

## Demand of mineral raw materials for future technologies for the German industry

German Day  
Mining INDABA 2018

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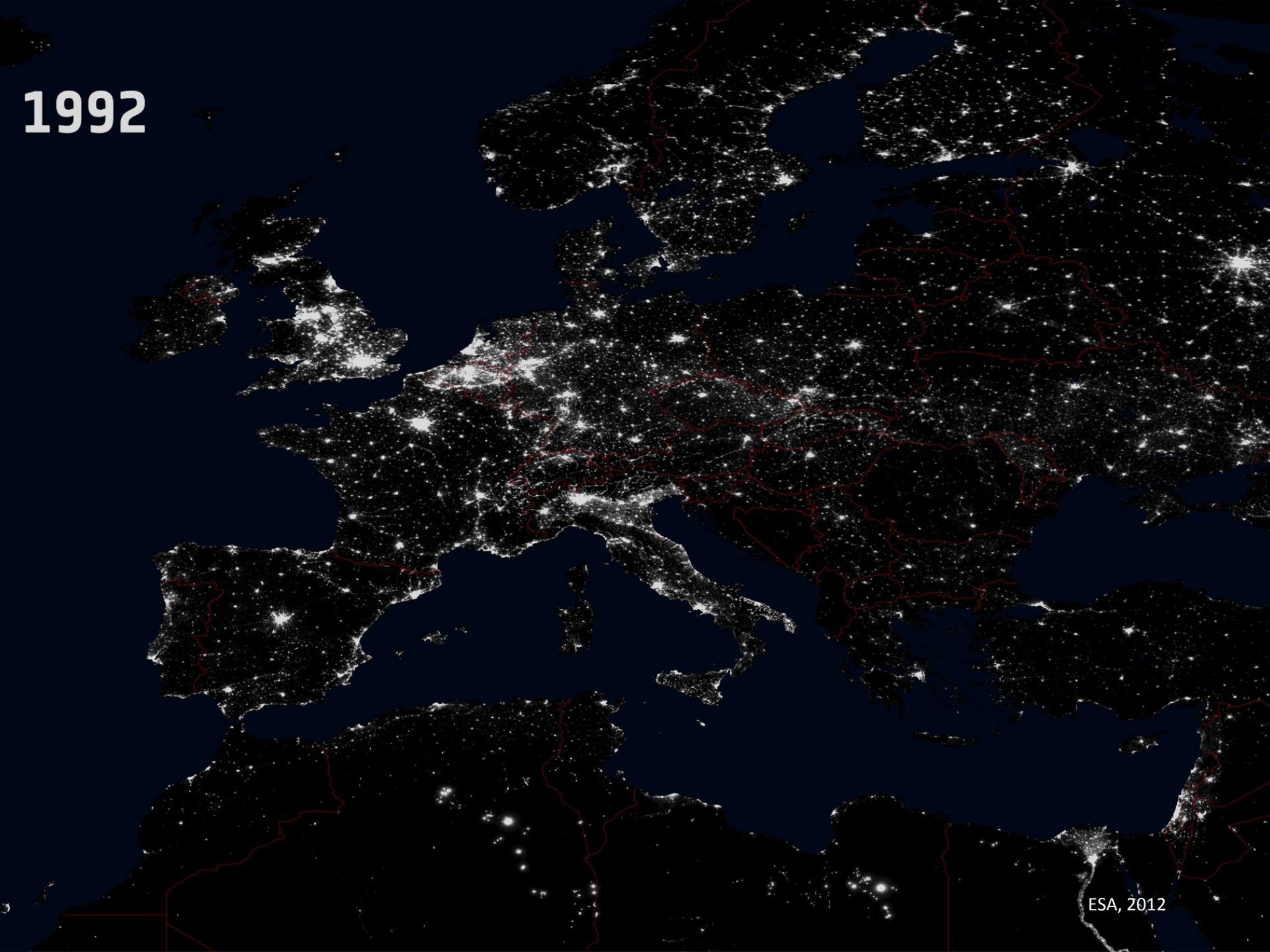




