

Assessing Circularity and Climate Neutrality as Two New Impact Categories in LCA

A Case Study on Heating Systems

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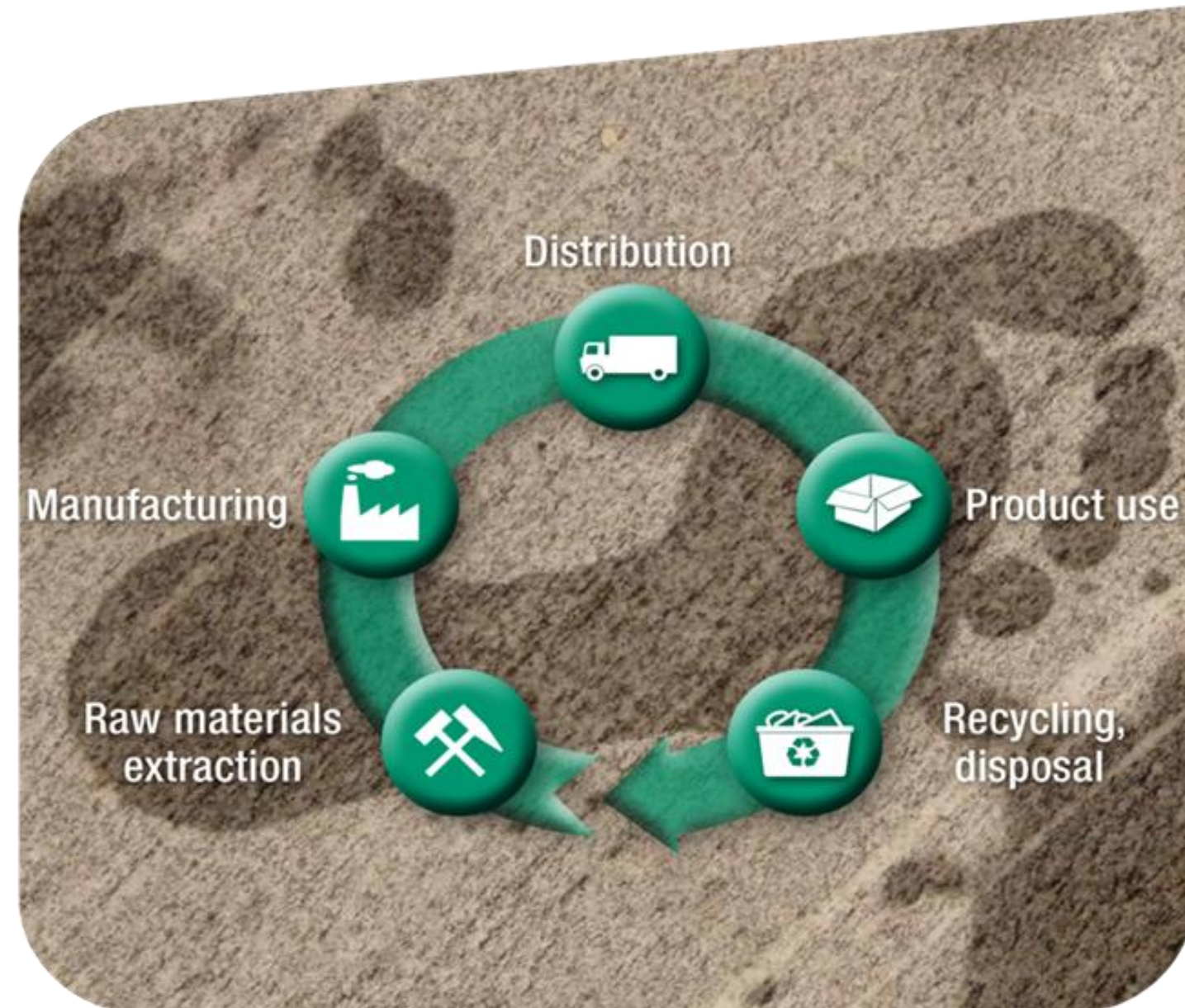


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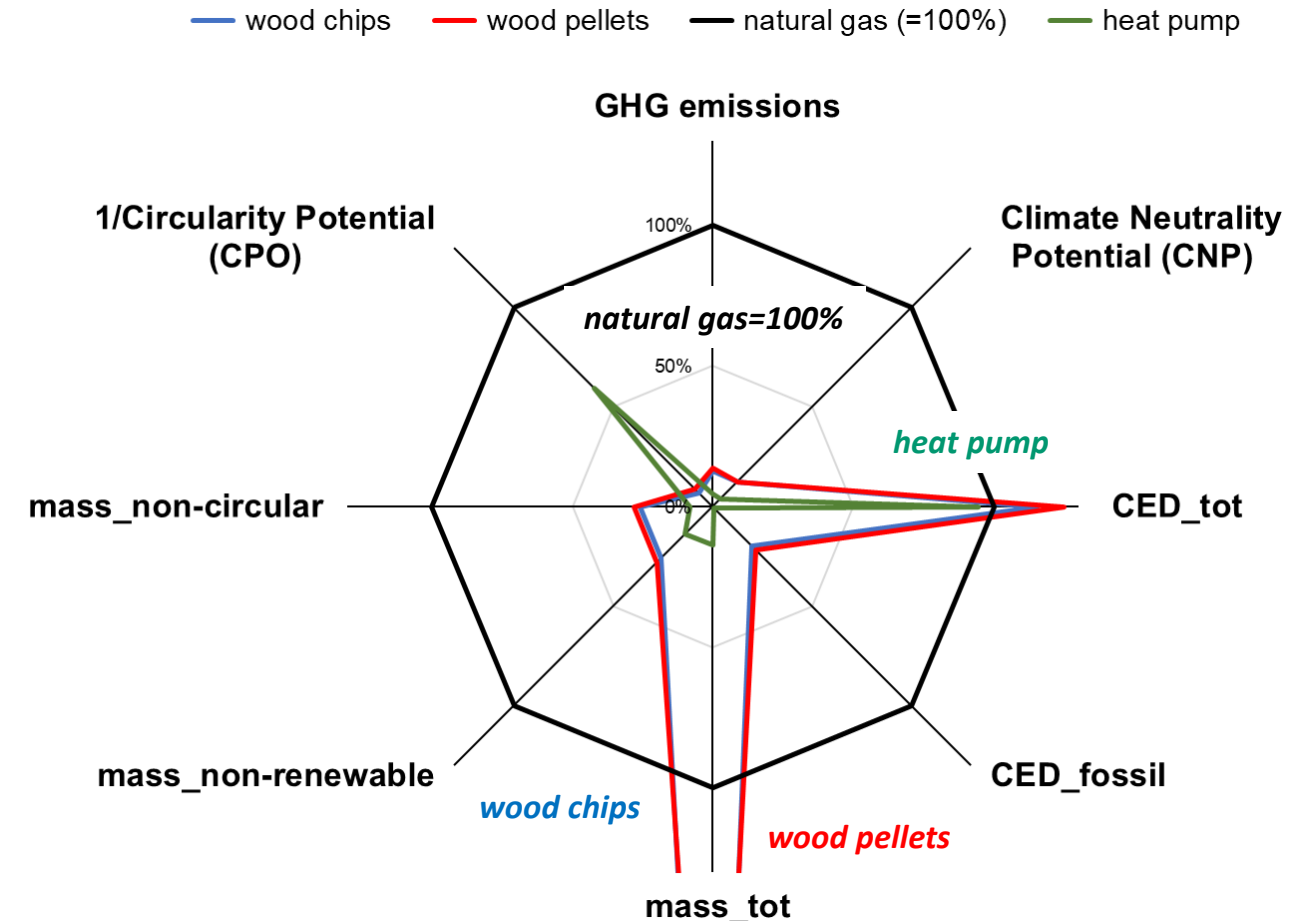
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Take Home Message

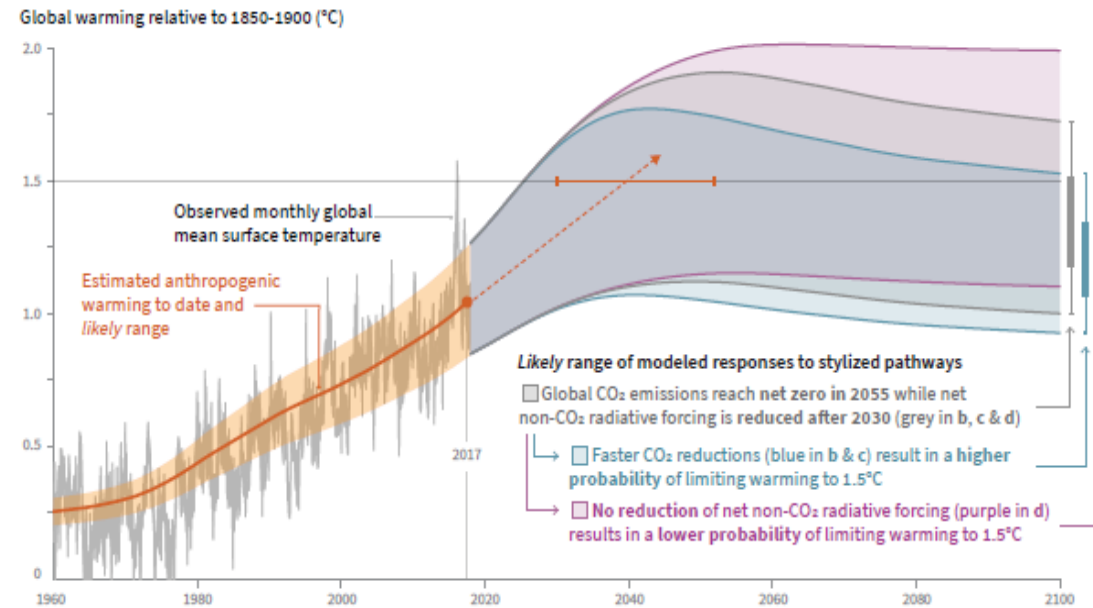
- Definition essential for “**Circularity Potential**” and “**Climate Neutral Potential**”
- Climate Neutrality Potential and Circularity Potential are **two new impact categories** not yet covered in LCA.
 - Non-circular mass, renewable-circular mass and total mass of an energy service are **additional indicators** to assess circularity
 - Climate Neutrality Potential gives additional information about the **timing of the GHG emissions** in lifecycle and its effects on temperature
- **Comparison** of heating systems
 - **Heat pump** using ambient air and renewable electricity
 - highest Climate Neutrality Potential (2.1 E-11 W/m^2)
 - lowest GHG emissions (12 g CO₂-eq/kWh)
 - lowest non-circular mass (7 g/kWh) and
 - lowest primary energy demand (1.2 kWh/kWh).
 - **Biomass heating systems**
 - highest Circularity Potential due to the use of renewable biomass
 - highest total amount of mass
 - **Natural gas** heating system is worst in all impacts



Impact	per kWh_useful heat	Heating system 50 kW			
		wood chips	wood pellets	natural gas	heat pump
GHG emissions	[g/kWh]	34	36	267	12
Climate Neutrality Potential (CNP)	[W/m ²]	6.5E-11	6.6E-11	5.3E-10	2.1E-11
primary energy (CED_tot)	[kWh_primary energy/kWh]	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2
fossil primary energy (CED_fos)	[kWh_fossil primary energy/kWh]	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.01
mass_tot	[g/kWh]	309	261	85.4	12
mass_non-renewable	[g/kWh]	22	24	85.4	12
mass non-circular	[g/kWh]	22	24	85.2	7
Circularity Potential (CPO)	[%]	93%	91%	0.2%	41%

The LCA Approach to Face the Challenges

Global Warming



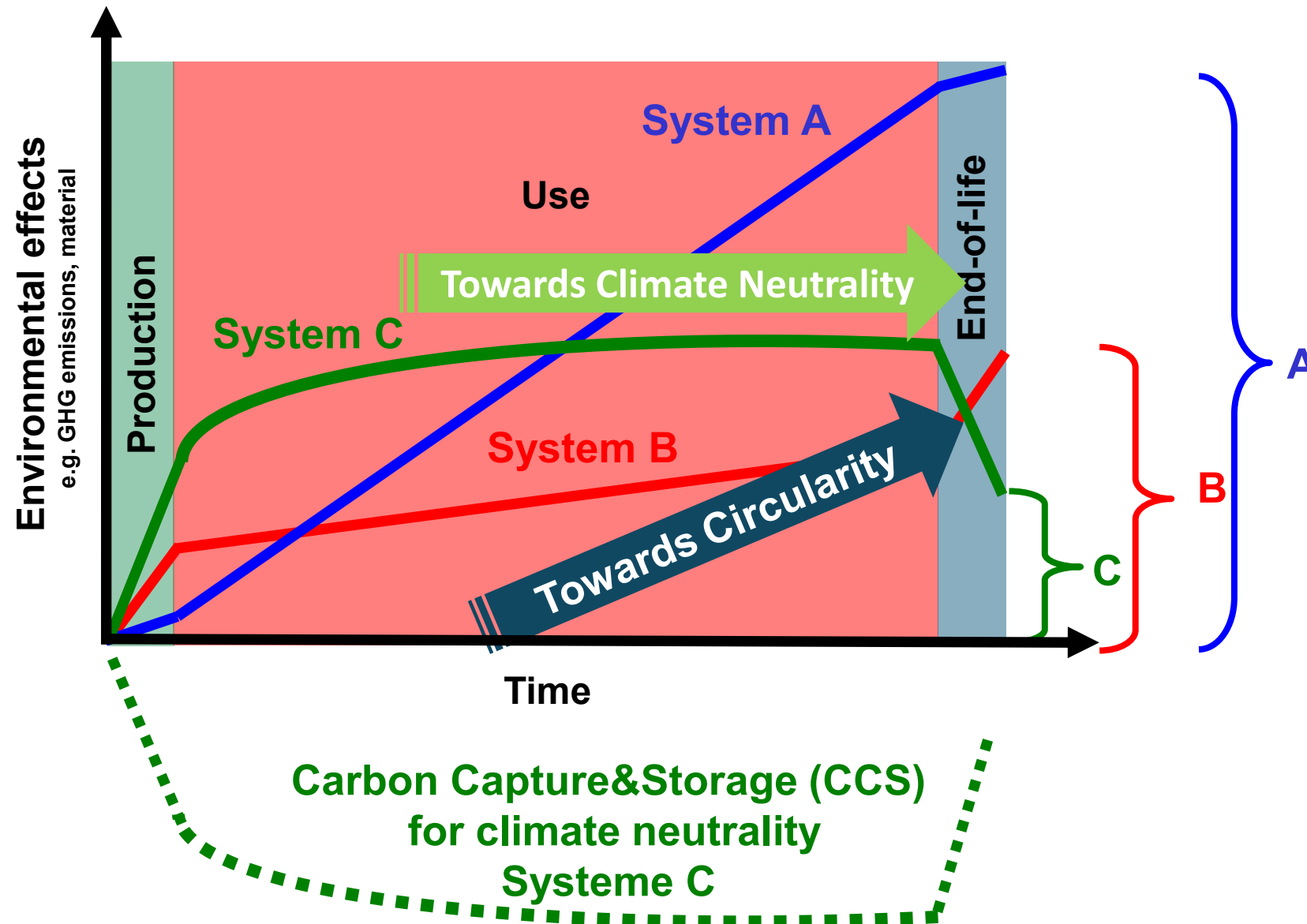
Circularity



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- ✓ Environmental effects of products & services must be analysed with **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)** covering production, use & end-of-life
- ✓ “**Climate Neutrality**“ and “**Circularity**“ are
 - yet not covered in LCA impact categories
 - must be addressed by dynamic Life Cycle Assessment (dLCA) considering **timing** of GHG emissions, raw material extraction, reuse & recycling

