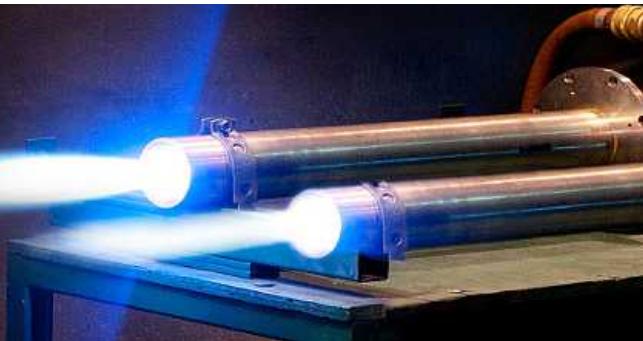


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# ENG505 – Energy Technologies, Systems, and Applications

Plasma Gasification for Energy Production and Material Reclamation

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# Waste

## Example: McDonalds pancake breakfast

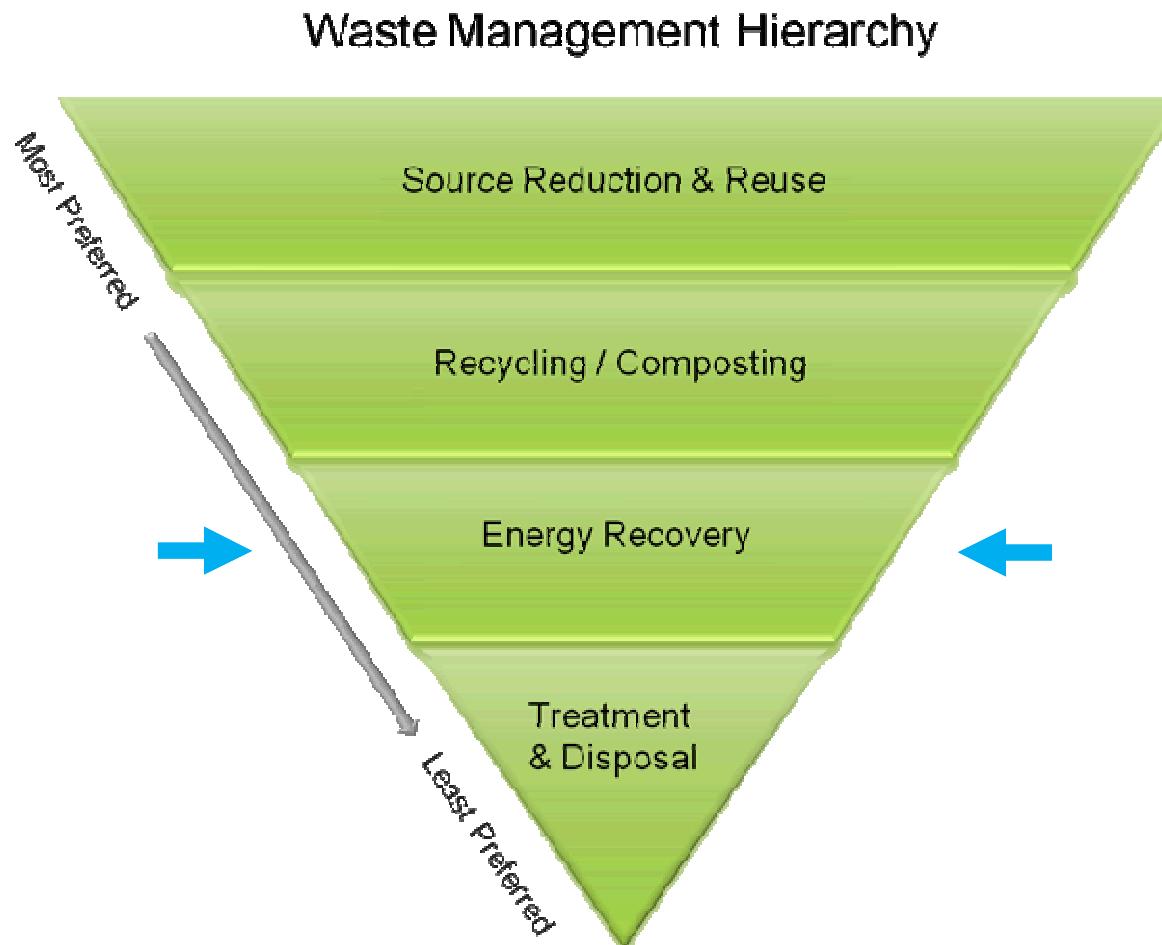


- The top & bottom of a styrofoam container that held the pancakes
- A plastic syrup container and its foil top
- A paper cup
- A plastic cup lid
- A plastic straw
- A plastic fork
- A plastic knife
- The plastic bag that held the fork and knife
- Some used napkins
- The paper tray liner or bag

The average American generates 4.4 lbs of waste daily

**About 3 lbs is not recycled**

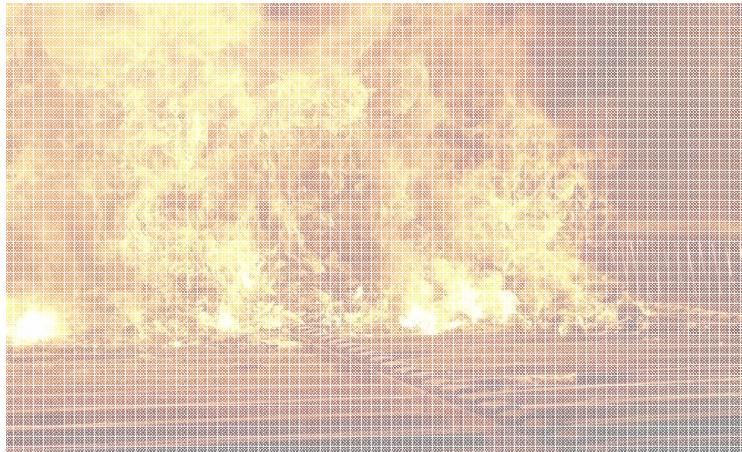
# Waste to energy (WtE)



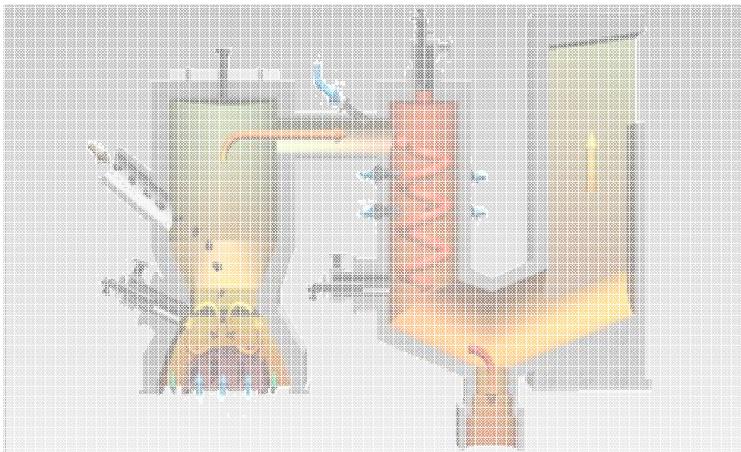
# Waste to energy (WtE)



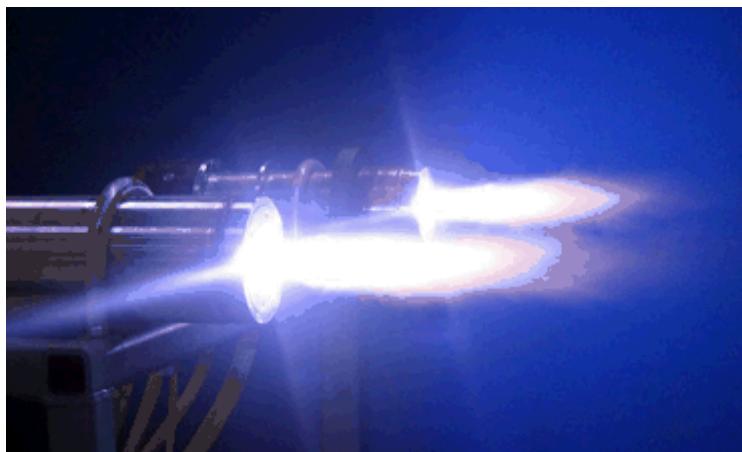
Landfill Gas Recovery



Incineration

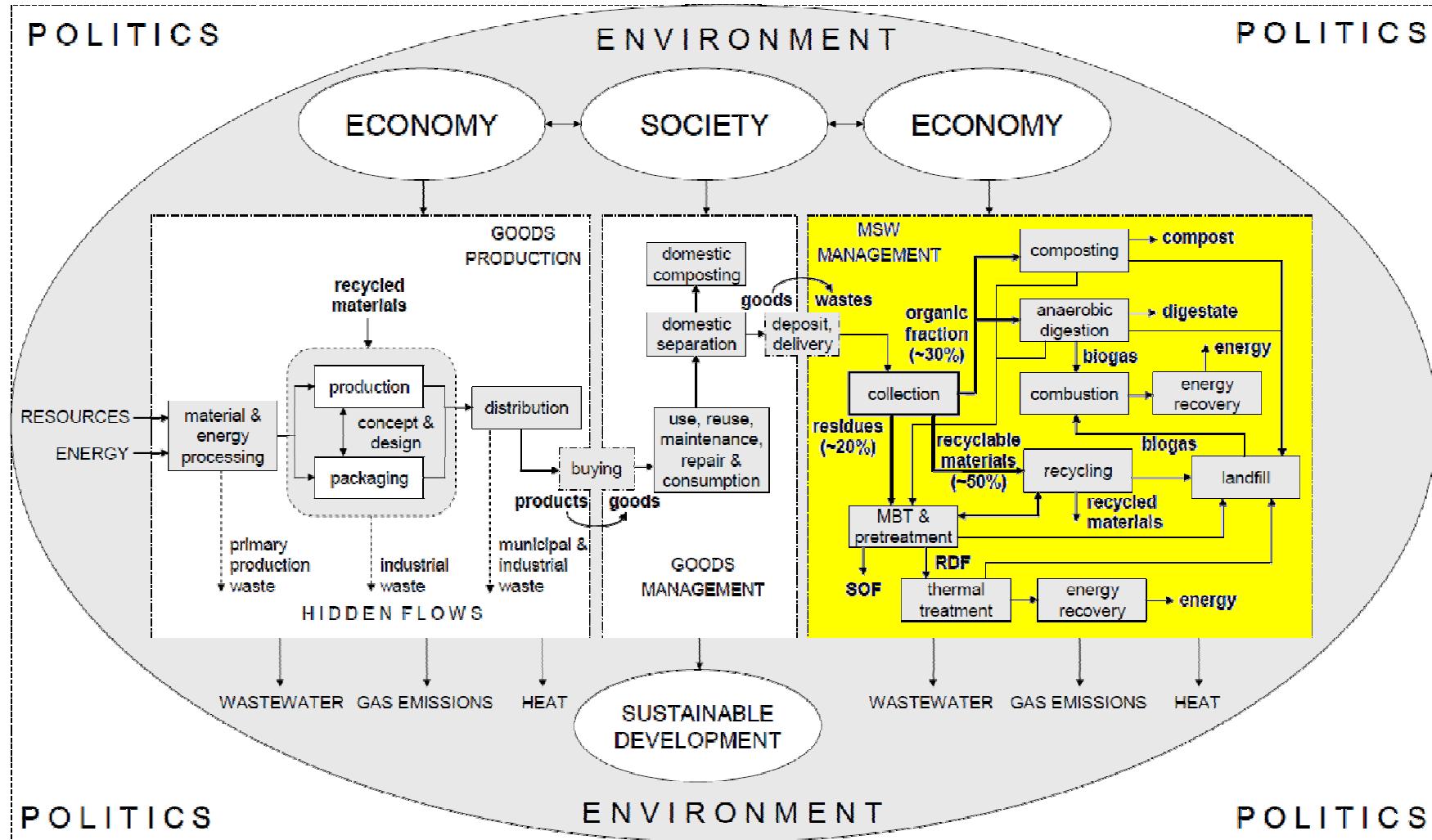


Conventional Gasification

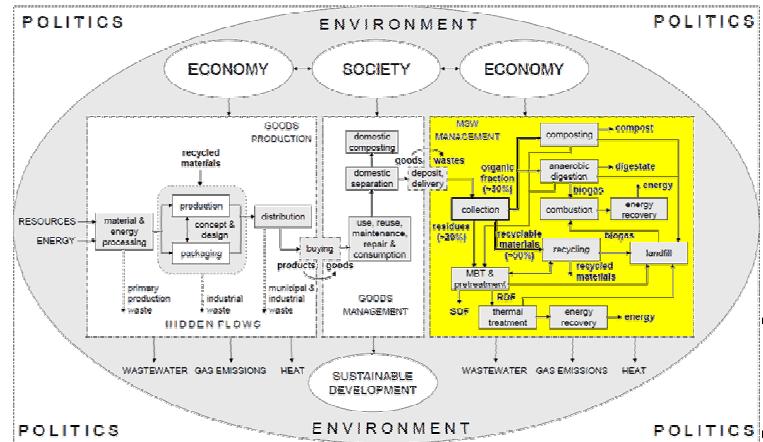


Plasma Gasification

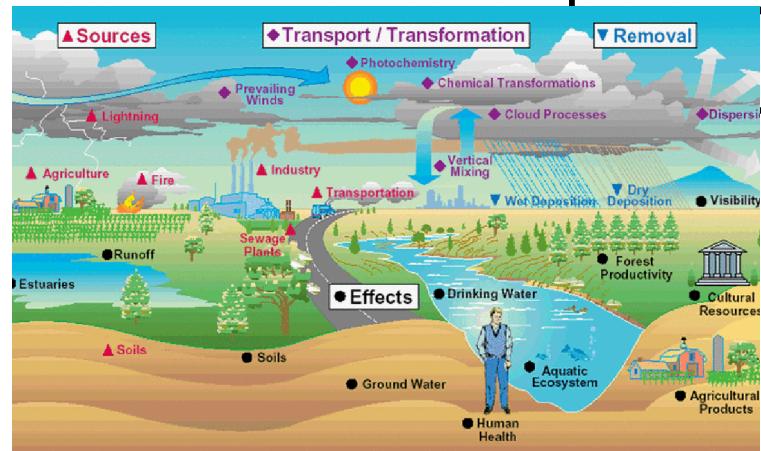
# Systems perspective



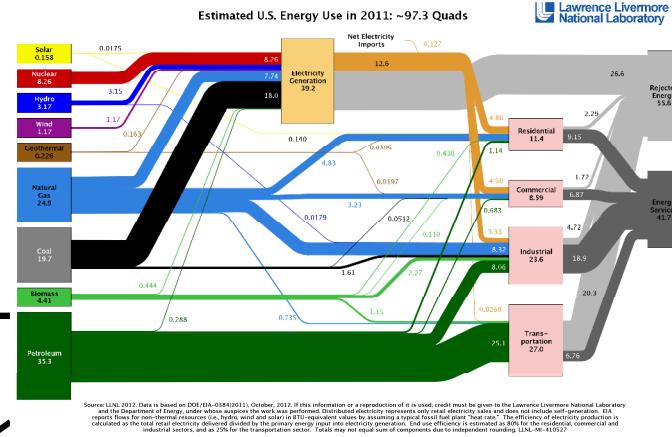
# Systems perspective



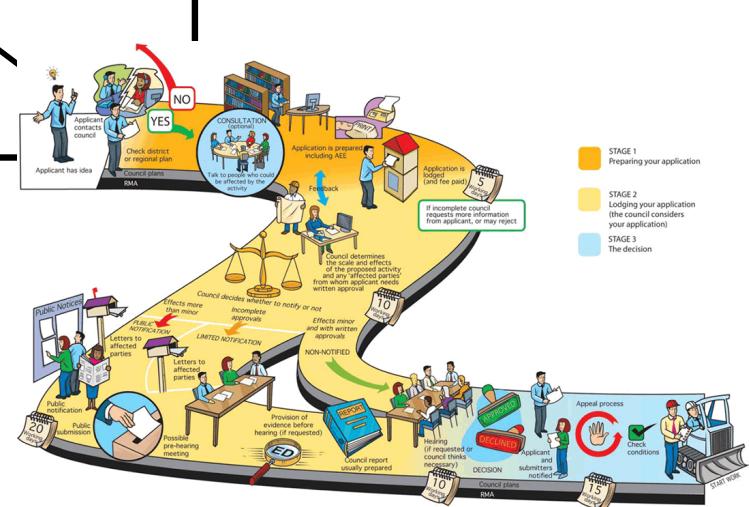
Materials Lifecycle



Environment



Energy



Policy/Regulations

# Our objective

- To ask:

From a systems perspective,

**when**

**where**

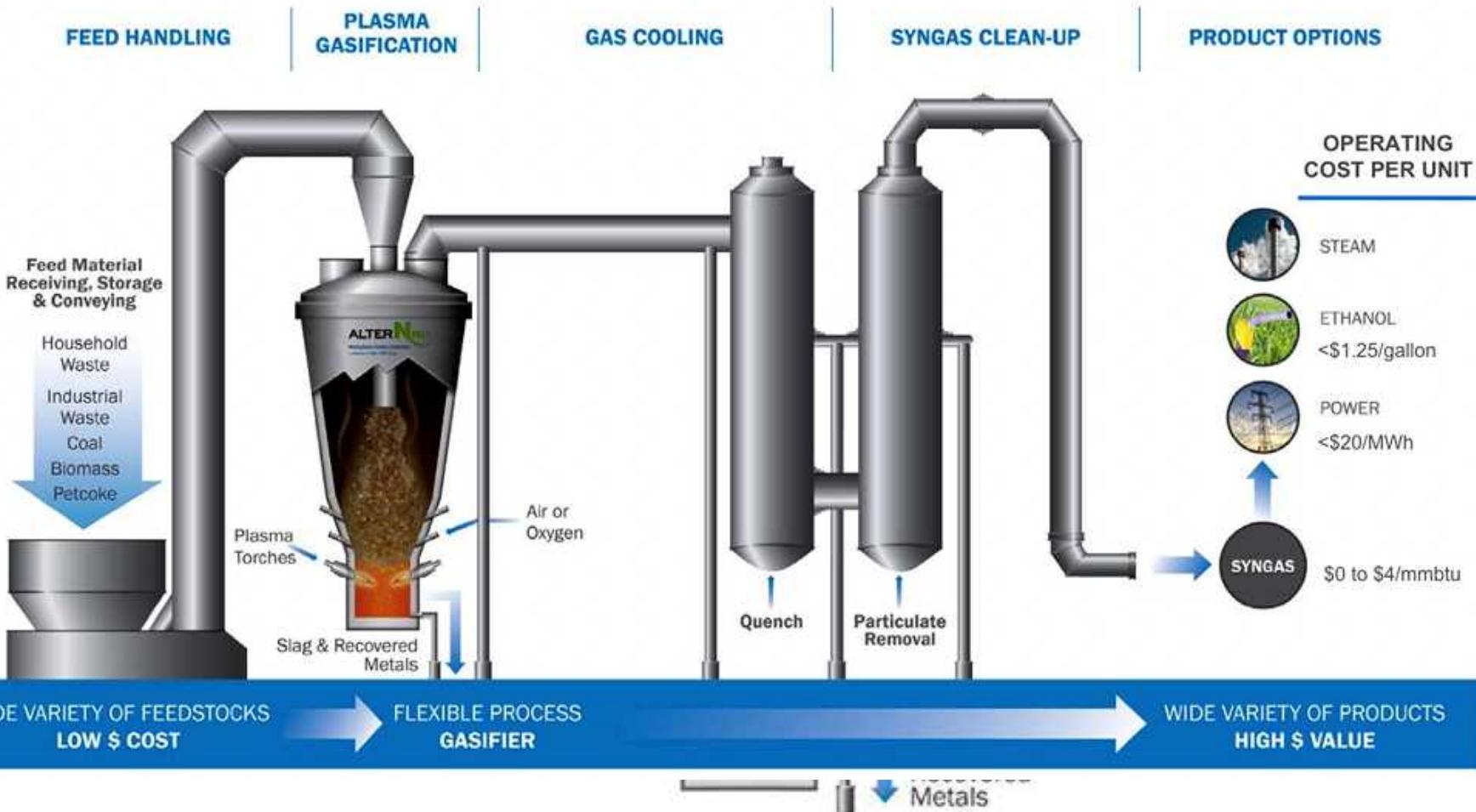
**how**

**to what extent**

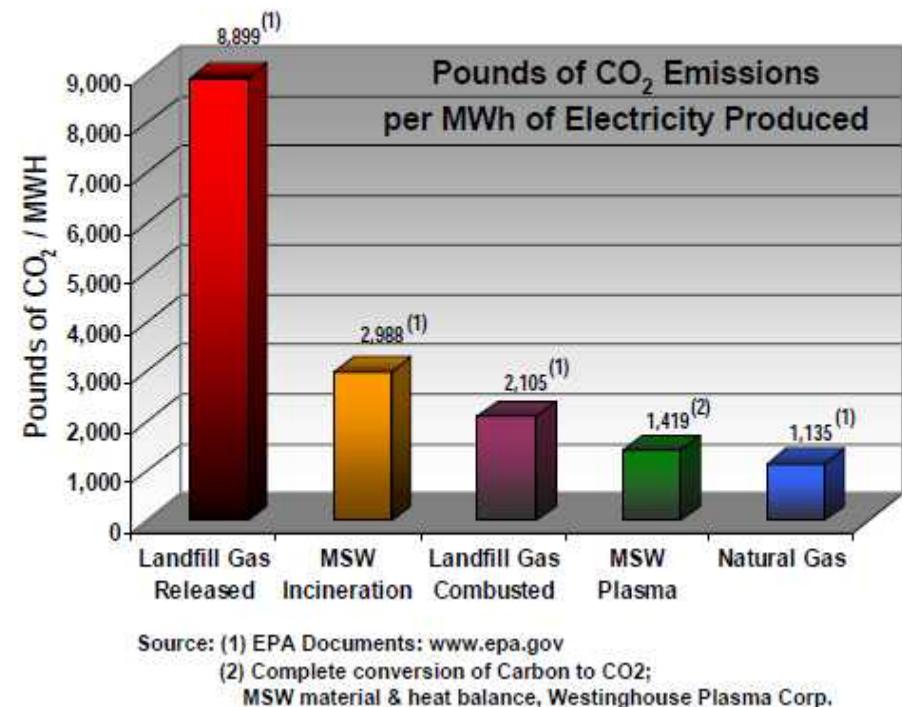
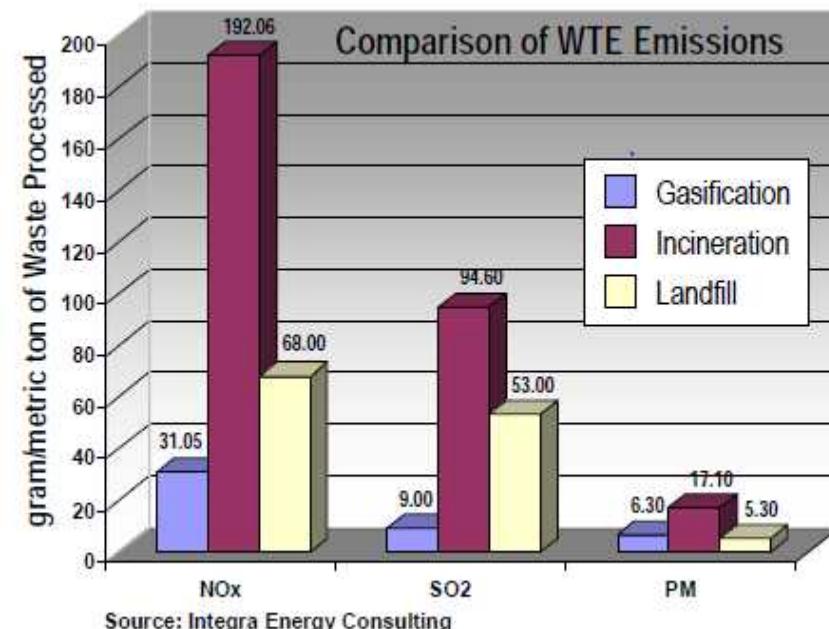
does it make sense to employ PG?

- Evaluate the technology from a Sandia systems standpoint

# Plasma gasification process



# Air Emissions Comparison of Waste Management Solutions



# Air Emissions

Demonstration Source Tests of Plasco Energy Plasma Arc  
Gasification of 110 tpd of MSW

Emissions (mg/N-M <sup>3</sup> @7%O <sub>2</sub> )	Measured	USEPA Standard
PM	12.8	20
HCl	3.1	40.6
No <sub>x</sub>	150	308
So <sub>x</sub>	26	85.7
Hg	.0002	50
Dioxins/furans (ng/N-m <sup>3</sup> )	.009245	13

It has been demonstrated that the higher temperatures plasma gasification waste-to-energy process provides for substantial conversion of the organic constituents of the waste and therefore significantly reduces the likelihood of downstream dioxin formation.

# Other environmental metrics

basis:

1kg MSW

	water consumption (g)	air emission of organics (g)	air emission of dust (g)	water emission of suspended solids (g)	landfill volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
landfill	0	1.20E-01	2.70E-02	0.03	1.43E-03
incineration	175.2	2.00E-03	4.90E-02	6.79	2.70E-04
biological	70.8	1.60E-03	3.32E-02	1.23	4.90E-04
plasma gasification	151.2	1.20E-04	0	0	0

Herva, 2013

# Waste to electricity

	net production kWh/ton	income \$/ton	
landfill gas	41 to 84	2 – 4	Kaplan et al, 2009
incineration	470 to 930	23 – 46	Kaplan et al, 2009
plasma gasification	680	34	NYC, 2004

- plasma gasification
  - plasma torch uses 15-20% of electricity generated (Arena, 2012)
  - 40% less efficient than conventional gasification (Janajreh et al, 2013)

# “Tipping fees”

- landfill
  - \$18 per ton in ID
  - \$105 per ton in MA
  - \$49 per ton U.S. average for large landfills
  - \$200 to \$300 per ton in Japan and Europe (Byun et al, 2012)
- incineration
  - \$69 per ton (Byun et al, 2012)
  - \$25 to \$100 per ton (TWB, 1999)
- plasma gasification
  - \$110 per ton (100 tpd design, Byun et al, 2012)
  - \$75 to \$85 per ton (3000 tpd design, NYC, 2004)

# Summary



Parameter	Landfill	Incineration	Plasma Gasification
Safety	+	-	++
Security	++	+	-
Reliability	++	+	-
Sustainability	-	+	++
Cost effectiveness	++	+	-
Resiliency	++	-	+

# Summary

Parameter	Weight Factor	Landfill	Incineration	Plasma Gasification
Safety	1	+	-	++
Security	1	++	+	-
Reliability	1	++	+	-
Sustainability	1	-	+	++
Cost effectiveness	1	++	+	-
Resiliency	1	++	-	+
<b>SCORE</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

# Summary

Parameter	Weight Factor	Landfill	Incineration	Plasma Gasification
Safety	1	+	-	++
Security	1	++	+	-
Reliability	2	++	+	-
Sustainability	1	-	+	++
Cost effectiveness	3	++	+	-
Resiliency	1	++	-	+
<b>SCORE</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

# Summary

Parameter	Weight Factor	Landfill	Incineration	Plasma Gasification
Safety	2	+	-	++
Security	1	++	+	-
Reliability	1	++	+	-
Sustainability	3	-	+	++
Cost effectiveness	1	++	+	-
Resiliency	1	++	-	+
<b>SCORE</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

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- Janajreh et al, Energy Conversion and Management 65 (2013) 801-809
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