

Alliance for Batteries Technology, Training and Skills
2019-2023

“BATTERY POWERED TOUR FOR SKILLS - ROMANIA”
Presented by: Marius Tudor (InterTradeCard)

29.05.2024



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

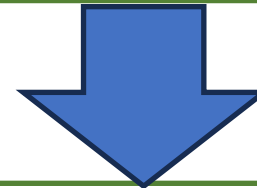
Rationale / Purposes

The European workforce will be disrupted or highly affected by the change brought about by the transfer to **electromobility**.

There will be a need for new training/reskilling programmes, adapted to the emerging jobs needs.

The Alliance for Batteries Technology, Training, and Skills (ALBATTTS) aims to make a major contribution to **green mobility in Europe**.

As the European battery value chain is being developed,



- organisations from the demand and supply side of skills/competences are brought together
- to establish a blueprint for preparedness of future skills across Europe.

OBJECTIVES

Vehicle production, a backbone of European industry, is gearing up for many organisational changes to implement electromobility.

The purpose of this project is to develop a blueprint for education and training for the battery production sector.

& promote cooperation between all stakeholders in the battery and electromobility value-chain,
& & makes the qualifications more transparent
& facilitate the movement of the European workforce across the continent.

what

Indicate the selected technological applications for

- a) Stationary and Industrial use of Li-ion and other high-density green energy storage &
- b) Mobile applications, as typically in the transport and logistics sector.

why

Across the whole value-chain of the automotive industry, research on new technologies is important, as is identifying new job roles and new needs for learning and upskilling.

how

Develop the best possible applicable models to approach identified industrial and sectoral competence needs: defining and making education setups for new work roles, developing adaptive learning solutions and making use of recognition of prior learning.

to whom

Carry out new trainings to the workforce already working in battery sector, as well as to newcomers to the sector - provide VET trainings not only to the young students, but also the workers from other sectors.

RESULTS (1)

Short term impact:

- **Analysis of the overall battery sector on its strengths and weaknesses.** Including its interconnections with individual sub-sectors (stationary and other industrial battery applications, mobile battery applications).
- **Involving all levels of stakeholders in the sector, along the value chain** (raw materials and processing, cell components and manufacturing, battery and battery pack manufacturing, recycling and second use).
- **Training preparations based on the needs of the sector** - including skills needs and needs of the methods used for the trainings.
- **Creation of knowledge and skills to start new VET and high degree programs within the sector**, to supply the industry with skilled workforce.
- **Development of knowledge and skills from VET providers' staff**, by working together with companies and universities.

Long term impact:

- The project will allow the **development of new training programmes** for the workforce already working in the battery sector, as well as to newcomers.
- **Integration of new curricula and qualifications in the national frameworks.**
- The **increased** investment in this sector will impact the expected **number of new students.**
- **Improvement of the image, status and attractiveness of VET schools participating.**
- The project will **create a sustainable partnership in this emerging economic sector.**
- Enabling **EU-wide recognition of specific skills/job role achievements** in the sectoral employment market in member countries.
- **Harmonisation of job role/skills definitions in this sector**, on EU level, under umbrella for recognition.

RESULTS (2)

Skills Cards

The **ALBATTS Skills Cards** describe a number of occupational profiles - and corresponding competencies - within the scope of battery manufacturing, e-mobility and stationary battery storage.

Companies can use the Skills Cards to identify the needed competencies to 1) readjust/improve employee's selection and recruitment; 2) train employees according to the latest sectoral needs; 3) set up their businesses within the battery sector.

Training providers, such as VET providers or universities, will find them useful to 1) create training opportunities; 2) improve existing curricula or training programmes.

National agencies can use the Skills Cards to readjust national education plans, whereas **general public** may use them to know more about the jobs in the batteries sector.

Courses

The ALBATTS Courses (19) are available through the Automotive Skills Alliance (ASA) learning platform ([ASA Learning Platform](#)), an association created through the bridging of the projects ALBATTS and DRIVES activities. Examples:

Introduction to the Battery Sector

- Battery Fundamentals
- Types of Batteries
- Future Trends
- Raw Materials, Mining and Refining
- Manufacturing Processes
- Integration Process
- Automotive Battery System Engineer
- Introduction to Safety in Batteries
- Battery Fires
- Batteries Stationary Applications
- Second Life & Recycling of Batteries
- Batteries Operations / Applications

The partners

20 European partners, from 11 countries, representing both sides - industry and education - and 3 associated partners, that cooperate with the project to advise on the strategic vision.



Steering Board members

To get involved with the **albatts** stakeholders group:

Stakeholder registration [here](#)

Follow us on:

Web: <https://www.project-albatts.eu>

LinkedIn: [LinkedIn](#)

Facebook: [Facebook](#)

Twitter: [Twitter \(@ALBATTTS1\)](#)

Mail: info@project-albatts.eu



Thank you



BATTERY POWERED
TOUR FOR SKILLS

Enabling a prepared education network for the battery ecosystem in Europe

Needed Job Roles and Competences in the Battery Industry

Ing. Marek Spányik, MBA (VSB-TUO)

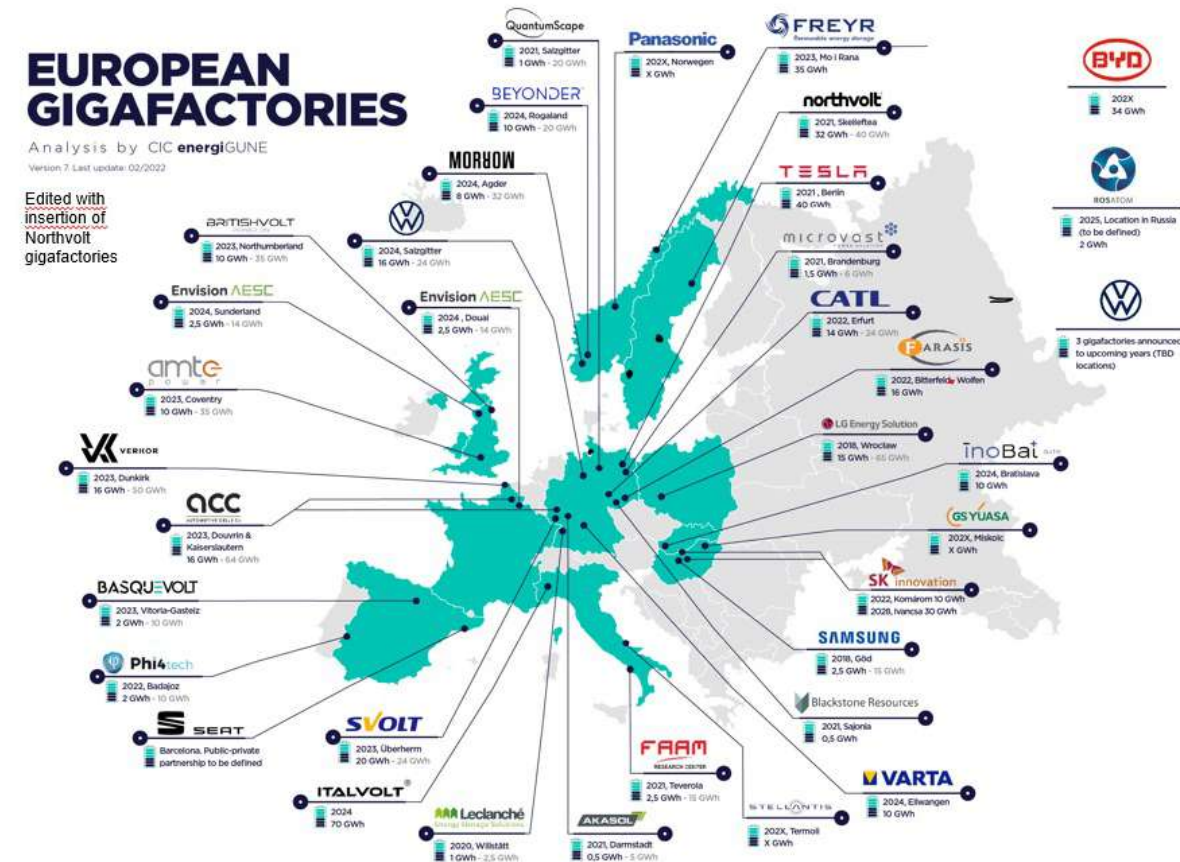


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



What is the European Battery Sector?

European Battery Sector

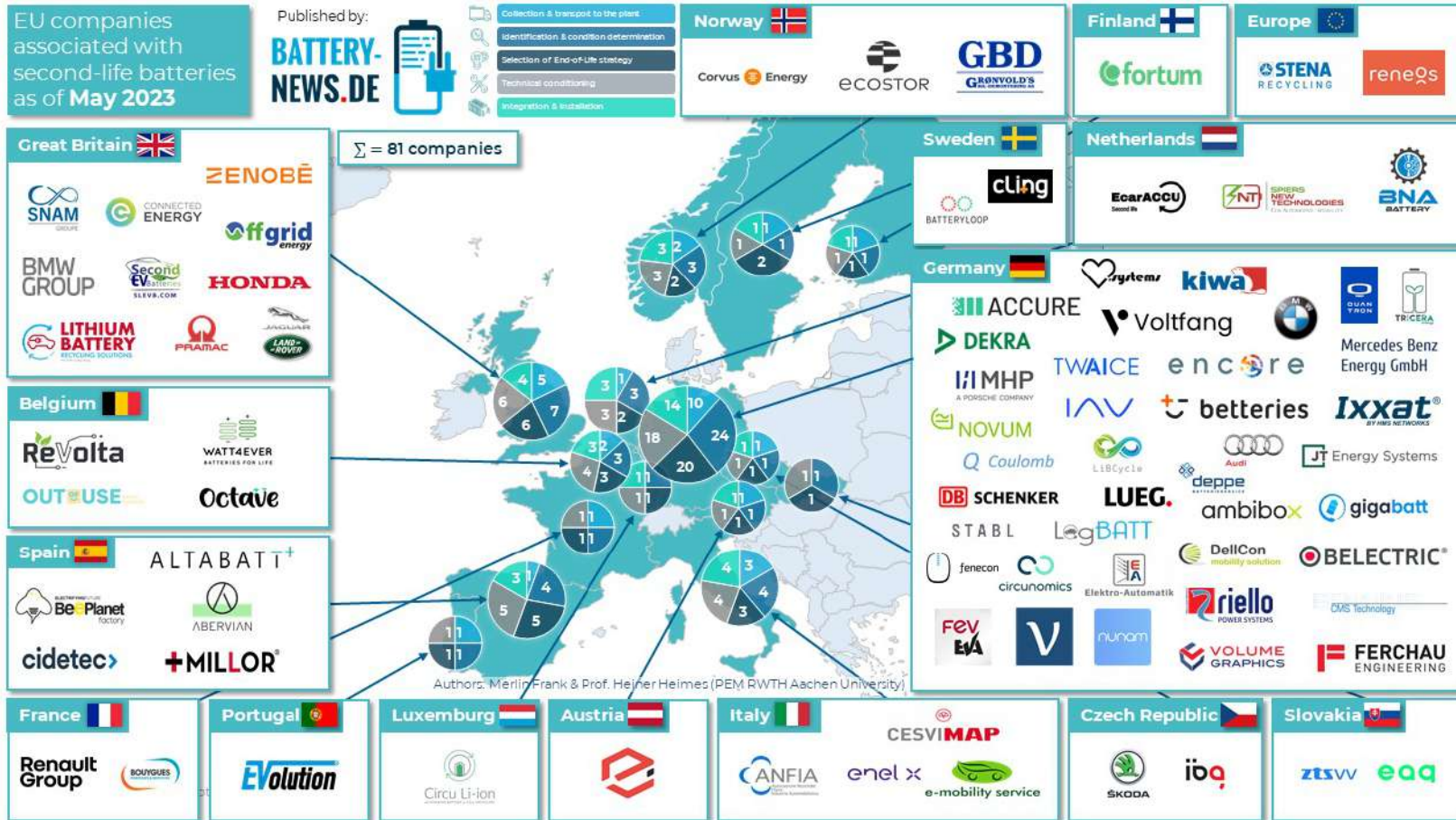


Highly **emerging and rising** sector in Europe
Electromobility is pushing the **European battery sector**

This needs to be supported by the **workforce with the right skills**
Change of needed skills/competences or knowledge during the individuals' career – **the change is constant.**

High demand for workers “The industry estimates that by 2025, this growing **skills shortage** could amount to some **800,000 jobs** across the entire battery value chain.” - EC Vice-President Šefčovič March 12th, 2021

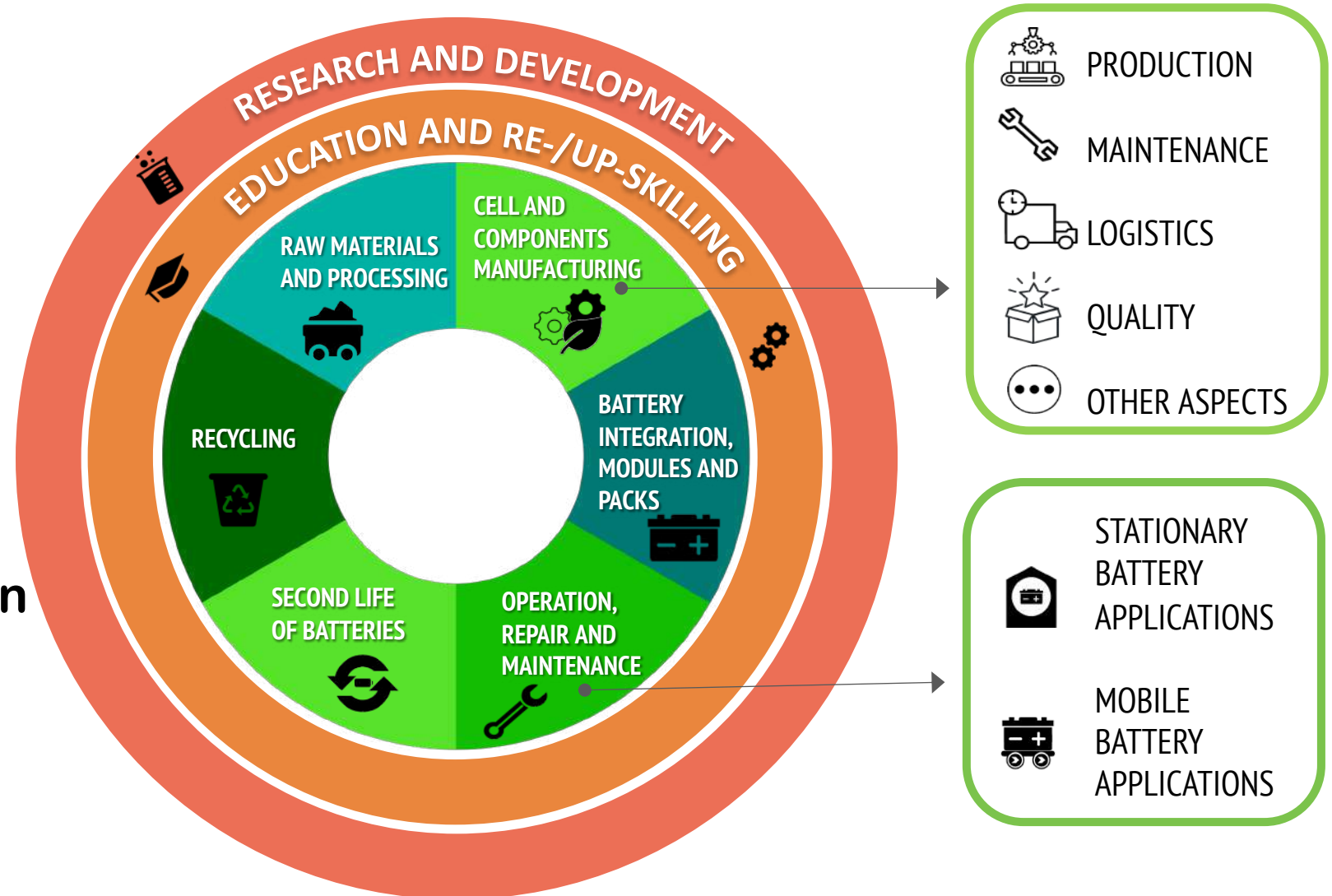
SECOND LIFE APPLICATIONS



Source:
Battery Atlas Europe

Battery Value Chain

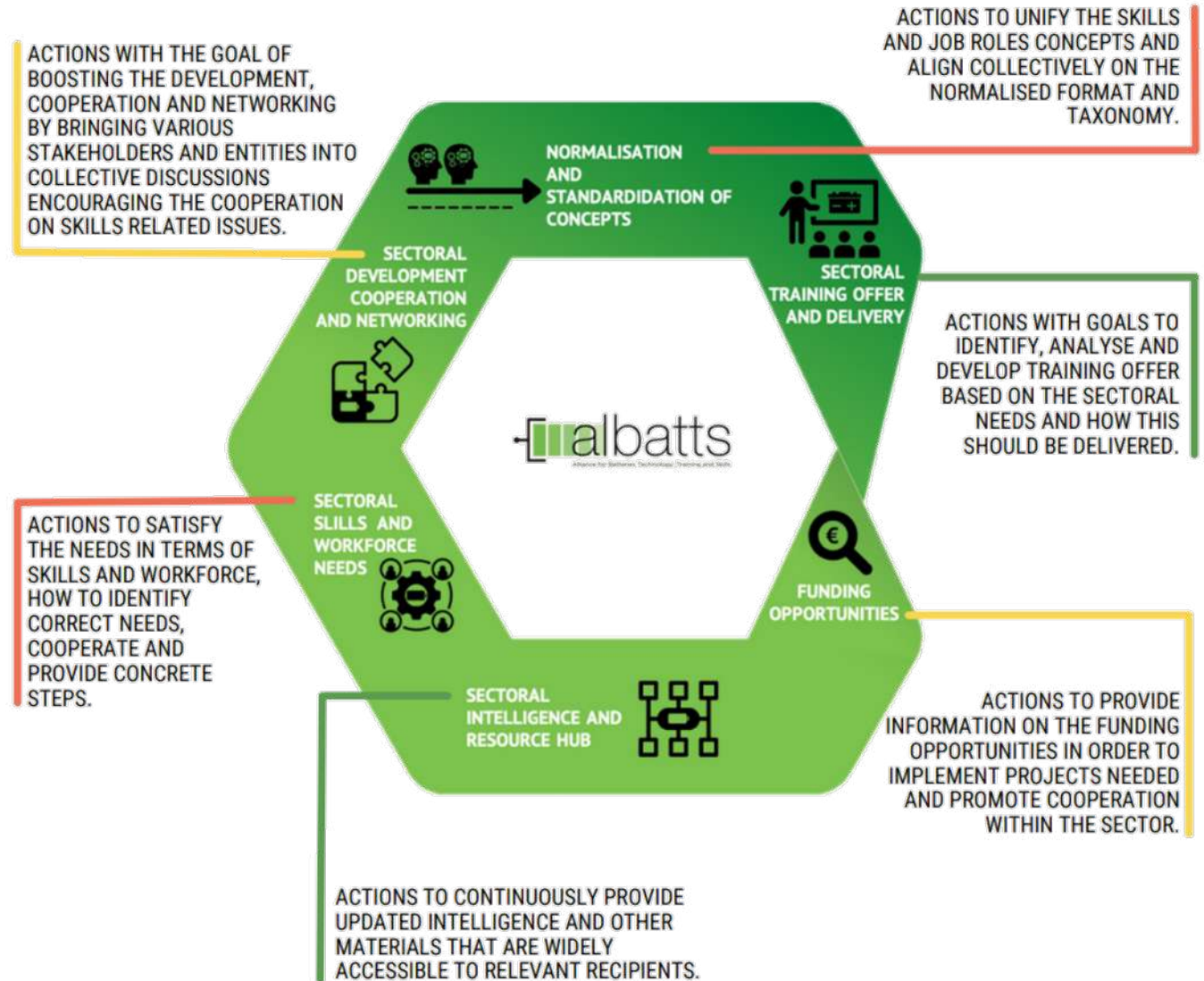
- ⚡ There is a lack of information on needed skills and job roles
- ⚡ We need more collaboration
- ⚡ Needed skills impact on each phase of the production cycle



Skills Agenda and Strategy

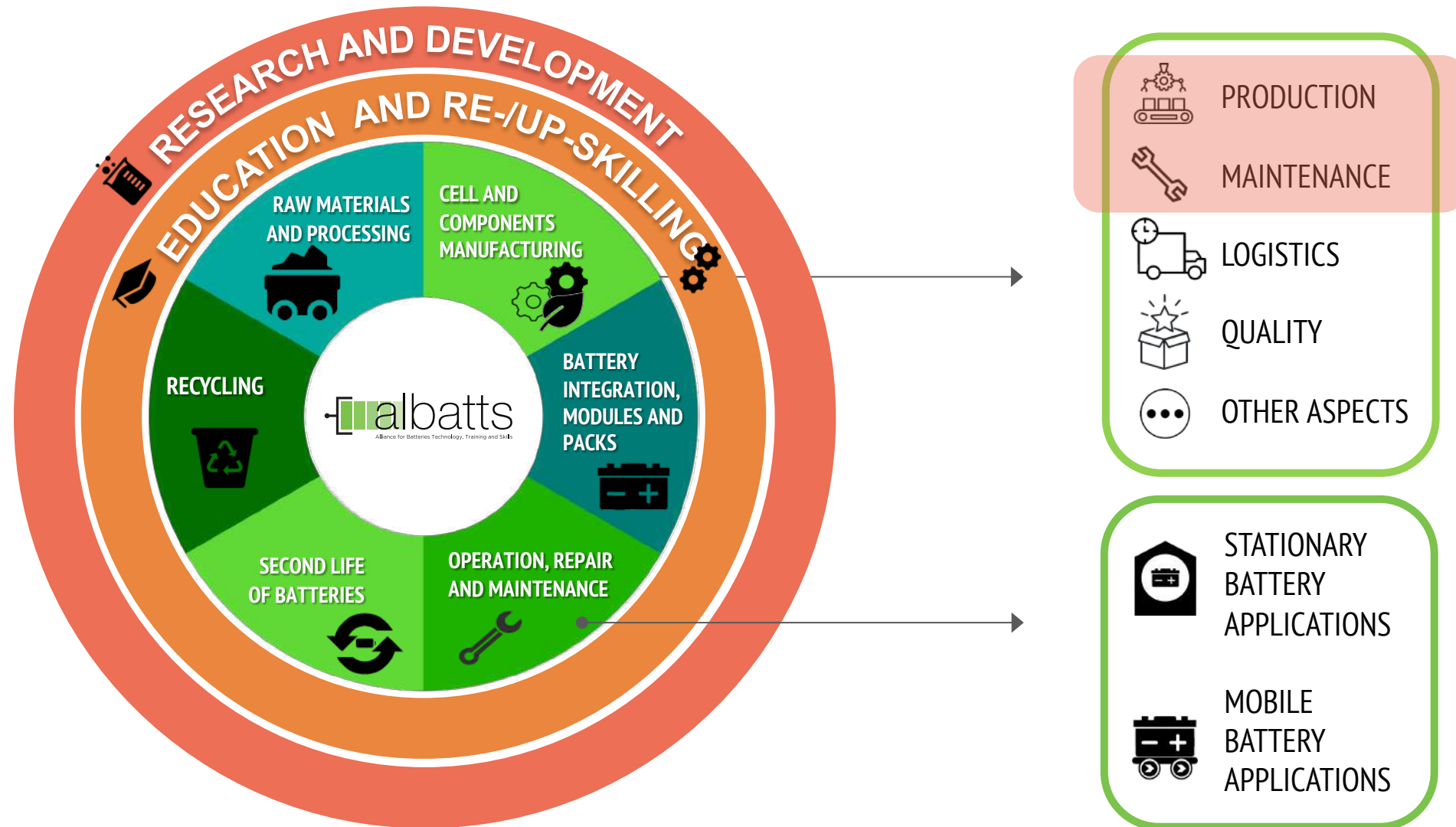


- ⚡ The overall assessment is supported by a strategy
- ⚡ The whole value chain and all levels of education need to be addressed
- ⚡ Competences can be sector specific and cross-sectoral



Glance on Needed Skills

CELLS PRODUCTION & CELLS MAINTENANCE



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Cell Production



- ⚡ Understanding in fields **electrochemistry, electronics, mechanical engineering, process engineering, manufacturing technology, automation and digitalization in manufacturing** (data analytics, maintenance and product process optimisation)
- ⚡ In general, to speak and understand foreign languages, mainly English in working environment



Cell Production and Maintenance – Specific Needs



→ What Industry Demands

PRODUCTION

- Apart from the general battery-related education, strengthening the skills and competencies to ensure understanding of setting up the production, preparing the related structures, commissioning the machines, chemical, and mechanical assembly, automation experience, and mechanical understanding of the automated systems combined with understanding the related software and calibration.
- Strengthening general IT and data analysis skills to cover future needs.
- Battery skills (also mentioned in the context of Production)
- "Dry and clean room" maintenance (including room contamination measurement)
- Predictive and preventive maintenance
- Diagnostics

WHITE-COLLAR SPECIFIC NEEDS

- Increasing competencies in **production and material engineering, production planning, production management, shift management, process engineering, cell design, machine learning and optimisation, modelling and simulation;**
- Strengthening the focus on **large-scale manufacturing**, understanding of **chemical processes** and **quality, risk and safety management;**
- **Battery industry-related knowledge skills:** battery material, battery chemistry, battery fluids, battery components, battery testing, defective products removal

BLUE-COLLAR SPECIFIC NEEDS

- "Upstream" production - increasing knowledge to understand the **risks, envision the safety issues**, and how **chemicals** behave;
- "Downstream" production - increase **machine understanding, 5S skills**, and the ability to **troubleshoot;**
- Overall production system understanding;
- Knowledge/skills: **material handling, Clean/Dry Room Procedure/Validation, Inspect Quality of Product / Sampling, material pressing, electrode process, fine mechanics, HMI (Human Machine Interface)**

