

CORALIS Workshop, 19th December 2022

Pathways to deep decarbonisation of the industry sector: Potentials and challenges for chemicals and steel production

Dr. Andrea Herbst, Dr. Matthias Rehfeldt
Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI



GEFÖRDERT VOM

INDUSTRY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ABOUT 23% OF GHG EMISSIONS IN GERMANY

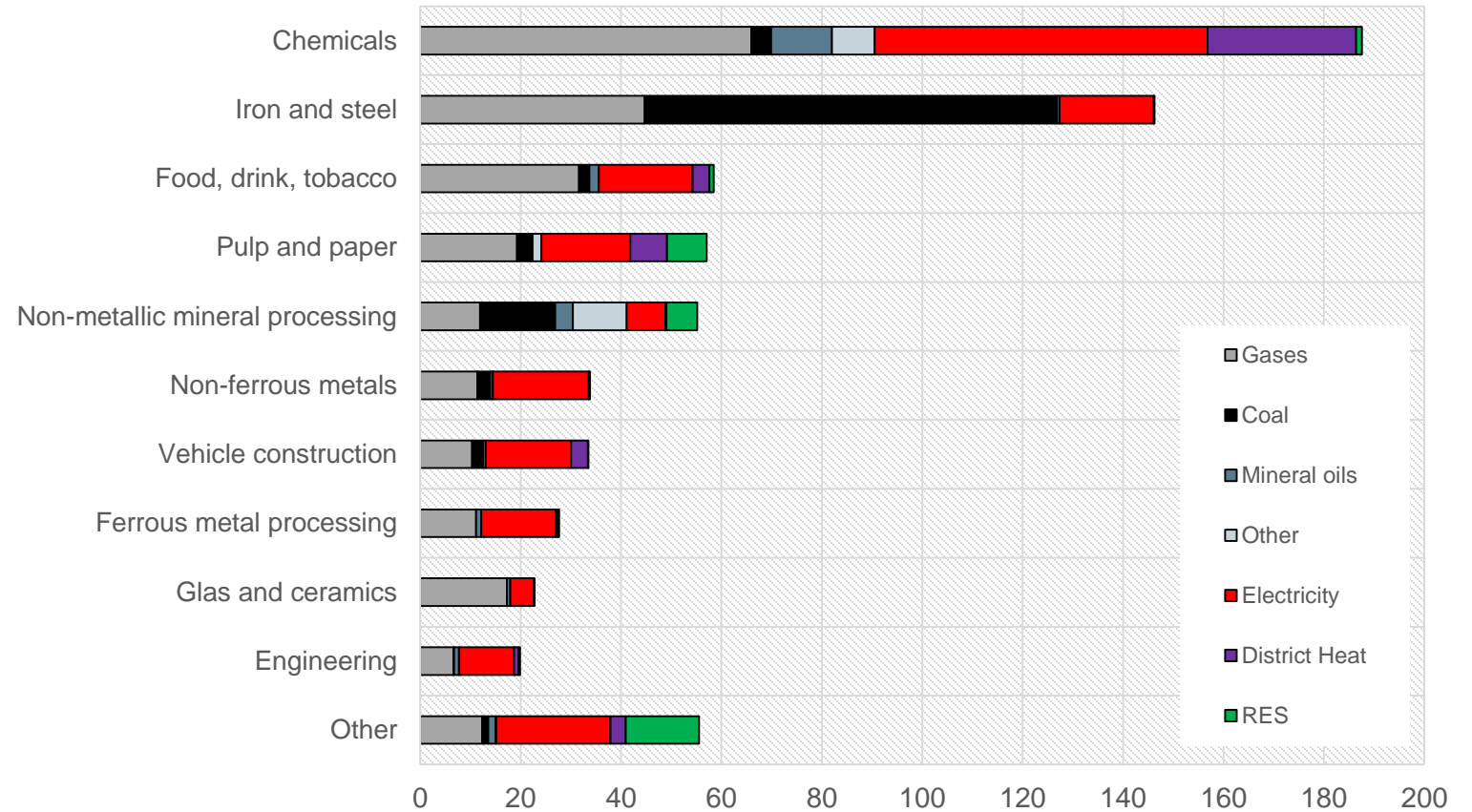
70 % of industrial energy demand is generated in energy-intensive industries

118 Mt-CO₂eq. in 2030 as interim target for industry
Reduction of ~57 percent compared to 1990

Technology paths and political framework still under discussion

One third of industrial FED is covered by natural gas today + feedstock

German industrial final energy consumption by economic sector (2019) [TWh]



Source: AGE B 2020, own illustration

GEFÖRDERT VOM

ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS TO A NEAR CARBON-NEUTRAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

All GHG-neutral Scenarios

- GHG reduction in the industrial sector >95%.
- Ambitious energy and material efficiency + high shares of secondary production
 - Avoid use of biomass in technology focus scenarios
 - Avoid large scale CCS



Mix

- No clear technology focus

Electrification

- Direct electric solutions preferred
- Hydrogen as feedstock

Hydrogen

- Hydrogen widely available
- Use preferred in terms of energy and feedstock

E-Fuels

- Synthetic methane widely available
- Preferred for energy and feedstock



EnSov

- "Natural gas bridge" is called into question
- Loss of confidence in natural gas as a reliable energy source
- Changes in the production and investment behaviour of companies

GEFÖRDERT VOM



ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS TO A NEAR CARBON-NEUTRAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

All GHG-neutral Scenarios

- GHG reduction in the industrial sector >95%.
- Ambitious energy and material efficiency + high shares of secondary production
 - Avoid use of biomass in technology focus scenarios
 - Avoid large scale CCS



Mix

- **No clear technology focus**

Electrification

- Direct electric solutions preferred
- Hydrogen as feedstock

Hydrogen

- Hydrogen widely available
- Use preferred in terms of energy and feedstock

E-Fuels

- Synthetic methane widely available
- Preferred for energy and feedstock



EnSov

- "Natural gas bridge" is called into question
- **Loss of confidence in natural gas** as a reliable energy source
- Changes in the production and investment behaviour of companies

