



Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories

A joint initiative of the
ETH domain and Swiss
Federal Offices

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48th Discussion Forum, Dübendorf



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**ecoinvent v3 – Internationalization of the
data supply and international
collaborations**

ecoinvent as a global database



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- ecoinvent started as a **Swiss** database
- **International supply chains** demanded international data collection
- Now the most used global database of known quality
- Growth can be **problematic**:
 - ◆ Data for different regions benefit from local expertise
 - ◆ International data collection ideally organized in a collaboration of regional data collection networks

ecoinvent as a global database



- Collaboration with **CIRAIG** in **Canada** to build an LCI database for Québec
- Data are being **integrated** into the existing global supply chains provided by ecoinvent version 3
- Local data collection efforts can rely on **global background data** and grow organically into local process systems
- **Other collaborations** are in planning or are already submitting first datasets

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LCA in emerging economies



- Fast-growing **demand for LCA** and related techniques in emerging economies
- International users will benefit greatly from global supply chain data in several sectors
- LCA-based regulations in developed countries may cause international trade disputes

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→ **Strong demand for local LCI data and expertise**

Local level of expertise in LC-based methods can be low, little experience with LCI data collection

Cooperation of LCI initiatives



- Cooperation with several emerging economies to support LCI networks in developing countries, supported by the Swiss government (SECO)
- Use existing expertise of ecoinvent starting out as the Swiss LCI network
- The goal is to:
 - ◆ Build expertise on life cycle thinking and LCA
 - ◆ Create capacity for LCI data collection
 - ◆ Create background data for local (and global) studies
 - ◆ Grow into self-sustaining regional LCI competence centres

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Problems of starting LCI networks



- **Local level of expertise** in life cycle-based methods can be low
 - ◆ Little experience with LCI data collection
- Lack of local environmental studies compared to developed countries, so **less basis for background data**
 - ◆ Local conditions can differ significantly from other regions
- Inventory **databases** need a certain “critical mass” to be useful
 - ◆ Gaps in process chains will introduce errors in the results

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Building capacity



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- Experts and experienced practitioners needed
 - ◆ Workshops in India, Brazil, South Africa
 - ◆ Regular communication and discussion of problems
- Guidance for data creation necessary
 - ◆ Software tool with automatic pre-validation
 - ◆ Documents and videos to guide beginning data creators
- Informing and involving stakeholders

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Data availability



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- Environmental studies are scarce
 - ◆ Industry often very motivated to share data
- Technological differences can be significant
- Cottage-scale industries, e.g. silk reeling
 - ◆ Significant differences from larger-scale operations
- Waste management
 - ◆ Existing waste treatment models not directly adaptable

Case study: Coal power

- Coal power constitutes ~ 70% of Indian generation

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	Germany	India
Calorific value of burned coal	27.7 MJ/kg	15.7 MJ/kg
Emission abatement	Desulphurisation, denitrification, and dedusting operating in most power plants	In most power plants only dedusting
CO ₂	92 g/MJ coal	96 g/MJ coal
NO _x	0.06 g/MJ coal	0.63 g/MJ coal
SO ₂	0.07 g/MJ coal	0.89 g/MJ coal
PM _{2.5}	0.005 g/MJ coal	0.202 g/MJ coal
Net efficiency of power plant	36 %	32 %