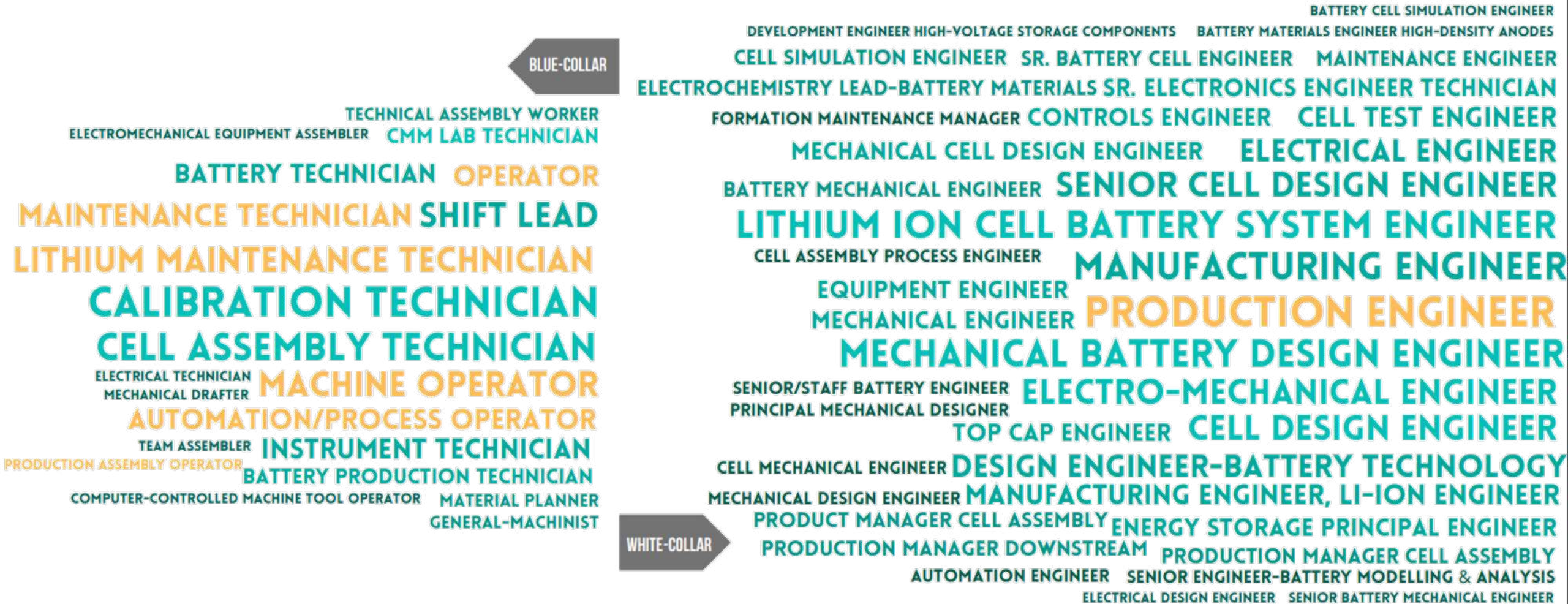


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Production and Maintenance

→ What Industry Demands

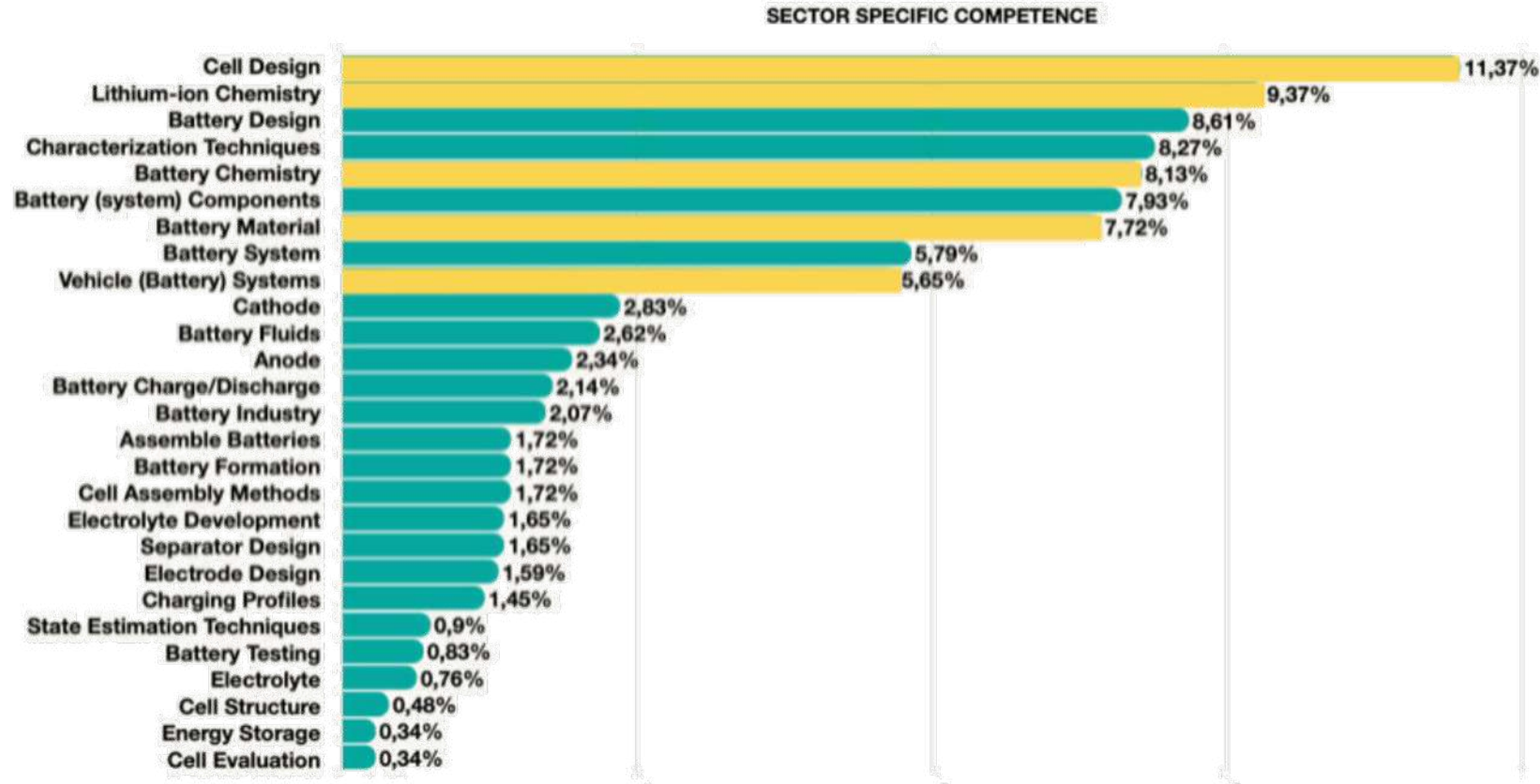


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

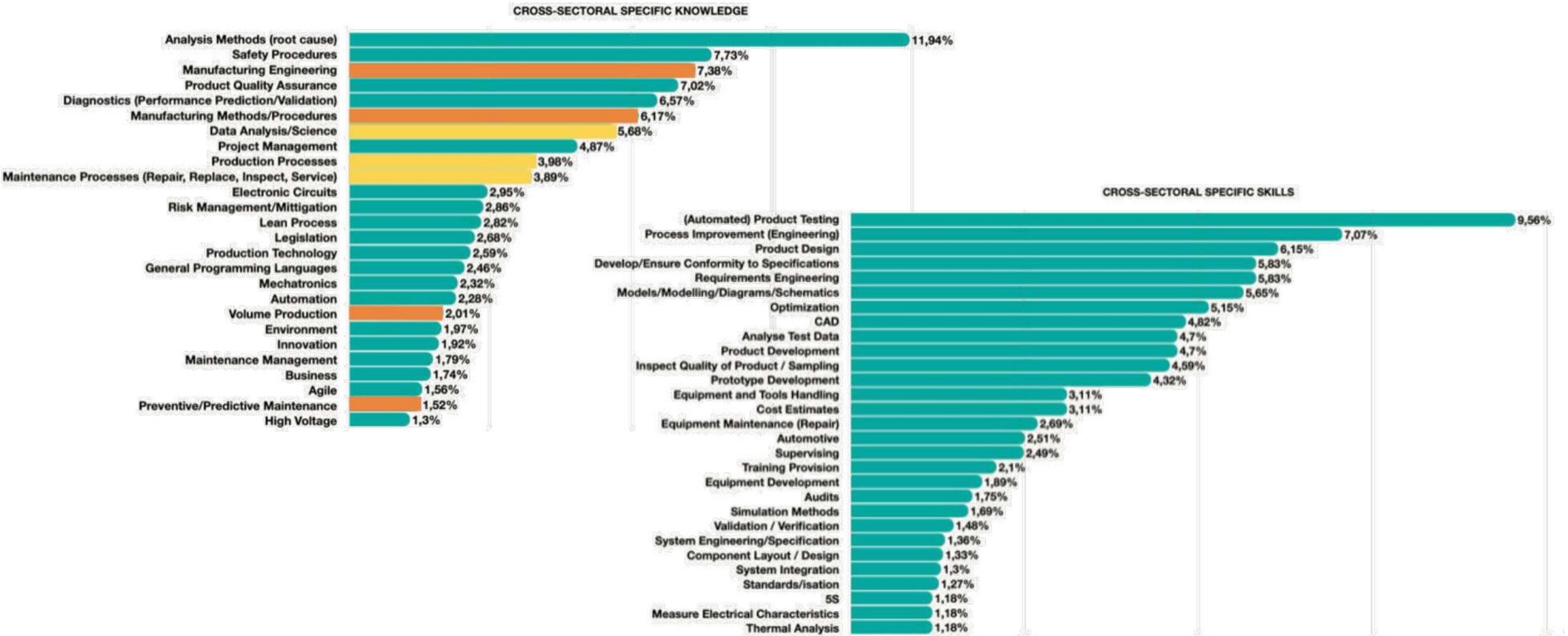
Production and Maintenance– Skills and Competence

→ What Industry Demands

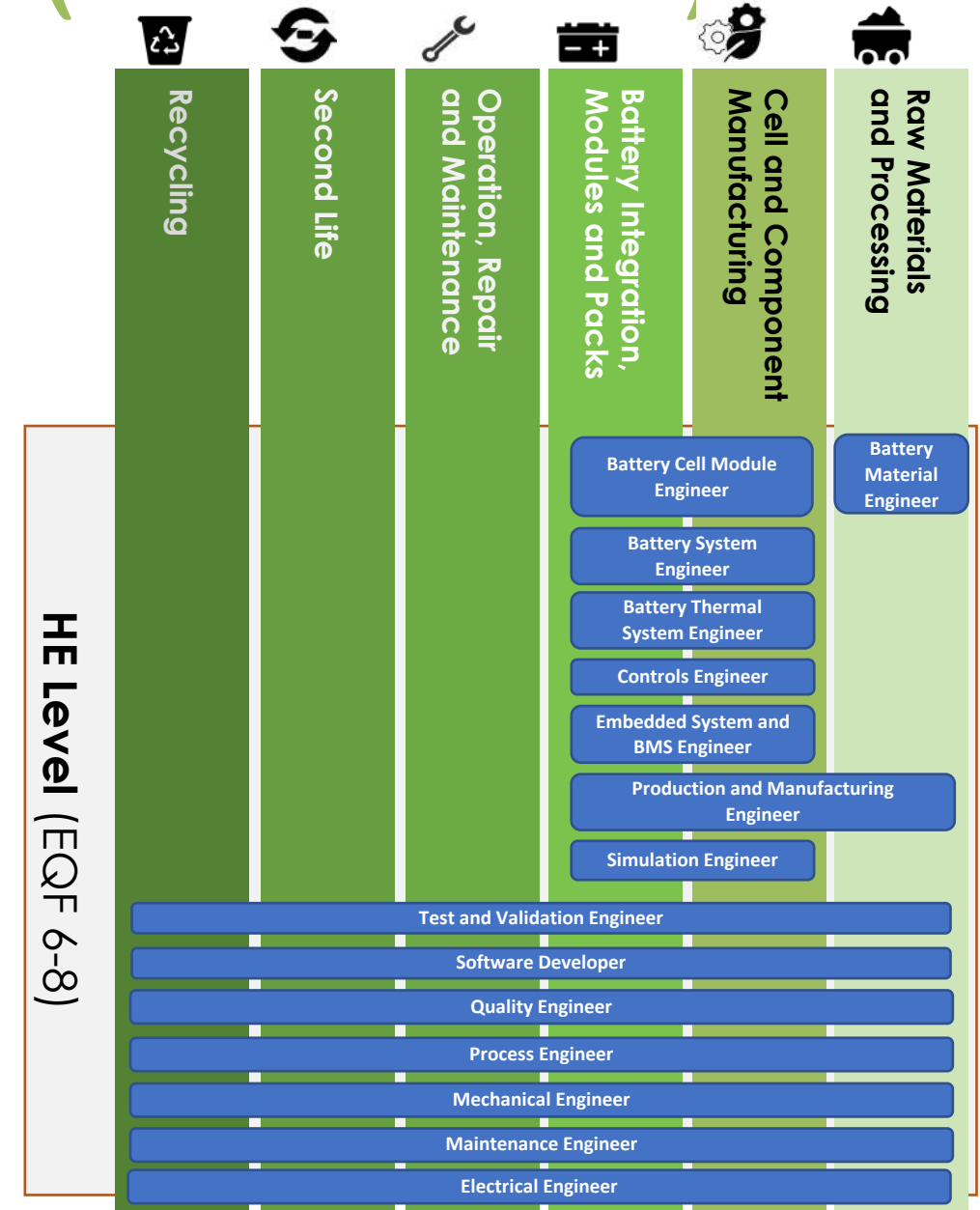
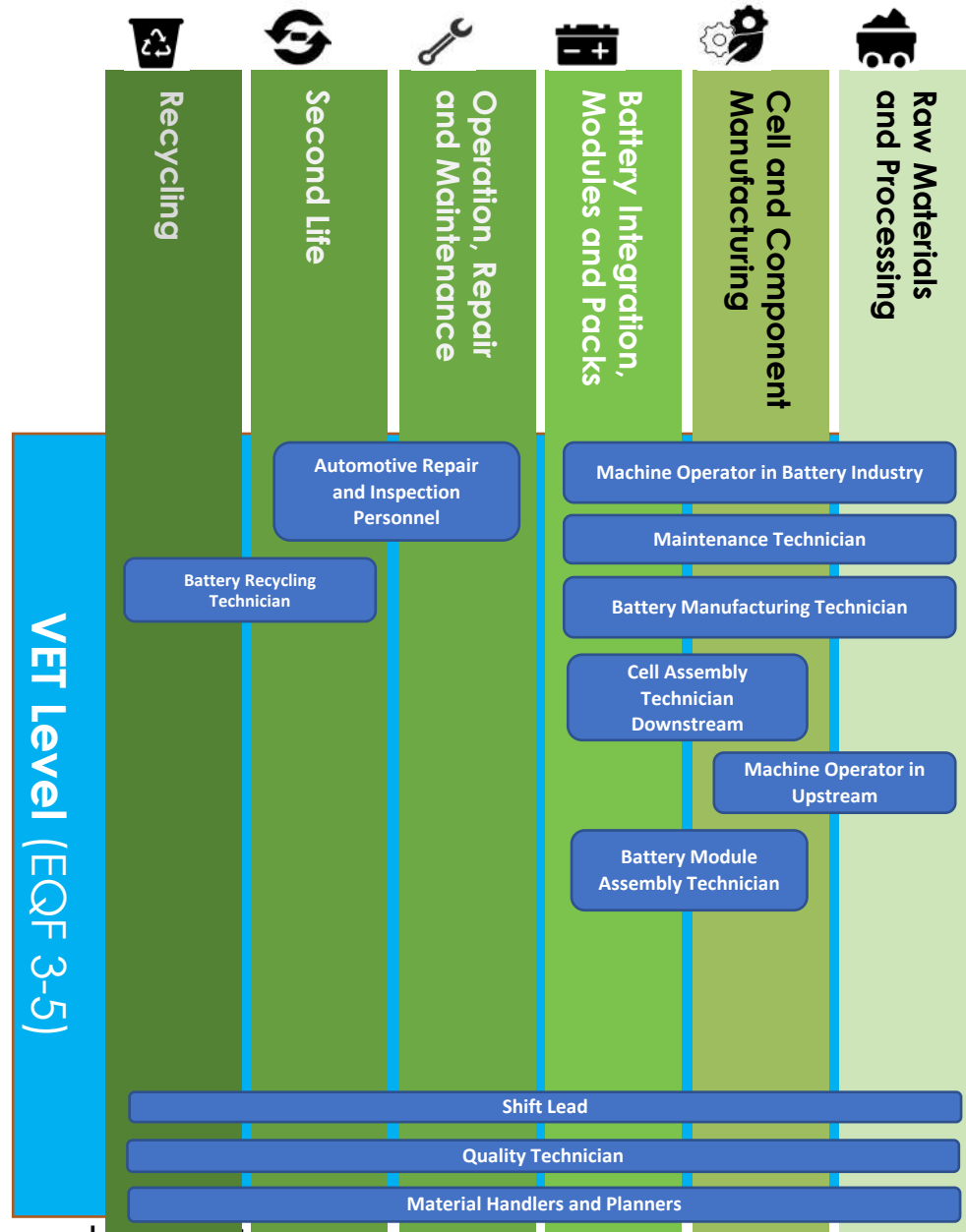


Production and Maintenance– Skills and Competence

→ What Industry Demands



Defined Job Roles (Skills Cards)

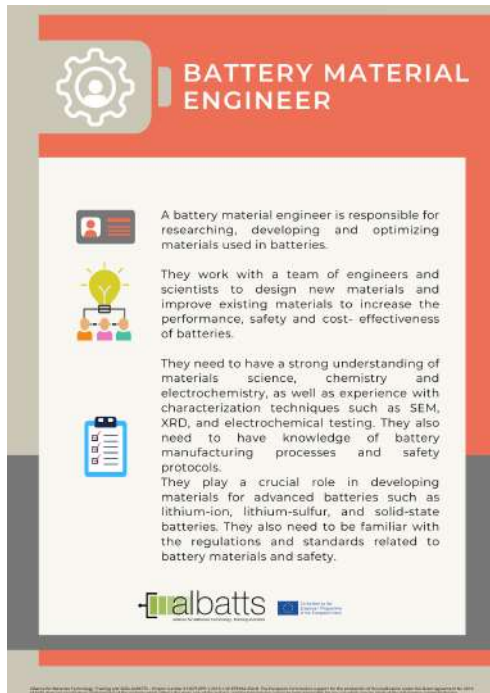


Skills Cards

26 job skills cards produced
(15 on HE level and 11 on VET level)

Each card has short description of the job role and

- Cross-sectoral specific competences
- Sector specific competences (has a big importance)
- General transversal competences
- Academic competences



Summaries of Skills Cards (available in our website)



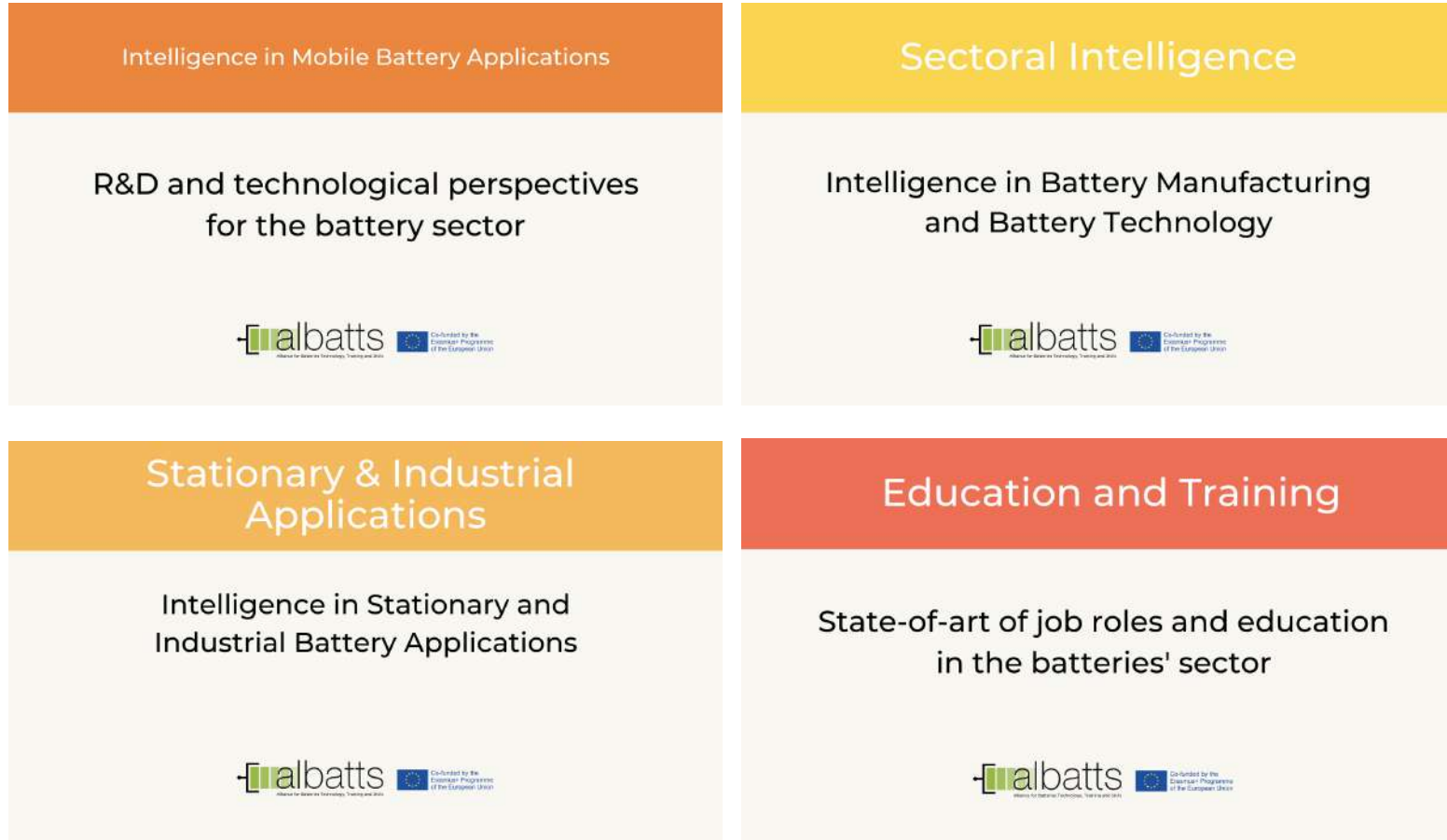
ALBATTS SKILLS CARDS

Recognition

Discussion on Skills Cards with multiple stakeholders and projects

- ⚡ **KOMBiH based analysis of needed skills and jobs in the Germany**
- ⚡ **Updated VET curriculum in Czech Republic – Battery Manufacturing Technician**
- ⚡ **Core competence analysis – helped to shape national curriculum module in Finland**
- ⚡ **Update of national curriculum in Portugal**
- ⚡ **Update of ESCO – European Skills, Competences, and Occupations**
 - ⚡ **4 new occupations, 8 new competence concepts, and 15 alternative concepts**
- ⚡ **Issued Micro-credential under the Automotive Skills Alliance**

Reports



Examples of reports released



REPORTS' HIGHLIGHTS

Thank you!



