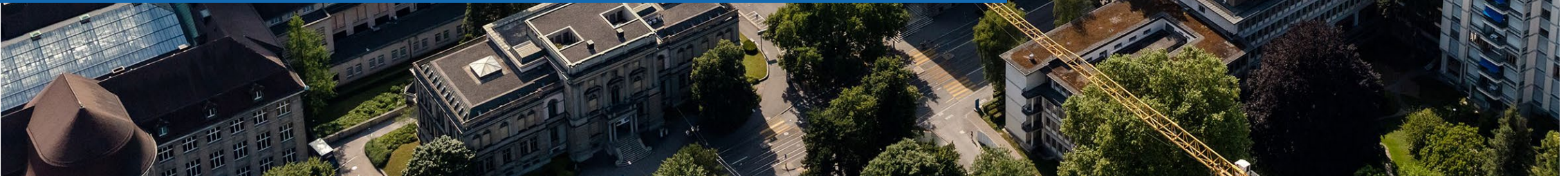
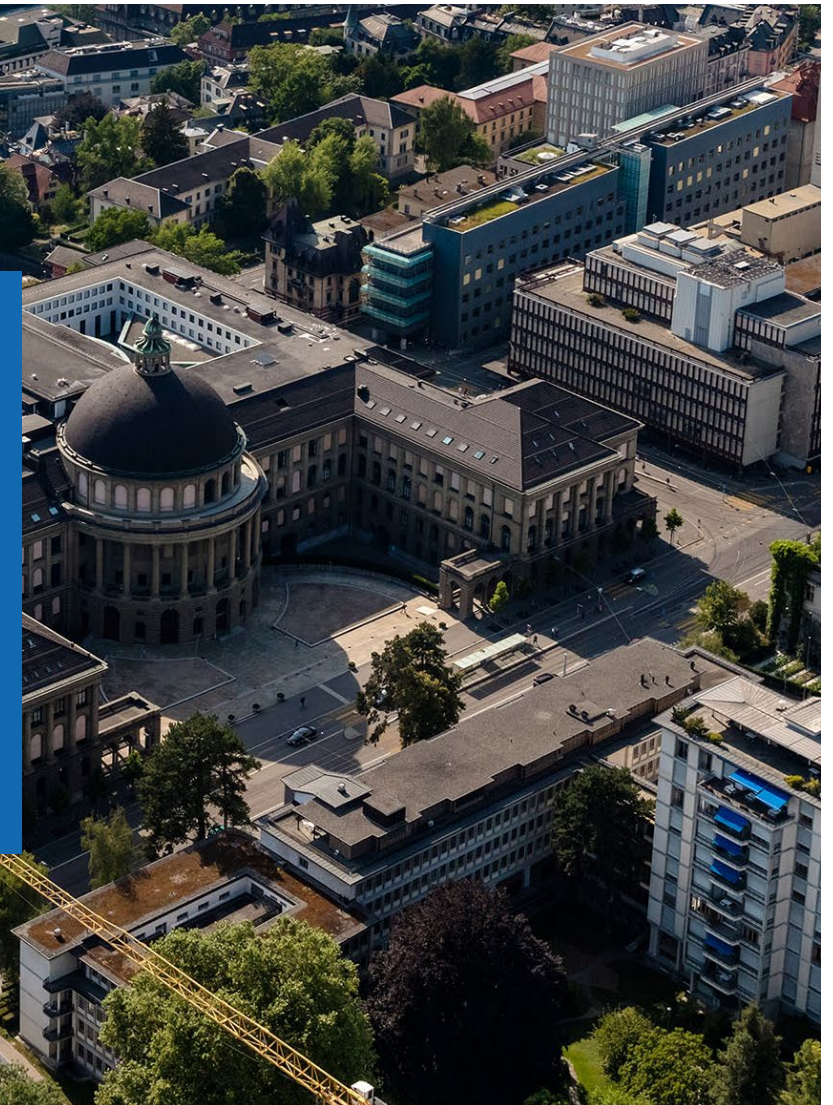


Dekarbonisierung der Industrie

Welche technologischen Durchbrüche erwarten wir?

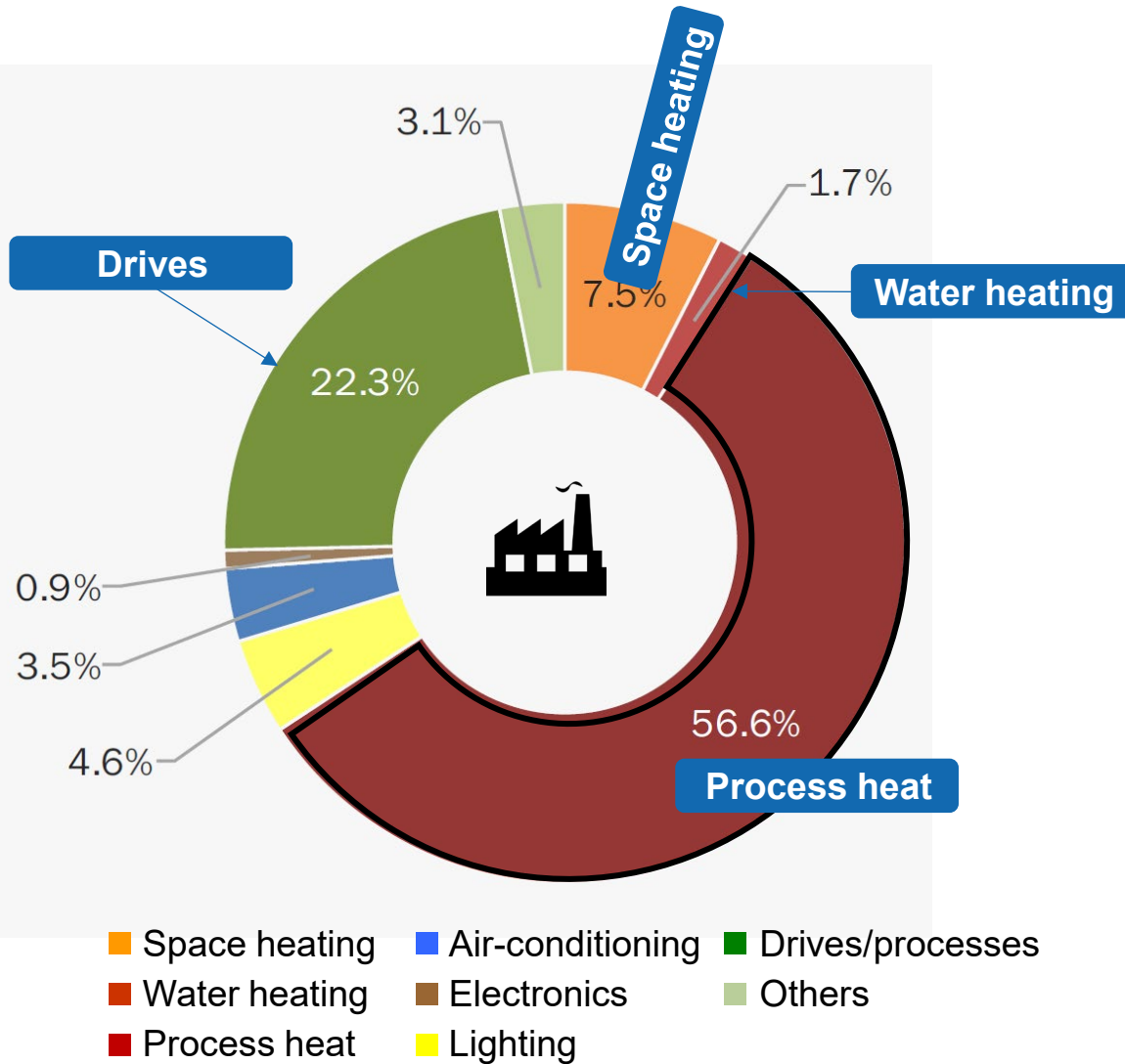
André Bardow
ETH Zurich



Food for thought & discussion

- ⇒ Heat pumps
- ⇒ Synfuels & Hydrogen
- ⇒ Direct air capture
- ⇒ Scope 3
- ⇒ Circular economy

Energy demand of Swiss industry



- Heat = 2/3 of energy demand
- Electricity = 1/3 of energy demand

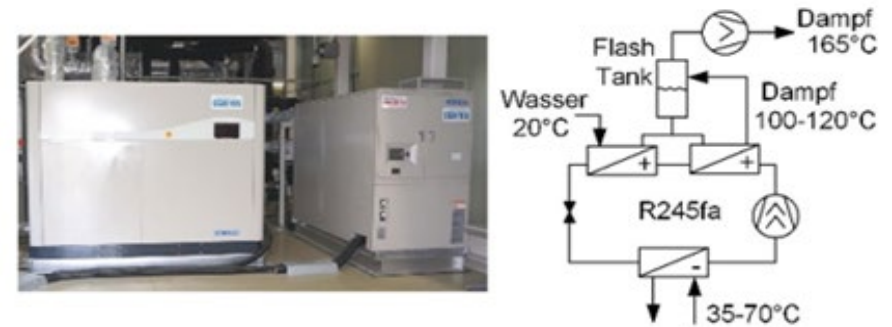
Source: SFOE/Prognos 2024

Industrial heat pumps are becoming available

Viking Heat Engines
HeatBooster S4



Kobe Steel
Kobelco SGH 120/165



ENGIE (ex-Dürr Thermea), thermeco₂ HHR1000
mit 6 Hubkolbenverdichtern bis 1100 kW



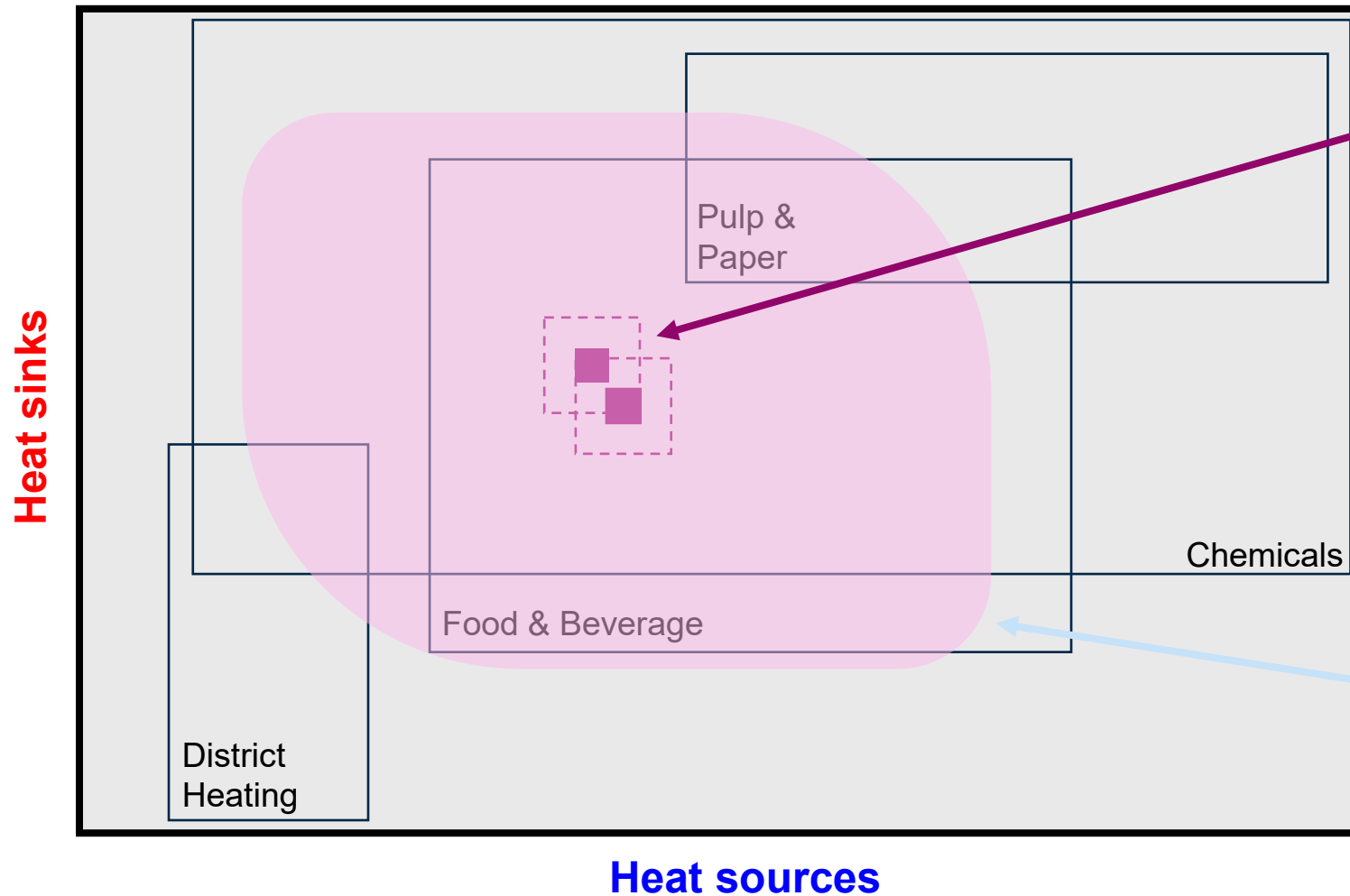
Star Refrigeration, Neatpump NP601,
Vilter VSSH Schraubenkompressor 76 bar



