

# CO<sub>2</sub> Factor

Factor for calculating the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided in power generation



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This document contains background information on the CO<sub>2</sub> factor. Some products from SMA Solar Technology can calculate how much carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) you avoid by environmentally friendly power generation with your PV system. For this calculation, the CO<sub>2</sub> factor for the region must be stated.

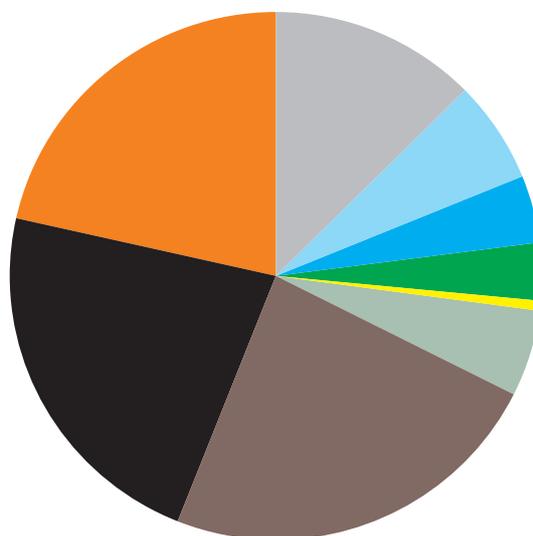
# 1 What is the Fuel Mix?

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The combination of different energy sources for the power supply of a country is called the fuel mix. One advantage is that there is no dependency on one particular source of energy. Otherwise, one would be at the mercy of this source's price and often the politically specified availability.

The quality of electricity is always the same. However, every provider generates electricity in a different way. In order to ensure that aspects of environmental protection can be taken into account, all energy supply companies are obliged to publish information on their fuel mix.

## Example of the different energy sources of a fuel mix



- Brown coal
- Black coal
- Nuclear power
- Natural gas
- Wind
- Water
- Biomass
- Photovoltaics
- Other

## 2 CO<sub>2</sub> Avoidance and Fuel Mix

The avoidance of CO<sub>2</sub> is a measure for the contribution to climate protection and thus reduces the greenhouse effect. CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted during the generation of electrical power as a result of burning fossil fuels (e.g. coal). Electricity which is generated using renewable energy (sun, wind, water, biomass, geothermal energy) does not produce (additional) CO<sub>2</sub>.

The higher a country's portion of renewable energy sources in the fuel mix, the lower the CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions. If for example you feed power into the public grid via your PV system, you make a contribution to reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of your country. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided as a result of using a PV system, for example, depends on the fuel used (gas, heating oil, coal) and respectively the conventional energy used (electricity, district heating) by a country.

### 2.1 How do I determine the CO<sub>2</sub> factor?

The CO<sub>2</sub> factor (unit: kg/kWh) indicates how much CO<sub>2</sub> is produced for every one kilowatt hour of electricity generated in the country. Depending on the technology used and the efficiency, the CO<sub>2</sub> factor can vary between the different energy supply companies in the region. You can find out the level of the CO<sub>2</sub> factor of the electricity supplied to you by contacting your energy supply company.

### 2.2 Sample calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> avoidance

Formula for calculating CO<sub>2</sub> avoidance:

Generated electricity in kWh x factor for CO<sub>2</sub> avoidance in kg/kWh = avoided CO<sub>2</sub> in kg

A region has, for example, a CO<sub>2</sub> factor of 0.6 kg/kWh. In this region there is a 3 kWp PV system which generates, for example, 2400 kWh electricity per year. The electricity generated in this way spares the earth a CO<sub>2</sub> emission of 2400 kWh x 0.6 kg/kWh = 1440 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### How much CO<sub>2</sub> does a car emit?

How far can I drive in my car until it has emitted the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> into the air which I have saved with my PV system in a year?

Example calculation:

A car has a CO<sub>2</sub> emission of 150 g/km, for example.

1440 kg CO<sub>2</sub> = 1440000 g CO<sub>2</sub>

1440000 g / 150 g/km = 9600 km

You could drive 9600 km in this car until the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> saved has been emitted into environment. This is approximately the distance from Germany to Tibet per year. See the vehicle registration document for the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that your car emits.