

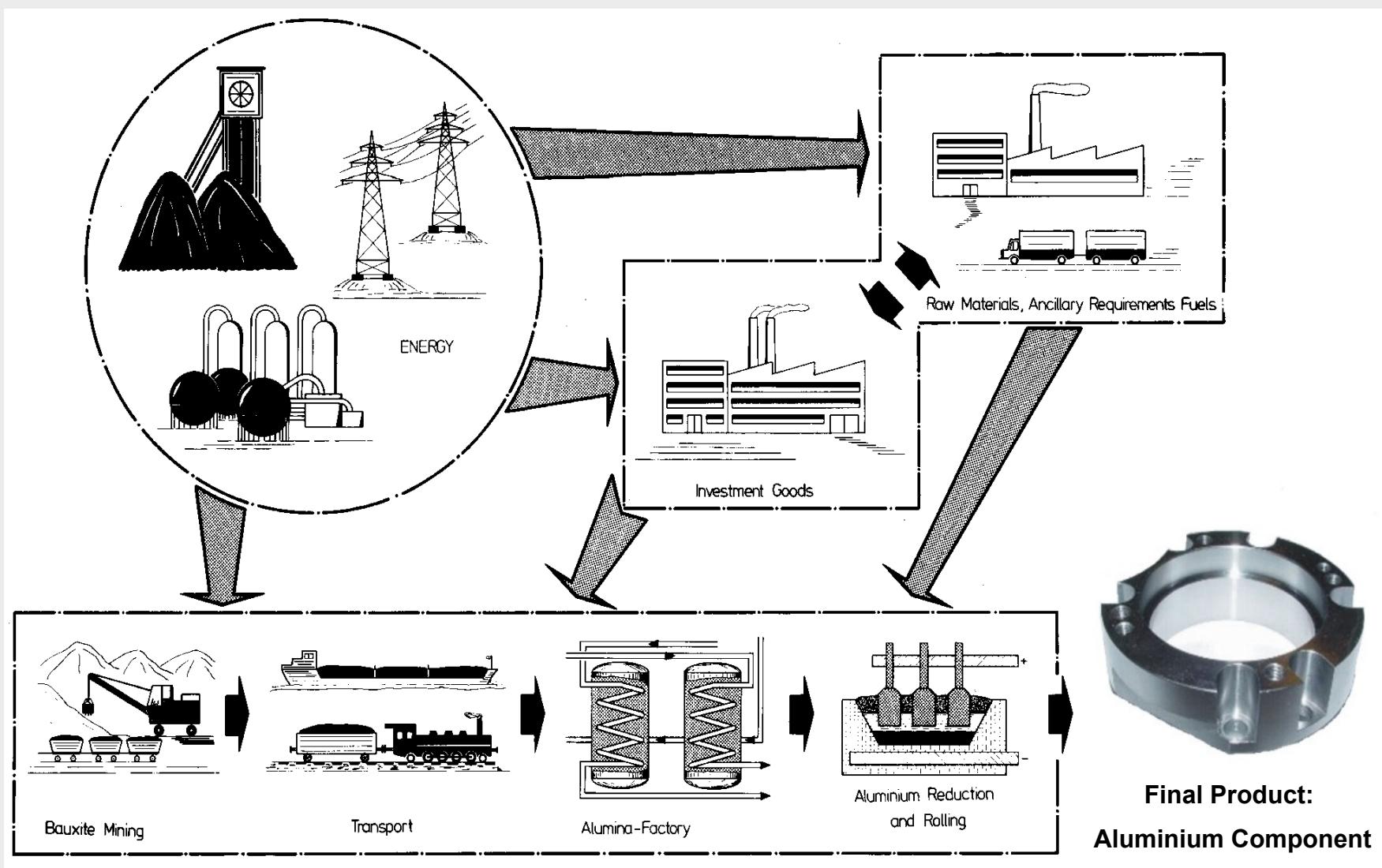
Life Cycle Assessment of the German offshore windpark alpha ventus



Structure of my presentation

- Cumulated Energy and Ecobalances
- Results of the wind park alpha ventus

Example of Process-Chain-Analysis

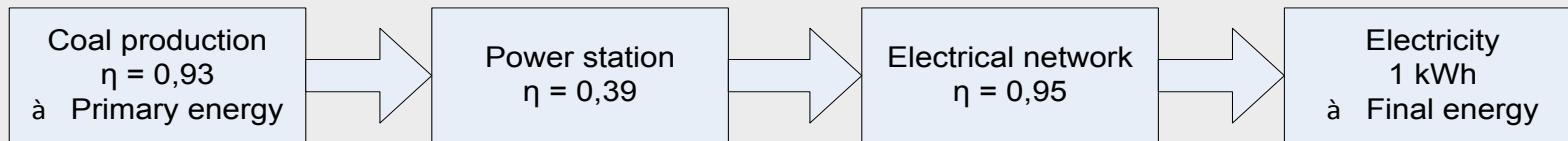


Process chain for final energy carrier

Example: Overall Efficiencies of Supply for final energy carrier

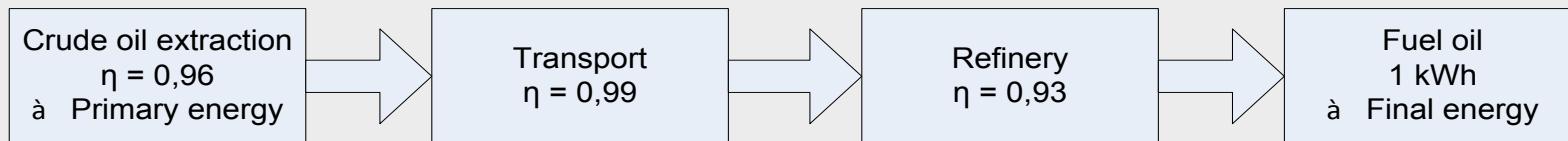
- Problem: different forms of energy must be made comparable.

↳ Electricity, oil-products, etc. are counted back on primary energy with typical (country-specific) process chains.



- The primary energy equivalent of electricity is 2,90 kWh (Overall Efficiencies of Supply g_{el}).

$$\text{Overall Efficiencies of Supply: } g_{Electricity} = \frac{1}{\eta_{total \ about \ chain}}$$



- The primary energy equivalent of oil is 1,13 kWh (Overall Efficiencies of Supply g_{oil}).

Comment:

If there are enough information, you can devide the primary energy equivalent in a fossil, regenerative and nuclear share.

Assembling of a wind converter by Nordex AG



Source: Nordex AG

Montage of a cabin - windpark alpha ventus



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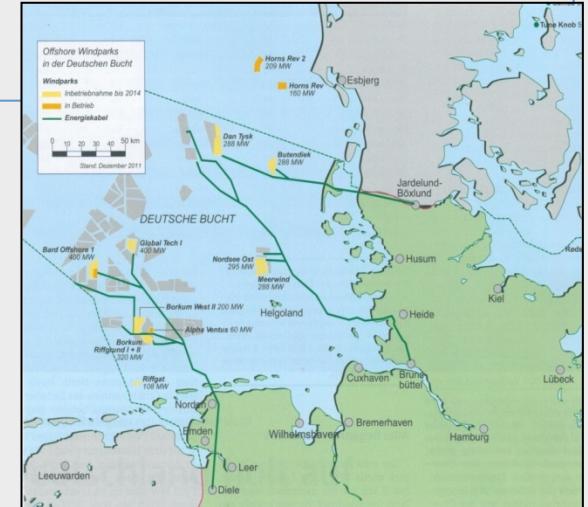
Structure of my presentation

- Cumulated Energy and Ecobalances
- Results of the wind park alpha ventus

Life Cycle Assessment wind park alpha ventus

Reference system

- 12 Wind energy converter, each 5 MW
 - (6 of Multibrid and 6 of REpower company)
- Operation time 20 years
- Lifetime foundation 20 years
- Capacity Factor 45% (load duration 3900 h/a):
 - incl. maintenance- and failure times, power consumption of platform inside wind park and transmission to land
- Maintenance and services:
 - Change of 1/2 gearbox per station and operation time
 - Change of 1,25 rotor blades per station and operation time
 - 120 helicopter transports per year for the wind park
 - 180 ship transports per year for the wind park



