

**DELIVERABLE 1
REPORT**

Confidential

CONTRACT N° : ENK5-CT-2002-00639

ACRONYM: SENSE

TITLE : Sustainability Evaluation of Solar Energy Systems

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR : University of Stuttgart

PARTNERS :

IKP University of Stuttgart

Wuerth Solar GmbH & Co.KG.

Free Energy Europe SA

Umicore SA

Zentrum fuer Sonnenenergie- und Wasserstoff-Forschung

Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung des Angewandten Forschung e.V.

Ambiente Italia srl

Fundacion Gaiker

PROJECT HOMEPAGE: WWW.SENSE-EU.NET

REFERENCE PERIOD : FROM 1st January, 2003 TO 31th August 2003

STARTING DATE : 1st January, 2003

DURATION : 36 Months

Date of issue of this report : 31th August 2003



**Funded by the European Community under
the 5th Framework' Programme (1998-2002)**

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1 Deliverable 1

According to the contract ENK5-CT-2002-00639, Annex 1, this report is the deliverable number 1 to be submitted after project month 8. It contains the results of the work package 1 “Analysis of requirements” with its task 1.1 to 1.3.

1.1 Investigation of applicability of preliminary studies on PV LCA and recycling (task 1.1)

Task leader: ICT

The goal of task 1.1 was described by “Investigation on applicability of preliminary studies on PV LCA and recycling”.

Each partner has carried out research for his own field of activity and collected information on this theme. It is the aim of the task to bring these information together and to create an “information pool”, so that every partner has access to the knowledge of the others.

For this reason ICT created a form and sent it out to all partners. It was recommended to fill in all the literature (including patents and reports from preliminary studies) available at the partners and send the list back to ICT.

Literature					
No	author	title	source	public or private?	permission to use for SENSE
1	W. Knaupp, F. Staiß	Photovoltaik: ein Leitfaden für Anwender	Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, 4. Auflage. Köln: 2000 ISBN 3-8249-0519-1	public	yes
2	B.C.W. van Engelenburg, E.A. Alsema and R.E.I. Schropp	Recycling of a-Si Solar Cells	Presented at the 13th European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conferenc, Nice, France, 23-27 October 1995	public	yes

Figure 1: Example for the form to fill in the literature data

The complete literature list can be found in Annex 1 of this document.

The ICT collected the files and created one file with the following information: Author, title and source of the articles / reports / patents, the permission to use, a remark which partner has the easiest access to the article. The completed literature list was sent out to all partners.

The documents can be classified into three groups concerning the topics they deal with:

1. Life cycle analysis
2. Recycling
3. Others

The issues the articles deal with are the following:

1. The documents collected in the group “life cycle analysis” comprise the life cycle analysis of the three considered PV Systems (CIS, CdTe and a-Si) and of different types of PV modules (i. e. solar home systems, BIPV, grid, grid connected and stand-alone PV power systems, ground-mounted and building integrated PV system). The themes considered are life cycle analysis, ecological assessment and environmental life cycle assessment of the PV systems mentioned above.
2. “Recycling” documents deal with different mechanical, thermal, chemical recycling methods for the three PV systems.
3. The documents in the third group deal with different issues concerning the environmental risks of the processing, using and recycling of PV systems, the energy requirements for manufacturing the materials needed for PV systems, the energy payback time of the different PV systems, the manufacturing processes, and the future of PV systems.

1.2 Definition of relevant data for LCA/LCE (task 1.2)

Task leader: IKP

The goal of this task was to learn which data will be essential for the LCA that will be conducted in work package 2 and to prepare and pre-structure the to be developed LCA modules. To reach this goal, literature data and – where necessary – estimations on use of energy and materials as well as emissions in the production process were introduced in a model in the LCA/LCE software GaBi4. The results obtained that way are not more than a very rough estimation on the production of the three thin-film solar cell types but give a first hint which data will be relevant to collect or to enquire and where a data collection with reduced effort will be justifiable.

1.2.1 Data requirements and –sources

A considerable part of the required data on materials like glass, aluminium, zinc, cadmium, EVA, desalinated water etc. as well as energy supply and auxiliaries is covered by the data sets contained in IKP's database. Anyway, in WP2 the applicability of the data will be regarded and assessed. Estimations for the materials tellurium, selenium, indium and molybdenum are necessary as no datasets are available in the present databases. "Worst-case" estimations for these materials have been made for this task to evaluate if these data may be relevant or not. Process data have been taken from literature (exception: CdTe where industry data are already available). These data will be collected in WP2 with the industry partners in detail.

The identified relevant – and therefore necessary - material data will be enquired in WP2 in cooperation with the partners and/or literature research.

The environmental impact categories that will be used in the project for the presentation of results will be finally defined in task 2.2, for this first assessment a standard set of LCA indicators have been used which are:

- Energy
- GWP (greenhouse warming potential)
- AP (acidification potential, "acid rain")
- POCP (photochemical oxidant creation potential, "summer smog")
- EP (eutrification potential)
- ODP (ozone depletion potential)
- Toxicity for humans and ecosystems (water, air, ground, HTP, AETP, TETP)

1.2.2 Predefined LCA models in software GaBi4

For the models which have been set up in this task as a preparatory work, data as described above has been used. When it became clear during negotiation phase of

the project that ANTEC may become insolvent, the LCA relevant data has been collected at ANTEC in Arnstadt, to be sure to have the necessary data for the project on CdTe. So the CdTe data are already industry data.

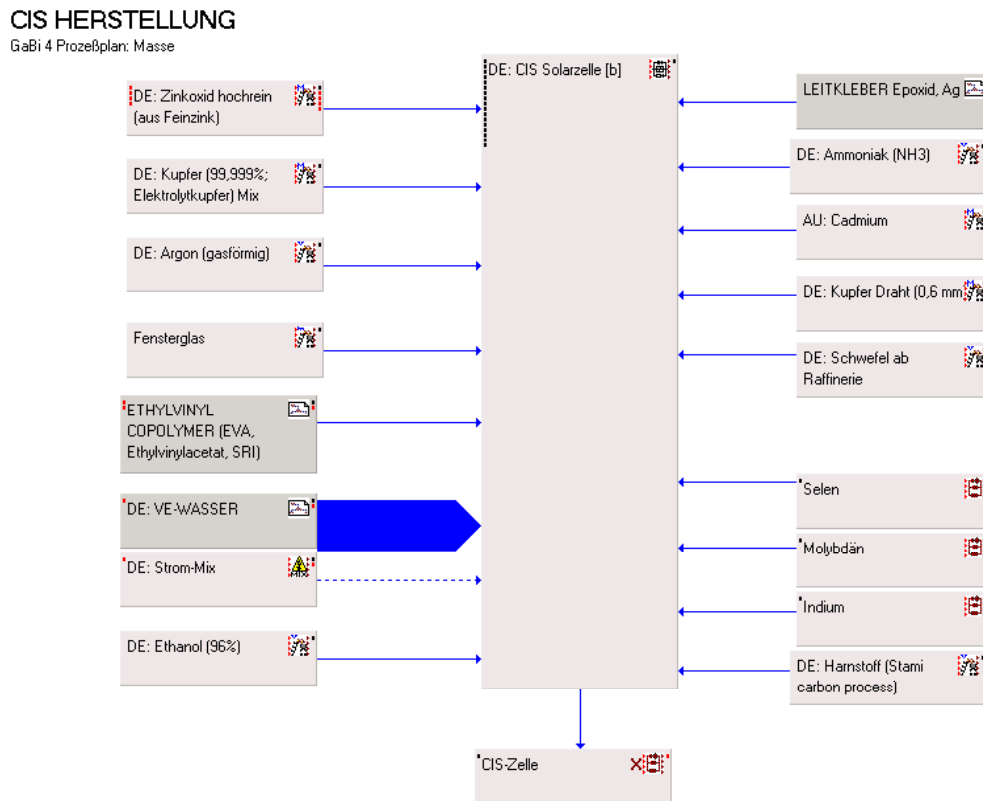


Figure 2: Screenshot (highest hierarchic level) of **literature based model** of the CIS module production

Figure 2 shows a screenshot of the highest hierarchical level of the estimated CIS model in the LCA/LCE software GaBi4. The thickness of the arrows represents the mass flow. Each box represents a LCA data set with respective environmental impacts. E.g. the German power mix on the left hand side (“DE: Strom-Mix”) contains all environmental information for the electricity needed in the process, including all pre-chains like mining of coal (and of course all other energy carriers) in various countries, transports, power plant emissions etc. This applies respectively to all materials, auxiliaries and energy supplies used in the process.