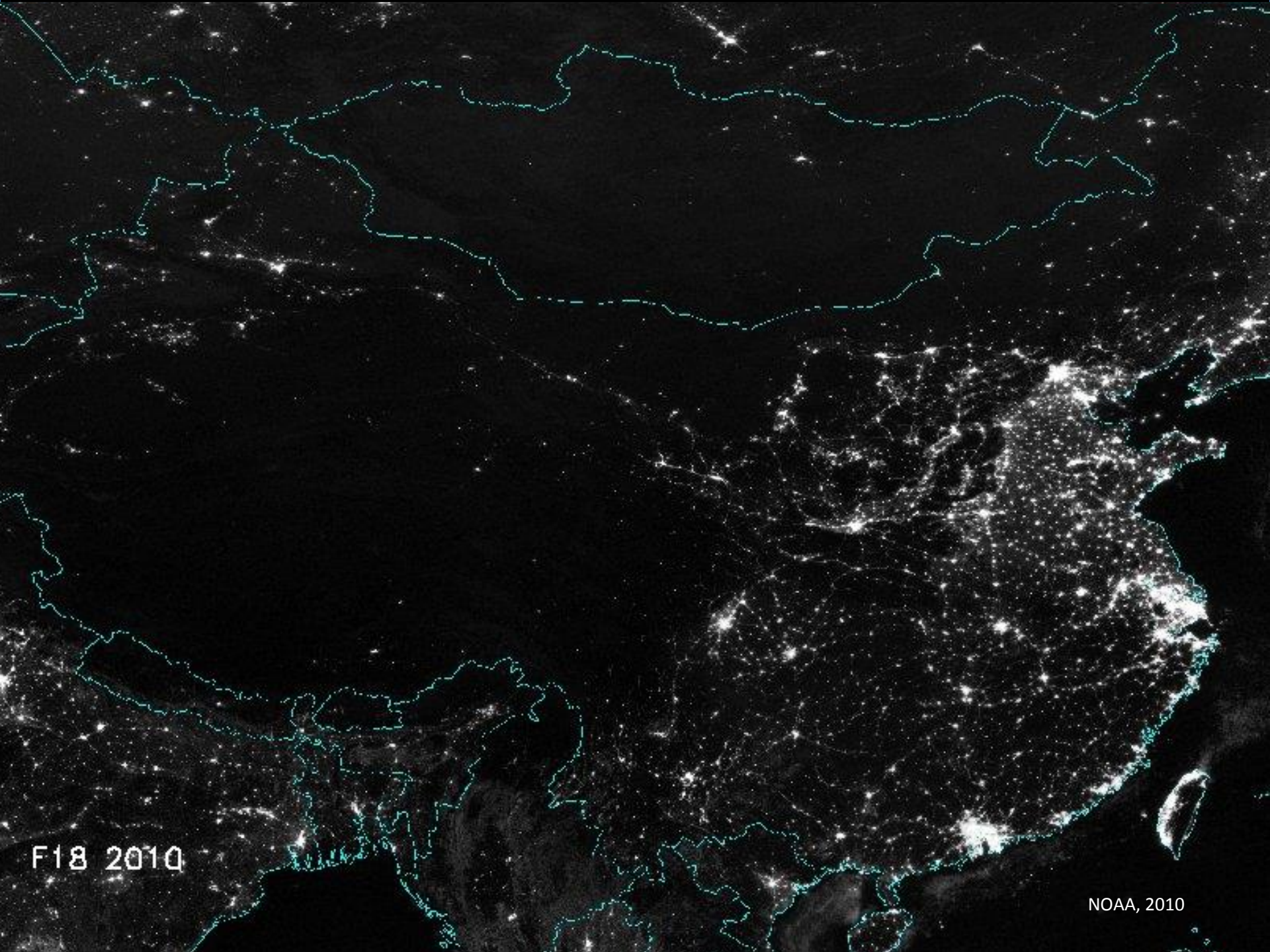
NASA, 2012



1992



ESA, 2012



F18 2010

NOAA, 2010



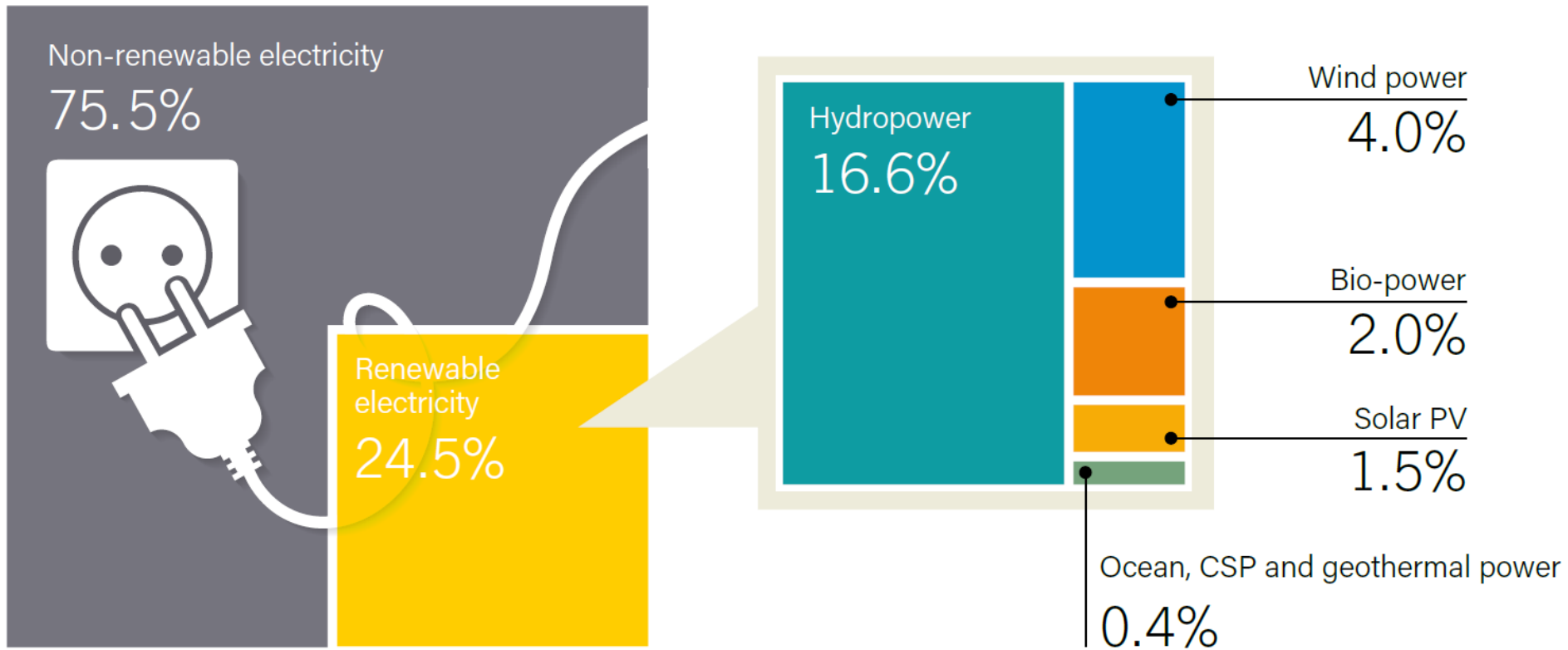


# Renewable energy





# Share of renewable energy of global power production by the end of 2016



