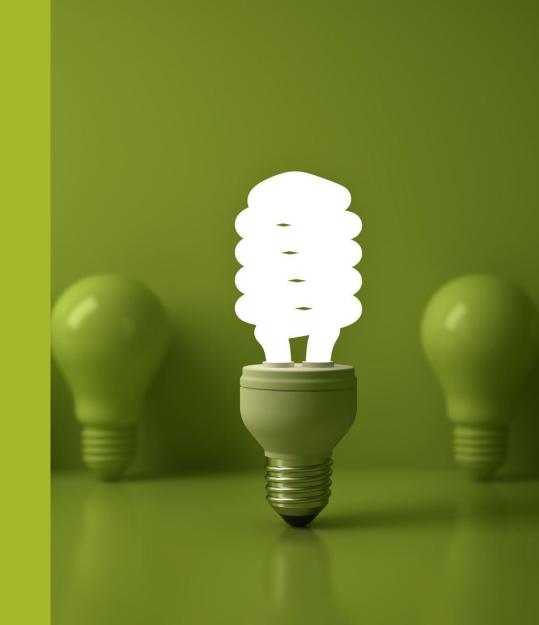
Diversifying the energy grid

Megan Ball DS6390



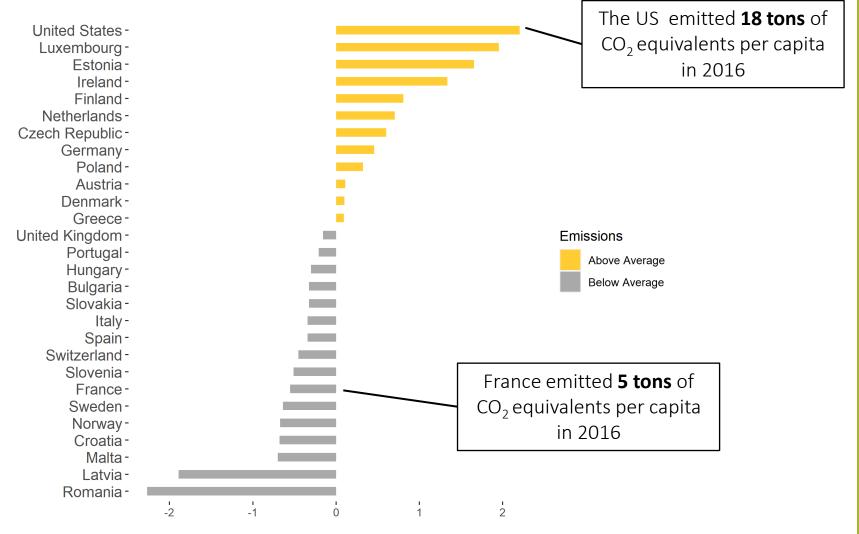
Overview

How does the US compare in greenhouse gas emissions?

What is the current percent of energy being generated by renewable sources in the US?

But won't increasing renewable sources lead to less reliability on the grid?

Areas of opportunity

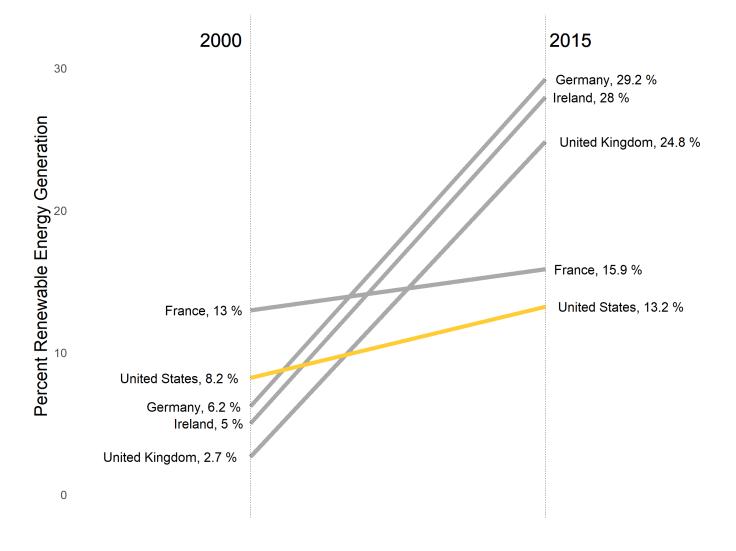


Union's Emissions

State of the

Source: [8]

The US leads in greenhouse gas emissions at a per capita level compared to most of Europe. In 2016, the United States total greenhouse gas emissions were **2 times** the average of the European countries listed above.

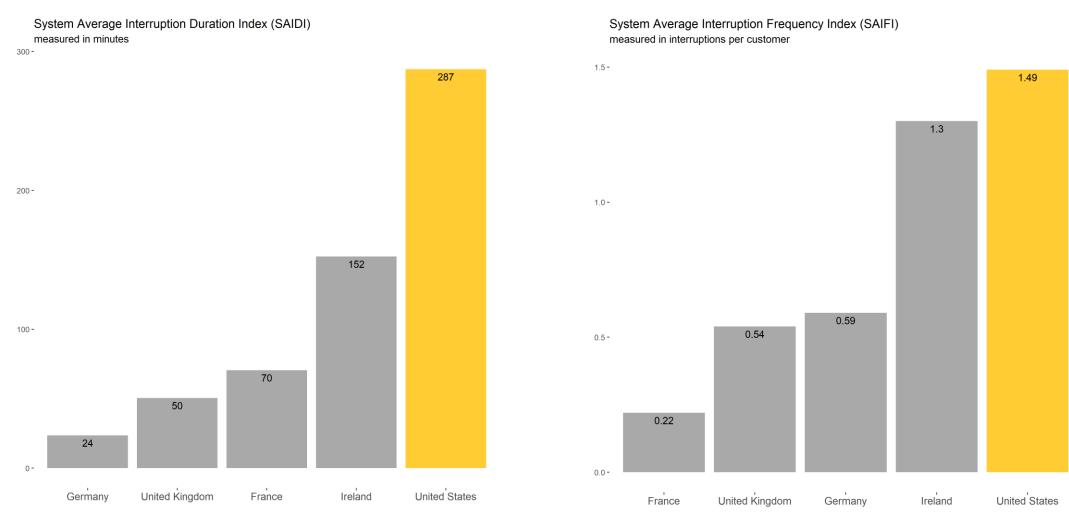


Source [3] & [4]

The US falls behind in renewable energy

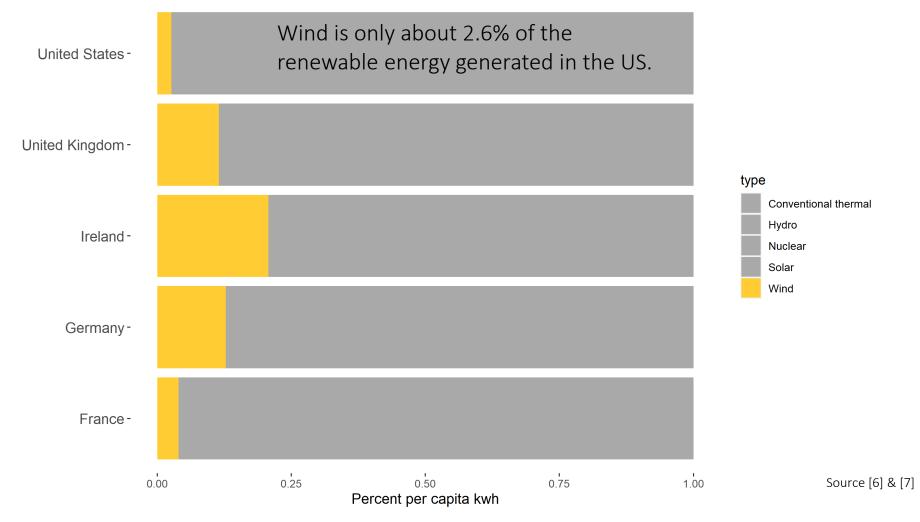
From the years 2000 to 2015, the US increased the amount of energy it generates from renewable sources from **8.2%** to only **13.2%**. In contrast, Germany increased their renewable portion from **6.2%** to **29.2%** - an increase of almost 300%!

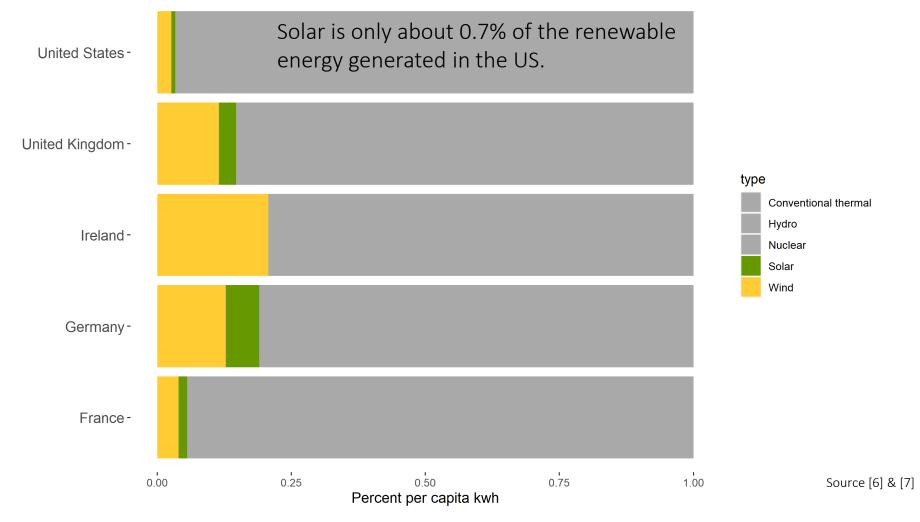
Yeah, but isn't it less reliable?

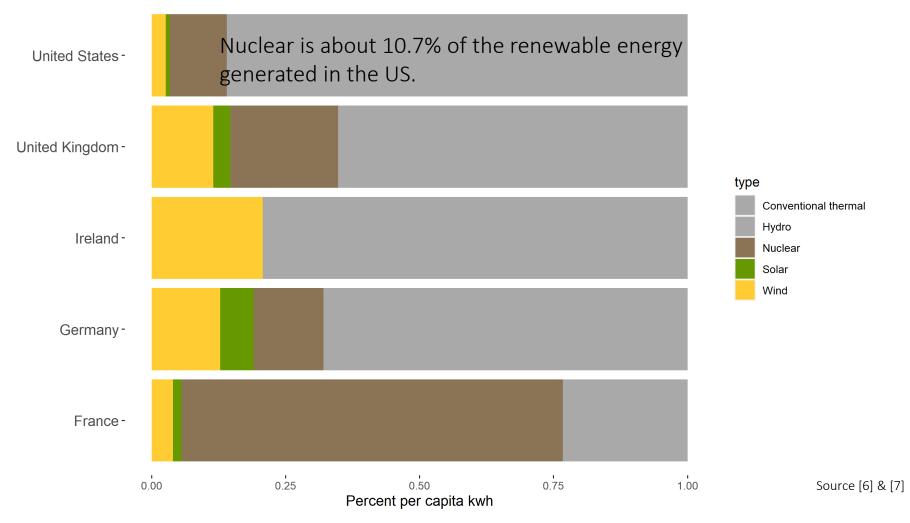


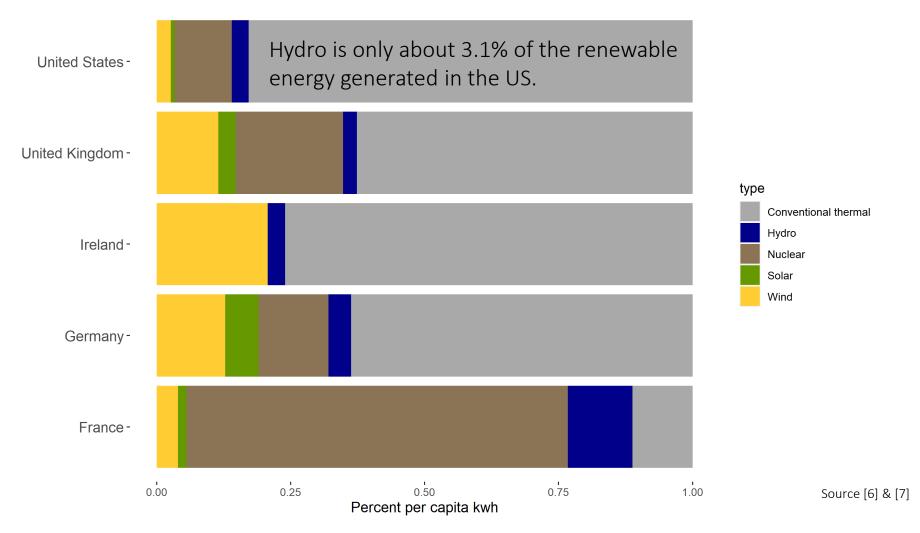
Source [1] & [2]

Despite its higher percentage of conventional thermal energy sources, the US has the highest SAIDI and SAIFI









Summary

The US has one of the highest per-capita CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emissions, compared to most of Europe

The US also lags behind in renewable energy sources

Based on SAIDI and SAIFI data, there is no reason to believe increasing renewable sources will lead to decreased grid reliability

The US has opportunities to invest much more in solar and wind energy

We need more policies and incentives to increase the percent of energy generated by wind, hydropower, or solar within the United States.

Sources

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