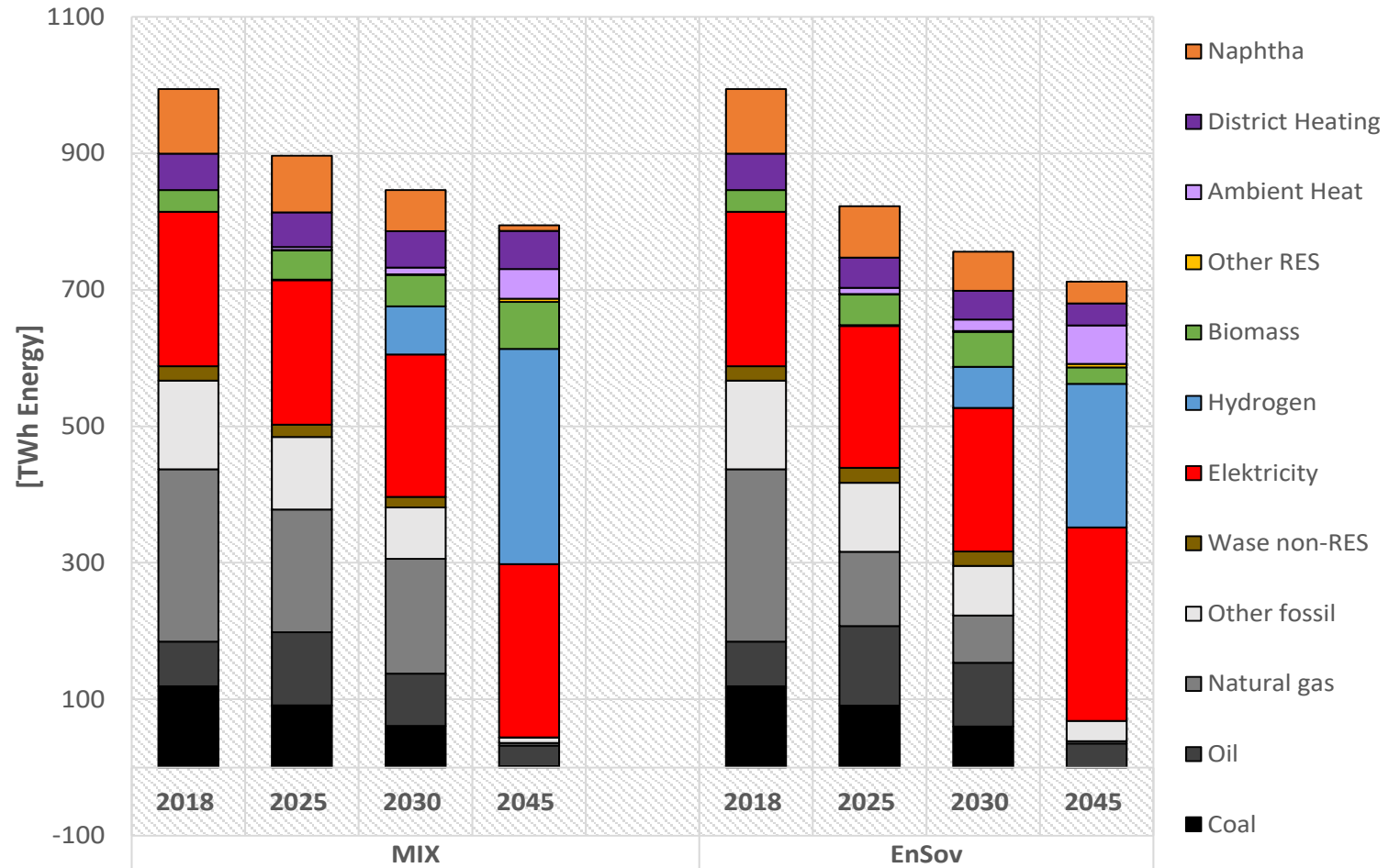
GEFÖRDERT VOM



INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION REQUIRES HIGH VOLUMES OF CO2-NEUTRAL ENERGY CARRIERS

Energy & material efficiency, circular economy and CCU/S

Industrial energy consumption: energetic and feedstock MIX & EnSov (DE, 2018-2045) [TWh]



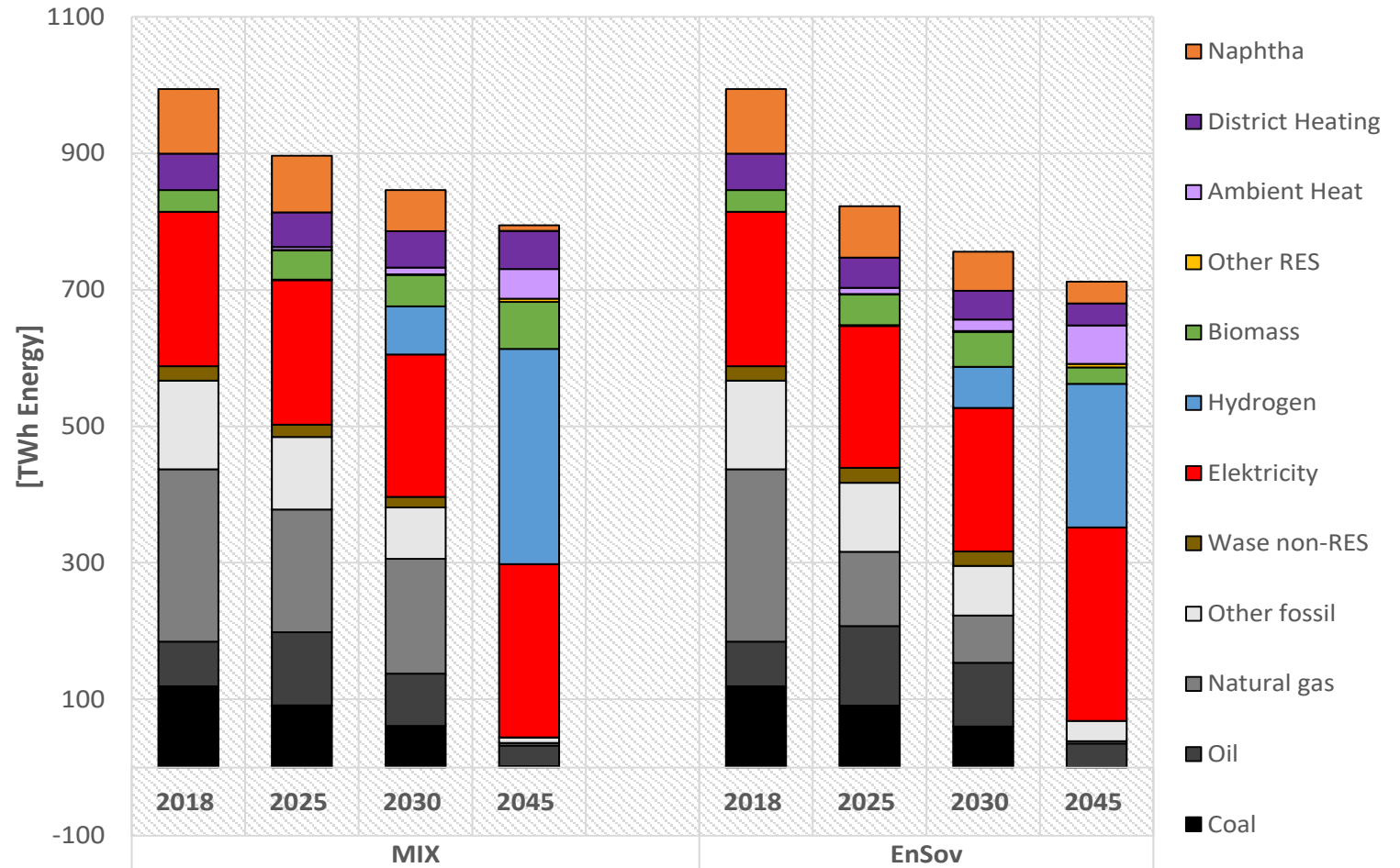
Source: Fraunhofer ISI - FORECAST Modell.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION REQUIRES HIGH VOLUMES OF CO2-NEUTRAL ENERGY CARRIERS

Energy & material efficiency, circular economy and CCU/S

20 - 30 % demand reduction in 2045
Energy and material efficiency, especially activity effects

Industrial energy consumption: energetic and feedstock MIX & EnSov (DE, 2018-2045) [TWh]



