



# Innovation Fund Workshop



Cefic

05-06-2019



# Examples from companies (illustrative)



# Thematic areas



- Electrification: Power-to-Heat & Power-to-Chemicals
- Plastic recycling & chemical recycling of waste
- Chemical valorisation of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO
- Biobased products

# Electrification





# BASF Carbon Management

**Shradha Abt,**  
**Senior Manager Energy and Climate Policy**

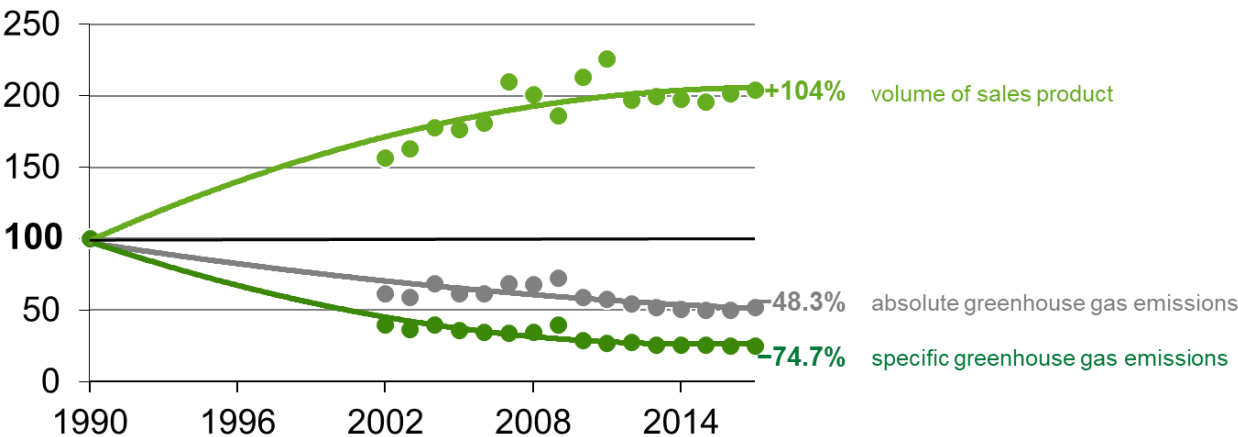
05 June Brussels



# Reduction of Greenhouse Gas emissions with increased production

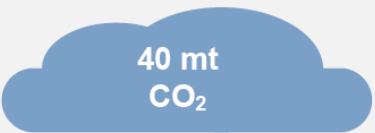
## Development since 1990

Index 1990 = 100%, BASF Group excl. oil and gas business

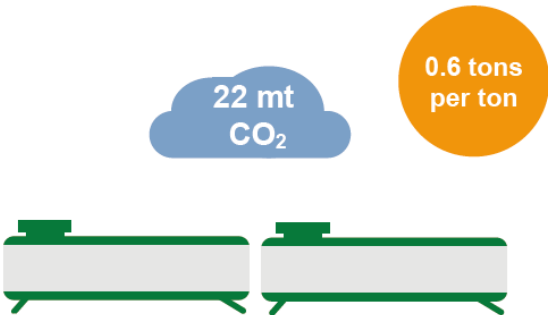


## BASF's successful greenhouse gas reduction

BASF's output in 1990



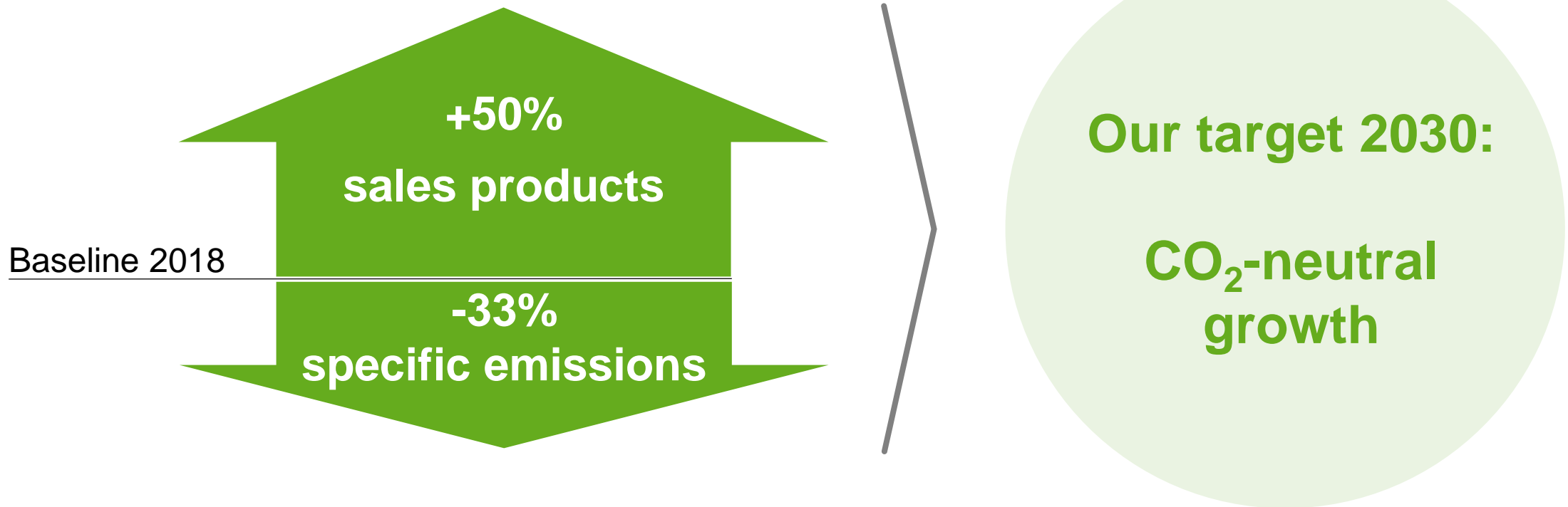
BASF's output in 2018\*



Since 1990, BASF has halved its emissions and doubled its sales volume



# BASF's strategy: CO<sub>2</sub> emission target

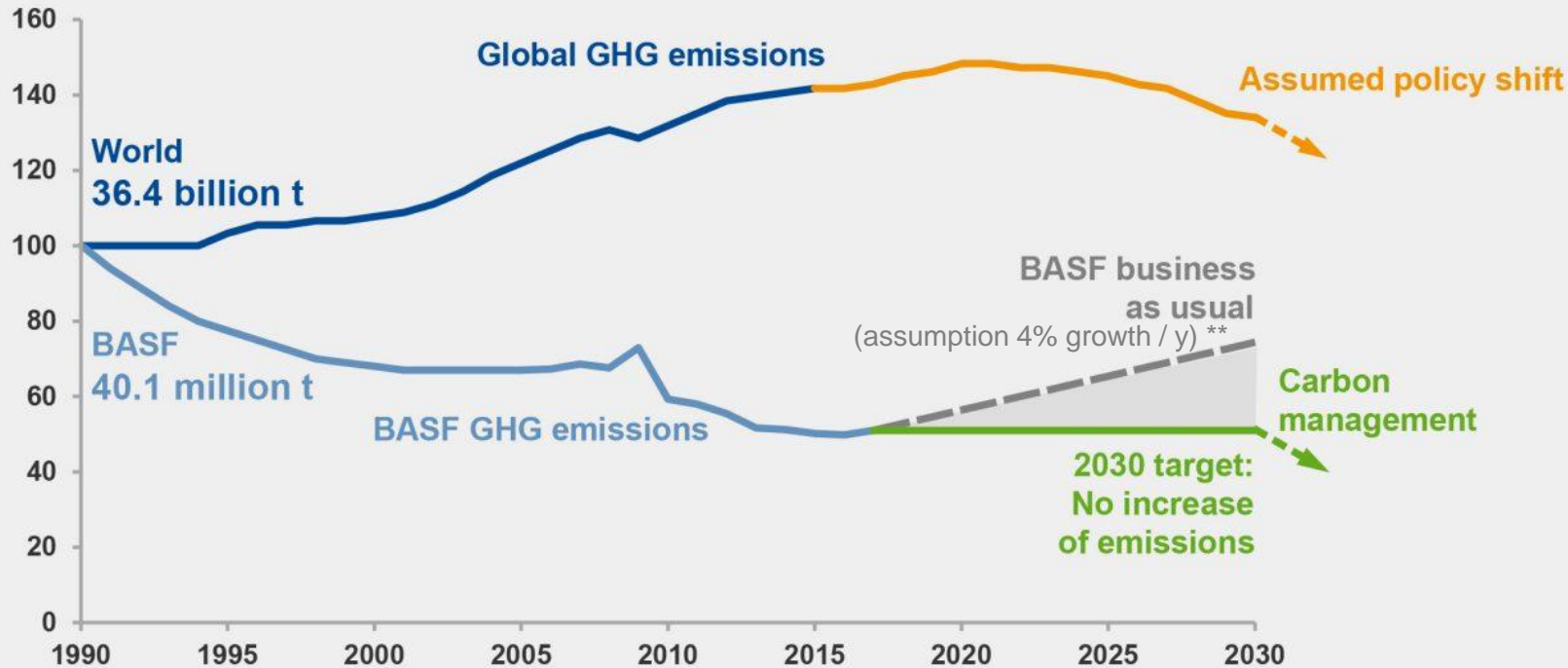


# Development of emissions

**Dilemma: Growth generates higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, since emission reduction per ton of product reaches limits**

## Absolute GHG emissions

Indexed (1990 = 100)



\*

**Successful implementation depends on**

- Technical feasibility
- Renewable energy supply
- Globally comparable CO<sub>2</sub> pricing

\*

\*\* Continuous reduction of BASF's product specific CO<sub>2</sub> emissions included



# What is Carbon Management?

Our Carbon Management involves the following elements:



Reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from our production by improving energy and process efficiency



Increasing the share of renewable energies in our global power supply



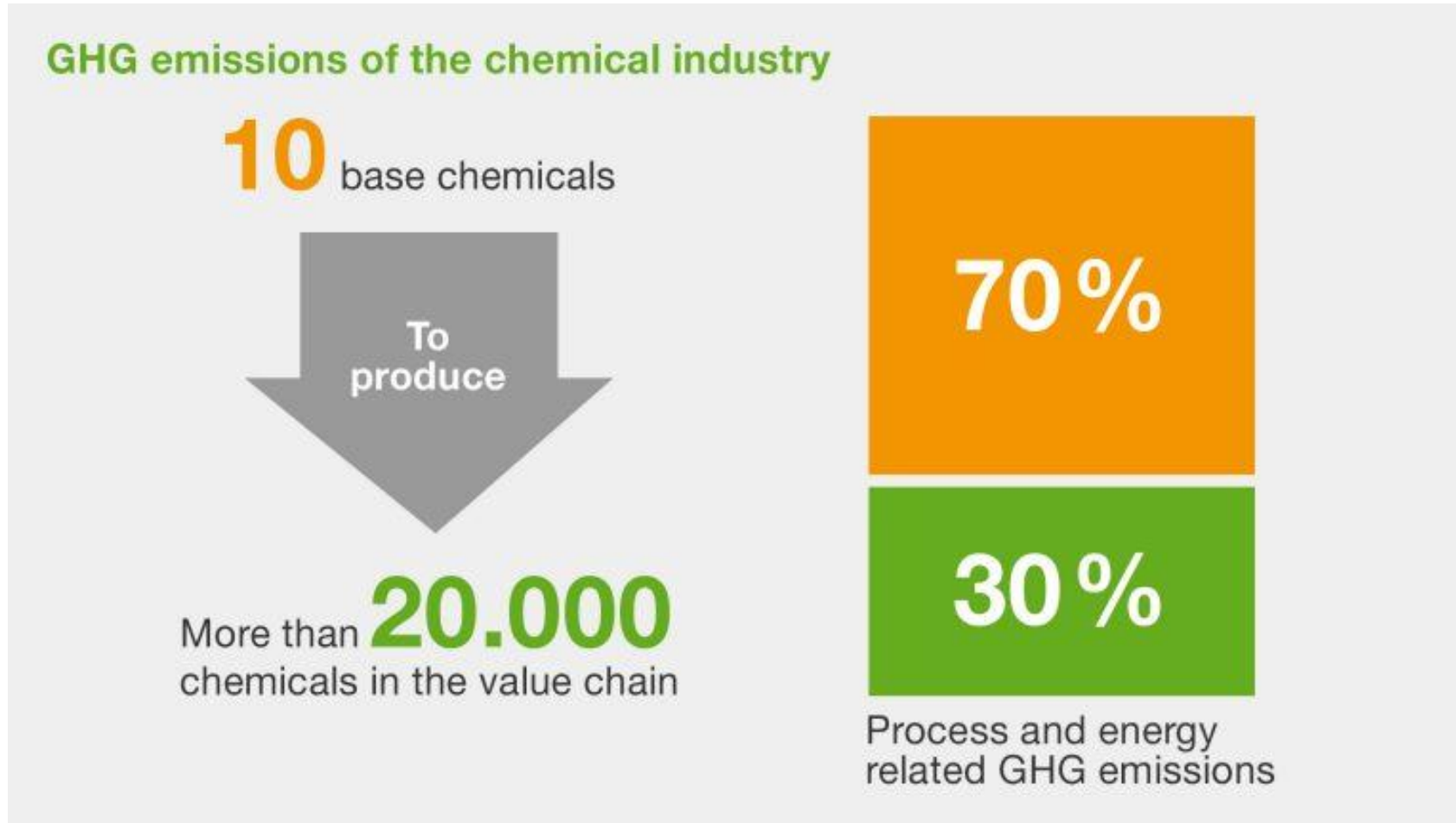
Developing breakthrough technologies in a research & development program

New low greenhouse gas processes

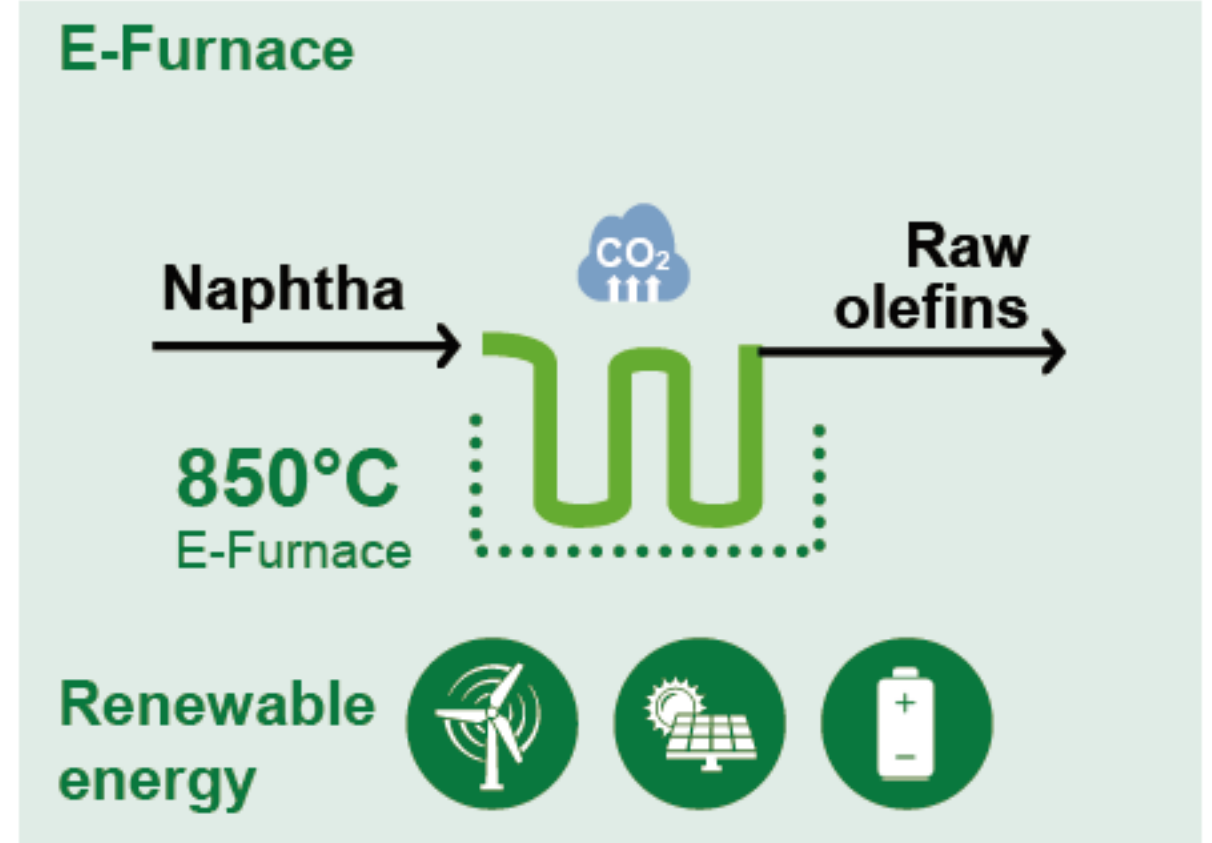
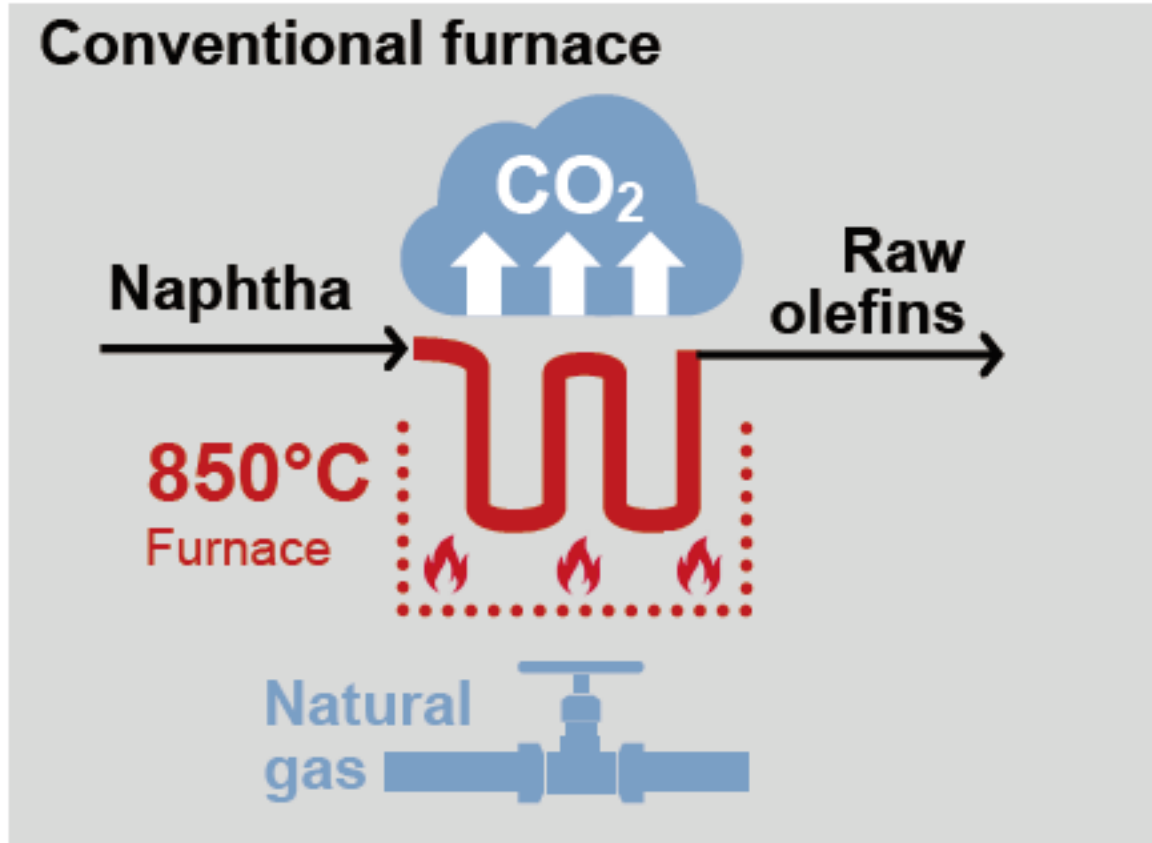
- ❖ High use of renewable electricity – *e-cracker*
- ❖ Hydrogen production with solid carbon - *methane pyrolysis*
- ❖ Change from CH<sub>2</sub> (naphtha) to CH<sub>4</sub> (gas). Inclusion of process CO<sub>2</sub> in products – *Emissions free Methanol*
- ❖ New catalytic systems

