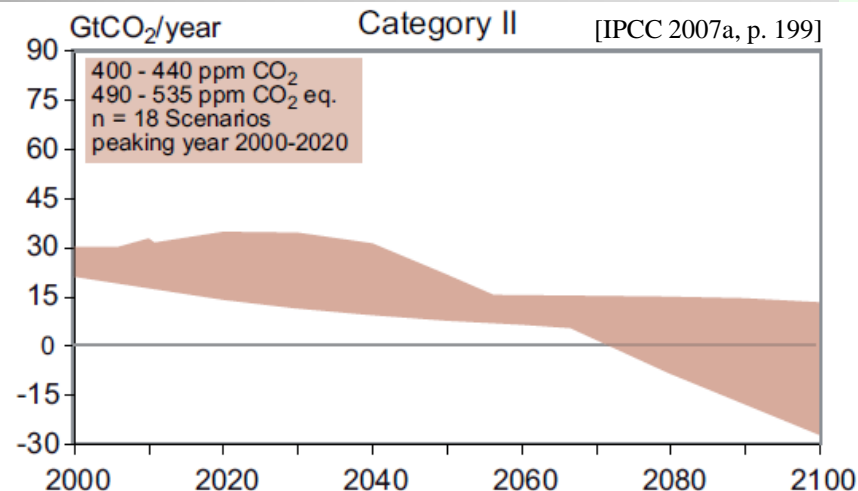
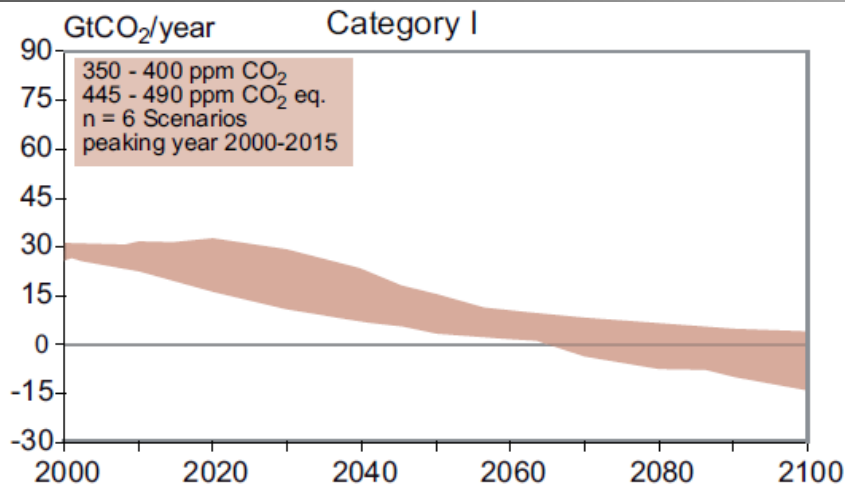


- 1992 – 2001: Secondary School → university-entrance diploma
- 2001 – 2002: Basic military service
- 2002 – 2005: Studies of industrial engineering at university of cooperative education Stuttgart in cooperation with Daimler AG (diploma)
- 2006 – 2008: Quality engineer at Daimler AG, Sindelfingen
- 2007 – 2008: Research assistant at the University of Stuttgart and Center for solar energy and hydrogen research Stuttgart (e.g. evaluation of political promotion instruments for renewable energy)
- 2008: Masterthesis at Stadtwerke Flensburg GmbH (Flensburgs municipal utility), profitability analysis of the substitution of hard coal by biomass and feasibility study of a following CO<sub>2</sub>-sequestration
- Since 2008: Stadtwerke Flensburg GmbH, Asset management (part-time)
- Since 2008: PhD-Thesis: Carbon capture and storage from biomass combined heat and power plants: technology, economy, sustainability



- For ambitious carbon concentration levels (< 440 ppm) negative CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions will probably be necessary (starting from the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century).
- Biomass in combination with CCS can reduce the carbon concentration by (at least) 0,2 ppm per annum (using the global bioenergy potential) [WBGU 2009].
- Although Bio-CCS is often named as an option for negative carbon emissions ([IPCC 2005], [IEA 2009], [WorleyParsons 2009], [SRU 2009]) so far only little research has been made on the technical, economical and sustainable feasibility (first greater study: IEAGHG 2009).

- Combination of CCS and biomass (woody and gaseous biomass)
- Combination of CCS and combined heat and power (for industrial use, district heating)
- Cost for CO<sub>2</sub>-sequestration from biomass
- Criterias for sustainability of CCS and biomass