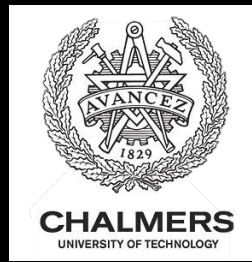




Smart freight TranspOrt and logistics research Methodologies



Public Megawatt Charging for Long- Haul Trucks in Europe

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Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden

Patrick Plötz, Daniel Speth
*Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI, Karlsruhe,
Germany*

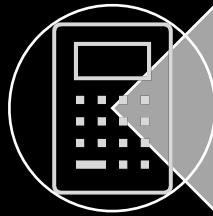


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101006700.

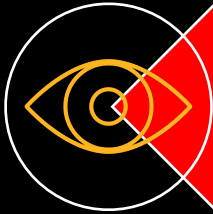
Enabling the Transition: Assessing Charging Infrastructure Requirements for Battery Electric Long-Haul Trucks in Support of a Transport Efficient City

- Charger locations
- Charger point type and number
- Energy requirement

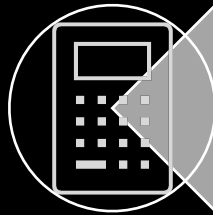




How many stations do we need?

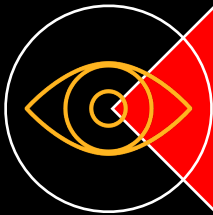


How many stations will we have?

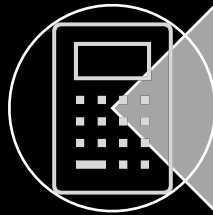


How many stations do we need?

Demand/Energy

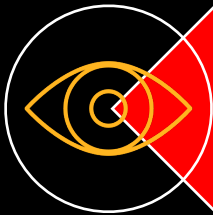


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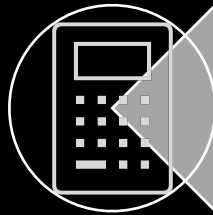


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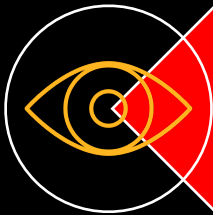


How many stations will we have?



How many stations do we need?

Demand/Energy

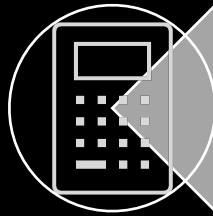


How many stations will we have?

Business model

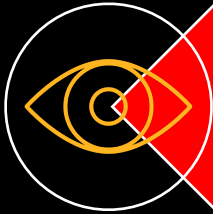
based on profitability





How many stations do we need?

Demand/Energy



How many stations will we have?

Business model

based on profitability



CNGV

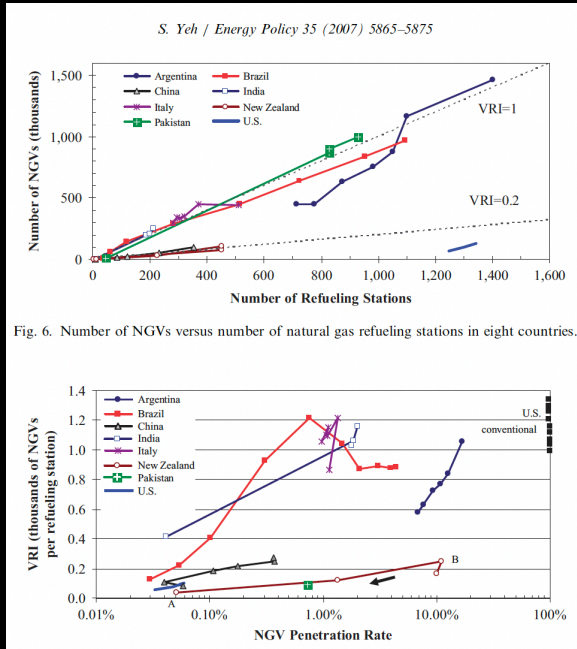


Fig. 6. Number of NGVs versus number of natural gas refueling stations in eight countries.

1000:1

Yeh, S. (2007). An empirical analysis on the adoption of alternative fuel vehicles: The case of natural gas vehicles. *Energy Policy*, 35(11), 5865–5875. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2007.06.012>

Liao, Y., Tozluoğlu, Ç., Sprei, F., Yeh, S., & Dhamal, S. (2023). Impacts of charging behavior on BEV charging infrastructure needs and energy use. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 116, 103645. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2023.103645>

