

RENEWABLE OPTIONS OF FUTURE MOBILITY: BEYOND OIL

Dr. Sanjay Kaul

Professor

Fitchburg State University

Fitchburg, MA



Conventional Oil reserves are concentrated in OPEC areas (>70%). The production maximum is expected within the next two decades

- Transportation contributes to energy consumption and greenhouse emissions
- · Sustainable mobility requires reduction in both areas
- A Significant share of energy consumption is due to rising transportation activities. Today, the mobility sector is completely dependent on crude oil derivates



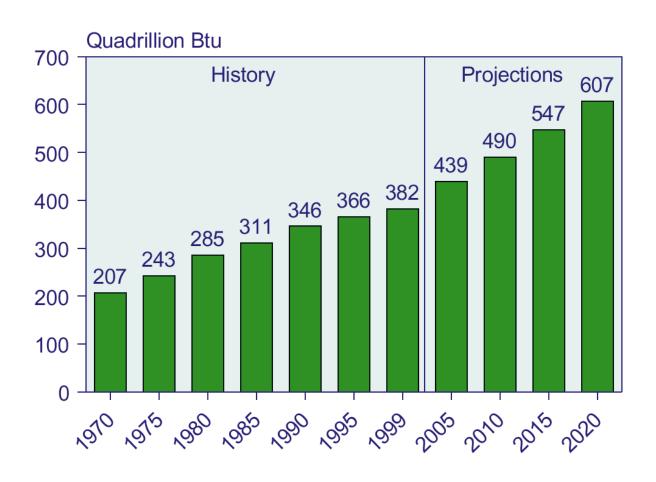


World Natural Resources

- · World Oil
 - Production $P \sim 21$ BBl/year
 - · Reserves R~ 649 BB1
 - Ratio(R/P) = $649/21 \sim 31 \text{ year}$
- · World natural gas
 - · Production P ~ 48TCF/Year
 - · Reserves $R \sim 2,470 \text{ TCF}$
 - Ratio(R/P) = $2,470/48 \sim 52$ years
- · World Coal
 - · Production P~2.45 Bmt/year
 - · Reserves R~663 Bmt
 - Ratio(R/P) = $663/2.45 \sim 270$ years

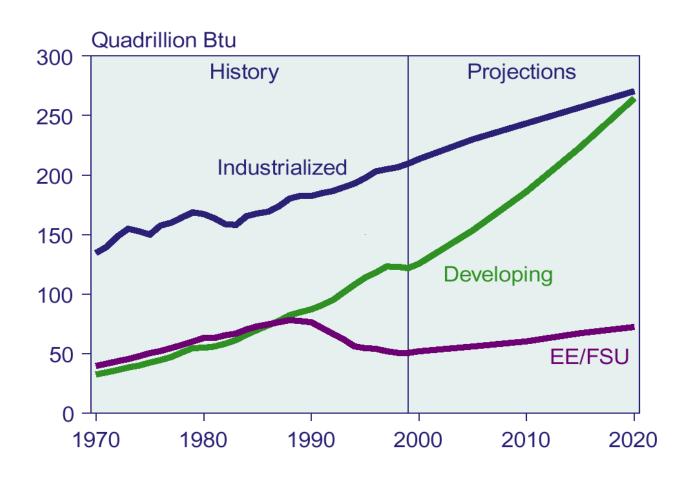


World Energy Consumption 1970-2020

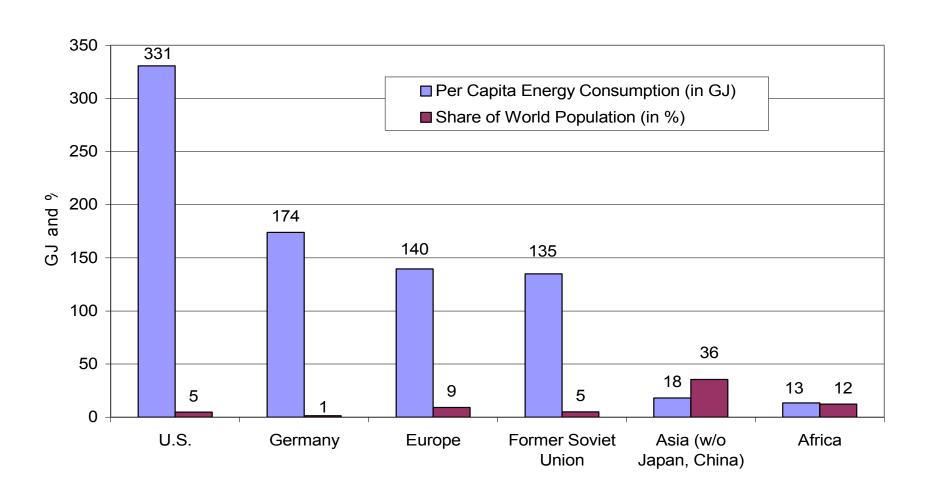




World Energy Consumption by Region (1970-2020)



Per Capita Energy Consumption and Share of World Population (1998/1999 data)

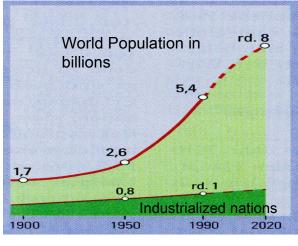


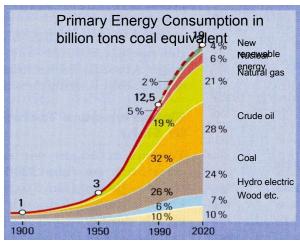


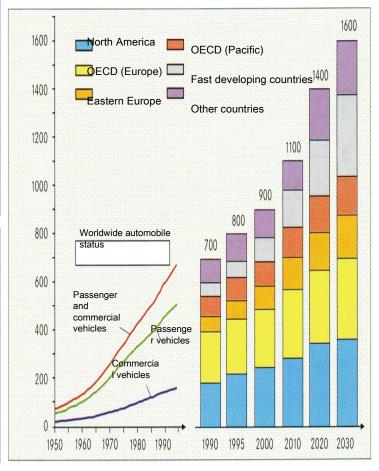
Long term trends

Continuous growth of population and energy needs

 Ongoing demand for mobility resulting in increasing number of cars

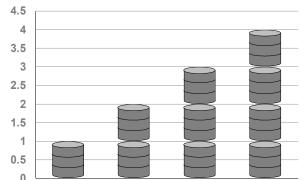




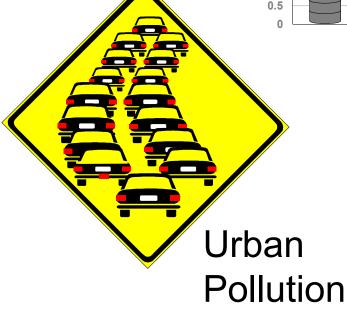




The Challenges Facing Us...



Growing
Petroleum
Consumption

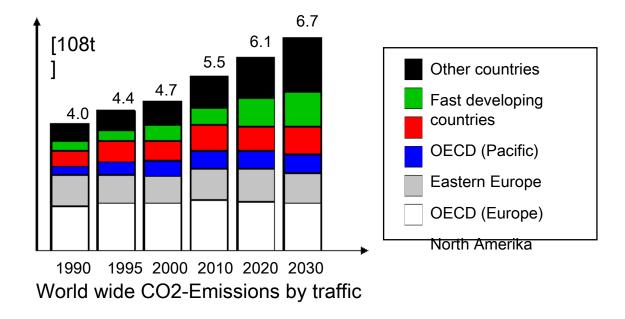




Global Climate Change



Environmental aspects



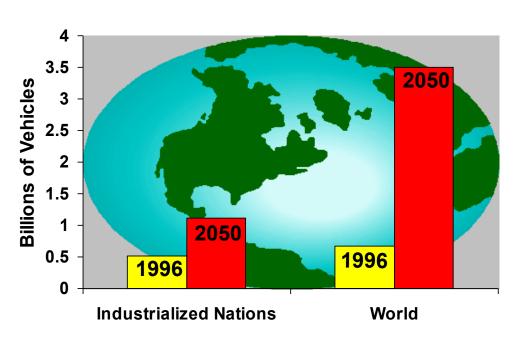
- Global climatic changes are expected by steadily increasing
 CO2.
- CO2-Emissions will be limited or fined by future legislation.
- Toxic emissions (NOx, Hydrocarbons, Particulates etc.)
 from vehicles will be further restricted.



