

# Industrial Energy-Related Technologies and Systems

An Implementing Agreement established under the auspices of the International Energy Agency

# The IETS Implementing Agreement

iets

The IETS is an Implementing Agreement under the IEA, focusing on energy efficient industrial technologies and systems.

IETS was established in 2005 as the result of merging, revamping and extending activities formerly carried out by separate industrial IEA Programs.

IETS currently has 9 member countries: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and USA.



# **IETS Mission and strategic objectives**

iets

"To foster international co-operation among OECD and non-OECD countries for accelerated research and technology development of industrial energy-related technologies and systems"

- To strengthen international cooperation on energy saving and GHG mitigation in industry
- To include all industrial sectors and technologies/systems in the IETS area
- To facilitate cooperation between different industrial R&D disciplines
- To improve knowledge transfer and information between countries, researchers, and industries
- To develop international networks within an industry sector or within cross-cutting technology or system areas

## The IETS Annexes



The core of the IETS activities is carried out in so called Annexes.

Current on-going Annexes include:

- Annex IX Energy Efficient Separation Technologies Systems
- Annex XI Industry-based Biorefineries
- Annex XIII Industrial Heat Pumps
- Annex XIV Process integration in the iron and steel industry
- Annex XV Industrial Excess Heat Recovery
- Annex XVI Energy Efficiency in SME's
- Annex XVII Membrane filtration for energy-efficient separation of lignocellulosic biomass components

## Ideas and proposals for new Annexes or activities

iets

- Process Integration
- Control Systems and Methodologies for improved energy efficiency
- Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency Measures (jointly with the Demand Side Management Implementing Agreement)
- System Aspects of Motors in Industry

# Workshops and Conferences-Examples iets

- Joint workshop on System Aspects of Biomass Based Gasification, with Bioenergy Implementing Agreement, Task 33, Gothenburg November 2013
- International Jubilee Process Integration Conference, Gothenburg March 2013
- Joint workshop on Industrial Carbon Capture and Storage, CCS, with IEA Greenhouse Gas (IEAGHG) Implementing Agreement, Lisbon March 2015

## **Benefits for participants**

iets

There are numerous advantages to international energy technology RD&D collaboration through the IETS, some of them are

- Synergy effects reduced costs and avoidance of duplication of work
- Access to synthesis and analysis reports
- Networking and direct communication with leading research groups
- Strengthened national RD&D capabilities
- Accelerated development and deployment
- Knowledge transfer between countries and industries

## General Experience



- Lack of industry participation on ExCo level an obstacle for country participation in some cases
- Very high industry participation on the annex level
- A "young" Implementing Agreement, has developed well
- Very high interest and participation from industry/R&D organisations from non-IETS countries on the Annex level.
   e. g. Finland, Italy, Spain, Japan, Switzerland
- Small annual fee (2015 10000 \$), which covers secretariat activities. Most activities are task-shared.





# IETS Annex XIV Development and use of Process Integration in the iron and steel industry

Lawrence Hooey Swerea MEFOS Annex Manager



## **IEA-IETS Annex XIV objectives**

The objective of the IETS Annex is to reduce the use of energy and greenhouse gas emissions in the iron and steel industry by:

- Creation of a network of experts involved in projects with the iron and steel industry and the use of Process Integration methods as a common denominator,
- Bringing together and sharing information on the present state of the art of methods as well as practical tools for systems optimisation with regard to energy and GHG emissions, and
- Creation of guidelines for the application of Process Integration methods in the industry.



## **Creation of Network**

#### Sweden

Swerea MEFOS (research)

Luleå Univ Technology (academia)

SSAB (industry)

#### Finland

Ruukki [now SSAB] (industry)

Åbo Akademi (research)

#### Korea

Posco (industry)

RIST (research)

Australia

BlueScope Steel (industry)

CSIRO (research)

#### France

ArcelorMittal R&D (industry)

Italy

Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (research)

Japan

Tohoku University(academia)

JFE (industry)

**NSSMC** (industry)

2011 Dusseldorf



2013 Tokyo

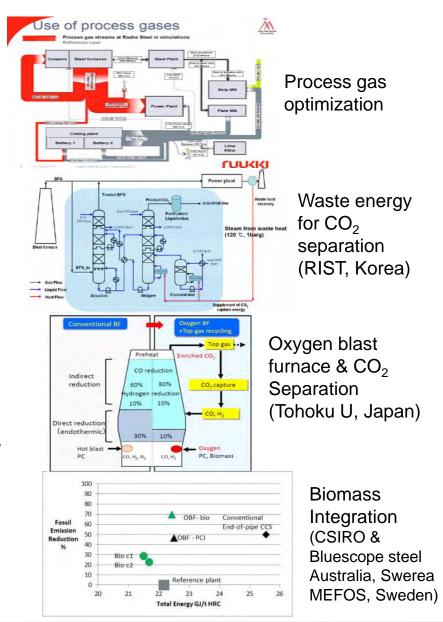
Desire from participants to organize similar workshops, webinars, etc...



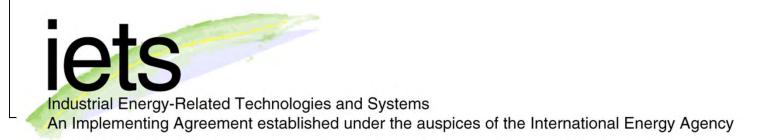
## **Guidelines:**

### To be Published by IEA - IETS

- Technical report of the Annex
- Not prescriptive
- Background to PI
- Case studies from workshops
- 2 Case studies from Annex cooperation
  - > Biomass integration
  - Optimization of process gas use (reduction in flaring)
- Emphasis on identifying opportunities for developing PI methods and applications







# **IETS Annex 15 – Industrial Excess Heat Recovery Technologies and Applications**

Participating Countries: Denmark, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and USA

Annex Manager: Sweden
Thore Berntsson and Anders Åsblad

Chalmers Industry Technology, Industriell Energi

End of Phase 1: February 2015

# Four Main Topics



- Determine potential of excess heat recovery in participating countries
- 2. Document development of existing and emerging technologies/systems
- Determine and use effective modes of information dissemination
- 4. Understand government policy and regulations

## Excess heat amounts and levels



## A compilation of existing studies on:

- -- Excess Heat Amounts
- --Excess Heat Temperature Levels
- --Excess Heat Aggregation State (steam, water, air, gases)

in 8 different countries

## Industry types included:

- --Food
- --Pulp and paper
- --Chemical
- --Iron and steel
- --Cement
- --Oil refineries
- --Aluminium

# Carbon Footprint for CHP or Excess Heat

# iets

A comparison between GHG emissions from natural gas- or biomass based- CHP and Excess Heat shows:

- --Excess Heat cannot compete if the marginal power production technology in the grid is coal condensing plants
- --If the marginal power production technology is natural gas combined cycle (NGCC) or a system with even lower emissions, excess heat is always more advantageous than CHP

# Suggestion for a Second Task



IEA, IETS, Annex 15, Task 2 – Opportunities for Industrial Excess Heat: Available Resources and Possible Future Economy

Subtask 1: In-depth evaluation and inventory of excess heat levels

Subtask 2: Methodology on how to perform an inventory in practice

Subtask 3: Possible policy instruments and the influence on future use of excess heat



### **IETS Executive Committee Chair**

Prof. Thore Berntsson, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden thore.berntsson@chalmers.se



#### **Vice Chair**

Maurits Clement, NL Energie en Klimaat, Agentschap NL The Netherlands maurits.clement@agentschapnl.nl

#### **Vice Chair**

Clemente Pedro Nunes, Instituto Superior Tecnico Portugal <a href="mailto:pedronunes@gml.pt">pedronunes@gml.pt</a>

### **IETS Secretariat (Sweden)**

Administration & information: Emmi Voogand, Chalmers Industriteknik <a href="mailto:emmi.voogand@cit.chalmers.se">emmi.voogand@cit.chalmers.se</a>

Technical support: Per-Åke Franck, CIT Industriell Energi per-ake.franck@cit.chalmers.se

For IETS delegate contacts, visit <a href="http://www.iea-industry.org">http://www.iea-industry.org</a>