The production processes for Si-modules (Figure 3, for this first estimation based on literature for crystalline Si) and CdTe (Figure 4, based on industry data) have been modelled respectively.

M-SI PANELFERTIGUNG

GaBi 4 Prozeßplan: Masse

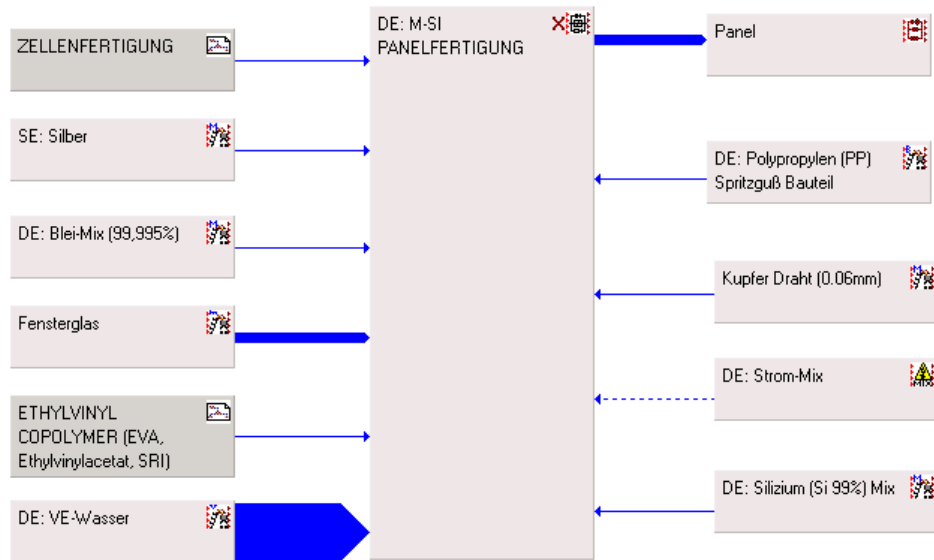


Figure 3: Screenshot (highest hierarchic level) of literature based model of the Si module production

CdTe-DÜNNSCICHTSOLARZELLE

GaBi 4 Prozeßplan: Masse

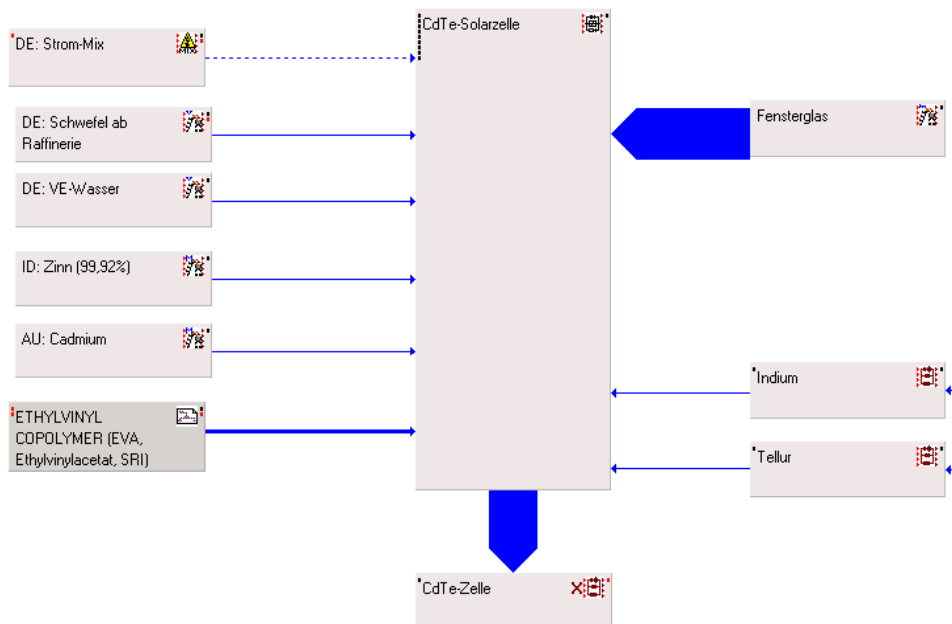


Figure 4: Screenshot (highest hierarchic level) of industry data based model of the CdTe module production

1.2.3 Results

The analysis of the models leads to the results listed below. As the used data are – as mentioned above – very rough and partly estimated data, it has to be clearly stated that these are preliminary results which may (and will!) change during the project, but give a first hint where “hot spots” may be found.

