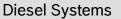


- 1 Mobility challenges
- 2 Driving with fire
- 3 Electric driving
- 4 Electrofuels
- 4 Conclusions

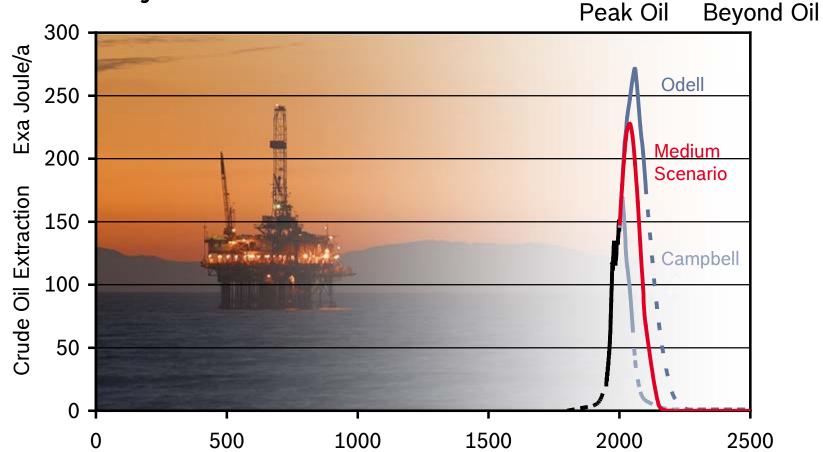


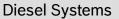






# The Party's over

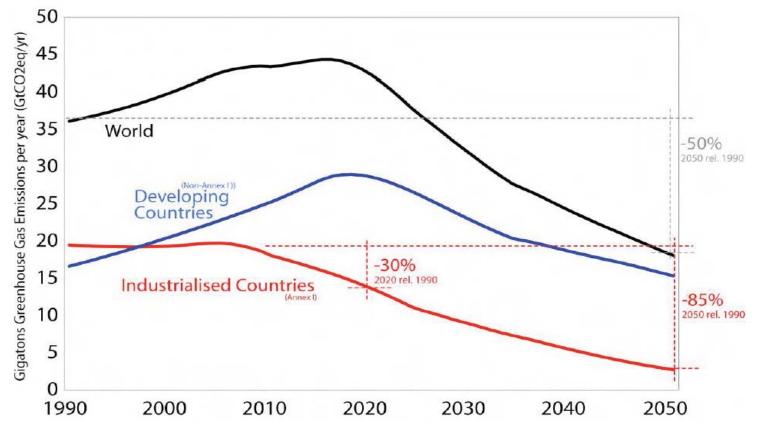






## Contributions to greenhouse gas reduction

Comitted target: not to exceed 2° global warming



**Diesel Systems** 

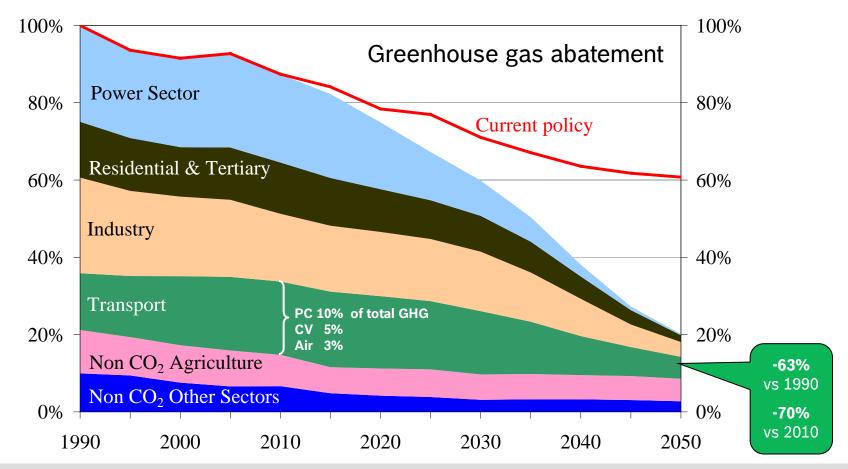
Source: M. Meinshausen, based on UNEP Human Development Report 2009







