

**Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories** 











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# metals treatment and compressed air supply

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#### **Contents**

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- Overview of processes analysed
- General modelling principles
- Description of life cycle inventories of machine processing
- Conclusions

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#### Overview of processes analysed

- Average machine processing
- Degreasing of metal surfaces
- Chipping
- Laser machining
- Chippless shaping
- compressed air supply



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## Modelling principles: capital equipment

- econvent
- factory infrastructure: demand of a share of capital equipment included in all machining datasets
- exception "laser machining":
   no factory hall demand included, as no correlation between
   machining hours and factory infrastructure
- exception "compressed air supply":
   considered ancillary process (e.g., to metals machining)
   in a factory

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## Modelling principles: Degreasing

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- machining datasets do NOT include degreasing Reason:
  - machining is per mass (or time in the case of laser machinig)
  - degreasing is per surface
- "surface to mass" ratio must be known
- practitioner needs to add degreasing dataset to each individual machining dataset

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### Modelling principles: Reference unit and material input

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  - Swiss Centre For Life Cycle Inventories
  - A joint initiative of the ETH domain and Swiss Federal Offices











- chipping datasets:
  - per kg material removed
  - material removed is an input
- chipless shaping:
  - per kg material processed
  - no material input
- laser machining:
  - per hour processing
  - no material input (a few mg/sec)
- compressed air supply:
  - per m<sup>3</sup> comp. air supplied (including losses in the network)
  - per m<sup>3</sup> comp. air produced

#### Average machine processing

average product manufacturing:

steel

chromium steel

aluminium

copper

metal (82.4/2.0/3.3/12.2 %)

- additional datasets:
  - machine (manufacturing)
  - machine operation
  - factory (construction)
  - factory operation
  - metal input



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#### Inventory data

- Data from 8 mechanical processing machines
- Average capacity about 8'000 tons from 44 to 210'000 tons capacity
- data from 2003 to 2006
- data includes
  - solvents, consumption
  - solvents, emission: 0.56g/kg metal product
  - lubricating oil
  - compressed air
  - thermal energy
  - electricity



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#### machine and factory

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- manufacture data:
   based on the same 8 machines
- factory operation: ancillary energy consumption, water consumption and wastes generated
- metal working factory:

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- includes building hall and land use
- data based on three manufacturers

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#### Degreasing of metals



- industry data from European household device manufacturer
- inventory data includes:
  - electricity
  - thermal energy
  - industrial cleaning detergents
  - sodium chloride
  - sulphuric acid
  - water

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#### **Turning**

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- Two phases in treatment: roughing, dressing and average
- Two different technologies: conventional and CNC (Computerized Numerical Control)
- Five different metals:
   steel, NiCr-steel, cast iron, aluminium, brass
- Inventory data:
  - electricity
  - compressed air (CNC only)
  - lubricating oil (CNC only)
  - factory (operation and construction)
  - amount of metal removed