The results have been normalized and evaluated¹ to be able to assess the relevance of the environmental impacts. According to these results, most relevant environmental issues in the module productions (including pre-chains, excluding use and end of life) are in this order (see chapter 1.2.1 for explanations and abbreviations) : **GWP (and energy consumption), POCP, AP, EP, HTP.**

Main contributor to **GWP and energy consumption** (in this case GWP and energy consumption are related closely, as an important driver for GWP are CO₂ emissions from energy supply) is the electricity supply for the solar cell production (approx. 65 to 85 %). The glass production and the material supply for the photoactive layers contribute with approx. 5 – 20 % each, depending on the solar cell type. As a consequence, the energy consumption during production must be considered as a key topic during data collection in WP2.

POCP drivers are found in the use of organic solvents in production processes and from the EVA production (during oil exploitation considerable amount of hydrocarbon emissions are occurring, and oil is an important raw material for EVA production). Therefore, emission of organic solvents should be another focus in the data collection.

AP, EP and the toxicity categories are dominated mainly by the energy supply (like GWP). Another driver for AP and toxicity are the metals Te, Se, In and Mo, estimated in a worst case model (see below) with a share of up to 50%.

The worst case estimated models for some metals (Te, Se, In, Mo, see chapter 1.2.1) did not contribute significantly for GWP, energy consumption, POCP and EP. In contrast to that, they contribute considerably to AP and HTP. So the respective material production should be addressed in WP2 with a high attention to AP and HTP impacts.

¹ Normalisation and evaluation are instruments in LCA to rank the environmental relevance of different environmental impacts among each other

1.3 Definition of boundary condition for calculation of energy payback time (task 1.3)

Task leader: ZSW

Calculation of energy pay back time of PV modules requires exact definition of the products which are to be considered. According to the product portfolios of the three participating module manufacturers a scope of products was defined.

For calculation of required transport energy and primary energy the places of production as well as deployment and recycling of the modules had to be defined.

Furthermore energy payback time is naturally depending on parameters like the solar irradiation and the position and orientation of the modules, therefore definitions of the deployment scenarios are necessary.

1.3.1 The scope of products

Generally 3 types of PV products have to be considered

A) “Power modules”

- standard module sizes, e.g. 120 cm x 60 cm (the largest possible sizes)
- little variation in design
- large production volume
- with or without frames
- optimised long-term stability (>25 years useful life)
- deployment in large PV plants (on buildings or on the ground), optimised power output (orientation, location)
- use with large inverters
- grid-connected (no energy storage)
- market in countries with PV funding

B) “BIPV Modules”

- variable module sizes (mainly large size)
- variable module designs (variation in glass thickness, module format, type of encapsulation),
- with or without frames
- small or medium sized production lots
- mounted to the facade or the roof of buildings (new or retrofit)

- replacement of conventional building materials (facade plates and roofing materials (concrete, natural stone, brick, aluminium, steel, plaster, wood, tiles, shingles, slate, .)...
- not optimised power output (vertical, misorientation given by the building)
- grid-connection
- market: highly developed countries

C) “Mobile Modules” (Consumer products)

- Small and medium formats
- Small to large production lots
- Large variation in product design
- No grid connection
- Energy storage (batteries, charge controllers)
- Integration in systems (PV-home systems, small electronic devices)
- World-wide market
- Low-cost and high-end versions possible

1.3.2 Places of fabrication of PV modules to be considered

- Germany
- France
- Benelux

Energy-mix for calculation of environmental impacts:

Two different options are relevant for the choice of the energy-mix:

- For the LCA model of the production site of the partners in SENSE with the goal of an environmental optimisation respectively weak point analysis, the country-specific energy-mixes should be used according to the country the production plant is located. For the implementation of use phase effects and recycling, the relevance of the different energy-mixes can be addressed by scenario analysis.
- For an overall evaluation of solar technologies among each other, a consistent power mix will be used. We propose the UCPTE mix as a basis. The influence of using various national mixes on the results can be analysed with scenario analysis.

1.3.3 Places of deployment of the PV modules

The places of deployment relates to impact to energy harvesting, transport, take-back etc. and have therefore to be defined clearly. The following regions have been defined to be used in SENSE:

A) Power modules

- a) Central Europe (Germany)
- b) Mediterranean areas
- c) Solar belt region

B) BIPV modules

- a) Central Europe
- b) Mediterranean
- c) Solar belt region

C) Mobile modules

- a) Central Europe
- b) Mediterranean areas
- c) Solar belt region

1.3.4 Places of recycling activities

The places where the recycling activities will take place may have a certain influence on results, as e.g. the electricity-mix may be very different and therefore the eco-profile and primary energy consumption for the use of electricity will be different.

For the calculations in SENSE, Central Europe is assumed to be the location of recycling.

1.3.5 Scope of the LCA

Details of definitions (to be further detailed during LCA calculations – loop-back to manufacturers) :

A) Power Modules (CIS, CdTe)

- Glass-glass modules, glass-Tedlar modules, aluminium frames
- Installation on the ground (concrete-steel mounting) or on top of buildings (with fastening materials)
- Interconnection and cabling to the inverters
- Inverters

B) BIPV Modules (CIS, CdTe)

- Glass-glass modules
- No consideration of fastening materials
- Complete cabling
- Inverters

C) Mobile Modules (a-Si, CIS)

- Glass-glass or glass tedlar modules with (without) plastic frame
- Cabling to charge controller and battery
- Battery

1.3.6 The functional unit

To make different systems or scenarios comparable, results must be related to always the same reference value. This is called the “functional unit”.

The functional unit of the PV systems is the amount of energy gained by the modules within their whole life cycle.

Dimension: kWh/m²

The gained energy depends on:

- Peak power or efficiency of the module (to be separately considered for the three technologies CdTe, a-Si and CIS and the three product types)
- Site of installation (latitude, climate), possible scenarios to consider in SENSE:
 - a) Central Europe
 - b) Mediterranean
 - c) Solar belt
- Installation, possible scenarios to consider in SENSE:
 - a) facade,
 - b) sloped roof
 - c) flat roof
 - d) ground
- Inclination, possible scenarios to consider in SENSE:
 - a) optimum orientation (depending on latitude)
 - b) deviation from optimum
 - c) with tracking

- Alignment, possible scenarios to consider in SENSE:
 - a) optimum alignment (south)
 - b) deviation of 30° to the West or East
- Expected lifetime

A multi-dimensional array of EPBT will result from the LCA.

The main dimensions are: Module type (power/PVIB/Mobile), technology (aSi, CIS, CdTe), site of deployment (Central Europe, Mediterranean, solar belt), type of installation (roof, facade, ground).

The influence of balance of systems (BOS) components will be considered separately.

1.3.7 Summary of the scope of products (by technology) to be considered

The above mentioned general scope of products is restricted by the product portfolios of the module manufacturing project partners Würth Solar, Antec Solar and Free Energy Europe. The restriction gives more reliable results of the LCA, because only consolidated data from these manufacturers are necessary.