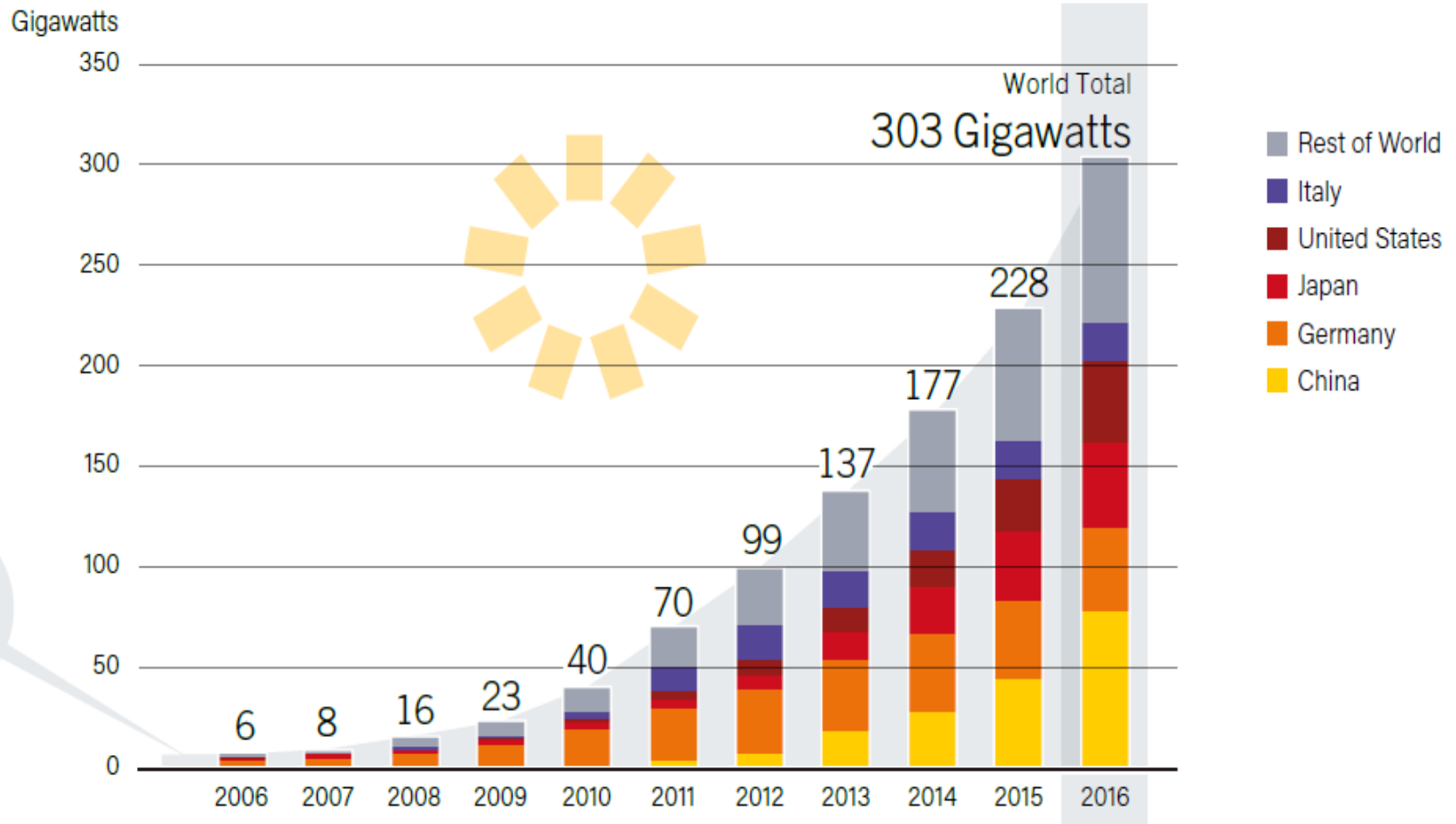
Quelle: REN21

# Solar power



- Thin film cells of amorphous and crystall. Silicon
- Galliumarsenide cells (GaAs)
- Cadmiumtelluride cells (CdTe)
- CIS cells (Cu-In-Diselenide; Cu-In-Ga-Diselenide)

# Globally installed solar photovoltaic electric power capacity, 2006-2016

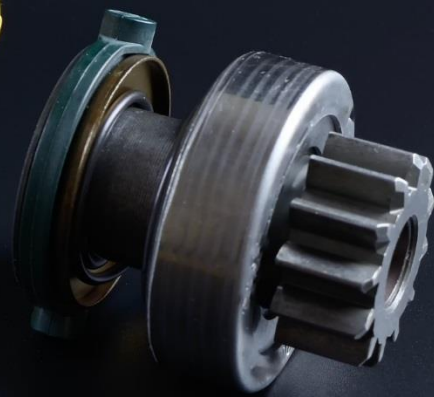
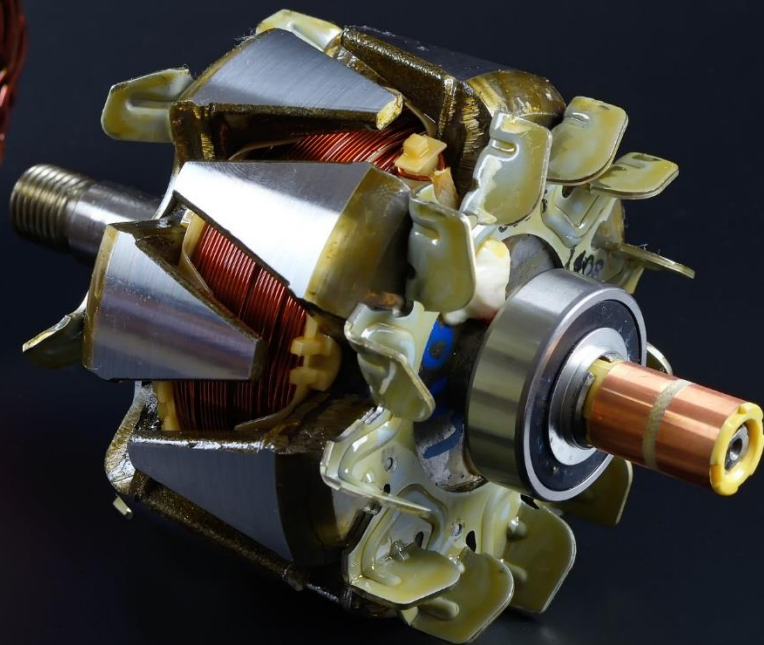


