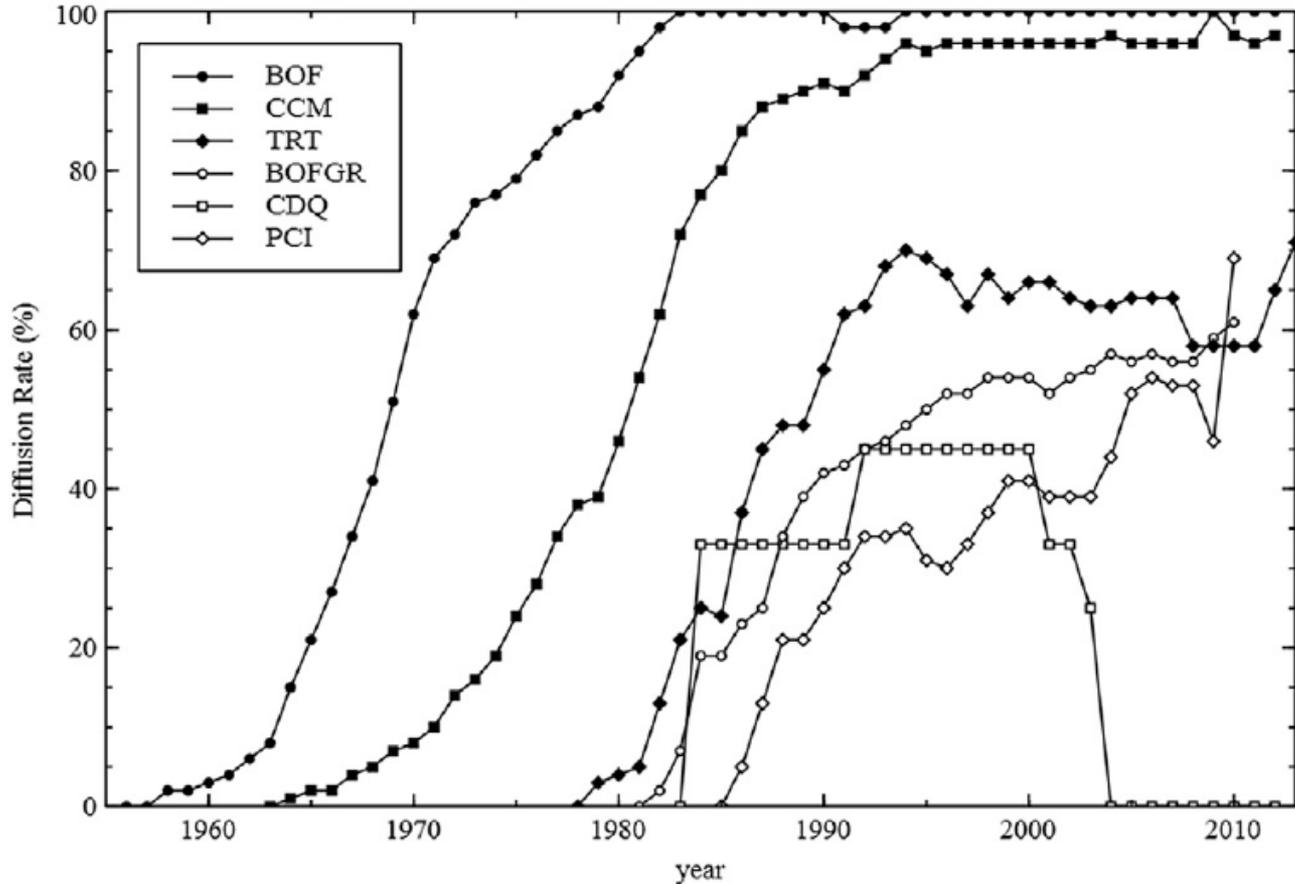

Session 1: Portfolio of mitigation options - Defining a common ground for assessments

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2nd Workshop on Policy Design for a Climate-Friendly Materials Sector, 2017, Berlin

Diffusion of major steelmaking innovations in Germany 1950-2013 (Arens and Worrell 2014)



BOF diffusion

- 1953: Market entry in Austria
- 1958: Market entry in GER
- 1964: 8% market share in GER
- 1970: ~70%
- 1983: 100%

