



Workshop - CCU MODELLING APPROACH FROM MICRO TO MACRO ASSESSMENT

KPIs and Modelling Overview: How to approach the Integration of Innovative Technologies and Define its Objectives

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Presentation outlines

1 Introduction

2 Approach

3 Boundary conditions definition

4 Conclusions

Introduction

- Energy transition is going on and very challenging targets in terms of CO₂ emissions are set;
- Implementation of new plants as well as development of new technologies are needed;
- Several alternative options are available (renewables, CCUS, nuclear, etc);
- A clear methodology to identify the most suitable technology is needed;
- **NO SILVER BULLET EXISTS;**

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Approach

- The selection of (innovative) technologies shall be based on relevant aspects. Some of these aspects can be:
 - Primary Energy Consumptions per unit of product [$\text{MJ}_{\text{PEC}}/\text{u.p.}$]
 - Production cost of unit of product [$\text{€}/\text{u.p.}$];
 - Environmental impact to produce a unit of product [i.e. $\text{kg}_{\text{CO}_2}/\text{u.p.}$];
 - Technology readiness and input availability;
 - Process reliability [i.e. downtime along the plant lifetime];
 - Technology impact on the society;
- Once the criteria(s) is selected a comparative analysis between all the technologies shall be carried out

KPIs

- Energy transition is driven by the necessity to reduce CO₂ emissions, therefore relevant KPIs adopted shall refer to this aspect.
- Three main KPIs are:
 - CO₂ avoidance [%]
 - Specific Energy Consumption of CO₂ avoided [SPECCA] $\left[\frac{GJ_{LHV}}{t_{CO_2}} \right]$
 - Cost of CO₂ avoided (CCA) $\left[\frac{€}{t_{CO_2}} \right]$

