



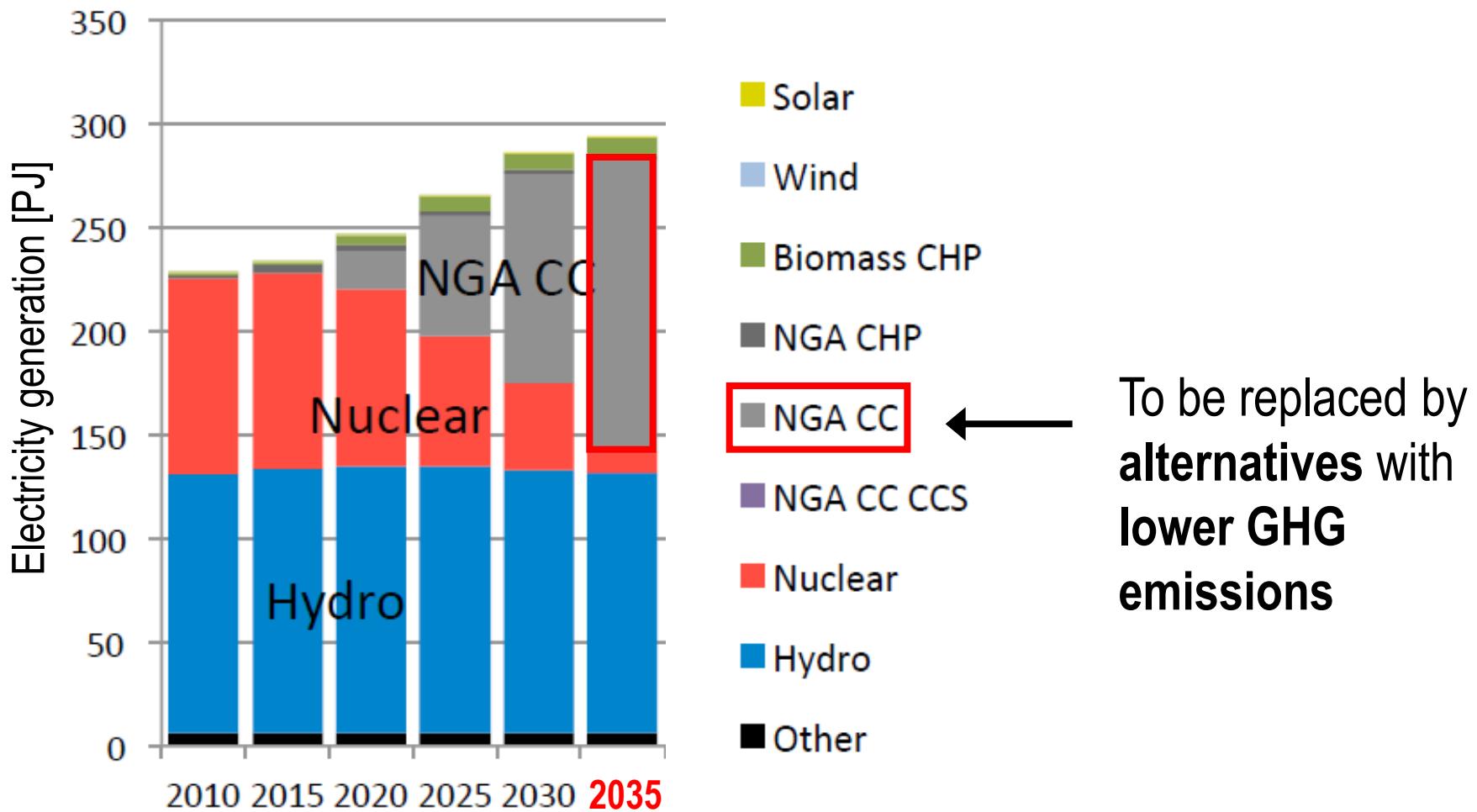
Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

Reducing the carbon footprint of the Swiss power sector: How to fill the gap?

Christian Bauer, P. Eckle, K. Volkart, W. Schenler

Paul Scherrer Institut, Laboratory for Energy Systems Analysis

Reference scenario: CO₂ reduction in the Swiss power sector



To be replaced by
alternatives with
lower GHG
emissions

Research question to be answered

Given (a) certain preference profile(s):

Which will be the preferred options for CO₂ reduction in the Swiss power sector in the future?

Reference year 2035

Comparing different alternatives according to multiple criteria

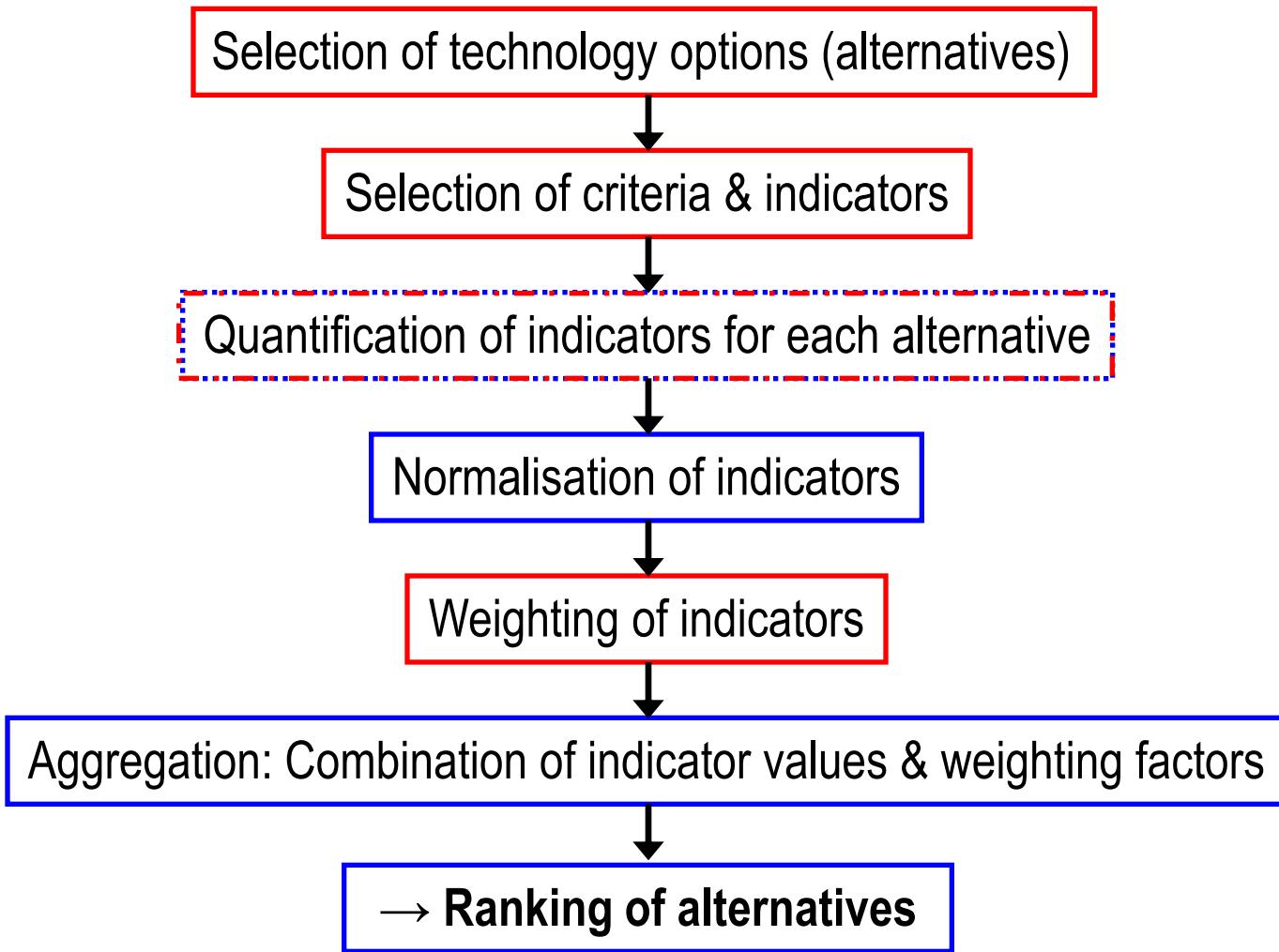
Method

Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

- Comparing various electricity generation technologies
- Taking into account environmental, economic & social evaluation criteria
- Allowing stakeholder interaction by considering individual weighting of criteria/indicators
- using the weighted sum approach

MCDA: How does it work?

Goal: CO₂ reduction in the power sector



Alternatives for CO₂ reduction in the Swiss power sector

- **Hydro:** reservoir & run-of river
- **Photovoltaic:** mc- & a-Si, roof-top
- **Wind:** onshore & offshore (import)
- **Geothermal:** Enhanced geothermal system
- **Wood:** with & w/o CCS (**sustainable forestry**)
- **Biogas:** from organic waste
- **Nuclear:** EPR
- **Natural Gas CC:** with CCS
- **Hard coal & lignite:** with CCS (import)
- **Solar thermal:** (import)

Differing generation potentials need to be considered in conclusions!

online MCDA tool

<http://www.mightymcda.net>

Selection of indicators

Four main categories:

- Environment
- Economy
- Society
- Security of supply

Selection of indicators

Environment – based on LCIA

- fossil energy demand (CED) [MJ/t CO₂ avd.]
- nuclear energy demand (CED) [MJ/t CO₂ avd.]
- metal depletion (ReCiPe) [kg Fe-eq/t CO₂ avd.]
- ecosystem quality (ReCiPe) [species*a/t CO₂ avd.]
- GHG emissions (IPCC 2007 + biog. CO₂) [kg CO₂-eq/t CO₂ avd.]

Economy

- CO₂ avoidance costs [CHF/t CO₂ avd.]
- capital costs (investments) [CHF NPV]
- fuel sensitivity [share of fuel costs]
- marginal avoidance costs [marginal CHF/t CO₂ avd.]

