

Alternative fuels conference 2006

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**Life Cycle Assessment –
the silver bullet to evaluate
current and future transport fuel
options ?**

Michael Faltenbacher
PE Consulting Group

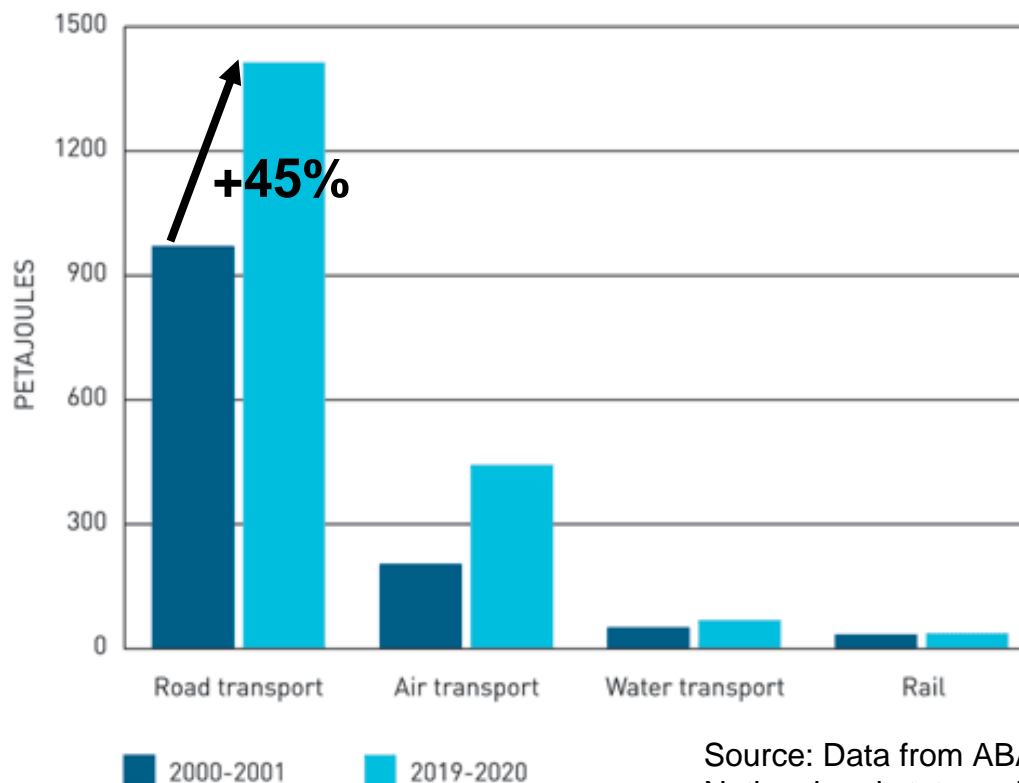
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Introduction

Developments in the Transport sector (I)

- Increase of energy demand in Australia to 2020



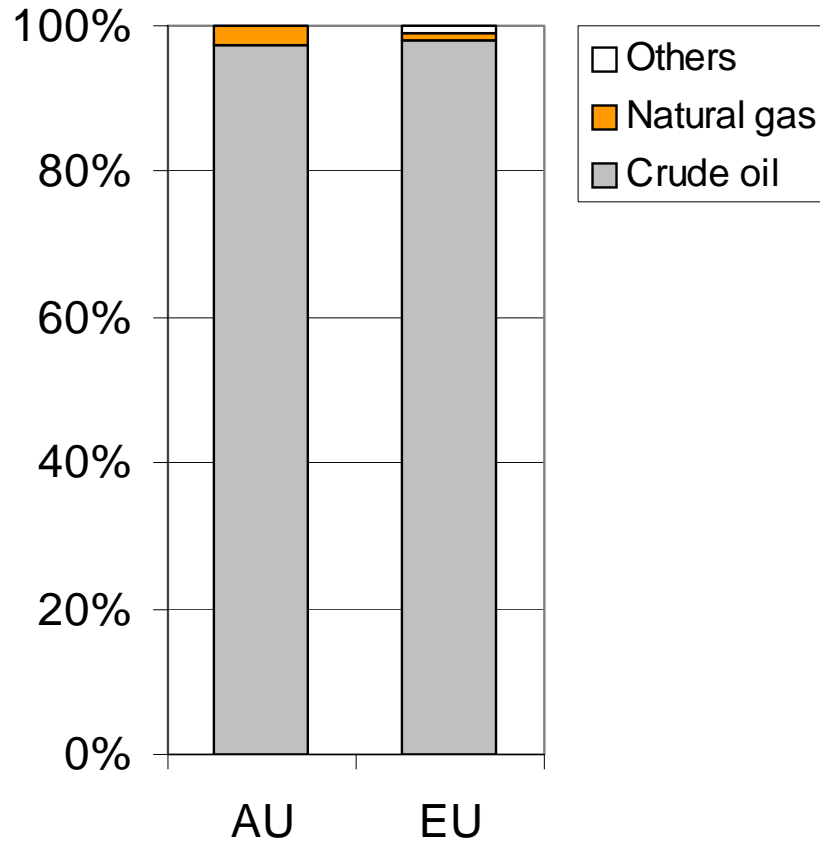
Source: Data from ABARE, Australian energy: National and state projections to 2019-20

- Increase in OECD: + 30% (Source: IEA - World energy outlook 2004)

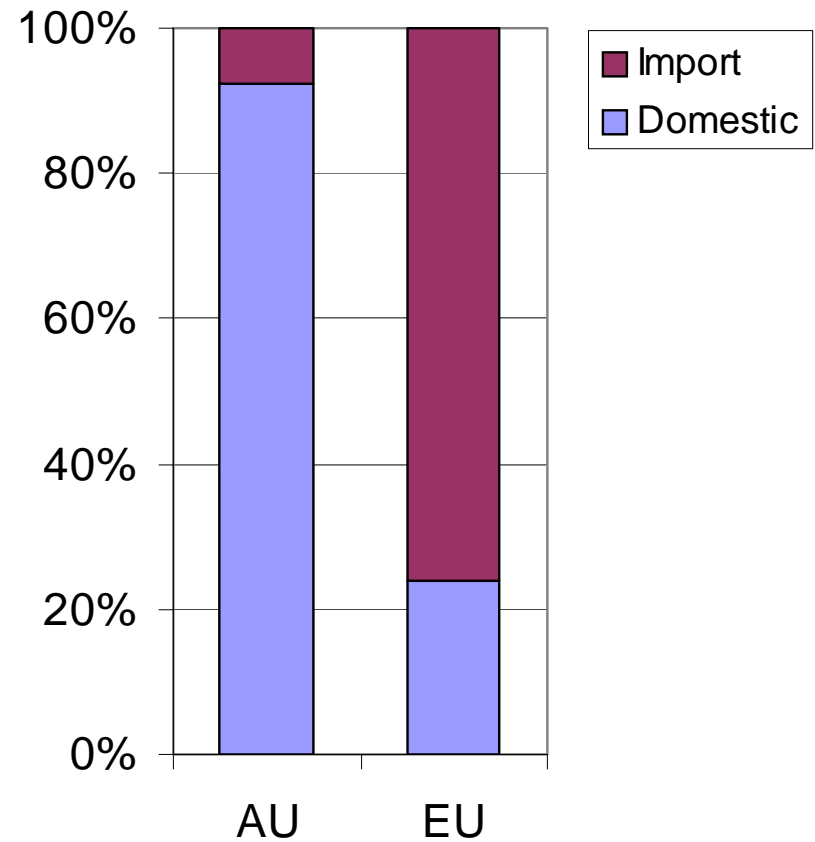
Introduction

Development in transport sector (II)

Road transport fuels by source



Crude oil supply by origin

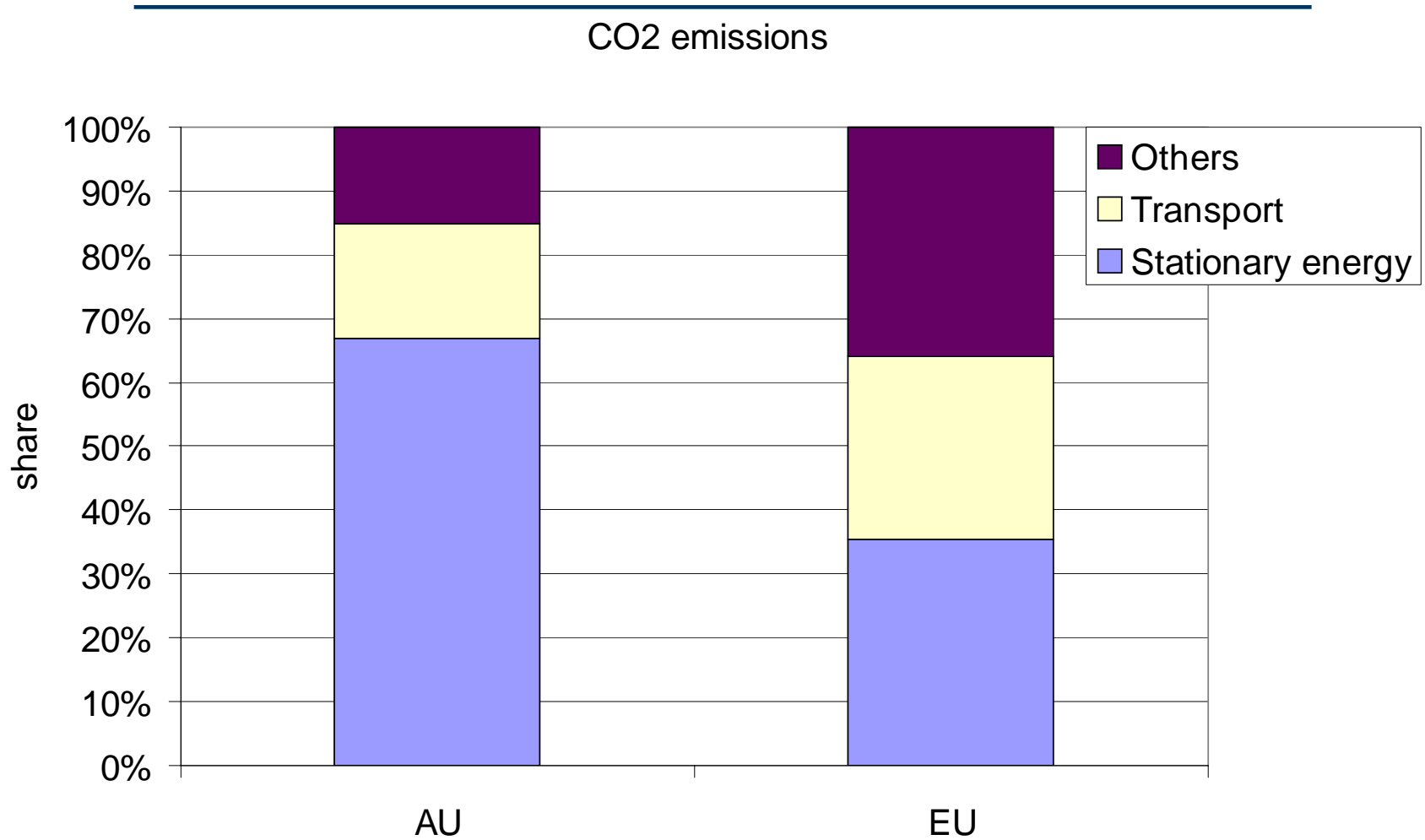


Source: AU: Commonwealth Fuel taxation Inquiry, 2003
Assumption: 60% of LPG Crude Oil based
EU: DG TREN, 2005

Source: IEA: Oil information 2004

Introduction

Transport sector – share of emissions



Introduction

Need for alternatives

Alternatives need to address the following aspects

- Broadening the used energy carrier mix
- Reduce import dependency
- Reduce usage of non renewable resources
- Reduce environmental burdens connected to their use

→ What is the “best” solution?

Evaluation methodology

Requirements

- Consideration of the complete system transport, not only use of fuel, but also fuel supply + vehicle manufacturing + vehicle EoL
- Consider not only primary energy demand and GHG emissions but also other harmful emissions and environmental impacts from traffic
- Consider regional boundary conditions (origin of resources, operation of transport system)

Life Cycle Assessment

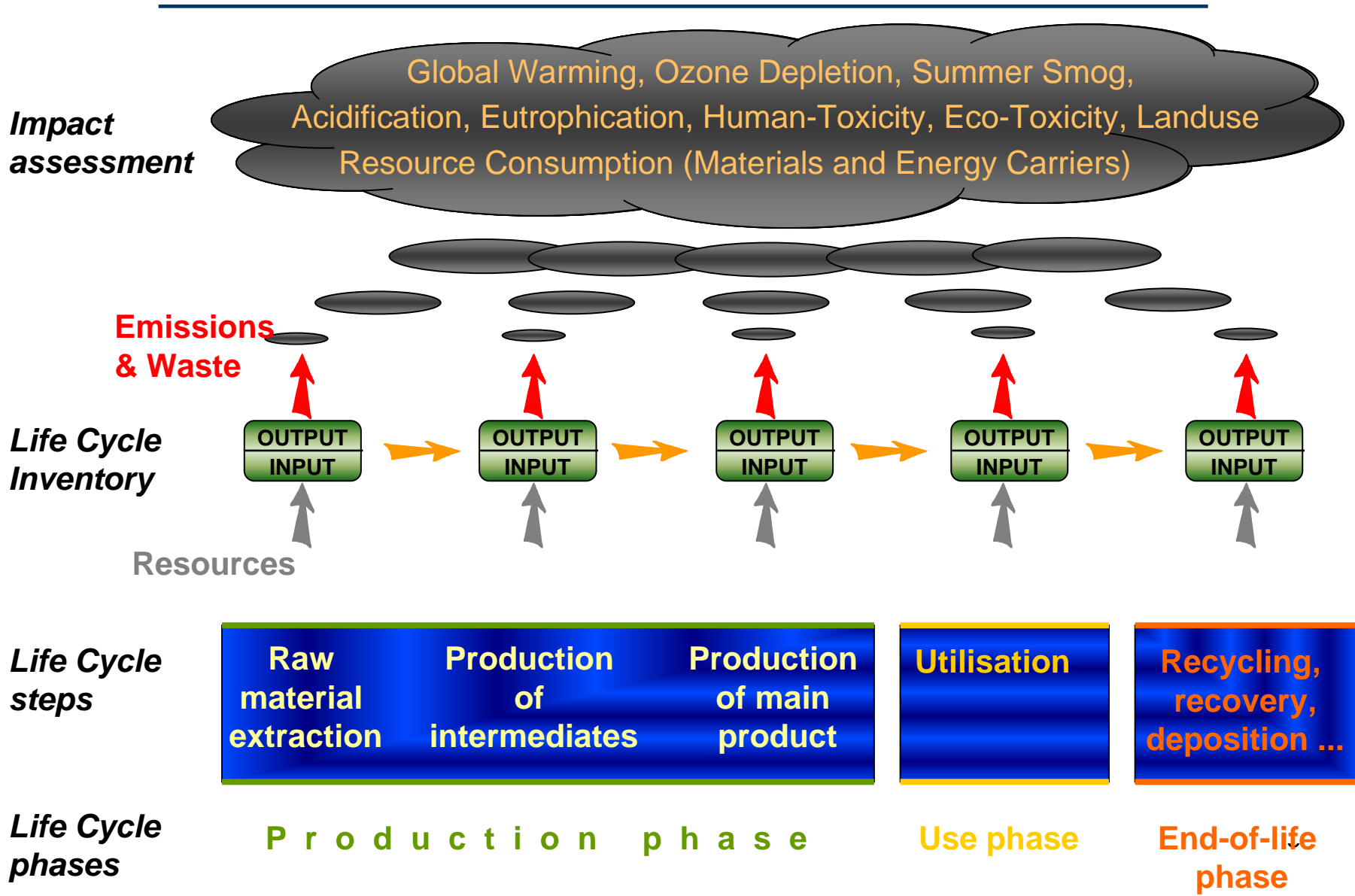
From Cradle-to-Grave

Life Cycle Assessment is a very suitable approach to provide decision support

- ✓ Based on the life cycle approach for evaluating a system, product or service

Life Cycle Assessment

Tool for determination of material flows and their impact on the environment



Life Cycle Assessment

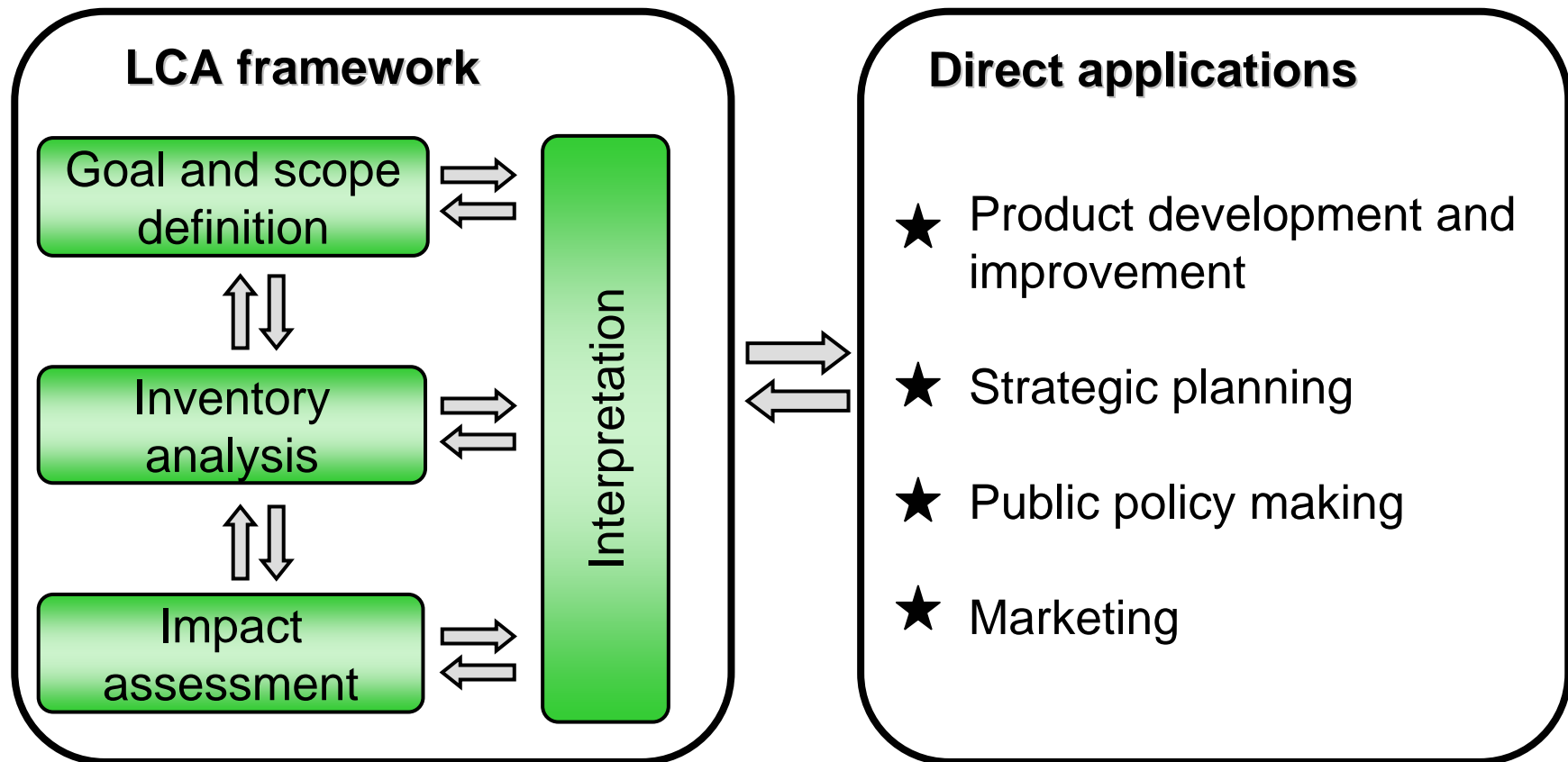
From Cradle-to-Grave

Life Cycle Assessment is a very suitable approach to provide decision support

- ✓ Based on the life cycle approach for evaluating a system, product or service
- ✓ Standardised methodology (DIN ISO 14044)

Life Cycle Assessment

Methodology - ISO 14044



Life Cycle Assessment

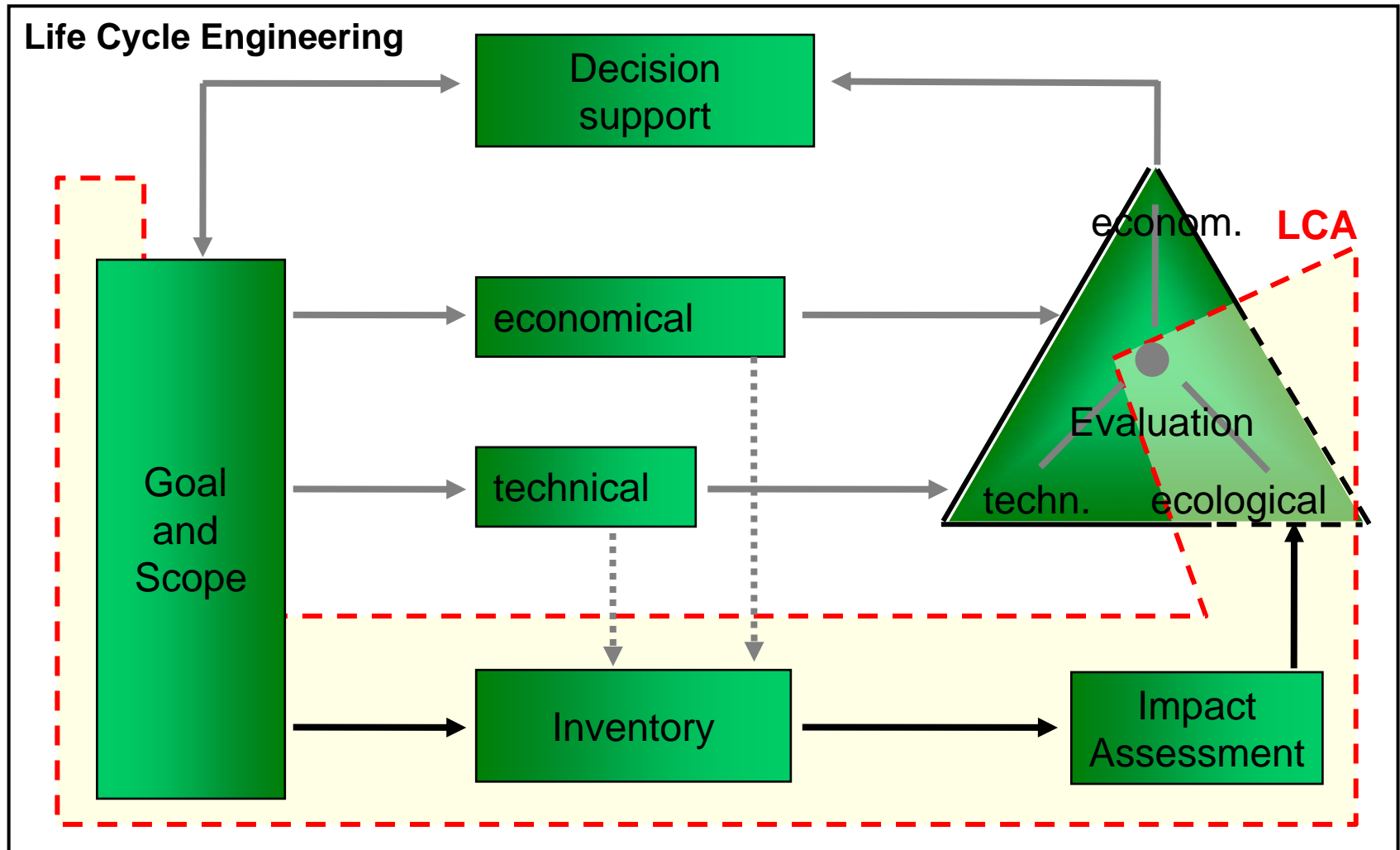
From Cradle-to-Grave

Life Cycle Assessment is a very suitable approach to provide decision support

- ✓ Based on the life cycle approach for evaluating a system, product or service
- ✓ Standardised methodology (DIN ISO 14044)
- ✓ allows consideration of a multitude of emissions/ environmental effects

Life Cycle Engineering

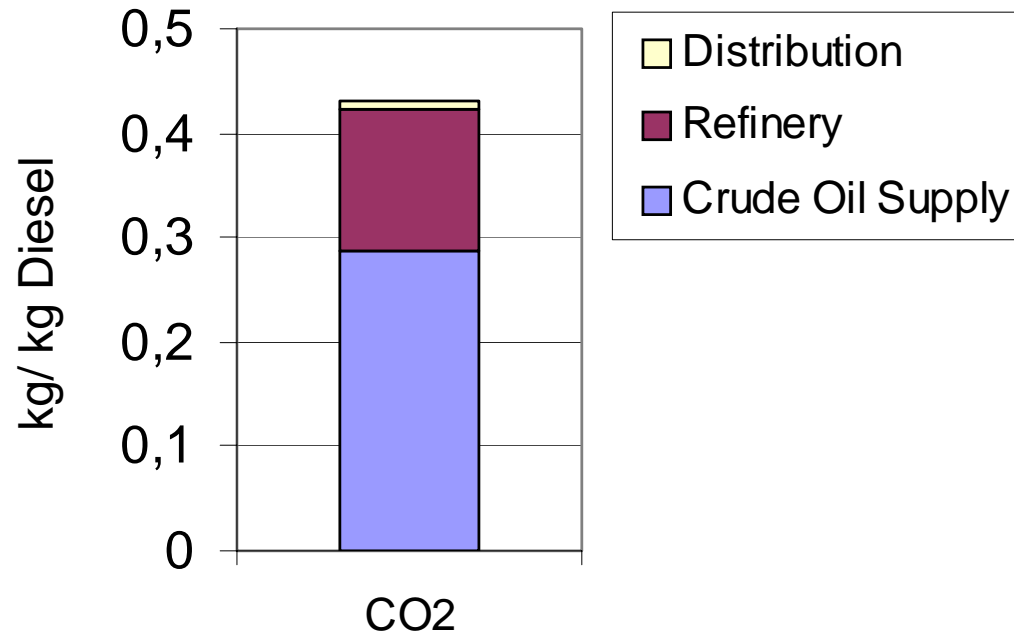
Life Cycle Assessment as part of Life Cycle Engineering