Each product is tailored to exactly one application

High-Temperature Heat Pumps Address Narrow Markets

High-Temperature Heat Pump Market Projected market value by 2031: USD 150 bn



SPECIALISTS



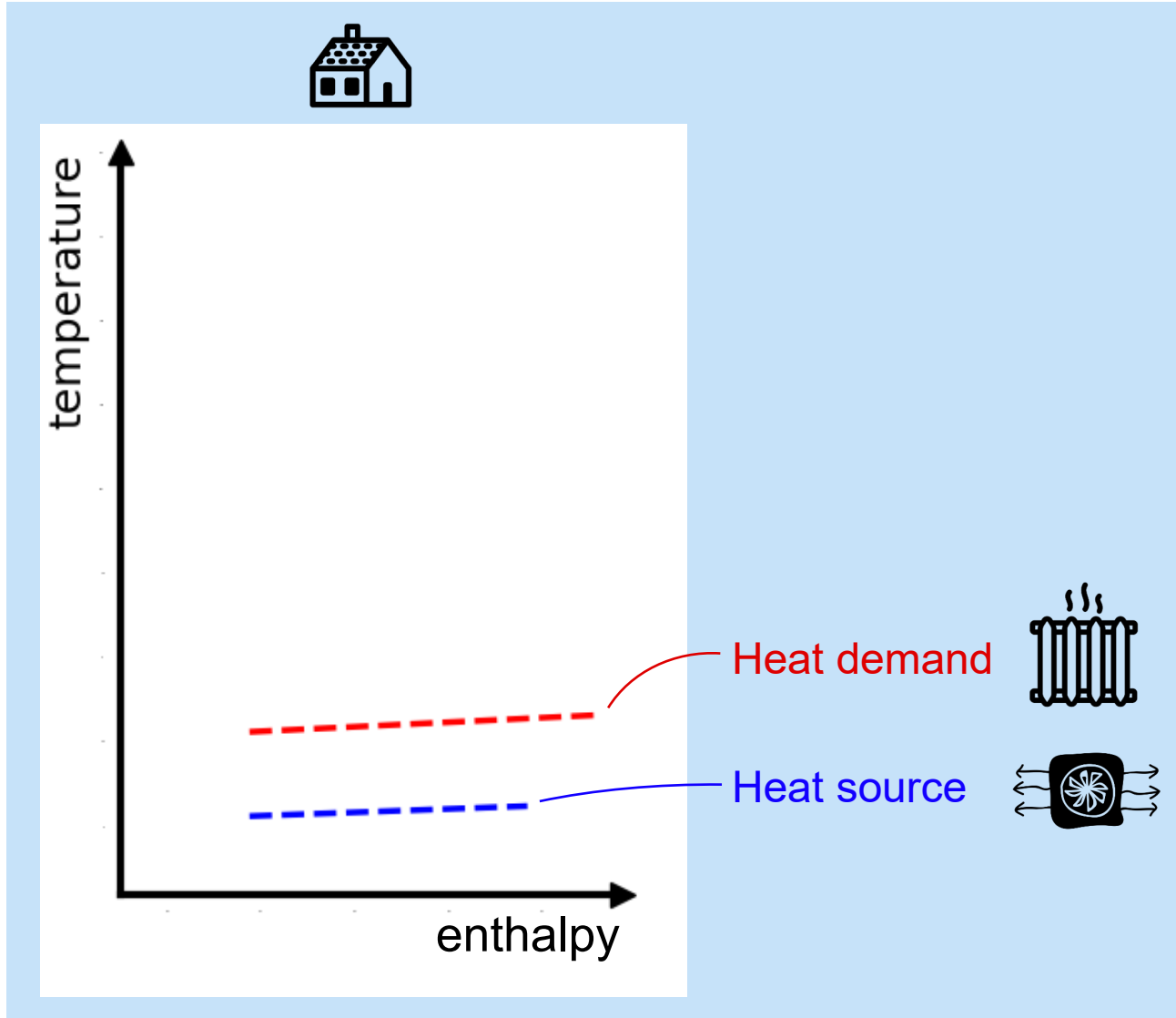
- often **costly** plant engineering needed
- **hampers** efficient commercialization

ALLROUNDER

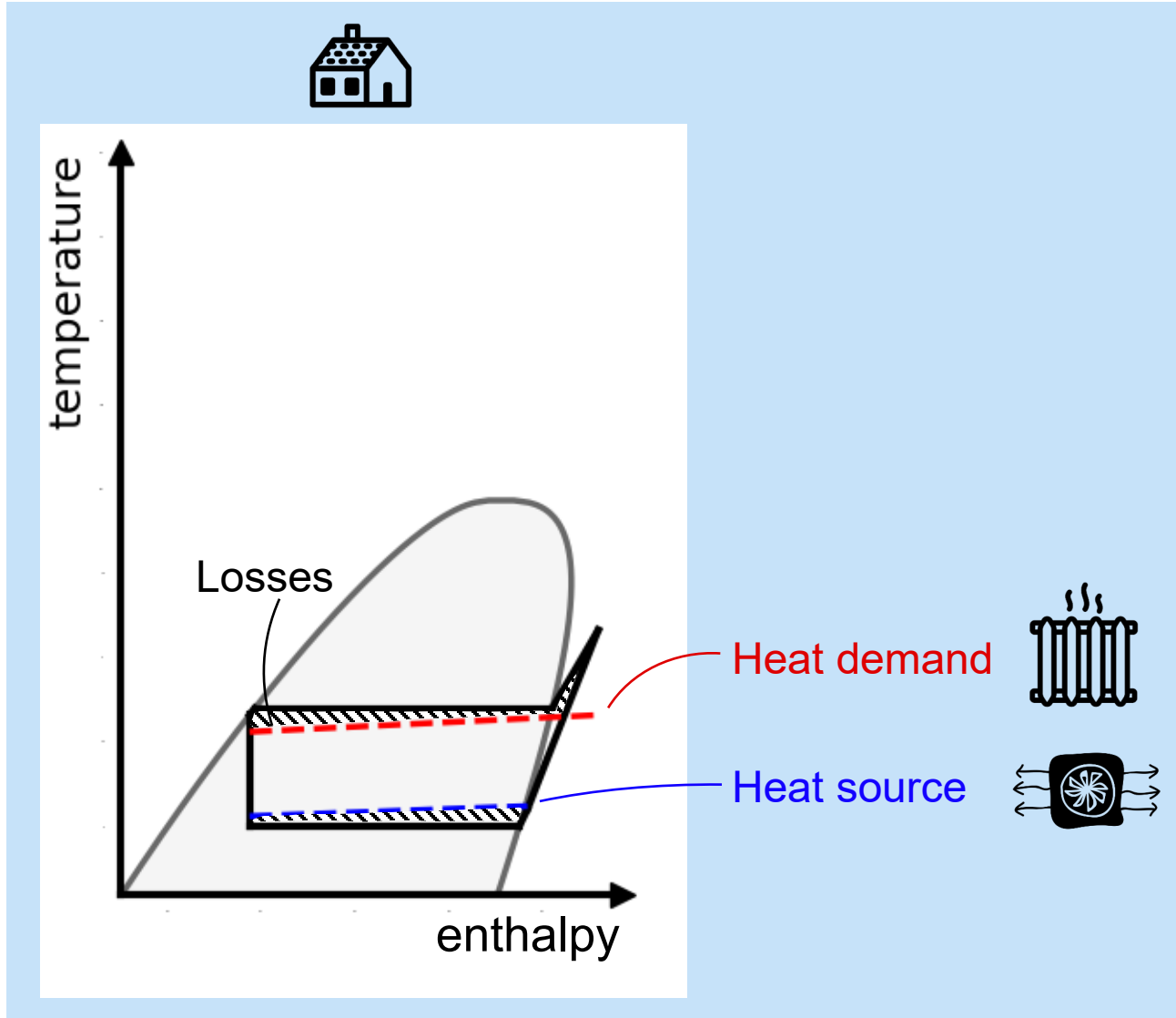


One flexible and highly efficient product to address large shares of the market

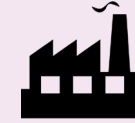
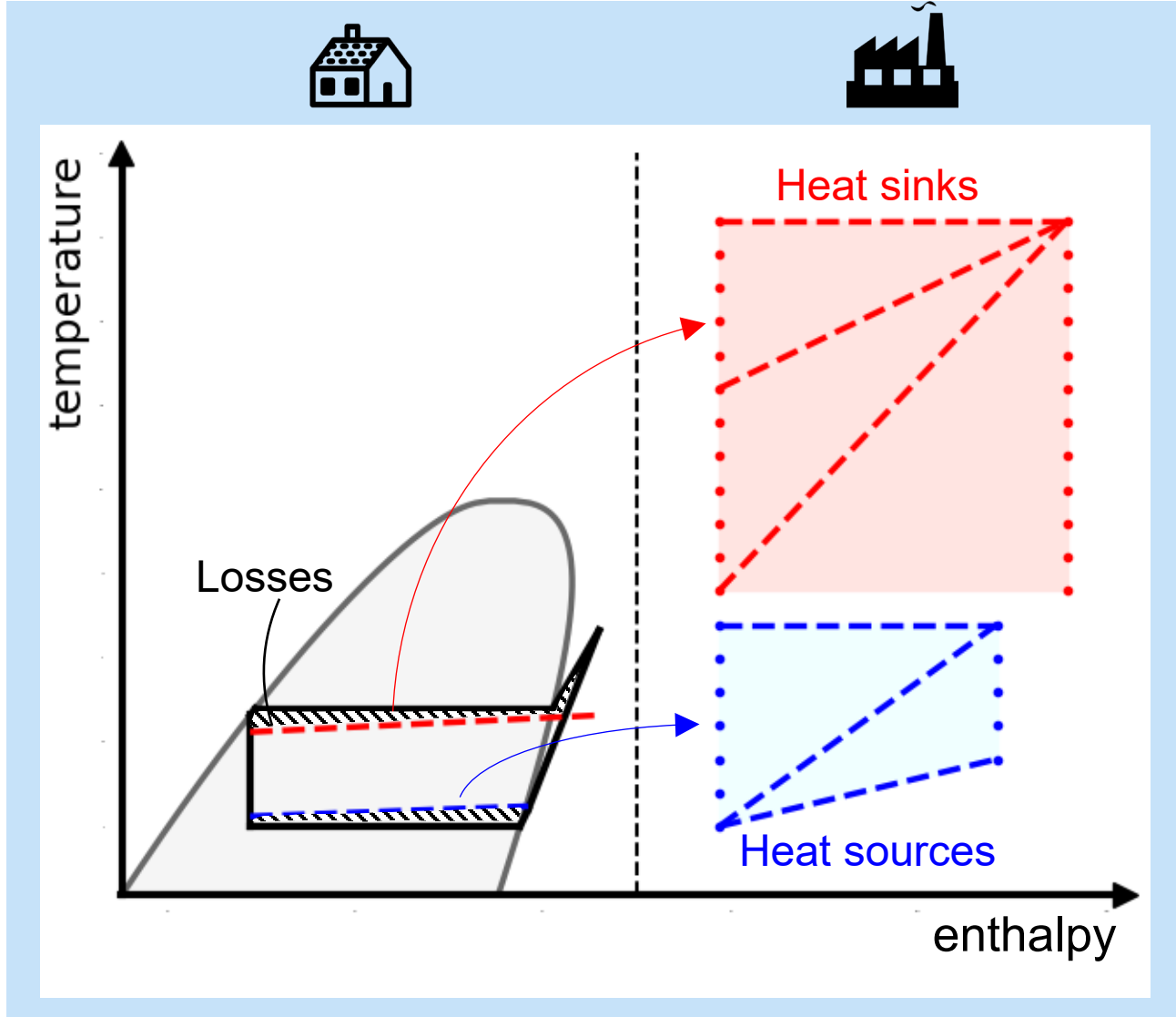
The Industrial Needs are Many and Varied



The Industrial Needs are Many and Varied



The Industrial Needs are Many and Varied

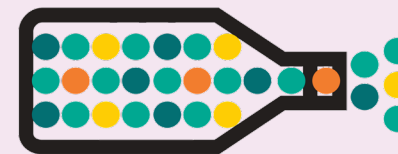


- Higher temperatures
- Sinks and sources:
high **variability** in temperature **glide**

→ Decreased efficiency

→ Lack of flexibility:

