

# Explicit market modelling in LCI



**Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories**

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# The challenge: flexibility, simplicity



- The challenge (for LCA in general - and databases in particular):
  - How to allow complex modelling while still being simple enough,
  - and how to allow frequent update with a minimum of effort?

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# A database design strategy for flexibility and simplicity



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## 1) Database completeness

- Data availability for any model
- Reducing bias
- A context for embedding new datasets

## 2) Unlinked and unallocated unit processes

- Allowing different modelling algorithms on the same data
- Keeping verifiable data separate from economic and/or normative assumptions

## 3) Markets as separate unit processes

- To link the same (non-market) unit processes in many different ways, without changing the flows in each of the processes
- Document market conditions using same data format as for other processes

(Weidema B P. 2003. Flexibility for application. Market modelling in LCI databases.

<http://www.lca-net.com/publications/>)

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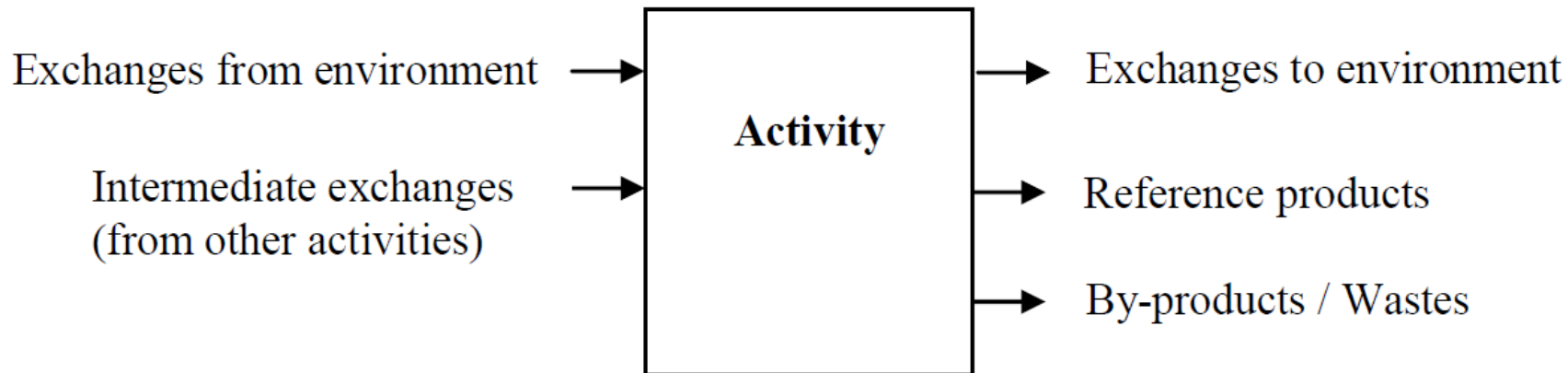


# Activity: unlinked and unallocated Unit process



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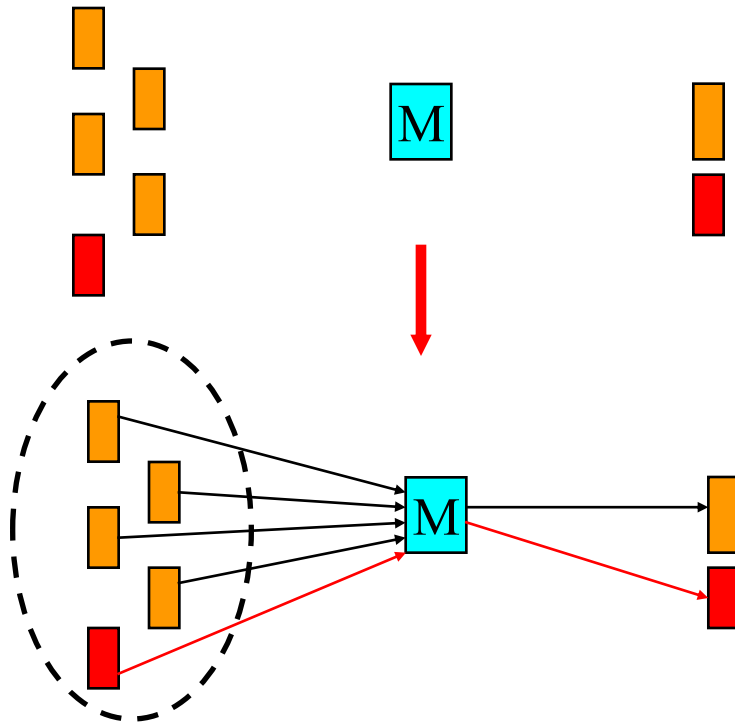
- An ecoinvent activity dataset represents a **unit process of a human activity** and its exchanges with the environment and with other human activities.



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# Linking transforming datasets through the markets

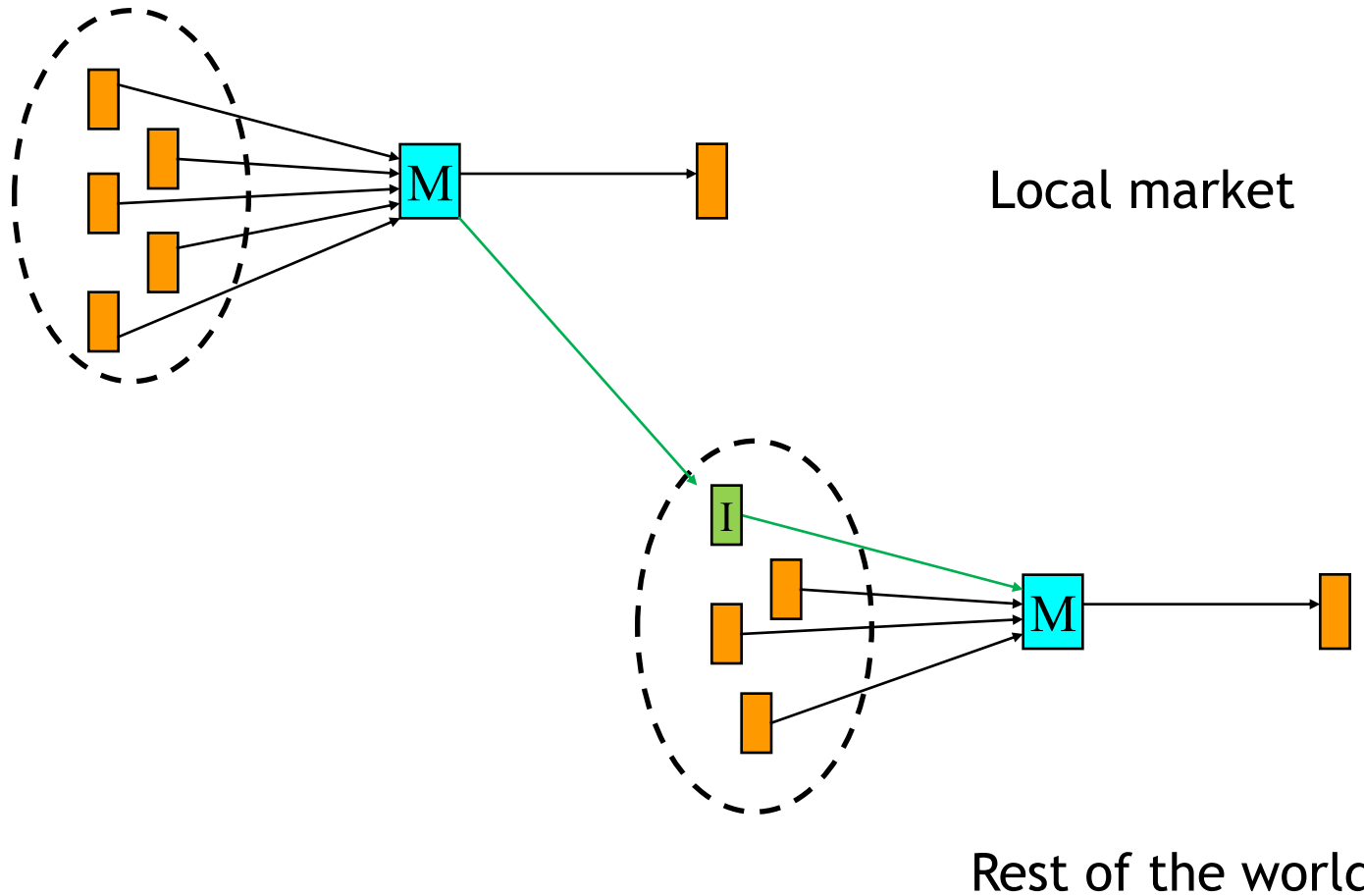


Unlinked datasets with  
product markets

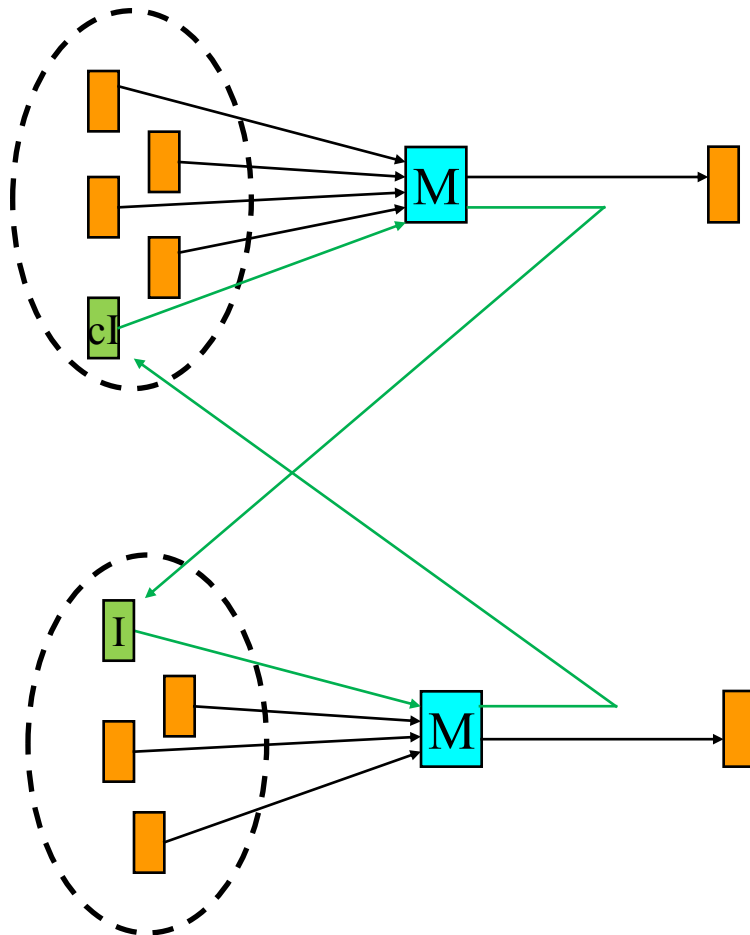
Datasets linked,  
based on geographical  
location

- New datasets **automatically** linked to their suppliers and market  
→ more frequent updates of the database possible

# Geographical delimitation: Export



# Geographical delimitation: Constrained import



Local market

Rest of the world

# Attributional and consequential system models - the difference



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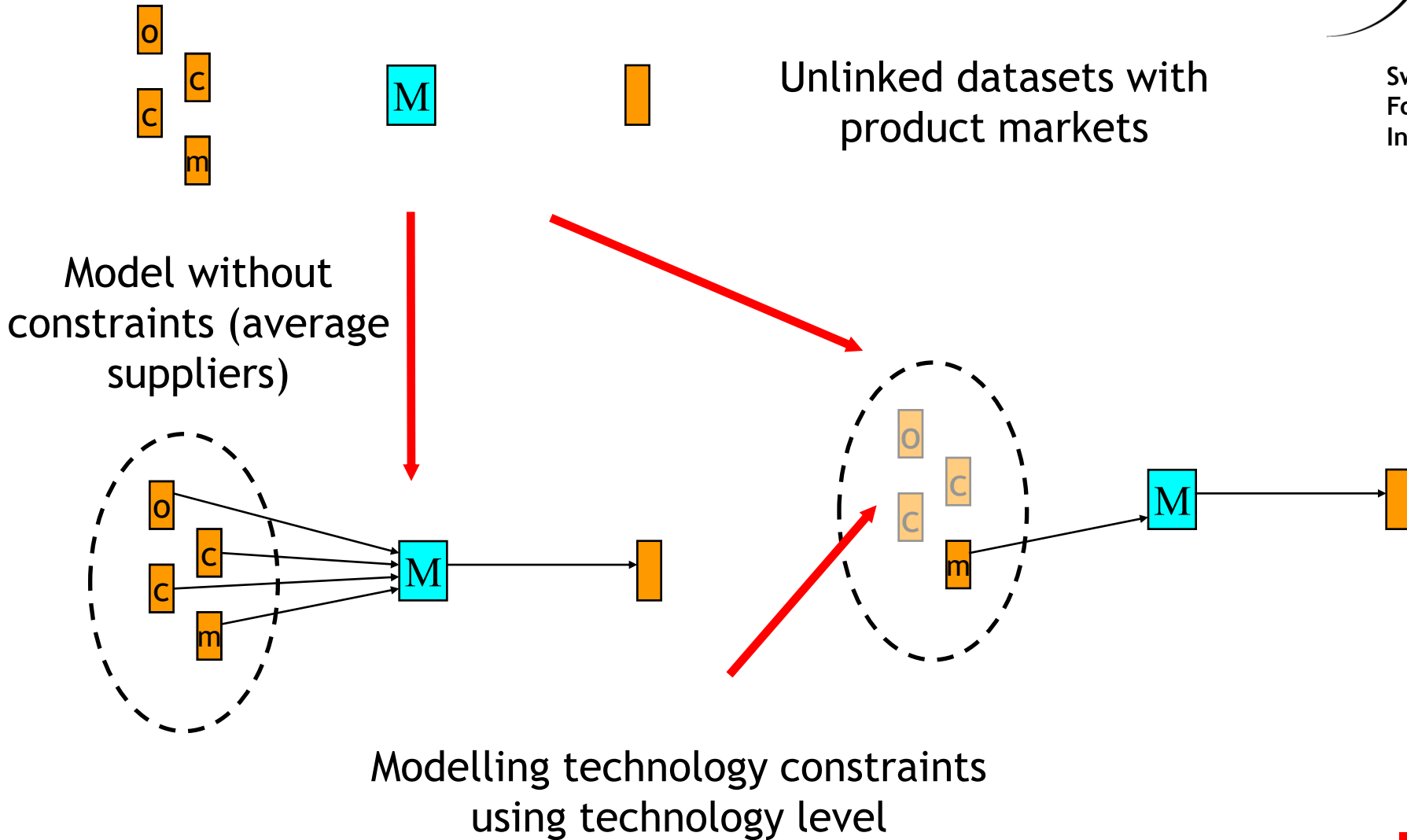
- Average versus unconstrained (marginal) **suppliers**
- Allocation versus substitution (system expansion) to handle remaining **by-products**
- The unallocated (multi-output) activities are the same for both models

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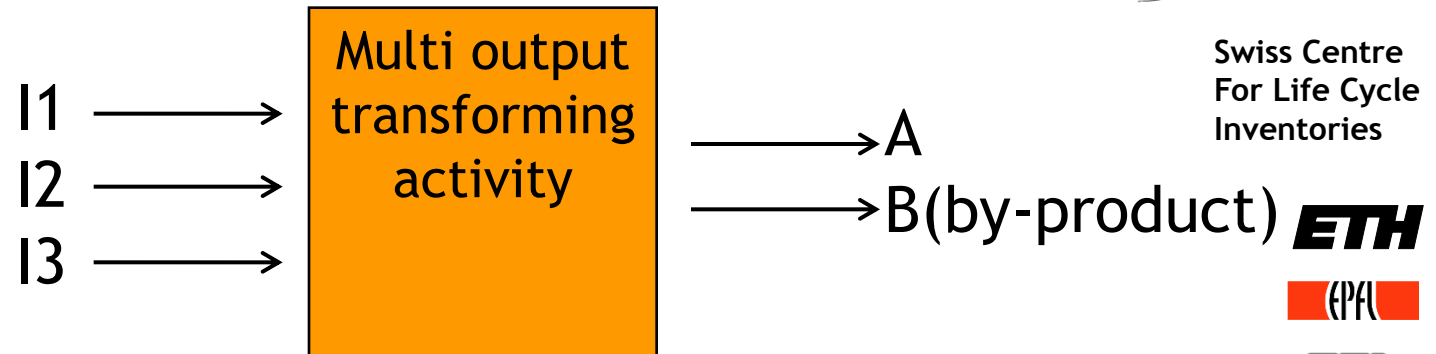




