

Reducing Vehicle Emissions to Meet Environmental Goals

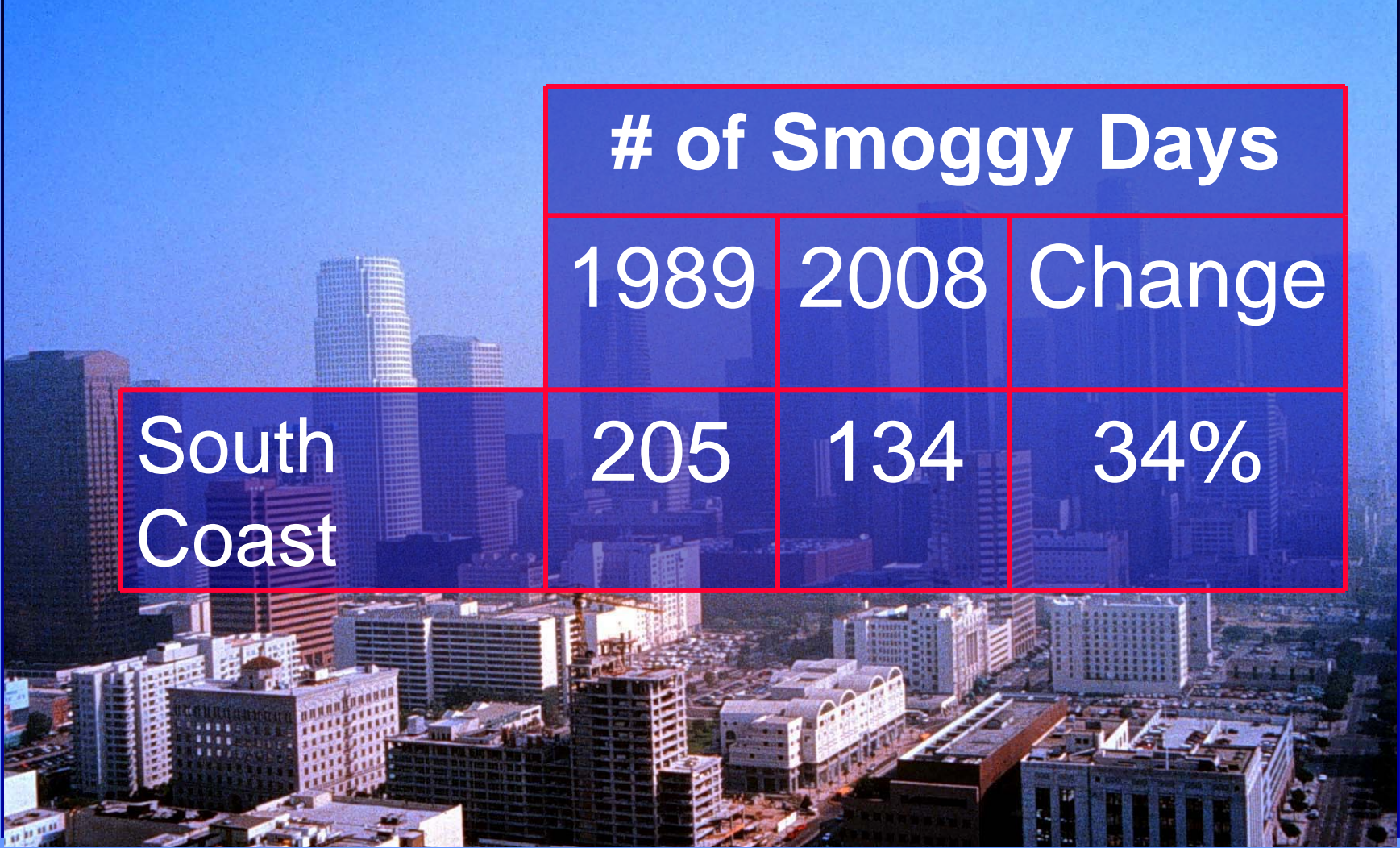
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California Air Resources Board

2009 MIT-NESCAUM Endicott House Symposium

August 12, 2009

Less Summertime Smog

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely San Francisco, with the Transamerica Pyramid visible. A semi-transparent blue table with red borders is overlaid on the image.

	# of Smoggy Days		
	1989	2008	Change
South Coast	205	134	34%

Less Particle Pollution

Decrease in
Particle Pollution¹
2000-2007

**San
Bernardino**

32%

Roseville

32%

Visalia

15%

¹PM2.5

What More is Needed to End Urban Pollution?