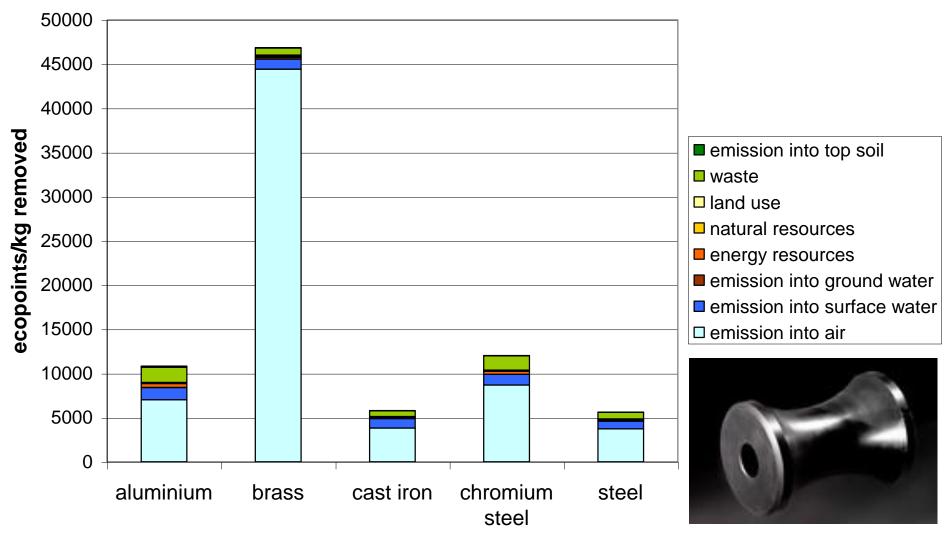






#### Results: ecological scarcity 06

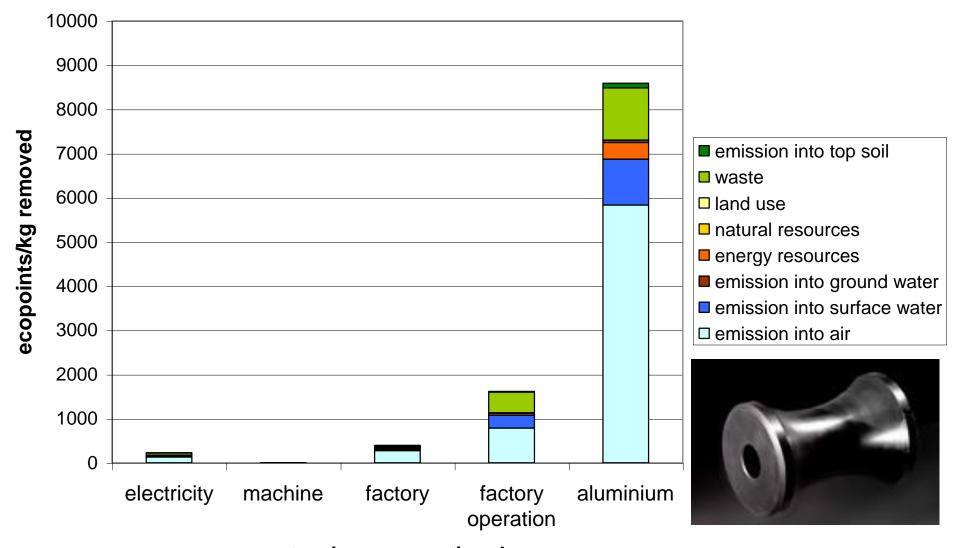




turning, conventional

#### Contributions: ecological scarcity 06





turning, conventional

#### **Drilling**

- Two different technologies: conventional and CNC
- Five different metals:
   steel, chromium steel, aluminium, copper, brass
- Inventory data:
  - electricity
  - compressed air (CNC only)
  - lubricating oil (CNC only)
  - capital equipment
  - factory operation
  - amount of metal removed



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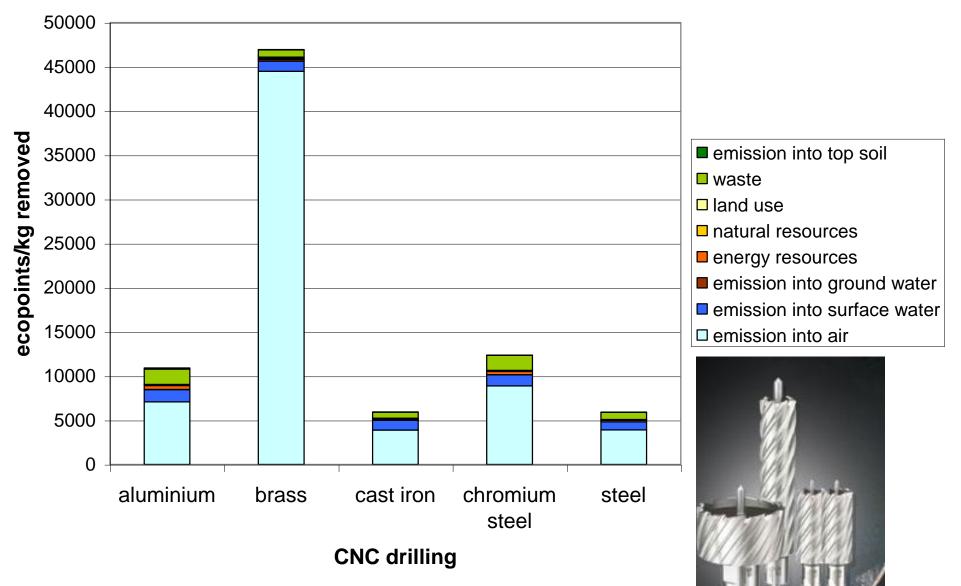






#### Results: ecological scarcity 06





#### Milling

- Four different process modes:
   large and small parts, dressing and average
- Four different metals:
   steel, chromium steel, cast iron, aluminium
- Inventory data:
  - electricity
  - compressed air
  - lubricating oil
  - amount of metal removed





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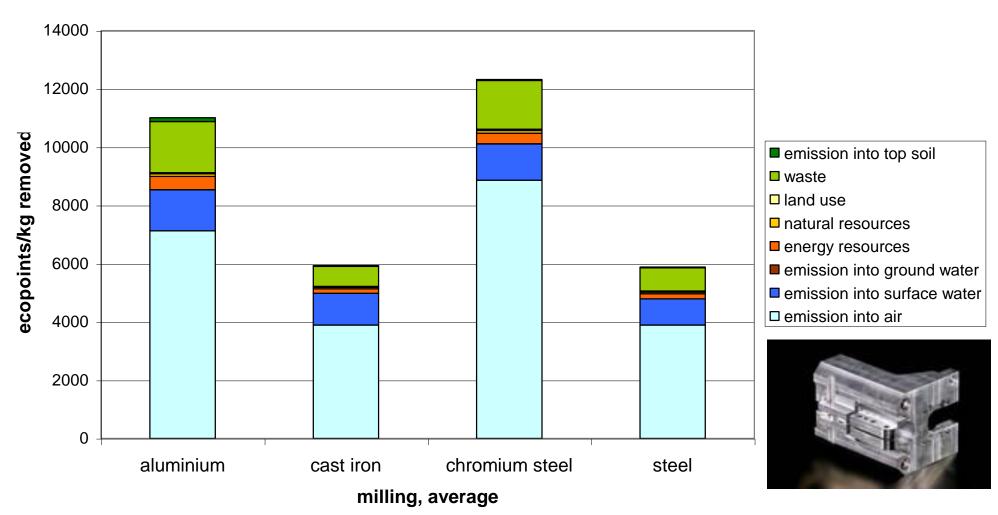






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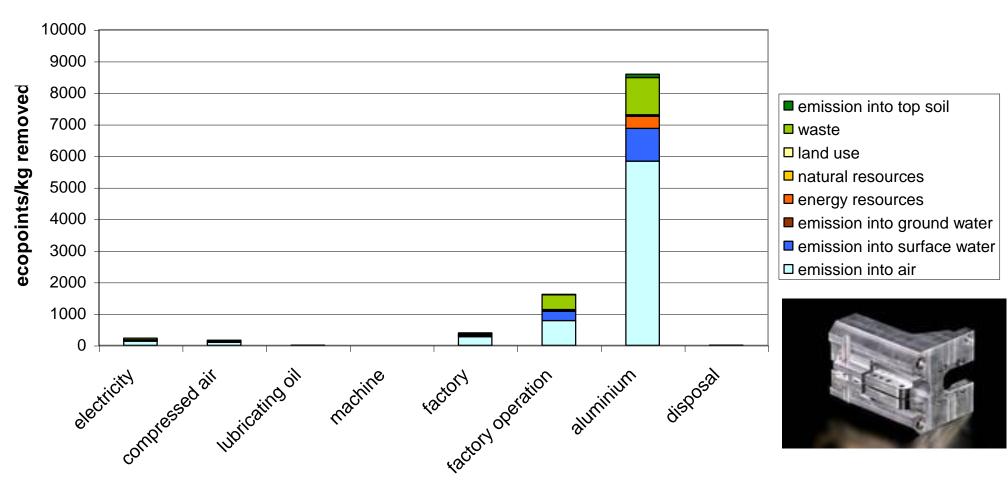






#### Contributions: ecological scarcity 06





milling, average

#### Laser machining of metals

- Two different laser systems:
  - YAG (Yttrium-Aluminium garnet)
  - CO<sub>2</sub>
- Different laser sizes:
  - YAG: 30, 40, 50, 60, 120, 200, 330, 500 W
  - CO<sub>2</sub>: 2, 2.7, 3.2, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0 kW
- Total operation time:
  - YAG: 2 hours/day; 5 days/week; 15 years
  - CO<sub>2</sub>: 12 hours/day; 5 days/week; 15 years