# Substantial further reductions require completely new technologies

## What are the big emitters?

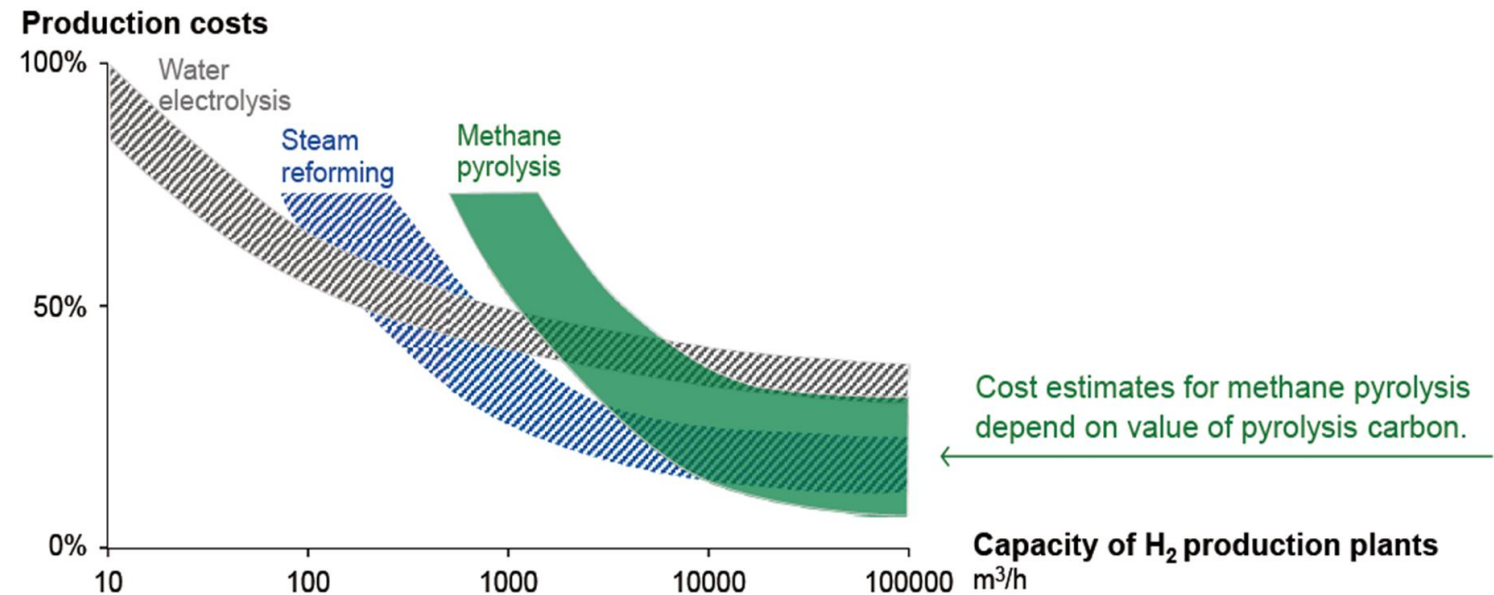
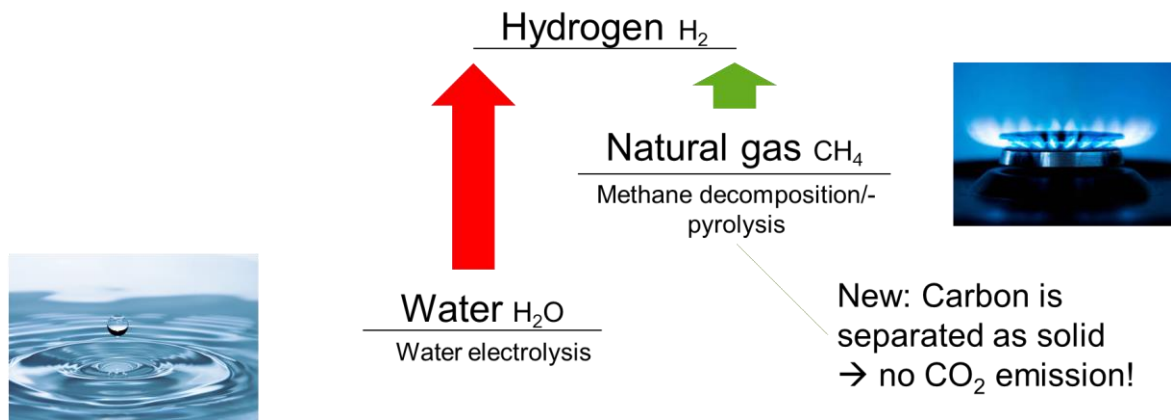


# Technology 1: from conventional furnace to E-Furnace



# Technology 2: Hydrogen production without direct CO<sub>2</sub> emission at low energy demand – a development project (methane pyrolysis)

Energy demand for new processes for hydrogen production





# Priorities:

## 1. Avoidance of GHG emissions while minimizing transitional losses

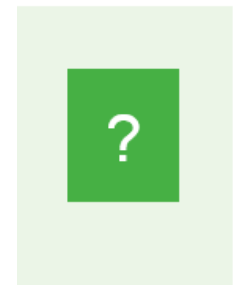
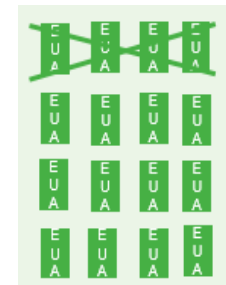
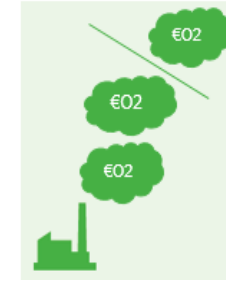
- New low GHG production processes
- Energy efficiency of the whole value chain (ongoing), while allowing for higher consumption of new processes

## 2. Circularity

- Biomass use (e.g. Biomass Balance)
- Circularity of carbon (-containing products):  
ChemCycling, CCU etc.

# The way forward: significant effects of new technologies after 2030 only

- Large-scale CO<sub>2</sub>-reductions can only be achieved through a significant **electrification** of industrial processes, leading to a huge increase of low-carbon electricity demand.
- **R&D funding programs** necessary for de-risking and scaling.
- Radically **lowering the price of renewable** electricity, including Government driven surcharges and levies, presents an indispensable prerequisite for a successful industrial transformation.
- **Without a global (at least G20) CO<sub>2</sub> price, a moderate ETS** can support the transition, but economic constraints around industrial zero-carbon transformation need to be better acknowledged.





We create chemistry

# Plastic recycling & chemical recycling of waste





CHEMISTRY THAT MATTERS™



# CHEMICAL RECYCLING

CIRCULAR TECHNOLOGY WITH COMPLEX GHG CONSEQUENCES

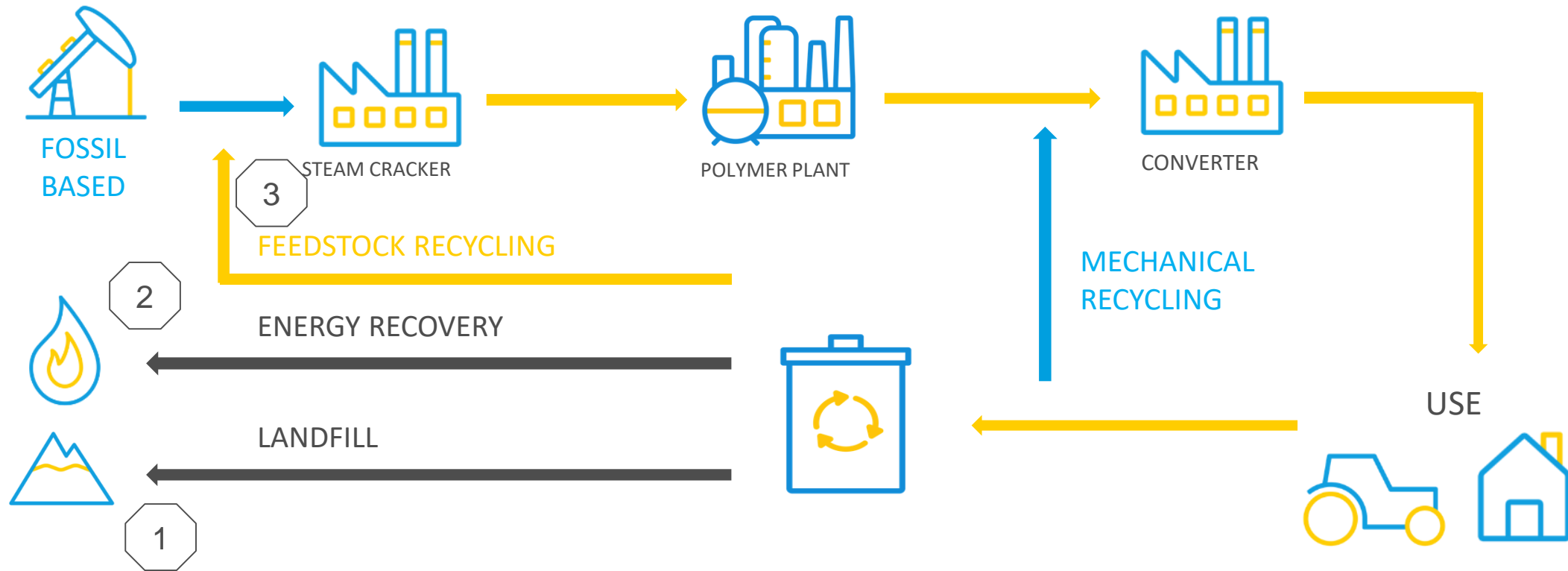
Dr. Steven de Boer

SABIC

DG Clima – EIB - CEFIC meeting – Brussels- Jun 05 2019



## PLASTIC WASTE TO FEEDSTOCK FOR PETROCHEMICALS



➤ Realizing the circularity goals gives rise to GHG emission considerations

## GHG IMPACT OF VARIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT ROUTES

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- 1 Landfill: will be phased out because of waste regulation
- 2 Incineration will give CO2 emissions
- 3 Chemical processing of plastic waste will give rise to some process emissions but will avoid all the emissions associated with incineration

➤ Avoidance of more than 2 kg of GHG eq per kg of waste is possible, allocation is the key question

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THANK YOU



# Innovation Fund

## PLASMA GASIFICATION

Confidential

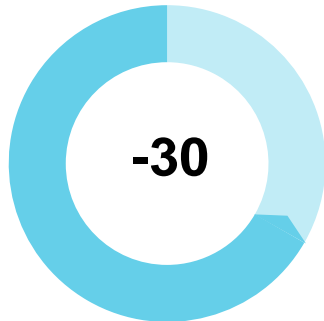
O. Wachsen  
Group Process Technology  
Group Technology & Innovation  
05.06.2019

what is precious to you?

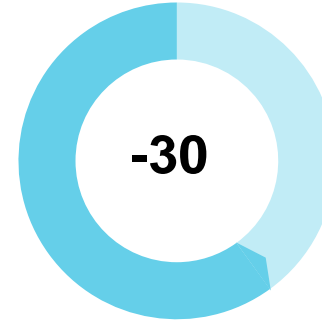
# Planet – Environment Protection as a Driver for Growth

## ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS<sup>1</sup> BY 2025 IN % WELL ON TRACK compared to 2013 basis

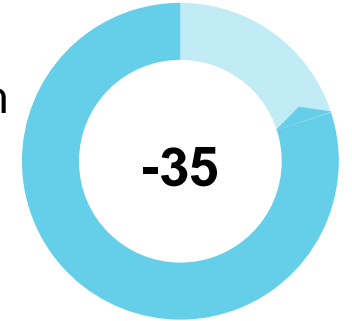
Reduction  
of Energy  
Consumption



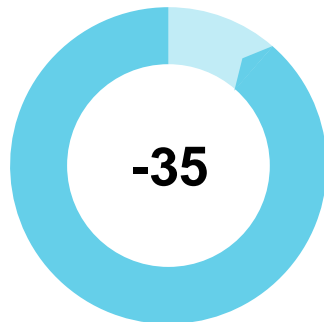
Reduction  
of Direct CO<sub>2</sub>  
Emissions



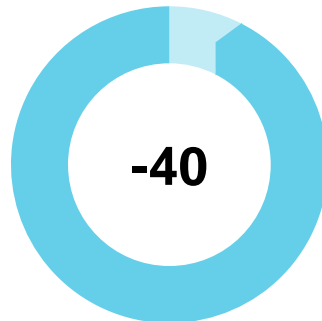
Reduction of  
Emissions from  
Greenhouse  
Gases



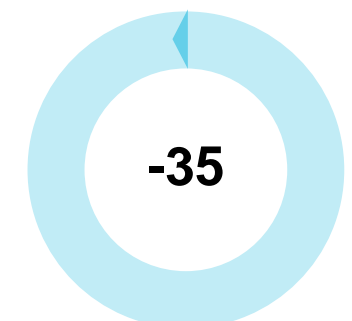
Reduction  
of Water  
Consumption



Reduction  
of Volume  
of Waste Water



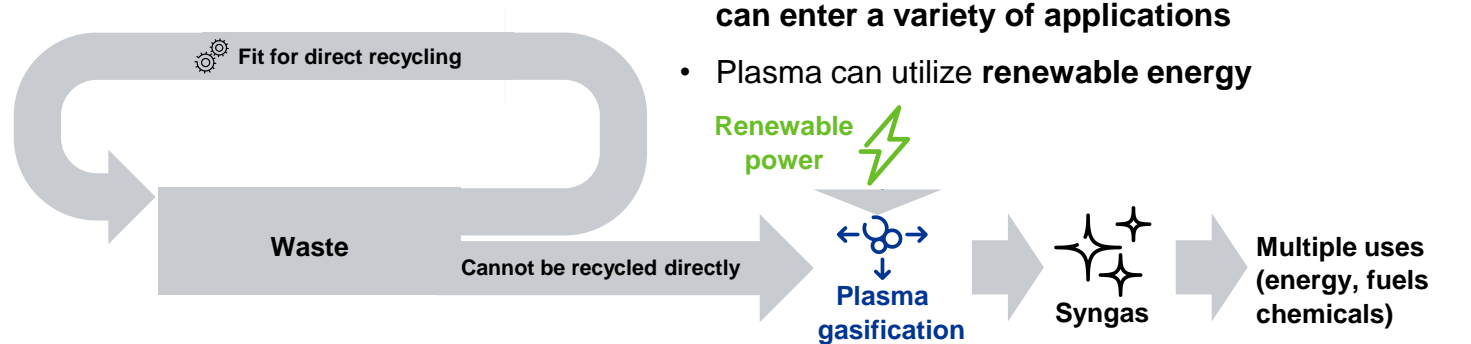
Reduction  
of Volume  
of Waste<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Per ton of products produced, <sup>2</sup> Waste performance mainly affected by non-hazardous waste increase e.g. from gypsum waste

# Plasma gasification as sustainable process platform for Circular Economy

## PROJECT IDEA



- Huge amounts of unsorted waste (e.g. municipal, industrial, agricultural) **cannot be recycled directly**
- Plasma gasification directly produces **syngas, which can enter a variety of applications**
- Plasma can utilize **renewable energy**

## TECHNOLOGY STATUS

- High selectivity to synthesis gas and low emissions make plasma gasification attractive as recycling technology in addition to waste to energy applications:
  - Carbon conversion efficiency is higher compared to conventional gasification
  - Green house gas (GHG) impact compared to incineration is much better in terms of global warming potential
- Single unit operations (pre-treatment, gasification, catalytic downstream) are mature (TRL 7-8)

## ADVANTAGES

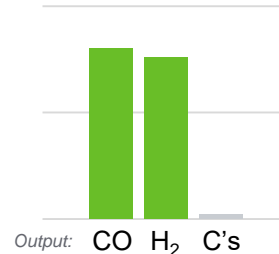
**Tolerant** against varying input streams



**One-step-route** from waste to syngas



Highly **selective** and minimal solid waste



**Minimal emissions** into atmosphere



## DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

- End-to-end demonstration is required to improve TRL of system including all unit operations (TRL 8-9)
- Cross-sectorial collaboration to demonstrate industrial symbiosis within a sustainable Circular Economy
- CAPEX and OPEX still sensitive to legal framework
- **CAPEX estimate for demonstration plant: approx. 20 Mio. €**

**CLARIANT** 

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- from its vendors on acceptable terms, or at all, and to continue to obtain sufficient financing to meet its liquidity needs; and changes in the political, social and regulatory framework in which the Company operates or in economic or technological trends or conditions, including currency fluctuations, inflation and consumer confidence, on a global, regional or national basis.
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# Chemical valorisation of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO







**SOLVAY**

asking more from chemistry®

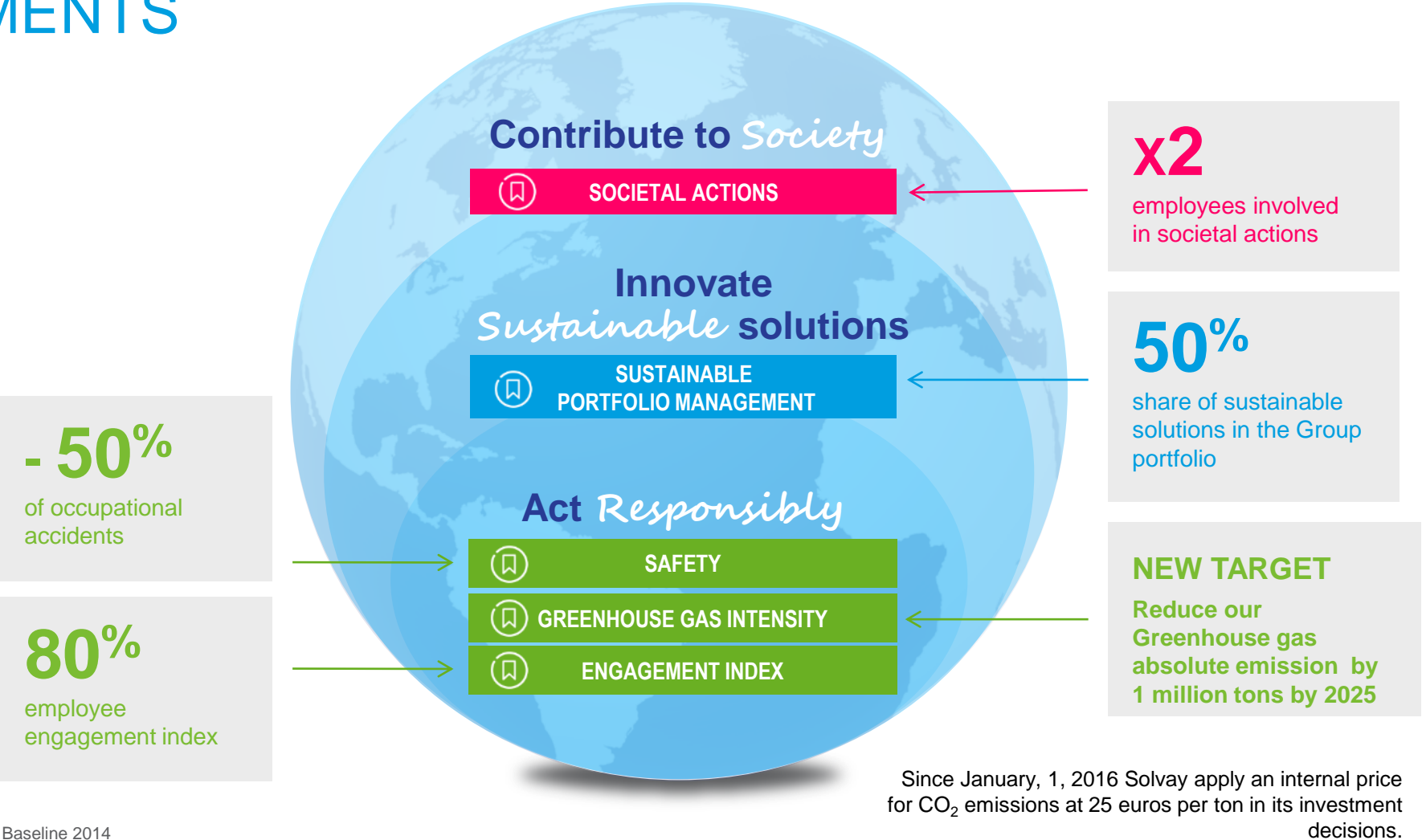
# ETS INNOVATION FUND

CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Utilization @ Solvay

D. SAVARY, June 2019



# OUR FIVE SUSTAINABLE COMMITMENTS BY 2025



# CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION @ SOLVAY

## Key Facts & Figures of the project

- **Objective:** direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction
- **Short description:** CO<sub>2</sub> capture on a steam methane reformer of Solvay with a high-TRL technology; CO<sub>2</sub> will be valorized by mineral carbonation (Ca-/Mg-based)
- **Country location:** Germany
- **Brownfield**
- **TRL:** 7 → 8
- **Capacity** < 100 kt CO<sub>2</sub> captured/yr

Advantages to capture CO<sub>2</sub> on SMR flue gas:

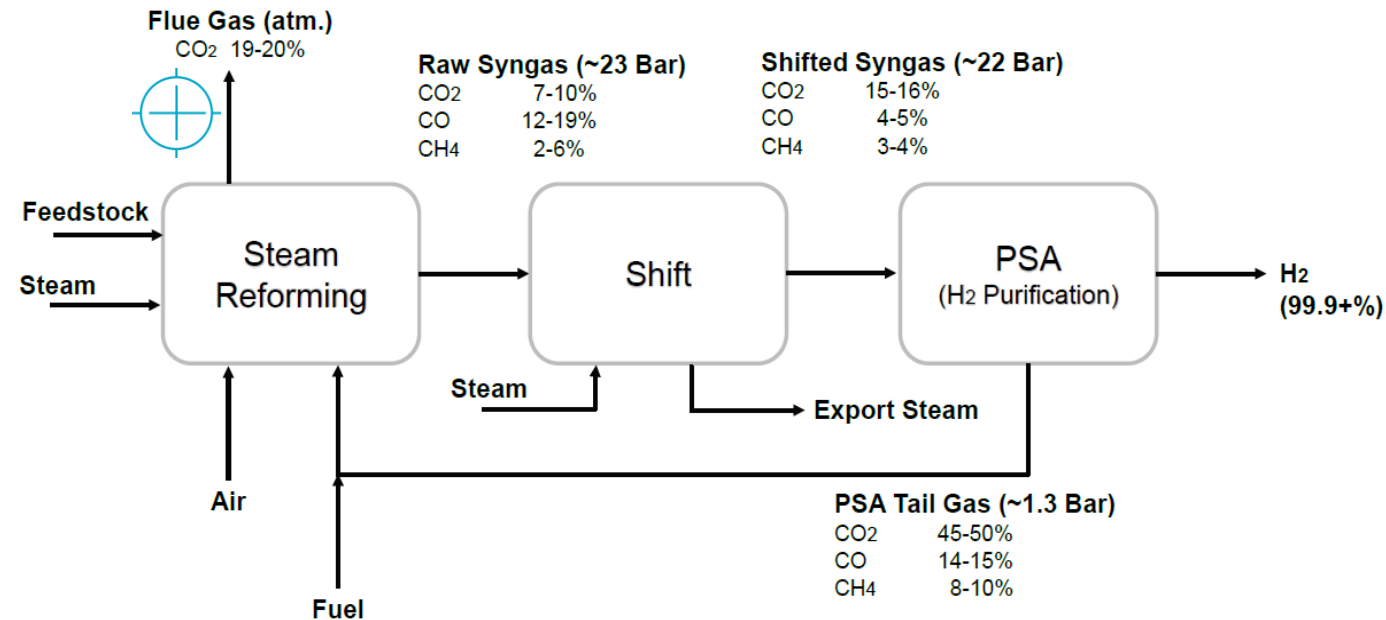
- Few impurities to manage
- No impact on SMR operation

Capture technology:

- Membrane-based
- Or cryogenics
- Or adsorption

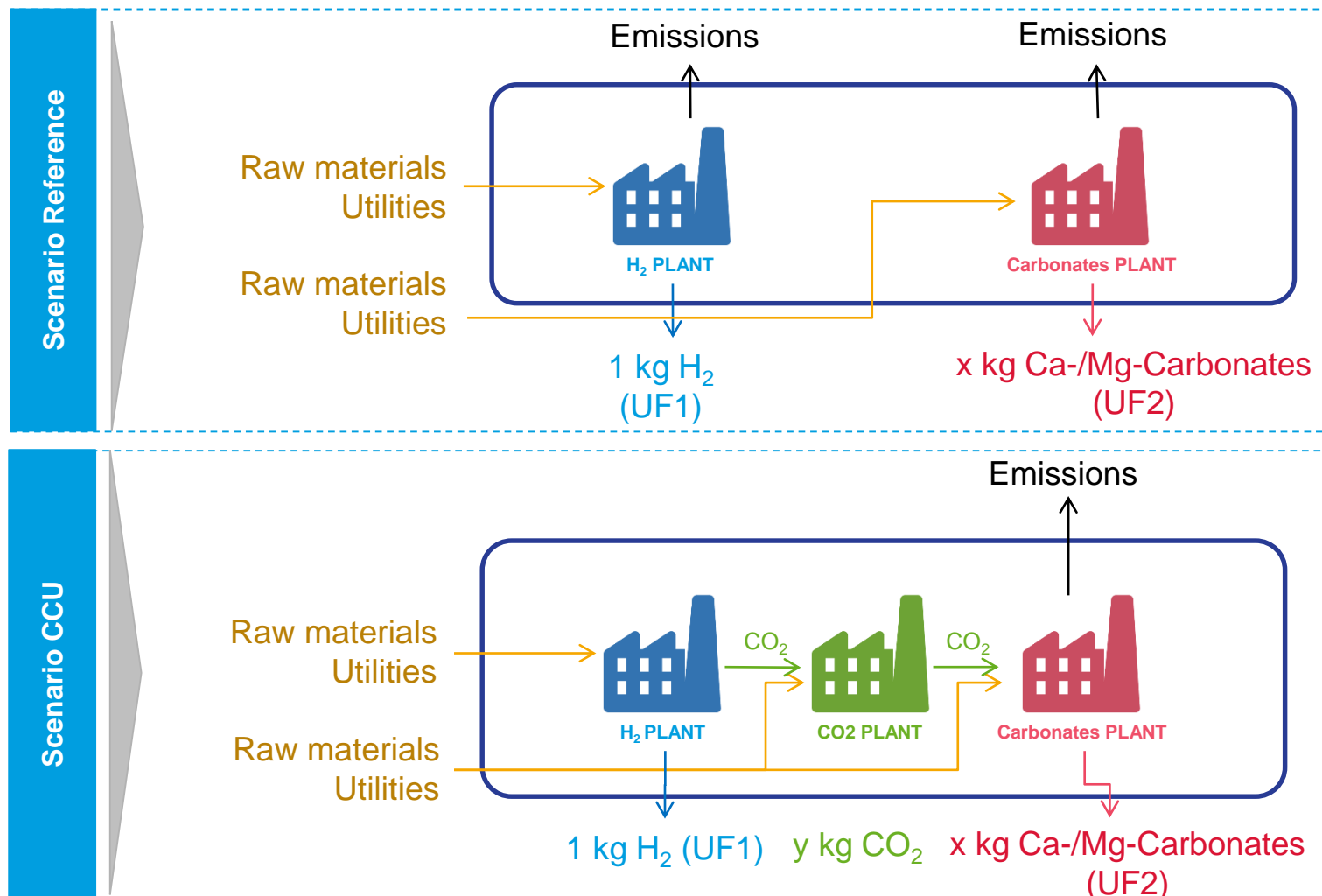
Engineering Feasibility study on-going

Open to Collaboration



Source: IEA-GHG

# CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION @ SOLVAY



# CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION @ SOLVAY

<b>GHG emission allowances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attributional LCA</li> <li>• Impact assessment : CO<sub>2</sub> and other impacts (toxicity, water, photochemical oxidation, ozone depletion, land use, acidification,...)</li> <li>• Monetization of impacts to get an aggregated view of environmental assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	<p>Order of magnitude for capex &lt; 20 M€ for the total investment</p> <p>Opex &lt; 60 €/t CO<sub>2</sub> captured</p>
<b>Degree of innovation</b>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About membrane technology : polymer with improved permeability and CO<sub>2</sub> selectivity</li> <li>• About adsorption : new adsorbent with high CO<sub>2</sub> capacity, optimized process</li> </ul>
<b>Project maturity</b>	<p>Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary study on-going</li> <li>• Start-up of operations targeted for 2022</li> </ul>
<b>Technical and market potential</b>	<p>Solvay's SMR throughout the world</p> <p>Other SMR in the world (200+); other combustion units?</p>
<b>Critical points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodology for evaluation of the GHG emission avoidance: how to share the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions between CO<sub>2</sub> capture and CO<sub>2</sub> utilization?</li> <li>• Accuracy of budget proposal (Order of Magnitude, Preliminary) ?</li> <li>• Assessment of relevant costs : what if we use innovative technology + commercial technology (eg liquefaction step) ?</li> </ul>





*let's create*  
**more future**

# Evonik innovation projects for low carbon industry

CEFIC Workshop on ETS Innovation Fund

June 5, 2019 | H. Gebhardt, J. Lang






# Evonik committed to Paris Agreement on Climate Change

**SDG 13**  
One of the four most relevant SDGs for the Evonik Group



**CO<sub>2</sub>** 


**Avoided emissions**

**R&D for “green” energy**

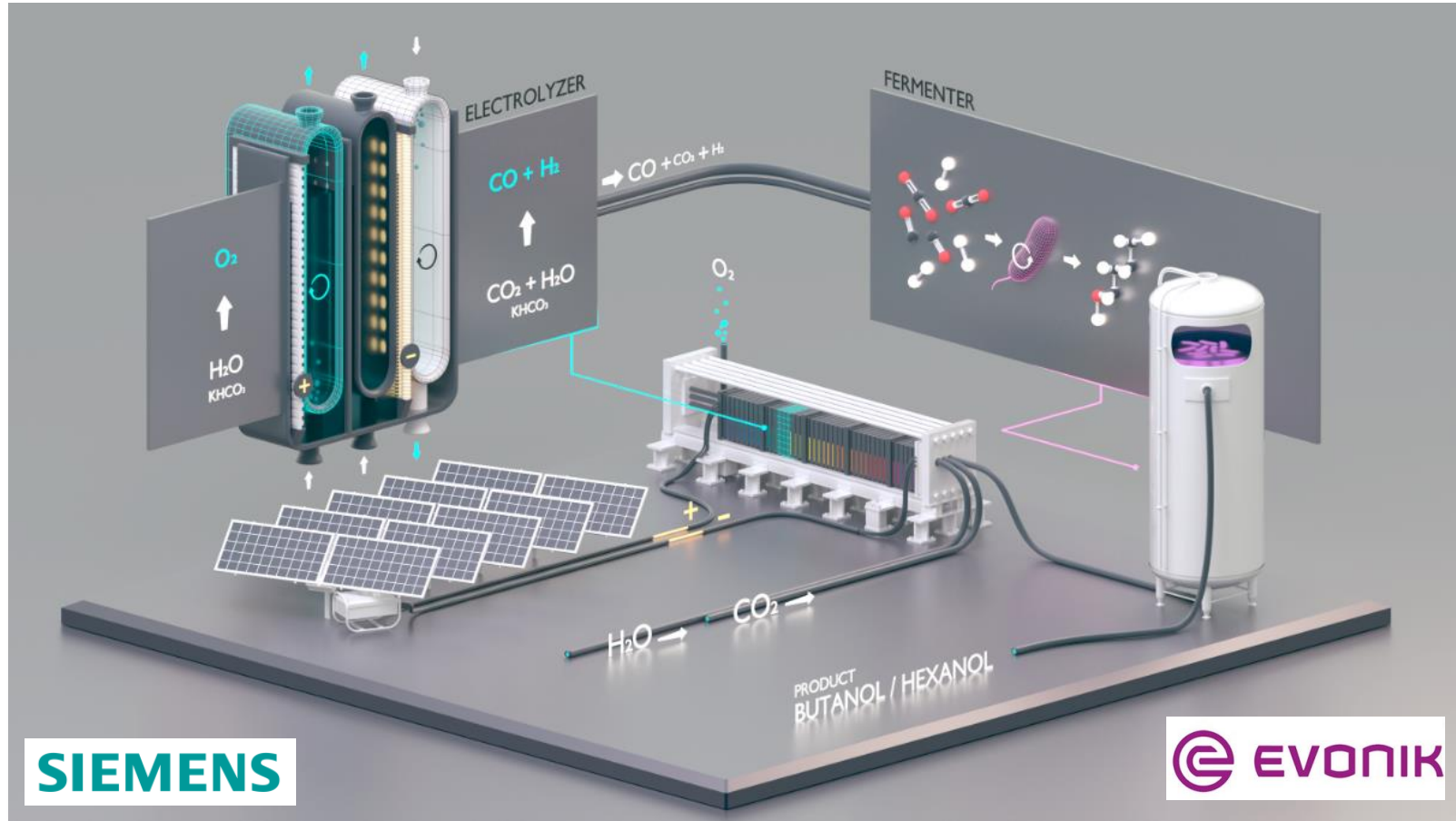
  
**-50%**  
absolute,  
Scope 1 & 2  
  
**2008 - 2025**  
  
2008 - 2018: -30% ✓

**Internal Carbon Pricing**  
for important investments  
75% of sales already covered by CO<sub>2</sub>-regimes

**108 million metric t CO<sub>2</sub>eq<sup>1</sup>**  
avoided emissions by use of selected Evonik products<sup>2</sup> compared to conventional alternatives on the market  


**Joint R&D project by Siemens and Evonik on artificial photosynthesis**  
Generation of high-value specialty chemicals from carbon dioxide and eco-electricity  
Test plant to go on stream by 2021 in Marl  


# Artificial Photosynthesis



## Status

Joint project of Siemens and Evonik  
funded by BMBF

Transfer into technical test plant  
ongoing

## Benefit

Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU)  
Convert carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) into  
specialty chemicals (e.g. butanol,  
hexanol)

Electricity from renewable sources

## Facts

Biotechnological production process  
Target capacity for production plant:  
up to 20,000 tons per year

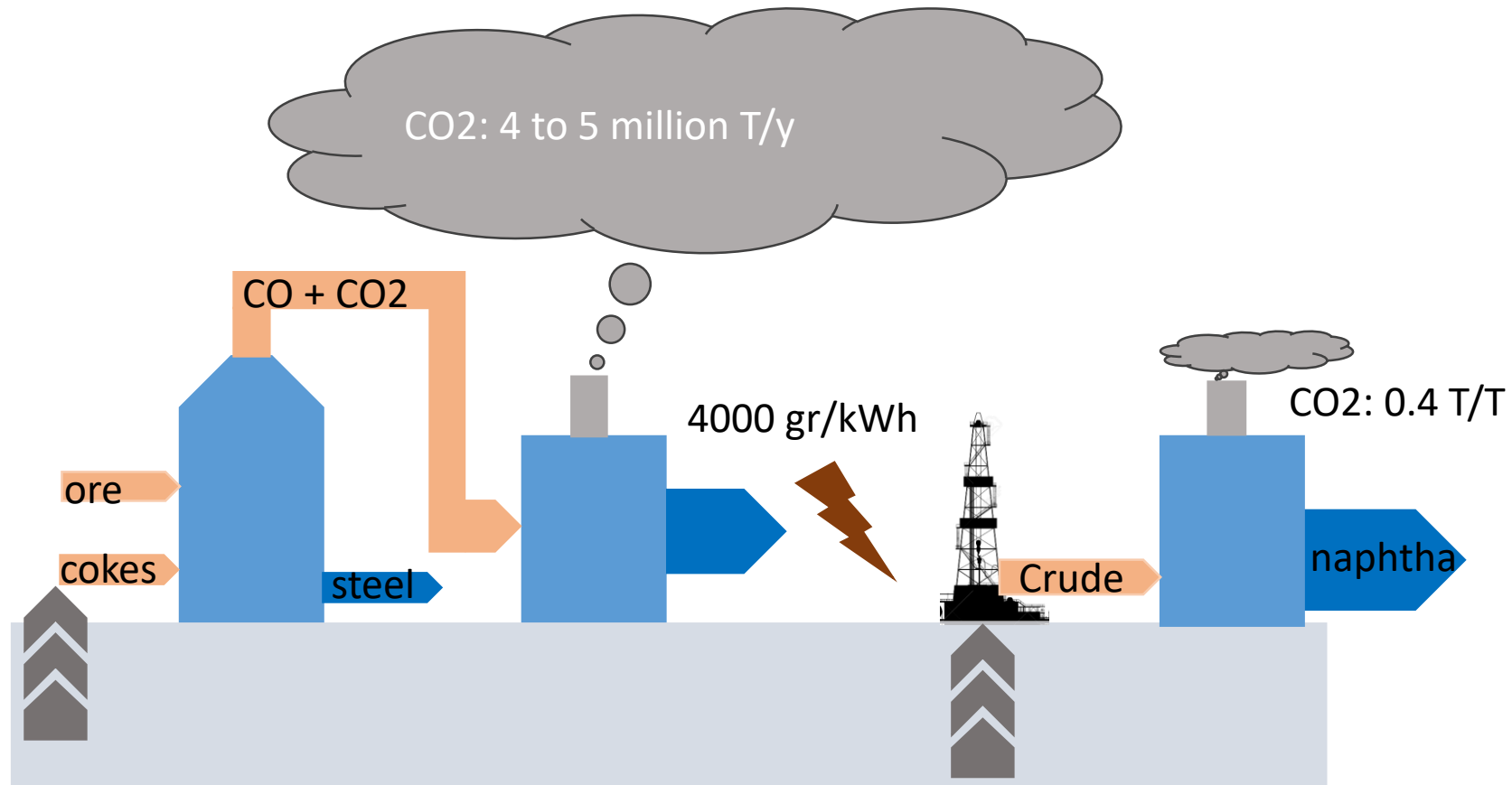


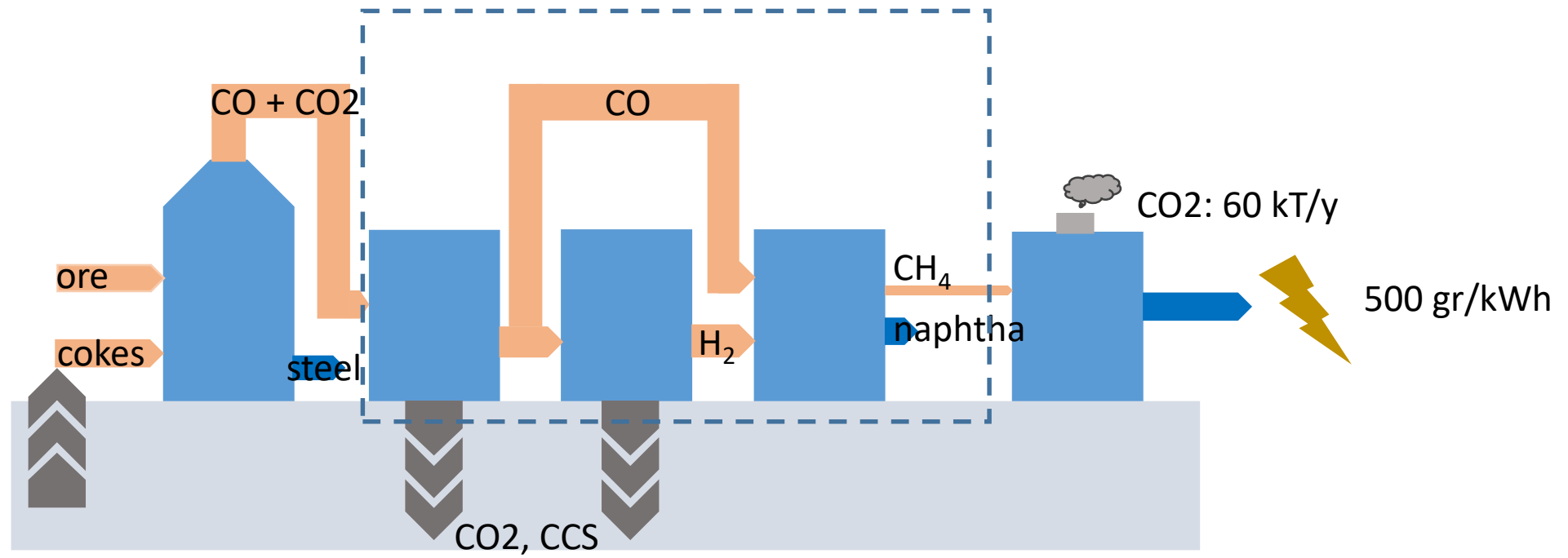
**EVONIK**

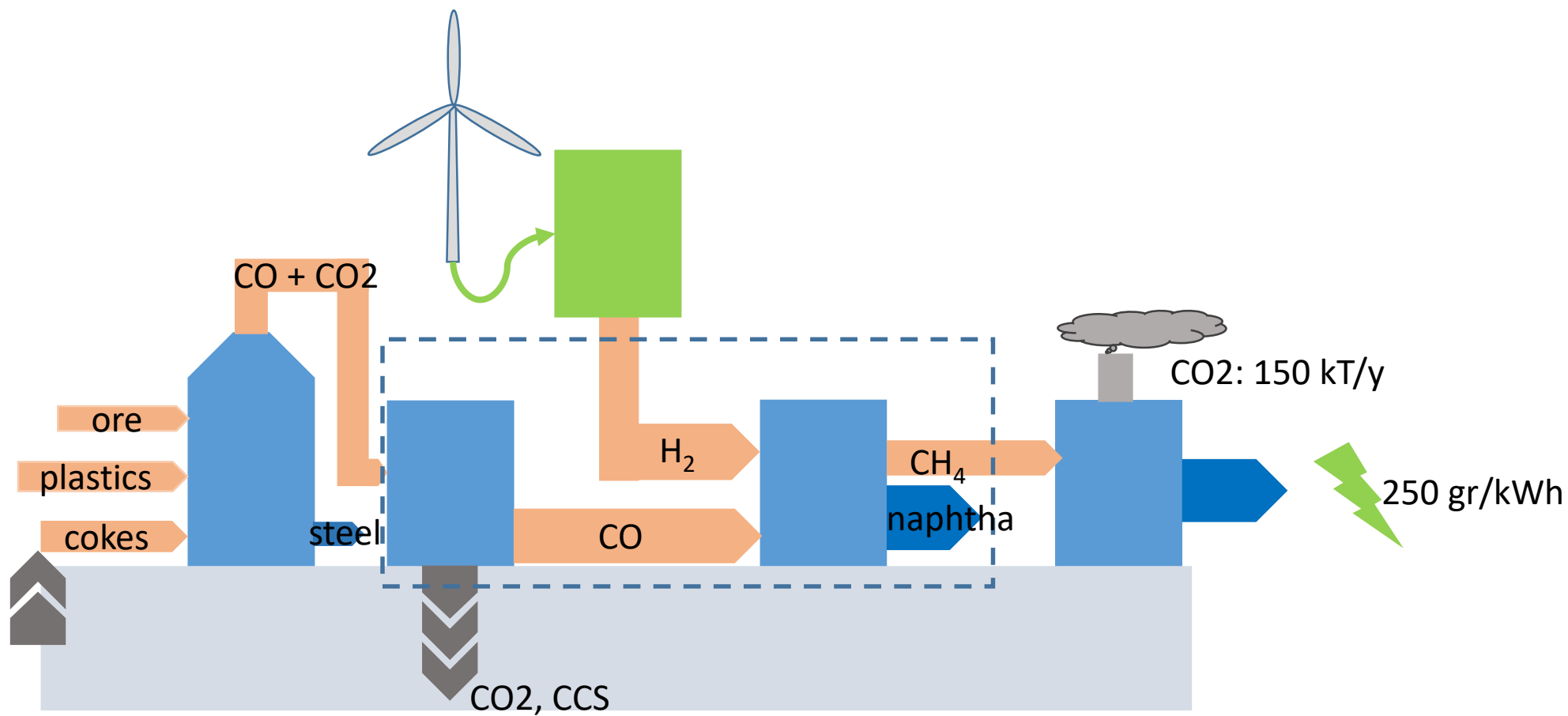
**POWER TO CREATE**

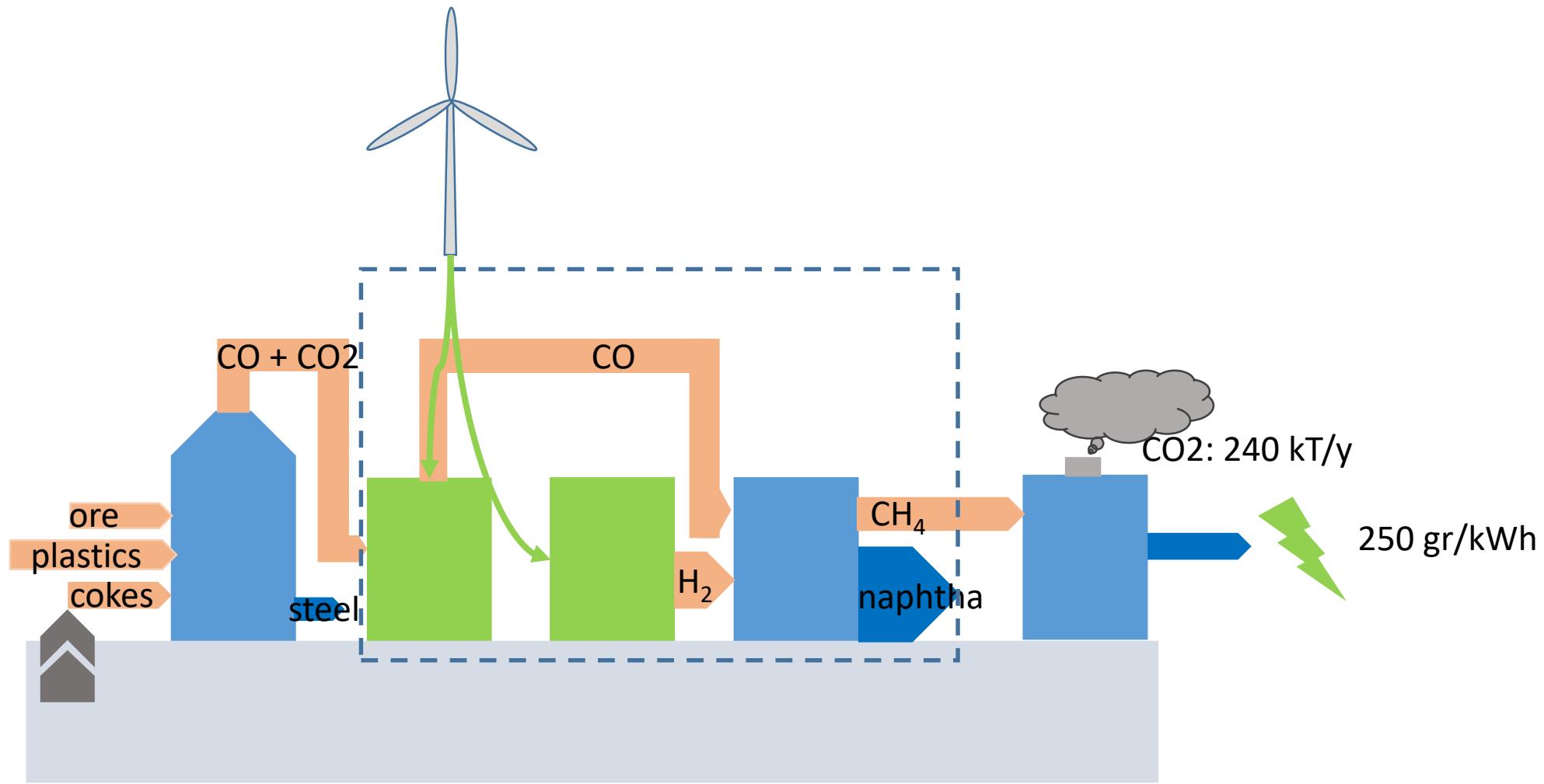


Steel2Chemicals

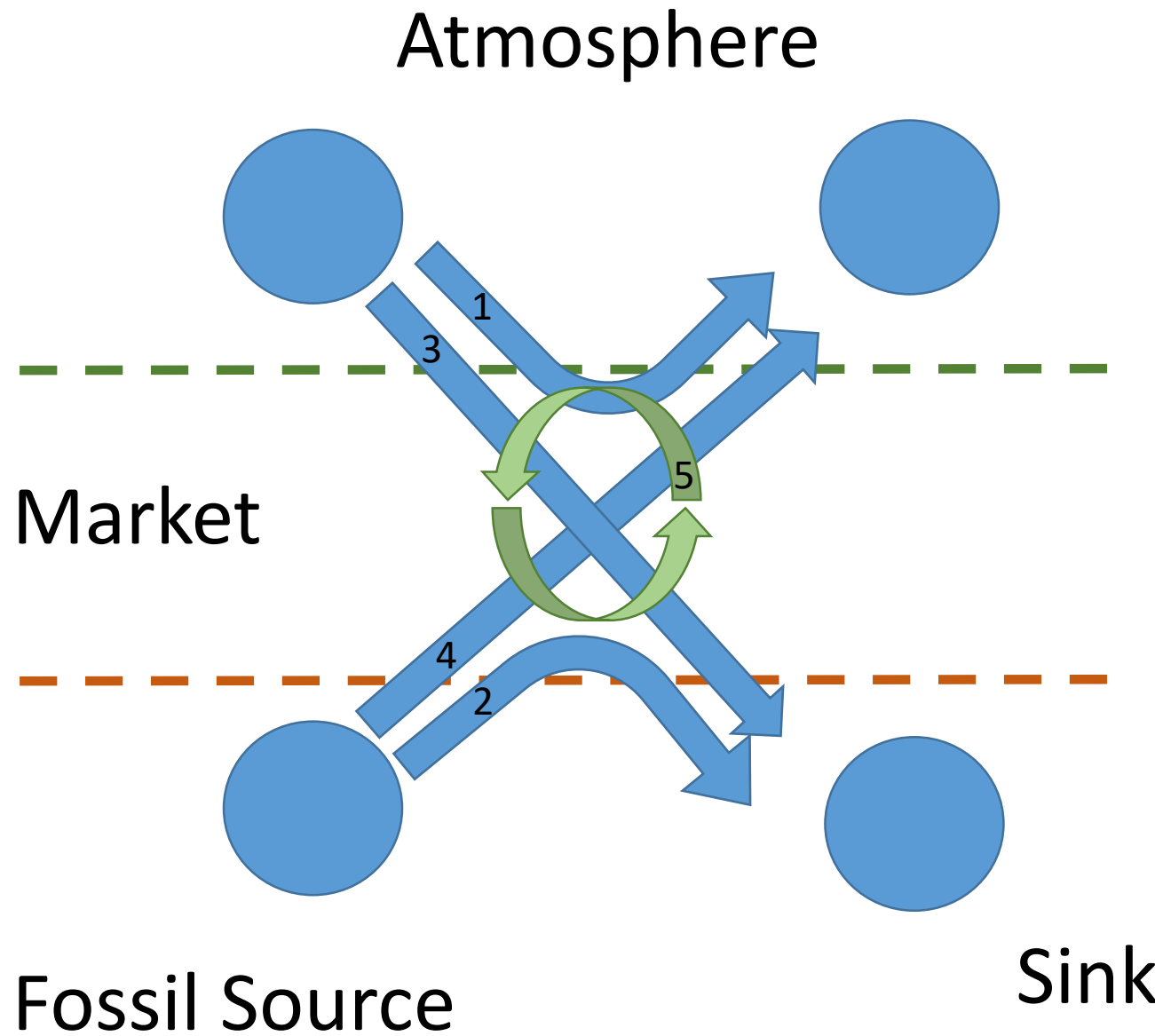












## Carbon routing

	Source	CO2 effect
1	bio	Neutral
2	fossil	Neutral
3	bio	Sink
4	fossil	Source
5	bio/fossil	Neutral/Sink

# Industrial Symbiosis Projects & the ETS Innovation Fund

- How does the definition of relevant costs (additional costs) apply to industrial symbiosis projects?
- What is the conventional production route a project involving more than one sector should be compared to?
- Would an integrated project consisting of CCS and CCU sub-projects require separate proposals?
- How should the GHG emissions avoidance be assessed for complex projects that involve multiple elements such as carbon capture, power generation, and carbon utilization?
- Should GHG emission avoidance of industrial symbiosis projects be compared to benchmarks and if so which benchmarks should be used?

