

# **Task 53 - 4<sup>th</sup> Expert meeting in Madrid**

## **12-13 April 2016**

### **Activities A5-1 and A5-2**

# **LCA and techno-eco comparison between reference and new systems**

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**University of Palermo – DEIM**



## Description of activity

### **A5: LCA and techno-eco comparison between reference and new systems**

Subtask A – Activity A5 is focused on the **comparison between all the studied systems among Subtask A and the reference system** when accurate (same location and same boundary conditions). The comparison will be both on a **Life Cycle Analysis and on a techno-economical basis**. So as to properly compare solutions, adequate **key performance indicators** will be investigated and selected from literature and practical experience from Task experts as well as industry players. Some recommendations will be developed to go for **characterization test method** (permitting to lead to a **quality-labeling scheme** for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.

### **Deliverables:**

- Activity A5-1: Techno-economic and environmental analysis report on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.
- Activity A5-2: Draft document defining the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization framework test method (permitting to lead to a quality-labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.

**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

**!!! For developing the action, **the contribution from all partners is needed**. In detail, information and data on reference systems and existing thermal and PV solar cooling systems, as well as on storage systems, should be collected by partners and will be used to carry out the techno-economic and LCA analyses.**

### **Techno-economic analysis**

**To be carried out after the identification of the technical and economic KPI (Activity A5-2).**

### **LCA analysis**

**Developed action: collection of contributions from the partners.**

We sent a simplified sheet and a detailed sheet for data collection on thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems to all partners involved in the activities A1 and A2 (15.10.2015).

## Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.

### FORMAT for simplified data collection

#### Activity A5

#### LCA and techno-eco comparison between reference and new systems

#### Data collection for LCA analysis

Brief description of the system		
Site of installation		
List and characteristics of the components constituting the system		
Component	Quantity	Features

Useful life of the system [years]:

Electricity consumed by the system during the operational phase [kWh/year]:

Natural gas consumed by the system during the operational phase [kWh/year]:

Water consumed by the system during the operational phase [kg]:

Glycol consumed by the system during the operational phase [kg]:

**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

**FORMAT for detailed data collection**

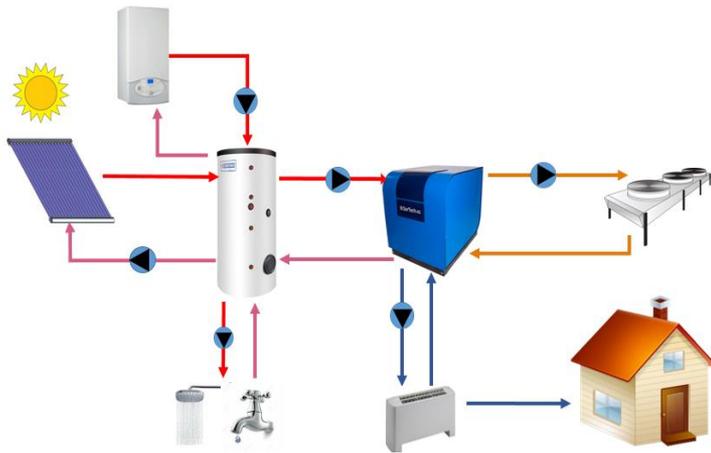
- Worksheet N.1: Product information
- Worksheet N.2: Production process information
- Worksheet N.3: Production process: input and output
- Worksheet N.4: Installation
- Worksheet N.5: Use and maintenance
- Worksheet N.6: End-of-life

<b>1. Commercial name of the product:</b>
<b>2. Description, as detailed as possible, of the product and of its function:</b>
<b>3. Description of the product characteristics</b>
Dimensions
Weight

## Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.

### LCA analysis

**Results:** We received data from CNR-ITAE (Messina, Italy). The data elaboration is in progress by using the LCA tool developed within Task 48.



The application of the LCA tool  
(Task 48) is in progress

- Solar thermal collectors
- Gas boiler
- Hot water storage
- Adsorption chiller
- Dry cooler

**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

**Other potential studies**

Domestic Hot Water System  
supported by PV energy

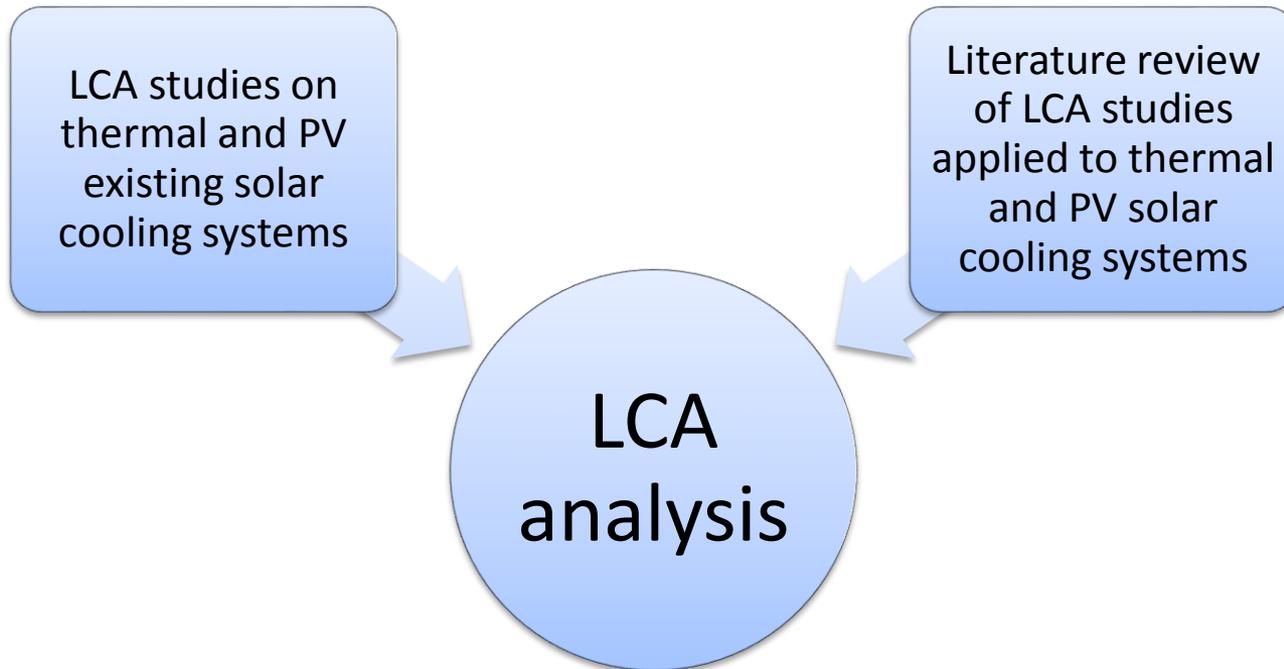
We are waiting for the data  
from Pedro Vicente Quiles

COSSECO system

We are waiting for the LCA  
report from COSSECO

**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

**LCA analysis: UNIPA activities**



## Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.

### LCA analysis

**Developed actions:** UNIPA is carrying out two LCA studies on the following solar cooling and heating system components installed on the terrace of UNIPA-DEIM: Air handling unit desiccant cooling (AHU-DEC) and FREESCOO.

### **Results:**

- The assessment of energy and environmental impacts of manufacturing, operation and end-of-life steps of FREESCOO was completed.
- The assessment of energy and environmental impacts of manufacturing and end-of-life steps of the AHU-DEC was completed. The assessment of the operational step is in progress.



Air handling unit desiccant cooling (AHU-DEC)



**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

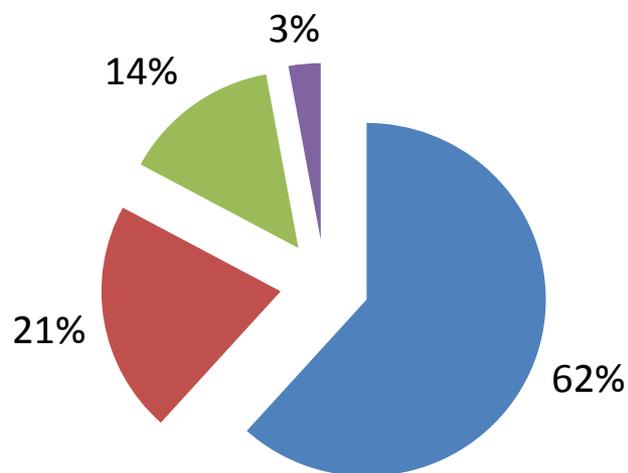
**LCA analysis AHU-DEC**

The examined system is an Air Handling Unit Desiccant Cooling (AHU-DEC) equipped with a hybrid photovoltaic/thermal (PV/T) system.



## Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.

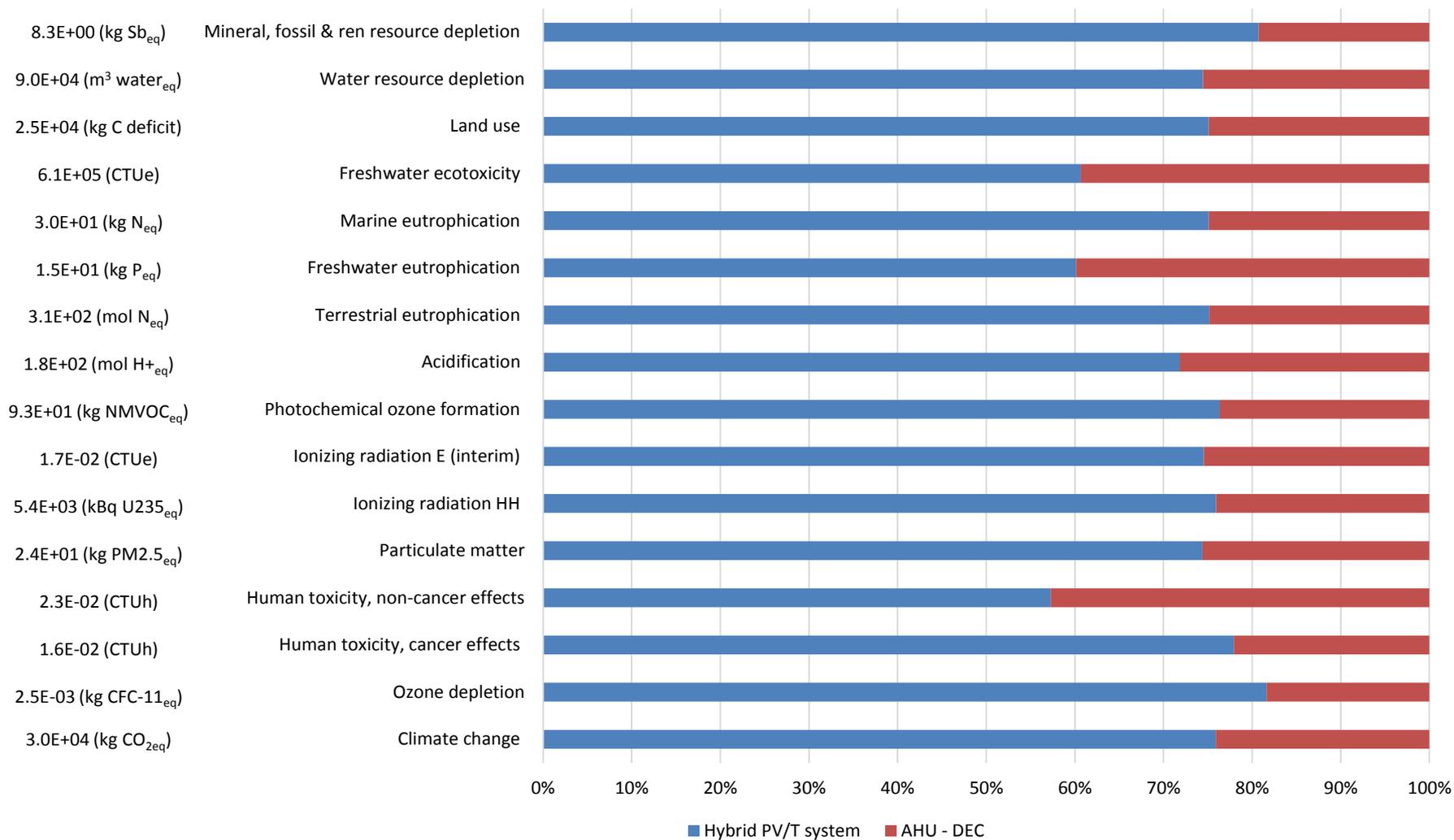
### LCA analysis AHU-DEC



- Manufacturing hybrid PV/T plant
- Manufacturing AHU-DEC
- End-of-life hybrid PV/T plant
- End-of-life AHU-DEC

