

8. November 2016 | Berlin

The „Energiewende“ in Germany – Does Decarbonisation lead to Dematerialisation?

Interim results from the ongoing project “Analysis of the Raw Material Demand of the Energy Infrastructure in Germany”

Conference “Decarbonisation and Resource Efficiency”

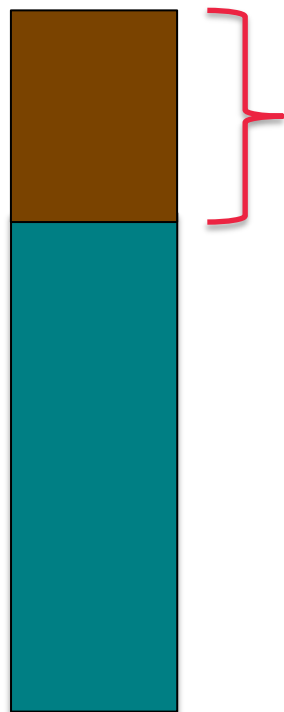
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Comparing the material demand of the current German electricity mix with a projection for 2050:

- Simple but robust model of the electricity production (without im-/exports)
- Considering material demand of power plants, grid & storage systems
- Projection based on existing scenarios from literature

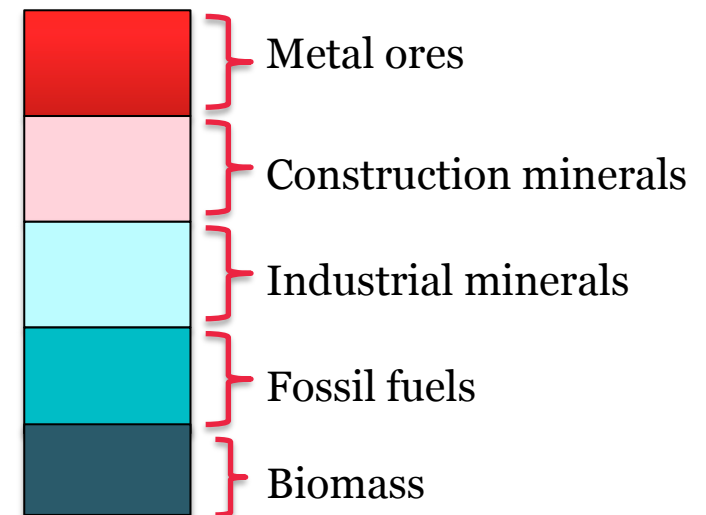
- We consider all raw materials from nature over the life cycle of a product
- Materials are quantified by the indicator „Material Footprint“

Material Footprint



Economically unused extraction
(Excavated soil, roots, by-catch...)

