

Double Greening of Photovoltaics: Optimizing the PV Recycling Network in the United States

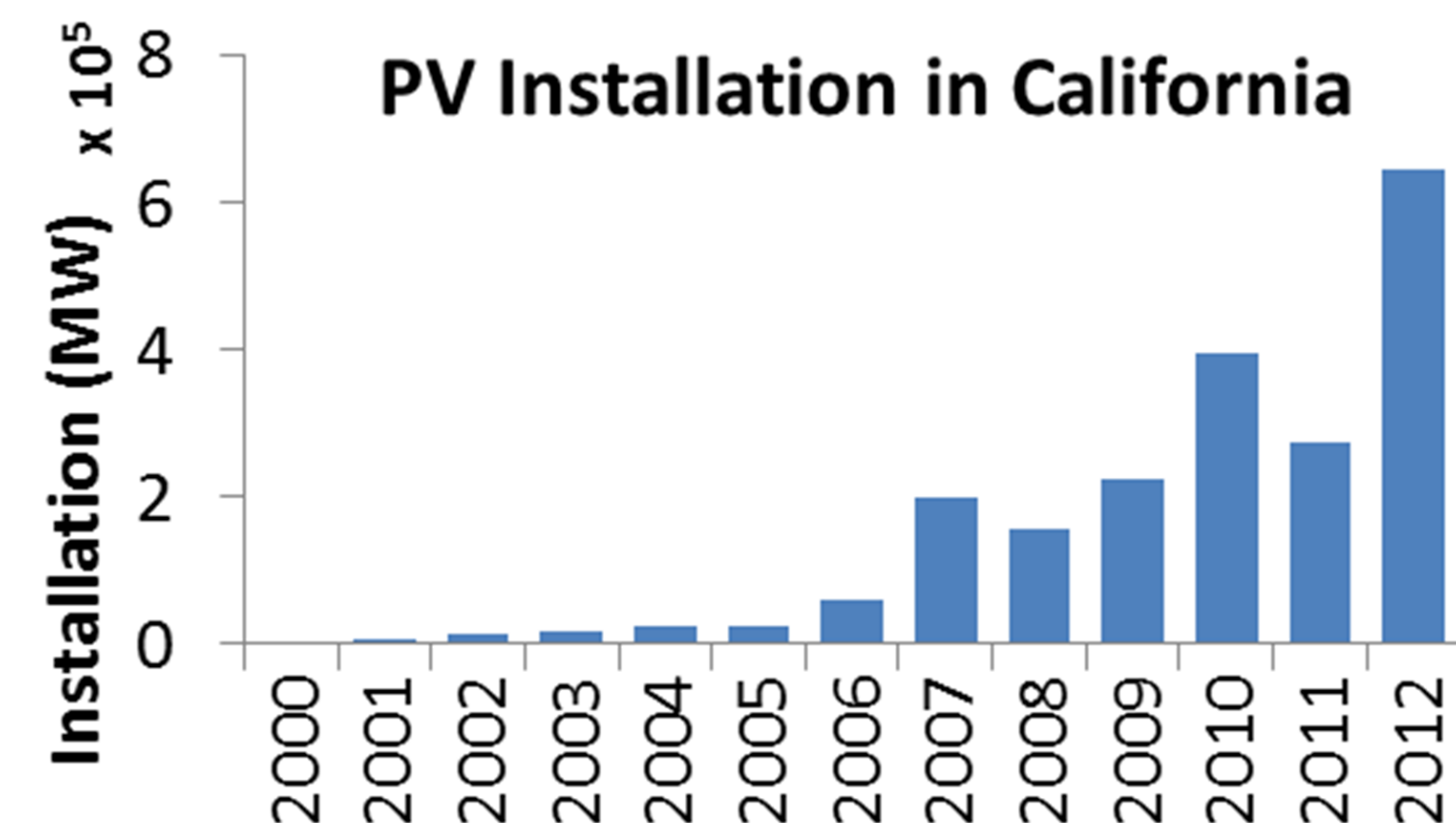
Name: Qi Guo

Advisor: Jun-Ki Choi, Ph.D



Motivation

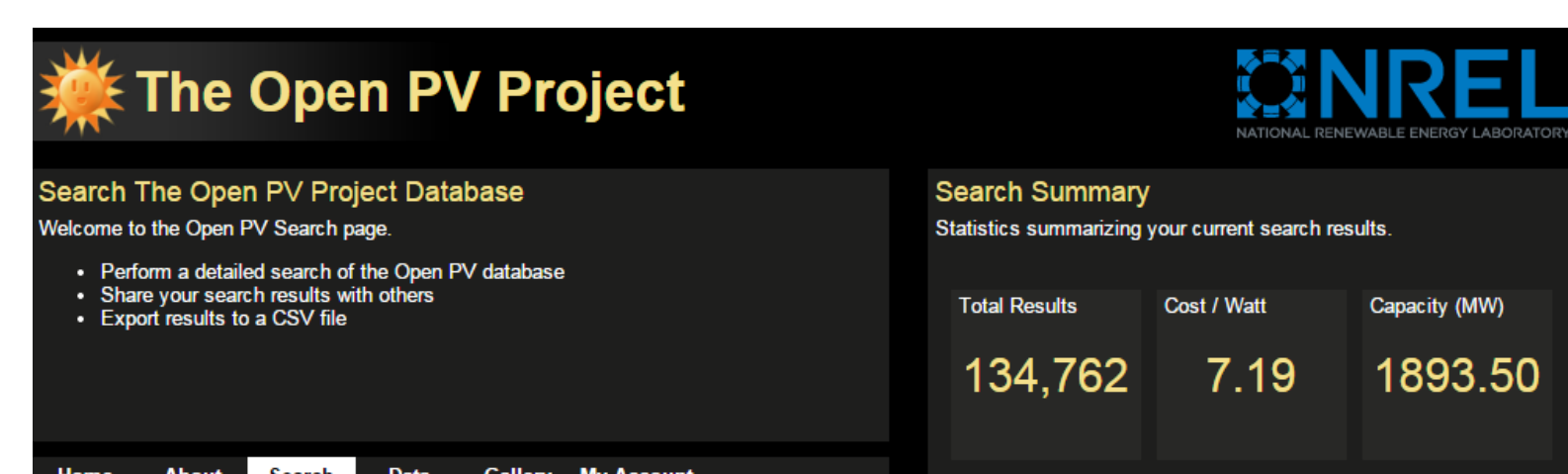
- Photovoltaics (Solar Panel) include materials: 1) Energy intensive (i.e. silicon, aluminum, copper); 2) high value (i.e. indium, tellurium); 3) Toxic (i.e. cadmium, selenium, mercury)
- PV market has been growing exponentially in recent years.



