

Brennstoffwechsel in Industrieöfen ist eine wichtige Handlungsoption für 1.5°C-Emissionspfade

Matthias Rehfeldt, Ernst Worrell, Wolfgang Eichhammer, Tobias Fleiter

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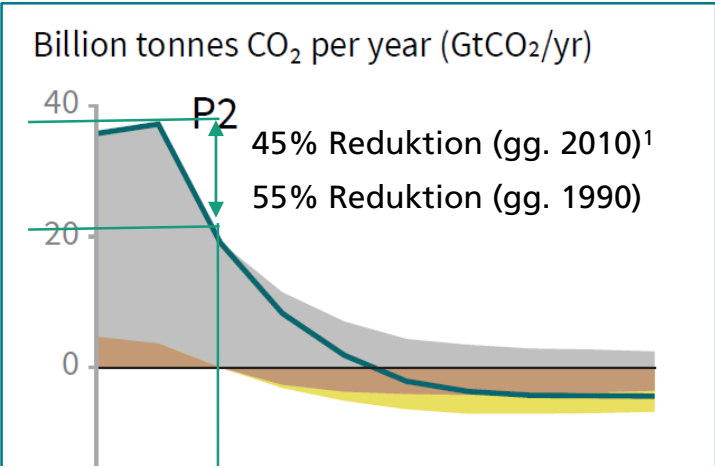


AGENDA

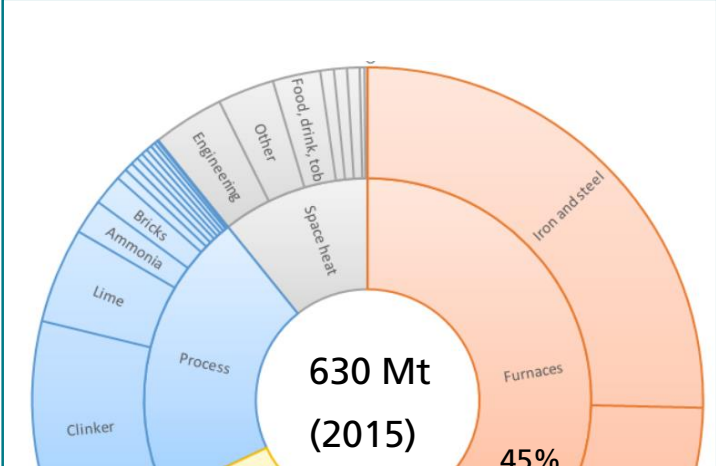
1. Motivation
2. Methodik
 1. Spezielle Industrieöfen
 2. Querschnittstechnologien
3. Ergebnisse und Schlussfolgerungen

1.5°C-Pfade erfordern ambitionierten Brennstoffwechsel der Industrie

1.5°C-Pfad



Emissionen Industrie (EU28)



Maßnahmen

- Effizienz
 - Notwendig, nicht hinreichend¹
- Innovative Prozesse
 - Ab 2030 relevant²
- Brennstoffwechsel
 - 1990-2016 von Öl/Kohle zu Gas³
 - Emissionsfrei

TWh	Space heating	Process heat < 100 °C	Process heat 100–200 °C	Process heat 200–500 °C	Process heat > 500 °C	Heating	Process cooling < – 30 °C	Process cooling – 30–0 °C	Process cooling 0–15 °C	Space cooling	Cooling	Heating and cooling
EU28 + 3	346.3	228.1	531.2	175.3	1034.6	2315.6	20.1	19.4	46.1	12.4	98.0	2413.6
Rehfeldt et al. 2017												

■ Bis 2030 weitere 35% (gg. 2015)

