

Opportunities and Challenges in Green Mobility

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HUMDA



SZÉCHENYI
EGYETEMI CSOPORT
TAGJA

BE DEDUCTIVE

Conclusions First

1. Transport emissions – first signs of results in Hungary
2. No carbon-neutral mobility without green energy
3. No green energy without appropriate energy storage
4. No generic or „jolly joker” solution – diversity is a must – systemwise complexity
 - a) Target of mobility?
 - b) Means of mobility?
 - c) Surroundings, local conditions of mobility?
 - d) Business case?
5. The importance of data analyses and pilots – HUMDA projects



ADJUSTED GLOBAL
CARBON-NEUTRAL
SOLUTIONS

MOBILITY DOES NOT „STAND ALONE”

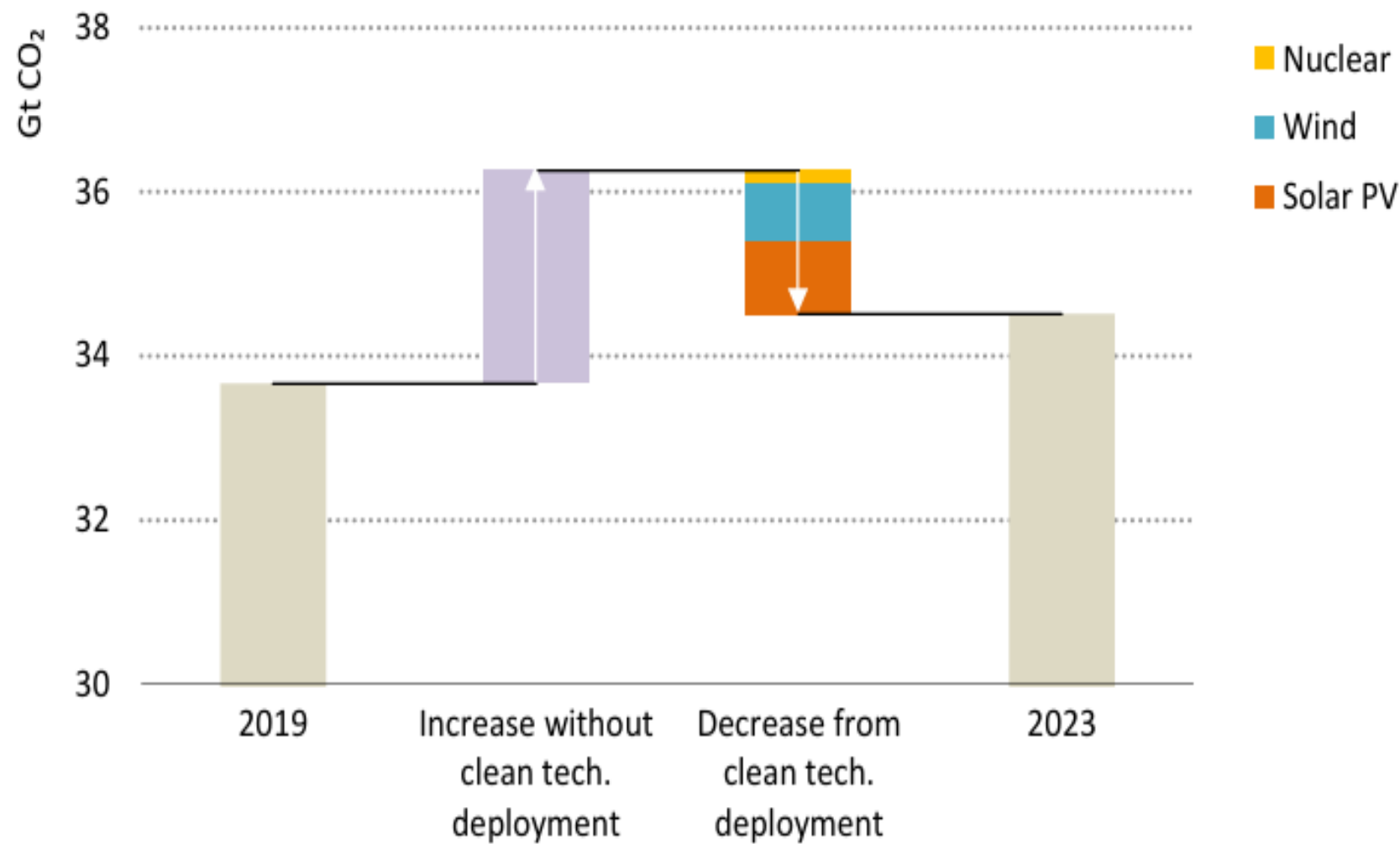
Energy production → Energy storage → Energy use cases

The role of clean technologies in CO2 reduction

Transport emissions – first promising signs can be seen

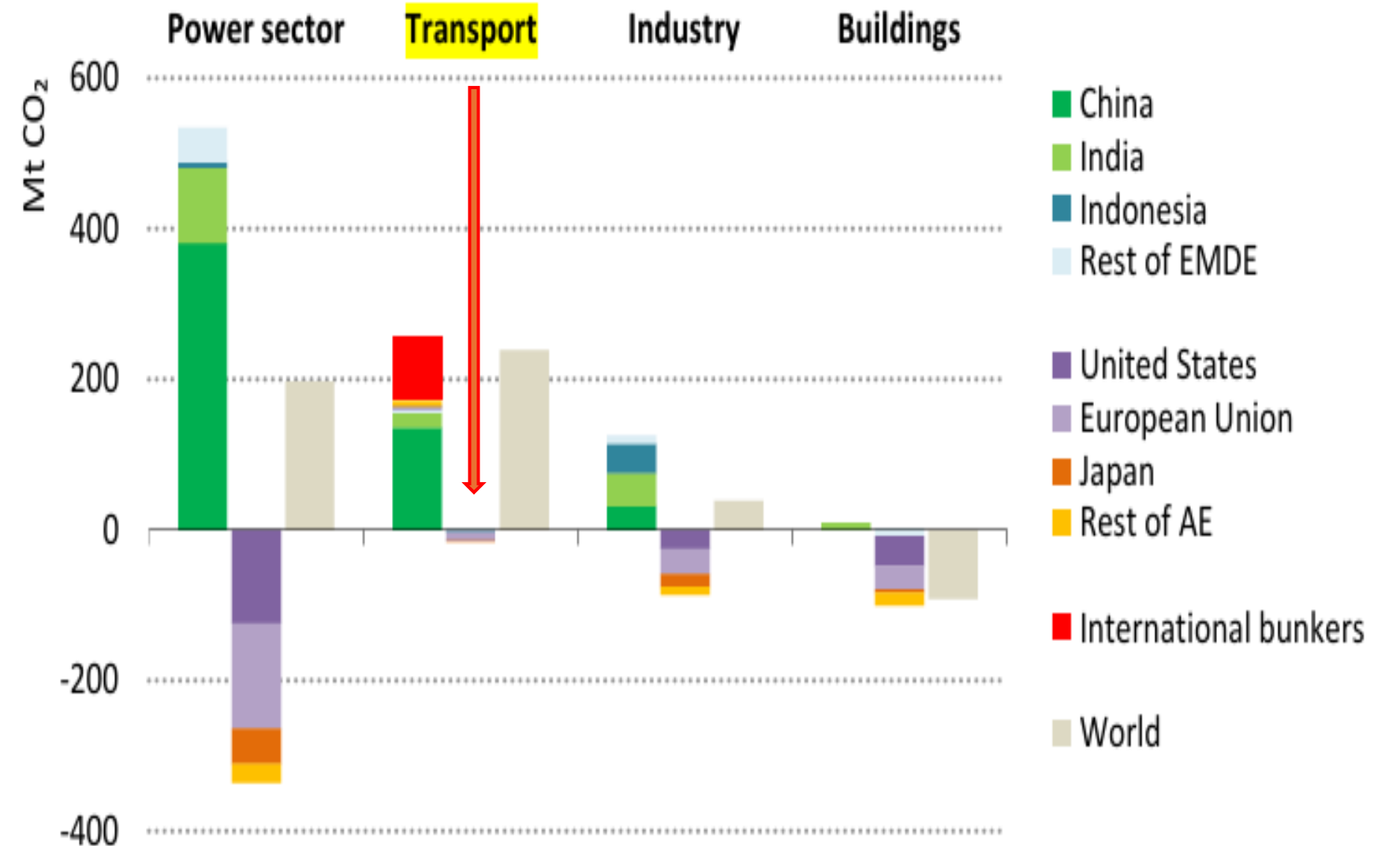
Globally 1,1 % growth in CO2 emissions 2022/2023 – big differences in regions

Figure 3: Change in CO₂ emissions from energy combustion and avoided emissions from deployment of major clean technologies, 2019-2023



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

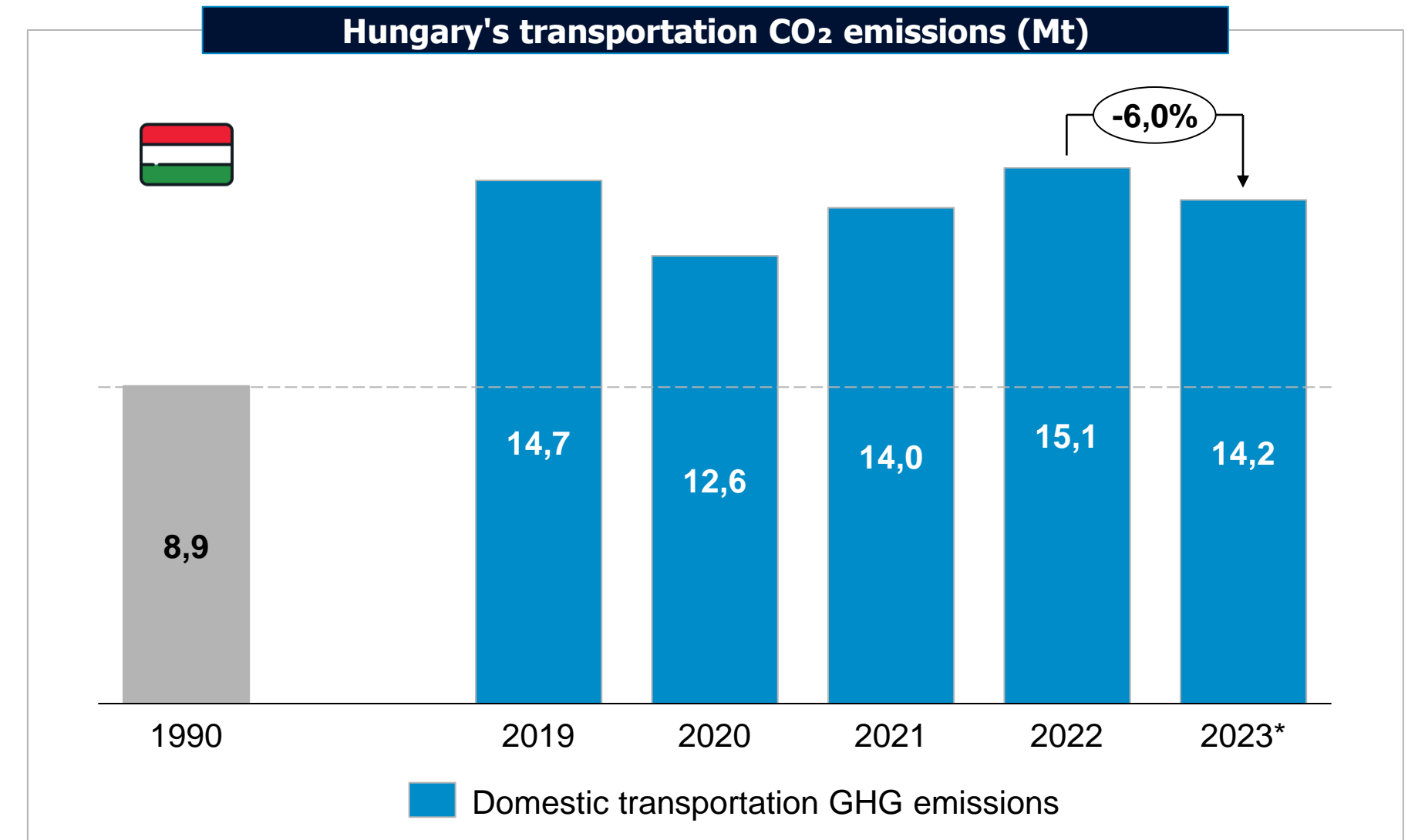
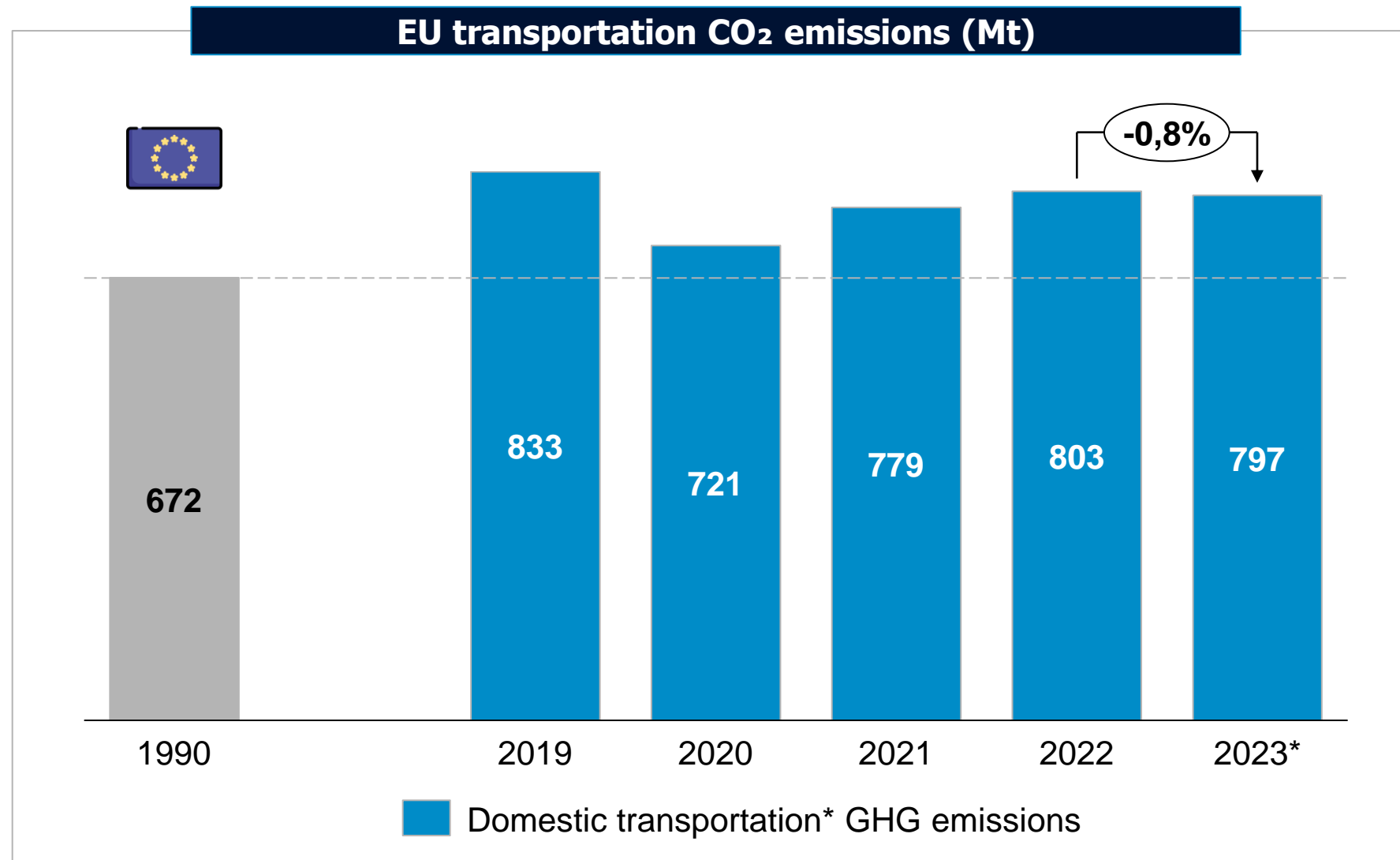
Figure 15: Change in CO₂ emissions from combustion by sector and region, 2022-2023



