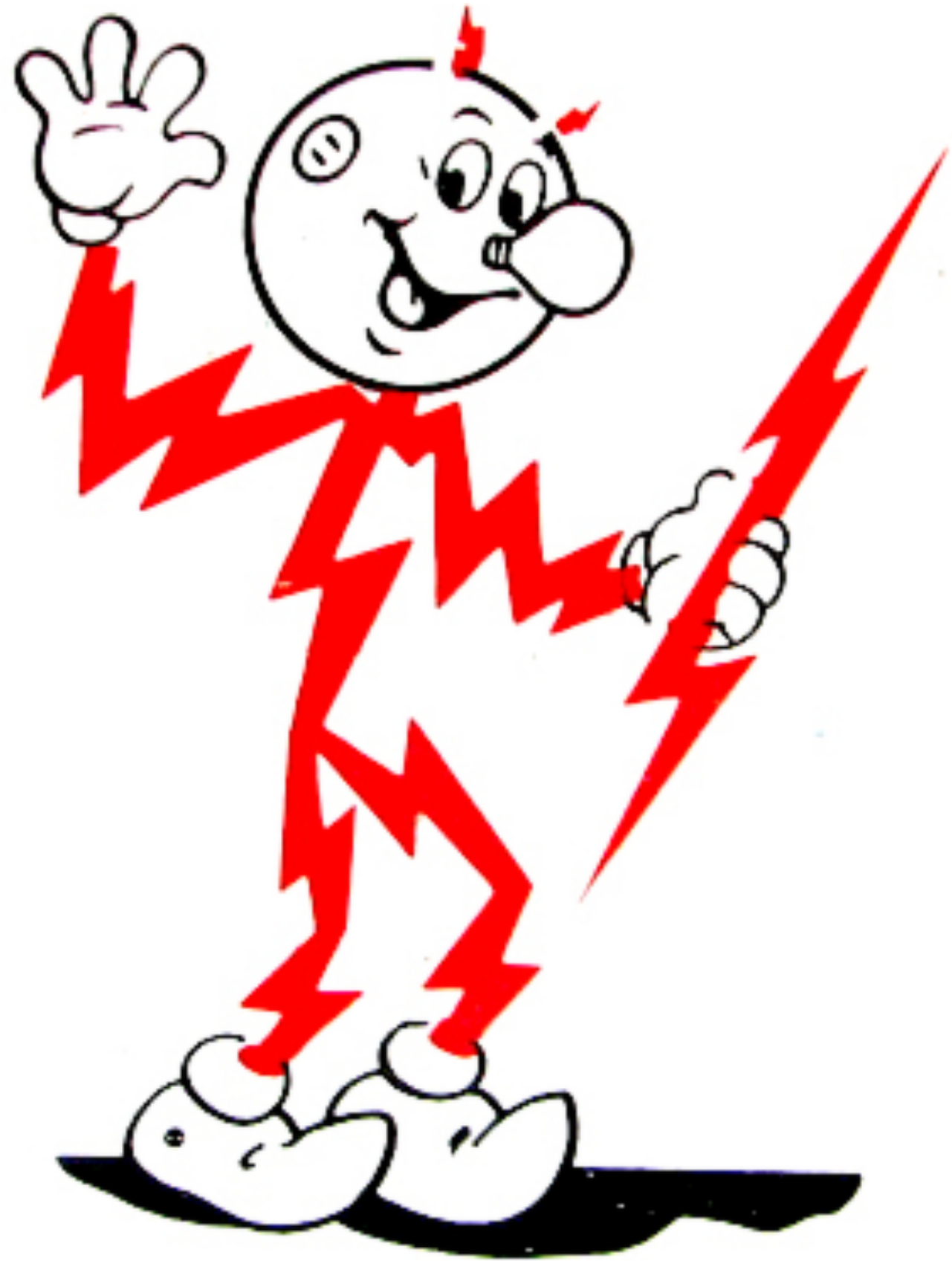


# 11 Transportation



*Fission is in Fashion*

Battery electric vehicles

Charging

Two-wheel vehicles

250 GWe demand

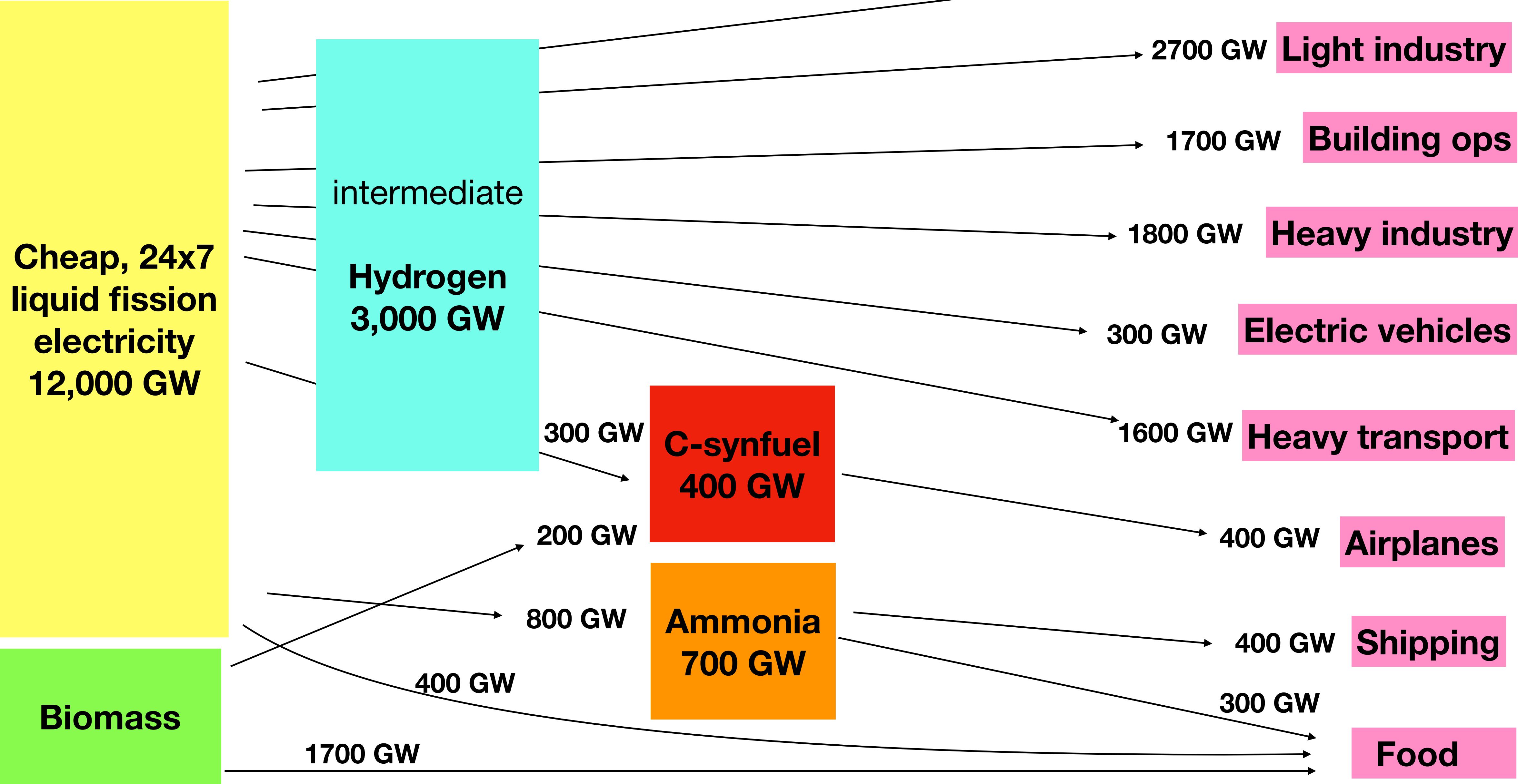
Hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles

Heavy transport, 2100 GWt

Biomass, CCS

Airplanes

# Electrified world power flow

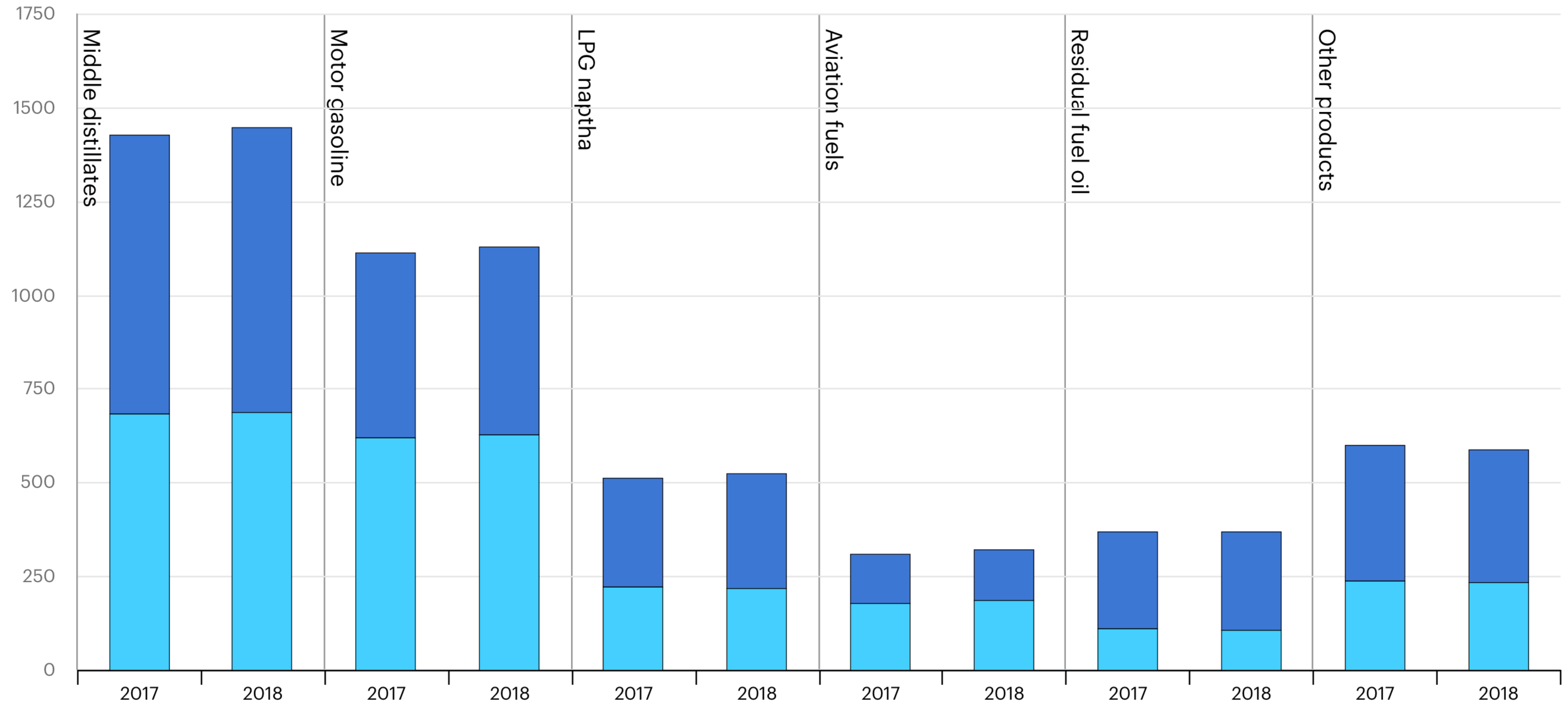




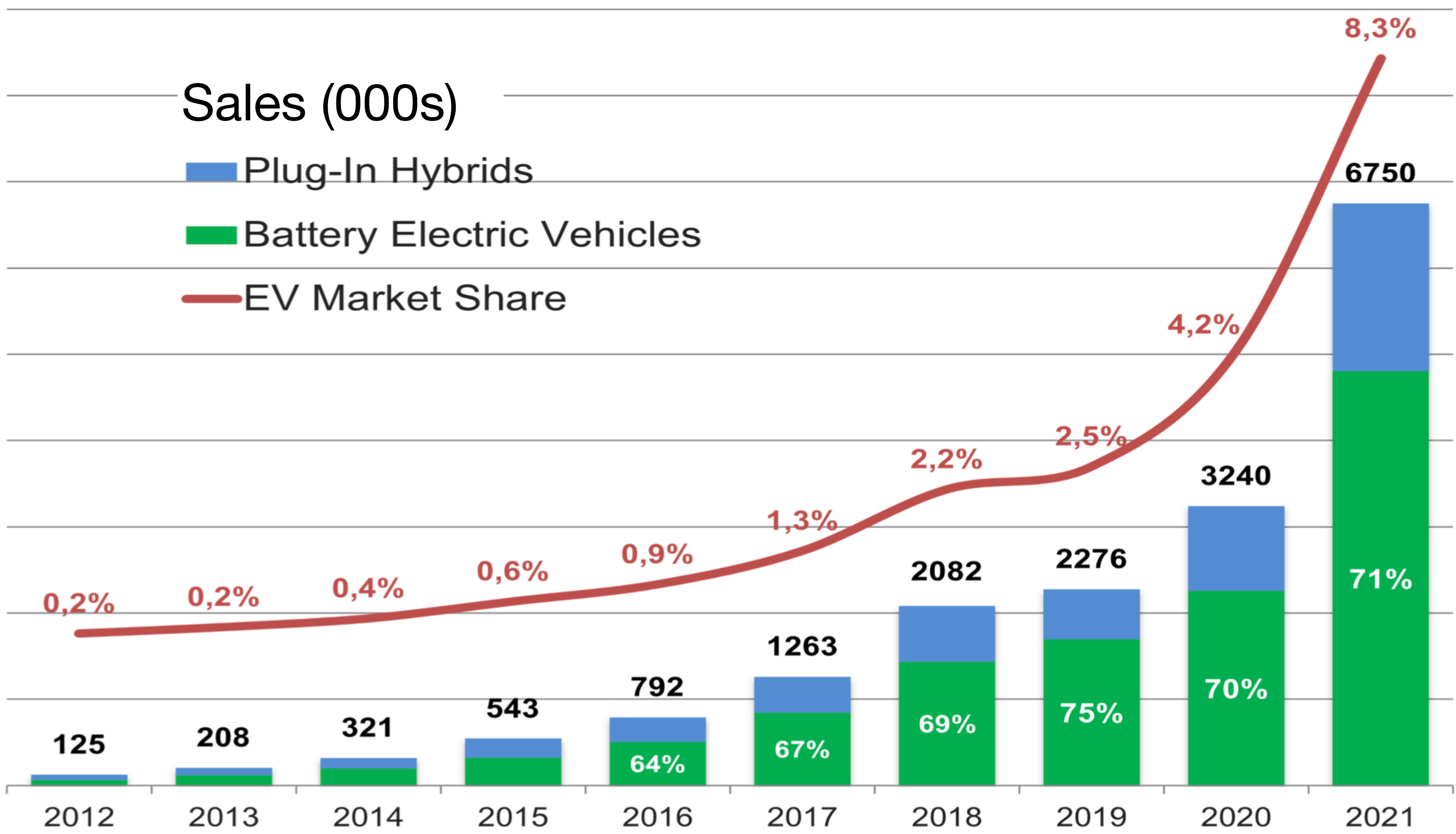
# World gasoline consumption is ~ 1700 GW.

IEA reports 1136 million tonnes for 2018

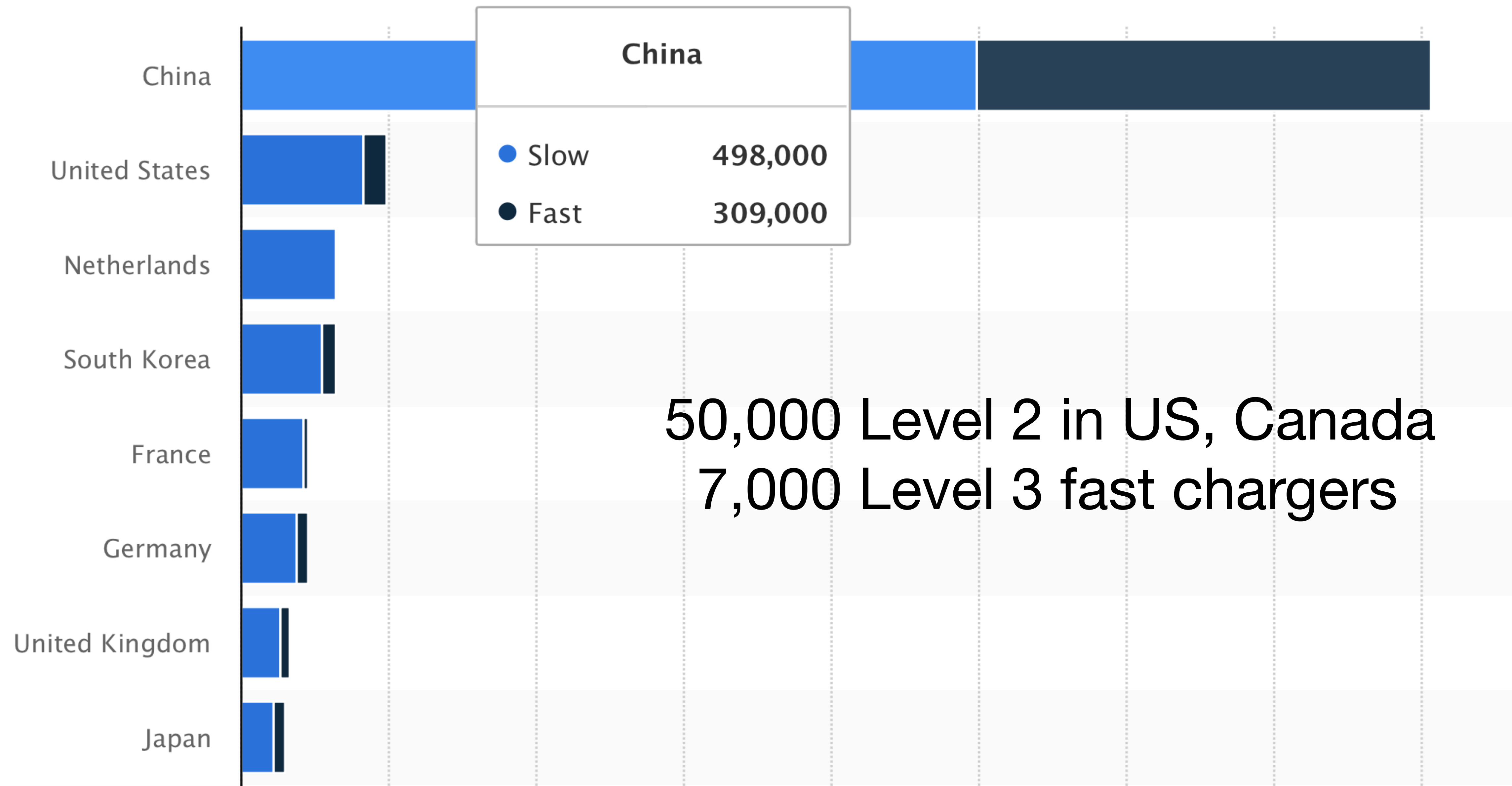
million tonnes



# BEV + plug-in hybrid sales, to reach 9.5 million units.



# 1.3 million public vehicle charging stations worldwide



<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/03/business/electric-vehicle-chargers-infrastructure.html>

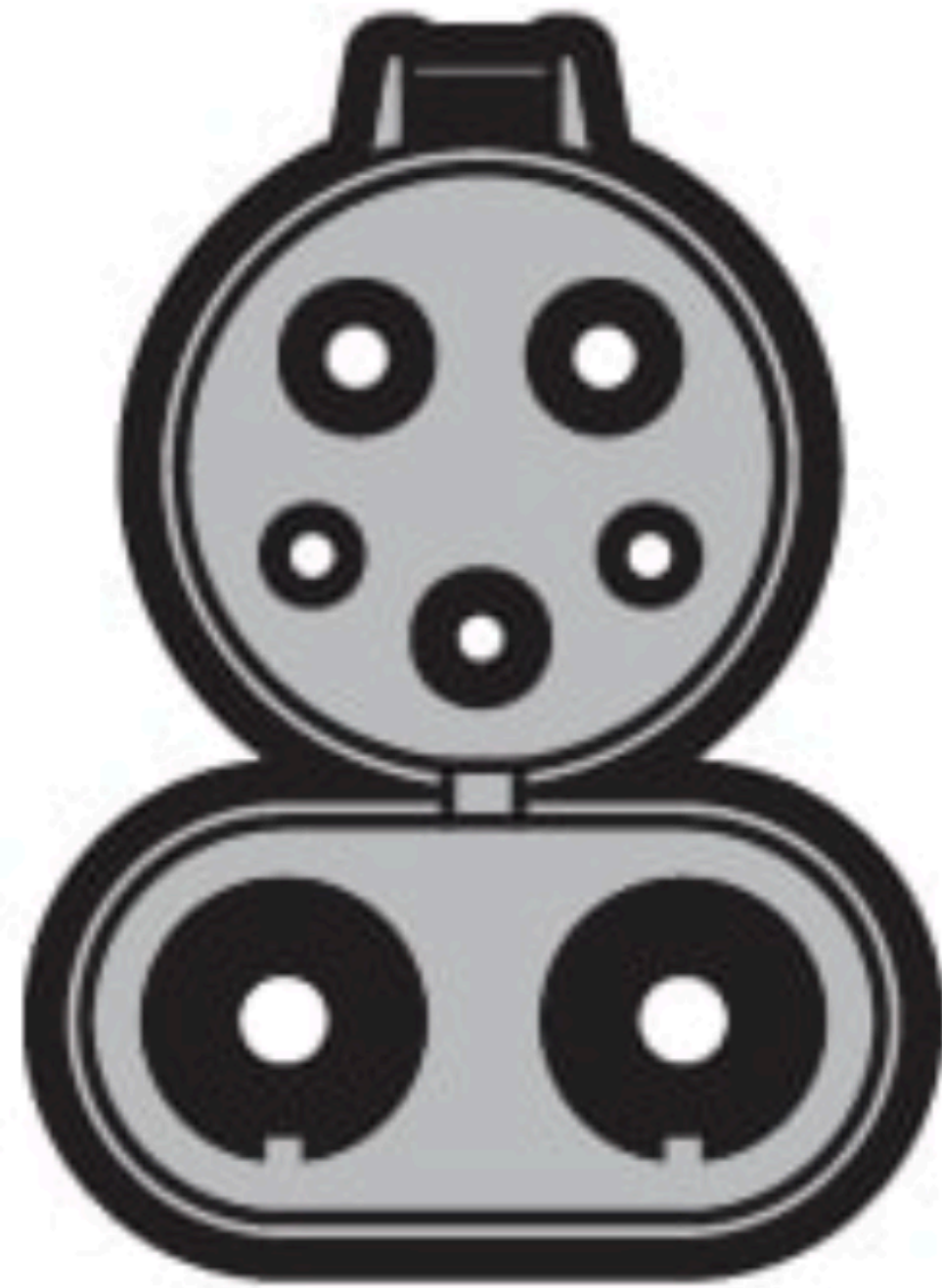
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/571564/publicly-available-electric-vehicle-chargers-by-country-type/>



**There are several EV charging station standards, and 800 charging networks in the US.**



Level 1 & 2 J1772  
Charge Port



DC Fast Charging  
SAE/CCS Combo



DC Fast Charging  
CHAdeMO



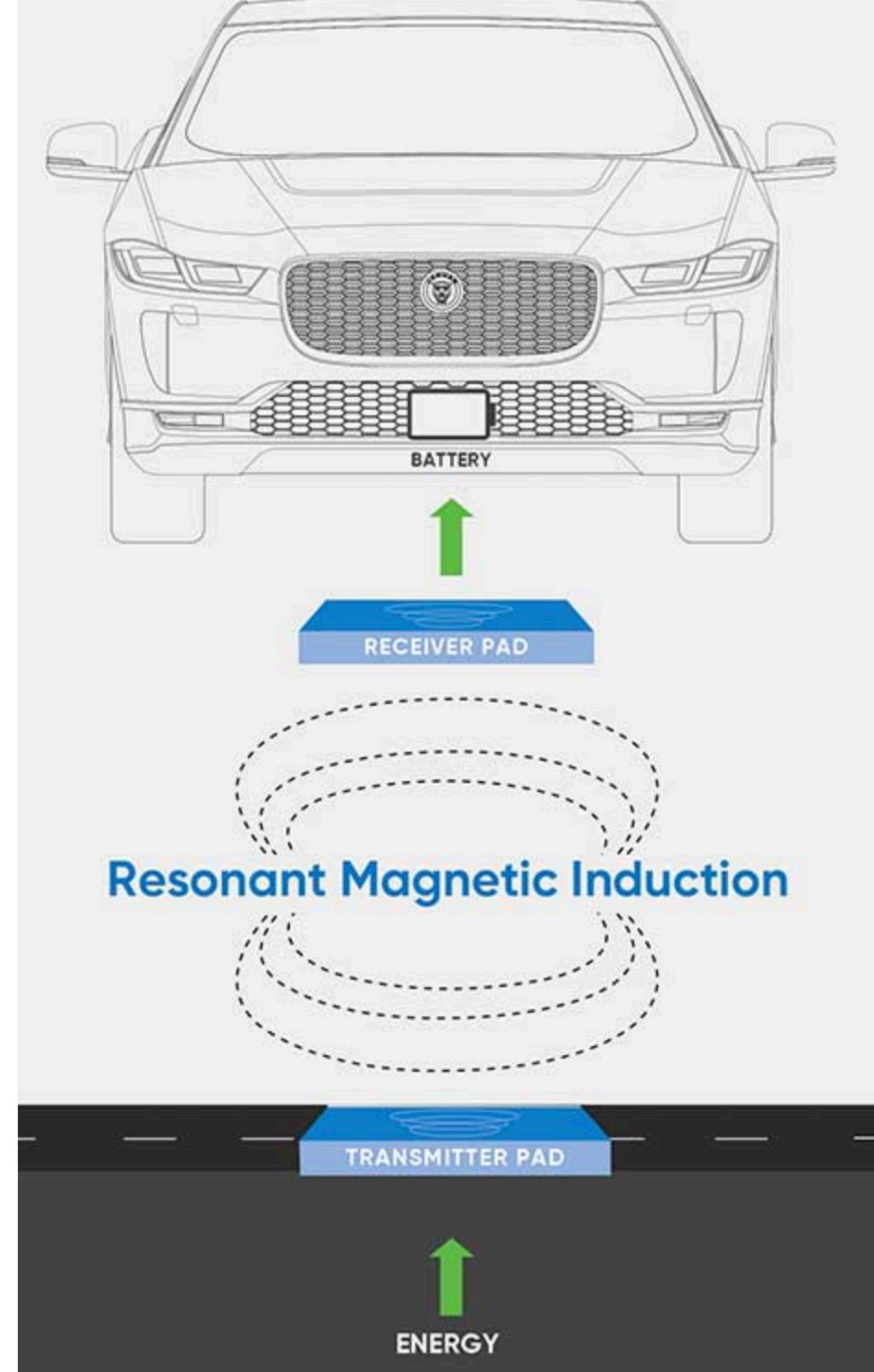
DC Fast Charging  
Tesla

For local driving, home-based charging solves this.



# Resonant inductive charging system can deliver 200 kW @ 94% efficiency.

- Add 80 km of range for every 15 min of hovering.
- May enable use of lower-capacity, less-expensive, less weighty batteries.





# ElectReon system delivers 45 kW to trucks traveling on 4.1 km SmartRoad Gotland.

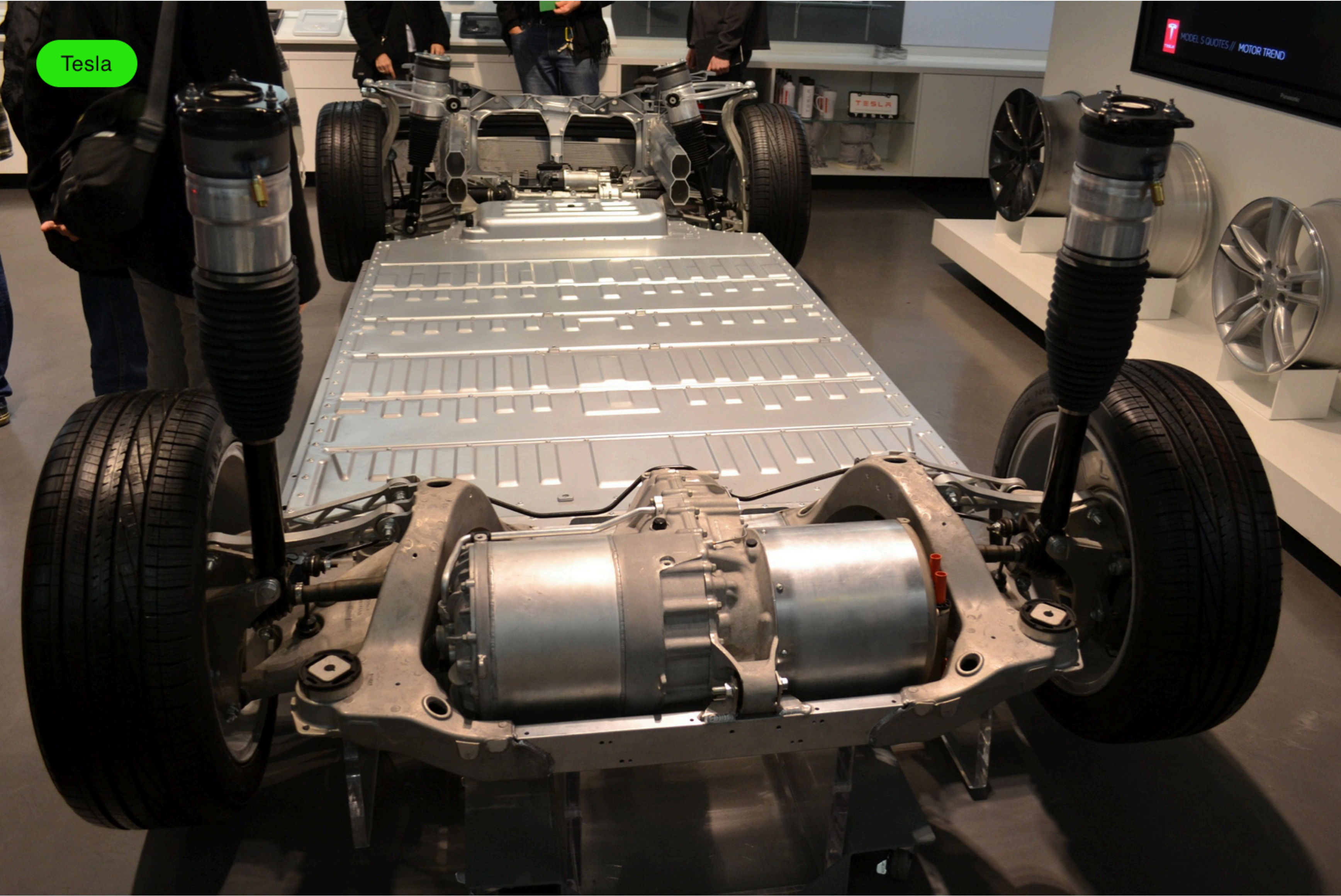


**World-first in-road charging test for trucks successful, highway speeds next**

- Objective: charging at 125 kW at highway speeds.
- ElectReon is powering up a 2 km roadway in Tel Aviv, and one in Detroit.



# EV batteries contain precious Li, Fe, P, Co, Ni, Cu metals.



## Tesla examples

Model S	544 kg
Model 3	478 kg
Roadster	833 kg



# 15 of 19 Congo cobalt mines in Congo were owned or financed by Chinese companies.



60% of cobalt supply from Democratic Republic of Congo.

Annual demand rising to ~400,000 tonnes by 2030.

Exceeds world refining capacity.



# Forget Tesla - China's BYD is driving the electric car revolution

Shifting to electric vehicles is an essential part of tackling climate change and China is doing far better than the West



TECHNOLOGY 10 July 2019

By [Donna Lu](#)



BYD Auto sells more electric cars than any other firm in the world  
Chen Wen/China News Service/VCG/Getty

BYD produced over 1 million EVs in 2018.

Use **lithium-iron-phosphate batteries, with less cobalt.**

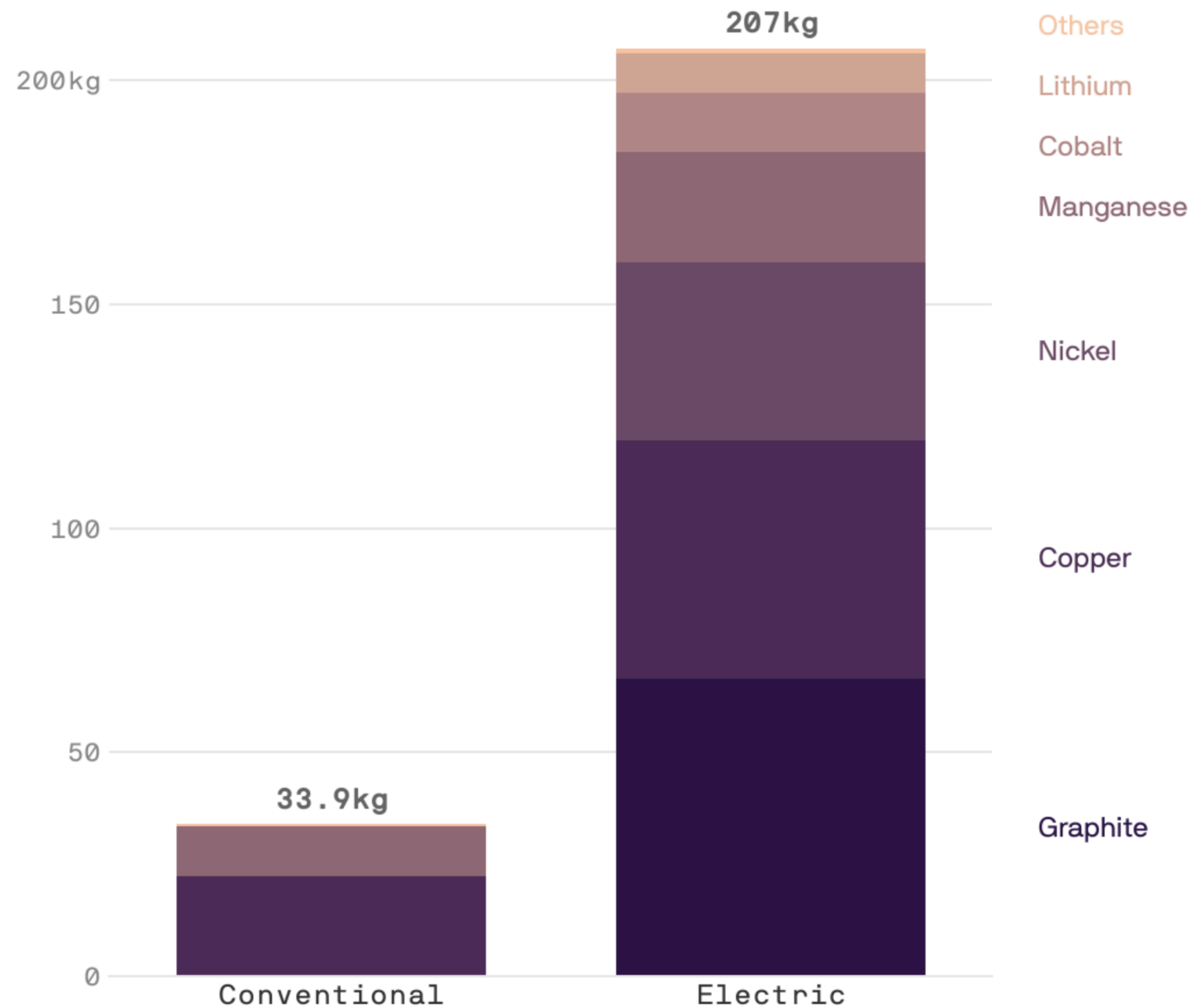
Tesla also using LFP batteries for China Model 3.

2022 available in US.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg24332383-100-forget-tesla-chinas-byd-is-driving-the-electric-car-revolution/>



# EVs increase demand for more technical metals



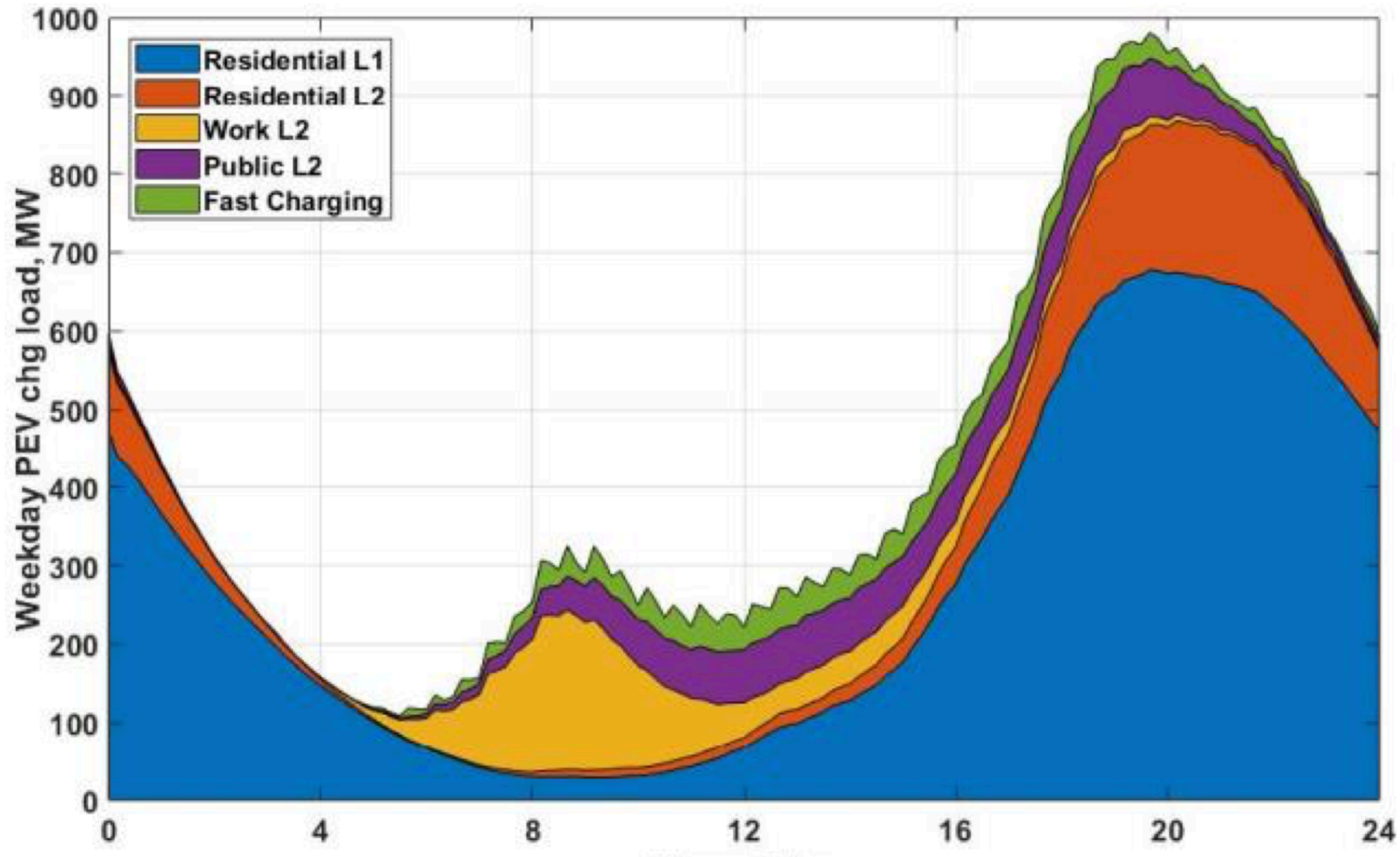


**IEA: "...looming mismatch between the world's strengthened climate ambitions and the availability of critical minerals that are essential to realising those ambitions."**





# Plug-in hybrids avoid EV range anxiety, recharger anxiety, grid power anxiety.



Smaller, cheaper batteries.

Shaves capital intensive power peaks.

California Energy Commission  
grid analysis.



# Motorcycles in Jakarta traffic



Grab is a two-wheel taxi service in Indonesia cities.





# Electric motorbikes share bus lanes in Xi'an (2016).





# China produces 36 million two-wheelers/year, with 300 million on the road in 2020.



- Gasoline powered two-wheelers are the largest sources of pollution in many cities.
- Gasoline fuel powered ones are prohibited in many China cities.
- Worldwide 350 million electric two/three wheelers in 2019.
- Reduced more pollution than have electric cars.
- India is catching up.



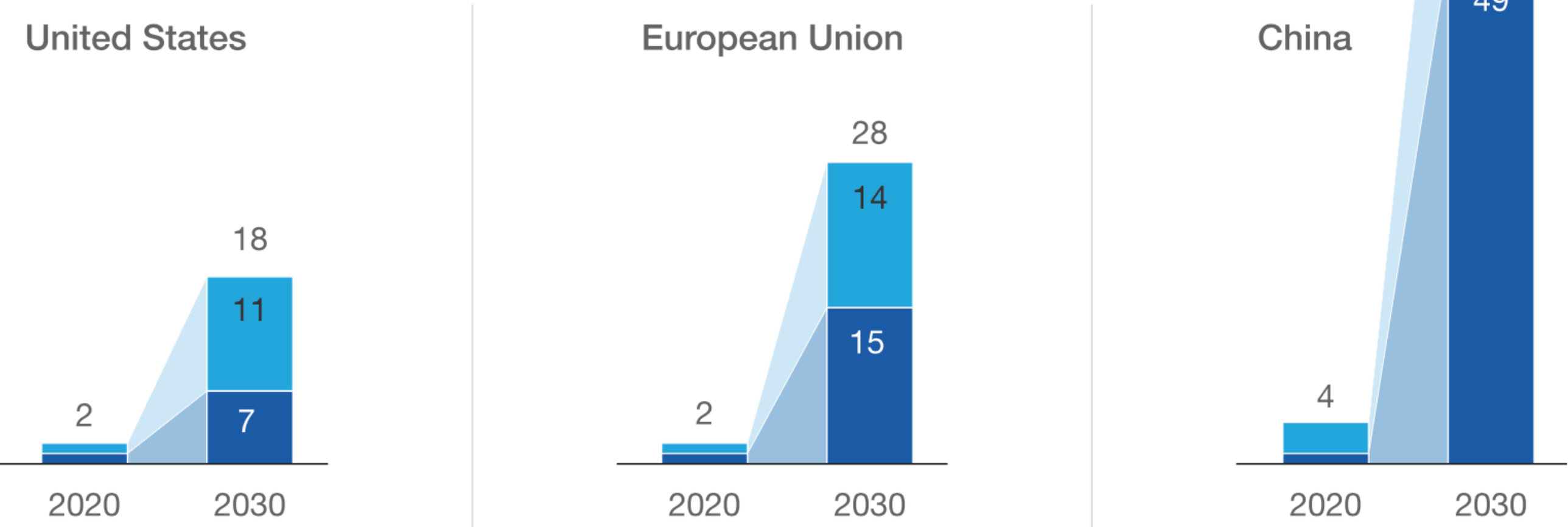
# McKinsey suggests ~ 120 million EVs by 2030, consuming 32 GW.

280 billion kWh/year  
@ 20 kWh/100 km

250 watts average  
power per vehicle

Electric-vehicle adoption base case, million

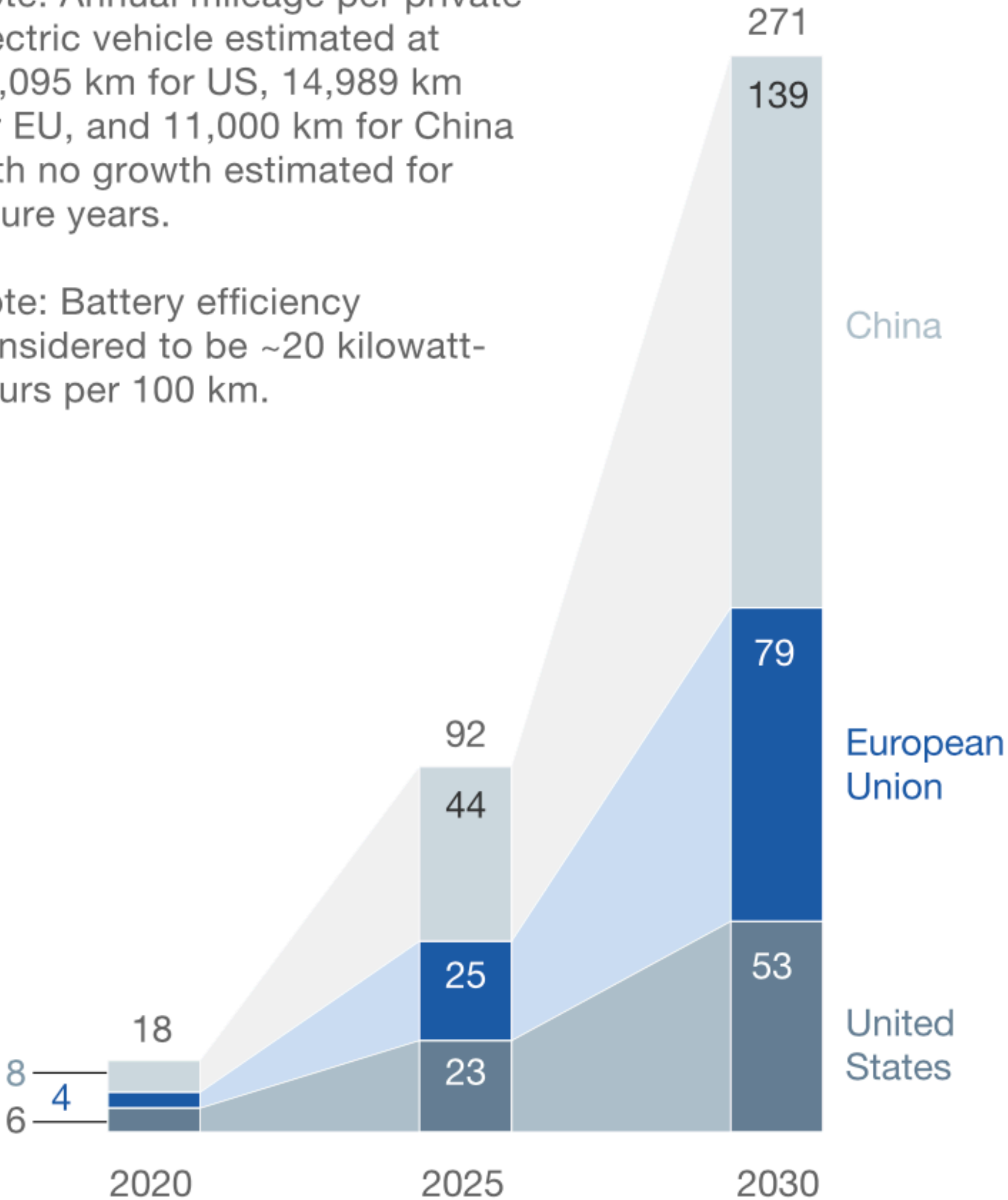
- Battery electric vehicle
- Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle



Total energy demand, billion kilowatt-hours

Note: Annual mileage per private electric vehicle estimated at 18,095 km for US, 14,989 km for EU, and 11,000 km for China with no growth estimated for future years.

Note: Battery efficiency considered to be ~20 kilowatt-hours per 100 km.





**One billion electric cars averaging 250 watts need  
250 GW of electric power.**



**It's Official: We Now Have One Billion Vehicles  
On The Planet**

writes Green Car Reports in 2011



# Electric car driving costs can be 1/3 gasoline fueled costs.

Gasoline cars: 25 mpg  
1 billion use 1700 GW(t)



90 kWh(t) per 100 km  
25 mpg = 40 km per gal  
\$10.00 per 100 km @ \$4.00/gal

Electric cars: 20 kWh/100 km  
1 billion use 250 GW(e)

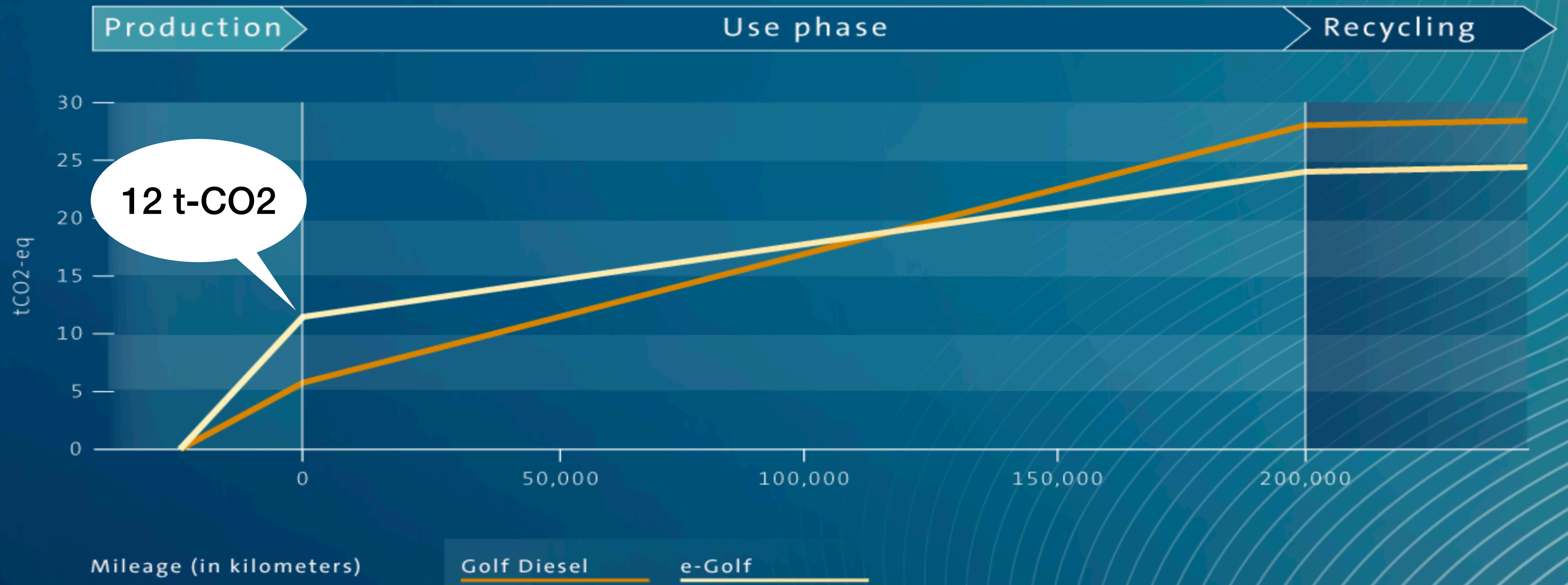


20 kWh(e) per 100 km  
\$4.00 per 100 km @ \$0.20/kWh



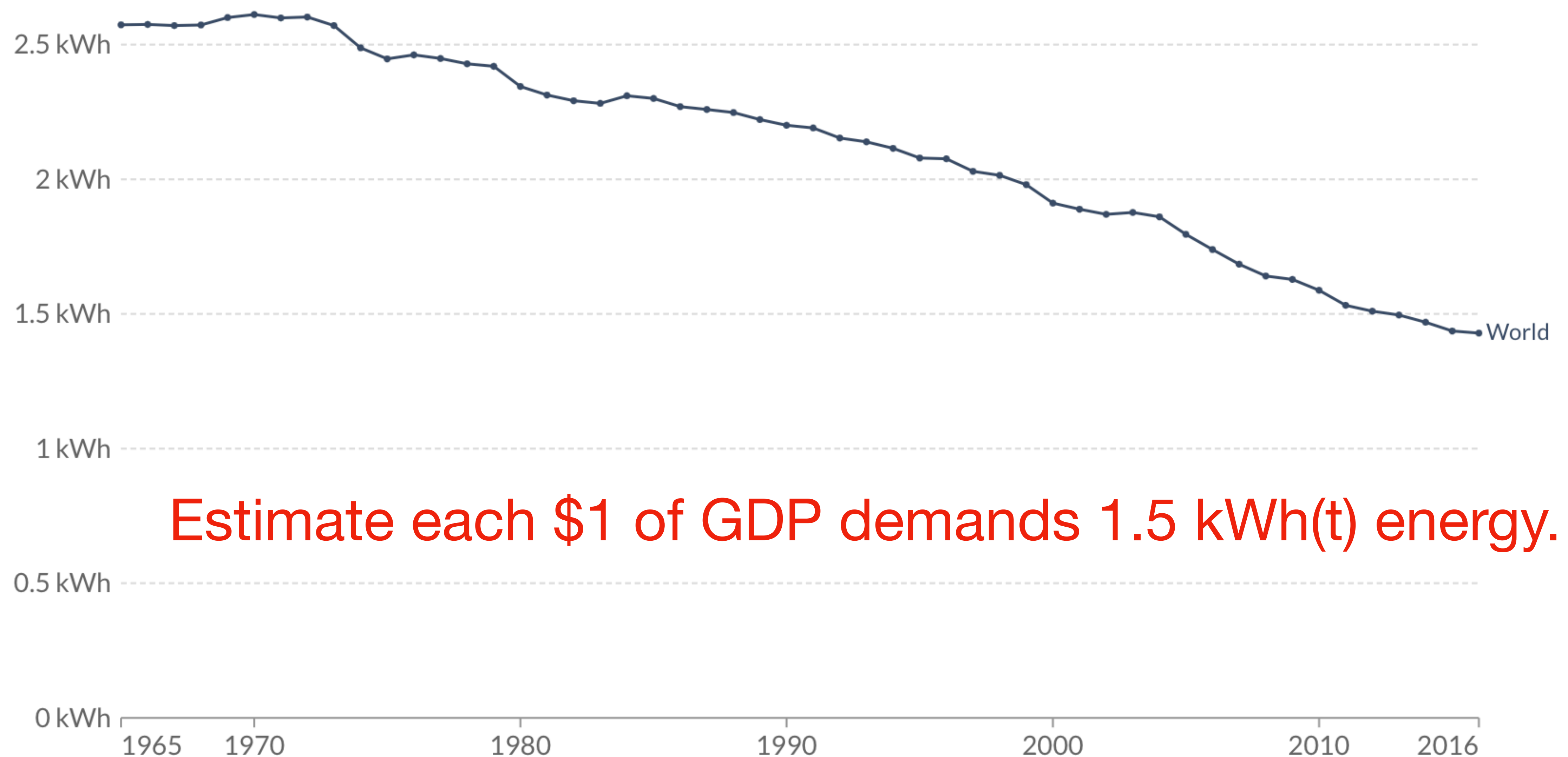
# VW illustrates EV embedded energy (and embedded CO2) is double that of ICE auto.

## Climate footprint: e-Golf versus Golf Diesel





# Repeat: World energy intensity, kWh/\$ (\$-2011, PPP)





# SWAG: embedded CO2 in ICE, hybrid, plug-in, EV autos.

	Corolla	Prius	Prius Prime	Tesla 3, LFP
\$ purchase	\$20,075	\$24,025	\$28,220	\$44,990
embedded kWh(t) @ 1.5/\$	30,000	36,000	42,000	67,000
kg CO2 @ 0.18/kWh(t)	5,400	6,480	7,560	12,060



# SWAG matches VW calculated CO2 from Golf autos!

	Corolla	Prius	Prius Prime	Tesla 3, LFP
\$ purchase	\$20,075	\$24,025	\$28,220	\$44,990
embedded kWh(t) @ 1.5/\$	30,000	36,000	42,000	67,000
kg CO2 @ 0.18/kWh(t)	5,400	6,480	7,560	12,060
VW Golf embedded CO2	6,000			
VW e-Golf embedded CO2				12,000



\$ cost of driving 2022 ICE, hybrid, plug-in, EV autos.

	Corolla	Prius	Prius Prime	Tesla 3, LFP
\$ purchase	\$20,075	\$24,025	\$28,220	\$44,990
Battery kWh			8.8	50
Battery range miles			25	253
MPG	33	58	54	
Electricity \$/100 km @\$0.20/kWh, 80% eff			\$5.50	\$3.10
Gasoline \$/100 km @\$4/gal	\$7.60	\$4.30	\$4.60	



# CO2 emissions of 2022 ICE, hybrid, plug-in, EV autos.

	Corolla	Prius	Prius Prime	Tesla 3, LFP
\$ purchase	\$20,075	\$24,025	\$28,220	\$44,990
Battery kWh			8.8	50
Battery range miles			25	253
MPG	33	58	54	
Electricity \$/100 km @\$0.20/kWh, 80% eff			\$5.50	\$3.10
Gasoline \$/100 km @\$4/gal	\$7.60	\$4.30	\$4.60	
Embedded kg CO2/100 km @200,000 km life	2.7	3	3.8	6
Driving kg CO2/100 km @390 g/kWh, 8.9 kg/gal	16.91	9.5	10.7	6.0



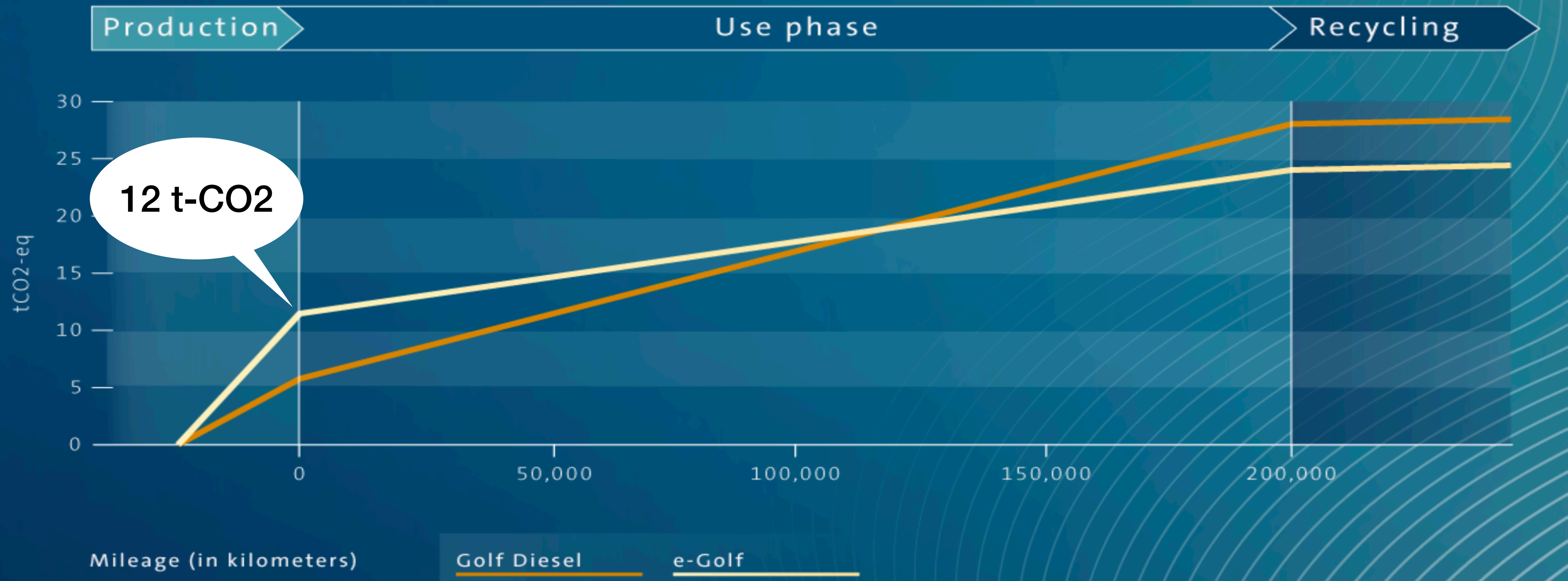
# Clean power zeros CO2 of driving (not embedded CO2).

	Corolla	Prius	Prius Prime	Tesla 3, LFP
\$ purchase	\$20,075	\$24,025	\$28,220	\$44,990
Battery kWh			8.8	50
Battery range miles			25	253
MPG	33	58	54	
Electricity \$/100 km @\$0.20/kWh, 80% eff			\$5.50	\$3.10
Gasoline \$/100 km @\$4/gal	\$7.60	\$4.30	\$4.60	
Embedded kg CO2/100 km @200,000 km life	2.7	3	3.8	6
Driving kg CO2/100 km @390 g/kWh, 8.9 kg/gal	16.91	9.5	0	0



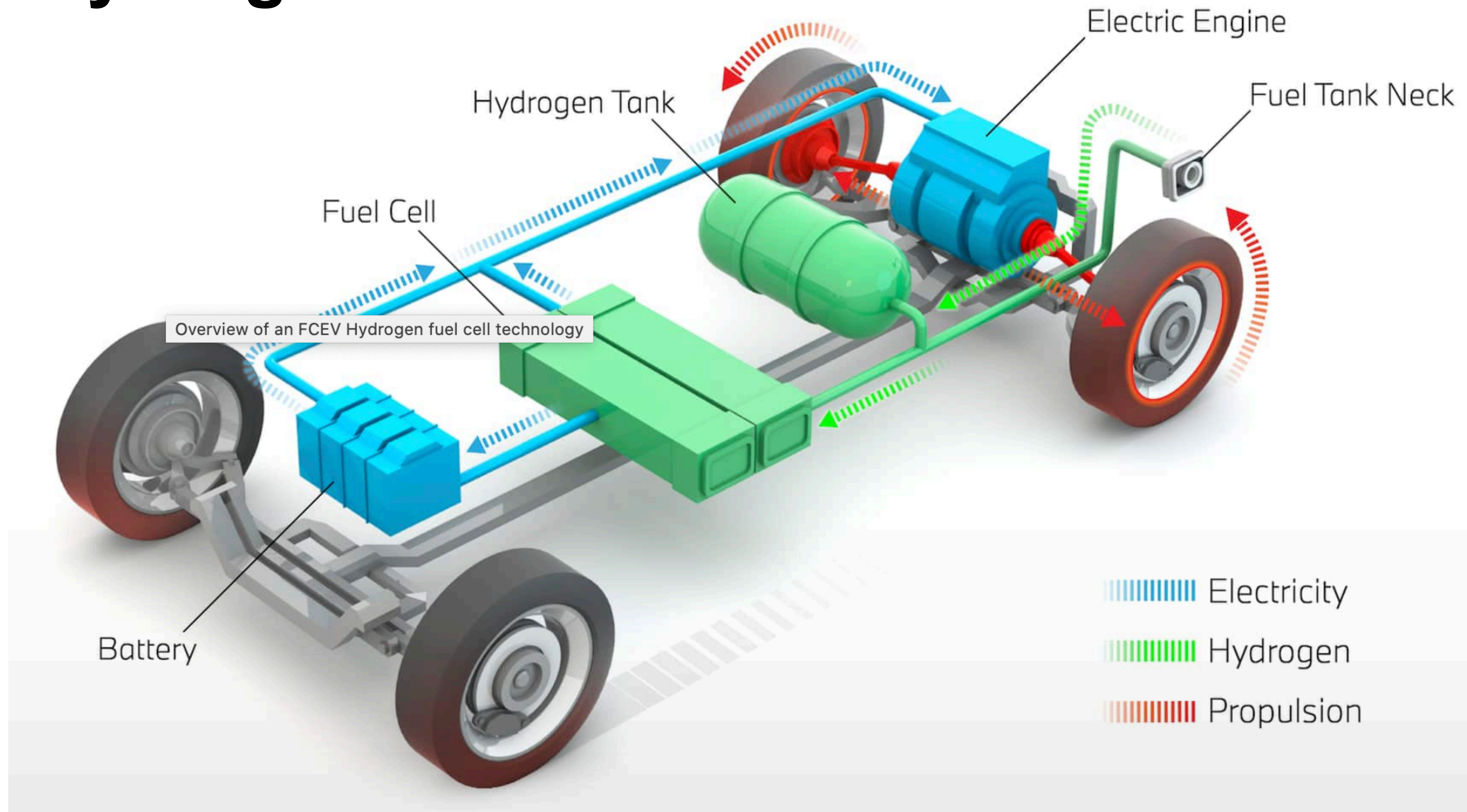
# Will EVs save the climate?

## Climate footprint: e-Golf versus Golf Diesel





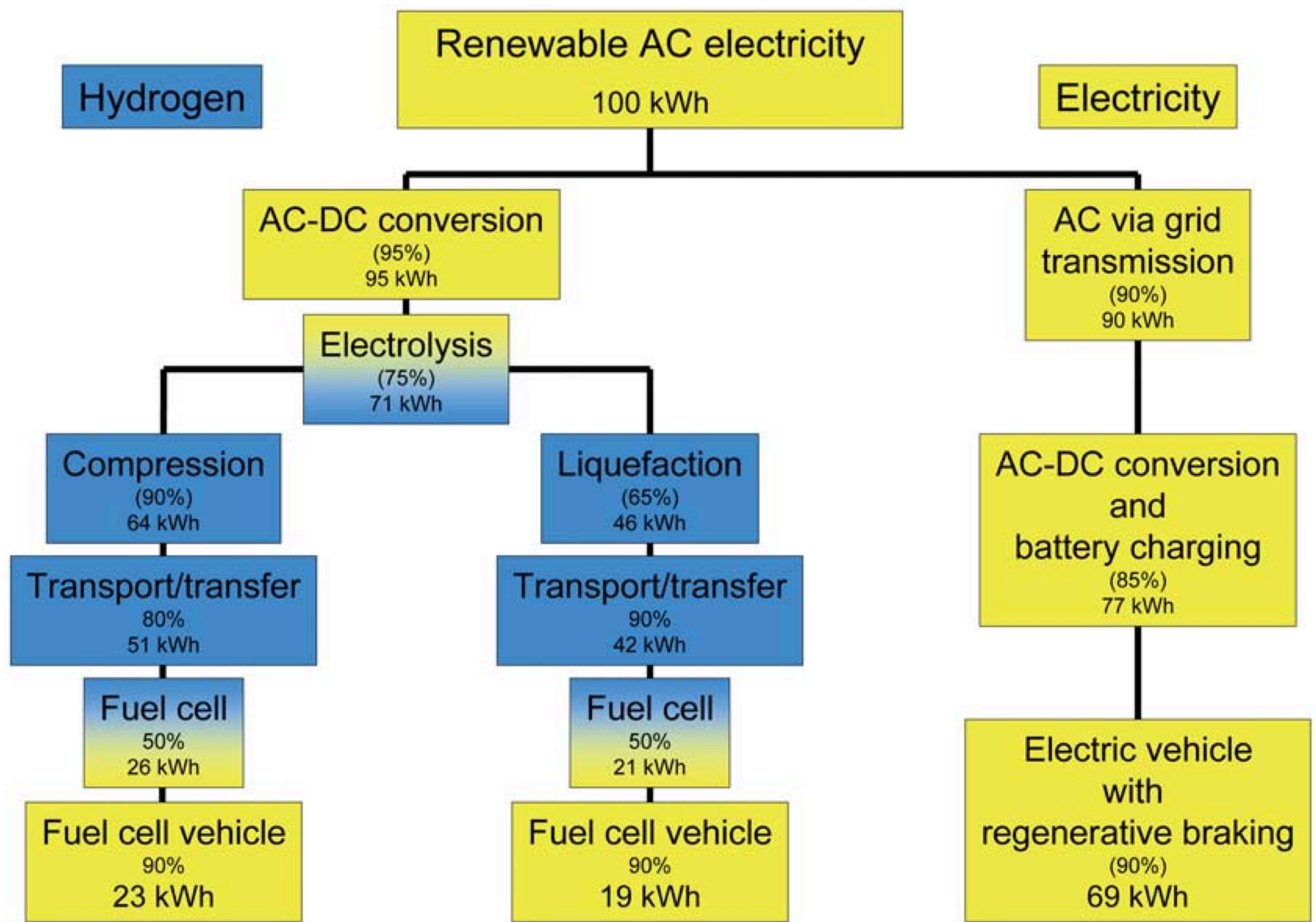
# Honda, Toyota, Hyundai, BMW have provided ~10,000 hydrogen fuel cell cars.



IEA reports 12,500 fuel cell vehicles sold in 2019.



# Lower H2 vehicle efficiency may not matter if EV battery materials are scarce or energy is cheap.





# Gas-bag buses in Holland, France, Germany, China



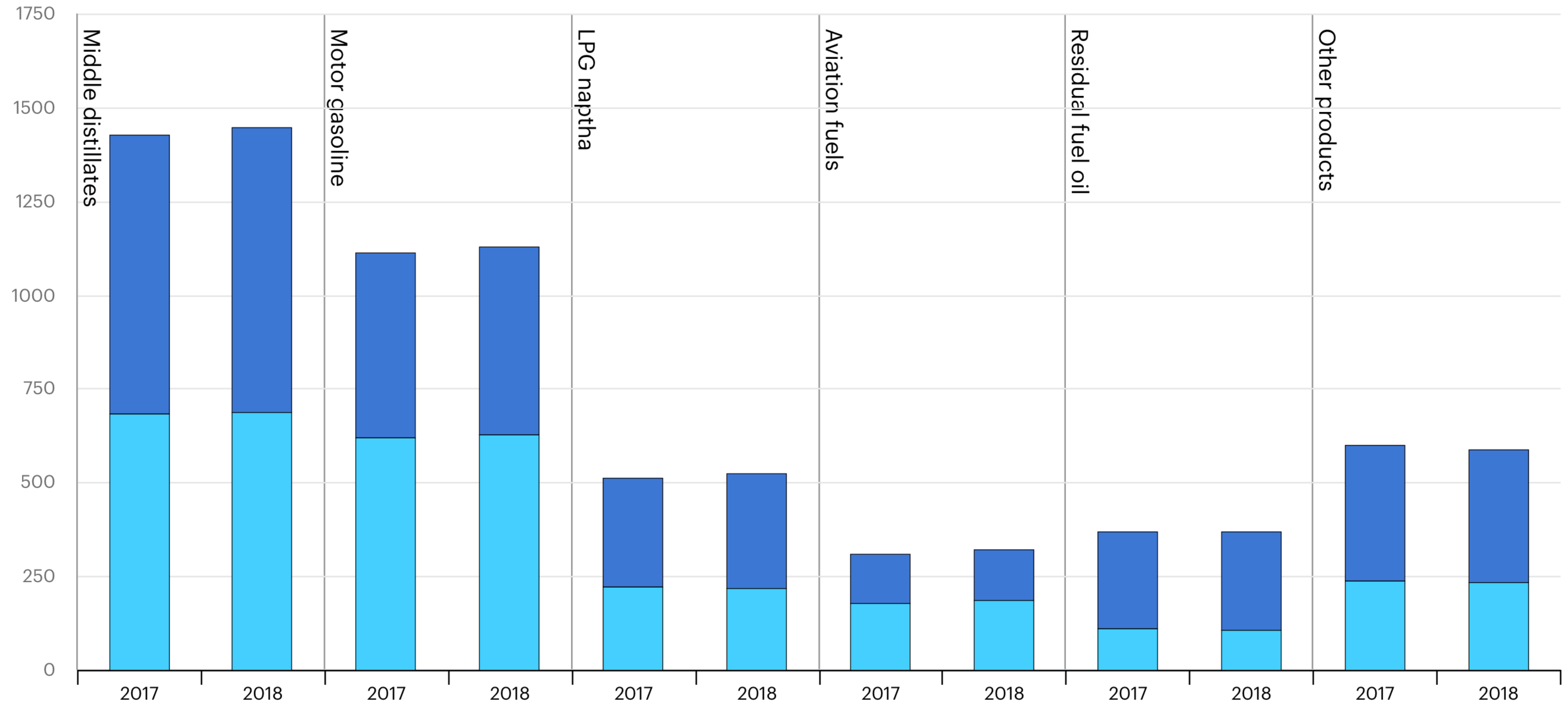
<https://www.lowtechmagazine.com/2011/11/gas-bag-vehicles.html>



# World diesel fuel consumption is ~ 2100 GW.

IEA reports 1446 million tonnes for 2018

million tonnes





# IRENA estimates heavy transport energy use.

Energy-intensive freight &  
long-haul transport sectors



Road freight

**1000 GW**

In 2017:

- ➔ Consumed 32.3 EJ of energy
- ➔ Only 1.5% was from renewables
- ➔ Emitted 2.3 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>

**2 Gt/y**



Aviation

**400 GW**

In 2017:

- ➔ Consumed 13.5 EJ of energy
- ➔ A negligible share was from renewables
- ➔ Emitted 0.9 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>

**1 Gt/y**



Shipping

**400 GW**

In 2017:

- ➔ Consumed 11.3 EJ of energy
- ➔ A negligible share was from renewables
- ➔ Emitted 0.9 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>

**1 Gt/y**

**CO2 emissions -->**



# Largest US refinery produces 40 GW(t).





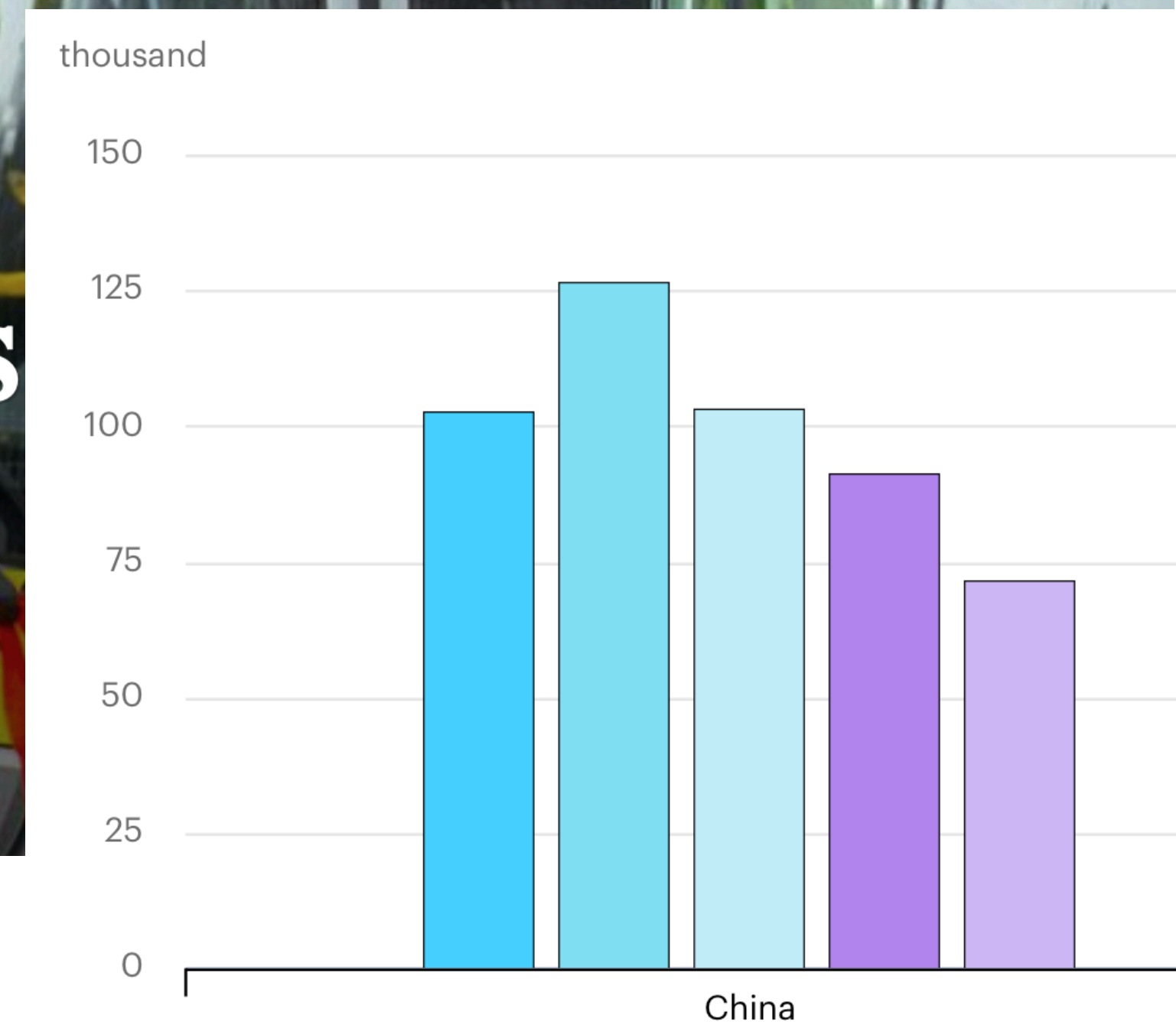
**McKinsey reported 87,000 of China's 97,000 new bus sales in 2017 were electric.**



## Fast transit: Why urban e-buses lead electric-vehicle growth

October 2, 2018 | Article

**IEA reports ~ 100,000 Chinese electric bus registrations each year.**





# Amazon will deploy 10,000 electric delivery vehicles by 2023.



- 100,000 by 2030.
- 200 mile range.
- 1800 Mercedes vans in EU by 2022.
- 25,000 Rivian in 2022.

