



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



Advanced Manufacturing Office Overview and Clean Water R&D

*2017 Clean Water Technology Workshop
Dallas, TX*

July 10th, 2017

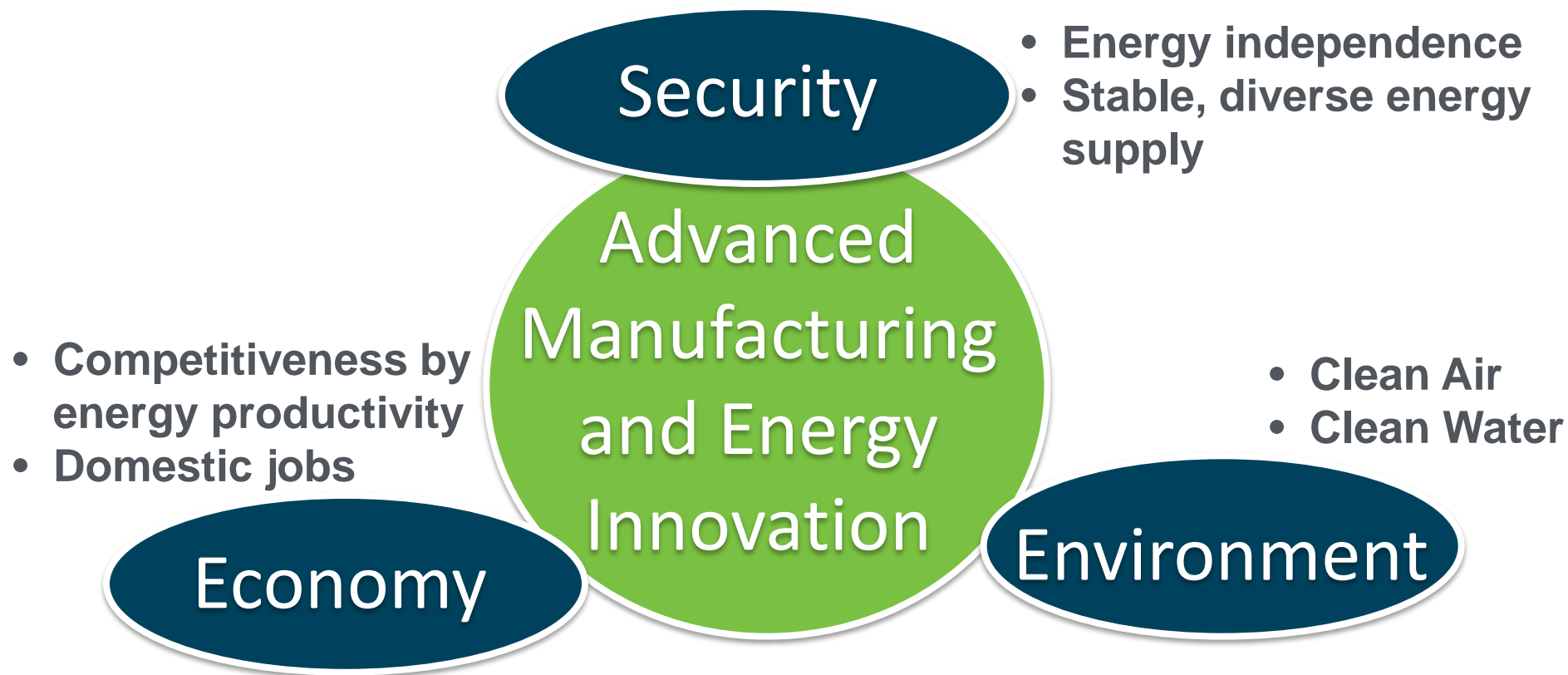
Mark Johnson

Director

Advanced Manufacturing Office

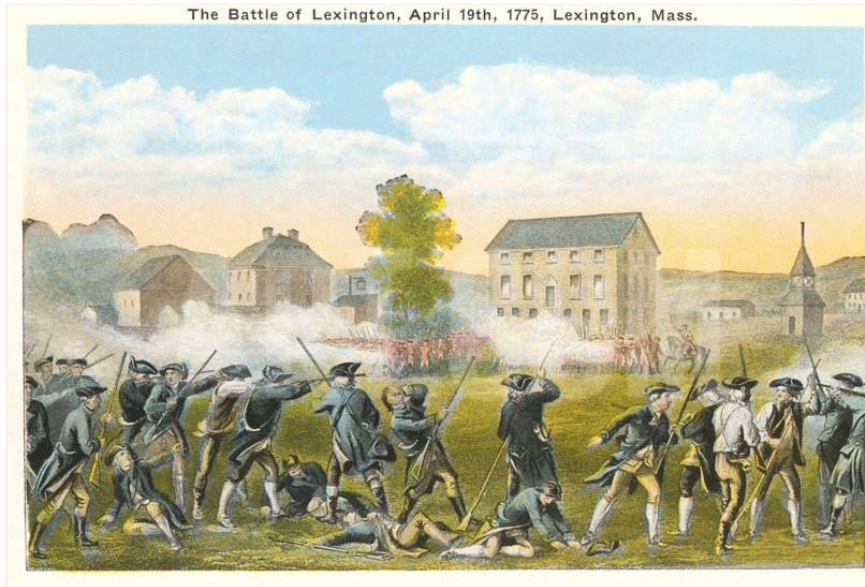
www.manufacturing.energy.gov

Energy and Manufacturing Innovation Today

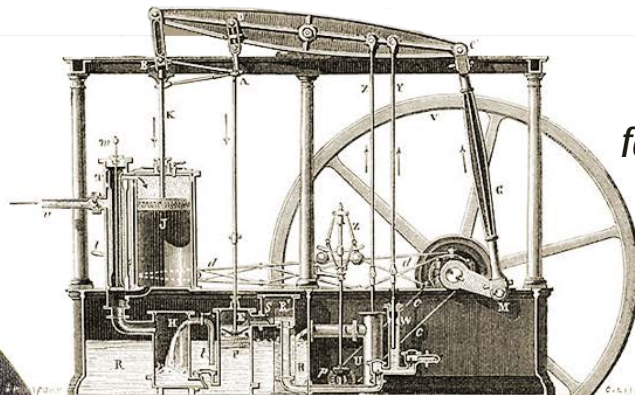
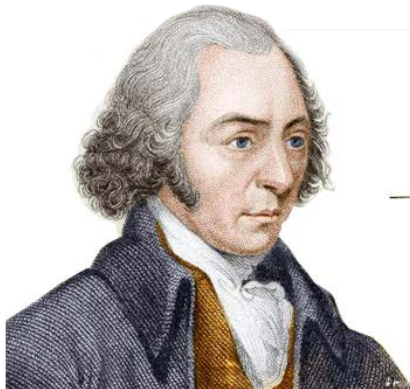


Technology Innovation through Early-Stage Research and Development
In Manufacturing and Energy is a Foundation for Economic Growth & Jobs

A little history: The Start of a pair of Revolutions

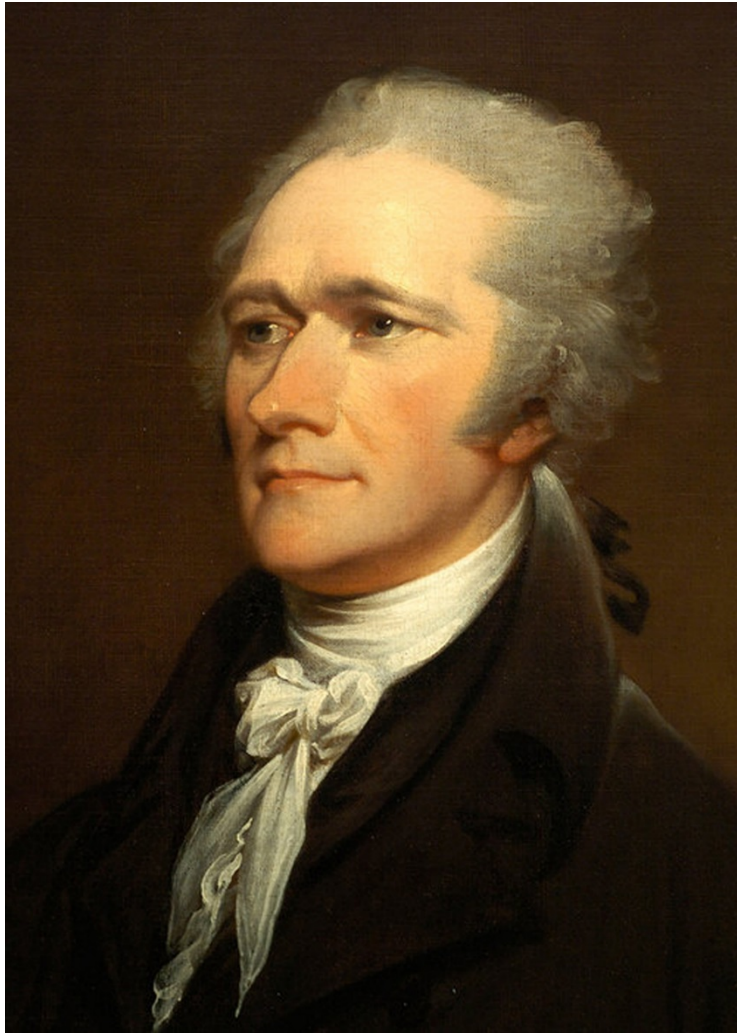


Lexington & Concord
1775



Watt, Boulton & Co.
1775
(intelligence: steam regulation
for external combustion engines)

US Manufacturing Strategy for First Industrial Revolution



“... the encouragement of manufactures is the interest of all parts of the Union.”

“Not only the wealth; but the independence and security of a country, appear to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures.”

“... it is the interest of a community with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures.”

**- Alexander Hamilton
US Treasury Secretary (1789-1795)**

Reports to Congress

First Report on the Public Credit - 1790

Second Report on Public Credit - 1791

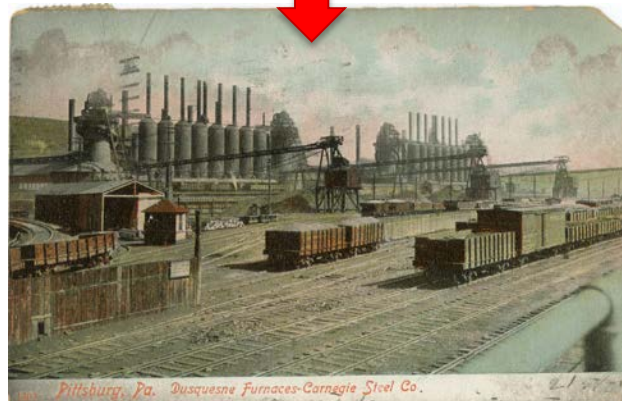
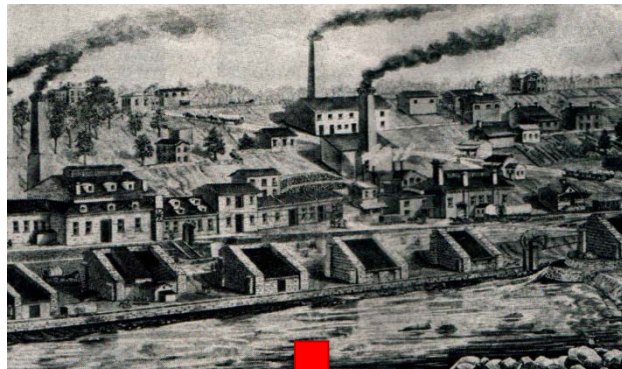
Report on the Subject of Manufactures - 1791

Second Industrial Revolution

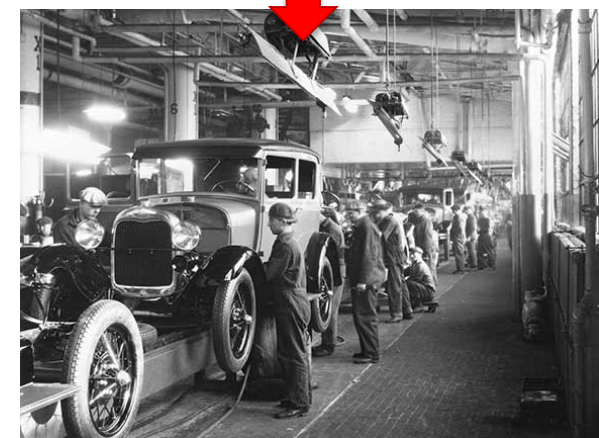
Electrification



Process Scaling Energy & Materials



Standardization & Assembly Line



Energy Intensive Industries -Today

Primary Metals
1608 TBTU



Petroleum Refining
6137 TBTU



Chemicals
4995 TBTU



Wood Pulp & Paper
2109 TBTU



Glass & Cement
716 TBTU



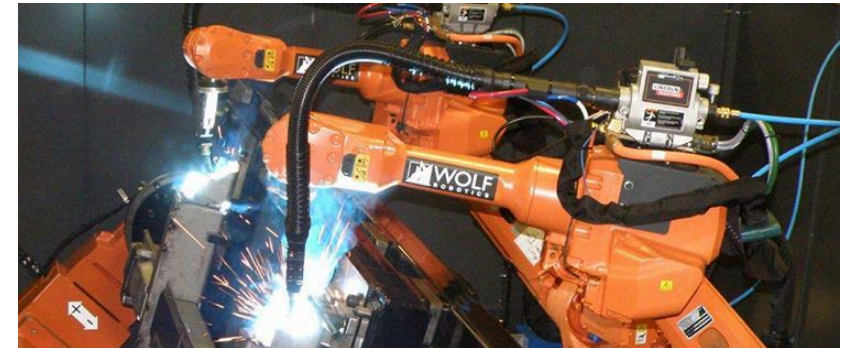
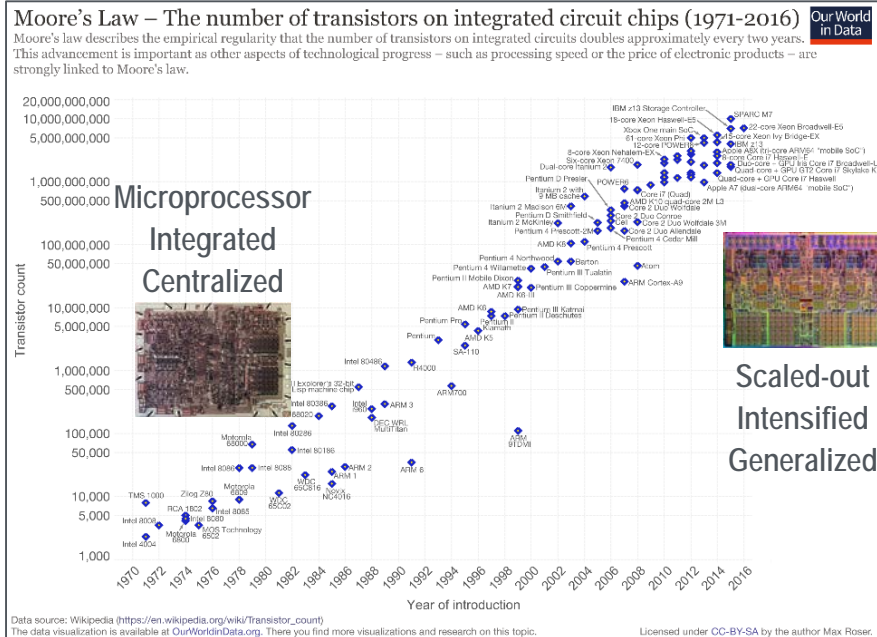
Food Processing
1162 TBTU



Other Manufacturing
~1600 TBTU



Third Industrial Revolution - Today



How will Manufacturing, Economy and Security of the Nation depend on Information, Computation, Actuation and Communication Technologies in the 21st Century?

