

Dispelling Electric Vehicle Myths

There is an EV in your Future!

Part of the GREEN GROUP Webinars

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Questions?

Type them into the
chat box or ask in
person at the end.

30 Minutes:

- GHG Emissions
- Economics
- Range and Charging
- Mining, Manufacturing
- Lifecycle GHG impact
- The Electricity Grid
- Hydrogen/Biofuels?
- Your questions!

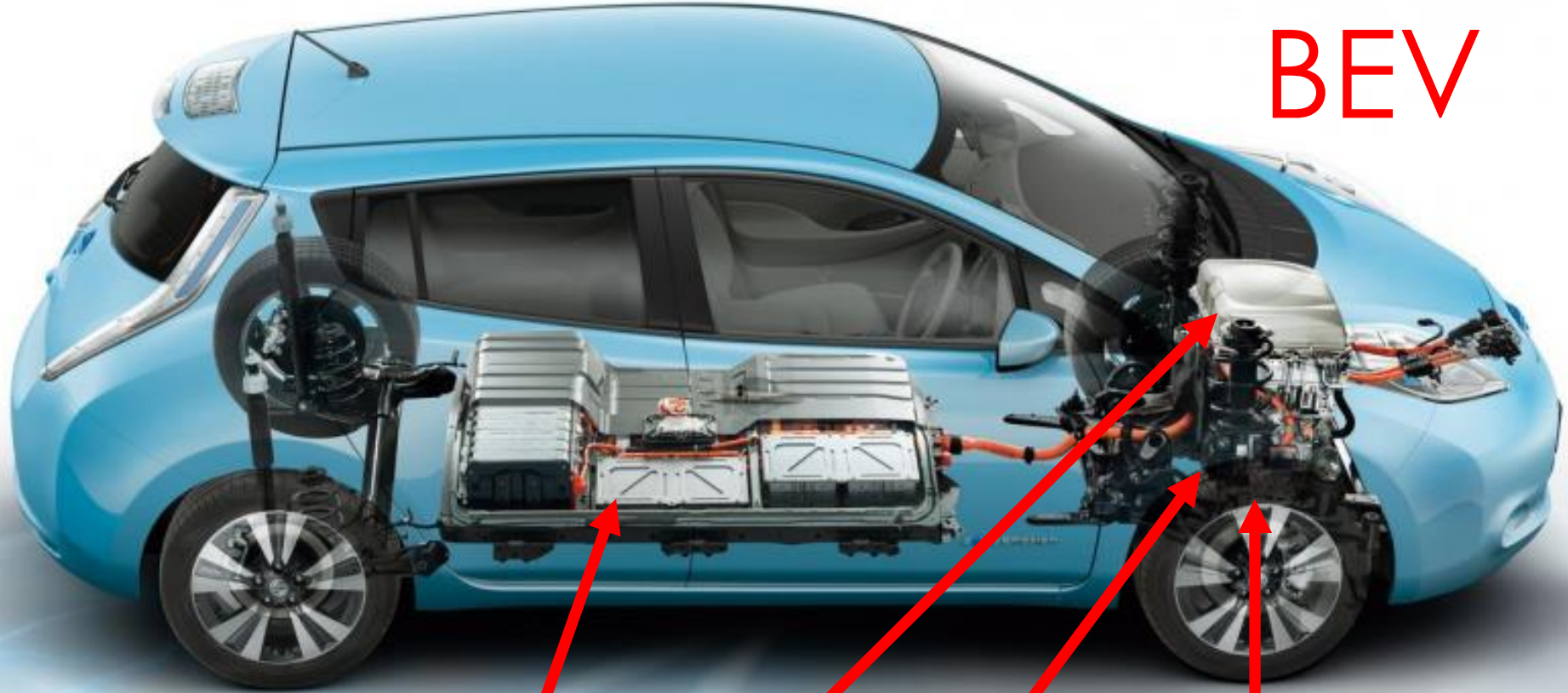
Why we have a Worldwide EV Market

- Worldwide goal of zero GHG by 2050

Enabling Forces

- GHG regulations in many countries
- High performance batteries and electronics
- You and I want to have less impact

BEV



- Battery
- Inverter
- Electric Motor
- Reducing gears and differential

Why would you buy an EV?

- You want to reduce your contribution to Global Warming
- A “fill-up” is the price of a good latte!
- Very little maintenance
- Shhh....a very quiet car
- Good acceleration!
- Equal life cycle cost



Reasons we hesitate to buy an EV

- Range and charging concerns
- Initial cost
- Battery mineral mining
- Can the grid take it!
- Is it battery EVs or hydrogen/biofuels?

GHG Emissions

Using an EVs is likely
the single biggest
GHG emissions
reduction you can
make!

Ontario electricity has
very low GHG/kWh

(0.013 to 0.044 kg GHG/kWh avg.*)

This means the electricity you
use to charge your EV has a
very, very low upstream GHG
impact.

ICE Vehicle*:

2 - 6 † GHG/year

House: N.G.:

4 - 10 † GHG/year

Flying: YYZ/Paris:

2 † GHG/person

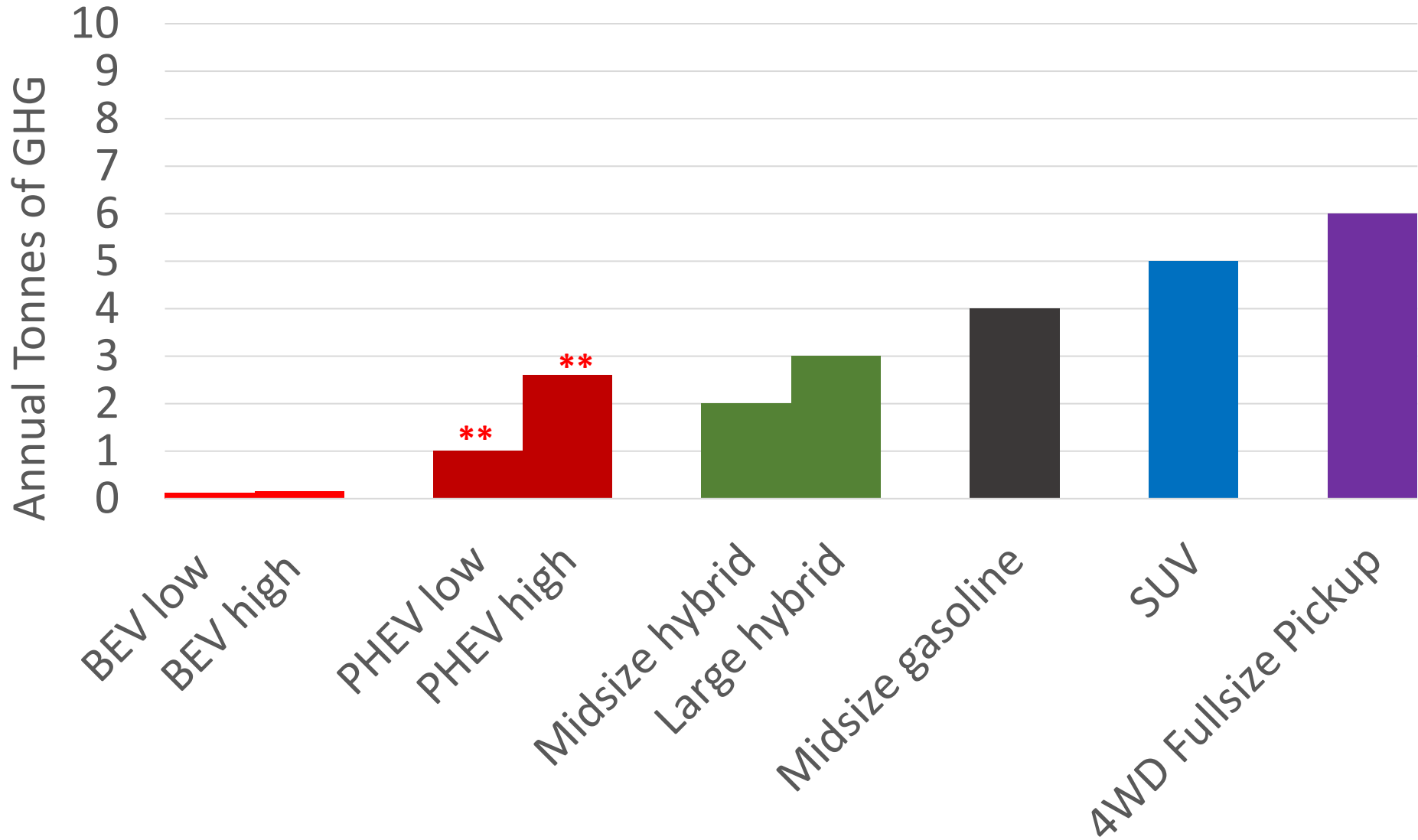
Total

8 - 18 † GHG/year

EV: 0.07 † GHG/year

(Ontario 11.3 † GHG/person/year)**

GHG Emissions per Year by Vehicle Type



20,000 km per year

* 0.04 kg CO₂e Ontario grid emissions

** depends on ratio of EV to gas operation

Range and Price

April 2014 – 3 models





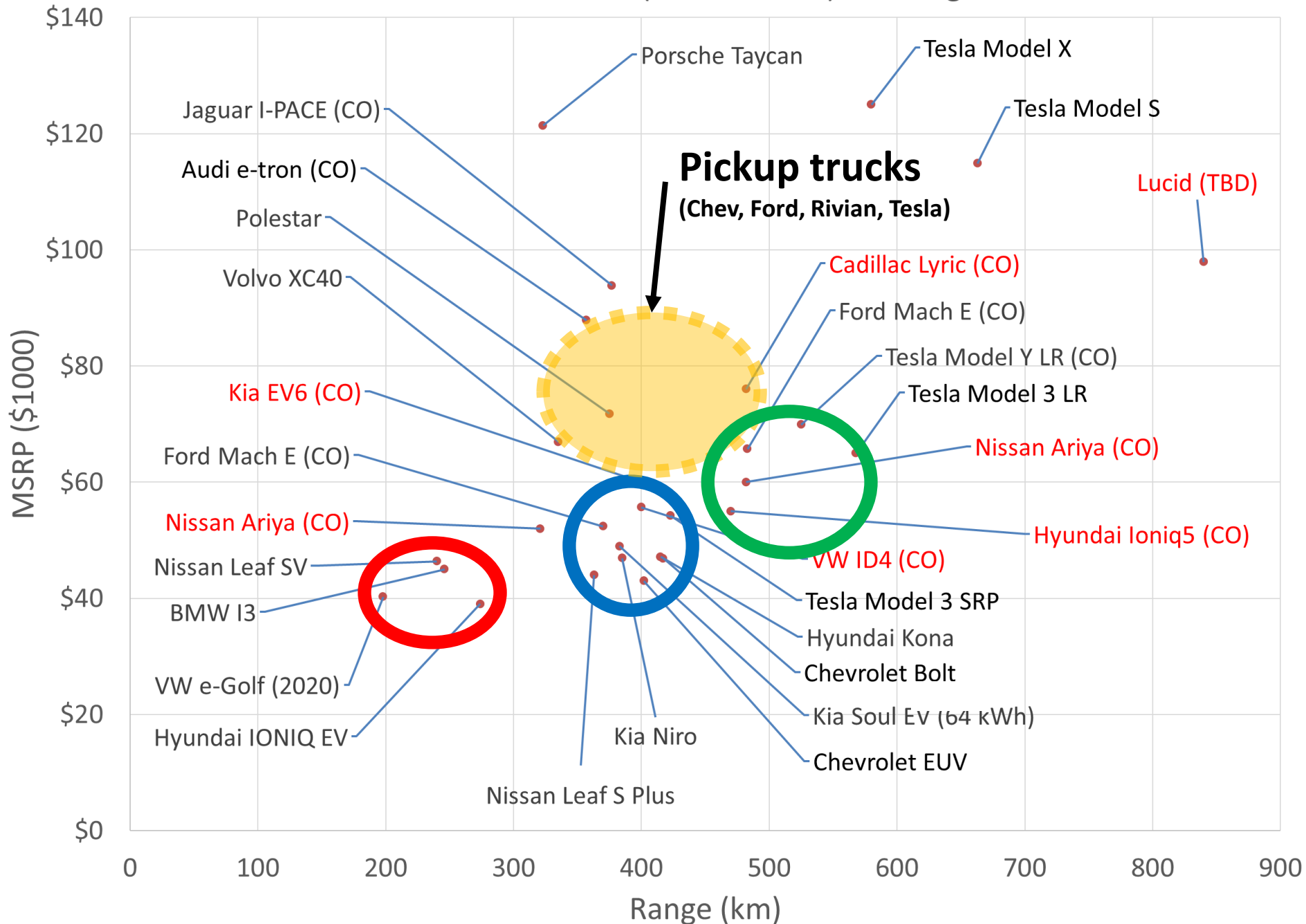
May 2020 BEV 17 models

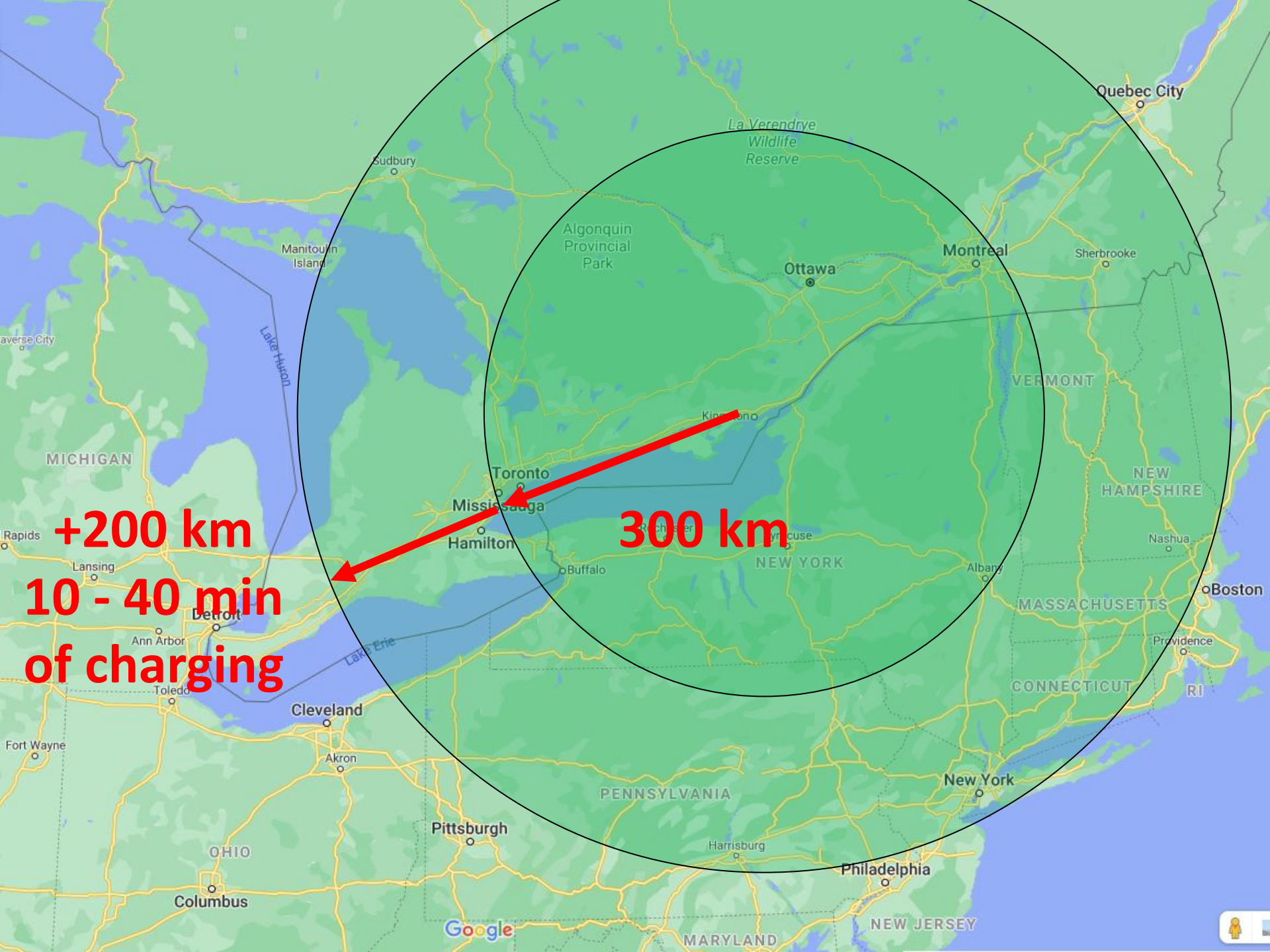


2021 & 2022 30+ Models

100% Electric Cars (BEV)	Range (km)	Battery kWh Capacity	MSRP (plugndrive) 1000s
Lucid (TBD)	840	100	\$98
Tesla Model S	663	100	\$115
Tesla Model X	580	100	\$125
Tesla Model 3 LR	568	75	\$65