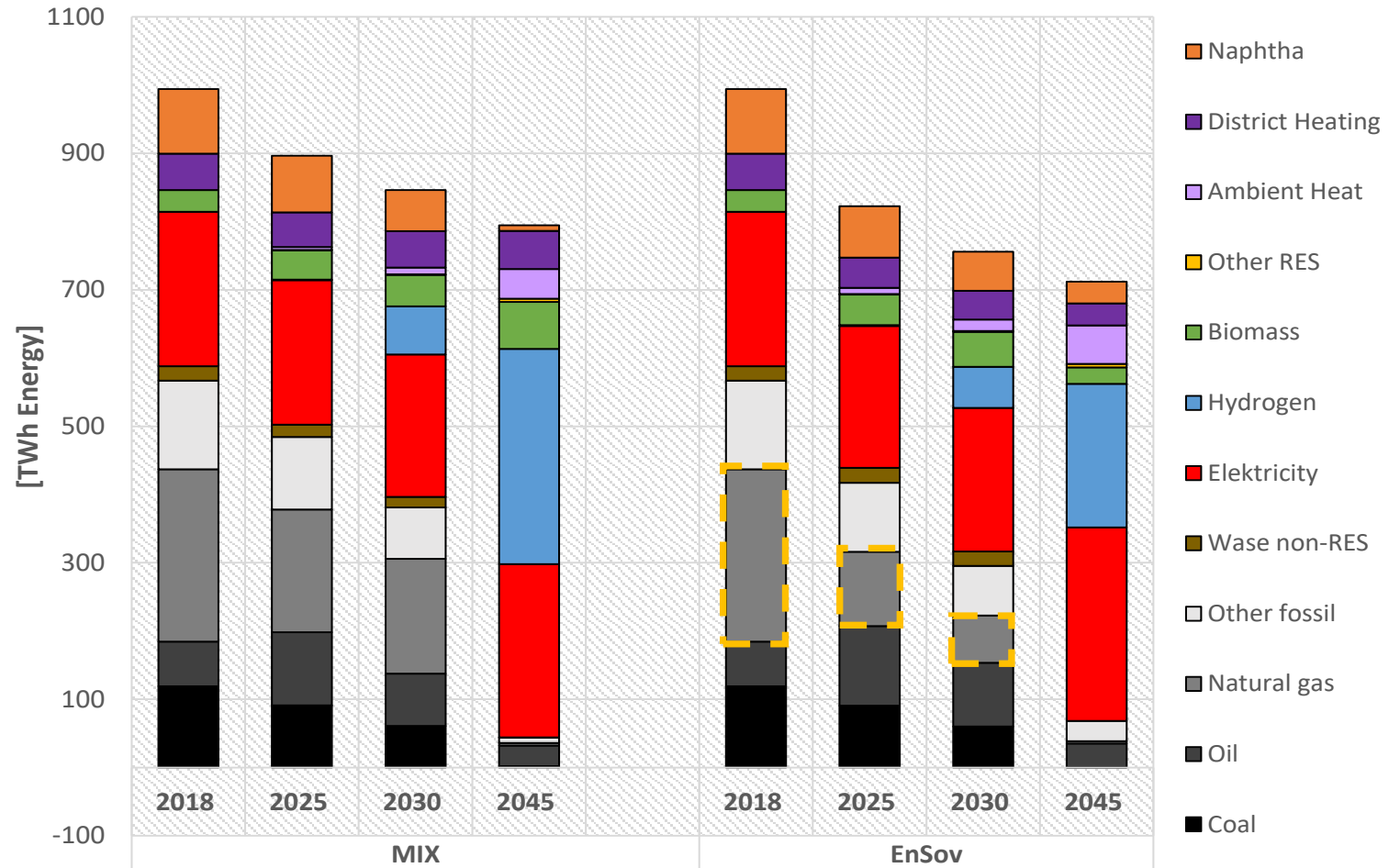
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION REQUIRES HIGH VOLUMES OF CO2-NEUTRAL ENERGY CARRIERS

Energy & material efficiency, circular economy and CCU/S

20 - 30 % demand reduction in 2045
Energy and material efficiency, especially activity effects

Strong reaction to price signals
Leads to permanent decline in natural gas demand

Industrial energy consumption: energetic and feedstock MIX & EnSov (DE, 2018-2045) [TWh]



Source: Fraunhofer ISI - FORECAST Modell.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION REQUIRES HIGH VOLUMES OF CO2-NEUTRAL ENERGY CARRIERS

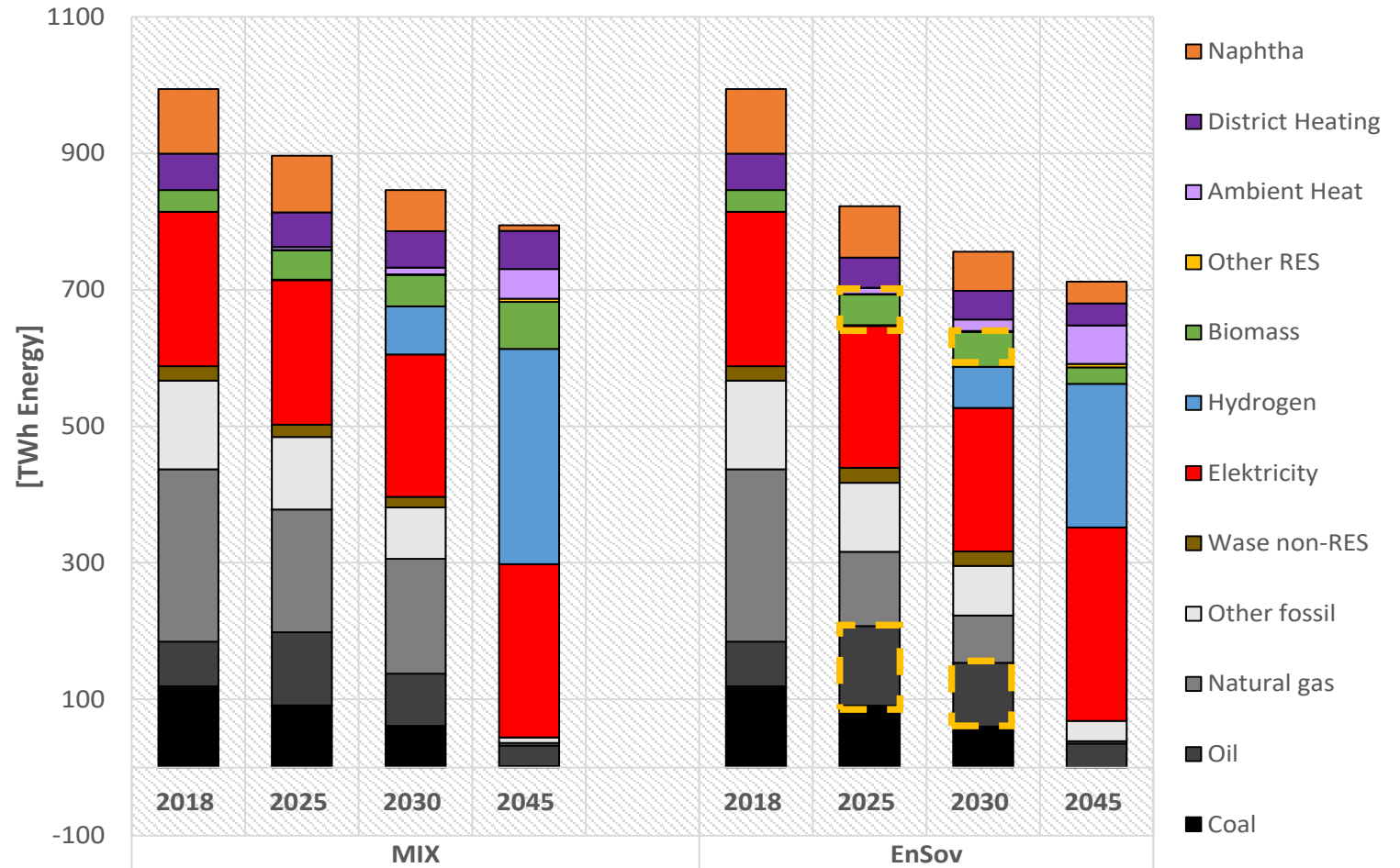
Energy & material efficiency, circular economy and CCU/S

