

# Development of a Multi-Criteria evaluation framework for alternative light-duty vehicles technologies

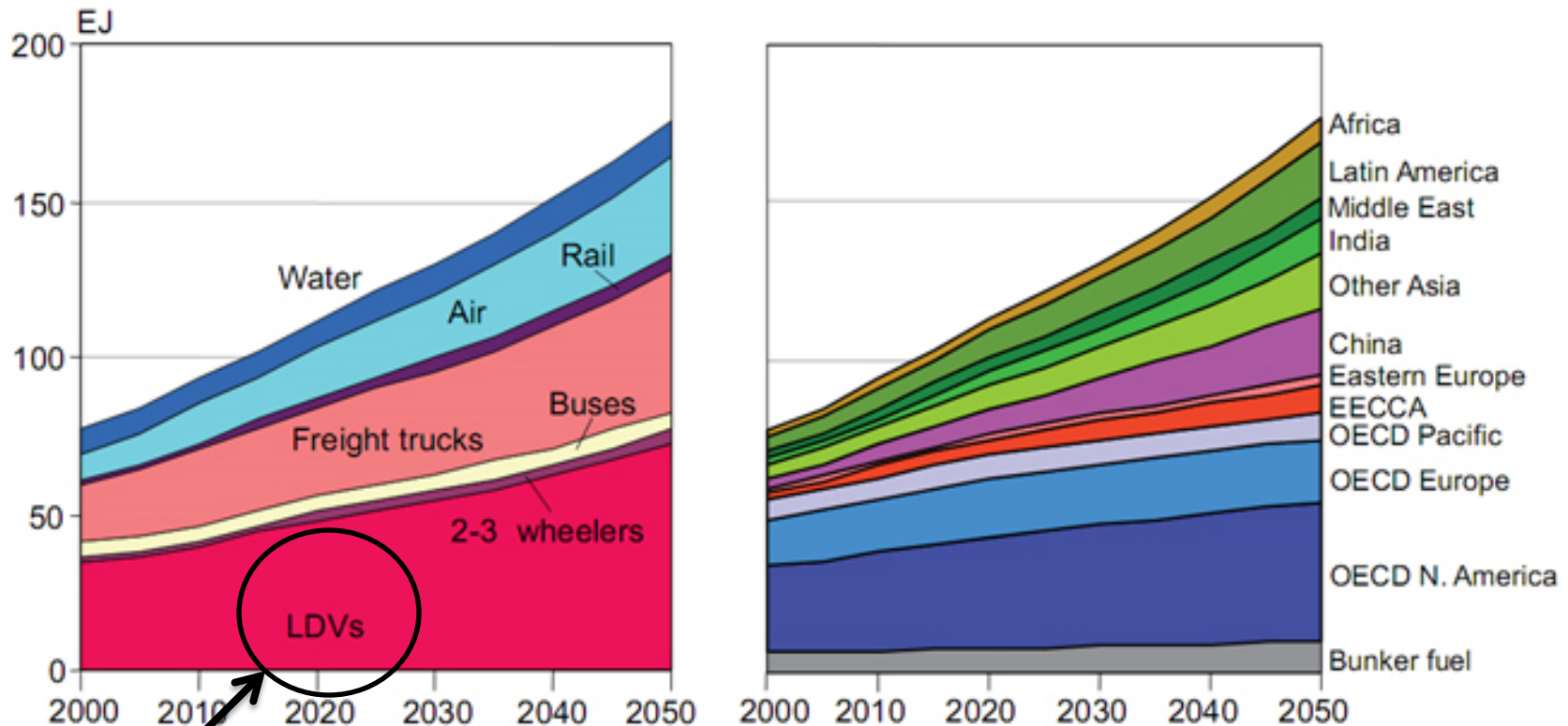
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# Global Projections for Transportation Energy Use by mode and region, 2000-2050