Fundaments for windmills for alpha ventus



Tripods for the Multibrid windmills

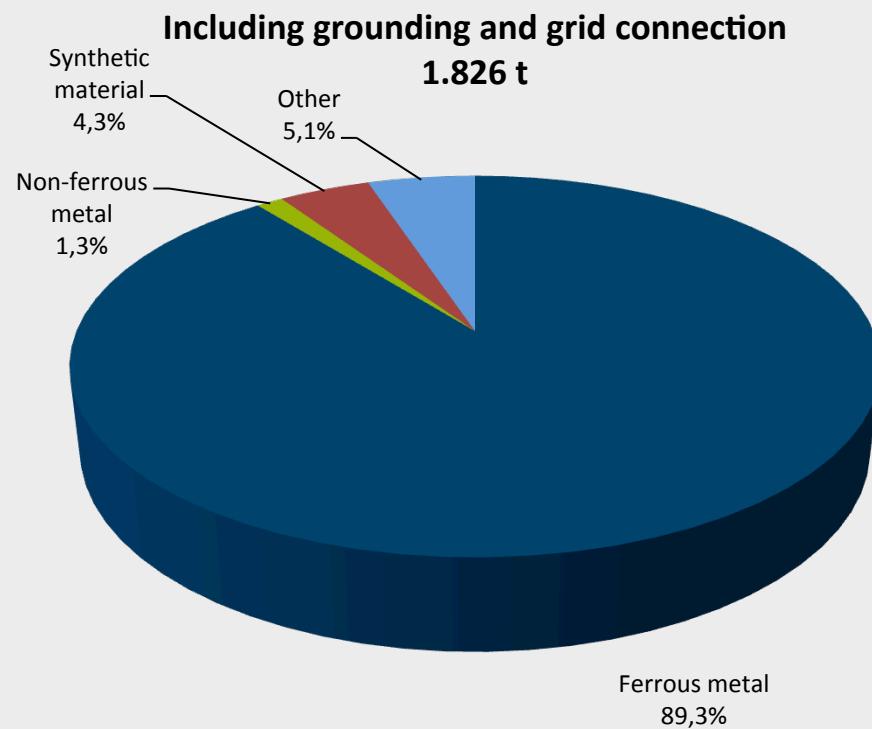
Jackets for the Repower windmills



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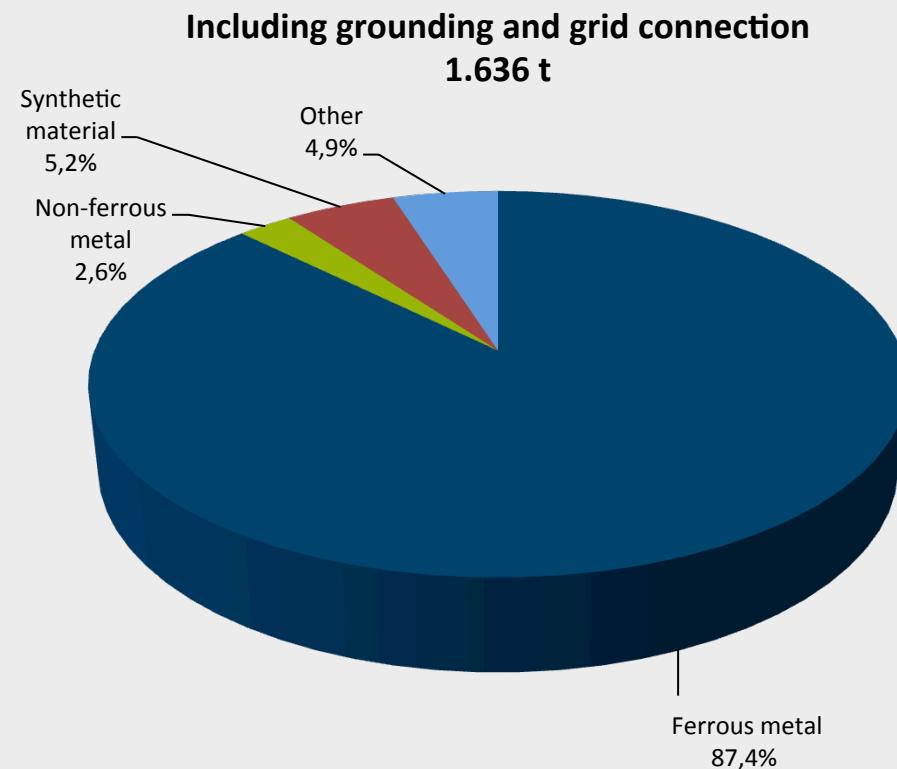
Results production of 1x *Multibrid M5000*

