
GLASS AND CERAMICS – SETTING THE SCENE

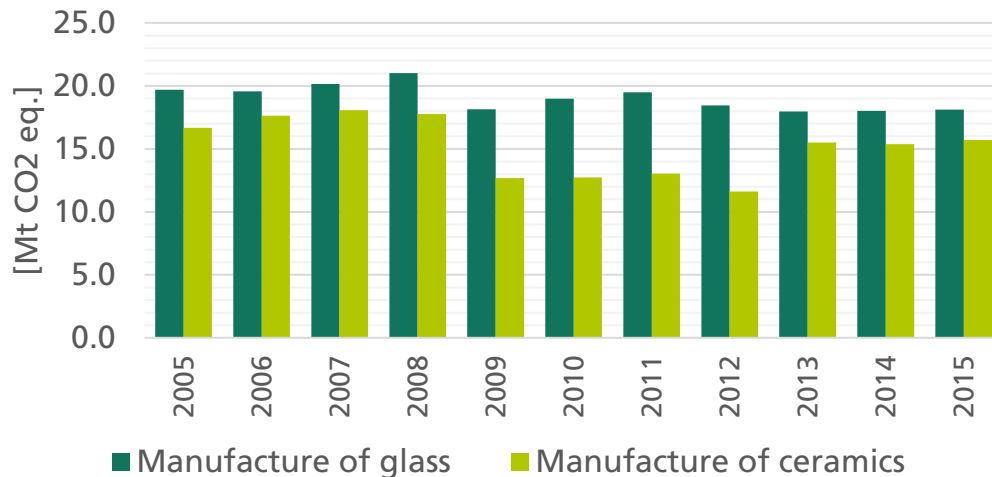
Finance for Innovation: Towards the ETS Innovation Fund
Workshop 3

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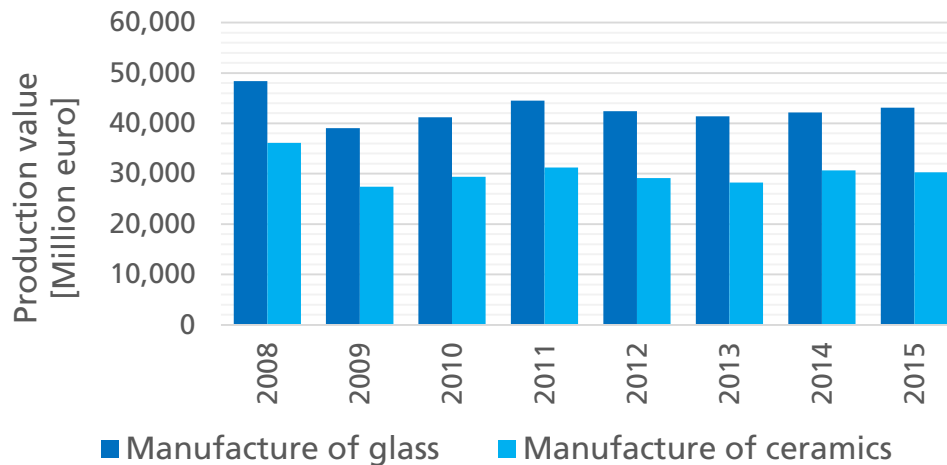
Brussels, 6th April 2017

CO2 emissions in glass and ceramics (EU28)



CO2 verified emissions:

- Glass: slight decrease
- Ceramics: recovery since economic crisis
- EEA 2015 emissions:
 - Glass: 18 Mt
 - Ceramics: 16 Mt



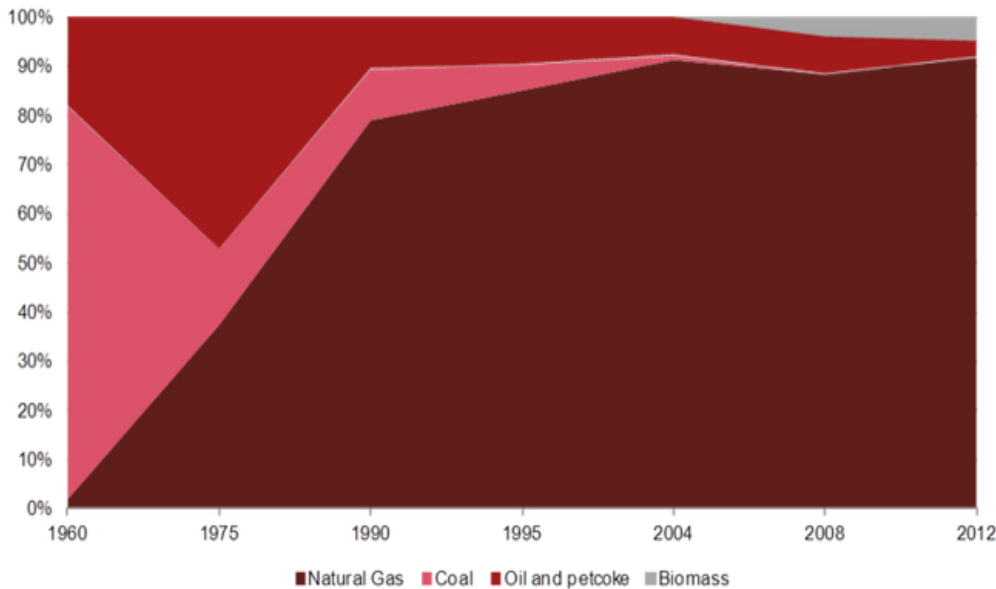
Production value

- Similar trends in both industries
- Does not reflect CO2 increase in 2013 in ceramics

Fuel (EC) mix in glass and ceramics

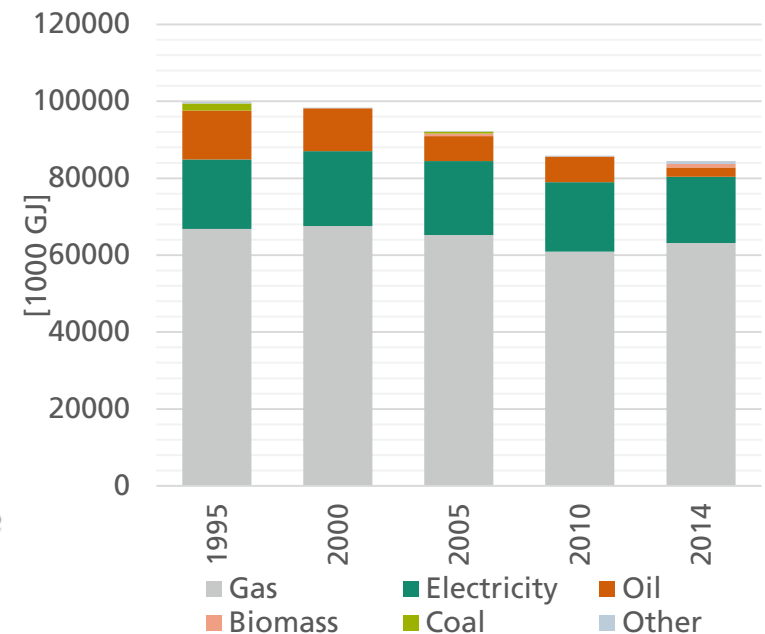
- Electricity and gas main energy carriers in glass and ceramics
- Natural gas inputs substitute CO₂-intensive fossil fuels (like coal, oil and petcoke)
- Low but increasing share of biomass

