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Transforming industry

Climate neutral Chemistry inspired by Chemelot

Arnold Stokking
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Proud partners

Sitech Services

TNO

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Brightlands Chemelot campus



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Arnold Stokking

Business Law, Radboud University

Business Administration, Rotterdam School of Management

Passion for technology-driven innovation

Innovation and alliance manager

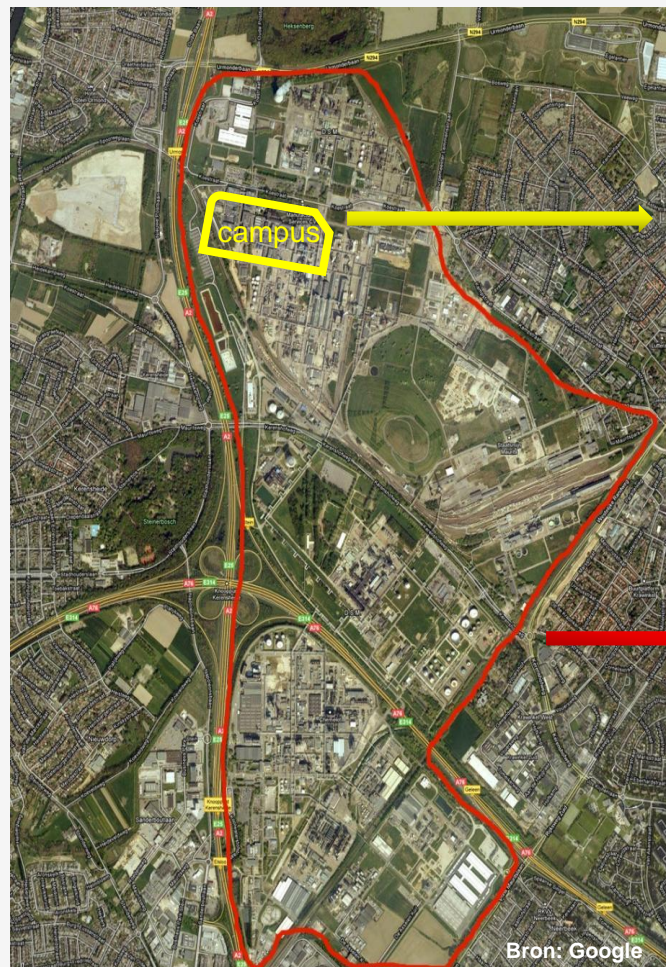
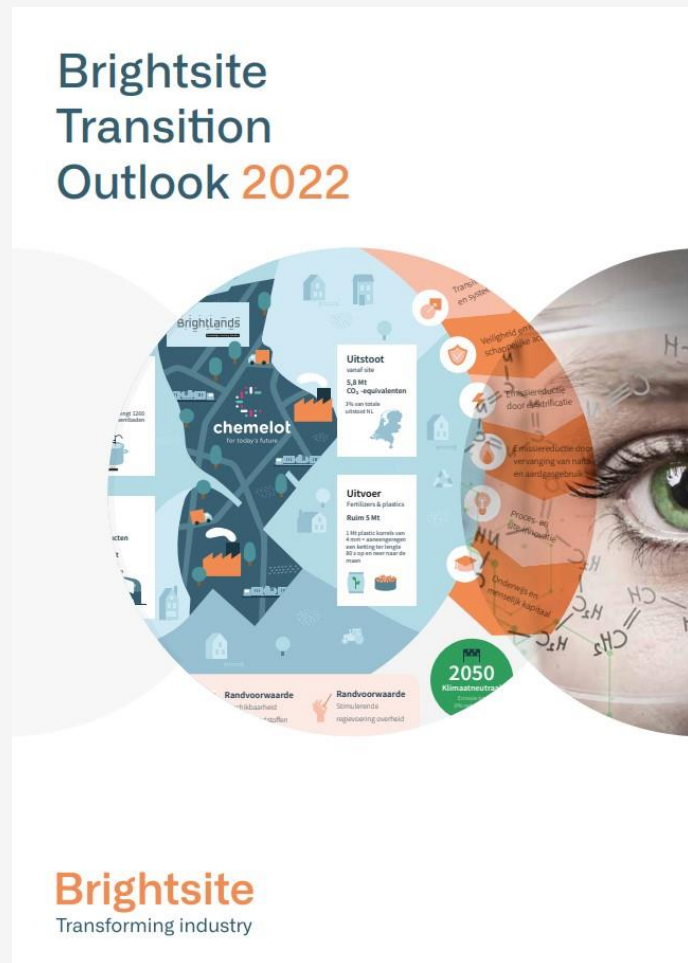
Ecosystems including Public-Private-Partnerships



