# Towards Climate Neutrality and Circularity

# The Case of e-Trucks in Austria 2040+

Gerfried Jungmeier 17<sup>th</sup> International Eco-Mobility Conference 2022 November 24 - 25, 2022





Task 46:

LCA of Electric Trucks, Buses, Two-wheelers and Other Vehicles

Austrian participation financed by





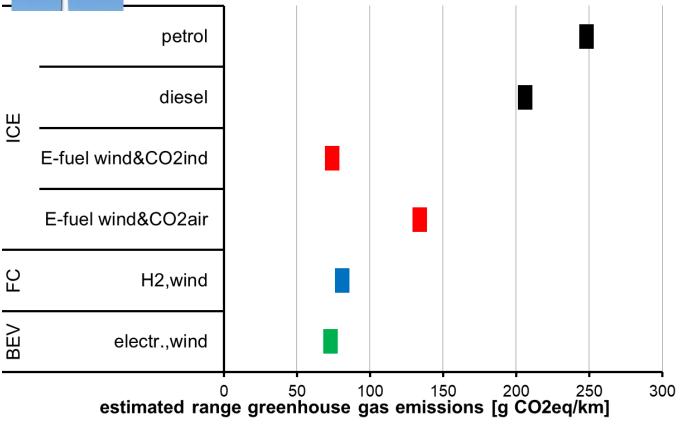
## Comparing GHG Emissions is not enough!

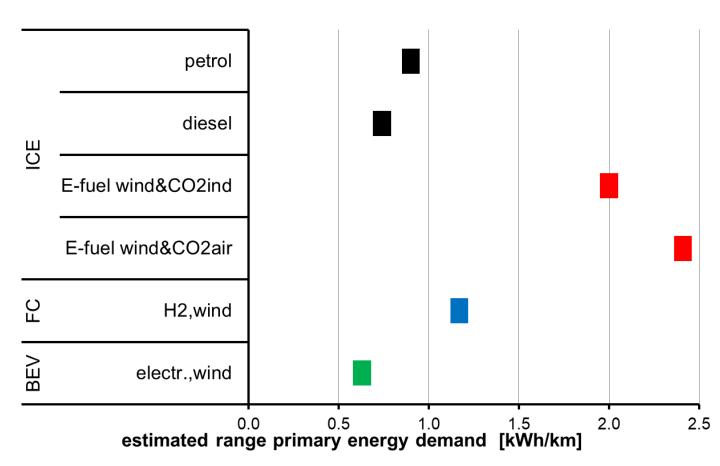


### Primary energy demand is essential!

#### **Example:**

Using Wind Energy for H<sub>2</sub>-FCV, E-fuel and BEV passenger vehicle







## The Challenges

#### **Climate Neutrality**

#### Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C) Observed monthly global. mean surface temperature Estimated anthropogenic warming to date and likely range Likely range of modeled responses to stylized pathways Global CO2 emissions reach net zero in 2055 while net non-CO2 radiative forcing is reduced after 2030 (grey in b, c & d) → Faster CO₂ reductions (blue in b & c) result in a higher probability of limiting warming to 1.5°C → ■ No reduction of net non-CO₂ radiative forcing (purple in d) results in a lower probability of limiting warming to 1.5°C 2000 2020 2040 2080 2100 1980 2060

