

Development of Application Procedure of the Tier 2 Methodology for CH₄ Emission from Korean Landfills

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Introduction



Hierarchy of Solid Waste Management in Korea

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Energy Recovery
- Incineration
- Landfill



Treatment Trend of Municipal Solid Waste in Korea

Year	Landfill (%)	Incineration (%)	Recycling (%)
1995	72.3	4.0	23.7
2000	47.0	11.7	41.3
2005	31.0	23.0	46.0



MSW Compositional Generation Rate(2001 year)

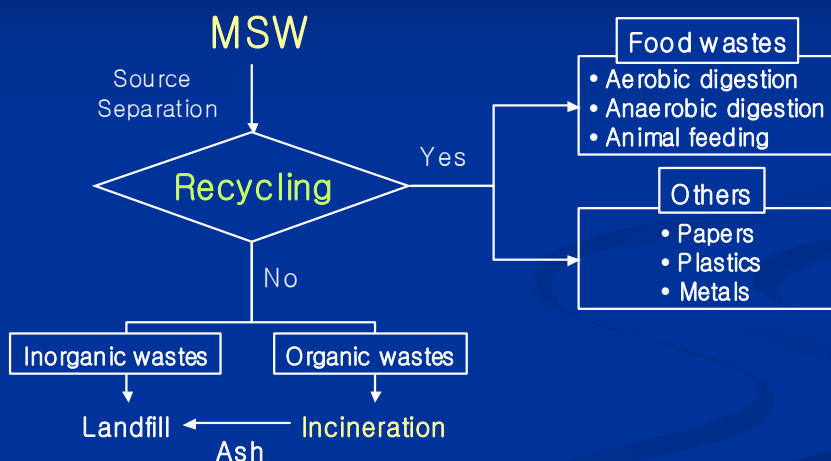
Item		Generation	Landfill	Incineration	Recycling	
Total (ton/day)		48,498.6	21,000.2	6,576.3	20,922.1	
Municipal Solid Waste	Combustibles	Sum (ton/day)	28,663.6	15,550.6	6,475.7	6,637.3
		Food wastes (%)	32.81	34.31	8.93	56.76
		Papers (%)	16.78	62.53	35.64	1.83
		Woods (%)	7.01	52.56	45.19	2.25
		Rubber & Leather (%)	3.48	66.45	32.90	1.65
		Plastics (%)	7.25	66.90	31.42	1.68
		Others (%)	16.37	78.26	20.84	0.90
	Non-Combustibles	Sum (ton/day)	5,582.5	5,311.6	80.2	190.7
		Briquette ash (%)	1.76	91.52	—	8.48
		Metals & Glasses (%)	2.78	94.86	1.16	3.98
		Earth & Sand (%)	3.08	97.83	0.02	2.15
		Others (%)	8.67	95.02	2.32	2.66
	Recyclables	Sum (ton/day)	14,252.5	138.0	20.4	14,094.1
		Papers (%)	45.10	0.26	0.08	99.66
		Glasses (%)	15.47	1.34	—	98.66
		Metals (%)	19.82	0.40	—	99.60
		Cans (%)	4.44	2.38	—	97.62
		Plastics (%)	8.60	1.85	0.72	97.43
		Others (%)	6.56	4.51	0.72	94.77

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Management Schemes of MSW in Korea



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Estimation Methodology of CH₄ from Landfill : Tier 2

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Questions to be Answered

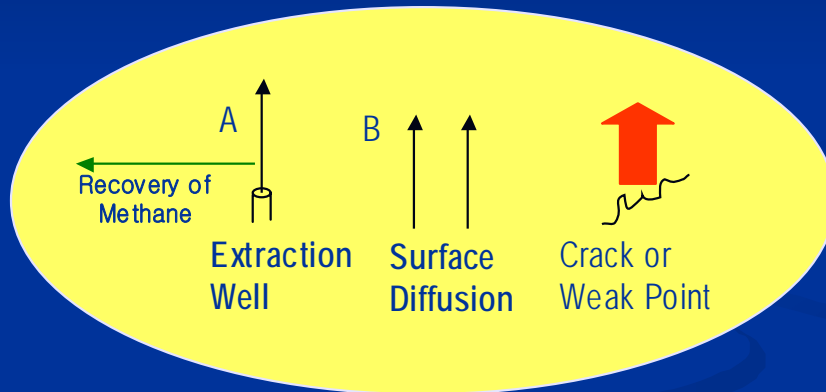
- Why should we apply the Tier 2?
- How much the accuracy may be improved as a result of applying the Tier 2?
- What would be the most efficient approaches to adopt the Tier 2?

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Methane Emission from Landfill: (1) Extraction Well, (2) Surface Diffusion

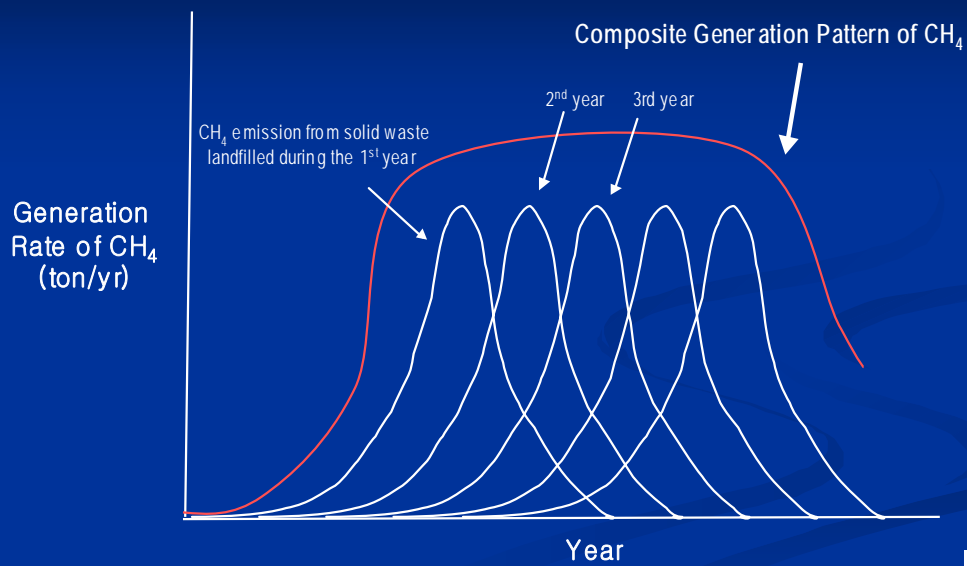


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Emission Pattern of CH_4 from Landfill over time



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Methodologies suggested by IPCC

■ Tier 1

$$CH_4 (\text{ton/yr}) = (MSW_T \times MSW_F \times MCF \times DOC \times DOC_F \times F \times 16/12 - R) \times (1-OX)$$

❖ Assumptions

(1) CH₄ generated by the waste is released in the same year the waste is deposited

(2) Landfilled amount is relatively constant over time



If waste disposal increases at about 2% per year over a 20~30 year period, the Tier 1 method would overestimate emissions by about 20~25%.



Methodologies suggested by IPCC

■ Tier 2

$$Q_{CH_4} = L_0 \times M_t \times \{ \exp(-kc) - \exp(-kt) \}$$

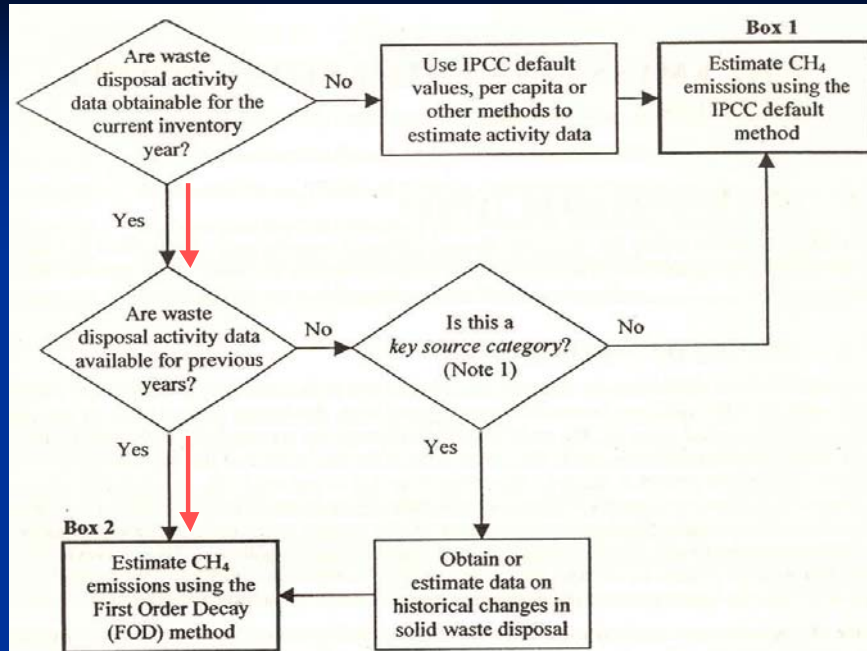
L_0 : Methane Generation Potential
 M_t : Annual amount of solid waste landfilled
 k : Methane generation constant (yr⁻¹)

❖ Basics

- (1) CH₄ is emitted over a long period of time rather than instantaneously
- (2) First-order decay model has been broadly used to model generation rate of CH₄ from landfills



Decision Tree for CH₄ Emissions from Solid Waste Disposal Sites



What are the difficulties in applying the Tier 2?

- Lack of information on MSW landfilled previously
 - ❖ resulting in difficulty in estimating L_0 value
- Lack of information on how to measure the surface diffusion of CH₄
 - ❖ resulting in difficulty in estimating k value



Methane Generation Kinetics

Methane Generation Kinetic Equation

$$\frac{dM_{CH_4}}{dt} = k \cdot L_0 \cdot M_{sw}$$

Tier 2	$Q_{CH_4} = L_0 \times M_t \times \{ \exp(-kc) - \exp(-kt) \}$
Revised Tier 2	$Q_{CH_4}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N M_0(i) L_0(i) [\exp\{-k(t-i)\} - \exp\{-k(t-i+1)\}]$



Key Parameters for Tier 2 Methodology

■ L_0 (Methane Generation Potential)

$$\diamond L_0 = MCF \times DOC \times DOC_F \times F \times 16/12$$

✓ **MCF: 0.4~1.0**

✓ **DOC: Country Specific Equation**

$$DOC(\%) = 0.114 \times FW + 0.320 \times PA + 0.366 \times WO + 0.571 \times RU \\ + 0.061 \times SL + 0.114 \times AN + 0.285 \times OT$$

✓ **DOC_F : 0.5~0.6**

✓ **F: 0.4~0.6**



Key Parameters for Tier 2 Methodology

- k (Methane Generation Constant)**

(1) First Methodology

$$k = \frac{-\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - 4\alpha\gamma}}{2\alpha}$$

where

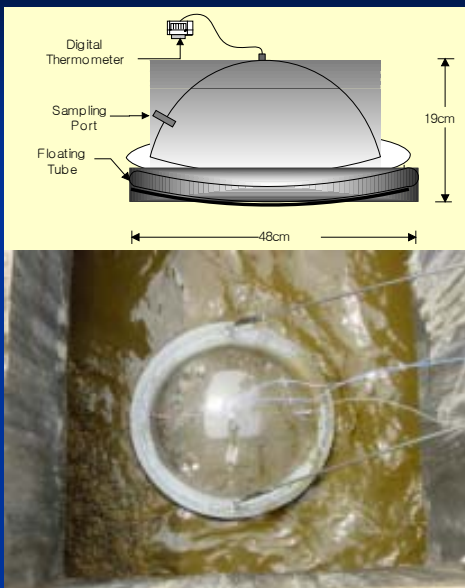
$$\alpha = \frac{c^2 - t^2}{2}, \beta = t - c, \gamma = \frac{Q_{CH_4}}{L_0 M_t}$$

(2) Second Methodology

Best fit to generation rate of CH₄ at a certain year



Surface Diffusion Measurements



Fortran Code for Estimating k value

```

PROGRAM LFG EMISSION
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H,M,K,O-Z)
REAL WASTE(100), METHANE(100), K, L0(100), DOC(100), F, DOC_F
OPEN(UNIT=1, FILE="D:WLFGE_DATA")
OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE="D:WLFGE_EMISSION")

C
C N REPRESENTS THE PERIOD FROM INITIAL LANDFILL(YEAR)
C L0 IS METHANE EMISSION FACTOR
C WASTE(L) REPRESENTS THE AMOUNT OF WASTE LANDFILLED AT ITH YEAR(TON/YEAR)
C
C*****
LANDFILL_END=9
N=9
MCF=1.000
DOC_F=0.5500
F=0.514500
EMISSION_MEASURED=5130.3600

DO 5 L=1, LANDFILL_END
READ(1,*) WASTE(L), DOC(L)
L0(L)=MCF+DOC_F*DOC(L)*F*16.000/12.000
PRINT *, DOC(L), L0(L)
5 CONTINUE
6 FORMAT(F10.2,1X,F10.5)

C
C TOTAL_EMISSION IS THE MEASURED EMISSION RATE FROM A LANDFILL
C
ERR_COMP=1500.000
DO 20 I=1, 10000

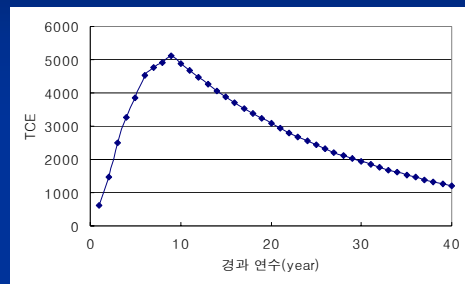
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Fortran Output

K = 0.04650 yr⁻¹

Year	CH4 Emission(TCE)
1	621.0103
2	1462.3851
3	2487.4473
4	3261.4714
5	3848.7662
6	4533.6663
7	4764.3522
8	4910.3202
9	5127.9360
10	4894.9460
11	4672.5419
12	4460.2430
13	4257.5898
14	4064.1444
15	3879.4881
16	3703.2219
17	3534.9644
18	3374.3517
19	3221.0366
20	3074.6873
21	2934.9876
22	2801.6352
23	2674.3416
24	2552.8317
25	2436.8427
26	2326.1236
27	2220.4352
28	2119.5487
29	2023.2464

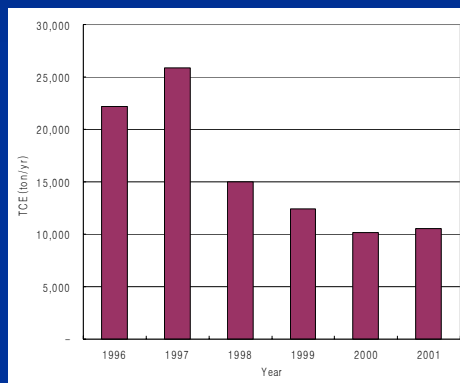


L_0 and K values for Korean Landfills

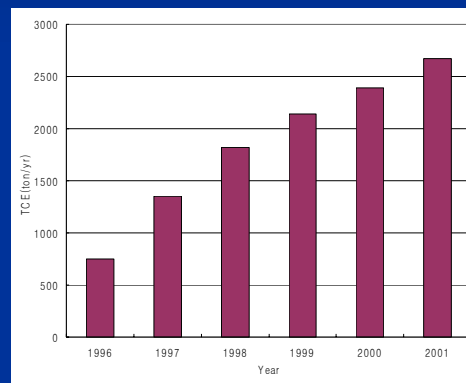
- L_0 : 0.15~0.30 ton-CH₄/ton-waste
- k : 0.04~0.09 yr⁻¹
 - ❖ IPCC default value : 0.05 yr⁻¹



Comparison of CH₄ emission from a Korean Landfill between Tier 1 and Tier 2



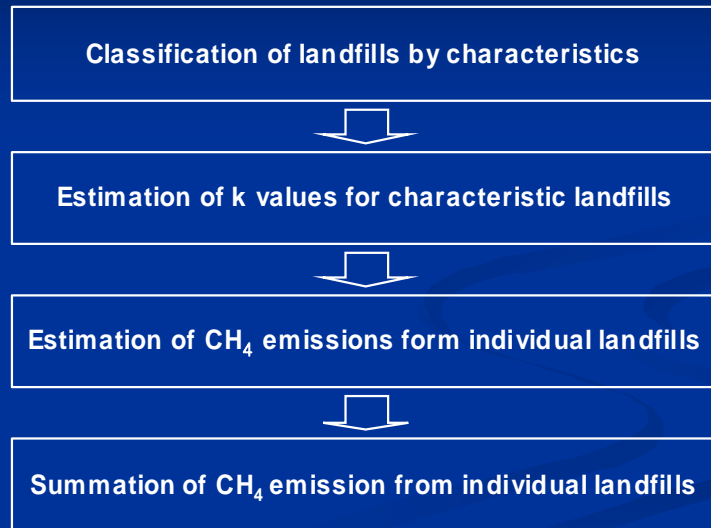
Tier 1



Tier 2



Estimation procedures for CH₄ emission by the Tier 2



Considerations on changing emission methodology from Tier 1 to Tier 2

■ Pre-requisites

- ❖ Collecting information on landfill histories of all landfills: landfill amount, compositions of solid wastes, and landfill period etc.
- ❖ Monitoring the seasonal emission rates of CH₄ from the surfaces of representative landfills

■ Predicted Problems

- ❖ Uncertainty arising from the assumption of the landfill histories of non-sanitary landfills
- ❖ Difficulty in data managements: QA/QC and UA



Thank you very much!

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