Processes for Clean Energy Materials & Technologies

Energy Dependence: Energy Cost Considered in Competitive Manufacturing

Solar PV Cell



Carbon Fibers



Light Emitting Diodes



Electro-Chromic Coatings



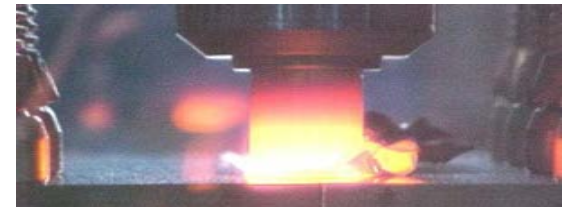
Membranes



EV Batteries



Multi-Material Joining

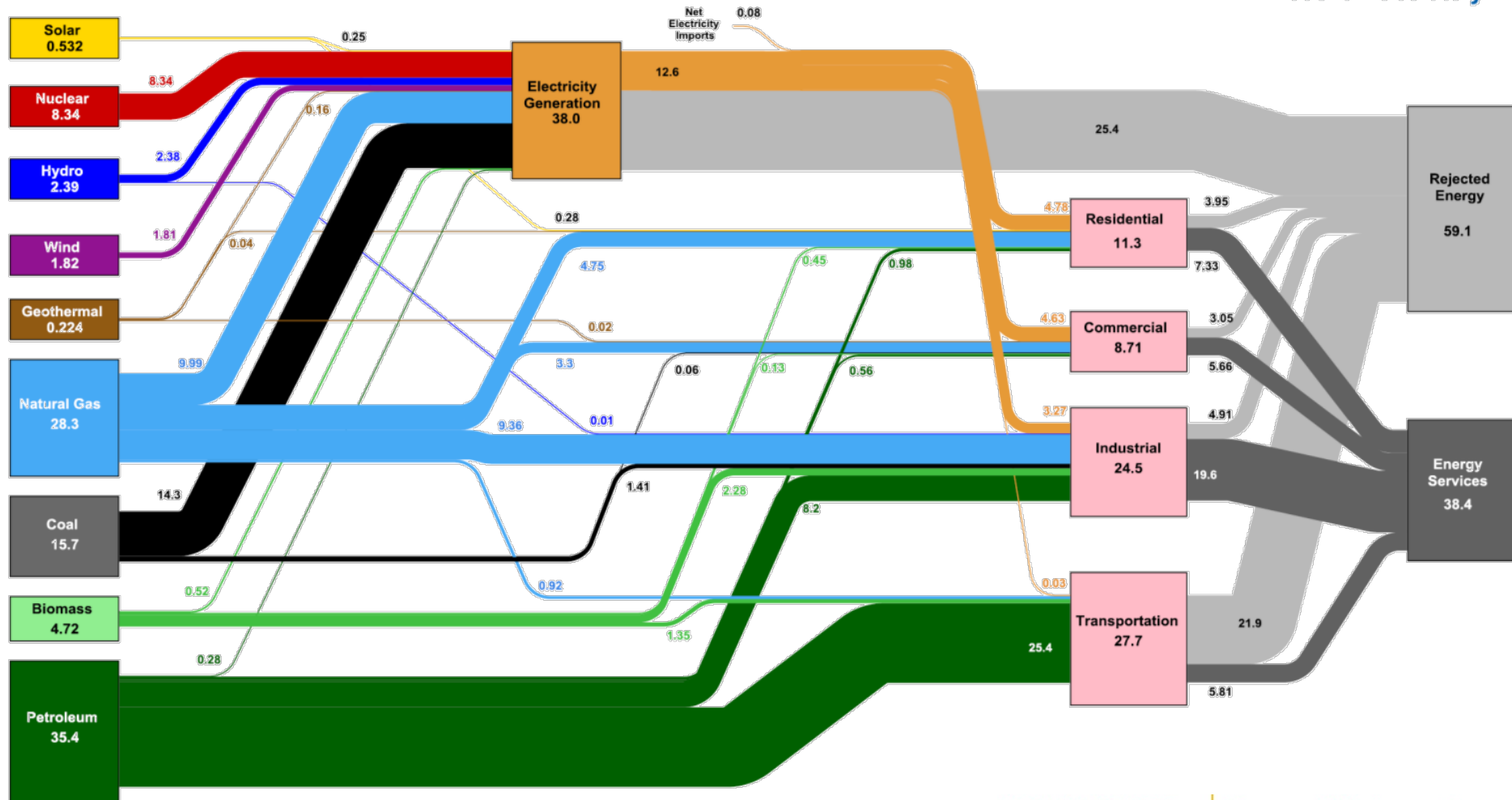


Water Desalination



Energy Use in the US Economy

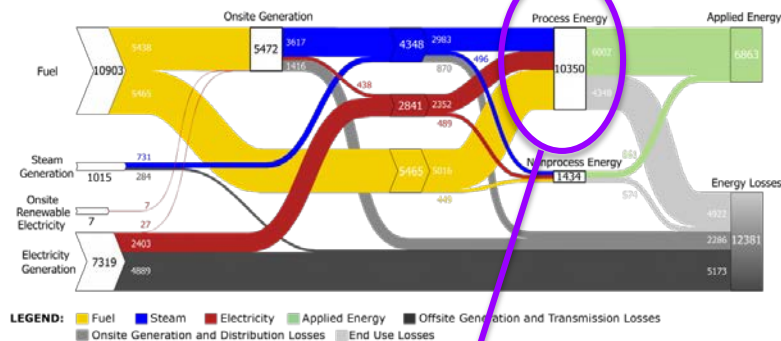
Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2015: 97.5 Quads



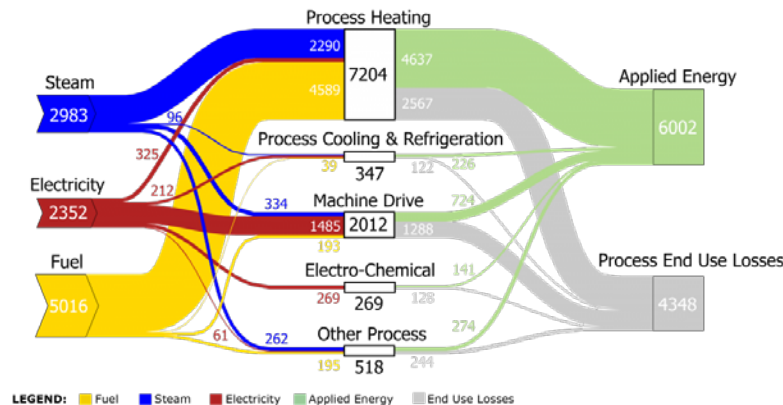
Advanced Manufacturing -- Opportunity

Technology Innovation through Early Stage R&D in Advanced Manufacturing and Energy is a Foundation for Economic Growth and Jobs in the US

U.S. Manufacturing Sector (TBtu), 2010



Process Energy (TBtu), 2010



\$2T Manufacturing GDP

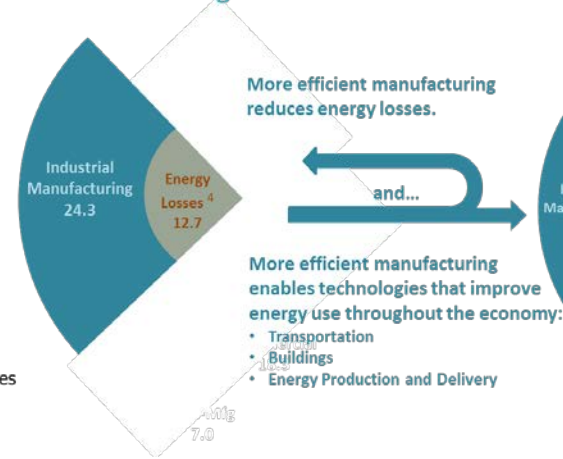
12.4M Manufacturing Direct Employment Jobs

0.8 / 1.0 – Indirect / Direct Jobs - All Manufacturing

2.2 / 1.0 – Indirect / Direct Jobs - Advanced Sub-Sectors

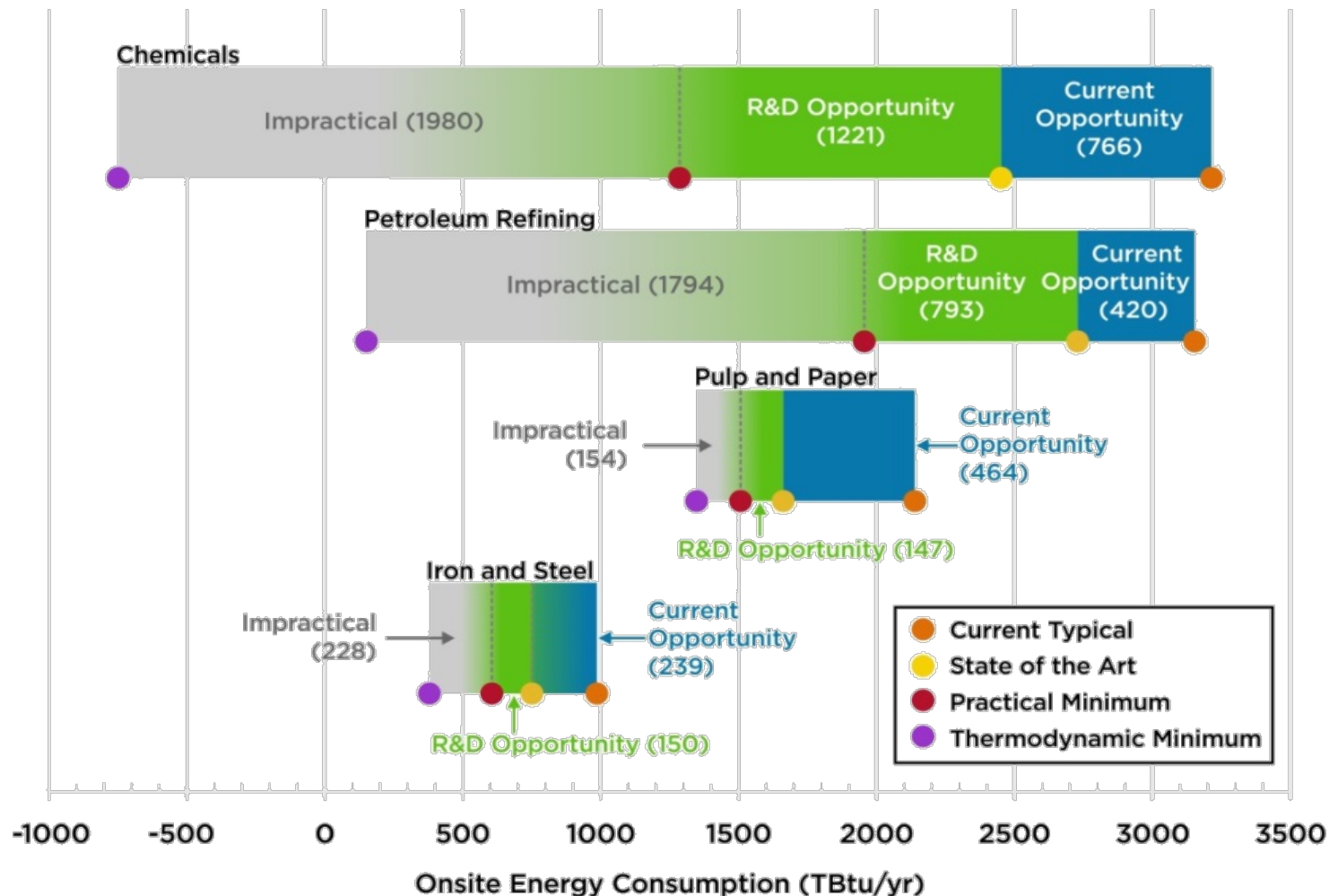
24 QBTU (25% of National Total) – Manufacturing
2/3 Manufacturing Energy is in Intensive Sectors

Manufacturing Goods



U.S. Energy Economy by Sector
98.3 Quadrillion Btu, 2014¹

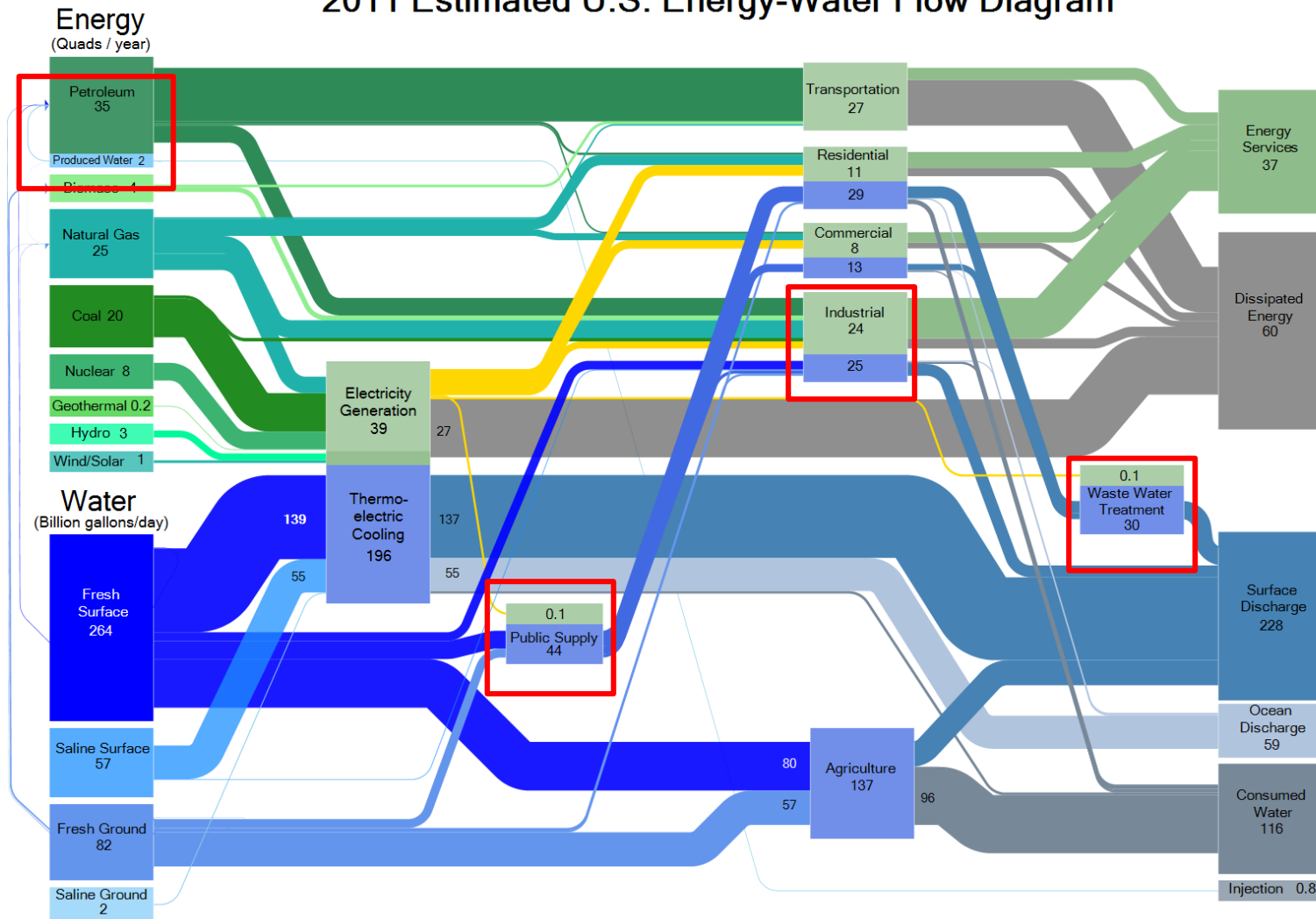
Manufacturing Bandwidth Studies: Energy Savings Potential



Current opportunities represent energy savings that could be achieved by deploying the most energy-efficient commercial technologies available worldwide. R&D opportunities represent potential savings that could be attained through successful deployment of applied R&D technologies under development worldwide

Clean water challenges are Energy challenges

2011 Estimated U.S. Energy-Water Flow Diagram



Energy reported in Quads/year. Water reported in Billion Gallons/Day.

Advanced Manufacturing Office Framework

Focus on Early Stage Applied Research and Development

Technology Areas with Knowledge Gaps
Applicable to Manufacturing and Energy





















Merit-based R&D at National Laboratories, Universities,
Companies (for profit and not for profit) and Consortia

Partner with Private Sector to Identify Technical Knowledge
Gaps and Transfer Learning for Subsequent Adoption

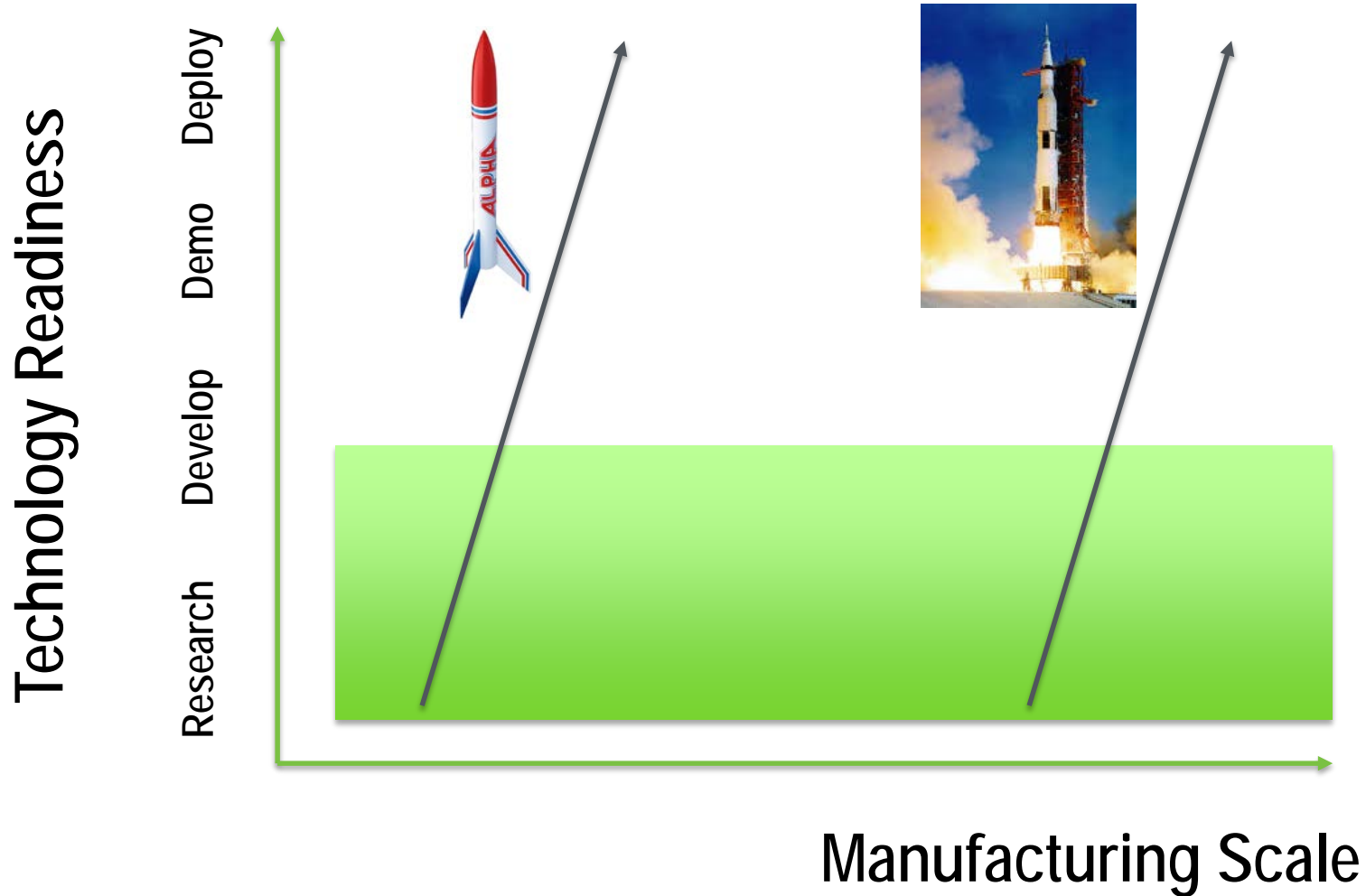
AMO Technical Focus Areas (2017 MYPP / DRAFT)



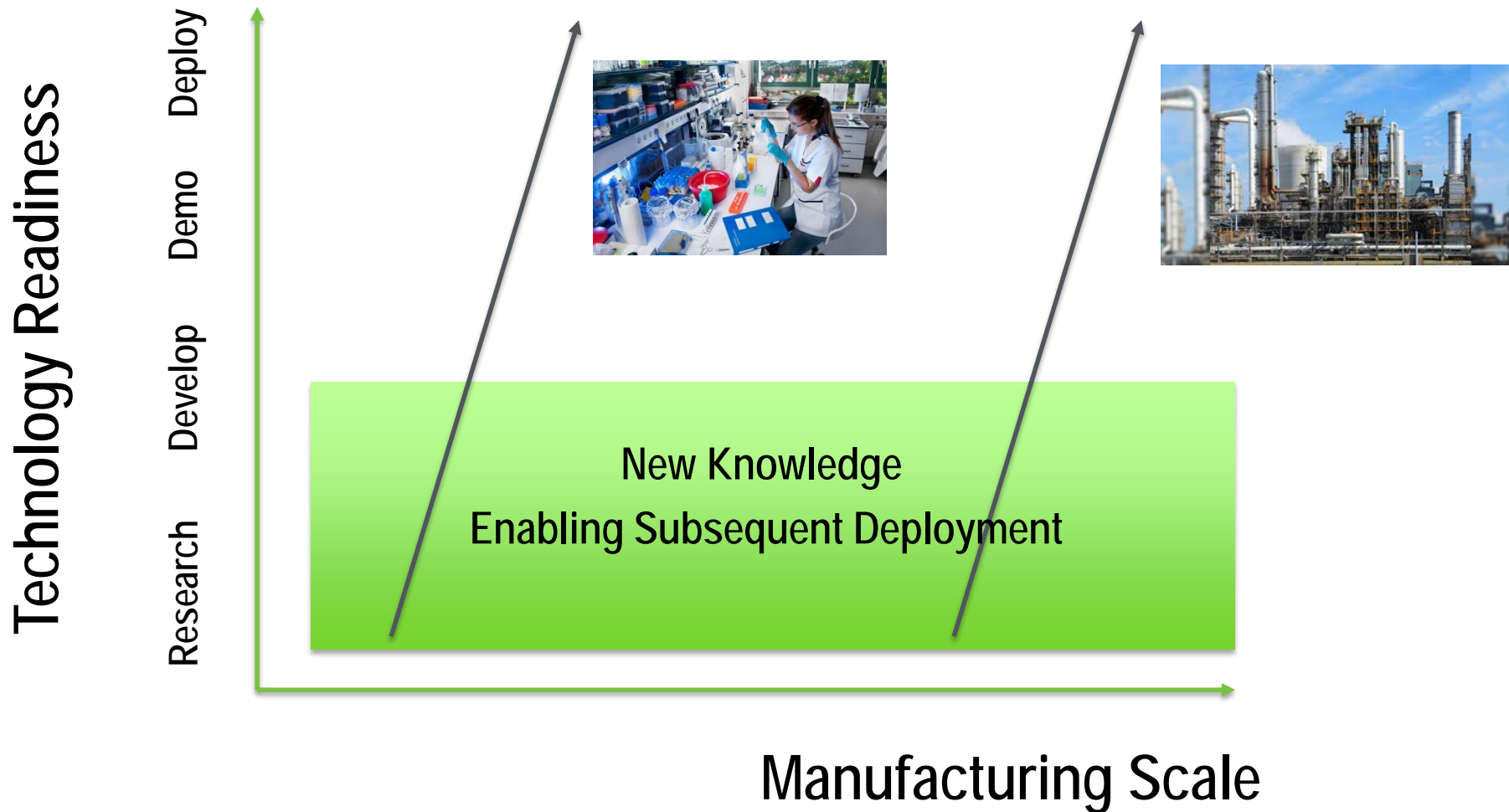
Impact Areas of Cross-Cutting Efficiency Technology R&D for Energy Intensive Industry Sectors

		Chemicals & Bio- chemicals	Petroleum Refining	Primary Metals	Forest & Food Products	Clean Water
SMART Manufacturing						
Process Intensification						
CHP & Grid Integration						
Sustainable Manufacturing						

Early Stage R&D and Manufacturing Technology



Early Stage R&D and Manufacturing Technology

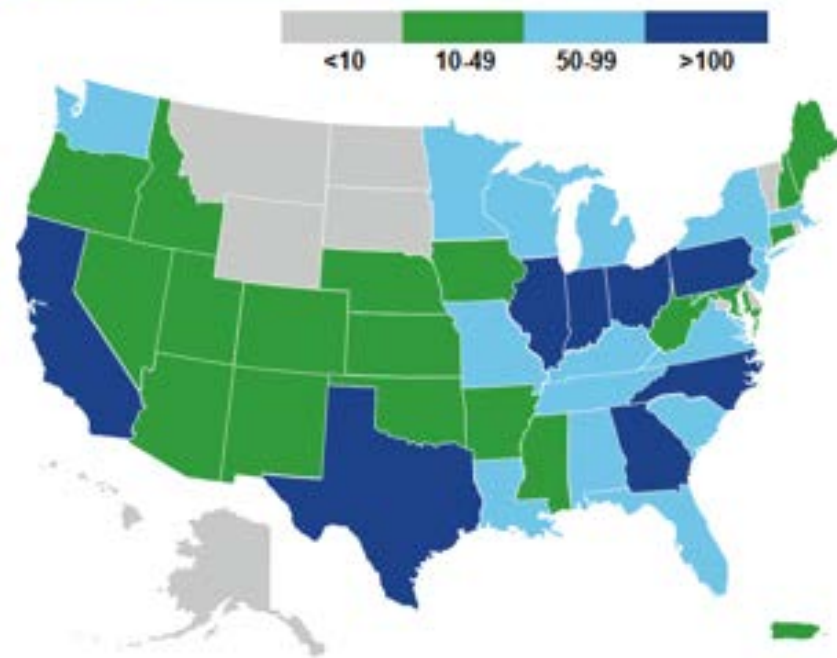


- Overview of DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office
- Technology Assistance Partnerships
- Research and Development Projects
- Research and Development Consortia
- Clean Water

Technical Assistance: Better Plants Program

- Key component of Better Buildings Initiative to improve energy efficiency of commercial and industrial buildings by 20% by 2020.
- Voluntary pledge by manufacturers and industrial-scale energy users to reduce energy intensity
- DOE provides technical assistance to meet goals and firms report progress

Regional Distribution of Better Plants Facilities



Better Plants Snapshot

Partnership Size	Total
Number of Partner Companies	157
Approximate Number of Facilities	2,400
Percent of U.S. Manufacturing Energy Footprint	11.4%
Reported Savings through 2014	
Cumulative Energy Savings (TBtu)	457
Cumulative Cost Savings (Billions)	\$2.4
Cumulative Avoided CO ₂ Emissions (Million Metric Tons)	26.6
Average Annual Energy-Intensity Improvement Rate	2.1%

- To date, Better Plants Partners have reported **\$2.4 billion in cumulative energy costs** (more than 0.45 Quads of energy)

ISO 50001–Energy Management Systems (EnMS)

International standard that draws from **best practices around the world**. Developed with input from 56 countries, many countries now adopting it as a national standard.

