

LOUISE-REBECCA Webinar

20 November 2024

Techno-Economic & Life Cycle Assessment of Waste-To-Energy Plants

The logo for REBECCA, with the word 'REBECCA' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters 'REBE' are black, and 'CCA' is green. The letters are contained within a white rectangular box.

This project has received funding
from the Research Fund for Coal
and Steel under grant agreement
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TECHNO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

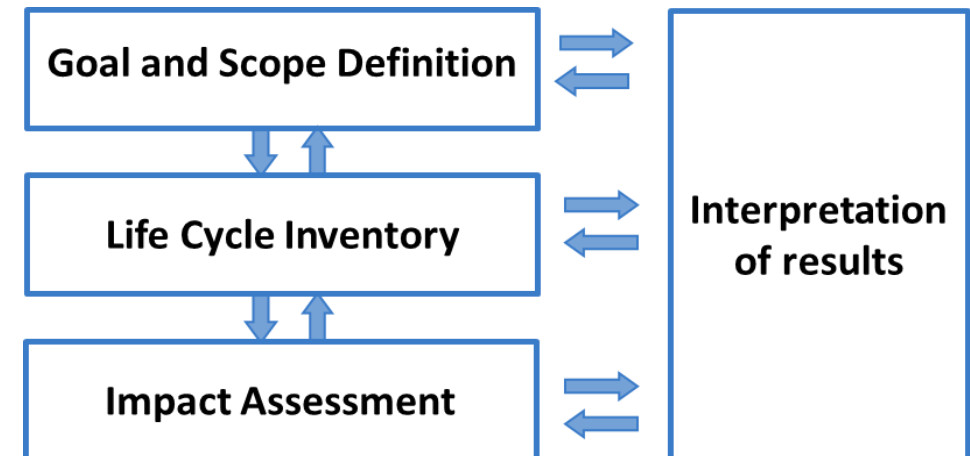
Introduction

METHODOLOGY

Life Cycle Costing (LCC) is a structured **method** quantifying the **economic impacts** associated to the life cycle of a product, a service or a process.

LCC is regulated by a set of **international rules**, and it is structured in **4 steps**:

Norm	Title
Setac Guidelines	Environmental Life Cycle Costing: A Code of Practice
ISO 14040:2006	Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework
ISO 14044:2018	Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines
ISO 15686-5:2008	Buildings and constructed assets -- Service-life planning - Part 5: Life-cycle



Introduction

METHODOLOGY

Zabrze CHP Plant is reference Baseline; Retrofit scenarios represent modifications to existing plant aimed at eliminating fossil fuel and reducing the environmental footprint:

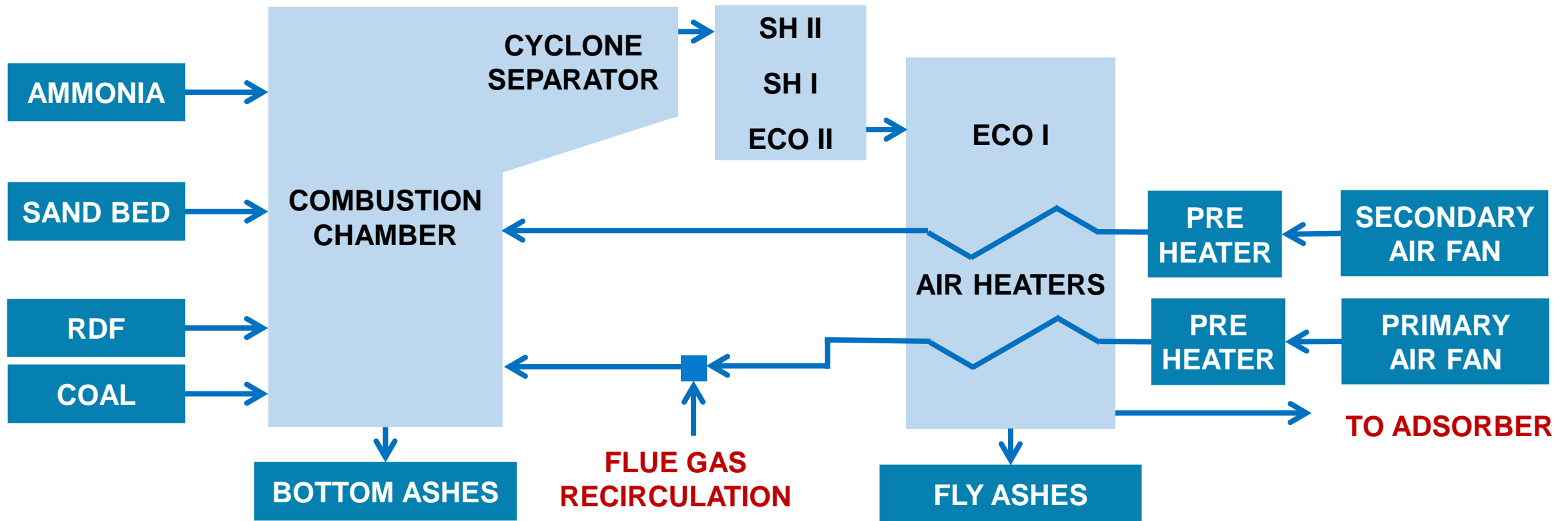
- **Retrofit 1:** Fuel switch from coal/RDF mix to 100% RDF
- **Retrofit 2:** Retrofit 1 plus OCAC (Oxygen Carrier Aided Combustion) system

