

DECARBONIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND DIGITALIZATION

Green Industry Summer School 2022

July 26- July 29, 2022 | Virtual

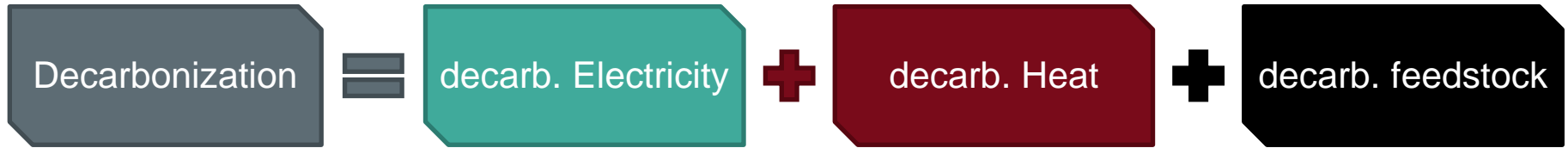
Gerwin Drexler-Schmid | Senior Research Engineer | Business Manager

Decarbonization & Digitalization of Industry

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- Industrial Sectors
- Decarbonization Technologies
- Heat Pumps: steam and drying
- Digitalization: method for decarbonization
- Final Statements



Many technologies already available



- Pulp & Paper: drying with steam and gas firing, milling
- Chemical Industry: steam for heating and drying, cooling, feedstock
- Food: steam/hot water for heating, drying, cooling
- Iron & Steel: redox reaction (blast furnace), arc furnace, gas for metal forming
- Cement: burning, milling
- Non-ferrous metals: burning, steam for Bayer process, electrolysis

TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS & INFLUENCING FACTORS TO DECARBONIZE YOUR PROCESS

Technology options

- Thermal, electrical and chemical storage
- Direct electrification: electric arc, electric boiler, etc.
- Heat pumps + steam recompression
- H₂ gas engines & turbines
- Hydrogen (some processes require methane)
- Geothermal, deep storage (gas, heat).

Influencing factors

- Temporality of processes: Seasonal, continuity
- Process temperatures: $T < 200 \text{ °C} < T$
- Process atmosphere: H₂O, O₂, N₂, etc.
- Load profiles
- Energy prices and CO₂ price
- Existing facilities: load ramps
- Plant inventory: replacement investments
- Technology costs
- Infrastructure stock: electricity, gas, district heating, costs
- Geography & Topography

- Heat Pump Technologies
 - General
 - Steam
 - Drying
- Thermal storages
 - Bayer Process
- Geogenic emissions & CCU vs. CCS

Who is familiar with heat
pump technologies?



Industrial Heat Pumps

INDUSTRIAL HEAT DEMAND IN THE EU

EU 28:

~ 1950 TWh of process heating in industry

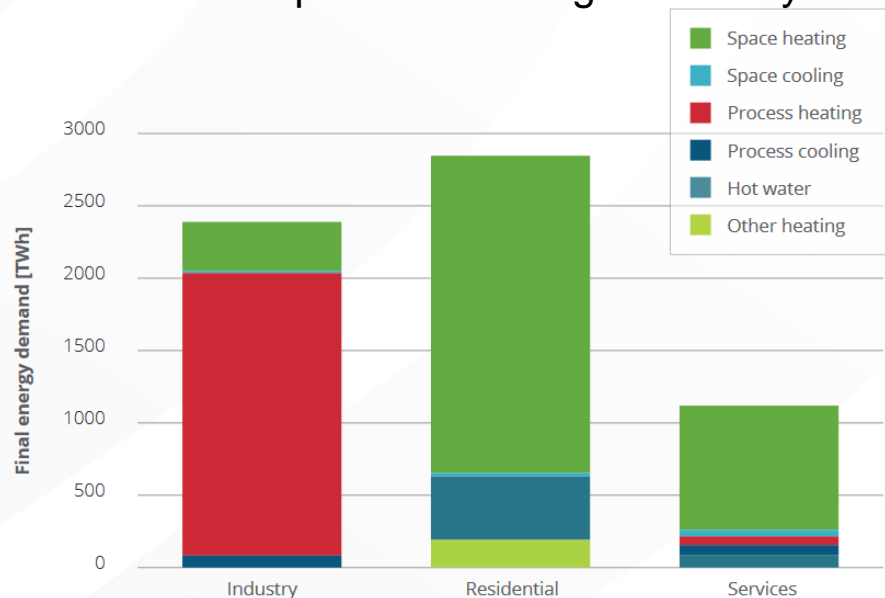
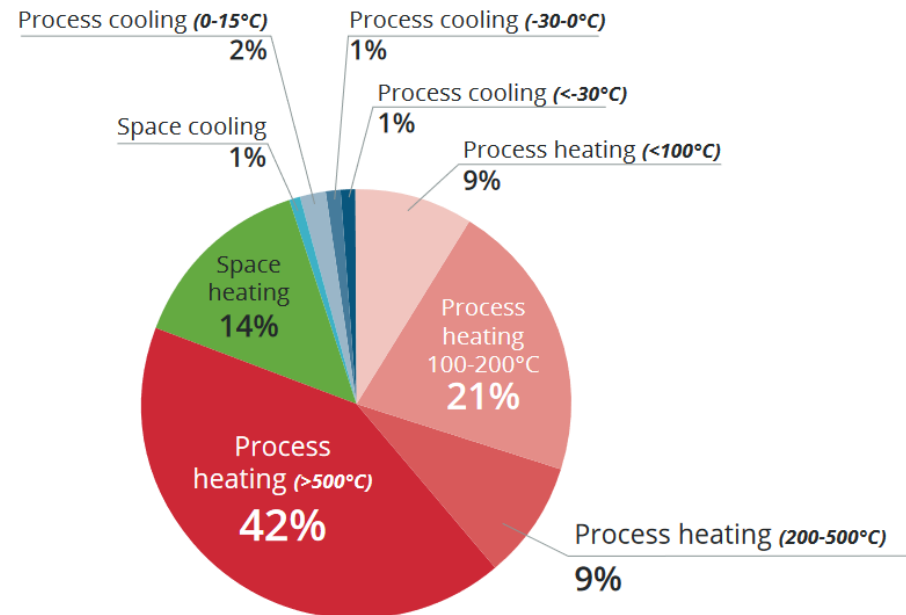


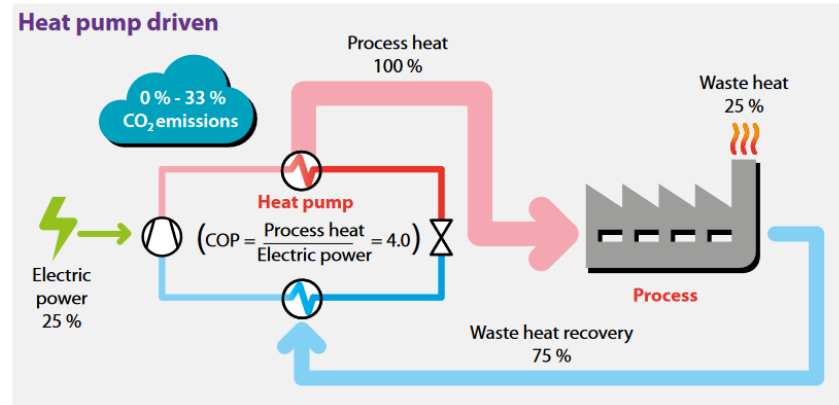
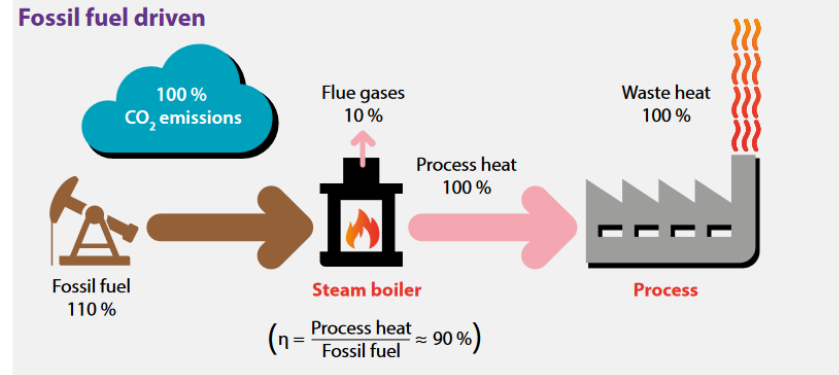
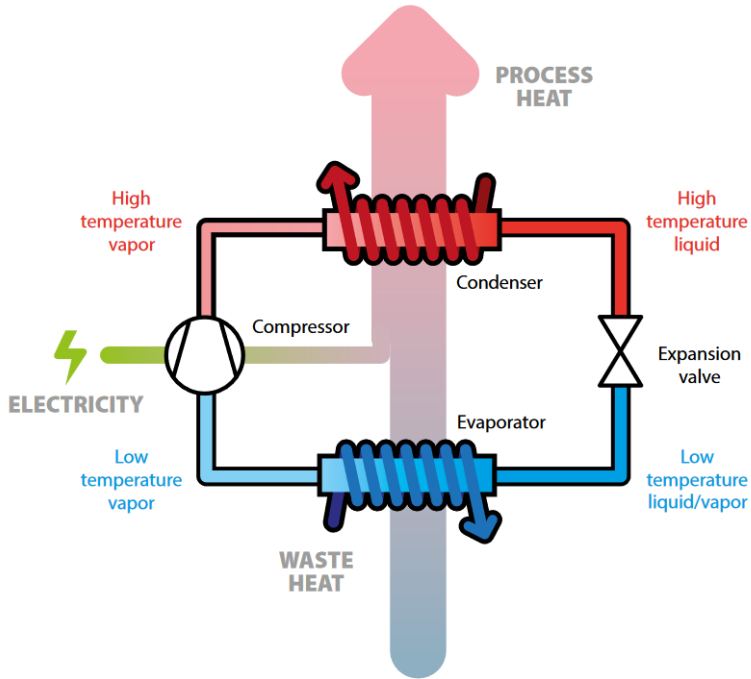
Figure 5: Sectors: final energy demand overview (EU28, 2015)

~ 30% of process heat at up to 200°C

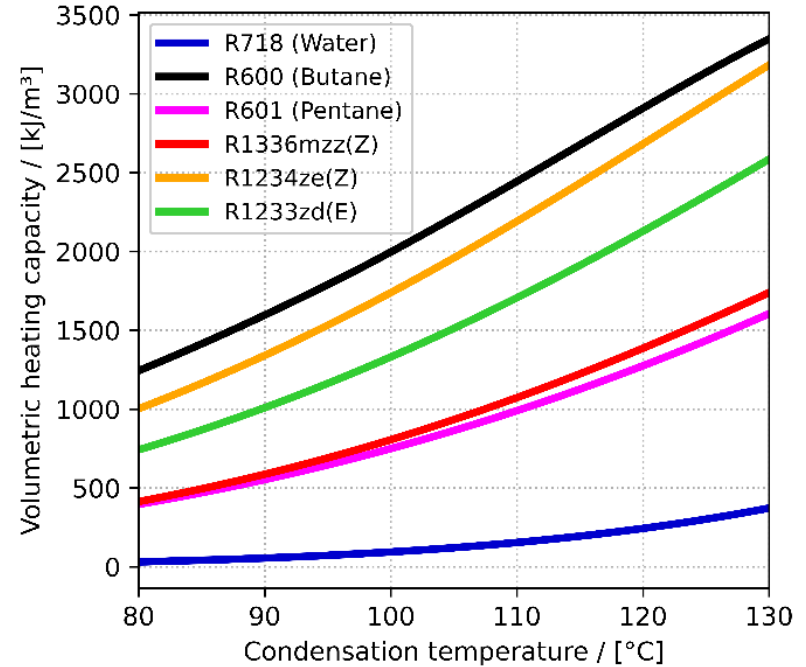
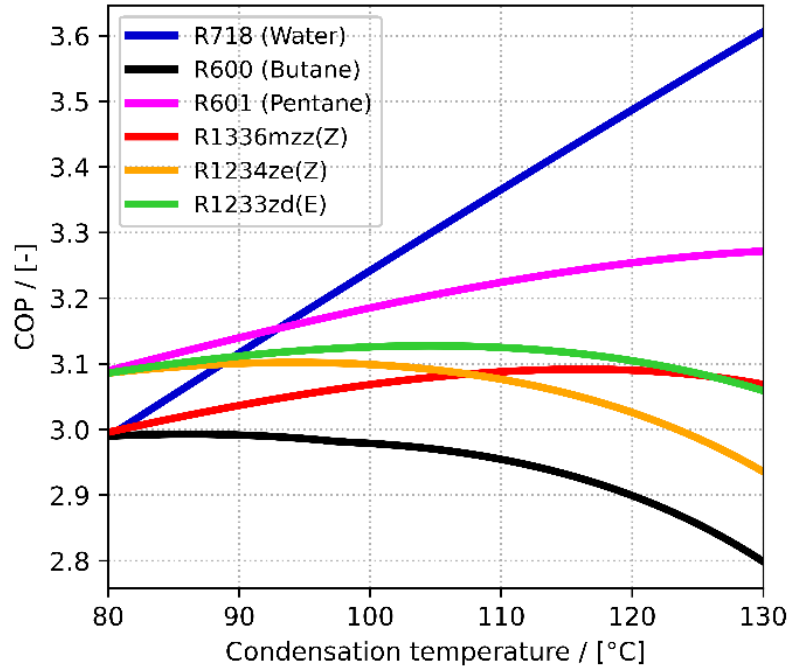


BASICS OF INDUSTRIAL HEAT PUMPS

CLOSED LOOP HEAT PUMP



BASICS OF INDUSTRIAL HEAT PUMPS



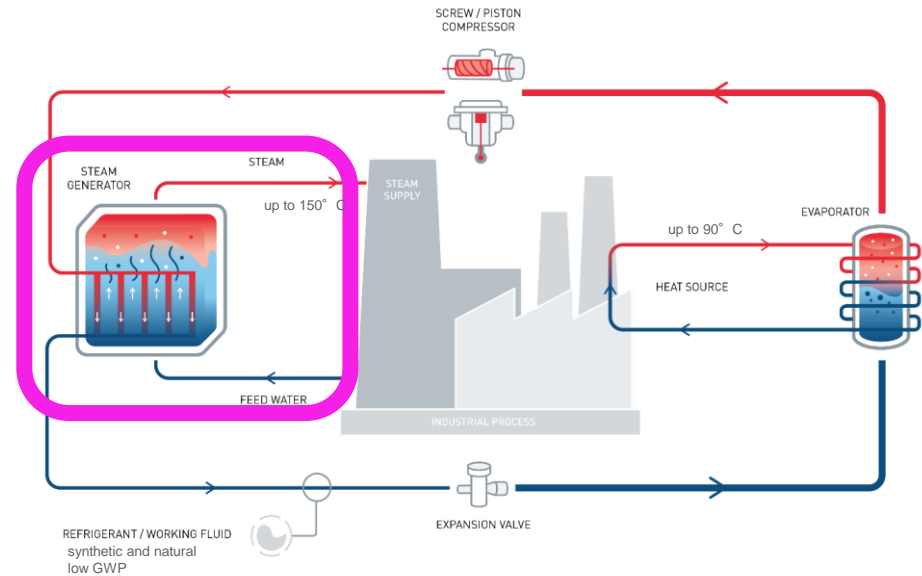
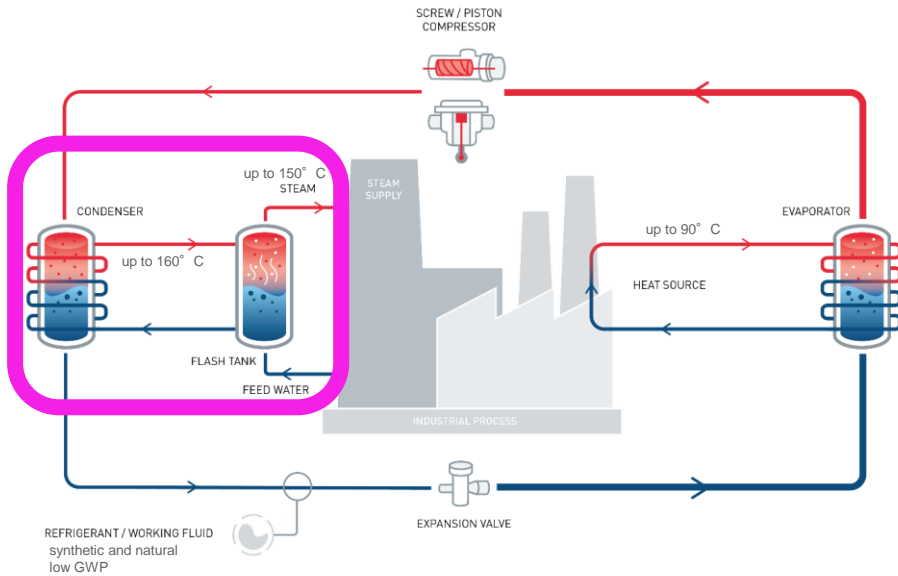
Boundary conditions: temperature lift = 70K; isentropic efficiency = 0,7



Steam generation without fossil fuels

TYPES OF STEAM GENERATING HEAT PUMPS

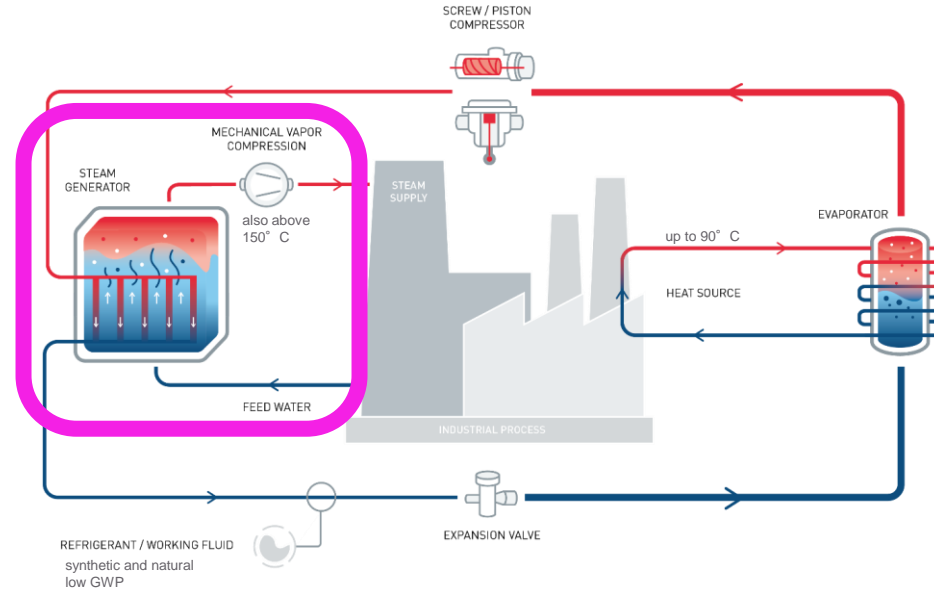
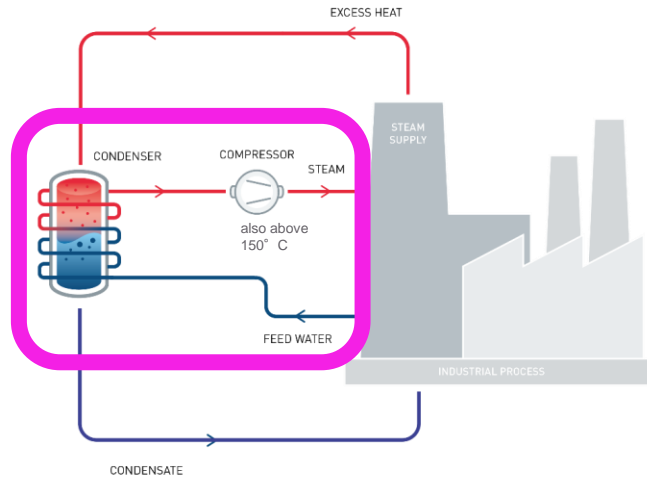
Closed loop steam generating heat pumps



