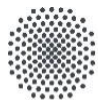


University of Stuttgart
Institute for Energy Efficiency
in Production EEP

Challenges and opportunities when implementing e-mobility

A systemic approach

**Dr.
Stefan M.
Buettnner**



(E-)mobility as a cross-cutting discipline

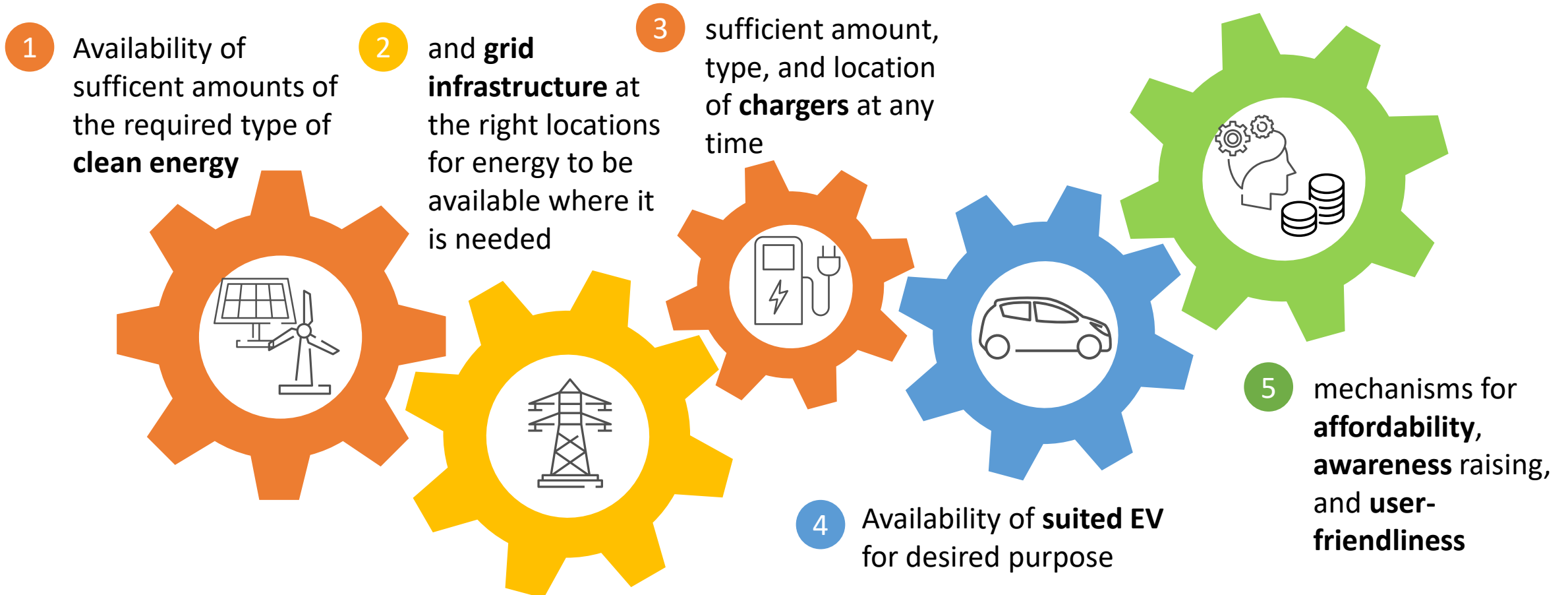
Efficient transport mix based on various factors

- E-Mobility includes **diverse transport modes** for goods and people
 - EV adoption **increases electricity demand**, requiring **infrastructure investment**, such as overhead lines, full electrification, hybrid vehicles, battery-electric trains etc.
 - **Strategic infrastructure** siting minimizes travel and enhances accessibility
 - **Geography**: solar-rich areas with affordable electricity, but need the infrastructure; consider hydrogen and e-fuels.
 - **Storage**: distance, security, durability, costs, charging speed, and weight are critical factors
 - **Reducing footprints**: climate friendly diesel (e.g., HVO100), hydrogen, LPG, natural gas, etc.
 - **Optimal transport mix** based on cargo, destination, frequency, rural/urban, distance, and available infrastructure & systems
 - **Public participation** can address potential lack of interest or even resistance of the public towards (e-)mobility transition measures
 - **Cross-sectoral policy integration** is necessary that considers land use, decarbonisation, and efficiency
- ➔ **Location Efficiency**: “Mobility is only necessary when what you need is not where you are”

Prerequisites for a successful e-mobility transition

Taking multiple dimensions into account simultaneously

 Successful implementation of e-mobility necessitates a simultaneous progress in five key areas



Disclaimer

“The views expressed are those of Dr. Stefan M. Buettner and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations”