



Net-Zero-CO₂ by 2050 is NOT Enough (!)

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Let's Talk About the "Elephant in the Room"

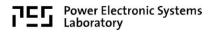
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Outline



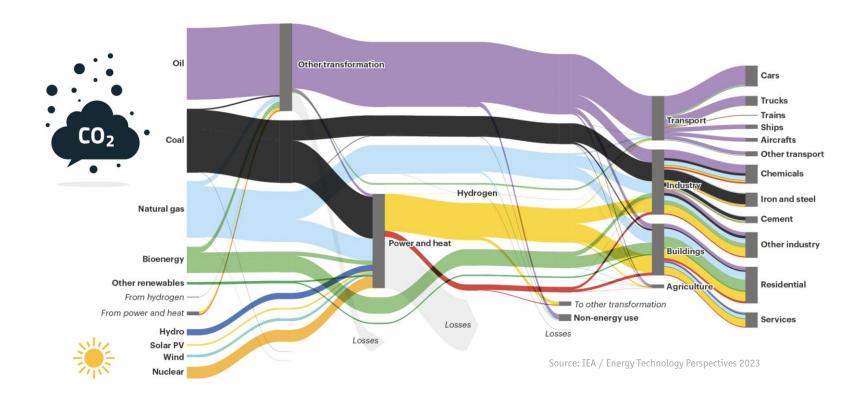
- Decarbonization
 Internet of E-Energy
 The Elephant in the Room
 Design for Circularity
 Power Electronics 5.0





The Challenge

■ Global Energy Flows — 2021



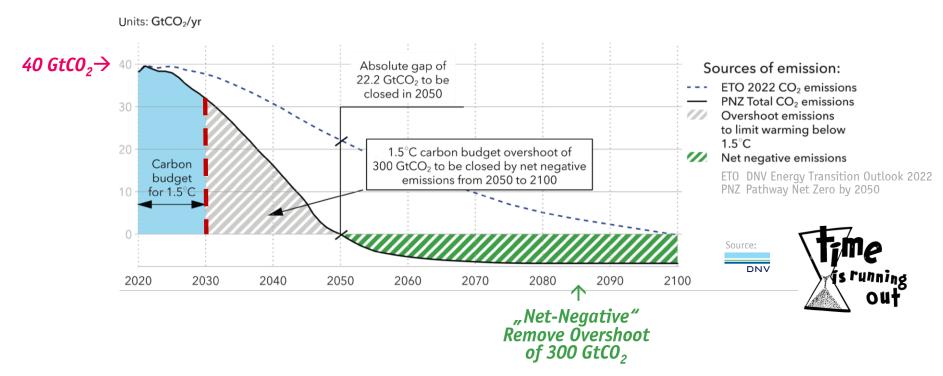
■ Large Share of Fossil Fuels (!)





Decarbonization / Defossilization

- "Net-Zero" Emissions by 2050 & Gap to be Closed
- 50 GtCO_{2ea} Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions / Year → 280 GtCO₂ Budget Left for 1.5°C Limit



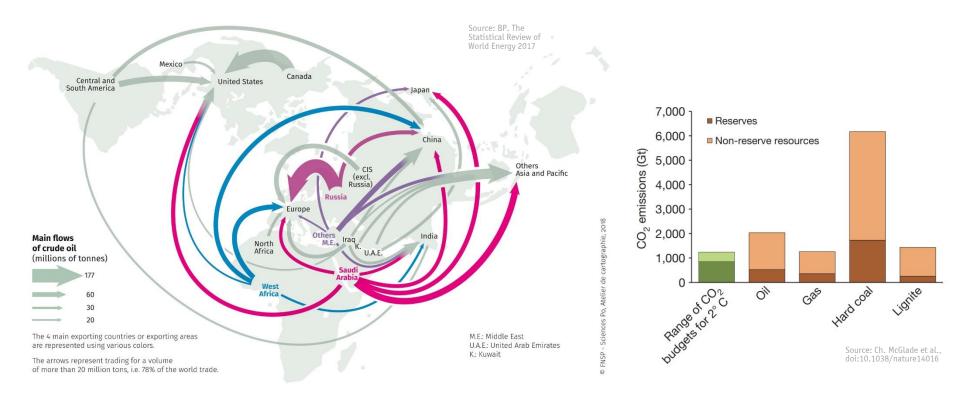
- Challenge of Stepping Back from Oil & Gas
- Human History Transition from Lower to Higher Energy Density Fuel Wood \rightarrow Coal \rightarrow Oil & Gas