#### **Circularity**



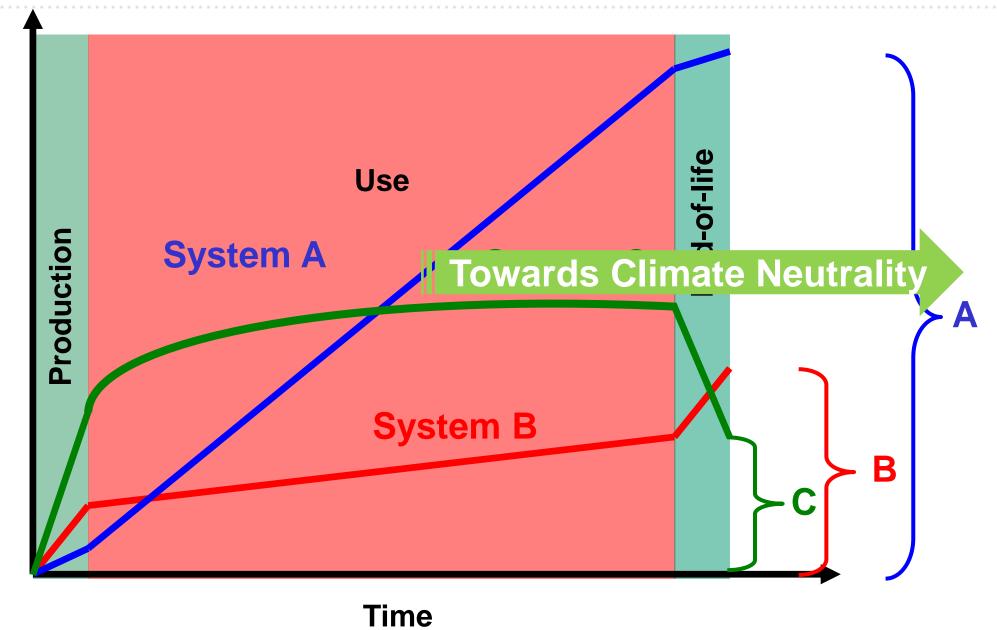
Quellen: www.ipcc.ch, www.europarl.europa.eu/news/de



## The three Phases of a Life Cycle

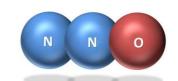


energy









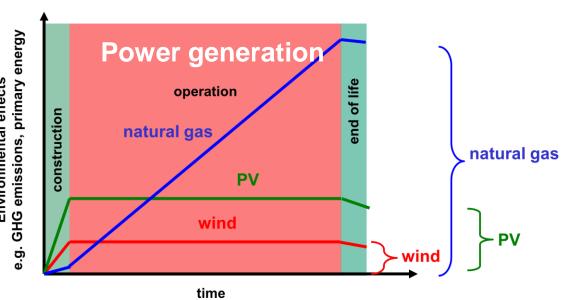




## Climate Neutrality – An Initial Definition

- Climate Neutrality = human activities cause no changes of global temperature
- Products/services are "climate neutral", if in the total life cycle no GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, SF<sub>6</sub>, FCKW, etc.) occur
- Or the remaining/unavoidable GHG emissions are compensated permanently ("Net-Zero"), e.g.
  CO<sub>2</sub>-fixation and CO<sub>2</sub>-storage by CCS and/or CCU
- the timing of the GHG emissions is essential and must be considered

→ only method of dynamic LCA able to adresses climate neutrality







#### **GHG** reduction goals

- 2030: Austria about 48% reduction (based on 2005)
- 2040: Austria "climate neutral" transportation sector
- 2050: EU and USA climate neutral
- 2060: Rest of the world climate neutral
- Fleet modelling with NEMO (Network Emission Model) used for OLI (Österreichische Luftschadstoff-Inventur)
  - **Different shares of new registrations** since 2021: BEV, HFC and ICE/PHEV
  - 3 Types of trucks: N1, N2 and N3
  - Only domestic trucks (without "tank tourism")
  - Vehicle fleet: constant since 2019
  - Total annual kilometres: constant since 2019

Renewable electricity for BEV, H<sub>2</sub> & e-fuel generated in new power plants in Austria/abroad integrated in existing renewable electricity mix

- CO<sub>2</sub>-sources for **e-Fuels**:
  - 50 100 kt/a from biomass (e.g. fermentation, combustion)
  - > 100 kt/a from air

Amount of biofuels for passenger vehicles remain constant since 2020 (about 250 kt)

Highway catenary lines for e-trucks



#### Cooperation

- JOANNEUM RESEARCH (LCA & modelling)
- Graz University of Technology (vehicle fleet)
- IEA HEV Task 30 (methodology)

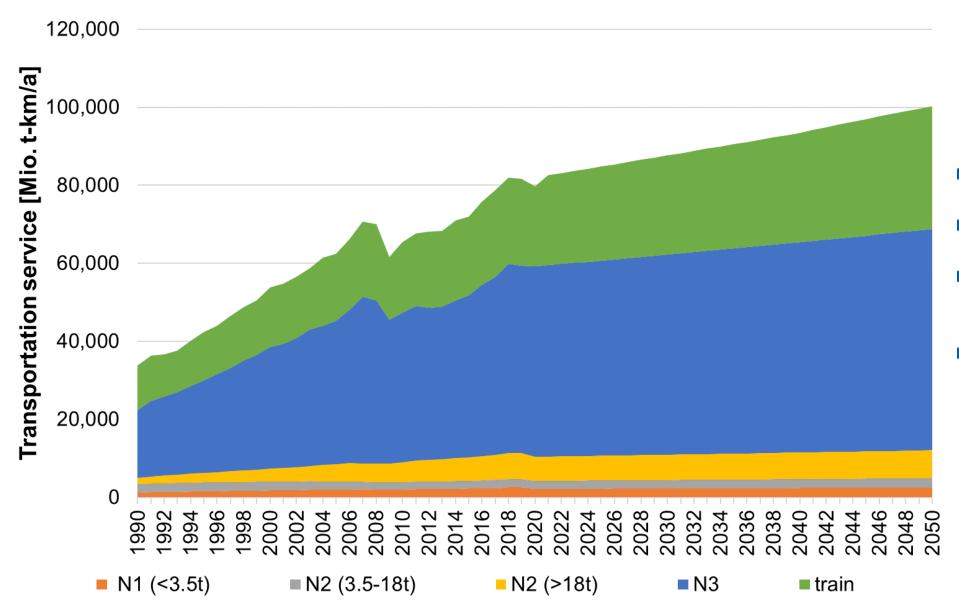








## Development of Good Transportation Services



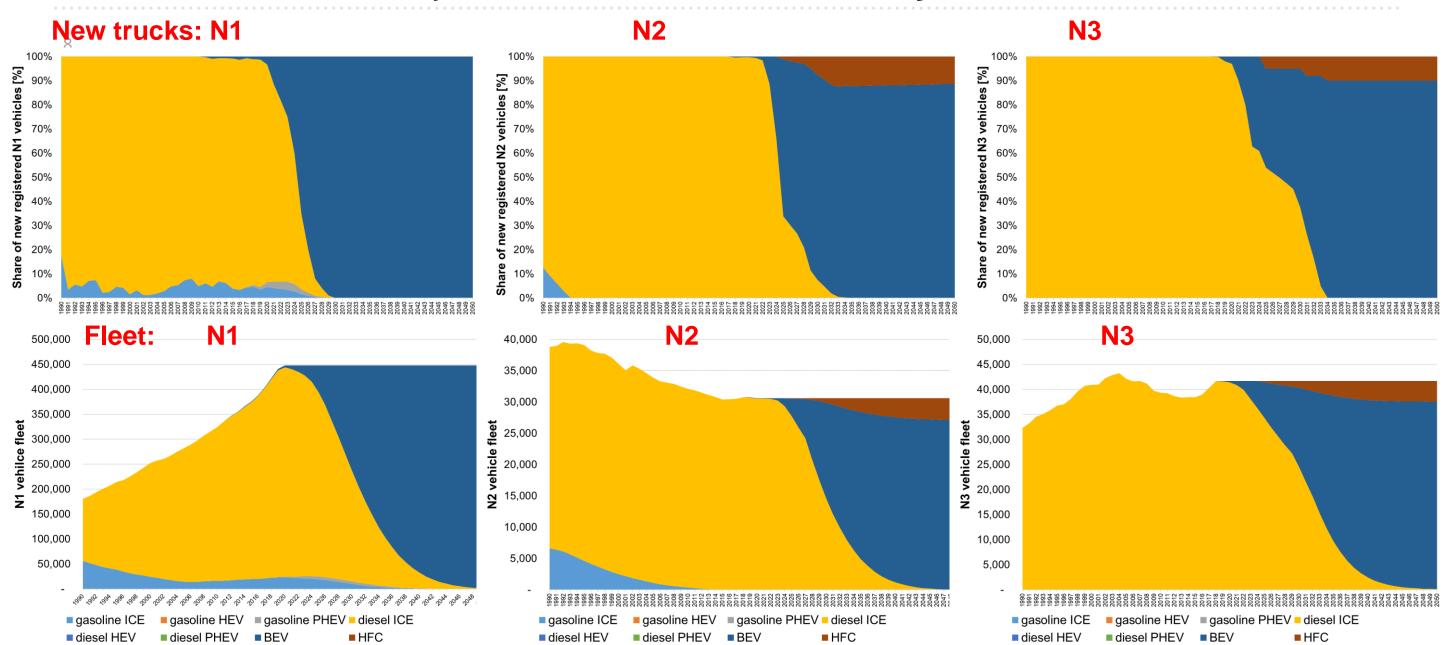
#### Scenario assumptions

- Same transportation service in all scenarios
- Occupation good transport: annual increase 0.5% starting in 2021