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Carbon-Neutral Transportation – The Importance of Carbon-Neutral Public Transport

The emissions of the domestic transportation sector are expected to decrease in 2023 for both the EU-27 and Hungary

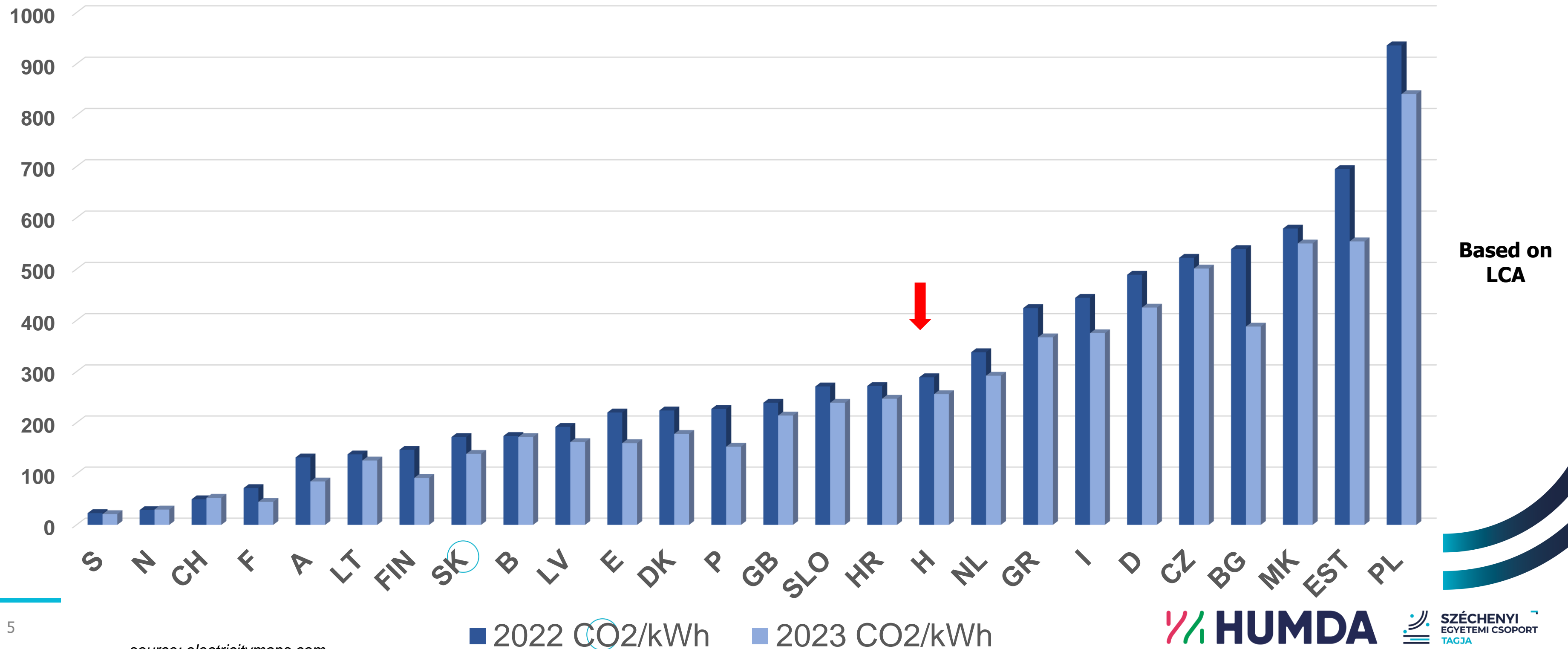


- Preliminary data indicates that **transportation sector emissions are expected to decline in 2023** for **both the EU-27 and Hungary**, breaking the moderate upward trend that followed the drop caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.
- **In Hungary, a 6% reduction in transportation emissions is anticipated for 2023**, exceeding the EU-27 average.
- Reducing transportation emissions has **shown limited progress over the past decades. Since 2005, the sector's emissions have not decreased significantly**, and projections suggest they may only fall below 1990 levels by 2032.

EU27 specific CO₂ emissions of electricity - the importance of source of energy

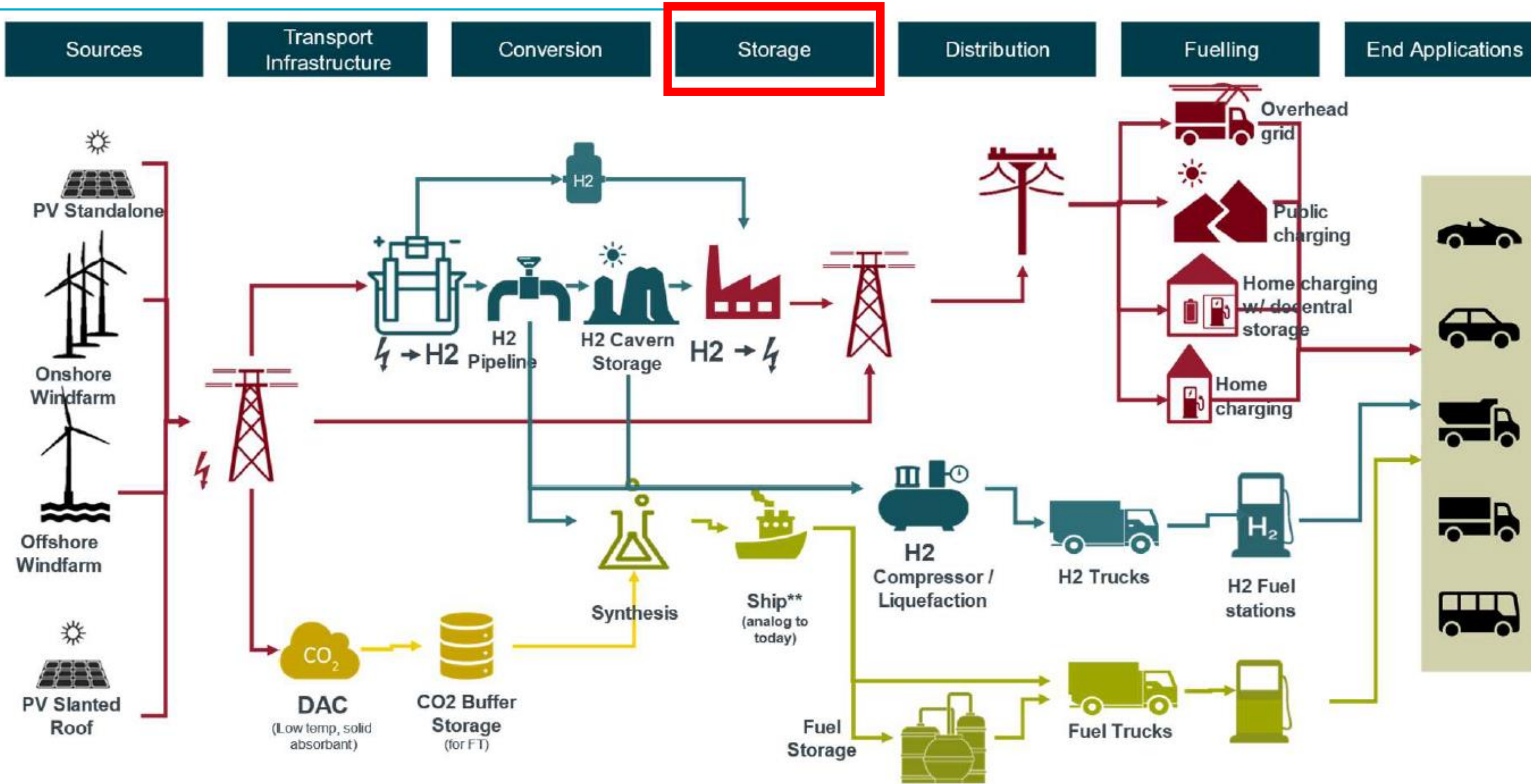
No carbon-neutral mobility without renewables

