

eurecat

Innovació amb impacte

Promovem, mitjançant la recerca aplicada i la innovació, la competitivitat de les empreses i el benestar de la societat.



Context: The EU Green Deal

The European Green Deal is about **improving the well-being of people**. Making Europe climate-neutral and protecting our natural habitat will be good for people, planet and economy. No one will be left behind.

The EU will:



Become climate-neutral by 2050



Protect human life, animals and plants, by cutting pollution



Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies

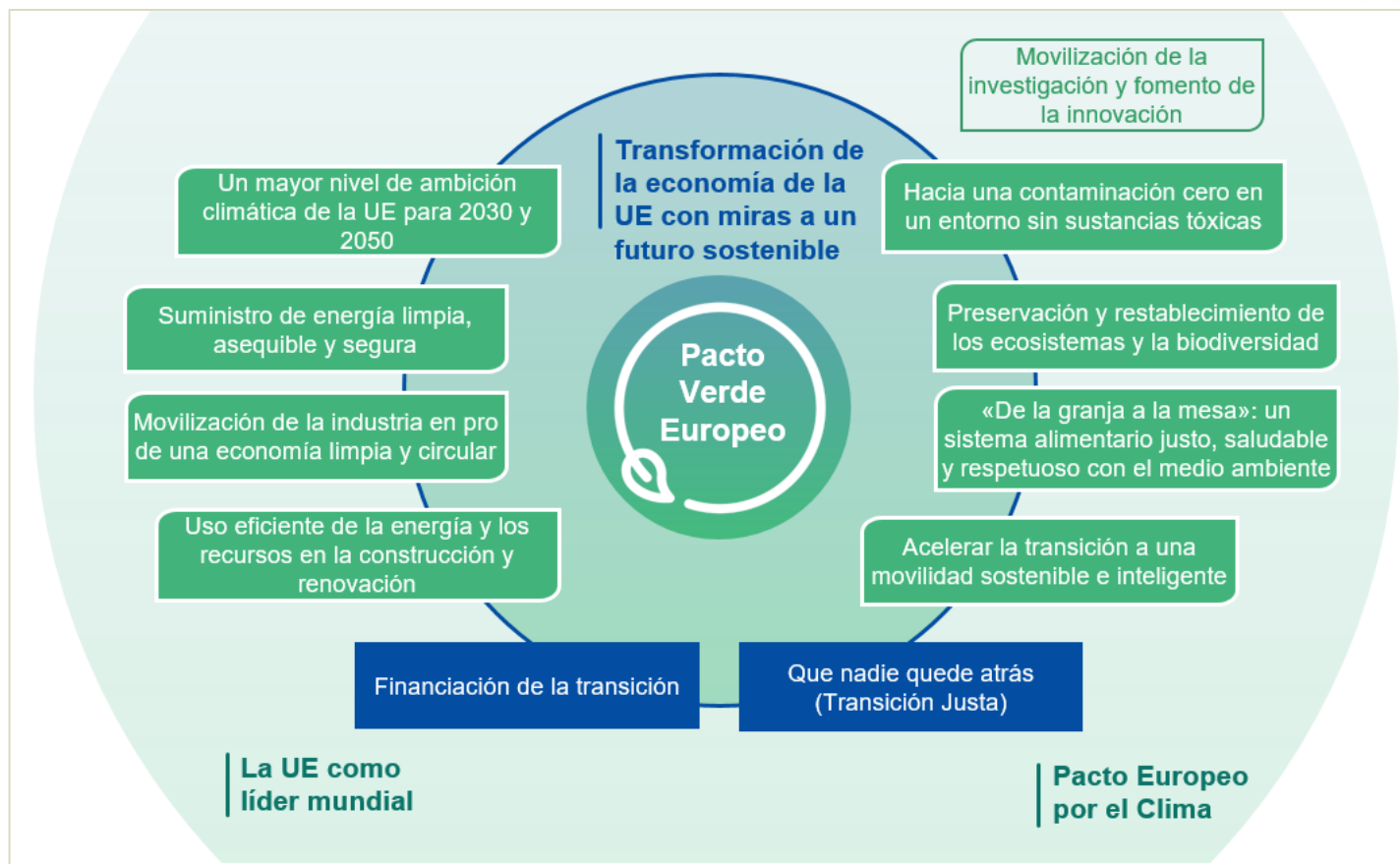


Help ensure a just and inclusive transition

reducirá las emisiones

creará empleo y crecimiento

hará frente a la pobreza energética

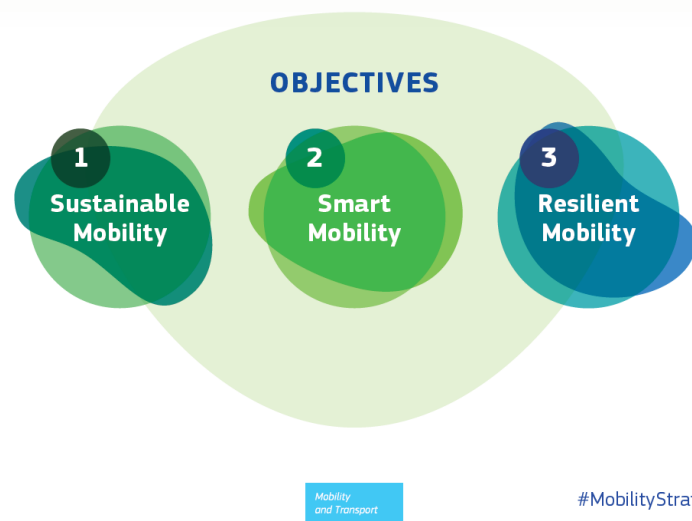


reducirá la dependencia energética respecto del exterior

mejorará nuestra salud y bienestar

The EU Green Deal

Transport efficient, segur i respectuós amb el medi ambient



El transporte contribuye en torno al 5 % al PIB de la UE y da empleo a más de 10 millones de personas en Europa, lo que hace que **el sistema de transporte sea fundamental para las empresas europeas y las cadenas de suministro mundiales**. Al mismo tiempo, el transporte tiene unos costes para nuestra sociedad: emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y contaminantes, ruido, atascos y accidentes de tráfico.

Actualmente, las emisiones de los transportes representan alrededor del 25 % de las emisiones totales de gases de efecto invernadero de la UE, y estas emisiones han aumentado en los últimos años. Nuestro objetivo de ser el primer continente climáticamente neutro para 2050 requiere **cambios ambiciosos en el sector del transporte**. Se necesita un camino claro para lograr **una reducción del 90 % de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero relacionadas con el transporte para 2050**.

