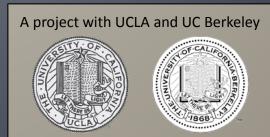




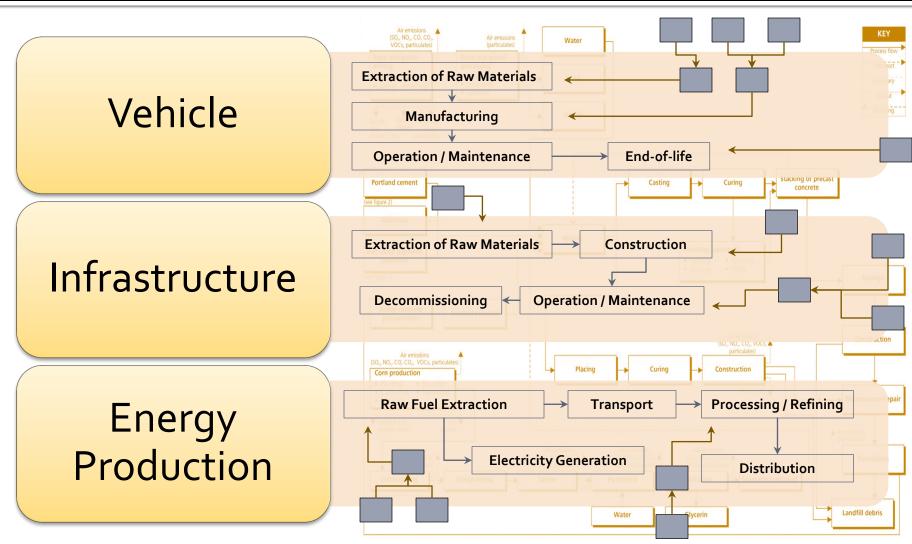
Mikhail Chester, Assistant Professor Civil, Environmental, & Sustainability Engineering Affiliate Faculty, School of Sustainability Arizona State University



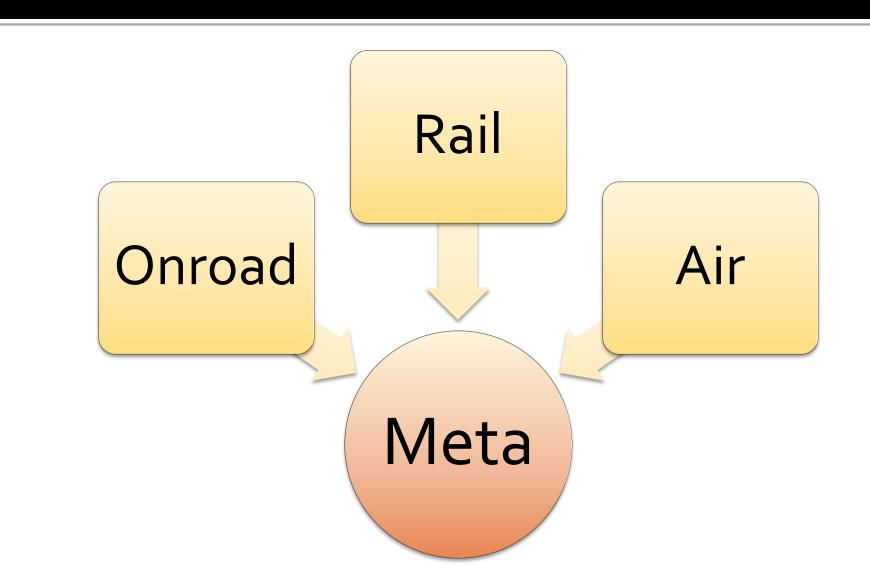
Motivation

- Transportation decision making often occurs with indicators determined from a subset of system processes:
 - "tailpipe" emissions are the majority of emissions
 - the majority of impacts result from "tailpipe" emissions.
- More and more we are recognizing the shortfalls of this limited view
- Life-cycle assessment affords us an opportunity to evaluate the larger footprint