Energy Independence / Security of Supply

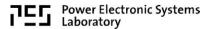
■ Global Oil Trade (2016) — High Import Dependency of Leading Economies



- 2°C Target → Globally, 30% of Oil Reserves | 50% Gas Reserves | > 80% Coal Reserves Should Remain Unused (!)
 "The Stone Age Didn't End for Lack of Stone The Oil Age will End Long Before the World Runs Out of Oil"





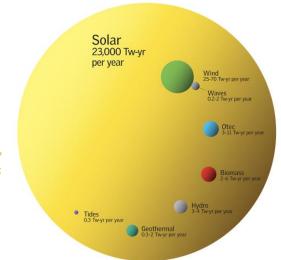




The Opportunity

(2009) 16 TW-yr — 16 TW-yr (2050)

Renewable energy resources per year



100% Conv. Efficiency Excl. Oceans

> **Note:** Graphical Representation Assumes Spheres Not Circles

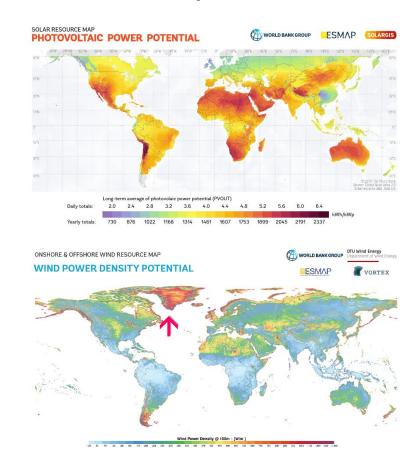
Primary Consumption: 16TW-yr → 27TW-yr Final Consumption: 11TW-yr → 15TW-yr

Source: R. Perez et al., IEA SHC Program Solar Update (2009)

Fossil energy resources - total reserve left on earth

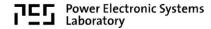


■ Global Distribution of Solar & Wind Resources



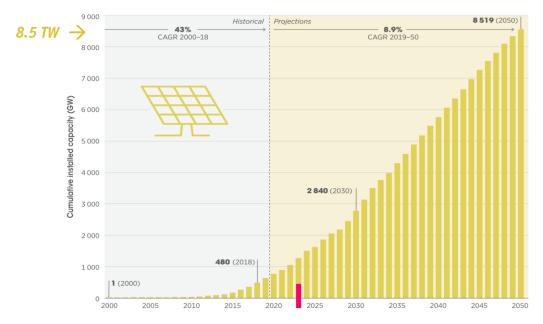




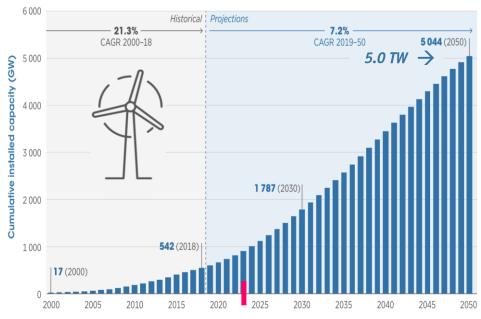


The Approach

- Outlook of Global Cumulative Installations Until 2050 / Add. 1000 GW Off-Shore Wind Power In 2050 Deployment of 370 GW/Year (PV) & 200 GW/Year (On-Shore Wind) incl. Replacements







Source: Historical values based on IRENA's renewable capacity statistics (IRENA, 2019d) and future projections based on IRENA analysis (IRENA, 2019a).

■ CAGR of \approx 9% up to 2050 \Rightarrow 8500 GW

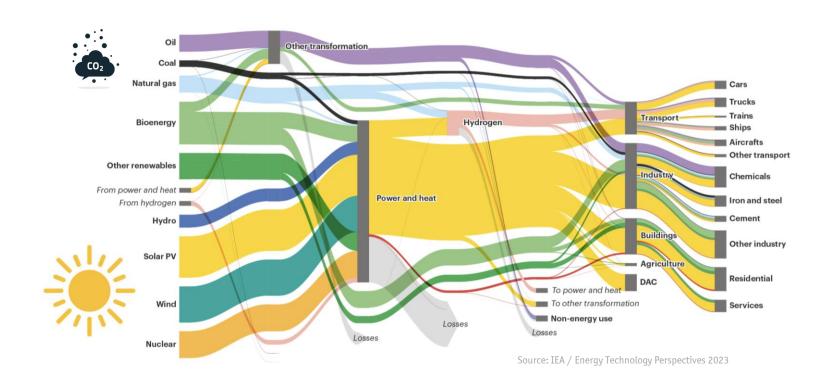
■ CAGR of \approx 7% up to 2050 \Rightarrow 5000 GW





Net-Zero CO₂ by 2050

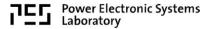
■ Global Energy Flows — 2050 / Net-Zero Scenario



■ Dominant Share of Electric Energy — Power Electronics as Key Technology (!)





