

# College of Engineering

| Synergies of Economy-Wide Carbon Reduction  
By: Cory Budischak





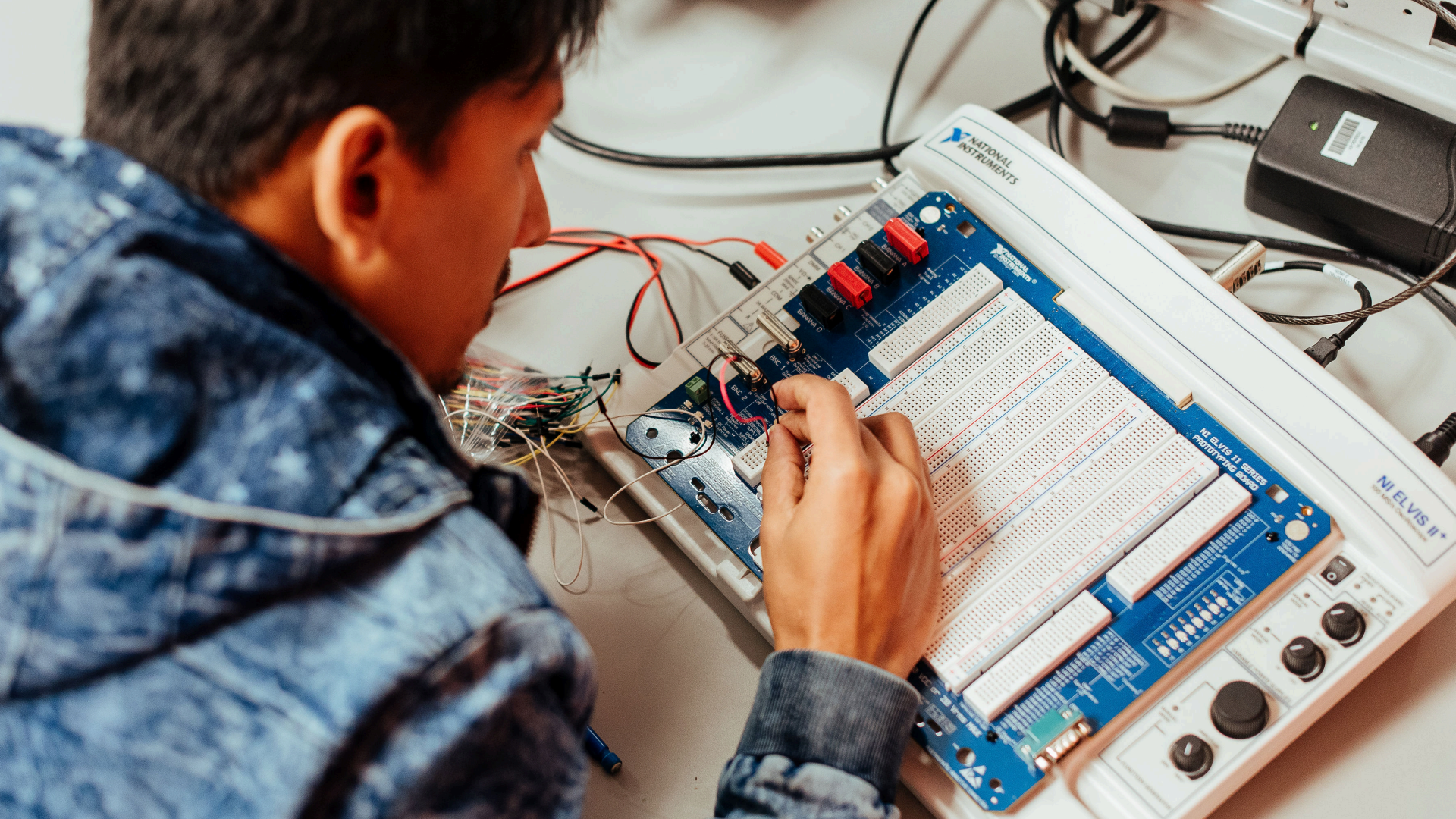












# College of Engineering

**COMMON FIRST YEAR  
CURRICULUM**  
*All students take  
Intro to Engineering*

## UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING DEGREES

- BS Bioengineering
- BS Civil Engineering
- BS Electrical Engineering
- BS Environmental Engineering
- BS Industrial and Systems Engineering
- BS Mechanical Engineering
- BS Engineering: interdisciplinary
  - Electro-mechanical engineering
  - Electro-optical engineering
  - Computer hardware and software engineering
  - Energy and power engineering
  - Engineering Fundamentals

## UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEGREES

- BS in Engineering Technology
  - Mechanical/Manufacturing Track
  - Computer Track
  - Construction Track
  - Energy (Buildings) Track
  - General Track
- BS Construction Engineering Technology



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## MASTER OF SCIENCE

- MS Bioengineering
- MS Civil Engineering
- PSM Computer & Systems Security
- MS Electrical Engineering
- MS Engineering Management
- MS Environmental Engineering
- MS Mechanical Engineering