### Energy Roadmap 2050, EU-Commission Dec 15th, 2011

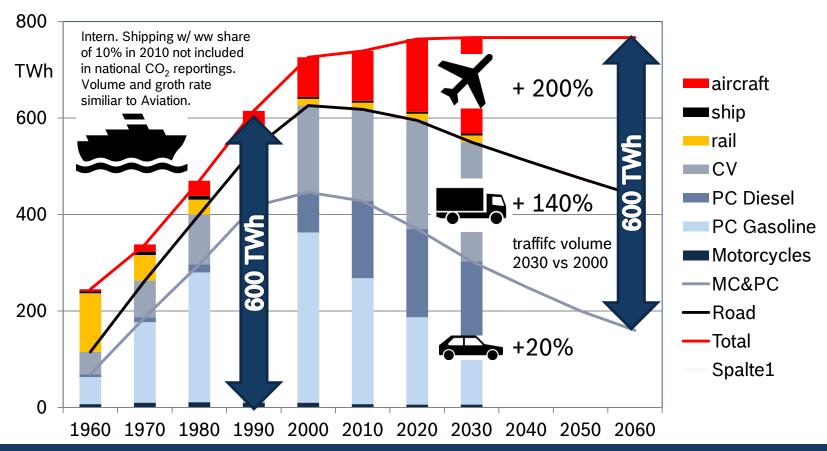


#### **Diesel Systems**





## Energy consumption of traffic in/from Germany



E-mobility not sufficient to achieve CO<sub>2</sub> targets for traffic sector

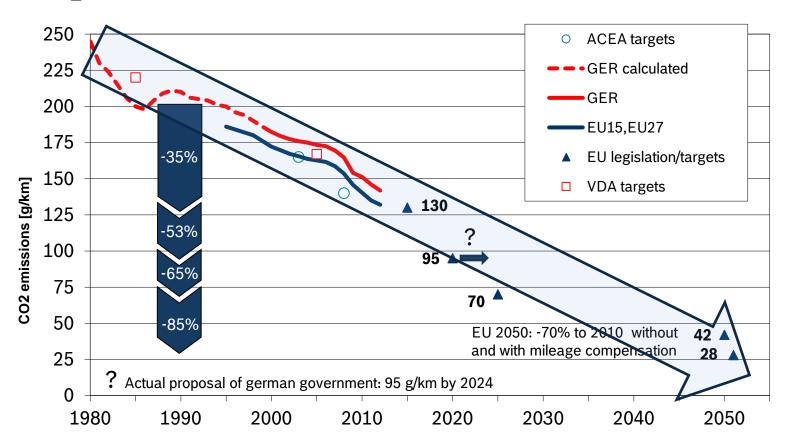




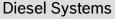


# CO<sub>2</sub> emission of new released cars





Source:s: EU-COM Report 2010-655; 10.11.2010, DLR: Flottenverbrauch 2010, Jul. 2002

