

## SolarTech Power Solutions

# Communication base station inverter carries out environmental protection work



## Overview

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Can low-carbon communication base stations improve local energy use?

Therefore, low-carbon upgrades to communication base stations can effectively improve the economics of local energy use while reducing local environmental pollution and gaining public health benefits. For this research, we recommend further in-depth exploration in three areas for the future.

How effective are communication base stations in reducing air pollution?

In Figure 5 A, after implementing optimization measures to communication base stations, the cases of COPDs related to air pollution caused by communication base stations in 2021 would be reduced to 13,004 (65% reduction). The effectiveness of these optimizations becomes more pronounced in the following year.

Will communication base stations reduce electricity consumption?

Our findings revealed that the nationwide electricity consumption would reduce to 54,101.60 GWh due to the operation of communication base stations (95% CI: 53,492.10–54,725.35 GWh) (Figure 2 C), marking a reduction of 35.23% compared with the original consumption. We also predicted the reduction of pollutant emissions after the upgrade.

How does a base station work?

In this scheme, the base station is powered by solar panels, the electrical grid, and energy storage units to ensure the stability of energy supply. When there is a surplus of energy supply, the excess electricity generated by the solar panels is stored in the energy storage units.

How much energy does a communication base station use a day?

A small-scale communication base station communication antenna with an average power of 2 kW can consume up to 48 kWh per day. 4,5,6 Therefore, the low-carbon upgrade of communication base stations and systems is at the

core of the telecommunications industry's energy use issues.

How does a communication base station upgrade affect emissions?

(D) Total emissions of major pollutants (CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) generated by the electricity consumption of communication base stations before and after the upgrade. Paired bars with the same color represent pre- and post-upgrade comparisons for the same pollutant. Emissions of all pollutants are significantly reduced after the upgrade.

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