Urban Metabolism

1. Definition & History
2. Applications of UM
3. Metabolism of Megacities
4. City GHG accounting

Metabolism

"the sum total of the chemical processes that occur in living organisms, resulting in growth, production of energy, elimination of waste, etc."

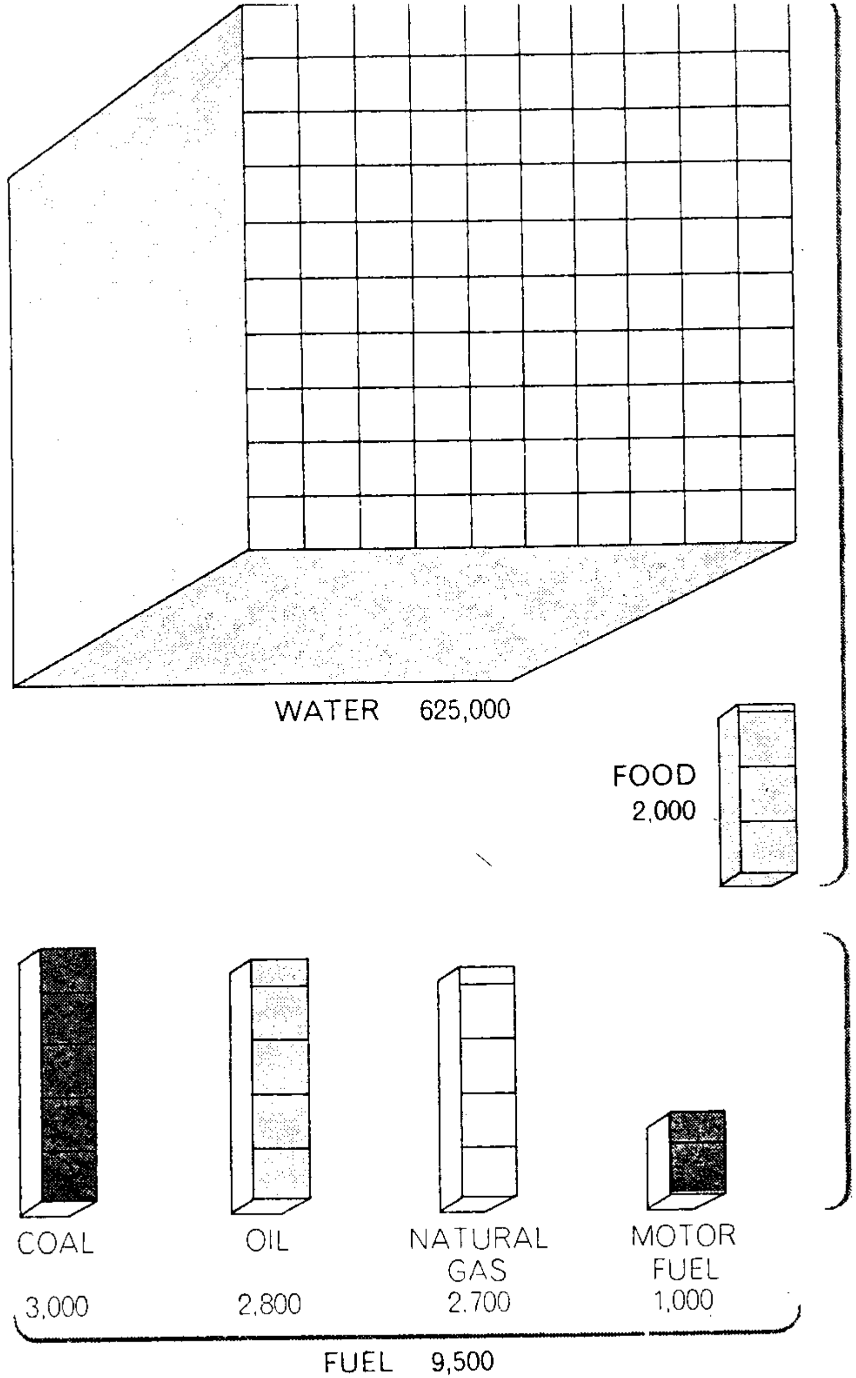
Urban Metabolism

"the sum total of the technical and socio-economic processes that occur in cities, resulting in growth, production of energy, and elimination of waste."

(Kennedy et al., 2007)

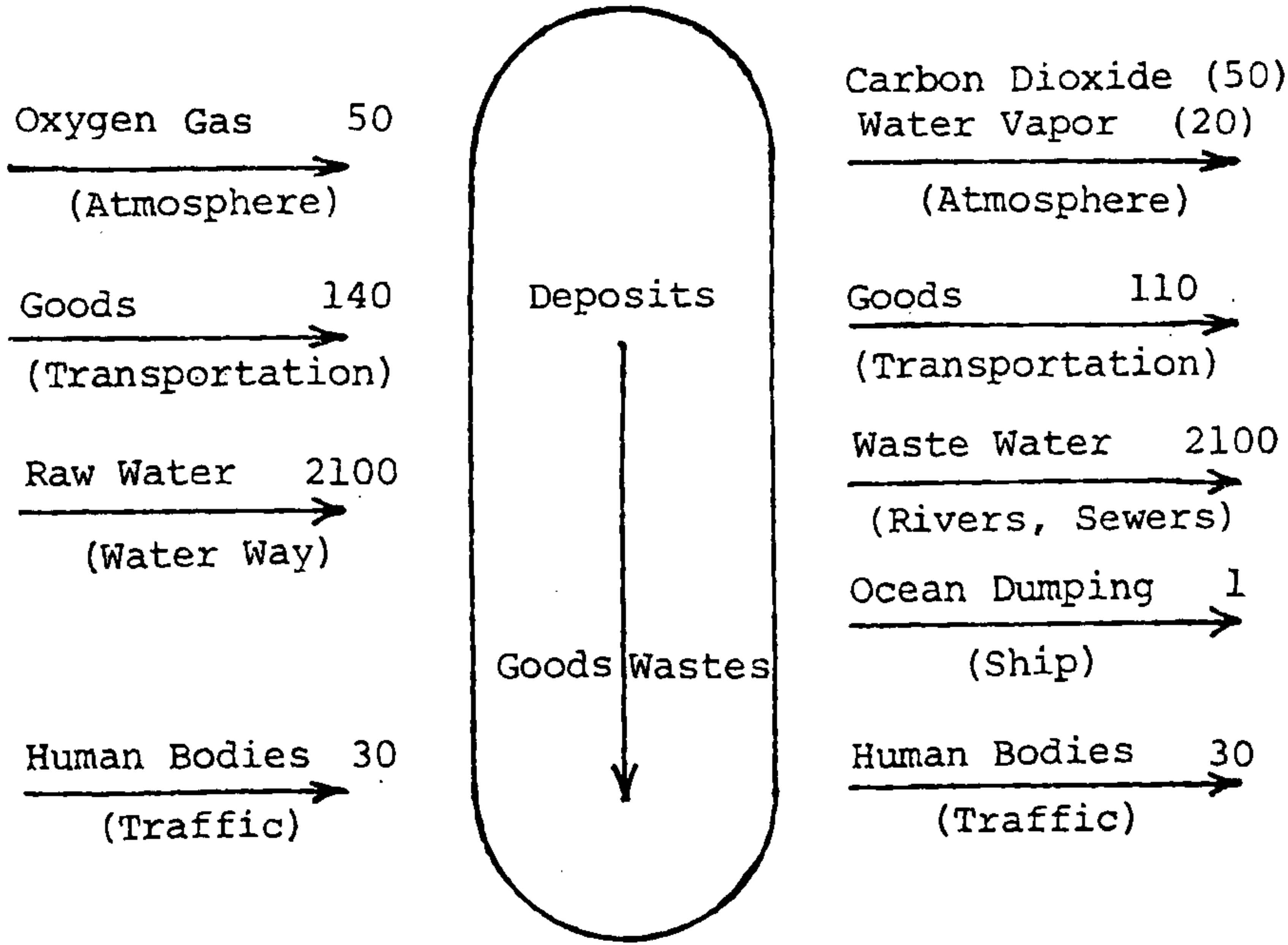
Early studies

- **av. US. City** (Wolman, 1965)
- **Tokyo** (Hanya and Ambe, 1976)
- **Brussels** (Duvigneaud and De Smet, 1977)
- **Hong Kong** (Newcombe et al., 1978)
- **Miami** (Zucchetto, 1975)
- **1850's Paris** (Stanhill, 1977)



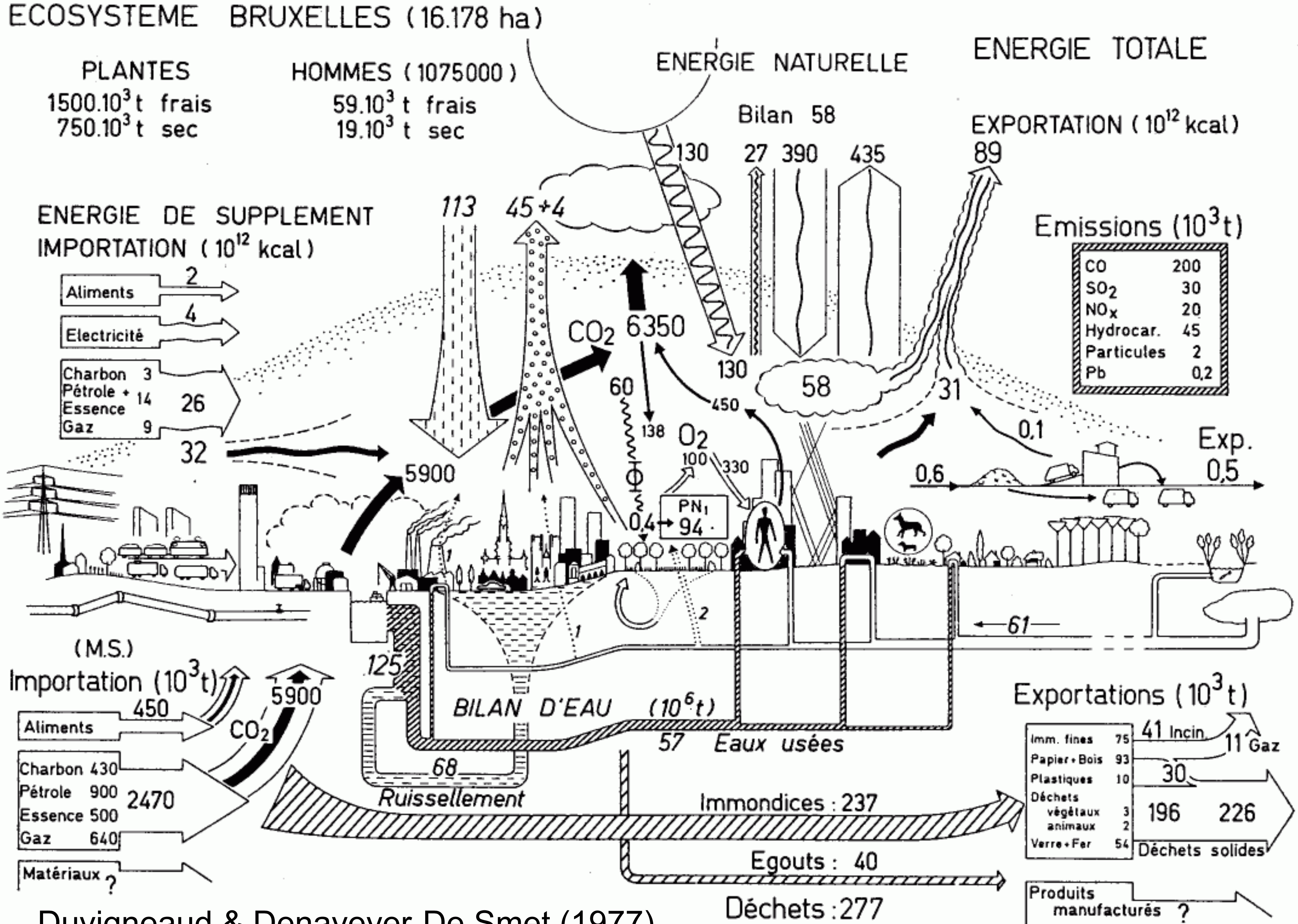
tons/day

Wolman (1965)

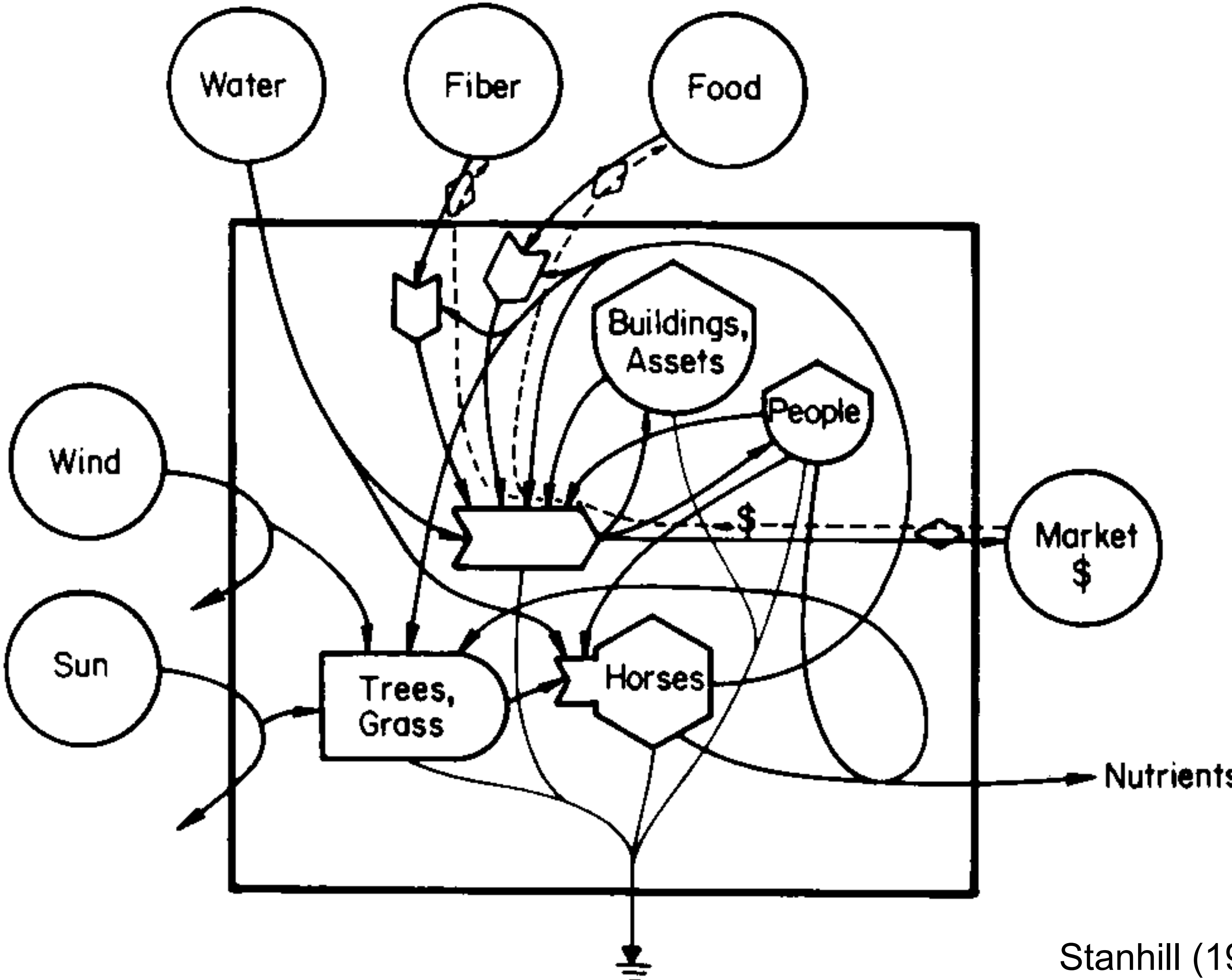


10^9 tons/year

Hanya & Ambe (1976)



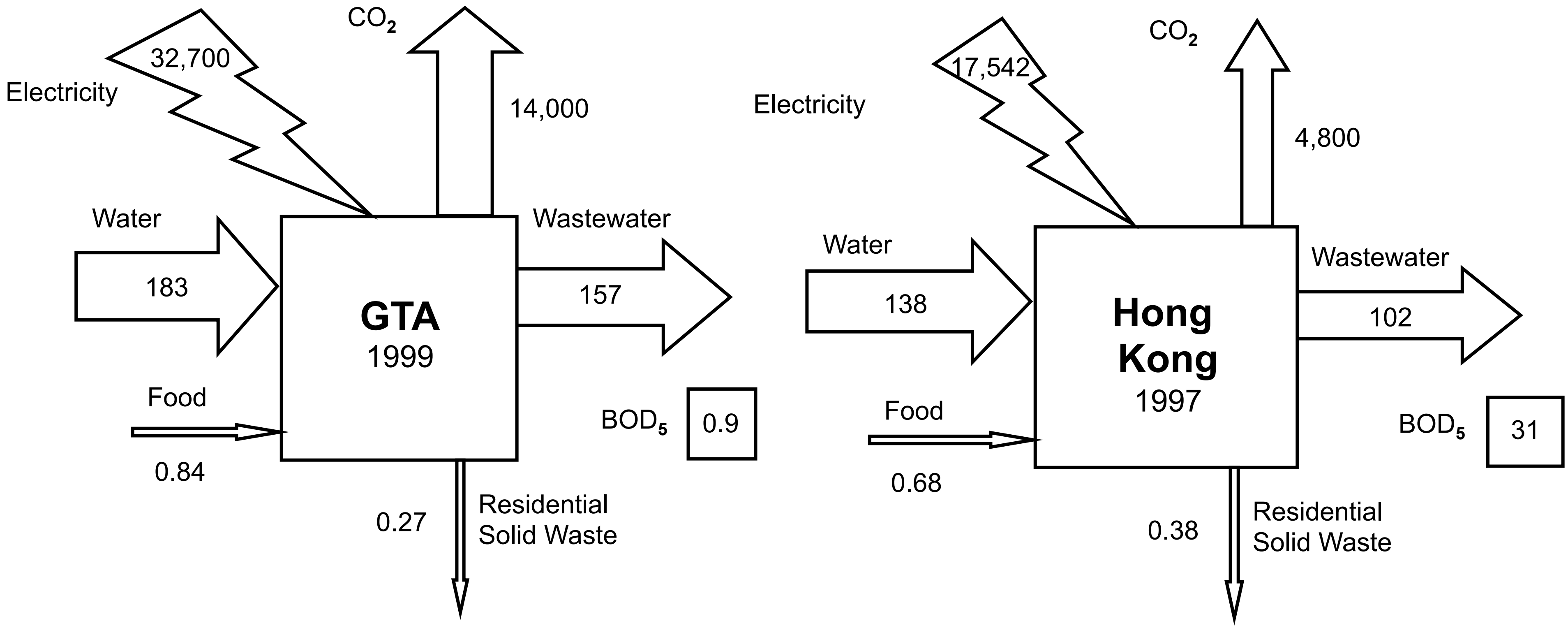
Duvigneaud & Denayeyer-De Smet (1977)



Stanhill (1977)

Early second-era studies (examples)

- **London** (Girardet, 1995; CIWM, 2002)
- **Swiss Lowlands** (Baccini, 1997)
- **Sydney** (Newman, 1999)
- **Vienna** (Hendricks et al., 2000)
- **Hong Kong** (Warren-Rhodes and Koenig, 2001)
- **Toronto** (Sahely et al., 2003)
- **Taipei** (Huang, 1998)



Comparison of urban metabolism: Hong Kong 1997 and GTA 1999 (all units in tonnes/cap, except electricity MJ/cap, CO_2 kg/cap, BOD_5 kg/cap).

Two Schools of Urban Metabolism

Odum (Systems ecology)

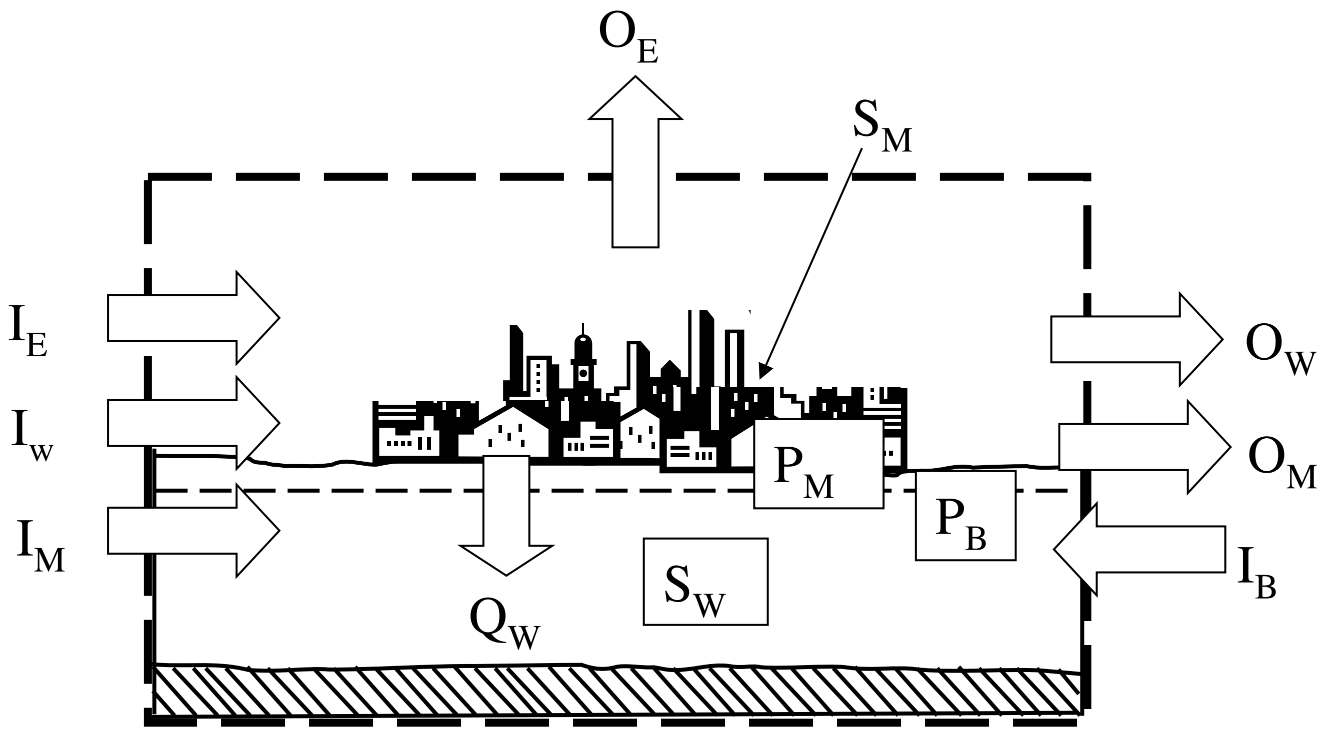
- focus of representing urban processes in terms of embodied solar energy

Baccini & Brunner (+ others before, i.e., Wolman)

Analysis of 4 key resources:

- Water
- Food (biomass)
- Construction materials
- Energy

UM framework

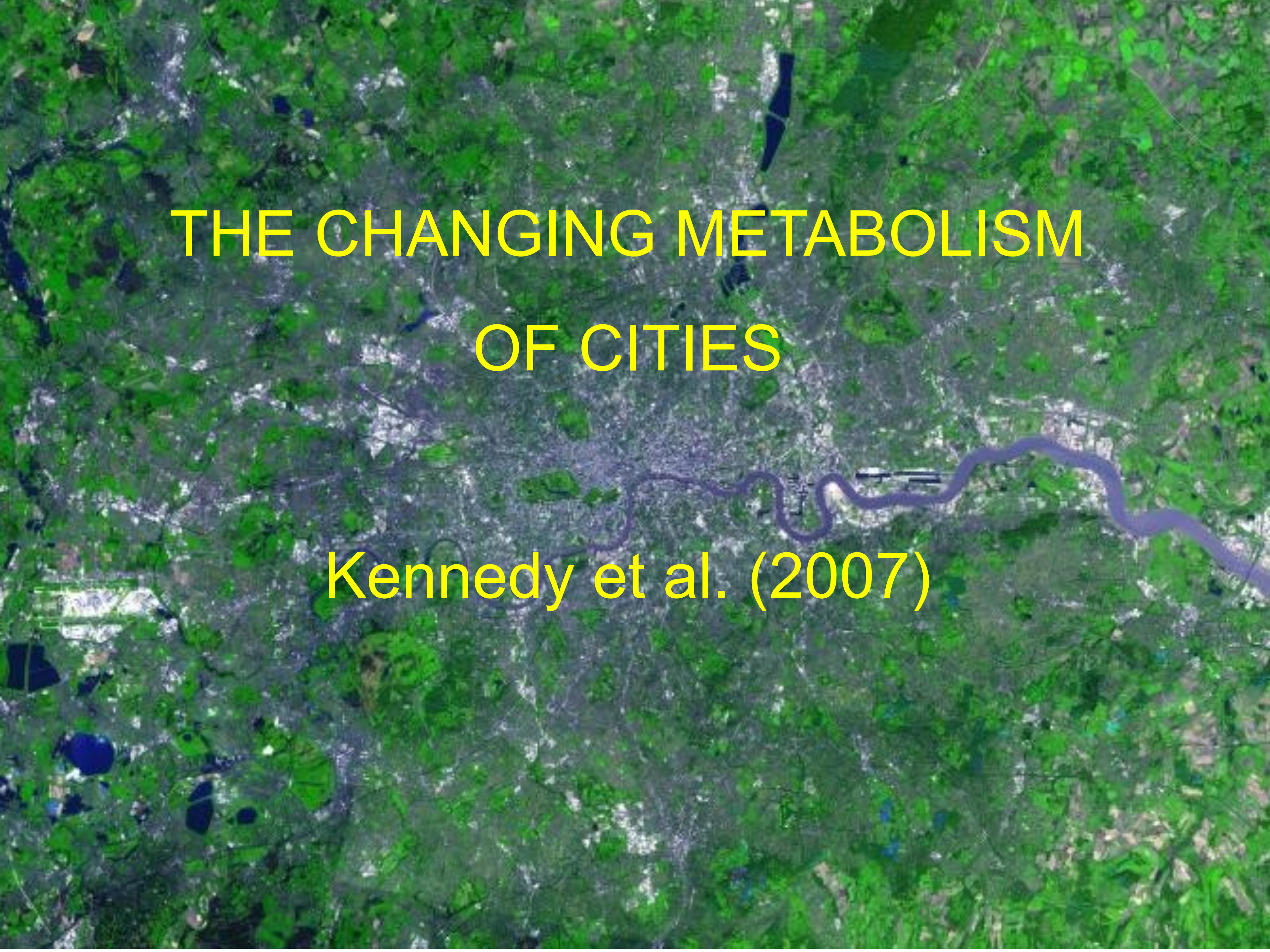


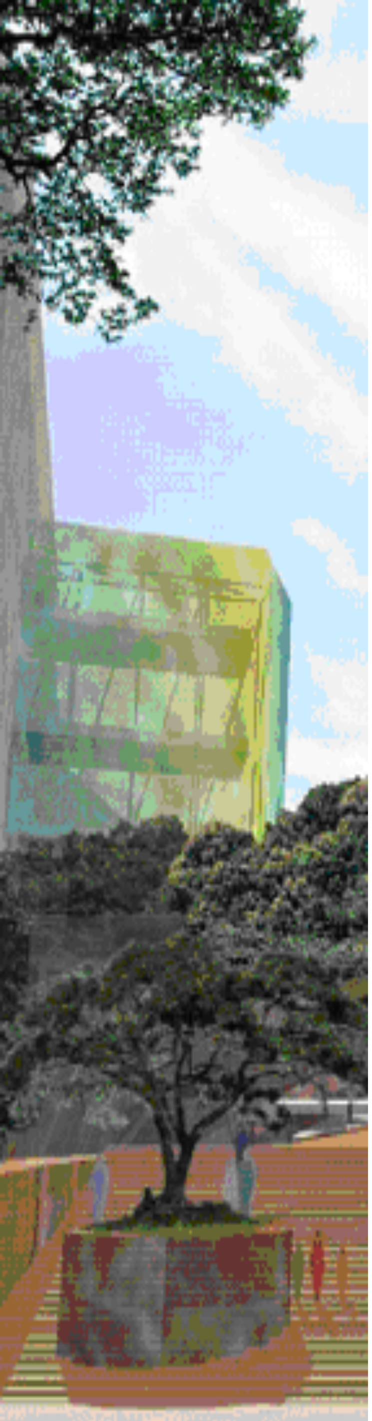
Urban systems boundary broadly showing inflows (I), outflows (O), internal flows (Q), storage (S) and production (P) of biomass (B), minerals (M), water (W), and energy (E).

(Kennedy & Hoornweg, 2012)

THE CHANGING METABOLISM OF CITIES

Kennedy et al. (2007)



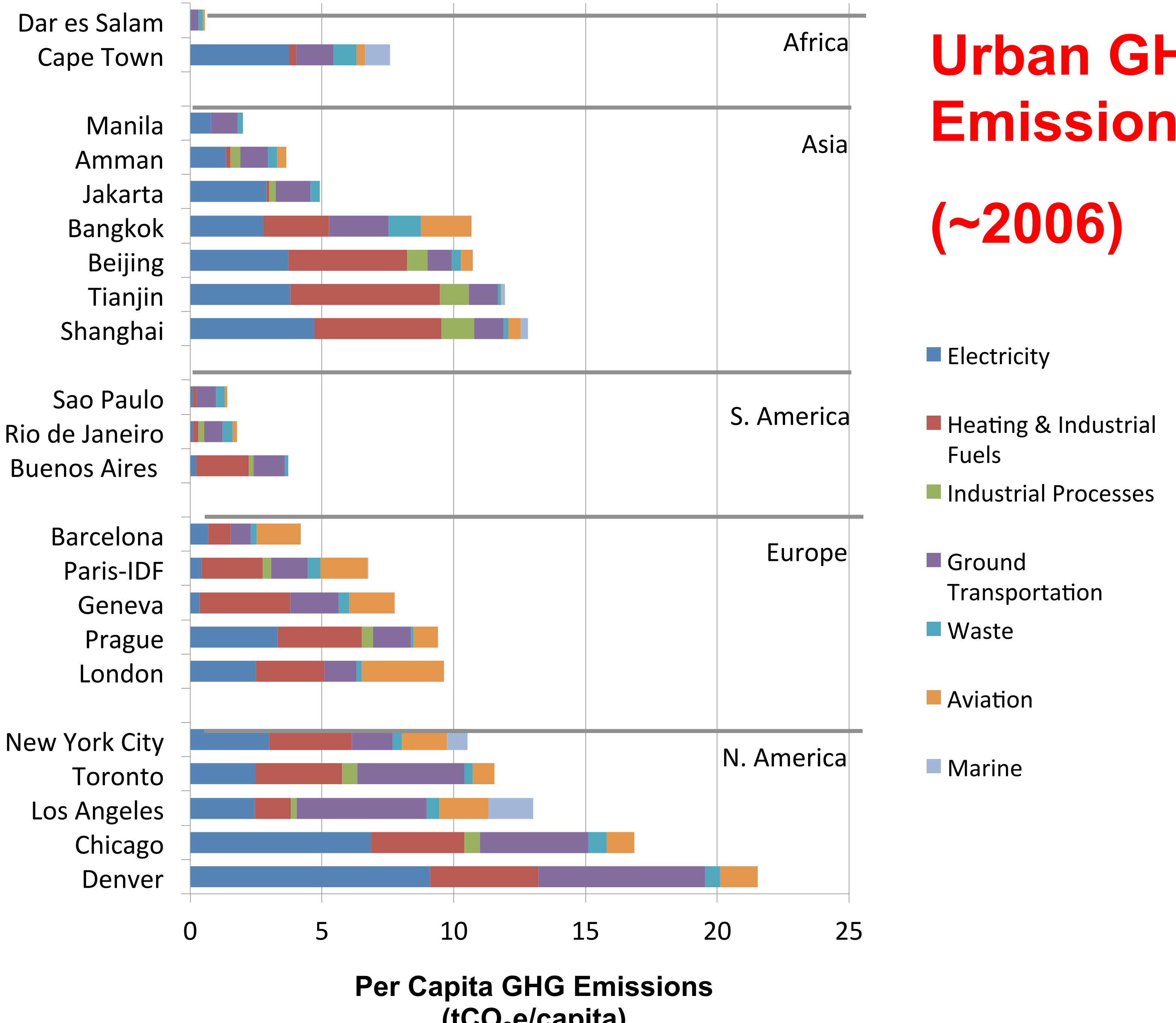


2. Applications of Urban Metabolism

1. Sustainability Indicators
2. Data input to city GHG inventories
3. Mathematical models for policy analysis
4. A basis for sustainable urban design
5. Measures of resilience