[https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/10/business/rivian-earnings.html?action=click&pgtype=Article&state=default&module=style&electric-vehicles&variant=show&region=MAIN\\_CONTENT\\_1&block=storyline\\_top\\_links\\_recirc](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/10/business/rivian-earnings.html?action=click&pgtype=Article&state=default&module=style&electric-vehicles&variant=show&region=MAIN_CONTENT_1&block=storyline_top_links_recirc)

[https://blog.aboutamazon.com/transportation/introducing-amazons-first-custom-electric-delivery-vehicle\](https://blog.aboutamazon.com/transportation/introducing-amazons-first-custom-electric-delivery-vehicle/)



# Daimler Freightliner eCascadia, Q4 2021 production



- Electric trucks are burdened by their batteries.
- But feasible if overnight charging is practical.
- Short-haul, last-mile logistics
- 80,000-lb. gross vehicle weight
- Heavy-duty highway tractor designed for local and regional distribution and drayage

HORSEPOWER	525 hp (391 kW)
MILE RANGE	250
USABLE CAPACITY	Up to 475 kWh
RECHARGE	80% in 90 min.



# Hyundai XCIENT Fuel Cell heavy duty trucks delivered.



- 350 bar, 32 kg H2 tank
- 20 min refueling
- 400 km range
- 7 vehicles in Switzerland
- 50 by end 2020  
1600 by end 2025



# Kenworth, Toyota T680 Hydrogen Fuel Cell Truck

10 hydrogen fuel cell  
electric trucks for Port of  
Los Angeles

300 mile range per fill





# 142 hydrogen fueling stations worldwide, 47 in California.





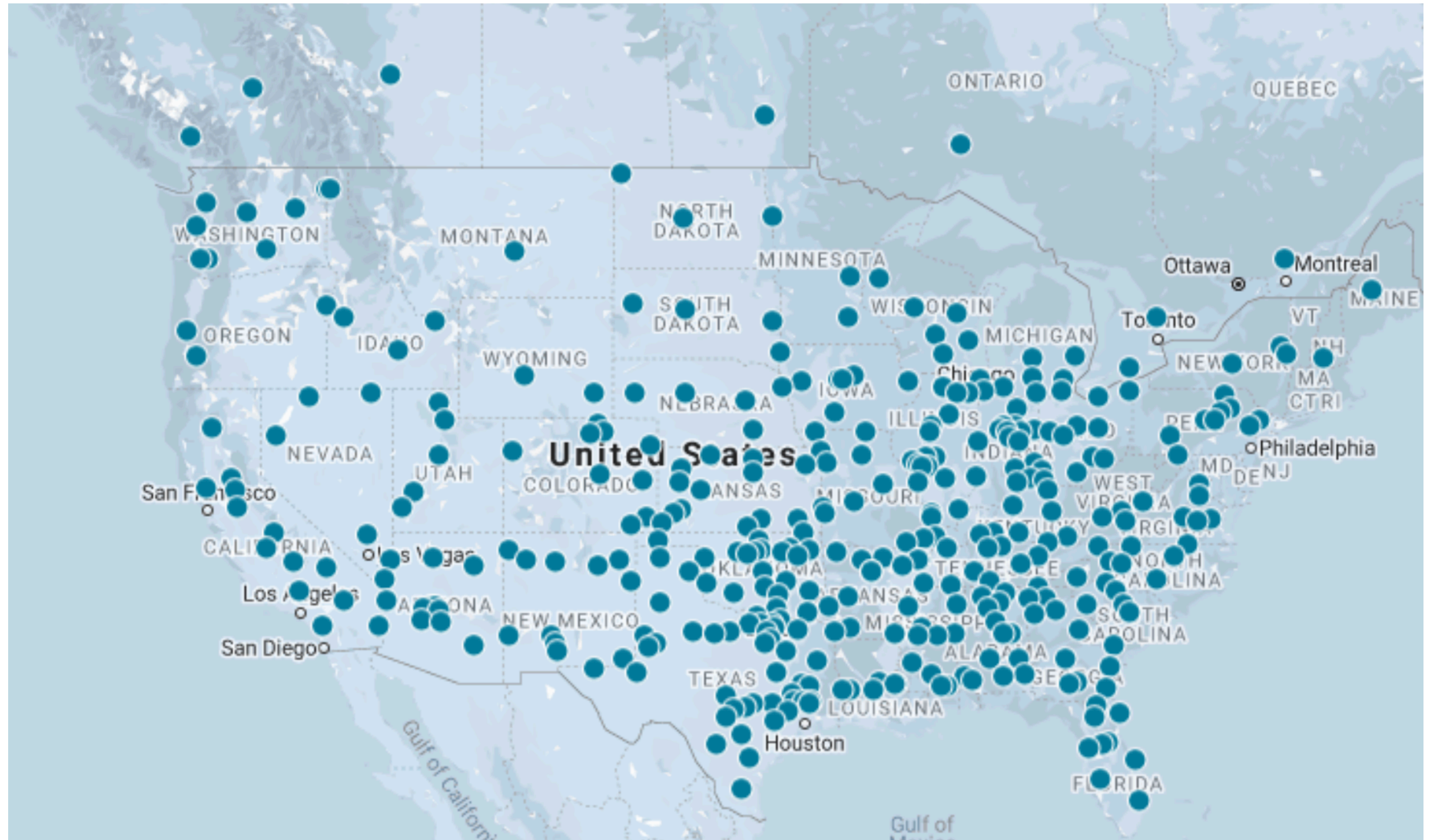
# Nikola strategy is hydrogen-powered trucks and H2 fueling station network.

- Few heavy, bulky batteries to transport.
- Fast refueling, relative to battery charging.
- Volatile stock price!





# Proposed Nikola H2 stations are on major trucking routes.



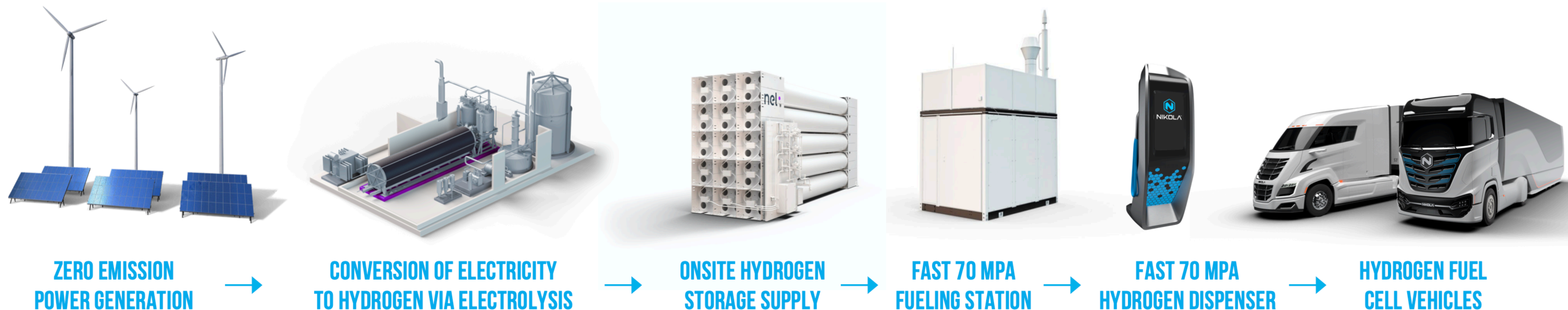


# Onsite electrolysis obviates need for H2 transport.

Issues?

1. Cost of electricity, transmission.
2. Electrolysis efficiency with intermittent duty cycle from lulls, clouds.
3. Refueling station draws ~**14 MW(e)** @ 95% electrolysis efficiency, H2 compression.

**8T/DAY H2 STATION CONCEPT: 70 MPA HEAVY DUTY & LIGHT DUTY** 8,000 kg-H2/day  
700 bar, ~10,000 psi





# Nikola TWO FCEV ALPHA PROTOTYPE

## DUAL STACK FUEL CELL

### Generates Electricity

- 240 kW Fuel Cell (Gross)
- Heavy-Duty Application
- Custom Build

## INDEPENDENT SUSPENSION

### Independent Control

- Stability
- Improved ride

## HYDROGEN TANKS

### Hydrogen Storage

- 61 kg

## BATTERIES

### Handle Dynamic Load Conditions (Acceleration, Regenerative Braking)

- 250 kWh, 710 Volt capable battery pack

## POWER ELECTRONICS / DISTRIBUTION UNIT

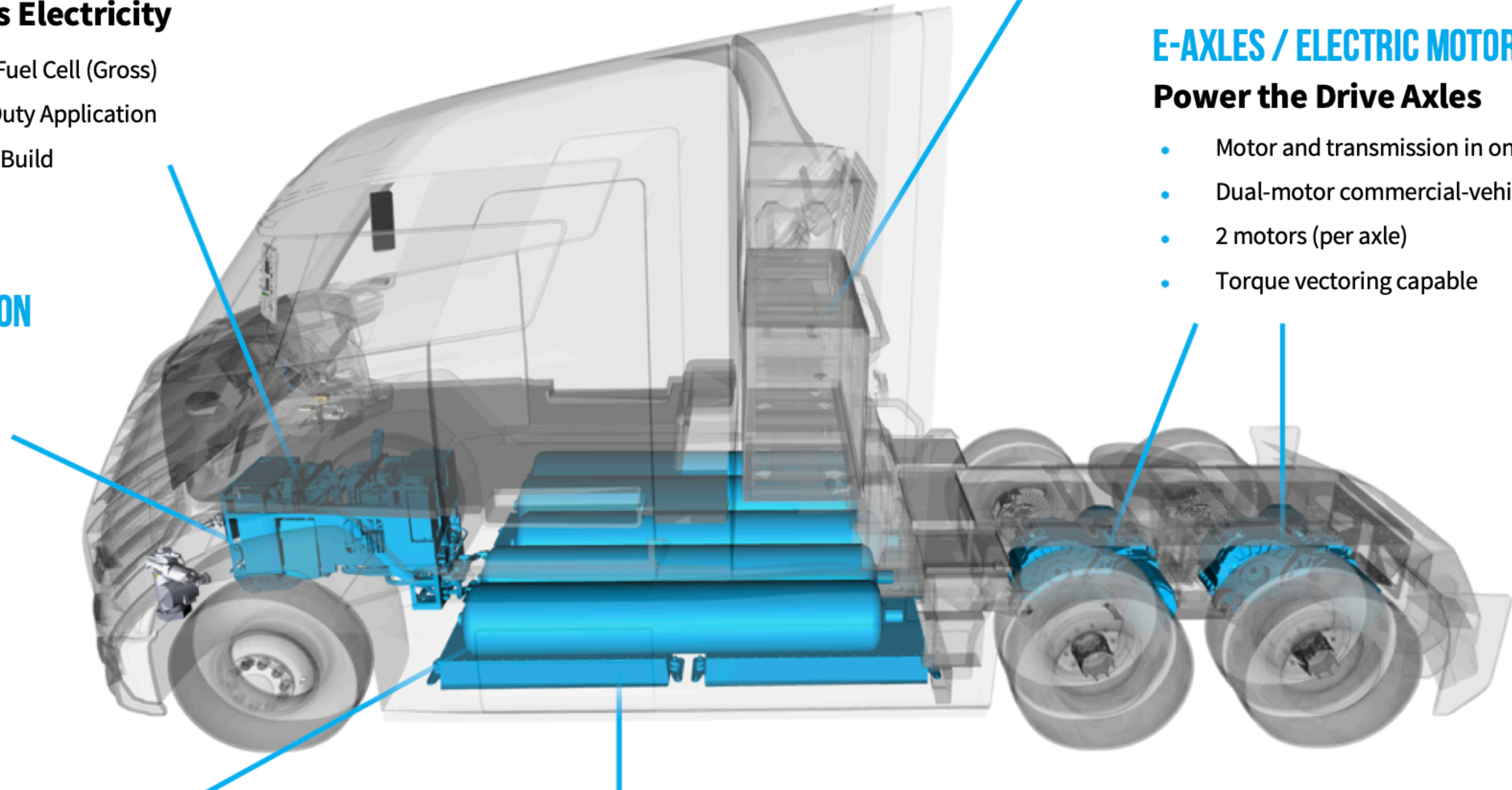
### Distributes energy to axles and vehicle

- Energy Flow & Conversion

## E-AXLES / ELECTRIC MOTORS

### Power the Drive Axles

- Motor and transmission in on compact unit
- Dual-motor commercial-vehicle eAxle
- 2 motors (per axle)
- Torque vectoring capable



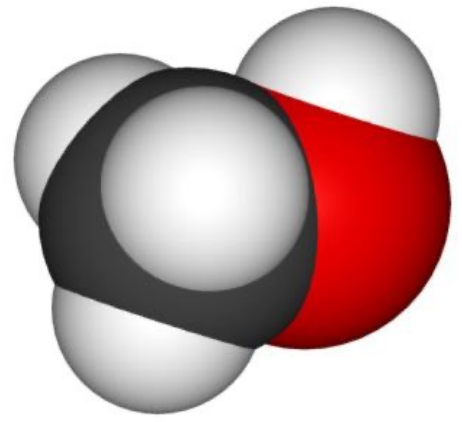


# Fuel weight and volume are critical for vehicles.

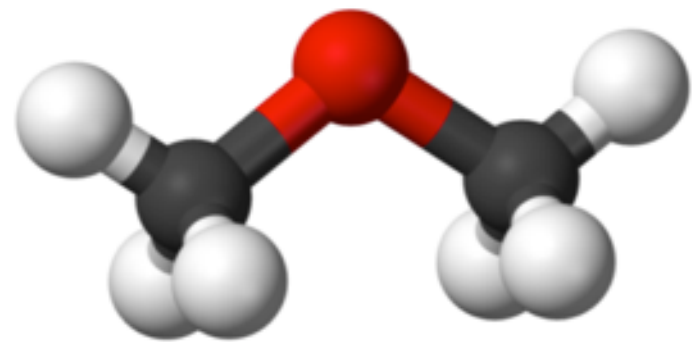
Fuel	kWh/kg	kWh/L
Petroleum, C-synfuel	13	11.0
Hydrogen liquid, -253°C	33	2.4
Hydrogen gas, 700 bar	33	1.2
Ammonia liquid	5	3.3
Methane, 250 bar	15	9.0
LNG, -160°C	15	6.1
Lithium ion battery	0.2	0.8



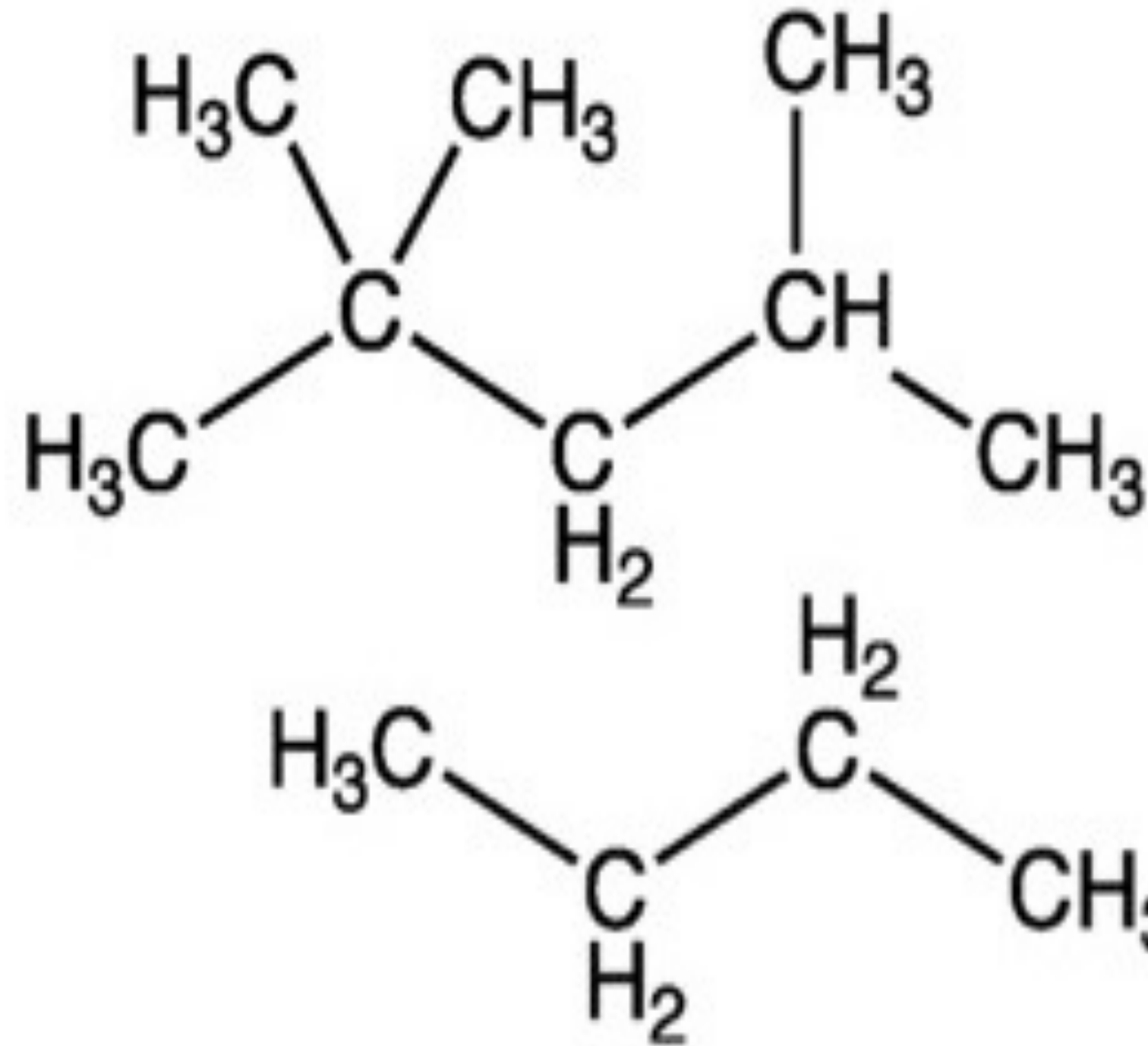
# Where to get carbon to make carbonaceous synfuels?



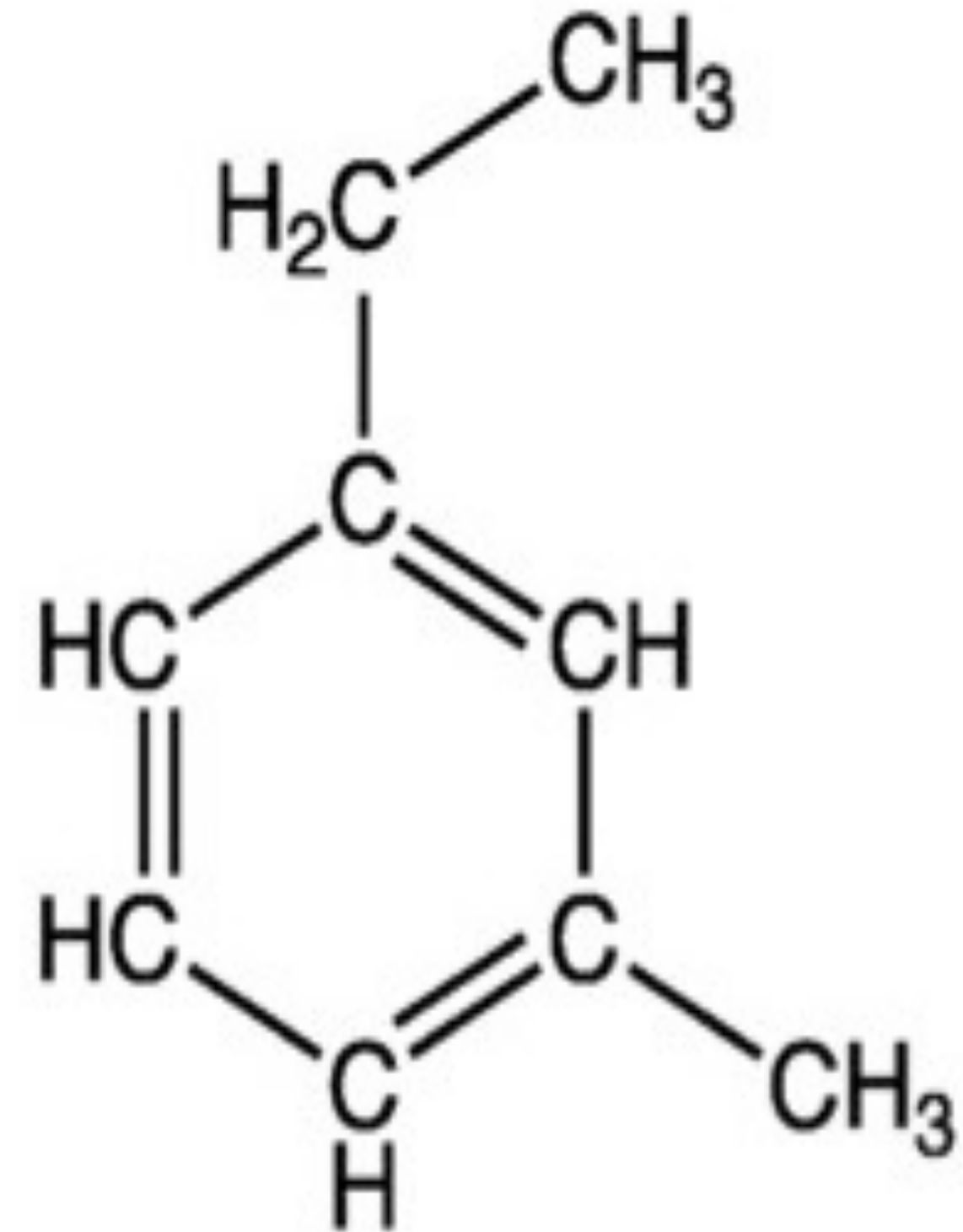
Methanol  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$



Dimethyl ether  
 $\text{H}_3\text{COCH}_3$



Gasoline



**CO<sub>2</sub> from burning crops is said to be climate neutral.**




**Carbon Engineering removes 1 t-CO<sub>2</sub> using 8.81 GJ from burning natural gas, releasing 0.44 t-CO<sub>2</sub>.  
Expects \$100 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub> removal cost.**





# Farming for energy produces only ~ 4 kW per hectare.

<div> Forest Research</div>	Net CV	Annual yield per ha	Energy per ha p.a.	
	MJ/kg	tonne/ha.a (odt/ha.a)	GJ/ha.a	MWh/ha.a
Wood (forestry residues, SRW, thinnings, etc.) @ 30% MC	13	2.9 (2 odt)	37	10.3
Wood (SRC Willow) @ 30% MC	13	12.9 (9 odt)	167	46
Miscanthus @ 25% MC	13	17.3 (13 odt)	225	63
Wheat straw @ 20% MC	13.5	3.5 (2.8 odt)	47	13
Biodiesel (from rapeseed oil)	37	1.1	41	11.3



33 MWh per hectare per year  
divide by  
365 days/year  
24 hours/day  
= 3867 watt per hectare

Compare to Vaclav Smil at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biomass>



# Food and ethanol compete for corn.

## *Thousands in Mexico City Protest Rising Food Prices*

By Elisabeth Malkin

Feb. 1, 2007



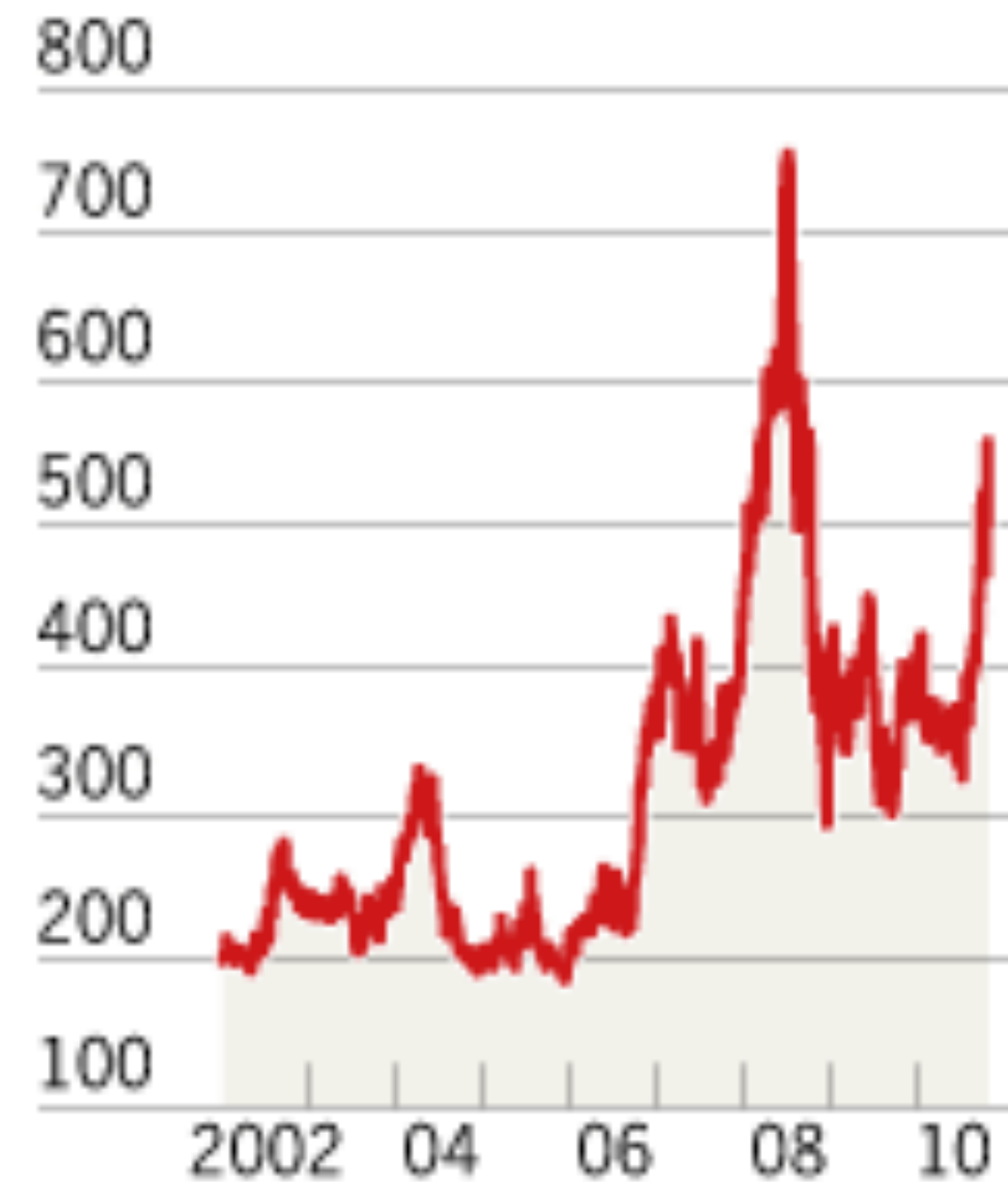
Corn tortilla prices doubled.

"The poor eat an average of 14 ounces of tortillas daily, giving them 40 percent of their protein"

<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/02/01/world/americas/01mexico.html>

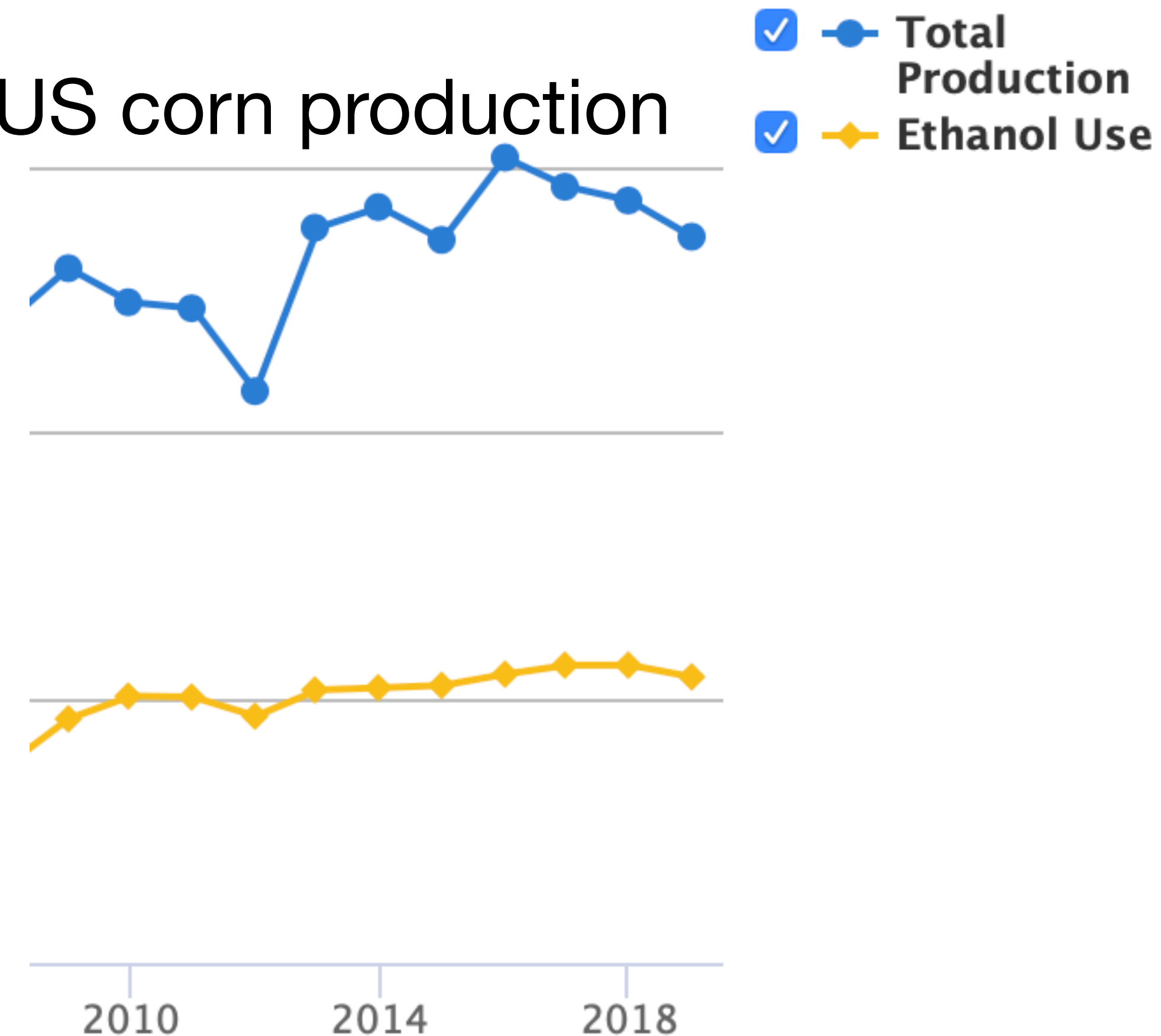
f

**Rising tide of corn prices**  
Near-month (US cents per bushel)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

US corn production

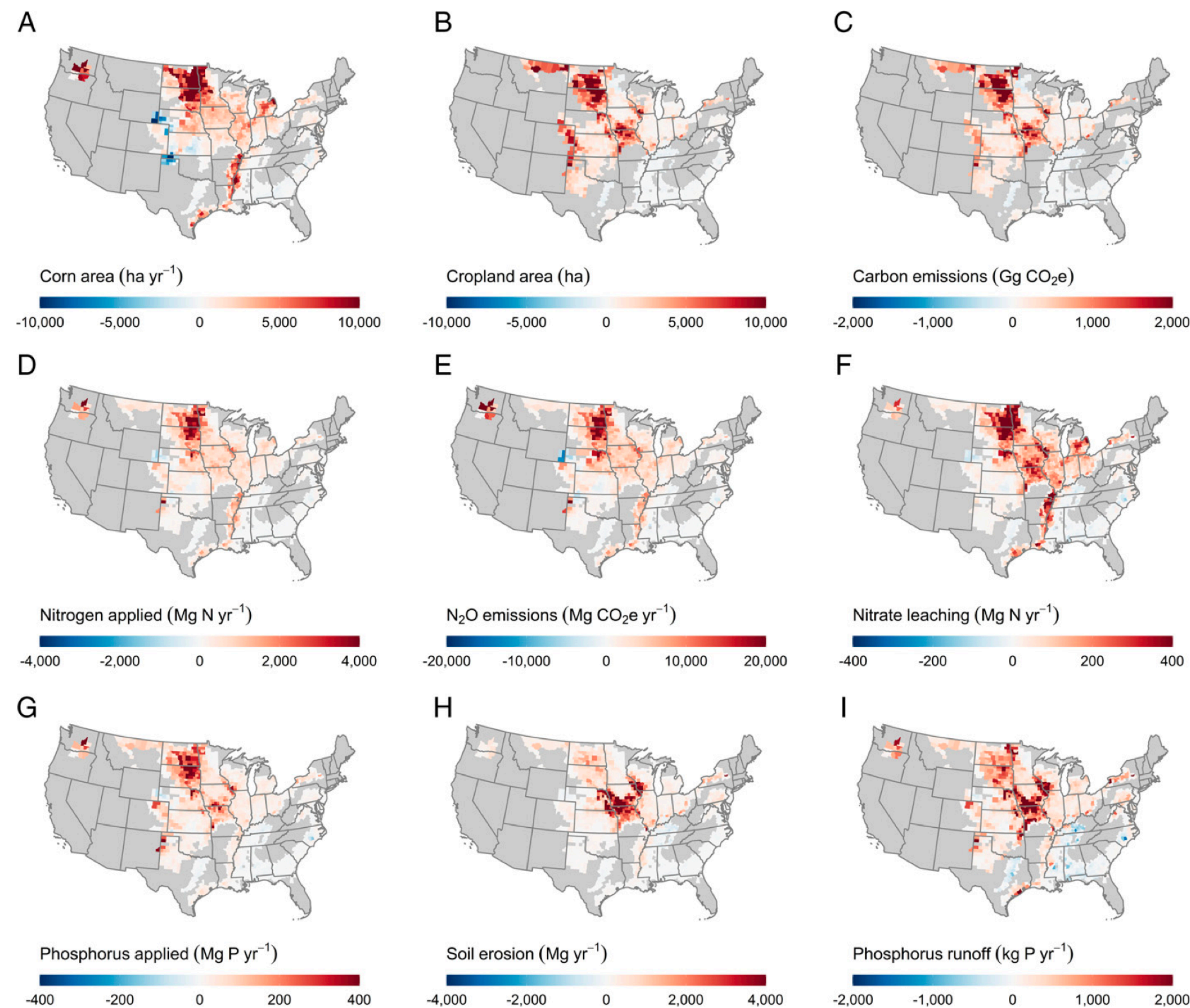


38% used for ethanol  
38% used for animal feed  
<8% used for human food

<https://www.agmrc.org/renewable-energy/renewable-energy-climate-change-report/renewable-energy-climate-change-report/july-2018-report/corn-use-for-ethanol-in-201819>



# Land impact of 2008 Renewable Fuel Standard



**Fig. 2.** Changes due to the RFS. (A) Corn planted area. (B) Cropland area. (C) Carbon emissions. (D) Nitrogen applications. (E) Nitrous oxide emissions. (F) Nitrate leaching. (G) Phosphorus applications. (H) Soil erosion. (I) Phosphorus runoff. Positive numbers indicate an increase due to the RFS. Field-level results were aggregated to the county level for enumeration and visualization.

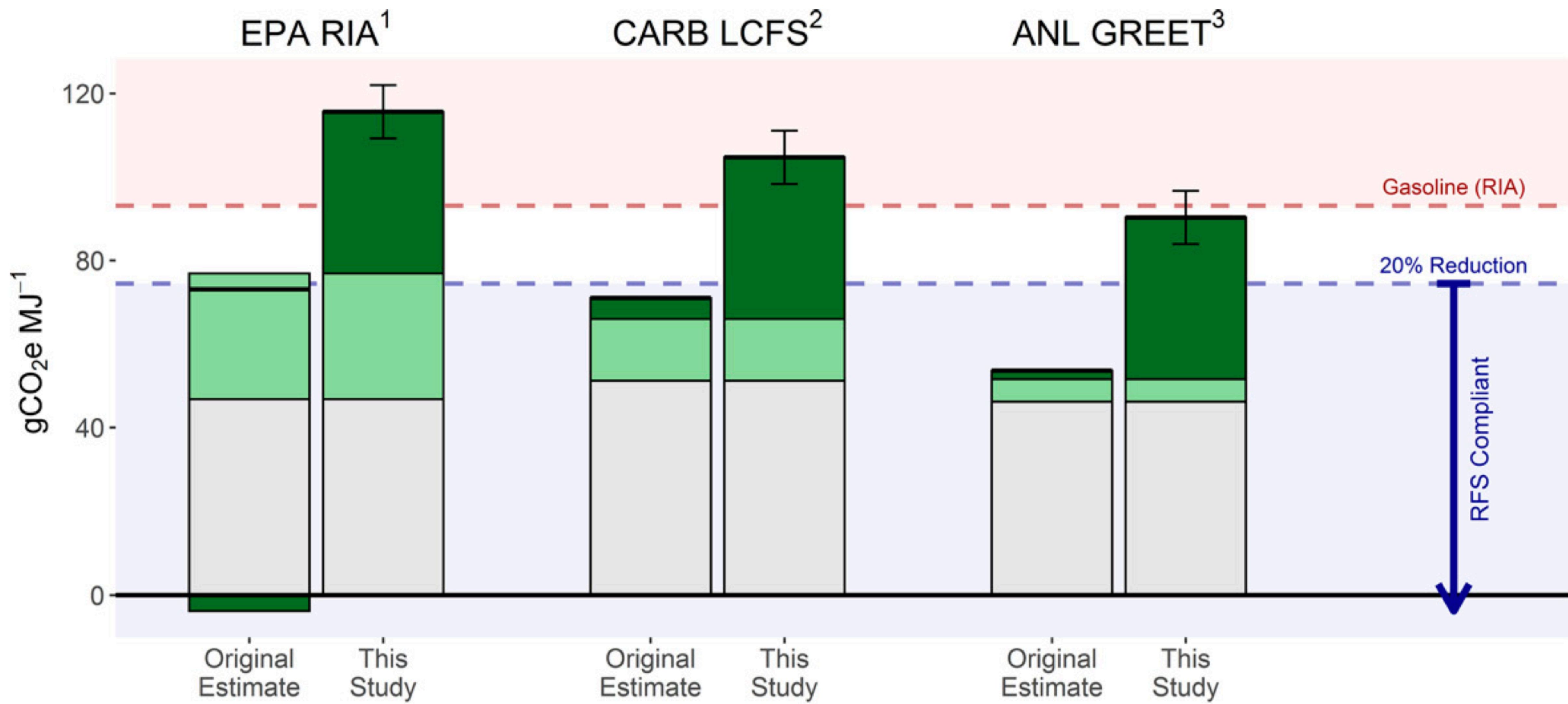
Negative cropland impacts:  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, N<sub>2</sub>O emissions, nitrate leaching, soil erosion, P runoff

Corn prices +30%  
Other crop prices +20%  
Corn farming area +8%



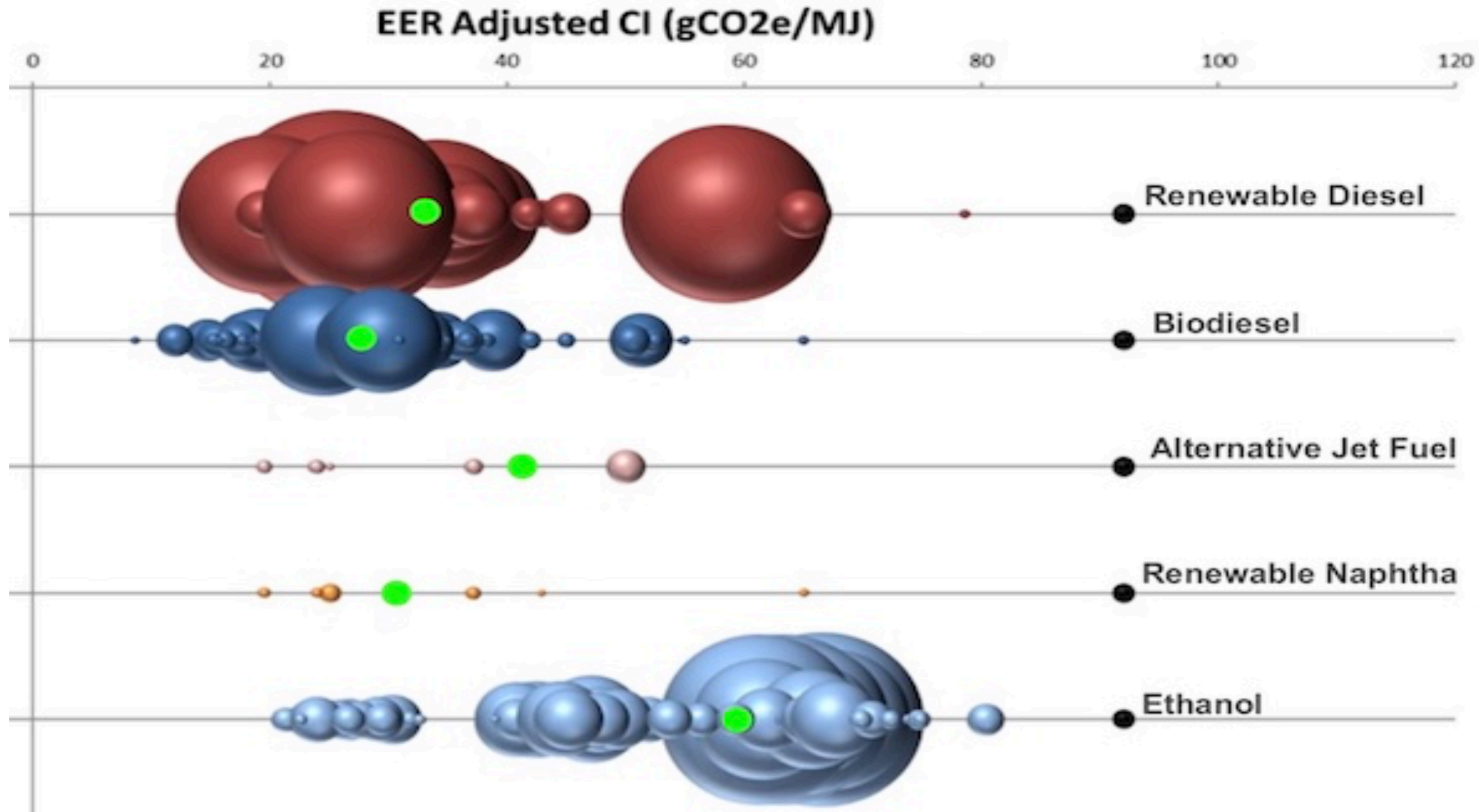
# RFS goal to reduce CO2 by 20% not met.

2 of 3 studies: RFS CO2 emissions exceed gasoline's.



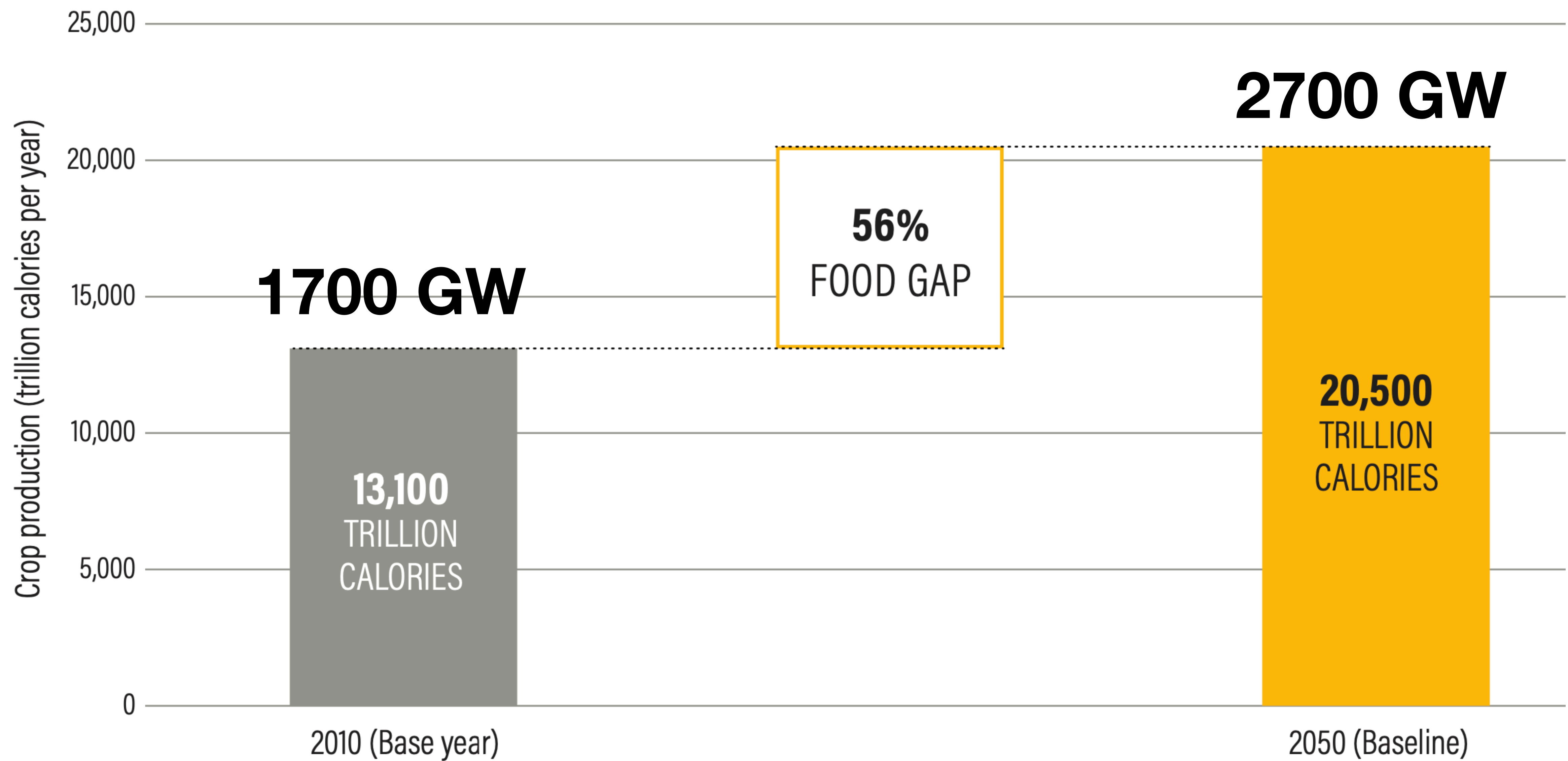


**Renewable diesel is replacement for petro diesel.**  
**Not your father's biodiesel. ~\$1.30/gal subsidy in Ca.**





# World Resources Institute: The world needs to close a food gap of 56 percent by 2050.





# Per capita energy flow from food crops

**Total crop supply:** 3,938 Kcal/capita/day of crops (2009)

**66% HUMAN FOOD**

2,609 Kcal/capita/day

**27% ANIMAL FEED**

1,072 Kcal/capita/day

**3% SEED**

122 Kcal/capita/day

**3% BIOFUELS  
AND OTHER**

135 Kcal/capita/day



# Per capita energy flow from food crops

**Total crop supply:** 3,938 Kcal/capita/day of crops (2009)

**66% HUMAN FOOD**

2,609 Kcal/capita/day

**126 watts**

**27% ANIMAL FEED**

1,072 Kcal/capita/day

**52 watts**

**3% SEED**

122 Kcal/capita/day

**6 W**

**3% BIOFUELS  
AND OTHER**

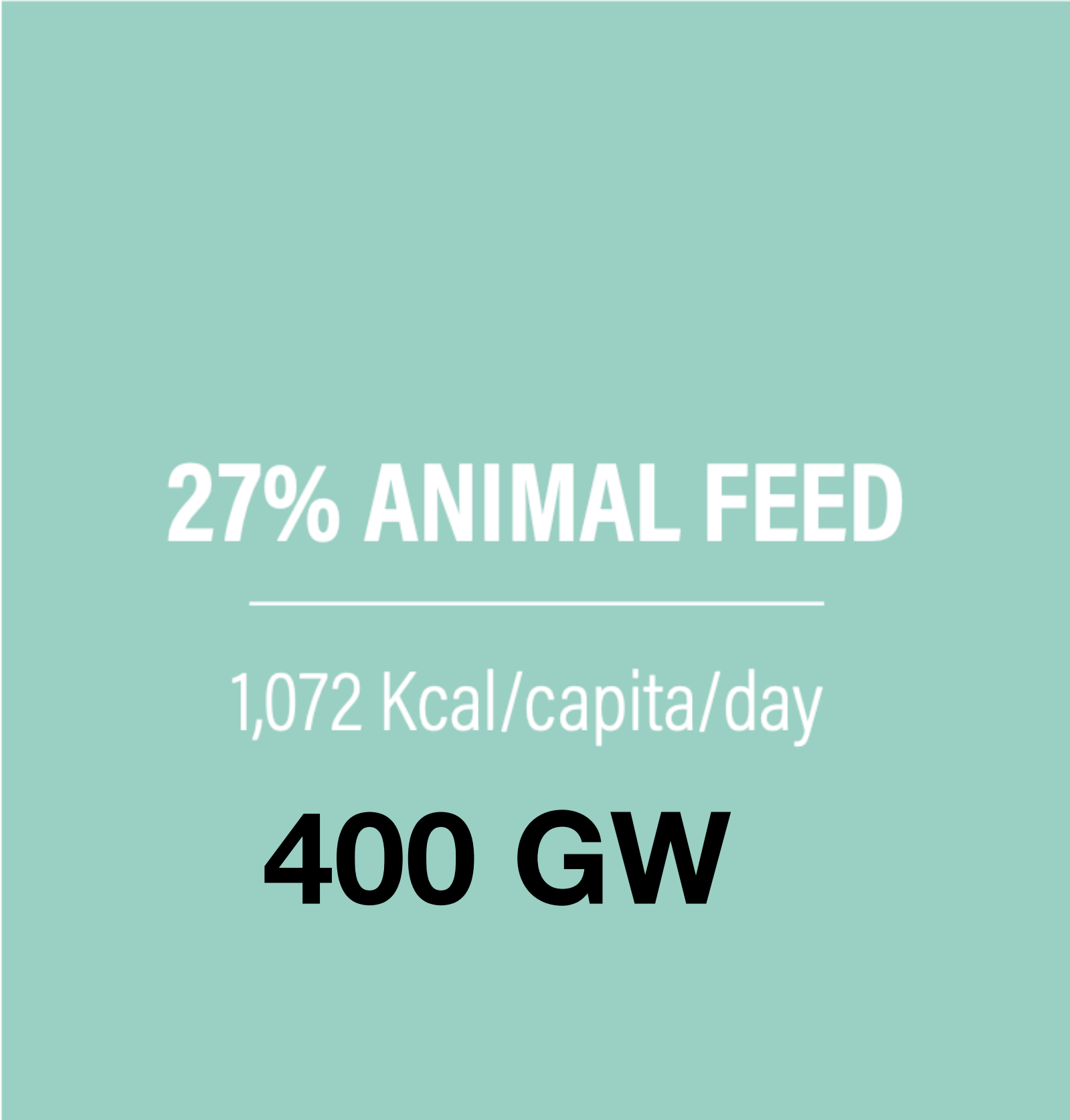
135 Kcal/capita/day

**7 W**



# 1400 GW power from food crops feeding 7 billion people

— **Total crop supply:** 3,938 Kcal/capita/day of crops (2009) —





# IEA proposed 4,600 GW from burning biomass by 2060 !

————— **Total crop supply:** 3,938 Kcal/capita/day of crops (2009) —————





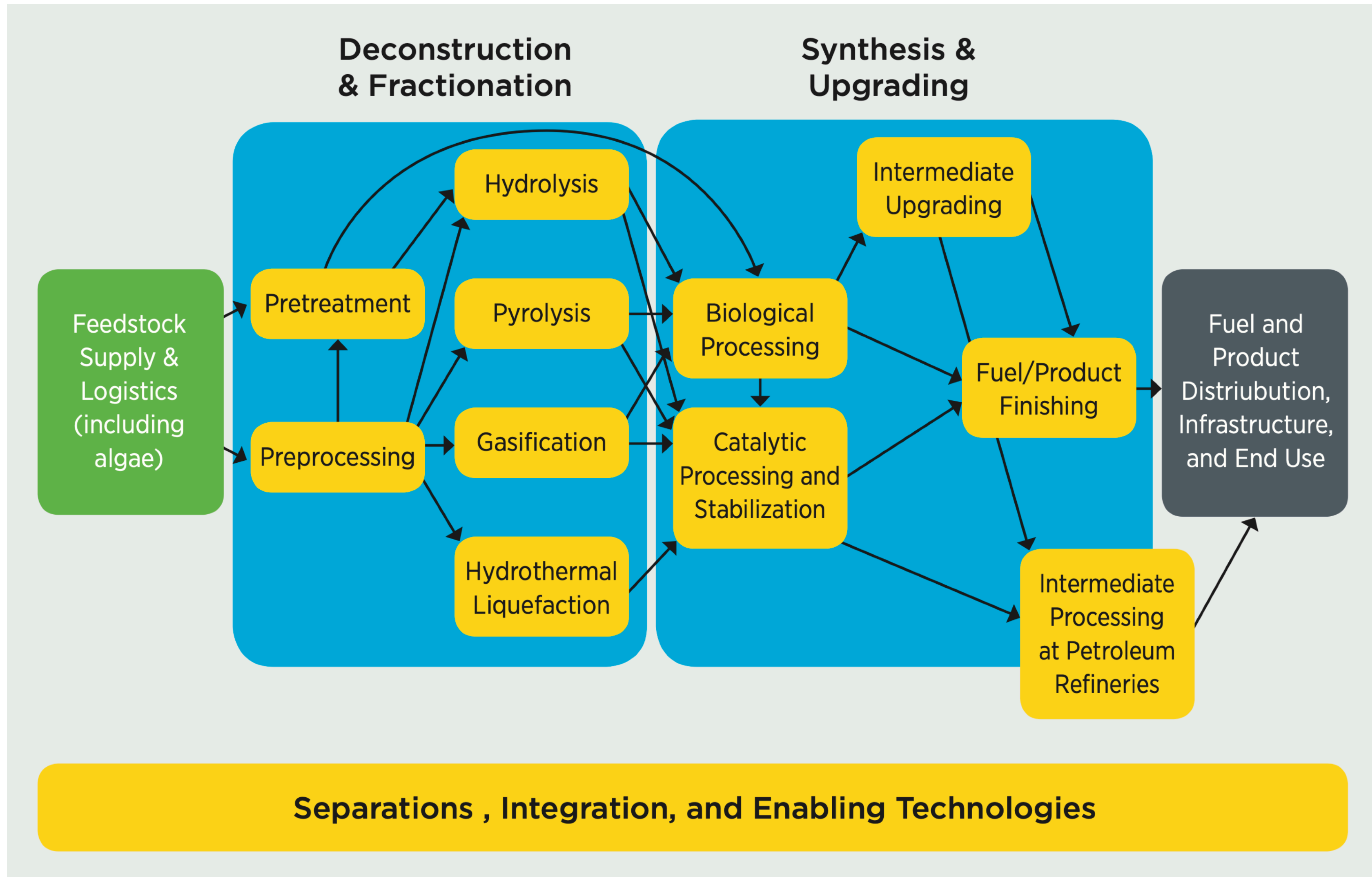
# Hydrocarbon fuels can be synthesized from H<sub>2</sub> and almost any carbon source.



- World cattle dung of 2.5 Gt/yr is ancient, labor-intensive fuel.
- Sewers collect 100 g hydrocarbons /person/day.
- 5 billion urban people generate enough biomass for ~ 1 GW of diesel fuel.
- Not enough, Bob.



# US DOE promotes making fuels like ethanol from biomass, but adding hydrogen is a more efficient use of crop carbon.





# Don't burn biomass! Hydrogenate it!

Hydrogenation and hydrodeoxygenation of biomass-derived oxygenates to liquid alkanes for transportation fuels

Shaohui Sun  , Ruishu Yang, Xin Wang, Shaokang Yan

Research Center of Heterogeneous Catalysis & Engineering Science, School of Chemical Engineering and Energy, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou City, China

Received 10 June 2017, Revised 17 January 2018, Accepted 22 January 2018, Available online 31 January 2018.



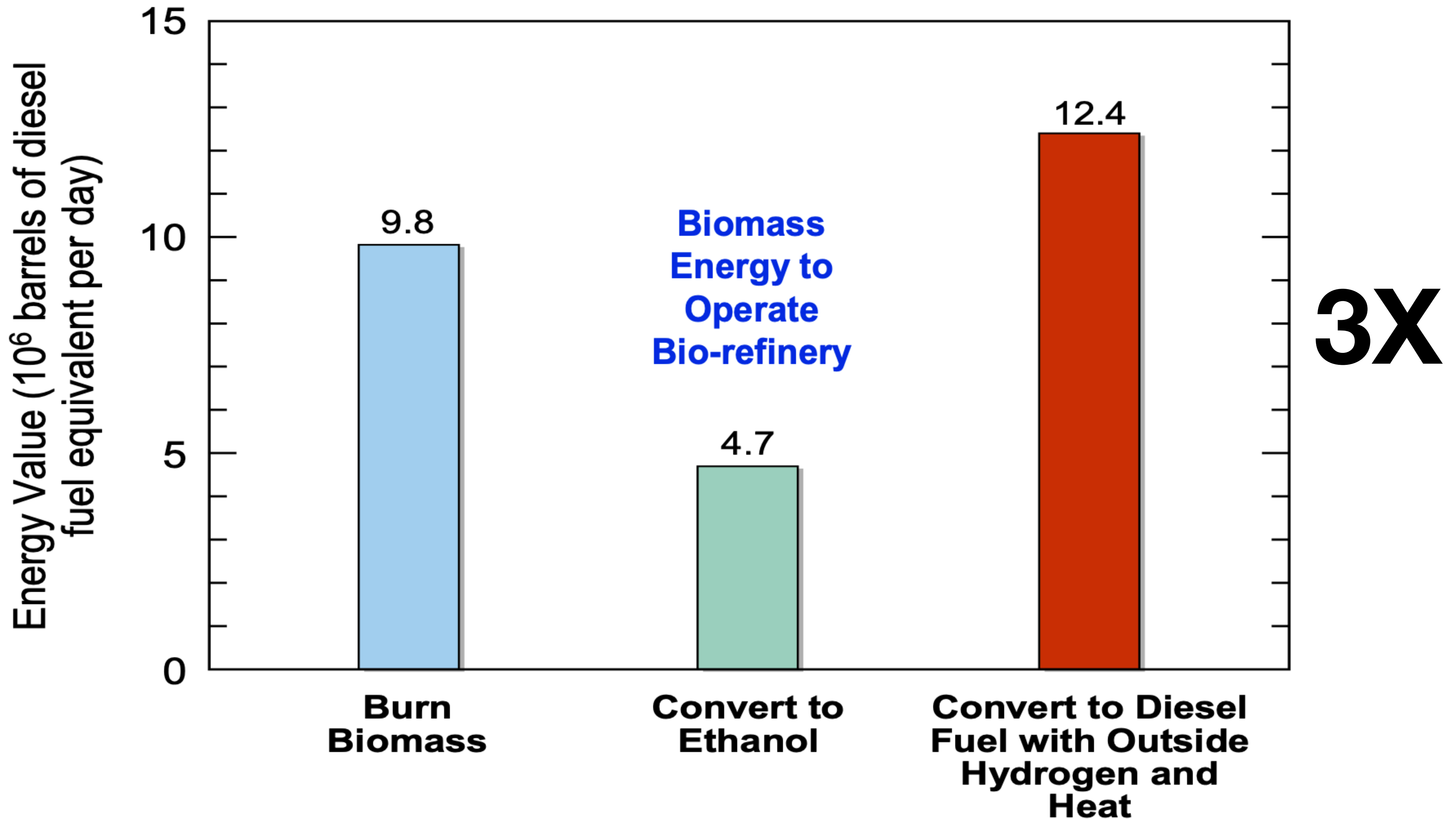
Farming produces ~ 2-5 tonnes of dry biomass per hectare-yr.

Half the content of dry biomass is carbon.

1.7 t biomass + H<sub>2</sub> can produce 1 t hydrocarbon fuel.



# Hydrogen and heat triple fuel yield from biomass.





# Powering just airplanes with hydrogenated biofuel would use 5% of world agricultural land



Aircraft consume 96 billion gallons of jet fuel per year.  
@142 million joules/gal = 432 GW

## Jet fuel from biomass

183 gallons of fuel per dry tonne of biomass using hydrogenation (Dietenberger).

~ 2 tonne biomass per hectare/year

$96 \text{ billion gallons} / 183 / 2 = \sim \mathbf{250 \text{ million ha}}$   
for the **432 GW** of jet fuel.

World agricultural land: **5100 million hectares**

## We might limit use of biofuels to airplanes.



**2100 GWt of world diesel with biomass would use 75% of world agricultural land (25% if hydrogenate biomass)**

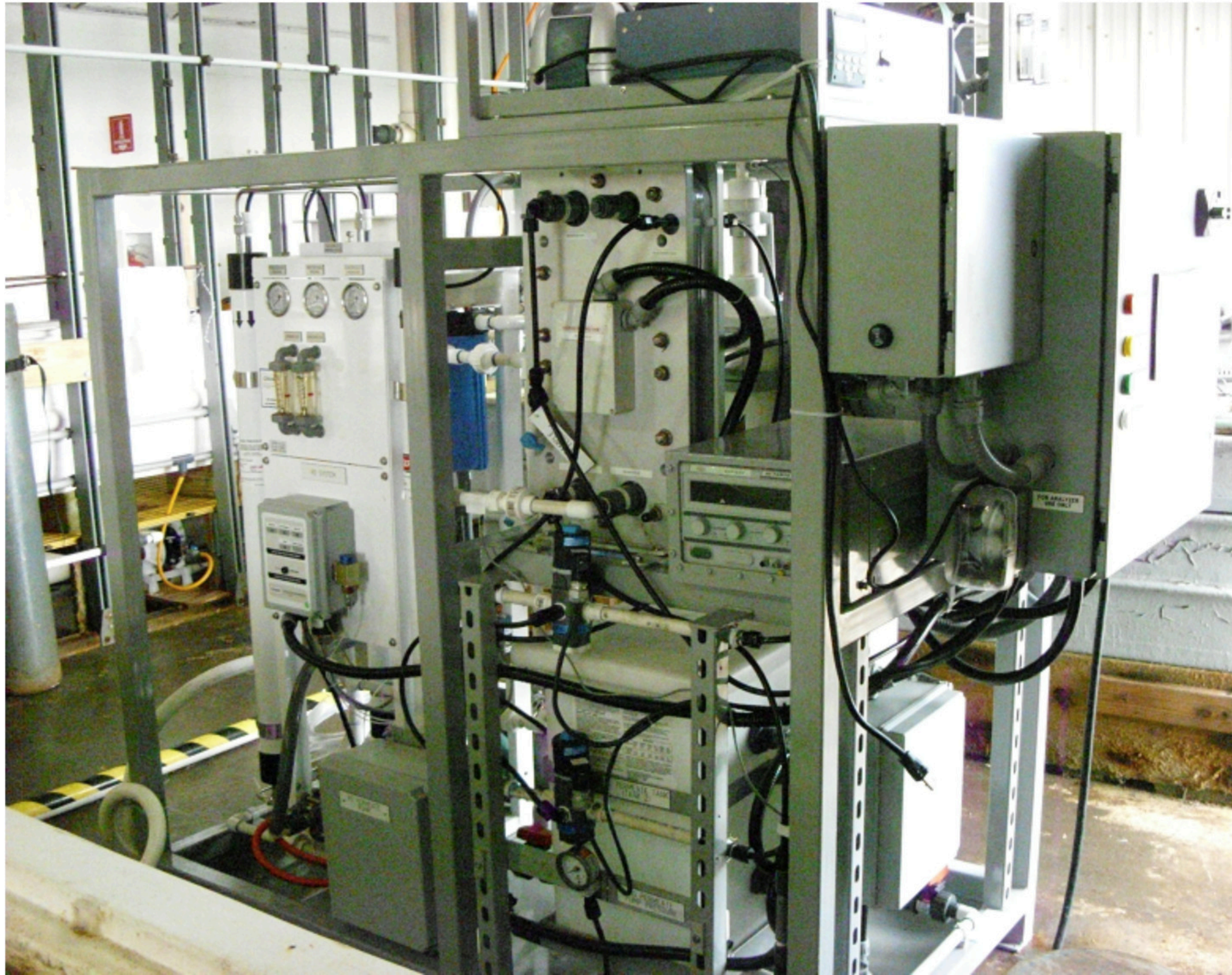


**3 MW(e) Cummings QSK95-Powered Diesel Locomotive**

**Limit use of biofuels just to airplanes?**



# US Navy Research Labs demonstrated capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from seawater to make \$5/gal jet fuel.



Acidification cell, reverse osmosis unit, power supply, pump, carbon dioxide recovery system, and hydrogen on skid.



US Navy has experience using nuclear power at sea.



# NRL demonstrated capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from seawater to make \$5/gallon jet fuel.



<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/media/news-releases/2014/scale-model-wwii-craft-takes-flight-with-fuel-from-the-sea-concept>

<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/media/news-releases/2012/fueling-the-fleet-navy-looks-to-the-seas>



# Heather Willauer 2017 video of NRL seawater to jet fuel synthesis technology: 1.0 kW(e) → 0.6 kW(t)

## Pros:

Clean burning fuel production with net carbon neutral footprint when and where you need it

Near inexhaustible, renewable source of primary fuel production raw materials ( $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$ ) from seawater

Current cost estimates for synthetic JP5 of \$6/gallon (J. Renewable Sustainable Energy 2012, 4, 03311). Helps to stabilize future naval energy availability and provides long-term predictability for JP5/F76 fuel costs

## Cons:

Thermodynamically, for every kilowatt hour of electricity consumed to make the final liquid hydrocarbon fuel approximately 0.60 kilowatt hours of power is stored in the liquid hydrocarbon

## Alternatives:

Bio-based fuel from camelina and algae must be produced on land and transported from source ports (primarily CONUS) and requires a source of  $\text{H}_2$  for upgrade



That's 56 kWh/gallon.  
@ \$0.03/kWh = \$1.67 electricity cost



# Fuel weight and volume are critical for vehicles.

Fuel	kWh/kg	kWh/L
Petroleum, C-synfuel	13	11.0
Hydrogen liquid, -253°C	33	2.4
Hydrogen gas, 700 bar	33	1.2
Ammonia liquid	5	3.3
Methane, 250 bar	15	9.0
LNG, -160°C	15	6.1
Lithium ion battery	0.2	0.8



# Beta Technologies COO: “It turns out building an aerospace company is a lot like setting piles of money on fire”



“In May 2021, the South Burlington electric aircraft pioneer landed \$368 million in venture capital ... secured another \$375 million in financing...”

*SEVEN DAYS*



**Russia 's Tupolev-155 with liquid hydrogen fuel flew in 1988.**





**The Tupolev-155 was retrofitted to use LNG.** 🥲





# Electric trains can compete with airplanes that demand limited jet fuel.



## Typical TGV

- 10 MW
- 25 kV
- 300 km/hr
- 400 passengers
- 400 tonnes

Country	Electrified km	% of network
China	100,000	70
India	40,000	64
US	2,000	1
World	1,400,000	33

Average short haul airline flight  
defined as < 3 hours  
**800 km**



# Elon Musk's Boring Company might overcome right-of-way barriers to transportation and power.

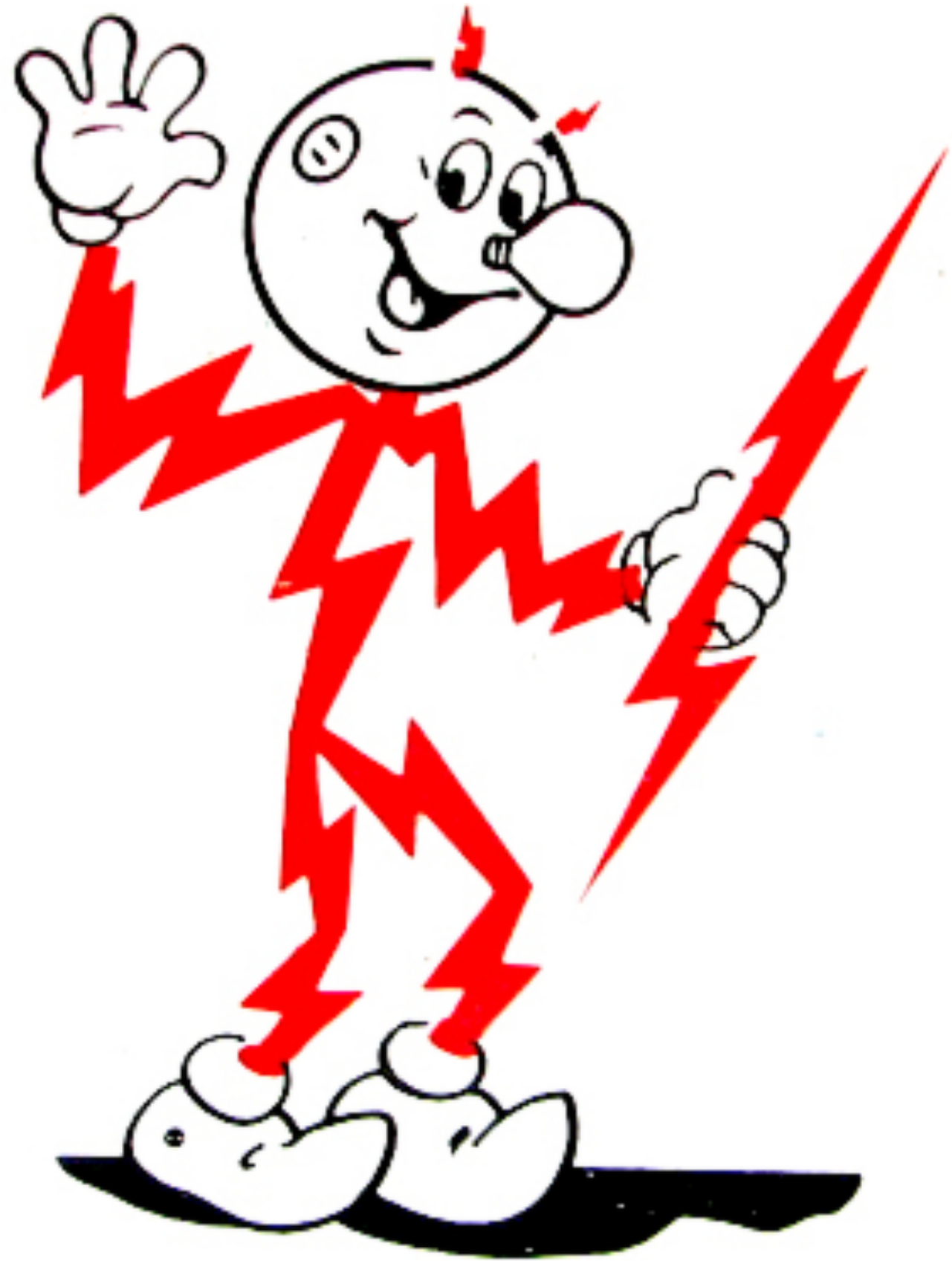


- \$10 million per mile
- build 1 mile/week
- goal: 7 miles/day





# 11 Transportation



*Fission is in Fashion*

Battery electric vehicles

Charging

Two-wheel vehicles

250 GW demand

Hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles

Heavy transport

Biomass, CCS

Airplanes