Exemplary LCA results

Quantification of the environmental inventory of a fuel

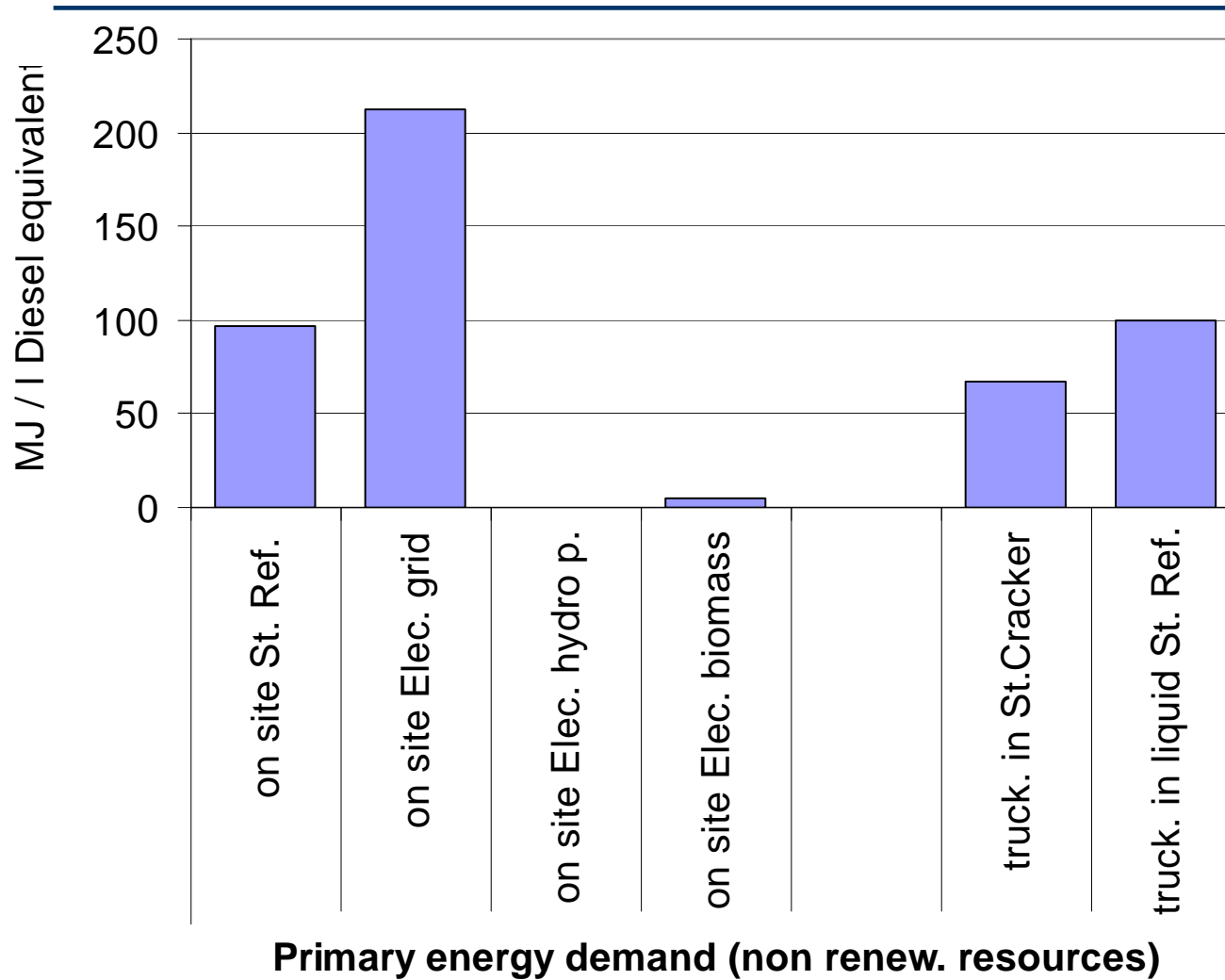
Diesel supply (crude oil based, European boundary conditions)



- Analysis of quantitative contribution of different processes
- Determination of environmental burdens in absolute terms

Exemplary LCA results

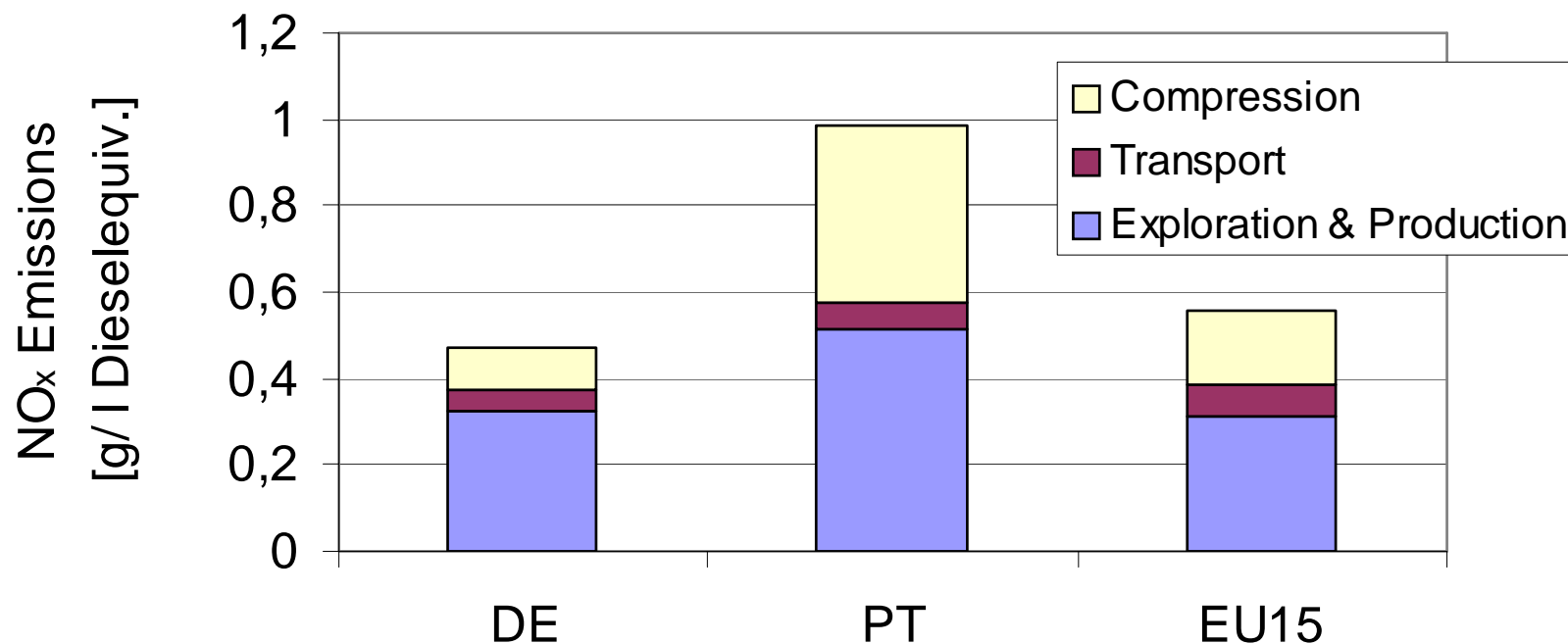
Producing a fuel (hydrogen) using different production routes



- Benefit of using renewable resources
- Higher efficiency of centralised large scale production facilities