Source: REN21

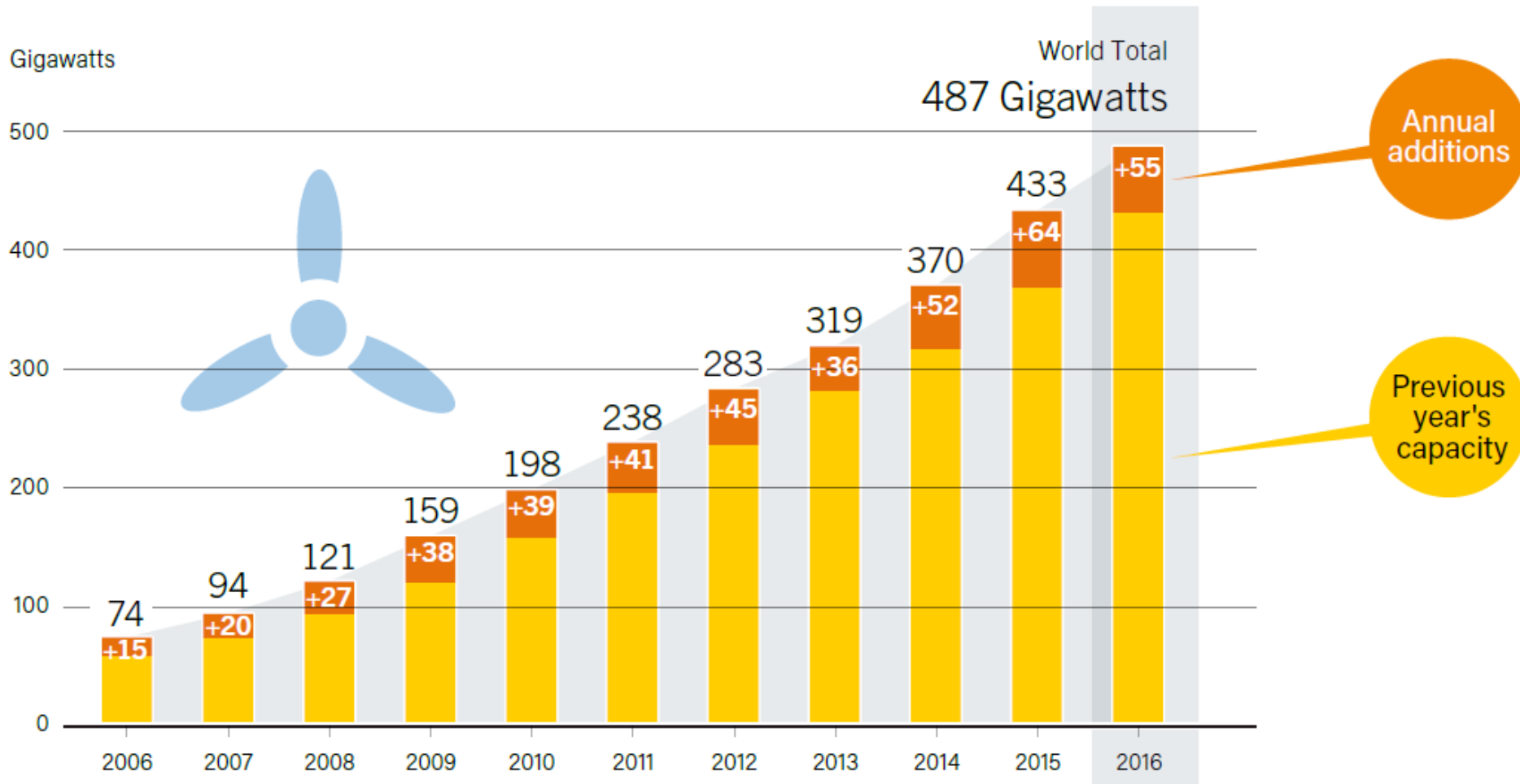
# Wind power

Nd, Dy, B





# Globally installed wind electric power capacity, 2006-2016



Source: REN21

Mineral raw materials for renewable energy technologies	Category	Global production/consumption 2013/2014	Estimated additional demand for renewable energy technologies (without EVs)	Scenario	Comment
Copper	Refined production	22,470,000*	~4,000,000 - 5,000,000* <sup>5</sup>	2030	Renewable Energy power supply
Aluminium	Refined production	53,290,000	n.d.	n.d.	Global economic growth and infrastructure extension, +40,000,000* <sup>2</sup> to 2026
Silicon	Refined production	2,410,000	n.d.	n.d.	Thick layer and thin film solar PV
Indium	Refined production	834	198-218* <sup>3</sup>	2035	Thin film solar PV
Selenium	Refined production	3,700	173-240* <sup>3</sup>	2035	Thin film solar PV
Cadmium	Refined production	25,283	174-190* <sup>3</sup>	2035	Thin film solar PV
Gallium	Refined production	250* <sup>6</sup>	25-26* <sup>3</sup>	2035	Thin film solar PV
Tellurium	Refined production	450 to 550* <sup>6</sup>	198-218* <sup>3</sup>	2035	Thin film solar PV
Neodymium/praseodymium oxide	Consumption	28,900* <sup>5</sup>	4,000 to 18,000* <sup>3</sup>	2035*	Permanent magnets for wind turbines
Dysprosium/terbium oxide	Consumption	2,000* <sup>5</sup>	200 to 1,200* <sup>3</sup>	2035	Permanent magnets for wind turbines
Lithium (Li-content)	Mine production	31,801	5,000* <sup>4</sup>	2025	Stationary energy storage systems
Cobalt	Refined production	98,000	n.d.	n.d.	Stationary energy storage systems

