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Process Integration Concepts for Sustainable Solutions to Urban Energy and Waste Management

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The recent COVID-19 pandemic and inflation have revealed two critical bottlenecks – plastic pollution and energy management. To deal with these challenges, Process Integration is aimed at efficiently using resources – exploiting that the waste of one actor could be a resource for another. This contribution presents several recent PI-based solutions for enhancing sustainability.

Energy management and supply have grown in importance considering the increased demands, the rapidly increasing prices, the diminishing supply security, the GHG and other footprints. The Renewable Energy Sources Heat (RESHeat) system uses solar energy to supply electricity, heating and cooling to residential and public buildings. This is a new prototype system, and its environmental impact has to be evaluated. The footprint evaluation matrix for buildings, which accounts for the competition between utilities, is presented. The results indicate that the potential GHG emission savings can reach 70-90 % compared to grid electricity.

The problem of plastic pollution spans land, ocean, and air via macro-, micro-, and nano-plastics. Methods for the optimal design and operation of entire plastic value chains are presented. These include machine learning and Pinch Analysis, Life Cycle Assessment of recycling and upcycling, integration of renewable resources, and energy implications of recycling. The results indicate theoretical recycling rates of 38 % for PET, 100 % for polyethene and 92 % for polypropylene. Accounting for energy implications can reduce these maximum values. Sustainable urban energy and waste management solutions from macro and micro-level strategies will be presented.

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