Tesla Model Y LR (CO)	525	75	\$70
Ford Mach E (CO)	483	88	\$66
Nissan Ariya (CO)	482	90	\$60
Cadillac Lyric (CO)	482	100	\$76
Hyundai Ioniq5 (CO)	470	72.6	\$55
Tesla Model 3 SRP	423	75	\$54
Chevrolet Bolt	417	66	\$47
Hyundai Kona	415	64	\$47
Chevrolet EUV	402	66	\$43
VW ID4 (CO)	400	77	\$56
Kia EV6 (CO)	400	77	\$60
Kia Niro	385	64	\$47
Kia Soul EV (64 kWh)	383	64	\$49
Jaguar I-PACE (CO)	377	90	\$94
Polestar	375	78	\$72
Ford Mach E (CO)	370	68	\$52
Nissan Leaf S Plus	363	62	\$44
Audi e-tron (CO)	357	95	\$88
Volvo XC40	335	78	\$67
Porsche Taycan	323	93.4	\$121
Nissan Ariya (CO)	321	65	\$52
Hyundai IONIQ EV	274	38.3	\$39
BMW I3	246	42.2	\$45
Nissan Leaf SV	240	40	\$46
VW e-Golf (2020)	198	35.8	\$40
Mini Cooper S E	177	32.6	\$40

2021 (MSRP + dest.) vs. Range