- Annual kilometres and number of vehicles stays constant after 2019 (except public transport)
- Population grows: 8.9 to 9.6 Mio. (2019 2050)



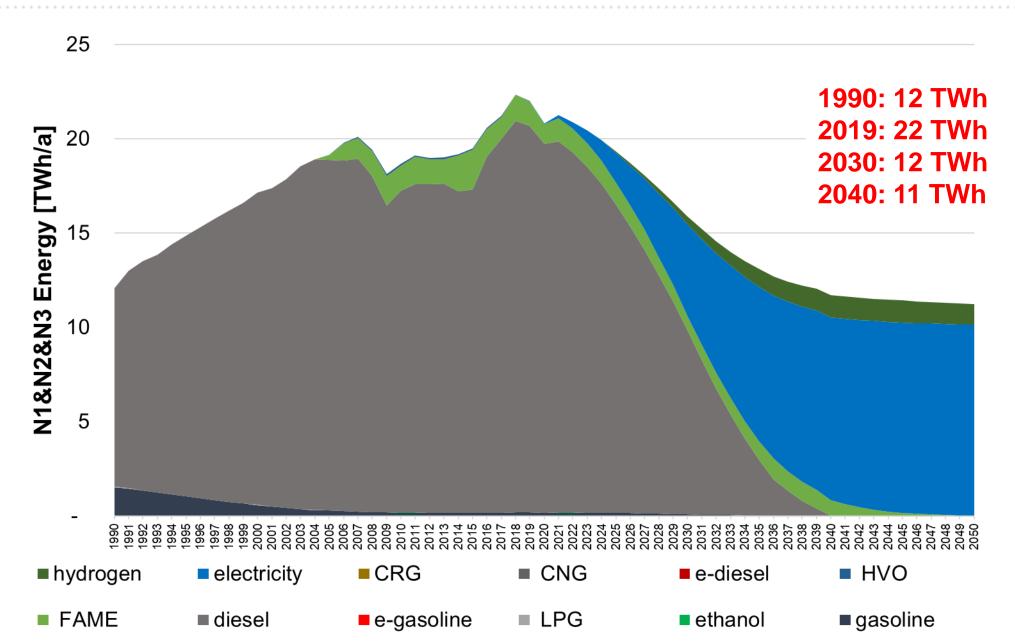
## Development of Truck Fleet for Climate Neutrality 2050







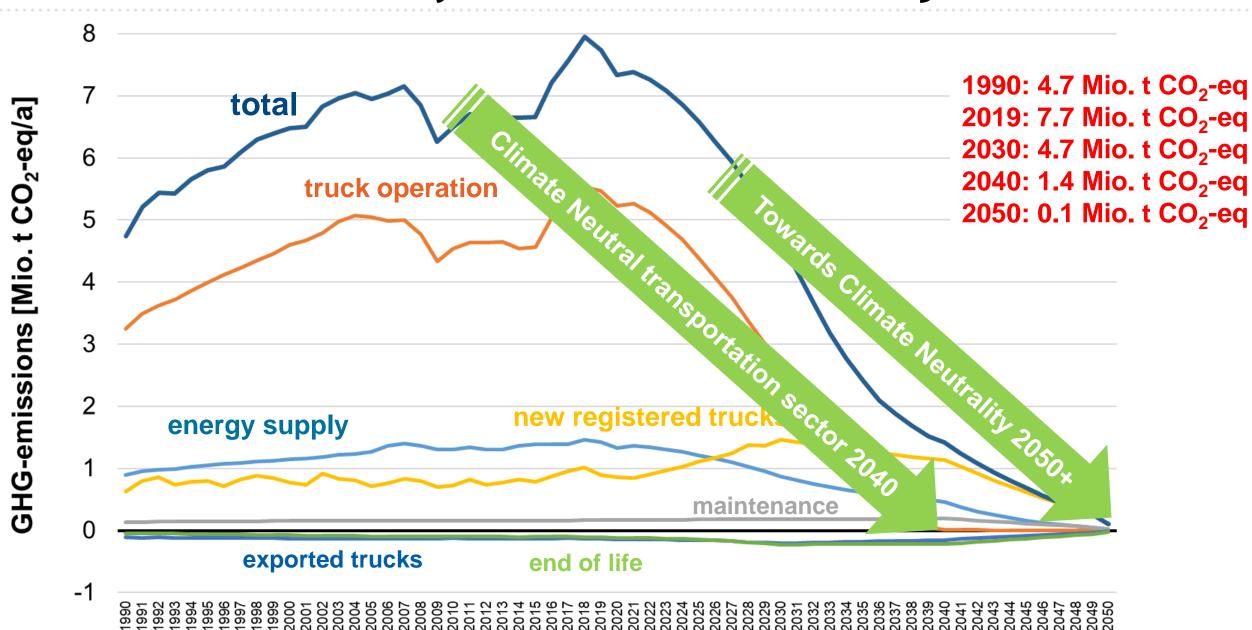
## Development Energy Demand of Truck Fleet





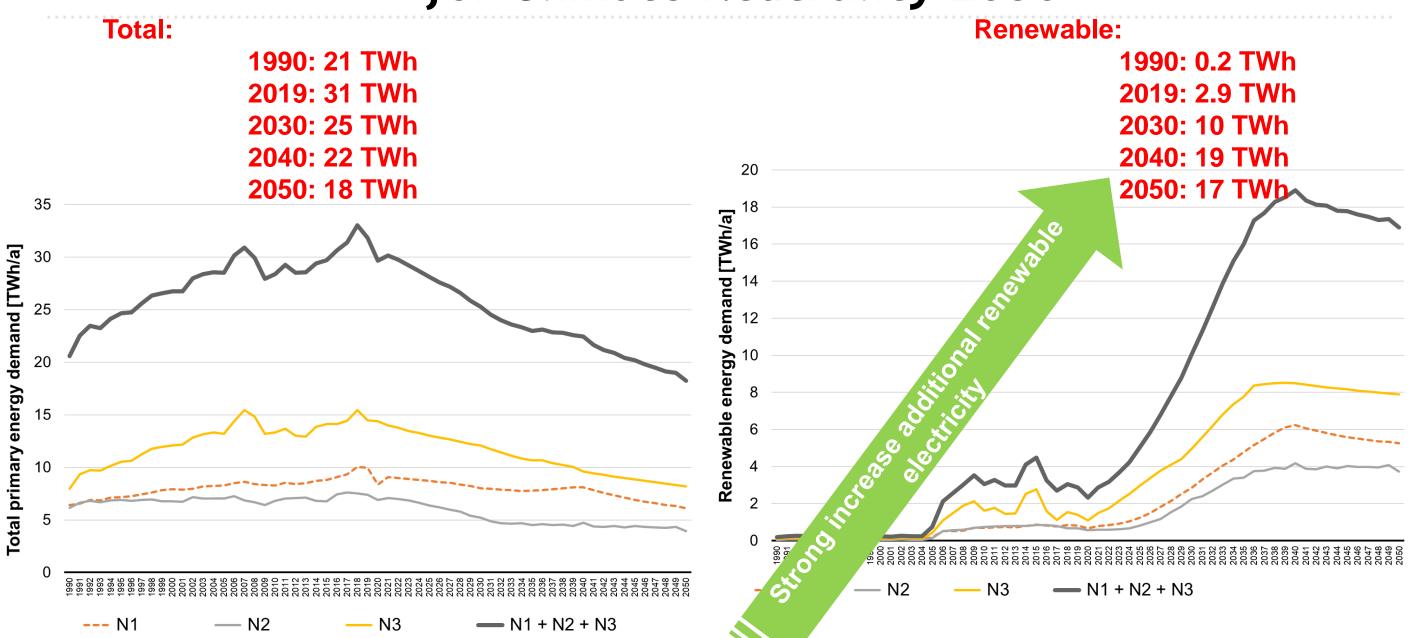
## Development of Contributions of GHG-emissions of Truck Fleet for Climate Neutrality 2050