Selection of indicators

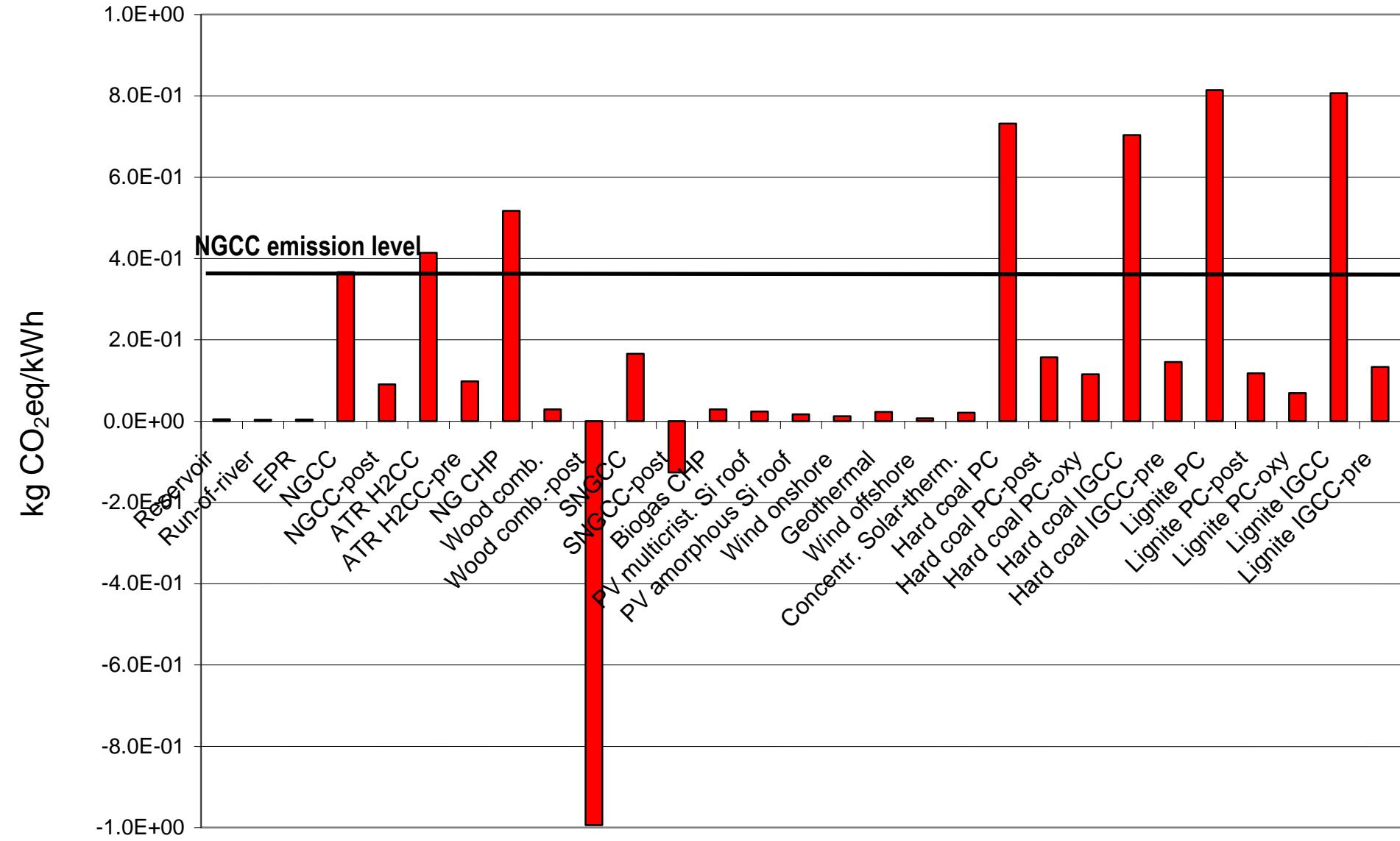
Society

- conflict potential [ordinal scale]
- direct employment [person*a/t CO₂ avd.]
- impacts on human health (ReCiPe) [DALY/t CO₂ avd.]
- expected fatalities (severe accidents) [fatalities/t CO₂ avd.]
- max. number of fatalities (severe accidents) [max. fatalities/accident]
- waste: chemical & radioactive (LCI results) [m³/t CO₂ avd.]

