



# LCA e modelli di dispersione degli inquinanti: da ExternE allo sviluppo attuale

**Marco Cervino**

**Istituto di Scienze dell'Atmosfera e del Clima**  
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



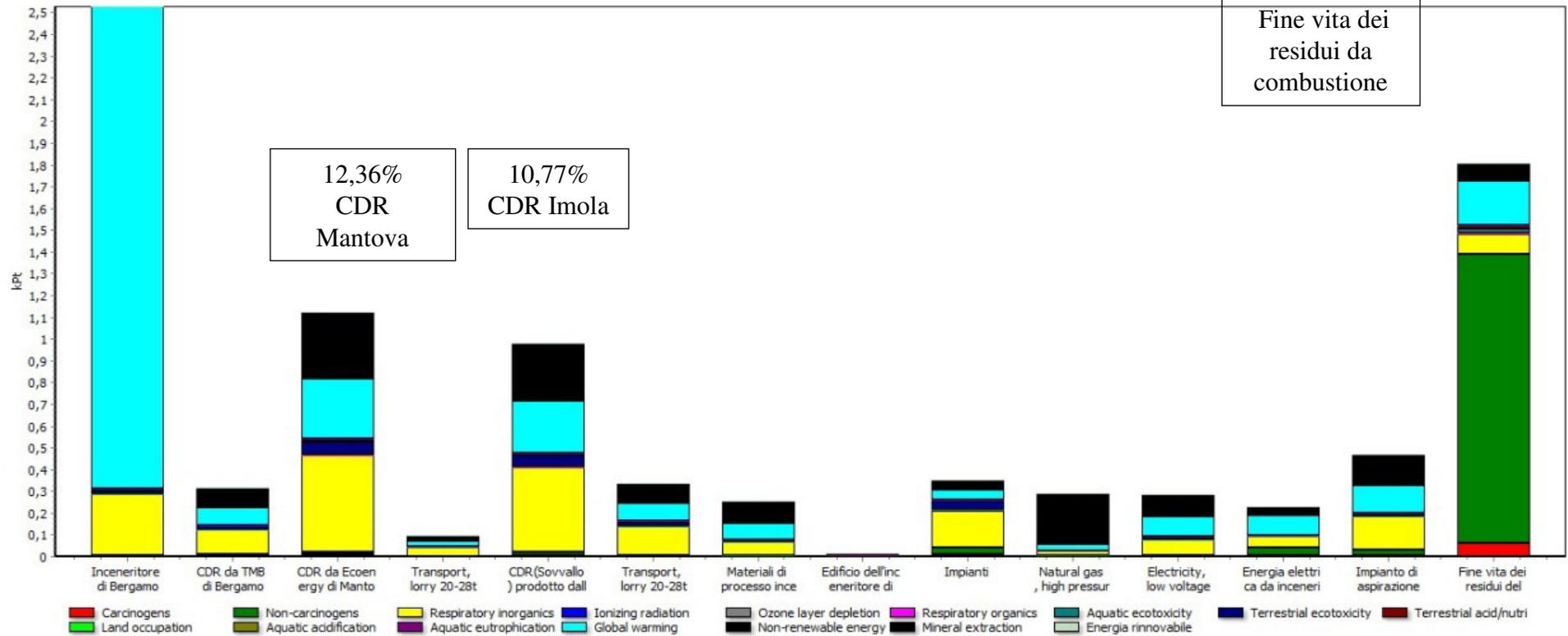


# Scarpellini et al. (2014): Valutazione danno ambientale con IMPACT 2002



27,81%  
TU di Bergamo

19,9%  
Fine vita dei  
residui da  
combustione



Analysing 59386 ton 'Inceneritore di Bergamo (senza i costi e i ricavi)' (con macroprocessi);  
Method: IMPACT 2002+080513 senza costi V2.10 / IMPACT 2002+ / Single score



# ExternE = “External Costs of Energy”



Ari Rabl, Ecole des Mines de Paris

funded by European Commission DG Research, since 1991

>200 scientists in all countries of EU

Series of projects, includ. ExternE Transport, ExternE-Pol, NEEDS (04-08), CASES (06-08) and related projects, e.g. ESPREME, ...

Major publications **1995, 1998, 2000, 2004**

[www.externe.info](http://www.externe.info)

## Methodology

- **Site specific Impact Pathway Analysis**  
(for each pollutant: emission→dispersion→impact→cost)
- **LCA of fuel chain**



# LCA ↔ Impact Pathway Analysis



**Life cycle assessment:**

first sum over  
emissions  
↓  
 $\Sigma$

then  
→ × multiplication by  
"potential impact" indices

→ real impacts for each stage (site specific)  
**Goal** : evaluate the entire matrix

Steps of impact pathway analysis →		Emission	Dispersion	Exposure-response function	Economic valuation
Stage of fuel chain ↓	no impianti				
Fuel extraction					
Fuel transport					
Power plant					
Transmission of electricity					
Management of wastes					

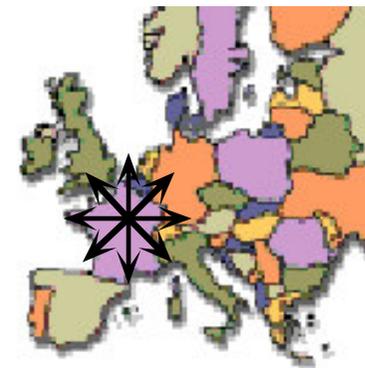


# Impact Pathway Analysis

**SOURCE**  
(site, stack height and technology)  
⇒ **emission**  
(e.g., kg/yr of PM<sub>10</sub>)

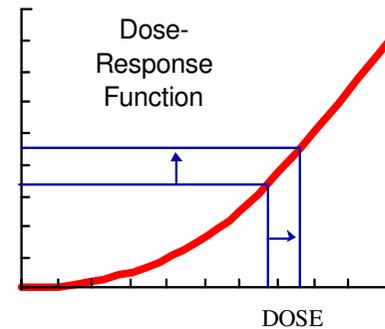


**DISPERSION**  
(atmospheric dispersion & chemistry)  
⇒ **increase in concentration at receptor sites**  
(e.g., µg/m<sup>3</sup> of PM<sub>10</sub> in all affected regions)



V.I.A.