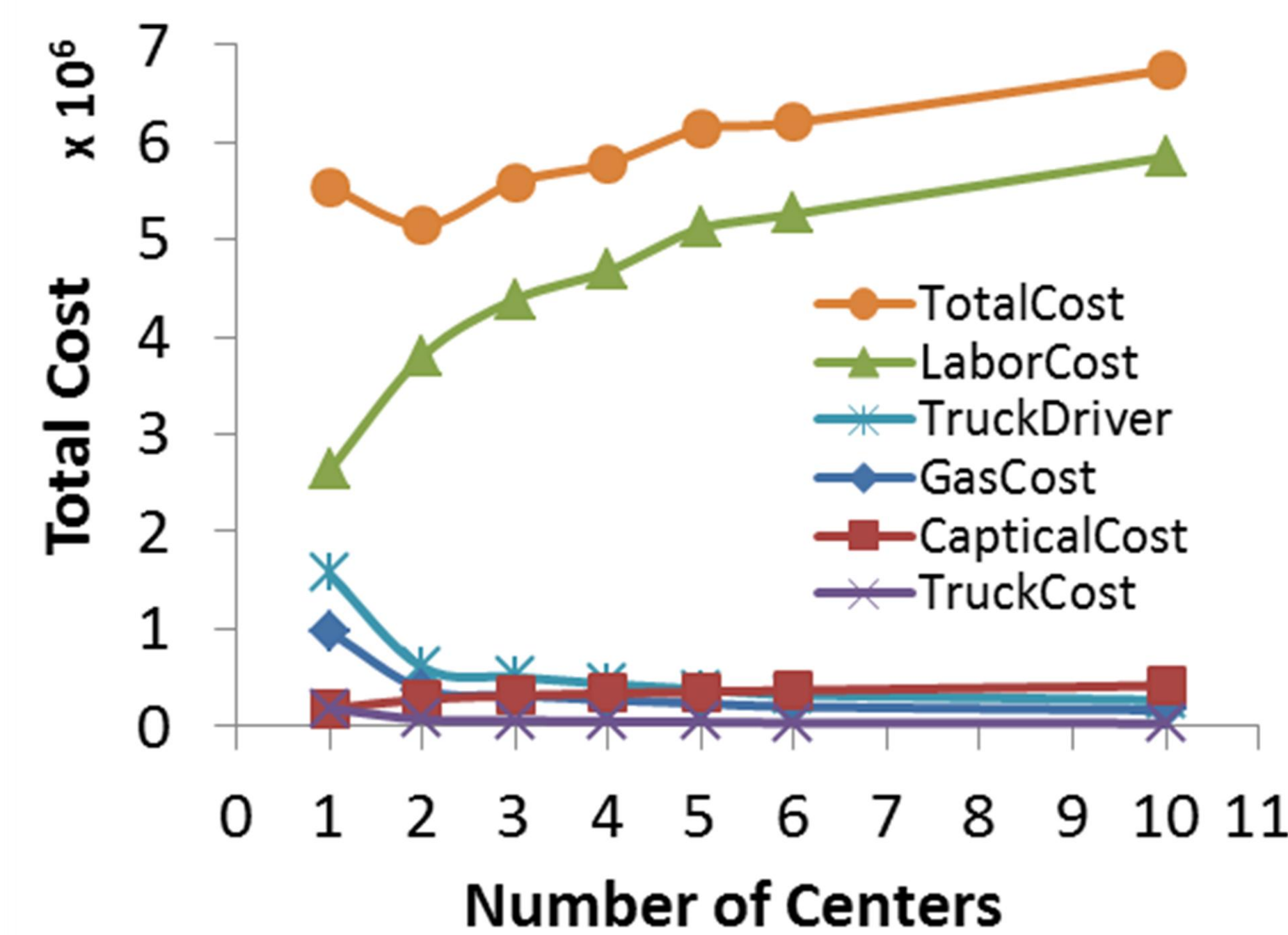
- Lifetime of PV module is 25+ and large portion of end-of-life PV modules started to retire in the U.S.



- Proper planning for managing End-of-life PV modules are necessary.
- Following data/tools are used to solve the proposed problem: Open PV, ArcGIS, mathematical modeling



Cost Benefit Analysis



- The figure shows variation of each cost as the number of PVTBC increases.
- The Total Cost is the summation of all costs.
- The Minimum Total Cost is located between the two and three centers scenario.
- The two recycling center scenario has the lowest total project cost.
- The three recycling center scenario is the most environmentally friendly.

Mathematical Modeling

- The objective of this optimization is to minimize the total travel cost between Reverse Logistics Companies, PV installations, and the PV Recycling Centers.
- The capacity limitations of each Reverse Logistics Company and PV Recycling Center are considered constraints.

Objective Function:

Minimize:

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \{fC_j + mC_j \times (D_{ij} + D_{ik}) + wC_j \times W_i\} \times X_{ijk}$$

Subject to:

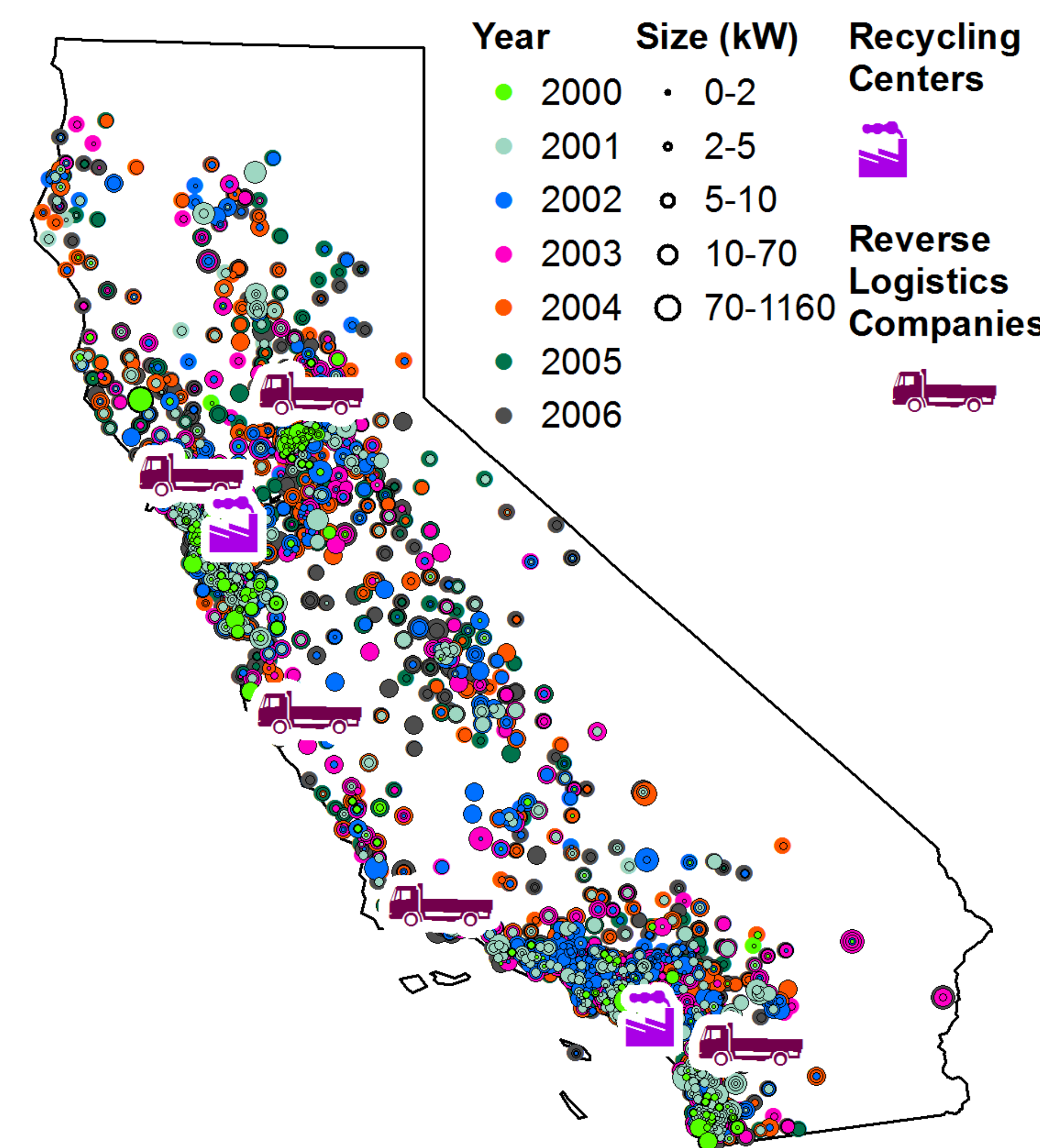
$$\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} X_{ijk} = 1$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} (W_i \times X_{ijk}) \leq W_j$$

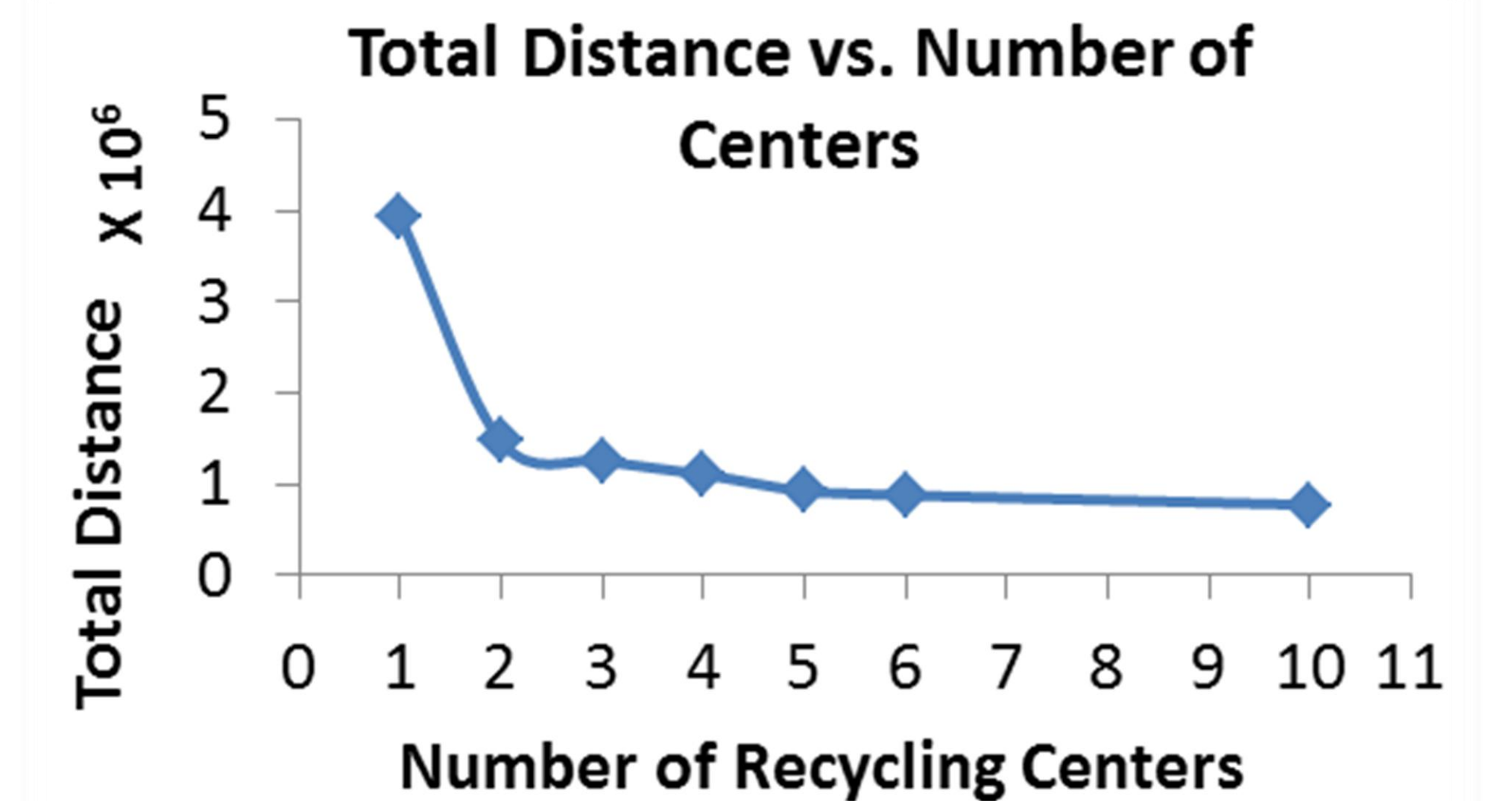
$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} (W_i \times X_{ijk}) \leq W_k$$

California Case

- Finding the locations of Recycling Centers.
- Finding the locations of Reverse Logistics Companies.