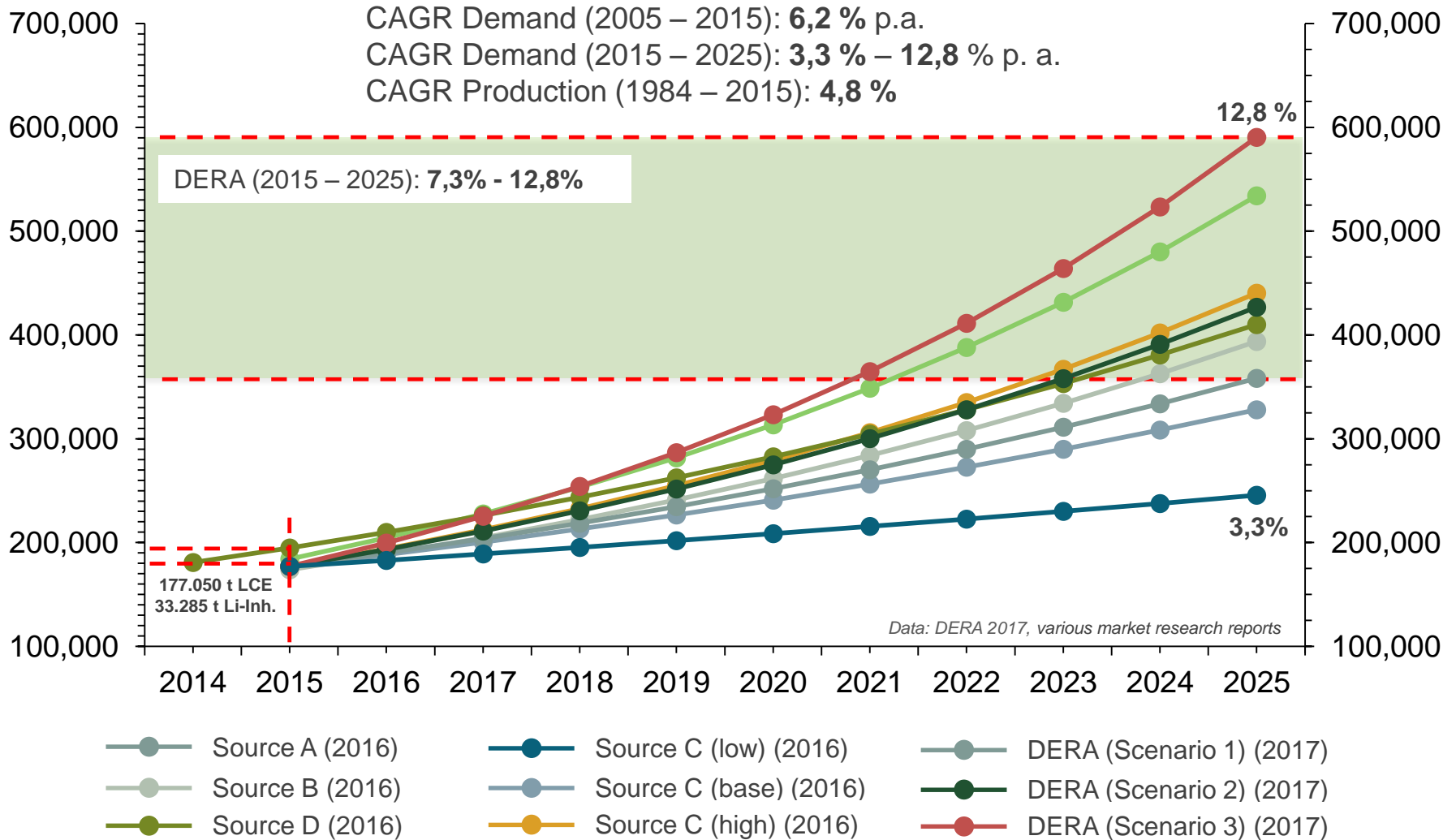
# Electro mobility

Li, Co, Ni, Mn, Graphite

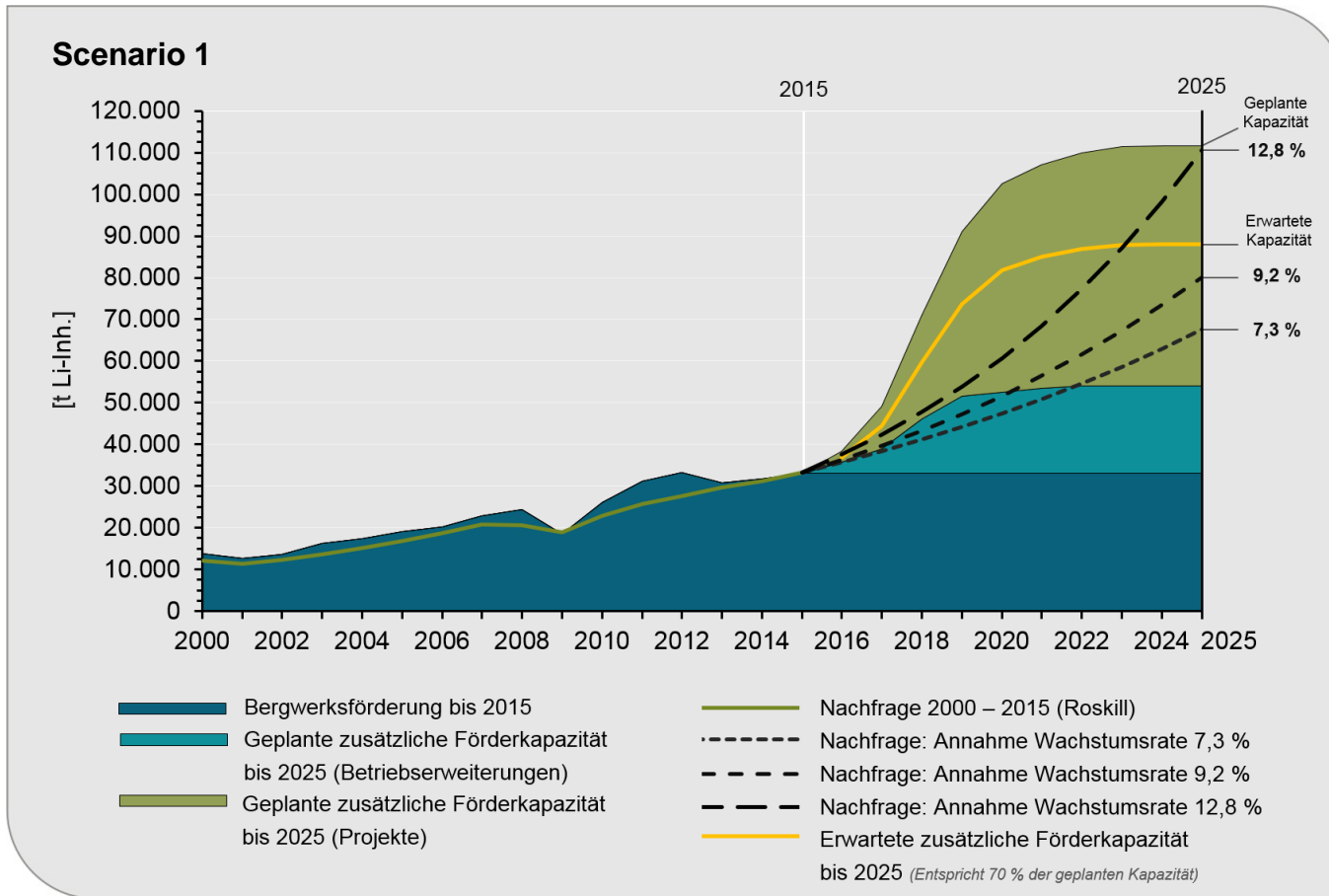




# Lithium Demand (Scenarios 2015 – 2025)

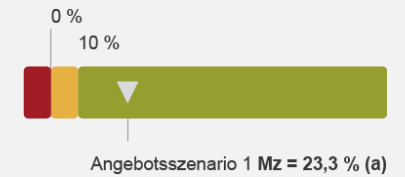


# Supply/Demand Scenario to 2025 – Scenario 1

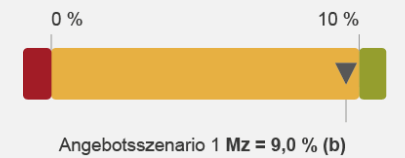


## Demand CAGR → 2025

- 7,3 %: Surplus 20.500 t



- 9,2 %: Surplus 7.850 t



- 12,8 %: Deficit -22.700 t





# Energy Efficiency, LEDs REE, Ga, In

# Industry 4.0 - Digitalisation Germanium



# Aerospace industry



# Light weight