# Biobased products



# Innovation Fund **SUNLIQUID® TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM**

Confidential

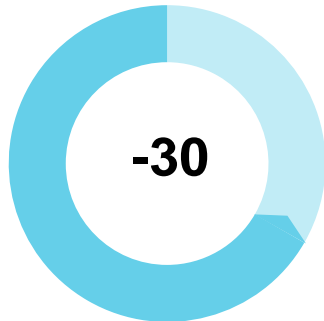
O. Wachsen  
Group Process Technology  
Group Technology & Innovation  
05.06.2019

what is precious to you?

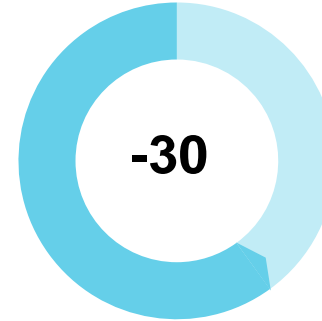
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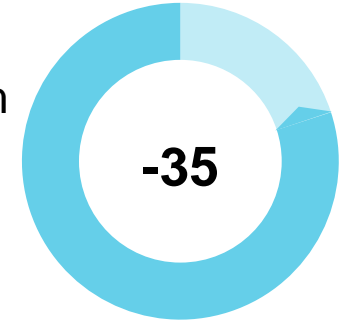
Reduction  
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Consumption



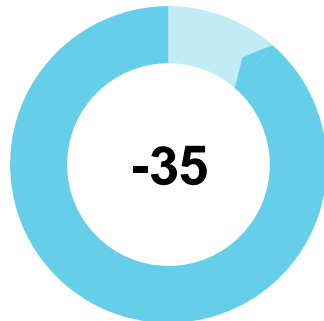
Reduction  
of Direct CO<sub>2</sub>  
Emissions



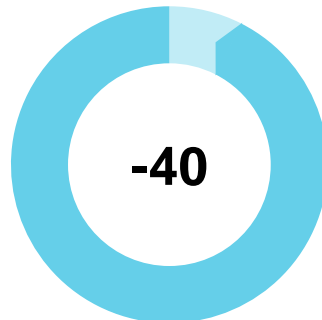
Reduction of  
Emissions from  
Greenhouse  
Gases



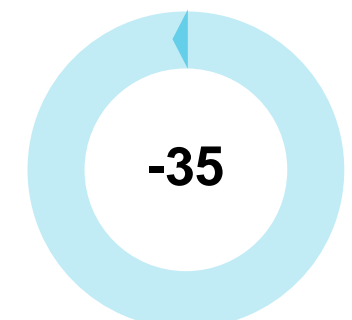
Reduction  
of Water  
Consumption



Reduction  
of Volume  
of Waste Water



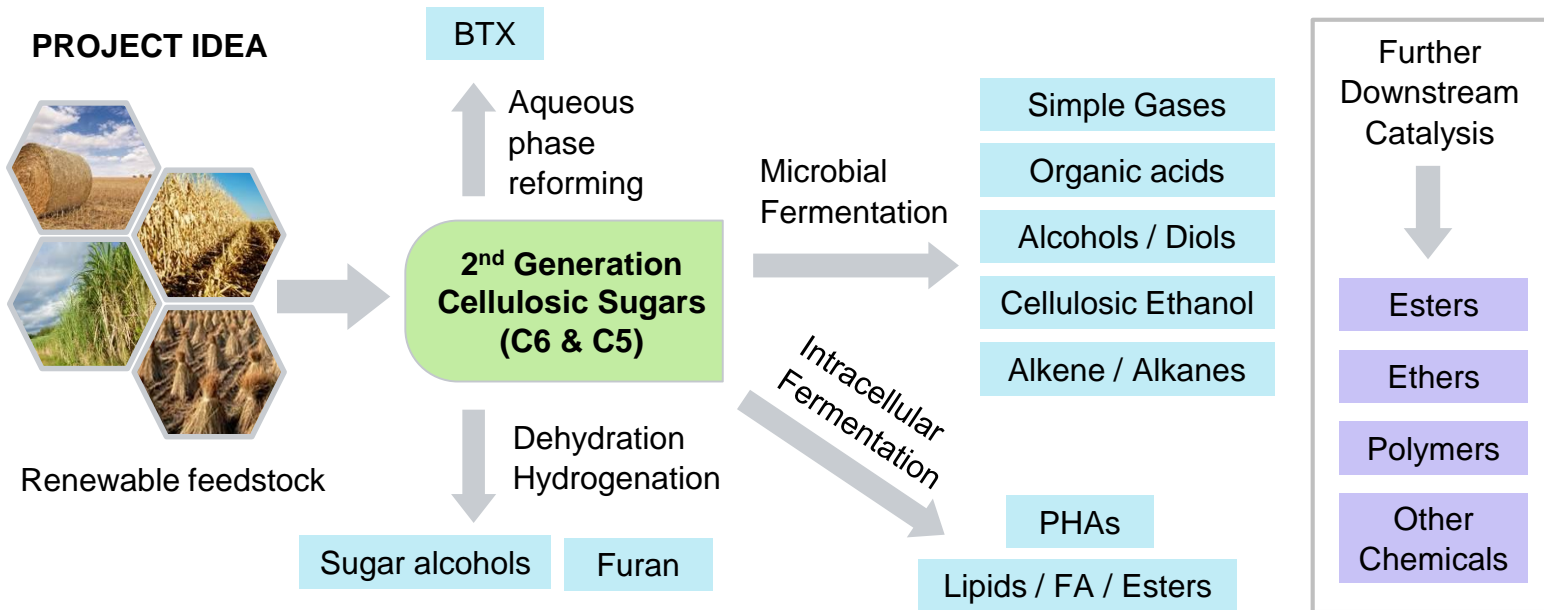
Reduction  
of Volume  
of Waste<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Per ton of products produced, <sup>2</sup> Waste performance mainly affected by non-hazardous waste increase e.g. from gypsum waste

