Transportation, Electrification and the Path to Net-zero



Jesse D. Jenkins

Assistant Professor | Princeton University March 13th, 2023 – NJ Transportation Planning Authority

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

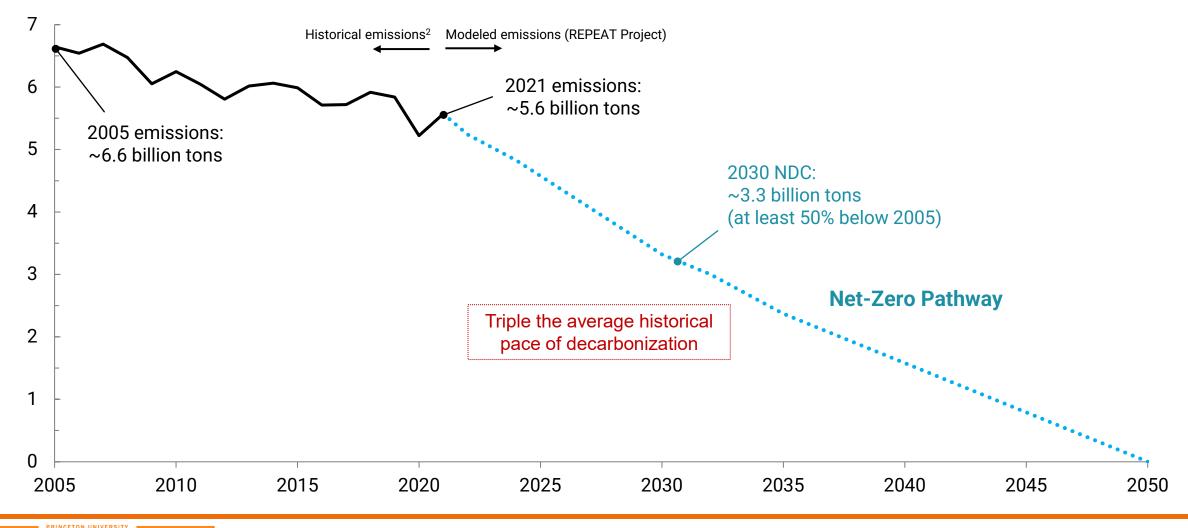
ZERO LAB

Zero-carbon Energy Systems Research and Optimization Laboratory

Net-Zero America

Historical and Modeled Net U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Including Land Carbon Sinks)

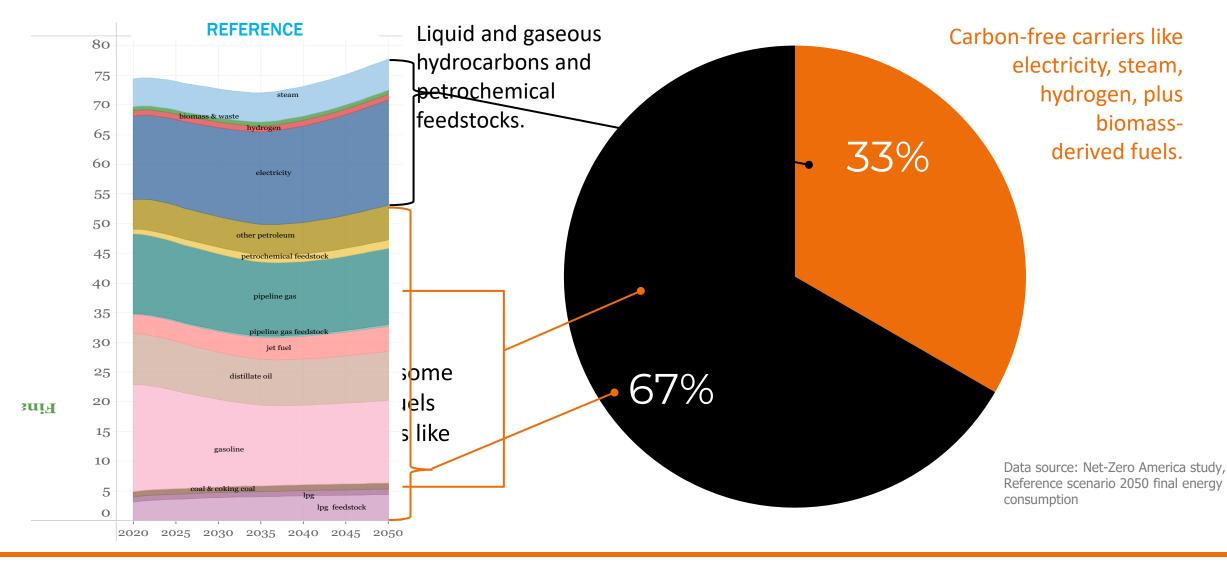
billion metric tons CO2-equivalent (Gt CO2-e)1



ZERO LAB

CO₂ equivalent emissions calculations use IPCC AR4 100 year global warming potential as per <u>EPA Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks</u>.
 Historical data from <u>US EPA Inventory</u> for 2005-2030; 2021 preliminary emissions estimate assumes total net emissions change in proportion to 6.7% year-on-year change in CO2 emissions from energy and industrial processes estimated by <u>Global Carbon Monitor</u>.

Sizing up the challenge

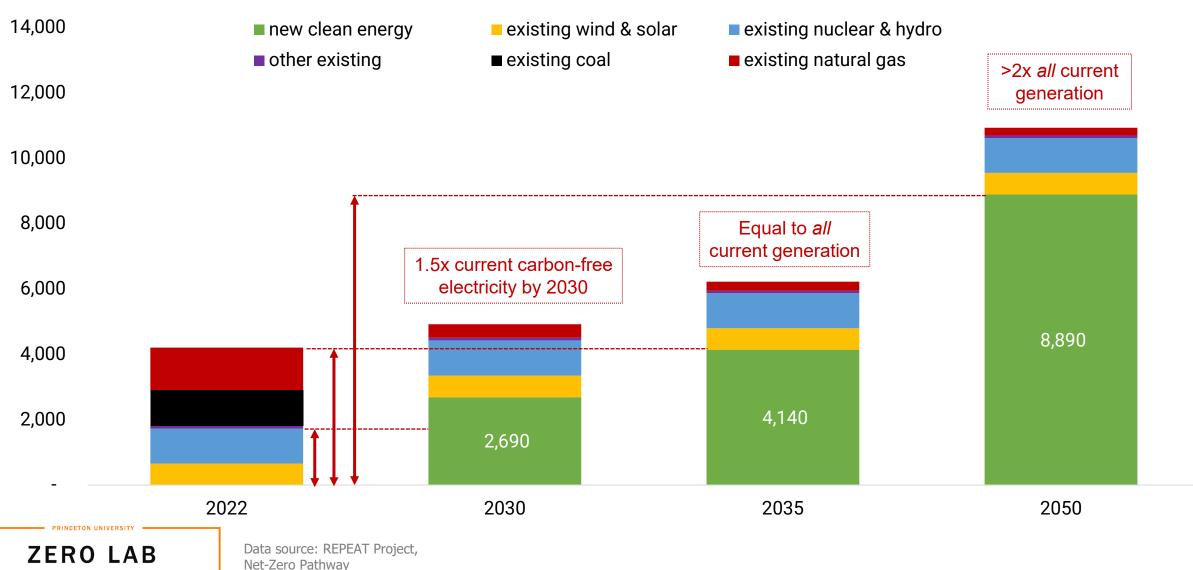


PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

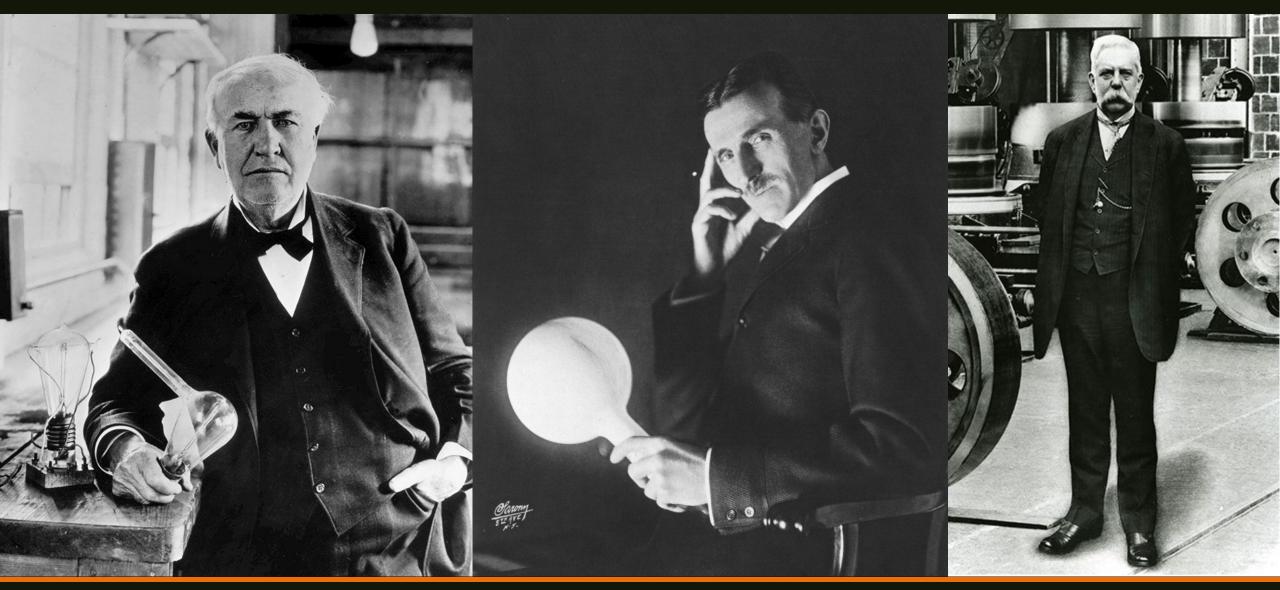
Clean electricity: the linchpin

Total annual U.S. electricity generation by resource

Billion kilowatt-hours (or terawatt-hours)

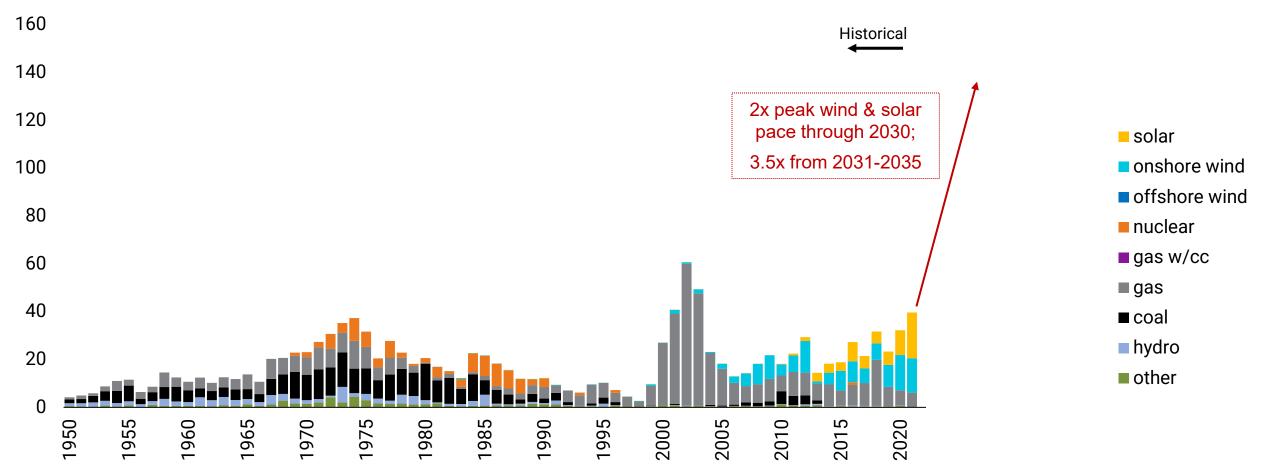


140 years since the days of Edison, Tesla, and Westinghouse...



Smashing new records

Historical power generation capacity additions vs modeled Net-Zero Pathway gigwatts per year

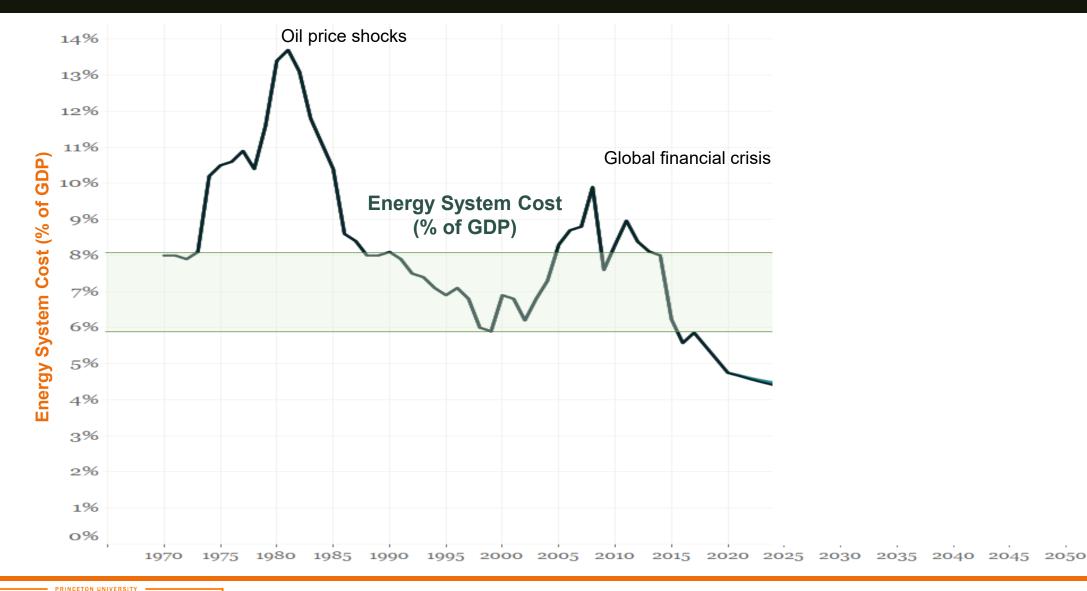


PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

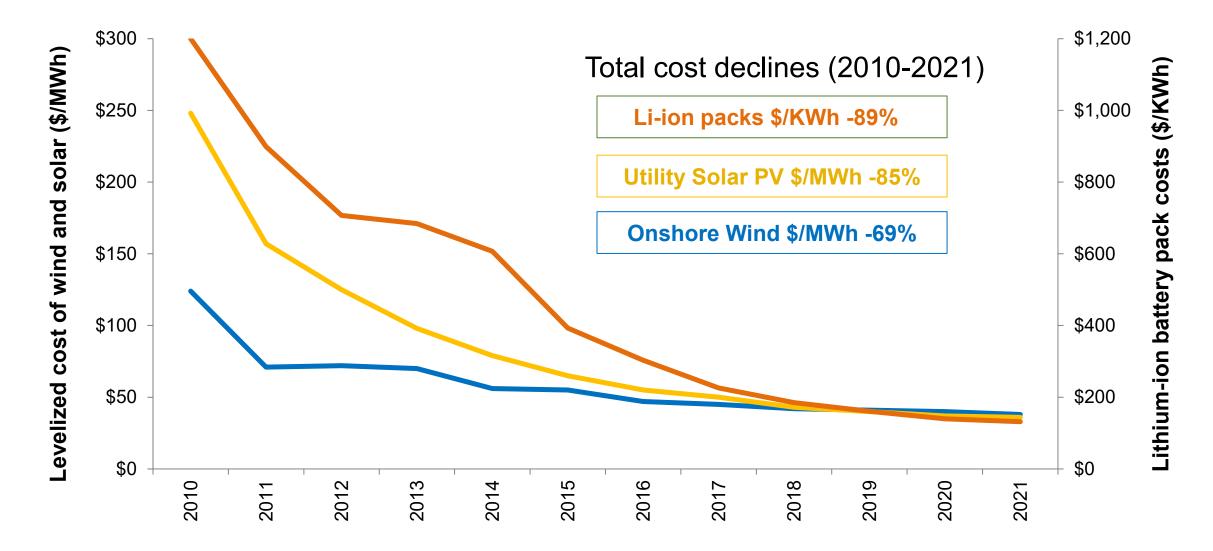
ZERO LAB

Data source: REPEAT Project, Net-Zero Pathway

Transformative, but affordable



Wind, solar, and battery costs have plummeted...



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ZERO LAB

Data Sources: Wind & solar costs from Lazard (2021), Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis – Version 15.0. Battery pack costs from Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2021), Battery Price Survey. And now, with the passage of the *Inflation Reduction Act,* for the first time in history, the full financial might of the federal government is aligned behind the clean energy transition...

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ADD DO DO DO

TERRETE STREAMS

The Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act focus on making clean energy^{*} cheap

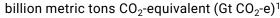
* (and other climate solutions)

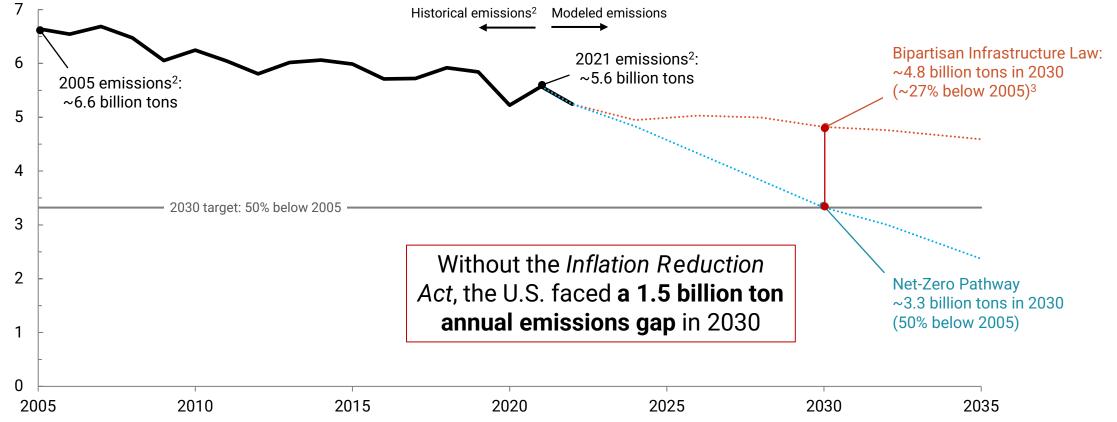
Well over \$500 billion in tax credits, grants, rebates, and loan guarantees for:

- clean electricity
- hydrogen and clean fuels
- carbon capture & storage
- electric vehicles
- energy efficiency & electrification
- technology demonstration, hubs, and network infrastructure

SALF

Historical and Modeled Net U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Including Land Carbon Sinks)





1 - CO₂.equivalent emissions calculations use IPCC AR4 100 year global warming potential as per EPA Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. All values should be regarded as approximate given uncertainty in future outcomes.

2 - Historical data from US EPA Inventory for 2005-2030; 2021 preliminary emissions estimate assumes total net emissions change in proportion to 6.7% year-on-year change in CO2 emissions from energy and industrial processes estimated by Global Carbon Monitor.

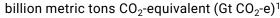
3 - Modeled emissions exclude any changes in passenger and freight miles traveled due to surface transportation, rail, and transit investments in IIJA. <u>According to the Georgetown Climate Center</u>, emissions impact of these changes depend heavily on state implementation of funding from IIJA, which could result in anywhere from -14 Mt to +25 Mt change in CO₂ emissions from transportation in 2030.

