

CCU Pathways in Austria

A Life Cycle-Based Assessment of Climate Target
Compatibility and Mitigation Potentials

Austrian framework

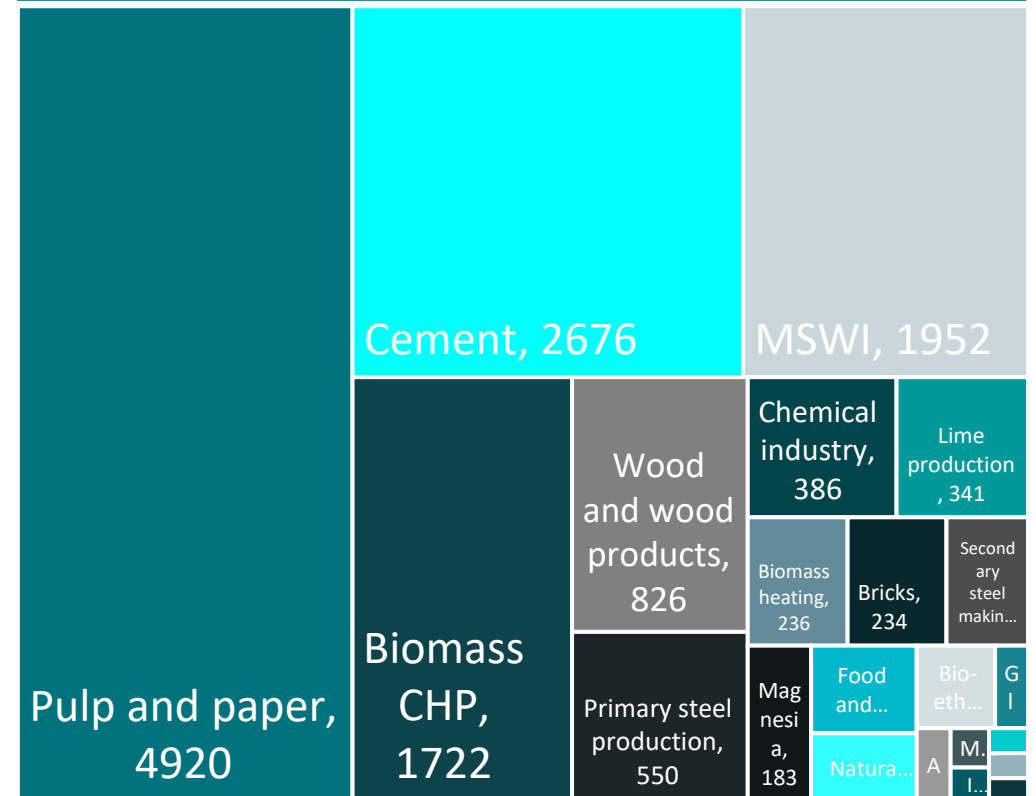
2030

- 46% GHG reduction relative to 2005
- Reduction and efficiency measures
- 100% electricity from renewable sources
- 80% green H₂

2040

- Net-zero emissions
- Reduction and efficiency measures
- Fossil free heat supply
- CCS and CCU (hard-to-abate)