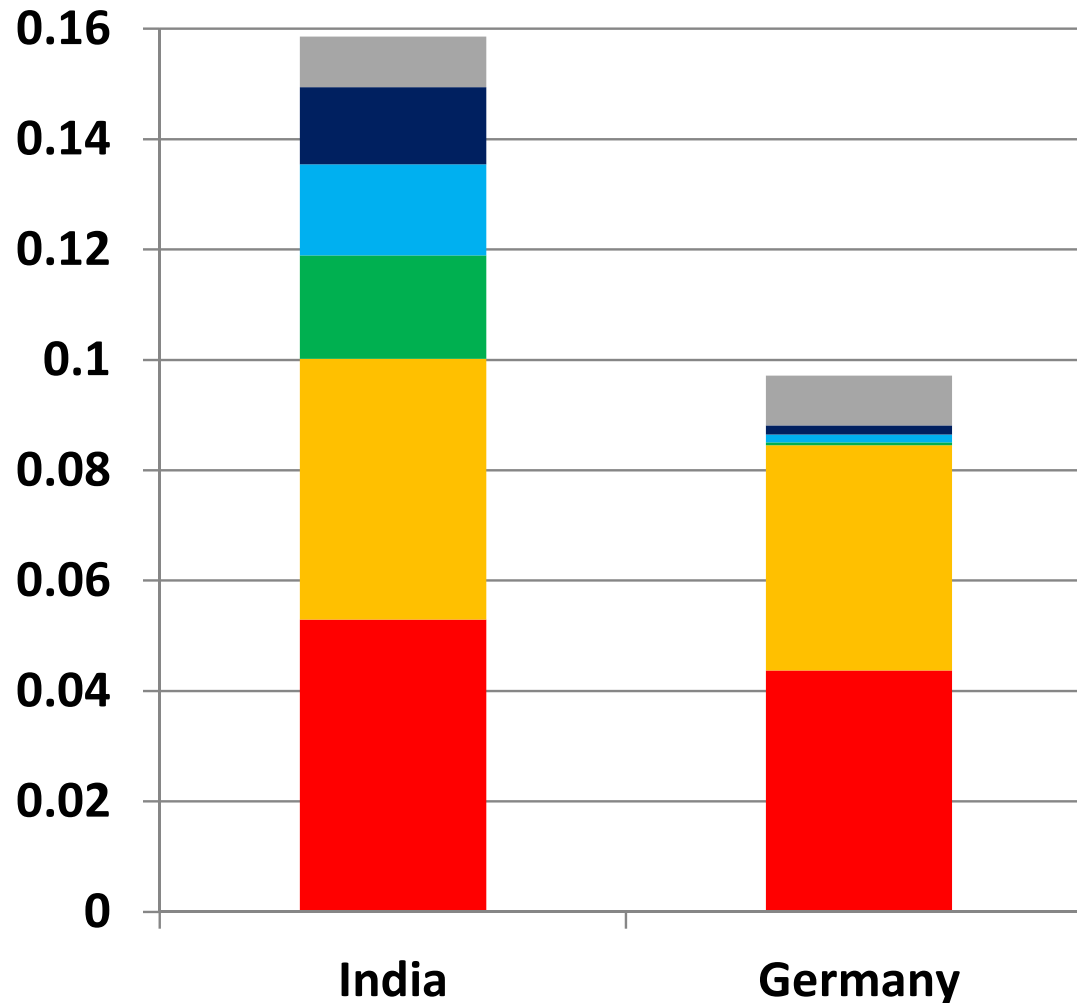






Case study: Coal power

ReCiPe
points/kWh



■ Remaining substances

■ Nitrogen oxides

■ Sulfur dioxide

■ Particulates, < 2.5 um

■ Hard coal in ground

■ Carbon dioxide, fossil

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Case study: Coal power



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- Similarities
 - ◆ Dataset structure
 - ◆ Some values (efficiency, CO₂)
- Differences
- Existing datasets proved a helpful resource
 - ◆ Mathematical relations & Child datasets simplify changes

Coal power: Child datasets

- Start out as copy of the parent
- Values can be changed relative to the parent or overwritten completely
- Optional – independent datasets can serve the same function

	Exchange				electricity production, l		
	Type [△]	Name	Unit	Compartment	Amount	Variable Name	Mathematical Relation
	0 - Referenc...	electricity, high voltage	kWh		1		
	2 - ByProdu...	residue from cooling tower,...	kg		f_{ex} 0.000424...	<i>amount_residue</i>	ParentValue * 8
	2 - ByProdu...	hard coal ash, 0% water	kg		f_{ex} 0.056794	<i>amount_ash</i>	ParentValue * 1.2
	4 - ToEnviro...	Lead-210	kBq	air	9.66173170...		
	4 - ToEnviro...	Cobalt	kg	air	1.15031444...		
	4 - ToEnviro...	Selenium	kg	air	4.09224628...		
	4 - ToEnviro...	Propene	kg	air	2.95071439...		
	4 - ToEnviro...	Methane, dichloro-, HCC-30	kg	air	2.71338586...		
	4 - ToEnviro...	Strontium	kg	air	5.02695308...		

LCI database creation



- Without background data, life cycle-based assessments are virtually impossible or highly flawed
 - ◆ Several critical sectors occur in virtually all life cycles
- Solution: Integrate into existing database
 - ◆ Framework of an existing dataset simplifies data collection for inexperienced users
 - ◆ Local datasets can fall back on global background data with higher uncertainty until local inputs become available
 - ◆ Updates integrated into supply chains automatically
 - ◆ Data collection results can be applied immediately for first screening results

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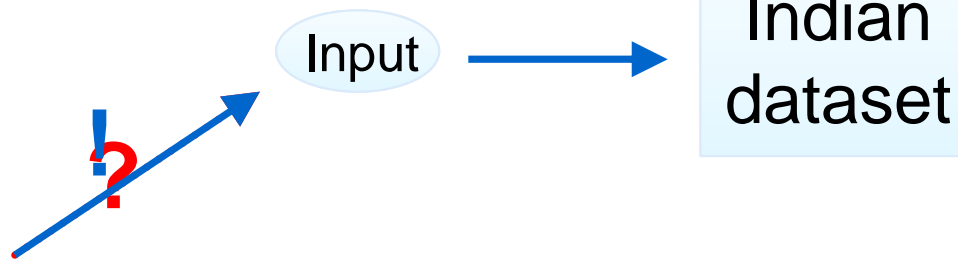
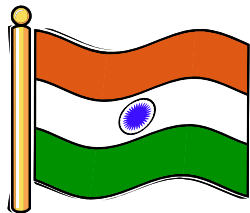
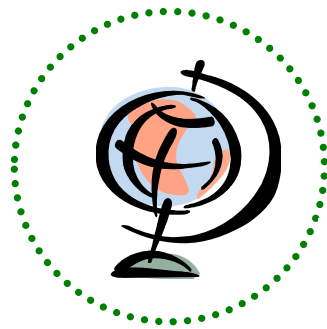
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Indirect linking in ecoinvent v3



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Conclusions



- The ecoinvent Centre is building a **network of collaboration partners**
- We wish to support other LCI initiatives by **offering our structure and experience**
- **Integrating** with existing data helps to **create datasets** and to reach **critical mass** for high quality database
- Transparent **unit-process** inventory modeling **facilitates** cooperation and data exchange

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Thank you for your attention!



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