+200 km
10 - 40 min
of charging

300 km

Seasonal Range Change

- Spring, summer and fall days range will be better than stated, “400” km could become 450 km
- kWh consumption increases with speed²
- Worst day (-25°C, snow) range at 100 kph could be 40 - 50% reduced.
- It's not the energy to run the heater, it is the cold bearings, stiff rubber, dense air and lowered battery temperature that impacts the range (heat 6% on a 1600 km winter trip)

Charging

Level 1

120 VAC



(High Power)
Wall Connector



Level 2

240 VAC

Level 3

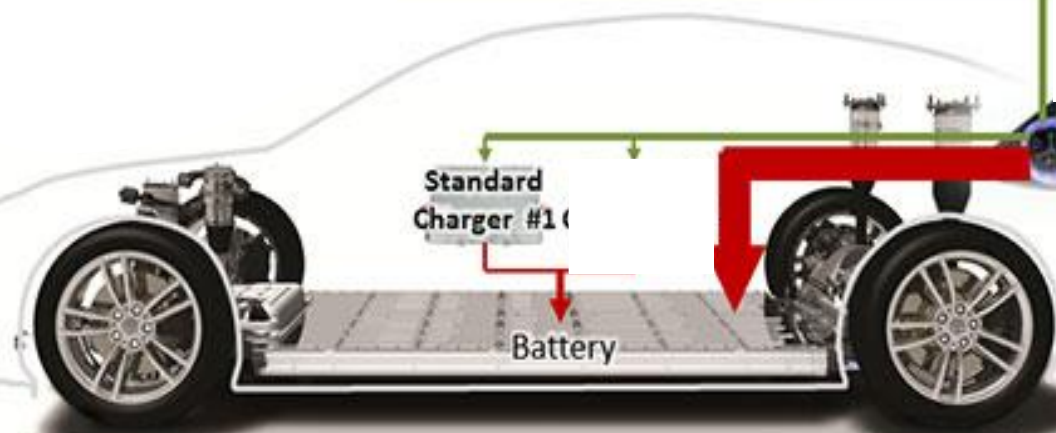
400-800 VDC



Tesla
Supercharger

Standard
Charger #1 (

Battery



Level 1 and 2 at home or away

200 km = \$4 to \$6

(gasoline 200 km @ 8 l/100km = \$16 to \$20)