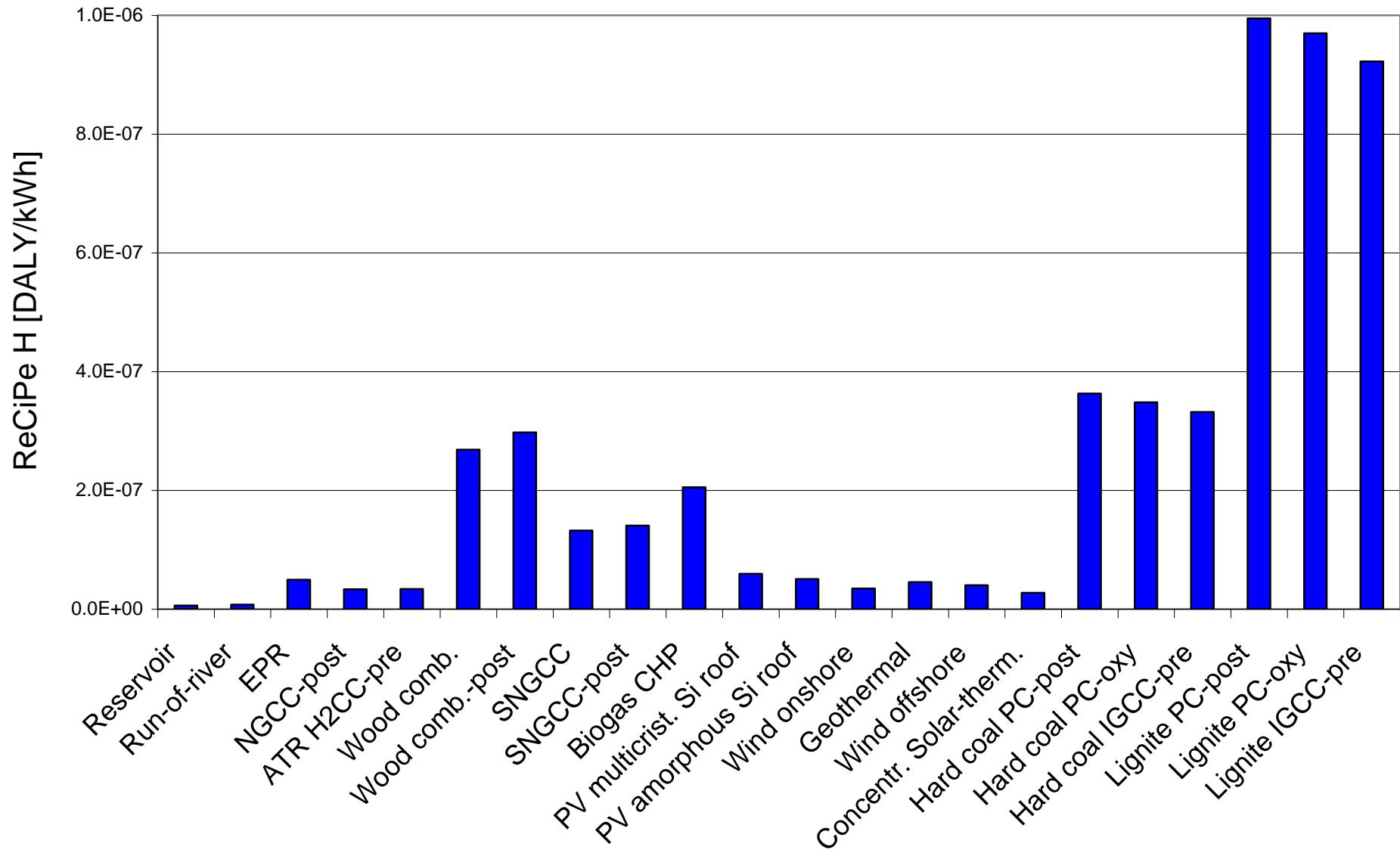
Security of supply

- share of domestic supply [ordinal scale]
- diversity of resources [ordinal scale]
- reliability [ordinal scale]