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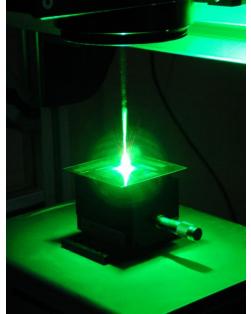














#### Laser machining: inventory data

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- YAG laser systems:
  - electricity
  - cooling water (larger units only)
  - air emissions of particulates,  $NO_x$ , and ozone
  - machine manufacture
- CO<sub>2</sub> laser systems:
  - electricity
  - industrial gases (helium, nitrogen, carbon dioxide)
  - air emissions of helium, particulates, NO<sub>X</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and ozone
  - machine manufacture

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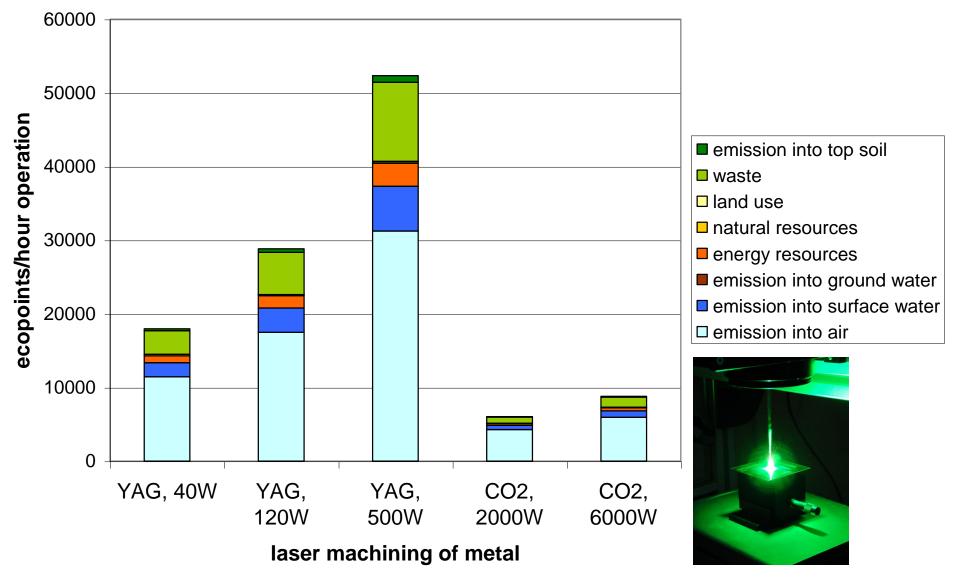






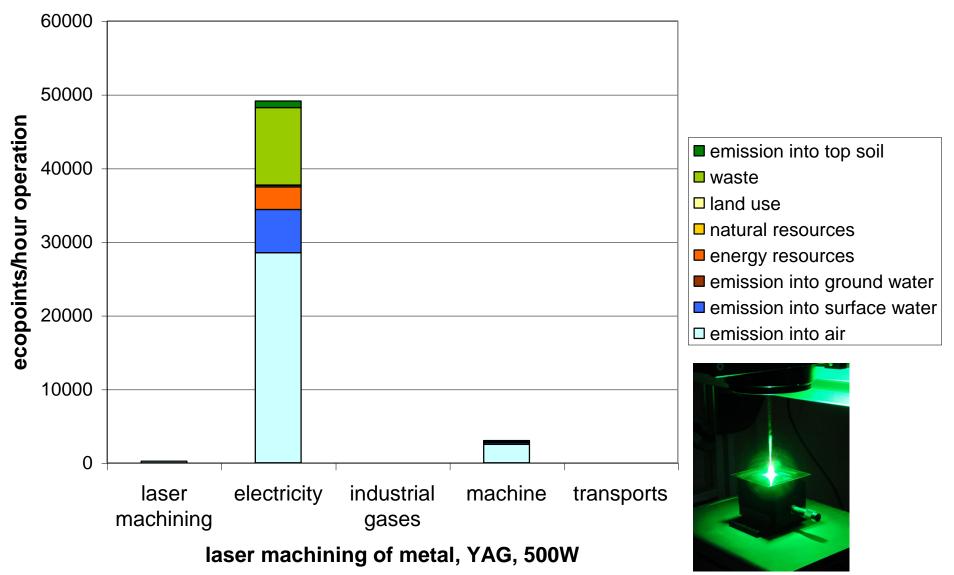
#### Results: ecological scarcity 06





#### Contributions: ecological scarcity 06

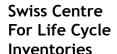




#### Impact extrusion

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- Three different levels of temperature: cold  $(T/T_{melt} < 0.3)$ , warm, hot  $(T/T_{melt} > 0.6)$
- two different metals:
  - steel
  - aluminium (cold IE only)
- Datasets on
  - surface treatment (cold IE only)
  - warming (warm/hot IE only)
  - deformation stroke
  - 1 to five stroke treatments
  - Inventory data: energy inputs, capital equipment and factory operation











