

„Thin-layer drying kinetics of tomato waste for biorefinery purposes – an LCA perspective”

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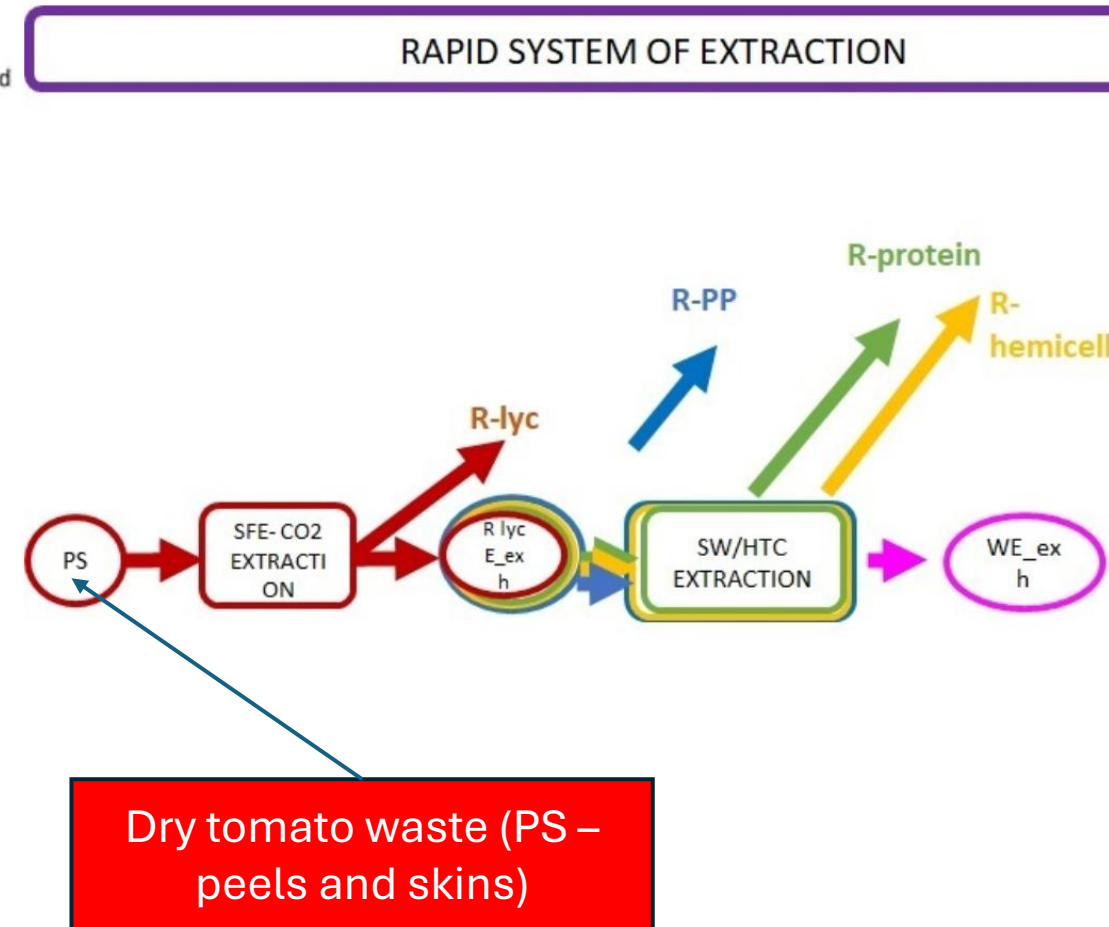
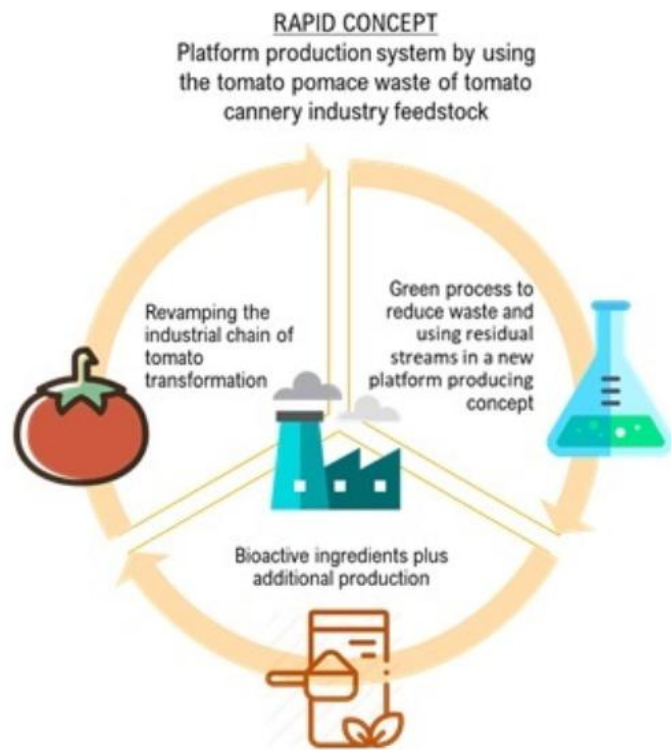
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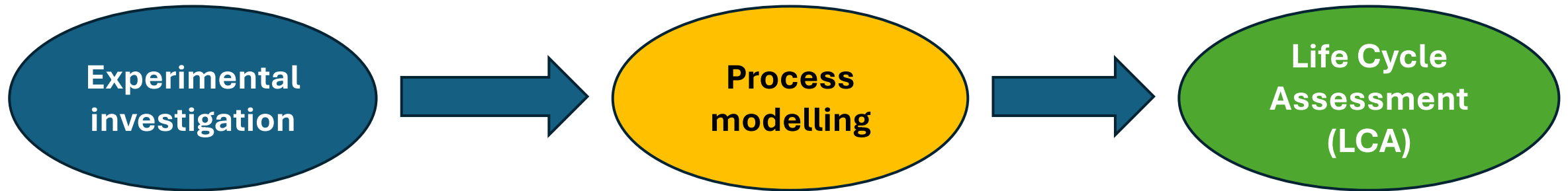
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MOTIVATION

Project: “From tomato industry waste development of a platform for the production of bioactive ingredients. RAPID (fRom wAste Platform bloactive ingreDient)”.



METHODOLOGY



- Thin-layer drying at various temperatures:
120, 105, 90, and 75 °C
- Mass loss data recorded
- Laboratory-scale
- Heat supplied by radiation
- Layer thickness of approx. 5 mm

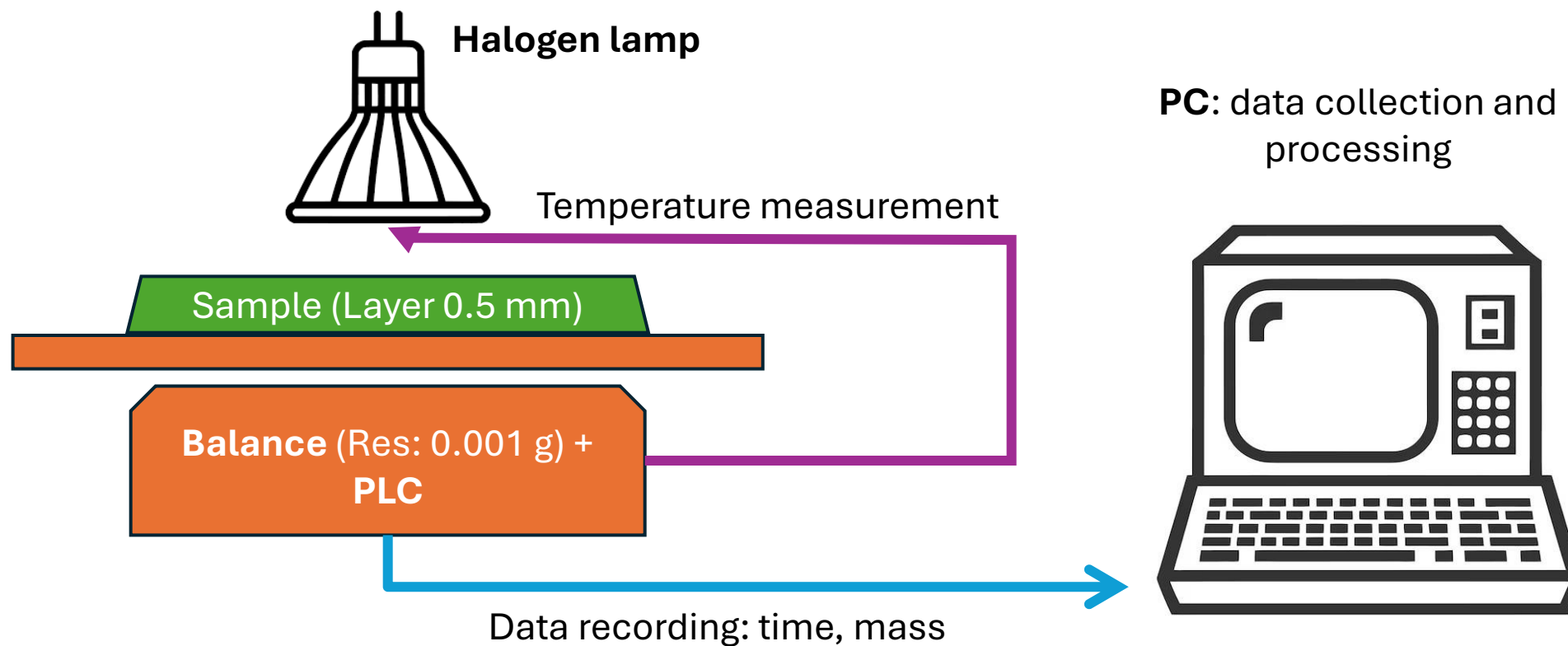
Prospective LCA

- Forward-looking life cycle approach for ex-ante assessment of future environmental impacts
- Serves different purposes relating to innovative technologies/ processes/ products (e.g., informing early design stage)

- Empirical models:
Lewis, Page, Midilli, Henderson and Pabis, Modified Page
- Experimental data fitted by non-linear regression
- Root mean square error (RMSE) used for assessing how well the experimental data are fitted
- Fitting objective: minimisation of RMSE

- **Prospective LCA**
- EN ISO 14040 and 14044
- Functional unit: 1 kg of evaporated water
- Databases: Environmental Footprint 3.1 and Ecoinvent 3.8
- LCIA method: Environmental Footprint 3.1
- Software: openLCA
- Impact of capital goods included
- Length Scale Factor, based on kinetics, used for estimation of capital goods
- Existing dryer used as a proxy

METHODOLOGY - Experimental



METHODOLOGY - Kinetics

Commonly used thin layer drying kinetics models

$$MR = \frac{M_t - M_e}{M_o - M_e}$$



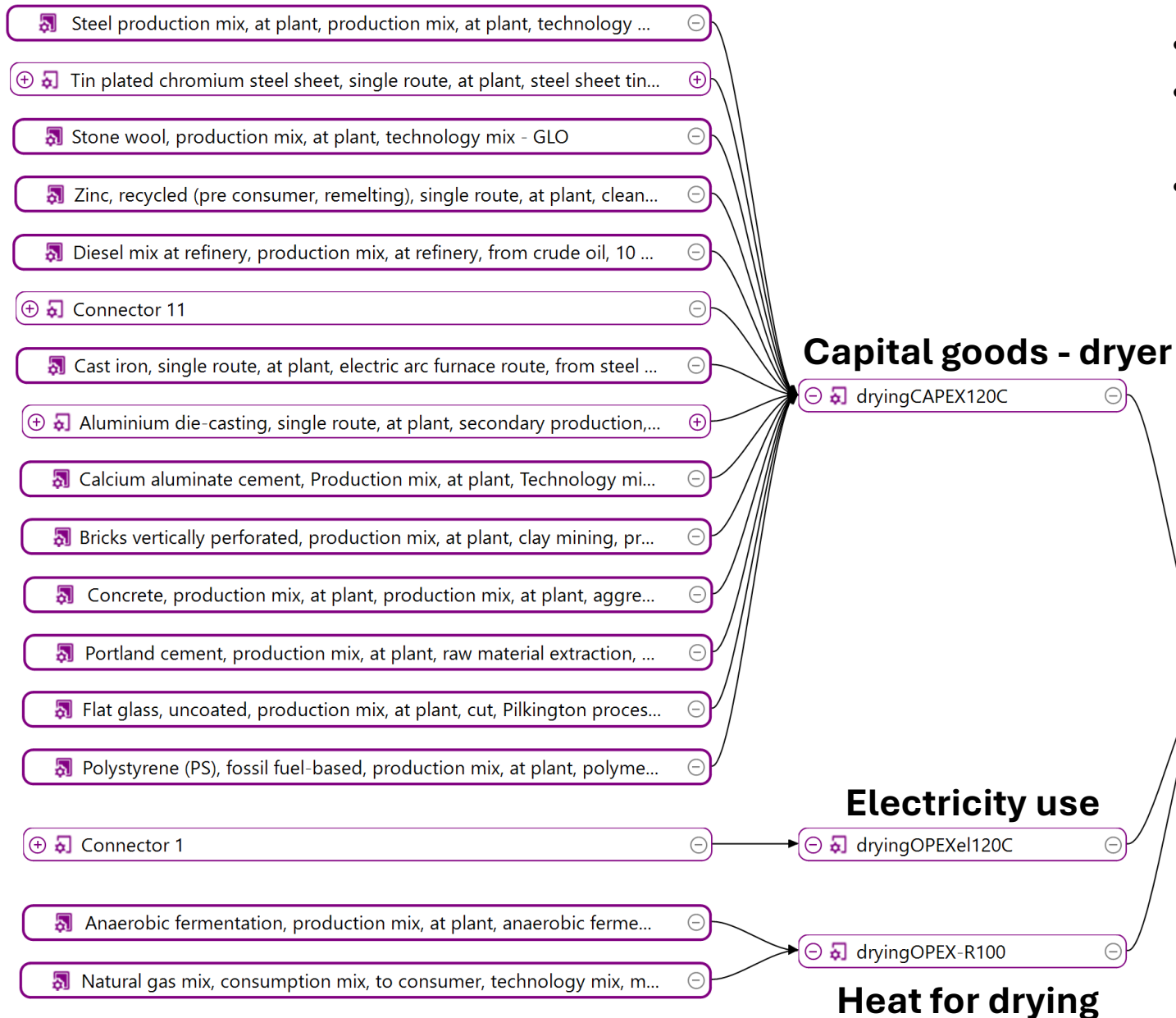
$$MR = \frac{M_t}{M_o}$$

M_e , M_o and M_t are the moisture content (% wb) at equilibrium, initial and time t , respectively.

Model name	Model equation
Page	$MR = \exp(-kt^n)$
Midilli et al.	$MR = a \exp(-kt) + bt$
Handerson and Pabis	$MR = a \exp(-kt)$
Modified page	$MR = \exp(-(kt^n))$
Lewis model	$MR = \exp(-kt)$

Abbreviations: k , k_1 , k_2 , drying constants (s^{-1}); MR , moisture ratio; n , a , b , c , model constants (dimensionless); t , time (s).

METHODOLOGY – scope - openLCA model



- Dryer from Ecoinvent used as a proxy
- Biogas/Natural gas (NG) used for heat supply (different co-firing scenarios)
- Assumptions:
 - Dryer sizes scales linearly with required residence time (for capital goods)
 - Electricity needed for the dryer also increases linearly with required residence time
 - Assumed heat required for drying 4.79 MJ/kgH₂O (dryer efficiency 55%)
 - Final moisture content of PS 15%
 - Boiler efficiency 90%
- AD own needs: 20% of biogas (LHV based)
- Combustion of NG: 0.055 kgCO₂eq/MJ of NG
- Upstream emissions from databases

