

# Electrification Outlook for Transportation

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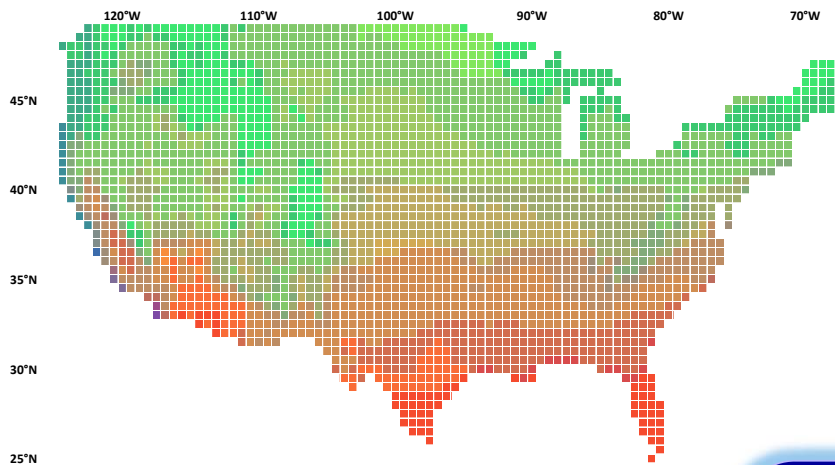
## US National Electrification Assessment (USNEA)

- New study released April 2018
- Modeling and analysis of electrification opportunities, challenges, and actions across the US economy
- Available for download at [www.epri.com](http://www.epri.com)



# USNEA Modeling Approach: US-REGEN

## Energy Use



- Climate zones
- Building types
- Household characteristics
- Industrial mix
- End-use technology detail

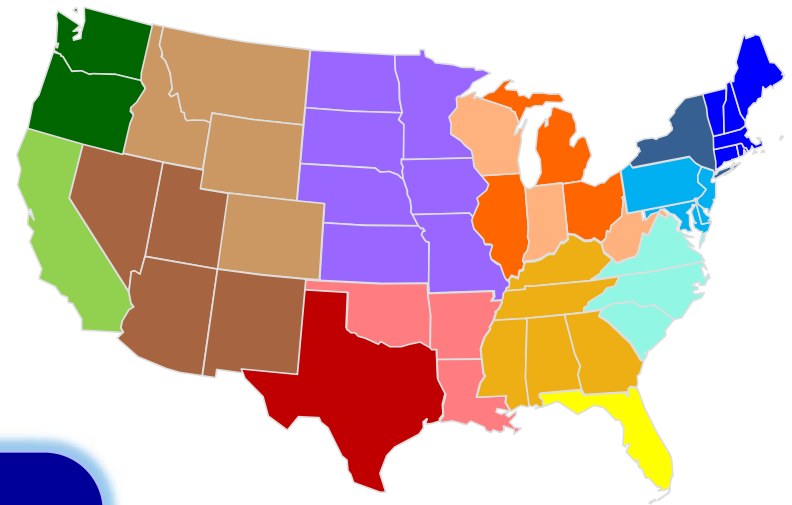


Synchronized  
Hourly Load,  
Renewables,  
and Prices

### Model Outputs:

Generation, capacity,  
prices, and end-use mix  
Emissions, air quality,  
and water

## Electric Generation



- Investment and dispatch
- Transmission
- Intermittent renewables
- Energy and capacity requirements
- State-level policies and constraints

# Model Projections of EV Economic Potential in Reference Case



Battery costs continue to fall rapidly

Car manufacturers develop wide range of EV models with ~300 mile range

Home or work charging is available for most drivers

EV maintenance costs are lower

NG prices remain low, moderate increase in oil price

ICEV fuel economy continues to improve

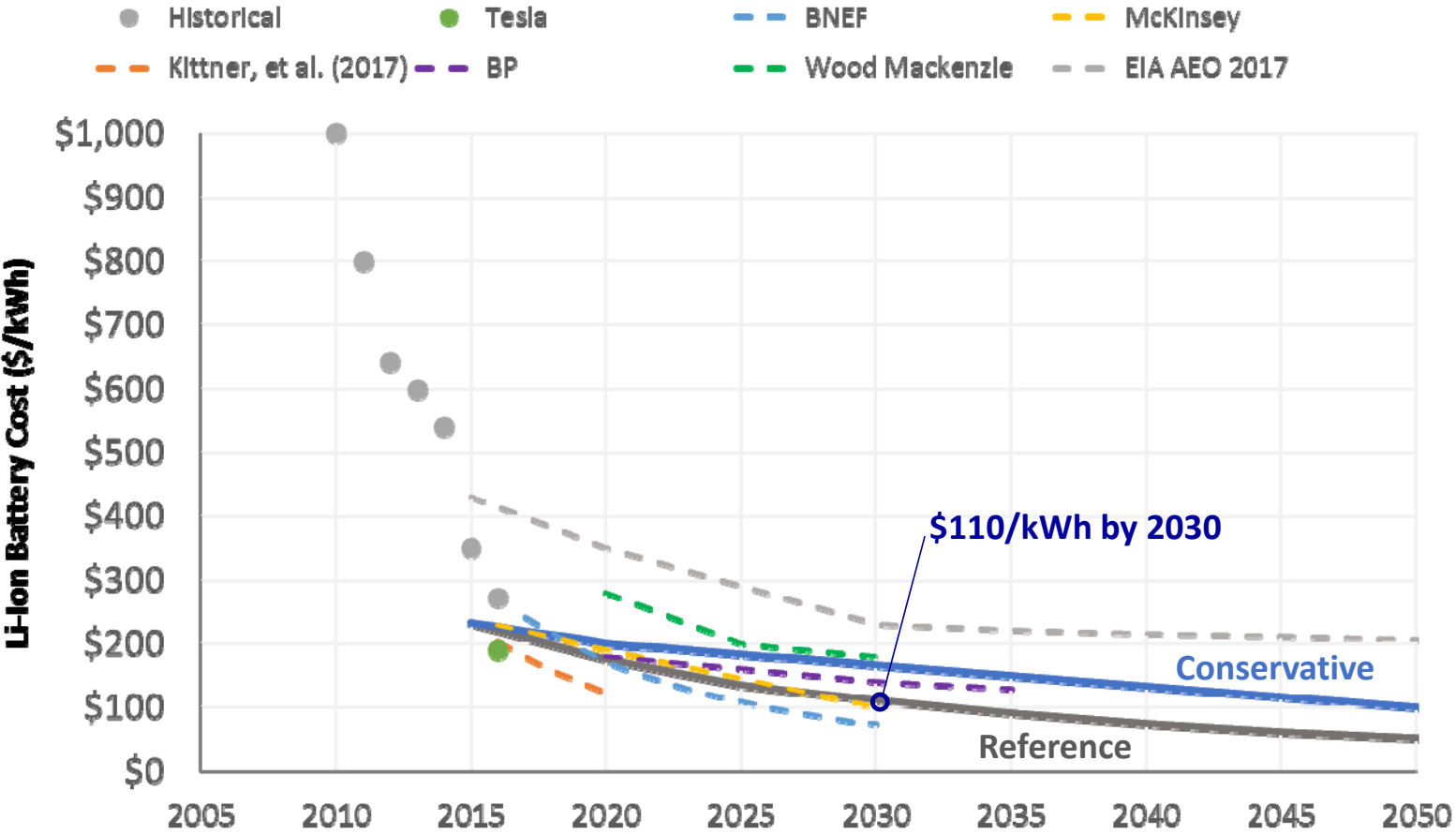
## Economic Potential

EV / PHEV are most economical choice for **75%** of potential new vehicle decisions by **2030**  
**(90% by 2050)**

## Adoption

EV / PHEV represent **40%** of new vehicle market by **2030**  
**(75% by 2050)**

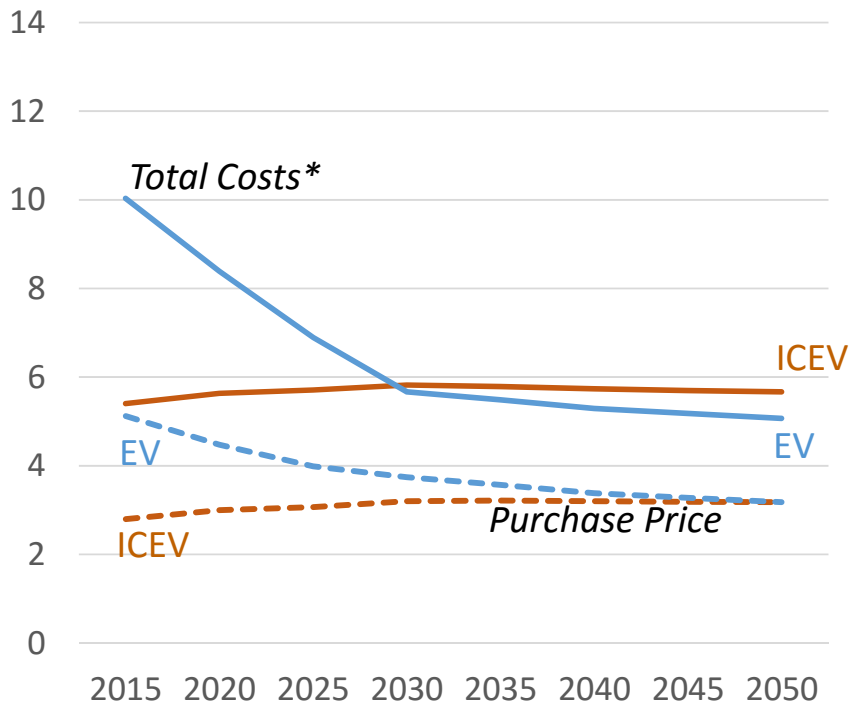
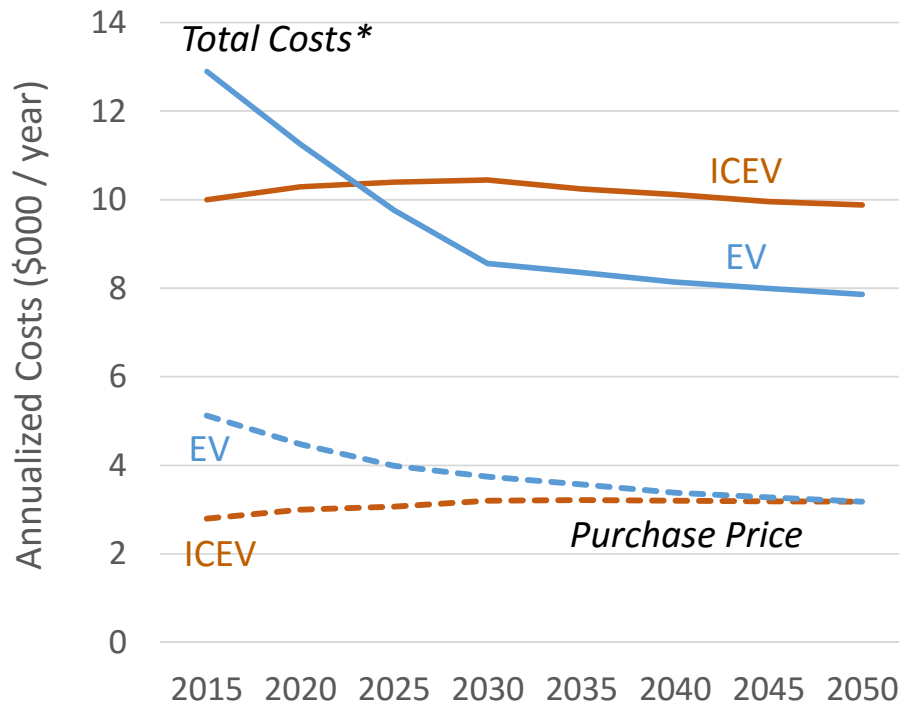
# Battery Cost Projections



# Passenger Vehicle Cost Trade-offs for Representative Household

**High Driving Intensity**  
(e.g. 18k miles / year)

**Low Driving Intensity**  
(e.g. 5k miles / year)

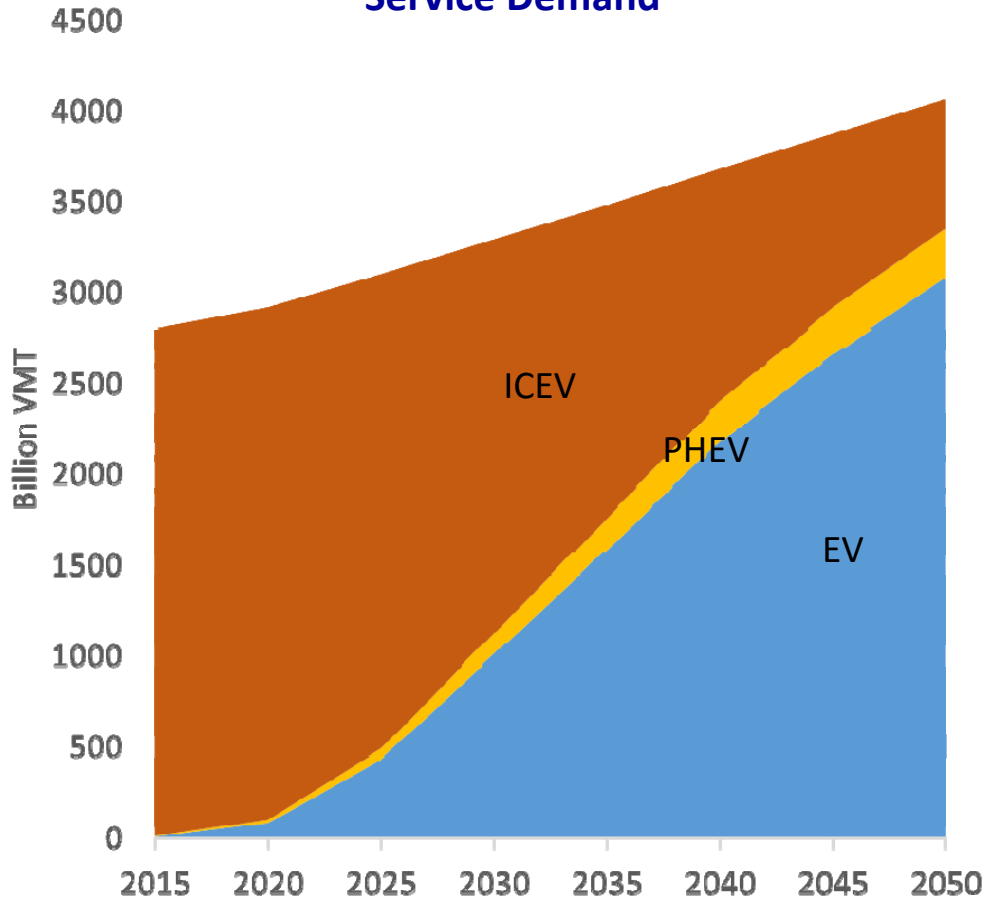


\* **Total Costs** include fuel, maintenance, charging equipment, and estimated “disutility” associated with range limitations, model availability, etc.

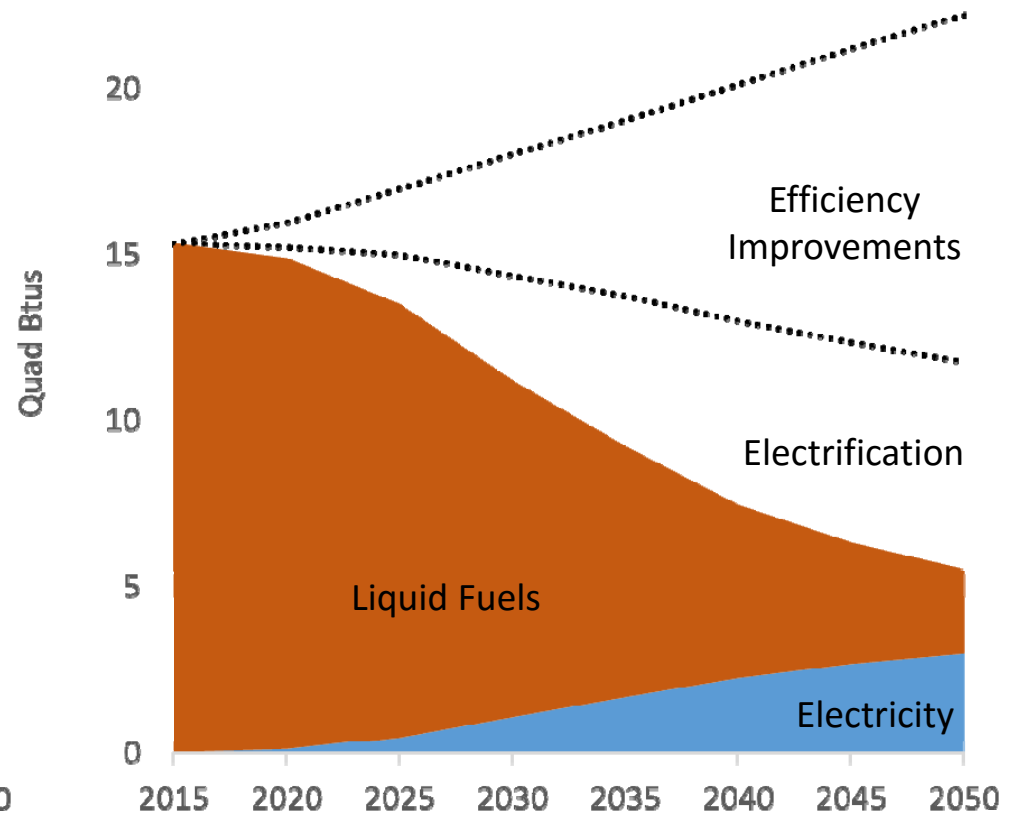
Based on suburban household in NE-Central model region

# Reference Projections for US Light-Duty Vehicles

Service Demand

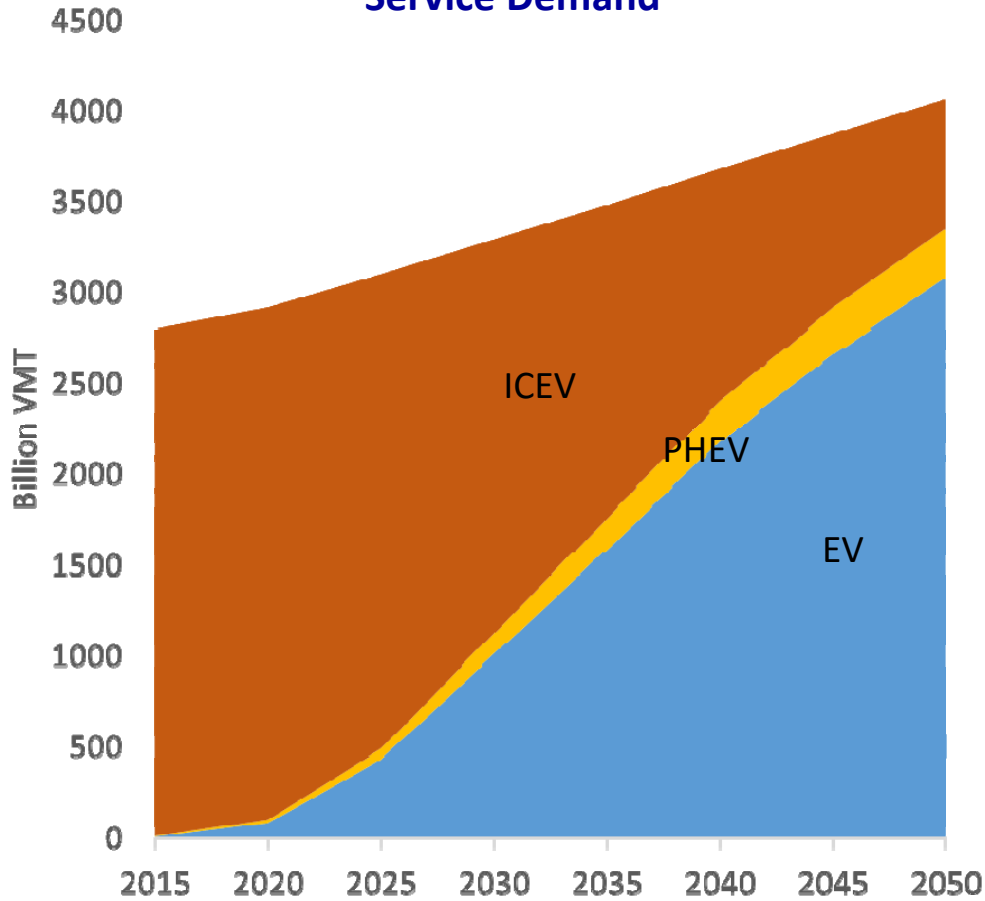


Final Energy

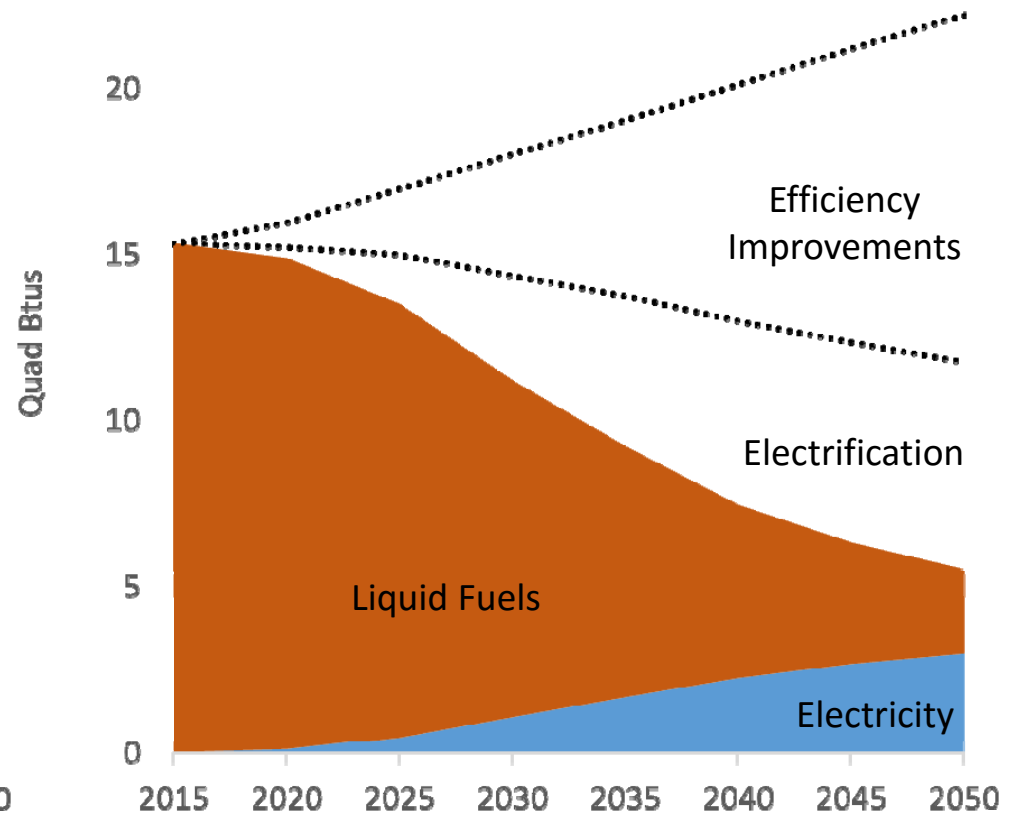


# Reference Projections for US Light-Duty Vehicles

## Service Demand



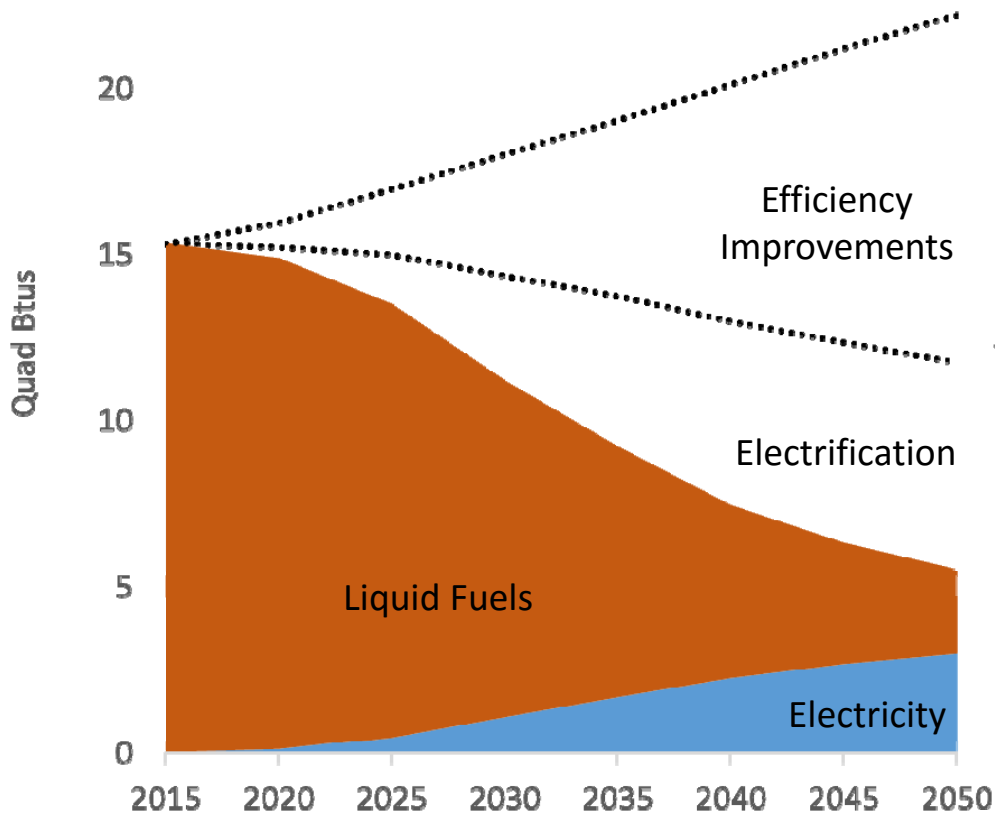
## Final Energy



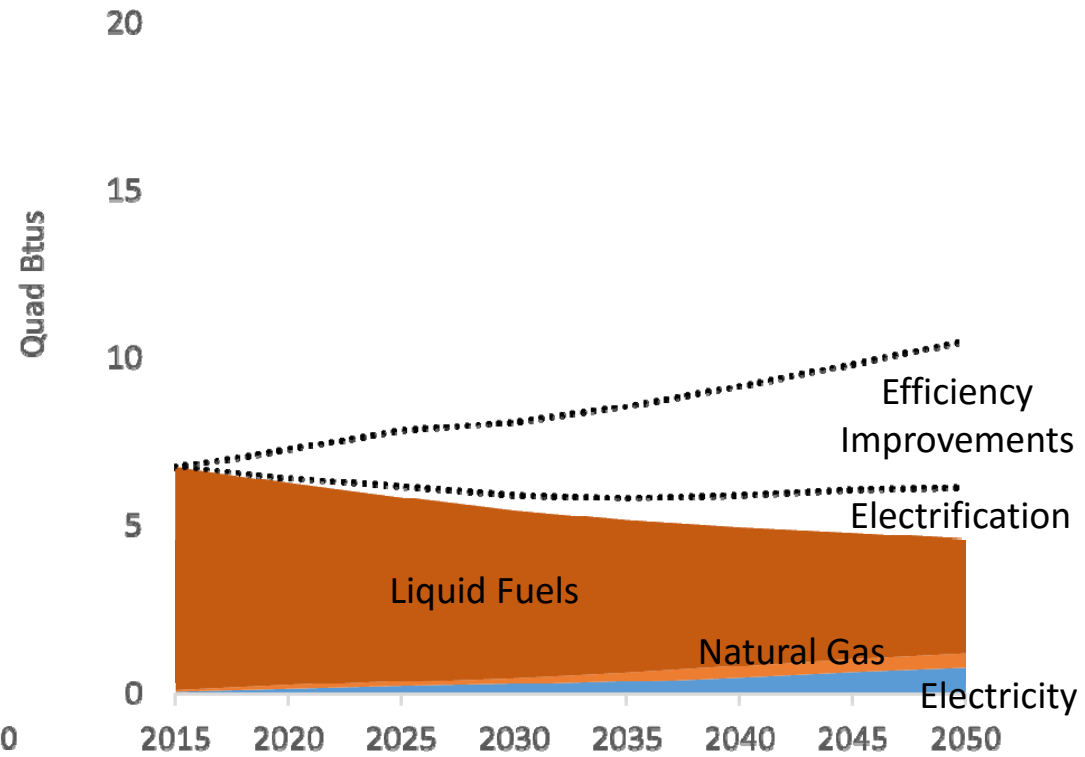


# Reference Projections for All Highway Vehicles Final Energy

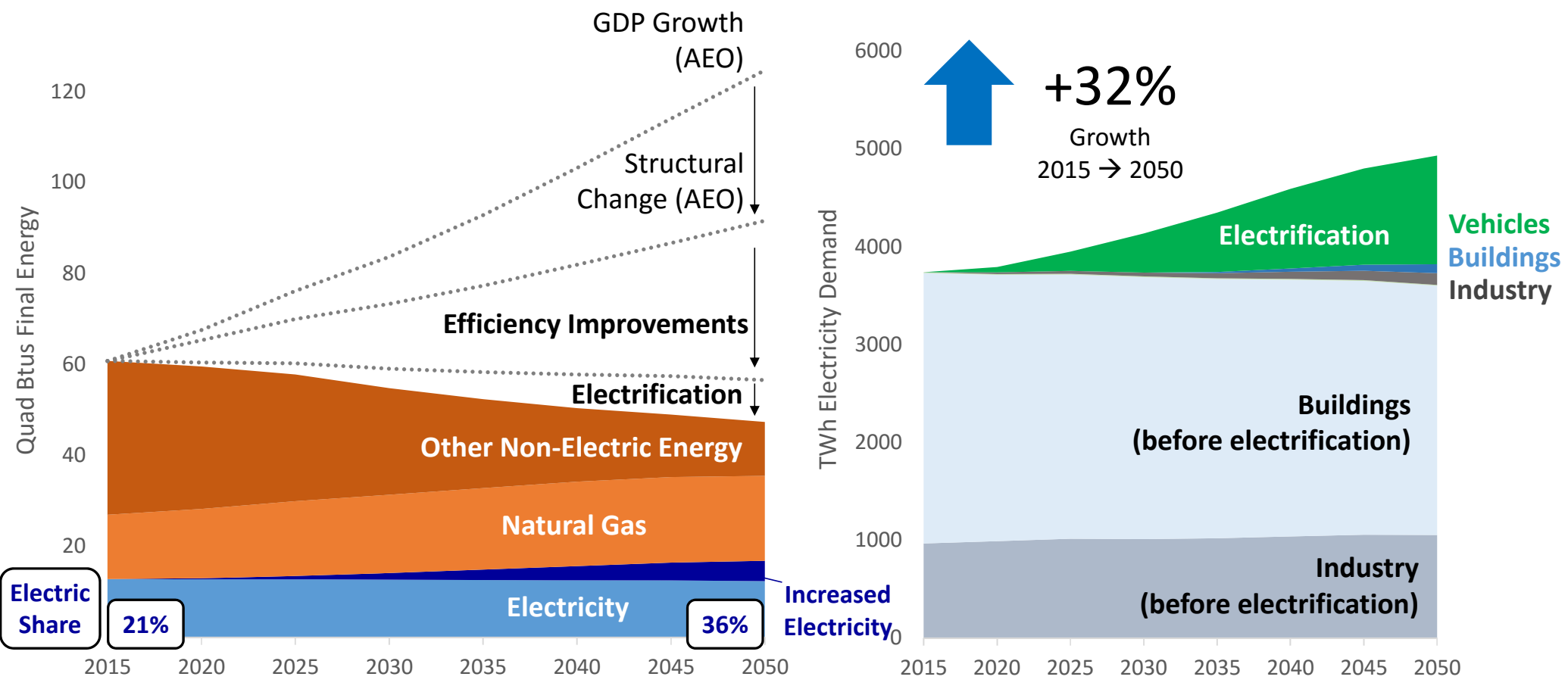
## Light-Duty Vehicles



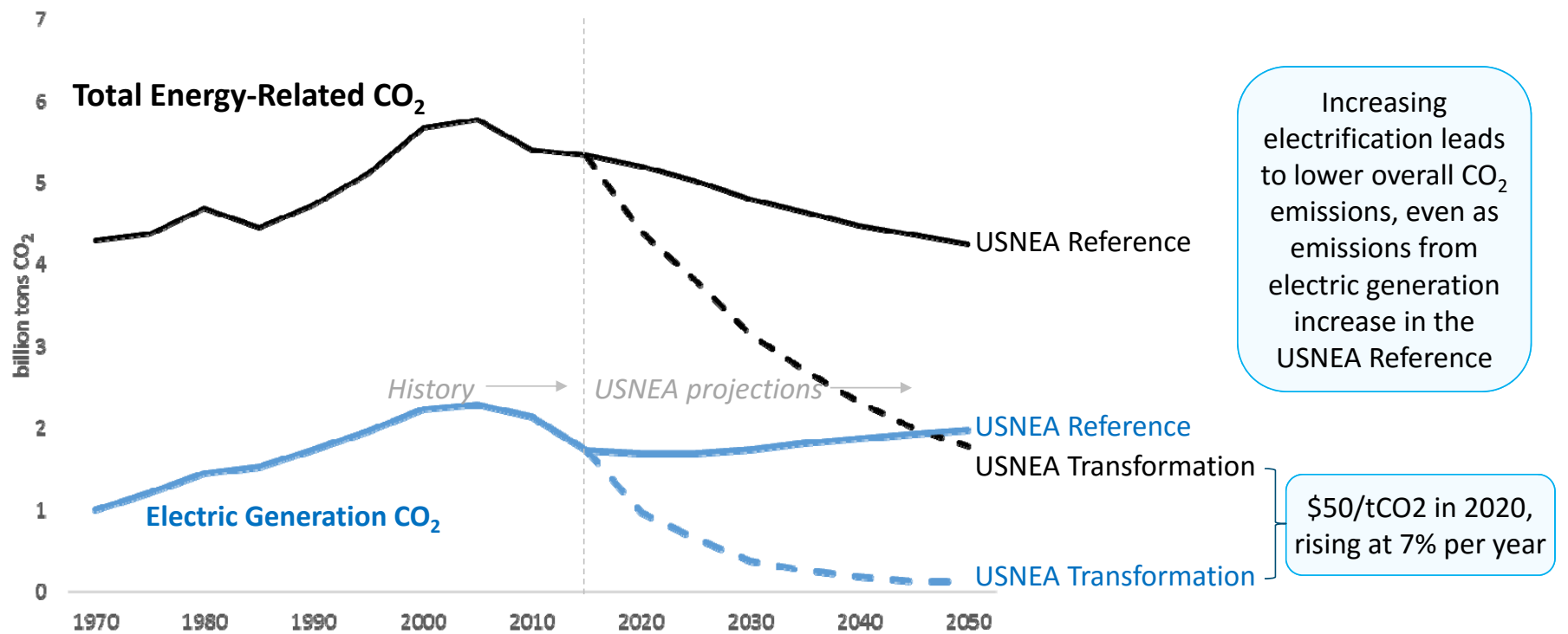
## Trucks and Buses



# Efficient Electrification: Reference Scenario

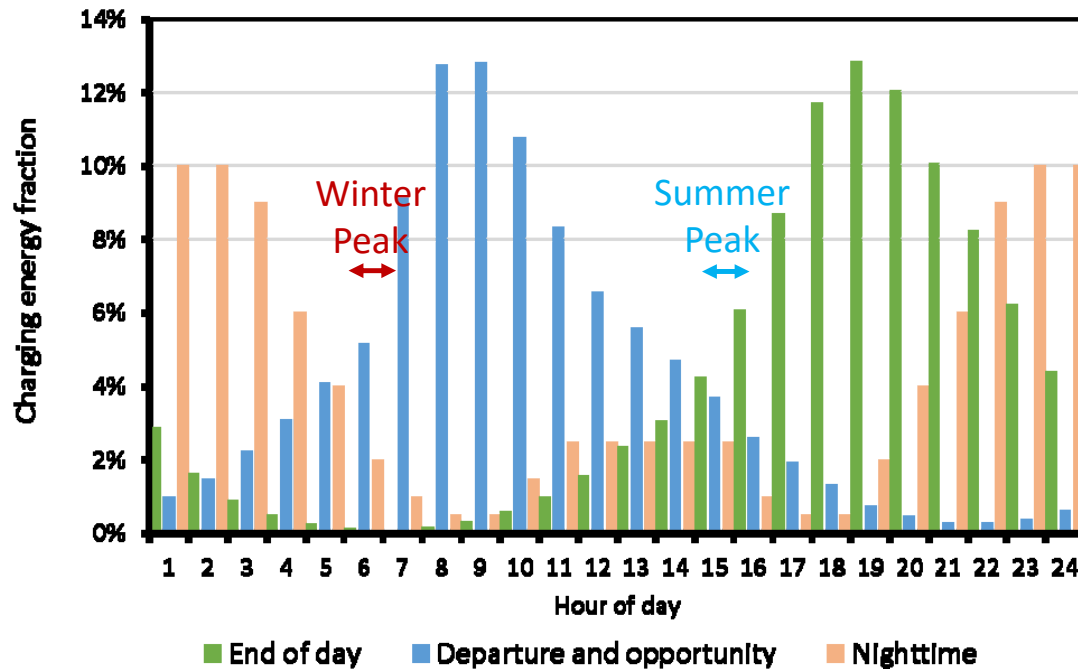


# Total and Electric Generation CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



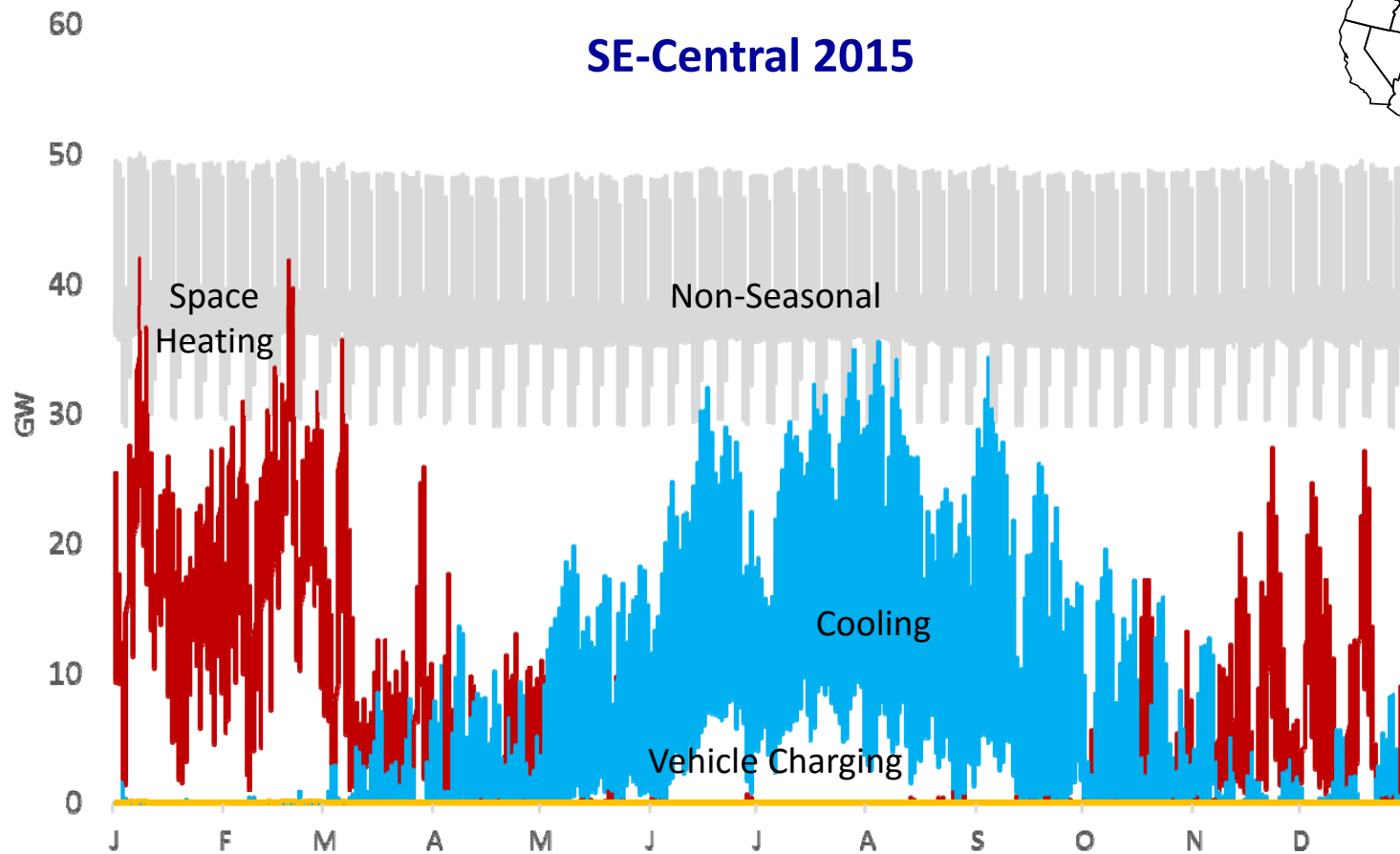
## When are vehicles charged?

