

# Assessment on the research trend of low-carbon energy technology investment: A bibliometric analysis

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**Abstract:** Based on databases of Science Citation Index Expanded (1981-present) and Social Sciences Citation Index (2002-present), this paper applies the bibliometric method to analyze the scientific publications of low-carbon energy technology investment. By characterizing the basic information of the publications, we found: the historical development process is clearly divided into two stages; the field of low-carbon energy technology investment<sup>1</sup> has entered a stage of rapid development; the strength of developed countries is far greater than that of developing countries; the comprehensive strength of the United States ranks the first in the field, followed by UK and Denmark and only China and Turkey are developing countries among the top 15 countries; the auctorial collaboration degree in this field shows a clear upward trend, but institutional and national collaboration degrees are steady and relatively low. In addition, distributions of geography, journals and subjects, productive authors and institutions, frequently cited articles, etc. are obtained: articles in this area are mainly distributed in the USA, several countries in Europe and China; the most productive journal, author and institution are Energy Policy, Lund H from Denmark and National Technical University of Athens in Greece; Energy Fuel is the most popular subject among all the outcomes; the most frequently cited article is written by Demirbas published in Energy Policy in 2007. According to the frequency analysis of keywords, it reveals that: “renewable energy” is a kind of keyword used most frequently; “carbon capture and storage technology” is an emerging keyword which is increasingly concerned about; scholars pay widespread attention to electricity issues, especially the feed-in tariff; the policy mainly includes energy policy and climate policy; the real option theory is the most widely used theory; the existing uncertainty is summarized as the cost uncertainty and policy uncertainty. In the end, several suggestions for the future research are given.

**Keywords:** Low-carbon energy technology; Energy investment; Bibliometric; Frequency analysis

## 1 Introduction

Climate change has been widely discussed in these years and it is agreed that the greenhouse gas emissions are mainly from anthropogenic activities, which needs the whole world to take actions urgently [1]. How to achieve the dual objectives of combating climate change and satisfying the increasing energy demand requires a wide range of measures. The low-carbon

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energy technologies are effective means to reach the above goals because they not only reduce the carbon emissions from the energy consumption fundamentally, but also secure the energy supply. At the meantime, many nations have set reduction targets for carbon dioxide emissions to cope with climate change [2-6]. To achieve targets of emissions reduction and the low-carbon energy system, investment in low-carbon energy technologies is essential. Generally, the low-carbon energy technology consists of three types [7]: improving the energy efficiency and conversion rate, such as IGCC power generation; alternative fuels, such as renewable energy, nuclear energy and low-carbon fossil fuels [8-10]; capture and storage greenhouse gases generated from fossil fuel. As a consequence, low-carbon energy technology investment issues are also concentrated on these three aspects, particularly on renewable energy technologies and carbon capture and storage (CCS) [11].

Until now, a large number of publications on low-carbon energy technology investment have emerged [12-17]. Previous studies were reviewed from different perspectives by a handful of scholars. Zeng et al. (2014) explored the status quo of China's renewable energy investment and financing in detail based on the overview of five perspectives: investment situation, investment and financing bodies, investment and financing means, sources of funding and financing channels [18]. Stambouli et al. (2012) provided an analysis of the existing renewable energy sector and a prediction for demand growth, additional capacity and investment requirements [19]. They also discussed the current energy scenario and explored the alternative energy like solar and wind to ensure energy security supply, reliability and higher efficiency in energy conversion, transmission and utilisation. Banos et al. (2011) presented a review of the current state of the art in computational optimization methods applied to renewable and sustainable energy and also presented a vision of the latest research advances in this field [20].

As a tool of quantitative analysis of the literature, the bibliometric method has been widely used to assess the performances of various disciplines [21, 22]. Kiriya et al. (2013) integrated citation network analysis and bibliometric method to illustrate an overview and trends in nuclear energy technology and related fields [23]. In addition, they also compared the global trends of nuclear energy research and the differences of research conducted in universities and institutes in Japan. Wei et al. (2014) utilized the bibliometric method to summarize the important research topics and methodologies in the field of climate policy modeling based on the dataset of SCI-E and SSCI. In recent years, bibliometric analysis was employed in research of the energy field [24]. Sanz-Casado et al. (2014) conducted a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on solar energy in Spain and Germany based on Web of Science data. The main conclusion of the work was the divergence in Germany and Spain between solar energy demand/output growth and the growth of research papers on the subject, which was linear [25]. Since China has invested largely in energy-related research and commercialization, through the review of intergovernmental cooperation programs and the bibliometric analysis of the top energy journals, Duan (2011) found that intergovernmental cooperation and non-governmental cooperation were two effective channels for energy R&D, but for different areas, the degree of cooperation was not the same [26]. Montoya et al. (2014) assessed the contributions of specialized publications from Spanish institutions in the energy field using the Scopus Elsevier database as well as the bibliometric analysis [27]. Kiriya and Kajikawa offered a bibliometric result on energy security from the perspective of status and trends in the academic publications. It indicated that research focus in energy security has changed from ensuring the self-sufficiency of the primary energy through

promoting strategies to diversification of the secondary energy supply chain by introducing energy networks including an infrastructure established through international coordination [28]. They analyzed different aspects of the publications, for instance, publication type, field, language, subcategory, journal type, the key word occurrence frequency, international collaboration and the most active categories and concluded that Spanish research was an important and relevant player in the international scientific scene.

It is beneficial and necessary to understand the current research situation, research hotspots and future development trend in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment by sorting out and summarizing the existing literature [20]. However, to the authors' best knowledge that there is no previous work which focuses on trying to solve this issue comprehensively. To make a contribution to filling the gap in the existing studies, we conducted the work from the following aspects. To begin with, the bibliometric method is applied to investigate the latest research status and trend, including the quantity of articles, distributions of geography, journal and subject, productive authors and institutions, academic collation and article citations. In addition, the comprehensive strength between countries is also measured. Second, the frequency analysis of keywords is applied to discover the hottest research topics in this field. Finally, several suggestions regarding of future low-carbon energy technology investment research are given in the conclusion based on the above results.

To sum up, this paper shed light on the current research in the following points: 1) it is the first try to summarize and assess the research trend in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment 2) based on the frequency analysis of keywords, the current hot topics are clarified, which provides scientific reference for the future research 3) we conclude the potential research directions according to the summary of the existing literature, which makes a contribution to the future development as well as the research progress of low-carbon energy technology investment.

## **2 Materials and Methodology**

The data were collected from databases of Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E, 1981-present) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI, 2002-present) compiled by Thomson Reuters. 2121 articles whose topics (titles, keywords and abstracts) contain two types of words, i.e. "low-carbon energy technology" and "investment" were obtained on March 21, 2014. We set the document type and language as "article" and "English", respectively. The results<sup>2</sup> provided abundant information and the personalized export option were used. Referring to the previous works [21][24][25][27], we selected the following terms to conduct the analysis:

General statistics, such as the quantity of articles, distributions of geography, journal and subject, productive authors and institutions, academic collation, article citations and comprehensive strength. Through the mentioned terms, the latest research status about low-carbon energy technology investment was estimated, which is of benefit to policymakers and researchers who are interested in this field by helping them learn the general situations quickly and provide relevant references on their publications.

Research hotspots. Keywords of one research reflect what the authors are concerned about, so frequency analysis of keywords was used to investigate the research hotspots and trends in the

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<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that we did not clarify the papers in terms of science and engineering and social science in this work.

field [29] and this method has been applied in quite a few previous studies [30-32]. This paper analyzed the frequency of keywords and summarized hot topics and future trends, which may influence scholars' future study selections.

Next, the methods are clarified to calculate the impact factor, H-index, collaboration degree, comprehensive strength which are used for the following analysis.

## 2.1 Impact factor and H-index

Publication statistics generally characterize authors, institutions, countries, journals etc. and we choose impact factor and H-index to measure their influences.

As one of the most influential tools in modern bibliometrics research [33], Impact Factor (IF) was devised by the *Institute for Scientific Information* (ISI) and is indexed in the *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) yearly. It is defined as:

*For any given year, the impact factor of a certain journal is the average number of citations gained by per paper published in that journal during the two preceding years.*

In this paper, the impact factor of a given journal is determined as reported in the 2012 *Journal Citation Reports*.

H-index was first proposed by Hirsch JE in 2005 to measure scientific outputs and it is defined as [34]:

*A scientist has index  $H$  if  $H$  of his/her  $N_p$  papers have at least  $H$  citations each, and the other  $N_p - H$  papers have no more than  $H$  citations each.*

where  $N_p$  is the number of papers published over  $n$  years. H-index takes both the quantity and citation of papers into consideration, so it is a useful tool to compare influences of different individuals in a certain field. However, H-index can not only measure the impact of individuals, but also assess the influences of institutions and countries [35]. In our study, H-index is applied to estimate the impacts of countries, institutions and authors through the 2121 articles.

## 2.2 Collaboration degree

In order to study the academic collaboration in the area of low-carbon energy technology investment, three indicators of auctorial, institutional and national collaboration degrees are chosen in our analysis.

$$D_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i}{N} \quad (1)$$

$$D_o = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i}{N} \quad (2)$$

$$D_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i}{N} \quad (3)$$

where  $D_a$ ,  $D_o$ ,  $D_c$  are auctorial, institutional and national collaboration degrees,

respectively;  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\beta_i$ ,  $\gamma_i$  are numbers of authors, institutions and countries for each paper;  $N$  is the total number of papers in this field. It should be noted that the numbers of institutions and countries are the sum of all authors' institutions and countries.

### 2.3 Comprehensive strength

The academic ability of one country is reflected in the aspects of academic scale, influence and competence. We choose eight indicators<sup>3</sup>: total number of articles, total number of citations, number of hot articles, number of hot articles' citations, number of highly cited articles (TOP100), number of highly cited articles' citations (TOP100), number of productive authors and number of productive institutions to assess national comprehensive strength. Standard scores of the eight indicators are obtained using the standard method and then summed to get the total score of one country.

$$S_{pq} = \frac{x_{pq} - \bar{x}_q}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_p (x_{pq} - \bar{x}_q)^2}{M}}} + 1 \quad (4)$$

$$S_p = \sum_q S_{pq} \quad (5)$$

where  $S_{pq}$  is the standard score of  $q$  indicator in  $p$  country;  $x_{pq}$  is the original score of  $q$  indicator in  $p$  country;  $\bar{x}_q$  is the average score of  $q$  indicator;  $S_p$  is the sum of standard scores in  $p$  country;  $M$  is the number of countries.

## 3 General situation and national comprehensive strength

### 3.1 General statistics

The 2121 articles are from 103 countries/regions, but they are distributed in a few countries. Fig. 1 illustrates the trends of publications in the top 10 productive countries, of which, China does not include Taiwan region and UK includes England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Within the statistical years of 1985-2013<sup>4</sup>, the amount of publications shows an overall upward trend, but it can be clearly divided into two stages: the first stage started from 1985 to 2004 during which it developed stably; the second stage was from 2005 to 2013 in which it developed rapidly, as shown in Fig. 1. The rapid growth trend is consistent with the situation of global investment in renewable energy, which can be found in Fig. 1 that it experienced a fast increase especially from 2004 to 2011. As estimated by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, the global new investment in renewable power and fuels was 270 billion USD in 2014 from only 45 billion USD in 2004. At the former stage, the number of documents grew slowly, only accounting for 13.15% of the total number; at the later stage, a fast growth was witnessed at annual growth

<sup>3</sup> Hot articles are TOP20 highly cited articles published during 2012 and 2013; Productive authors are those who have published 4 or more articles, amounting to 78 and we count the countries of their first institution; Productive institutions are those which have published 7 or more articles, 98 totally.

<sup>4</sup> The first paper in this field was published in 1985. We only show the result from 1985 to 2013, because papers in 2014 have not completely included in the dataset.

rate of 29.06%, of which the number of publications in 2013 was equivalent to 1.5 times of that in the first phase. The number still keeps increasing now, indicating that this field has entered a stage of rapid development.

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### 3.2 Number of publications by countries

Table 1 shows the situations of publications and H-index of the top 15 productive countries and Fig.2 illustrates the geographical distribution of the total publications of the top 50 productive countries.

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Publications in this area are mainly distributed in the USA, China and several countries of Europe, such as UK, Germany, Italy, etc. USA was the first country to start the research and three of the four earliest papers [36-39] were from the USA (Fig. 1), laying its position in this field. As for 2013, the number of articles from the USA accounted for 22.25% of the world's total amount, far more than those of any other countries. Following USA, UK ranks the second in the number of documents. The reason for this kind of distribution seems obvious: the Europe has always been the most positive advocator for carbon emissions reduction; USA and China are two biggest carbon emitters in the world now, so both of them are facing great pressure of carbon emissions reduction. Among the top 10 productive countries, eight are developed countries which have more advantages than the developing countries. However, the research process is a bit far behind from the actual situation of investment. Again, take renewable energy investment as an example, the top 10 national investors in renewable energy consisted of four developing countries and six developed countries in 2014. As also can be seen from Fig. 1, the difference between investments in developing countries and developed countries is shrinking, with the proportion representing the world total ranging from 60.0% in 2004 to 16.4% in 2013.

As the only developing country, the first article published in China in the field was in 1988, but until in 2007, it started to increase speedily. Although it has a late start, the total number of articles from China ranks the fourth. Furthermore, it showed a rapid growth in recent years and the average annual growth rate during 2005-2013 is 38.17%, higher than the world's overall growth rate. In the "Bali Road Map" adopted in 2007, China and other developing countries promised to

undertake the corresponding responsibility to address climate change, thus giving birth to a large number of China’s scientific outputs in low-carbon energy technology investment.

However, apart from the above reasons, the whole research strength of each country also contributes to the current publications distribution. In other words, to some extent, the publications distribution in this area reflects the general situation of different countries in the scientific community. The total publications of all research areas from datasets of SCI-E (1981-present) and SSCI (2002-present) are also shown in [Table 1](#). It is obvious that USA and UK still have far more publications than others, especially USA. In addition, in other energy- or environment-related works, such as climate policy modeling research [24], carbon market research [21], etc., it shows the similar trend as well, with USA and UK as the leading countries.

### 3.3 Journal distribution

For the journal sources, the literature in this field is from 495 journals, [Table 2](#) displays the top 15 productive journals and [Fig. 3](#) shows their growth trends of publications over time. The journal distribution is concentrative, similar to the situation of the national distribution. The amount of articles in the listed 10 journals accounts for nearly 50% of the total and continues to rise, of which the number of *Energy Policy* is the most, representing 20% or so. Moreover, amounts of articles from the two journals of *Renewable Energy* and *Energy* grew rapidly over the past five years.

However, as for the citations per publication, the three journals above are inferior to journals of *Biomass Bioenergy*, *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, *Solar Energy*, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, *Journal of Cleaner Production and Energy Conversion and Management*. According to the results of Web of Science, all of the journals in the list do not have open access. If the journals have more specific subjects and the subjects also match the research hotspots ([Section 4](#)) in this area, such as journals of *Biomass Bioenergy*, *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy and Solar Energy*, they receive more citations per publication. As for journals of *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* and *Journal of Cleaner Production*, their subjects fit in with the theme of “low-carbon” of this area, so they also have higher citation-per-publication.

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### 3.4 Subject distribution

The contribution of the top 15 subjects in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment is listed in [Table 3](#).



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*Energy Fuel* is the most popular subject with 1224 records, accounting for 57.52% of the total number, followed by *Environmental Sciences Ecology* and *Engineering*, with 33.04% and 24.34% of the total records, respectively. The category description for *Energy Fuels* is “*Energy Fuels* covers resources on the development, production, use, application, conversion, and management of nonrenewable (combustible) fuels (such as wood, coal, petroleum, and gas) and renewable energy sources (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydroelectric).” Along with the severe situation of climate change, renewable energy is chosen to take the responsibility of reducing carbon dioxide and many nations have set the targets for renewable energy development, including the USA, UK, China, etc. Thus, in terms of low-carbon energy technology investment, more than half of the studies belong to the subject of *Energy Fuels*, involving renewable energy study. From Fig. 4, more than half (55.7%) of the publications are from the SCI-E dataset which includes over 8500 of the world’s scientific and technical journals across 150 discipline and only 11.8% of the results are from SSCI dataset which includes 3000 of the world’s social sciences journals across disciplines. On the one hand, it may be as a result of the scales of the two kinds of datasets. More importantly, it indicates that articles in the concerned research area pay close attention to the technical or scientific aspects. However, there are still 32.6% of the results from both of the SCI-E and SSCI datasets, which reveals that this scientific problem is a highly multidisciplinary one.

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### 3.5 Author statistics

According to the results, 2121 publications were produced by 5054 authors. Among them, 37 authors have five or more publications in this field, with the proportion of 1.74% representing the total authors and their publications account for 11.22% of the total amount. Table 4 lists the top 15 productive authors, of which, four come from Austria, ranking the first and two are from Denmark and Sweden, respectively. The productive authors are mostly from European countries.

The most productive author is Lund H from Denmark, with 13 records. Demirbas A from Turkey receives the most citations per publication, with 52.75. Lund H is one of the 250 Thomson Reuters Highly Cited Researchers within engineering in the world, who focuses on Energy System Analysis, Public Regulation and Technological Change in Energy Sector, etc. Among his 13 articles in this area, three of them are cited more than 100 times [40-42]. In the three highly-cited papers, he (and the co-authors) investigated the roles of different kinds of renewable energies, such as PV, wind and wave power or new energy technology, i.e. compressed air energy storage



(CAES) in different future energy systems, including electricity sector. The highest cited article from Demirbas A studied the importance of biodiesel as transportation fuel, from the perspectives of advantages and disadvantages of biodiesel as diesel fuel, biodiesel economy and biodiesel policy [43].

