

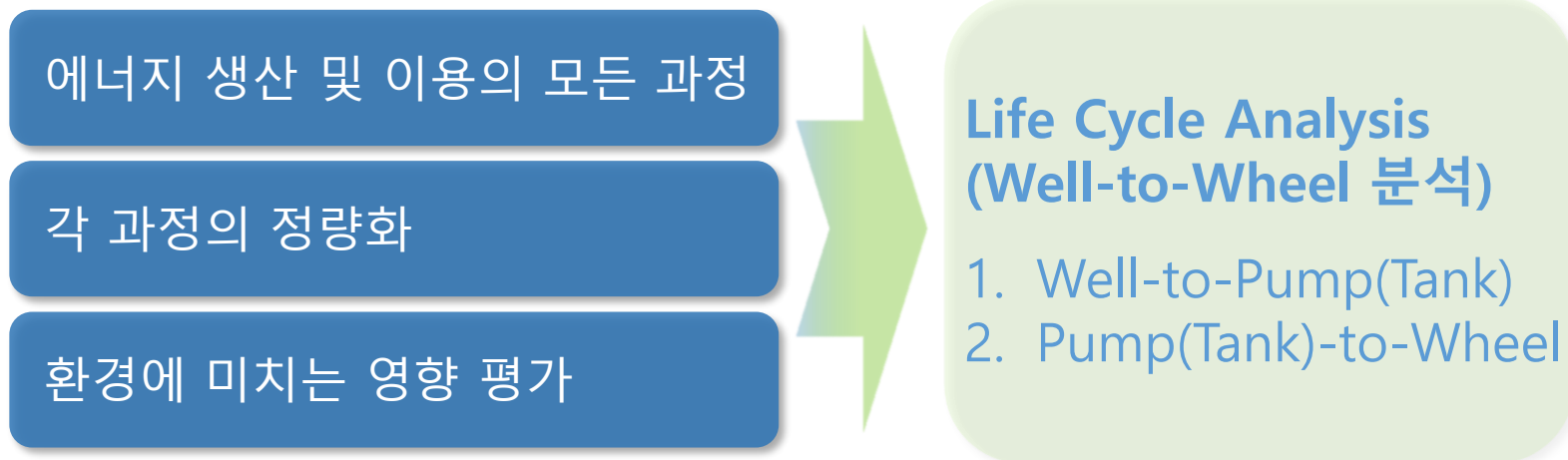
GREET 프로그램 교육 세미나

Session – GREET 기본 계산 구조 설명

**2021. 07. 06.
발표자 - 이민**

- 전과정 평가(LCA, Life Cycle Analysis)

다양한 연료 및 자동차 기술에 대한 객관적 평가 필요



Well-to-Wheel Analysis

출처: Michael Wang, GREET Model, Argonne National Laboratory, 2009

LCA 모델 (GREET)

- GREET (미국 아르곤 연구소 개발) 프로그램 사용

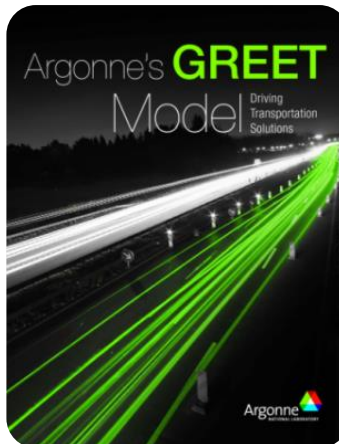
GREET (미국 Argonne National Lab), GHGenius (캐나다 (S&T)² Consultants Inc.),
E3 Database (유럽 LBST Inc., JEC) 등의 프로그램 중 **GREET**을 사용

- GREET은 Excel 스프레드시트 기반 모델
- 프로그램 내의 값 및 구조를 변경해 국내 특화 자동차 연료 LCA 분석 모델 및 데이터베이스 마련

2. Well-to-Wheels Energy Consumption and Emissions: per Mile

Gasoline Vehicle: CG and RFG

Item	Btu/mile or grams/mile				Per
	Feedstock	Fuel	Vehicle Operation	Total	
Total Energy	272	762	4,908	5,943	4.6
Fossil Fuels	264	668	4,806	5,738	4.6
Coal	35	52	0	87	40.2
Natural Gas	160	279	0	439	36.4
Petroleum	69	337	4,806	5,212	1.3
CO2 (w/ C in VOC & CO)	18	60	377	454	3.9
CH4	0.457	0.078	0.015	0.550	83.2
N2O	0.000	0.005	0.012	0.017	2.6
GHGs	29	63	381	473	6.2
VOC: Total	0.018	0.117	0.188	0.343	5.7