1: IPCC 2018
2: EEA 2018a

Gesamtmenge ETS Aktivitäten 21-44 (2015): 574 Mt¹

1: EEA 2018b

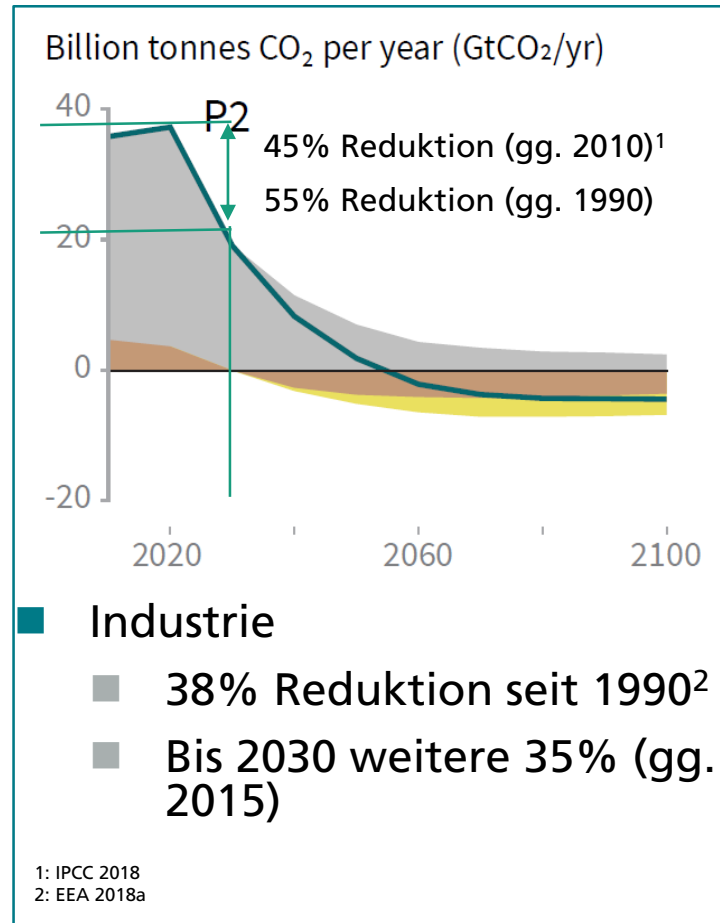
■ NM-Mineralien

■ Raffinerien

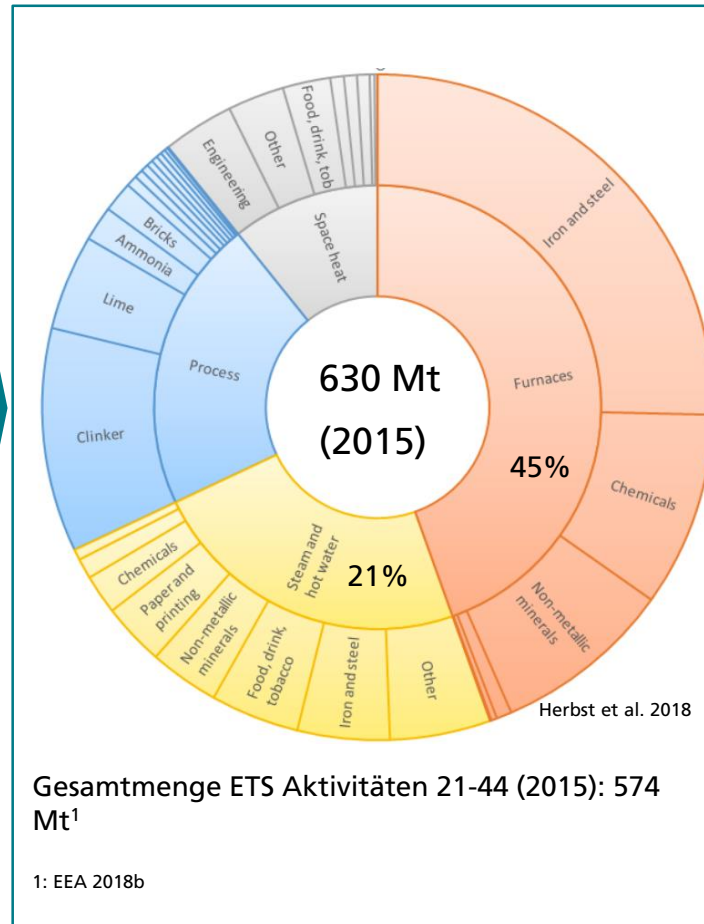
1: Aden 2018
2: z.B. Wesseling et al. 2017
3: Eurostat Energiebilanz 2018

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1.5°C-Pfad



Emissionen Industrie (EU28)

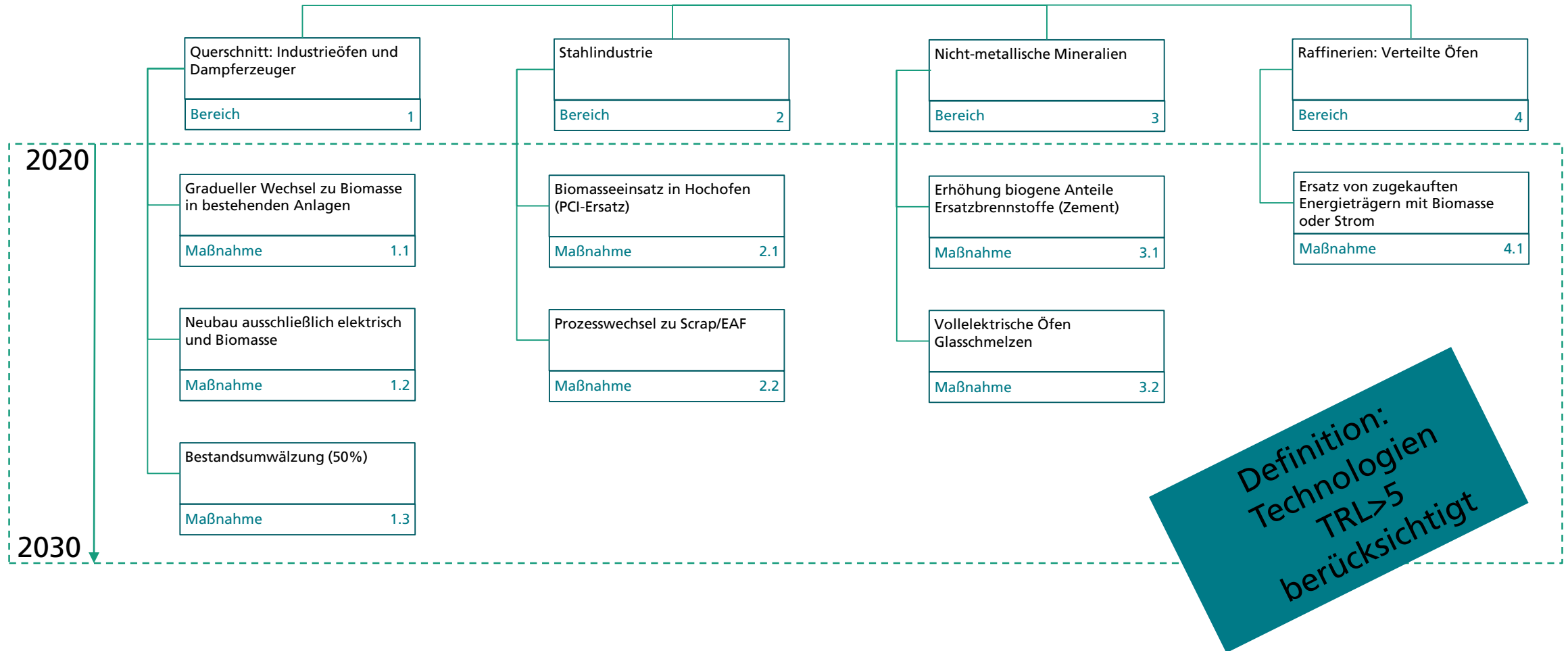


Maßnahmen

- Effizienz
 - Notwendig, nicht hinreichend¹
- Innovative Prozesse
 - Ab 2030 relevant²
- Brennstoffwechsel
 - 1990-2016 von Öl/Kohle zu Gas³
 - Emissionsfreie Energieträger notwendig
- Wichtige Sektoren
 - Eisen/Stahl
 - NM-Mineralien
 - Raffinerien

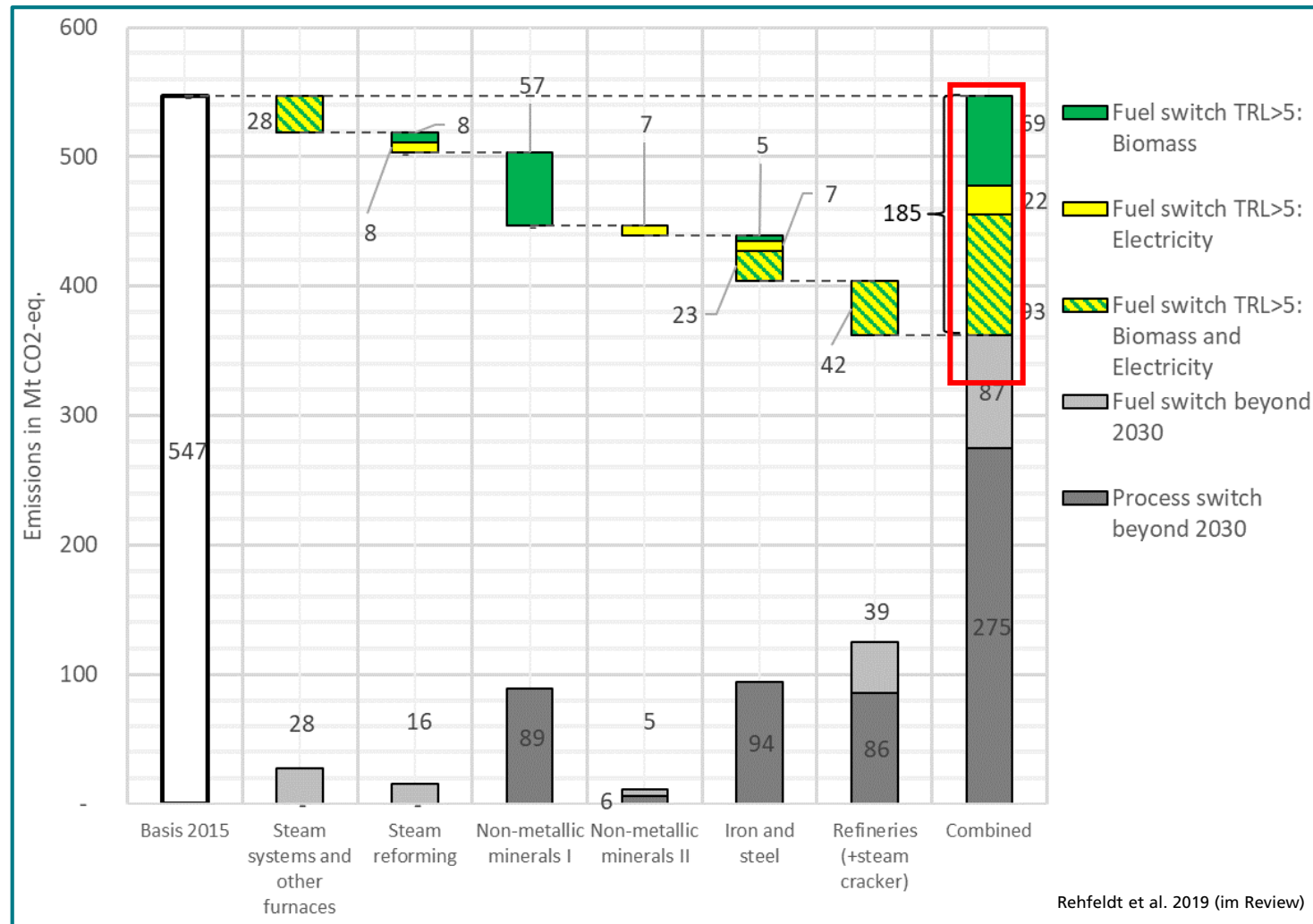
1: Aden 2018
2: z.B. Wesseling et al. 2017
3: Eurostat Energiebilanz 2018

Wir differenzieren Brennstoffwechsel in vier Technologiegruppen der Industrie



FORECAST: Szenariokonstruktion

Das mittelfristige Emissionsreduktionspotential durch Brennstoffwechsel ist erheblich



