# The electricityMap

Real-time grid mix computation, and GHG accounting implications

A project by the French-Danish startup Tomorrow (tmrow.com)

Paris, 17<sup>rd</sup> April 2019

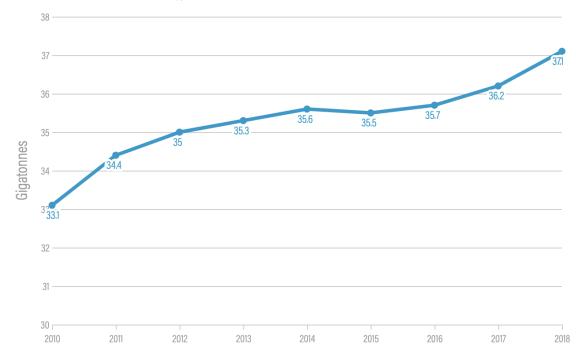
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## A bit of context (1/2)

- GHG emissions accelerated in 2018
- Coal power is the single largest source of growth

#### Carbon Dioxide Emissions Back on the Rise

CO2 emissions from fossil fuel energy sources

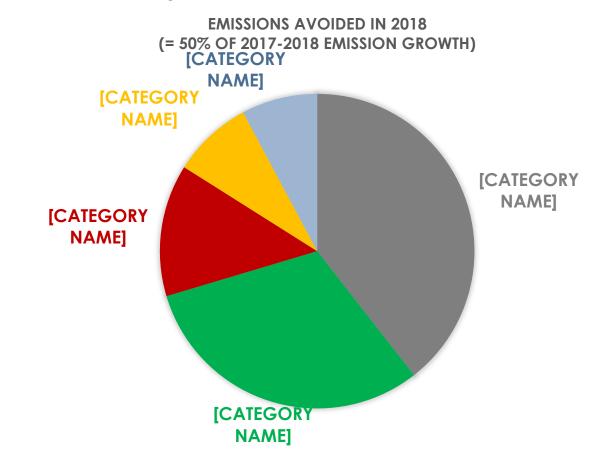


Source: Global Carbon Project



tmrow.com

- 2018 growth would have been twice bigger without energy management
- Half of these savings were related to electricity transition



Source: IEA (2019)

# A bit of context (2/2)

« Selon vous, le nucléaire contribue t-il à l'effet de serre (au réchauffement de l'atmosphere)? »



We built the **electricityMap** to educate citizens and inform companies about the impact of their electricity

consumption

"How clean your electricity is, right now"

- 3000 daily visitors, >1 million visits in 2018
- >700 open-source
- Used in TV debates, classrooms, universities, by policy makers...

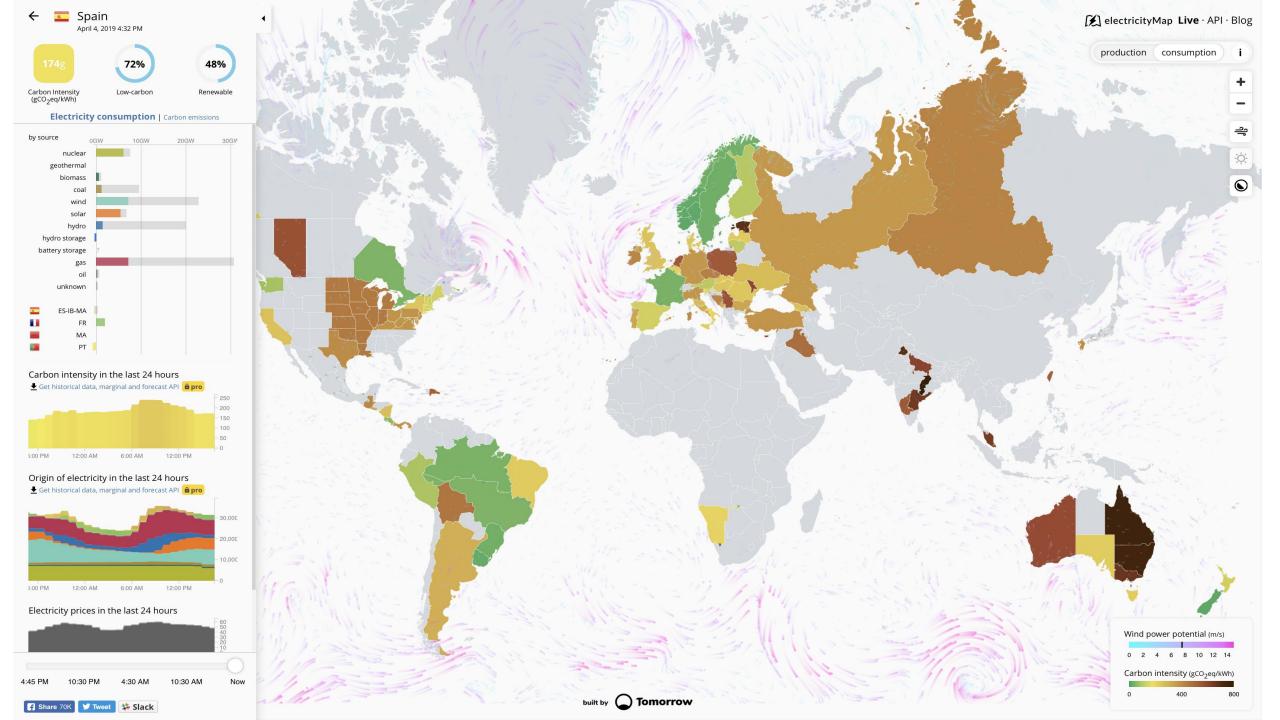


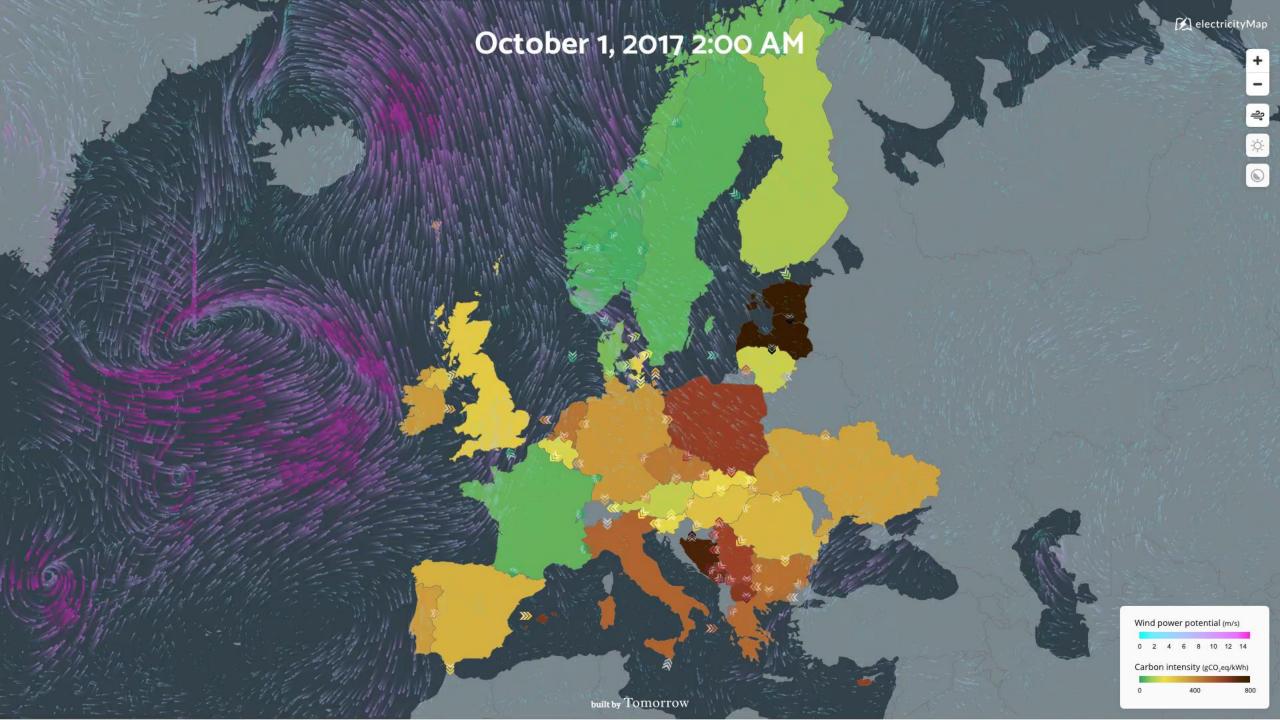




www.electricitymap.org





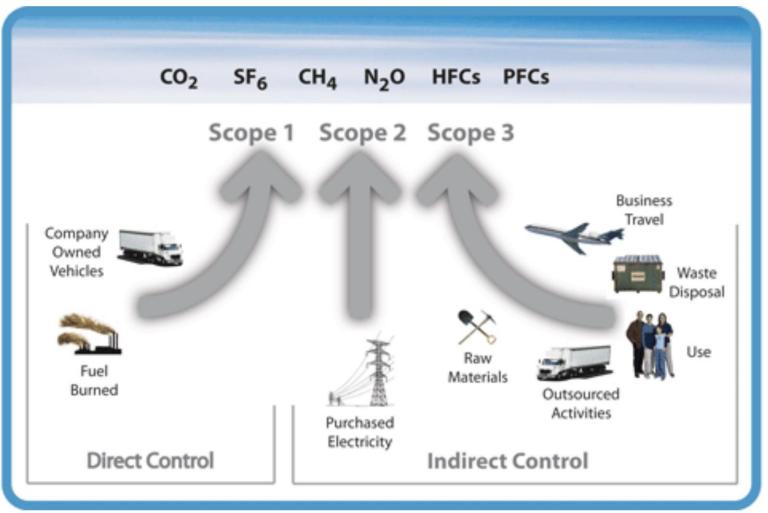


### Greenhouse Gas Accounting (1/2)

How to claim the origin of electricity consumed, and its carbon footprint?

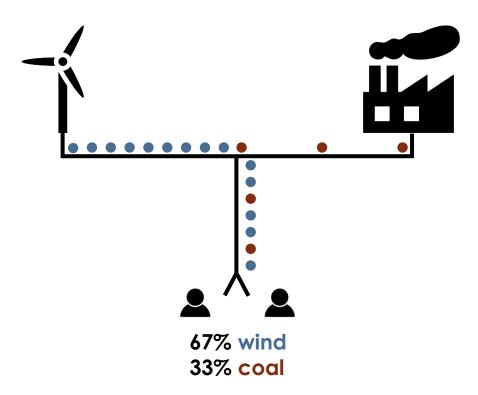
(attributional accounting)

Emissions related to your electricity consumption are part of the



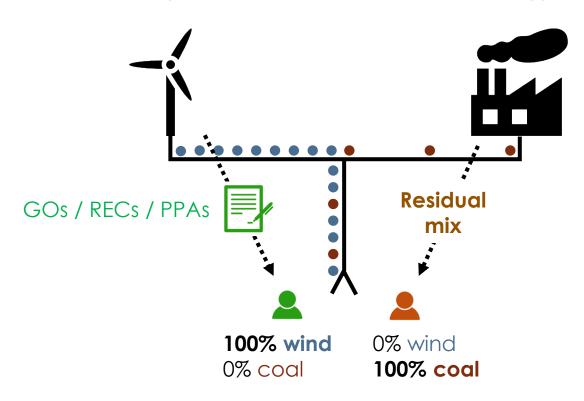
### Two accounting methodology co-exist and are allowed (!!)

# Physical point-of-view ("location-based" accounting)





# Contractual point-of-view ("market-based" accounting)



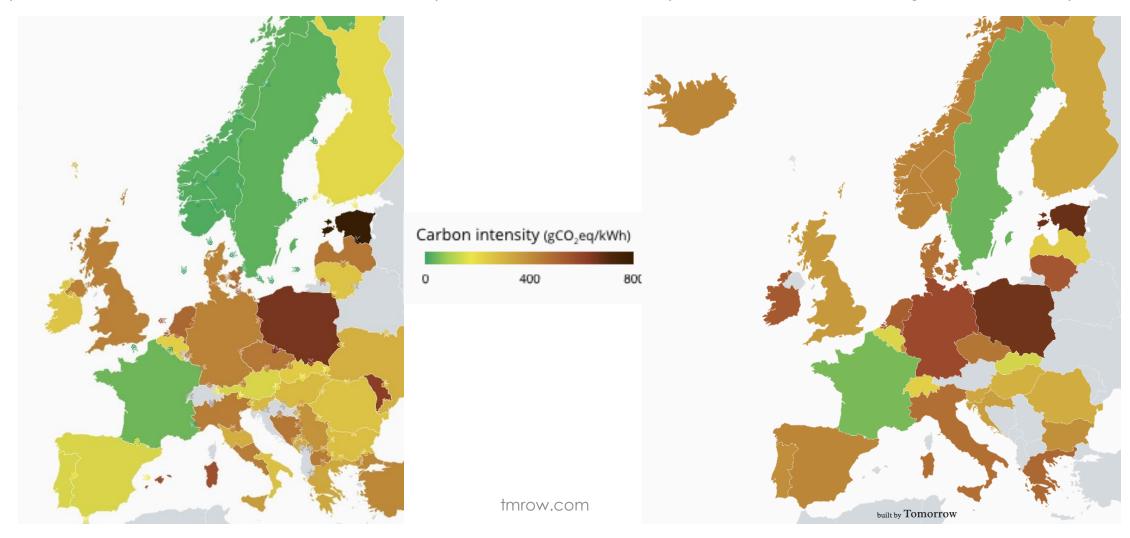
## The two approaches gives totally different results (!)