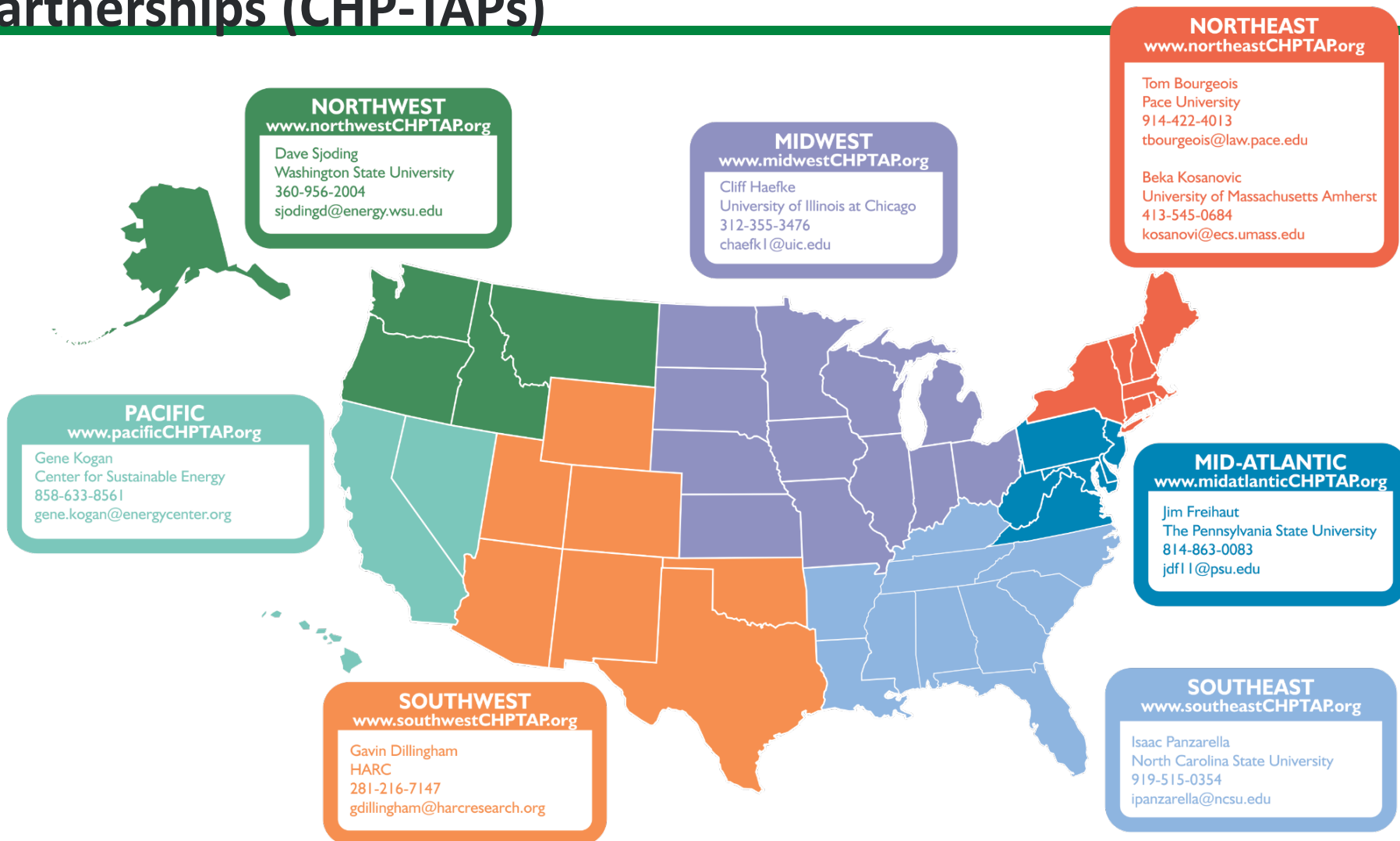
ISO 50001 specifies requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving an EnMS.

It does not prescribe specific energy performance improvement criteria.



Light blue text represents new data-driven sections in ISO 50001 that are not in ISO 9001 & ISO 14001

Combined Heat and Power, Technical Assistance Partnerships (CHP-TAPs)



DOE CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships (CHP TAPs): Program Contacts
chp@ee.doe.gov

Claudia Tighe
 CHP Deployment Program Manager
 Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)
 U.S. Department of Energy
 E-mail: claudia.tighe@ee.doe.gov

Jamey Evans
 Project Officer, Golden Field Office
 EERE
 U.S. Department of Energy
 E-mail: jamey.evans@go.doe.gov

Patti Welesko Garland
 Enterprise Account POC
 CHP Deployment Program
 EERE, U.S. Department of Energy
 E-mail: Patricia.Garland@ee.doe.gov

Ted Bronson
 DOE CHP TAP Coordinator
 Power Equipment Associates
 Supporting EERE
 U.S. Department of Energy
 E-mail: tbronson@peaonline.com

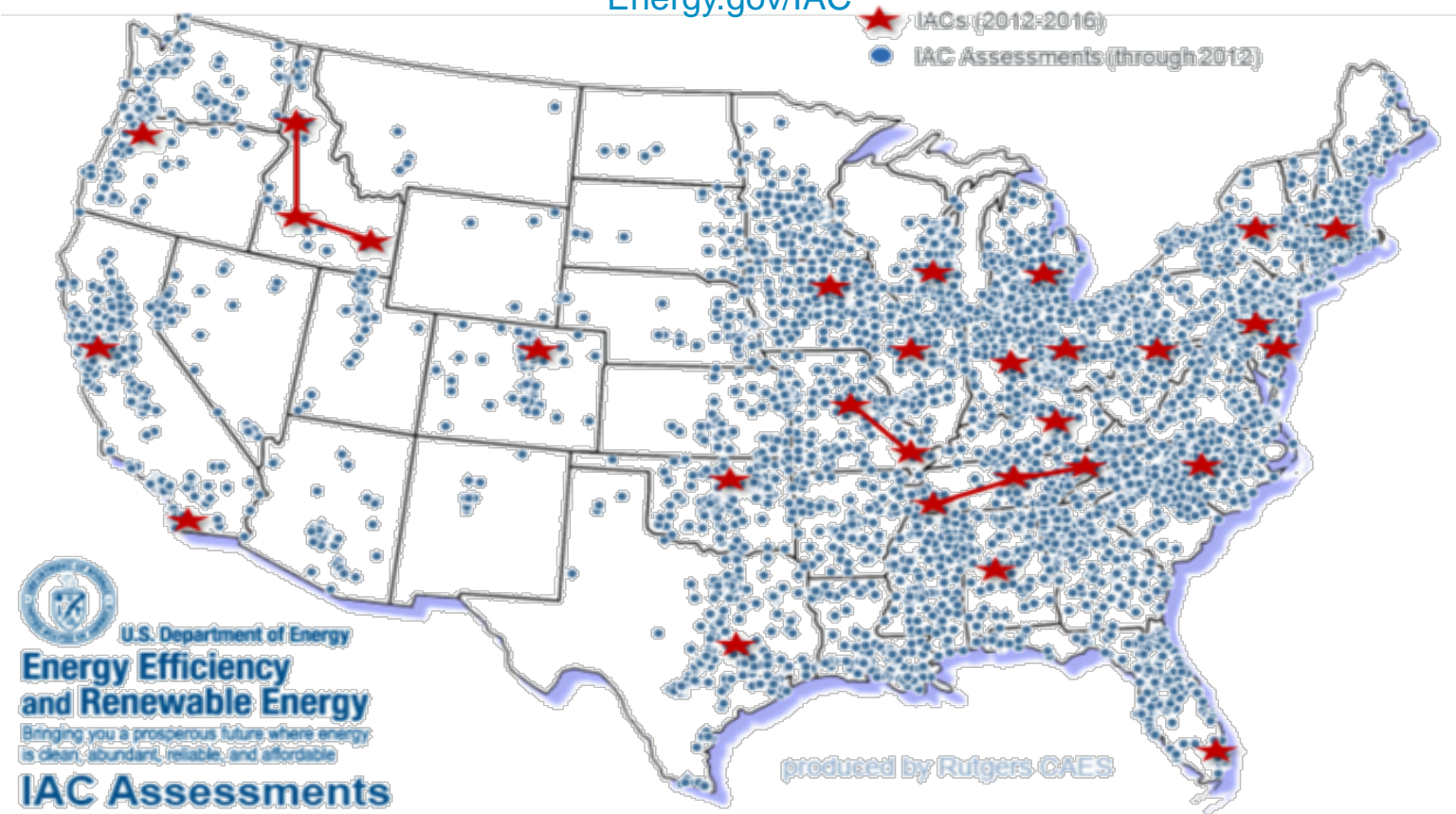
Technical Assistance: Industrial Assessment Centers

Energy Assessments & Student Training

University-based Industrial Assessment Centers

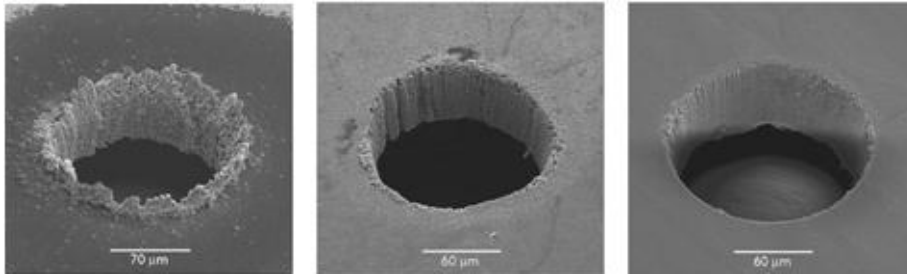
Support for small/medium sized manufacturing

Energy.gov/IAC



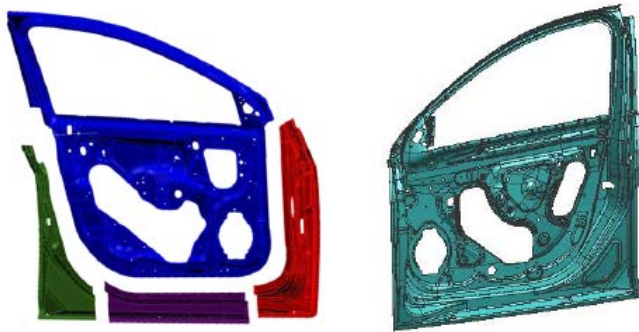
- Overview of DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office
- Technology Assistance Partnerships
- Research and Development Projects
- Research and Development Consortia
- Clean Water

R&D Projects: Manufacturing Processes



Ultrafast, femtosecond pulse lasers (right) will eliminate machining defects in fuel injectors.

Image courtesy of Raydiance.

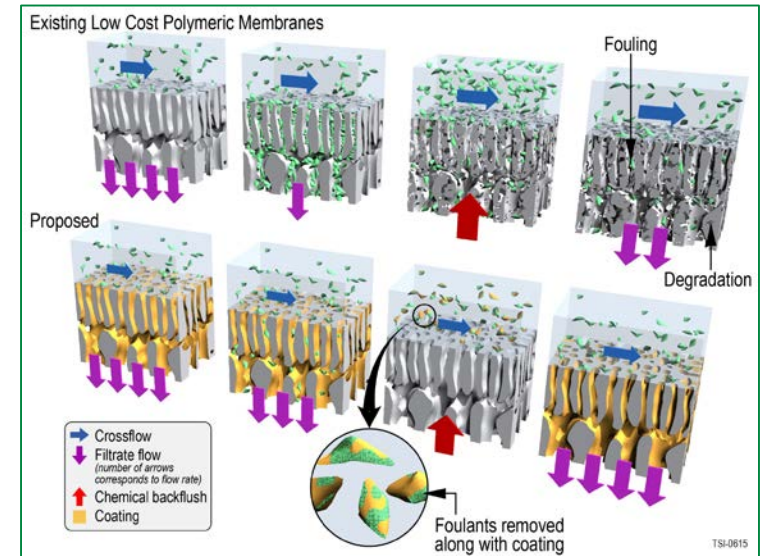


Energy-efficient large thin-walled magnesium die casting, for 60% lighter car doors.

Graphic image provided by General Motors.

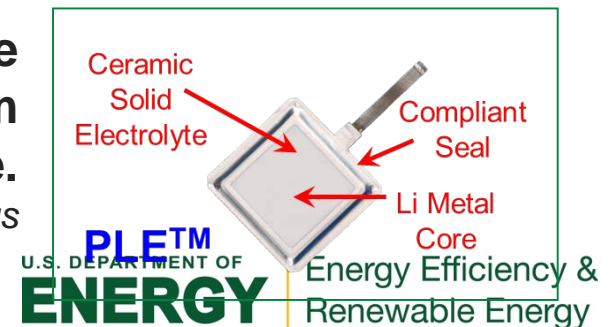
A water-stable protected lithium electrode.

Courtesy of PolyPlus



Protective coating materials for high-performance membranes, for pulp and paper industry.

