



Experiences from battery-electric truck users in Norway

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A5 - How to electrify heavy duty vehicles as well as Maritime transport?
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- Battery electric trials in Norway
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- Costs of operations



Pilots with battery electric trucks in Norway

Since 2016:



Since 2018:



Since 2019:

31.12.2018: $\Sigma = 13$

M
Mobility Zero



Incentives for purchasing electric trucks in Norway

- Either
 - Demand for **zero emission** solutions in **public tenders**
- Or
 - **Subsidies** for a share of added costs
(Enova and Norwegian Environment Agency)
- **Exemptions from road toll and ferry charges**
- **Bus lane access**

- User Experiences



User experiences

- **Case study** based on semi-structured interviews of
 - Enterprises with **experience in operating battery-electric trucks** in Norway
 - Sample based on the **project list of ENOVA** (the Norwegian Government Agency for the transition towards a low-emission society), and the **Norwegian Public Road Administration's vehicle registry Autosys**, as of Dec 2019
- Interviews with people **closely involved in vehicle purchase in each firm**
- **Interview questions** were related to **purchase process, technology, performance, service/maintenance, charging infrastructure, use of the existing fleet, investment and operation costs, public frameworks** and incentives for enforced in-phasing of zero-emission vehicles

Technical information about the vehicles

| | Operator 1 | Operator 2 | Operator 3 | Operator 4 | Operator 5 | Operator 6 | Operator 7 | Operator 8 |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Vehicle type | Heavy van | Distribution truck | Distribution truck | Refuse collection truck | Refuse collection truck | Refuse collection truck | Refuse collection truck (Tractor) | Tractor |
| Manufacturer | Iveco | Iveco | MAN/ Emoss | Dennis Eagle/ PVI | DAF/Emoss/ Geesinknorba | DAF/Emoss/ Geesinknorba | MAN/Emoss/ Allison | MAN/Emoss/ Allison |
| Expected range (km/y) | 30 000 | | 50 000 | 18 000 | 20-26 000 | | 80 000 | 120 000-130 000 |
| Stated range km/charge | 160 | 200 | 180 | 140 | 170 | 140 | 200 | 178 |
| # of vehicles | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 (+1) | 2 |
| Registration year | 2018 | 2018 | 2016 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 (2019) | 2018 |
| Total weight (t) | 5.6 | 5.6 | 18.6 | 27.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 28.0 (50.0) | 50.0 |
| Pay load (t) | 2,6 | | 5.5 | 9,7 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 18-19 | 25 |
| Engine power | 80 | 60 | 195 | 118 | 150 | 198 | 250 | 370 |
| Battery power (kWh) | 80 | 60 | 240 | 240 | 120 | 130 | 200 (300) | 300 |
| Battery technology | Na-NiCl2 | Na-NiCl2 | Lithium-ion | Lithium-ion | Lithium-ion | Lithium-ion | Lithium-ion | Lithium-ion |
| Depot charging | 22 kW | 32A (22 kW) | 2x43 kW, | 64A (44 kW) | 22 kW | 44 kW | 44 kW | 44 kW |
| Opportunity charging | | | | | 44 kW | | 150 kW | 2x150 kW |
| Charging time (hrs) | Overnight | 2 | 5 | 8 (overnight) | lunch break/overnight | lunch break/overnight | lunch break/overnight | 4-6/0.5 |

Main benefits

- Silent
- Low energy costs
- No emission or pollution
- No shaking or vibration
- Good working environment
- Positive attention from society

Main challenges

- **Long time** from purchase to vehicles are in traffic
- High investment costs
- Battery weight **reduce payload** compared to similar trucks with ICE
- Heavy vans **registered as trucks** (driver licence C1, not B), difficult to recruit drivers
- **Lower range** gives **less flexibility**, more needs for route optimisation
- Too **little power** in steep slopes (some vehicles) => Reprogrammed by supplier
- Problems with **high-voltage cables** #2
- Time consuming **follow-up and problem solving**
- External power to **refrigeration units**

- (Establishing) **Fast charging** infrastructure
- Sufficient power for fast charging during periods of high power consumption

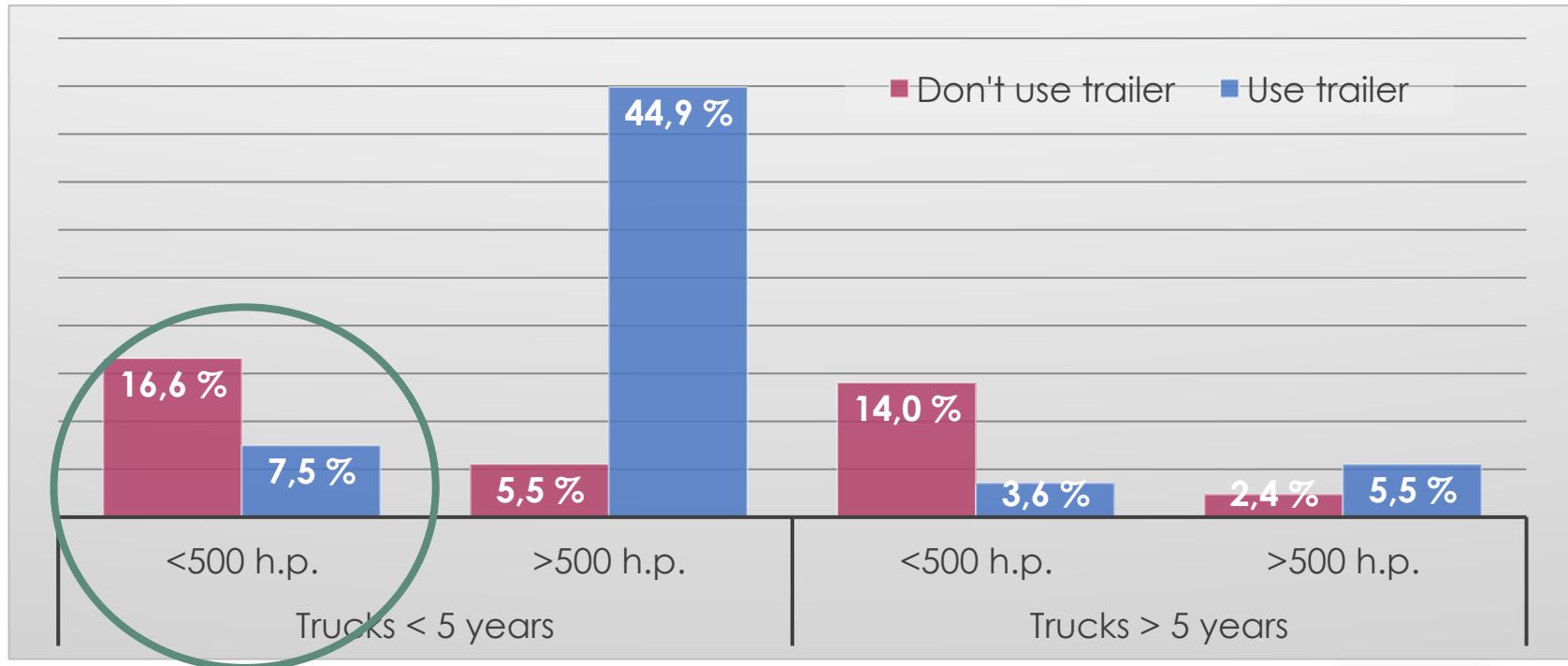
- Potential for electrification



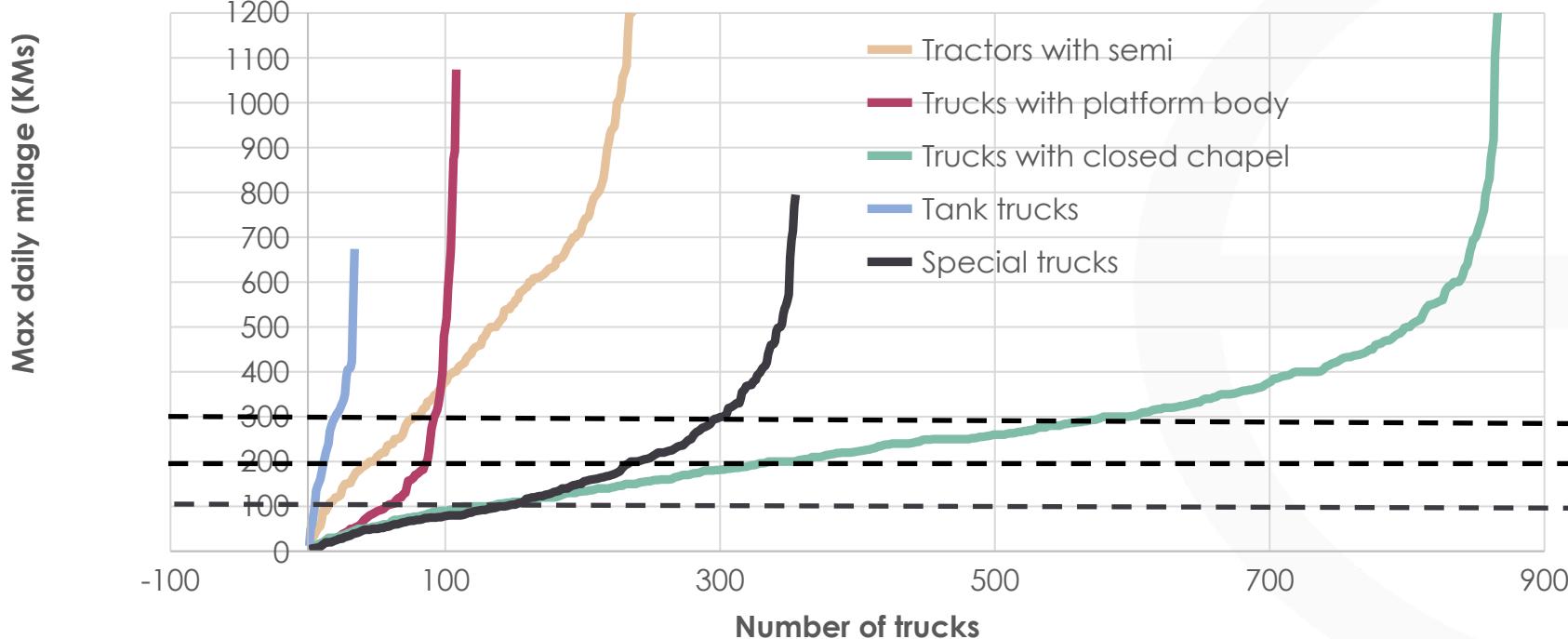
Truck segments with early stage electrification potential