CNGV

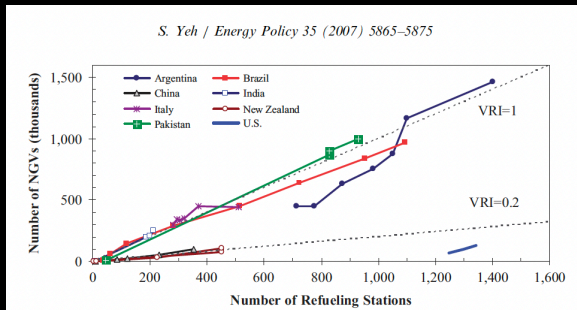
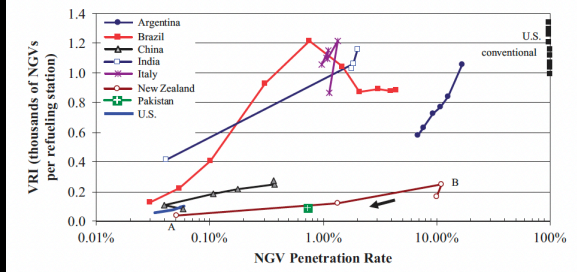
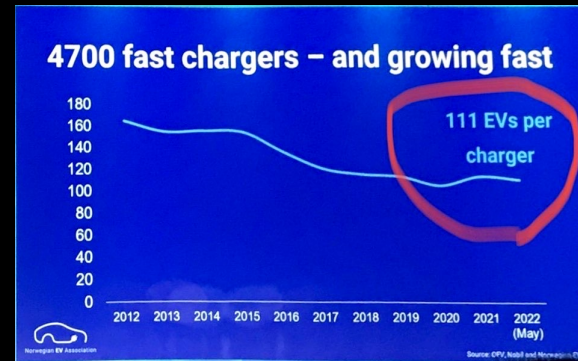


Fig. 6. Number of NGVs versus number of natural gas refueling stations in eight countries.



1000:1

EV - Norway



100:1

Yeh, S. (2007). An empirical analysis on the adoption of alternative fuel vehicles: The case of natural gas vehicles. *Energy Policy*, 35(11), 5865–5875. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2007.06.012>

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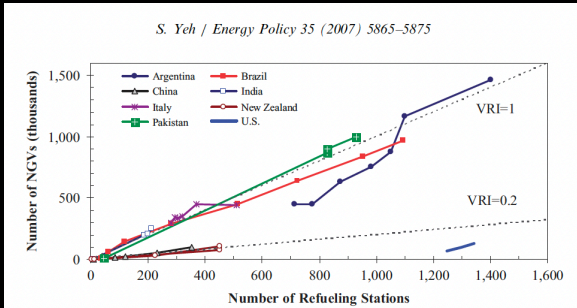
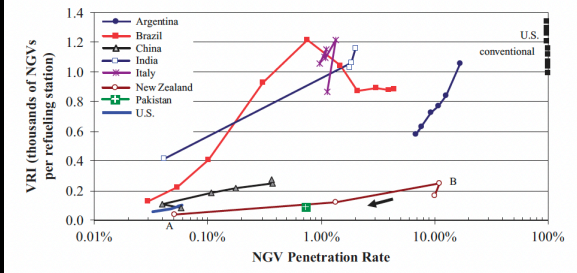
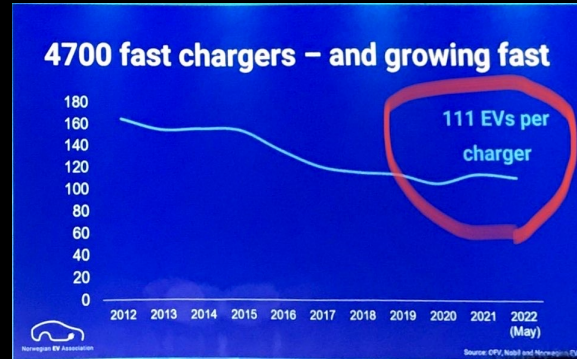


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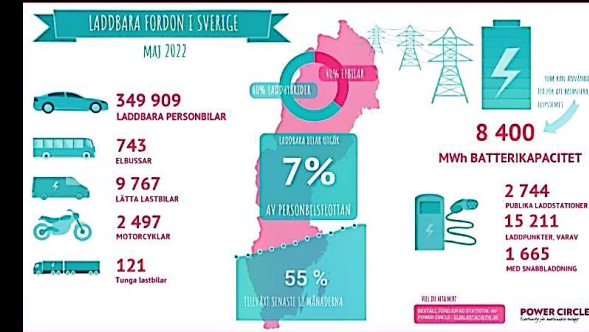
1000:1