The Transportation "System"



Modeling Structure

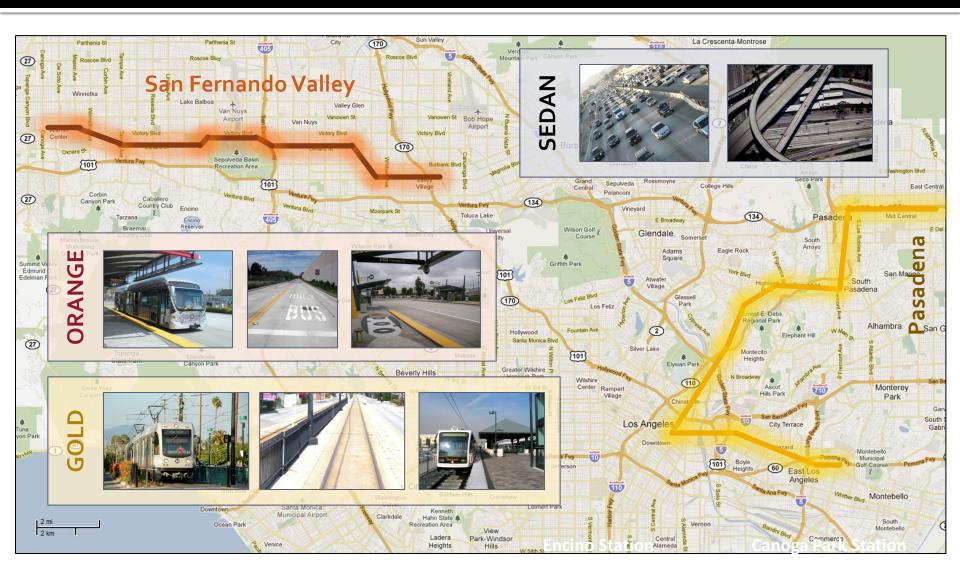


Past Work

- Average US modes
 - Sedan, pickup, SUV
 - Peak and off-peak buses
 - Light rail, metro rail, commuter rail
 - Aircraft: short, medium, and long-haul flights
- Cities
 - San Francisco, Chicago, New York City
- Infrastructure
 - Parking
- Regions
 - California Corridor & High-speed Rail



Los Angeles Metro Orange & Gold Lines



Life Cycle Grouping	Sedan	Orange Line	Gold Line
Vehicle			
Manufacturing	SedanTransport to Point of Sale	BusTransport to Point of Sale	TrainTransport to Point of Sale
Operation	PropulsionIdling	PropulsionIdling	PropulsionIdling
Maintenance	Typical Sedan MaintenanceTire ReplacementBattery Replacement	Typical Bus MaintenanceTire ReplacementBattery Replacement	Typical Train MaintenanceTrain CleaningFlooring Replacement
Insurance	Sedan Liability	Bus LiabilityOperator Fringe Benefits	Train LiabilityOperator Fringe Benefits
Infrastructure			
Construction	Roadway Construction	Roadway ConstructionStation Construction	Track ConstructionStation Construction
Operation	Roadway LightingHerbicide Use	 Road and Station Lighting Herbicide Use Control and Signaling 	 Track, Station, and Parking Lighting Herbicide Use Train Control Miscellaneous (Escalators, Equipment)
Maintenance	Roadway maintenance is the result of heavy duty vehicles and thus not charged to the sedan.	 Road and Station Maintenance 	 Track and Station Maintenance
Parking	Curbside Parking	 Dedicated Parking 	 Dedicated Parking
Insurance	Road Workers Fringe Benefits	Non-vehicle Workers Fringe BenefitsInfrastructure Liability	Non-vehicle Workers Fringe BenefitsInfrastructure Liability
Energy Production			
Extraction, Processing, & Distribution	 Gasoline Extraction, Processing, & Distribution 	 Natural Gas Extraction, Processing, Distribution, & Compression 	 Raw Fuel Extraction and Processing, Electricity Generation, Transmission & Distribution

Environmental Indicators

- Energy
- Air Emissions
 - SO₃ Respiratory irritant, acid deposition
 - CO Asphyxiant
 - NO_x Respiratory irritant, smog
 - VOC Photochemical smog, cancerous
 - PM Respiratory and cardiovascular damage
- Greenhouse Gases
 - CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- Others
 - Water, labor, costs, toxics, hazardous, etc.