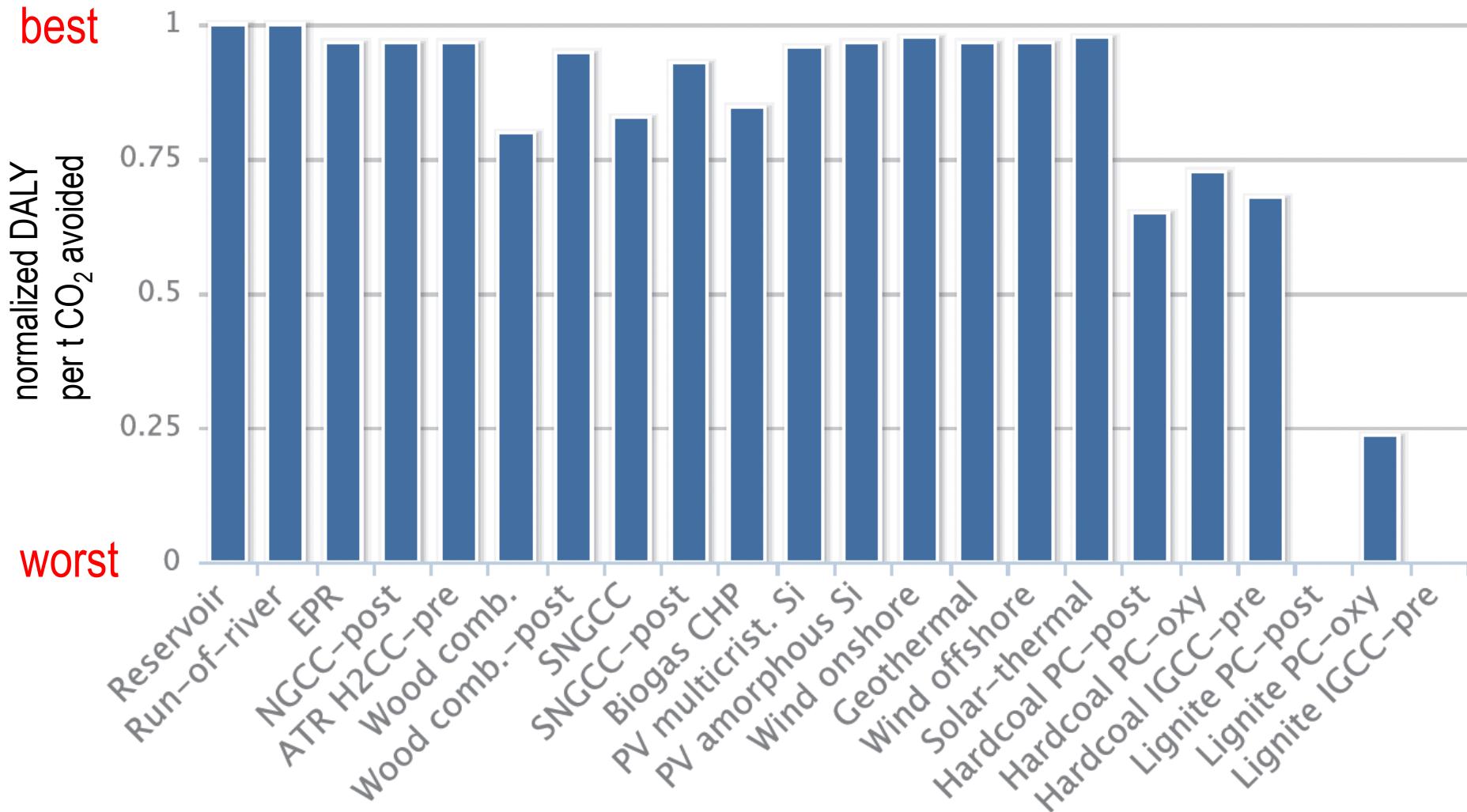
GHG emissions from electricity generation (preliminary)



Example: impacts on human health (ReCiPe H) (preliminary)



Example: impacts on human health (ReCiPe H) (preliminary)

