

Schott Climate Neutral 2030

A way to **decarbonization** in the glass industry

Agenda

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SCHOTT
at a glance

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climate neutrality**

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Flagship Project PROSPECT

Microwave assisted heating

Plasma assisted heating

Approach 2

Green Hydrogene

Admixture with NG

Approach 3

Green Hydrocarbon

Bio-Methan

Bio-Ethanol

04

Outlook

A sustainable corporate model



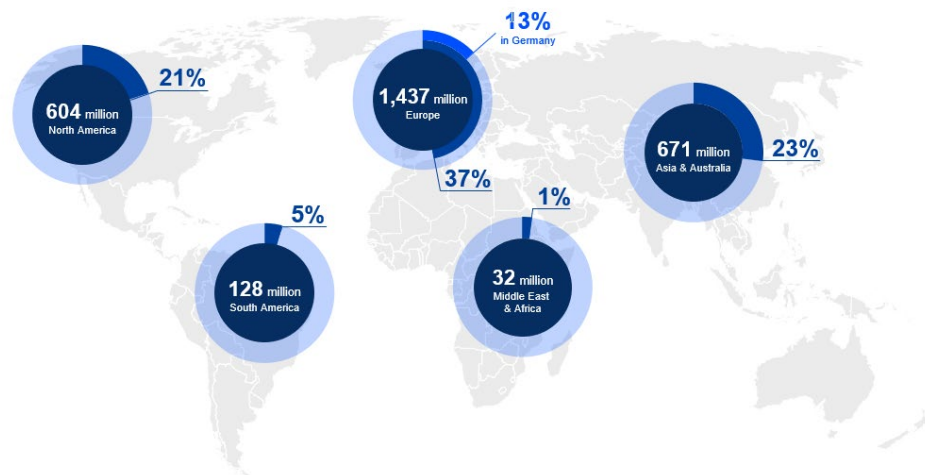
Our goal is sustainable growth

FY 2022/23

2,9 billion EUR Global sales ⬆️	413 million EUR EBIT ⬇️	277 million EUR Net income ⬆️
451 million EUR Investments in property, plant & equipment ⬆️	63% Equity ratio ⬆️	17,100 Employees ⬇️

Strong presence in global markets

Sales and share of sales in FY 2022/23 by sales region in EUR



Worldwide presence

40 productions sites / 24 sales offices

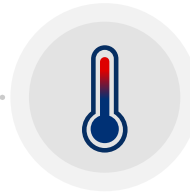
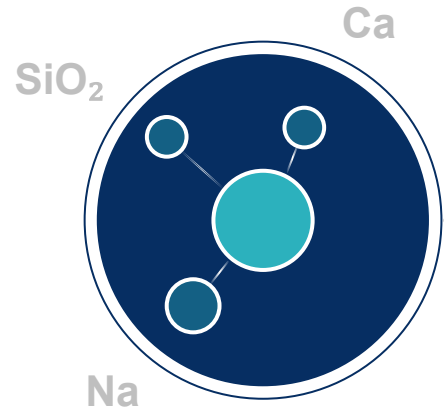


Broad product portfolio for high-tech markets



Specialty glass – a high-tech material

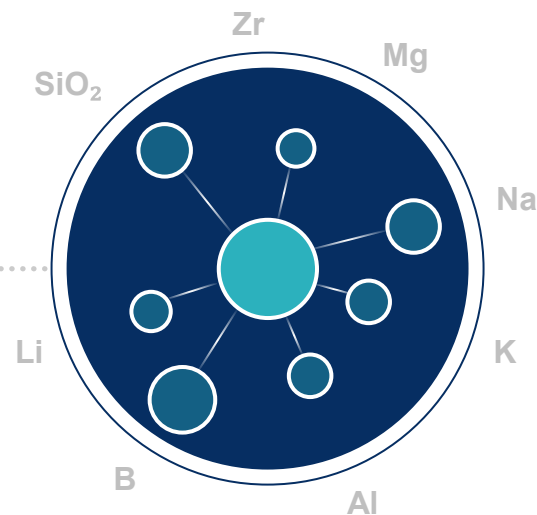
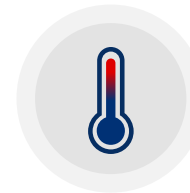
Glass is made by melting quartz sand and other raw materials



Sodalime glass

Melting point up to 1,400 °C

**Specialty glass
and glass ceramics**
Application designed
melting point up to 1,700 °C



Our path towards climate neutrality

We want to avoid, reduce or offset emissions that are harmful to the climate.



Technological change

We will **avoid** emissions by using new technologies, but this change will take time.



Energy efficiency

We **reduce** emissions by continuously increasing our energy efficiency.



Green electricity

We **avoid** emissions by purchasing 100 percent green electricity.



Compensation

We **compensate** any remaining emissions with high-quality climate protection projects.

Technology Change

Is ecology and economy possible?

Year	Price of Electricity [EUR/MWh]	Price of Natural Gas [EUR/ MWh]	Price of CO2 EUR/t	Price of NG + CO2 ⁴ [EUR/ MWh]	Base value Bio Methan [Eur/MWh]	Price of Green H2 [EUR/MWh]	Price share % NG vs. EI	Price share % (NG eff.) ³ vs EI	Price share % (NG eff.+CO2) ³ vs EI	Price share % H2 vs EI	Price share % (H2 eff.) ³ vs EI
2024 ¹	120,0	55,0	70,0	69,0	69,0	300,0	46	92	115	250	500
2030 ²	86,0	40,0	90,0	58,0	58,0	195,0	47	93	135	227	454
2040 ²	51,0	25,0	180,0	61,0	61,0	114,9	49	98	239	225	451
2050 ²	45,0	25,0	180,0	61,0	61,0	75,0	56	111	271	167	333

1: SCHOTT Market Review | 2: BMWK, Carbon Contracts for Difference, Outline of funding limits in energy pricing | 3: hot crown heating: approx. 50% of applied energy only used for glass processing, rest thermal loss in superstructure and hot flue gas | 4: 0,201 t CO₂/MWh NG

Messages for way of Technology Change for special glass



Develop melting to electro boosting / full electrical melting wherever it is technological feasible



