



# Environmental Compatibility – A New Key Performance Indicator of Multi-Objective Power Electronics Design

Luc Imperiali

Advanced Mechatronic Systems Group ETH Zurich, Switzerland

November 26, 2024









# Environmental Compatibility – A New Key Performance Indicator of Multi-Objective Power Electronics Design

#### Luc Imperiali, Johann W. Kolar, and Jonas Huber

Advanced Mechatronic Systems Group ETH Zurich, Switzerland

November 26, 2024







### Outline



- Decarbonization
- The Elephant in the Room
- Multi-Objective Optimization
- Circular Economy Compatibility





### **Decarbonization**

- Outlook of global cumulative installations until 2050
- In 2050 deployment of 370 GW/yr (PV) and 200 GW/yr (onshore wind) incl. replacements



Dominant share of electric energy — Power electronics as key enabling technology (!)





### **Remark: Cost of the Clean Energy Transition**

■ Total annual spending for net-zero until 2050: 3.5 TUSD (3.5 · 10<sup>12</sup> USD) / Total 110 TUSD until 2050



Perspectives:
3.5 TUSD are 12% of the U.S. GDP (2024) or 3% of the world GDP
World defense expenditures 2023 were 2.4 TUSD







- 25'000 GW installed renewable generation in 2050
- **15'000 GWh** installed battery storage
- 4 x power electronic conversion btw. generation & load
- 100'000 GW of installed converter power
- **20 years** of useful life



5'000 GW<sub>eq</sub> = 5'000'000'000 kW<sub>eq</sub> of e-waste per year (!)
10'000'000'000 \$ of potential value





### **Growth of Global E-Waste (1)**

- Growing global e-waste streams / < 20% recycling!
- 120'000'000 tons of global e-waste in 2050



Iron

Copper

Gold Aluminum

Cobalt

Antimony

644

76

1.2

0.2

0.1

0.01

Silver

579

\* Considered critical minerals

Bismuth

1.3

Germanium

Global, 2019

0.4

in Canada

Indium

17

E-waste represents an "urban mine" with great economic potential







#### Growth of Global E-Waste (2)

■ Growing global e-waste streams → 120'000'000 tons of global e-waste in 2050

• Increasingly complex constructions  $\rightarrow$  Little repair or recycling





■ Growing global e-waste streams → Regulations mandatory (!)





### **The Paradigm Shift**

- Linear Economy
- Take make dispose

#### Circular Economy

• Perpetual flow of resources



• Resources returned into the product cycle at end of life





### **Design for Repairability & Circularity**

- **Eco-design** Reduce environmental impact of products, incl. life-cycle energy consumption
- <u>Re-pair</u> / <u>Re-use</u> / <u>Re-cycle</u> / disassembly / sorting & max. material recovery, etc. considered
- EU eco-design directive (!)



Source: https://de.ifixit.com/

Source: Life Cycle Assessment of the Framework Laptop 2022, Fraunhofer IZM

world. Cambridge, MA, USA: The MIT Press, 2006.

- **FAIRPHONE** Modular design / man. replaceable parts / 100% recycl. of sold products / fairtrade materials
- Framework laptop "You should be able to fix your stuff." Modular design / man. replaceable parts
- "80% of environmental impact of products are locked-in at the design stage" J. Thackara, In the bubble: Designing in a complex







#### LCA Example: Carbon Footprint of a 150-kW PV Inverter

Production phase / embodied carbon footprint of 903 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq (15...20% of life-cycle carbon footprint)
Use phase contributes >80% to life-cycle carbon footprint (conversion losses & standby/night consumption)





#### **Embodied Carbon Footprint**

#### ■ 150 kW rated power for typ. 225 kW<sub>p</sub> PV system







# **New Holistic Design Procedure**



Multi-Objective Optimization with Environmental Impacts as New Performance Indicators





### System Design Challenge

■ Mutual coupling of performance indicators → Trade-off analysis!



#### ■ For optimized systems, it is not possible to improve several performance indicators *simultaneously*





#### **Abstraction of Power Converter Design**



Converter Design: Mapping of multi-dimensional design space into a multi-dimensional performance space





#### **Multi-Objective Optimization of Converter Designs**

- Pareto front: Boundary of the feasible performance space
- Mission profiles: Power loss → Energy loss / Life-cycle cost (!)



- **Typically considered performance indices:**
- $\eta$  Efficiency in %
- **ρ** Volumetric power density in kW/dm<sup>3</sup>
- **y** Gravimetric power density in kW/kg
- *σ* Cost density in W/€



Source: R. M. Burkart and J. W. Kolar, "Comparative life cycle cost analysis of Si and SiC PV converter systems based on advanced η-ρ-σ multiobjective optimization techniques," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 4344–4358, Jun. 2017.



### **Design Space Diversity**

Very different design space coordinates map to very similar performance space coordinates



• Example: Google Littlebox design optimization w. PWM operation / Mutual comp. of HF and LF loss contrib.





### **Design Space Diversity: 3L & 7L PV Inverters**

Two concepts / similar specs — 12.5 kW, 650...720 V DC, CISPR 11 Class A — Similar perf. ( $\eta_{CEC} = 99.1\%$ )



#### Differences in environmental impact?



Source: J. A. Anderson, D. Marciano, J. Huber, G. Deboy, G. Busatto, and J. W. Kolar, "All-SiC 99.4%-efficient three-phase T-type inverter with DC-side common-mode filter," Electron. Lett., vol. 59, no. 12, p. e12821, 2023, doi: 10.1049/ell2.12821.



#### A Posteriori LCA of 3L & 7L PV Inverters (1)

Two concepts / similar specs — 12.5 kW, 650...720 V DC, CISPR 11 Class A — Similar perf. ( $\eta_{CEC}$  = 99.1%)



■ Generic comp. models / ecoinvent database & lit. → Widely varying embodied carbon footprint (GWP) res. (!)

Data availability / quality as key challenge!





### **Carbon Footprint is Not Enough!**

- Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase of LCA Environmental profile w. wide range of perf. indicators
- Example: ReCiPe 2016 Three areas of protection / endpoint categories

#### • Human Health

Damage to Human Health (DHH) in Disability-Adjusted Loss of Life Years (DALY)

#### • Ecosystem Quality

Damage to ecosystem quality (DESQ) in Time-Integrated Species Loss (species · yr)

#### • Resource Scarcity

Damage to resource availability (DRA) in surplus cost / dollars (\$)



Source: Huijbregts et al., ReCiPe 2016 v1.1 Report

- Value choices (individualist / hierarchist / egalitarian) affect time horizon, included effects, etc.
- Alternative frameworks like EU Environmental Footprint (EF 3.1) exist





### A Posteriori LCA of 3L & 7L PV Inverters (2)

- **Two concepts / similar specs** 12.5 kW, 650...720 V DC, CISPR 11 Class A Similar perf. ( $\eta_{CFC}$  = 99.1%)
- Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) w. ReCiPe framework:
- Damage to ecosystems (DESQ) | Damage to human health (DHH) | Damage to resource availability (DRA)



Normalized scales due to ecoinvent licensing restrictions.

**Environmental footprint of converter as aggregate of components' environmental footprints** 





### **Design Space Diversity: MVac-LVdc with LFT or SST**

- Identical specifications 13.8 kV MVac to 800 V LVdc / 400 kW or 1200 kW
- Similar efficiencies and use-phase emissions



- **Embodied carbon footprint** aggregate of components' carbon footprints
- Significant improvement from Gen. 1 → Gen. 2 SST: Optimization is key for leveraging PE potential!







 $\rightarrow$ 

A Priori Consideration of Environmental Impacts in the Design Process?





### A Priori LCA Example: 10-kW Three-Phase AC-DC PEBB

#### Key power electronic building block (PEBB) for three-phase PFC rectifiers & inverters



- Degrees of freedom: Switching freq. [25...700 kHz]

  - Rel. Ind. Peak cur. ripple [0.25...1.5]
  - Var. transistor chip area
  - Variable ind. size (N87; solid/litz)



- Assumptions:
- Junction temp. @ 120 °C
  - Ambient temp. 40 °C
  - Necessary heat sink vol. via  $CSPI = 25 W/(K dm^3)$





#### Multi-Objective Optimization Including Env. Impacts (1)





Trade-Offs

Frequency

- Efficiency vs. power density \_
- Efficiency vs. environmental \_ compatibility regarding embodied GWP (carbon footprint)
- Env. Impacts with high uncertainties due to data availability/quality







### **Multi-Objective Optimization Including the Use Phase**

#### ■ Life-cycle carbon footprint strongly depends on electricity mix and mission profile / usage intensity



- Design should consider use phase for best life-cycle performance
- Analogy to total cost of ownership (TCO) perspective





#### **Comprehensive Environmental Impact Profiles**

Different bridge-leg topologies — 2-Level (1200-V SiC) | 3-Level (650-V SiC) | 7-Level (200-V Si)



Embod. env. footprint of 2L/3L/7L-designs with η ≈ 99% and max. env. compat. ε<sub>GWP</sub> in W / kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq
Same efficiency via different usage of act./pass. components — Different environmental impact profile!





### A Priori LCA Example: 600-V/650-V GaN/SiC LV Motor Drives

- 45% of all electric energy used in motor-driven applications Source: IEA, 2011
- Source: Malinowski et al., Significant share of variable-load centrifugal systems (pumps, fans, compressor) | < 50% with VSD (IAS Mag., Nov. 2023)
- NEMA Power Index (PI) quant. energy savings w.r.t. fixed-frequency motor | Std. mission profile & default motor



LV VSD inverter w. WBG and dc-bus-referenced LC output filter w. DM & CM attenuation (smooth mot. volt.)
Mitigation of dv/dt issues (reflections, bearing currents, ...) | Standard motors | No harmonic motor losses





#### **Multi-Objective Optimization Procedure**

System Spec	cifications
-------------	-------------



DoFs: Sw. freq. | Ind. cur. ripple | Var. chip area | Var. inductor designs
Nominal eff. η<sub>N</sub> & weighted eff. η<sub>w</sub> (NEMA PI load profile)



• GaN/SiC losses via scaling exemplary devices / Calorimetric meas. sw. loss.





### Comparison of 600-V/650-V GaN/SiC LV Motor Drives

- Global warming potential (GWP) / carbon footprint in kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq as new performance-space dimension
- Weight. eff.  $\eta_w$  and weight. rel. loss.  $\psi_w \rightarrow$  Weight. avg. losses vs. weight. avg. output power (NEMA PI load profile)
- High volume designs (low power density ρ) tend to have high GWP



Very <u>similar performance of GaN-based & SiC-based designs | Limited accuracy of generalized comp. mod.</u>
"Snapshot in time" — Outcome dep. on available data & technological developments





#### **Future Performance Indicators**

- Assuming 20+ years lifetime → Systems installed today reach end-of-life by 2050 (!)
- Life cycle assessment (LCA) mandatory for all future system designs



- Mission/location-specific trade-off embod. vs. life-cycle environ. impact Losses / Reliability / Lifetime
- Compatibility with a circular economy (!) Repairability / Reusability / Recyclability





### **CEC Power Electronics Roadmap**

Environmental awareness as integral part of environmentally conscious power electronics design



Automated design | On-line monitoring | Preventive maintenance | Digital product passport





## **Thank You!**









#### **Further Reading**

- J. Huber, L. Imperiali, D. Menzi, F. Musil, and J. W. Kolar, "Life-cycle carbon footprints of low-voltage motor drives with 600-V GaN or 650-V SiC power transistors," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Integr. Power Syst. (CIPS)*, Düsseldorf, Germany, Mar. 2024.
- J. Huber, L. Imperiali, D. Menzi, F. Musil, and J. W. Kolar, "Energy efficiency is not enough!," *IEEE Power Electron. Mag.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 18–31, Mar. 2024.
- L. Imperiali, D. Menzi, J. W. Kolar, and J. Huber, "Multi-objective minimization of life-cycle environmental impacts of three-phase AC-DC converter building blocks," in *Proc. IEEE Appl. Power Electron. Conf. Expo. (APEC)*, Long Beach, CA, USA, Feb. 2024.
- J. W. Kolar, L. Imperiali, D. Menzi, J. Huber, and F. Musil, "Net zero CO<sub>2</sub> by 2050 is NOT Enough (!)," *Keynote at the 25th Europ. Conf. Power Electron. Appl. (EPE),* Aalborg, Denmark, Sep. 2023.



