









24/05/2013

Alternative fuels for road transport

IEA EGRD mobility: technology priorities and strategic urban planning workshop 22 -24 May 2013, Finland

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Outline

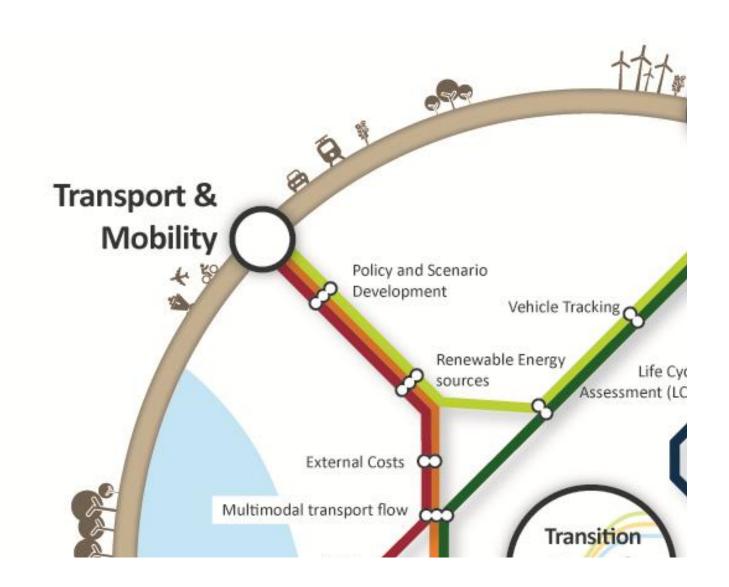
- » VITO
- » European context
- » Overview of alternative fuels
- » FP7 LNG demonstration project

















Let's start in 2010...

- → EC communication "A European strategy on clean and energy efficient vehicles"
- » Promotion of clean and energy efficient mobility on the EU level
- > > 40 actions in the field of legislation, research, standardization, etc. for:
 - » Conventional ICE (eg. CO₂-legislation, alternative fuels)
 - » Ultra-low carbon EV & H₂ (eg. standardized recharging plug)





- → European Expert Group on Future Transport Fuels (EGFTF) Report on Future Transport Fuels (2011)
- » Alternative fuel options for substituting oil as energy source for propulsion in transport are:
 - » EV/H₂, and liquid biofuels as the main options
 - » Synthetic fuels as a technology bridge
 - » CH₄ (natural gas and biogas) as complementary fuels
 - » LPG as supplementary fuel
- » For road transport, this means:
 - » EV for short distances
 - » H₂ and CH₄ up to medium distance
 - » biofuels/synthetic fuels, LNG and LPG up to long distance



- → White Paper on Transport (2011)
- » Presents the Commission's vision for the future of the EU transport system and defines a policy agenda for the next decade
- » By 2050, key goals will include (a.o.):
 - » No more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities
 - » A 60% cut in transport emissions
- » Alternative fuels as defined by EGFTF

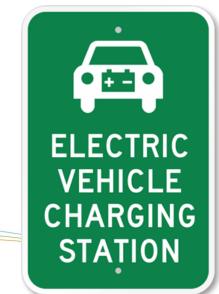




- → European Expert Group on Future Transport Fuels (EGFTF) Report on Infrastructure for Alternative Fuels (2011)
- Establish EU-wide minimum coverage of refuelling infrastructure for the main alternative fuels
- » Implementation of harmonized standards for the main alternative fuels
- Align policy and public/private funding and taxation in the field of alternative fuel infrastructure

"Targets for MS with regard to alternative fuel infrastructure is considered a feasible path forward for ensuring the availability of alternative fuels"

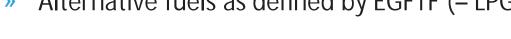




- → EC communication "Clean Power for Transport: a European alternative fuels strategy" (2013)
- The Communication lays out a comprehensive alternative fuels strategy for the long-term substitution of oil as the primary energy source for transport.
 - » Alternative fuel infrastructure
 - » Common technical specifications
 - » Addressing consumer acceptance
 - » Addressing technological development
- Alternative fuels as defined by EGFTF (- LPG)