Reduce as much as possible need of crown heating by chemical burning



Use green Hydrogene or Hydrocarbon only instead of NG for the residual crown heating which is unavoidable

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

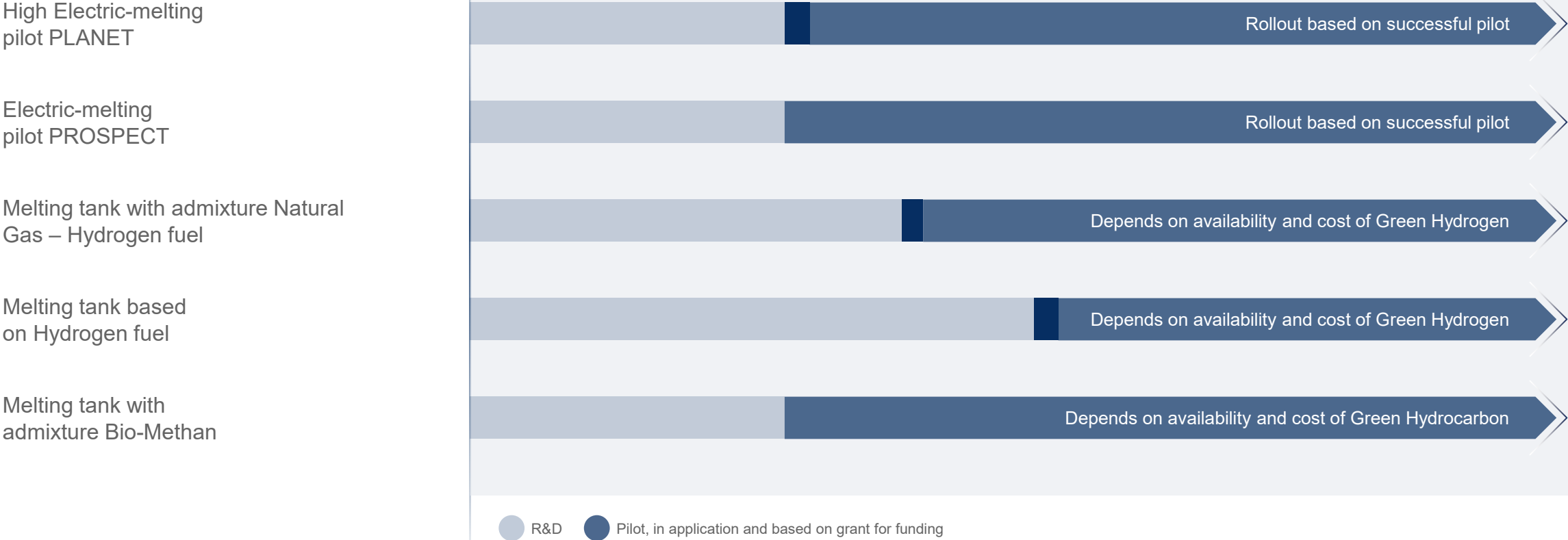
Admixtures NG with Bio-
Methan, Bio-LPG, Bio-Ethanol

Full replacement of fossil fuel

The Technology-Roadmap to Drive Technology Change

Technology

2020 2025 2030 2035 2040





Basic Research

Project GIFFT

burner replacement by fuel-flexible plasma torch

Project MiGWa

micro-wave assisted melting

Application oriented

Electro Boosting

Project PLANET

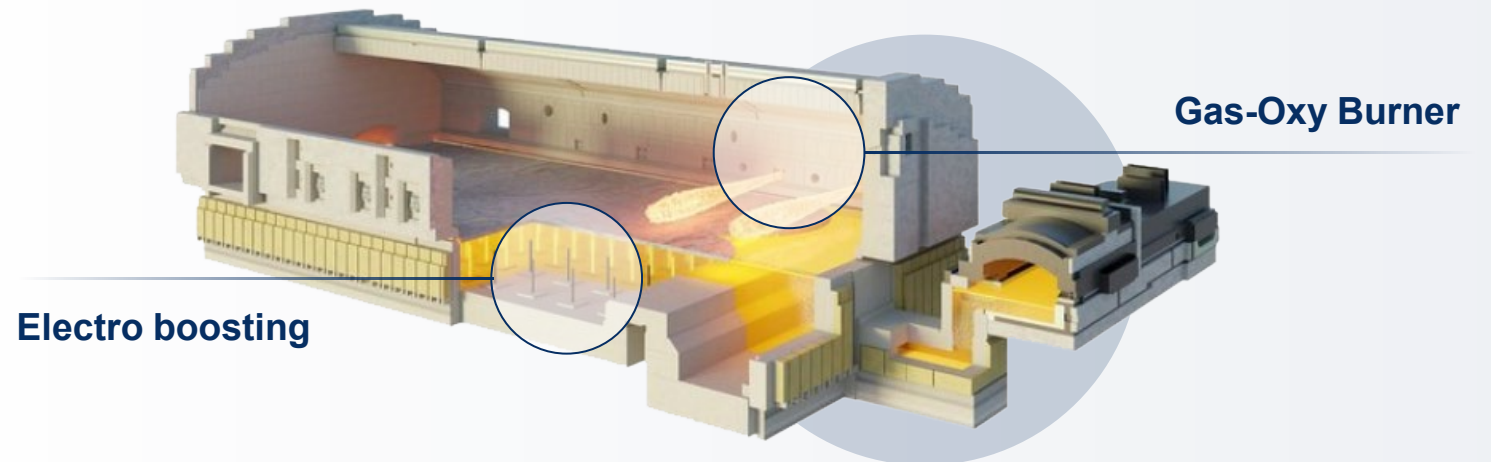
high electrification (>60% of overall energy consumption in tank)

Project PROSPECT

E-Melter + RT (residual CO₂ < 20% of former melting process)

Approach 1

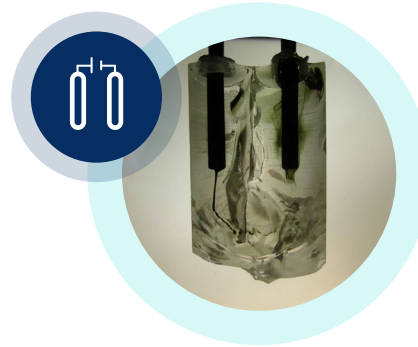
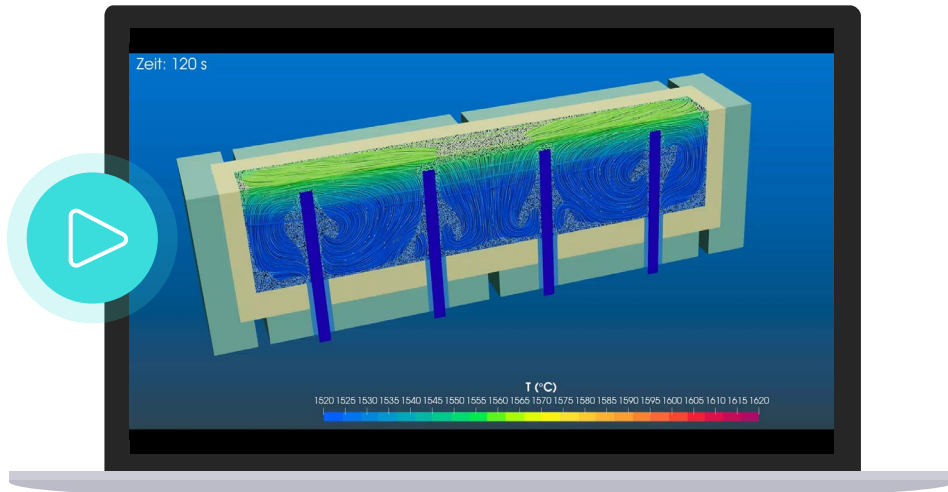
Overview Green Electricity Research Tasks@SCHOTT



Source: Horn@Glass-Industries – Hybrid tank

Electro Boosting

Glass Flow and Electrode Corrosion to Be Considered



Glass	°C	A/cm ²	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



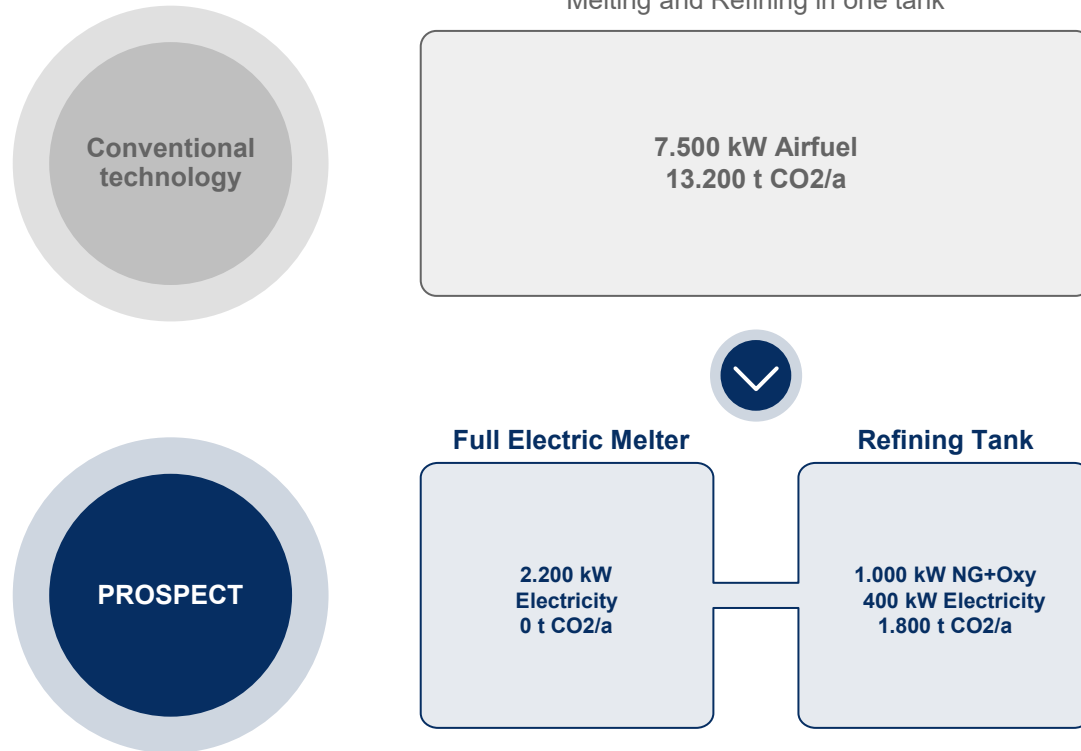
Significant change in temperature and glass flow based on heat circuit design in standard 50Hz



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

* Patents pending

Flagship project PROSPECT Characteristics



>80% reduction CO2/a with electricity and use of NG only in refining tank. Potential of 100% reduction of CO2/a out of thermal processing with use of green H2 or Bio-fuel in refining tank. (approx. 500 t/a CO2 will remain from carbonated raw materials)

"Implementation and operation of a 'Zero Carbon' pharmaceutical glass pilot furnace on an industrial scale"

- Start of the pilot furnace campaign with start of annealing in Q1 2026
- Solution for 5.0 Pharmaglass
- Target throughput: > 40 t/d pharmaceutical glass per day
- Technology concept Full Electric Melter + electro-boosted Refiner
- Location: Mitterteich / Germany
- New tank for trial operation in production
- If successful, roll-out existing tanks of common technology at repair with new technology

Invest: > 40 Mio€, funding 14,85 Mio€

Supported by:



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag



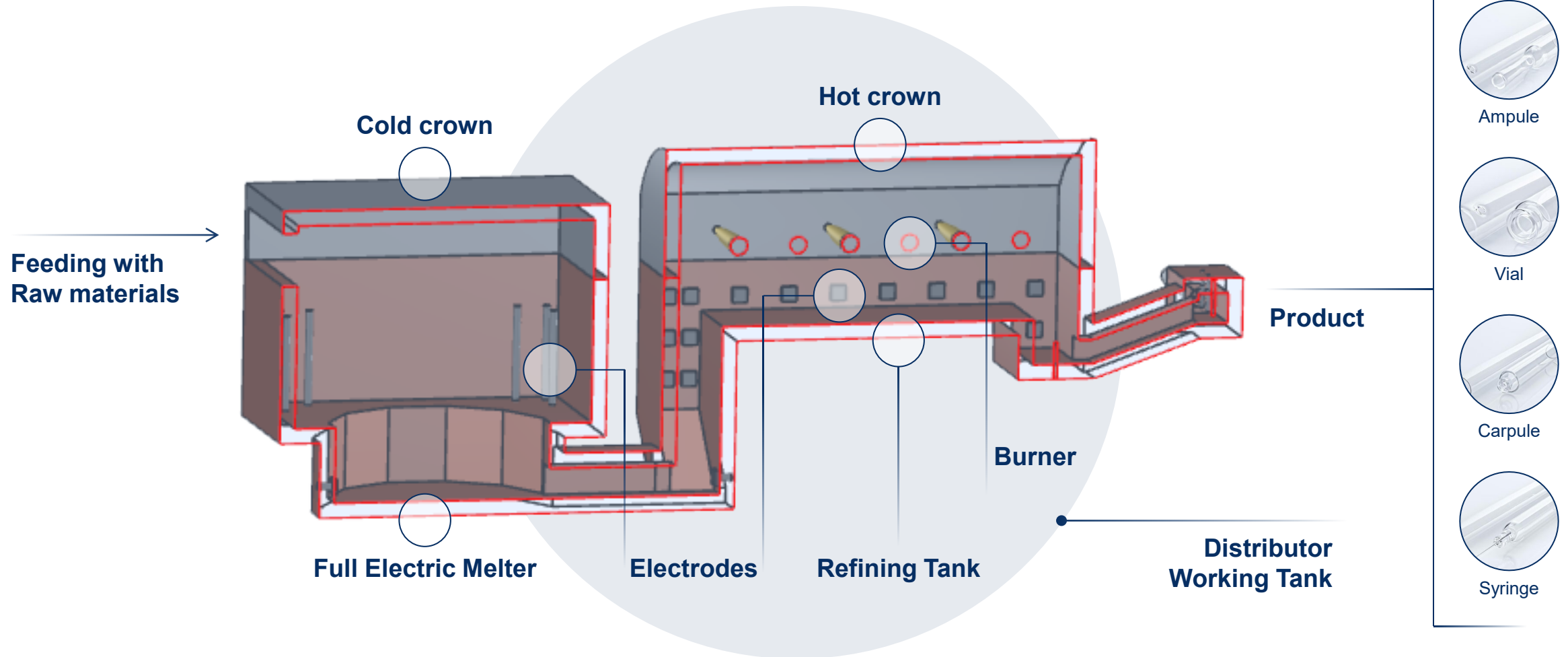
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Flagship project PROSPECT

Scetch of tank design*

Approach 1: Green Electricity



* Patents pending, e.g. EP4345069 A1



Challenges for PROSPECT



Development of technology (Prospect F&E) and start of pilot production (Prospect Pilot) within 5 years



Glass production > **40 tonnes/day**. Standard industrial tank size



Large surface of electrodes in interaction with glass, no impact to glass allowed



New electrical heating technology with **higher frequent** AC power



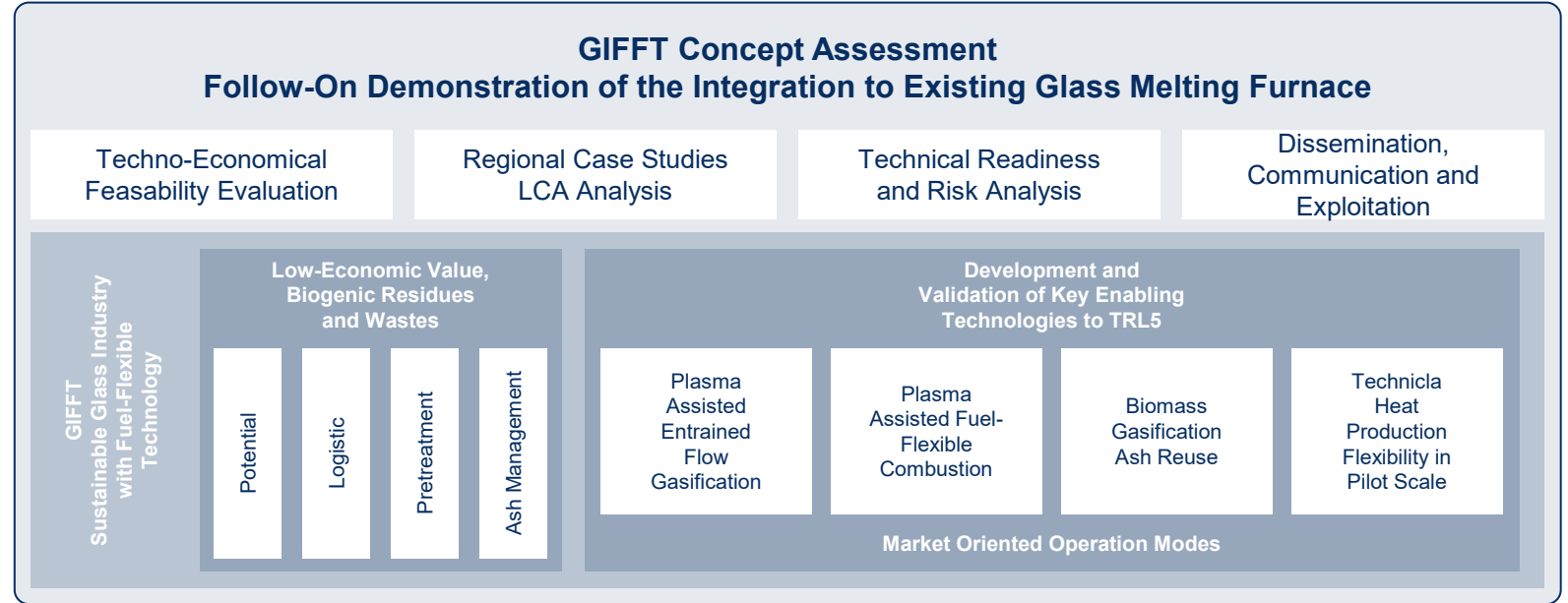
Keep **glass quality** without any compromise



Option for **100% free** of CO2 from thermal processing



Applied R&D to the special needs for Glass Industry

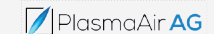


Source: LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS

Source: LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS as consortium leader

Project GIFFT

Sustainable Glass Industry with Fuel-Flexible Technology, Oct 2023 - Sep 2027



Plasma Burner

Plasma assisted Fuel Flexible Combustion

Approach 1: Green Electricity



Initial **free flame test** in laboratory, overall energy approx **80kW**



**DC-Plasma +
CH₄ Oxyfuel**

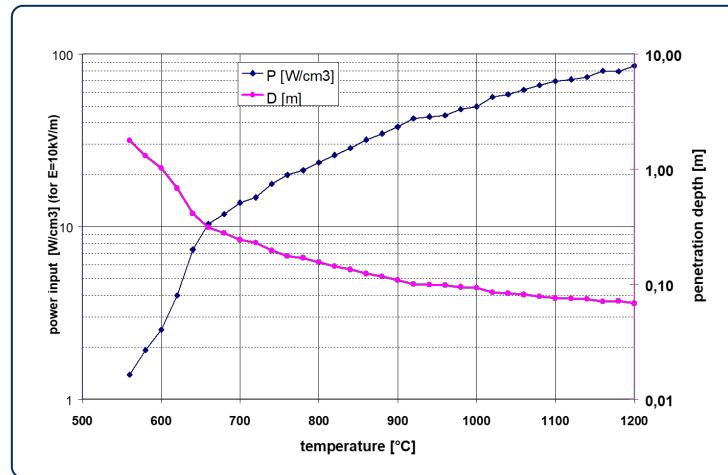


**DC-Plasma +
H₂ Oxyfuel**

by courtesy of LEI, project GIFFT, March 2024

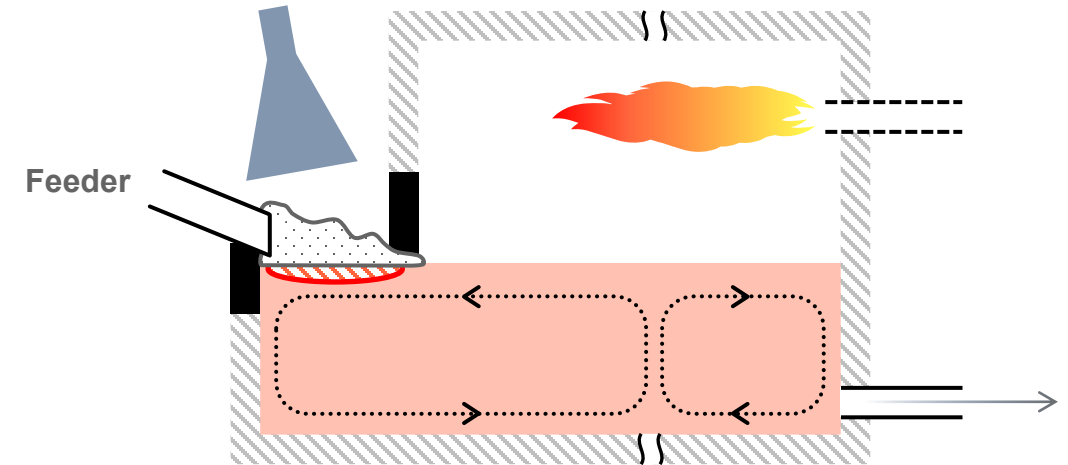


