

Unit 4: Life Cycle Assessment

Session 3: Analysis Goal & Scope and Inventory Methods

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Goal & Scope Definition

- Intent: Intended application of the study
 - For what purpose
 - Examples
 - Identifying major problems
 - Selecting the preferred option
- Context: For whom and compared to what
- Scope of Analysis
 - Functional Unit (Unit of analysis)
 - System boundaries:
 - Conceptual
 - Geographic
 - Time period of study
 - Types of impacts to consider

Goal & Scope Definition: How far do we go?

- Defining boundaries
 - No theoretical basis for exclusion
 - Often broken at environmental flows or economic flows of + value
 - Generally includes only processes in direct contact with product & raw materials entering that product
- Example: Oil Use
 - Combustion
 - If electricity, consider: conversion efficiency & transmission eff.
 - Extraction
 - Transport
 - Refining

Inventory Analysis

- Building a system model of the flows within your system
 - System boundaries and flow types defined in Goal & Scope
 - Typically includes only environmentally relevant flows
- Steps
 - Catalog what activities to include (draw a flowchart)
 - Data collection
 - Computation of flows per unit of analysis
 - Serious challenges around allocation

Inventory Analysis: Data collection

- Data collection
 - Inflows of materials
 - Inflows of energy
 - Releases to land, water and air
- Typically the most time consuming stage
- Data sources
 - Scientific literature, Published studies
 - Industry & government records
 - Industry associations
 - Private consultants

Product Production Overview

- Product P produced in plant C
 - C : Metal sheets cut and pressed to make P
- Plant B delivers metal sheets to plant C
 - B : Ingots melted and rolled into sheets
- Ingots come from plant A
 - A : Mineral is extracted, turned into metal, cast into ingots

Product Production Details

- Transport:
 - A to B: 1000 km, by truck
 - B to C: 0 km (adjacent)
- Scrap:
 - Process scrap from C returned to B for remelting
- Product P:
 - Weight = 40 g
 - 6 m² metal sheet needed to make 1,000
 - Metal thickness = 1.0 mm
 - Metal Density = 8,000 kg/m³

Environmental Data - Plant A

Summary

Products Metal ingots
Raw Material Mineral

Inputs/Outputs

Description	Quantity	Units	Details
Total Annual Production	1200	tonnes/year	Product A
Use of raw material	4800	tonnes/year	Raw A
Use of energy in the process	1.20E+07	MJ/year	Oil Combustion
Emissions to air	600	kg/year	HCL
Emissions to water	600	kg/year	Cu
Non-hazardous solid waste	3800	tonnes/year	Solid Waste

Environmental Data - Plant B

Summary

Products Metal Sheets
Raw Material Metal ingots and process scrap

Inputs/Outputs

Description	Quantity	Units	Details
<i>Total Annual Production</i>	1600	tonnes/year	Sheets
<i>Use of raw material - ingots</i>	900	tonnes/year	Ingots
<i>Use of raw material - scrap</i>	700	tonnes/year	Scrap
<i>Use of energy - smelting</i>	3.04E+06	MJ/year	Electricity
<i>Use of energy - rolling</i>	1.76E+06	MJ/year	Electricity
<i>Emissions to air</i>	480	kg/year	HC

Environmental Data - Plant C

Summary

Products Consumer Product *P*
Raw Material Metal Sheets

Inputs/Outputs

Description	Quantity	Units	Details
<i>Total Annual Production</i>	400	tonnes/year	Product <i>P</i>
<i>Use of raw material</i>	480	tonnes/year	Sheets
<i>Use of energy - oil</i>	3.00E+05	MJ/year	Oil
<i>Use of energy - electricity</i>	1.20E+06	MJ/year	Electricity
<i>Emissions to air</i>	250	kg/year	HC
<i>Process Scrap for Recycling</i>	80	tonnes/year	Scrap

Environmental Data - Transportation and Energy Production

Transportation – Diesel Fuel

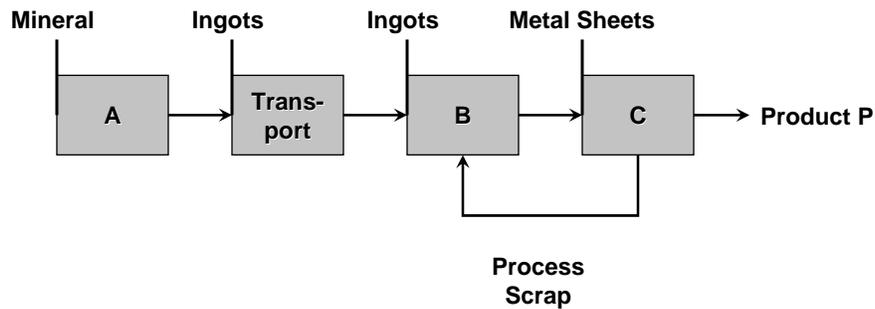
Energy

Driving Conditions	Energy Consumption	Units
Long Haul	1	MJ/tonne-km
City Traffic	2.7	MJ/tonne-km

Energy Production Emissions

Emissions (g/MJ fuel consumed)		
Substance	Oil	Diesel
HC	0.018	0.208
NOx	0.15	1.3
CO2	79.8	78.6

Flowchart



Process Emissions

