

Deployment of CO₂ Capture in the Cement Industry

Daniel Gauthier, Chairman ECRA

CCS-conference

Brevik, May 20-21, 2015

• A unique product with many innovative applications!

- Safety:
 - Concrete is a proven fire resistant product! It does not burn or melt and retains its structural stability at high temperatures
 - Concrete allows for resiliant homes and buildings!





High Thermal Mass – Indoor temperature remains stable!



Infrastructure – Energy efficient roads



Pavement / Vehicle Interaction

Stiffness



Stiffness and Deflection Rigid vs Flexible



© Meho

Air cleaning – TioCem® reduces Nox in cities!





- Green Energy Generation
 - Solar: NEST <u>New Energy Storage Technology</u>
 - Wind mills

Parallel – sequential piping arrangement









Overseas Infrastructure

- **Fish Farming**
- Water Houses



Concrete – backbone of sustainability



THE CONCRETE INITIATIVE solutions for Europe's future

Cement manufacture at a glance



CEMBUREAU, ECRA and CSI



 Representative organisation of the cement industry in Europe



- Platform of the European cement industry for research activities
- Network of universities, research institutes, cement companies and equipment suppliers



 Global effort by 24 major cement producers

Cement Sustainability Initiative - roadmap

Cement industry roadmap on CO₂ emissions



4 levers to reduce CO₂

Carbon Capture & S/U	46 %
Clinker substitution	9%
Alternative fuels (biomass	s)19%
Energy efficiency	27%

Carbon capture as a future option?

- Carbon capture seen as a breakthrough technology (e.g. in power sector)
- Long-term or bridging technology?
- Storage or reuse?
- High capture rate (also for process CO₂)



Carbon capture: Expensive and energy-intensive

- Cost per mitigated tonne of CO₂ (incl. transport and storage)
 - > 50-100 €/t Post-combustion capt.
 - > 40-60 €/t Oxyfuel process
- Serious increase in energy consumption
- Production cost is increased by factor 1.5 to 3



Technology readiness in the cement industry



- Post-combustion capture: Short-term method
- Oxyfuel technology: Long-term solution

ECRA's CCS activities

- Climate protection and CO₂ reduction are important challenges for the cement industry
- 2007: ECRA CCS project investigating technical and economical feasibility
- 2014: First concept for an oxyfuel industrial kiln
- Today: Evaluation of potential plants and funding possibilities
- 2018 -2020: Industrial testing phase (with suitable funding)





ECRA Chair at the University of Mons

- Since 2013: Academic chair entitled "CO₂ to Energy: Carbon Capture in Cement Production and its Re-use".
- UMONS academic background: CCS, absorption/adsorption techniques in industrial applications
- Chair supports research activities by financing fellowships for postdoctoral researchers or PhD students.
- Guidance by scientific committee with representatives from ECRA and UMONS









Conclusion

- CO₂ reduction potentials of today's available technologies are limited
- Carbon capture and storage/utilization technologies are seen as a key technology or at least as bridging to reduce CO₂ emissions to achieve climate targets
- Currently, the legal and economic conditions would impair the competiveness of cement production
- Industrial testing: an essential step to fulfill the predicted target
- Sufficient funding essential as an accelerator of technology development



Thank you for your attention!



european cement research academy