construction: Ti-parts with 3D printing vs. Al

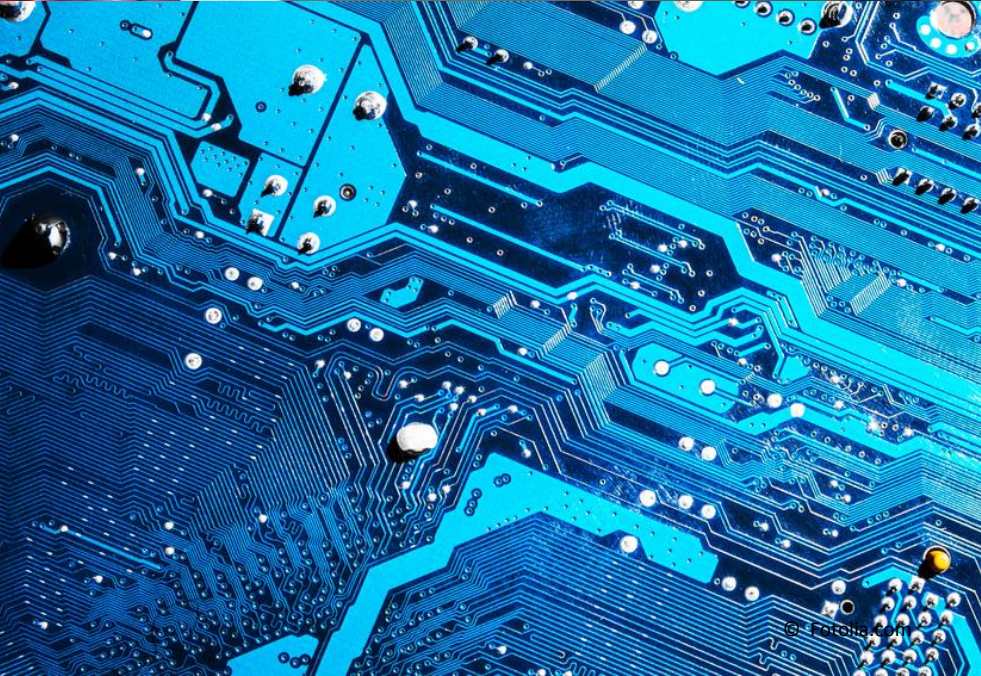
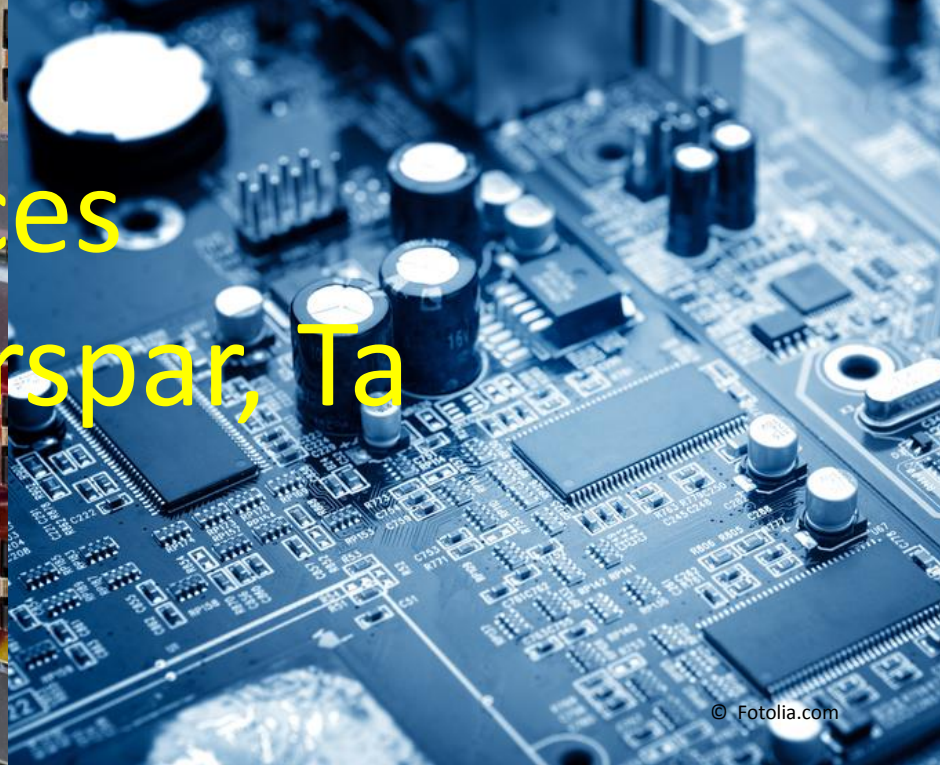


A large jet engine is shown in a hangar, with its outer casing partially removed, revealing the internal compressor and turbine sections. The engine is mounted on a white aircraft fuselage. The hangar floor is polished and reflects the engine. An orange ladder is visible on the right side of the frame. The text "Super alloys: Ni, Co, Cr, Mo, Nb, W, Ta, Ti, Re" is overlaid in yellow on the right side of the engine.