Fuel mix used by the tiles and bricks industry in Europe, 1960-2012



Source: TBE, PwC analysis

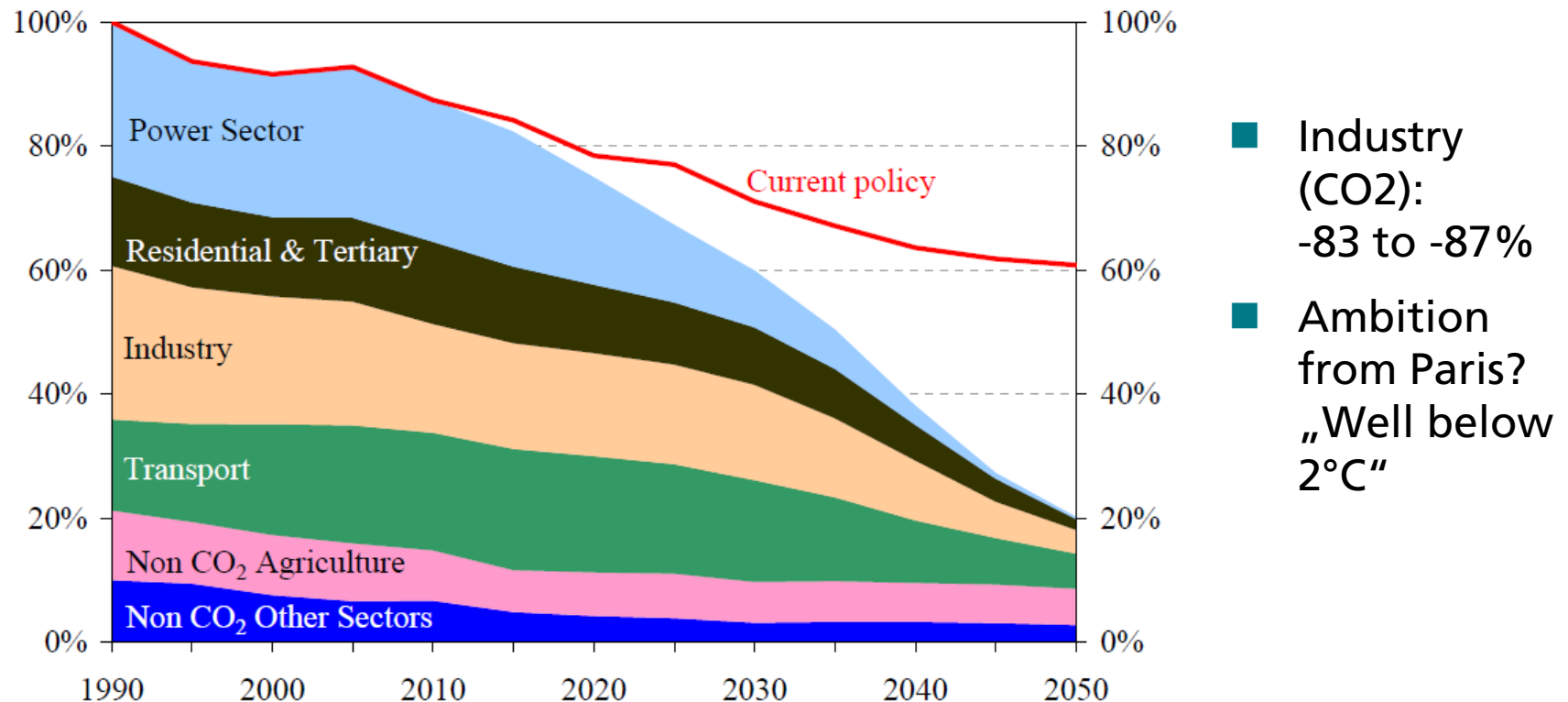
Energy carrier mix used in the glass and ceramics industry in Germany, 1995-2014



Source: TBE

Ambition needed – the EU low-carbon roadmap 2011

Figure 1: EU GHG emissions towards an 80% domestic reduction (100% =1990)



Source: COM

Technologies in development/discussion

British Glass (2014): Roadmap

- Fuel switch
(low carbon fuels, electricity)
- Furnace improvements
- Oxygen-fuel combustion
- Additional waste heat recovery
- CCS
- Batch pelletisation, Batch reformulation
- Material efficiency
- Recycling, ...

CeramUnie (2013): Roadmap

- Electrification of kiln
- On-site syngas biogas
- Clay/raw material preconditioning
- New kiln design
- Heat exchanger in kiln stack
- Low-temperature heat recovery from kiln exhaust
- CCS
- Material efficiency
- Recycling, ...

Clustering mitigation options

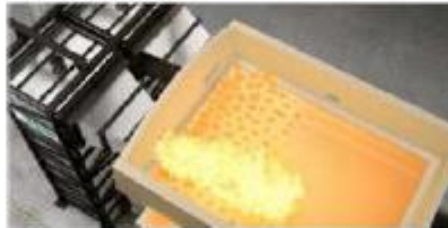
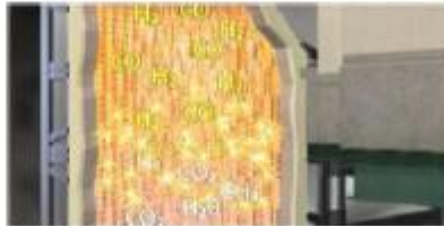
	Clusters of mitigation options	Technology Readiness Levels TRL
Materials industry	Integrated process improvement - Energy Efficiency (modernization and replacement) - Reduction in process-related emissions	
	Fuel switch - towards renewable energy sources (e.g. based on hydrogen) - towards decarbonized electricity (indirect emissions)	
	End-of-pipe (Carbon Capture and Storage CCS/ Carbon Capture and Use CCU)	
downstream	Recycling and re-use (innovative recycling processes)	
	Material efficiency (in production and downstream)	
	Material substitution (downstream)	

OPTIMELT

Advanced heat recovery for oxy-fuel fired glass furnaces

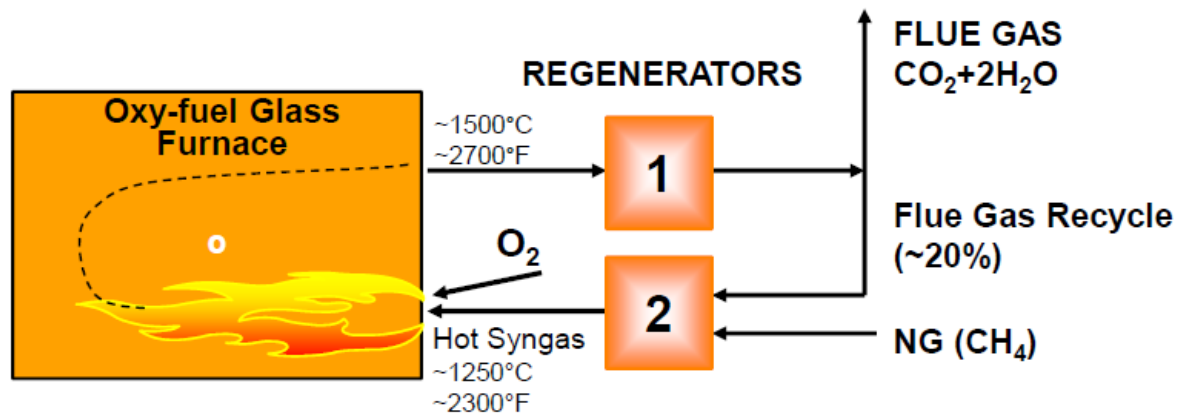
Joaquín de Diego Rincón
Praxair Euroholding, S. L

Brussels, 6th April



OPTIMELT (Praxair & Libbey)

- High efficiency non-catalytic reforming process
- Recycled flue gas with CO₂ and water vapor is used for CH₄ reforming
- Regenerative system allows high operating temperatures/reforming rate
- Regenerators roughly 1/3 the size of air-fired regenerators



Endothermic reforming reactions

US Pat. 6,113,874 / EP 0953543B1



Source: Praxair

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OPTIMELT (Praxair & Libbey)