Material balance



Results production of 1x REpower 5M

Material balance



Results of the wind park alpha ventus

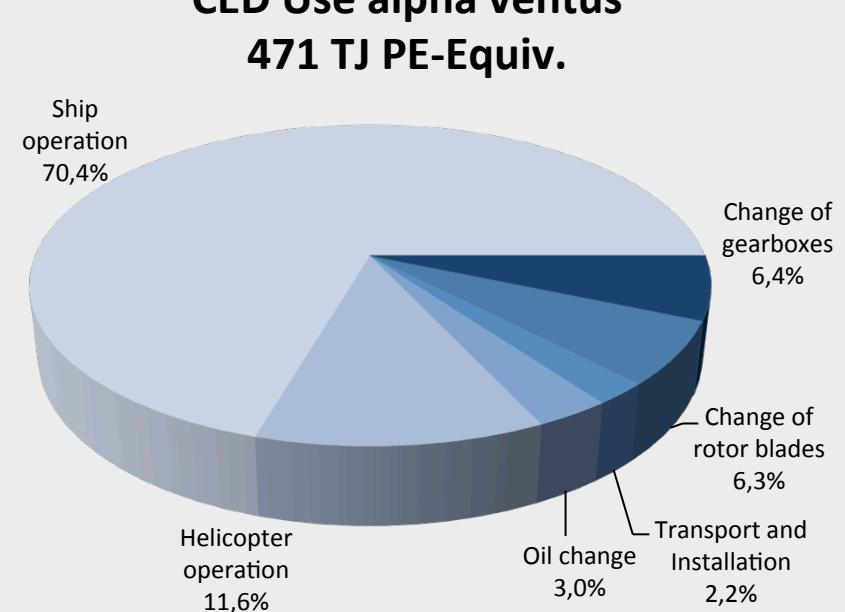
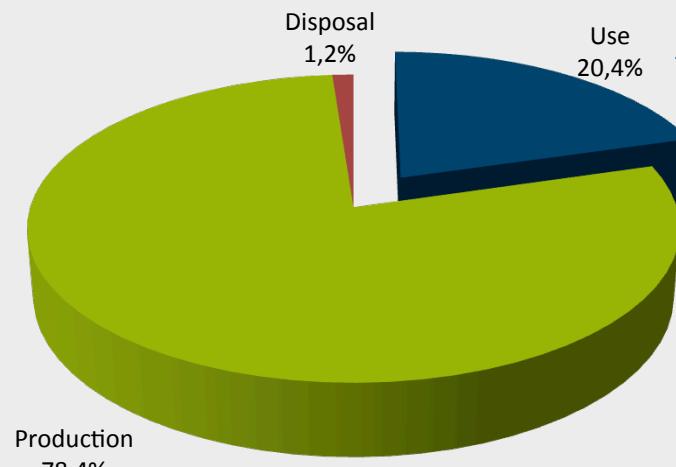
**Cumulated Energy Demand(CED) and
Global Warming Potential (GWP)**

Results wind park alpha ventus

Cumulated Energy Demand (CED) – Life Cycle and use time

CED over life cycle alpha ventus

2.304 TJ PE-Equiv.

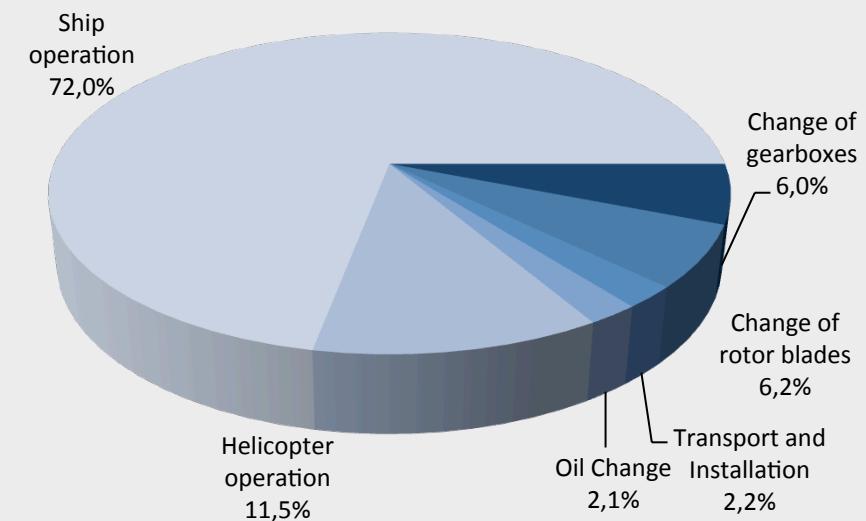
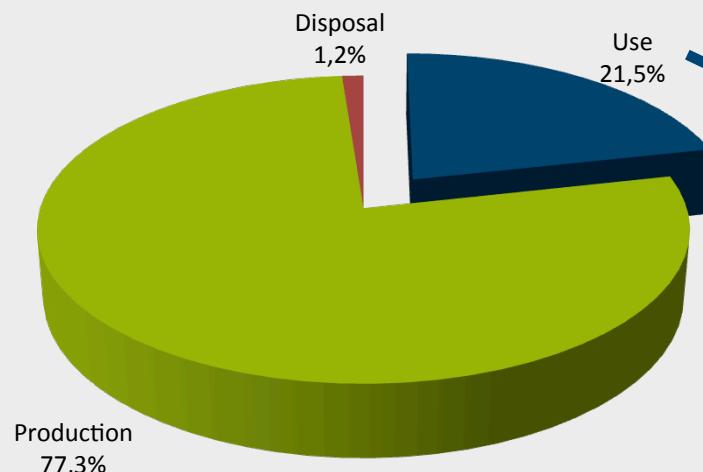


Results wind park alpha ventus

Global Warming Potential (GWP) – Life Cycle and use time

GWP over life cycle alpha ventus

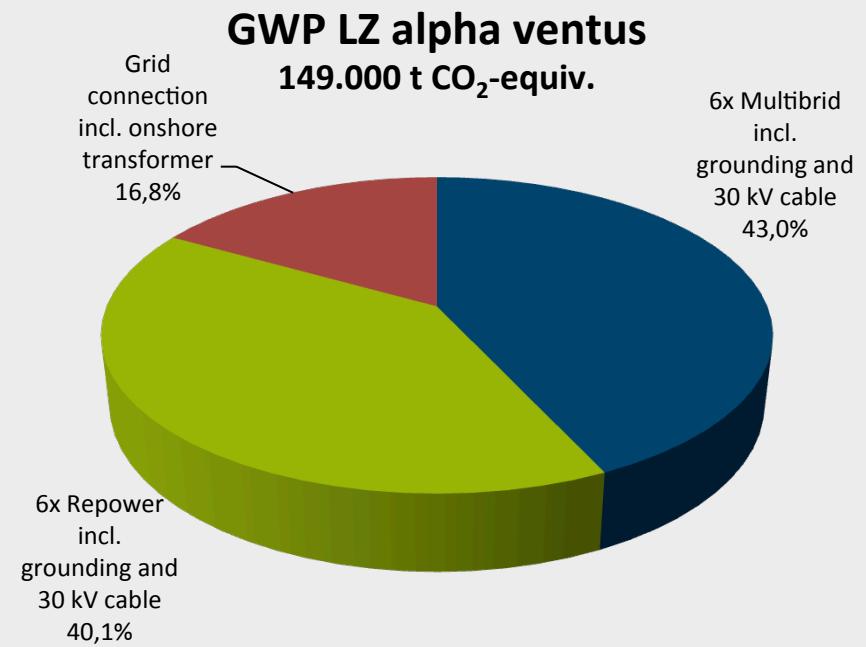
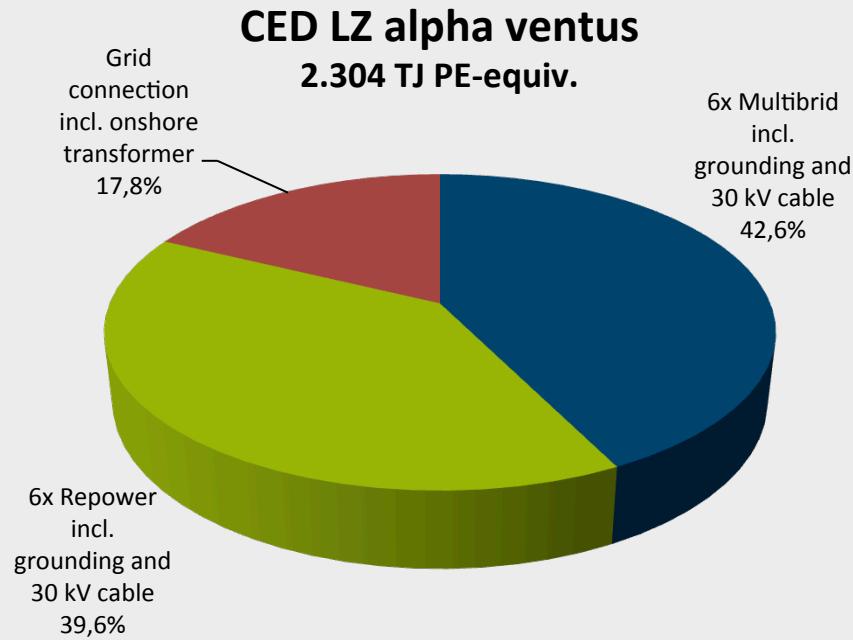
149.000 t CO₂-Equiv.



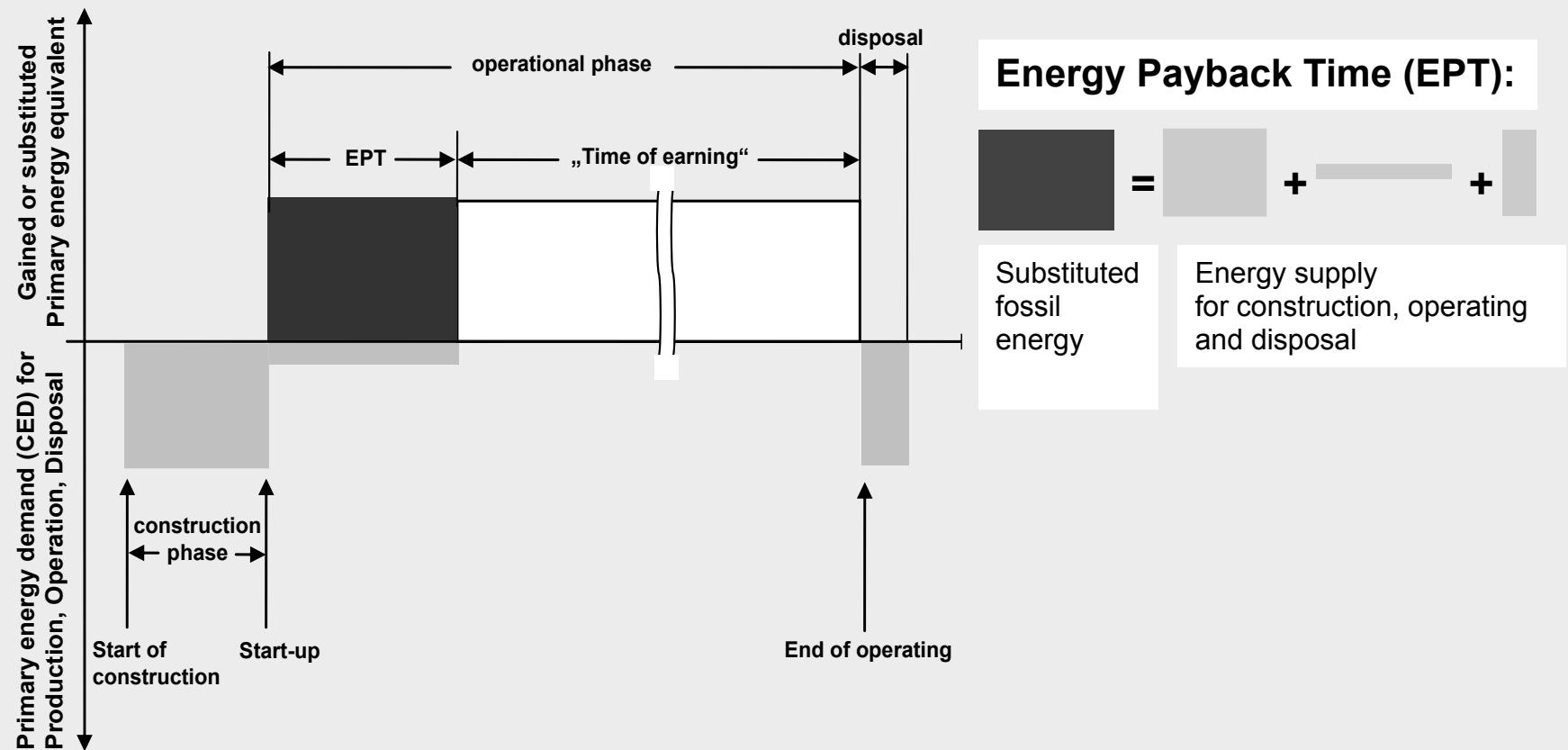
GWP Use alpha ventus
32.000 t CO₂-Equiv.

Results wind farm alpha ventus

CED and GWP – Life cycle – by elements



Energy Payback Time (EPT)



Energy and CO₂ Payback Time

Case	Scenario	Produced Electricity about 20a	EPT (VDI 4661 definition)	CO ₂ AZ _{VDI}
A	Reference system	4.680 GWh	8,8 Month	9,1 Month
B	Lifetime foundation 40 a	4.680 GWh	6,1 Month	6,3 Month
C	Capacity Factor 41%	4.320 GWh	9,5 Month	9,9 Month
D	Capacity Factor 48%	5.040 GWh	8,1 Month	8,5 Month
E	Maintenance cut in halve	4.680 GWh	8,7 Month	9,1 Month
F	Windpark beta 40 Wind energy converter same cable and transformer	15.600 GWh	7,4 Month	7,7 Month

Reference System: 12 WEC - Lifetime Foundation 20 a – load duration 3900 h/a – Maintenance: ½ Gearbox, 15 Rotorplates, 120 Helicopter , 180 Ship transports

Results of the wind park alpha ventus

All considered eco-indicators

Possible effect-classes and -indicators in Life Cycle Analysis (1)

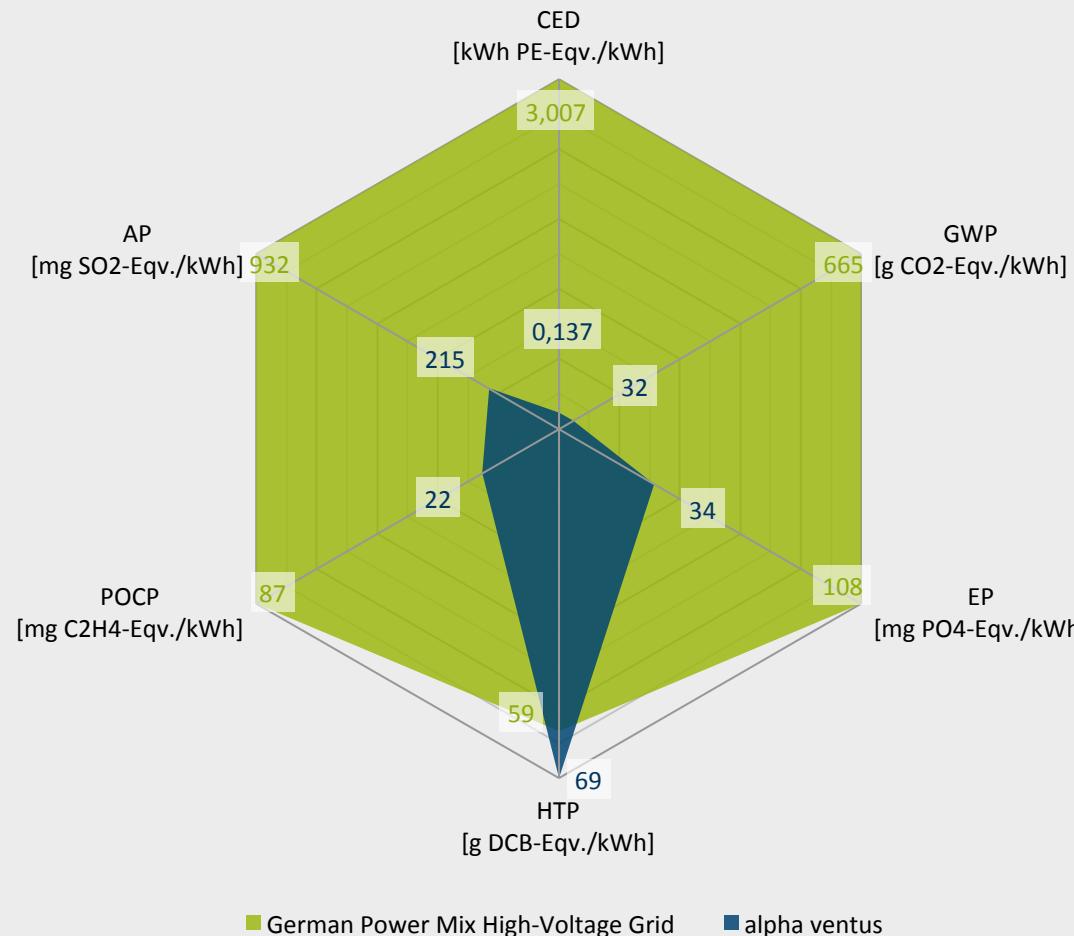
Effect-Class	Massflow	Effect Indicator (load factor)
Energy resource	Energy consumption	All forms of energy count back on primary energy equivalent (CED); if possible differentiate between fossil, nuclear & renewable
Water- and Air-Pollution	Pollutants in effluents and air	Critical Volume (Emission devided by critical value = „dilutionsvolume“)
Waste volume	Solid waste	Volume, subdivided into default classes e.g. solids dump, domestic waste dump, hazardous waste dump
Greenhouse effect	Climate-damaging gases e.g. CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CFC	Conversion by Global-Warming-Potential-Factors (GWP) into CO ₂ -Equivalent
Ozone depletion	CFC	Conversion by Ozone-Depleting-Potential-Factors (ODP) on R11