Abbreviations

- BOF: Basic oxygen furnace
CCM: Continuous casting machines
TRT: top pressure recovery turbine
BOFGR: BOF gas recovery
CDQ: Coke dry quenching
PCI: Pulverized coal injection

EU 2011 low carbon roadmap and sector roadmaps

Numerous GHG mitigation roadmaps by EC and associations assessed

Still confidential; to be published as Friedrichsen, Erdogmus (2017): Comparative Analysis of options and potential for emission abatement in industry – Summary of study comparison and Study factsheets, Fraunhofer ISI, Karlsruhe

Emission reduction in comparison

Still confidential; to be published as Friedrichsen, Erdogmus (2017): Comparative Analysis of options and potential for emission abatement in industry – Summary of study comparison and Study factsheets, Fraunhofer ISI, Karlsruhe

Some first conclusions from the comparison

Still confidential; to be published as Friedrichsen, Erdogmus (2017): Comparative Analysis of options and potential for emission abatement in industry – Summary of study comparison and Study factsheets, Fraunhofer ISI, Karlsruhe

Structuring mitigation options in basic materials industries

Structuring mitigation options in basic materials industries – BAT and BNAT

	Clusters of mitigation options	BAT	BNAT
Materials industry	Energy Efficiency (modernization and replacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxy-fuel burners • Use of waste heat • Shoe press in paper dewatering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary aluminium: inert anodes • Low-carbon cement
	Fuel switch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinker: Lignite -> waste/biomass • Steam: Natural gas/ biomass • Natural gas DRI-EAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel: RES-H2 DRI-EAF
	End-of-pipe (CCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCS cement • CCS steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCS steel TRT
downstream	Recycling and re-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper recycling • Electric steel • NFM-recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement recycling (to replace clinker)
	Material efficiency (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: less over-dimensioning • Longer living products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon reinforced concrete • Longer living products
	Material substitution (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: Wood, clay and straw replacing concrete and steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-carbon cement

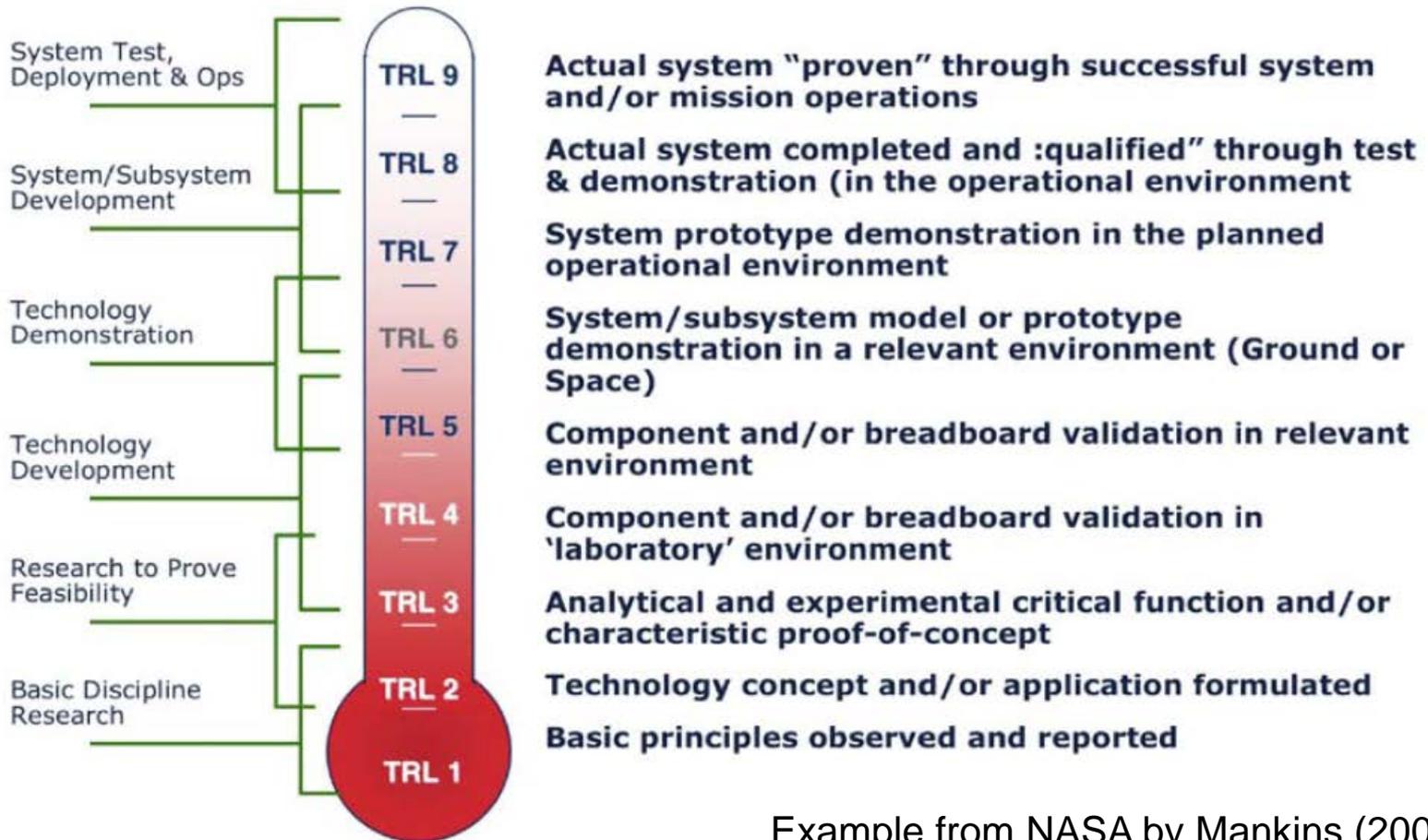
Structuring mitigation options in basic materials industries – increm. and radical

