

# Prospects for alternative transport fuels in EU-15 countries up to 2050 from an energetic and economic point-of-view

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1. Introduction
2. Well-to-Wheel assessment
3. Economic Assessment
4. Scenarios for potentials of alternative fuels
5. Conclusions

# *1. Introduction: Core objectives*

- ...to provide an appraisal of prospects of new alternative fuels and technologies from energetic and economic points-of-view
- ...to investigate future market prospects of alternative powertrains like BEV, HEV and FCV in comparison to conventional passenger cars
- Analysis conducted for the average conditions in EU-15 countries in a dynamic framework till 2050 in comparison to fossil fuels.

## Mature AEC

Electricity  
Pellet

### **1st gen. biofuels:**

Biodiesel  
Bioethanol  
Biogas

## Inmature AEC

### **2nd gen. biofuels:**

Bioethanol from lignocellulose  
Ficher-Tropsch Diesel  
Bio-SNG  
Bio-DME  
Bio-Methanol  
Hydrogen

## AEC in labour stage

Hydrogen  
(thermochemical-,  
photoelectrochemical-, biological  
process)

### **3rd gen. biofuels:**

Biofuels from algae

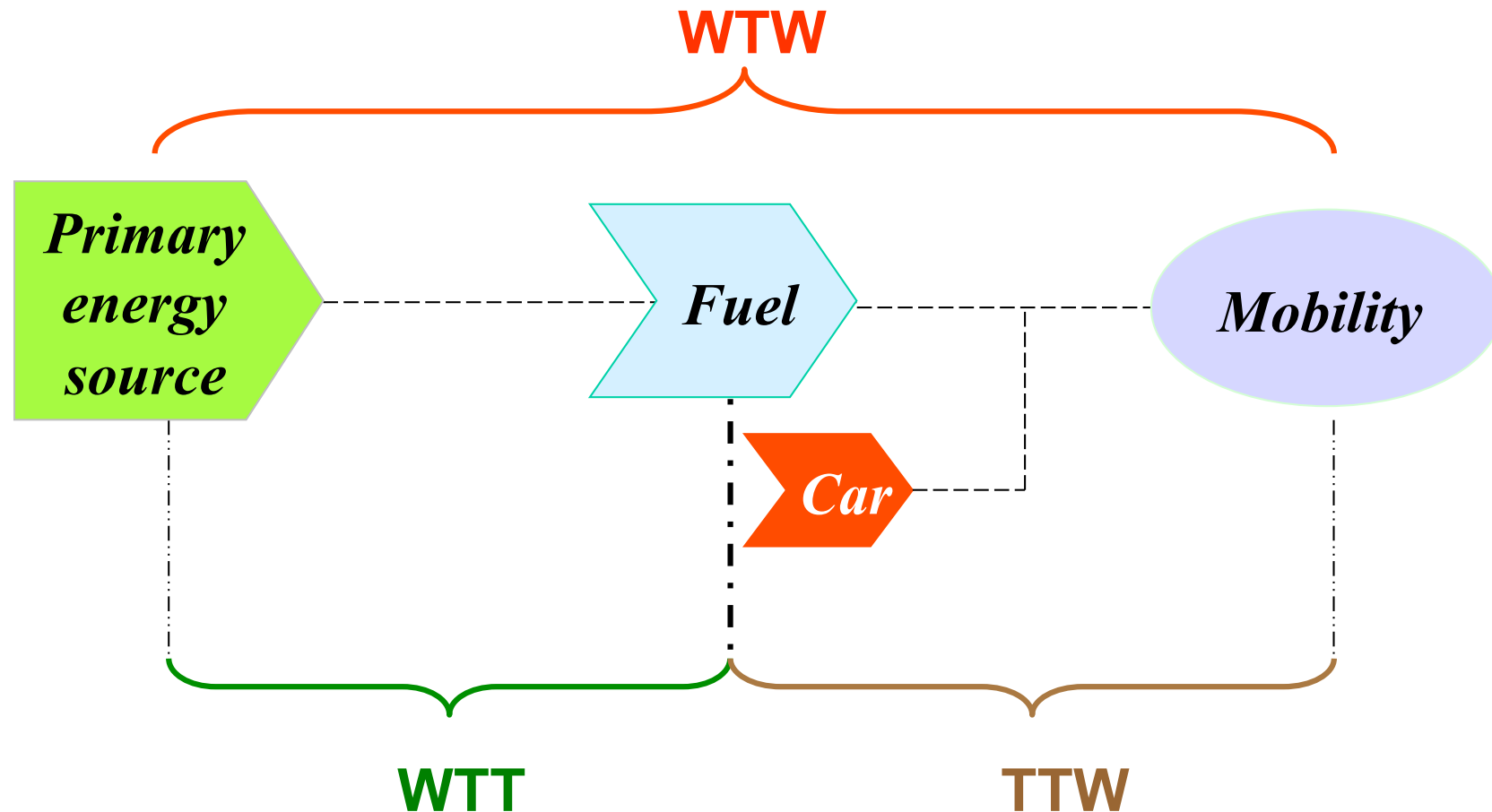
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## Technology surprise!

### **4th gen. biofuels:**

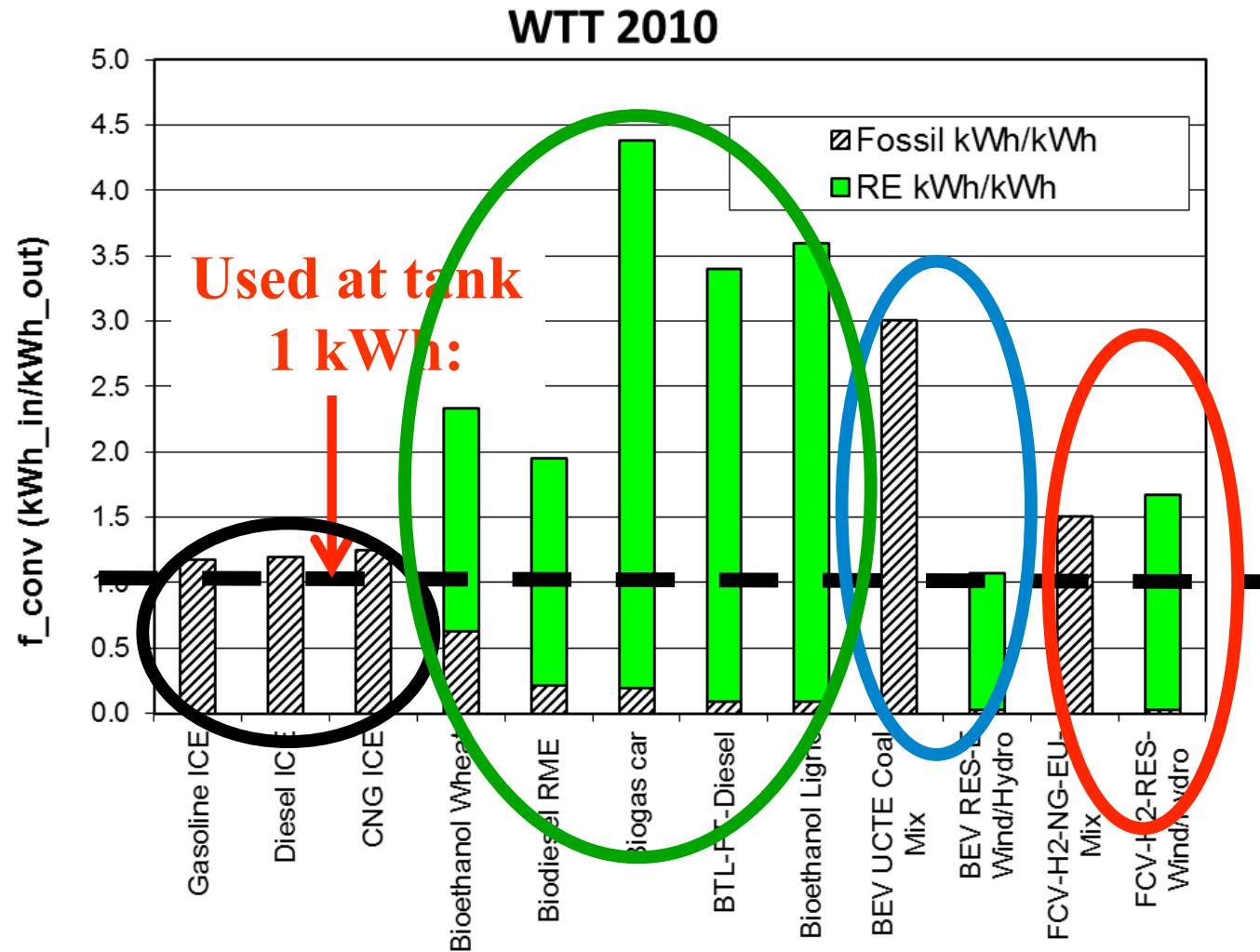
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## 2. Method of approach: *Well-to-Wheel assessment*