Managing Director **BRIGHTSITE** Geleen



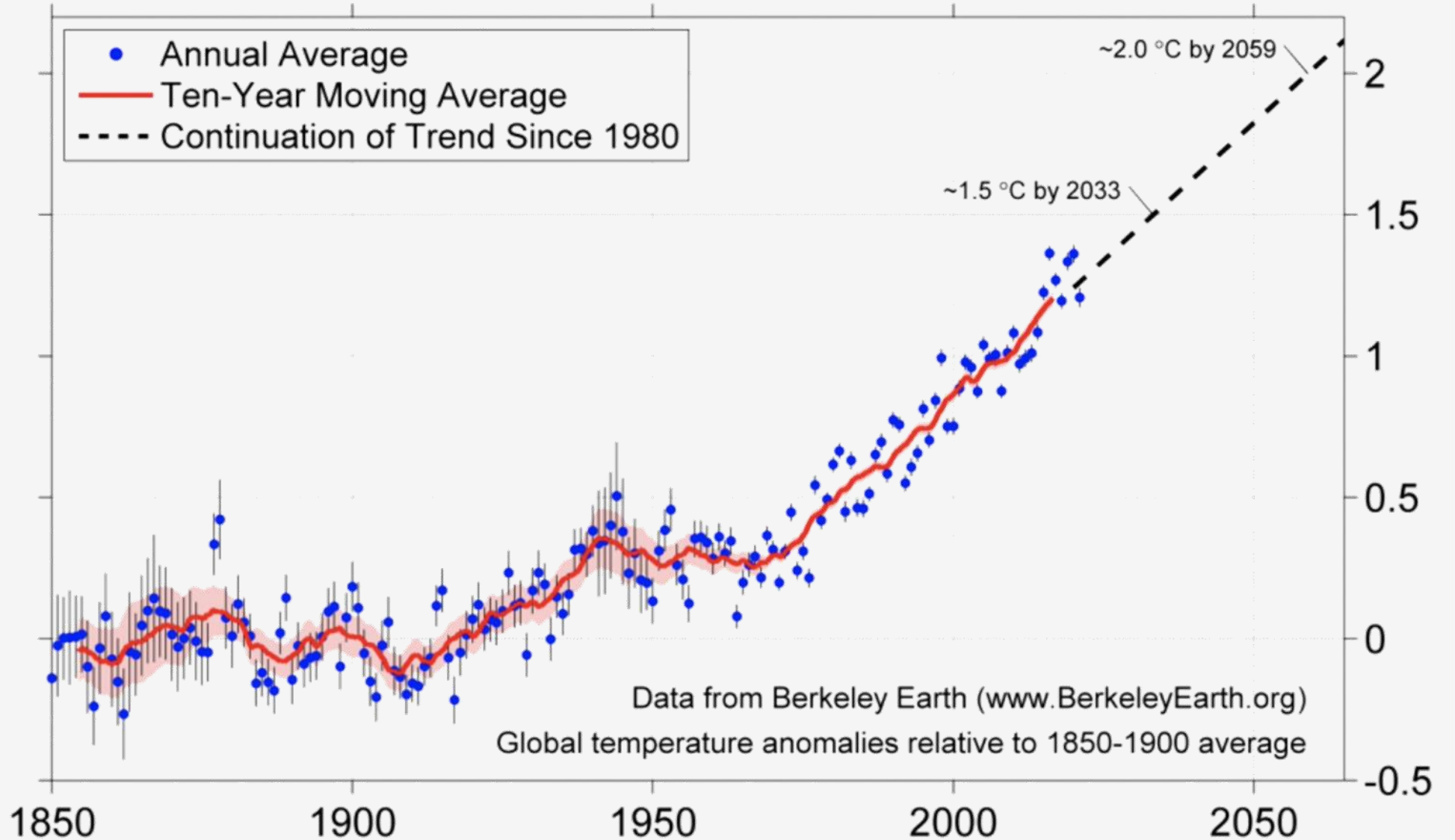
Integrated chemical site *well positioned for the transition*