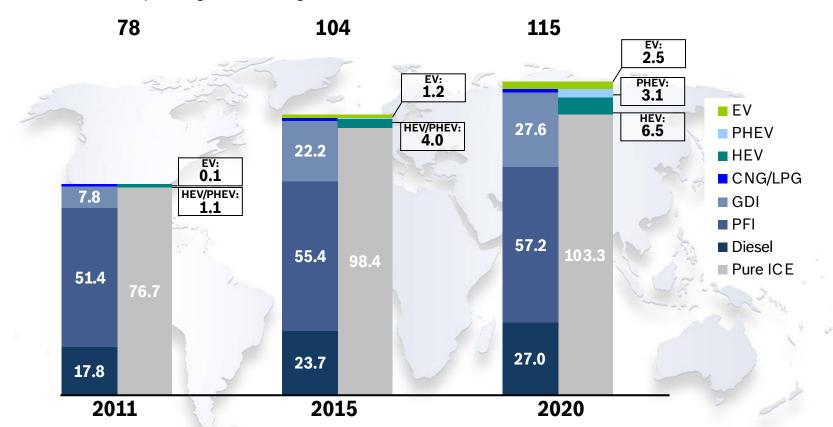




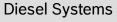
### Market development



Mio new released passenger cars and light vehicles <6t



+2.4 mio EV ... + 10.9 mio electric engines ... + 34.6 mio combustion engines

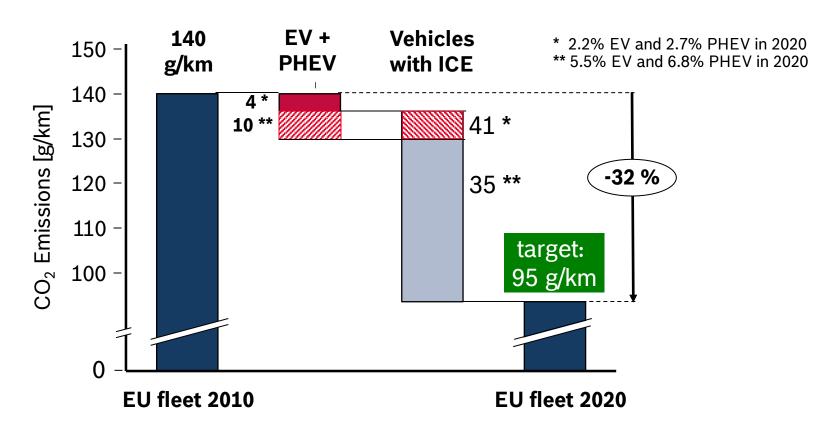






### Expected CO<sub>2</sub> reduction until 2020 – EU





ICE-powertrain measures have to contribute 80 to 90% to CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction





1 Mobility challenges

2 Driving with fire

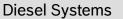
3 Electric driving

4 Electrofuels

4 Conclusions





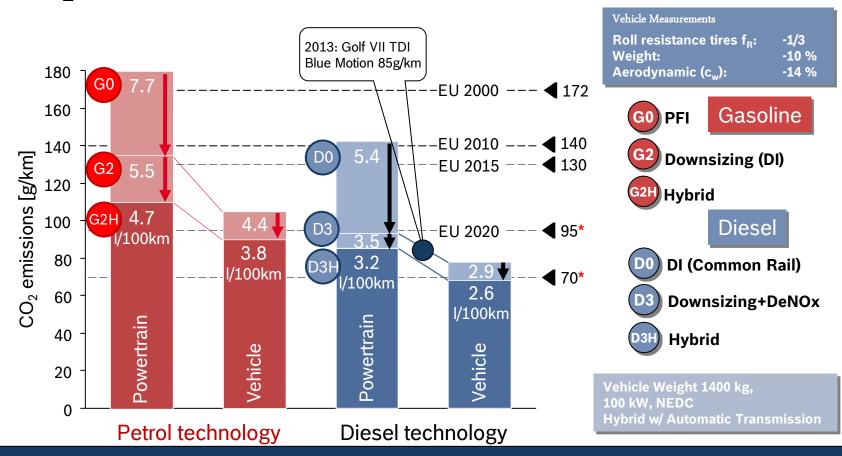






# CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by engine & vehicle technology





"ICE-Age" Scenario is sufficient to achieve 95 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km in 2020!

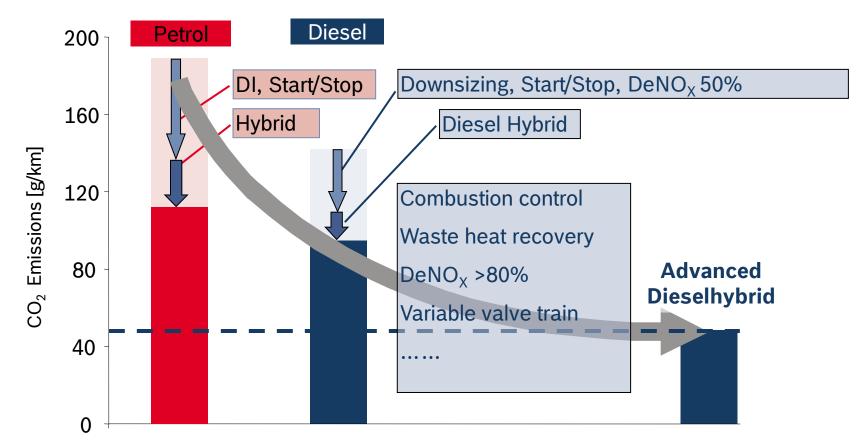




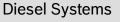


# Approching 50g/km CO<sub>2</sub>, EU





Compact class vehicle (1,400kg), 100kW, NEDC

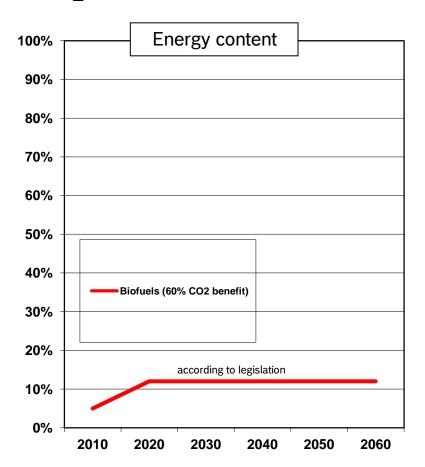


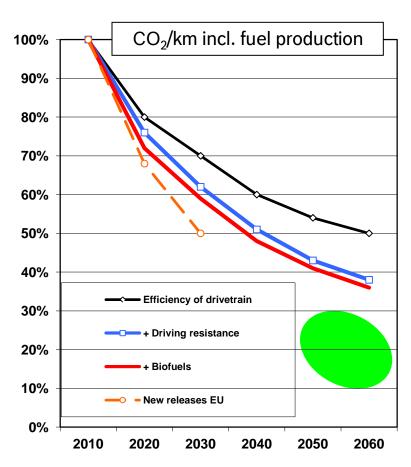




# CO<sub>2</sub> of vehicle population









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2 Driving with fire

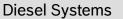
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### **Electric driving**

## Recharging - Chance to slow up







Energy flow	24,000 kW	10 kW
Energy/min.	400 kWh (40l)	0,17 kWh
Range (1 min)	800 km	1 km
Range (1 h)	48,000 km	60 km
15,000 km	< 20 min	> 10 d

### **Electric driving**



# Energy chain under real driving conditions 1)

57%



67%

57%





100% wheel drive drive train efficiency 93%

30% auxillaries
12% battery & inverter
8% dissipation

2010

2060



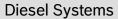
	100% wheel drive drive train efficiency 31%	29%
tank	25% auxillaries	
350 % fuel		
%		
350	225% dissipation	1)

100% wheel drive drive train efficiency 64%

20% auxillaries

55% dissipation

1) ambient temp. 10°C, avrg. speed 60 km/h; heating at 0°C/-10°C is 60%/100% of wheel drive. source: Spicher, U., 7. MTZ-Fachtagung 24., 25. 01.2012





