



52nd ASECAP DAYS

Challenges of Future
Mobility | The Role of Road
Infrastructure

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Perspectives, benefits and conditions of deployment of Electric Road Systems on motorways

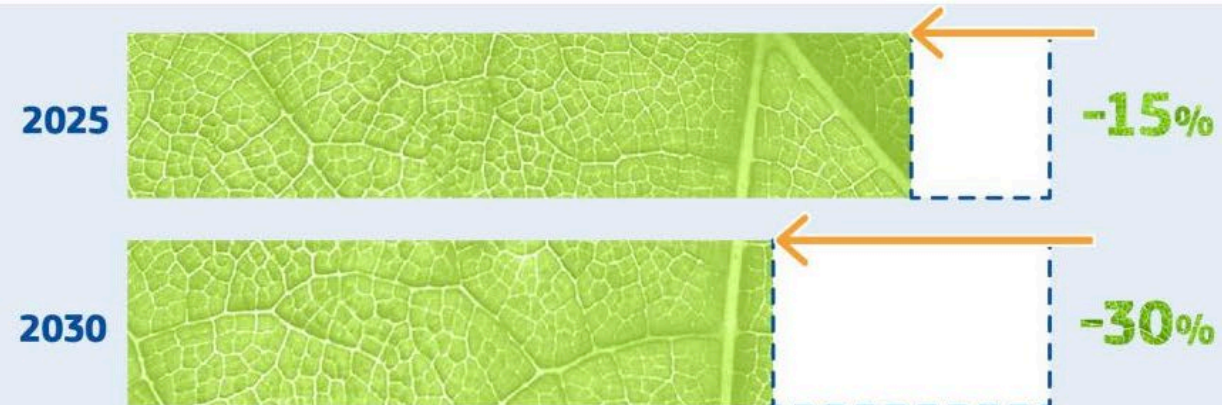
Bernard Jacob

University Gustave Eiffel

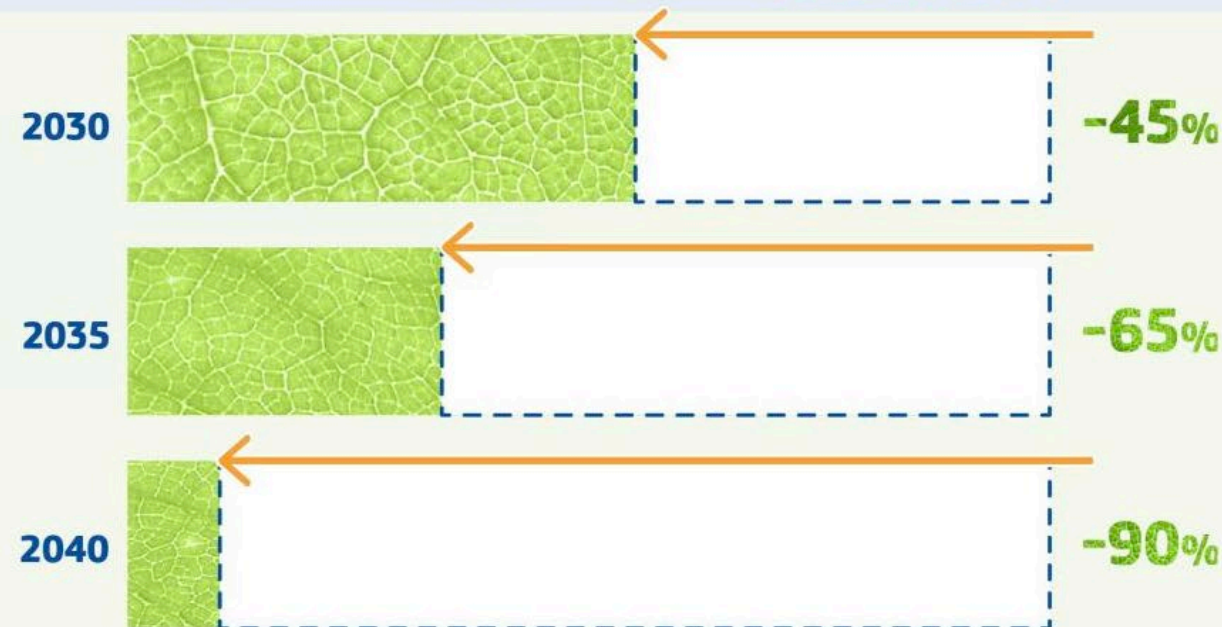
EU Challenges for decarbonizing Road Transport