Image courtesy of TeledyneE



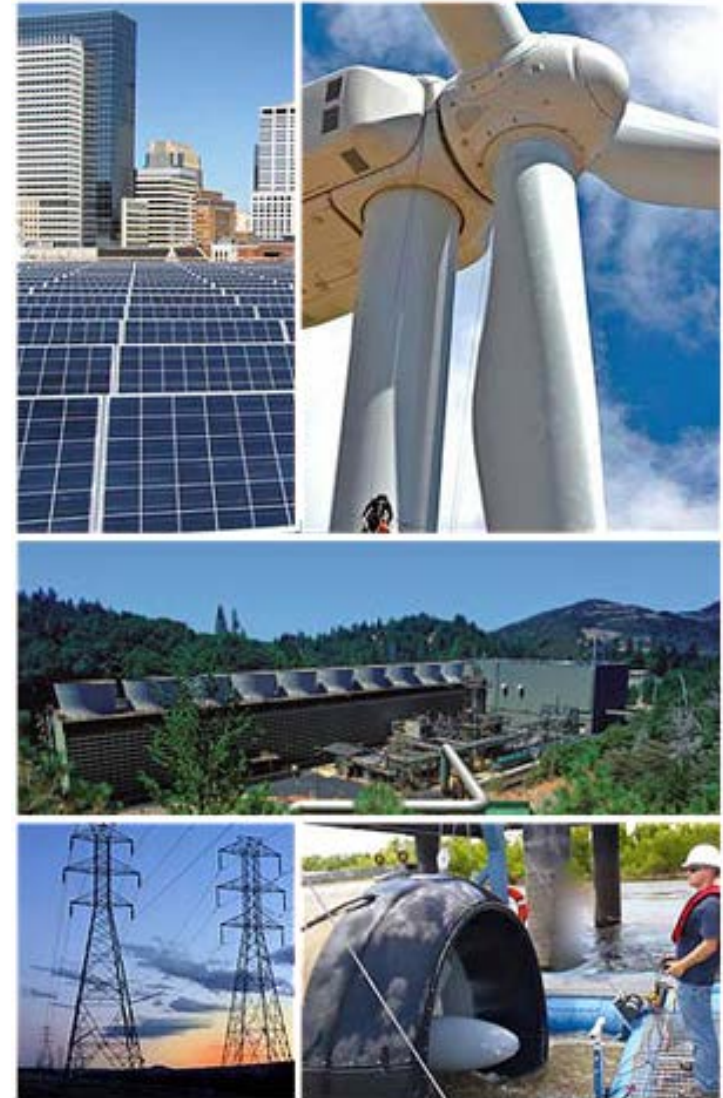
R&D: Next Generation Electric Machines (NGEM)

- Focus on developing energy efficient, high power density, integrated medium voltage drive systems.

Current efforts:

- Manufacturing of high performance thermal and electrical conductors
- Manufacturing of low-loss silicon steel
- High temperature superconducting wire manufacturing
- Manufacturing of other enabling technologies to increase performance.

Potential to save 1.6% of total U.S. electricity consumption each year



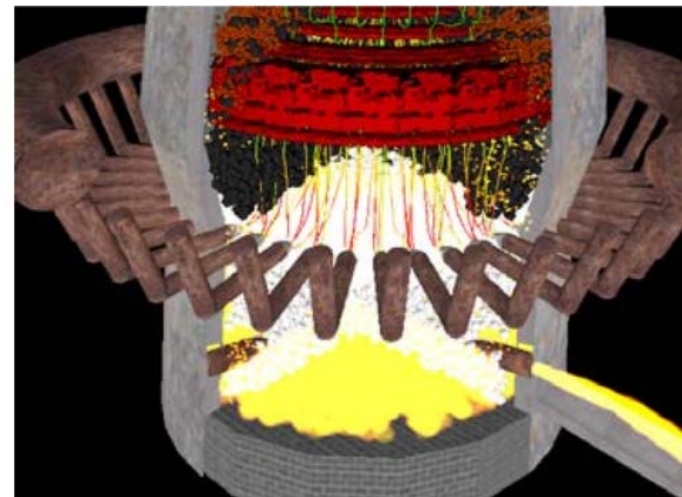
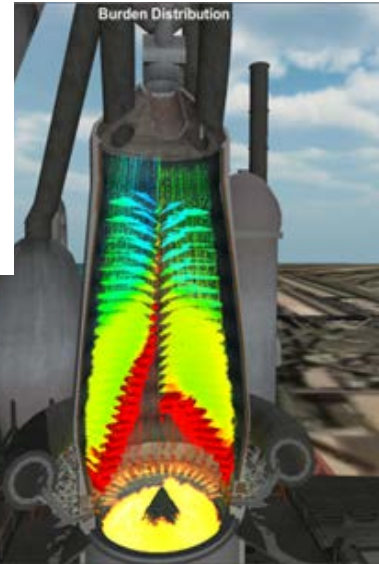
High Performance Computing for Manufacturing

Apply modeling and simulation capabilities to manufacturing challenges



- Industry defined challenges
- Partner with National Labs to Address R&D Using HPC
- Streamlined partnering process

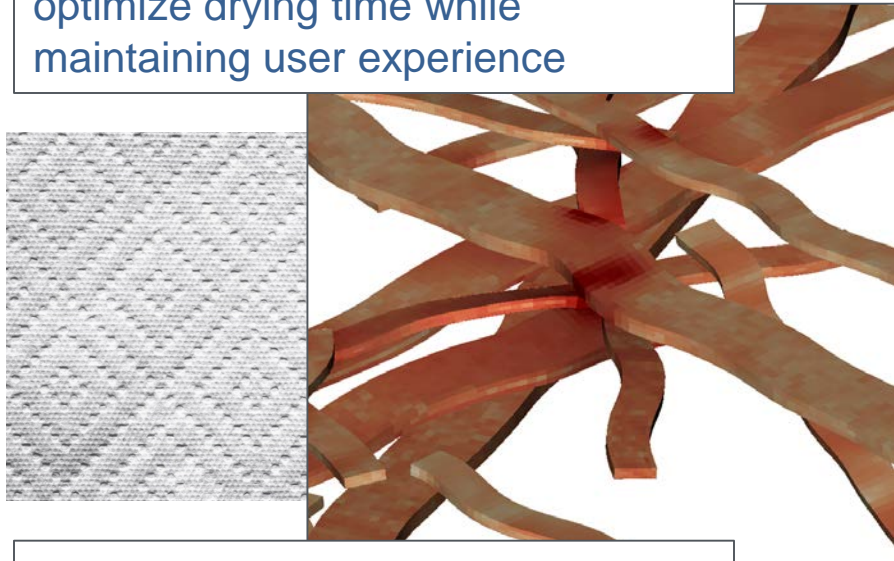
A computer simulation of the virtual blast furnace. *Image courtesy of Purdue University – Calumet.*



HPC has been used to design better processes in a variety of industries

Paper Towel Manufacturing

Goal: Use HPC to evaluate different microfiber configurations to optimize drying time while maintaining user experience

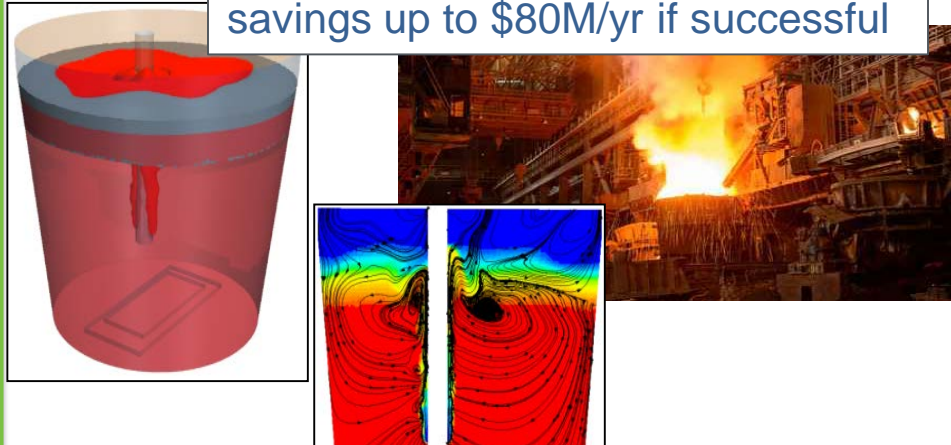


Results to date: New mesh tool reduces product design cycle by 2X cycle; additional cores by another 8X; largest non benchmark run of Paradyn code at LLNL

Team: Proctor and Gamble with LLNL

Reducing Coke Usage in Steel

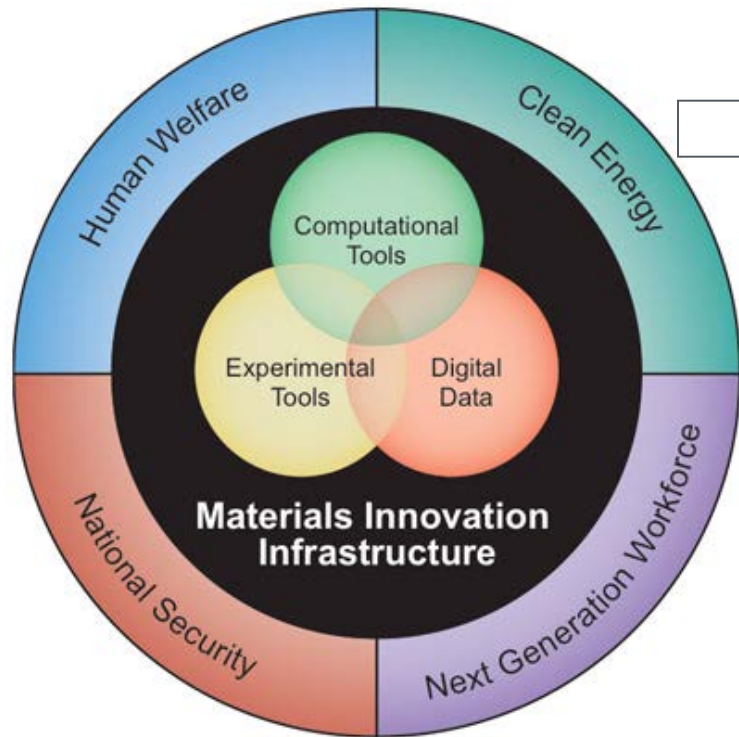
Goal: Use models of complex reacting flows HPC to optimize blast furnace processes to reduce carbon loads and coke usage; savings up to \$80M/yr if successful



Results to date: 1000X improvement in computational speed of parametric studies to examine factors such as CO₂ enrichment, wind rate. Scaling code up to 2000 cores

Team: Purdue Calumet with LLNL

Applied R&D for Materials Genome Initiative (MGI)



MGI - Framework



Energy Materials Network

U.S. Department of Energy

Coordinated resource network with a suite of capabilities for advanced materials R&D

**Predictive
Simulation
Across Scales**

**Synthesis &
Characterization**

**Rapid
Screening**

**End Use
Performance**

**Process
Scalability**

**Process
Control**

**Real-time
Characterization**

**Reliability
Validation**

Data Management & Informatics

**Materials Design
& Synthesis**

**Functional
Design**

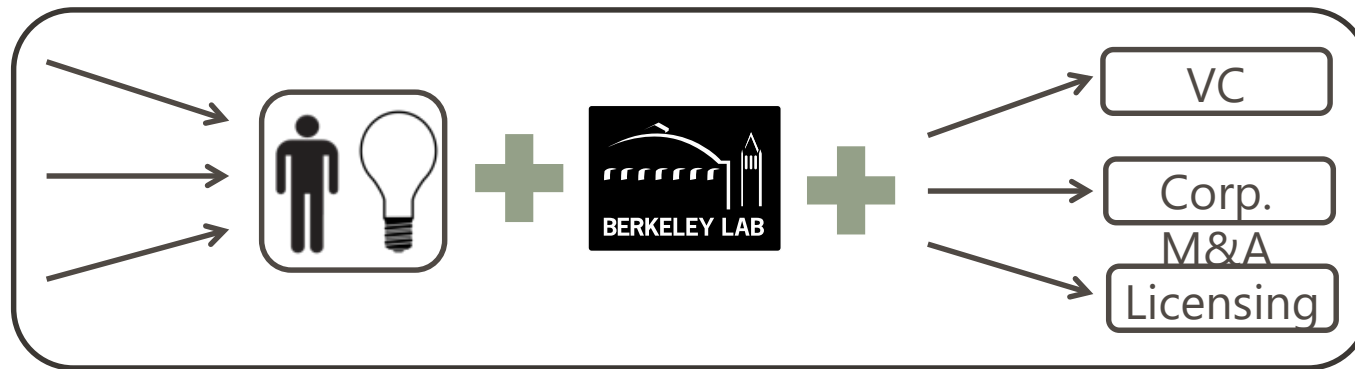
**Process Scale-Up
& Qualification**

New Material Innovations for Clean Energy 2X Faster and 2X Cheaper

Post-Doc Innovation Accelerator at National Laboratories

Lab Embedded Accelerator Model:

Post-Doc innovators “spin in” to national labs for R&D



① **Recruit** the world's best energy technology innovators

② **Leverage** experts and facilities at a world-class R&D institute

③ **Deploy** people, IP, and technology

cyclotronroad

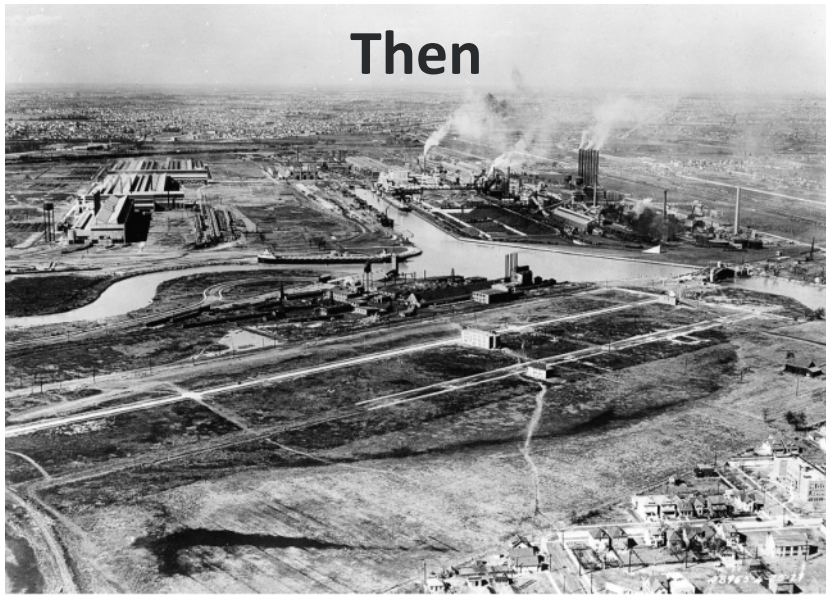
 **CHAIN REACTION INNOVATIONS**

INNOVATION CROSSROADS


- Overview of DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office
- Technology Assistance Partnerships
- Research and Development Projects
- Research and Development Consortia
- Clean Water

R&D Facilities & Consortia

Address market disaggregation challenge to the industrial commons

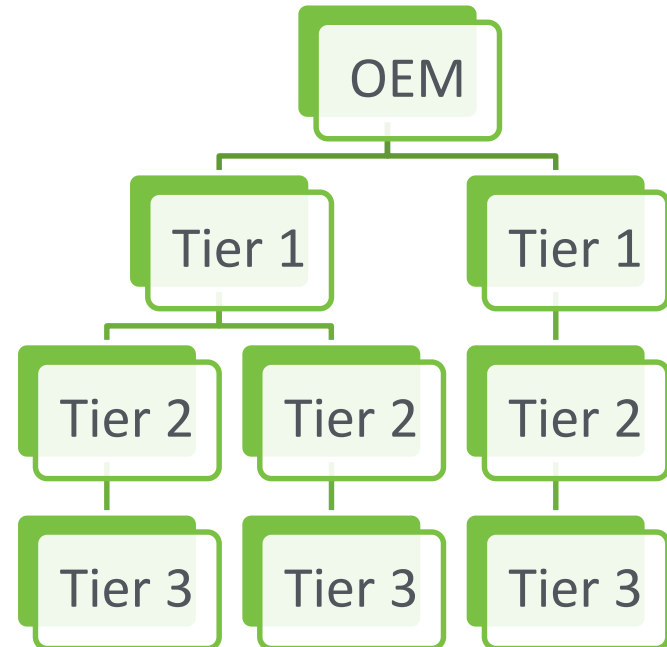


Then

Ford River Rouge Complex, 1920s

Photo: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division,
Detroit Publishing Company Collection, det 4a25915.

