- The world needs to build cities in a different, innovative way to address the increasing demand for resources due to the doubling of cars by 2050.

- The burning of fuel in automobiles leads to the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and contributes to climate change.

- One vision for the future of transportation is to use more liquid biofuels, but this also has limitations and other alternatives are being explored.

- Brazil started producing ethanol as fuel in 1975 to reduce fossil fuel dependence and today over 50% of cars in Brazil use ethanol instead of gasoline.

- Brazil's process of making ethanol from sugarcane is efficient and sustainable as it generates renewable energy and reduces petroleum usage by 40%.

- However, growing fuel for gas tanks is another demand on the limited arable land and could lead to cutting into food production and natural areas.

- A better process is needed for producing biofuels, and plants and yeast can be engineered to be more efficient.

- The world needs to consider which pathways are sustainable for reducing the demand for resources and addressing the climate change problem.

The world is in a race against time to build cities in a different way, with a wave of innovation that not only benefits our way of life but also the planet. Wired magazine's executive editor, Thomas Goetz, presents three stories from acclaimed filmmakers about the future of energy. The first story explores how we fuel our cars, with the world currently having close to a billion cars. If we double the number of vehicles by 2050, we will significantly increase the amount of fuel they consume, which will lead to a big footprint in terms of our demand for resources. We're burning carbon stored underground in our automobiles and releasing it into the atmosphere, which could cause irreversible changes in the climate. While some advocates hope batteries develop to run large trucks and airplanes, we will still need transportation fuels that directly replace petroleum-based fuels. This has led to a range of alternative fuel solutions, including ethanol, which Brazil started producing commercially in 1975. Brazil's climate and ideal conditions for growing sugar cane make it an excellent model for ethanol production. However, Brazil cannot supply the whole world with ethanol, and growing fuel for gas tanks is another demand on the arable land.