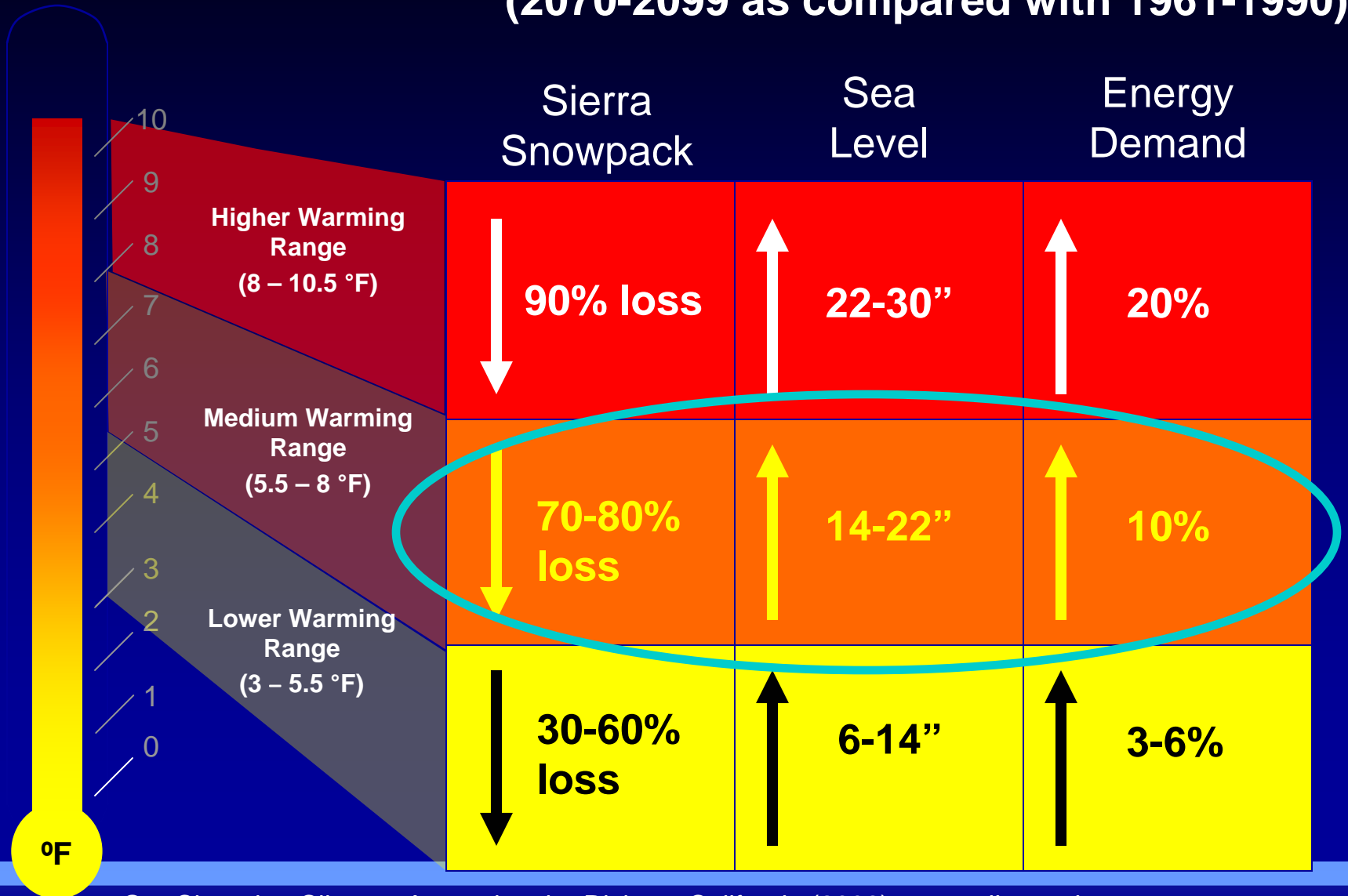
- Future passenger vehicles as clean as the best today (SULEV)
- New Diesel trucks/equipment 95+% cleaned up
- Accelerated turnover
 - \$50+ million/yr scrapping passenger vehicles
 - Retrofit 90+% of legacy diesel vehicles
- Clean up many remaining smaller sources
- Clean ambient air standards will be met
 - PM2.5 by 2015
 - Ozone by 2023

New Challenge - Climate Change

- Goal: stabilize global temperature

Climate Change: Impacts on CA

(2070-2099 as compared with 1961-1990)