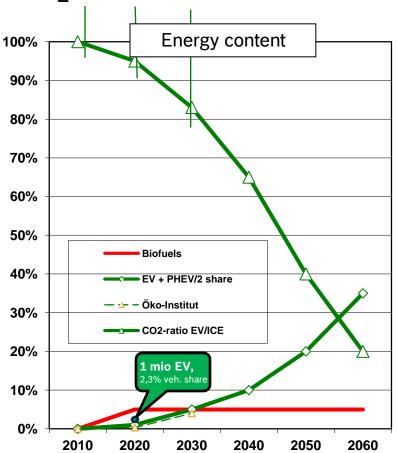


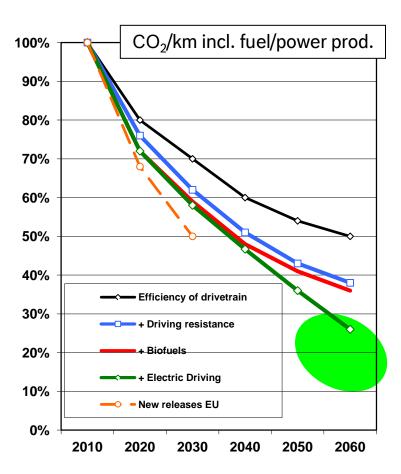
### **Electric driving**



# CO<sub>2</sub> of vehicle population









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#### **Electrofuels**

## Storing electrical energy as liquid or gas fuels

<u>Electrofuels</u> are an emerging class of <u>carbon-neutral</u> drop-in replacement fuels that are made by <u>storing electrical energy from renewable sources</u> in the chemical bonds of <u>liquid or gas fuels</u>. The primary targets are butanol, biodiesel, and hydrogen, but include other alcohols and carbon-containing gases such as methane and butane.

Source: wikipedia.com May 14th, 2012

### Categories of Electrofuels:

- Power to Gas, PtG Hydrogen, Methane, 'e-gas', 'Windgas'...

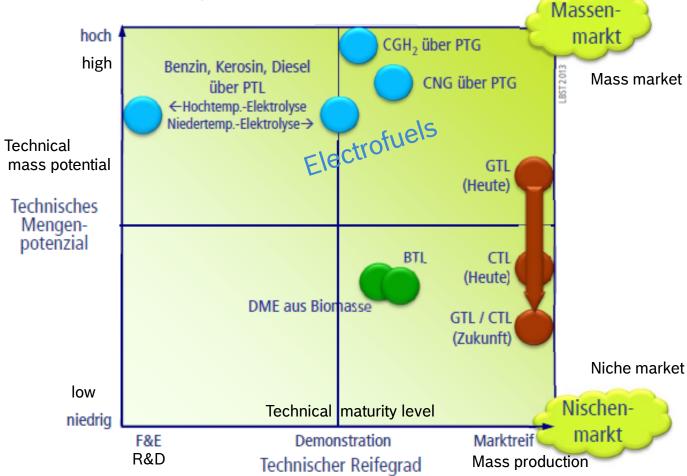
SNG: Substitute Natural Gas

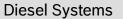
- Power to Liquid, PtL Methanol, Paraffins: Gasoline, Diesel