EV - Norway



100:1

EV - Sweden



128 cars per public charging station

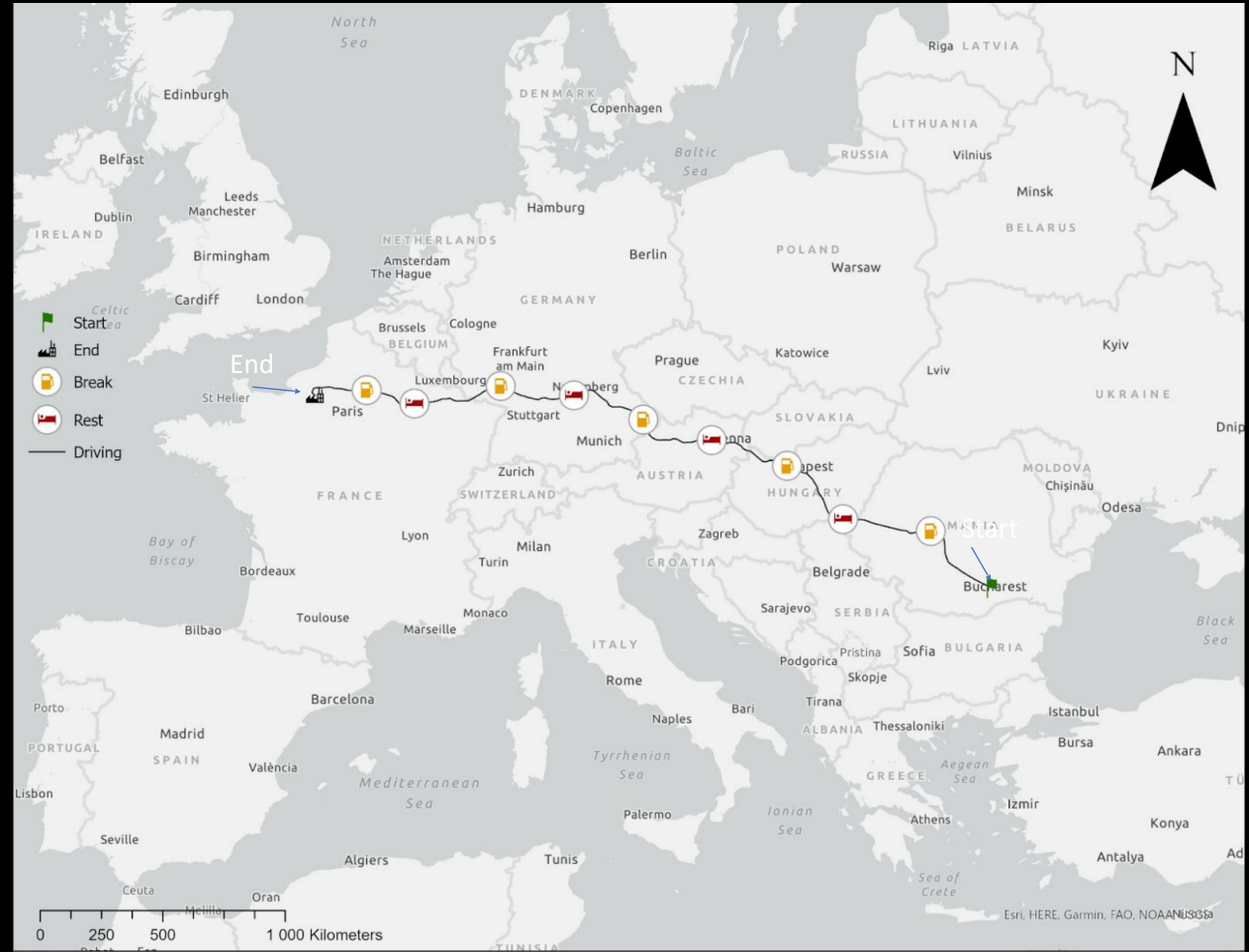
23 cars per charge point

210 cars per fast charger

Yeh, S. (2007). An empirical analysis on the adoption of alternative fuel vehicles: The case of natural gas vehicles. *Energy Policy*, 35(11), 5865–5875. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2007.06.012>

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A sample for a trip chain for a long-haul truck







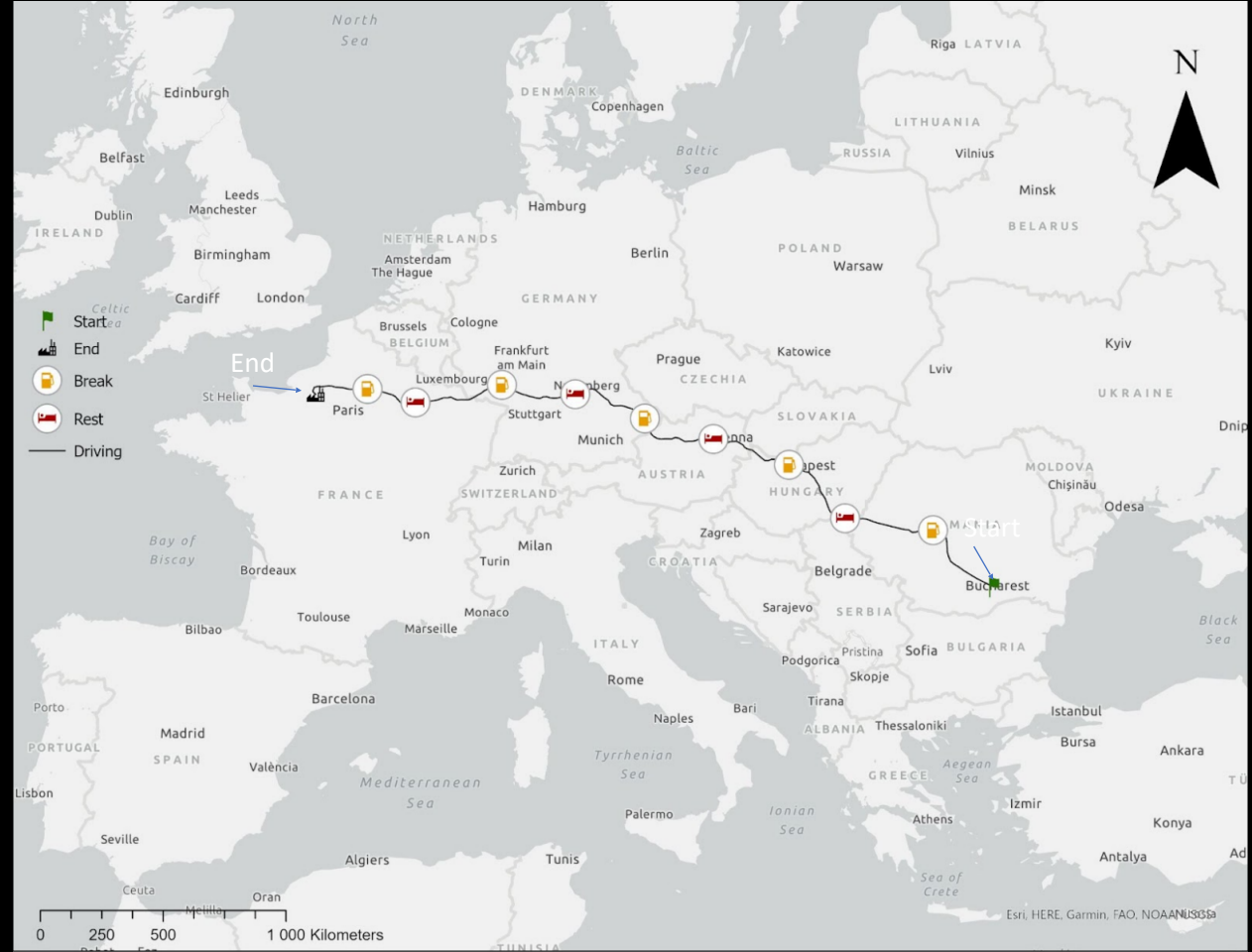
A route sample with one driver.



A sample for a trip chain for a long-haul truck

96% of all journeys.

1 driver	Driving		4.5 (h)
	Break		45 (m)
	Driving		4.5 (h)
	Daily rest period		9 (h)















A route sample with one driver.