## Graduate Certificates

- Computer & Systems Security
- Engineering Management
- Stormwater Management

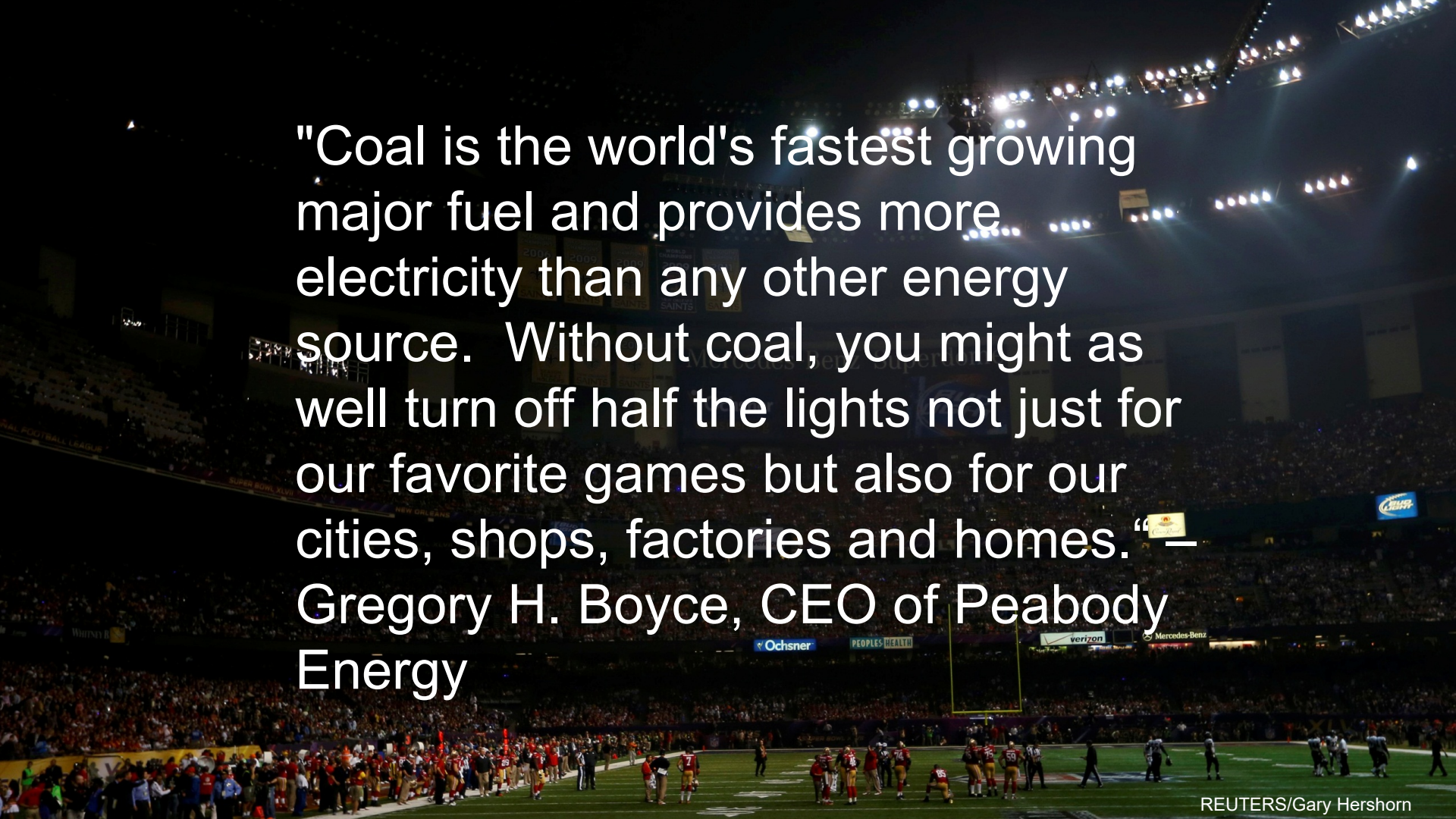
## DOCTORAL DEGREES

- PhD Bioengineering
- PhD Civil Engineering
- PhD Electrical Engineering
- PhD Environmental Engineering
- PhD Mechanical Engineering



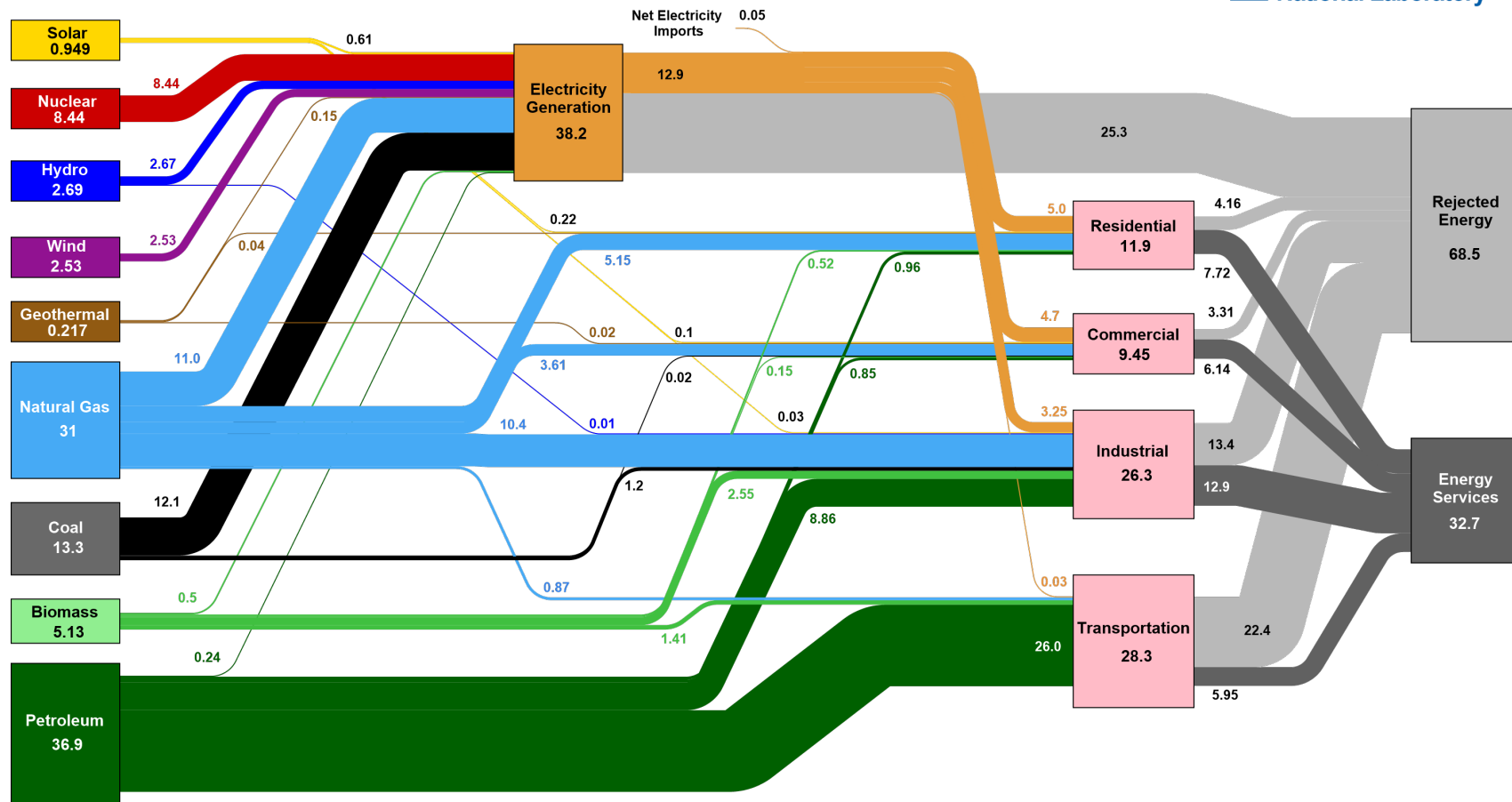
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A wide-angle photograph of a football stadium at night. The stands are filled with spectators. Bright stadium lights illuminate the field. In the foreground, players in red and white uniforms are visible on the field. Various advertisements are visible on the stadium walls, including Ochsner, Peoples Health, Verizon, Mercedes-Benz, and Crisco. The text is overlaid on the upper left portion of the image.

"Coal is the world's fastest growing major fuel and provides more electricity than any other energy source. Without coal, you might as well turn off half the lights not just for our favorite games but also for our cities, shops, factories and homes." — Gregory H. Boyce, CEO of Peabody Energy

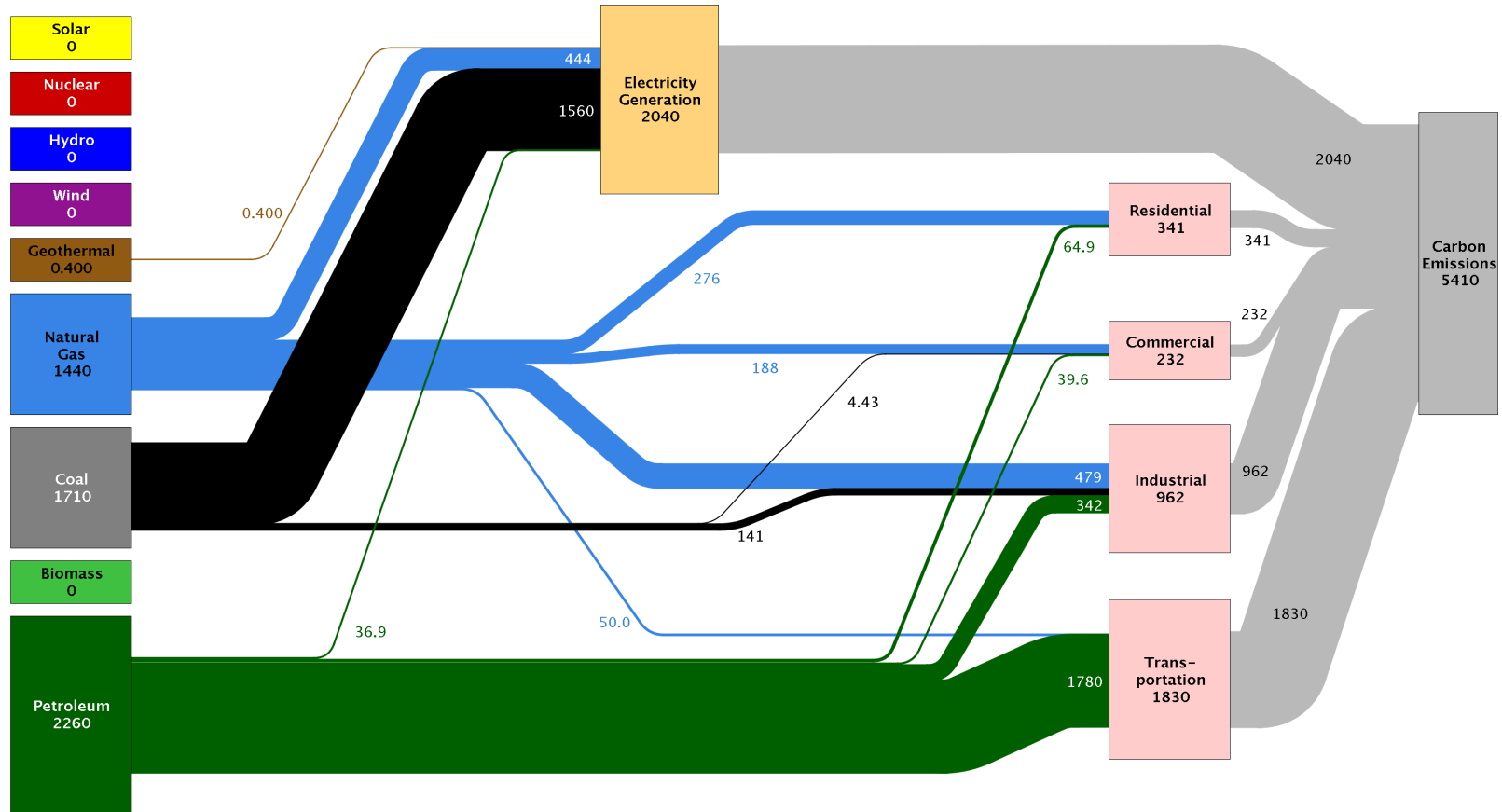
# Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2018: 101.2 Quads



Source: LLNL March, 2019. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2018). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

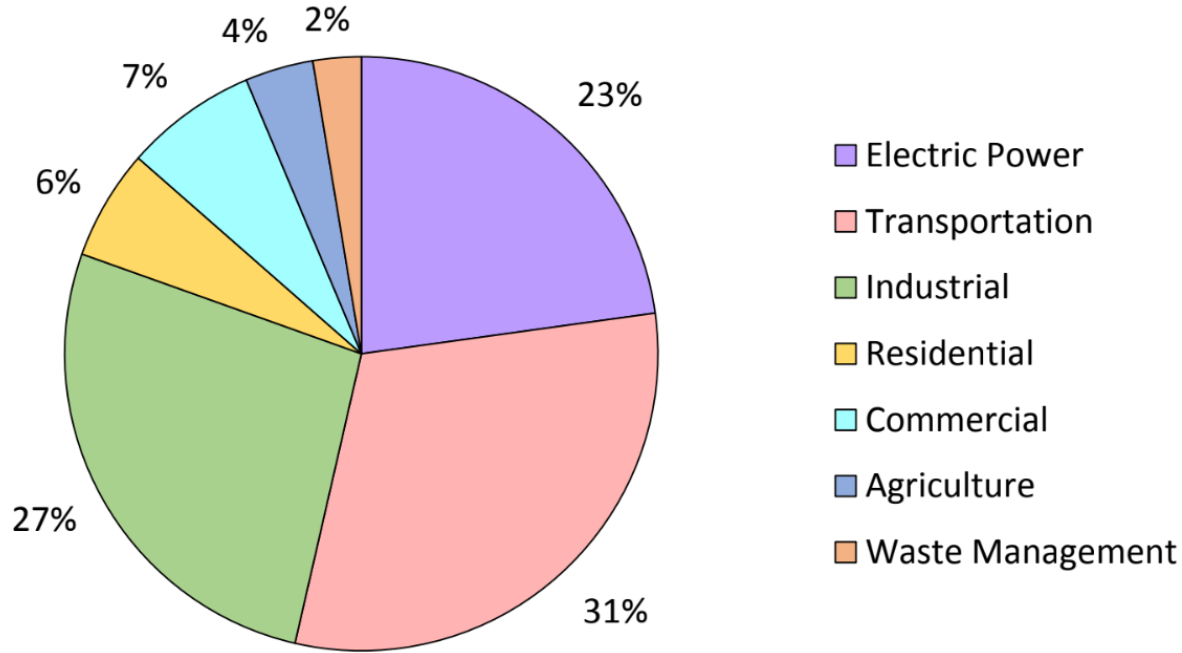


# Estimated U.S. Carbon Emissions in 2014: ~5,410 Million Metric Tons



Source: LLNL 2015. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0035(2015-03), March, 2015. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Carbon emissions are attributed to their physical source, and are not allocated to end use for electricity consumption in the residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors. Petroleum consumption in the electric power sector includes the non-renewable portion of municipal solid waste. Combustion of biologically derived fuels is assumed to have zero net carbon emissions – the lifecycle emissions associated with producing biofuels are included in commercial and industrial emissions. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding errors. LLNL-MI-410527

# Breakdown of gross GHG Emissions in DE By Sector



From *Delaware's 2016 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory*



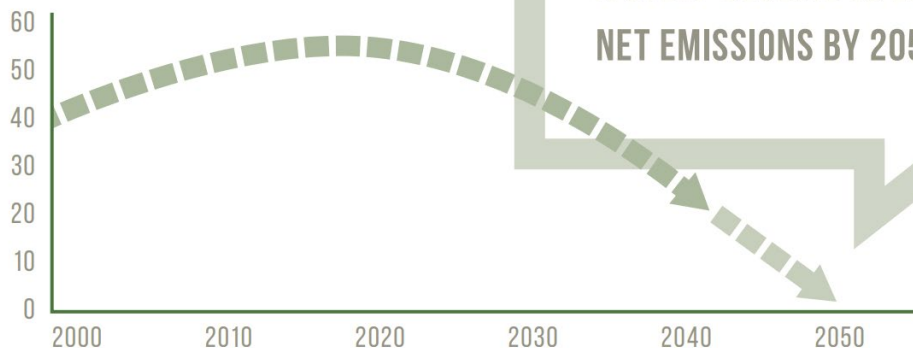
# The time for action is now

ATMOSPHERIC CO<sub>2</sub>  
CONCENTRATION IS

**146%** OF

PRE-INDUSTRIAL  
LEVELS (2017)

TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING  
TO 1.5°C, GLOBAL CARBON  
EMISSIONS NEED TO FALL  
TO 55% OF 2010 LEVELS  
BY 2030 AND CONTINUE  
A STEEP DECLINE TO ZERO  
NET EMISSIONS BY 2050



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# Challenges to 100% Renewable Energy



#1: Resource Size

#2: Cost

#3: Intermittency of Renewable Generation

#4: Policy and Market Barriers



# Challenges to 100% Renewable Energy



#1: Resource Size

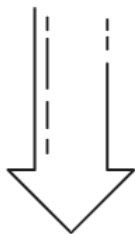
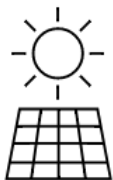
*#2: Cost*

#3: Intermittency of Renewable Generation

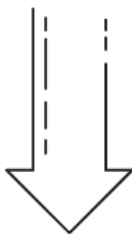
#4: Policy and Market Barriers

# Technology cost declines since 2010

(Source: BloombergNEF)



**85%**



**49%**



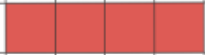
**85%**



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# Challenges to 100% Renewable Energy



#1: Resource Size

#2: Cost

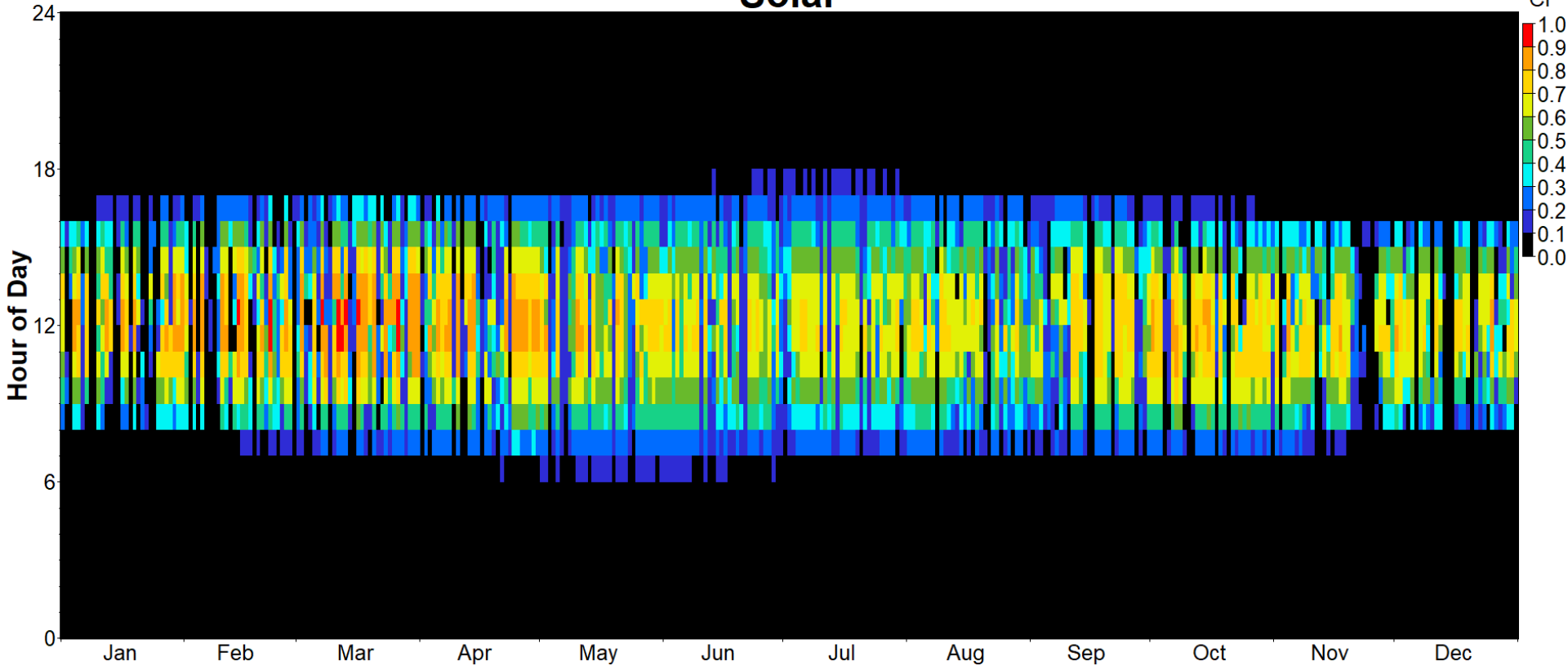
*#3: Intermittency of Renewable Generation*

