



# Innovation trends steel 2015

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- Analysis of patent publications in steel and its implications -



### Agenda

Management summary

Innovation trends steel 2015

### Management summary "Innovation trends steel 2015"

### Shorter innovation cycles and more demanding applications require an integrated steel research and development (1/2)

The dynamics within steel research and development growth rapidly. This is the key result of the new study "Innovation trends steel 2015" conducted by Strategy& consulting on behalf of the German Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl.

Strategy& observes that customer requirements on today's steel applications become more and more demanding. Its properties like stability, ductility and many others show values that never existed before. This enables leaps of innovations for the products of the steel processing industry. Therewith steel is the driver of technical advancements with in the economic growth areas of energy supply, infrastructure, mobility and resource and energy efficiency.

The novel dynamics of steel innovations are reflected within the steel relevant patents of

German, European and World intellectual property organizations as well. In 2014 nearly 4.300 new steel patents relevant for Germany have been published compared to only 2.000 in the early 90s. Furthermore, the compound annual growth rate for patent publications has doubled from 3% to 6% per year. The patent analysis show as well that the duration for a patent publication decreased by 20%. At the same time the complexity of new patents has increased constantly. This means that patents are registered more often across multiple production steps or even across value chains. Innovation cycles are shrinking and intensifies the innovation competition.

Another implication of the patent analysis shows that a substantial part of new patents belong to steel processing (about one third). Construction

### Management summary "Innovation trends steel 2015"

### Shorter innovation cycles and more demanding applications require an integrated steel research and development (2/2)

part-specific solutions or novel material interconnection technologies for composite materials are respective examples. But the increasing dynamics take place across all production steps. The most dynamic area, with a compound annual growth rate of 7%, is the area of hot and cold forming. This is the link between the material and the customer application. It shows that novel steel grades in combination with the processing are developed to market readiness considering industrial scale challenges.

To cope with shrinking innovation cycles and increasing requirements an integrated steel research and development is necessary more than ever, concludes Strategy&. The composition of local research and corporate development, the close collaboration between steel producer and steel processors as well as the tight

interdisciplinary research and development networks belong to this integrated research and development. The study reveals that the steel country Germany has already such a tight network. Today more than 69 research institutes and cooperation with many partnerships exists. Thereby the number of cooperation has increase steadily over the last years. On these grounds Germany is responsible for about one third of new steel patents each year.

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### Agenda

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### "Innovation trends steel 2015"

### Analysis of patent publications in steel and its implications

- Steel innovations contribute significantly to the products of the steel processing industry (e.g. automotive lightweight construction)
- Shorter innovation cycles and more demanding applications require an integrated steel research and development
- Steel research and development raises the material to a new level (e.g. stability, ductility, additional functionalities)

- The steel industry is driving joint customer developments based on their product and process innovations
- Interdisciplinary research and development networks develop product and process innovations
- The combination of local R&D with production ensures the industrial manufacture of the new products

- Product and process innovation require integrated material simulation models from the electron to the construction part
- The new level of performance and the integrated steel research leads to higher and more systematic patent publications

### Steel innovations contribute significantly to the products of the steel processing industry

1 The steel industry is the key to our future wealth

### **Energy supply**







#### **Urbanization & infrastructure**





### Mobility





### Resource & energy efficiency





# These innovations improve products and processes in all key growth areas

**1** Growth areas: Applications of steel innovations (examples)

### **Energy supply**

- Innovative steel materials and catalysts increase the effectiveness of the fuel cell
- Innovation in **non-oriented electrical steel** increase the energy efficiency of electric motors

#### **Urbanization & infrastructure**

 Novel steel composites enable resource and nature-friendly construction of bridges (e.g. Saale-Elster-Bridge)