# Modelling systems with constraints

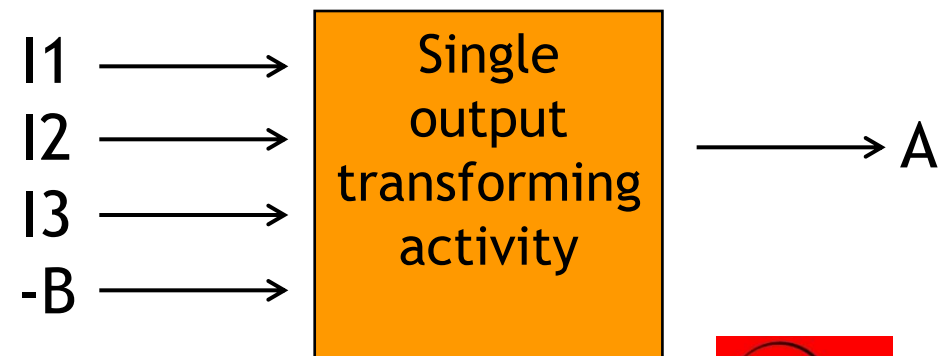
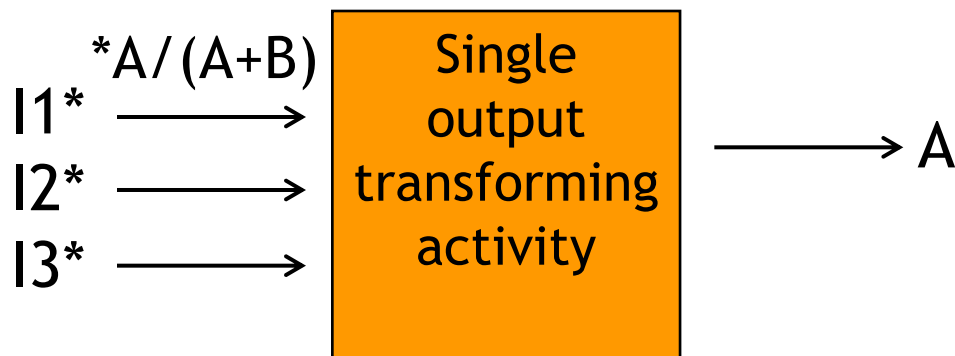


# How to deal with by-products

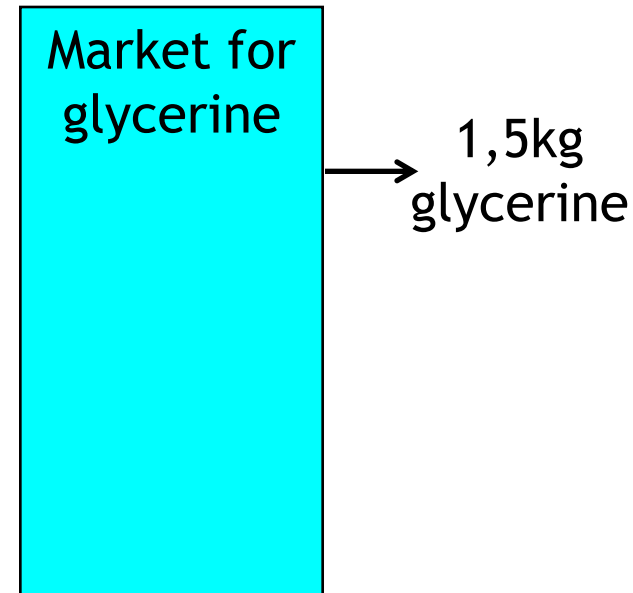
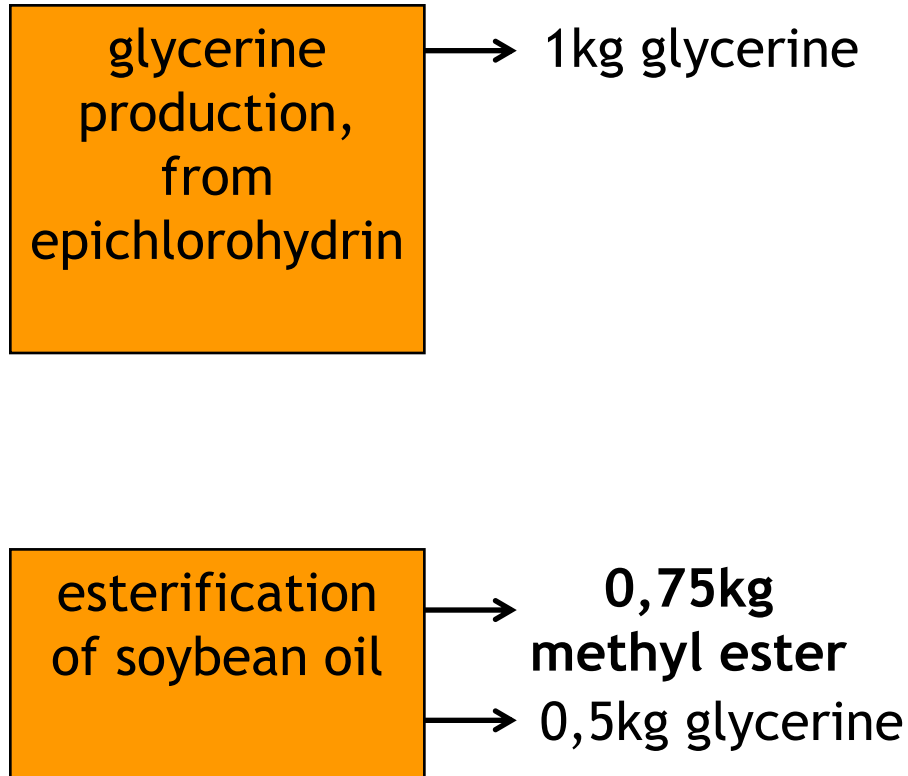


Allocation relative to A  
(different allocation  
properties)

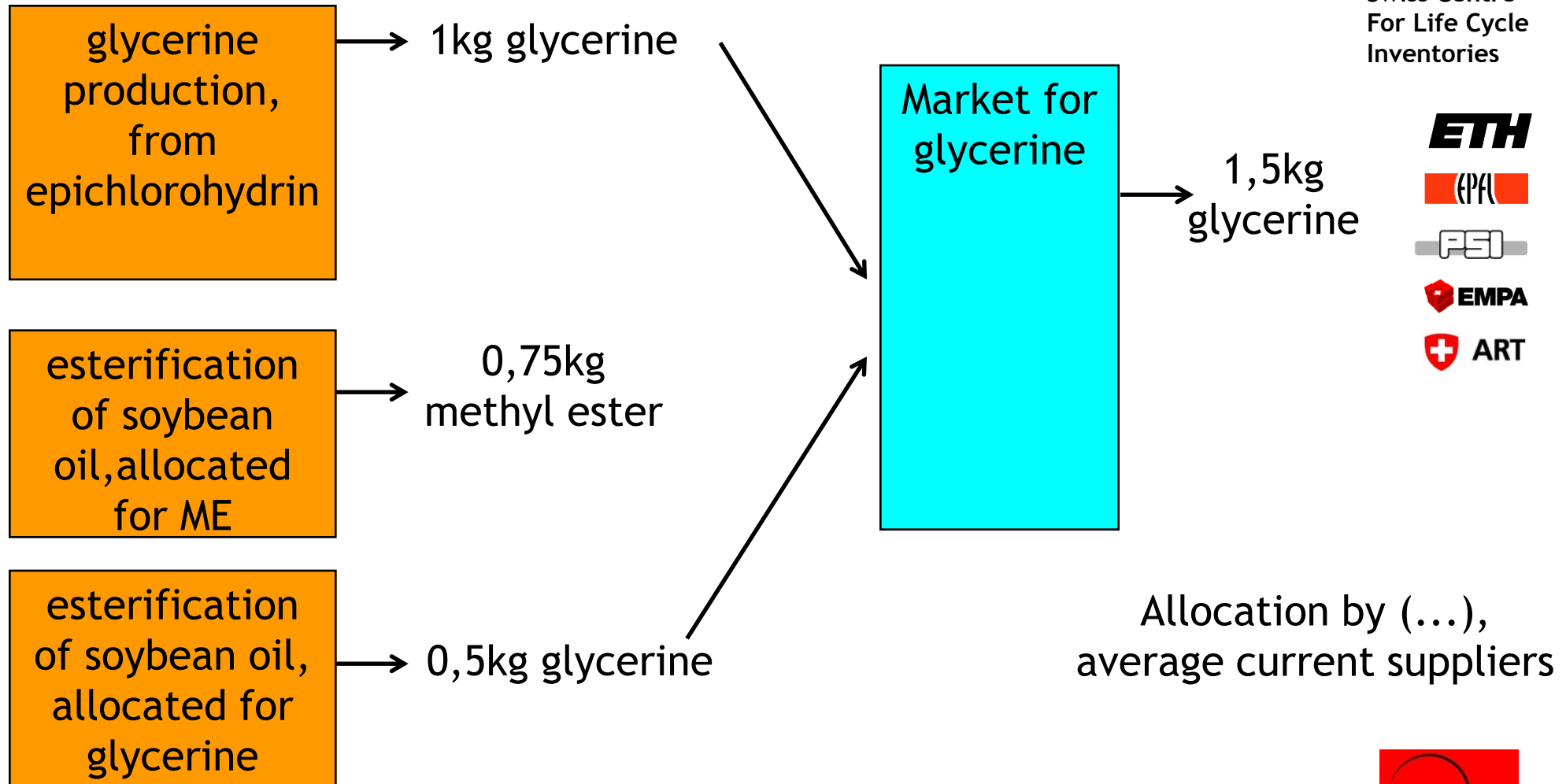
Substitution relative  
to A



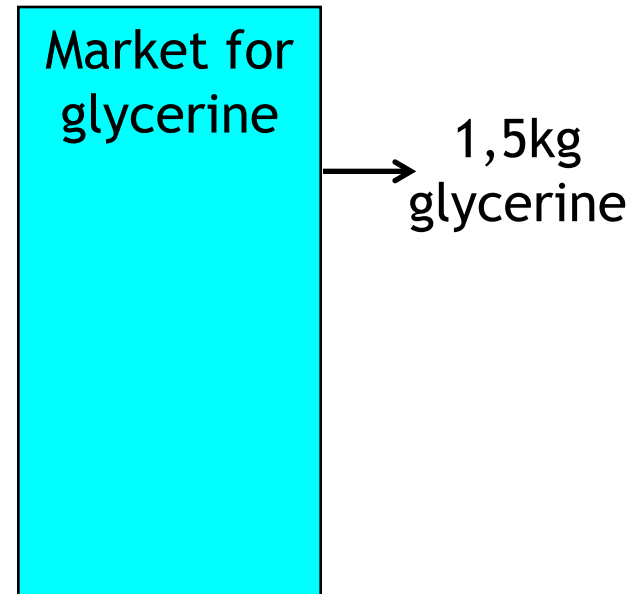
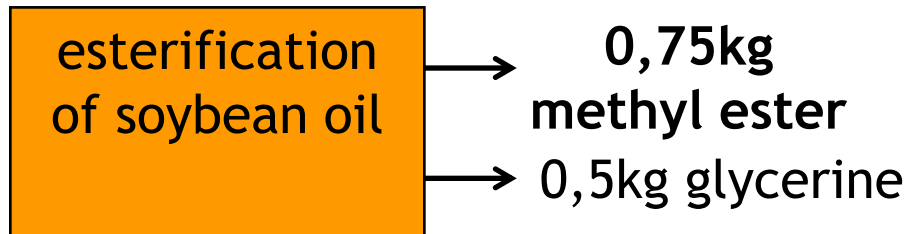
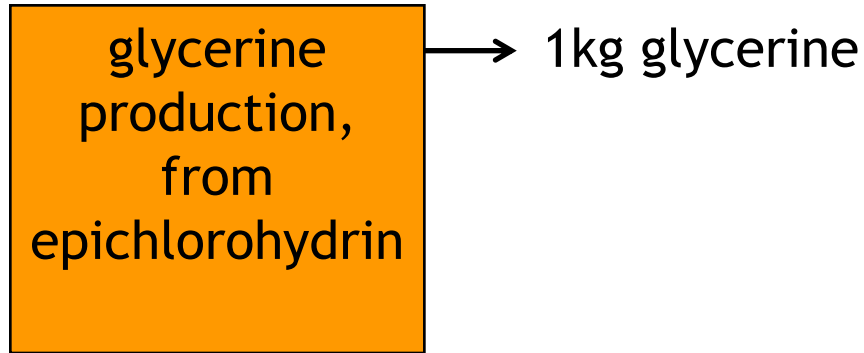
# How to deal with by-products: attribution



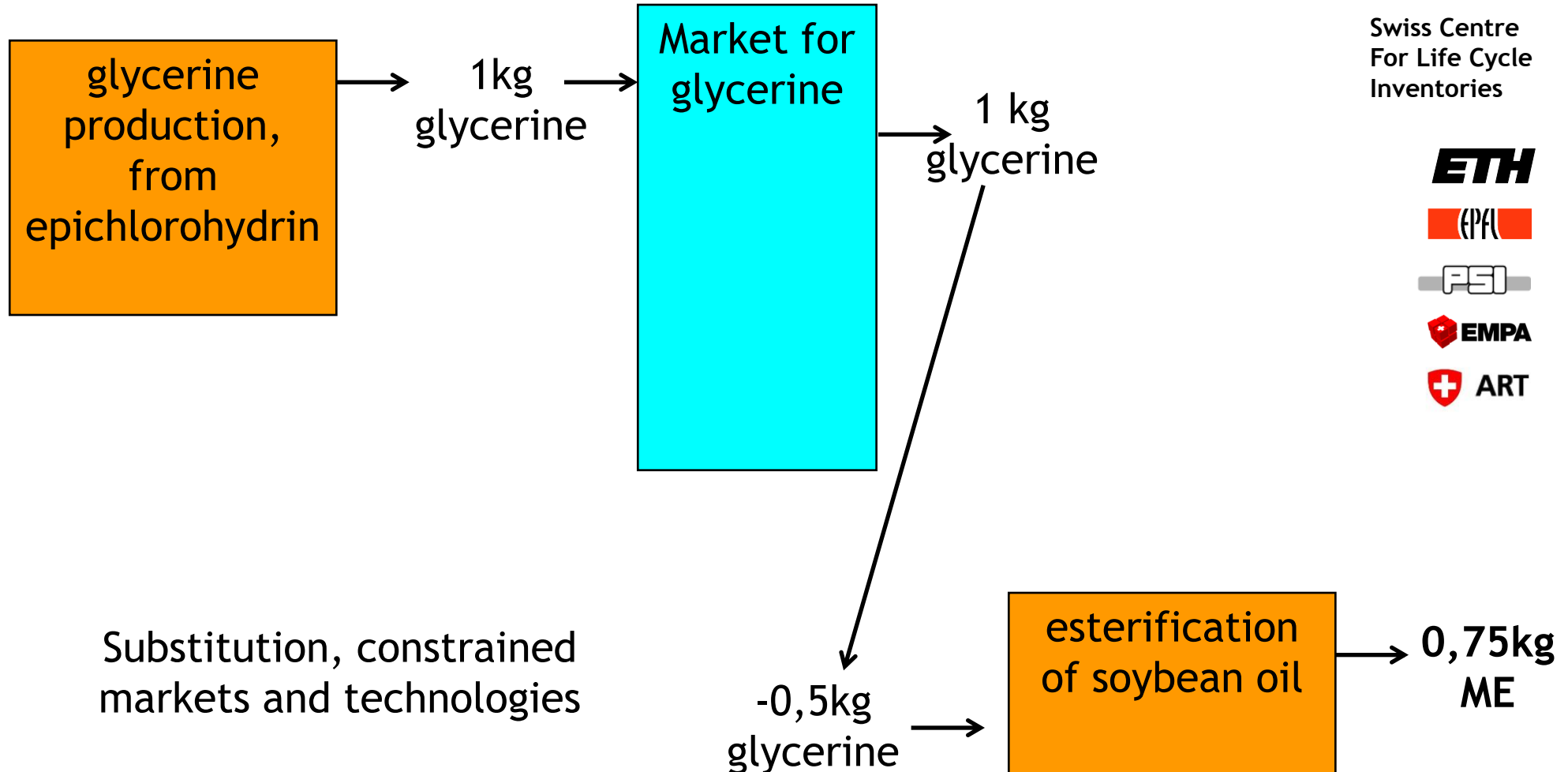
# How to deal with by-products: attribution



# How to deal with by-products: substitution



# How to deal with by-products: substitution



Substitution, constrained  
markets and technologies

# Conclusions



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- all datasets - both market and non-market activity datasets - are completely independent of each other
- linking and embedding of datasets ensured by the database linking algorithms (attributional or consequential) system models based on the same unit process data
- consequential system models: availability of market datasets for all products provides a consistent and unambiguous modelling of what the by-product substitutes (changes in demand result in changes in supply from the marginal supplier to the market)

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# Thank you for your attention!