The Three Phases in Dynamic Life Cycle Assessment



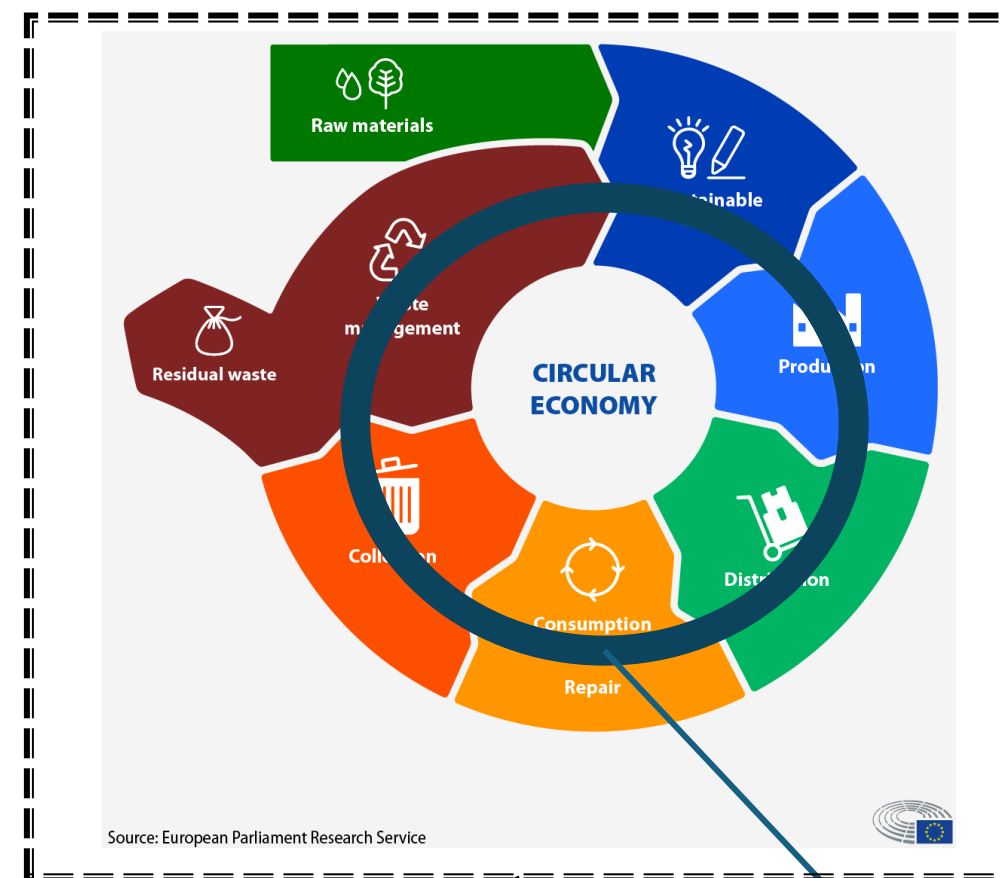
What is Circularity?

(1) Circularity (%) = circular mass / total mass

(2) Mass per product/service

Remarks

- **Mass** is the sum of all materials in the total lifecycle
- **Primary energy** is counted as material (e.g. conversion from energy units in mass units using heating value of energy carriers)
- Total mass should be **minimized**
- **Circular mass** should be increased
- **Non-circular mass** should must be reduced

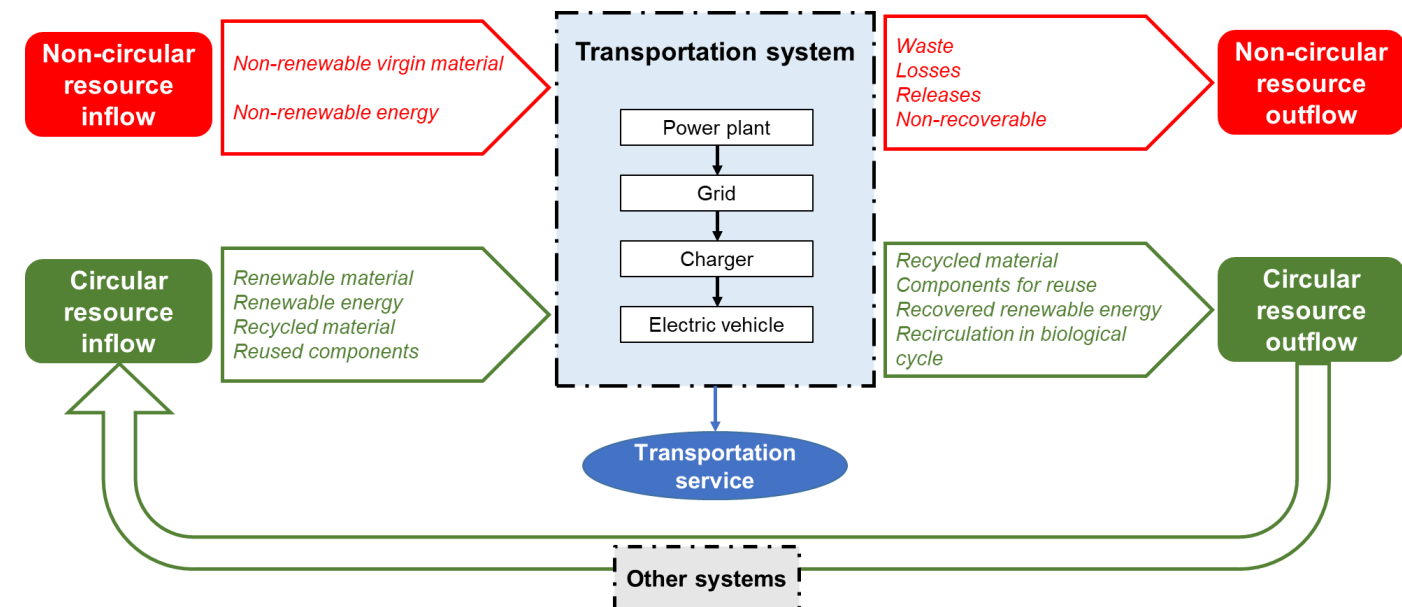
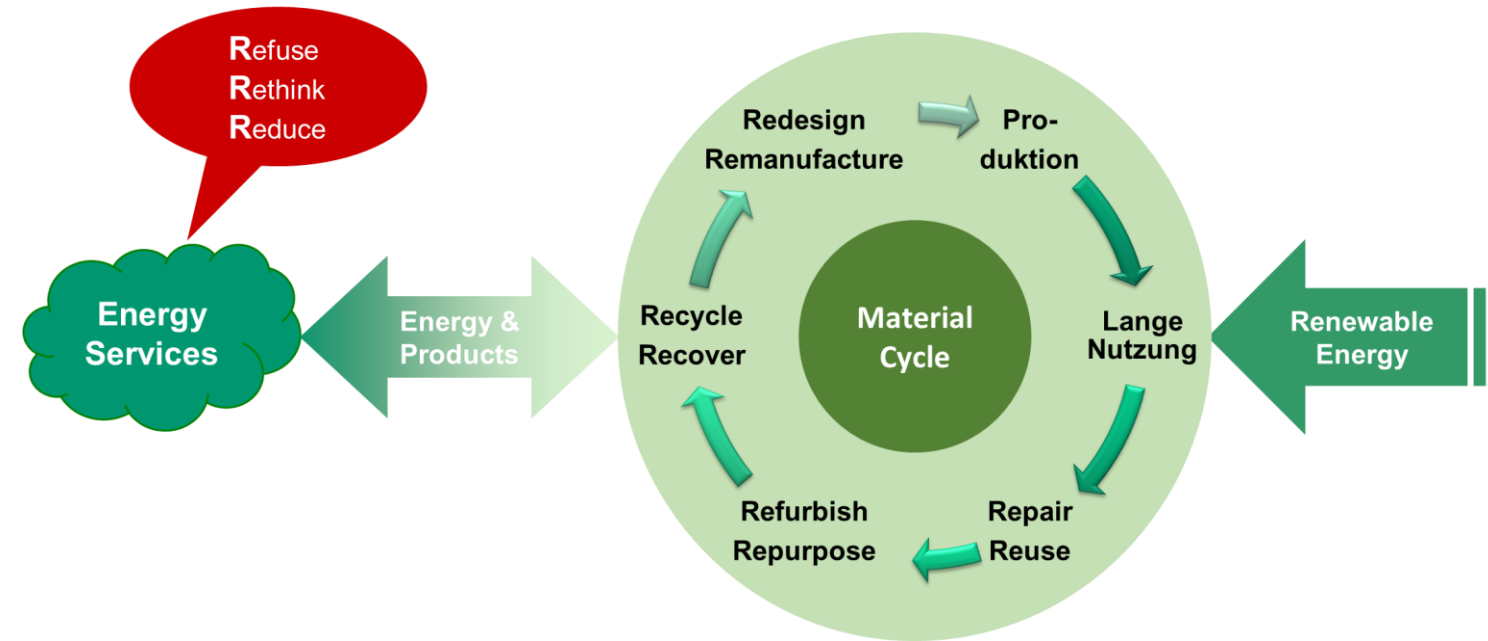


Total mass

Circular mass

Definition and Assessment of Circularity Potential and Climate Neutrality Potential in dLCA

- An energy service is **“100% circular and climate neutral”**, if in the whole life cycle - production, operation & end-of-life
 - the total mass only of **reused components, recycled and renewable/bio-based materials and primary renewable energy**
 - whereas no waste and **no GHG emissions** occur.
- **Indicators for assessment**
 - **Circularity Potential (CPO)**
 - based on mass balance in lifetime
 - Assessing circular/renewable and non-circular mass flows
 - Including primary energy
 - Material specific and utilisation factors
 - Circularity Potential: circular mass / total mass: **0% = linear** and **100% = circular**
 - **Climate Neutrality Potential (CNP)**
 - based on GHG emissions in lifetime
 - total radiative forcing at top-of-atmosphere of GHG emissions: $W_{\text{year of EoL}}/m^2 = 0$
 - **“Towards” climate neutrality**: Zero GHG emissions in operation phase
- **Concluding**
 - *Climate Neutrality and Circularity* are visionary and long term targets
 - **BUT**: future products and services must be developed and assessed **towards** *Climate Neutrality and Circularity*