Basic Research in Assisted Heating for Melting



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

Micro Wave Source



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

Challenge

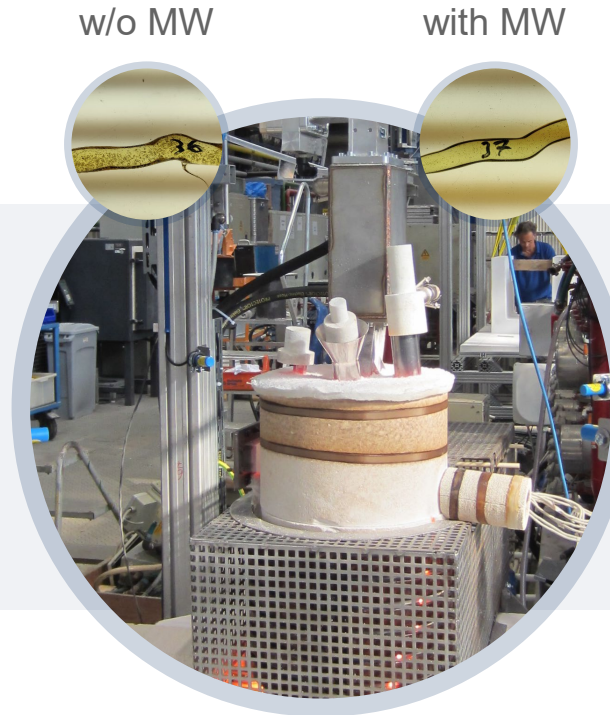
Introduce MW into melting tank

First attempts at walking with new technology

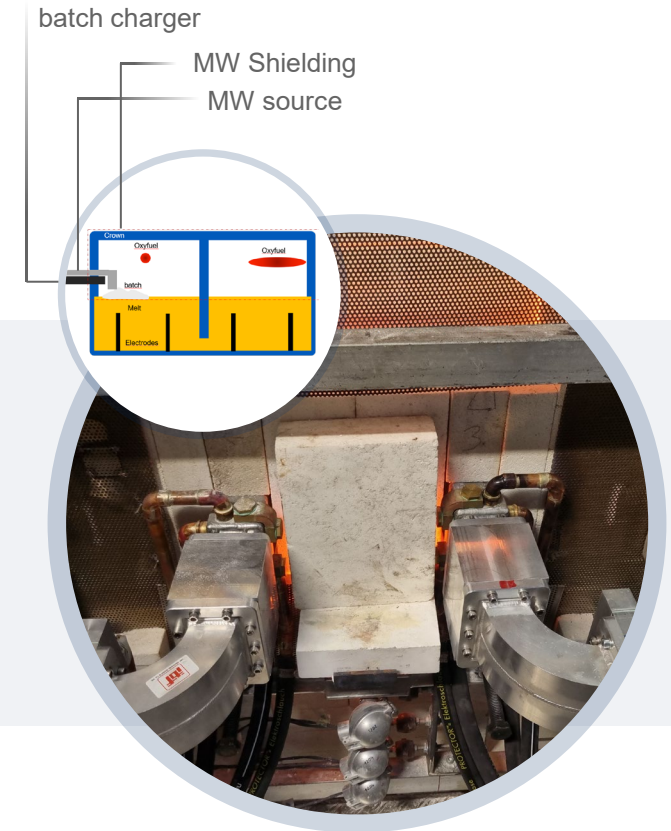
Approach 1: Green Electricity



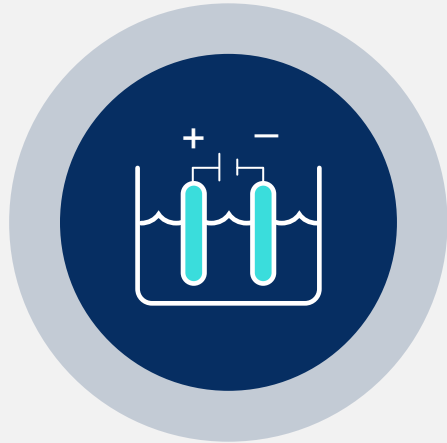
Understand application
in cold trial set-up



Hot-stage test Pt-crucible
with continues glass flow



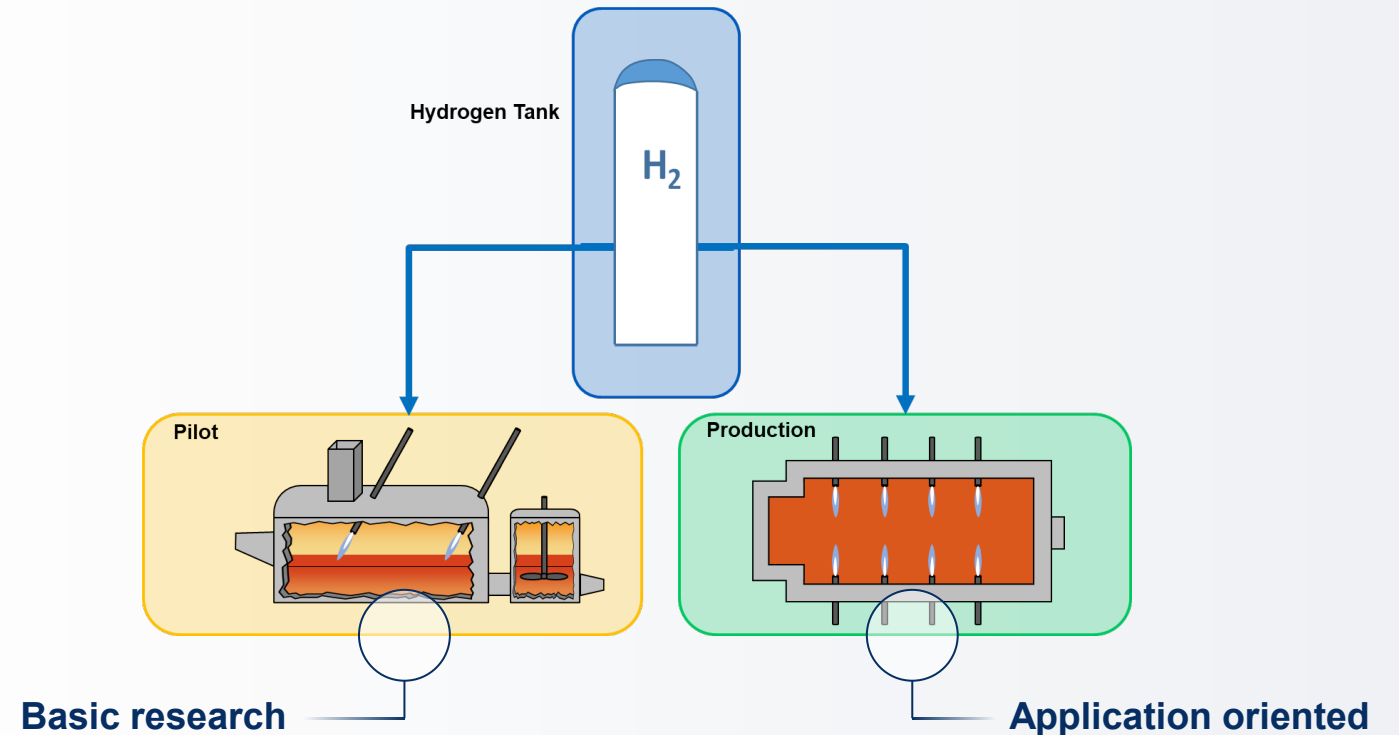
Pilot application in small tank
with continues glass flow



Approach 2

Overview Green Hydrogen Research Tasks@SCHOTT

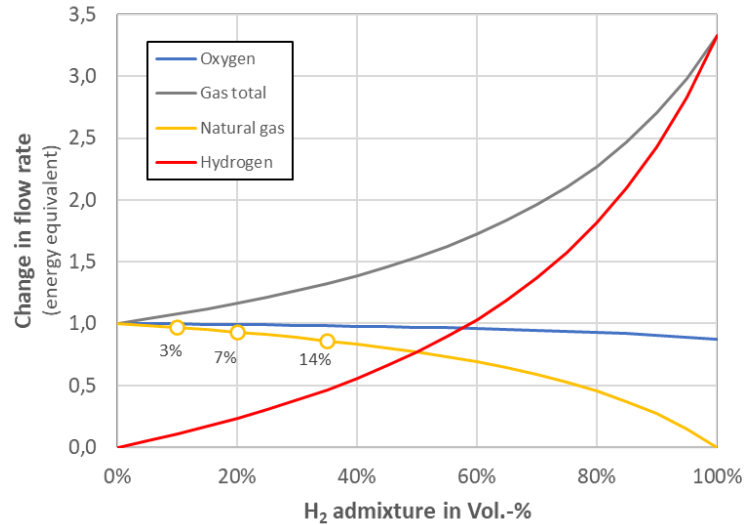
SCHOTT started research in Hydrogen in 2019



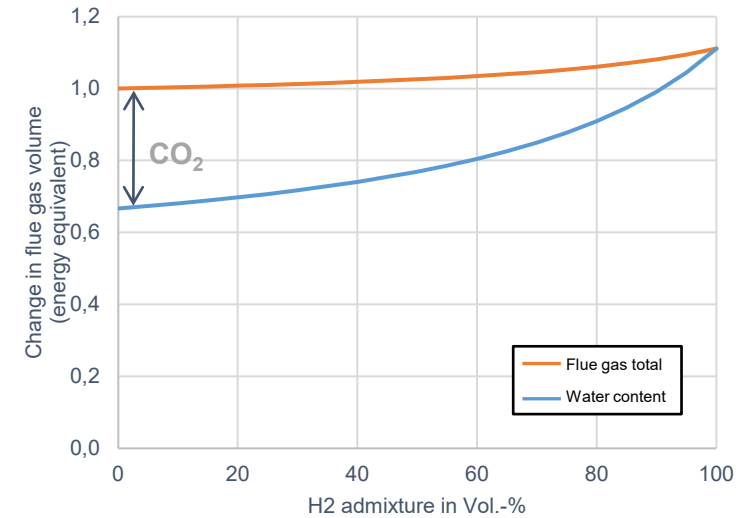


Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

Fuel gas and Oxygen flow rate



Flue gas



Idealised combustion calculation



Gas Tank for Hydrogen Supply for Pilot and Production Test



Constant H2 supply, up to two trailers for refill every day



More than 1,5 years of approval process



Buffer for <2h for one melting tank if NG fully replaced



Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale



Mixing Station provided by Mainzer Stadtwerke



H2 in

Natural Gas in

Fuel Gas blend out



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



Starting at 10 Vol.-% H2 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

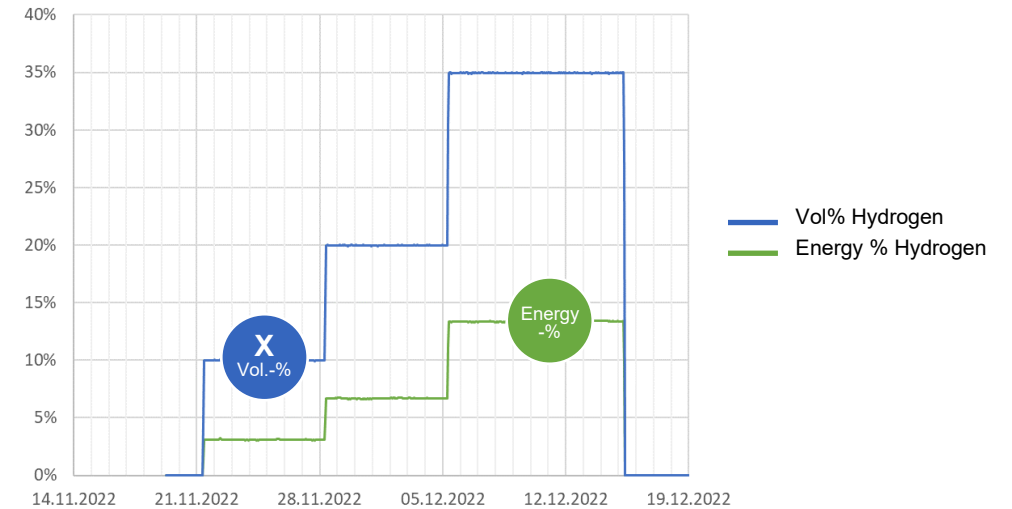
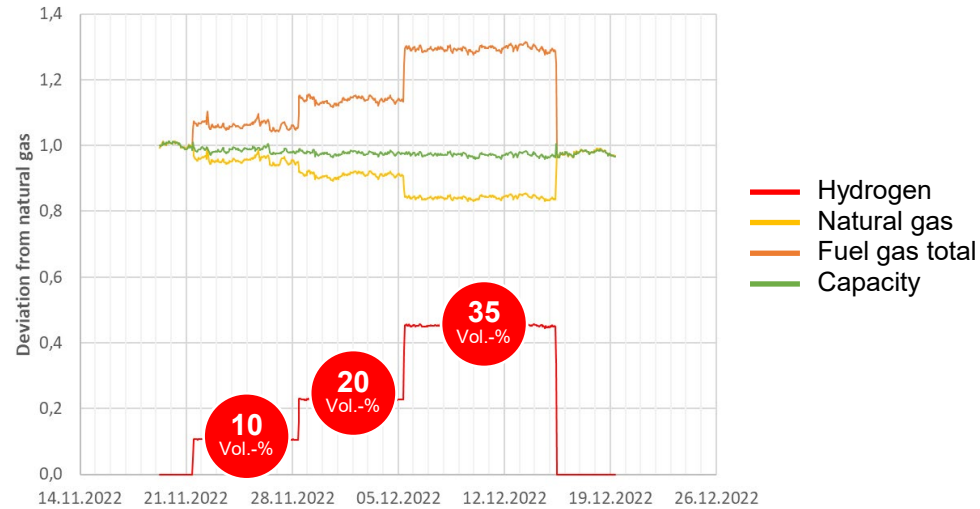


Oxygen controlled via residual O2 in flue gas



Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

Fuel Gas Flow Rates and Capacity



Running for 4 weeks without malfunction



Approx 14% overall energy replaced by Hydrogen

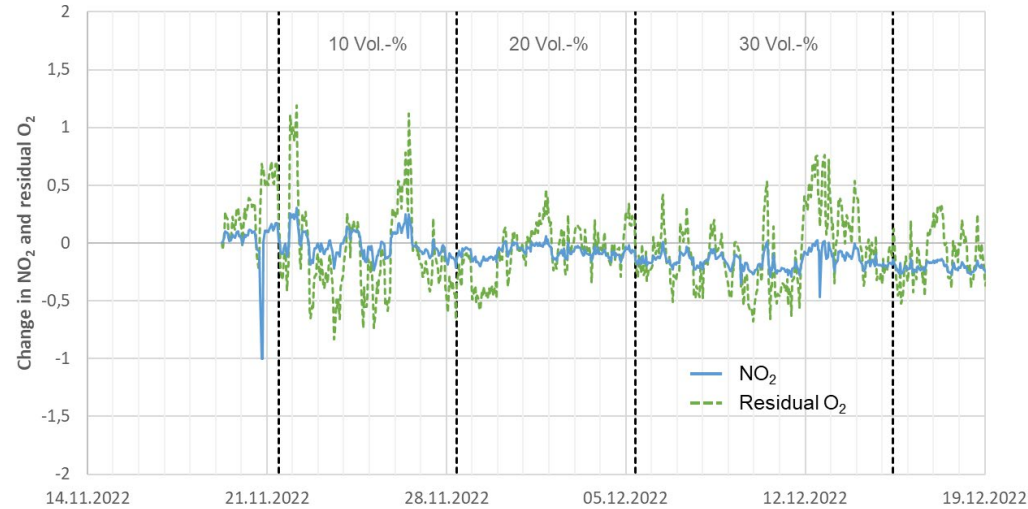


For constant temperatures same energy required (as calculated in advance)



Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

NOx measurement in flue gas



NOx measurements



NOx correlates with residual O₂

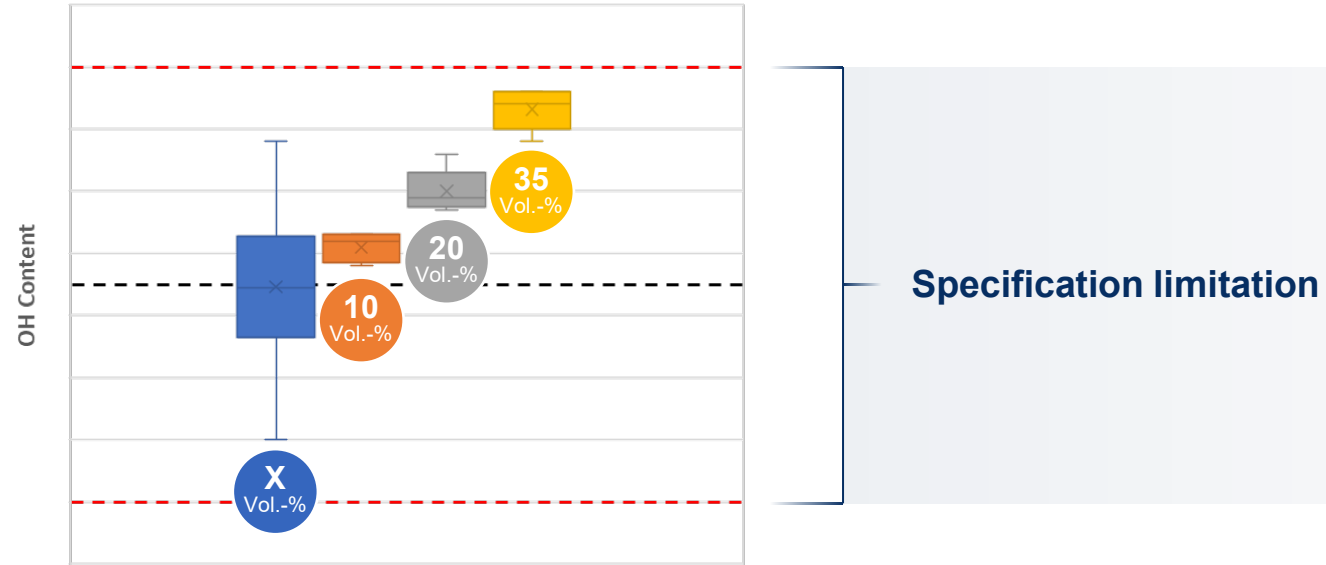


No significant change in NOx noticeable



Natural Gas Admixture at Production Scale

NOx measurement in flue gas



OH content measurements in glass product



Noticeable increase in OH content with increasing H2 admixture



For up to 35 Vol.-% H2 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 for glass melting tanks

Bio-Ethanol

Fermentation and distillation

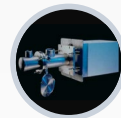
Ethanol-Oxyfuel burner

On site physical delivery

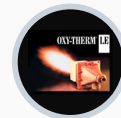
Available regular fuel oil - oxygene burner with possible conversion to NG-Oxygen



Linde / Praxair



Air Liquide



Honeywell / Maxxon

	Sulfur	Flue gas H ₂ 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

© SCHOTT AG

ICG SpringSchool Lloret del Mar 2024, Schott Climate Neutral 2030 – a way to decarbonization in the glass industry

Bio-Methan

Landfill Gas

Agriculture Waste

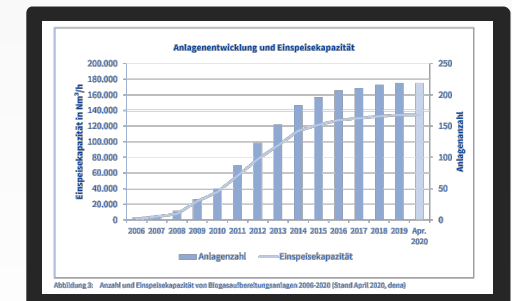
Processed to reach NG specification

Regular Gas-Oxyfuel-burner

On site physical delivery

Certificates for pipeline network use

Bio-Methan annual production in DE (Nm³/h)



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. Electricity** is most promising for ecological and economical match



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.

Conclusion

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GIFFT 
Sustainable Glass Industry



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Die Zukunft unserer Energie

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Thank You
for Your Time!

Do You Have Any Questions?

wolfgang.schmidbauer@schott.com

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 **Climate Neutral 2030**