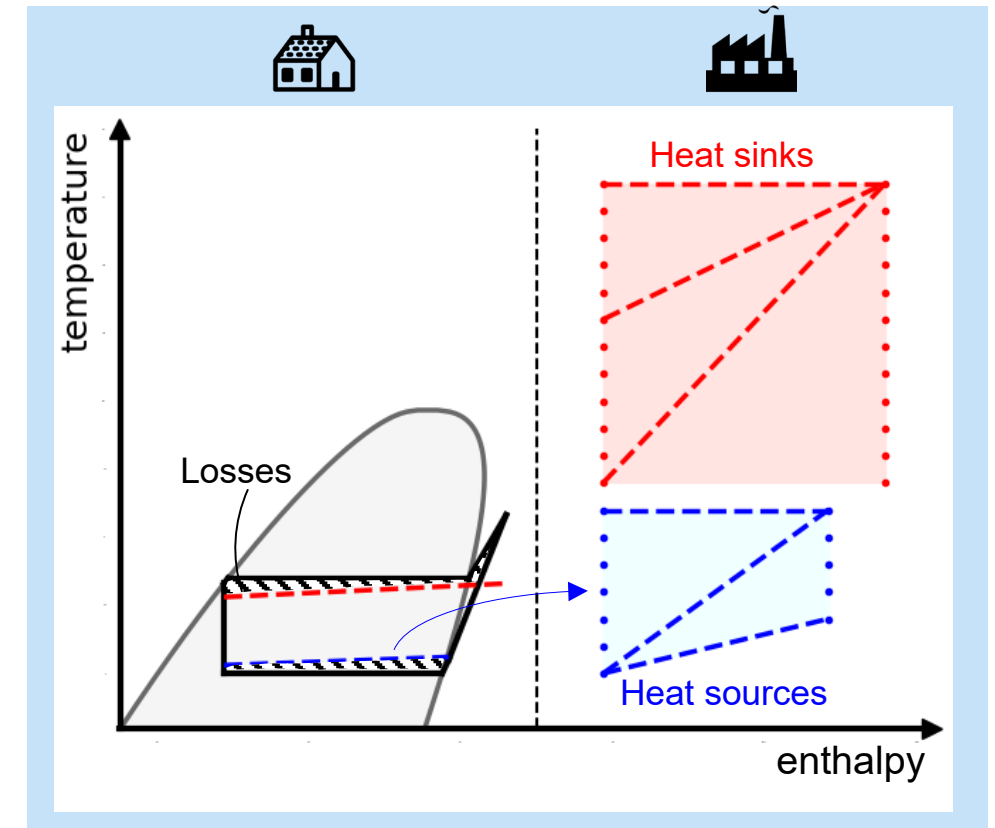
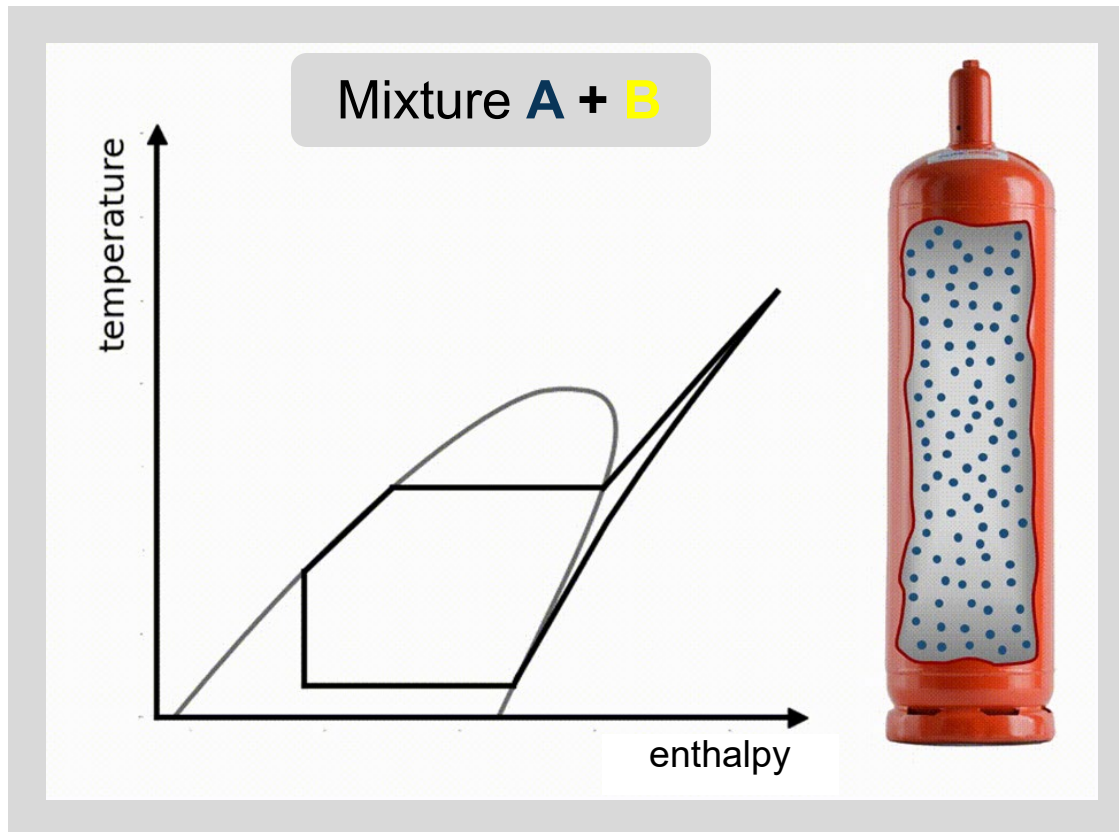
- heat pump design
is **specific to application**



Refrigerant is
the **bottleneck**

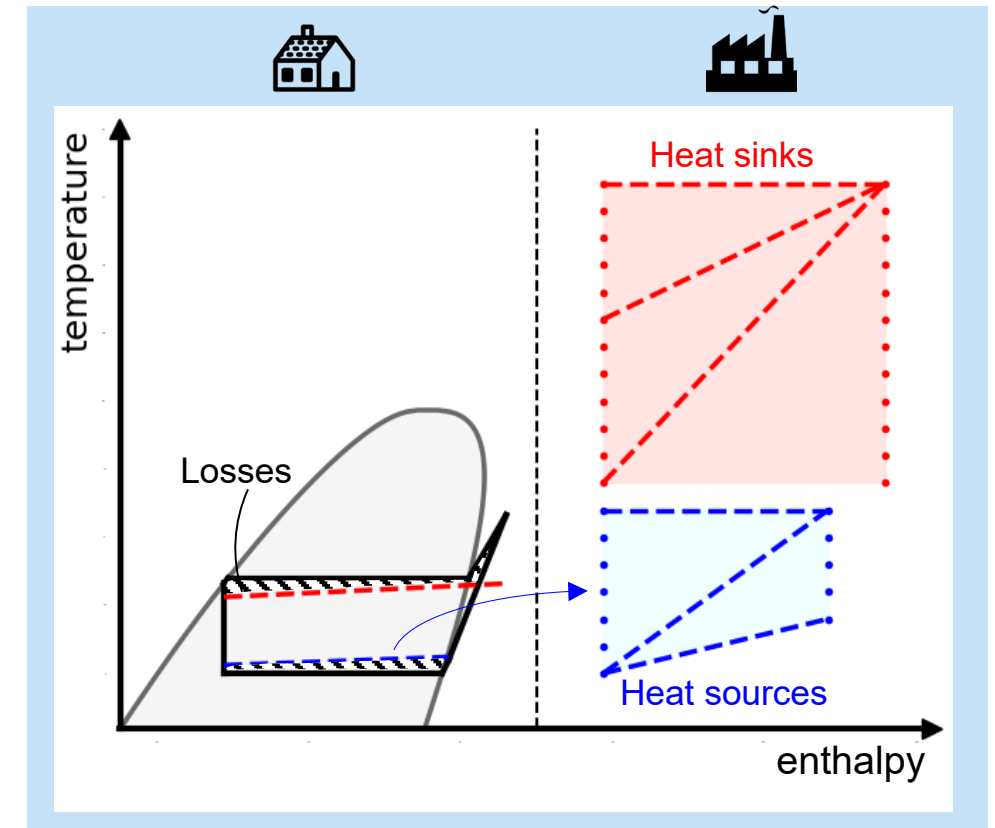
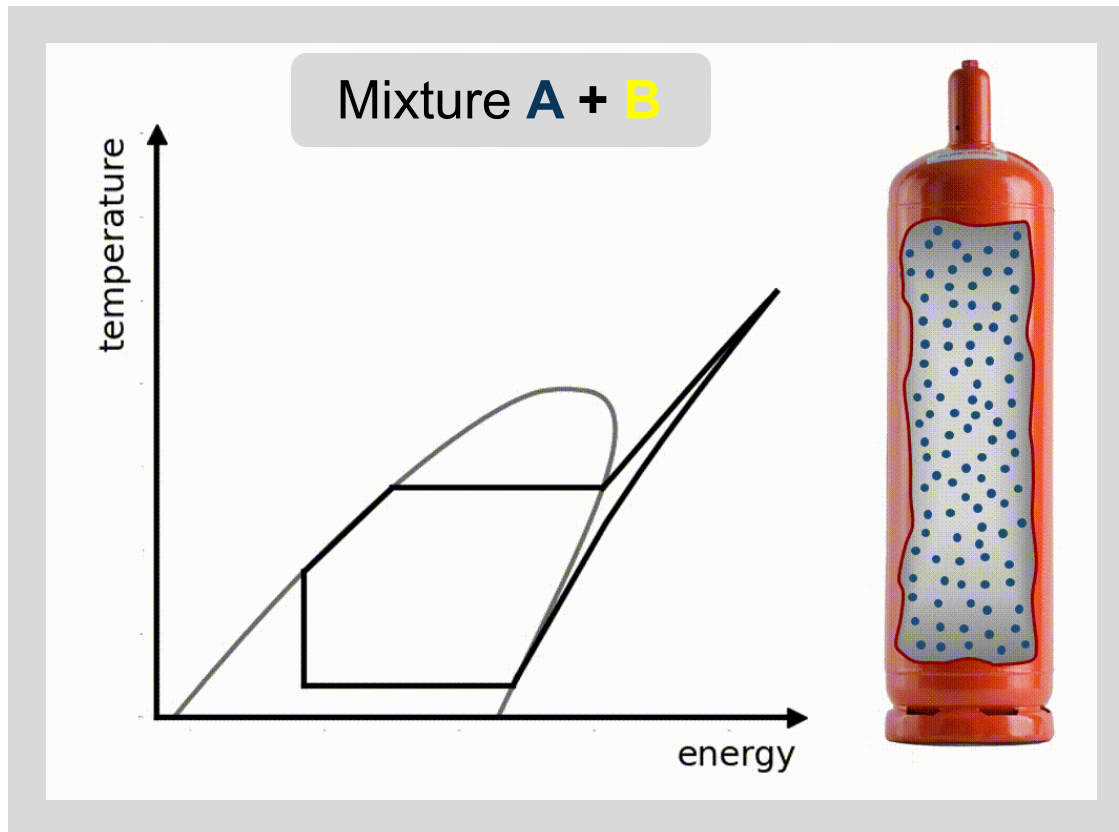
The Solution: Refrigerant Mixtures with Glide?

One mixture → many options



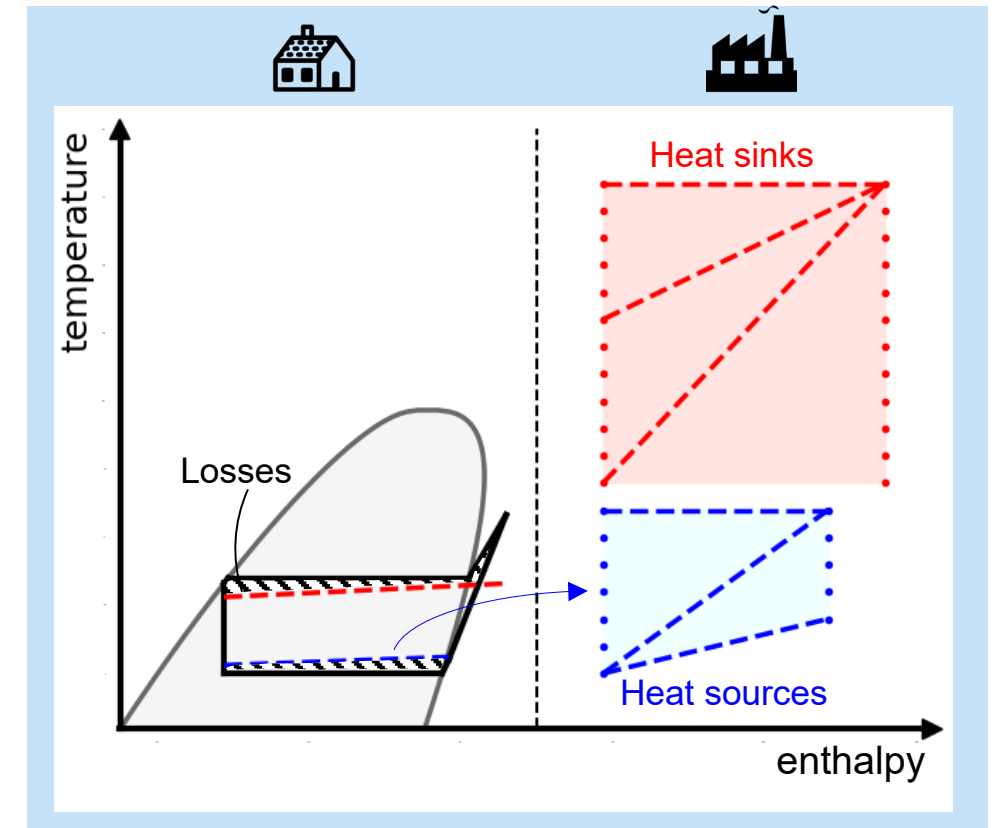
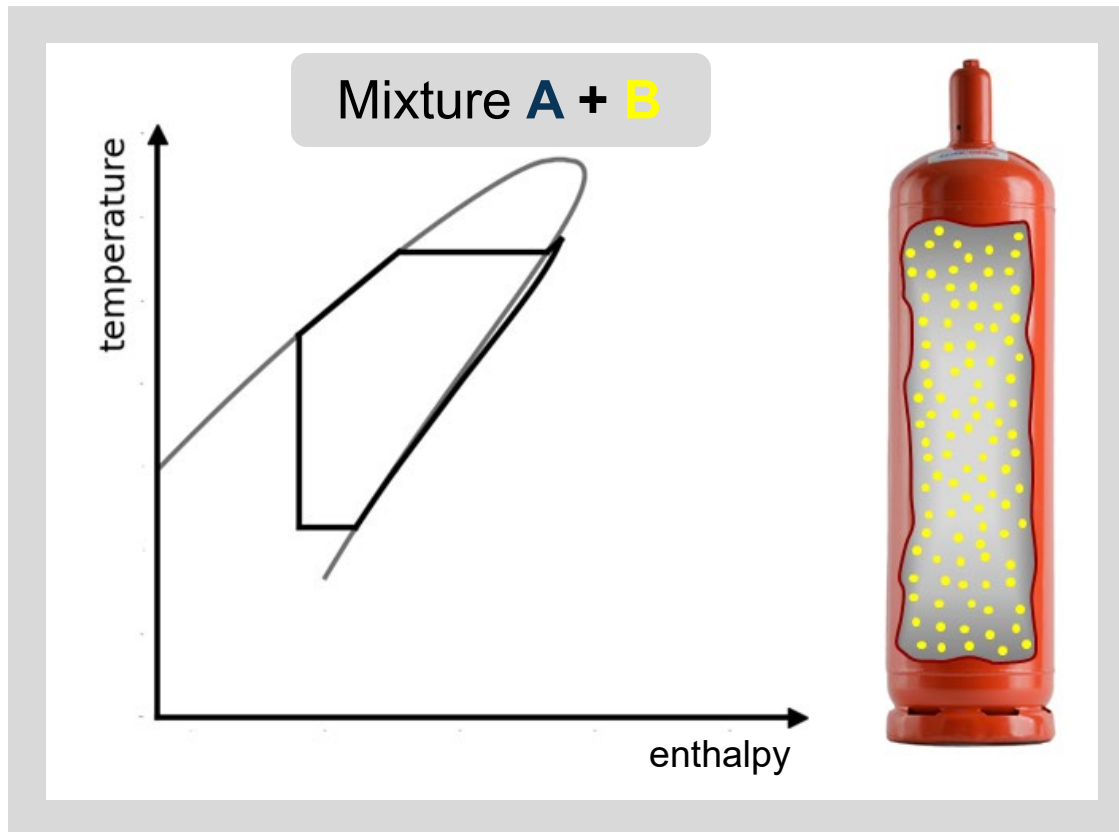
The Solution: Refrigerant Mixtures with Glide?

One mixture → many options



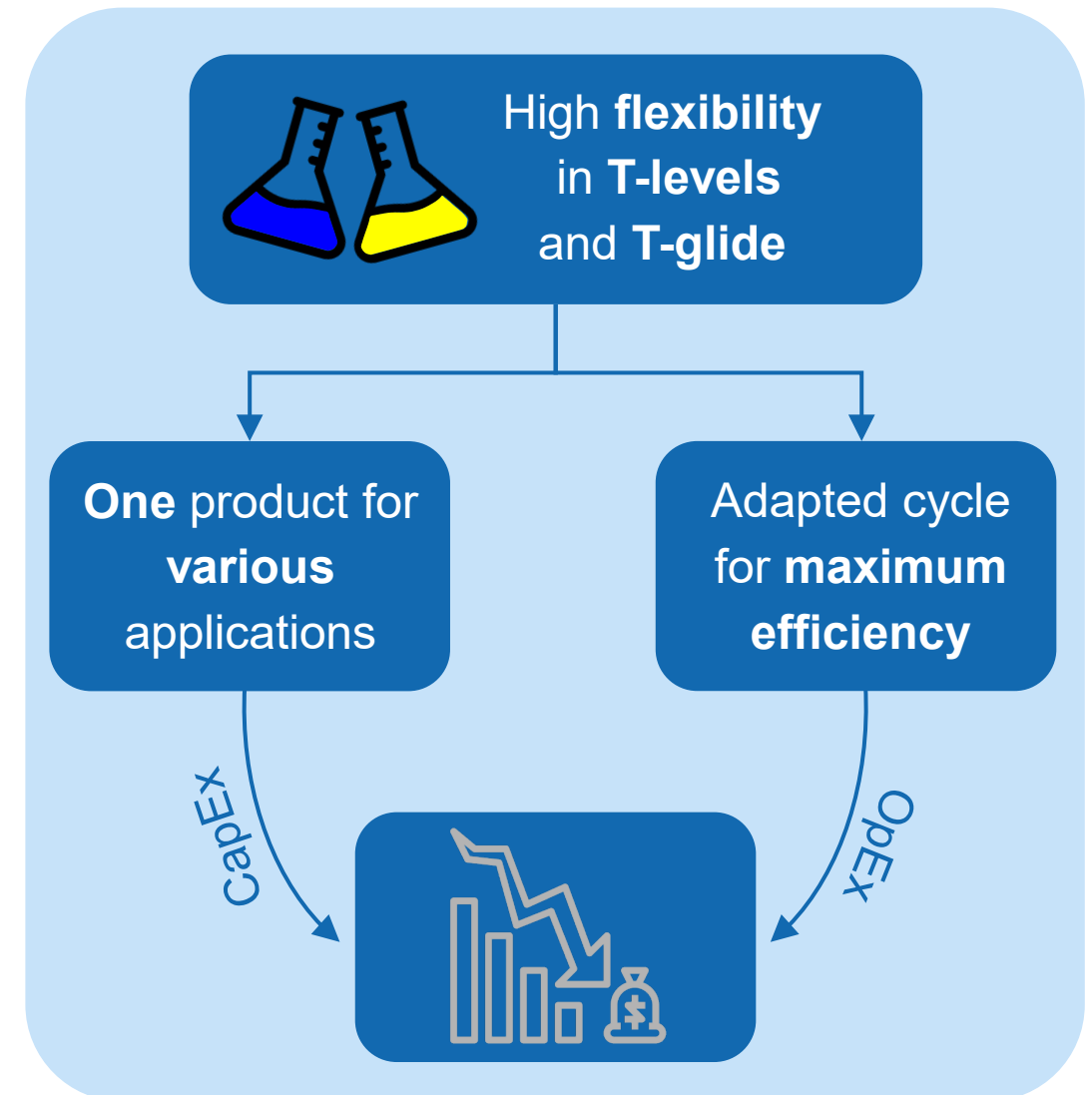
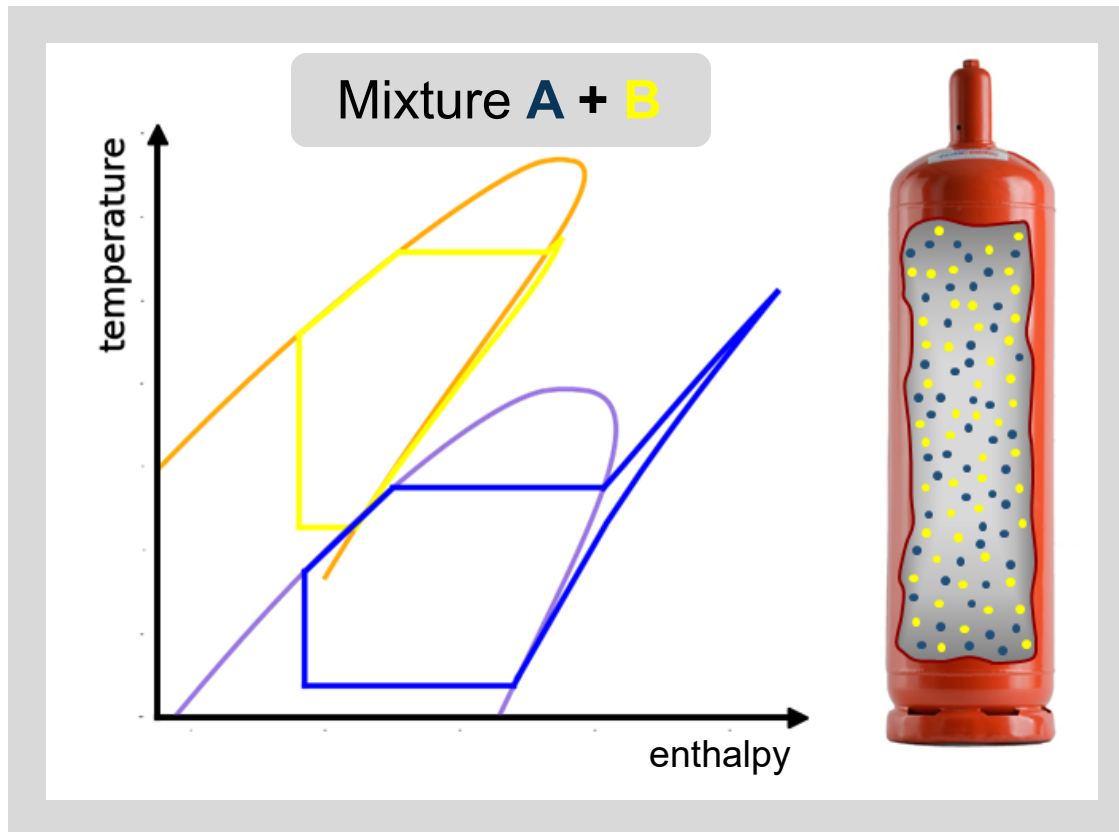
The Solution: Refrigerant Mixtures with Glide?

One mixture → many options



The Solution: Refrigerant Mixtures with Glide?

One mixture → many options

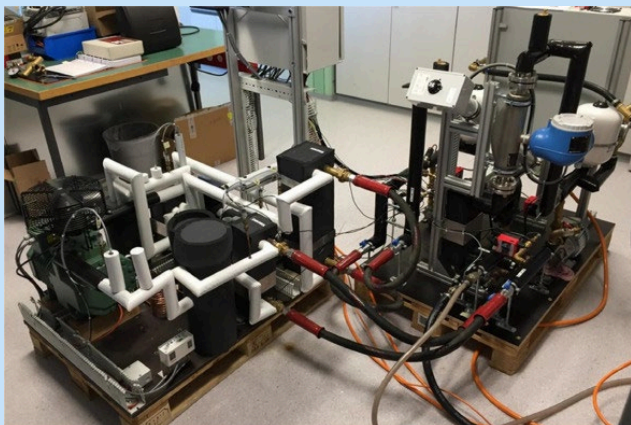


Experiments Confirm Simulations

SPECIALISTS

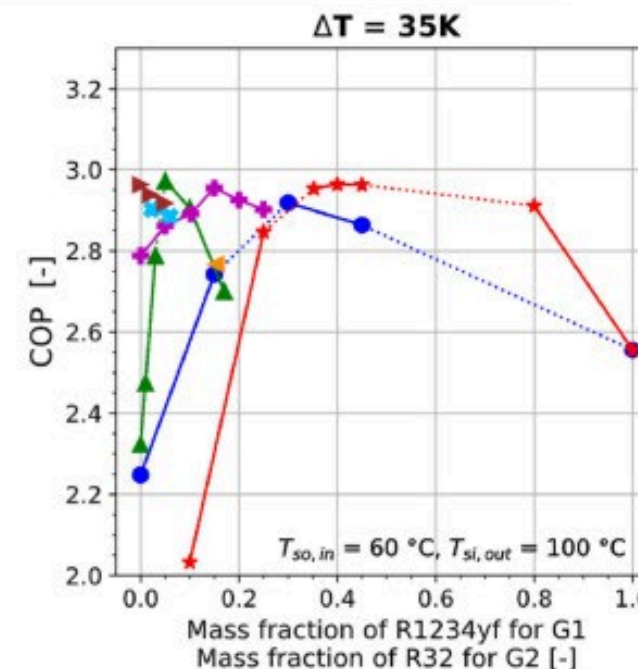
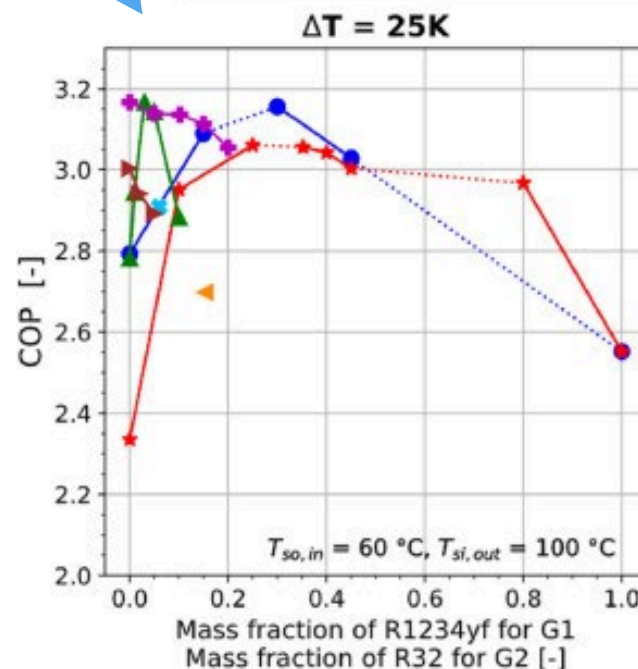


epse
ENERGY & PROCESS SYSTEMS ENGINEERING



>500 data points
across **40** refrigerant mixtures

- G1 (binary): R1233zd(E)/R1234yf (A, B, C, D, H)
- ★— G1 (binary): R1336mzz(Z)/R1234yf (E, F, G, AA, AB, AC, J, H)
- ◆— G1 (ternary): R1224yd(Z):R32 at 32:1 with R1234yf as third component (Q, R, S, T, V, W)
- ▲— G2 (binary): R1224yd(Z)/R32 (K, K2, P, Q, L, M, N)
- ◆— G2 (ternary): R1224yd(Z):R1234yf at 2.9:1 with R32 as third component (W, Y, Z)
- ▲— G2 (ternary): R1336mzz(Z):R1234yf at 1.2:1 with R32 as third component (AC, AD, AE)
- ▲— G2 (ternary): R1224yd(Z):R1336mzz(Z) at 7.5:1 with R32 as third component (O)