La Comisión Europea adoptó una serie de propuestas para adaptar las políticas de la UE en materia de clima, energía, transporte y fiscalidad con el fin de reducir las emisiones netas de gases de efecto invernadero en al menos un 55 % de aquí a 2030, en comparación con los niveles de 1990. [Más información sobre el cumplimiento del Pacto Verde Europeo](#).

The EU Green Deal

Transport efficient, segur i respectuós amb el medi ambient



greenhouse gas emissions in transport by 2050

Reducing its dependence
on fossil fuels



By 2030, there will be at least 30 million zero-emissions cars and 80 000 zero-emission lorries in operation.



By 2030, there will be at least 100 climate-neutral cities in Europe. Scheduled collective travel under 500 km should be carbon neutral **by 2030** within the EU.



Zero-emission large aircraft will become ready for market **by 2035**.

Making
alternative choices available



All large and medium-sized cities put in place their own sustainable urban mobility plans **by 2030**.



Traffic on high-speed rail will double **by 2030**. **By 2050** rail freight traffic will double.



Transport by inland waterways and short sea shipping will increase by 25% **by 2030**.

Pricing to reflect
environmental impact



The internalisation of external costs of transport at the latest **by 2050** will ensure that those who use transport will bear the full costs rather than leaving others in our society to meet them.

Evolució emissions CO2 (g/km) automòbils nous

Vehículos ligeros - Reglamento (UE) 2019/631
(automóviles/ furgonetas)

EUROPA

2021 - 95 g/km

Objetivo 2020
(95/147 g/km) NEDC

2025 - 81 g/km

Objetivo 2025
-15% vs 2021, WLTP

2030 - 59 g/km

Objetivo 2030
-37,5% / -31% vs 2021 WLTP

COP26 (Nov/2021)
2040 → 0 g/km

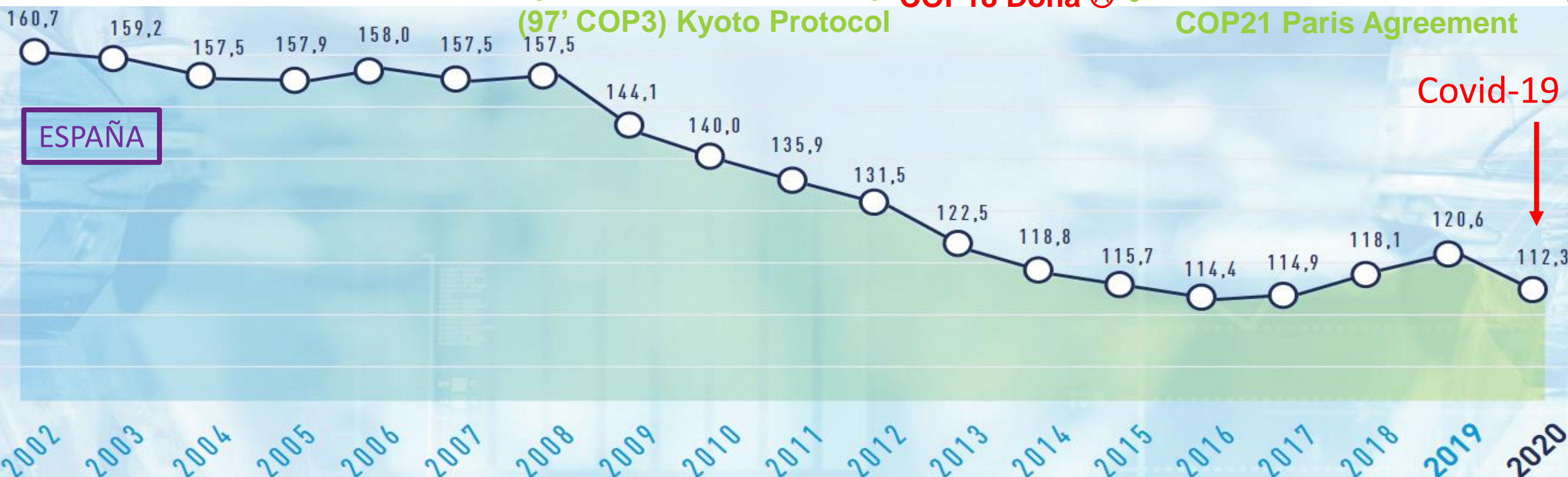
Publicación en
Diario Oficial
24.04.2019