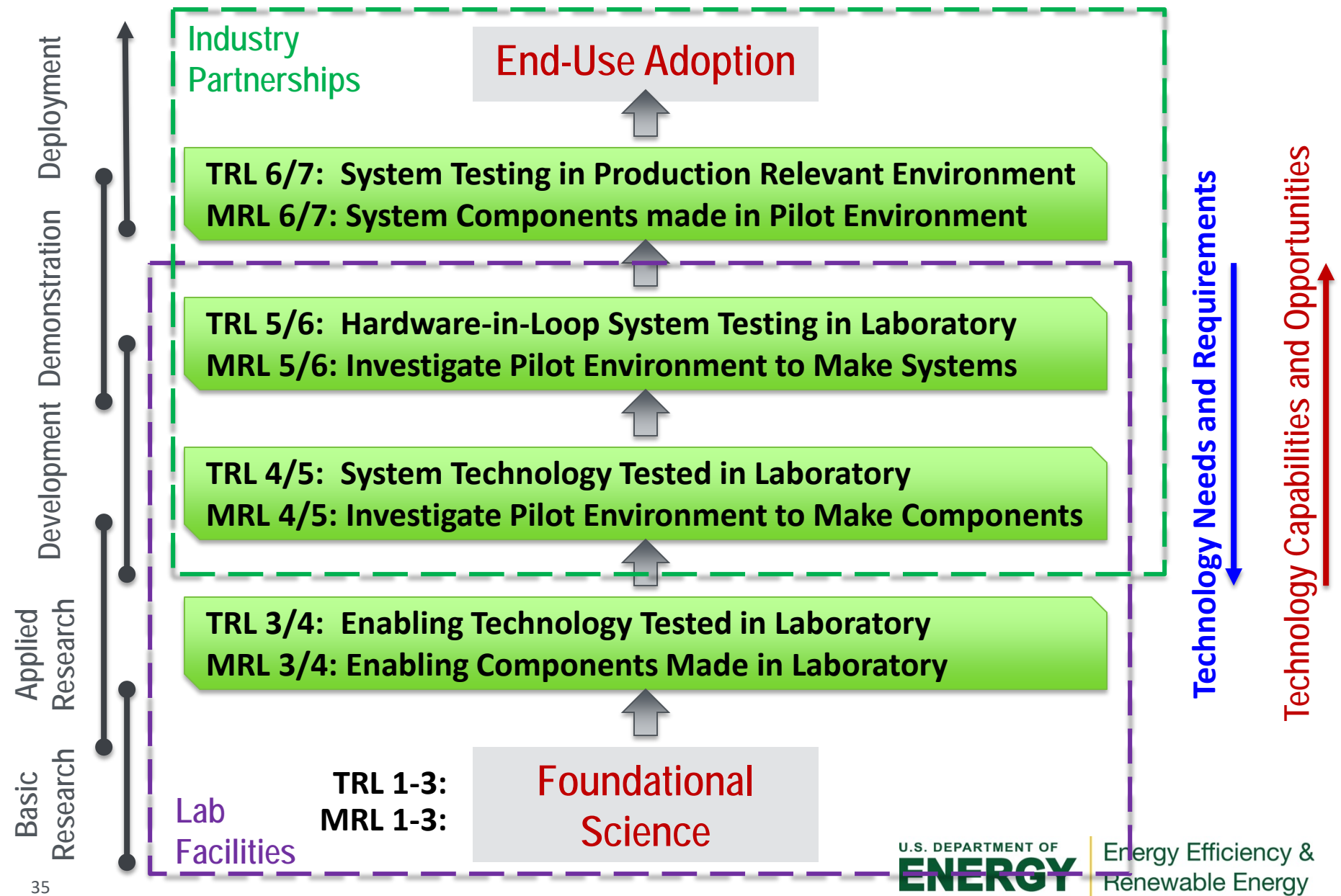
Now



How could we get innovation into manufacturing today?

- RD&D Consortia
- Workforce Development and Education
- Public-private Partnership to Scale

Manufacturing Technology Maturation

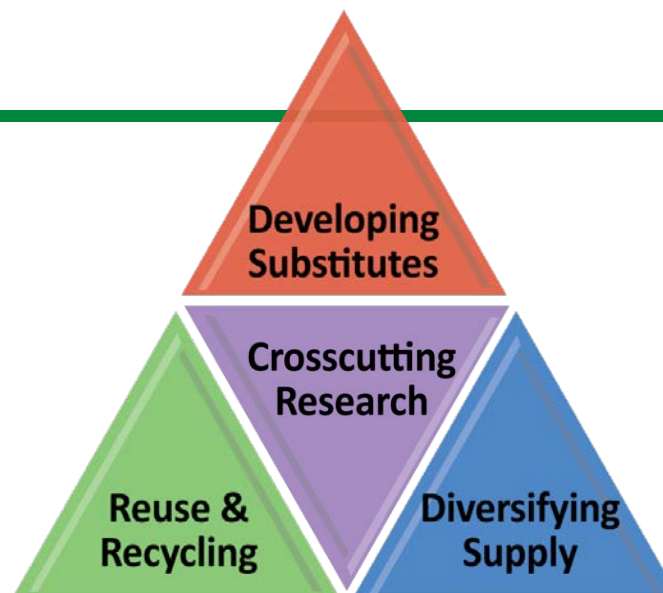
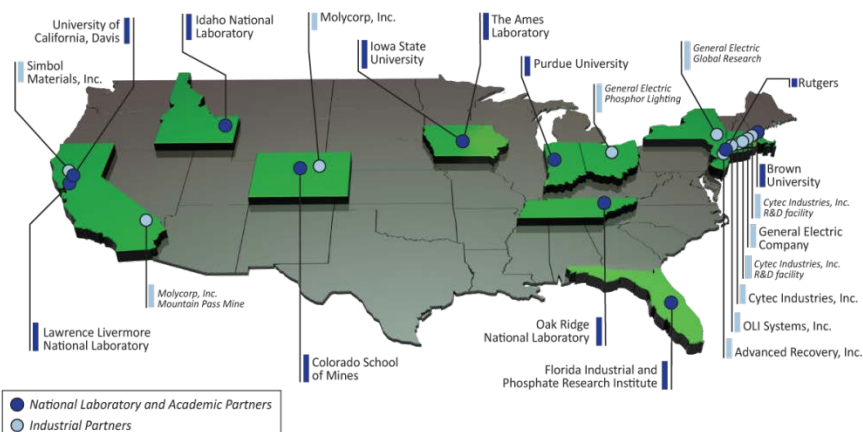
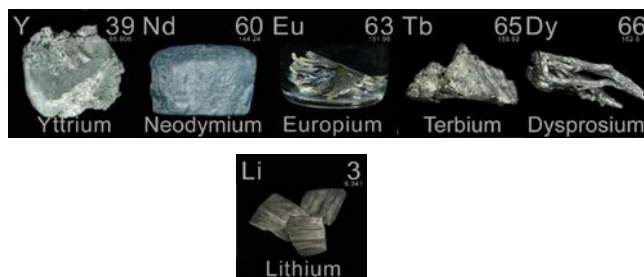




Accelerating
Energy
Innovations

Critical Materials Institute

Eliminate materials criticality as an impediment to the commercialization of clean energy technologies for today and tomorrow.



Selected Goals

- Materials supply chains assured for clean energy manufacturing in the US
- Commercialize at least one technology in each of its three technical focus areas
- Develop updated criticality assessments to ensure relevance of CMI research and identify potential critical materials for clean energy

