



Comparison between Landfill Gas and Waste Incineration for Power Generation in Astana, Kazakhstan

Vasileios Inglezakis

Luis Rojas-Solórzano

Jong Kim

Aisulu Aitbekova

Aizada Ismailova

Galiya Shorakyzy

Aizhan Kystauova

Outline

- Astana
- Objective & Scope
- RETScreen
- Waste Characterization
- Landfill Gas
- Waste Incineration
- Results
- Social Impact
- Conclusions
- Outlook

Astana, Kazakhstan



Source: <http://www.visahouse.co.uk/kazakhstan-map/>

Waste collection in Astana

- Nearly 600-800 t of municipal solid waste are collected daily.
i.e., between 53-70% of daily generated waste



Source: <http://astana.gov.kz>



Source: <http://news.nur.kz/>

Waste disposal in Astana

- 97% of the generated waste is disposed on landfills.

- Old Landfill (Open Dump)

Now

- Waste Separation Plant

- New Engineered Landfill

There are still

- Open Dump Sites

- Insufficient Waste Collection

- Insufficient Power Capacity



Source: <http://tengrinews.kz/>



Source: <http://www.voxpopuli.kz/>

Objective & Scope

Objective

- Assess and compare Landfill Gas (LG) and Waste Incineration (WI)
 - Technical
 - Environmental
 - Economic
 - Social Impact

Scope

- Total Electricity exported to the grid
- GHG emissions reduction
- Unit cost of produced electricity, NPV, IRR-equity and B-C ratio
- Analysis at pre-feasibility level

RETScreen®



- Free Software
- Clean Energy Project Analysis
- Inexpensive Technical and Financial Feasibility Analysis

Energy
Model

Cost
Analysis

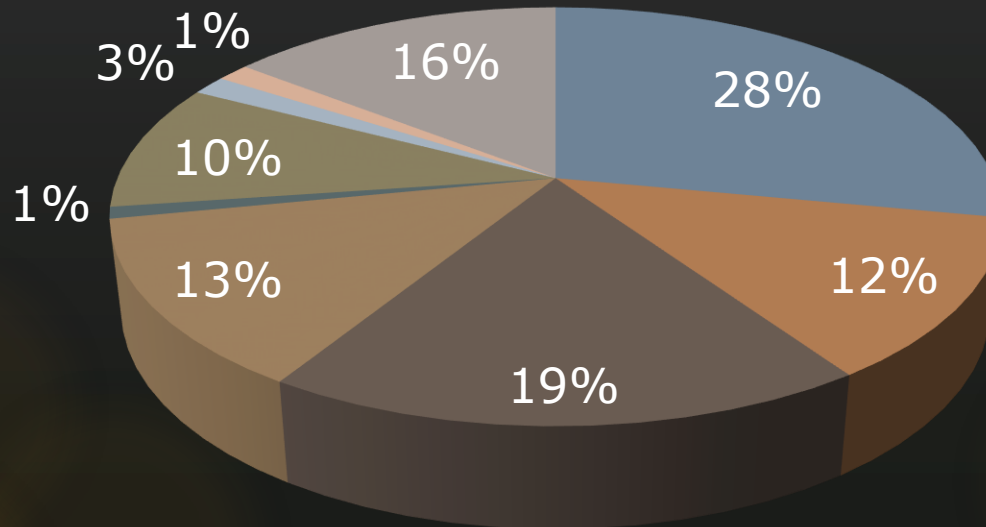
GHG
Analysis

Financial
Summary

Sensitivity
& Risk
Analysis

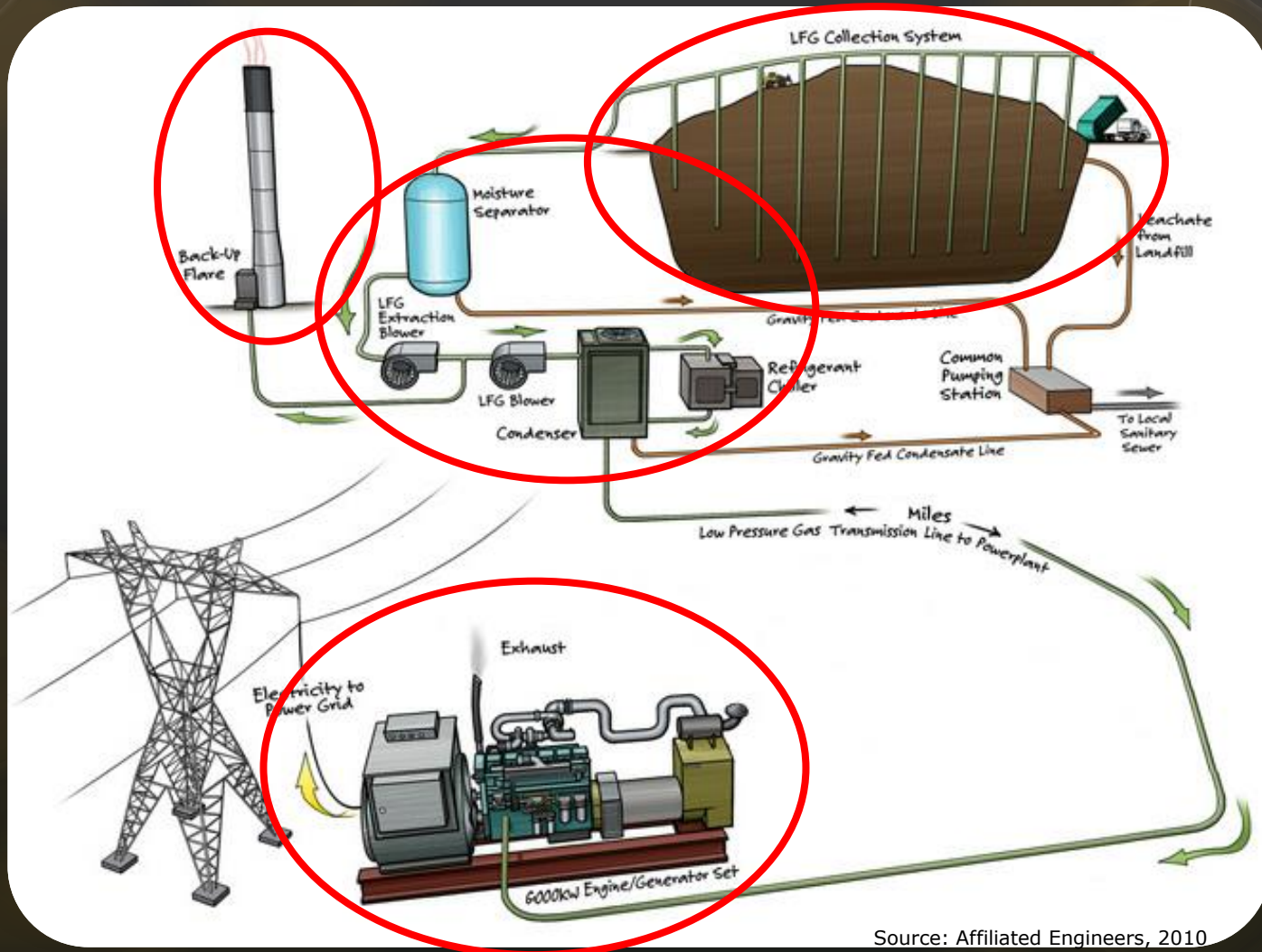
Waste Characterization

- Organic waste
- Plastic
- Metal
- Landscaping waste
- Glass
- Inert waste
- Paper
- Textile and Leather
- Construction waste



Source: Ministry of Regional Development, 2012

Landfill Gas (LG) Components

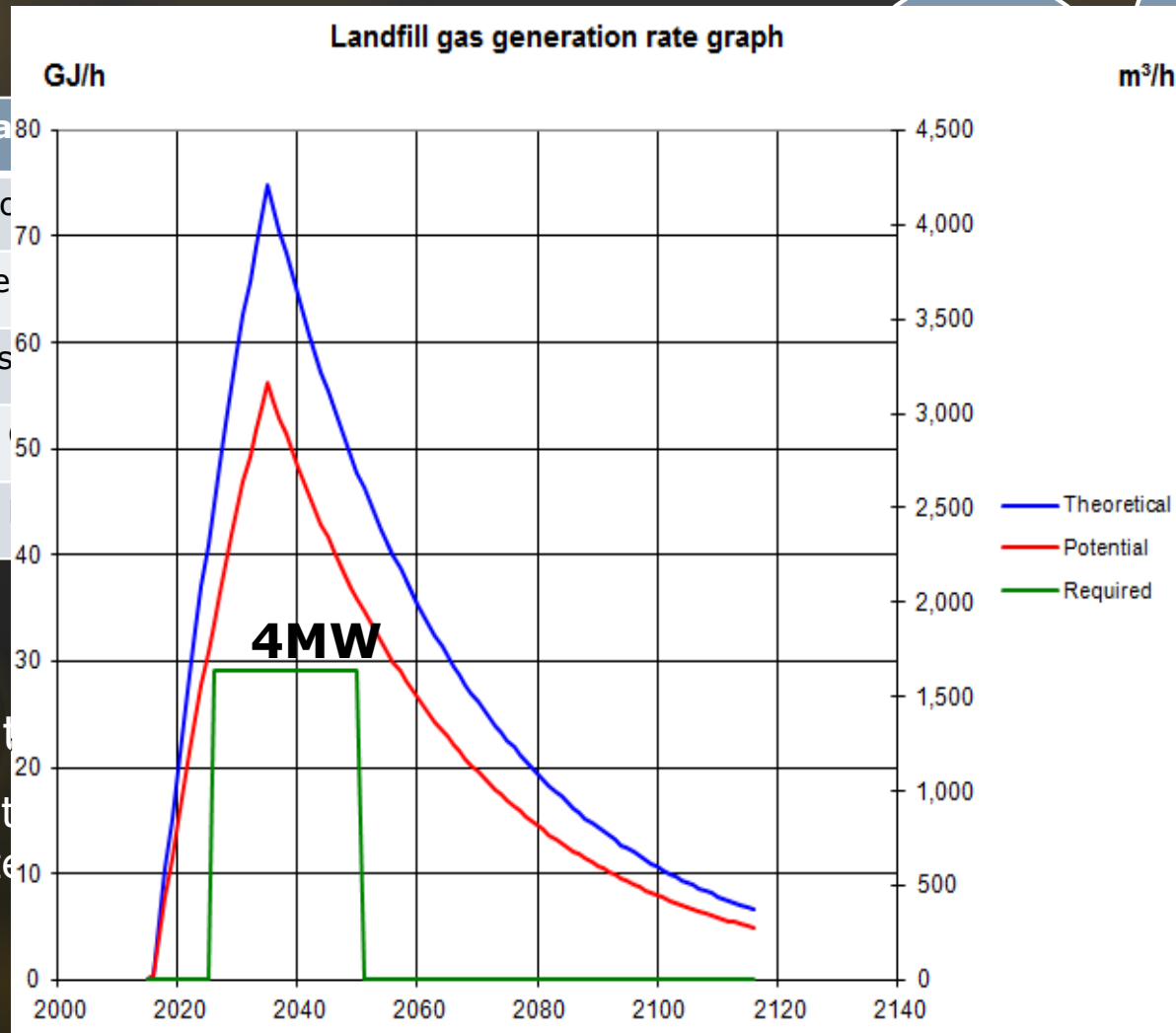


Source: Affiliated Engineers, 2010

Landfill Gas Simulation

Input Parameters
Waste Disposal
Landfill Operation
Landfill Closure
Generation
Generation

- Assumptions
- Constant Waste
- 50%
- 75%

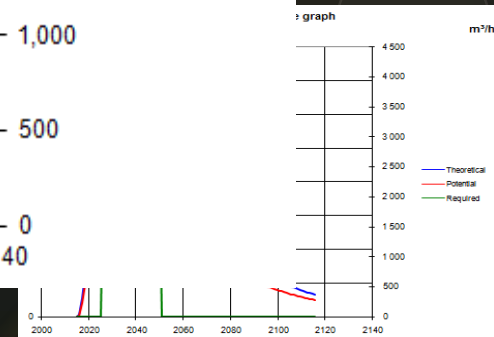


Amount of Waste

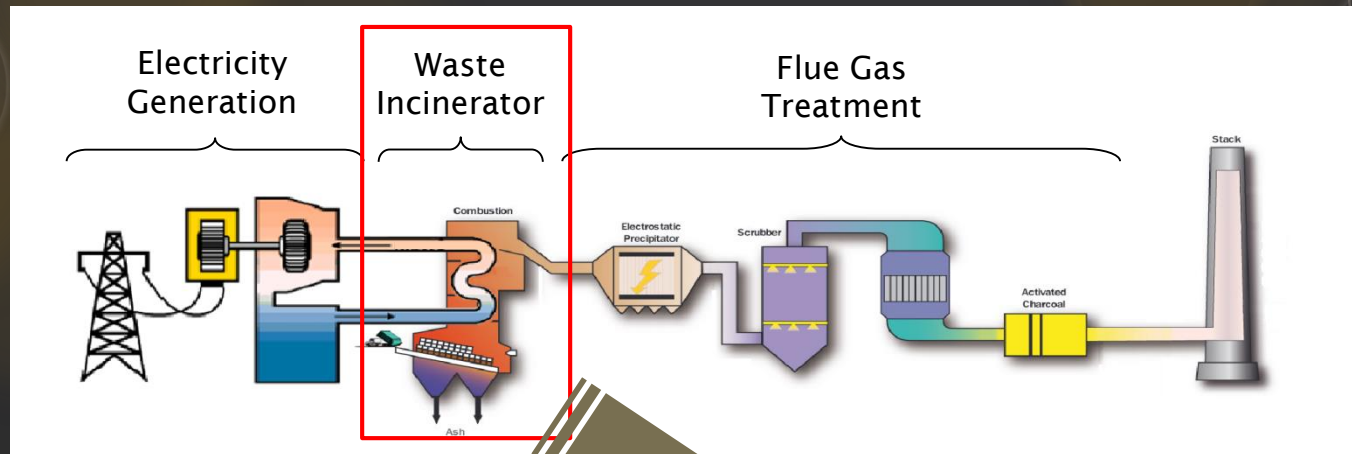
Mathematical Equations

$$\sum_{i=0}^t k \cdot L_o \cdot m_i \cdot e^{-k(t-i-lag)}$$

graph

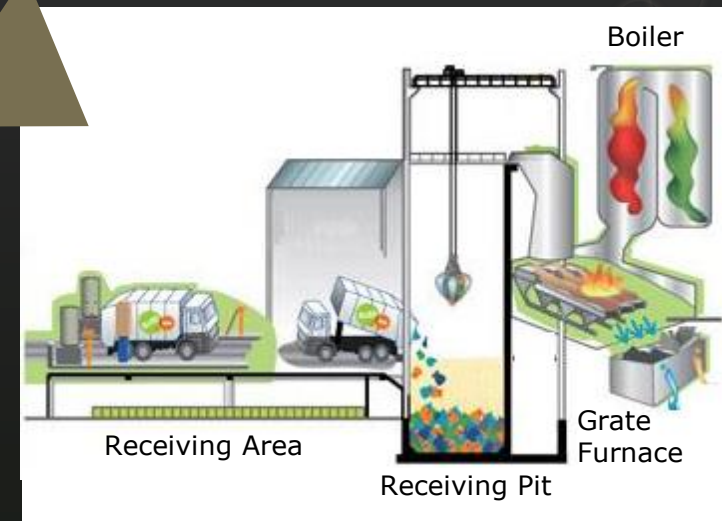


Waste Incineration



Source: www.sick.com

- **Pretreatment** - Drying in the receiving pit.
- **Furnace** - Moving grate furnace is the most robust.
- **Energy Recovery** - Low-pressure steam boiler is convenient when energy recovery is designed for electricity use only (Haukohl, J., Rand, T., & Marxen, R., 1999)
- **Energy Production** - Rankine cycle with steam turbine, condenser, boiler, and pump for power generation.
- **Flue Gas Treatment** - For 600 ton to 900 ton/day: SNCR, semi-dry scrubber, activated carbon, and a bag house filter are usually used (Kuo, Lin, Chen, Tseng & Wey, 2011).

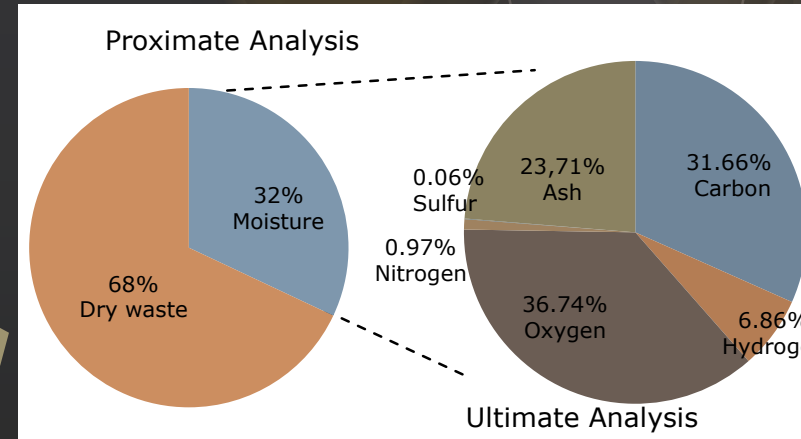
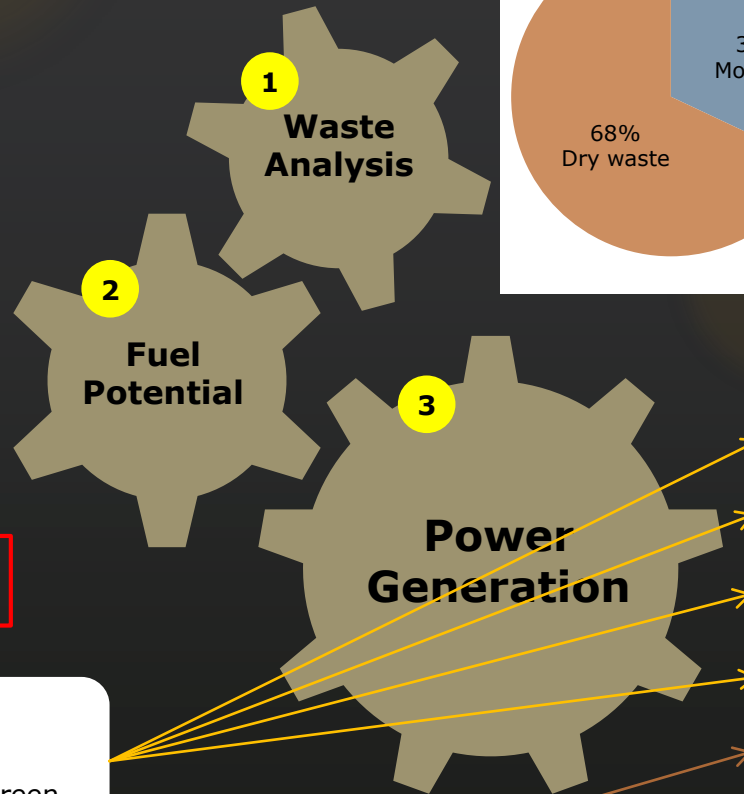


Source: www.valorena.fr

Waste Incineration Simulation

WASTE INCINERATION		
Waste Feed Rate	270,000	t/yr
Dry Weight of Feed Waste	183,600	t/yr
Feeding Rate	20.96	t/hr
Lower Heating Value	14.245	GJ/t

Fuel Potential 298.56 GJ/hr		
------------------------------------	--	--



Predefined:

- Udomsri, Petrov, Martin & Fransson, 2011
- Suggested values from RETScreen

Simulation: Energy Model



POWER SYSTEM		
Availability	8,401	hours
Back Pressure	50	kPa
Steam Temp.	550	°C
Return Temp.	90	°C
Steam Flow	68,600	kg/hr
Operating Pressure	80	bar
Turbine Efficiency	75	%

Fuel Required 291,4 GJ/hr		
----------------------------------	--	--

Results – Energy and Environment



Source:
www.engineeringnews.co.za



Source:
www.siemenspowergeneration.com

Technology	Landfill Gas	Waste Incineration
Engine Power Capacity (kW)	4,000	16,447
Electricity Exported to Grid (MWh/yr)	32,000	138,170

Electricity Export Rate \approx US\$ 70/MWh

Technology	Annual GHG Reduction (tCO ₂)
Landfill Gas	197,005
Waste Incineration	201,263



**Energy in Astana:
Coal 100%**

- Energy Production Cost 50.6(WI) vs. 46.6(LFG) US\$/MWh.
- WI energy output > 4.3 times that of LFG.
- Significant GHG reductions are achieved with both technologies.
- LFG GHG reductions \approx WI GHG reductions.

Results - Financial

Cost Breakdown	Landfill Gas	WI
Initial Cost		
Engineering	Not applicable	Not applicable
Power System	\$ 7,743,889	\$ 6,232,118
Balance of System	\$ 4,036,863	\$ 21,126,495
Total Initial Cost	\$ 11,780,752	\$ 27,358,613
Annual Cost and Debt Payment		
O&M	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 8,645,633
Debt Payment (10 yr)	\$ 744,419	\$ 1,728,775
Total Annual Cost	\$ 2,094,419	10,374,408
Annual Income	\$ 2,240,000	\$ 9,671,900

Financial Results	Landfill Gas	WI
IRR on equity	20.6%	19.9%
Payback Period	7.9	9.2
Net Annual Income	\$145,181	-\$702,508
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$63,722,257	\$46,386,636
Benefit-Cost Ratio	3.83	4.39

- Inflation Rate – 5.4%
- Debt Interest Rate – 4.5%
- WI rendered slightly better profitability
- Electricity-to-Grid Escalation – 8%
- Since Kazakhstan is a developing country, affordability is important

Social Impact

- Job Creation
- Improvement of the City's Image
- Improved Sanitation
- Productivity Increase



Source: <http://expertonline.kz>



Source: <http://bestmaps.ru/>



Source: <http://www.aksay.kz/>

Conclusion & Outlook

- Both technologies are environmentally friendly and economically feasible.
- Any solution would represent a great improvement.
- LFG is preferred in terms of cost of energy production and equity payback period.
- WI is more suitable in case of limited space.
- Risk and sensitivity analysis are recommended.
- Inclusion of carbon credits should be considered.
- Further on-site tests should be carried out.



Thank you.

Any Questions?