Agenda

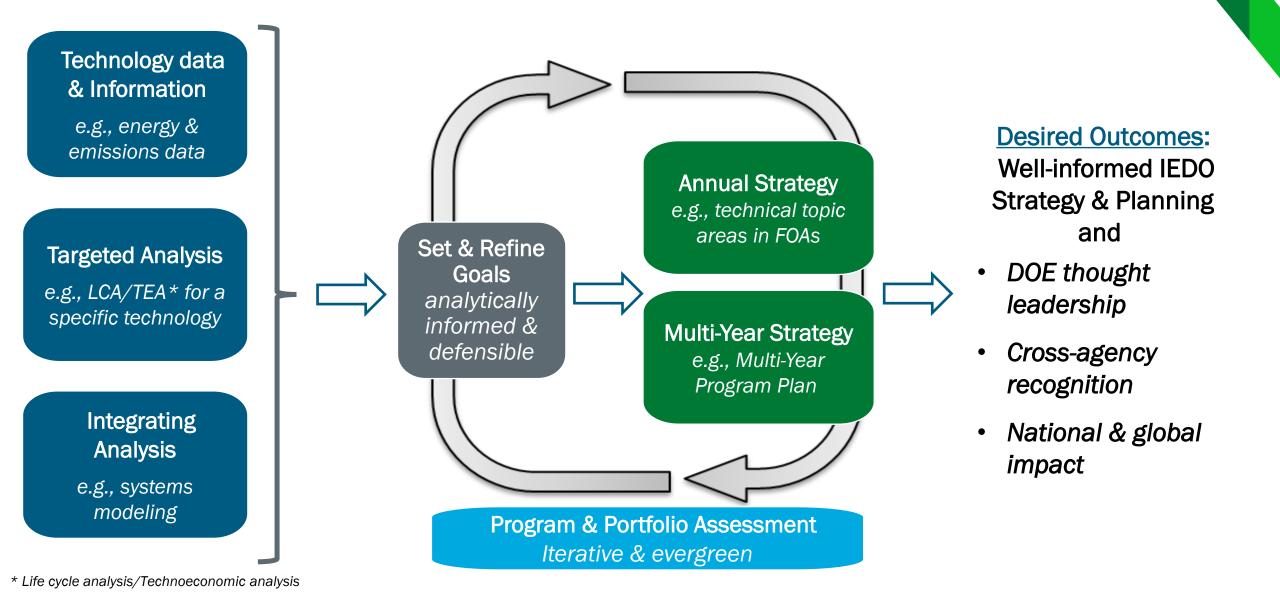
- How analysis informs strategy: IEDO Strategic Analysis
- IEDO Strategic Analysis in context
- Examples on how previous, current, & future Strategic Analysis informs IEDO

Industrial decarbonization roadmap, modeling & related efforts

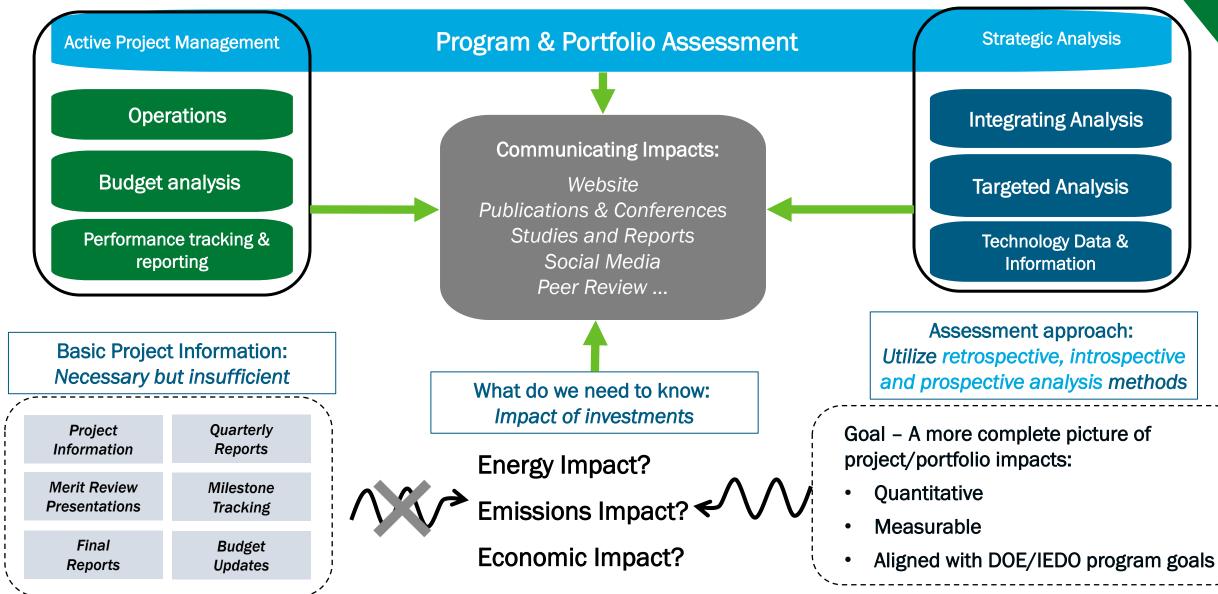
• FY23 Strategic Analysis high-level view

See Strategic Analysis Posters for more details!