EU decisions

Previous targets



New targets (compared to 2019 levels):



Fit for 55

for trucks, coaches
and busses > 3.5 t

Carbon neutrality by 2050

- Road share: 75% - 88% EU - FR
- Road: >30% of CO2 emissions, >10% freight
- still increasing by 27% from 1990



Climate Action

Biofuels: limited amount of biomass and RED III constraints

- First generation biofuels save less than 65% of CO₂ (lifecycle analysis) \Rightarrow do not comply with RED III (but used oils). Tolerance for existing units.
- Second generation biofuels (e.g. BioTfuelTM, IFPEN) comply with RED III but more energy required than diesel!
- Biogas complies with RED III without leaks.
- Road mobilities use 1.5 TWh of biogas (2022). The produced biogas (183 TWh) is used by electric power plants, heating, agriculture and industry. The natural gas (3420 TWh) needs to be replaced by biogas.
- The availability of biomass is the limiting factor.

\rightarrow Incomplete and transient solutions

Hydrogen: efficiency, price and availability

- The **energy efficiency** is **2.5 lower** than a BEV:

- Electrolysis production: 55 kWh/kg 60% efficiency) or high temperature 42 kWh/kg (75%)
- Conservative assumptions for BEVs

	EV with H ₂	BEV
Electricity Transport Losses	2%	8%
Battery charge / discharge		85%
Electrolysis efficiency	55 / 42 kWh/kg	
Compression-Transport-Distribution	5 kWh/kgH ₂	
Leaks H ₂	? (0)	
Fuel cell efficiency	55 %	
Inverter and electric engine efficiency	90%	90%
Total	27.0 / 34.4 %	70.4 %

- Current demand of H₂ (mainly from fossil materials) for fertilizers, chemistry, oil and other industries) = 9.7 Mt (330 TWh)
- Demand in 2035 for aviation and maritime = 8.5 Mt (282 TWh)
- Long distance freight transport: +11.7 Mt (390 TWh) by 2050 (\approx 50% by 2035)

→ « **niche / rich** » solution

BEV (trucks) for long distance

It exists...

- Mercedes « eACTROS Long Haul »
- 42 t, engine: 400kW, range: 500 km, battery LFP 620 kWh
- Battery recharging 20%-80% in 30 min (at 750 kW) or ≈ 1 h (at 400 kW)
- Battery weight < 4 t \Rightarrow 2 t payload loss



Static charging of batteries on motorways

- Fast charging stations (0.75 to 1 MW) + slow charging stations (100 to 150 kW)
- Scenario
 - Start with full battery (620 kWh)
 - Driving 4.5 hrs @ 80 km/h (360 km): 430 kWh \Rightarrow battery 30%
 - Pause 45 min: battery fast recharging up to 85-90%
 - Driving 4.5 hrs \Rightarrow battery 15 to 20%
 - Long pause 11.5 to 12 hrs: slow battery recharging (station @ 100 kW) \Rightarrow 100%
- Needs on service area – motorways
- 2035 (20% of BEVs)
 - 2000 FCS on 400 area: 5 FCS - 4 MW/area
 - + cars and LCVs: 6 to 10 MW/area \Rightarrow 10 to 14 MW/area (20 kV OK)
- 2050 (80% of BEVs)
 - 6 to 8000 FCS: 25 MW/area
 - + cars and LCVs: 20 to 30 MW/area \Rightarrow 45 to 55 MW/area (200 to 400 kV!)
- Requirements/locks:
 - 1 ha transformer + more parking space
 - High voltage lines...

Why ERS?

