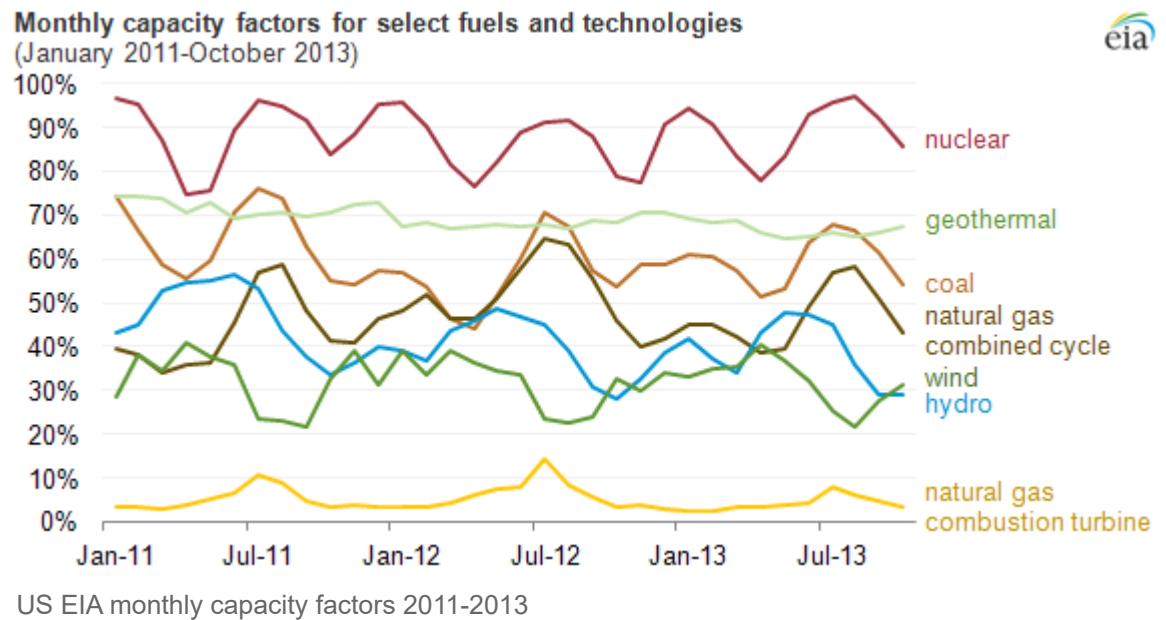




Capacity factor

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by [Dougmcdonell](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at **23:03, 18 September 2017** (*[Undid revision 801209210 by 103.246.38.29](#) ([talk](#)) revert good faith edit - poor grammar*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.



The net **capacity factor** is the unitless ratio of an actual electrical energy output over a given period of time to the maximum possible electrical energy output over the same amount of time.^[1] The capacity factor is defined for any electricity producing installation, i.e. a fuel consuming power plant or one using renewable energy, such as wind or the sun. The average capacity factor can also be defined for any class of such installations, and can be used to compare different types of electricity production.

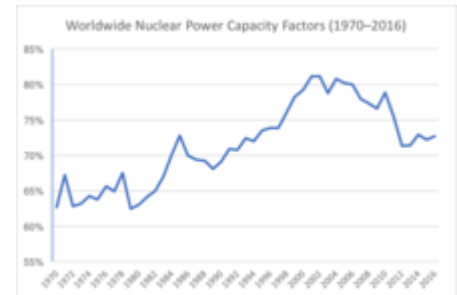
The maximum possible energy output of a given installation assumes its continuous operation at full nameplate capacity over the relevant period of time. The actual energy output over the same period of time and with it the capacity factor varies greatly depending on a range of factors. The capacity factor can never exceed the availability factor, or the fraction of downtime during the period. Downtime can be due to, for example, reliability issues and maintenance, both scheduled and unscheduled. Other factors include the design of the installation, its location, the type of electricity production and with it either the fuel being used or, for renewable energy, the local weather conditions. Additionally, the capacity factor can be subject to regulatory constraints and market forces, potentially affecting both its fuel purchase and its electricity sale.

The capacity factor is often computed over a timescale of a year, averaging out most temporal fluctuations. However, the capacity factor can be also computed on a monthly basis to gain insight into seasonal fluctuations. Alternatively, it be computed over the lifetime of the power source, both while operational and after decommissioning.

Sample calculations

Nuclear power plant

Nuclear power plants are at the high end of the range of capacity factors, ideally reduced only by the availability factor, i.e. maintenance and refueling. The largest nuclear plant in the US, Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station has between its three reactors a nameplate capacity of 3,942 MW. In 2010 its annual generation was 31,200,000 MWh,^[2] leading to a capacity factor of:



Worldwide Nuclear Power Capacity Factors

$$\frac{31,200,000 \text{ MW}\cdot\text{h}}{(365 \text{ days}) \times (24 \text{ hours/day}) \times (3942 \text{ MW})} = 0.904 = 90.4\%$$

Each of Palo Verde's three reactors is refueled every 18 months, with one refueling every spring and fall. In 2014, a refueling was completed in a record 28 days,^[3] compared to the 35 days of downtime that the 2010 capacity factor corresponds to.

Wind farm

The Danish offshore wind farm Horns Rev 2, the world's largest at its inauguration in 2009,^[4] has a nameplate capacity of 209.3 MW. As of January 2017 it has produced 6416 GWh since its commissioning 7.3 years ago, i.e. an average annual production of 875 GWh/year and a capacity factor of:

$$\frac{875,000 \text{ MW}\cdot\text{h}}{(365 \text{ days}) \times (24 \text{ hours/day}) \times (209.3 \text{ MW})} = 0.477 = 47.7\%^{[5]}$$

Sites with lower capacity factors may be deemed feasible for wind farms, for example the onshore 1 GW Fosen Vind which as of 2017 is under construction in Norway has a projected capacity factor of 39%.

Certain onshore wind farms can reach capacity factors of over 60%, for example the 44 MW Eolo plant in Nicaragua had a net generation of 232.132 GWh in 2015, equivalent to a capacity factor of 60.2%,^[6] while U.S. annual capacity factors from 2013 through 2016 range from 32.2% to 34.7%.^[7]

Since the capacity factor of a wind turbine measures actual production relative to possible production, it is unrelated to Betz's coefficient of $16/27 \approx 59.3\%$, which limits production vs. energy available in the wind.

Hydroelectric dam

As of 2017 the Three Gorges Dam in China is, with its nameplate capacity of 22,500 MW, the largest power generating station in the world by installed capacity. In 2015 it generated 87 TWh, for a capacity factor of:

$$\frac{87,000,000 \text{ MW}\cdot\text{h}}{(365 \text{ days}) \times (24 \text{ hours/day}) \times (22,500 \text{ MW})} = 0.45 = 45\%$$

Hoover Dam has a nameplate capacity of 2080 MW^[8] and an annual generation averaging 4.2 TW·h.^[8] (The annual generation has varied between a high of 10.348 TW·h in 1984, and a low of 2.648 TW·h in 1956.^[8]). Taking the average figure for annual generation gives a capacity factor of:

$$\frac{4,200,000 \text{ MW}\cdot\text{h}}{(365 \text{ days}) \times (24 \text{ hours/day}) \times (2,080 \text{ MW})} = 0.23 = 23\%$$

Photovoltaic power station

At the low range of capacity factors is the photovoltaic power station, which supplies power to the electricity grid from a large-scale photovoltaic system (PV system). An inherent limit to its capacity factor comes from its requirement of daylight, preferably with a sun unobstructed by clouds, smoke or smog, shade from trees and building structures. Since the amount of sunlight varies both with the time of the day and the seasons of the year, the capacity factor is typically computed on an annual basis. The amount of available sunlight is mostly determined by the latitude of the installation and the local cloud cover. The actual production is also influenced by local factors such as dust and ambient temperature, which ideally should be low. As for any power station, the maximum possible power production is the nameplate capacity times the number of hours in a year, while the actual production is the amount of electricity delivered annually to the grid.

For example, Agua Caliente Solar Project, located in Arizona near the 33rd parallel and awarded for its excellence in renewable energy has a nameplate capacity of 290 MW and an actual average annual production of 740 GWh/year. Its capacity factor is thus:

$$\frac{740,000 \text{ MW}\cdot\text{h}}{(365 \text{ days}) \times (24 \text{ hours/day}) \times (290 \text{ MW})} = 0.291 = 29.1\%.$$

A significantly lower capacity factor is achieved by Lauingen Energy Park located in Bavaria, near the 49th parallel. With a nameplate capacity of 25.7 MW and an actual average annual production of 26.98 GWh/year it has a capacity factor of 12.0%.

Determinants of a plant capacity factor

There are several reasons why a plant would have a capacity factor lower than 100%. These include technical constraints, such as availability of the plant, economic reasons, and availability of the energy resource.

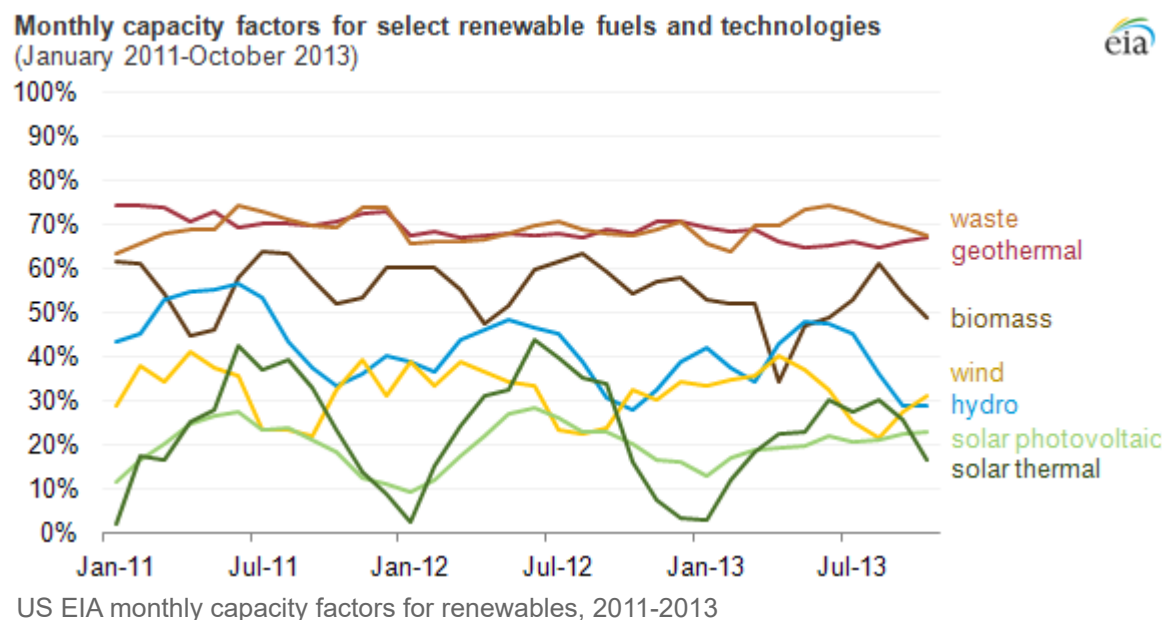
A plant can be out of service or operating at reduced output for part of the time due to equipment failures or routine maintenance. This accounts for most of the unused capacity of base load power plants. Base load plants have the lowest costs per unit of electricity because they are designed for maximum efficiency and are operated continuously at high output. Geothermal plants, nuclear plants, coal-fired plants and bioenergy plants that burn solid material are almost always operated as base load plants.

A plant can also have its output curtailed or intentionally left idle because the electricity is not needed or because the price of electricity is too low to make production economical. This accounts for most of the unused capacity of peaking power plants and load following power plants. Peaking plants may operate for only a few hours per year or up to several hours per day. Many other power plants operate only at certain times of the day or year because of variation in loads and electricity prices. If a plant is only needed during the day, for example, even if it operates at full power output from 8 am to 8 pm every day (12 hours) all year long, it would only have a 50% capacity factor. Due to low capacity factors, electricity from peaking power plants is relatively expensive because the limited generation have to cover the plant fixed costs.

A third reason is that a plant may not have the fuel available to operate all of the time. This can apply to fossil generating stations with restricted fuels supplies, but most notably applies to intermittent renewable resources.^[9] Solar PV and wind turbines have a capacity factor limited by the availability of their "fuel", sunshine and wind respectively. A hydroelectricity plant may have a capacity factor lower than 100% due to scarcity of water, or its output may be regulated to match the current power need, conserving its stored water for later usage.

Other reasons that a power plant may not have a capacity factor of 100% include restrictions or limitations on air permits and limitations on transmission that force the plant to curtail output.

Capacity factor of renewable energy



For renewable energy sources such as solar power, wind power and hydroelectricity, the main reason for reduced capacity factor is generally the availability of the energy source. The plant may be capable of producing electricity, but its "fuel" (wind, sunlight or water) may not be available. A hydroelectric plant's production may also be affected by requirements to keep the water level from getting too high or low and to provide water for fish downstream. However, solar, wind and hydroelectric plants do have high availability factors, so when they have fuel available, they are almost always able to produce electricity.^[10]

When hydroelectric plants have water available, they are also useful for load following, because of their high *dispatchability*. A typical hydroelectric plant's operators can bring it from a stopped condition to full power in just a few minutes.

Wind farms are variable, due to the natural variability of the wind. For a wind farm, the capacity factor is mostly determined by the availability of wind. Transmission line capacity and electricity demand also affect the capacity factor. Typical capacity factors of current wind farms are between 25 and 45%, though current 110 meter towers can have up to 55% capacity factor, and future 140 meter towers are expected to have up to 65% capacity factor.^[11] In the United Kingdom during the five year period from 2011 to 2015 the annual capacity factor for wind was over 30%.^{[12][13][14][15]}

Solar energy is variable because of the daily rotation of the earth, seasonal changes, and because of cloud cover. For example, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District observed a 15% capacity factor in 2005.^[16] However, according to the SolarPACES programme of the International Energy Agency (IEA), solar power plants designed for solar-only generation are well matched to summer noon peak loads in areas with significant cooling demands, such as Spain or the south-western United States,^[17] although in some locations solar PV does not reduce the need for generation of network upgrades given that air conditioner peak demand often occurs in the late afternoon or early evening when solar output is reduced.^{[18][19]} SolarPACES states that by using thermal energy storage systems the operating periods of solar thermal power (CSP) stations can be extended to become dispatchable (load following).^[17]

Geothermal has a higher capacity factor than many other power sources, and geothermal resources are generally available all the time.

Capacity factors by energy source

United States

According to the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), in 2009 the capacity factors were as follows:^[20]

- Nuclear—90.3%
- Coal—63.8%
- Natural Gas Plant—42.5%
- Hydroelectric—39.8%
- Renewables (Wind/Solar/Biomass)—33.9%
- Oil—7.8%

However, these values often vary significantly by month.

- Nuclear power 88.7% (2006 - 2012 average of US's plants).^[21]
- Hydroelectricity, worldwide average 44%,^[22] range of 10% - 99% depending on water availability (with or without regulation via storage dam).
- Wind farms 20-40%.^{[23][24]}
- CSP solar with storage and Natural Gas backup in Spain 63%.^[25]
- CSP solar in California 33%.^[26]
- Photovoltaic solar in Germany 10%, Arizona 19%.^{[27][28][29]}
- Photovoltaic solar in Massachusetts 13-15%.^[30]

United Kingdom

The following figures were collected by the Department of Energy and Climate Change on the capacity factors for various types of plants in UK grid:^{[31][32][33][34][35][36][37][38]}

Plant type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<u>Nuclear power plants</u>	59.6%	49.4%	65.6%	59.3%	66.4%	70.8%	73.8%	66.6%	75.1%
<u>Combined cycle gas turbine stations</u>	64.7%	71.0%	64.2%	61.6%	47.8%	30.3%	27.9%	30.5%	31.7%
<u>Coal-fired power plants</u>	46.7%	45.0%	38.5%	40.2%	40.8%	56.9%	58.1%	50.7%	39.1%
<u>Hydroelectric power stations</u>	38.2%	37.4%	36.7%	24.9%	39.0%	35.7%	31.6%	39.1%	41.2%
<u>Wind power plants</u>	27.7%	27.5%	27.1%	23.7%	30.1%	29.4%	32.2%	30.1%	33.7%
<u>Photovoltaic power stations</u>	9.9%	9.6%	9.3%	7.3%	5.1%	11.2%	9.9%	11.1%	11.8%
<u>Marine (wave and tidal power stations)</u>			4.8%	8.4%	3.8%	8.3%	9.6%	3.2%	2.6%
<u>Bioenergy power stations</u>			56.5%	55.2%	44.1%	46.9%	56.8%	60.1%	68.3%

See also

- Demand factor
- Intermittent power source

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