	CIS	CdTe	a-Si
Power-Modules	X	X	
BIPV Modules	X	X	
Mobile Modules	X		X

Table 1: Scope of Products

Appendix 1

Literature

No	author	title	source	public or private?	permission to use for SENSE	partner
1	Ackerman Peter	Photovoltaik auf der Basis einer CuInS ₂ - Zelle	Brandenburgisches Umweltforschungszentrum e. V., Neuruppin, 1998			ZSW
2	Aguado-Monsonet Miquel A.	The environmental impact of photovoltaic technology (task 6-INTESUDMED Project)	Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS) Report January 1998; www.jrc.es/cfapp/reports/details.cfm?ID=59	Public	yes	Ambit
3	Alsema E. A.	Environmental Aspects of Solar Cell Modules	Dept. Of Science, Technology and Society, Utrecht University, August 1996, Univ. Of Utrecht report nr. 96074 ISBN 90-73958-17-2 August 1996 www.chem.uu.nl/nws/www/publica/96074.htm			ZSW, Ambit
4	Alsema E. A.	Energy requirements of thin-film solar cell modules - a review	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 2 (1998) 387-415, (No. 98079); www.chem.uu.nl/nws/www/publica/98079.htm			Free Energy, Ambit
5	Alsema E.A.	Environmental life cycle assessment of solar home systems	Utrecht University, Dept. of Science, Technology and Society, Dec. 2000, Report no. NWS-E-2000-15			Free Energy LCA
6	Alsema E.A.	Energy Pay-back time and CO ₂ Emissions of PV Systems	Prog. Photovolt. Res. Appl. 8, 17-25 (2000) and Department of Science, Technology and Society Utrecht University, Padualaan 14, NL-3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands			Free Energy, IKP
7	Alsema E.A. and B.C.W. van Engelenburg	Environmental Risks of CdTe and CIS Solar Cell Modules	11th Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference, 12-16 October 1992, Montreux, Switzerland	public	yes	ICT
8	Alsema E.A. Nieuwlaar E.	Levenscyclusanalyse van fotovoltaïsche systemen met dakopstelling Een studie gericht op de bijdrage van Balance-of-System componenten in het milieuprofiel van PV-systemen op daken Universiteit Utrecht, Copernicus Instituut Sectie Natuurwetenschap en Samenleving	Rapport NWS-E-2002-04; ISBN 90-393-3186-3; Jul02		yes	IKP
9	Alsema E.A., E. Nieuwlaar	Energy viability of photovoltaic systems	Energy Policy 28 (2000) 999 - 1010 und Department of Science, Technology and Society, Utrecht University, Padualaan 14, NL-3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands Received 24 May 2000			Free Energy
10	Alsema et al.	health, safety and environmental issues in thin film manufacturing (CIS, CdTe, a-Si)	Presented at the 14th European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference, Barcelona, 1997, 4 pages (No. 97052); www.chem.uu.nl/nws/www/publica/97052.htm	public	yes	Umicore, Ambit
11	Alsema, E.A,	Energy Requirements and CO ₂ Mitigation Potential of PV systems	BNL/NREL Workshop "PV and the Environment 1998", Keystone, CO, 1998 (No. 98054); www.chem.uu.nl/nws/www/publica/98054.htm			Ambit
12	Alsema, E.A., P. Frankl, and K. Kato,	Energy Pay-Back Time of Photovoltaic Energy Systems: Present Status and Future Prospects,	2nd World Conference on Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conversion, Vienna, 6-10 July 1998 (No. 98053), p. 2125-2130, www.chem.uu.nl/nws/www/publica/98053.htm			Ambit

