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WP 2: Indeksar for energieffektivitet

Framdrift 2013

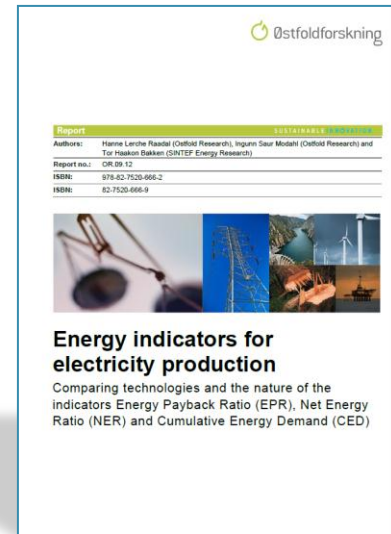
*Ingunn Saur Modahl, Hanne Lerche Raadal
og Tor Haakon Bakken*

Mål

- Vurdere ulike energiindikatorar (EPR, NER og CED).
- Analysere energieffektiviteten av elektrisitetsproduksjon for ulike typar energiteknologiar ved hjelp av desse energiindikatorane.
- Rapportering (2012).
- Artikkelskriving og publisering (2012/2013)

Presentasjon

- Metodikk og systemgrenser (publiserte audioslides)
- Resultat for ulike energiteknologiar (vatn, vind, bio, naturgass og kol)
- Oppsummering og konklusjonar



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Highlights

Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Life-cycle energy indicators: Their design, purpose and methodological issues

2.1. Schematic description of the life-cycle of energy options



Table 1

2.2. Energy indicators

2.2.1. Energy indicators—An overview

Table 2

Table 3



Energy Policy

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How methodological issues affect the energy indicator results for different electricity generation technologies

Ingunn Saur Modahl^a, Hanne Lerche Raadal^b, Luc Gagnon^b, Tor Haakon Bakken^c
^a Østfold Research, Stadion 4, 1671 Kråkerøy, Norway

^b Energy and Climate Change Consultant, ON, Canada

^c SINTEF Energy Research, Trondheim, Norway

Highlights

- There is a need for stricter standardisation of energy performance assessments.
- System boundaries for renewable sources should be harmonised.
- One should focus on a smaller set of indicators. CED should be included.

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How methodological issues affect the energy indicator results for different electricity generation technologies

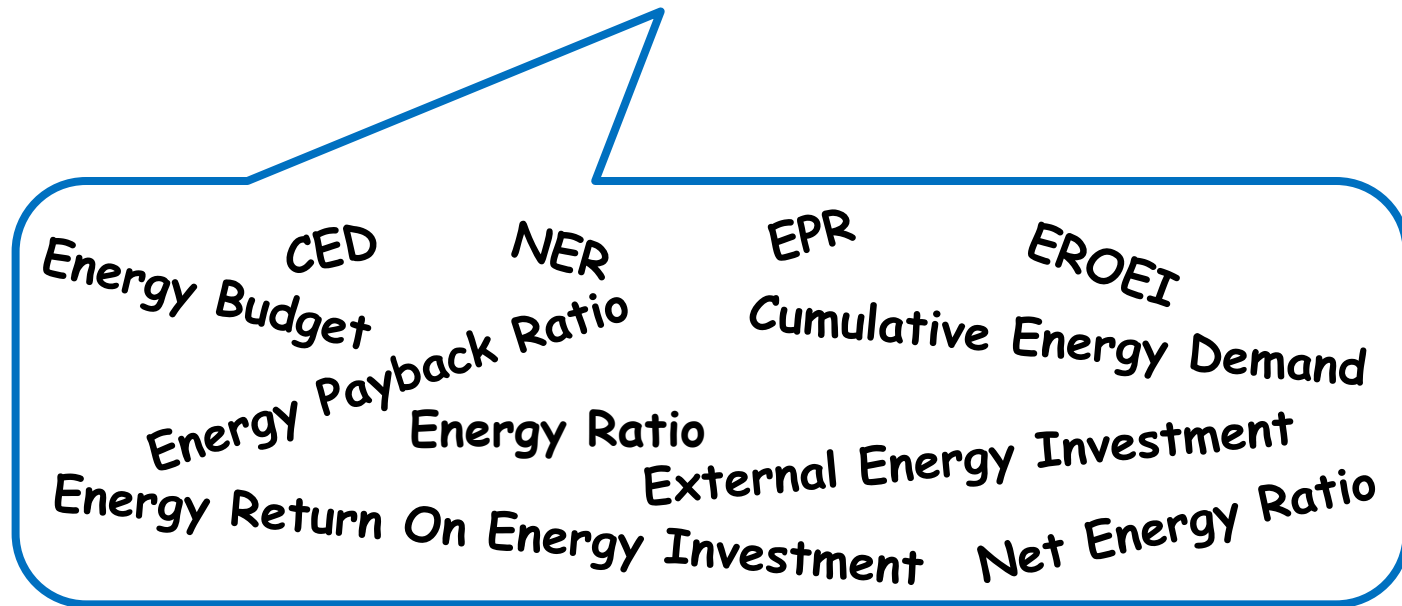
Modahl, Raadal, Gagnon and Bakken

Energy Policy

17 slides, 04:55 min

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Assessment of major electricity generation technologies based on different energy indicators – the effect of system boundaries



Ingunn Saur Modahl and Hanne Lerche Raadal (both Ostfold Research, Norway), Luc Gagnon (Energy and Climate Change consultant, Canada) and Tor Haakon Bakken (SINTEF Energy Research, Norway)*

Aim

- Improve the basis for the comparison of energy products.
- The paper is based on results for hydropower, wind power and electricity from biomass, gas and coal, and discusses how system boundaries affect the results of the various energy indicators.

