

Techno-economic analysis of long-haul battery-electric trucks in Europe

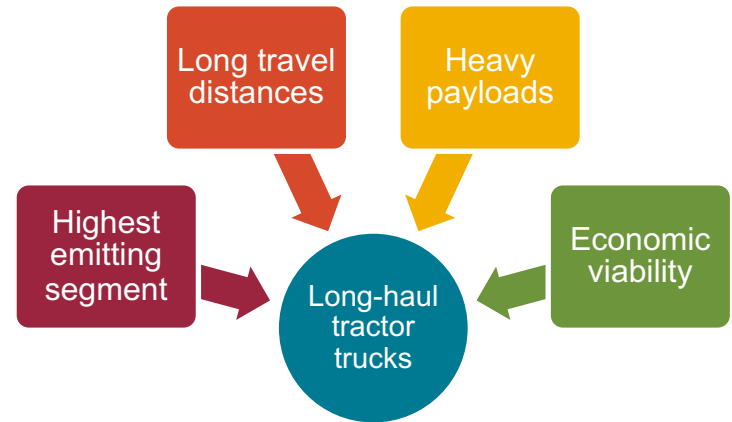
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Decarbonizing long-haul trucks: importance and challenges

- Tractor-trailers are responsible for over half of the CO₂ emissions from road freight transport.
- Tractor trailers long travel distances and heavier loads make them the hardest truck segment to decarbonize.
- Uncertainties around the total cost of operation of such tractor trailers, impacting their large-scale deployment.

Most challenging and most important segment
to **DECARBONIZE**



Outline

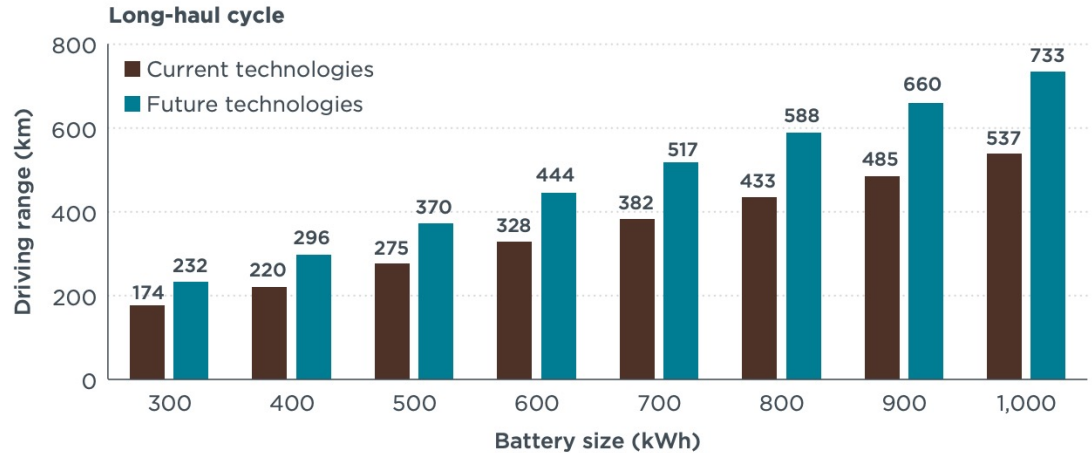
- Technology analysis
 - Energy efficiency
 - Payload capacity
- Total cost of ownership
 - Methods
 - Total cost of ownership at fixed energy prices
 - Total cost of ownership at variable energy prices
 - Impact of policy scenarios
 - Currently adopted policies
- Summary

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Technology analysis: energy needs and driving range

- 1,000 kWh battery energy capacity is needed to cover a 500 km driving range (90% of truck applications in Europe with 45 mins opportunity charging at 350 kW)
- Improvements in battery energy density and road-load technologies will enable substantially smaller batteries
 - ~ 700 kWh to achieve a 500 km driving range



