

Calculation of energy payback time of PV and its determinants

Presentation at the Swiss Photonics Workshop
Dübendorf, October 22th 2013

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The principle of Energy payback time calculation

$$EPBT[\text{years}] =$$

Primary energy invested in PV system

Primary energy substituted by PV system per year

or

$$EPBT[\text{years}] =$$

Electrical energy invested in PV system

Electrical energy substituted by PV system per year

The principle of Energy payback time calculation

$EPBT[\text{years}] =$

Primary energy invested in PV system

Primary energy substituted by PV system per year

Definition of “primary energy”

- **Energy embodied in natural resources** prior to undergoing any human-made conversions or transformations.
- **Energy contained in raw fuels**, and other forms of energy received as input to a system.
- Can be **non-renewable or renewable**.

What is the “primary energy” of different sources?

- Fossil fuels: lower or upper heating value
 - Natural Uranium: various methods
 - Value choice introduces ambiguity.
 - Differences up to one order of magnitude!
 - Calculating how much primary fossil energy would be needed to produce the same amount of electricity?
 - Average thermal efficiency of nuclear power plant (ca. 32%)
 - Energy content in fissile isotope (considering remaining fissile isotopes in nuclear waste)
 - Solar: various methods
 - Irradiation
 - Harvested (by PV (cell, module or system) or thermal collector)
- Important to choose consistent values for all energy sources!
- Important to compare only EPBT values from different studies if they are consistent!

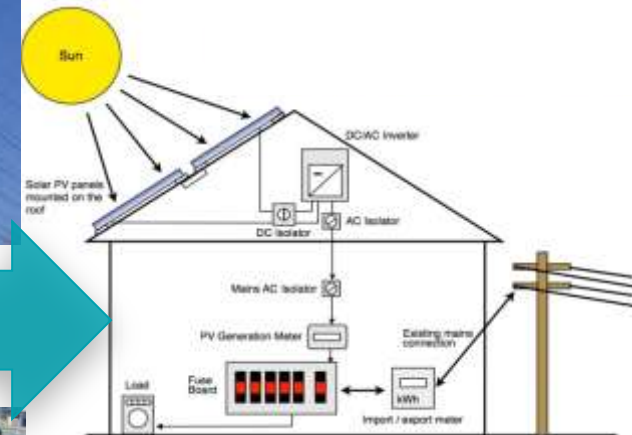
The principle of Energy payback time calculation

$EPBT$ [years] =

$$\frac{\text{Primary energy invested in PV system}^{1)}}{\text{Primary energy substituted by PV system per year}}$$

- 1) For production, use and end of life but without solar irradiation on PV modules during use phase

How to calculate primary energy invested in PV system?



chain of production

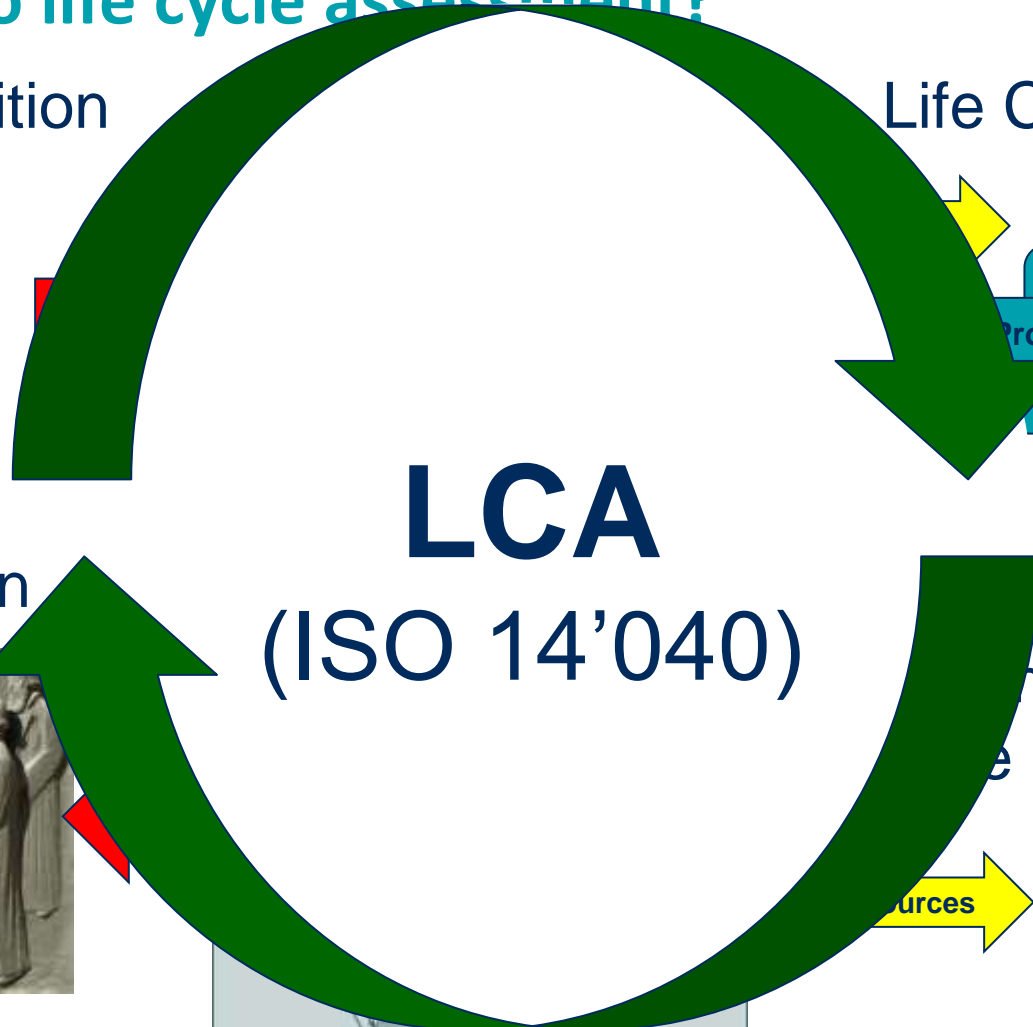


How to do life cycle assessment?

Goal definition

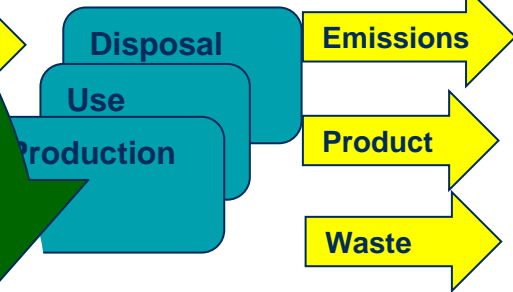


Discussion

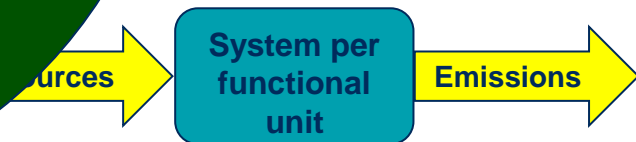


LCA
(ISO 14'040)