Identify Significant Differences of Environmental Impacts Between Heating Systems Using dLCA

■ Methodology

- Dynamic life cycle assessment using generic global production data for materials

■ Heating systems

- Wood chips
- Wood pellets
- Natural gas and
- Heat pump using ambient air and renewable electricity (mix of 15% PV, 25% hydro & 60%wind)

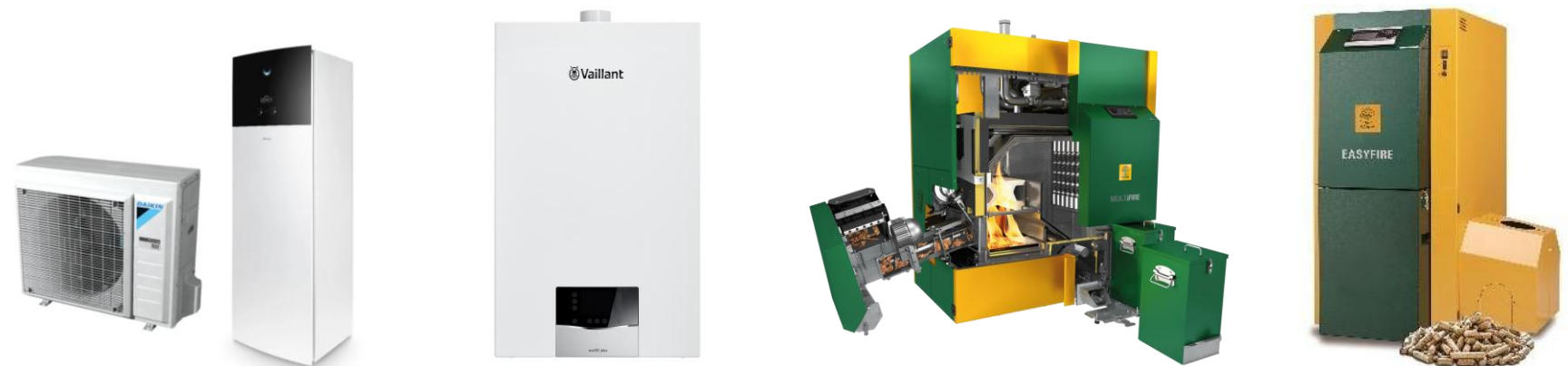
■ Key data:

- Lifetime: 20 a
- Heating power: 50 kW
- Annual full load hours: 1,600 h/a
- Annual heat demand: 80,000 kWh/a

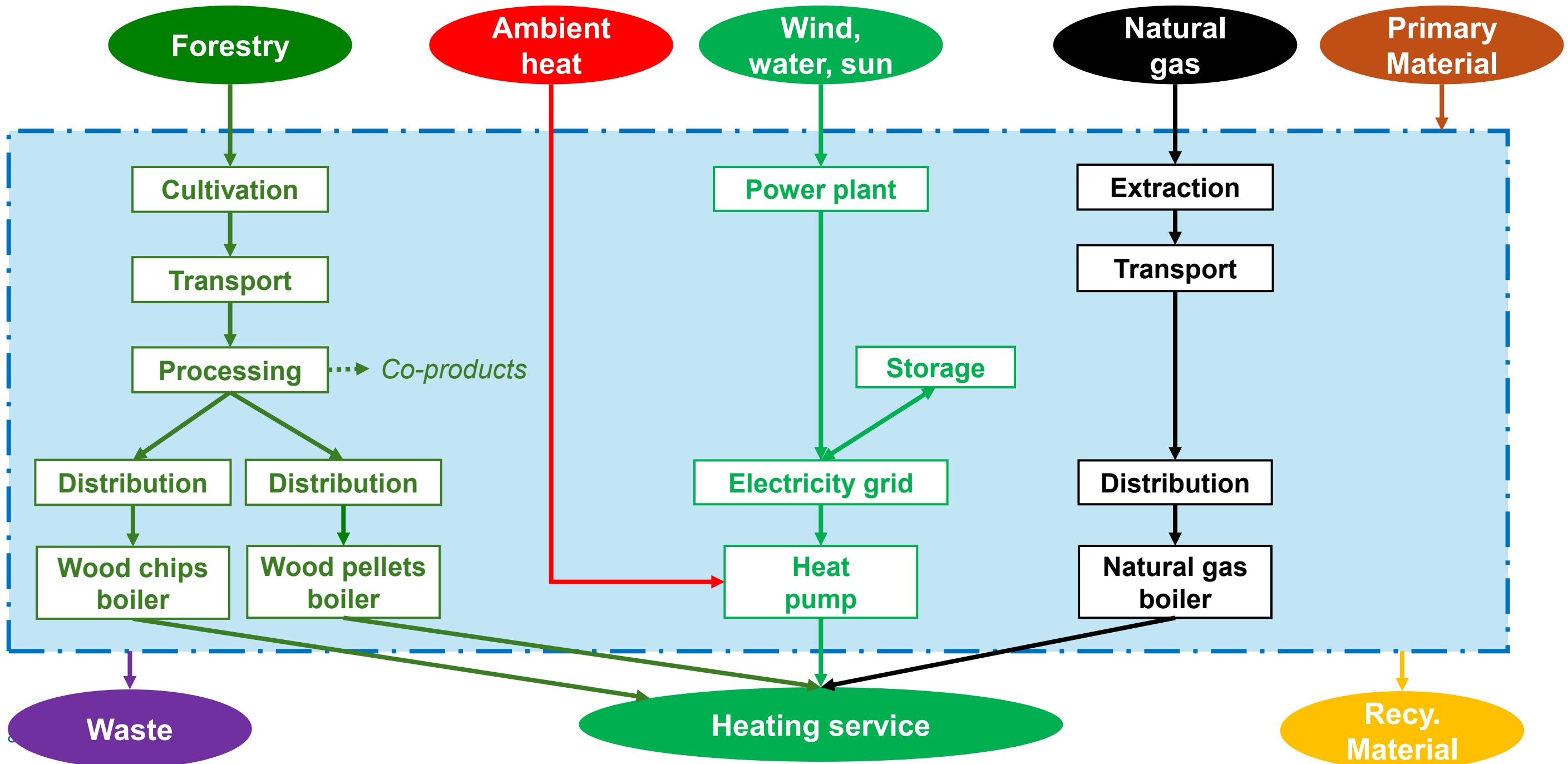
■ Impacts

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission [g CO₂-eq covering CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions]
- Climate Neutrality Potential (CNP) [W/m² radiative forcing on top of atmosphere]
- Cumulated Primary Energy demand (CED) [kWh covering fossil, renewable primary energy]
- Circularity Potential (CPO) [%] and
- Mass [g of (non-)circular and (non-)renewable mass]