Exemplary LCA results

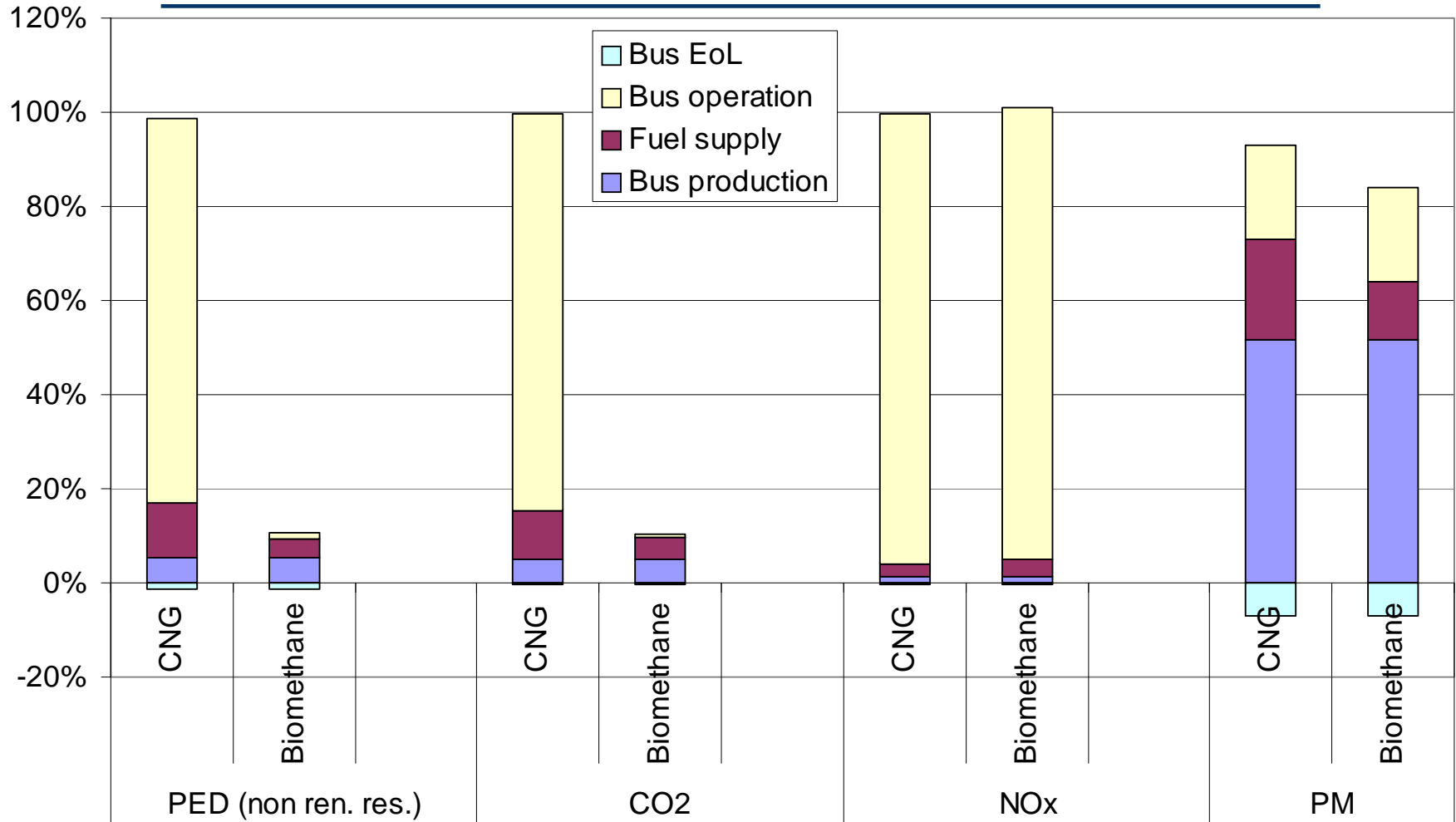
Regional impact of supplying a fuel (CNG)



- Significant differences due to
 - natural gas supply from different regions
 - supply of electricity
- Consideration of varying fuel properties
 - results normalised to the energy content of 1 litre of diesel

Exemplary LCA results

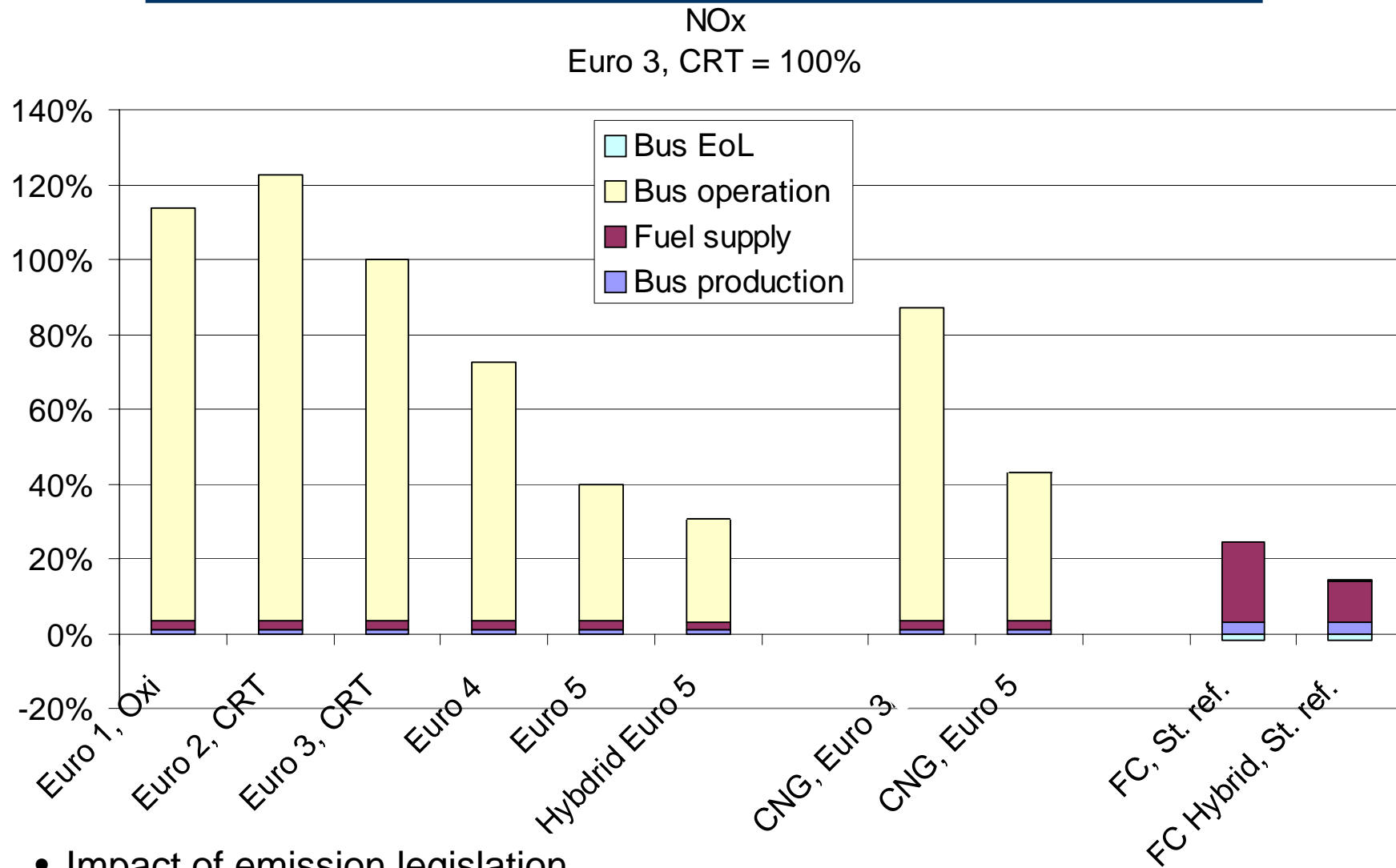
Usage of different fuels in a transport system (CNG Euro 3 bus on Line 42 in Stuttgart)



- Advantage of Biomethane for Primary Energy Demand and CO₂
- Higher NO_x emissions for Biomethane supply
- High relevancy of Bus production and EoL for PM emissions