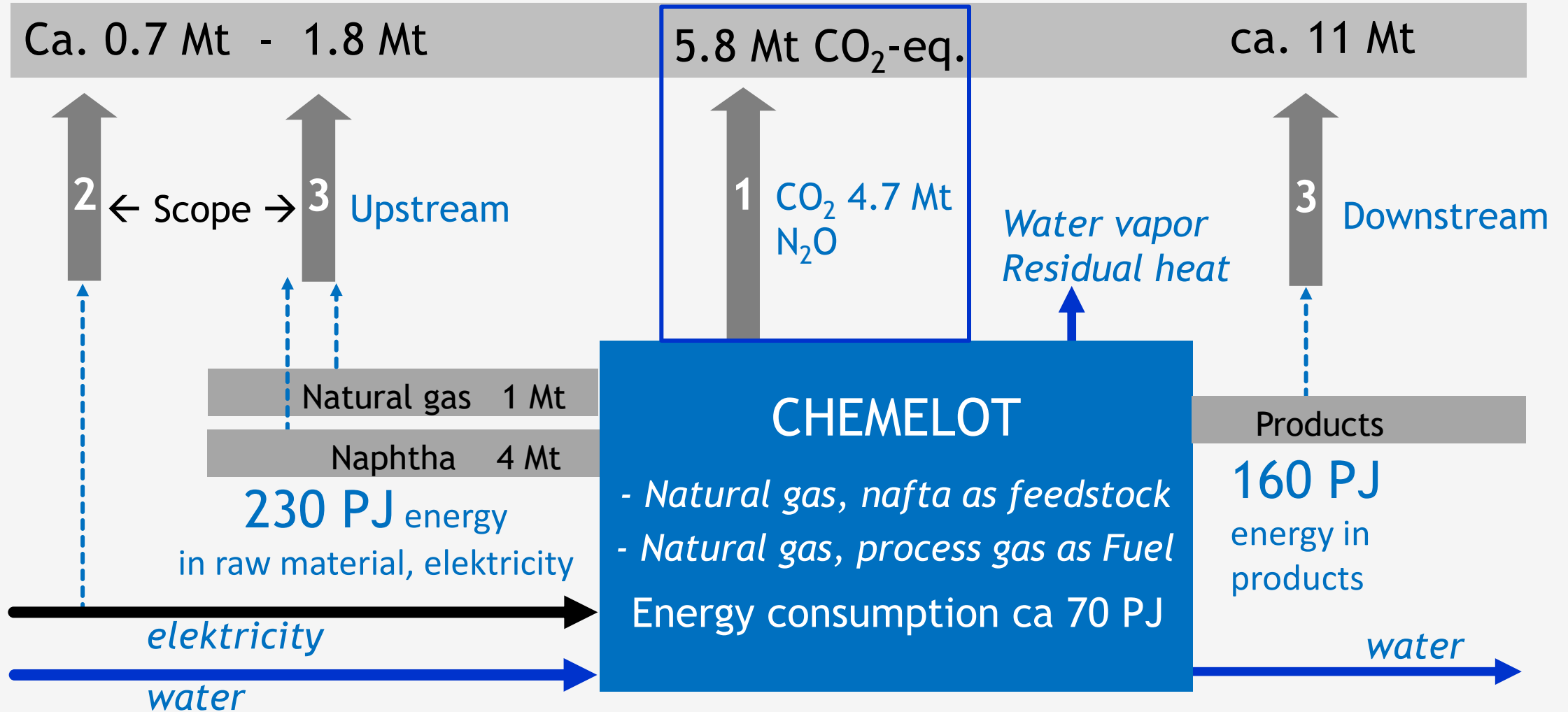
Why?

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Chemical industry impact on emissions example Chemelot Scope 1, 2 en 3 (2019)