Philip
Widmaier



Dennis
Roskosch



**Mixtures significantly
increase heat pump COP**

Brendel, Bernal, Widmaier, Roskosch, Arpagaus, Bardow, Bertsch, IJR 2024, 165

Brendel, Bernal, Hemprich, Rowane, Bell, Roskosch, Arpagaus, Bardow, Bertsch IJR 2024, 165

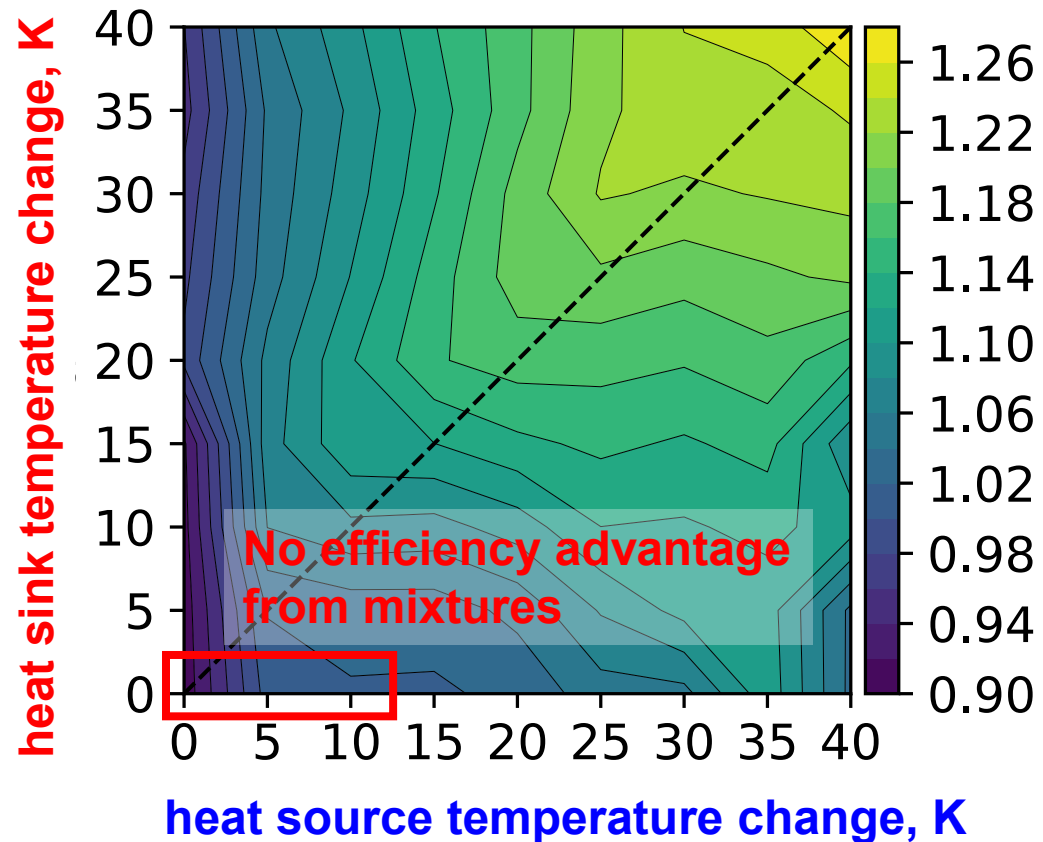
Full Steam Ahead ?

SPECIALISTS



epse
ENERGY & PROCESS SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

sink in: 60 °C; source out: 100 °C



Typical conditions for process steam!

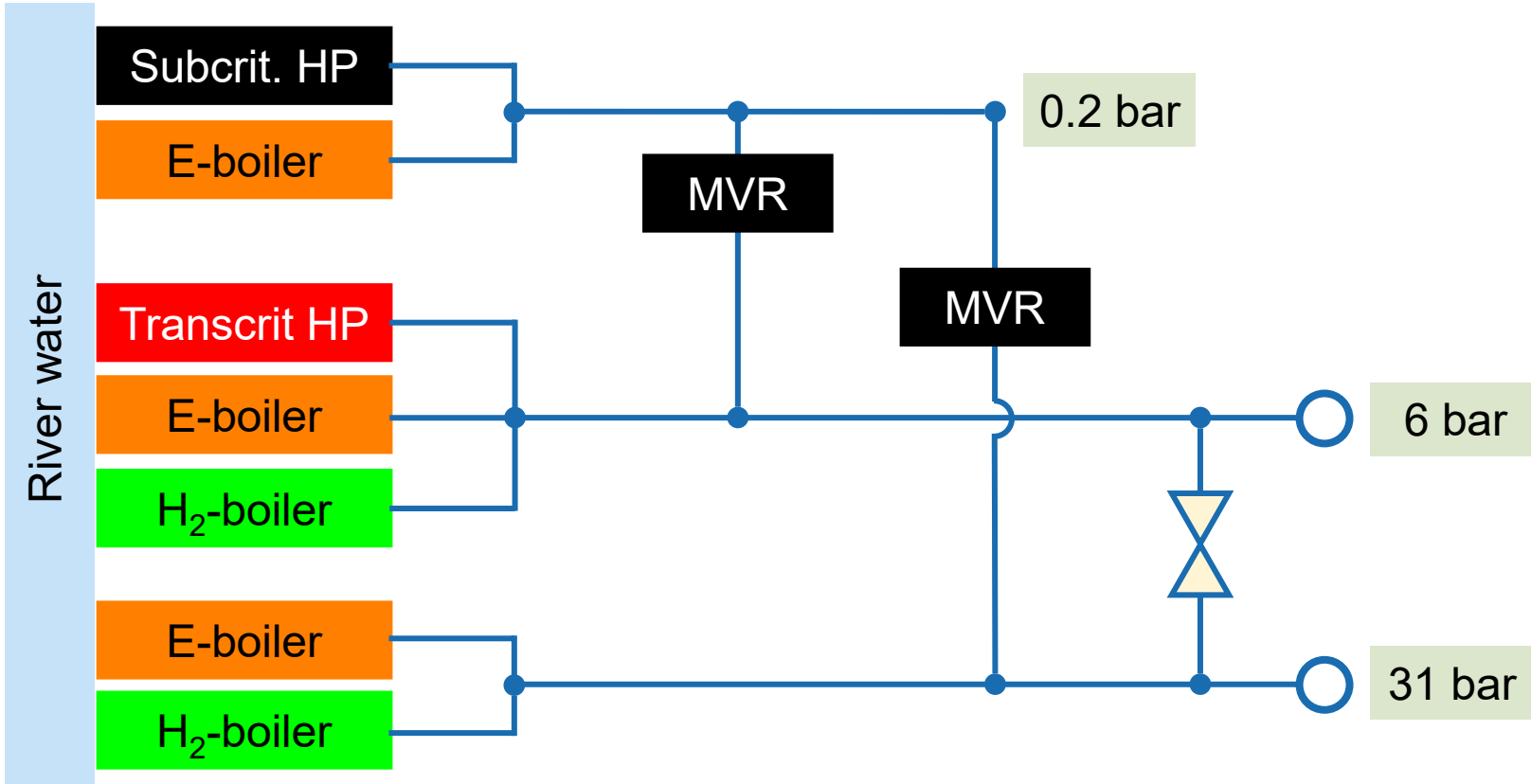
- EU: **40%** of industrial process heat is supplied **by steam**
- BASF Ludwigshafen: 18 mio. tons / year



<https://www.portofantwerpbruges.com/en/business/industry/chemicals>

Base Case Results

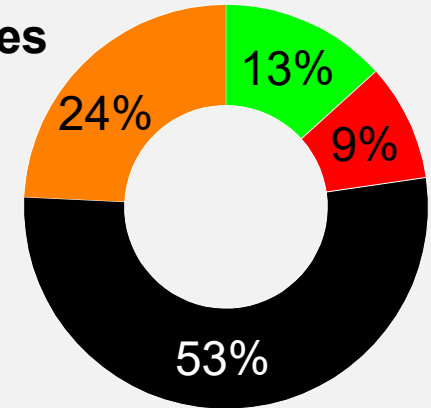
$$\bar{C}_{\text{elec}} = 96.85 \text{ €/MWh}, C_{\text{H}_2} = 144 \text{ €/MWh}$$



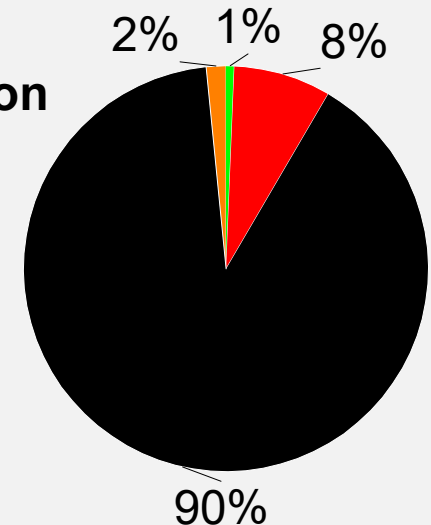
- Heat pumps provide base load
- H₂ and E-boiler only for peak loads and protection against failure

Nolzen, Baader, Dessiex, Evinger,
Schmid, Bardow, Roskosch, *submitted*

Capacities

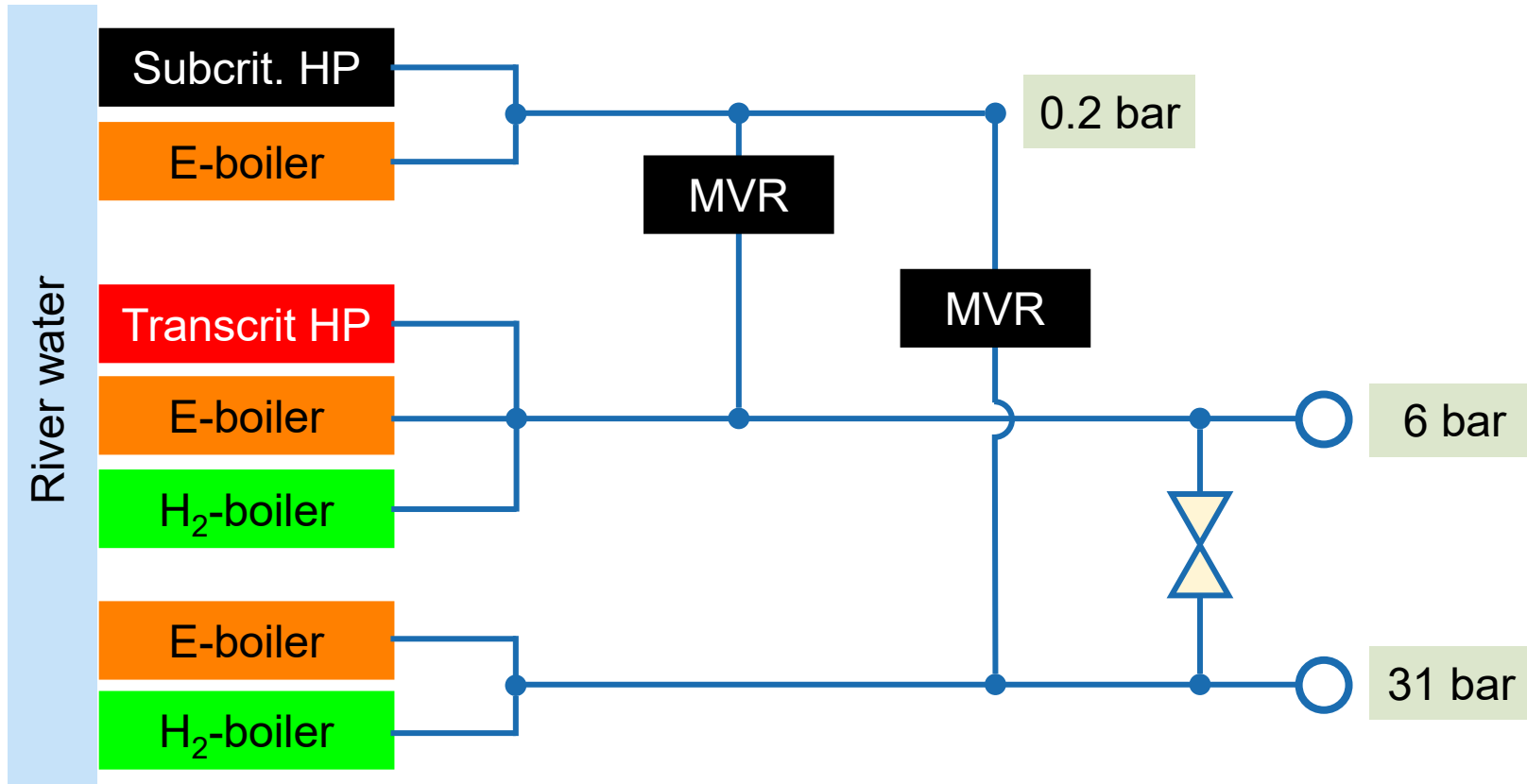


Production



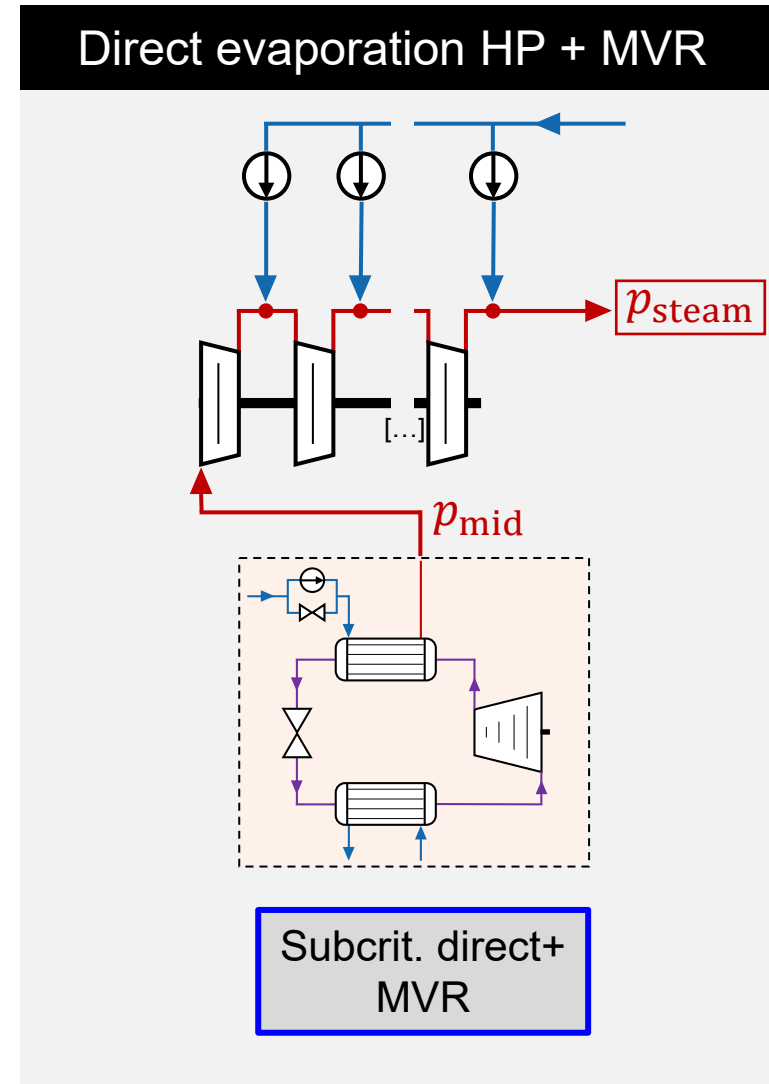
Base Case Results

$$\bar{C}_{\text{elec}} = 96.85 \text{ €/MWh}, C_{\text{H}_2} = 144 \text{ €/MWh}$$



- The best high-temperature heat pump is a low-temperature heat pump

Nolzen, Baader, Dessiex, Evinger,
Schmid, Bardow, Roskosch, *submitted*



Food for thought & discussion

- ⇒ Heat pumps
- ⇒ Synfuels & Hydrogen
- ⇒ Direct air capture
- ⇒ Scope 3
- ⇒ Circular economy

So, what about synfuels & hydrogen?

nature energy



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-024-01581-z>

Towards carbon-neutral and clean propulsion in heavy-duty transportation with hydroformylated Fischer–Tropsch fuels

Received: 30 November 2023

Accepted: 14 June 2024

Published online: 08 July 2024

Check for updates

Simon Voelker¹, Niklas Groll¹, Marvin Bachmann¹, Leonard Mueller¹, Marcel Neumann², Theodoros Kossioris², Paul Muthyala², Bastian Lehrheuer², Marius Hofmeister³, Andreas Vorholt⁴, Katharina Schmitz³, Stefan Pischinger², Walter Leitner^{4,5} & André Bardow^{6,7}✉

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560-024-01581-z>

Dekarbonisierung der Industrie

10.09.2025

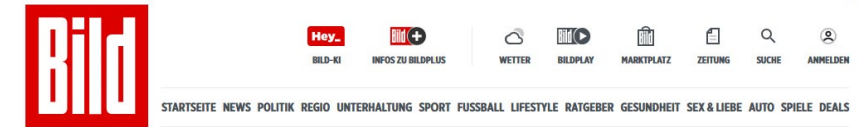


BILD • Leben & Wissen • Weniger Feinstaub und CO₂: Synthetischer Sprit für Lkw hilft dem Klima

Jetzt fährt er fast so klimafreundlich wie Elektro

Deutsche Forscher strecken Diesel mit Alkohol



<https://www.bild.de/leben-wissen/weniger-feinstaub-und-co2-synthetischer-sprit-fuer-lkw-hilft-dem-klima-6698ca67ebb1b2592aa975f4>

Power-to-What ?

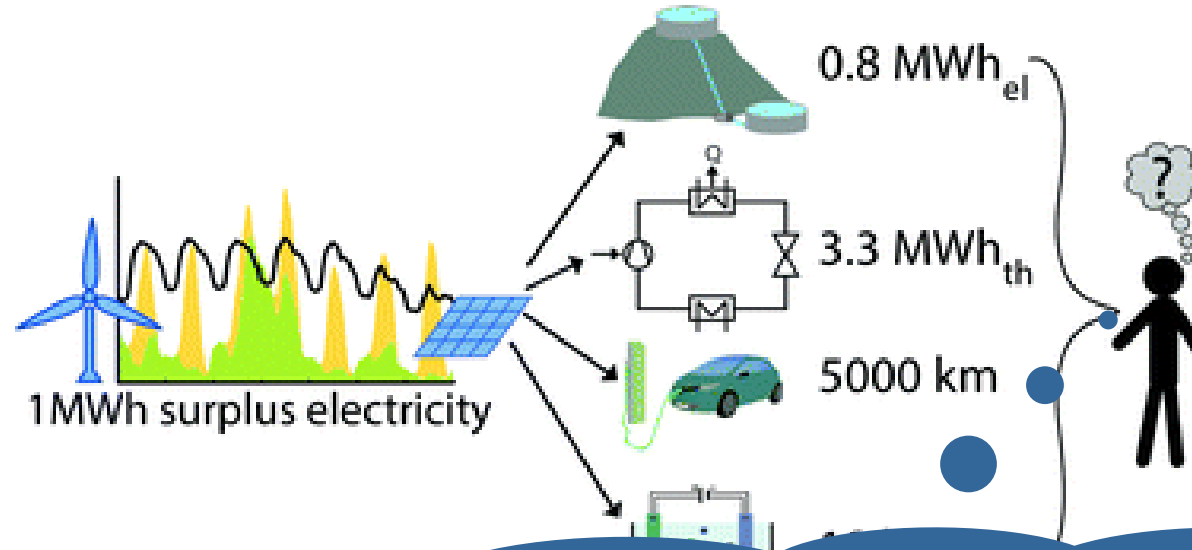


André
Sternberg



Sarah
Deutz

Renewable energies = limited resource

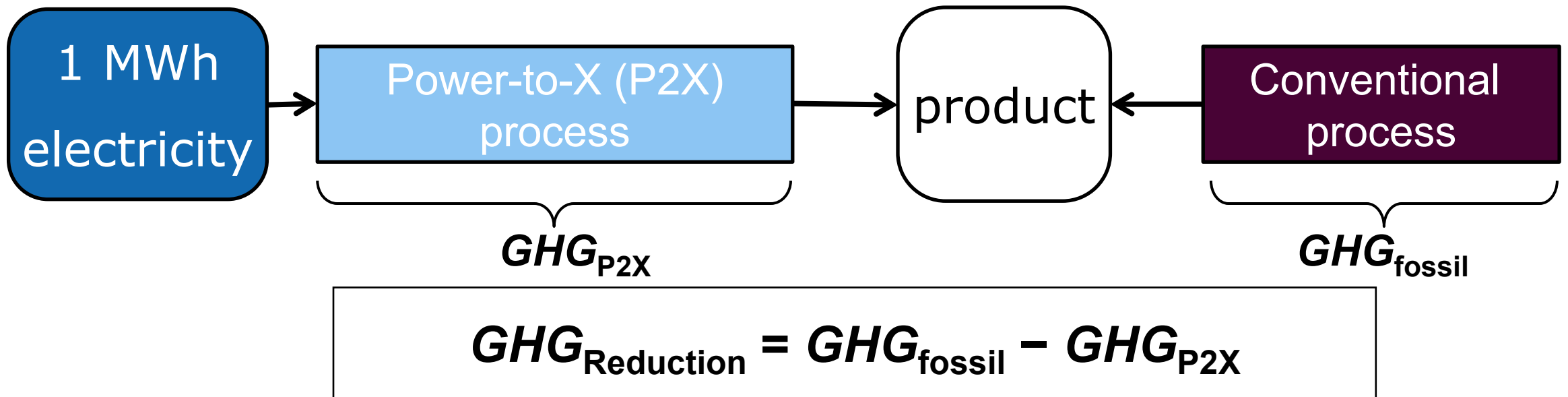


Which Power-to-X route
uses electricity best?

Sternberg, Bardow, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2015, 8, 389

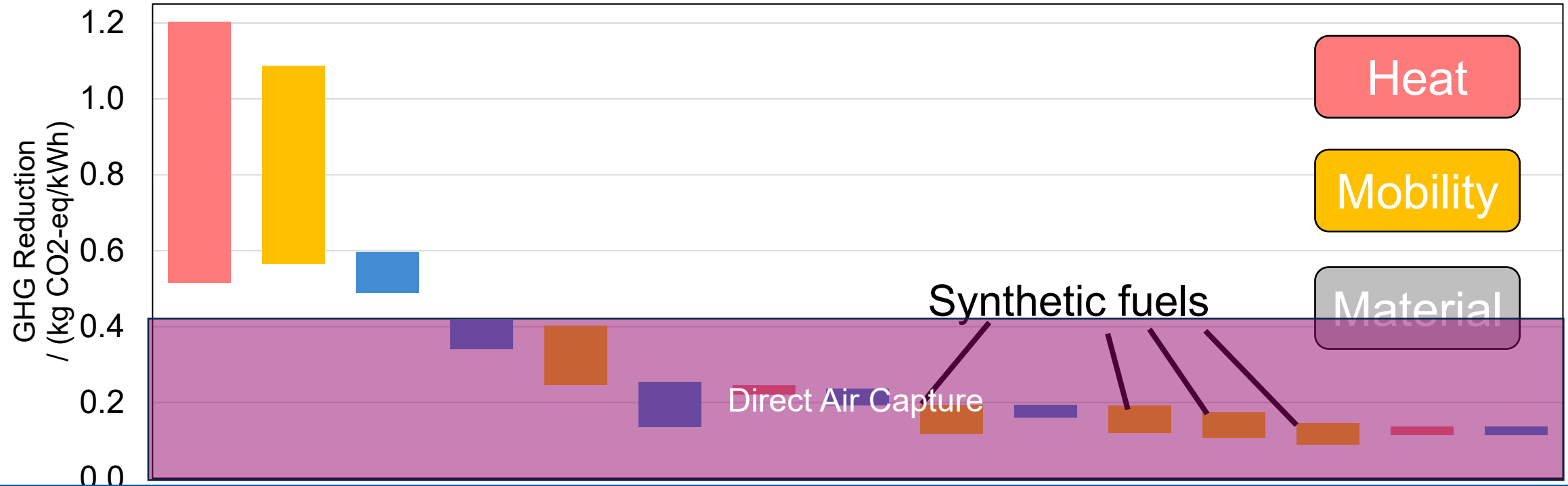
Which Power-to-X route uses electricity best?