	Clusters of mitigation options	Incremental change (modernization)	Radical change (mostly replacement of plant)
Materials industry	Energy Efficiency (modernization and replacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoe press in paper dewatering • Oxy-fuel burners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary aluminium: inert anodes • „Low-carbon cement“
	Fuel switch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinker: Lignite -> waste/biomass • Steam: Natural gas/biomass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel: RES-H2 DRI-EAF • Steel: DRI-EAF
	End-of-pipe (CCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCS cement 	
	Recycling and re-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper recycling • Glass recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement recycling (to replace clinker) • Electric steel
downstream	Material efficiency (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: less over-dimensioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon reinforced concrete
	Material substitution (downstream)	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • „Low-carbon cement“ • Construction: Wood, clay and straw replacing concrete and steel

Structuring mitigation options in basic materials industries

Clusters of mitigation options		BAT	BNAT
Materials industry	Energy Efficiency (modernization and replacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are elements missing? • Can you think of additional technologies that fit well/ not well in this cluster? • Is “climate friendly production process” a cluster for itself? • What additional dimensions are interesting to compare across mitigation clusters? 	
	Fuel switch		
	End-of-pipe (CCS)		
	Recycling and re-use		
downstream	Material efficiency (downstream)		
	Material substitution (downstream)		

Use **technology readiness levels (TLR)** for monitoring and for more targeted policies?



Example from NASA by Mankins (2009)

Research questions to address

- How broad a **portfolio** is required to tackle the climate challenge and does it include options with different mitigation costs? How important are **innovations** and what can be done with **available technology**?
 - What is a suitable framework for assessing the impact of mitigation options in basic materials sector?
 - What are credible, innovative technological options for emissions reductions in the materials sector (including long shot solutions)?
 - What is the reduction potential of the individual options until 2050?
 - What is the state of the selected technologies in the **innovation cycle** (e.g. lab scale experiments? Pilots? Etc.)?

Summary and discussion

First theses to test:

- *The remaining energy efficiency potential from BAT is low (<10%)*
- *Remaining energy efficiency potential from BNAT is likely low to medium (<20%)*
- *Downstream options (material substitution and efficiency) received less attention, but might be an important part of a climate friendly materials sector*
- *Ambitious reduction pathways (-80% compared to 1990) require BNAT and solutions at the material end-user such as material efficiency or substitution or CCS*

Discussion:

- *What is a useful typology of mitigation options in basic materials?*
- *Can inclusion of Technology Readiness Levels in assessments facilitate more targeted policy recommendations?*
- *Where are the main research gaps?*
- *What is needed to provide useful policy advice?*

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Thank you for your attention!

More information:

*Fleiter, Rehfeldt, Pfluger (2016): A transition pathway for
Germany's industry – what role for energy efficiency? Eceee
industrial summer study 2016, Berlin*