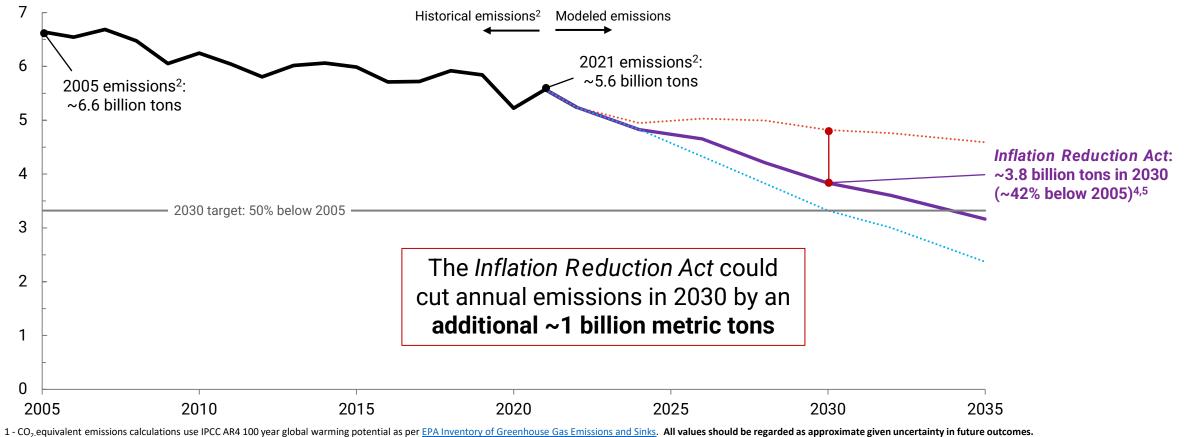
4 - Results reflect preliminary modeling based on the July 27, 2022 draft legislation.

5 - Results reflect average of estimated high and low oil & gas production scenarios, which span +/- 20 Mt CO₂-e in 2030 (see p. 13-14). Impact on land carbon sinks based on analysis by Energy Innovation.



Historical and Modeled Net U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Including Land Carbon Sinks)





2 - Historical data from US EPA Inventory for 2005-2030; 2021 preliminary emissions estimate assumes total net emissions change in proportion to 6.7% year-on-year change in CO2 emissions from energy and industrial processes estimated by Global Carbon Monitor.

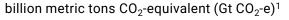
3 - Modeled emissions exclude any changes in passenger and freight miles traveled due to surface transportation, rail, and transit investments in IIJA. <u>According to the Georgetown Climate Center</u>, emissions impact of these changes depend heavily on state implementation of funding from IIJA, which could result in anywhere from -14 Mt to +25 Mt change in CO₂ emissions from transportation in 2030.

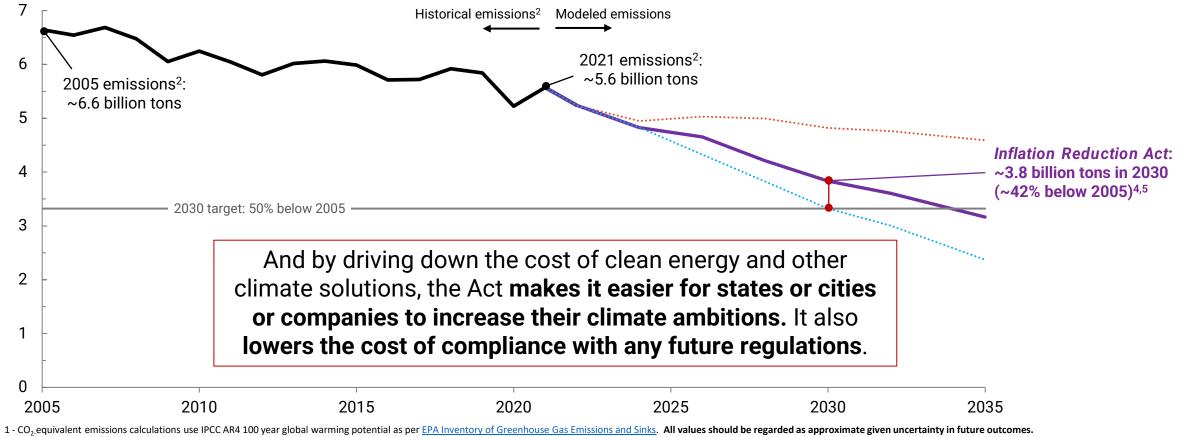
4 - Results reflect preliminary modeling based on the July 27, 2022 draft legislation.

5 - Results reflect average of estimated high and low oil & gas production scenarios, which span +/- 20 Mt CO₂-e in 2030 (see p. 13-14). Impact on land carbon sinks based on analysis by Energy Innovation.



Historical and Modeled Net U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Including Land Carbon Sinks)





2 - Historical data from US EPA Inventory for 2005-2030; 2021 preliminary emissions estimate assumes total net emissions change in proportion to 6.7% year-on-year change in CO2 emissions from energy and industrial processes estimated by Global Carbon Monitor.

