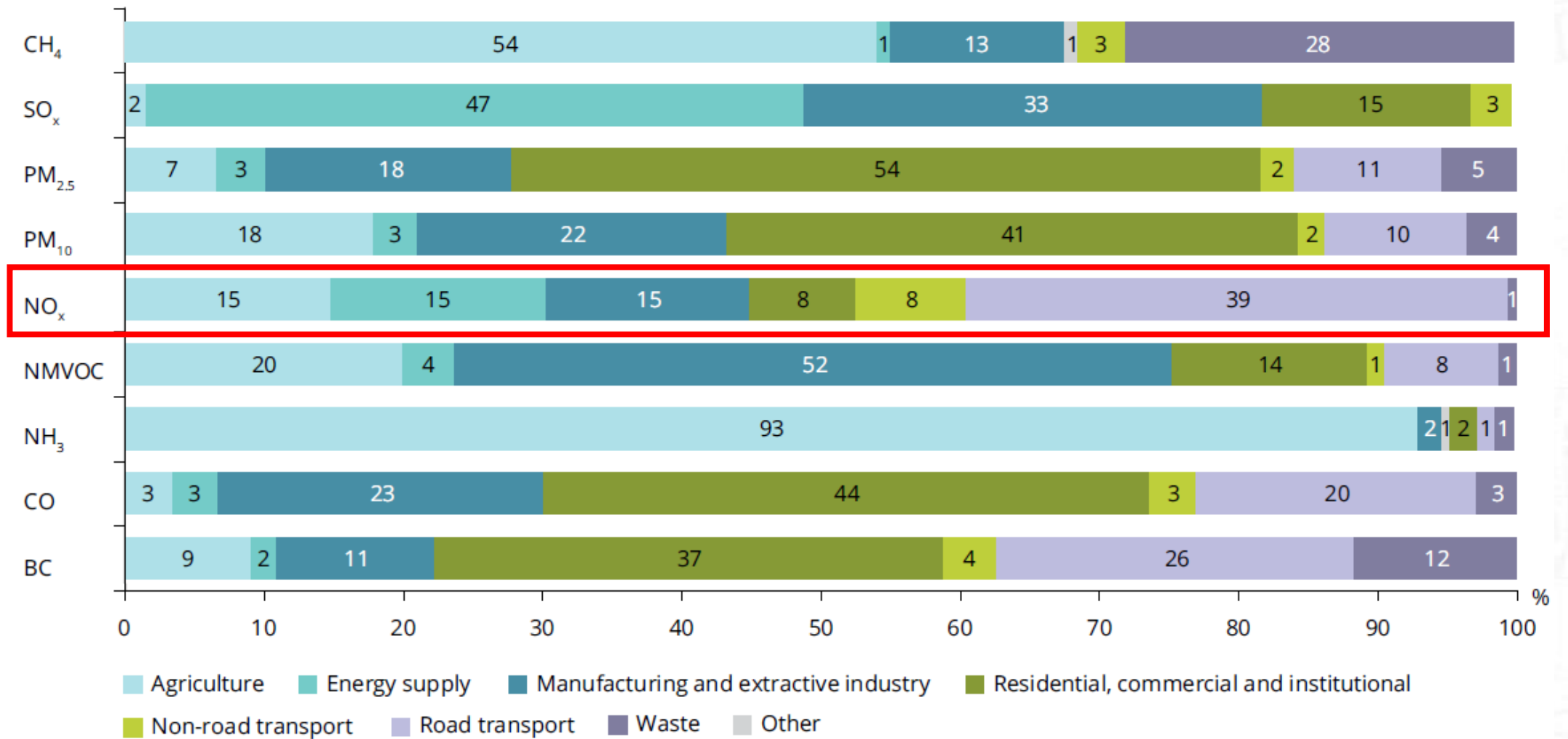




# LOW EMISSION ROAD TRANSPORT SCENARIOS: AN INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF ENERGY DEMAND, AIR QUALITY, GHG EMISSIONS AND COSTS

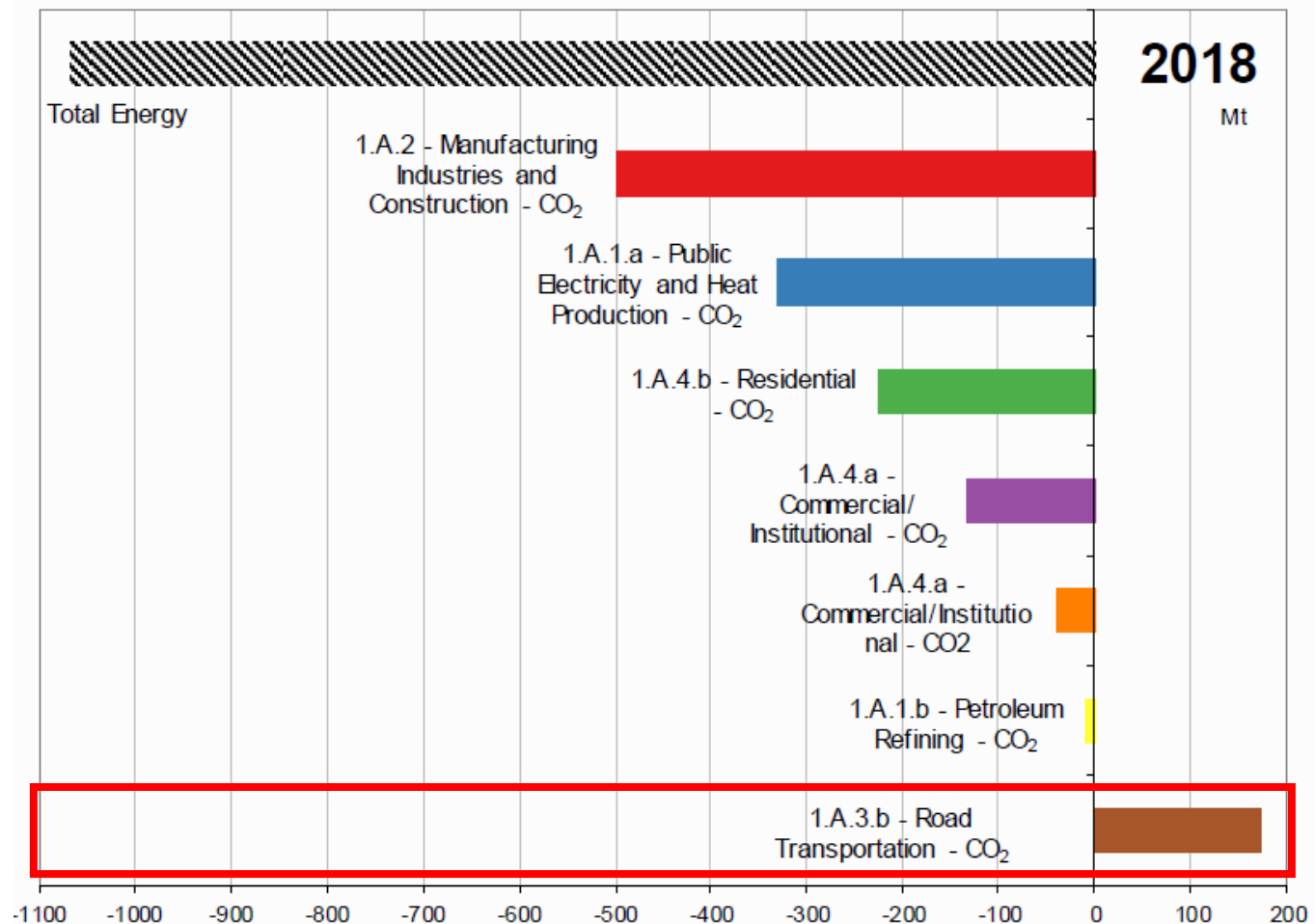
E. De Angelis, C. Carnevale, G. Di Marcoberardino, E. Turrini, M. Volta  
Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Brescia (IT)

# Emissions in Europe - 2018



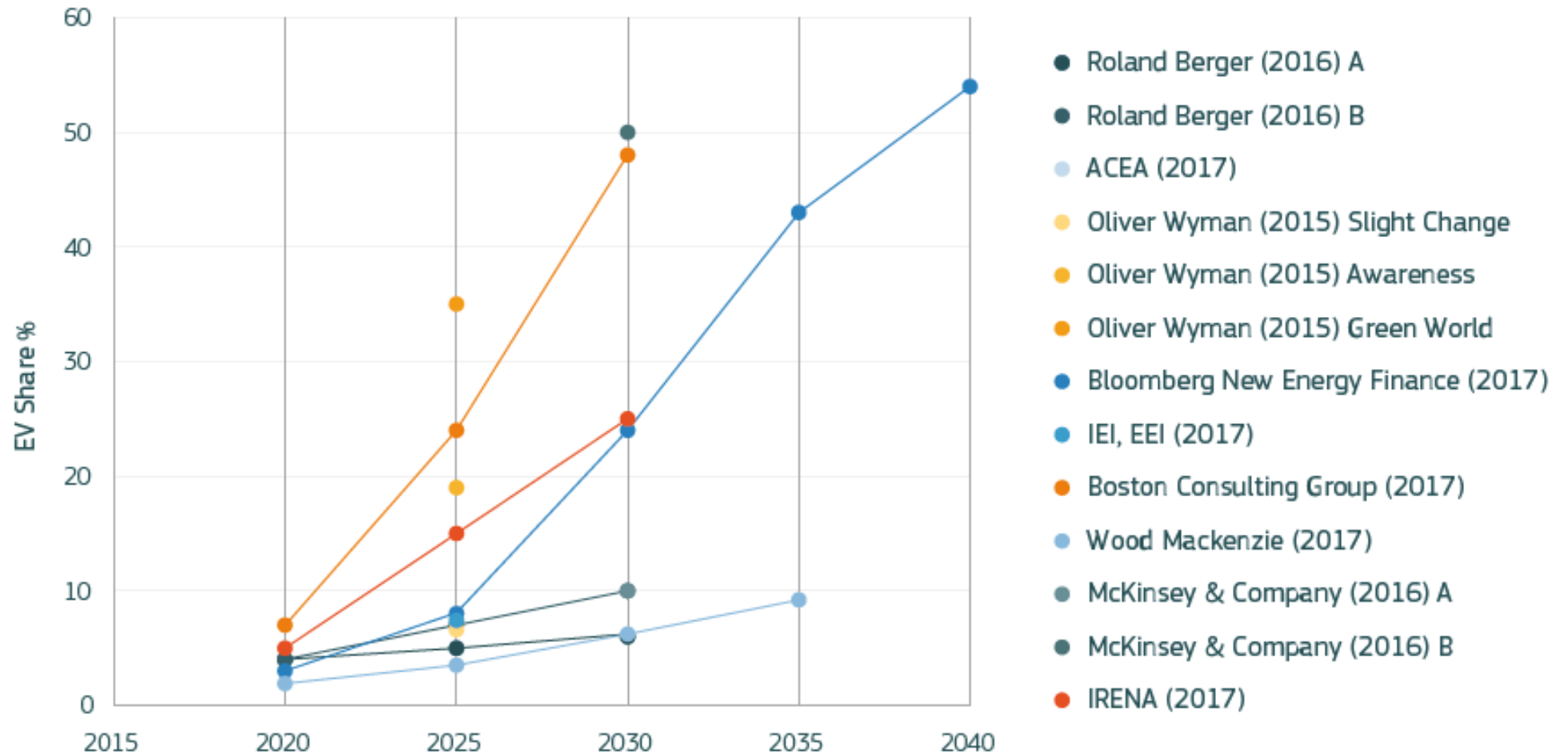
Source: EEA Report No 09/2020 – Air Quality in Europe 2020 Report

# Emissions in Europe - 2018



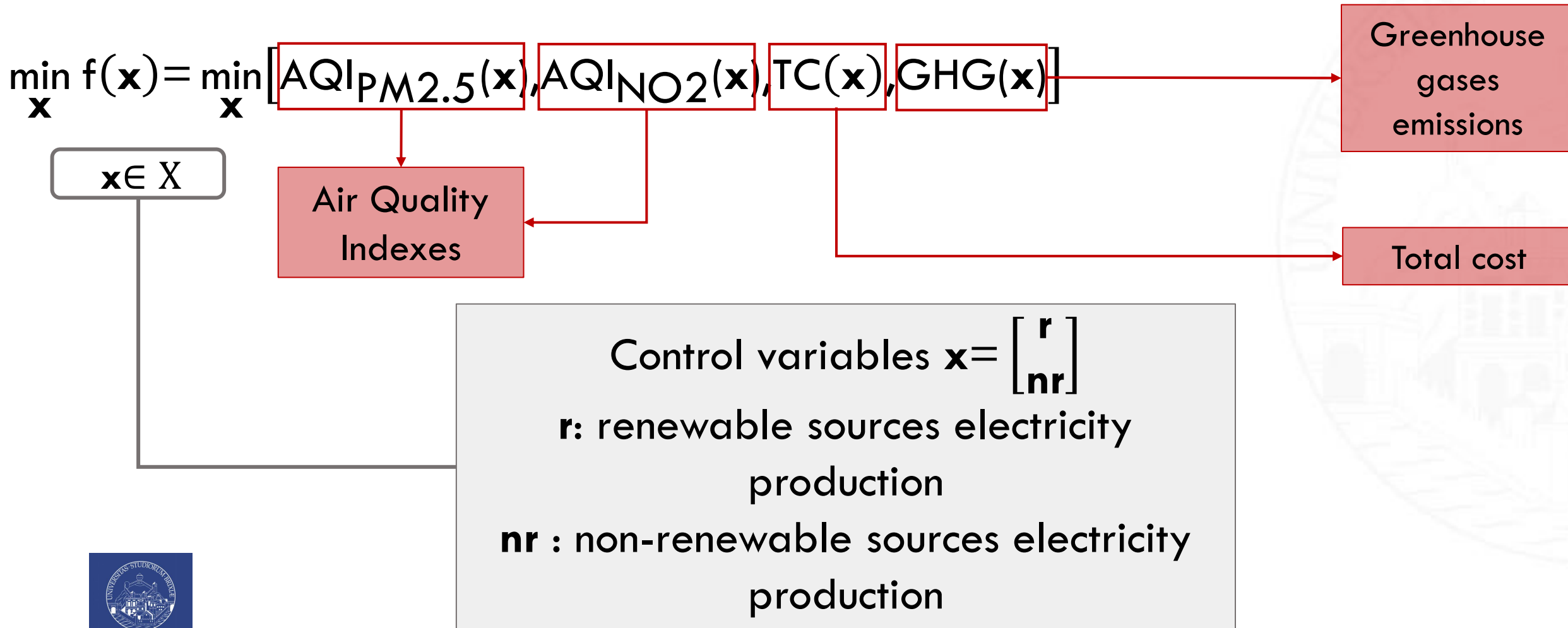
Source: EEA/PUBL/2019/051 - Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2018 and inventory report 2020

# Electrification of the vehicle fleet



Range of global sales projections for BEV/PHEV until 2040 (as % of EVs of the total vehicles sold) – source: THE FUTURE OF ROAD TRANSPORT European Commission 2019

# Identifying low emission road transport scenarios: multi-objective decision problem



# Identifying low emission road transport scenarios: multi-objective decision problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{x}} [AQIP_{M2.5}(\mathbf{x}), AQI_{NO2}(\mathbf{x}), TC(\mathbf{x}), GHG(\mathbf{x})]$$

$\mathbf{x} \in X$

Control variables  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{nr} \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathbf{r}$ : renewable sources electricity production

$\mathbf{nr}$ : non-renewable sources electricity production

$$\text{Total production} = \sum_j r_j + \sum_k nr_k$$

## Constraints

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n_r} r_j \geq \alpha \cdot (d - u)$$

$$lb_j^r \leq r_j \leq ub_j^r$$

$$lb_k^n \leq nr_k \leq ub_k^n$$

Domain specific  
Depends on European and  
National legislation

# Identifying low emission road transport scenarios: multi-objective decision problem

Electricity demand

$$d = d_0 + \Delta d$$

Increase in electricity demand

$$\Delta d = u + \sum_i^{n_t} \Delta x_i$$

Variation in electricity production

$$\Delta x_i = \frac{\varepsilon_i \cdot \Delta a_{I,T}}{\eta_e \cdot \eta_{pd,i}}$$

Variation of activity level in road transport

$$\Delta a_{I,T} = \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{z \in Z} a_{s,z} \cdot \eta_z$$

## Constraints

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n_r} r_j \geq \alpha \cdot (d - u)$$

$$lb_j^r \leq r_j \leq ub_j^r$$

$$lb_k^n \leq nr_k \leq ub_k^n$$

Electricity distribution and production efficiency

Electric engine efficiency

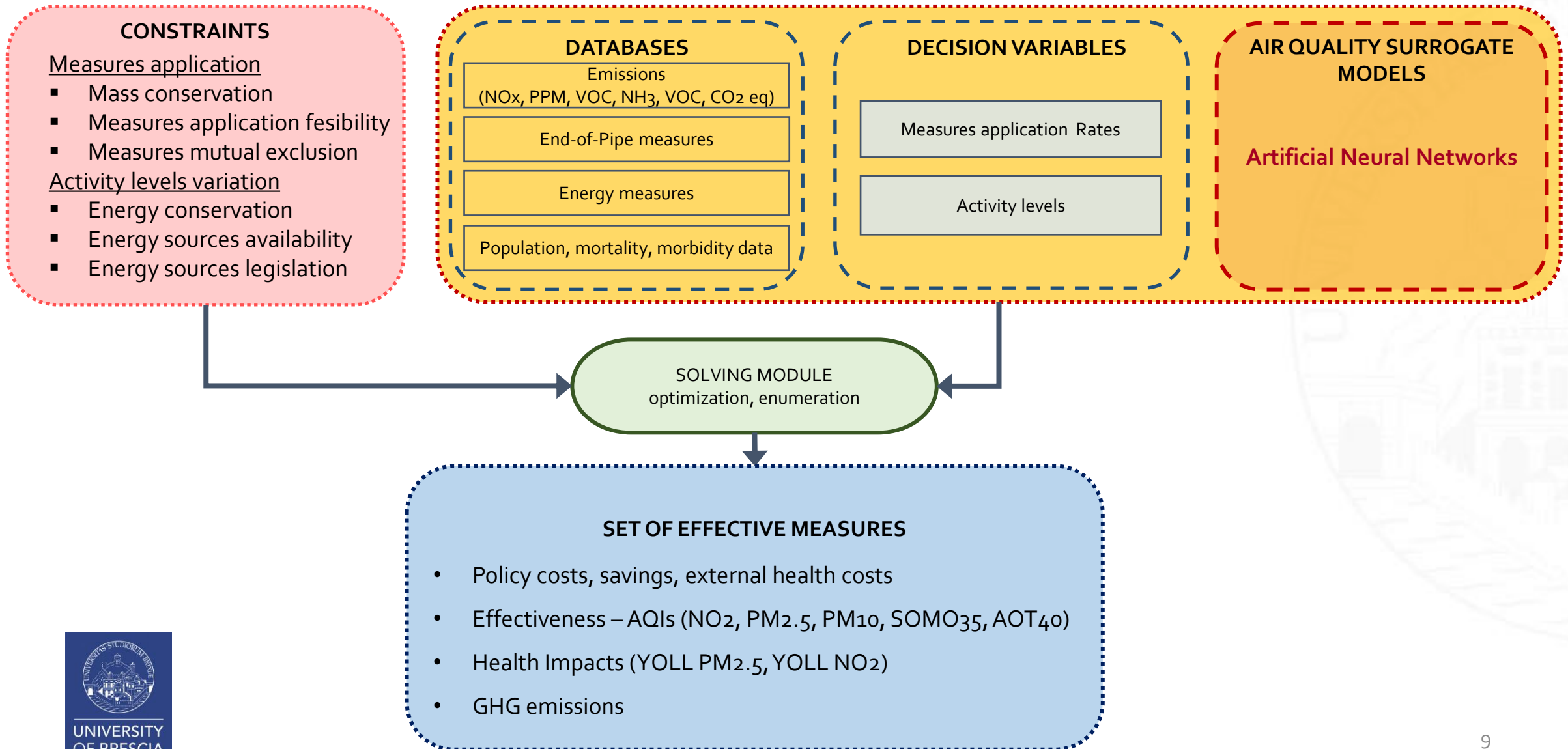
Internal combustion engine efficiency

# Mult-objective problem solving

- An **enumeration approach** is applied discretizing the decision variables in the feasible set
- A set of **40 scenarios** is identified varying the **electricity production** distribution in the **feasible set** ( $r_j, nr_k$ )
- The problem solutions are the **non-dominated scenarios** in the objective spaces.