TYPES OF STEAM GENERATING HEAT PUMPS

Open loop steam generating = MVR

Combination of types



MARKET OUTLOOK

IMPACT ON EU LEVEL – GENERAL

- Based on energy audit data
- Limited to max. 200°C supply temperature
- Limited to max. 100°C temperature lift
- Also sizes in sense of heating capacity of industrial heat pumps

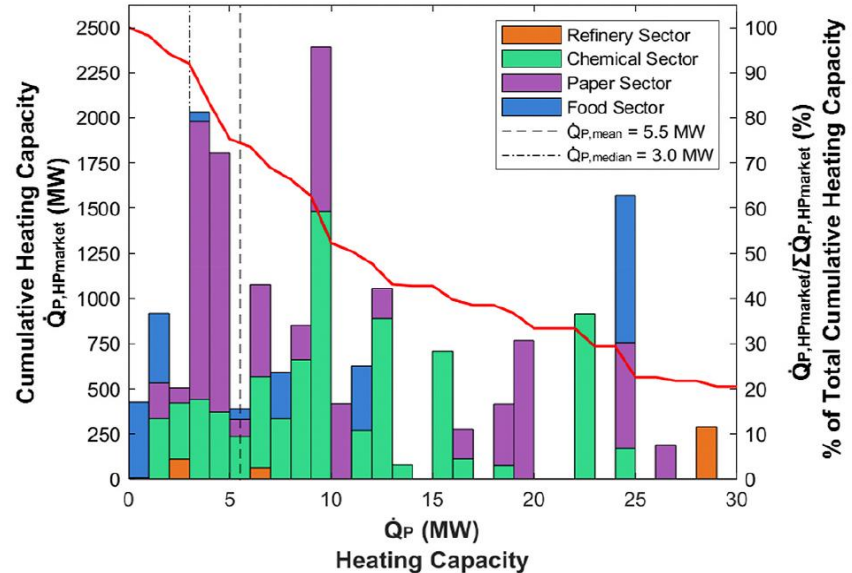


Fig. 11. Distribution of heating capacity (<math><30</math> MW) for the cumulative heating capacity of heat pump units which make up the EU28 industrial heat pump market.

MARKET OUTLOOK

IMPACT ON EU LEVEL – GENERAL

Estimated reduction of CO2 emissions

Current energy system

37,3 mio t/year



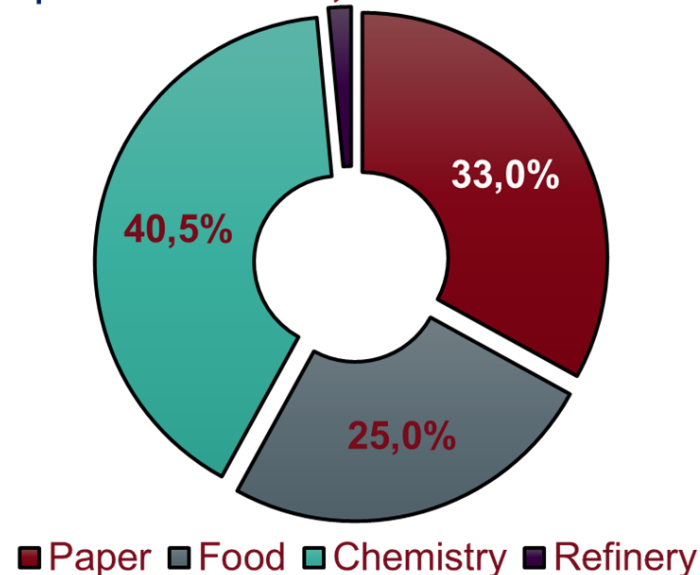
Fully decarbonized electricity system

52,6 mio t/year



Estimated necessary investments
4,6 to 11,5 billion €

Shares per sector: **1,5%**



MARKET OUTLOOK

IMPACT ON EU LEVEL – STEAM GENERATION

Current energy system



Fully decarbonized electricity system



Low pressures steam (<150°C)
significant share of

**Future heat pump market - about
3,5 to 8,6 billion €**

**Reduction of CO2 emissions - about
21 to 35 mio t/year**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



In BAMBOO EDF and AIT are working with various partners to increase the use of industrial heat pumps with a focus on steam generation.



ArcelorMittal

- H2020 project Bamboo (GA No. 820771)
- development of technologies for the valorization of waste streams and electrical flexibility
- 4 demonstrations in resource and energy intensive industries (steel, petrochemical, mineral, paper)
- heat pump steam generator for 5 bara steam

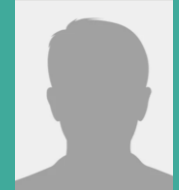
Partners: CIRCE, TU Braunschweig, AIT, IKERLAN, CERTH, EI-JKU, N-SIDE, Turboden, AMT Kältetechnik, Électricité de France, RINA Consulting, COSMO TECH, ARCELOR MITTAL, TUPRAS, Grecian Magnesite, UPM, SIDENOR, Magnesitas Navarras, ICONS

RESEARCHER TEAM

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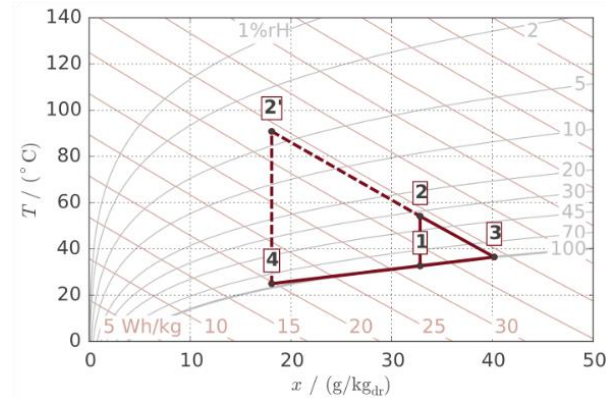
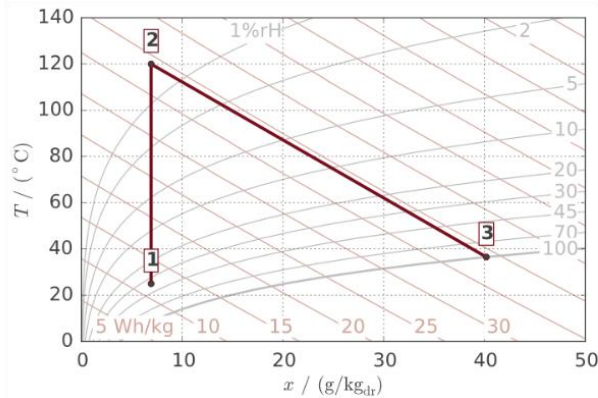
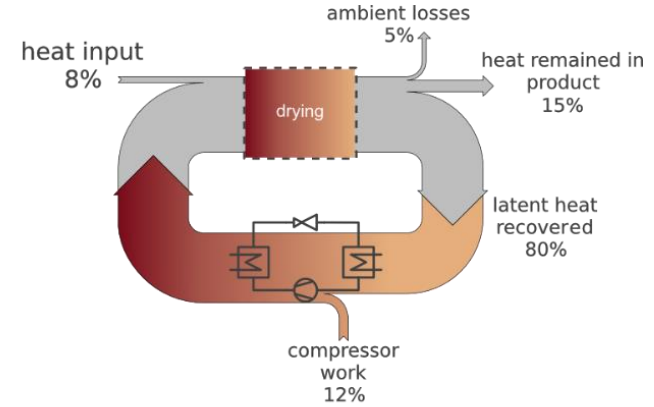
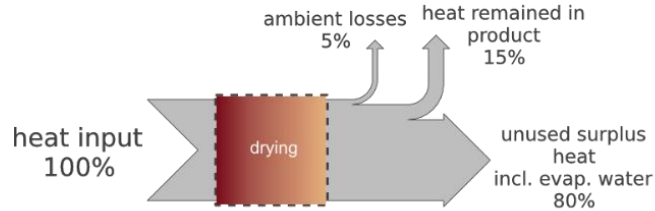
The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme for energy efficiency and innovation action under grant agreement No. 820771.



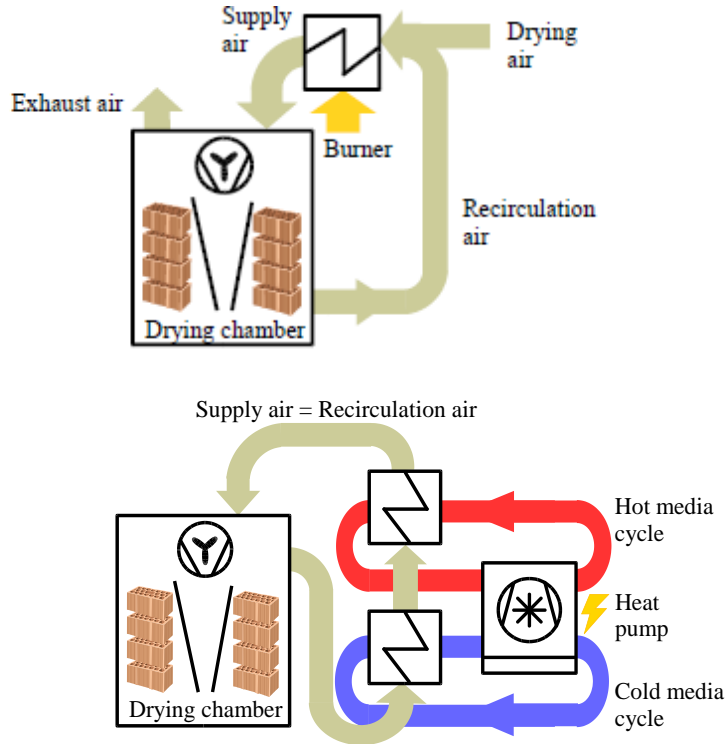
Dieses Projekt wurde durch die Europäischen Union im Forschungs- und Innovationsprogramm "Horizon 2020" (Grant Agreement Nr. 820771) finanziert.

Drying without fossil fuels

CONVENTIONELL VS. HEAT PUMP



PRELIMINARY PROJECT ON BRICK DRYING



powered by **klima+ energie fonds**

<https://energieforschung.at/projekt/effiziente-trocknung-mit-kompressionswaermepumpen/>

Closed loop heat pumps

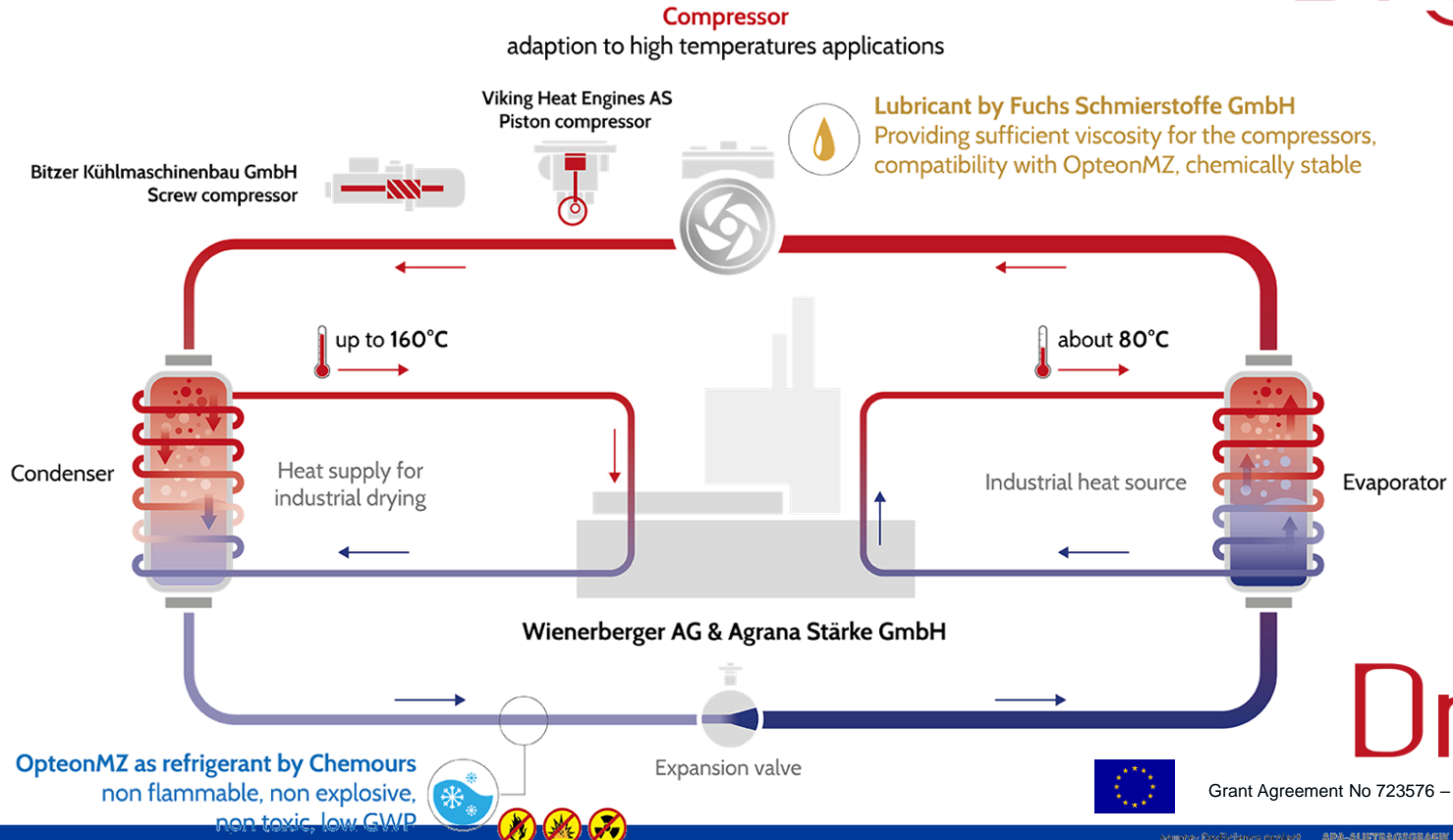
DryFiciency: Industrial Heat Pump

V. Wilk, B. Windholz, F. Helminger,
M. Lauermann, S. Kling, J. Riedl,
A. Sporr, A. Schneeberger, T. Fleckl

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology



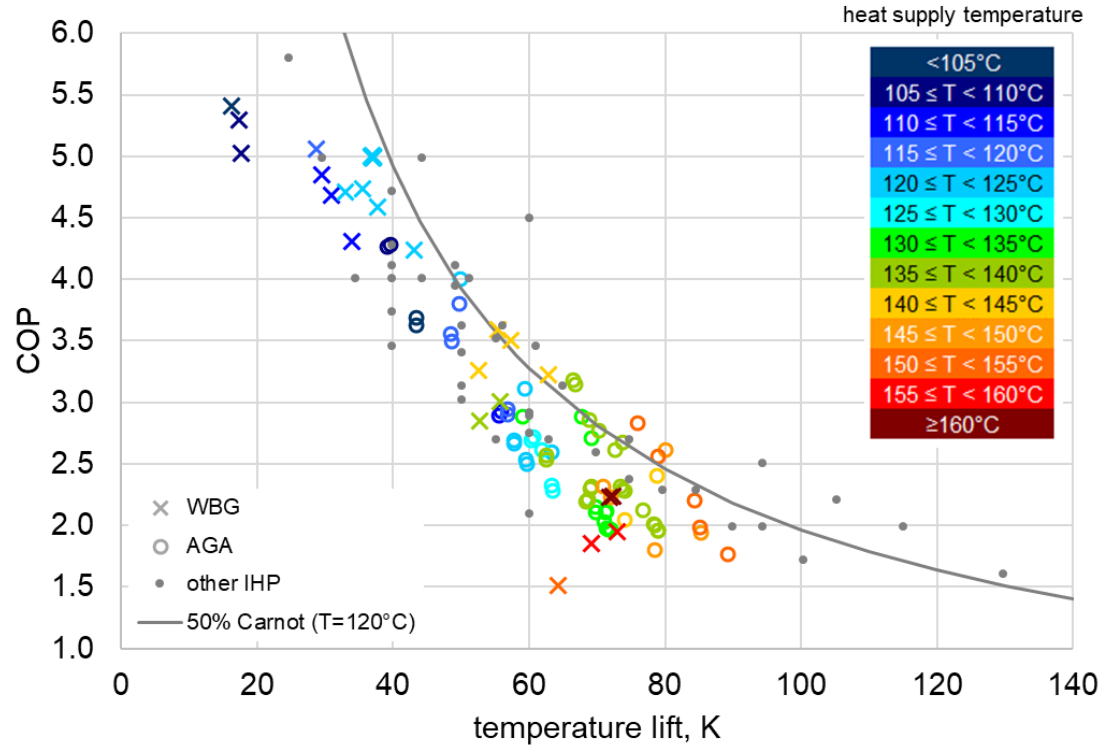
Closed loop HP



Grant Agreement No 723576 – Energy Efficiency

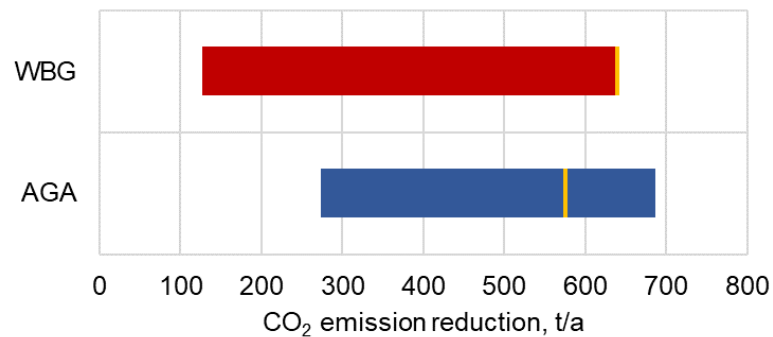
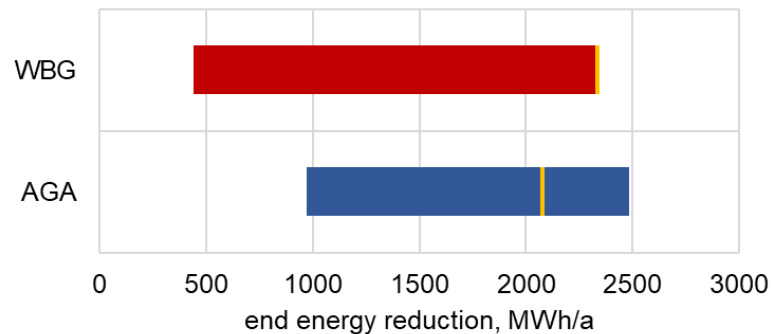


Overview on COP



other IHP from Arpagaus et al. High temperature heat pumps: Market overview, state of the art, research status, refrigerants, and application potentials, Energy (152), p.985-1010, 2018.