Emissionsreduktion durch Brennstoffwechsel bis 2030

69 Mt Biomasse

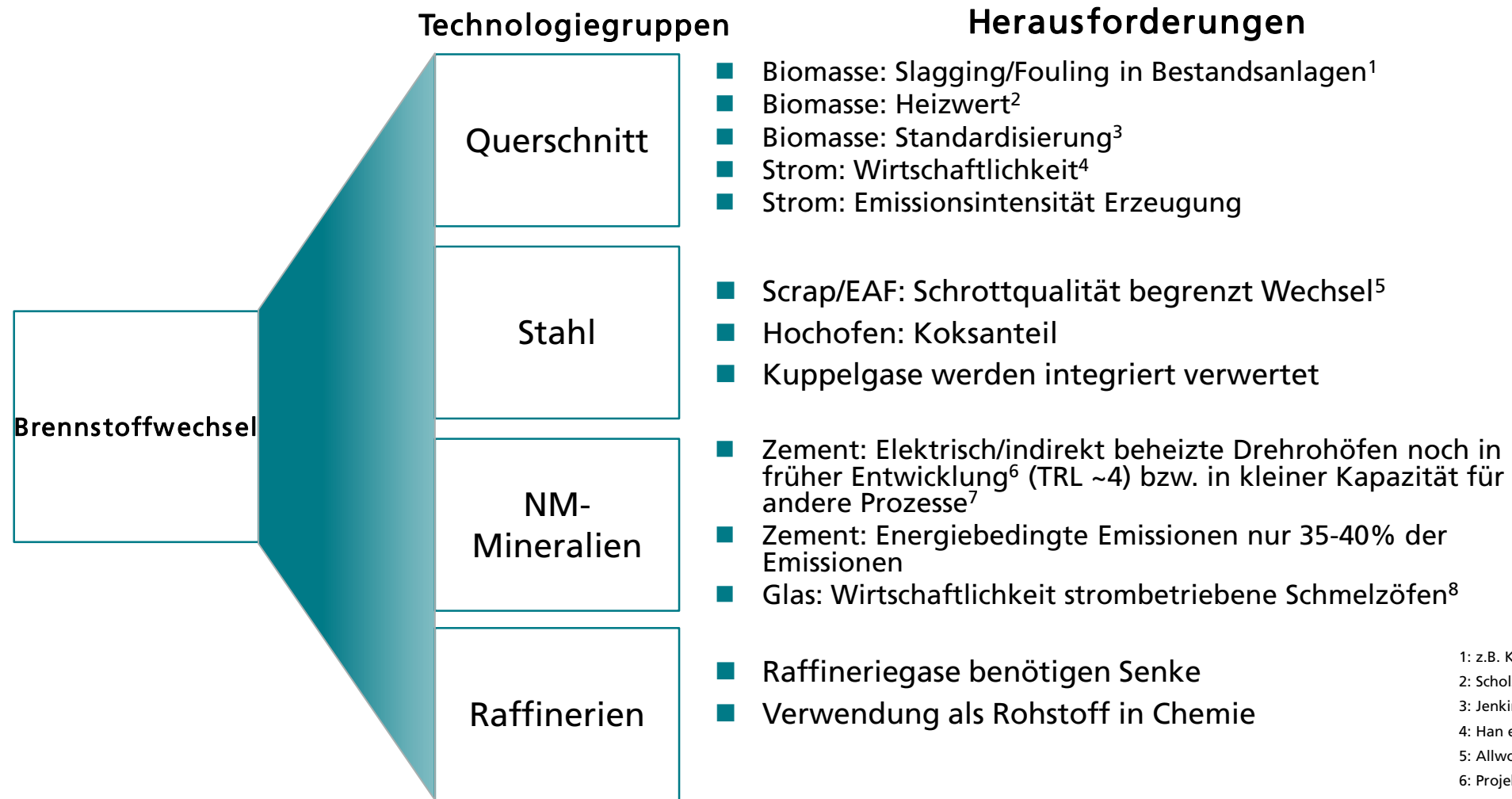
22 Mt Strom

93 Mt Schnittmenge

185 Mt Summe

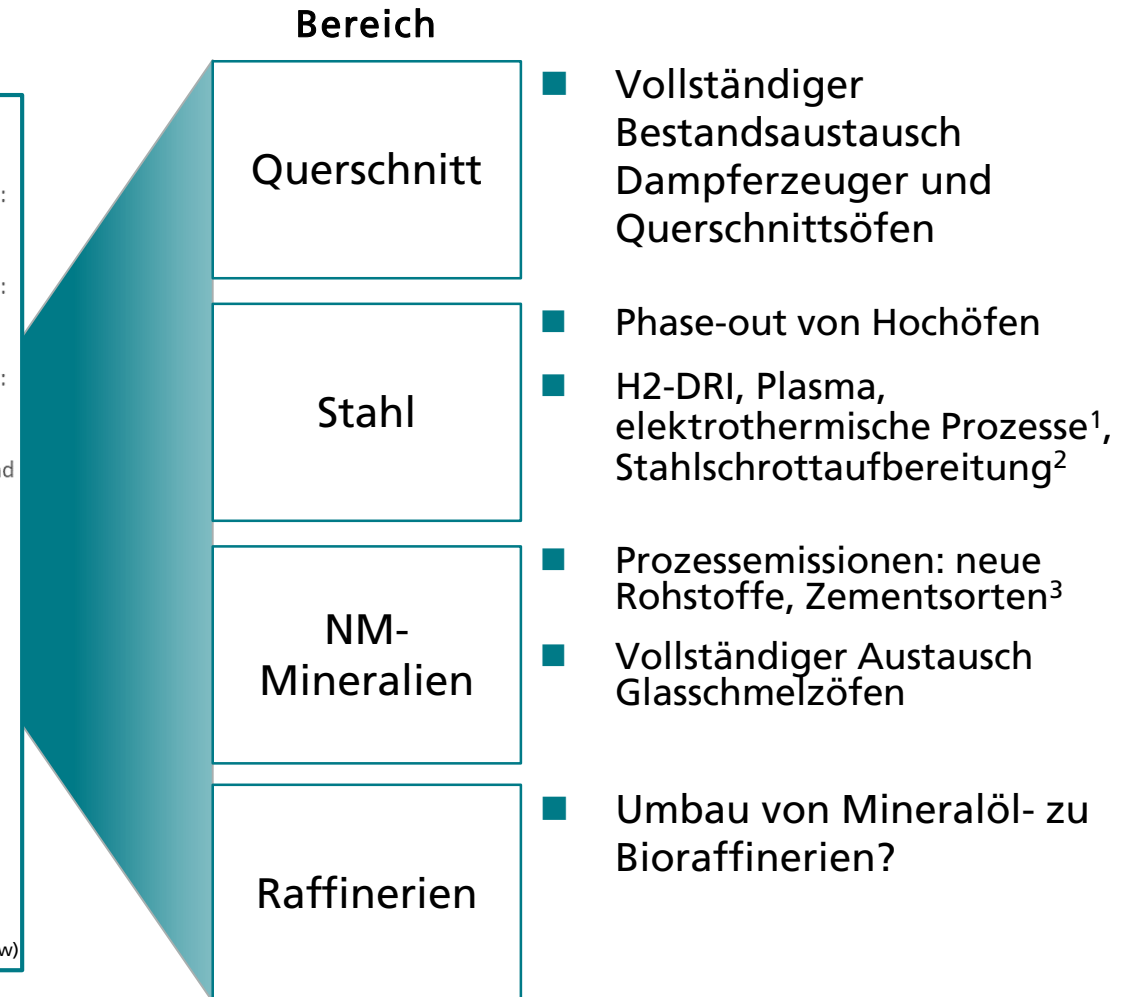
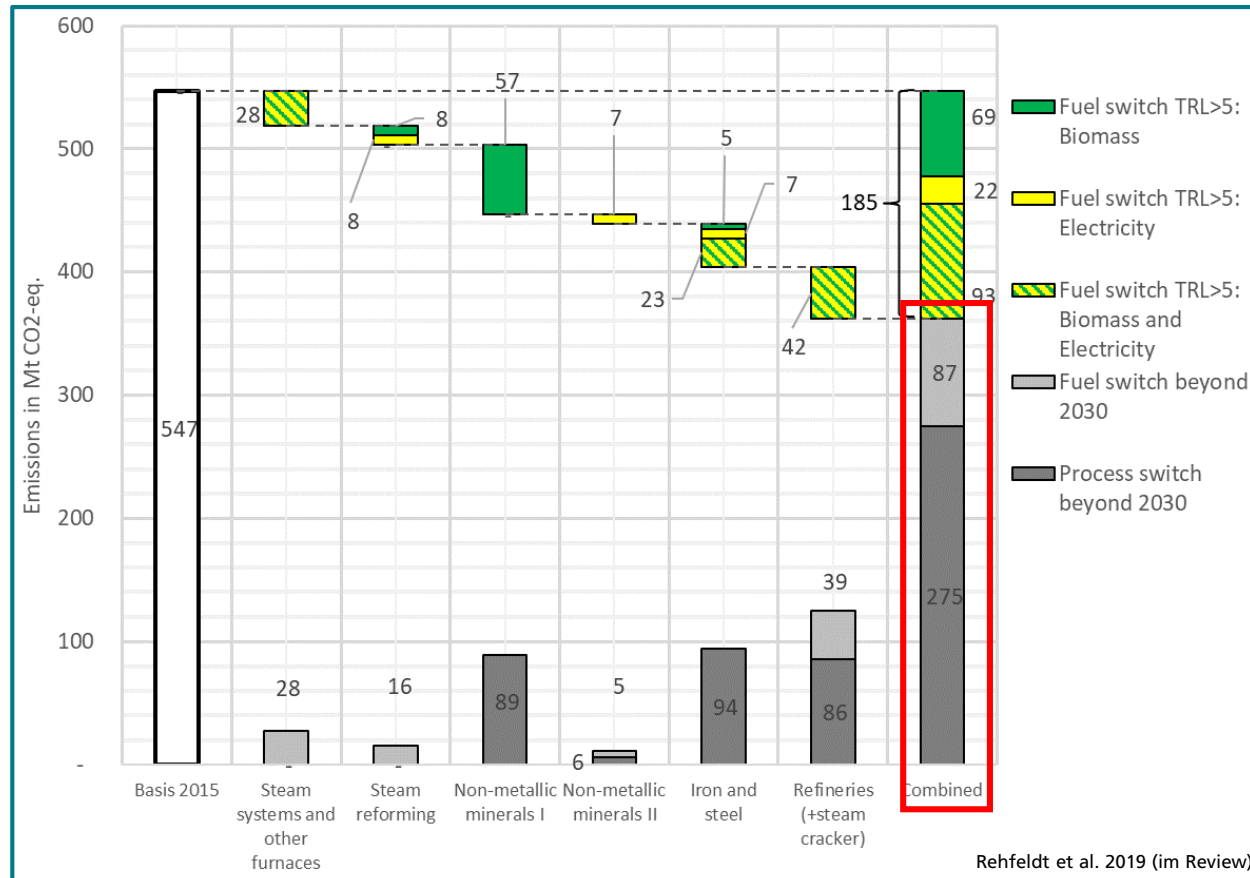
Entspricht 34% der Emissionen 2015

Technologiegruppen stellen individuelle Herausforderungen für weiteren Brennstoffwechsel



1: z.B. Koppejan and Grem 2008
2: Scholz, Beckmann 1998
3: Jenkins et al. 1998
4: Han et al. 2017
5: Allwood 2016
6: Projekte Leilac, CemZero
7: z.B. IBU-tec
8: z.B. Stormont 2010