Photooxidants	Gases, which add to photochemical ozone production (CO, NO, NO ₂ , C _x H _y)	Conversion by Effect-factors on kg ethylene (C ₂ H ₄)-equivalent (POCP)

Possible effect-classes and -indicators in Life-Cycle Analysis (2)

Effect-Class	Massflow	Effect Indicator (load factor)
Soil acidification	Air emissions, which add to acidification	Conversion of emissions (SO_2 , NO_x , NH_3 , O_3) by effect-factors into kg-sulfur dioxide (SO_2)-equivalent (AP). The disposal potential of H^+ -ionic is used as reference.
Eutrophication	Fertilizing emissions in water, soil and air	Conversion by effect-factors into kg-phosphate (PO_4)-equivalent (EP)
Humantoxicity	Emissions with effects on human health	Conversion by effect-factors into equivalent number kg-bodyweight (amount pollutant [kg] devided by toxicological limit [mg/kg]) (HTP) The limits are different between the absorption by water, air und foodstuff Problem: resilient numbers for limits
Ecotoxicity	Emission with effects on the stability of ecosystems	Analog humantoxicity with equivalent number kg-soil/water Problem: resilient numbers for limits

Classification of the results

Comparison with German Power Mix (uniform ranking)



Conclusions

- Wind energy is very material intensive → that needs energy
→ emissions
- Life cycle assessment (ecobalances) give information about sustainability
- The energetic and CO₂ payback time for wind parks is less one year
- Electricity from wind is much more sustainable as electricity from fossils
- A sustainability check by life cycle analysis must be part of every planning of new energy systems

Thank you for your attention



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