FOLLOW US / GET INVOLVED



info@project-albatts.eu



<https://www.project-albatts.eu>



**@ALBATTs – Alliance for Batteries Technology,
Training and Skills**



@ALBATTs1



@Project ALBATTs

**JOIN OUR NETWORK THROUGH OUR WEBSITE AND GET FIRST-HAND INFORMATION
ABOUT OUR WORK & BATTERY SECTOR SKILLS AGENDA!**



BATTERY POWERED

TOUR FOR SKILLS

Enabling a prepared education network for the battery ecosystem in Europe

Education and Training development for the battery value chain within ALBATTs

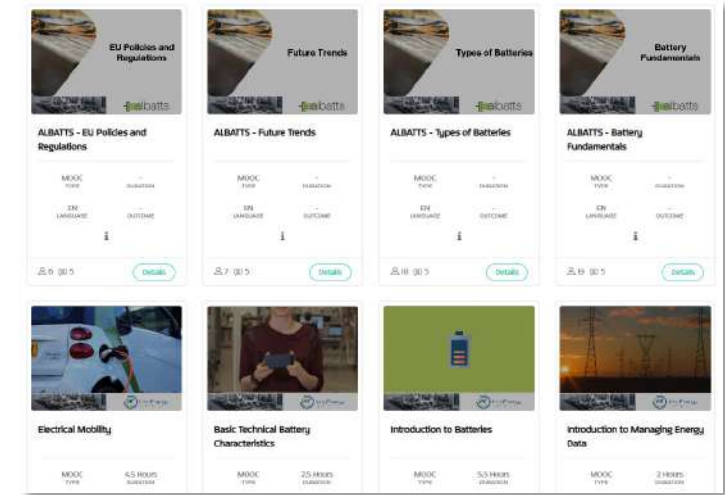
João Alves, ATEC



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



ALBATTTS Tackles Two Main Questions



2

HOW CAN WE ADDRESS CURRENT CHALLENGES?

EDUCATION & TRAINING

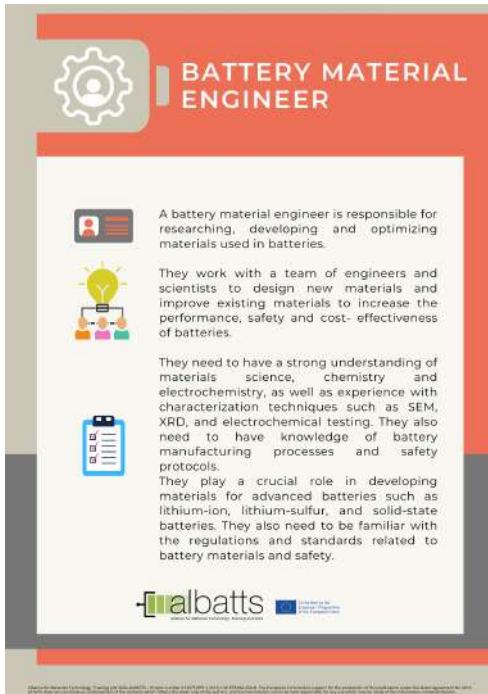
- **FOCUSING ON** Vocational Education and Training (**VET**) & Higher Education (**HE**) **AIMED AT initial training and re-skilling and up-skilling of workforce**

Skills Cards

26 job skills cards produced
(15 on HE level and 11 on VET level)

Each card has short description of the job role and

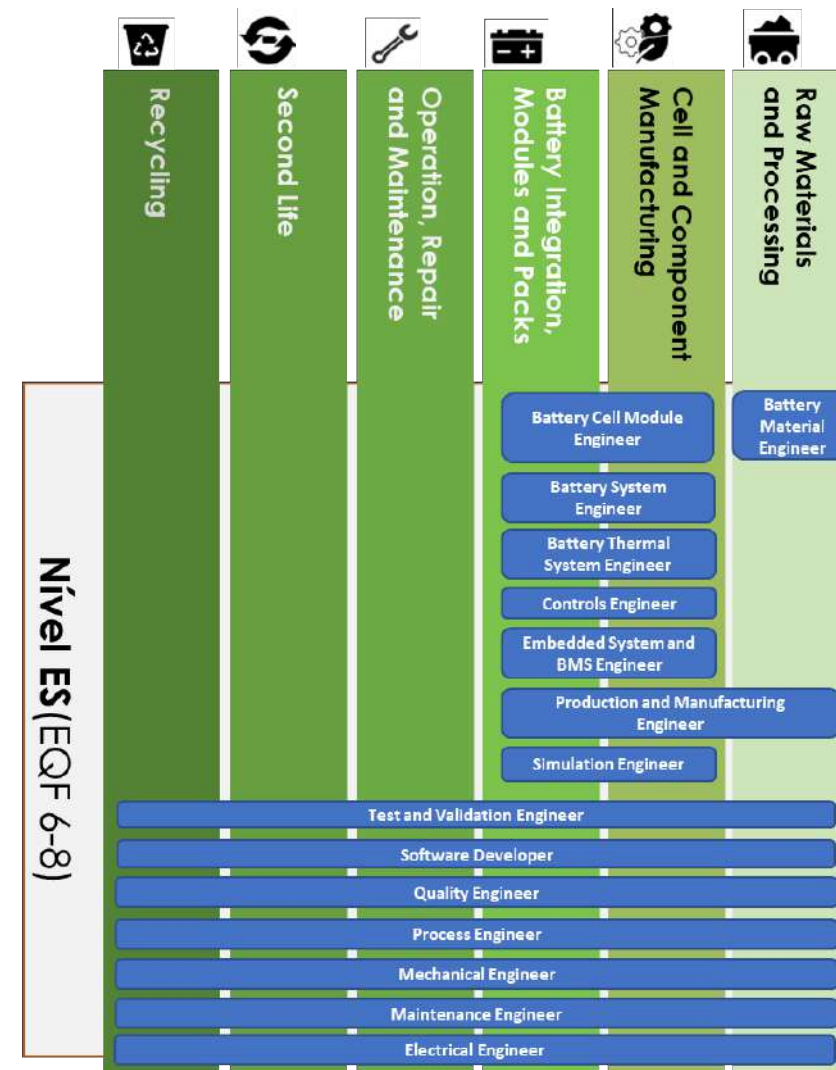
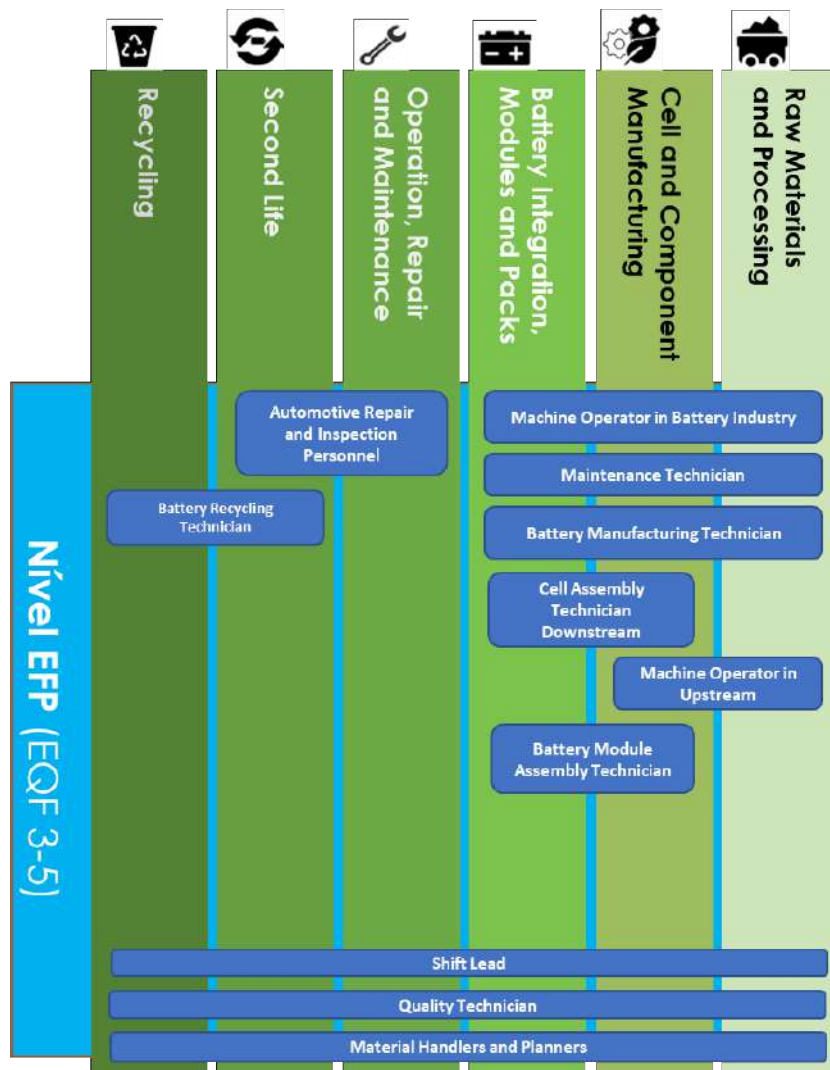
- Cross-sectoral specific competences
- Sector specific competences (has a big importance)
- General transversal competences
- Academic competences



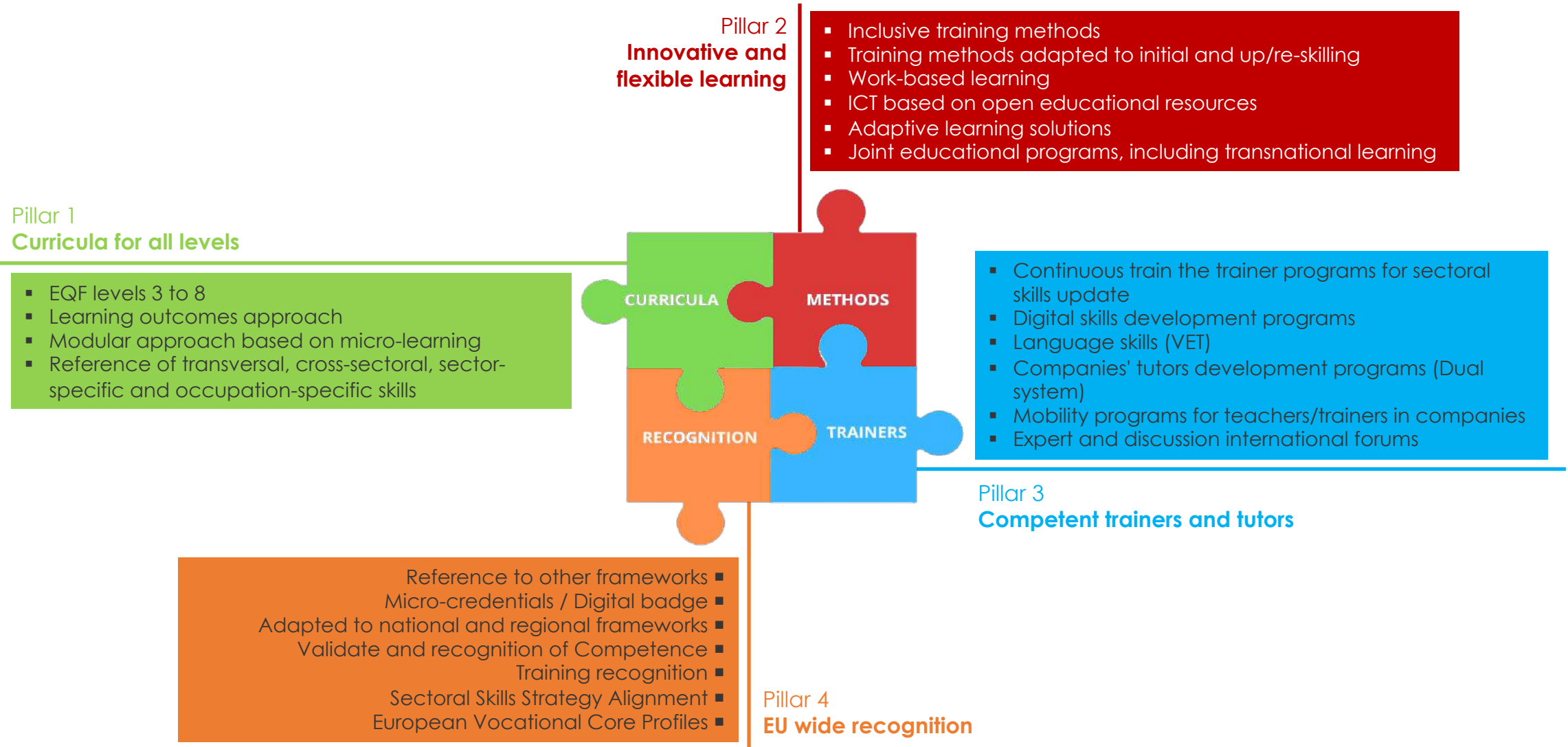
ALBATTS SKILLS CARDS

Summaries of Skills Cards (available in our website)

Skills Cards



Education & Training Framework



Courses

11 Courses already
available



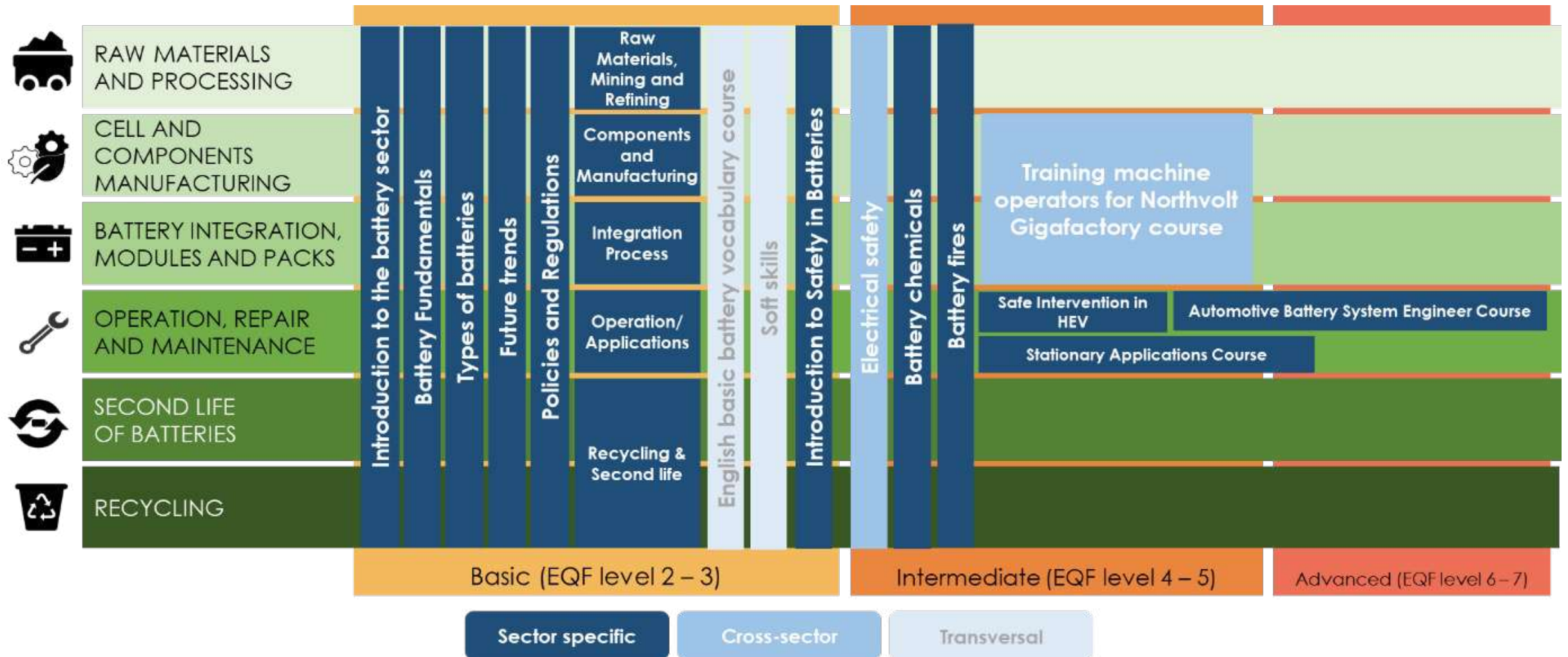
Examples of available courses

Available through the Automotive Skills Alliance (ASA), an association created through the bridging of the projects ALBATTS and DRIVES activities and to sustain project results