■ Functional unit: kWh of useful heat

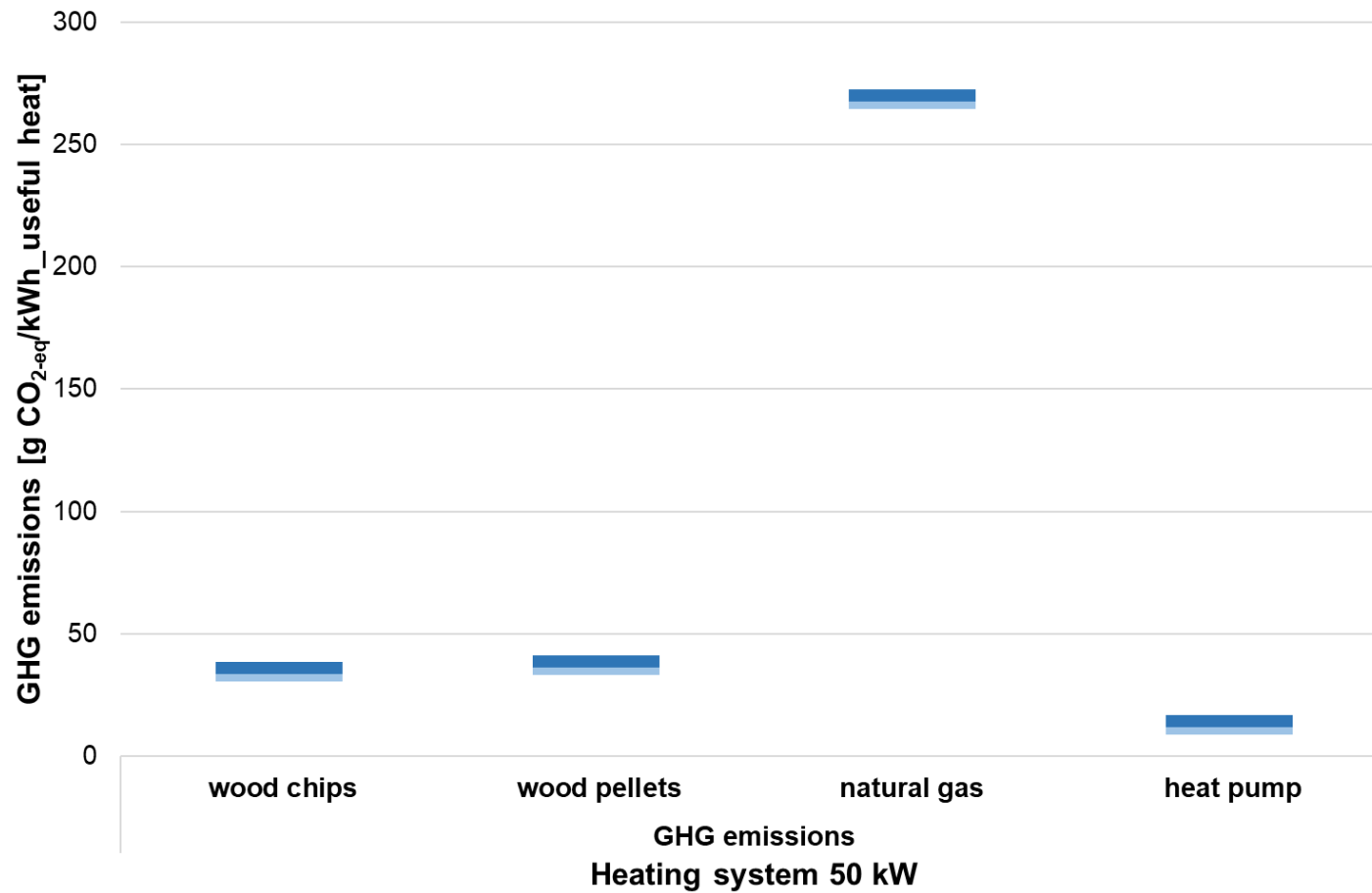


System Boundaries of Heating Systems



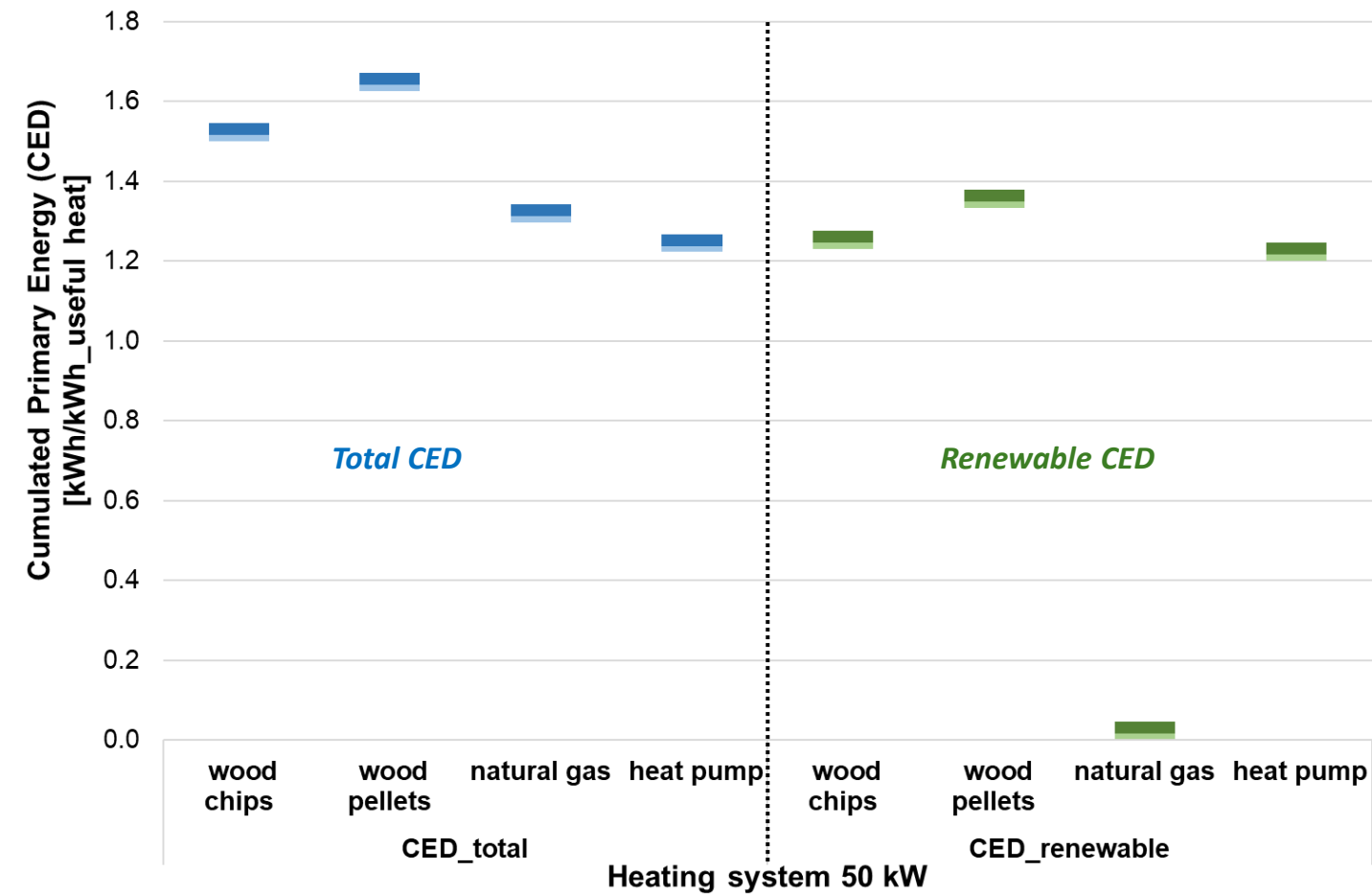
Results (I)

GHG emissions



- Wood chips: 34 g CO₂-eq/kWh
- Wood pellets: 36 g CO₂-eq/kWh
- Natural gas: 267 g CO₂-eq/kWh
- Heat pump: 12 g CO₂-eq/kWh

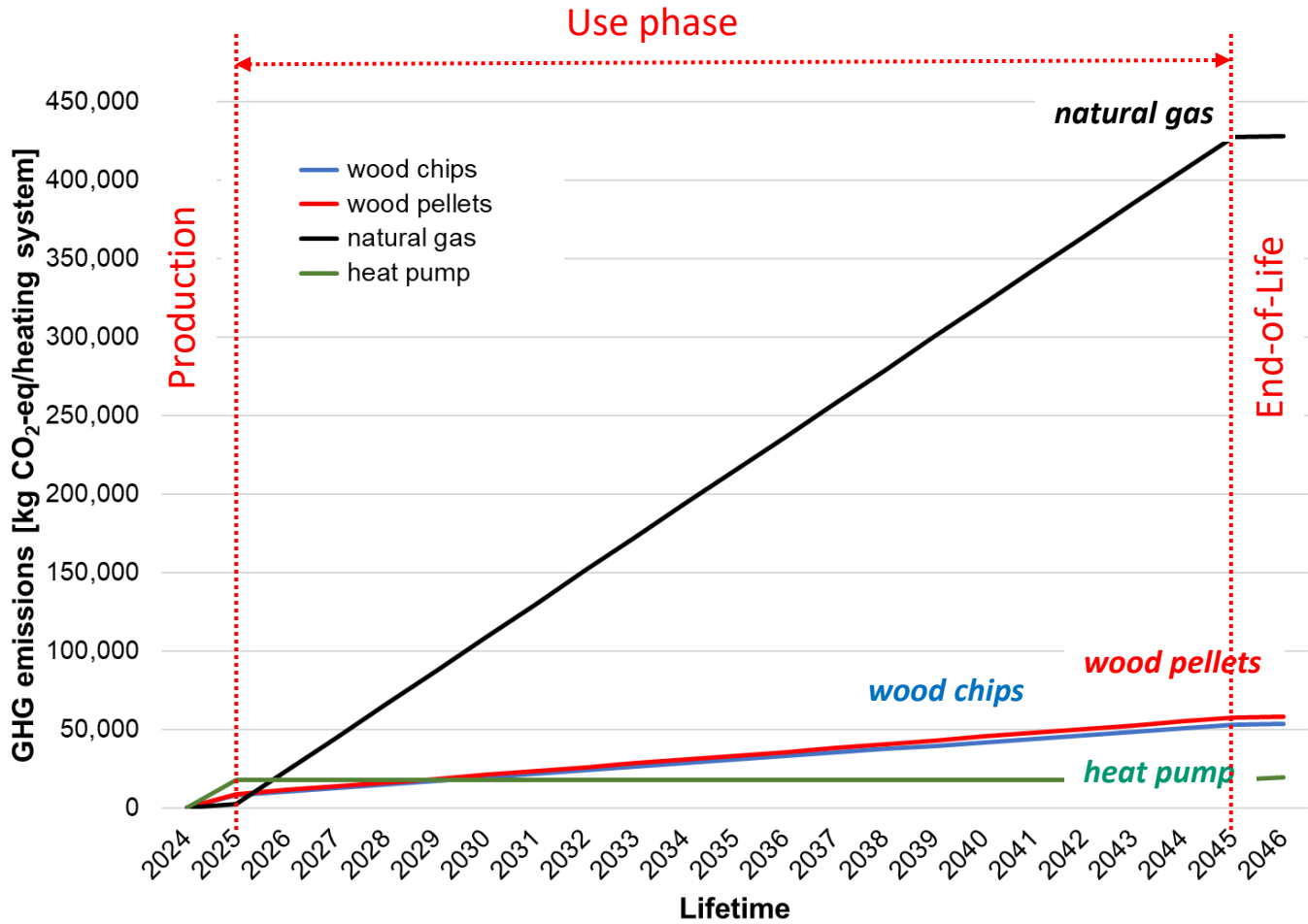
Primary Energy



- Wood chips: 1.5 kWh_{tot}/kWh with 0.3 kWh_{fossil}/kWh
- Wood pellets: 1.6 kWh_{tot}/kWh with 0.3 kWh_{fossil}/kWh
- Natural gas: 1.3 kWh_{tot}/kWh with 1.3 kWh_{fossil}/kWh
- Heat pump: 1.2 kWh_{tot}/kWh with 0.01 kWh_{fossil}/kWh

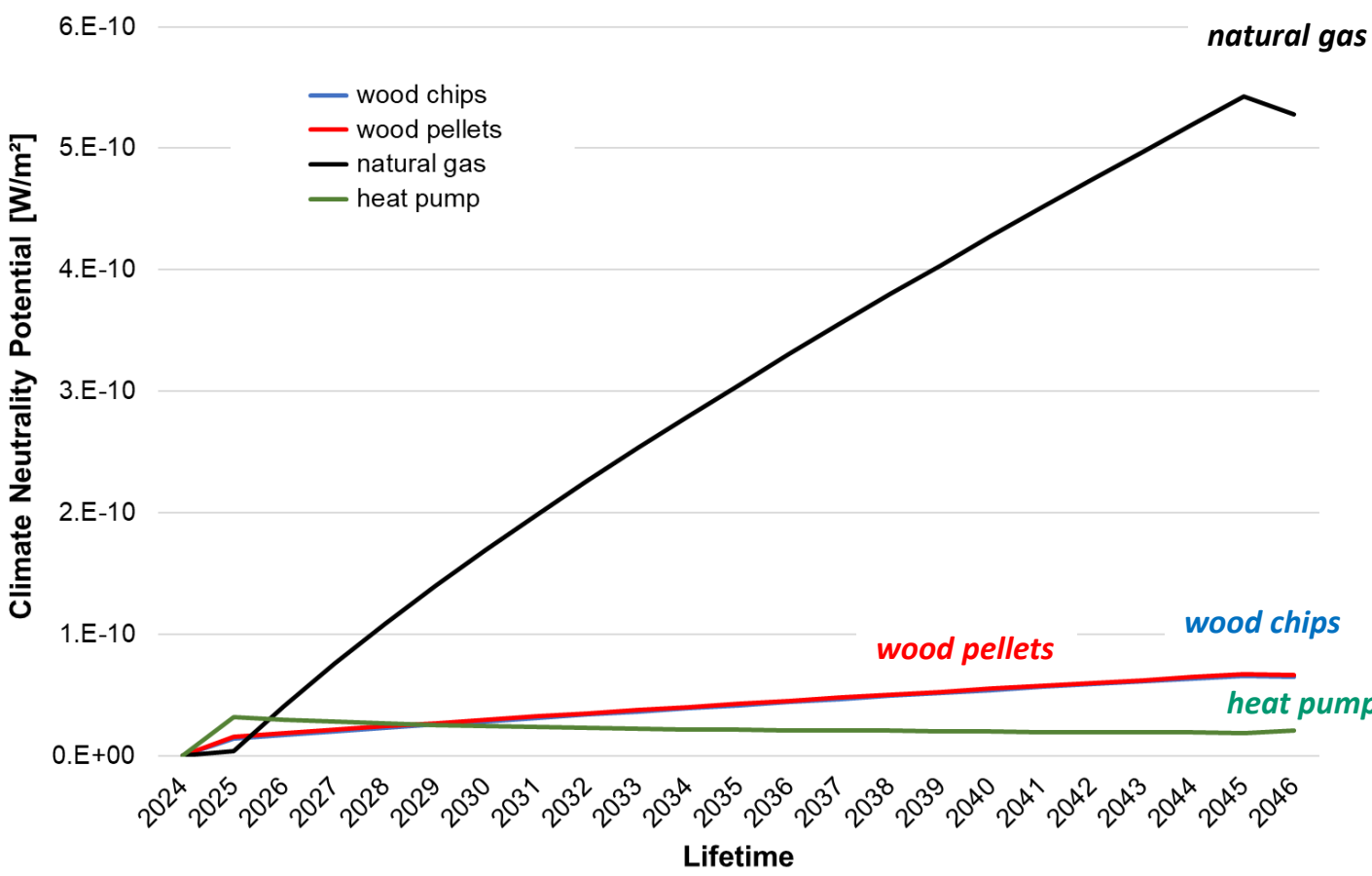
Results (II): Climate Neutrality

GHG emissions



- Wood chips: 34 g CO₂-eq/kWh
- Wood pellets: 36 g CO₂-eq/kWh
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- Heat pump: 12 g CO₂-eq/kWh

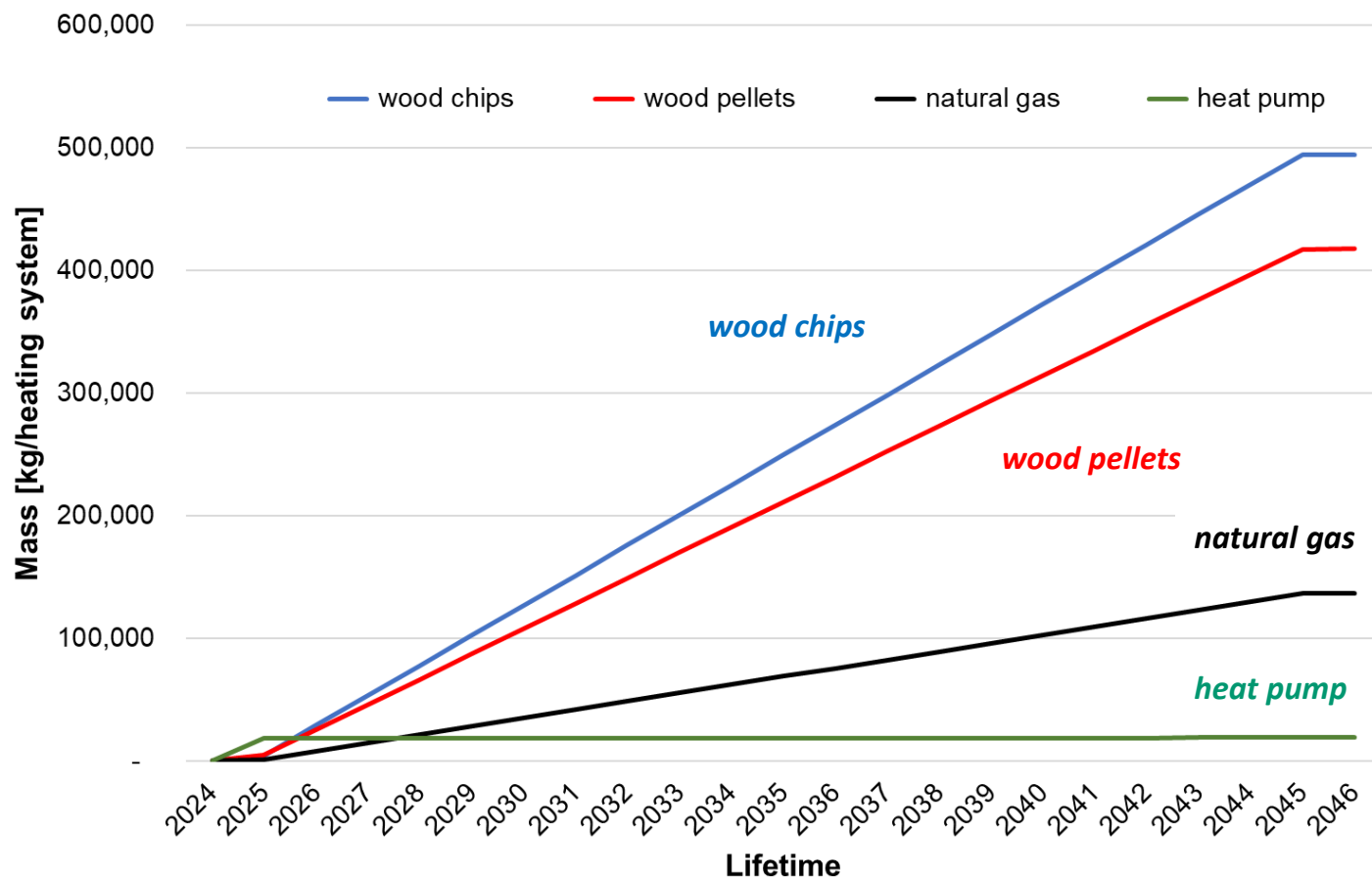
Climate Neutrality Potential



- Wood chips: 6.5E-11 W/m²
- Wood pellets: 6.6E-11 W/m²
- Natural gas: 5.3E-10 W/m²
- Heat pump: 2.1E-11 W/m²

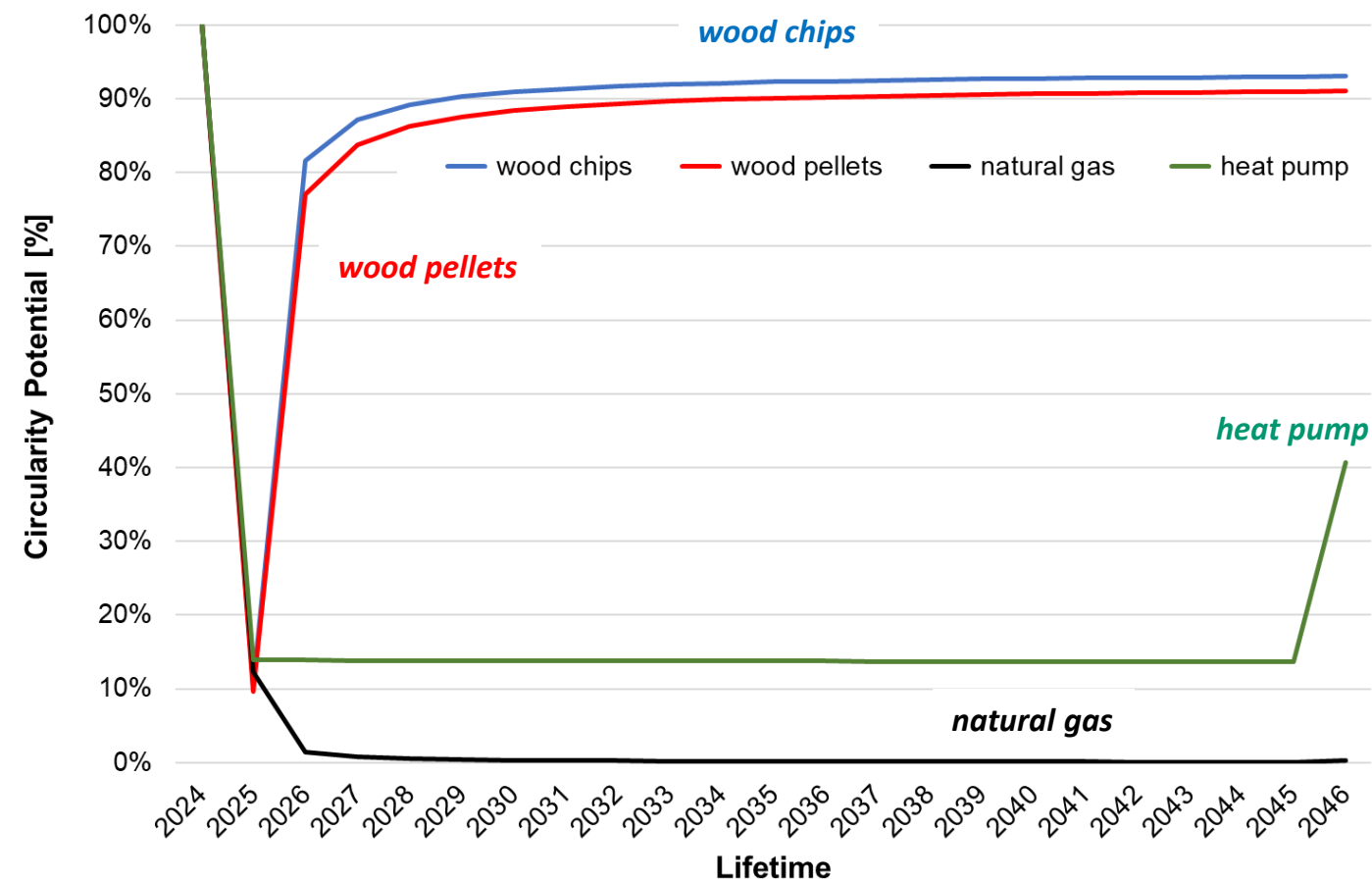
Results (III): Circularity

Mass



- Wood chips: 494 t
- Wood pellets: 417 t
- Natural gas: 137 t
- Heat pump: 19 t

Circularity Potential

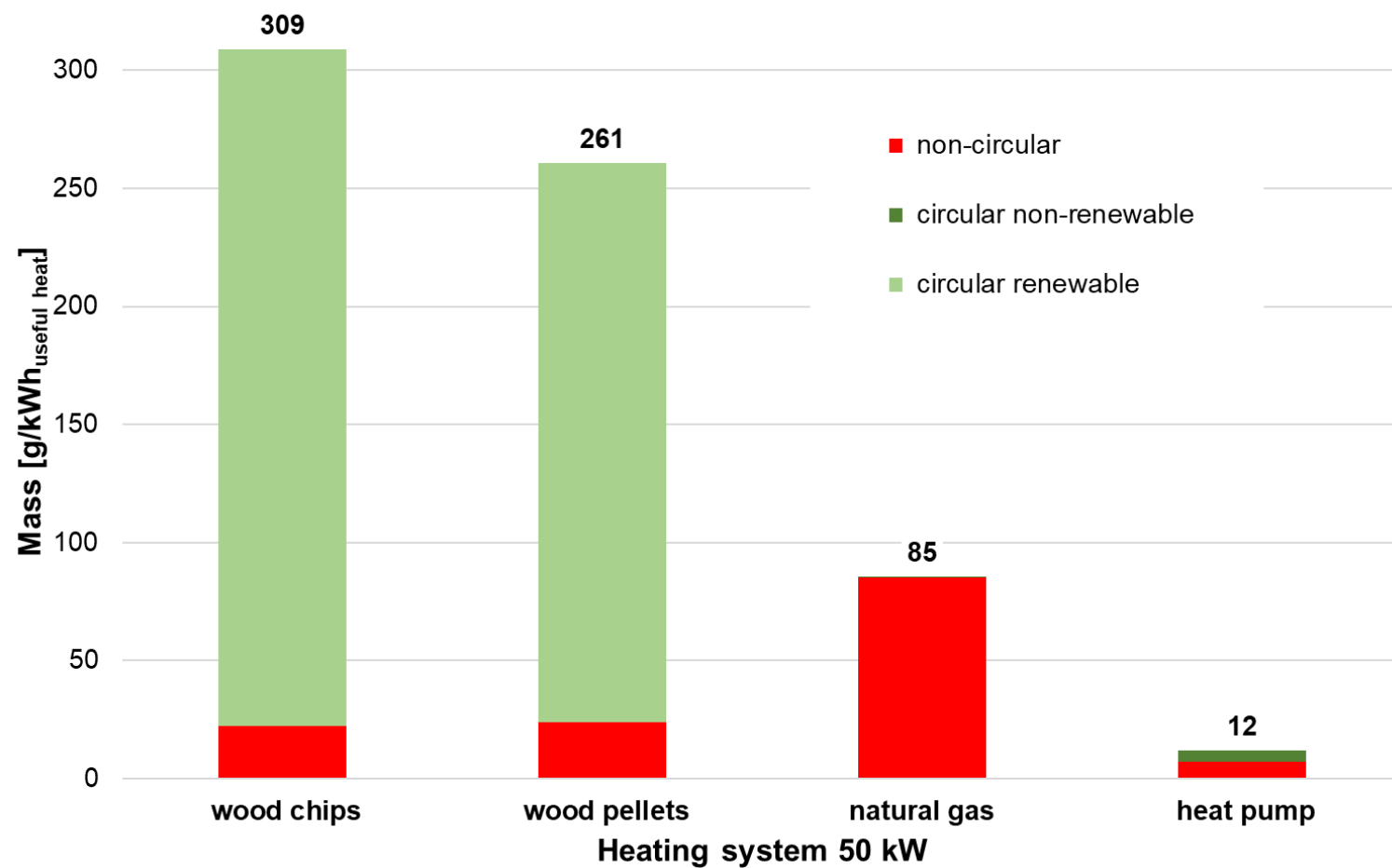
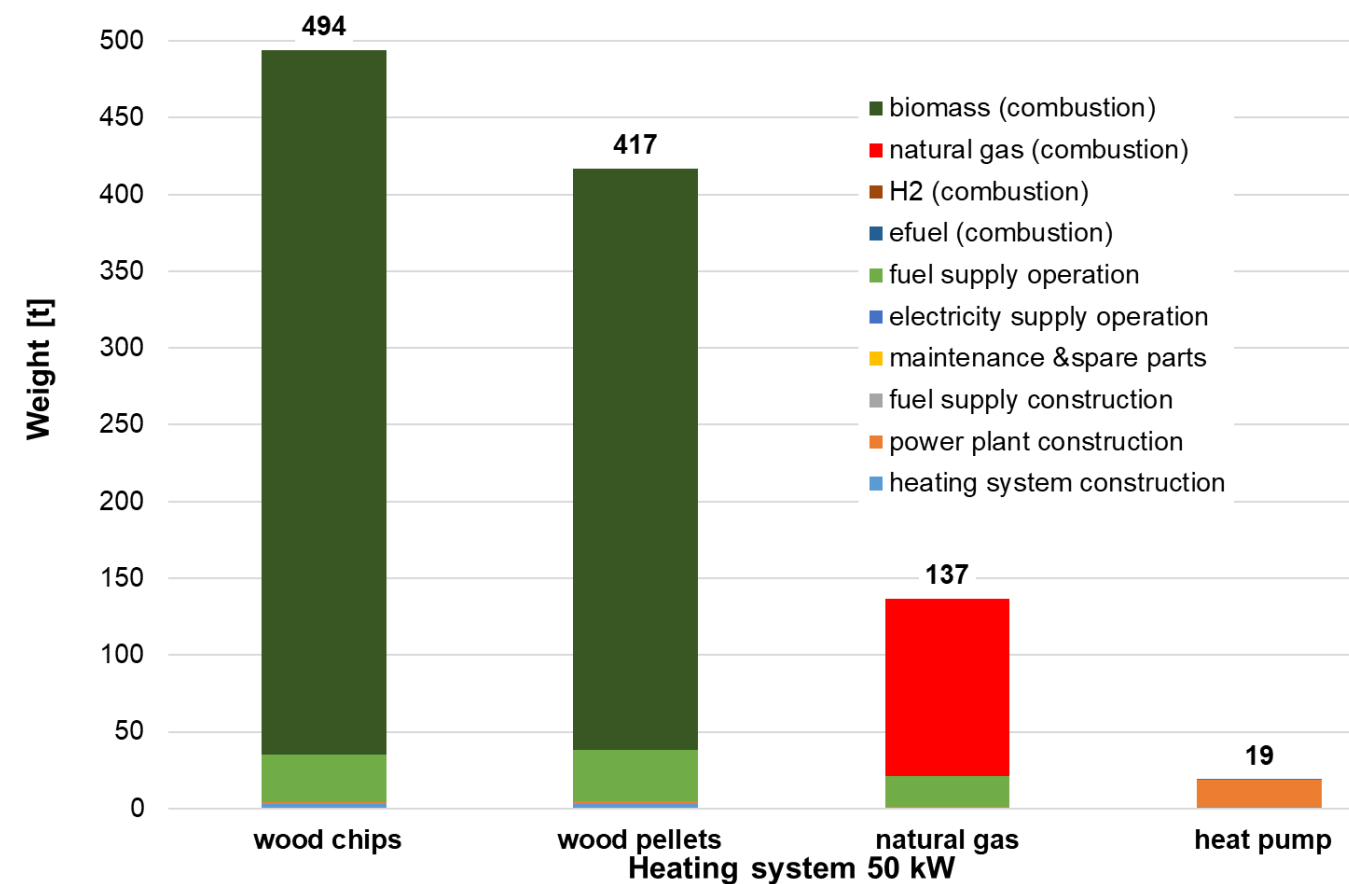


- Wood chips: 93%
- Wood pellets: 91%
- Natural gas: 0.2%
- Heat pump: 41%

Results (IV): Circular Mass

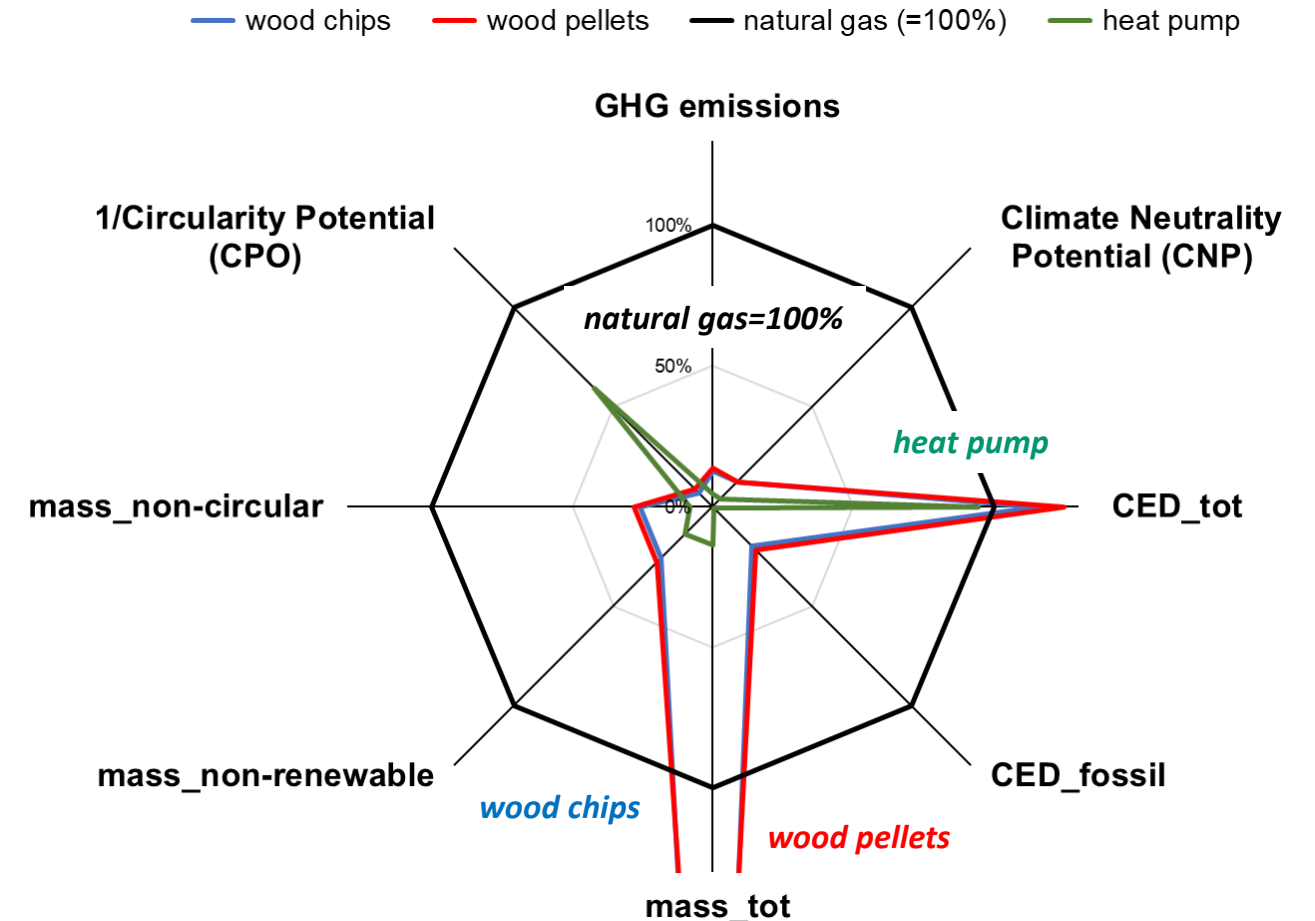
Total Mass

Specific Mass



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Your Contact

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