



INSTITUT FÜR ENERGIE-
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Life cycle assessments (LCA) of electric cars - study for Agora Verkehrswende

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- Background
 - Electric cars are supposed to play a key role for transport decarbonisation
 - Their environmental assessment greatly depends on energy production and the vehicle manufacturing (incl. batteries)
 - Big need for answers to media response to the question: "How ecological are electric cars really?"
- Contents of Agora Study*
 - Meta study of existing LCAs of e-cars
 - Sensitivity analysis for GHG balance of e-cars in Germany
 - Scenarios for 2030



Use phase:

- Electricity charging mix (country, year, energy production type)
- Specific energy demand (vehicle segment, driving pattern)
- Usage intensity (annual mileage)

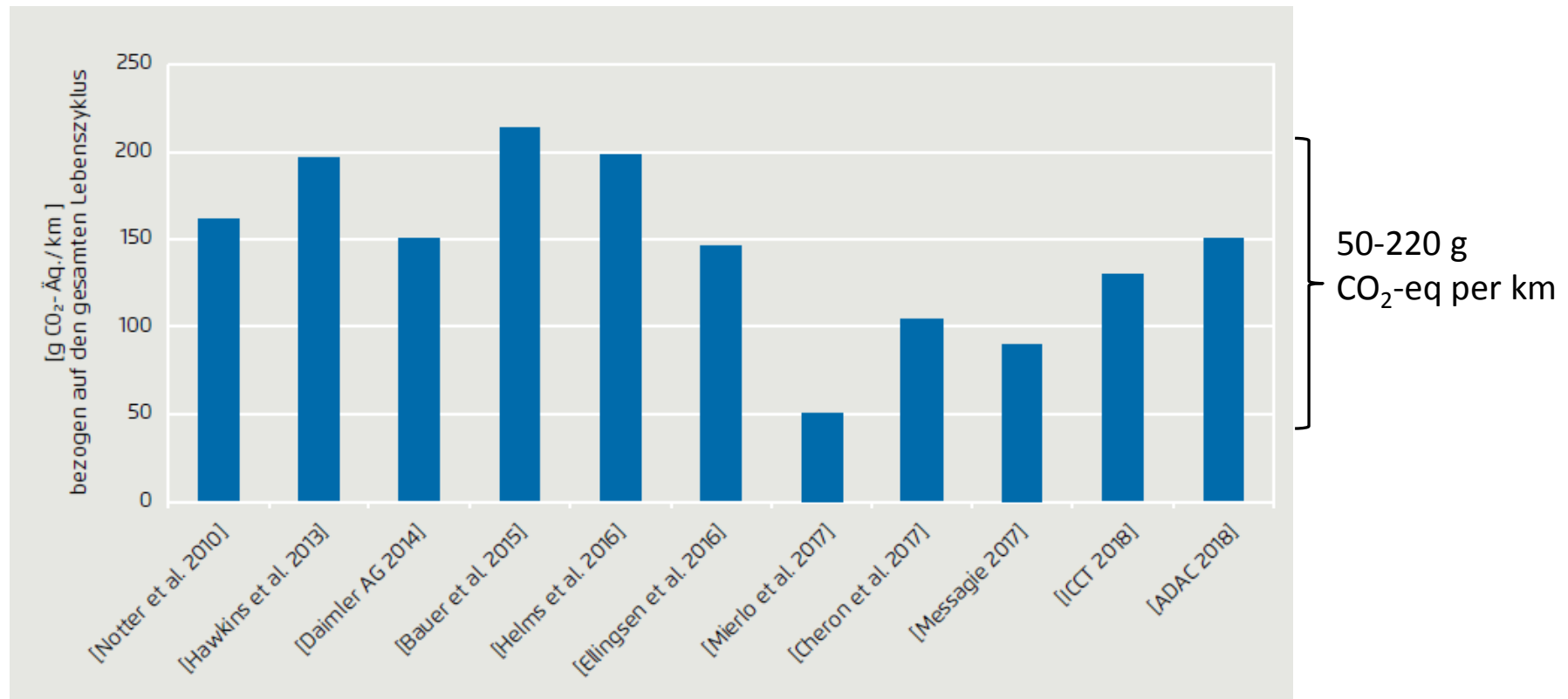
Production:

- Battery size
 - Energy density
 - Cell chemistry
- Type and quantity of materials**
- Energy intensity for production
 - Energy mix for production

Meta Study – normalized GHG emissions per km for different studies



Results diverge greatly , but underlying assumptions have to be considered ...



