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Material Flow Analysis
Fundamentals

Lecture (II): Procedures, Application & Perspectives

Institut des Sciences Moléculaires BORDEAUX
cnrs
université de BORDEAUX
Bordeaux INP AQUITAINE
CyVi The Life Cycle Group

Lecture (II): Procedures, applications & perspectives

Index

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Lecture (II): Procedure, Application & Perspectives

3 How to carry out a Material Flow Analysis ?

– General procedure

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MFA procedure

1. Define the objectives and parameters to be monitored
2. Limit the balance scope
3. Limit the balance period
4. Identify and define the process steps
5. Draw the flowcharts: material flows – quality
6. Draw up the balances: material flows – quantity
7. Interpret the results and draw conclusions

Goal & Scope

Quantification

Interpretation

Source: United Nations Industrial development Organization (UNIDO)

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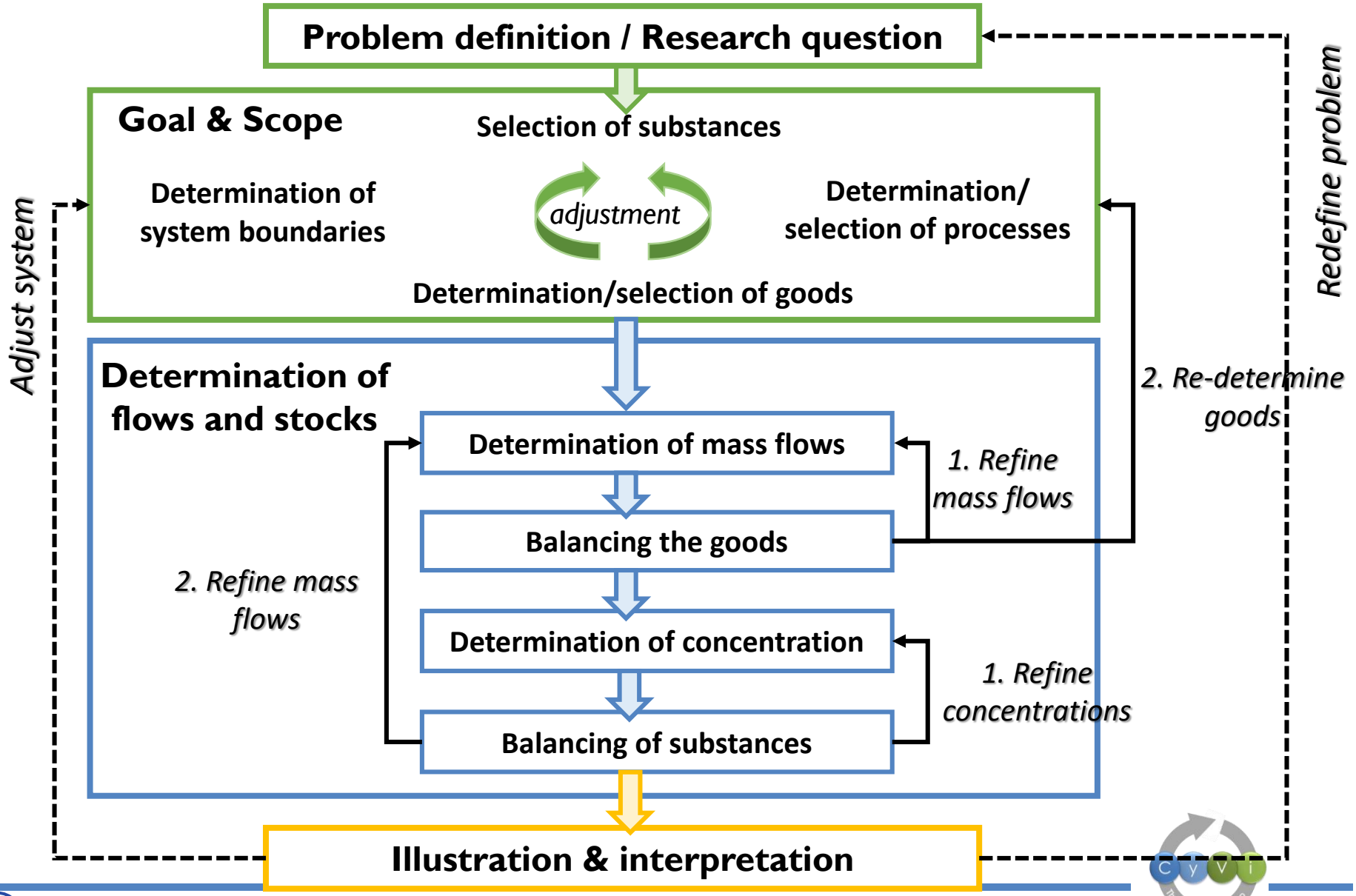
Source: Practical Handbook of Material Flow Analysis, Brunner P.H. & Rechberg H. (2004)

MFA is an iterative process !



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Lecture (II): Procedure, Application & Perspectives

3 How to carry out a Material Flow Analysis ?

– Illustrative case study: the global Aluminum cycle

WORLD ALUMINIUM

Resources, Conservation and Recycling
Volume 125, October 2017, Pages 48-69

Full length article

A regionally-linked, dynamic material flow modelling tool for rolled, extruded and cast aluminium products

M. Bertram [a], S. Ramkumar [b], H. Rechberger [c], G. Rombach [d], C. Bayliss [a], K.J. Martchek [e], D.B. Müller [b], G. Liu [f]

Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2017.05.014

Get rights and content

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Problem definition / Research question

" The purpose of this study is **the quantification of regional stocks and flows** of rolled, extruded and casting alloys across space and over time, giving the industry the ability **to evaluate the potential to recycle aluminium scrap most efficiently.**"

Sources: Asland aluminium, creative commons

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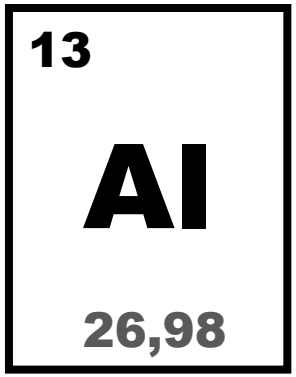
Selection of goods & substance

- Targeted substance: **Aluminium**



- Goods:
  - *Primary Aluminium*
  - *Recycled Aluminium*
  - *Alumina*
  - *Bauxite*
  - *New and old scrap*
  - *Alloys*
  - *Semi-finished casting products (ingots)*
  - *Final products*

↘ All flows are expressed in Aluminium mass equivalent value
(for Bauxite & Alumina: mass ratio of Aluminium to other constituents)

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Spatial and Temporal Boundaries

- Spatial: Nine regional models representing **Worldwide scale**

Region	Countries	Comments
China	Mainland China	*Important ingot producer &consumer of final products*
Europe	EU28+others	*Covering regional Europe not only political union*
Japan	Japan	*Excellent data quality – High per capite consumer of final products*
North America	Canada, Mexico, USA	*Important ingot producer and co nsumer of final products. Mexico recycles a lot of scrap from USA*
Middle east	Arabic peninsula + Iran	*Important primary ingot producer. High per capita consumer of final products*
Other producing countries	Autralia, Azerbadjan, Russia, South Africa…	*Large bauxite, alumina and primary producing regions*
South America	Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.	*Covering bauxite mine and high income countries in the South America*
Rest of the World	All other countries	*No bauxite, alumina or primary aluminium producers. Importer of semis and final products*

- Temporal: 1950 – 2017 with a particular focus on the year 2014 in the paper

see: http://www.world-aluminium.org/statistics/massflow/

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Selection of processes

[Mining & Refining]

- Bauxite mining
- Alumina production

[Aluminium production]

- Primary production
- Recycled production

[Fabrication]

- Semi-fabricated product manufacture (rolling, extrusion, casting, others

[Manufacturing]

- Production of final products

[Scrap recovery & Trading]

- Management of EOL products
- New scrap

[Use]

- Stock of product in-use

Short exercise:

List several flows & stocks to be quantified in the system

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Identification of flows and stocks

- **Flows:**
  - *All the flows between the processes (linking the 6 main stages)*
  - *Inter-regional trade (Import/Export of metal & final non-metal products)*
  - *Extraction of bauxite in each region*
  - *Emission of residues & waste (not recycled)*
- **Stocks:**

P1: Stocks of bauxite and Alumina (Alumina refineries, ports, storage facilities)

P3: Aluminium ingot stock (Aluminum production)

P6: Final product in use (Anthropogenic stock)

P8: Disposal - landfill & incineration (Anthropogenic stock)

P9: Bauxite stock change [extraction] (economic reserve is out of the scope)

P10: Residue wastes, metal losses during manufacturing

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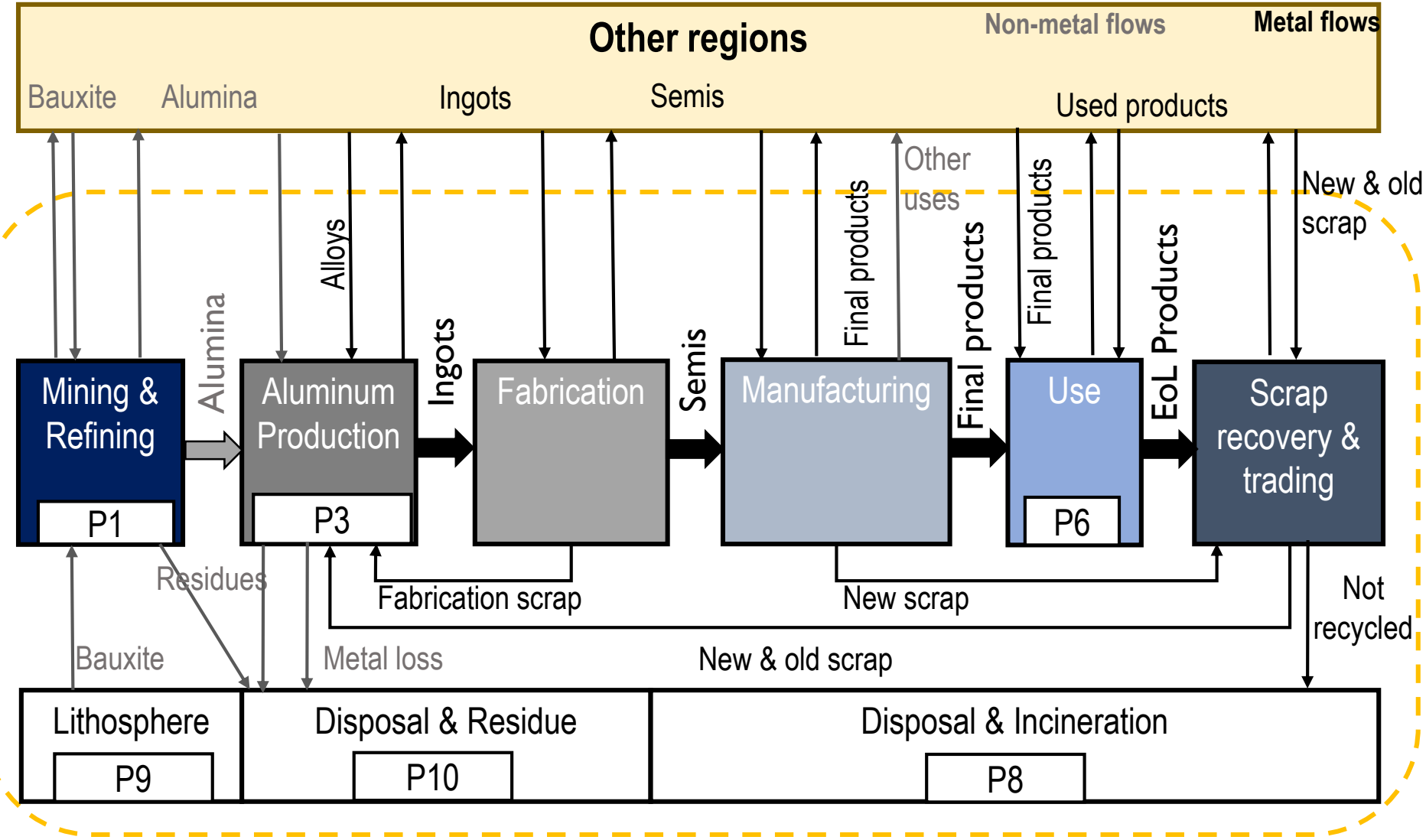
Draw the flowcharts: material flows – quality

Goal & Scope



- **World scale = Σ Regional Scales**

Region, year

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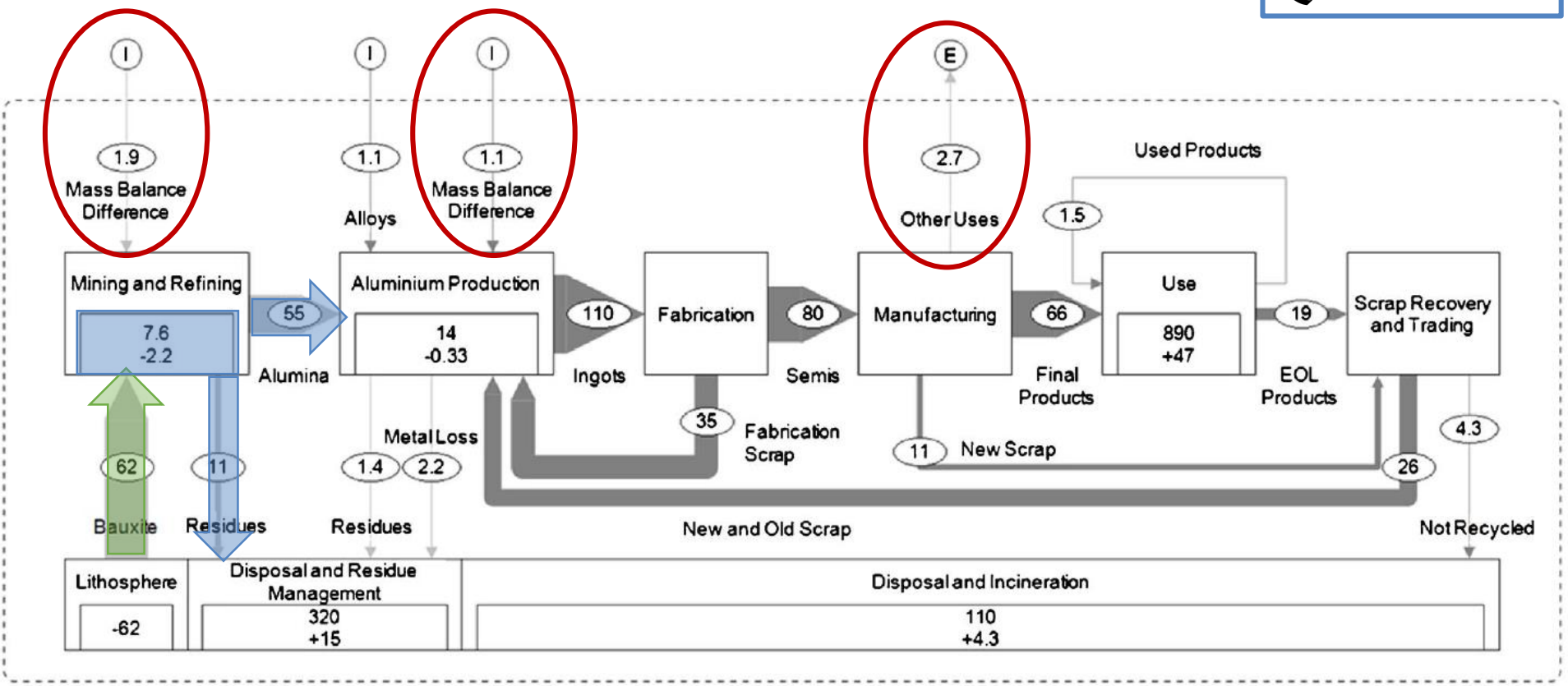
Draw up the balances: material flows (Worldwide scale)

Quantification



World (Tool), 2014

- **All flows are expressed in Aluminium mass equivalent value (in million tonnes)**
- **Stock in 2014 equals stock in 2013 plus the stock change in 2014**
- **Inconsistency in the mass balances**

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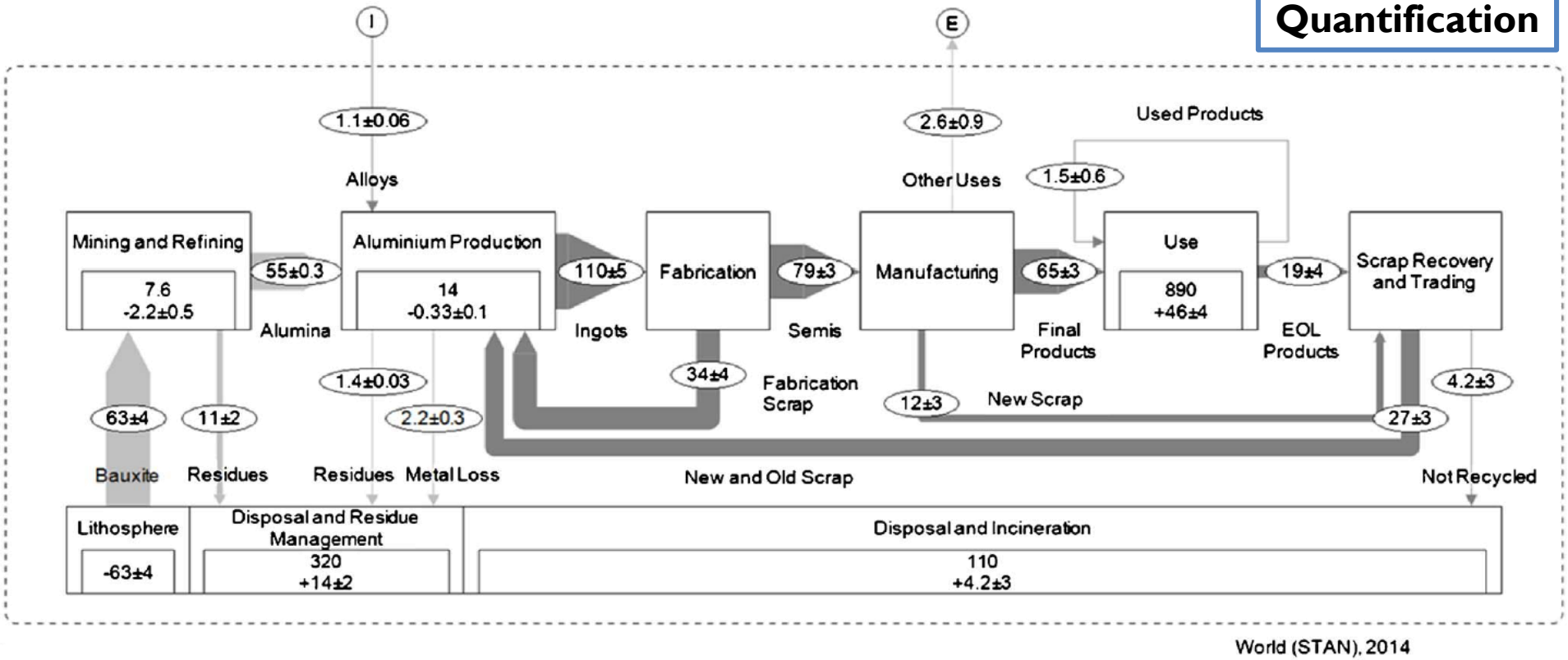
Data reconciliation with STAN sofware

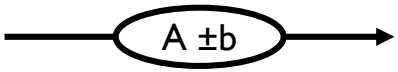
- Measurements and estimates are subject to errors (e.g. inconstancies in the law of mass conservation)
- **Data reconciliation statistically adjusts the values to resolve contradictions and find the data that fit the model the best**

Quantification



World (STAN), 2014

- **Most probable value (A) with associated uncertainty (b) is calculated:**



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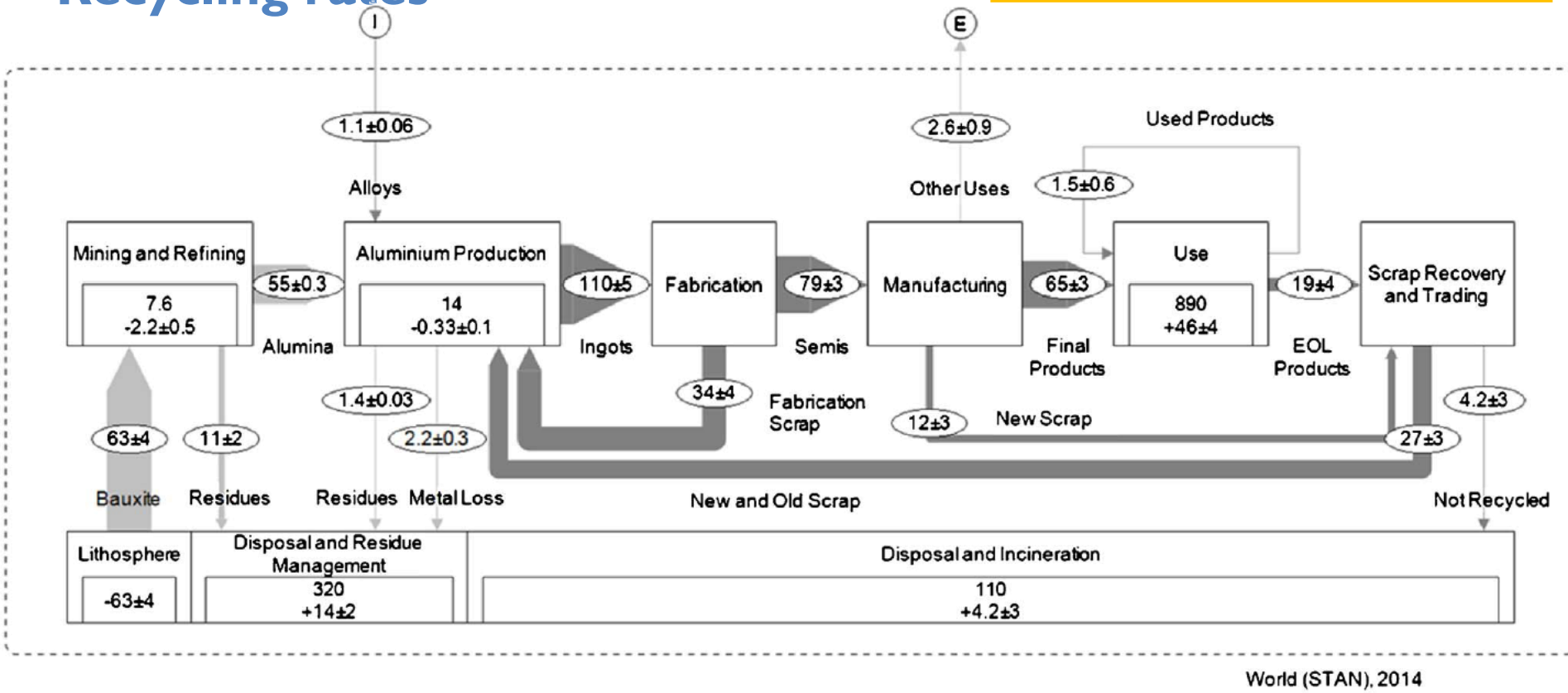
Recycling rates

Interpretation



World (STAN), 2014

Metal-specific recovery rate = $^{27}/_{(12+19)} = 87\%$

Recycled content of ingots flow = $^{(27+34)}/_{(55+1{,}1+27+34)} = 52\%$

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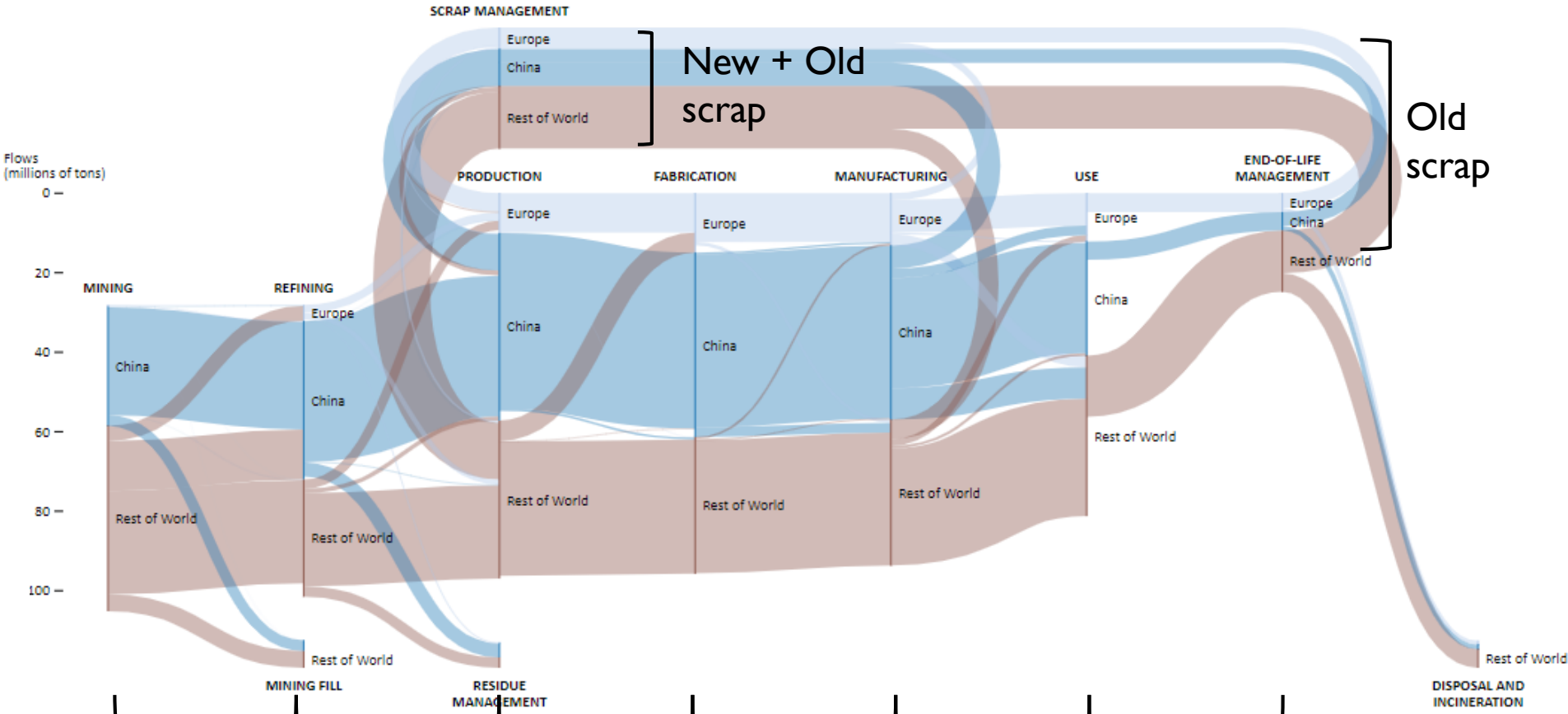
Comparison between the regions in 2017 (China / Europe / Rest of the world)

Quantification



Bauxite | Alumina + scrap | Ingots | Semis | Final Products | EoL Products

http://www.world-aluminium.org/statistics/massflow/

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Quantification

Comparison of Bauxite & Alumina flows in 2017 (China / Europe)

China	Europe
Refining input: **39,9 Mtonnes of Bauxite** (67% domestic – 32% import)	**Refining input:** **4 Mtonnes of Bauxite** (4,4% domestic – 95,6% import)
Output: 35,6 Mtonnes of Alumina (total ouputs: 89% Alumina – 9% residue – 2% stocks)	**Output: 3,28 Mtonnes of Alumina** (total outputs: 81% Alumina – 8% residue – 11% stocks)

http://www.world-aluminium.org/statistics/massflow/

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Comparison of Aluminium production in 2017 (China / Europe)

Quantification

China	Europe
Production inputs: 47,2 Mtonnes (77,3% local Aluminia – 20,1% local scrap – 2,6% import scrap)	**Production inputs: 10,0 Mtonnes** (50,2% local scrap – 26,2% import Aluminia – 21,5% local Aluminia - others)
Production output: 35,9 Mtonnes of primary Aluminium (77,4%) **10,5 Mtonnes of Recycled Aluminum (22,6%)** (93,6% domestic – 1% export – 5,4% stocks & others)	**Production output:** 4,1 Mtonnes of primary Aluminium (46,1%) **4,8 Mtonnes of Recycled Aluminum (53,9%)** (98,7% domestic – 1,3% export – 2,4% stocks & others)
Ingots per capita: 3,56 kg	Ingots per capita: 3,00 kg

http://www.world-aluminium.org/statistics/massflow/

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Comparison of in-use stock and flows in 2017 (China / Europe)

Quantification

China	Europe
Use input: 28,7 Million tonnes (96% domestic – 4% import)	**Use input: 12,1 Million tonnes** (67% domestic – 33% import)
In-use stock: 235 Million tonnes *(cars, building and construction etc.)* *Per capita: 165,6 kg/capita*	**In-use stock: 183 Million tonnes** *Per capita: 269,5 kg/capita*
End-of-life products: 4,6 Mtonnes (75% old scrap recovered)	**End-of-life products: 4,8 Mtonnes** (79% old scrap recovered)

↘Trend: The net annual increase in **Chinese in-use stocks** is currently **almost 4 times higher** than that of Europe or North America

http://www.world-aluminium.org/statistics/massflow/

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Answer to the research question and conclusion (1/2)

" The purpose of this study is **the quantification of regional stocks and flows** of rolled, extruded and casting alloys across space and over time, giving the industry the ability **to evaluate the potential to recycle aluminium scrap most efficiently.**"

- **1,1 billions of tonnes of primary Aluminium produced between 1950 & 2014**
  - *860 million tonnes (78%) of which are still in-use*
  - *80 million tonnes (~7%) are non-recycled products (post-use fate is not know)*
  - *The remaining part is landfilled, incinerated or dissipated*

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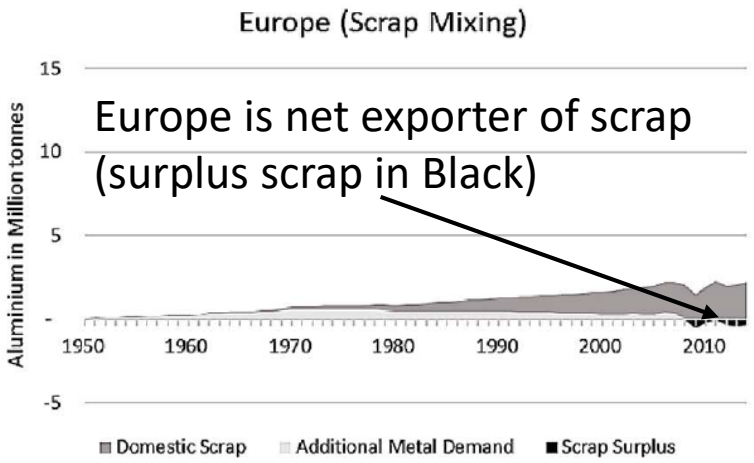
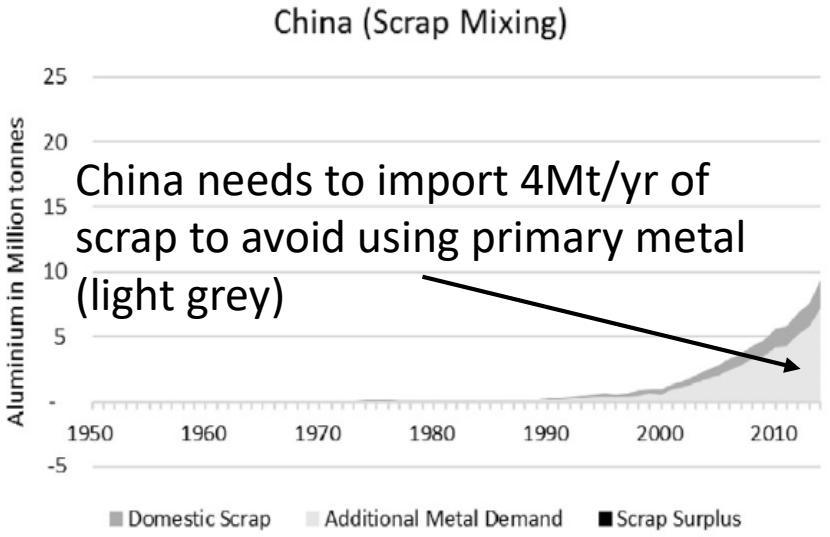
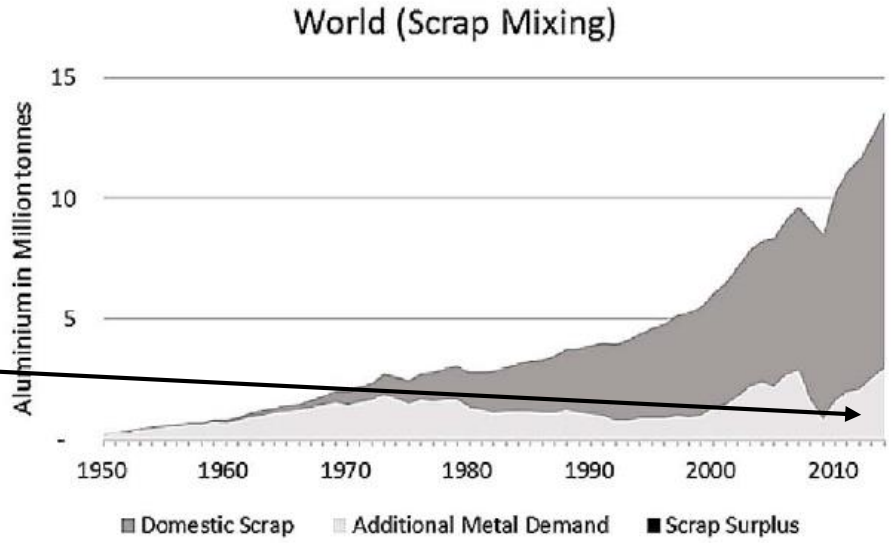
Answer to the research question and conclusions (2/2)

- **Aluminium Scrap recycling**





Globally: recycled scrap reaches 11Mt/yr
This leaves a non-supplied recycled demand of 3Mt/year (light grey)



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Lecture (II): Procedure, Application & Perspectives

4 Perspectives & conclusions

- **Other types of MFA according to OECD**
- Other sustainability tools
- Summary of the lecture

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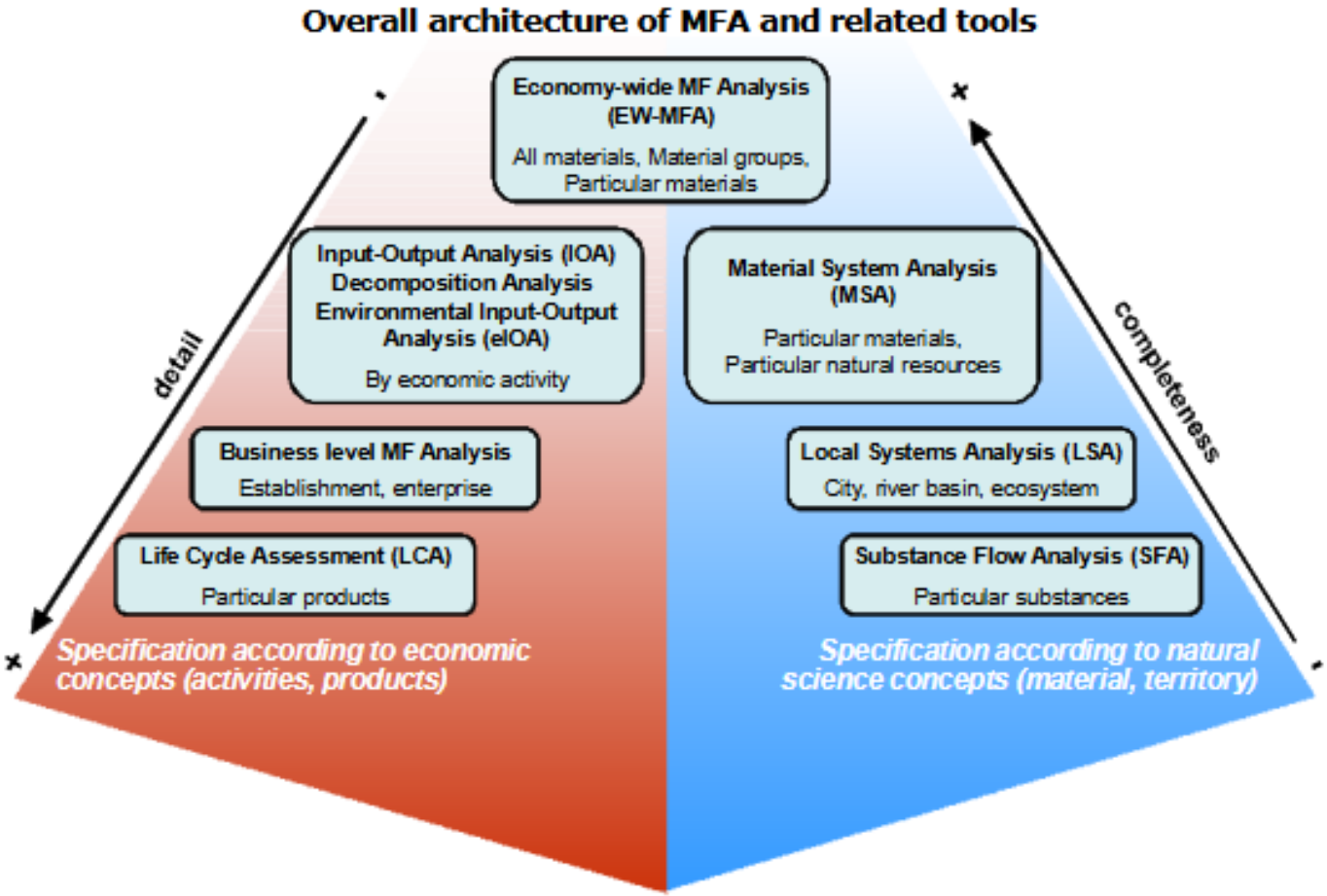
MFA: a family of tools

A material flow study can cover **any set of materials at various scales and levels of detail and completeness.**

Emphasis can be put on:

1. **all materials entering and leaving the national economy;**
2. **the industry level, enterprise level, and product level, from product groups down to specific products;**
3. **certain materials and substances, from the national down to the local level;**
4. **a combination of specifications.**



Types of MF related analyses and associated issues of concern

Source: Measuring material flows & resource productivity. Volume I. The OECD Guide (2008).

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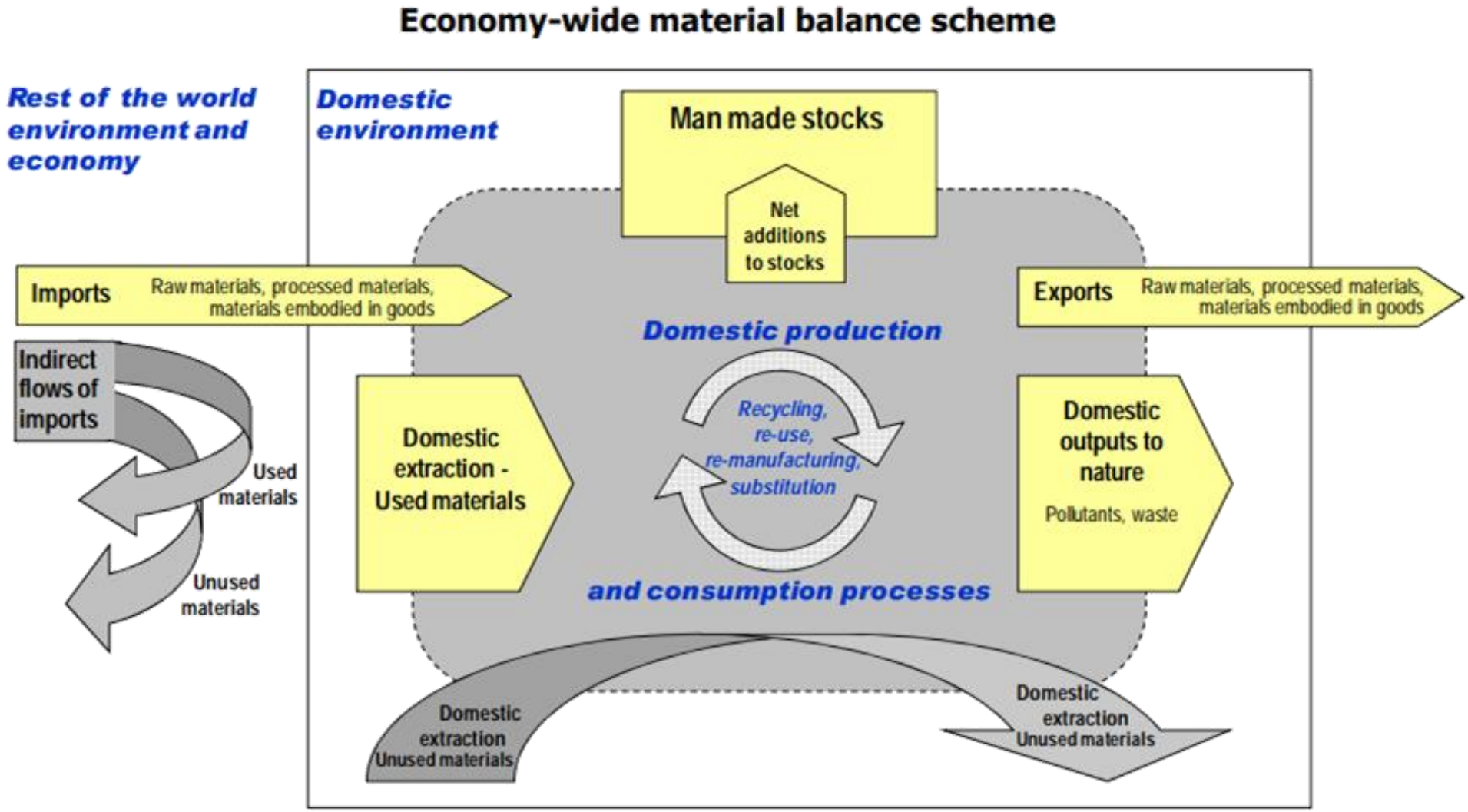
OCDE Top-Down Approach



Source: Measuring material flows & resource productivity. Volume I. The OECD Guide (2008).

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Example: economy-wide monitoring of the biophysical circular economy for Austria.

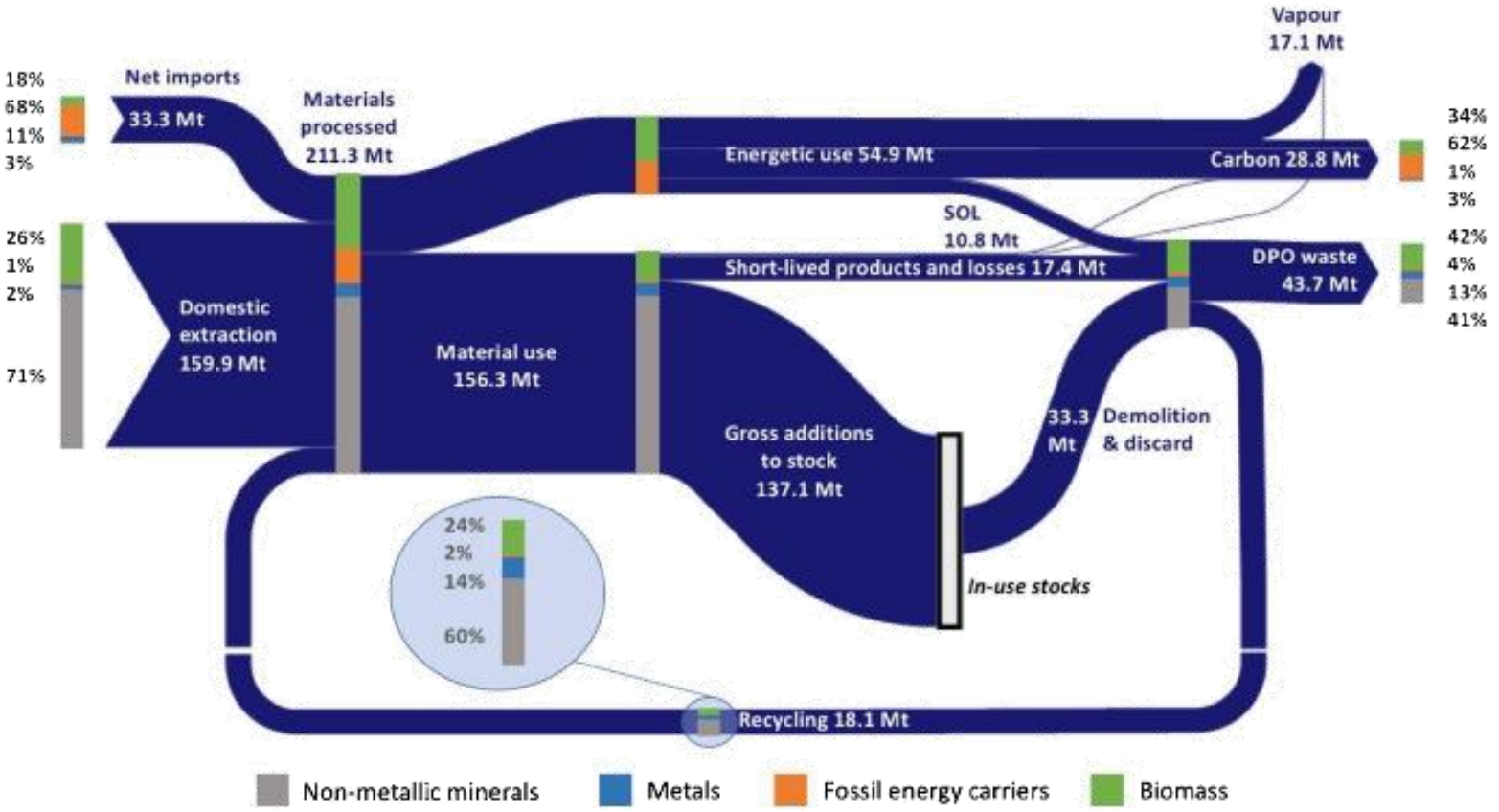

Fig. 3. The state of the circular economy in Austria in 2014 (aggregated flows). Flows are depicted in Mt/year for a total population of 8.5 Mio. Bar diagrams, show the material composition of flows. Catabolic and oxidation processes are calculated without any balancing water or oxygen from air. Number may not add up due to rounding. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article).

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Environmental Prioritization of Products (I/2)

- **Food, Mobility and Housing dominate (70 % of impacts at 50% expenditure)**

Source: Journal Indust. Ecology 10:3 (2006)

COICOP	Study	Dall et al.	Kok et al.	Labouze et al.	Nemry et al.	Nijdam and Wilting	CEDA EU25
	Indicator	Energy	Energy	GWP	GWP	GWP	GWP
	Main approach	Bottom-up	Hybrid	Bottom-up	Bottom-up	IO	IO
CP01-02	Food	26,2%	13,0%	7,0%NA	3,6%NA	22,1%	31,0%
CP03	Clothing	1,3%	2,2%	3,3%	1,3%	6,5%	2,4%
CP04-05	Housing	40,8%	54,3%	58,8%	53,5%	33,4%	23,6%
CP06	Health		1,8%		0,3%	0,3%	1,6%
CP07	Transport	19,5%	18,3%	29,6%	32,9%	17,3%	18,5%
CP08	Communication			0,0%	2,9%	0,0%	2,1%
CP09	Recreation	7,2%	8,1%	0,0%		15,1%	6,0%
CP10	Education		1,8%			0,7%	0,5%
CP11	Restaurants					2,8%	9,1%
CP12	Miscellaneous	5,1%	0,4%	1,3%	5,4%	1,8%	5,2%
	TOTAL	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

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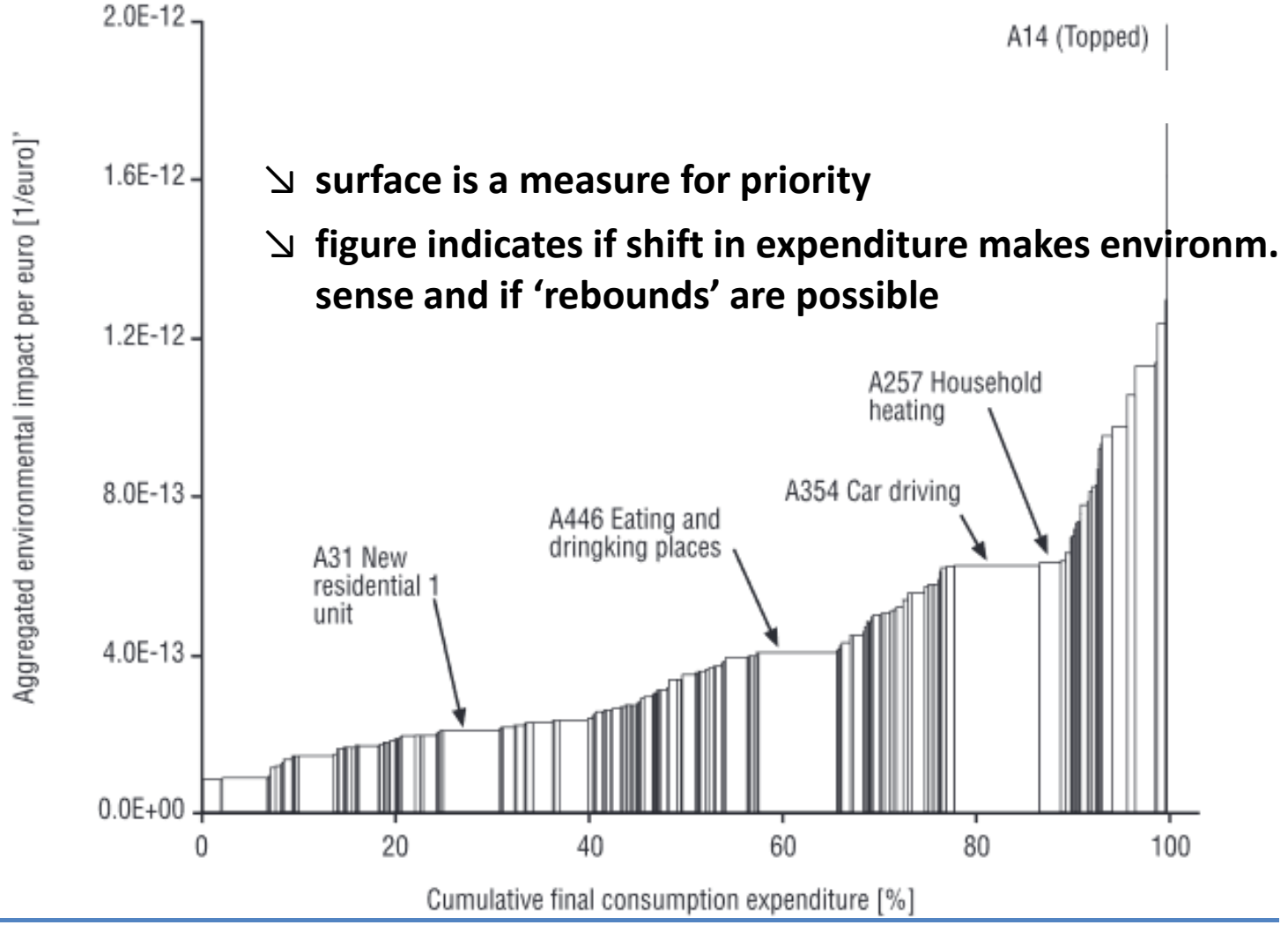
Environmental Prioritization of Products (2/2)

Figure 5.4.4: Environmental impact of final consumption, in ascending order of impact per euro: full set of product groupings



- ↘ surface is a measure for priority
- ↘ figure indicates if shift in expenditure makes environm. sense and if 'rebounds' are possible

Source: Tukker et al. 2006. Impact of Products (EIPRO

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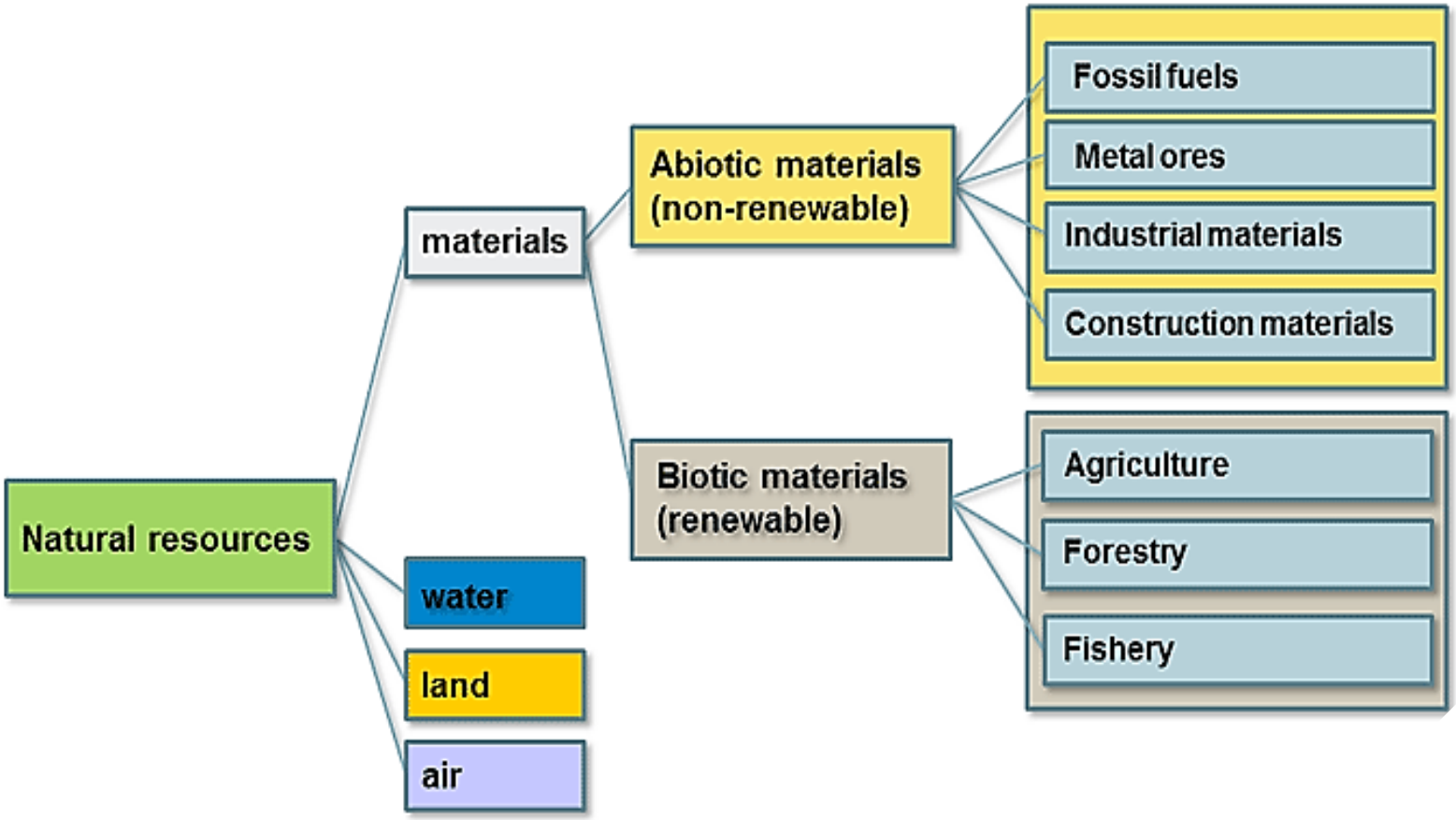
National level resource accounting: System for Environmental & Economic Accounts (SEEA)



Source: UN System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA)

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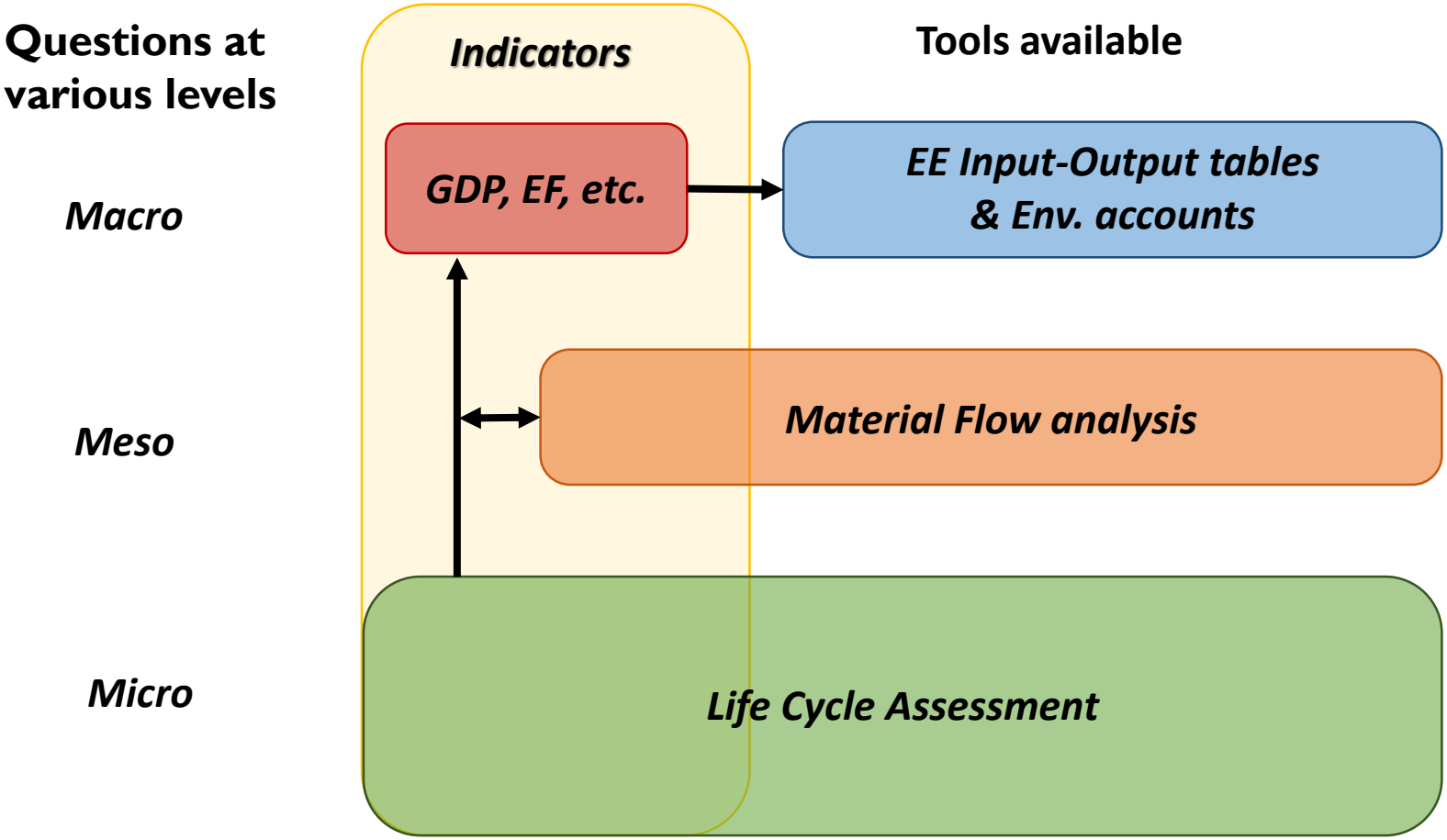
Integration of tools at various levels



↘ **Different system analytical tools and a consistent set of indicators are necessary to ensure innovation moves towards a sustainability**

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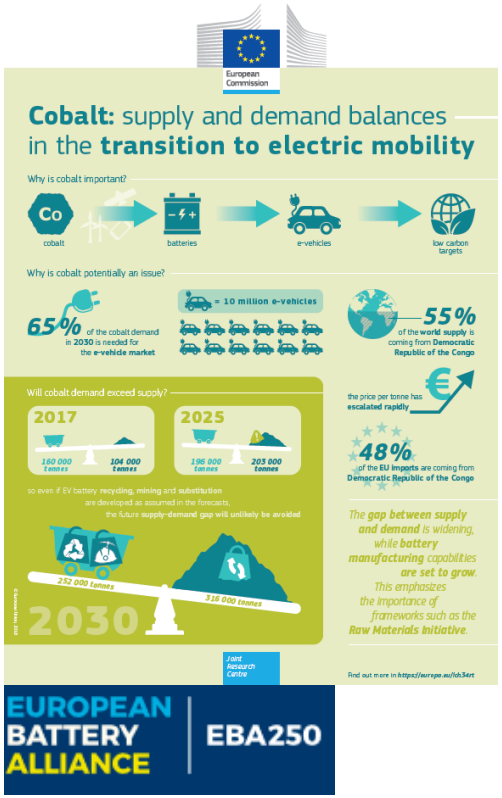
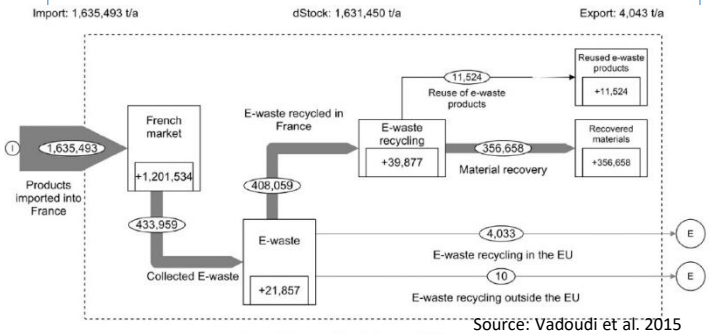
Examples of potential student projects

❶ Cobalt (Co) in the European value chain of electric mobility



❷ Machinery tools in the French economy – Focus on the Tungsten



Source: Vadoudi et al. 2015

General E-waste Flow in France, 2010

❸ Supply of phosphate fertiliser: Potential of recycling from wastewater in Nouvelle Aquitaine region

Phosphate fertiliser 'crisis' threatens world food supply

Use of essential rock phosphate has soared, but scientists fear it could run out within a few decades

▲ Untreated phosphate in Western Sahara. Photograph: AFP/Getty Images

Source: the Guardian

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Thanks for you attention

Prof. Guido Sonnemann
guido.sonnemann@u-bordeaux.fr
CyVi
Research group on Life Cycle Assessment & sustainable chemistry
Institut des Sciences Moléculaires - ISM
Université de Bordeaux – UMR 5255 CNRS
351 Cours de la libération – Bât A12
33 405 TALENCE cedex – France
Tél : 05 40 00 31 83
Web : http://www.ism.u-bordeaux1.fr

ism Institut des Sciences Moléculaires BORDEAUX
cnrs
université de BORDEAUX
Bordeaux INP AQUITAINE
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