Transition scenario 2040: ~15 ktCO₂e hard-to-abate

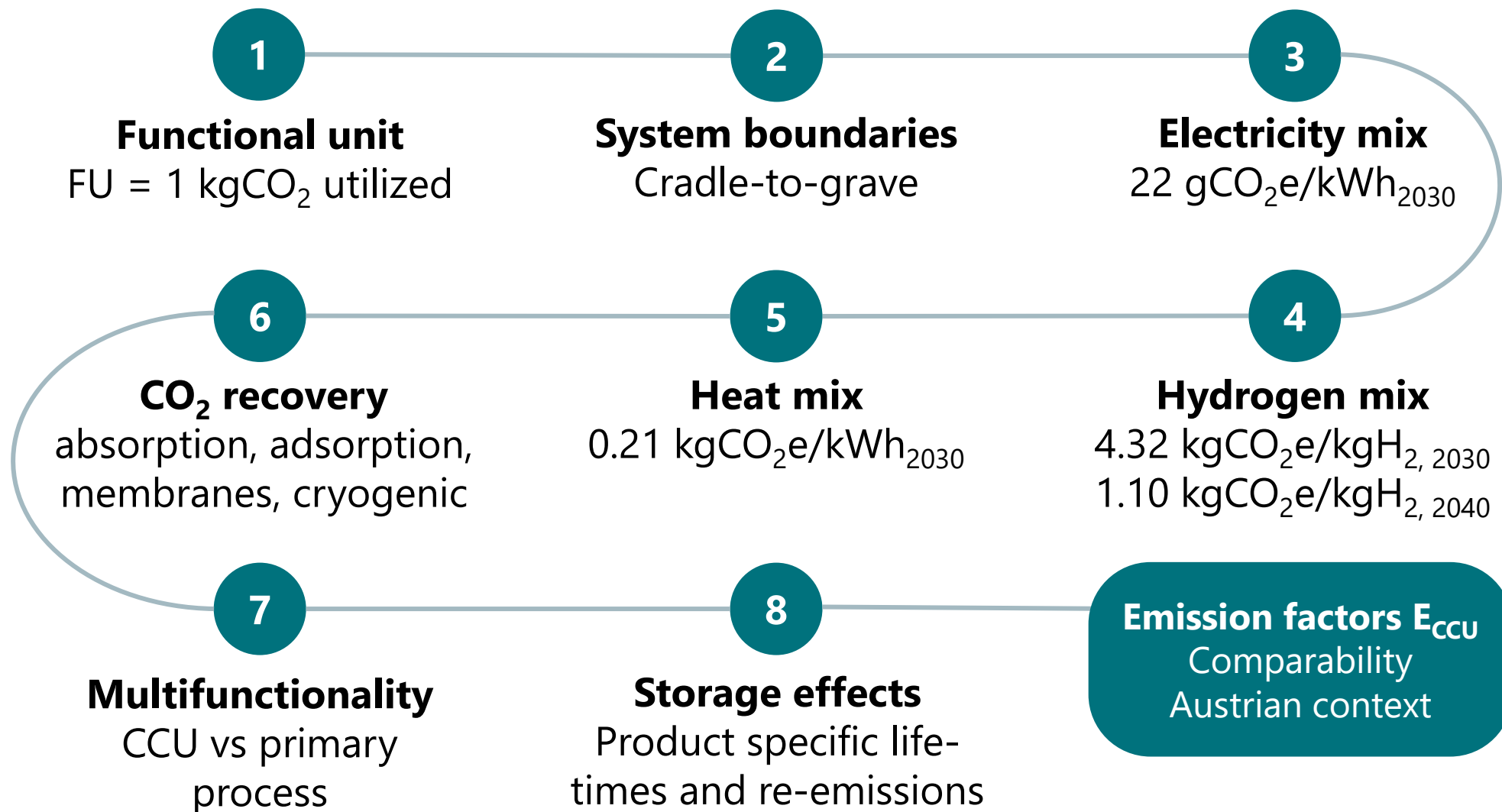


Sources:

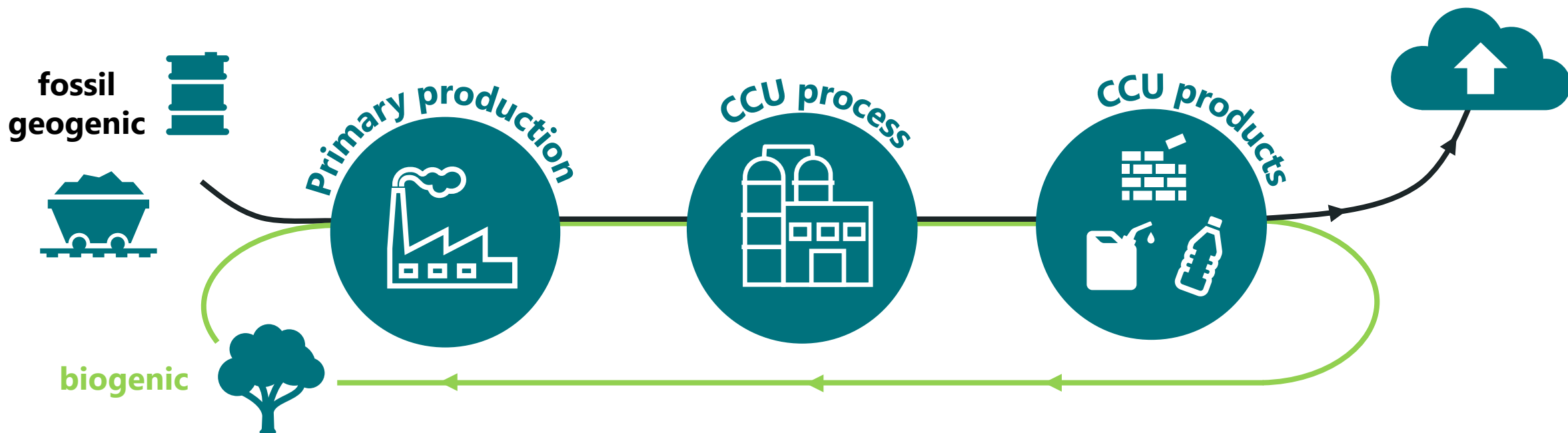
BMK, Integrierter nationaler Energie- und Klimaplan für Österreich, 2024

Hochmeister et al., A methodology for the determination of future carbon management strategies: A case study of Austria, 2024

Harmonization of LCA-data



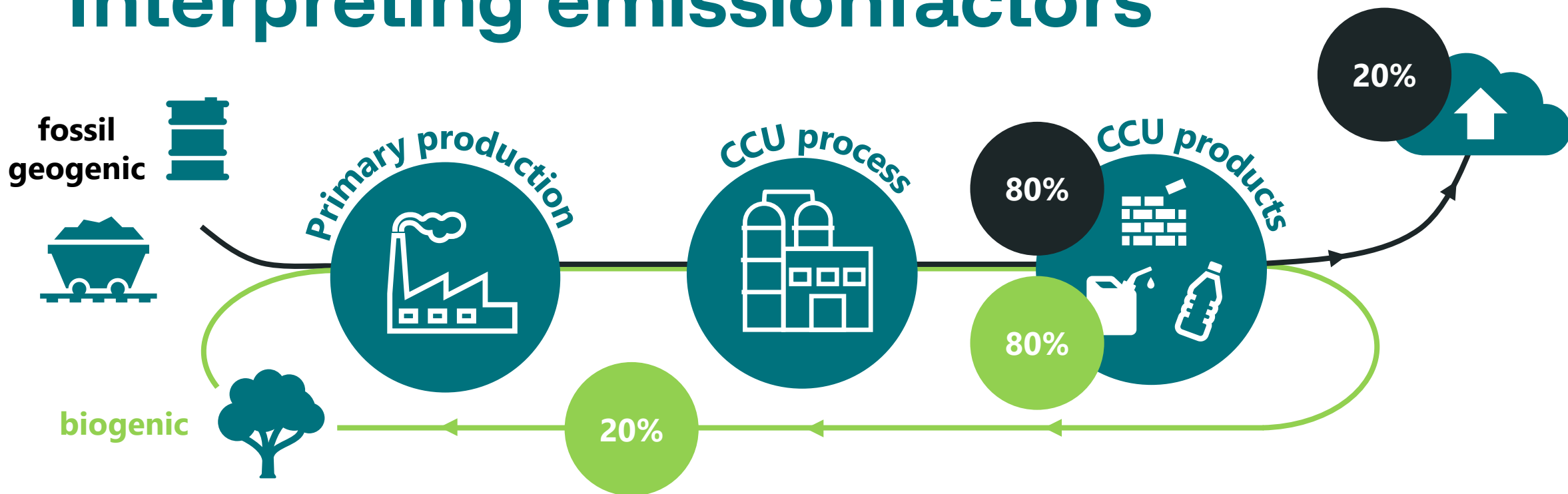
Interpreting emissionfactors



$$E_{CCU} = -E_{Utilized} + E_{Capture\ process} + E_{Conversion} + E_{Released} + E_{Other}$$

[kgCO₂e/kgCO₂utilized]

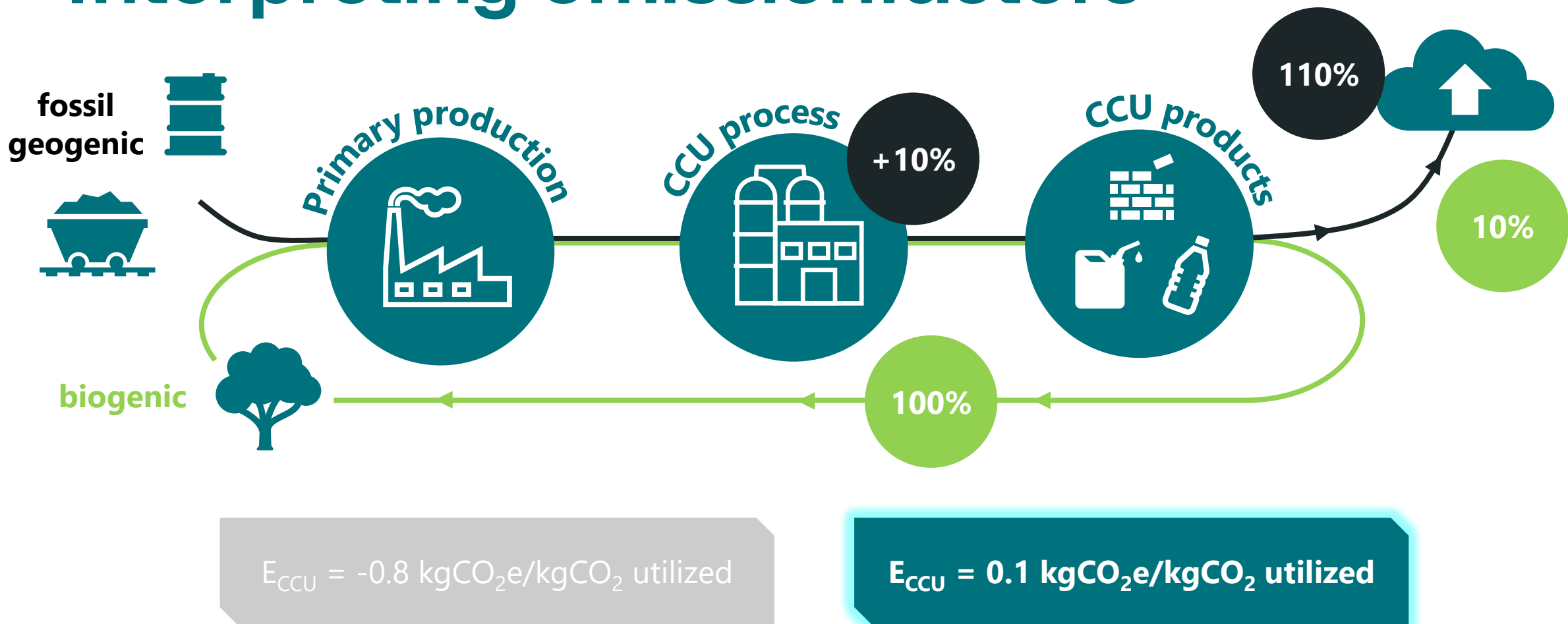
Interpreting emissionfactors



$E_{CCU} = -0.8 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kgCO}_2 \text{ utilized}$

$E_{CCU} = 0.1 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kgCO}_2 \text{ utilized}$

Interpreting emissionfactors



Technologies and compatibility criteria

- Carbonation of steel slag blocks
- High gravity steel slag carbonation
- Direct hydrogenation to methane
- Direct hydrogenation to methanol
- Fischer–Tropsch & reversed water gas shift
- Hydrogenation in methanol to DMM
- Electrochemical reduction to ethylene
- Bio–fermentation to acetone
- CO₂–based polyol production

2030

TRL ≥ 6 in 2020

$$\frac{E_{CCU,2030}}{E_{\text{substitute},2020}} \leq 65\%$$

2040

TRL ≥ 4 in 2020

Biogenic, atmospheric CO₂:

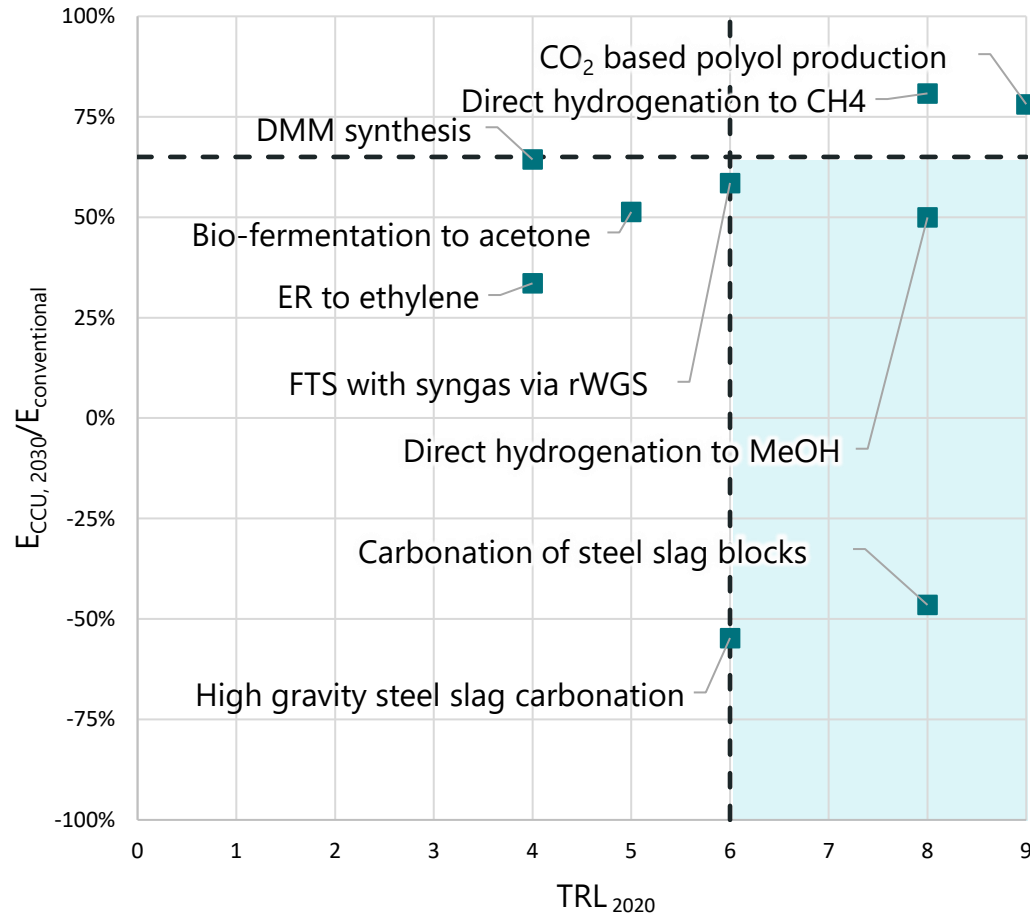
$$E_{CCU,2040} \leq 0 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kgCO}_2\text{u.}$$

Fossil, geogenic CO₂:

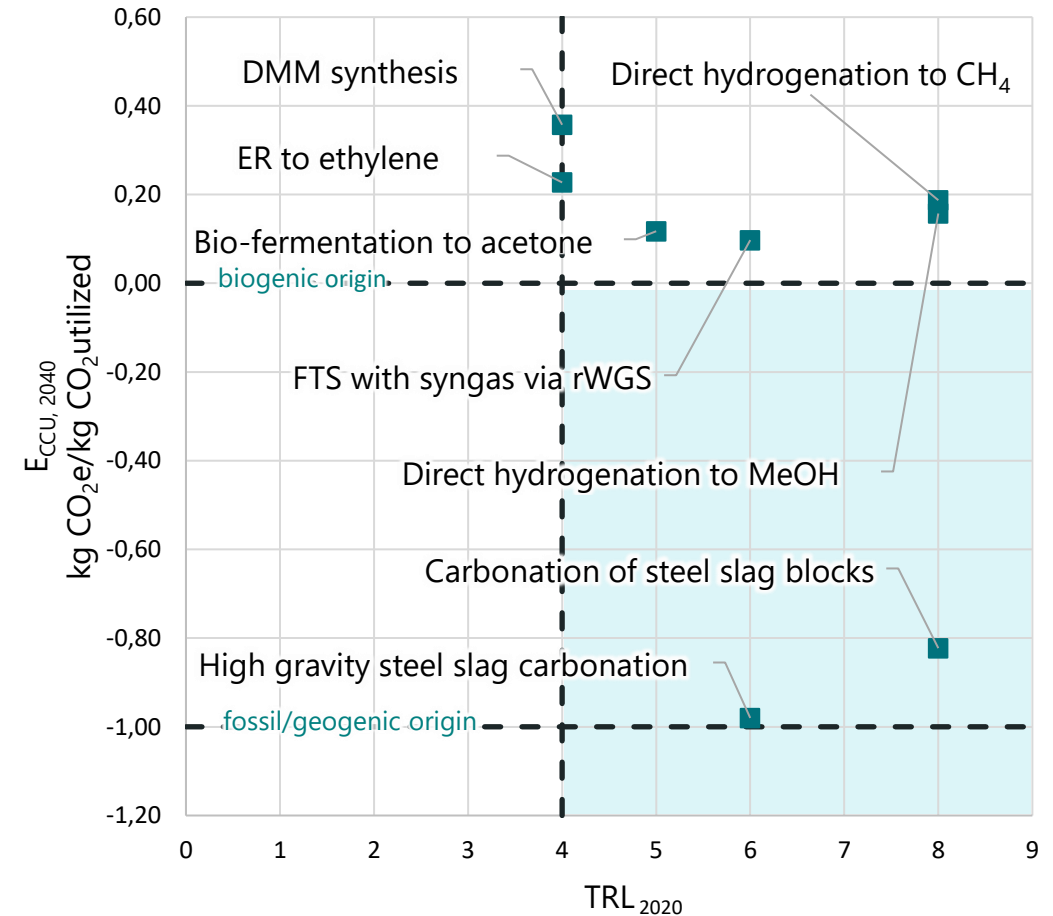
$$E_{CCU,2040} \leq -1 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kgCO}_2\text{u.}$$

National climate target compatibility

2030



2040



Estimating mitigation potentials

Point sources

- Identification and quantification
- Off-gas CO₂-concentrations
- CO₂ origins: geogenic, fossil, biogenic



CCU pathways

- Carbon capture (CO₂ content)
- Accumulation prevention
- Similar markets
- Waste utilization



Substitution

1:1 replacement of conventional products

Theoretical GHG mitigation potentials

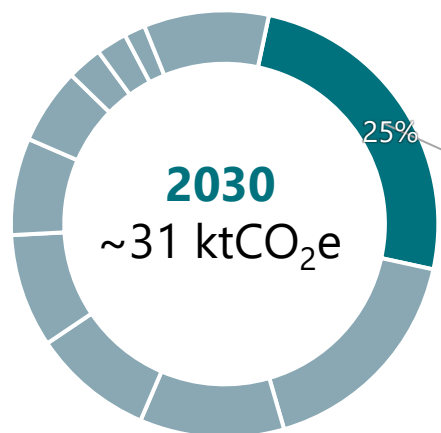
Limitations

Pathway examples and potentials

Source characterization

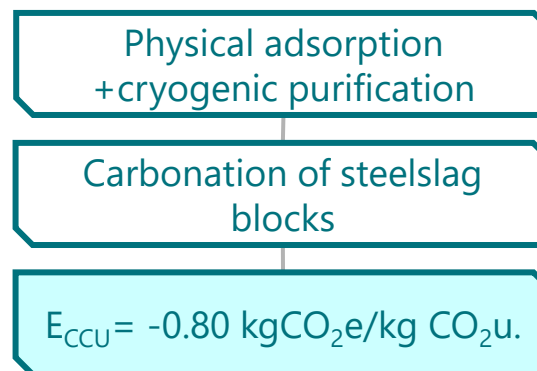
CCU application

Product substitution



Primary steel production

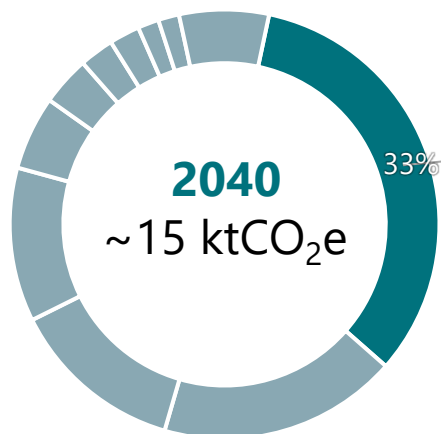
- 13 – 40% CO₂ content
- > 85% fossil origins
- Raw materials (steel slag)



Portland cement based blocks

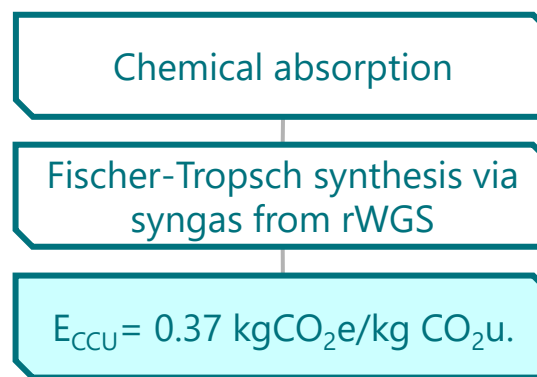
- 80 g CO₂e/kg block
- $E_{con.} = 1.30 \text{ CO}_2\text{e/ CO}_2\text{u.}$