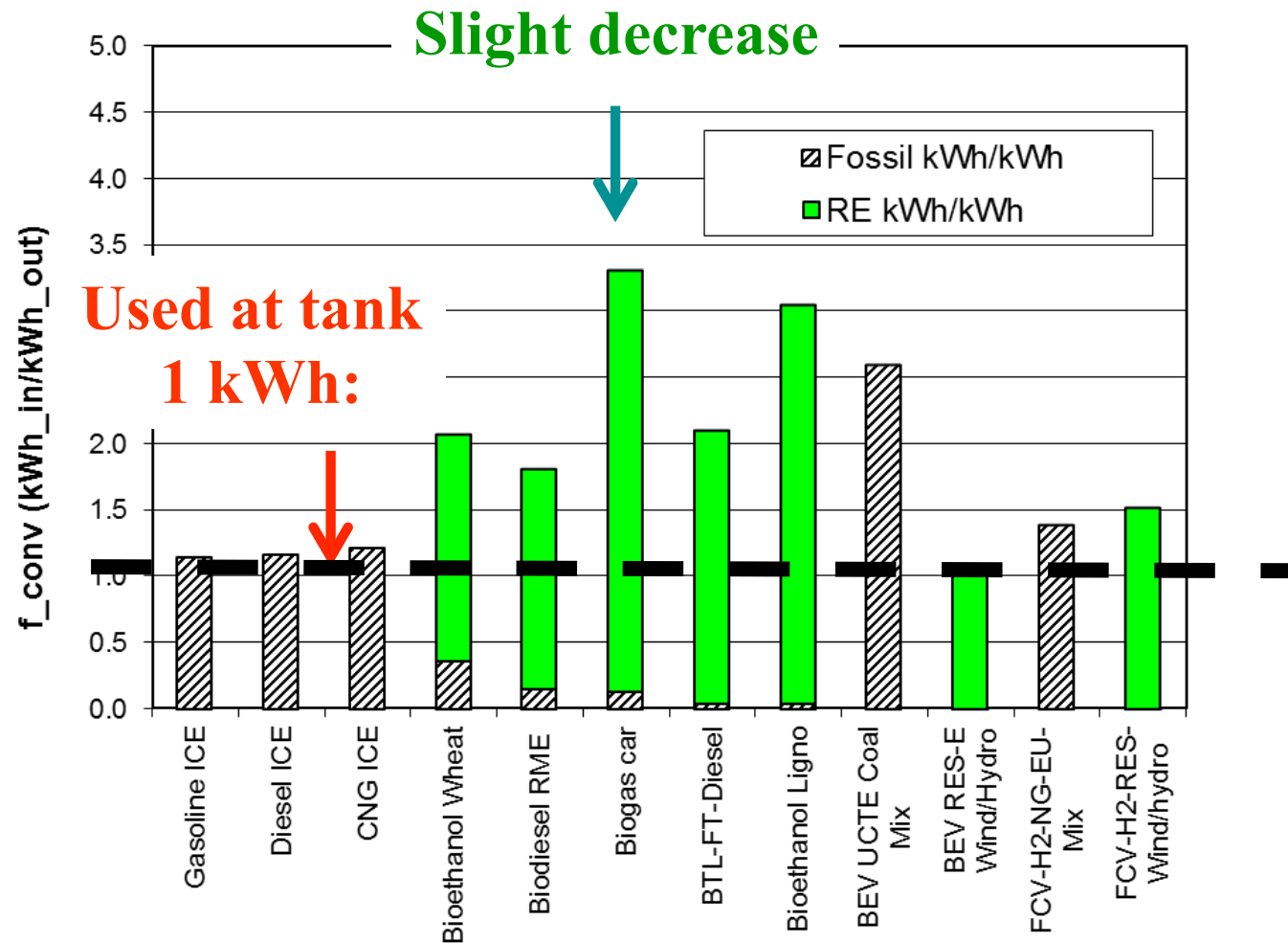


The energy chain for providing the service mobility

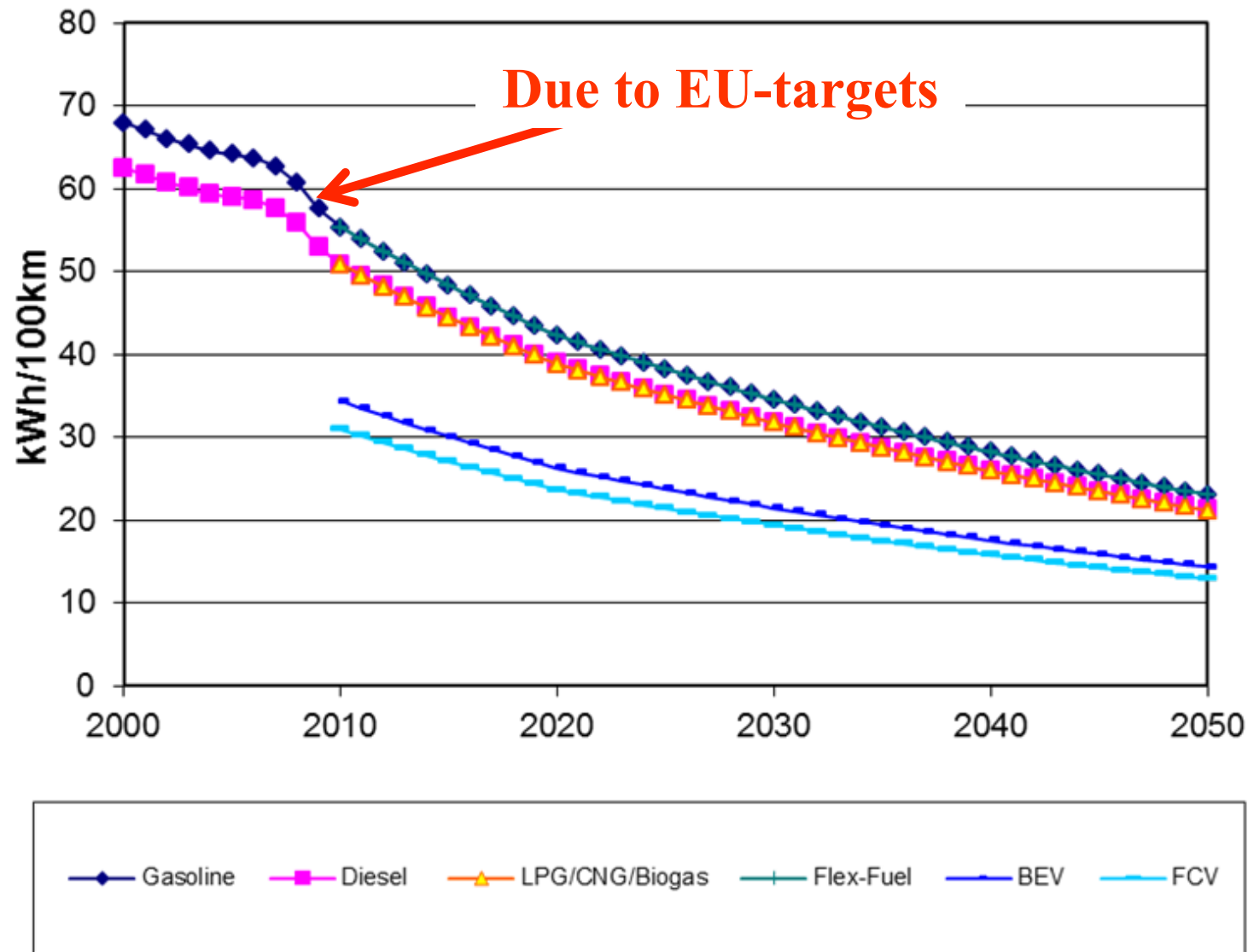
# Well-to-Tank assessment: fuel conversion factor