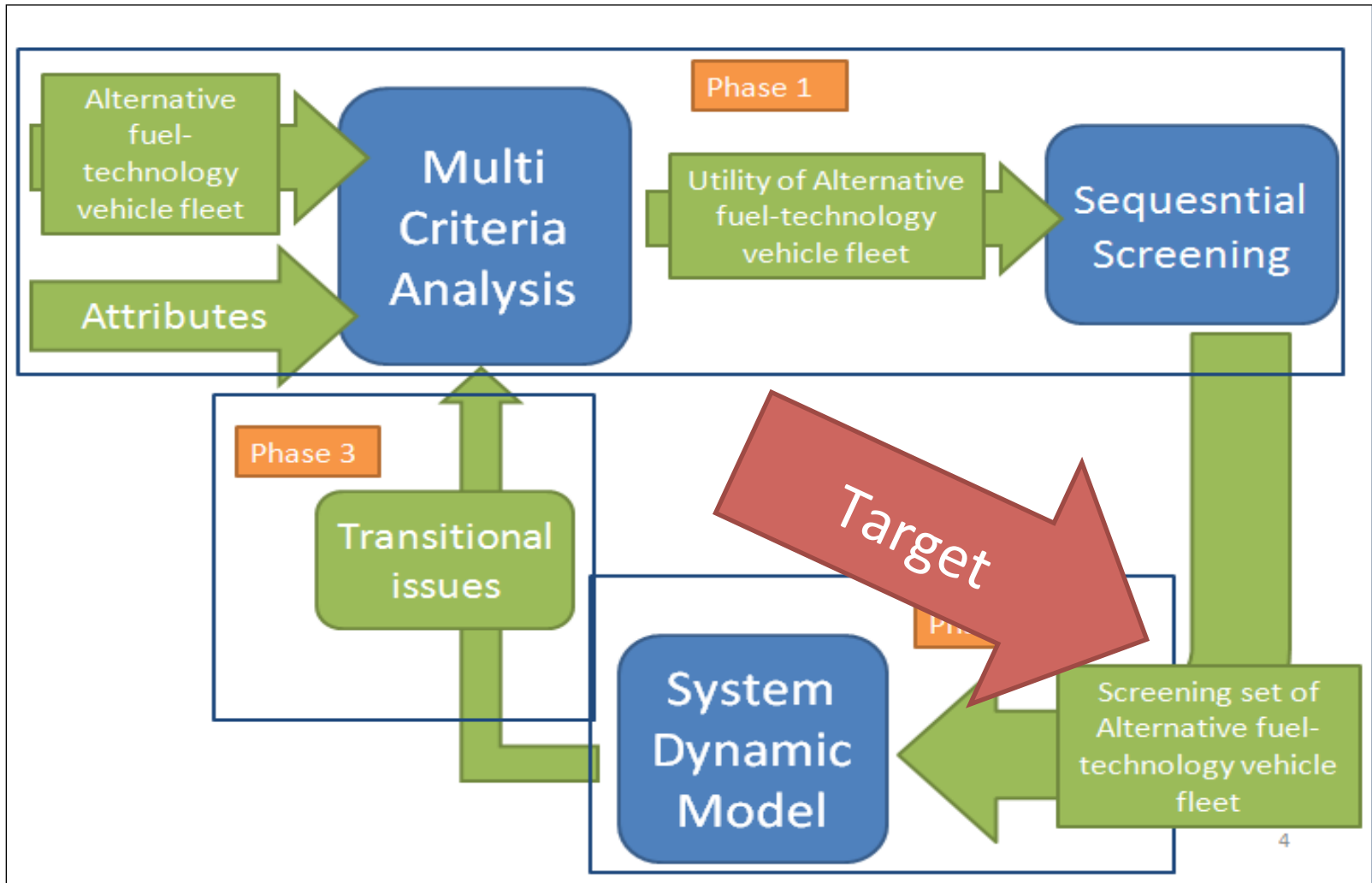


Source: WBCSD, 2004.

# Research Questions

- What are the main alternative fuel/technologies for LDVs, their characteristics and main uncertainties?
- How to choose and (successfully support) the preferred alternative fuel/technology drivetrains, (assuming these options are at market competitive level)?
- How to incorporate uncertainties on the decisions regarding transportation infrastructures and technology development?

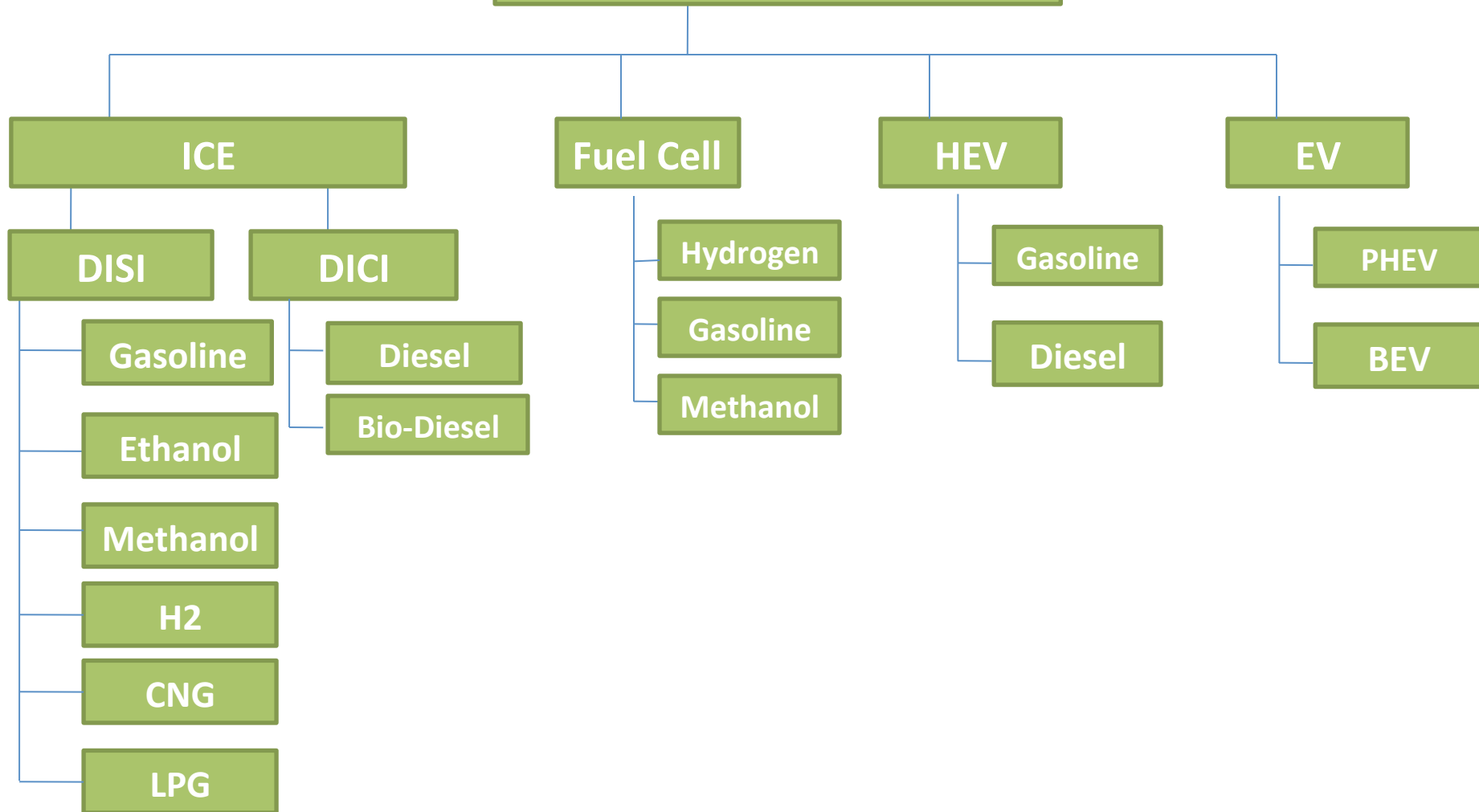
# Research Phases



4

# Multi-Criteria Evaluation Process

# Alternative Classification



ICE: Internal Combustion Engine, DISI; Direct Injection Spark Ignition engine , DICI: Direct injection compression ignition engine, Hybrid-PISI, Hybrid-DICI, Fuel Cell with/without reformer, PHEV; Plug-in Hybrid, and BEV; Battery Electric Vehicle

# Attribute Classification

User

## 1- Acceptance

### -Economy

- Initial Cost (\$)
- Fuel Cost (\$/year)
- M&R Cost (\$/year)

### -Performance

- Acceleration
- Range
- Safety
- Reliability

## 2- Risk of Technology Maturity

## 3- Transition Cost

## 4- Emission to Atmosphere

- Air Pollution (g/km)
- Global GHG Emissions (g/km)
- WTT
- TTW
- M&D

## 5- Availability of Fuel Supply

- Energy Security

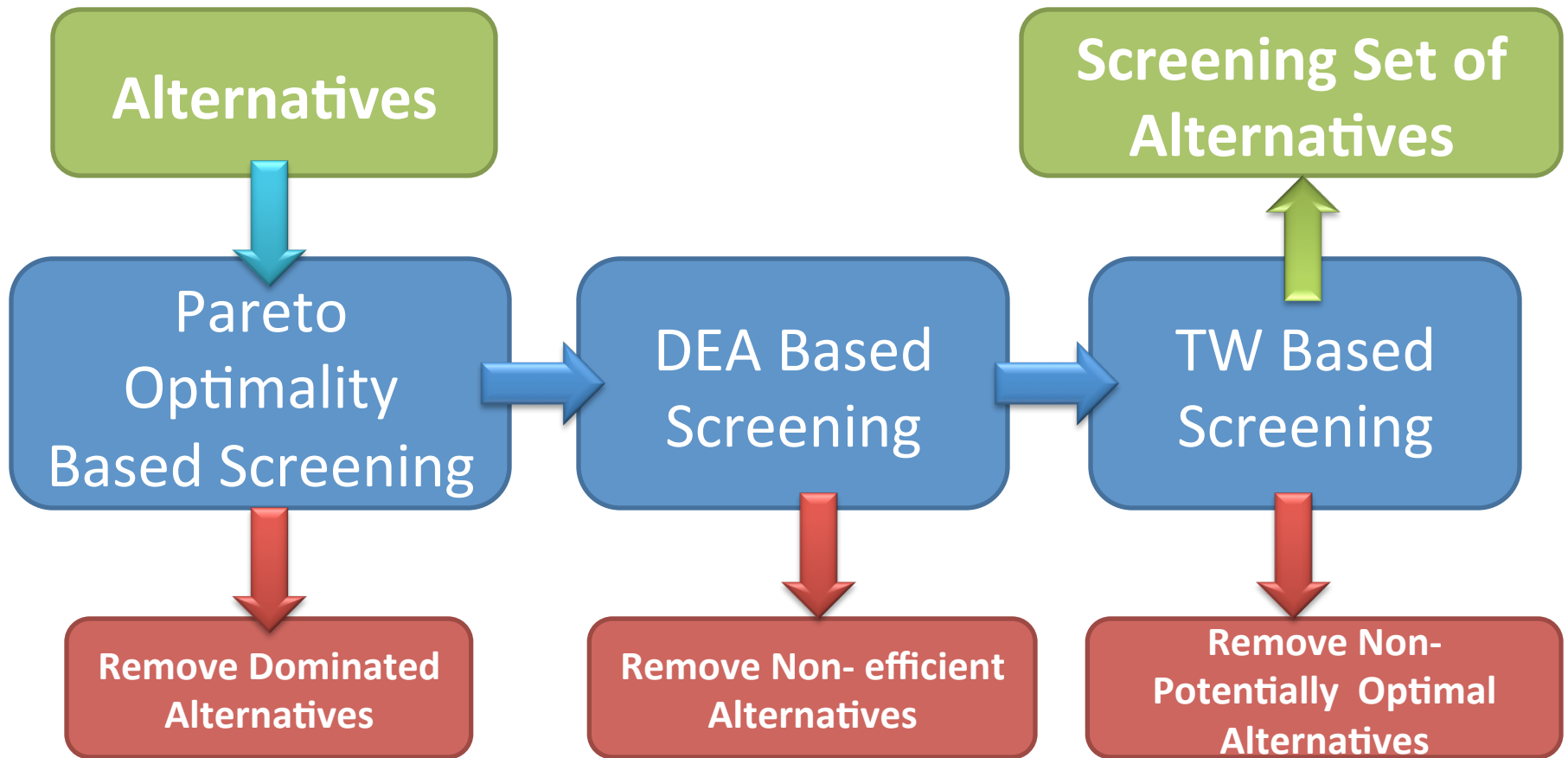
Policy  
Maker



# Decision Making Approach

Decision Variable is the  
Share of  
each specific alternative Fuel-Technology Vehicle  
in LDV Fleet (not annual sale)  
at 2030!

# Sequential Screening



# Scenario

## Key Factors

Annual Trip distance: 15000 Km

Discount rate: 8%

GHG Damage Cost: 20 Euro/tonne-CO2 Eq

## Portugal

Population at 2030 (PNAC Report)

Low Growth: 10930 (\*1000 inhabitants)

High Growth: 11379 (\*1000 inhabitants)



No of Passenger Vehicle at 2030

Low Growth: 5365 (\*1000 vehicle)

High Growth: 5617 (\*1000 vehicle)

Base  
Scenario

# Base Scenario

## Preferred set of alternatives for Portugal

	DISI- Ethanol	DICI- Biodiesel	FCWR- Gasoline	FCWR- Methanol	HEV-PISI- Gasoline	PHEV	BEV
Alternative 1					100%		
Alternative 2	50%				50%		
Alternative 3				50%	50%		
Alternative 4	33%			33%	33%		
Alternative 5	33%			33%			33%
Alternative 6	25%	25%		25%	25%		
Alternative 7	25%		25%	25%	25%		
Alternative 8	25%			25%	25%	25%	

**Share of each specific alternative Fuel-Technology  
Vehicle in LDV fleet at 2030!**

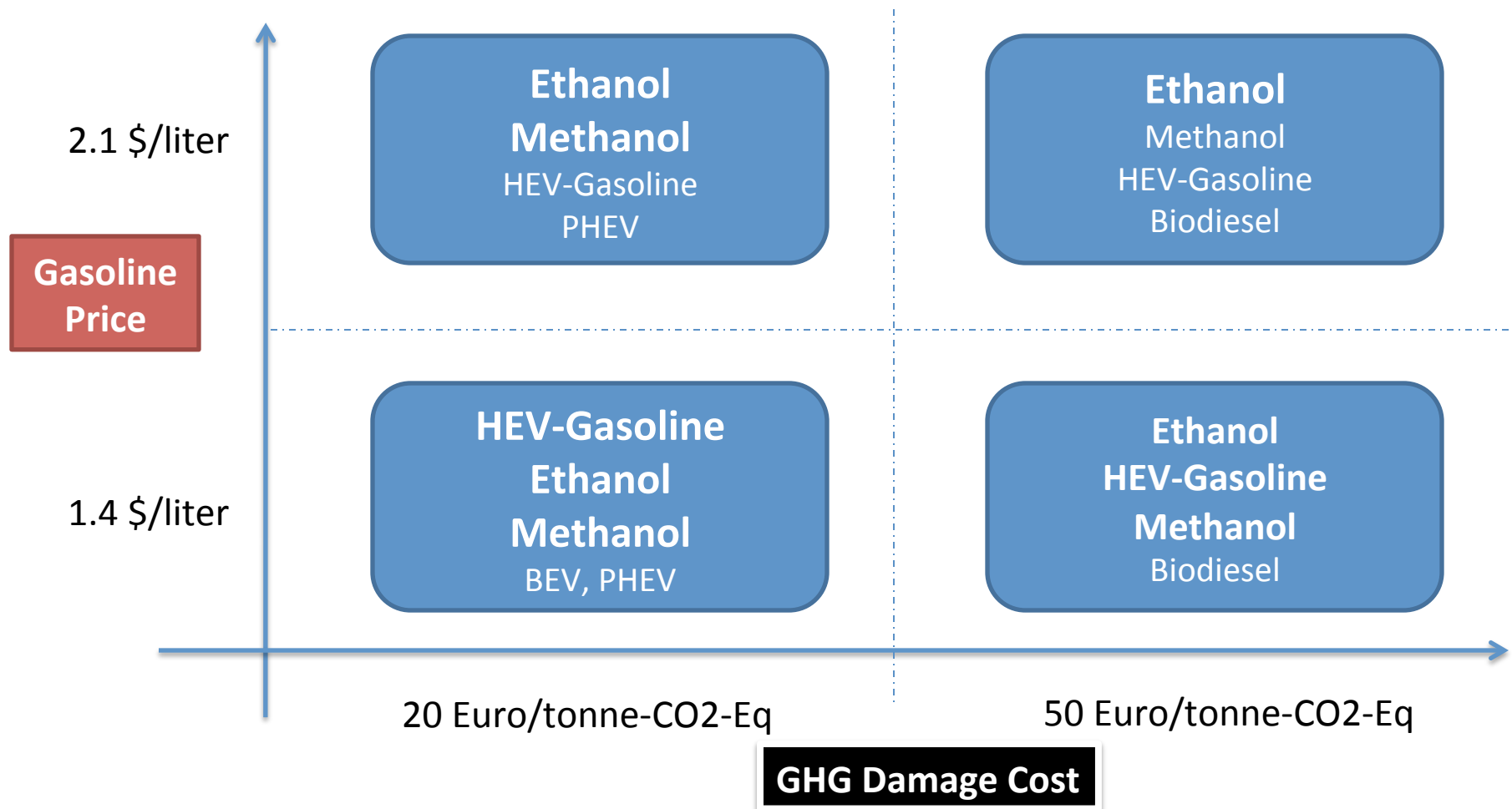
# Sensitivity Analysis

## Integrated Scenario analysis

- 1- Power Generation: 35% Renewable vs 70% Renewable
- 2- Share of biofuel availability: Base-25% vs 10% vs 5%
- 3- Hydrogen Production: 50% from electrolysis vs 100%
- 4- Gasoline Price: 21 \$/GJ (1.4 \$/liter) to 43 \$/GJ (2.1 \$/liter)
- 5- GHG Damage Cost: 20 Euro/tonne-Co2-Eq vs 50 Euro/tonne-Co2-Eq
- 6- Annual Average Travel: 15000 Km vs 12000 km

96 Scenarios!

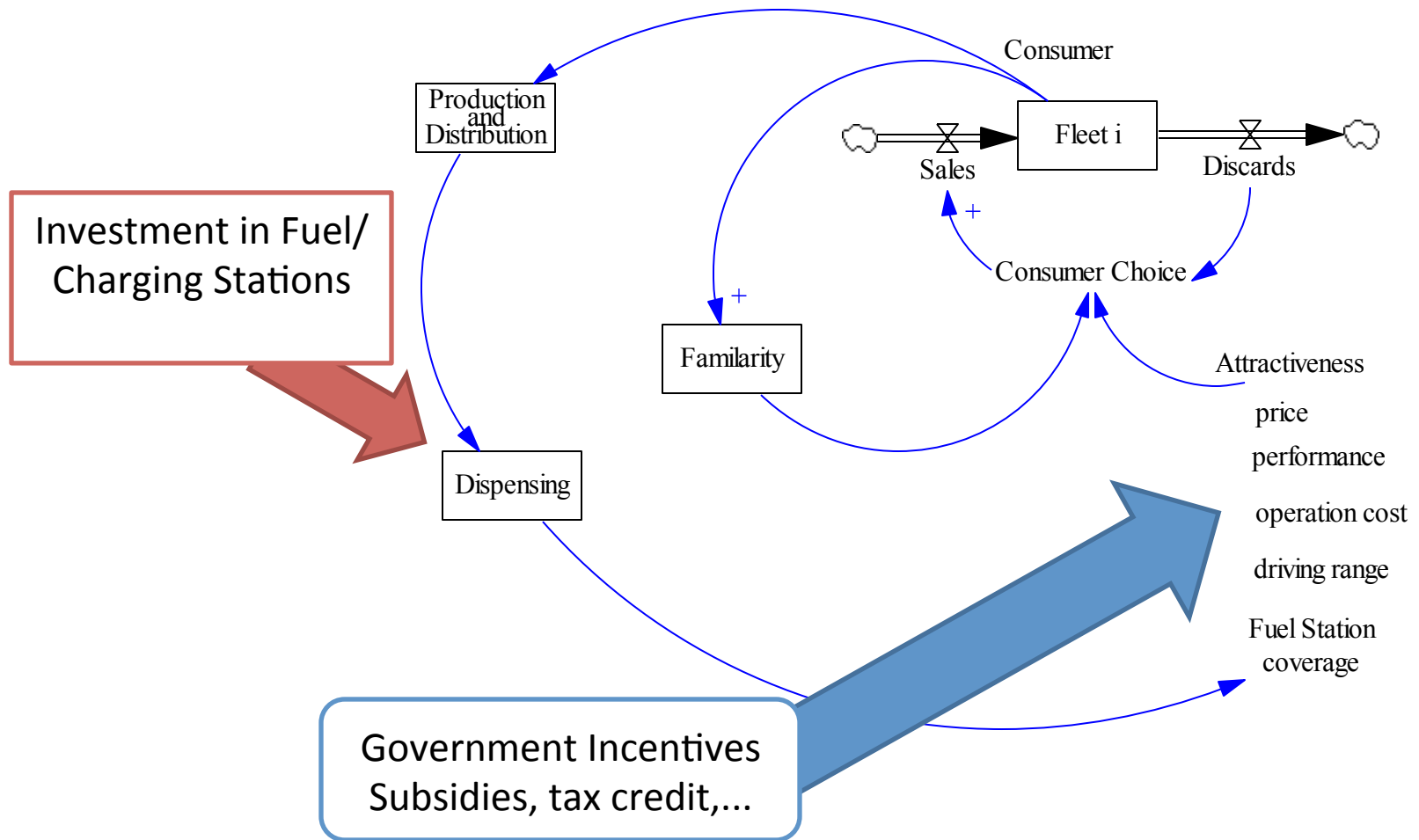
# Merit of Alternative Technology for Portugal



# Phase 2: Transition Analysis of Alternative Fuel Vehicles

Essence of System Thinking!

# System Dynamic Model





# Potential application in Azores

- Application of Multi-Criteria Decision Making Tool for each island
  - Identifying the Preferred technology
  - Investigate the impacts on Energy Saving and Emissions

# Thank you for your attention



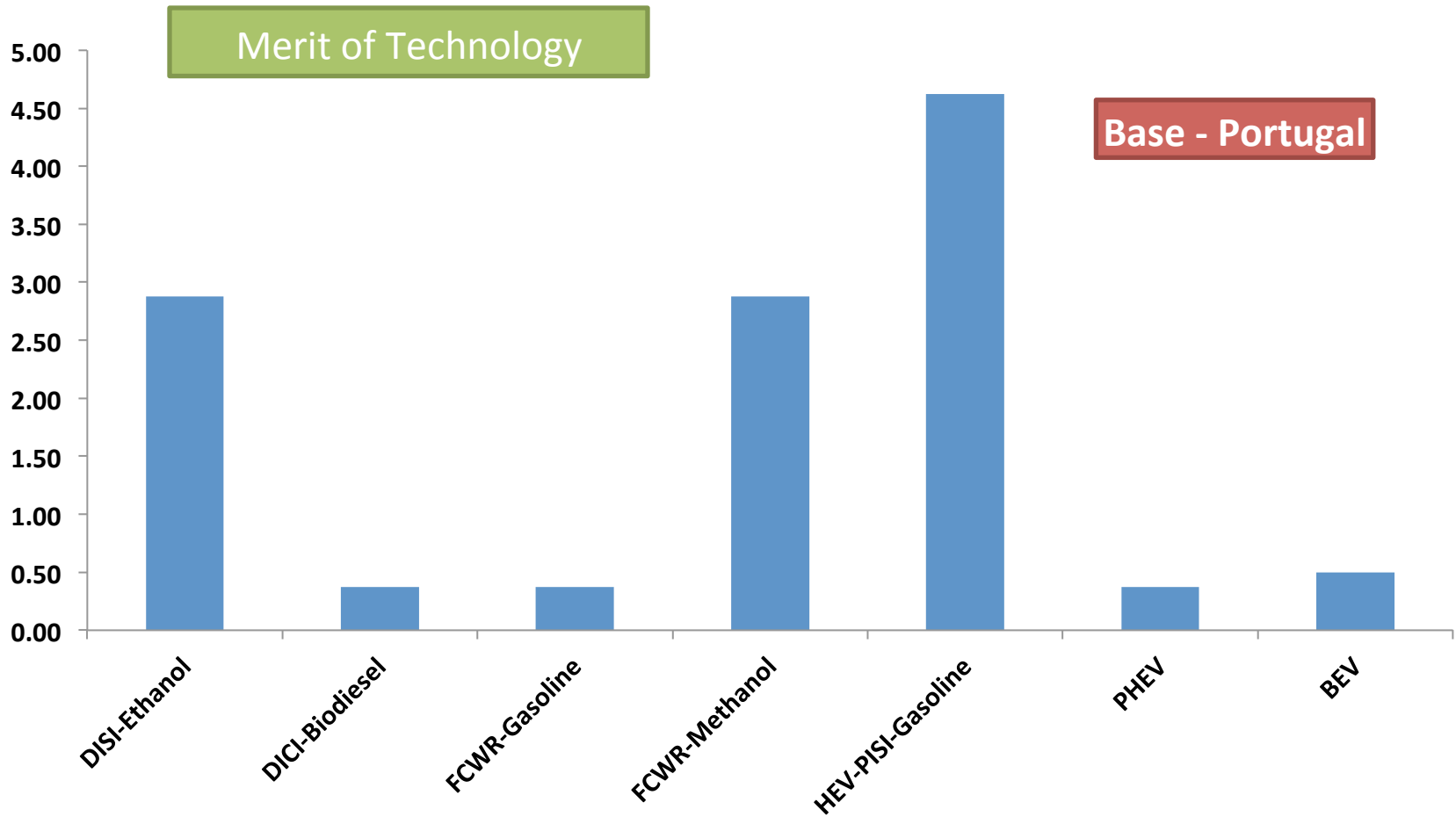
Zipcar Plug-in Prius @ MIT  
Installed Feb 1<sup>st</sup> 2011

Reza Fazeli

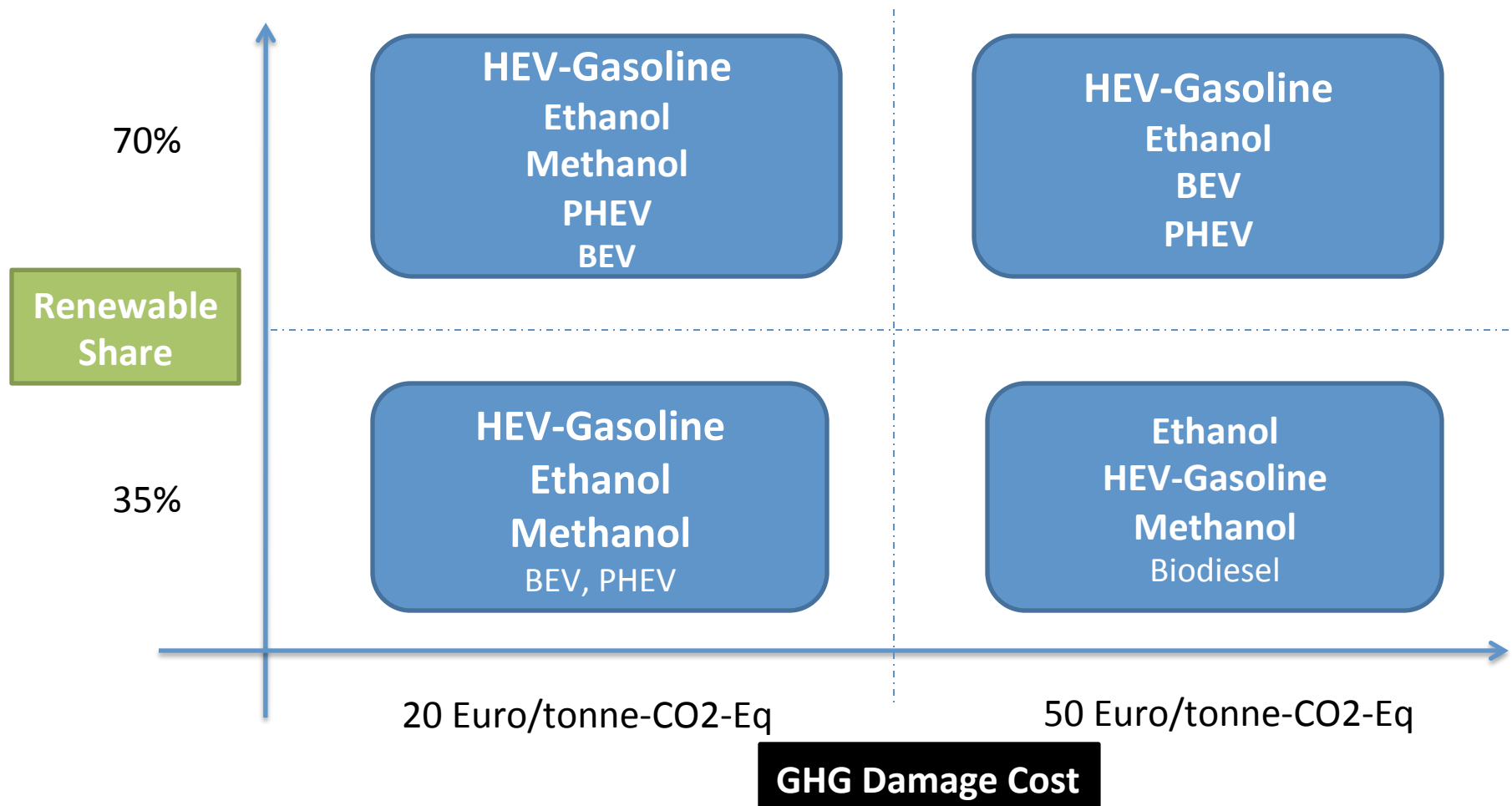
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Extra