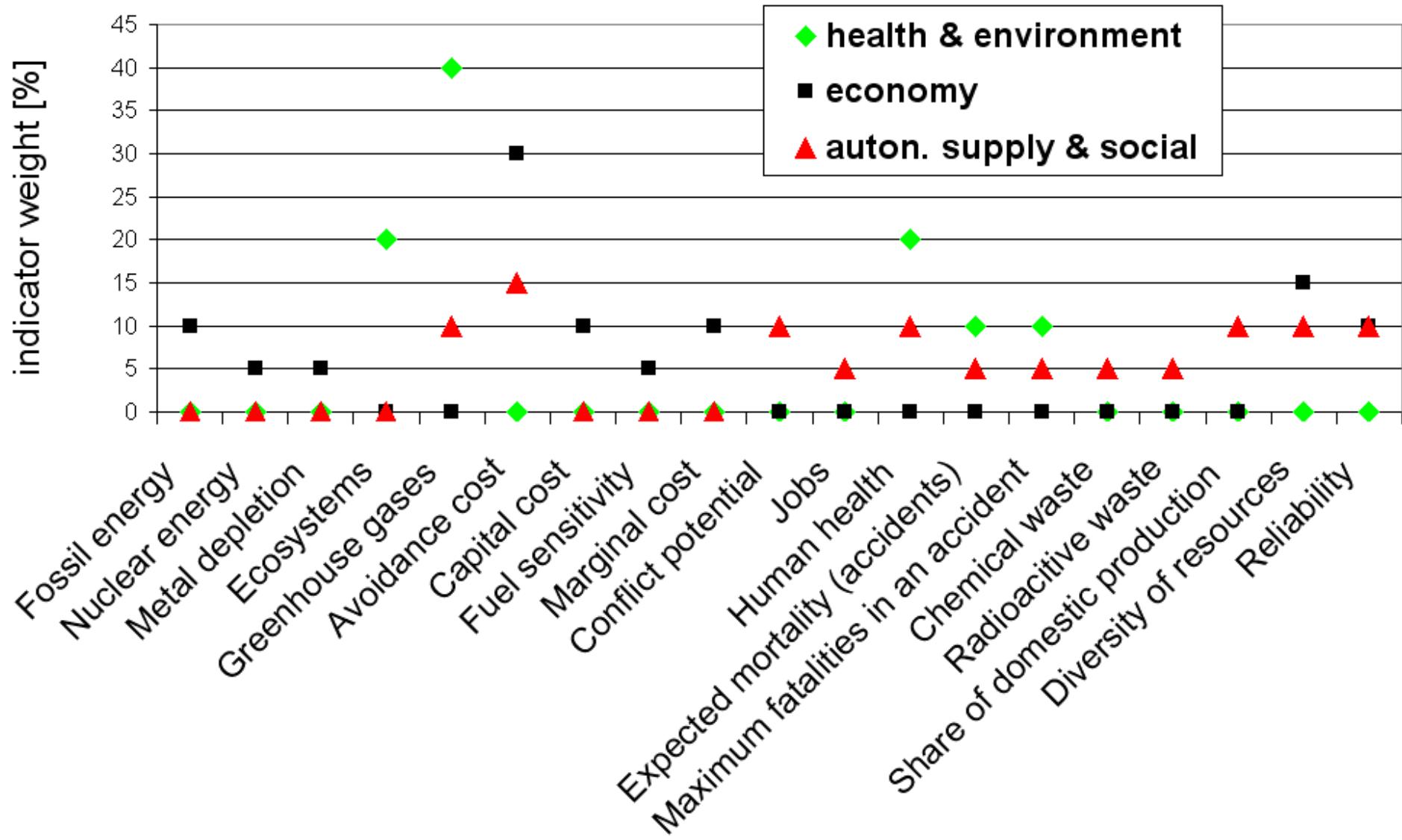


Weighting of indicators

Stakeholder profiles (exemplary)

1. focus on **health & environment**
2. focus on **economy**
3. focus on **autonomous electricity supply & social factors**

