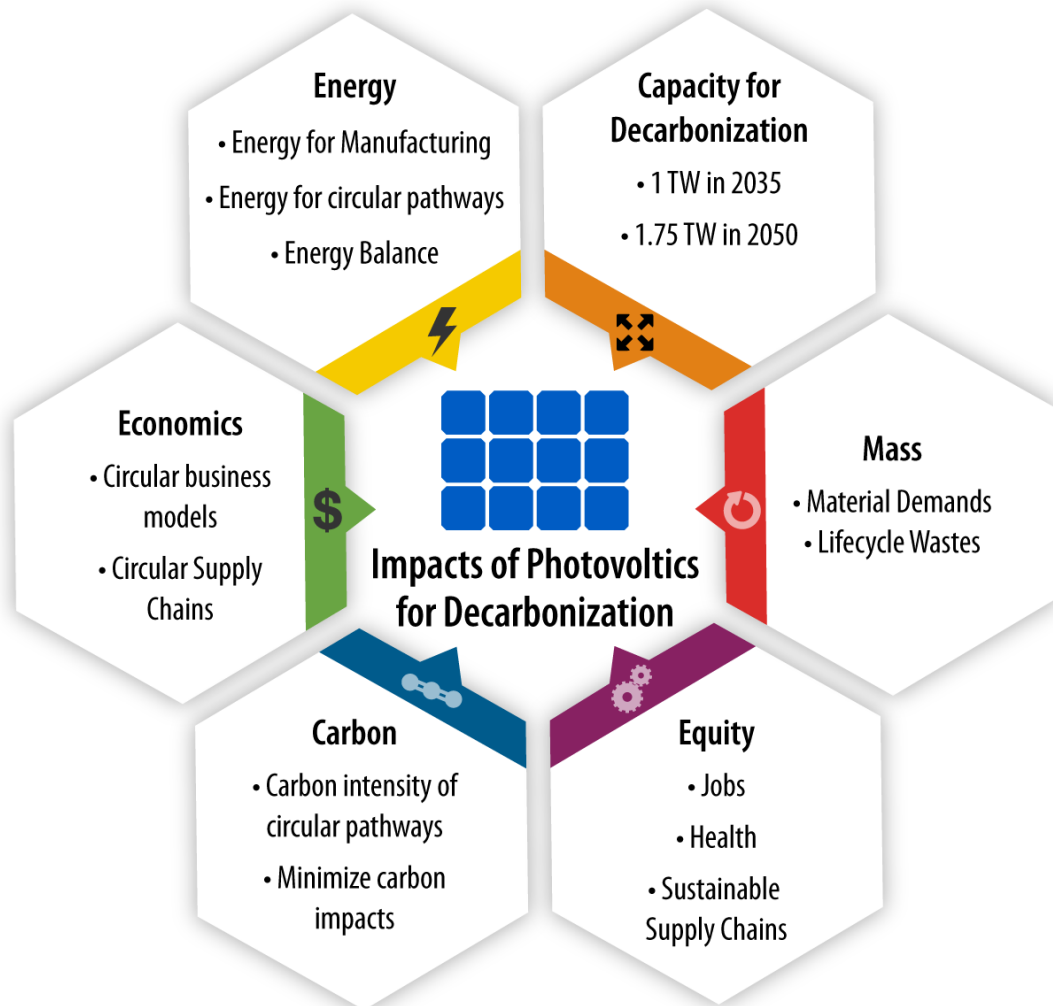




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# More than recycling: The importance of multiple metrics for a Circular Economy for PV in the Energy Transition

Heather Mirletz\*, Silvana Ovaitt,  
Sridhar Seetharaman, Teresa M. Barnes

Sept. 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023

40<sup>th</sup> EU PVSEC, 5CO.6.6

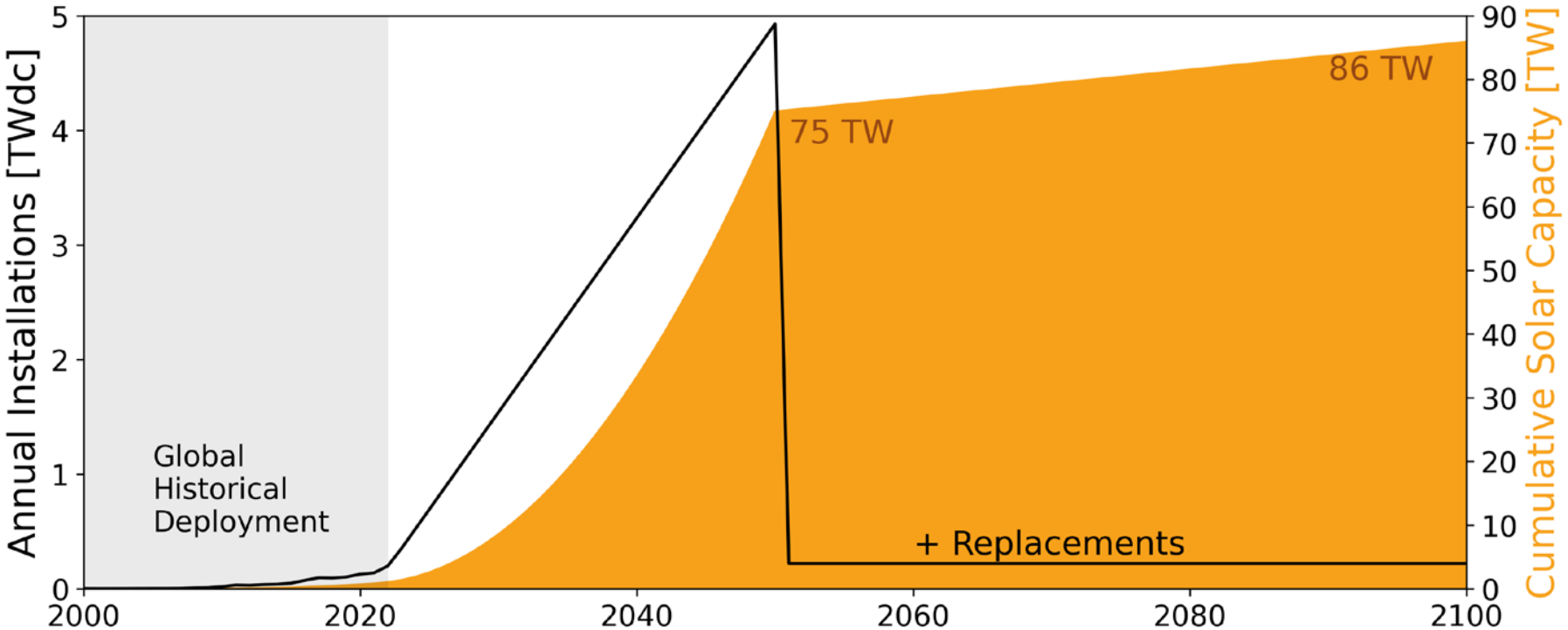
[\\*Heather.Mirletz@nrel.gov](mailto:Heather.Mirletz@nrel.gov)