Technical and financial analysis are developed based on simulated performance:

- **DESIGN CASES** refer to nominal performance of equipment and systems; comparison with Baseline provides information about the CAPEX associated to the Retrofit.
- **OPERATING CASES** refer to average operation data; they provide yearly production and consumption parameters which are used to evaluate OPEX of the Retrofit.

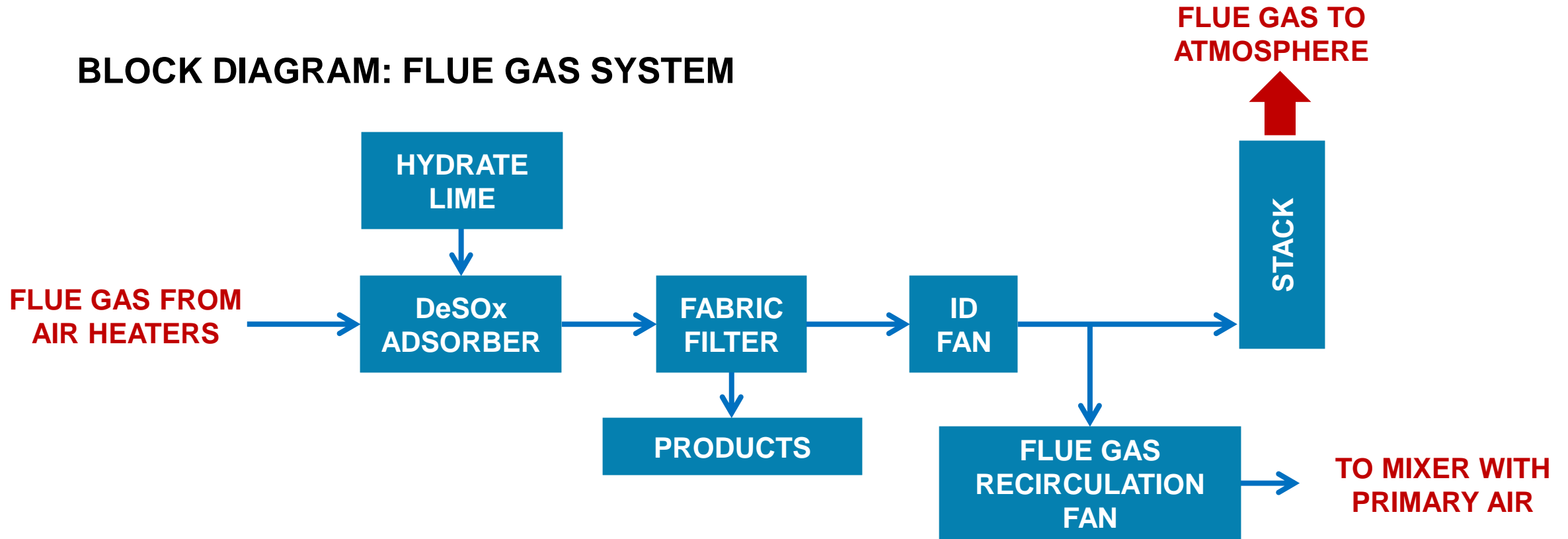
Baseline: Zabrze CHP Plant

BLOCK DIAGRAM: CFB STEAM GENERATOR



Baseline: Zabrze CHP Plant

BLOCK DIAGRAM: FLUE GAS SYSTEM



Technical Analysis

MAIN MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO ZABRZE CHP PLANT

	RETROFIT 1	RETROFIT 2
NEW RDF RECEIVING, STORAGE AND FEEDING SYSTEM	X	X
NEW NATURAL GAS BURNERS	X	X
COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)	X	X
INDUCED DRAFT FAN, RECIRCULATION FAN	X	
FABRIC FILTER REVAMPING	X	
ASH HANDLING (BOTTOM AND FLY ASHES)	X	X
HOT LOOP UPGRADE (REFRACTORY, WATER WALLS)	X	X
CONVECTIVE SECTION UPGRADE AND RE-ARRANGEMENT	X	X