Exemplary LCA results

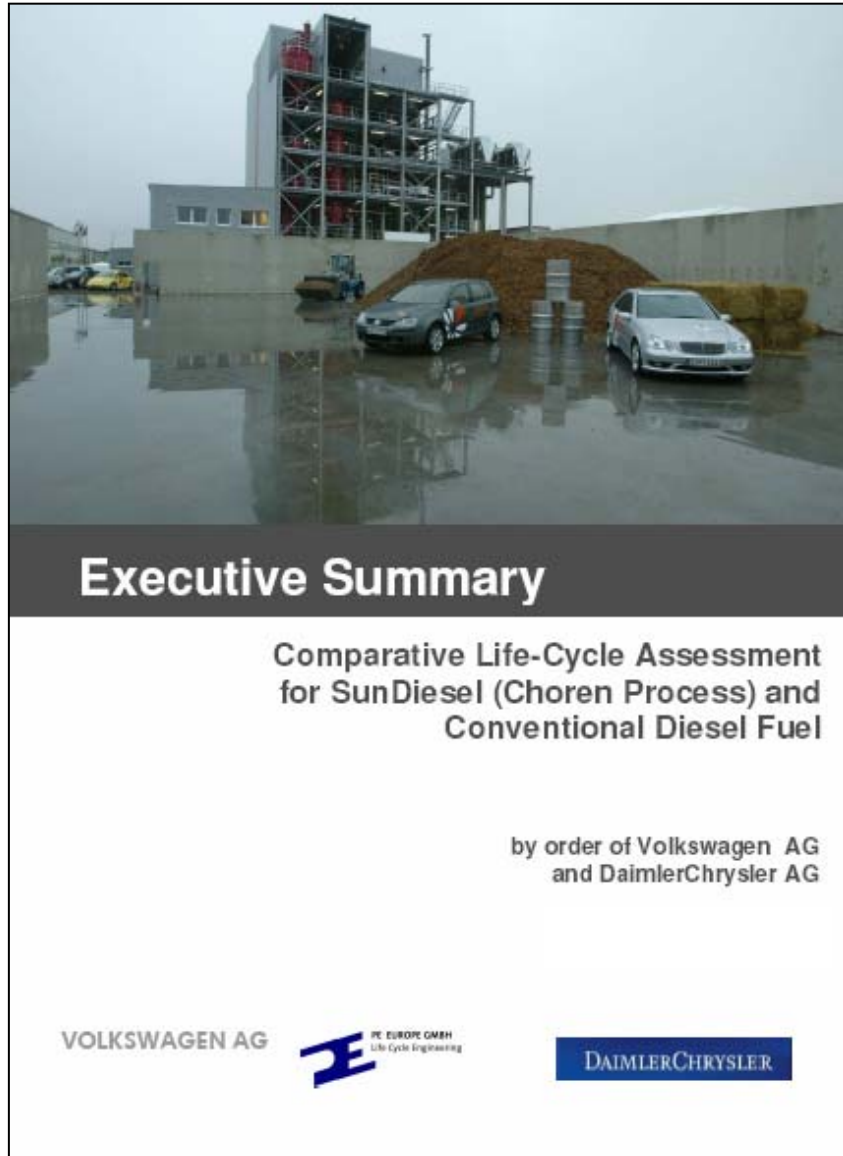
Various propulsion technologies used on Line 42 in Stuttgart



- Impact of emission legislation
- Advantage for FC bus system

Exemplary LCA results

Comparison of Synthetic Diesel from biomass and conventional diesel



- Fischer Tropsch Diesel via gasification of biomass (wood) using the CarboV process
- Handed over to the German Federal minister of food and agriculture by the heads of R&D of DaimlerChrysler and Volkswagen AG

Exemplary LCA Results – BtL vs. conv. Diesel

Approach

- Complete LCA study of the Choren CarboV process (gasification of wood wastes followed by Fischer Tropsch synthesis) to produce Biomass to Liquid (BtL) Diesel
- Conducted with the fuel producer (Choren) and the fuel user (DaimlerChrysler and Volkswagen)
- fuel producer supplied based on questionnaires:
 - general process data
 - detailed process data (mass and energy flows) for a 43 MW plant
- car manufacturers supplied:
 - test bench data on the use of BtL in their vehicles

Exemplary LCA Results – BtL vs. conv. Diesel

Development of scenarios

- 3 different scenarios were developed for the large scale BtL production (43 MW plant)
 - self sufficiency (on site production of electricity, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen based on biomass)
 - partial self sufficiency (on site production of hydrogen (biomass based), external supply of electricity, oxygen and nitrogen from conventional production)
 - future (electricity, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen are produced externally based on renewable resources and delivered to the site)

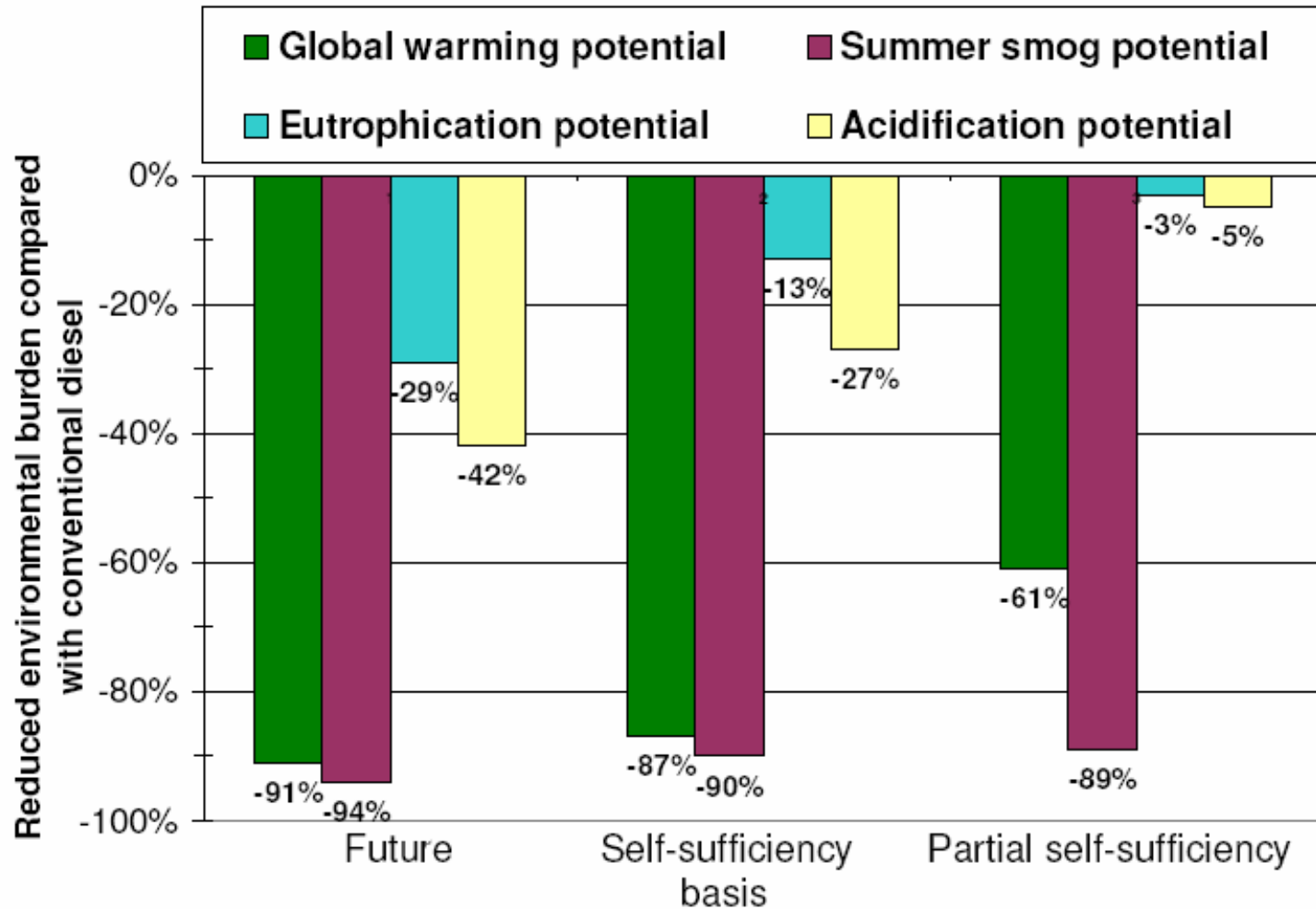
Exemplary LCA Results – BtL vs. conv. Diesel