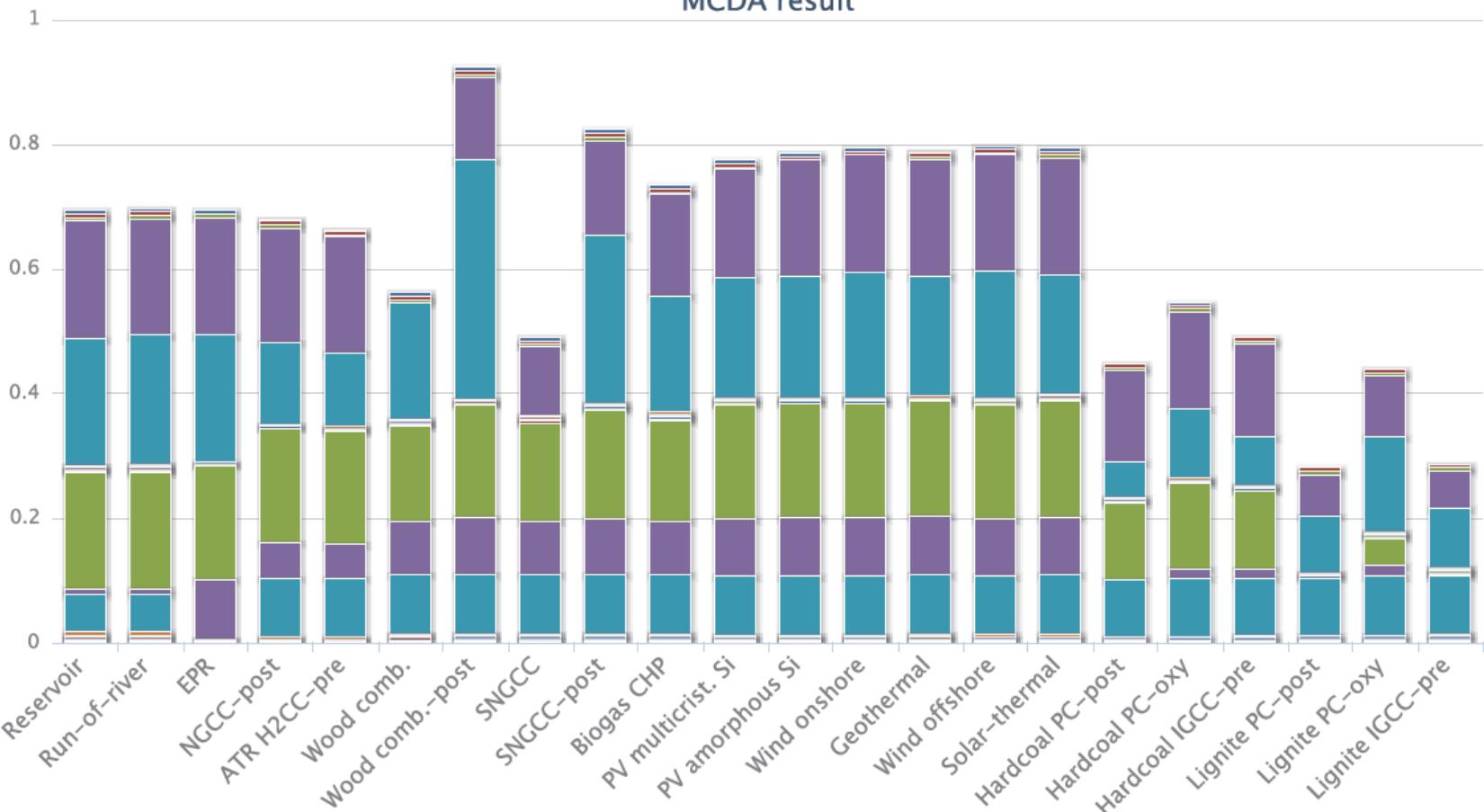
Weighting of indicators: 3 profiles



MCDA results (preliminary): profile health & environment

best

MCDA result

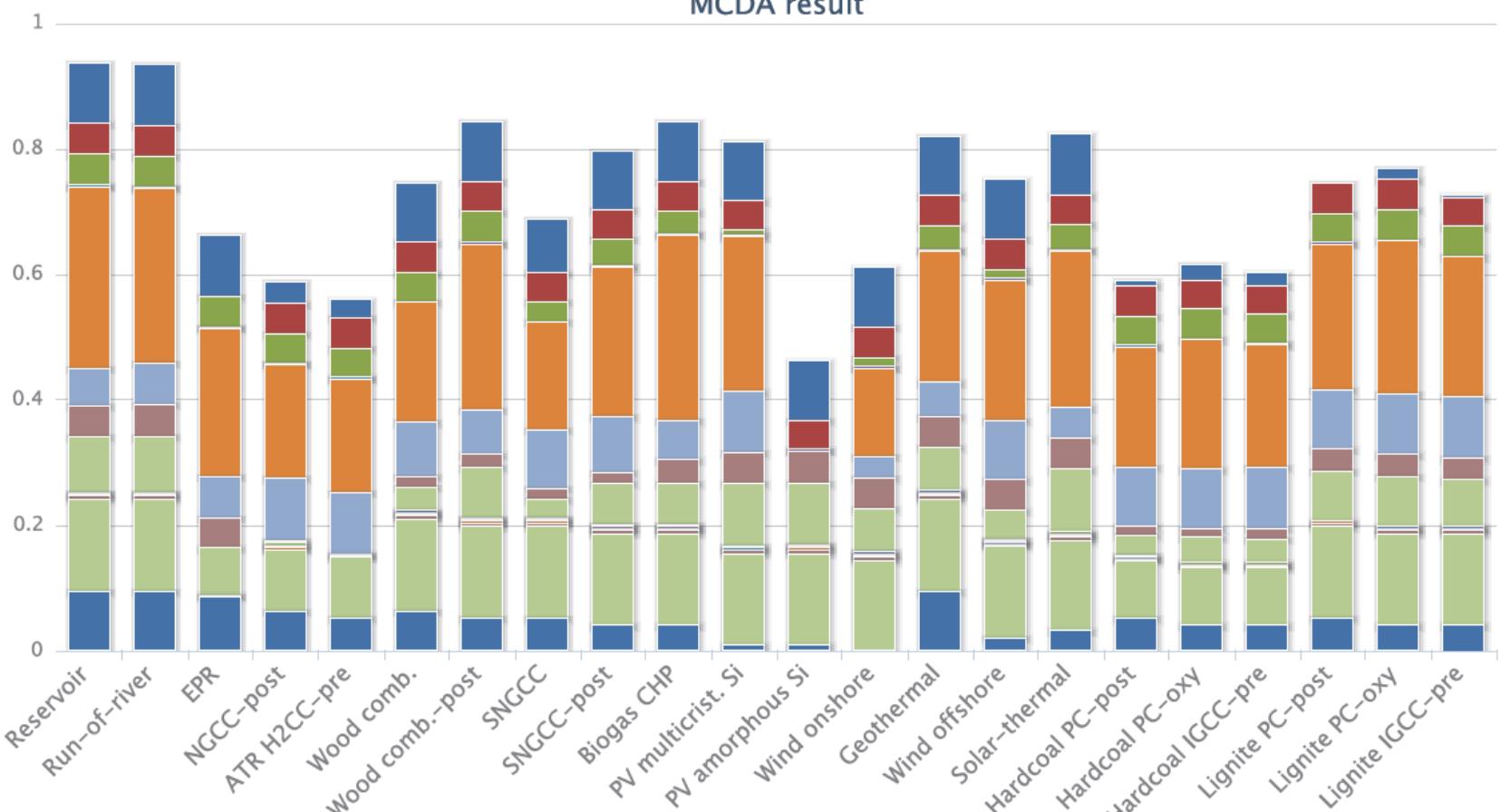


Fossil energy consumption	Nuclear energy consumption	Metal depletion	Ecosystem damages
Greenhouse gas emissions	Avoidance cost	Capital cost	Fuel sensitivity
Conflict potential	Jobs created	Human health damages	Expected mortality
Chemical waste	Radioactive waste	Marginal avoidance cost	Maximum fatalities in an accident
Reliability		Share of domestic resource	Diversity of resource origin