# Well-to-Tank assessment



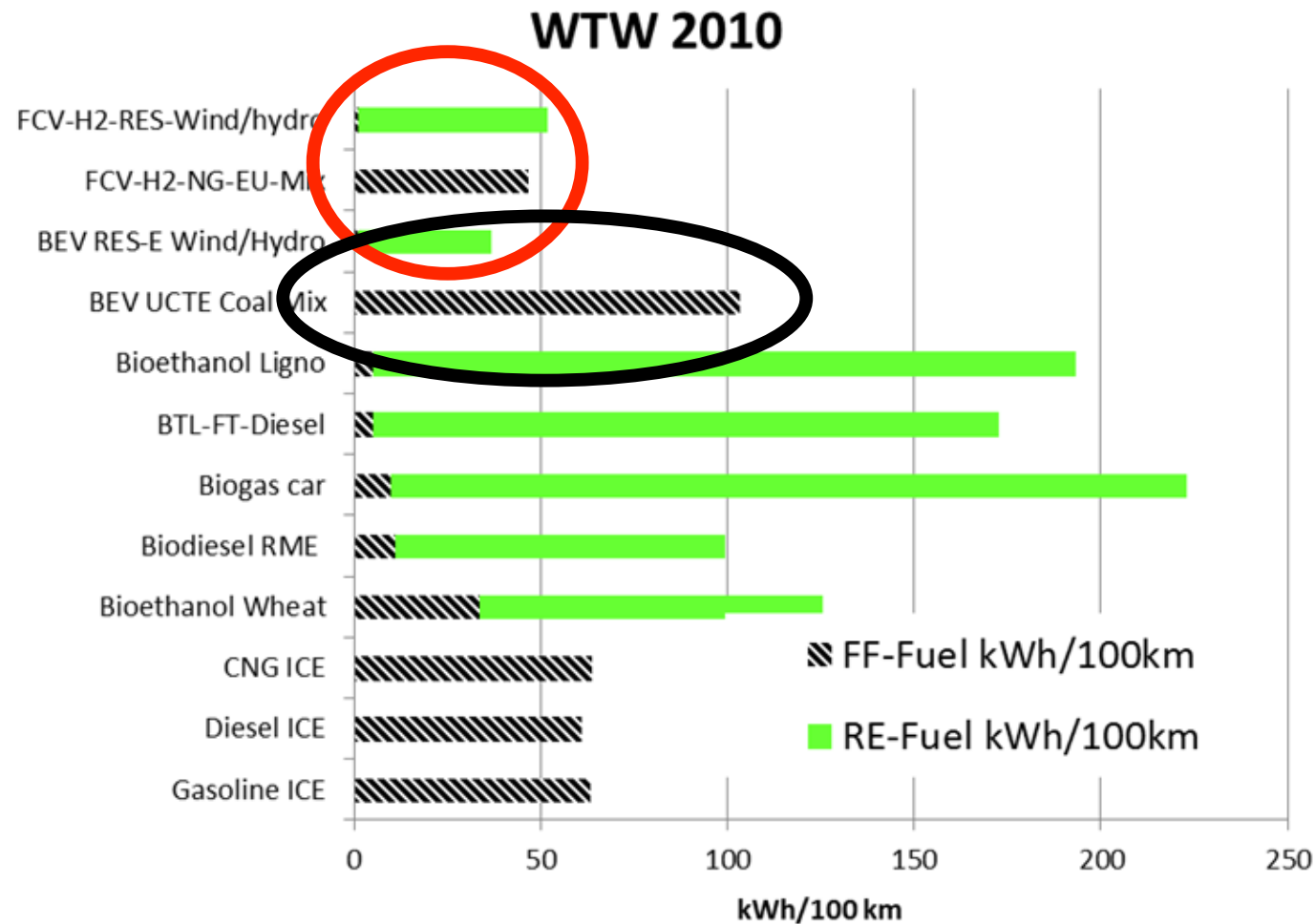
# *TTW: Fuel intensity*



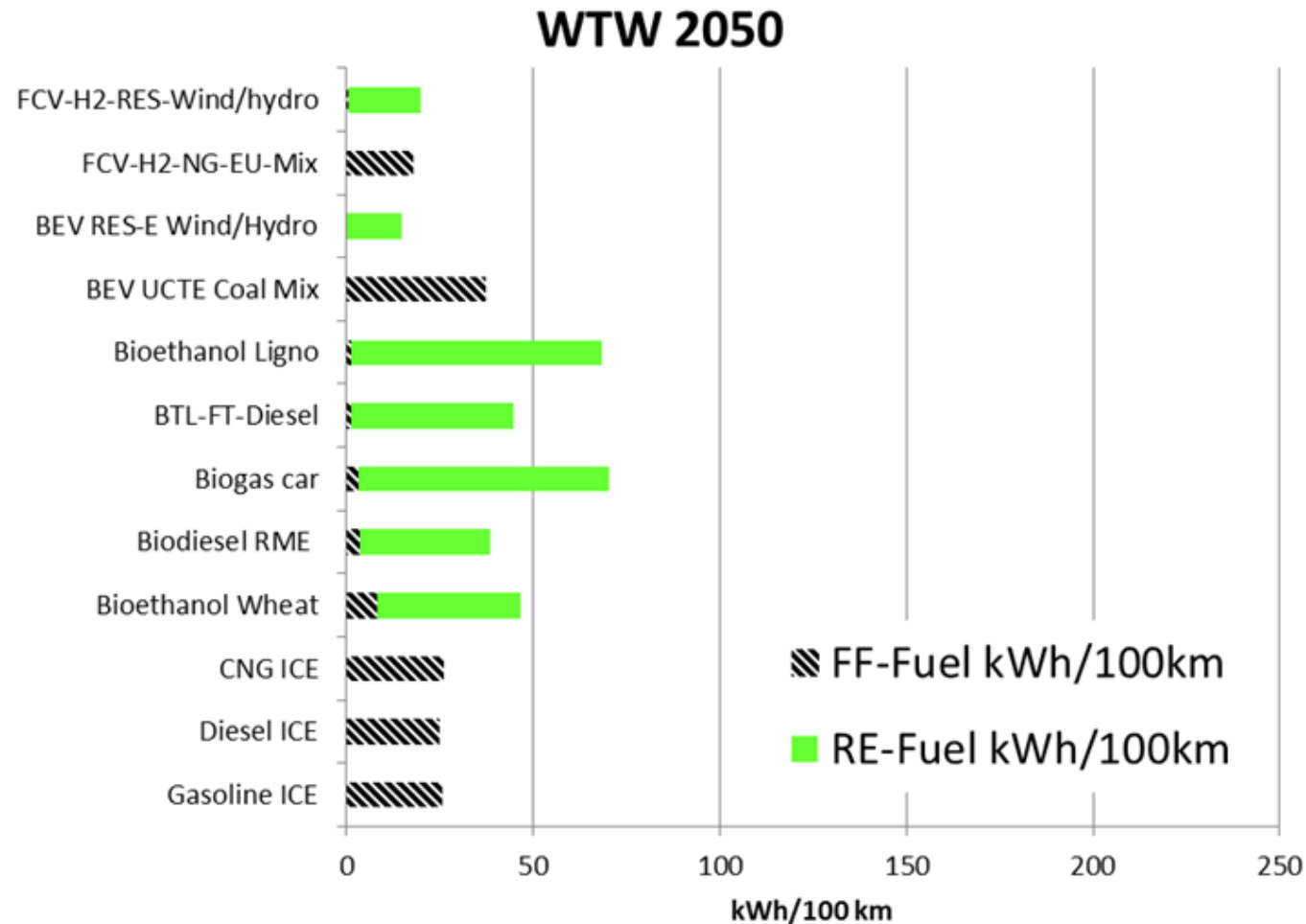
Average car size: 80kW



# Well-to-Wheel assessment 2010: kWh/service mobility



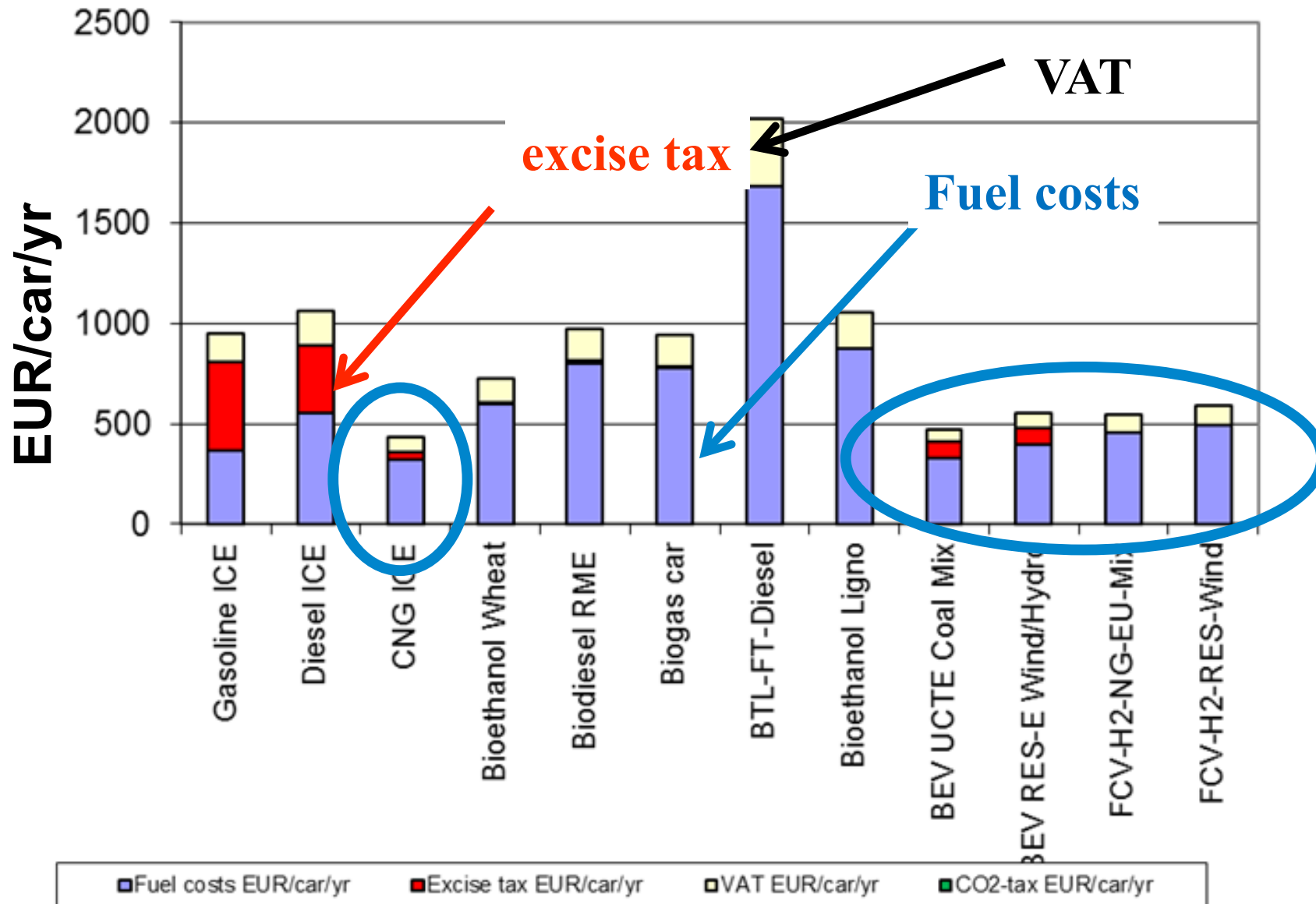
# Well-to-Wheel assessment 2050: kWh/service mobility



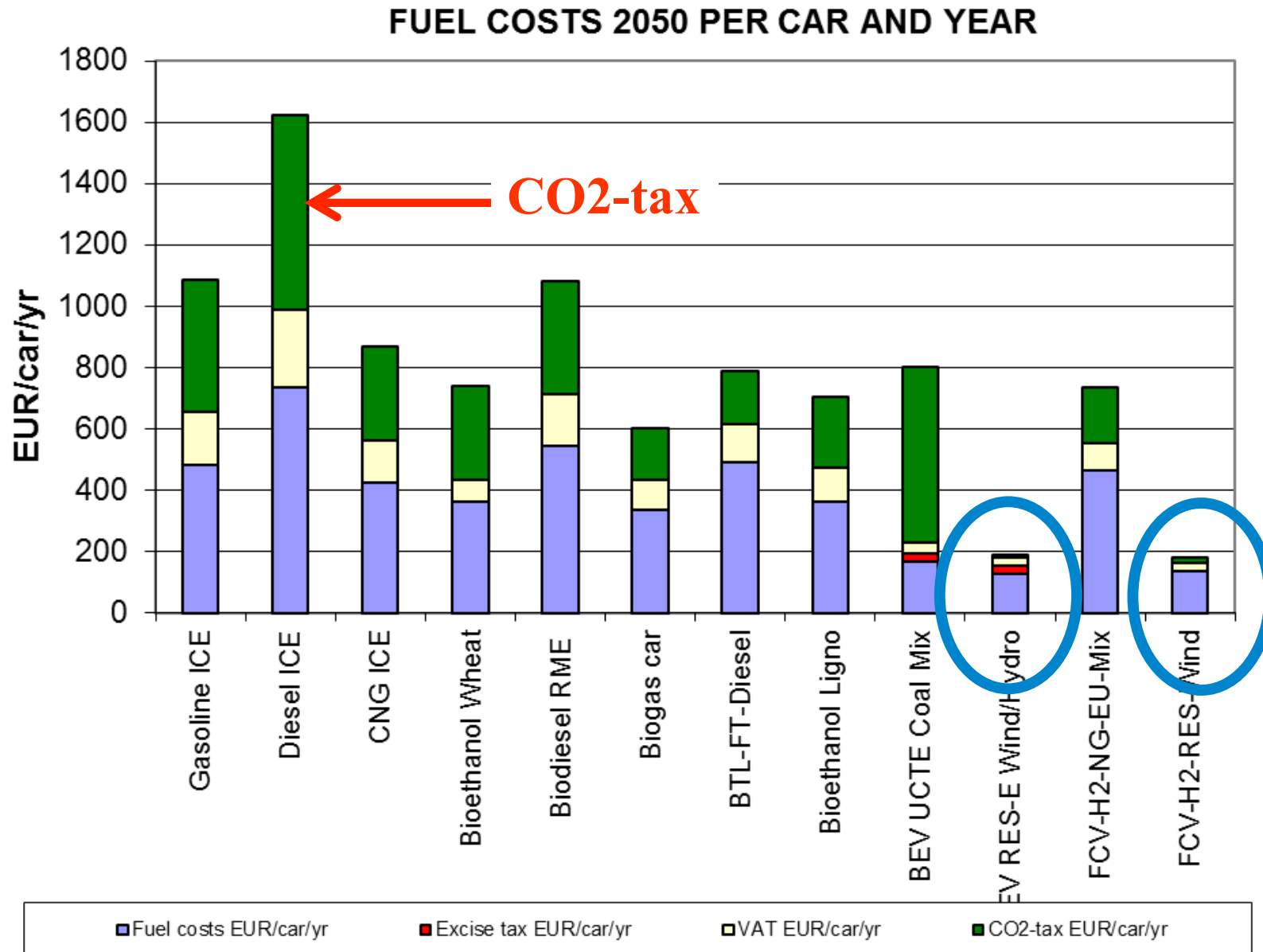
→ *Major effect: Fuel intensity has more impact than WTT-conversion!*

# 3. Economic assessment: Total fuel costs of cars 2010

FUEL COSTS 2010 PER CAR AND YEAR

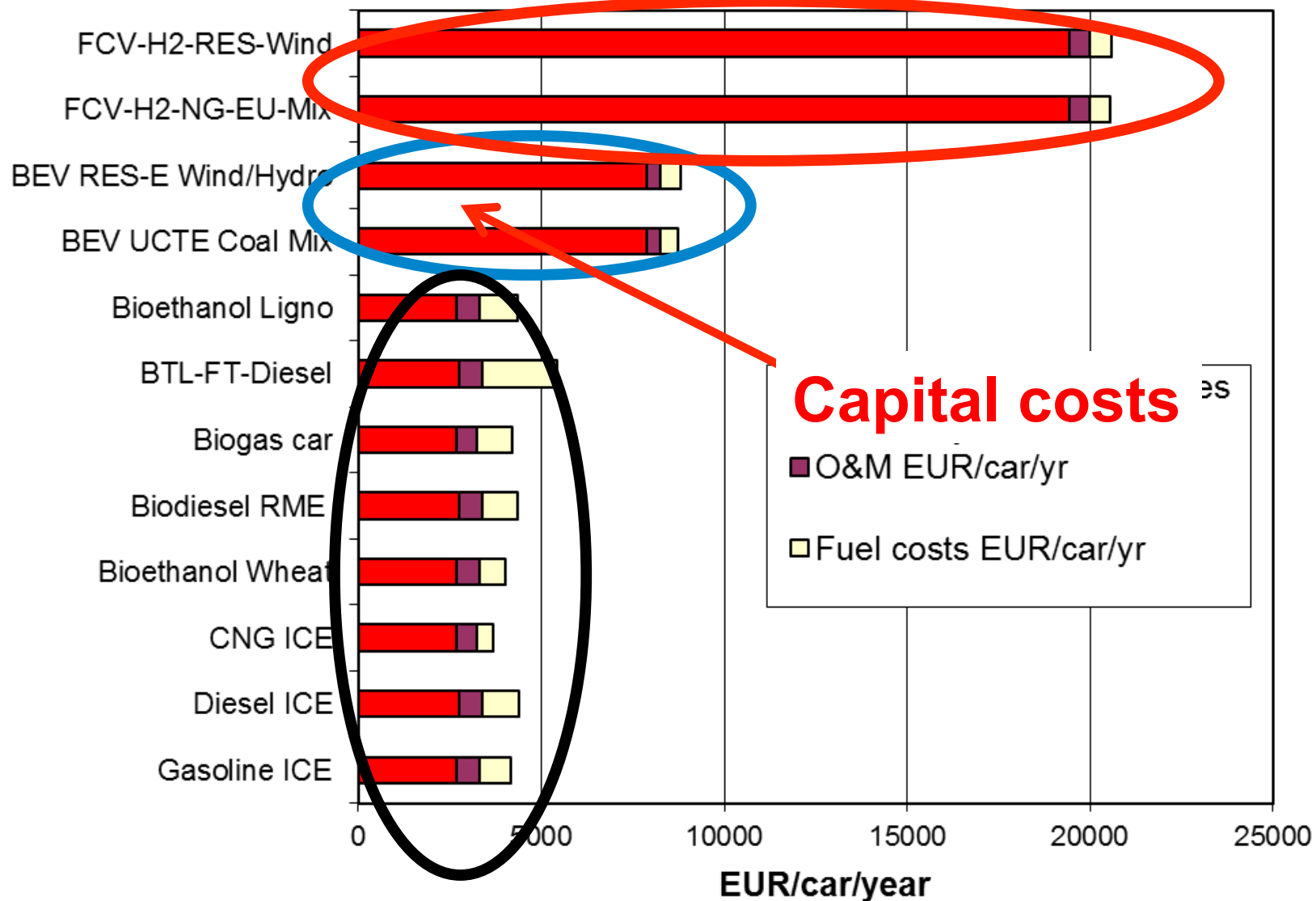


# *Economic assessment: Total fuel costs of cars 2050*



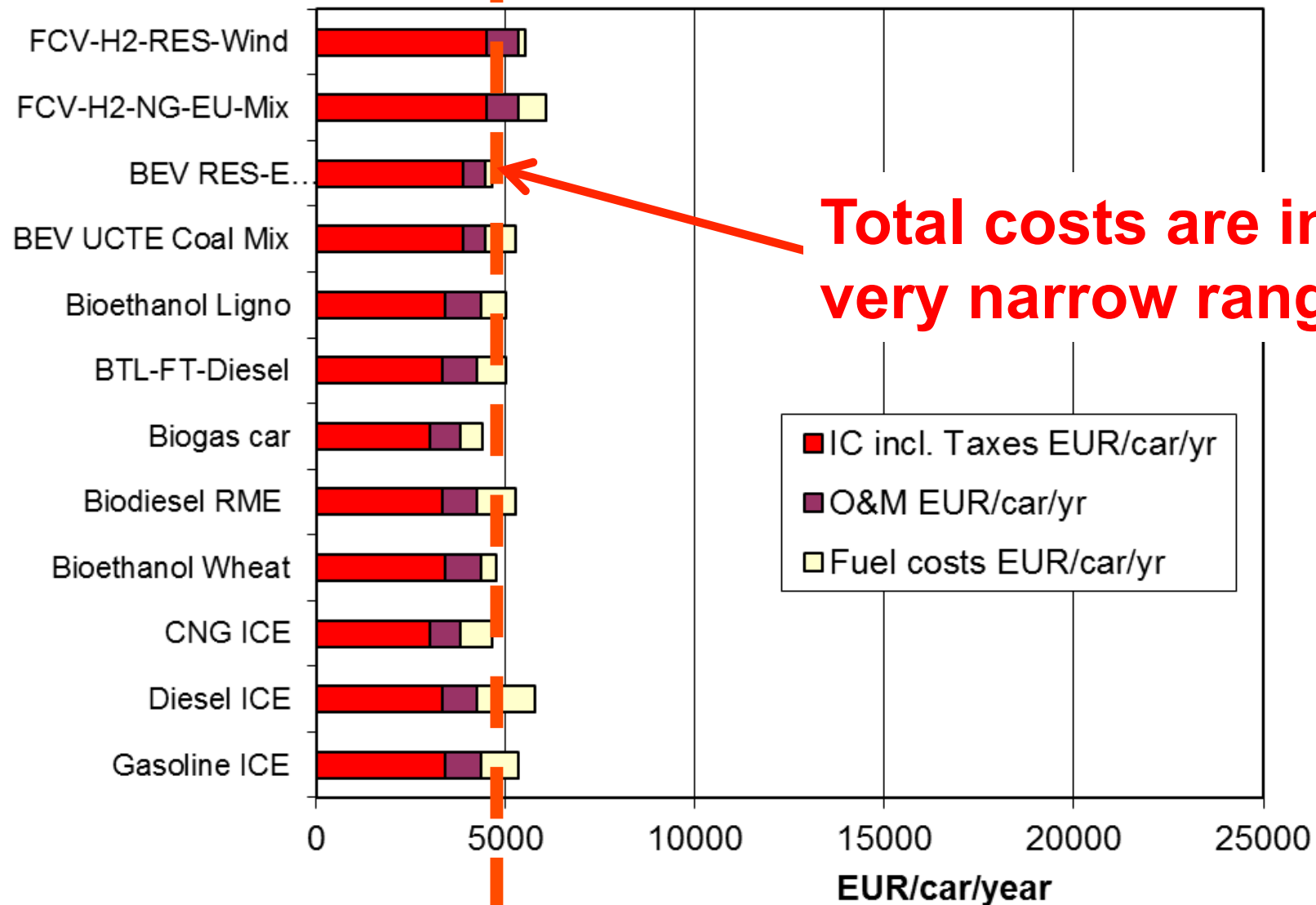
# *Economic assessment: Costs of service mobility 2010*