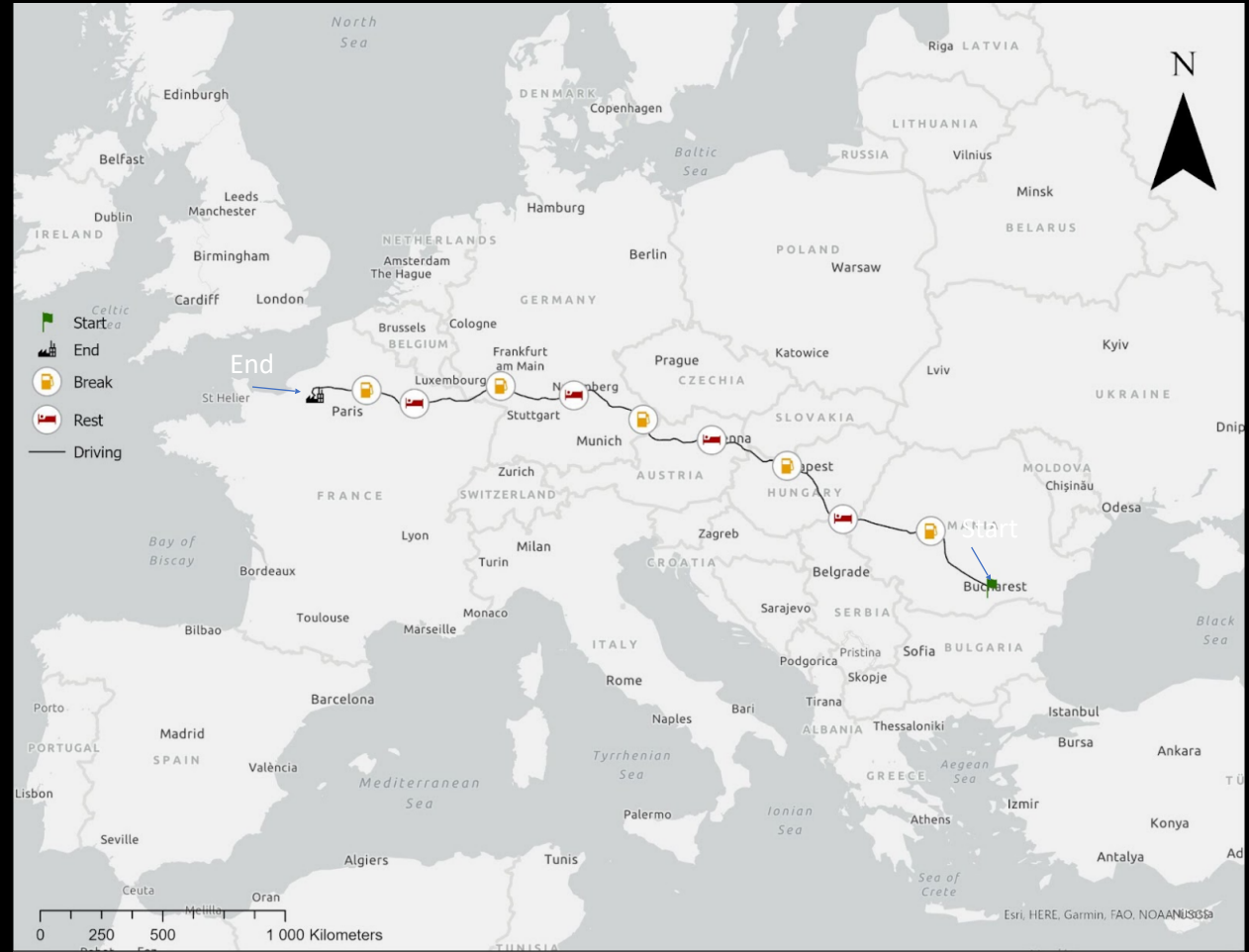


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1 driver	Driving		4.5 (h)
	Break		45 (m)
	Driving		4.5 (h)
	Daily rest period		9 (h)

2 drivers	Driving (driver #1)		4.5 (h)	
	Break		45 (m)	
	Driving (driver #1)		4.5 (h)	
	Break		45 (m)	
	Driving (driver #2)		4.5 (h)	
	Break		45 (m)	
	Driving (driver #2)		4.5 (h)	
Daily rest period for both drivers				9 (h)















A route sample with one driver.

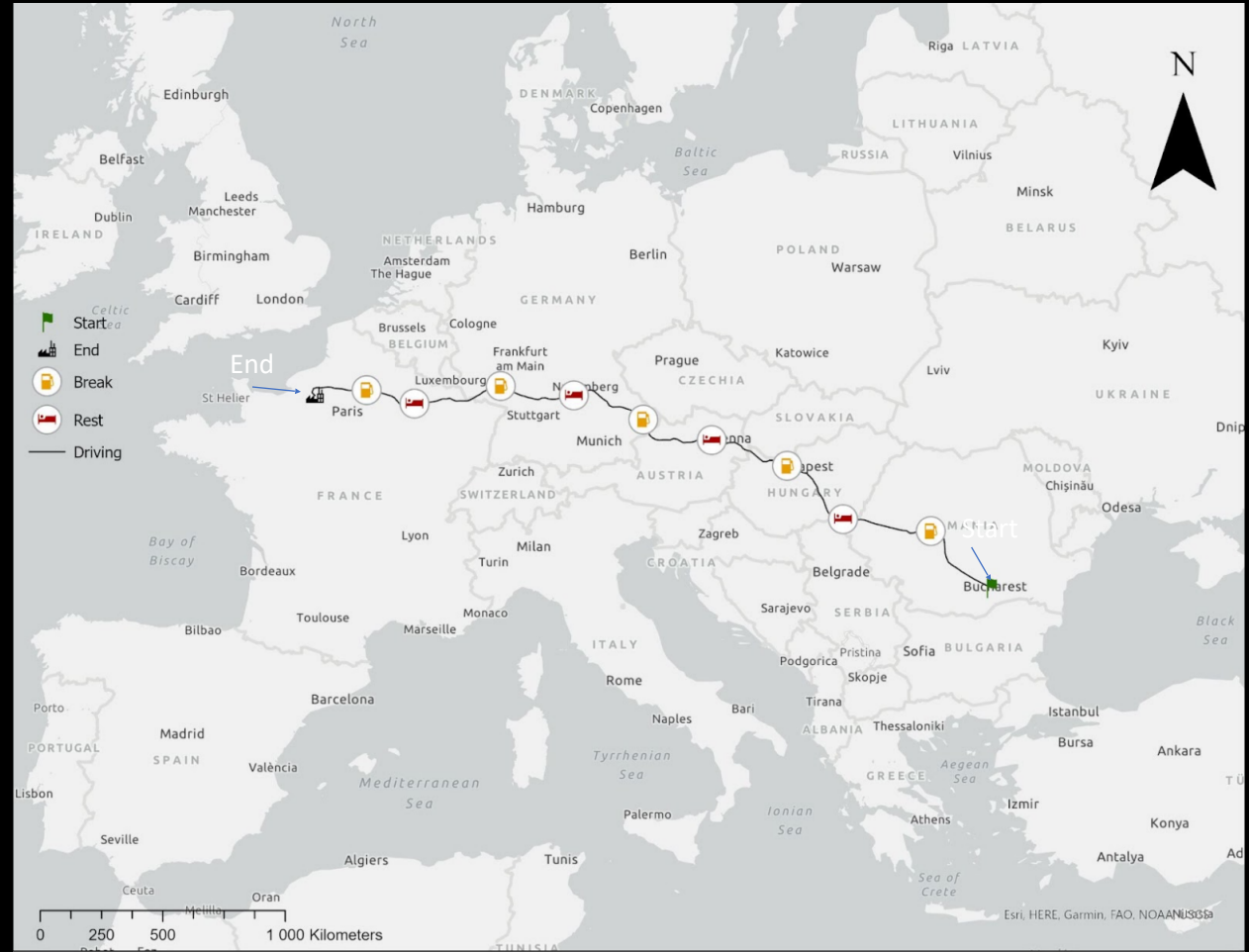


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	Driving (driver #2)		4.5 (h)	
	Break		45 (m)	
	Driving (driver #2)		4.5 (h)	
Daily rest period for both drivers				9 (h)



A route sample with one driver.

CCS: 50-100 kW, overnight charger

MCS: 0.7-1.2 MW, fast charger



The travel time and distance between pairs of OD differ and may be very long

Statistics summarizing the tours (trip chain) and trips between stops for BETs only

Level	Variables	Mean	Percentile	
			50%	99%
Trip	Distance between stops (km)	350	343	435
	Required energy between stops (kWh)	556	549	750

The travel time and distance between pairs of OD differ and may be very long

- The average tours travel time and distance are 30 hours and 1450 km, respectively.
- 70% of the stops are break stops.

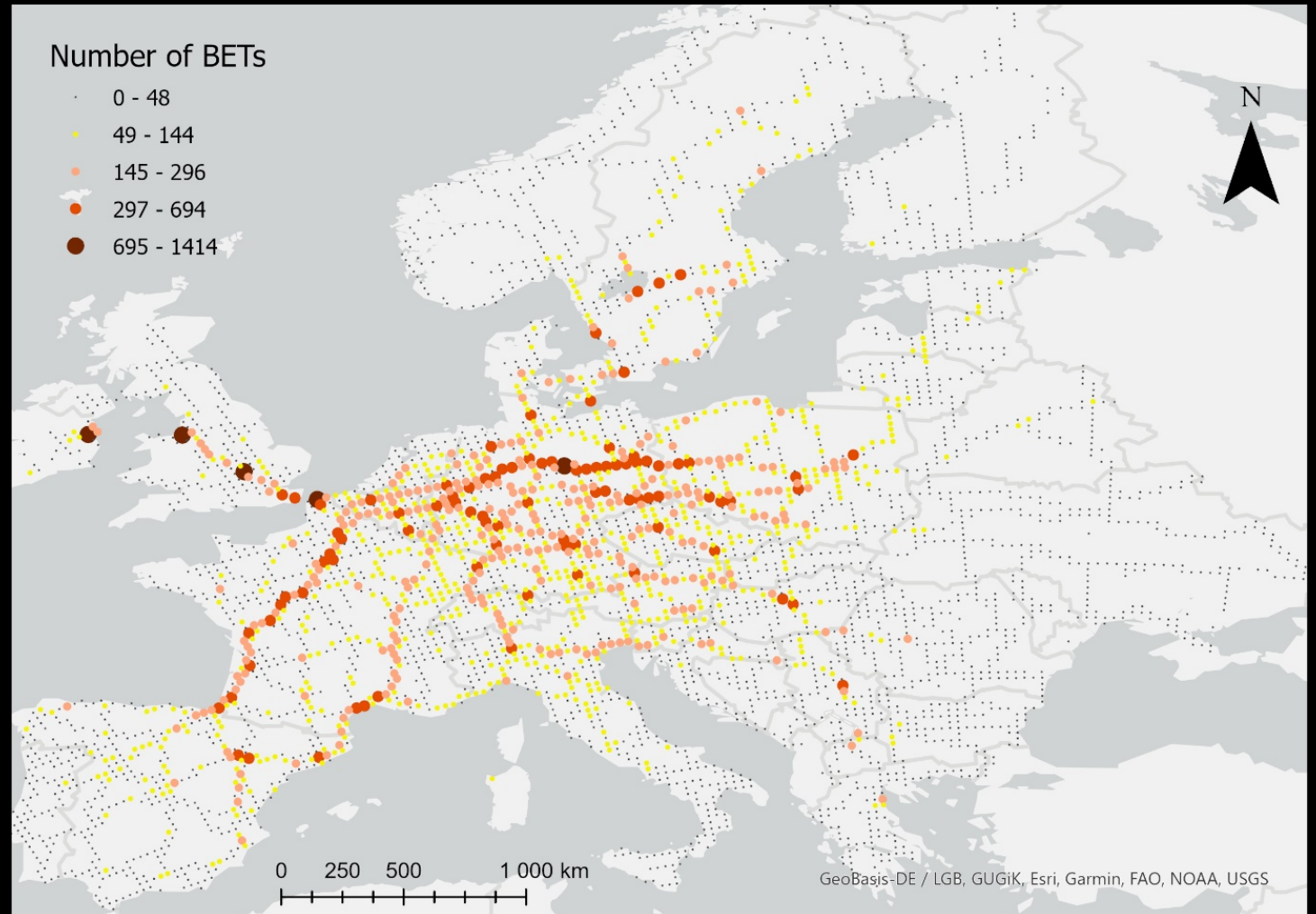
Statistics summarizing the tours (trip chain) and trips between stops for BETs only

Level	Variables	Mean	Percentile	
			50%	99%
Trip	Distance between stops (km)	350	343	435
	Required energy between stops (kWh)	556	549	750
Tour (trip chain)	Total travel time (hour)	30	27	106
	Total travel distance (km)	1450	1230	5130



CHARGING STATION DISTRIBUTION

45% of all stations are in 5 countries (i.e., France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Sweden).



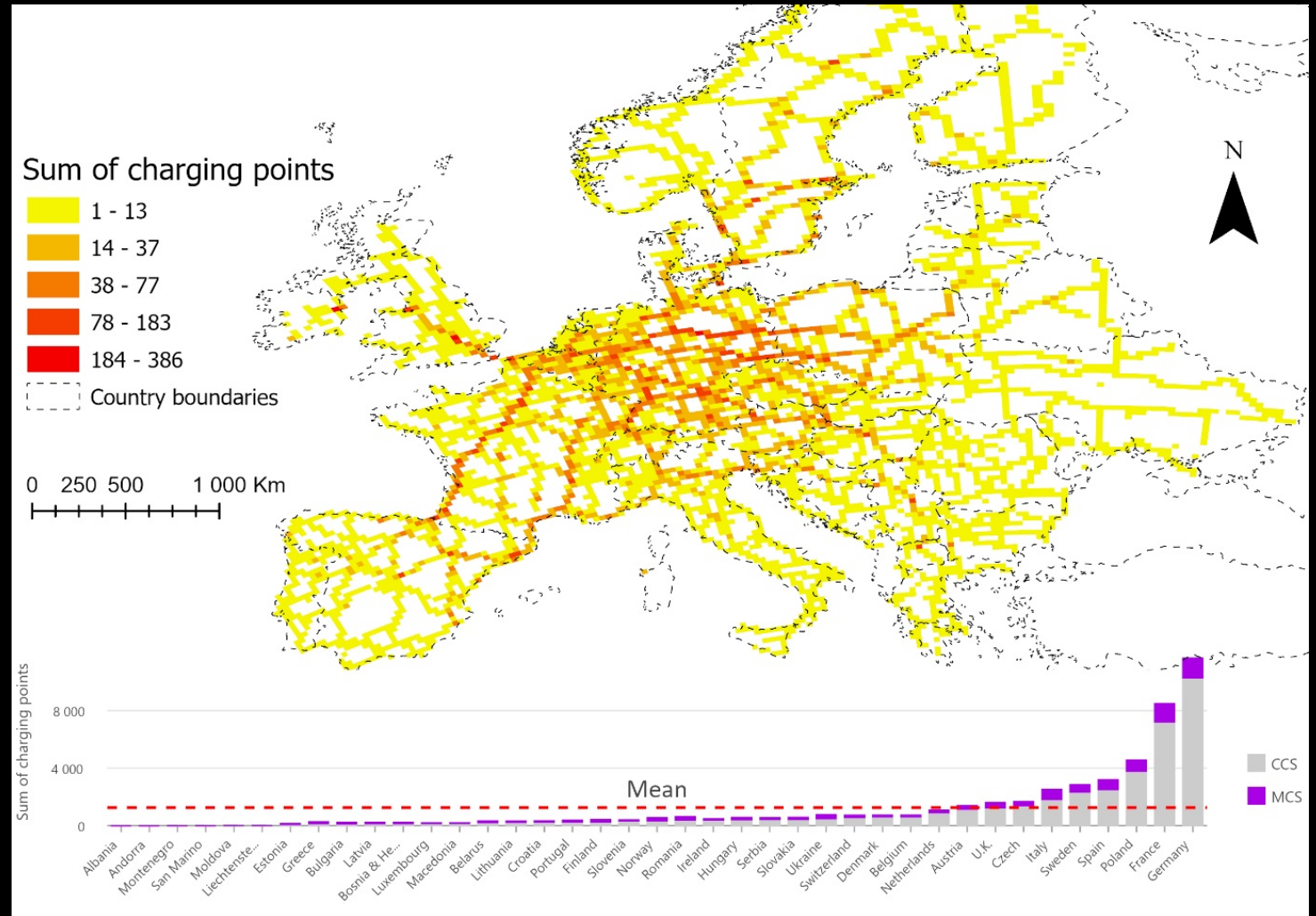
The number of daily LBETs utilizing suggested charging stations. Points are centered in the middle of 25x25 km² polygons suggesting charging stations.

CHARGING AREAS DISTRIBUTION

15% BETs requires 40,000 CCS and 9,000 MCS charging points.

The average CCS to MCS charging points ratio is 4.5/1.

On average, the charging area serves 47 parked BETs daily.



Total number of CCS and MCS chargers by charging area and country in Europe, for 15% of BET share.

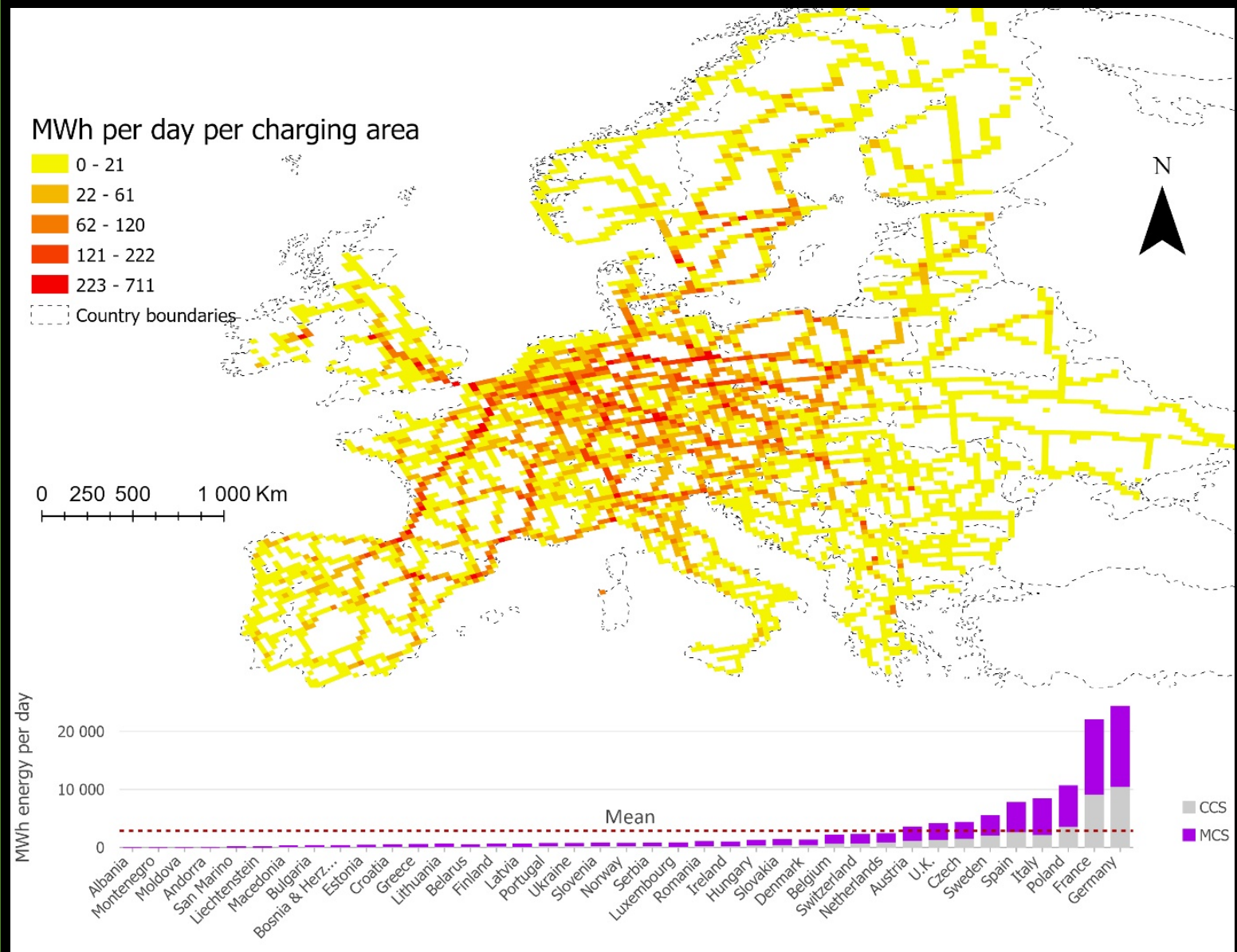
Energy requirement

The required energy to charge 15% BETs could reach up to 110 GWh per day.

100% of BET share requires about 540 GWh daily.

On average, a charging area (25x25m²) requires 24 MWh daily.

62% energy requirements are from MCS chargers. This sums up to 68 GWh/day, representing 8% of the BETs total parking time.



Daily energy requirement for each charging area and country (MWh per day) from both CCS and MCS charging.



Conclusions



- 40,000 CCS and 9,000 MCS chargers are required for 15% BET penetration.
- An average of 8 CCS and 2 MCS chargers per charging areas (25x25 km²)
- Each charging area serves an average of 2 and 11 BETs daily.

