

EL-MOBILITY TESTING OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN GREENLAND, FAROE ISLANDS AND ICELAND



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Partners

- Icelandic New Energy (coordinator)
- Nukissiorfiit
- SEV
- Energy Agency Iceland (Orkusetur)
- Reykjavík Energy
- 2 year project → 2010-2012
- Supported by NORA fund (North Atlantic Cooperation)













Project goals

- Demonstration of the same type of battery electric vehicles in all the three islands
 - Difficult environment, weather etc.
 - Small societies short distances
 - Infrastructure not available, is it needed?
 - Customers
- Dissemination
 - Visibility by demonstrating vehicles
 - High interest from the media in each location
 - Workshops in each country
 - Iceland June 2010
 - Faroe Islands February 2011
 - Greenland August 2011)



EV posibilities

- All of the islands have possibilities to increase their renewable electric production:
 - 1. Faroe Island from wind and hydro
 - 2. Greenland from hydro
 - 3. Iceland from geothermal, hydro and wind







The case of Faroe Islands

- Citroen C1 Gasoline/ Citroen C1 electricity
- Gasoline 0,6 kr / km
- Electricity 0,58 kr / km

131 g/CO₂/Km 137 g/CO₂/Km



Cars tested

- 3 x Mitsubishi iMiEV
- 2 x Th!nk City
- 2 x Peugot iON
- (2 x Peugeot Partner)



RAVEAR 4

RJ 358

LT 074



Testing of cars



Island circumstances

- Small road network
 - Greenland: cities not connected by road
 - Faroe Island: small road network
 - Iceland: larger road network but small towns
- High interest with companies and public
- Small markets







Users

- Vehicles in Iceland
 - Minister
 - Energy companies
 - Police and fire department
 - News teams

Public





Electricity consumption

Electricity consumption iMiEV (kWh per 100 km)





Maintenance

- Two minor car crashes
- 1. Damage to the rear of the iMIEV easy to fix

2. Damage to the rear of the Th!nk – more difficult to fix







Fuel cost comparison





Public trial "Rafbílar fyrir almenning"



Electric vehicles offered to the public of Iceland

- Demonstration of electric vehicles
 - During 2008-2011 INE demonstrated over 30 hydrogen vehicles
 - Europe's largest hydrogen vehicle demonstration
- 8 households offered to rent consecutively:
 - a battery vehicle (1 month)
 - fuel cell hydrogen vehicle (1 month)











Interview results:

Expectations for EV's:

- Light, small and neat, easy in the city
- Nice to have 'a fuelling station' in the garage
- Curiosity:
 - regarding the endurance of the batteries and the lifetime of the vehicles
 - to see if it can keep up with traffic speed
 - about the power



The ideas of participants regarding charging time and range of BEV's



The ideas of participants regarding charging time of FCEV's



Hyundai Tucson ix35 2012

Experience after test driving

- Charging behavior
 - The families always charged the car at home, never used charging posts available in Reykjavík.
 - The car was usually plugged in overnight, thus the families did not know how long the charging process was.

Positive aspects:	Negative aspects:
 Surprised by the power 'Good conscious' driving Operational cost very low Good as a second car People "think" and plan their trips 	 -Limited range -Insecurity to reach destination -That the car was too silent -The car air condition is unefficient and high in electricity consumption



Usage of Kwh



Media and public

- The EI-mobility project has received a lot of media attention
- It is apparent that people are very interested in new technology and the 'newenergy' cars of the future
- With the support of NORA it was possible to initiate all these research activities – which is the first step towards future electric transportation



Conclusion

- Mostly positive outcome Why hasn't the market reacted?
 - Price?
 - Lack of infrastructure?
 - Range?
 - Incentives?
 - Expectations?
- Full report can be found at: <u>http://www.newenergy.is</u>

Thank you



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