Meta Study – normalized GHG emissions per km for different studies



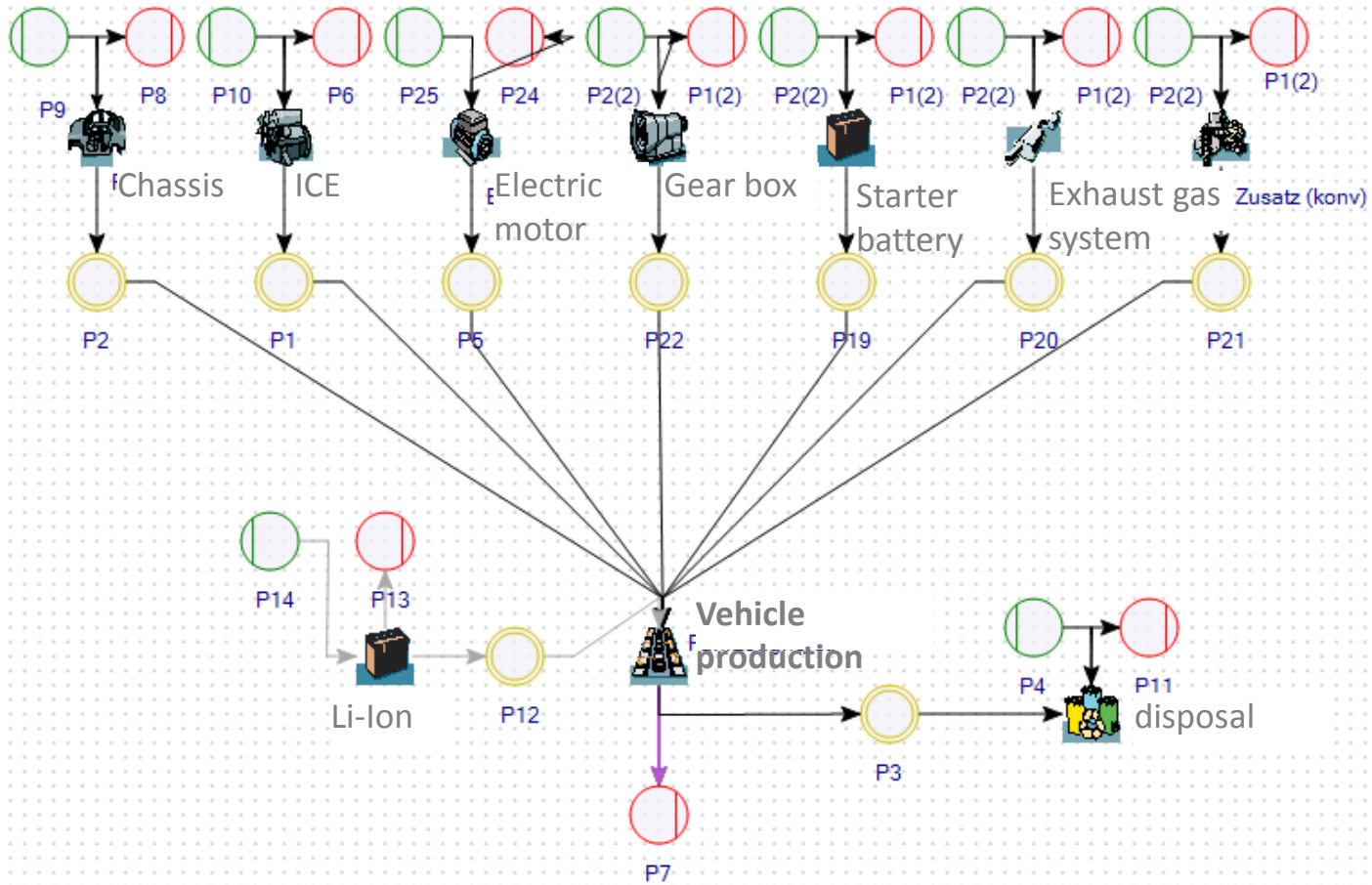
Bauer et al 2015
 Car: D-Segment
 EC: 21,4 kW/100km (Real-World)
 Electricity mix: CH/EU
 battery size: 25 kWh (2 batteries)