→ proposal for a Directive

→ R&D Horizon 2020









Range	Urban	Short	Medium	Long	Short	Medium	Long
Methane							LNG
Electricity							
Biofuels							
Hydrogen							



- → Proposal for a "Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure" (2013)
- » Legislative proposal on infrastructure: each MS shall adopt a national policy framework for the market development of alternative fuels and their infrastructure
 - » support the build-up of alternative fuels infrastructure
 - » support research, technological development and demonstration
- » Sets binding targets for the build-up of alternative fuels
- » Ensure clarity on consumer information (labelling, compatibility, ...)



- » Infrastructure build-up by 2020
 - » A minimum number of recharging points for EVs are put in place, with at least 10% publicly accessible
 - » A sufficient number of H₂ refuelling stations, with a maximum distances of 300 km
 - » A sufficient number of CNG refuelling stations with maximum distances of 150 km
 - » LNG refuelling points for road transport vehicles along the TEN-T Core Network, with a maximum distance of 400 km
 - » Complying with common technical specifications



TEN-T EU Core Network...

- » ... is a multi-modal transport network
- » ... will remove bottlenecks, upgrade infrastructure and streamline cross border transport operations
- » ... will improve connections between different modes of transport
- » ... will contribute to the EU's climate change objectives
- » ... is to be completed by 2030





- » Targets for each MS have been defined according to:
 - » Current vehicle fleet
 - » National targets
 - » Share of population in urban areas
- » Example: Belgium in 2020
 - » Electricity: 210.000 recharging points (10% publicly accessible)
 - » Hydrogen: 1 existing station, 3 stations to be built
 - » CNG for vehicles: 9 existing stations, 10 stations to be built
 - » LNG for trucks: 1 existing station, 2 stations to be built



- → Renewable Energy Directive
- » 10% renewable energy in transport by 2020
- » Biofuels and green electricity
- → Fuel Quality Directive
- » to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of transport fuels
- » sustainability criteria for biofuels
- → Proposal for Energy Taxation Directive
- » CO₂ emissions and energy content taken into account
- $\rightarrow \dots$



Overview of alternative fuels





Alternative fuels – LPG

- » Proven technology
- » By-product of hydrocarbon fuel chain
- » Interesting WTW GHG emissions, low air quality impact
- » Future: possibly from biomass?
- » Currently most widely used alternative fuel in EU
 - » 3% of the fuel for cars, 5 million cars
 - » > 27.000 filling stations

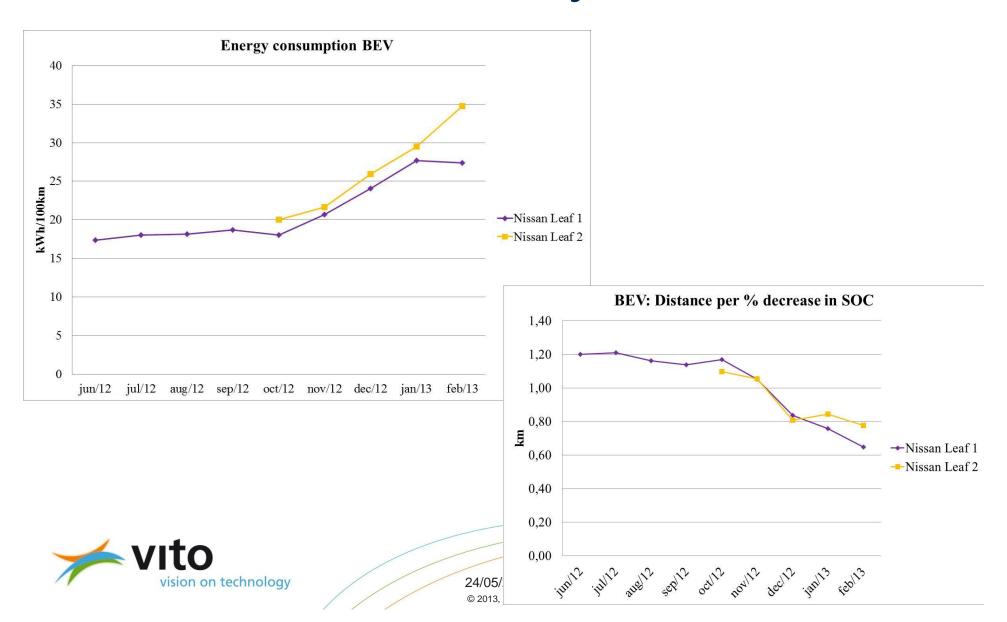


Alternative fuels – electricity

- » Short range road transport passenger cars & delivery vans & city busses?
- » Promising technology
- Can be considered as the cleanest fuel (E-production!!!), no local emissions
- » Demonstration projects EU wide
- » Large part of infrastructure already exists: electricity grid
- » Challenges
 - » Battery technology (E-density, temp sensitivity, ...)
 - » Cost of the vehicles/batteries
 - » New business models?
 - » Build-up of charging infrastructure (slow charge vs. fast charge)
 - » Smart grids to cope with increasing E-demand & renewable (and mostly intermittent) E-production



Alternative fuels – electricity



Alternative fuels – hydrogen or H₂

- » Same propulsion technology as EV
- » E-storage in H₂ instead of battery
- » Electricity production in fuel cell
- » Longer range and faster recharging then EV
- » H₂-production determines environmental benefit, no local emissions
- » Challenges:
 - » New infrastructure needed for H₂ production, distribution and storage
 - » Cost-competitive fuel cells
 - » On-board H₂ storage
 - » Refuelling infrastructure





Alternative fuels – biofuels

- » 1st generation: biodiesel & bio-ethanol
 - » Controversial: competition with food & sustainability uncertain
 - » Mainly blends with fossil fuel, minor engine modification for high blends
 - » GHG benefits uncertain
 - » Economically viable only within MS incentive schemes
 - » Will be limited in the future...
- » Future generation: synthetic fuels (eg. FT diesel), ethanol, HVO, ...
 - » Waste streams (residues, animal fat, ...), ligno-cellulosic biomass, non food feedstock (such as algae, jatropha)
 - » Evolution slower than expected
 - » Economical viability & environmental benefits uncertain
 - » Large scale demo needed → financing?



Alternative fuels – methane or CH₄

- » CNG for short & medium distance
 - » Passenger cars, vans, city busses, distribution trucks
 - » Proven technology
 - » Air quality benefits greater then GHG benefits
 - » Biogas/biomethane also great GHG benefits
 - » Economically viable (low excise duties...)
- » LNG for long distance road transport
 - » 3 times energy density CNG → long distance trucks
 - > <100 trucks & <40 stations in the EU</p>
 - » Refuelling stations independent of gas grid
 - » Dual fuel & dedicated engines







Alternative fuels – Well to Wheel

Well to tank













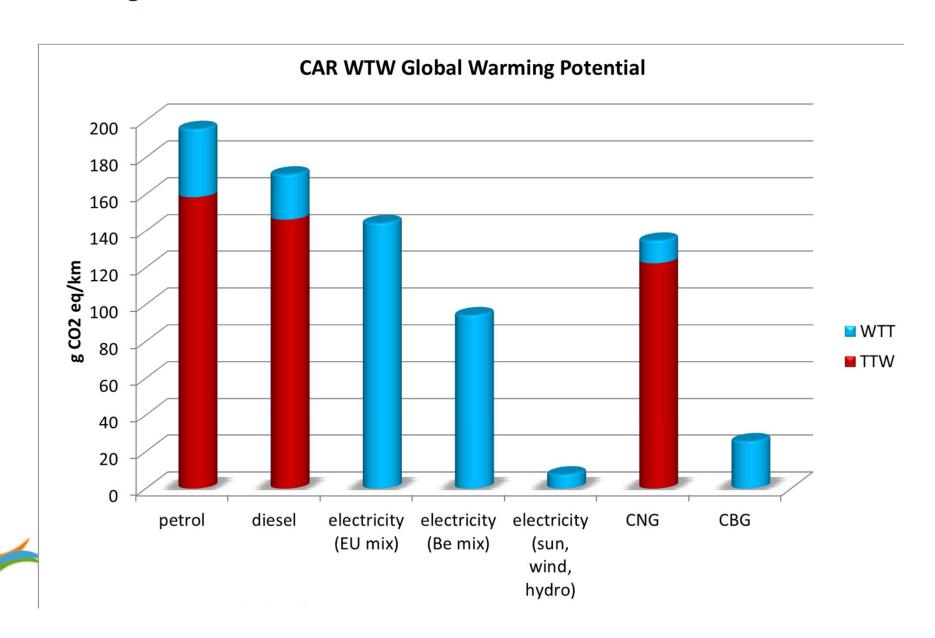
Tank to wheel



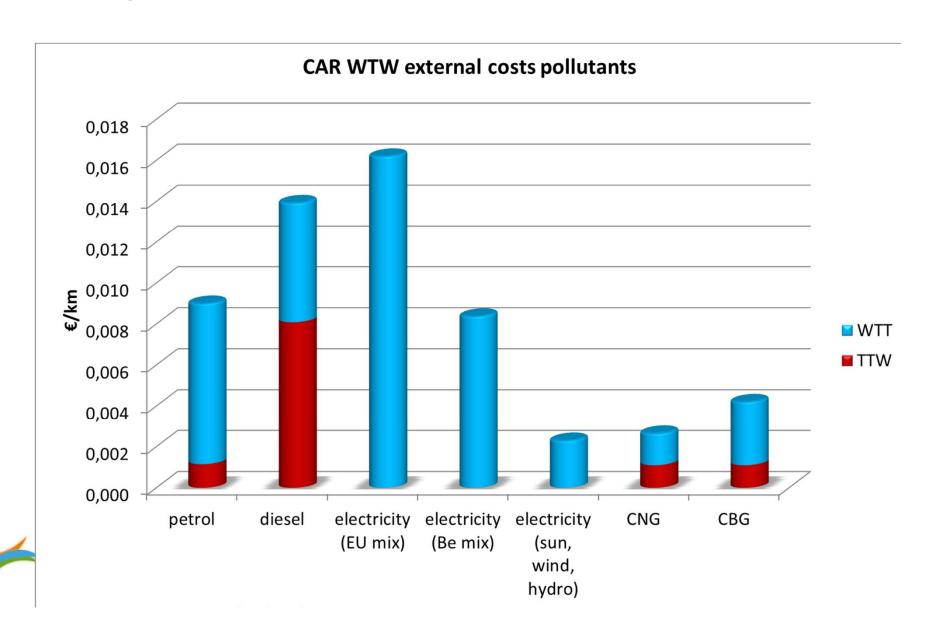




Passenger car



Passenger car





FP7 LNG demonstration project





LNG Blue Corridors

- » European Expert Group on Future Transport Fuels (2011)
 - "European Blue Corridors should be investigated for the build-up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) infrastructure to support the use of liquefied methane gas in medium and long distance freight transport."
- » EU FP7 DG MOVE call 2012
 - "to perform a large-scale demonstration in order to facilitate a broad market development for heavy duty trucks running with liquefied methane"



EU FP7 call 2012:

"Demonstration of HDV running with liquefied methane"

Project:

8

M€

4

years

05/13

start

EU

scope

4

corridors

27

partners

12

countries



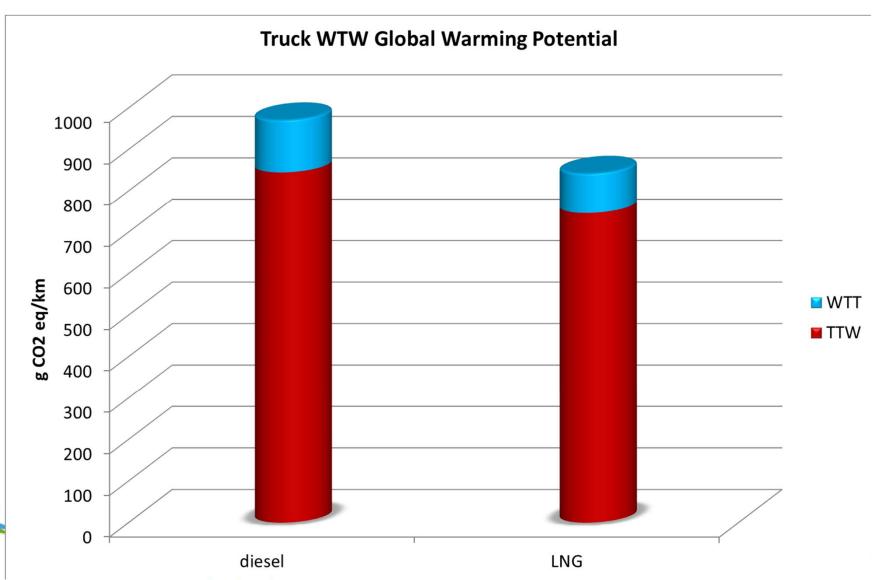
LNG Blue Corridors Goals



- » Oil substitution
- » Reduction of GHG emissions
- » Increase of E efficiency
- » Euro VI
- » Facilitate market development

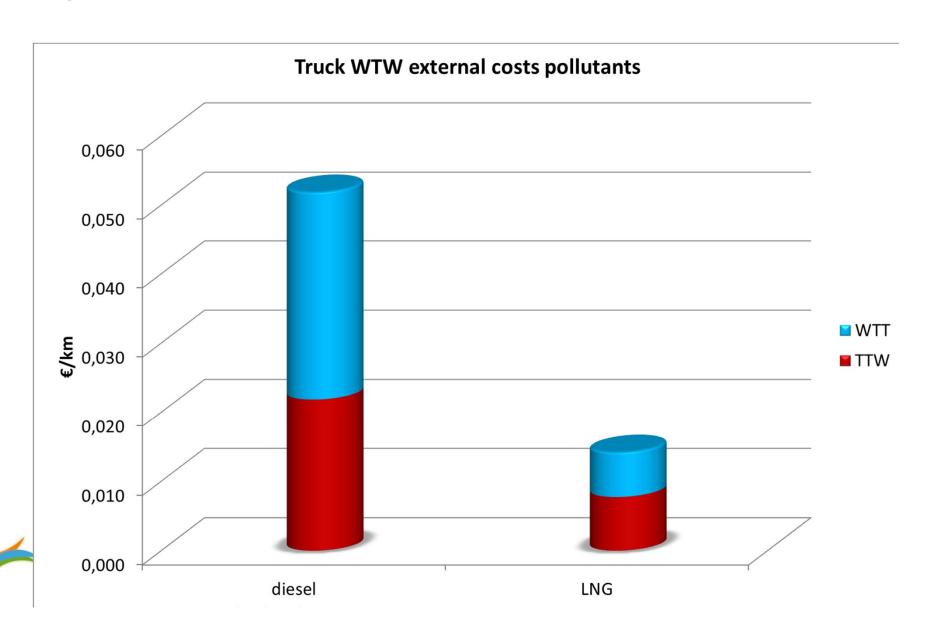


Long distance truck

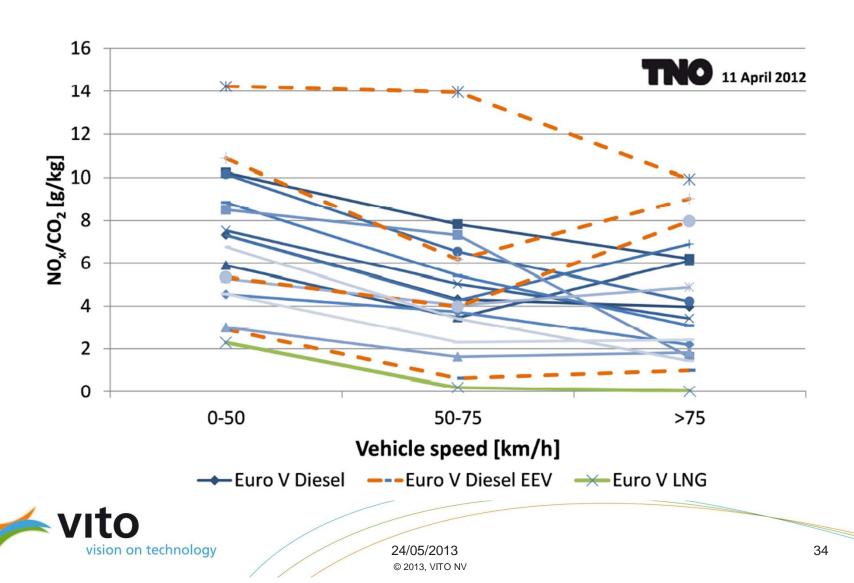




Long distance truck



Long distance truck



LNG Blue Corridors WP's





Work Package on LNG Vehicles

- » Euro VI dual fuel & dedicated engines
- » Identification of other LNG vehicle & engine technologies
- Work Package on LNG Fuel Logistics



- » Identification of EU LNG network and supporting infrastructure
- » Technology and processes to secure full compatibility between fuel, refuelling stations and vehicles



- Work Package on Harmonization and Standarization
 - State of the art & identify limitations and missing aspects
 - » Further improvement and development of common EU standards and regulations



LNG Blue Corridors WP's





- » Work Package on analysis & evaluation
 - » Quantitative & qualitative evaluation of the demonstration activities
 - » Provide recommendations for a broad market development

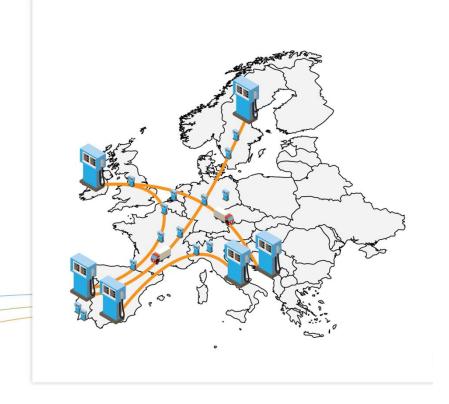


- » Work Package on Roadmap to LNG Blue Corridors
 - » Define new corridors & optimize existing
 - » Further market development

LNG Blue Corridors



- » Core of the project: demonstration activities
 - » 4,8 M€ (of the 8 M€)
 - » Direct subsidy for 100 heavy duty vehicles
 - » 14 LNG filling stations (in addition to existing)
- » 4 corridors:
 - » WEBlue: West-East corridor
 - » SONOR: South-North corridor
 - » ATBlue: Atlantic corridor
 - » MEDBlue: Mediterranean corridor

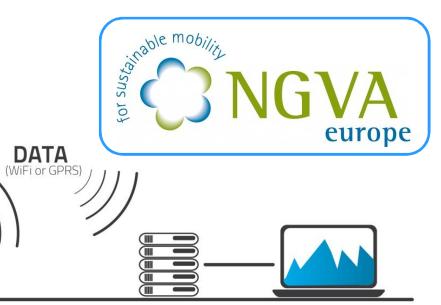




LNG Blue Corridors















Thank you for your attention!

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