

Evaluation of Waste Potential in TPST Bantargebang Through Modified Triangular Method

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Abstract. The landfill gas technology has been implemented in some landfill in urban area of Indonesia. Bantargebang integrated waste treatment (TPST Bantargebang) is the first landfill completed with energy recovery facility, landfill gas technology. TPST Bantargebang power plant established in 2010 and supplied electricity to grid. The electrical energy supplied tend to decrease and only reaches 2.4 GWh in 2017. Energy potential is important to evaluated for knowing the performance of TPST Bantargebang power plant. By using Modified Triangular Method, obtained the results that the electricity energy potential equal to 4.5 GWh. The calculation also estimate the emission reduction potential about 4325.88 tCO₂/year, and economic potential from sales of electricity about 3.7 billion rupiah.

1 Introduction

The amount of waste generating in Indonesia is growing constantly every year from 65.08 million tons in year 2015 to 66.92 million tons in 2017. This number is expected to reach 68.81 million tons in 2019[1].

The increasing trend of waste amount nationally also occurs in the area of DKI Jakarta. Based on The Environmental Office DKI Jakarta data, the total waste processed in the Batargebang landfill area has increased constantly in a decade from about 1.85 million tons to 2.51 million in years 2010 to 2017.

This means that various waste management activities, such as waste segregation, waste bank, or 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) activities from waste source site have not been effective in reducing waste treatment activities in TPA Bantargebang. There are some waste management activities in TPA Bantargebang landfill like composting, waste water treatment, recycling plastic material, sanitary landfill of disposal and converting landfill gas into electricity. TPA Bantargebang landfill treats the average waste 7,924 tons per day in 2017 and most of the waste buried as disposal in TPA Bantargebang landfill area. This situation appeared in national scale as well where the data of the Adipura Secretariat of Ministry of Environmental and Forestry in 2015 shows 66.39% of waste just buried in landfill as disposal. This situation certainly affects the landfill lifetime so needed the specific technology that can reduce the waste massively and contribute to the sustainability waste treatment in term of environmental, social and economic aspect.

This paper is the first part of three writings. In this section the discussion is focused on the energy potential of waste at the TPA Bantargebang landfill and comparing it with the current condition of waste to energy, especially waste to electricity in the location. All of waste data such as composition, characteristic or treatment are based on location.

The second paper will examine the environmental, and economic assessment of landfill gas (LG) technology, the current technology, with life cycle assessment (LCA) methods. In addition, the second paper will discuss the implementation of anaerobic digester (AD) technology and comparing LG and AD technology with LCA method, both of environmental and economy aspect.

The next discussion in third paper is development life cycle sustainability assessment (LCSA) system. The system is an indicator of sustainability of waste to energy which is developed based on specific characteristic of waste treatment in Indonesia. TPA Bantargebang is chosen as a benchmarking location and the system will be implemented in several major cities in Indonesia.

2 Literature review

Several study about waste to energy have been done to optimize the potential of technology. Some authors define the potential of technology in term of electrical generation, greenhouse gas emission, economic benefit, and social upgrading.

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Ali Rajaeifar et al compare anaerobic digestion, incineration, and pyrolysis-gasification to assess potential of electrical generation and greenhouse gas emission reduction. They compare the install technology at some country and assess potential electricity and greenhouse gas emission in Iran using LCA method [2]. Sora Yi et al evaluates the energy recovery and greenhouse gas reduction potentials of landfill gas recovery, incineration, recycling organic waste and recycling solid waste in Korea. They using IPCC model to estimate the methane generation as the reference for estimate the other potential [3]. Monojit Chakrabortya et al have done the time series comparison by using for different methane estimating methodologies. The research obtained that modified triangular methodology (MTM) [4] shows the highest estimated CH₄ emission potential with the most uniformly improved graphical form compared to others

Landfill gas generation model could be accomplished using zero order, first order, second order, and/or multiphase generation models [5]. Modified triangular method (MTM) is one of method for modeling landfill gas. This method assumes two phase degradation, the first phase deposition increase linearly to maximum point, and second phase deposition decrease linearly to zero. This model approach to triangular form [6].

Ayodele et al evaluate potential of energy saving, economic and environmental benefit from recyclable material which decompose in municipal solid waste in Nigeria. They using local approach to estimate energy, economic, and environment potential [7].

3 Methodology

3.1. Field investigation

Bantargebang landfill dedicated for Jakarta city, located in suburban area, Bekasi city. Bantargebang adopt sanitary landfill and applied waste to energy technology using landfill gas recovery method.

Investigation of this research bounded for potential energy, environment, and economic at landfill area in operation time. This research evaluate the potential using the data from field investigation.

3.2. Estimation of landfill gas generation

Modified Triangular Method (MTM) for estimate of landfill gas generation was used in this study. The estimation derived from rapidly and slowly decomposable organic constituents in municipal solid waste. Constituents clasified rapidly decomposable for decompose three months to five years and clasified slowly decomposable for decompose up to 50 years.

Triangular gas generation was developed by Tchobanoglous et al. (1993) [8]. Rapidly decomposable reach triangular gas generation until 5 years, and slowly decomposable reach triangular gas generation until 15 years. The cumulative area under rapidly and slowly decomposable equals the total gas generation from the waste.

Total gas generation from landfill consist not only methane gases, but also carbon dioxide and other trace gases. Methane generation is 45%-60% from total gas generation [9].

3.3. Estimation of energy potential

Potential of energy obtained in electrical energy generation each year (kWh/year). Equation 1 shown to estimate electrical energy from methane collected from landfill [10].

$$E_p(LFGTE) = \frac{\varepsilon \times Q_c \times \varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \quad (1)$$

Where ε is the Lower Heating Value of methane, φ_1 is the electrical conversion efficiency for internal combustion engine, φ_2 is the conversion factor from MJ to kWh based on heat content of methane, and Q_c is the average methane collection per year (m³/year), can be obtained using equation 2:

$$Q_c = \lambda \times Q_g \quad (2)$$

Where Q_g is average methane generation per year and λ is collection efficiency. In this research used ε 37.2 MJ/kWh, φ_1 33% or 0.33, φ_2 3.6, and λ 75% or 0.75[10].

3.4. Estimation of environment potential

The displacement electricity to renewable electricity from municipal solid waste contribute to reduce greenhouse gas emission that indicates with CO₂ reduction. Potential of environment for this research defined from converting emission based on electricity coal power plant. Decreasing electricity from coal power plant inflict decrease of carbon dioxide emission. The avoidance of carbon dioxide is environment potential of this technology, and can be obtained using equation 3 [7].

$$CO_{2\text{ avoidance}} = E_p \times CF_{EC} \quad (3)$$

Where E_p is electricity production from waste to energy technology, and CF_{EC} is carbon emission factor of per kWh electricity production from coal. Carbon emission factor 0.951 kg CO₂/kWh used in this research based on location of grid facilities that supplied by energy generated.

3.5. Estimation of economic potential

Evaluation of economic potential only defined on sales electrical energy generated in this research. Since 2010, the TPST Bantargebang power plant and PT PLN (Persero) had the power purchase agreement on sales electrical tariff from renewable source to on grid facilities is Rp. 820,-/kWh.

4 Result and discussion

Waste generation to Bantargebang landfill obtained from operator in landfill area. The waste generation increase each year can be shown in Figure 1.

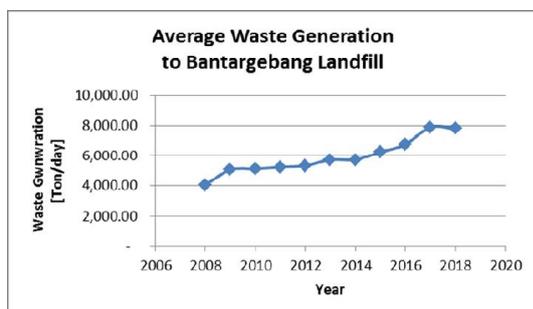


Fig 1. Average Waste Generation

In 2016 the average waste generation is 6758,76 tons/day, 2017 is 7924,61 tons/day, and 2018 is 7829,13 tons/day. Average waste generation of three last year used for calculate the potential energy, electricity, and economic.

Municipal solid waste constituents data obtained from filed investigation shown in Figure 2.