Energy Inputs

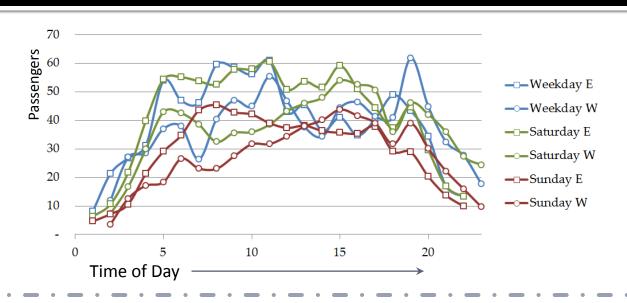
Process

Emission Outputs

Occupancy

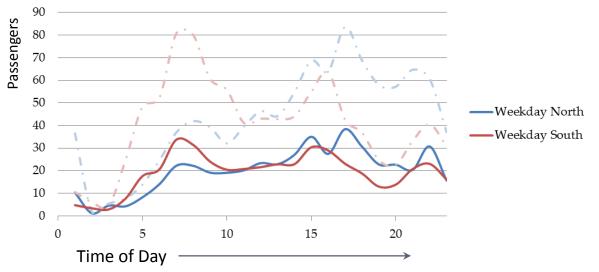
- Orange line
 - 57 seats
 - 38 pax





- Gold line
 - 152 seats
 - 43 pax









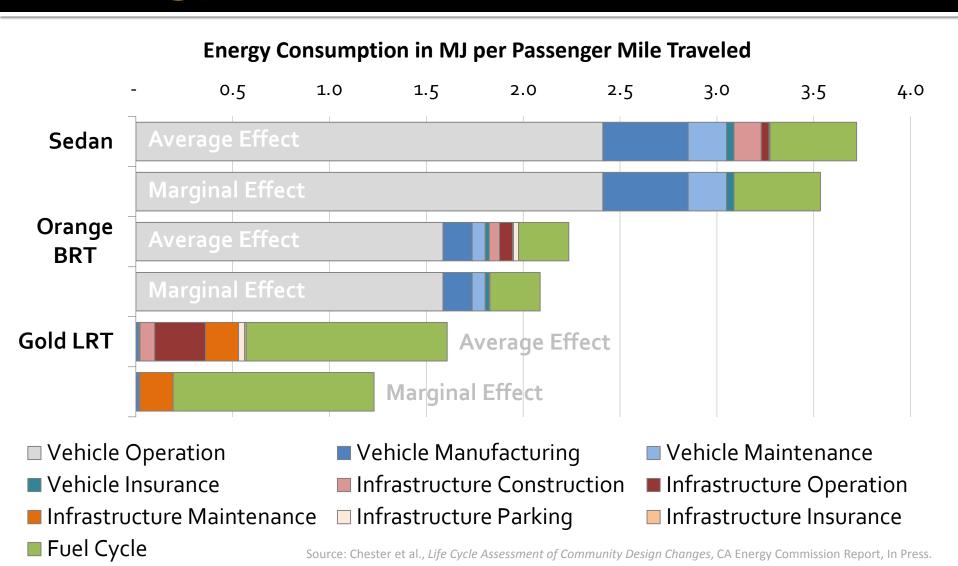




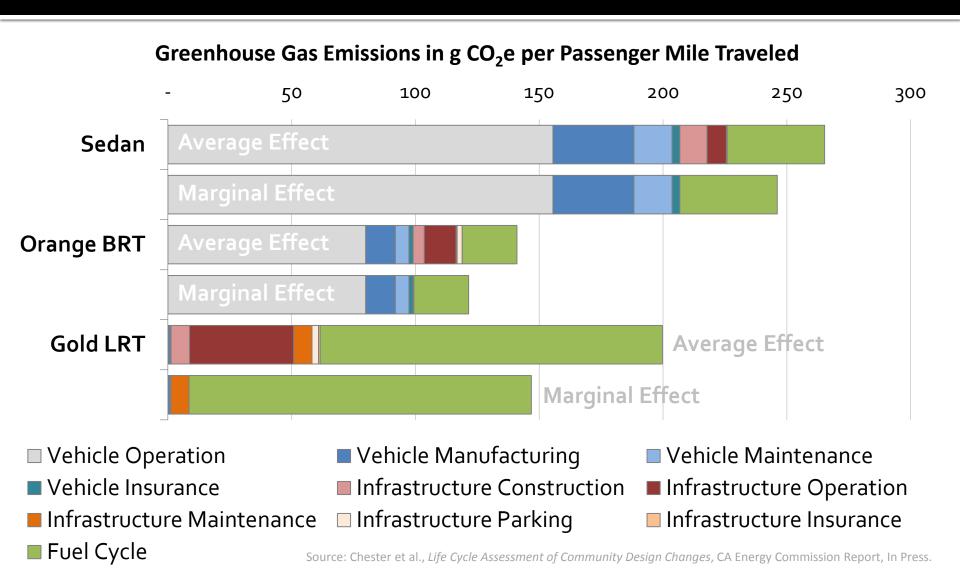
Phase ① Preliminary Results



Preliminary Results Energy Consumption Inventories

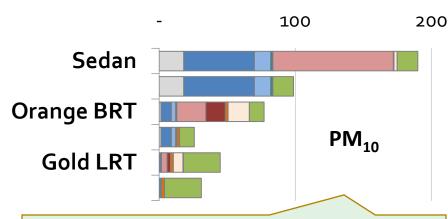


Preliminary Results Greenhouse Gas Inventories



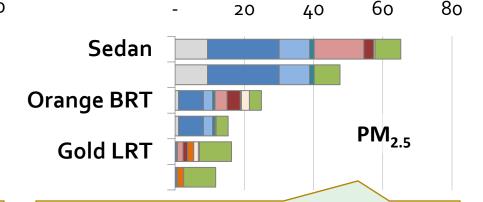
Preliminary Results Particulate Matter Inventories





Life cycle **PM**₁₀ emissions are dominated by:

- 1) Asphalt aggregate production for sedan and Orange line infrastructure.
- 2) Steel, iron, and aluminum for vehicle manufacturing.



Life cycle **PM**_{2.5} emissions are dominated by:

- 1) Steel and aluminum production furnace emissions for vehicle manufacturing.
- 2) Supply chain diesel truck use.

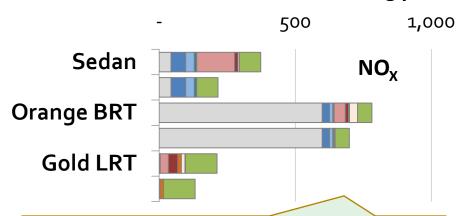
- Vehicle Operation
- Vehicle Insurance
- Infrastructure Maintenance
- Vehicle Manufacturing
- Infrastructure Construction
- Infrastructure Parking
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Infrastructure Operation
- Infrastructure Insurance

■ Fuel Cycle

Source: Chester et al., Life Cycle Assessment of Community Design Changes, CA Energy Commission Report, In Press.

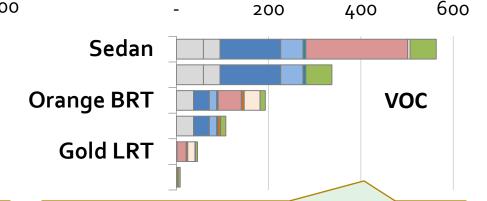
Preliminary Results Ozone Precursor Inventories

Emissions in mg per Passenger Mile Traveled



Life cycle NO_X emissions are dominated by:

- 1) Orange line tailpipe @ 19 grams/VMT Range: 8.2 to 73 grams/VMT.
- 2) Supply chain diesel truck use.