20 - 30 % demand reduction in 2045
Energy and material efficiency, especially activity effects

Strong reaction to price signals
Leads to permanent decline in natural gas demand

Conventional fuel switch
Evasive movement to oil & biomass

Industrial energy consumption: energetic and feedstock MIX & EnSov (DE, 2018-2045) [TWh]



INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION REQUIRES HIGH VOLUMES OF CO2-NEUTRAL ENERGY CARRIERS

Energy & material efficiency, circular economy and CCU/S

20 - 30 % demand reduction in 2045

Energy and material efficiency, especially activity effects

Strong reaction to price signals

Leads to permanent decline in natural gas demand

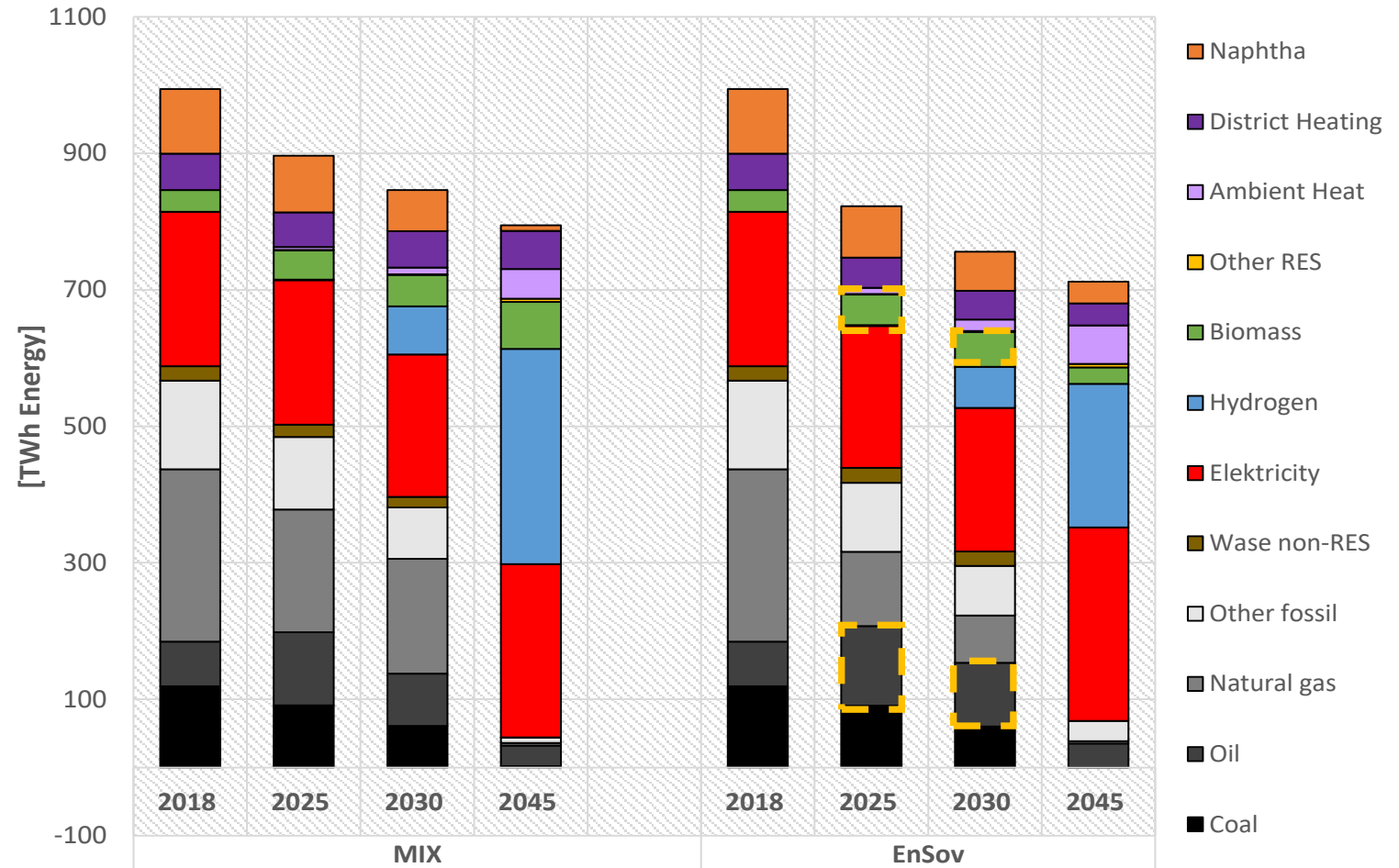
Conventional fuel switch

Evasive movement to oil & biomass

Electrification

Faster electrification of process heat hybrid-systems, partial-electrification

Industrial energy consumption: energetic and feedstock MIX & EnSov (DE, 2018-2045) [TWh]