Entrada en vigor
15.05.2019

Fecha aplicación
01.01.2020

Revisión
2023

Eco-innovaciones:
Ajustar límite, MAC



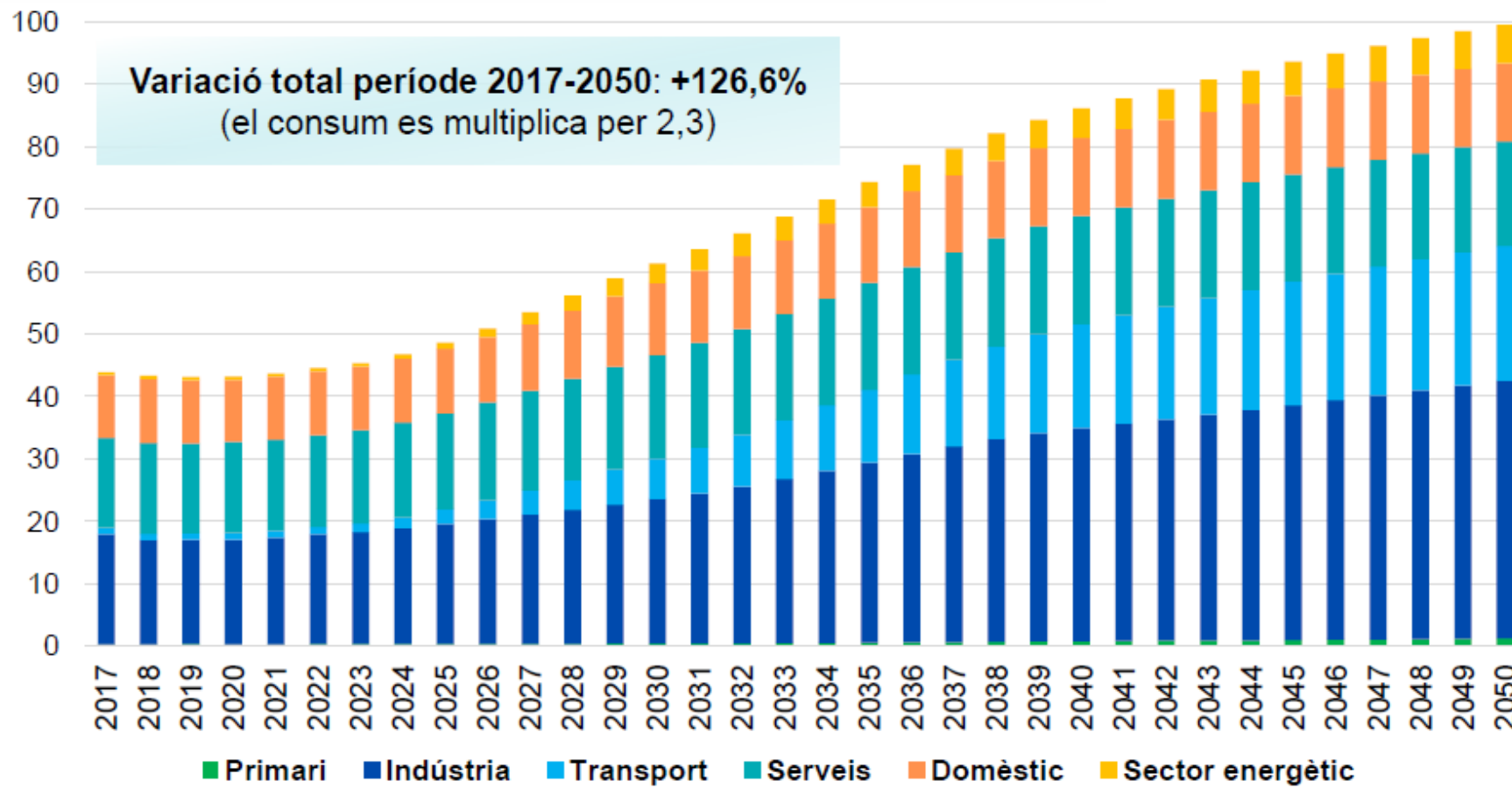
Parteix de la Llei 16/2017, del canvi climàtic, i les bases del Pacte Nacional per a la Transició Energètica (PNTE) determinen que cal afavorir la transició cap a una economia neutra en emissions de gasos amb efecte d'hivernacle, competitiva, innovadora i eficient en l'ús de recursos

S'aposta per una **alta electrificació de la demanda energètica** en tots els sectors

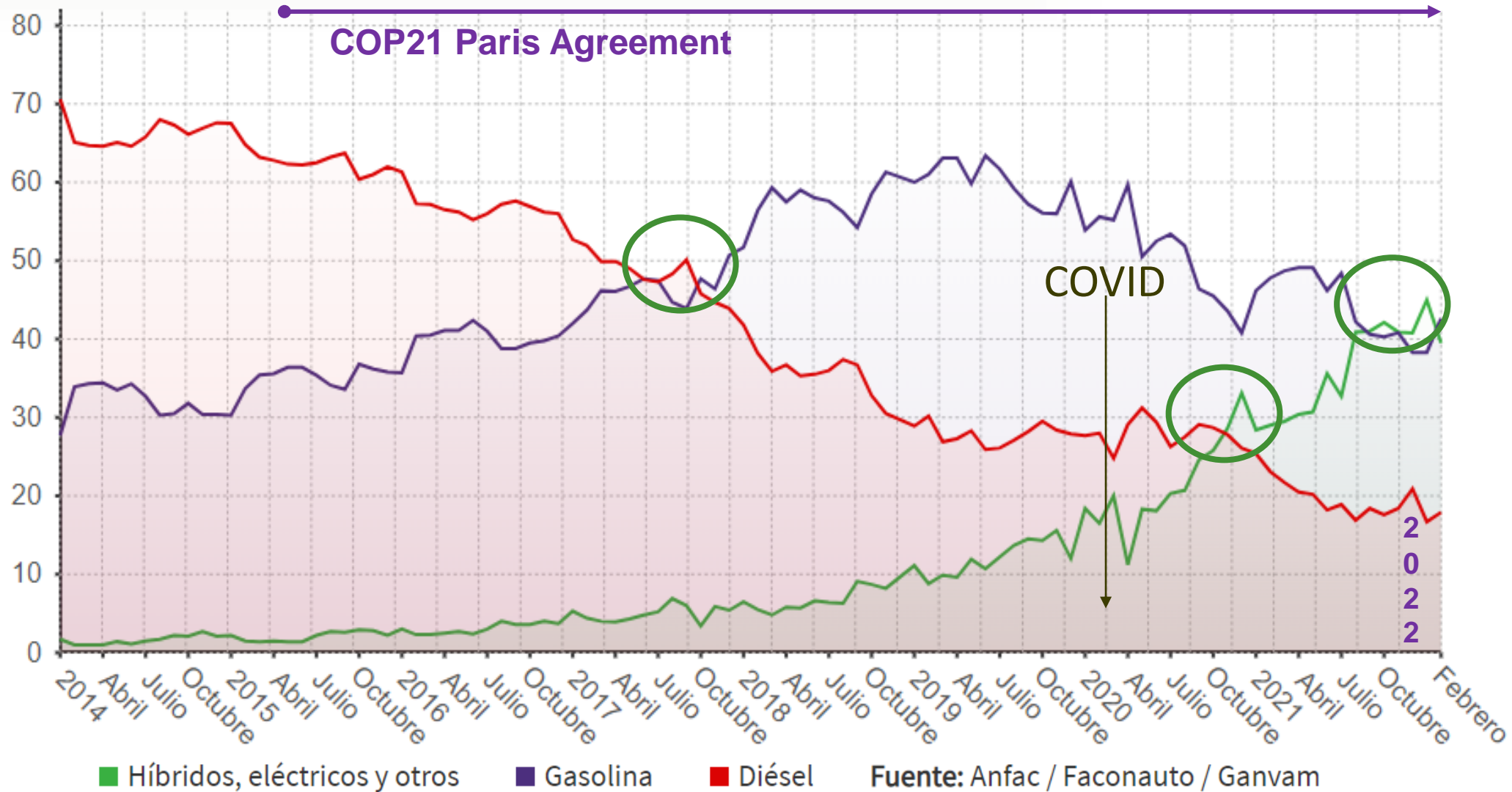
Sector	Grau d'electrificació de la demanda energètica (%)		Consum d'energia elèctrica (TWh)	
	2017	2050	2017	2050
TOTAL	24,0%	77,5%	43,9	99,5
Consum final	24,8%	76,4%	43,4	93,3
Primari	15,7%	53,4%	0,4	1,3
Indústria	30,3%	78,5%	17,6	41,3
Transport ¹	1,5%	62,6%	1,0	21,6
Serveis	67,9%	97,5%	14,4	16,7
Domèstic	42,0%	79,8%	10,0	12,4
Sector energètic	7,0%	100,0%	0,5	6,2