Mierlo et al 2017
 Car: n.a.
 EC: n.a.
 Electricity mix: BE
 battery size: n.a.

ICCT 2018
 Car: C-Segment
 EC: 20,5 (Real-World)
 Electricity mix: EU
 battery size: 30 kWh



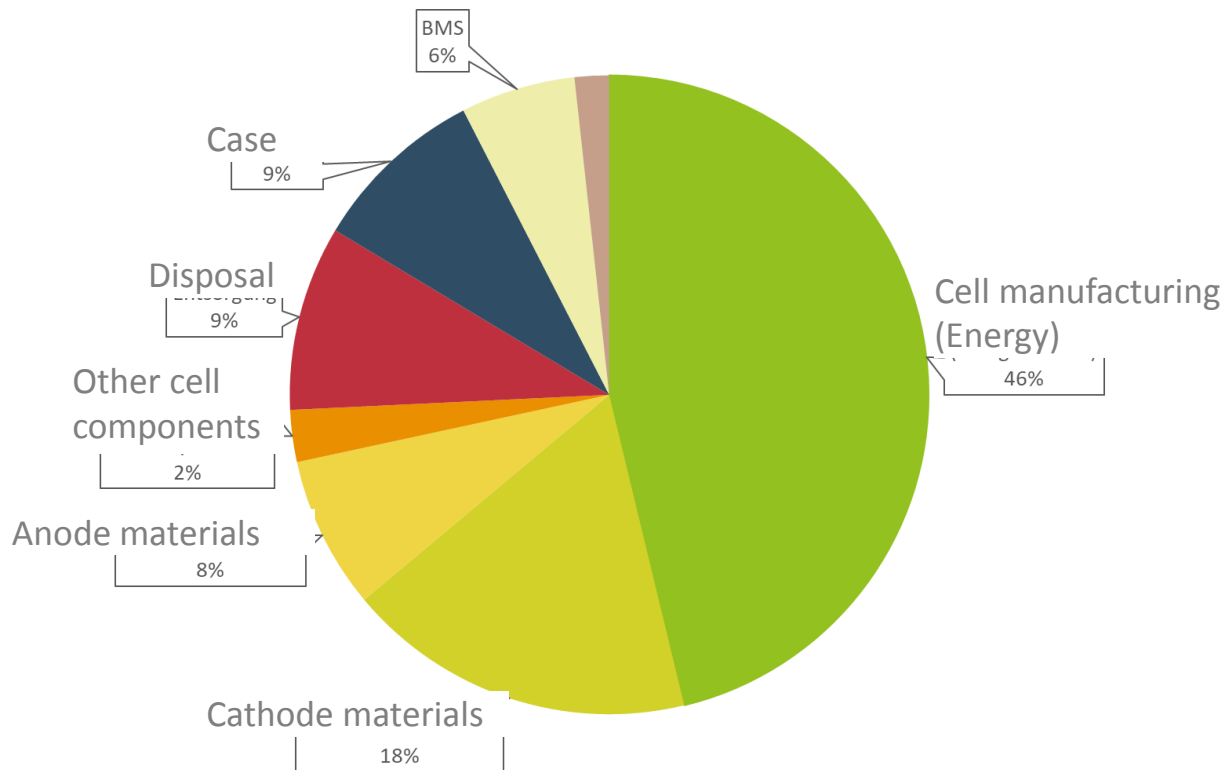
Vehicle production: Process modelling in the eLCAR model



Data inputs from ecoinvent 3

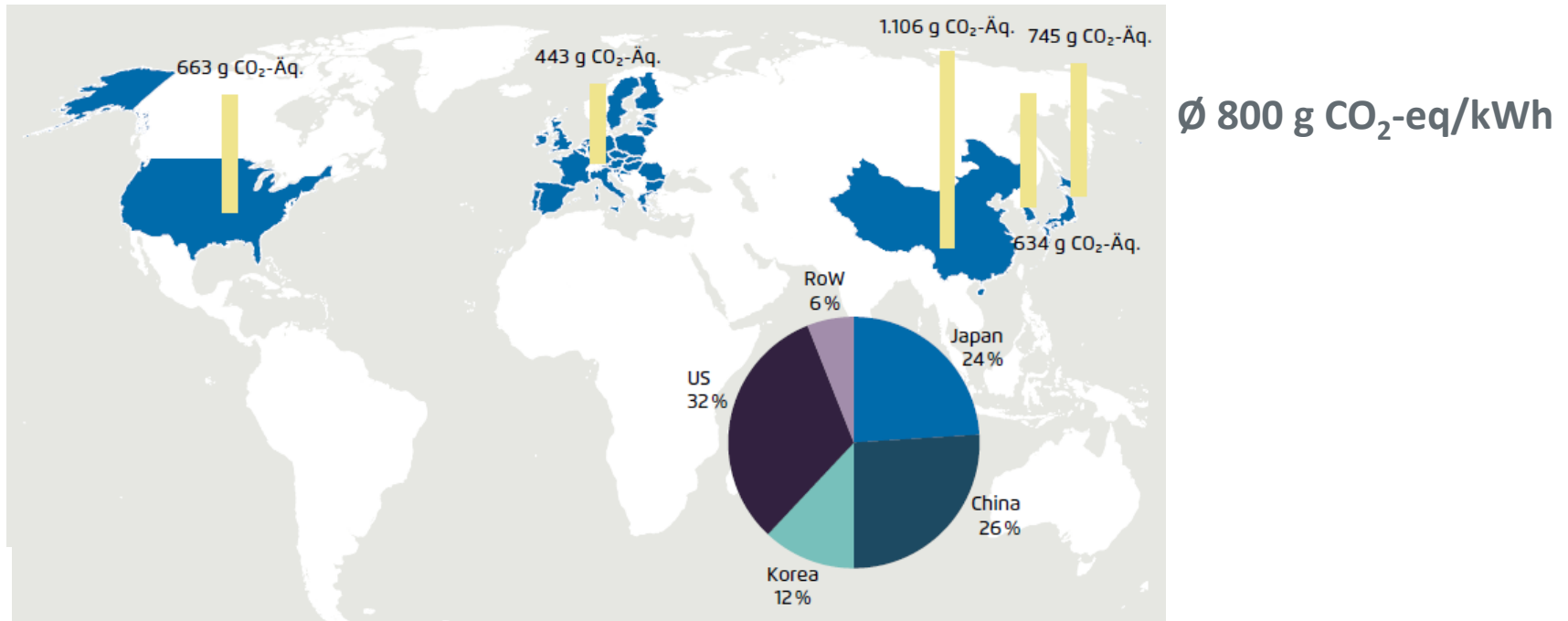
Vehicle production: GHG balance of Li-Ion-Battery

- In total 145 kg CO_{2eq}/ kWh for battery production
- Cell production dominates GHG emissions (46%)

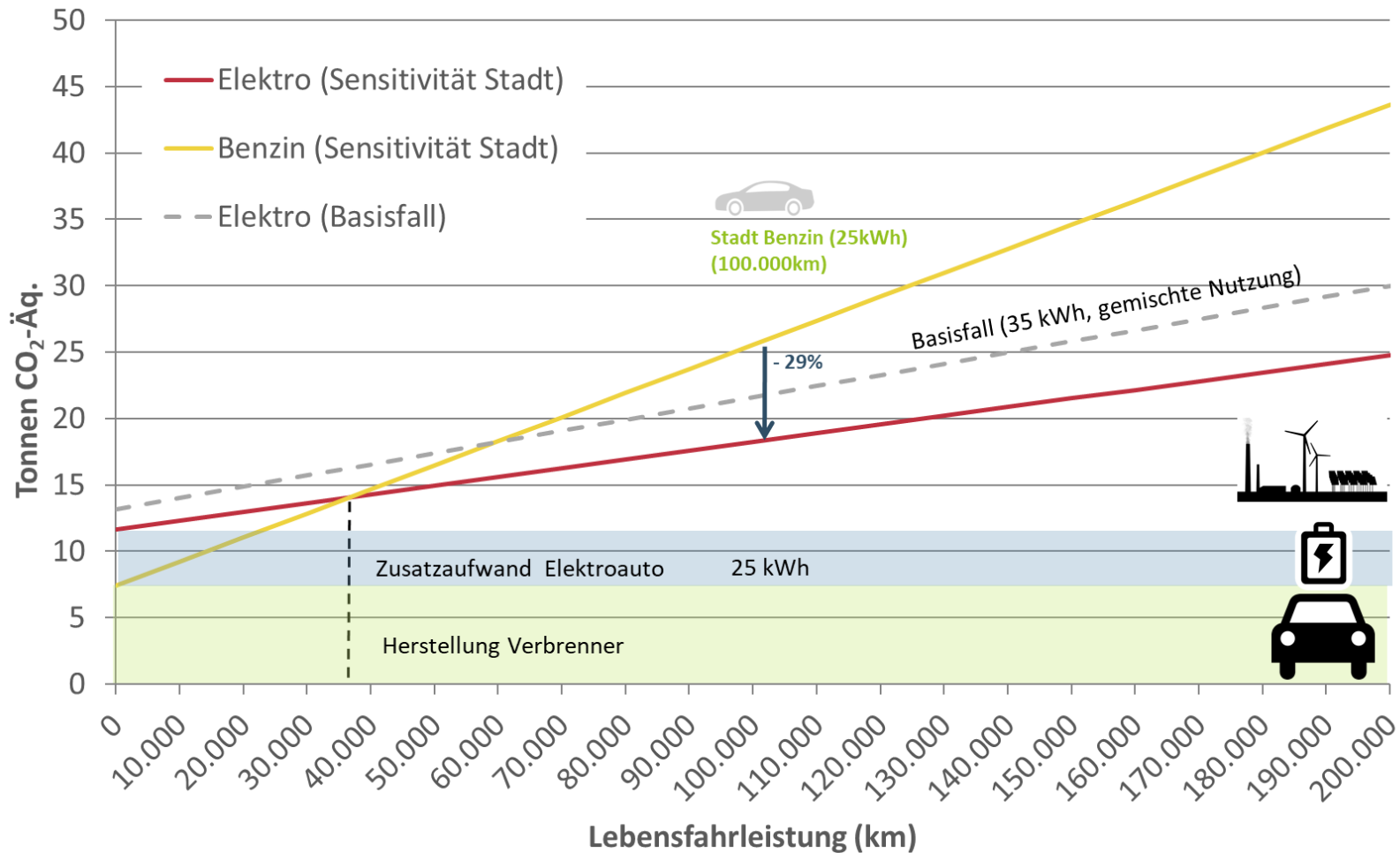


Vehicle production: Influence of energy mix in cell production

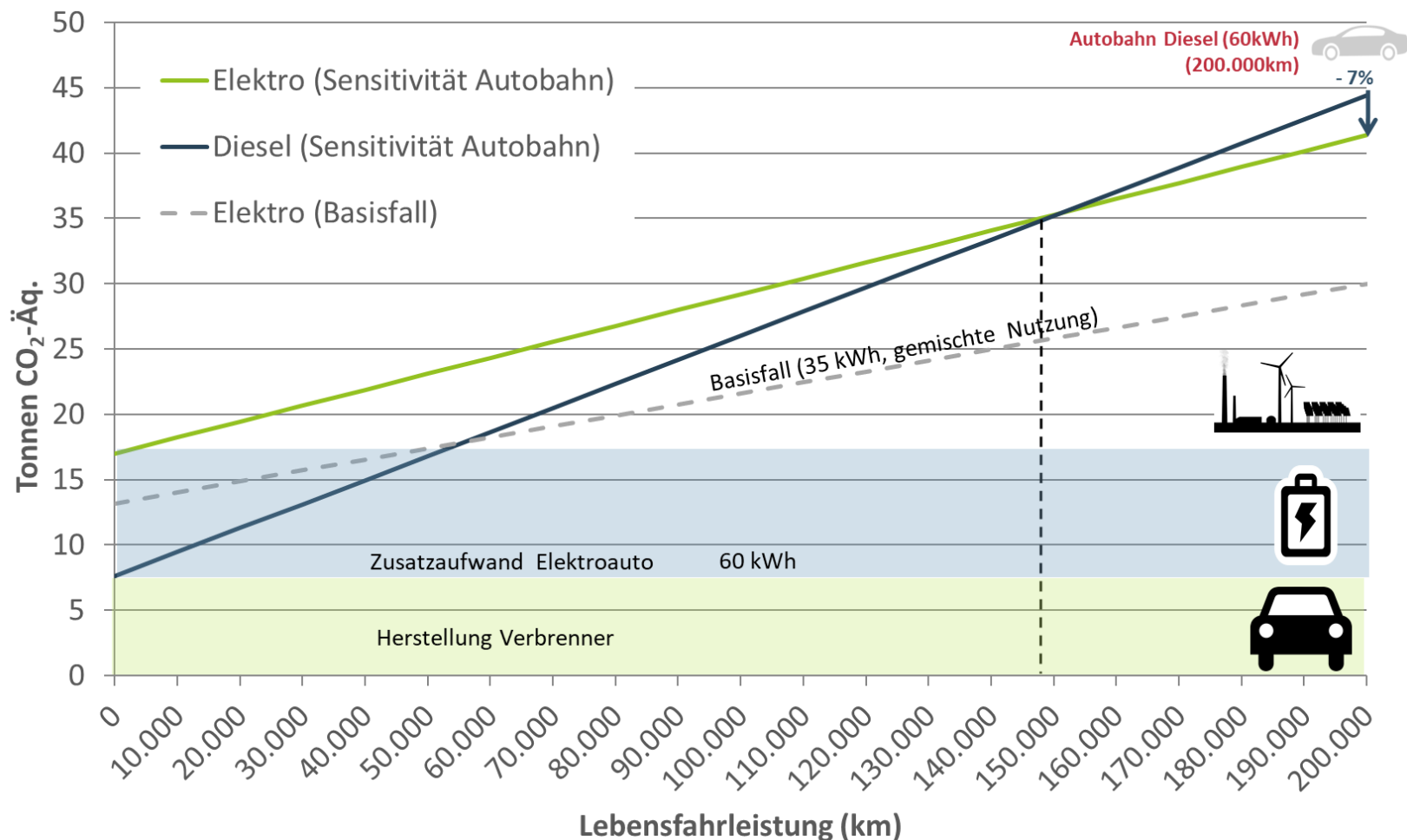
Today's manufacturing countries (US, China, Japan, Korea) have high share of fossil energy for electricity production



Example use phase: GHG balance of a city car



Example use phase: GHG balance of a „long-distance car“



Conclusion and outlook

- E-Cars can already have a **positive GHG balance today** in Europe
- **Environmental opportunities** for the future due increasing shares of renewable electricity production and progress in battery production (increasing energy density, production in countries with „cleaner“ power mix)
- **Environmental risks** due to increase in battery size and range, heavier vehicles and higher energy consumption
- **Further LCAs will be needed** with increasing market share of e-vehicles, new technologies and materials
- Pressure on decision makers for **providing transparent LCA data** will increase -> inclusion of LCA criteria in vehicle regulations?



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