ALBATTS COURSES

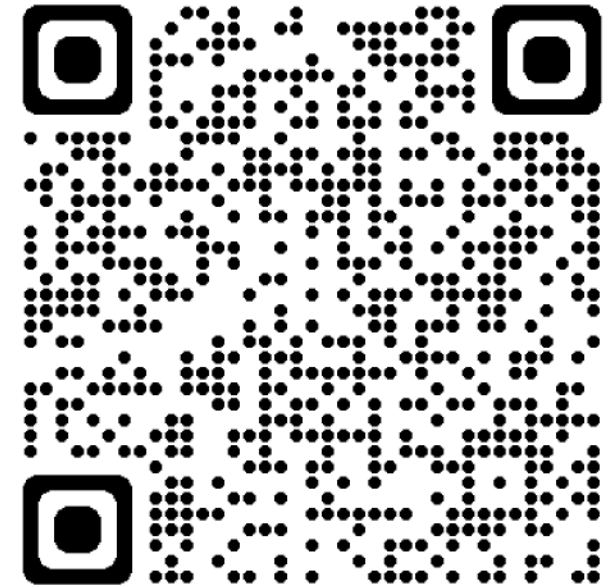
ALBATTs courses



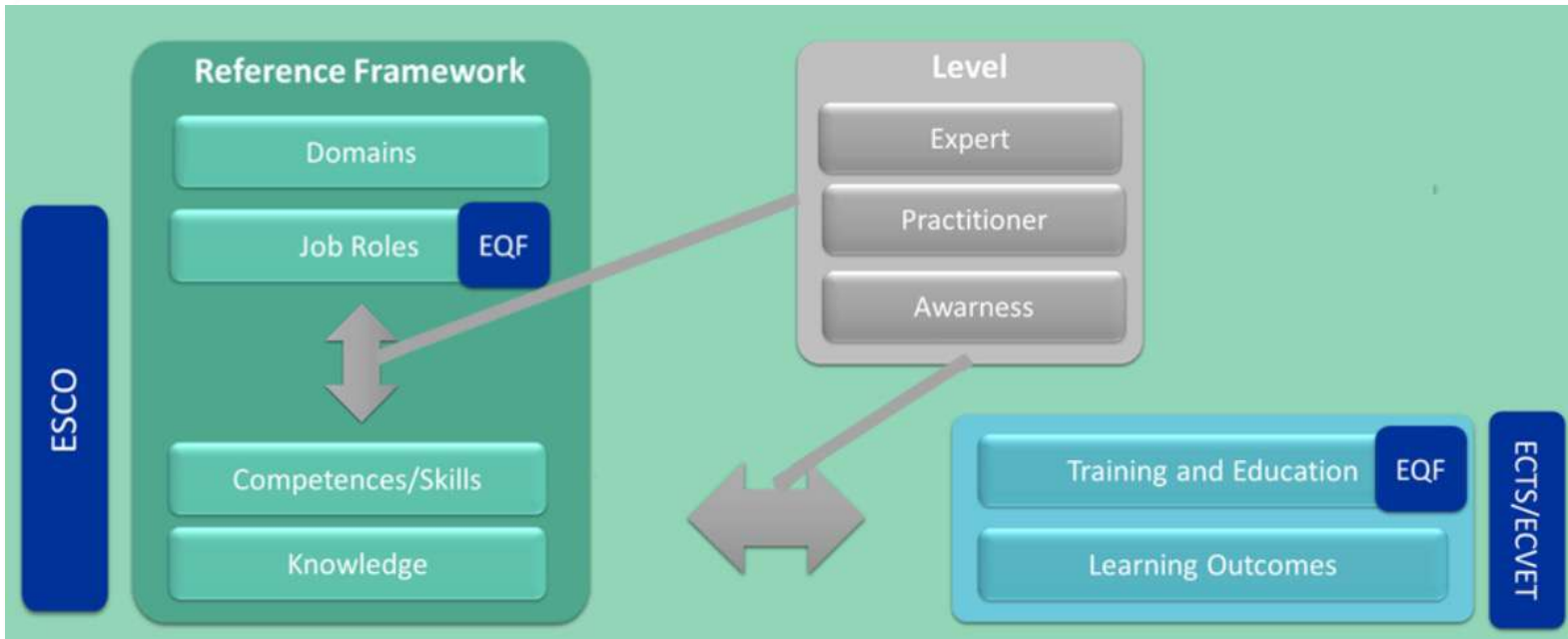
Learning Platform



- Database for **training courses**
- Definition and **recognition of job roles** and skills/competence concepts using micro-badges.



learn.skills-framework.eu



Training for VET Teachers

COLLABORATION

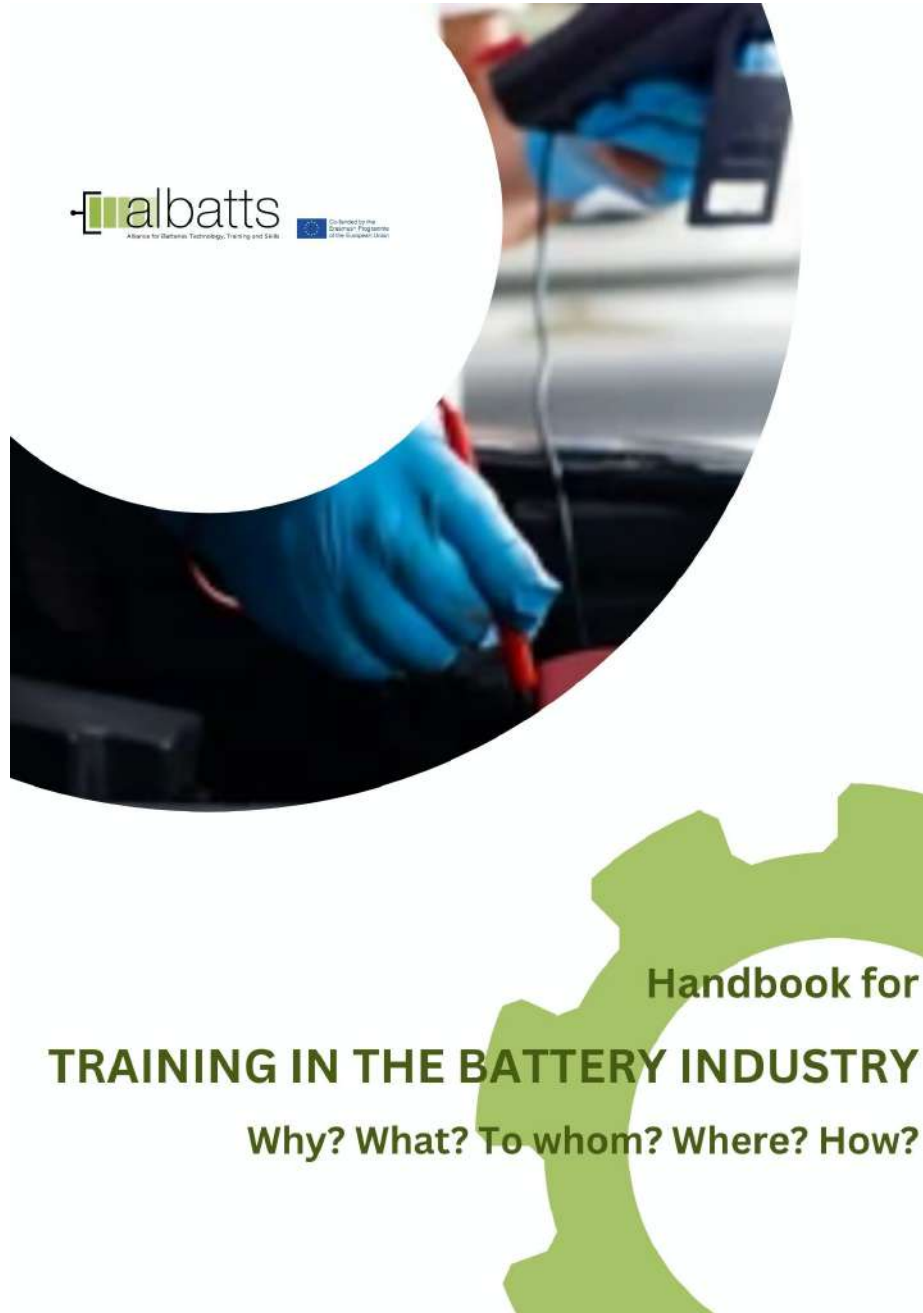
BEST PRACTICES &
FUNDRAISING

Support of Knowledge Sharing

About BaTT Forum

- The Batteries Teachers & Trainers Forum (BaTT Forum) is an initiative launched by ALBATTs
- Upskilling and sharing of the best practices among VET teachers to support Batteries education and training (especially EQF 3-5)





Will be published in March 2024

Will be found on Albatts homepage <https://www.project-albatts.eu/en/home>

Target group: VET schools, teachers, companies

Recommendations



Battery Training Courses & Skills Collaborations

- ⚡ Need for urgent and continuous training courses offer and update & Need for active and sustainable collaborations, e.g.: **New Eba Academy – InnoEnergy Skills Institute**



An initiative of the European Commission



Thank you!



FOLLOW US / GET INVOLVED



info@project-albatts.eu



<https://www.project-albatts.eu>



**@ALBATTs – Alliance for Batteries Technology,
Training and Skills**



@ALBATTs1



@Project ALBATTs

**JOIN OUR NETWORK THROUGH OUR WEBSITE AND GET FIRST-HAND INFORMATION
ABOUT OUR WORK & BATTERY SECTOR SKILLS AGENDA!**



UNIVERSITATEA NAȚIONALĂ DE ȘTIINȚĂ ȘI TEHNOLOGIE POLITEHNICA BUCUREȘTI

FACULTATEA DE TRANSPORTURI



SOLUȚII CONSTRUCTIVE ACTUALE ȘI VIITOARE ALE SURSELOR DE ENERGIE CE ECHIPEAZĂ AUTOVEHICULELE ELECTRICE

*Webinar: „Stabilirea unei rețele de educație privind industria de baterii în Europa”
„ALBATTs: BATTERY POWERED TOUR FOR SKILLS”*



Autor:

*as.drd.ing. Alexandru-Adrian **ANCUȚA***

Cuprins

SCHEMA GENERALĂ DE PRINCIPIU A UNUI AUTOVEHICUL ELECTRIC

SURSE DE ENERGIE ACTUALE

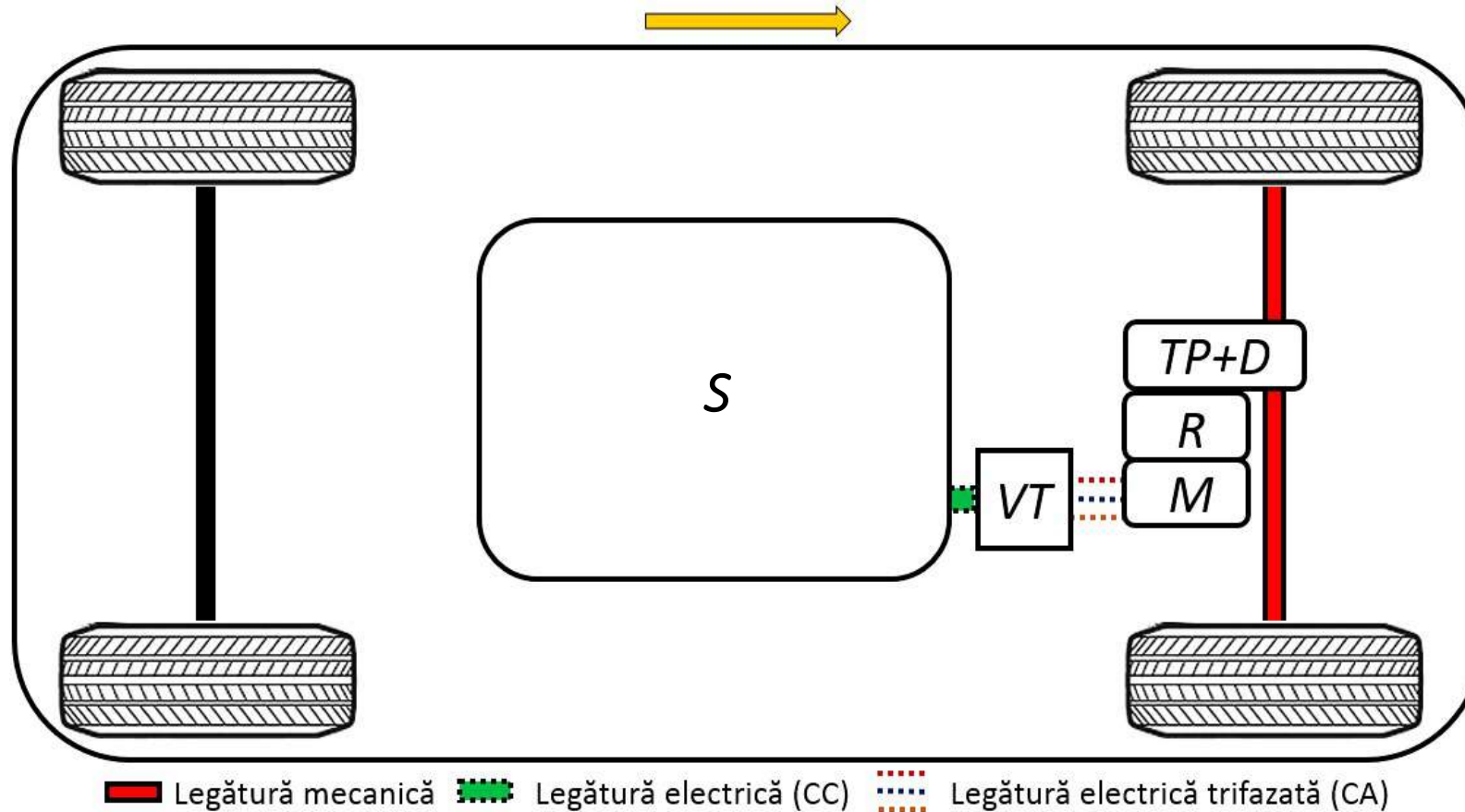
SURSE DE ENERGIE VIITOARE

STADIUL ACTUAL PRIVIND INFRASTRUCTURA DE ÎNCĂRCARE

COSTURI

CONCLUZII

Schema generală de principiu a unui autovehicul electric



*S – Sursă; VT – Variator de turație; M – Motor electric; R – Reductor;
TP+D – Transmisie principală + Diferențial.*

☐ Baterii electrochimice

a) *Pb* (ex. bateria de 12 V)

b) *Ni* (ex. NiCd și NiMH – Toyota)

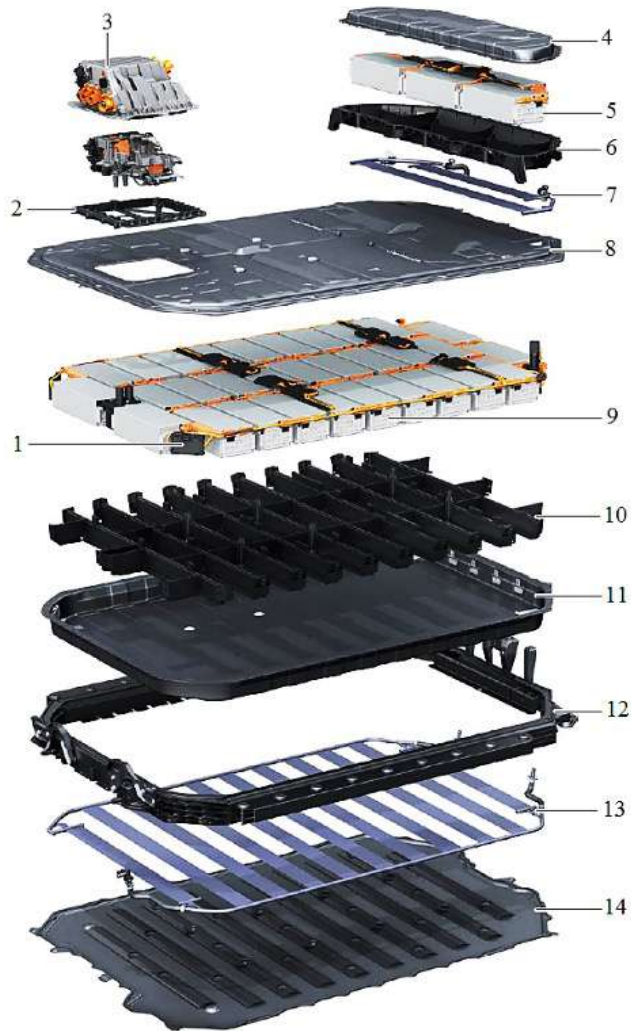
c) *Na* (ex. bateriile Na_2S_x și ZEBRA Zero Emissions Battery Research Association)

d) *Li* (ex. tehnologiile litiu-ion și litiu polimer)

☐ Supercondensatoare

☐ Pile de combustibil

Bateriile cu litiu – construcție



Construcția unei baterii litiu-ion

- 1 – Sistemul de control al bateriei (BMS);
- 2 – Garnitură metalică;
- 3 – Modul de borne și contacte de înaltă tensiune;
- 4 – Capacul carcasei;
- 5 – Modul de celule;
- 6 – Carcasă inferioară;
- 7 – Garnitură metalică;
- 8 – Capac;
- 9 – Modul de celule
(12 celule/module);
- 10 – Structura de susținere și compartimentare a modulelor;
- 11 – Suport pentru 10;
- 12 – Cadru de susținere;
- 13 – Sistemul de răcire;
- 14 – Protecție inferioară.

Clasificarea celulelor cu litiu

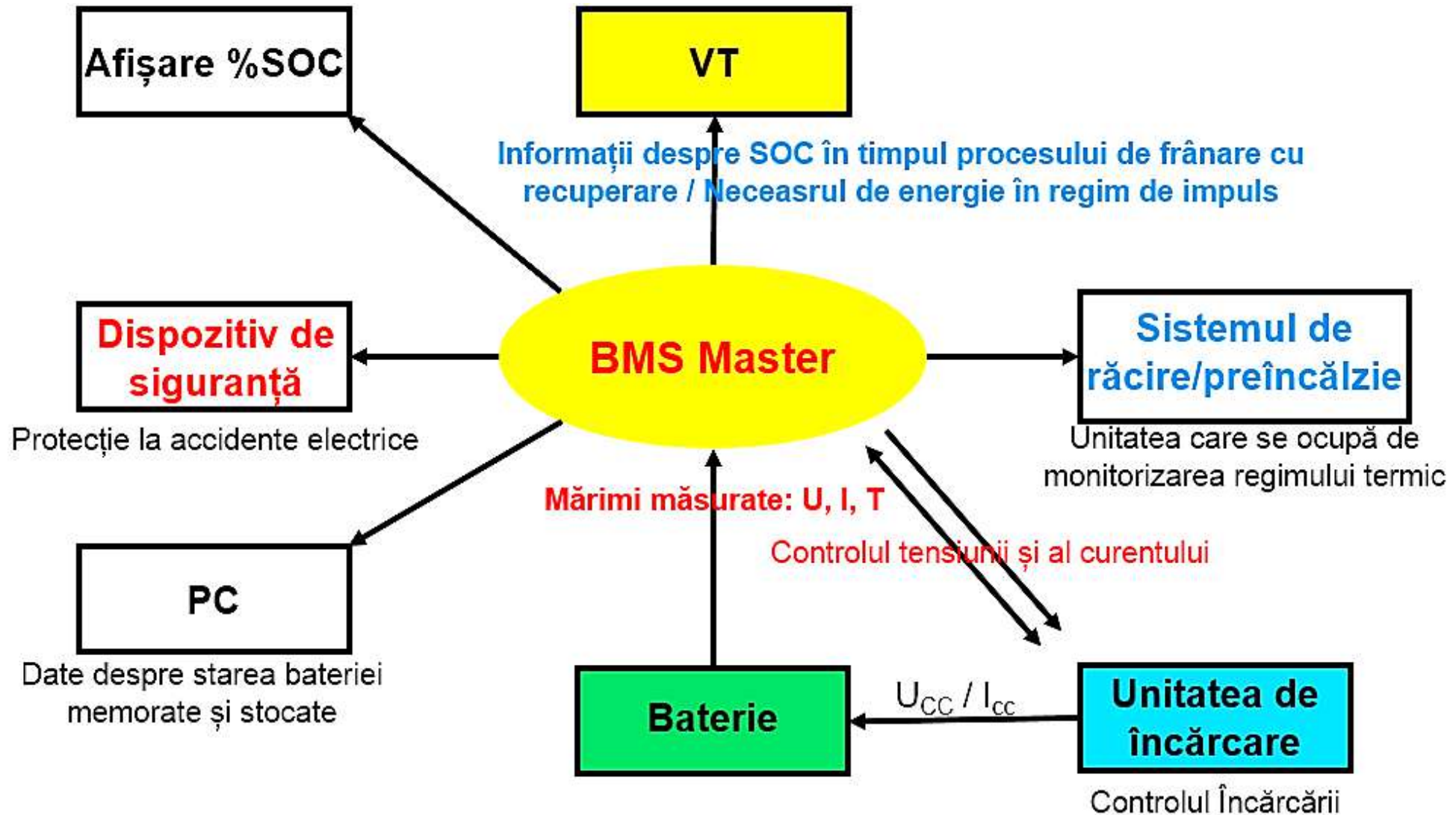


☐ Celulă cilindrică

☐ Celulă prismatică

☐ Celulă tip „plic”

Bateriile cu litiu – sistemul de control (Battery Management System)



Bateriile cu litiu

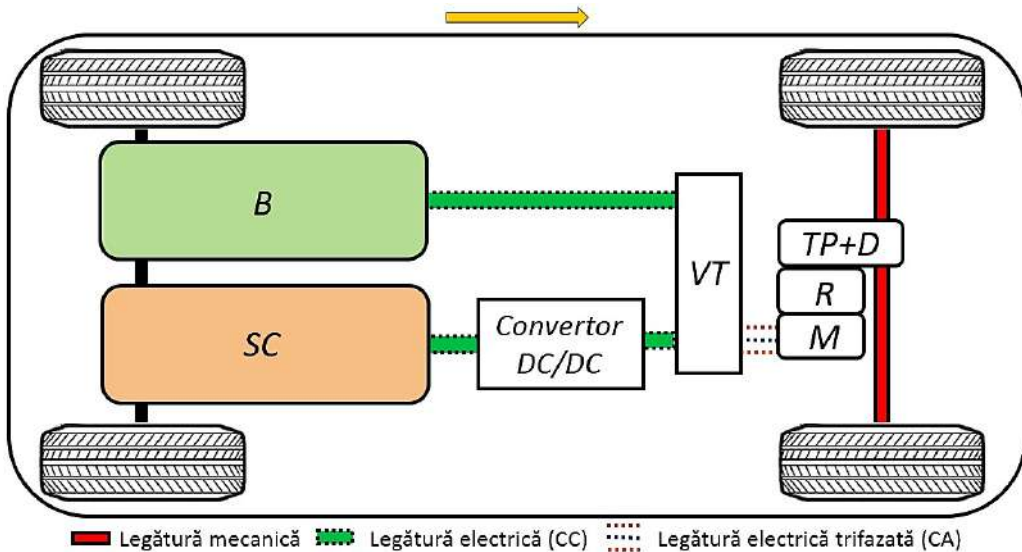
Clasificarea principalelor tipuri de celule cu litiu

Denumire	Abreviere	Tensiune	Aplicație
Litiu Oxid de Cobalt	LCO (LiCoO_2)	3,6 V (nominală) și 3...4,2 V (domeniul de funcționare)	Telefoane mobile, Camere, Laptop-uri
Litiu Fosfat de Fier	LFP (LiFePO_4)	3,2...3,3 V (nominală) și 2,5...3,65 V (domeniul de funcționare)	Unelte electronice, Aparate medicale, Vehicule electrice
Litiu-ion Mangan	LMO (MnO_2)	3,7/3,8 V și 3...4,2 V (domeniul de funcționare)	Unelte electronice, Aparate medicale, Vehicule electrice
Litiu Nichel-Cobalt-Oxid de Aluminiu	NCA (LiNiCoAlO_2)	3,6 V (nominală) și 3...4,2 V (domeniul de funcționare)	Rețele de stocare, Vehicule electrice
Litiu Nichel-Mangan-Oxid de Cobalt	NMC (LiNiMnCoO_2)	3,6...3,7 V (nominală) și 3...4,2 V (domeniul de funcționare)	Unelte electronice, Aparate medicale, Vehicule electrice
Litiu-Titan	LTO ($\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$)	2,4 V (nominală) și 1,8...2,85 V (domeniul de funcționare)	Rețele de stocare, Vehicule electrice

Comparație a principalilor parametri de interes ce caracterizează tipurile de baterii prezentate

Tipul bateriei	Energie specifică [Wh/kg]	Tensiunea nominală a unei celule [V]	Durata de viață [cicluri]	Temperatura de funcționare [°C]	Timp de reîncărcare [ore]	Preț [dolar/kWh]
Pb	35 – 50	2	500...1000	Mediul ambiant	8 ore (90% într-o oră)	120...150
Ni	50 – 90	1,2	> 1200	Mediul ambiant	O oră (60% din capacitate în 20 min)	200...400
Na	90 – 240	~2 V	800...1200	300...350	8	230...450
Li	90 – 130	3 – 4,2	> 1000	-30...60	2-3	~100

❑ Supercondensatoare (SUPERCAP)

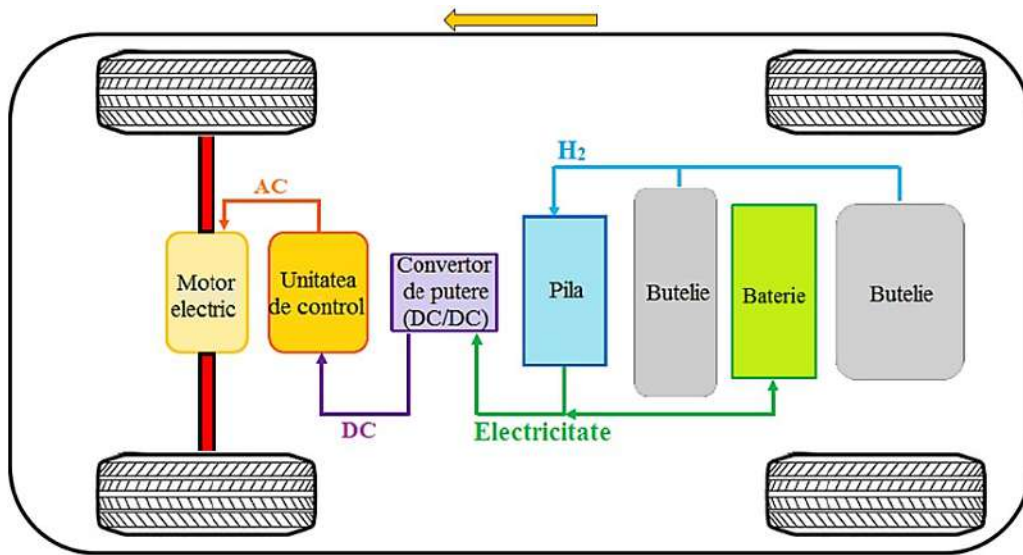


Schema de principiu a unui autovehicul echipat cu baterie de supercondensatoare

Studiul comparativ între supercondensatoare și bateriile litiu-ion

<i>Parametru</i>	<i>Supercondensator</i>	<i>Baterie litiu-ion</i>
Timp de încărcare	1 – 10 secunde	10 – 60 minute
Cicluri de funcționare	> 50000	> 1000
Tensiunea unei celule	2,3 – 2,75 V	3.5 – 3.7 V
Energie specifică	5 Wh/kg	100 – 200 Wh/kg
Putere specifică	> 10000 W/kg	1000 – 3000 W/kg
Preț	20 \$/Wh	0,5 – 1 \$/Wh
Durată de viață	10 – 15 ani	5 – 10 ani
Temperatură de încărcare	-40 – 65°C	0 – 45°C
Temperatură de descărcare	-40 – 65°C	-20 – 60°C

❑ Pile de combustie (FUEL CELL)



Schema de principiu a unui autovehicul electric echipat cu pilă de combustie



Construcția autovehiculului Toyota Mirai:

1 - Baterie NiMH; 2 – Butelie de H₂; 3 – Pila de combustibil;
4 – Motor electric; 5 – Unitate de control.

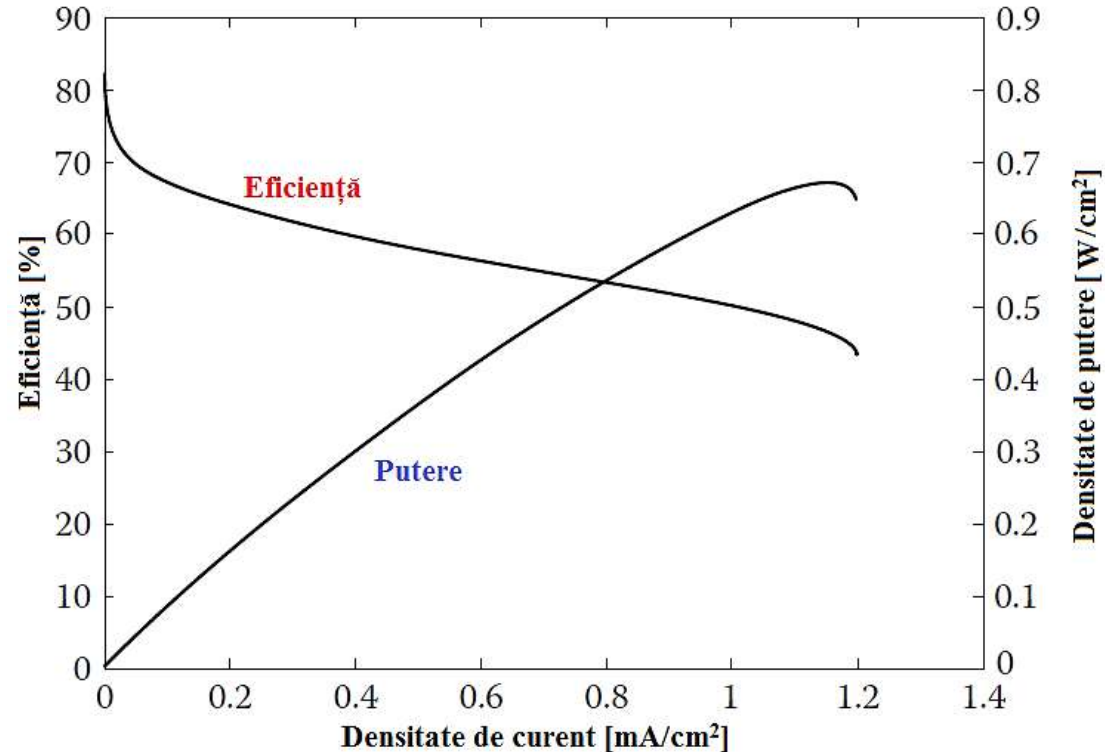
Surse de energie actuale

❑ Pile de combustie (FUEL CELL) - clasificare

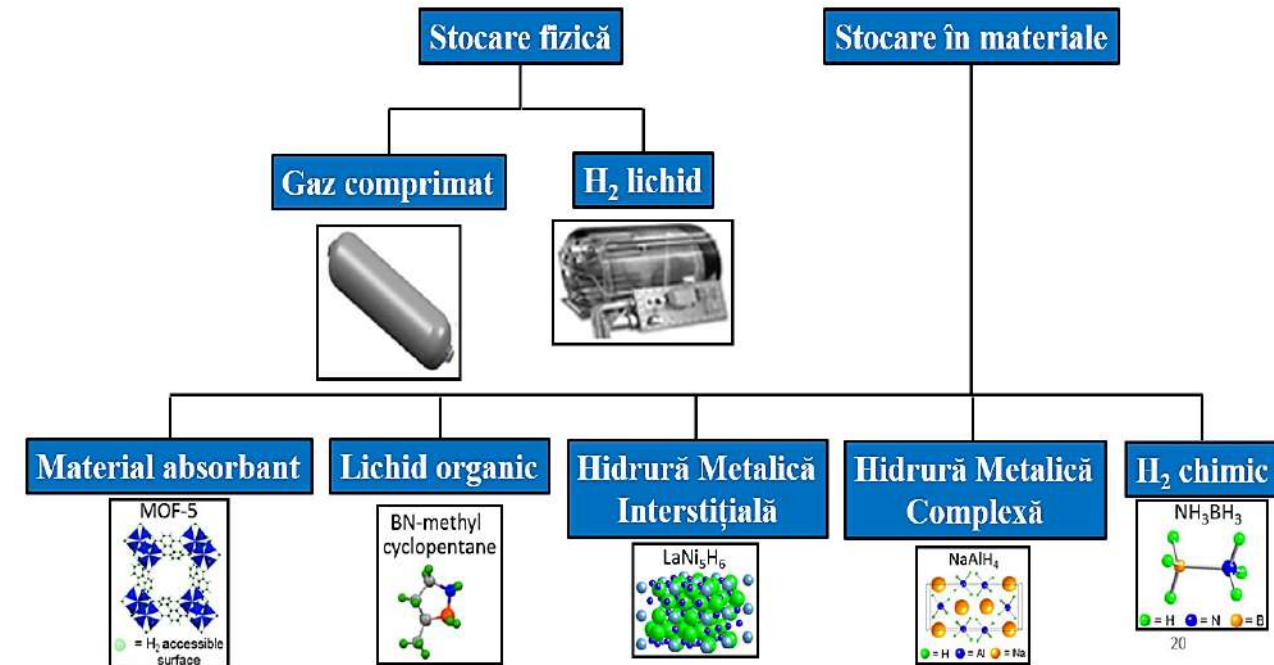
- Pilă de combustibil cu membrană electrolitică polimerică (**PEMFC – Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cells**)
- Pilă de combustibil cu metanol (**DMFC – Direct Methanol Fuel Cells**)
- Pilă de combustibil alcalină (**AFC – Alkaline Fuel Cells**)
- Pilă de combustibil cu acid fosforic (**PAFC – Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cells**)
- Pilă de combustibil pe bază de carbon topit (**MCFC – Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells**)
- Pilă de combustibil cu oxid solid (**SOFC – Solid Oxide Fuel Cells**)

Tipul Pilei	Ionii mobili	Electrolit	Temperatură de lucru [°C]	Eficiență	Combustibil	Aplicații
PEMFC	H^+	Polimer	60...100	>70%	H_2	Vehicule și aplicații mobile de putere mică și medie
DMFC	H^+	Polimer	50...130	60%	CH_3OH	Sisteme electronice și portabile (laptop, smartphone, etc)
AFC	OH^-	KOH	80...230	60...87%	H_2	Programe spațiale
PAFC	H^+	H_3PO_4	Peste 150	cca. 40%	H_2	Sisteme ce utilizează puteri în jurul valorii de 200 kW
MCFC	CO_3^{2-}	Carbon topit	500...800	65%	H_2 ; CH_4 ; CO	Aplicații cu puteri de ordinul kW până la MW
SOFC	O^{2-}	Oxid solid	500...1200	60...80%	H_2 ; CH_4 ; CO	Aplicații staționare cu puteri de la 2kW la MW

❑ Pile de combustie (FUEL CELL) – performanțe și metode de stocare



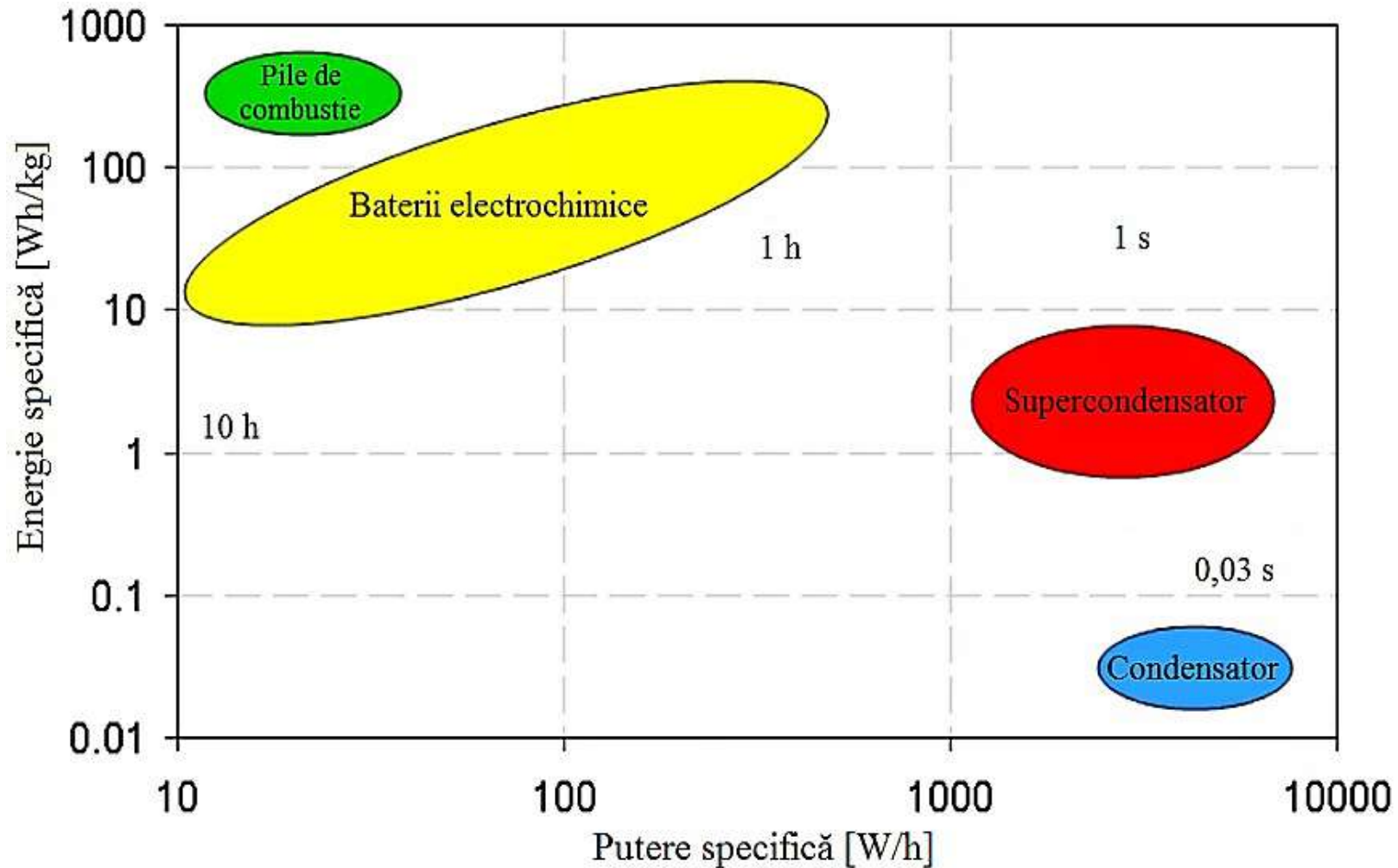
Dependența dintre eficiența pilei de combustibil și densitatea de putere



Metode de stocare a H₂

Surse de energie actuale

- ❑ comparație între diferitele surse de energie în funcție de energia specifică și de puterea specifică



Surse de energie actuale

 LG Chem	 CYLINDRICAL	 POUCH
 SAMSUNG	 CYLINDRICAL	 PRISMATIC
 SK innovation		 POUCH
 CATL		 PRISMATIC
 Panasonic	 CYLINDRICAL	
 northvolt		 PRISMATIC
 VIONKEN		 POUCH
 Gotion		 PRISMATIC
 FARASIS		 POUCH
 Envision AESC		 POUCH

Producători de celule cu litu –
clasificare în funcție de tipul construcției



\$70 billion

- Developing 30 BEV Models by 2030.
- Adding batteries plants, and HEV and Hydrogen FCEV models.
- Selling 3.5 million EVs by 2030.



\$41 billion

- 70 new EV models by 2025
- Battery cells production (240 GWh by 2030) in EU/US/China
- 1 million EVs to be sold in 2025



\$47 billion

- Go all electric by 2030
- 0 spending on ICE starting 2025
- Building 200GWh battery plants in US and Europe



\$35 billion

- 9 EV models to be launched by 2025
- Investments in BEV and FCEV development



\$35 billion

- 1 million EVs to be sold by 2025
- 4 Battery-cell plants to be built in USA
- 30 EV new models by 2025
- All models to be EV by 2035



\$30 billion

- 3 battery plants in USA (129GWh by 2025)
- Globally to reach 240GWh by 2025
- 40% of sales will be EV by 2030



\$30 billion

- 5 Battery Plants (260 GWh by 2030)
- 40% of sales in US will be EV by 2030
- 70% of sales in EU will be EV by 2030



\$46 billion

- 40% of sales will be EV by 2030



\$18 billion

- 75% of sales to be EV in EU by 2026
- 55% of sales will be EV in Japan by 2026
- 40% of sales will be EV in China by 2026
- 40% of sales will be EV in USA by 2030



\$12 billion

- 10 EV models to be launched by 2025
- 90% of models will be EV by 2030



NA

- All new models will be EV by 2030
- Volvo: 50% of sales will be EV by 2025 and 100% by 2030



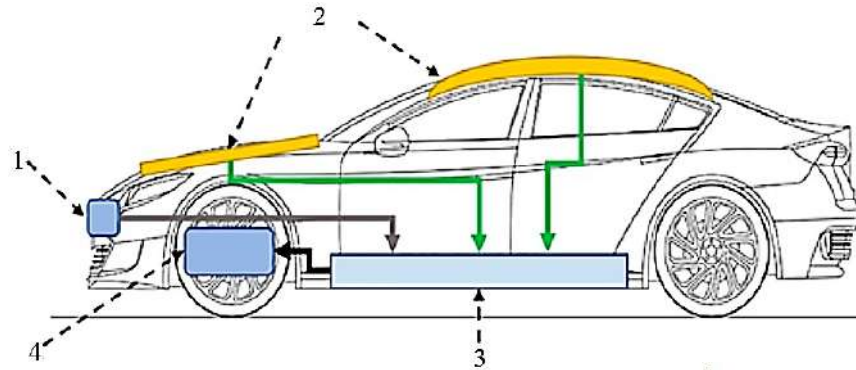
NA

- 1 million EVs to be sold by 2025
- Electrifying 10 models by 2022

Bugete alocate de producători – actuale și viitoare

Surse de energie viitoare

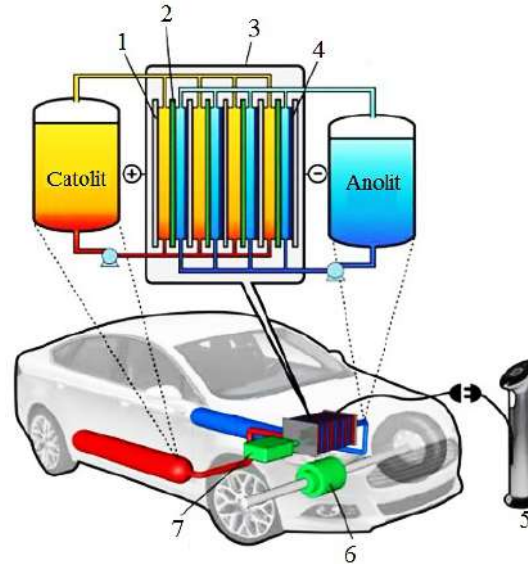
☐ Celulele fotovoltaice



Structura unui autovehicul electric echipat cu celule fotovoltaice:

- 1 – Port de încărcare;
- 2 – Celule fotovoltaice integrate;
- 3 – Baterie de tracțiune;
- 4 – Motorul electric.

☐ Salt-water battery

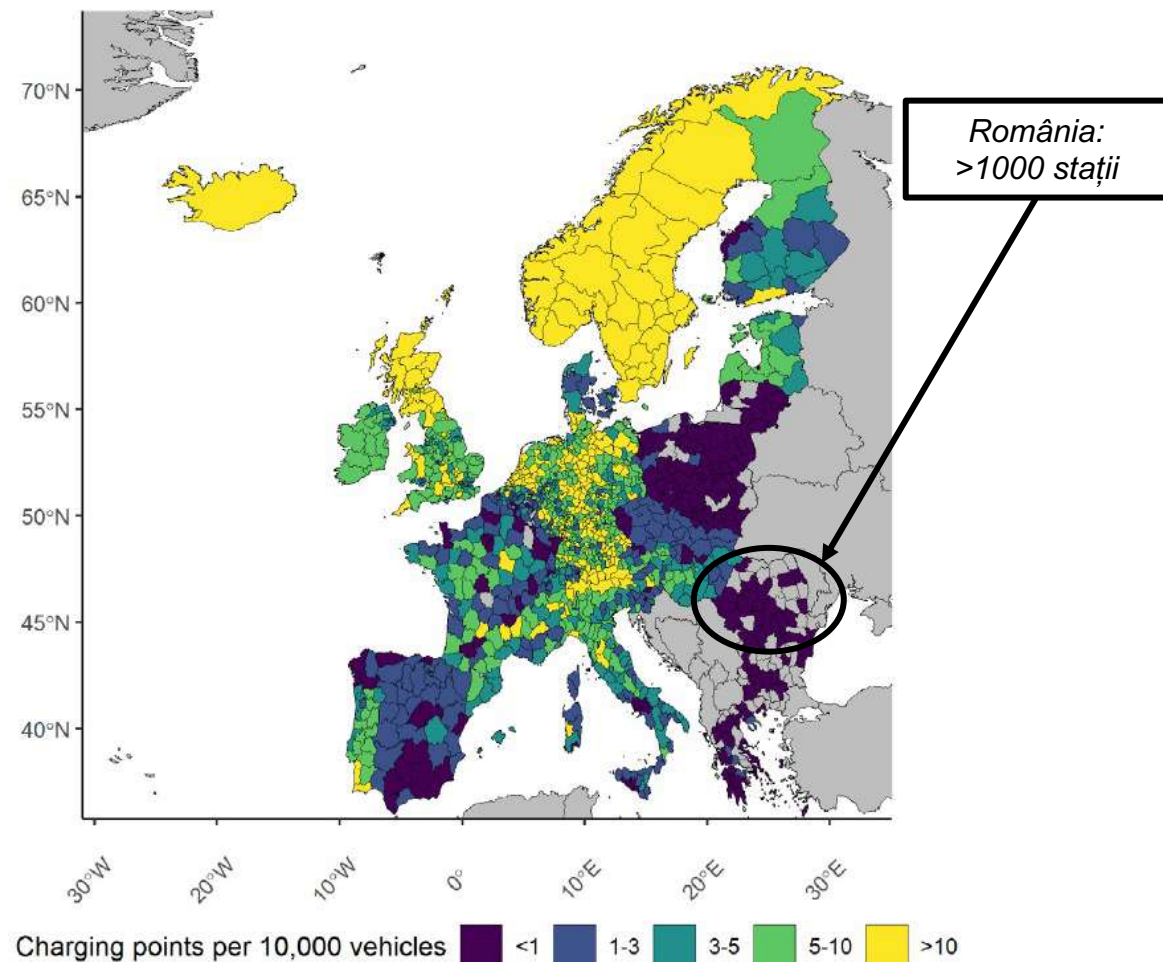


Structura unui autovehicul electric echipat cu baterii cu apă sărată:

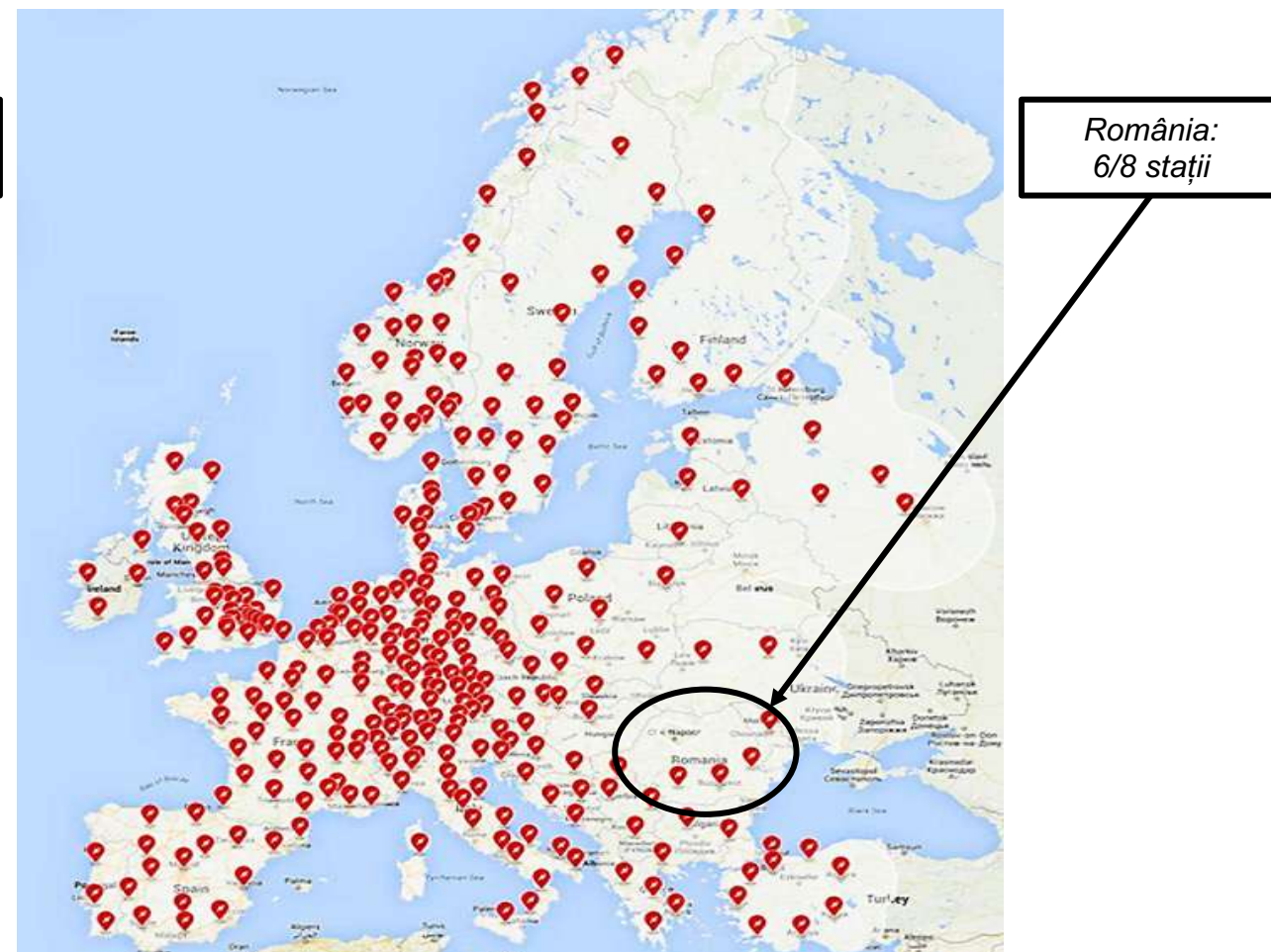
- 1 – Electrode;
- 2 – Membrană cu schimb de ioni;
- 3 – Pachet/Incintă;
- 4 – Depozit de material metalic;
- 5 – Stație de încărcare;
- 6 – Motor electric;
- 7 – Variator de turație/Unitate de control.

☐ Minireactorul nuclear – pentru alimentarea autocamioanelor electrice

Stadiul actual privind la infrastructura de încărcare



Harta Europei ce semnifică numărul de stații de încărcare în raport cu un număr de 10000 autovehicule.

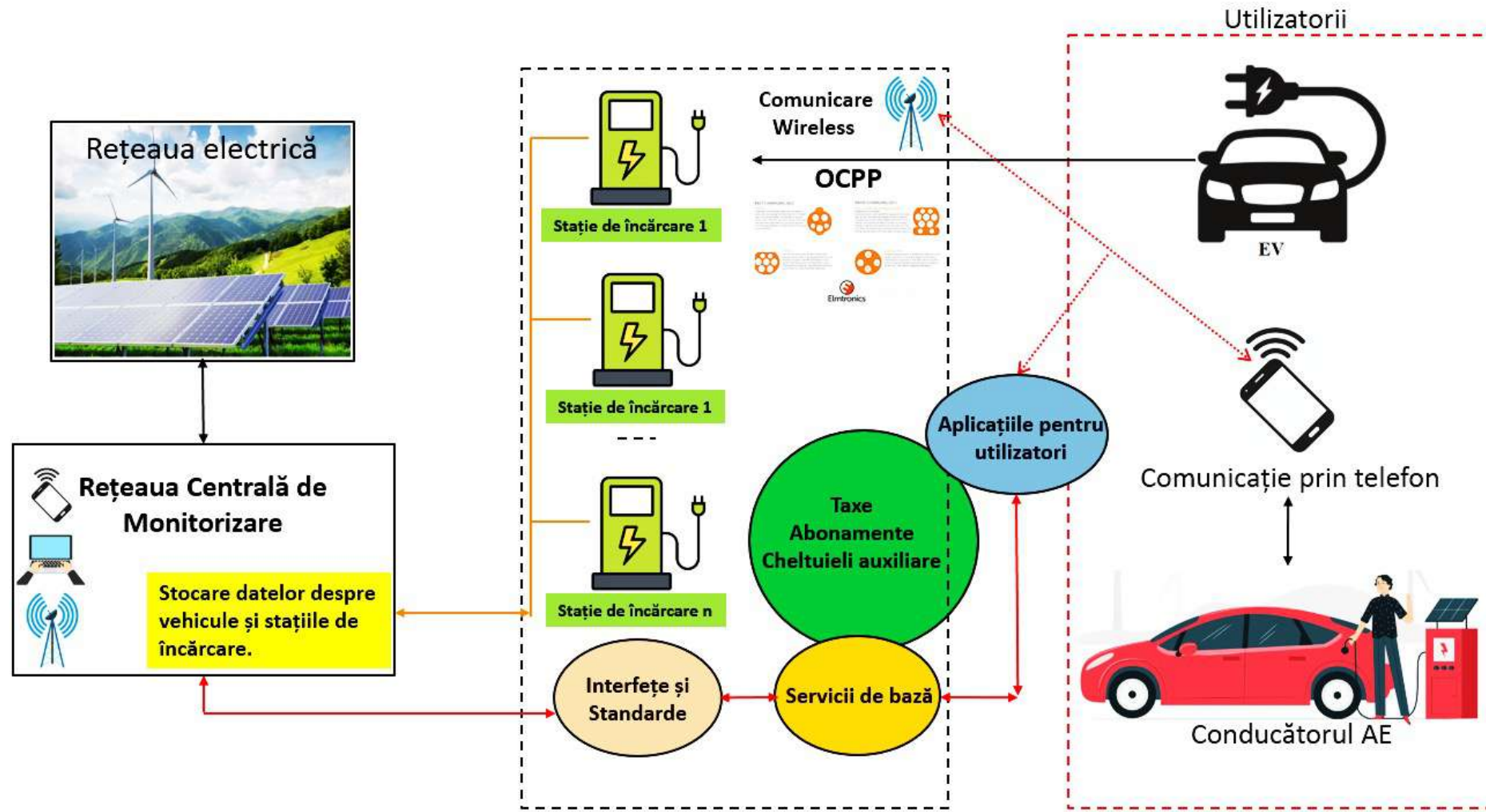


Harta Europei privind stațiile „Supercharger”.

Stadiul actual privind la infrastructura de încărcare

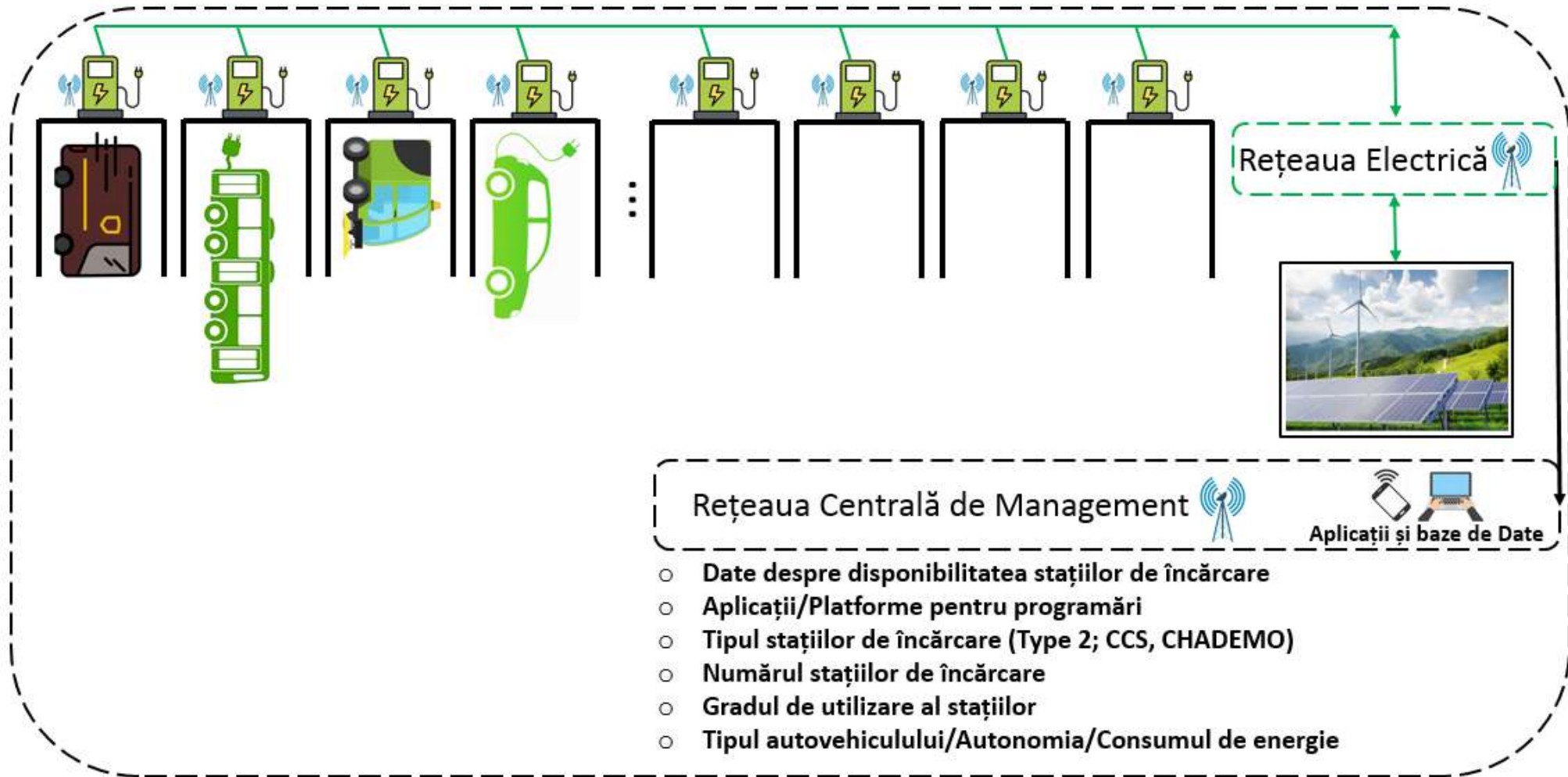
Conceptul „Charging Service”

Reprezintă o rețea inteligentă ce permite încărcarea tuturor vehiculelor electrice, care au nevoie de acest serviciu în exploatare, indiferent de categoria din care fac parte și de sectorul de utilizare.

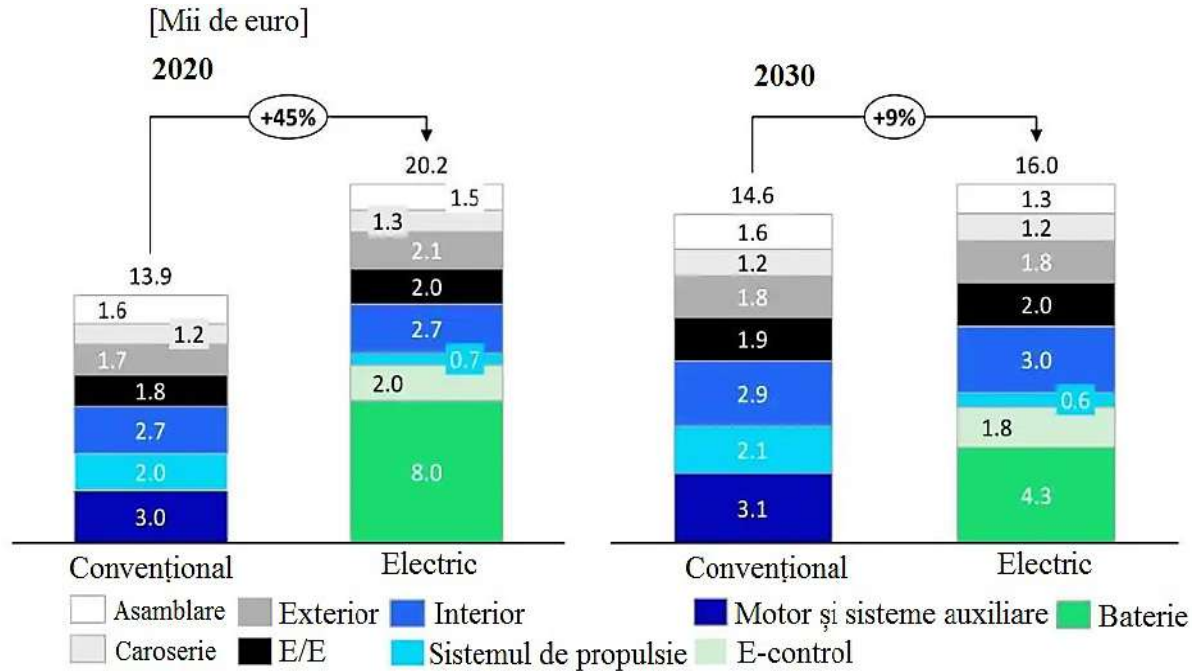


Stadiul actual privind la infrastructura de încărcare

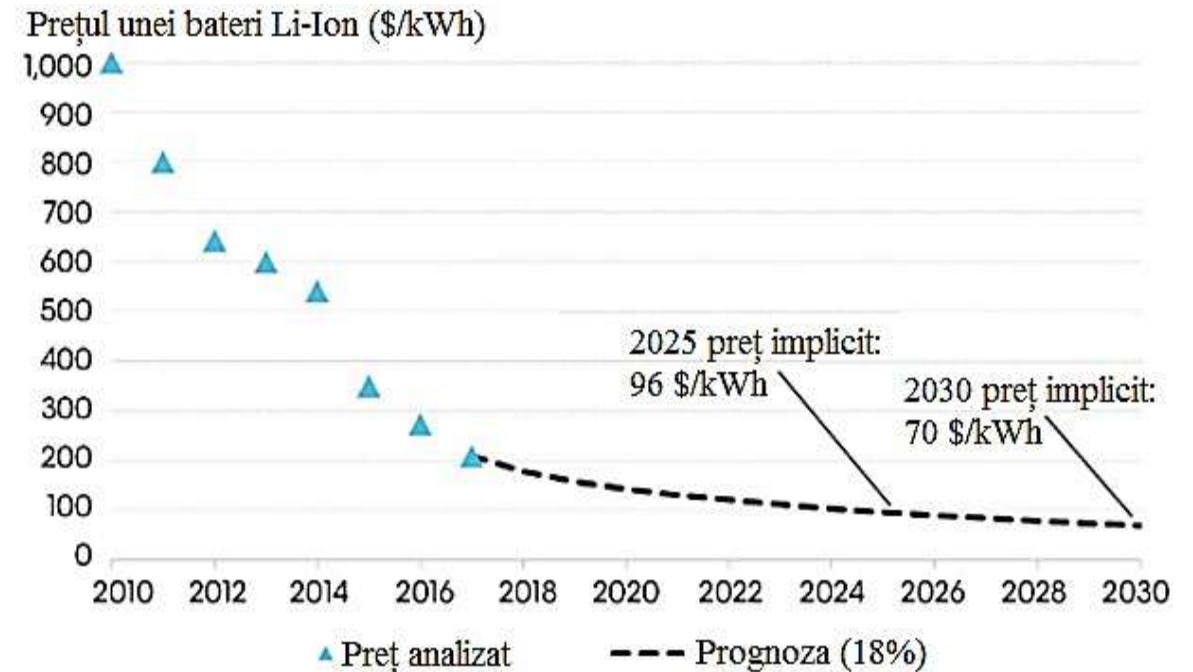
Conceptul „Charging Service” – arhitectura unei rețele inteligente de reîncărcare



Costuri – de producție/de achiziție



Comparație privind costul de producție al celor două tipuri de autovehicule



Stadiul actual și prognoza privind prețul per kWh al bateriilor Li-Ion

- *Care este viitorul autovehiculului electric?*
- *Va fi 2035 anul apogeului în ceea ce privește numărul de autovehicule electrice?*
- *Infrastructura de reîncărcare va mai fi o problemă?*
- *Timpul de reîncărcare va mai fi o problemă?*
- *Care va fi sursa de energie care va domina în viitor?*

Vă mulțumesc pentru atenție!