¹ Inclou el transport terrestre, transport aeri i transport marítim de cabotatge

Evolució del consum total d'energia elèctrica (TWh)



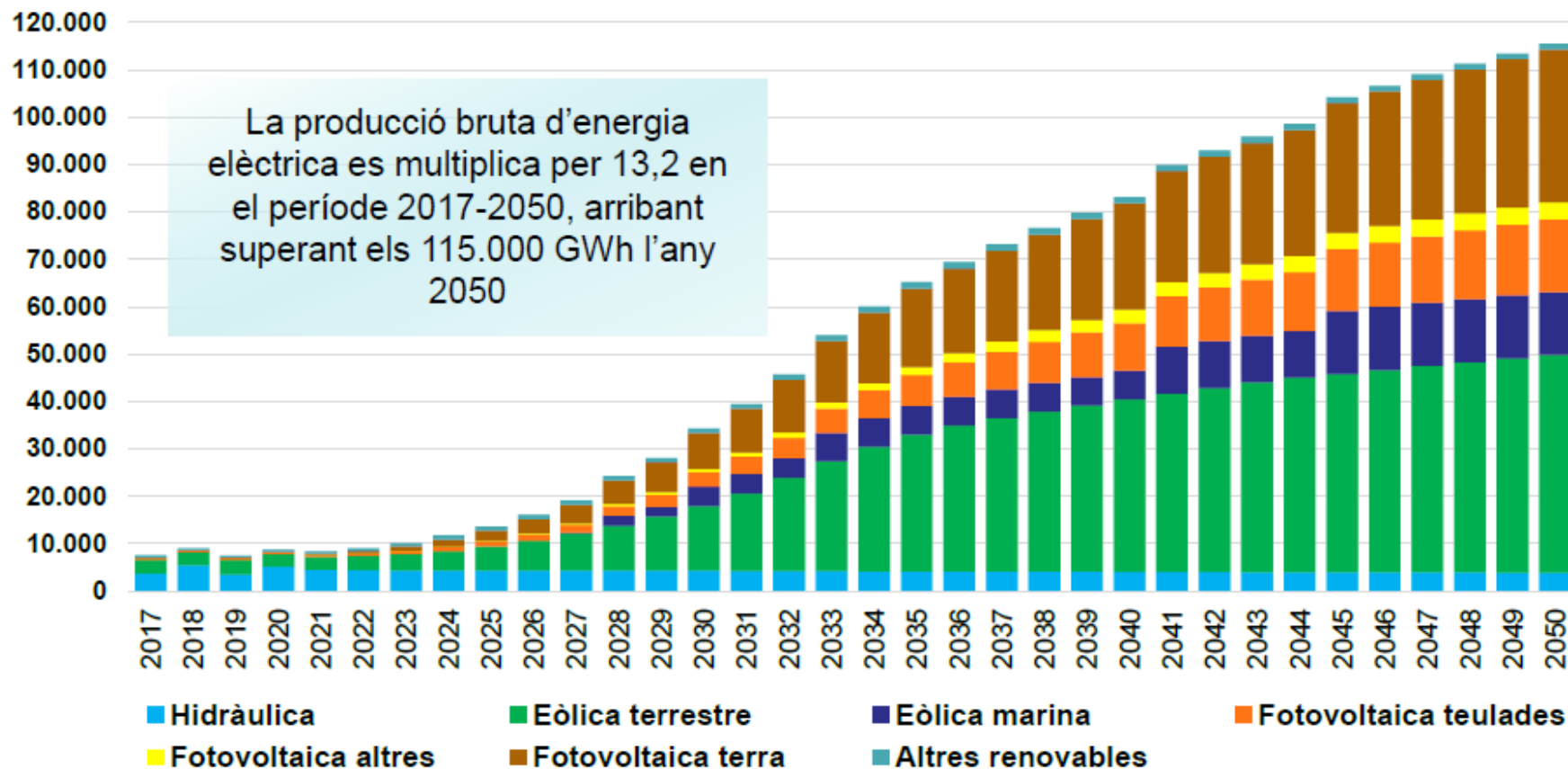
Evolució del mercat de venda de vehicles



REPTES

Generació d'energia elèctrica de fonts renovables

Evolució de la producció bruta d'energia elèctrica amb energies renovables (GWh)

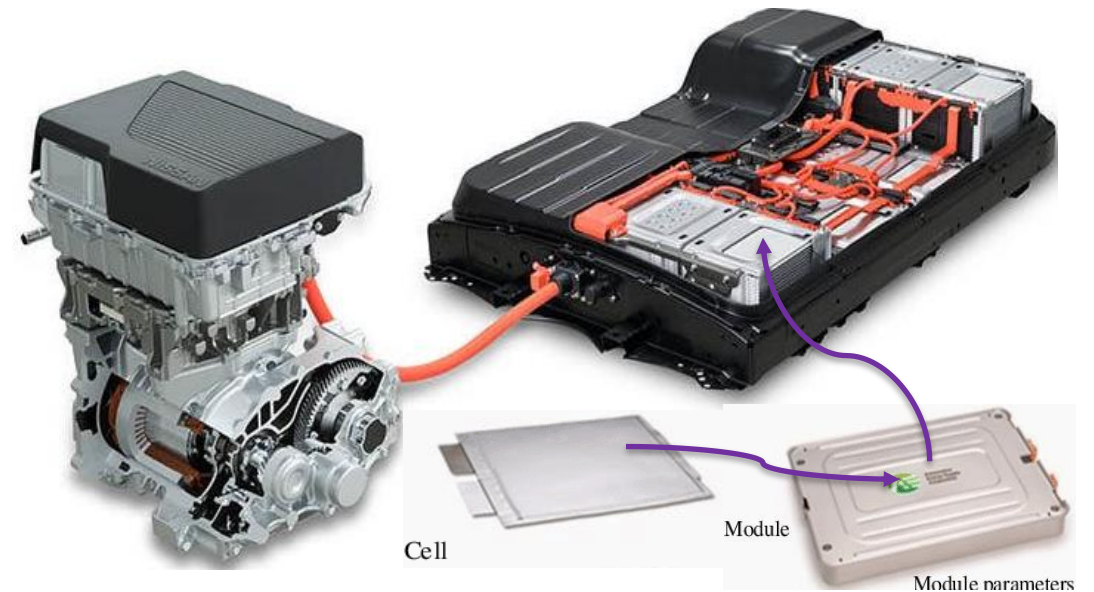


* Altres renovables inclou: RSU renovable, cogeneració renovable, biogàs, biomassa forestal i agrícola i solar termoelèctrica

REPTES

Bateries

- Augment de la densitat energètica
- Reducció del temps de recàrrega
- Augment de la vida útil
- Disseny per la circularitat (segona vida i reciclatge)
- Fer ús de matèries primeres no crítiques
- Reducció de costos



REPTES

Escassetat dels materials crítics



Year on Year Change in Costs of the Battery Cell Cathode Materials of Tesla Model 3 (60 kWh)

Reservas Producció

Amount

Cost
March 2021

Cost
8th March 2022

Price Charts

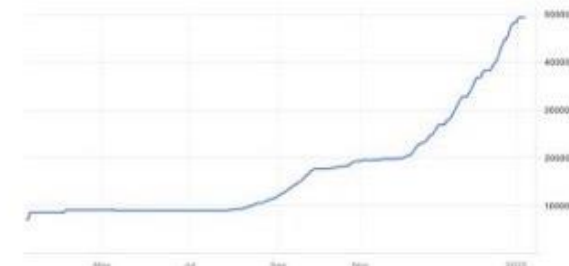
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Chile | 1. Australia |
| 2. Australia | 2. Chile |
| 3. Argentina | 3. China |
| 4. China | 4. Argentina |
| 5. EEUU | 5. Brasil |
| 6. Zimbabue | 6. Zimbabue |



38.8 kg
Lithium Hydroxide

465 USD
12 USD/kg

2440 USD
63 USD/kg



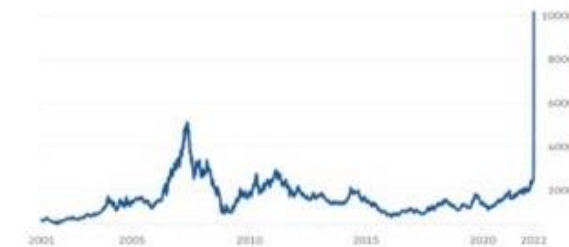
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Indonesia | 1. Indonesia |
| 2. Australia | 2. Filipinas |
| 3. Brasil | 3. Rusia |
| 4. Rusia | 4. (F) N.Caledonia |
| 5. Filipinas | 5. Australia |
| 6. China | 6. Canadá |



47.5 kg
Nickel

785 USD
16.5 USD/kg

4750 USD
100 USD/kg



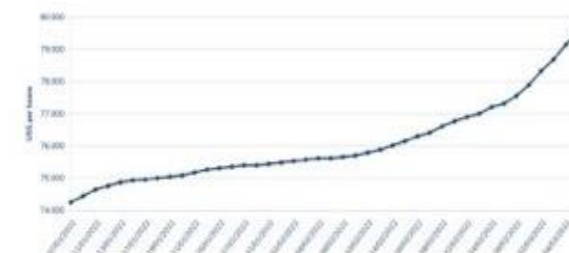
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. RD Congo | 1. RD Congo |
| 2. Australia | 2. Rusia |
| 3. Indonesia | 3. Australia |
| 4. Cuba | 4. Filipinas |
| 5. Filipinas | 5. Canadá |
| 6. Rusia | 6. Cuba |



2.7 kg of
Cobalt

145 USD
55 USD/kg

210 USD
80 USD/kg



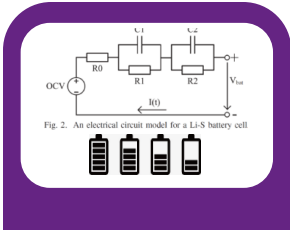
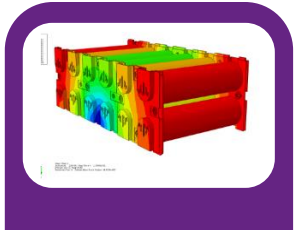
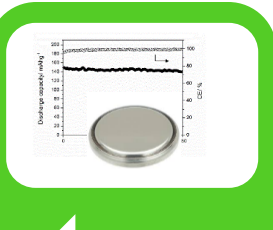
2021

Reservas Mn → 1. Sudáfrica; **2. Australia**; **3. Brasil**; **4. Ucrania**; 5. Gabón; 6. China

Producción Mn → 1. Sudáfrica; 2. Gabón; **3. Australia**; 4. China; **5. Ucrania**; 6. Ghana

Battery value Chain

Technology for cell, battery packs, and systems development



Materials & Cells R+D

- Li-ion, Na-ion, Li-S batteries, All Solid State batteries, Redox flow batteries, Supercapacitors and hybrid systems
- Synthesis-structure-properties correlation of (nano)electrodes
- Electrode coating
- Ionic liquid cell electrolytes
- Polymer electrolyte membranes

Module & Battery Pack development

- Housing BP
 - Multi-material
 - Light materials (Composites, Al, AHSS)
- Battery Management Systems (BMS)
 - BMS Development
 - Power converter & controls design
 - Energy systems hybridization
- Sensors integration

Testing & Characterization of Cells, Modules and Battery Packs

- Benchmarking
- Quality control
- Safety
- Accelerated ageing
- Cell to Battery validation (standards or tailor-made)
- Abusive tests following standards for safety (UN, UL and R100)
- User-defined tests

Modelling & Simulation

- Model generation:
 - Empirical
 - Electrochemical
 - Ageing
 - Thermal
- Algorithms for State-of-charge (SOC), State-of-health (SOH)
- Cell, module and battery electrochemical and thermal simulation

Power Electronics & Grid Integration

- Battery Management Systems (BMS) validation
- Power electronics & Grid integration
 - Grid integration studies & validation
 - Smart Charging/V2G, AC/DC charging points design

Energy Systems Analytics

- Charging point management
- V2G, Smart charging & EMS integration
- EMS including electromobility services
- EV forecasting
- Data management: usage of EV data for BM evaluation, SOH & EoL, new services.