3 - Modeled emissions exclude any changes in passenger and freight miles traveled due to surface transportation, rail, and transit investments in IIJA. <u>According to the Georgetown Climate Center</u>, emissions impact of these changes depend heavily on state implementation of funding from IIJA, which could result in anywhere from -14 Mt to +25 Mt change in CO₂ emissions from transportation in 2030.

4 - Results reflect preliminary modeling based on the July 27, 2022 draft legislation.

5 - Results reflect average of estimated high and low oil & gas production scenarios, which span +/- 20 Mt CO₂-e in 2030 (see p. 13-14). Impact on land carbon sinks based on analysis by Energy Innovation.





Governor Murphy Announces Comprehensive Set of Initiatives to Combat Climate Change and Power the "Next New Jersey"

02/15/2023

Murphy Administration Sets Accelerated Target of 100% Clean Energy by 2035

The Governor outlined six pillars that will serve as the foundation for a cleaner, greener, and more resilient New Jersey.

1. Adoption through Executive Order No. 315 of an accelerated target of 100% clean energy by 2035...

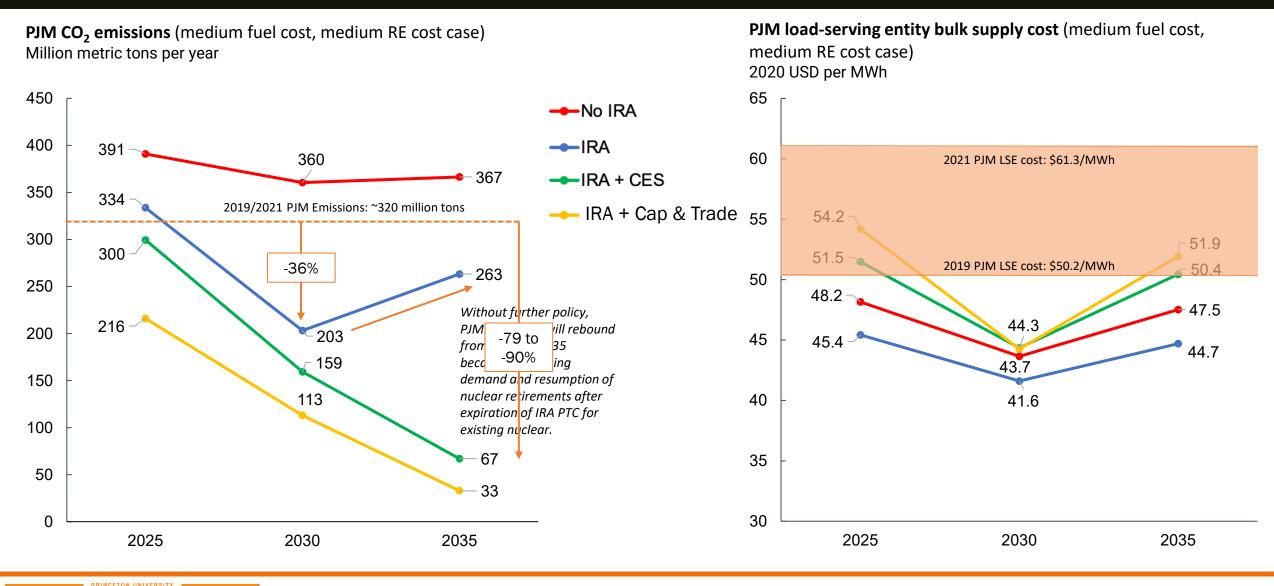
2. Adoption through Executive Order No. 316 of a target to install zero-carbon-emission space heating and cooling systems in 400,000 homes and 20,000 commercial properties ...

3. Initiation through Executive Order No. 317 of a process ... to plan for the Future of the Natural Gas Utility in New Jersey

4. Allocation of \$70 million ... toward lowering consumer upfront costs for medium- and heavy-duty EV adoption
5. Initiation of the stakeholdering process to adopt Advanced Clean Cars II in New Jersey, which would require all new cars and light-duty truck sales to be zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) by 2035

6. ... provide enhanced flood protection for homeowners, businesses, and infrastructure against increased flooding in riverine and coastal areas