Projected Growth in Vehicle Population Intensifies Challenges

Projected Growth in Light-Duty Vehicle Registrations

Currently, U.S.
Transportation uses 5,800
gallons of Petroleum a
second



Source: <u>Program Analysis Methodology: Office of Transportation Technologies, Quality Metrics 2000</u>, Office of Transportation Technologies



"Sustainable Development" Approach Required

- "Sustainable development" is broadly defined as economic growth that will benefit present and future generations without detrimentally affecting the resources or biological systems of the planet.*
- · Government and Industry share responsibility.

We must approach the transportation challenge from a "sustainable development" perspective.

^{*}Page 149, Linking Science and Technology to Society's Environmental Goals, Policy Division National Research Council, National Academy Press, Washington D.C.

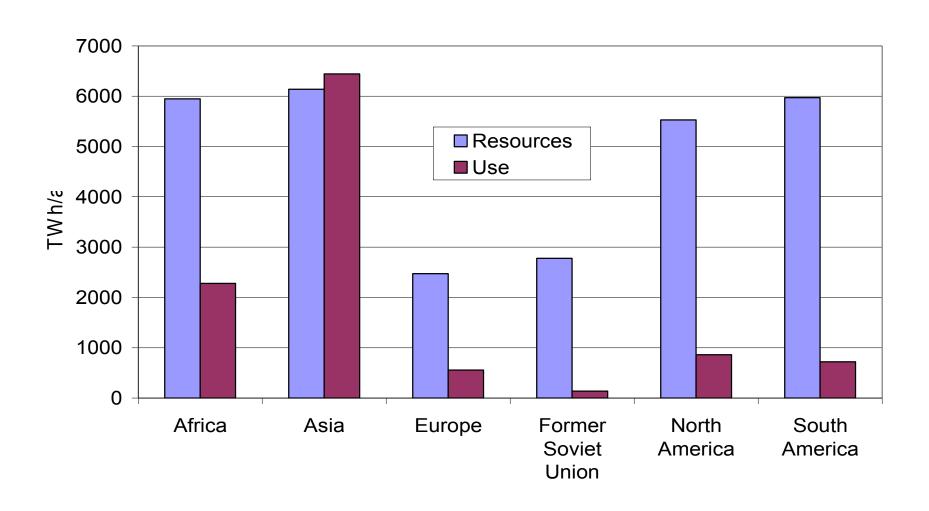
Fuels from renewable energies help to achieve the climate goal in the long run

Shell predicated according to scenario analyses, that after 2050, there will be 50% renewable resources in our portfolio

With today's technology, we are able to produce various fuels from renewable resources such as hydropower, wind, solar energy or biomass. Methanol (as well as ethanol, dependent on the local biomass situation) and hydrogen are exceptionally well suited for production from co2 neutral or co2 free sources and may be used in internal combustion engines as well as fuel cell vehicles

