

Life cycle assessment of offshore wind projects: Beyond potential impact on climate change

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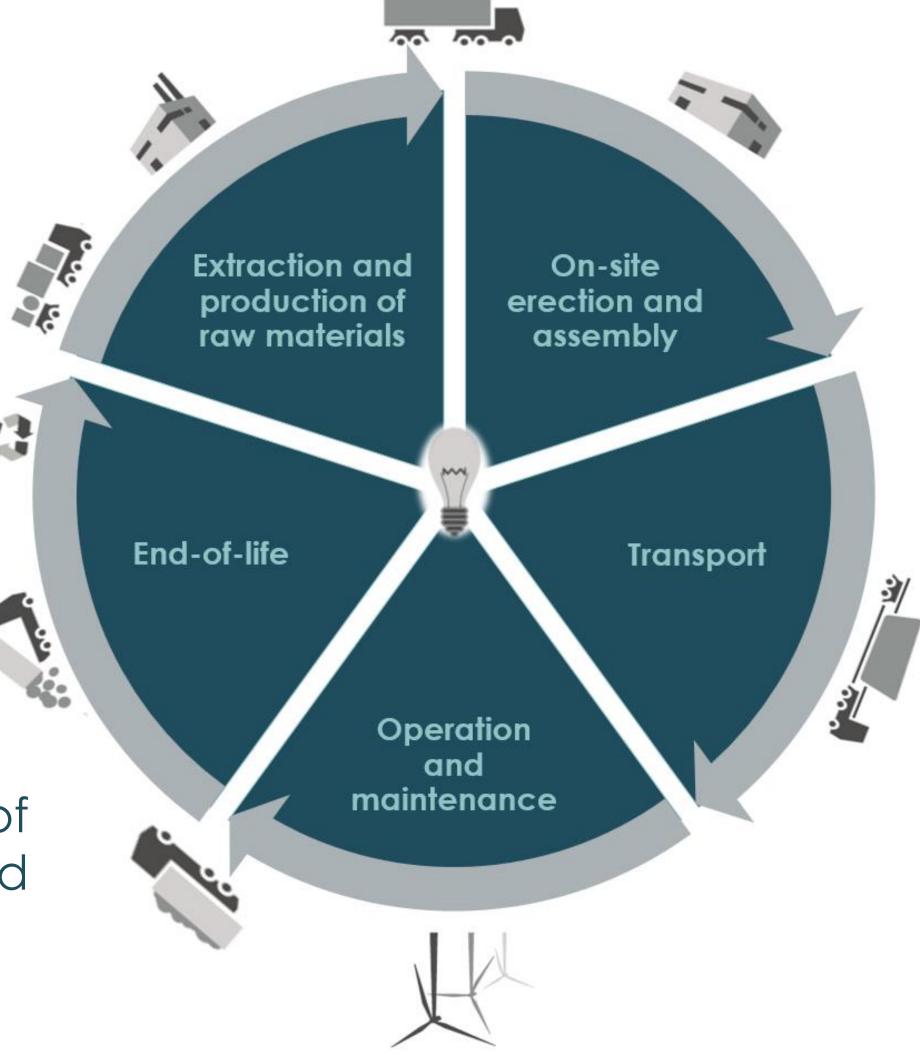
LÎF - OWI Life cycle assessment of offshore wind projects: Beyond potential impact on climate change

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Introduction:

Wind energy: One of the most reliable and natural sources of energy that reduces land use and noise pollution. Offshore wind farms are more efficient than onshore ones thanks to constant winds and their higher speeds.



Despite the above-mentioned benefits, the life cycle of an offshore wind farm can have potential environmental impacts. A holistic sustainability approach is required to quantify these impacts. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is the most well-known tool to do so.