Super alloys:  
Ni, Co, Cr, Mo, Nb,  
W, Ta, Ti, Re

# Electronic Devices

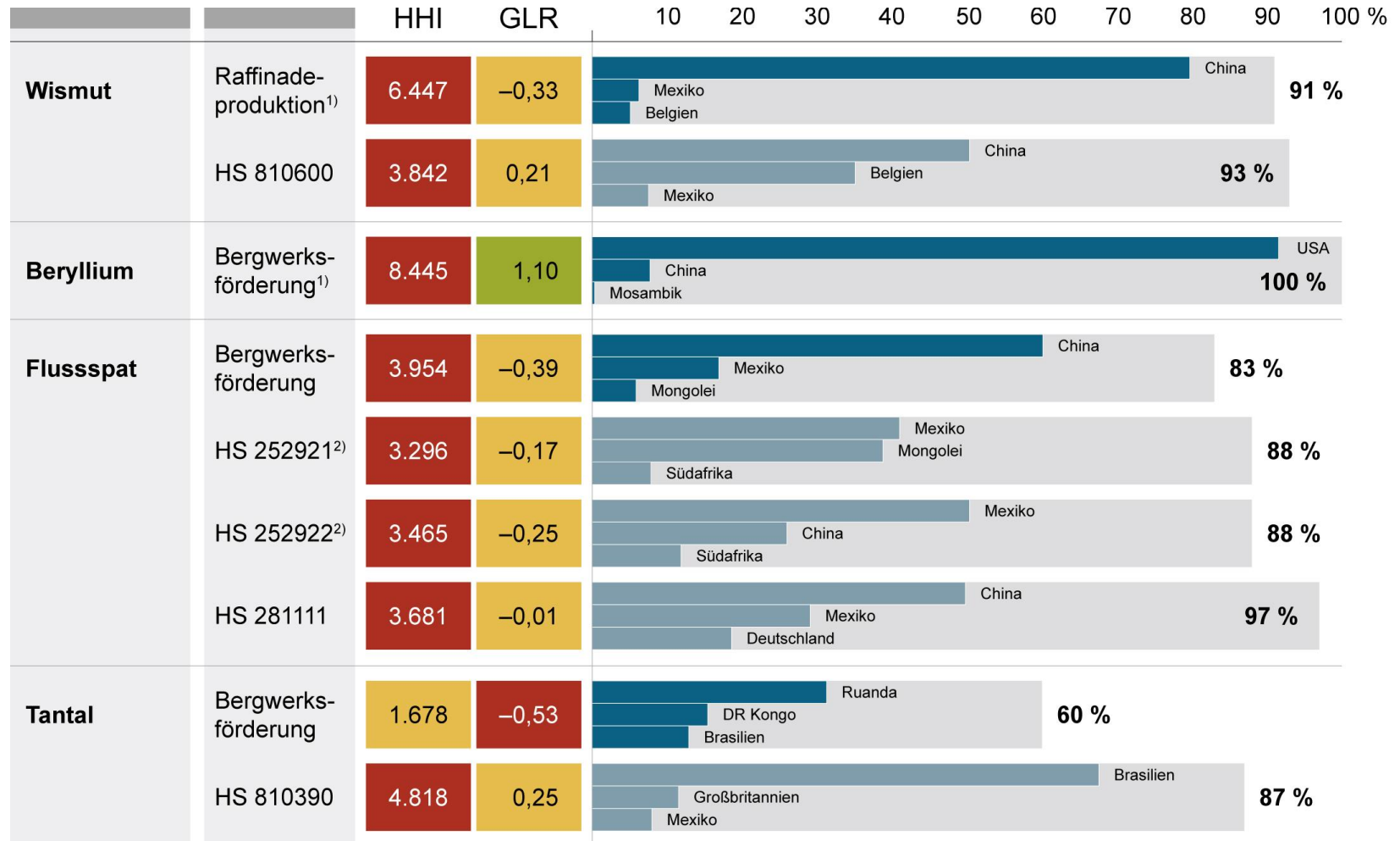
e.g. Bi, Be, Fluorspar, Ta





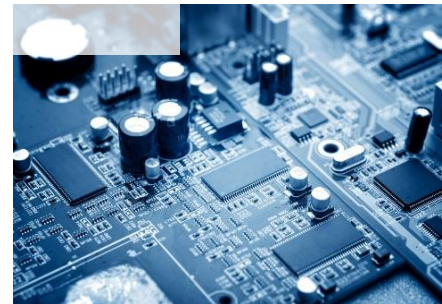
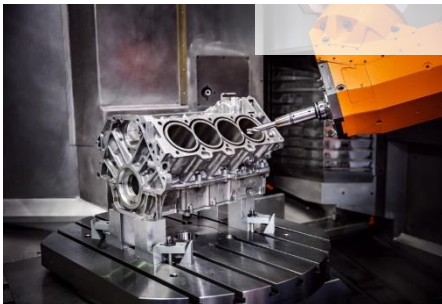
# Electronic Industry: Global concentration of Bismuth, Beryllium, Fluorspar, Tantalum supply

- Raw materials for the electronic industry





Thank you for your attention



Bildquellen: Fotolia.com