



What is Decarbonization?

Decarbonization refers to the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere, with the goal of mitigating the negative impacts of climate change. It can involve a variety of measures, such as increasing energy efficiency, transitioning to low-carbon energy sources, and reducing GHG emissions from transportation and other sectors.

Decarbonization is necessary because the burning of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, releases large amounts of CO₂ and other GHGs into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat, leading to an increase in global temperatures and the potential for significant negative impacts on the planet, such as more frequent and severe heatwaves, droughts, and storms.

To achieve decarbonization, it is necessary to reduce the use of fossil fuels and increase the use of low-carbon energy sources, such as renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind, hydropower) and nuclear energy. It is also necessary to adopt policies and technologies that reduce GHG emissions in other sectors, such as transportation, agriculture, and industry.

Decarbonization is a major challenge, but it is also an opportunity to create a more sustainable and resilient future. It requires the cooperation of governments, businesses, and individuals and will likely involve significant changes to the way we live and work.

We have done multiple smart utility, smart city, and smart building projects that take advantage of the latest on this topic. And we continue to work on and advance multiple aspects of these solutions today and look forward to sharing more soon.

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Written by

Andres Carvallo
CEO & Founder
CMG Consulting LLC
Author of "The Advanced Smart Grid"
Series Editor, Power Engineering at ArtechHouse
Chairman, SAE Austin
ASME, IEEE, SAE, SIM member

Co-Director, CIEDAR Consortium
Fellow, Materials Applications Research Center
Professor of Innovation, College of Science & Engineering
Texas State University