Functional unit: 1 kg of evaporated water

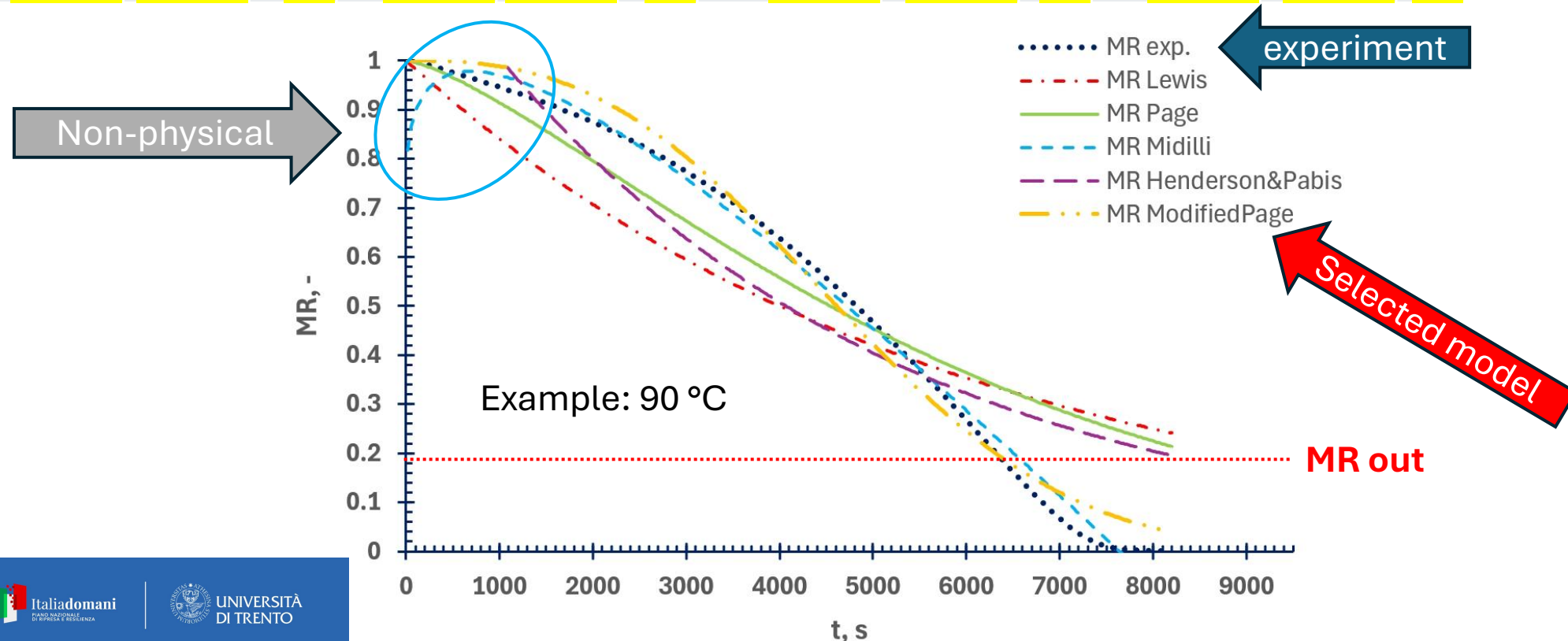
RESULTS - kinetics

		75 °C			90 °C			105 °C			120 °C		
		Avg.	+/-	%	Avg.	+/-	%	Avg.	+/-	%	Avg.	+/-	%
Lewis	k	1.19E-04	5.39E-06	4.5	1.66E-04	7.60E-06	4.6	2.80E-04	5.85E-05	20.9	3.49E-04	2.27E-05	6.5
Page	k	2.65E-07	4.83E-07	182.0	4.25E-05	7.84E-05	184.5	4.17E-09	2.23E-09	53.6	2.37E-09	9.55E-11	4.0
	n	1.88E+00	2.31E-01	12.3	1.46E+00	4.15E-01	28.3	2.38E+00	2.66E-02	1.1	2.50E+00	1.92E-02	0.8
Midilli	a	7.13E-01	1.85E-02	2.6	7.06E-01	4.91E-02	7.0	7.13E-01	5.75E-02	8.1	8.90E-01	2.02E-02	2.3
	b	-1.99E-04	4.35E-06	2.2	-2.51E-04	4.13E-05	16.4	-3.98E-04	7.07E-05	17.8	-3.45E-04	5.10E-06	1.5
	k	-5.34E-02	4.11E-03	7.7	-6.64E-02	1.12E-02	16.8	-7.34E-02	8.27E-03	11.3	-5.56E-02	1.06E-02	19.1
	n	3.27E-01	3.92E-03	1.2	3.06E-01	3.19E-03	1.0	3.07E-01	1.33E-02	4.3	2.59E-01	3.78E-02	14.6
Henderson&Pabis	a	1.23E+00	7.95E-03	0.6	1.26E+00	2.52E-03	0.2	1.34E+00	2.26E-02	1.7	1.53E+00	2.41E-02	1.6
	k	1.53E-04	8.33E-06	5.4	2.17E-04	1.10E-05	5.1	3.88E-04	8.59E-05	22.2	5.30E-04	3.97E-05	7.5
Modified Page	n	2.72E+00	3.55E-02	1.3	2.67E+00	1.03E-01	3.8	2.74E+00	5.65E-02	2.1	2.80E+00	3.61E-02	1.3
	k	1.32E-04	4.85E-06	3.7	1.81E-04	9.90E-06	5.5	2.98E-04	5.95E-05	20.0	3.61E-04	2.21E-05	6.1



