



Consortium on Green Design and Manufacturing University of California, Berkeley

Environmental Life-cycle Assessment of Infrastructure Systems

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Outline

- Overview of infrastructure systems
- Life-cycle assessment (LCA)
- Example
- Where is infrastructure analysis going

What is Infrastructure?

- Not just "public works!"
- Transportation (surface, air, water)
 - » roads, bridges, railroads, airports, waterways, ports, pipelines)
- Solid waste management
- Water and wastewater system
- Energy extraction, production, distribution (electricity, petroleum, etc
- Telecommunications (hard-wired and wireless services)
- Internet
- Other definitions possible

Characteristics of Infrastructure Systems

- Products and processes
- Manufacturing and service
- Long service lifetimes
- Slower physical and functional obsolescence compared to industrial products
- Large, complicated, in the public eye
- Decisions have significant economic, environmental and social consequences

What Will Influence Growth of Infrastructure?

- Growth in (primarily urban) population
 - » 6.1 billion people in 2001, 7 billion projected for 2030
 - » 95% of growth projected in "developing countries"
- Growth in "middle class"
 - » about 2 billion people today
 - » Growing in China (now ~50M) and India
- Water shortages
 - » projected to affect 3 billion people by 2015
- Longer life span, but aging population



A Few Questions...

- Is high-speed rail more environmentally efficient than flying or driving?
- Should we build concrete or steel bridge designs?
- Should roadways be built to follow natural topography or utilize cuts, fills and tunnels?
- Does centralized or decentralized waste water treatment have a lower energy need?
- What are the life-cycle environmental emissions of the U.S. telecommunications system?
- Should we build water reservoirs on a hill or on flatland?
- Is solar electricity more environmentally friendly than wind electricity?

The Principles are Critical: Life-Cycle Thinking and the Precautionary Principle

Life-cycle Assessment (LCA)



Methodology for Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Following the guidelines of ISO 14040



Passenger Transportation

Problem Statement

Why do we care about emissions from transportation:

- Transportation contribution to pollution (2003)
 - » U.S. energy consumption: 104 EJ
 - » Transportation consumption: 28 EJ
 - Passenger: 19 EJ (~ 20% total U.S.)
 - Freight: 10 EJ (~ 10% total U.S.)
 - » World energy consumption: 449 EJ
- 25% of U.S. Population lives in regions that do not meet air quality standards for 1 or more of the criteria air pollutants
 - » 20% of land within 500m of a paved road

What problems exist in current evaluation methodology:

- Human health effects, environmental effects, and policy are typically evaluated from vehicle tailpipe performance factors
- To appropriately mitigate exposure, life cycle impacts must be considered in the infrastructures, vehicles, and fuels required to support each mode

Data Sources:

- 1. Davis, Diegel Transportation Energy Data Book 25 Tables 2.1 and 2.10
- 2. Nazaroff, W., Alavarez-Cohen, L., (2001), Environmental Engineering Science, Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY
- 3. National Geographic News, "Human Footprint Seen on 83% of Earth's Land

Emissions and Policy

- Policy is formed from tailpipe numbers
 - » Lead & sulfur removal, CAFE
- Fuel mixture targets
 - » MTBE
 - » Ethanol
- Vehicle exhaust
 - » Electric vehicles
 - » Hydrogen economy

	Current Emission Considerations				
	Infrastructure	Vehicles	Fuels		
Design					
Production					
Use		X			
End-of-Life					

Research Goals

- Life-cycle Inventory of 5 modes
 - » Auto, Bus, Heavy Rail, Light Rail, Air
 - » Evaluate infrastructure, vehicles, fuels
 - » Functional unit: effect per vehicle/mi
 - » Inventory
 - Energy: Electricity and Fuels
 - CAP: SO₂, CO, NO_X, VOC, PM, Lead
 - GHG: CH₄, CO₂, N₂O











Photo sources:

1. http://www.atkinsglobal.com, 2. http://www.lightrailnow.org, 3. http://www.baycrossings.com

4. http://media.nasaexplores.com/ , 5. http://bard.wr.usgs.gov

Systems Evaluated



Grouping	Onroad	Rail	Air
Vehicles			
Manufacturing	Vehicle manufacturing	Train manufacturing	 Aircraft manufacturing Engine manufacturing
Active	Running	Propulsion	Take off
Operation	Cold Start		Climb out
	Brake Wear		
	Tire Weer		Approach
Inactive	Evaporativo Lossos		APII operation
Operation	• Evaporative Losses		
Operation		Auxiliaries	• Startup
			• Taxi out
			• Taxi in
Maintenance	 Vehicle maintenance 	 Train maintenance 	 Aircraft maintenance
	 Tire replacement 	 Train cleaning 	 Engine maintenance
		 Flooring replacement 	
Insurance	 Vehicle liability 	 Crew health and benefits 	 Crew health and benefits
		Train liability	Aircraft liability
nfrastructure			
Construction	 Roadway construction 	Station construction	Airport construction
		Track construction	 Runway/Taxiway/Tarmac construction
Operation	 Roadway lighting 	 Station lighting 	 Runway lighting
	 Herbicide spraying 	Escalators	 Deicing fluid production
	 Roadway salting 	Train control	GSE operation
	, 3	 Station parking lighting 	
		 Station miscellaneous 	
Maintenance	Roadway maintenance	Station maintenance	Airport maintenance
		Station cleaning	
Parking	Roadside, surface lot, and parking garage parking	Station parking	Airport parking
Insurance		 Non-crew health insurance and 	 Non-crew health and benefits
		benefits	Infrastructure liability
		 Infrastructure liability insurance 	
Fuels			
Production	Gasoline and diesel fuel	Train electricity production	Jet fuel refining and distribution
	refining and distribution	 Train electricity T&D losses 	3 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	č	Infrastructure electricity	
		production	
		 Infrastructure electricity T&D 	
		losses	

Normalization Biases

Is there such thing as an average bus?



Photo sources: O'Connor, A.; Bowley, G. *Tornado Hits Brooklyn; Subway Back in Service*; New York Times, 8/8/2007 http://farm1.static.flickr.com/44/119399942_545dec30b6.jpg

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Mikhail Chester and Arpad Horvath; Environmental assessment of passenger transportation should include infrastructure and supply chains; Environmental Research Letters 2009; Available online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/4/2/024008.



Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Mikhail Chester and Arpad Horvath; Environmental assessment of passenger transportation should include infrastructure and supply chains; Environmental Research Letters 2009; Available online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/4/2/024008.

Sensitivity to Passenger Occupancy



Mikhail Chester and Arpad Horvath; Environmental assessment of passenger transportation should include infrastructure and supply chains; Environmental Research Letters 2009; Available online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/4/2/024008.

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State of LCA

- Too few LCAs exist
- They are too specific to
 - » a problem
 - » a technology
 - » assumptions
 - » a geographic area
 - » a point in time
- Incomplete

No policy should be passed without LCA!