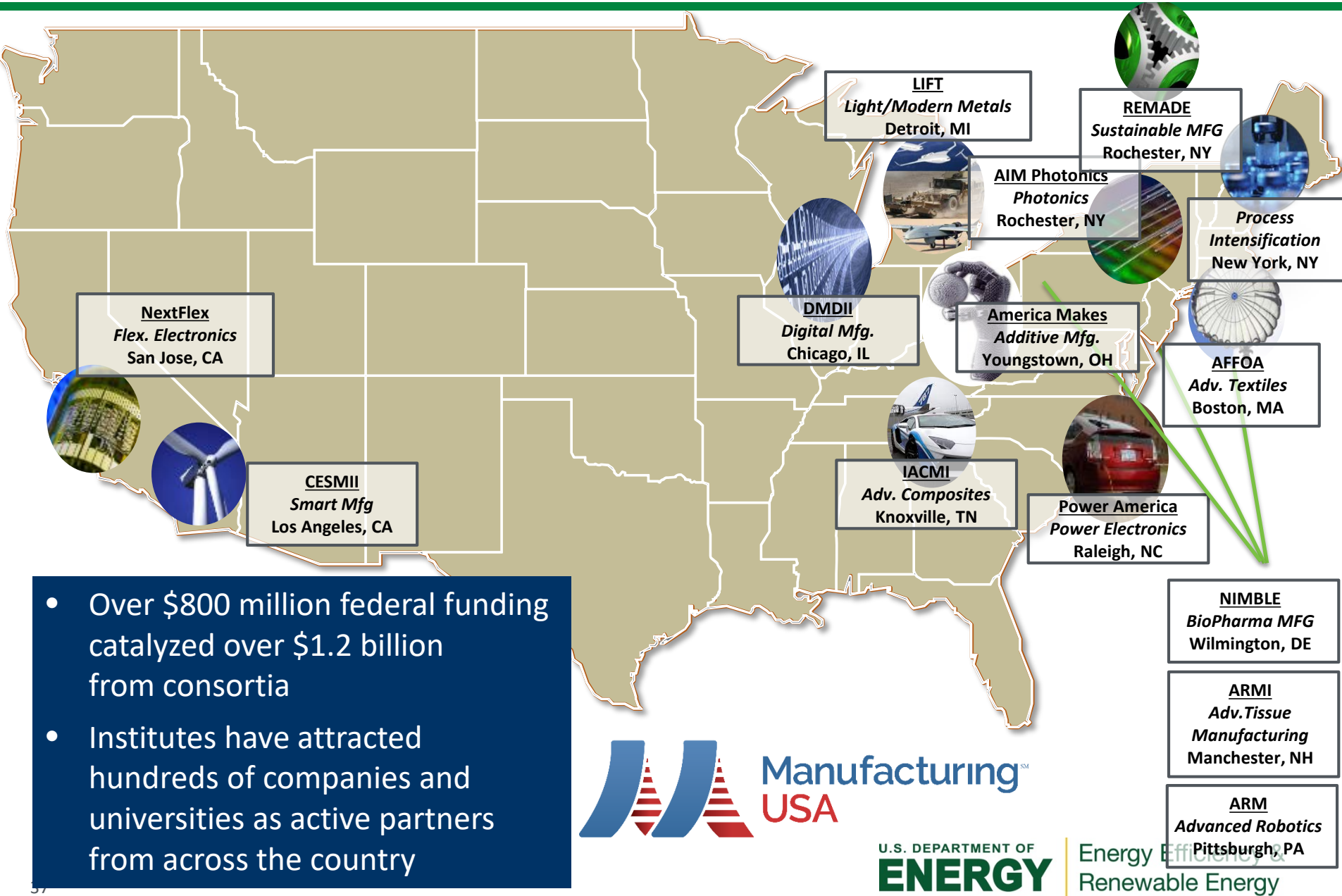
Initial Support

- \$120M for R&D June 2013-June 2018

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

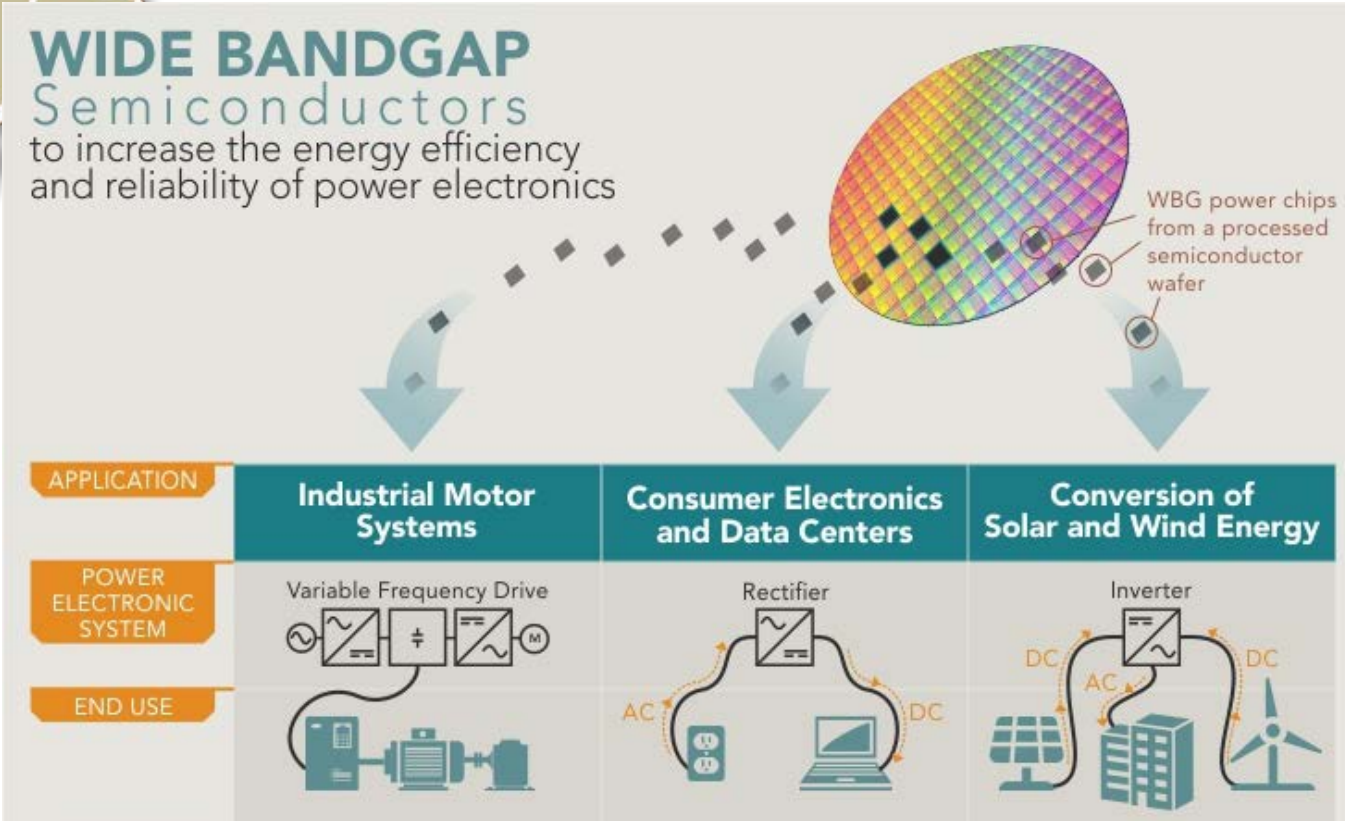
14 Manufacturing Innovation Institutes launched to date



DOE Manufacturing USA Institute #1: PowerAmerica (Raleigh, NC)



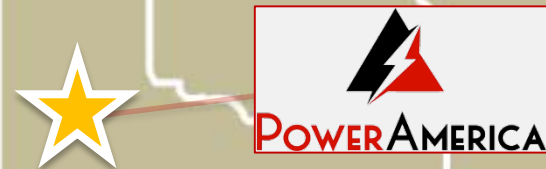
PowerAmerica: Develop advanced manufacturing processes that will enable large-scale production of wide bandgap semiconductors.



Highlights: X-Fab Texas launches SiC Merchant Foundry

X-Fab Texas

- Using existing Si fab line, launched first available “merchant” SiC line
- Will dramatically reduce cost of SiC wafers for global power electronics market
- Supports 400 jobs in Lubbock, TX and will produce first device fall 2016



DOE Institute #2 – Carbon Fiber Composites (Oak Ridge, TN)



Institute for Advanced Composite Material Manufacturing (IACMI): Develop and demonstrate technologies to produce carbon fiber composites at 50% the cost and 75% less energy.



Institute for ADVANCED
Composites Manufacturing
INNOVATION

- Launched in January 2015
- \$70 million Federal support matched by \$180 million non-Federal
- 94 Total members including 72 industry members, 14 universities, and 2 national labs
- 46 Small and medium-sized industry partners



Institute for Advanced Composite Materials Innovation (IACMI)

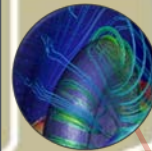
- Established regional centers of excellence across a number of fiber composite applications



Colorado
Wind Turbines



Indiana
Innovative Design,
Predictive Modeling
& Simulation



Ohio
Compressed
Gas Storage



Michigan
Vehicles



Tennessee
Composite Materials
& Process Technology



Institute for ADVANCED
Composites Manufacturing
INNOVATION

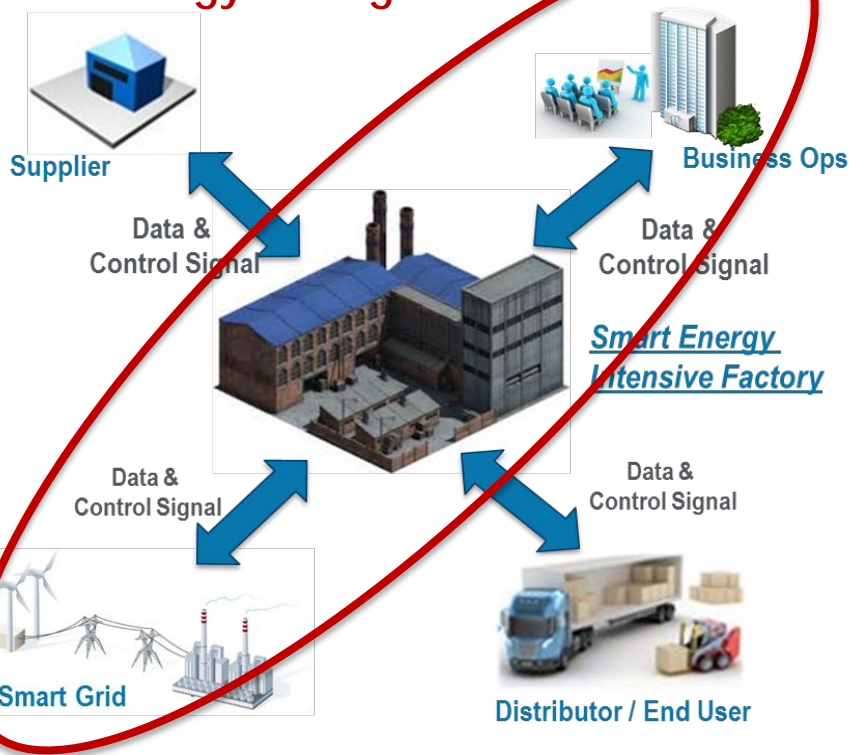


Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

DOE NNMI Institute #3 – Smart Manufacturing (Los Angeles, CA)

- Advanced sensors and controls for real-time process management

Focus on Real-Time For Energy Management

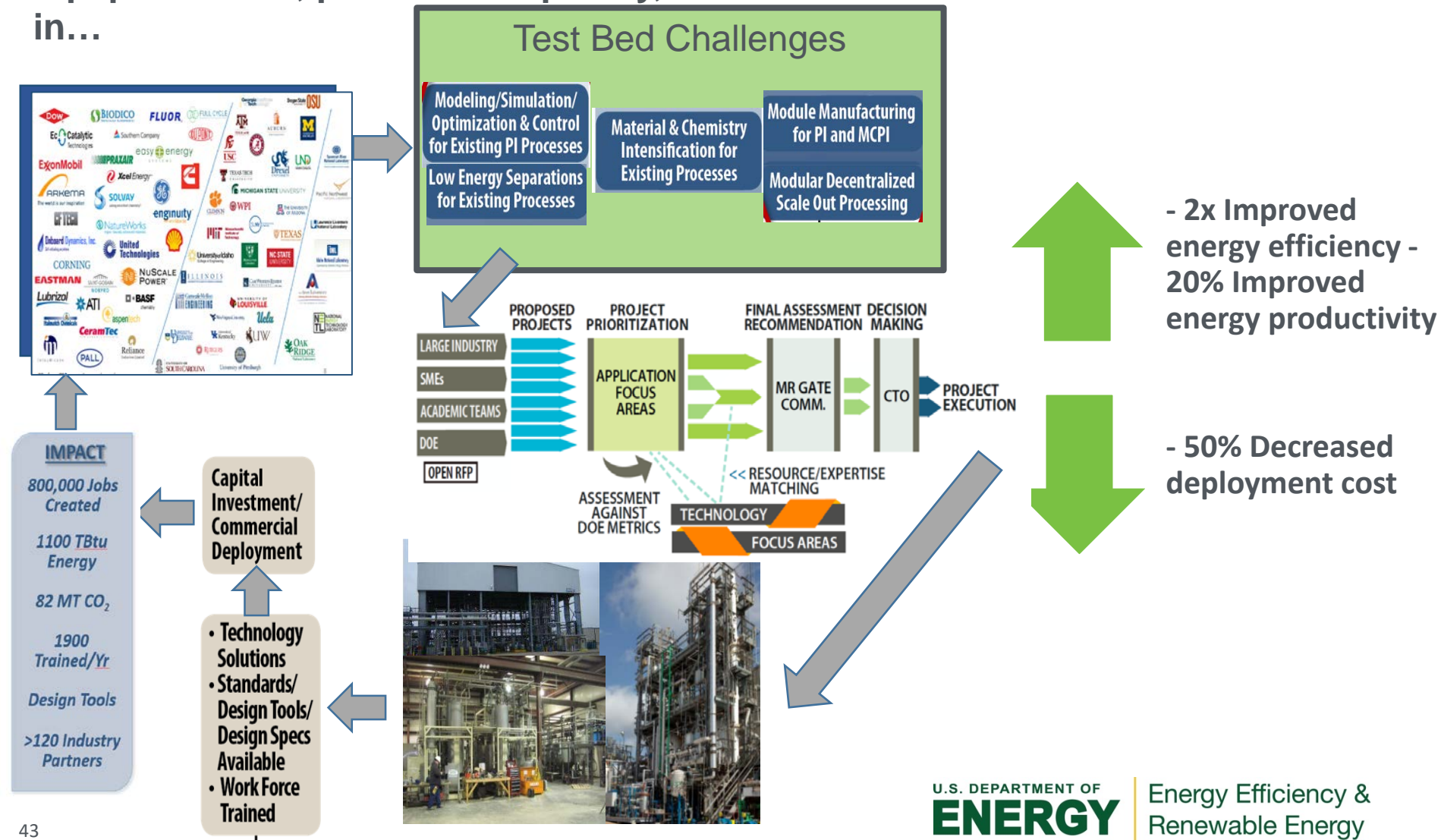


Institute Goals

- >50% improvement in energy productivity
- >50% reduction in installation cost of Smart Manufacturing hardware and software
- 15% Improvement in Energy Efficiency at systems level
- Increase productivity and competitiveness across all manufacturing sectors

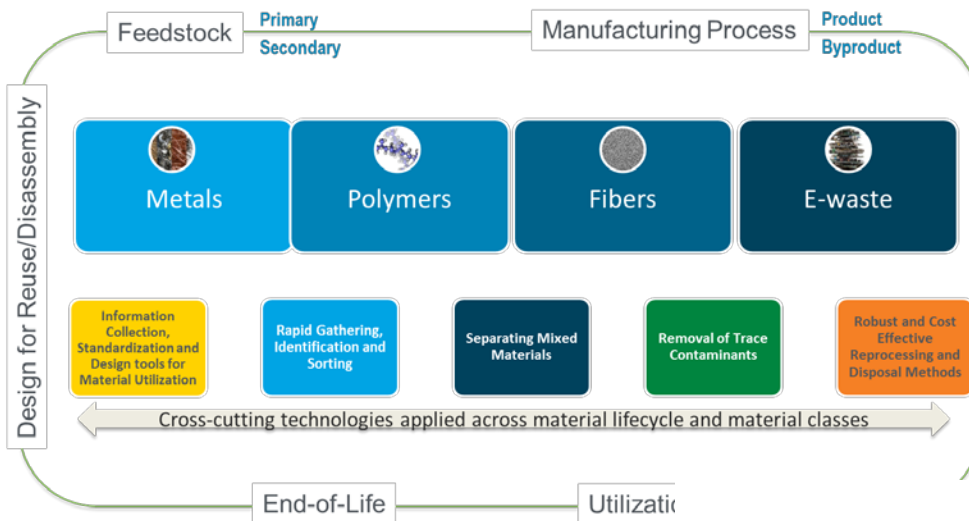
DOE NNMI Institute #4 – RAPID (New York, NY)

Objective: Develop a set of technologies that bring significant reduction in equipment size, process complexity, cost or risk reduction that will result in...



DOE NNMI Institute #5 – REMADE (Rochester, NY)

REMADE: Reducing EMbodied-energy And Decreasing Emissions



Key Technical Goals:

- Reduce energy and emissions through reduction of primary material use
- Achieve secondary (e.g. scrap, reused, recycled) feedstock “better than cost and energy parity” for key materials, and
- Widespread application of new platform technologies across energy intensive industries and at key stages in the manufacturing process

Technology Focus Areas



SYSTEM ANALYSIS & INTEGRATION

Data collection, standardization, metrics, and tools for understanding material flow.



DESIGN FOR REUSE & DISASSEMBLY

Design tools for material utilization/reutilization, and design for reman or disassembly.



MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Efficient use of materials, near net shaping, and use of secondary feedstock without loss of quality.



REMANUFACTURING / EOL REUSE

Efficient and cost effective technologies for cleaning, component restoration, condition assessment, and reverse logistics.



RECYCLING & RECOVERY

Rapid gathering, identification, sorting, separation, and contaminant removal reprocessing and disposal.