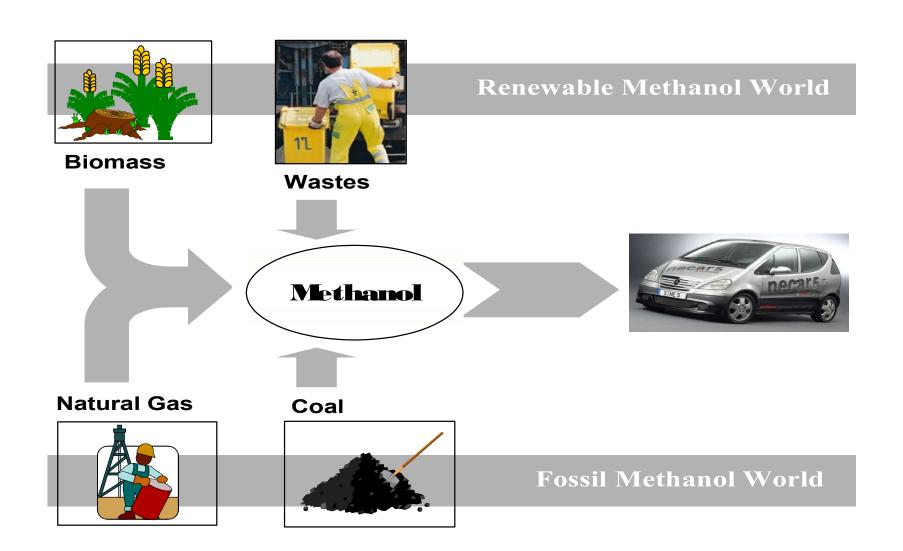


Global Biomass Use & Resources





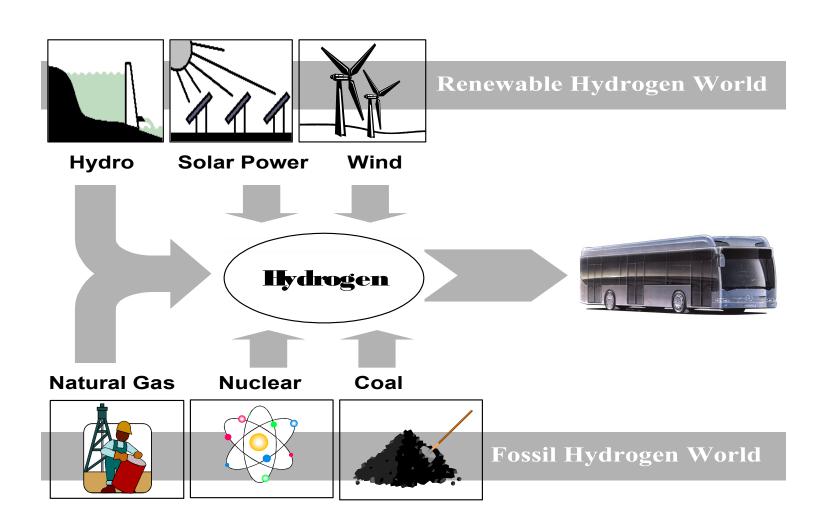
Renewable and Fossil Methanol Production



The previous picture explains that the fuel methanol can be produced from fossil fuels such as Coal and natural gas, thus increasing co2 concentration in the atmosphere. Methanol can also be produced from co2 free or co2 neutral sources such as wood and other biomass sources, fast growing energy crops otherwise be deposited on waste disposal sites. Using these resources as an intermediary step for fuel production reduces the consumption of primary fossil fuel



Renewable and Fossil Hydrogen Production

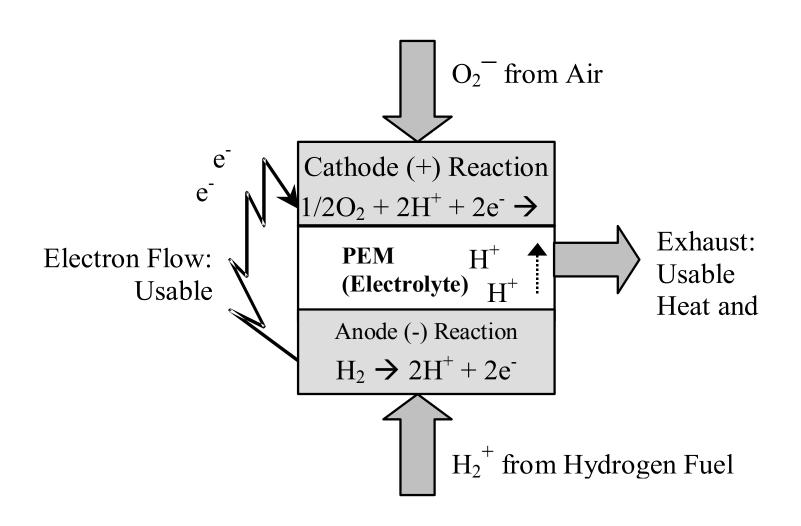




The slide seen explains that the same logic holds true for a hydrogen based fuel system. In the public and political debate, it is often neglected that hydrogen is not a energy source itself but merely and energy carrier with zero carbon content. For the atmosphere it is irrelevant whether carbon dioxide is produced at the combustion location of the car or at the fuel production site. Hydrogen produced through electrolysis using renewable electricity is an option of greenhouse gas free production

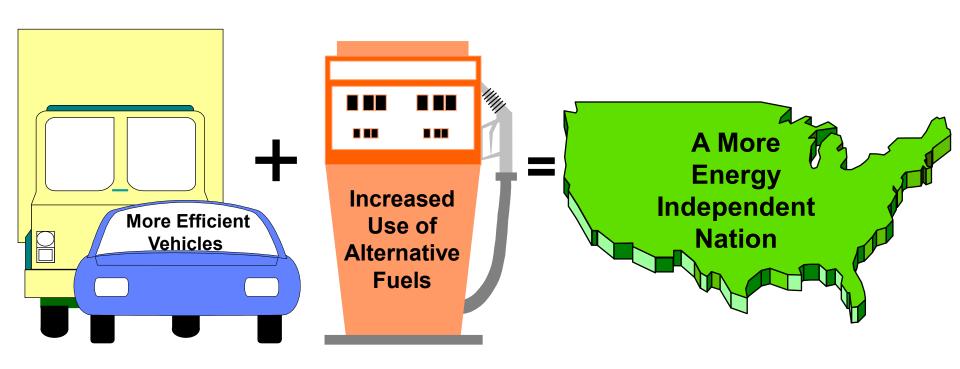
X

Electrochemical Processes in the Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cell



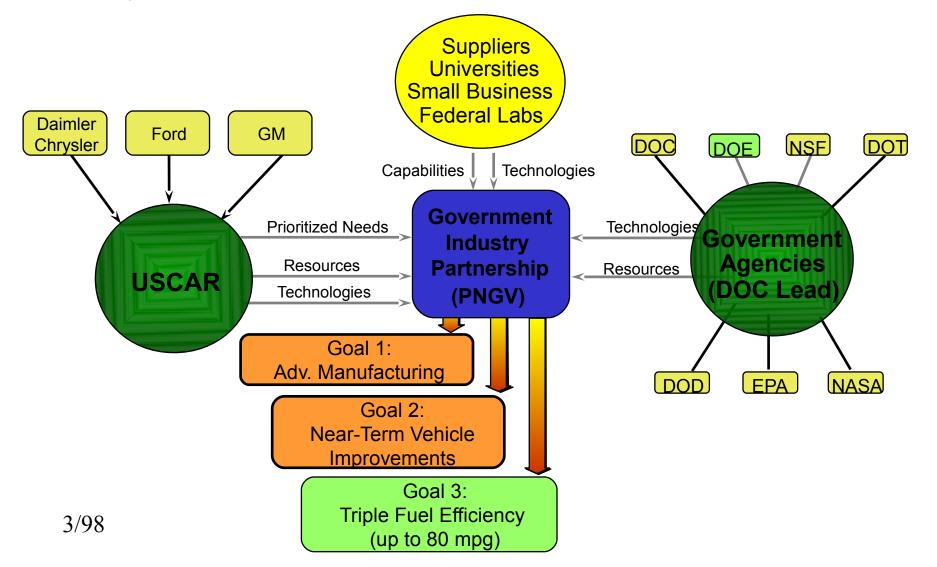


DOE's Transportation Technologies Program: *Driven by a Simple Equation*



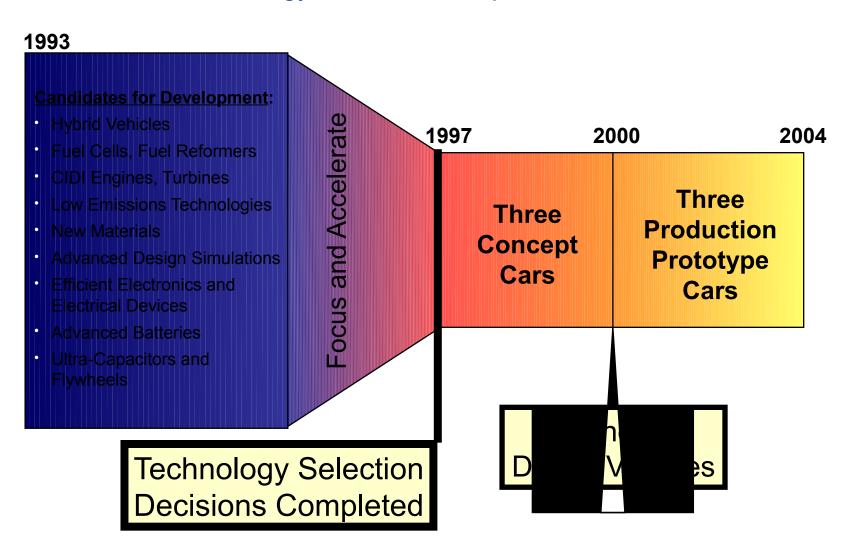


Key Elements of the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles





PNGV Technology Selection Completed on Schedule

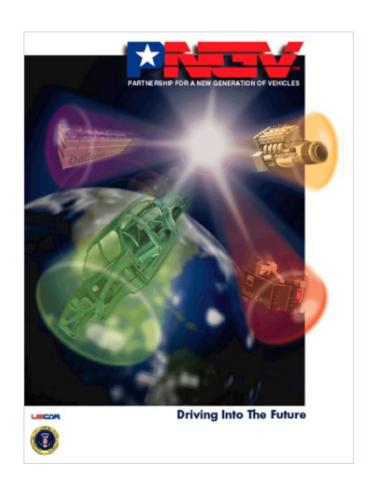




Results of Technology Selection Process

Focus R&D on:

- · Most promising technology areas:
 - hybrid-electric vehicle drive
 - fuel cells
 - direct injection engines
 - lightweight materials
- · Overcoming top technical barriers



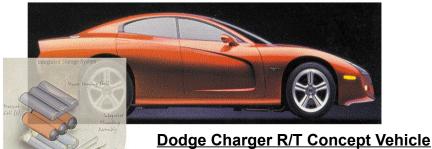
Top Technical Barriers

- · NOx and particulate emissions from CIDI engine systems
- · Compact, high-efficiency fuel-flexible fuel processor for PEM fuel cell
- · Thermal management for lithium battery systems
- · Commercial production costs:
 - Lamination material and processing for motor rotors and stators
 - Aluminum sheet, carbon fiber for structural applications, and magnesium
 - Power electronic building blocks and liquid coolants
 - High pressure fuel injector and pump
 - Electrode materials and fabrication processes for batteries and fuel cells



Advanced Automotive Technologies Displayed at International Auto Shows

1999 Detroit Auto Show



- Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Fueled
- Features Conformable (Flat) CNG Storage System
 - Reduces CO2 emissions by 25%

1998 Paris Auto Show



* DOE supported technologies

1999 Detroit Auto Show



Ford P2000 Hybrid Electric Vehicle

- * Aluminum 1.2L DIATA Diesel Engine
- * High-power nickel metal hydride battery
- * Light-weight aluminum intensive body
- * Automatically shifted manual transmission

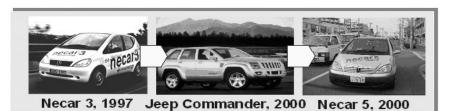
GM Zafira Fuel Cell Concept Vehicle

- On-board reforming of methanol into hydrogen
 - Batteries capture braking energy and assist acceleration
 - Twice the fuel economy of gasoline engine minivan
 - Reduces CO2 emissions by 50% and NOx by 100%



DaimlerChrysler Fuel Cell Vehicle Development Program

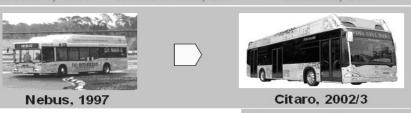




Methanol



Buses



Sprinter, 2001

Hydrogen

Transporter



Ambitious Goals for Highway Vehicles