- EPRI-NRDC (2015) developed three different charging profiles:

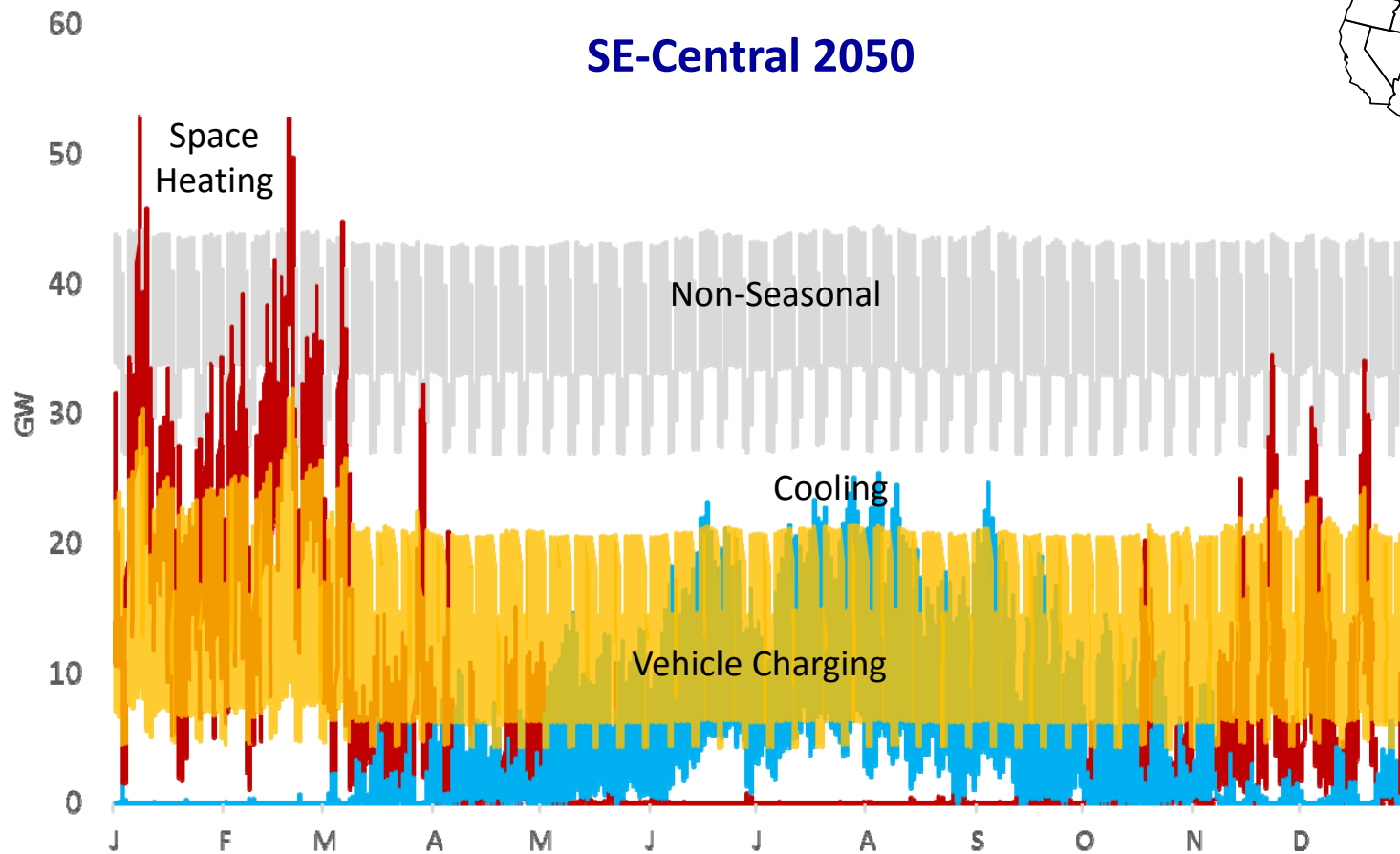


- USNEA assumed a mix over these three profiles (starting point)

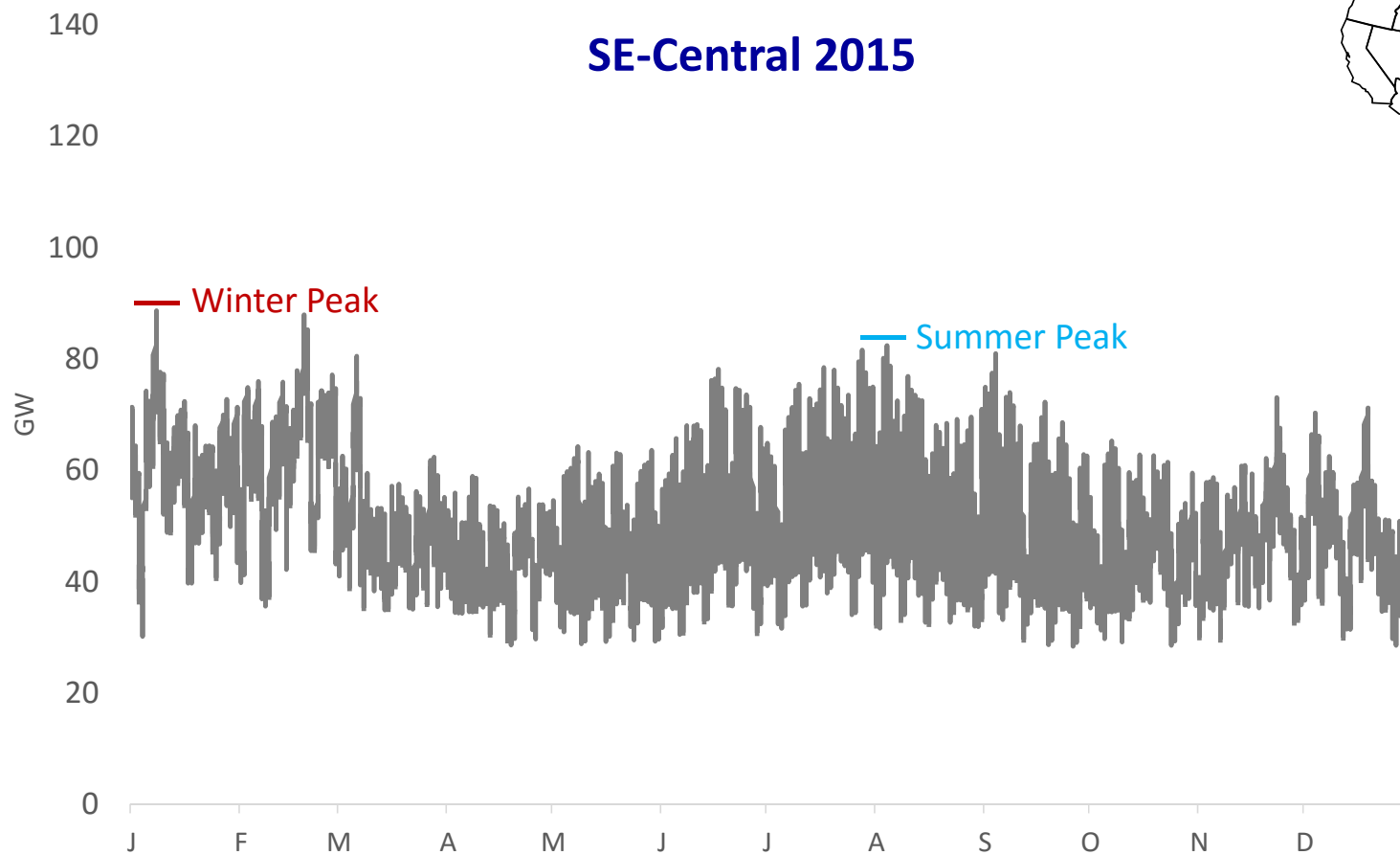
# Base Year Load Shape Reflects Current Technology Stock



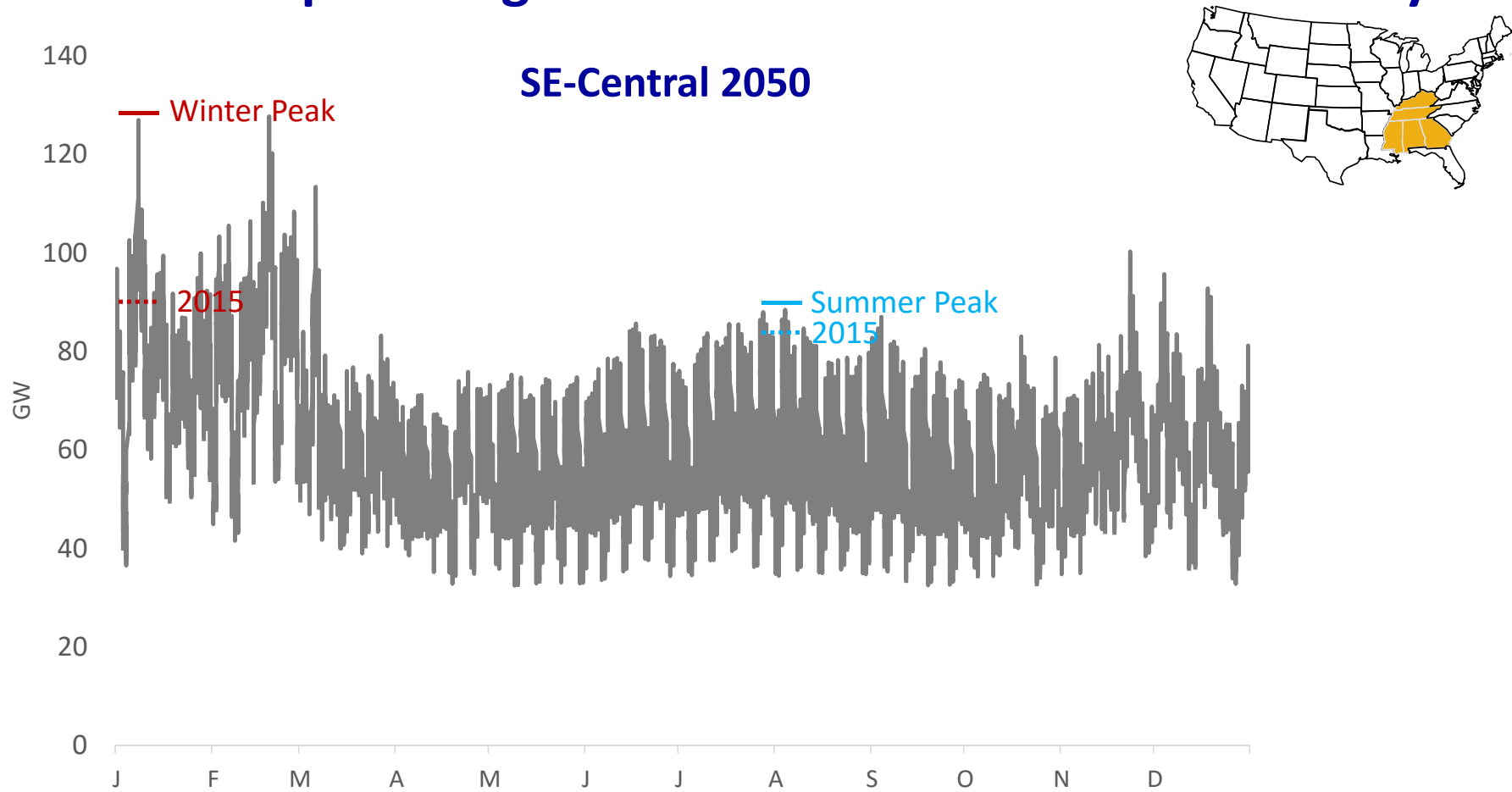
# Reference Projections Reflect Electrification / Efficiency



# Aggregate Load Shape Already Has Winter Peak in Some Regions



# Aggregate Load Shape Changes from Electrification and Efficiency





## Key Messages

- Electrification technologies for transportation are developing rapidly and could soon offer strong economic advantages
- Emissions advantages are clear for CO<sub>2</sub> even without explicit CO<sub>2</sub> policy for generation
  - Air quality requires more detailed modeling → forthcoming
  - Previous studies (e.g. EPRI-NRDC, 2015) have shown benefits
- Vehicle charging will be an important new load shape with seasonal winter peak and opportunities for diurnal flexibility
- Autonomous vehicles / mobility-as-service could transform passenger vehicle sector and accelerate electrification



# Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity