

A nighttime photograph of the Pittsburgh skyline. The city is illuminated with various lights, including the prominent PPG Place skyscraper with its distinctive red and white top. The sky is a deep blue, and the city lights create a warm, glowing atmosphere.

City of Pittsburgh

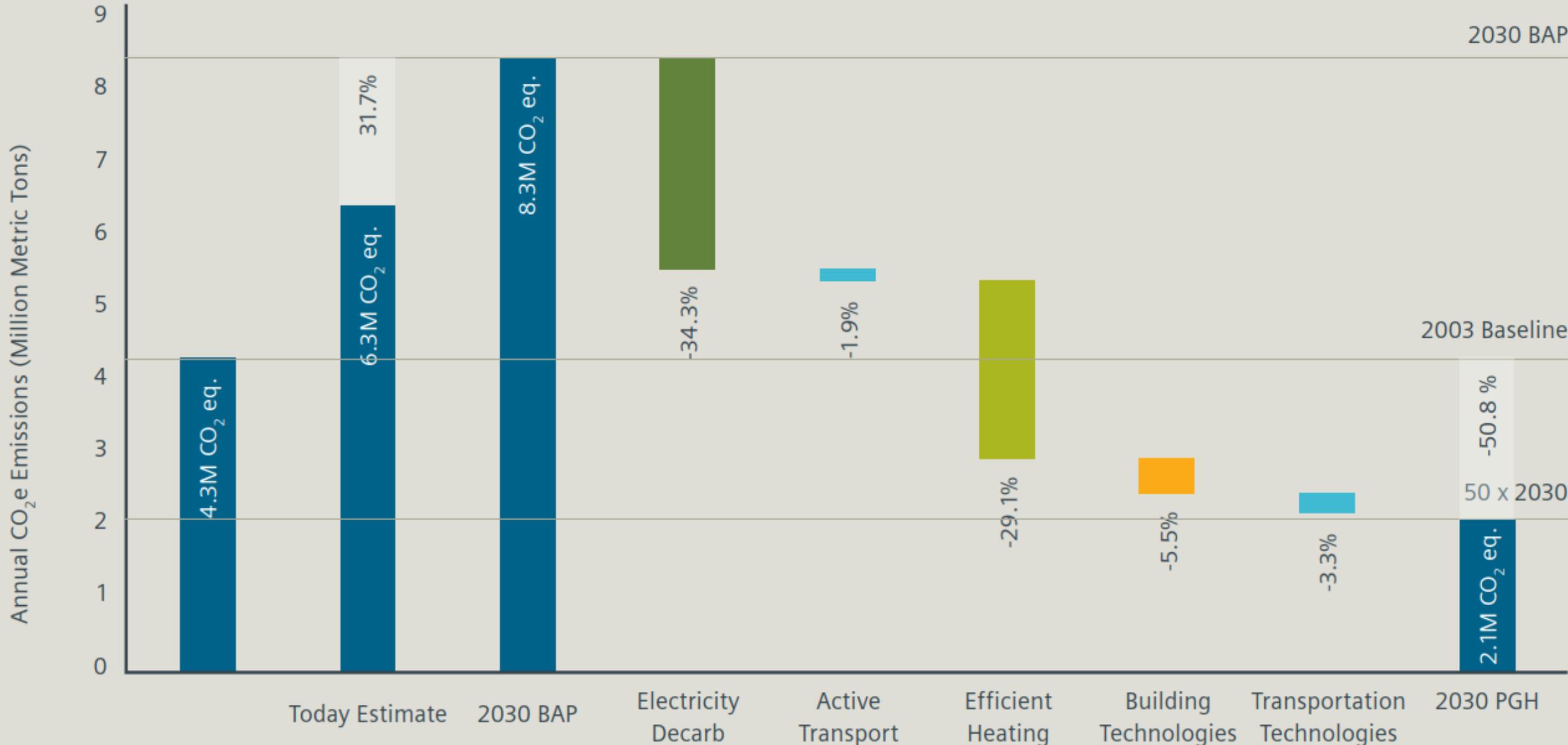
Linking Climate and Innovation

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[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

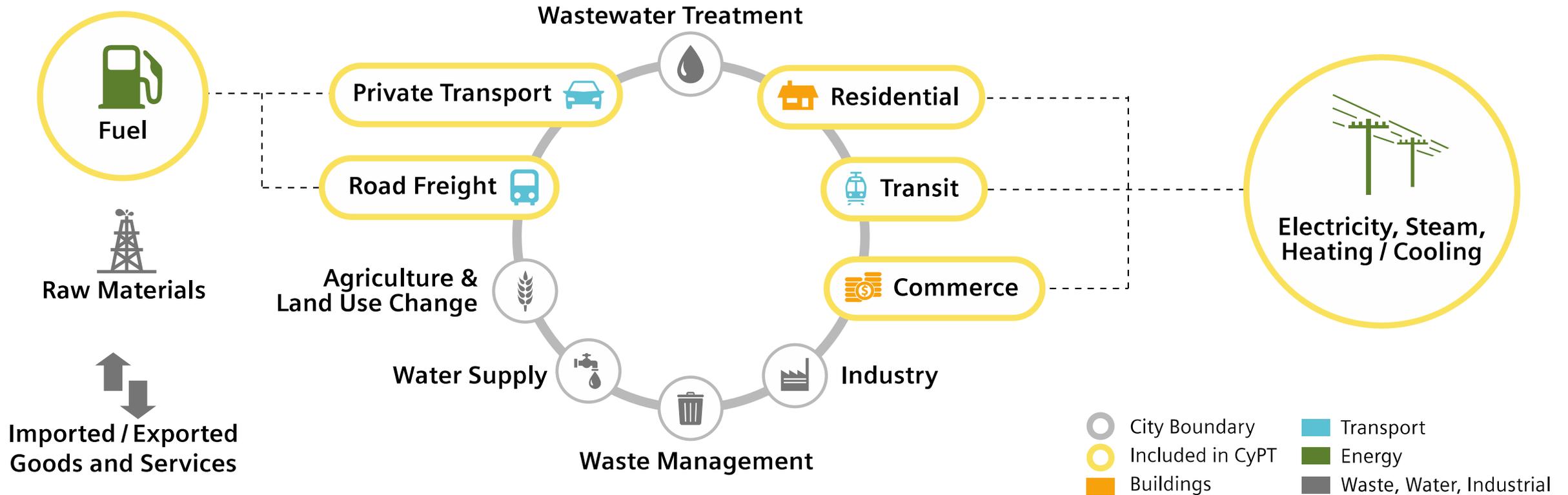
70+
technologies



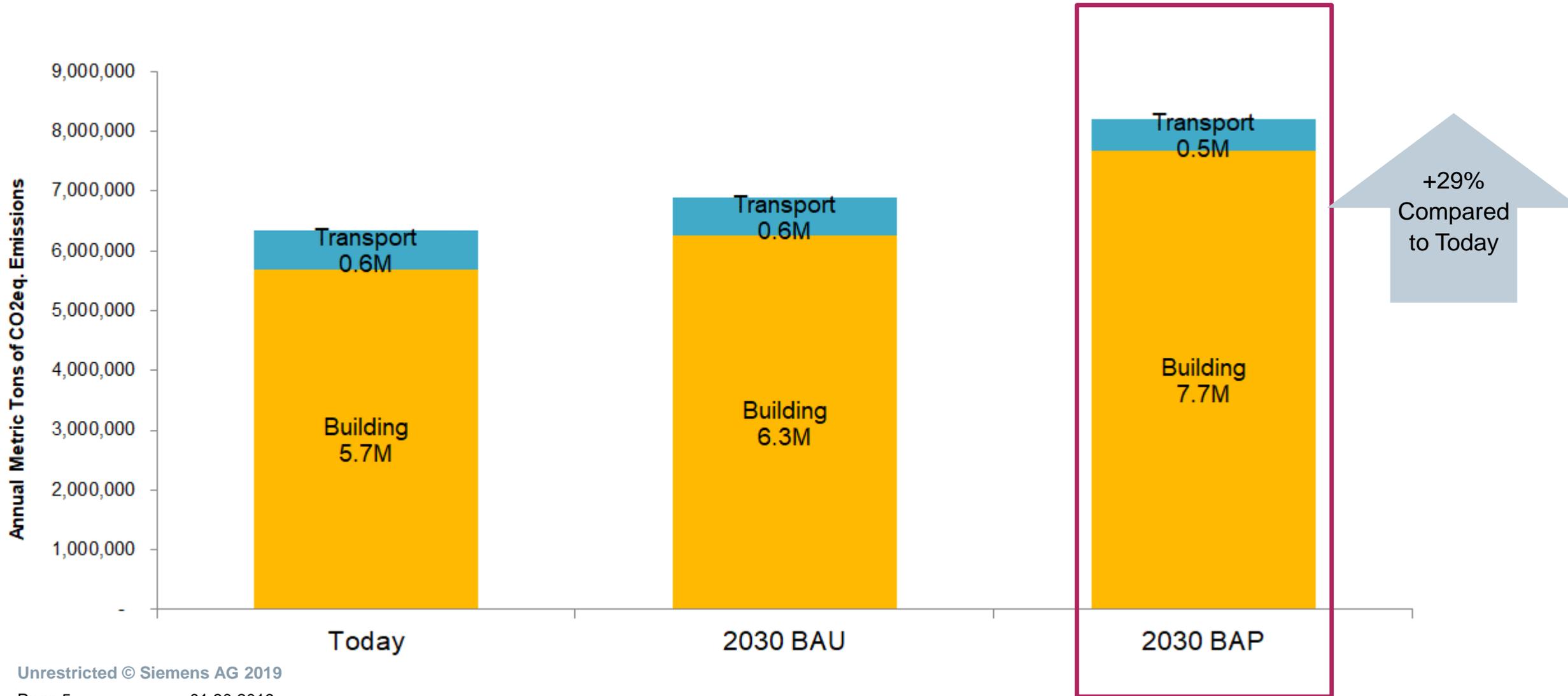
Energy

- Renewable generation
- Combined Heat and Power
- Grid management

CyPT Scope: Consider Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions

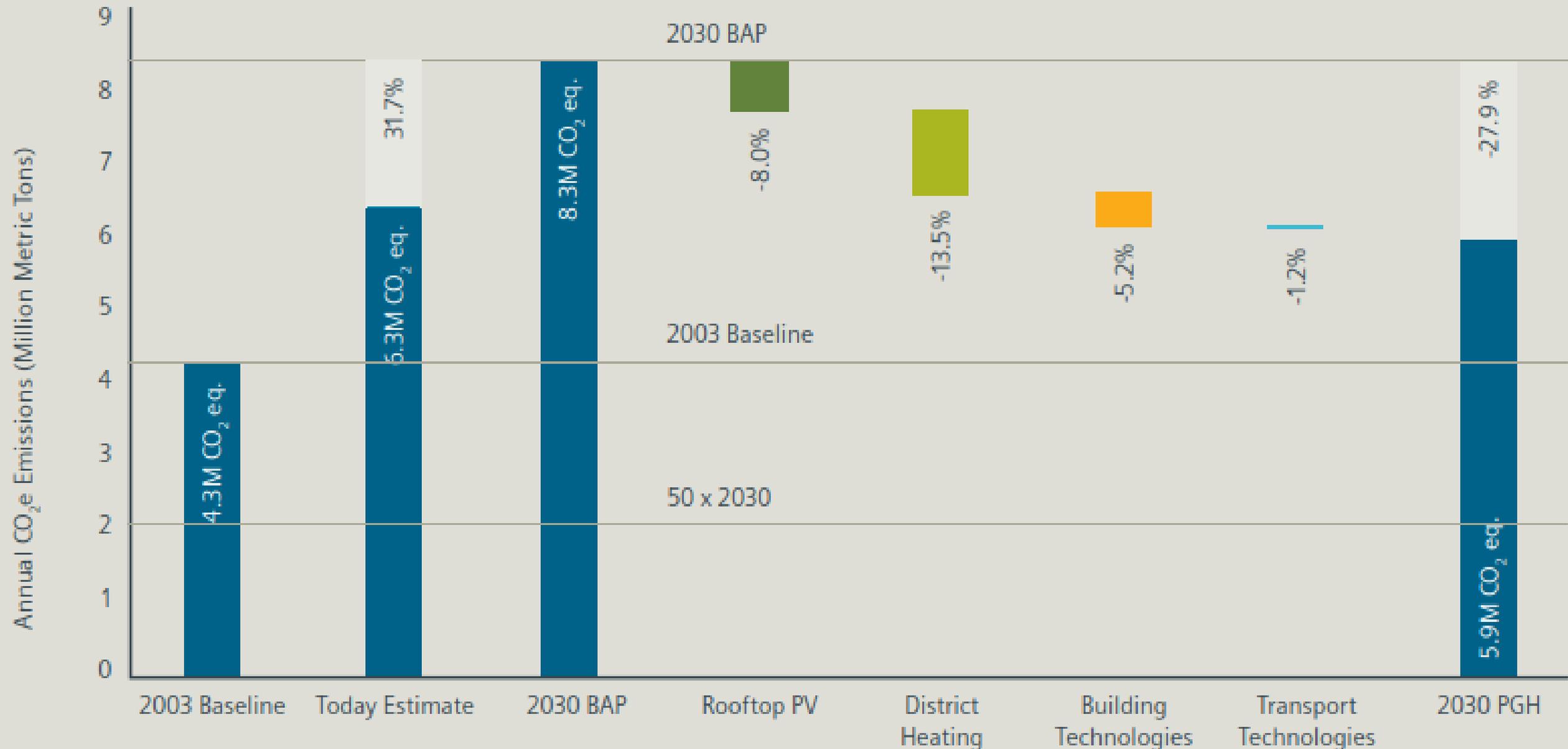


GHG Emissions, Today to 2030 Projected



Pathway to Deep Carbon Reductions

Original Scenario



High-Performing Technologies



GHG Reduction

District Heating



Rooftop PV



Non-Res. Building Automation



Non-Res. Window Glazing



Home Automation



0 2.2

Reduction in Annual CO₂eq Emissions from 2030 BAP (million tons)



Air Quality Improvement

Rooftop PV



Electric Buses



Non-Res. Building Automation



Electric Cars



Non-Residential Window Glazing



0 2.2

Reduction in Annual NO_x Emissions from 2030 BAP (kg)



Job Creation

Rooftop PV



New Tram Lines



Non-Res. Window Glazing



Residential Wall Insulation



Non-res Room Automation



0 32

Direct, Indirect, and Induced FTEs between Today and 2030 (000s)



Cost Efficiency

Intelligent traffic light management



Electric Taxis



Home Automation



Electric Cars



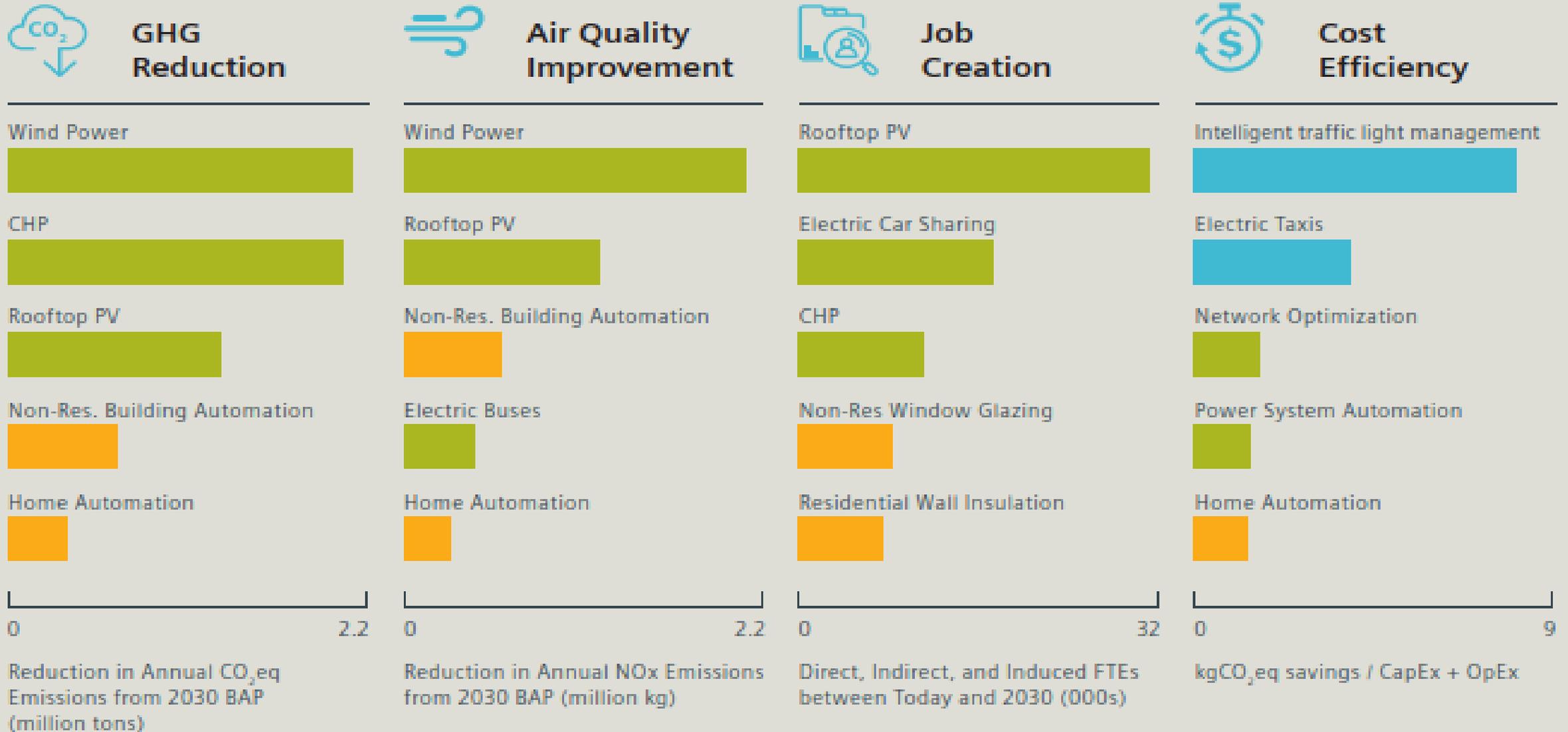
Non-Res Building Automation



0 9

kgCO₂eq savings / CapEx + OpEx

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



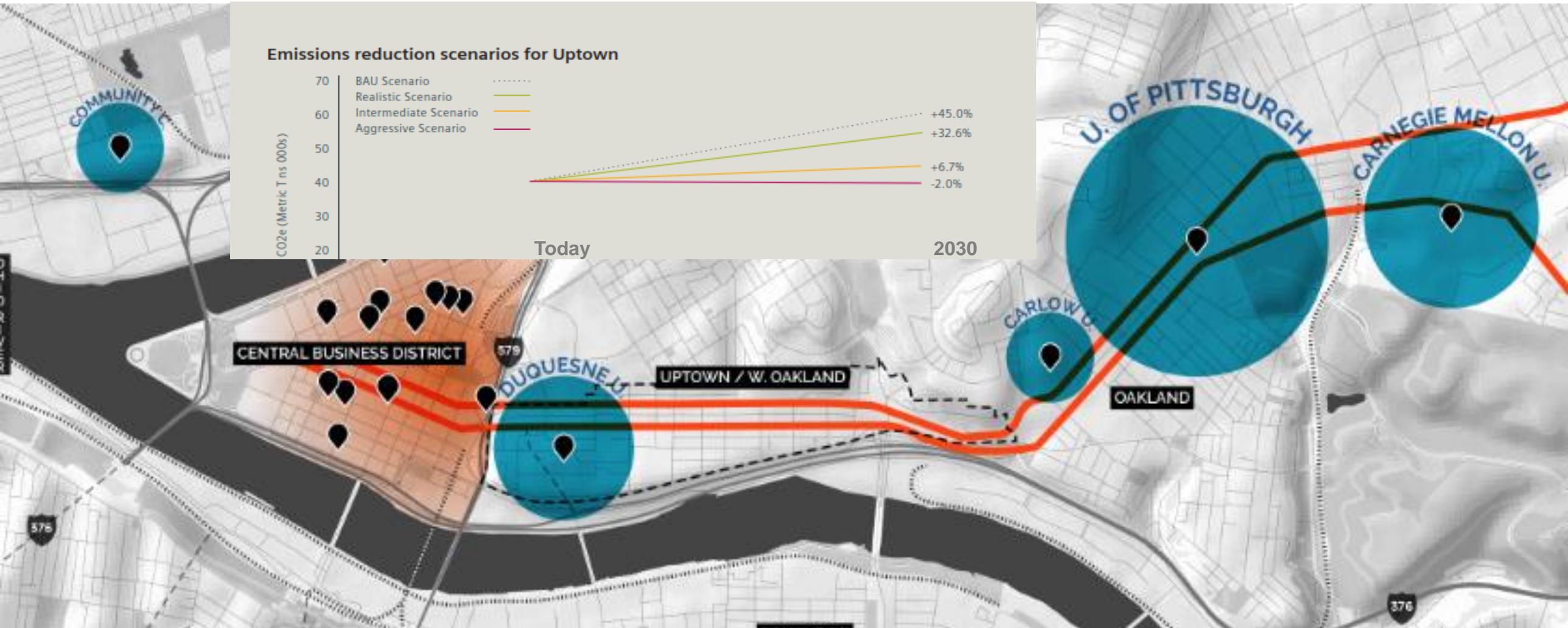
Realistic

Intermediate

Aggressive

	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

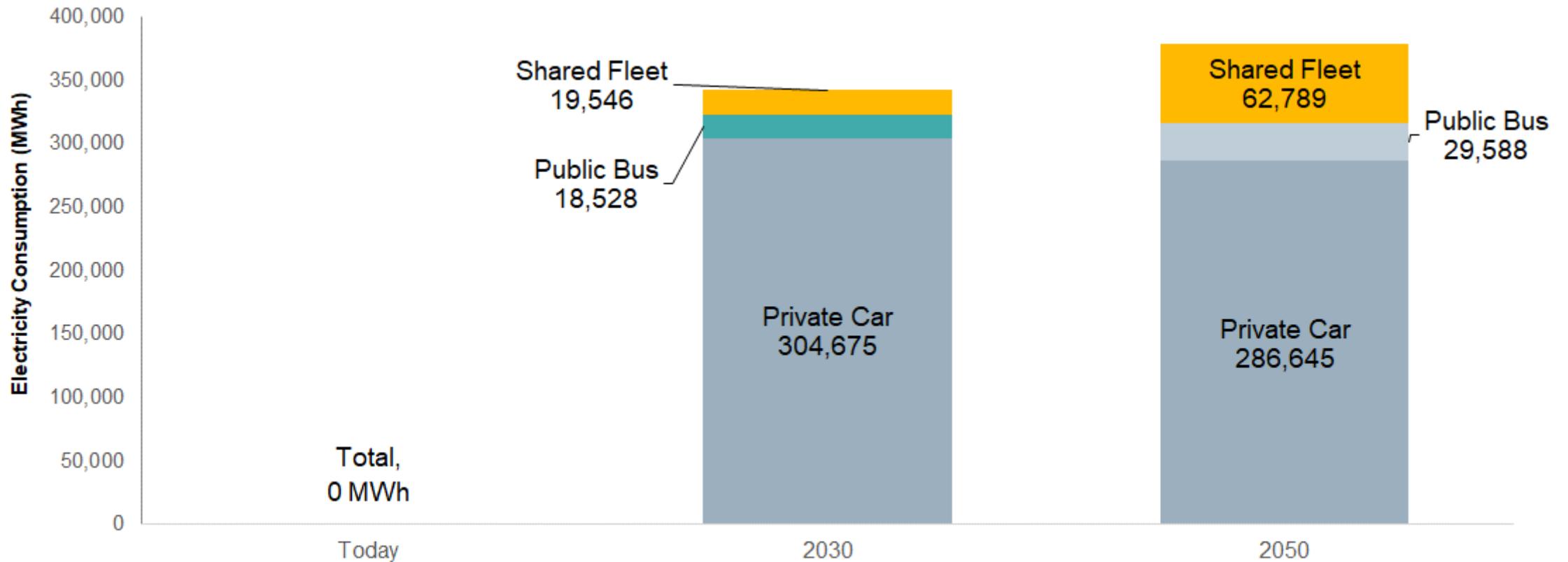
Delivering More - Faster



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

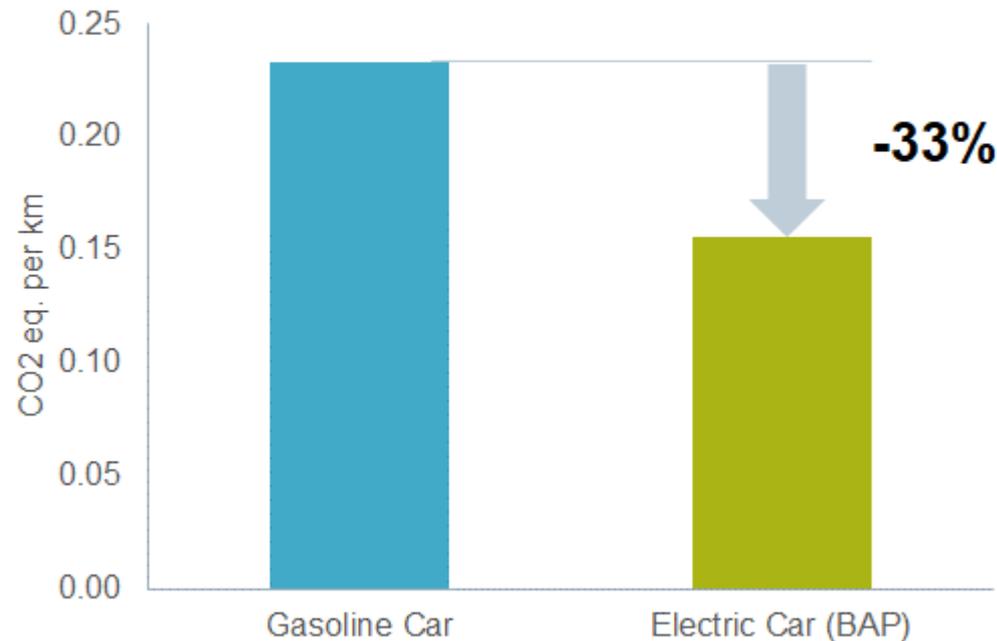


Environmental Impacts

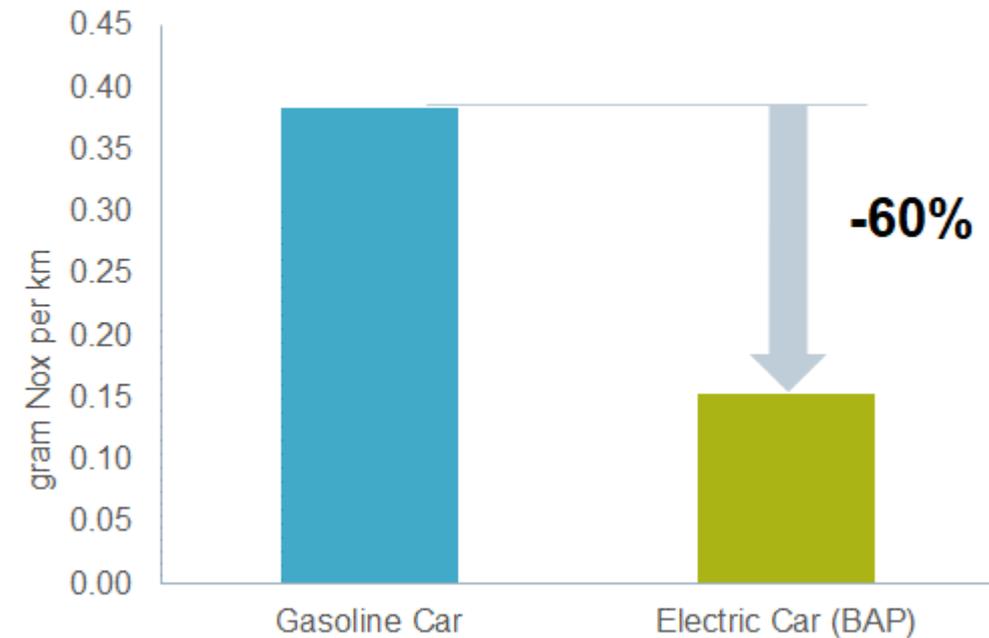
Gasoline Car Vs. Electric Car

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



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