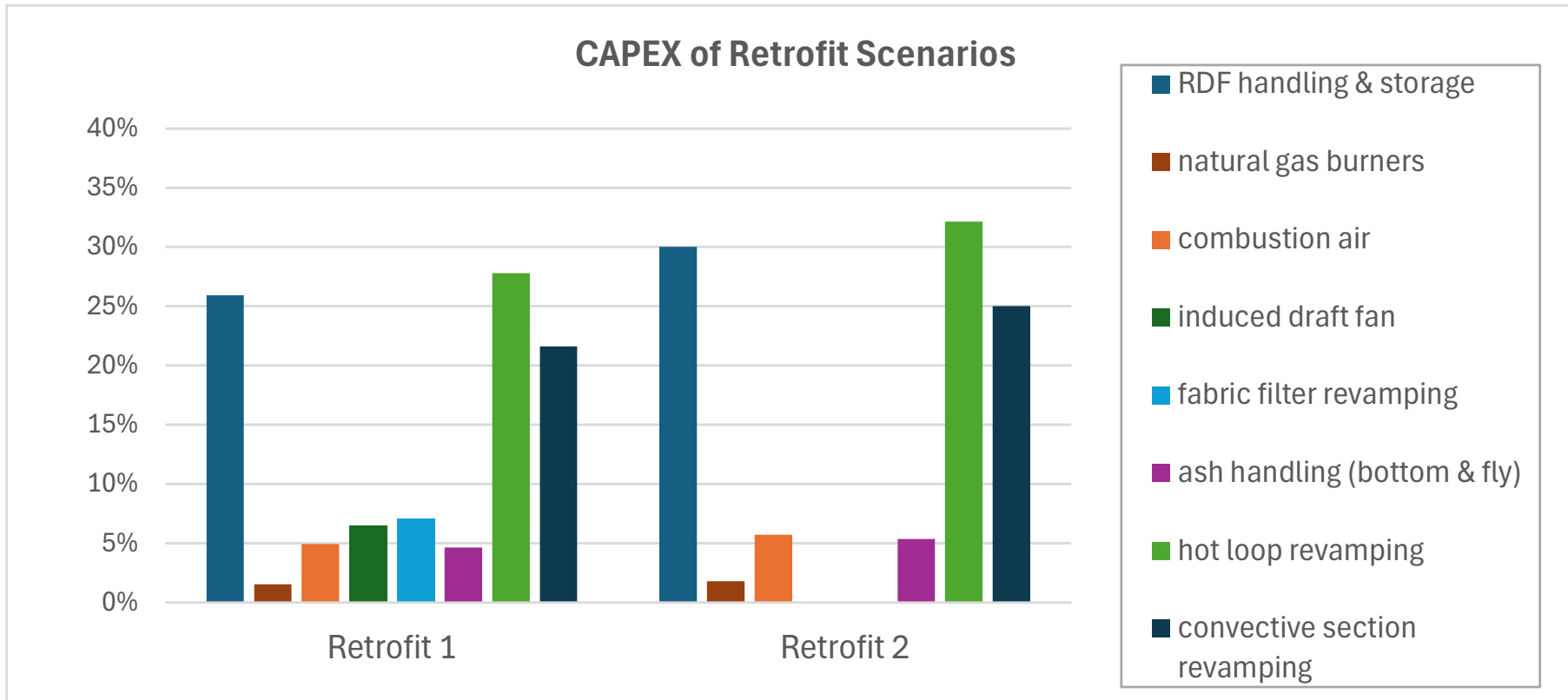
Technical Analysis

YEARLY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DATA

		BASELINE	RETROFIT 1	RETROFIT 2
RDF CONSUMPTION	t/y	145,917	341,798	340,409
COAL CONSUMPTION	t/y	113,937	0	0
SAND BED CONSUMPTION	t/y	3,331	3,331	0
ILMENITE CONSUMPTION	t/y	0	0	3,331
HYDRATE LIME CONSUMPTION	t/y	2,913	2,544	2,534
AMMONIA SOLUTION CONSUMPTION	t/y	244	261	260
ASH DISPOSAL (BOTTOM + FLY)	t/y	47,112	58,579	58,341
ELECTRICITY SALES	MWh/y	340,129	333,639	339,226

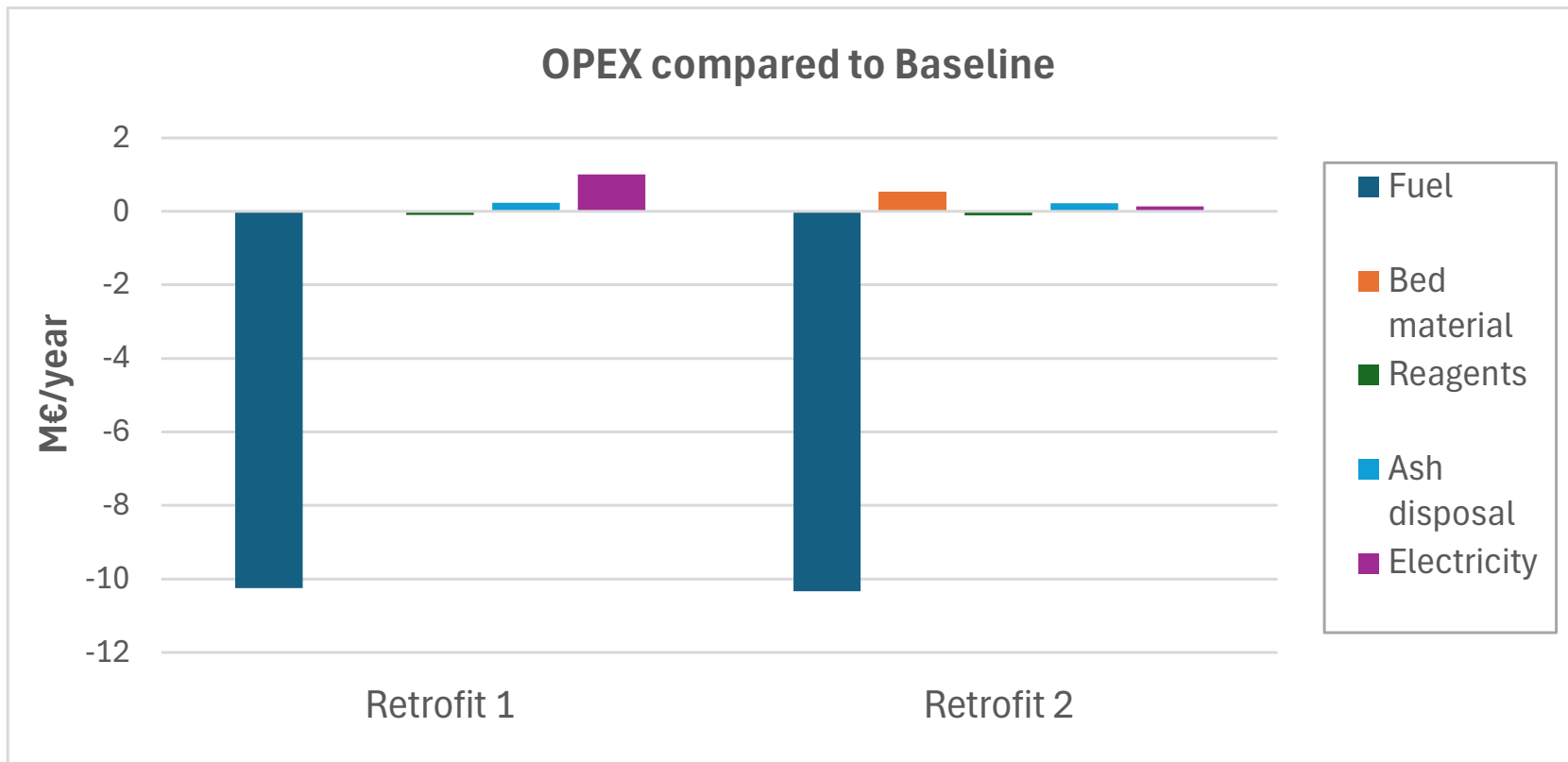
Economic Analysis

CAPEX BREAKDOWN



Economic Analysis

OPEX BREAKDOWN COMPARED TO BASELINE

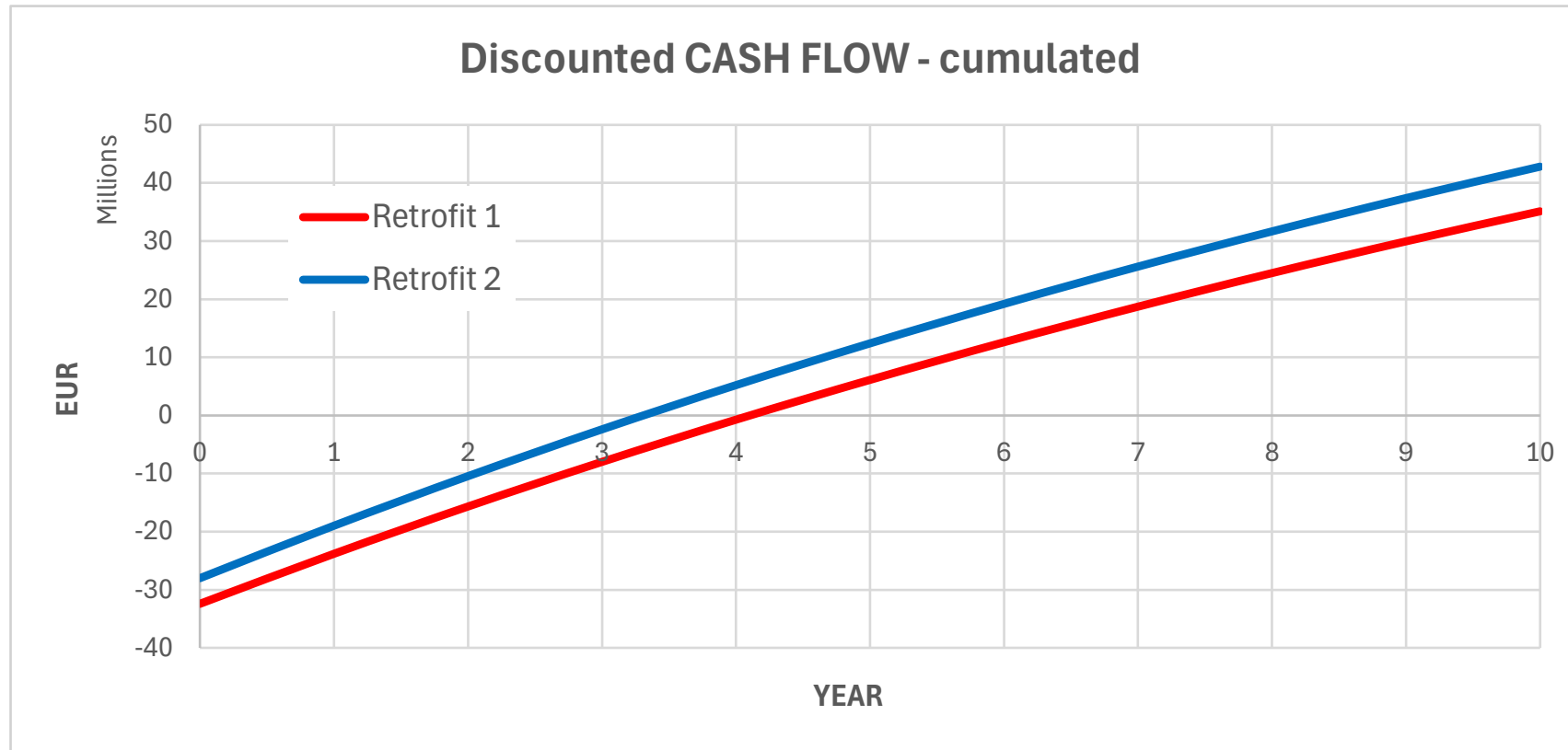


FUEL PRICES USED IN THE STUDY

- Coal: 32 EUR/MWh
- RDF: 17 EUR/MWh

Economic Analysis

CASH FLOW



Interpretations/Conclusions

Retrofitting an existing CFB from coal to RDF fuel requires detailed analysis of the existing design and combustion mechanism; main modifications are due to increased corrosion and erosion associated to RDF and are common to both Retrofit Options:

- Hot loop protection
- Convective section re-arrangement and protection

Fuel switch to 100% RDF requires a new, large RDF handling system for receiving, storage, treating, transport, and feeding waste to the CFB furnace.

Retrofit 2 with OCAC (Oxygen Carrier Aided Combustion) system provides higher efficiency and leads to more convenient life-cycle investment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CONTACTS:

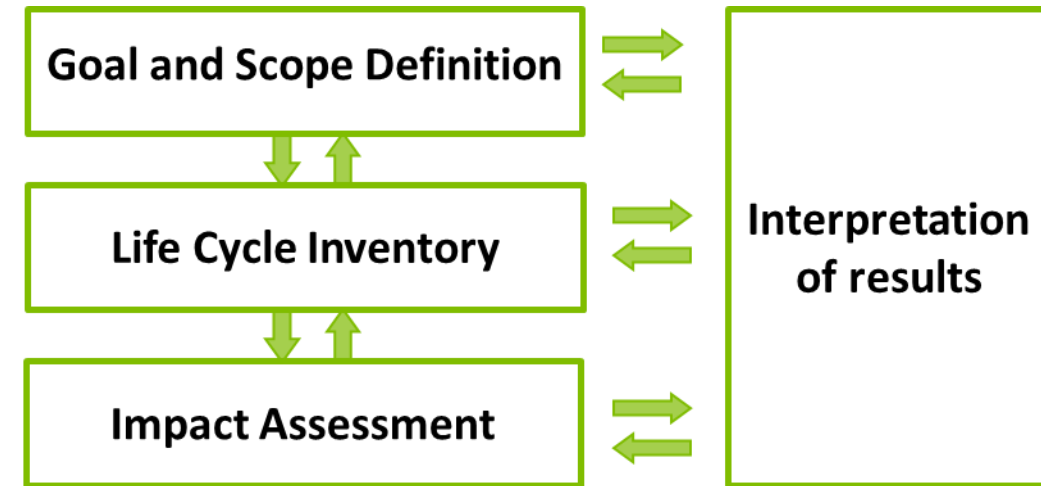
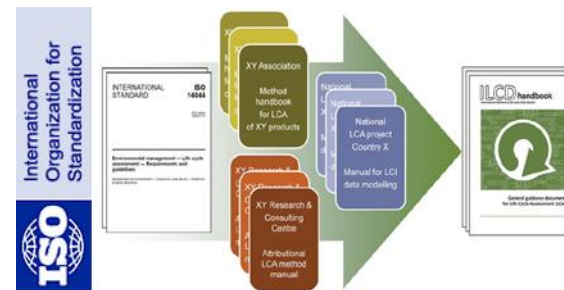
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Methodology

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a structured, comprehensive and internationally standardized **methodology**, quantifying the **environmental impacts** associated to the life cycle of a product, a service or a process.

LCA is regulated by a set of **international rules**, and it is structured in **4 steps**:

Norm	Title
ISO 14040:2006	Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework
ISO 14044:2006	Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines
ILCD Handbook (UE JRC)	General guide for Life Cycle Assessment - Detailed guidance



Goal and Scope definition

Baseline scenario: Fortum plant in **Zabrze** simulated

Innovative retrofitting:

- Scenario 1: reach **100% RDF** (simulated)
- Scenario 2: Scenario 1 + **OCAC**
- Scenario 3: Scenario 2 + **CCS**

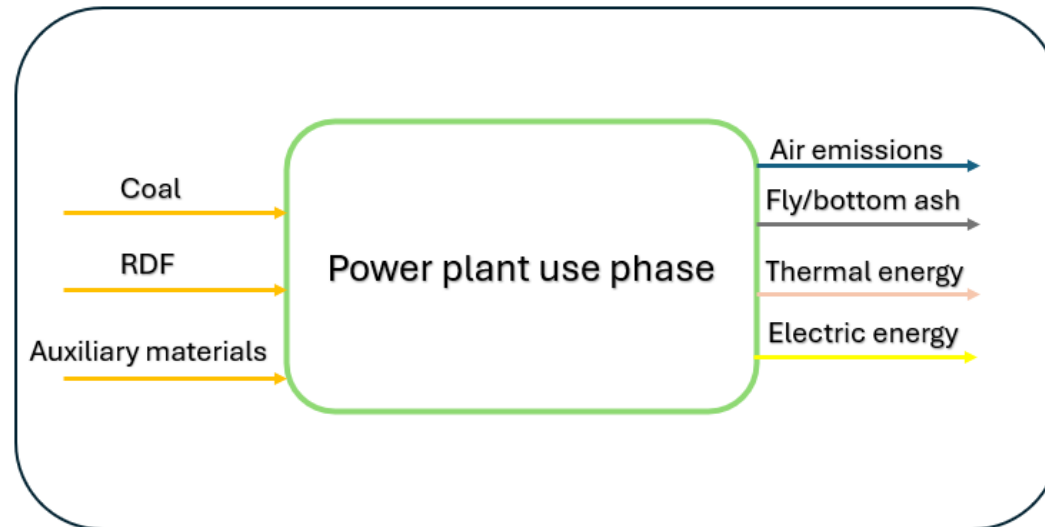
Functional unit: 1 GWh of total energy produced

System boundaries: Plant operation (Energy demand, raw materials, waste)

Software used: Sphera

Main database used: Ecoinvent 3.8

Methodology used: EF v3.1



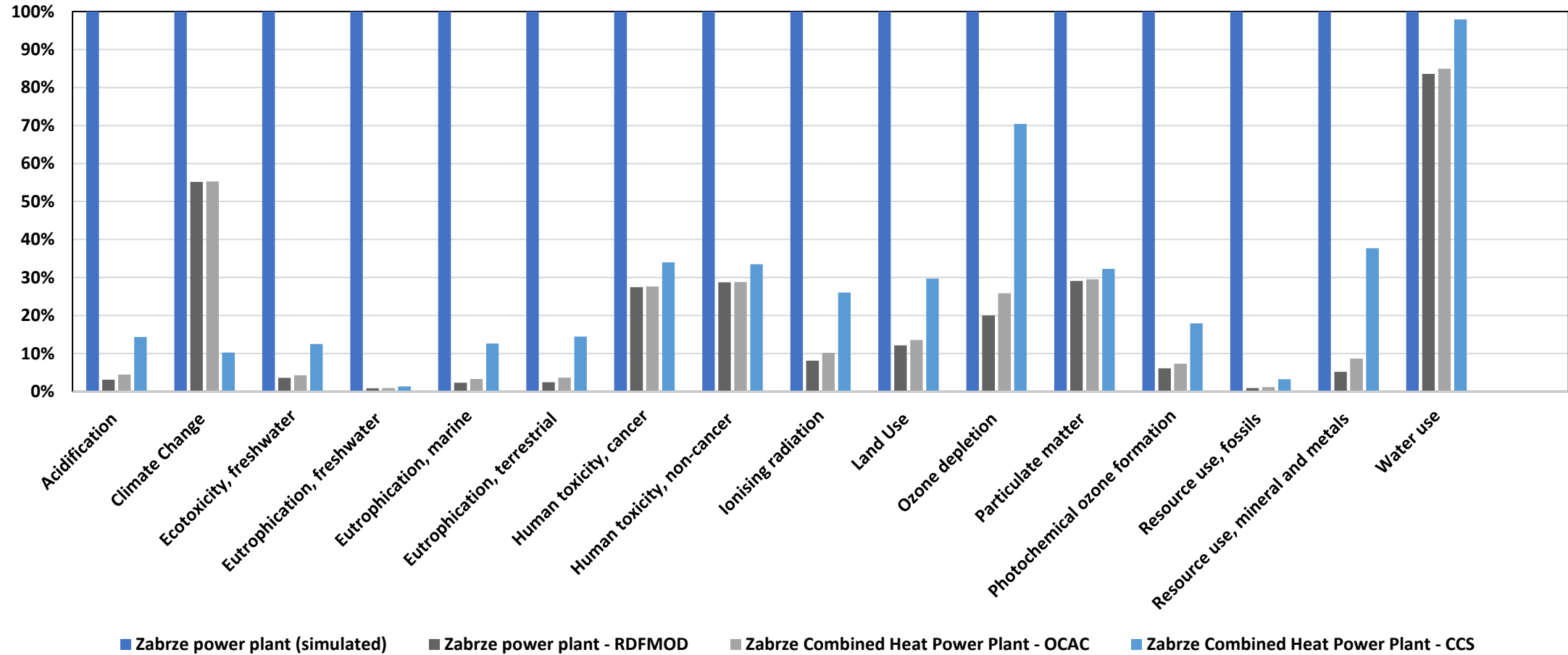
Life Cycle Inventory

	Reference period	Simulated year	hour/months/year
Fortum - Zabrze	Lifetime (start up 2019)	4 years	
	Type	Combined Heat Power PLANT	
	Operating hour	8000 h	
	Lifetime	50 years	
	Thermal output	129 MWth	
	Electrical capacity	72 MWe	
	Combined energy	200 MWeq	
			unit of measure
Type of fuel	coal	1,69E+05	t
	RDF	1,91E+05	t
	LHV coal	2,19E+04	kJ/kg
	LHV RDF	1,29E+04	kJ/kg
	Total Input energy	6,17E+12	kJ
		1,71E+09	kWh
		2,14E+05	kW
Production	Heat	1,03E+03	GWh
	Electricity	5,74E+02	GWh
	Total production	1,60E+03	GWh
	Scaling factor	6,23E-04	1/GWh

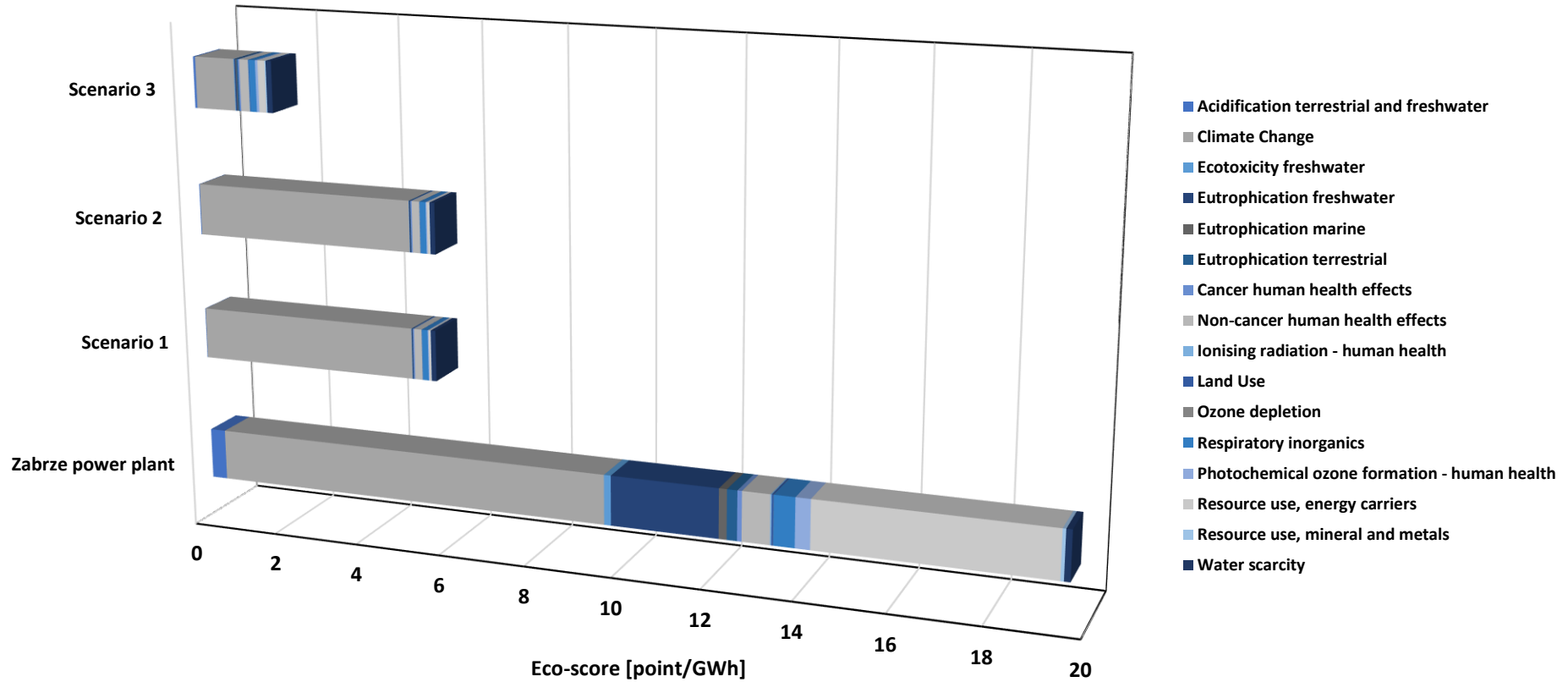
Consumptions				
	Water (woda surowa)	4,30E+05	m3	
Auxiliary materials	LFO (Light fuel oil)	2,39E+02	t	
	Hydrated lime	4,03E+03	t	
	Ammonia water	3,37E+02	t	
		Ammonia	25%	
		Water	75%	
		Sand	4,61E+03	t
Waste	Fly ash (ceneri leggere prodotte dal coincenerimento)	3,73E+04	t	
	bottom ash (sabbie dei reattori a letto fluidizzato)	3,17E+04	t	
Emissions to air	CO2	5,77E+05	t	
	NOx	3,50E+02	t	
	SO2	2,81E+02	t	
	Dust	2,41E+01	t	

Input and Output data for baseline

LCIA Life Cycle Impact Assessment



Interpretation – Normalization & Weigthing



Normalization and weighting can be applied to aggregate the environmental impacts into a single score, reflecting the relative importance of each impact category. The weighting factors were sourced from the report "Development of a Weighting Approach for the Environmental Footprint" by the Joint Research Centre (JRC).

Interpretation/Conclusions

- The LCA analysis has shown that implementing the solution with CCS yields the best environmental results (around -90%) considering the current context and project objectives, specifically focusing on CO₂ eq emissions.
- The RDFMOD and OCAC solutions generally exhibit the same trend in terms of environmental impacts, but both provide significant environmental savings when compared to the baseline scenario (around -50%).

Thank you!

