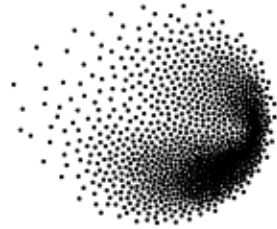


Including broad future scenarios in prospective LCA

Bernhard Steubing | Romain Sacchi



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands



PSI

October 2nd, 2024
Imperial Life Cycle Network

Today's talk

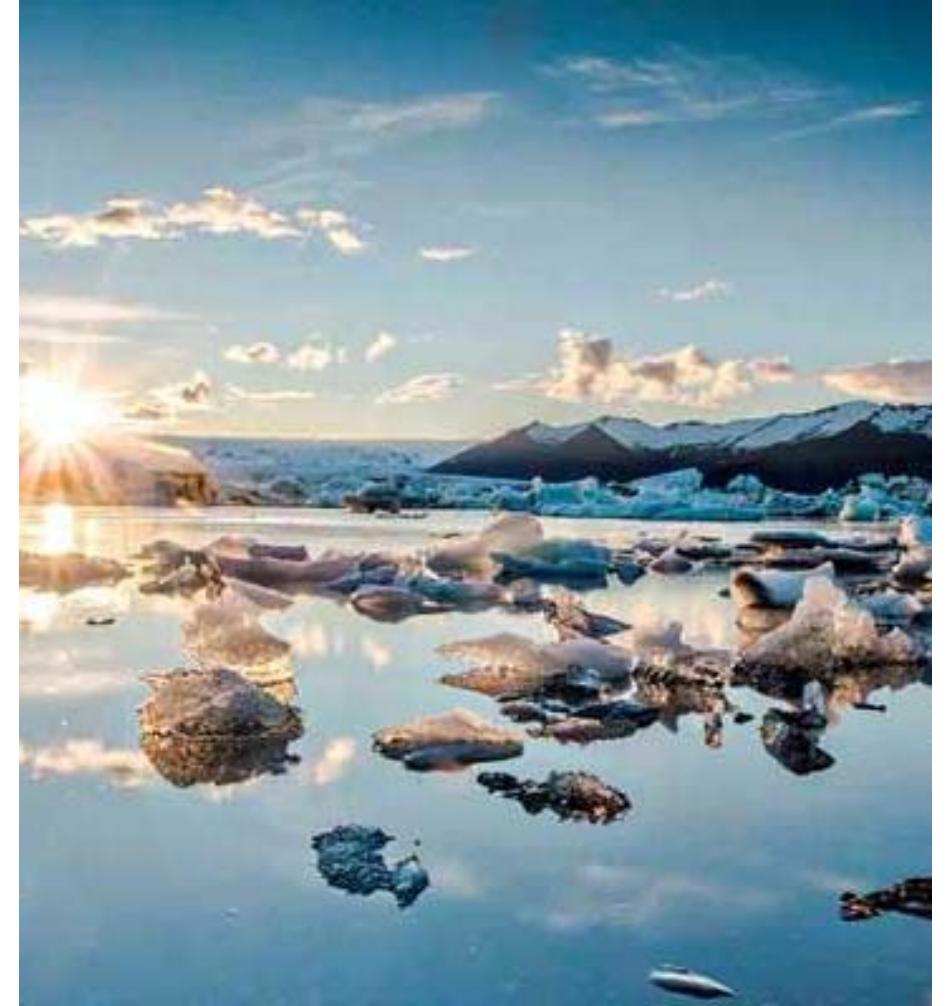
1. Prospective LCA and scenarios (Bernhard, 7 min)
2. IAMs and Premise (Romain, 20 min)
3. Tools in practice (Bernhard, 10 min)

Part I

**Prospective LCA and
scenarios**

Why prospective LCA and scenarios?

- We need to **transform our economies** to avoid catastrophic climate change and other environmental consequences
- This requires **sustainable technology**
- **Prospective LCA** helps to **anticipate** environmental impacts of **early-stage** technologies, products, and services and thus **guide** the development of sustainable technology
- **Prospective LCA** is **defined** here as *“LCA that models the product system at a future point in time relative to the time at which the study is conducted”* (Arvidsson 2023)
- pLCA is based on LCI data that tries to depict the future state of a product system. Such data is typically derived by developing **scenarios**.



pLCA builds on scenarios

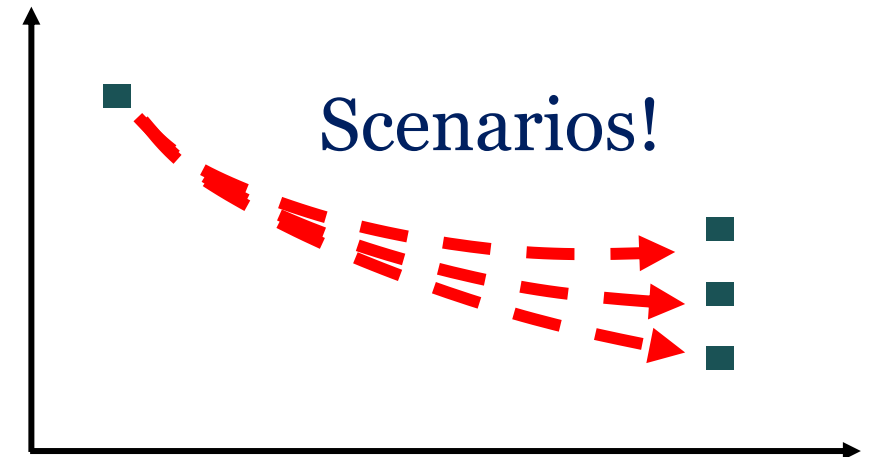
1. The technologies under investigation (foreground system)

- How will new technologies develop? (technology scenarios, upscaling, ...)
- How will respective markets develop?

2. The surrounding technological systems (background system)

- How will the wider economy develop? (e.g. the energy transition)

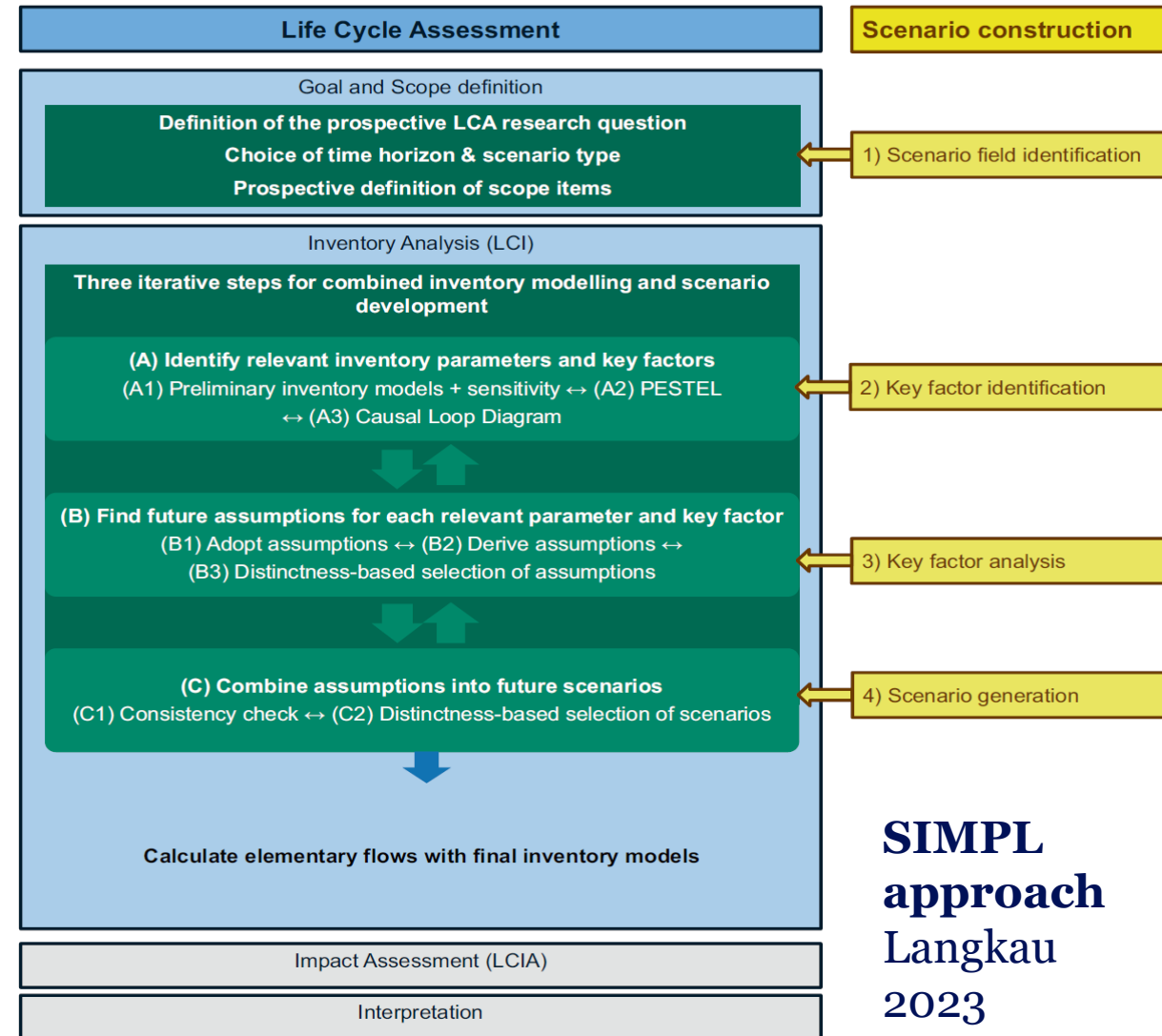
**Environmental
Impact**



**Time
Technological development**

Developing foreground scenarios

- Should be based on a good understanding of the investigated technology (→ collaboration with technology developers)
- Is still an art, but systematic approaches have been presented
- Good overview: Bisinella 2022
- Scale up frameworks: Piccinno 2016, vd Hulst 2020; Tsoy 2020
- **SIMPL approach** (Scenario-based Inventory Modelling for Prospective LCA): structured and practical guidance to constructing scenarios for prospective LCA



Background scenarios

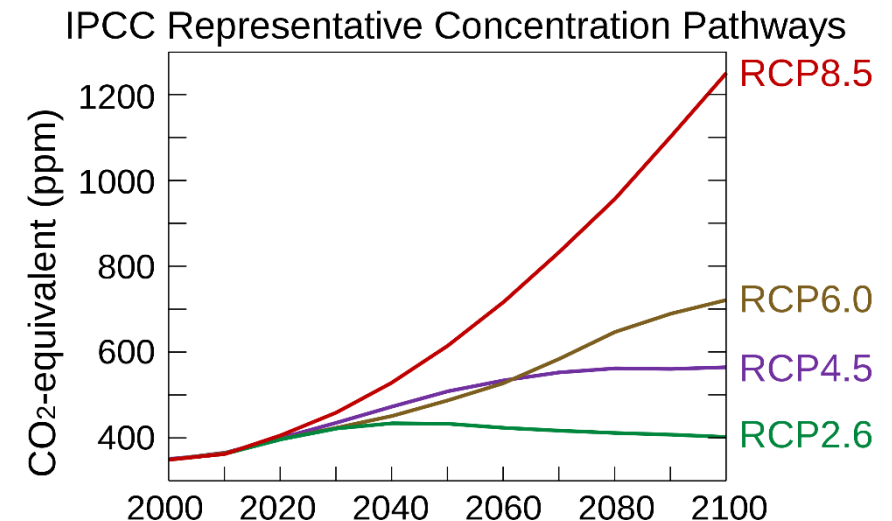
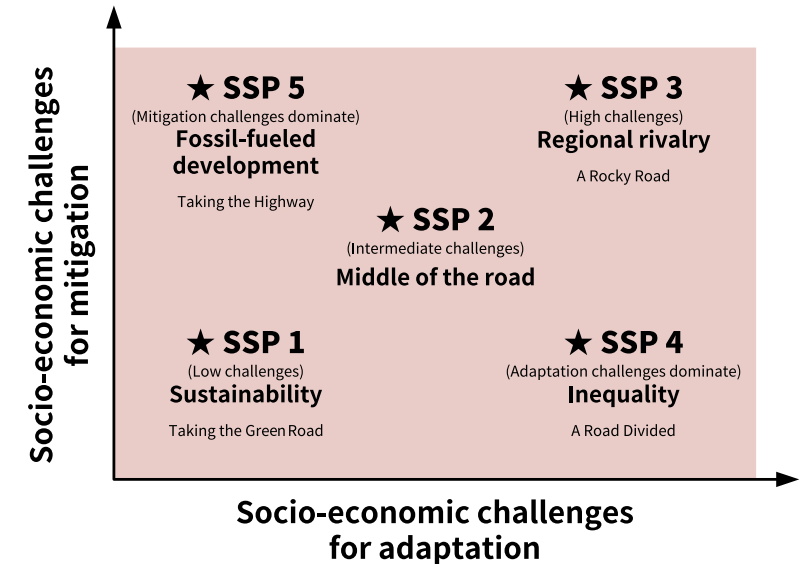
prospective LCA should consider developments in foreground *and* background systems in order to yield the right conclusions

→ *temporal consistency*, see e.g. Mendoza Beltran 2018



Developing background scenarios / prospective LCI databases: milestones

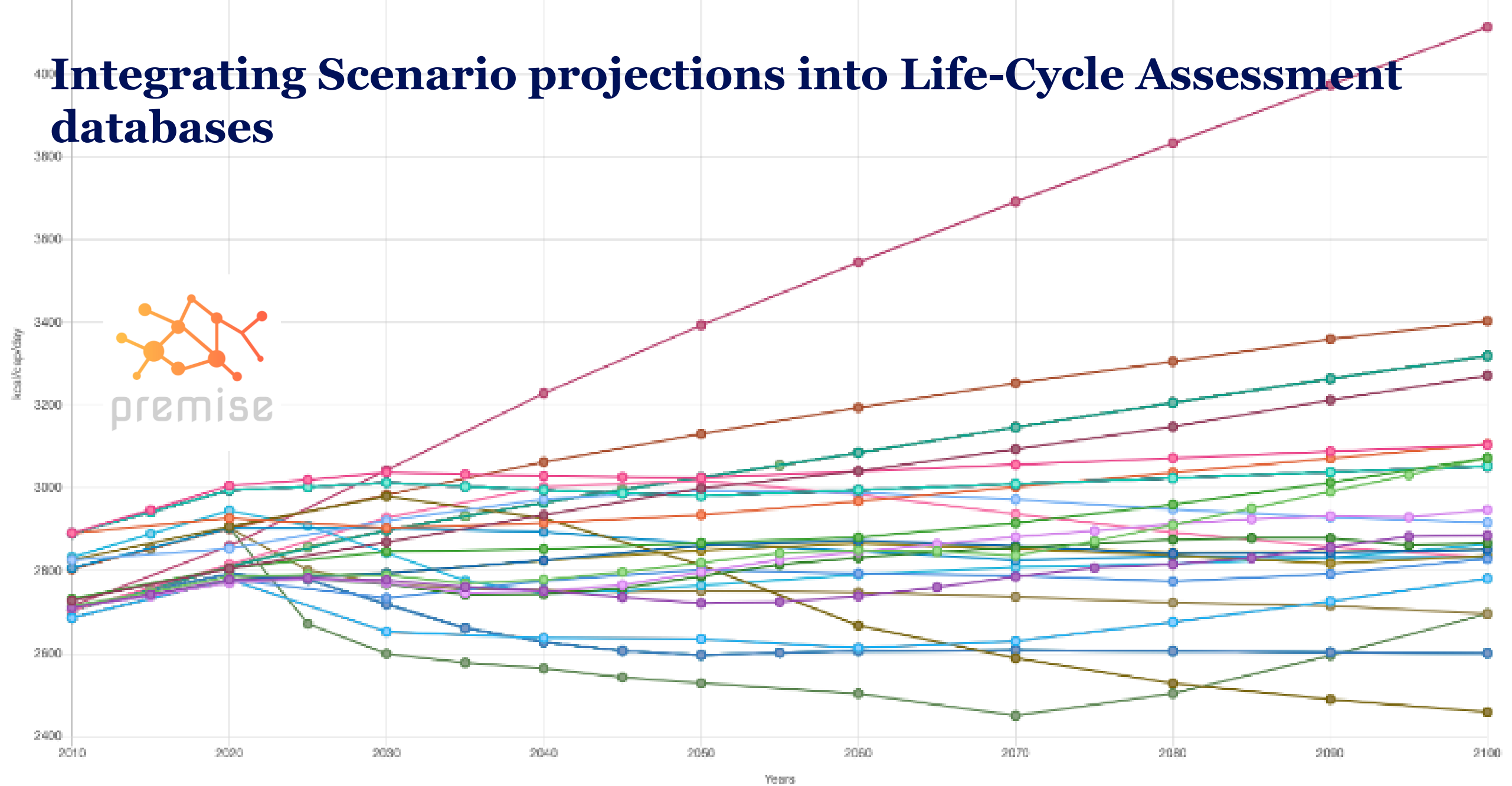
- NEEDS project (2004-2009)
 - First systematic approach to generate future scenarios of theecoinvent database (electricity supply and other sectors)
- THEMIS model (Gibon 2015; Hertwich 2015)
 - Hybrid (MRIO-LCA) model including IEA energy and NEEDS scenarios
- “When background matters” (Mendoza and Cox 2018)
 - Combine data from the integrated assessment model IMAGE and ecoinvent (focus electricity supply)
 - IAMs model SSPs (Shared Socio-economic Pathways) and RCPs (representative concentration pathways)
 - *wurst*: python package for systematic modifications of LCI databases (Mutel, 2017)
- *premise* (Sacchi 2022)
 - python package for generating pLCI databases
 - Strongly based on IAM data (IMAGE, REMIND, ...)
 - Electricity, steel, cement, transport, fuels, ...



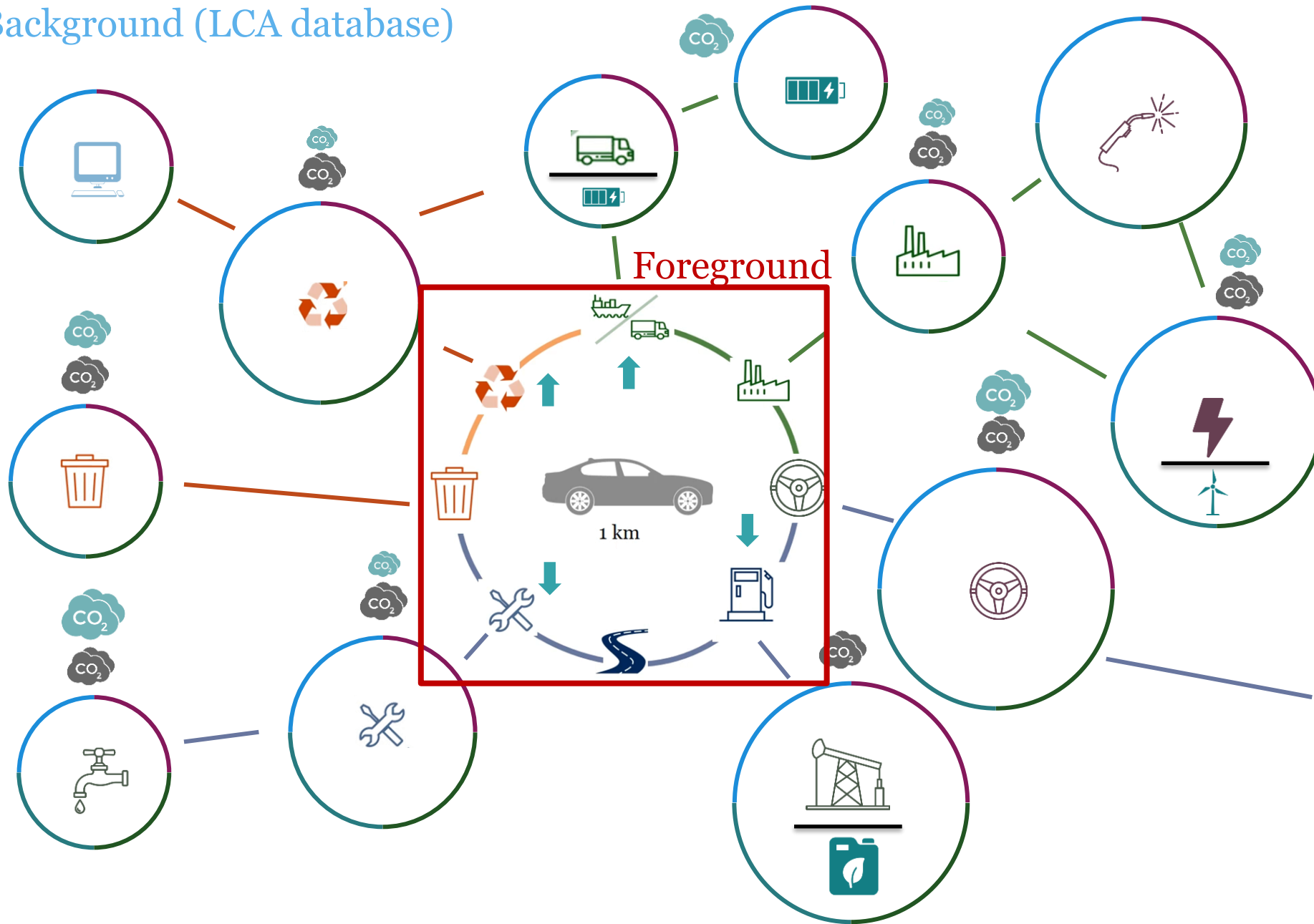
Part II

IAMs and Premise

Integrating Scenario projections into Life-Cycle Assessment databases



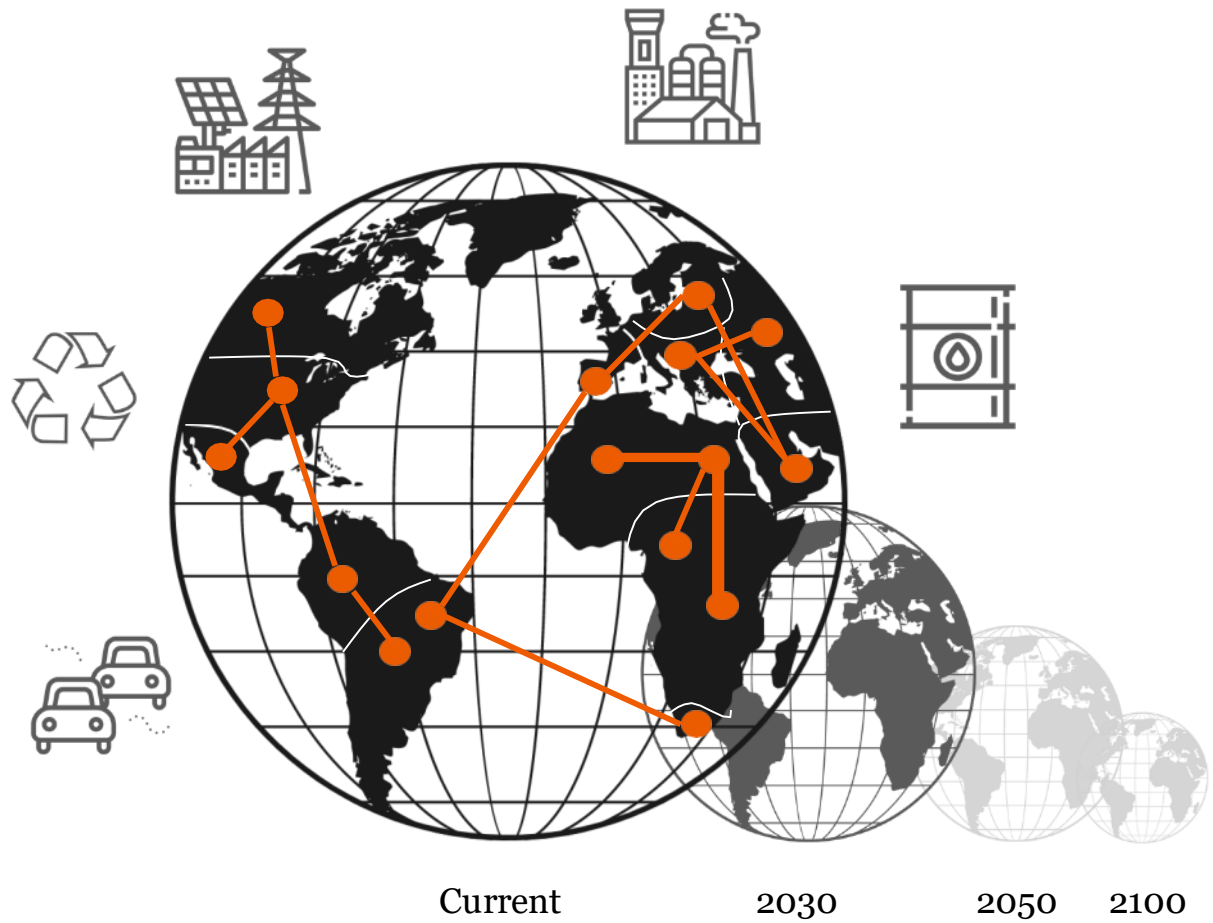
Background (LCA database)



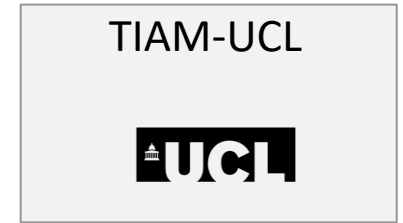
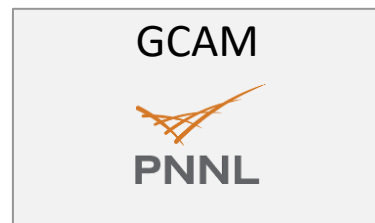
LCA is about systematically accounting for environmental impacts associated with a service, considering supply chain relations between processes.

pLCA is about projecting changes in process efficiency and supply chain relations, both in foreground and background, following on a coherent storyline.

IAM/ESM world vs. LCA world



Integrated Assessment Models (IAM)



Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) assess the interactions between **human** and **natural** systems

Contain stylized representations of

- Energy system
- Agricultural economy
- Climate
- Land system

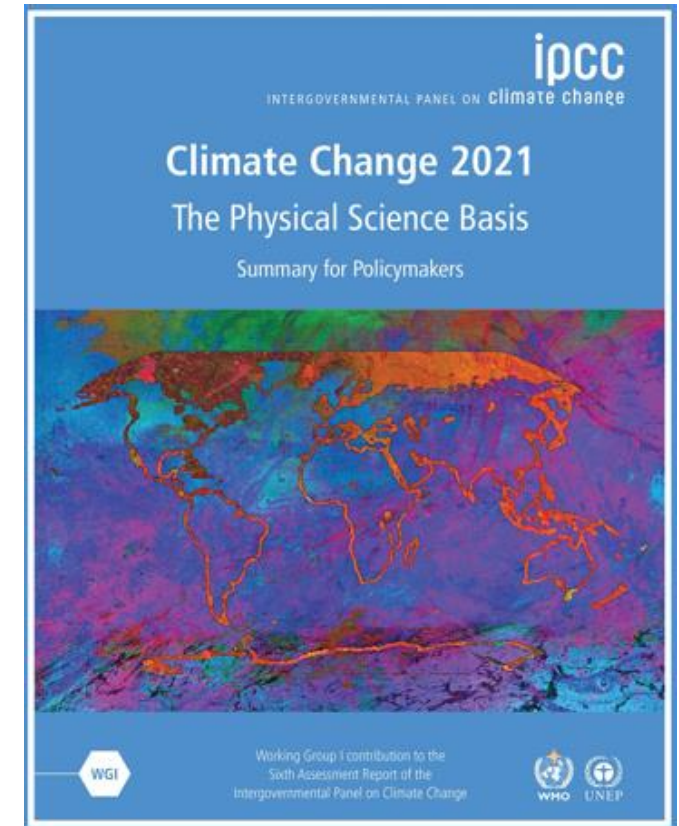
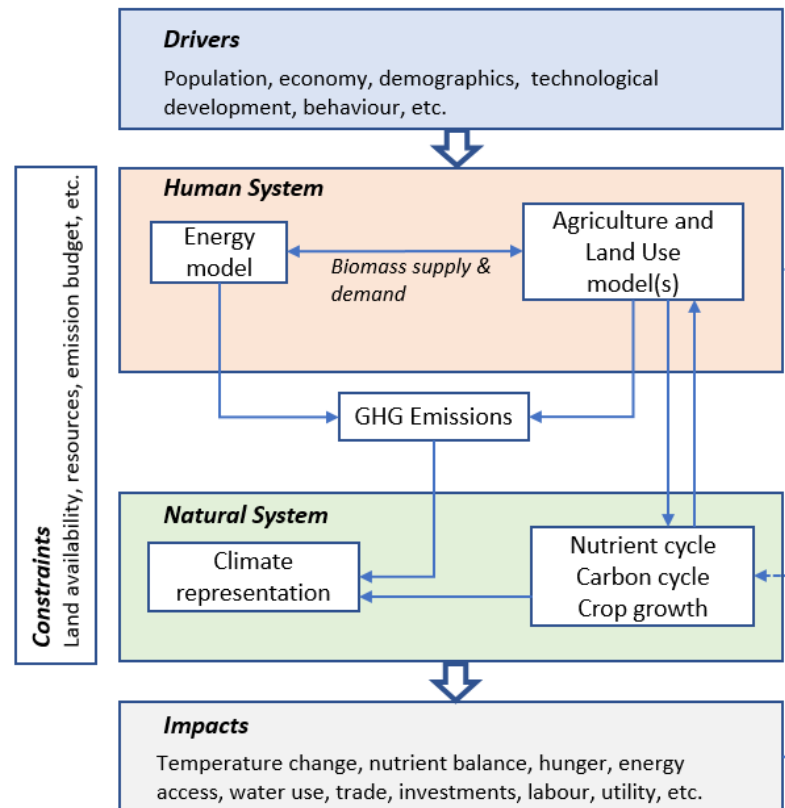
Bridge the Science/Policy interface

Scenario Analysis: *What if?*

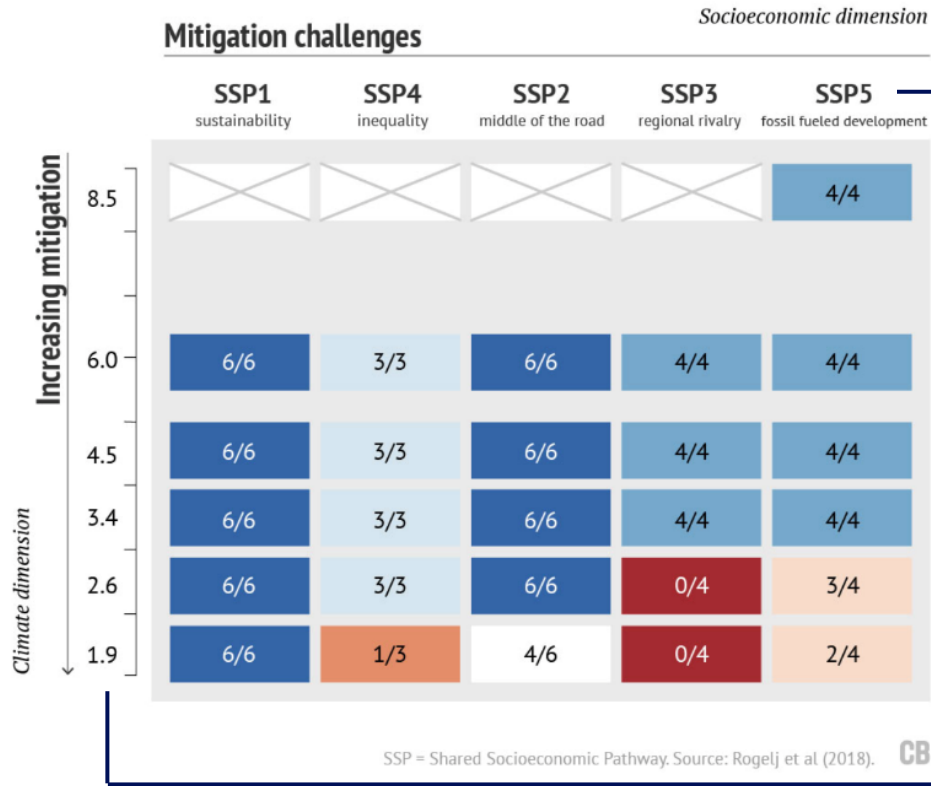
What are the drivers or constraints of change?

How do technology and policy choices lead to different outcomes?

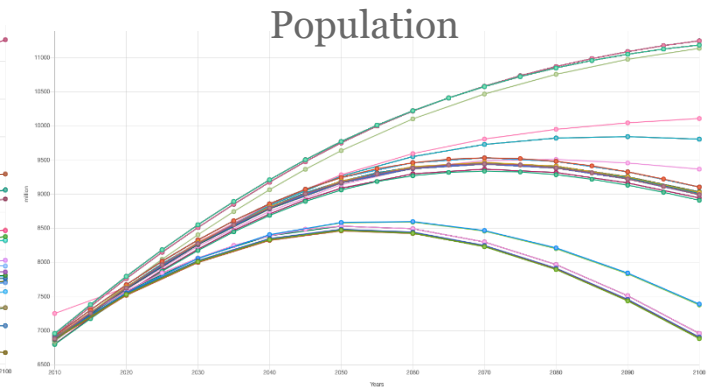
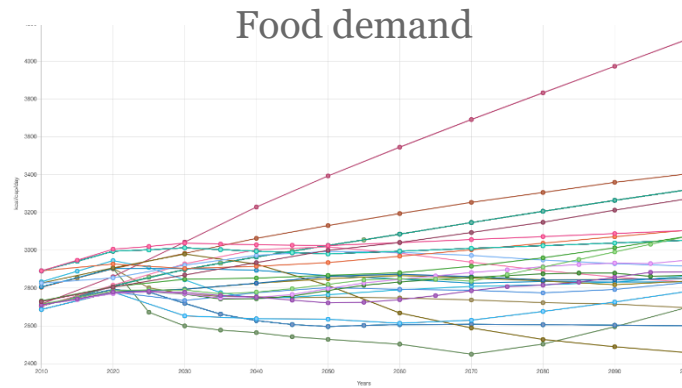
Uncertainties? Sensitivities?



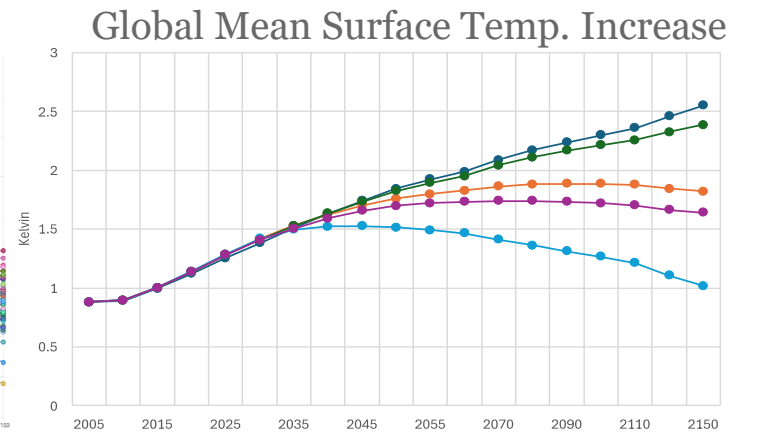
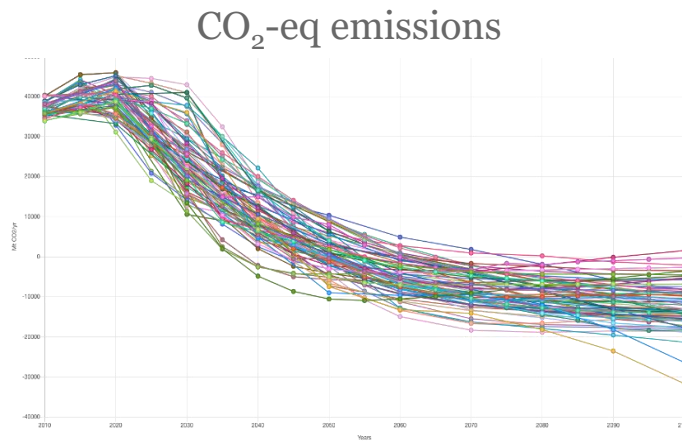
Socio-economic and climate constraints



Socio-economic constraints (SSP)



Climate constraints (RCP)

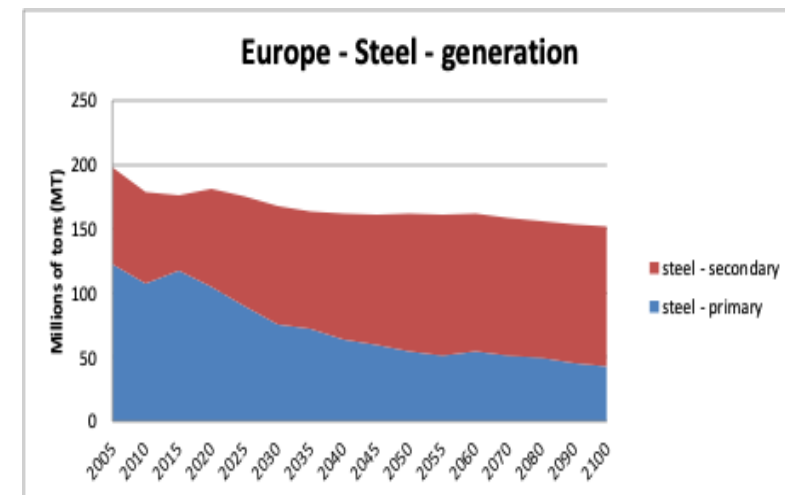
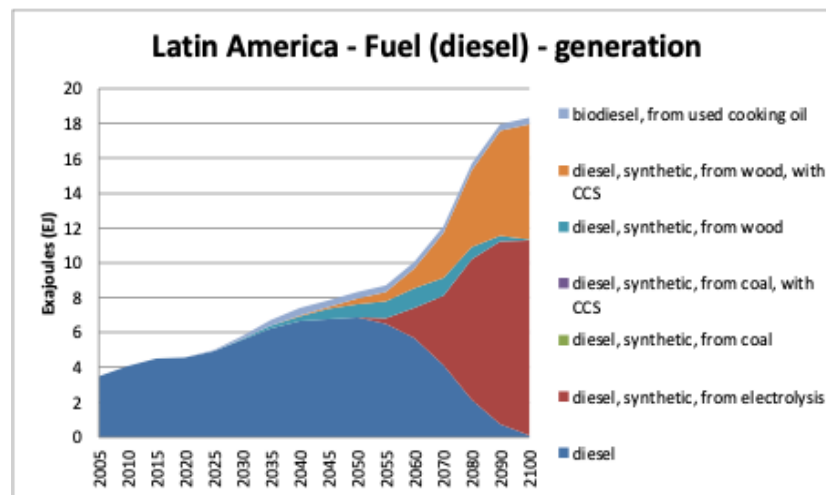
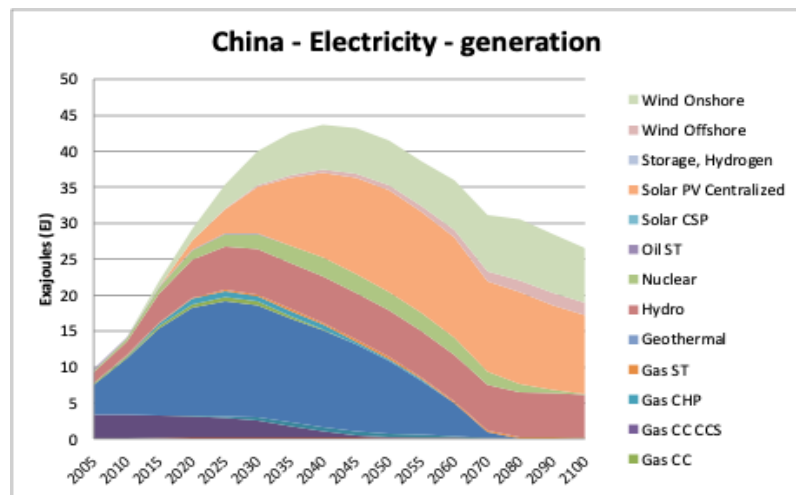
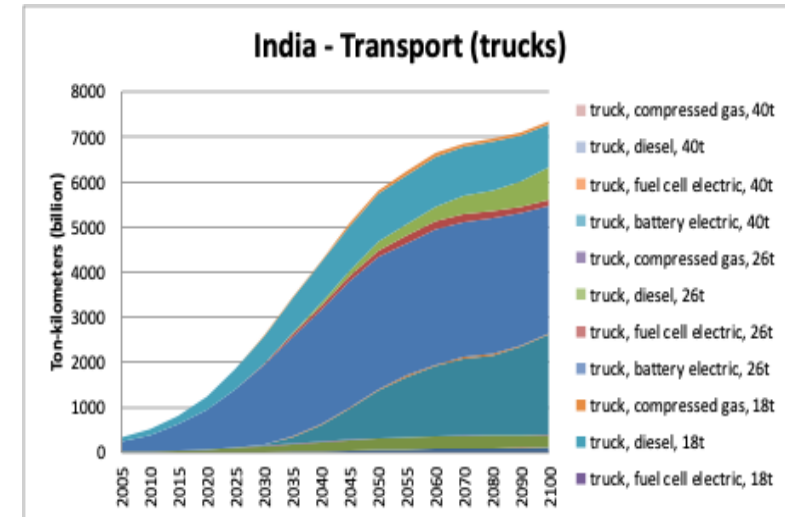
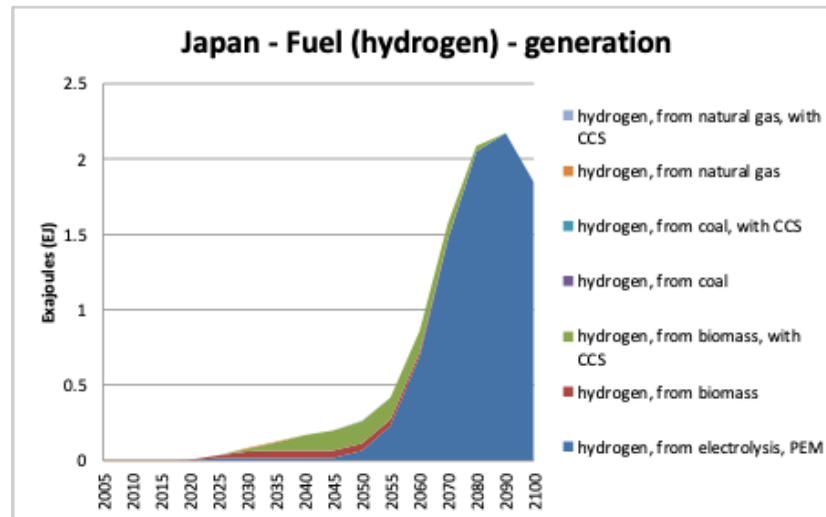


Credit: CarbonBrief, Zeke Hausfather, 2018.
<https://www.carbonbrief.org/explainer-how-shared-socioeconomic-pathways-explore-future-climate-change>

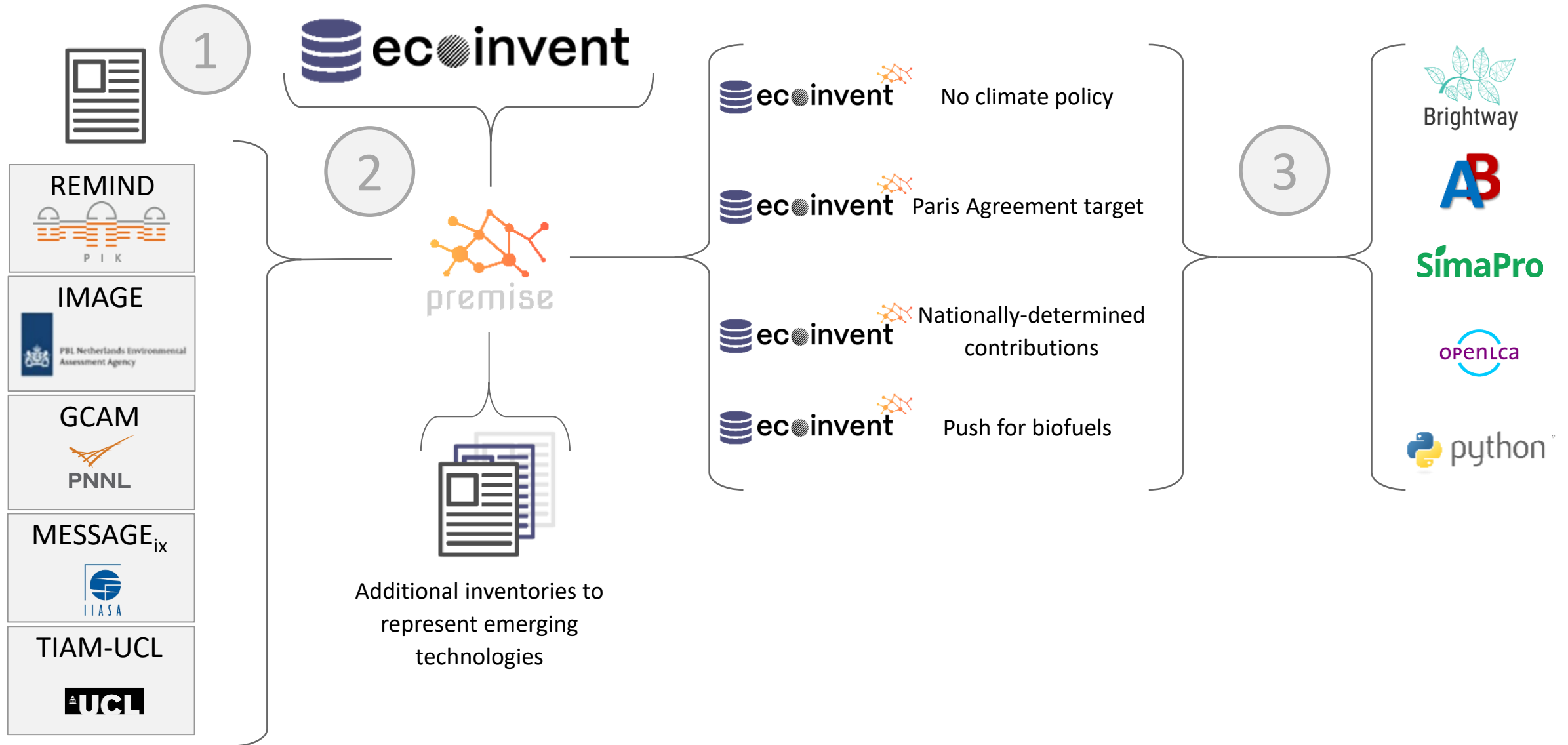
Projections on energy-intensive sectors

For each time step:

- Technology investments
- Capacity build-up
- Generation

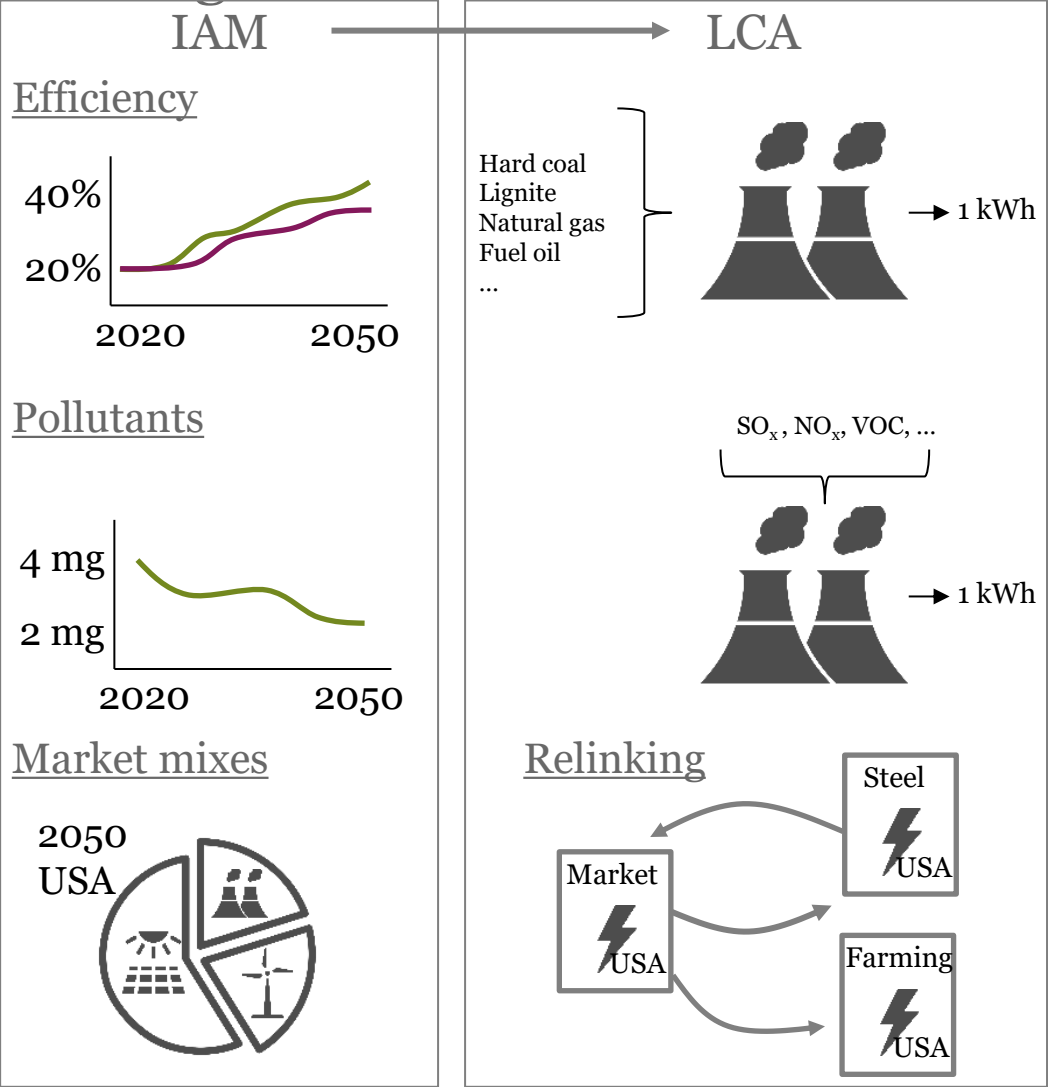


IAM ↔ LCA integration workflow

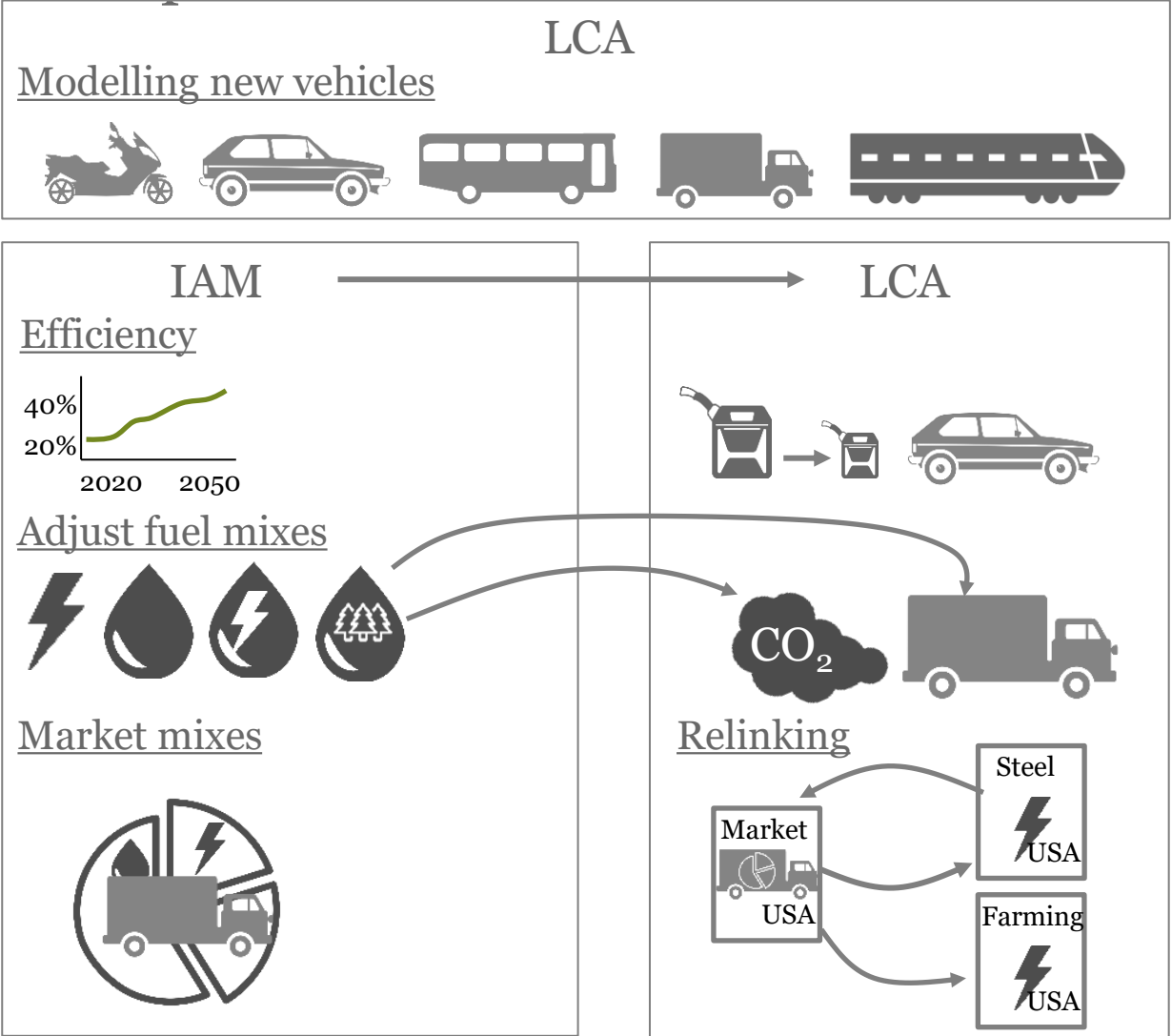


Example of transformation

Power generation



Transport



What does *premise* do?



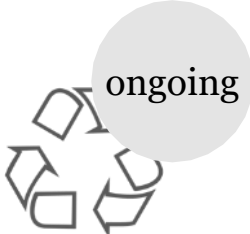
Power

Create regional electricity markets
Adjust power plant efficiency



Fuels

Create regional fuel markets
Add new production pathways
(synthetic fuels)



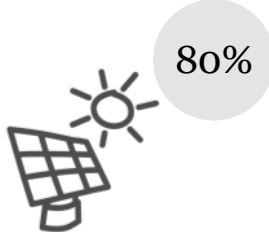
Metals

Adjust critical raw materials use
Adjust future recycled content



Hot pollutant emissions

Adjust hot pollutant emission
from GAINS



Renewables

Adjust solar PV and wind turbines
efficiency



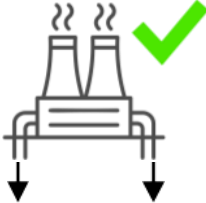
Transport

Create market for passenger
and freight road transport



Industry

Adjust efficiency for cement
and steel production (fuel
mix, process efficiency,
material composition, etc.)



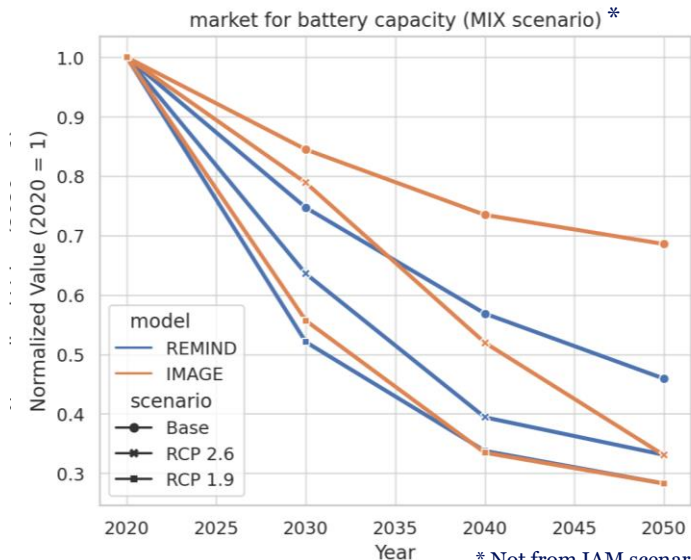
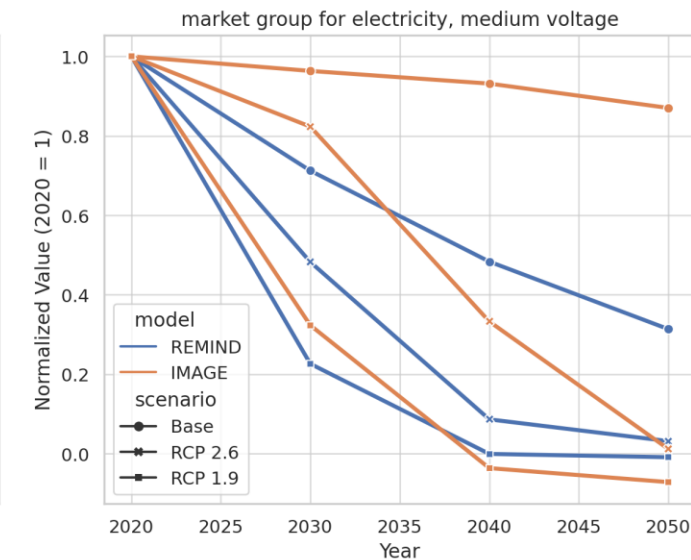
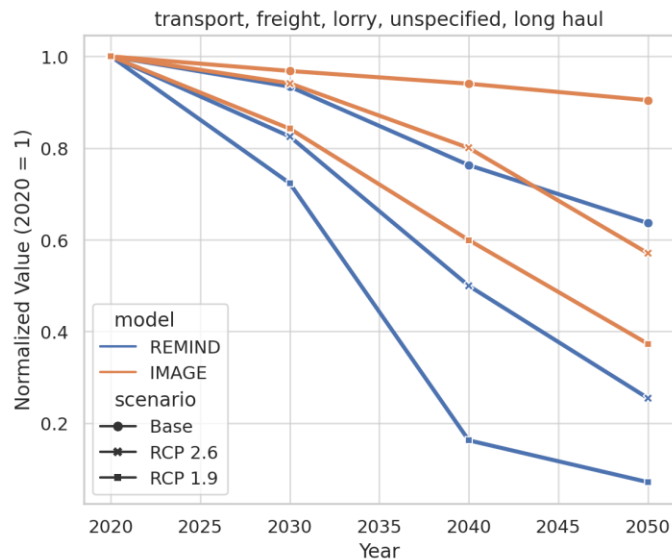
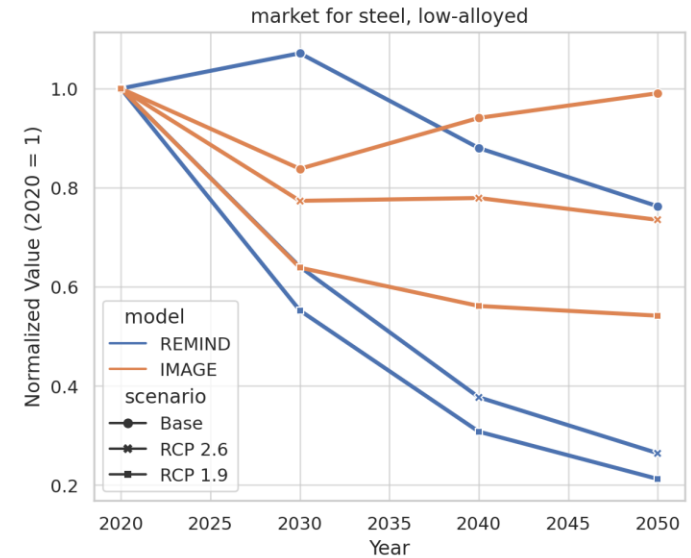
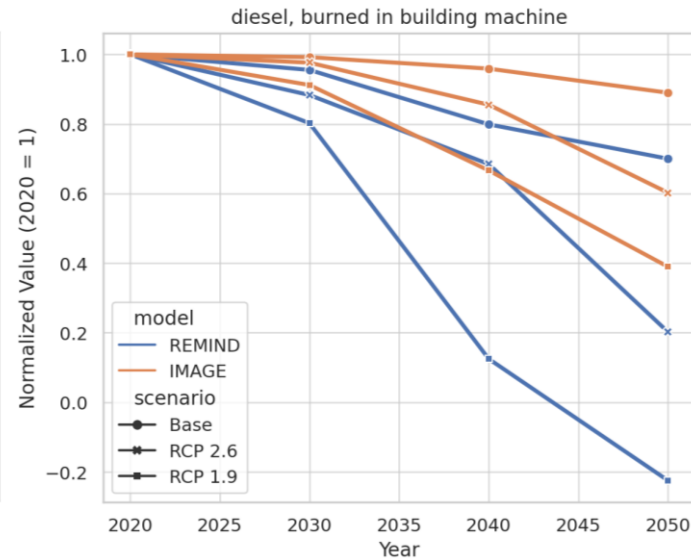
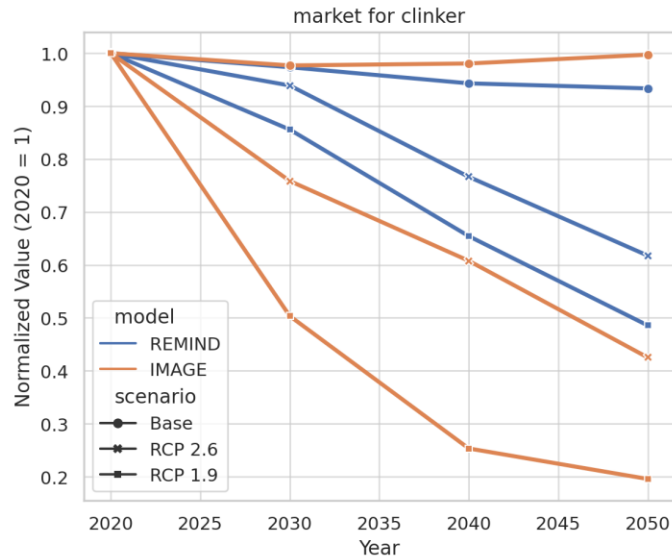
Carbon capture and storage

Add carbon capture and
storage where needed

Climate change impacts across time and scenarios

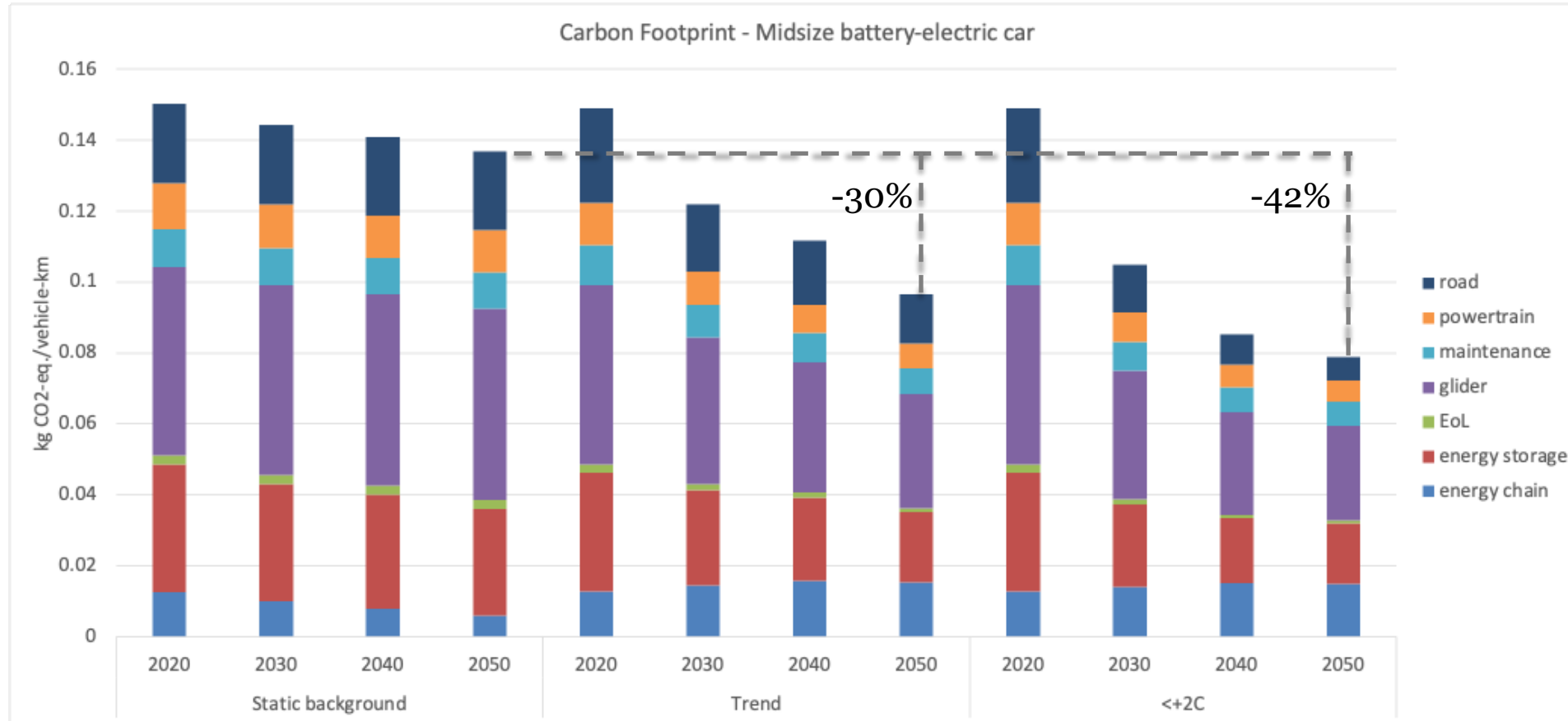
Base = No climate mitigation
 RCP 2.6 = <2 °C
 RCP 1.9 = 1.5 °C

- Sectors decarbonize to a different extent across models and scenarios
- RCP 2.6 and 1.9 reach the same level of decarbonization, but RCP 1.9 reaches it earlier



* Not from IAM scenario

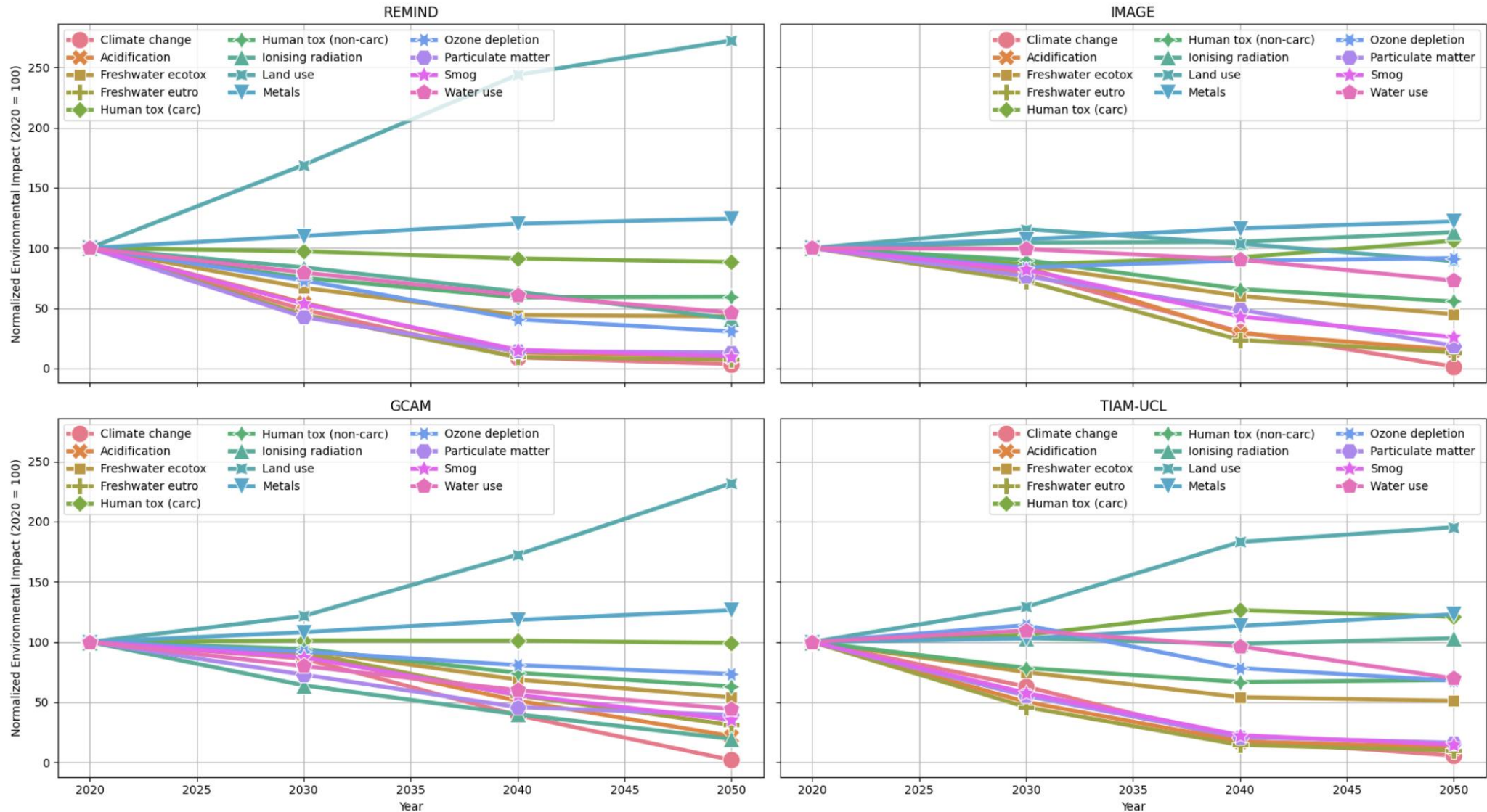
Carbon footprint of a battery-electric passenger car



Neglecting transformations in sectors that indirectly support the life cycle of BEV misses almost half of the expected GHG emissions reduction.

Indicators evolution across models for RCP 2.6 scenarios (< 2 °C)

- 1 kWh of global low-voltage electricity to user
- Most indicators show lower scores relative to 2020
- Exceptions for land and metal use and human toxicity



What's coming?



Heat integration

Currently, only mobile heat generators decarbonize



Metals tracking

Mining inventories for ~80 specialty metals

MFA → recycling rates, ore degradation



Scenarios from three additional IAMs

Message-ix, Ti-IAM, GCAM

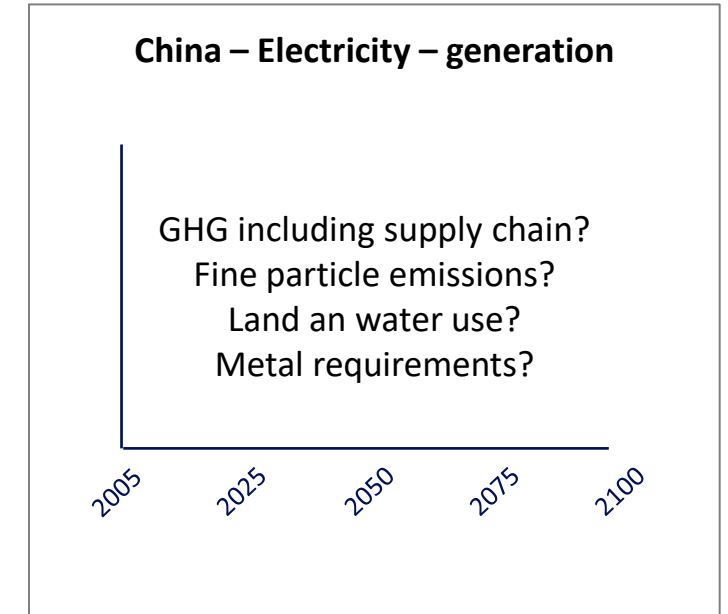
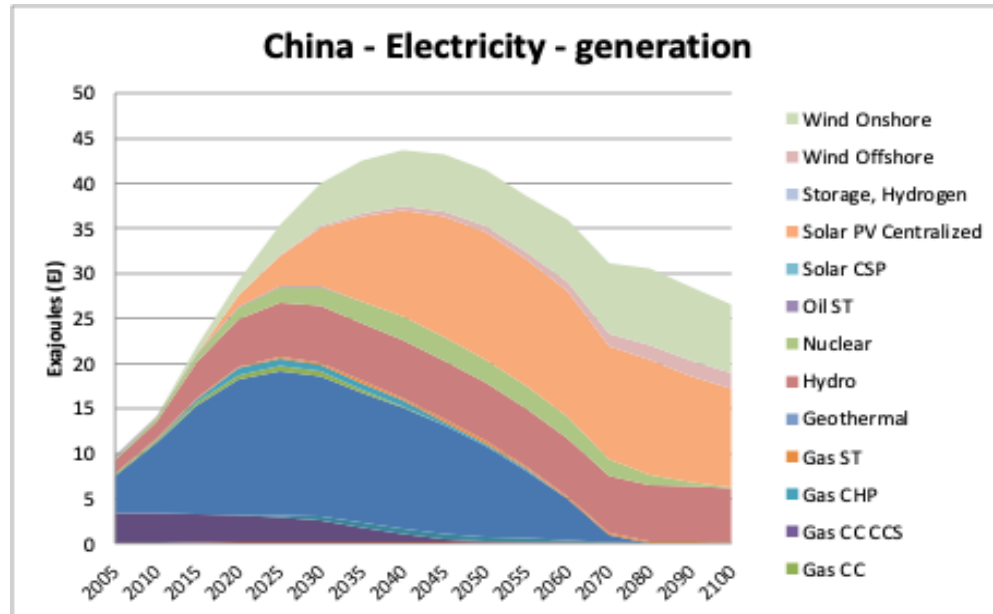


pathways

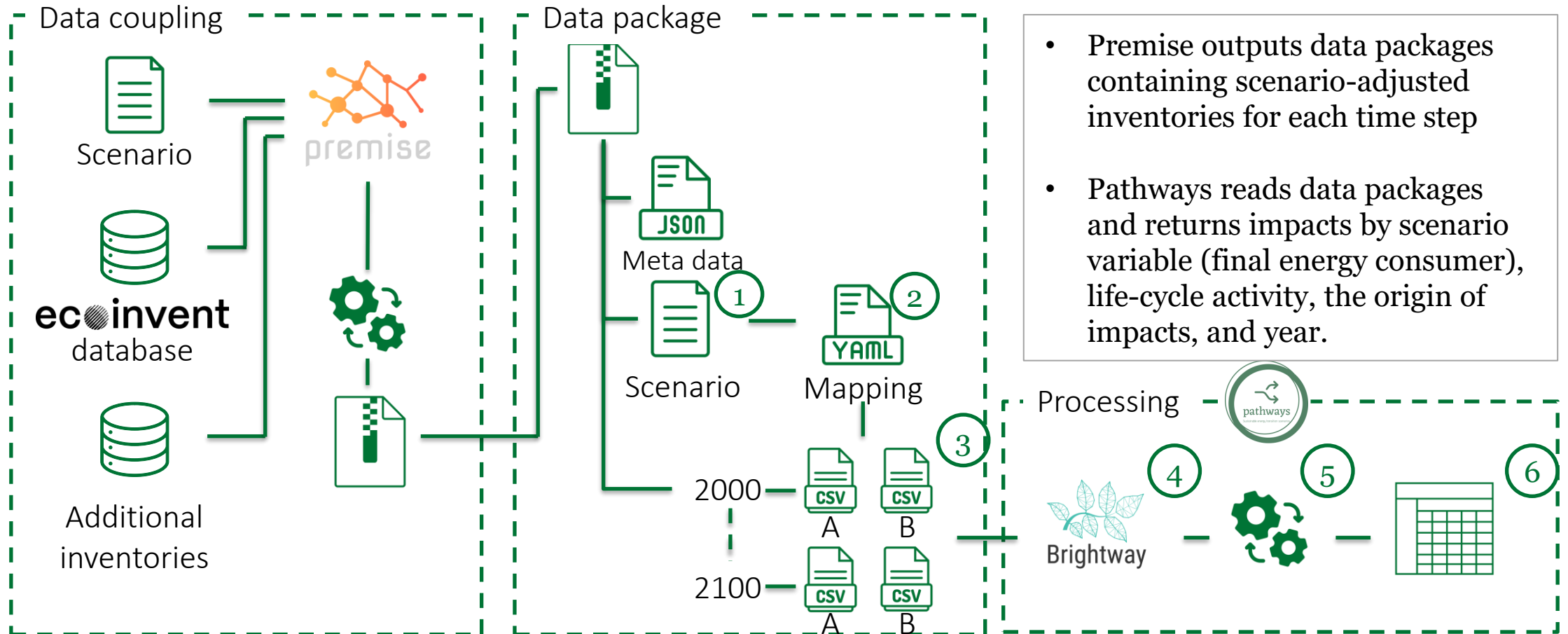
A new library for scenario- or sector-wide LCA

System-wide prospective LCA with Pathways

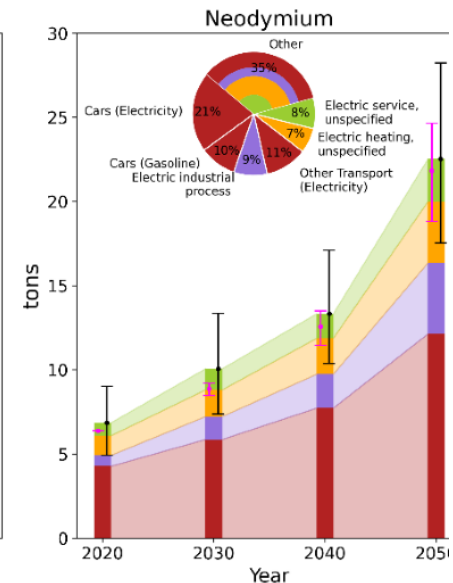
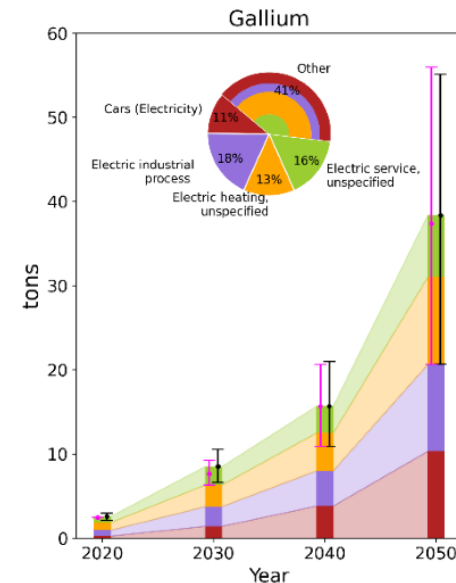
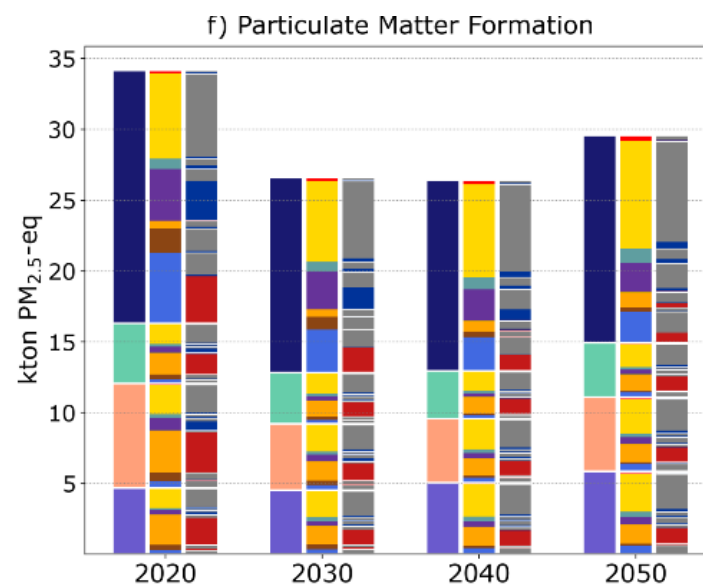
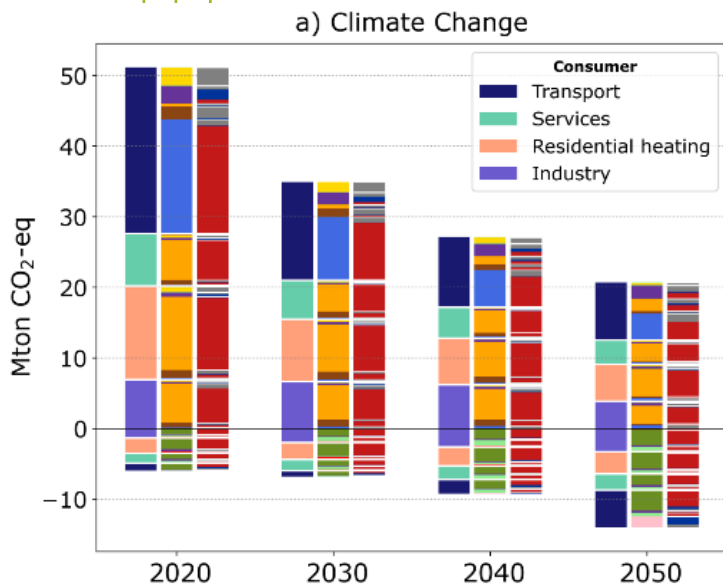
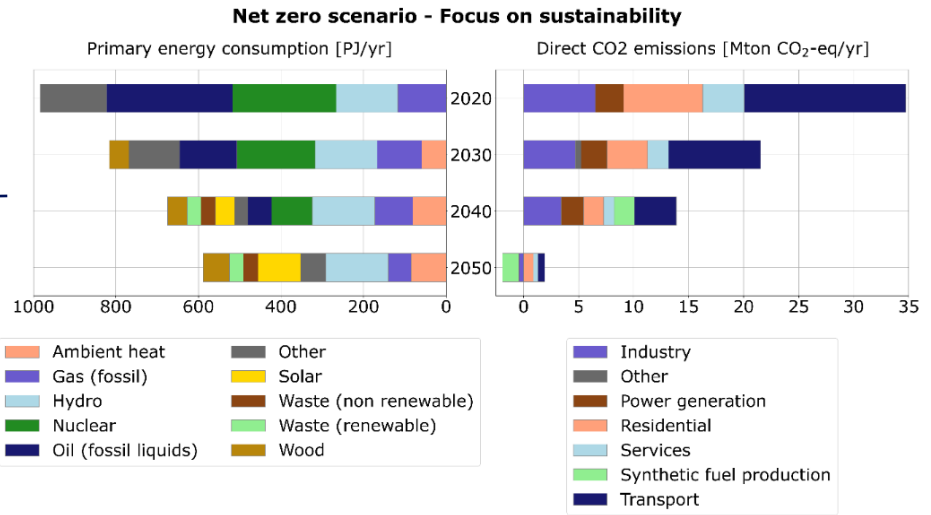
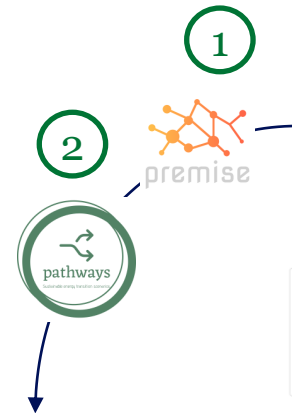
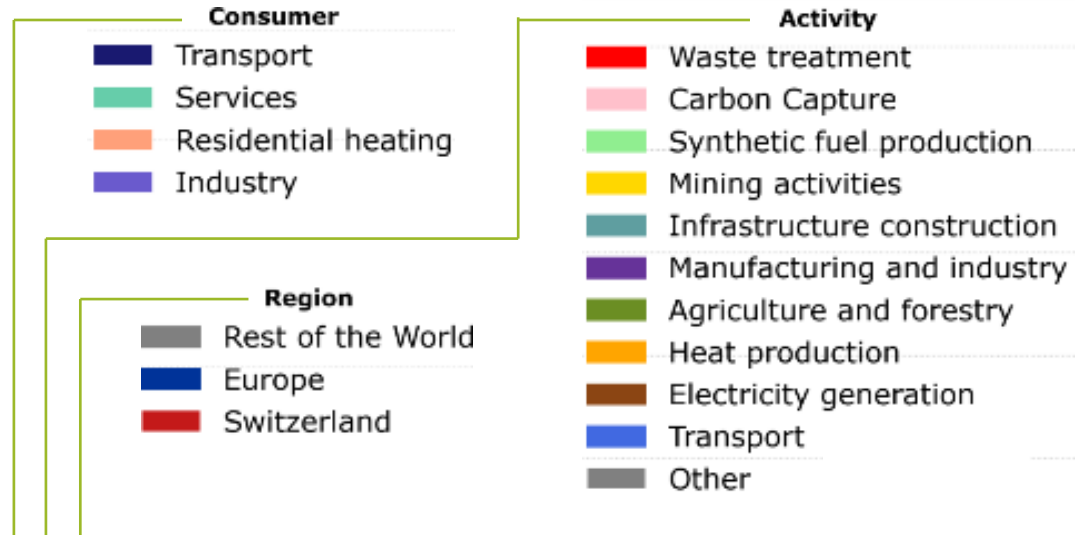
- Pathways characterizes entire prospective scenario
- Scenario variables mapped to LCA datasets
- Assess scenarios based on multiple environmental and resource criteria



System-wide prospective LCA with Pathways



Prospective LCA of Swiss Final Energy supply



Part III

Practical tools

Brightway2

- Open source LCA framework (python)
- Good for:
 - Many LCA calculations (fast)
 - Advanced models, e.g. Regionalization / Dynamic LCA
 - Systematic modifications of your background system (e.g. future electricity systems)
 - **prospective LCA (scenario-LCA)**
 - ...



Brightway

Activity Browser LCA software

- Open source LCA software extending brightway
- Graphical user interface
- Fast LCA calculations and advanced analysis options
- **Advanced scenario modeling for prospective LCA (superstructure approach)**

The screenshot displays the Activity Browser software interface. On the left, there is a table of activities with columns for Activity, Categories, Type, and Unit. The table lists various activities such as 1,3-Butadiene, 1,4-Butanediol, and 1-Pentanol, each with specific categories and units. On the right, a welcome message reads "Welcome to the Activity Browser!" and lists key features: managing projects, databases, and activities; calculating fast LCA results; plotting and exporting LCA results; and visualizing results in Sankey diagrams. Below the welcome message, there are three example visualizations: "LCA results overview" showing a bar chart, "Monte Carlo simulation" showing a histogram, and "Sankey diagrams" showing a flow diagram.

Activity	Categories	Type	Unit
1,3-Butadiene-2...	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[water, surfac...	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[air, ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[air, non-urba...	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[air, low ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[water, ocean]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[air, urban air ...]	emission	kilogram
1,4-Butanediol	[air, lower ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[air, low ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[air, lower ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[air, non-urba...	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[water, ocean]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[air, ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[water, surfac...	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentanol	[air, urban air ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentane	[water, ocean]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentane	[air, low ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentane	[air, urban air ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentane	[water, ...]	emission	kilogram
1-Pentane	[water, surfac...	emission	kilogram

<https://github.com/LCA-ActivityBrowser/activity-browser>

The premise framework

- Purpose: generate pLCI databases using the ecoinvent database, IAM and other data
- Python, open source, builds on brightway
- Code on GitHub
- Well documented “User Guide”



<https://github.com/polca/premise>

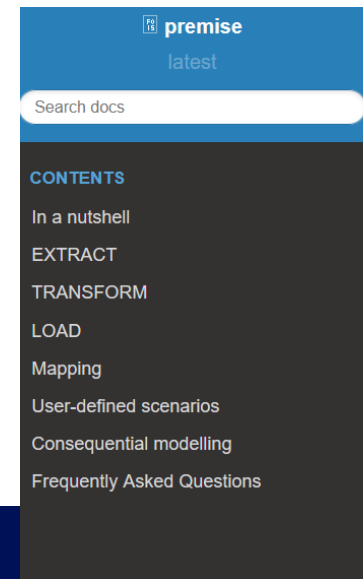
PRospective EnvironMental Impact AsSEssment

Coupling the ecoinvent database with projections from Integrated Assessment Models (IAM)

pypi package 2.1.3 conda-forge v2.1.3 Github Action failing coverage 24% docs passing

`premise` is a Python tool for prospective life cycle assessment. It allows users to project the ecoinvent 3 database into the future, using scenarios from Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs). It does so by modifying the ecoinvent database to reflect projected energy policy trajectories, include emerging technologies, modify market shares as well as technologies' efficiency.

<https://premise.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>



User guide

This user guide will help you navigate the inner workings of *premise*.

Contents

- In a nutshell
 - Purpose

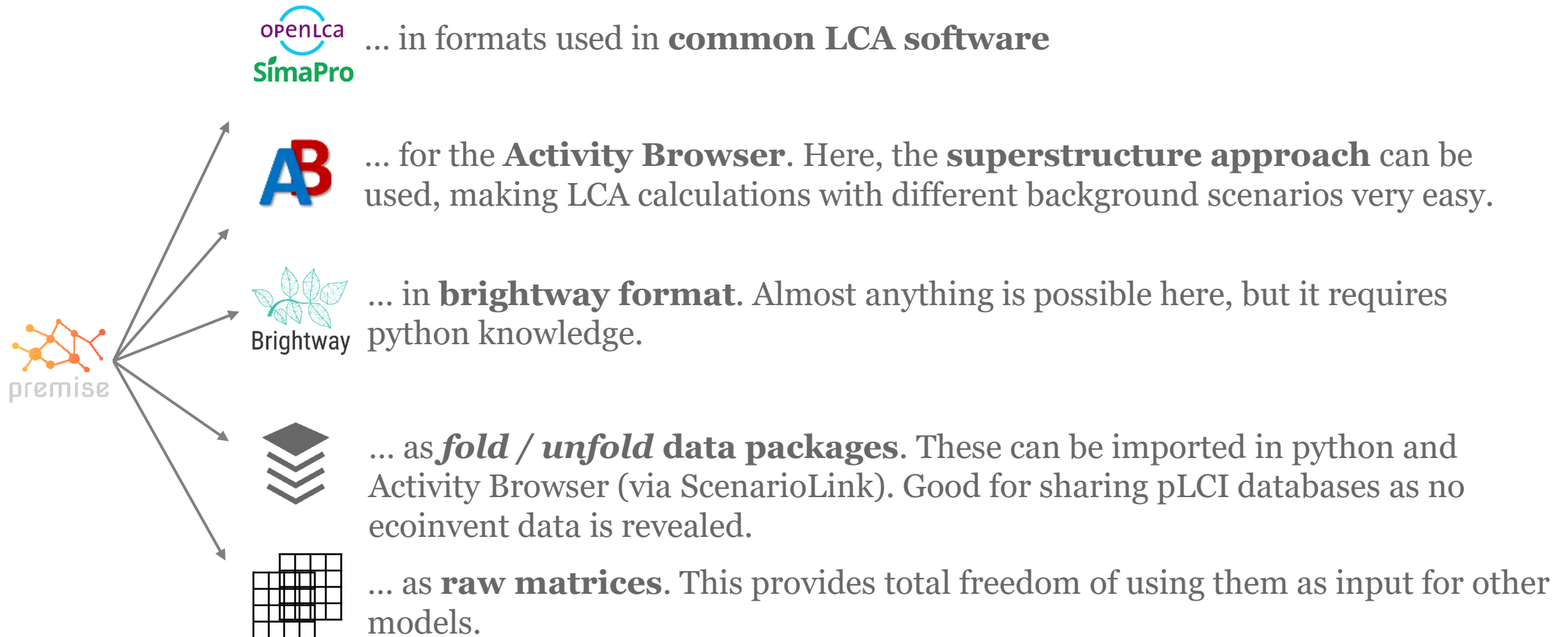
Generating pLCI databases with premise

General workflow

- Install python and premise
- Then in a script:
 - Select ecoinvent version*
 - Select IAM(s)
 - Select scenarios
 - Select sectors
 - Select years
 - Select output format: single databases or superstructure format
 - Run premise to generate the pLCI databases

*You need to have ecoinvent installed in brightway for this to work due to licensing reasons

Premise databases can be exported...



Alternative: ScenarioLink Plugin of Activity Browser



Import databases in the Activity Browser via the *ScenarioLink* plugin

- you need a locally installed version of the ecoinvent database
- It uses the fold/unfold library under the hood with databases pre-generated and uploaded to Zenodo
- Drawback: currently only generates superstructure for 1 scenario at a time (i.e. for different years, but not across different scenarios)

Welcome | LCA Setup | Activity Details | Parameters | **ScenarioLink**

ScenarioLink

Select the datapackage you want to use

Online datapackages Local datapackages Clear datapackage cache

Doubleclick to open a datapackage (if not present locally, it will be downloaded - this may take a while).

creation date	scope	model	scenario	source database	downloaded
2023-12-05	Global	remind	SSP2-Base	ecoinvent 3.9 cutoff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2023-12-05	Global	remind	SSP2-NDC	ecoinvent 3.9 cutoff	<input type="checkbox"/>
2023-12-05	Global	remind	SSP2-NPi	ecoinvent 3.9 cutoff	<input type="checkbox"/>
2023-12-05	Global	remind	SSP2-PkBudg1150	ecoinvent 3.9 cutoff	<input type="checkbox"/>
2023-12-05	Global	remind	SSP2-PkBudg500	ecoinvent 3.9 cutoff	<input type="checkbox"/>

Database linking

Choose the ScenarioLink databases.
By clicking 'OK', you start the import.

Database links:

ecoinvent

biosphere3

Cancel OK

Choose the scenarios you want to install

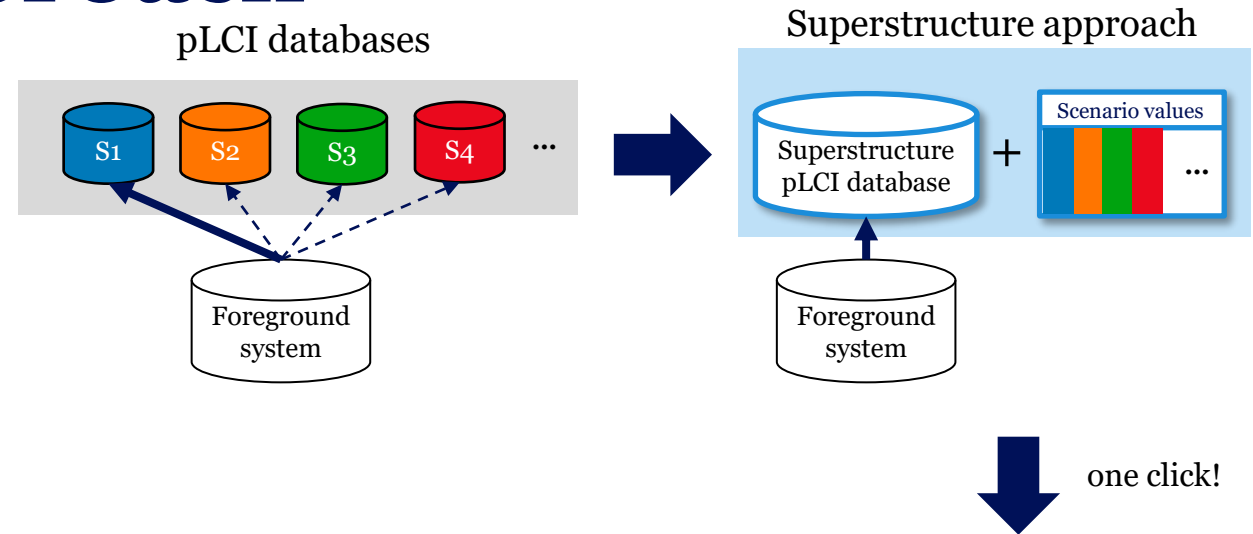
include	name	description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	remind - SSP2-Base - 2020	Prospective db, based on REMIND, pathway SSP2-BASE, for the year 2020, and e
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	remind - SSP2-Base - 2025	Prospective db, based on REMIND, pathway SSP2-BASE, for the year 2025, and e

Produce Superstructure database SDF location

How to deal with multiple background systems?

→ Superstructure approach

- Practical obstacle: dealing with multiple background systems (representing different scenarios and years)
- Solution: «switching» background scenario during LCA calculations → **Superstructure approach** (Steubing and Koning 2021)

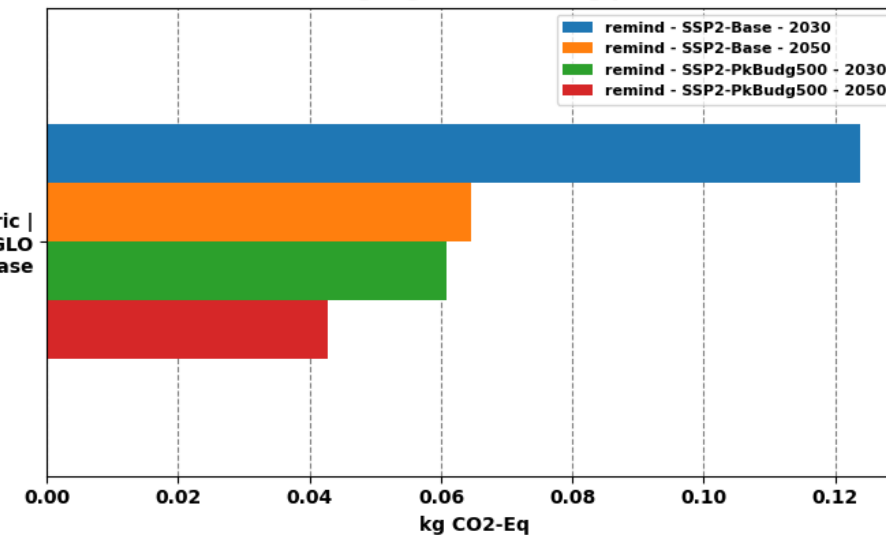


Implementation in the Activity Browser



transport, passenger car, electric | GLO
transport, passenger car, electric | EV case

EF v3.1, climate change, global warming potential (GWP100)



The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-021-01974-2>

LCI METHODOLOGY AND DATABASES

Making the use of scenarios in LCA easier: the superstructure approach

Bernhard Steubing¹ · Daniel de Koning¹

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11367-021-01974-2>

Scenario modelling in AB

- Superstructure approach
- Foreground scenarios
- Prospective LCI databases (future backgrounds e.g. from premise)
- Combination of FG and BG scenarios

Welcome Characterization Factors LCA Setup Parameters LCA results

Calculation Setup: test + New + Copy Rename Delete

Calculate Scenario LCA

Reference flows:

	Amount	Unit	Product	Activity	Location	Database
0	1	kilogram	1-butanol	hydroformylation of propylene	RoW	super_ei38_REMIND_el_20220923
1	1	kilogram	1-pentanol	market for 1-pentanol	GLO	super_ei38_REMIND_el_20220923
2	1	kilogram	1-propanol	1-propanol production	RER	super_ei38_REMIND_el_20220923

Impact categories:

	Name	Unit	# CFs
0	IPCC 2013, climate change, GWP 100a	kg CO2-Eq	211
1	ReCiPe Endpoint (H,A), total, total	points	1781

Scenarios: ? + Add Save Combine scenarios Extend scenarios

flow_scenarios_EV_case - ei38cutoff.xlsx Load Delete
scenario_diff_super_ei38_REMIND_el_20220923_2scen_3times Load Delete

	Scenario name
0	default
1	decreased range
2	better drive train
3	All improved

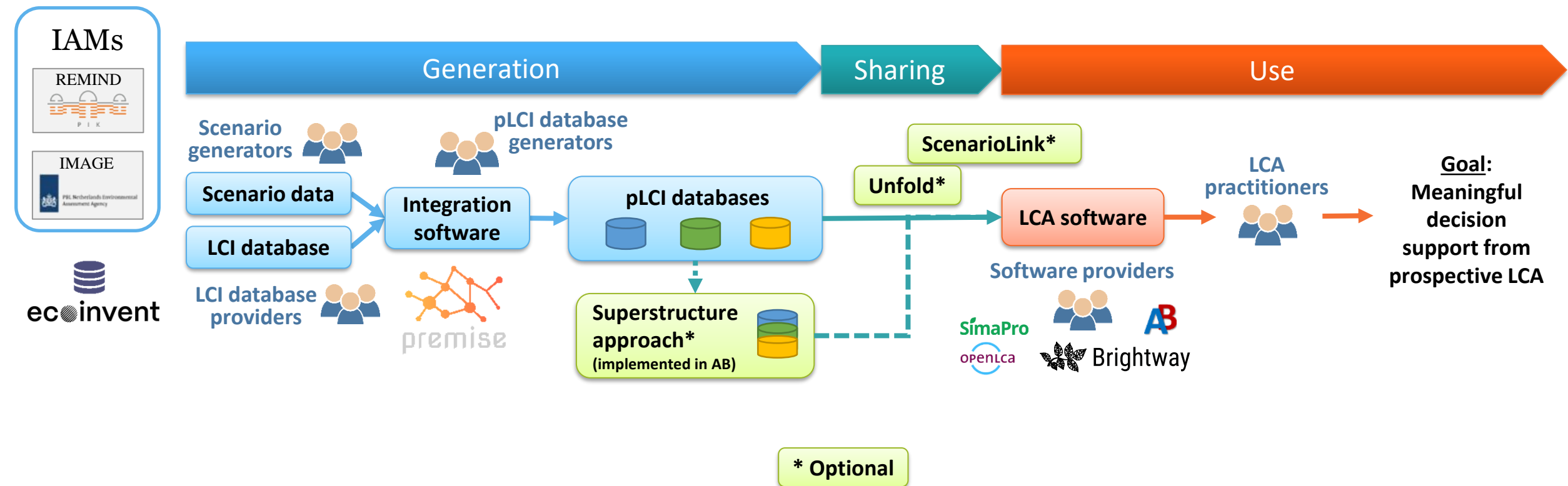
E.g. foreground scenarios

	Scenario name
0	remind - SSP2-...
1	remind - SSP2-...
2	remind - SSP2-...
3	remind - SSP2-...
4	remind - SSP2-...
5	remind - SSP2-...

E.g. background scenarios

Summary: the pLCI databases tool chain

How it all works together...



Conclusions

Great progress in recent years in prospective LCA!

Remaining challenges

1. Coverage
 - Sectoral, geographical, environmental
 - Circular systems (e.g. CCU)
 - Is being constantly increased
2. Harmonization
 - Consistency vs. quality
 - Many IAMs and other data sources
3. Sharing
 - Local generation, direct sharing, but easier system needed
4. Use in LCA software
 - Still difficult in most LCA software



Thank you!

Questions?

b.r.p.steubing@cml.leidenuniv.nl

romain.sacchi@psi.ch

Related

- Prospective LCA courses (contact us for more information)



<https://www.youtube.com/@activity-browser>

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Open source tools that specifically support prospective/scenario LCA

- *Brightway2* (LCA framework): <https://github.com/brightway-lca>
- *Activity-Browser* (GUI for Brightway2): <https://github.com/LCA-ActivityBrowser/activity-browser>
- *Brightway-superstructure* (multiple-scenario database): <https://github.com/LCA-ActivityBrowser/brightway-superstructure>
- *premise* (IAM-LCA coupling): <https://github.com/polca/premise>
- *wurst* (fast handling of LCA databases): <https://github.com/polca/wurst>