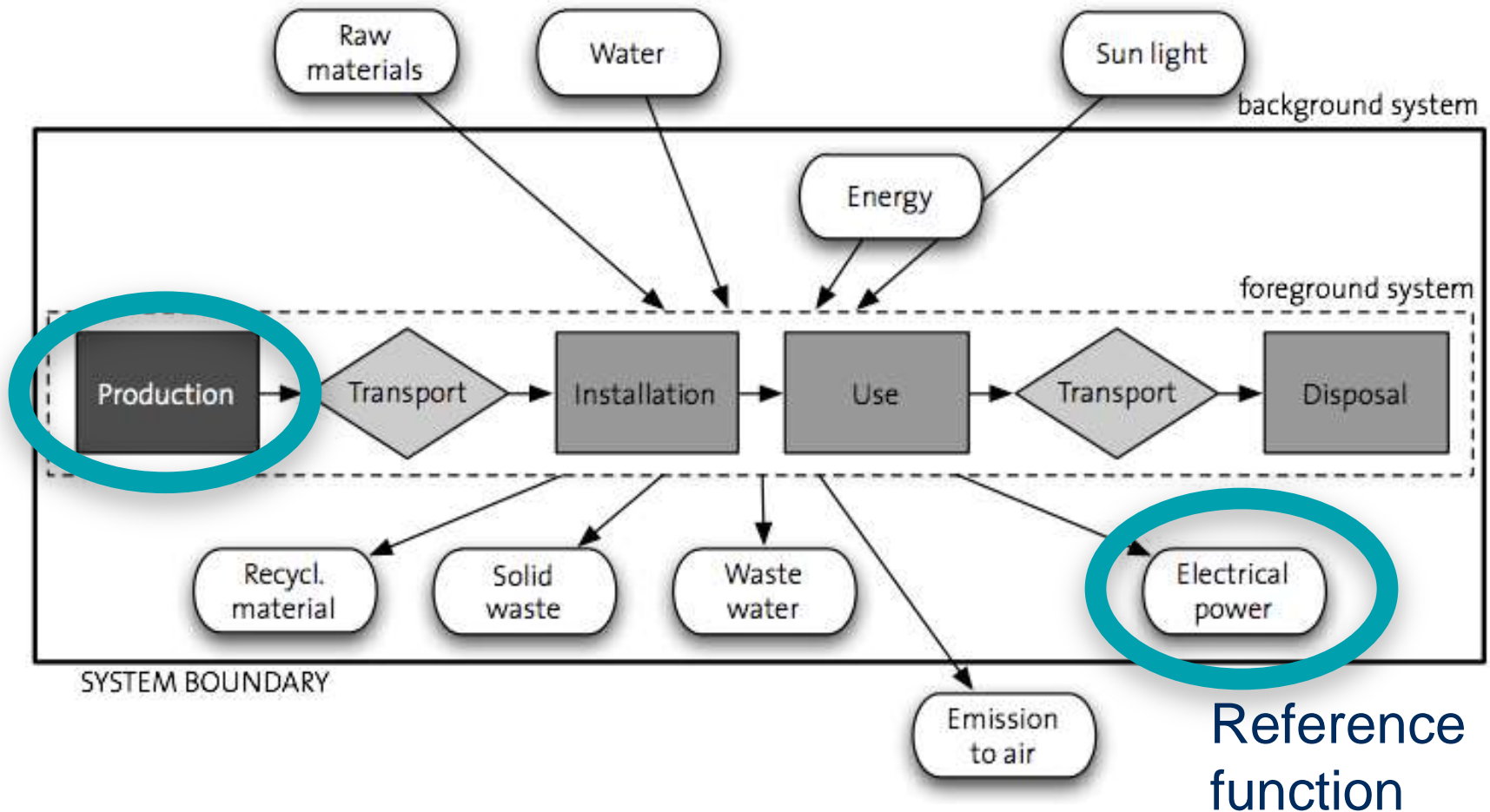
Life Cycle Inventory



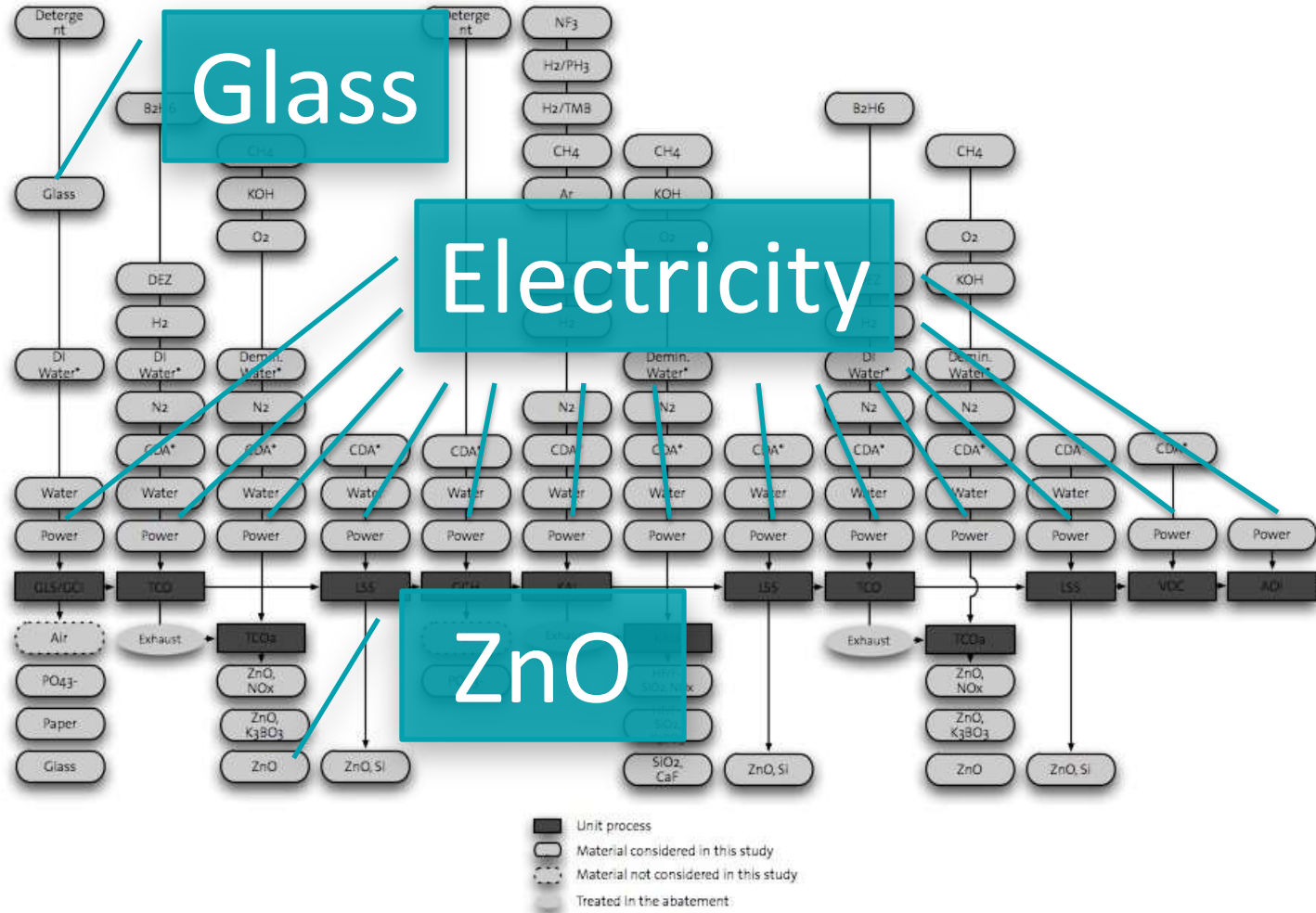
Cumulative
Life Cycle Inventory



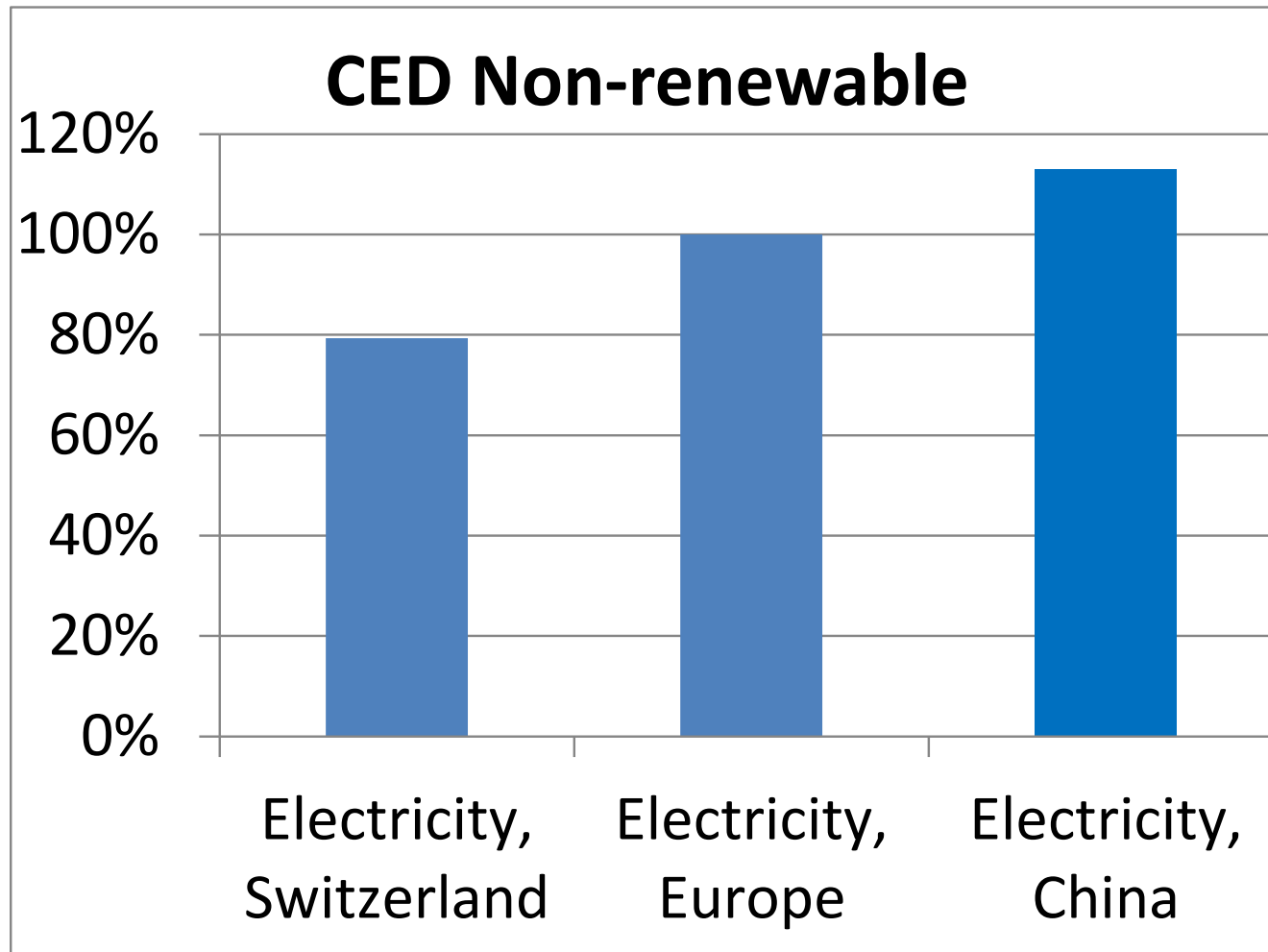
Model of the Product system of PV power generation



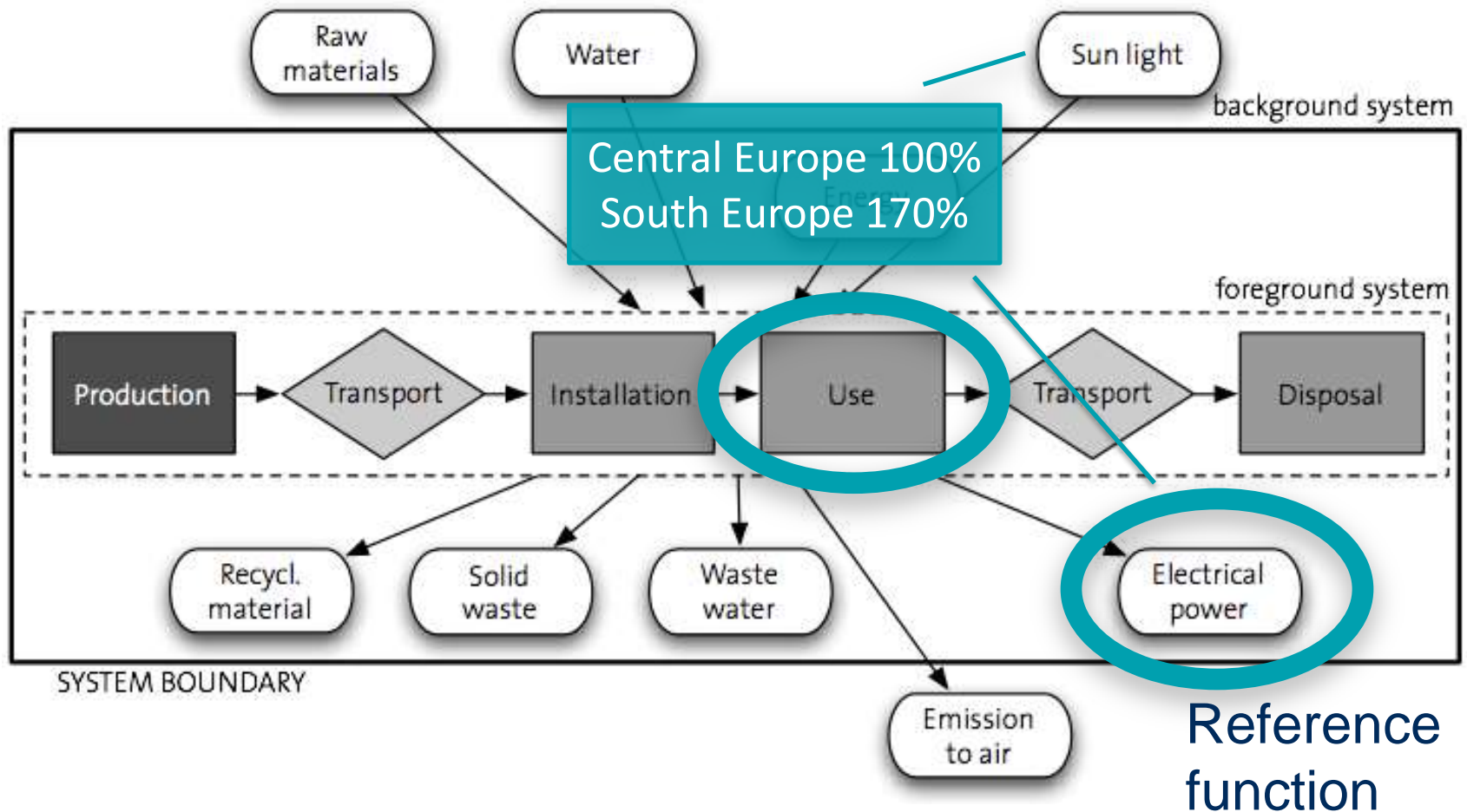
Production of PV cells (thin film Si)



Influence of production location



Product system of PV power generation



Ambiguities in LCA (of PV system)

- System boundaries
 - Cut-off criteria
 - Inclusion of infrastructure
 - Inclusion of R&D
- Principles for modeling multi-functionality of systems
- Data sources
- Choice of background data