*Best Student Presentation Nominee*

# World Decarbonization Goals & PV Deployment Rates

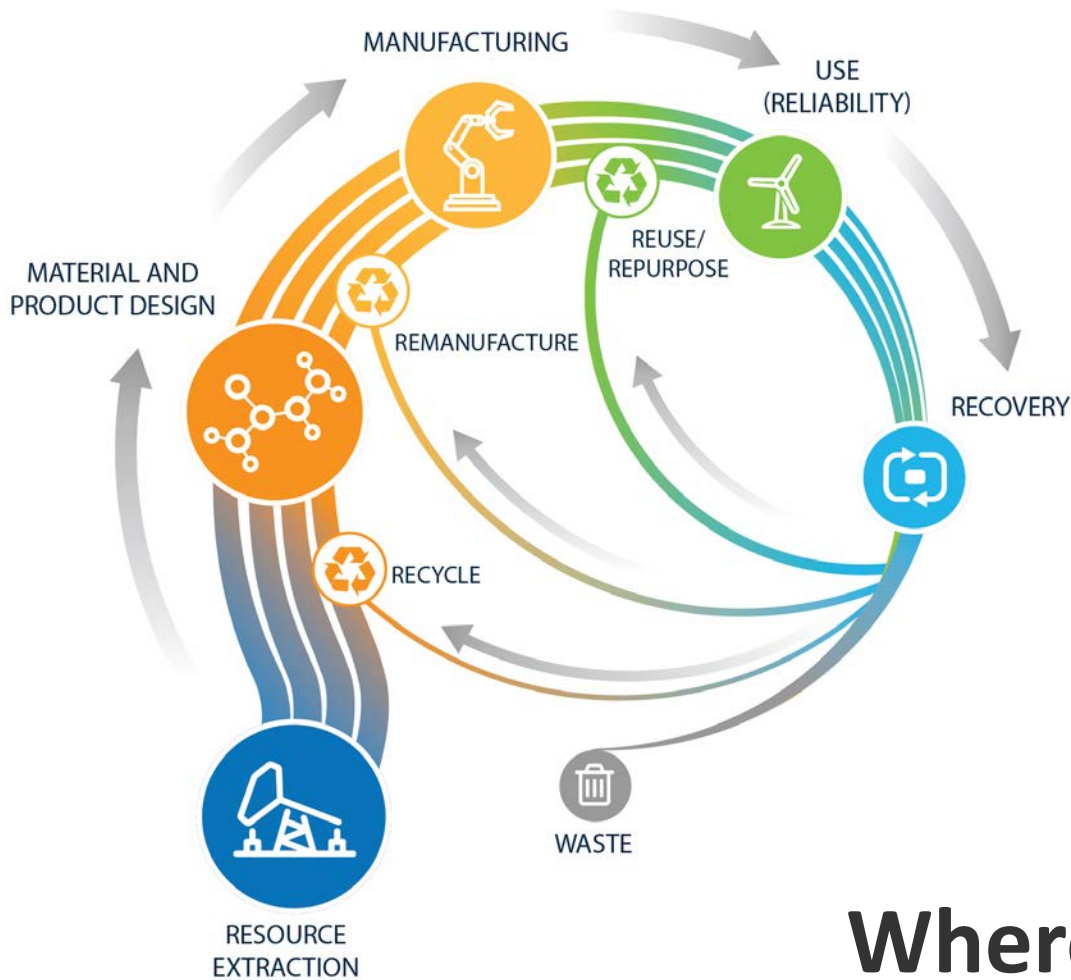
**Current Capacity:**  
1.2 TWdc

**Deployment 2022:**  
240+ GWdc



Source	Deployment Goals	Deployment Rate by 2030	Scaling vs 2022
2019 IEA Net Zero	15 TW	630 GW/year	x2.6
2021 US Solar Futures	16 TW	600 GW/year	x2.5
2021 Zhang et al, <i>Energy &amp; Env. Sci.</i>	70+ TW	3000 GW/year	x12.5
2023 Haegel et al. <i>Nature</i>	75 TW	1500 GW/year	x6.3

# Circular Economy for PV Sustainability



$$CI = 1 - \frac{V + W}{2M + \sum_x \frac{W_{F(x)} - W_{R(x)}}{2}}$$

Virgin Material (V)      Waste (W)  
 Mass of the product (M)  
 Waste from Feedstock & Manufacturing (WF(x))  
 Waste from recycling process (WR(x))

Where's the **Energy**?

Saidani et al. A taxonomy of circular economy indicators. *J. of Cleaner Production*. 2019.

Smith and Jones. "Circularity Indicators: An Approach to Measuring Circularity: Methodology." Ellen MacArthur Foundation. 2019.

# How do we measure impact of circular choices for PV lifecycles?

## Multiple Metrics



### Virgin Material

Reduce Extraction of Virgin Materials



### Waste

Reduce Wastes throughout PV lifecycle



### Energy Demand

Minimize Energy demands of processes and materials



### Carbon Intensity

Minimize carbon intensity of lifecycle



### Installed Capacity

Maintain PV Capacity to meet Energy Transition



### Net Energy

Energy Generated minus Energy Demand



### Energy Balance

Energy Generated divided by Energy Demand



### Supply Chain Security

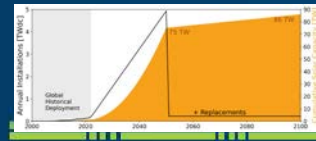
Just and Reliable sourcing of materials

# PV in Circular Economy Tool

## PV ICE

System-dynamics, geospatial, open-source model that evaluates the material, energy and carbon viability of the PV manufacturing, deployment, reuse, and recycling industries across the Energy Transition, allowing exploration of supply chains with varying degrees and types of circularities.

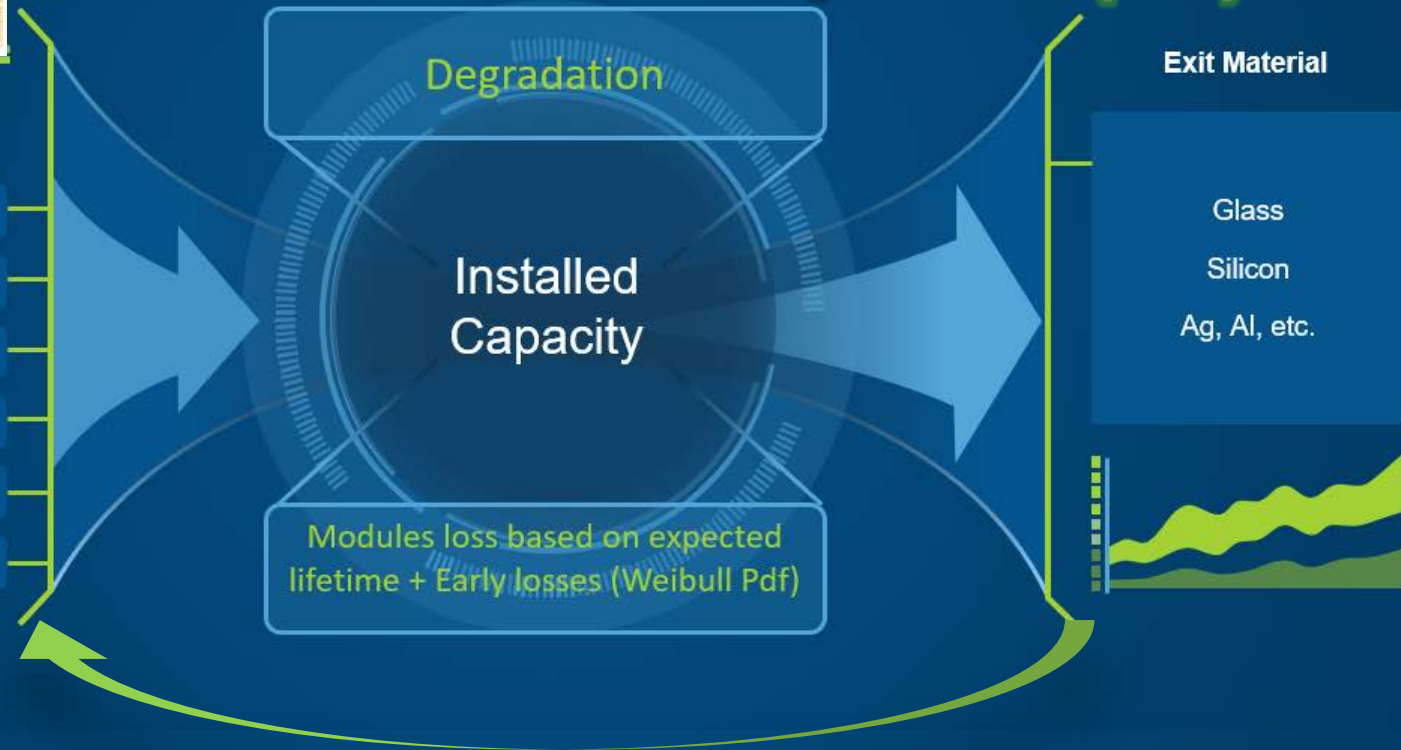
### Materials and Systems Flow Concept (Mass Flow)



Yearly New Installs

- # New Installs
- % by technology
- $\eta$  technology
- Glass
- Silicon
- Silver etc.