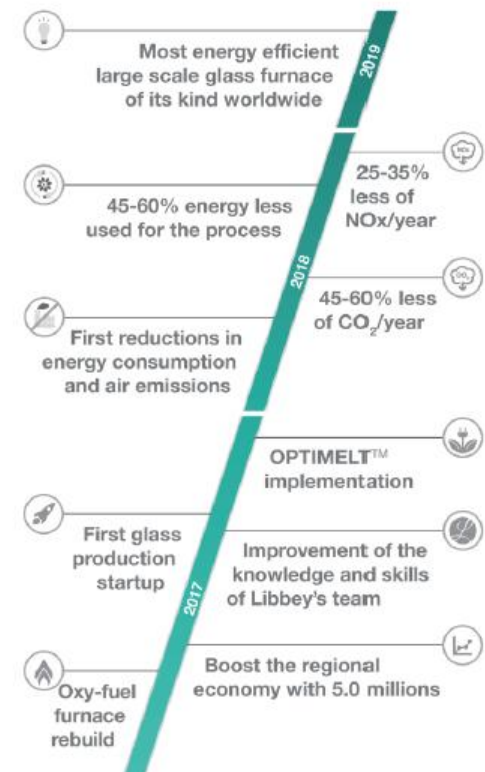
Praxair's OPTIMELT™:

- Reduces energy consumption (~20% vs oxy-fuel, ~30% vs. air-regenerative)
- Reduces CO2 emissions
- Reduces air pollutants to the level of oxy-fuel performance (Nox, CO, etc.)
- Reduces flue gas volume and enables smaller air pollution control

Libbey OPTIMELT™ startup in 2017

- Expected reduction in energy consumption and CO2 emissions of 45 to 60%
- Project partially funded by European Union with LIFE grant (LIFE 15 CCM/NL/000121)

Air emissions reduction and energy efficiency improvement with OPTIMELT™ technology



Source: Praxair, Libbey

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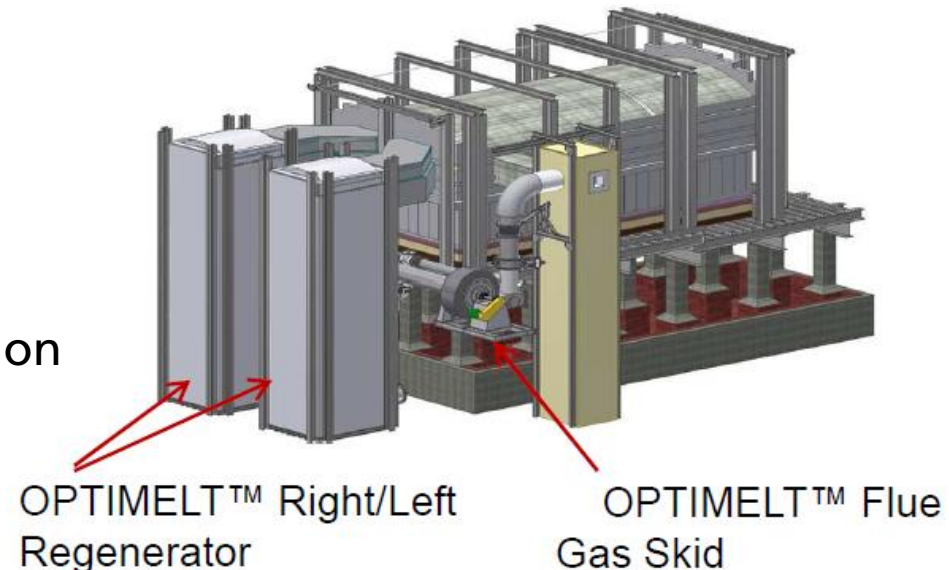
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OPTIMELT (Praxair & Libbey)

OPTIMELT™ Technology Development Path

- Patent
- 2011-2012
Bench Scale
- 2012-2013
Pilot Scale Tests (10 TPD)
- 2014-2016
PAVISA Commercial Demonstration
(50 TPD)
- 2016-2017
LIBBEY Tableware furnace
- 2017-2018
Container Furnace (>200 TPD)
Engineering Phase
- -> next step: commercial application



Source: Praxair, Libbey

Thank you for your attention!

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