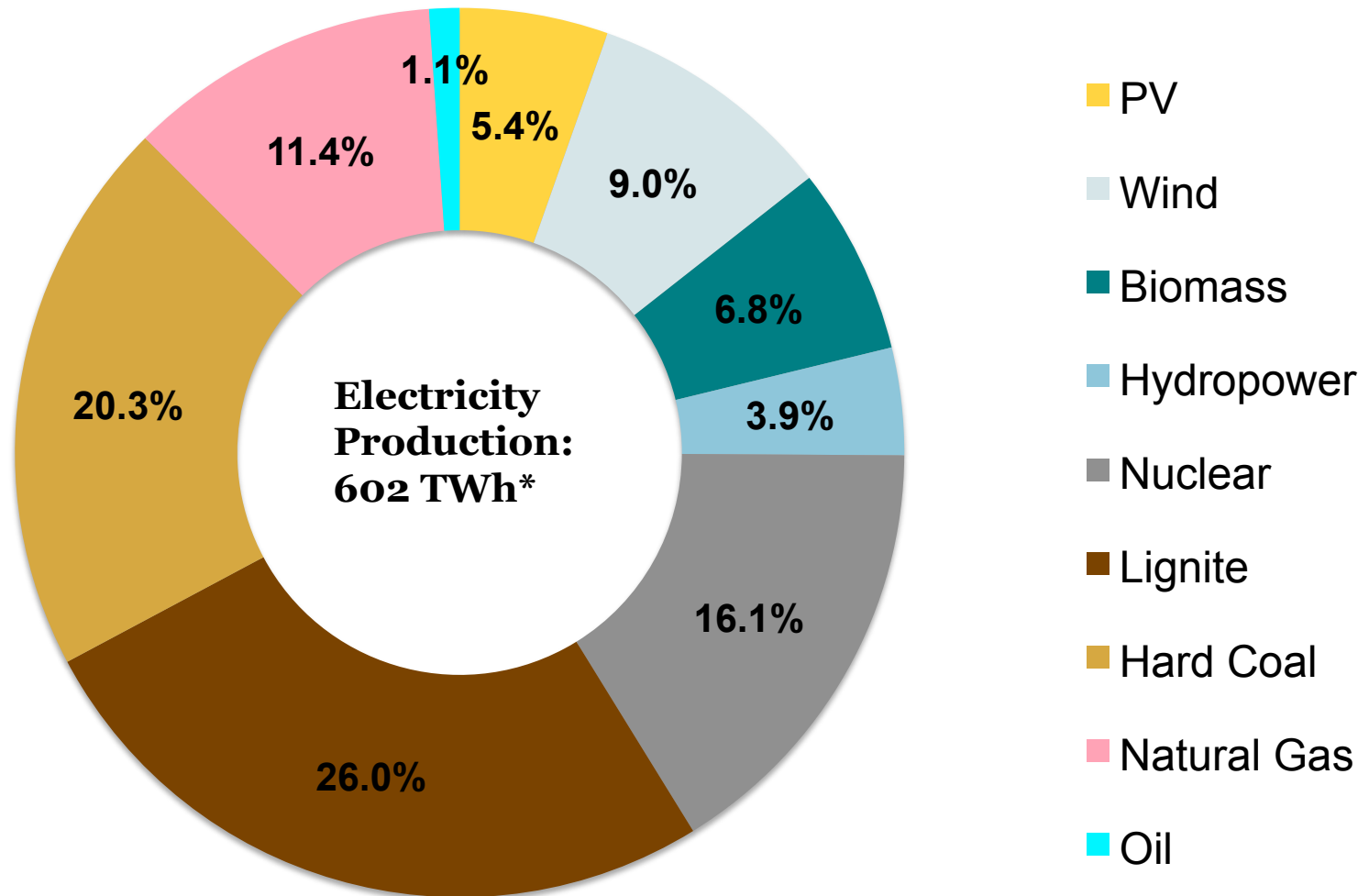
Raw Material Equivalents



Based on Liedkte et al. 2013

Analysing the status quo

The German electricity mix in 2013



*Including electricity consumption from power plants, without im- / export

Based on BDEW (2015)