Component	NRE (MJ)	RE (MJ)	GER (MJ)
<b>Hybrid PV/T plant</b>			
Manufacturing	2.8E+05	4.3E+04	3.2E+05
End of life	5.9E+04	1.4E+04	7.4E+04
<b>Sub-total (MJ)</b>	<b>3.4E+05</b>	<b>5.8E+04</b>	<b>3.9E+05</b>
<b>AHU-DEC</b>			
Manufacturing	9.4E+04	1.4E+04	1.1E+05
End of life	1.4E+04	4.8E+02	1.5E+04
<b>Sub-total (MJ)</b>	<b>1.1E+05</b>	<b>1.5E+04</b>	<b>1.2E+05</b>
<b>Total (MJ)</b>	<b>4.5E+05</b>	<b>7.2E+04</b>	<b>5.2E+05</b>

Benefits arising from the recycling are not included



**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

**LCA analysis FREESCOO**

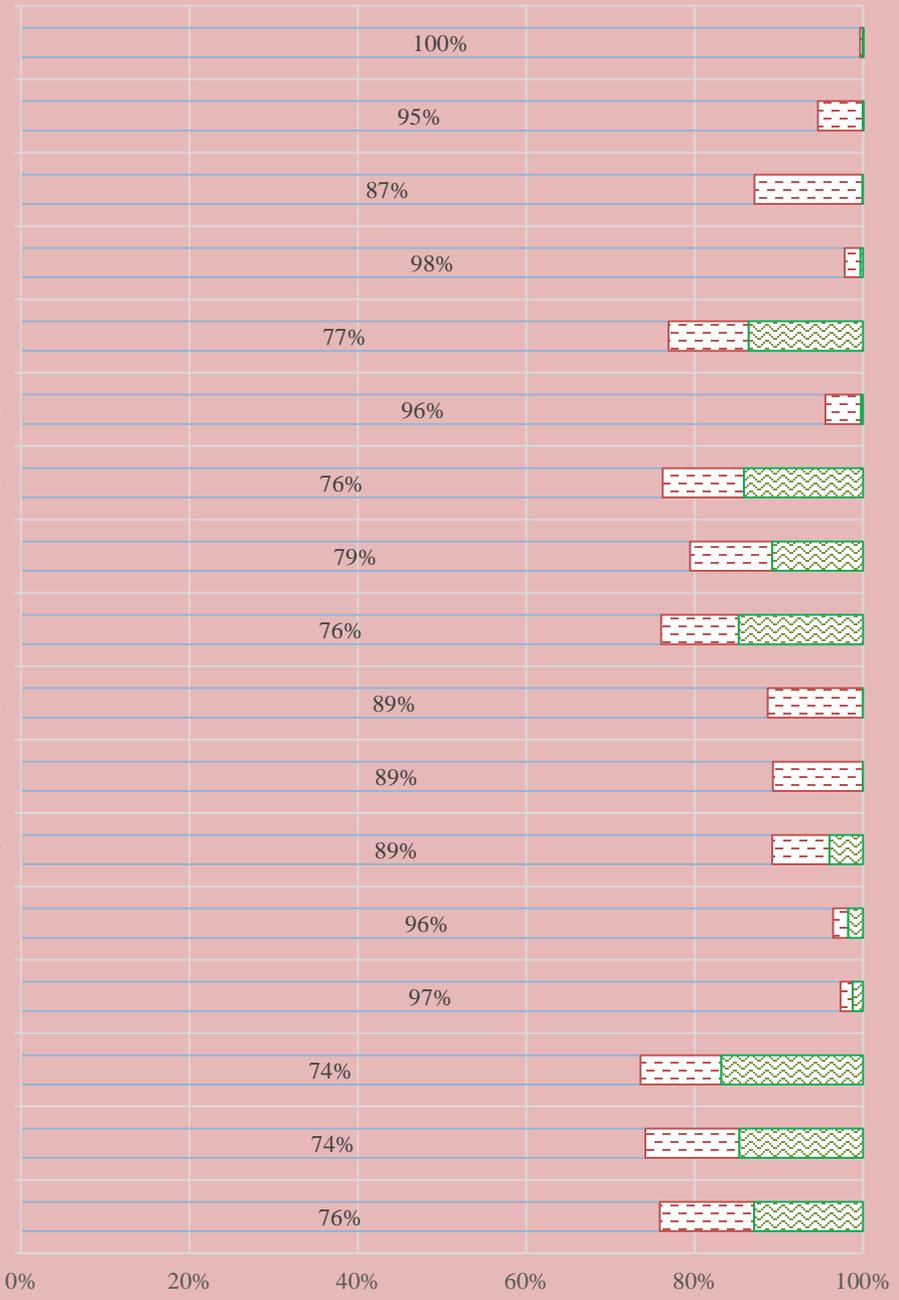
The examined system is FREESCOO, a compact solar air conditioner system designed for air-conditioning (heating in winter is also possible).



The system is composed by a solar photovoltaic/thermal air collector, two adsorption beds, an integrated cooling tower, two wet heat exchangers, fans, batteries and all other auxiliaries needed to perform the air handling process also in stand-alone operation. During winter, if solar radiation is available, warm air can be delivered to the building.

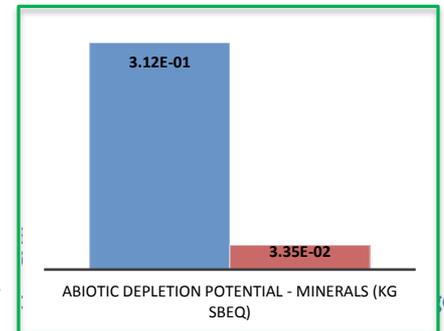
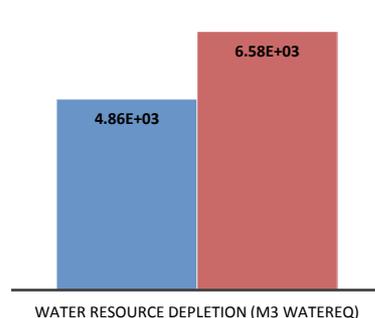
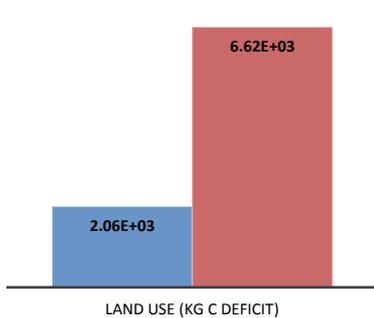
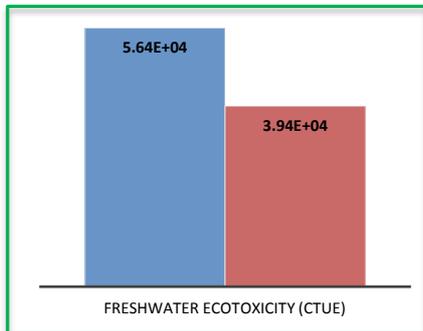
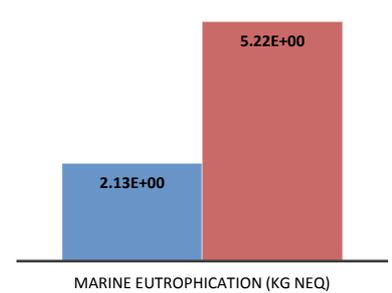
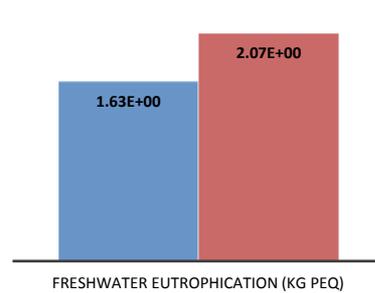
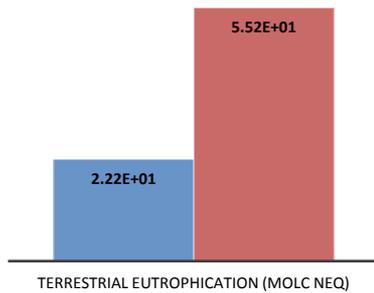
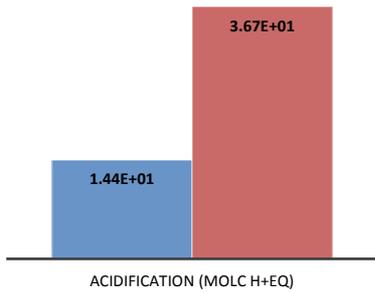
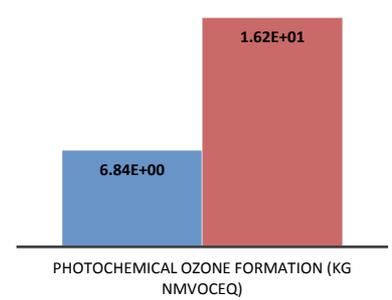
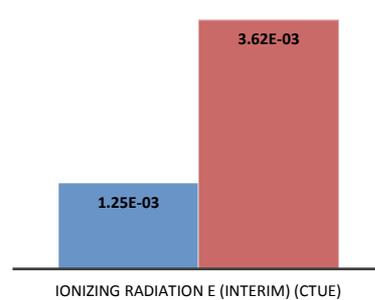
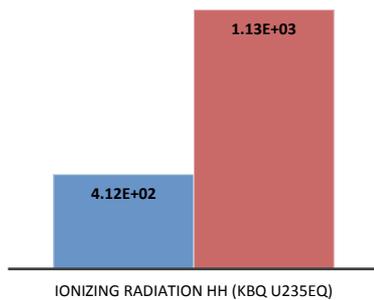
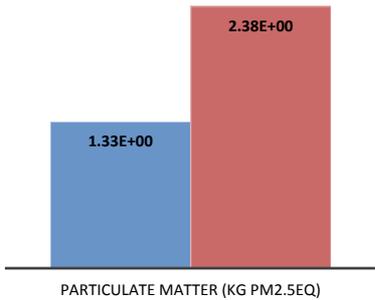
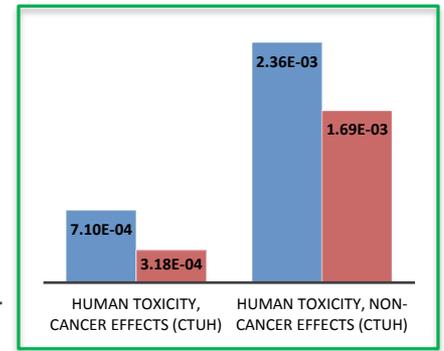
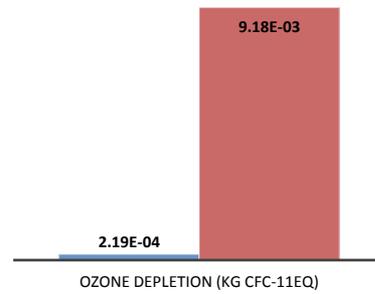
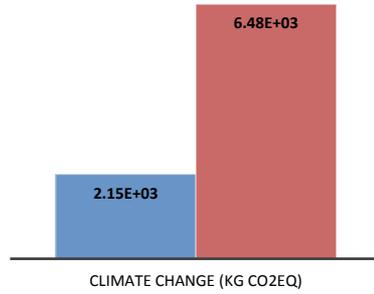
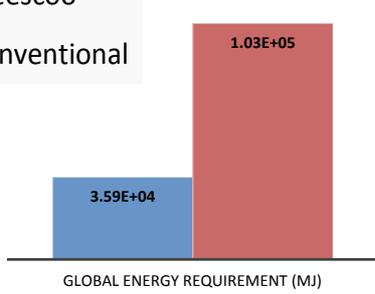
kg Sb <sub>eq</sub>	3.12E-01
m <sup>3</sup> water <sub>eq</sub>	4.86E+03
kg C deficit	2.06E+03
CTUe	5.64E+04
kg N <sub>eq</sub>	2.13E+00
kg P <sub>eq</sub>	1.63E+00
molc N <sub>eq</sub>	2.22E+01
molc H <sup>+</sup> <sub>eq</sub>	1.44E+01
kg NMVOC <sub>eq</sub>	6.84E+00
CTUe	1.25E-03
kBq U235 <sub>eq</sub>	4.12E+02
kg PM2.5 <sub>eq</sub>	1.33E+00
CTUh	2.36E-03
CTUh	7.10E-04
kg CFC <sub>11</sub> <sub>eq</sub>	2.19E-04
kg CO <sub>2</sub> <sub>eq</sub>	2.15E+03
MJ	3.59E+04

Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	100%
Water resource depletion	95%
Land use	87%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	98%
Marine eutrophication	77%
Freshwater eutrophication	96%
Terrestrial eutrophication	76%
Acidification	79%
Photochemical ozone formation	76%
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	89%
Ionizing radiation HH	89%
Particulate matter	89%
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	96%
Human toxicity, cancer effects	97%
Ozone depletion	74%
Climate change	74%
Global energy requirement	76%



Construction  
 Use  
 End of Life

■ Freesco  
 ■ Conventional



**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

### LCA analysis

**Develop actions:** UNIPA is carrying out literature review of LCA studies on thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems. The literature studies will be summarized by using a format already developed within Task 38.

**Results:** The literature review is in progress.

### Literature review of LCA studies on thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems

12 literature studies

1. Product
2. Authors and reference
3. Description of the product
4. Product characteristics
5. Metadata
6. Life Cycle Inventory
7. Product Eco-profile
8. Primary energy saving and avoided emissions
9. Payback indexes

**Activity A5-1: Techno-economic analysis on comparison between thermal and PV existing solar cooling systems including as well LCA approach and Eco label sensibility.**

**Eco label sensibility**

The results of the techno-economic analysis and of the LCA studies will be synthesized by using specific technical, economic, social, energy and environmental indicators identified in Activity A5-2.

**TO BE DEVELOPED AFTER TECHNO-ECONOMIC AND LCA ANALYSES WILL BE COMPLETED**

**Activity A5-2: Definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.**

The main goal of this activity is to develop a draft document defining the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.

**OUR PROPOSAL:** To define the KPI on the basis of the three pillars of sustainability (economy, environment, society). In addition, indicators on the technical performances of the systems could be used.

**Developed actions:** UNIPA is identifying KPI that will be summarized by using an “ad hoc” format.

**Results:**

- The definition of KPI is in progress.
- The format was developed.

**Activity A5-2: Definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.**

**Energy and environmental indicators**

State-of-the-art analysis on the energy and environmental labels currently available.

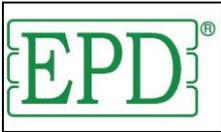
**32 LABELS**

The main characteristics of each label will be summarized in a specific format.



## Activity A5-2: Definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.

### An example for the label EPD

LABEL NAME	EPD (Environmental Product Declaration)
SYMBOL	
GOAL	<p>The International EPD® System has, as a main objective, the ambition to help and support organisations to communicate the environmental performance of their products (goods and services) in a credible and understandable way by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) offering a complete programme for any interested organisation in any country to develop and communicate environmental declarations according to ISO 14025 and EN 15804, supplementary information on particular environmental issues, such as the carbon footprint of products according to ISO/TS 14067 as “Single-issue EPDs,”</li> <li>2) supporting other environmental declarations programmes (national, sectorial, etc.) in seeking cooperation and harmonisation and helping organisations to broaden the use environmental declarations on an international market.</li> </ol>
SHORT DESCRIPTION	<p>An EPD® is a certified Environmental Product Declaration, which reports environmental data over the life cycle of products in accordance with the international standard ISO 14025.</p> <p>The International EPD® System is a programme to develop and register EPDs for goods and services. The system is international, third party verified and deliver flexible source information.</p> <p>EPD® is a registered trademark for environmental product declarations registered in the International EPD® System.</p>
CATEGORIES OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	Any type of goods and services
REGULATION	Type III ISO 14025:2006
WEBSITE	<a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a>
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS	<p>Use of resources: 1) non-renewable resources (material and energy resources); 2) renewable resources (material and energy resources); 3) water resource use.</p> <p>Potential environmental impacts: 1) Emission of greenhouse gases; 2) Emission of acidifying gases; 3) Emission of substances to water contributing to eutrophication; 4) Emission of gases contributing to the photochemical oxygen creation potential; 5) Emission of ozone-depleting gases; 6) Land use and land use change; 7) Abiotic resource depletion.</p> <p>Waste production: 1) Non-hazardous waste; 2) Hazardous waste; 3) Radioactive waste.</p>

**Activity A5-2: Definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.**

### Energy indicators

Global Energy Requirement (MJ)  
Non renewable Energy Requirement (MJ)  
Renewable Energy Requirement (MJ)  
Energy payback time (years)  
Energy return ratio (a-dimensional)

### Economic indicators

Economic savings during the operation (€)  
Initial cost of the system (€)  
Operation/maintenance costs (€)  
Payback period (years)

### Environmental indicators

Global Warming Potential (kg CO<sub>2eq</sub>)  
Acidification Potential (kg SO<sub>2eq</sub>)  
Eutrophication Potential (kg PO<sub>4<sup>3-</sup>eq</sub>)  
Ozone Depletion Potential (kg CFC-11<sub>eq</sub>)  
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential  
(kg C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4eq</sub>)  
GWP payback time (years)

### Social indicators

Additional income per person (€)  
Customer satisfaction (qualitative)  
Ease of use of the systems (qualitative)  
Impact on new employment (qualitative)

**Activity A5-2: Definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.**

### Technical indicators

Useful life (years)  
Efficiency (to be defined)  
Reliability (qualitative)  
Degree of required skill for design, installation and maintainance (qualitative)  
Percentage of breakdown (%)

The definition of KPI is in progress...

... The debate is open!

**Activity A5-2: Definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the market available systems and possible characterization test method (permitting to lead to a quality labeling scheme for new generation solar cooling systems) as well as standards.**

### FORMAT FOR KEY Global Warming Potential

Key performance indicator name: **Global Warming Potential (GWP)**

Typology (economic, energy or environmental, social, technical): **Environmental indicator**

Type of assessment (qualitative or quantitative): **Quantitative**

Unit of measure (only for quantitative KPI): **kg CO<sub>2eq</sub>**

Description: **GWP is a measure of the relative, globally averaged, warming effect arising from the emissions of a particular greenhouse-gas. The GWP represents the time-integrated commitment to climate forcing from the instantaneous release of 1 kg of a trace gas expressed relative to that from 1 kg of carbon dioxide.**

Performance target: **% reduction of GWP during the life-cycle of the system (to be fixed case by case)**

Measurement process: **Life Cycle Assessment methodology**

## Update of the LCA tool developed within Task 48

The LCA tool developed within Task 48 will be updated.

In detail:

-To add the energy and environmental impacts of conventional chillers and of components of the SHC systems, by using data from scientific literature (if available) and the results of the studies carried out within the activity A5.1.

-To split the worksheet related to the solar heating and cooling system in three sections:

- ✓ Section for thermal solar heating and cooling systems;
- ✓ Section for photovoltaic solar heating and cooling systems;
- ✓ Section for thermal and photovoltaic (hybrid) solar heating and cooling systems.

**The update is in progress.**

## Dissemination of the results



6th International Conference  
Solar  
Air-  
Conditioning



### A simple tool for life cycle assessment of solar heating and cooling systems

Marco Beccali, Maurizio Cellura, Sonia Longo



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

ScienceDirect

Energy Procedia 00 (2015) 000–000

Energy  
**Procedia**  
[www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia)

SHC 2015, International Conference on Solar Heating and Cooling for Buildings and Industry

### A simplified LCA tool for solar heating and cooling systems

Marco Beccali<sup>a,\*</sup>, Maurizio Cellura<sup>a</sup>, Sonia Longo<sup>a</sup>, Daniel Mugnier<sup>b</sup>

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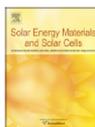
Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells ■ (■■■■) ■■■–■■■



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Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells

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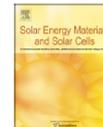
Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells ■ (■■■■) ■■■–■■■



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Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells

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Solar heating and cooling systems versus conventional systems assisted by photovoltaic: Application of a simplified LCA tool

Marco Beccali, Maurizio Cellura, Sonia Longo\*, Francesco Guarino

Life Cycle Assessment of a compact Desiccant Evaporative Cooling system: The case study of the “Freesco”

Pietro Finocchiaro, Marco Beccali, Maurizio Cellura, Francesco Guarino\*, Sonia Longo

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DIPARTIMENTO DEIM

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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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