Nach dem Brennstoffwechsel kommt der Prozesswechsel

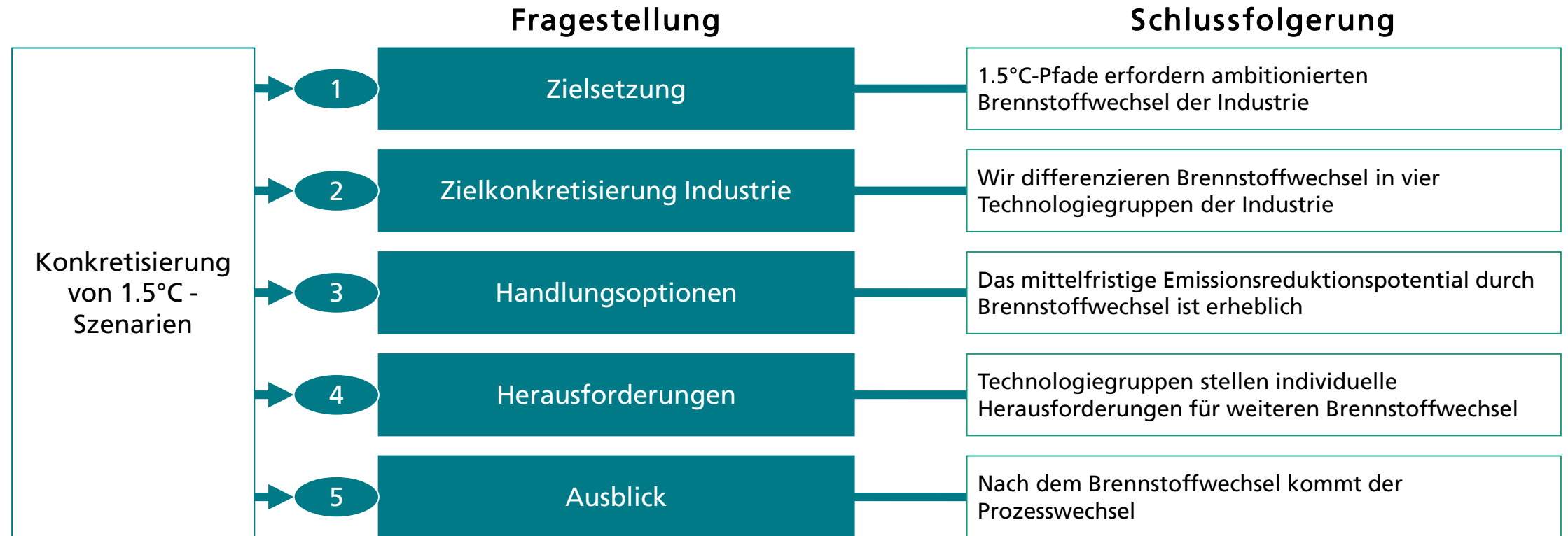


1: z.B. HYBRIT, SALCOS, SUSTEEL, SIDERWIN

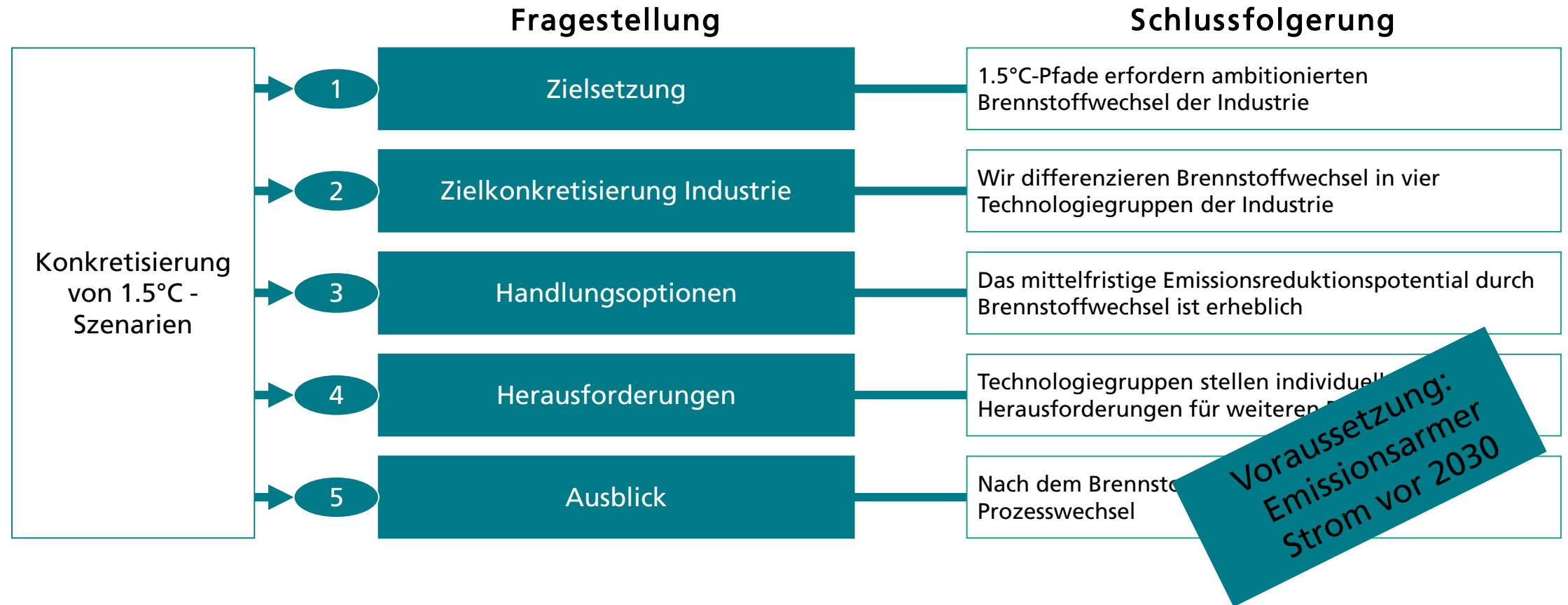
2: Allwood 2016

3: z.B. Lechtenböhmer 2016, Bataille 2018

Brennstoffwechsel in Industrieöfen ist eine wichtige Handlungsoption für 1.5°C-Emissionspfade



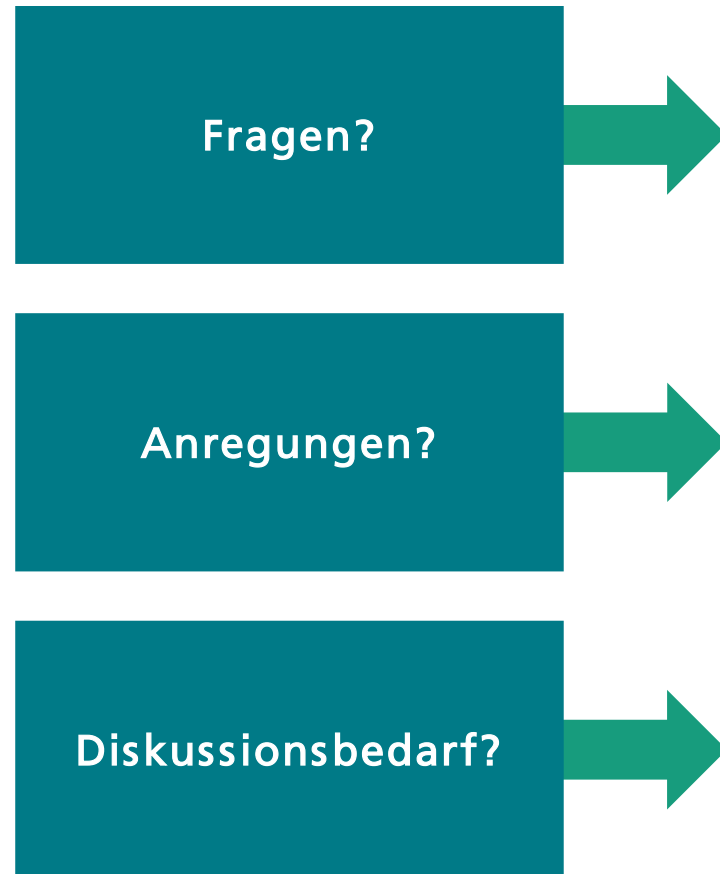
Brennstoffwechsel in Industrieöfen ist eine wichtige Handlungsoption für 1.5°C-Emissionspfade



The word cloud is a 3D visualization of the 'Energy transition' topic. The most prominent words, located at the highest points of the mountain, include 'emissions', 'electricity', 'natural gas', 'processes', 'measures', 'generation', 'technologies', 'biomass', 'furnaces', 'CO2-eq', 'switch', 'production', 'demand', 'process', 'fossil', 'Biomass', 'technologies', 'energy', 'furnaces', 'electricity', 'biomass', 'furnaces', 'CO2-eq', 'switch', 'production', 'demand', 'process', 'fossil', 'Biomass', 'technologies', 'energy', 'furnaces', 'electricity', 'biomass', 'furnaces'. Other significant words include 'steel', 'switch', 'production', 'demand', 'process', 'fossil', 'Biomass', 'technologies', 'energy', 'furnaces', 'electricity', 'biomass', 'furnaces', 'CO2-eq', 'switch', 'production', 'demand', 'process', 'fossil', 'Biomass', 'technologies', 'energy', 'furnaces', 'electricity', 'biomass', 'furnaces'. The words are arranged in a 3D perspective, with the highest peaks containing the most prominent terms. The color palette is diverse, with many words in shades of blue, green, and yellow, and some in red and orange. The words are of various sizes, indicating their relative frequency or importance in the dataset. The overall shape of the cloud is a broad-based mountain with a sharp peak in the center.

- Technische Limitierungen?
- Weitere Handlungsoptionen?
- Aktuelle Entwicklungen?
- Wirtschaftliche Trends?

Kontaktieren Sie mich bei Fragen, Anregungen oder Diskussionsbedarf



Kontakt



FORECAST
FORecasting Energy Consumption Analysis
and Simulation Tool

eLOAD
energy LOad curve ADjustment tool

<http://www.forecast-model.eu/forecast-en/index.php>

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Backup: Technology Readiness Level

- TRL 1 – basic principles observed
 - TRL 2 – technology concept formulated
 - TRL 3 – experimental proof of concept
 - TRL 4 – technology validated in lab
 - TRL 5 – technology validated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment)
-

- TRL 6 – technology demonstrated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment)
- TRL 7 – system prototype demonstration in operational environment
- TRL 8 – system complete and qualified
- TRL 9 – actual system proven in operational environment

Quelle: European Commission. Impact on the Environment and the Economy of Technological Innovations for the Innovation Fund (IF); 2018.

Backup: Industrieöfen - Klassifikation

- Angelehnt an VDMA 24202 sind ‚Querschnittsöfen‘ solche mit den Verfahren
 - Erwärmen
 - Trocknen
 - Wärmebehandeln
 - Brennen
 - Verdampfen
 - ...
- Abgrenzung zu den besonders wichtigen Ofentypen
 - Drehrohröfen (Verfahren ‚Sintern‘)
 - Hochofen (Verfahren ‚Schmelzen‘, ‚Reduzieren‘)
 - Glasschmelzöfen

Backup: Emissionen nach ETS-Aktivitäten

Activity		Emissions 2015 [Mt CO ₂ -eq.]
21	Mineral oil	128
24	Pig iron or steel	115
29	Cement clinker	114
42	Bulk chemicals	39
30	Lime/dolomite/magnesite	31
41	Ammonia	23
36	Paper or cardboard	22
31	Glass	18
32	Ceramics	16
25	Ferrous metals	12
22	Coke	12
43	Hydrogen and synthesis gas	9
26	Primary aluminium	7
28	Non-ferrous metals	7
35	Pulp	5
38	Nitric acid	5
44	Soda ash and sodium bicarbonate	3
23	Metal ore roasting or sintering	3
33	Mineral wool	2
37	Carbon black	2
27	Secondary aluminium	1
34	Gypsum or plasterboard	1
39	Adipic acid	0
40	Glyoxal and glyoxylic acid	0
21-44	SUM	574

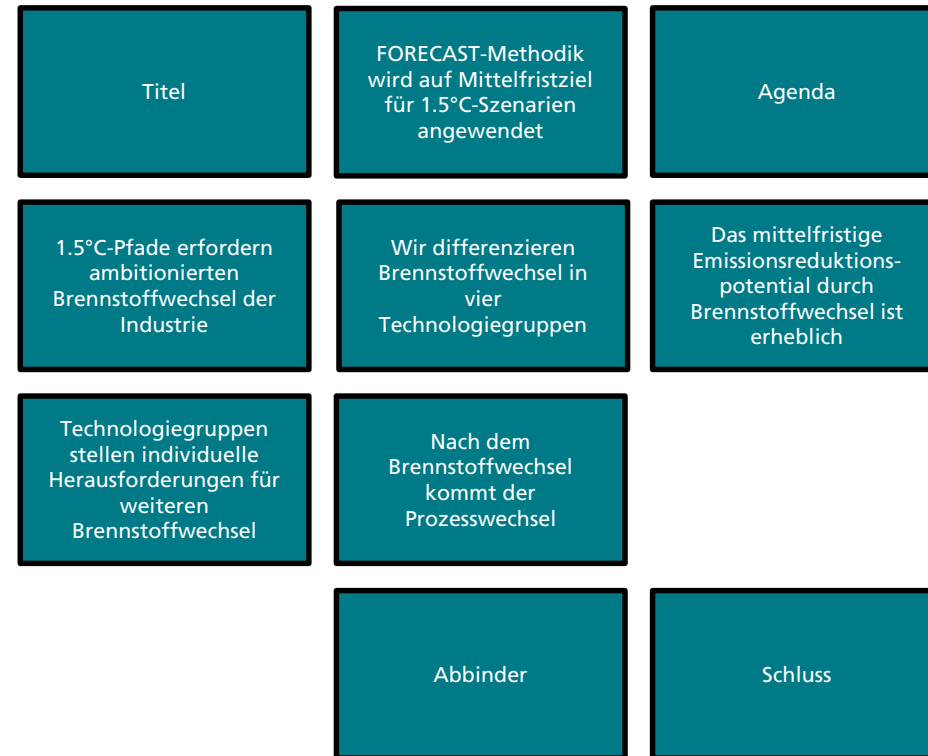
Backup: Brennstoffwechsel 1990-2016

1990-2016 ¹	Änderung Gasanteil	Änderung Erneuerbare Anteil	Änderung fest/flüssig Anteil
Industrie	8%	7%	-14%
Eisen und Stahl	2%	0%	2%
Chemie	-3%	0%	-5%
NE-Metalle	41%	0%	-42%
NM-Mineralien	10%	5%	-14%
Transport	22%	0%	-25%
Maschinenbau	35%	2%	-32%
Bergbau	15%	4%	-3%
Nahrung	30%	5%	-32%
Papier	-3%	23%	-24%
Holz	1%	21%	-19%
Bau	24%	2%	-19%
Textil	45%	0%	-38%
Andere	-13%	-1%	3%

- Brennstoffwechsel von Kohle und Öl zu Gas
 - Nicht-energieintensive Industrie
 - NE-Metalle
 - Erklärungsansatz: Flexibel befeuerbare Industrieöfen
 - Nahrung
 - Erklärungsansatz: Flexibel befeuerbare Dampferzeuger
 - Teilweise NM-Mineralien
 - Glasschmelzöfen, Verschiebung Produktionsanteile?
- Brennstoffwechsel zu Biomasse
 - Papier
 - Erklärungsansatz: Verfügbarkeit
- Wenig Änderungen
 - Eisen/Stahl
 - Wechsel von Koks zu Kohle
 - Weniger schweres Heizöl

1: Eurostat Energiebilanzen 2018

Brennstoffwechsellpotentiale sind wichtige Handlungsoptionen für 1.5°C-Emissionspfade



Wärme-/Kältebedarf Industrie in EU 28+3

Table 6 Industrial process and space heating/cooling demand by country and temperature level EU28 + 3 (Fraunhofer ISI, Fraunhofer ISE, TU Wien, TEP Energy, IREES, Observer 2016)

TWh	Space heating	Process heat < 100 °C	Process heat 100–200 °C	Process heat 200–500 °C	Process heat > 500 °C	Heating	Process cooling < – 30 °C	Process cooling – 30–0 °C	Process cooling 0–15 °C	Space cooling	Cooling	Heating and cooling
Austria	13.4	3.3	22.0	5.3	35.5	79.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.9	81.3
Belgium	13.9	7.1	14.8	6.7	42.4	84.8	1.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	4.5	89.3
Bulgaria	5.4	5.1	3.5	1.5	6.9	22.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	23.5
Switzerland	2.0	2.8	6.1	2.2	9.6	22.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	23.7
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7
Czech Republic	9.4	7.7	13.1	5.5	30.3	66.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.3	68.3
Germany	58.3	64.3	92.1	34.6	251.1	500.3	5.3	3.9	9.2	0.1	18.5	518.8
Denmark	3.5	3.1	5.6	1.8	4.3	18.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	19.6
Estonia	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.7
Greece	4.2	2.7	5.6	2.0	9.7	24.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	25.6
Spain	31.4	4.4	45.3	14.5	82.3	177.8	1.1	1.5	3.8	3.5	9.9	187.7
Finland	6.2	16.1	45.7	5.3	15.6	89.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.2	91.2
France	46.8	8.6	38.5	15.8	97.7	207.3	0.7	2.7	6.3	1.7	11.3	218.7
Croatia	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.1	3.6	10.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	10.7
Hungary	4.7	3.8	2.3	1.1	9.3	21.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	22.0
Ireland	3.9	1.4	4.5	1.7	5.3	16.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	17.8
Iceland	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.5
Italy	47.7	27.9	26.5	16.6	117.7	236.4	3.2	2.0	5.2	4.5	14.9	251.3
Lithuania	1.7	2.7	1.7	0.6	2.2	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	9.2
Luxembourg	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8
Latvia	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.0	2.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.3
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Netherlands	14.9	17.4	21.1	7.6	66.5	127.6	2.3	1.2	2.4	0.1	5.8	133.4
Norway	5.6	0.5	5.0	1.1	14.8	27.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.5	28.6
Poland	10.0	15.4	29.5	10.7	62.0	127.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	0.1	4.9	132.5
Portugal	6.7	4.0	15.0	2.5	13.1	41.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.7	43.0
Romania	10.4	4.0	8.5	4.0	33.1	60.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	61.4
Sweden	7.6	4.9	49.6	7.0	15.4	84.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.5	85.9
Slovenia	1.7	0.6	2.2	0.5	3.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.8
Slovakia	6.1	1.7	4.0	0.9	26.7	39.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	40.4
UK	25.6	16.4	61.0	22.1	66.3	191.3	0.3	1.7	4.5	0.0	6.6	197.9
EU28 + 3	346.3	228.1	531.2	175.3	1034.6	2315.6	20.1	19.4	46.1	12.4	98.0	2413.6

Backup: Transponierte Effekte