13	Antec Solar GmbH	recycling-verfahren für CdTe/CdS dünnsschicht solarzellenmodule	EP 1187224 A1										
14	Baumann A. R., Hynes K. M., E. Hill R.,	An assessment of environmental impacts of thin film cadmium telluride modules based on life cycle analysis,	1st World Conf. on PV Energy Conversion, Hawaii, 1994.										
15	Bijlisma J., Blok K., Turkenburg W. C.	Kernenergie en het Kooldioxideprobleem	Dept. of Science, Technology and Society, Utrecht University, 1989.										
16	Bohland et al.	Economic Recycling of CdTe Photovoltaic Modules	26th PVSC, Sept. 30- Oct 3 1997, Anaheim, CA (USA)	public									rec
17	Bohland et al.	Recycling silicon photovoltaic modules	United States Patent N° 6063995 (16/05/2000)	public									rec
18	Bohland John, Todd Dapkus, Kristin Kamm and Ken Smigielski	Photovoltaics as hazardous materials: the recycling solution	2nd world conference and exhibition on photovoltaic solar energy conversion 6- 10 Juli 1998 Vienna, Austria	public									ZSW, Gaiker, ICT
19	Bowerman Biays and Vasilis Fthiakis	EH & S ANALYSIS OF DYE- SENSITIZED PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR CELL PRODUCTION	BNL- 52640 Formal Report October 2001										ZSW
20	Bowerman Biays S. and Vasilis M. Fthiakis	3- V Photovoltaics- An Update of EH & S Issues	BNL- 52640 Formal Report October 2002										ZSW
21	Ciszek T.F., T.H.Wang, M.R. Page, P. Menna, R.E. Bauer, E.A. Good, and M.D. Landry	Alternative Solar-Grade Silicon Feedstock Approaches	Presented at the NCPV Program Review Meeting Lakewood, Colorado 14-17 October 2001 NREL/CP-520-31007	public									Ambit
22	Corkish Richard	Can Solar Cells Ever Recapture the Energy Invested in their Manufacture?	Photovoltaics Special Research Centre University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia										IKP
23	Craighill AL, Powell JC.	LIFECYCLE ASSESSMENT AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF RECYCLING - A CASE STUDY	Resources Conservation & Recycling. 17(2):75-96, 1996 Aug.										ZSW
24	Deb SK.	THIN-FILM SOLAR CELLS - AN OVERVIEW	Renewable Energy. 8(1-4):375-379, 1996 May-Aug.										ZSW
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26	Dunkl M.	RECYCLING OF REFRACTORIES FROM THE GLASS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	Giastechische Berichte- Glass Science & Technology. 68(8):266-272, 1995 Aug.										ZSW
27	Eberspacher C. Charles FG. Moskowit PD.	STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING THE COMMERCIAL VIABILITY OF CDTE-BASED PHOTOVOLTAICS	Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells. 41-2:637-653, 1996 Jun.										ZSW
28	Eberspacher C. Charles FG. Moskowit PD.	STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING THE COMMERCIAL VIABILITY OF CDTE-BASED PHOTOVOLTAICS	Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells. 41-2:637-653, 1996 Jun.										ZSW, ICT
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31	fthenakis v.m., c. eberspacher, p.d. moskowit	recycling strategies to enhance the commercial viability of CIS photovoltaics.	progress in photovoltaics: research and applications, vol. 4, 447-456 (1996)	public									Umicore, ICT
32	Finke A.	Untersuchungen zur Transformation und Mobilität toxischer Stoffe aus Dünnsschichtszellen auf der Basis von intermetallischen Verbindungen (CuIn/GaSe2 und CdTe)	Diss: Fakultät für Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau, TU München, 1997										ICT
33	Frisknecht R., Hofstetter P., Knoepfel I. (Eidgenössische Hochschule, Zürich); Dones R., Zollinger E. (Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen/ Würenlingen)	Ökoinventare für Energiesysteme	Bundesamt für Energiewirtschaft, 1. Auflage, Marz 1994										ZSW
34	Fthiakis V. M. and P.	Photovoltaics: environmental, Health and Safety issues and Perspectives	Progress in Photovoltaics. Millenium Issue. 8, 27-38, 2000										ZSW

35	D. Moskokowitz fthenakis v.m. , p.d. moskokowitz	emerging photovoltaic technologies: environmental and health issues update	photovoltaics program review, 903-914, 1997	public	yes	Umicore, ICT	
36	fthenakis v.m. , p.d. moskokowitz	the value and feasibility of proactive recycling	photovoltaics program review, 332-337, 1997	public	yes	Umicore	rec
37	fthenakis v.m. , p.d. moskokowitz	thin-film photovoltaic cells: health and environmental issues in their manufacture, use and disposal	progress in photovoltaics: research and applications, vol. 3, 295-306 (1995)	public	yes	Umicore, ICT	
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40	Goetz M. , S. Vaucher, R. Tcharner, A. Shar	Ecological Aspects of Amorphous Silicon Technology: New Study and Comparison with Crystalline Solar Cell Fabrication	12th European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference 11-15 April 1994 Amsterdam, the Netherlands			ZSW	
41	Goozner et al.	Recycling of CdTe photovoltaic waste	United States Patent N° 5897685 (27/04/1999)	public	yes	Gaiker	rec
42	drinkard, m.o. long, c.m. byrd	a process to recycle thin film PV materials	proceedings 26th IEEE PV specialists conference, 1997	public	yes	Umicore, ICT	rec
43	Green Martin A.	Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells	Advanced Materials 2001, 13, No. 12-13, July 4	public	yes	Ambit	
44	Green Martin A.	Thyrd generation photovoltaics: solar cells for 2020 and beyond	Physica E 14 (2002) 65-70	public	yes	Ambit	
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50	Harvey LDD.	SOLAR-HYDROGEN ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND GLOBAL CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION	International Journal of Hydrogen Energy. 21(7):583-595, 1996 Jul.			ZSW	
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52	Hynes K. M. , A. E Baumann and R. Hill	Life Cycle Analysis of PV Modules Based on Cadmiu Telluride	12th European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference 11-15 April 1994 Amsterdam, the Netherlands	public	yes	ZSW, Ambit	LCA
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	M. Ellis, and H.R. Outhred	power systems for household energy supply	Energy Conference, Barcelona, 1997					
57	Johnson, A.J., H.R. Outhred, M. Watt	An Energy Analysis for Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Systems	Environmental Aspects of PV Power Systems , App B-13, UNSW, Dec 1997		yes		IKP	
58	Kato K. , A. Murata, K. Sakuta	An evaluation on the life cycle of photovoltaic energy semstem condiering production enrgy of off-grad silicon	Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells. 47: 95-100 1997	public	yes		ICT	LCA
59	Kato K. , A. Murata, K. Yamada, A. Inaba, K. Kurokawa, H. Komiyama	Contribution of photovoltaic energy systems to energy saving, environment and economy - an approach based on life-cycle-analysis	13th european photovoltaic solar energy conferenc, 23-27 October 1995, Nice	public	yes		ICT	LCA
60	Keoleian G.A. , G.McD. Lewis	Modeling the life cycle energy and environmental performance of amorphous silicon BIPV roofing in the US	Renewable Energy 28 (2003) 271-293				Free Energy	LCA
61	Knapp K. , T. Jester	Empirical Investigation of the Energy Payback Time for Photovoltaic Modules	Solar Energy Vol. 71, No 3, pp 165-172, 2001				Free Energy	
62	Komiyama H. Yamada K. Inaba A. Kato K.	LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS OF SOLAR CELL SYSTEMS AS A MEANS TO REDUCE ATMOSPHERIC CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS	Energy Conversion & Management. 37(6-8):1247-1252, 1996 Jun-Aug.				ZSW	LCA
63	Lecner P. and H.Schade	Photovoltaic Thin-Film Technology Based on Hydrogenated Amorphous Silicon	Progress in Photovoltaics: Res. Appl. 2002; 10: 85-97	public			Ambit	
64	Lewis Geoffrey M. and Gregory A. Keoleian	Life Cycle Design of Amorphous Silicon Photovoltaic Modules	EPA/600/SR-97/081 October 1997	public summary,full report to be bought at EPA	yes		Ambit	LCA
65	Menezes S.	Investigation of Electrochemical Processes for Synthesis and Removal of CuInSe2 Thin Films	Mat. Res. Symp. Proc. Vol 426, 1996, S. 189	public	yes		ICT	rec
66	Mirasgedis S. Diakoulaki D. Assimacopoulos D.	SOLAR ENERGY AND THE ABATEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS	Renewable Energy. 7(4):329-338, 1996 Apr.				ZSW	
67	Molenbroek Dr. E.C. , Deege ing. P.	Inventarisatie materiaalverbruik BOScomponenten	Report nr. E21085, Ecofys, Utrecht. (2000),		yes		IKP	
68	Möller J. , D. Heinemann, D. Wolters	Ecological Assessment of PV- Technologies	2nd world conference and exhibition on photovoltaic solar energy conversion 6- 10 Juli 1998 Vienna, Austria				ZSW	LCA
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70	Nieuwlaar E., E. Alsema	Environmental Aspects of PV Power Systems	Utrecht University, Depr. of Science, Technology and Society, Dec. 1997, Report no. 97072 and IEA PVPS Task 1 Workshop, Utrecht, The Netherlands, June 1997, UNSW, Dec 1997				ZSW, Free Energy, IKP	
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72	Rey Ingo	Prozesskettenanalyse zum CdTe- Solarmodul - Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Cadmium- Gewinnung-	Fachhochschule Aachen, Februar 1995, Diplomarbeit		yes		ZSW, IKP	
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