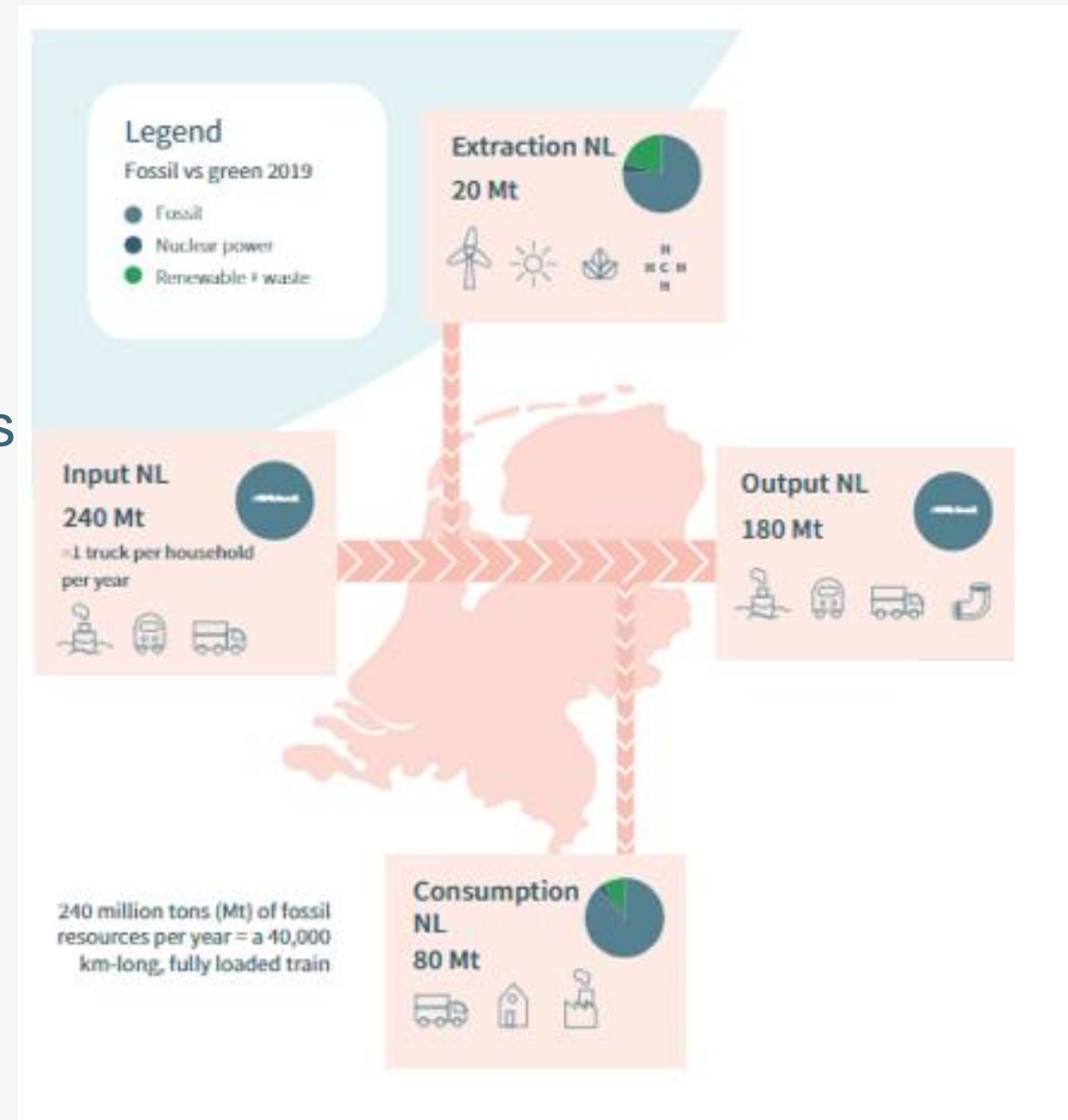


The Transition Challenge:

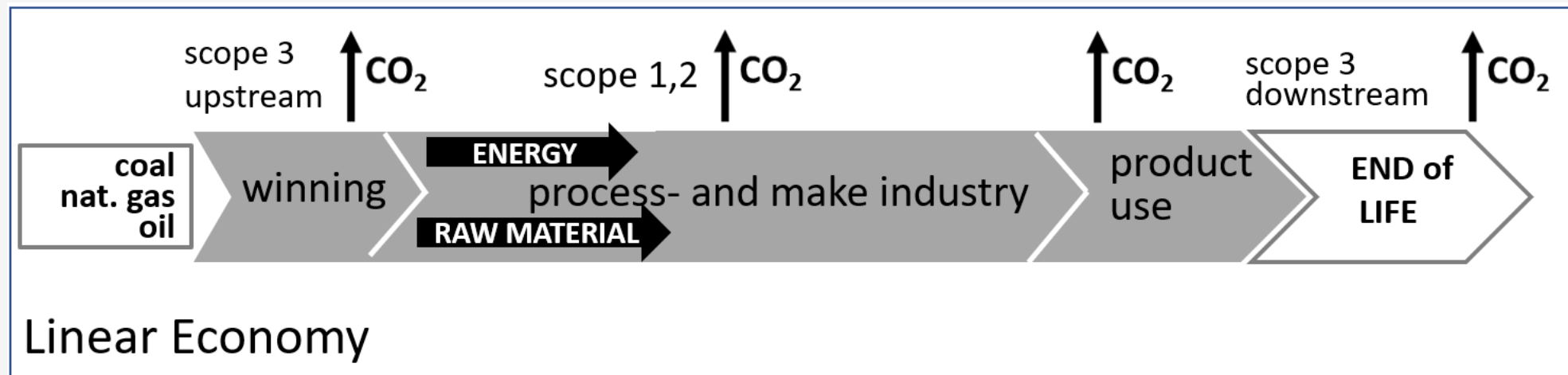
Fossil resources consumption Netherlands for fuels and feedstock

Netherlands: 80 Million ton
90% energy / 10% feedstock

Chemelot: 5 Million ton (~6%/NL)
25% energy / 75% feedstock



Current linear value chain

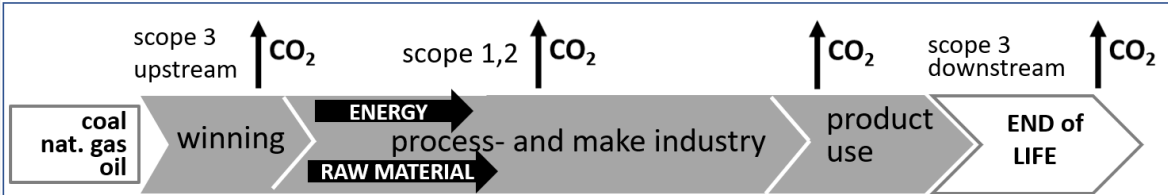


The transition is in it's very early stage

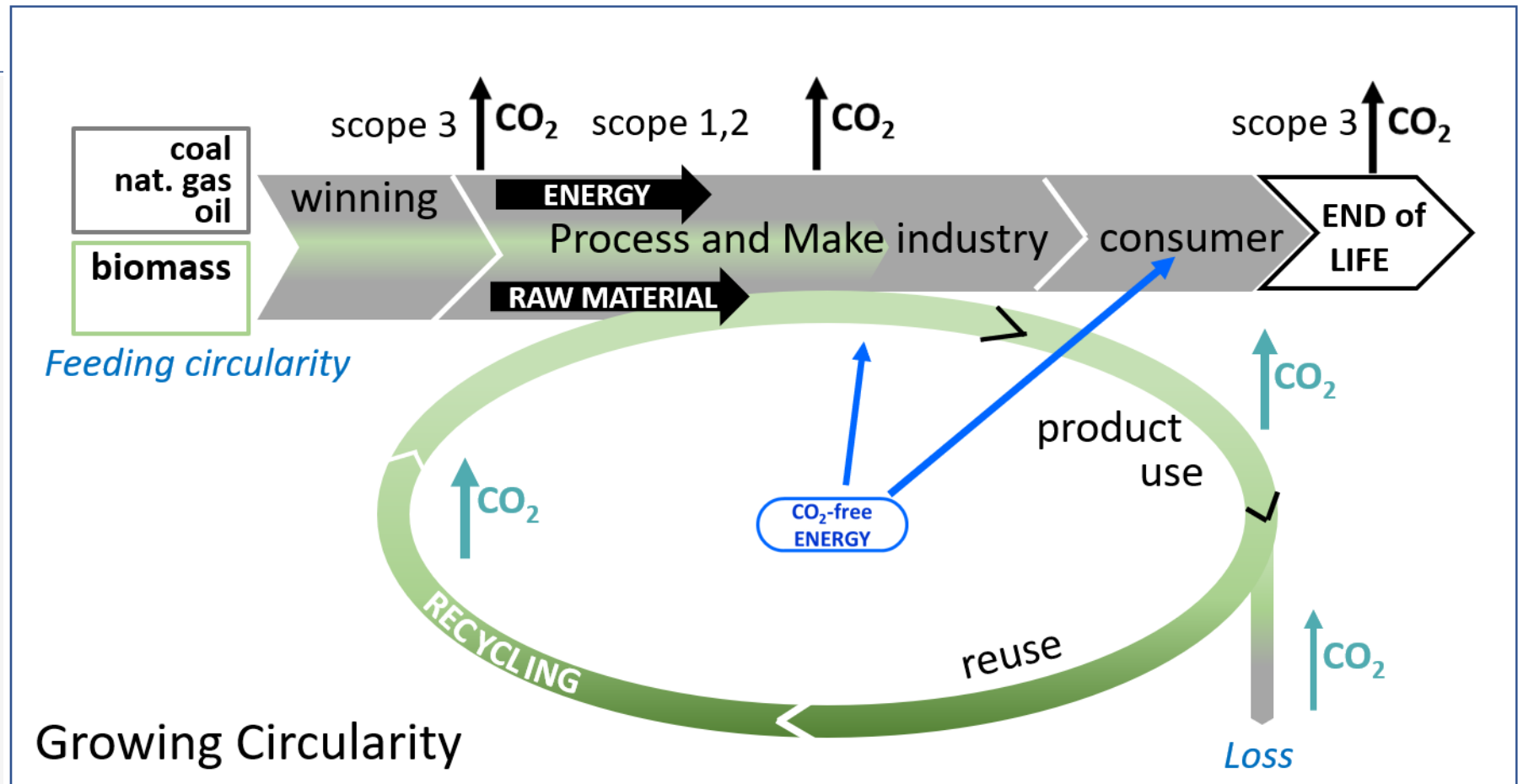
We need time...!

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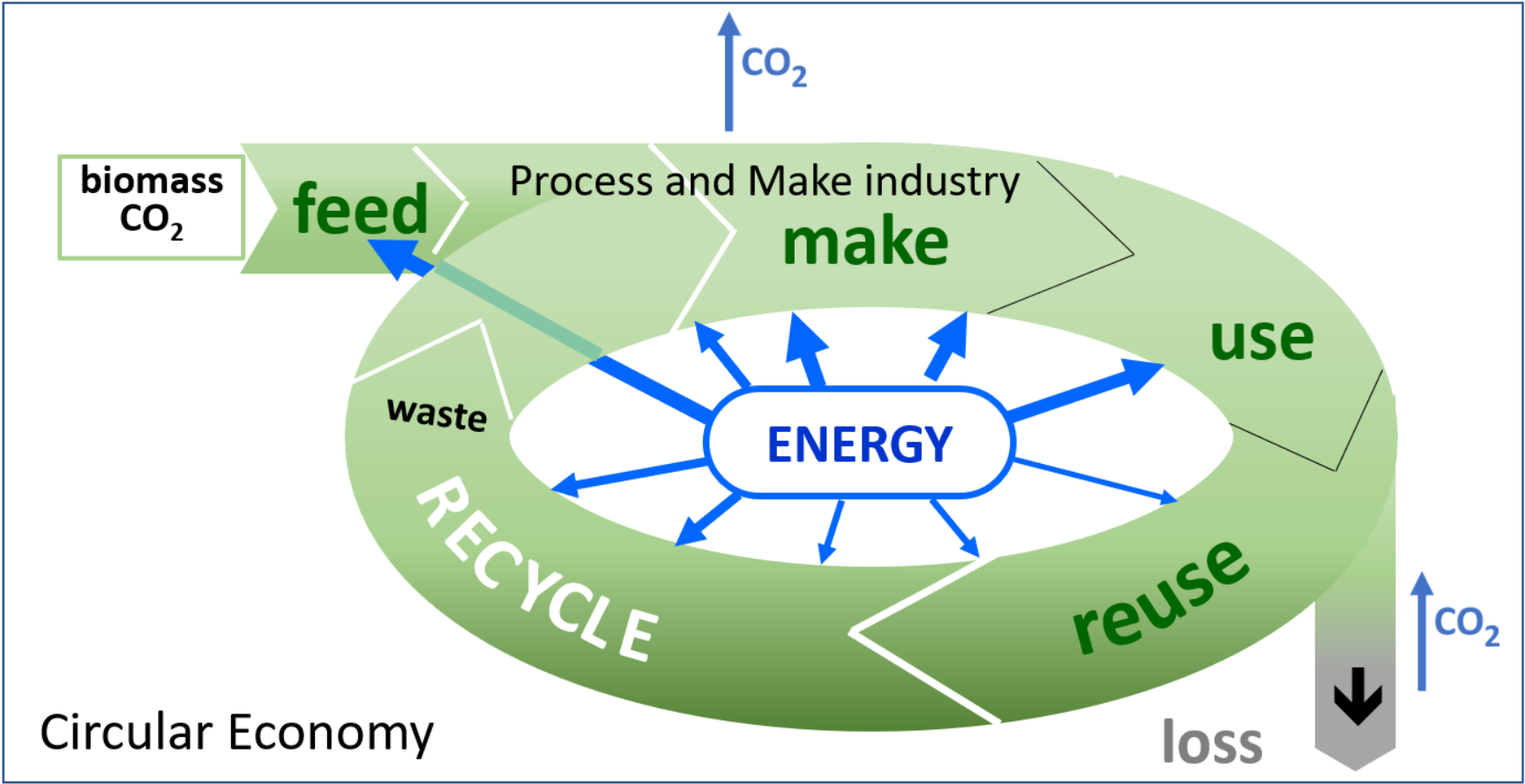
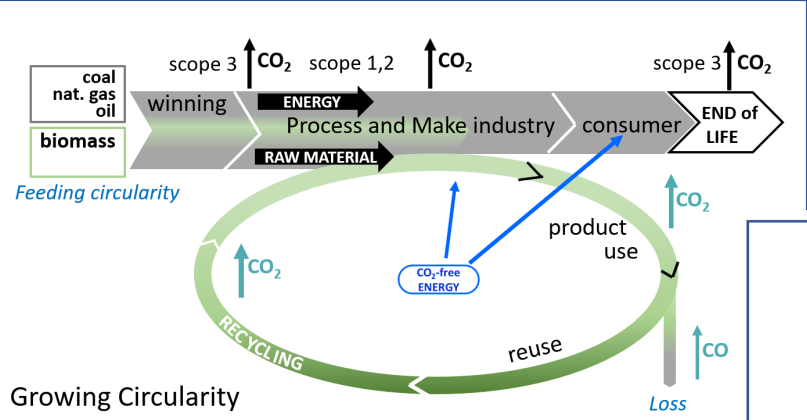
Linear Economy



The future will be circular and green

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Electrification reduces GHG emissions significantly

Chemelot (Cluster Energy Strategy 2021)

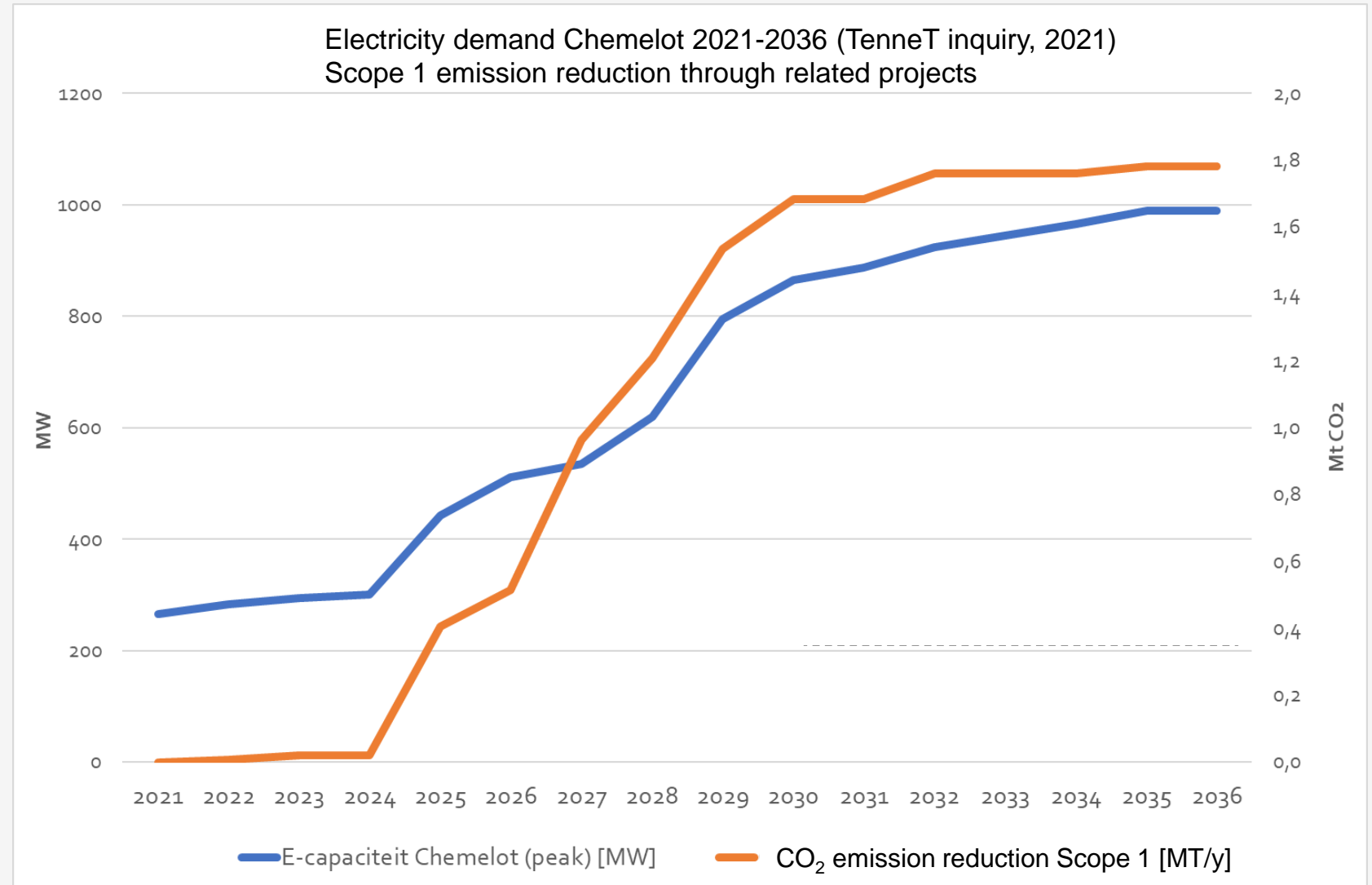
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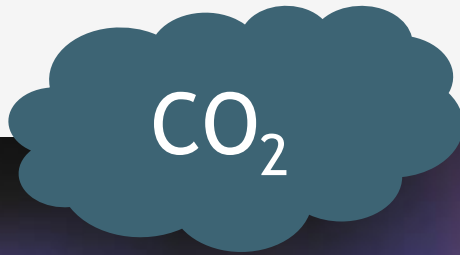
750 MW extra required until 2030 only
1.8 Mton CO₂ reduction Scope 1

Distribution of 43 projects:

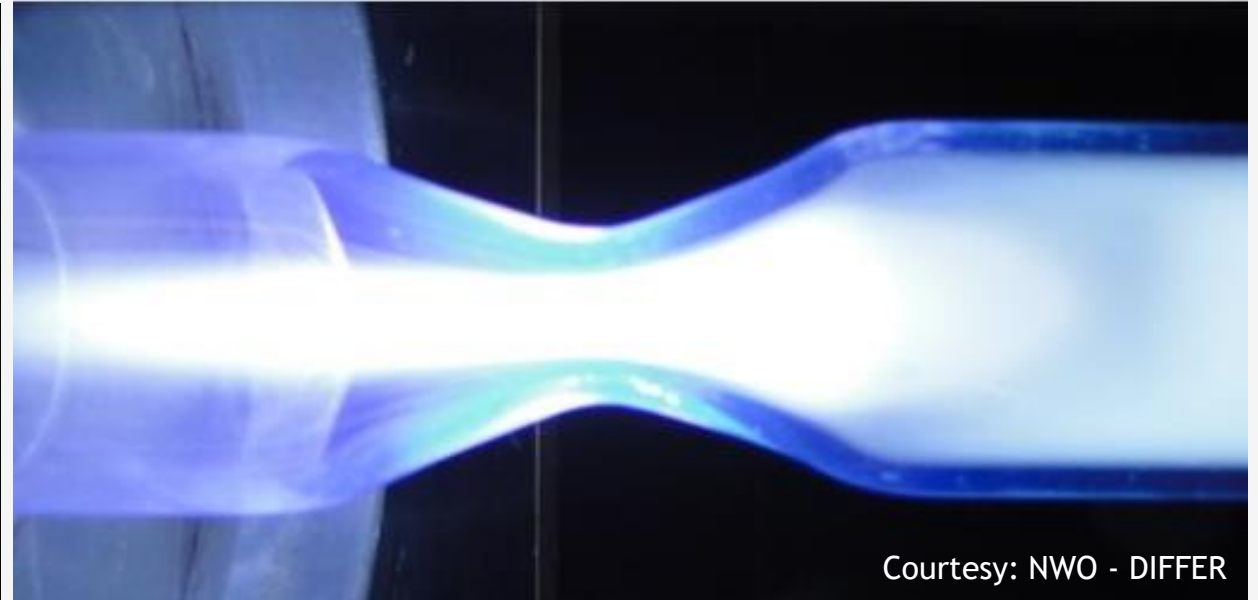
- 20% existing factories
- 30% electric cracking
- 25% new factories
- 15% new factories scope 3
- 10% new factories for H₂



Further energy need beyond 2030
electrification: “plasma chemistry” +1 GW 2040?
Typical high temperature processes: > 900 °C



The flame that doesn't burn



2 energy intensive routes for circular feedstock

- Synthetic molecules, e.g. H_2 and CO from H_2O and CO_2
- Renewable carbon: CO_2 , biomass and waste



Steam: currently the energy carrier at Chemelot

Future need for extra baseload heat supply?



