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PARIS-SACLAY

MEANS

A user-friendly tool based on Simplified parametrized LCA to eco-design reusable bottle scenarios

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INTRODUCTION

LCA is a reference methodology to assess the environmental impacts of agrifood systems. Non-practitioner stakeholders often find LCA complex, notably due to its resource-intensive nature and specialized knowledge requirements. It leads to:

- Preference for simpler methods (e.g., Carbon Footprint)
- Use of generic environmental profiles despite potential variability within systems
- Late integration of LCA in the development process (check and justify rather than eco-design)

Simplified tools are needed to help stakeholders to involve LCA in their decision process, combining simplicity and scientific accuracy.

OBJECTIVE

Simplified parametrized LCA models developed in the past decade, mostly applied to electricity production (Padey et al., 2013, Douziech et al., 2021)

We developed a user-friendly LCA software for reusable bottle systems, based on the generation of multiple simplified parametrized LCA models for various archetypes of a typology of systems. It aims to simply compare scenarios at the early stage of the development of a reusable bottles system within a territory.

The work consisted in:

(1) Develop a typology of systems with stakeholders (2) Generate simplified parametrized LCA models for each archetype (3) Develop a user interface

METHODOLOGY

1. Typology of systems:

- Developed by interviewing eight stakeholders involved in the sector of reusable bottles
- Based on the main organisational parameters for the systems
- Each combination of modalities defines an archetype

2. Simplified parametrized LCA models (for each archetype):

- Model a reference LCA model and the associated impact equations
- Simulate random systems through Monte-Carlo simulations
- Identify the key input parameters through Global Sensitivity Analysis and Sobol indices estimation
- Simplify the impact equations by setting non-key input parameters

SEAMPLE – the user-friendly interface



In Toolboxes, the user is asked for simple information concerning the system(s) to assess

Depending on these information, the user is asked to complete key data

In this example the user models 2 scenarios of different archetypes

Stock and Cleaning	
Stock of Bottles ?: select	~
Cleaning ⑦ : select	~
Cleaning Distance ⑦ : select	~

Scenario definition

Production	and Bottling
Bottle type ⑦:	select
Production/Bott	ling Sites: select
Bottle Manufact	urer ⑦ : select

Scenario 1 Scenario 2

mass_bottle (kg/bottle) distance_from_logistic_hub_to_cleaning (km) water_per_bottle (L/bottle) contribution_to_the_purchase_direct_sale (%) distance_from_bottling_to_direct_sale (km) distance_from_consumer_to_direct_sale (km) return_rate_direct_sale (%) number_of_previous_uses (#) percentage_of_reused_bottles (%)

0.47	0.47
574	574
0.5	0.5
10	10
5	
5	5
50	
	25

Finally, the user obtains comparison and contribution analysis of his scenarios (only *climate change in* the figure)



main transport_of_the_drinks_trom_catering_to_consumers III transport_from_logistic_hub_to_cleaning_round_trip transport_of_the_new_bottles_from_glassmaker_to_bottling [™] others ℽ production_of_the_bottles % production_of_the_reused_bottles avoided_production_of_new_bottles transport_of_the_drinks_from_direct_sale_to_consumers



CONCLUSIONS

Simplified parametrized LCA models offer a valuable solution to the demand for simplification argued by stakeholders while preserving scientific accuracy. A key challenge in developing such models is ensuring their broad applicability. In this work, we address this by creating with experts a detailed typology of reusable bottle systems and generating simplified parametrized models for numerous archetypes. We've then developed a user-friendly interface that guides users through a simple process of selecting an appropriate archetype by providing simple information, then providing minimal key data. While these tools cannot replace comprehensive LCA studies, they empower stakeholders to make informed decisions by incorporating environmental considerations at the early stage of projects. Future work will focus on enhancing the representativeness and improving the comprehensibility of the LCA results provided by the software.



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