## TOTAL COST PER YEAR 2010

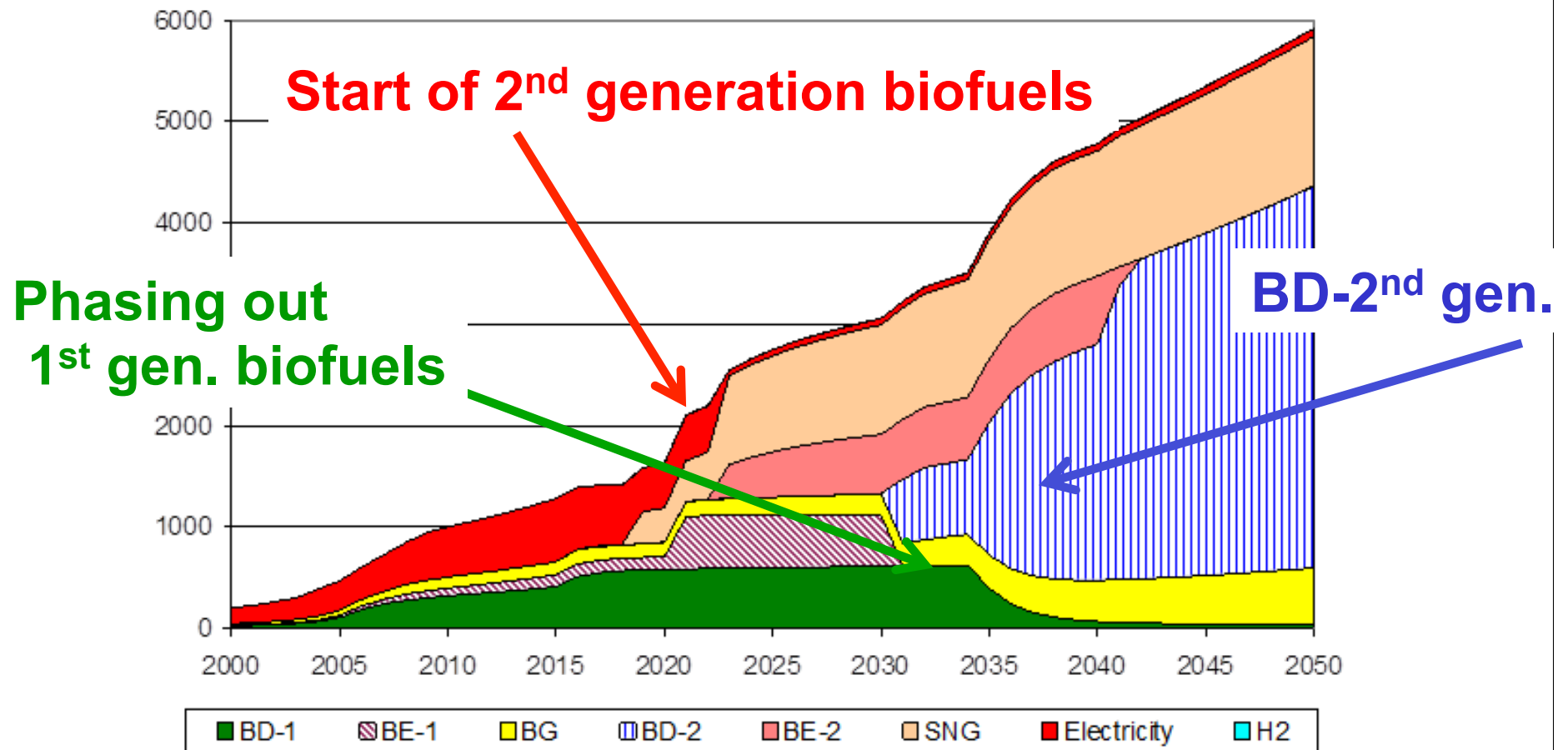


# *Economic assessment: Costs of service mobility 2050*

## TOTAL COST PER YEAR 2050



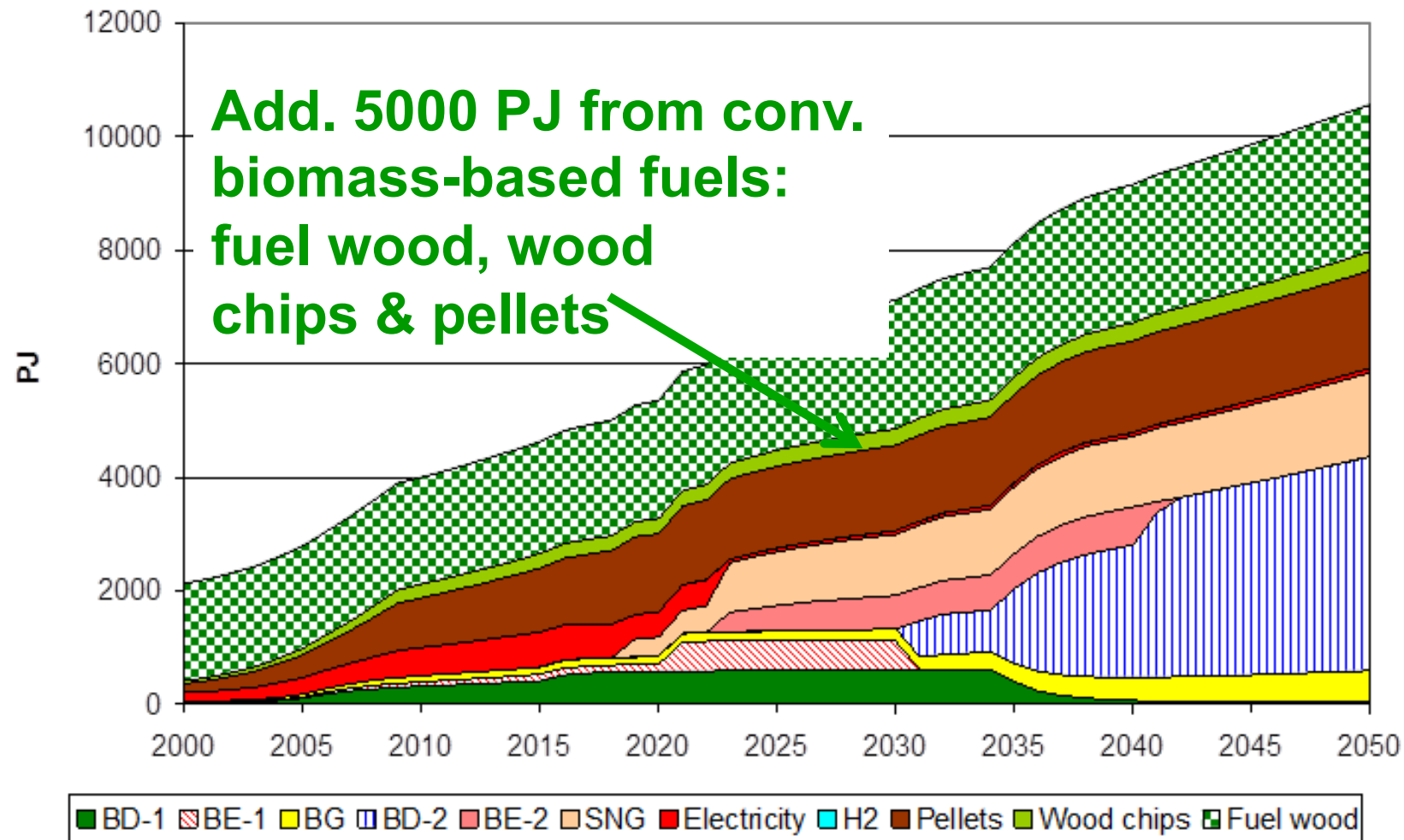
# 4. Scenario: energy potential of „new“ biomass-based fuels



**Total potential: 6000 PJ**

**Policy Lead Scenario:** max. 30% arable land in 2010, with CO<sub>2</sub> tax, and with priority for biofuels

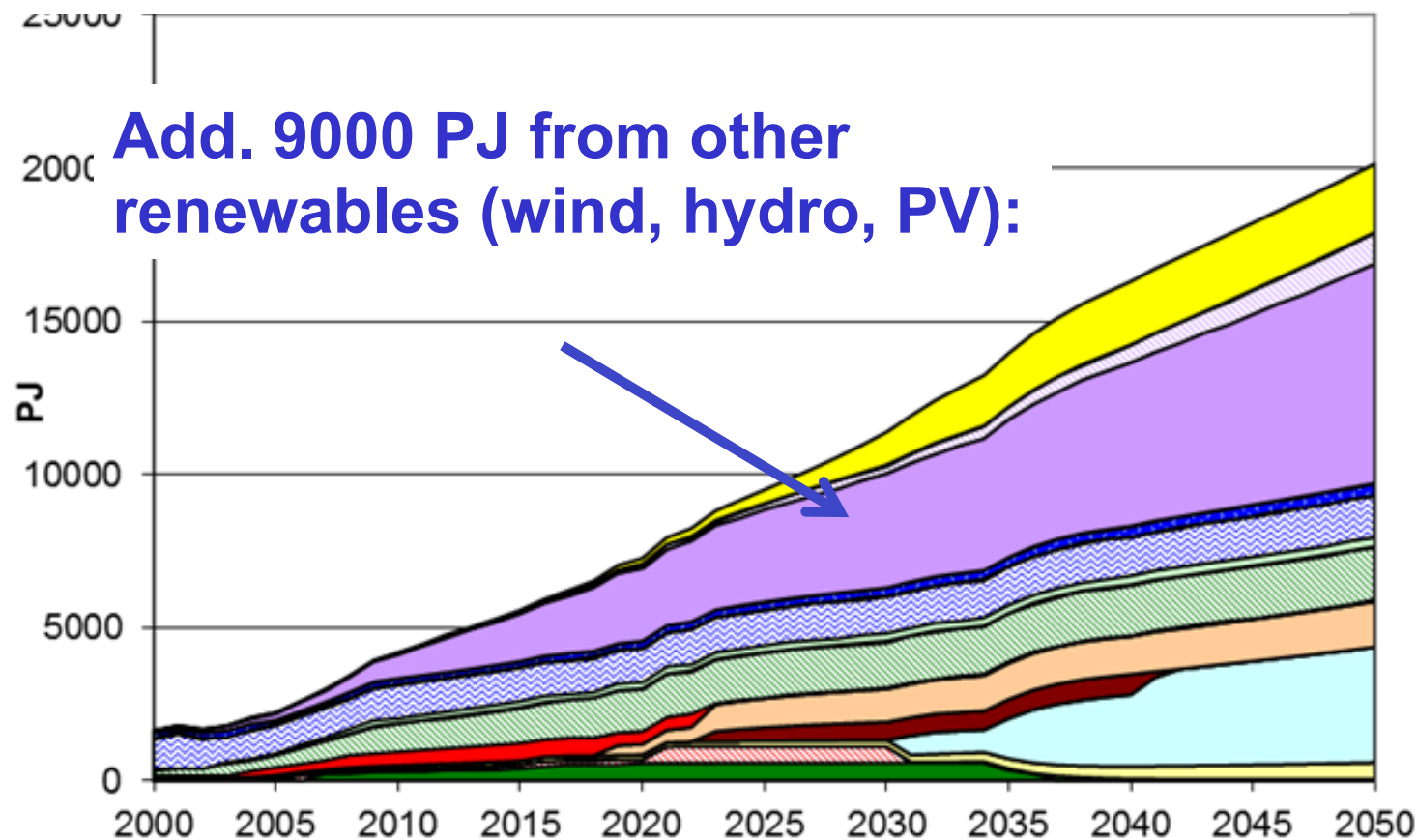
# Policy scenario: energy potential of all biomass-based fuels



**Total potential: 11000 PJ**



# Policy scenario: energy potential of all renewable fuels



**Total potential: 20000 PJ**

## *Total potentials:*

Potentials: AEC from new biomass: **6000 PJ**

AEC from convent. Biomass: **5000 PJ**

AEC from other RES: **9000 PJ**

Total: **20000 PJ** up to 2050

Total final energy consumption 2010: **40000 PJ**

## Conclusions: Major barriers

	<i>Production</i>	<i>Storage</i>	<i>Conversion into services</i>	<i>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</i>
<b>BD-1&amp; BE-1</b>	Minor problems of production but social problems of use of agricultural areas (food vs fuel discussion)	No problem	No problem	Problem of still large shares of fossil inputs
<b>Bio-methane</b>	Problem of high investment costs & low scaling and learning effects	No problem	No problem	No problem
<b>BD-2&amp; BE-2</b>	Problem of high investment costs. Problem, that the technology is so far not mature.	No problem	No problem	No problem
<b>Elec- tricity</b>	No problem	Storage is still a costly problem	No problem	Depends on source of production (no problem with RES)
<b>Hydro- gen</b>	No problem	No problem	A proper reliable and of affordable conversion technology (fuel cells) is not yet available	Depends on source of production (no problem with RES)

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