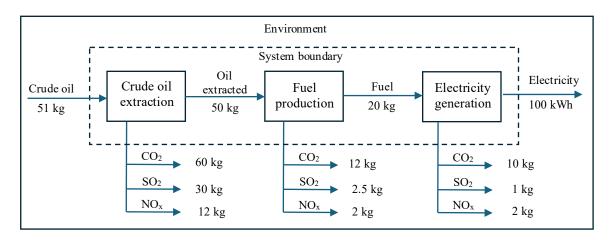
## **DSS5202 Sustainable Systems Analysis**

Solutions to Assignment 1

## 1. Product System Diagram



## 2. Scaling factors computations

The scaling factors required to produce 100 kWh of electricity can be determined by working backward from the final product flows:

Electricity generation:

- Electricity output required = 100 kWh
- Scaling factor = 100 kWh/10 kWh = 10.

|   | Input           |     | Quantity | Ref flow |
|---|-----------------|-----|----------|----------|
| 1 | Fuel            | kg  | 2        | 20       |
|   | Output          |     |          |          |
| 1 | Electricity     | kWh | 10       | 100      |
| 2 | CO <sub>2</sub> | kg  | 1        | 10       |
| 3 | SO <sub>2</sub> | kg  | 0.1      | 1        |
| 4 | NO <sub>x</sub> | kg  | 0.2      | 2        |

## Fuel production:

- Fuel output required = 20 kg.
- Scaling factor = 20 kg/20 kg = 1

|   | Input           |    | Quantity | Ref flow |
|---|-----------------|----|----------|----------|
| 1 | Oil extracted   | kg | 50       | 50       |
|   | Output          |    |          |          |
| 1 | Fuel            | kg | 20       | 20       |
| 2 | CO <sub>2</sub> | kg | 12       | 12       |
| 3 | $SO_2$          | kg | 2.5      | 2.5      |
| 4 | NO <sub>x</sub> | kg | 2        | 2        |

## Crude oil extraction:

- Oil extracted required = 50 kg
- Scaling factor = 50 kg / 100 kg = 0.5

|   | Input           |    | Quantity | Ref flow |
|---|-----------------|----|----------|----------|
| 1 | Crude oil       | kg | 102      | 51       |
|   | Output          |    |          |          |
| 1 | Oil extracted   | kg | 100      | 50       |
| 2 | CO <sub>2</sub> | kg | 120      | 60       |
| 3 | SO <sub>2</sub> | kg | 60       | 30       |
| 4 | NO <sub>x</sub> | kg | 24       | 12       |

# Scaling factors are:

Crude oil extraction 0.5
Fuel production 1
Electricity generation 10

# 3. Life Cycle Inventory Analysis

#### **Product Flows**

Oil extracted
Fuel oil
50 kg
20 kg

3. Electricity 100 kWh // functional unit

## **Elementary Flows**

|   | Elementary flow |    | Crude oil extraction | Fuel production | Electricity generation | Total<br>Inventory |
|---|-----------------|----|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | CO <sub>2</sub> | kg | 60                   | 12              | 10                     | 82                 |
| 2 | SO <sub>2</sub> | kg | 30                   | 2.5             | 1                      | 33.5               |
| 3 | NO <sub>x</sub> | kg | 12                   | 2               | 2                      | 16                 |
| 4 | Crude Oil       | kg | 51                   | 0               | 0                      | 51                 |

## 4. Life Cycle Midpoints Impact Analysis

Let the midpoints impact categories characterization factors matrix be denoted by

$$CF_{\text{midpoint}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.29 & 0.11 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.36 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The scores for each midpoint impact category for each production process may be computed by matrix multiplication:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{GWP100} \\ \text{HOFP} \\ \text{PMFP} \\ \text{AP} \\ \text{EOFP} \\ \text{FFP} \end{bmatrix} = CF_{\text{midpoint}} \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 12 & 10 & 82 \\ 30 & 2.5 & 1 & 33.5 \\ 12 & 2 & 2 & 16 \\ 51 & 0 & 0 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$$