Life cycle **VOC** emissions are dominated by:

- 1) Vehicle fluids (steering, brake, transmission, coolants, etc.).
- 2) Vehicle manufacturing and truck transport.
- 3) Volatile organic diluents in asphalt.

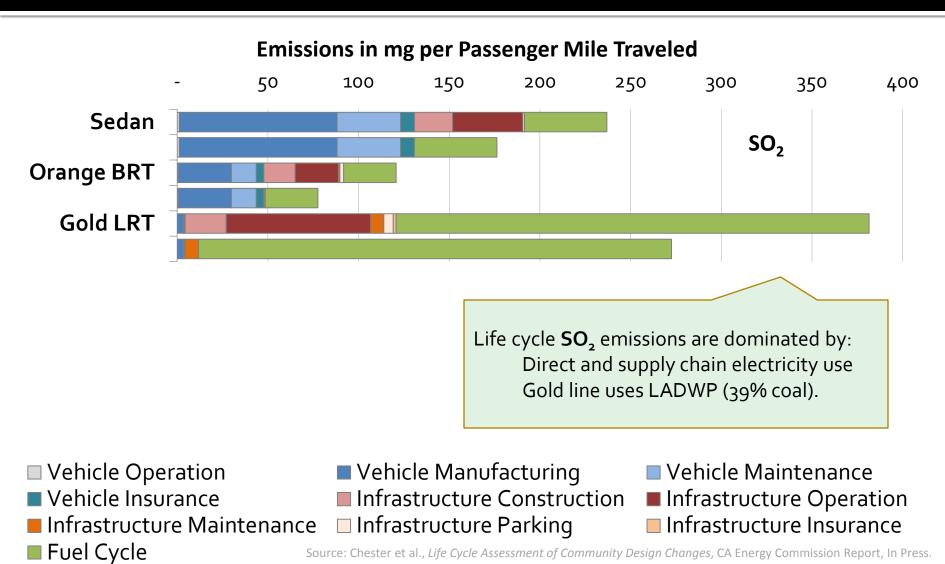
- Vehicle Operation
- Infrastructure Maintenance
- Vehicle Manufacturing ■ Infrastructure Construction Vehicle Insurance
 - Infrastructure Parking

- Vehicle Maintenance
- Infrastructure Operation
- Infrastructure Insurance

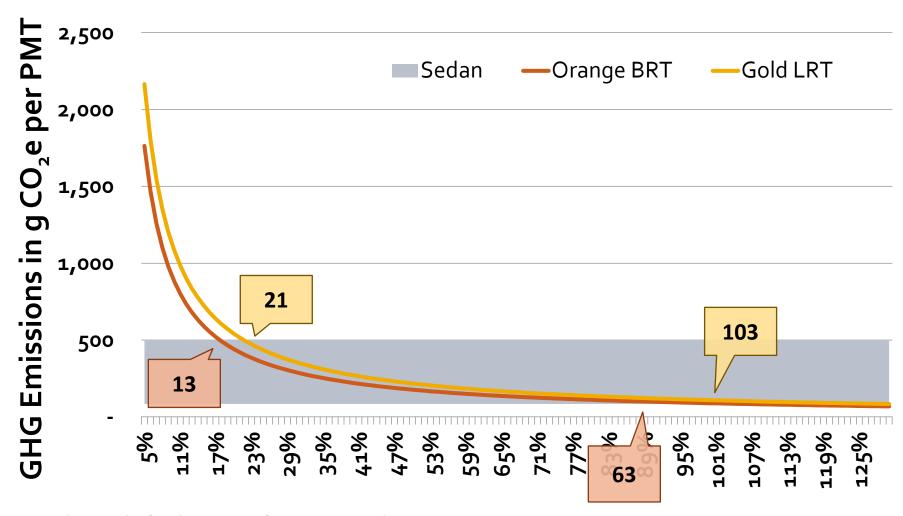
■ Fuel Cycle

Source: Chester et al., Life Cycle Assessment of Community Design Changes, CA Energy Commission Report, In Press.