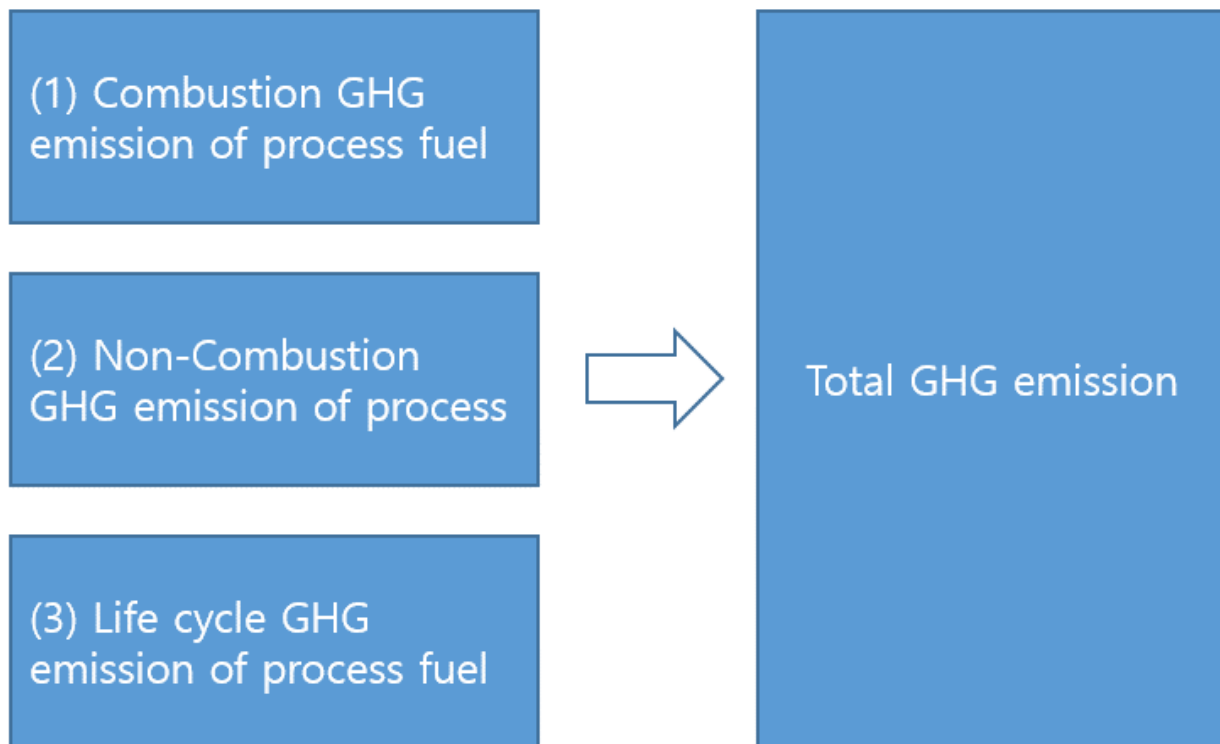


Korea
GREET

GREET

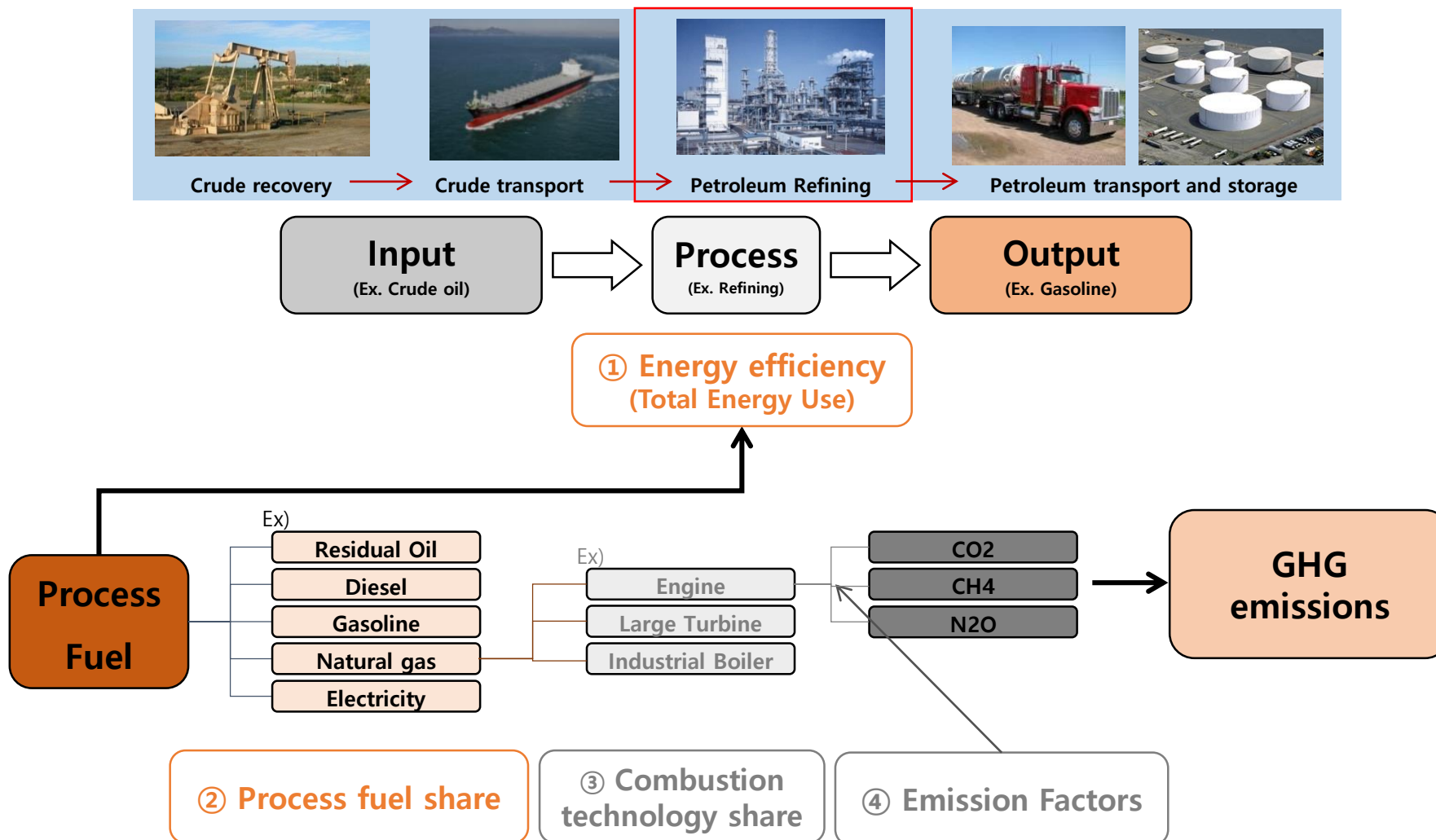
최종 온실가스 배출량

- 연소로 인한 배출량 + 비연소로 인한 배출량 + 공정 연료 전과정 배출량



연소 배출량 기본 계산 구조

- 각 과정의 Energy use 및 GHG emission 값 계산 구조



① Energy efficiency & Process fuel share

● GREET 프로그램(Excel로 작성)에서 각 과정의 기본 구조

	Refining
Energy efficiency	95.60%
Loss factor	1.000
Shares of process fuels	
Crude oil	0.0%
Residual oil	10.0%
Diesel fuel	27.3%
Gasoline	0.0%
Natural gas	48.6%
Coal	0.0%
Liquefied petroleum gas	0.0%
Electricity	12.6%
Hydrogen	0.0%
Pet coke	1.5%

$$\text{Energy efficiency} = \frac{\text{Energy of Product}}{\text{Energy of Product} + \text{Energy of Process fuel}}$$

$$(1/\text{Energy efficiency}) - 1 = \frac{\text{Energy of Process fuel}}{\text{Energy of Product}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Energy of Process fuel}}{\text{Energy of Product}} = 0.04603 = 46030 \text{ kJ/GJ}_{\text{product}}$$

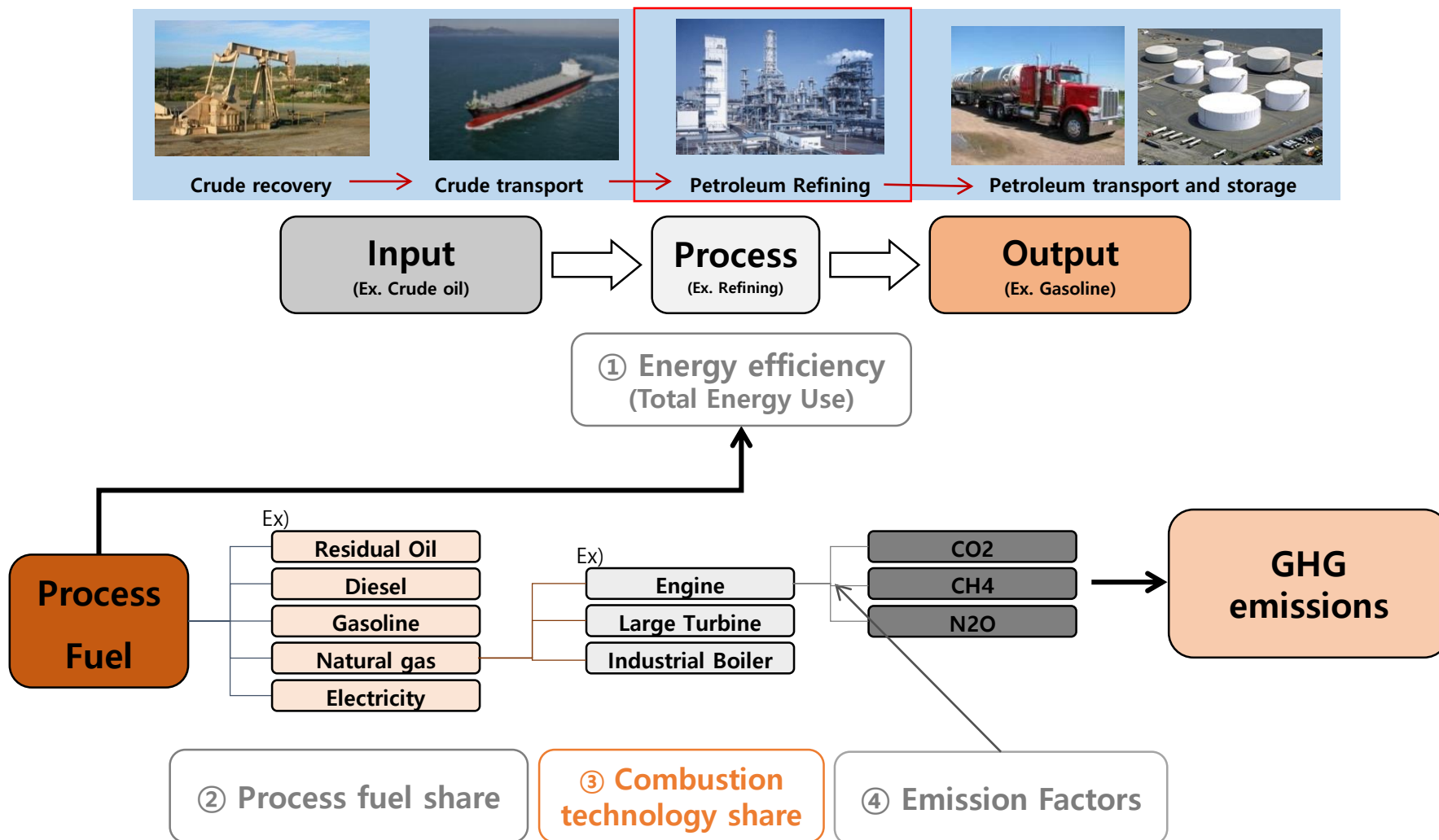
각 Process fuel의 Energy use

Residual Oil	10%	4603 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Diesel	27.3%	12566 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Natural gas	48.6%	22371 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Electricity	12.6%	5800 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Pet coke	1.5%	690 kJ/GJ _{Product}

GREET에서 각 과정의 기본 구조

연소 배출량 기본 계산 구조

- 각 과정의 Energy use 및 GHG emission 값 계산 구조



② Combustion technology share

● 각 Combustion technology로 부터 만들어진 에너지량 계산

각 Process fuel의 Energy use

Residual Oil	10%	4603 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Diesel	27.3%	12566 kJ/GJ _{Product}
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	Gasoline Refining
Residual oil industrial boiler	100.0%
Diesel commercial boiler	33.0%
Diesel stationary engine	33.0%
Diesel turbine	34.0%
NG large turbine	25.0%
NG large industrial boiler	60.0%
NG small industrial boiler	15.0%
Pet coke industrial boiler	100.0%

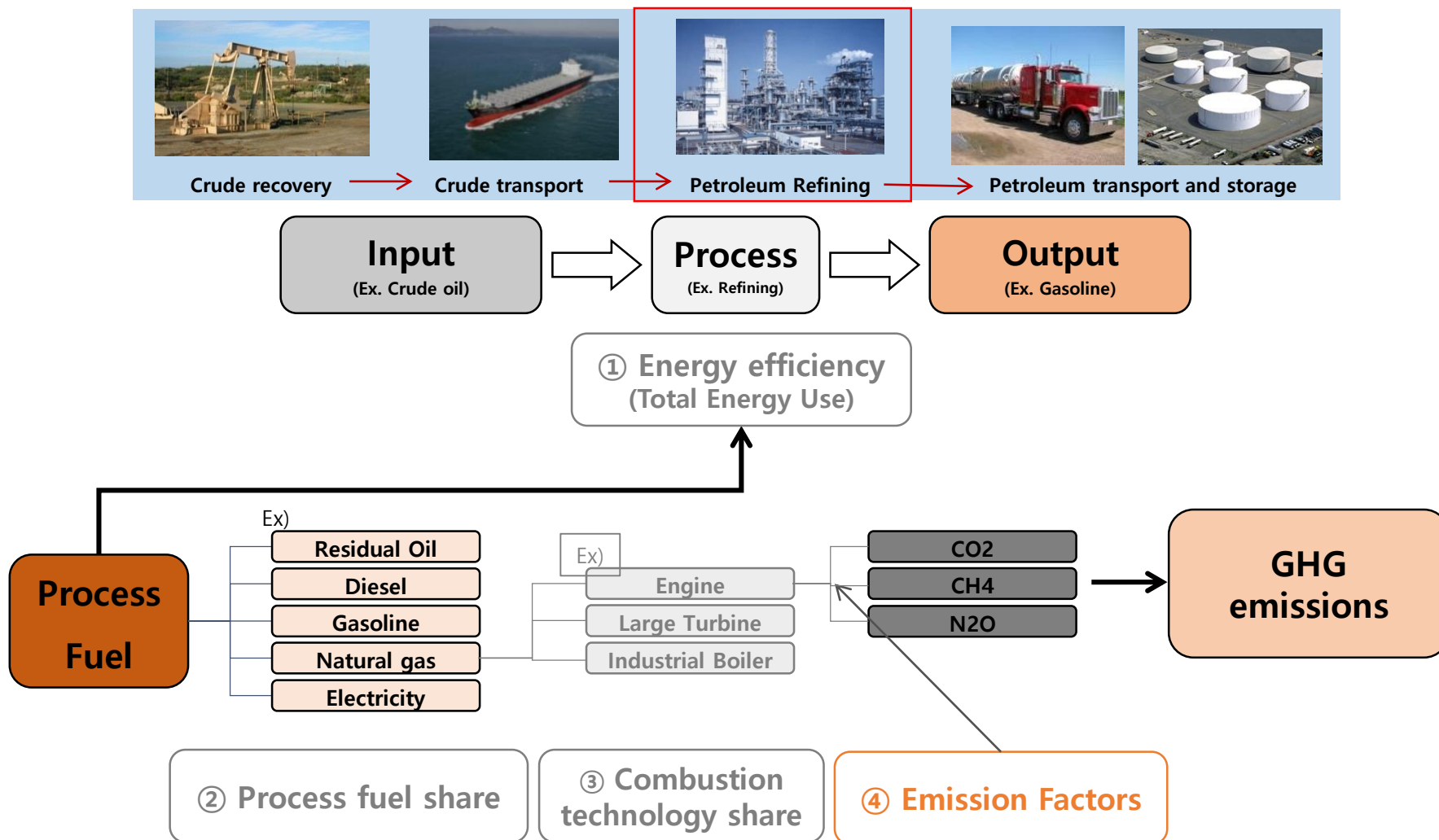
Combustion technology share 예시
(GREET)

각 Combustion technology의 Energy use

Residual Oil	Industrial boiler	100%	4603 kJ/GJ _{Product}
	Commercial boiler	33%	4146.8 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Diesel	Stationary engine	33%	4146.8 kJ/GJ _{Product}
	Turbine	34%	4272.4 kJ/GJ _{Product}
	Large turbine	25%	5592.8 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Natural gas	Large industrial boiler	60%	13422.6 kJ/GJ _{Product}
	Small industrial boiler	15%	3355.7 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Electricity		100%	5800 kJ/GJ _{Product}
Pet coke	Industrial boiler	100%	690 kJ/GJ _{Product}

연소 배출량 기본 계산 구조

- 각 과정의 Energy use 및 GHG emission 값 계산 구조



③ Emission factor

- 각 Combustion technology의 emission factor를 이용하여 온실가스 량 계산

각 Combustion technology의 Energy use			
Residual Oil	Industrial boiler	100%	4603 kJ/GJ _{Product}
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Pet coke	Industrial boiler	100%	690 kJ/GJ _{Product}

Emission factor [g/GJ] :
각 연소 기술에 대하여 과정연료 1 GJ 연소 시 발생하는
온실가스 배출량 (U.S. EPA 1995)

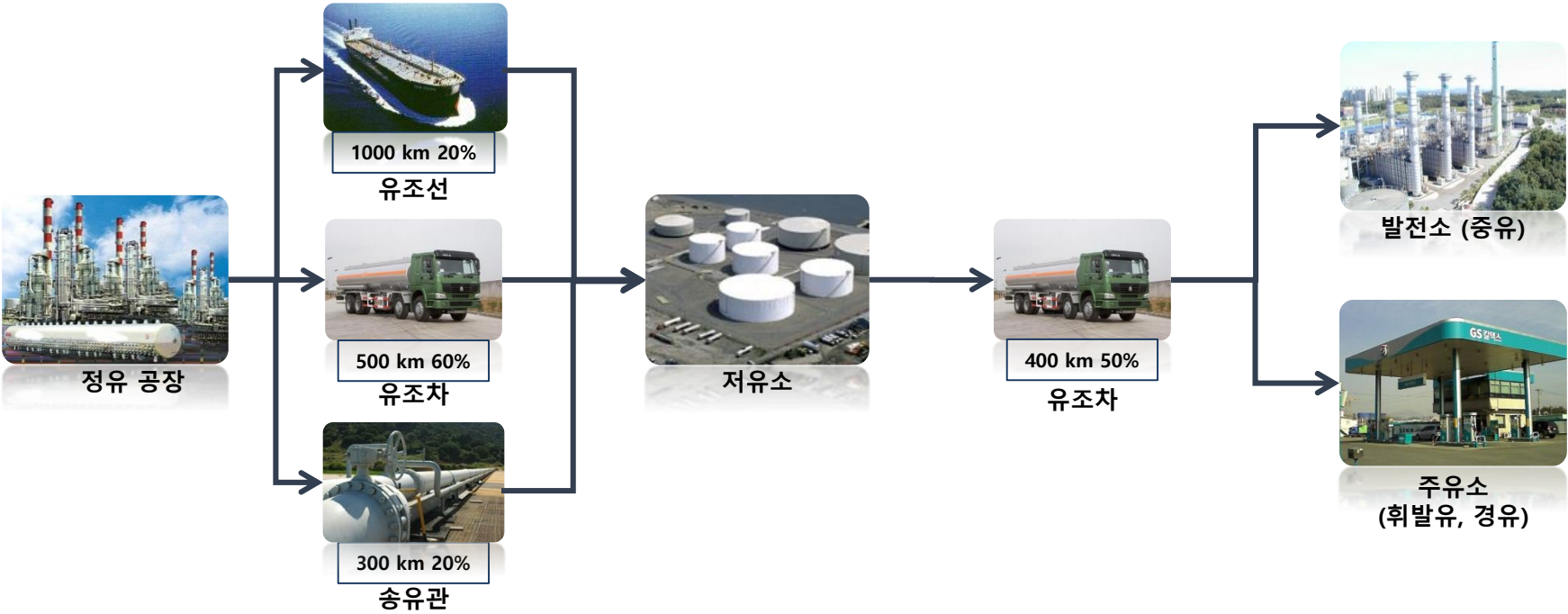
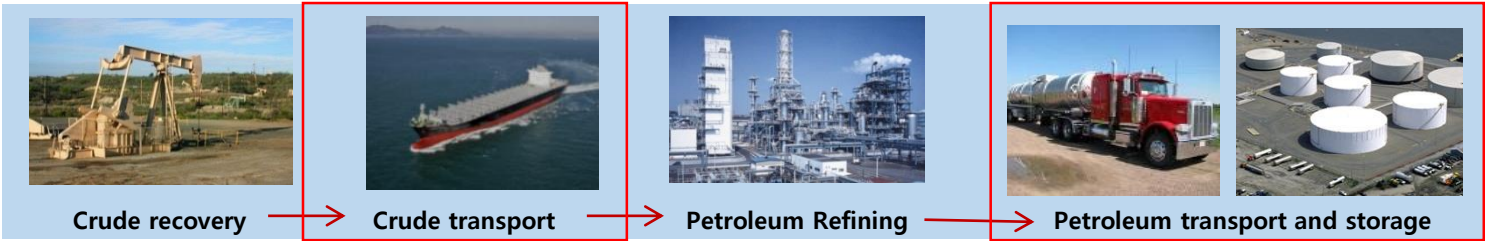
Commercial Boiler	
VOC	1.173
CO	16.686
NOx	82.225
PM10	42.530
PM2.5	38.000
SOx	0.000
CH4	0.760
N2O	0.390
CO2	78,167