Classification of energy technologies

Wind turbine

PV

Biomass

Hydropower

Lignite

Hard coal

Geothermal

Gas

Oil

Nuclear

Wind turbine

PV

Biomass

Hydropower

Lignite

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Geothermal

Gas

Oil

Nuclear



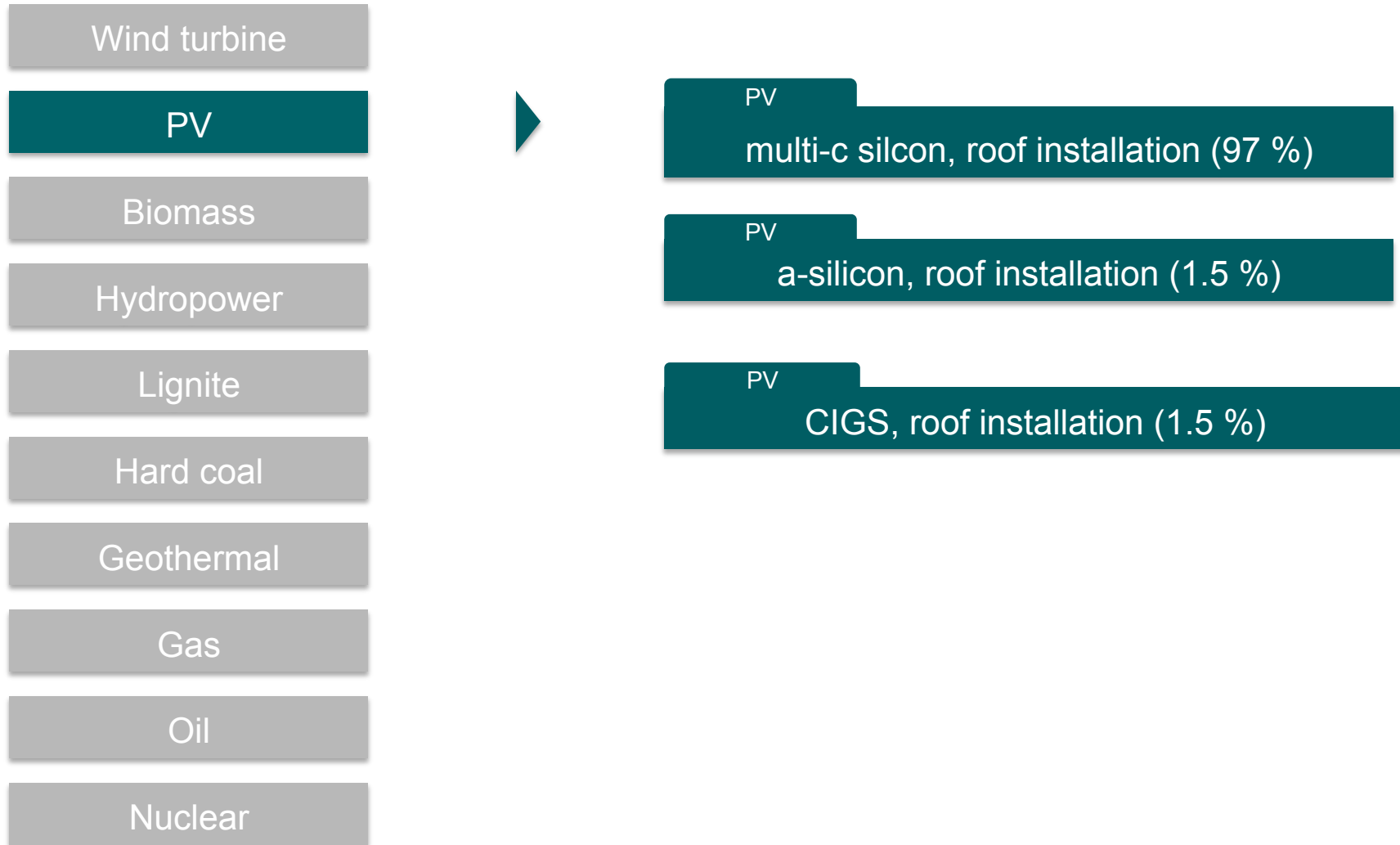
Wind
onshore, direct drive, Enercon (58%)

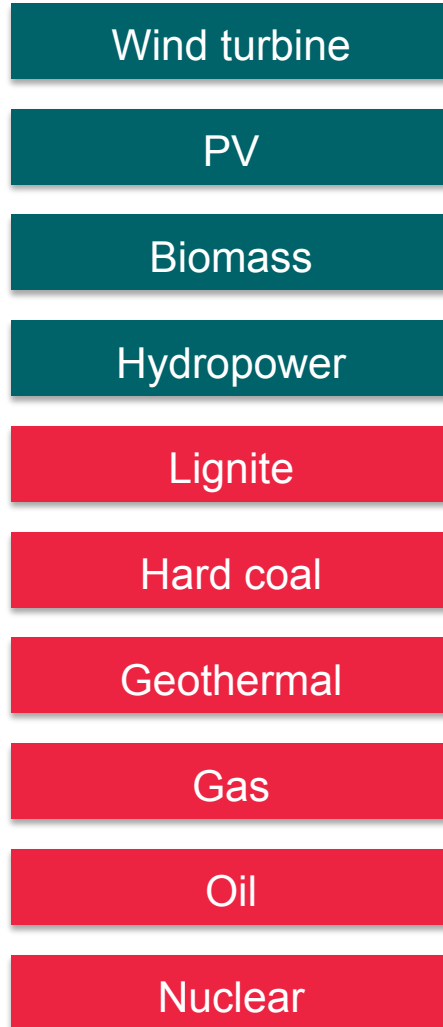
wind
onshore, gear drive, synchronous (21%)

wind
onshore, gear drive, asynchronous (19 %)

wind
offshore, gear drive, asynchronous (2 %)

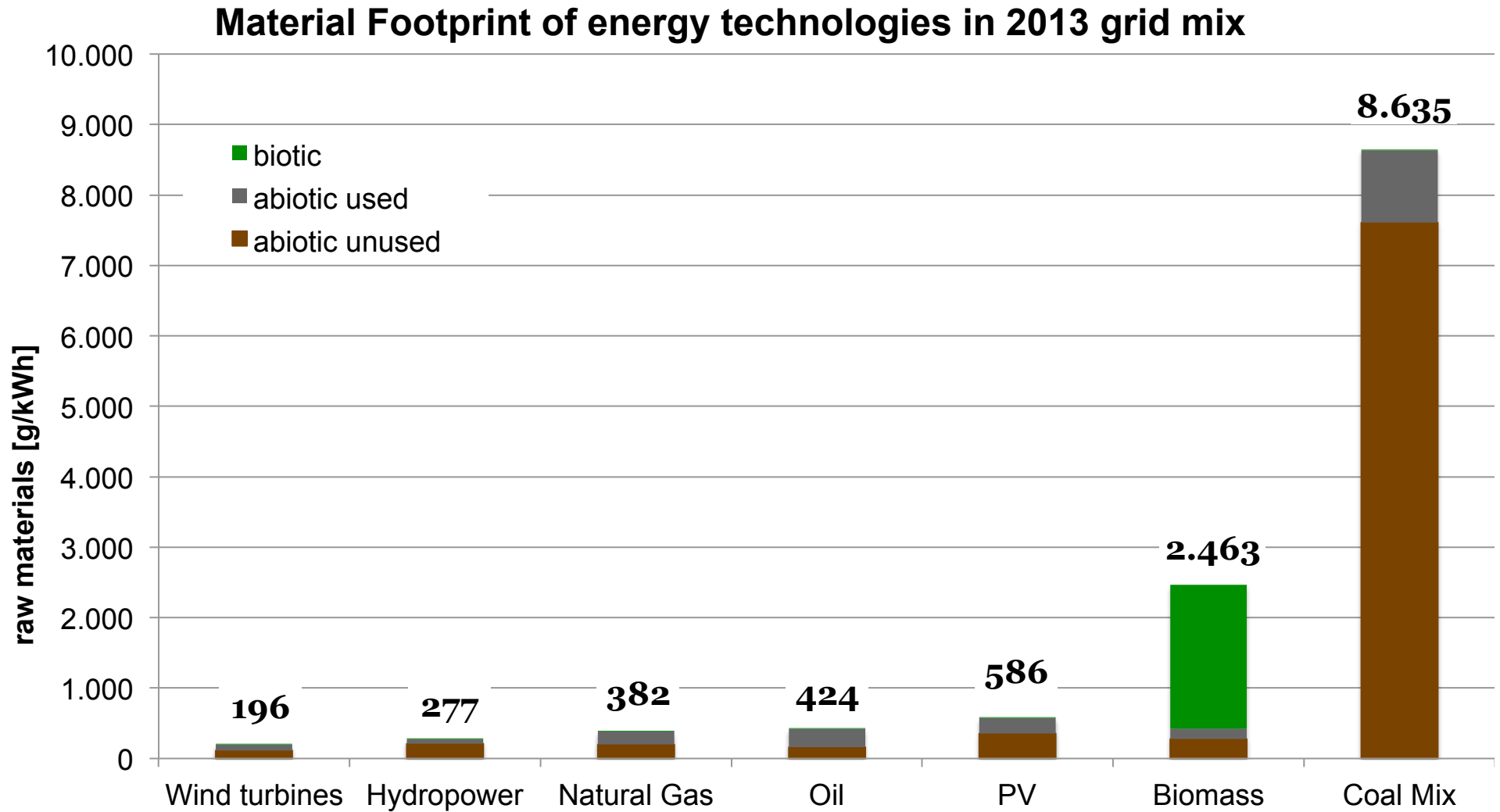
Classification of energy technologies





Overall 26 power plant types are considered in the model