16 Mt CO₂e theoretical mitigation



Pulp and paper

- 7 – 20% CO₂ content
- 100% biogenic origins
- Natural carbon cycle

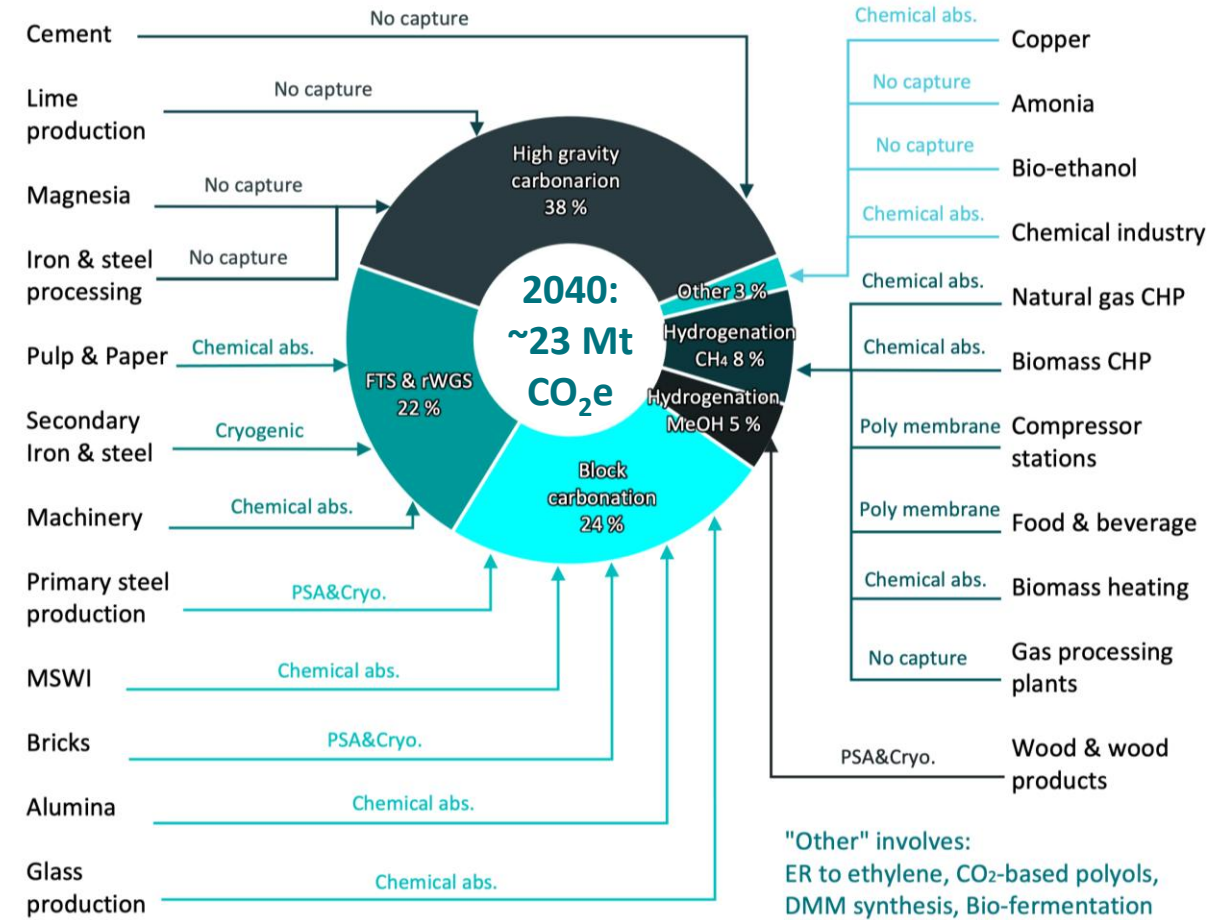
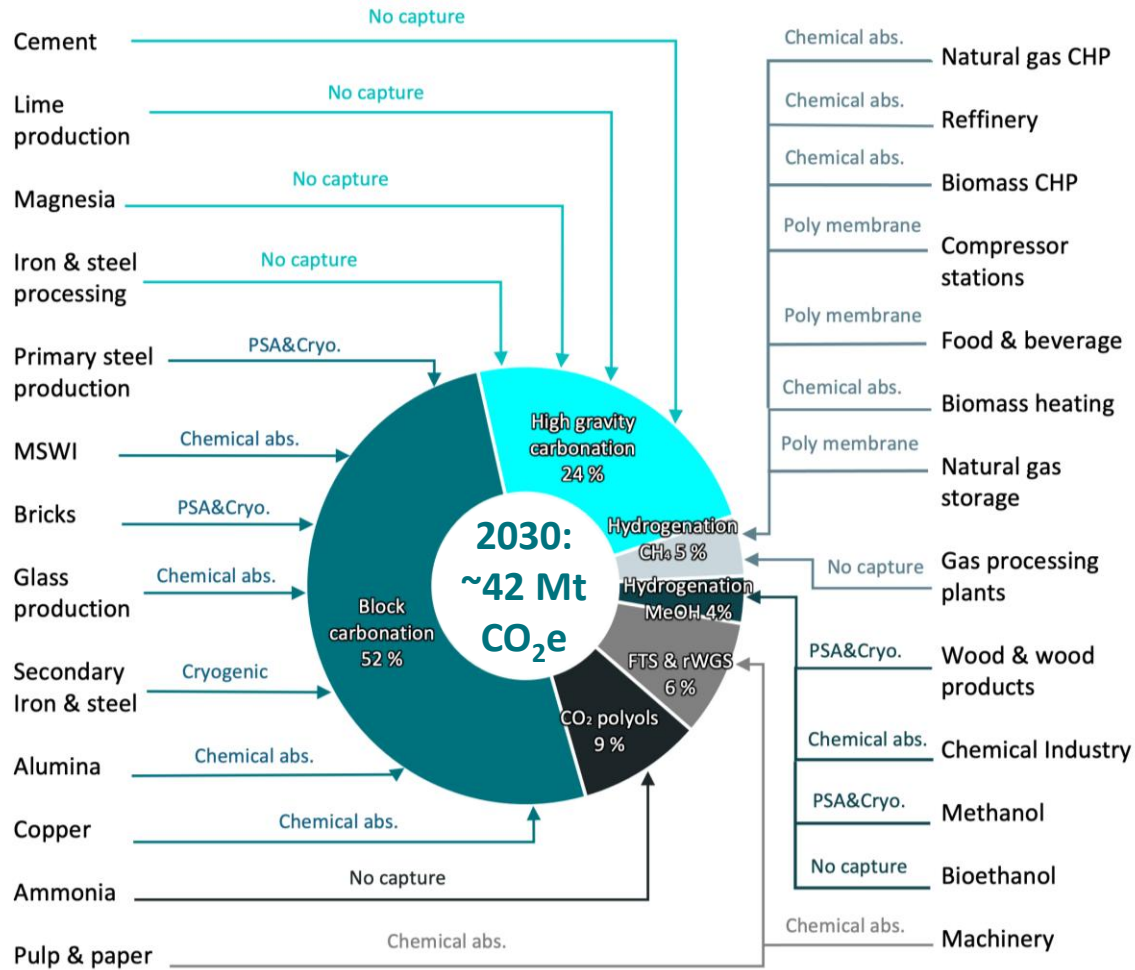


Diesel fuel

- 20 g CO₂e/MJ diesel
- $E_{con.} = 1.48 \text{ CO}_2\text{e/ CO}_2\text{u.}$

4.3 Mt CO₂e theoretical mitigation

Theoretical mitigation potentials



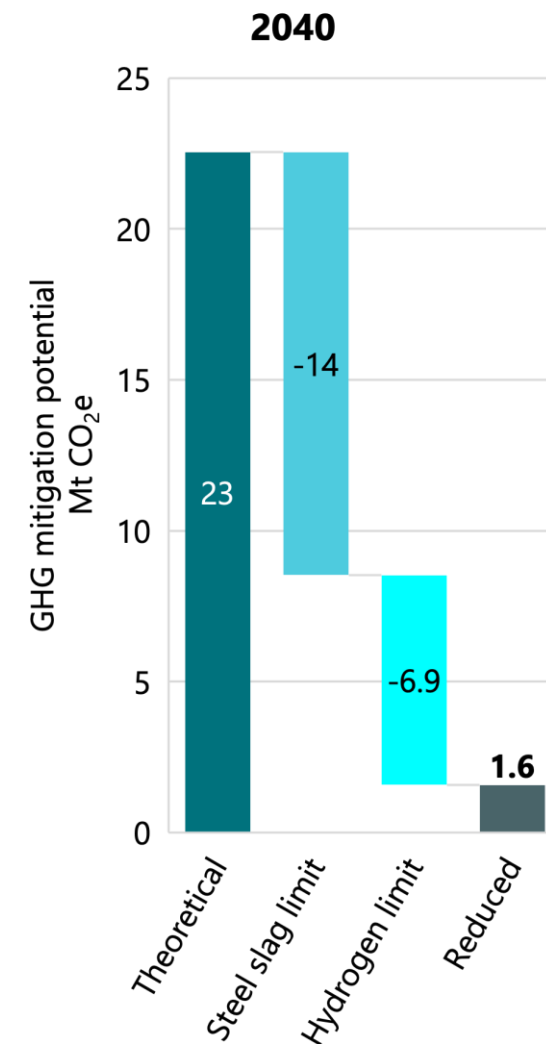
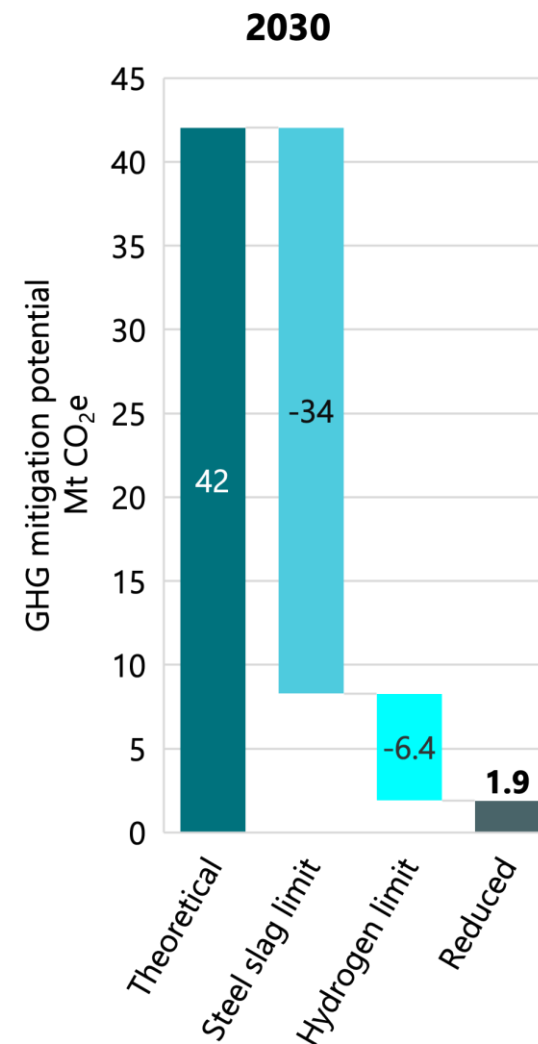
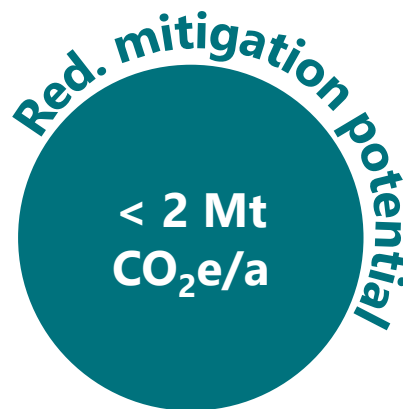
Mitigation constraints

- Resource availability

		Demand	
		2030	2040
Renewable electricity	95 [TWh]	139	69
H ₂ electrolysis capacity	1 [GW]	14	7
Steel slag	0.8 [Mt]	80	32

- Others:

- Storage capacities, scalability
- Product demands
- Socio-ecological factors



Main findings: CCU in Austria

Climate target compatibility

- 2030: four distinct CCU technologies
- 2040: two carbonation technologies
- Mitigation measures through substitution

GHG mitigation potentials

- High theoretical potentials
- Green energy and raw materials limitations
- Total annual potential:

~ 2 Mt CO₂e

alexander.knaak@unileoben.ac.at

Thank you!