$$\text{P2X-Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions}}{\text{per MWh electricity used}}$$



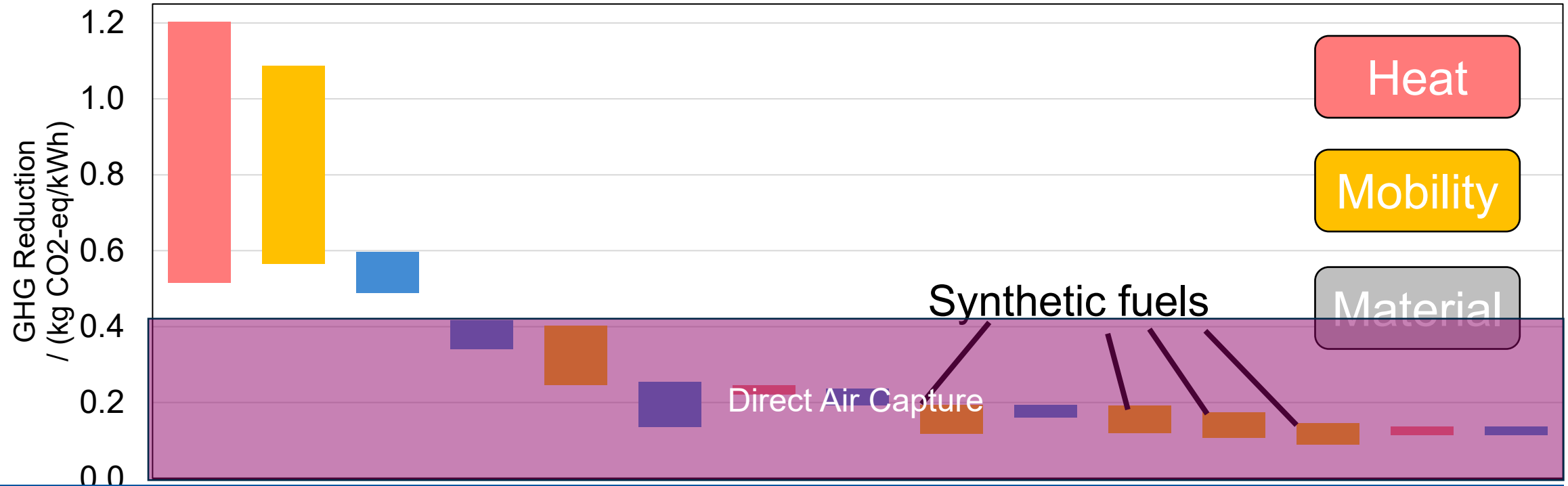
Sternberg and Bardow, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2015,8, 389-400.

Power-to-X efficiency – GHG savings per electricity used



- Winners: direct routes replacing inefficient fossil routes
- Heat pumps wherever possible
- P2X efficiency of fuels low

Power-to-X efficiency – GHG savings per electricity used

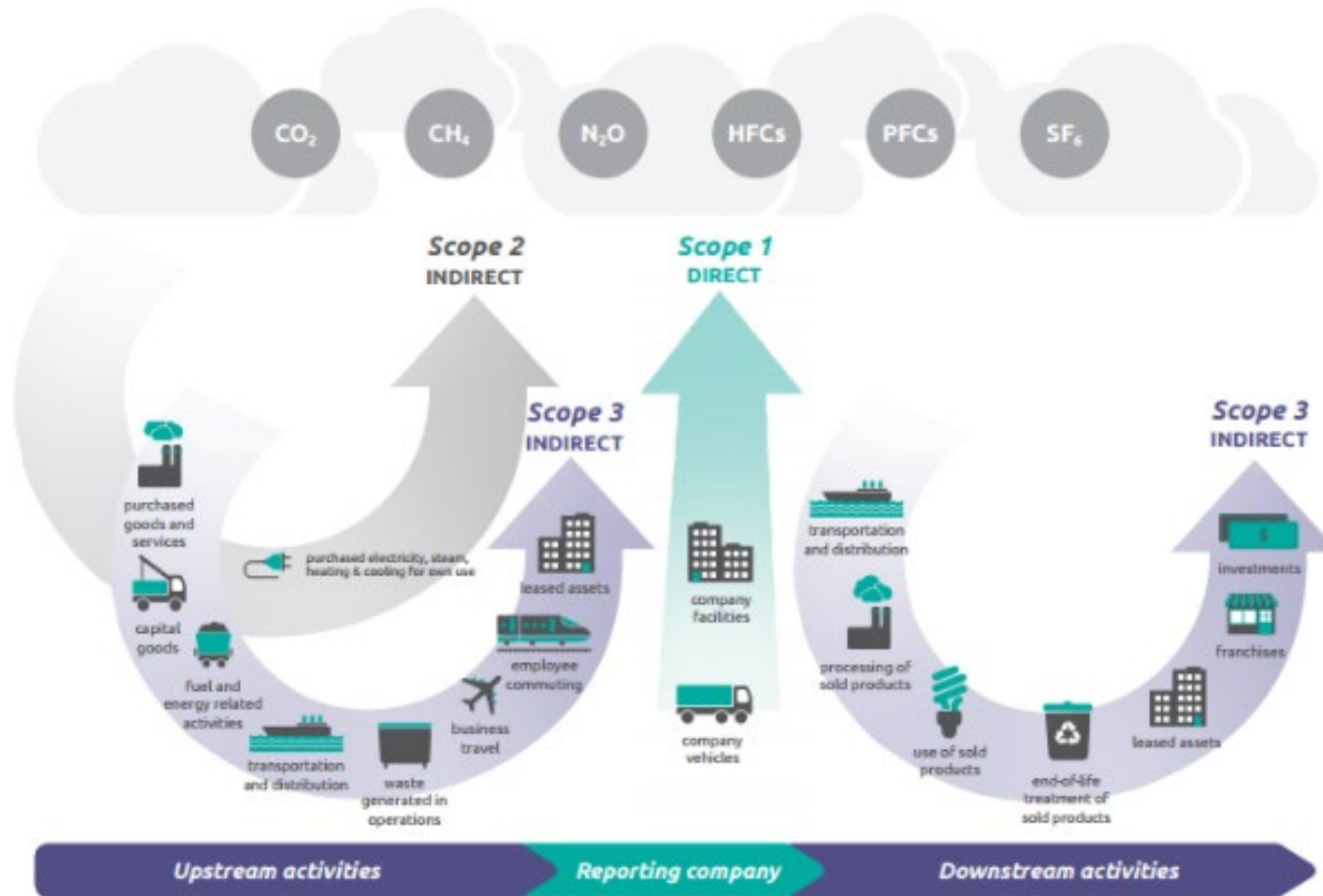


- Winners: direct routes replacing inefficient fossil routes
- Heat pumps wherever possible
- P2X efficiency of fuels low
 - even lower than direct air capture

Food for thought & discussion

- ⇒ **Heat pumps**
- ⇒ **Synfuels & Hydrogen**
- ⇒ **Direct air capture**
- ⇒ **Scope 3**
- ⇒ **Circular economy**

The scopes of decarbonisation



Source: GHG Protocol

Scope 3 = 75% of corporate GHG emissions

Scope 1-3 GHG emissions by sector

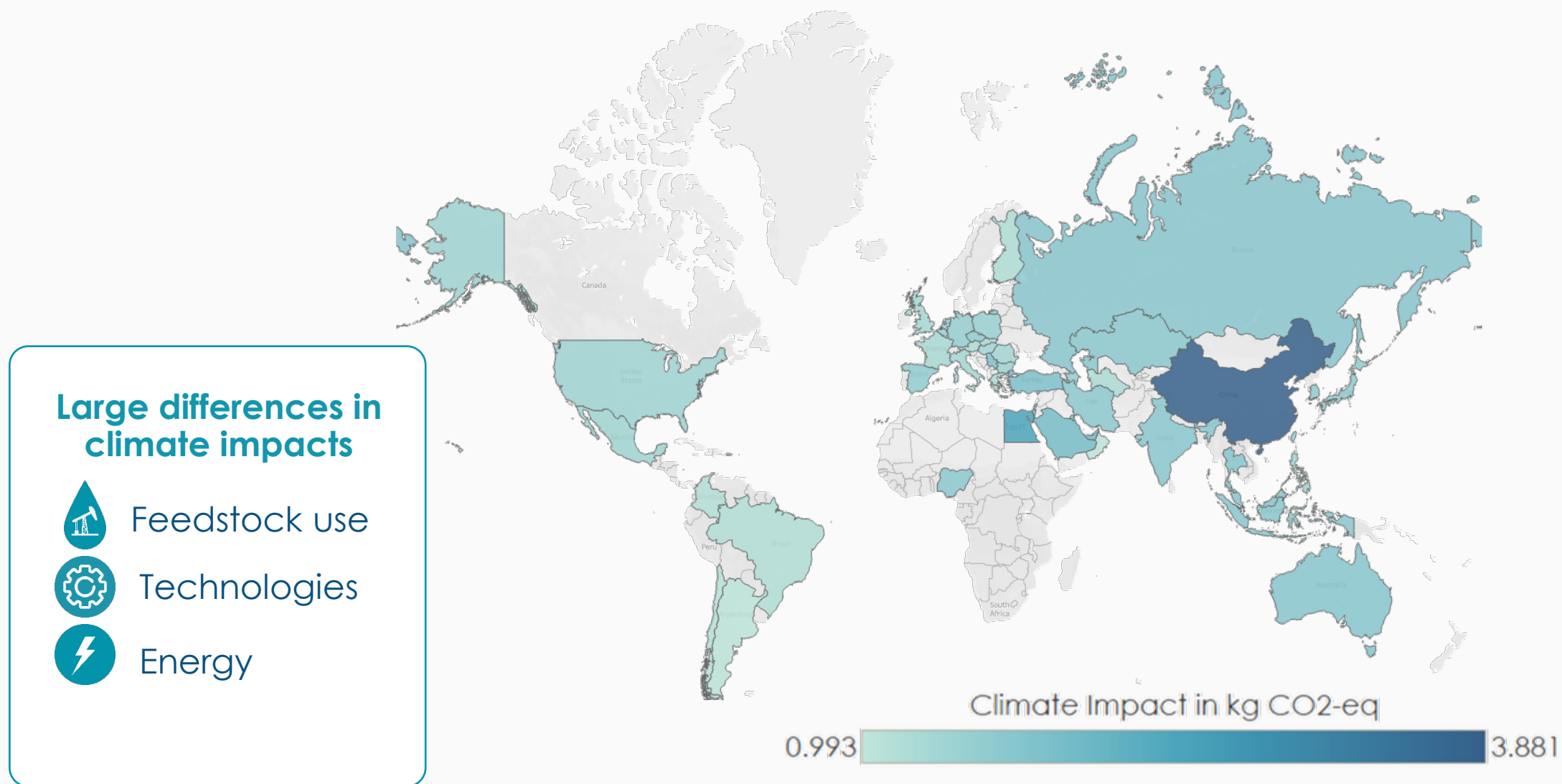
Scope 3 Scope 2 Scope 1



**Climate goals need to include
all scope 3 emissions**

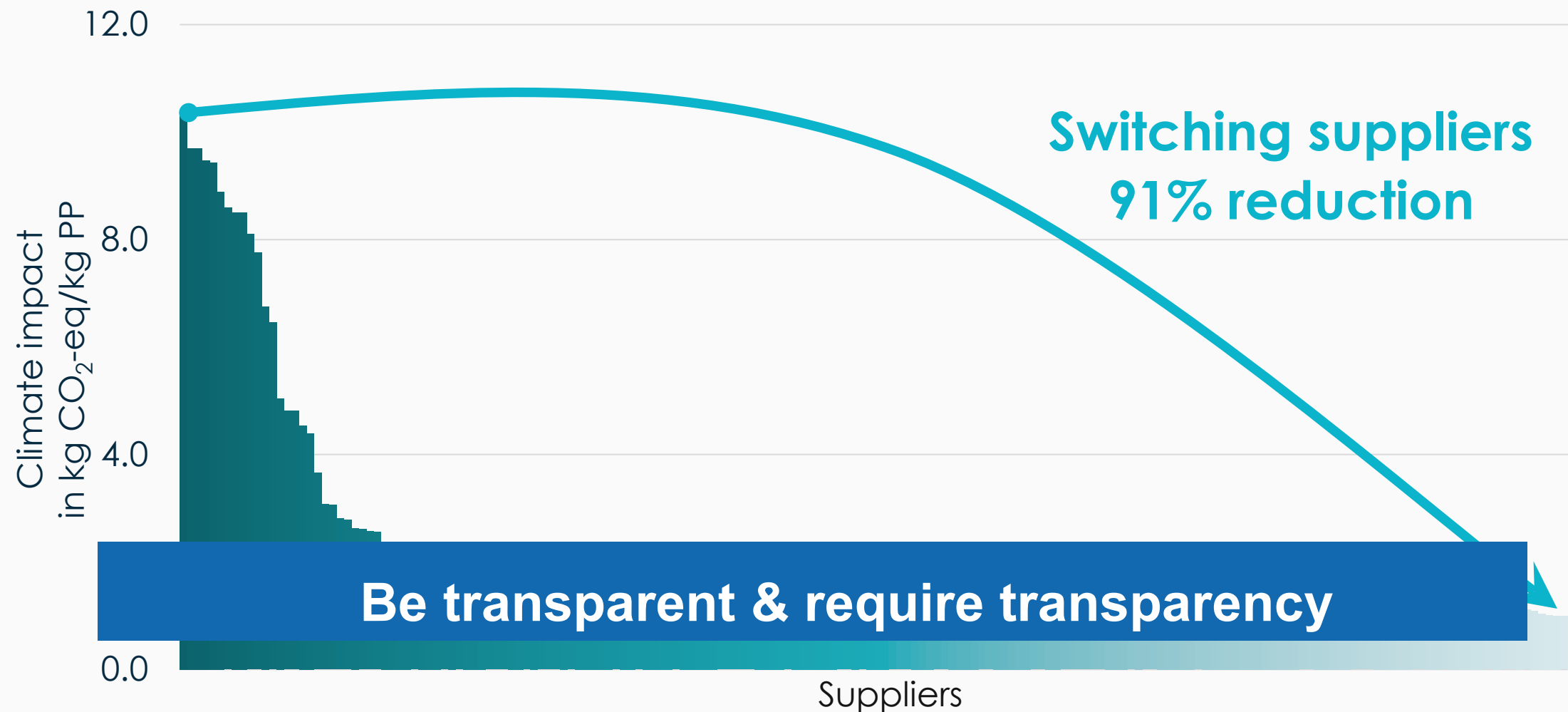
Supplier-specific data for scope 3 ? Climate impact of polypropylene