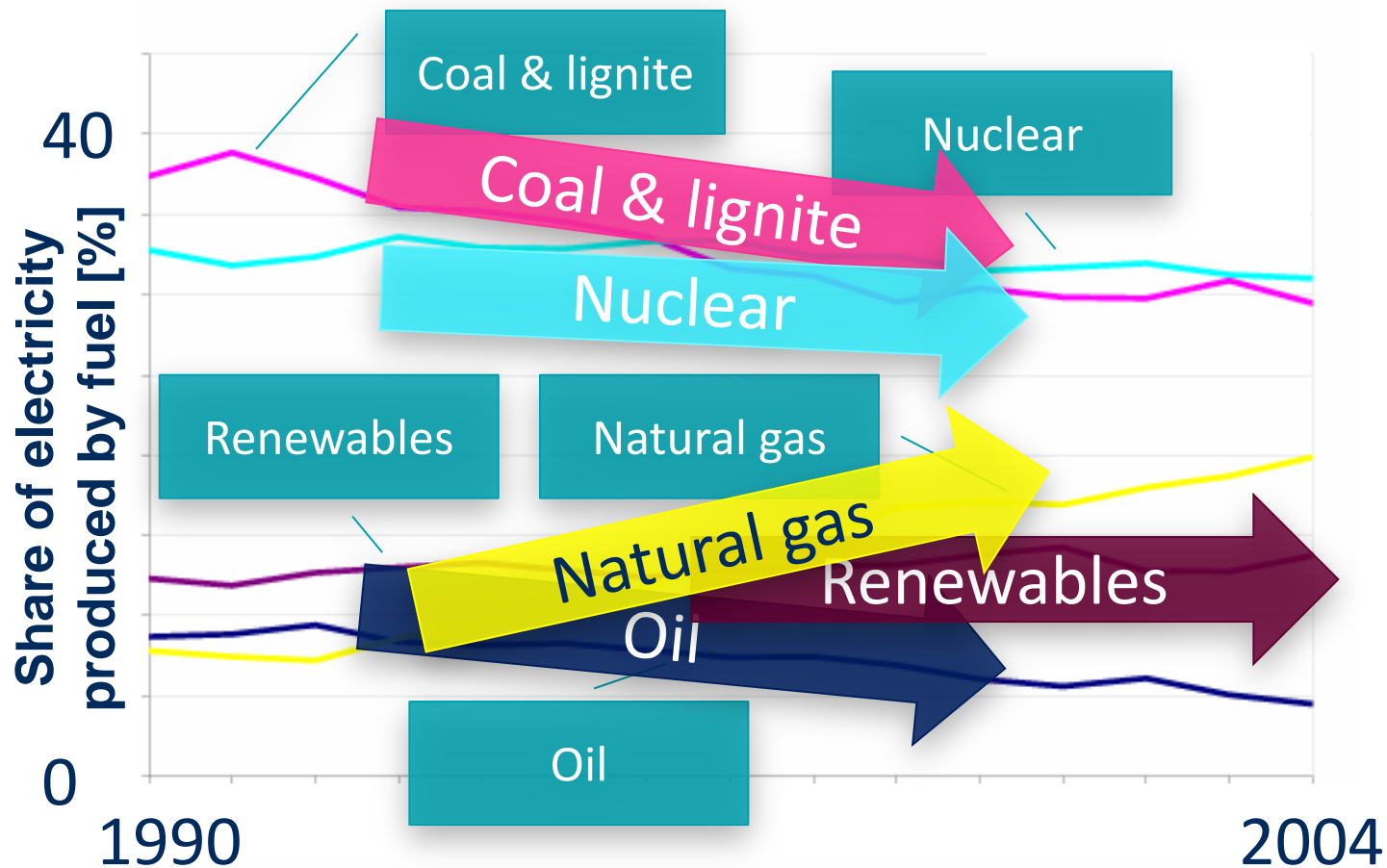
Energy payback time; principle

$$EPBT[\text{years}] =$$

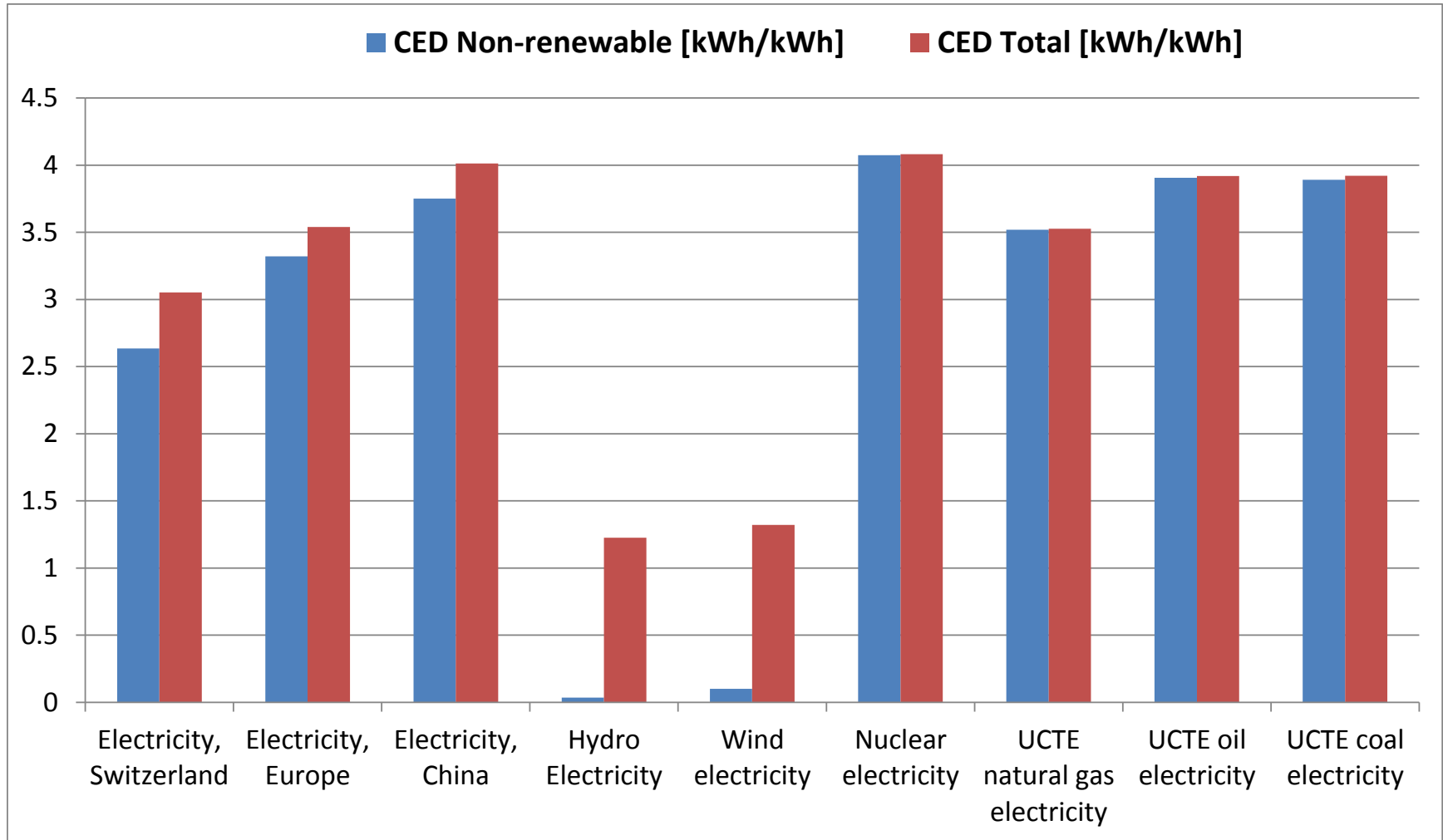
$$\frac{\text{Primary energy invested in PV system}^{1)}}{\text{Primary energy substituted by PV system per year}}$$


- 1) For production, use and end of life but without solar irradiation on PV modules during use phase

What energy is substituted by PV electricity?



What energy is substituted by PV electricity?



Examples

	CED System [MJ/m ²]	electricity generated [kWh/m ²]	
		Central Europe	South Europe
Crystalline Si	6500	3530	6000
mc-Si	5000	3250	5600
Ribbon-Si	3500	2940	5000
Cd-Te	1500	2235	4500
Amorphous Si	1900	2650	3800

Values would be
ca. 20% higher
for production in
China

Exemplary values in reasonable range for **PV system produced in Europe.**

CED of substituted electricity from ecoinvent v2.2

Examples

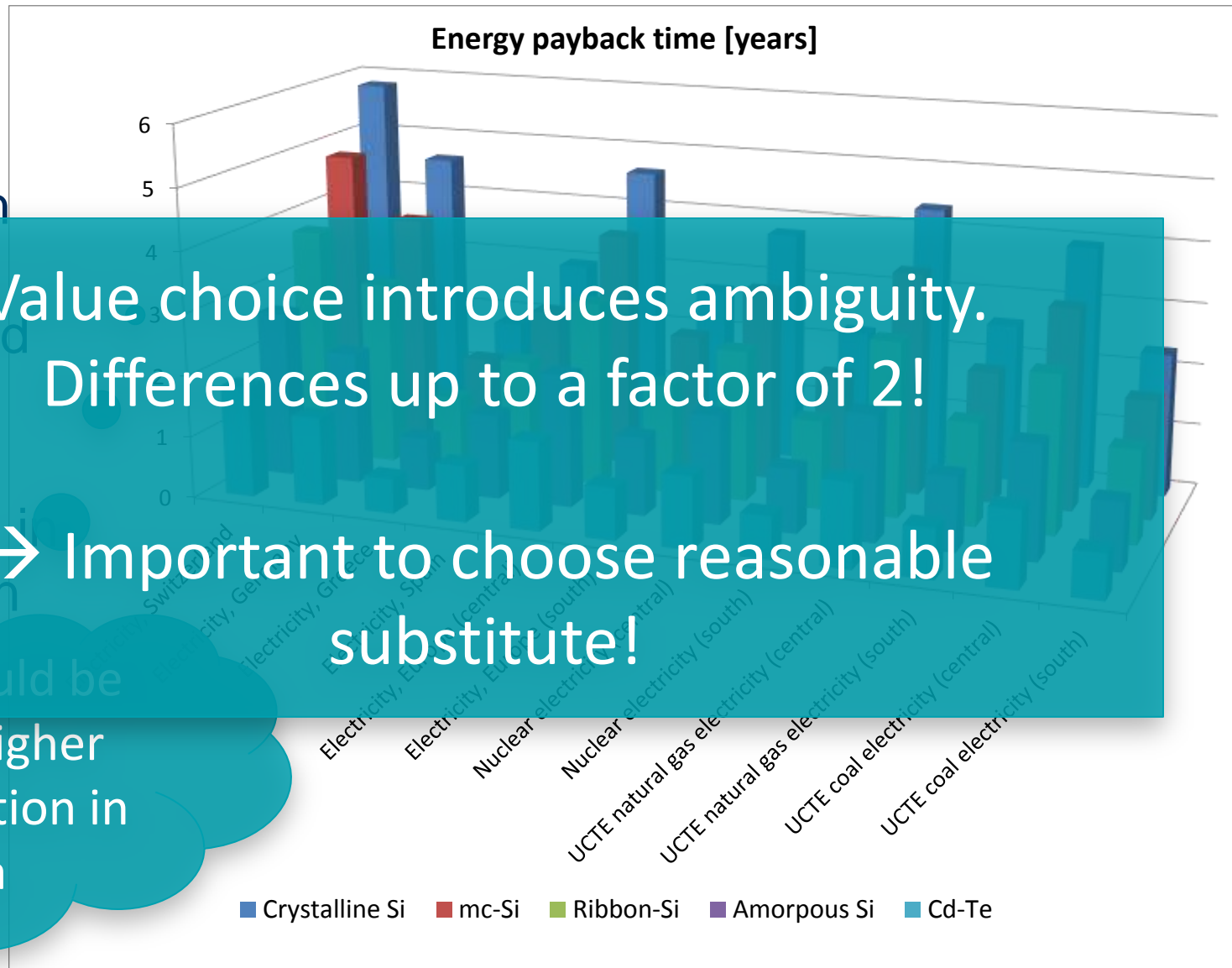
Differences in electricity generated and substituted.

No difference in PV production

Values would be ca. 20% higher for production in China

Value choice introduces ambiguity. Differences up to a factor of 2!

→ Important to choose reasonable substitute!



A glimpse beyond energy



Payback of greenhouse
gasses emitted

Examples

	GWP System (kg CO ₂ -eq/m ²)	electricity generated [kWh/m ²]	
		Central Europe	South Europe
Crystalline Si	280	3530	6000
mc-Si	200	3295	5600
Ribbon-Si	150	2940	5000
Cd-Te	80	2235	4500
Amorphous Si	100	2650	3800

Exemplary values in reasonable range for **PV system produced in Europe.**

GWP of substituted electricity from ecoinvent v2.2

Examples

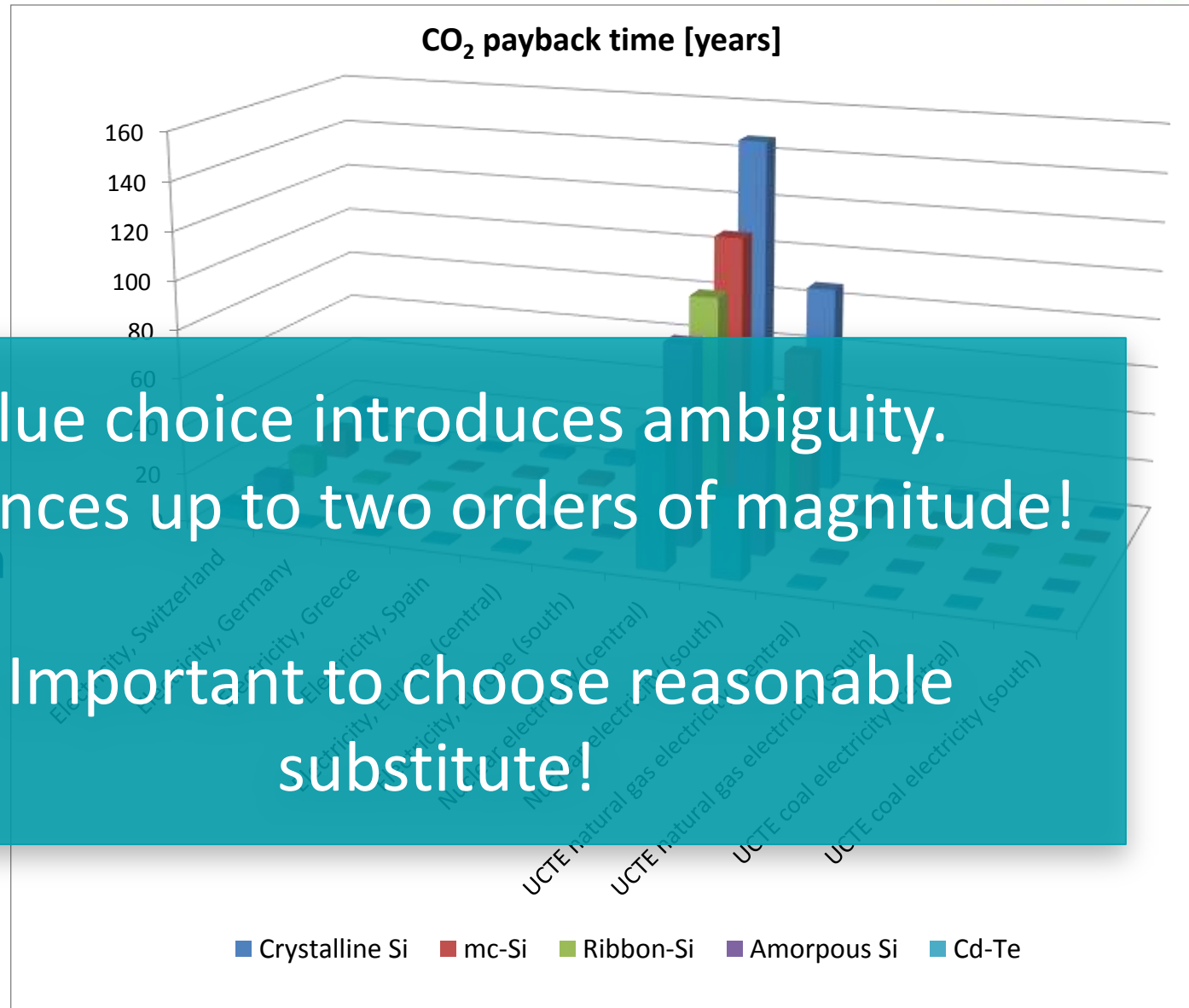
Differences in electricity generated and substituted.

No difference in PV production

Value choice introduces ambiguity.

Differences up to two orders of magnitude!

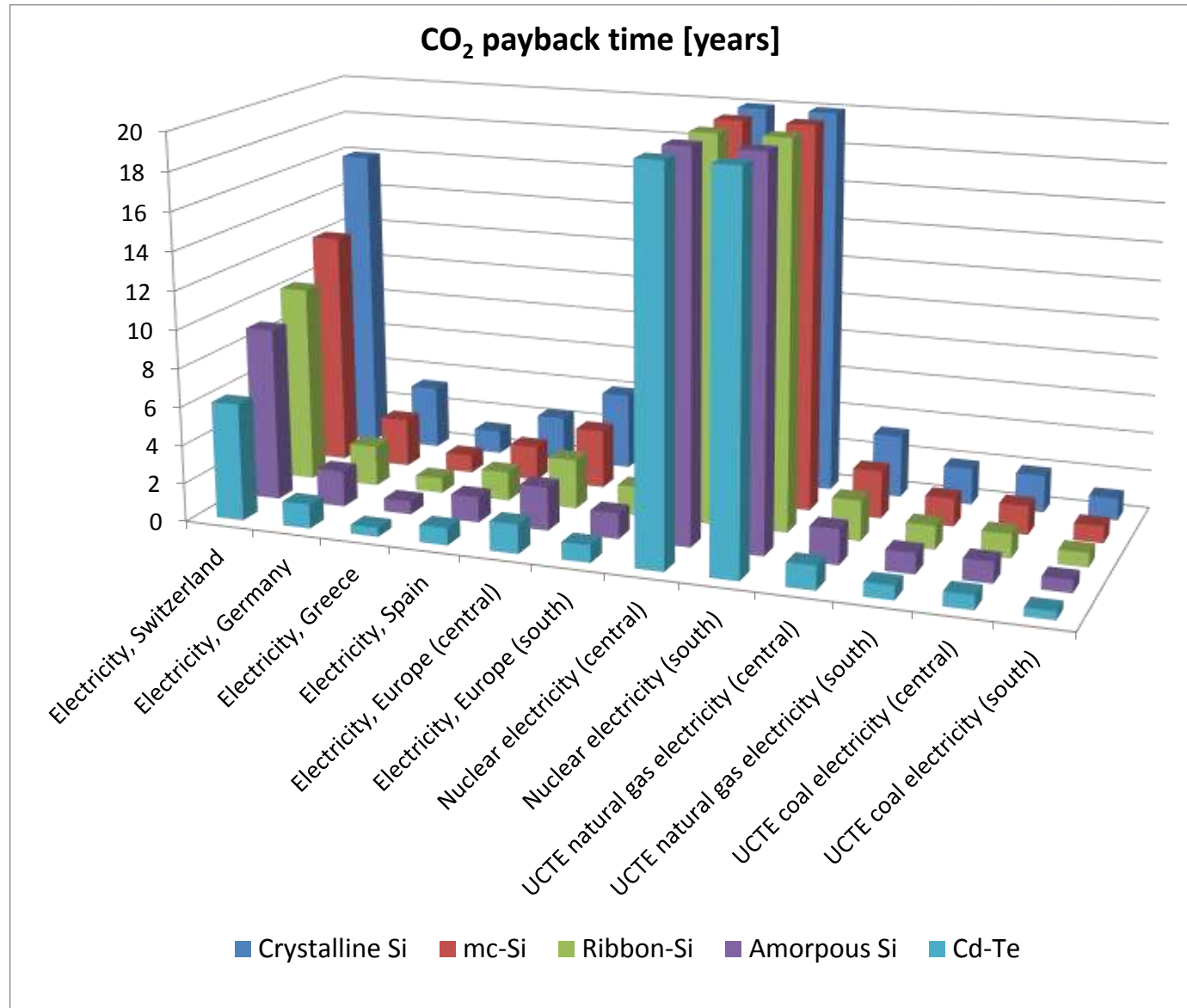
→ Important to choose reasonable substitute!



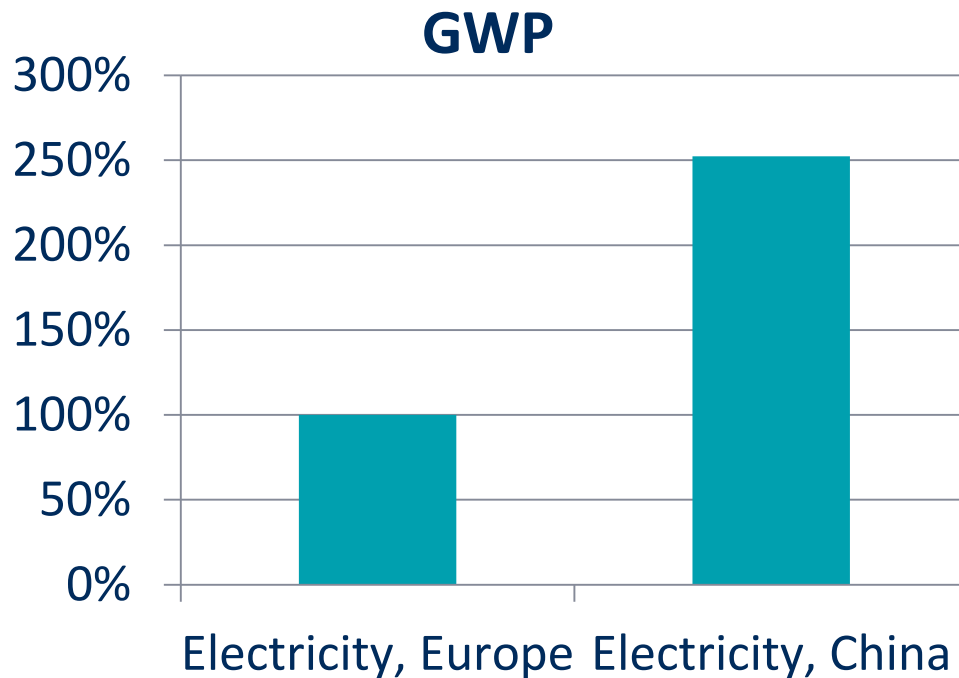
Examples

Differences in electricity generated and substituted.

No difference in PV production



Example: Influence of production location



Assumption:
GWP of PV system
produced in China is
1.5 times the GWP of
the same system
produced in Europe.

Examples

	GWP System (kg CO ₂ -eq/m ²)	electricity generated [kWh/m ²]	
		Central Europe	South Europe
Crystalline Si	420	3530	6000
mc-Si	300	3295	5600
Ribbon-Si	225	2940	5000
Cd-Te	150	2235	4500
Amorphous Si	120	2650	3800

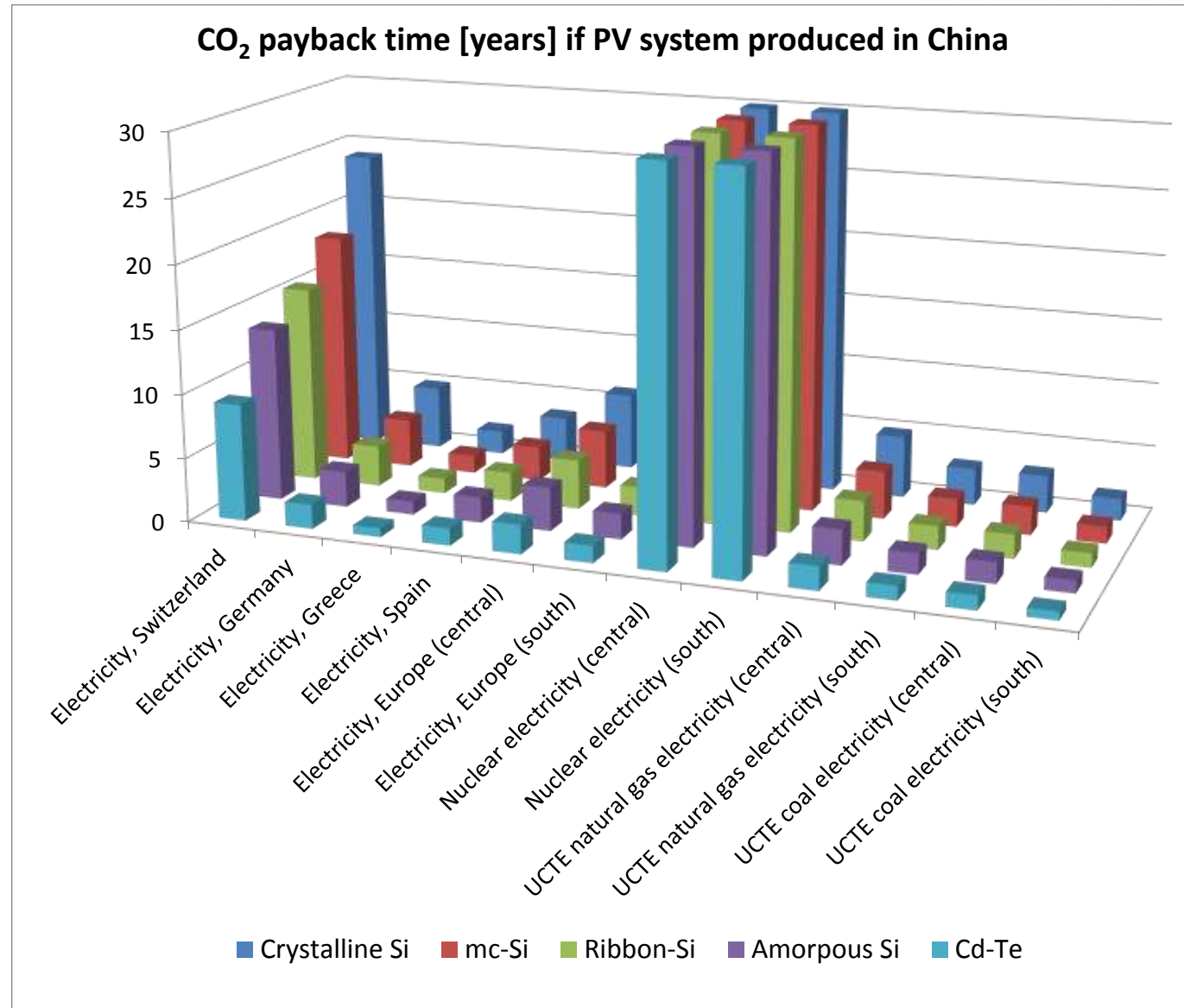
Exemplary values in reasonable range for **PV system produced in China.**

GWP of substituted electricity from ecoinvent v2.2

Examples

Differences in electricity generated and substituted.

No difference in PV production



Emissions from scale up of PV

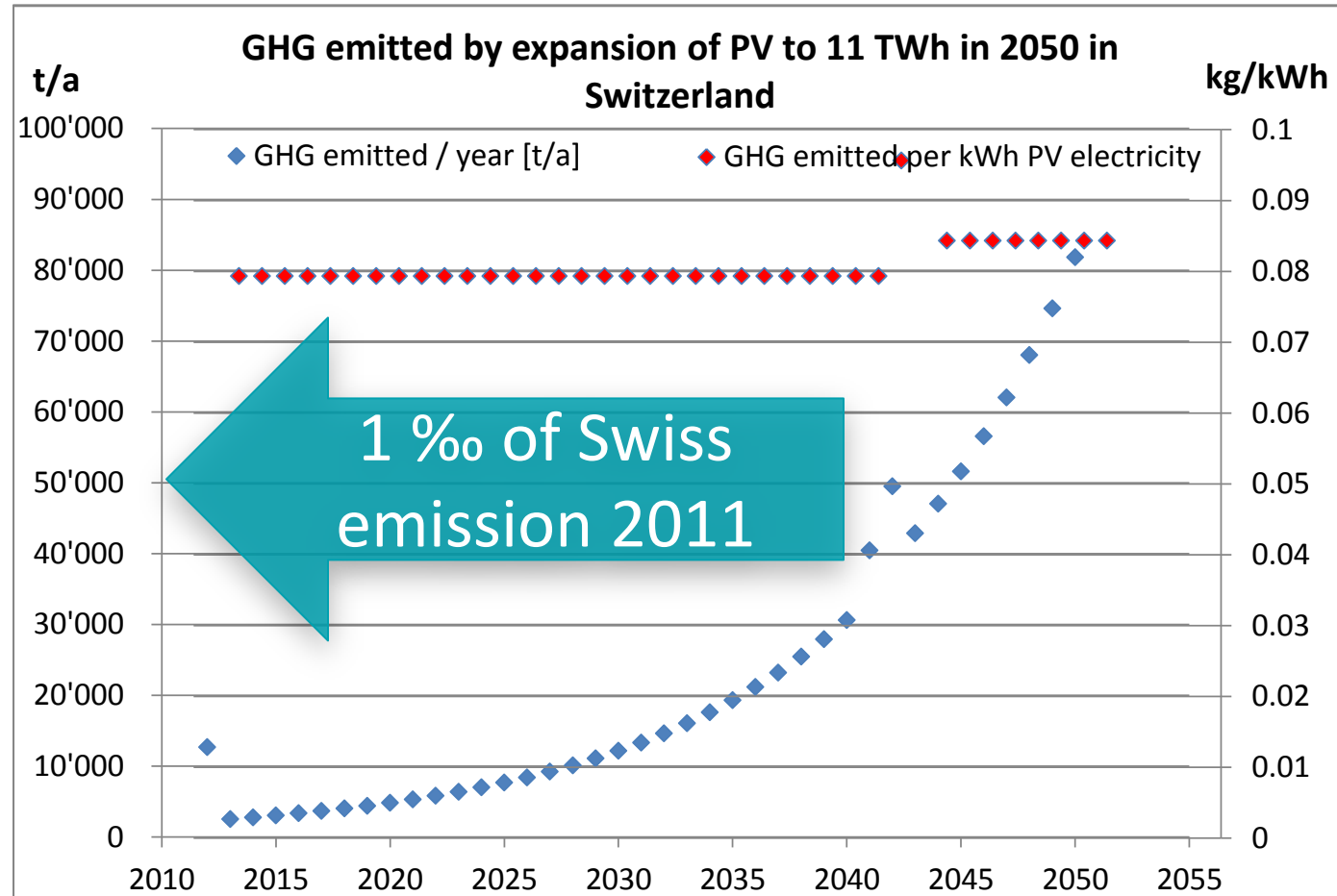


What happens if PV electricity generation in Switzerland is scaled from today 0.33 to 11 TWh in 2050?

Scale-up

Worst case Assumptions:

- C-Si
- Production in CN
- Constant properties (efficiency, GHG intensity)



Conclusions



Conclusions

- EPBT calculation is value based.
- Care has to be taken when comparing EPBT values of different studies.
- Influence of (arbitrary) choices can be larger than differences between PV technologies.

- GHG payback can be much longer than EPBT
- Influence of value choices on GHG payback is much bigger than on EPBT
- GHG emissions from transition towards high solar share in electricity generation are comparably small.

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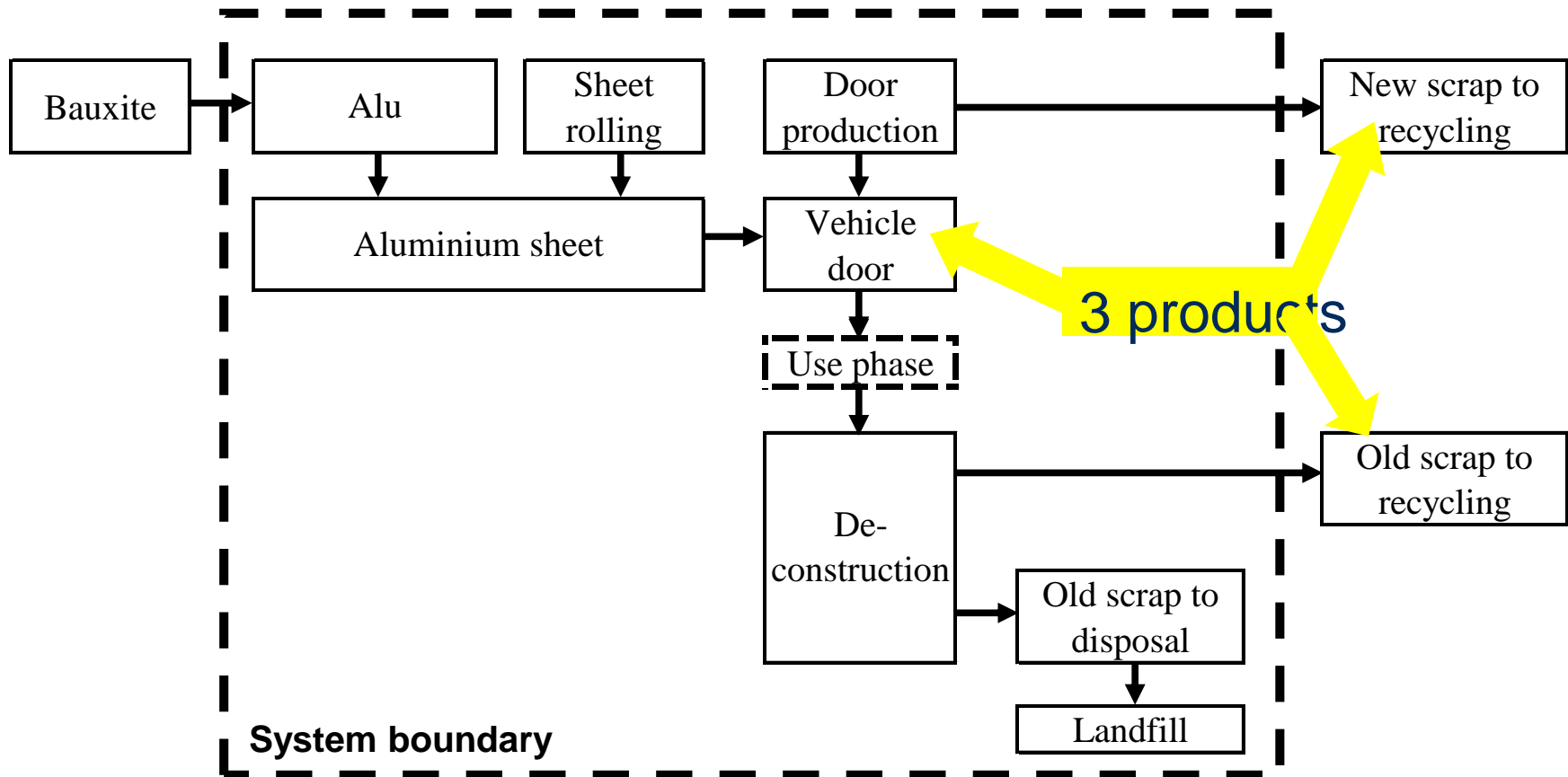


Quantis International



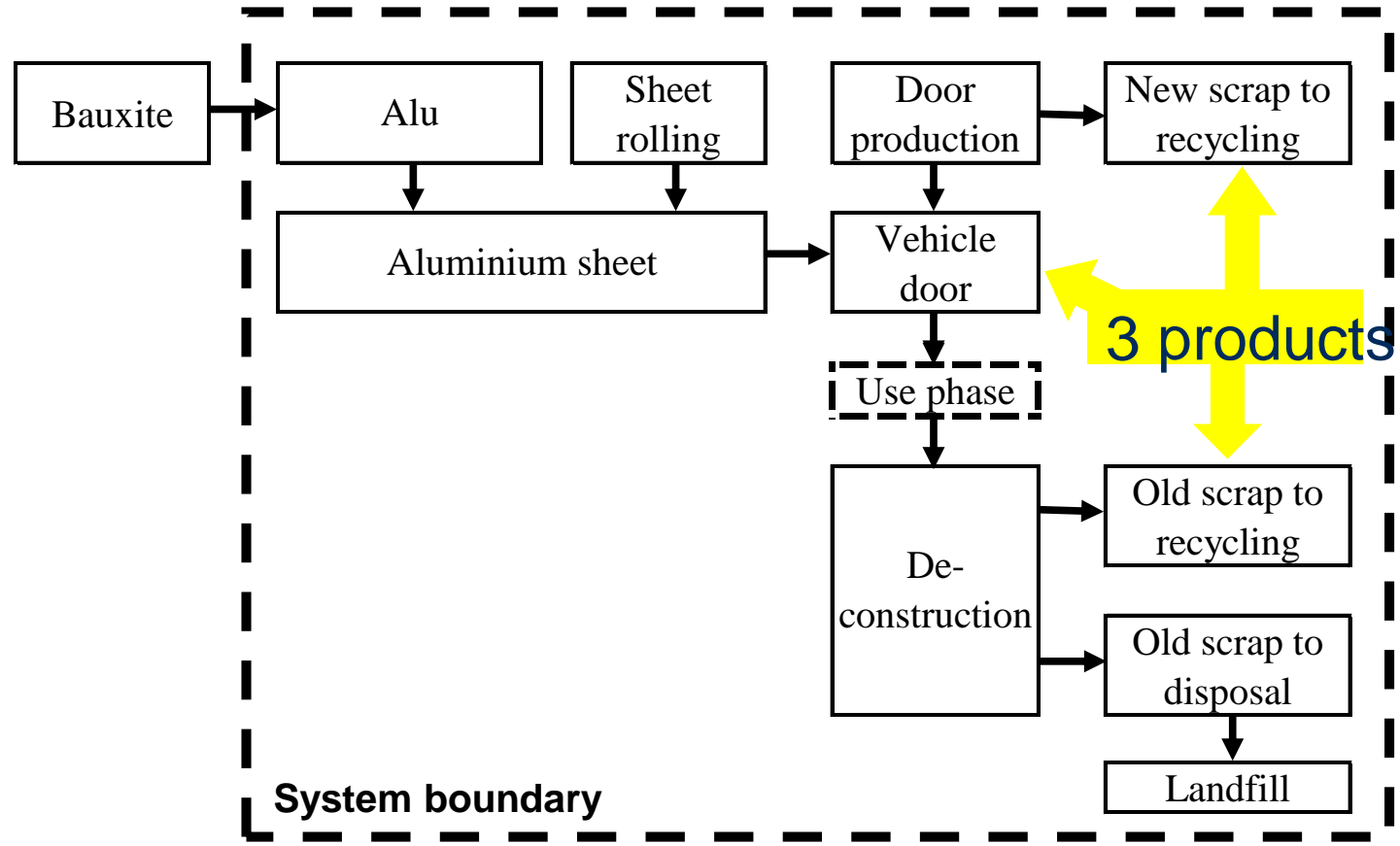
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Allocation: cut off



What is "right" and why?

Allocation



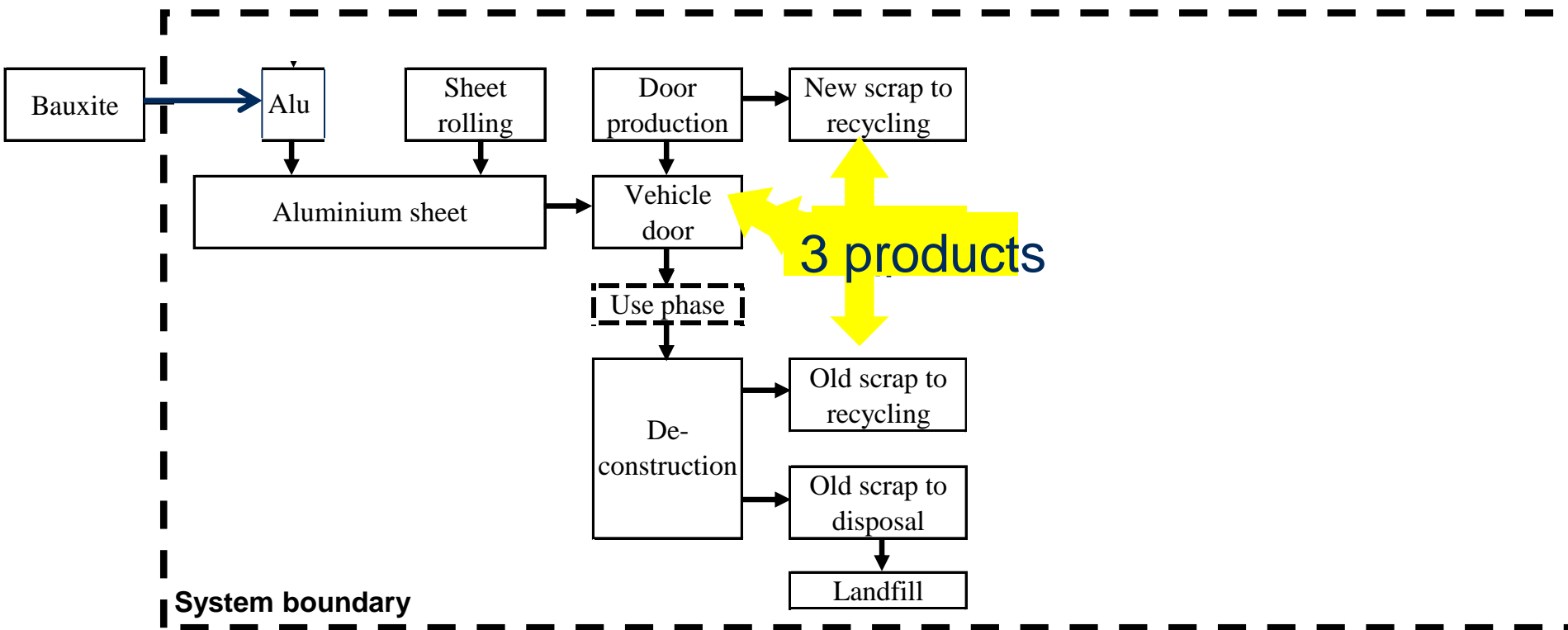
Mass

- New scrap: 10%
- Car part: 0%
- Old scrap: 90%

Value

- New scrap: 3%
- Car part: 95%
- Old scrap: 2%

Avoided allocation



What energy is substituted by PV electricity?