1. All required energy is included.
2. A selection of activities (and energy) is included.

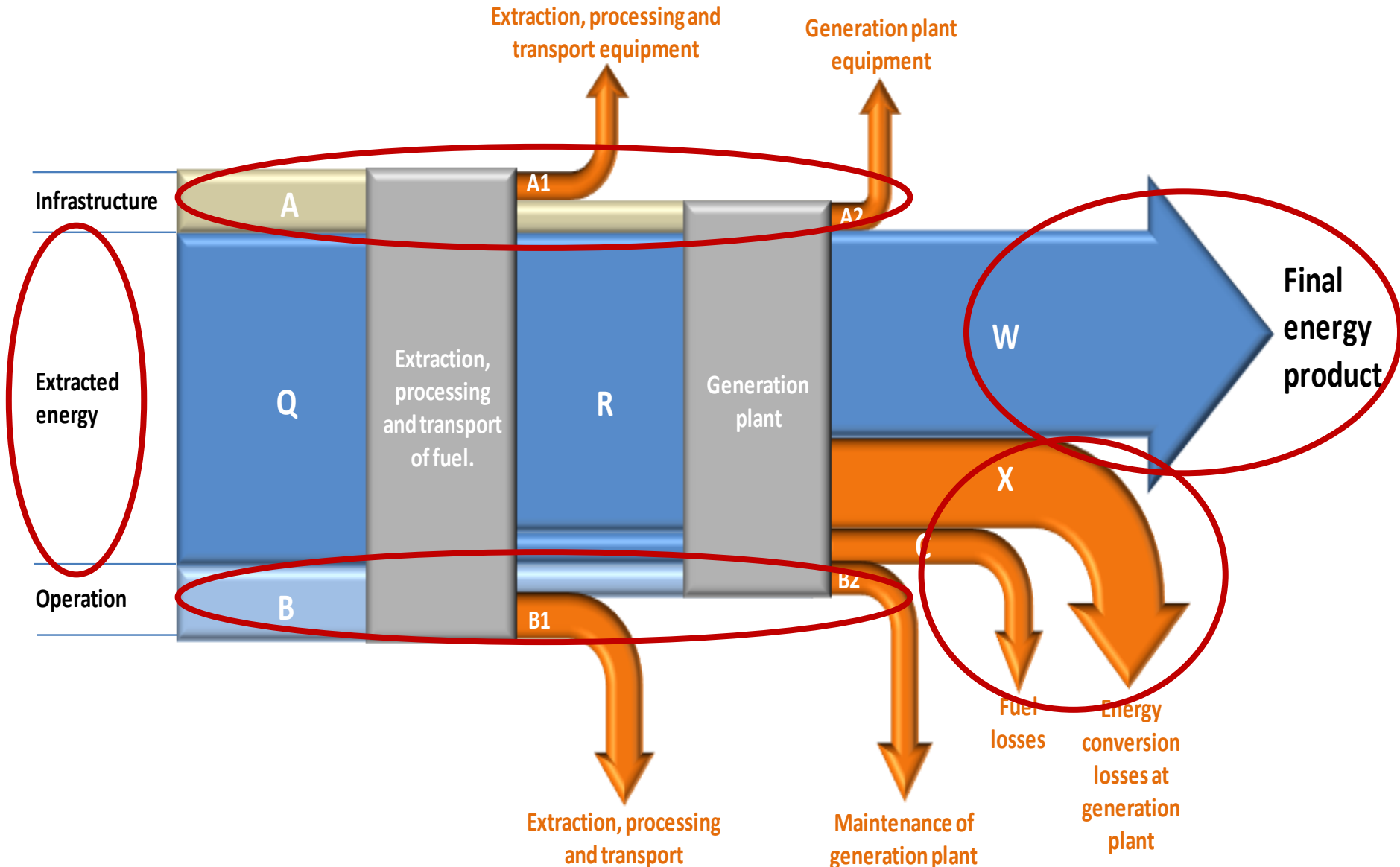
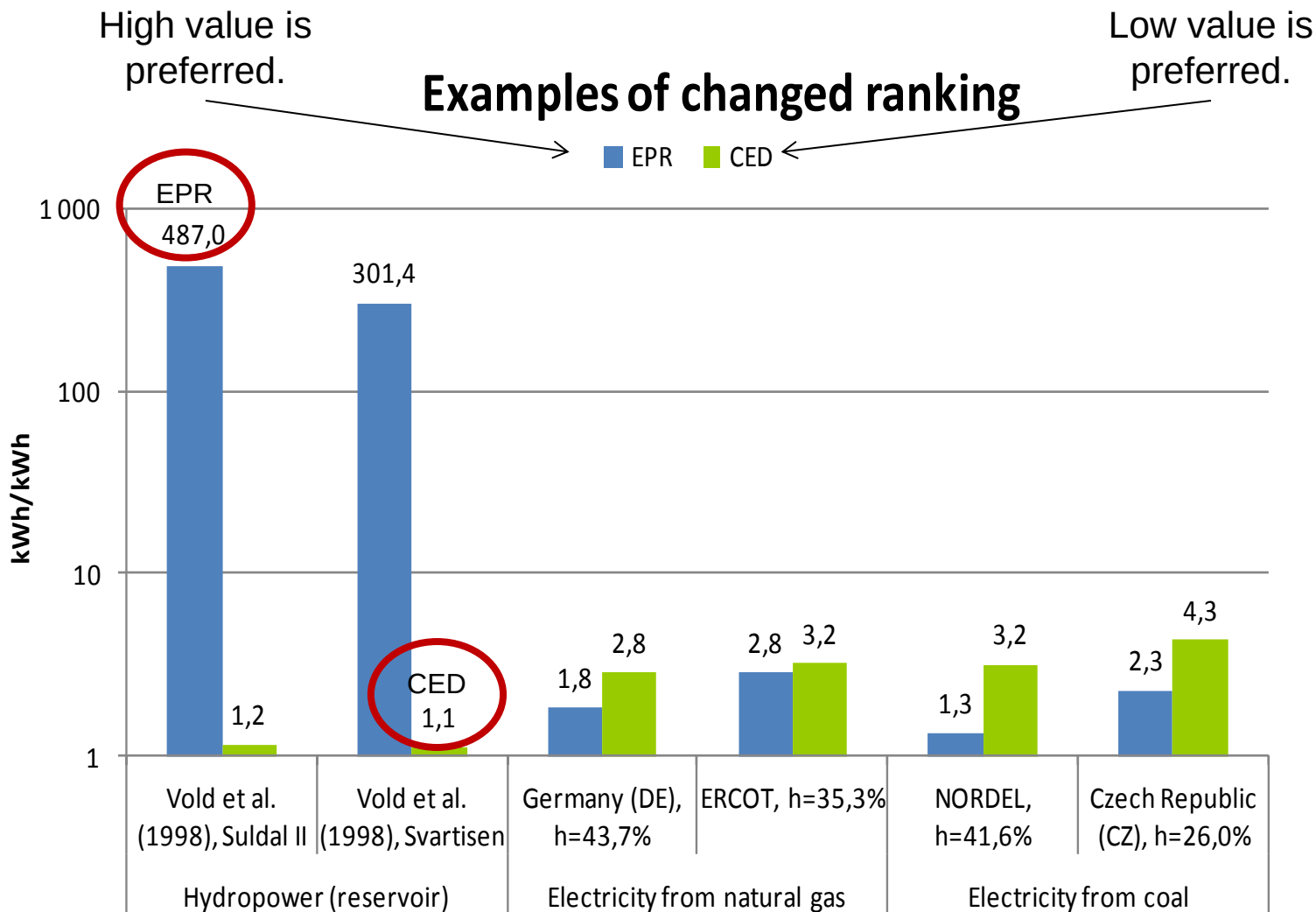