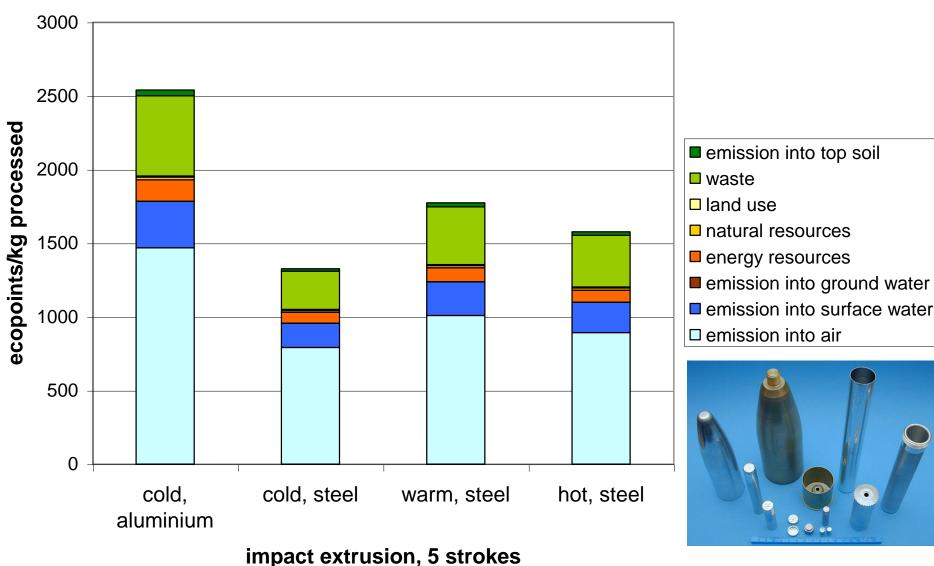






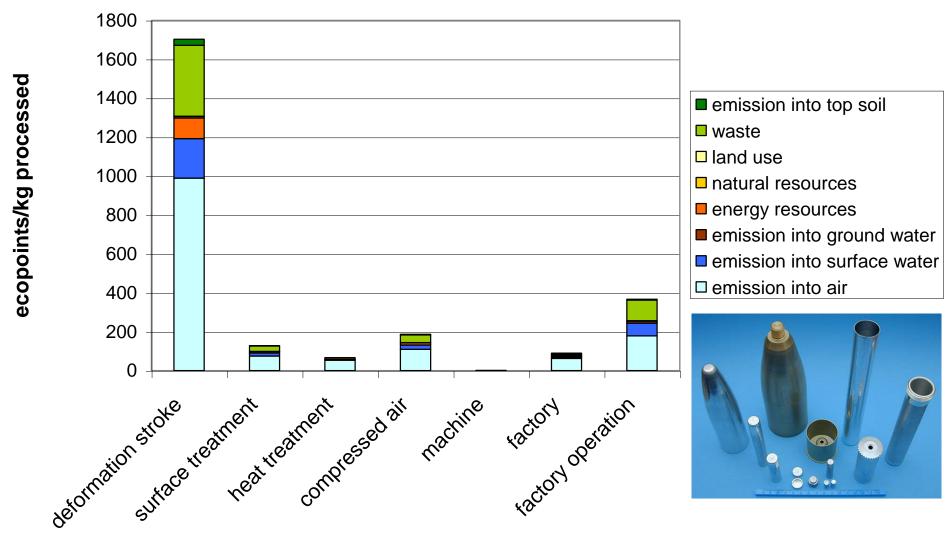
#### Results: ecological scarcity 06





#### Contributions: ecological scarcity 06





impact extrusion, aluminium, 5 strokes

#### Deep drawing

- Two different modes: single stroke and continuous
- Different press sizes:
   650, 3'500, 10'000, 38'000 kN
- one metal: steel
- Inventory data:
  - electricity,
  - compressed air
  - capital equipment
  - factory operation