### Mobility

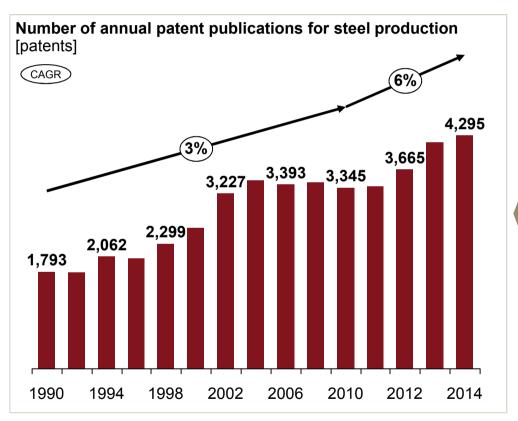
- Innovative multiphase steels and composites increase the energy efficiency and safety of automobiles (e.g. carbon fiber steel, aluminum-steel composites)
- Innovations in manganese alloyed steels leads to longer lifetimes of wearing parts (e.g. highly wear resistant, non-magnetic)

### Resource & energy efficiency

- Material innovations in extremely pressure-resistant injectors increase efficiency of diesel engines
- Innovative near-net-shape casting enables an energy-saving production and new applications of steel
- Innovative steel application account for 80% of modern wind turbines

# The development of patent publications since 2010 shows a new growth dynamic

2 The material steel is not yet exhausted



#### **New dynamic**

- Since 2010, growth has doubled to over 6%
- The German share is about onethird

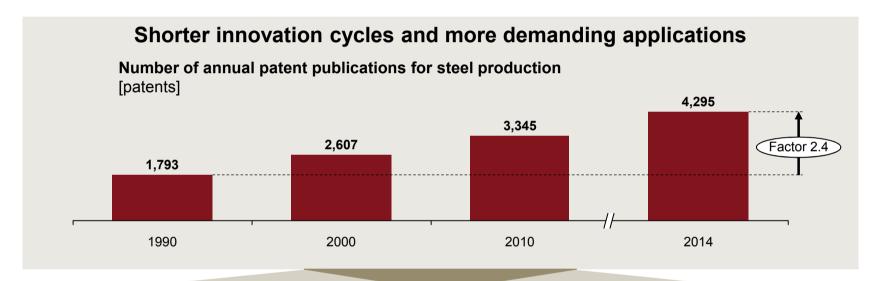
#### Drivers are:

- Lighter and safer steel in the automotive industry
- The exit from nuclear energy requires new materials for production, storage and distribution of electricity
- Infrastructure and mobility in big cities and metropolitan areas

Source: Strategy&, German Patent Office (DPMA), European Patent Office (EPO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) IPC classes: B21B, C21B, C21D, C22B, C22C (comparable to Strategy& study 2011)

# Shorter innovation cycles & new applications require an integrated steel research and development

2 Implications of the new growth dynamic

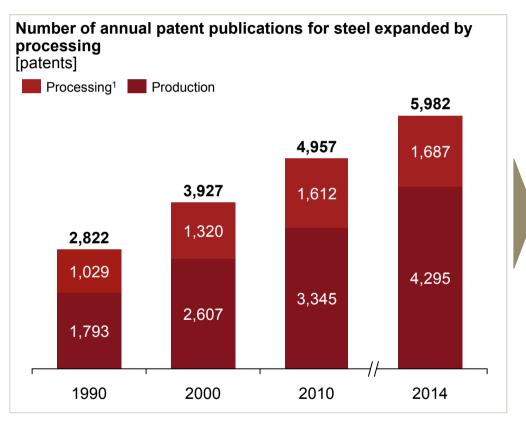


| Integrated steel research and development |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Joint customer developments               | Interdisciplinary research and development networks |  | Combination of local R&D and production |  |
| Integrated materials simulation models    |   | Strategic and faster patent publications |   |  |