2nd and End of life batteries

- Reuse and recovery battery and cells
- 2nd life studies
- Post-mortem analysis
- Safe dismantling and preparation for recycling
- Metal recovery
- Battery Passport
- HAZOP Analysis



- Eco-design/Design for Circularity
- Safe dismantling and preparation for recycling

Circular Economy

- Life Cycle Cost & Social Life Cycle Assessment
- Levelized cost of energy (LCOE)



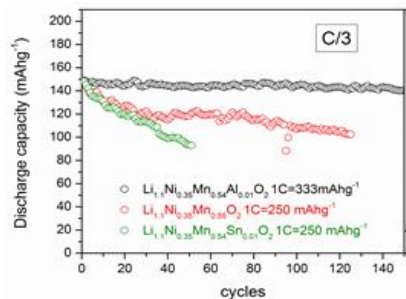


Total budget ~ 12 M€

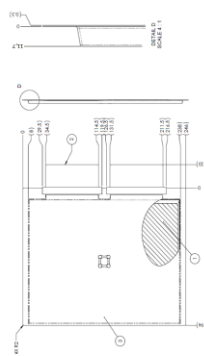


**Cobalt-free
batteries for future
automotive
applications**

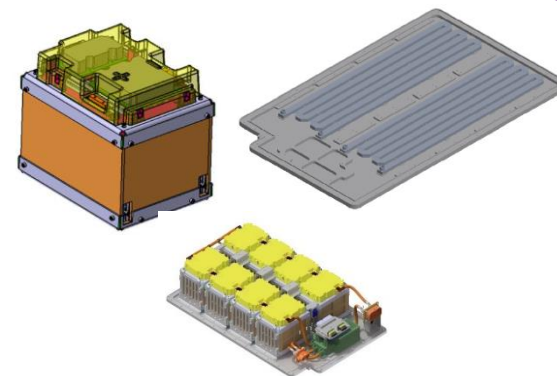
COBRA aims to develop a novel **Cobalt-free Lithium-ion battery technology** that overcomes many of the current shortcomings faced by **Electrical Vehicle (EV) batteries**. The proposed Li-ion technology will be **demonstrated at TRL6 (battery pack level)**.



Material testing



Cell development



Module and battery pack assembly



Total budget ~ 12 M€



Manufacturing and Assembly of modular and Reusable EV Battery for Environment-friendly and Lightweight mobility

> 20% weight reduction

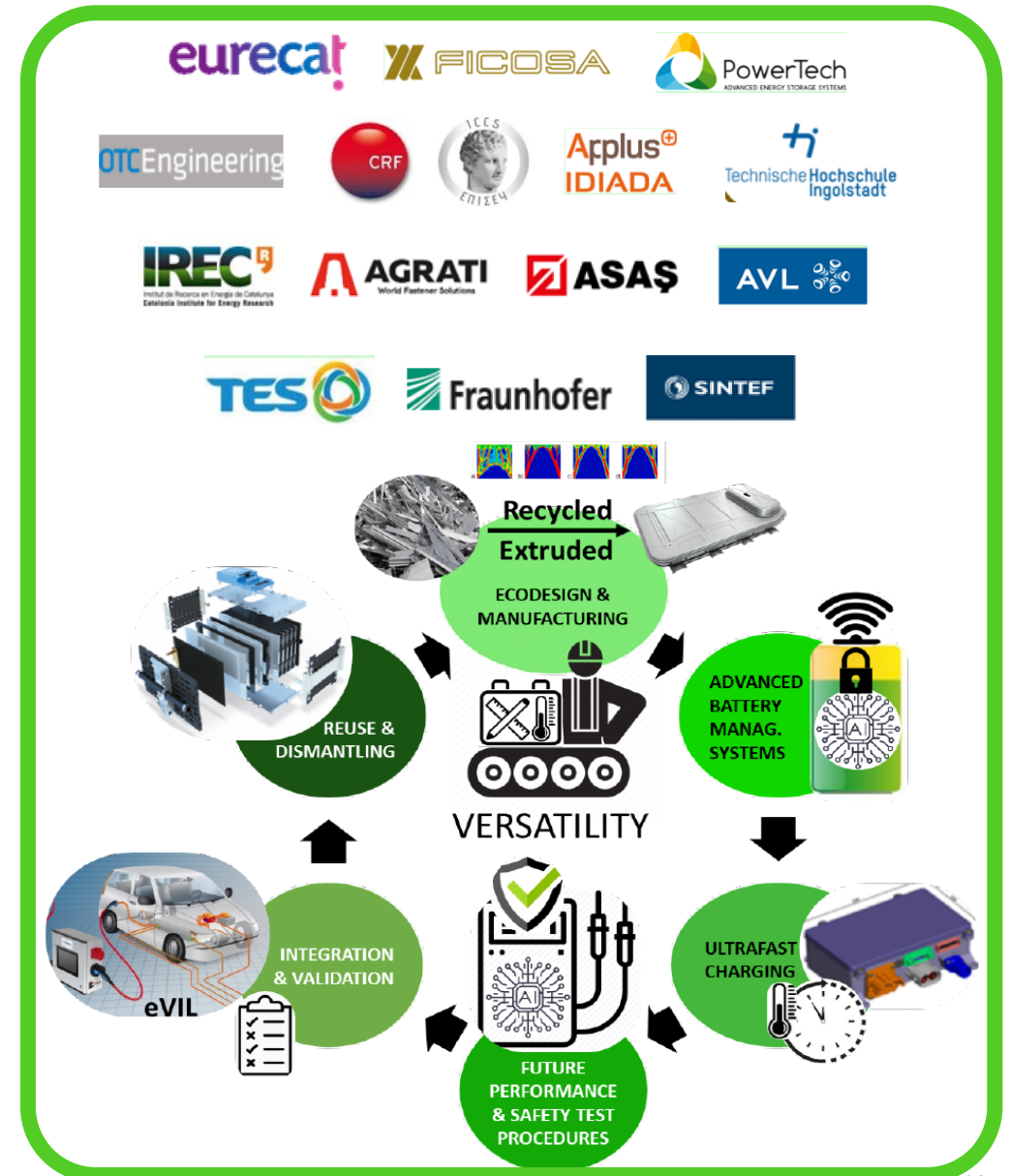
> 25% charging time reduction

> 40% LCA improvement by using modularity

- Useful Battery life up to 300,000 km
- Easy & Safe (dis-)assembly automatization
- Reparability and 2nd life transition
- Adaptable to all cells and vehicles