Country averages



Supply Chain Data impacts Environmental Decision-Making

Variation of company specific carbon footprints (regionalized)



Food for thought & discussion

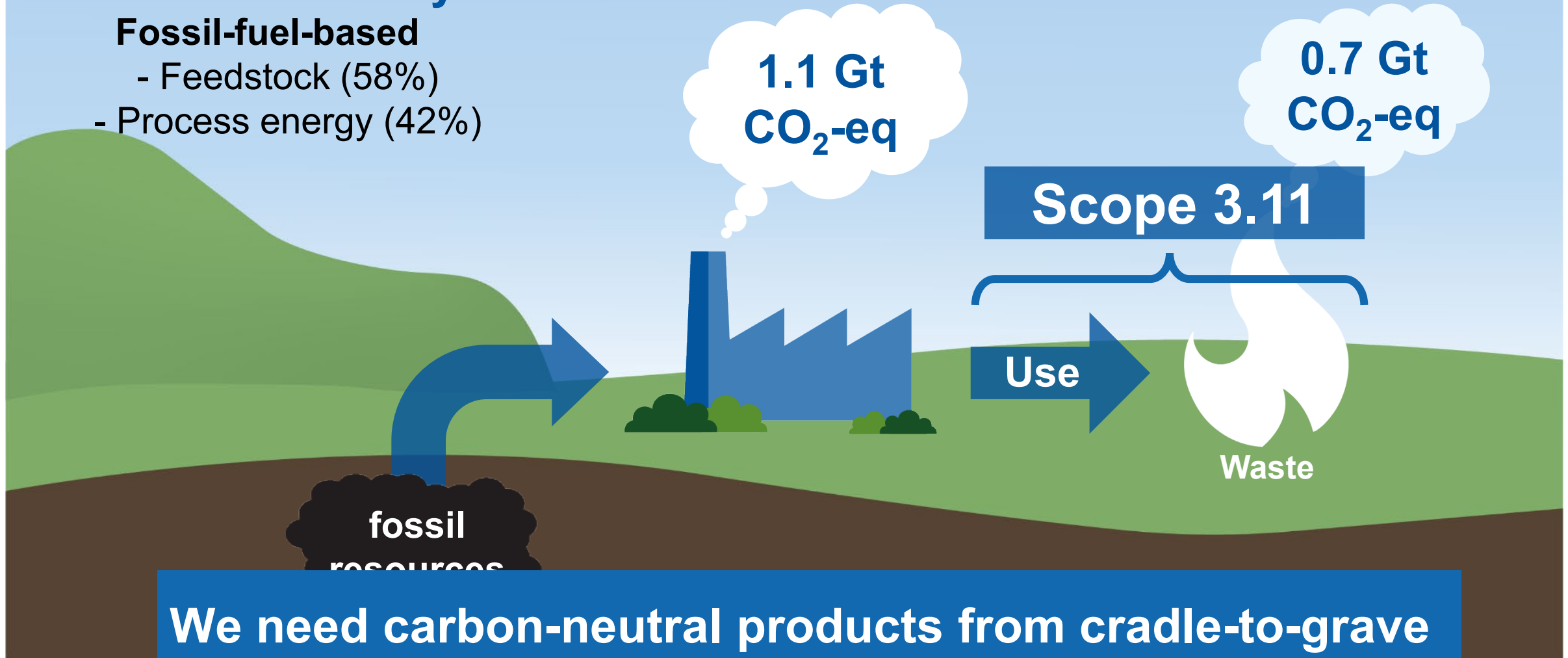
- ⇒ **Heat pumps**
- ⇒ **Synfuels & Hydrogen**
- ⇒ **Direct air capture**
- ⇒ **Scope 3**
- ⇒ **Circular economy**

Scope 3: more than upstream emissions

Chemicals Today

Fossil-fuel-based

- Feedstock (58%)
- Process energy (42%)



Circular carbon



Raoul
Meys



Marvin
Bachmann



Christian
Zibunas



Leonard
Müller

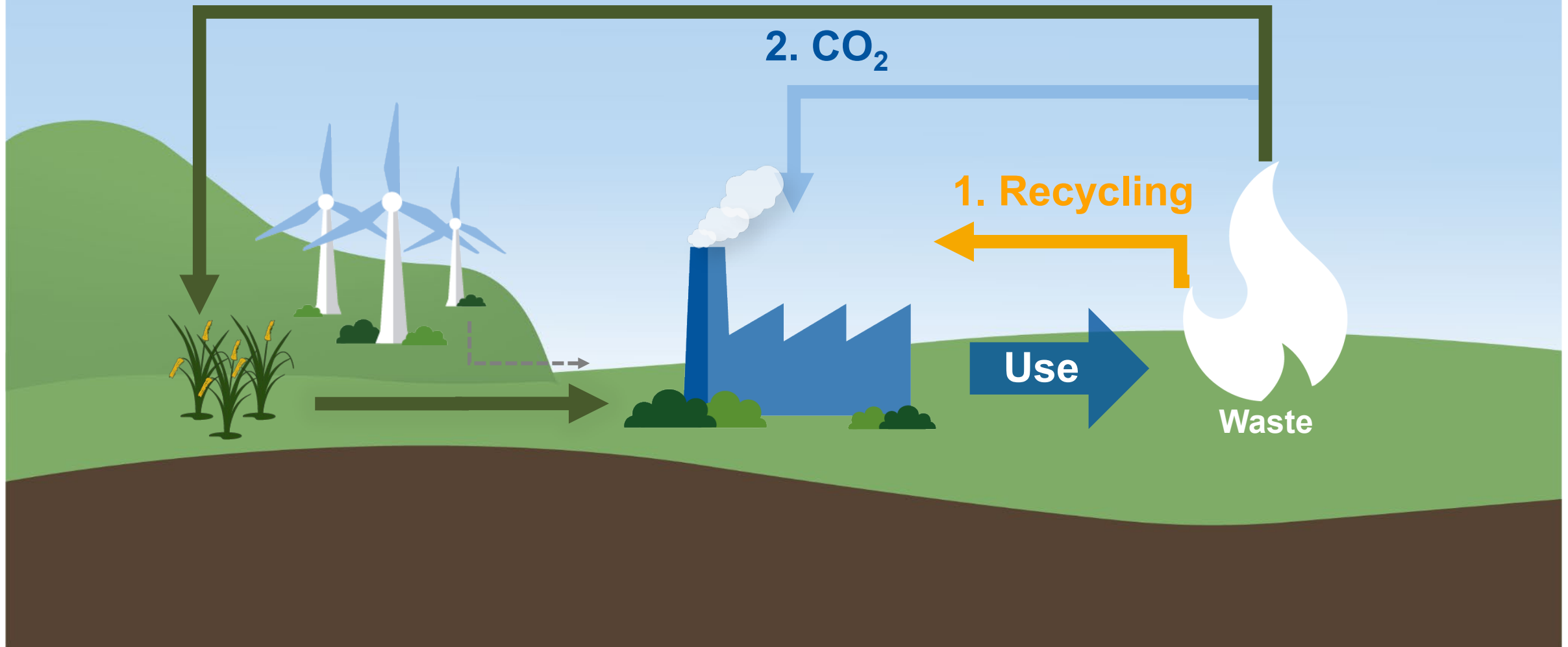


Arne
Kätelhön

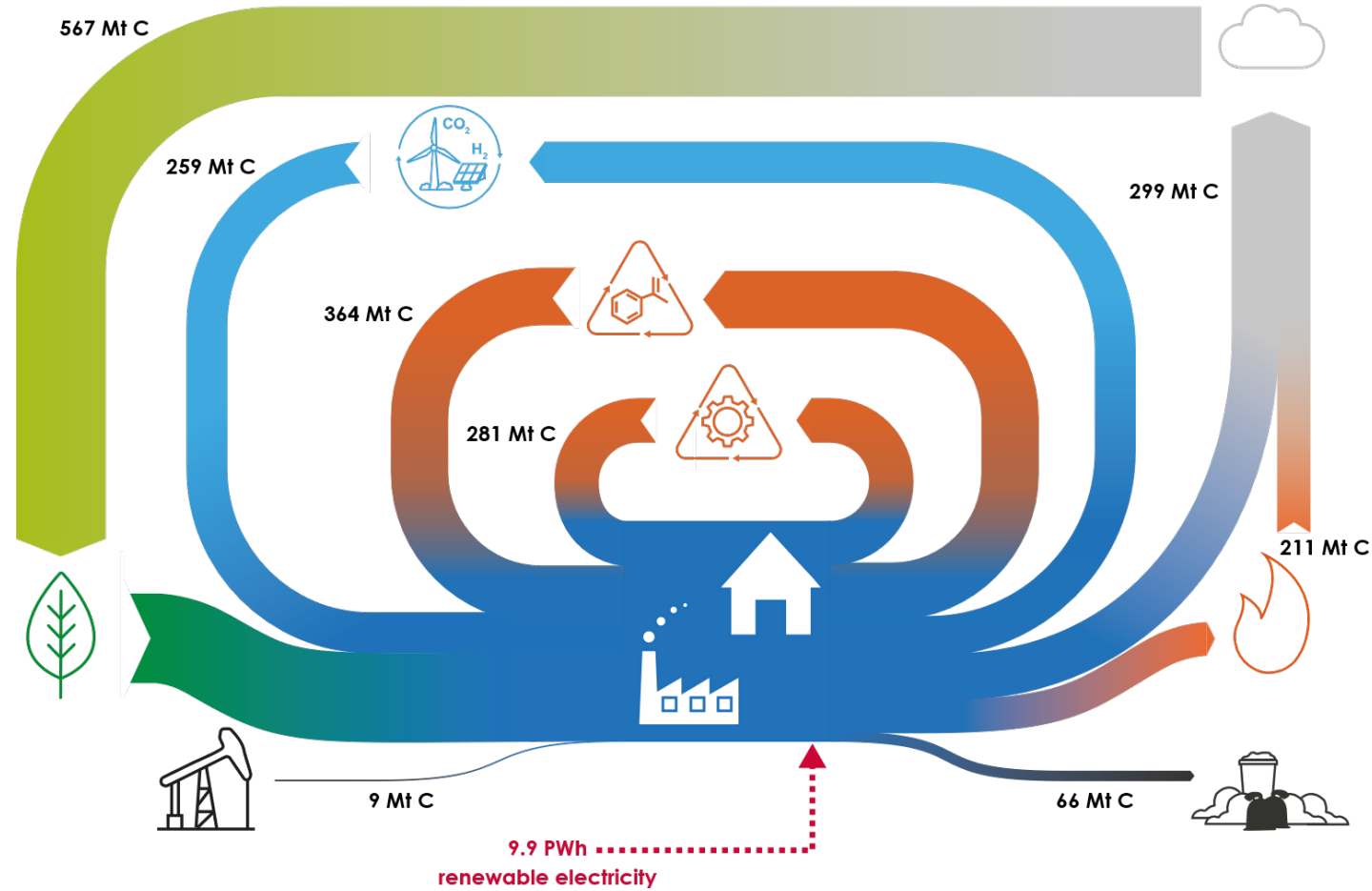


Benedikt
Winter

3. Biomass



Carbon-neutral circular carbon economy



Meys et al., *Science*, 2021

Combining all circular technologies
achieves **carbon-neutral** plastics*
using **less energy** than linear the fossil-based benchmark.

- ⇒ Integrate all Scope 3 in your targets
- ⇒ Heat pumps wherever possible
- ⇒ Synfuels have low Power-to-X efficiency
- ⇒ Be transparent & require transparency
- ⇒ The circular economy is the most efficient route to net-zero industries

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