#4: Policy and Market Barriers



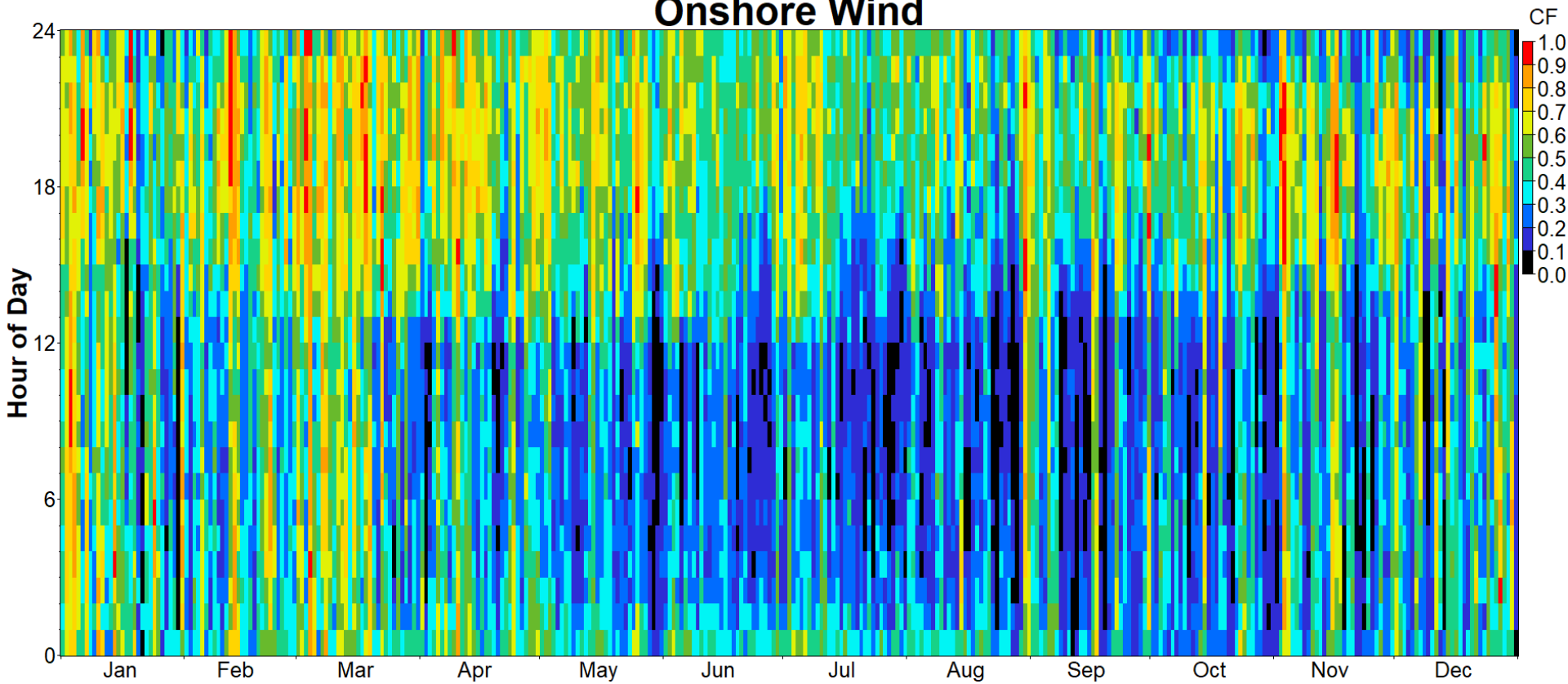
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# Solar



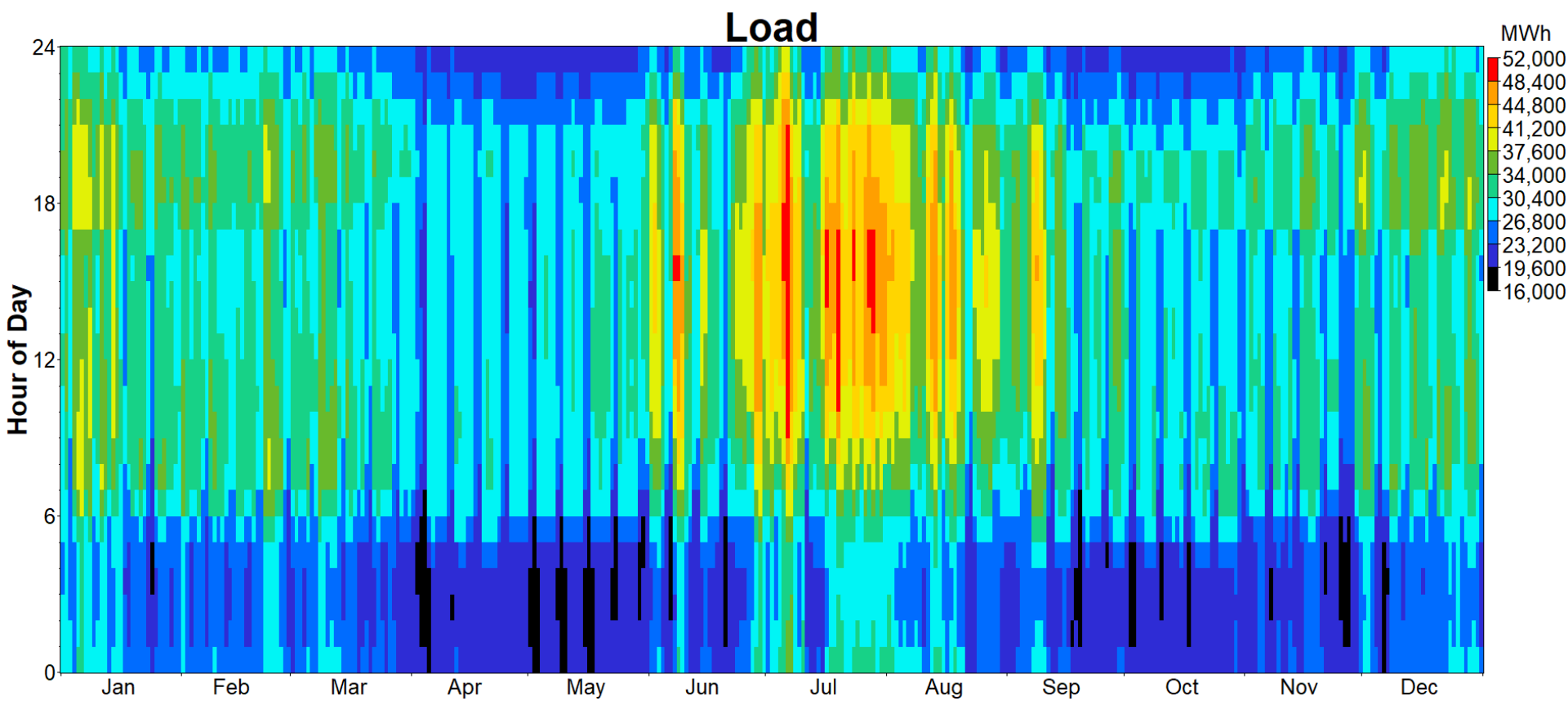
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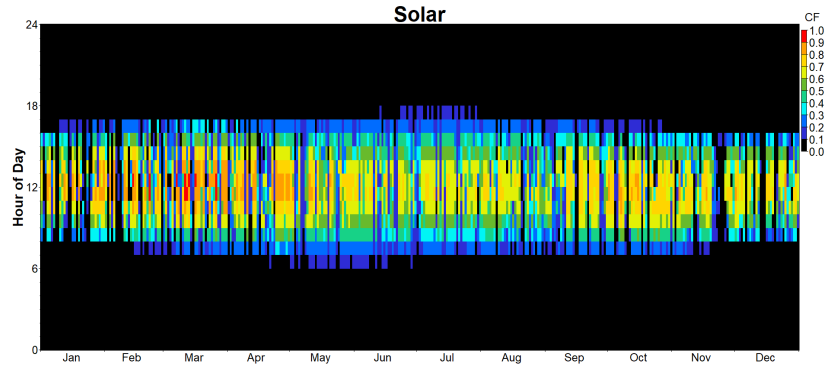
# Onshore Wind