The results are as shown in the table below:

|   | Midpoint category |                         | Crude oil extraction | Fuel<br>production | Electricity generation | Total<br>midpoint<br>impact score |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | GWP100            | kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq  | 60                   | 12                 | 10                     | 82                                |
| 2 | HOFP              | kg NOx-eq               | 12                   | 2                  | 2                      | 16                                |
| 3 | PMFP              | kg PM2.5 eq             | 10.02                | 0.945              | 0.51                   | 11.475                            |
| 4 | AP                | kg SO <sub>2</sub> -eq; | 34.32                | 3.22               | 1.72                   | 39.26                             |
| 5 | EOFP              | kg NOx-eq               | 12                   | 2                  | 2                      | 16                                |
| 6 | FFP               | kg oil-eq               | 51                   | 0                  | 0                      | 51                                |

We observe that Crude oil extraction has the most significant environmental impacts compared to fuel production and electricity generation.

## 5. Life Cycle Endpoints Impact Analysis

Let the midpoints to endpoint areas of protection characterization factors matrix be

The scores for the end impact category for each production process may be computed by matrix multiplication:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Human Health} \\ \text{Terestrial ecosystems} \\ \text{Freshwater ecosystems} \\ \text{Resource} \end{bmatrix} = CF_{\text{end}} \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 12 & 10 & 82 \\ 12 & 2 & 2 & 16 \\ 10.02 & 0.945 & 0.51 & 11.475 \\ 34.32 & 3.22 & 1.72 & 39.26 \\ 12 & 2 & 2 & 16 \\ 51 & 0 & 0 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$$

The endpoint impact scores are:

|    | Area of protection     | Unit         | Crude oil extraction | Fuel<br>production | Electricity generation | Total<br>endpoint<br>score |
|----|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1  | Human health           | DALY         | 6.37E-03             | 6.07E-04           | 3.32E-04               | 7.31E-03                   |
| 2a | Terrestrial ecosystems | Species.year | 8.99E-06             | 9.74E-07           | 6.51E-07               | 1.06E-05                   |
| 2b | Freshwater ecosystems  | Species.year | 4.59E-12             | 9.18E-13           | 7.65E-13               | 6.273E-12                  |
| 3  | Resource               | USD2013      | 2.33E+01             | 0                  | 0                      | 2.33E+01                   |

Again, we observe that Crude oil extraction has the most significant environmental impacts compared to fuel production and electricity generation.

#### **Consolidated Endpoint Areas of Protection Impact Scores**

|   | Area of protection   | Unit         | Crude oil extraction | Fuel<br>production | Electricity generation | Total<br>endpoint<br>score |
|---|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Human health         | DALY         | 6.37E-03             | 6.07E-04           | 3.32E-04               | 7.31E-03                   |
| 2 | Ecosystem protection | Species.year | 8.99E-06             | 9.74E-07           | 6.51E-07               | 1.06E-05                   |
| 3 | Resource             | USD2013      | 2.33E+01             | 0.00E+00           | 0.00E+00               | 2.33E+01                   |

## **6.** Crude oil extraction with electricity input:

|   | Input         |     | Quantity |
|---|---------------|-----|----------|
| 1 | Crude oil     | kg  | 102      |
| 2 | Electricity   | kWh | 2        |
|   | Output        |     |          |
| 1 | Oil extracted | kg  | 100      |
| 2 | CO2           | kg  | 120      |
| 3 | SO2           | kg  | 60       |
| 4 | NOx           | kg  | 24       |

Let  $s_1$  = scaling factor for Crude oil extraction

 $s_2 = scaling$  factor for Fuel production

 $s_3$  = scaling factor for Electricity generation

Based on product flow balances between processes to achieve the functional unit:

$$100 \ s_1 - 50 \ s_2 = 0$$
 // oil extracted  $20 \ s_2 - 2 \ s_3 = 0$  // fuel // energy for crude oil extraction

In matrix notations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & -50 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 100 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & -50 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 100 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5051 \\ 1.0101 \\ 10.1010 \end{bmatrix}$$

The new scaling factors are:

Crude oil extraction 0.5051
Fuel production 1.0101
Electricity generation 10.1010