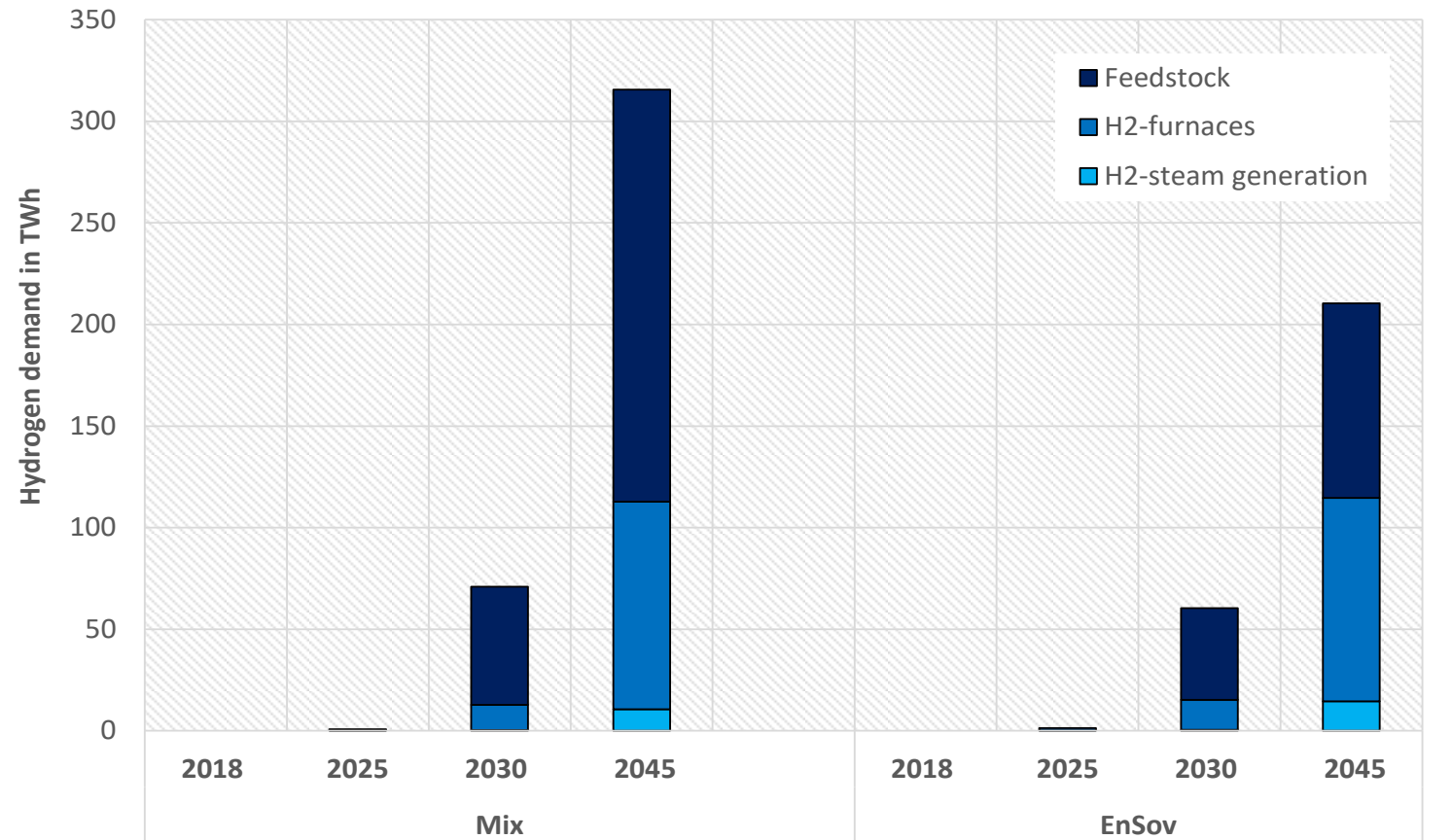


ROBUST HYDROGEN DEMAND IN THE STEEL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

MIX Scenario in 2045

- › **Steel:** ~50 TWh in 2045
- › **Chemical feedstock:** ~200 TWh
- › Demand distributed among **few industrial locations**

Hydrogen demand by end-use and scenario
(2018 – 2045) [TWh]



GEFÖRDERT VOM

ROBUST HYDROGEN DEMAND IN THE STEEL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

MIX Scenario in 2045

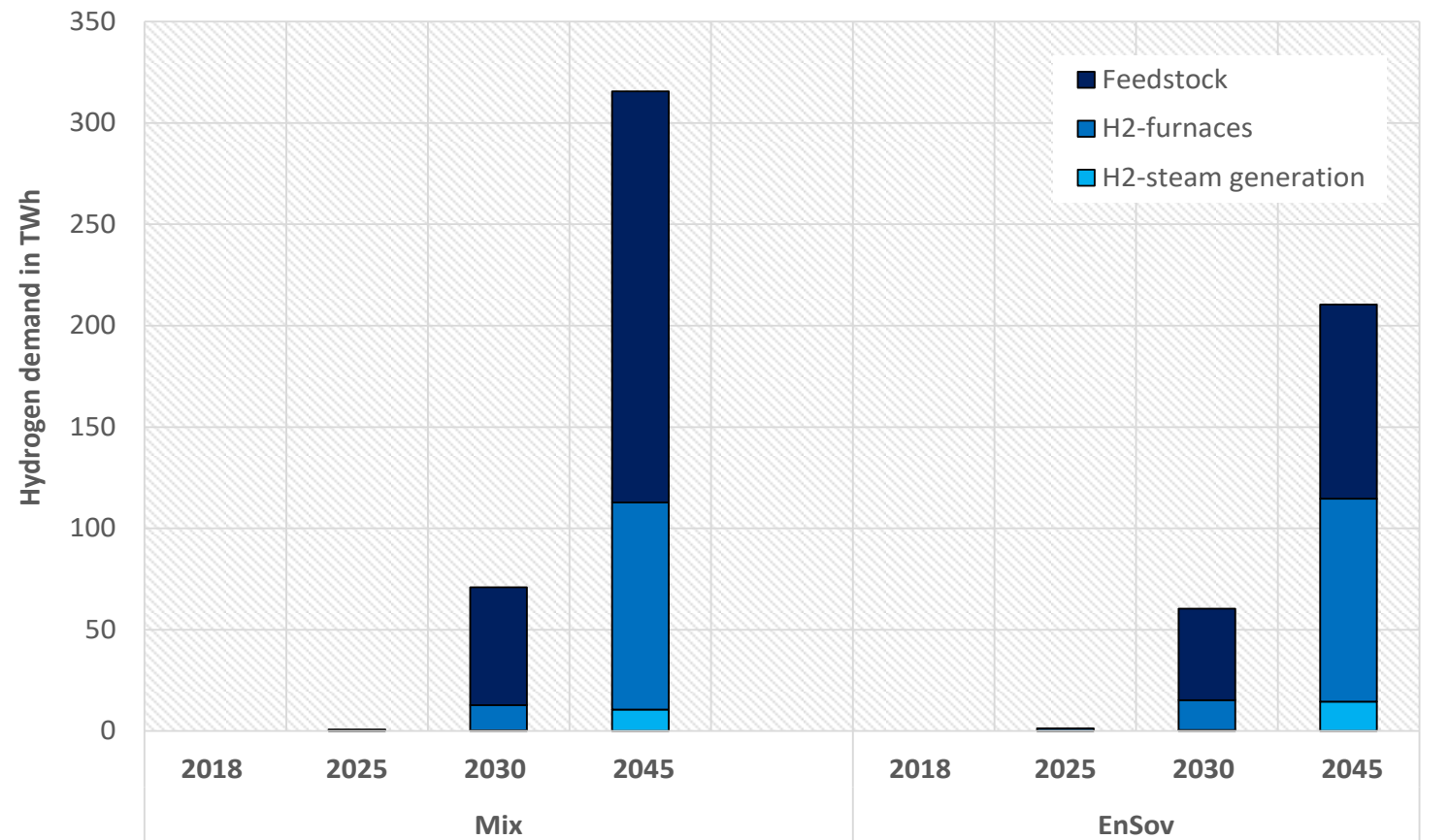
- › **Steel:** ~50 TWh in 2045
- › **Chemical feedstock:** ~200 TWh
- › Demand distributed among few industrial locations

Use for remaining process heat

- › **Furnaces:** ~50 TWh
- › **Steam:** ~ 10 TWh

=> 316 TWh total hydrogen demand

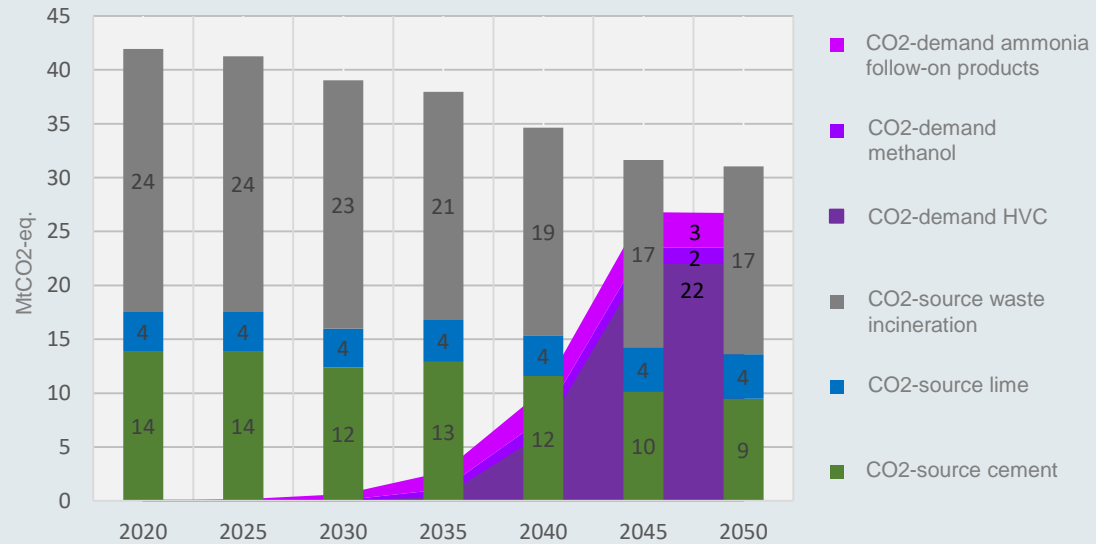
Hydrogen demand by end-use and scenario
(2018 – 2045) [TWh]



GEFÖRDERT VOM

CO2 BECOMES RAW MATERIAL FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY – CCUS STRATEGY

CO2-demand and -sources (2018-2045) [MtCO2-eq.]