Strategy&

### The steel industry drives customer developments based on their product and process innovations

### 20 1/3 of the innovations takes place in processing



#### Co-Innovation with customers

- Innovations in steel processing have a direct impact on customer's process
  - High frequency of new steel grades
  - Integration of complex alternative materials (e.g. aluminum, carbon) in the application)
  - Usage of new connection technology
- Construction part-specific customer solutions accelerate process innovation

Source: Strategy&, German Patent Office (DPMA), European Patent Office(EPO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) IPC classes: B21B, B21C, B21D, B21F, B21H, B21J, B21K, B21L, C21B, C21C, C21D, C22B, C22C, C23C, C23D, C23F, C23G, C25C, C25D 1) Processing is for example: forging, pressing, machining, molding, coating, etc.

# Requirements of the end users drive active innovation strategies of steelmakers

### 2 Shorter development cycles

#### New customer requirements drive...

- Lightweight construction increases (driven by the automotive industry)
- Multi-material mix rises its influence (result of the lightweight constructions)
- Construction part specific solutions are expected by customers (new customer's requirement)
- Material properties become more complex (high and dedicated requirements)
- Shorter innovation cycles in the aluminum sector (increasing competition)

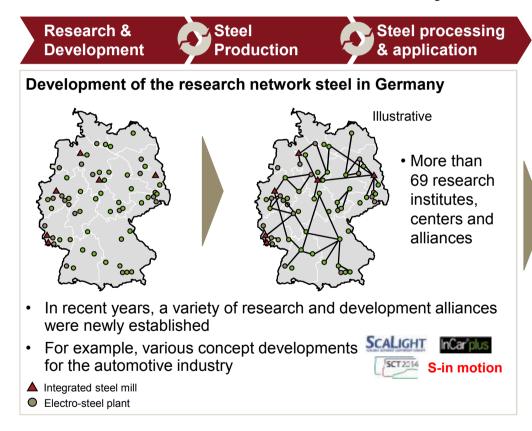
#### ... active steel innovation strategies

- Completely new steel grades (outside the current state of technology)
- A long-term R&D strategy (not only aiming a short-term marketability)
- Systematic innovation management (efficient & effective)
- Development of innovations on their own and with a higher frequency (adapted to the customers and the competitors)

Source: Strategy&, Interviews

# Research and development networks form an important basis for product and process innovations

20 The steel research network in Germany has a unique density



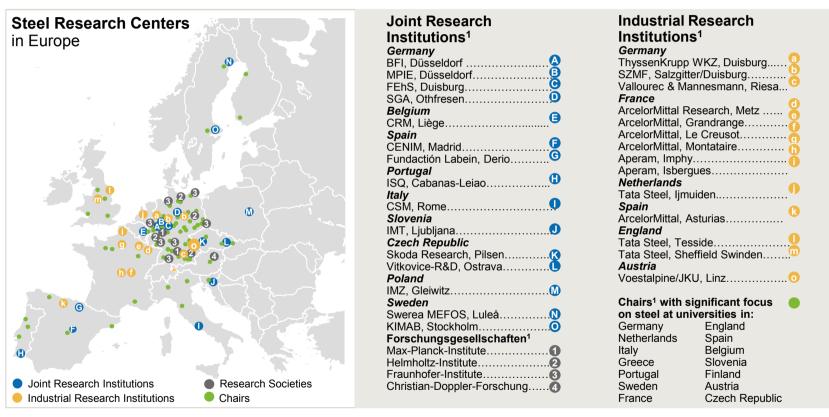
#### **Advantage Germany**

- The steel research network in Germany has a unique density
- Moreover there is an increasing number of partnerships between research, steel manufacturers and processors
- The close cooperation between science and industry within this network creates a high innovative strength
- This network thus contributes to the innovative strength of the industry in Germany – today and tomorrow