2022/2023 g CO₂/kWh

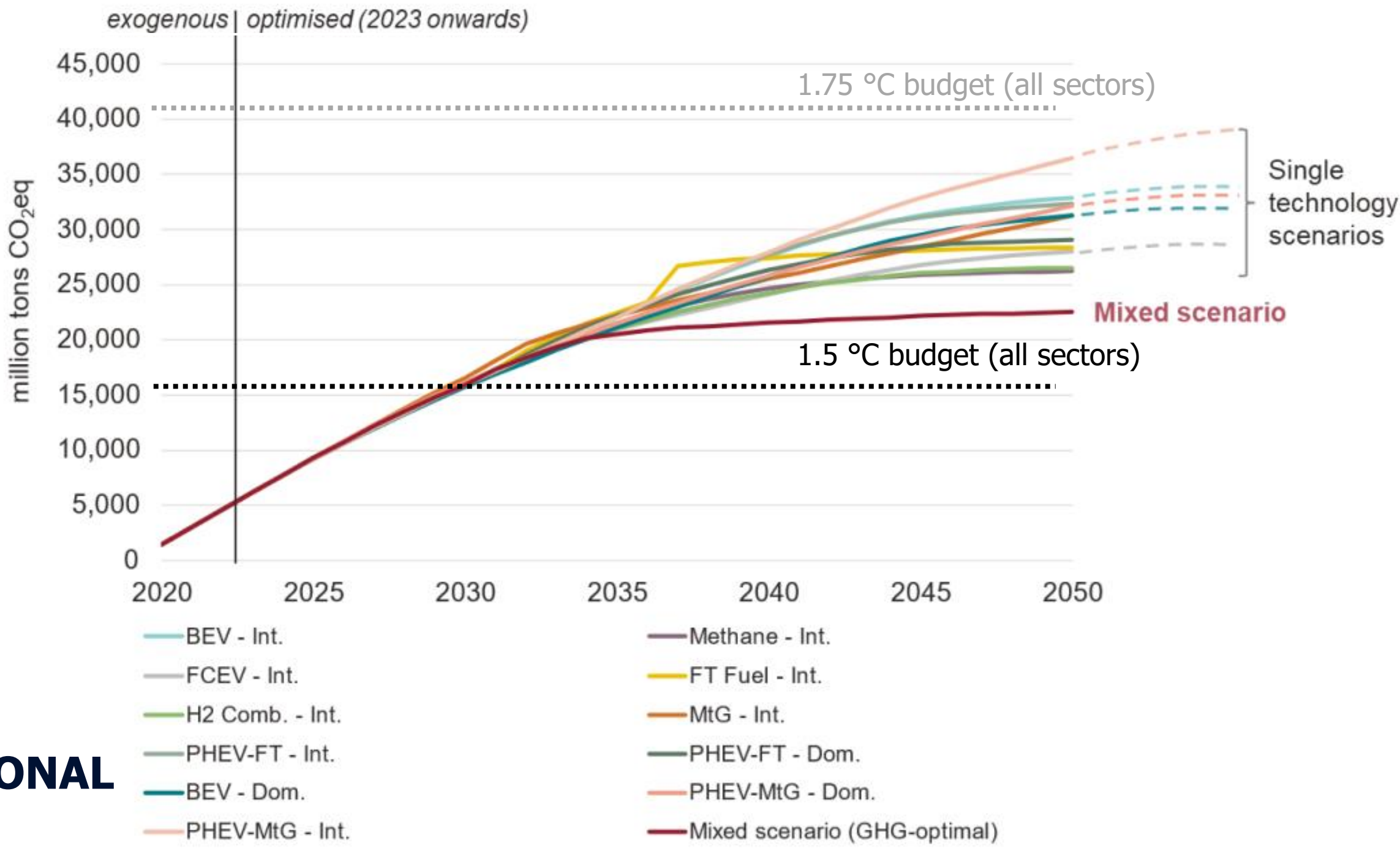


The Carbon-Neutral Energy Supply for Transportation

No green energy without appropriate energy storage



Technological diversity is more carbon-neutral” and accelerates the transition



HYDROGEN IS MULTIFUNCTIONAL

How road sector GHG emissions could be minimized?

Single scenarios face bottlenecks limiting maximum deployment rate

Mix of carbon-neutral powertrains has accelerating effect

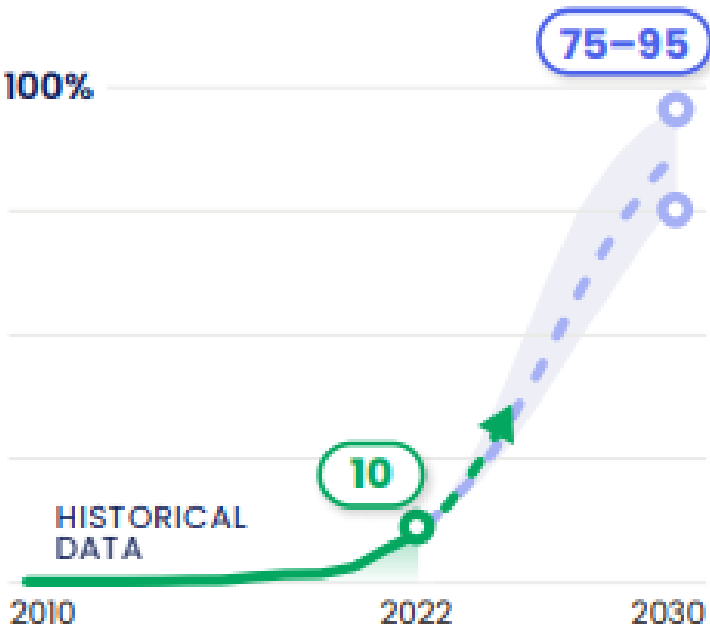
Figure 2: Cumulated GHG emissions in mixed technologies scenario and single technology scenarios. Note: Given technical bottlenecks and vehicle lifetime assumptions, no full decarbonisation is reached in single technology scenarios of BEV Dom./Int., FCEV, PHEV-FT Int. and PHEV-MtG Int. by 2050 (dashed lines).

State of Climate Action 2023 – Unused decarbonization potential of public transport & HDV sector



✓ RIGHT DIRECTION, ON TRACK

TRANSPORT **N/A^b**
 Increase the share of EVs to 75–95% of total annual LDV sales.

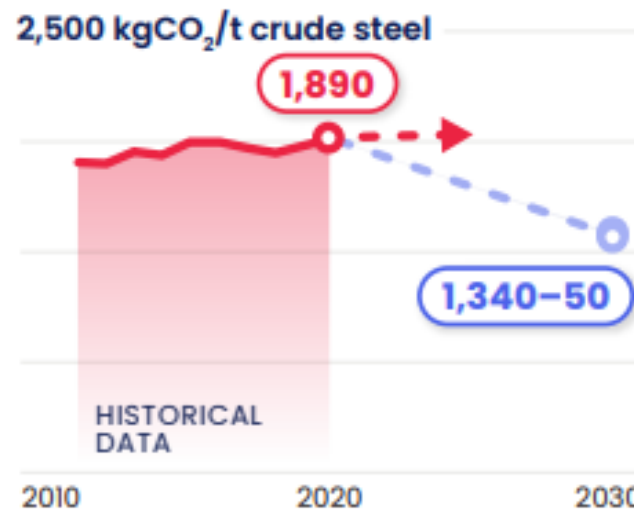


The share of BEVs and FCEVs in the heavy-duty vehicle sector needs to be **increased**

✘ WRONG DIRECTION, U-TURN NEEDED

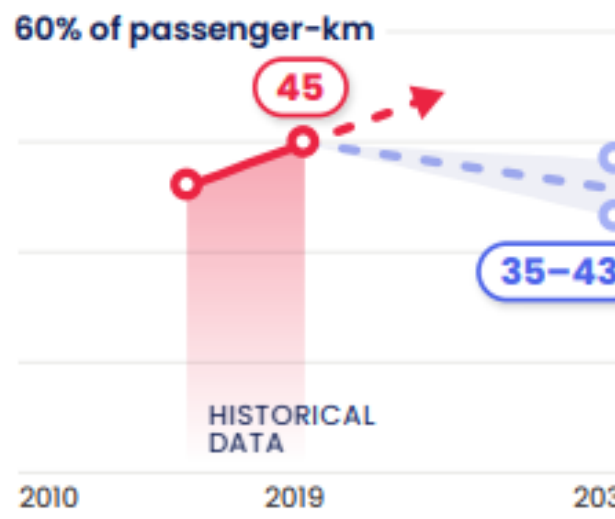
INDUSTRY **U-turn needed**

Lower the carbon intensity of global steel production to 1,340–50 kgCO₂/t crude steel.



TRANSPORT **U-turn needed**

Reduce the percentage of trips made in passenger cars to 35–43%.



TRANSPORT **U-turn needed^b**

Increase the share of BEVs and FCEVs to 60% of total annual bus sales.

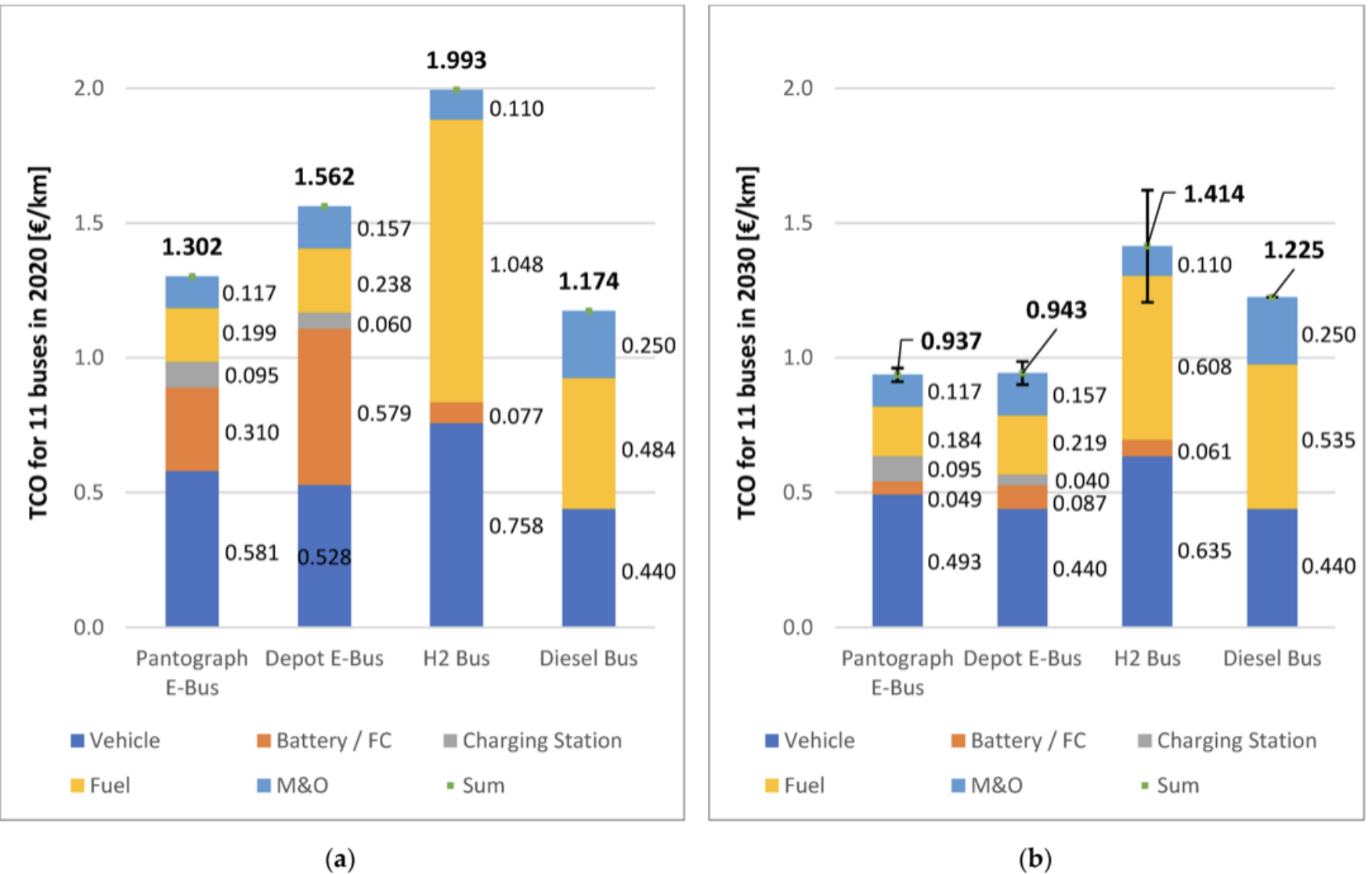


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Micromobility
- Sustainability
- Urban mobility plans

Complex Systems

The expected development of the total cost of ownership (TCO) for conventional diesel, electric, and hydrogen buses + OPEX issues



