

A nighttime photograph of the Pittsburgh skyline. The city is illuminated with various lights, and several smokestacks are visible, emitting plumes of white smoke that drift across the dark blue sky. The buildings are a mix of modern glass skyscrapers and older brick structures.

City of Pittsburgh

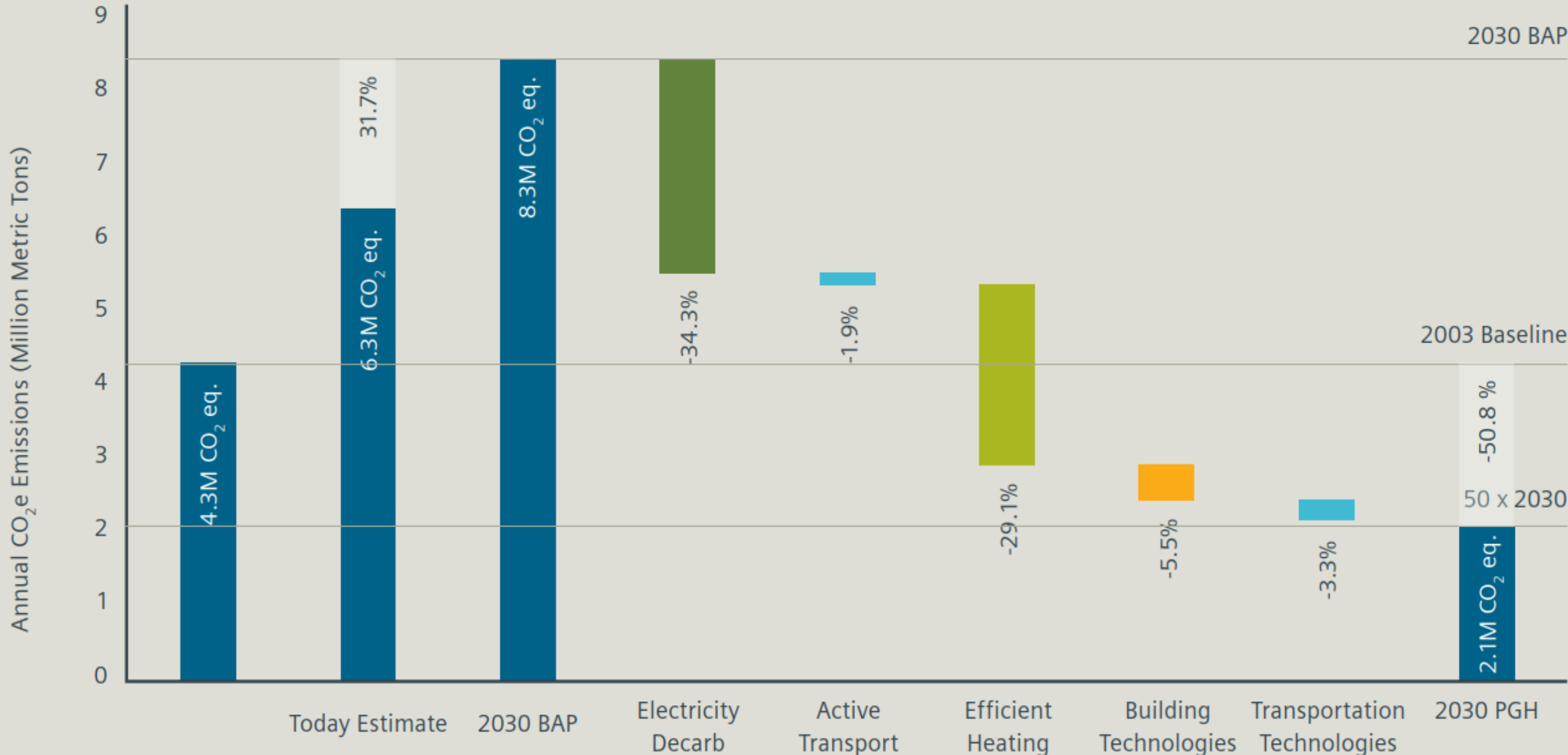
Linking Climate and Innovation

Unrestricted © Siemens AG 2019

[siemens.com/cypt](https://www.siemens.com/cypt)

Pathway to Deep Carbon Reductions

50 x 2030 Scenario



City Performance Tool

Allows urban decision makers to optimize infrastructure technology investments based on estimated economic and environmental impacts

Tool includes 70+ technologies, and models effects of those technologies on:



GHG



Air Quality



Jobs & Costs

- Public transport
- Private transport
- Traffic management
- Freight

Transport



Buildings



- Building envelope
- Building automation
- Monitoring and optimization

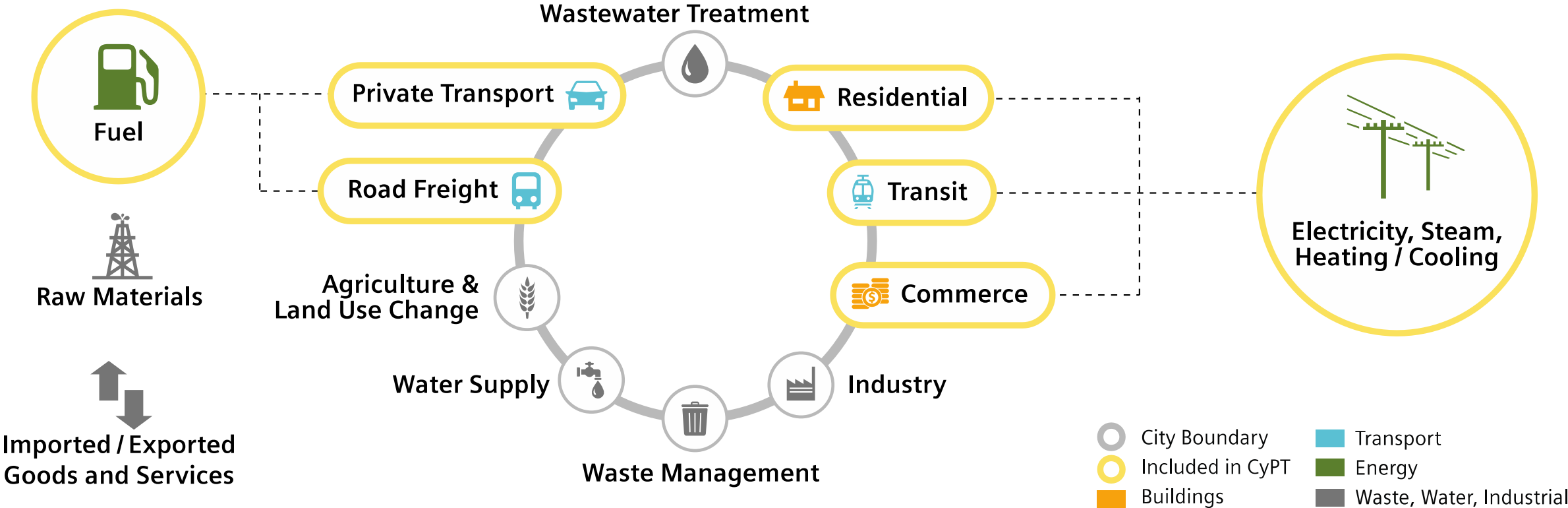
70+
technologies



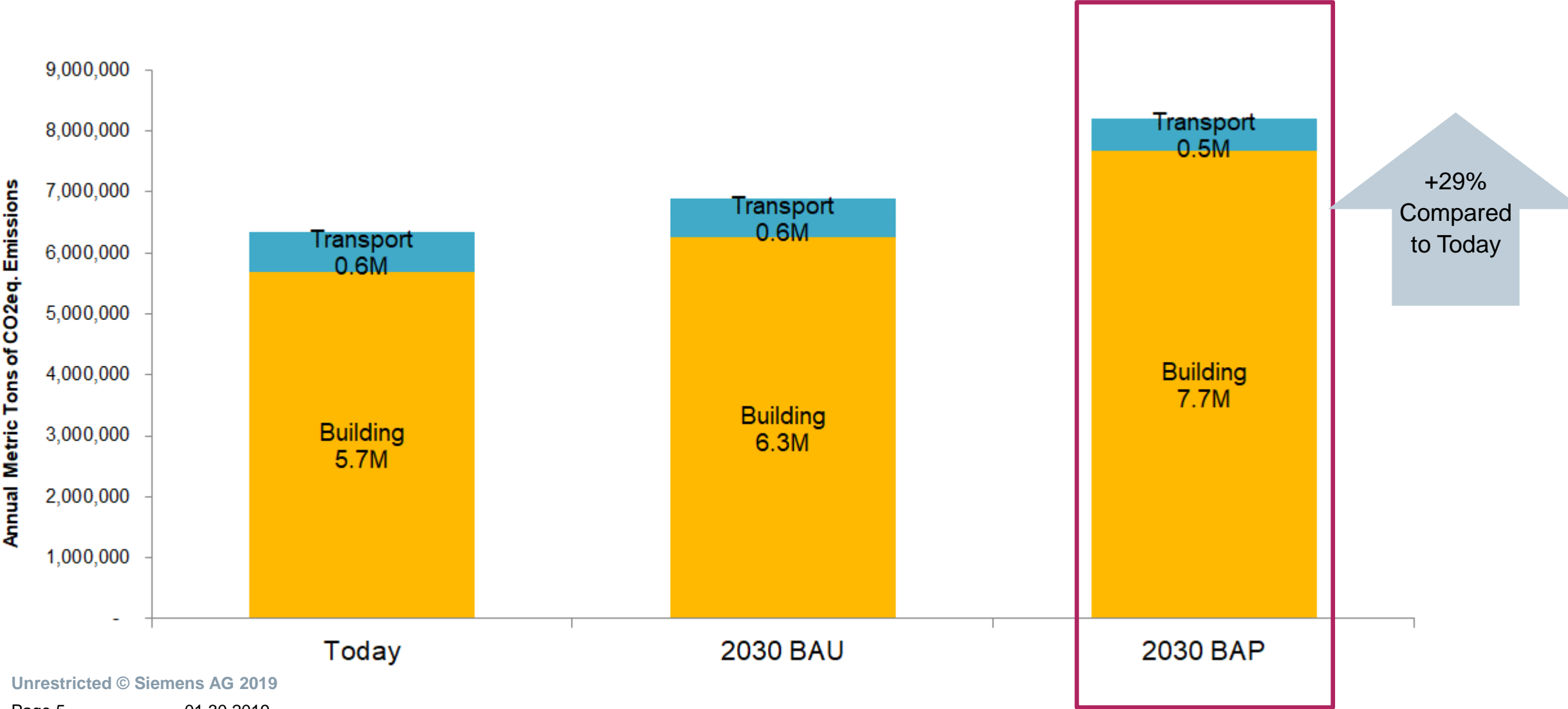
Energy

- Renewable generation
- Combined Heat and Power
- Grid management

CyPT Scope: Consider Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions

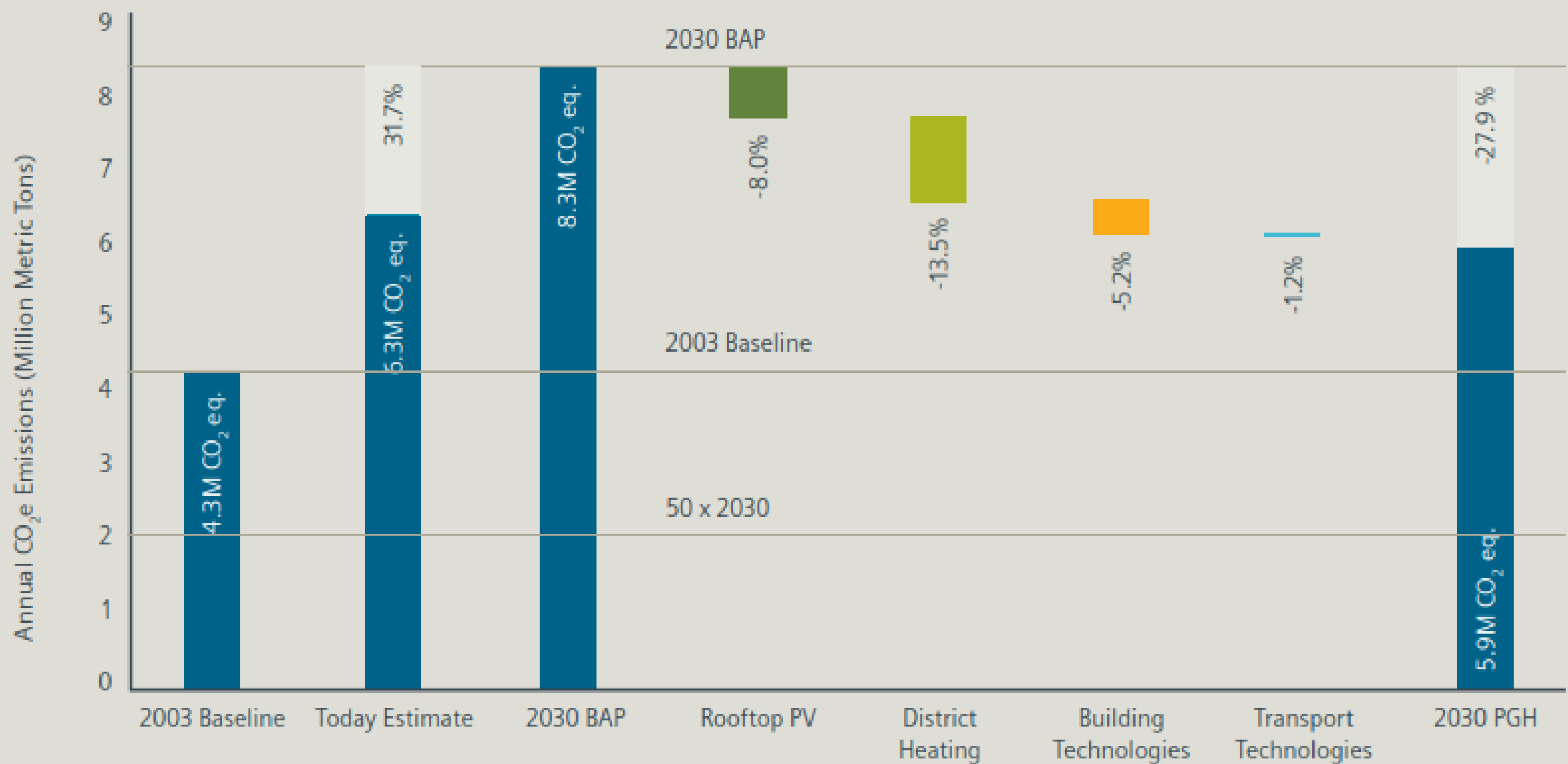


GHG Emissions, Today to 2030 Projected

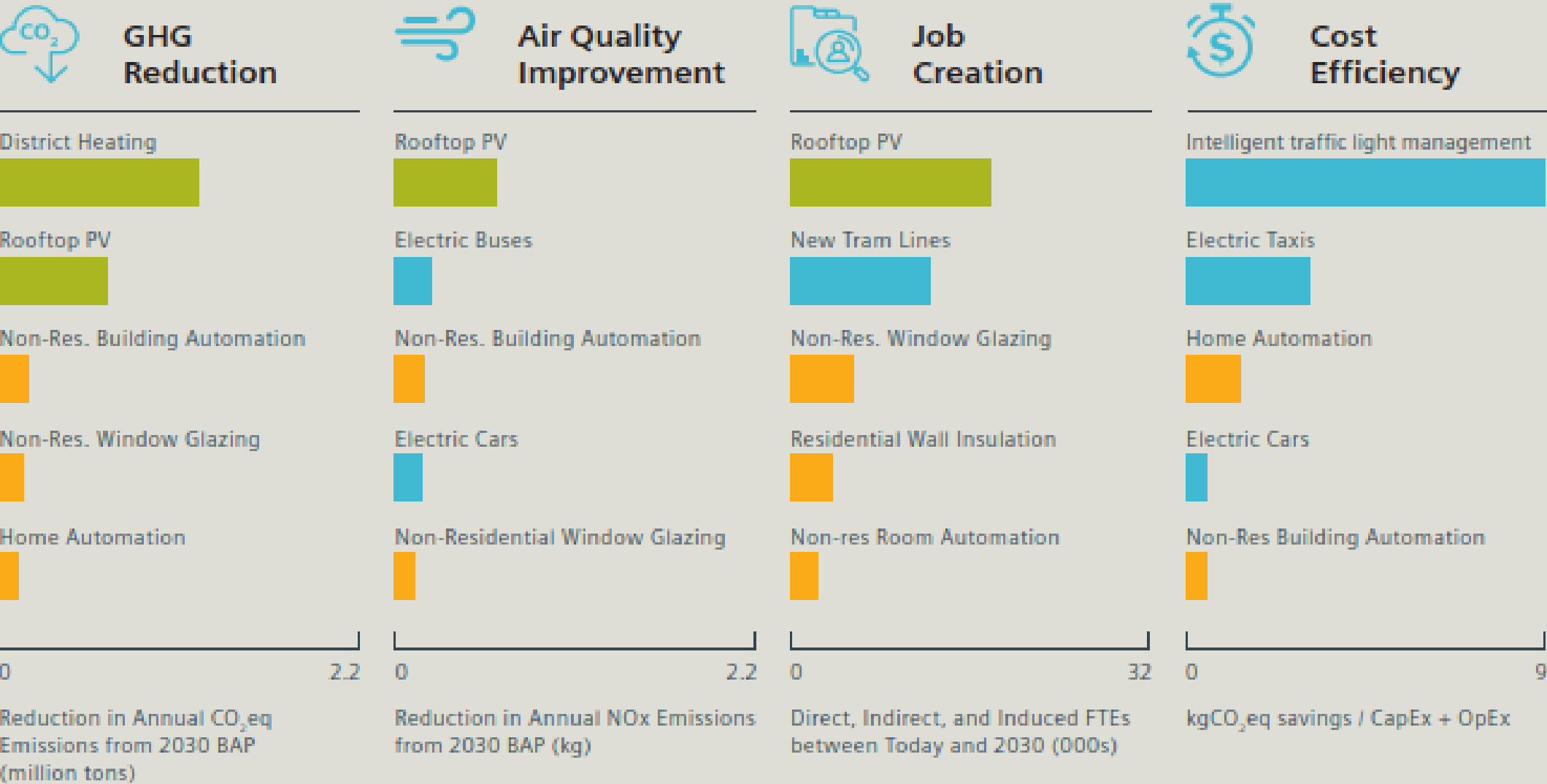


Pathway to Deep Carbon Reductions

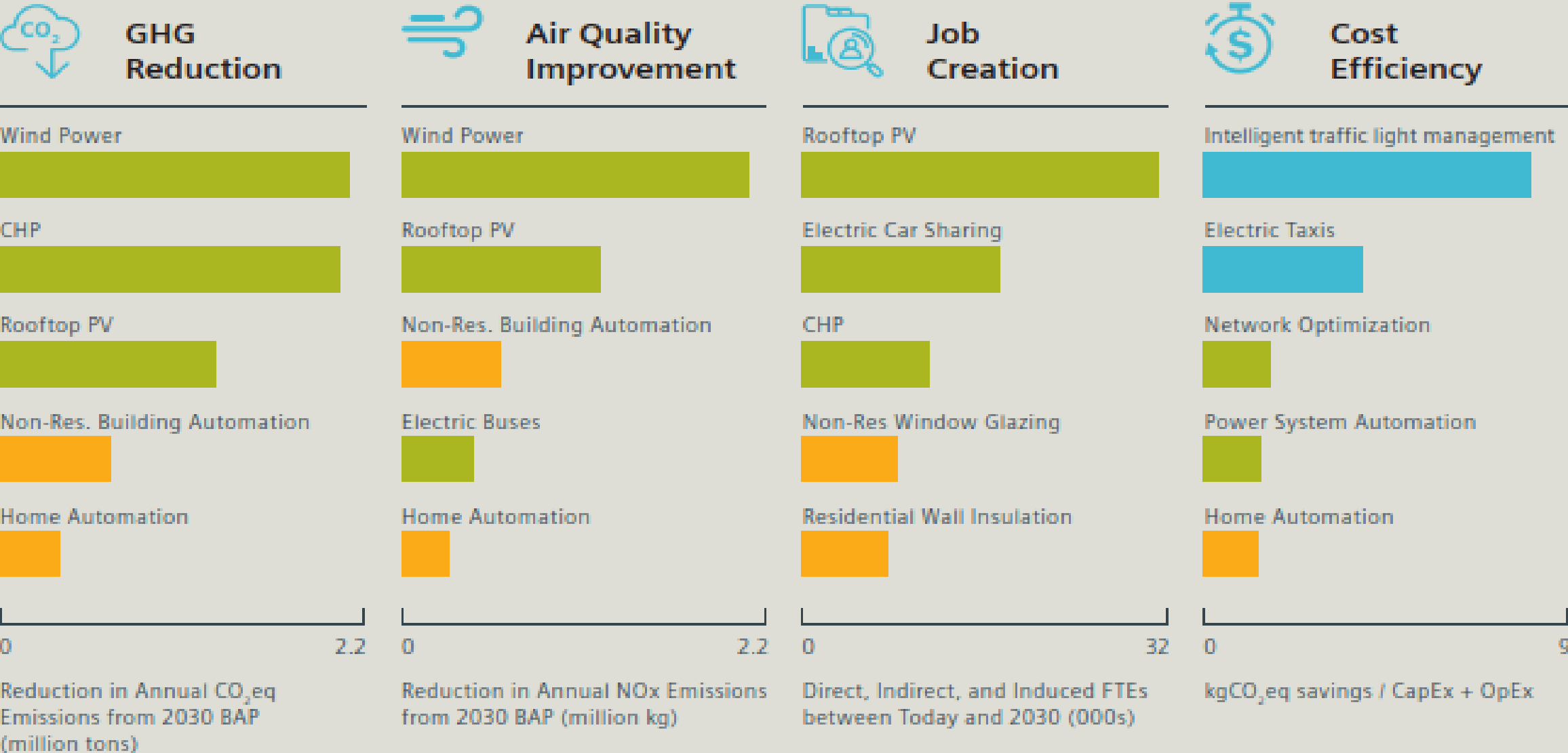
Original Scenario



High-Performing Technologies



High-Performing Technologies – 50x2030 Scenario



Uptown EcoInnovation District



Buildings, Today
Non-Residential -
Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh

Buildings, Today
Non-Residential -
Uptown District

Uptown District

223M ft²
Total Non-residential
building footprint

31
Average miles traveled
per person per day

1,184k ft²
Total Non-residential
building footprint

21
Average miles traveled
per person per day

**4,147,331
MWh**
Total electricity
consumption

111,397 (/0.8)
No. of cars on the road
(/cars per household)

61,000 MWh
Total electricity
consumption

367 (/0.5)
NO. of cars on the road
(/cars per household)

145 kBtu/ft²
Average energy use
intensity

23 mpg
Average fuel economy
miles per gallon

226 kBtu/ft²
Average energy use
intensity

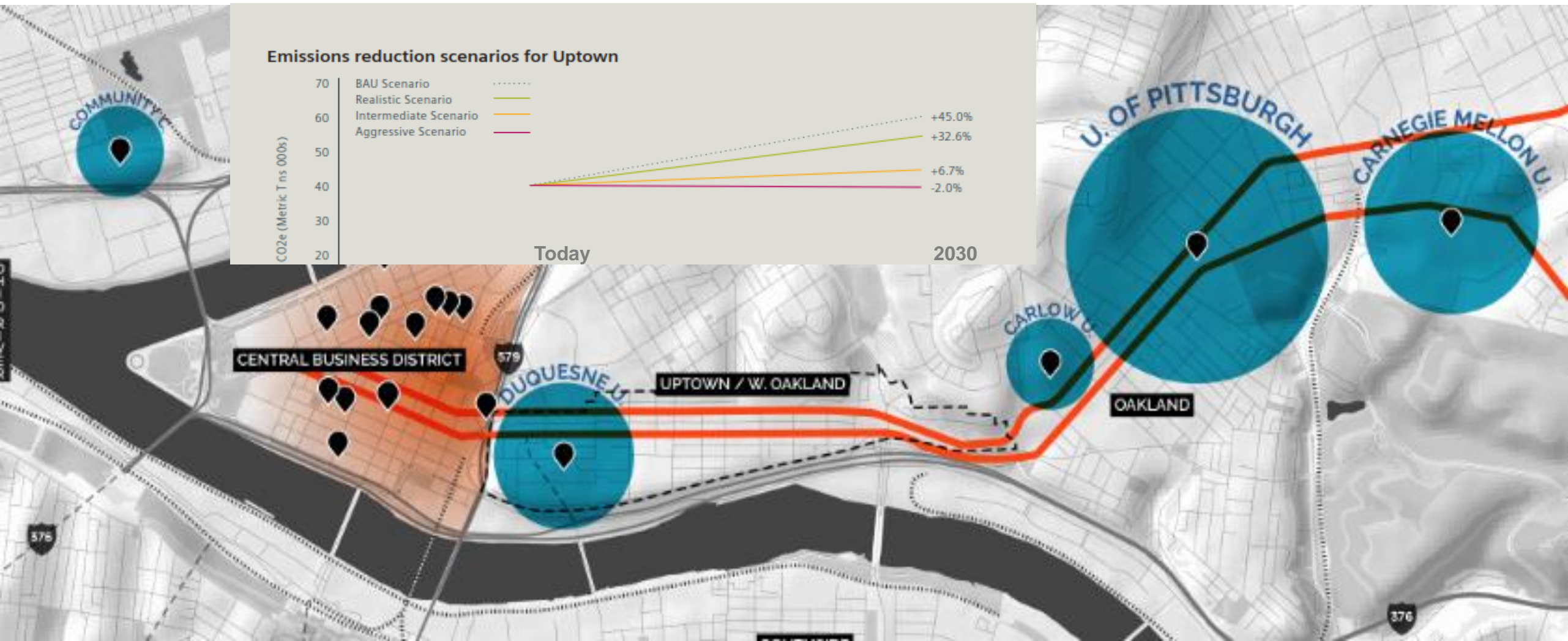
23 mpg
Average fuel economy
miles per gallon

Modeled Scenarios – Uptown District



	Realistic	Intermediate	Aggressive
Building technologies	Less aggressive—assuming less than 50-60% of building stock equipped with energy efficient and automation technologies	More aggressive - assuming almost 80-100% of building stock equipped with energy efficient and automation technologies	More aggressive - assuming almost 80-100% of building stock equipped with energy efficient and automation technologies
Electricity Generation	No additional energy levers (district energy and rooftop PV) modeled	10% of electricity generation from rooftop PV	15% of electricity generation from rooftop PV
Building Heating	No additional energy levers (district energy and rooftop PV) modeled	20% of building heating from NG based District Heating	50% of building heating from NG based District Heating

Delivering More - Faster

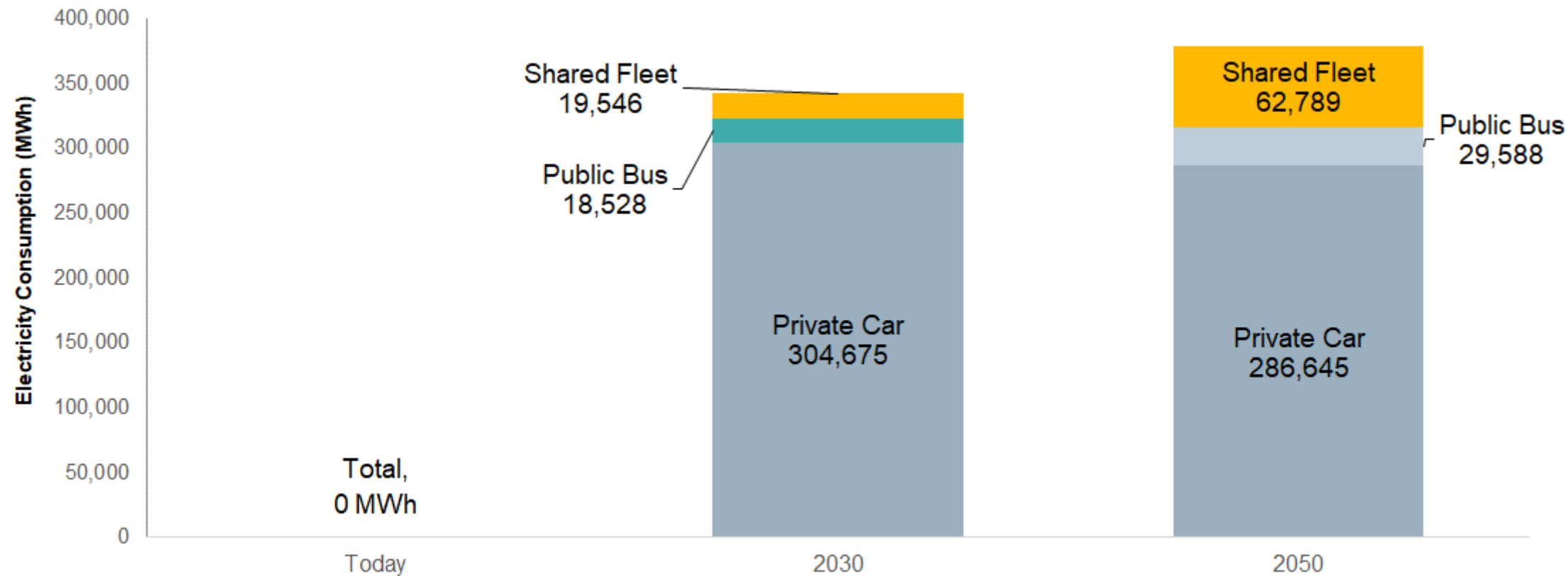


Annual Electricity Demand

Response to Transport Electrification



In **2030**, EVs would need **348,000 MWh** of additional annual electricity which would be **6%** of all electricity demand in Pittsburgh in 2030

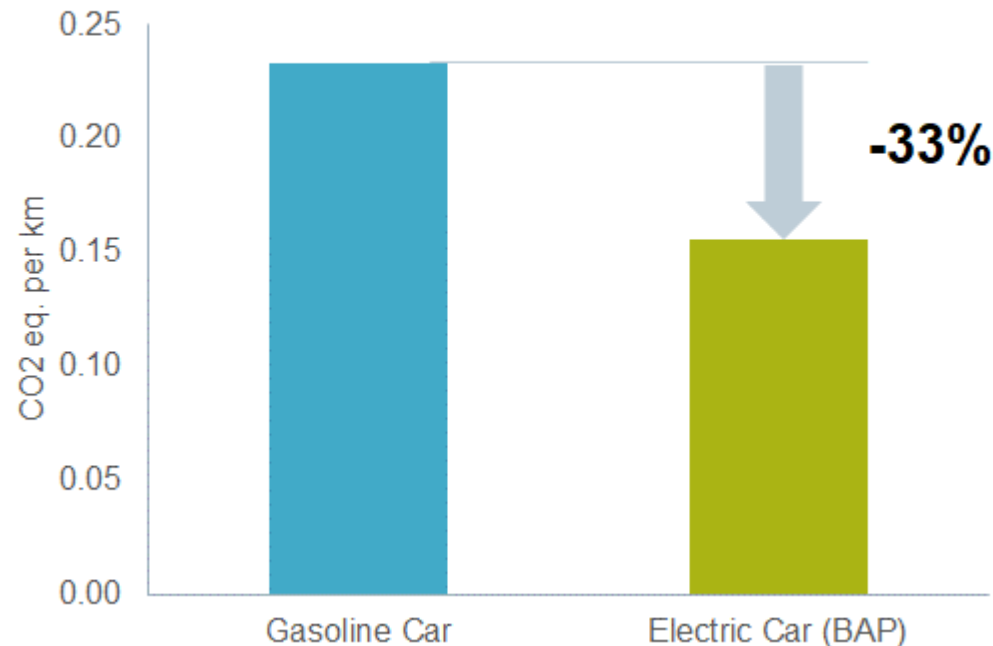


Environmental Impacts

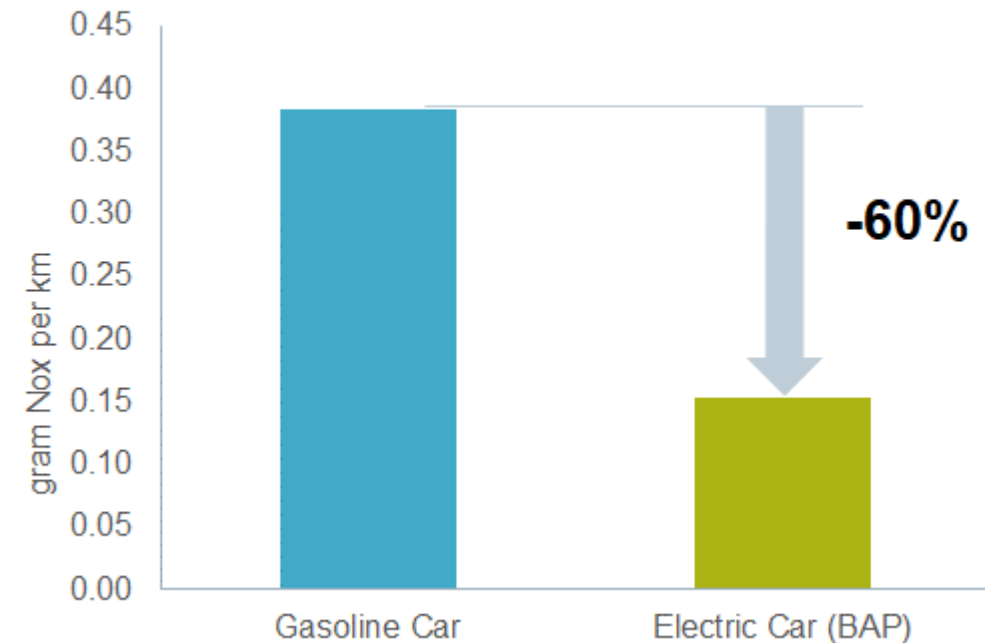
Gasoline Car Vs. Electric Car

Electric cars in Pittsburgh would have lower emissions as compared to gasoline cars
33% reduction in **CO₂ eq.** emissions per km
60% reduction in **NOx** emissions per km

CO2 eq. emissions per km



NOx emissions per km



Pittsburgh Can Meet Its Targets; but it will need to deliver more and reach out beyond its urban boundaries



Elaine Trimble

Urban Development

Cities Center of Competence

✉ elaine.trimble@siemens.com

🐦 @Lainey_Trimble



siemens.com/cypt



[@SiemensUSA](https://twitter.com/SiemensUSA)



[#cypt](https://twitter.com/cypt)