

April 12, 2023

Zooming in Zooming **Out**

Telescoping to Accelerate the Energy Transition

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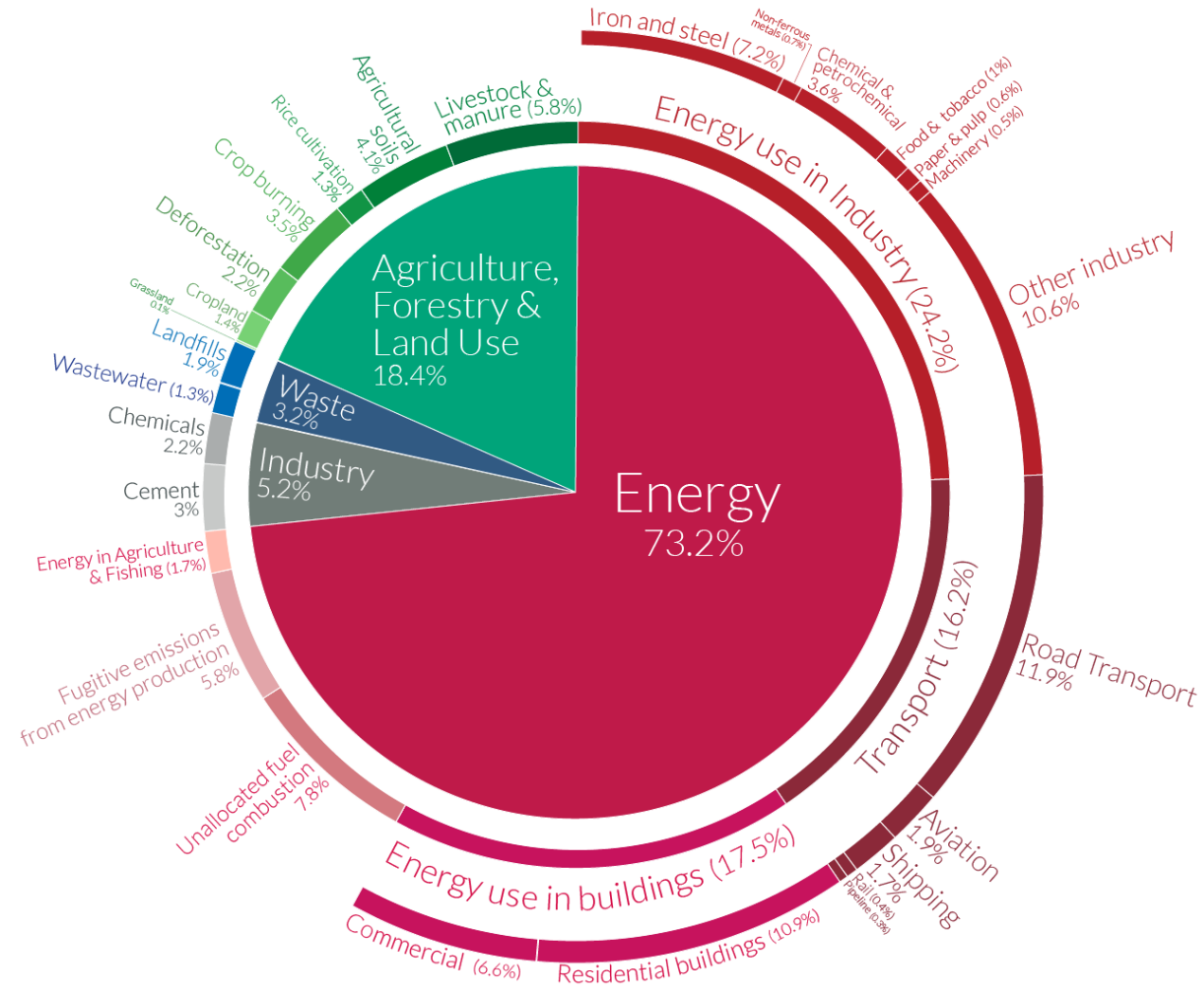
Unless there are immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, 1.5°C is beyond reach.

Description of sectors are based on the IPCC 5th Assessment Report

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector



This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂eq.





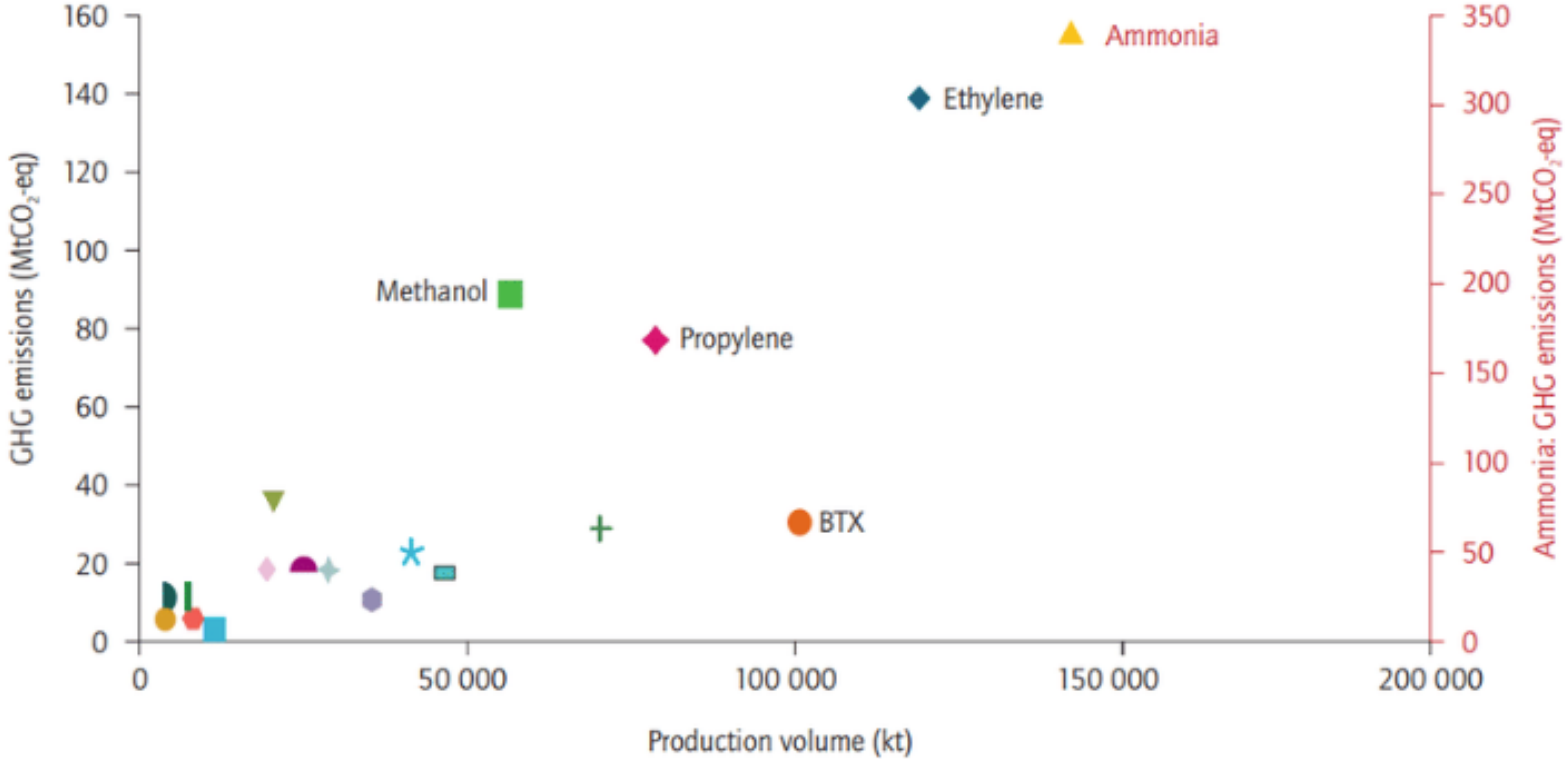
Energy uses	Type of fossil fuels	Non-energy uses
Heat Electricity	Kerosene	Normal paraffins used in the production of detergents
	Naphtha, gas oil, ethane, propane, butane, NGL	Feedstocks for steam cracking, intermediates, plastics, rubber, solvents, paints, soaps, detergents, food additives, etc.
	Natural gas	Ammonia, methanol, carbon monoxide
	Residual fuel oil	Ammonia, methanol, propylene, carbon black

Zooming OUT there are 3 key strategies:

- Use less resources
 - Increase efficiency
 - Reuse
 - Recycle
 - Degrowth
- Decarbonize energy sources
- Replace fossil fuels with alternative feedstocks:
 - Waste
 - Biomass
 - CO₂

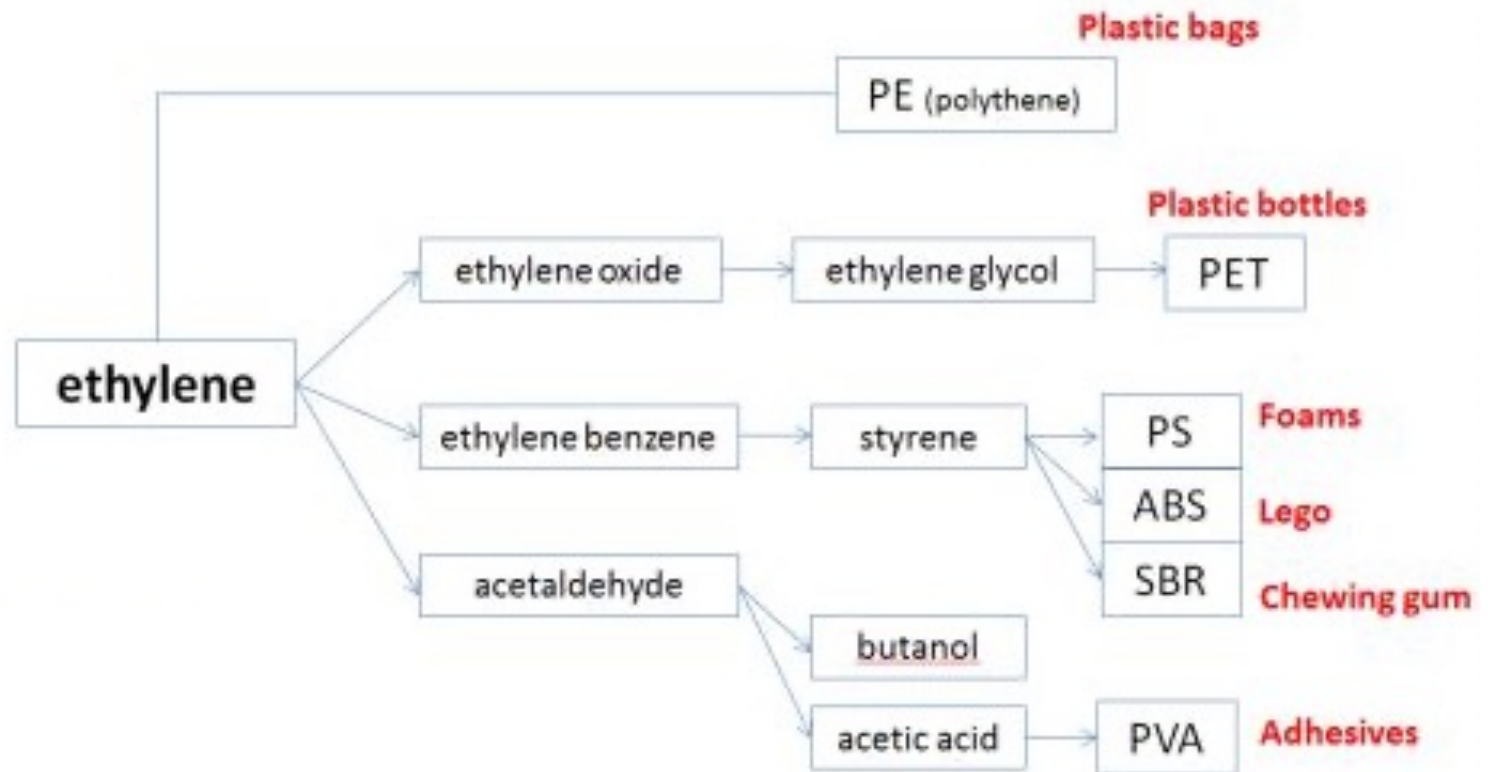


Source figure: Gordon Walmsley et al., 2019 (doi: 10.016/j.rser.2019.03.039) ⁶

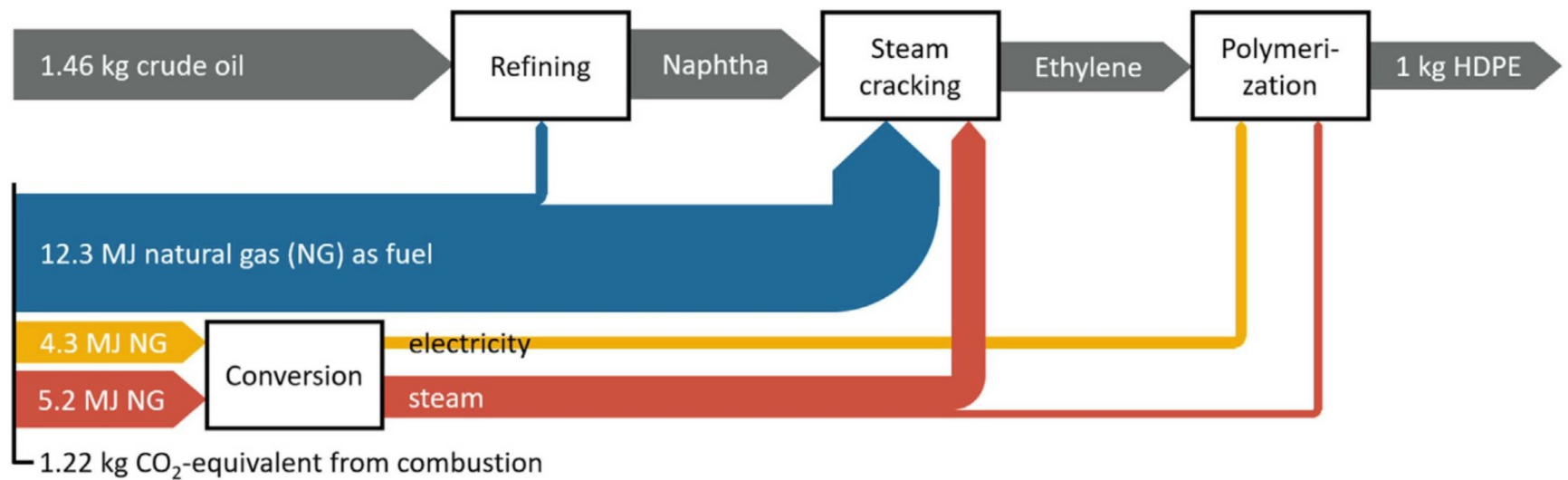


- Acrylonitrile
- Caprolactam
- Cumene
- ◆ Ethylene Glycol
- ▼ Ethylene Oxide
- Phenol
- + Polyethylene
- Propylene Oxide
- Polypropylene
- ◆ Para-Xylene
- Styrene
- ★ Terephthalic Acid
- Vinylchloride

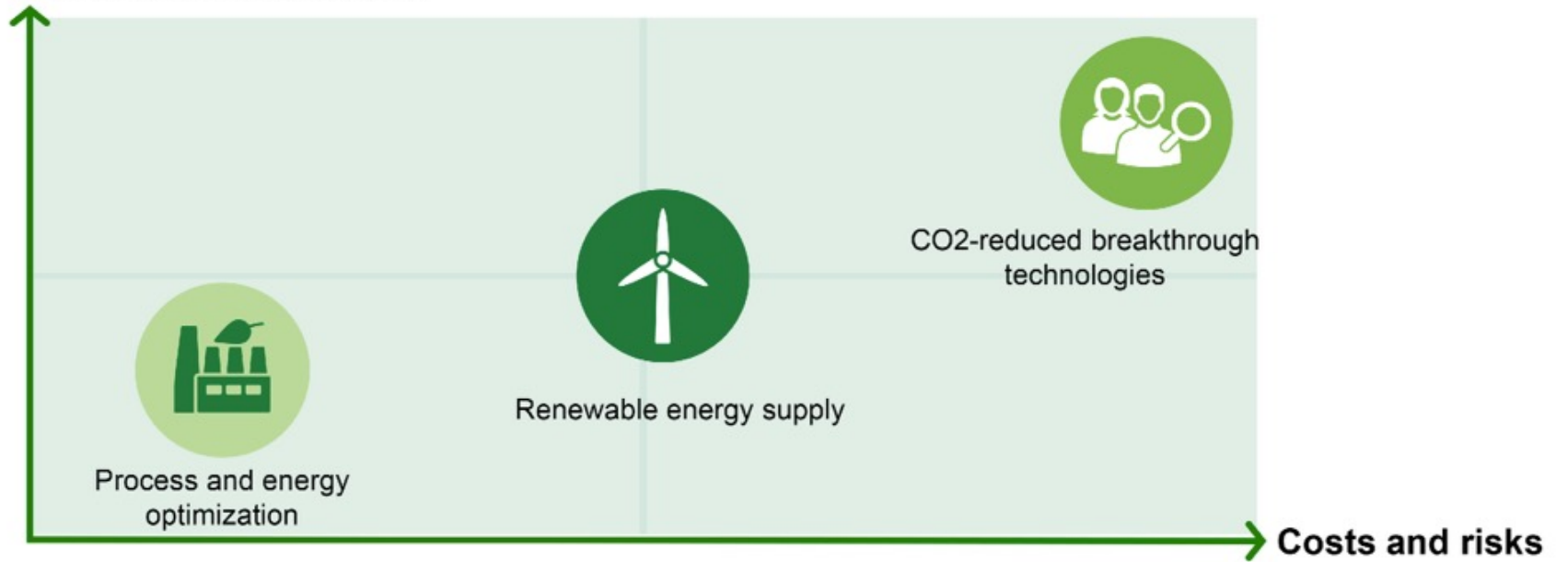
In 2022, we produced about 163 million tonnes of ethylene worldwide



Energy use in the production of high density Polyethylene

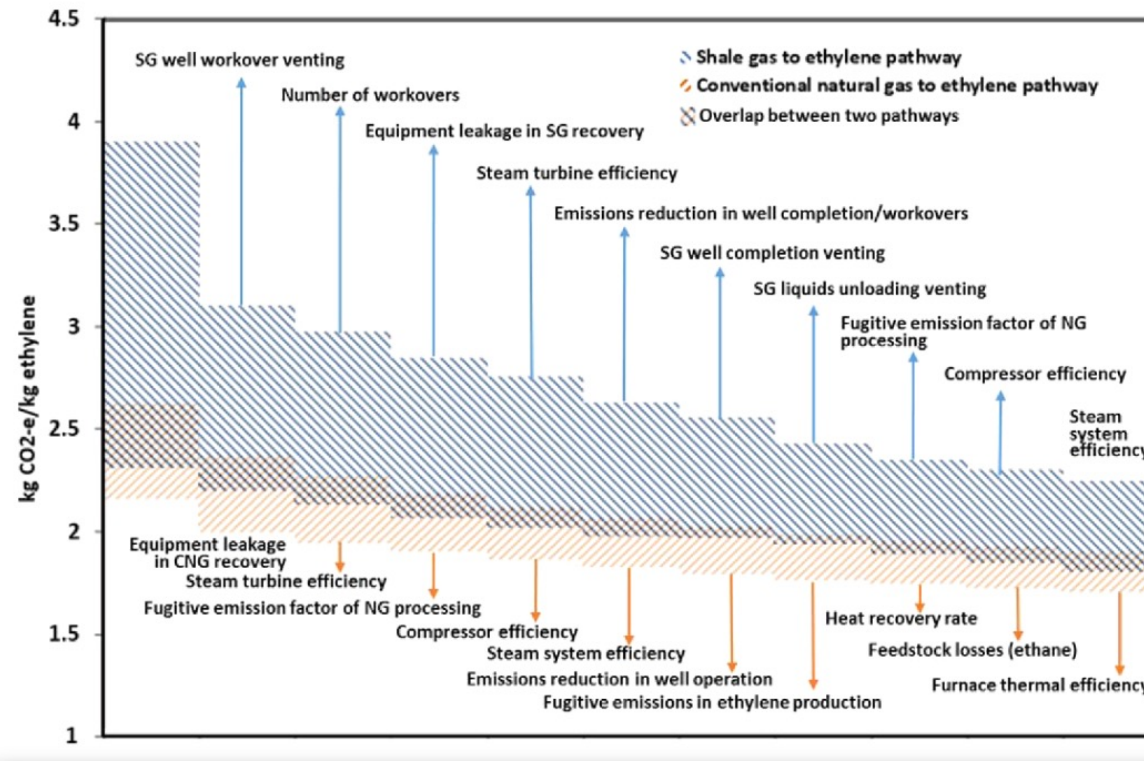


Potential CO2 reduction




Three areas of focus for the chemical industry Image: BASF

Changes in GHG intensity by changing current to best practice efficiency values in the ethylene value chain



Source: Yao et al., 2015



Shell, BP en Dow hebben een veel grotere impact op het klimaat dan concurrenten

Door Jeroen Kraan

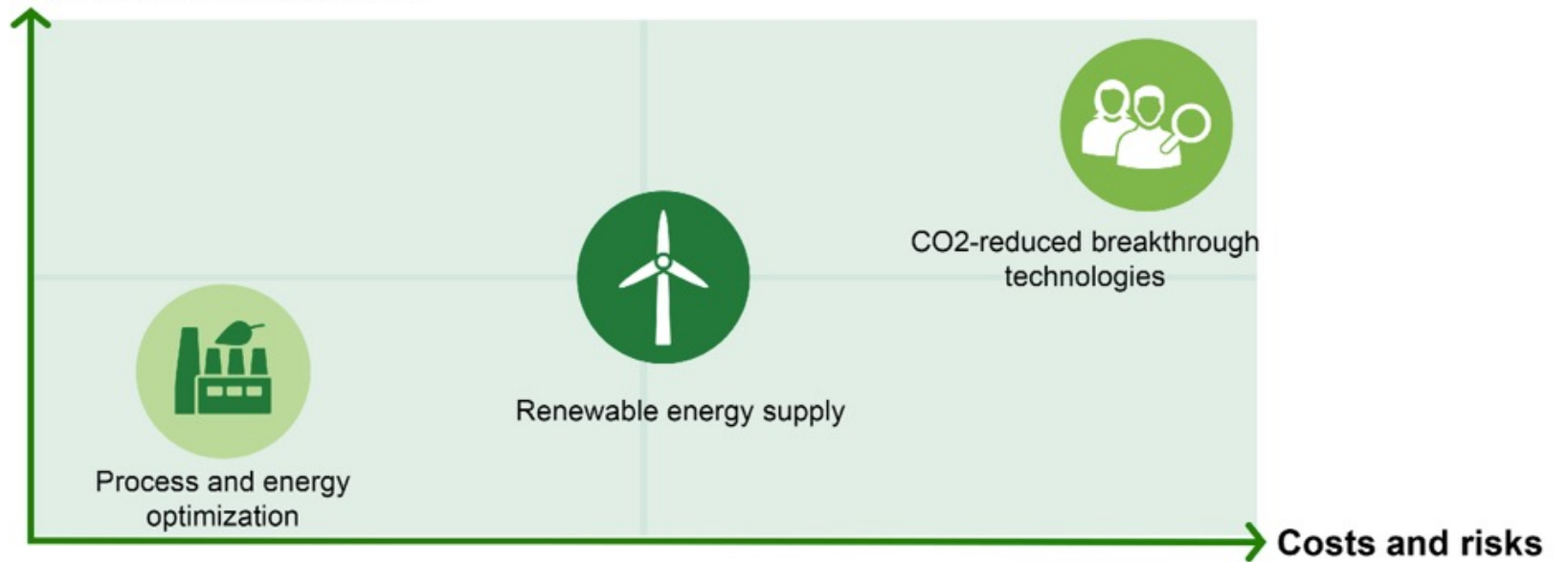
24 mrt 2023 om 05:06
Update: 2 dagen geleden