**DOSE-RESPONSE FUNCTION**  
⇒ **impact**  
(e.g., hospital admissions due to PM<sub>10</sub>)



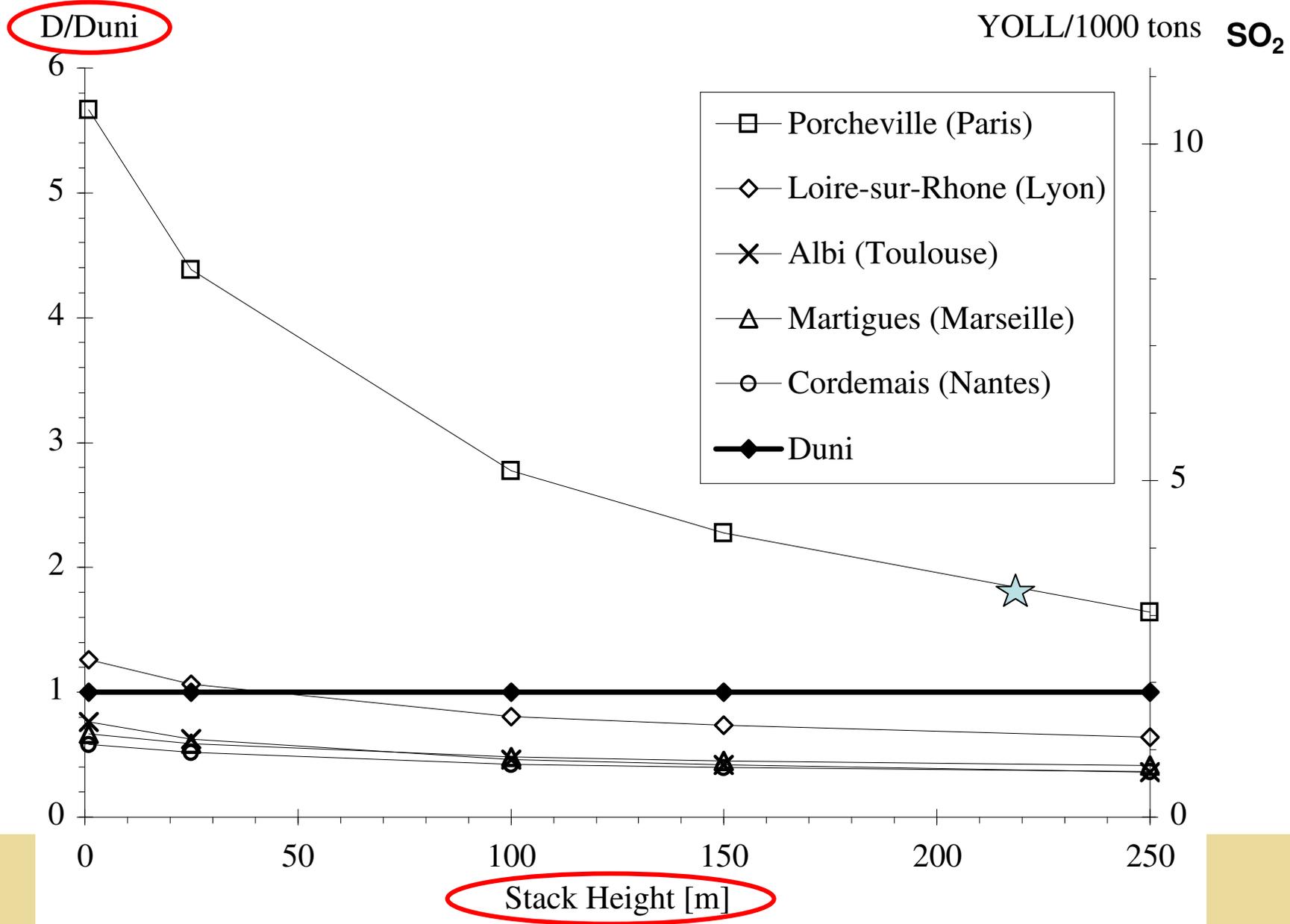
V.I.S.

**MONETARY VALUATION**  
⇒ **cost**  