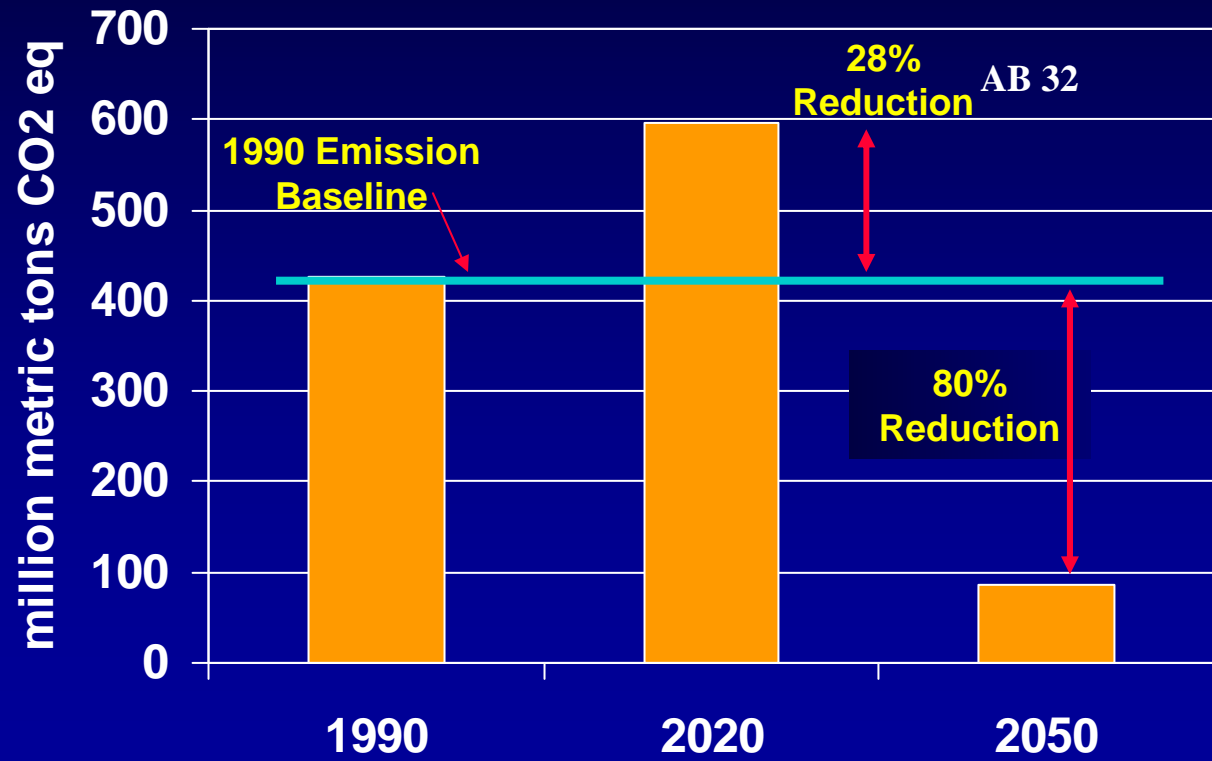


New Challenge - Climate Change

- Goal: stabilize global temperature
- 80% reduction in CO₂e emissions by 2050

Magnitude of the Challenge

All Sources



California

Climate Change - Formula for Success

- Basic formula for success:
 1. Increase vehicle efficiency by $\sim 3X$

Efficient Technologies - Three Phases

Model Years	Regulatory Driver	GHG Reduced*	Technology
Now -2016	Pavley 1	30%	Conventional drive trains – off the shelf technologies

* From baseline

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2017-2025	Pavley 2	~50%	Hybrid drive trains Less weight

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Climate Change - Formula for Success

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 1. Increase vehicle efficiency by ~3X
 2. Transition from petroleum to ultra low carbon-fueled vehicles
 - Few vehicles in 2050 still use high carbon fuels

Efficient Technologies - Three Phases

Model Years	Regulatory Driver	GHG Reduced*	Technology
Now -2016	Pavley 1	30%	Conventional drive trains – off the shelf technologies
2017-2025	Pavley 2	40-50%	Hybrid drive trains Less weight
2015-2050	ZEV 2	80+%	Electric drive Ultra low carbon fuels

* From baseline

Most vehicles need to
be like these by 2050



Transportation Vision: 2050

One Possible Scenario

GHG 2050

Reduce passenger
vehicle GHG by
87%

Conventional



% veh.	10%
mpg	40 mpg

Biofuel/HEV



% veh.	18%
mpg	60 mpg

Electric/H2



% veh.	72%
mpg	80+ mpg

Timing: Introduction of Ultra-Low Carbon Vehicles

Commercial-ization Phase	Market Share - New Vehicle Sales	~Years to occur
Early commercial	A few 100s → ~ 1 %	10 (2020)

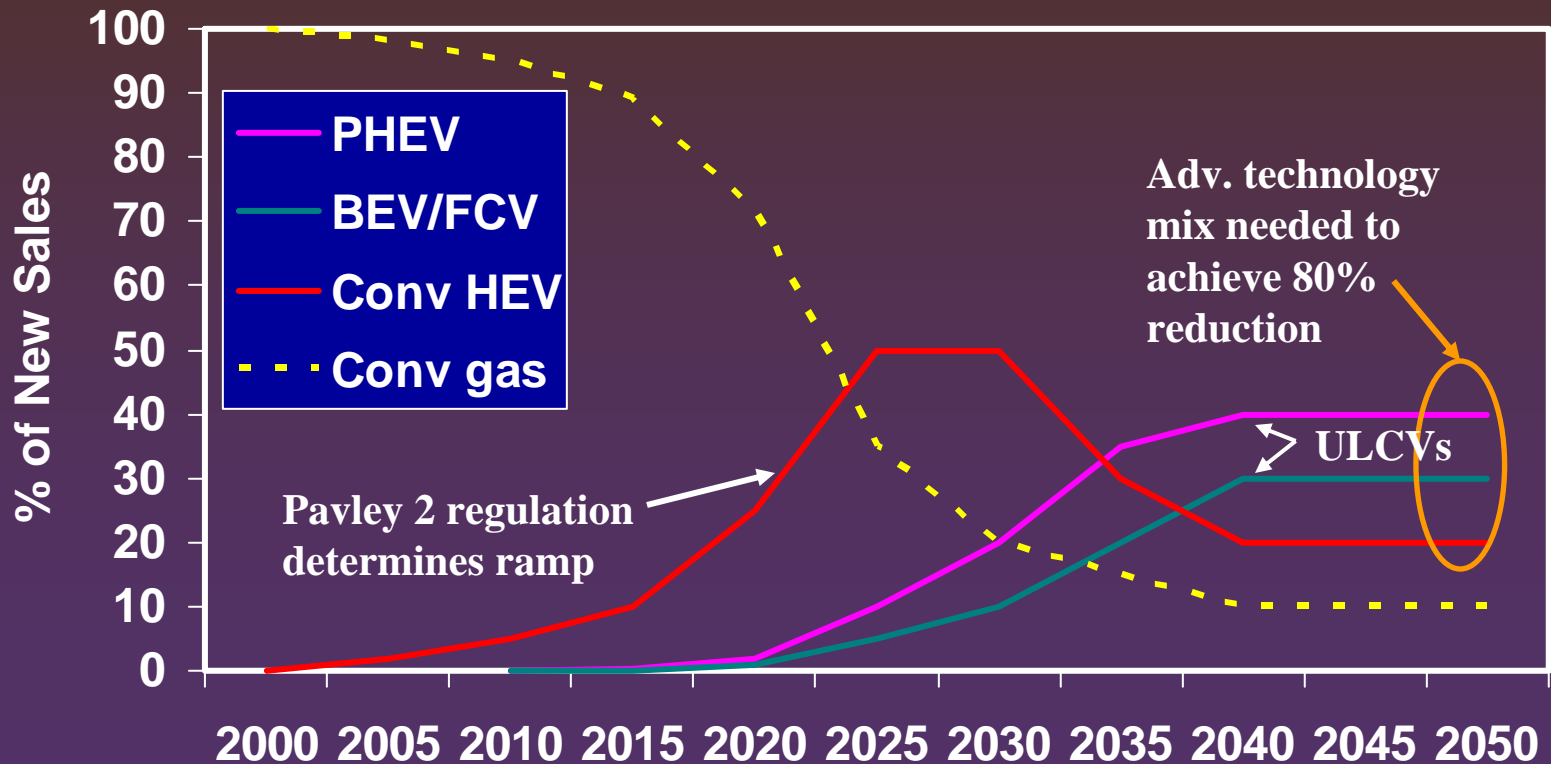
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Early commercial	A few 100s → ~1 %	10 (2020)
Commercial expansion	~1% → max. market acceptance	15 (2035)
Fleet turnover	Remain at max. market acceptance	15 (2050)

Example of Possible* Ultra Low Carbon Vehicle Introduction Rates



* Not a prediction, but designed to show an example of what is needed to achieve 80% reduction by 2050.

Climate Change - Formula for Success

- Basic formula for success:
 1. Increase vehicle efficiency by $\sim 3X$
 2. Transition from petroleum to ultra low carbon-fueled vehicles
 - Few vehicles in 2050 still use high carbon fuels
 3. Reduce VMT ($\sim 20\%$)
 4. Do the same for all other sources (including rest of transportation)

Summary

- Conventional technologies provide near-zero smog emissions
 - Will solve urban pollution problem
- New technologies required to address climate change
 - High efficiency (3X current) - electric drive necessary
 - Ultra-low carbon fuels e.g. e^- and H_2
 - Multiple transportation fuels likely
 - Commercialization must start in next decade