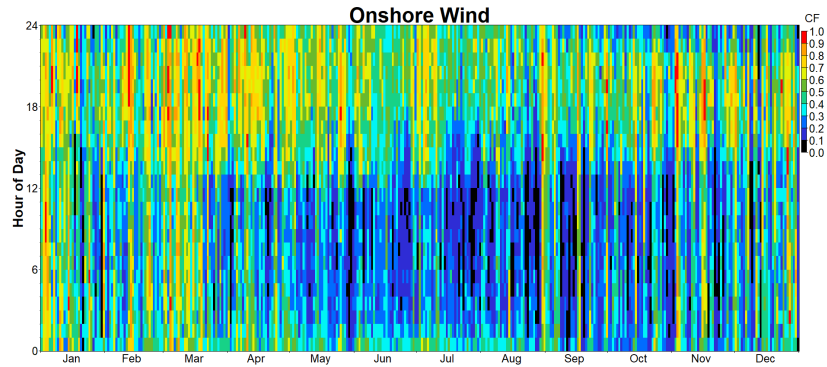
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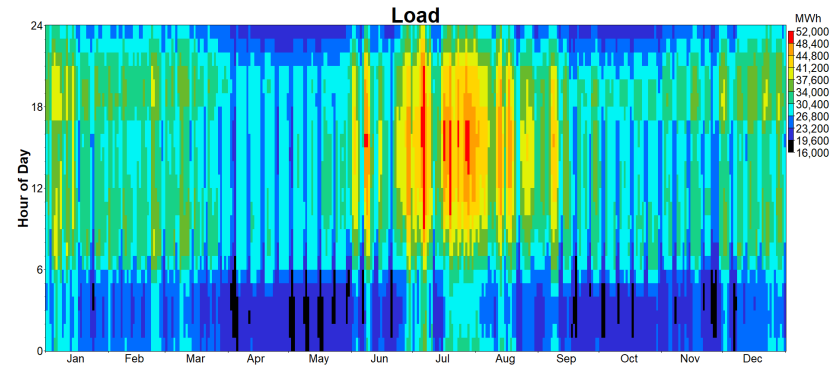




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# Challenges to 100% Renewable Energy



#1: Resource Size

#2: Cost

#3: Intermittency of Renewable Generation

*#4: Policy and Market Barriers*



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# Some Current Delaware Policies/Programs -DNREC

## The Delaware Energy Efficiency Advisory Council

The [Energy Efficiency Advisory Council](#) develops and deploys energy efficiency programs and financing mechanisms offered by Delaware energy providers.

## The Delaware Energy Efficiency Investment Fund

The [Energy Efficiency Investment Fund](#) helps commercial and industrial customers replace aging, inefficient energy equipment and systems.

## Model Building Energy Codes

Delaware provides [model energy conservation standards](#) for local government building and plumbing rules and regulations.

## Renewable Energy Assistance

The [Green Energy Program](#) provides rebates for residential and small scale renewable energy systems.

## Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards

Delaware utilities must get [an increasing percentage of their electricity](#) from renewable resources.

## Offshore Wind Working Group

An Offshore Wind Working Group explored opportunities and issues for Delaware in [developing offshore wind](#).

Plus:

RGGI

Clean Vehicle  
Rebate

+More



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# Some Current Delaware Policies/Programs - SEU

## RESIDENTIAL

### ENERGIZE DELAWARE PROGRAMS


Home Performance with ENERGY STAR®  
Affordable Multifamily Housing  
Pre-Weatherization Program  
ZeMod  
Residential Solar Loans  
Solar Renewable Energy Credits

### OTHER PROGRAMS

Weatherization Assistance  
Green Energy Program


## PUBLIC & NONPROFIT

### ENERGIZE DELAWARE PROGRAMS

Delaware Property Assessed Clean  
Energy (D-PACE)   
Low Interest Commercial Loan Program  
Performance Contracting Program  
Energy Efficiency Investment Fund  
Energy Assessment Program  
Faith Efficiencies  
Pathways to Green Schools  
Solar Renewable Energy Credits


## FARM

### ENERGIZE DELAWARE PROGRAMS

Delaware Property Assessed Clean  
Energy (D-PACE)   
Farm Program  
Low Interest Commercial Loan Program  
Solar Renewable Energy Credits

## BUSINESS

### ENERGIZE DELAWARE PROGRAMS

Delaware Property Assessed Clean  
Energy (D-PACE)   
Low Interest Commercial Loan Program  
Affordable Multifamily Housing  
Solar Renewable Energy Credits

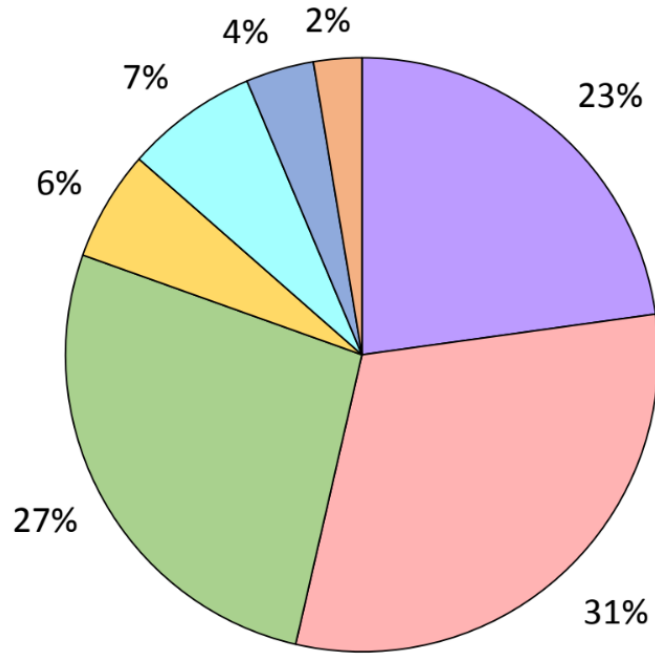
## Some Current Delaware Policies/Programs - Federal

A grid consisting of 10 vertical columns and 2 horizontal rows. The second row from the top has a solid red bar spanning the 4th, 5th, and 6th columns from the left.