Table 1 Energy indicators.

System boundaries	Indicator/ calculation	Description
Embedded energy included.	CED = Cumulative Energy Demand = $(A+B+Q)/W$	All primary energy required to build, maintain and supply the system, divided by the final energy product generated during a system lifespan.
	NER = Net Energy Ratio = $W/(A+B+Q)$	Final energy product generated during a system lifespan, divided by the <i>fossil</i> energy required to build, maintain and supply the system.
Embedded energy not included as invested energy (the denominator). Based on $W/(A+B)$.	EPR = Energy Payback Ratio = $W/(A+B)$	Final energy product generated during a system's lifespan, divided by the primary energy required to build, maintain and supply the system.
	Net Energy Payback	Identical to EPR.
	Energy budget	
	Energy ratio	
	EROEI = Energy Return on Energy Investment	
	External Energy Ratio = $W/(A+B)_{\text{fossil}}$	Electricity delivered to the grid divided by (fossil fuel energy consumed within the system, minus the energy contained in the fuel fed to the power plant).





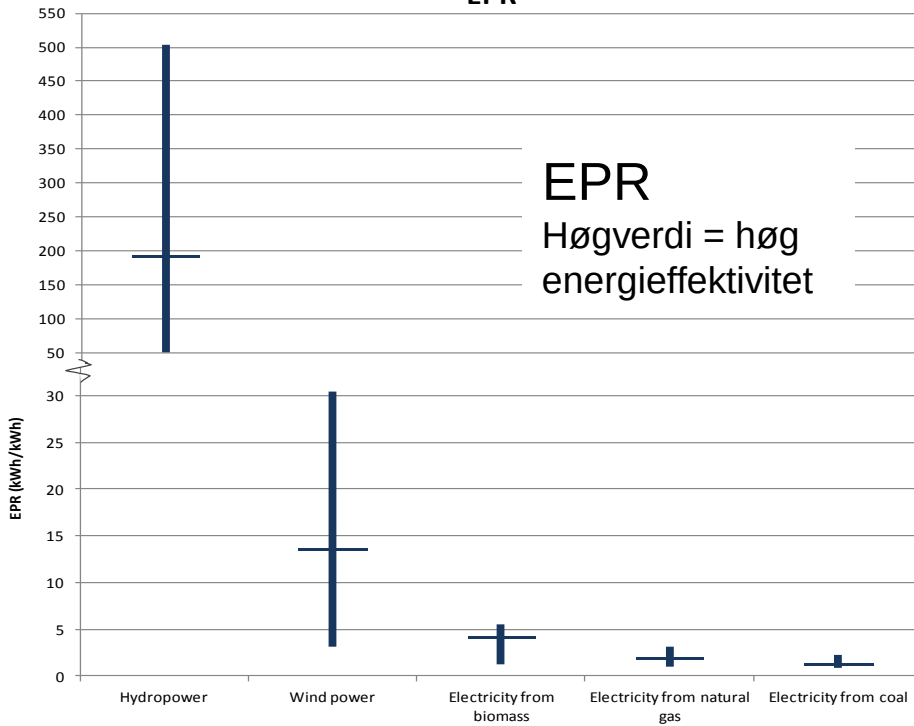
Conclusions

- The ranking between power producing cases is dependent on the choice of energy indicator, due to the differences in system boundaries of these indicators.
- Future assessments should focus on a smaller set of energy indicators. CED should be included as it is the most universal indicator. In addition, it can be split into the different energy sources and life cycle stages, hence CED can give added information compared to most other indicators.

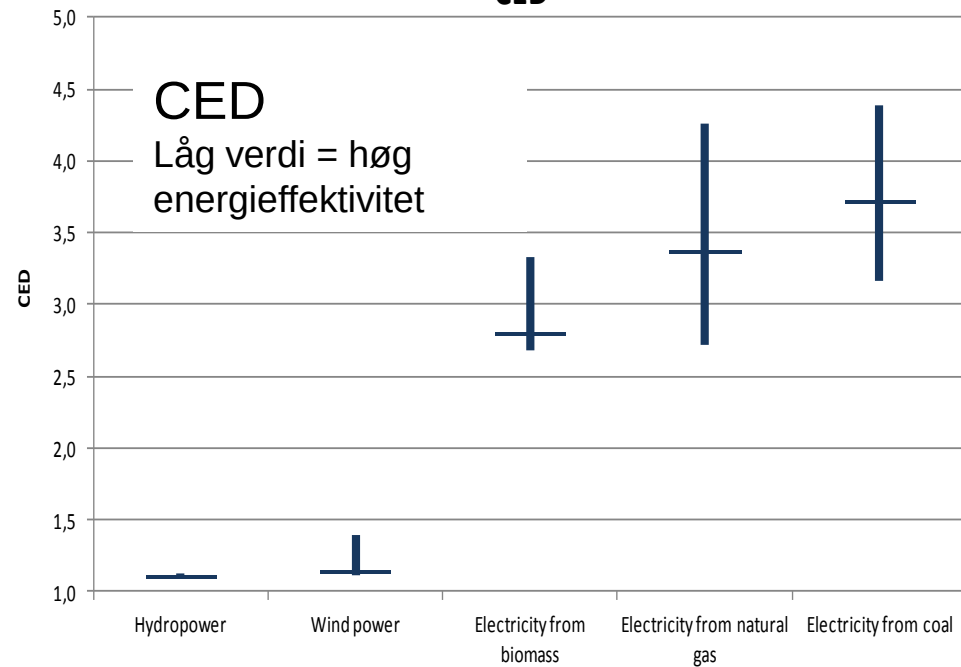
Resultat for ulike energiteknologiar

Middelverdi og høgaste/lågeste verdi i datasettet er vist

EPR



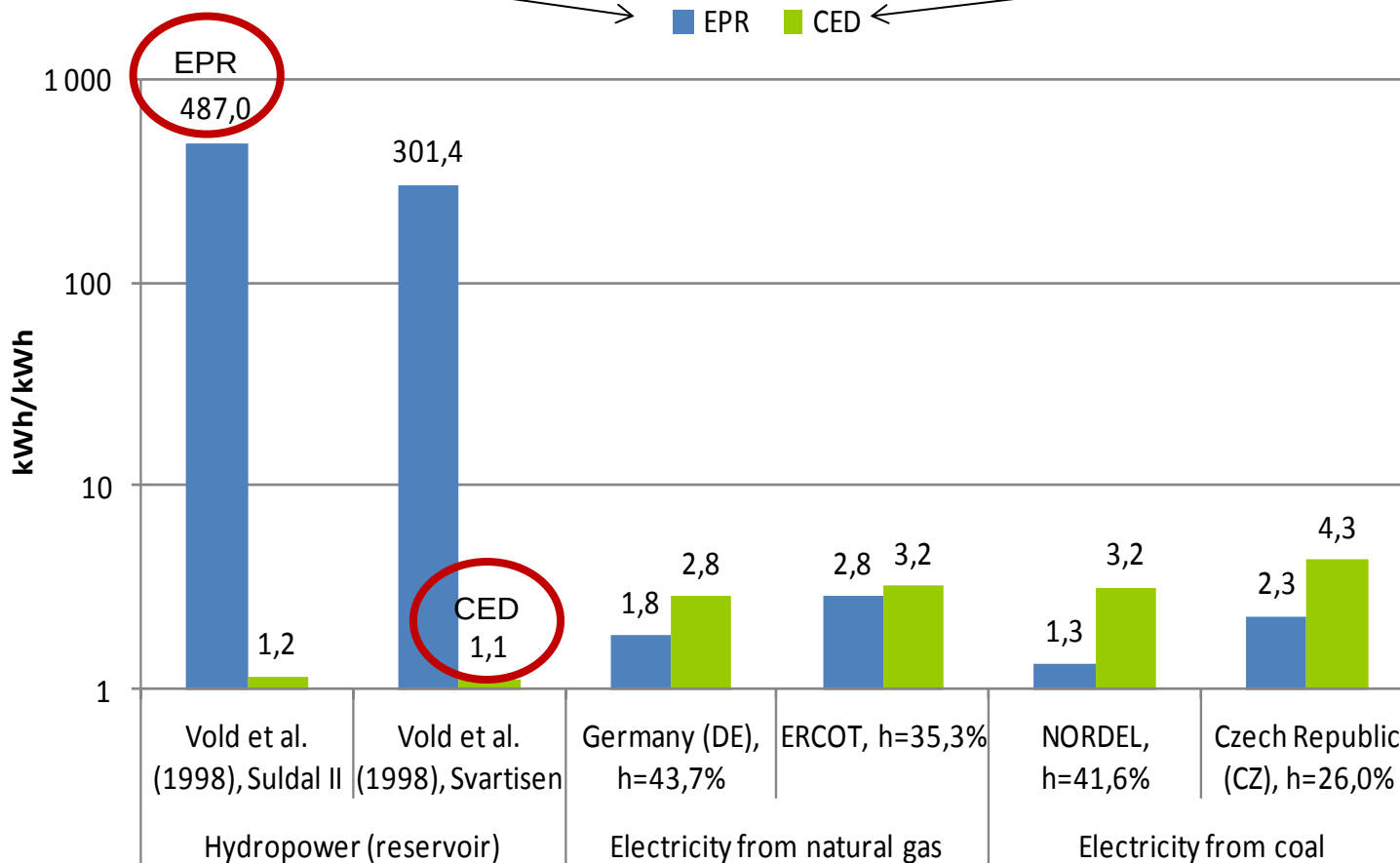
CED



High value is preferred.

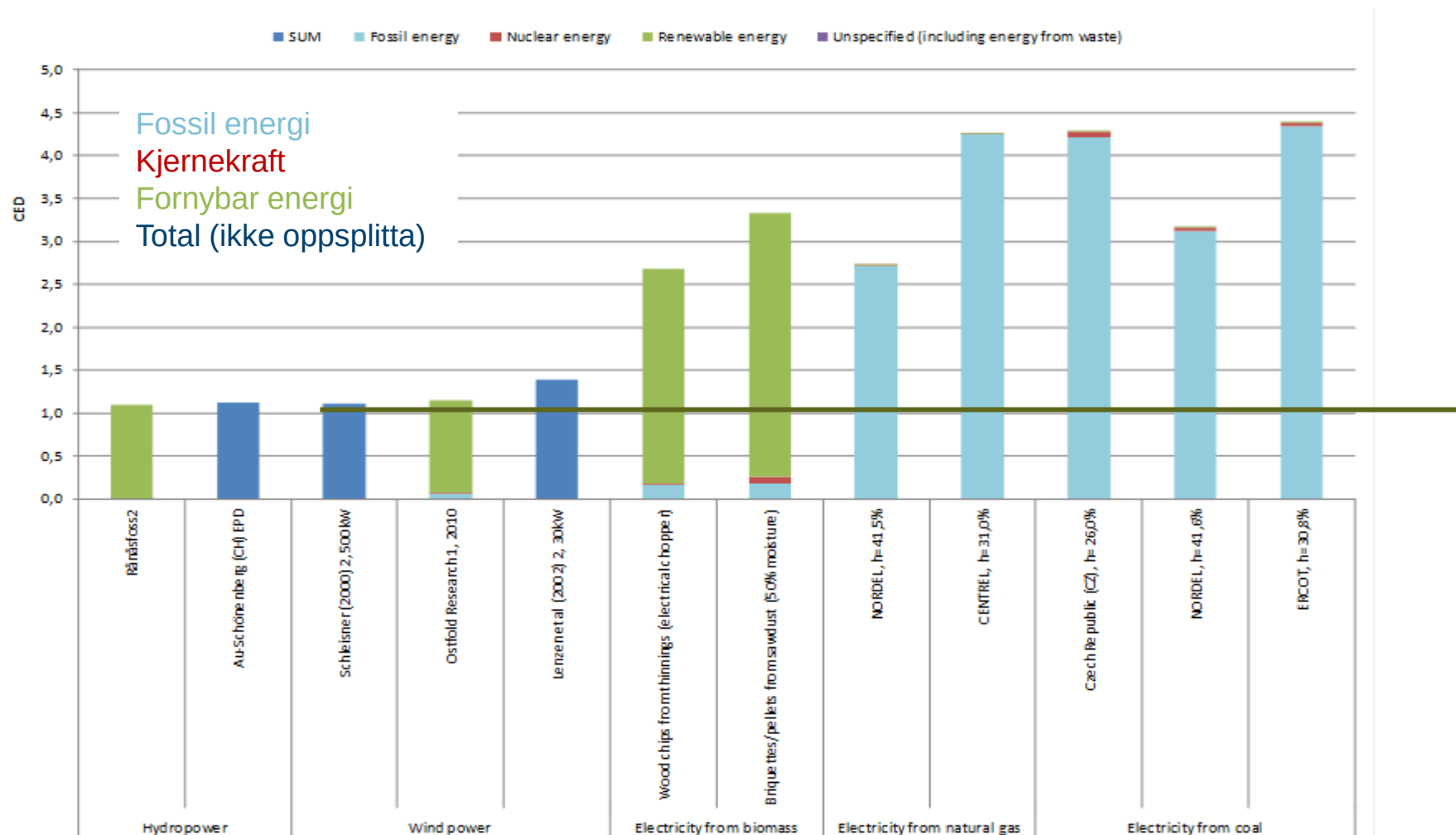
Examples of changed ranking

Low value is preferred.



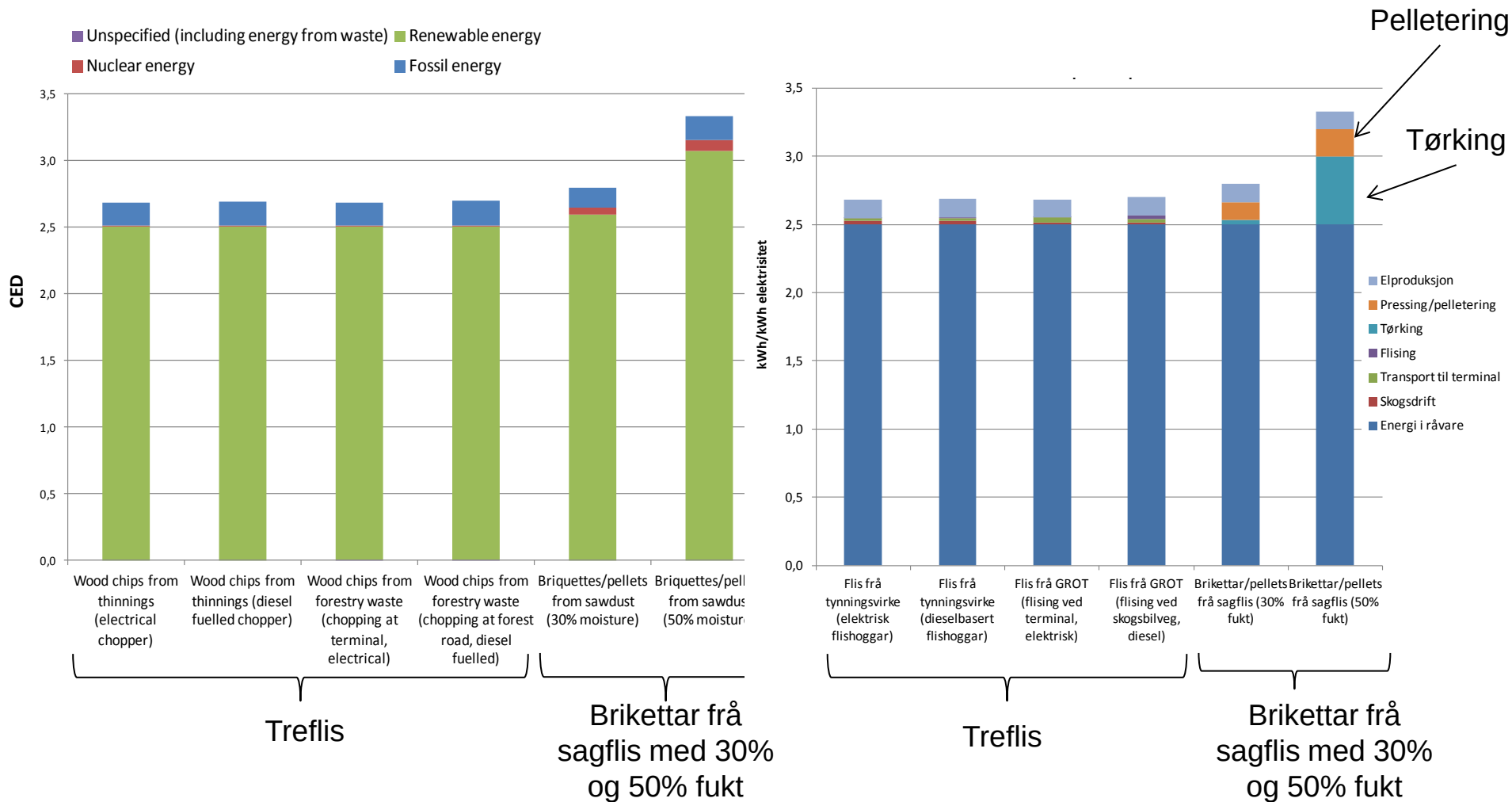
Resultat for ulike energiteknologiar

CED fordelt på energikjelder



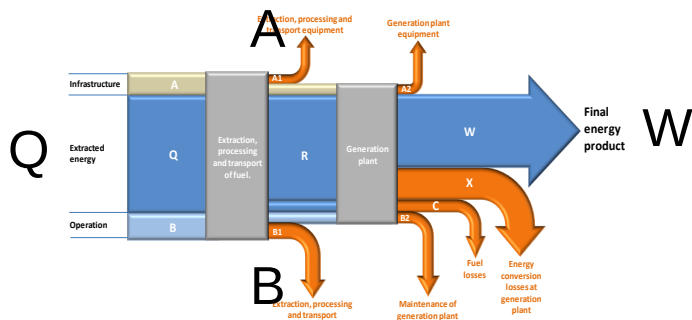
Resultat for elektrisitet frå biomasse

CED fordelt på energikjelder og livsløpsfasar



“The aim of this paper is to improve the basis for the comparison of energy products.”

Oppsummering av metodikk og systemgrenser - ein analogi



Energi-indikatorar for elektrisitet

$$EPR = \frac{W}{A+B}$$

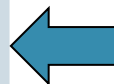
Produsert mengde elektrisitet i forhold til energiinvesteringar i infrastruktur, transport og vedlikehold (brenslet er ikkje med).

$$CED = \frac{A+B+Q}{W}$$

Investert energi per produsert mengde elektrisitet.

Kostnadsindikatorar for bilkjøring

Antall km kjørt gjennom levetida til bilen per investert krone ved kjøp av bil (kostnaden for drivstoff er ikkje med).

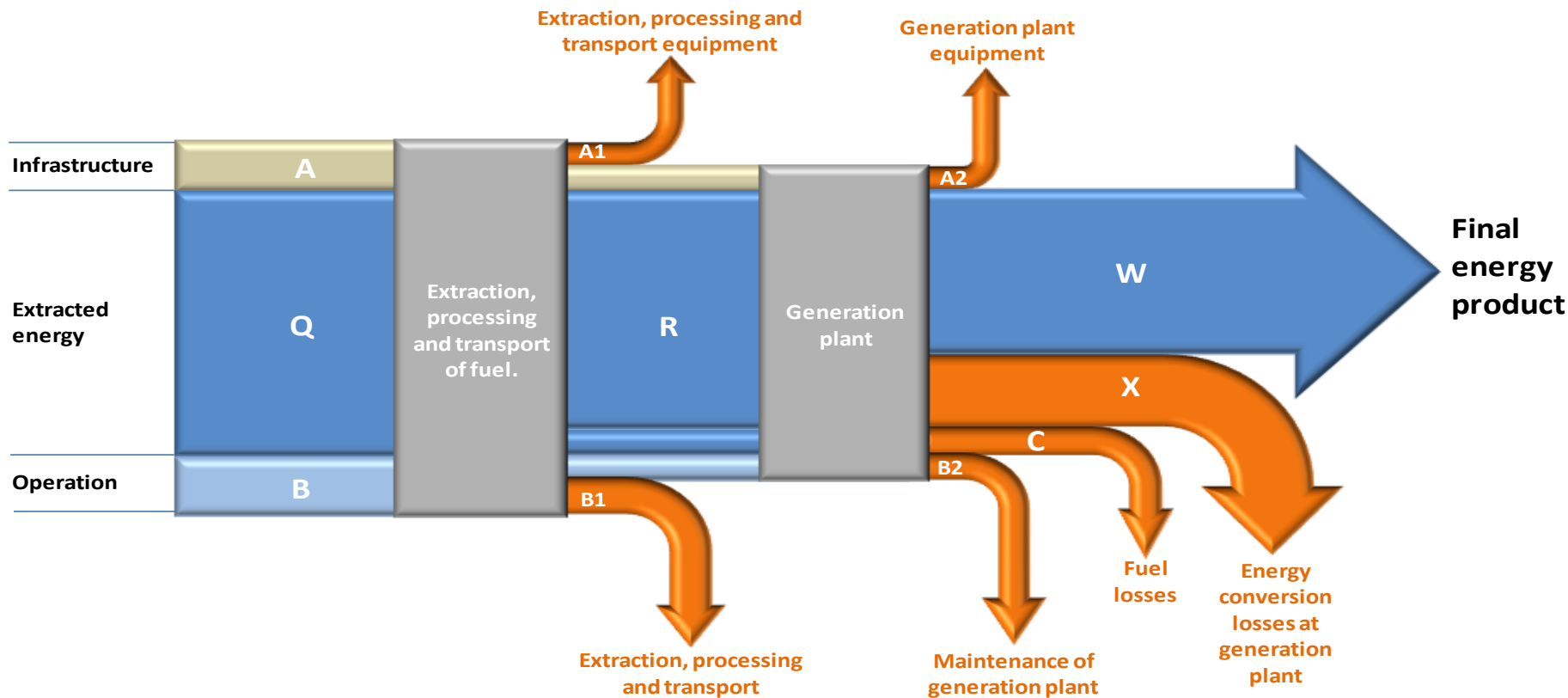


”Research highlights” frå artikkelen

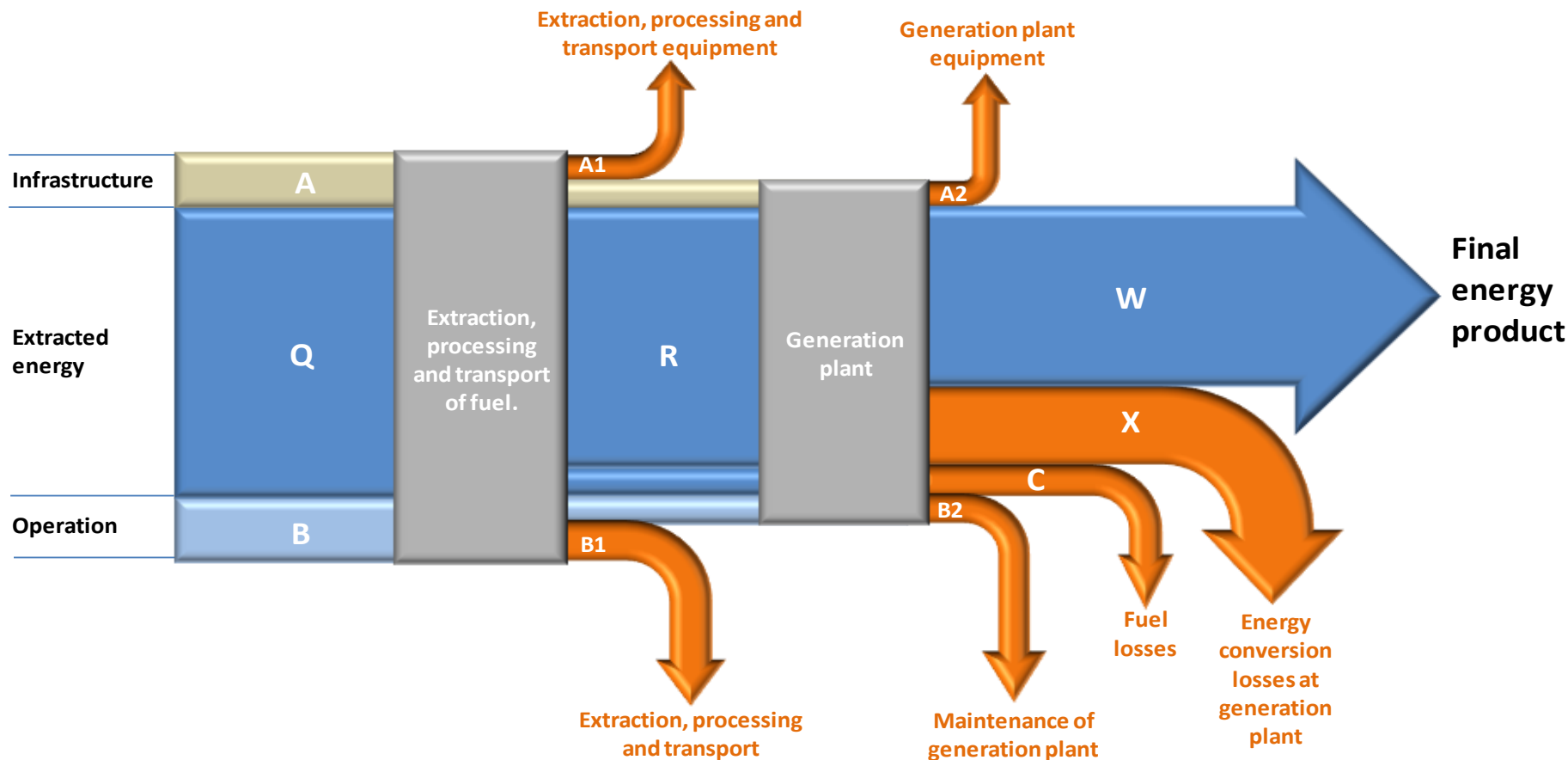
- There is a need for stricter standardisation of energy performance assessments.
- System boundaries for renewable sources should be harmonised.
- One should focus on a smaller set of indicators. CED should be included.

Konklusjonar

- Vasskraft har klart høgast energieffektivitet samanlikna med dei andre vurderte elektrisitetsteknologiane, etterfulgt av vindkraft.
- Opprusting og utviding av vasskraftanlegg har høg energieffektivitet.
- Termisk produsert elektrisitet frå bioenergi, gass og kol har generelt mykje lågare energieffektivitet enn vasskraft og vindkraft.
- EPR har mindre omfattande systemgrenser enn CED. EPR kan likevel vere ein nyttig indikator når målet er å samanlikne bruk av investert energi (utover primærenergikjelda i seg sjøl). Kan vere interessant ved samanlikning av elektrisitet basert på fornybare energikjelder.
- CED gir generelt eit meir heilheitleg bilde enn EPR, og kan i tillegg splittast opp for å synleggjere enkeltbidrag (infrastruktur, transport, prosessering, vedlikehald osv).



A	Energi brukt til bygging av infrastruktur for utvinning, prosessering og transport av brensel/energikilde (A1) og til infrastruktur ved omforming til elektrisitet.
B	Energi brukt til utvinning, prosessering og transport av brensel/energikilde (B1) og til vedlikehold av omformingsanlegget (B2).
Q	Mengde primærenergi som trengs for å produsere en bestemt mengde (1 kWh) levert energi. Den delen av Q som ender opp som W er i rapporten omtalt som 'embedded' energi.
X	Energitap gjennom omformingsprosessen.
W	Lvert energi.



Energy Payback Ratio (EPR)	$EPR = W/(A+B)$	Viser hvor mye elektrisitet som blir produsert i forhold til energiinvesteringer i infrastruktur, transport og vedlikehold, men inkluderer ikke den primærenergien som trengs for å dekke konverteringstapet. Høye verdier betyr høy energieffektivitet. Introdusert for vurdering av brensel.
Cumulative Energy Demand (CED)	$CED = (A+B+Q)/W$	Viser hvor mye energi som er investert per produsert mengde elektrisitet. Alltid > 1 . Kan i tillegg vise fordeling på livsløpsfaser og energikilder. <u>Lave</u> verdier betyr høy energieffektivitet.