

















Stanford Energy System Innovations

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Sustainability at Stanford: Research and Action

The Initiative on Environment and Sustainability (Since 2003)

Interdisciplinary Research: The Initiative boosted interdisciplinary research and teaching in all seven of Stanford's schools, as well as in interdisciplinary institutes, centers, and associated programs across campus.



Sustainable Stanford (Since 2007)

Institutional Practice of Sustainability: University-wide effort to reduce Stanford's environmental impact and preserve resources through innovation and best practices.



Energy & Climate Plan Vision

Support Academic Mission

- Successor for Cardinal Cogeneration
- Expansion for research and academic programs

Maintain Economic Viability

- Increase efficiency
- Protect against resource cost increase

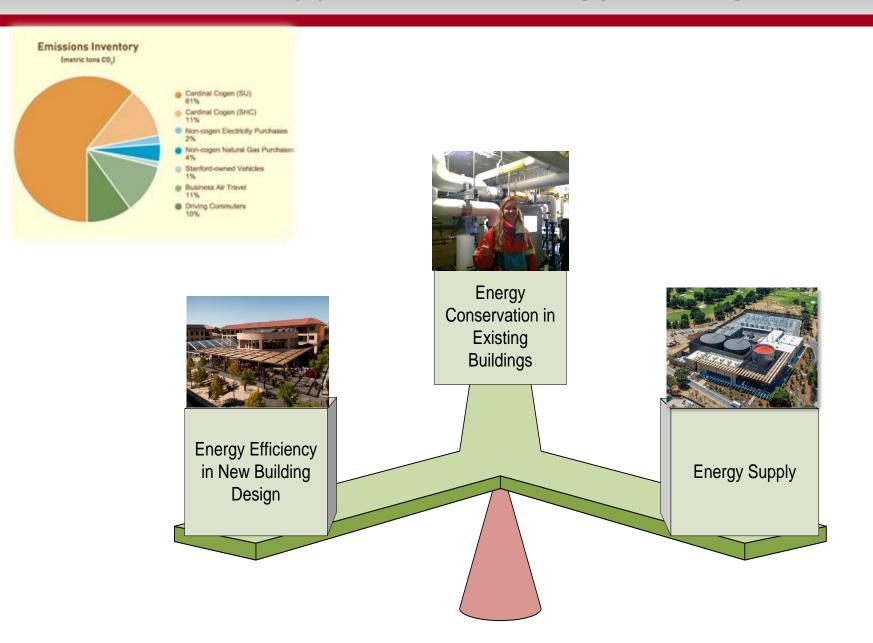
Lead Sustainability By Example

- Reduce carbon footprint and water use
- Create foundation for green energy portfolio





Balanced Approach to Energy Management



Aggressive Energy Conservation



Existing Energy Conservation and Efficiency Initiatives

- Retrofit Programs
- Energy Conservation Incentive Programs
- Monitoring, Recommissioning, High Efficiency Equipment
- Advanced building controls

Benefits

- Energy retrofits save more than 39
 million kilowatt-hours of electricity
 per year. This is equal to 19 % of the
 university's current annual electricity
 consumption.
- Cumulatively, these projects have led to over \$4 million in savings for the university per year.





Advanced New Building Design









Astrophysics



Spilker



LKSC



Lokey Stem Cell

	2000	20	05 20	10	2015
Ī	Sustainable	Guidelines	SU Energy Goals 30/25	SCC GBO	2013 T24

Global Ecology

Y2E2

Huang

Knight

Neukom

Shriram













Transformation of the Stanford Energy System



Stanford Energy System Innovations (SESI) is a new sustainable energy program designed to meet the energy needs of Stanford and lead by example. The project transformed the campus energy supply from one based on fossil fuels, to an electrically powered system.

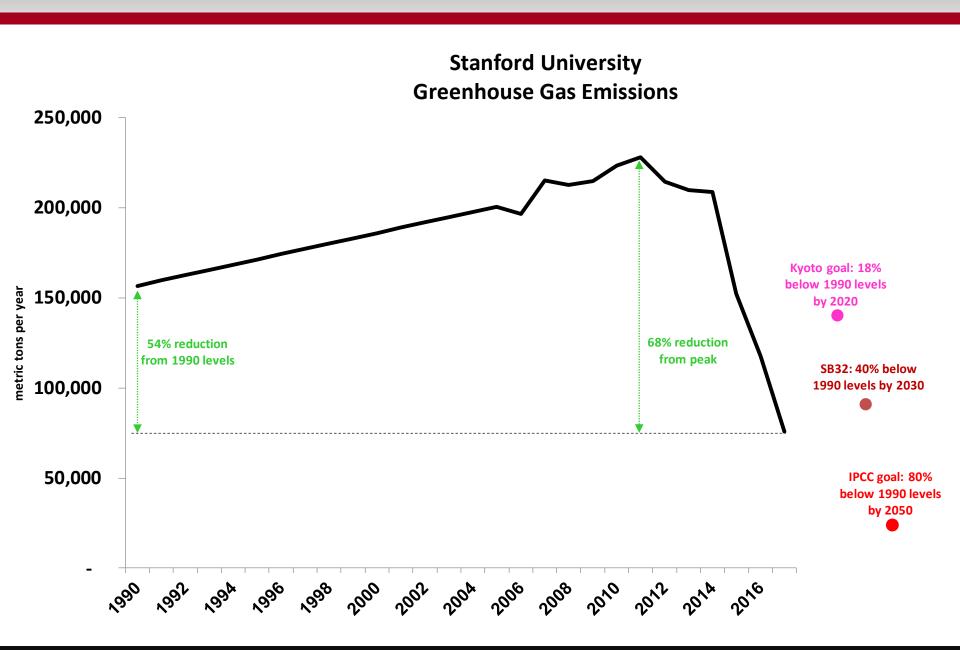
Benefits

- Reducing campus greenhouse gas emissions by 68%
- Reducing campus drinking water use by an additional 15%
- Saving \$450 million over Business As
 Usual over next 35 years
- Supplying 65% of our electricity from renewable sources

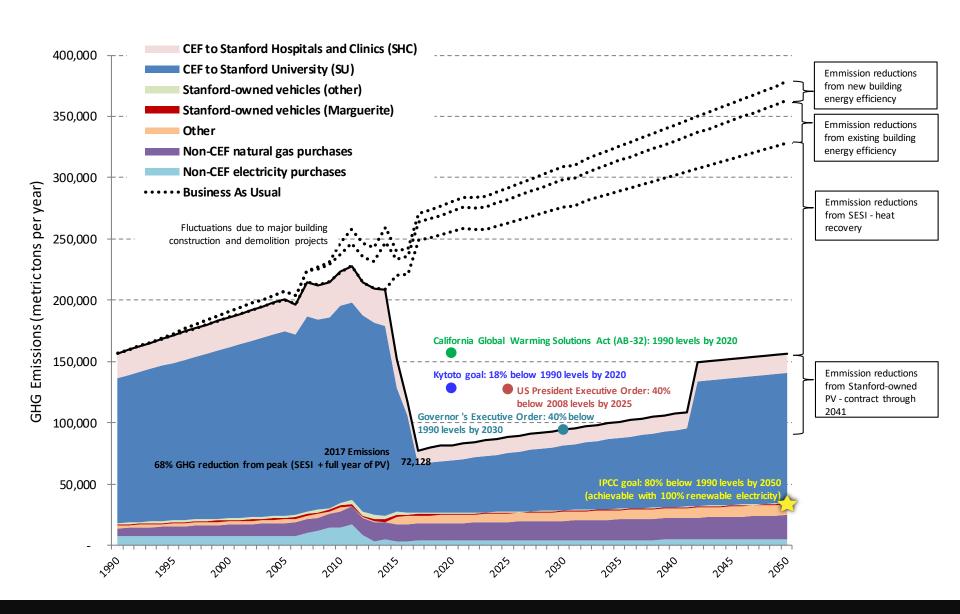




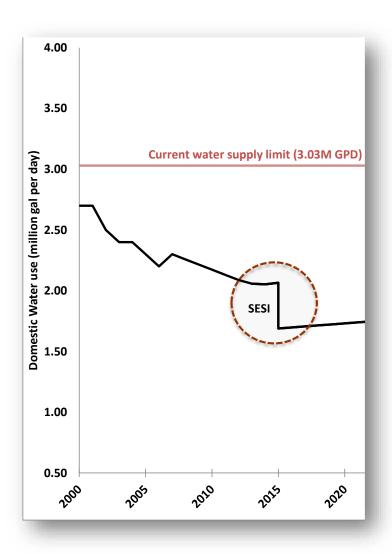
Benefit to Complete Energy Management: 68% GHG Reduction



Benefit: Greenhouse Gas Reduction



Benefit: Additional 18% Potable Water Savings



History of Conservation

Since 2000, Stanford reduced its potable water consumption by 21% through building retrofits and conservation efforts.

With SESI, Stanford saves an additional 18%.

Stanford reduced its water consumption by 39% in 15 years.

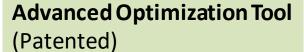
Program Elements

Heat Recovery

(District level application)



(Steam to hot water)

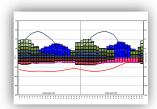


Renewable Energy Portfolio (Purchased electricity)

High-voltage substation (New)









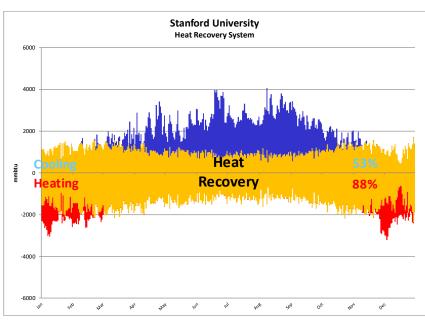


Lasting Benefits

- Energy savings
- Water savings
- Increased system efficiency
- Flexibility to adapt to new technologies Increased safety
- Reduced operations cost
- Improved services reliability

Innovation: District Level Heat Recovery





- Large scale deployment of heat recovery 70% heat recovery potential
- Combining best heating and cooling technologies in Europe and North America

Global Potential for Heat Recovery

- Heat recovery opportunity exists across all built environment regardless of climate
- Heat pumping from ground, water, or air can augment heat recovery from existing processes

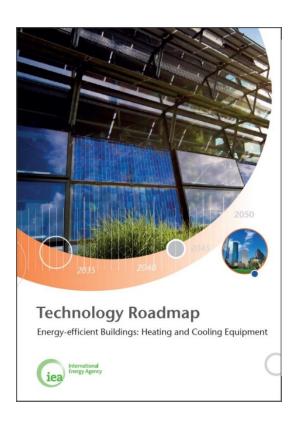
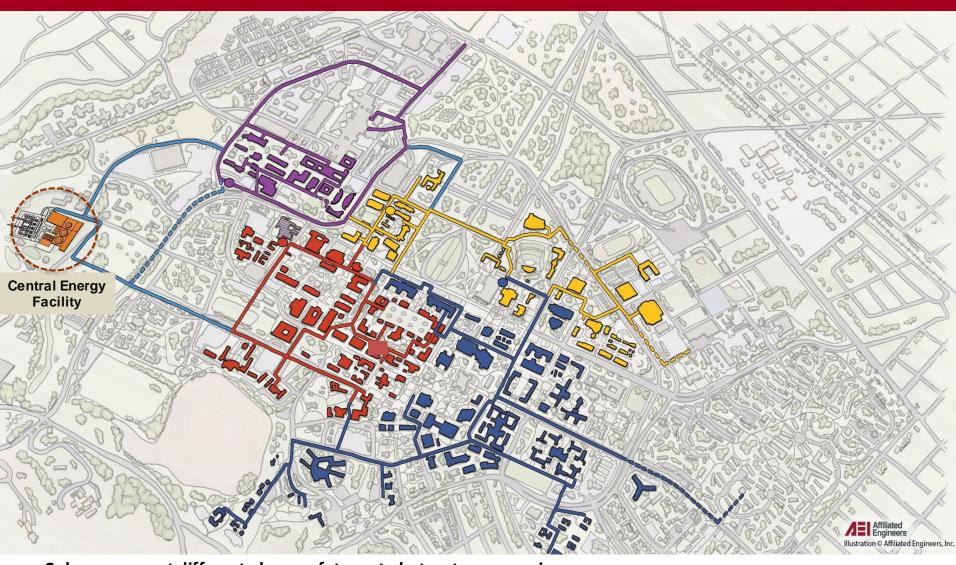


Figure 7: Heating and cooling technologies' contribution to CO₂ emissions reduction (BLUE Map and alternative scenarios) 2.5 CHP water heating 2.0 CHP space heating Solar thermal water heating 1.5 Solar thermal space heating Heat pumps water heating 1.0 Heat pumps space heating BLUE CHE pumps 2050 Heat pumps cooling 0.5 2010 2015 2030 2050 Note: Excludes the impact of improved building shells on reducing heating and cooling loads. KEY POINT: Energy-efficient and low/zero carbon technologies for heating and cooling save 2 Gt CO, by 2050.

2011 International Energy Agency Report

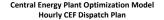
Overall Conversion of Thermal System

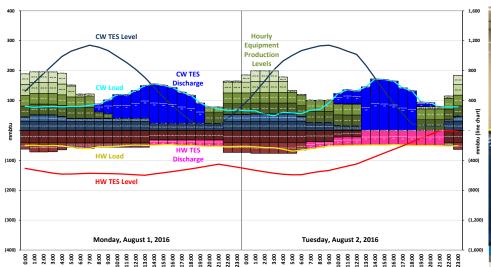


- Colors represent different phases of steam to hot water conversion
- 20 miles of new hot water pipe
- 155 building conversions

Innovation: Advanced Planning & System Operation

Central Energy Plant Optimization Model (CEPOM)/Enterprise Optimization Solution (EOS)





CEPOM/EOS is a patented 'model predictive control' forward looking energy modeling and plant dispatch program using over 1,220 variables including projected energy prices, load forecasts, and energy plant equipment and thermal storage capabilities to develop optimal hourly energy system operating plans.



Purchased Electricity 65% Renewable

Greener than California Mix: 65% of our electricity from renewable sources

Brown power from CA grid



67 MWdc, Sun Power Oasis C1 Power Plant, Single axis tracking system, Video

4.5 MW Rooftop solar



Green power from CA grid

Rooftop Installation 3% of Total

- 16 Stanford buildings
- 4.9 MW dc, Completed by December 2016
- One large parking structure roof top (1.9MW)
- Type: Mix of rack mounted (RMR) and SunPower Helix system



Stanford Auxiliary Library, Livermore



Stanford Auxiliary Library, Livermore

Stanford Solar Generating Station - 50% of total

- Rosamond in Kern County, CA at Holiday Ave and 150th St
- 67 MWdc, Complete by Dec 31, 2016
- Type: SunPower Oasis C1 Power Plant, Single axis tracking system
- Video



Stanford Solar Generating Station - 50% of total



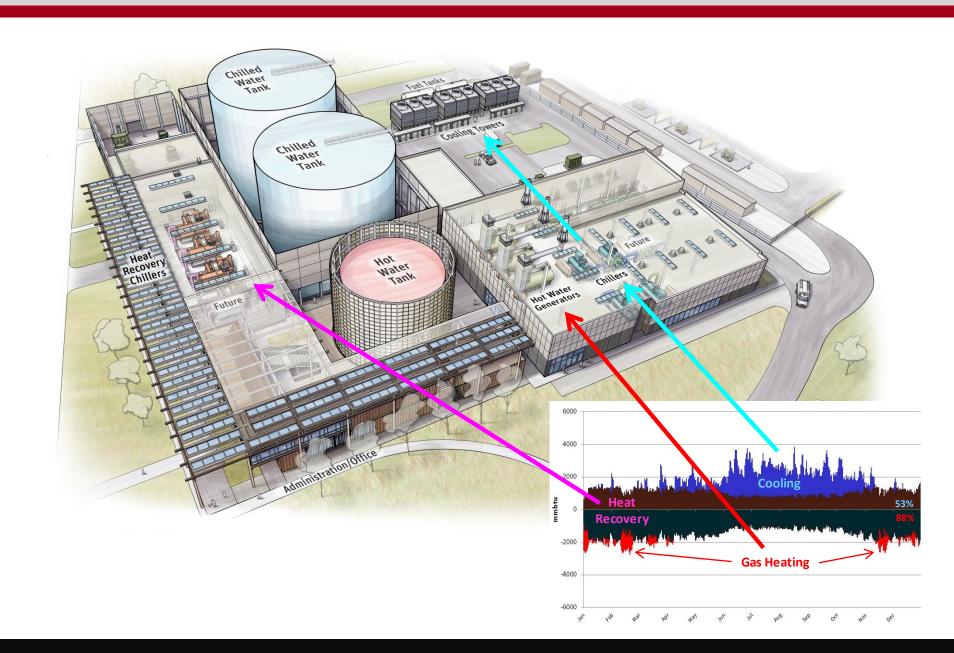
Opportunities for Additional GHG Reduction

GHG Emissions	<u>m-tons/yea</u> r
1990 (Baseline)	157,000
IPCC 2050 Goal (20% of 1990 level)	31,400
2011 (Peak)	228,000
2015 (after SESI)	117,000
2017 (after PV)	68,000
GHG reduction options	
Increase renewable electricity from 68% to 100%	38,000
Complete bus fleet electrification	1,000
Complete car fleet electrification	1,000
Deploy ground source heat exchange	3,000
Convert rest of buildings to hot water or use sustainable combustion gas	8,000
Use sustainable combustion gas for cooking and other processes	6,000
Find alternatives to process steam use or use sustainable combustion gas	4,000
Capture emissions or find alternatives for GHG emitting research gasses	3,000
Capture emissions or find alternatives for GHG based refrigerants	3,000
Other	1,000
tota	68,000

Campus Citizenship: My Cardinal Green



Central Energy Facility – Tours Available



Stanford Leading by Example









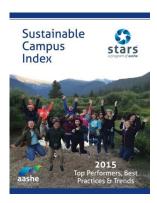


Assessments and Evaluations

- Association for Advancement of Sustainability in **Higher Education (AASHE)**
 - her Education (AASHE)

 Platinum Rating, highest for Overall Performa out of 800 institutions
 - **Sustainable Campus Index (in 2016)**
 - o 1st for Water
 - 1st (tied) for Research
 - o 1st for Buildings (Building Rating system included as highlight)
 - 3rd (tied) for Diversity and Affordability
- Stanford Internal Building Ratings 135 buildings' ratings on Sustainable Stanford Map (sustainable.stanford.edu/buildings)



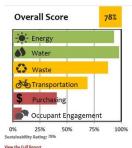


Environment and Energy Building (Y2E2)





Usable Sq Ft: 171.097 sq f



Business Systems

SEM Operations, Maintenance, Automation
 Support of historian system and related infrastructure, EBS billing system, and client tools.

SEM Systems Integration
 Enhancement of the data infrastructure

Forecasting
 Campus demand forecasting models

Reporting

Key performance metrics; 134 live building dashboards

Analytics

New analytics platform implementation underway







Organization and Governance