Source: Strategy&, Interviews

# The integration of local R&D with production ensures the industrial production of the new products

### 2 Research network steel in Europe

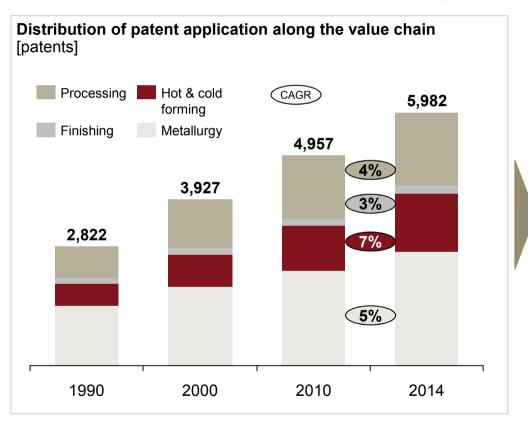


1) Selection

Source: Strategy&, Interviews

# The steel industry integrates product & process innovations to enhance material properties and efficiency (1/2)

20 Innovation in product and manufacturing processes go hand in hand



#### **Product- & process integration**

- Hot & cold forming is the link between metallurgy and semifinished goods
- Hot & cold forming shows the strongest growth and is innovation driver
- Steel grades and process engineering are brought to market maturity under industrial conditions within production

Source: Strategy&, German Patent Office (DPMA), European Patent Office (EPO), World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO) IPC classes: B21B, B21C, B21D, B21F, B21H, B21J, B21K, B21L, C21B, C21C, C21D, C22B, C22C, C23C, C23D, C23F, C23G, C25C, C25D

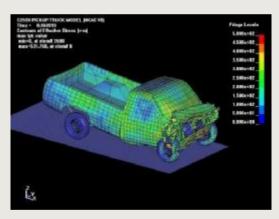
# The steel industry integrates product & process innovations to enhance material properties and efficiency (2/2)

### 2 Examples: Product & process innovations

#### Simulation models

complement the experimental research...

#### **Example: Crash test simulation**



Material properties and behavior is simulated down to the level of electron configurations.

#### **Process innovations**

enable the production of innovative specialty steels in industrial scale.

#### **Example: Near-net-shape casting**

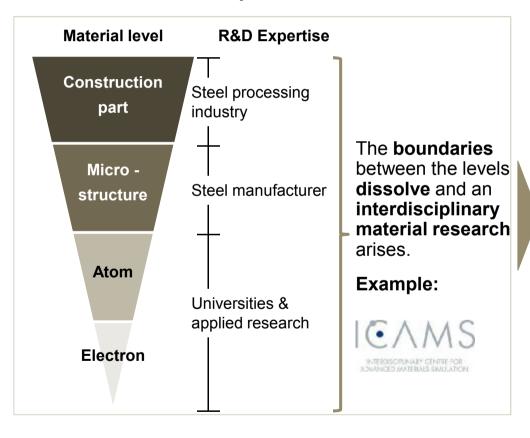


Conserve resources, with the possibility to produce novel physical properties in the material.

Source: Strategy&, ICAMS, MPI, Interviews

# Product & process innovation require integrated material simulation models from electron to the construction part

### 20 Material levels & expert domains dissolve



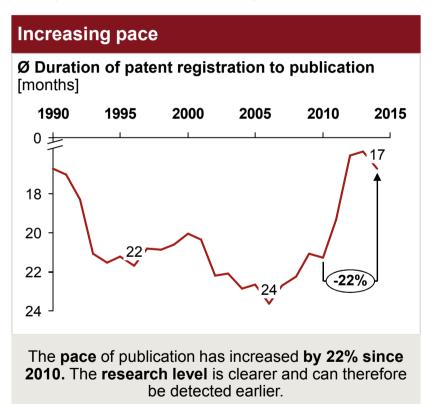
### **Integrated research**

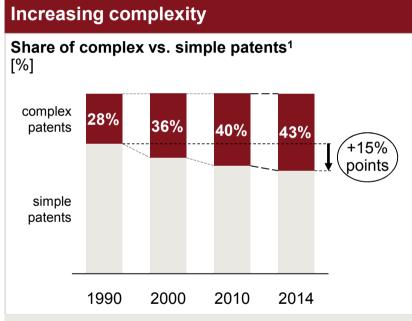
- Transfer of special steel properties into customer components and functions
- Establishment of international databases on the behavior of steel structure and phases
- Calculation of atomic structures and microstructures in the manufacturing process
- Integration of material simulation models across traditional boundaries

Source: Strategy&, ICAMS, MPI, Interviews

# The new performance level of the material leads to a faster but more complex registration of patents

### 23 Systematic patent registration



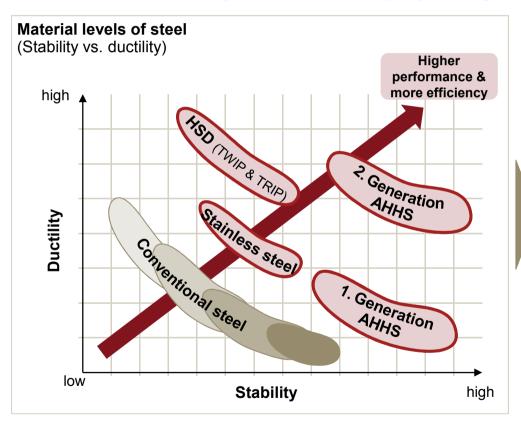


The **complexity** of patent registrations as well as of patents **increases steadily**.

Source: Strategy&, German Patent Office (DPMA), European Patent Office (EPO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) IPC classes: B21B, B21C, B21D, B21F, B21H, B21J, B21K, B21L, C21B, C21C, C21D, C22B, C22C, C23C, C23D, C23F, C23G, C25C, C25D 1) complex application: patent nomination in more than one IPC class, simple application: patent nomination in one IPC class only

# Integrated steel research and development raises the material steel therefore to a new performance level

3 Steel research: Higher functionality by using less resources



#### Materials on a new level

- Higher stability ensures safety and resource efficiency
- Higher ductility ensures the operational utilizability and process cost efficiency
- Higher levels fulfill additional functions to improve energy efficiency and the general effectiveness factors
- Modern steel materials are sustainable and recyclable

AHHS: Advanced High Strength Steels; HSD: High Strength and Ductility; TWIP: Twinning-induced plasticity; TRIP: Transformation-induced plasticity Source: Strategy&, Interviews

# Shorter innovation cycles and new applications require an integrated steel research and development

### **Summary**

- 1 The number of annual patent publications has doubled over the past 4 years
- 1/3 of the innovations takes place at the interface between steel manufacturer and the application with the customer
- R&D integrated with production, drives innovation within the growth are #1: Hot & cold forming
- 4 The steel research network in Germany has a unique density
- 5 The complexity of patents in Germany increases steadily

Source: Strategy&; Interviews





# Appendix

"Innovation trends steel 2015"





# Strategy& allocation of IPC categories along the value chain

### 2 Description IPC Allocation

| Level of value chain | IPC-Category                | Description  |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Metallurgy           | C21B                        | Extraction of iron or steel  |
|                      | C21C                        | Processing of pig-iron,     e.g. producing steel   |
|                      | C22C                        | Alloys   |
|                      | C22B                        | Pretreatment of raw materials  |
| Hot & cold forming   | C21D                        | <ul> <li>Change in the physical structure of ferrous metals;</li> <li>General devices for heat treatment of ferrous or non-ferrous metals or alloys;</li> <li>Making metal malleable by using decarburization, tempering or other treatment methods</li> </ul> |
| Finishing            | C25, C, D                   | Electrolytic or electrophoretic processes  |
| Processing           | B21, B, C, D, F, H, J, K, L | Rolling metal, production of forged or pressed products etc.   |
|                      | C23, C, D, F, G             | Coating metallic material  |

IPC = International Patent Classification

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