+ Energy  
+ Carbon (Dev)



Includes pathways for circularity specific for PV

**REUSE (RESELL & MERCHANT TAIL), REPAIR, REMANUFACTURE, RECYCLE**



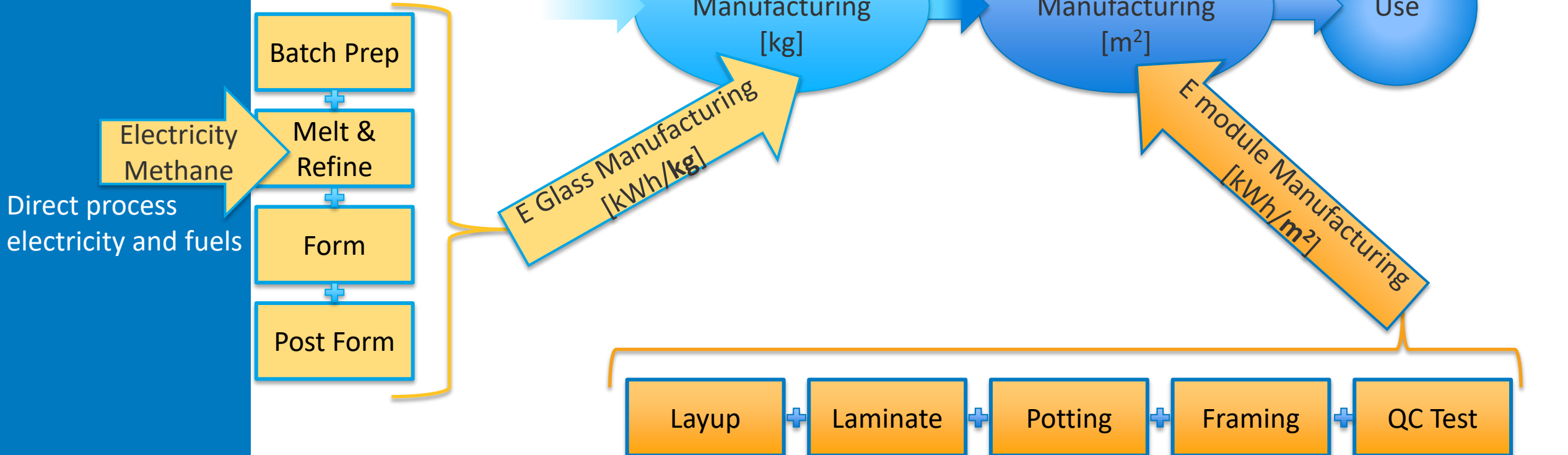
<https://www.nrel.gov/pv/pv-ice-tool.html>

# Mass and Energy in PV ICE

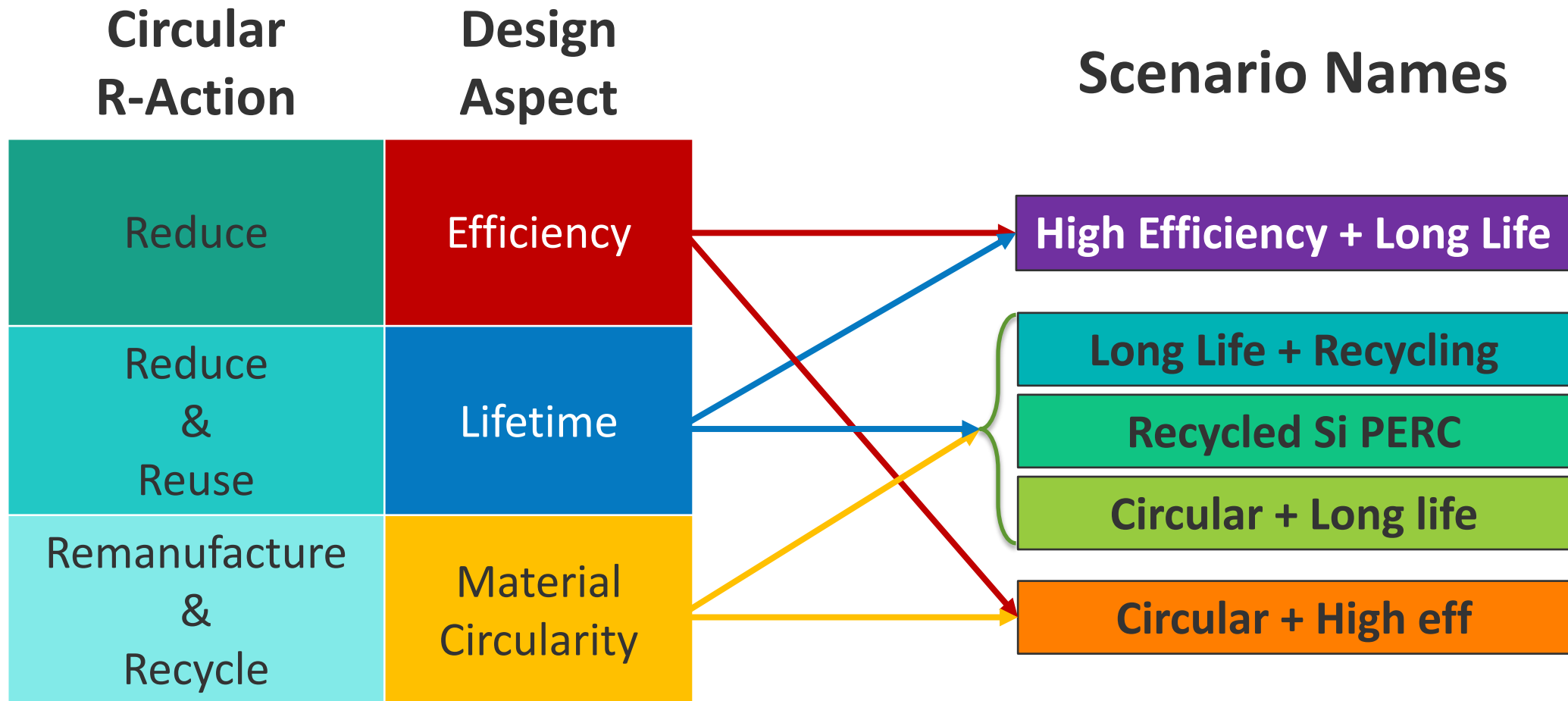
Dynamic with time, accounting for:

- PV module evolution
- process improvements
- historical market shares
- System boundary: cradle to grave of module materials

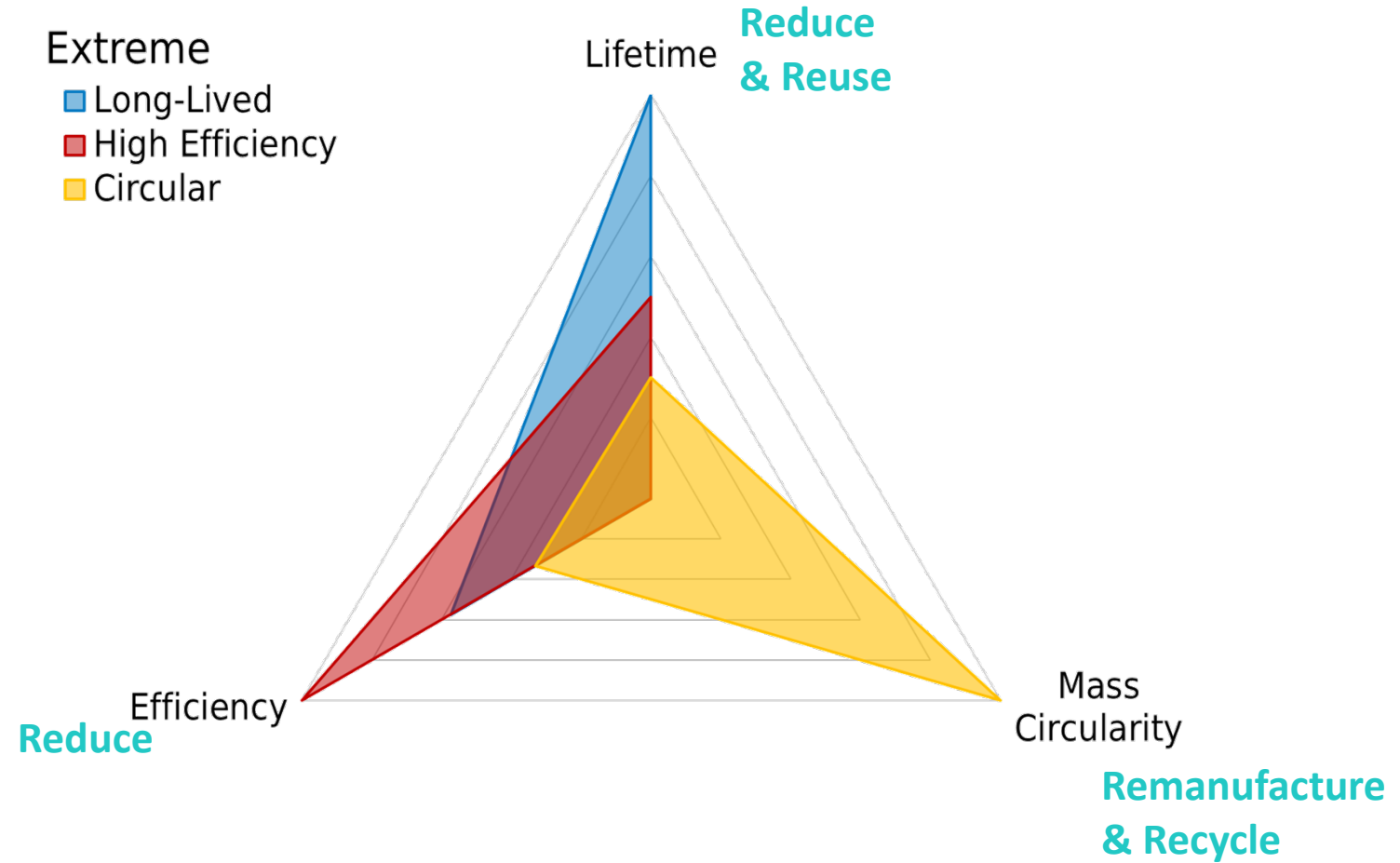
Example: Glass



# Explore 3 PV Module Design Aspects



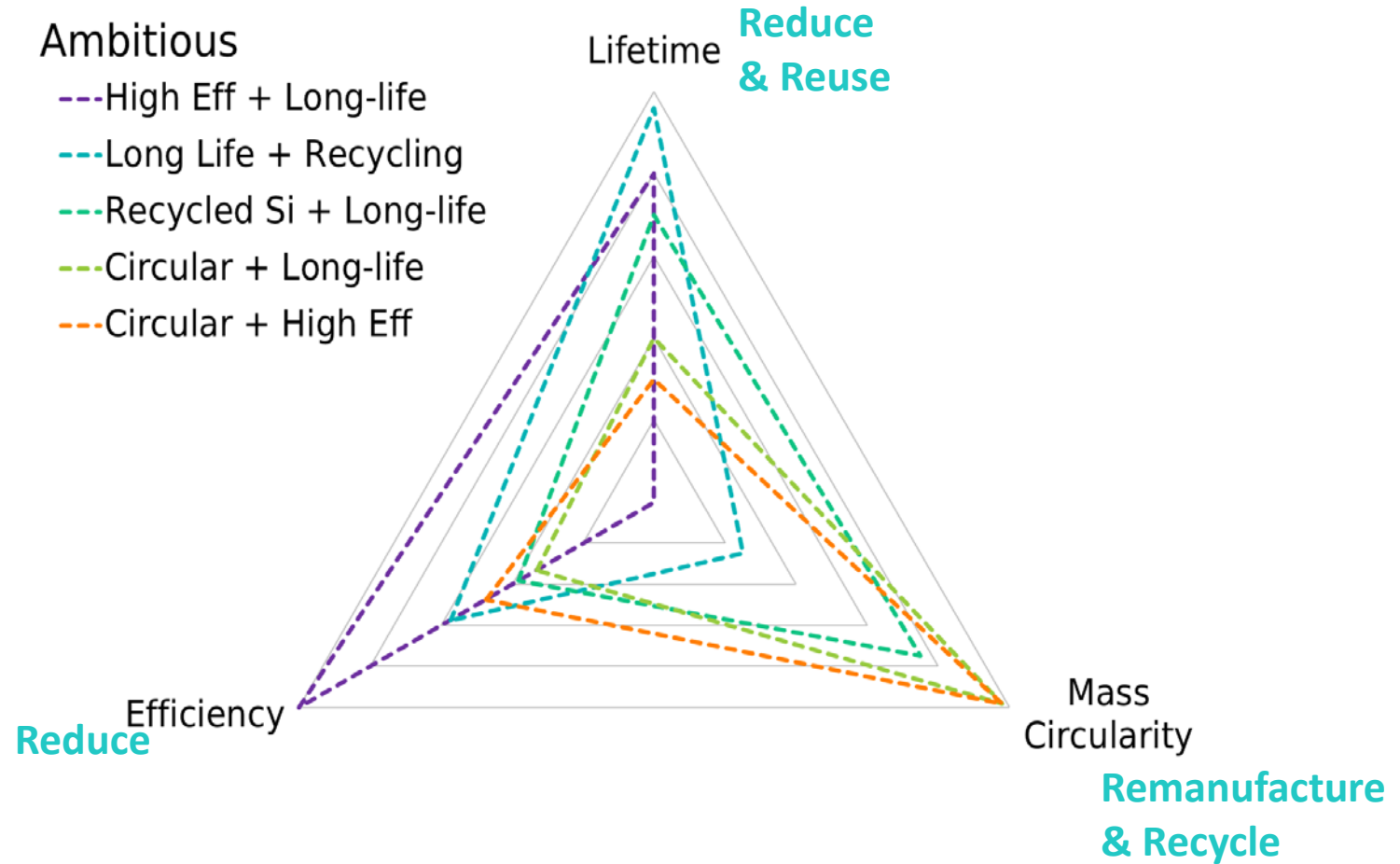
*What if...  
we prioritized one  
aspect at the expense  
of the other two?*



“Extreme” Scenarios

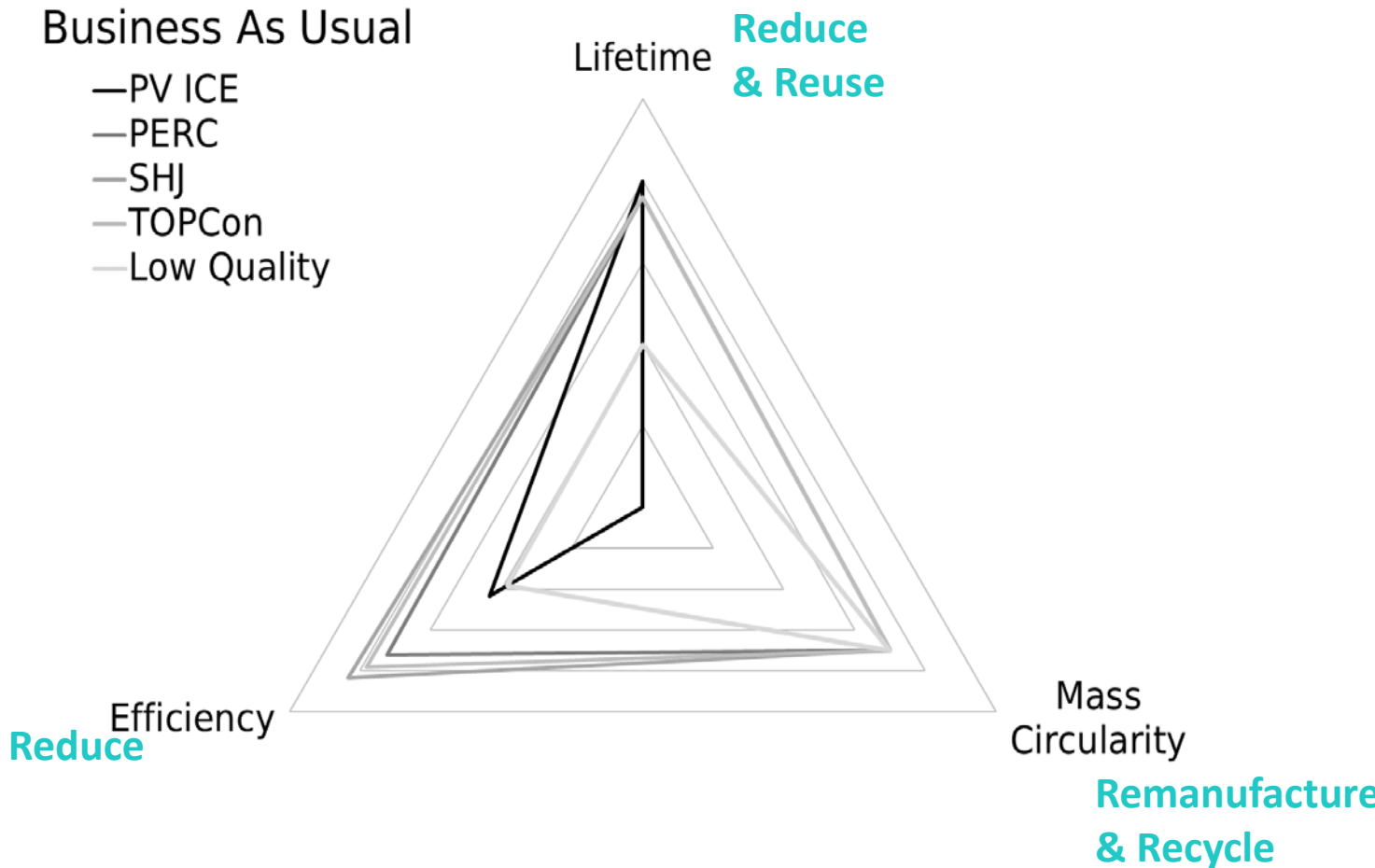


*What if...  
2/3 design aspects  
could be improved by  
2050, to a less perfect  
level?*



“Ambitious” Scenarios

**Baselines**  
**Currently**  
**commercialized**  
**Technologies and their**  
**expected improvements**



“Business as Usual” Scenarios

# Takeaways

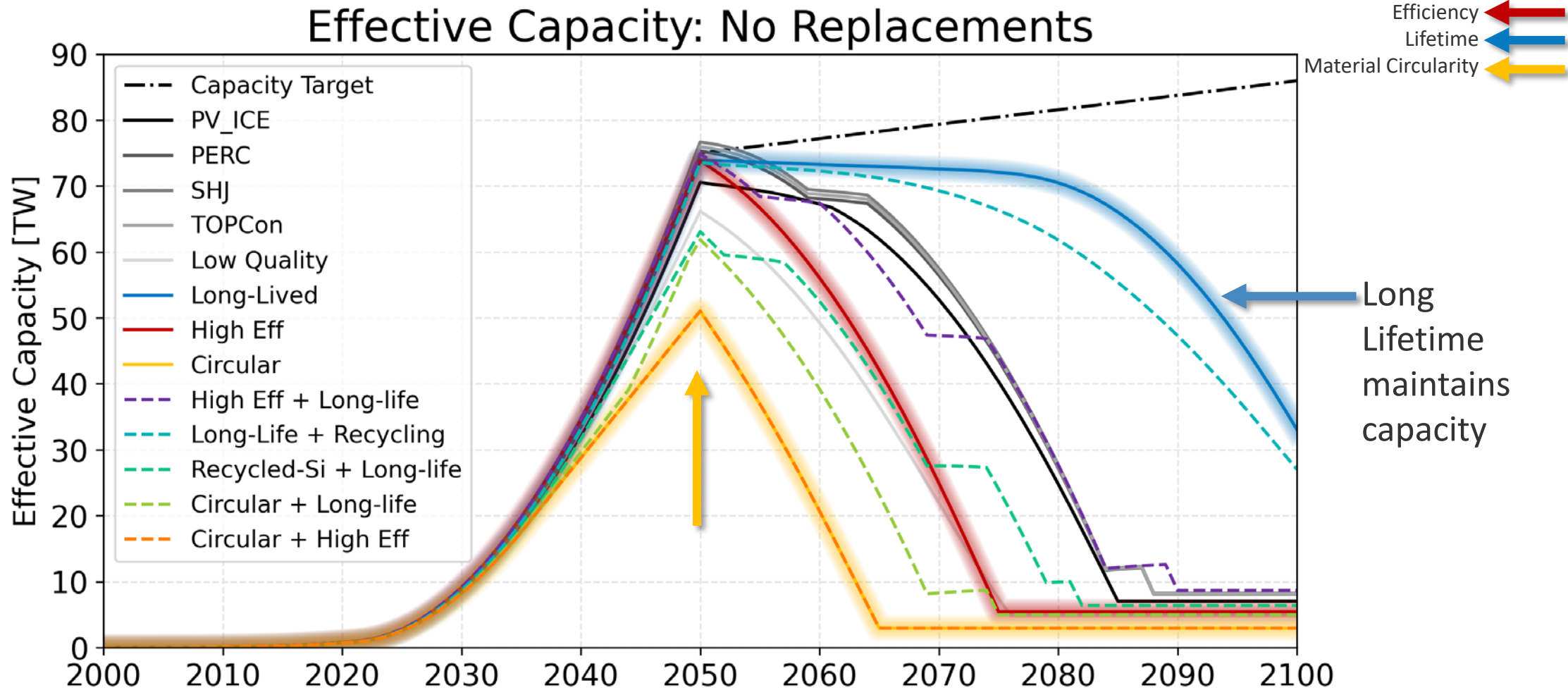
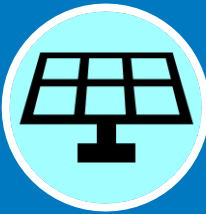
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Full manuscript submitted to EPJ for peer-reviewed publication:

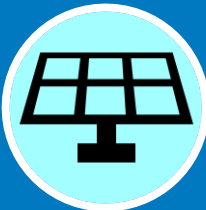
H. Mirletz et al. “More than Recycling: The importance of multiple metrics for a Circular Economy for PV in the Energy Transition”

# All Scenarios Require Replacements by 2100



Short lifetimes (15 yrs)  
do not meet capacity targets  
without replacements pre-2050

# Annual Manufacturing and Deployment with Replacements



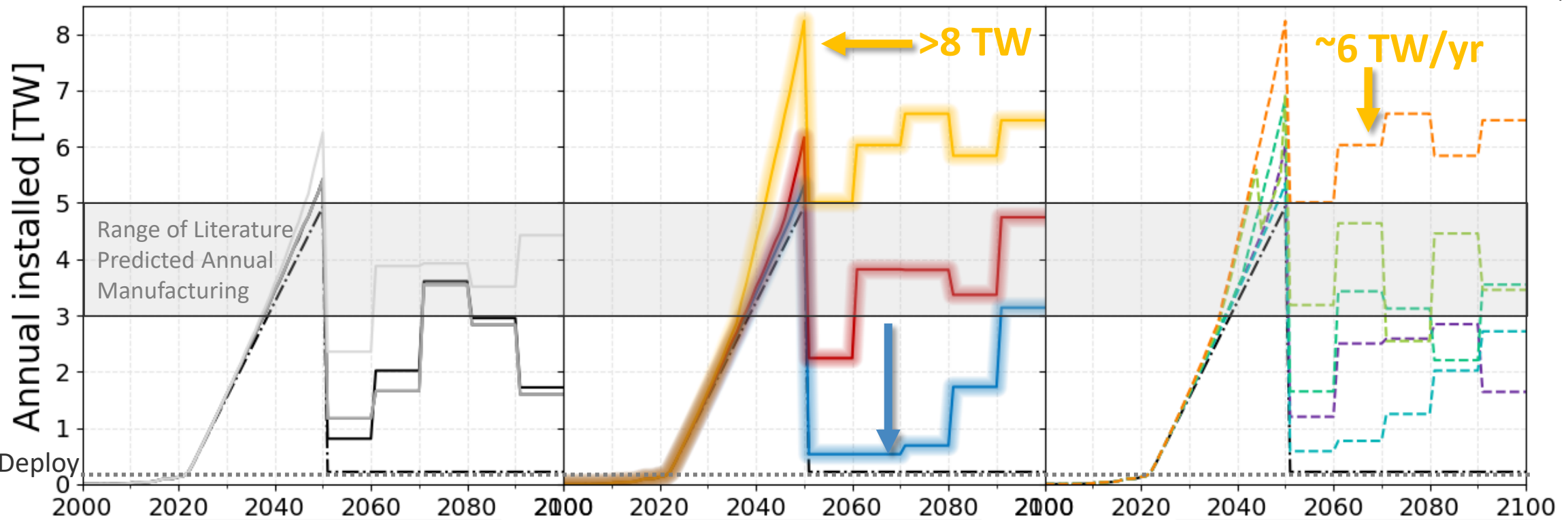
## Annual Installs with Replacements Decade Average Post 2050

Business as Usual

Extreme

Ambitious

Material Circularity



Efficiency ←  
Lifetime ←  
Material Circularity ←

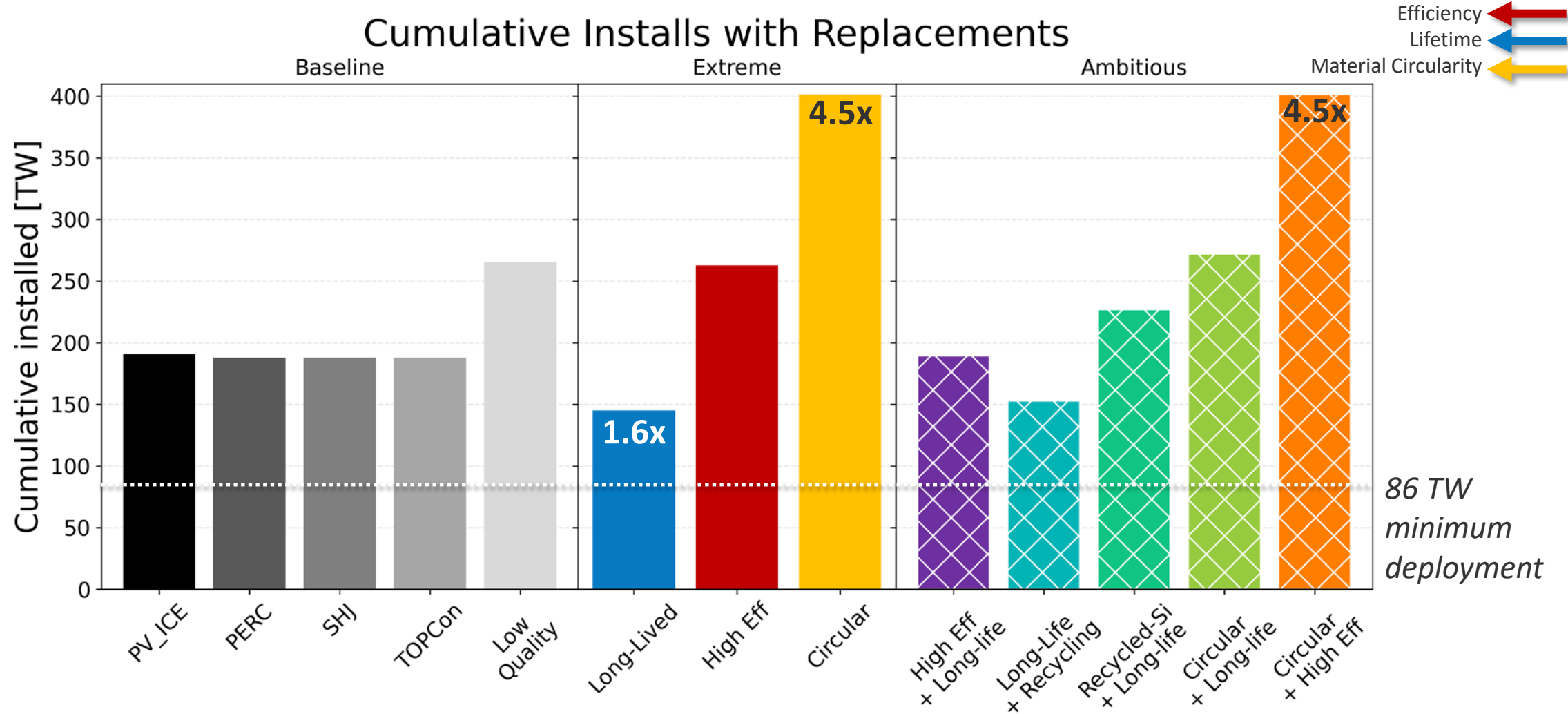
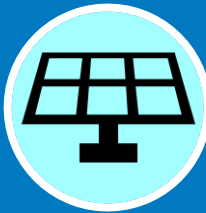
- Minimum Deployment
- PV\_ICE
- PERC
- SHJ
- TOPCon
- Low Quality

- Minimum Deployment
- Long-Lived

- Minimum Deployment
- High Eff + Long-life
- Long-Life + Recycling
- Recycled-Si + Long-life
- Circular + Long-life
- Circular + High Eff

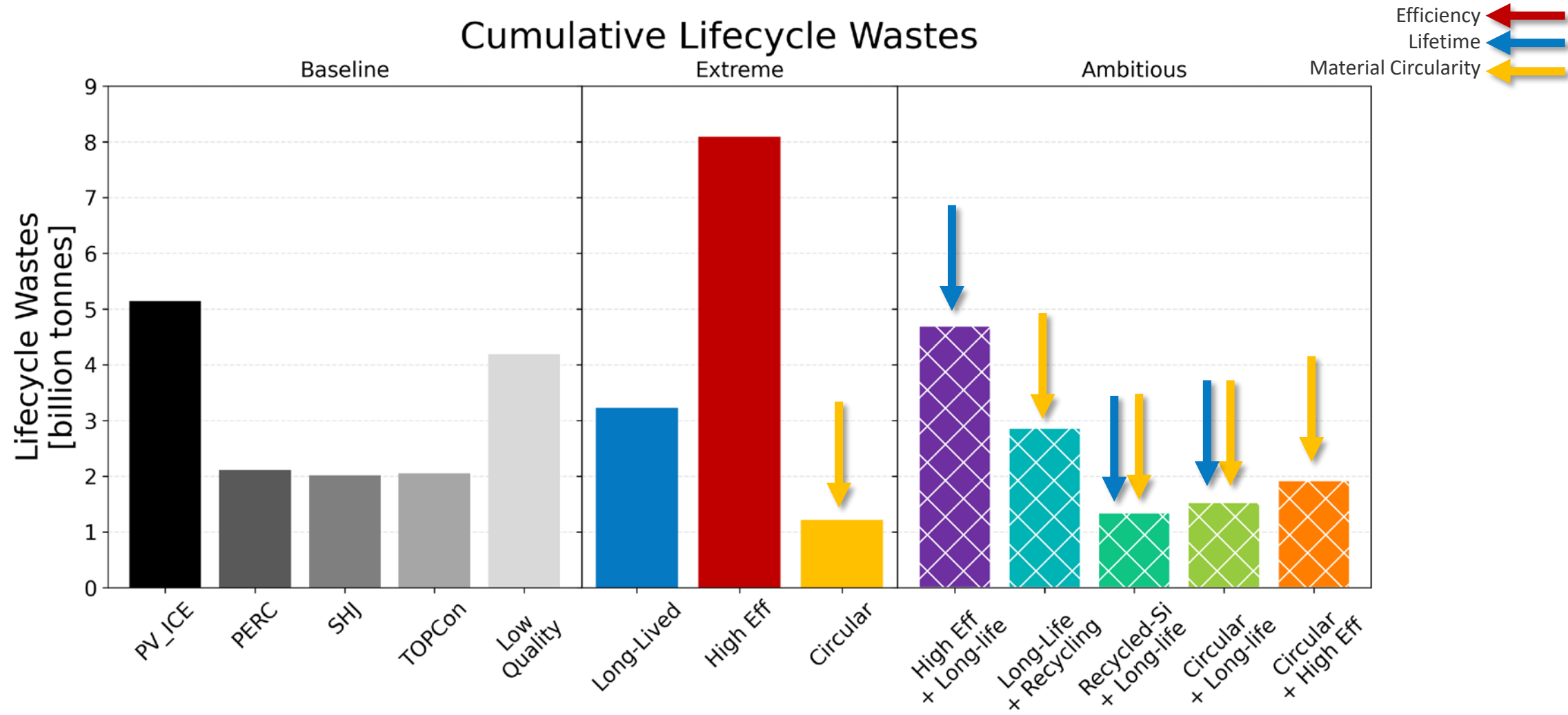
**Deployment = Manufacturing**  
**Manufacturing = environmental impacts, infrastructure, logistics, supply chains... jobs...**

# Cumulative Deployment 2000-2100 with Replacements

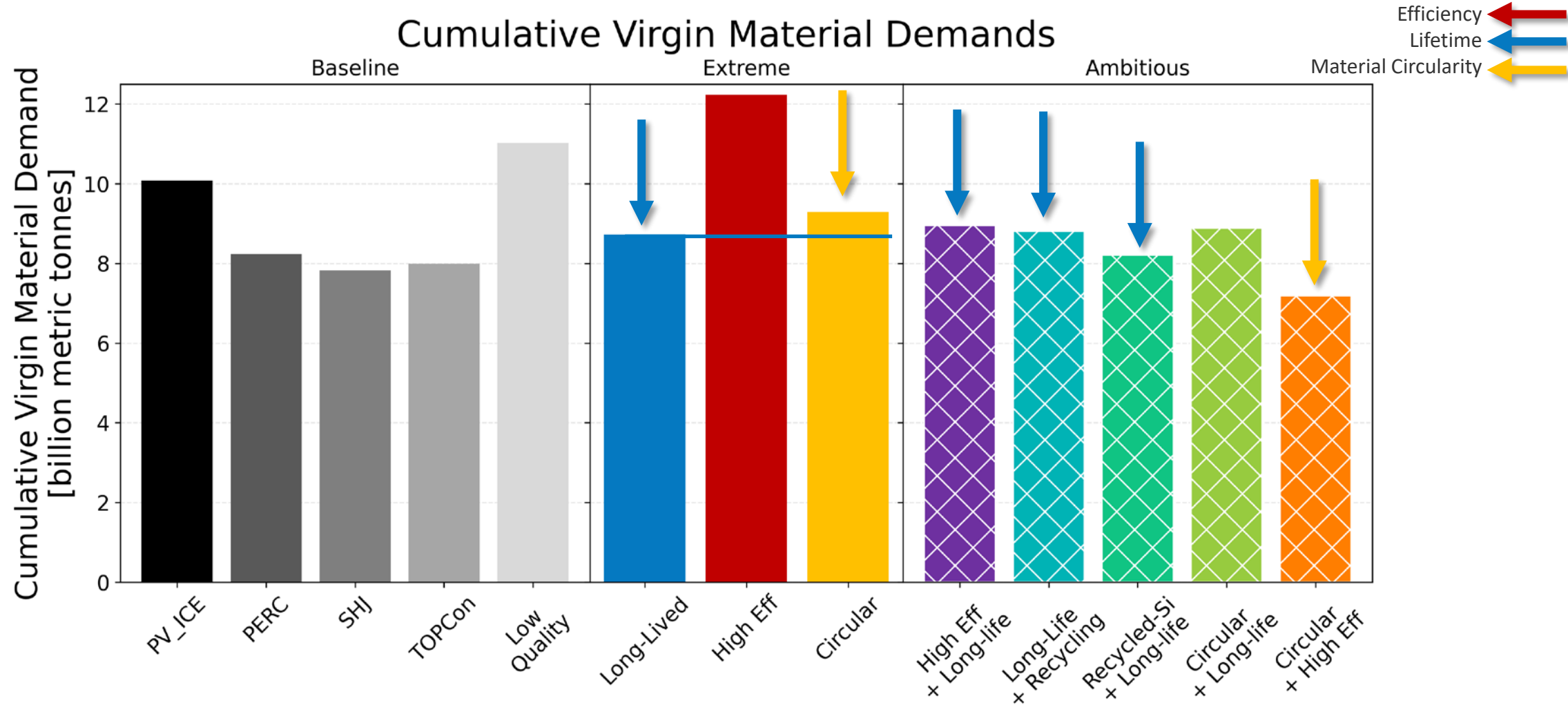


Short lifetimes = 4.5x min deployment  
 Long lifetimes = 1.6x min deployment

# Material Circularity: Great at Waste Minimization

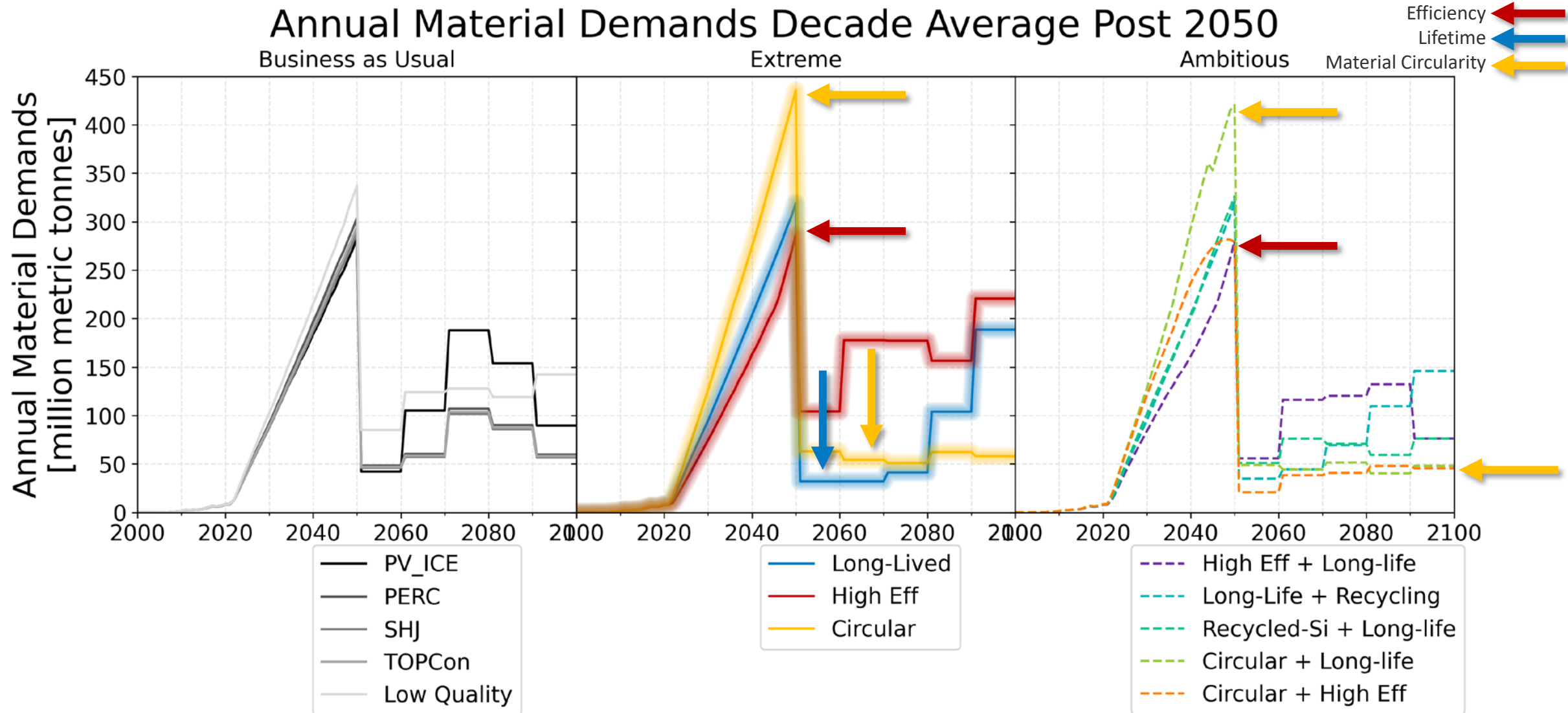


# Material Circularity: Reduces Virgin Material Demand





# But no matter how Circular, Virgin material demand is not eliminated

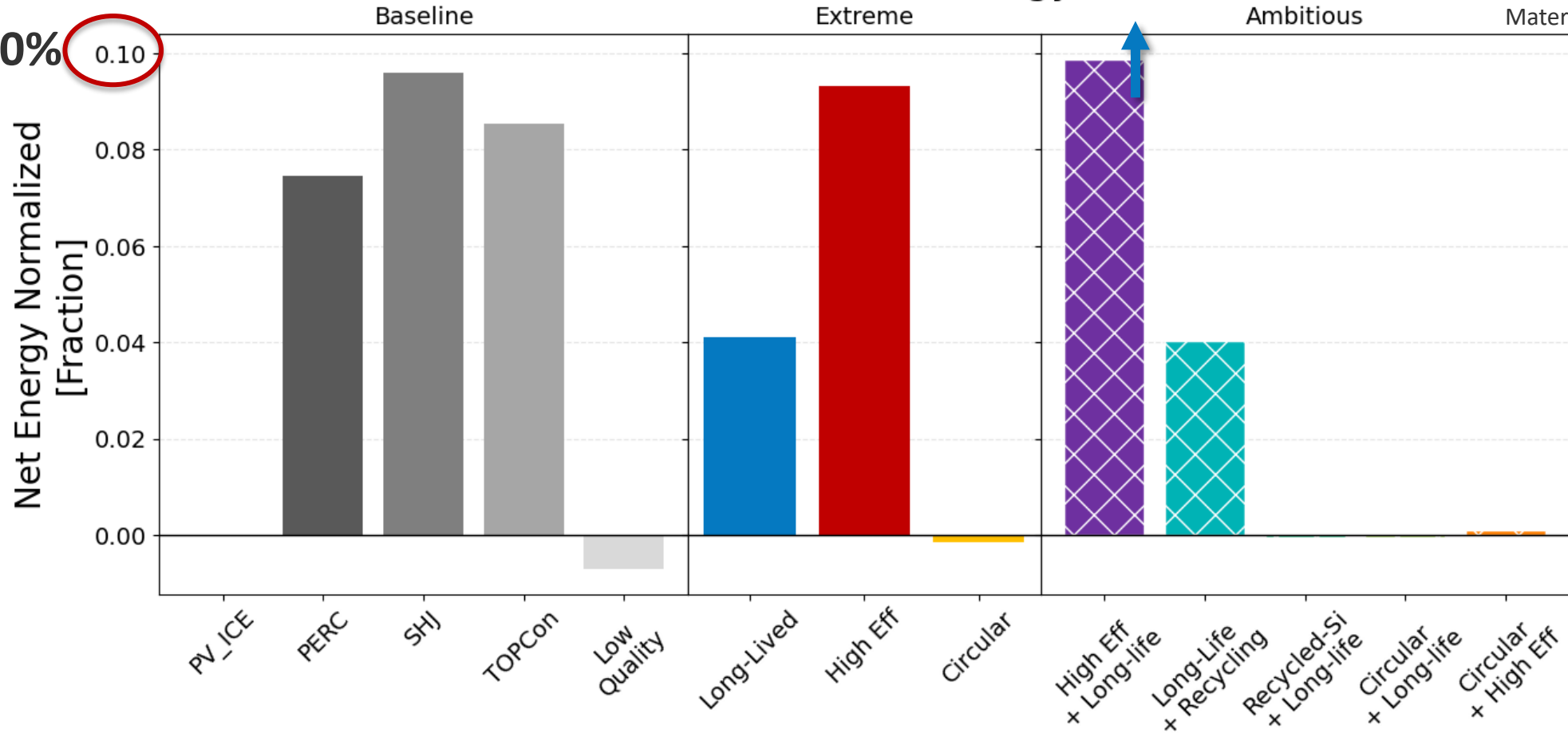


# Bifaciality: Improves Net Energy



$$\Sigma \text{ Energy Generated} - \Sigma \text{ Energy Demands}$$

But, only 10%



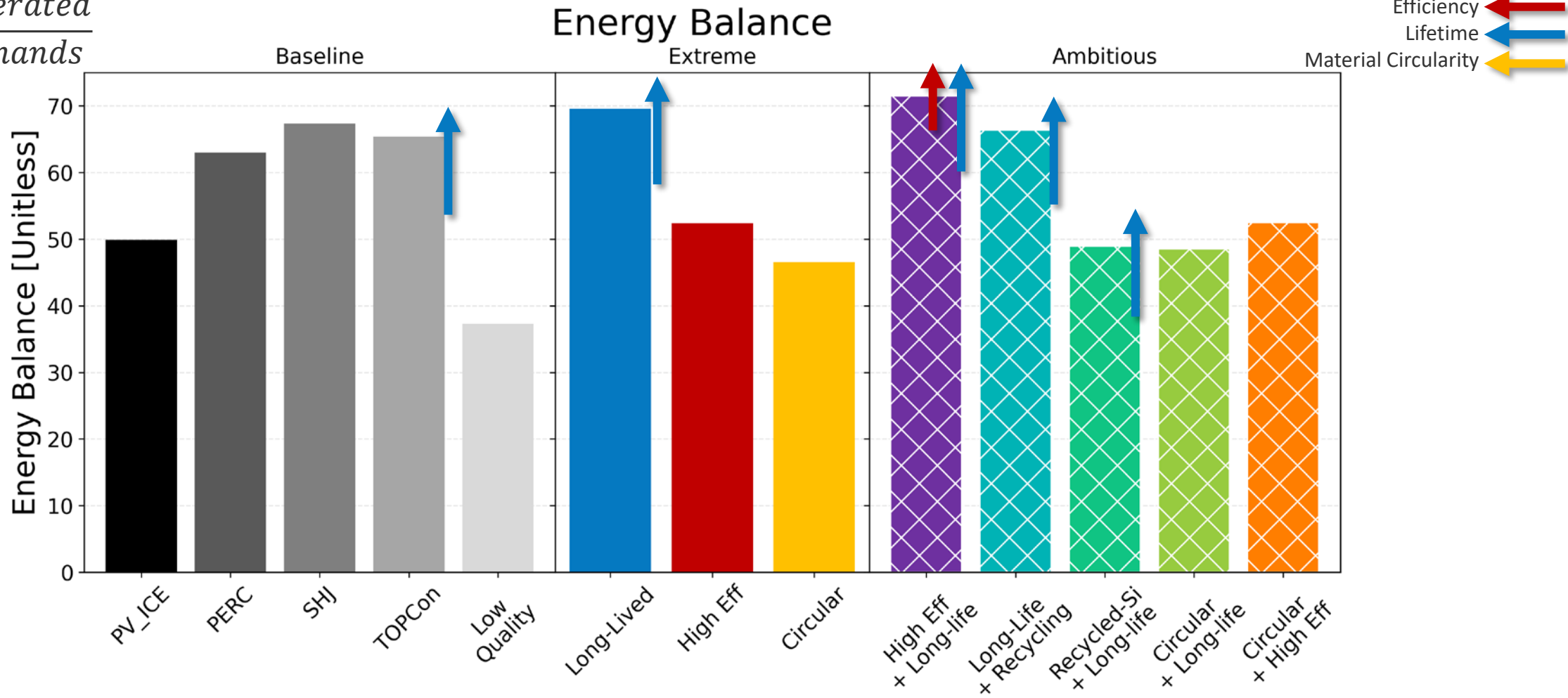
Efficiency ← (Red arrow)  
 Lifetime ← (Blue arrow)  
 Material Circularity ← (Yellow arrow)

**Bifaciality** improves net energy  
**Bifaciality + Lifetime** Maximizes net energy

# Lifetime: Maximizes Energy Balance









$$\frac{\sum \text{Energy Generated}}{\sum \text{Energy Demands}}$$



**Lifetime** improves energy balance

**Lifetime + Reuse** OR **+ Efficiency** maximizes energy balance

# Multi Metric Performance







							
Scenario		Total Deployment	Material Demand	Lifecycle Wastes	Energy Demands	Net Energy	Energy Balance
		<i>TW</i>	<i>bmt</i>	<i>bmt</i>	<i>TWh</i>	<i>TWh</i>	<i>Unitless</i>
Business as Usual	PV ICE	191	10.1	5.1	144,000	7,044,000	50
	PERC	188	8.2	2.1	122,000	7,569,000	63
	SHJ	188	7.8	2.0	116,000	7,719,000	67
	TOPCon	188	8.0	2.1	119,000	7,644,000	65
	IRENA reg. loss	265	11.0	4.2	193,000	6,995,000	37
Extreme	Long-Lived	145	8.7	3.2	107,000	7,333,000	70
	High Efficiency	263	12.2	8.1	150,000	7,699,000	52
	Circular	401	9.3	1.2	154,000	7,034,000	47
Ambitious	High Eff + Long-life	189	9.0	4.7	110,000	7,740,000	71
	Long Life + Recycling	152	8.8	2.9	112,000	7,328,000	66
	Recycled Si + Long-life	227	8.2	1.3	147,000	7,041,000	49
	Circular + Long-life	272	8.9	1.5	148,000	7,040,000	49
	Circular + High Eff	401	7.2	1.9	137,000	7,051,000	52
		<i>Minimize</i>			<i>Maximize</i>		

*bmt = billion metric tonnes*

Benefit

Harm

# Multi Metric Performance

									
		Total Deployment	Material Demand	Lifecycle Wastes	Energy Demands	Net Energy	Energy Balance	Benefits	Harms
Scenario		TW	bmt	bmt	TWh	TWh	Unitless		
Business as Usual	PV ICE	191	10.1	5.1	144,000	7,044,000	50	0	2
	PERC	188	8.2	2.1	122,000	7,569,000	63	4	0
	SHJ	188	7.8	2.0	116,000	7,719,000	67	4	0
	TOPCon	188	8.0	2.1	119,000	7,644,000	65	4	0
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	Long Life + Recycling	152	8.8	2.9	112,000	7,328,000	66	3	0
	Recycled Si + Long-life	227	8.2	1.3	147,000	7,041,000	49	2	1
	Circular + Long-life	272	8.9	1.5	148,000	7,040,000	49	1	1
	Circular + High Eff	401	7.2	1.9	137,000	7,051,000	52	2	2
		Minimize			Maximize		Maximize		Minimize

bmt = billion metric tonnes

Benefit

Harm

# Takeaway Messages

## 1) Material Circularity (Remanufacture, Recycle)

- Minimizes waste (76%)
- Can reduce cumulative virgin material demands (up to 29%)

## 2) No scenario eliminates virgin material demands

- Speed of energy transition
- Source materials sustainably
  - Manufacturing yields and short circular pathways preferred

## 3) Efficiency and bifaciality (Reduce)

- alone improves net energy (9%) and reduces peak material demands (30%)
- need to combine with other design aspects to improving more metrics

## 4) Lifetime Extension (Reliability and Reuse)

- Minimizes material and Energy Demands, maximizes energy balance
- Plays well with others, minimizes harms, maximizes benefits

**No matter what else you do, don't forget to make it last.**

Full manuscript submitted to EPJ for peer-reviewed publication

H. Mirletz et al. "More than Recycling: The importance of multiple metrics for a Circular Economy for PV in the Energy Transition"

# Thank you!



# Questions?

NREL/PR-5K00-87736

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PV ICE Tool: <https://www.nrel.gov/pv/pv-ice-tool.html>,  
[https://github.com/NREL/PV\\_ICE](https://github.com/NREL/PV_ICE)

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