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Insert Table 4 here

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### 3.6 Institution statistics

The result reveals that 2121 publications distribute in 1803 research institutions. Table 5 lists the top 15 productive institutions, of which three are in USA and UK, and two are in China and Greece. Most of the 15 institutions are from developed countries, with only Chinese Academy of Sciences and Tsinghua University coming from the developing country. Meantime, except the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, others are all universities. Therefore, developed countries are in the lead, compared with developing countries, and the university is the critical research effort.

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Insert Table 5 here

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### 3.7 Academic collaboration

According to the equations (1) (2) and (3) in Section 2.2, three levels of collaboration degrees are drawn, as shown in Fig. 5. The auctorial collaboration degree increases apparently, up to 3.34. In contrast, institutional and national collaboration degrees are steady and relatively low, especially the national collaboration degree, because issues in one particular country are more concerned about in this field. The three average degrees are 2.29, 1.41 and 1.14, respectively, that is, 2.29 authors, 1.41 institutions and 1.14 countries participated in one article averagely. However, for different areas, the degree of collaboration is not the same as Duan (2011) indicated [26].

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### 3.8 Article citation

The citation frequency of one publication reflects its academic influence. Table 6 lists the top 15 frequently cited articles. The most frequently cited article was published in 2007 in *Energy Policy*, written by Demirbas from Turkey. Until when we searched, it has been cited for 223 times

with average citations per year of 31.56 and it was briefly introduced in [Section 3.4](#). Among the top 15 frequently cited articles, four are from USA. Thus, from the perspective of influence, USA again has strong strength.

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### 3.9 National comprehensive strength in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment

According to equations (4) and (5), we calculate the national ranking of comprehensive scores in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment, as shown in [Fig. 6](#). The overall strength of USA is still far ahead, with total standard score of 32.99. UK ranks the second, with 13.73. Although the total number of articles in Denmark is not dominant, the numbers of productive authors and most cited papers are large, making it rank the third. Among the top 15 countries, only China and Turkey are developing countries, ranking the fourth and eighth, respectively, others are all developed countries.

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## 4 Research hotspots

On the basis of frequency analysis of keywords, [Table 7](#) lists the frequently used keywords in this field during 1991-2013.

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Insert Table 7 here

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By summarizing the keywords in [Table 7](#), the research hotspots are drawn as follows: renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, electricity, policy, real options theory and uncertainty.

#### (1) Renewable energy

As can be seen from [Table 7](#), “renewable energy” is one kind of keyword which is used most frequently, far more than other keywords, of which wind [\[57\]](#), biomass [\[58\]](#) and solar [\[59\]](#) are the most concerned about. In addition, the frequency keeps increasing quickly.

#### (2) Carbon capture and storage

Although “carbon capture and storage” is an emerging keyword, the upward trend is quite

rapid, with the frequency increasing from six times during 2004-2008 to 52 times during 2009-2013, indicating that it may be the future research focus. This trend is highly influenced by the development of shale gas industry in recent years. Shale gas can guarantee energy security and emit less carbon dioxide than coal. But in the long run, shale gas would only fit into future energy system if it's possible to implement CCS to capture the carbon emissions from it [60]. Therefore, the research for CCS is of great significance.

Scholars pay attention to the cost-effectiveness and existing risks of carbon capture and storage technology investments [61] as well as the impact on the future development of the energy system [62].

### (3) Electricity

The keyword of “electricity” appears frequently and scholars focus on what impact the introduction of low-carbon energy technology will have on the power system or the electricity market. In particular, “feed-in tariff” is the keyword with highest frequency in the “electricity” issues and it can be seen from Table 7 that it has been paid increasing attention over the last five years.

### (4) Policy

The development of low-carbon energy technology needs to take the policy into consideration. In this field, the relevant policies mainly include energy policy [63] and climate policy [64], of which, energy policy basically refers to renewable energy policy.

### (5) Real option theory

The real option theory is the most widely used theory in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment [59, 65]. Due to the uncertainty of future profits, the sinking of investment costs and the flexibility of project implementation of low-carbon energy technology, the real option theory is a more appropriate solution to solve this issue.

### (6) Uncertainty

In this area, a wide range of uncertainties exists, but they can be divided into cost uncertainty and policy uncertainty [66, 67], of which, the cost uncertainty includes the uncertainty of carbon price, electricity price, investment cost, additional O&M cost [61] and so on. The policy uncertainty consists of energy policy uncertainty and climate policy uncertainty [64].

Apart from the above hot topics, “China” is the only region among the top 20 most frequently used keywords. From this point of view, researchers are highly concerned about China's low-carbon energy investment problems. Actually, China was in the lead in terms of investment in renewable energy in 2014, accounting for nearly one third of global total. Furthermore, China accounted for 63% of developing country investment in 2014, up from 61% in 2013 [68]. However, in the future research, it is promising to identify what kinds of topics researchers are focused on in different regions.

## 5 Concluding remarks and future work

According to the bibliometric analysis of low-carbon energy technology investment, the following conclusions are drawn:

(1) This field of low-carbon energy technology investment has entered a stage of rapid development with the number of publications increasing at the growth rate of 29.06% since 2005 and the number still keeps increasing now; publications are mainly centered in USA, several countries in Europe and China; the strength of the developed countries is far greater than that of developing countries in terms of the total number of articles, productive authors and productive institutions; among the top 15 countries, only China and Turkey are developing countries, while the others are developed countries; the comprehensive strength of USA ranks the first in the field, reflected in the total number of articles, productive institutions and highly-cited papers and then it is followed by UK and Denmark; the auctorial collaboration degree shows a clear upward trend while institutional and national collaboration degrees are steady and relatively low, with average degrees of 2.36, 1.44 and 1.15, respectively.

(2) In this field, the most productive journal is *Energy Policy*, whose records account for 20% of the total amount; *Energy Fuels* is the most popular subject, with records of 1224, representing 57.22%; the most productive author is Lund H from Denmark who has published 13 articles; the most productive institution is National Technical University of Athens with 28 publications; the article which receives the most citations is from Demirbas A in Turkey, published in *Energy Policy* in 2007 and until the research time, it has been cited for 223 times.

(3) According to the analysis of keyword frequency, it reveals that: “renewable energy” is one kind of keyword used most frequently, of which, wind, biomass and solar are the most concerned about; “carbon capture and storage” is an emerging keyword and is paid increasing attention; scholars have great interest in electricity issues, especially the feed-in tariff; the policy mainly includes energy policy and climate policy; the real option theory is the most widely used theory; the existing uncertainty can be summarized as the cost uncertainty and policy uncertainty.

Despite of the rapid development, this area is still at the early stage and several suggestions for the future research are concluded as follows.

(1) Compared with the traditional energy, whether the low-carbon energy technologies have investment advantages

In the context of climate change, low-carbon energy can effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the energy supply side and guarantee energy security to a certain extent. However, the substitute relation exists between low-carbon energy and traditional fossil fuels (coal, oil, etc.). In consideration of the uncertainties of carbon prices, energy prices, electricity prices and policy, whether the low-carbon energy has investment advantages compared with traditional fossil fuels for investors needs careful considerations. Therefore, it is worthwhile to evaluate and compare the emission reductions potential and investment potential of low-carbon energy technologies. In addition, unlike fossil energy technologies, low-carbon energy technologies are at the immature stage, making the cost high. In order to facilitate the development and enhance the competitive advantages, efforts should be made in terms of policy making, market structure, pricing mechanism, etc.

(2) Taking into account the effective and reasonable allocation of investment, how will the future electricity generation mix change?

The main application of low-carbon energy technologies is in the electricity sector. However, in the global electricity production system, renewable energy generation still represents a small proportion, with the percentage of 22.1% making up the total amount in 2013, while fossil fuels and nuclear power accounted for 77.9%. With the economic development, energy security situation is increasingly serious, which puts forward higher requirements for the power system. Therefore, the questions is raised: to ensure the rational and efficient allocation of investment and meet the requirements of energy security and climate change mitigation, how will the global generation mix or a particular regional generation mix change in the future, that is, what role of low-carbon energy generation will play in future power supply systems?

(3) The research methods need to be more innovative and the financial theory is encouraged to be combined with management science methods

Existing studies mostly use financial theory to solve the problems, but low-carbon energy technology investment is one of the complex scientific issues with systematicness, comprehensiveness and uncertainty. Also it is a multidisciplinary problem. Thus, simply applying finance theory cannot solve the problem properly and it needs to combine the interdisciplinary theories, especially the management science methods (such as operations research theory, etc.). The low-carbon energy technology investment issue can be processed into strategic investment issue, considering not only the uncertainties and investment incomes faced in the process of investment, but also the strategy from the macro level.

This study is the first attempt to overview the latest research status and the most interesting topics and to propose suggestions for the future research in the field of low-carbon energy technology investment. The results are useful for the real application, which not only benefit scholars in this area, but also advantage investors to make decisions in low-carbon energy technologies. From the perspective of researchers, since we summarized the research situation, such as the productive journals, productive authors, highly cited papers and research hotspots, then they have more specific targets when carrying out the relevant research. For example, because we provided the highly cited papers in this area, according to which, it may give researchers some valuable ideas. In addition, researchers may also pay close attention to works of the most productive authors. Furthermore, we also pointed the commonly used research methods and concluded that in the future the research methods need to be more innovative and comprehensive, which is an useful reference for the researchers. From the perspective of investors, on the basis of frequency analysis of keywords, they not only can identify the potential investment objectives, also need to be careful of the uncertainties and the important influence factors, such as the energy policy, when making real investment.

However, it still includes several limitations remained to be solved in the future work: (1) Because of the complexity of authors' and institutions' names, the total publication maybe not calculated accurately enough. Meanwhile, countries such as UK include several parts, so the total amount may be repeatedly counted. (2) As the database updates, the results, such as the citations, the total publications, etc. will change, so the results are not the latest (3) Apart from the bibliometric analysis, it is necessary to do more detailed literature reviews by figuring out the most related articles to explore the most interesting research questions and the most frequently used methodologies in this area.

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## **List of Figure Captions:**

**Fig.1.** Timeline of publications in top 10 productive countries, 1985-2013

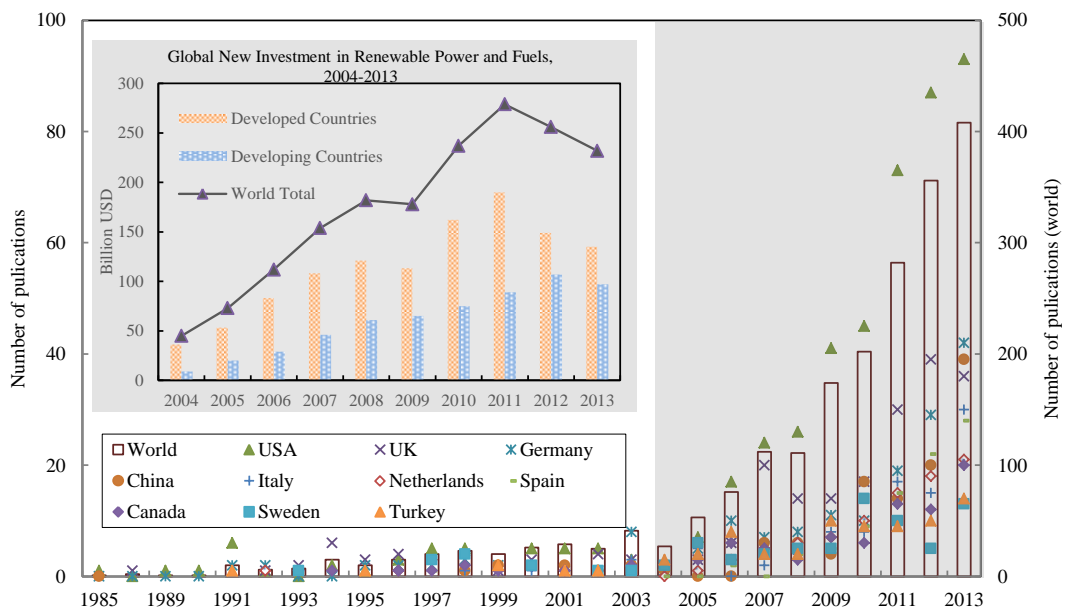
**Fig.2.** Geographical distributions of publications, 1985-2014

**Fig.3.** Timeline of publications in the top 10 productive journals, 1985-2013

**Fig.4.** SCI-E and SSCI distribution of publications, 1985-2014

**Fig.5.** Three levels of collaboration degrees, 1985-2013

**Fig.6.** The national comprehensive strength, 1985-2014

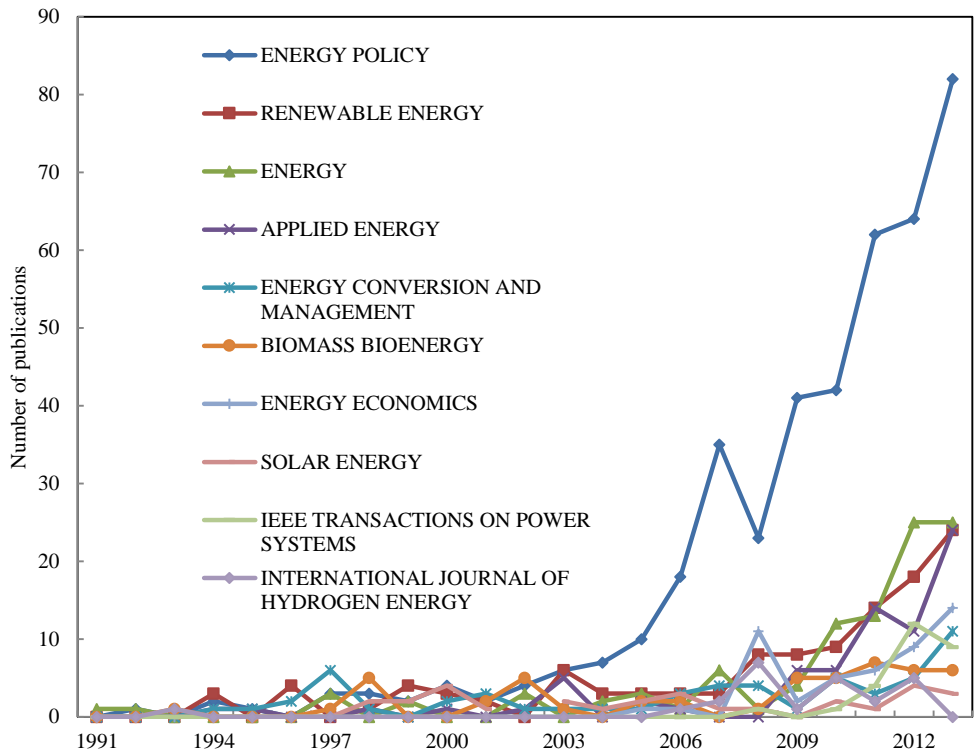


Source: REN (2015) and the authors' calculation.

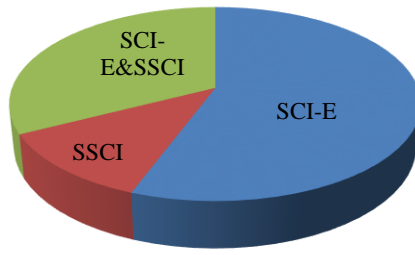
**Fig.1. Timeline of publications in top 10 productive countries, 1985-2013**