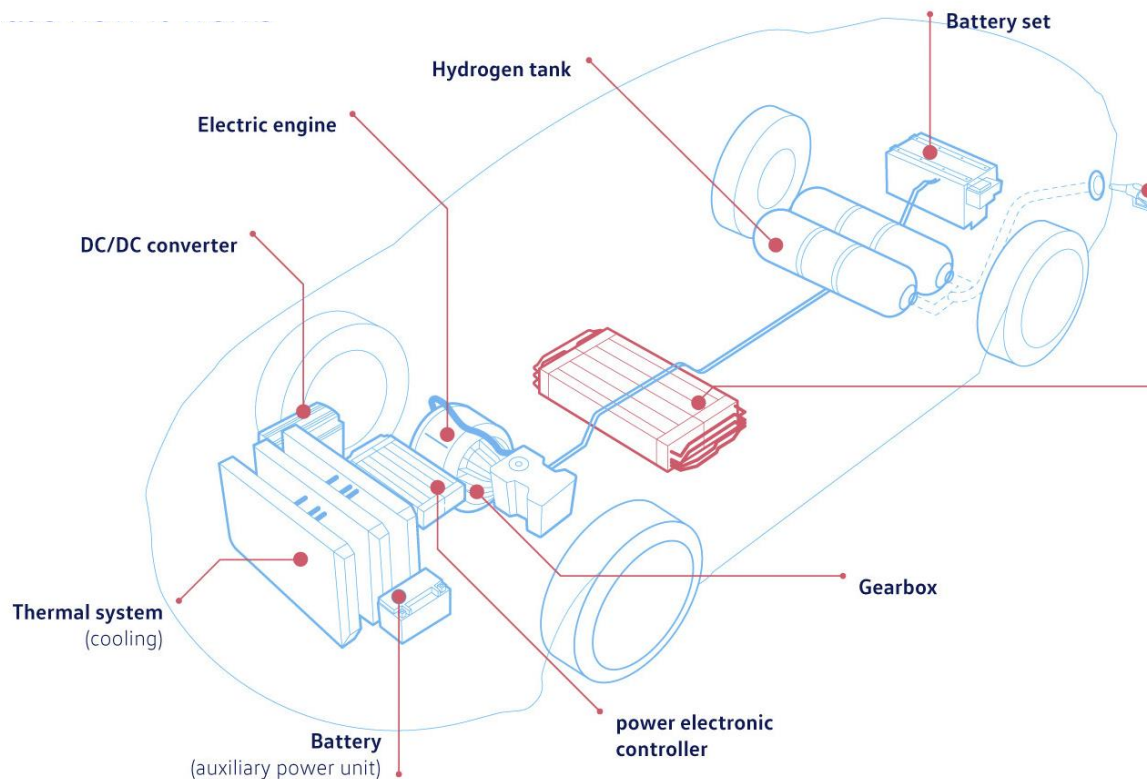
The project is coordinated by EURECAT.








REPTES

Piles d'hidrogen




- Industrialització
- Reducció de pes i volum
- Augment de la vida útil
- Disseny per la circularitat
- Reducció del cost

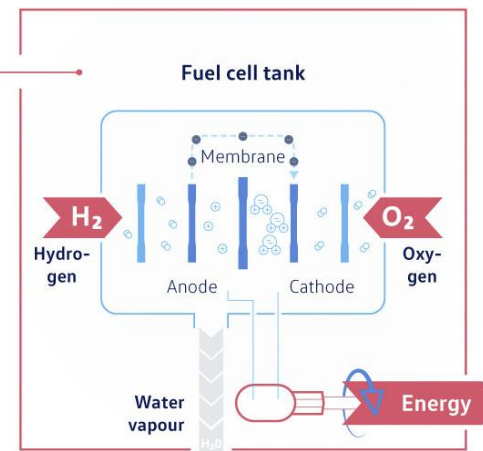


ADVANTAGES

-  **Emission-free**
> Output consists of water vapour
-  **Hydrogen is available in infinite quantities**
> Via electrolysis
-  **High range**
> Up to 600 km
-  **Fast refuelling**
> 3-5 Minuten
-  **No engine sounds**
> Leads to less road noise

DISADVANTAGES

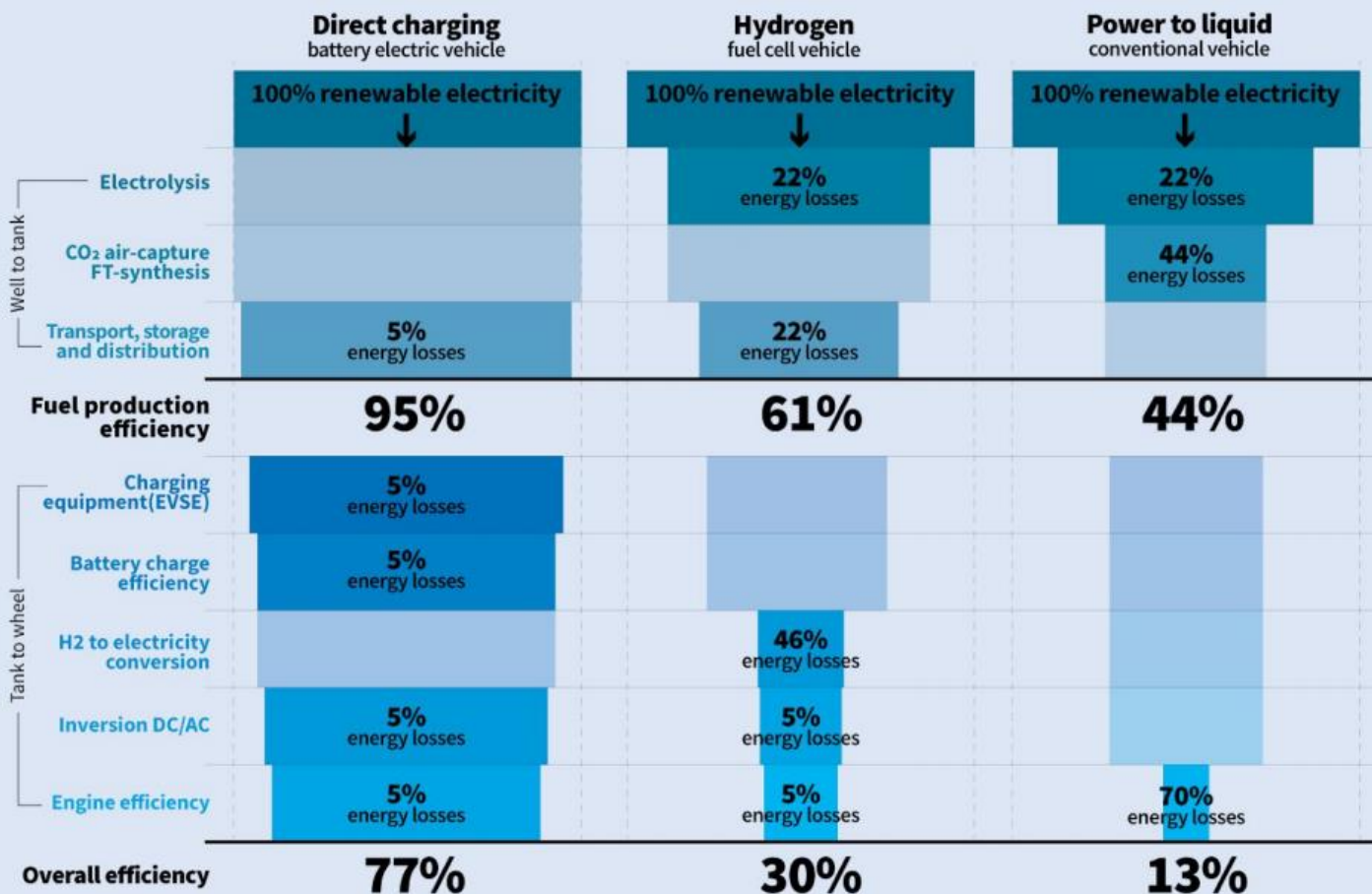
-  **Lower efficiency**
> Due to high energy losses
-  **Highly flammable**
> However, hydrogen volatilizes rapidly
-  **Poor infrastructure**
> Only 60 filling stations in Germany
-  **High costs**
> Very expensive to purchase and maintain