Environmental impact: End energy and CO₂ emission reduction



Comparison to a natural gas burner
(90% efficiency, 8400 h/a)

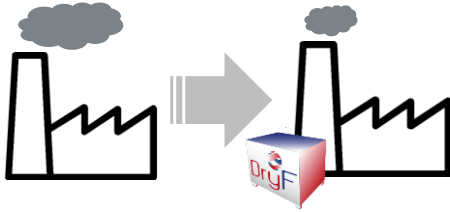


CO₂ emissions natural gas:
271 g/kWh

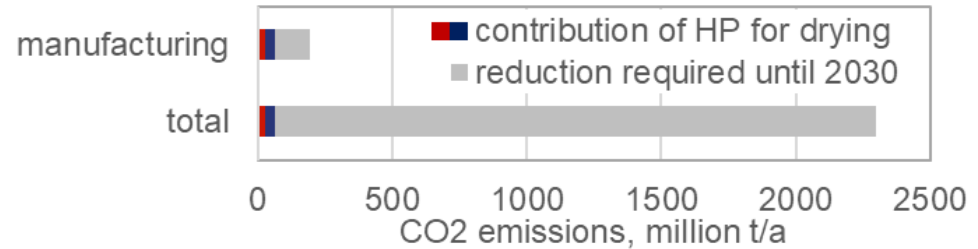
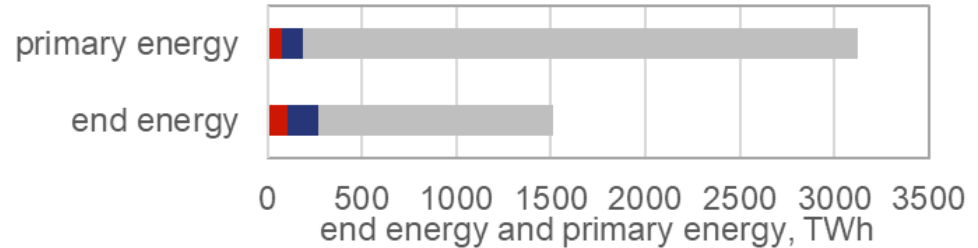


CO₂ emissions electricity:
258 g/kWh

Outlook

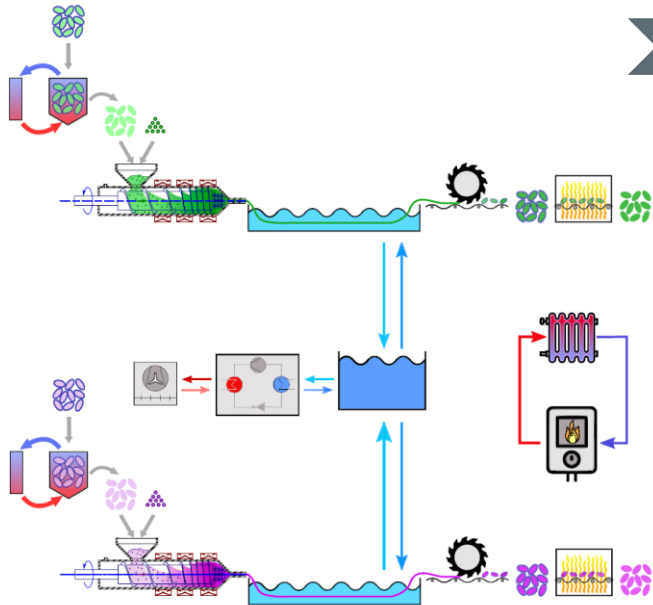


- assume that 50% of all drying processes in Europe are equipped with a DryFiciency heat pump
- replace natural gas burners
- impact on end energy consumption, primary energy and CO₂ emissions



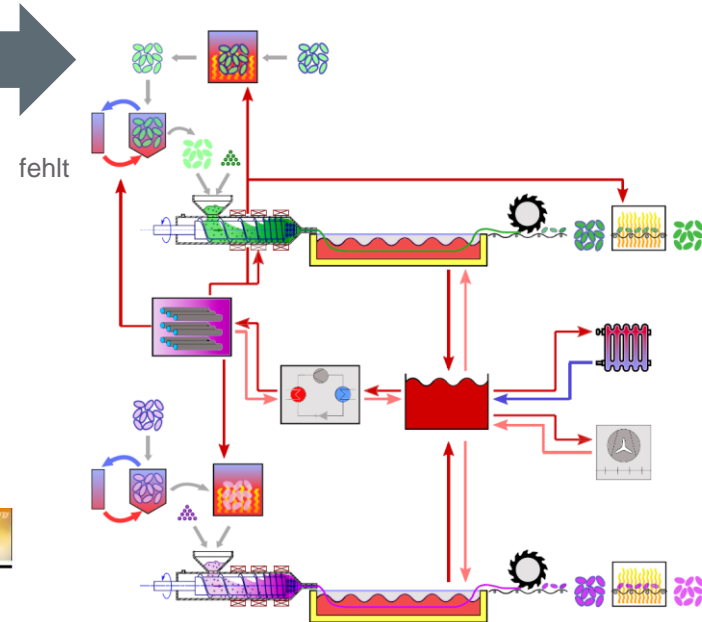
PLASTICS: EXTRUSION AND DRYING

Actual status



Heating capacity 50 kW
 Source temperature 60 °C
 Sink temperatures (i/o) 100/130 °C
 Condensation temperature 127 °C
 Evaporation temperature 55 °C

Integration HTWP and TS



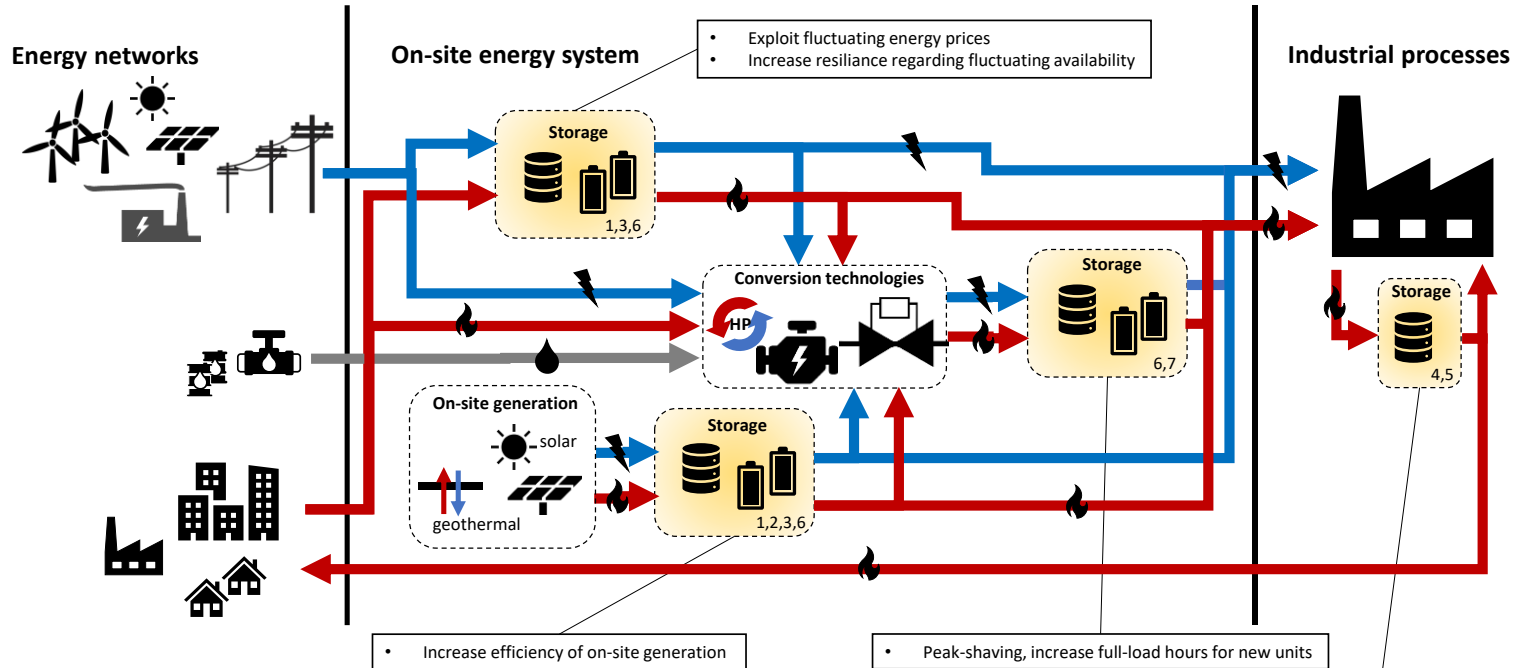
Development of an Energy Efficient Extrusion Factory employing a latent heat storage and a high temperature heat pump

Christoph Zauer^{1,*}, Bernd Windholz¹, Michael Lauermann¹, Gerwin Drexler-Schmid¹, Thomas Leitgeb²

¹AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH, Energy Department, Sustainable Thermal Energy Systems, Giefinggasse 2, 1230 Wien, Austria
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Digitalization – Methods for Decarbonization

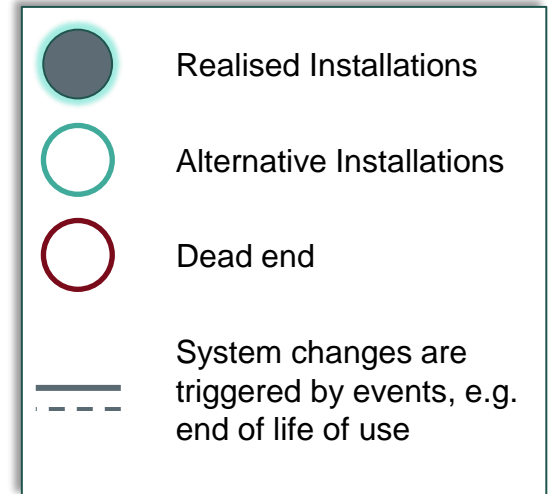
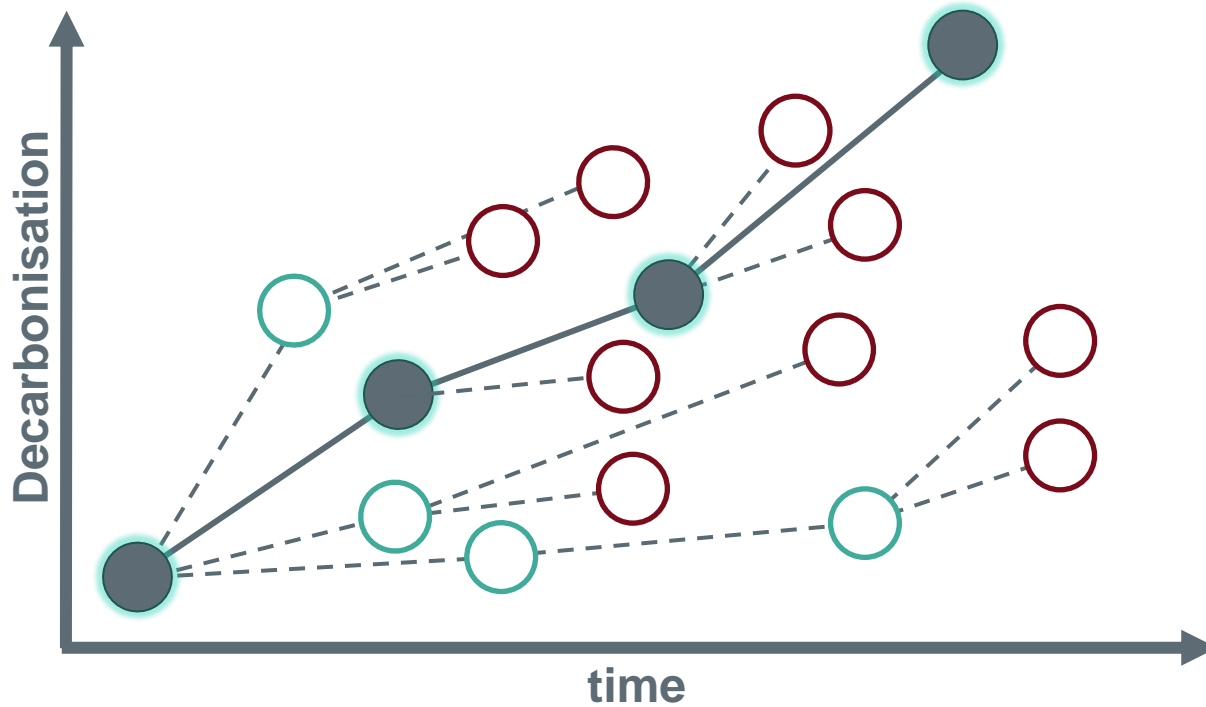
COMPLEXITY OF FUTURE INDUSTRIAL ENERGY SYSTEMS