- Trucks with:
 - Engine less than 500 h.p. (horsepowers)
 - Do not use trailer (except citytrailer)
 - Maximum daily mileage shorter than the range of a fully charged battery
 - Access to fast charging increase potentially maximum daily milage
- Transport patterns studied for:
 - Trucks up to 5 years old (6 150 trucks)
 - Main categories of trucks
- Combined data
 - Statistics Norway's lorry surveys (2016 & 2017)
 - Norwegian Public Road Administration's Autosys register
 - Includes **technical information** about each vehicle

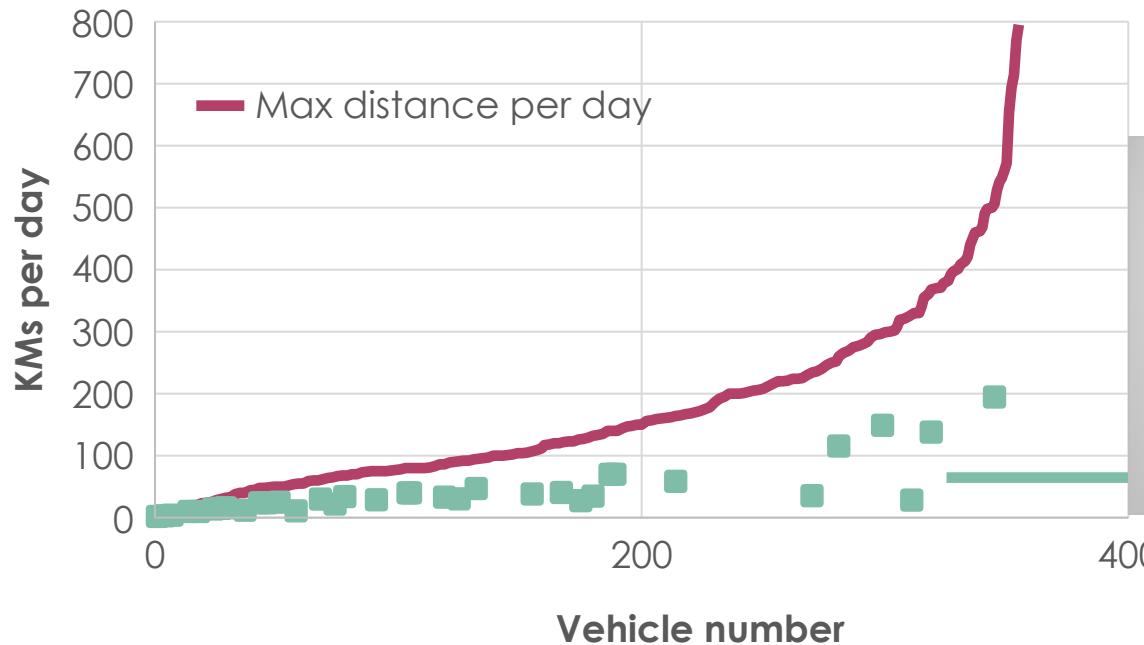
Vehicle segments with potential for early electrification



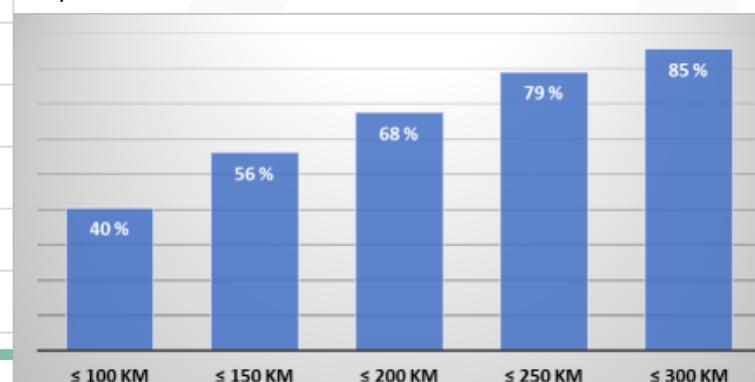
Special trucks and distribution trucks have most trucks in the potential electrification segment



Maximum daily mileage for **special trucks** (e.g. refuse collection trucks)

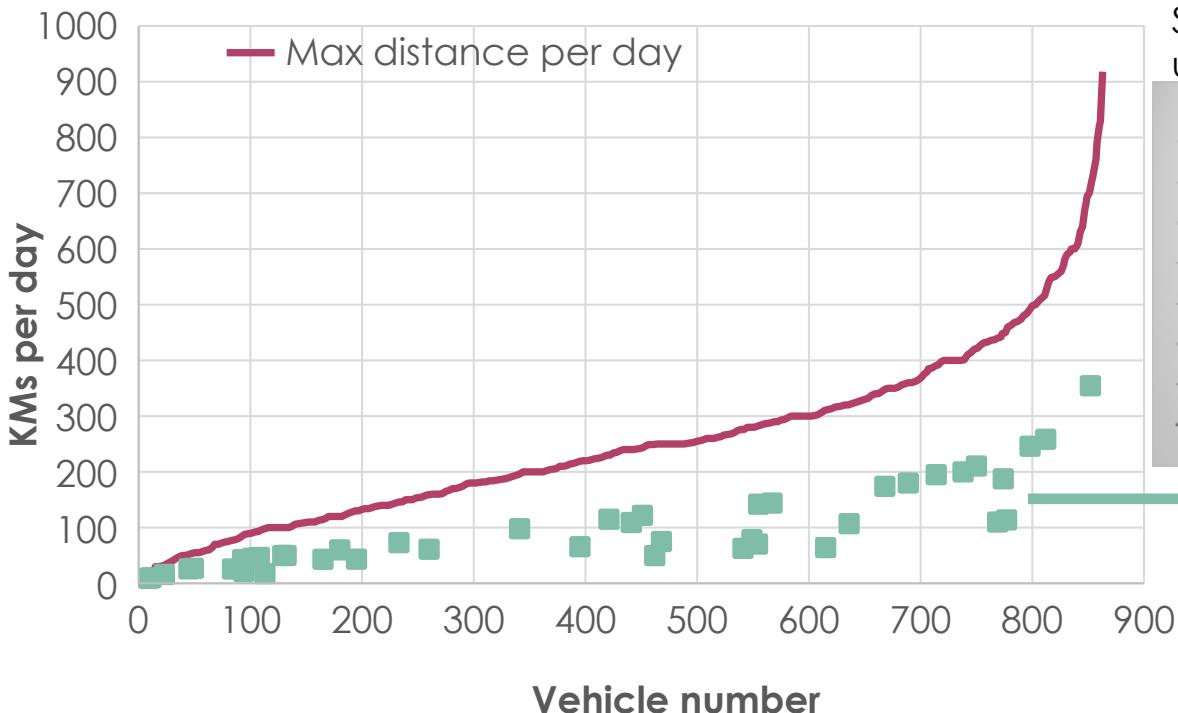


Share of vehicles with max daily mileage up to:

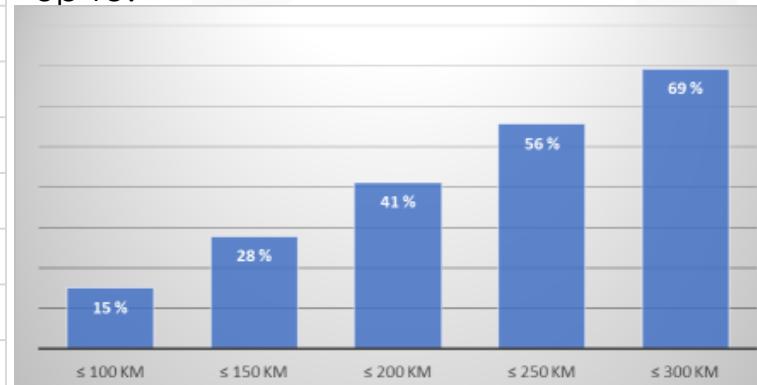


 Mobility Zero Emission Energy Systems
10 % have charging possibility

Maximum daily mileage for trucks with closed chapel (e.g. distribution trucks)