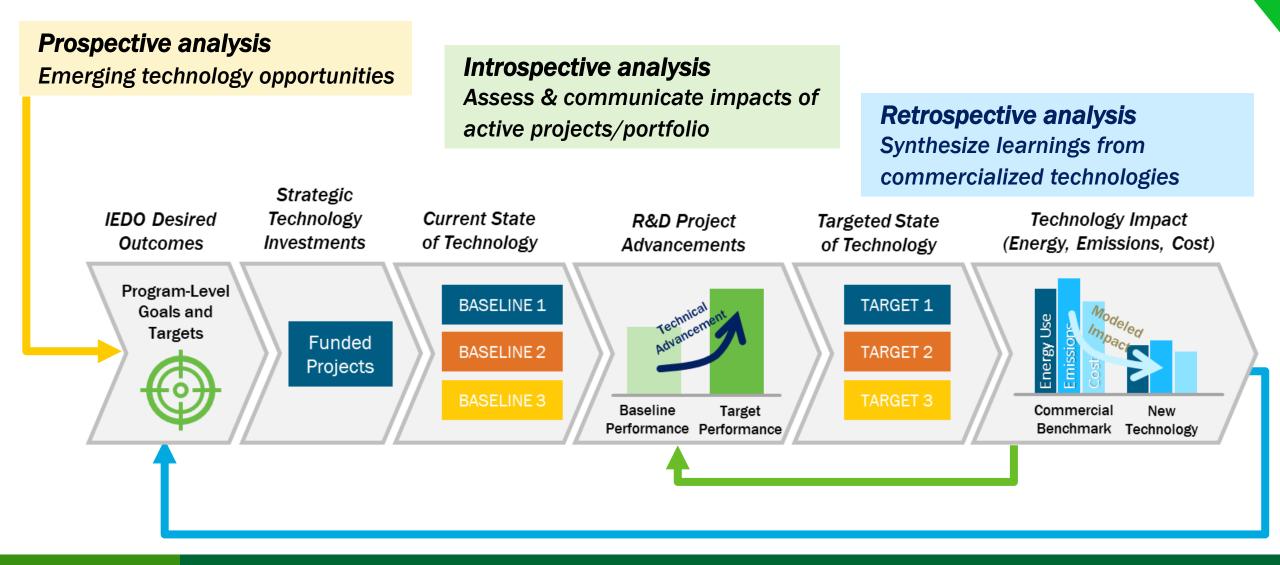
Strategic Analysis Informs IEDO Strategy & Planning



Strategic Analysis in Context with IEDO



Strategic Analysis in Context with Technology Investments



Strategic Analysis in Context with DOE

An holistic top-down and bottom-up systems approach to shape the IEDO portfolio with the highest potential for impact **DOE Priority Areas Examples** Critical Circular Decarbonization Storage Water Materials Economy **Fundamental Analysis Elements** Data, Tools, **Fundamental Systems** Integrating Analyses (e.g., LCA, TEA) **Methodologies** Approaches Bringing institutional knowledge to the table, IEDO is well-positioned to be functional and thought leaders in DOE. IEDO Technology Areas Examples Low Carbon Water/ Energy/ Fuels. Wastewater Thermal Emerging Industrial **Emissions-**Energy Feedstocks. Electrification Energy/ **Techs** Processes Intensive efficiency Energy **Emissions** subsectors Sources

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY | INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY & DECARBONIZATION OFFICE

Strategic Analysis = Strategic Communications



QUADRENNIAL TECHNOLOGY REVIEW AN ASSESSMENT OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES



ENERGY

Office of ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY Bandwidth Study on Energy Use and Potential Energy Savings Opportunities in U.S. Seawater Desalination Systems









Conferences.

journal

Foundational

- Technology Assessments
- Energy & Carbon
- Technology Adoption

<u>Roadmaps</u>

- Decarbonization
- Energy Storage
- Critical Materials
- Circular Economy
- Workshops

 Energy Storage
- Critical Materials
- Thermal
- Intensification
- Ind. Heat Shot

Planning

- FOAs
- Prizes
- WFD Programs
- MYPP
- Big Ideas Summit
- Goal setting

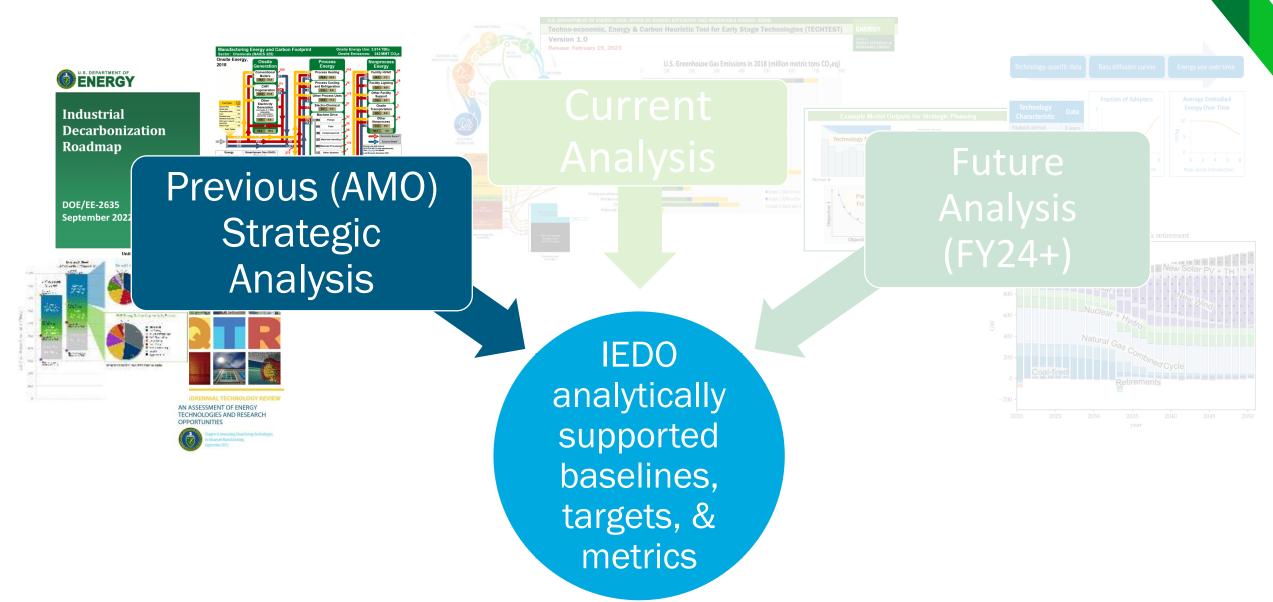
<u>Portfolio</u>

Peer Review

• TEA/LCA

- Annual Report
- Introspective
- Technology Tracking
 - Tracking articles etc.

Previous, current, future work supports IEDO planning



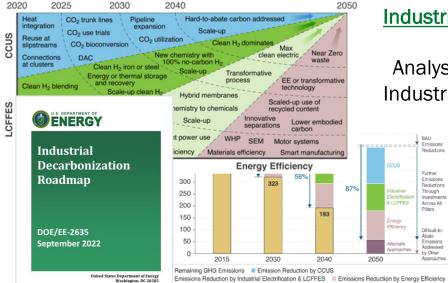
Expertise informs analyses and initiatives – e.g., thermal



Thermal Process Intensification (TPI)

Input from subject-matter experts on transformative technologies and strategies to substantially improve the performance of thermal processing systems in the industrial sector.

- Workshop in late 2020
- Report published in May 2022



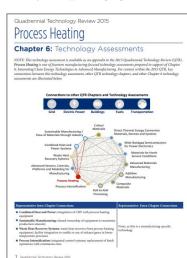
Emissions Reduction by Industrial Electrification & LCFFES Emissions Reduction by Energy Efficiency Emissions Reduction by Alternate Approaches (e.g., Negative Emissions Technologies

Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap Analysis associated with Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap

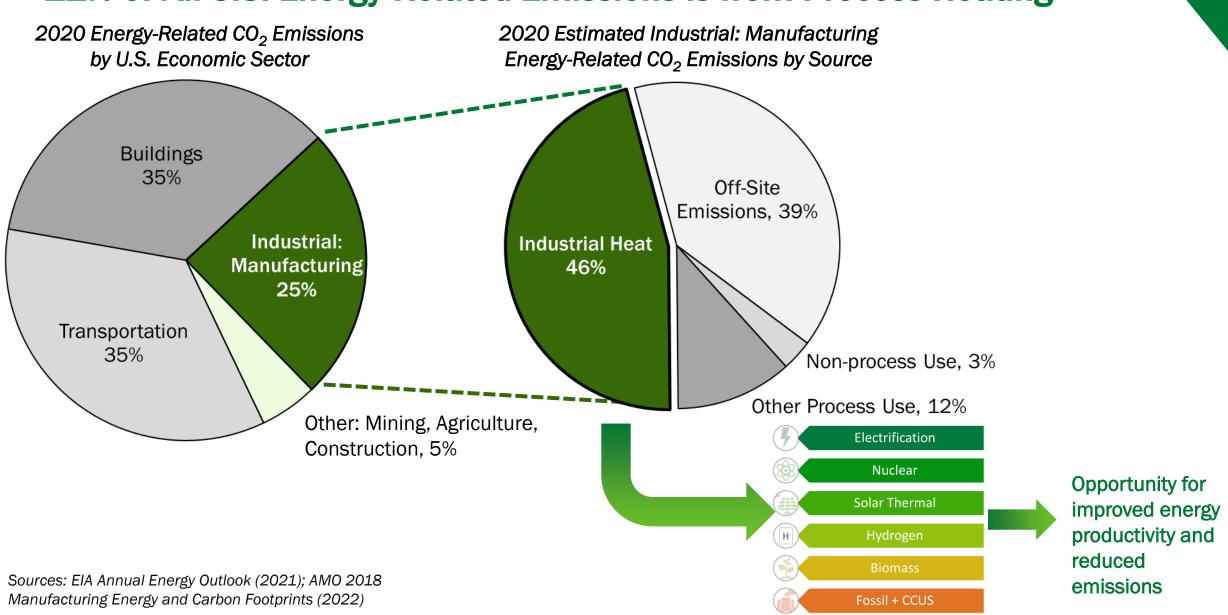
Manufacturing Energy and **Carbon Footprints**

The flow of energy supply, demand, and losses as well as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for end uses in 15 U.S. manufacturing industries and manufacturing-wide.

Manufacturing Energy and Carbon Footprint Sector: Chemicals (NAICS 325) Onsite Energy Use: 3,814 TBtu Onsite Emissions: 242 MMT CO ₂ e						
Onsite Energ 2018	Generation	105		Process Energy	410	Nonprocess Energy
		477	952 22 734	Process Heating 70.9 52.8	ľ" (64 40 94 10.1 3.7
	34.2 33.4 11.052 CHP/	274	11 69	Process Cooling and Refrigeration	36	Facility Lighting
	Cogeneration 61.8 61.8	2 <u>04</u> 574	32 199	7.4 0.6 Other Process Uses	,175	Other Facility 5 Support
Fuel Type X ef Total Natural Gas 78%	6 Other Electricity Generation		87	14.6 11.3 Electro-Chemical	51	1.6 0.7 Onsite
Waste Gas (byproduct fuel) 13% Coal 4% Distillate and 5	(excludes 0.1 TBtu renewable, non-combustion electricity output)			8.1 0.0 Machine Drive	92	Transportation
Residual Fuel Olis < 1% HQL (excl. natural pasoline) < 1% Other Fuels 4%	0.4 0.4		379 114	184 Pumps	59	4 Other 2 Nonprocess 39 1.3 0.2
Fuel Types	96.4 95.6			66 Compressed Air	,58 6	16.1 5.0
2,988 3,814 501	495	700		17 Materials Handling	175	Excess Steam
Energy	Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	275		205 Materials Processing 7 Other Systems	L I	Energy use data source: 2018 EIA MECS (with adjustments); See webcage for details
(TBtu = Trillion British	Emissions	Steam		ouner systems		Last Revised: December 2021 Notes:
Thermal Units)	(MMT CO ₂ e = Million Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent)	Distribution Losses	T	47.5 5.8		Sector-wide appregate data for year 2018; energy values and fuel type percentages
Fuel	Total Onsite Process			219.2 141.1 70.6]	rounded to nearest whole number Offsite generation shown on net basis
Electricity	Total Emissions = Offsite Combustion Emissions +					(purchases, sales, and transfers accounted for) and includes onsite non- combustion renewable output
Steam	Onsite Computition Emissions + Onsite Combustion Emissions + Process Emissions		- Lines			• Refers to sales and transfers offsite of electricity to utilities and other entities
Combined	Process Emissions Onsite Emissions = Onsite Combustion Emissions + Process Emissions					* Refers to sales and transfers offsite or purging of surplus steam Feedstock energy excluded
Losses Process Emissions Page 2 of 3 Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy, Advanced Manufacturing Office by Emirpeters						



DOE Quadrennial Technology Review 2015 Technology assessment on process heating



11% of All U.S. Energy-Related Emissions is from Process Heating

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DOE Industrial Heat Shot



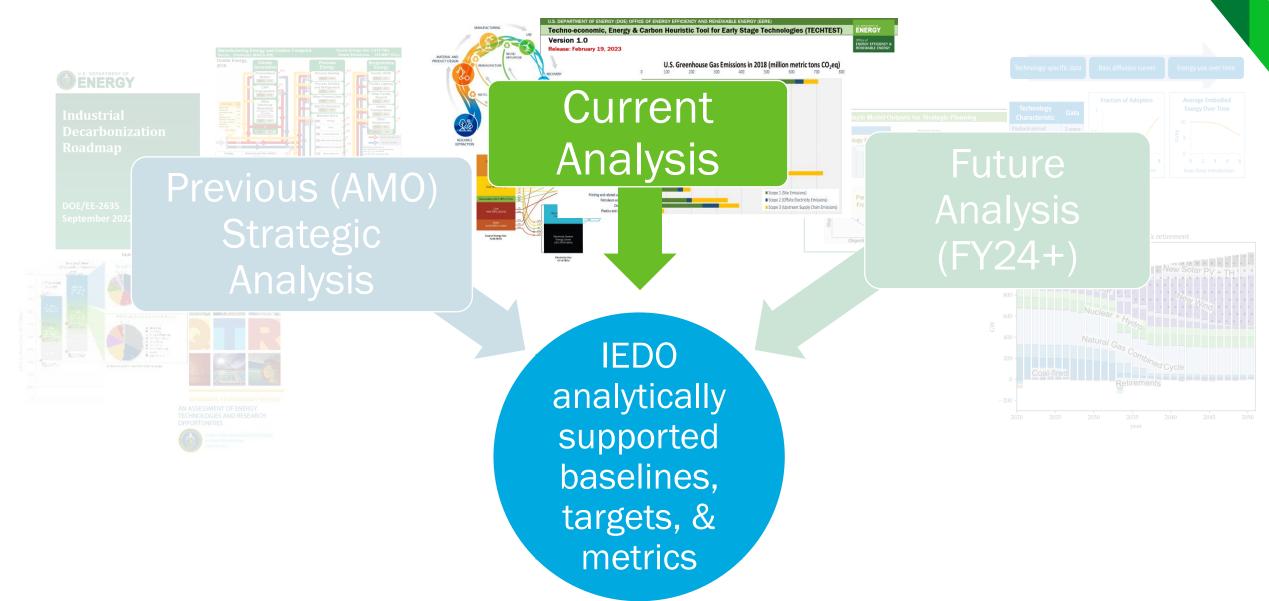
Develop cost competitive industrial heat decarbonization technologies with at least 85% lower greenhouse gas emissions by 2035



Timed with 2035 Clean Grid Goal.

https://www.energy.gov/eere/industrial-heat-shot

Previous, current, future work supports IEDO planning



Highlights from Current Analysis Topics

Sustainable Manufacturing, Material Flows, and Supply Chains

Supply chain, circular economy, and technology adoption analysis

Complex systems modeling for materials & resource efficiency strategies

Industry-specific data analysis

Social and environmental justice in manufacturing

Water-Energy-Land Nexus for Industry

Food & agricultural considerations & impacts

Water use impacts of decarbonization technologies

Water-related climate risks for manufacturing

Water/wastewater treatment infrastructure

Industrial Decarbonization

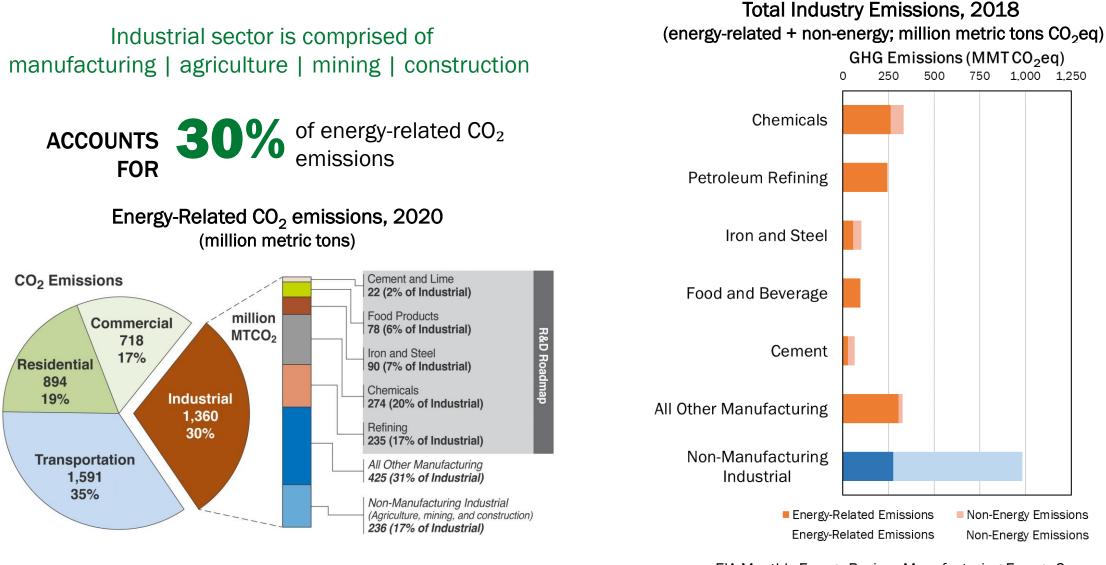
Industrial modeling & pathways analysis

Deep dives & analysis of roadmap pillar technologies

Demand side materials (commodities) efficiency strategies

Process optimization & intensification technologies

U.S. Industry's Significant Energy Demand and CO₂ Emissions

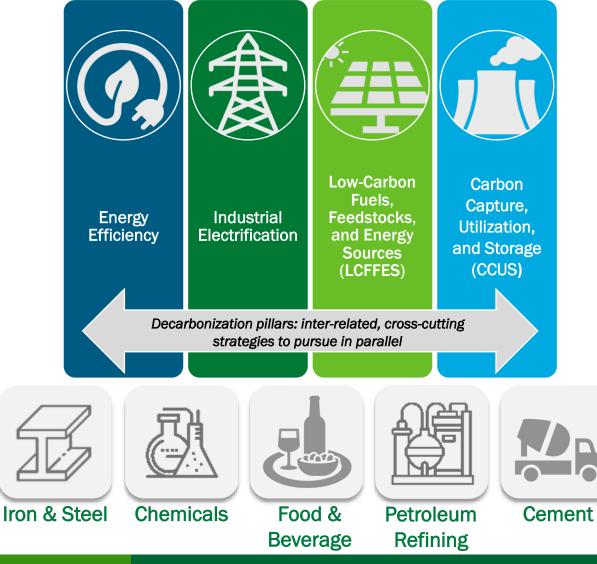


EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2020 with Projections to 2050. Source: Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap.

EIA Monthly Energy Review, Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey; EPA GHGRP Inventory

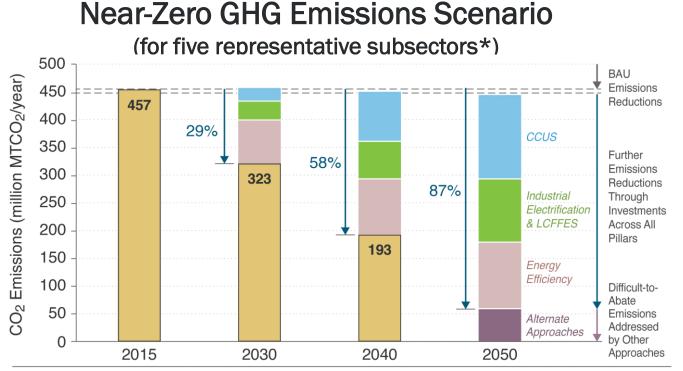
DOE Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap - Pillars and Sector Focus Areas

Industrial Decarbonization Pillars



- Invest in all pillars
- Leverage cross-sector approaches
- Interdependencies require systems solutions

2050 Industrial Emissions Reductions Potential



Remaining GHG Emissions Emission Reduction by CCUS

Emissions Reduction by Industrial Electrification & LCFFES
 Emissions Reduction by Alternate Approaches (e.g., Negative Emissions Technologies)

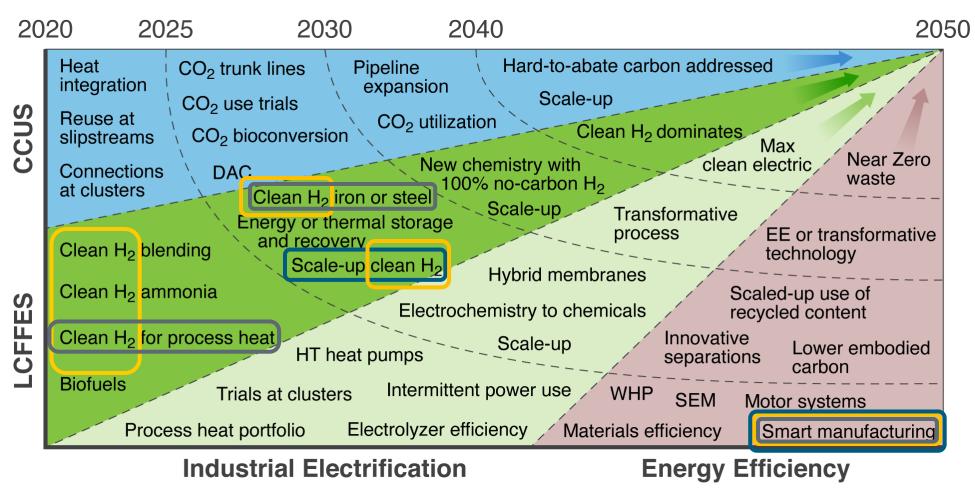
Roadmap Recommendations

- Advance Early-Stage RD&D
- Invest in Multiple Process Strategies
- Scale through Demonstrations
- Address Process Heating
- Decarbonize Electricity Sources
- Integrate Solutions
- Conduct Modeling and System
 Analyses
- Engage Communities, Develop a Thriving Workforce

*Subsectors included in Roadmap analysis: Iron & Steel, Chemicals, Food & Beverage, Petroleum Refining, and Cement. (Near zero GHG scenario, excluding feedstocks.

Source: DOE Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap, Sept. 2022. <u>https://www.energy.gov/eere/doe-industrial-decarbonization-roadmap</u>

Industrial Decarbonization is also a systems challenge



Industrial GHGs require approaches at multiple levels: Core process Facility Beyond plant bounds

What are the implications of:

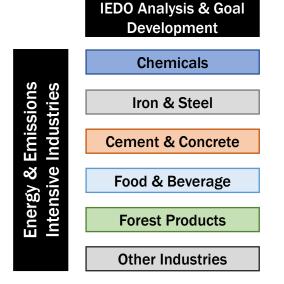
- Expanded H₂ generation & use
- New thermal energy sources & systems
- Smart manufacturing, automation, & data analytics
- Transition to clean
 electricity
- Policies

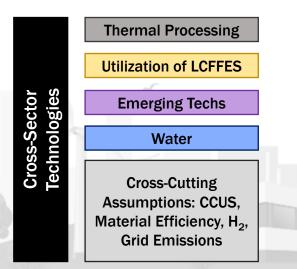
Landscape of major RD&D investment opportunities for industrial decarbonization between now and 2050.

LCFFES = Low Cost Fuels, Feedstocks, and Energy Sources; CCUS = Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage

Source: Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap

Current Industrial Decarbonization Analysis and Goal Development Efforts in IEDO





Industrial Decarbonization Modeling

- Expanded bottom-up analysis to capture specific technologies or process units
- Identify and standardize inputs and assumptions for transparency now, and future-proofing going forward
- Add resolution fuel sources, process emissions, and adoption rates by technology, electrification, onsite generation, etc.
- Refine pillar breakdown calculations to more accurately capture adoption of technologies and separate electrification from low carbon fuels, feedstocks, & energy sources (LCFFES)

Buying Clean requires Making it Clean

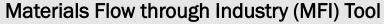
THE WHITE HOUSE



 The Department of Energy (DOE) is supporting Buy Clean with training, technical assistance, and innovation grants. The Building Technology Office is building tools such as <u>GREET</u> > for whole building lifecycle analysis and the Advanced Manufacturing Office is supporting with tools such as <u>LIGHTEnUp</u> > and <u>MFI</u> > to support standard-setting for specific products.







Linear network model of the U.S. industrial sector. It can model a range of manufacturing scenarios, including the effects of changes in production technology and increases in industrial energy efficiency. Environmentally-Extended Input/Output (EEIO) models Input/output techniques to estimate the total impact of an industry's products on <u>environmental</u> metrics, such as greenhouse gas emissions.



<u>3uy</u> n

LIGHTEn-UP Tool

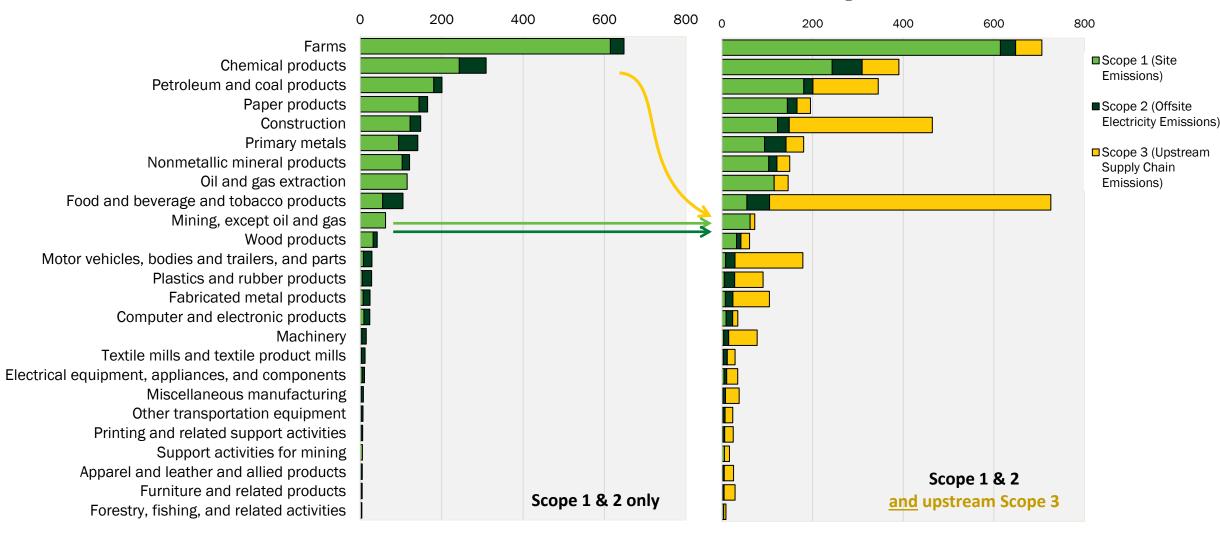
Scenario framework for assessing prospective net energy impacts of a technology/product, accounting for both manufacturing and end-use life cycle phases.

https://energyanalysis.lbl.gov/tools

LIGHTEn-UP: Lifecycle Industry GreenHouse gas, Technology and Energy through the Use Phase

GHG Emission in Context: Significance of Supply Chain Emissions

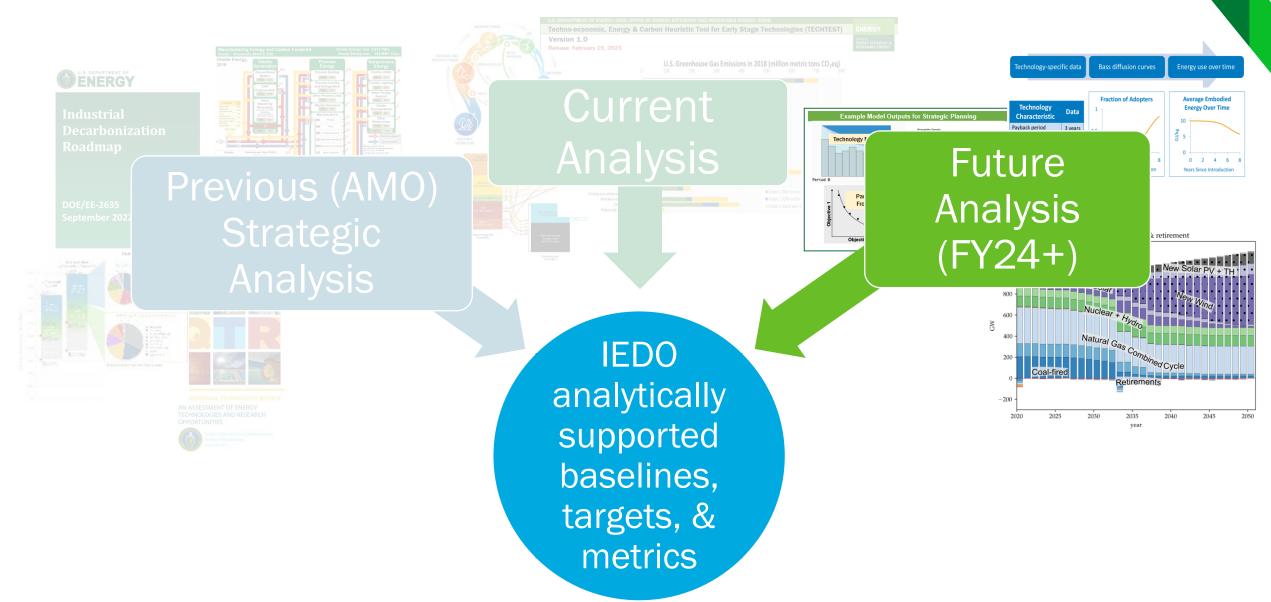
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2018 (million metric tons CO₂eq)



Data Source: DOE EEIO-IDA tool

For more information, see Strategic Analysis poster on the EEIO-IDA tool (Tuesday 5/16)

Previous, current, future work supports IEDO planning



The imperatives for U.S. industrial decarbonization

Incremental solutions are insufficient:

• The need for an industrial re-revolution

CO₂ emissions from inefficient materials flows are a problem:

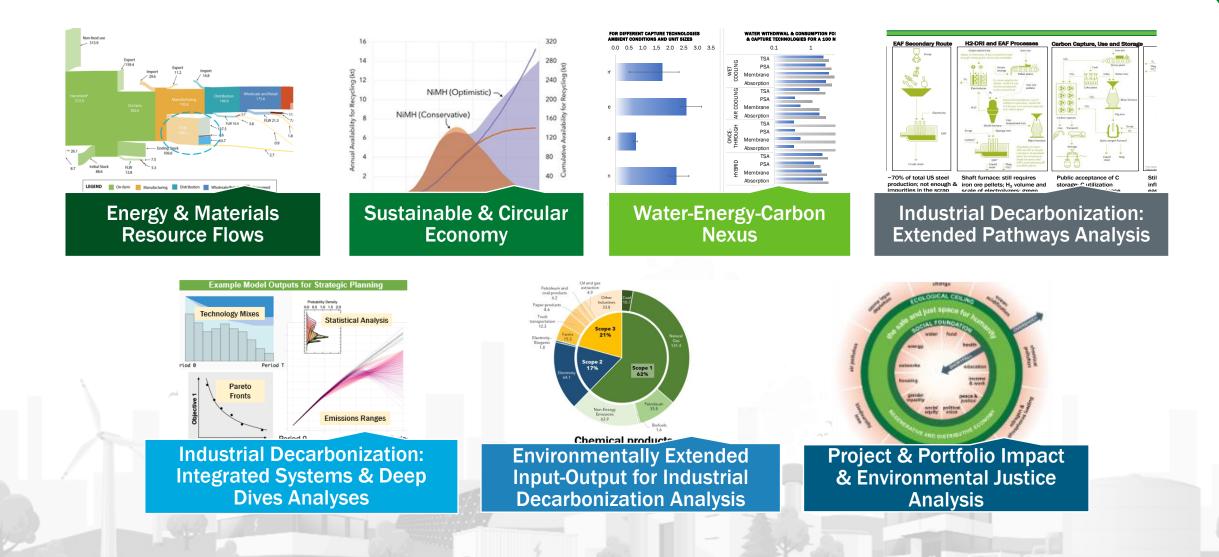
• The opportunity for more thoroughly efficient production processes

GHGs are one environmental impact factor:

• The need for more thoroughly sustainable manufacturing



Want to Learn More? See the Strategic Analysis Posters!



Closing Thoughts

Technology Investment Portfolios

- Investment strongly influences outcomes
- Too much diversification is a bad strategy
- It is essential to make targeted investments
- Should put a few eggs in the right baskets



Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control Volume 101, April 2019, Pages 211-238



Wright meets Markowitz: How standard portfolio theory changes when assets are technologies following experience curves

<u>Rupert Way</u> ^{a b} ♀ ⊠, François Lafond ^{a b} ° ⊠, <u>Fabrizio Lillo</u> ^d ° ⊠, <u>Valentyn Panchenko</u> ^f ⊠, J. Doyne Farmer ^{a g h} ⊠

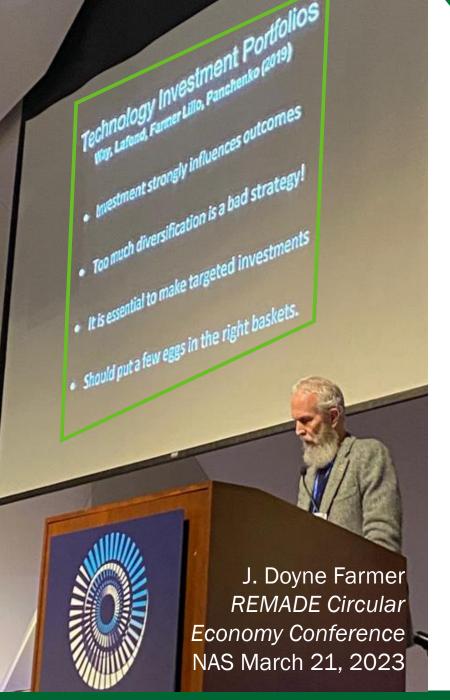
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Thank you