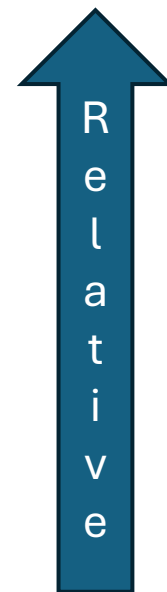
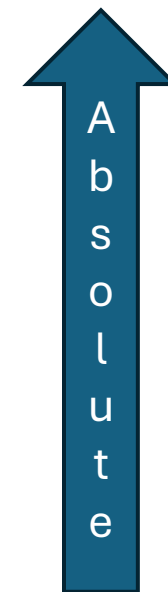
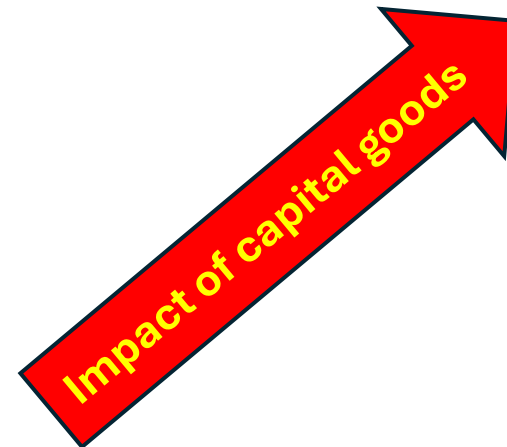
RESULTS – model selection

<u>RMSE:</u>	75 °C			90 °C			105 °C			120 °C		
	Avg.	+/-	%	Avg.	+/-	%	Avg.	+/-	%	Avg.	+/-	%
Lewis	0.1569	0.0014	0.9	0.1568	0.0050	3.2	0.1645	0.0014	0.9	0.1739	0.0020	1.2
Page	0.0741	0.0186	25.2	0.1249	0.0281	22.5	0.0461	0.0034	7.5	0.0454	0.0005	1.1
Midilli	0.0284	0.0030	10.6	0.0287	0.0014	4.8	0.0383	0.0034	8.9	0.0515	0.0029	5.6
Henderson&Pabis	0.1287	0.0043	3.3	0.1276	0.0051	4.0	0.1269	0.0032	2.5	0.1215	0.0023	1.9
Modified Page	0.0392	0.0020	5.0	0.0388	0.0035	8.9	0.0380	0.0020	5.2	0.0386	0.0013	3.3



RESULTS - LCA

	Scenario name	T drying °C	Total impact kgCO ₂ eq/kgH ₂ O	CAPEX subtot kgCO ₂ eq/kgH ₂ O	%
F100	100% Fossil fuel	120	0.383	0.016	4.1
		75	0.428	0.043	10.0
B	Baseline	120	0.334	0.016	4.7
		75	0.38	0.043	11.3
R100	100% renewable	120	0.093	0.016	16.9
		75	0.138	0.043	31.2