Share of vehicles with max daily mileage up to:



5 % have charging
possibility

- Costs of operations



Cost competitiveness of electric vs. ICE operation

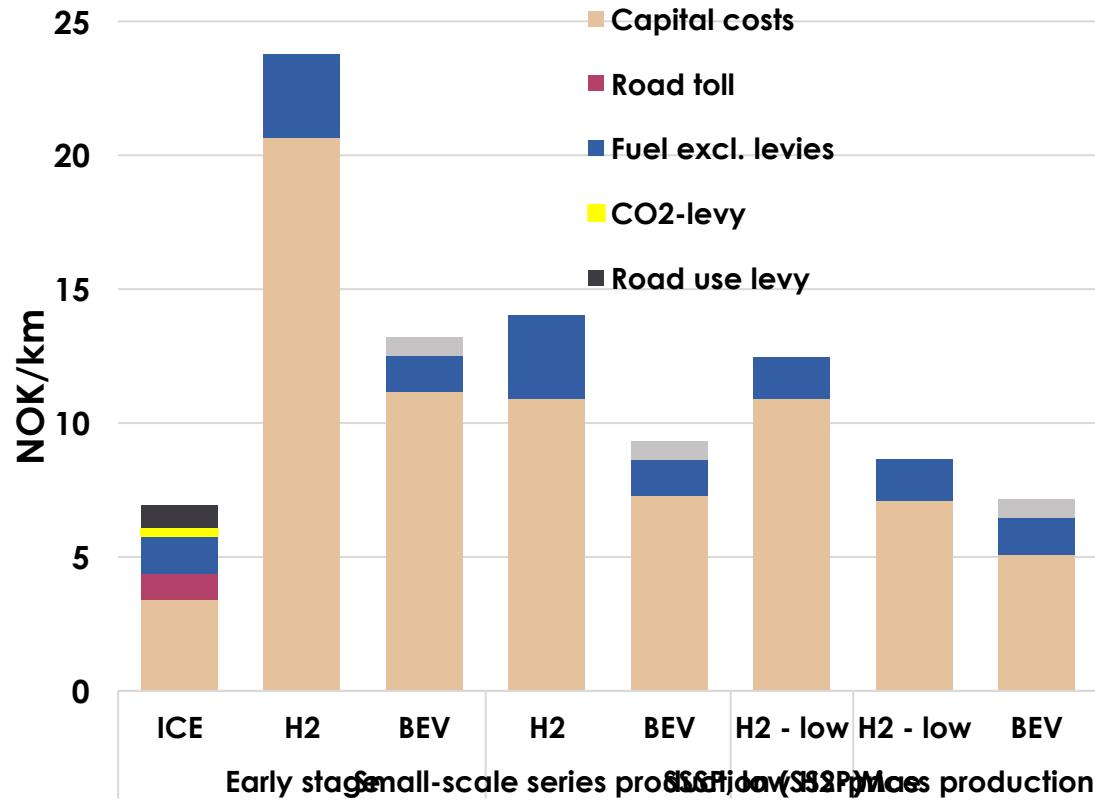
| Cost category | Main aspects taken into account | | |
|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| Capital costs | Investment/capital costs excl. subsidies | Depreciation, residual values and discount rate | |
| Distance dependent | Energy consumption & cost (base price + any levies) | Road toll charges and exemptions for zero-emission | Driving distances & mileages |
| Premium for charging | Upgraded power in the grid to the depot | | |

Ownership cost decomposition

Light distribution trucks (ICE, BEV and H2)

Four technological maturity scenarios.

Figures in NOK/km



Annual mileages (km) required for battery-electric and hydrogen-electric light distribution trucks, respectively, to achieve costs of ownership lower than for ICE

| | Early stage | Small-scale serial production (SSSP) | SSSP with low H2-prices | Mass production |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Battery-electric | >180 000 | >86 000 (regular charging) > 160 000 (given fast charging) | | >20 000 (reg. charging) > 38 000 (fast charging) |
| Hydrogen-electric | | Not competitive | >225 000 | >93 000 |

Thanks for your attention!

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