~30 Mt CO2-demand for Methanol/HVC

14 sites across Germany

~30-33 Mt CO2-sources

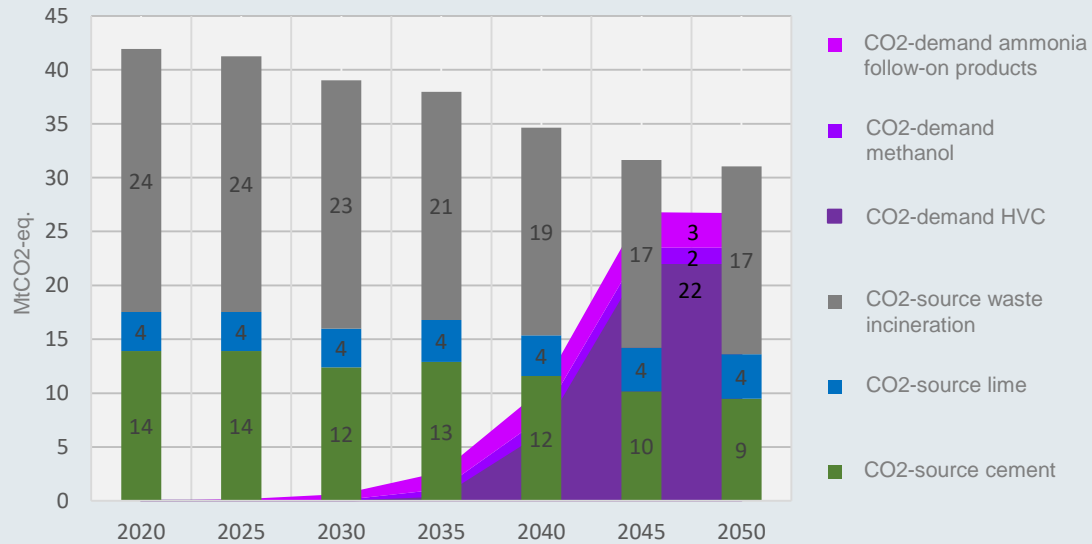
Cement: ~9-10 Mt, 32 sites; Lime: ~4 Mt, 52 sites;

Waste: 17 Mt, 55 sites

GEFÖRDERT VOM

CO2 BECOMES RAW MATERIAL FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY – CCUS STRATEGY

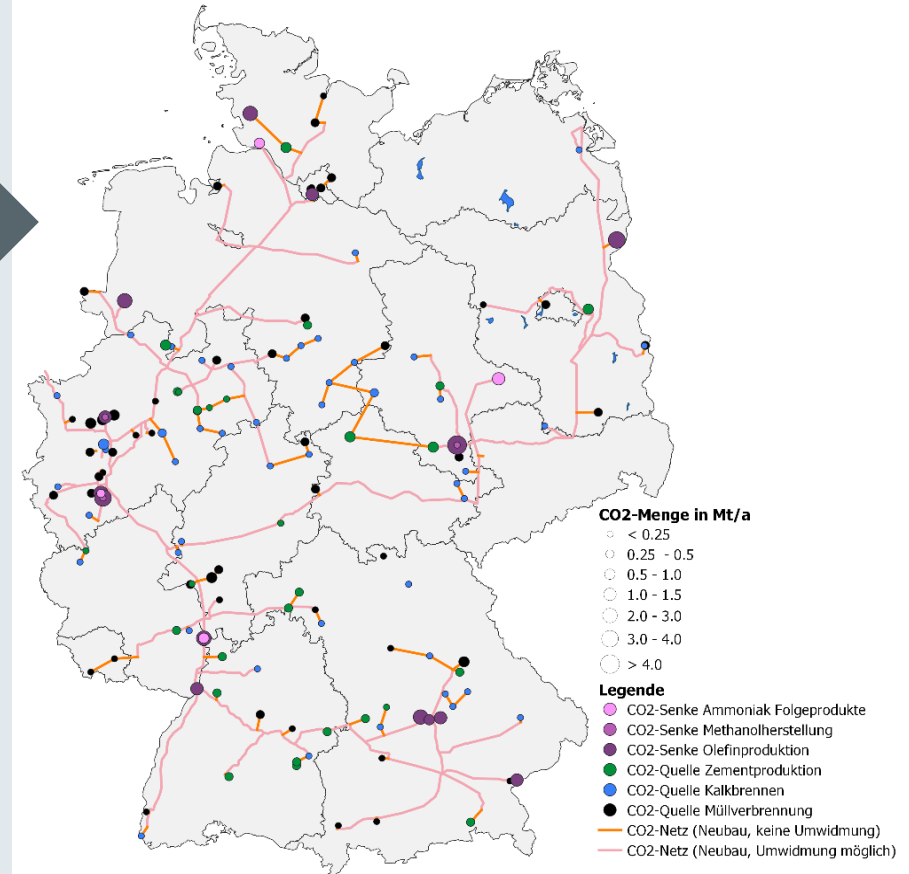
CO2-demand and -sources (2018-2045) [MtCO2-eq.]



~30 Mt CO2-demand for Methanol/HVC
14 sites across Germany

~30-33 Mt CO2-sources
Cement: ~9-10 Mt, 32 sites; Lime: ~4 Mt, 52 sites;
Waste: 17 Mt, 55 sites

CO2-demand and -sources (2045) [MtCO2-eq.]



GEFÖRDERT VOM

THE GERMAN 'INDUSTRIEWENDE' STARTS WITH THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY

FROM BLAST FURNACE TO IRON ORE DIRECT REDUCTION WITH HYDROGEN

Announcements of ~€15 bn investments:

>10 Mtpa crude steel production capacity converted to direct reduction by 2030 (~1/3 of current blast furnaces).