#### Location-based point of view, 2017 average

#### (only depends on place & time of consumption)

#### Contractual point of view, 2017 average

(for those who did not buy green certificates)



### Everyone is green (double claims!)

example: Norwegian citizen vs. European data center



- As 97% of Norwegian citizens, I don't have a "green electricity contract". I
  believe electricity is clean in Norway, because hydro plants makes up
  nearly all power plant around me.
- However, the Norwegian residual mix is actually very dirty (made up of ½ coal, ½ gas, ½ nuclear in 2017), because Norwegian hydro plants sold almost all their certificate throughout Europe.
- I will claim that if I buy an electric vehicle, I will be green because I will run on hydro.
- The European company that had bought the Norwegian green certificate will also claim to be 100% renewable powered.
- Listening to the market-based proponent, I should keep my gasoline car until I have switched to a green electricity contract, because running on the residual mix is dirtier.

  \*\*Improv.com\*\*

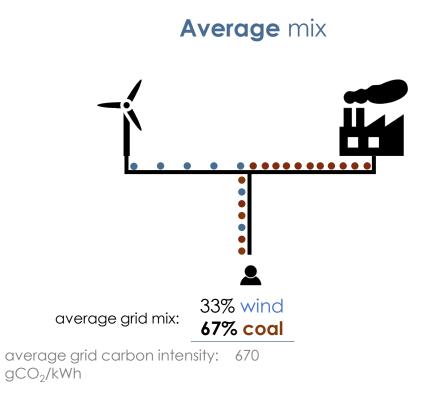
#### Let's be coherent

- The location-based is the only reasonable approach to say anything about the origin of your electricity, and quantify it's GHG impact, because it preserves causality
- The market-based instead measures the origin of the power plant to which you are giving a financial subsidy
- Yes, market-based may in some case have accelerated renewable installation by incentivizing companies to enter new PPAs
- But it has happens in place of real efficiency measures, and created vast greenwashing that slowed down consumer awareness & responsibilities:
  - Exaggerated marketing claims such as "green electricity contract" or "powered 100% by renewable" happens when using market-based
  - Companies should not be able to report 0 scope 2 emissions using their green certificate purchase, misfunelling green finance
  - Certificates should be constrained in space and time to follow physical constraints of the grid, thereby making it much more expensive to become "100% renewable", increasing subsidy to renewable sector
- → Market-based is a incomplete measure of financial subsidy you given to renewable sectors (price paid for certificates is not tracked!)
- → How to properly measure the impact of a specific action/project/investment on the power grid?
- → Use the marginal signal (consequential accounting) w.com

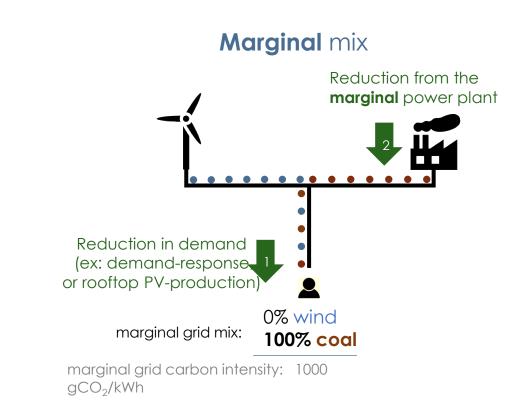
### Greenhouse Gas Accounting (2/2)

How to claim the benefits of a grid-related project? (consequential accounting)

# The **marginal** origin of electricity consumed is used to quantify the consequence of an action on the grid



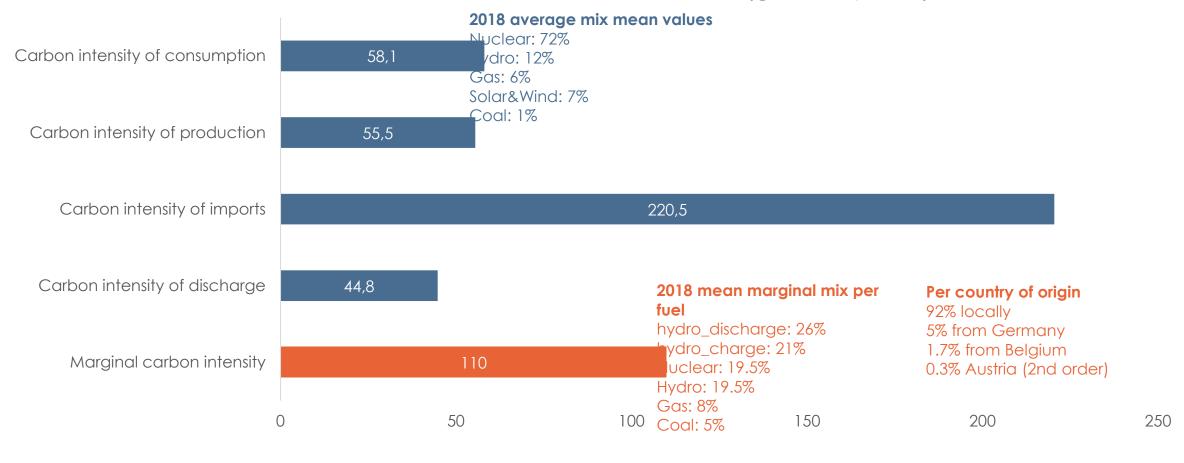
The **average** carbon intensity allows quantifying how much CO<sub>2</sub> an electricity consumer **emits** over a given period



The **marginal** carbon intensity allows quantifying how much  $CO_2$  a project or an action **avoids** on the electricity grid

# In France, the marginal carbon intensity is on average two times higher due to higher reliance on pumped hydro storage, gas and coal plants

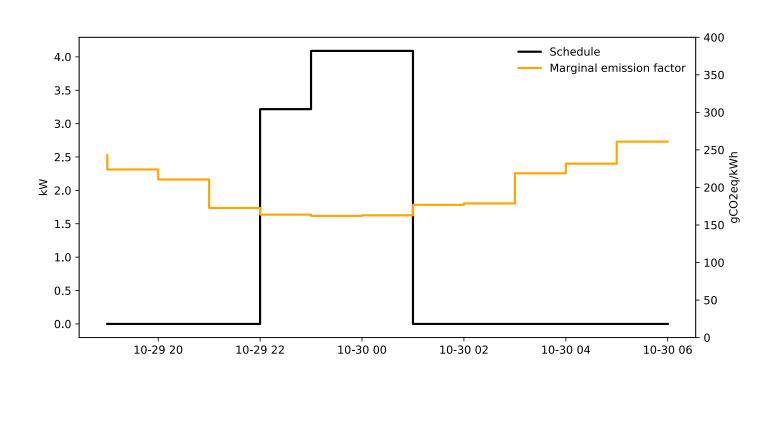
2018 mean carbon intensities for France (gCO2eq/kWh)



# We've demonstrated CO2 emissions reductions in EV smart charging using marginal carbon intensity forecasts

tmrow.com

#### 13% CO2 emissions savings demonstrated on 50 EVs







# The climate impact of every choice you make.

Tomorrow automatically calculates the climate impact of your daily choices by connecting to apps and services you already use.

beta release: summer 2019

Join the waitlist (email)





















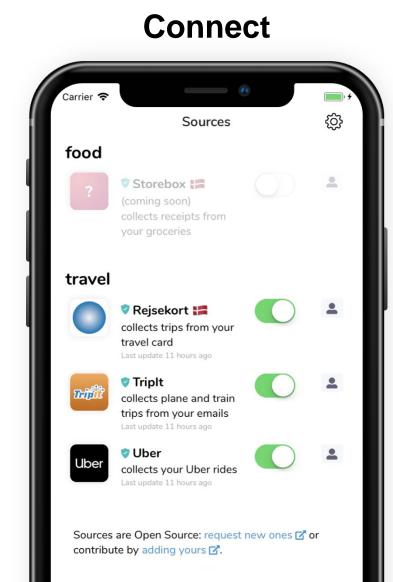




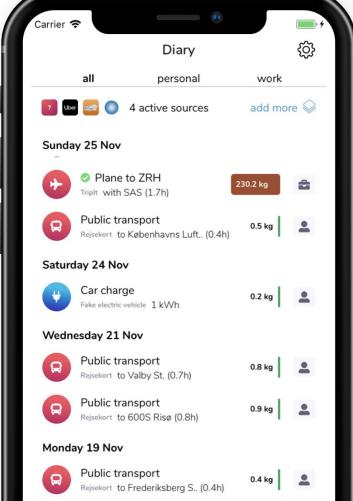




**Tomorrow - my carbon life** is an app that automatically computes the carbon footprint of your daily activities



# Discover



#### Act