Emission Factor 예시
(GREET_ Diesel Commercial Boiler)

Diesel Commercial Boiler 온실가스 배출량	
CH4	0.00315 g/GJ _{Product}
N2O	0.00162 g/GJ _{Product}
CO2	324.143 g/GJ _{Product}
Total	324.704 g/GJ _{Product}

Transportation & Distribution

● 다양한 운송수단 고려



Transportation & Distribution

● Energy use & GHG emission 계산 방법

T&D의 경우 다른 과정들과는 다른 parameter들이 Energy use 계산에 필요

- Energy intensity (kJ/ton·km), 이동거리, 적재량
- 각 운송수단의 Energy intensity에 이동거리와 적재량을 곱하여 총 Energy use 계산

Feedstock/Fuel	Conventional Gasoline
Transportation Mode	Ocean Tanker
Distance (km)	1,000
Share of Fuel Type Used:	
Diesel	0.0%
Residual Oil	100.0%
Natural Gas	
LPG	
Electricity	
Energy Intensity: kJ/ton-km	40
Energy Consumption: Btu/mmBtu of fuel trans	
Total energy	984.74

Fuel Transported (Tons)	Gasoline
Ocean Tanker	90,000
Barge	20,000
Heavy Heavy-Duty Truck	25
Medium Heavy-Duty Truck	

$$\text{Energy use} = \text{Energy intensity} \times \text{Distance} \times \text{Cargo payload}$$

$$= 40 \text{ kJ/ton-km} \times 1000 \text{ km} \times 90000 \text{ ton} = 3600 \text{ GJ}$$

Conventional Gasoline을 1GJ 옮길 때 드는 에너지

$$\therefore \text{Energy use} = \frac{3600 \text{ GJ}}{90000 \text{ ton} \times 40.62 \text{ GJ/ton}} = 984.74 \text{ kJ/GJ}_{\text{product}}$$

*40.62 GJ/ton = 순발열량(LHV, Lower Heating Value)

Energy use 에서부터 GHG emission 계산하는 과정은
앞의 과정들과 같음

Feed Loss

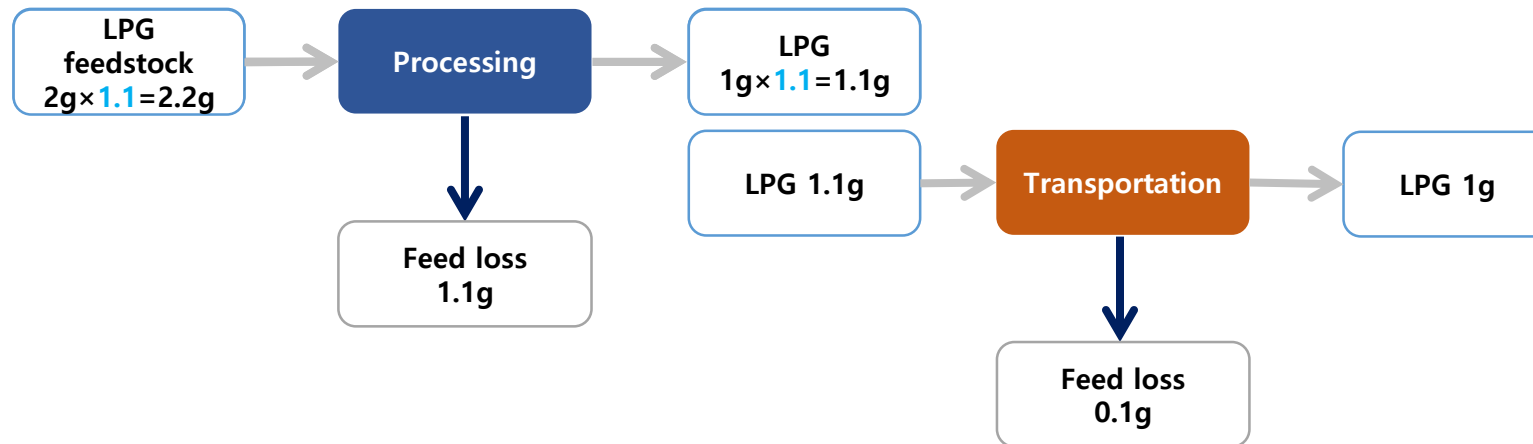
● Feed loss 에 의한 요인 계산

Leakage, Venting, Evaporation, Spillage 등에 의해 Feed loss가 일어날 수 있음

- Feed loss는 최종 product 단위 량을 만드는 데에 더 많은 Energy use와 GHG emission을 야기

Loss Factor의 정의 :
$$\frac{\text{Amount of LPG as a product} + \text{LPG feed loss}}{\text{Amount of LPG as a product}}$$

Ex) [Processing] Loss factor = 2 / [Transportation] Loss factor = 1.1

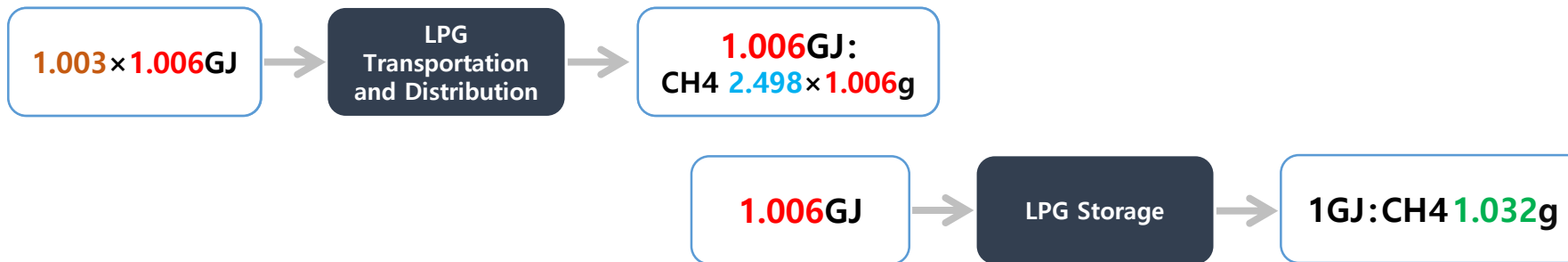


Loss factor

- 전 과정의 Energy use 와 GHG emissions 를 계산할 때 Loss factor 사용

Ex) LPG process

	LPG Transportation and Distribution	LPG Storage
Loss factor	1.003	1.006
CH ₄	2.498	1.032



Loss factors

$$\therefore \text{CH}_4 \text{ Total emissions} = 2.498 \times 1.006 + 1.032$$

공정연료 전과정 배출량 기본 계산 구조

- 해당 공정 연료의 생산에서부터 최종 분배까지의 총 배출량을 고려

Ex) Conventional diesel

	Refining	T&D	Storage
Loss factor	1.000	1.002	1.001
CO ₂	6,018	383	125

Conventional diesel Life cycle CO₂ emission = $6,018 \times 1.002 \times 1.001 + 383 \times 1.001 + 125 = 6,544.4$

<공정 연료 Life cycle emission DB>

	Crude oil	Gasoline	Diesel	...
Loss factor	N/A	1.001	1.000	...
CO ₂	3,390	7,439	6,544.4	...

Conventional diesel을 공정 연료로 사용 시 전과정 배출량
-> Energy use X ($3,390 \times 1.000 + 6,544.4$)

← 위 방식과 같은 로직으로 계산된 결과값