☐ Flow

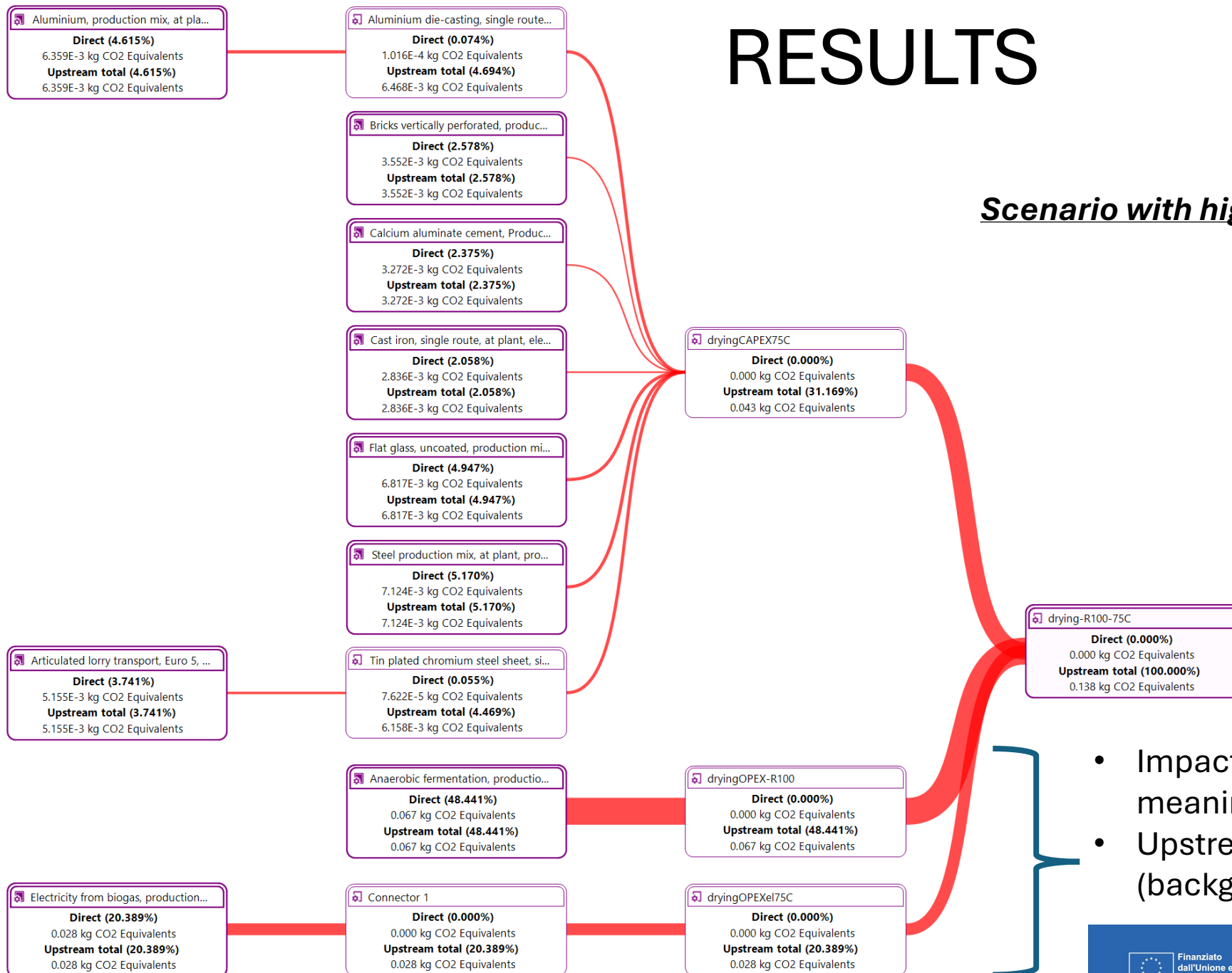
☒ Impact category

Scenario with highest share of capital goods

Contribution	Process	Required amount	Total result [kg CO2 Equivalents]	Direct contribution [kg CO2 Equivalents]
✓ 100.00%	✎ drying-R100-75C	1.00000 kg	0.13779	
> 48.44%	✎ dryingOPEX-R100	1.00000 kg	0.06675	
✓ 31.17%	✎ dryingCAPEX75C	1.00000 kg	0.04295	
05.17%	✎ Steel production mix, at plant, ...	0.00374 kg	0.00712	0.00712
04.95%	✎ Flat glass, uncoated, productio...	0.00503 kg	0.00682	0.00682
> 04.69%	✎ Aluminium die-casting, single ...	0.00034 kg	0.00647	0.00010
> 04.47%	✎ Tin plated chromium steel she...	0.00036 kg	0.00616	7.62234E-5
02.58%	✎ Bricks vertically perforated, pr...	0.01199 kg	0.00355	0.00355
02.38%	✎ Calcium aluminate cement, Pr...	0.00368 kg	0.00327	0.00327
02.06%	✎ Cast iron, single route, at plant,...	0.00194 kg	0.00284	0.00284
01.88%	✎ Polystyrene (PS), fossil fuel-bas...	0.00060 kg	0.00259	0.00259
Dryer 01.46%	✎ Portland cement, production ...	0.00235 kg	0.00202	0.00202
00.98%	✎ Stone wool, production mix, at...	0.00148 kg	0.00135	0.00135
00.23%	✎ Diesel mix at refinery, producti...	0.02498 MJ	0.00031	0.00031
> 00.21%	✎ Connector 11	0.00423 MJ	0.00028	
00.12%	✎ Zinc, recycled (pre consumer, r...	0.00060 kg	0.00017	0.00017
00.00%	✎ Concrete, production mix, at pl...	3.13386E-5 kg	4.44634E-6	4.44634E-6
> 20.39%	✎ dryingOPEXel75C	1.00000 kg	0.02809	