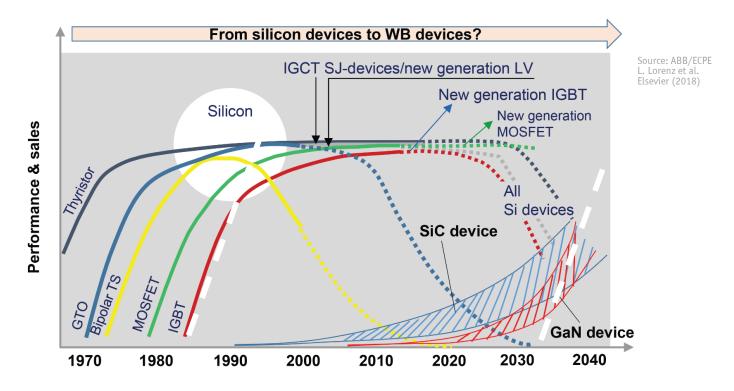






Remark New Disruptive Technologies (?)

- 2050 → No Fundamentally New Concepts Product-Ready in 20+ Years Time Frame (!)
 Main Barriers to Net-Zero Multi-Carrier Energy Systems Deployment are Social & Political & Institutional

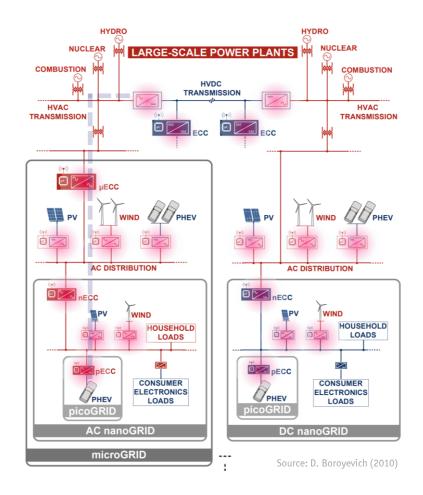


E.g. 10...20 Years Introduction Phase of New Power Semiconductor Technologies





The The in the Room — WHAT WE'RE NOT TALKING ABOUT



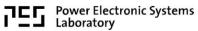
- **25'000 GW** Installed Ren. Generation in 2050
- 15'000 GWh Batt. Storage
- 4x Power Electr. Conversion btw Generation & Load
- 100'000 GW of Installed Converter Power
- 20 Years of Useful Life



- 5'000 GW_{eq} = 5'000'000'000 kW_{eq} of E-Waste / Year (!) 10'000'000'000 \$ of Potential Value





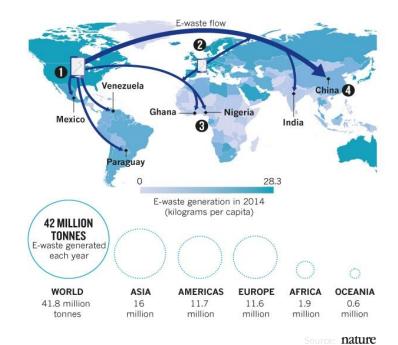




The in the Room — WHAT WE NEED TO TALK ABOUT!

- 52'000'000 Tons of Electronic Waste Produced Worldwide in 2021 → 74'000'000 Tons in 2030
- Increasingly Complex Constructions → No Repair or Recycling







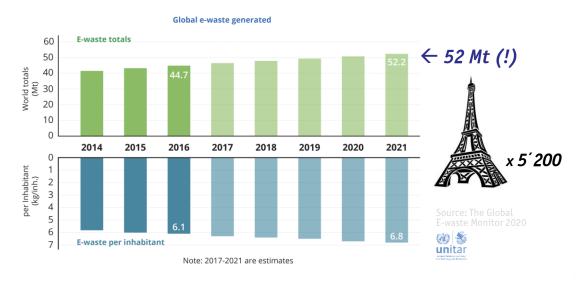
■ Growing Global E-Waste Streams → Regulations Mandatory (!)

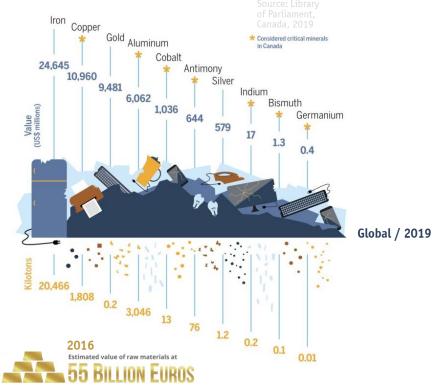




The Paradigm Shift (1)

- Growing Global E-Waste Streams / < 20% Recycled
- 120'000'000 Tons of Global E-Waste in 2050

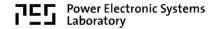




- "Linear" Economy / Take-Make-Dispose → "Circular" Economy / Perpetual Flow of Resources
 Resources Returned into the Product Cycle at the End of Use
- E-Waste is an "Urban Mine" w/ Great Economic Potential

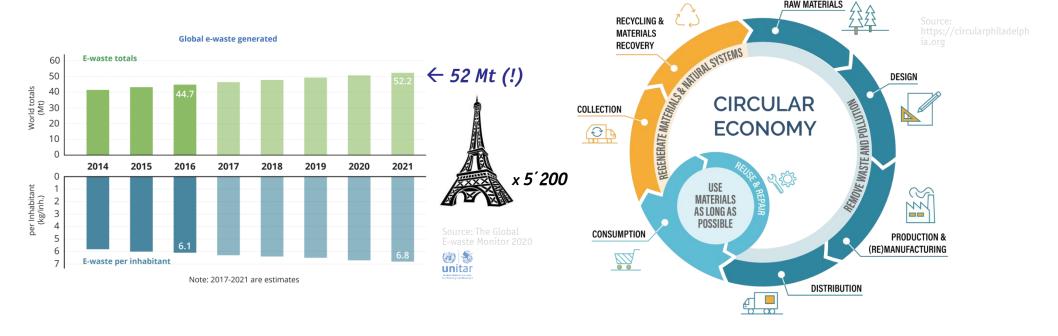






The Paradigm Shift (2)

- Growing Global E-Waste Streams / < 20% Recycled 120'000'000 Tons of Global E-Waste in 2050



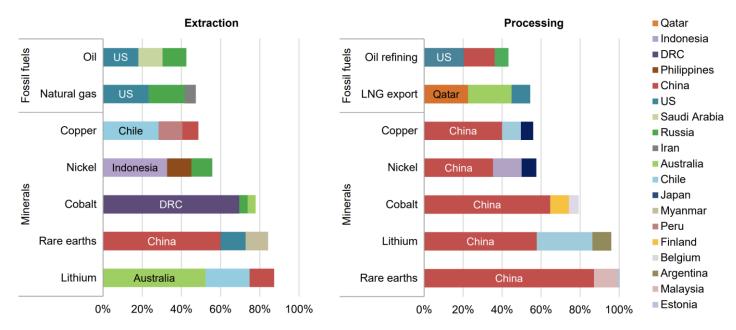
- "Linear" Economy / Take-Make-Dispose → "Circular" Economy / Perpetual Flow of Resources
- Resources Returned into the Product Cycle at the End of Use





Critical Minerals

■ Production of Selected Minerals Critical for the Clean Energy Transition



Source: IEA / The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions (2021)

Shares of top three producing countries, 2019

■ Extraction & Processing More Geographically Concentrated than for Oil & Nat. Gas (!)

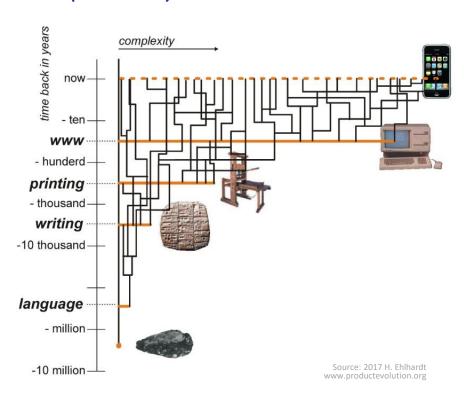




Complexity Challenge

- Technological Innovation Increasing Level of Complexity & Diversity of Modern Products Exp. Accelerating Technological Advancement (R. Kurzweil)

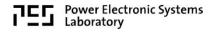




■ Ultra-Compact Systems / Functional Integration — Main Obstacle for Material Separation







Design for Repairability & Circularity

- **Eco-Design** Reduce Environmental Impact of Products, incl. Energy Consumption Over Life Cycle
- Re-Pair / Re-Use / Disassembly / Sorting & Max. Material Recovery, etc. Considered
- **EU Eco-Design Guidelines (!)**







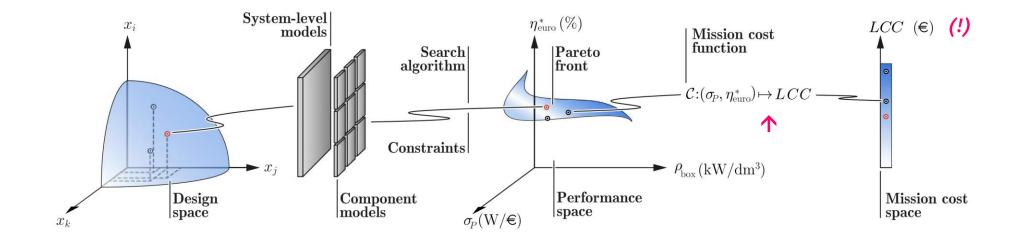
- FAIRPHONE Modular Design | Man. Replaceable Parts | 100% Recycl. of Sold Products | Fairtrade Materials 80% of Sustainability / Environmental Impact of Products are Locked-In at the Design Phase





Multi-Objective Optimization

- Typ. Performance Indices Efficiency η [%] | Power Density ρ [kW/dm³] | Rel. Cost σ [kW/\$] Consideration of Specific Operating Points OR Mission Profile



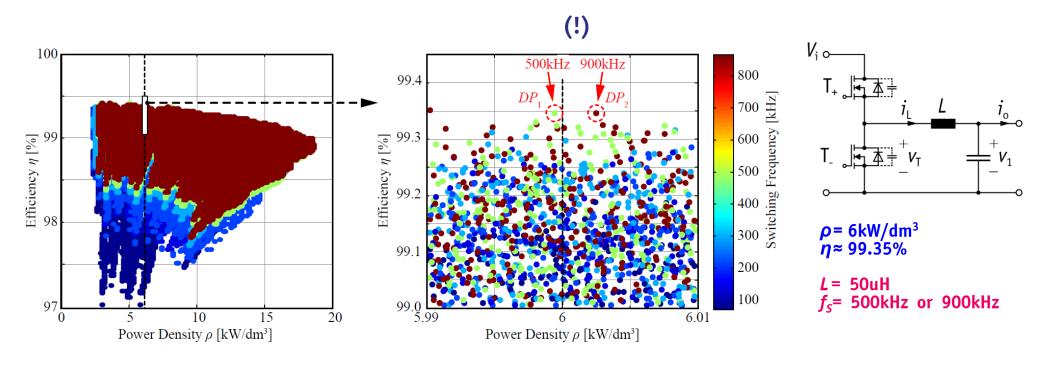
■ Mission Profile — Power Loss \rightarrow Energy Loss / Life-Cycle Cost (!)





Design Space Diversity (1)

■ Very Different Design Space Coordinates Map to Very Similar Performance Space Coordinates



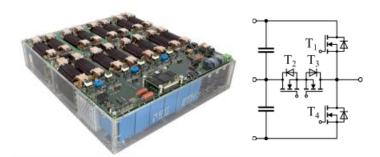
- Example of GOOGLE Littlebox Challenge 1.0 Design Optimization w/ PWM Operation & Ideal Switches Mutual Compensation of HF and LF Loss Contributions





Design Space Diversity (2)

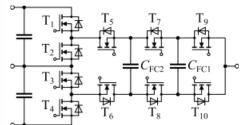
- Two Concepts / Similar Specs 12.5 kW, 650...720 V_{DC} , CISPR 11 Class A Similar Performance (η_{CEC} = 99.1%)
 Differences in Environmental Impact (?)





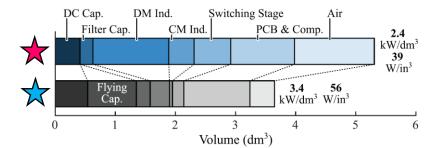
3-Level All-SiC T-Type PV Inverter 99.4% @ 2.4 kW/dm³

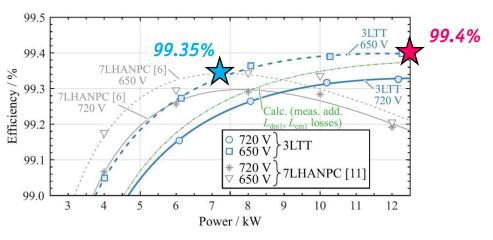






7-Level All-Si HANPC PV Inverter 99.35% @ 3.4 kW/dm³



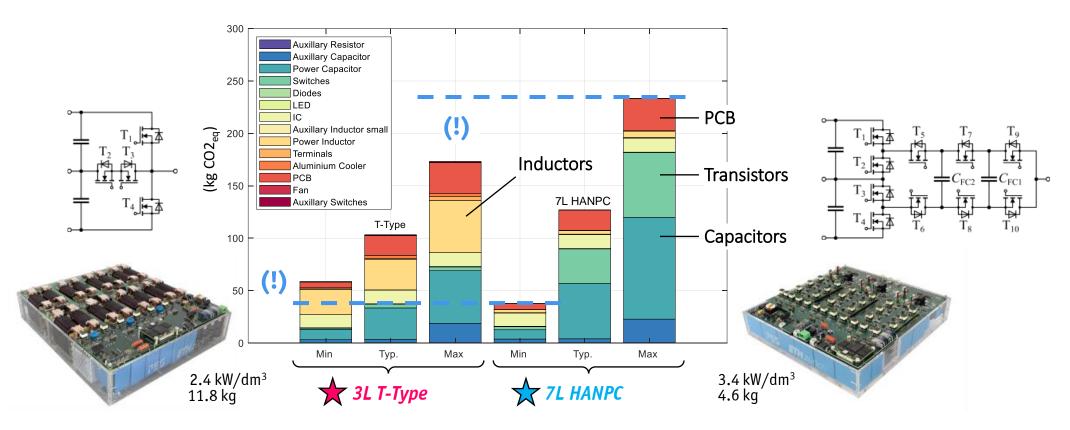






A-Posteriori LCA of 3L & 7L PV Inverters

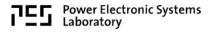
■ Two Concepts / Similar Specs — 12.5 kW, 650...720 V_{DC} , CISPR 11 Class A — Similar Performance (η_{CEC} = 99.1%)



■ Generic Compon. Models / ecoinvent & Literature as Data Sources \rightarrow Widely Varying Parameter Values / CO_{2eq} -Results









New Holistic (!) Design Approach

Multi-Objective Optimization w/ Environmental Impacts as New Performance Indicators

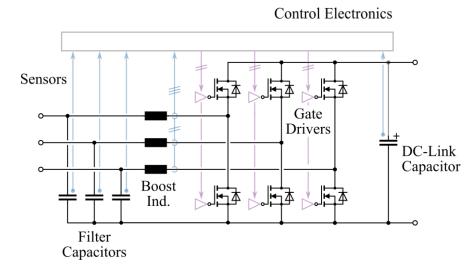


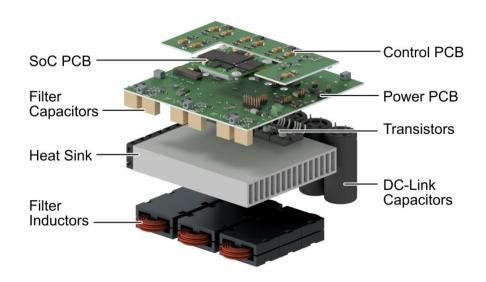


Example — Three-Phase AC/DC PEBB

Key Power Electronics Building Block (PEBB) for Three-Phase PFC Rectifiers & Inverters

10 kW 400 V_{AC} Mains 800 V_{DC} Output 1200 V SiC





- Main Components Considered (Losses, Volume, CO_{2eq})
 Power Trans., Heat Sink, Boost Ind., DC-Link Cap., Filter Cap., Gate Drivers, Sensors, Contr. Electr., PCBs

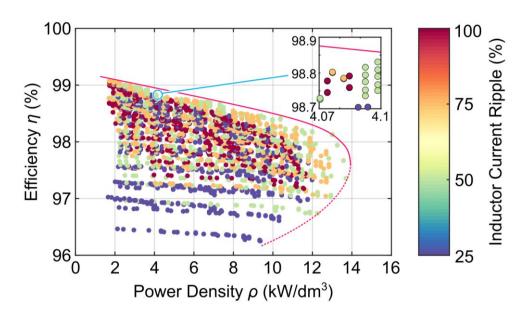




η-ρ-Multi-Objective Optimization

- Design Space Diversity Optimiz. for Min. Environmental Impact w/o Compromising Eff. or Power Density (!)
- Example of a Three-Phase Two-Level AC-DC PEBB w/ LC-Input Filter

10 kW $400 V_{AC}$ Mains 800 V_{DC} Output 1200 V SiC



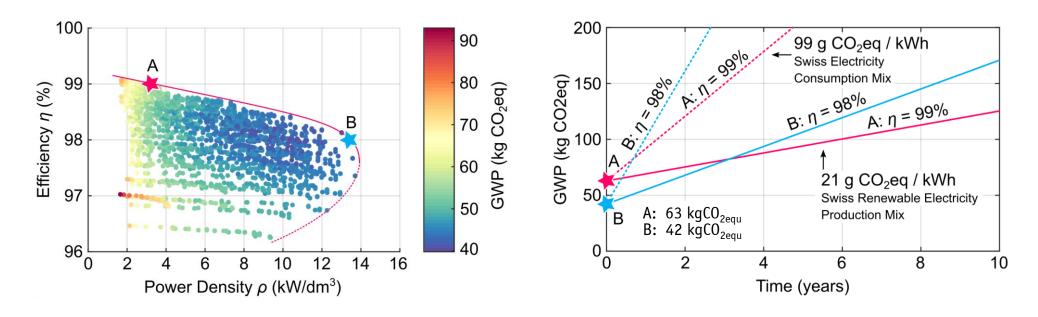
- Degrees of Freedom
- Switching Frequency [25...200 kHz]
- Rel. Ind. Peak Current Ripple [0.25...1]
 Variable Transistor Chip Area
- Variable Ind. Size (N87; Solid/Litz Wire)
- Assumptions
- Junction Temp. @ 120 °C
- Ambient Temp. 40°C
- Necessary Heat Sink Volume via $CSPI = 25 W/(K \cdot dm^3)$





Efficiency vs. Operating Time Carbon Footprint

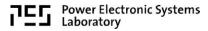
- Global Warming Potential GWP [kg CO_{2eq}] as Add. Performance Indicator Mission Matters Example 8 Hours Full Load per Day Over 10 Years
- **Electricity Mix Matters Carbon Intensity**



- Energy Losses During Use Phase Contribute to Overall GWP
- More Eff. Designs w/ Higher Initial GWP Outperform Less Eff. Designs for Longer Operating Times

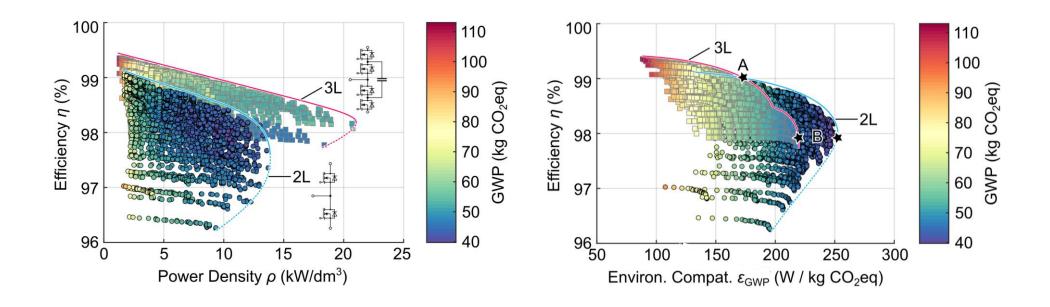






2-Level vs. 3-Level PEBB Evaluation

- 3-Level Flying-Capacitor Bridge-Legs w/ 650 V SiC MOSFETS / 2-Level Bridge-Legs w/ 1200 V SiC MOSFETS 400 V_{AC} Mains | 800 V_{DC} | 10 kW | LC-Filter w/ Same Capacitor Voltage Ripple



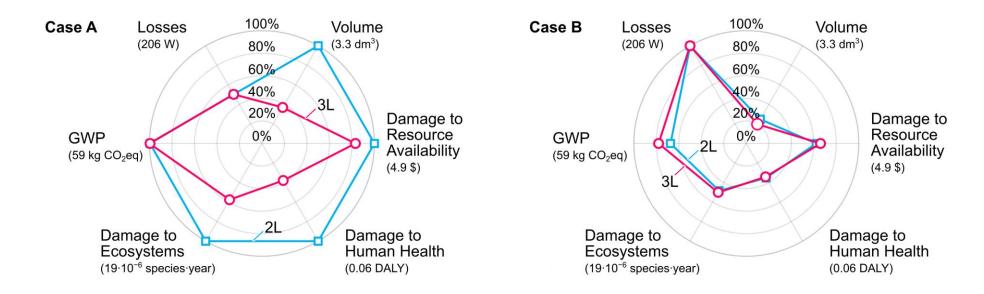
- Higher 3L Inverter Eff. & Power Density BUT Lower Environm. Compatibility [W/kgCO_{2ea}]
- Higher 3L Initial GWP Due to Higher # of Power Semiconductors





Comprehensive Environmental Impact Profile

- Further Environm. Impact Indicators / Volume & ReCiPe 2016 Areas of Protection
- Human Health | Ecosyst. Quality | Resource Scarcity Comparative Evaluation of 2L vs. 3L PEBB



- Case A 99% Eff. @ Equal GWP Significantly Diff. Volumes & Diff. ReCiPe Performance
 Case B 98% Eff. @ Highest Rel. Environm. Compatibility Similar Volumes & Environm. Impacts





Future Performance Indicators

[kWĥ/kW] [\$/kŴ]

[kW/m²]

- Assuming 20+ Years Lifetime → Systems Installed Today Reach End-of-Life in 2050 (!) Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA) Mandatory for All Future System Designs

■ Complete Set of New **Performance Indicators**

Environmental Impact [kgCO₂eq/kW]
 Resource Efficiency [kg_{xx}/kW]

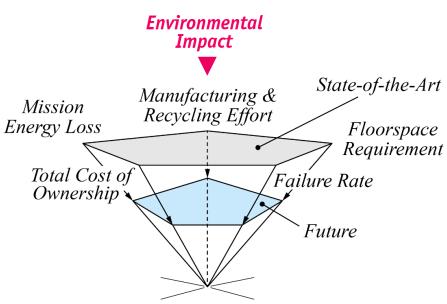
Embodied Energy

— TCO

Power Density

Mission Efficiency

Failure Rate

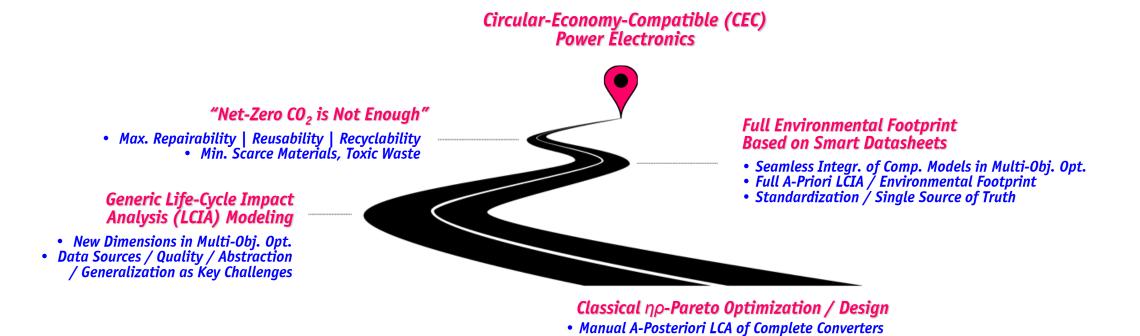






CEC-Power Electronics Roadmap

Environmental Awareness as Integral Part of Power Electronics Design

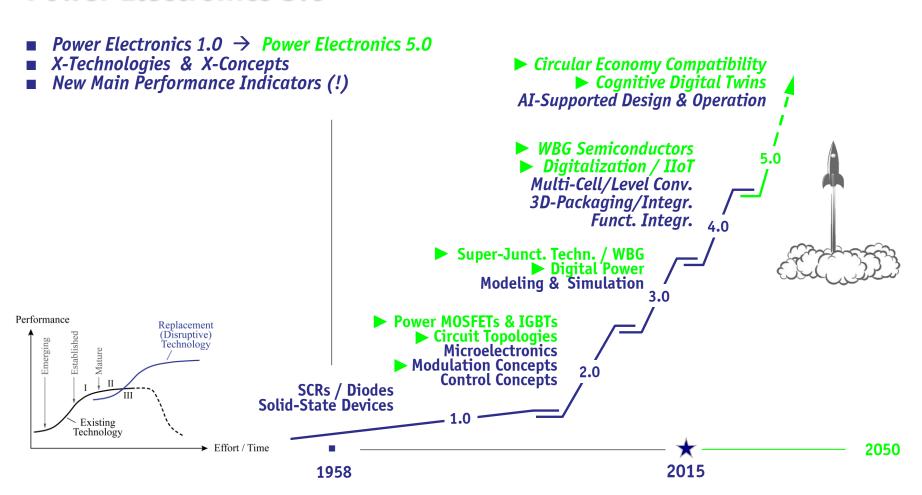


■ Automated Design | On-Line Monitoring | Prev. Maintenance | Digital Product Passport



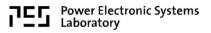


Power Electronics 5.0











Thank You!