Electrification of high temperature demand has significant impact on both steam production and steam demand

The Steam system at Chemelot delivers

55 PJ
per annum

Steam demand development due to new planned processes is still uncertain.



On purpose steam production will reduce but remains necessary. Uncertain whether sufficient base load heat will be available from residual process heat only. Demand for flexible heat emerging (E-boilers)

A typical Advanced Small Modular Reactor can combine heat and electricity supply

Typical capacity: **300 MW thermal: Heat 500 – 700 °C** or **130 MW electrical + Heat ~ 100 °C**

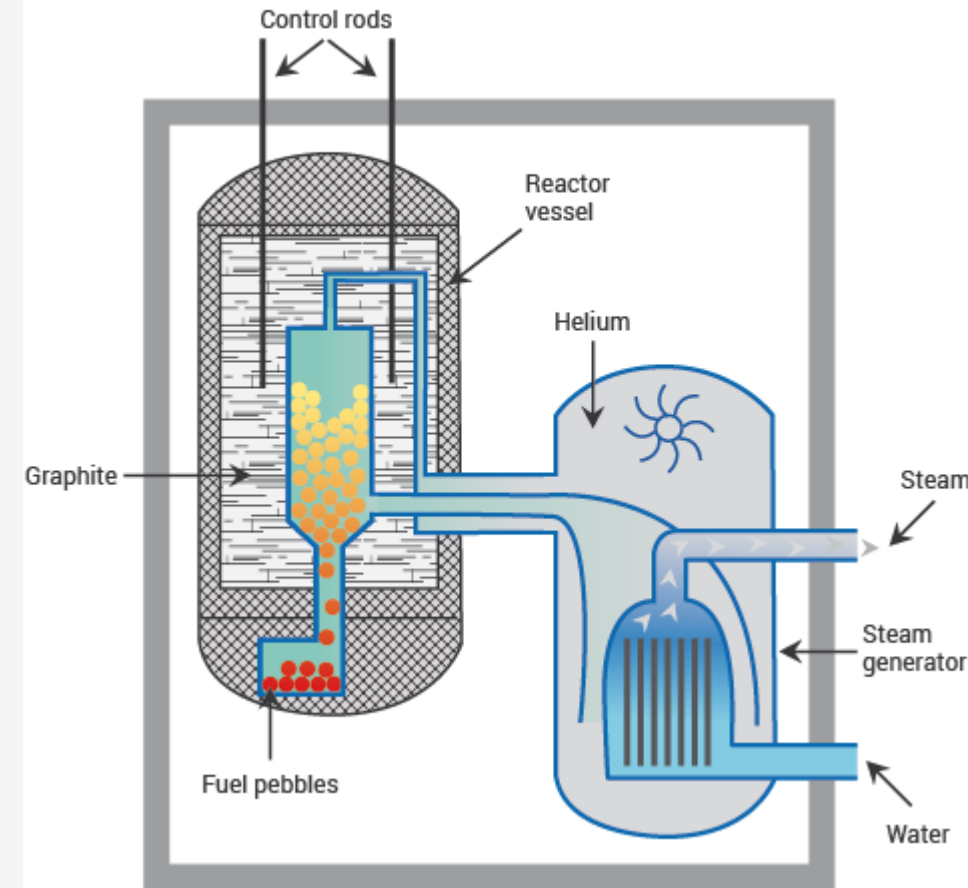
Optimal efficient approach:

- Heat efficiency first
- Electric heating at high temperatures only

Challenges:

- Direct use of heat requires integration with process plants.
- Typical process temperatures are 900 °C and beyond
Preheating combined with electrical high temperature heating?
- 24/7 4–6 years continuous operations required
- Societal acceptance (dense populated areas)
- Nuclear waste
- Business case

A High-Temperature Reactor (HTR)



On our way to climate neutral chemistry

huge additional demand for 24/7 CO₂ free energy

1. Energy: Electrification of High Temperature processes
 - Chemelot is planning 750 MW extra until 2030.
2. Energy: Electrification of new processes such as Plasma Technology
 - Potential demand of 1 GW beyond 2040?
3. Circular Feedstock: Creation of new synthetic building blocks such as H₂ and CO:
 - Hydrogen: (H₂O > H₂ and O₂) current use Chemelot is 200 kton / annum
 - Carbon Monoxide: (CO₂ > CO) potential feedstock for Chemelot
4. Circular / renewable Feedstock: biobased and waste recycling, drying and processing
 - Chemelot current use is 4000 kton / annum fossil cracker feed (naphta).



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TNO

Maastricht University

Brightlands Chemelot Campus

www.brightsitecenter.com