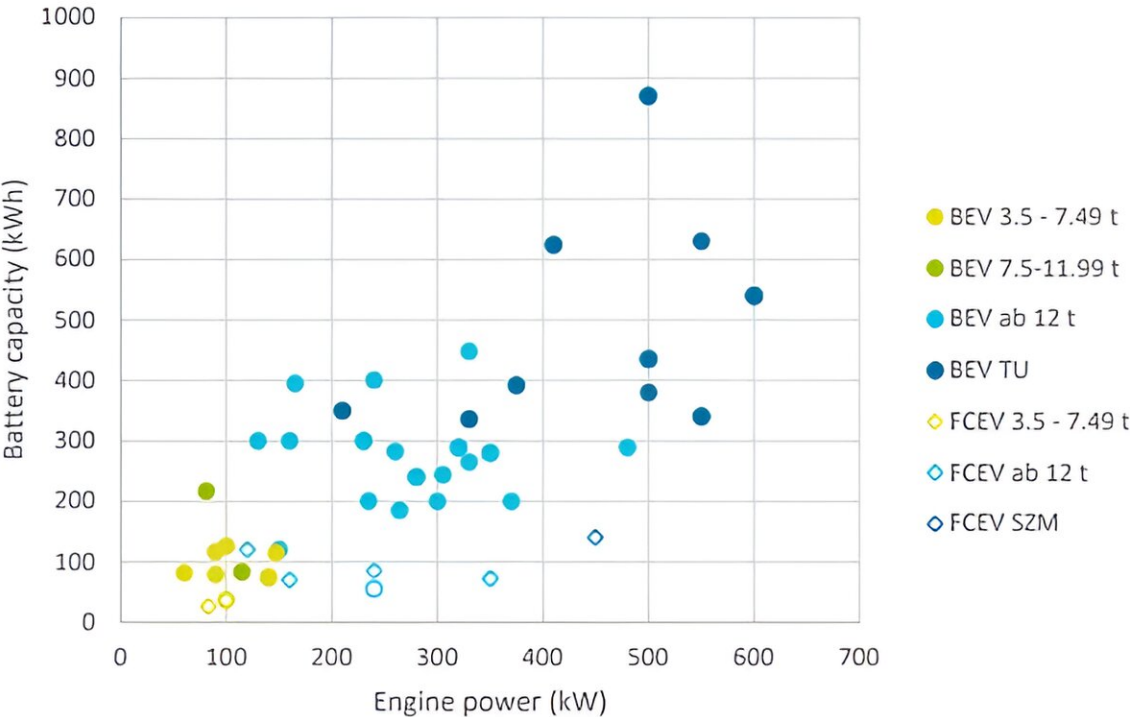


The future of road freight transport is electric, says report

August 29 2023, by Clara Wisotzky



Overview of battery capacities of available vehicle models in the segment of electric heavy-duty vehicles. Credit: <https://www.oeko.de/fileadmin/oekodoc/Oeko-Institut-StratES-Scenarios-electrification-road-freight-transport-EN.pdf>

The availability of a broad-scale and well-performing charging network by 2035 offers potential to increase new registrations of battery electric

trucks to 100%. The key entry point for ensuring the market success of zero-emission drive technologies is the rapid and targeted rollout of a charging infrastructure for heavy-duty commercial vehicles. Greenhouse gas emissions from road freight transport will then decrease significantly, particularly post-2030, reaching zero in 2045.

These are some of the findings of a recent research project by the Oeko-Institut, which evaluated various drive technologies in road freight transport to identify their technical and [economic potential](#).

Cost benefits of battery electric trucks

The comparison of the various drive technologies shows that in future, battery [electric trucks](#) will offer advantages over trucks with a [power supply](#) from overhead lines or fuel cells; this applies even with conservative assumptions about technical conditions such as potential ranges and available charging options.

According to the total cost calculation, fuel cell vehicles are far more expensive than pure e-trucks due to the high level of uncertainty surrounding hydrogen prices. Overhead catenary trucks, however, are limited to routes that are equipped with overhead lines; this constitutes a barrier to fleet electrification.

"The analysis also shows that e-trucks pay off," says Dr. Katharina Göckeler, project manager and an expert in low-carbon freight transport at the Oeko-Institut. "Once the truck toll imposes a surcharge of 200 euros per ton of carbon dioxide from December 2023, all zero-emission vehicles will offer clear cost benefits compared to conventional diesel-powered HGVs."

Electricity demand and energy infrastructure

If all trucks are electrically powered in future, final energy consumption in road freight transport will decrease. The reason is that battery electric drive technology is far more efficient in operation than the combustion engine. By 2045, annual [electricity demand](#) to power heavy-duty [commercial vehicles](#) will amount to 110 TWh. At present, the entire road freight fleet requires 173 TWh per annum.

As the key prerequisite for the success of e-trucks, the public charging infrastructure for heavy-duty commercial vehicles must be substantially expanded. In particular, charging hubs must be established along motorways and must be suitable for both overnight and rapid charging.

The needs assessment shows that around 55% of a truck's total energy demand can be charged in the depot before departure, while 25% can be charged overnight using public night charging systems (NCS), covering multi-day journeys. The remainder of the energy requirement must be met en route using high power charging solutions. With a Megawatt Charging System (MCS), batteries can be charged within the legally prescribed 45-minute rest period after 4.5 hours of driving.

"We need a network of around 2,000 MCS charging points and roughly 40,000 NCS charging points along Germany's motorway network," says Katharina Göckeler. "As MCS charging stations rely on a connection to the high-voltage grid to provide [high power](#) charging, planning for their rollout must start right away."

More information: StratES: Scenarios for the electrification of road freight transport. www.oeko.de/fileadmin/oekodoc/..._ght-transport-EN.pdf

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