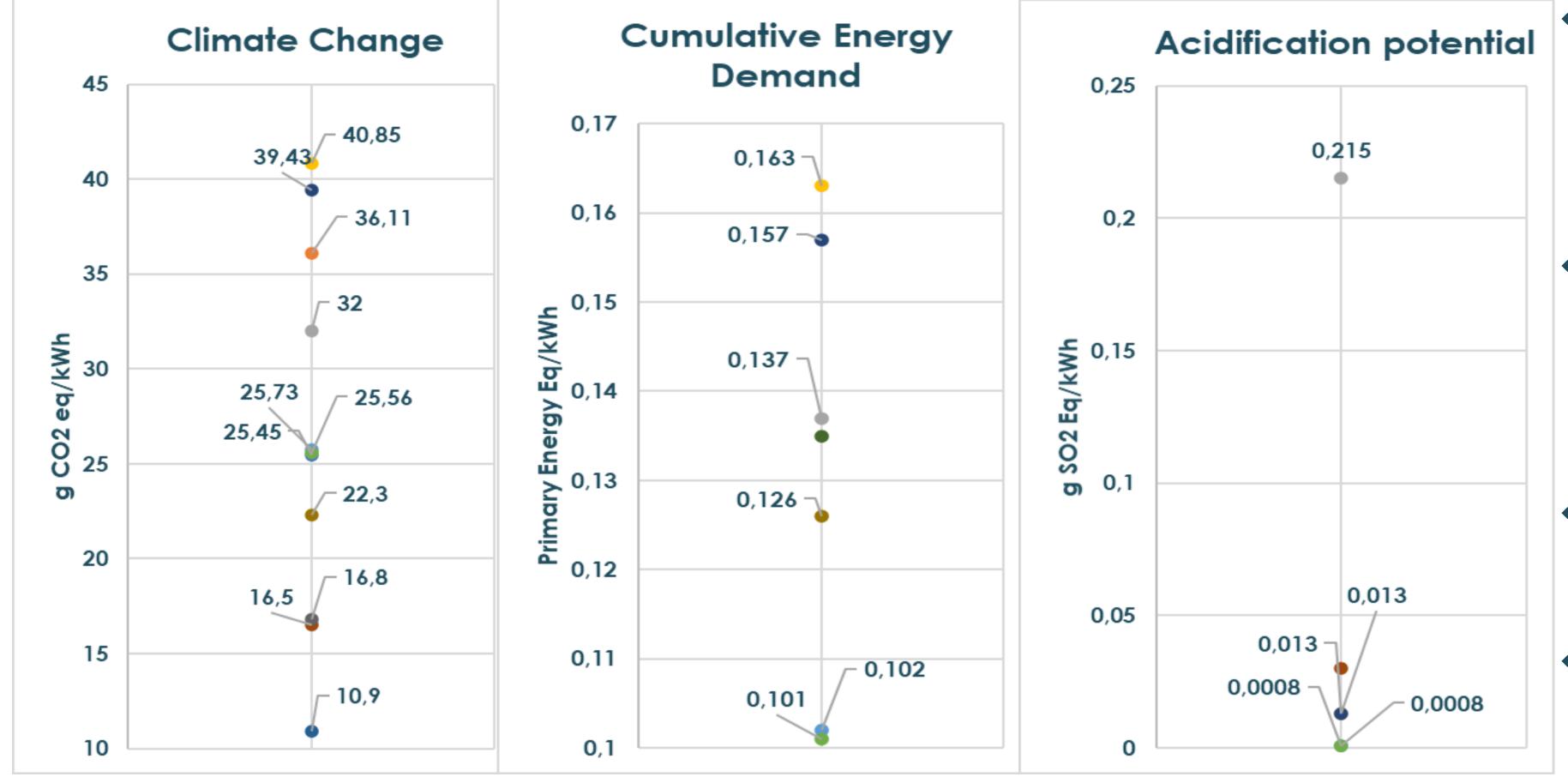
Aim:

Compare LCA studies conducted for offshore wind farms in terms of functional unit, systems boundaries, considered environmental impacts, and the life cycle stages contributing the most to the environmental impacts.

Methodology:

* 11 selected scientific research papers estimate the environmental impacts of offshore wind farms using Life cycle assessment.

Results: Comparison between LCAs of offshore wind farms :



8/11 of the analyzed studies use the functional unit "1 kWh of electricity". Different goals and scopes might also influence impacts assessment results.

- 2/11 considered additional impacts to climate change such as eutrophication, human toxicity, photochemical ozone creation, resource depletion.
- Large variability detected between reported results (Fig.1)
- The most contributing stage is the production of raw materials except for acidification. (Fig.2)

Fig1. Variability of the most considered impacts results per study

Conclusions and perspectives:

 Extending the life cycle impacts assessment to more impact categories.

Identifying the most influencing parameters on impact assessment results.

