

Effizienz abfallbasierter E-Fuels am Beispiel von HVO: Ø Reichweite bei 10 kWh Strom-Einsatz (Kompaktklasse):

BEV:

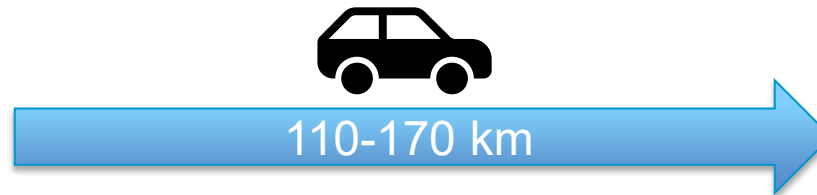
ca. 15-20 kWh/100 km



HVO konv.

ca. 1,5 kWh/Liter¹

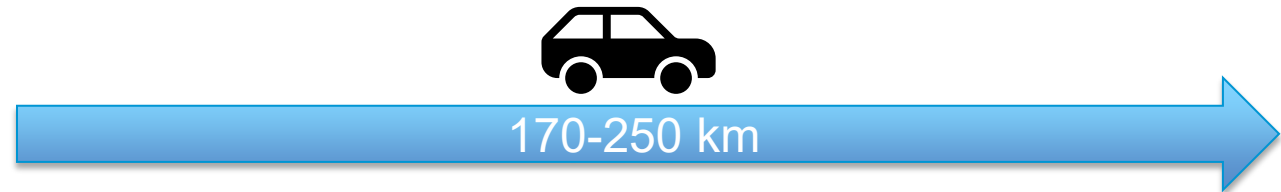
bei 4-6 Liter/100 km



HVO READi-PtL

ca. 1 kWh/Liter¹

bei 4-6 Liter/100 km



¹ Eigene Berechnungen auf Basis von Messungen der TU Freiberg und von HVO-Daten aus Endisch et al. 2013

Hinweis: Die hohe Effizienz bzw. der geringe Strombedarf **abfallbasierter E-Fuels** hier an 2 Beispielen von HVO beruht auch auf dem hohen Heizwert des Rohstoffes von etwa 37 MJ/kg. Im Falle von kohlenwasserstoffreichen Plastikabfällen kann die Effizienz sogar noch höher sein.

Angaben in kWh = Strombedarf, BEV = Battery Electric Vehicle; HVO = Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil, HVO konv. = konventionelles HVO am Markt, HVO READi-PtL = HVO aus READi-PtL-Verfahren

Efficiency of waste-based e-Fuels for the example of HVO: Ø Range with 10 kWh power input (compact class):

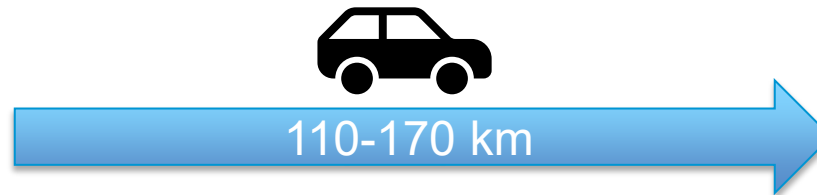
BEV:

appr. 15-20 kWh/100 km



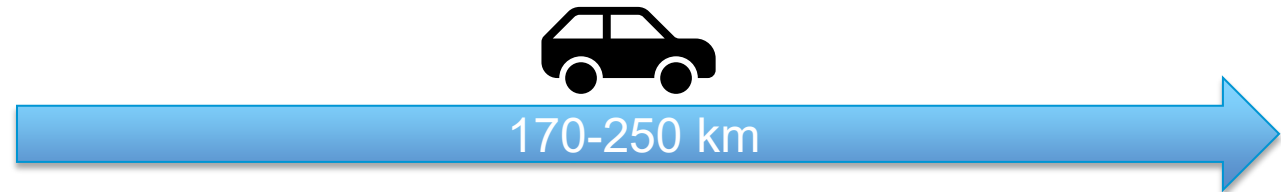
HVO conv.

appr. 1,5 kWh/liter¹
with 4-6 liter/100 km



HVO READi-PtL

appr. 1 kWh/liter¹
with 4-6 liter/100 km



¹ Own calculations based on measurements by TU Freiberg and HVO data from Endisch et al. 2013

Note: The high efficiency or low electricity demand of **waste-based e-fuels** here for 2 examples of HVO is also based on the high calorific value of the feedstock of about 37 MJ/kg. In the case of hydrocarbon-rich plastic waste, the efficiency can be even higher.

Figures in kWh = power demand, BEV = Battery Electric Vehicle; HVO = Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil, HVO conv. = conventional HVO on the market, HVO READi-PtL = HVO from READi-PtL process