A. Estrada Poggio et al.

Journal of Energy Storage 72 (2023) 108411

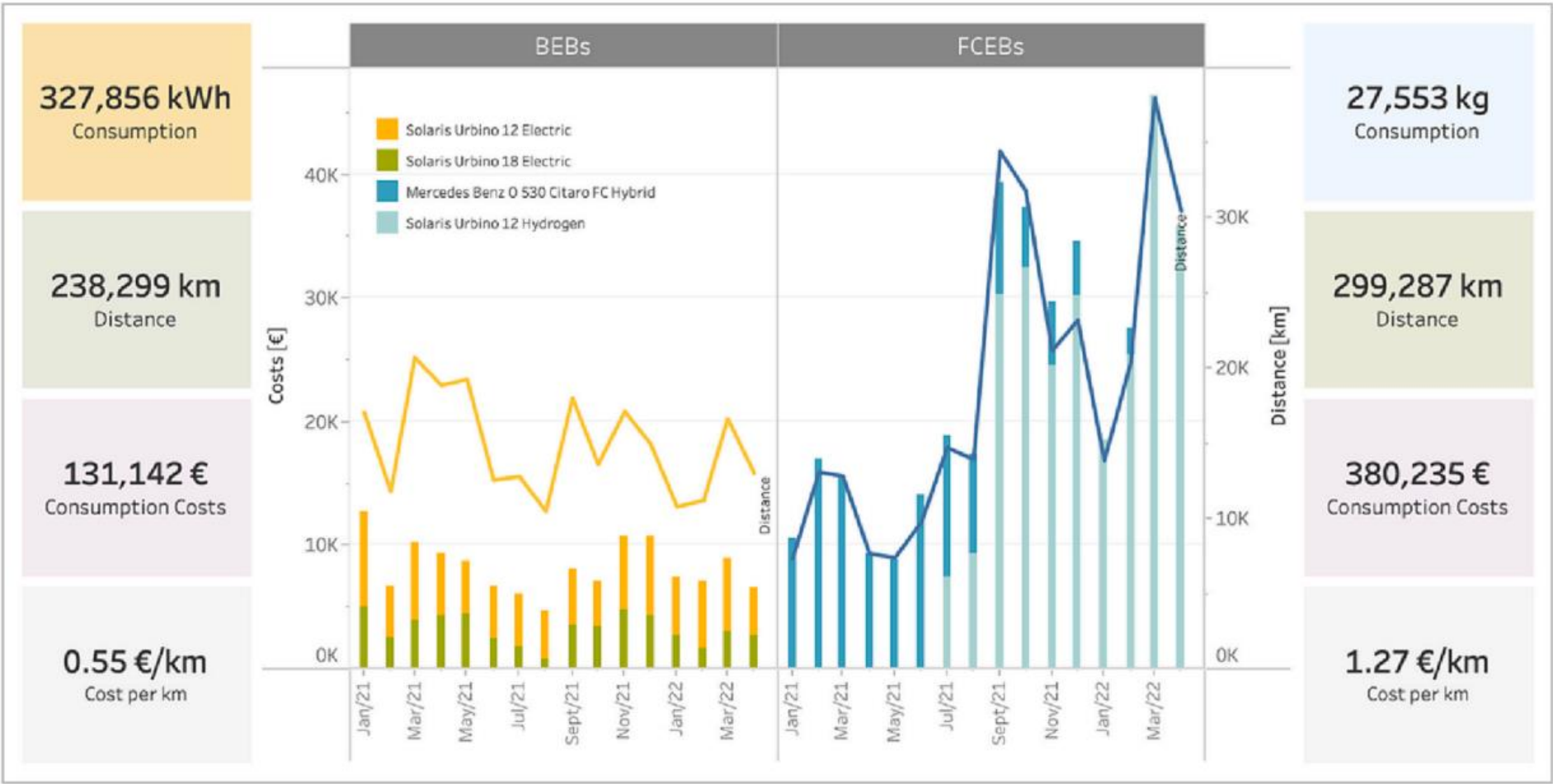


Fig. 17. Consumption, distances, and operational costs from January 2021 to April 2022 for the analysed ZEB fleet. The following cost figures were used in combination with the monitored data: costs: (i) 13.80 €/kg H2 in IIT's station [49]; (ii) 0.40 €/kWh for recharges in public streets [62].

Type	Consumption	Conversion	Consumption (kWh/km)	Fuel price (HUF/kg; HUF/l; Ft/kWh)	Cost (HUF/km)	Pwertrain CO ₂ emissions/km
CNG	47 kg/100 km	14	6,58	900	423	1812
Dízel	52,2 l/100 km	11	5,742	583	304,326	1119
FCEB	6 kg/100 km	33,3	1,998	6272	376,32	0
BEB	110 kWh/100 km	1	1,1	100	110	0

Integrator role of HUMDA in Green Mobility

Policy dimension
Implementation Dimension
Social dimension

1641/2022. (XII. 19.)
Gov. Decision

**Infrastructure-,
Education-,
ECS Business
Development**

**Attitude shaping, Education
Training material dev.,
Knowledge repository**

ZÖLD BUSZ PROGRAM
powered by HUMDA
Tiszta energiában utazunk

**Policy objectives,
support for
national green
mobility
strategies.**



- ✓ **Ányos Jedlik National Plan**
- ✓ **Green Bus Program**
- ✓ **National Hydrogen Strategy**
- ✓ **Battery strategy**



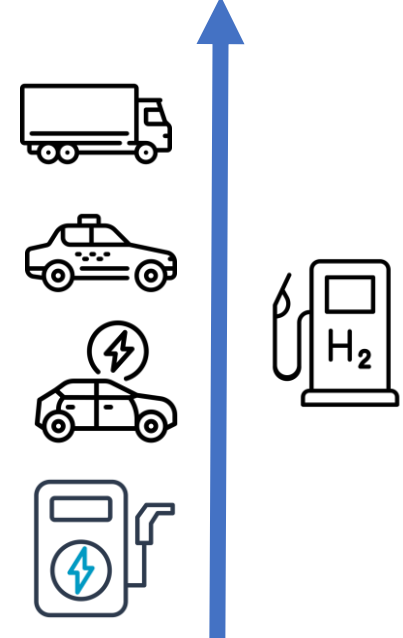
**Infrastructure dev.
Market catalyst role.**

**Integrator
role in
green
mobility**

**Green mobility
innovations,
comprehensive energy
approach.**

**Increasing
awareness and
developing
related
training
materials**

**Shaping and implementation of
projects,
GBP, H2 (system approach and
innovative focus)**



**Data, analyses – decision
support, dissemination**

Results of subsidy programmes 2016 - 2021

2016

EV-
CHARGE
R

CAR

TAXI

MOTOR
-CYCLE

E-
SCOOTER

PEDELEC

BUS

CARGO
BIKE

2021

Green licence
plates and benefits

171 EV chargers

Electric taxi fleets

Subsidy
programmes

~ 7500 electric cars

~ 600 e-scooters, 14 000 e-bikes, 270
cargo bikes

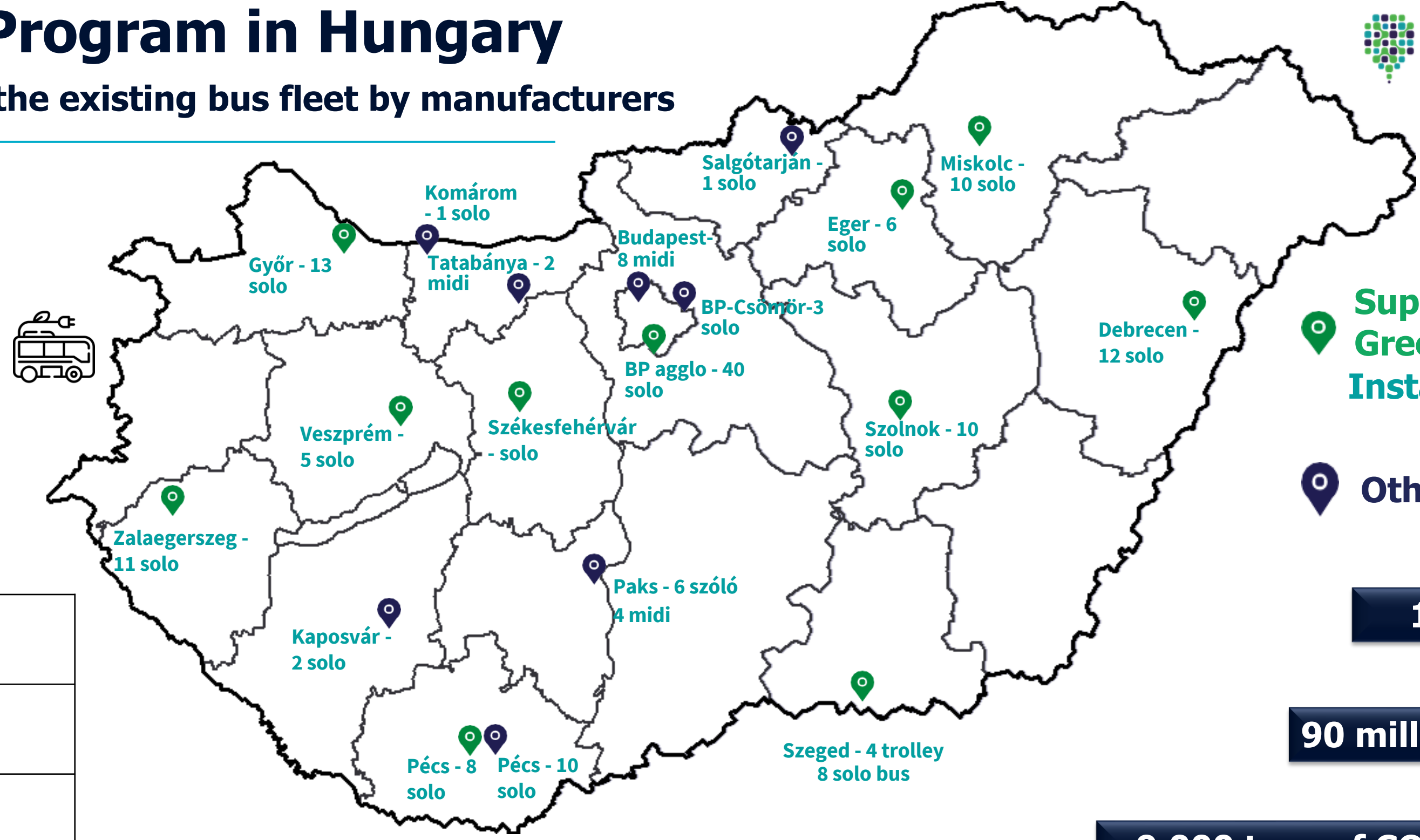
Industrial
development
programme

135 zero emission urban buses
(until 2023)

Green Bus Program in Hungary

The distribution of the existing bus fleet by manufacturers

	72
	17
	7
	60
	8
	10



Installed E-bus fleet by 2021	37
Installation of E-buses in 2021	10
Installation of E-buses in 2022	81
Installation of E-buses in 2023	56
Installation of E-buses in 2024	2
Current total E-bus fleet	174

135 e-bus

90 million EUR

9,000 tons of CO2 reduction per year

In Hungary, the electric bus fleet will quadruple with the support of the Green Bus Program

Green Bus Programme first annual maintenance report data

11 county towns

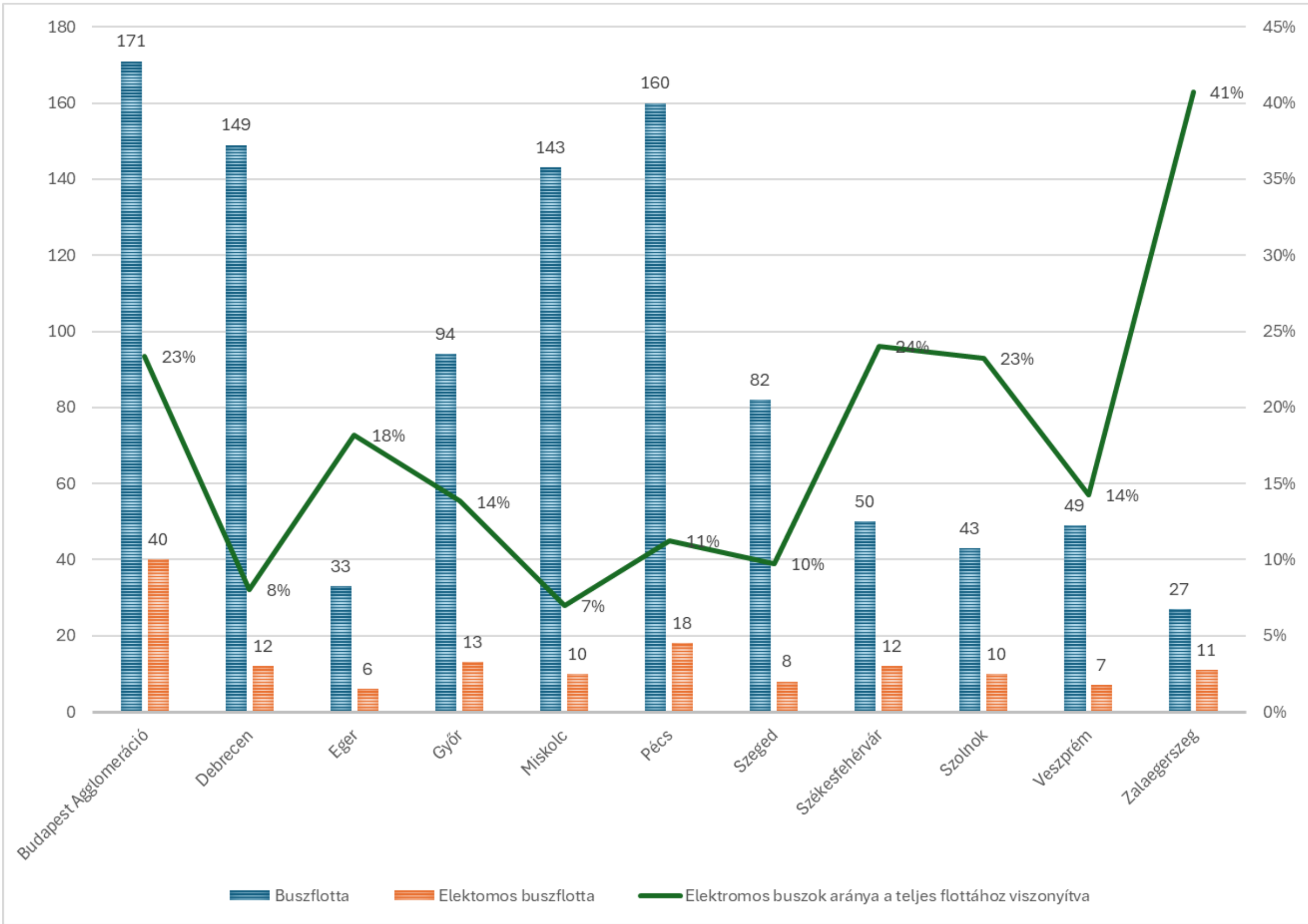
135 buses

8 million km mileage

1,1 kWh/km average consumption

Typical failures:

- Outdoor operation
- Heating/cooling equipment
- Stabilisers
- Heat failure
- Electric drive
- Battery pack



Hydrogen fuel cell bus pilot project

ÉZFF/208/2022-TIM-SZERZ - „BIG HYDROGEN PROJECT”

Kick off the implementation of the National Hydrogen Strategy in public bus transport



DEMONSTRATION

- Two buses
- During one year (2024)
- In six county towns & in the surrounding suburbs of Budapest
- Installed and mobile (light) fuelling



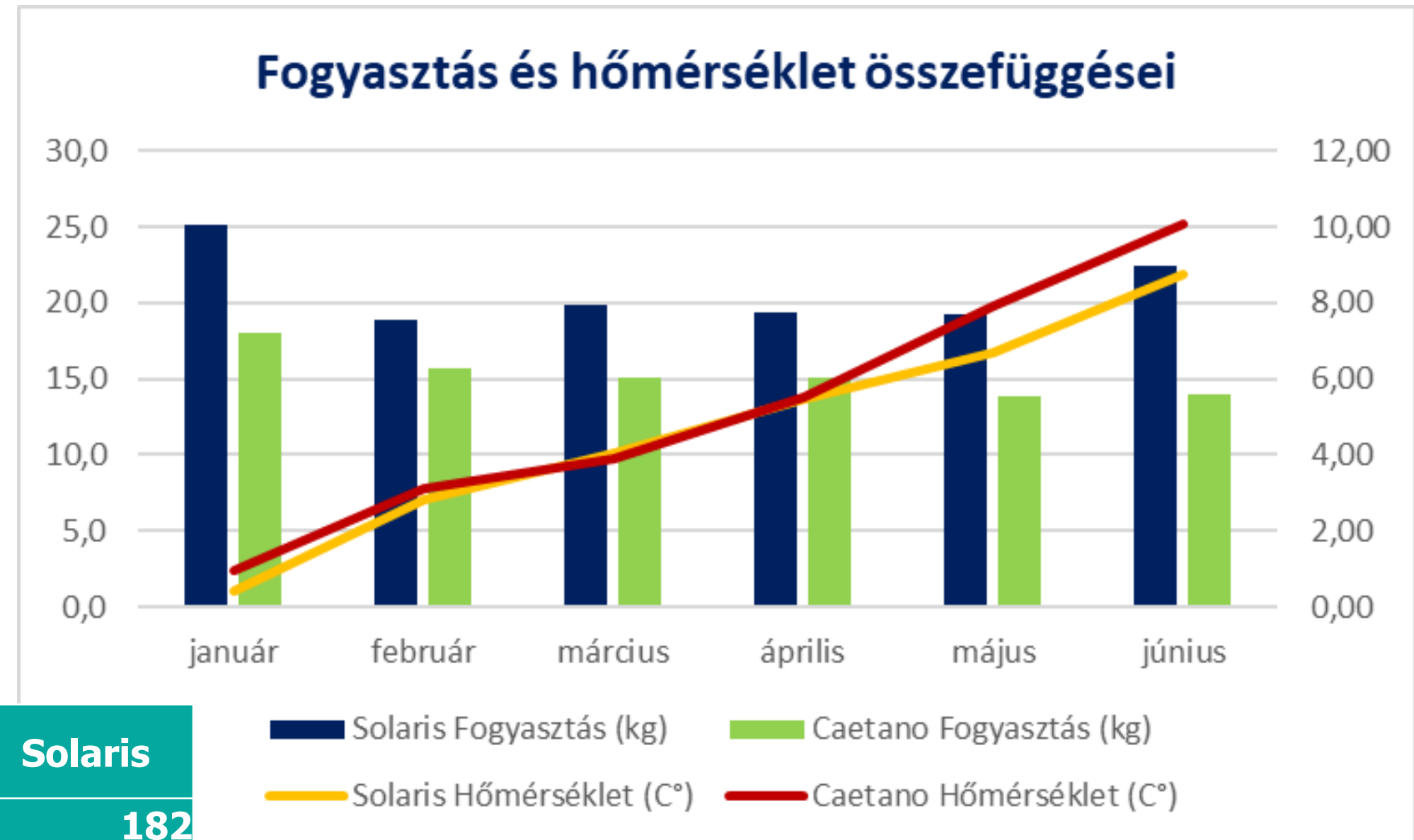
OBJECTIVES

- Systematic data collection and analyses
- Operational experiences (vehicles, drivers, charging, PTO-s)
- Running a passenger survey for a year
- Flagship awareness raising campaign
- Promotion of hydrogen technology
- Preparing decisions for decisionmakers, input for future subsidy programmes



Hydrogen bus pilot project experiences so far in numbers

- So far, over **60,000 kilometers traveled**
- An average of **214 kilometers traveled per bus per day**
- Nearly **4,500 kilograms of H2 consumed**
- **40 tons of CO2 saved**

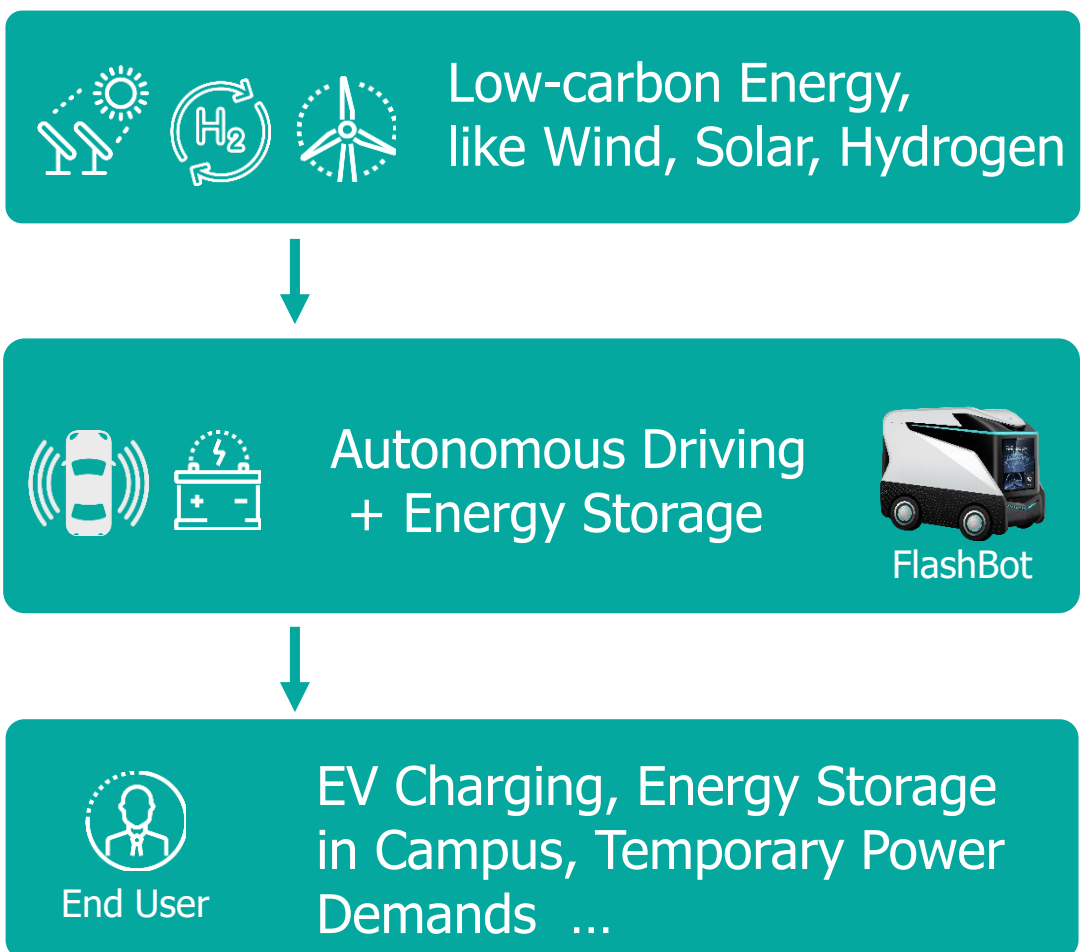


- ★ Január és június hónapok között
- ☆ Január és augusztus hónapok között

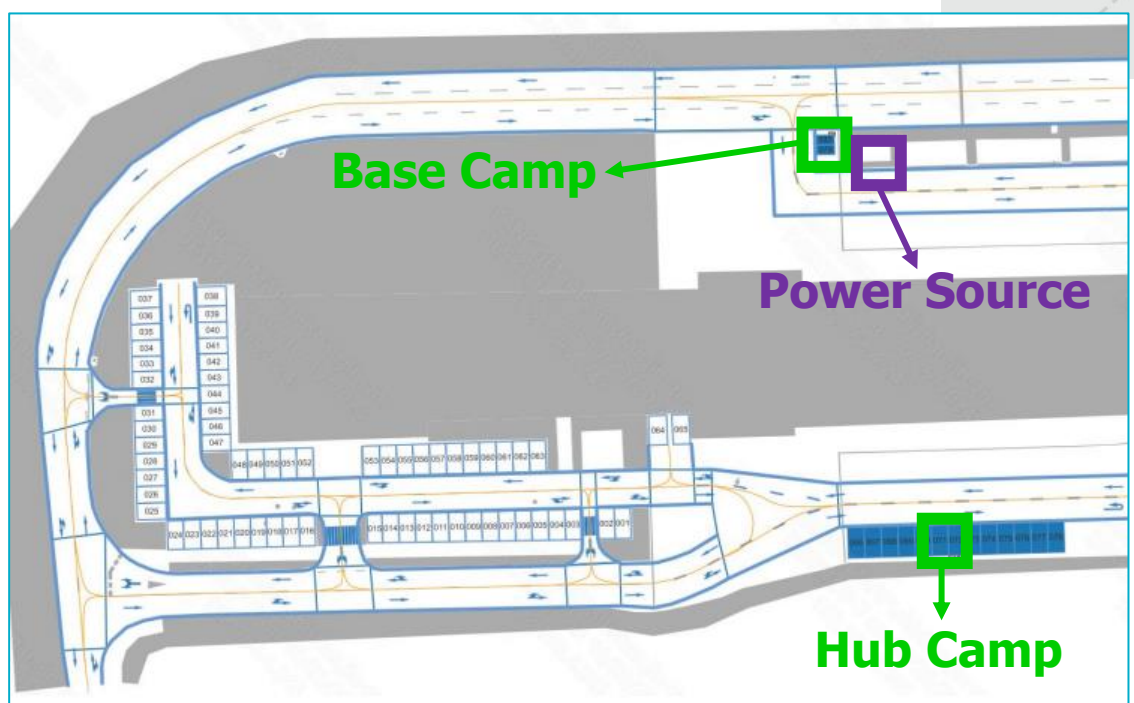
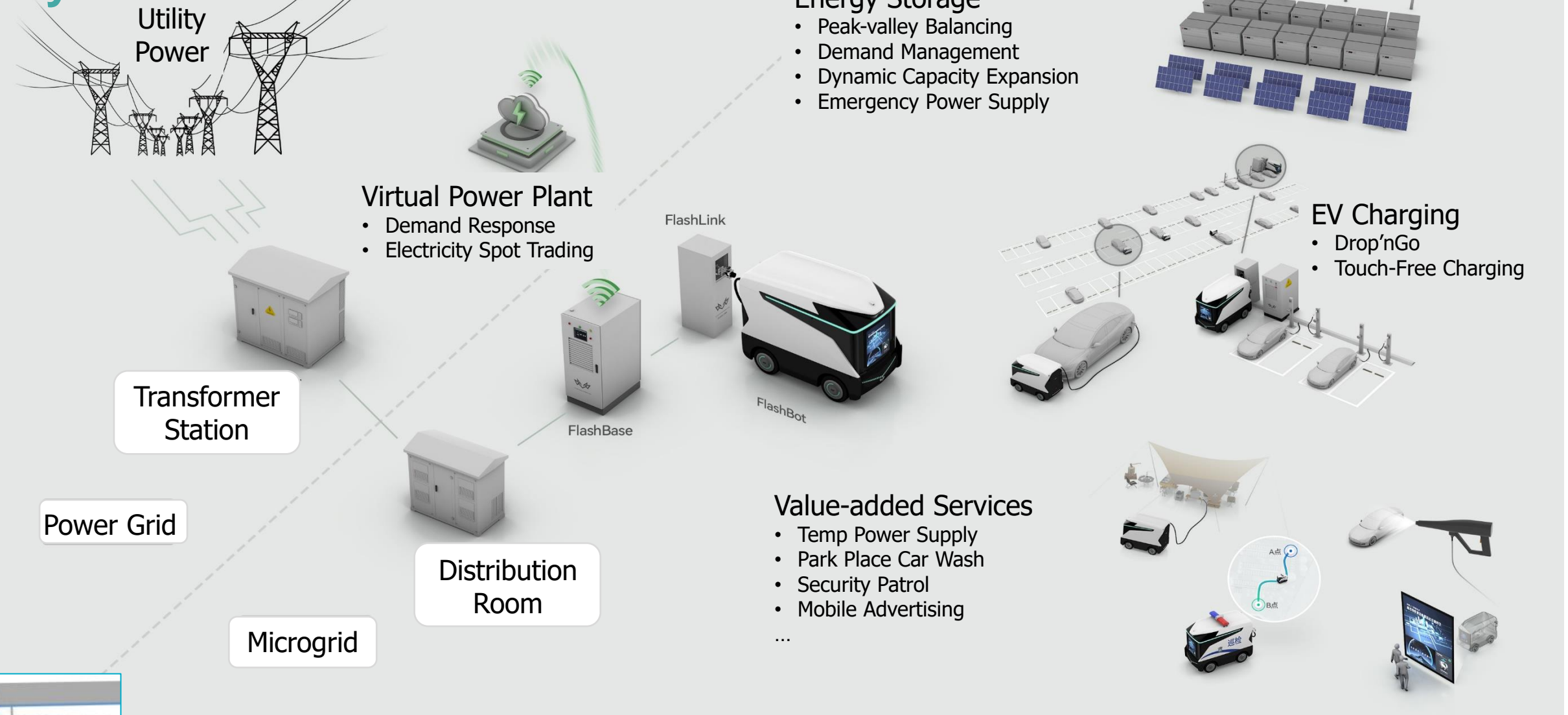
	Toyota-Caetano	Solaris
Number of days in service	156	182
Distance traveled (km)	41 986	33 271
Average distance traveled (km/day)	225	181
Average temperature (°C)	19,2	14
Average charge level at the start of charging (%)	51,8	19
Average charging time (hour:minute)	0:22	0:40
Hydrogen consumption (kg)	2 489	2 409
Average consumption (kg/100km)	5,93	8
CO2 emissions reduction (kg)	20 938	19 828

Innovative charging solution: Cantron Robotics pilot in ZalaZONE

New Distributed Power Structure



Mobile Energy Network Powered by Cantron Robotics



- 🔗 Interlinking Mobile Charging Service with Fixed Charging Service:
- 🔗 One Bot docks with the existing parking area to provide EV services
- 🔗 Another Bot docks with the newly added fixed charging parking area to provide Hub services

EIPP project 4 – Development of decarbonization strategies in the commercial vehicle sector

HUMDA: DRT pilot (Demand Responsive Transport)

Pilot focus and schedule:

2024

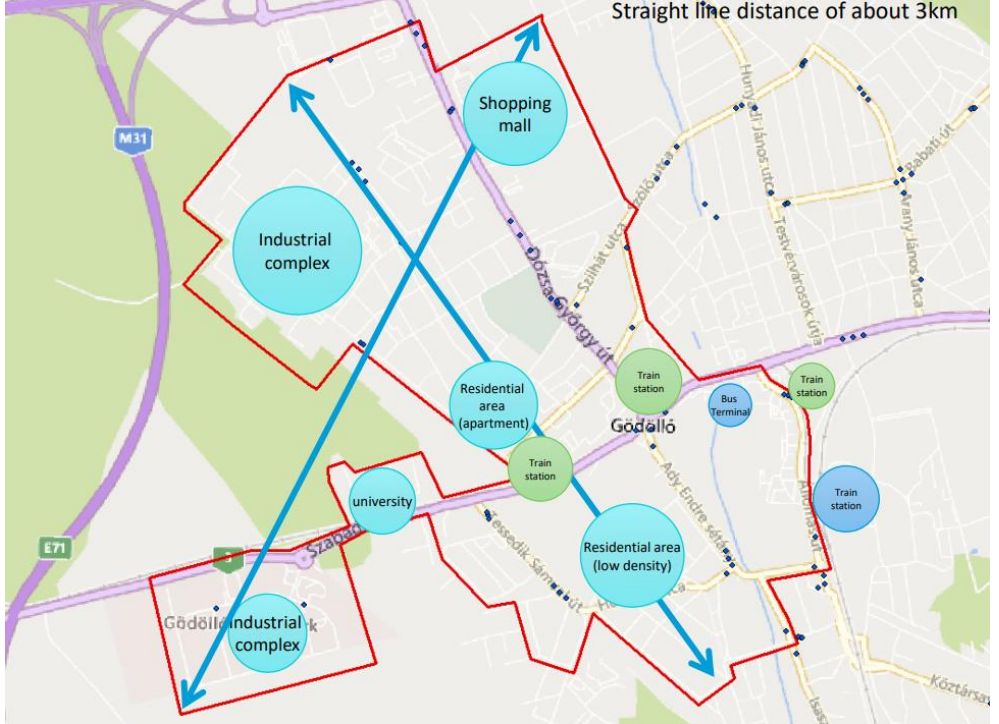
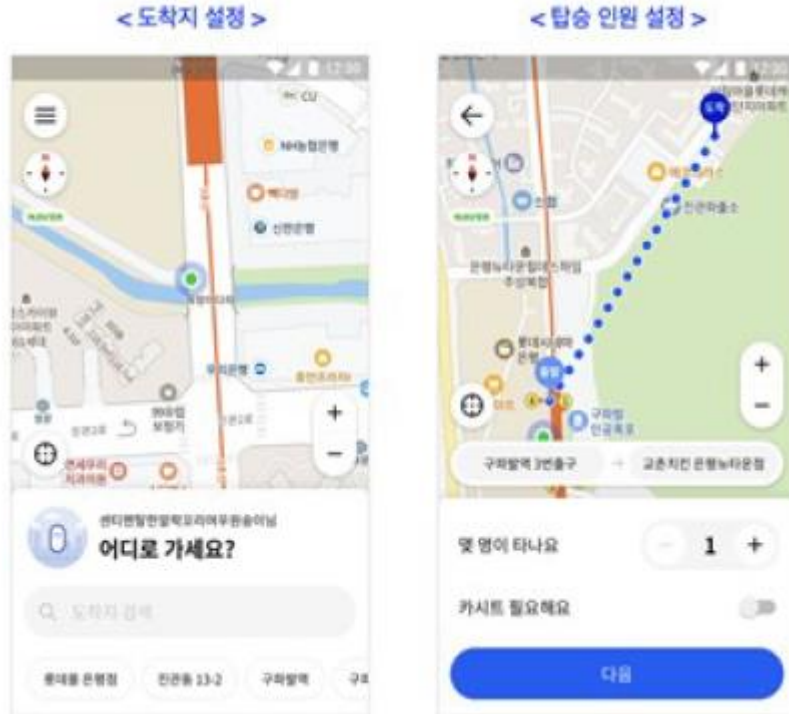
- **Conduct a market survey** to assess the international frameworks that can inform the development of a **future decarbonization strategy** for the **commercial vehicle sector**

2025

- **Identify potential opportunities for DRT pilot projects**, gather international best practices, and incorporate relevant insights
- **Plan and implement the DRT pilot project**
- **Collect and analyze data** from the DRT pilot project's operational per

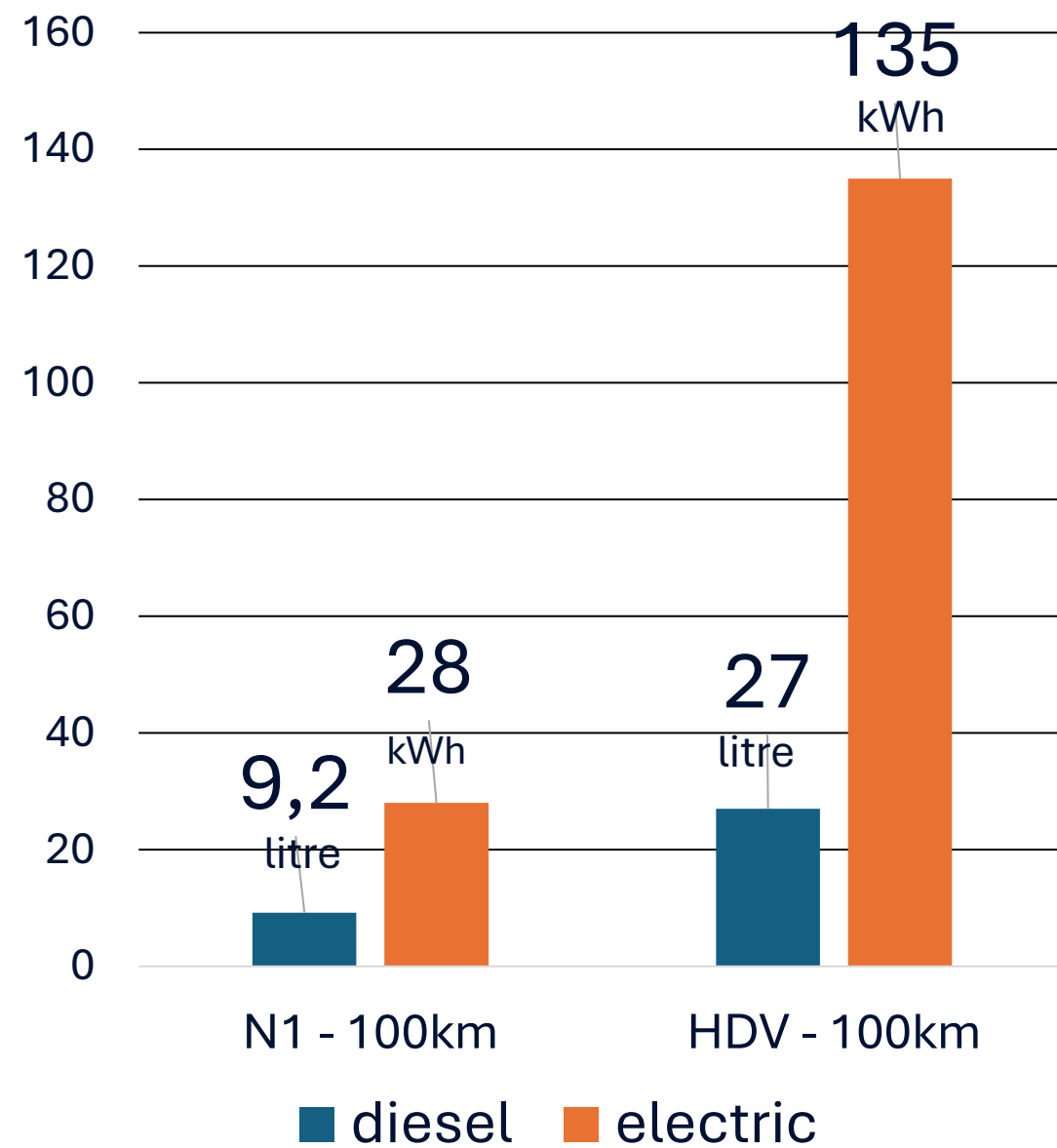
Potential pilot:

- **Reduced waiting times**, resulting in enhanced user satisfaction
- **No fixed routes or timetables**
- **Mobile phone application is essential, as it serves as the core component of the system**
- **Gödöllő**: Realistic budget planning indicates that 2 vehicles would suffice. However, to achieve higher user satisfaction and ensure a successful future rollout of DRT in Gödöllő, operating 3 vehicles would be preferable

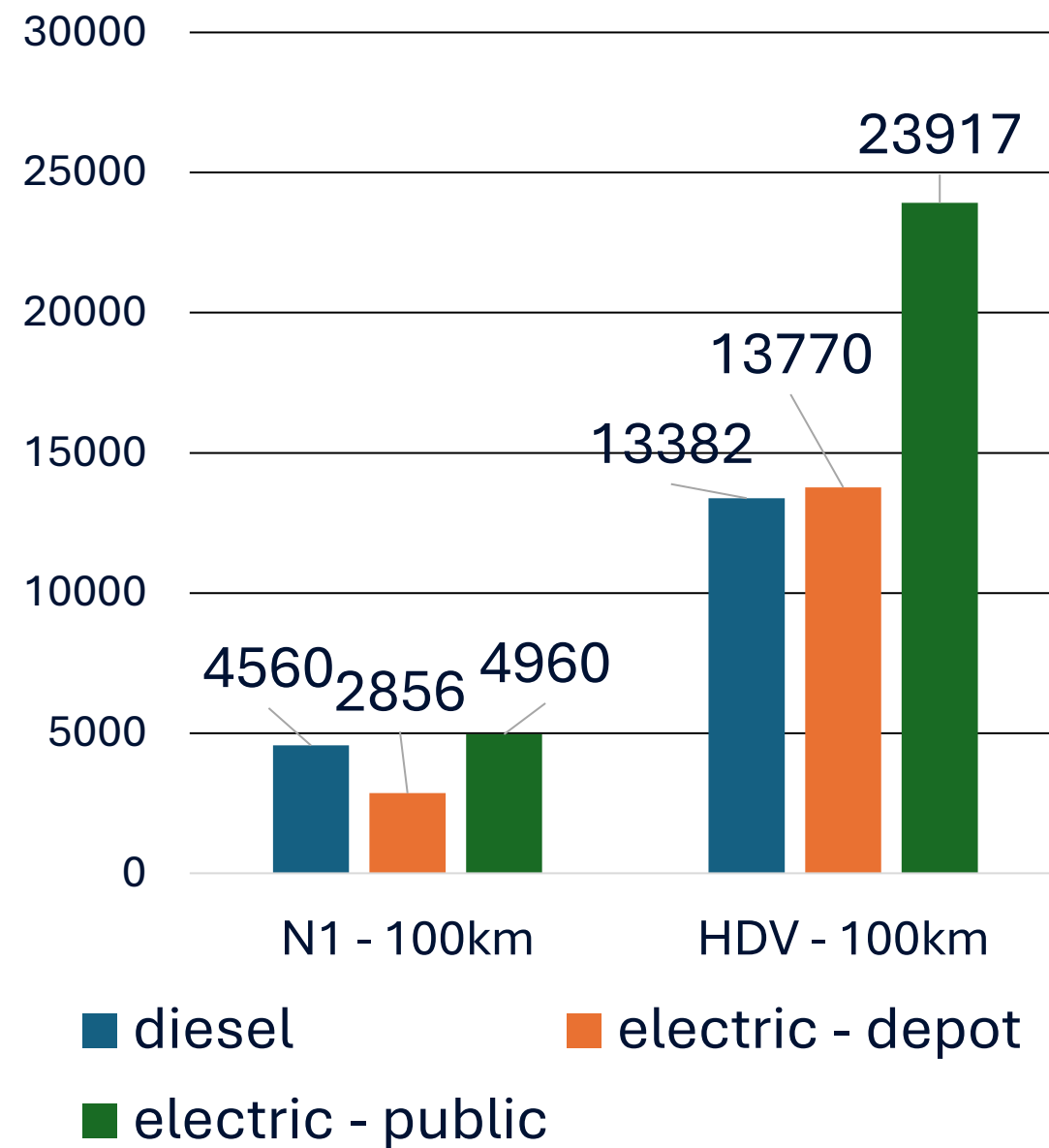


Carbon neutral drivetrains in logistics

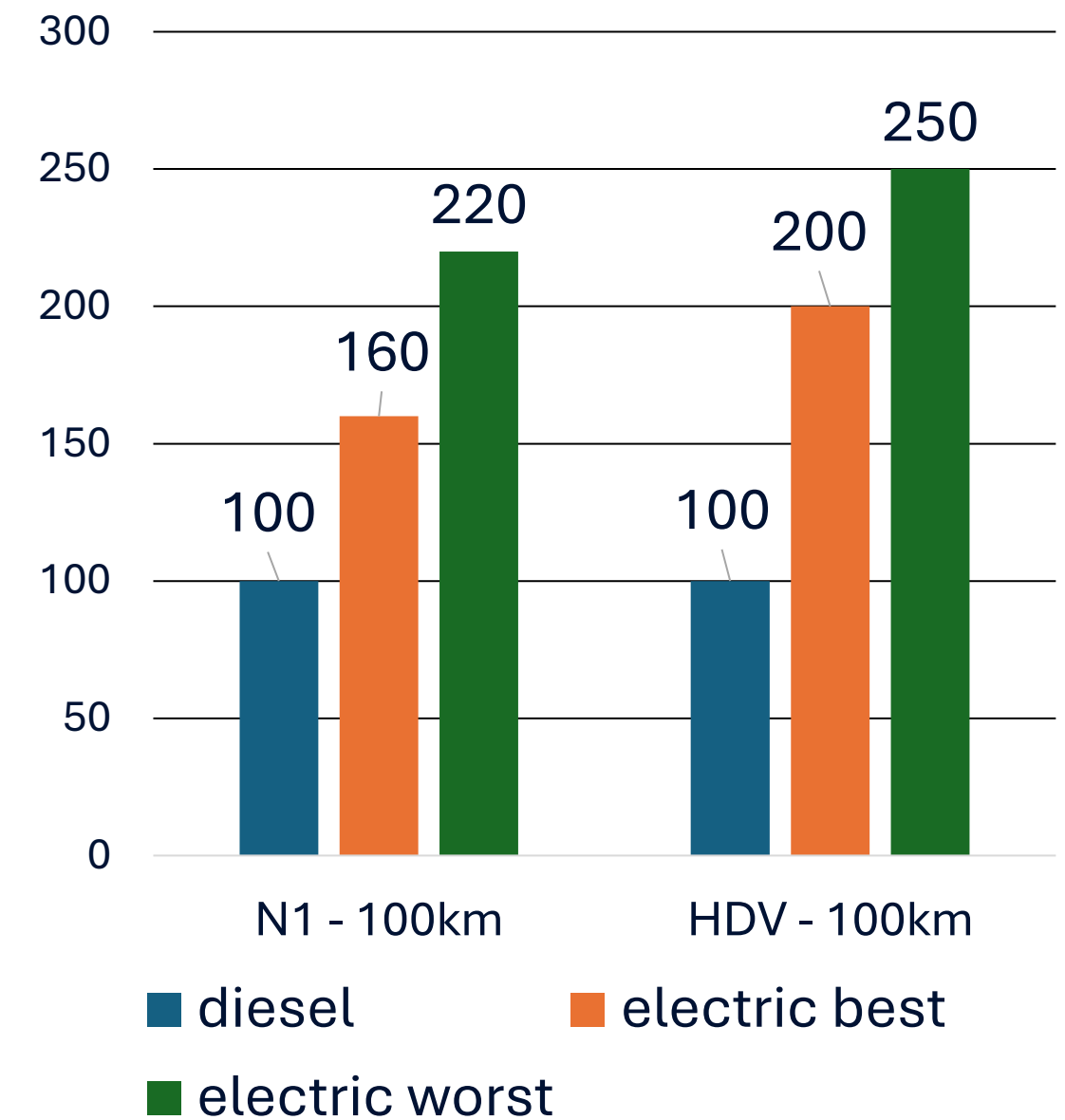
Fuel consumption on 100km diesel vs BEV (N1, HDV)



Fuel cost on 100km diesel vs BEV (N1, HDV) [HUF]



Vehicle purchase price diesel vs BEV (N1, HDV) [%]



Diagrams based on data from HUMDA survey for Article in Logistics yearbook; participants: Magyar Posta, WIN Capital, TRH

HUMDA industry partners

Electromobility



Hydrogen economy



International relations



**Thank you for
your kind
attention!**



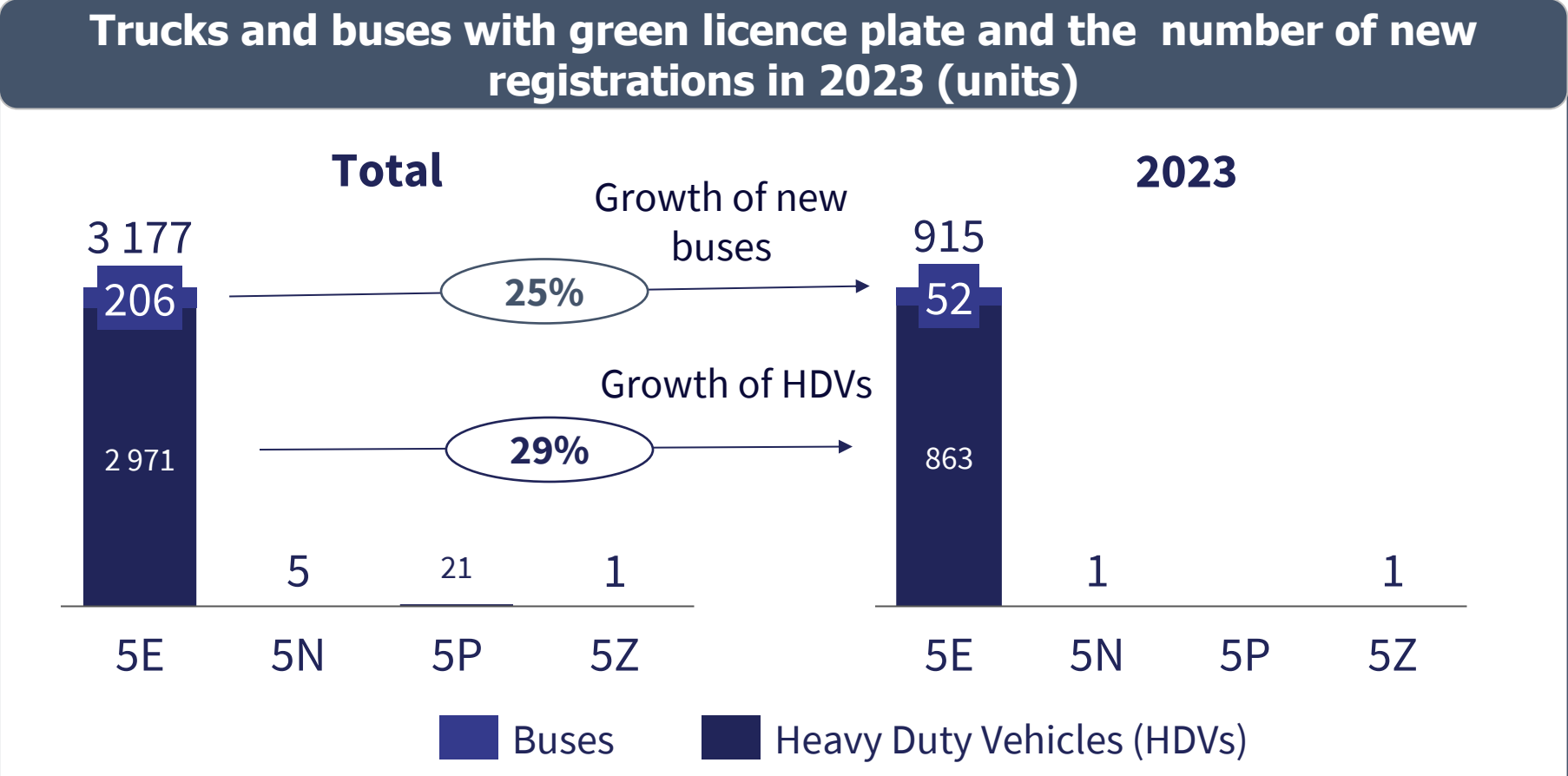
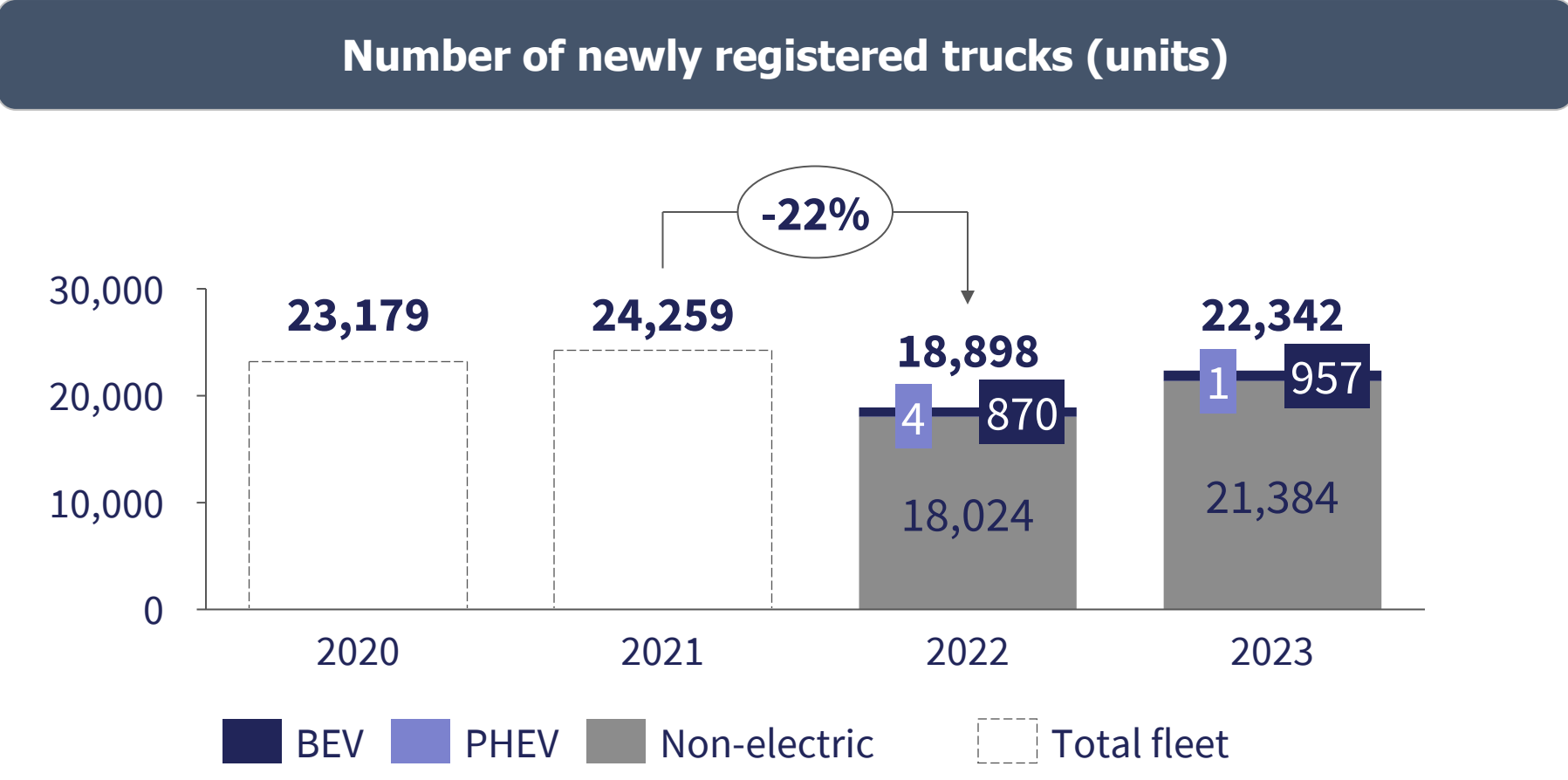
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The expansion of electromobility in local and intercity public and freight transport is not progressing at the desired pace