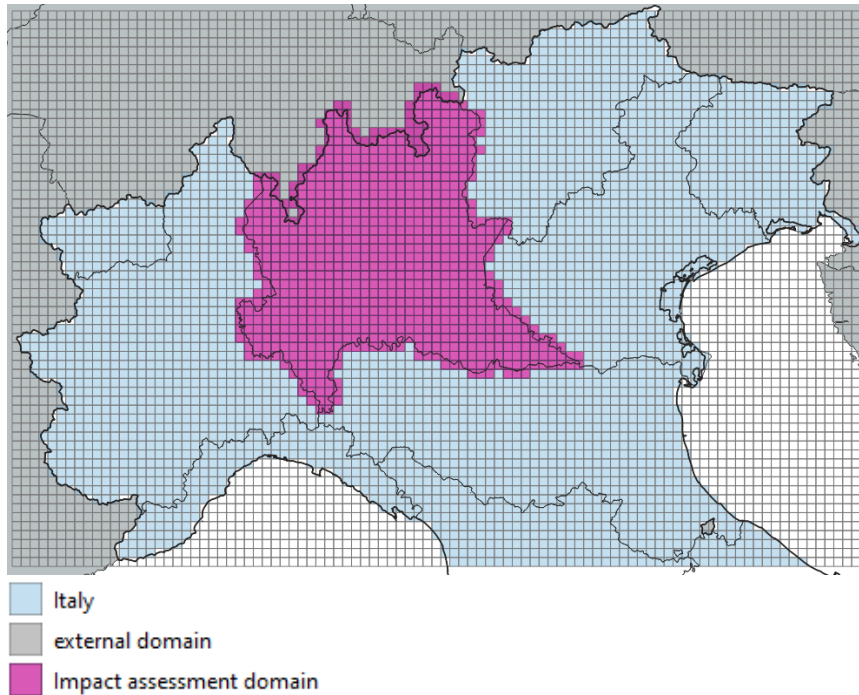


# MAQ (Multi-dimensional Air Quality) System



# Electricity demand and production: basecase and projection

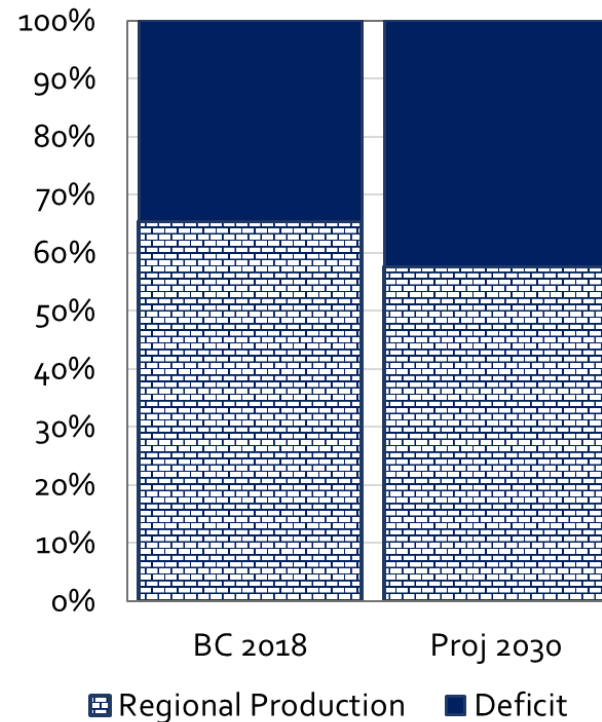
## DOMAIN



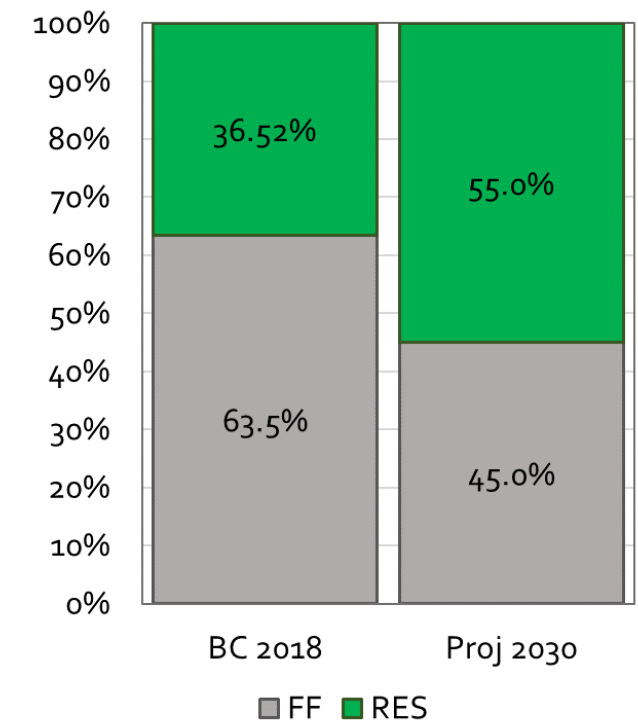
## RES objective 2030

Electricity production	55%
Thermal energy	33.9%
Transport	22%
Final gross energy consumption	30%

## ELECTRICITY DEMAND



## ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION



# Low emission road transport policy

- Light duty vehicles, cars and mopeds are shifted to electricity;
- Heavy duty vehicles are powered by biomethane.

Fuel	Activity Level [PJ]			$\eta$ [-]
	Cars	LDV	Mopeds	
Diesel	97.5	9.8	0.0	0.4
Gasoline	27.9	0.6	0.7	0.3
LPG	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Natural gas	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
Gross electric fleet energy	160.9			0.9
Net energy considering engine efficiency (ICE and electric)	65.6			

Fuel	Activity Level [PJ]	$\eta$ [-]
	HDV	
Diesel	66.2	0.4
Natural gas	0.1	0.3
Total	66.4	
<b>Net energy considering engine efficiency on biomethane</b>		<b>88.4</b>

Energy demand considering 46% electricity production and distribution efficiency

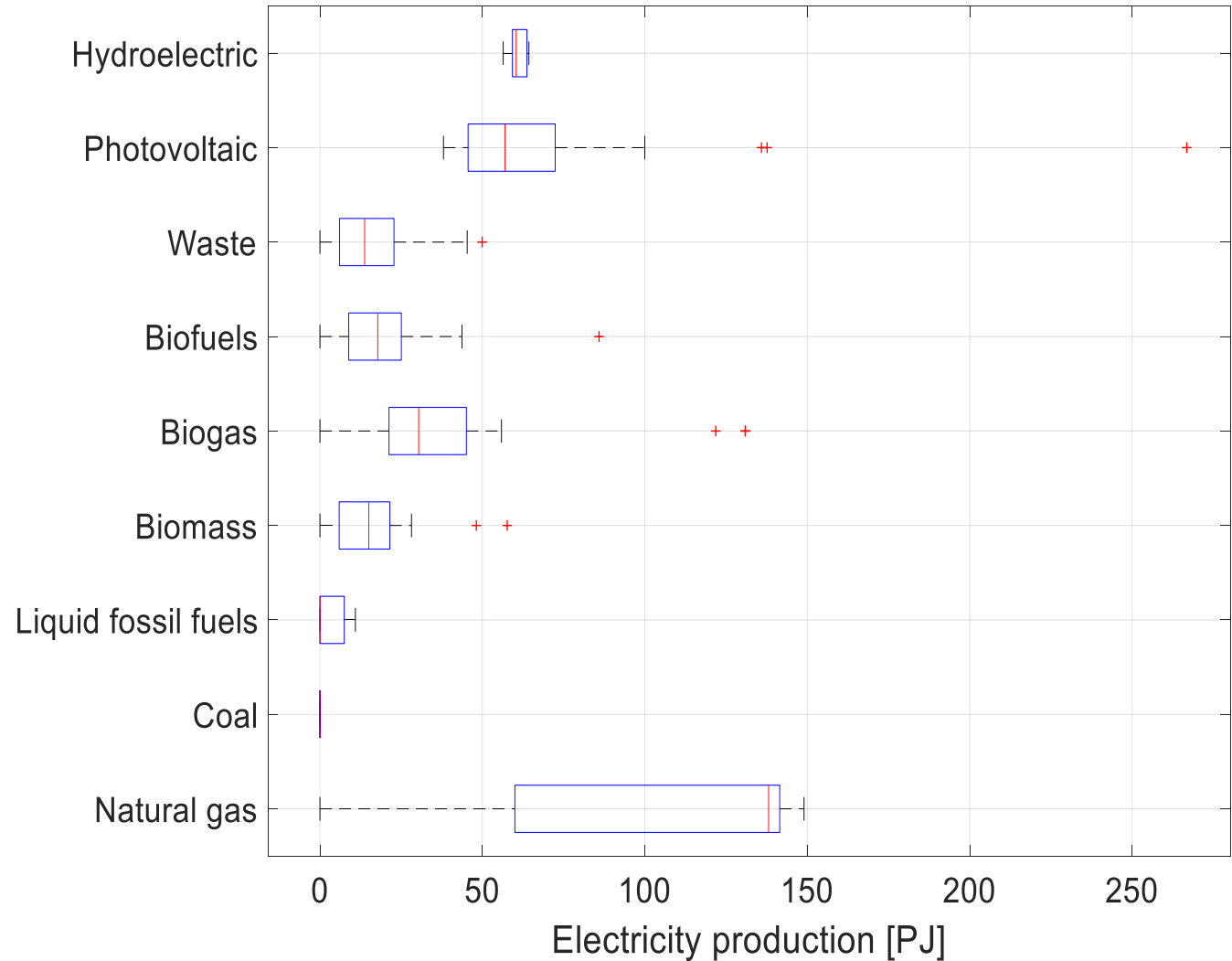
**142.6**

**INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY DEMAND**

# Problem solving

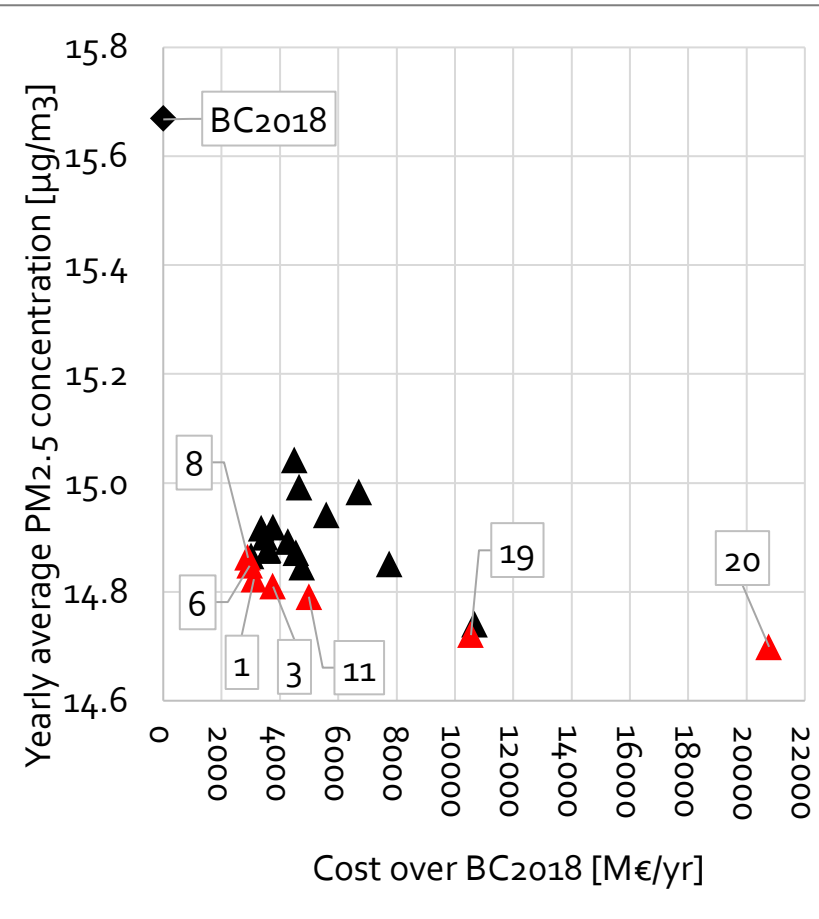
→ Scenarios are computed varying the electricity production distribution in the feasible set  $(r_j, nr_k)$

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OF SCENARIOS

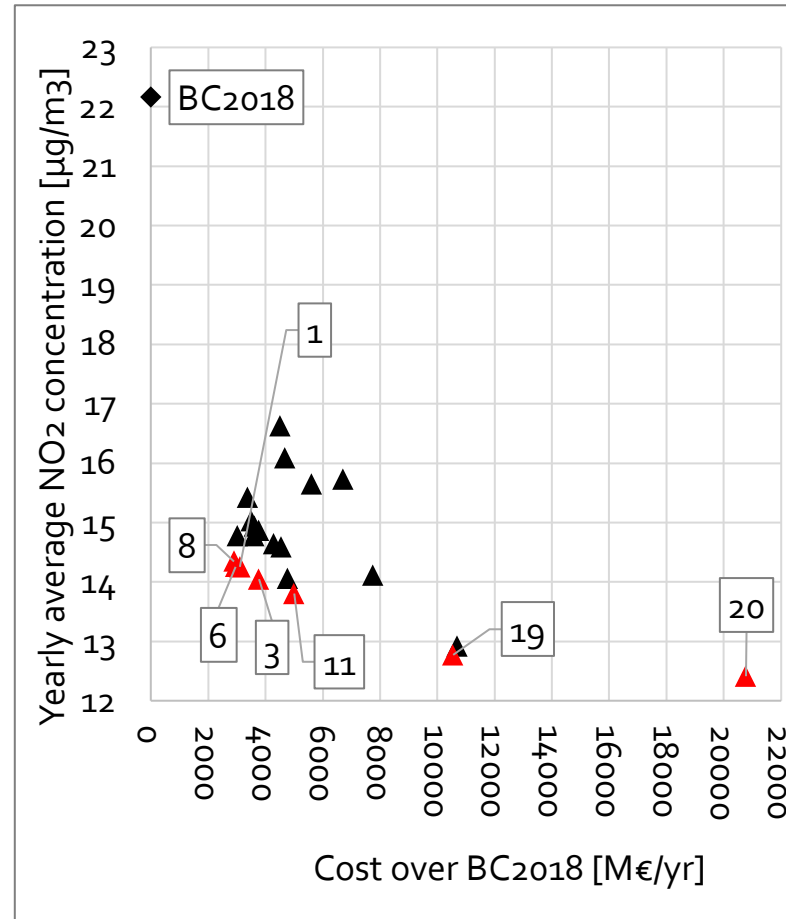


# Problem solutions

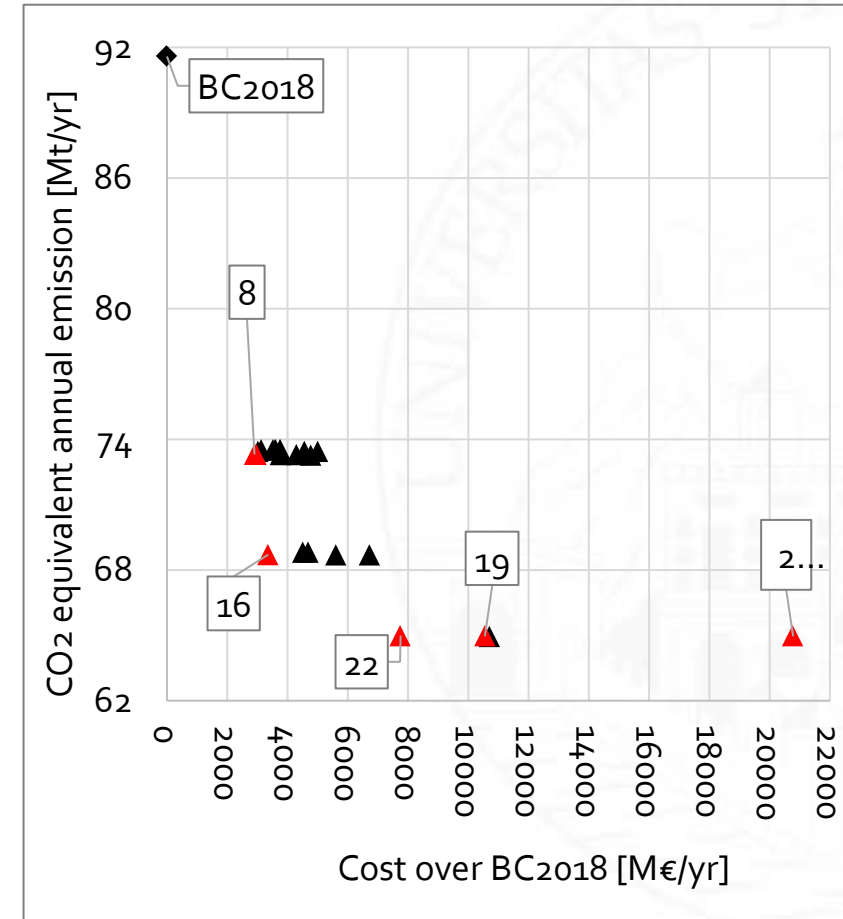
## PM<sub>2.5</sub>



## NO<sub>2</sub>



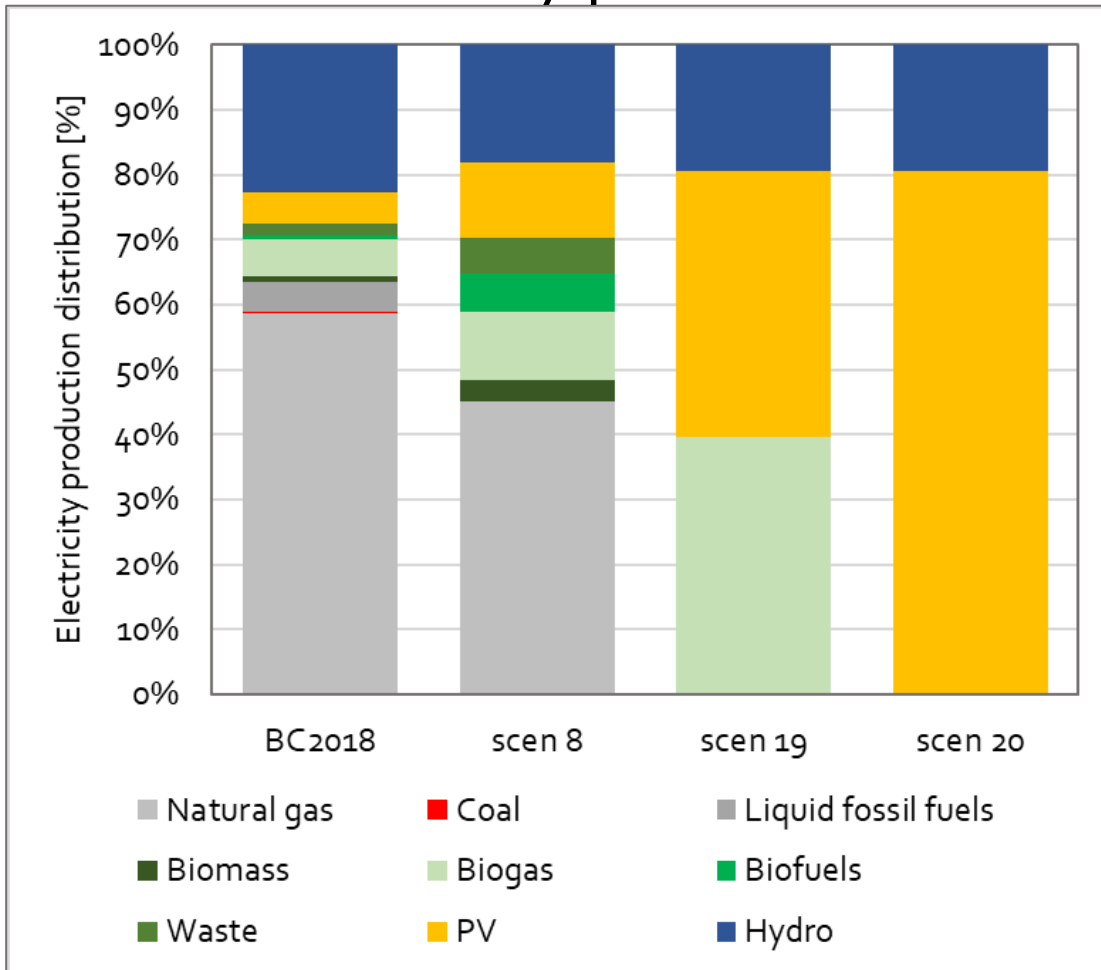
## CO<sub>2</sub> eq



Problem solutions are the not dominated scenarios in all objective spaces:  
**scenarios 8, 19 and 20**

# Problem solutions

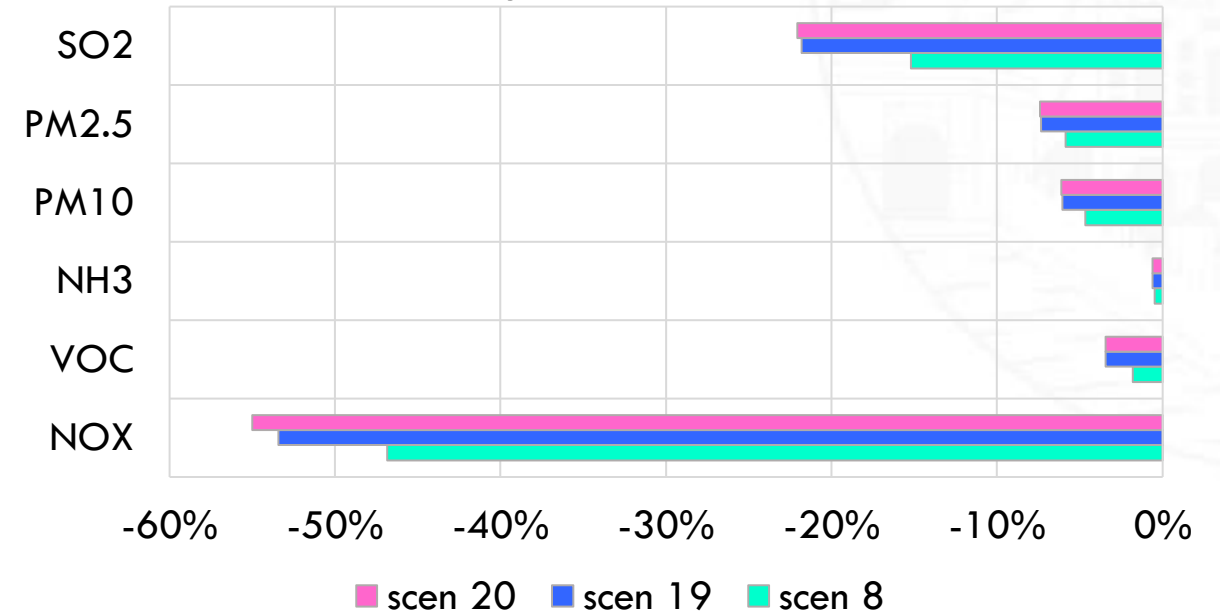
## Electricity production



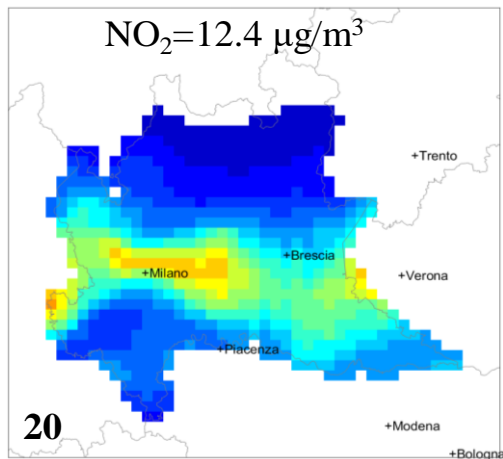
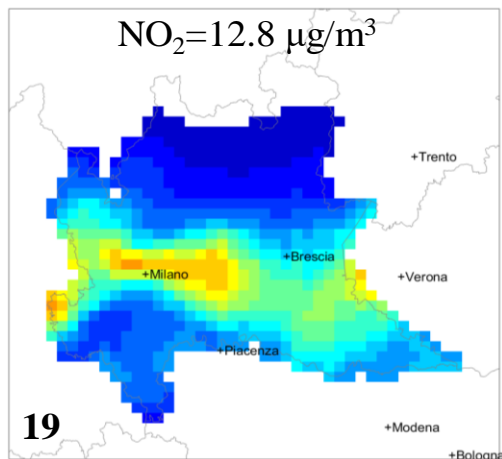
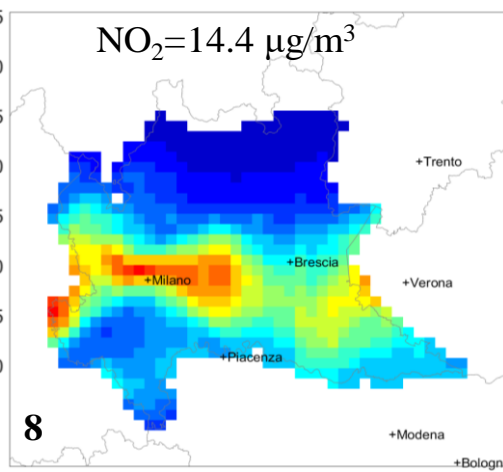
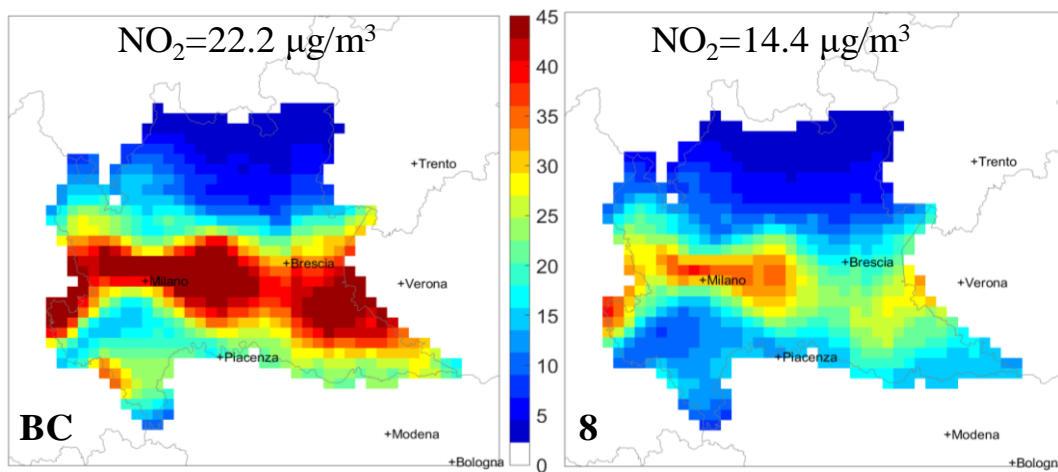
## Objectives

Scen	Cost over BC [M€/yr]	$\Delta PM_{2.5}$ [%]	$\Delta NO_2$ [%]	$\Delta CO_2$ eq [%]
8	2905	-5.1%	-35.3%	-20.0%
19	10550	-6.1%	-42.4%	-29.1%
20	20773	-6.2%	-44.0%	-29.1%

## Percentage emission reduction



# Problem solutions: health impact assessment



	Cost over BC M€/yr	Mortality YLL			
		PM2.5		NO2	
		Months/ person	%	Months/ person	%
BC2018	0	9.9	-	1.3	-
<b>8</b>	2905	9.5	-4.8%	0.86	-35%
<b>19</b>	10550	9.4	-5.8%	0.76	-42%
<b>20</b>	20773	9.4	-5.8%	0.74	-44%

	Cost over BC M€/yr	YLL costs			
		PM2.5		NO2	
		M€/yr	Δ M€/yr	M€/yr	Δ M€/yr
BC2018	0	4926	-	955	-
<b>8</b>	2905	4659	-267	649	-306
<b>19</b>	10550	4592	-334	570	-385
<b>20</b>	20773	4583	-343	554	-401

	Cost over BC M€/yr	Energy savings M€/yr
scen		
<b>8</b>	2905	3229
<b>19</b>	10550	4275
<b>20</b>	20773	5874

# Thank you for your attention

**e.deangelis@unibs.it**

This study is founded by:



**BIOMASSHUB**  
biometano per una società sostenibile

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**UNIONE EUROPEA**  
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Regione  
Lombardia



POR FESR 2014-2020 / INNOVAZIONE E COMPETITIVITÀ



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