Lead: Sustainable Manufacturing Innovation Alliance (SMIA)
\$70M public investment, \$70M match
26 universities,
44 companies,
7 national labs,
26 industry trade associations and foundations

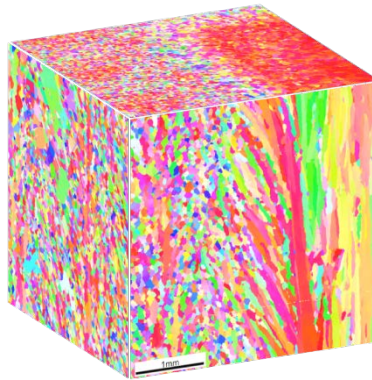
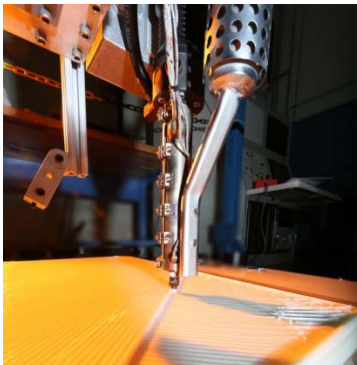
Manufacturing Demonstration Facility: National Lab Consortia

Supercomputing
Capabilities

Spallation Neutron
Source



America Makes



Additive Manufacturing



Arcam electron beam
processing AM equipment



POM laser processing AM
equipment

Research in partnerships at MDF can provide validation and feedback to further research in AM technologies utilizing various materials from metals to polymers to composites.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

Collaborative R&D Project: AMO partnership with Wind

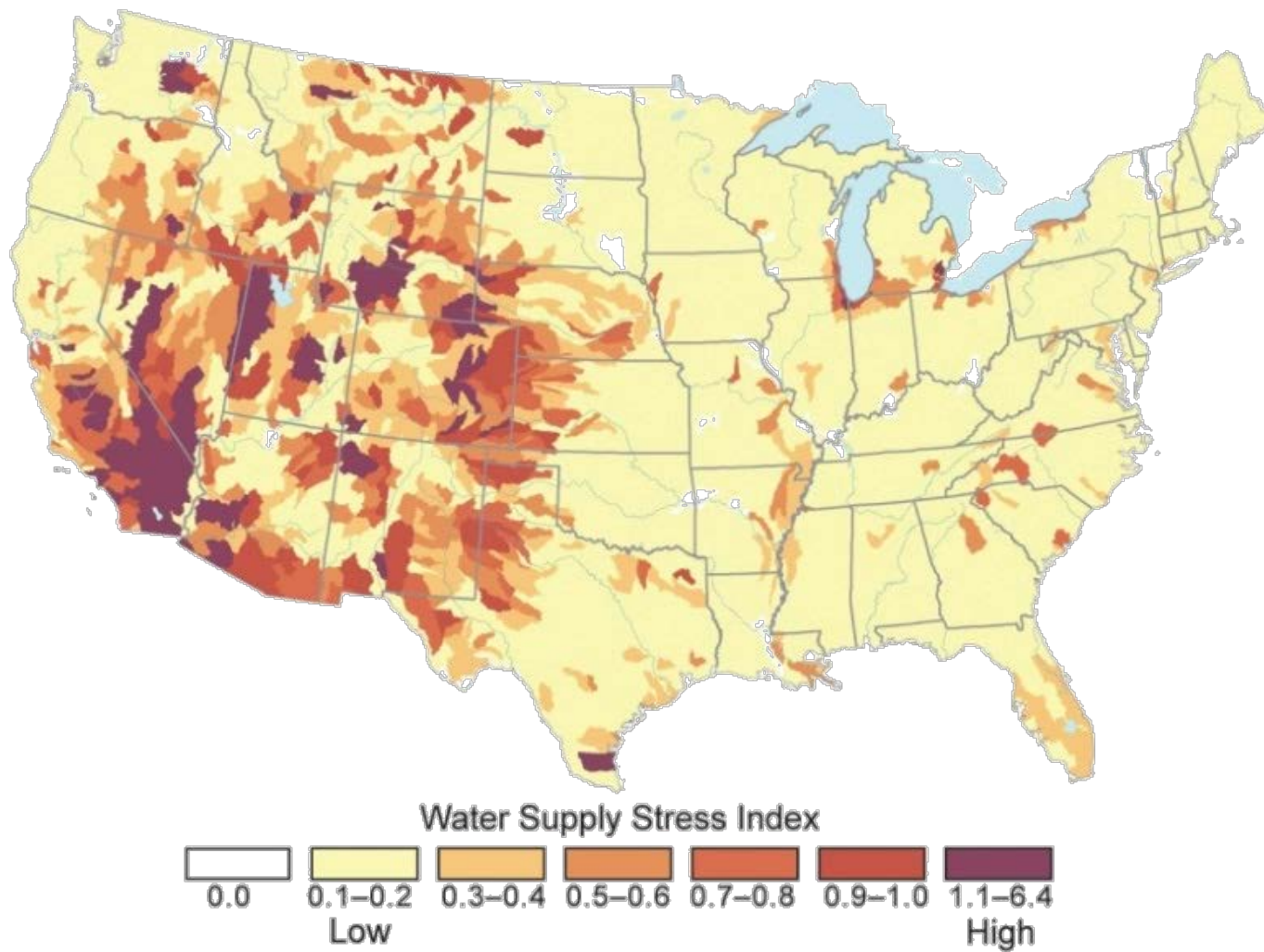


Bringing Manufacturing Innovation to the Renewable Energy Space

- Enable innovative blade designs
- Achieve lower overall costs and higher efficiencies
- Collaboration with Oak Ridge, Sandia, and TPI Composites
- Potential copper metal casting projects

- Overview of DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office
 - Technology Assistance Programs
 - Research and Development Projects
 - Research and Development Consortia
- Clean Water

Water Stress in the U.S.



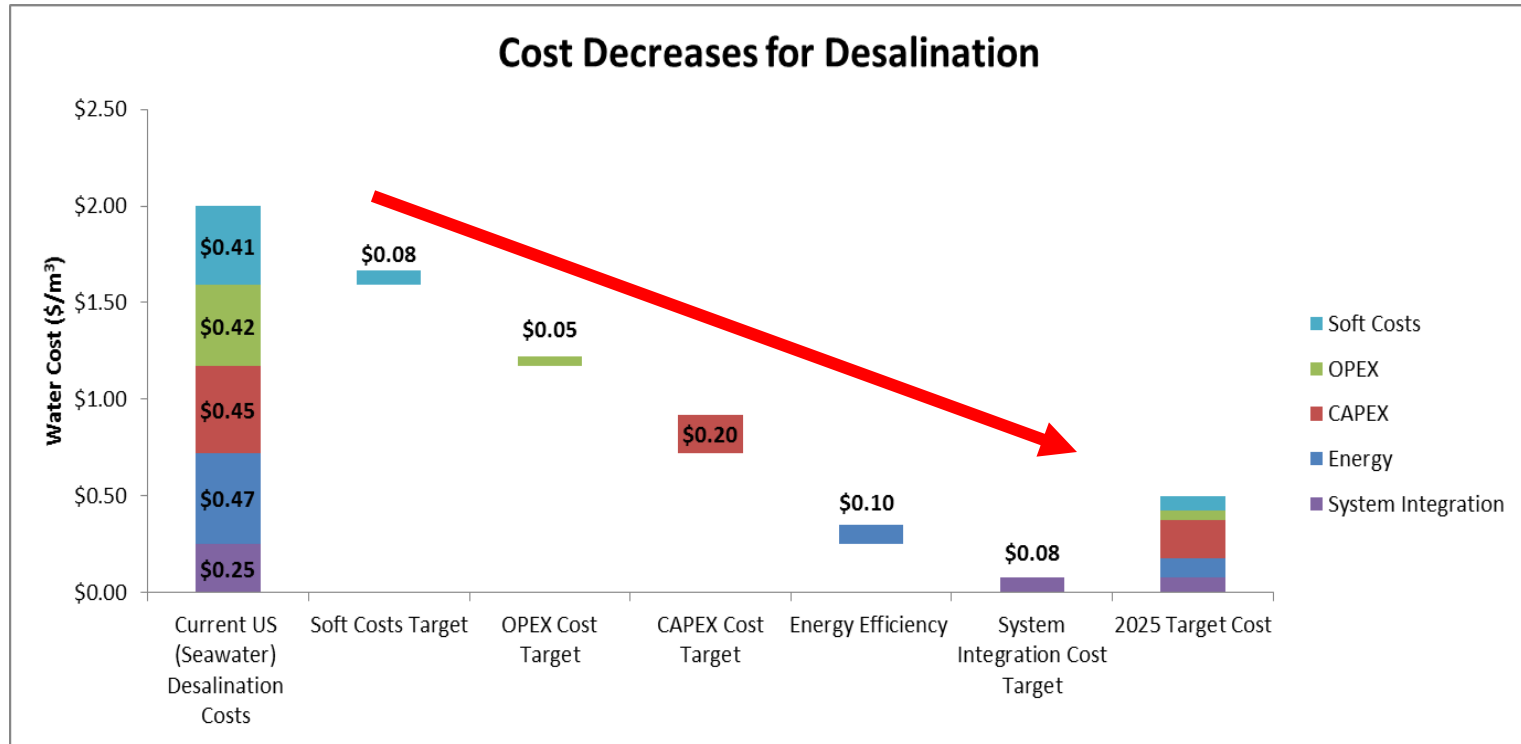
What is 'Pipe Parity' for Clean Water

- Deliver Water with equivalent Economic & Energy cost
 - Price: Approximate \$0.50 / m³ (tonne)
 - Ranges from \$0.10 to \$1.00 nationally
 - Energy: Approximate: 1kWh / m³ (tonne)
 - 0.65 kWh (corresponding to 235m elevation change)
 - Environment: Approximate: 1lb / m³ (tonne)
 - Based on 0.69kg CO₂/kWh
 - Quality: 500 ppm TDS
 - Complimentary Cases: Desalination, Produced Water, Grey Water, etc.



Framework Cost for Desalination in Clean Water

Goal = \$0.50/m³



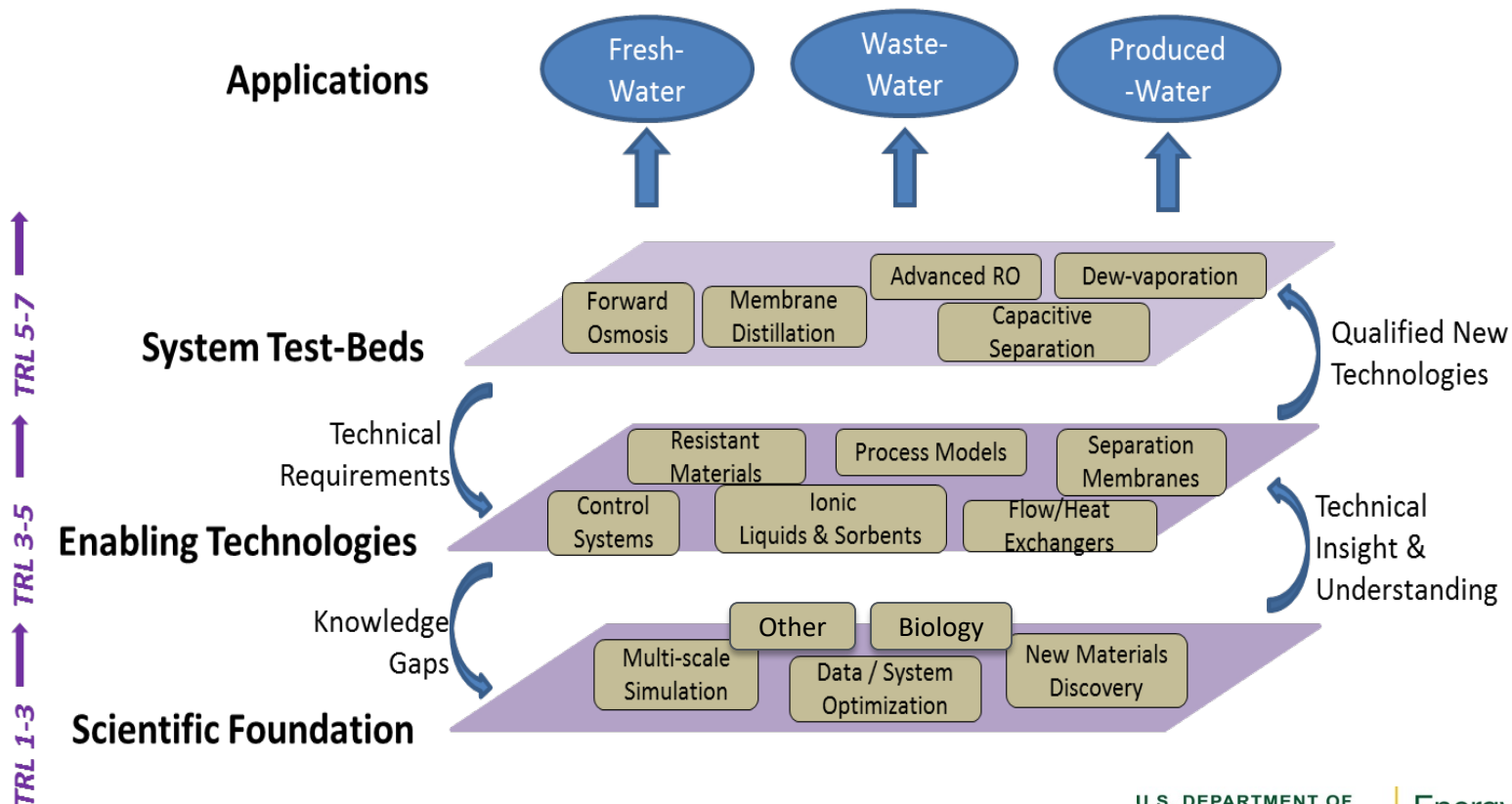
What are the technology R&D pathways that get us there?

Some Possible Areas for Opportunity

- Operating Costs: Chemical additives (anti-bacterial, longer lasting membranes), Disposal / Post-processing of saline brines
- Capital Costs: Low-cost heat exchangers for thermal processes, Cost Effective membranes, Balance of Plant Equipment, Small Modular System Footprint
- Energy: Improve pressure energy recovery, utilize low-cost thermal energy
- System Integration: Intelligent design of water networks to minimize connection costs, Real-time Control and Sensor Systems
- Soft Costs: Workforce, Supply Chain, Expertise and Environmental Considerations

Where are the possible gaps?

Technical Challenge Framework Multi-disciplinary and Translational



Goals for workshop

- What technology advancements needed to hit cost target?
- What ancillary and associated technology advancements (membranes, pumps/valves, etc.) are needed to make desalination pipe-parity competitive?
- Identify the most effective R&D needs for DOE in advancing these technologies.
- Discuss pathways to accelerate R&D of promising clean-water approaches at lower energetic, economic, and environmental costs relative to existing technologies

Thank You