(e.g., cost of hospital admission, includ. WTP to avoid suffering)





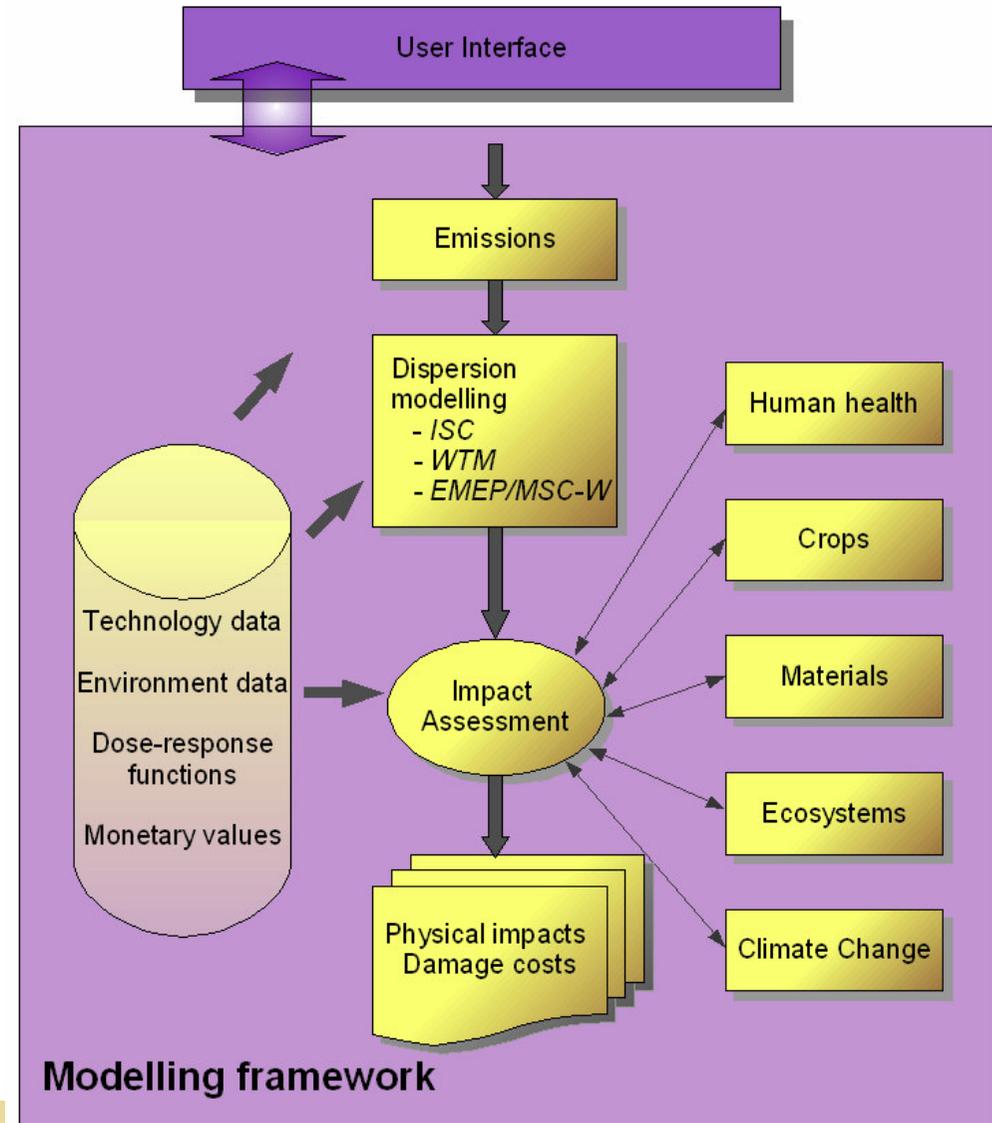
# Effetto della locazione/dispersione: Confronto UWM ↔ modello dettagliato





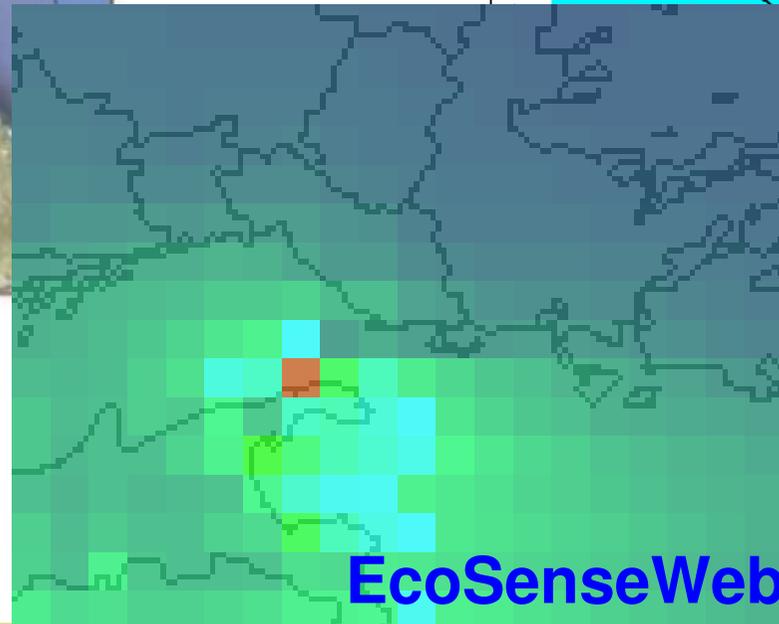
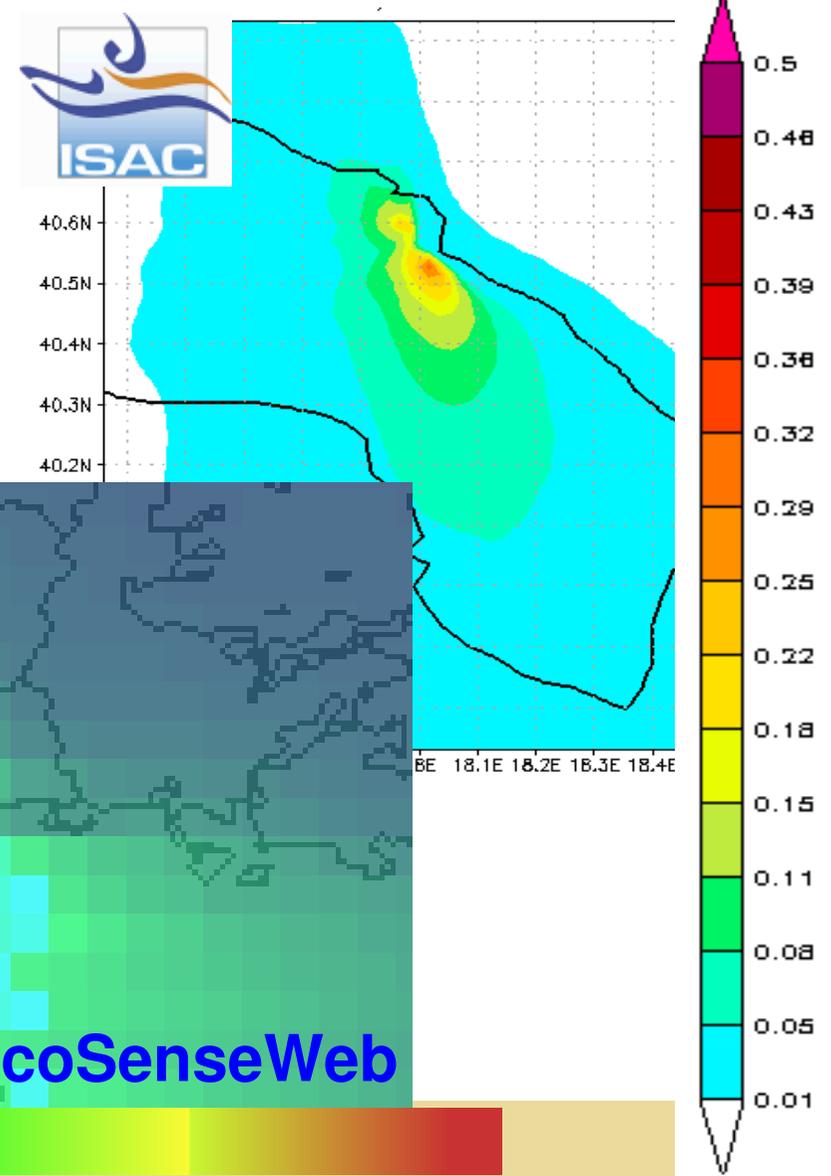
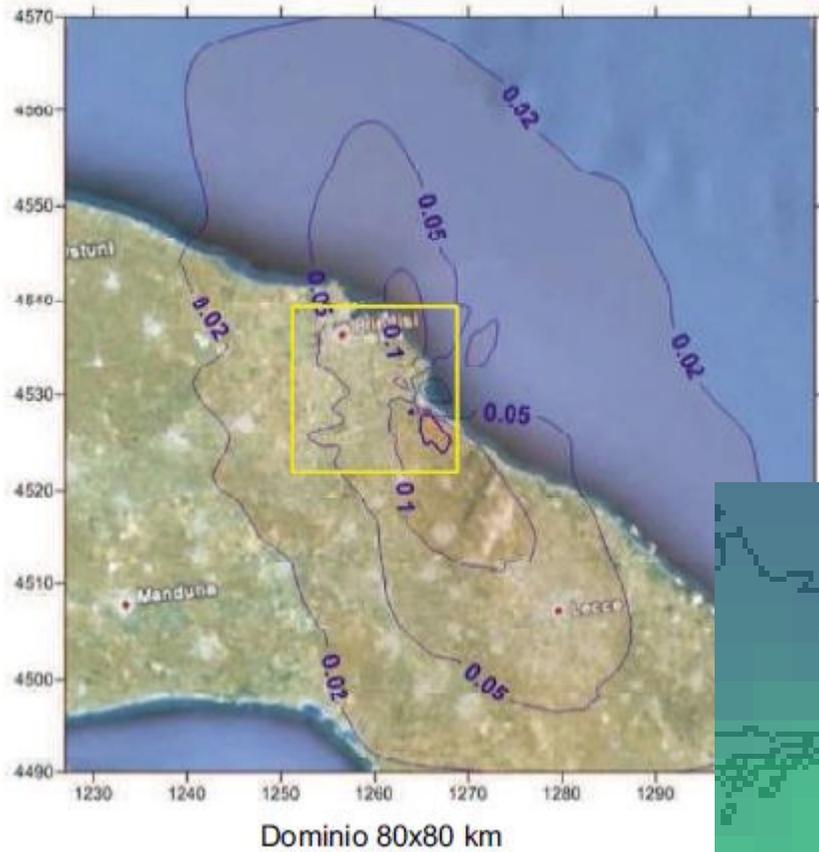
Universität Stuttgart  
Institut für Energiewirtschaft und  
Rationelle Energieanwendung **IER**

EcoSenseWeb V1.3  
User's Manual &  
"Description of Updated and  
Extended Draft Tools  
for the Detailed Site-dependent  
Assessment of  
External Costs".  
10.01.2008





# Brindisi: CTE a carbone 2640 MW<sub>e</sub> contributo PM<sub>10</sub> primario $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



0

0.03



contributo **PM<sub>10</sub> secondario**  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



$\text{SO}_2, \text{NH}_3, \text{NO}_x, \text{O}_3$  (gas)  $\Rightarrow$  PM<sub>10</sub> secondario  
da gas a particelle, dopo ore o giorni

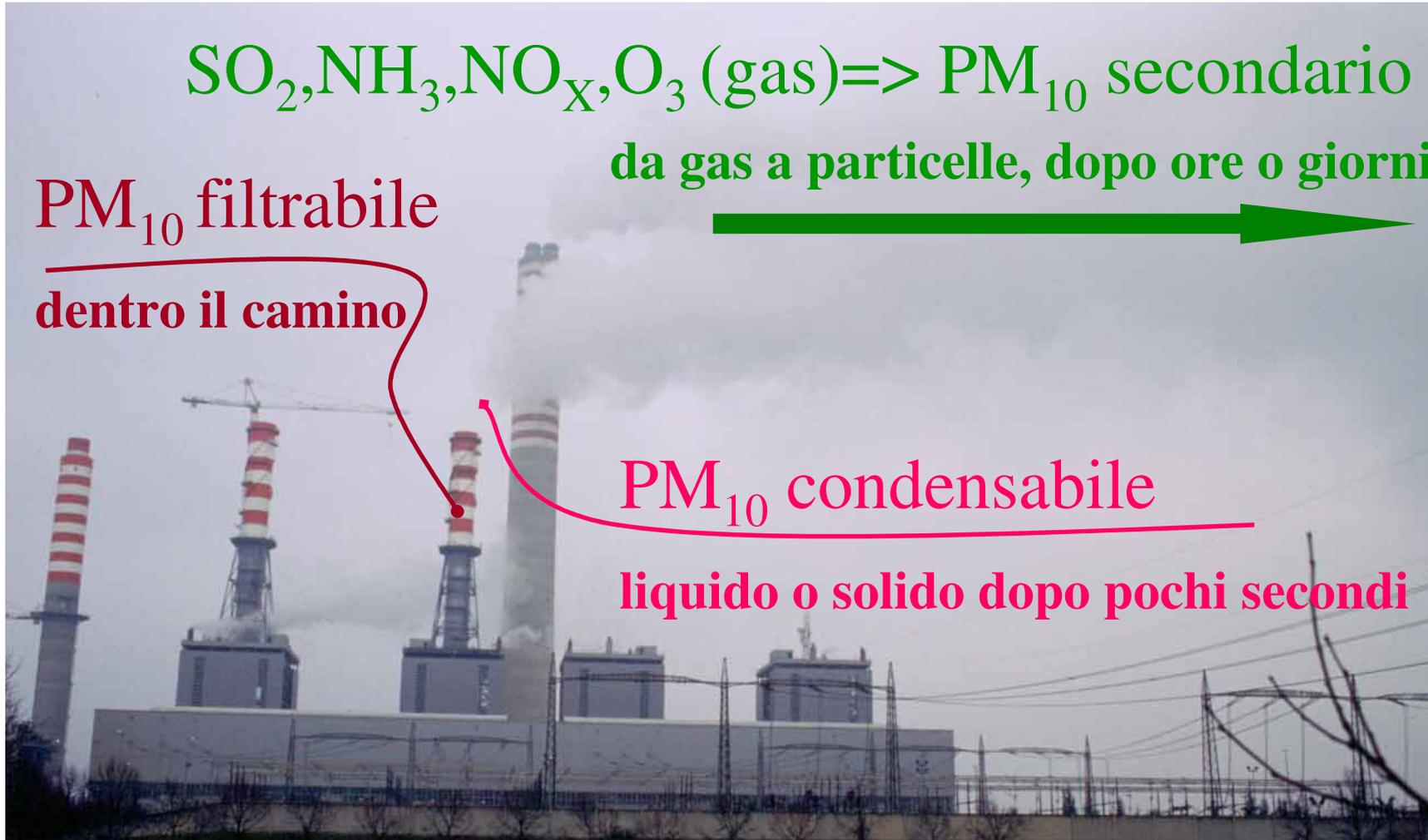


PM<sub>10</sub> filtrabile

dentro il camino

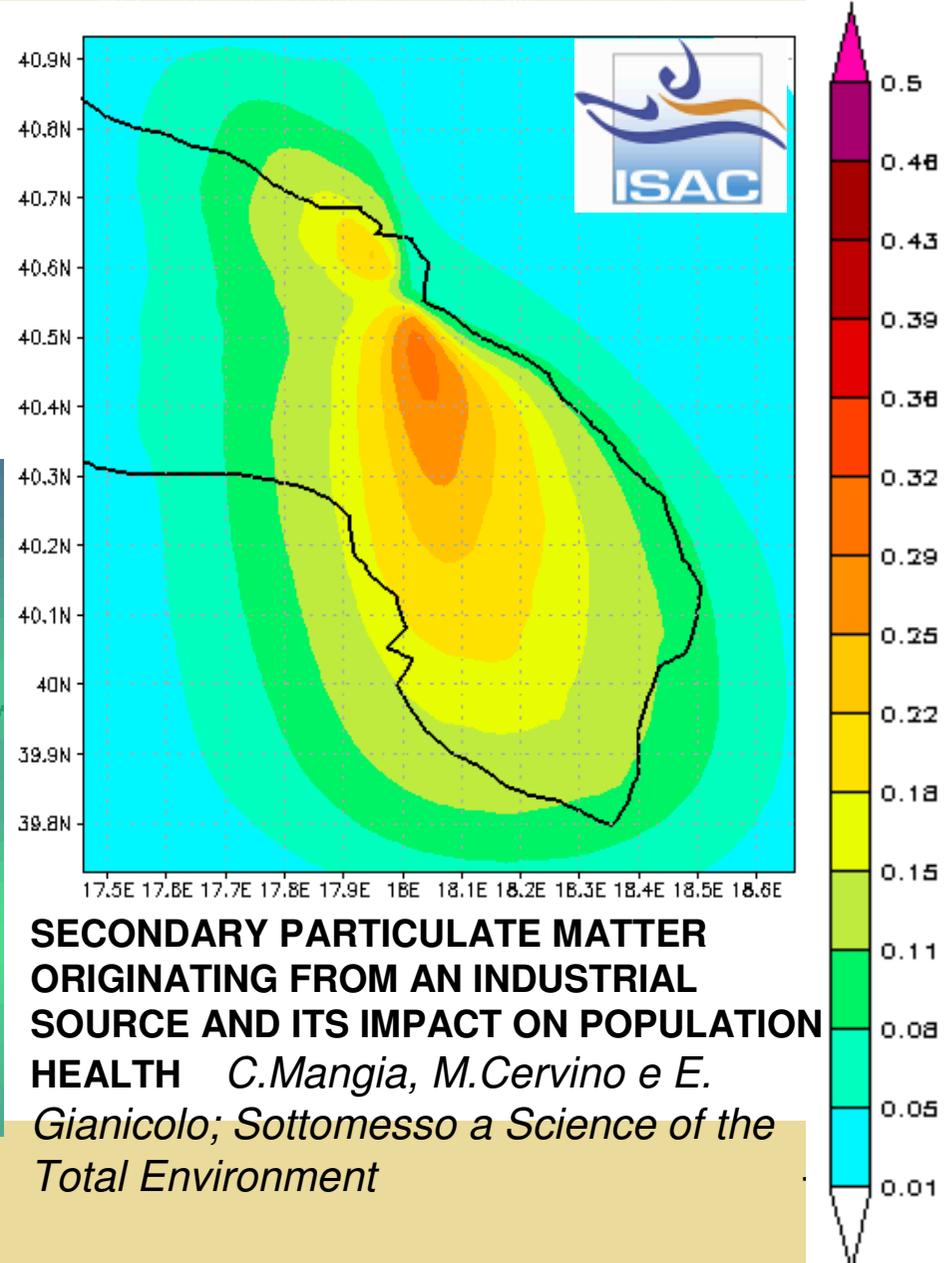
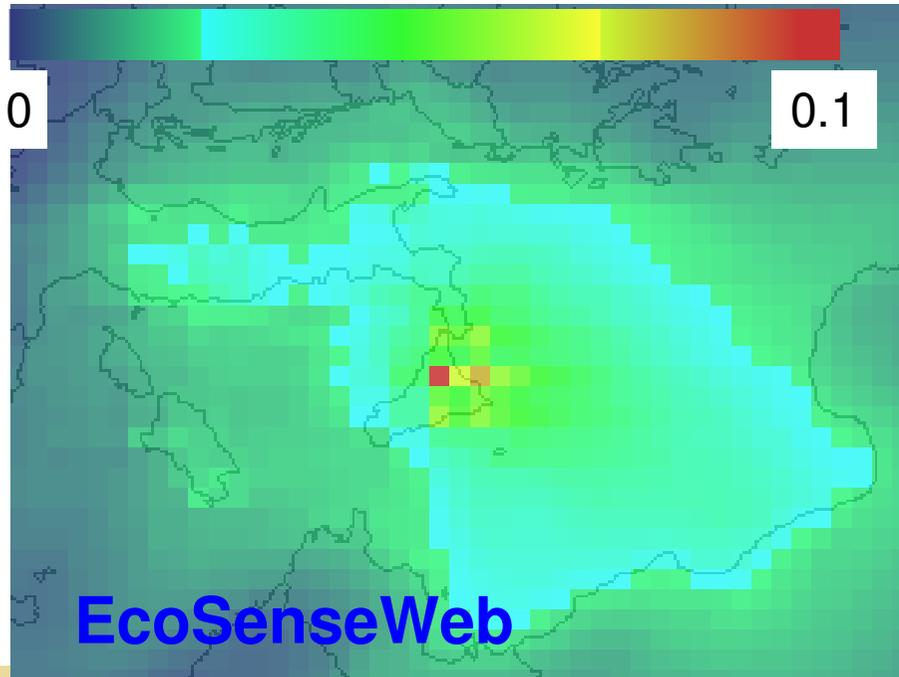
PM<sub>10</sub> condensabile

liquido o solido dopo pochi secondi





# Brindisi: CTE a carbone 2640 MW<sub>e</sub> contributo PM<sub>10</sub> **secondario** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



**SECONDARY PARTICULATE MATTER  
ORIGINATING FROM AN INDUSTRIAL  
SOURCE AND ITS IMPACT ON POPULATION  
HEALTH** *C.Mangia, M.Cervino e E.  
Gianicolo; Sottomesso a Science of the  
Total Environment*



## LCA e modelli di dispersione degli inquinanti: da ExternE allo sviluppo attuale

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L'integrazione di modelli **EVOLUTI** di diffusione in atmosfera  
[acqua / suolo / cibo / ...] **AMBISCE** a rispondere alle domande:

**CHI, COSA, DOVE e QUANDO** viene impattato dai processi di un  
LCA a scale e risoluzioni spaziali e temporali più accurate di quelle  
dei modelli a "COMPARTO UNIFORME"

..... Ci sarebbe ancora molta ricerca da fare.

*Grazie per l'attenzione*