

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY



Laura Beattie Mechanical Engineering

COMBUSTION

INTRODUCTION

Vehicle electrification has been proposed as a strategy to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of personal vehicles, and other vehicles not used for heavy freight transport. In Alberta, emissions from such vehicles account for about 16 Mt CO_2/yr [1].

This study created a scenario model for the rapid adoption of electric vehicles in Alberta, to

assess possible impacts on:



UPSTREAM + DOWNSTREAM

METHODS

Assumptions for Alternative (Electrification) Scenario

1. Market shares for 100 new electric vehicle by vehicle S type based upon our predictions (Fig 1):



2. Market turnover rates (% of stock per year) for Bus

(11%), Commercial (10%), Personal (9%), Vocational (13%) and HD pickup (12%). [2]

3. Other Assumptions:

✓ Vehicle number same as reference scenario Deployment rate of electric vehicles penetrates market shares of all fuel types proportionally;

- ✓ Improved operating efficiency (MJ/100 KM) of electric vehicles over internal combustion are similar for each vehicle type;
- ✓ Well-to-wheel emissions is 128% of tank-towheel emissions for non-electric vehicles [3]

4. GHG intensity of Pubic Grid as per Fig. 2. [4] (Assumes coal replaced by NGCC by 2030, then nuclear replaces CC at end of life).



Electrifying Transportation Impacts on GHGs, Electricity and Oil Demand in Alberta



Rachel Ho **Civil Engineering**



Natalie Piegza Electrical Engineering

RESULTS



C. GHG Emissions

24 Bus Vocational 12 Mt CO_{2e}/yr -- D Pickup mercial Personal 2020 2040 2060 2000

vocationa Pickup Jillio 30− ommercial ~15-8 Personal 2000 2020

By 2060, there will be a total reduction of **12 Mt CO₂e** per year, of GHG emissions from -57% vehicle classes these as reference compared our to scenario.

By 2060, there will be a reduction of **26 MBOE** per year, **-61%** of oil demand for these vehicle classes as compared to our reference scenario.

REFERENCES

. CanESS. (2016). 8 *persVehStockServiceDem_161017*. Available: https://d2l.ucalgary.ca/

2. Bomey, Nathan. (2015). Average Age of Cars on U.S. roads breaks record. http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2015/07/29/new-car-sales-soaring-butcars-getting-older-too/30821191/

3. Lattanzio, Richard. (2014). Canadian Oil Sands: Life Cycle Assessment of GHG Emissions. Available: https://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/misc/R42537.pdf

4. AESO. (2016). [AB Hourly Load Data for Years 2005-2015). Available: https://www.aeso.ca/download/.../Hourly-Load-Data-for-Years-2005-to-2015.pdf 5. O'Connor, Peter. (2016). What Is Smart Charging? A Look at How Electric Vehicles Fit In. http://blog.ucsusa.org/peter-oconnor/what-is-smart-charging-a-look-at-how-electric-vehicles-fi

6. Marcon. (2016). *Electric Bus Feasibility Study.* Available: https://www.edmonton.ca/documents/transit/Electric%20Bus%20Feasibility%20Study.pdf

D. Oil Demand



Colin Rintoul Natural Sciences



Alternative



2060 2040

E. Electrical Grid



By 2060, an increased electricity demand of +22 TWh per year, or +22% from the reference scenario.

With the exception of buses, available literature for heavy duty and vocational vehicles in North America were very limited. Most case studies focused on concept vehicles and prototypes, as opposed to mass-manufactured scale, fleets [6]. large

The electrification rates modelled here will be in line with the shift in energy systems that will be required for Canada to meet its future energy reduction targets.

The reduction in energy consumed by vehicles will lead to cleaner energy systems in Alberta, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, reduced oil demand, and a cleaner electrical grid.

The electrification rate of vehicles will not only be driven by the reduction in energy intensity, but also by overcoming barriers, such as, technological innovation, technological competition, development of pilot programs and social acceptance.

The implementation of more government policies – tax rebates, environmental policies, funding for R&D and a higher carbon price would drive a faster vehicles. adoption electric Of

A special thanks to whatlf? Technologies the owner of the CanESS model. We would also like to thank our professors, Dr. David Layzell, Dr. Bastiaan Straatman and Dr. Song Sit. Finally, we would like to acknowledge our expert advisor Mr. Bob Oliver for his professional insight and guidance.



Osman Yaseen Chemical Engineering

Correspondence: lkbeatti@ucalgary.ca

DISCUSSION

By 2060, 68% of the total vehicle stock in Alberta were projected to be electric vehicles in the Alternative Scenario. The overall energy use and GHG emissions by vehicles in Alberta decreased by 61% and 57% respectively since:

□ Electric vehicles are approximately 3 times more energy efficient than gasoline engines □ Future electricity generation was assumed to continue to decarbonize (Figure 2).

To fuel these vehicles, demand for grid power was projected to increase by 22%. With smart charging techniques, where flexible loads charge at night, this demand could be shifted to off peak hours, and there would be minimal demand for additional generation capacity [5].

CONCLUSIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS