

# SCHOTT'S Technological Transformation path of becoming **climate neutral**

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# Special Glass Production Is Energy Intensive

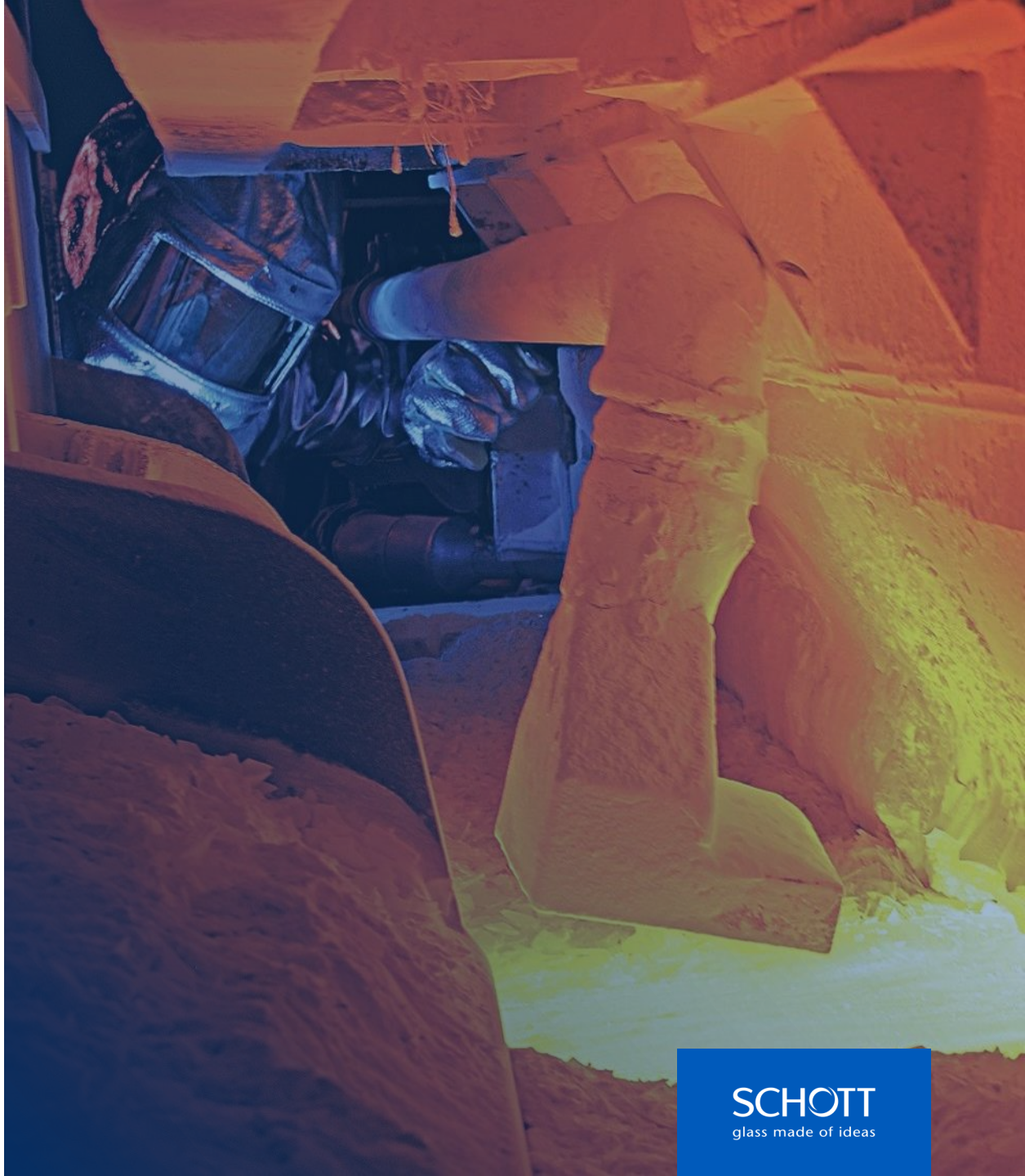


**Up to 1.700 °C**  
Melting Temperature



**Approx. 1 Mio.**  
tons/year of CO<sub>2</sub>e\*

\*Calculation based on the market-based method of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in 2019. We take into account emissions from our own production (Scope 1) and from purchased energy (Scope 2). From Scope 3, we also take into account business travel and employee mobility.



# Our Path to Climate Neutrality

We Want to Avoid, Reduce or Compensate Climate-Damaging Emissions.

## Technology Change



We will **avoid** through low carbon technology. But this transformation needs time.

## Energy Efficiency



We **reduce** through an even better increase of energy efficiency.

## Green Electricity



We **avoid** emissions by covering 100% of our electricity needs with renewable energies.

## Compensation



We **compensate** residual emissions via high-quality climate protection projects.

# Our Way of Technology Change

We Rely on Innovative Technologies to Avoid Carbon Emissions in Glass Production.

## Approach 1



### Green Electricity

- › Electro Boosting
- › Plasma Burner for crown
- › Microwave assisted melting

## Approach 2



### Green Hydrogen

- › Admixtures with Natural Gas (NG) and Liquid Propan Gas (LPG)
- › Full replacement of fossil fuel

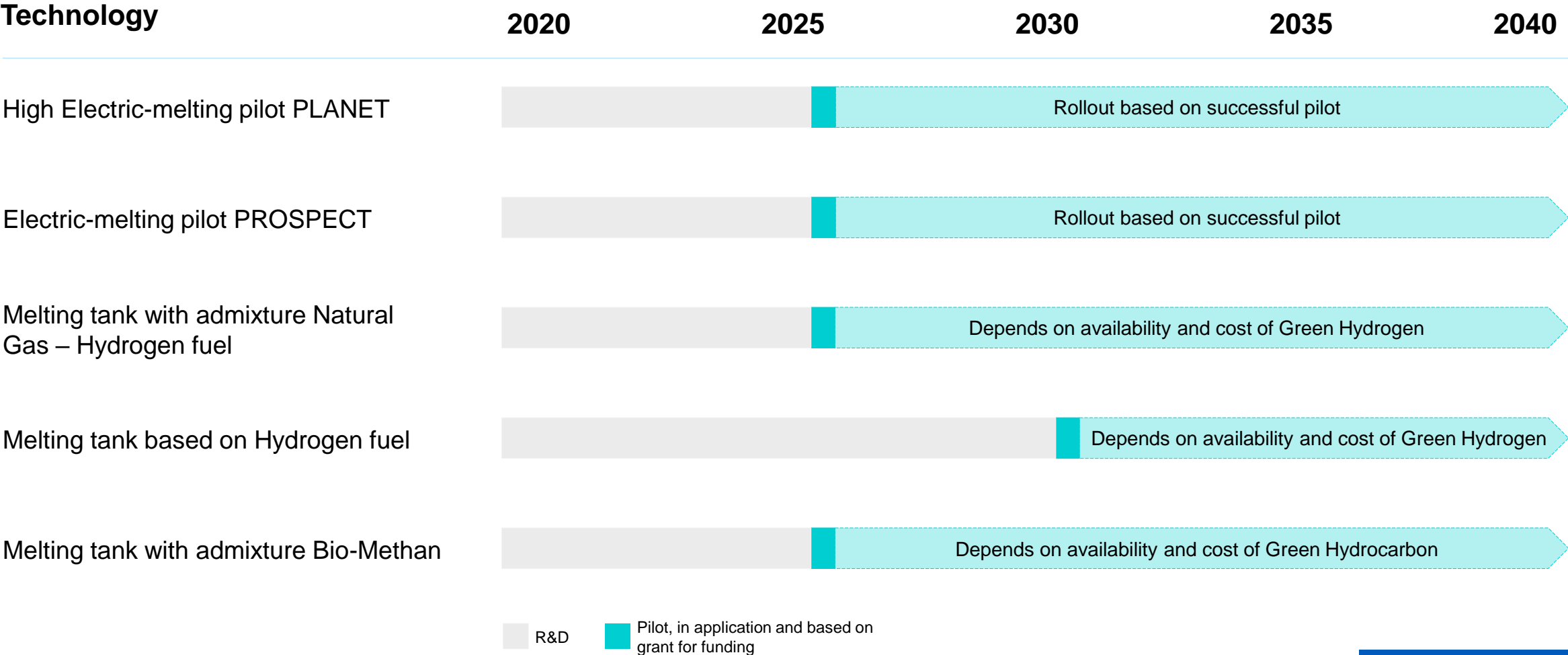
## Approach 3



### Green Hydrocarbon

- › Bio-Methan
- › Bio-Ethanol

# The Technology-Roadmap to Drive Technology Change



# Our Way of Technology Change

**01**

**Approach 1:**  
Green Electricity

**02**

**Approach 2:**  
Green Hydrogen

**03**

**Approach 3:**  
Green Hydrocarbon

**04**

**Conclusion**



## Approach 1: Overview Green Electricity Research Tasks@SCHOTT

### Application oriented: Electro Boosting

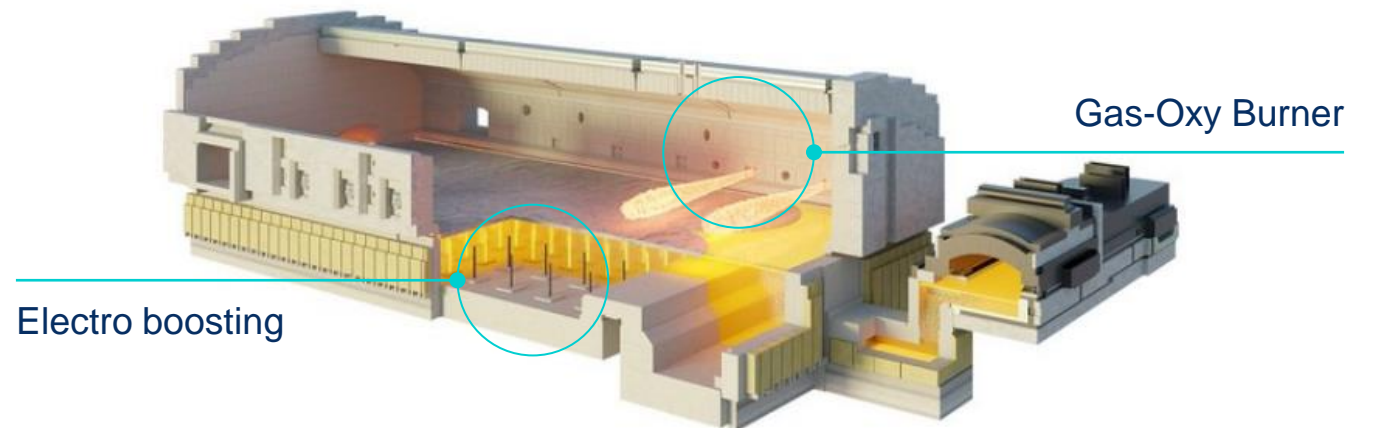
**Project PLANET:**  
high electrification (>60% of overall energy consumption in tank)

**Project PROSPECT:**  
E-Melter + RT (residual CO<sub>2</sub> < 20% of former melting process)

### Basic Research:

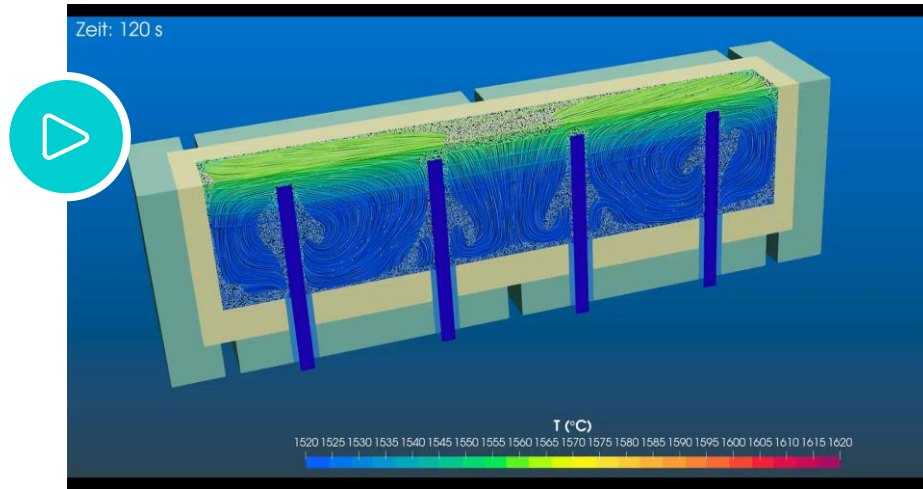
**Project GIFFT:**  
burner replacement by fuel-flexible plasma torch

**Project MiGWa:**  
micro-wave assisted melting



Source: Horn@Glass-Industries – Hybrid tank

# Electro Boosting – Glass Flow and Electrode Corrosion to Be Considered



Glass	°C	A/cm <sup>2</sup>	50 Hz	1 kHz	3 kHz	10 kHz
Type 1	1620	1,0	1,0		< 1	<1
Type 1	1620	2,0	1,5			
Type 2	1620	2,0		1,5		< 1
Type 3	1650	2,0	1,5			< 1
Type 4	1650	2,0	2,0			< 1

Data based on representative Lab-Test, Mo-electrode



Significant change in temperature and glass flow based on heat circuit design in standard 50Hz



Electrode corrosion in mm/a based on glass type and current density / frequency. Corrosion reduced by use of inverter technology >1 kHz\*

\* Patents pending

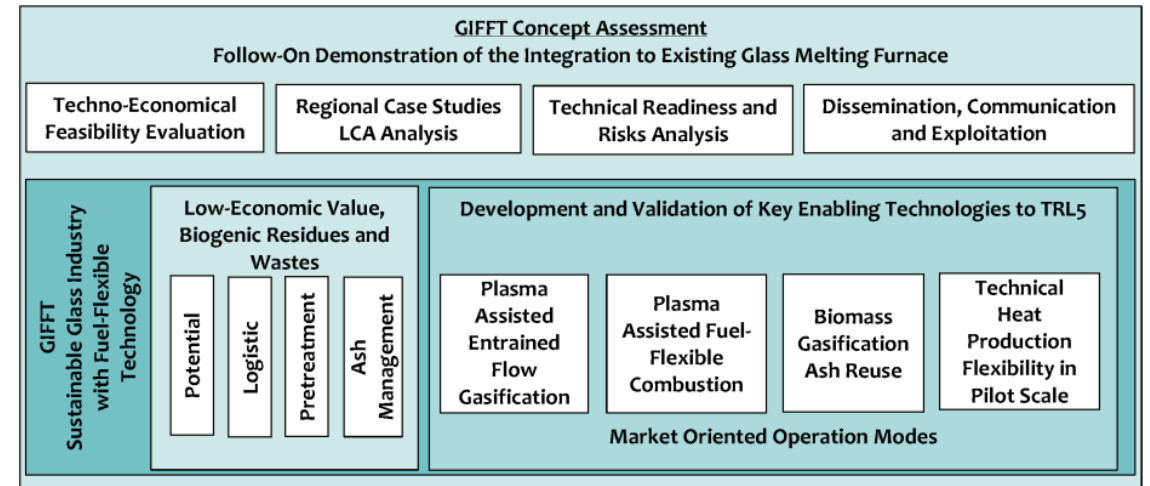


# Plasma Burner – Research to the Special Needs for Glass Industry

Approach 1: Green Electricity



Source: LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS



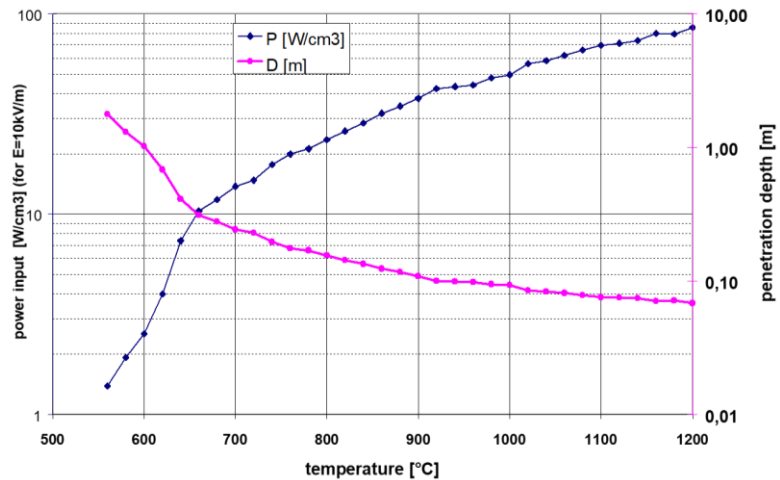
Source: LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS as consortium leader



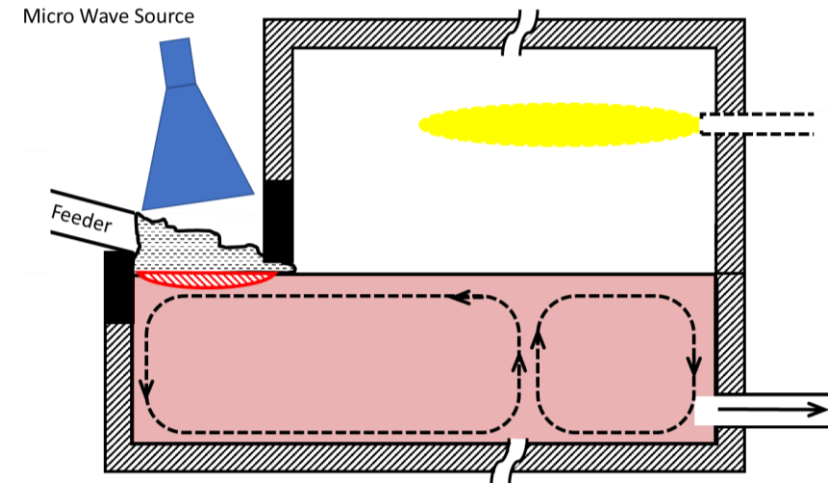
## Project GIFFT:

Sustainable Glass Industry with Fuel-Flexible Technology, start announced for Oct 2023, HORIZON-CL5-2022-D3-03-06

# Microwave – Basic Research in Assisted Heating for Melting



Penetration depth and power input for soda lime glass at 2,2 GHz



Source: Microwave heating of glass, H.Römer et al, Congress on Microwave and Radio Frequency Processing, 2000, Orlando, USA



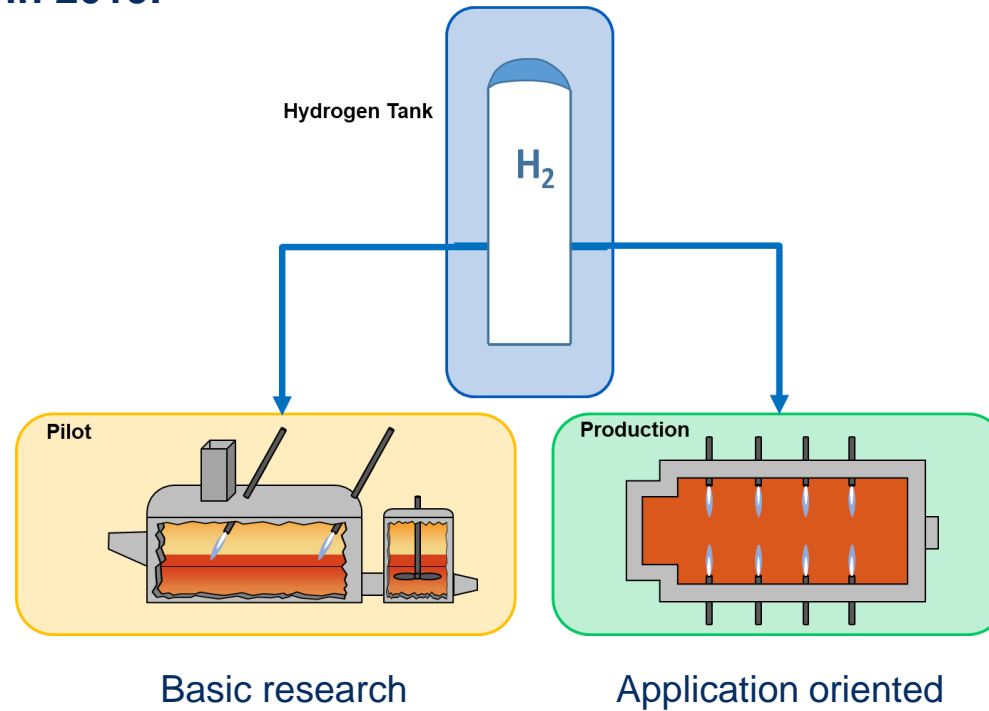
With micro-wave assisted processing during the heat-up of glass it is possible to provide an extra portion of energy in between batch and melt to improve and speed-up the melting process\*

\* Patents pending



## Approach 2: Overview Green Hydrogen Research Tasks@SCHOTT

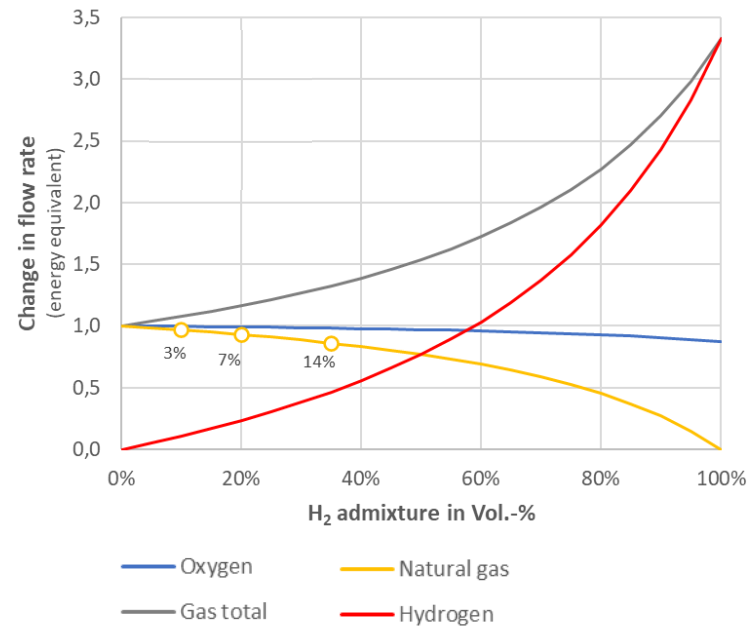
SCHOTT started research  
in Hydrogen in 2019.



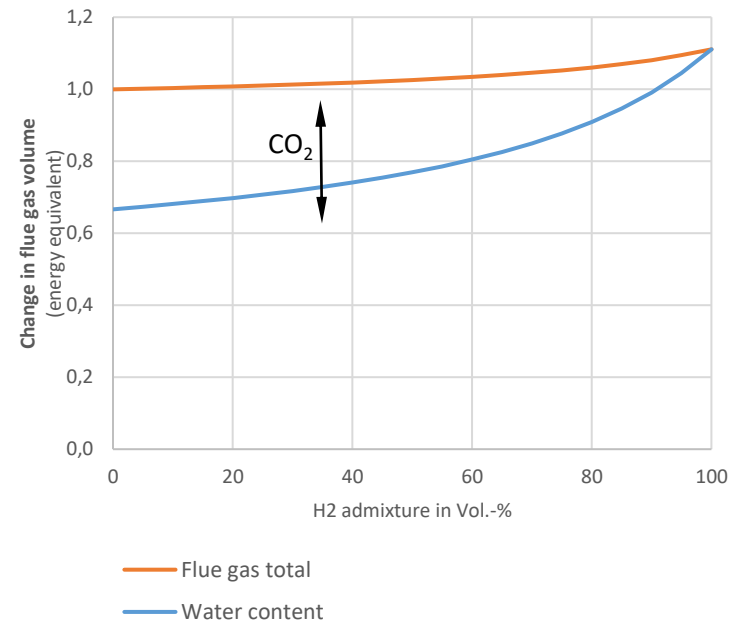
# Hydrogen Combustion Basics

Changes in Fuel Gas and Oxygen Flowrates and Flue Gas Volume

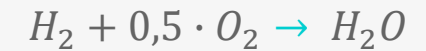
**Fuel gas  
and Oxygen flow rate**



**Flue gas**



**Idealised  
combustion calculation:**



# Gas Tank for Hydrogen Supply for Pilot and Production Test

Approach 2: Green Hydrogen

Gas Tank Installed in September 2022



**47 t in weight**



**21 m in height**



**5.000 Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>**  
(approx. 450 kg)



- › Constant H<sub>2</sub> supply, up to two trailers for refill every day
- › More than 1,5 years of approval process

# Hydrogen – Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

Approach 2: Green Hydrogen



Mixing Station provided by Mainzer Stadtwerke



Natural Gas in

Fuel Gas blend out

H<sub>2</sub> in



**Joint project with Mainzer Stadtwerke to test hydrogen admixture on a real production melting tank.**

Starting at 10 Vol.-% H<sub>2</sub> with incremental increase up to 35 Vol.-%, same Vol % for each burner

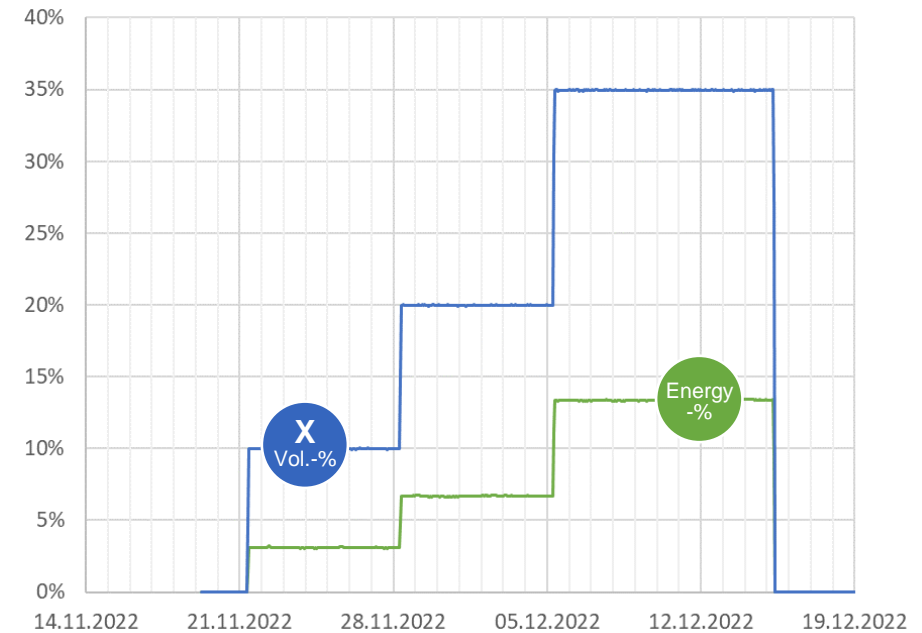
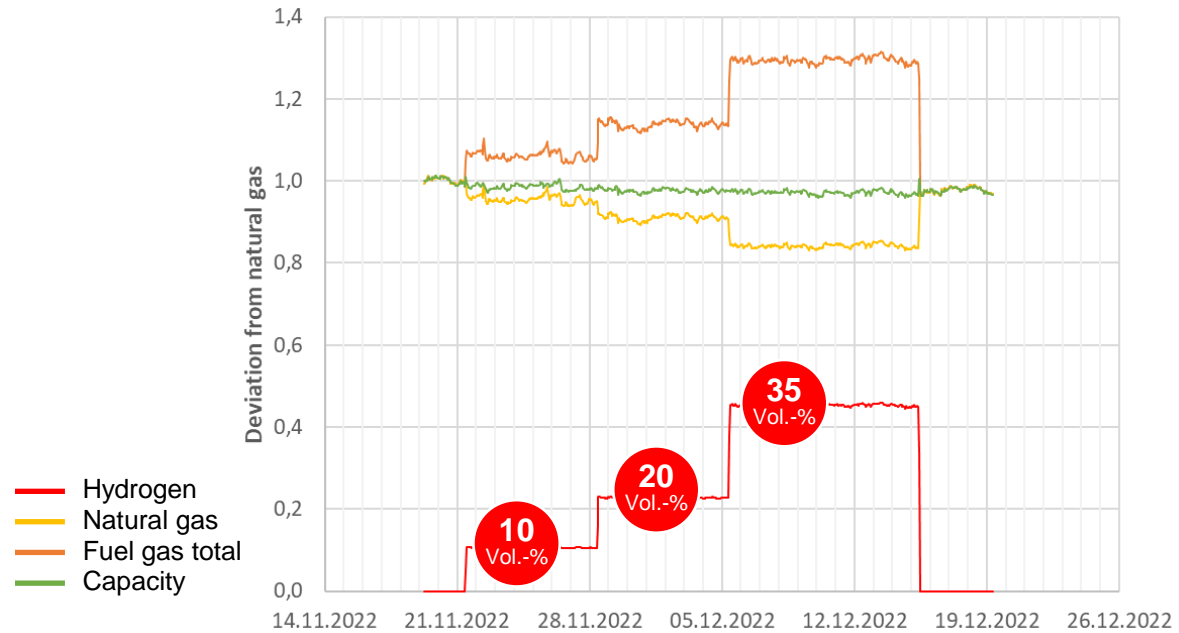
Tests were running for 4 Weeks, 7 days per week, 24h per day

Fuel gas flow rates controlled via crown temperature

Oxygen controlled via residual O<sub>2</sub> in flue gas

# Hydrogen – Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

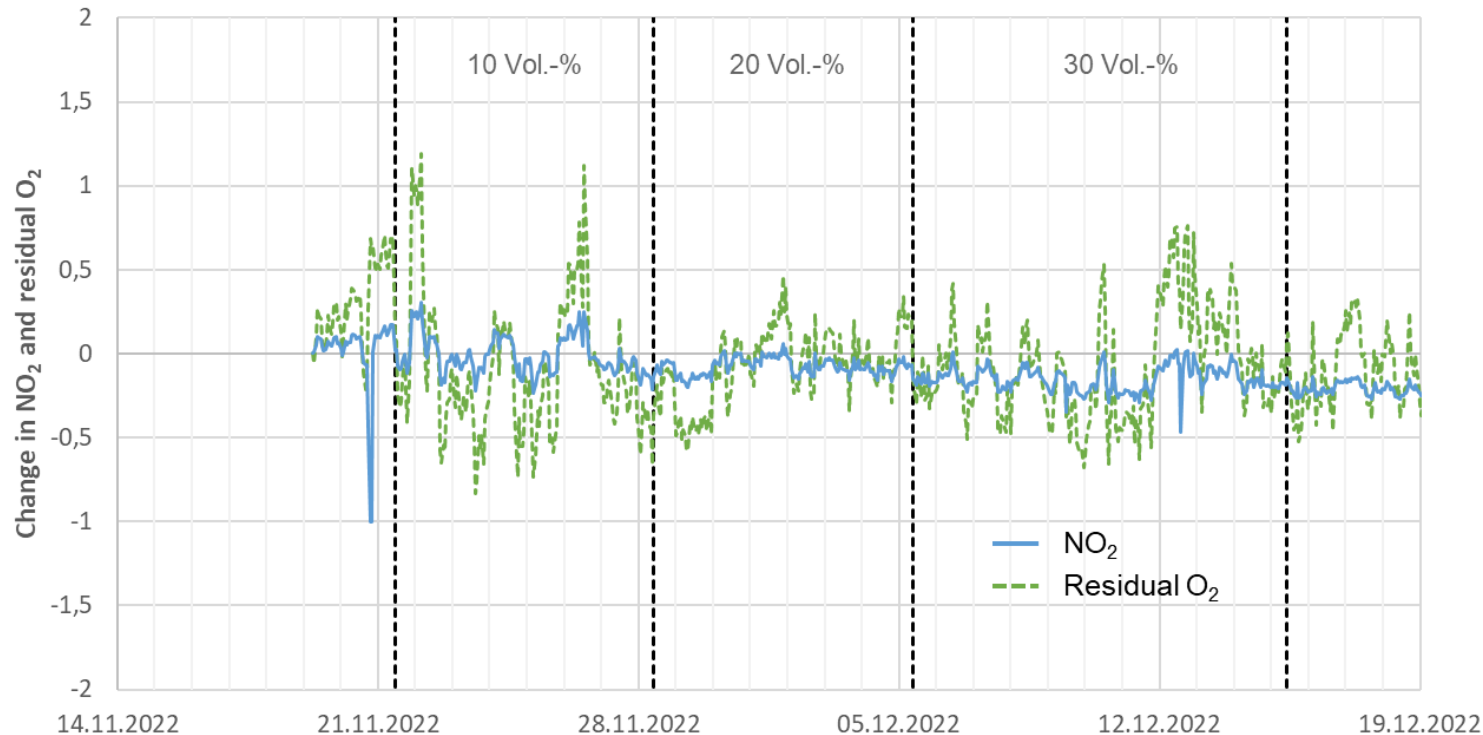
## Fuel Gas Flow Rates and Capacity



- › Running for 4 weeks without malfunction
- › For constant temperatures same energy required (as calculated in advance)

# Hydrogen – Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

NO<sub>x</sub> measurement in flue gas



## NO<sub>x</sub> measurements:

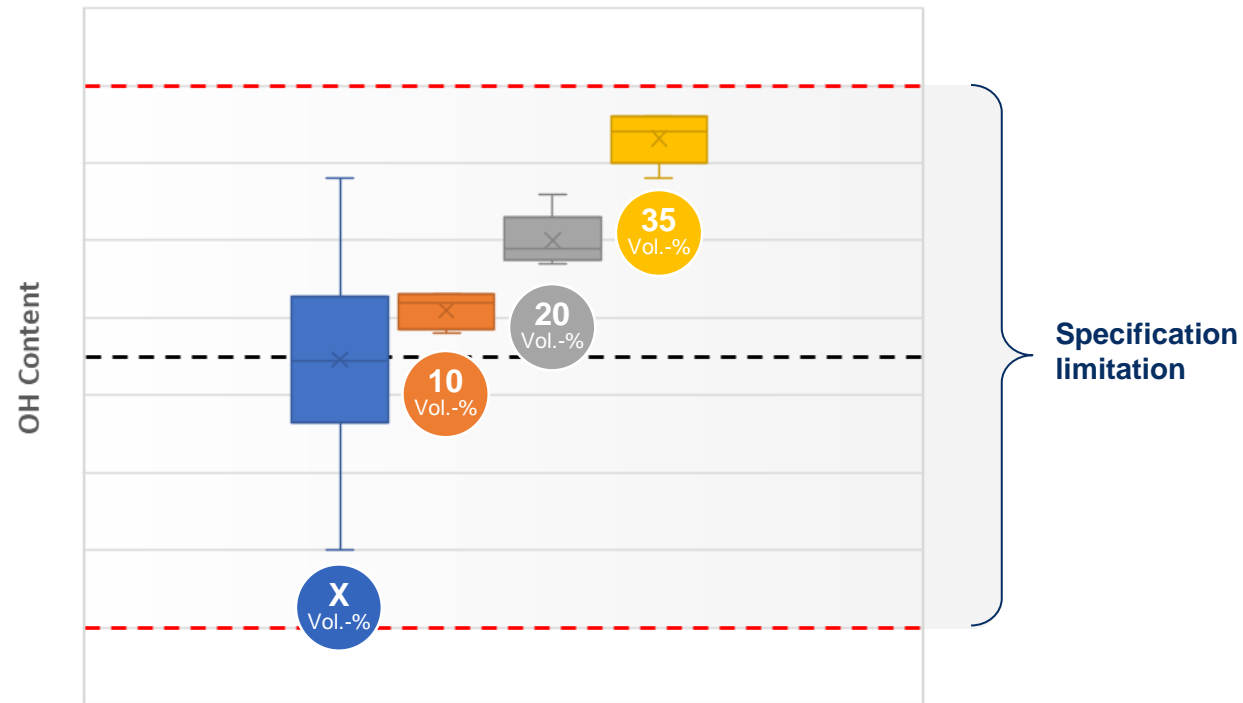
NO<sub>x</sub> correlates with residual O<sub>2</sub>

No significant change in NO<sub>x</sub> noticeable



# Hydrogen – Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

Water content in glass increases due to changes in flue gas – glass properties and counteractions to consider



## OH content measurements in glass product:

Noticeable increase in OH content with increasing H<sub>2</sub> admixture

For up to 35 Vol.-% H<sub>2</sub> OH content still within specification limitation

For full replacement OH content in glass expected to exceed limit



# Approach 3: Overview Green Hydrocarbon Tasks@SCHOTT

## Biofuel für glass melting tanks

**Bio-Ethanol**

Fermentation  
and destillation

**Ethanol-Oxyfuel burner**

On site physical delivery

Available regular fuel oil - oxygene burner  
with possible conversion to NG-Oxygen



Linde / Praxair



Air Liquide



Honeywell / Maxxon

	Sulfur	Flue gas H <sub>2</sub> O
Bio-Ethanol	< 10ppm	61,2%
Fuel oil EL	ca 50 ppm	48,0%
Natural gas	< 10 ppm	66,2%

**Market (2020)\***

1.000 kt/a DE 29.500 kt/a BR

\* google research

**Bio-Methan**

Landfill  
Gas

Agriculture  
Waste

Processed  
to reach NG  
specification

**Regular Gas-Oxyfuel-burner**

On site physical delivery

Certificates for pipeline network use

Bio-Methan annual production in DE (Nm<sup>3</sup>/h)



Abbildung 3: Anzahl und Einspeisekapazität von Biogasaufbereitungsanlagen 2006-2020 (Stand April 2020, dena)

**Market (2020)\***

10 TWh DE 30 TWh EU NG: 950 TWh (DE)

# Conclusion



Technological change allowing for direct reduction of climate-damaging emissions **requires time**.



SCHOTT as a leading specialty glass company wants to drive the technological change in as **many platforms** as possible.



Overall, to speed up the technological change with Green Hydrogen or other Green energy substitutes **economic benefits** are the best enabler.



**Hydrocarbons** seem to be a feasible option as bridging technology or in cases where Hydrogen has technological disadvantages. Today, even industrial mass supply is available.



In the end focusing on a single technology does not allow to react to the future undetermined development in pricing and availability around the world to the **different green energy sources for glass melting**.



Besides the use of Green Electricity for electro boosting, **plasma burners and microwave supported melting** are additional conceivable technical solutions; basic research is in progress.

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**Thank You**  
**for Your Time!**

Do You Have Any Questions?