Carbon emissions and exposure to PM2.5 due to electricity imports in the US

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Introduction

- Exposure to air pollution can have significant health impacts [1], [2], and previous studies have shown that exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) is responsible for thousands of deaths in the US each year [3].
- Electricity production is a major contributor to PM2.5 production [3], [4].
- Many regions in the US import significant amounts of electricity. As renewable energy penetration has increased, many Western Balancing Areas in particular now import large amounts of power [5].
- As the grid becomes more interconnected, it will be more important than ever to understand the effects of electricity imports on public health and carbon emissions.
- Understanding these effects is essential to developing informed policies and regulations for the changing electric grid.





- The primary goal of this work is to determine the effects of electricity imports in the US on health damages due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).
- A secondary goal of this work is to understand the role of imports in CO₂ emissions in the US.
- The final goal of this work is to trace the which balancing areas are responsible for both carbon emissions and PM_{2.5}-related health effects.



Methods: Model Overview



Methods: Responsibility for generation from imports and self-generation

I: Imports	Electricity generated in BA_3 consumed in BA_1	Tot I _{3,1}	Total demand: <i>L</i>	
	Electricity generated in BA_2 consumed in BA_1	I _{2,1} Se	If-generation:	
D: Demand	Electricity generated in BA ₁ consumed within BA ₁	Electricity generated in BA ₁ exported to other BAs	Fraction of $f_{i,j} = \frac{I_{i,j}}{G_i}$ We assum	
	G: Generation	X: Exports	↓ plant in BA Likewise, v	

lean Energy Education Empowerment (C3E)

Fraction of electricity consumed within BA: $f_{BA} = \frac{D}{D + X}$

Total demand:
$$D = \left(\sum I + G\right) \cdot f_{BA}$$

 $G \cdot f_{BA}$

generation in BA_i being imported by BA_i:

$$f_{i,j} = \frac{I_{i,j}}{G_i}$$

ne the fraction of generation from each A_i going towards self-generation is f_{B_A} .

we assume the fraction of generation from each plant in BA_i going towards imports in BA_i is $f_{i,i}$.

Methods: Calculating emissions and premature mortality

Emissions associated with self-generation:

 $E_{SG} = f_{BA} \cdot E_p$

Emissions associated with imports from BA, to BA;:

 $E_{i,j} = f_{i,j} \cdot E_p$

Additional premature mortalities (ΔM_x) in grid cell x resulting from an increase in annual average PM2.5 concentration of $\Delta PM_{2.5}$ due to self-generation or imports in BA_i

$$\Delta M_{\chi} = M_{\chi}^{0} (e^{\beta \Delta P M 2.5} - 1) \cdot P_{\chi}$$

Clean Energy Education & Empowerment (C3E) M_X^0 All-cause mortality rate in cell *x* β : PM2.5 coefficient P_x : Population in grid cell *x*

 E_p : Hourly emissions from power plant *p*





Clean Energy Education & Empowerment (C3E)

East

Affected BAs

West

Results: Premature Mortalities Caused by CISO



Premature Deaths per Capita in US Counties Caused by CISO Imports

& Empowerment (C3E)



- **51** premature mortalities caused by electricity imports
- **39** premature mortalities caused by self-generation
- The majority of premature mortalities caused by CISO's imports occur well outside of its boundaries.
- CISO is representative of Western BAs that import large amounts of electricity
- Midwestern and Eastern BAs, in contrast, tend to cause more damage through generation within the BA to meet their own demand.

Results: Carbon Emissions

- Imports are responsible for 8.8 % of carbon emissions in the US.
- Midwestern BAs cause the majority of emissions.



In total, **1,684.5** Million metric tons of CO2 are caused by **self-generation**

In total, **160.2** Million metric tons of CO2 are caused by **imports**



Conclusions

Clean Energy Education & Empowerment (C3E)

Percent of Premature Mortalities caused by Imports in each BA



- In 2016, electricity imports were responsible for 7% of premature mortalities due to PM2.5, and 8.8% of CO₂ emissions from electricity generation.
- Overall, Midwestern and Eastern BAs are responsible for more carbon emissions and premature deaths than Western BAs.
 However, in Western states imports cause more damage.
- These results suggest that increasing grid interconnection may not always result in reduced carbon emissions, and in some cases will have significant public health consequences.

Future work

- Further analysis is needed to understand the distributional consequences of these results.
- Future work will include a finer-scale analysis of premature mortalities at the sub-county level, and will incorporate sociodemographic indicators to assess impacts on vulnerable groups.
- Additional future work could assess the impact changes in the composition of generators in the electric grid on the distribution of carbon emissions and premature mortalities.



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