 1.2K reacties



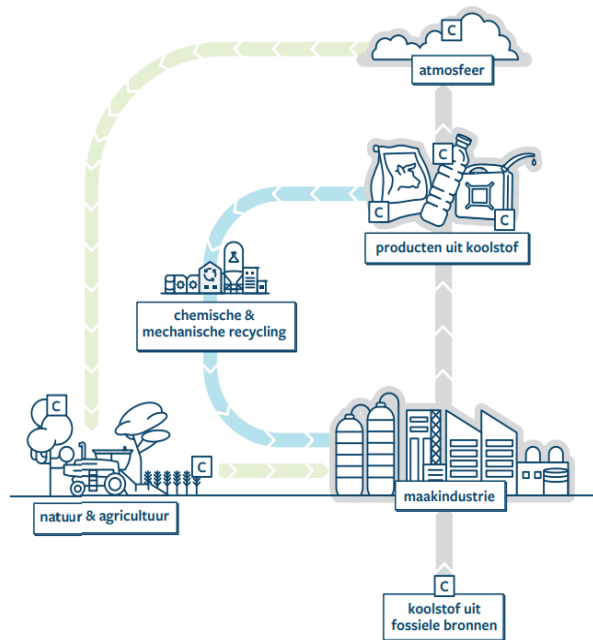
Industriële giganten als Shell, BP en chemiebedrijf Dow hebben een veel grotere klimaatimpact dan hun concurrenten. De bedrijven produceren minder efficiënt, waardoor ze jaarlijks vele honderdduizenden extra tonnen CO₂ uitstoten. Dat blijkt uit onderzoek van NU.nl.

Potential CO2 reduction

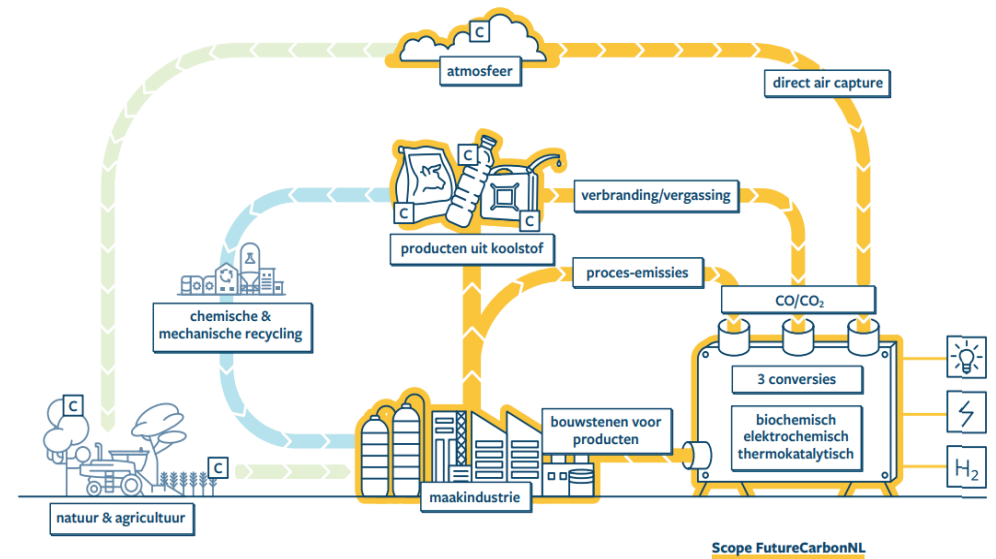


Three areas of focus for the chemical industry Image: BASF

2022



2040



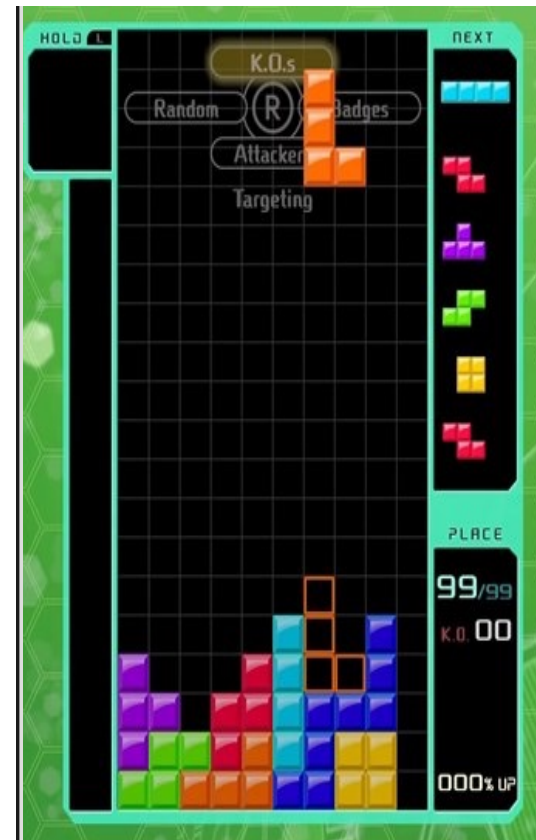
Possible pathways to make Ethylene (at different TRL)

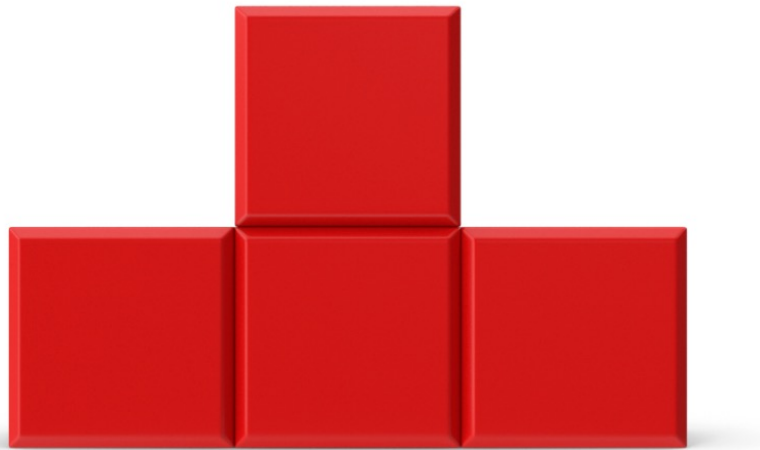
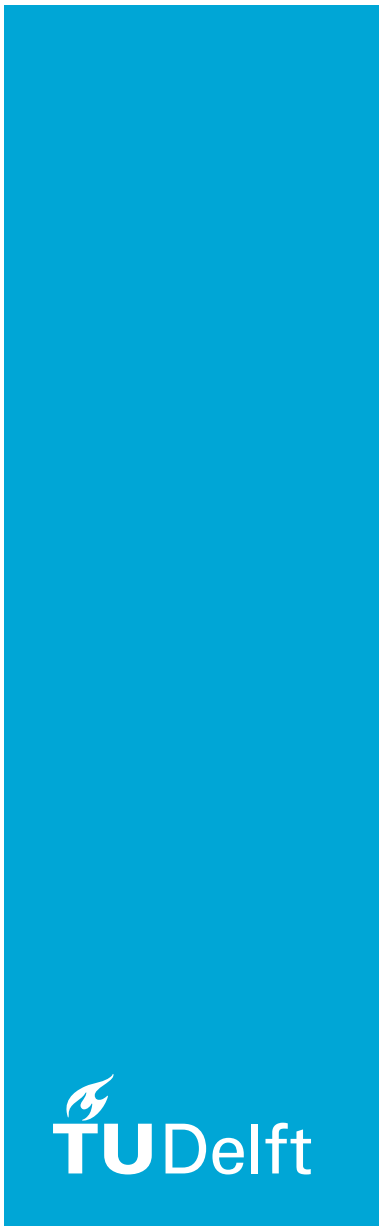
54 possible pathways identified (3-step routes)



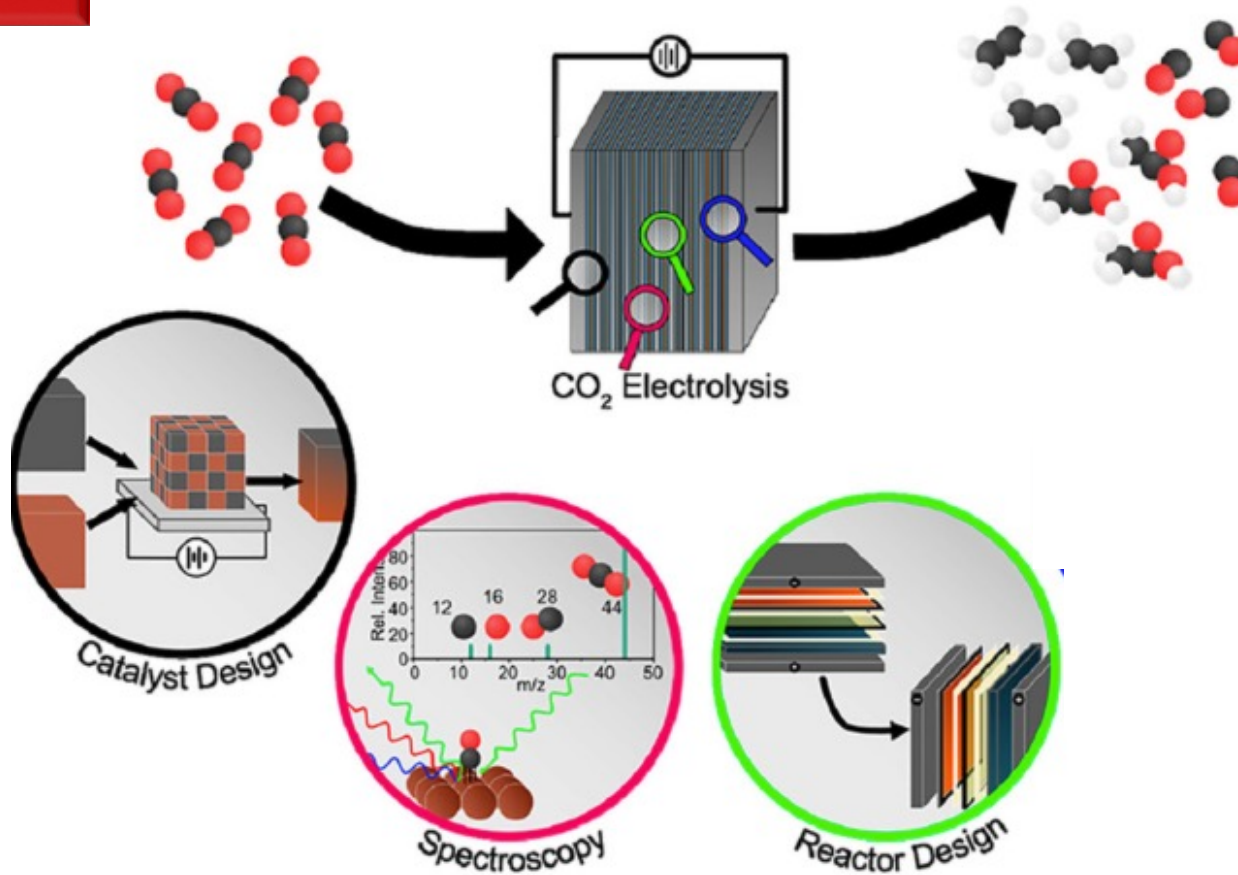
A TETRIS-like problem...

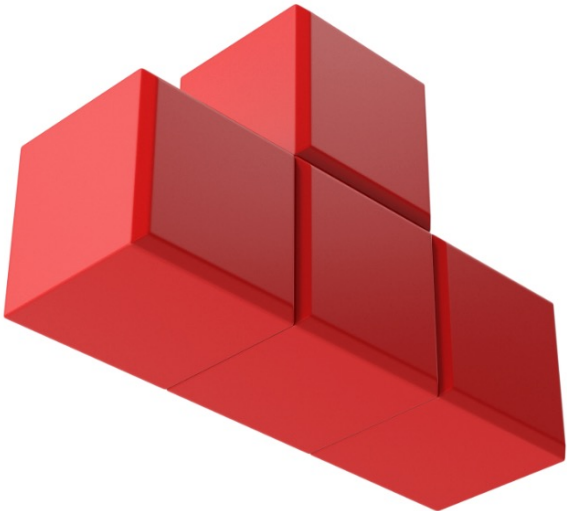
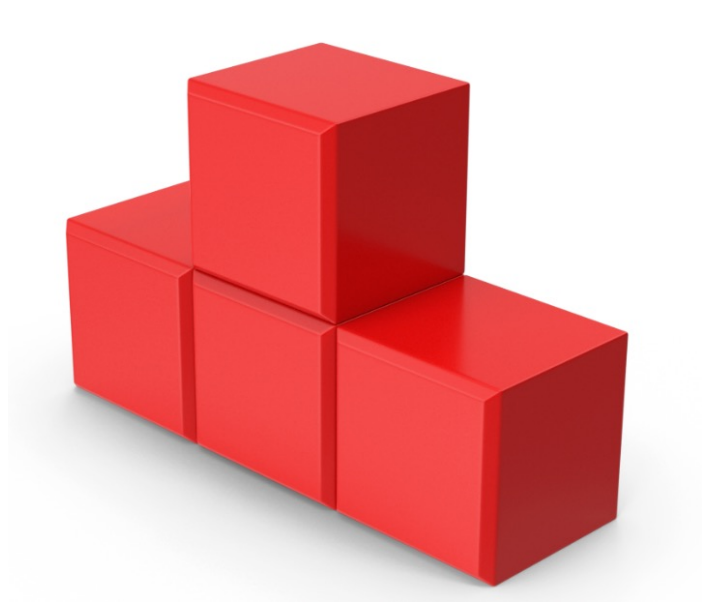
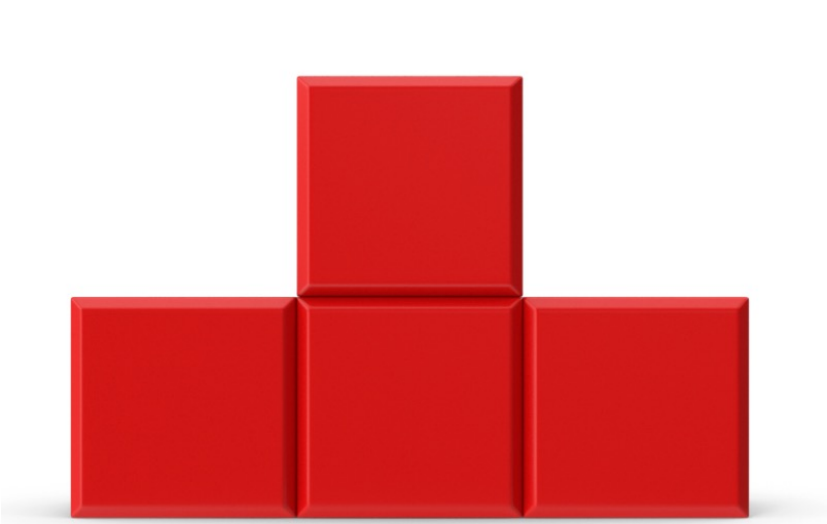
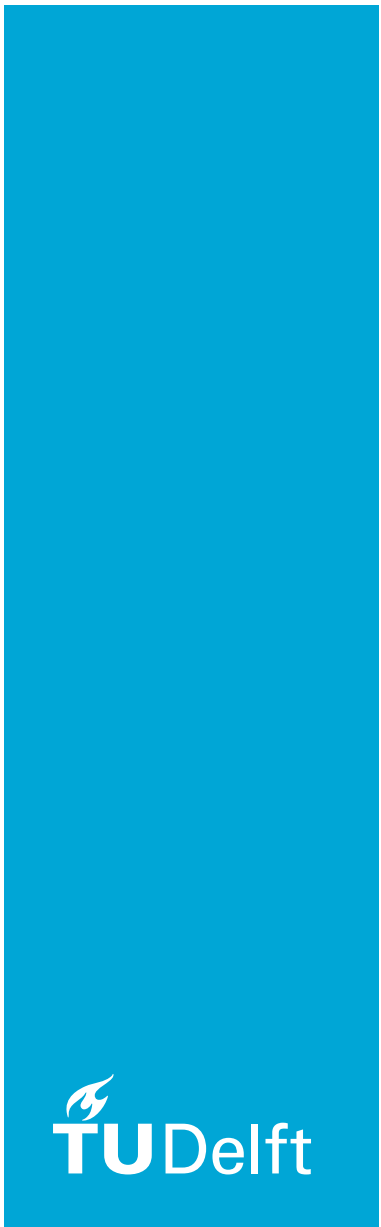
- Technologies
- Chains
- Systems



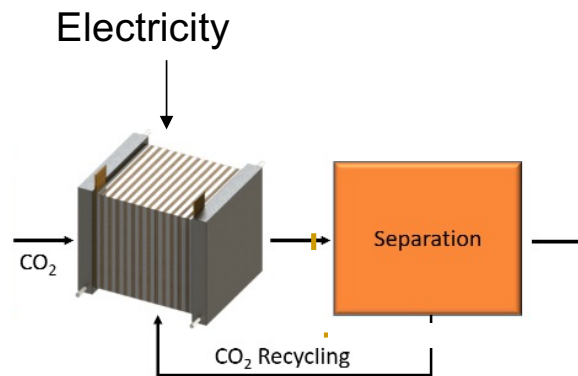


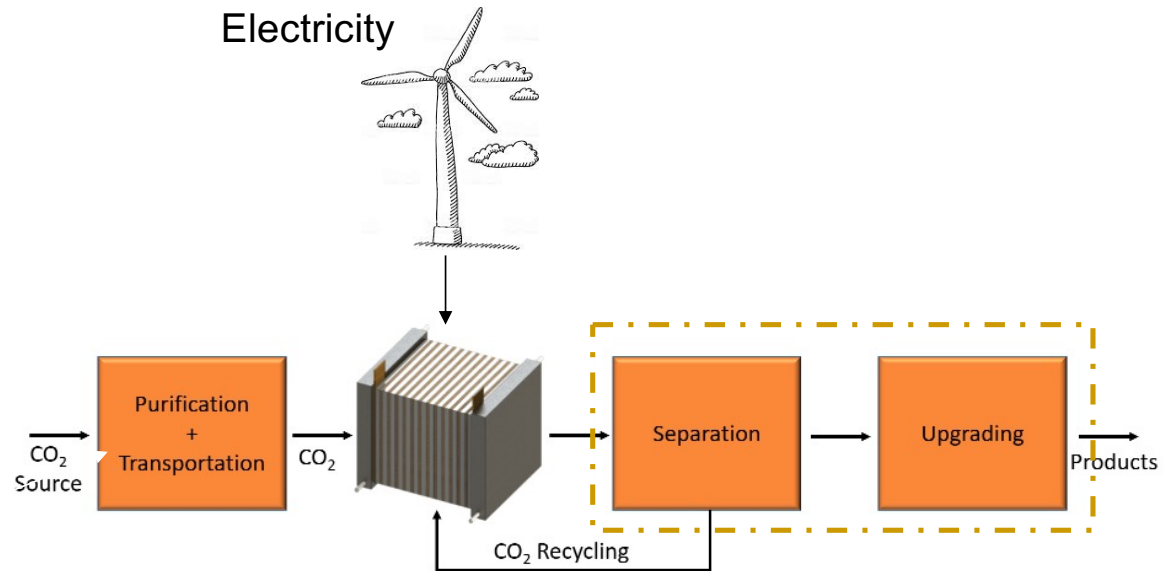
Zooming In





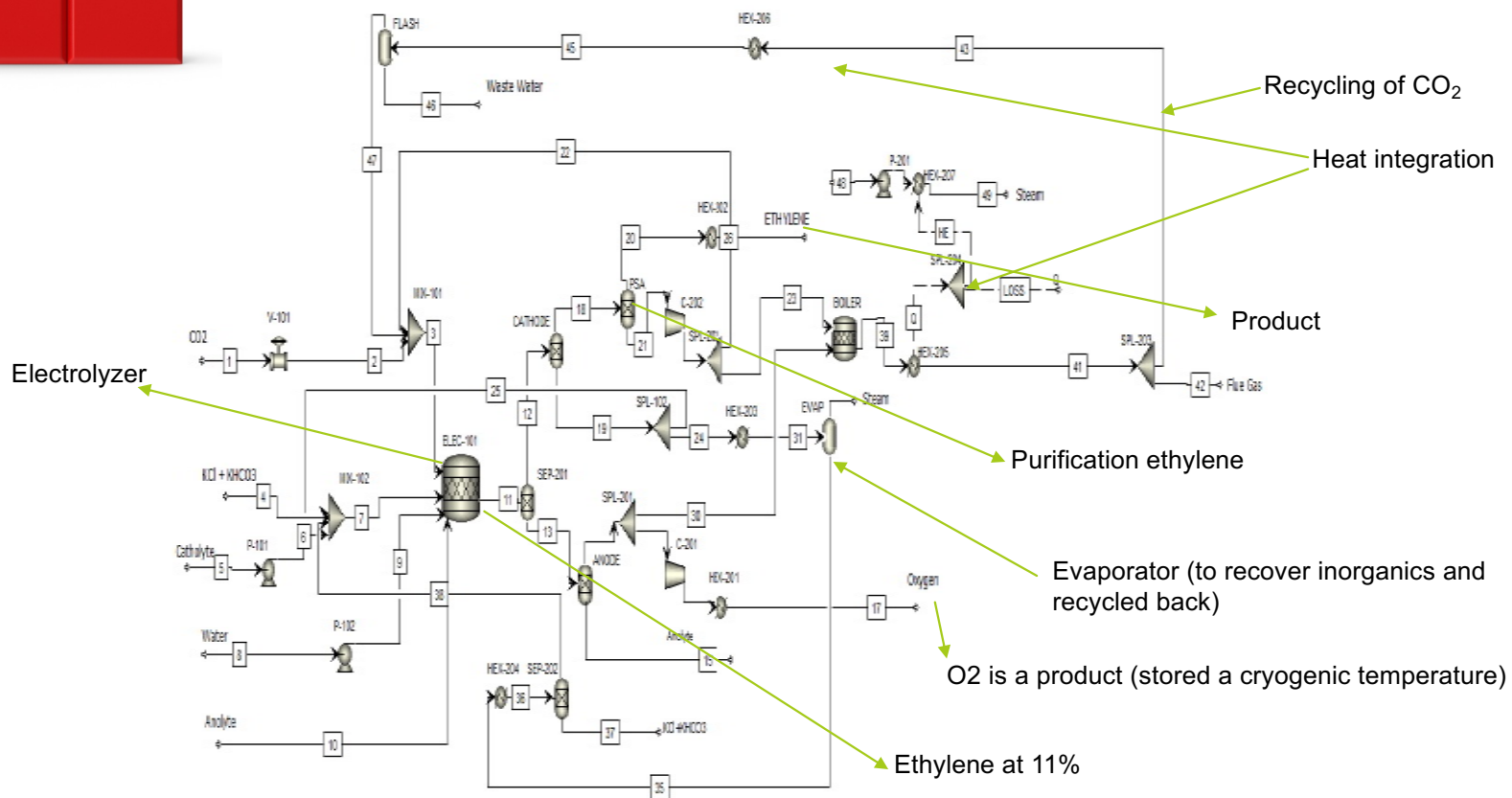
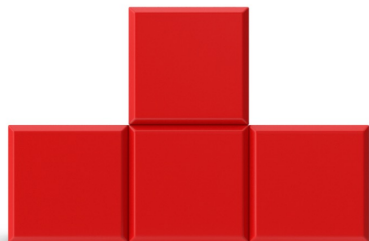
The assessment of novel technologies requires zooming out from the core aspect of the technology.....



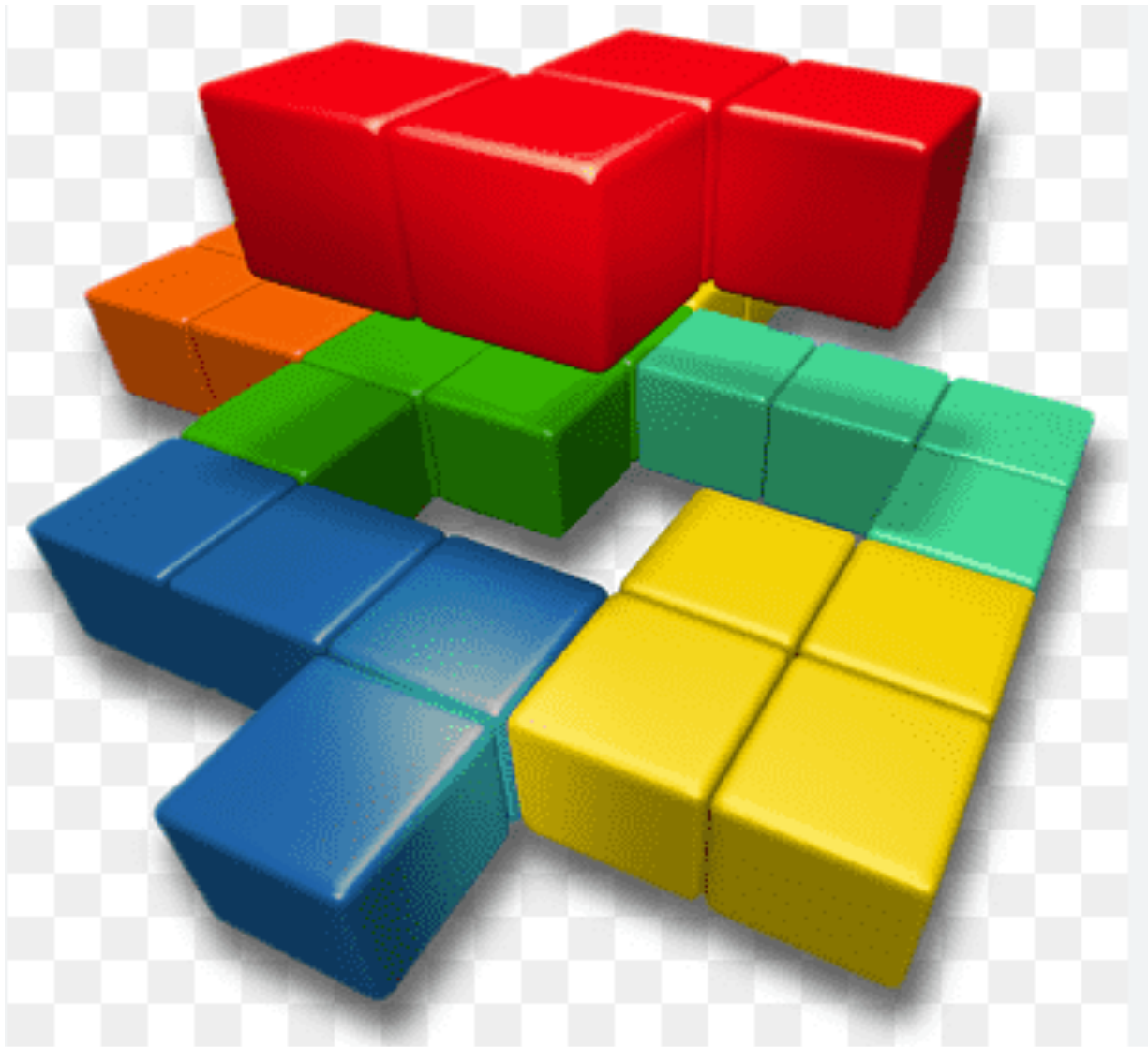


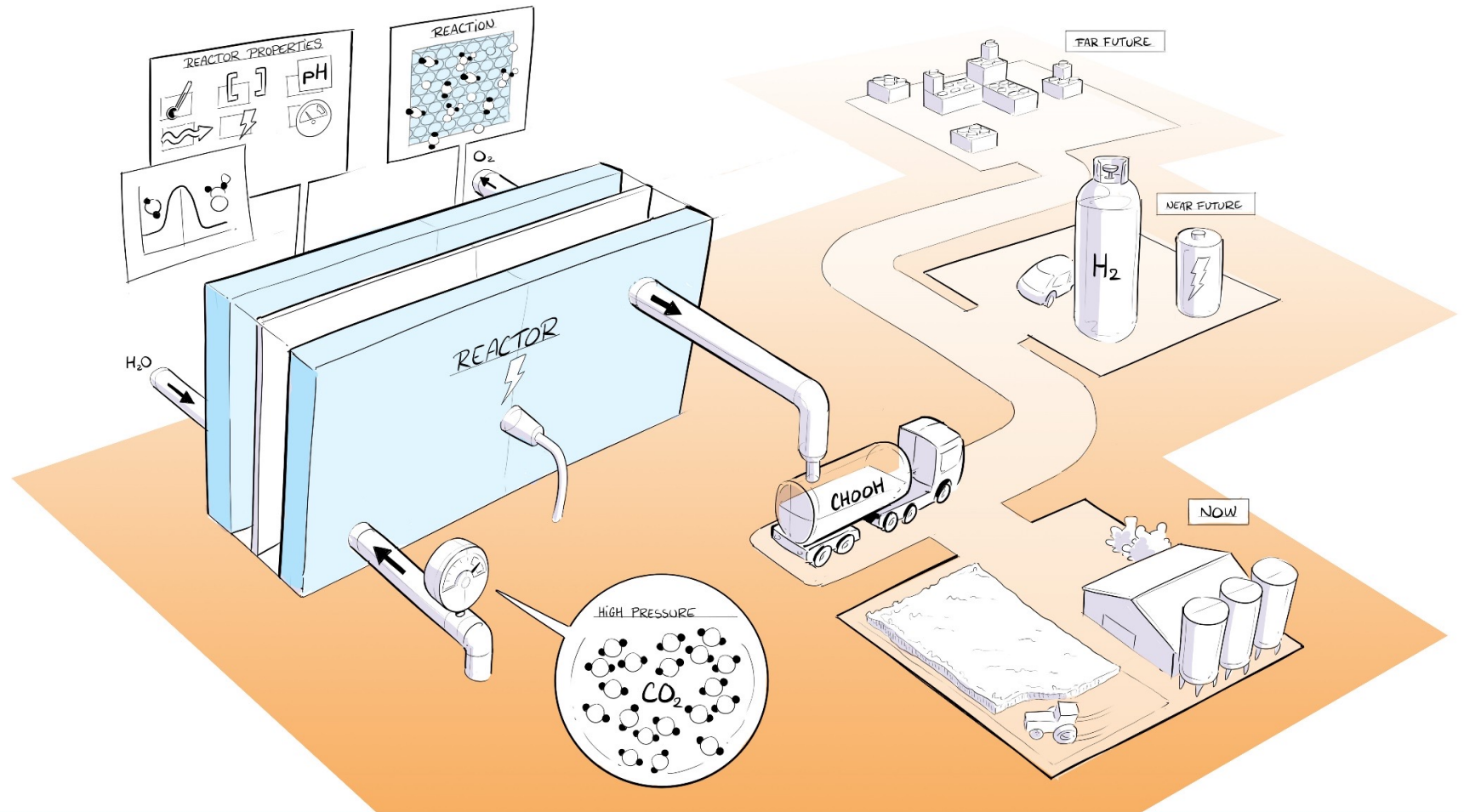
Ex-ante Technology Assessment

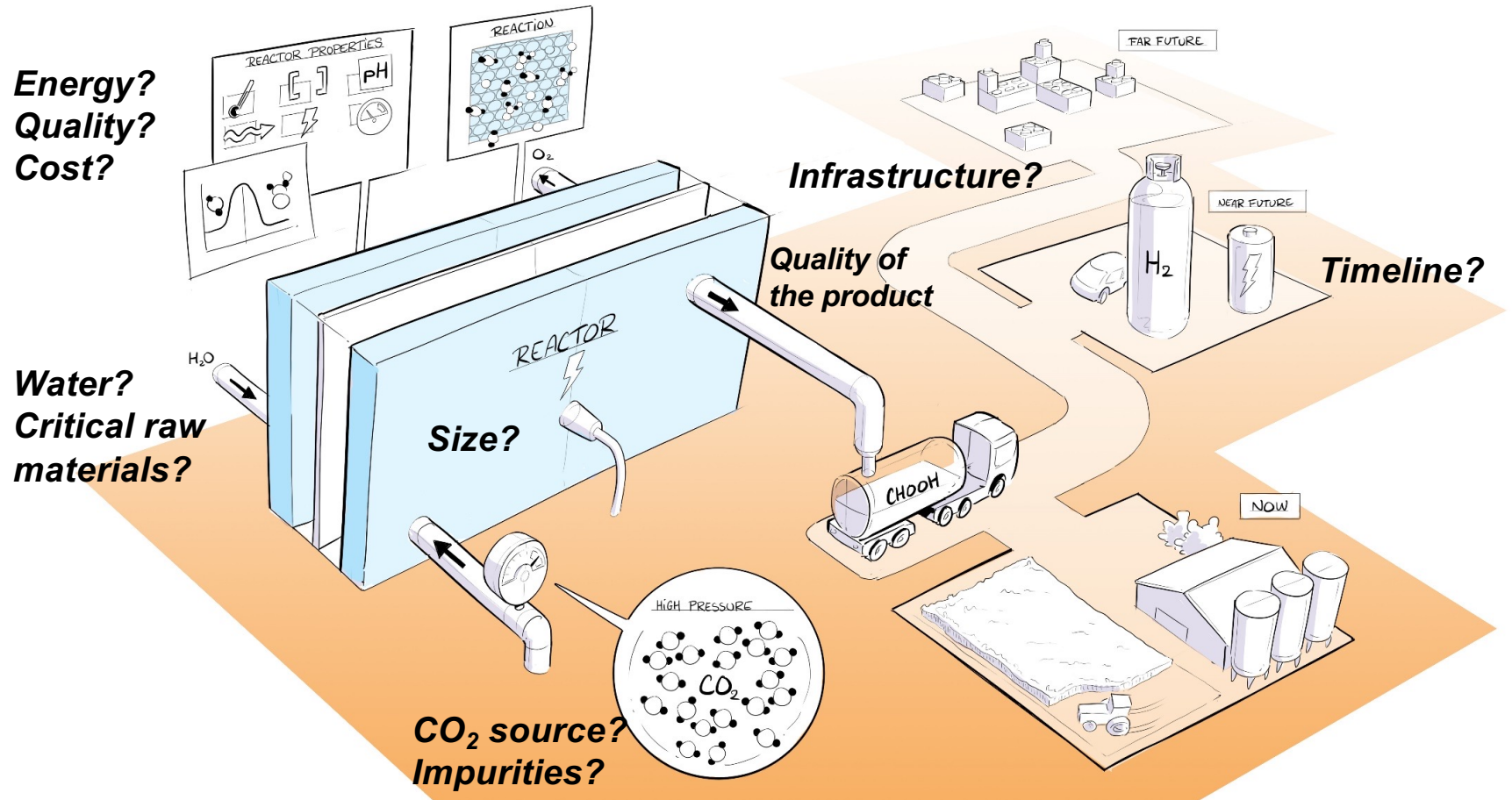
- provides a means to EXPLORE the FUTURE performance of technologies at low TRL level
- uses a combination of process modelling, economics and life cycle assessment
- takes a value chain approach to vertically expand the boundaries of assessment (from cradle to grave)