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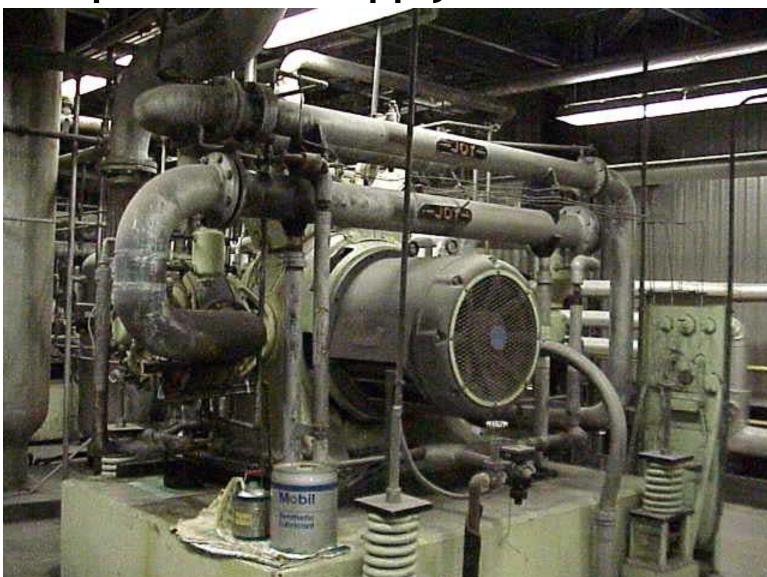








Compressed air supply





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#### Compressed air supply system

- compressor
- compressed air storage container (opt.)
- dryer (opt.)
- filter (opt.)
- pipe network (for distribution)
- consumer devices



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#### Drivers of electricity consumption

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- leakage rate
- pressure level
- appropriateness of control settings
- size of compressor

increase in electricity consumption due to filter and dryer:

small installations: 5 %

large installations: 3 %

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### Compressors installed in Switzerland



	power in kW					W 01 1V
	<3	3-15	18-90	>90	total	joi FH ede
installed compressors	110'000	30'000	8'000	800	148'000	
	74 %	20 %	5 %	1 %		
electricity consumption [GWh]	11	150	400	200	671	
	1 %	20 %	53 %	26 %		

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#### Key figures compressors & network



- life time: 15 years
- 750 hours per year
- machine weight:

4 kW: 140 kg (35 kg/kW)

300 kW: 4600 kg (15 kg/kW)

• increase in electricity consumption due to filter and dryer:

- small installations: 5 %

- large installations: 3 %

pipe diameter: 100 mm

network length: 4'500 m

• 100 mg steel (large), 34 mg aluminium (small) per Nm<sup>3</sup>

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#### Datasets available

- Two different compressor sizes:
  - <30 kW, >30 kW
- Three different pressure levels:
  - <30 kW: 8, 10, 12 bar
  - > 30 kW: 6, 7, 8 bar
- Three different technology levels:
  - average
  - optimised
  - best generation (>30 kW only)



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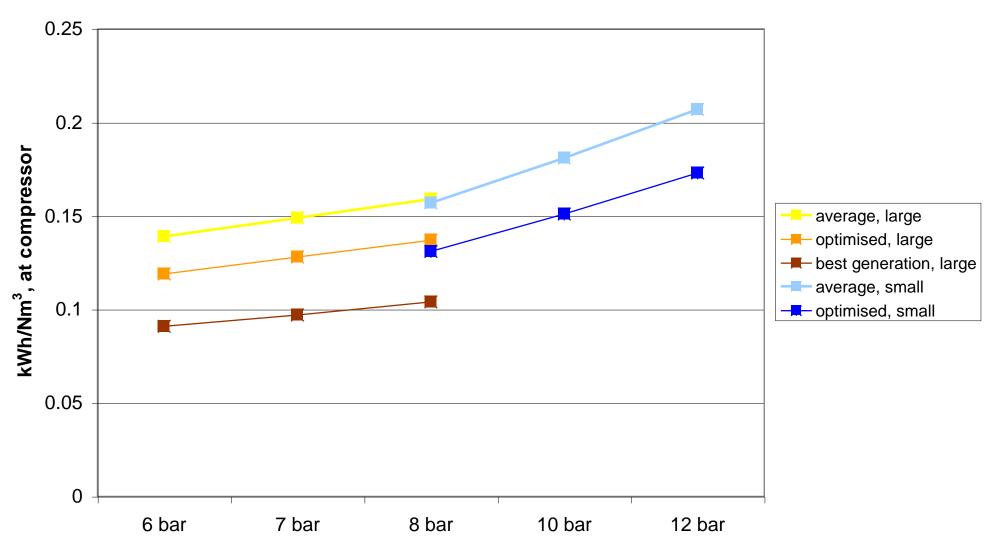






#### **Electricity consumption**





#### Inventory data

leakage rate > 30 kW:

- average: 30 %

- optimised: 15 %

- best generation: 10 %

leakage rate < 30 kW:</li>

- average: 50 %

- optimised: 5 %

lubricating oil:

- small: 10 mg / Nm<sup>3</sup>

- large: 2.1 mg / Nm<sup>3</sup>



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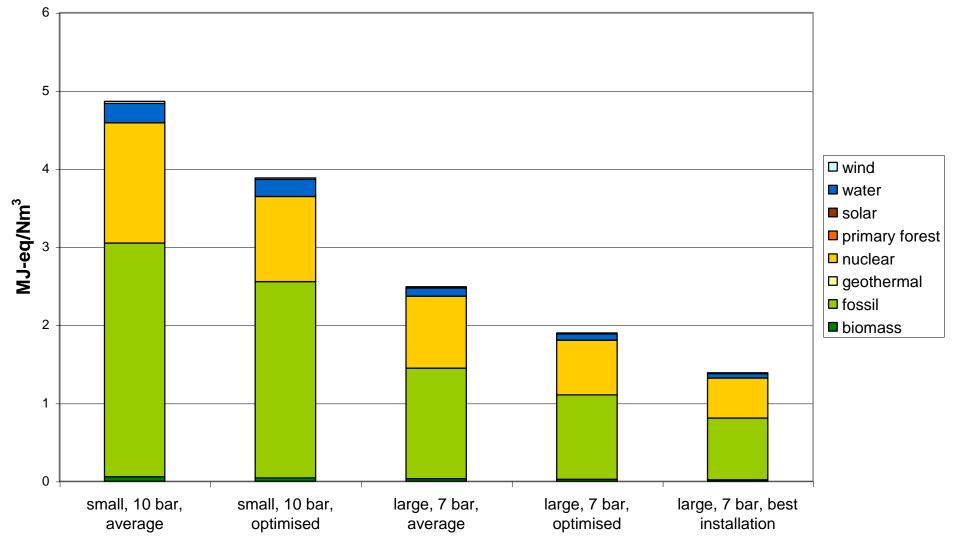






#### Results: cumulative energy demand

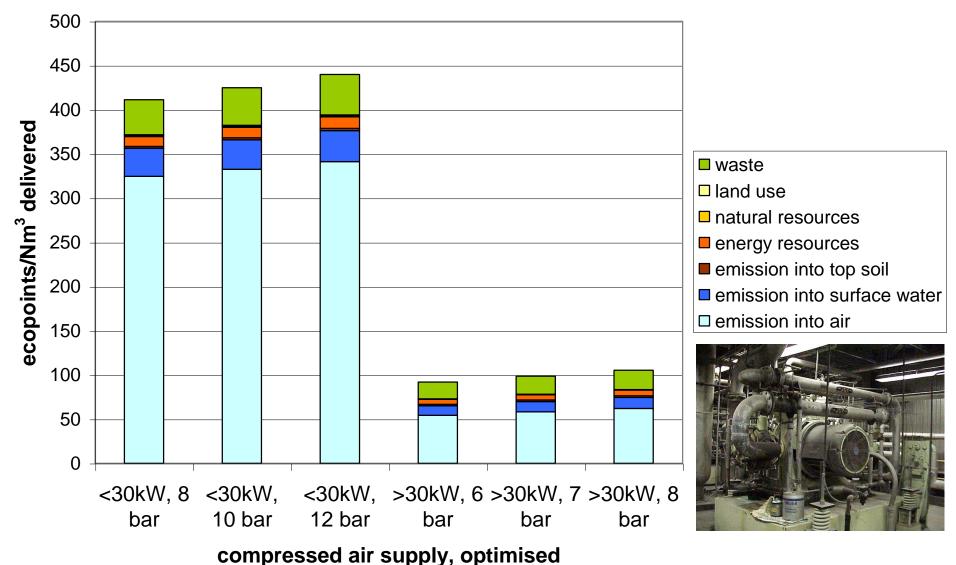




compressed air, supplied

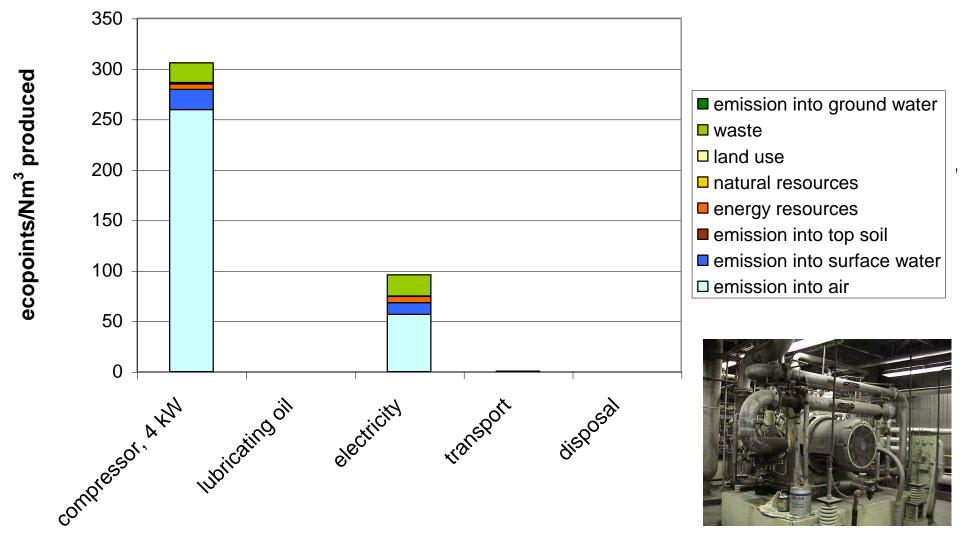
#### Results: ecological scarcity 06





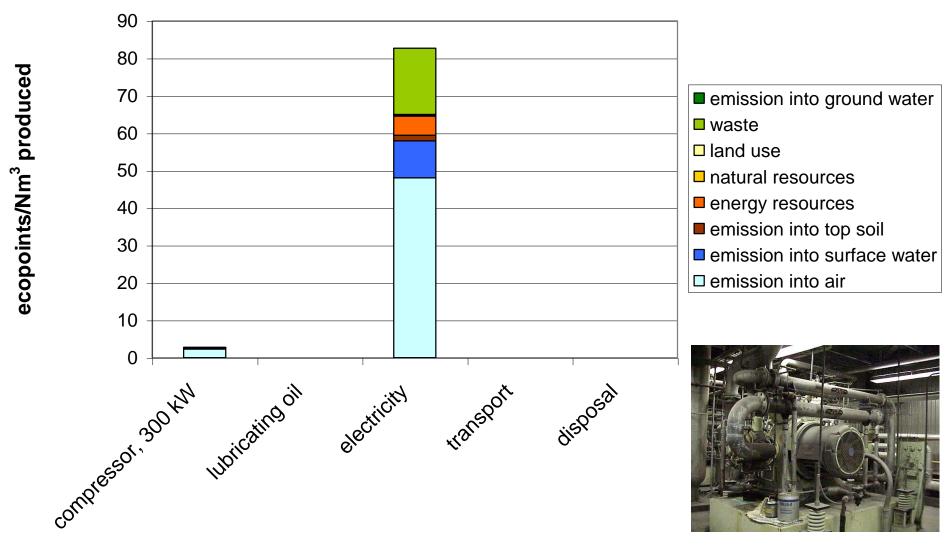
#### Contributions: ecological scarcity 06





#### Contributions: ecological scarcity 06





compressed air supply, big, 7 bar

#### **Conclusions**

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- chipping processes: production of material removed is dominant
- chipless shaping: deformation energy and general factory operation are most important
- laser machining dependent on power needed
- compressed air: substantial difference particularly between average, optimised and best
- metal machining datasets do not include degreasing
   add it separately

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#### Thank you very much for your attention!

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