

## LCA and External Costs in Comparative Assessment of Electricity Chains. Decision Support for Sustainable Electricity Provision?

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### Characterisation of the reference electricity production technologies

	Technology	Power installed	Efficiency	Life
Coal	Pulverised Fuel Firing	600 MW	43,0 %	35 a
Lignite	Pulverised Fuel Firing	800 MW	40,1 %	35 a
Gas Combined- cycle	Combined-cycle	777.5 MW	57,6 %	35 a
Nuclear (PWR)	actual PWR	1375 MW	34,0 %	40 a
PV (poly) PV (amorphous)	poly-crystalline amorphous	5 kW 5 kW	9,5 % <sup>1)</sup> 4,5 % <sup>1)</sup>	25 a 25 a
Wind	5.5 m/s <sup>2)</sup>	1.5 MW	-	20 a
Hydro	Run-of-River	3.1 MW	90 % <sup>3)</sup>	60 a
<ol> <li>System-efficiency</li> <li>Average windspeed p.a.</li> <li>Efficiency of turbines</li> </ol>				

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#### Cumulative energy requirements and energy payback periods

		(without fuel)	EPP
		[kWh <sub>Prim</sub> / kWh <sub>el.</sub> ]	[months]
Coal (	(43 %)	0.3	3.6
Lignite (	40 %)	0.17	2.7
Gas CC (	57.6 %)	0.17	0.8
Nuclear (PWR)		0.07	2.9
<b>PV</b> (poly) <b>PV</b> (amorph)		1.24 0.67	141 76
Wind (	5.5 m/s)	0.07	6.4
Hydro (	(3.1 MW)	0.04	10.9

#### **Total life cycle raw material requirements**

		<b>lron</b> [kg / GWh <sub>el.</sub> ]	<b>Copper</b> [kg / GWh <sub>el.</sub> ]	<b>Bauxite</b> [kg / GWh <sub>el.</sub> ]
Coal	(43 %)	2310	2	20
Lignite	(40 %)	2100	8	19
Gas CC	(57.6 %)	1207	3	28
Nuclear (PWR)		420 - 445	6	27
<b>PV</b> (poly) / <b>PV</b> (amorph)		5350 – 7300	240 - 330	2040 - 2750
Wind	(5.5 m/s)	3700	50	32
Hydro	(3.1 MW)	2400	5	4

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# External costs from different electricity generation technologies operated in Germany



Acidification/Eutrofication: Valuation based on marginal abatement costs required to achieve the EU "50%- Gap Closure" target to reduce acidification in Europe

Global warming: Valuation based on marginal CO<sub>2</sub>-abatement costs required to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions in Germany by 25% in 2010 (19 Euro/tCO<sub>2</sub>) 16.12001

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#### LCA and external costs for policy support

- Assessment of technologies to identify deficiencies and potentials for improvement and corresponding research issues
- Cost-benefit-analysis of environmental policy measures
- Comparison of current and future energy supply options with respect to health and environmental impacts, resource requirements and sustainable energy provision.
- Internalising externalities by means of technologyspecific price adders has some drawbacks
   → pollutant-specific damage costs

<u>Specific damage costs in € per tonne of pollutant emitted in Germany</u> (reference year 1998)

	€ per tonne emitted
SO <sub>2</sub>	5650
NO <sub>x</sub>	5030
PM <sub>10</sub>	8700
NMVOC	1770