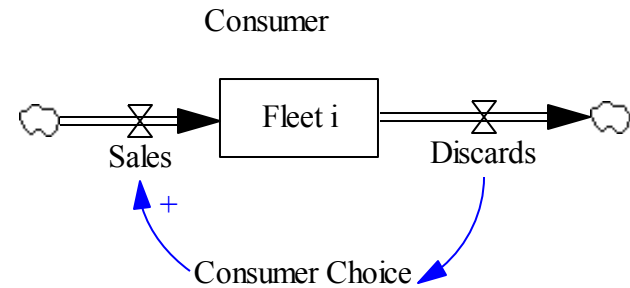
# Base Scenario - index for Preferred set of Alternatives for Portugal



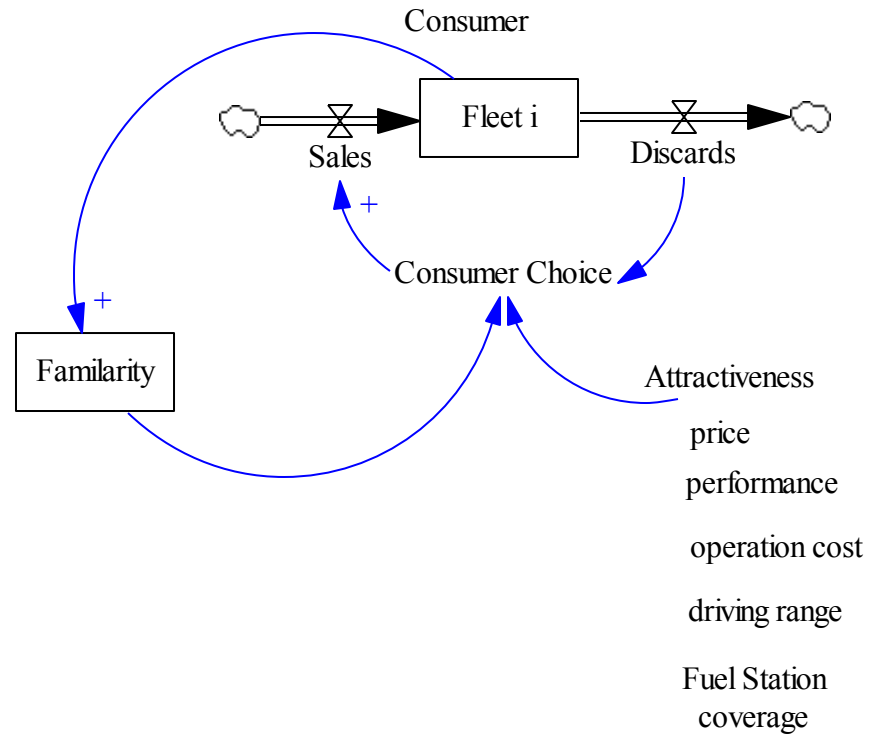
# Merit of Alternative Technology for Portugal (Cont)



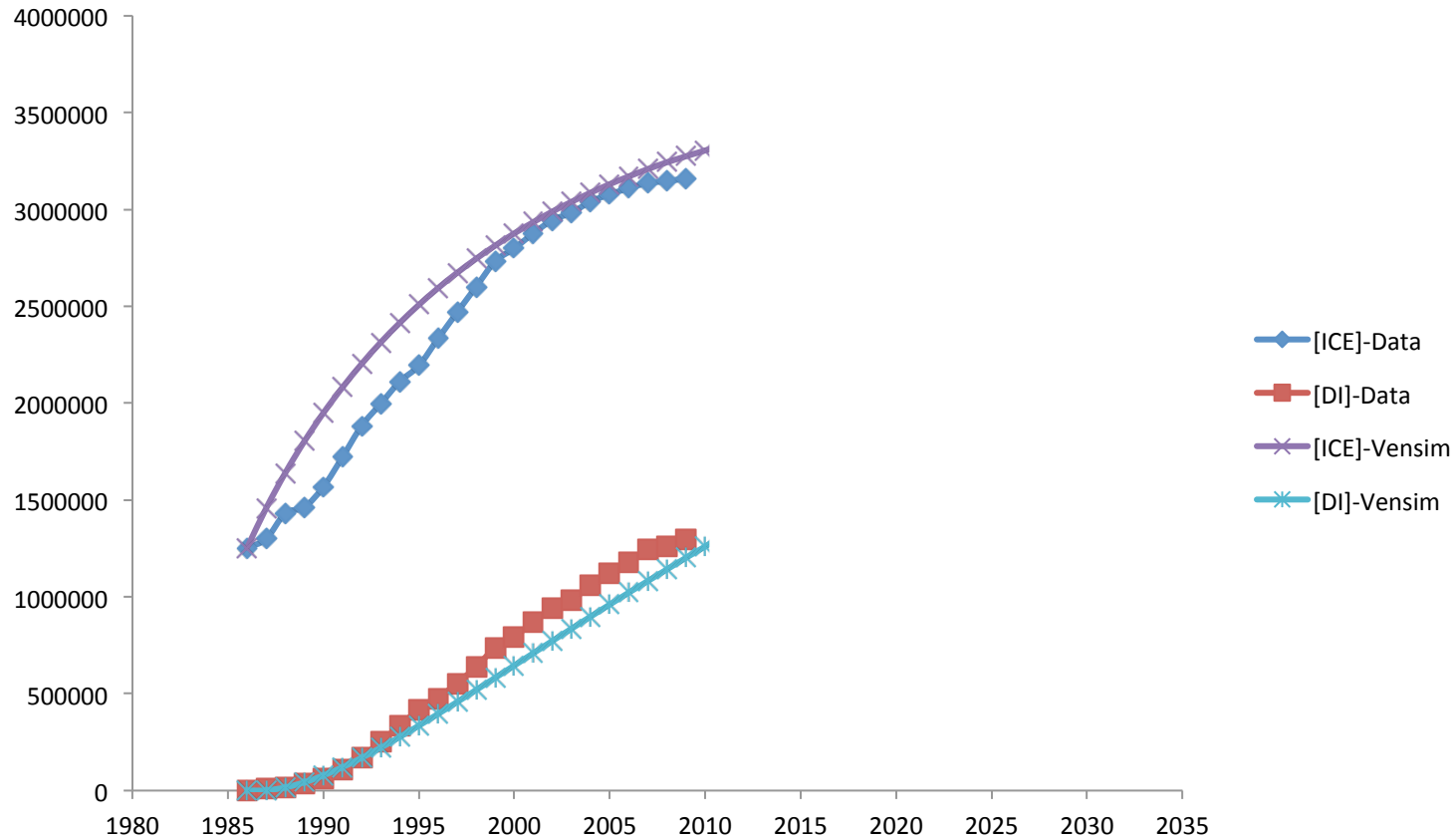
# System Dynamic Model



# System Dynamic Model

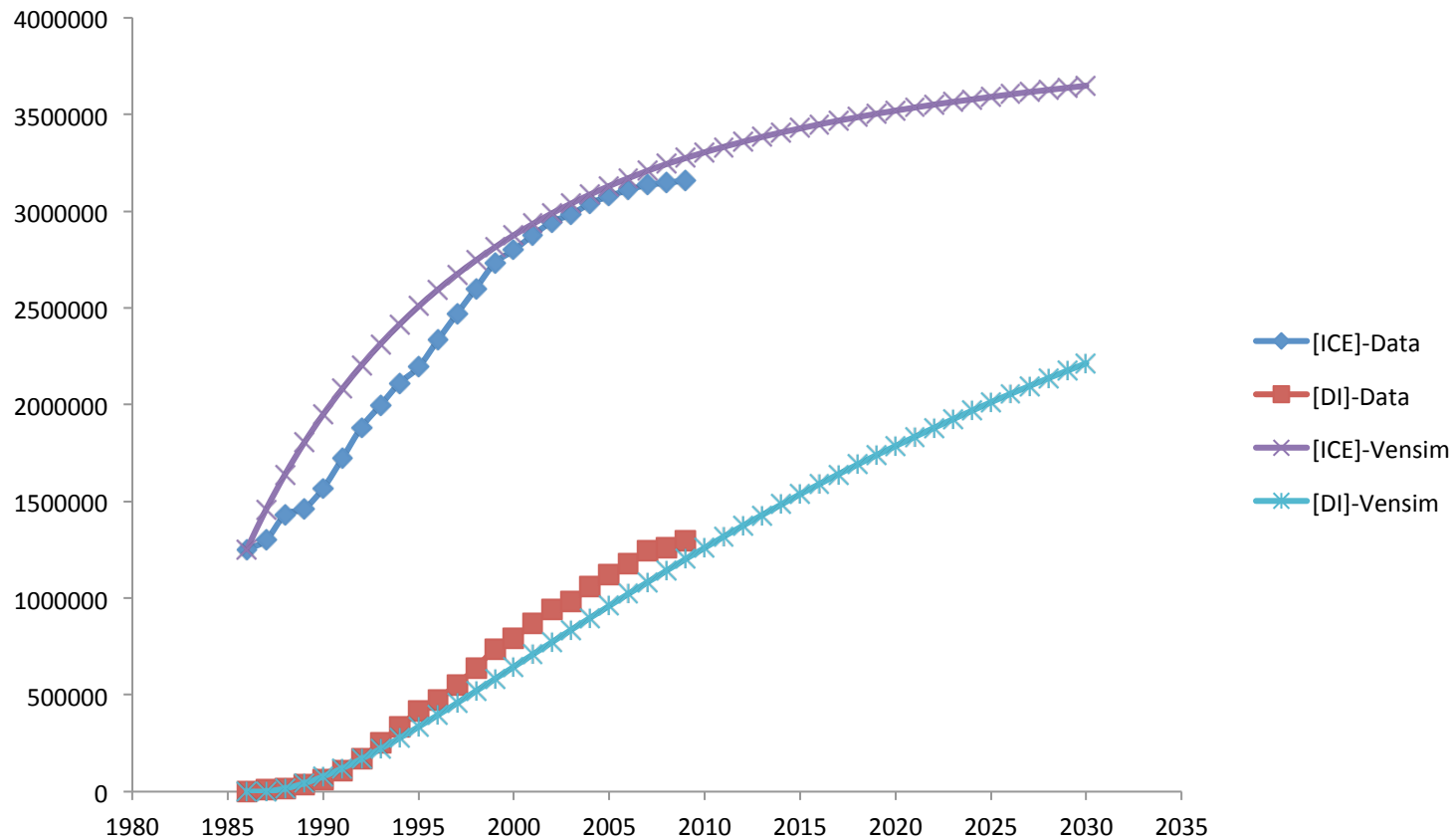


# Base Scenario – SD Model





# Base Scenario – SD Model (Continued)



# Conclusions

- **Multi-Criteria Decision Making Tool**

- **Characteristics**

Handy, Flexible and Robust

- **Achievements**

Significance of Multi-Attribute Comparison

Importance of Transition Cost

Introduction Phase:

Critical for Manufacturer, Investors

Heavily incentive based!