# sunliquid® Technology Platform for Highly Sustainable Bio-based Products

## PROJECT IDEA



## TECHNOLOGY STATUS

- High reduction of GHG emissions due to the usage of renewable non-food biomass  
(e.g. >95 % GHG savings for the process to cellulosic ethanol compared to fossil route)
- Integration of new technologies based on cellulosic sugars into existing production processes enables higher GHG savings  
(e.g. integration of 2G ethanol into existing 1G ethanol technology, currently at TRL 7)
- Potential for additional GHG emission savings due to capturing of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Downstream processes via 2G cellulosic sugars in demonstration scale (TRL 6–7)
- Various downstream pathways and sustainable products possible (also new ones with lower TRL)
- Huge development opportunities for a vast variety of different bio-based products

## ADVANTAGES

Usage of currently **underutilized renewable feedstock**



**High reduction of GHG emissions** compared to fossil routes



**Creation of green jobs** in rural areas and agricultural sector



**Boost of local economies** and creation of business opportunities



## DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

- Downstream processes needs support through the ETS fund to increase TRL level
- Reasonable translation of the ETS regulation into Calls needed to be attractive for industries to apply



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# Evonik innovation projects for low carbon industry

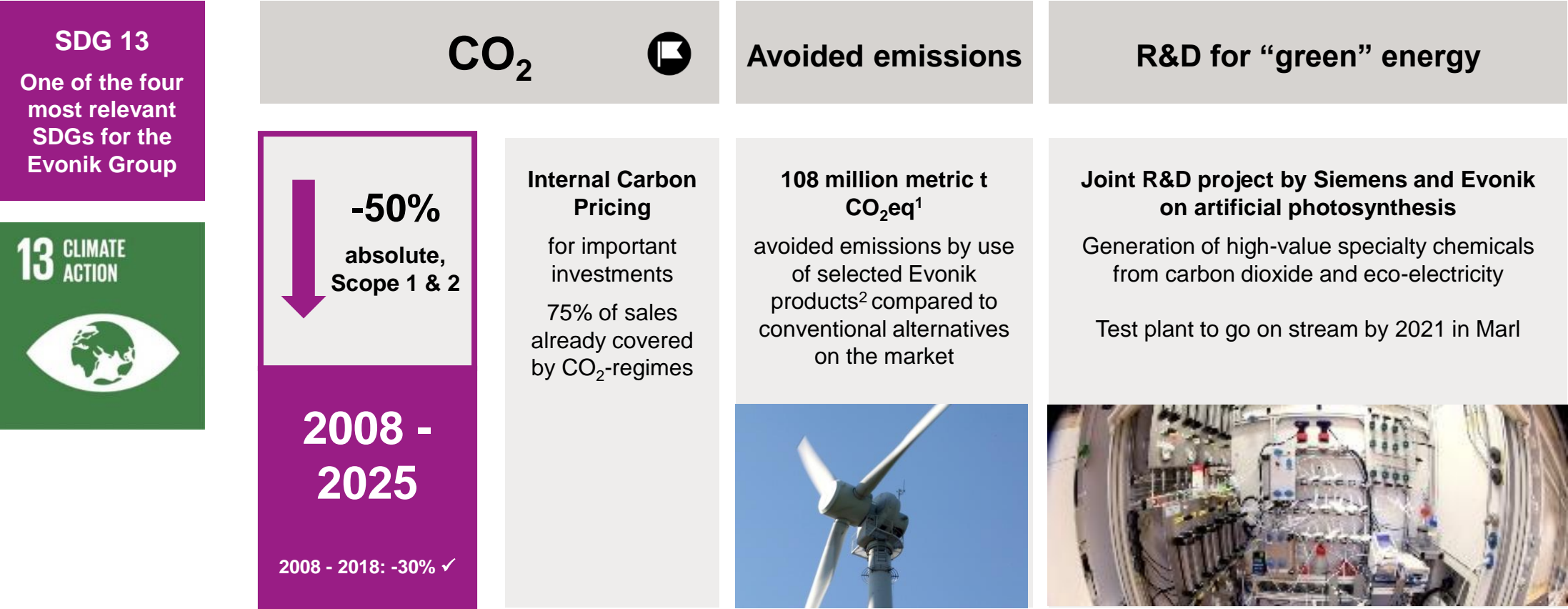
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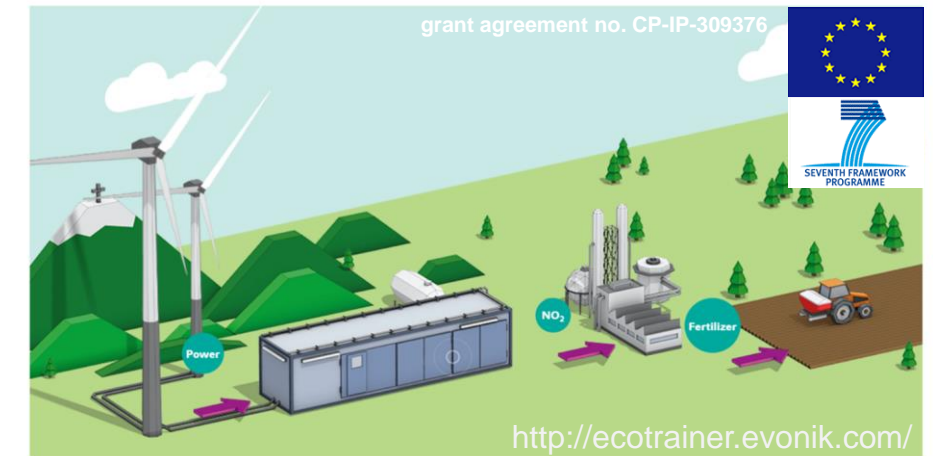
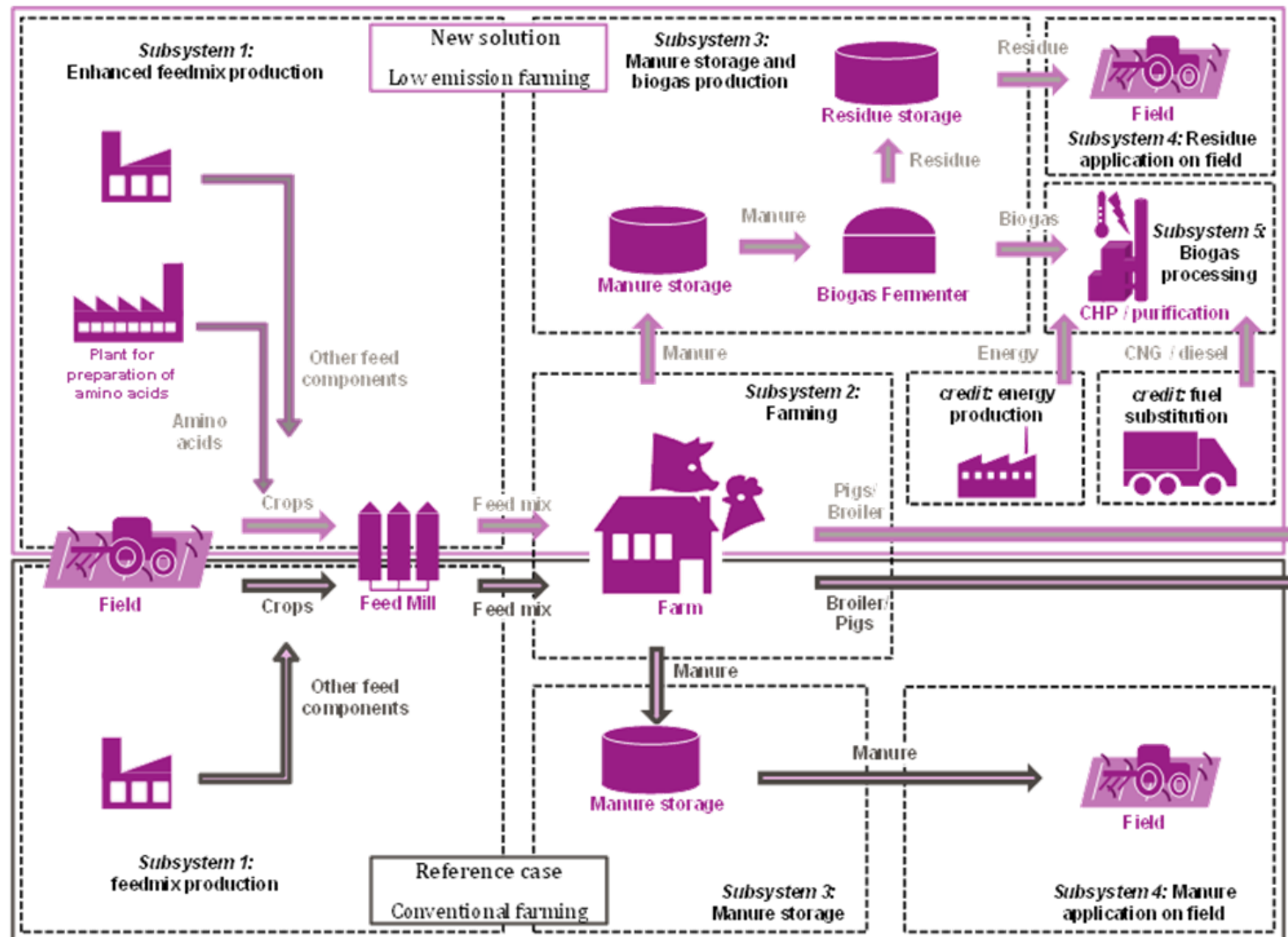


FY 2018 | 1) Carbon dioxide equivalents 2) „green tire” technology, amino acids in animal feed, foam stabilizers for insulation materials, and oil additives in hydraulic oils

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# Evonik Low Emission Farming (LEF)

## One Field of GHG reduction by Chemistry



### Optimized Nitrogen Management

#### Status

Demonstration of economical fertilizer production  
Chemicals from  $N_2$  source by innovative process

#### Benefit

Fertilizer with negative  $CO_2$  footprint  
prevent  $NH_3$ -Emission from soil

#### Facts

Green power reduces GHG footprint  
New plant with 400 t/a capacity  
Fertilizer type for small soil areas



**EVONIK**

**POWER TO CREATE**