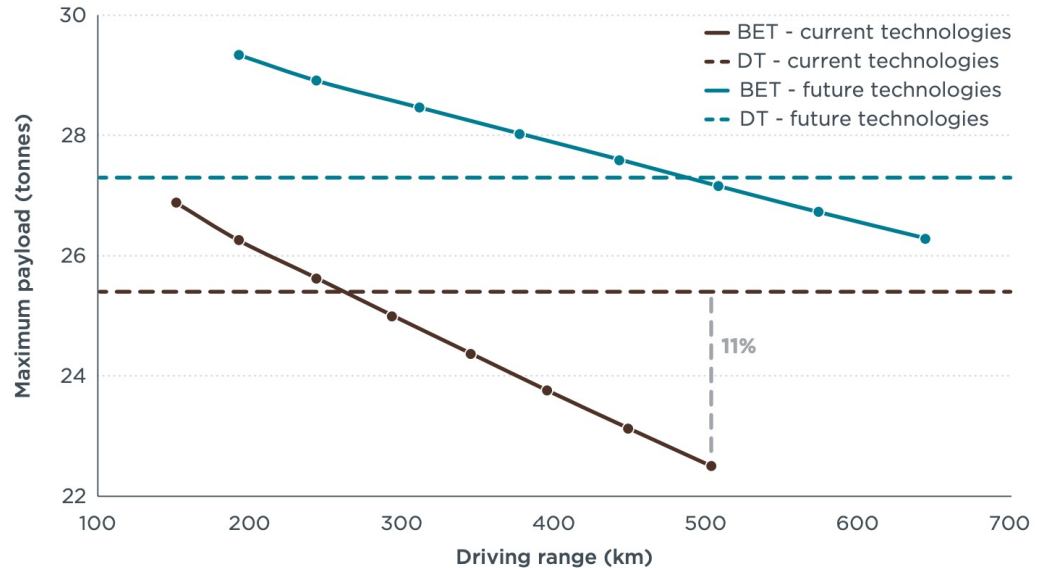
Driving range estimation for current and future technologies over the long-haul drive cycle using the reference payload.

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Technology analysis: payload penalty

- The maximum payload of the battery-electric tractor-trailer is estimated with a gross vehicle weight of 42 tonnes instead of 40 tonnes
- Reduction in electric truck payload capacity with the increase in its driving range
- At a 500 km driving range, payload capacity penalty is 11%.
- With chassis light-weighting and battery energy density increase, electric truck would not result in any payload penalty.



Maximum tractor-trailer payload as function of driving range.

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Economic analysis: methodology

- Evaluate costs and TCO parity time relative to diesel trucks

- Comprehensive TCO assessment

Truck retail price

Salvage value

Diesel fuel costs

Electricity costs

Maintenance

Infrastructure

Taxes and levies

Premiums

- Assess impact of policy interventions

Bottom-up approach to estimate truck retail price

Battery

Chassis

E-Drive

Auxiliaries

Power electronics

Operational expenses (distance-dependent)

Annual vehicle kilometers travelled

Country-specific fuel and electricity prices

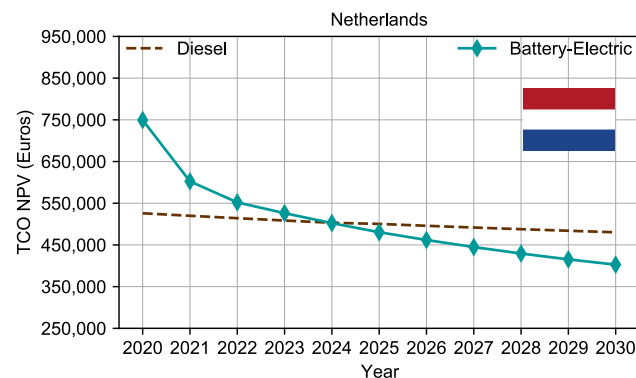
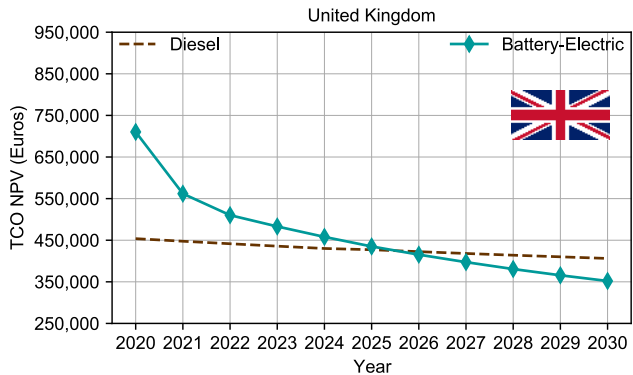
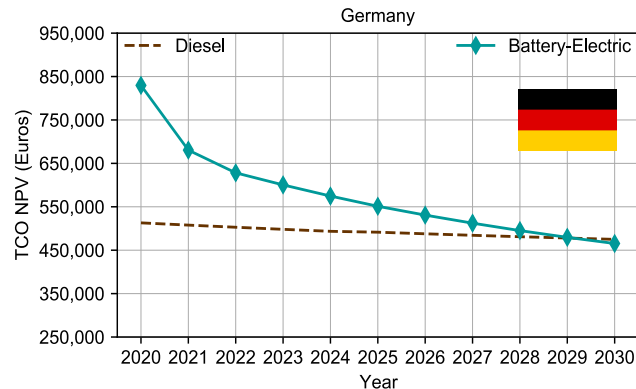
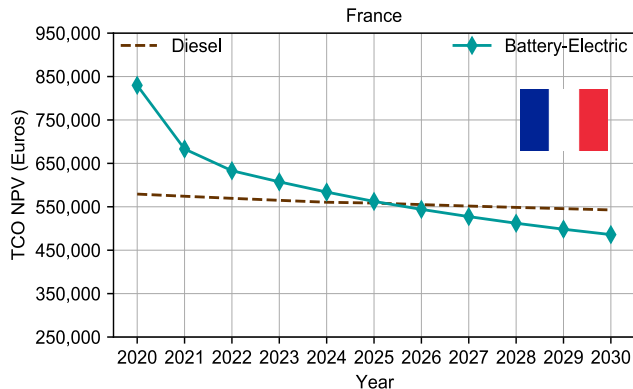
Country-specific taxes and road tolls

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Total cost of ownership under fixed energy prices 2020-2030

- Case of a long-haul tractor trailer equipped with a battery large enough to cover 500 km on a single charge
- Battery-electric trucks can reach TCO parity with diesel trucks by the mid of the decade:
 - Higher energy efficiency
 - Lower energy costs (depends on diesel and electricity prices)
 - Lower maintenance costs

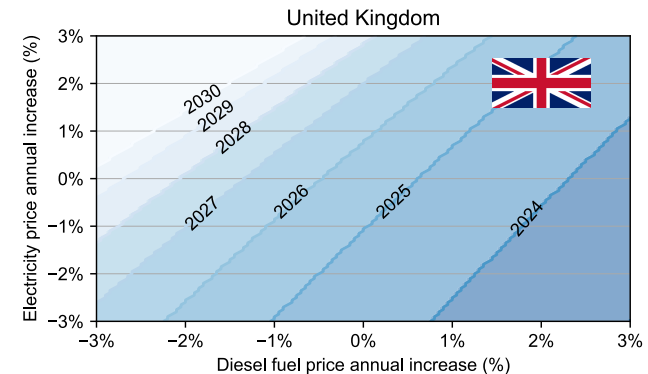
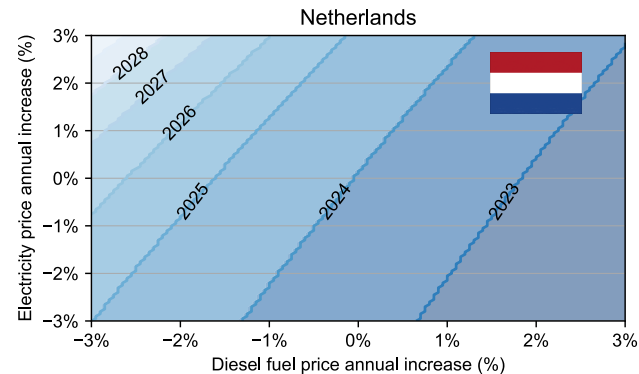
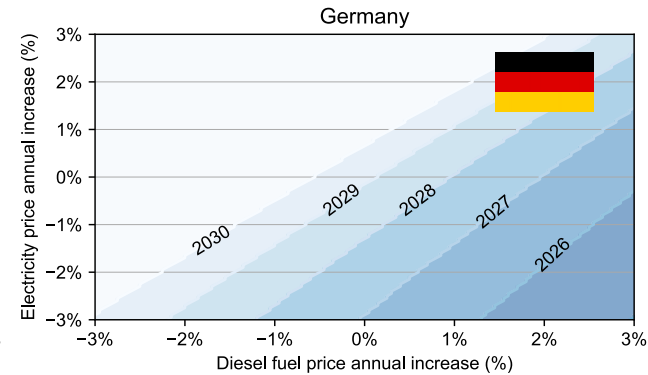
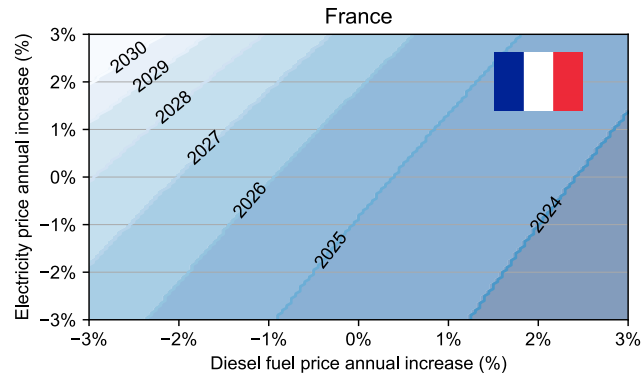


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Total cost of ownership under variable energy prices 2020-2030

- Significant impact on the year electric trucks achieve TCO parity with diesel trucks.
- TCO parity will be achieved during this decade in the Netherlands and France under any electricity and diesel fuel prices projection scenario.



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Economic analysis: policy implications

Set of policy interventions

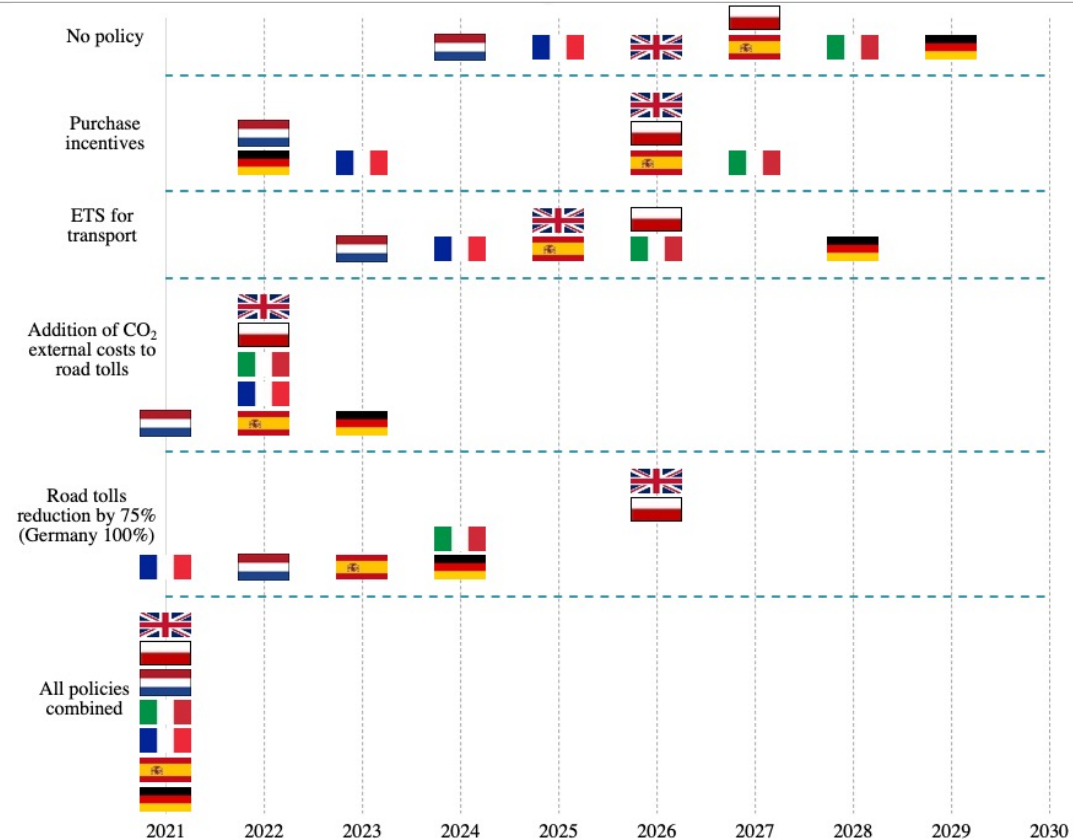
Purchase incentives

Infrastructure incentives

Emission Trading System for transport

Reduce road tolls for electric trucks

Addition of CO2 external costs to road tolls



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Economic analysis: parity year under current policy interventions

- Under current policy interventions implemented in each country, battery-electric trucks achieve TCO parity today in Germany, France, and the Netherlands.
- High purchase incentives in Germany reaching € 450,000 per truck. France (€ 50,000), Netherlands (40% of cost difference with diesel truck).
- 100% road tolls waiver for electric trucks in Germany



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Summary

- Long-haul tractor trucks can be run using battery-electric powertrains, with a 700-kWh battery enough to cover more than 90% of the use cases in the EU by 2030.
- Battery-electric powertrains witness a minimum payload penalty today relative to diesel trucks, a penalty that will diminish in the near future with battery energy density improvement.
- Battery-electric long-haul trucks are already cost competitive today with their diesel counterparts in several EU member states without the need for any additional policies.
- Regulatory support can reduce the cost gap between battery-electric and diesel tractor trucks. Policies such as implementing the Eurovignette directive can have a significant impact on costs of battery-electric trucks.

Questions

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