LEILAC: a third generation technology for CC

海德堡水泥集团为巴黎气候大会提出的气温水平升高控制在2℃以内的目标做出贡献

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Brussels, 17th October 2018



Abating climate change requires close collaboration

Politics

Stable stimulating and supporting measures Ensure level playing field

Industry

Technology and market development Entrepreneurship

Society

Awareness need for action Trust in measures politics and realism technologies





Politics: Paris COP21 has put climate change back on the international agenda...



What does the society say?



How do we react ?

This is Norcem It produces cement for building energy efficient cities in Norway. It also produces CO₂, warming our world

Norcem will capture and store 800 thousand tonnes of CO₂ every year

Deeply Decarbonise Society to reach 1.5°C

How does Society react?

The Role of Gas in the Energy Transition First thoughts on "acceptable CO₂ sources"



- Separation from industrial processes (cement, steel production etc.)
 - - if CO2 avoidance technolgies have been maxed out
 - - if industrial process okay with other Greenpeace targets

This will not cover the industrial process emissions, like for the <u>cement</u> and steel industry, and while **Germanwatch** favours research and development of new processes, they understand that there is a need to use CCS to achieve emission reductions compatible with a below-2° path.

Carbon Capture: playing chess on multiple tables



LEILAC: CO₂ separation@calcining (12 m€ EU-Horizon 2020)

Lhoist Calix 🙆 amed foster HEIDELBERGCEMENT wheeler TARMAC A CRH COMPANY CEMEX Building a better future TRUST **Imperial College** London Quantis **PS**e 💓 ECN Sustainability counts

Consortium

Indirect heating raw meal:

- Separate process CO₂
- Calix MgO proven process
- 10 tph demonstration plant, Lixhe-Belgium
 - Cement & Lime applications
 - www.leilac.org.uk



Schematic drawing



Principal design sketch



Detailed design of 1 element (just as example)



Design for EPC

Lot of computer power used for the design





Project on schedule and on budget



The pilot is currently on budget and schedule

Ty-in to Lixhe plant + civil works finished



Drier Tie-Ins (March 2018)





Piles ready for pouring (16 May 2018)



Slab completed (26 June 2018) HEIDELBERGCEMENT

Steel structure sourced in Spain



Fabrication of LEILAC's supporting structure by Micesa in Madrid





Fabrication of the DS*-calciner in Belgium

* Direct Separation = CO2 is direct separated





Segments of the LEILAC pilot's furnace being fabricated by PERUWELD in Belgium





Erection at Lixhe plant by Pirson Montage (Belgium)



The furnace for Project LEILAC is unloaded on site, allowing the final preparations to take place before being installed



Close to reaching the top of the tower.....



What to do with the CO₂ captured ?

CCS in Netherlands = opportunity for NRW and Cement



slide **20** – Survival of the fittest – CO2 price development and strategy **STMM 2018, Sept. 05 - 06**





STAHL- UND ZEMENTINDUSTRIE

Umweltministerin will Klimaprojekte fördern

06. April 2018



Die Verarbeitung von Stahl ist besonders energieintensiv. Etwa hier im Stahlwerk Arcelor Mittal. Bild: imago

Umweltministerin Svenja Schulze will Unternehmen bei der CO2-Reduktion unterstützen. Für die Entwicklung alternativer Technologien mit emissionsfreien Energien sollen bis zu 50 Prozent der Kosten übernommen werden.

Die neue Umweltministerin Svenja Schulze hat ein neues Förderprogramm für CO2-mindernde Klimaschutzprojekte in energieintensiven Branchen wie der Stahl- und Zementindustrie

HEIDELBERG TECHNOLOGY CENTER HEIDELBERGCEMENTGroup

Why Germany? The CCS-word is not forbidden anymore !

acatech – DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE DER TECHNIKWISSENSCHAFTEN Stand: 10.08.2018, Dateiversion: POSITION-iCCUS-V27-Satz.docx



DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE DER TECHNIKWISSENSCHAFTEN

unterscheiden und sind in dieser Priorisierung vorzusehen: erstens Vermeidung von CO₂-Ausstoß durch höhere Effizienz, zunehmende Elektrifizierung sowie Energie-, Prozess- und Materialsubstitution, zweitens Verwertung von ausgestoßenem CO₂ durch Verlängern der stofflichen Nutzung, also Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU), und drittens dauerhafte geologische Speicherung der restlichen, nicht anderweitig vermeidbaren CO₂-Emissionen durch Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). Eingelagertes CO₂ soll im Bedarfsfall als Rohstoff rückgefördert werden können.













March 2014 Slide24

CO₂ a challenge and an opportunity.....



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