#### **Electrofuels**

Assessment of synthetic fuels

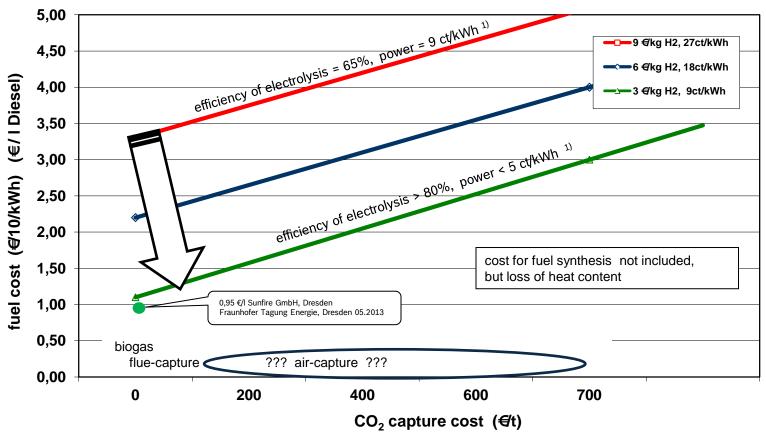






#### **Electrofuels**

# Fuel cost vs cost of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> input



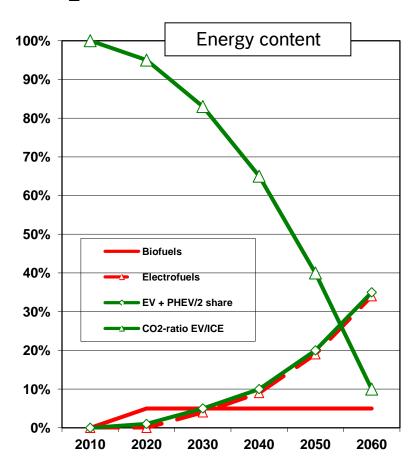
1) source: T. Smolinka, Günther, M., (Fraunhofer ISE), Garche, J. (FCBAT): NOW-Studie, Rev. 1, 05.07.2011

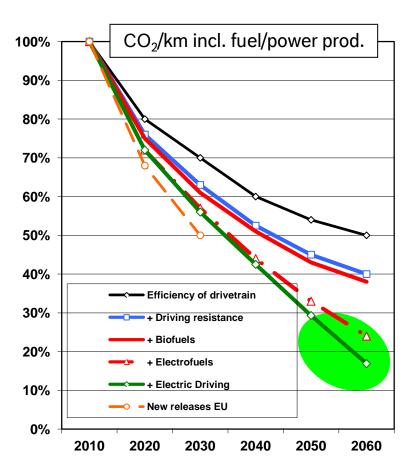




# $CO_2$ of vehicle population: measures combined







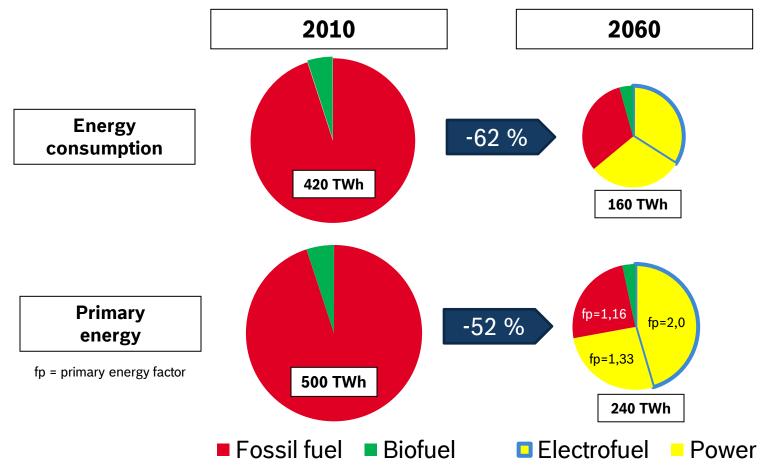


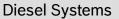
#### Passenger cars



# Energy split for 85% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction









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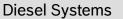
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## Ways to CO<sub>2</sub>-free mobility

### **Electricity**

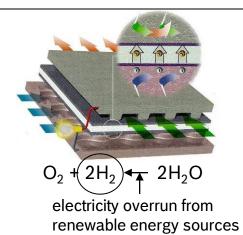


#### **Battery**

#### **Fuel Cell**







#### **Fuels**



#### **Biomass**

### CO<sub>2</sub> Recycling



Vegetable oils **Fthanol** 

Vegatable garbage Alga

 $CO_2 + 2H_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + CH_4$ 

3CO<sub>2</sub> +

 $3H_2 \rightarrow H_2O + CH_3OH$ 

 $nCO_2 + (2n+1)H_2 \rightarrow nH_2O + C_nH_{2n+1} + O_2$ 

**Technical Photosynthesis** 

#### **Diesel Systems**





# Wege zur CO<sub>2</sub>-freien Mobilität

Dr. Rolf Leonhard

**Robert Bosch GmbH** 

# Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Sächsisches Fachsymposium ENERGIE 2013 Dresden, 18.11.2013