Preliminary Results SO₂ Inventory

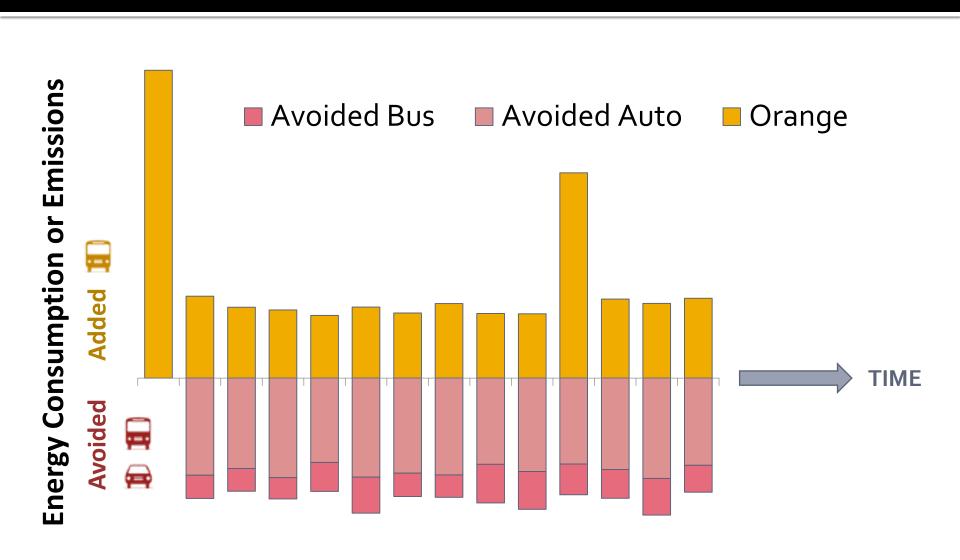


Preliminary Results Occupancy Sensitivity



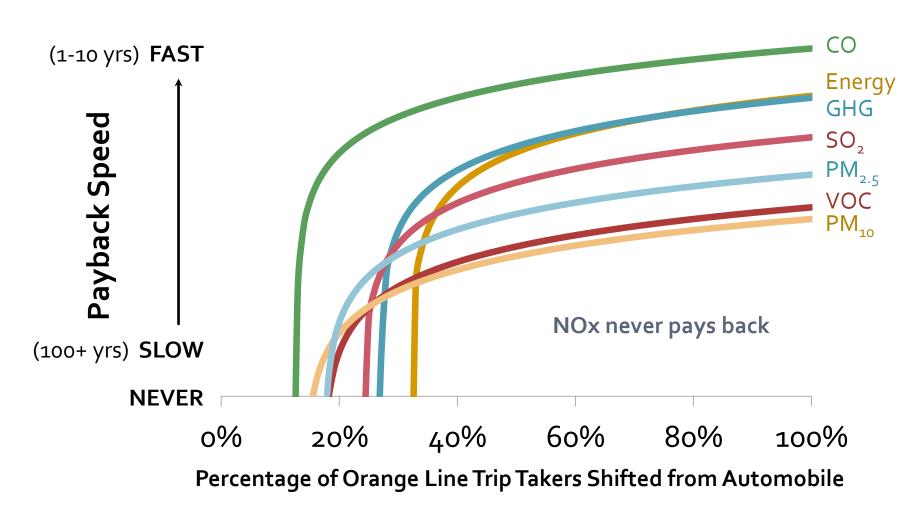
Phase 2: Work in Progress

Consequential Effects



Orange Line Mode Shifts





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