1. Heat storage to overcome the mismatch between availability of fluctuating renewable electric power (solar-electric and wind) and industrial electricity or heat demand.
2. Heat storage to overcome the mismatch between availability of renewable thermal energy (solar-thermal, geothermal) and industrial heat demand.
3. Cold storage to overcome the mismatch between availability of fluctuating renewable electric power (solar-electric and wind) and cold demand.
4. Heat storage to improve the recovery of waste heat from industrial batch processes, to increase industrial process energy efficiency.
5. Heat storage to store waste heat for district heating applications.
6. Heat / cold storage to deliver back-up heating / cooling in industrial processes.
7. Peak-shaving

- Increase process efficiency
- Increase potentials for external heat usage (e.g. district heating)

DEKARBONISATION PATHFINDER



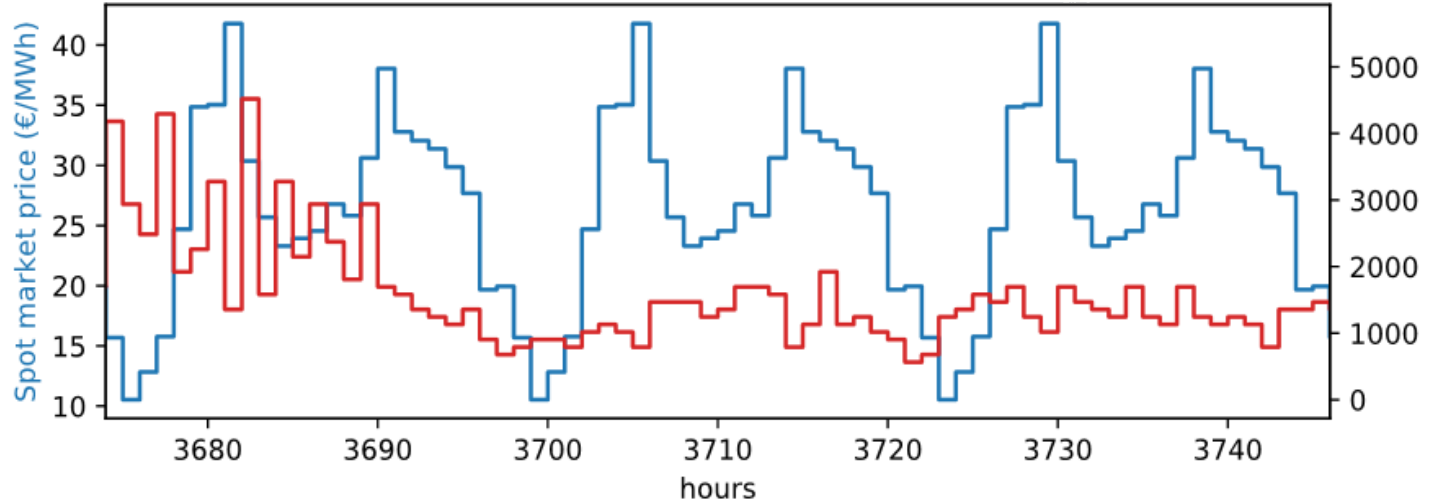
ECONOMIC DESIGN OF DECARBONISED STEAM GENERATION – IN A NUTSHELL

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology
Gerwin Drexler-Schmid



ECONOMIC DESIGN OF A DECARBONISED STEAM GENERATION

- Steam demand
- Varying energy prices
- Steam generation
 - Electric boiler
 - High temperature-HP
- Storage technologies
 - Ruths, latent, concrete, molten salt



applied sciences MDPI

1 Article

2 **Optimal selection of thermal energy storage technology for fossil-free steam production in the processing industry**

3 Anton Beck¹, Alexis Sevault¹, Garvin Dresler-Schmid¹, Michael Schley¹ and Hanno Koske^{1*}

4 ¹ Austrian Institute of Technology, Giefinggasse 4, 1220 Vienna, Austria; anton.beck@aia.at

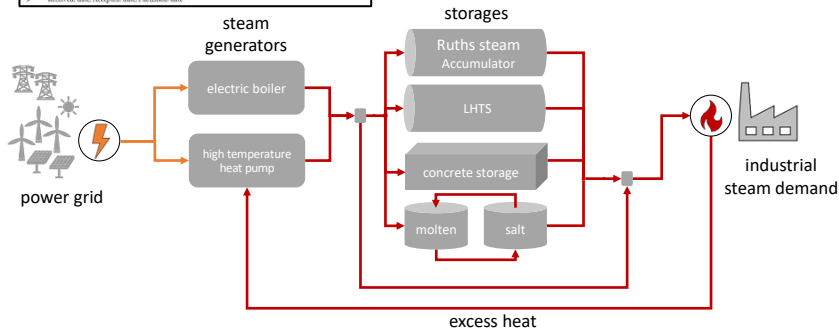
5 ² SINTEF Energy Research, Postboks 4713 Longnes, 1405 Trondheim, Norway; Alexis.Sevault@sintef.no

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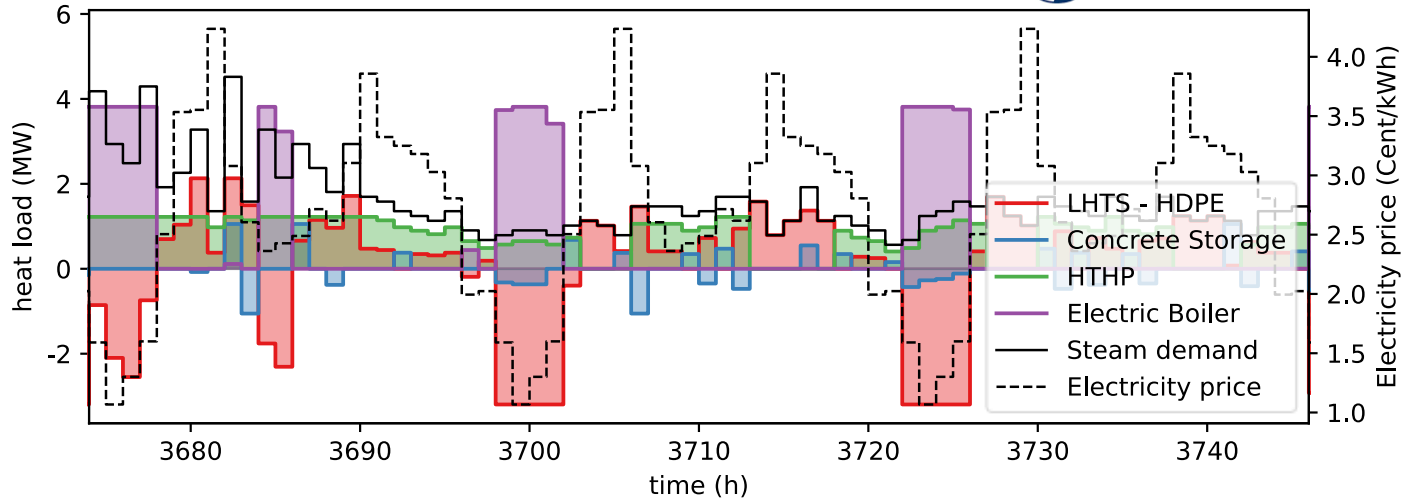
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9 Received: date Accepted: date Published: date



ECONOMIC DESIGN OF A DECARBONISED STEAM GENERATION

- Steam demand
- Varying energy prices
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applied sciences (MDPI)

1 Article

2 **Optimal selection of thermal energy storage**

3 **technology for fossil-free steam production in the**

4 **processing industry**

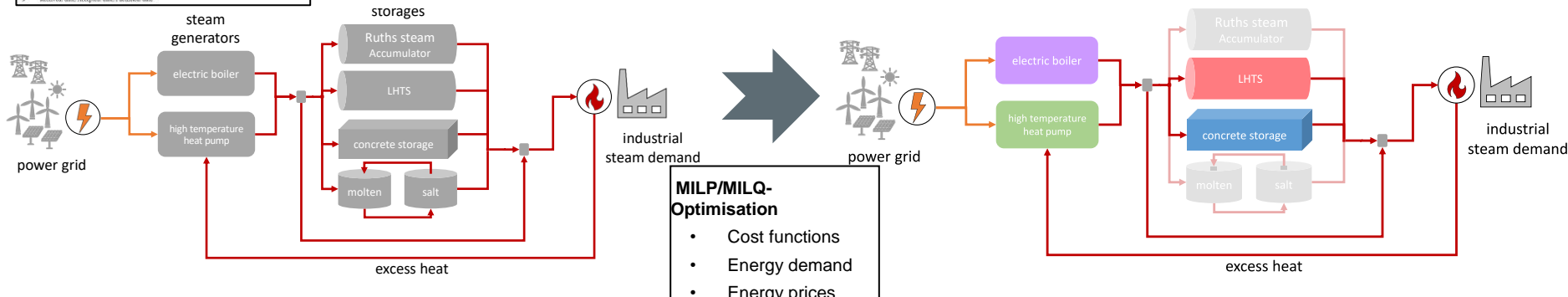
5 Anton Beck¹, Alexis Sevast'yanov¹, Gavriel Dresler-Schmid¹, Michael Schöley¹ and Hanno Kauske^{2*}

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PROJECT CETES - COST EFFICIENT THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE



- Cooperation of Sintef and AIT as spin-off project in the HighEFF framework
- Project Team (alphabetical order):
 - Anton Beck (AIT)
 - Alexis Sevault (SINTEF)
 - Gerwin Drexler-Schmid (AIT)
 - Michael Schöny (AIT)
 - Hanne Kauko (SINTEF)
- Links
 - [HighEFF \(sintef.no\)](https://www.sintef.no)
 - [Paper in Applied Sciences](#)



DIGITALISATION - WHAT IS NEEDED?