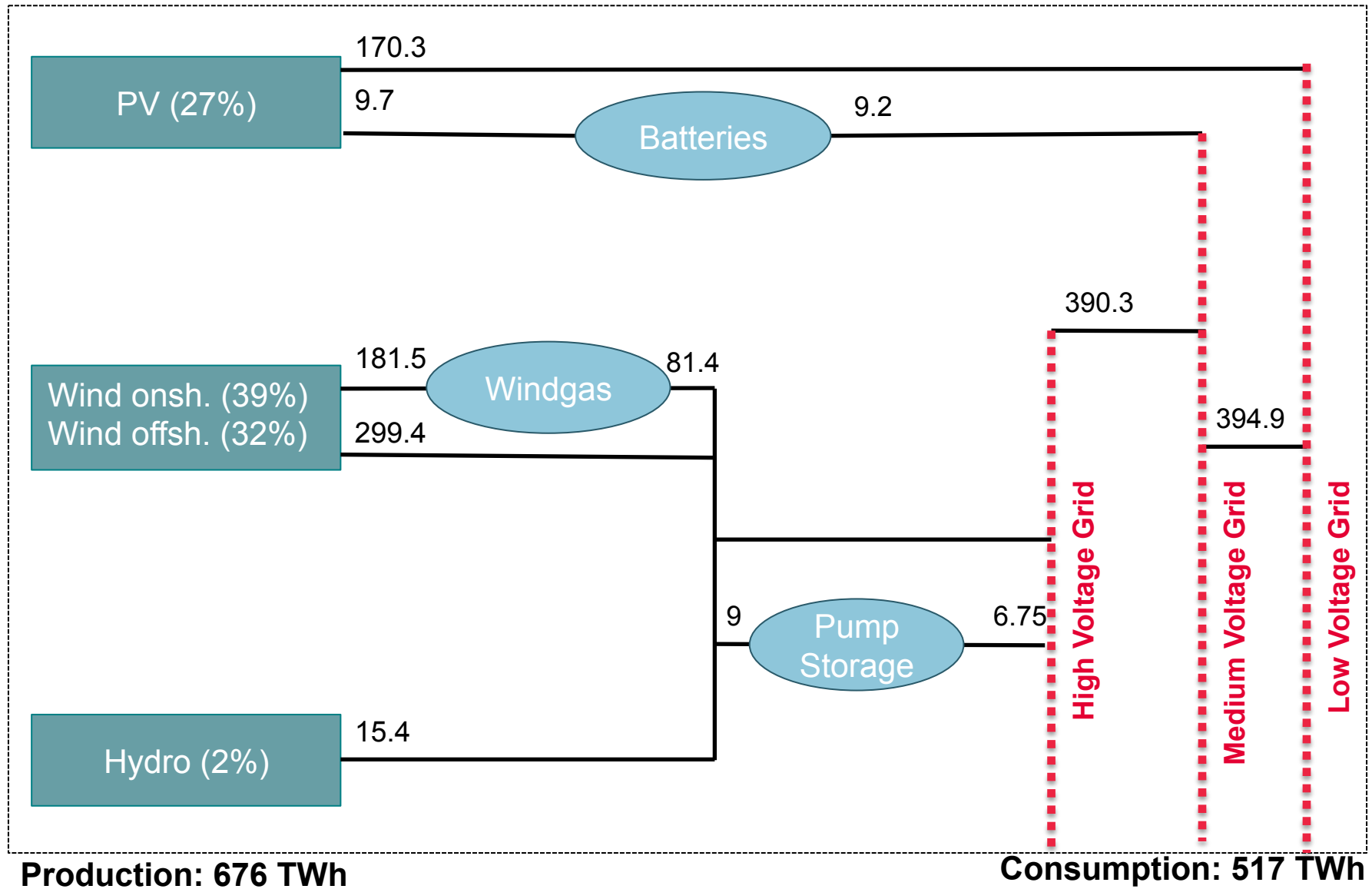
Efficiency rate / full load hours are based on statistical data of 2013



Basierend auf Wiesen et al. 2016a

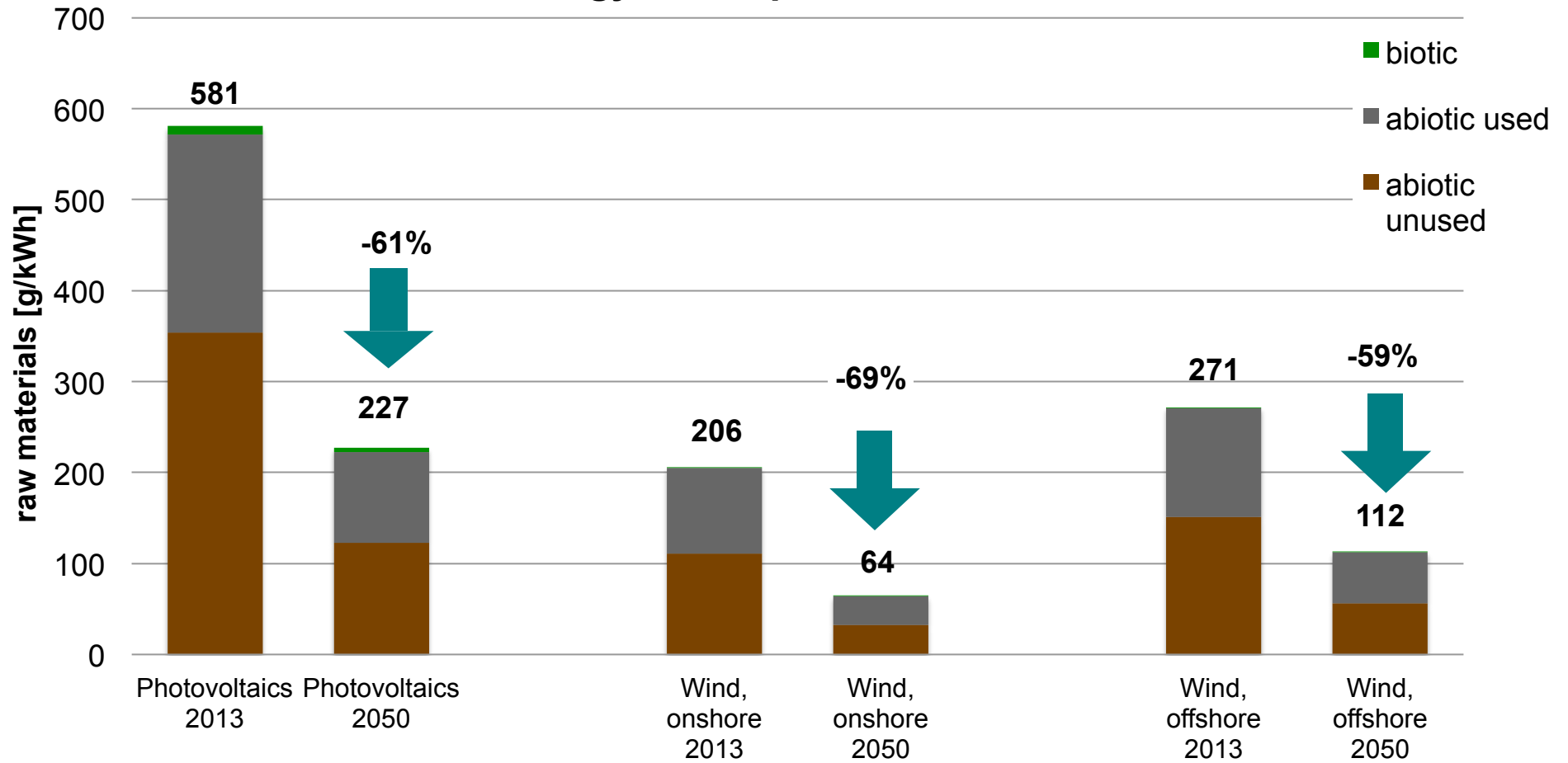
Projection: Electricity mix for 2050

Simplified model of electricity production

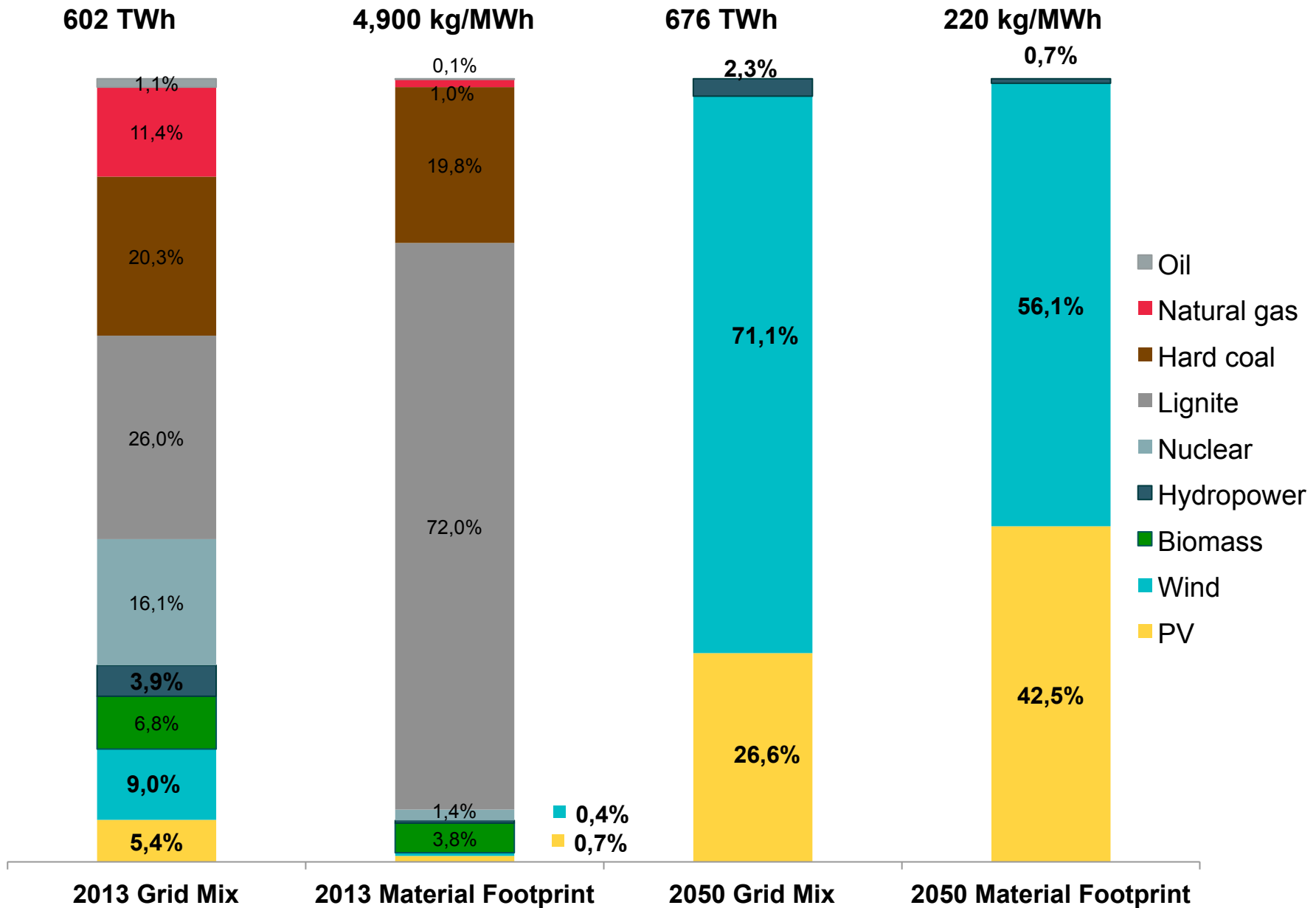


Based on Wiesen et al. 2016b, Henning and Pfalzer 2023

Technology development: 2013 vs 2050



Comparison of grid mixes



Conclusions

Results for 2050:

- The further installation of PV and Wind energy towards a fully renewable electricity generation reduces the material demand by factor 20
- Material demand of grid components moves into focus (17% of overall footprint)
- Wind energy, specifically onshore, has the lowest material demand– even if a share of up to 30% of the electricity is stored as wind gas before being supplied to the grid

Recommendation for future analysis:

- Dynamic model reflecting
 - Demand side
 - Replacement rate of power plants
 - Decreasing ore grades and increasing recycled content

Thank you for the attention!



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BDEW (2015): „Netto-Erzeugung in Deutschland nach Energieträgern“. Abgerufen am 19.10.2015 von https://www.bdew.de/internet.nsf/id/DE_Energiedaten#cat/Daten%2FGrafiken\Energie%20allgemein\Energiedaten\3.%20Stromversorgung/3-6-netto-erzeugung-in-deutschlandnach-energietraegern-de.

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