Level 3 - Long Distance

\$0.22 - \$0.44/minute

200 km = \$9 to \$17

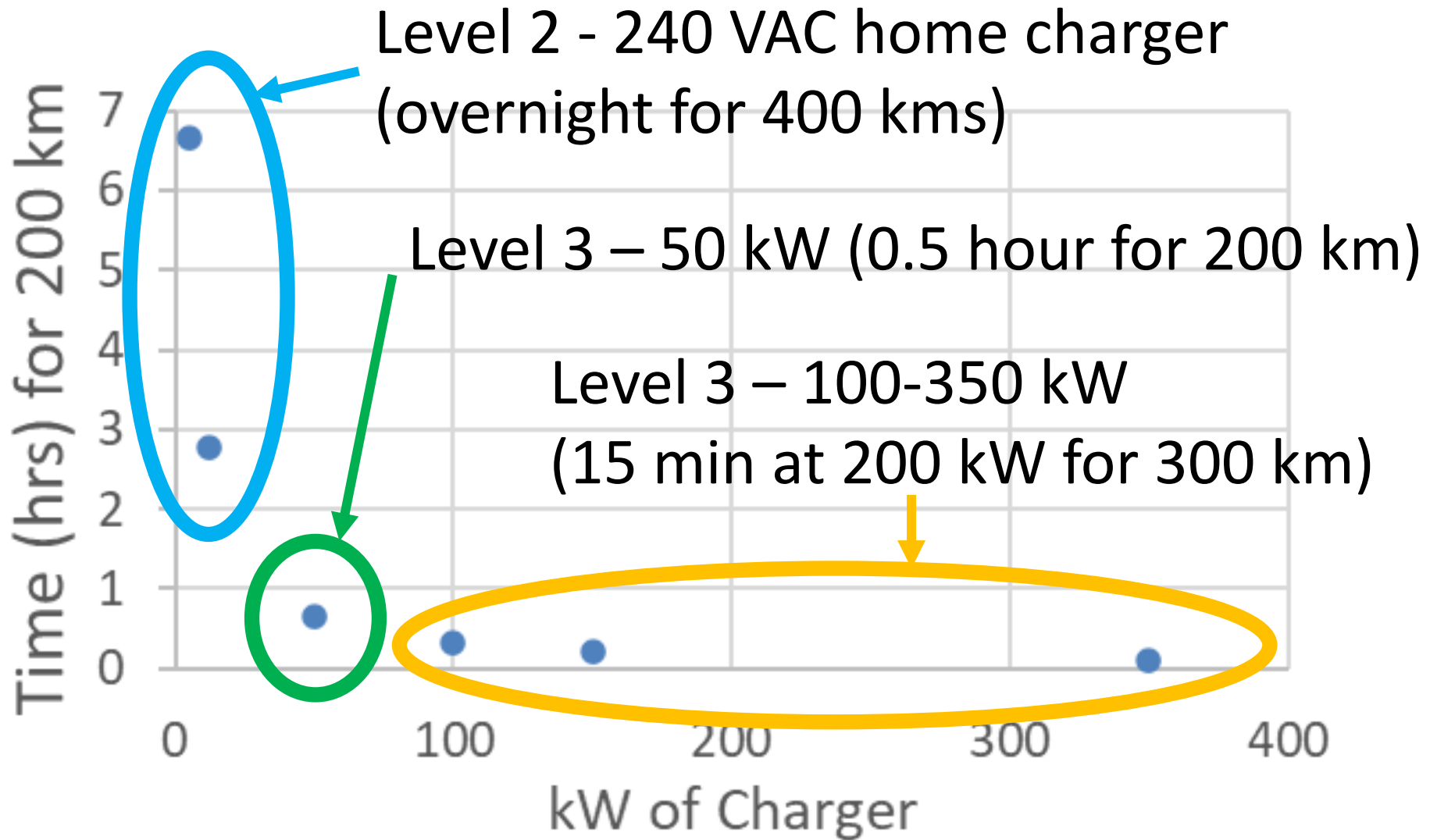
Same \$/km as 5 to 8 l/100km gas car

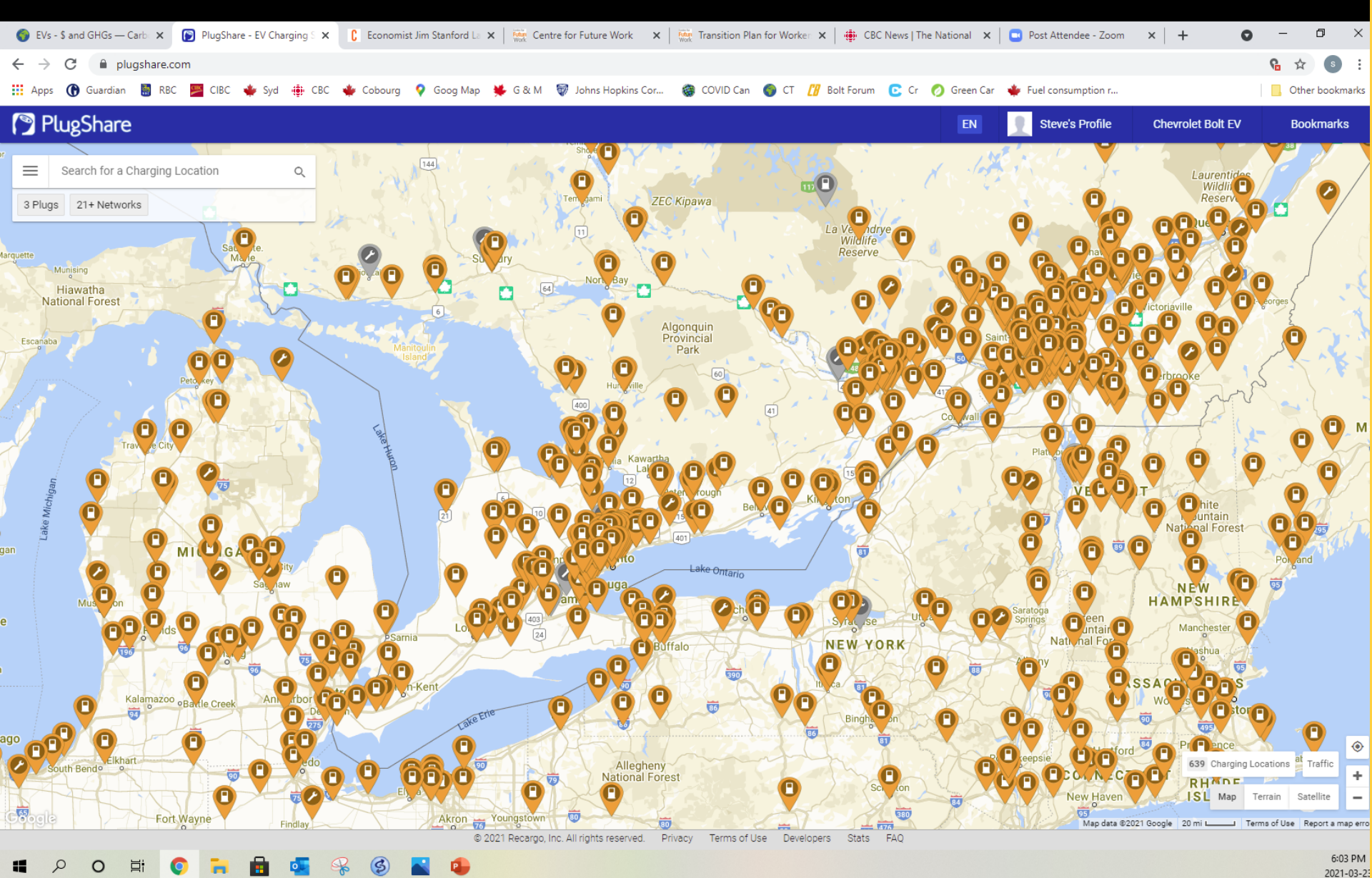
Power: 20 - 350 kW

10+ vendors

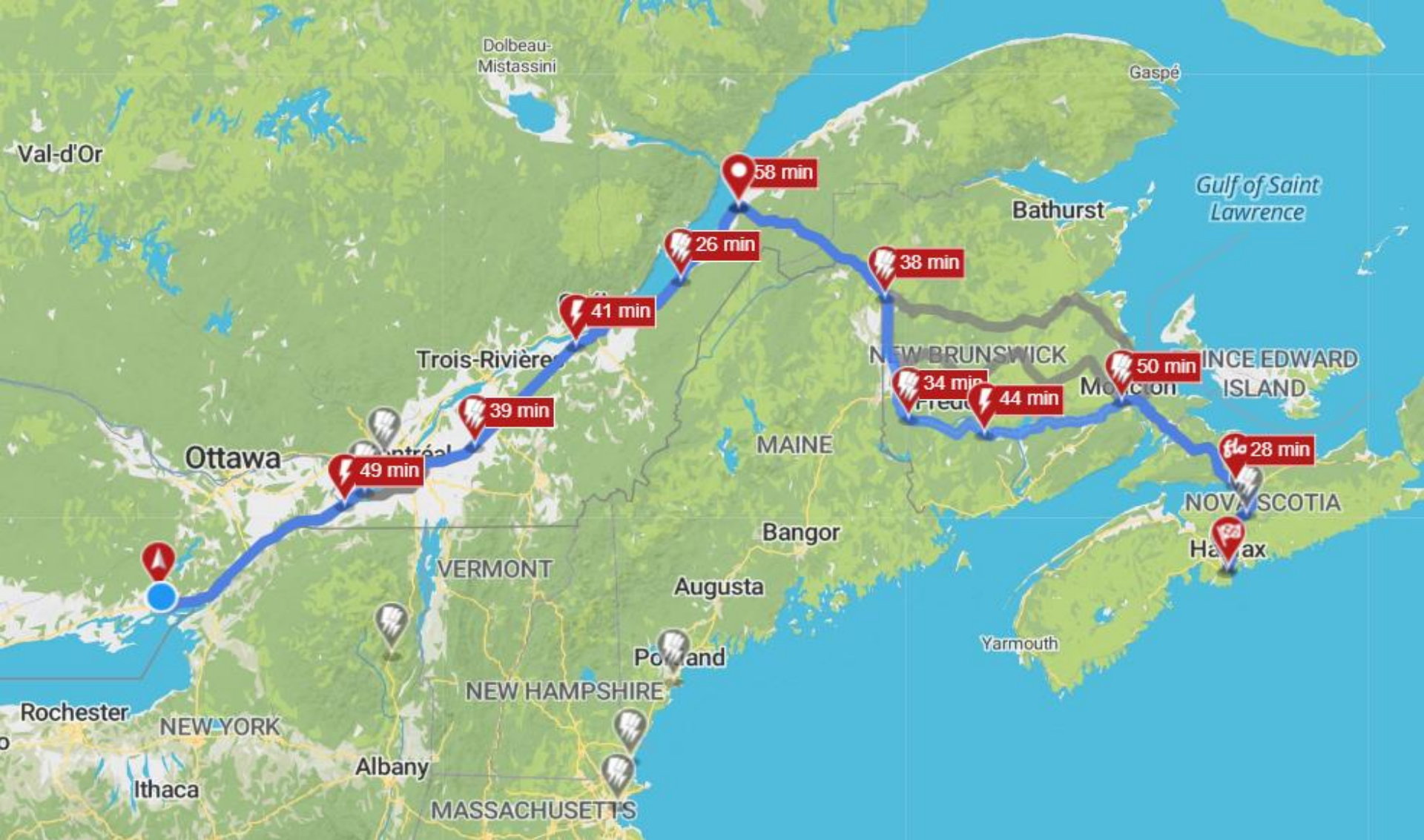


Charging times





Level 3 “Plugshare.com” screen grab



Trip Planning Software (A Better Routeplanner)

Key points on Charging

- Vast majority of your charging will be done at home at night (condos/apmts?)
- On trips more than 300 - 400 km you'll use Level 3 for fee chargers
- Level 2 and 3 charge power (kW) varies by model of car – higher kW of charge power is better
- If on long trips with tight timelines, advance booking of chargers is emerging

The Big Picture



Hydrogen?

Biofuels?

Minerals?

The Grid?

1 kWh electricity