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## Development of Primary Energy Demand of Truck Fleet for Climate Neutrality 2050

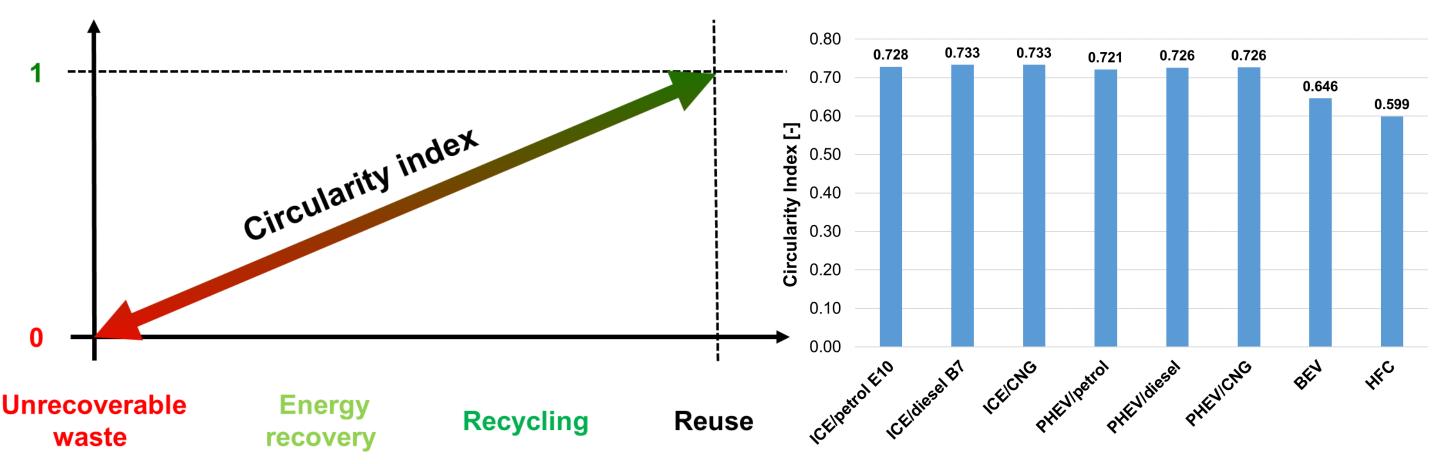




## Development of Circularity Index for End of Life



#### **Example: passenger vehicles**





## Method for Environmental Assessment



#### **Additional §:**

"Climate Neutrality" and "Circularity"

are only adressed by a

#### **Dynamic Life Cycle Assessment**

considering the timing of GHG emissions and raw material extraction and recycling.

## Thank you!

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