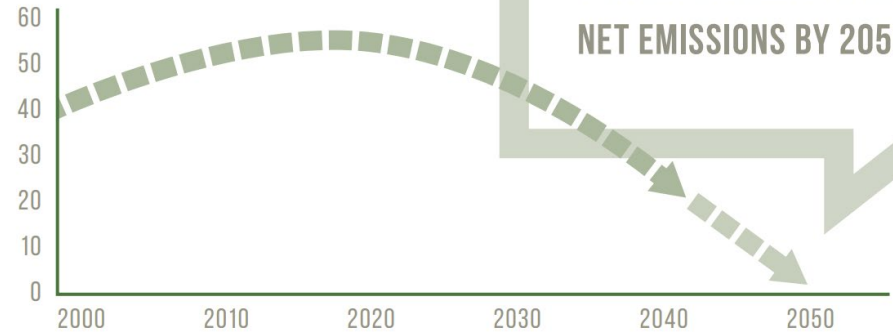
So many...



Remember...



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[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/E\\_Infographic\\_13.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/E_Infographic_13.pdf)



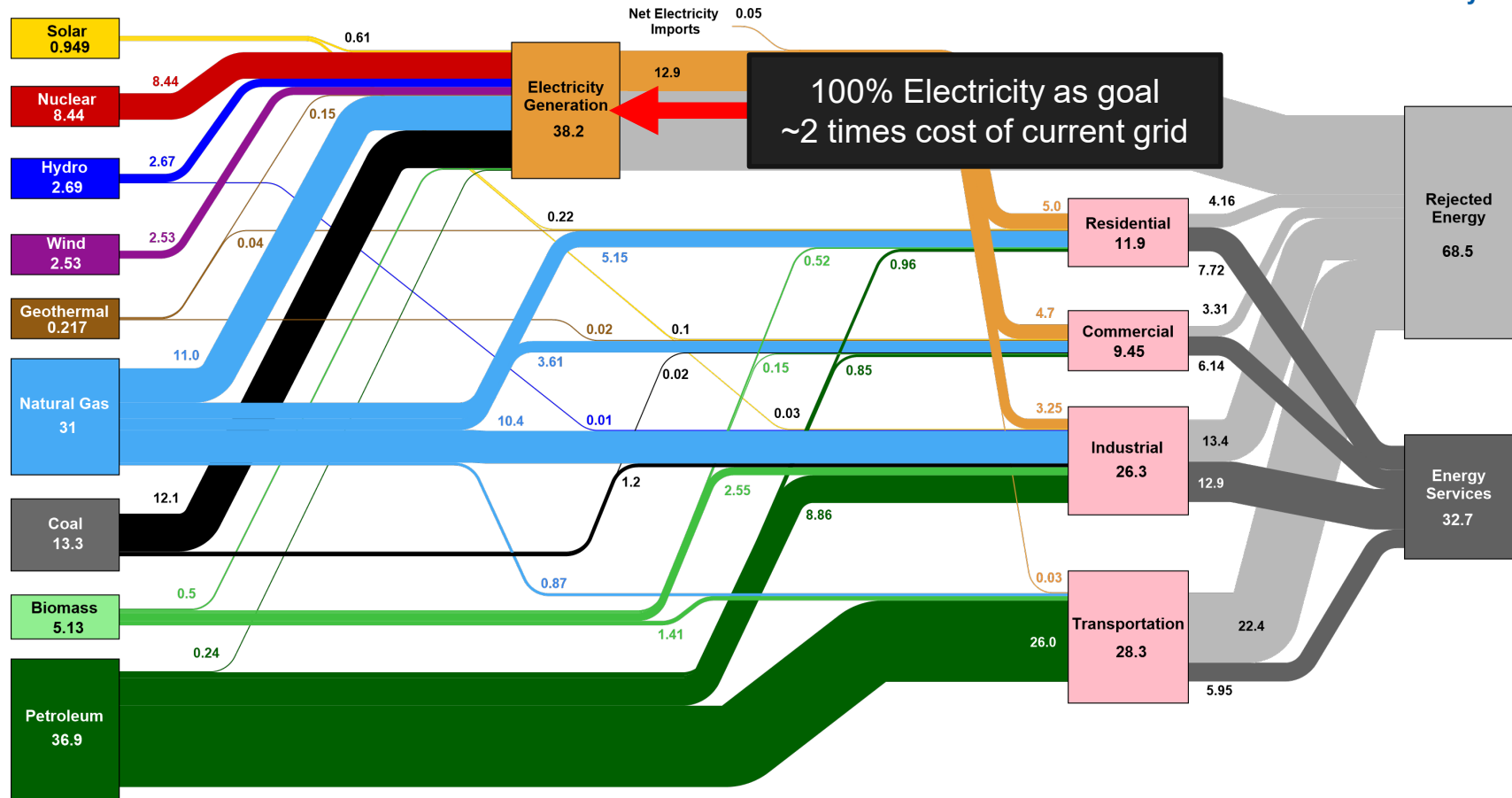
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In order to transition away from fossil fuels quickly and cost effectively, we need policies and our thinking to address the energy system as a whole.