Urban GHG Emissions

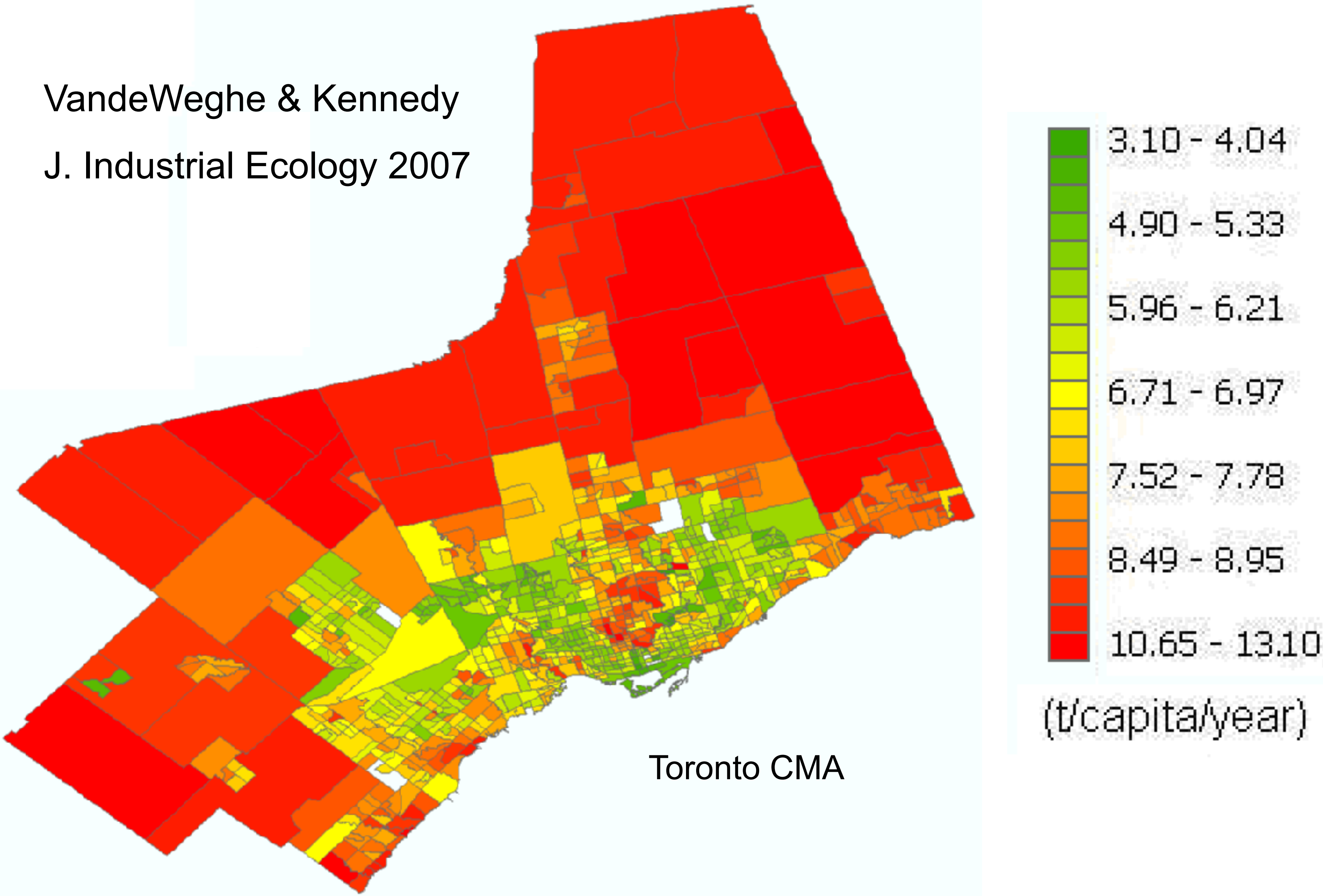
(~2006)



(Kennedy et al., 2014)

VandeWeghe & Kennedy

J. Industrial Ecology 2007



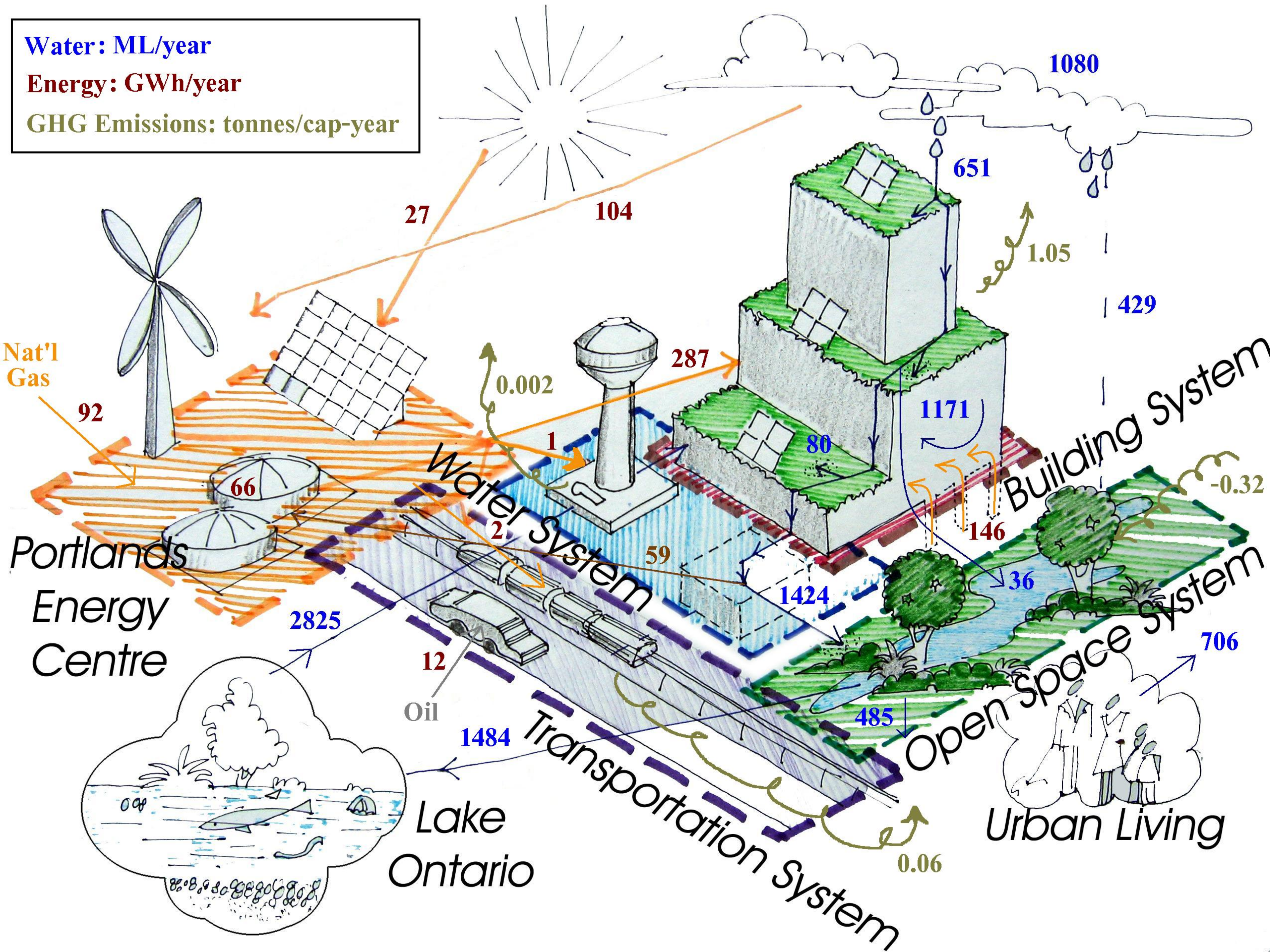
Annual per capita GHG emissions from residential activities

A Mathematical Model of Urban Metabolism
(Kennedy, 2012)

Develops set of ~25 equations to:

Represent essential relationships between components of metabolism (materials, water, nutrients, energy)

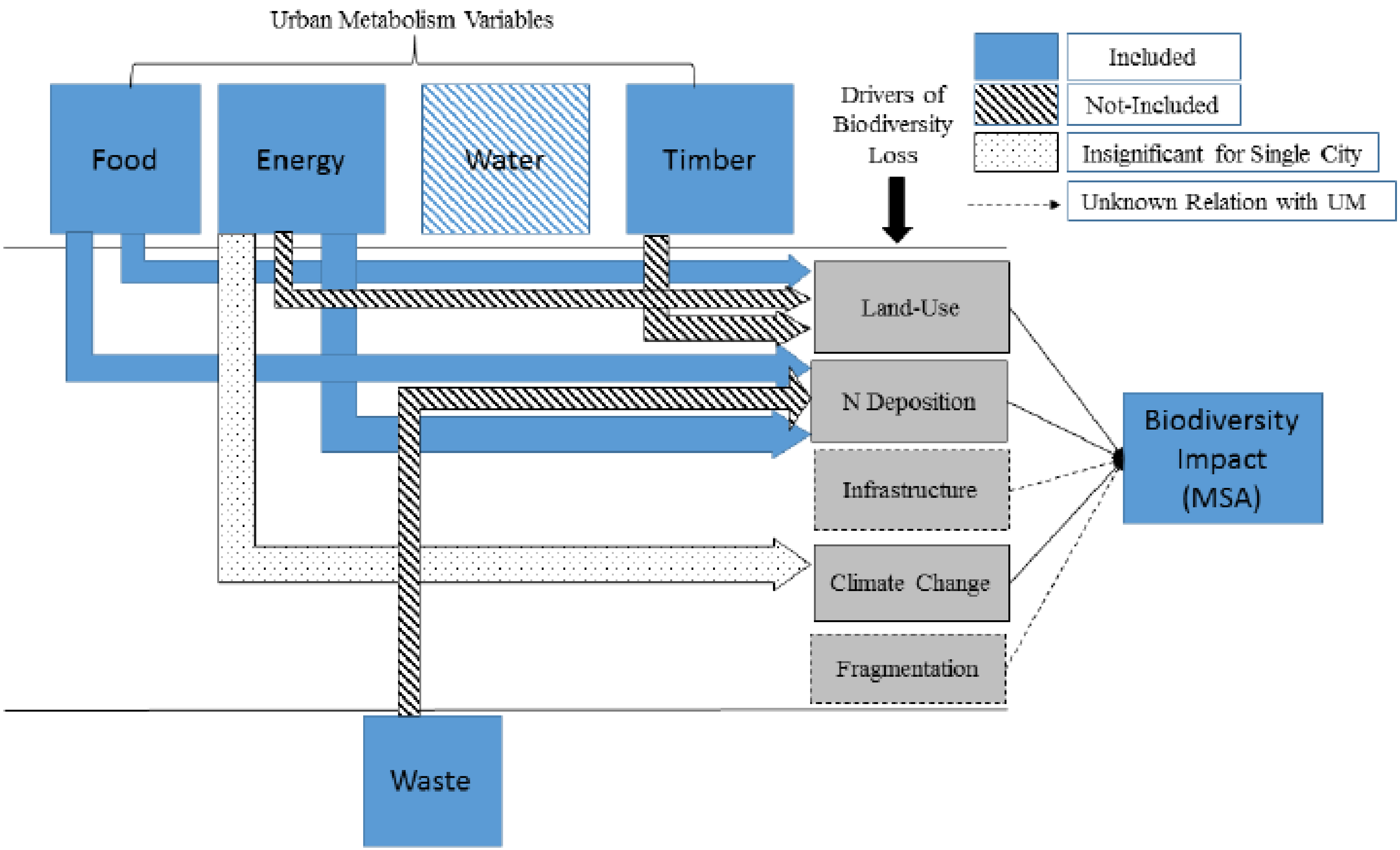
How does the material stock, i.e., infrastructure, impact the other components?


Water: ML/year
Energy: GWh/year
GHG Emissions: tonnes/cap-year
1080
651
27
104
1.05
429
Nat'l Gas
92
287
0.002
1171
1
80
66
Building System
Water System
-0.32
146
2
59
Portlands Energy Centre
36
1424
2825
706
12
Oil
485
Open Space System
1484
Transportation System
Lake Ontario
Urban Living
0.06

Metabolism of Neighbourhoods

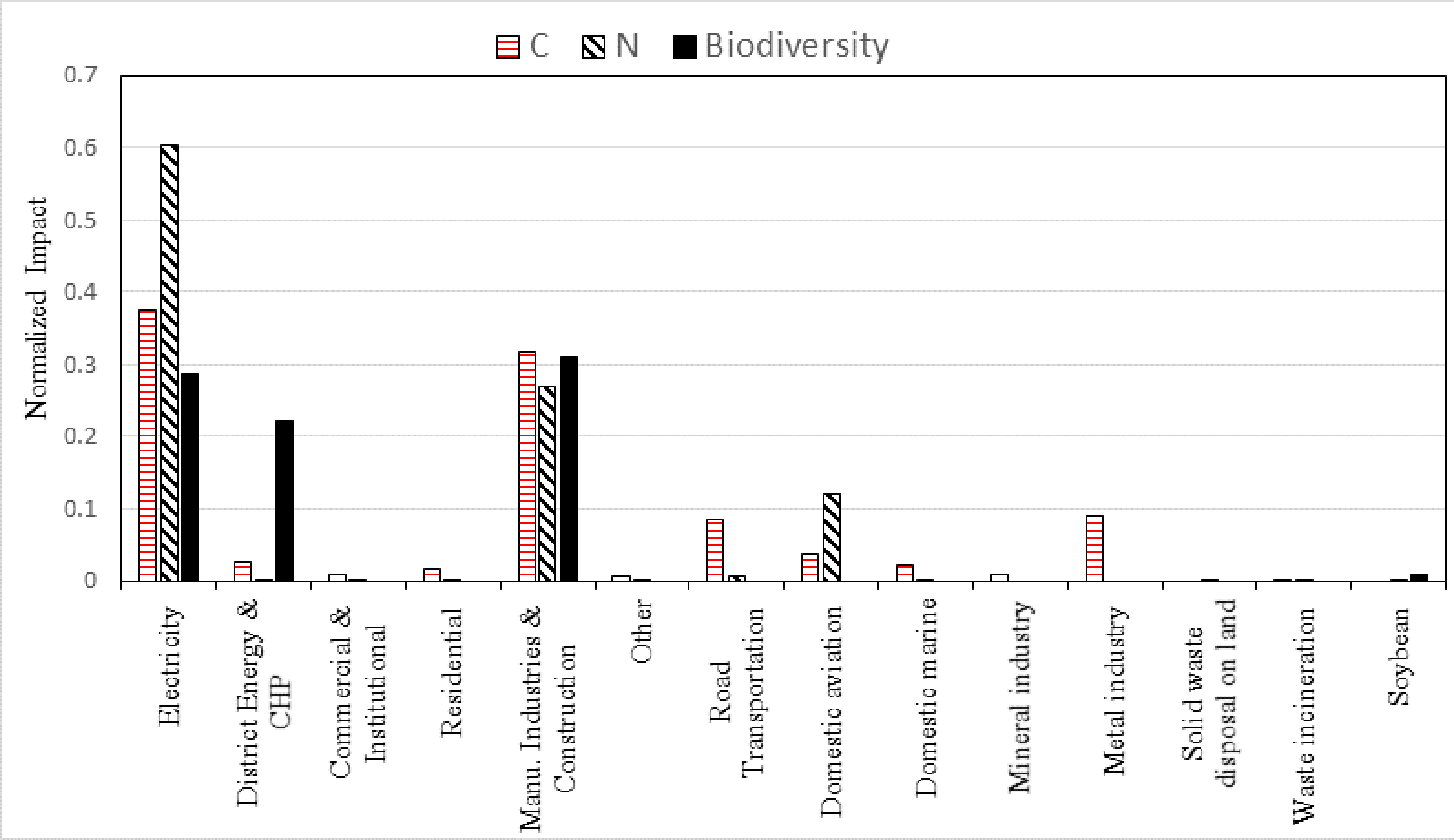
Natalia Codoban (2008)

UM and biodiversity loss drivers

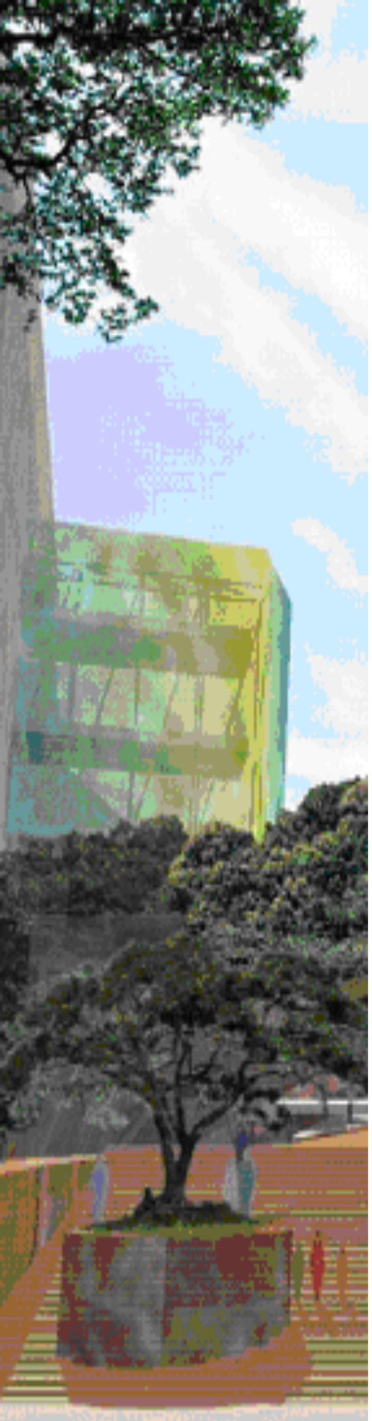


(Singh & Kennedy, in progress)

C, N and biodiversity impacts for Shanghai (with limited categories)



(Singh & Kennedy, in progress)



Energy Stored in Cities as a Measure of Resilience

Resiliency is associated with the time it takes for a system to return to operation after a shock.

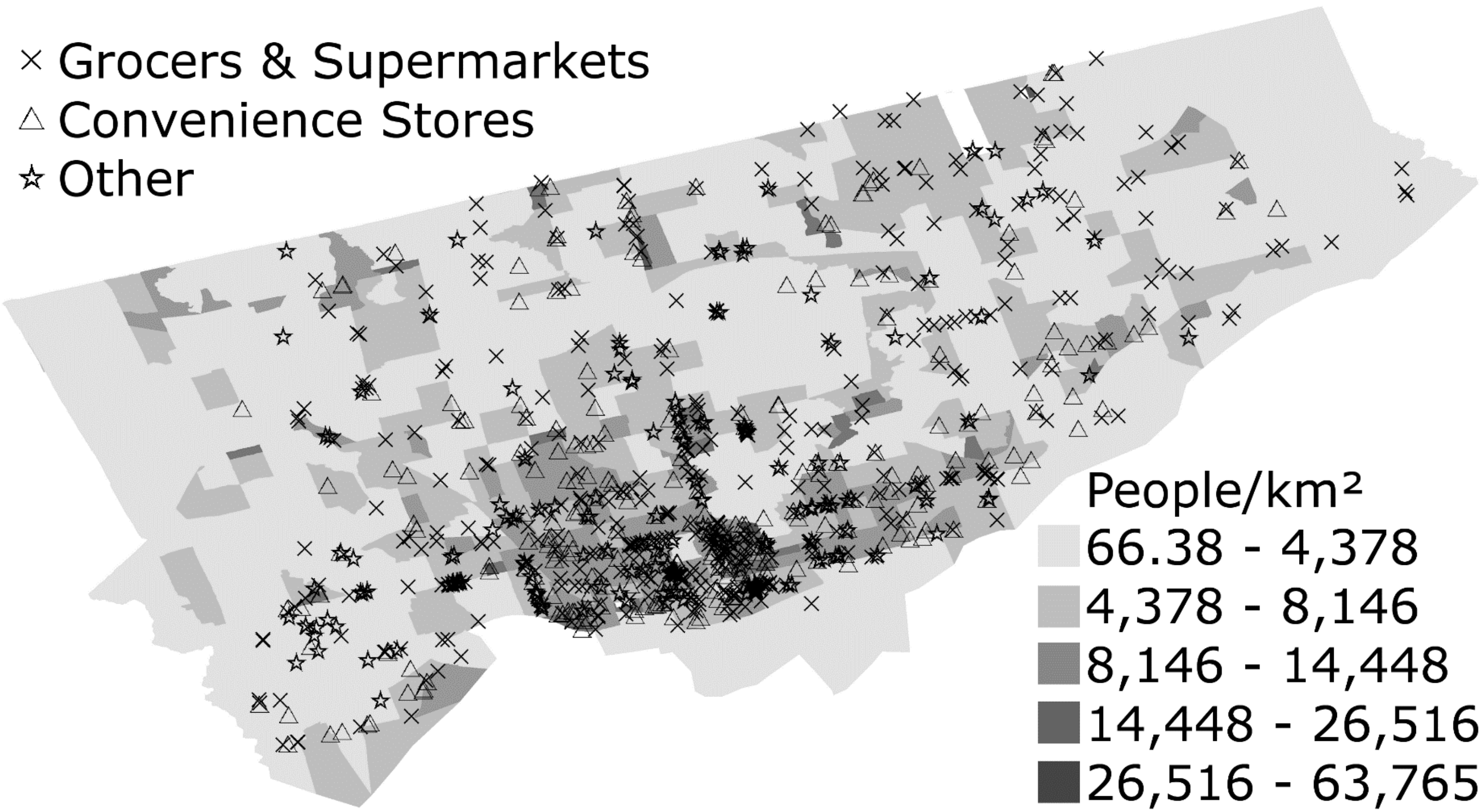
When supply fails, internal buffer capacity becomes vital to meeting demand and hence is an important factor in resilience.

Toronto energy stocks and residence times

Stock	Energy Content (TJ)	Days
Gasoline (total)	1,732	5.9
- Gas in Vehicle Tanks	1,190	4.1
- Gas at Stations	543	1.9
Diesel (total)	973	12
Food (total)	770	20
- Food in Residential Kitchens*	117	3
- Food in Grocery Stores	653	17
Local biomass for heating homes†	49,800	64

(Bristow & Kennedy, 2013)

Location of retail food outlets relative to population



(Bristow & Kennedy, 2013)

Global Cities Institute

Civil Engineering
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Enel Foundation
Energy for Knowledge

Metabolism of Megacities

Chris Kennedy
University of Toronto

Objectives

Conduct UM studies for the world's 27 megacities, collecting data on:

- resources: energy, water, food and materials
- rates of change of resource use
- access to resources / services
- market structure of resource suppliers
- adoption of potentially low carbon technologies

Objectives

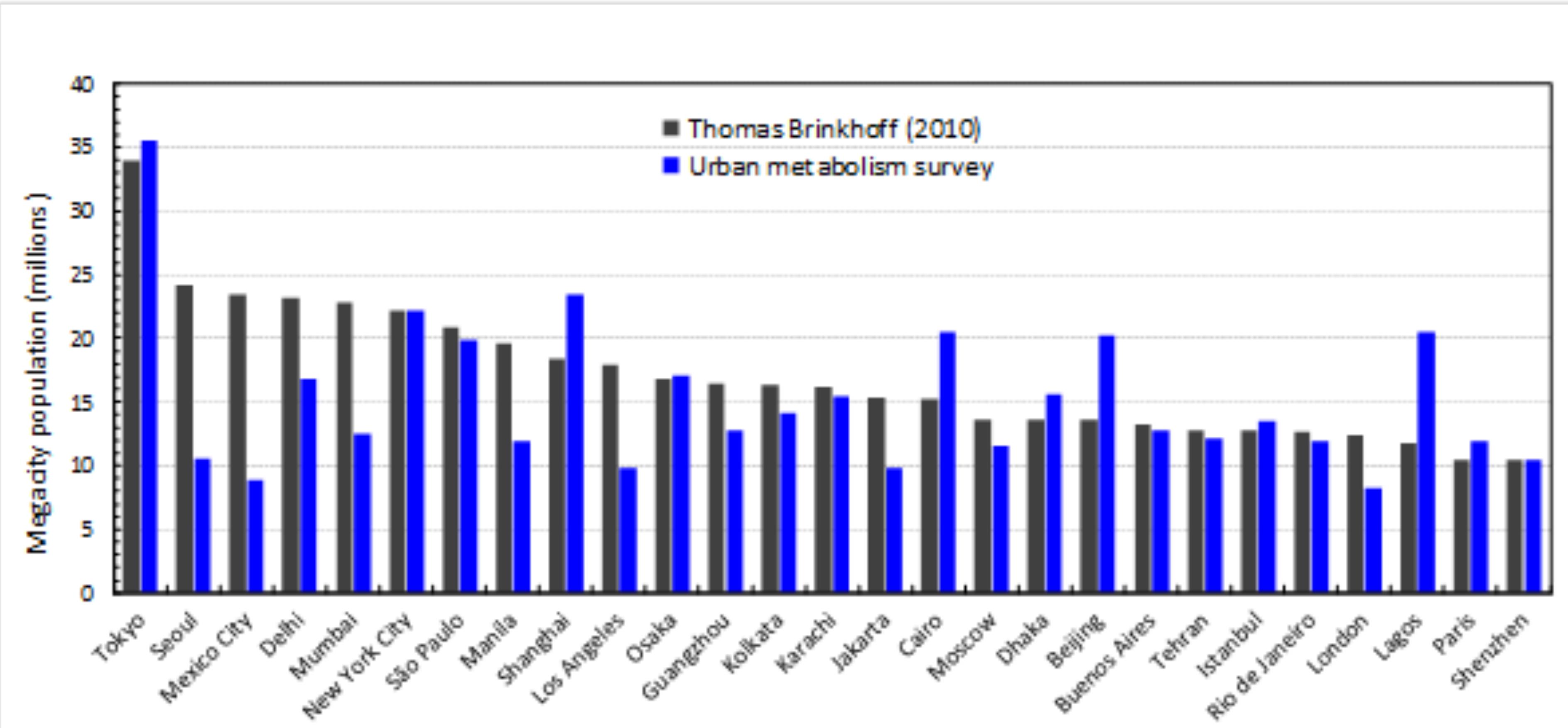
Identify biophysical and economic factors that underlie the UM of megacities.

Growth of Megacities

Network of Megacities Researchers

Researcher	Institution	Megacity
Bin Chen, Igor Cersosimo	Beijing Normal University / Enel.	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen
Arun Kansal	TERI University	Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata
Florencia Gonzalezo	Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires
Mariko Uda	University of Toronto	Tokyo, Osaka
Anthony Chiu	De La Salle University	Manila
Kwi-gon Kim	Seoul National University	Seoul
Emilio Lebre La Rovere	Federal Uni. Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo
Stephanie Pincetl	UCLA	Los Angeles
James Keirstead	Imperial College	London
Sabine Barles	Université de Paris	Paris
Juniarti Gunawan	Trisakti University	Jakarta
Michael Adegbile	University of Lagos	Lagos
Mehrdad Nazariha	University of Tehran	Tehran
Shamsul Hoque	Bangladesh U. of Eng.& Tech.	Dhaka
Peter Marcotullio	Hunter College	New York
Nadine Ibrahim	University of Toronto	Cairo
Tarek Genena	EcoConServ Environ. Solutions	Cairo
Rizwan Farooqui	NED University	Karachi
Gemma Cervantes	Instituto Politécnico Nacional	Mexico City
Pavel Moisseev	Moscow	Moscow
Ahmet Duran Sahin	İstanbul Technical University	Istanbul

Megacity Populations



(Kennedy et al. 2015)

Metabolism of Megacities - Data collection

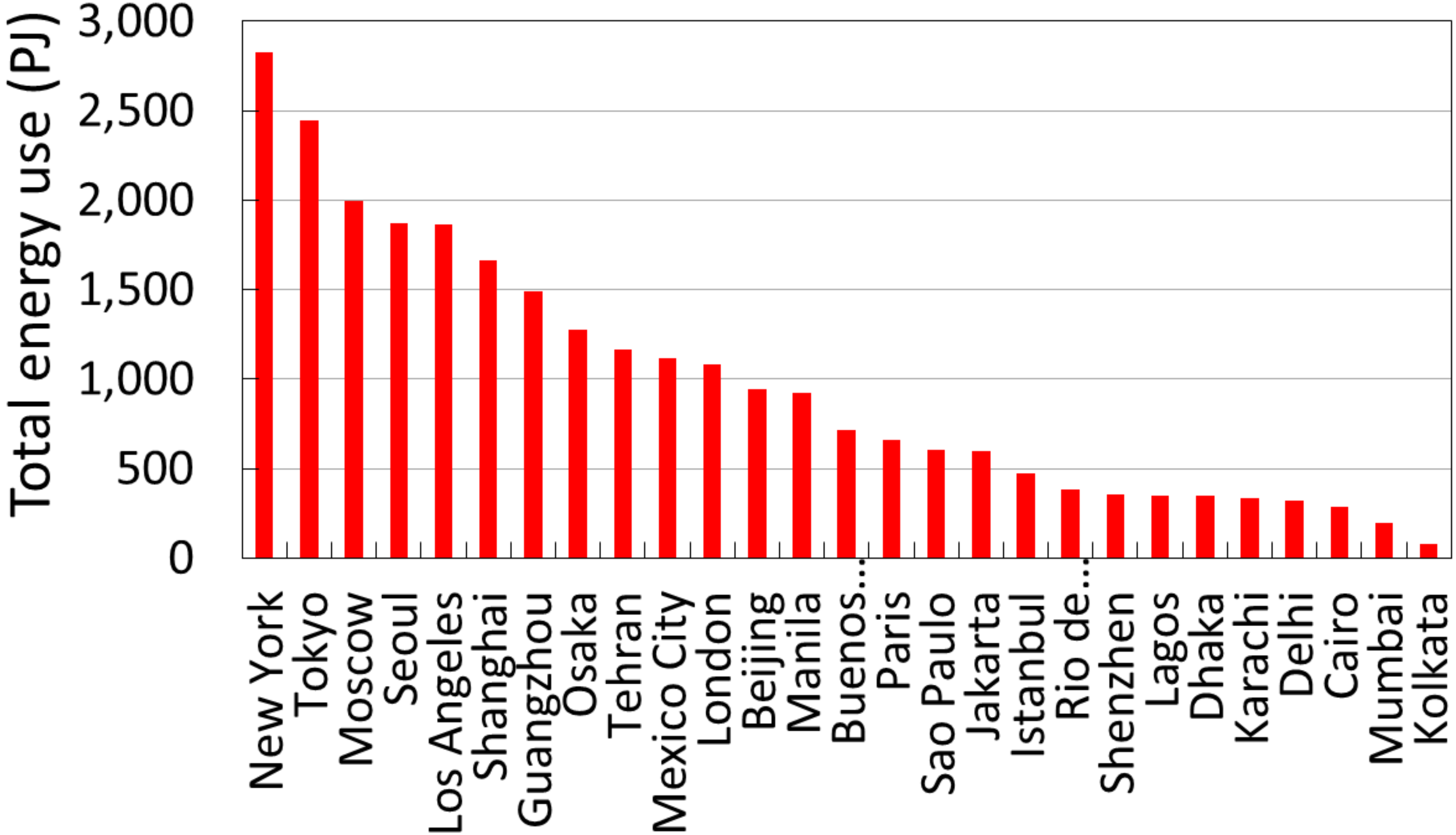
1. Definition of megacity
   - spatial boundaries
   - constituent cities
   - population
   - economy

2. Biophysical descriptors
   - climate
   - latitude
   - population density
   - building stock

3. Urban metabolism
   - energy (all types)
   - water
   - materials
   - waste

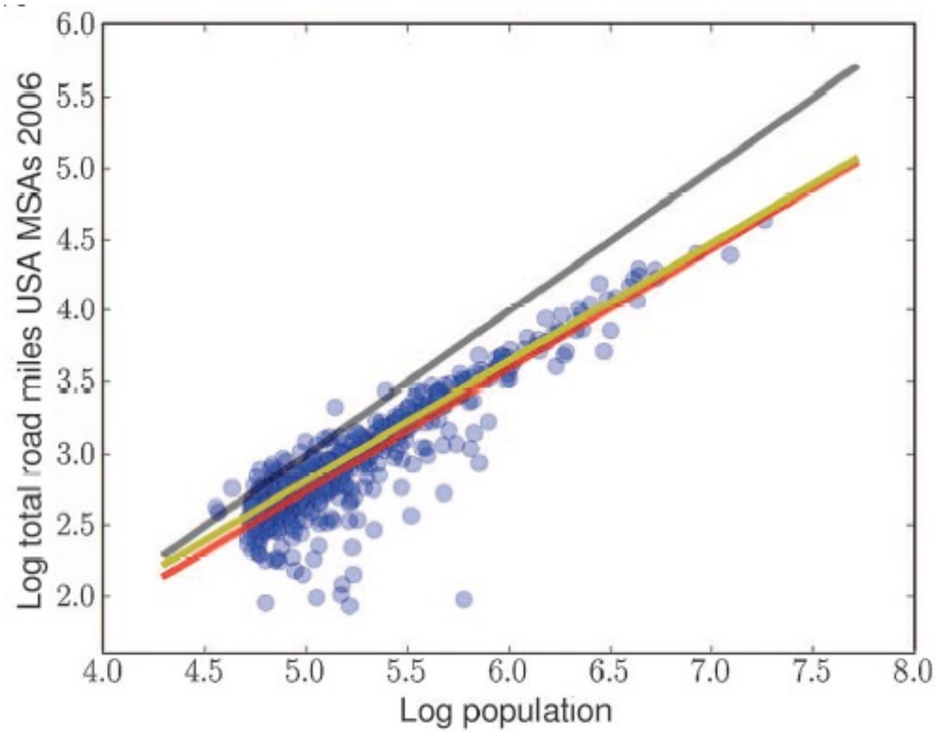
4. Role of utilities
   - access of households to basic services;
   - potential to provide new services

Total Energy Use in Megacities

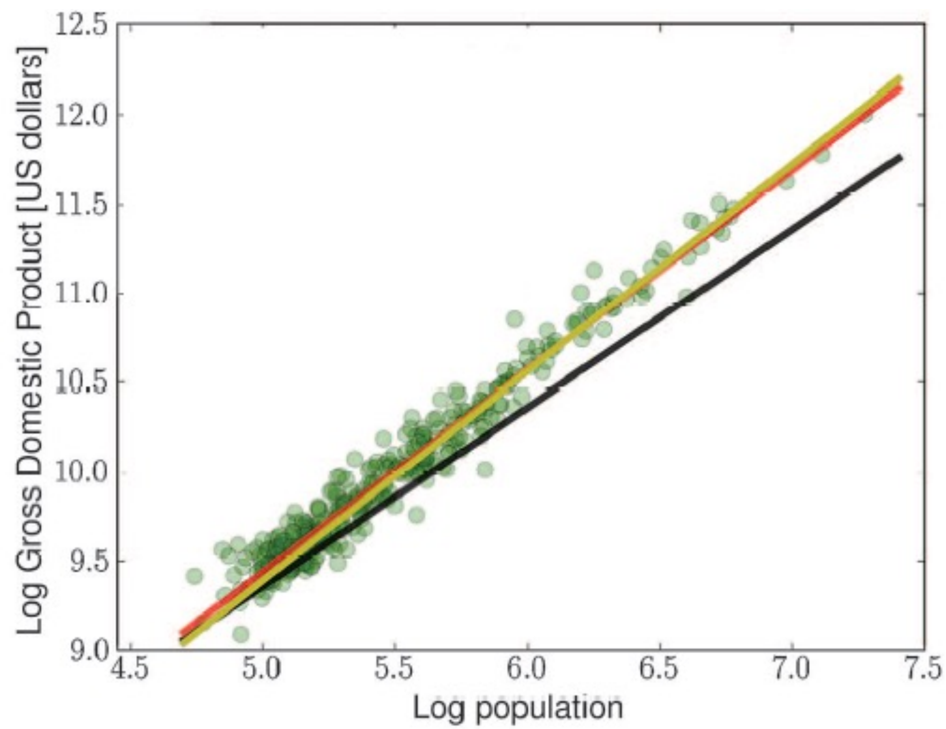


(Kennedy et al. 2015)

City Scaling Laws



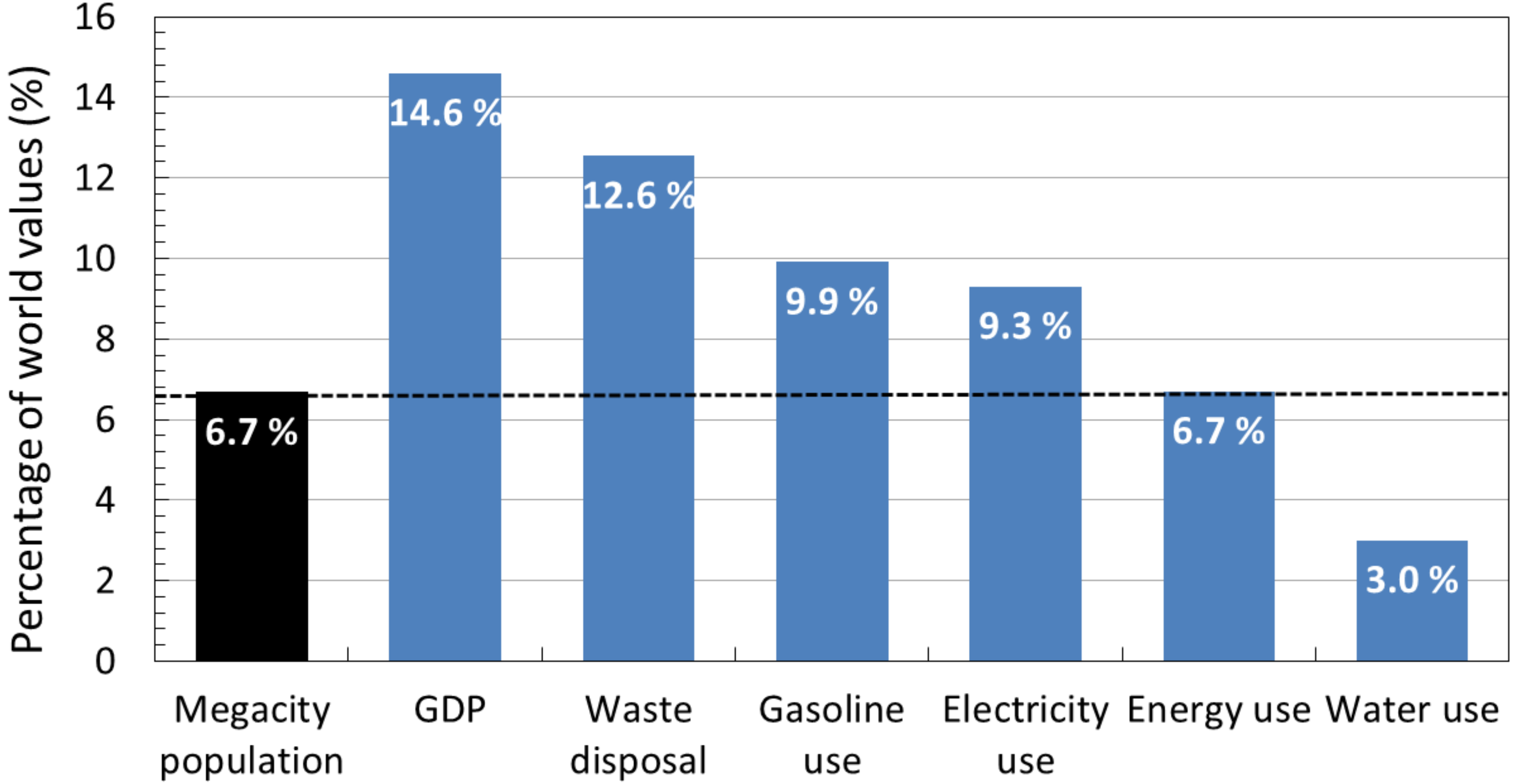
Length of urban roads (USA) Sub-linear



Metro GDP (USA) Super-linear

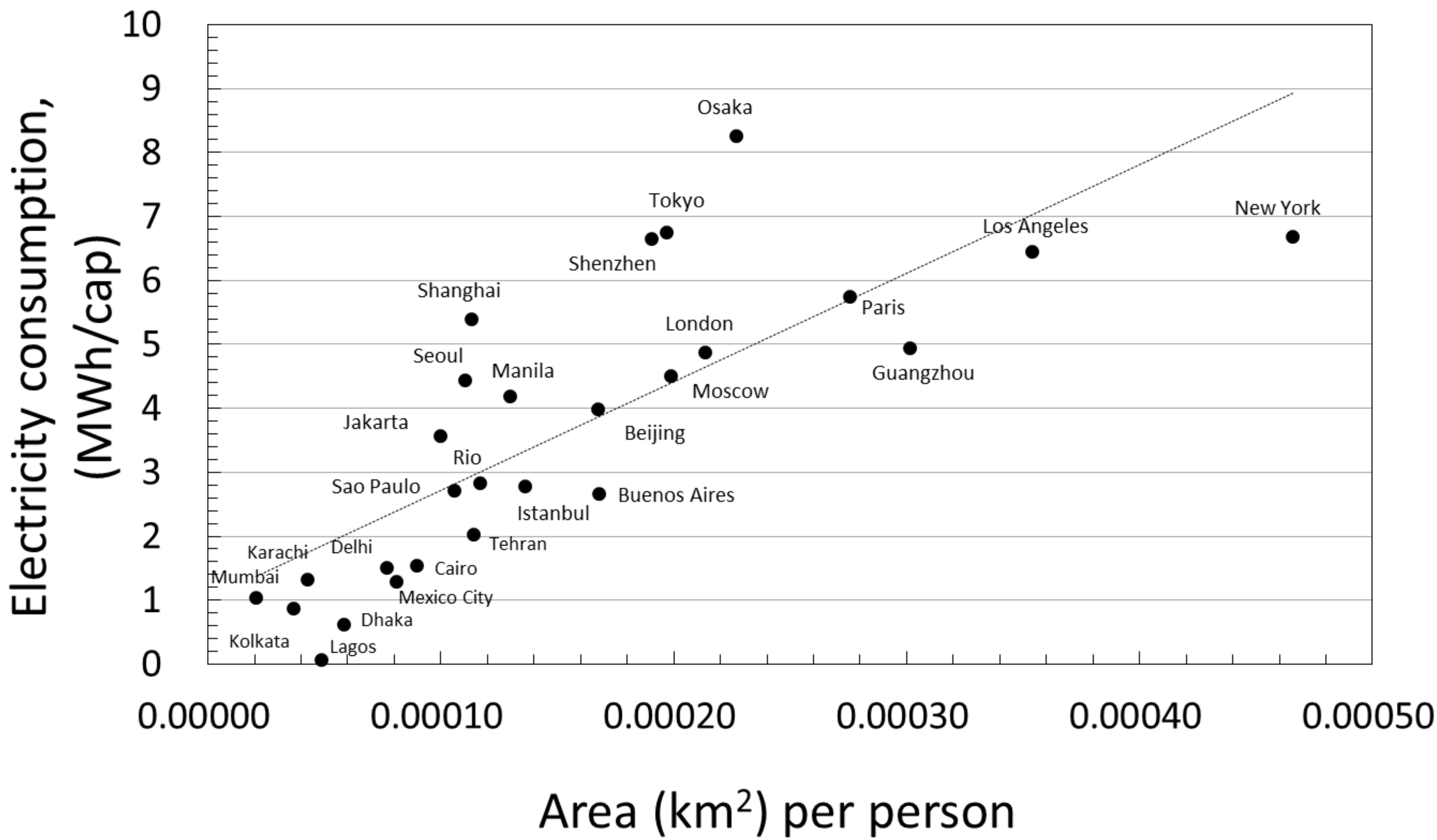
(Adapted from Fig. 1 of Bettencourt, 2013)

Megacity resource & waste flows as a percentage of world values



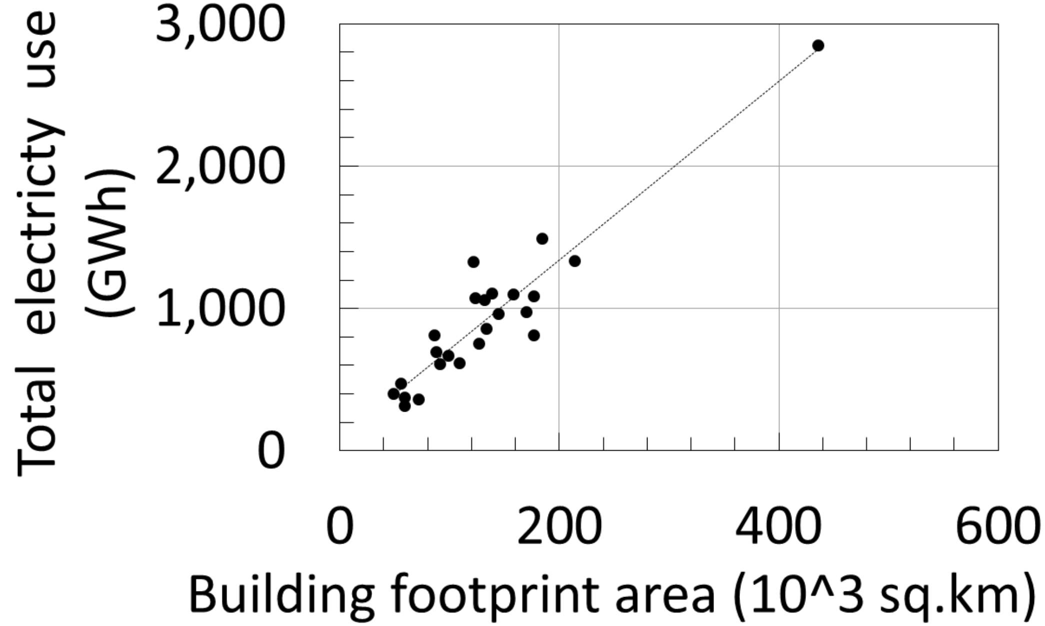
(Kennedy et al. 2015)

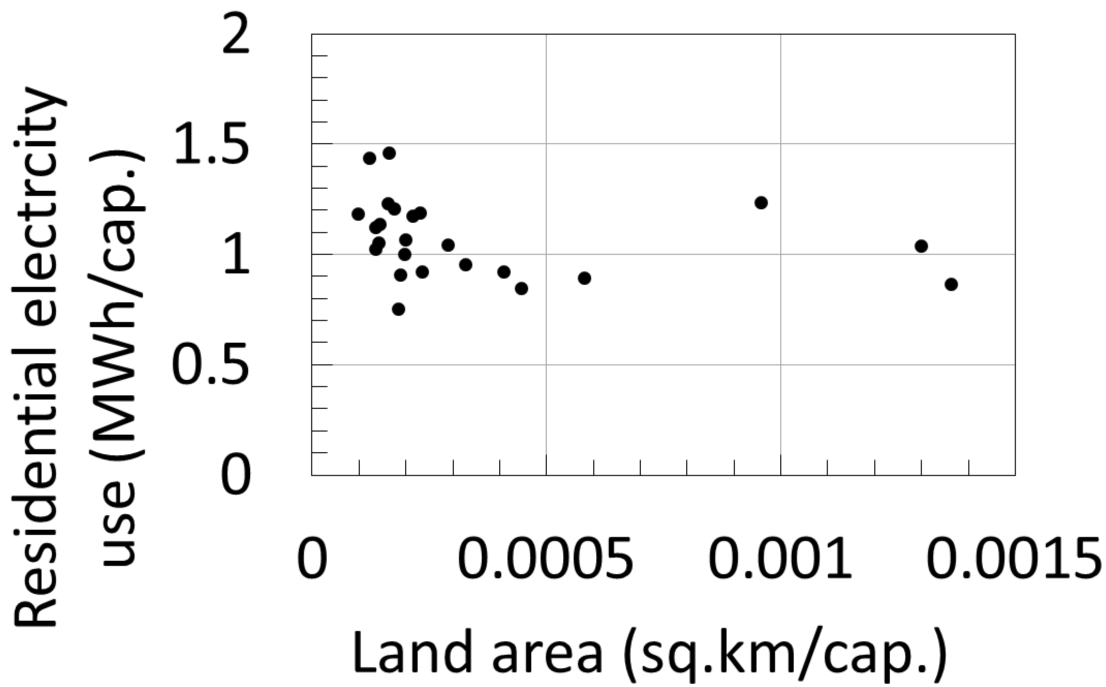
Electricity Use vs. Urbanized Area per capita



(Kennedy et al. 2015)

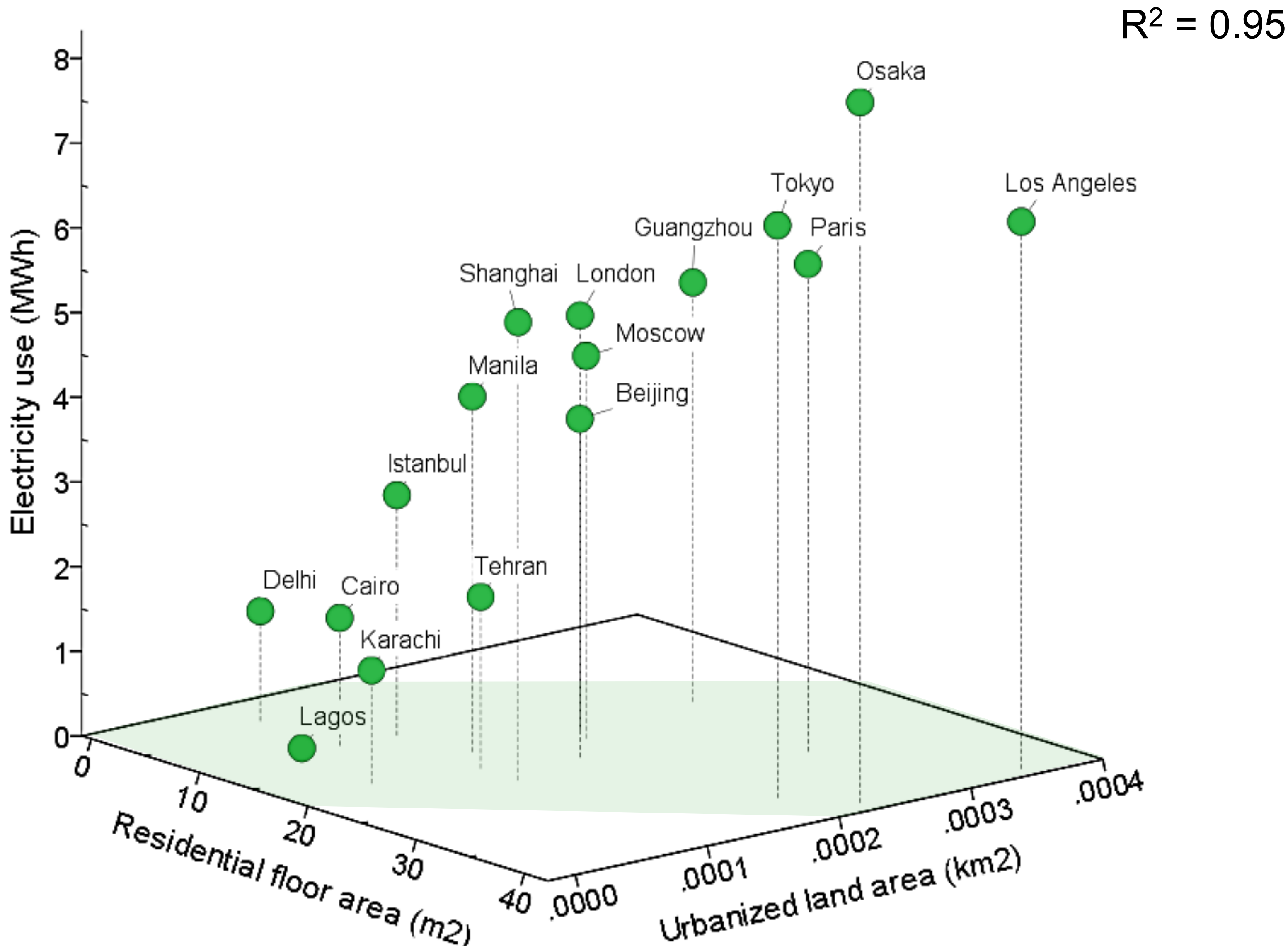
Electricity use in districts of Buenos Aires megacity





(Kennedy et al. 2015)

Electricity use and urban form

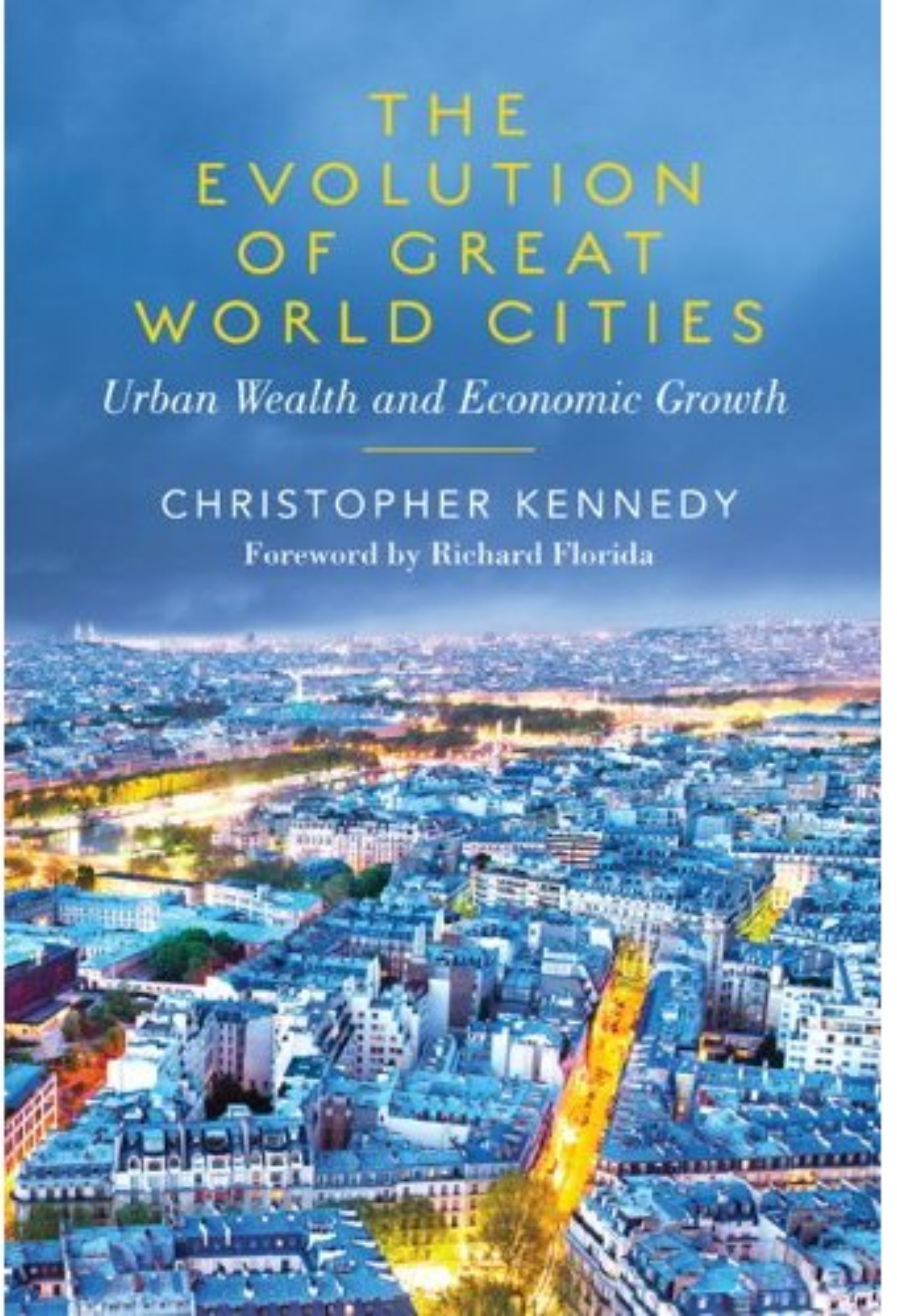


* All values per capita, 2011

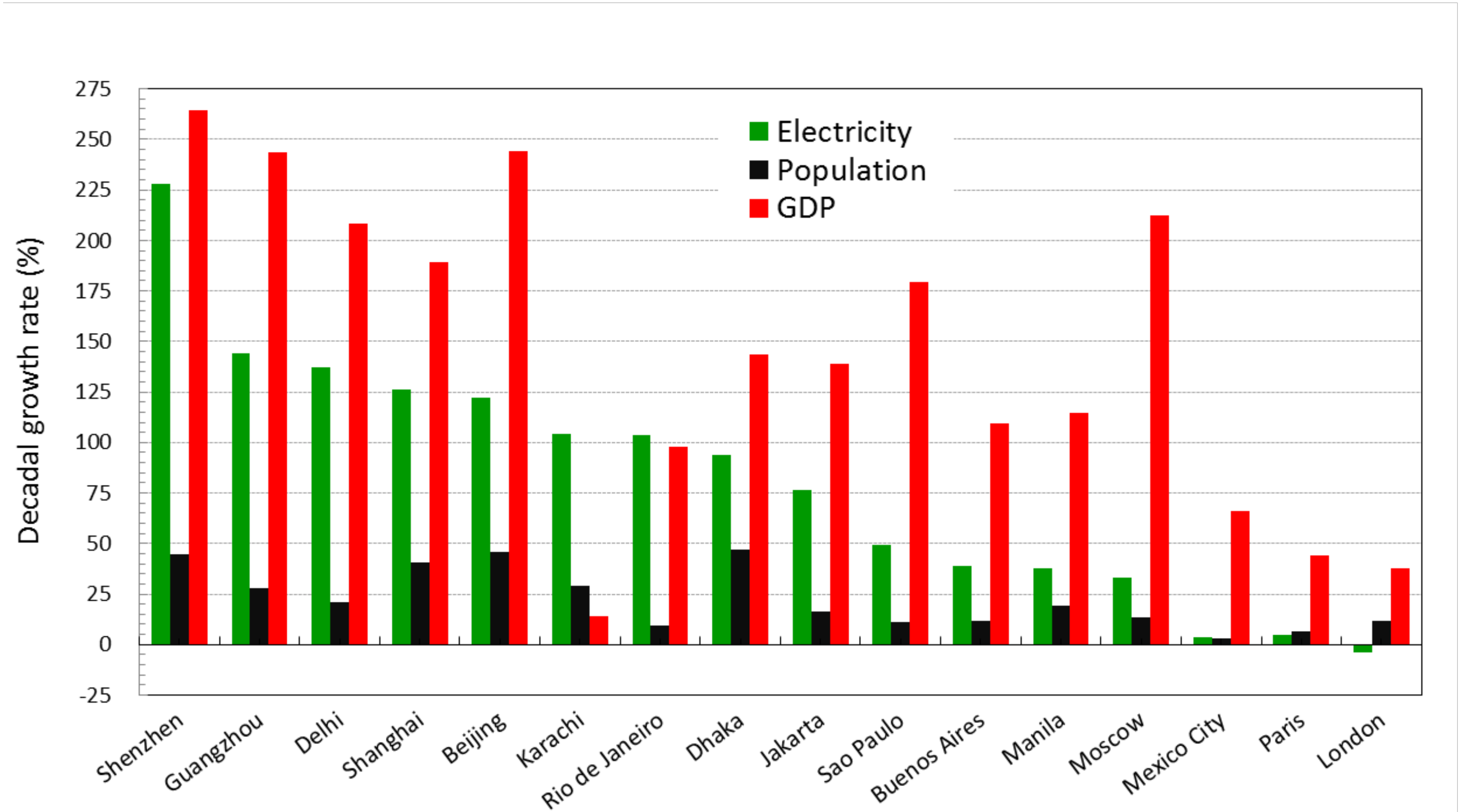
Correlation

	Electricity use	Heating/ industrial fuel	Transport fuel	Water consumption	Solid waste production	Heating degree-days	Area (km^2) per person	GDP
Electricity use (MWh)	---							
Heating/industrial fuel (GJ)	0.36	---						
Transportation fuel (GJ)	0.58	0.56	---					
Water consumption (kL)	0.52	0.33	0.67	---				
Solid waste production (t)	0.37	0.03	0.30	0.04	---			
Heating degree-days	0.46	0.80	0.54	0.17	0.25	---		
Area (km^2) per person	0.78	0.46	0.75	0.72	0.39	0.42	---	
GDP ($)	0.69	0.52	0.71	0.46	0.47	0.58	0.80	---

(Kennedy et al. 2015)


THE
EVOLUTION
OF GREAT
WORLD CITIES
Urban Wealth and Economic Growth
CHRISTOPHER KENNEDY
Foreword by Richard Florida

Growth in Electricity Use (2001-2011)



(Kennedy et al. 2015)

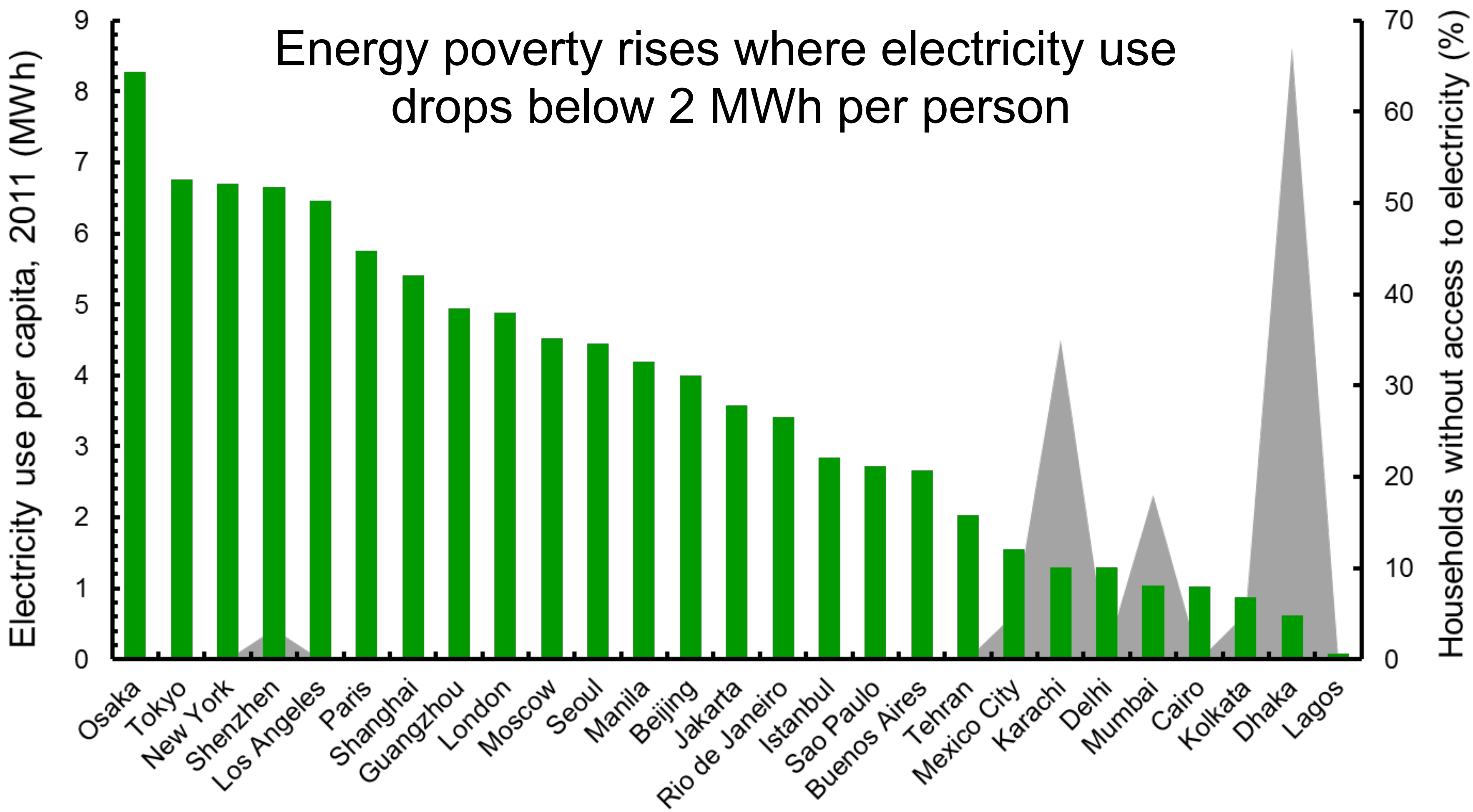
Access to Services (%)

Megacity	*Households without direct access to __water__*	*Households without direct access to __drinkable water__*	*__Water line losses__ as a share of total water use*	*Households without __sewerage__*	*Households without public __waste collection__*	*Households without __grid electricity__ connection*
Mumbai	21	21	3.7	64	48	18
Delhi	20	22	40	64	n.d.	0.9
Dhaka	7	31	33.1	65	10	67
Kolkata	n.d.	39	22	37	n.d.	5
Karachi	40	60	40	43	40	35
Jakarta	8	24	n.d.	12	n.d.	0.3
Cairo	8	19	6.1	23	n.d.	n.d.
Tehran	0	0	33.3	55	0	0.1
Rio de Janeiro	1	11	54.2	26	9	0
São Paulo	2	2	71.4	8	5	0
Buenos Aires	11	11	76.1	14	5	0
Mexico City	4	n.d.	n.d.	0.5	n.d.	5
Guangzhou	0.3	2	n.d.	15	1	15
Shenzhen	5	6	n.d.	30	1	15
Shanghai	0	0.6	15	10	1	0
Beijing	0	0.3	15.3	5	0	0
Lagos	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

(Kennedy et al. 2015)

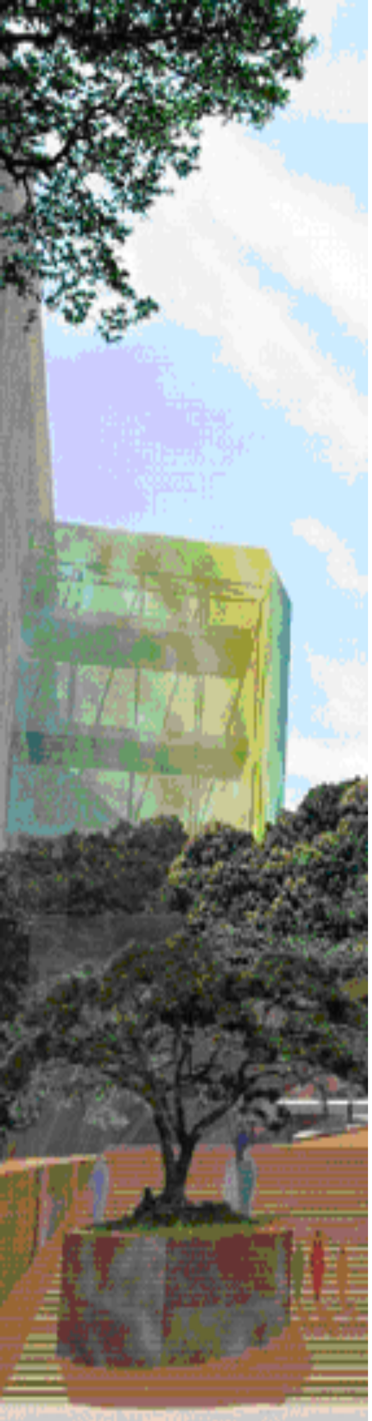
* n.d. = no data

Electricity use



Summary

1. Wealth effects dominating efficiency.
2. Building floor area explains correlation between electricity and urban area per capita.
3. High correlation of area/cap., GDP and energy.
4. Rapid growth in electricity and transport fuels linked with GDP.
5. Wide variations in UM and in access to services.



4. City Greenhouse Gas Accounting

4.1 Protocol for city GHG inventories

4.2 Towards Low Carbon Electric Cities

e.g., New York City (2007):

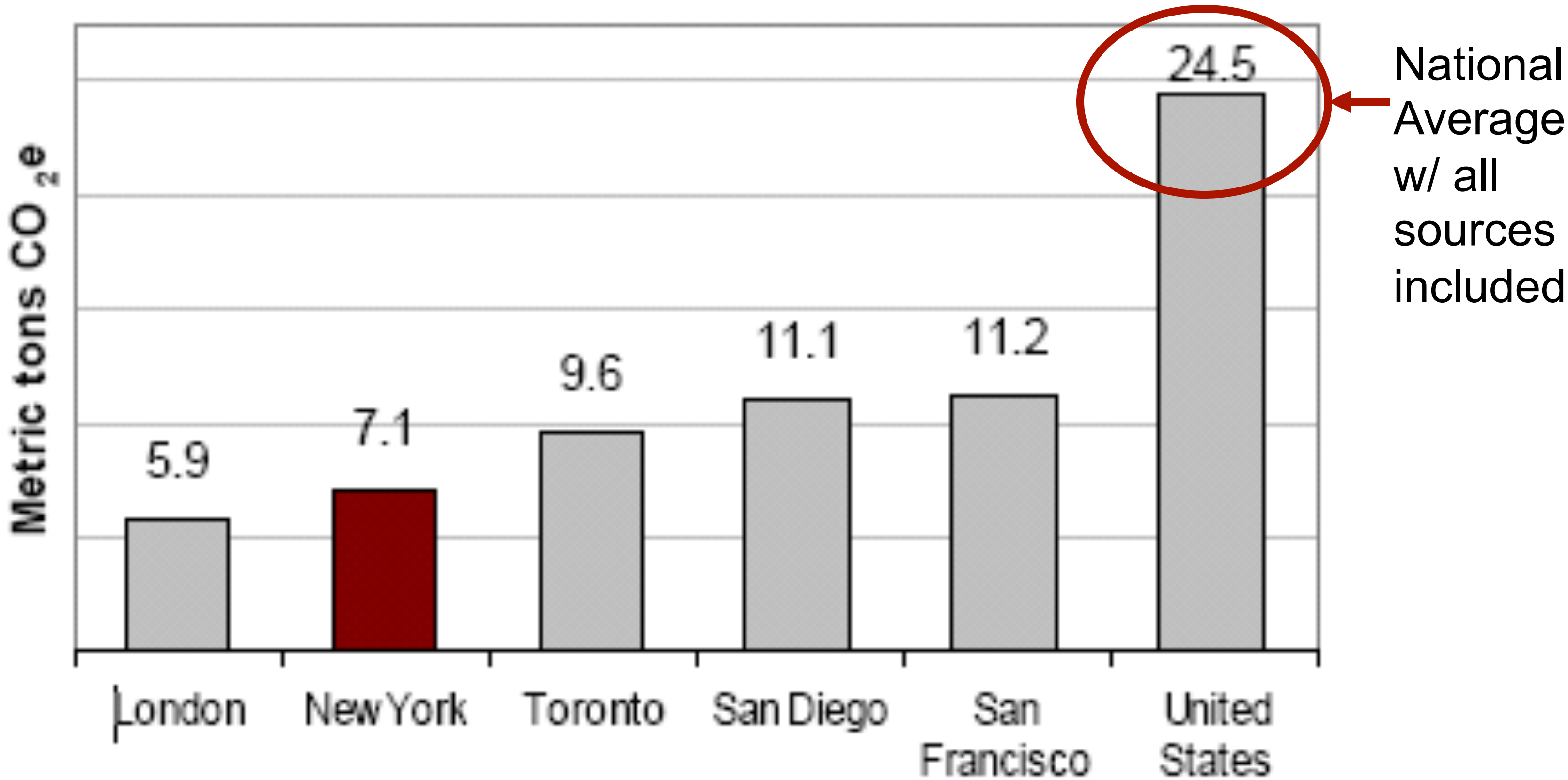


Figure i. Per capita CO_2e emissions of select cities and the United States. Calculations are based on reported greenhouse gas inventories with the understanding that differing methodologies and emissions sources exist.


HOLLYWOOD

IPCC Guidelines

- Include emissions that occur within the territory under each nation’s jurisdiction

IPCC: National Scale

- Energy
- Non-Energy Emissions from Industrial Processes and Product Use
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- Waste

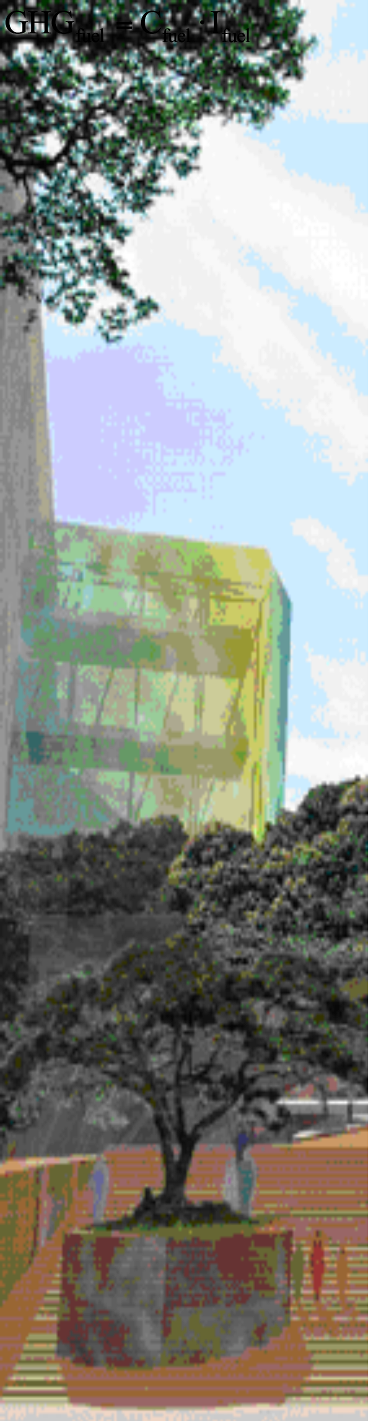
WRI Protocol For Corporations

Scope 1: Owned / controlled sources operating within corporate boundary

Scope 2: Electricity consumed by the company, generated “outside”

Scope 3 (optional): Consequence of the *activities* of the company

WRI recommends a small set of most relevant Scope 3 items to create win-win GHG mitigation strategies.



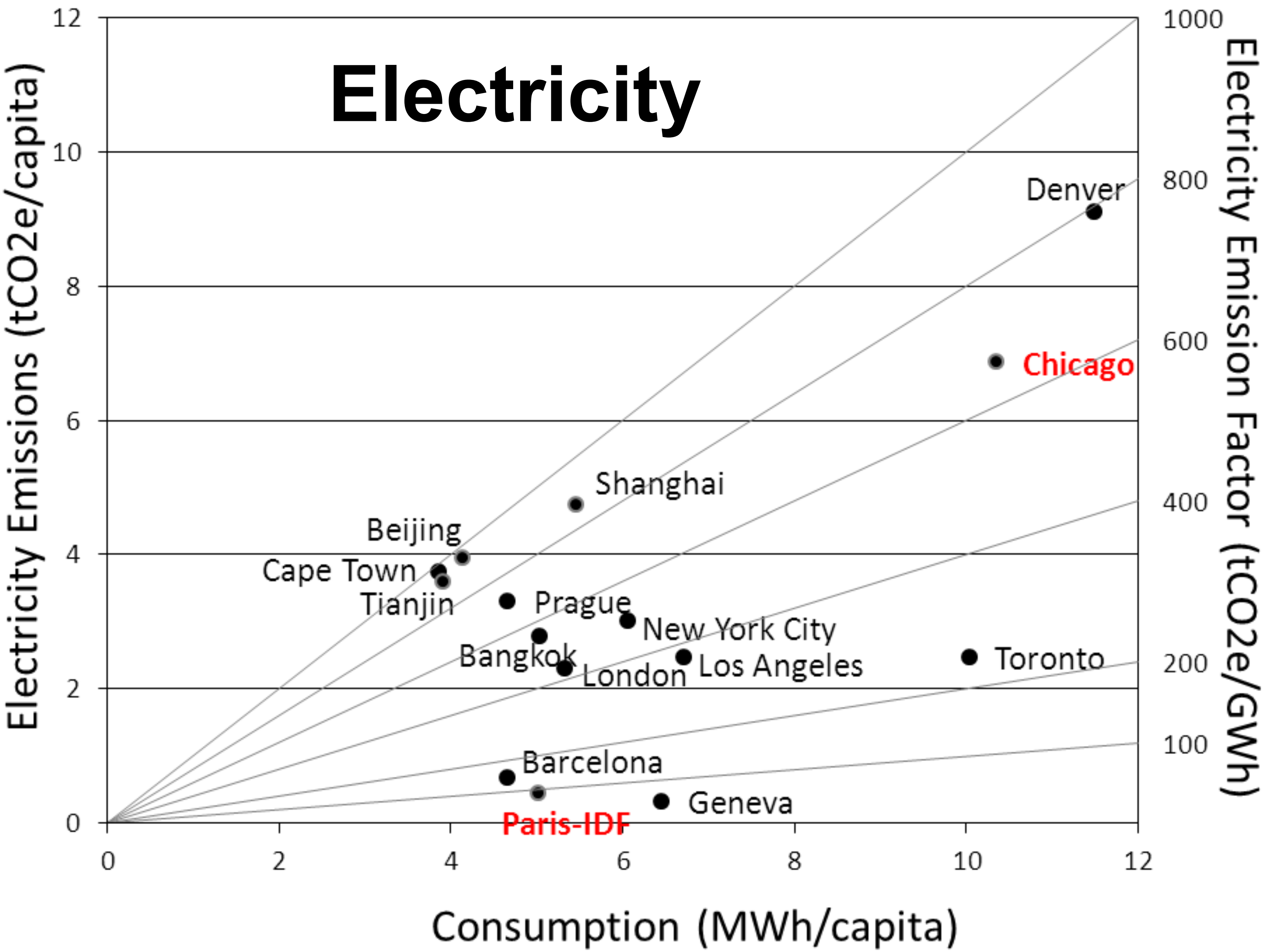
Heating and Industrial Fuels

$$GHG_{fuel} = C_{fuel} * I_{fuel}$$

where

C_{fuel} is total fuel consumed (TJ);

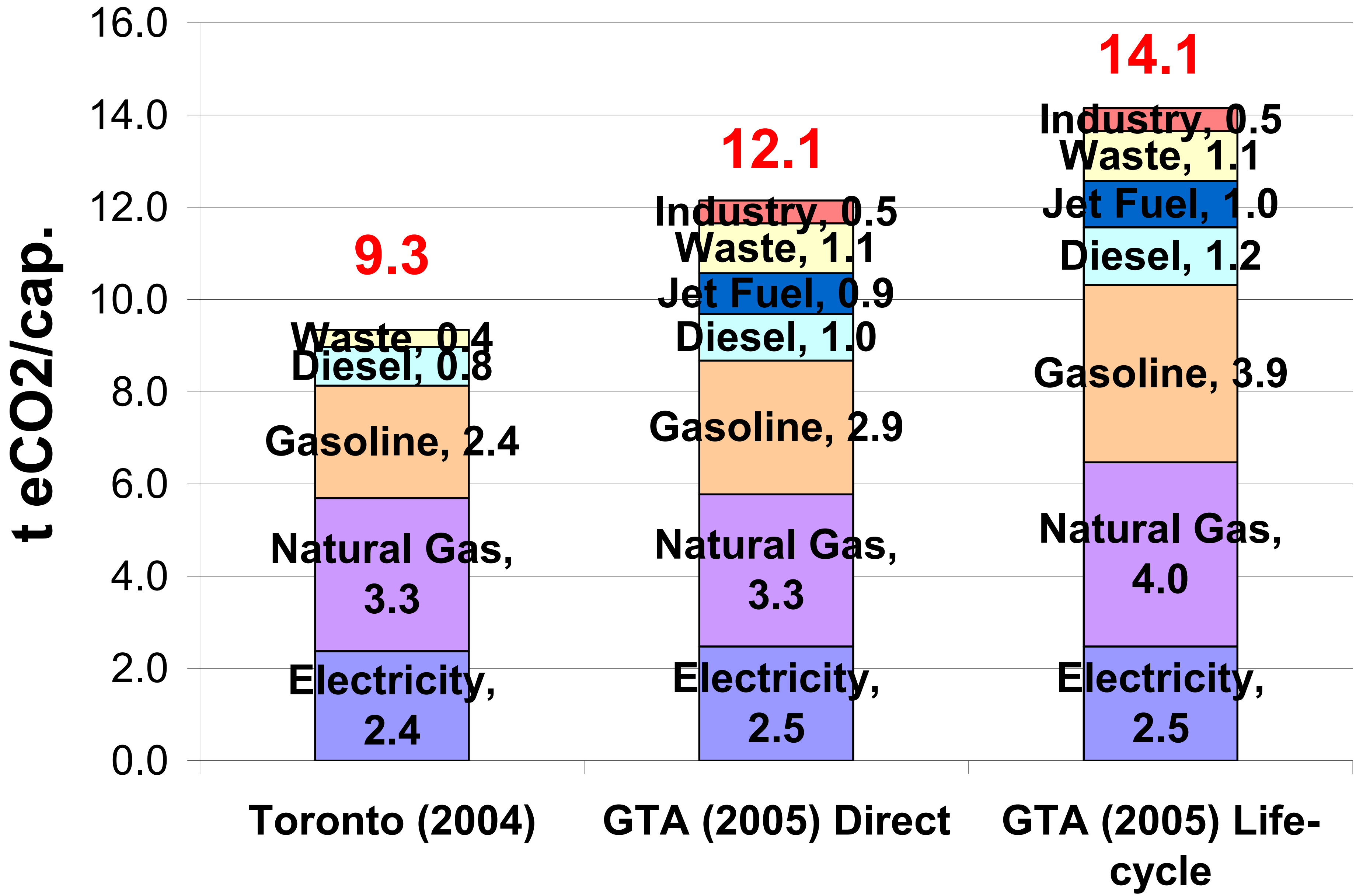
I_{fuel} is the GHG emissions factor (t CO_2 e / TJ)


Electricity
Electricity Emissions (tCO2e/capita)
Electricity Emission Factor (tCO2e/GWh)
Consumption (MWh/capita)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
100
200
400
600
800
1000
Denver
Chicago
Shanghai
Beijing
Cape Town
Tianjin
Prague
New York City
Bangkok
London
Los Angeles
Toronto
Barcelona
Paris-IDF
Geneva

GHG Emission Intensity
(t eCO_2 /TJ)

·	**Direct Emissions** (IPCC)	**Life-cycle Canada** (GHGenius)	**Life-cycle Europe** (Ecoinvent)
Gasoline	69.2	91.9	82.9
Diesel	73.9	91.0	84.1
Natural Gas	56.1	67.9*	61.6
……etc.			

(* GaBi4 & TransCanada Pipelines)


t eCO2/cap.
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
9.3
Waste, 0.4
Diesel, 0.8
Gasoline, 2.4
Natural Gas, 3.3
Electricity, 2.4
12.1
Industry, 0.5
Waste, 1.1
Jet Fuel, 0.9
Diesel, 1.0
Gasoline, 2.9
Natural Gas, 3.3
Electricity, 2.5
14.1
Industry, 0.5
Waste, 1.1
Jet Fuel, 1.0
Diesel, 1.2
Gasoline, 3.9
Natural Gas, 4.0
Electricity, 2.5
Toronto (2004)
GTA (2005) Direct
GTA (2005) Life-cycle

Gasoline

- Fuel sales
- Traffic counts / surveys / models
- Scaling

Gasoline: Consumption (ML)

	Fuel sales	Modeled VKT	Scaled
Bangkok	2,741	2,662	
New York City		4,179	4,107
Toronto	6,691		6,988

Aviation

1. Exclude (beyond local. gov.)
2. Include domestic (UNFCCC)
3. Include international (reflect urban economy)

Le Bilan Carbon™ de Paris

Includes embodied GHGs in:

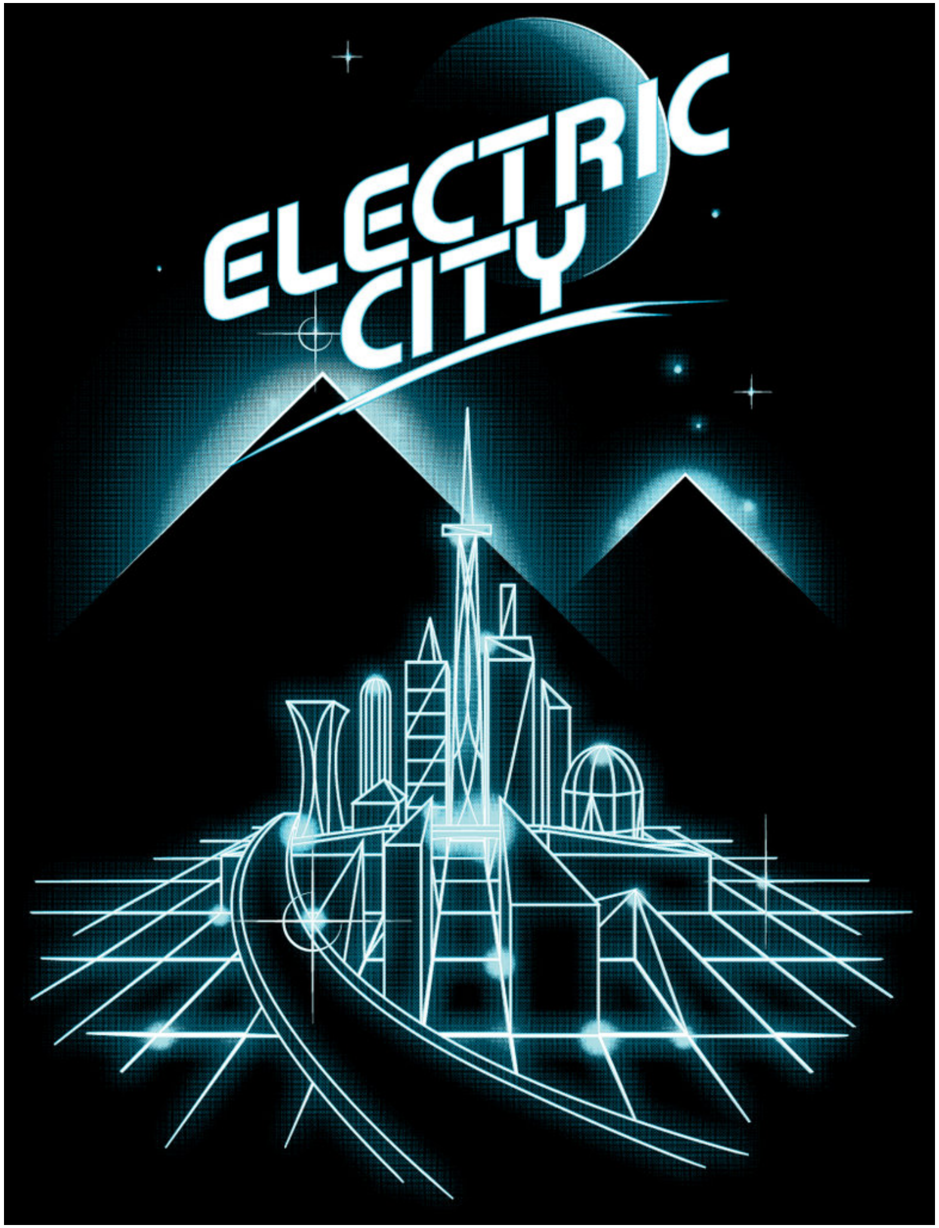
- **building materials**
- **maintenance of vehicles**
- **refining of fuels**
- **transport of merchandise to the city**
- **food**

Cities Get Common Standard for Measuring Greenhouse Gas Emissions

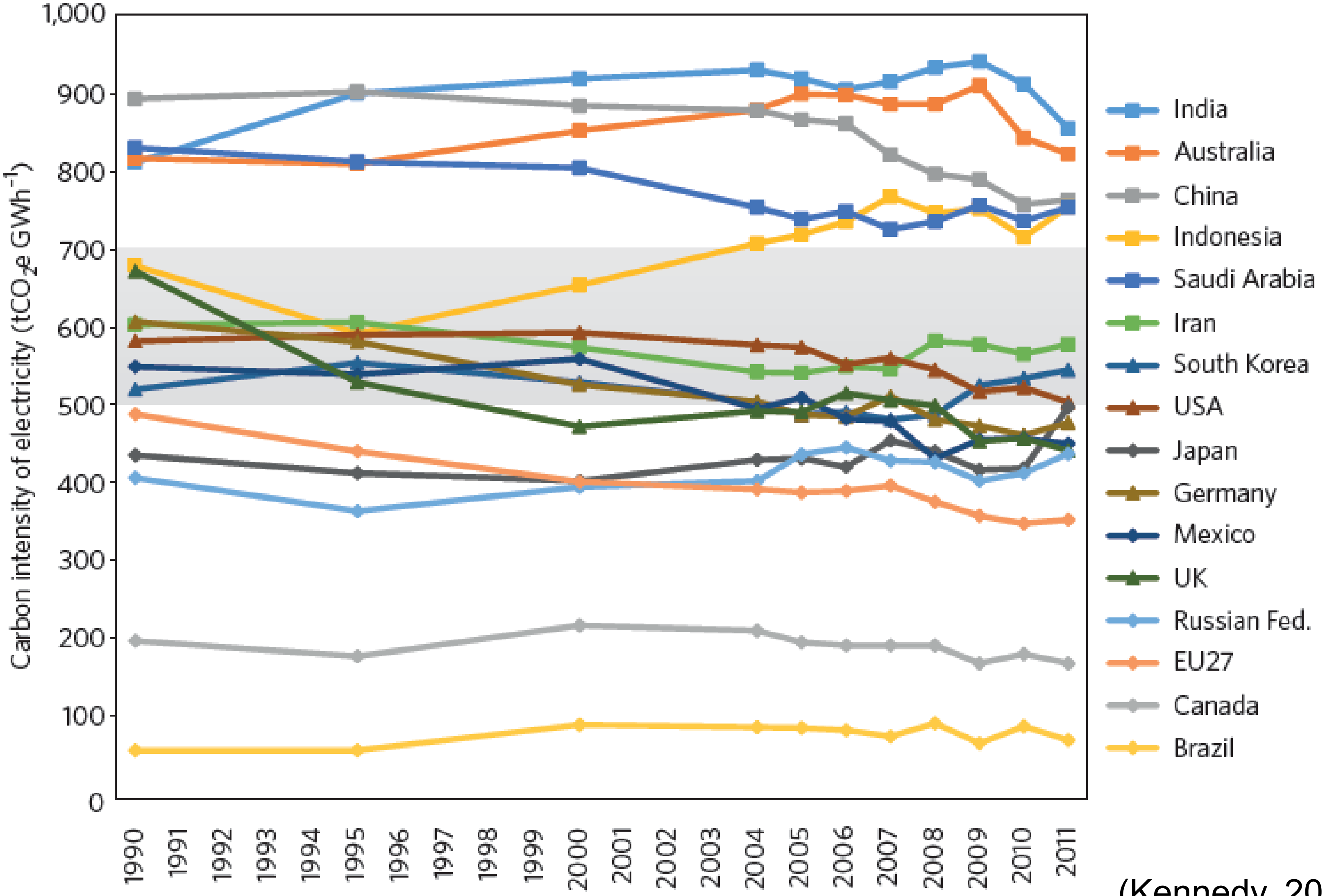
UNEP
United Nations Environment Programme

THE WORLD BANK

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

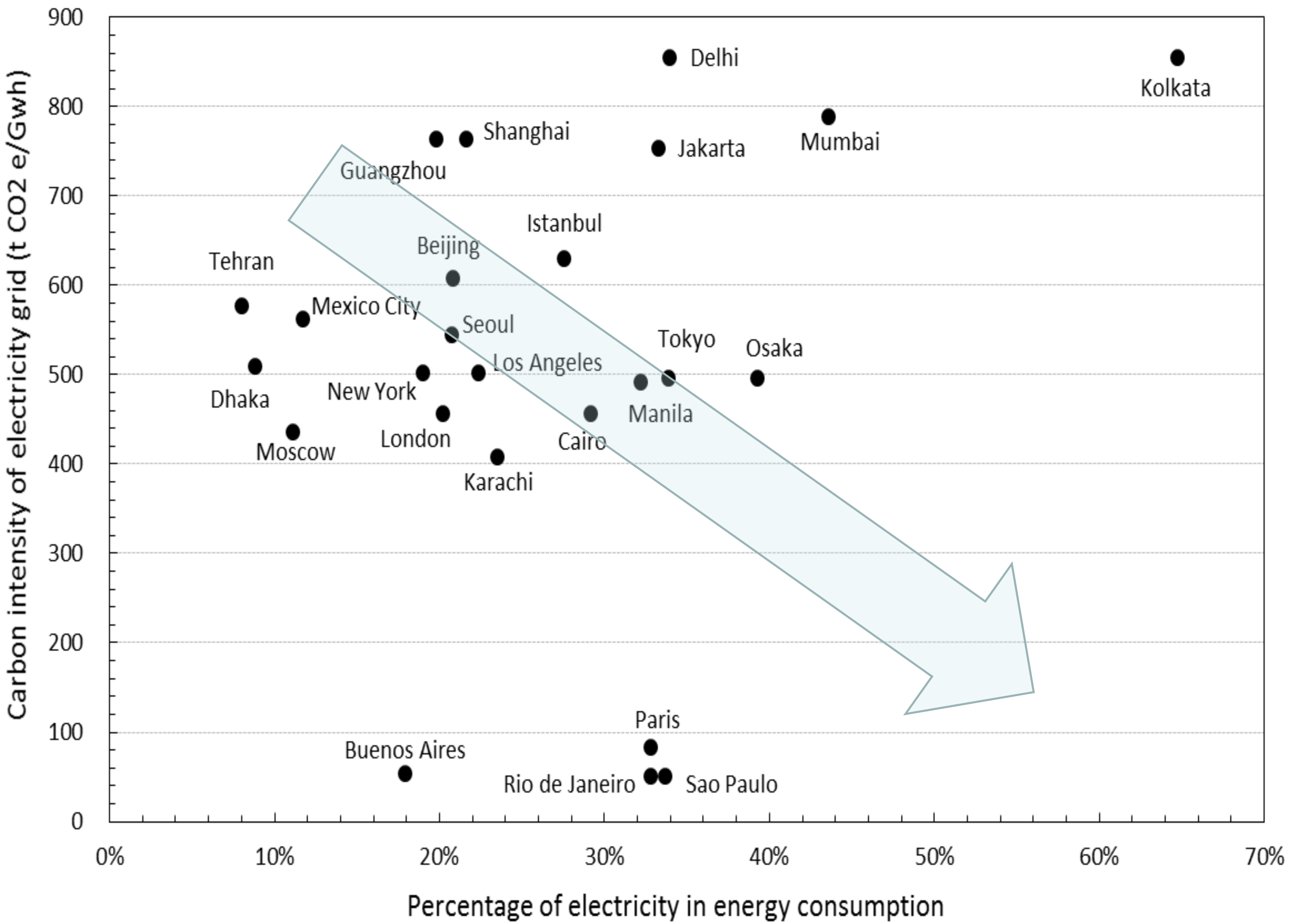

ELECTRIC
CITY

Key Threshold for Electrification



(Kennedy, 2015)

Transforming to low carbon electric cities



(Kennedy et al., in progress)