RESULTS

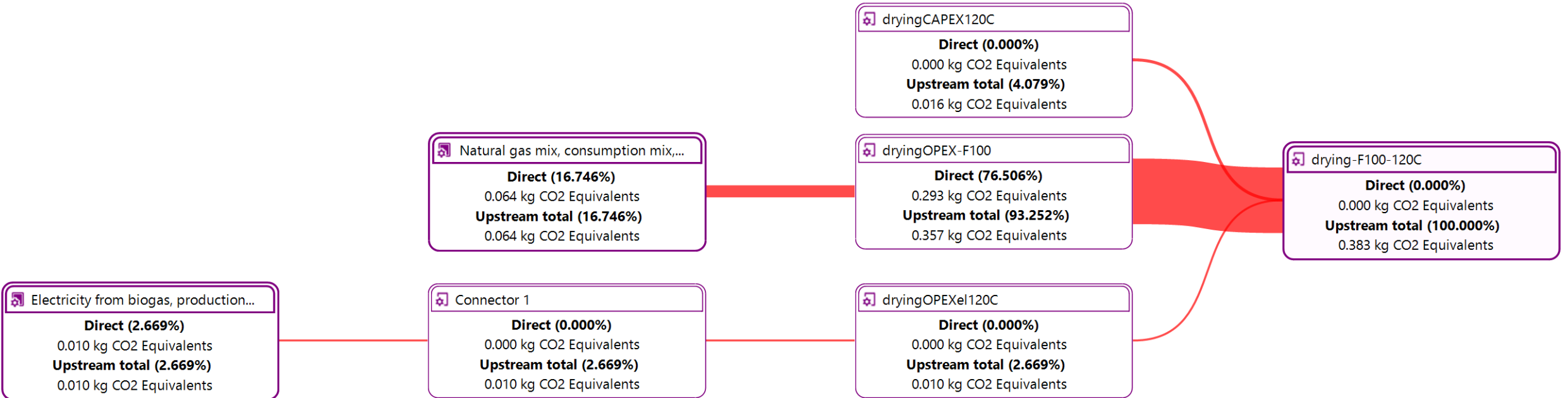
Scenario with highest share of capital goods



- Impacts from energy consumption still meaningful
- Upstream impacts of anaerobic digestion (background data from EF 3.1) dominates

RESULTS

Scenario with lowest share of capital goods



- Impacts from the use of natural gas dwarfs all other impacts
- Upstream impacts from natural gas (background data from EF 3.1) cannot be disregarded

CONCLUSIONS and FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSIONS:

- Modified Page model most suitable for drying kinetics of PS
- Limited availability of LCA background data for drying - significant gap
- Environmental cost of capital goods could be significant, especially for low-temperature drying
- Choices made during construction of the building for the dryer could have significant influence on environmental impact of the installation
- Capital goods importance increases with increased use of biogas
- Impacts from the use of natural gas dwarfs all other impacts
- Measurements in real conditions (industrial scale) needed to confirm if the kinetics determined for thin-layer on laboratory scale provides reasonable estimation of required residence time (validation needed for different drying technologies)

FUTURE WORKS:

- Include capital goods of biogas plant and boiler
- Include intermediate co-firing scenarios
- Include scenarios with kinetics determined for drying at 90 and 105 °C

Acknowledgements

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