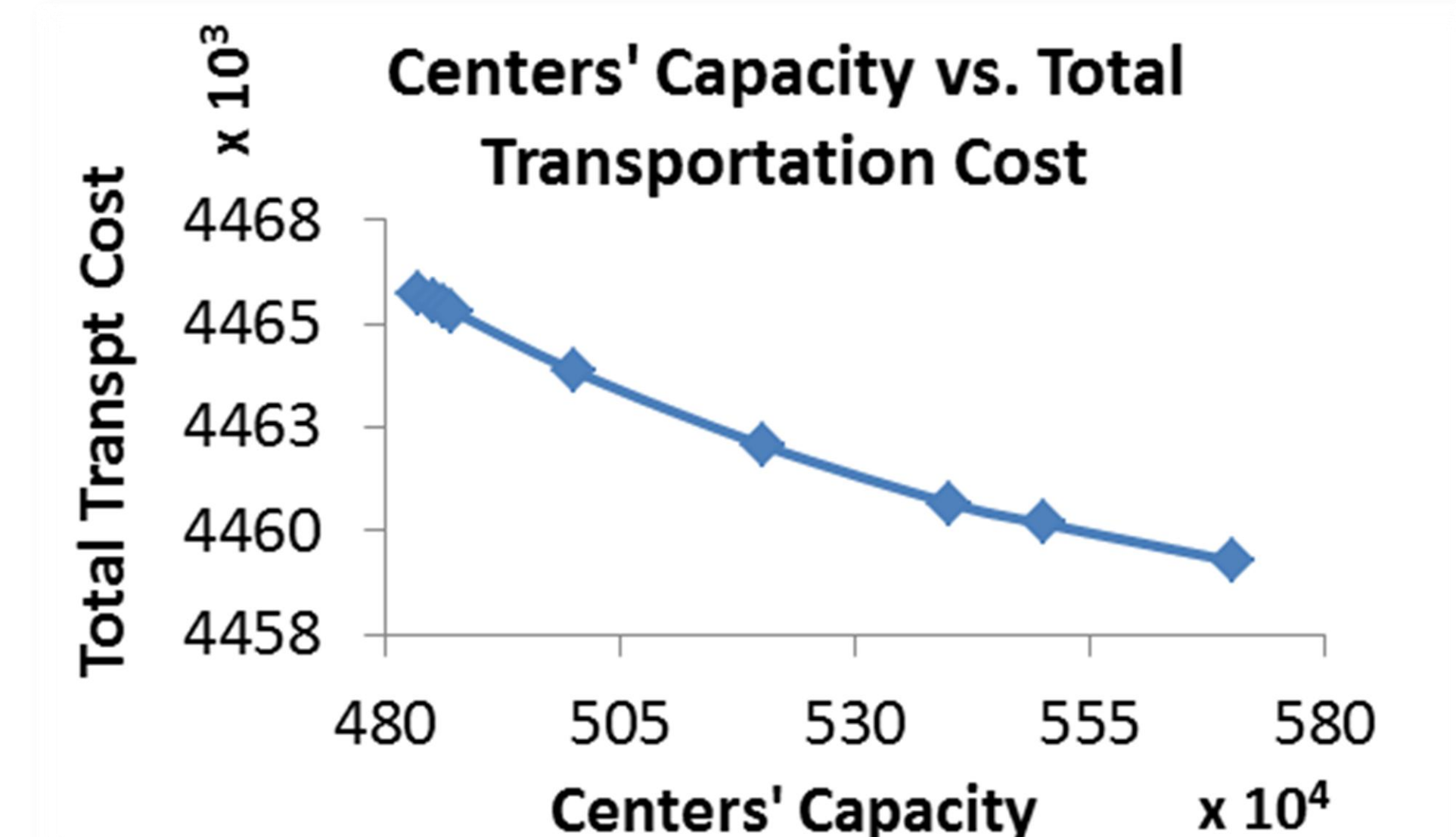


Results



* Based on 2000-2006 Data

- A decentralized scenario will decrease the total travel distance and cost.



* Based on 2006 Data, two Recycling Centers

- Total transportation cost decreases as the capacity of PVTBC increases.

Acknowledgement

This work is supported by the University of Dayton for the research council seed grant (Grant No. IGRQ14). Part of this research was supported by the Koehler International Student award from the University of Dayton.

Reference

- Choi, J.-K., and V.M. Fthenakis, "Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Recycling Planning: Macro and Micro Perspectives", *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 66(1), pp. 443-449, 2014
- Choi, J. -K. and V.M. Fthenakis, 2010. "Design and Optimization of Photovoltaics Recycling Infrastructure", *Environmental Science and Technology*, 44(22), pp 8678-8683.