Electricity is easy and cheap to transport, but difficult to store



Liquid biofuels and biogas



Large electric batteries



Hydrogen

Electric Road Systems ✓

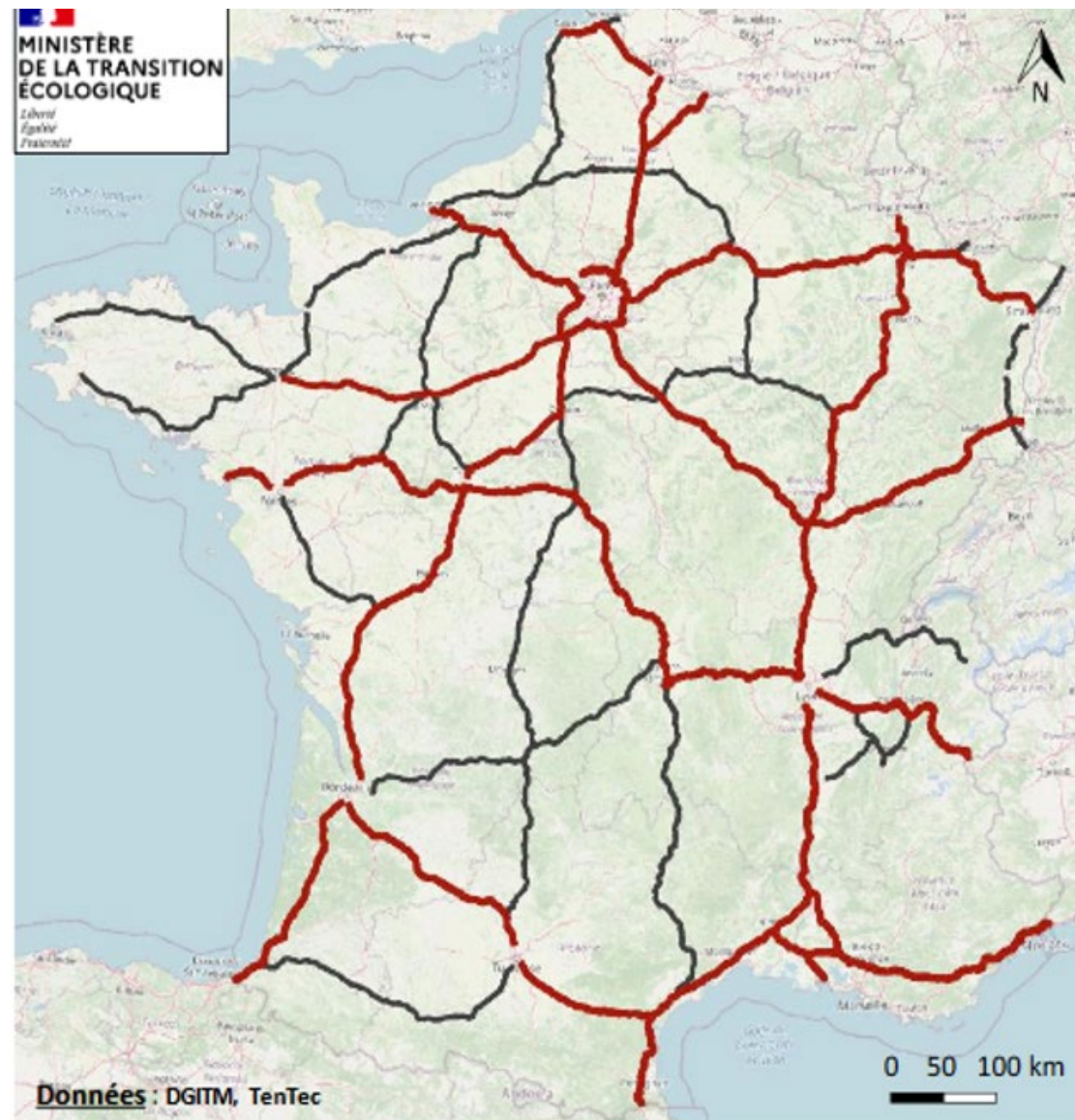


- Drastically reduce battery size
- Reduce vehicle cost
- Reduced carbon and material footprints
- Eliminates range and downtime limitations

- **DGTM requests** Compare ERS technologies through experiments Decide on the best solution to deploy at scale

Potential ERS deployment in France

ERS perimeter **phase 1 (red)** and phase 2 (black)



- ≈ 9000 km of motorways (TEN-T)
- Battery of 380 kWh (range 250 km)
- Max. 350 kW/truck (44 t fridge + charging)

- Phase 1 : 4900 km, phase 2 : 3950 km
- GHG: -87% vs -72% with BEVs & FCS
- Business model
 - Investment 40 Bn € - maintenance 2%/yr - lifetime 35 yrs
 - Cost of electricity: 75 €/MWh (intensive), sold at 220 €/MWh (26 TWh/an)
 - **ROI: $\approx 6,5\%$**
 - Concessions + incentives, TCO maintained
- Saving compared to a full network of FCS (-50% ??)

Experimentations of ERS in France

Two main projects, funded by BPI France:



Objectives

- Experiment 2 dynamic charging technologies on motorway
- In operational conditions



Objectives

- Experiment 1 dynamic charging technology in Transpolis / RN205
- In operational/alpine conditions

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Thank You

Contact Us



Bernard Jacob



bernard.jacob@univ-eiffel.fr



www.univ-eiffel.fr



**Université
Gustave Eiffel**