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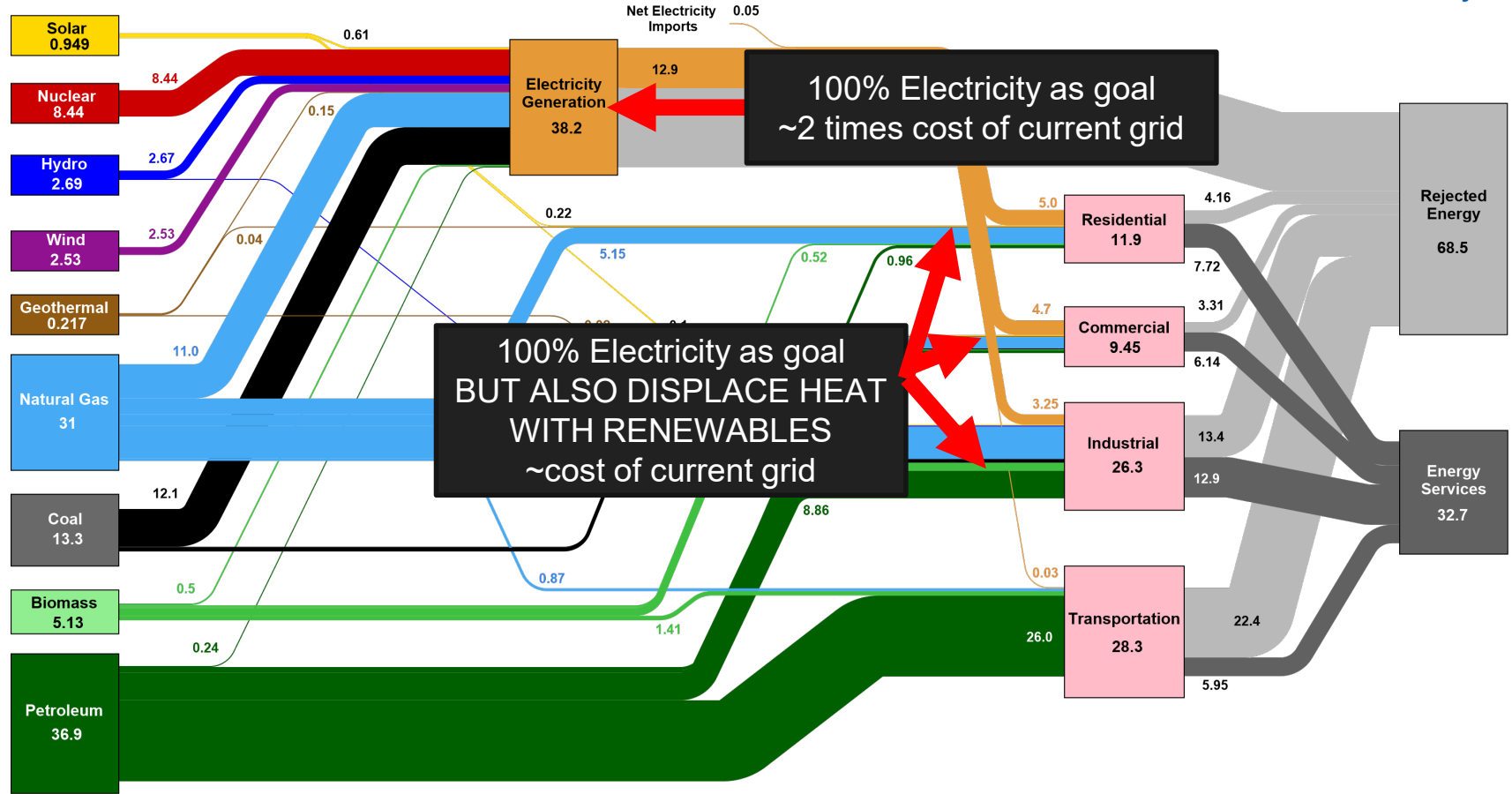
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Cost results from: Budischak, C., Sewell, D., Thomson, H., Mach, L., & Veron, D. E. (2013). Cost-minimized combinations of wind power , solar power and electrochemical storage , powering the grid up to 99 . 9 % of the time. *Journal of Power Sources*, 225, 60–74.



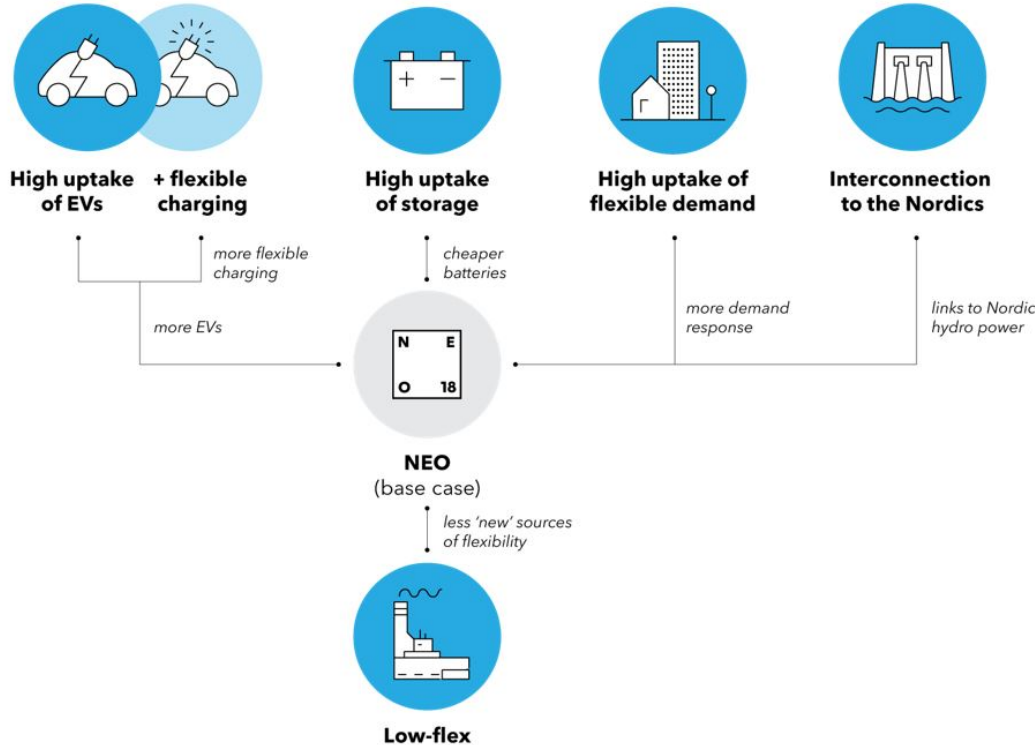
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# Another Example

## The scenarios



Source: BloombergNEF

**Table 2: Summary of scenario outcomes in 2040**

Scenario	System cost	Emissions	Fossil capacity as share of peak demand	Renewable share of generation
NEO (base case)	48.6 EURm/TWh	109 MtCO <sub>2</sub>	56%	83%
Relative change vs NEO				
Low-flex	8%	-15%	19%	3%
High uptake of EVs	1%	-18%	-7%	2%
High uptake of EVs and flexible charging	-1%	-26%	-22%	4%
High uptake of storage	0%	-11%	-3%	3%
High uptake of flexible demand	0%	2%	-1%	0%
Interconnection to the Nordics	-2%	-11%	-4%	3%

Source: BloombergNEF. Note: Colour scales differ between columns, but in all cases green is desirable. Emissions for EV scenarios include a negative contribution from emissions displaced in the oil sector; net imports included in renewable share of generation.

<https://data.bloomberglp.com/professional/sites/24/2018/11/Germany-Flexibility-Solutions-for-High-Renewable-Energy-Systems-2018-BNEF-Eaton-Statkraft.pdf>

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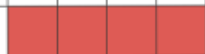
In order to transition away from fossil fuels quickly and cost effectively, we need policies and our thinking to address the energy system as a whole.

*What policies do this?*



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# Example of Policy that Takes a Systems Approach



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News / Press Releases

## Sens. Coons and Feinstein, Rep. Panetta introduce bill to price carbon pollution, invest in infrastructure, R&D, and working families

The Climate Action Rebate Act will help create jobs, spur innovation in clean energy, and reduce U.S. carbon emissions by 55% within a decade

JULY 25, 2019