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graph TD; A[1 kWh electricity] --> B[Battery EV]; A --> C[Fuel Cell EV]; B --> D[94% grid transmission eff.]; D --> E[95% charge equipment eff.]; E --> F[95% battery charge eff.]; F --> G[95% battery to motor eff.]; G --> H[95% motor eff.]; H --> I[77% of original kWh]; C --> J[76% electrolysis eff.]; J --> K[89% transport eff.]; K --> L[54% fuel cell eff.]; L --> M[95% battery to motor eff.]; M --> N[95% motor eff.]; N --> O[33% of original kWh];
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Battery EV

Fuel Cell EV

94% grid transmission eff.

76% electrolysis eff.

95% charge equipment eff.

89% transport eff.

95% battery charge eff.

54% fuel cell eff.

95% battery to motor eff.

**95% battery to
motor eff.**

95% motor eff.

95% motor eff.

77% of original kWh

**33 % of
original kWh**

Biofuels

- Cost will be higher than electricity
- All the corn and soybean grown in USA could only replace maybe a quarter to a third of the gasoline and diesel used for transport in USA
- Food versus fuel a challenge
- Biofuel combustion - pollutants
- Energy Return On Investment an issue
- Airplanes will be priority

Climate Change Mining & Manufacturing

Consumption and Impact

- We humans have no choice but to aggressively reduce GHG emissions.
- EVs very effectively address the existential crisis presented by global warming and the immense negative environmental impacts of fossil fuel extraction, processing and transport.
- Virtually everything we buy has upstream environment impacts.
- Buy less or buy things that have less impact – EVs address the climate crisis.

