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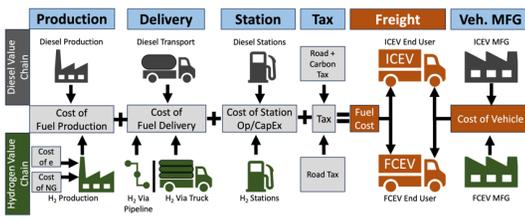
B. Estimating the Cost and Source of Funds

INTRODUCTION

A previous study in this series [1] used historical data on Alberta's heavy duty (HD, Class 8, 15+ t gross vehicle weight) road freight sector to project the magnitude of the changes needed for 95% of new vehicle sales to be zero-emission by 2040. Hydrogen (H₂) fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) were assessed to have the most promise for zero emission long distant, HD trucks but they require the creation of an entirely new H₂ value chain as summarized in Figure 1.

This study provides a preliminary incremental cost estimate (compared to Business as Usual (BAU) associated with the transitioning Alberta's long haul HD trucks to H₂ FCEVs while exploring possible sources of the necessary funds.

Figure 1. Value Chains for Diesel & Hydrogen



MODEL PROJECTIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Table 1: Cost Assumptions

Scenario	Year	Units	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
A. BAU Diesel ICEVs	1. Diesel production cost	\$/GJ	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
	2. BAU annual diesel retail price	\$/L	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65
	3. Annual price per diesel ICEV	000s/Vehicle	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20
	4. Kilometer cost of insurance	\$/km	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07
	5. Kilometer cost of maintenance	\$/km	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.13
	6. Kilometer cost of administration	\$/km	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35
	7. Kilometer cost of labour	\$/km	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30
	8. Net-Zero Diesel ICEVs	Units	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	9. Net-Zero Diesel ICEVs	000s/Vehicle	\$1	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
	10. Annual price per diesel ICEV	000s/Vehicle	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20

Table 2: Projected Vehicle & Fuel Demand

Scenario	Year	Units	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
A. BAU Diesel ICEVs	1. Annual LH ICEV sales	000s/Vehicle/Year	5.29	5.79	6.20	6.52	7.12	7.64
	2. Total registered LH ICEVs by year	000s/Vehicles	96.9	104	111	119	128	137
	3. Total annual VMT driven by LH ICEVs	Billion VKT/Year	10.9	11.6	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.4
	4. Annual VMT per LH ICEV	VKT/Vehicle/Year	112	105	109	105	109	105
	5. Efficiency of diesel use	L/km	0.287					
	6. Annual fuel demand per LH ICEV	L/Vehicle/Year	32,135					
	7. Annual LH diesel fuel demand	GL/Year	3.11	3.34	3.53	4.11	4.40	4.41
	8. Annual LH diesel energy demand	GJ/Year	120	129	138	148	159	170
	9. Tailpipe GHG emissions per litre of diesel	kg CO ₂ /L	2.689					
	10. Total annual tailpipe GHG emissions	Mt CO ₂ /Year	8.37	9.02	9.53	11.0	11.8	12.5

Table 3: Cost Calcs

Scenario	Year	Units	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
A. BAU Diesel ICEVs	1. Carbon tax add-on for diesel retail price	\$/L	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20
	2. Total BAU cost of diesel fuel	\$/L	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.85
	3. Total BAU cost of diesel	\$/km	\$0.47	\$0.53	\$0.53	\$0.53	\$0.53	\$0.53
	4. Kilometer cost of amortized truck capital expenditure	\$/km	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24

NOTE:

- Fuel costs components
- Vehicle cost estimates
- Total Cost of Ownership (TCO, \$/km) for HD truck operations (other than fuel and vehicle costs) from literature
- These values from the BAU and NZ Scenario for long haul HD vehicles in Alberta (95% of vehicles sales by 2040) in the first study of this series [1]

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Figure 2. Total Cost of Ownership (C\$/km)

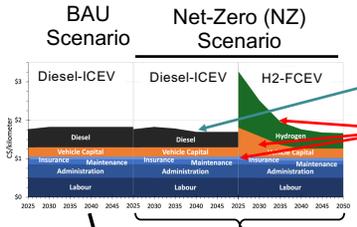
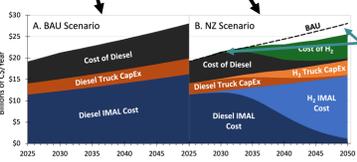


Figure 3. Alberta's HD Freight Sector Investment



NOTE:

- In a Net-Zero Future, the declining demand for diesel is projected to reduce diesel price, but...
- ...the TCO for FCEVs is projected to be much higher than that for ICEV due to higher fuel, vehicle and insurance costs, but these should decline with time and reach cost parity by late 2030s.
- When the Results from Figure 2 were combined with the NZ Scenario projection (Poster 1 and Table 2)...
- ...The total cost to the freight sector is higher than BAU over the next 10 years, but
- ...is then projected to decline to be less than BAU

Figure 5. The Cumulative Incremental Cost

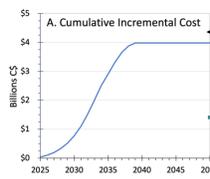


Figure 4. The cost differential: NZ minus BAU Scenarios

- These are real costs that cannot be passed to sector
- Benefit unlikely to be realized (e.g. gas tax replacement)

Figure 6. The GHG Benefit of the NZ Scenario

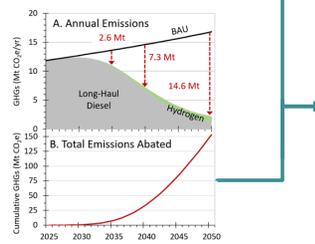


Figure 7. Abatement cost

- The cost of abating GHGs in the NZ scenario is initially very high...
- ...but it declines to only \$26/t CO₂e by 2050

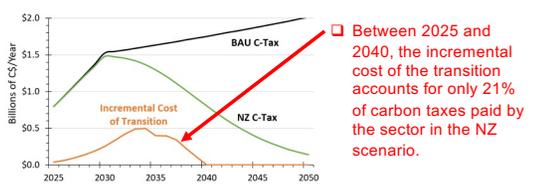
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What could be a potential source of revenue to pay for the incremental cost of transition?

Figure 8. Comparison of incremental cost with C tax income from HD Diesel ICEV in Alberta



[1] Redick Z, Layzell, DB, de Barros, A 2024. Transitioning Heavy Duty Trucking in Alberta: A. Magnitude of the Challenge (Poster presentation)