MCDA results (preliminary): profile economy

best

MCDA result



MCDA results (preliminary): profile social & autonomous supply

best

MCDA result

1

0.8

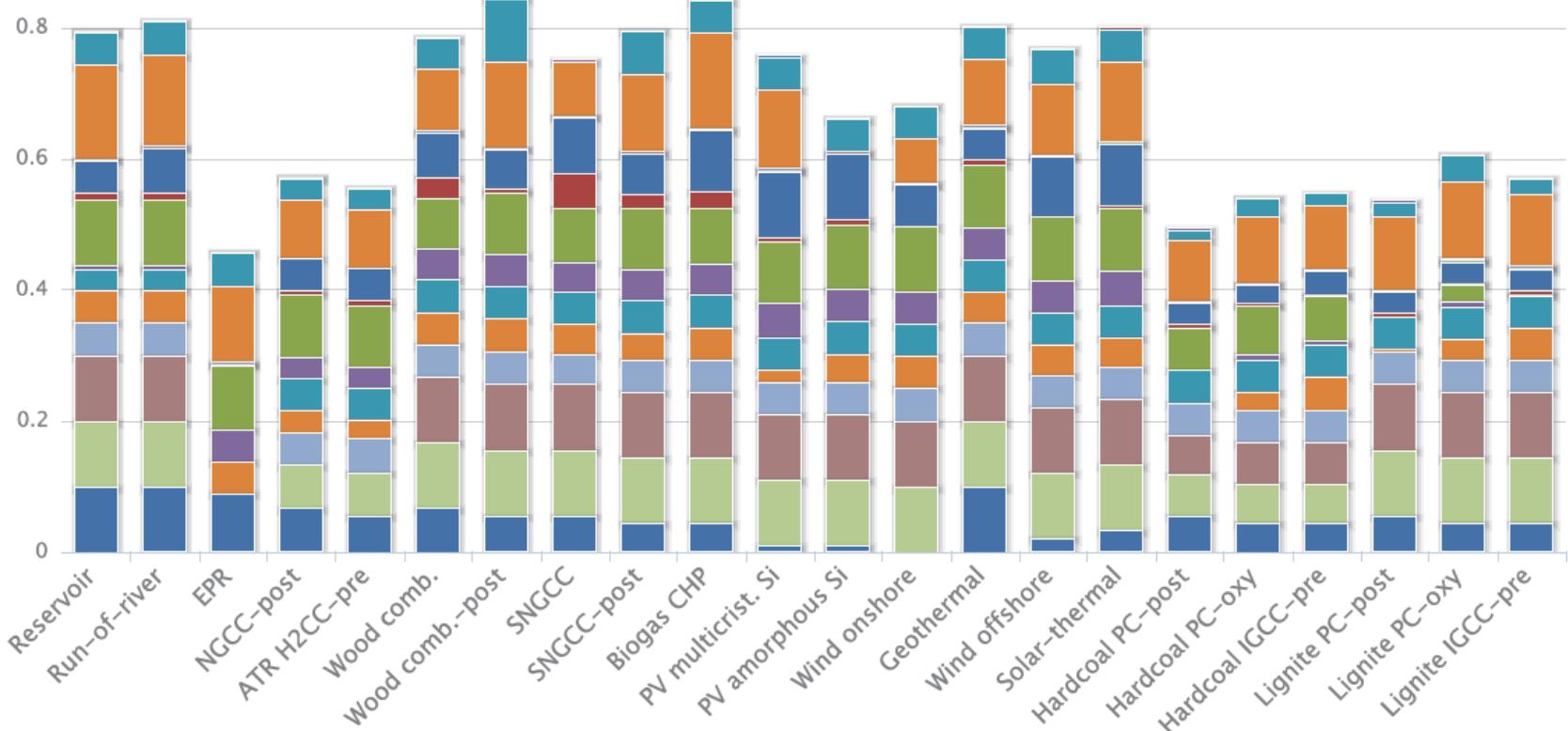
0.6

0.4

0.2

0

worst



Fossil energy consumption	Nuclear energy consumption	Metal depletion	Ecosystem damages
Greenhouse gas emissions	Avoidance cost	Capital cost	Fuel sensitivity
Conflict potential	Jobs created	Human health damages	Expected mortality
Chemical waste	Radioactive waste	Share of domestic resource	Maximum fatalities in an accident
Reliability			Diversity of resource origin

Summary & Conclusions

- **MCDA tool** allows a transparent & interactive evaluation of technology options
 - Considering stakeholder preference profiles & a comprehensive set of evaluation criteria/indicators
 - Showing pros & cons of each alternative
- **Preliminary MCDA results** for CO₂ reduction in the Swiss power sector
 - Hydro shows in general a good performance (BUT: very limited potential)
 - Decentralized renewables tend to perform better than fossil power with CCS
 - Biomass combustion with CCS turns out to be a good option
 - Limited potentials of renewables to be considered → NGCC with CCS

Outlook

- Generation of final indicator results
- Extension to **further economic sectors** with high potential for CO₂ reduction: residential, industry, mobility
- Consideration of efficiency measures
- Implementation of **stakeholder interaction**:
→integration of real preference profiles

Thanks for your attention!

More information:

christian.bauer@psi.ch; kathrin.volkart@psi.ch

<http://gabe.web.psi.ch/>

Research carried out within the project „CARMA“:

<http://www.carma.ethz.ch/>