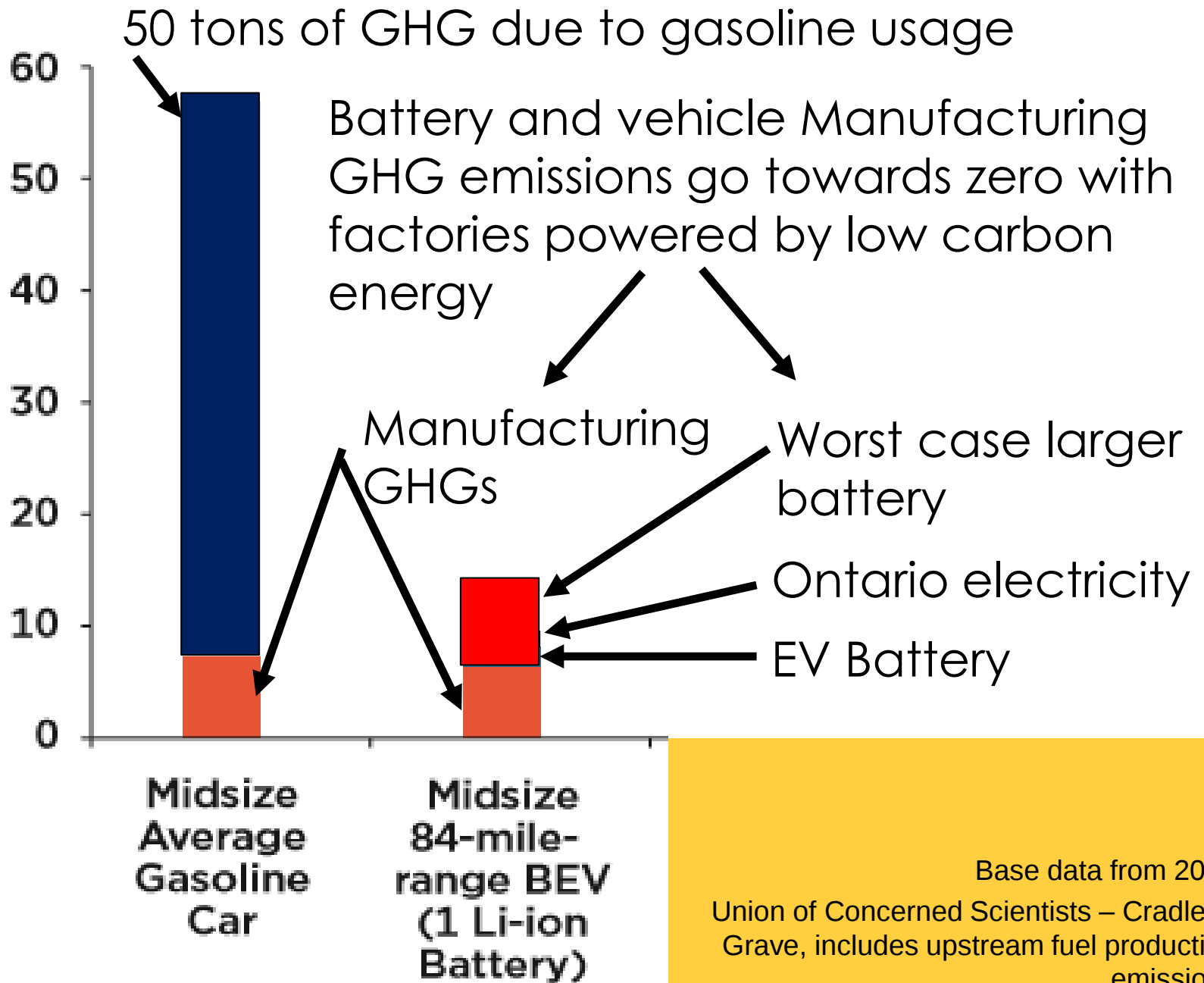
Battery Materials

- 10 kg Lithium per EV = 5.3 billion batteries (1.3 B pass. vehicles world)*
- Other battery chemistries will very likely enter the market to year 2050, some will require no conflict minerals

Not to be ignored

- Mining has negative impacts and they can be addressed with policy, laws and through activist pressure – all happening
- We must reduce GHGs

Life Cycle Global Warming Emissions (tons CO₂e)



Base data from 2015
Union of Concerned Scientists – Cradle to Grave, includes upstream fuel production emissions
220,000 km vehicle life

Impact of EVs on the Ontario Electricity Grid

1,000,000 EVs each
going 20,000 km/year
would create a

2.5%

increase in Ontario's
total 137 TWh of
electricity generation

Economics

Comparing Costs?

Factor in that EVs are:

- Quieter
- Faster accelerating
- EVs require about \$500/year electricity versus \$1,500 to \$4,000 of gasoline
- Have remote heating and cooling
- Heated seats and steering wheels
- Minimal to no scheduled maintenance
(data shows 50% maintenance cost compared to ICE)

Variables

March 2021 Data		
Gasoline Cost	1.25	\$/litre
Electricity Cost	0.1356	\$/kWh
Fuel/Elec inflation cost	3.0	%
General inflation	2.0	%
Annual driving	20,000	km/year
ICE annual maintenance	1000	per year
BEV annual maintenance	500	per year
Resale at 5 years	0.52	% of MSRP
Ontario elec emissions factor	0.04	kg CO2/kWh

	Gasoline only						200 km BEV		400 km BEV		
	Hyundai Elantra	Volks Jetta	Hyundai Kona	Ioniq hybrid	Volks Golf	Prius	Ioniq EV	Volks Golf EV	Bolt	Kona EV	Tesla 3 St Range Plus
5 year energy*	\$9	\$9	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$6	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5
5 year total*	\$29	\$31	\$32	\$28	\$33	\$32	\$30	\$31	\$31	\$34	\$37
5 year GHG t	15	16	18	9	17	10	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

*In \$1000's

5 Year \$ Costs*

and GHG Emissions

(includes \$5k federal incentive)

Wrap-up

Finally

- EVs in Ontario: Lower your vehicle annual and lifetime GHG emissions massively
- EVs have the same five and ten year ownership cost as similarly equipped fossil fuel cars
- Long distance travel entirely feasible

Thank you for your attention.

Questions?

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The End