

A Survey on the LCOE

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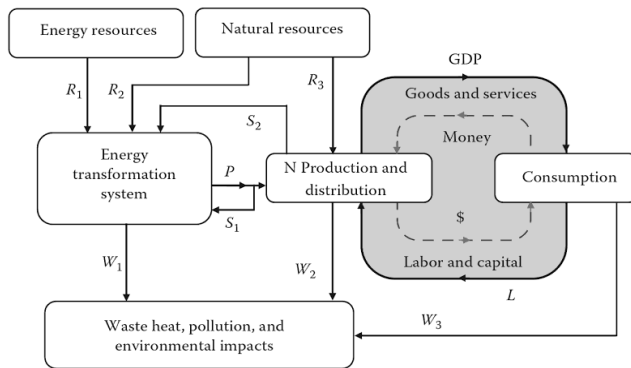
Outline

- Introduction
- System Description and Overview of Metrics
- Opinions from Literature
- Conclusions and Recommendations

Introduction

- Metrics are important for choosing **sustainable options**
- "Good" metrics = "Good" choice
- How to measure the "**goodness**"? Issues here!
 - Dimensions of Sustainability must be included
 - Time, space, rates, uncertainties, externalities, flexibility, modifiability, completeness, objectivity...
 - "Goodness" of your criteria?
- Case study on **LCOE** teaches lot

System Description

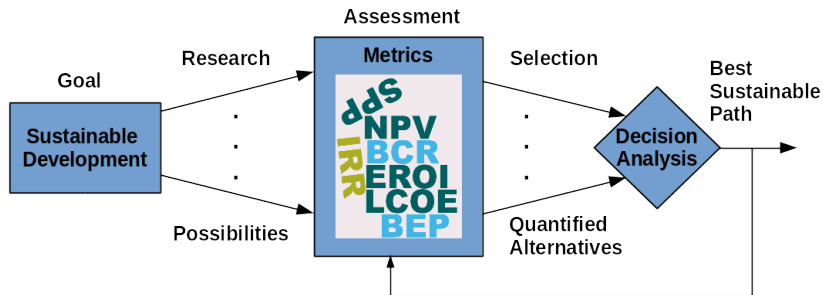


Source: Frank Kreith,
Principles of Sustainable
Energy Systems, 2nd ed.,
CRC Press, 2014

Symbol	Meaning
GDP	Cost of Product and Services (Unit or dollar)
P	Consumer energy produced for sale
R_i	Flows of primary energy and natural resources
S_1	Energy needed to run the system (fuel/electricity)
S_2	Energy (equipment and materials) needed to extract and process energy
N	Net energy to the Economy
L	Labor and investment taxes
W_i	Waste flows

Metrics

The process of finding sustainable path and the role of metrics



LCOE: Overview of opinions

- LCOE is limited, not suitable to compare renewables with non-renewables
- Limitations are not inherent, user may lack the expertise
- LCOE can be customized to be more effective for renewables
- Monte Carlo + LCOE can be effective for uncertainties

LCOE: Some Opinions

- LCOE ignores the intermittent nature of various renewables. (P. L. Joskow)
- Correction factor is needed for renewables. (S. Reichelstein and A. Sahoo)
- Use of "storage" and LCOE + Monte Carlo. (M. Obi et al.)
- "System LCOE" with "integration costs¹". (F. Ueckerdt et al.)

¹"the extra investment and operational cost of the nonwind part of the power system when wind power is integrated", R. Sims et al. Integration of renewable energy into present and future energy systems. IPCC special report on renewable energy sources and climate change mitigation. Cambridge University Press, 2011.

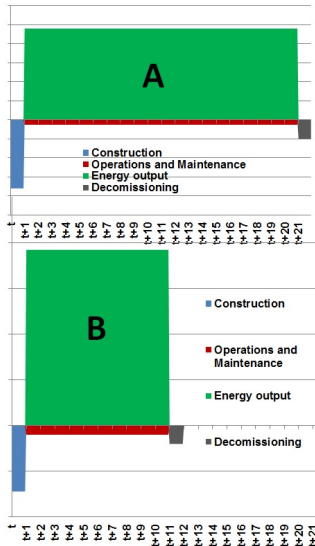
Effectiveness framework for the metrics

Metric	SPP	NPV	IRR	BCR	EROI	LCOE
Meaning	Simple Payback Period	Net Present Value	Internal Return Rate	Benefit Cost Ratio	Energy Return on Energy Invested	Levelized Cost of Energy
Output Unit	[Years]	[\$]	Unitless	Unitless	Unitless	[\$/kWh]
Output	Years to payback cost	Discounted profit	Disc. rate to breakeven	Ratio	Ratio	Cost per unit power
Inclusion of discount/inf. rate	Not Direct	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Direct	Yes
Inclusion of uncertainties	Not Direct	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Direct	Yes
Inclusion of externalities	Not Easy	Possible	Possible	Possible	Not Possible	Possible
Inclusion of Time factor (Forecasting)	Not Easy	Possible	Possible	Possible	Not Possible	Possible
Degree of Comparability (Output)	Weak	Weak [†]	Weak	Not Possible	Weak	Strong [‡]

[†]: Projects should have equal lifespans for healthy comparison

[‡]: For ranking recommended

Shortcoming of EROI: Timeless



Source: http://www.theoil drum.com/files/EROI_Importance_of_time.jpg

LCOE in short

Advantages:

- Main advantage of the LCOE: Provides "**common basis**" for comparison
- May not be "**complete**", yet the most "**effective**" for Sustainability
- Flexibility to be included in Monte Carlo like studies

Caveats:

- Difficult to include, uncertainties, externalities
- Even included "objectivity" is questionable

The moral of the story!:

If you want to invent your own metric, remember the trade-off:

- More precision comes with more specialized (customized) metric \rightsquigarrow More limited metric
- More flexibility \rightsquigarrow Political manipulation tool!

Thanks for your patience!

Questions?