Targeted incentives are necessary



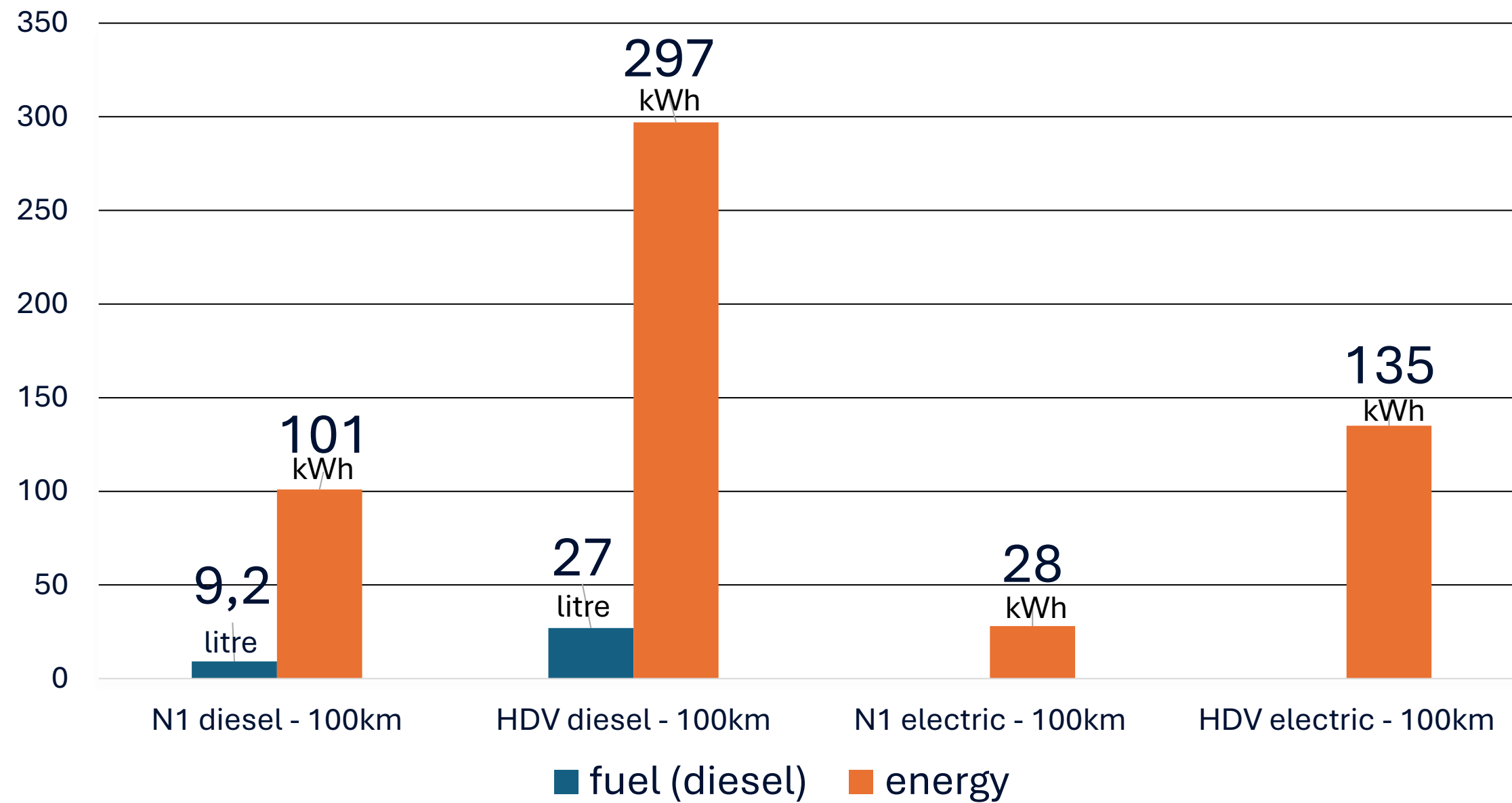
- In 2022, there was a significant drop in new HDV registrations due to supply chain problems caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war.
- In 2023, 4% of newly registered HDVs were electric.
- Current battery technology does not allow trucks to achieve the required range, especially in adverse weather conditions. Limited storage space is also a constraint.
- Therefore, other alternative powertrains (e.g. hydrogen, e-fuel and biofuels) could be a potential solution for greening the segment.

- In 2023, 3.7% of green licence plate numbers were for HDVs and buses. The same year, the number of HDVs with green plates increased by 29% and that of buses increased by 25%.
- Electric buses account for 2.2%* of the current local bus fleet (205 buses*).
- The National Energy Strategy foresees the purchase of 1290 electric buses by 2030.
- The CVD commitment foresees a minimum of 400 electric buses by 2030, but the timing is difficult to predict.
- As for HDVs, vehicles with alternative powertrains (e.g. hydrogen, e-fuel and biofuels) could be a potential solution for greening the local bus fleet.

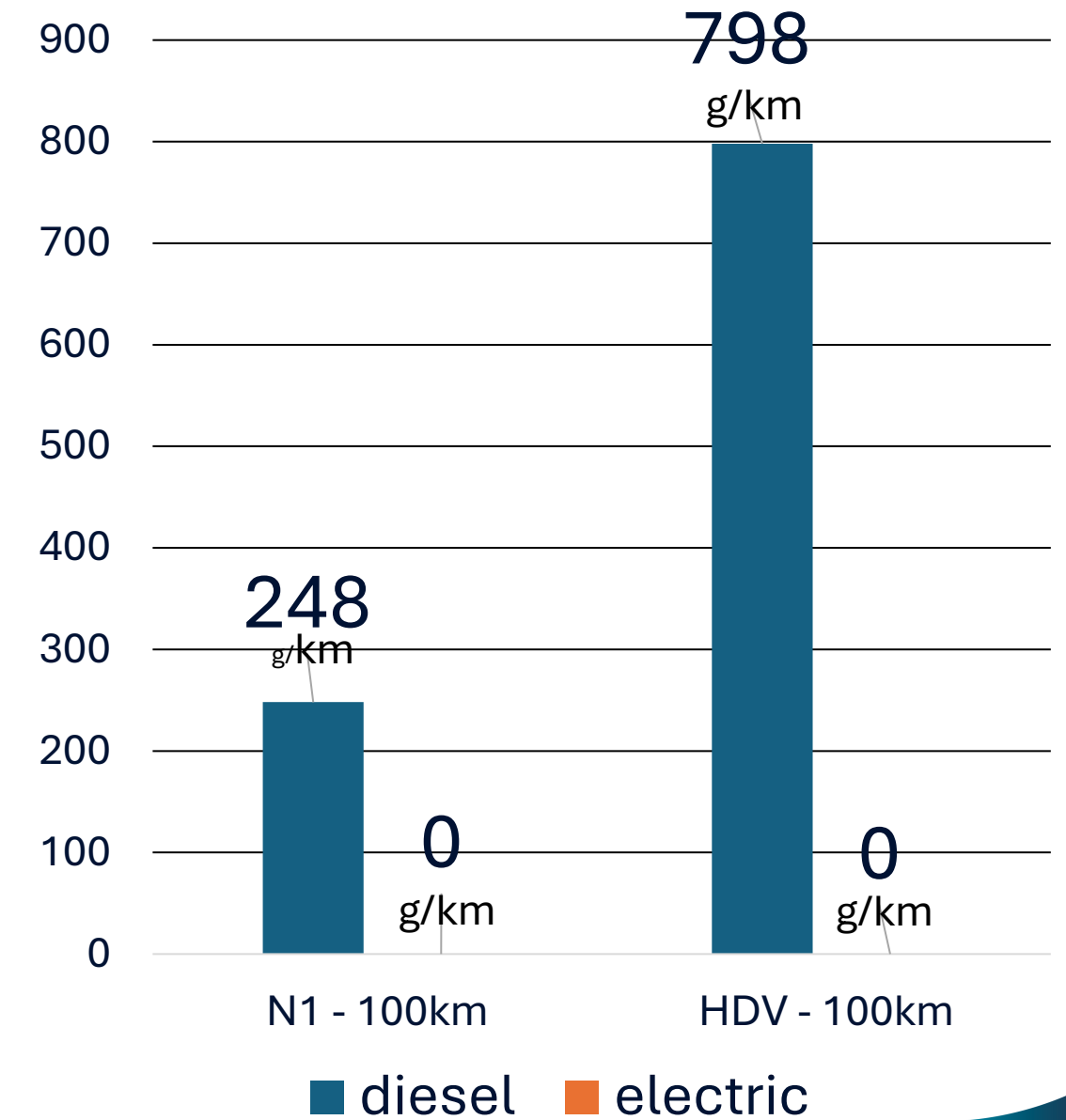
Source: BM, KSH, Magyar Mérnöki Kamara, *<https://greendex.hu/elektromos-buszok-magyarorszagon/>

Carbon neutral drivetrains in logistics

Fuel and energy consumption on 100km diesel vs BEV (N1, HDV)



CO2 emissions on 100km diesel vs BEV (N1, HDV) [g/km]



Diagrams based on data from HUMDA survey for Article in Logistics yearbook; participants: Magyar Posta, WIN Capital, TRH