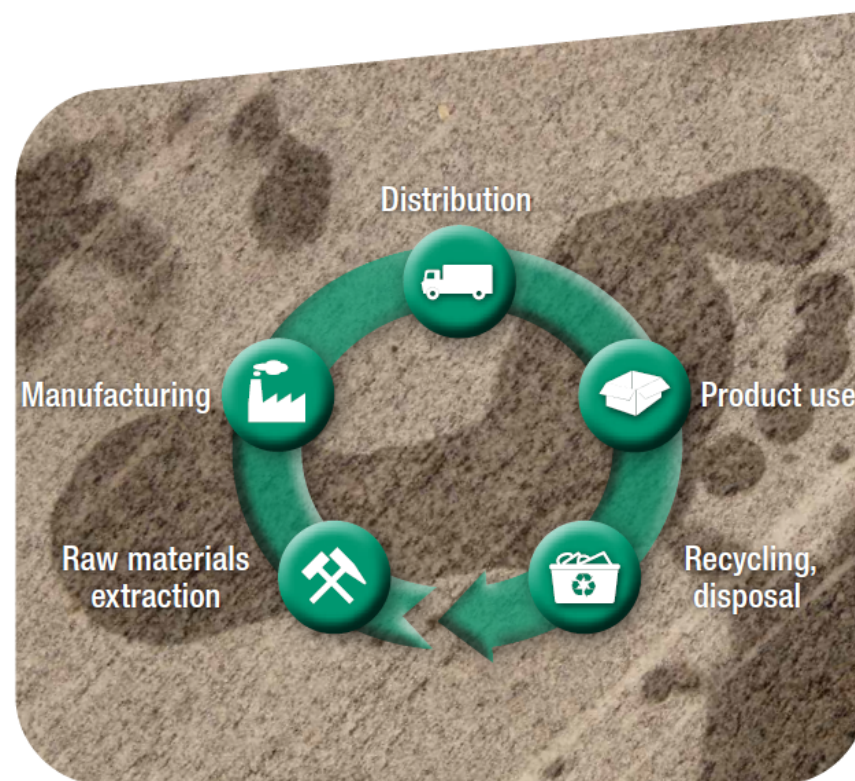


IEA HEV Task 30 “Environmental Effects of Electric Vehicles”

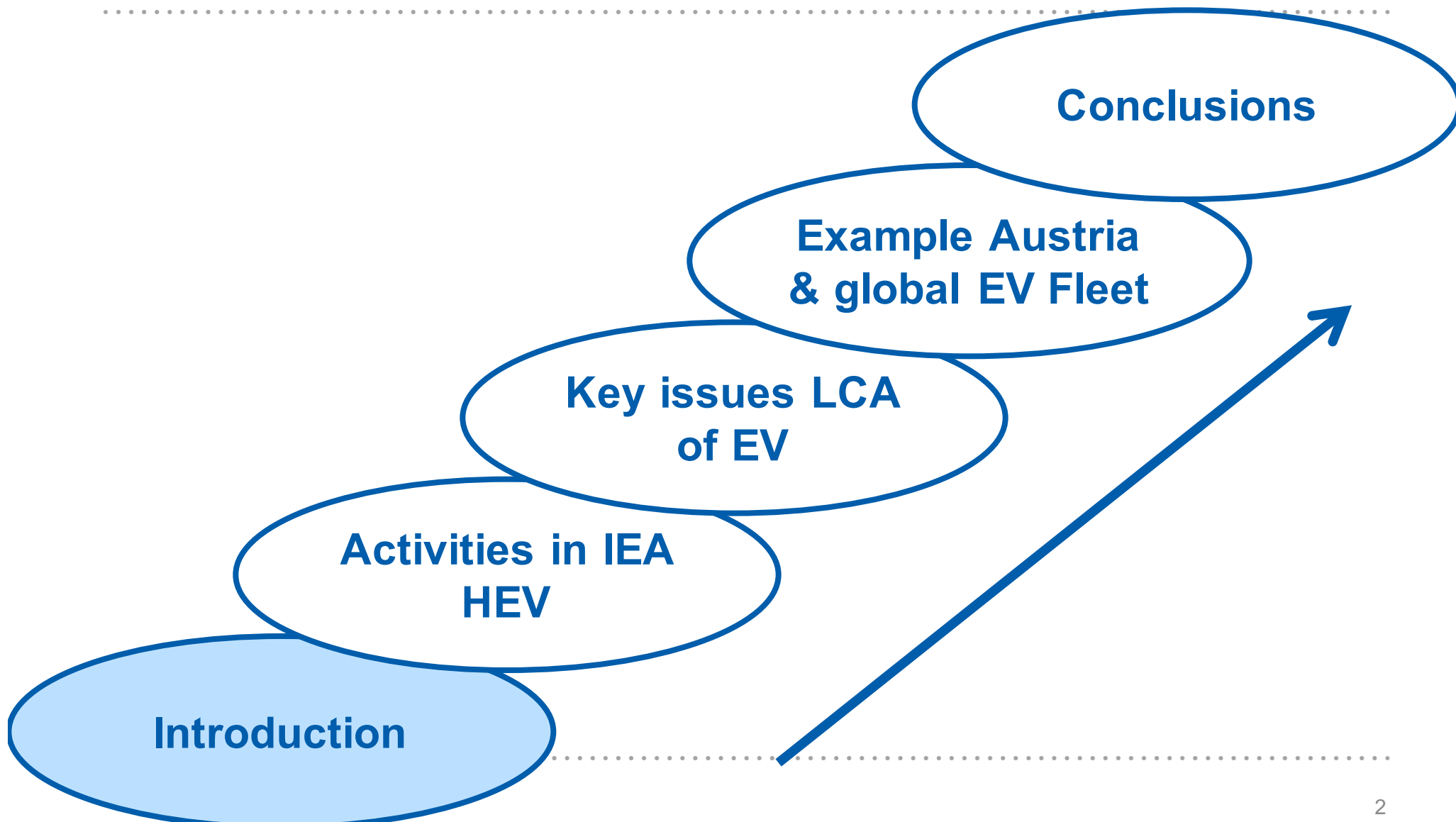
Strategies to Maximize Environmental Benefits of Electric Vehicles Using Life Cycle Assessment

Martin Beermann /
Gerfried Jungmeier

MOVE webinar
November 22, 2017



Content

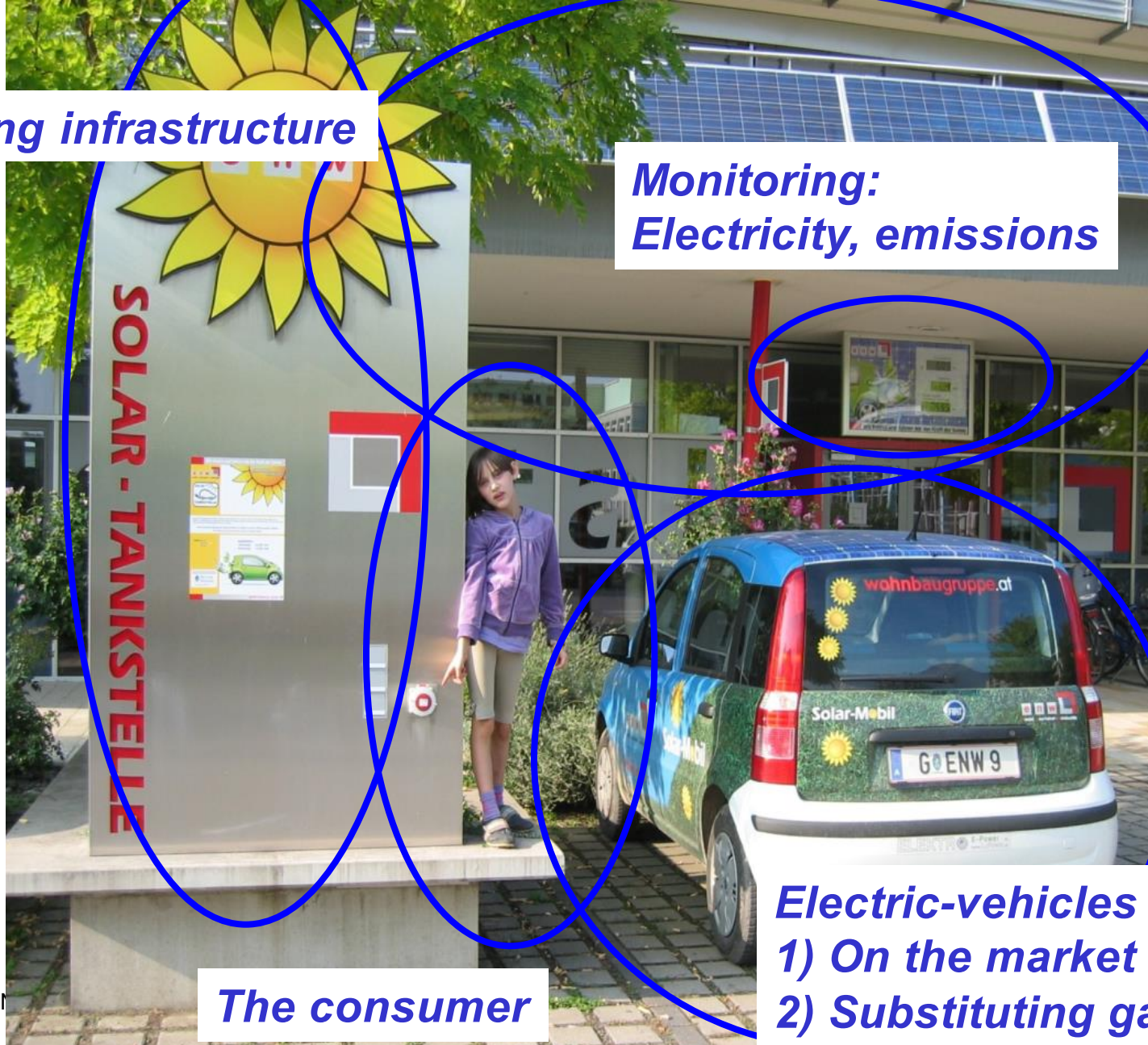


Challenges for the Successful Market Introduction of Electric-Vehicles

Charging infrastructure

*Monitoring:
Electricity, emissions*

*Additional
renewable
electricity*



The consumer

Electric-vehicles

- 1) On the market available*
- 2) Substituting gasoline&diesel*

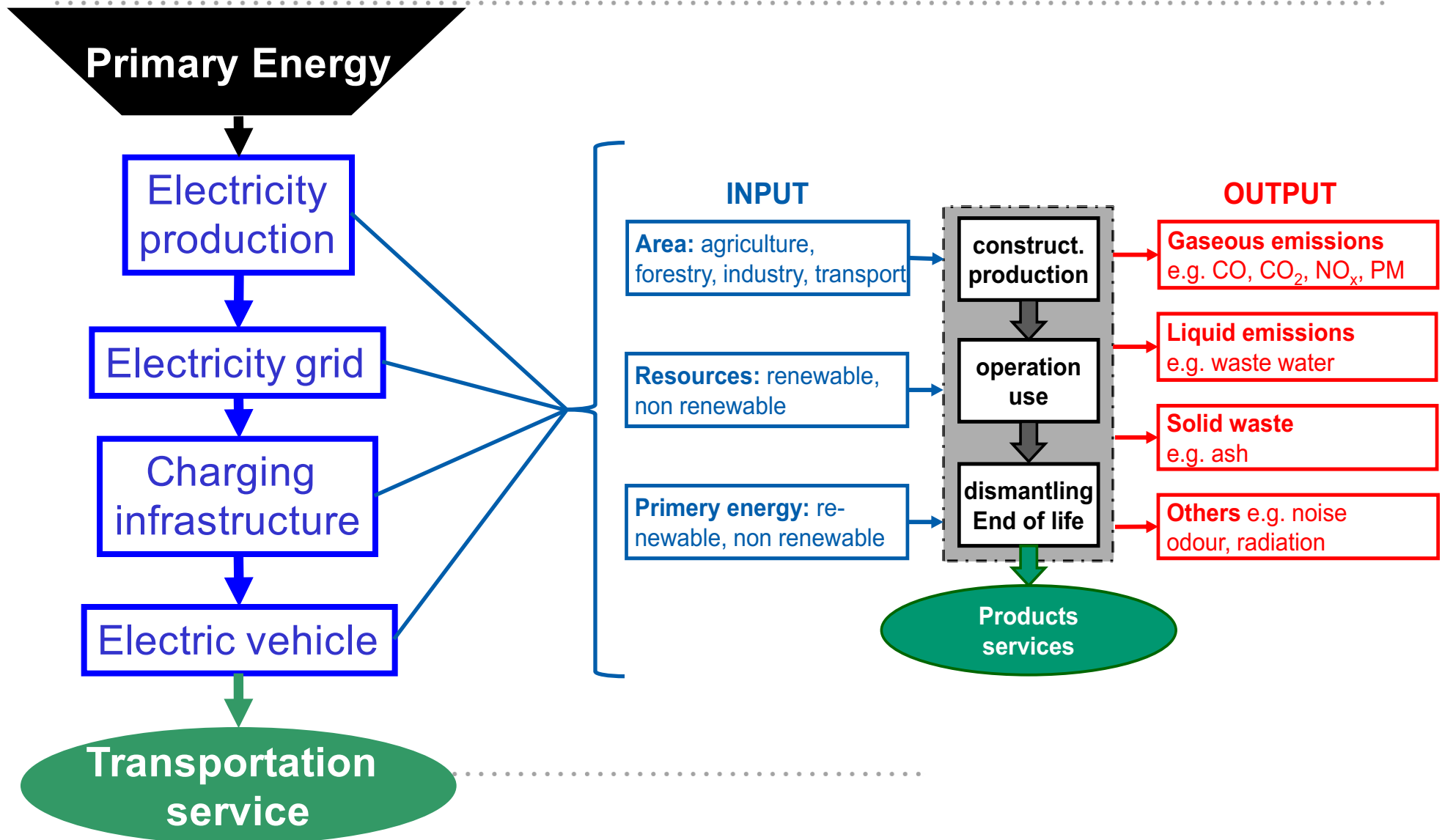
Statement on Environmental Assessment of Electric Vehicles

“There is international consensus that the environmental effects of electric vehicles can only be analyzed on the basis of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) including the production, operation and the end of life treatment of the vehicles”

“...and in comparison to conventional vehicles”



Assessment of LCA-Aspects over Full Value Chain



Sustainability in the Life Cycle based on Whole Value Chain



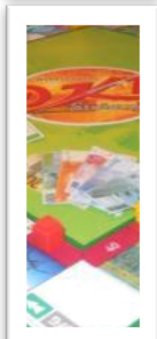
Environmental, economic and social assessment of sustainability based on scientific indicators

Examples of Indicators in Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA)



➤ Environment

- ✓ **GHG** emissions (t CO₂-eq/a)
- ✓ **Primary energy** demand (GJ/a) (biomass, renewable, fossil, others)
- ✓ **Area** demand (ha/a)



➤ Economy

- ✓ Production **costs** (€/a)
- ✓ **Revenues** from products (€/a)
- ✓ **Value** added (€/a)
- ✓ **Employment** (persons/a)
- ✓ **Trade** balance (€/a)

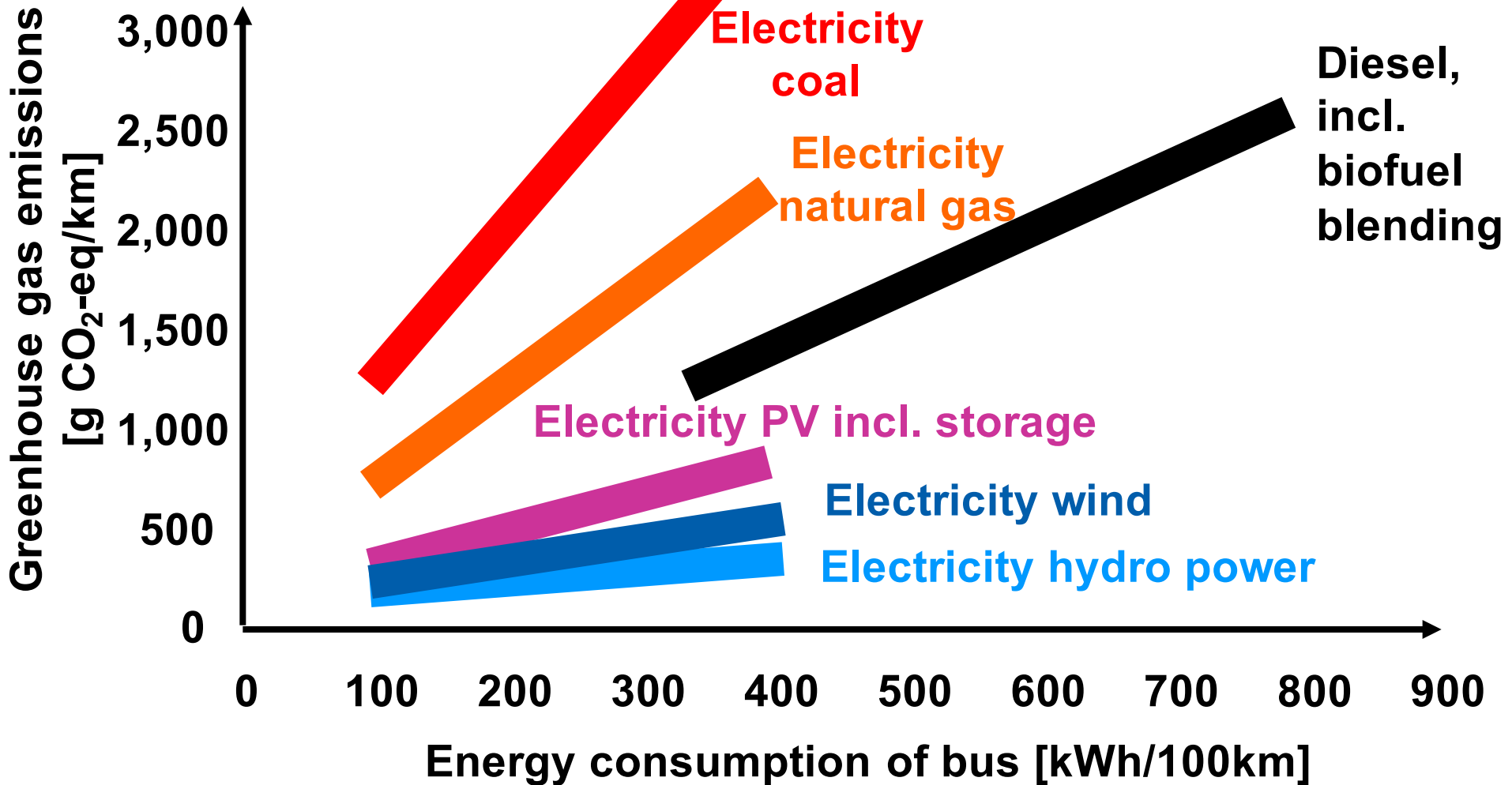


➤ Society

- ✓ Workers
- ✓ Consumers
- ✓ **Local community**
- ✓ Society
- ✓ **Value chain actors** (excl. consumers)

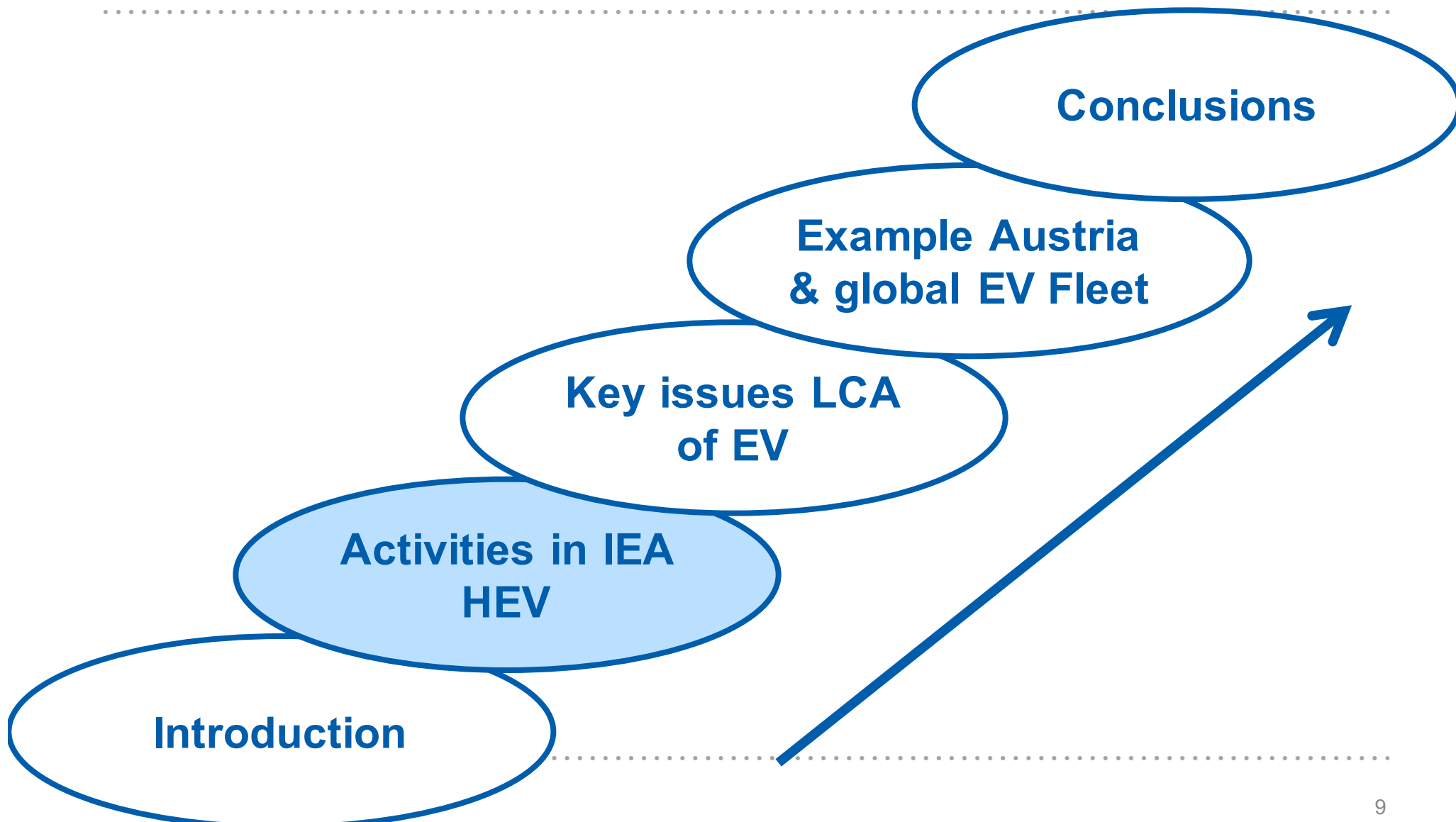
The 2 Keys: Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Internal combustion engine and battery electric bus



Source: LCA of busses, Joanneum Research

Content



Overview – LCA Activities in IEA HEV

- IEA HEV Task 19 „**Life Cycle Assessment of Electric Vehicles - From raw material resources to waste management of vehicles with an electric drivetrain**” (2011 – 2015)
- IEA HEV Task 30 „**Assessment of Environmental Effects of Electric Vehicles**” (2016 – 2019)
- IEA-HEV Project „**Facts and Figures on Environmental Benefits of EVs**“ (2016)

■ Main Partners:



Series of Workshops: 2016 – 2019

2016

Kick-off meeting

WS I: „Effects of EVs on water“, Graz/AUSTRIA 01/2017

WS II: „Effects of EVs on air“, Stuttgart/GERMANY, 01/2018

WS III: „Effects of EVs on land use/resources/waste“, Washington/USA 06/2018

WS IV: „Overall environmental assessment of EVs“, Barcelona/Spain 05/2019

2017

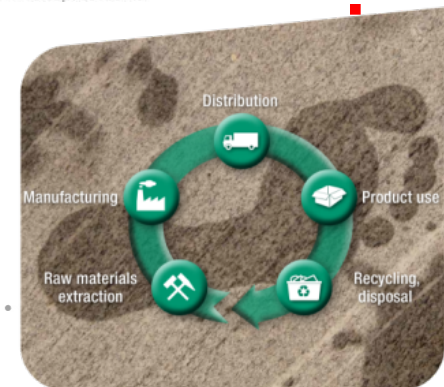


2018

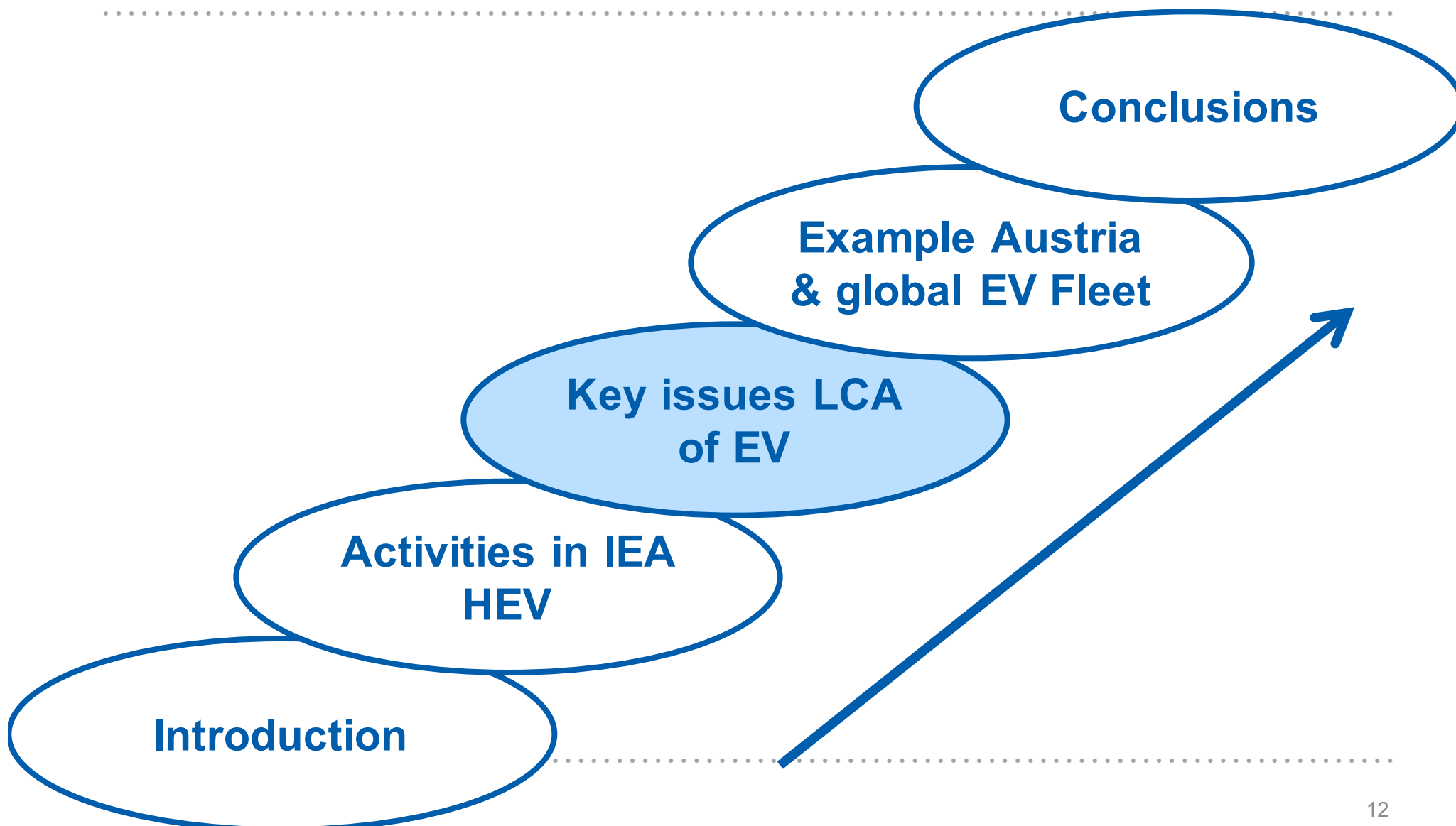


2019

Final Results of Task



Content



What is LCA of electric vehicles useful for?

- LCA can't answer the questions usually asked („Which system is the best?“), but it can help understanding the question
- LCA fosters the understanding of systems, of causalities and consequences
- LCA can also initiate a discussion on values (how important is which environmental effect?)
- Think in ranges instead of exact numbers, consider system boundaries and assumptions

The 7 Key Issues in LCA of EVs

- 1) **General issues:** data availability reflecting the state of technology
- 2) **Life cycle modeling:** end of life-recycling, data quality, allocation, life time
- 3) **Vehicle Cycle:** production–use–end of life, overall energy demand of vehicle
- 4) **Fuel Cycle:** Electricity generation, choice of mix: green↔marginal↔average
- 5) **Inventory analysis:** CO₂, MJ, kg ↔ CSB5 waste water, heavy metals
- 6) **Impact assessment:** GHG, primary energy ↔ biodiversity, toxicity
- 7) **Reference system:** vehicle size, driving range, ≤ 100% substitution?

Example: 100 BEV

- 85% substitute „fossil driven“ ICE kilometres“
- 15% substitute walking, bicycling, public transport and additional mobility

→ 15 additional vehicles?

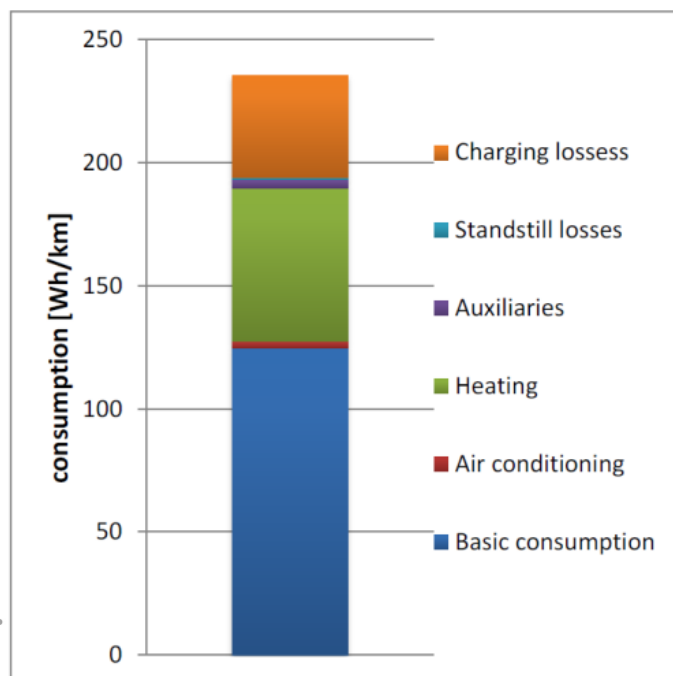
Source: G. Jungmeier, J. B. Dunn, A. L. ...
Widmer: **Life cycle assessment of electric vehicles**
Agency (IEA) on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles
France, April 14-17, 2014.

... E. D. Özdemir, H. J. Althaus, R. ...
19 of the International Energy
... Transport Research Arena 2014, Paris,

Vehicle cycle – energy consumption in the use phase

- Drive train (driving from A to B, without the consumption of any device which is not directly needed for propulsion)
- Heating and air conditioning
- Auxiliaries (Light, Radio, Navigation etc.)
- Standstill losses
- Battery charging losses (on-board vehicle)

Charging losses ratio of 2 – 3 means that the highest observed charging losses can be 2 to 3 times higher than the lowest charging losses, whereas in the graph the average absolute charging losses are estimated



Ratio “bad” / “good” *)

Charging: ≈ 2-3

Standstill: ≈ 50

Heating: ≈ 10

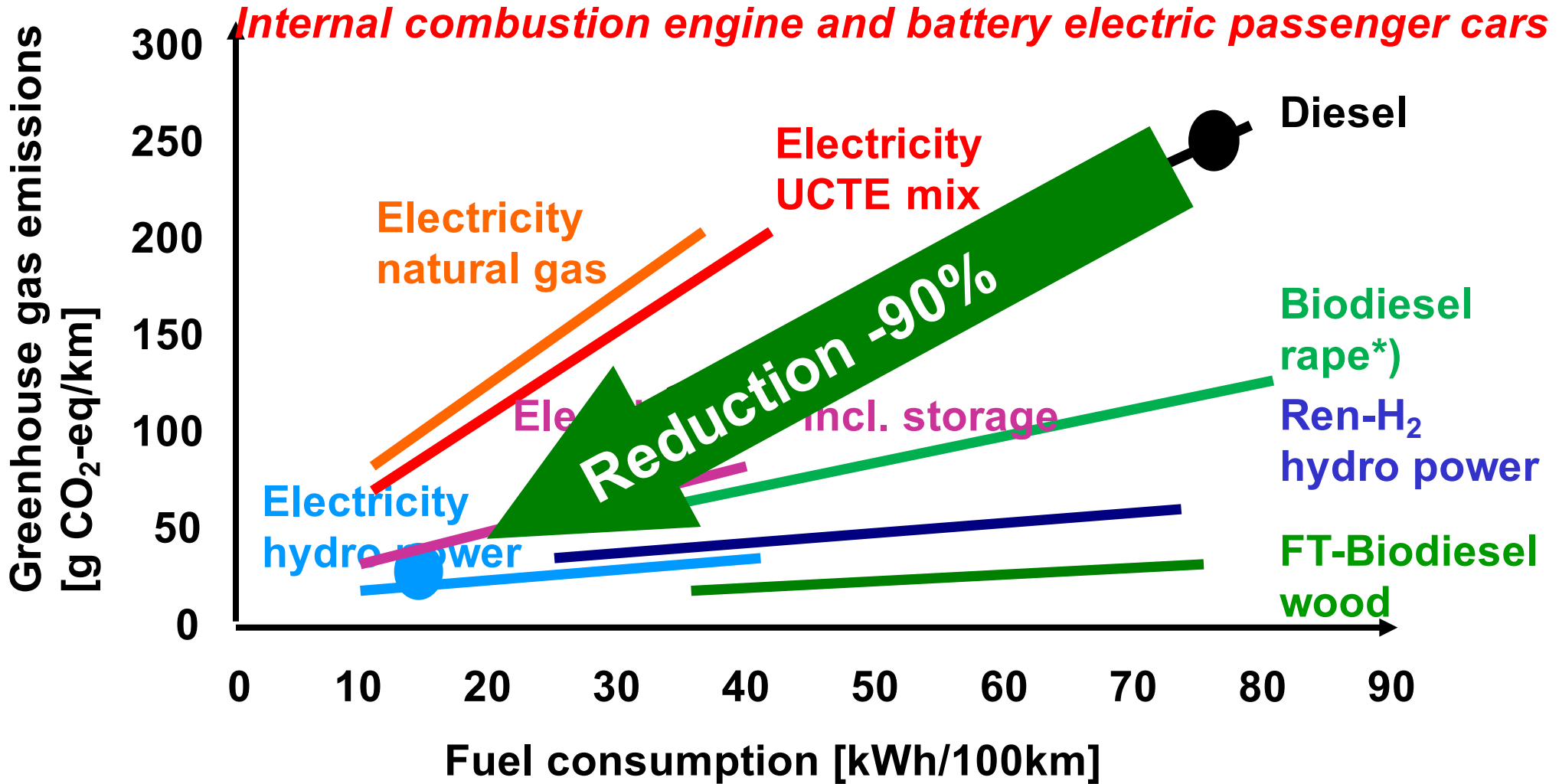
A/C: ≈ 5

Basic: ≈ 1.4-3

Overall: ≈ 2-3

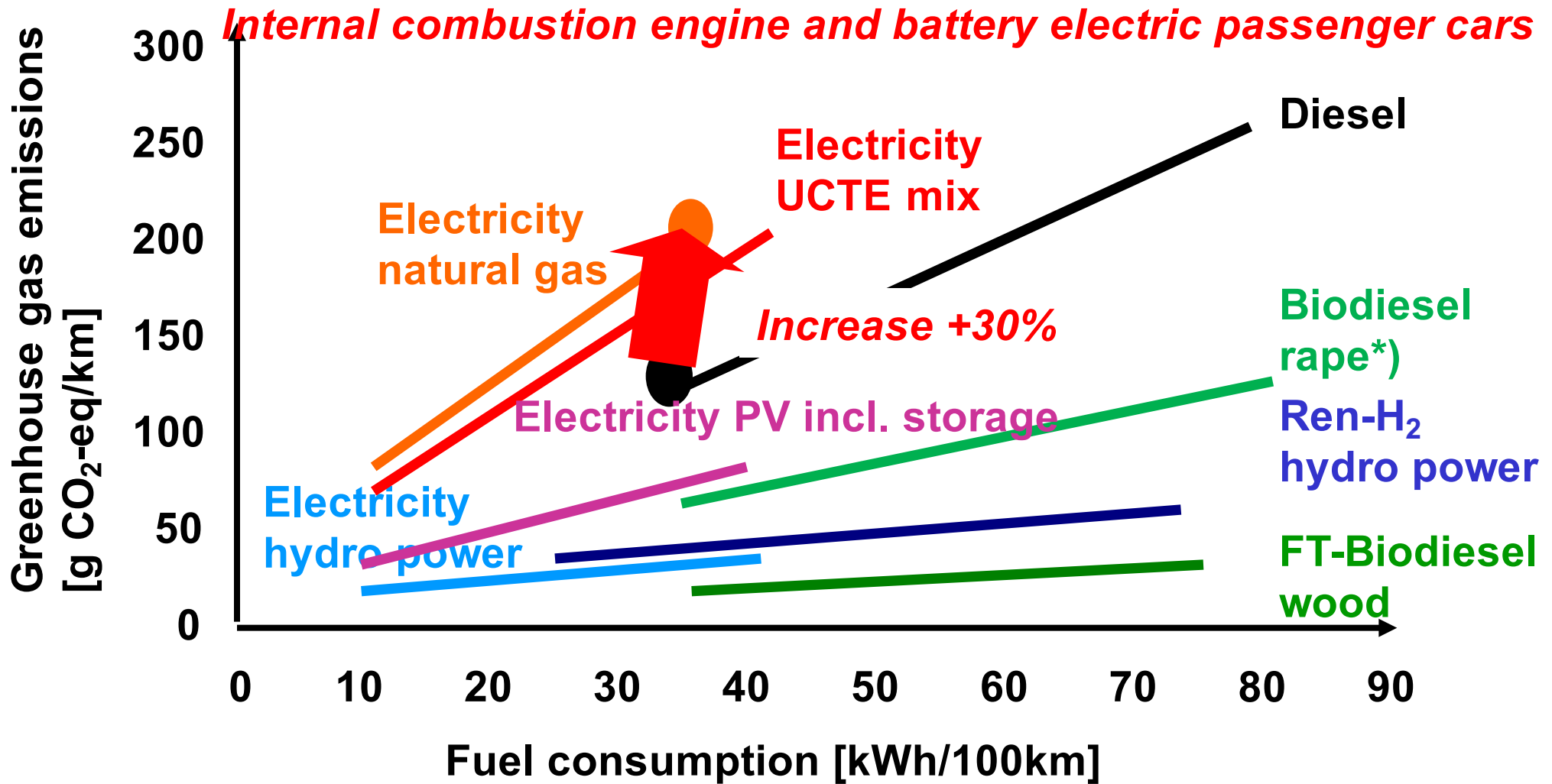
*) For the same vehicle!

The 2 Keys: Renewable & Energy Efficiency



Source: LCA of passenger vehicles, Joanneum Research, *) without iLUC

The 2 Keys: Renewable & Energy Efficiency



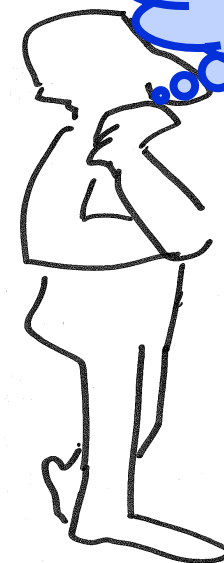
Source: LCA of passenger vehicles, Joanneum Research, *) without iLUC

Fuel cycle – choice of electricity mix

- National consumption mix (commonly used for impact of electric driving)
- National production mix
- Marginal mix (mainly for impact on electricity system)
- Specific technology mix (e.g. 100% renewable)
- Consumption mix at specific time
- Production mix at specific time
- Marginal mix at specific time

Additional Renewable Electricity Production and Electric Vehicles

1. „Direct connection“
2. „Via storage“
3. „Stored in Grid“
4. „Real time charging“

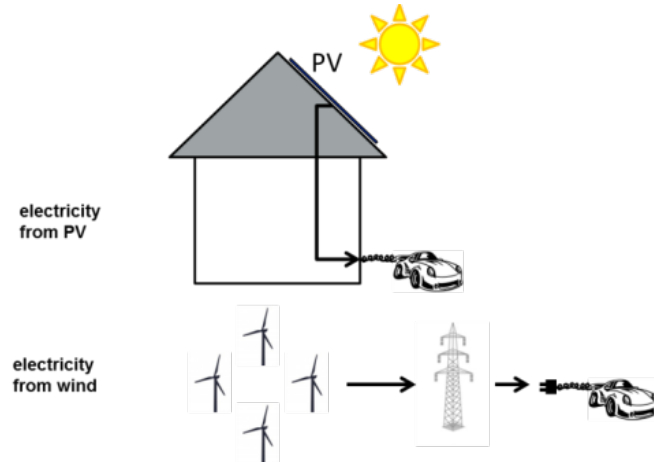


How to
connect?

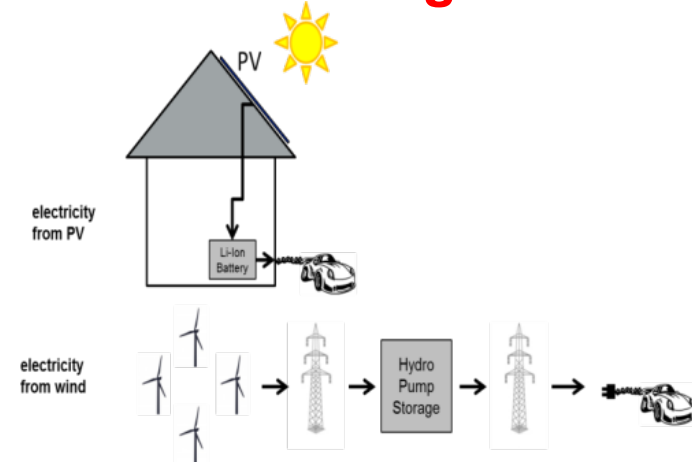


Charging of EVs with Additional Renewable Electricity

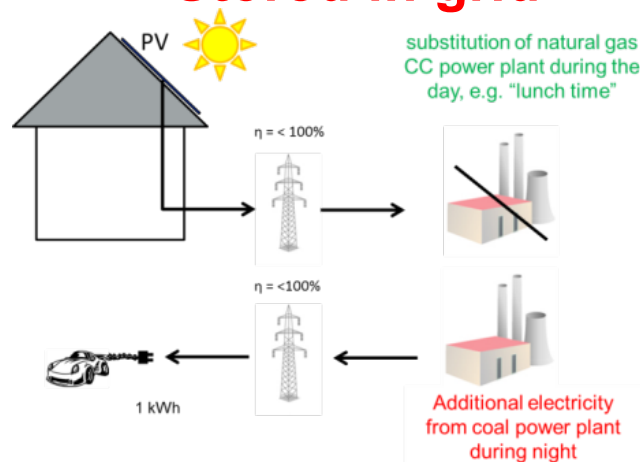
“Direct connection”



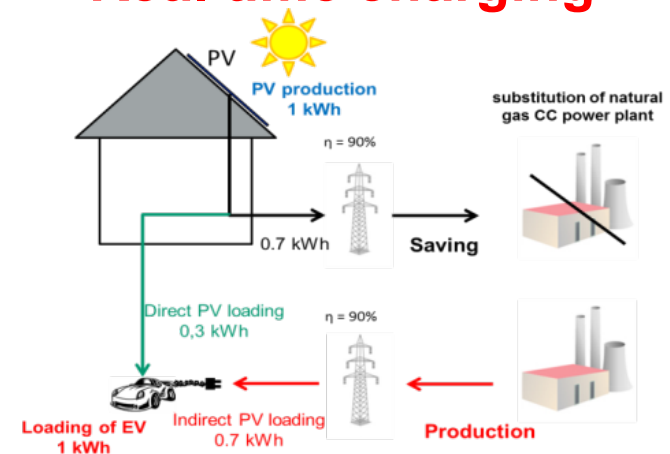
“Via storage”



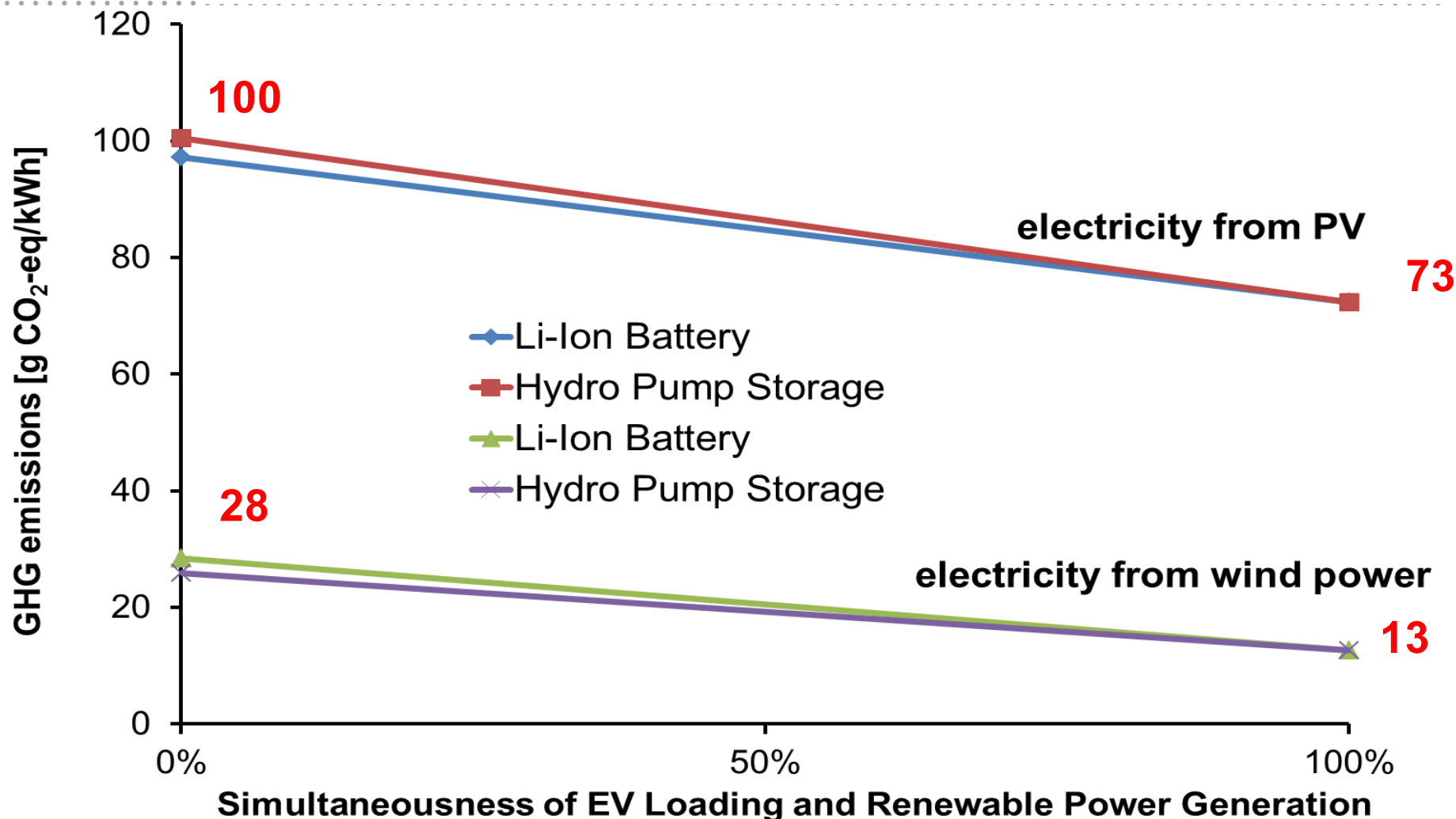
“Stored in grid”



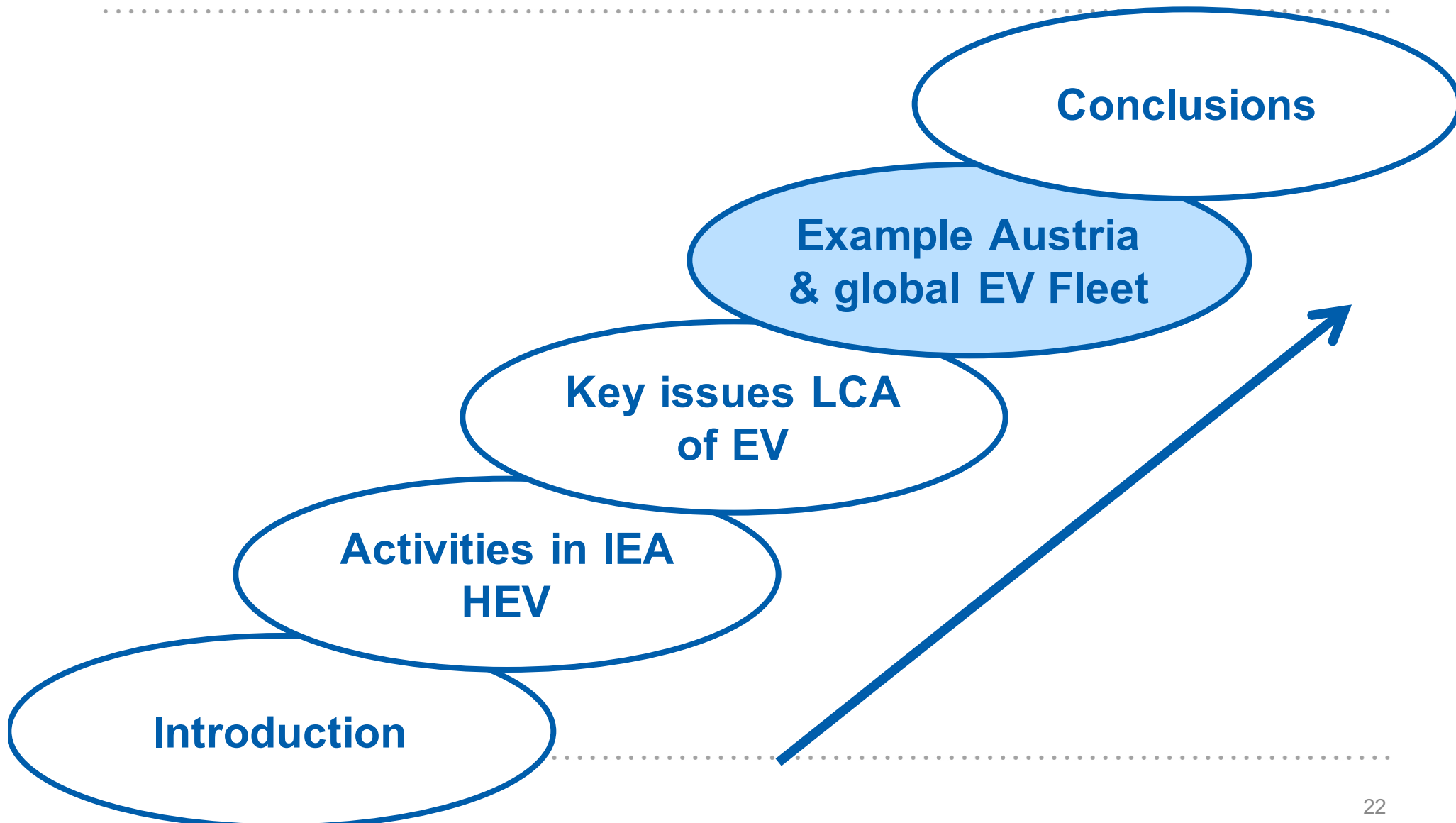
“Real time charging”



Emissions of Loading Strategies with Additional Renewable Electricity



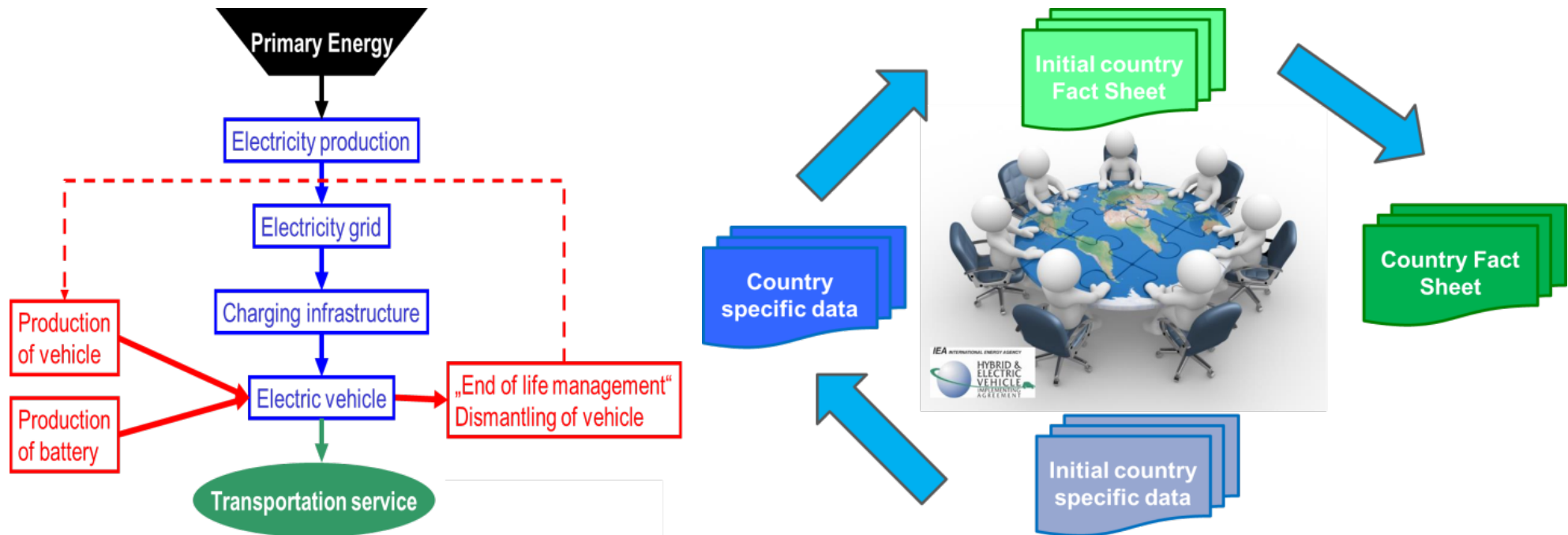
Content

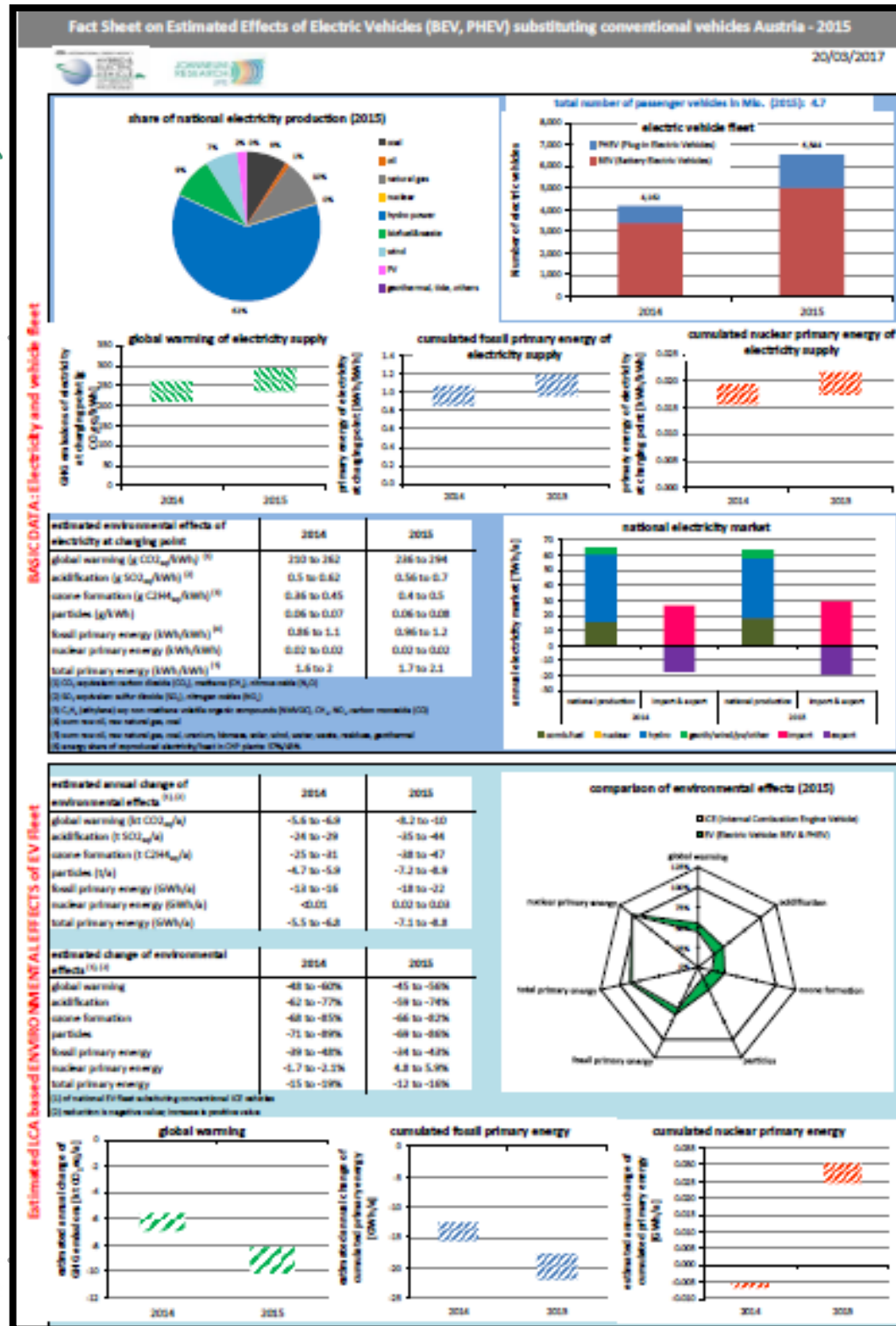


Aim of Project “FACTS&FIGURES”

Provide annually **FACTS&FIGURES** on life cycle based environmental benefits of EVs worldwide and country specific in comparison to conventional vehicles

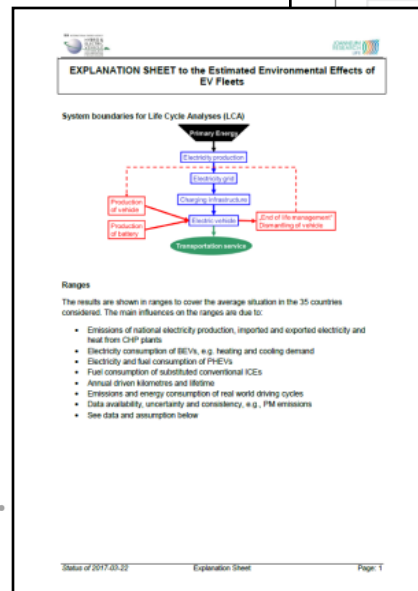
Based on LCA achievements in IEA HEV since 2011





Explanation Sheet

- System boundaries
- Vehicle data
- Emissions and environmental effects
- Assumptions
- Main data sources
- Main references
- Acknowledgement
- Contact



Vehicle data

consumption	BEV	PHEV	ICE/Work
electricity (kWh/100km)	0.2-0.24	0.2-0.24	-
fuel (litre/100km)	0.42-0.51	0.47-0.51	8
electricity (kWh)	14,000	0,065	14,000
fuel (litre)	-	0,048	14,000

Main references

- Jungmeier G., Dunn J., Elgowainy A., Gaines L., Ehrenberger S., Ozozmir E. D., Athias H. J., Widmer R. (2014) Life cycle assessment of electric vehicles – Key issues of Task 30 of the International Energy Agency (IEA) on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles. IAEA Conference Transport Solutions – From Paris 14 – 17, April 2014.
- Elgowainy A., Ehrenberger S., Widmer R. (2010) Estimated of the Worldwide Electric Vehicle Fleet – A Life Cycle Assessment. International Energy Agency (IEA) on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles meetings, EVIC 2010 – European Battery, Hybrid and Fuel Cells, Brussels, Belgium, 2–4, December 2010.

... applied to share emissions and energy for electricity from power (CHP) plants for EV is based on the country specific annual average electricity each, renewable electricity especially dedicated for EVs or % during daylight time are not considered.

... emission trading system (ETS) is not relevant for this analysis.

... by production are reflecting the situation in 2014 and 2015. The by ongoing trend in the electricity sector, as other issues might e.g. the annual share of hydro power depends on rain/flood.

... sions are the sum of emission in the country and abroad.

... sions of ICE vehicles derive from the tail pipe, for EV from the by production as EVs have no direct tail pipe emissions.

... Effects of production and dismantling are generic for all countries the region where they are produced cannot be made.

... n (1-10 ppm) are only given in their total mass and not ting to their scarcity.

... primary energy demand and its renewable part are indicators for Electricity.

... ix and market: IEA statistics, <http://www.iea.org/statistics>

... HEV annual reports, EVI – Electric Vehicle Initiative, ExCo

... A based estimations of the environmental effects of the EV fleet provided by ARCOGNIE – Argentine National Laboratory

... GEMS

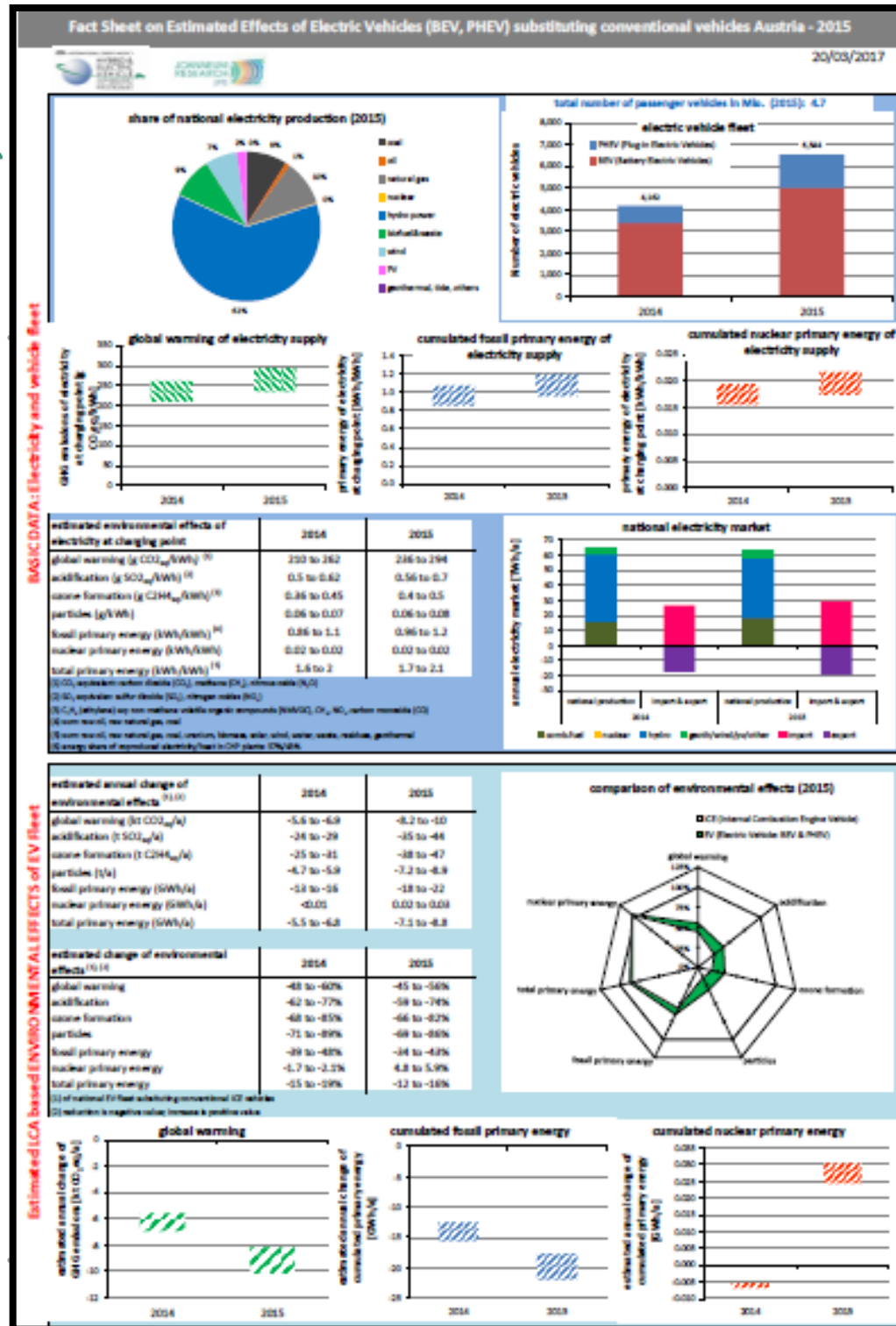
... ExCo members

... of the IEA HEV Task 30 expert workshop "Environmental Effects – Water issues and benefits of EV fleets on energy emissions" of "Environmental Effects of Electric Vehicles" in 12–13, 2017.

... CH Forschungsgesellschaft mbH Energy & Society

... Dr. A. K. O. G. ALBERTA ted.jungmeier@joanneum.at www.joanneum.at

Explanation Sheet Page: 4

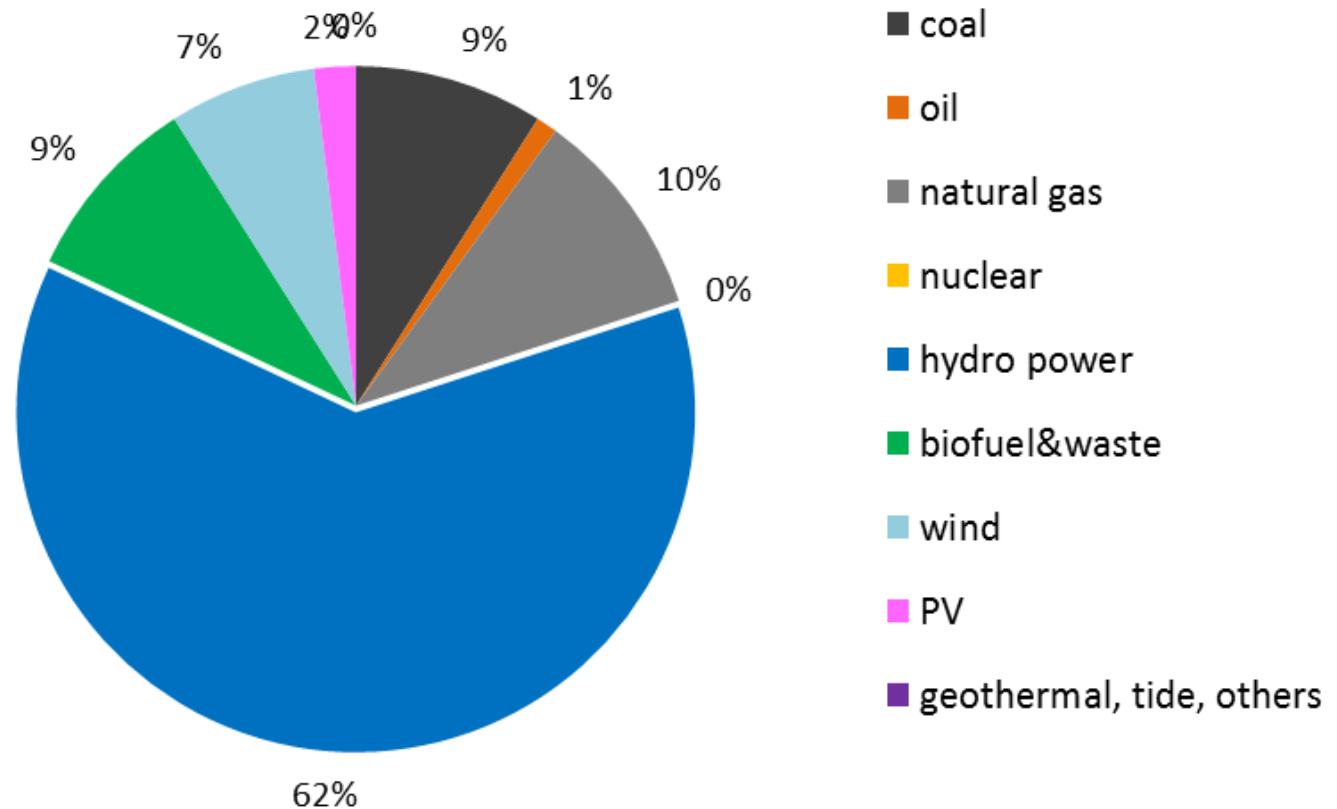


BASIC DATA:

Share of National Electricity Production

27

Austria



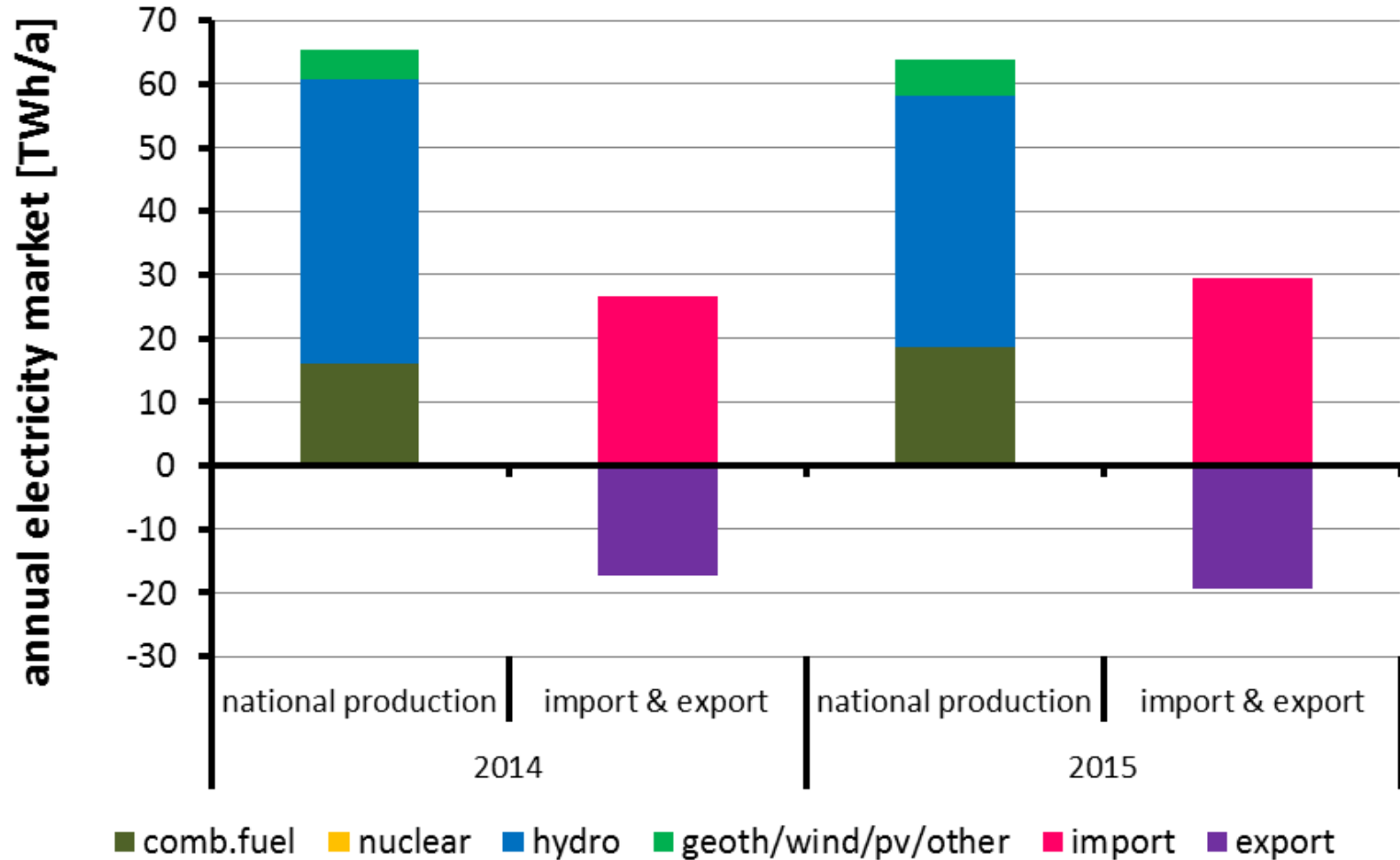
Source: IEA statistics

<http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=ITALY&product=electricityandheat&year=201x>

BASIC DATA: National Electricity Market

28

Austria



Source: IEA statistics

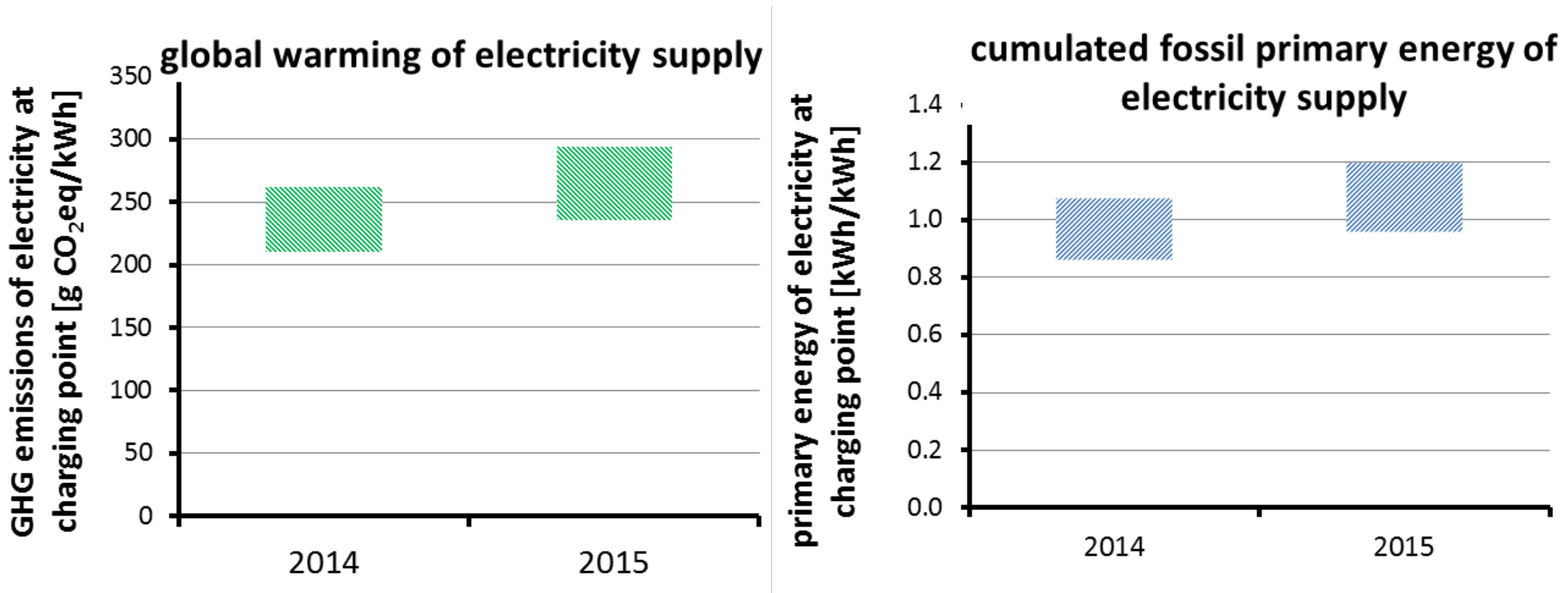
<http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=ITALY&product=electricityandheat&year=201x>

BASIC DATA:

29

Estimated Environ. Effects of Electricity (II)

Austria



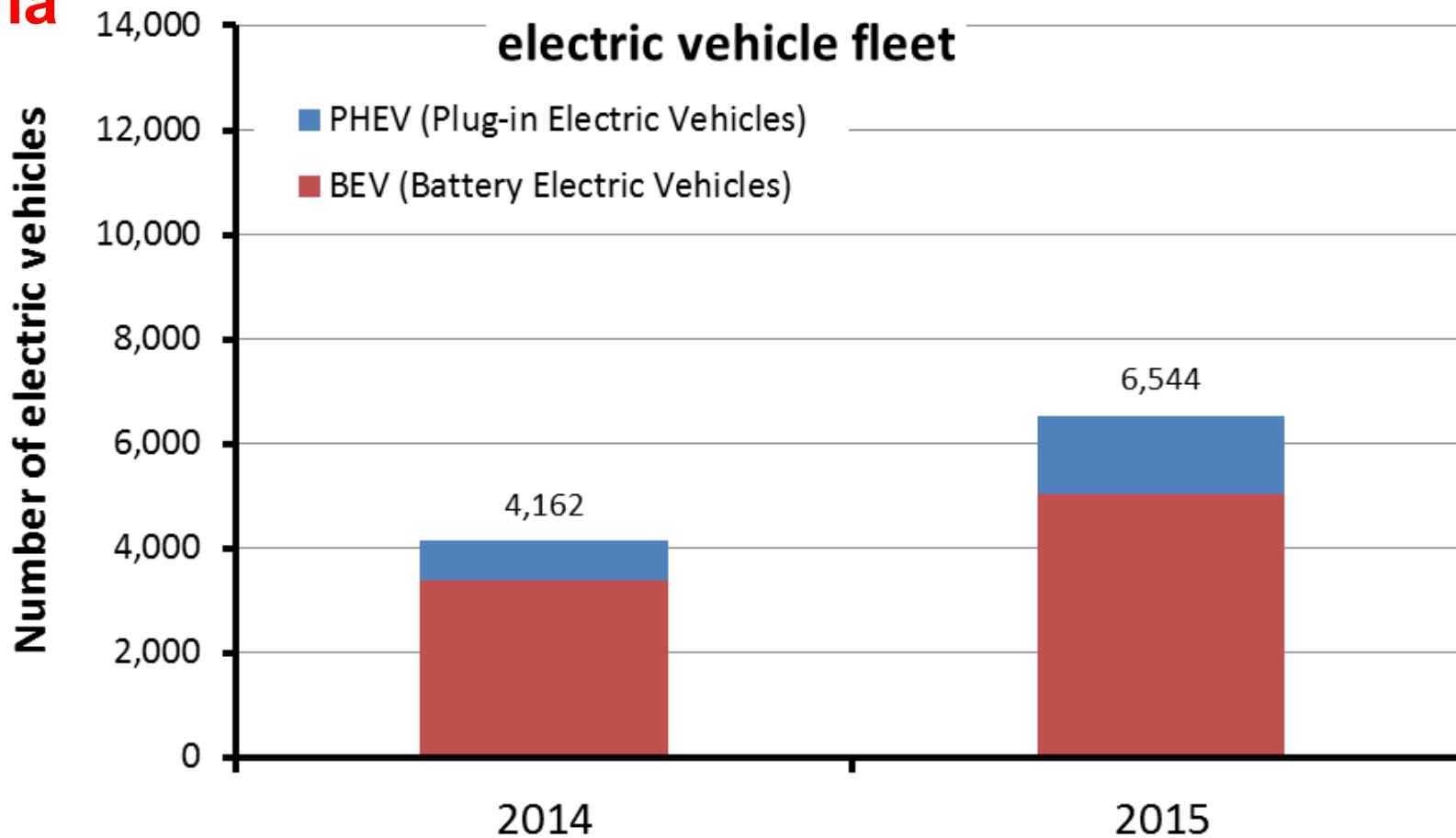
Source: own calculations using data from ecoinvent and GEMIS

BASIC DATA: Number of Electric Vehicle

30

total number of passenger vehicles in Mio. (2015): 4.7

Austria



Source: IEA HEV annual report, EVI, ExCo members

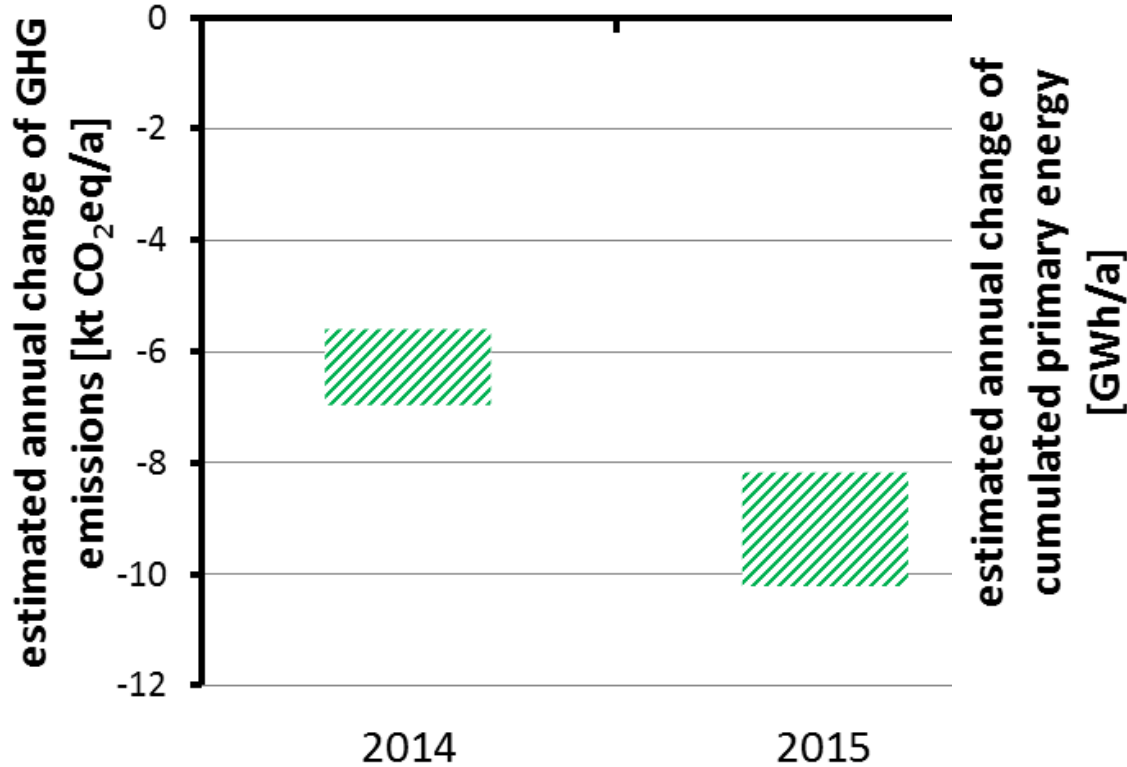
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

31

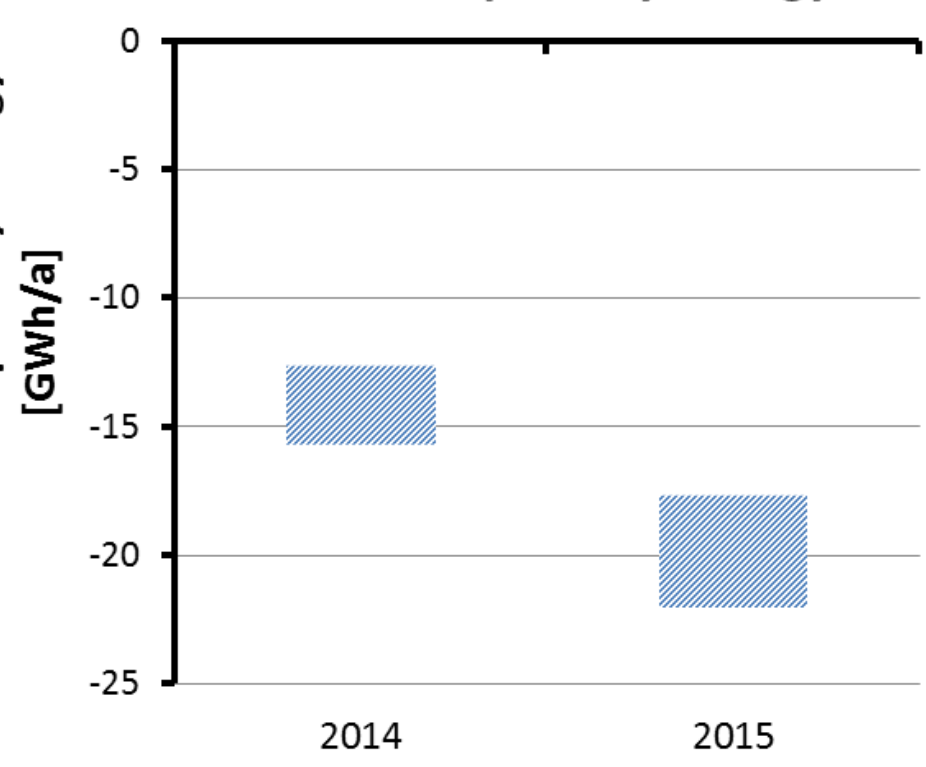
Estimated Annual Change of national EV Fleet

Austria

global warming



cumulated fossil primary energy



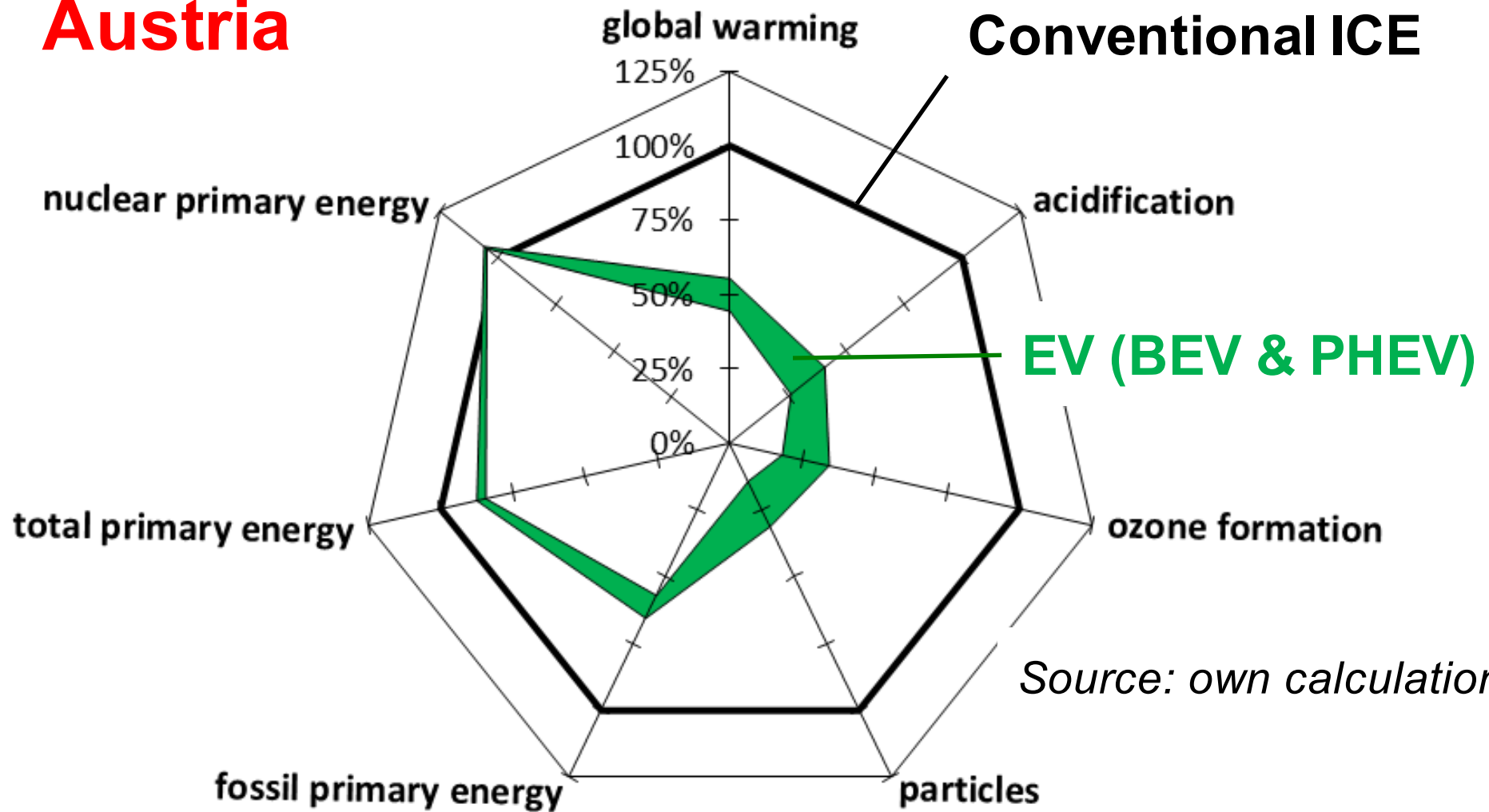
Source: own calculations

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Comparison ICE and BEV&PHEV

32

Austria

Conventional ICE

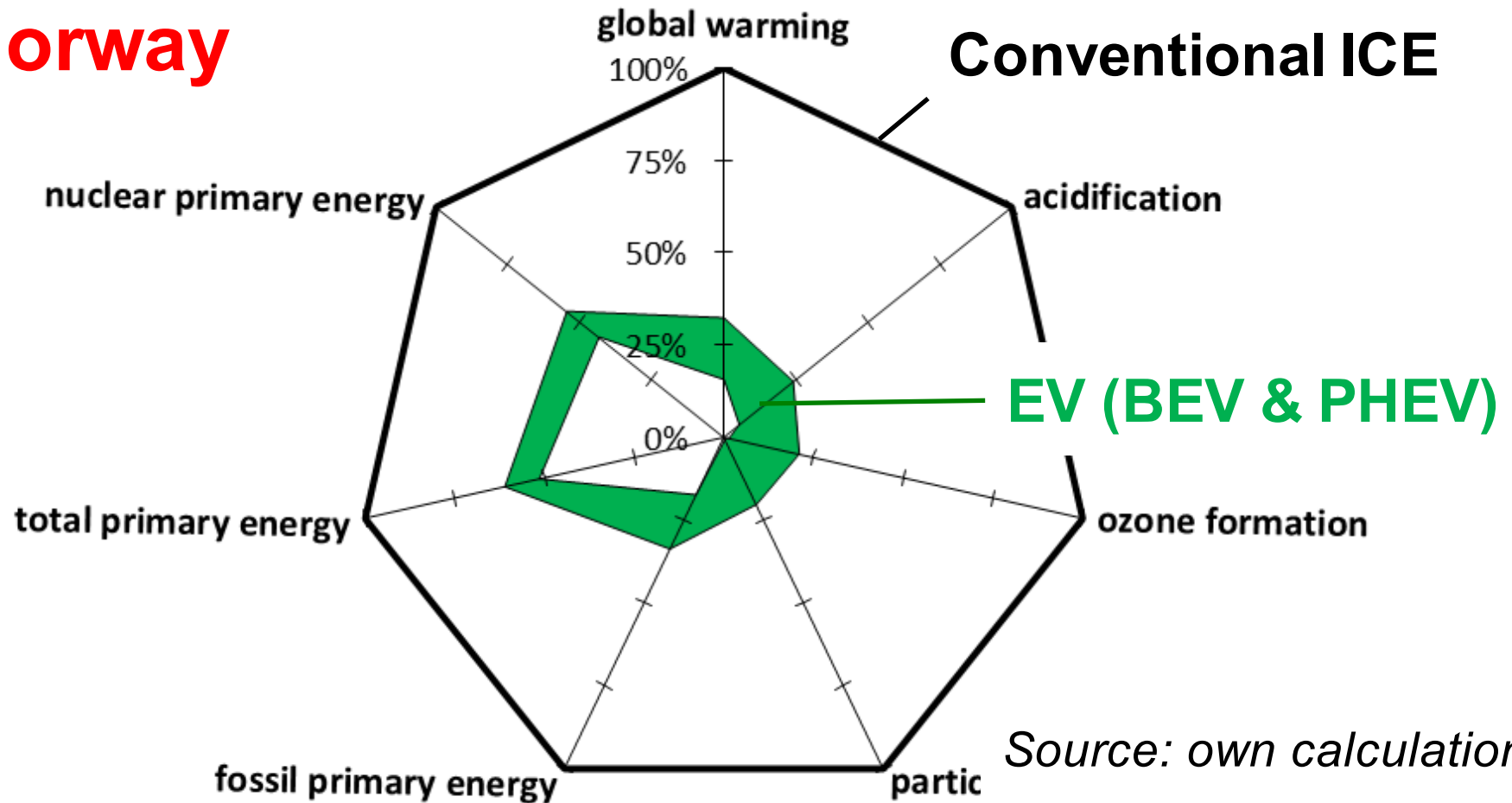


Source: own calculations

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Comparison ICE and BEV&PHEV

33

Norway

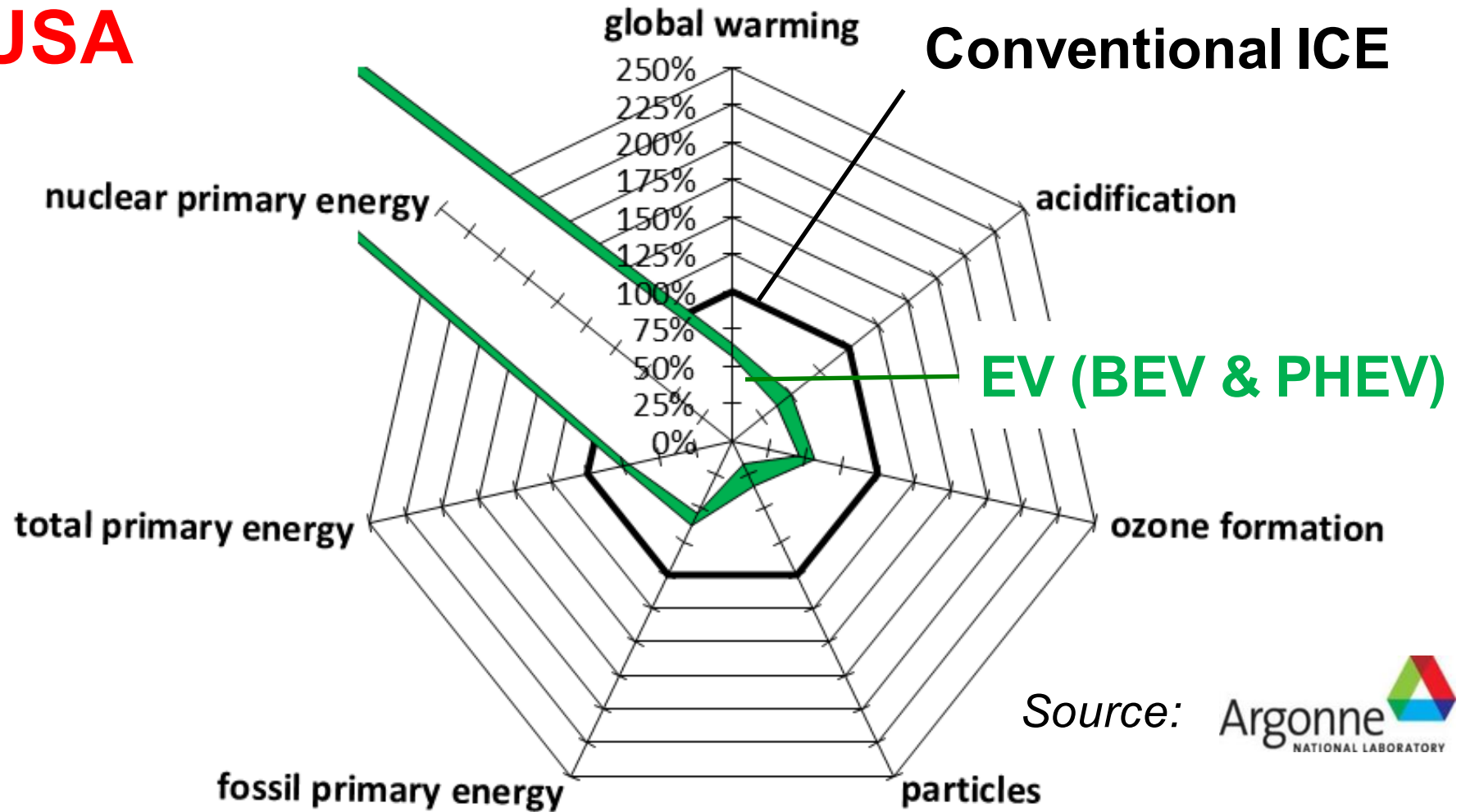


Source: own calculations

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Comparison ICE and BEV&PHEV

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USA

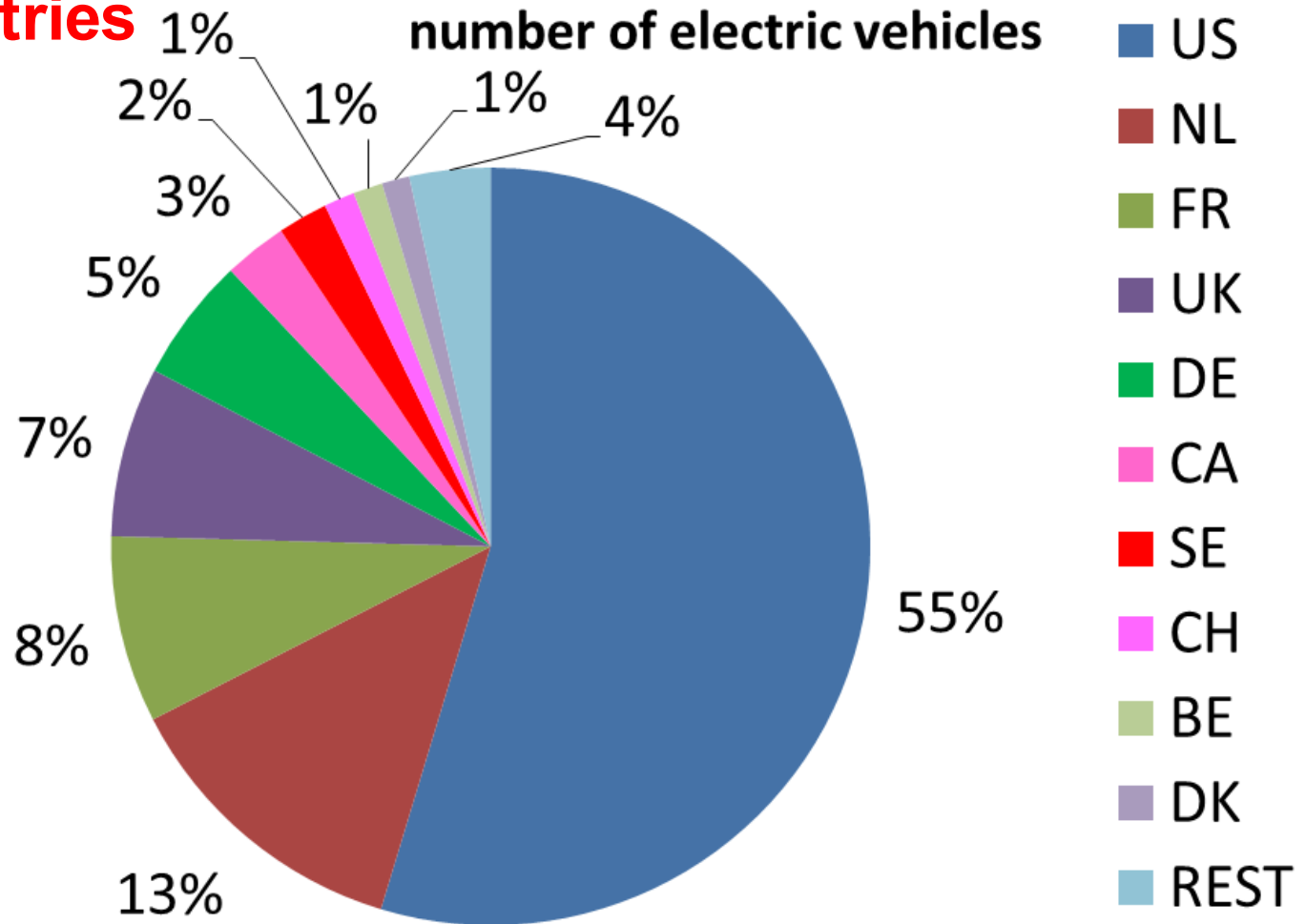


Source: Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

BASIC DATA: Number of Electric Vehicle

35

IEA HEV Countries
Total: 684,700

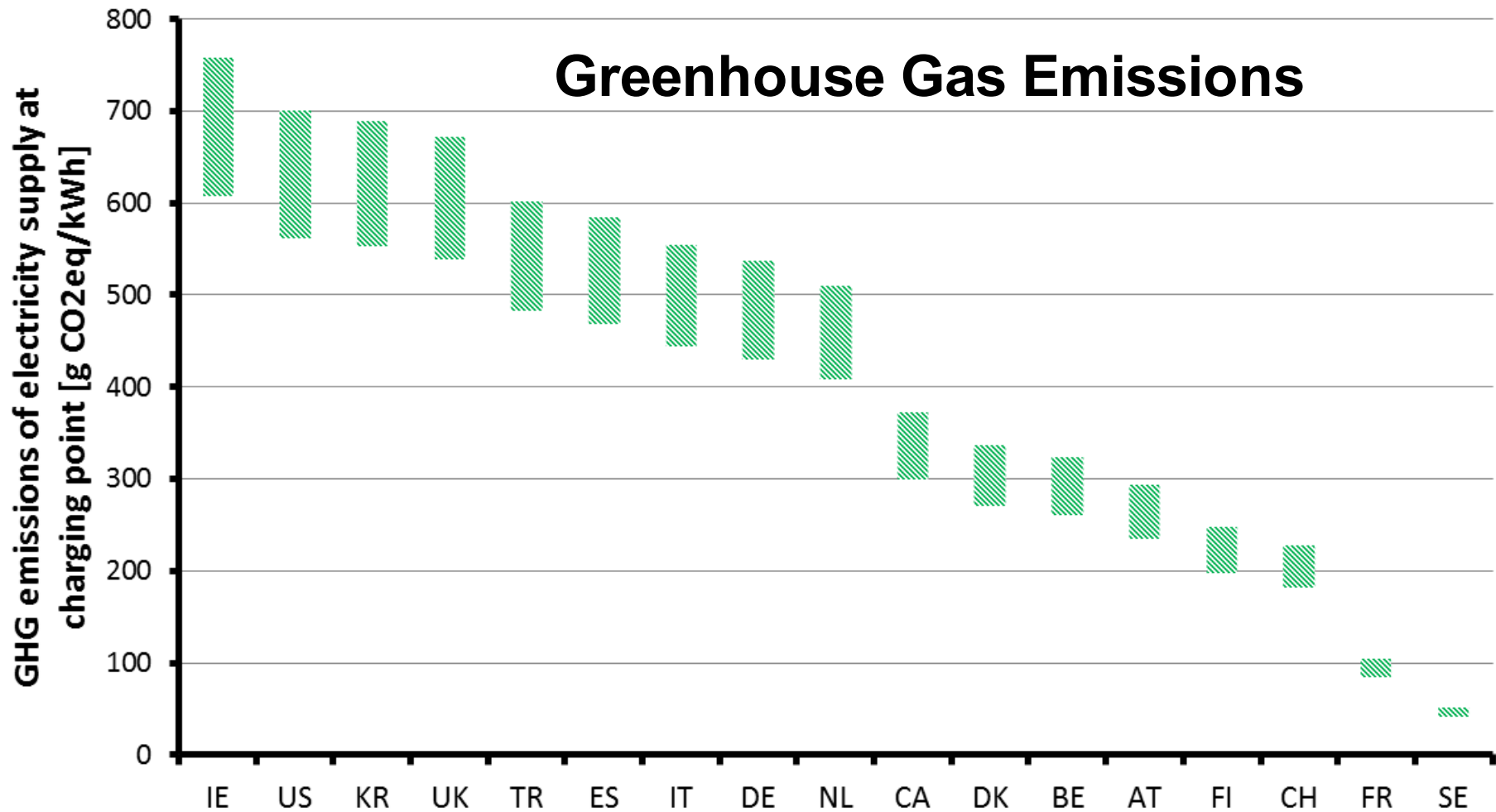


Source: IEA HEV annual report, EVI, ExCo members

BASIC DATA:

36

Estimated Environ. Effects of Electricity (I)

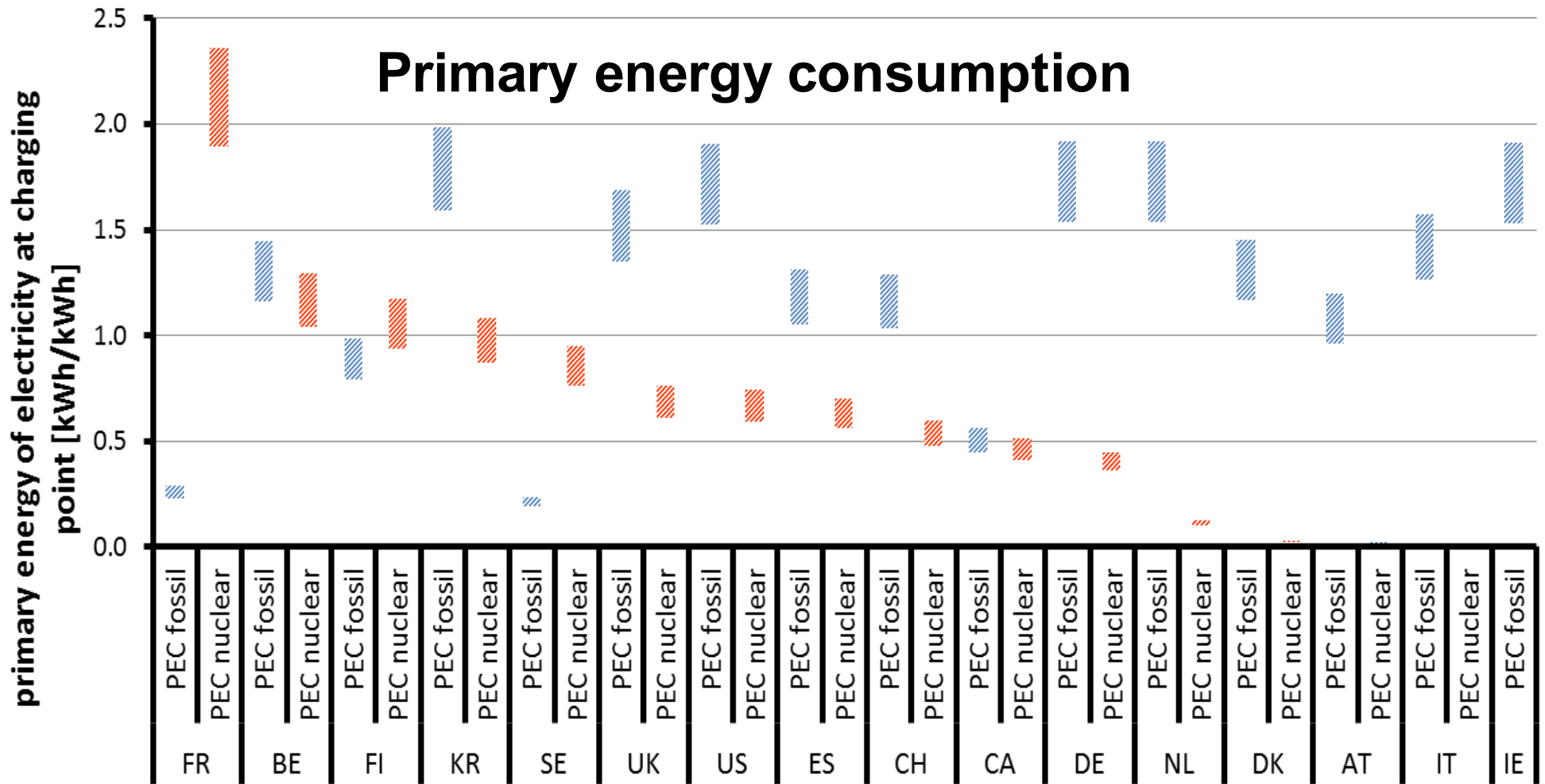


Source: own calculations using data from ecoinvent and GEMIS

BASIC DATA:

37

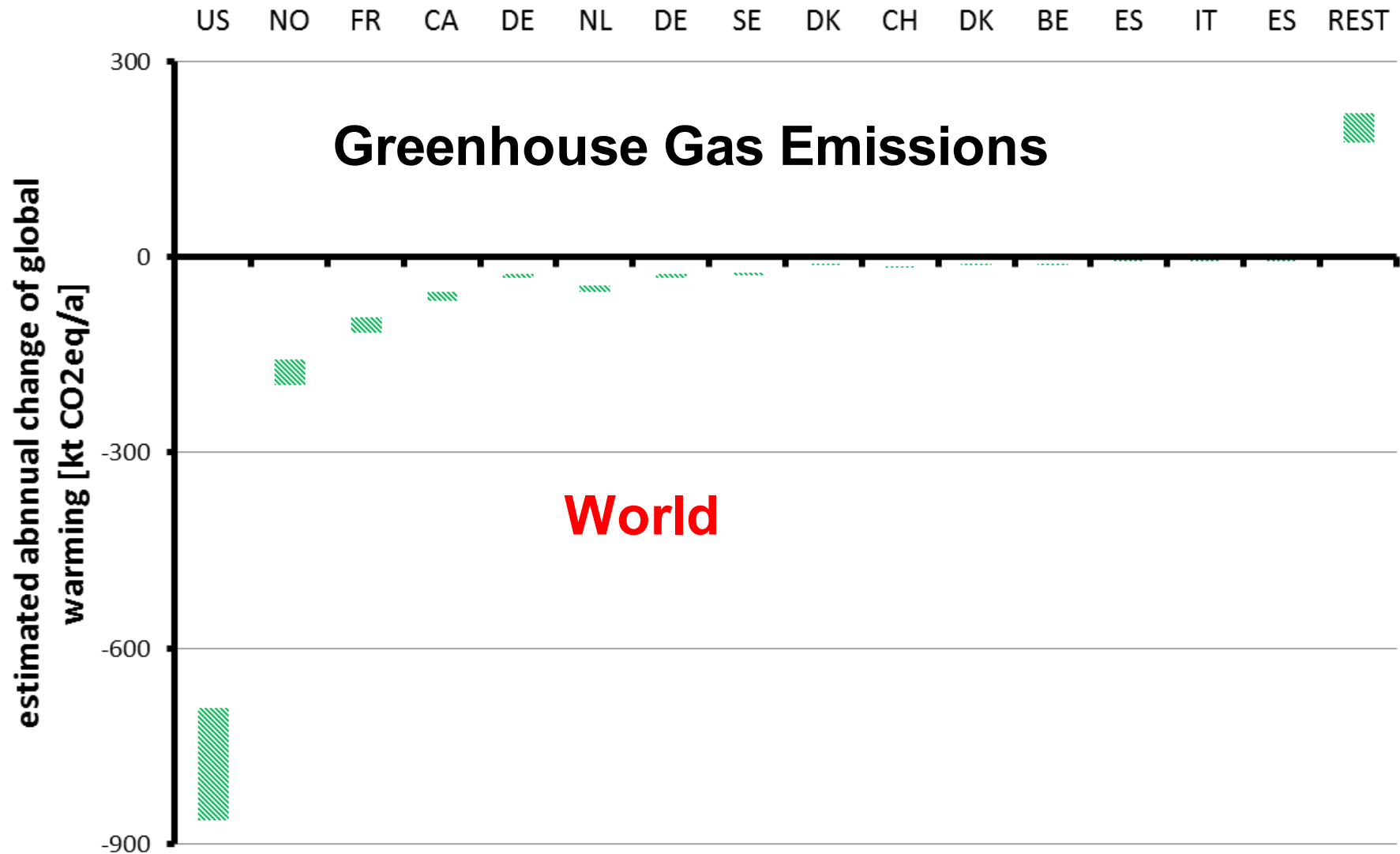
Estimated Environ. Effects of Electricity (II)



Source: own calculations using data from ecoinvent and GEMIS

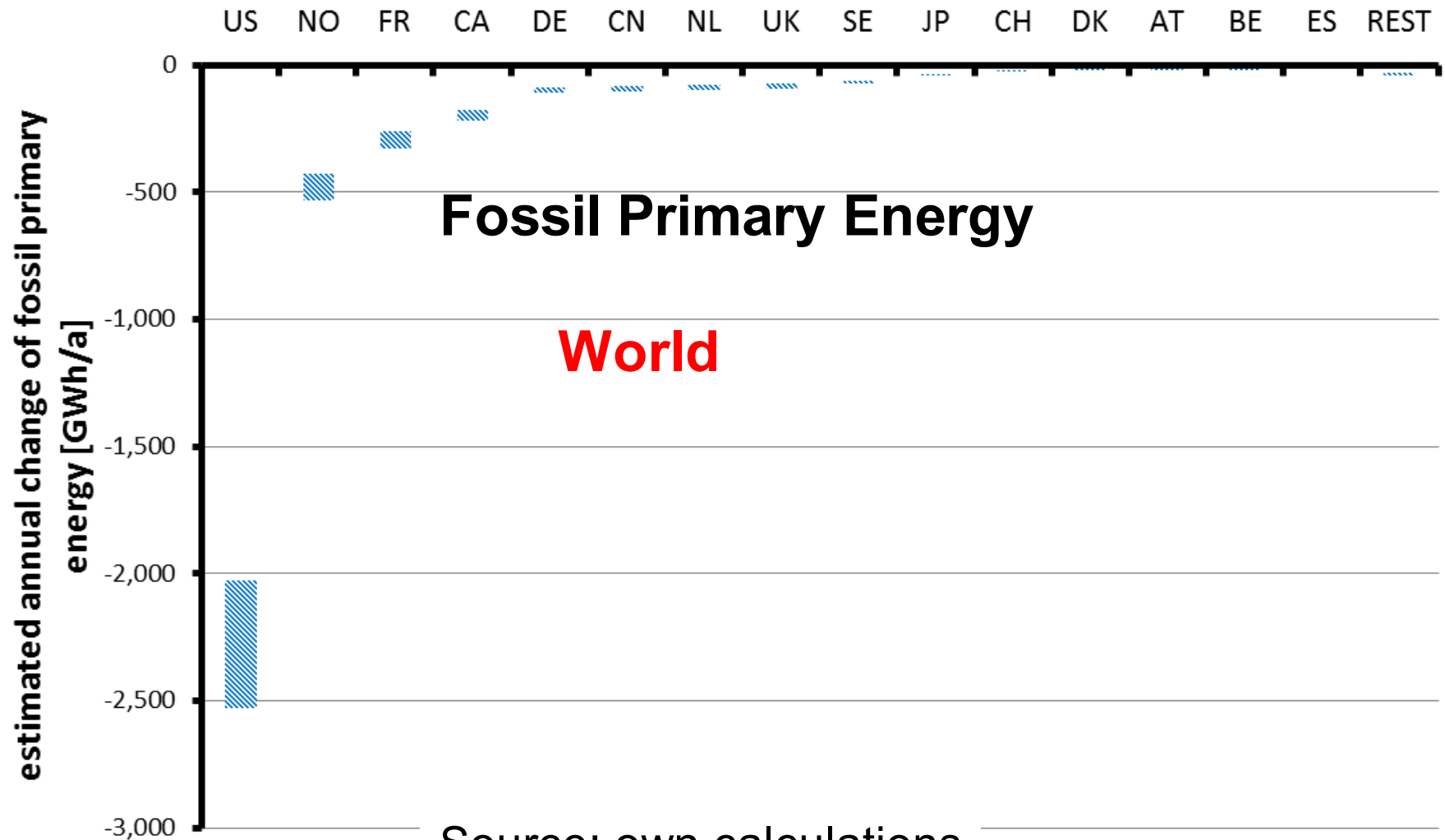
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Estimated Annual Change of EV Fleet (I)

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ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Estimated Annual Change of EV Fleet (II)

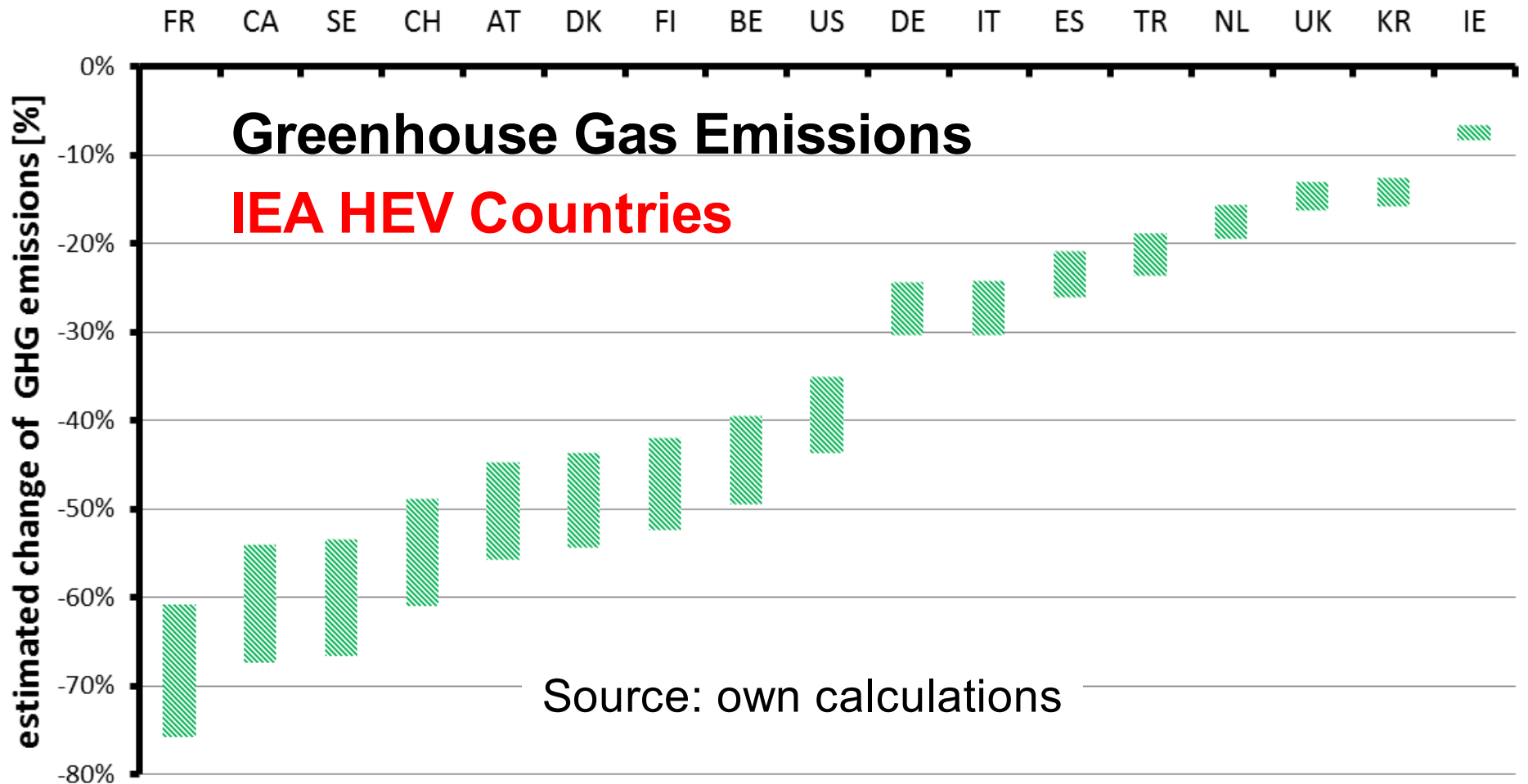
39



Source: own calculations

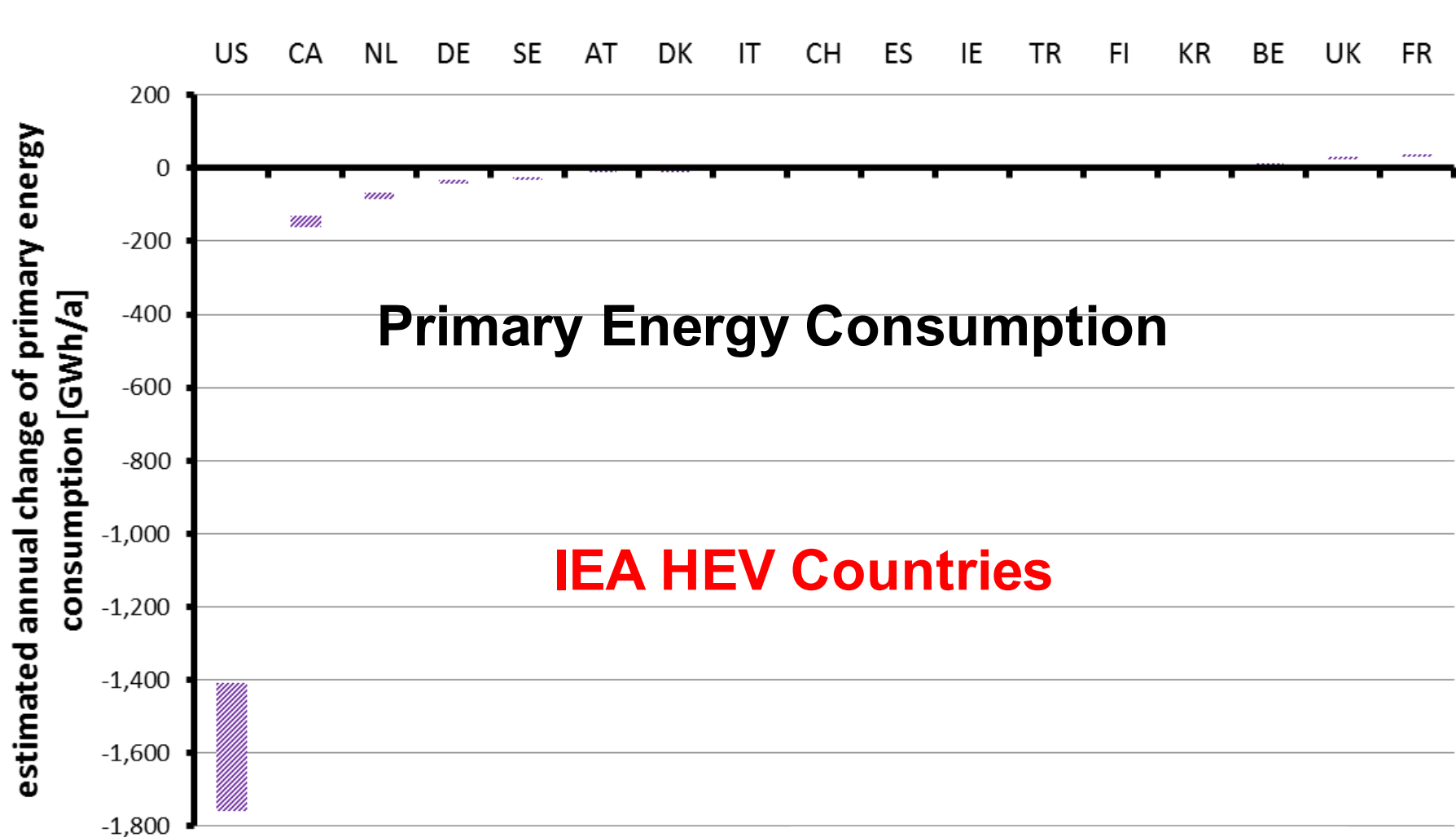
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Estimated Change (I)

40



ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Estimated Change (II)

41

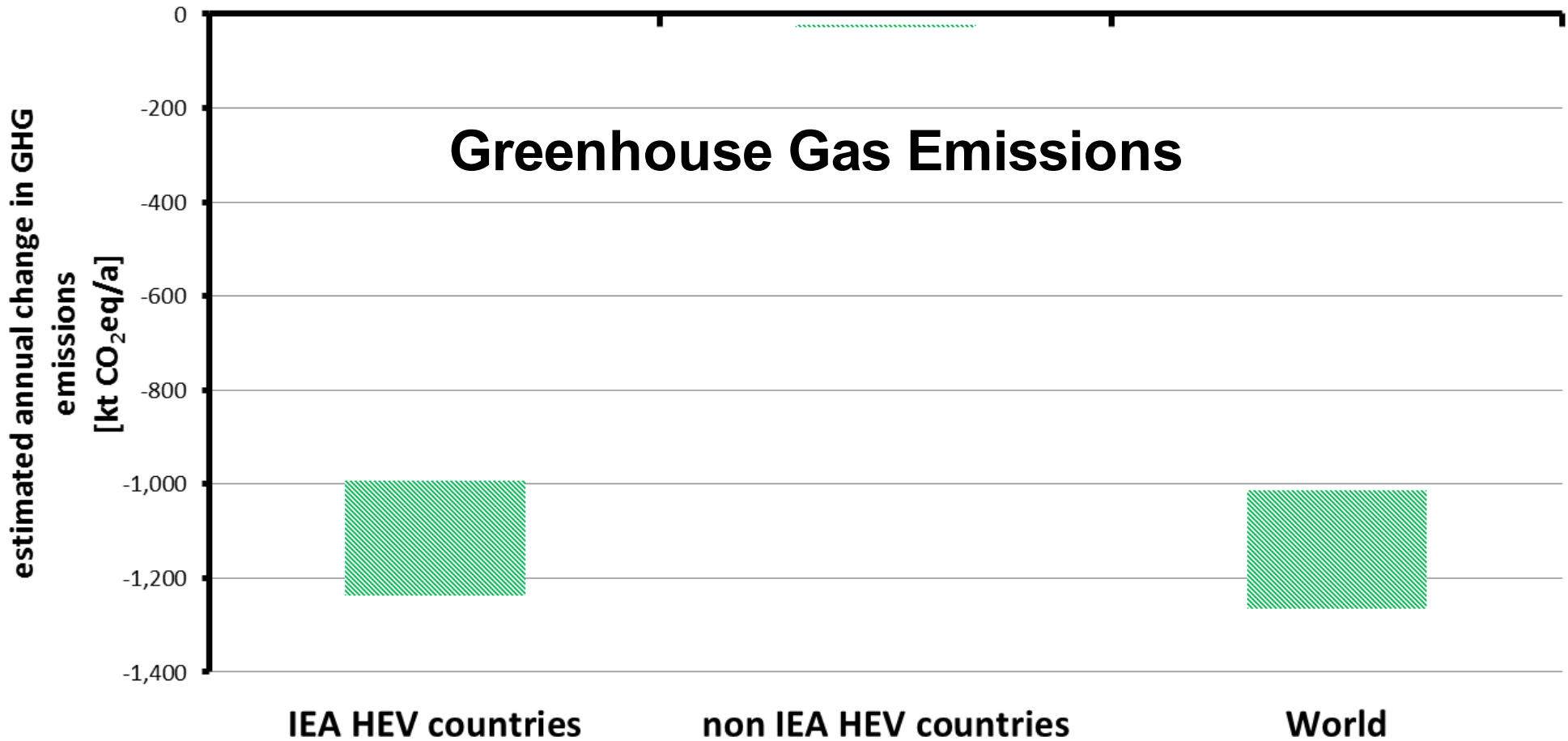


Source: own calculations

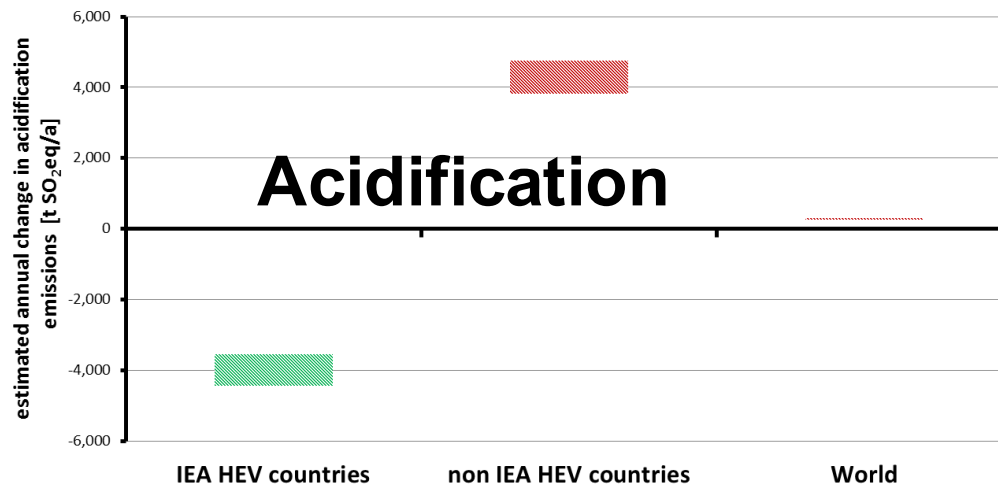
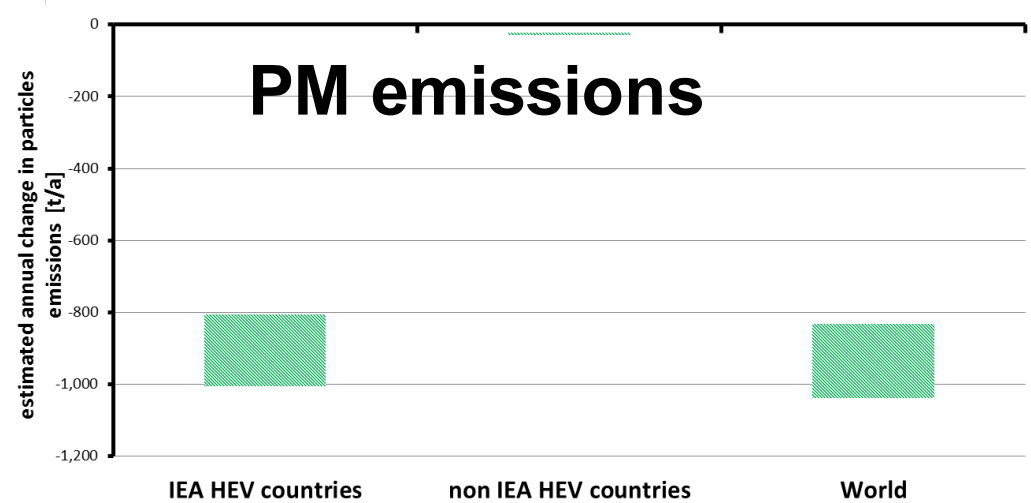
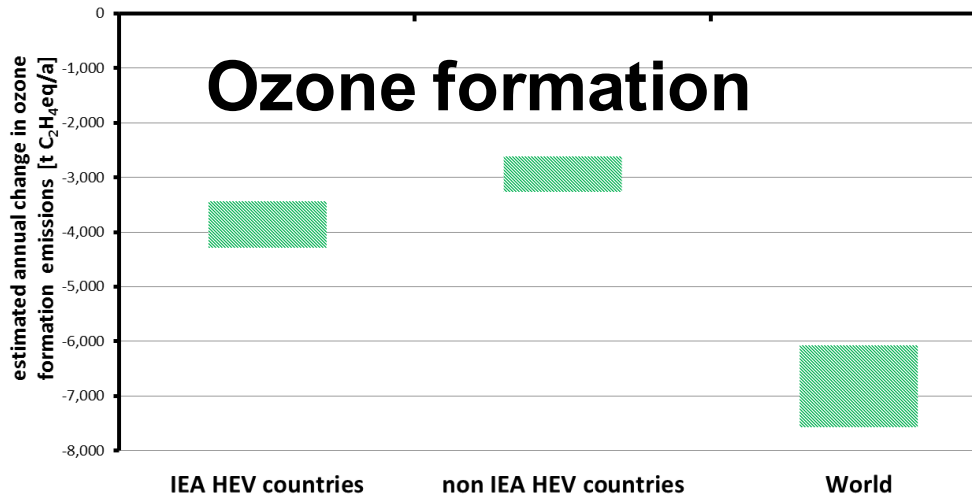
World EV-Fleet (2015):

1,234,999 BEV&PHEV of which
684,700 in IEA HEV countries

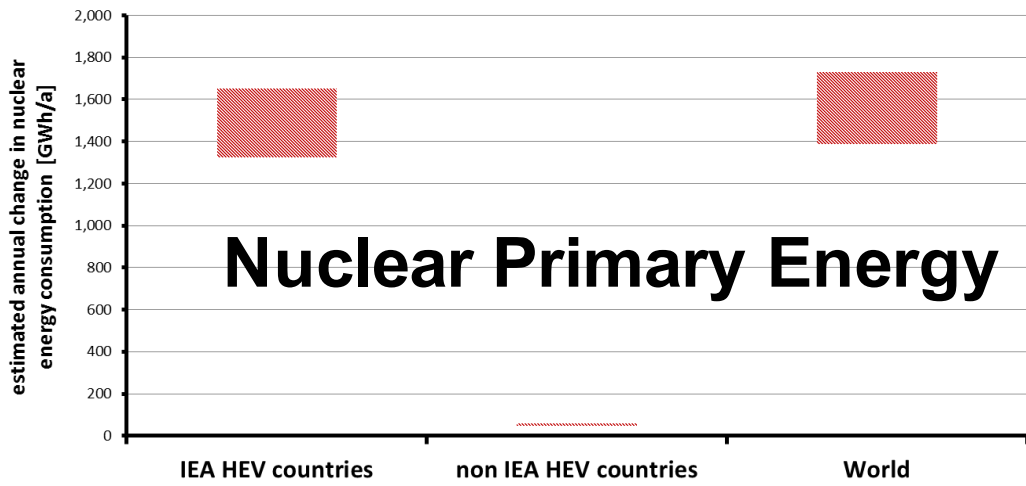
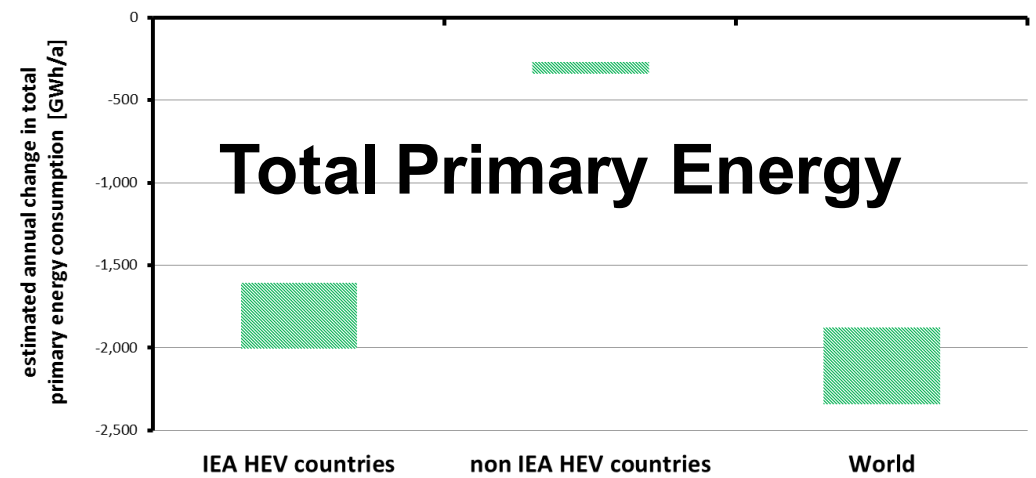
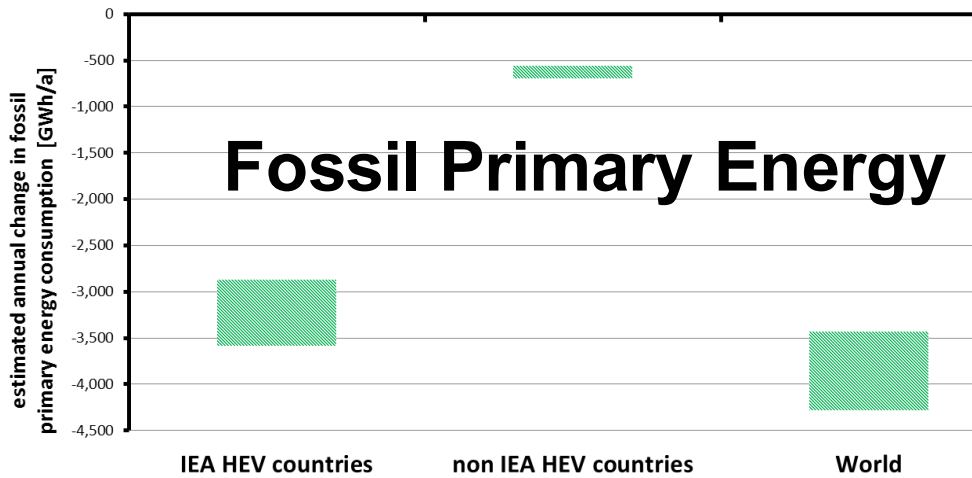
42



EV-Fleet in 2015: 1.2 Mio. Vehicles (I)



EV-Fleet in 2015: 1.2 Mio. Vehicles (II)

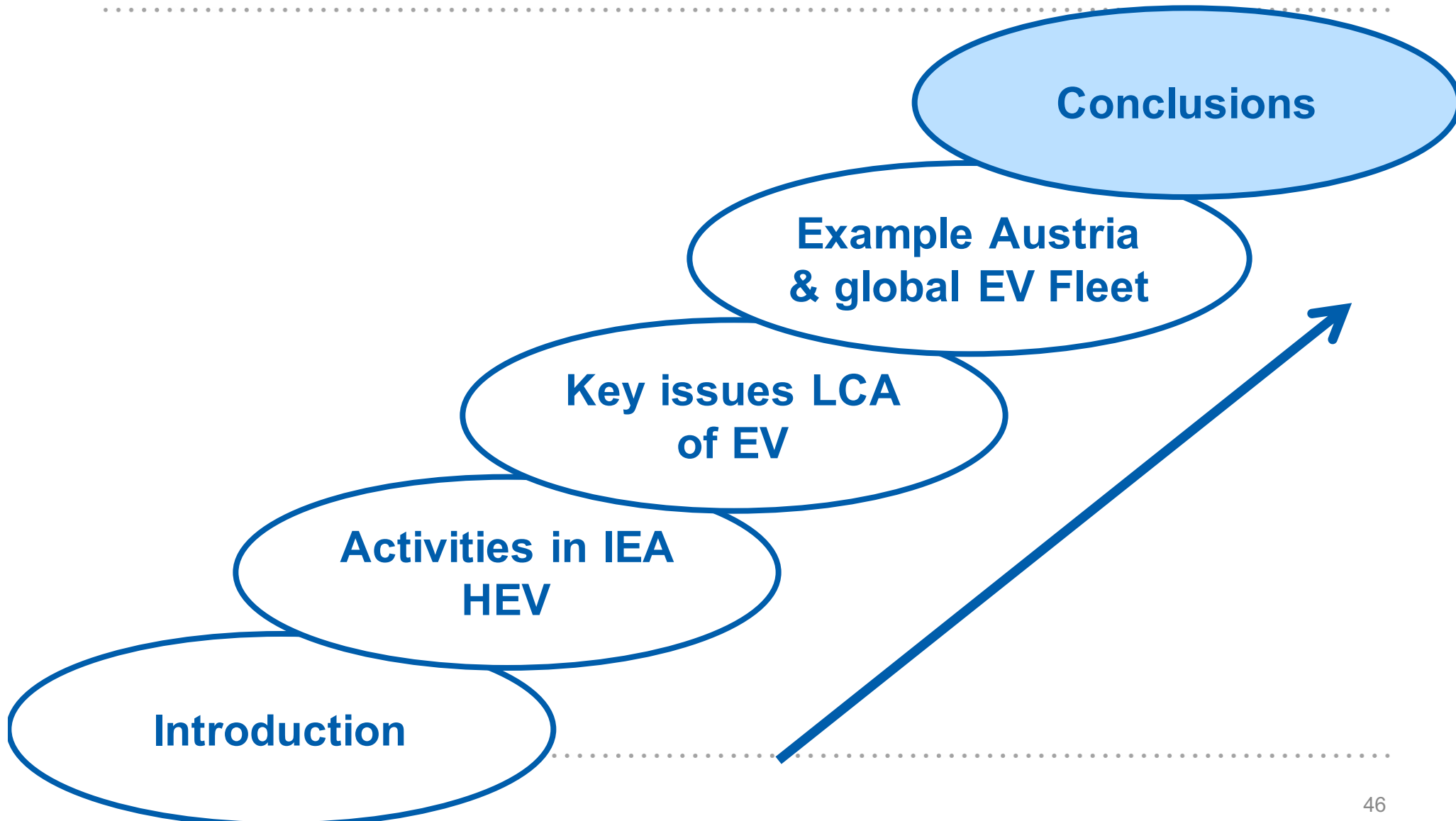


Total Results

Estimation of the **average environmental benefits** of BEVs and PHEVs substituting diesel and gasoline globally shows

■ GHG-reduction:	- 25% to - 30%
■ PM < 10 reduction:	- 40% to - 50%
■ Acidification:	0% to - 5%
■ Ozone reduction:	- 50% to - 60%
■ Fossil primary energy reduction	- 25% to - 30%
■ Renewable primary energy increase	+ 10% to + 15%
■ Nuclear primary energy increase	+ 600% to + 800%
■ Total primary energy reduction	- 15% to - 20%

Content



Communication strategies are essential: Interaction with stakeholders, show database, explain assumptions

Summary

Additional renewable electricity with adequate charging strategies is essential for further significant reductions

Broad estimated ranges mainly due to

- Emissions of national electricity production
- Electricity consumption of EVs at charging point
- Fuel consumption of substituted conventional ICEs
- Data availability, uncertainty and consistency, e.g. PM

Estimation of environmental effects substituting diesel/gasoline show positive results by 1.2 Mio. EVs in 2015

Key issues in **LCA methodology** and key data for electric vehicles are **harmonized** in IEA HEV

Environmental Assessment of EVs only possible on **Life Cycle Assessment** compared to conventional vehicles

Your Contact

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Future Energy Systems and Lifestyles



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www.ieahev.org/tasks/task-19-life-cycle-assessment-of-evs

www.ieahev.org/tasks/task-30-assessment-of-environmental-effects-of-electric-vehicles/