- Monitoring of all major **electricity** consumers on hourly basis
- Monitoring of major energy
 - Input
 - Utilization
 - Waste heats
 - On hourly basis

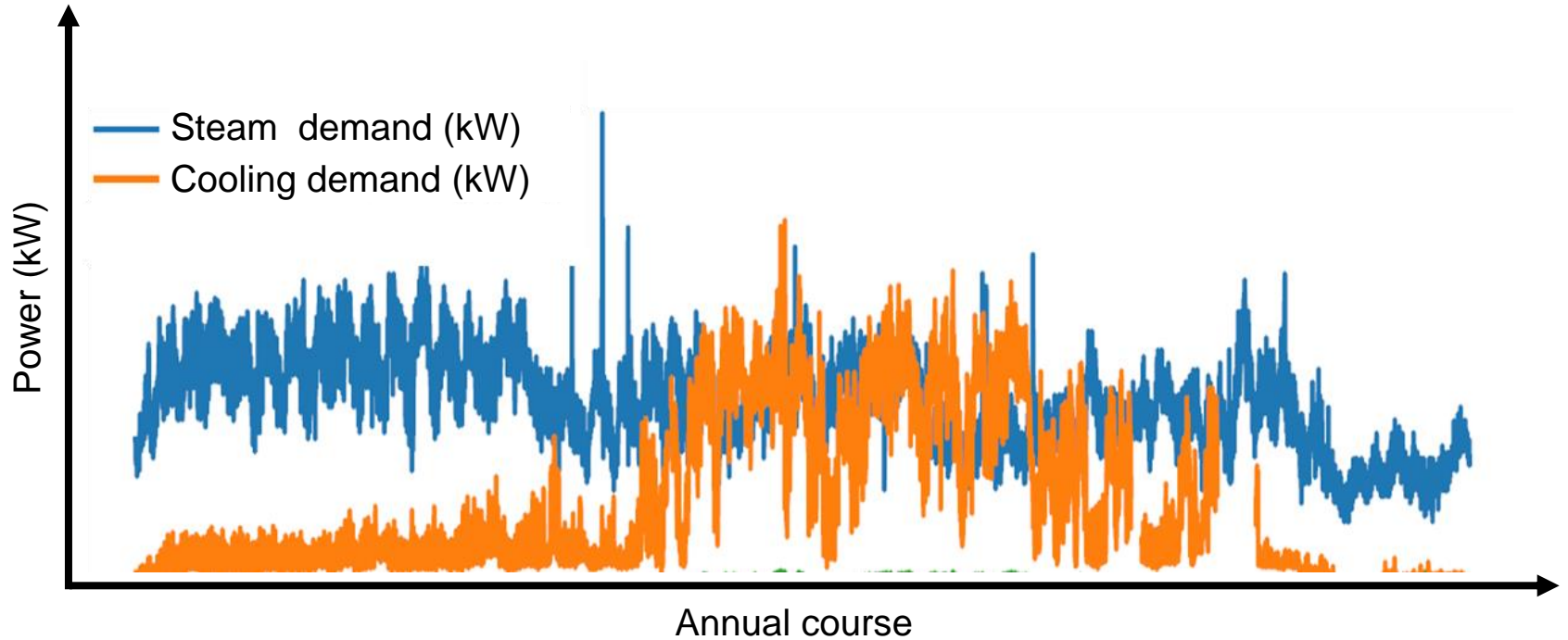
Decarbonization Example: Pharmaceuticals

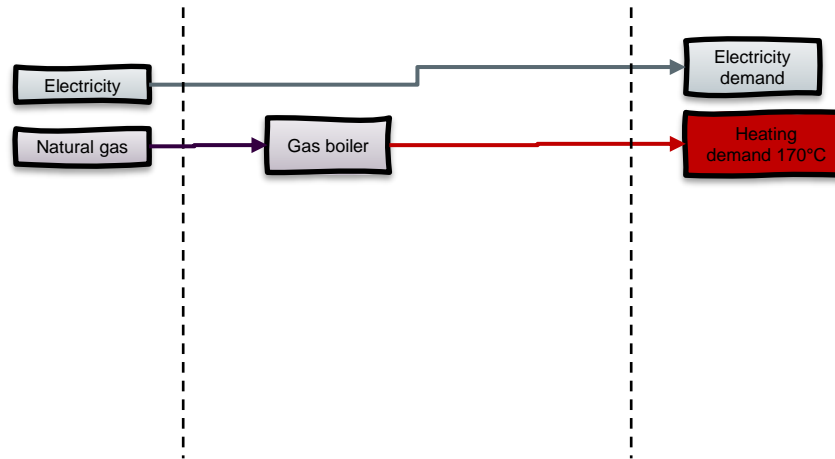
- Intermittent production (various batch processes)
- Small-scale industry (< 10 MW steam)
- Limited area for PV / Solar thermal available

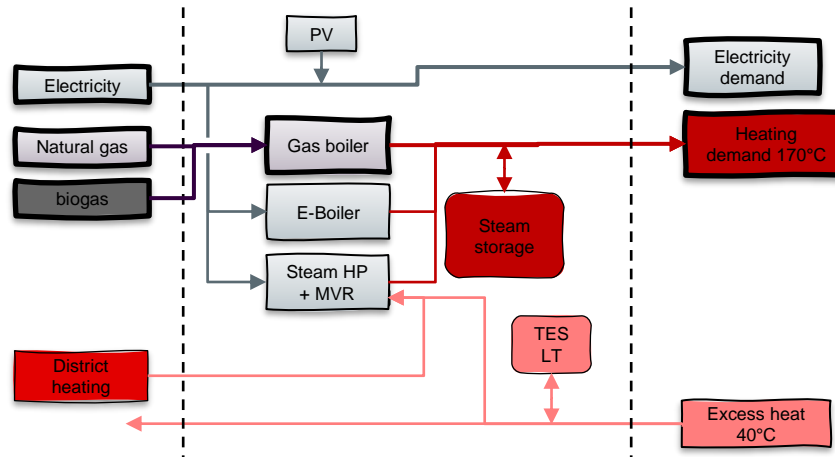
- Current energy supply units
 - Gas boiler for steam production
 - Electricity powered refrigeration system (excess heat potentials)

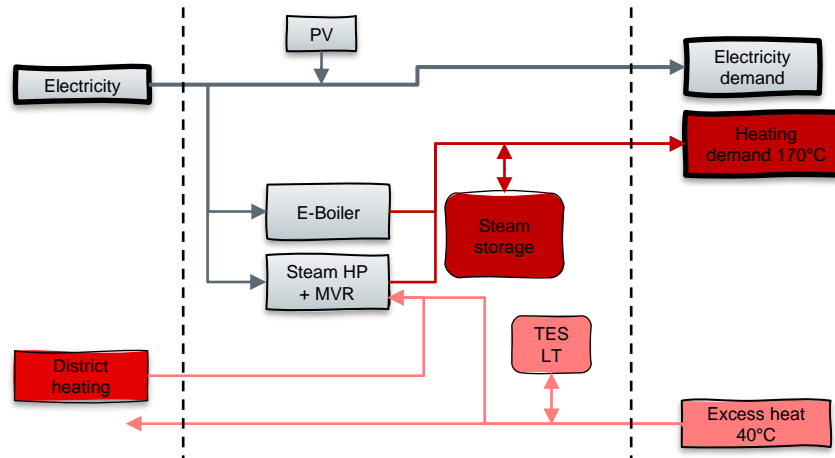
- Electricity price: 10 c/kWh, fixed
- Gas price: 8 c/kWh, fixed

DEMAND: STEAM AND COOLING

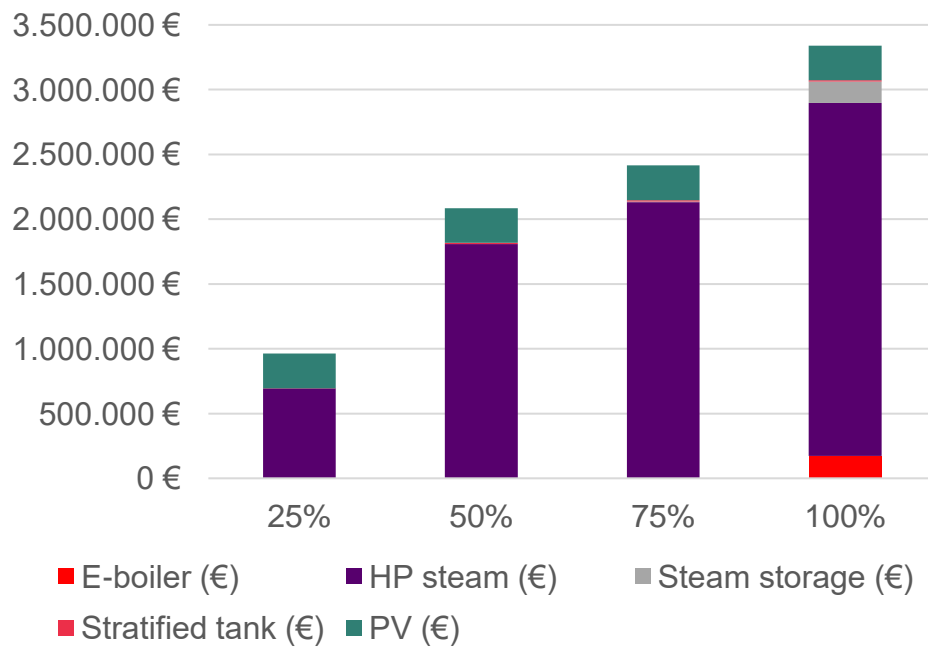




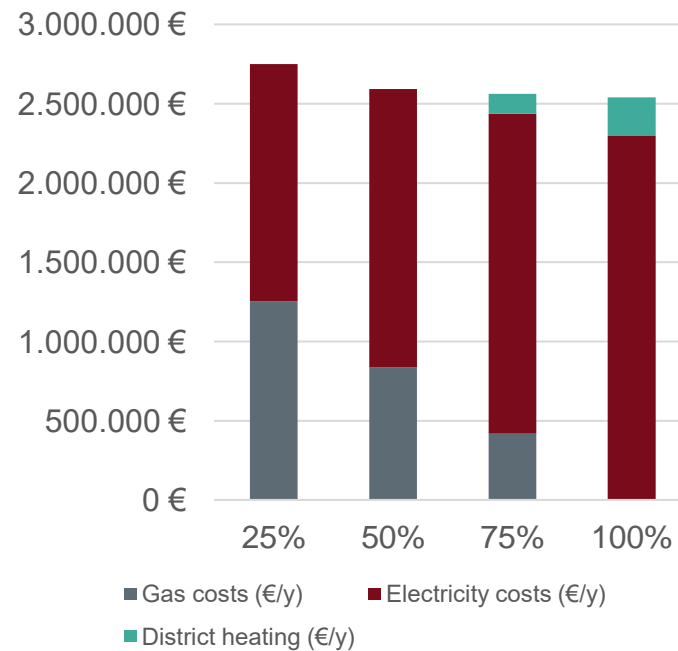




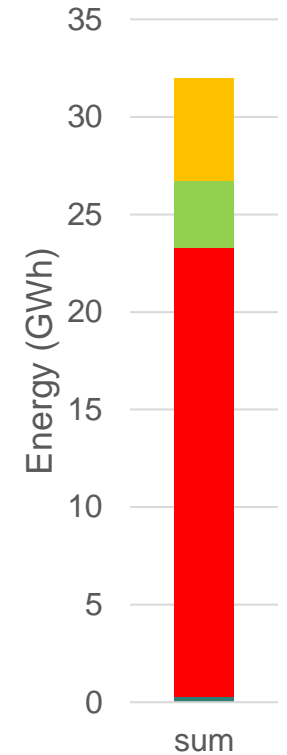
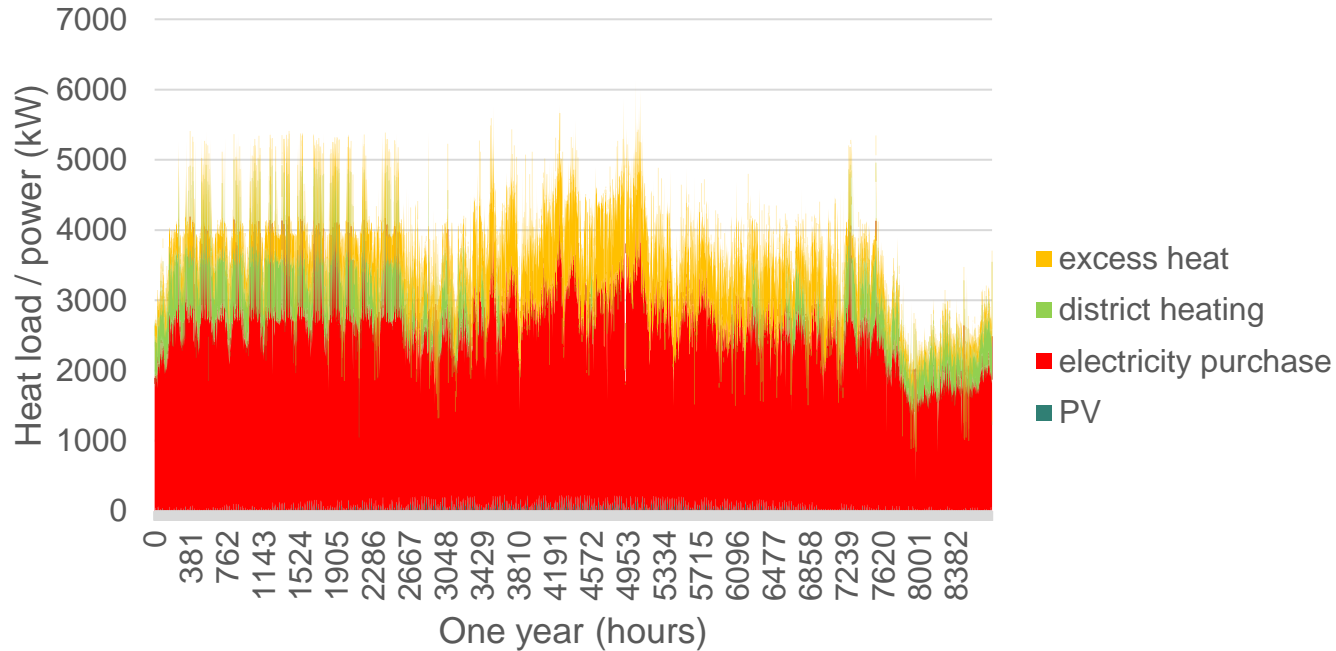
Investment costs (€)



Energy costs (€/y)



100% CO₂-reduction

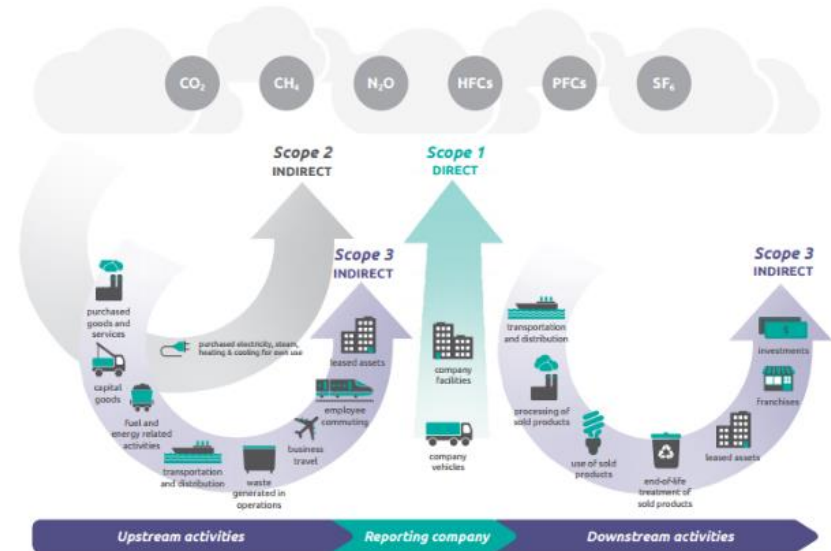


Carbonates - Calcination

CARBONATES, GEOGENIC EMISSIONS

- Cement: $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
- Magnesium: $\text{MgCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{MgO} + \text{CO}_2$
- CCU shifts direct emissions (scope 1) to indirect emissions (scope 3)
- 80% of current Austrian plastics demand could be covered with CO_2 emissions from cement industry, at a current recycling rate of only 8%
- Possible future recycling rate 80% would lead to an 60% overproduction
- Use CCS for geogenic emissions (trees)

Green House Gas Protocol

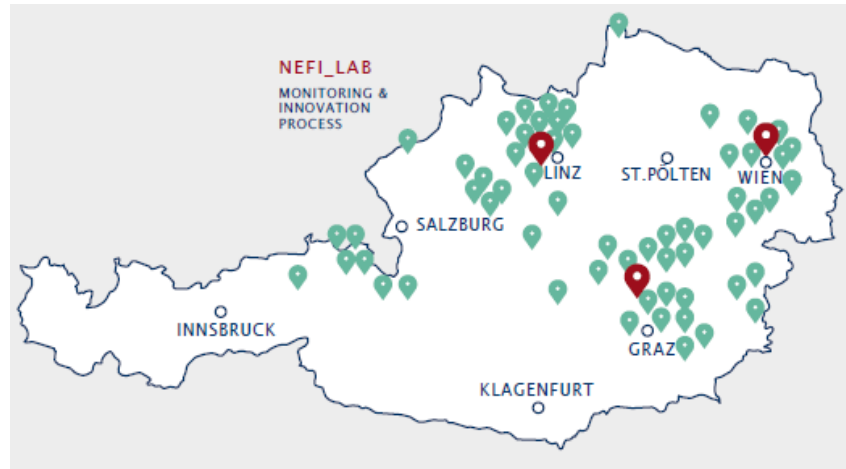


Conclusio

- Approx. 50 % of primary energy can be saved, sometimes more, sometimes less
- Decrease process temperature if possible – rethink the process
- Increase cooling temperatures
- Use heat recovery!
- Avoid to burn stuff!
- Look at the whole system! – Every investment must be puzzle piece for an 100 % decarbonized systems

NEFI PROJECT MAP

Geographical distribution of projects and industrial sites



FURTHER INFORMATION:

www.nefi.at/projects

BC4I – Biochar for industry

Clean Energy for Tourism – Load Management in the field of power grids

DSM_OPT - Demand Side Management: Operation Optimization of Industrial Energy Systems

EDCSproof – Process flexibility and efficiency in the food industry

EDDY – Enhanced drying in the agricultural commodity and food industry

ENVIOTCAST – environmentally friendly casting

GmundenHTLink – High temperature waste heat utilization in the cement industry

Heat Highway – Interregional heat transfer networks

HyStEPs – Hybrid steam storage in the steel industry

Industrial Microgrid – Energy exchange between industrial companies

Industry4redispatch

LEAP – Low Pressure Steam Heat pump

Oxysteel – Energy efficiency through oxygen input in steel production

SANBA – low temperature waste heat utilization from food industry

SBM_IND – demand-oriented and network-related marketing of industrial flexibility potentials

TCP_to_Industry – Thermal cracking process for energy recovery to industry

THANK YOU!

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