$$\frac{e_{ref} - e_{new}}{e_{ref}}$$

$$\frac{PEC_{new} - PEC_{ref}}{e_{ref} - e_{new}}$$

$$\frac{Cost_{new} - Cost_{ref}}{e_{ref} - e_{new}}$$

Presentation outlines

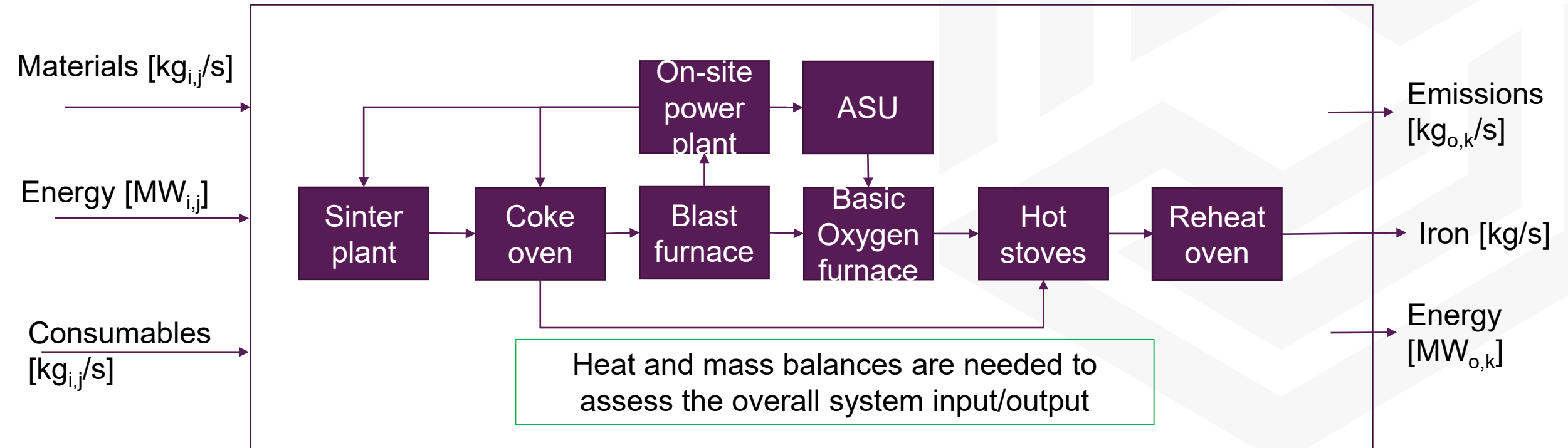
1 Introduction

2 Approach

3 **Boundary conditions definition**

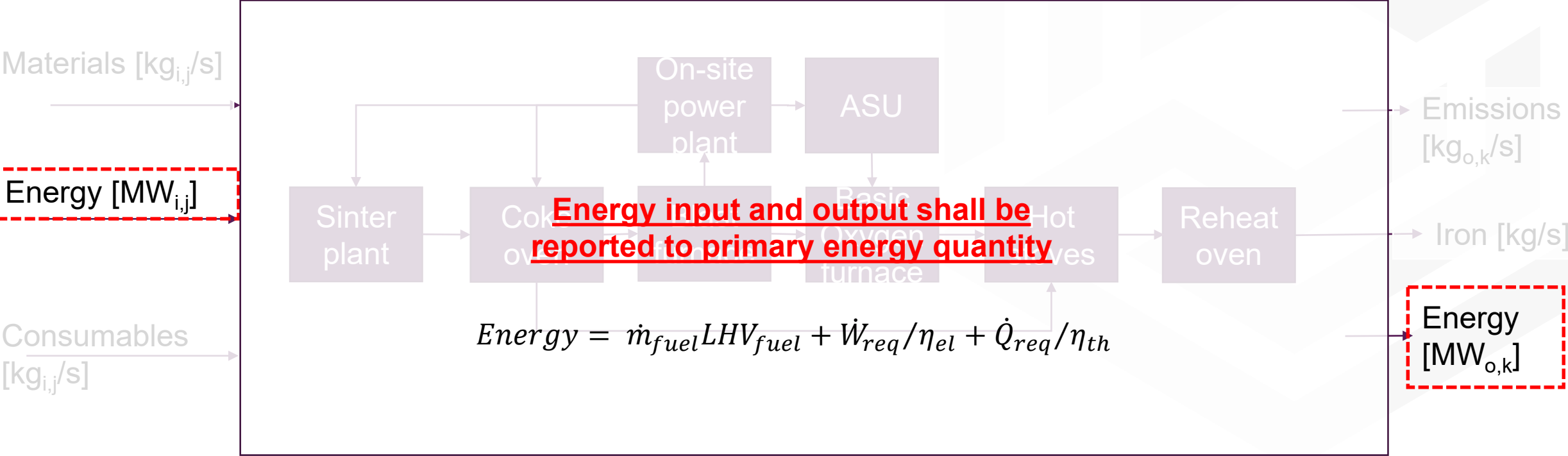
4 Conclusions

System boundaries (Iron production case)



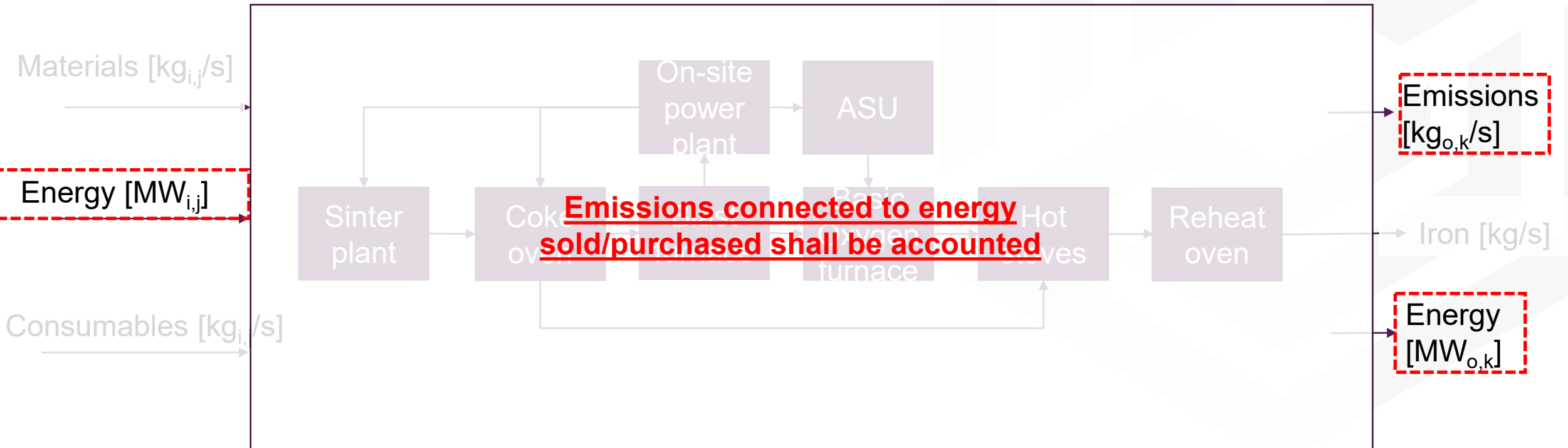
System boundaries (Iron production case)

$$\text{SPECCA} \left[\frac{\text{GJ}_{LHV}}{t_{CO_2}} \right] = \frac{PEC_{new} - PEC_{ref}}{e_{ref} - e_{new}}$$



System boundaries (Iron production case)

$$CO_2 \text{ avoidance } [\%] = \frac{e_{ref} - e_{new}}{e_{ref}}$$



System boundaries – cost analysis

$$\text{Cost of CO}_2 \text{ avoided (CCA)} \left[\frac{\text{€}}{t_{\text{CO}_2}} \right] = \frac{\text{Cost}_{\text{new}} - \text{Cost}_{\text{ref}}}{e_{\text{ref}} - e_{\text{new}}}$$

From the heat and mass balances, the sizing of the components and cost assessment can be done

$$\text{Cost}_i \left[\frac{\text{€}}{t_{\text{iron}}} \right] = \frac{\text{CAPEX}}{m_{\text{iron,lifetime}}} + \text{OPEX}$$

$$\text{OPEX}_i \left[\frac{\text{€}}{t_{\text{iron}}} \right] = \frac{\text{Fuel} + \text{material} + \text{consumables} \pm \text{electricity}}{m_{\text{product}}}$$

$$\text{CAPEX}_i \left[\frac{\text{€}}{t_{\text{iron}}} \right] = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \text{Equipment}_j + \text{installation} + \text{contingency} + \text{owner's cost}}{m_{\text{iron,lifetime}}}$$

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Conclusions

- The selection of relevant KPIs is the first step to identify the most suitable technology
- Modelling of conversion processes is necessary to determine the KPIs parameters
- Input and output shall be referred to primary energy consumptions
- Emissions connected to input and output shall be accounted for



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