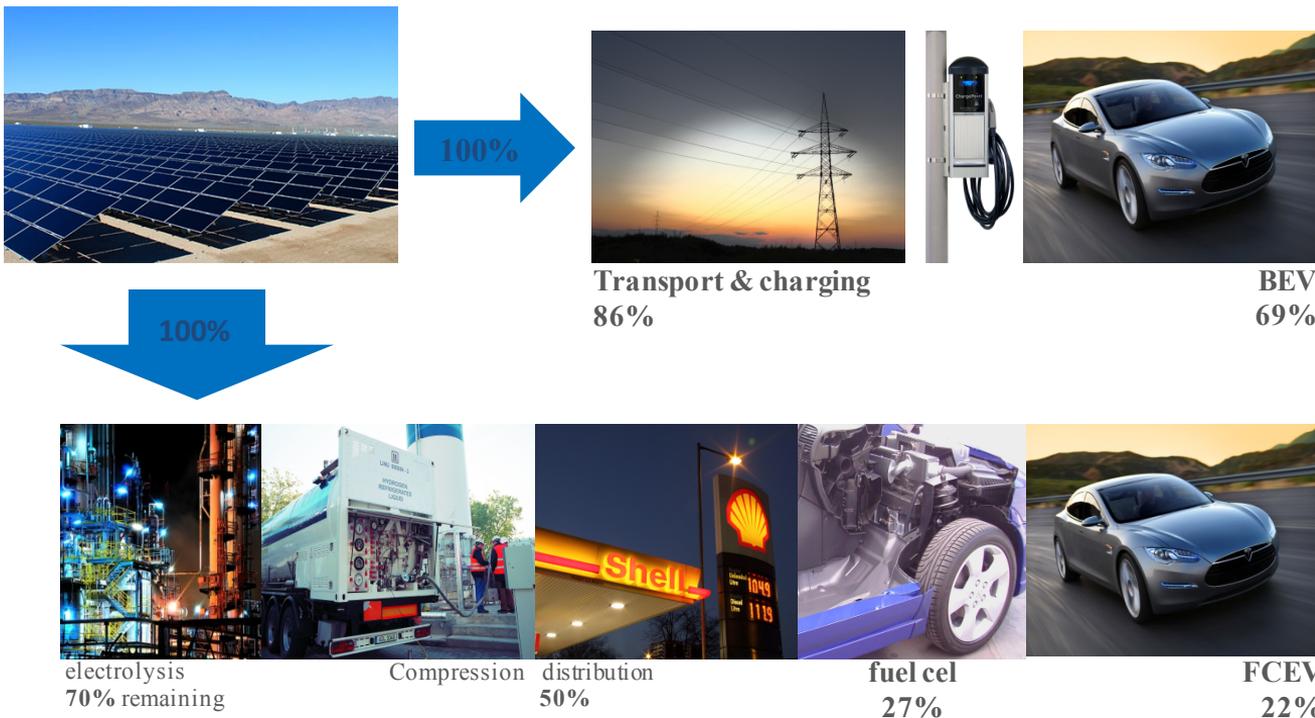
*Future manufacturing of EV's is “democratic”: very easy, low cost, small scale and open for many companies, industries and countries wanting to build up an automotive industry!*

# Electric Vehicles and utilities: how big?

- 2015: 300,000 EV's in Europe, 3.5 GWh batteries 1 GW max power
- 2020: 3 Mio EV's?: 40 GWh batteries 10 - 15 GW max power
- 2025: 25 Mio EV's: > 400 GWh batteries > 100 GW max power
- 2030: 100 Mio EV's?
  
- 1 Tesla Giga battery factory: 50 GWh batteries / year, net zero energy factory: -50% cost
- 10% cars EV's: 10 Giga factories: *cost reduction per kWh ? !!*
- All road transport: several hundred Giga factories: *cost reduction per kWh ?? !!!*
  
- Europe: all cars electric = + 15 – 20 % electricity consumption
- Europe: all road transport = + 20 – 25 %

# BEV or FCEV efficiency using renewable energy

*Fuel cell technology requires 3 x more REN than batteries*



# Solar energy and transport: land use EV's versus Biofuel ICE

*200 – 400 x more land needed for biofuel crops*