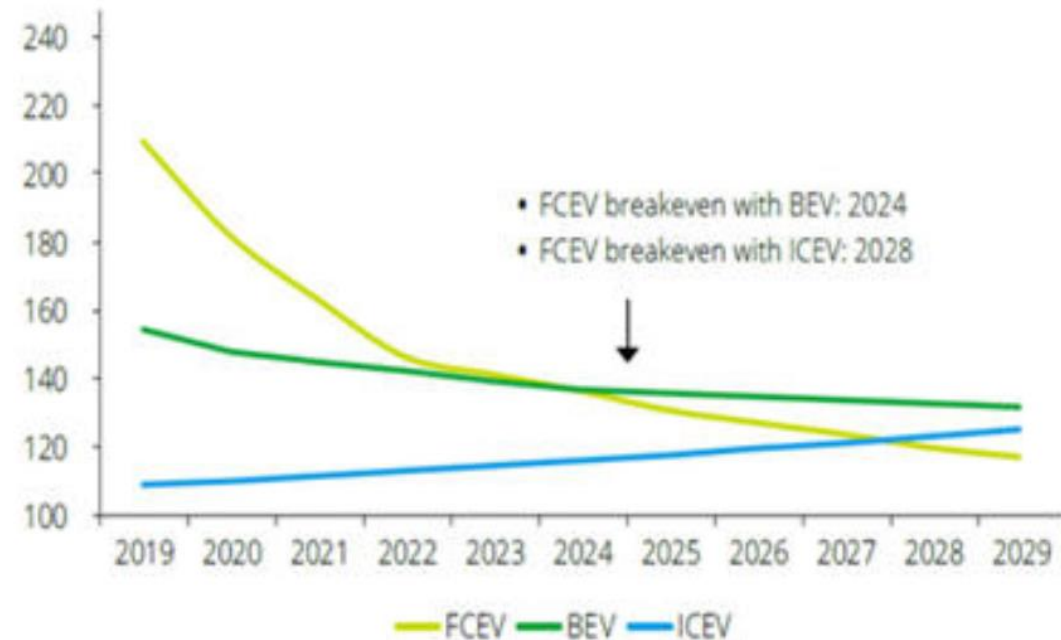
Comparativa d'eficiències

Bateries vs Piles d'hidrogen

Cars: Battery electric most efficient by far



Total cost of ownership/ USD per 100km



Comparative TCO analysis of a drayage truck Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) operating in California

Fuente: Fueling the Future of Mobility. Hydrogen and fuel cell solutions for transportation. Ballard & Deloitte

REPTES

Punts de recàrrega elèctrica

Infraestructura total de acceso público en España

Proyección a nivel Comunidades Autónomas

339.998 Puntos de recarga
VS 250.000 – 300.000 del Gobierno

Total	P < 50 [kW]	50 ≤ P < 150 [kW]	150 ≤ P < 250 [kW]	P ≥ 250 [kW]
Puntos 339.998	307.659	24.349	2.435	5.556

Incluye el análisis de los principales corredores



FACONAUTO

TOTAL



PUNTOS DE RECARGA DE ACCESO PÚBLICO

2020
4T

8.545

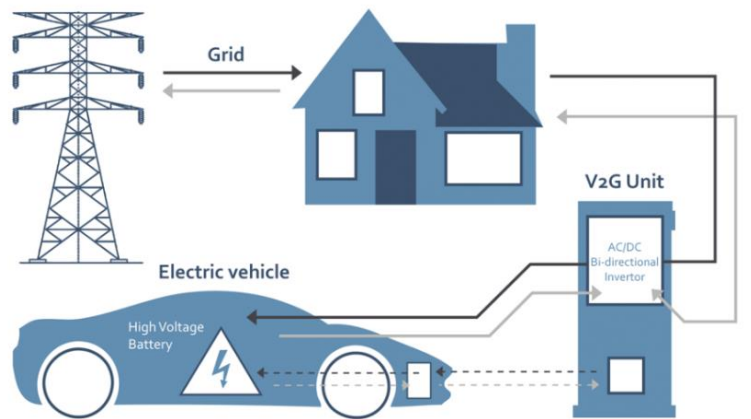
Fuente: Elaboración propia de ANFAC en base a Electromaps

2030

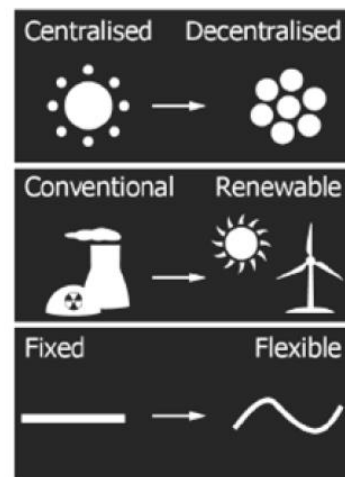


REPTES

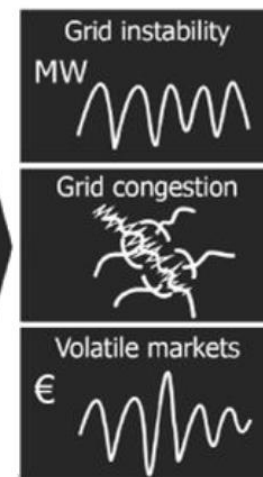
Smart Grid elèctrica



TENDENCIAS



OBSTACULOS



SOLUCIONES



CLAVE



Font: IREC

"innovant amb les empreses"

Gràcies!

eurecat

www.eurecat.org



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