**Fig.2. Geographical distributions of publications, 1985-2014**

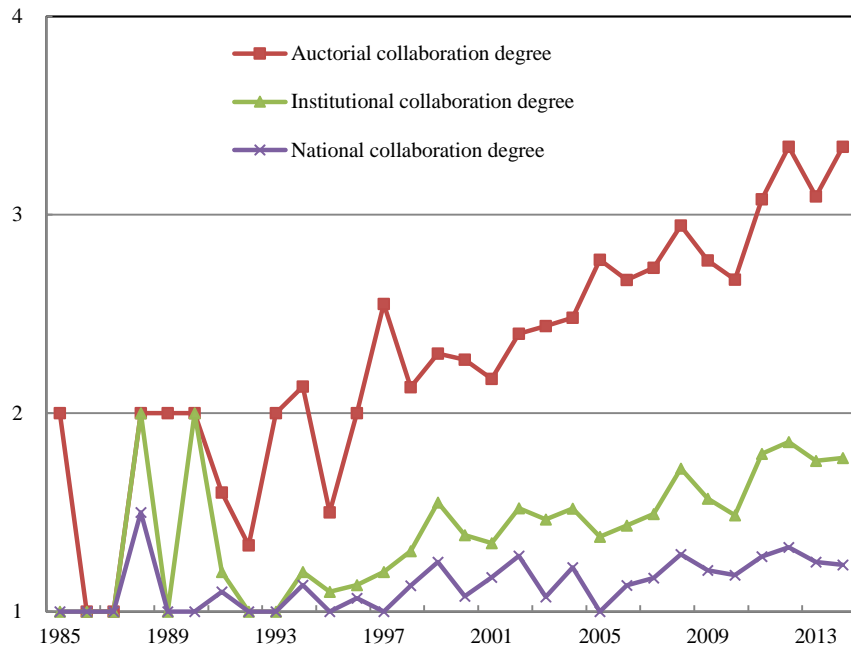


**Fig.3. Timeline of publications in the top 10 productive journals, 1985-2013**

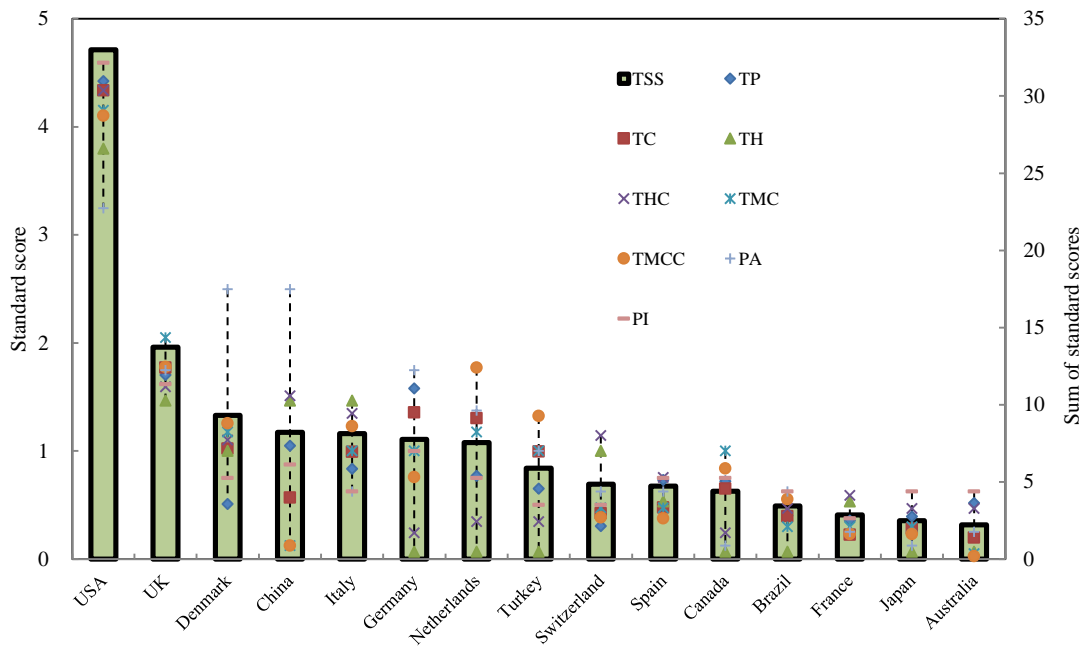


**Fig.4. SCI-E and SSCI distribution of publications, 1985-2014**





**Fig.5. Three levels of collaboration degrees, 1985-2013**



Note: TP is the number of total publications; TC is the number of total citations; TH is the number of total hot articles; THC is the number of citations of hot articles; TMC is the number of total most cited articles; TMCC is the number of total most cited articles' citations; PA is the number of productive authors; PI is the number of productive institutions; TSS is the total standard score.

**Fig.6. The national comprehensive strength, 1985-2014**

## **List of Table Captions:**

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**Table 1**  
**The top 15 productive countries, 1985-2014**

Rank	Country	TP	TP R(%)	H-index	TP A (million)
1	USA	472	22.25	32	7.61
2	UK	229	8.96	23	2.02
3	Germany	177	8.35	21	1.44
4	China	122	5.75	14	1.45
5	Italy	100	4.72	17	0.90
6	Netherlands	94	4.43	20	0.56
7	Spain	89	4.2	13	0.63
8	Canada	88	4.15	14	1.08
9	Turkey	84	3.96	16	0.25
10	Sweden	83	3.91	19	0.42
11	Greece	71	3.35	19	0.15
12	Australia	67	3.16	10	0.68
13	Denmark	66	3.11	18	0.22
14	Brazil	55	2.59	11	0.34
15	Japan	54	2.55	10	1.72

Note: TP is the number of total publications; TP R(%) is the ratio of the number of one country's publications to the total number of publications in the world. TP A is the total publication in all areas from Science Citation Index Expanded (1981-present) and Social Sciences Citation Index (2002-present) with the document type and language as "article" and "English" during 1985 and 2013, respectively.

**Table 2**  
**The top 15 productive journals, 1985-2014**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Journal</b>	<b>TP</b>	<b>TP R(%)</b>	<b>IF</b>	<b>TC</b>	<b>CPP</b>
1	<i>Energy Policy</i>	421	19.85	2.743	4622	10.98
2	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	125	5.89	2.989	996	7.97
3	<i>Energy</i>	102	4.81	3.651	1087	10.66
4	<i>Applied Energy</i>	79	3.72	4.781	624	7.9
5	<i>Energy Conversion and Management</i>	58	2.73	2.775	733	12.64
6	<i>Biomass Bioenergy</i>	49	2.31	2.975	967	19.73
6	<i>Energy Economics</i>	49	2.31	0.788	435	8.88
8	<i>Solar Energy</i>	30	1.41	2.952	414	13.80
9	<i>IEEE Transactions on Power Systems</i>	27	1.27	2.921	109	4.04
10	<i>International Journal of Hydrogen Energy</i>	24	1.13	3.548	394	16.42
11	<i>Climate Policy</i>	19	0.90	1.536	66	3.47
12	<i>International Journal of Energy Research</i>	19	0.90	1.987	156	8.21
13	<i>International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control</i>	19	0.90	3.944	291	15.32
14	<i>Energy and Buildings</i>	18	0.85	2.679	119	6.61
15	<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>	18	0.85	3.398	259	14.39

Note: TP is the number of total publications; R(%) is the ratio of the number of one journal's publications to the total number of publications; IF is impact factor; TC is the number of total citations; CPP is citations per publication.

**Table3**  
**The 15 most productive subjects, 1985-2014**

Rank	Subject	TP	TP R(%)
1	Energy Fuels	1224	57.52
2	Environmental Sciences Ecology	703	33.04
3	Engineering	518	24.34
4	Thermodynamics	193	9.07
5	Business Economics	183	8.6
6	Agriculture	108	5.08
7	Biotechnology Applied Microbiology	90	4.23
8	Physics	79	3.71
9	Nuclear Science Technology	78	3.67
10	Mechanics	72	3.38
11	Public Administration	59	2.77
12	Water Resources	45	2.12
13	Chemistry	42	1.97
14	Electrochemistry	34	1.6
15	Operations Research Management Science	33	1.55

Note: TP is the number of total publications; R(%) is the ratio of the number of one subject's publications to the total number of publications.

**Table 4**  
**The top 15 productive authors, 1985-2014**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>TP</b>	<b>TC</b>	<b>CPP</b>	<b>H-index</b>
1	LUND H	Denmark	13	612	47.08	12
2	KALDELLIS JK	Greece	12	233	19.42	8
3	FAAIJ A	Netherlands	10	256	25.60	7
3	MADLENER R	Germany	10	107	10.70	5
5	BERNTSSON T	Sweden	9	92	10.22	6
5	MEIBOM P	Denmark	9	127	14.11	7
7	DEMIRBAS A	Turkey	8	422	52.75	5
7	FUSS S	Austria	8	108	13.50	5
7	OBERSTEINER M	Austria	8	149	18.62	6
10	BAKER E	USA	7	63	9.00	4
10	SZOLGAYOVA J	Austria	7	108	15.43	5
12	DINCER I	Austria	6	214	35.67	5
12	FERRAO P	Portugal	6	36	6	4
12	HARVEY S	Sweden	6	62	10.33	4
12	JIN HG	China	6	37	6.17	3

Note: Country refers to the country where the first institution of the author's latest paper is located in; TP is the number of total publications; TC is the number of total citations; CPP is citations per publication.



**Table 5**  
**The top 15 productive institutions, 1985-2014**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>TP</b>	<b>TP RC(%)</b>	<b>TP RW(%)</b>	<b>H-index</b>
1	National Technical University of Athens	Greece	28	39.44	1.32	12
2	Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	23	18.85	1.08	7
2	University of California, Berkeley	USA	23	4.87	1.08	8
2	University of Cambridge	UK	23	10.04	1.08	9
2	Imperial College of Science, Technology & Medicine	UK	23	10.04	1.08	8
2	Utrecht University	Netherlands	23	24.47	1.08	10
7	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Austria	20	40.82	0.94	12
8	Chalmers University of Technology	Sweden	19	22.89	0.90	9
9	Iowa State University	USA	17	3.60	0.80	6
9	Polytechnic University of Milan	Italy	17	17.00	0.80	7
9	Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	17	25.76	0.8	7
9	Aalborg University	Denmark	17	25.76	0.8	11
13	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	USA	15	3.18	0.71	6
13	Tsinghua University	China	15	12.30	0.71	6
13	University of Manchester	UK	15	6.55	0.71	7

Note: TP is the number of total publications; RC (%) is the percentage of the total number of the institution to that of its country; RW(%) is the percentage of the total number of the institution to that of the world.

**Table 6**  
**The top 15 frequently cited articles, 1985-2014**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>TC</b>	<b>Journal</b>
1	Demirbas [43]	2007	Turkey	223	Energy Policy
2	Hamelinck and Faaij [44]	2002	Netherlands	180	Journal of Power Sources
3	Brabec et al. [45]	2005	Germany	162	MRS Bulletin
4	Nepstad et al. [46]	2008	USA	147	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences
5	Caputo et al. [47]	2005	Italy	145	Biomass & Bioenergy
6	Lund [42]	2005	Denmark	143	Energy
7	Burney et al. [48]	2010	USA	131	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
8	Demirbas [49]	2001	Turkey	126	Energy Conversion and Management
9	Enriquez et al. [50]	2005	Mexico	121	Limnology and Oceanography
10	Bhowmik et al. [51]	1999	USA	114	IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications
11	Hammerschlag [52]	2006	USA	110	Environmental Science & Technology
12	de Vries et al. [53]	2007	Netherlands	104	Energy Policy
12	Junginger et al. [54]	2005	Netherlands	104	Energy Policy
14	Bresesti et al. [55]	2007	Italy	103	IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion
15	Foxon et al. [56]	2005	UK	97	Energy Policy

Note: TC is the number of total citations; Country refers to the country where the first institution of the corresponding author is located in.

**Table 7**  
**The frequently used keywords, 1991-2013<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Total frequency</b>	<b>1994-1998</b>	<b>1999-2003</b>	<b>2004-2008</b>	<b>2009-2013</b>
<b>1</b>	Renewable energy	255	4	17	48	186
<b>2</b>	Wind energy	132	1	10	28	93
<b>3</b>	Biofuel	111	3	1	11	96
<b>4</b>	Electricity(market/generation/sector)	76	0	5	23	48
<b>5</b>	Climate change (mitigation)	60	2	1	10	47
<b>6</b>	Biomass energy	59	2	5	11	41
<b>7</b>	Carbon capture and storage	58	0	0	6	52
<b>8</b>	Solar energy	56	6	6	6	38
<b>9</b>	Sustainable development	50	1	6	9	34
<b>10</b>	Real option approach	46	0	1	12	33
<b>11</b>	Investment	44	0	4	13	27
<b>12</b>	Photovoltaic	42	1	2	7	32
<b>13</b>	Energy efficiency	40	0	4	12	24
<b>14</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emission	39	3	1	11	24
<b>15</b>	Optimization	38	0	1	6	31
<b>16</b>	Energy policy	37	2	2	6	27
<b>17</b>	Feed-in tariff	36	0	0	4	32
<b>18</b>	Nuclear power	34	0	2	9	23
<b>19</b>	China	33	1	3	5	24
<b>20</b>	Uncertainty	30	0	1	8	21

Note: The total frequency is the sum of frequencies of the keyword, its abbreviations, singular or plural, gerund and so on.

<sup>5</sup> The keywords began to be used in 1991.