Potential success factors:

- **Technologies 'available'** and tested (direct reduction of iron ore using natural gas)
- Technological **alternatives** are **more uncertain**
- **Flexible operation** using natural gas/hydrogen enables lower-risk conversion and increases security of supply
- **Support programmes** enable investments
- **Demand for green steel** is emerging, e.g. from the automotive industry
- Window of opportunity for **upcoming modernisations**

08.09.2022 16:15

thyssenkrupp beschleunigt grüne Transformation: Bau der größten deutschen Direktreduktionsanlage für CO₂-armen Stahl entschieden

Grünes Licht für grünen Stahl

13.07.2022 | Pressemeldung der Salzgitter AG

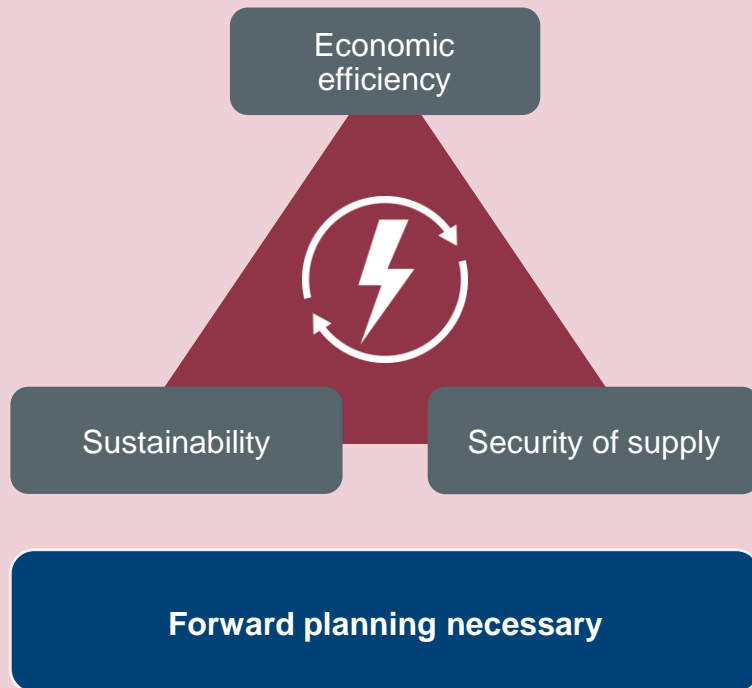
15.06.2022 | ArcelorMittal Deutschland

ArcelorMittal veröffentlicht Konzept für kohlenstoffarmen Stahlstandard

GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

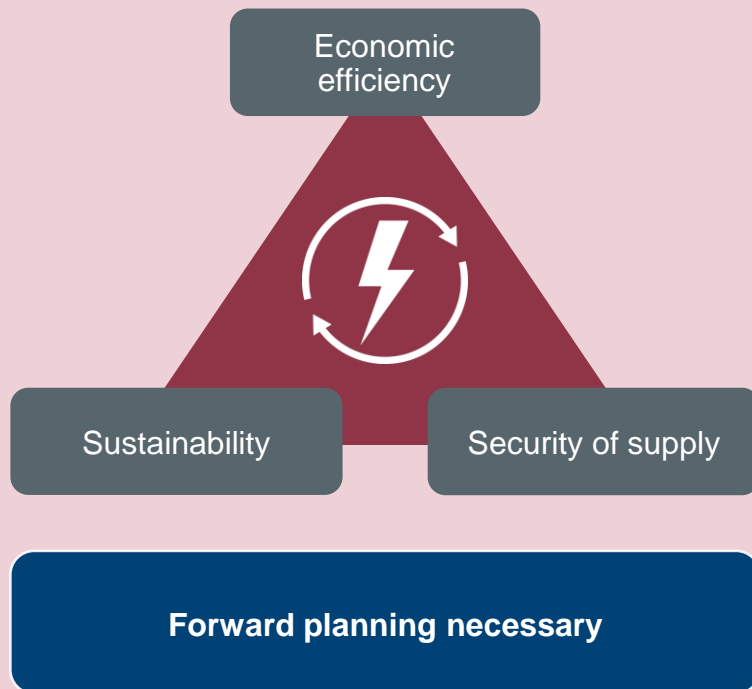
Goal triangle of industrial transformation



GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Goal triangle of industrial transformation



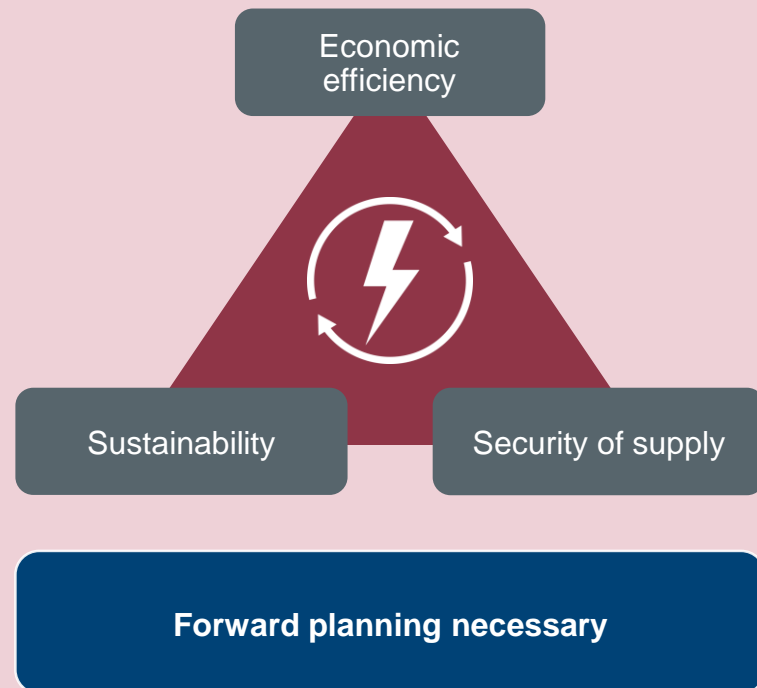
Early replacement:

Instruments should push the rapid entry into electrification via hybrid system concepts - e.g. through investment subsidies.

GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Goal triangle of industrial transformation



Early replacement:

Instruments should push the rapid entry into electrification via hybrid system concepts - e.g. through investment subsidies.

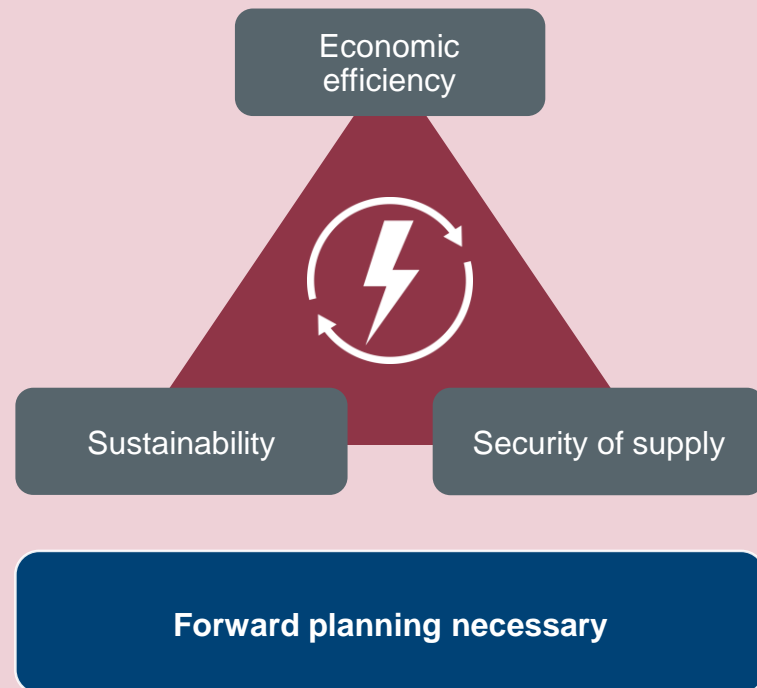
Increasing economic efficiency of electrical process heat generation:

So that it can be chosen for the many upcoming replacement investments.

GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Goal triangle of industrial transformation



Early replacement:

Instruments should push the rapid entry into electrification via hybrid system concepts - e.g. through investment subsidies.

Increasing economic efficiency of electrical process heat generation:

So that it can be chosen for the many upcoming replacement investments.

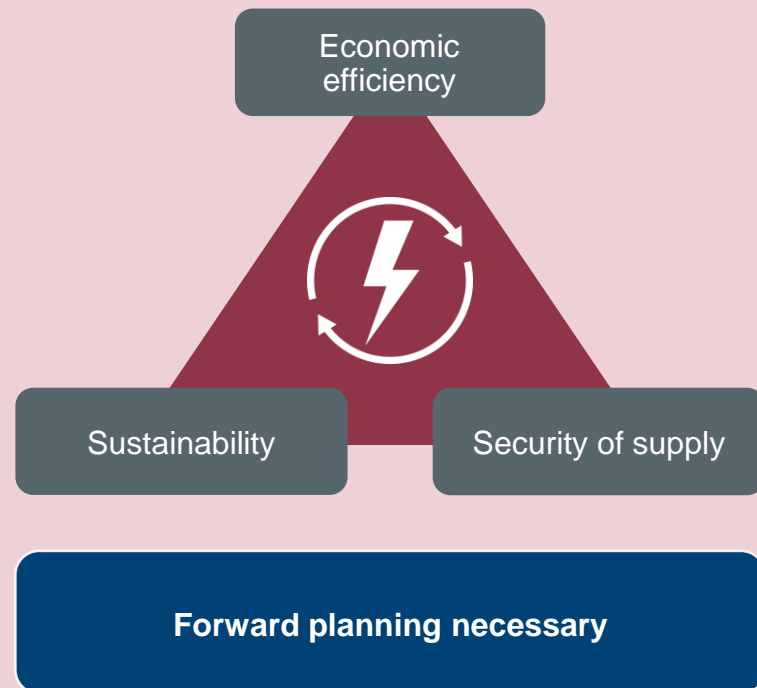
Strong and reliable CO2 price signal:

To displace particularly CO2-intensive energy sources.

GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Goal triangle of industrial transformation



Early replacement:

Instruments should push the rapid entry into electrification via hybrid system concepts - e.g. through investment subsidies.

Increasing economic efficiency of electrical process heat generation:

So that it can be chosen for the many upcoming replacement investments.

Strong and reliable CO2 price signal:

To displace particularly CO2-intensive energy sources.

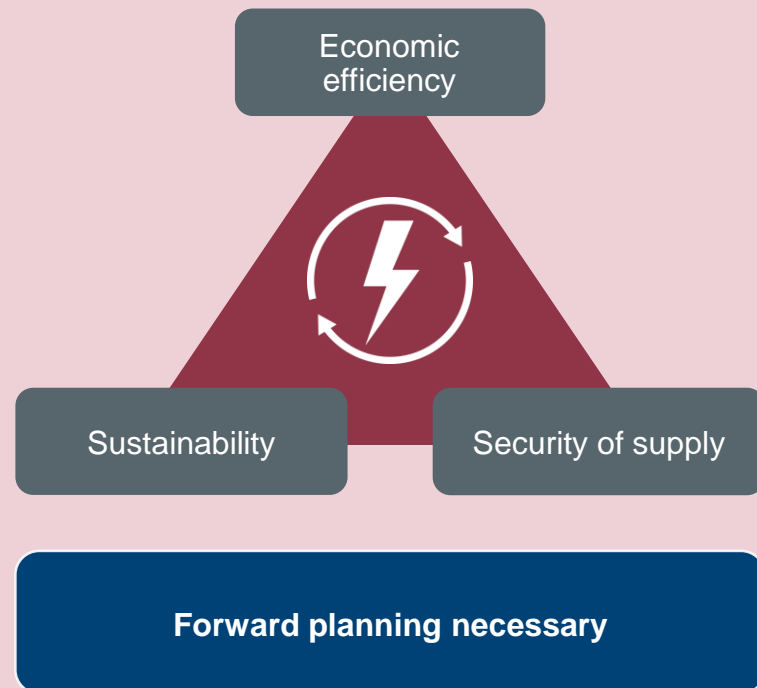
Accelerate the development and deployment of CO2-neutral processes:

Iron and steel production, basic chemicals and non-metallic minerals.

GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Goal triangle of industrial transformation



Early replacement:

Instruments should push the rapid entry into electrification via hybrid system concepts - e.g. through investment subsidies.

Increasing economic efficiency of electrical process heat generation:

So that it can be chosen for the many upcoming replacement investments.

Strong and reliable CO2 price signal:

To displace particularly CO2-intensive energy sources.

Accelerate the development and deployment of CO2-neutral processes:

Iron and steel production, basic chemicals and non-metallic minerals.

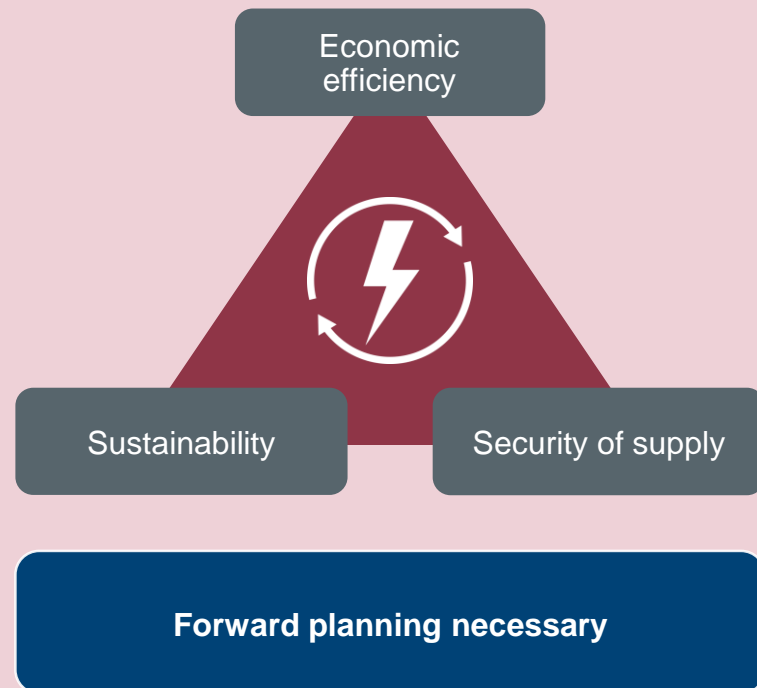
Investments in renewables, electrolysis capacities and infrastructure:

e.g. grid connection capacity at the site, H₂-/CO₂-infrastructure

GEFÖRDERT VOM

POLICY APPROACH MUST GO BEYOND THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Goal triangle of industrial transformation



Early replacement:

Instruments should push the rapid entry into electrification via hybrid system concepts - e.g. through investment subsidies.

Increasing economic efficiency of electrical process heat generation:

So that it can be chosen for the many upcoming replacement investments.

Strong and reliable CO2 price signal:

To displace particularly CO2-intensive energy sources.

Accelerate the development and deployment of CO2-neutral processes:

Iron and steel production, basic chemicals and non-metallic minerals.

Investments in renewables, electrolysis capacities and infrastructure:

e.g. grid connection capacity at the site, H₂-/CO₂-infrastructure

Implementation of CO2 price signals along the value chains

e.g. GHG-labelling, green lead markets.

GEFÖRDERT VOM

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Dr. Andrea Herbst

Competence Center Energy Technology and Energy Systems
Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI
Breslauer Straße 48 | 76139 Karlsruhe | Germany
Phone +49 721 6809-439 | Fax +49 721 6809-439
mailto: andrea.herbst@isi.fraunhofer.de
<https://www.isi.fraunhofer.de/de/themen/wasserstoff.html>
<http://www.forecast-model.eu>



ISI



GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



ISI