General conditions and results of the 3 scenarios

	Scenario		
	Future	Self-sufficiency basis	Partial self-sufficiency
Transportation of wood Forest > Choren Plant	50 km		
Fuel transportation Choren Plant > petrol station	50 km		
Sensitivity analyses	100% standing timber as biomass input Transportation distance, forest-Choren Plant 200 km Transportation distance Choren Plant – petrol station 100 km		
Mass ratio Biomass [kg] to diesel [kg]	≈ 3.4 : 1 (35 % H ₂ O) ≈ 2.2 : 1 (atro)	≈ 9.3 : 1 (35 %H ₂ O) ≈ 6 : 1 (atro)	≈ 7.5 : 1 (35 % H ₂ O) ≈ 4.9 : 1 (atro)
Efficiency Choren Process [%] (Hu Output / Hu Input)	≈ 64 %	≈ 45 %	≈ 55 %
Global warming potential compared with conv. diesel	-91 %	-87 %	-61 %

LCA Results – Comparison of BtL and conv. Diesel

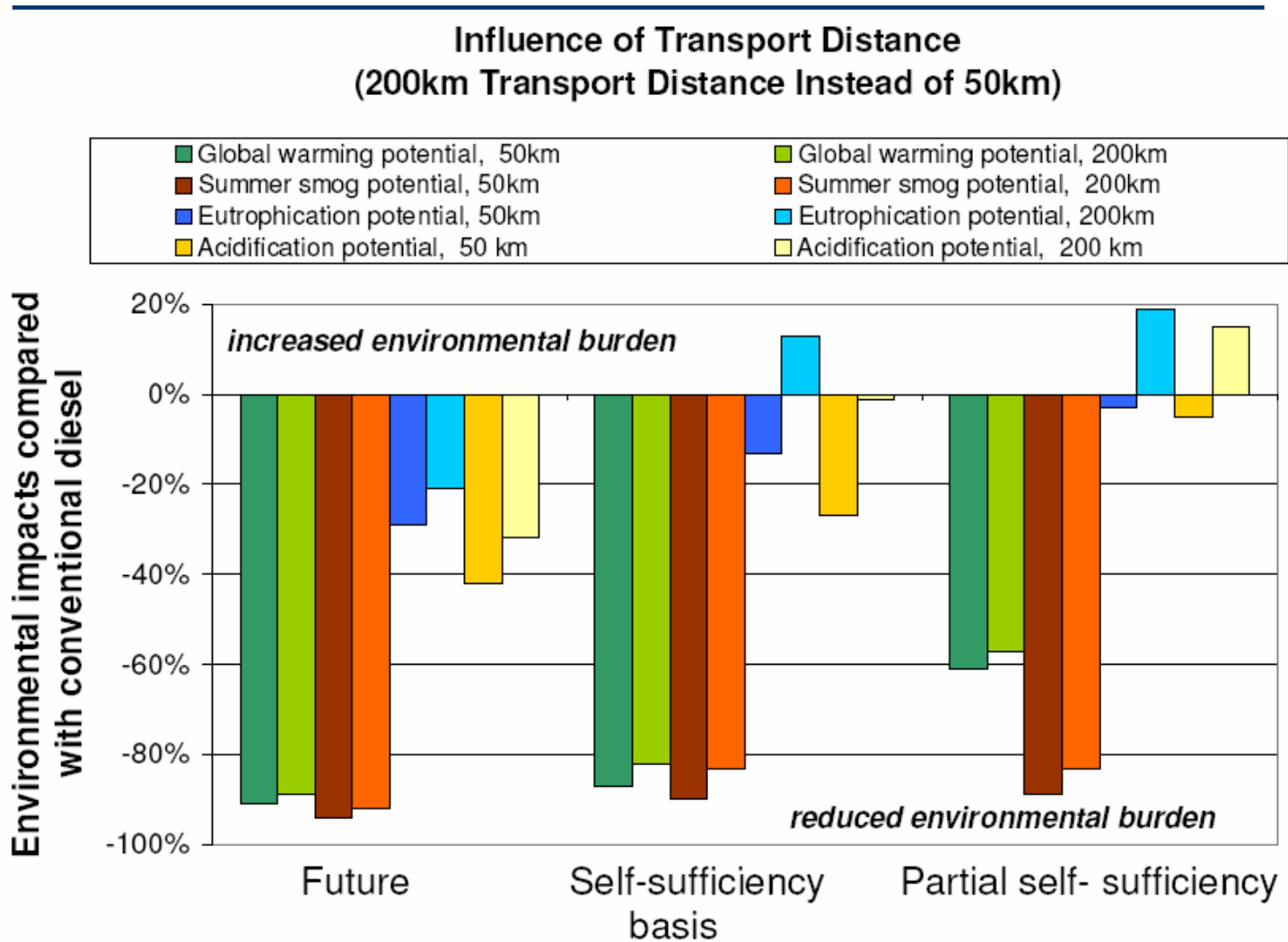
Reduction potential of BtL vs conv. Diesel in the 3 scenarios



- Substantial savings for GWP and POCP
- Savings for AP and EP depending on boundary conditions less clear

LCA Results – Comparison of BtL and conv. Diesel

Variation of transport distance



- Break even points for AP: self sufficiency 120 km
partial self sufficiency 70 km

Conclusions

- **Alternative fuels/propulsion systems required** to avoid increasing dependency from energy imports and increasing environmental pollution
- Need for **quantitative assessment** of the environmental impact of alternative fuels and propulsion systems in the transport sector
- Essential to **consider the whole life cycle** of a transportation system and not only the operation phase
- **Life Cycle Assessment** appropriate methodology for decision support (quantitative, standardised, transparent, R&D accompanying)
- To ensure that there is no **shift of environmental burdens** between impact categories, it is essential to consider various impact categories
- For fuel supply the **regional boundary conditions/** the used **primary energy carrier (mix)** and the used conversion technologies are decisive
- **Renewable primary energy carriers** will address the Kyoto commitment, locally relevant emissions (e.g. NO_x, PM) have to be monitored
- **Production of transport carriers** becomes more relevant

Thank you for your attention!

For further information:

m.faltenbacher@pe-australia.com.au

www.pe-consulting-group.com

New subsidiary
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