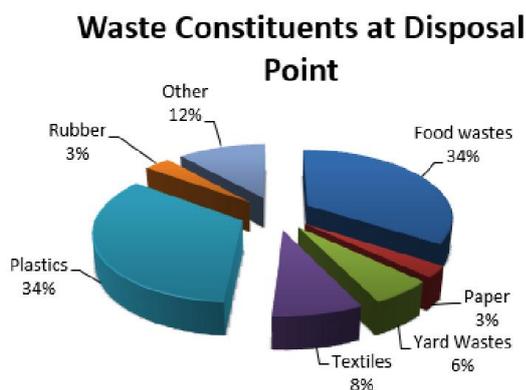


Fig 2. Waste Constituents at Disposal Point

Food waste and plastics (each 34%) are the biggest waste constituent at disposal point. Textile 8%, yard waste (include woods) 6%, rubber 3%, paper 3%, and other (include dirt, ash, glass) 12%. Assumed 60% of yard waste decomposed rapidly and 40% decomposed slowly.

From the waste composition and the waste chemical composition we get the waste decomposition rate shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Waste Decomposition Rate [11]

Waste Composition		Net Weight (kg)	Dry Weight (kg)	Chemical Composition						
				C	H	O	N	S	Ash	
Fast decomposition	Food wastes	34.3	10.3	4.94	0.66	3.87	0.27	0.04	0.51	
	Paper	2.7	2.5	1.10	0.15	1.12	0.01	0.01	0.15	
	Cardboard	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Yard Wastes	3.5	1.4	0.67	0.08	0.53	0.05	0.00	0.06	
	Total	40.5	14.2	6.71	0.89	5.52	0.32	0.05	0.73	
Slow decomposition	Textiles	8.3	7.5	4.11	0.49	2.33	0.34	0.01	0.19	
	Plastics	33.9	33.2	19.94	2.39	7.58	0.00	0.00	3.32	
	Rubber	3.4	3.4	2.51	0.34	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.34	
	Leather	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Yard Wastes	2.32	0.928	0.44	0.06	0.35	0.03	0.00	0.04	
	Wood	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	47.96	44.99	27.11	3.28	10.26	0.44	0.01	3.89		

The constituents used to estimate gas generation with modified triangular method. Estimation of gas generation annually shown in Figure 3.

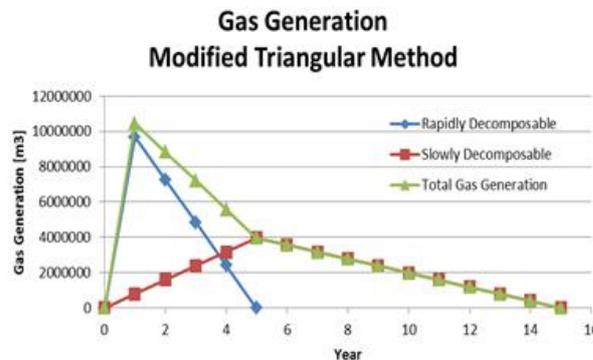


Fig 3. Estimation of Gas Generation

Total gas generation using MTM is 53.36×10^6 m³/year, with the peak generation is 10.37×10^6 m³ at second year. Methane generation is 26.68×10^6 m³ assumed 50% from total gas generation.

Electrical energy generation calculated using equation 1 and 2 results 4548765.94 kWh/year or 4.5 GWh/year. However, the operation only produce 2.4 GWh/year supplied to on grid electricity facilities.

Environment potential calculated using equation 3 results 4325876 kg CO₂ or 4325.88 tCO₂/year. However, the record from field investigation mention average CO₂ reduction by renewable electricity only 2430 tCO₂/year.

Economic potential from sales of 4.5 GWh/year of electricity is 3.7 billion rupiah. The economic potential can be increased up to 8.5 billion rupiah if the operator of TPST Bantargebang use presidential decree No. 35 year 2018.

5 Conclusion

The energy potential of waste at TPST Bantargebang in 2017 is quite large, equivalent to 4.5 GWh of electricity. However, the use of gas landfill technology is only capable to generate the electrical equivalent to 2.4 GWh to be supplied to the local grid in the same year. Of course the power plant operators in TPST Bantargebang lost potential revenue of 1.78 billion rupiah during the year 2017. And also potential of the environment, which is proportionally with potential energy produced. Lost potential avoidance carbon dioxide reach until 1800 tCO₂. To determine the performance of TPST Bantargebang power plants then the next is needed to do the assessment by life cycle assessment (LCA) method.

Furthermore, it is necessary to examine the development of waste-to-energy technology in the TPST Bantargebang and the closest technology is an anaerobic digester (AD). The AD technology will be compared to landfill gas (LG) technology with the LCA method to obtain the most optimized waste management at TPST Bantargebang.

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