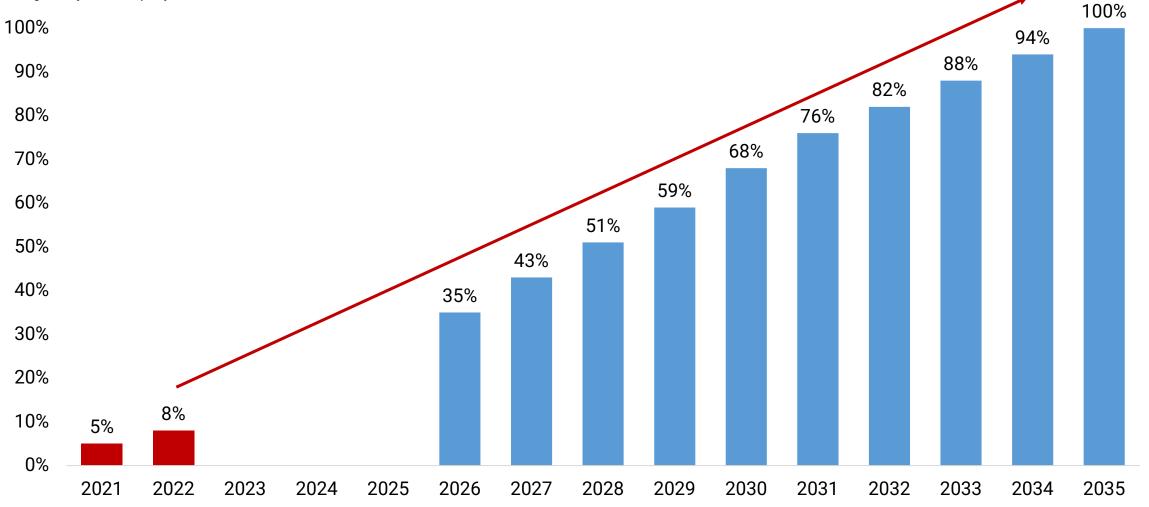
Thanks to the *Inflation Reduction Act,* the PJM region can now cut PJM CO₂ emissions 80-90% by 2035 while keeping electricity supply costs comparable to or lower than recent years



Going electric

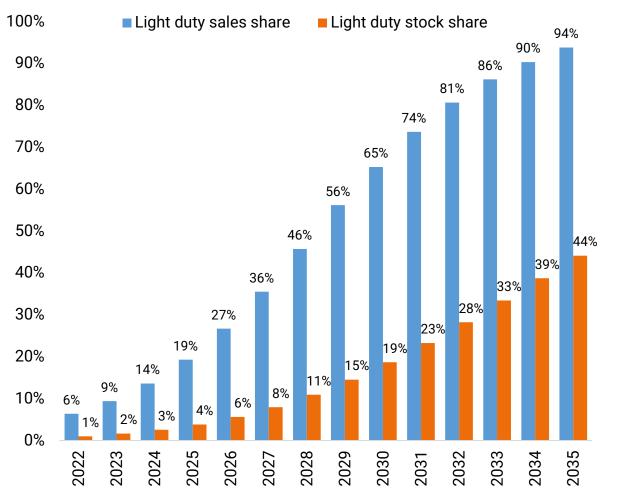
Historical New Jersey EV and PHEV light vehicle sales sales and Advanced Clean Cars II targets

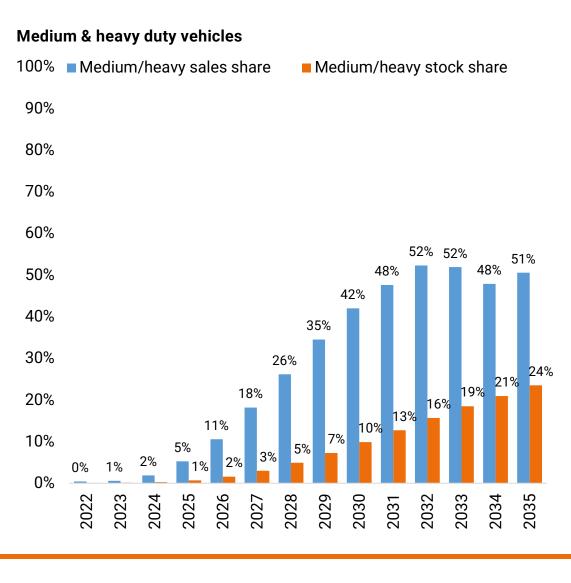
% of light duty vehicles per year



We have time to prepare

Modeled US EV and PHEV sales and stock shares Light duty vehicles





PRINCETON UNIVERSITY -

ZERO LAB

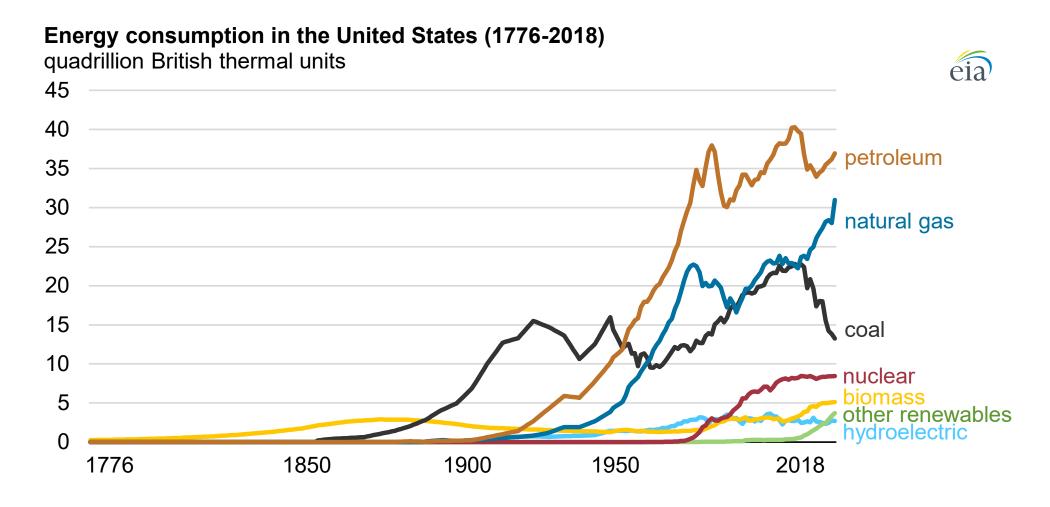
Unlocking charging flexibility

US electric cars sold in 2022 averaged 291 miles range That's 7 days of the average American's daily commute

An EV battery offers enormous flexibility to shift charging patterns to avoid stressing the grid...

Unlocking flexible EV charging and water heating could reduce NJ peak demand by 16% in 2040.

For all of U.S. history, petroleum and natural gas consumption has steadily risen (outside of recessions)...



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



Changes in Annual U.S. Petroleum Product and Natural Gas Consumption vs No IRA Case (Including Bipartisan Infrastructure Law)

Inflation Reduction Act

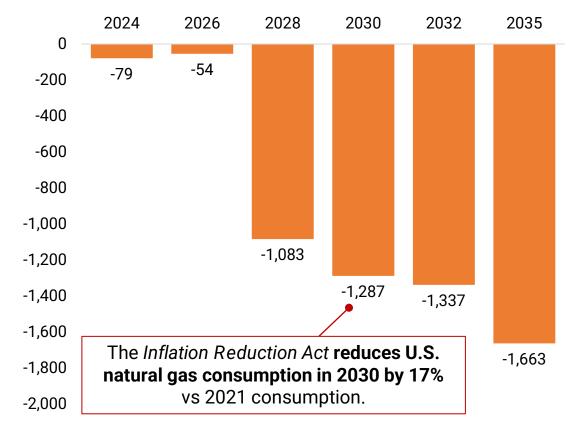
Petroleum Products

2024 2028 2035 2026 2030 2032 0 -48 -200 -280 -400 -526 -600 -800 -772 -1,000 -1,002 -1,200 The Inflation Reduction Act drives U.S. consumption of petroleum products -1,400 (gasoline, diesel fuel, etc) down 13% vs 2021 (and ~25% in 2035) -1,508 -1,600

million barrels per year (mmbbl/y)

Natural Gas

billion cubic feet per year (bcf/y)



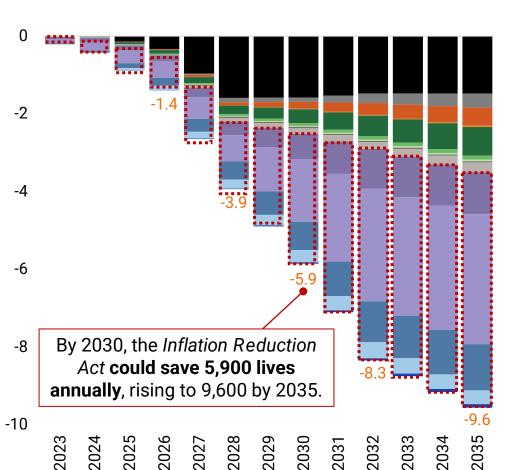
ZERO LAB

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



Annual Avoided Premature Deaths From Exposure to Fine Particulate Matter From

Energy Activities vs No IRA Case (Including Bipartisan Infrastructure Law)

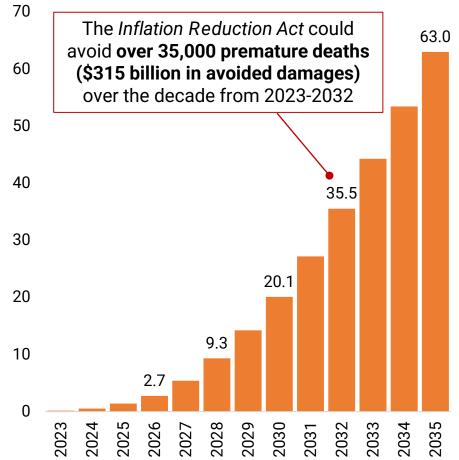


Inflation Reduction Act

	electric generation - coal	70
	 electric generation - gas commercial & institutional - coal commercial & institutional - gas 	60
 	 commercial & institutional - oil commercial & institutional - other residential - gas 	50
	 residential - oil residential - other coal mining 	40
	 oil and gas production¹ light duty autos light duty trucks 	30
	 medium duty trucks heavy duty trucks buses 	20
		10

1 – Mortalities from exposure to PM 2.5 pollution from oil and gas production is estimated based on the average of production under the High and Low Oil & Gas Production scenarios (see p. 13).

Cumulative Avoided Premature Deaths vs No IRA Case (Including Bipartisan Infrastructure Law) Thousands



ZERO LAB

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Thousands



The new challenge: how fast can we scale??

TEAM LOTUS-





repeatproject.org