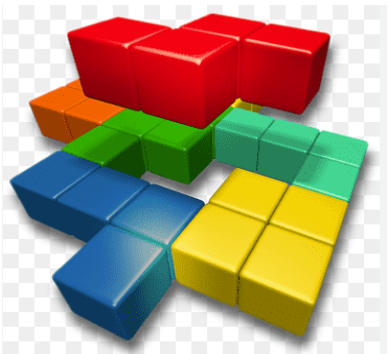


Source: Moncada, Torri, Eger, Burdyni, Smith and Ramirez (under preparation)

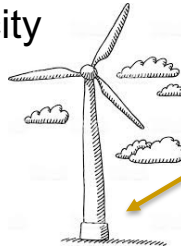




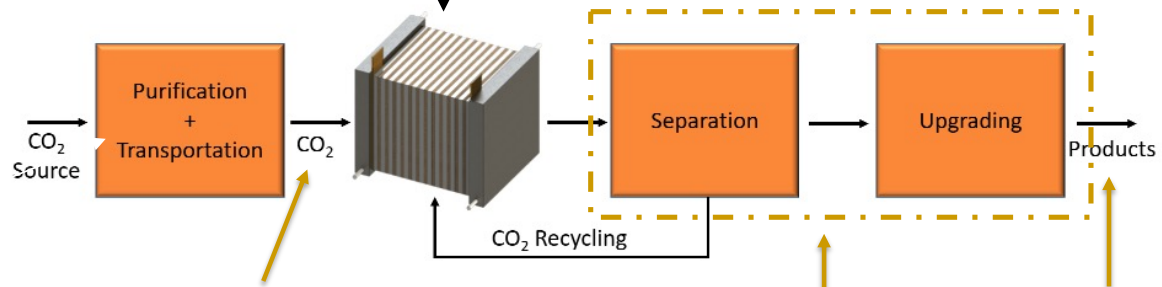




Electricity



Energy: Tends to be assumed as available, unlimited, cheap, continuous, low or zero carbon



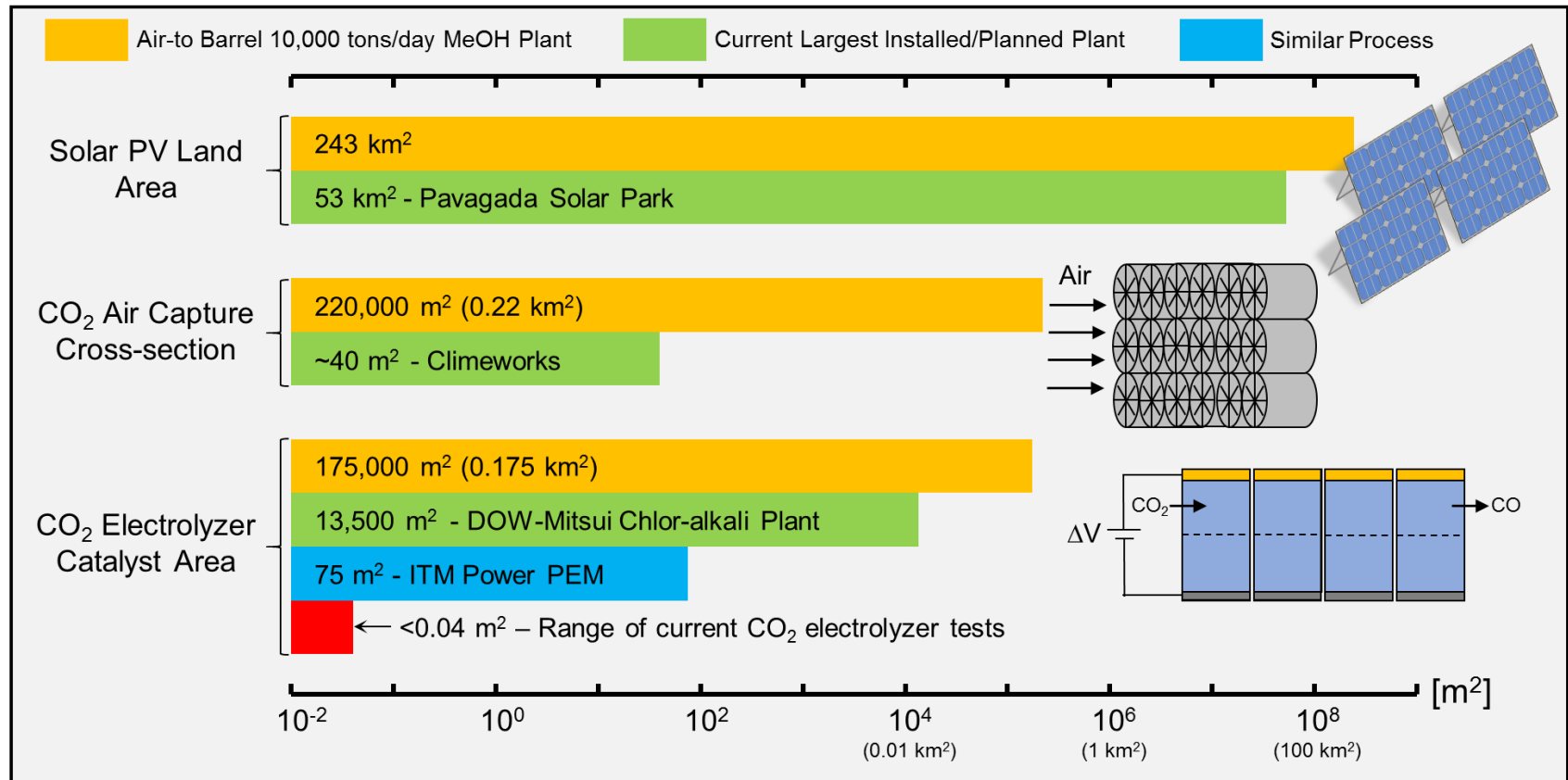
CO₂ assumed at gate, pure, cheap or free, and with no carbon footprint

Downstream Processing: Tends to be forgotten

User phase is assumed to be the same than petrochemical product

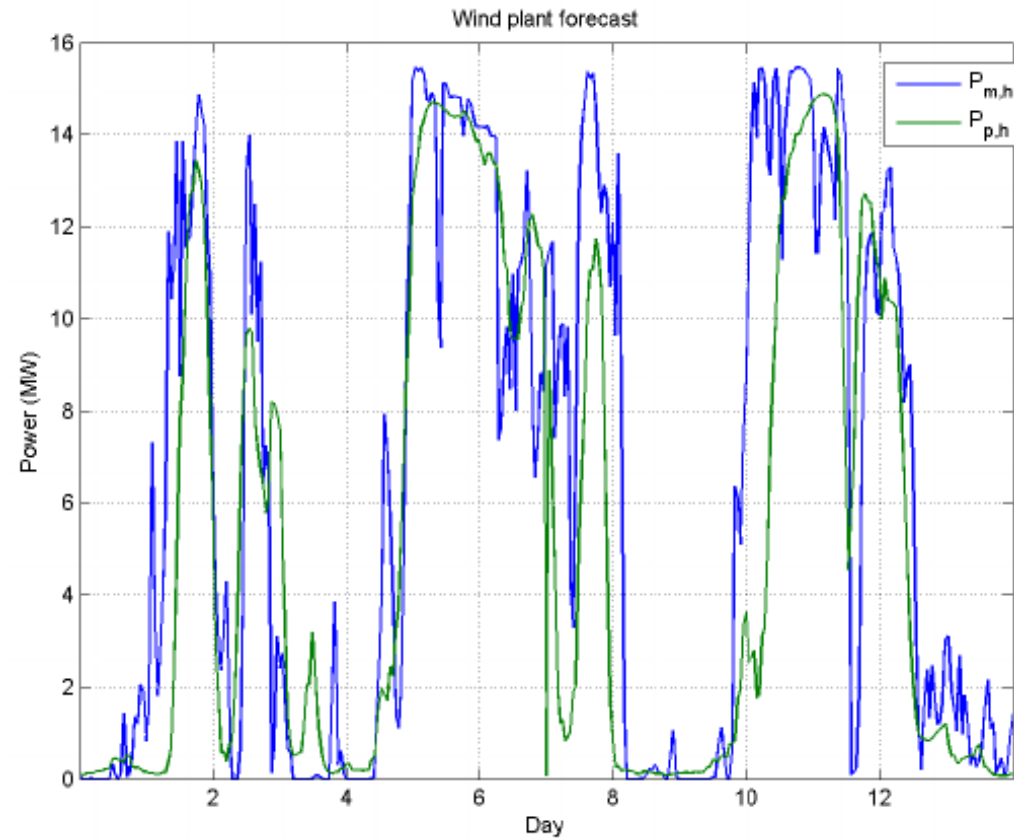
Graphic: Courtesy dr Tom Burdyny (TUD)

Imagining a global-sized CO₂ electrolyzer for methanol



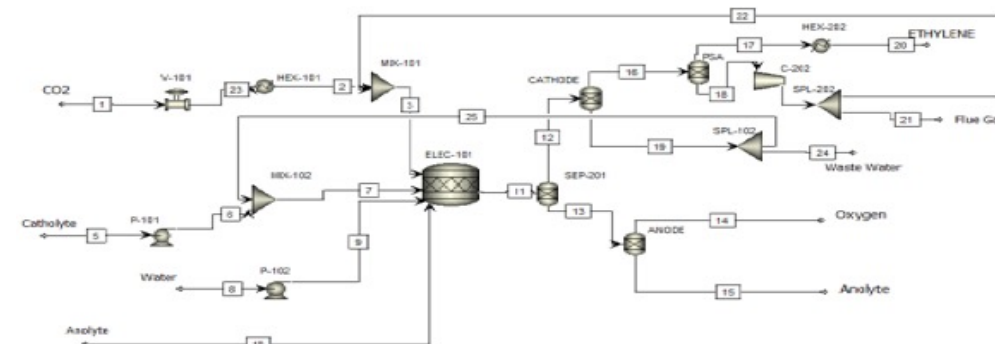
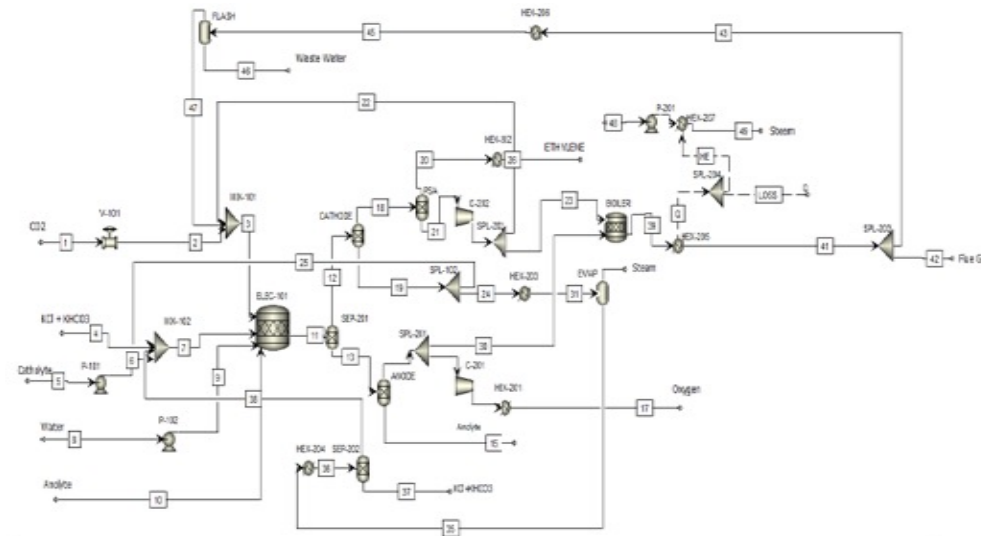
Nel water electrolysis plant is ~37,500 m²

What about intermittency?

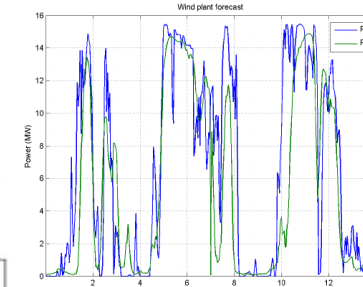


Impact of intermittency in plant design

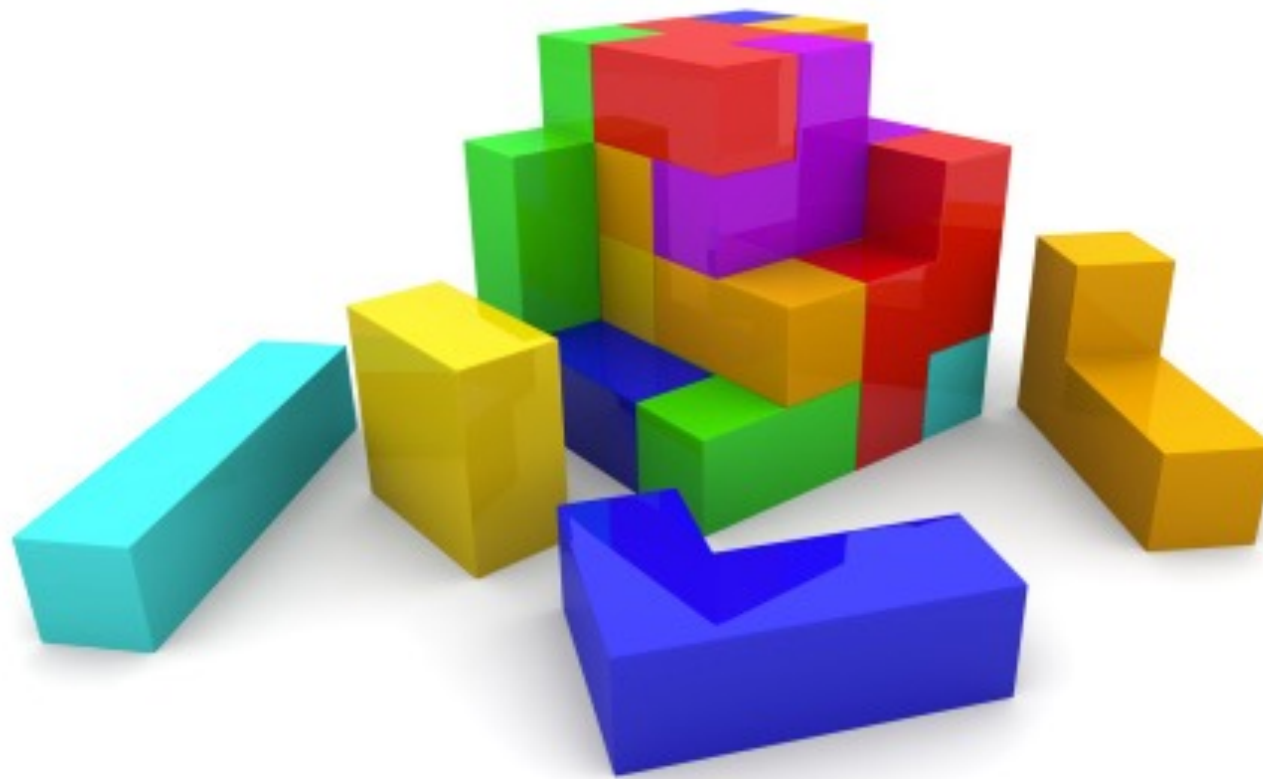
Example: electrochemical conversion of CO₂ ethylene



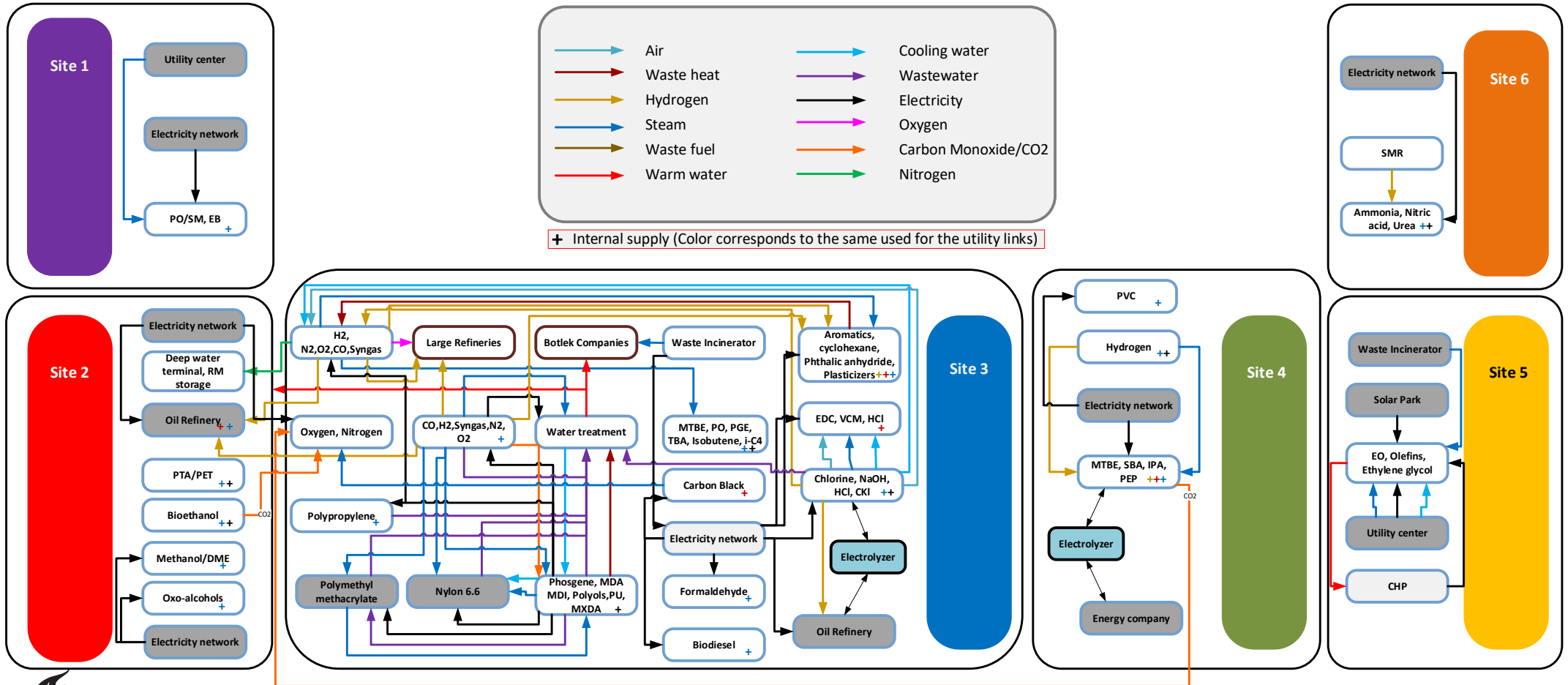
to allow flexibility:
 -Changing heat integration
 -Reduced Size
 -Temporal storage



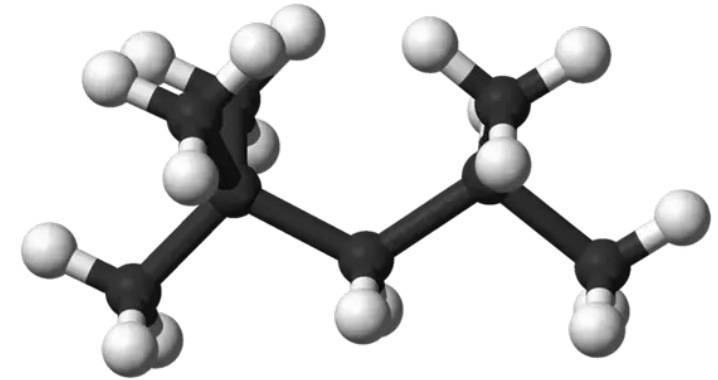
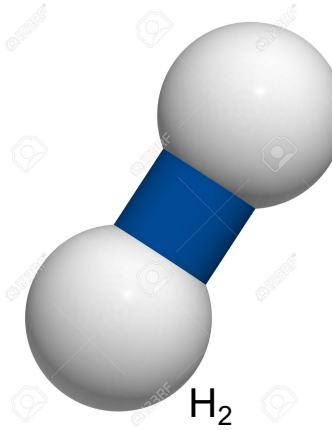
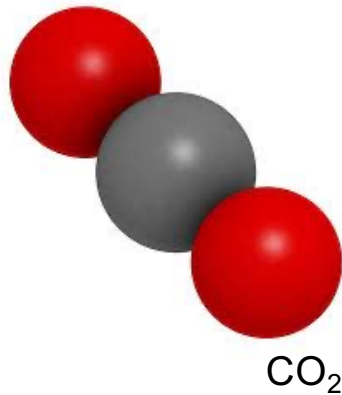
The plant layout, capacity, mass and energy balances are now different!



■ Mapping of current utilities exchanges based in the Port of Rotterdam



Enabling infrastructure



- Capture of CO₂
- Transport of CO₂
- Temporal storage of CO₂

- Water
- Electricity
- Electricity storage
- Transport of H₂
- Temporal storage of H₂

- Fuel distribution

Centralized production (takes advantage of economies of scale) vs Decentralized production (takes advantage of economies of location/ number)



Hydrogen

Storage



Hydrogen



Industry Y

Flue gas

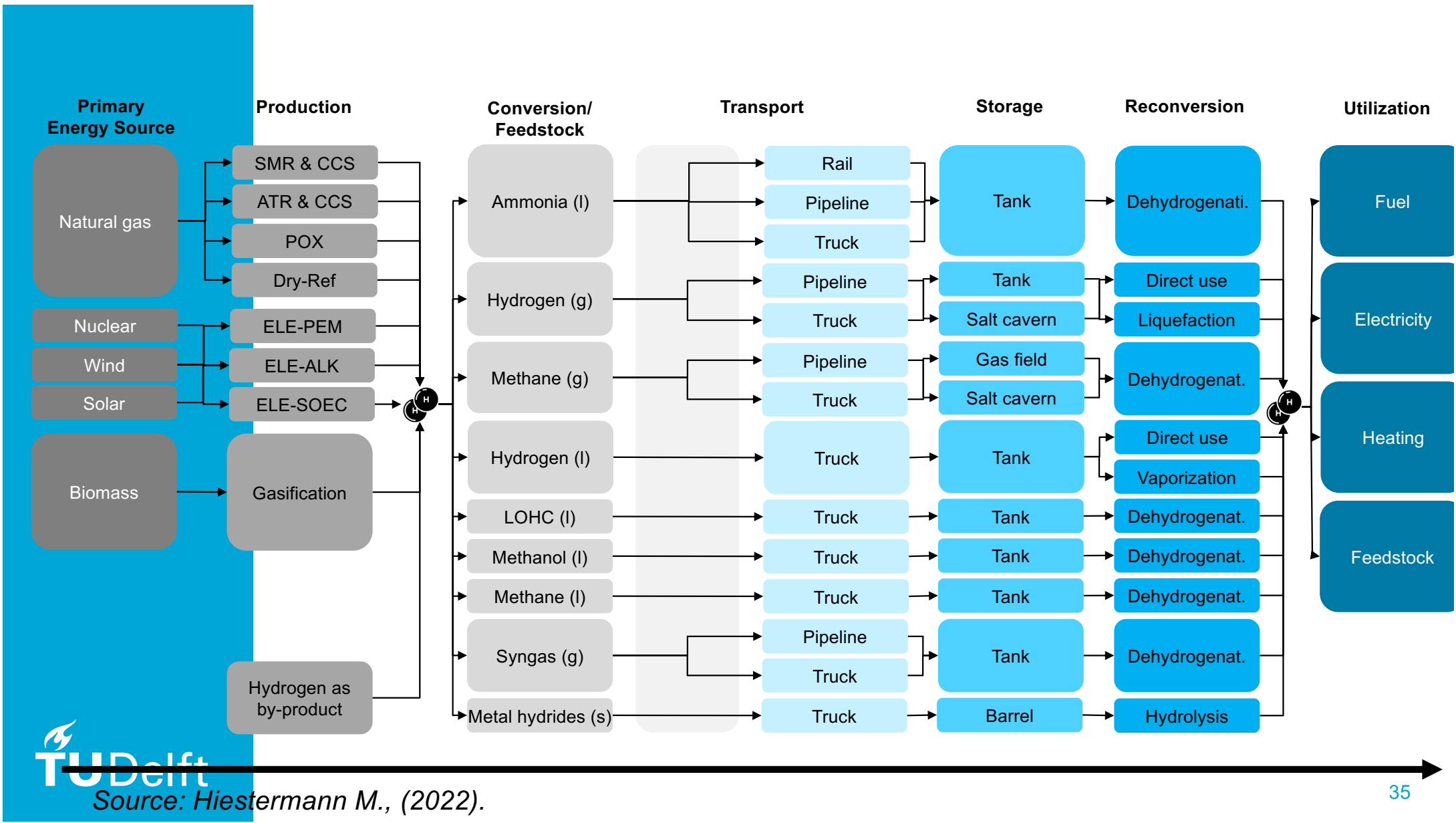
Air

CO₂

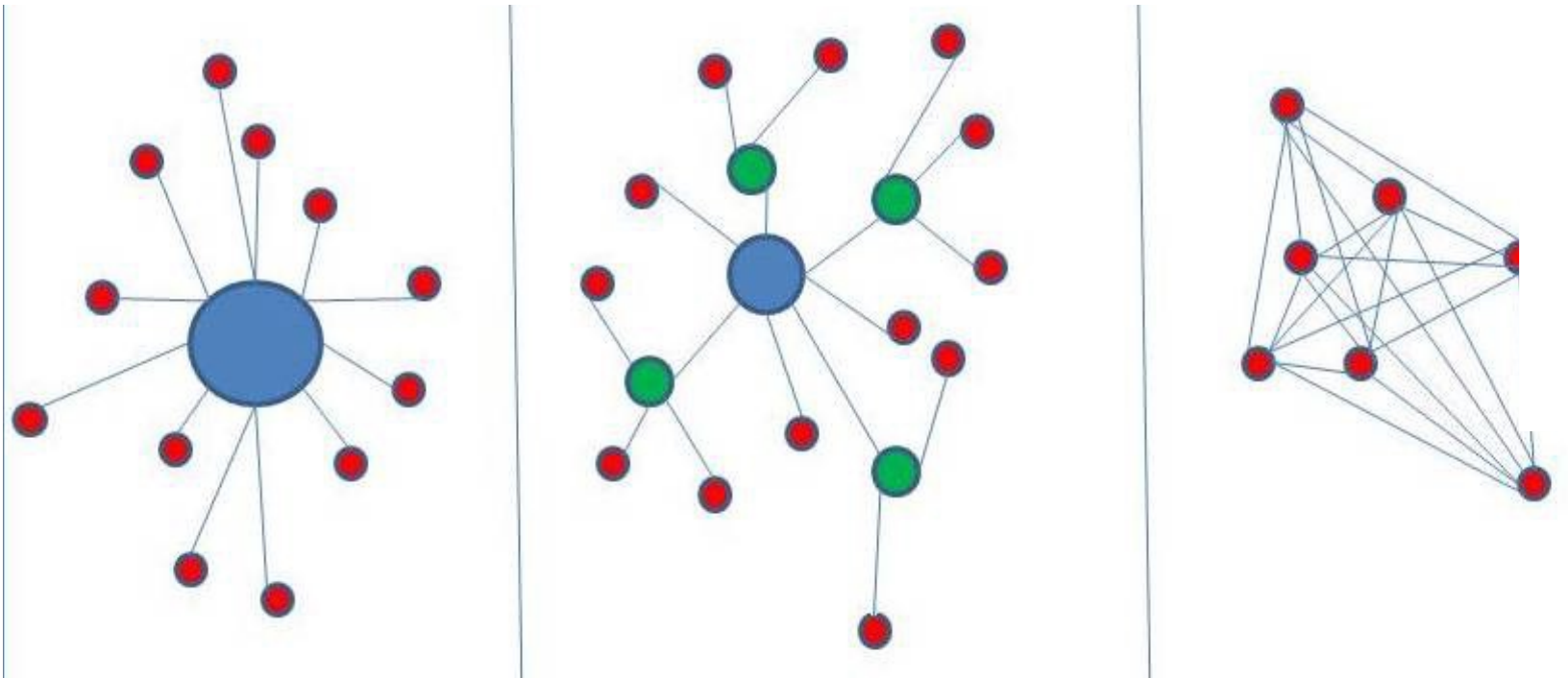
Purification

Technology X

Storage



Size matters!





Lack of understanding on how the system will develop

- lock-in situations
- danger of stranded assets

Inadequate policy guidance

- unclear role in achieving climate targets
- limited existing policy design
- new policies needed to speed scaling -up

Challenging permitting environment

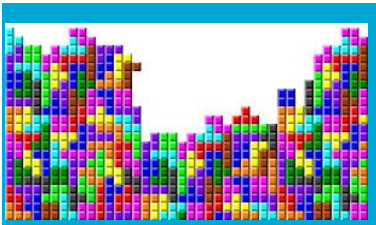
- numerous jurisdictions involved
- variability in conditions for transport and storage regulations

Uncertain costs

- challenges aligning players, permitting and financing
- long-term liability

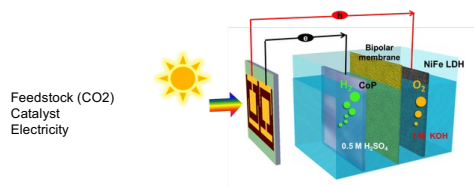
Lack of public awareness and varying support

- low public awareness and varied opinions about infrastructure
- historic inequities in infrastructure siting
- concern of continued fossil fuel use

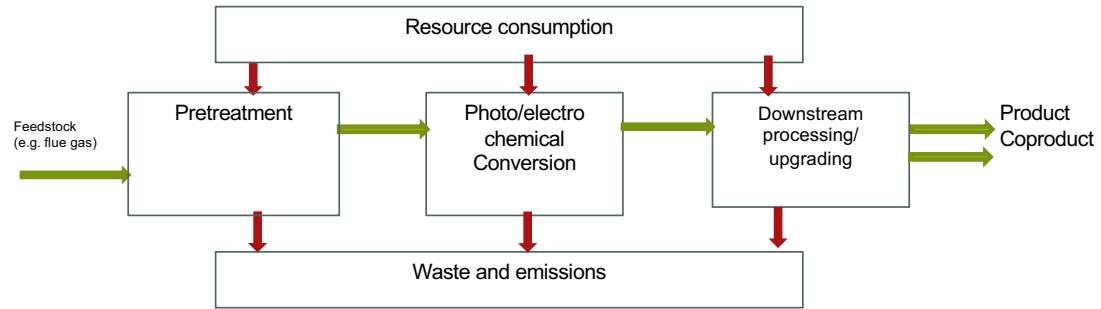


Zoom out

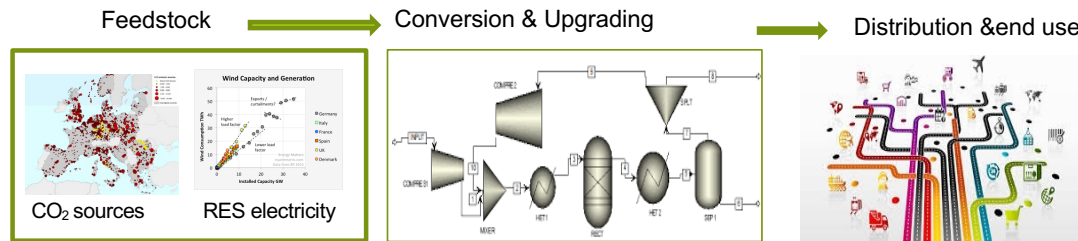
Zoom in



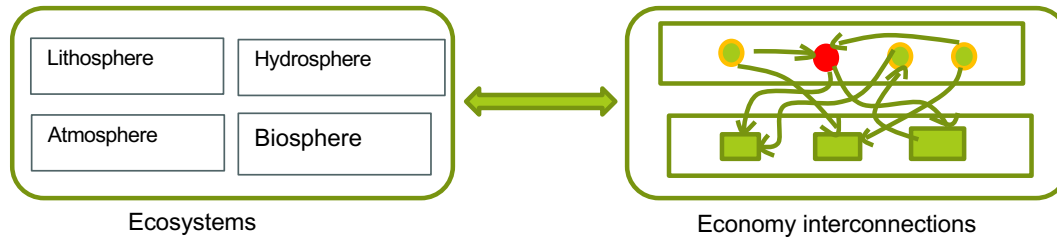
Lab scale



Process scale



Supply chain



Socio-economic system



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION