

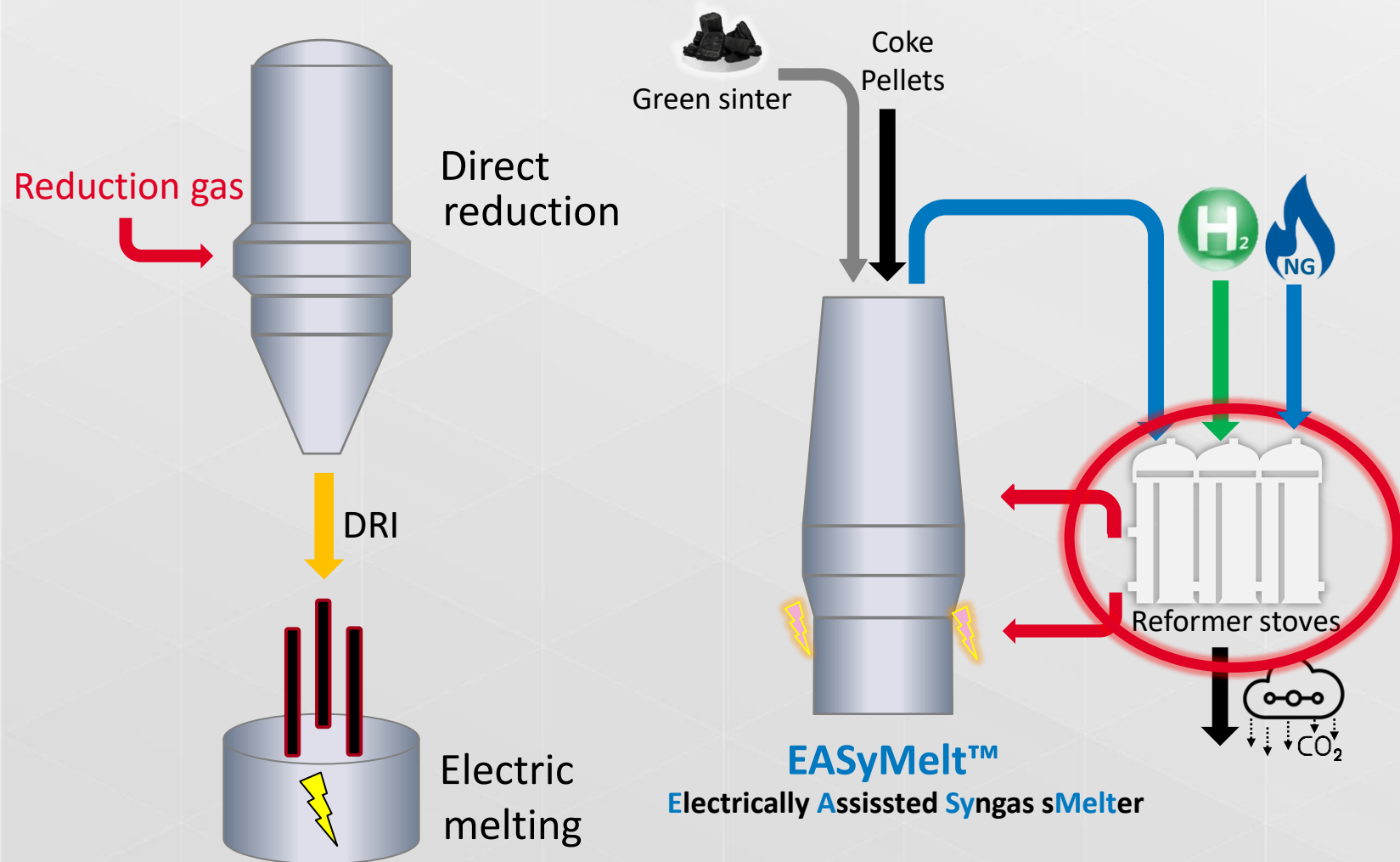
Low Carbon Furnace

Different ways towards the future of ironmaking with ammonia and HBI

Peter Kinzel | Fernand Didelon



Alternative net-zero CO₂ direct reduction concept



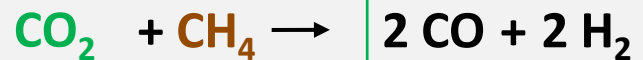
EASyMelt™ features

- › Net-zero carbon
- › Lowest OPEX
- › Lowest CAPEX
- › Integrated into existing steelshop
- › Stepwise low risk approach
- › Energy & ore flexibility
- › Waste recycling in sinter possible
- › High production rate & quality

Syngas dry reforming pilot plant

› Successful pilot plant testing using **BFG** and **COG**

Dry reforming **without catalyst**



› Very high conversion $X_{\text{CH}_4} > 98\%$

› Very **high syngas quality** obtained



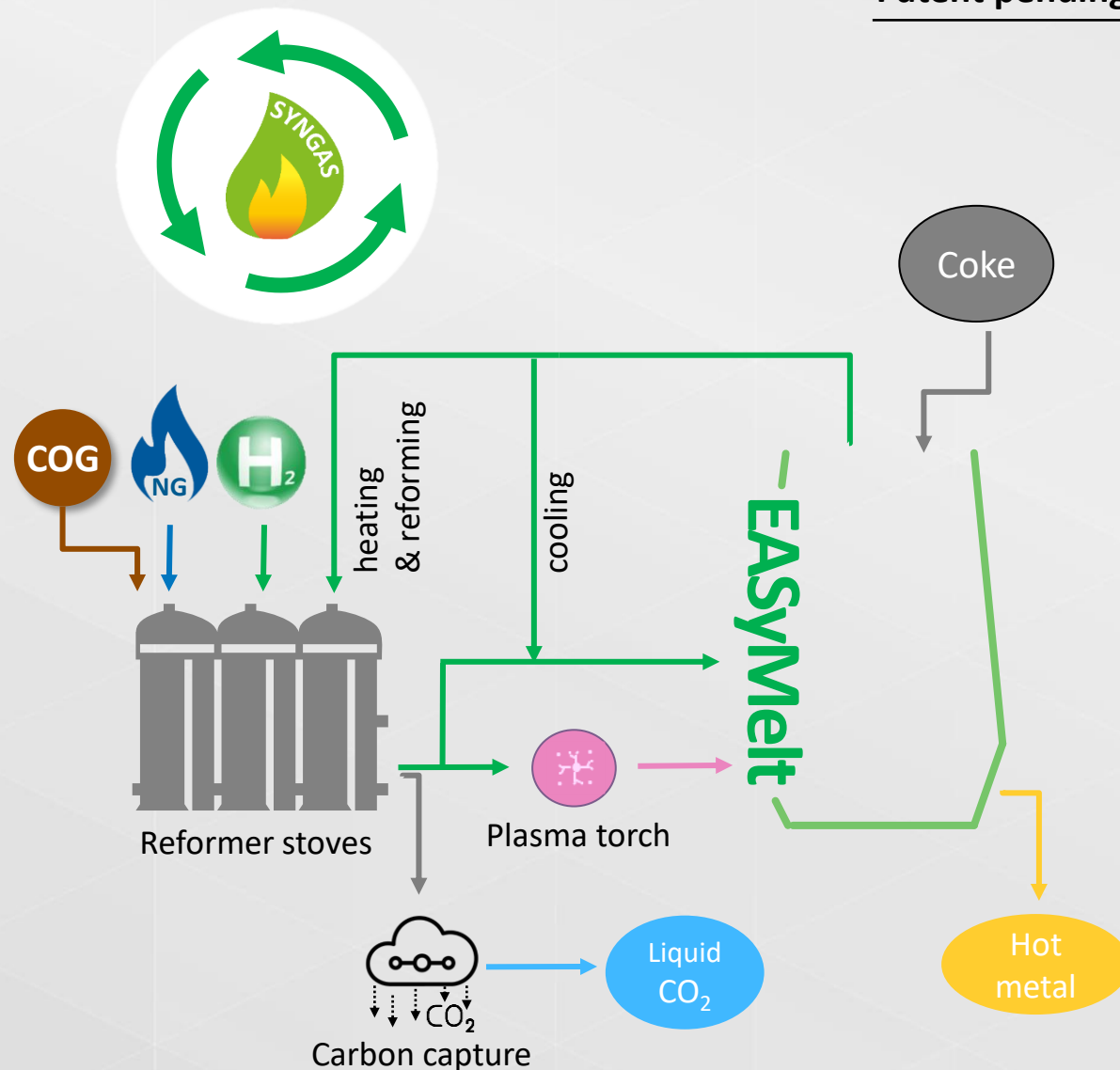
	Input	Output
CH_4	10%	0.2%
$\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}$	3.9	48
$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$		

A blue background image showing a large, bright, pinkish-purple flame or plume of gas coming out of a black pipe. A red circle highlights the flame, and a red arrow points from the 'Output' column of the table to the flame.

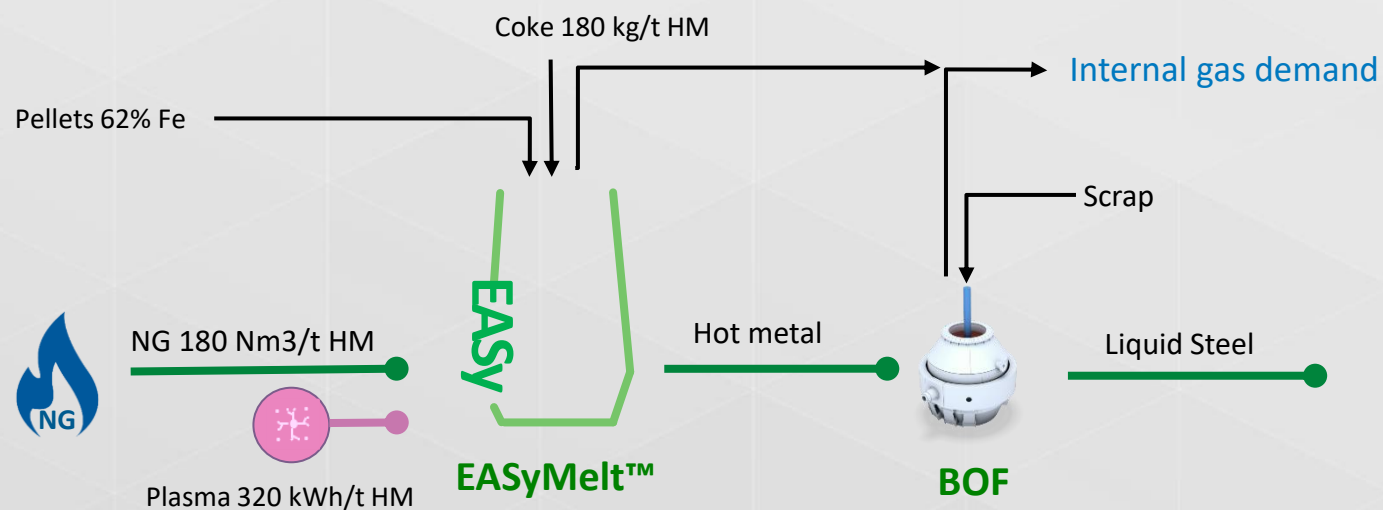
Technical concept of EASyMelt™

- › **No blast**, little consumption of cold oxygen
- › **No PCI**, nor auxiliary fuel injection
- › Novel **reducing gas technology**
 - › Top gas will be **recycled** for syngas production with **NG** and/or **COG** and/or **H₂**
 - › Syngas injected at lower shaft **and** tuyere level
 - › Tuyere syngas **superheated** to ~2000°C by **plasma torch**
- › For **Net zero CO₂ solution**, highly cost efficient **CCUS** possibility

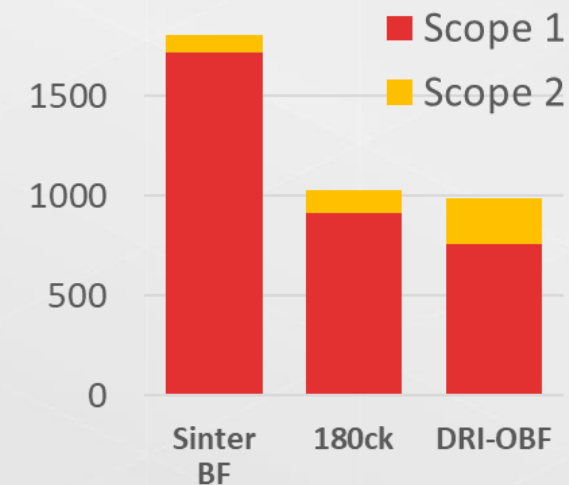
➡ Coke rate of 100-180 kg/t HM possible



EASyMelt low carbon furnace 180 kg coke rate **without H₂**



CO₂ emissions [kg/t LS]

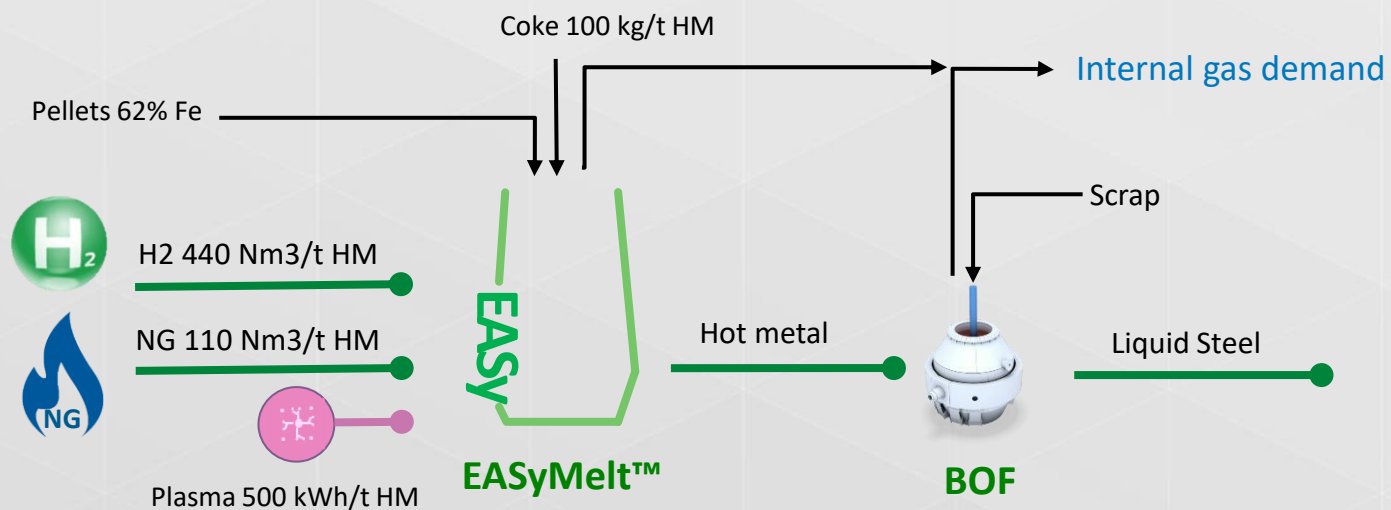


OECD EU-28, emission factor of 300kg/MWh (target 2030)

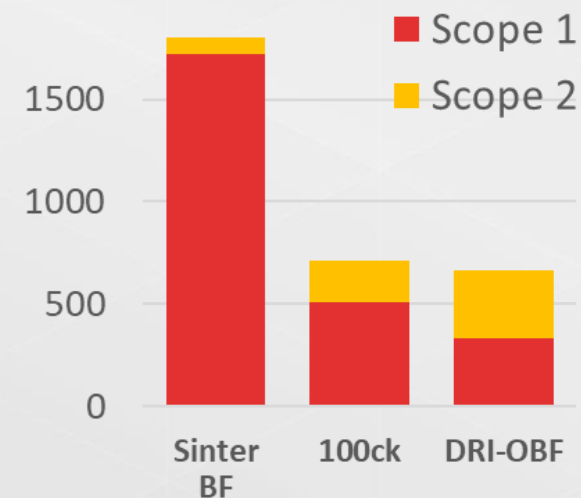
> Only 43kg CO₂ more than NG-DRI/OBF route

CO₂
1028 kg/t LS
-43%

EASyMelt low carbon furnace 100 kg coke rate with H₂



CO₂ emissions [kg/t LS]

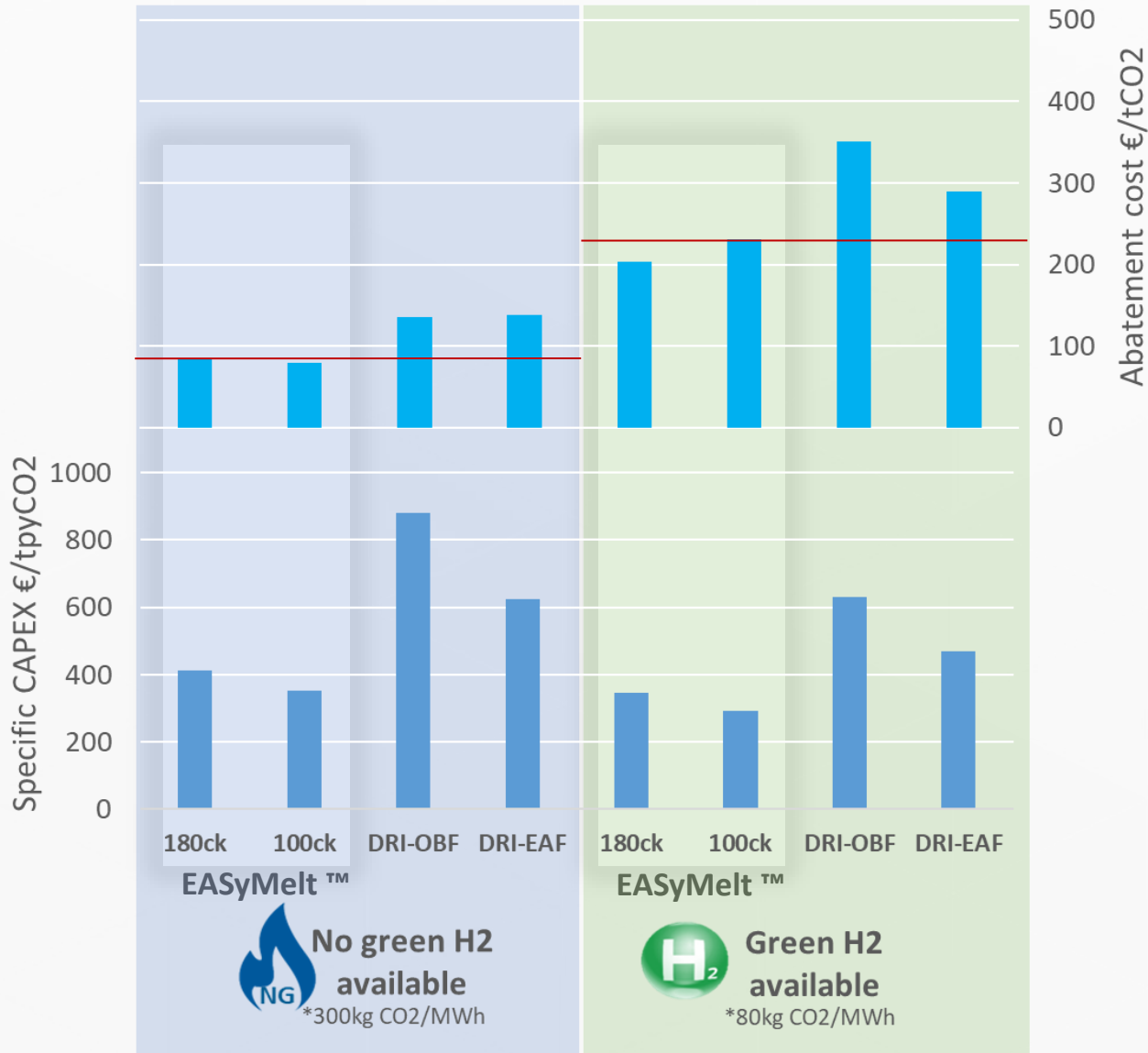


OECD EU-28, emission factor of 300kg/MWh (target 2030)

> Only 47 kg more or 2,5% less reduction in CO₂ than H₂-DRI/OBF route

CO₂
711 kg/t LS
-61%

CO₂ abatement cost efficiency

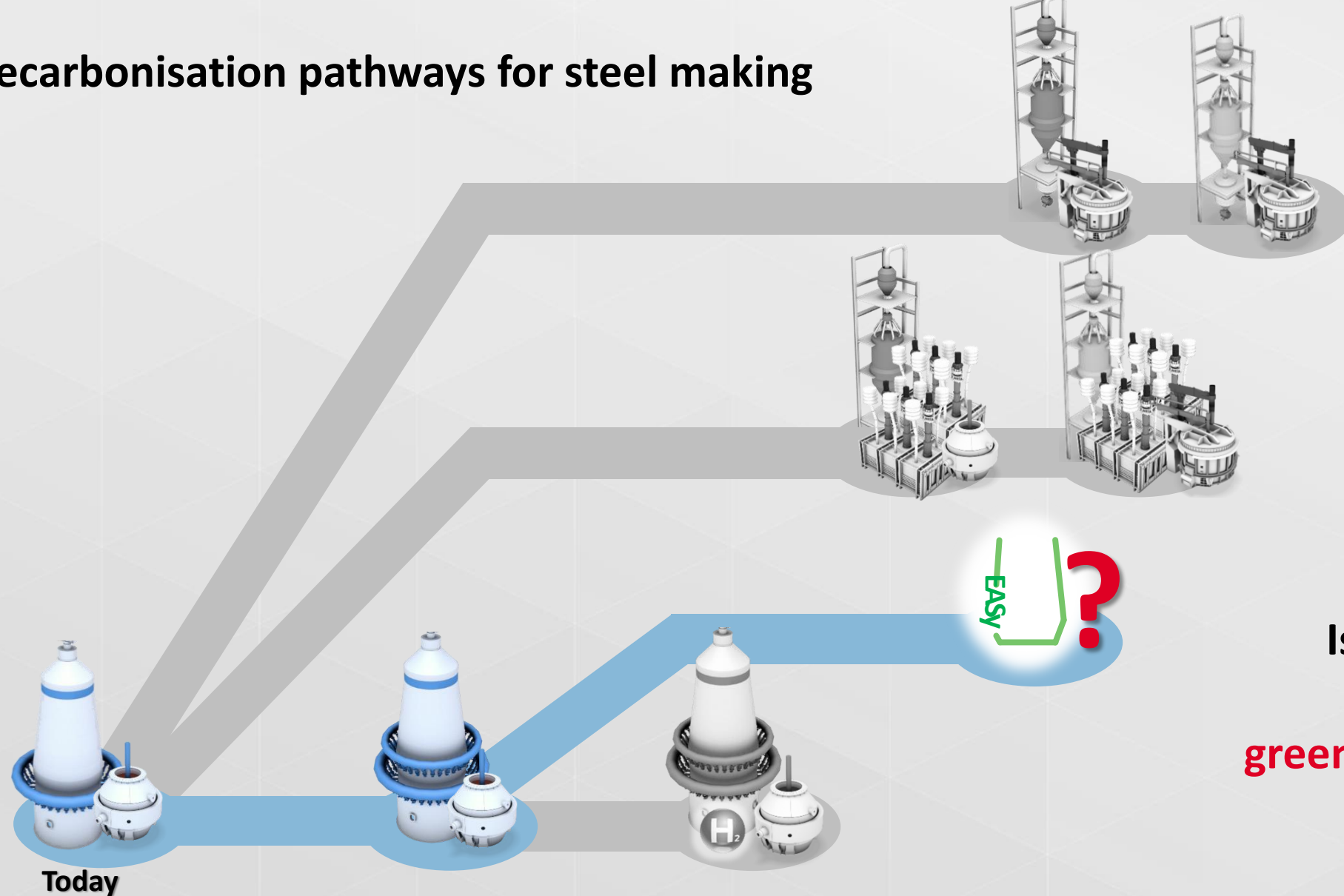


Prices used for OPEX calculation

CO ₂ emission electricity*	kg/MWh	300 / 80
LV coking coal FOB AUS	\$/t	300
Electricity	€/MWh	100
	€/GJ	28
Hydrogen	€/GJ	50
Natural gas	€/GJ	12
BF pellets premium	\$/t	75
DR pellets premium	\$/t	100
Scraps	€/t	450

- › By far lowest CO₂ abatement cost
- › **EASyMelt™** roughly **half the CAPEX** than DRI-OBF alternative
- › Overall **best financial** option!

Decarbonisation pathways for steel making



Is there a solution
**without local
green electricity, H₂ & NG?**

100%

75%

50%

25%

Net-zero



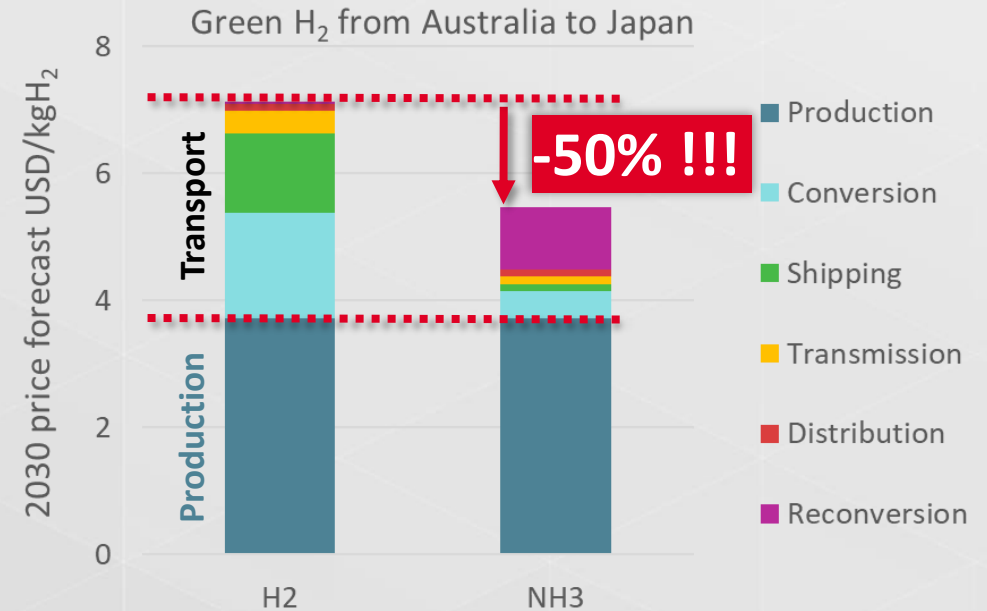
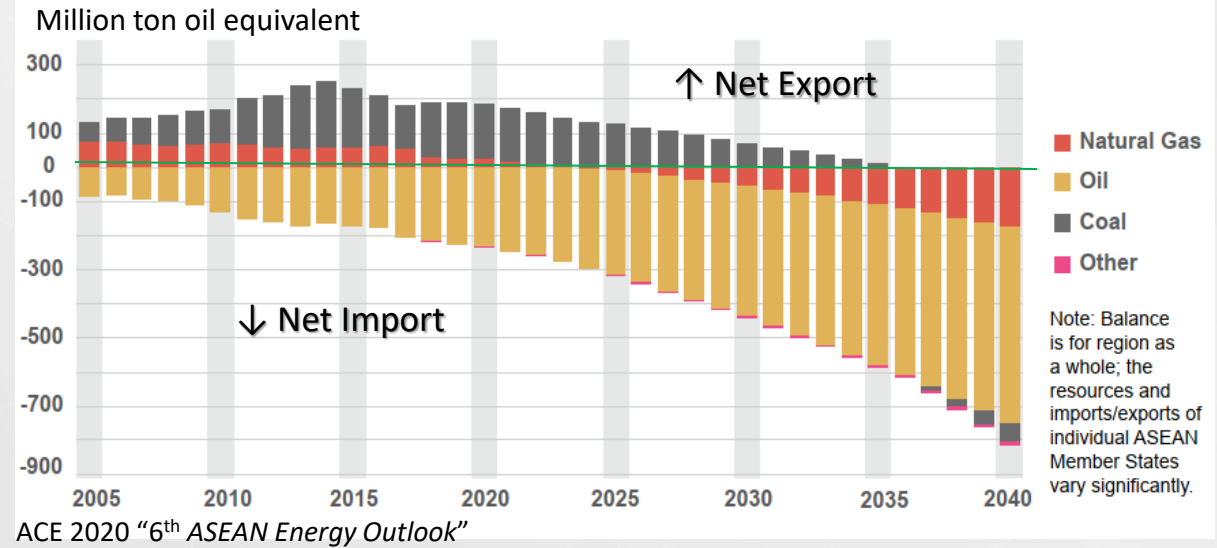
H₂ for ironmaking – a key in short supply

Some geographical areas (e.g. SEA, Japan,...)

- › **Energy deficit** → import of fossil energy today & green energy in the future

Import via ship: H₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{Conversion}}$ NH₃ (for shipping) $\xrightarrow{\text{Reconversion}}$ H₂

- › NH₃ liquefaction only at -33°C vs H₂ at -253°C
- › NH₃ infrastructure already exists! (>200 port terminals)



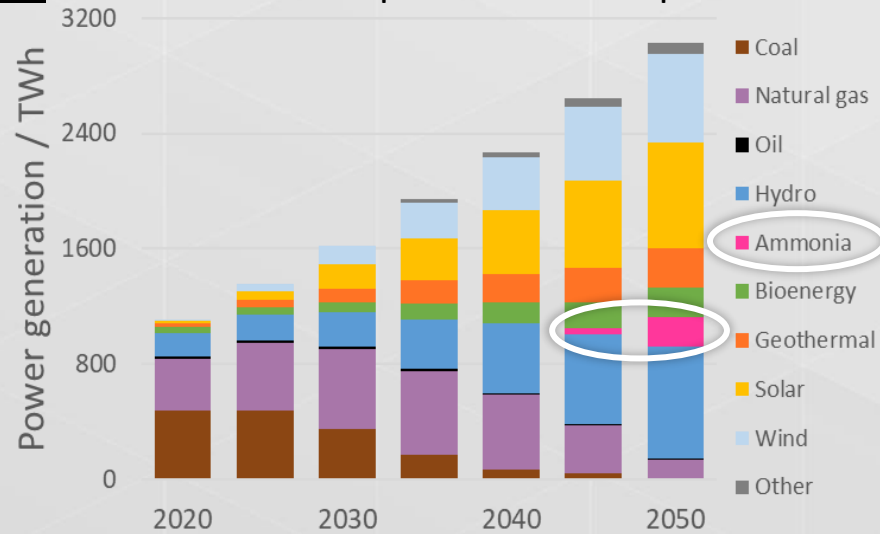
Huge momentum for NH₃ utilization

Maritime fuel: Maersk, BHP, Rio Tinto,...

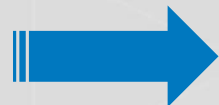
Co-firing power plants:

› **In Japan:** Ministry for Economy Trade & Industry (METI)
15 TWh → 150 TWh
(2030) (2050)

› **In SEA:** Sustainable development scenario policies



IEA: SDS policies in SEA

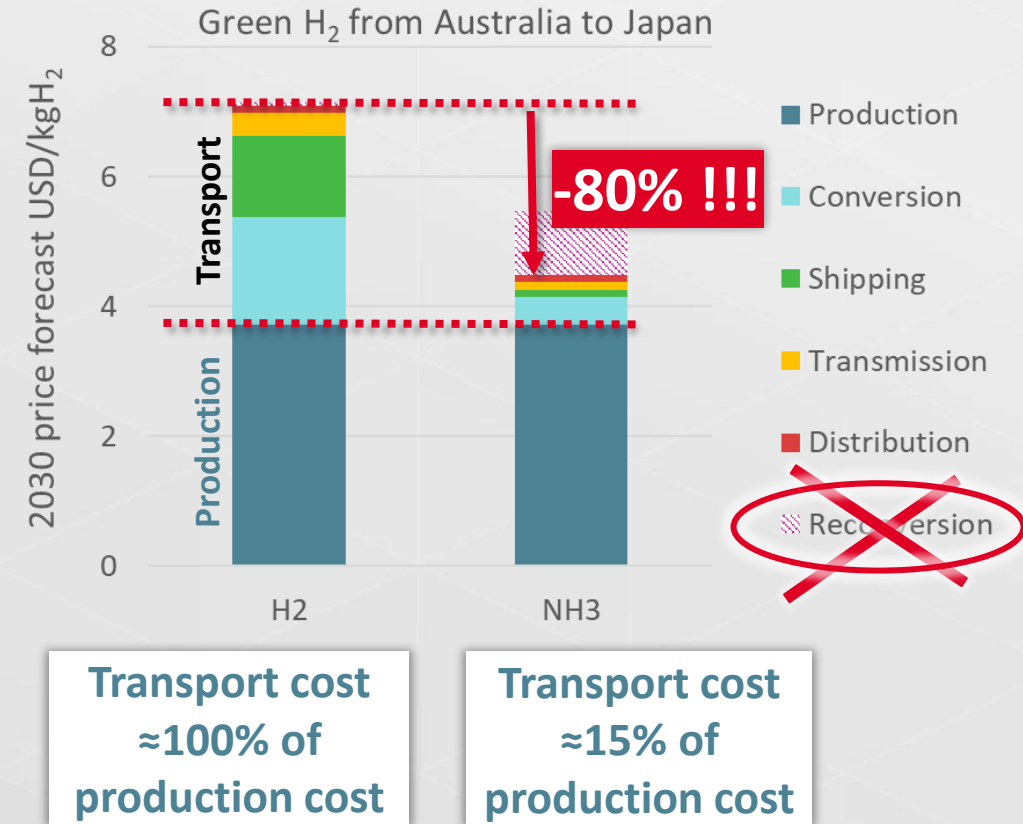
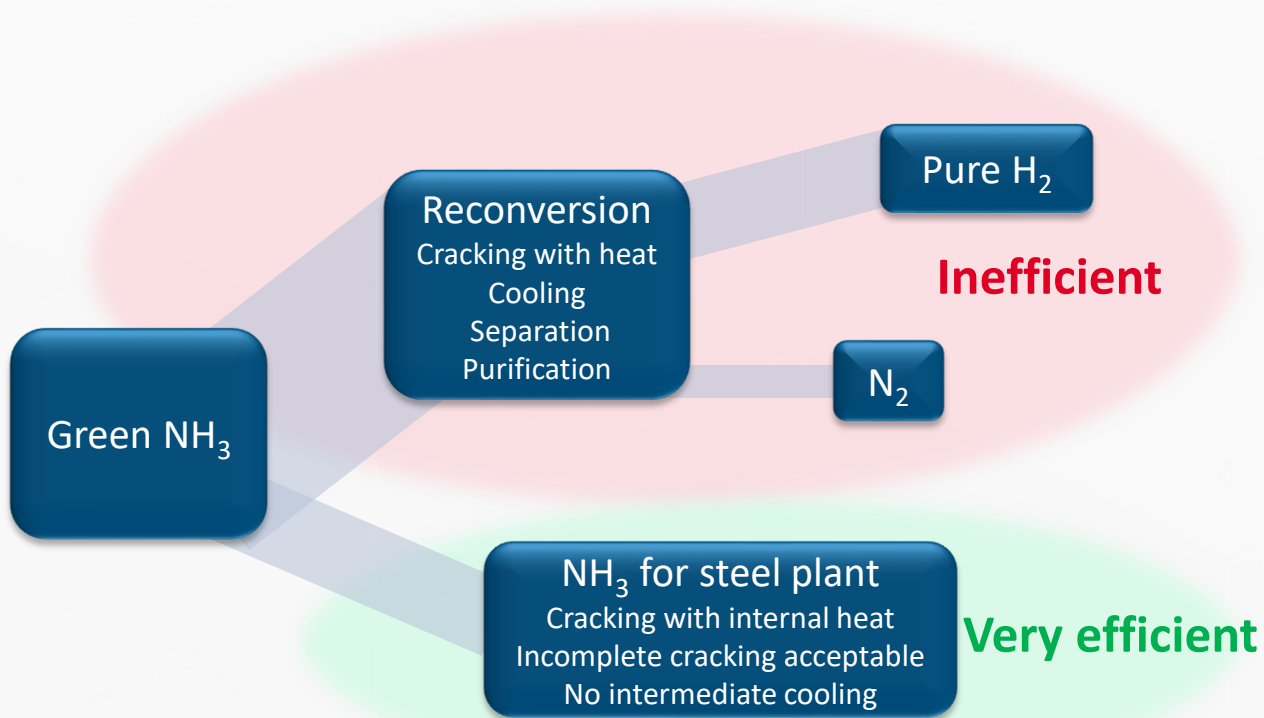


Ammonia will be used

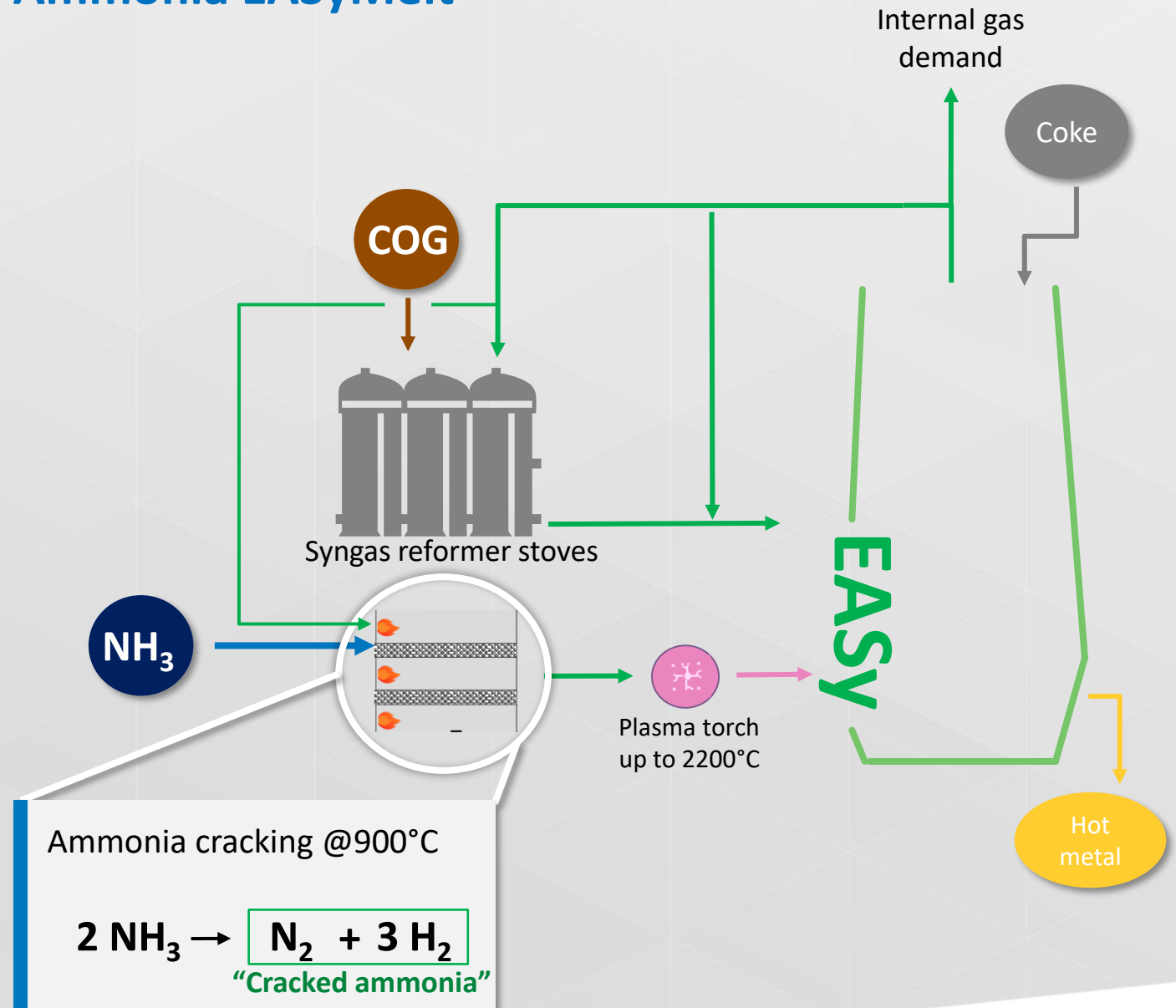
- South Korea:** SK Inc. to supply ammonia import for co-firing KOEN power plants
- Japan:** METI: Green Growth Strategy Roadmap for fuel ammonia
Ammonia Energy Council
IHI, JERA, MHI, JGC, ...
- Thailand:** TGS with thyssenkrupp, Black&Veatch study on green ammonia production plant
- Malaysia:** Tenaga Nasional with IHI & Petronas ammonia co-firing tests in Kajang
- Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia:** cooperation with Japanese METI on ammonia co-firing
- Singapore:** Jurong Port in Singapore: Study with MHI & JERA for a 100% 60MW ammonia power plant
- Australia:** BHP signs letter of intent for Australia-East Asia iron ore green corridor using green ammonia

Advantage of the steel industry using green NH₃

- › Fuel cells/chemical industry: **reconversion cost**
- › Steel industry: **direct usage** possible



Ammonia EASyMelt™



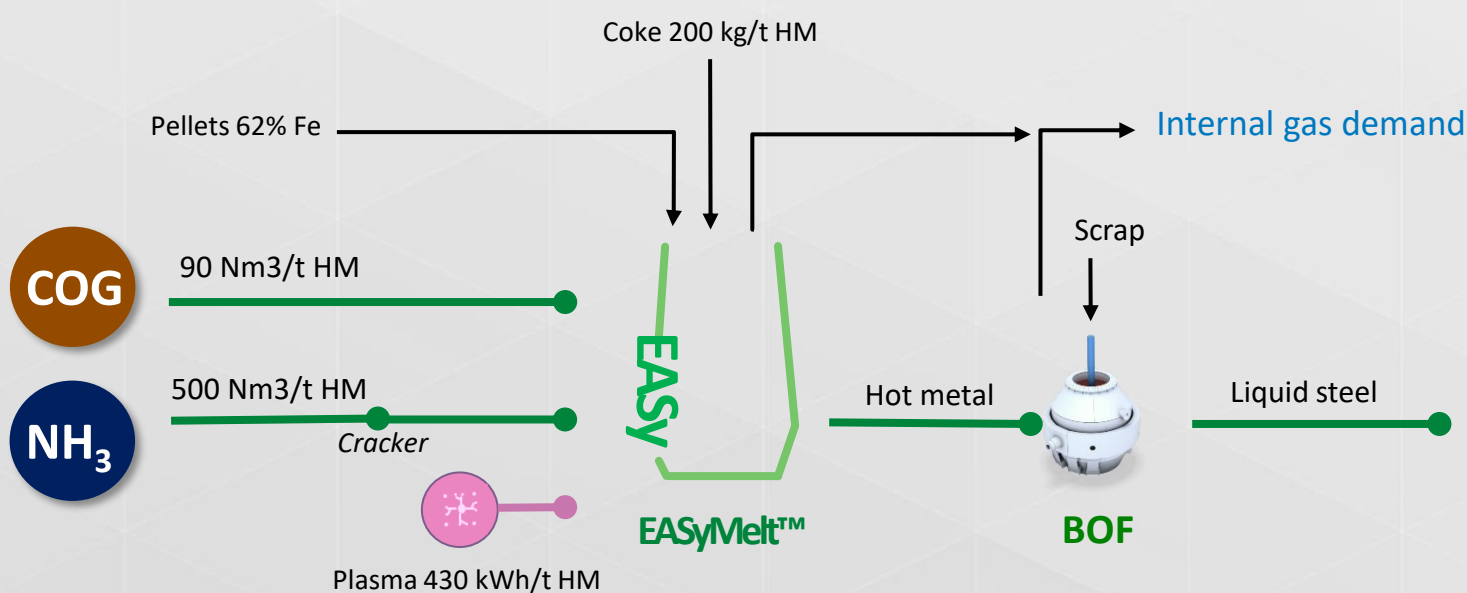
Successful reduction test of pellets @800°C with cracked ammonia by Paul Wurth SMS



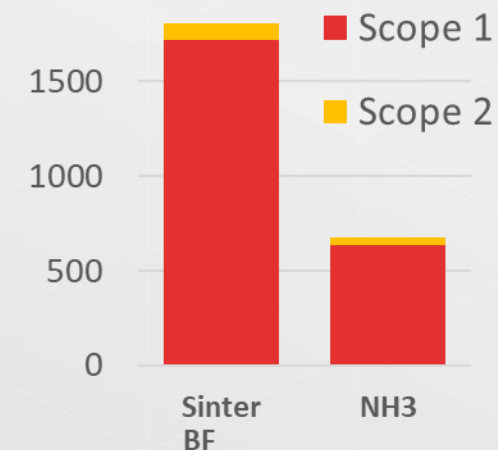
>95% metallization



EASyMelt™ low carbon furnace 200 kg coke rate with NH₃



CO₂ emissions [kg/t LS]



OECD EU-28, emission factor of 80kg/MWh (target 2050)

> Huge reduction thanks to NH₃ import

CO₂
676 kg/t LS
-62%

Import HBI as carrier for green energy

Lower transportation costs

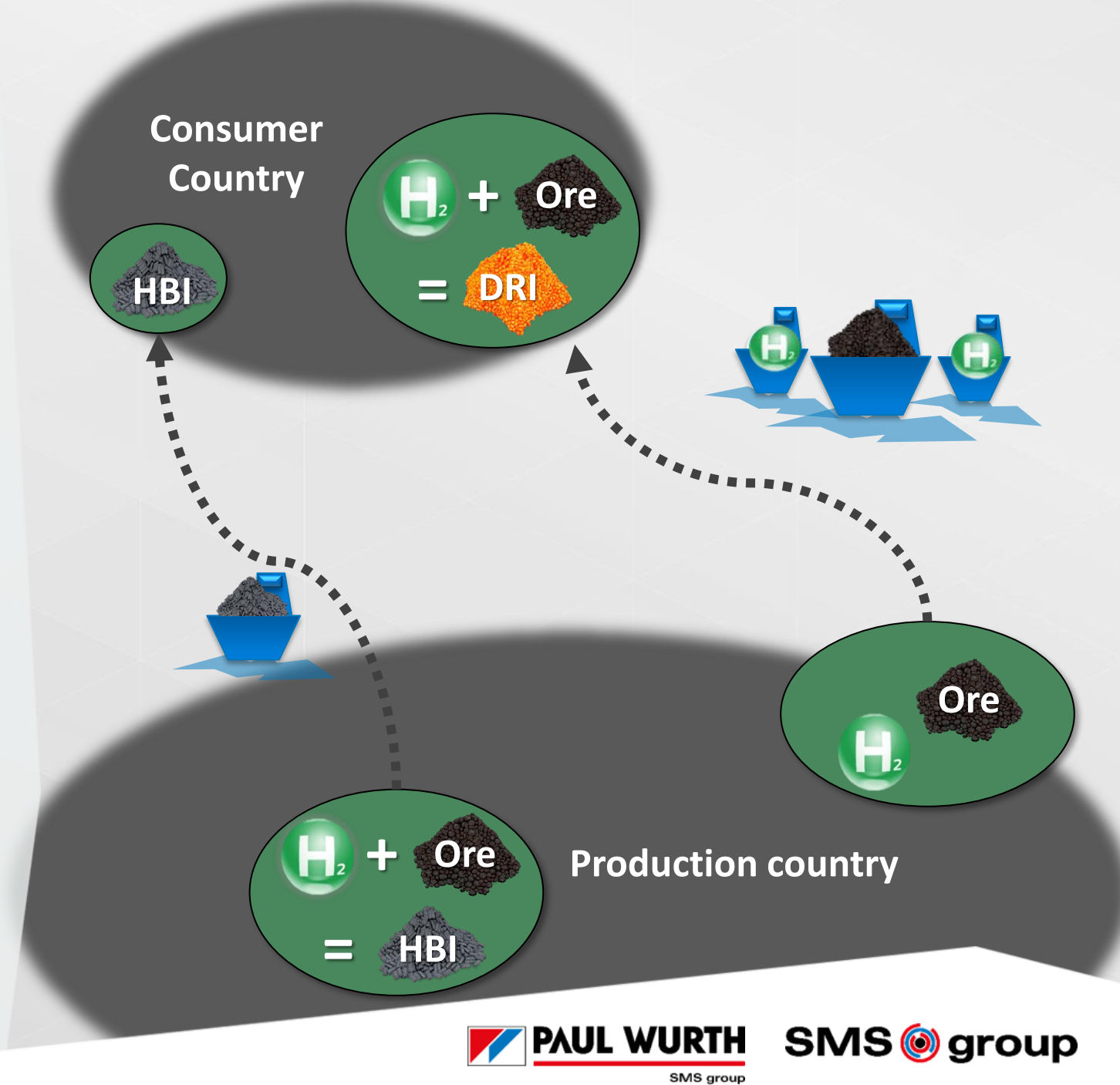
- › Easy handling/storage compared to LH_2
- › Lower mass to be transported (no O_2)

Reduced local energy requirement

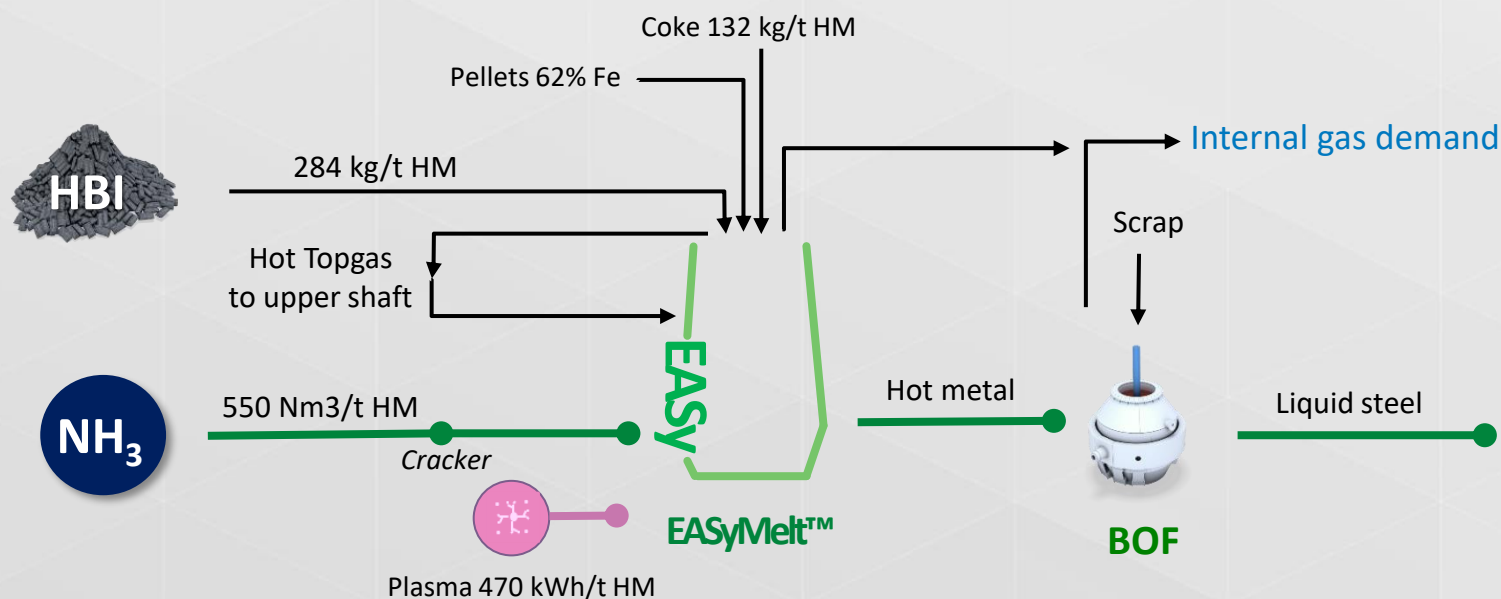
- › Reduced energy importation costs

Import overseas HBI

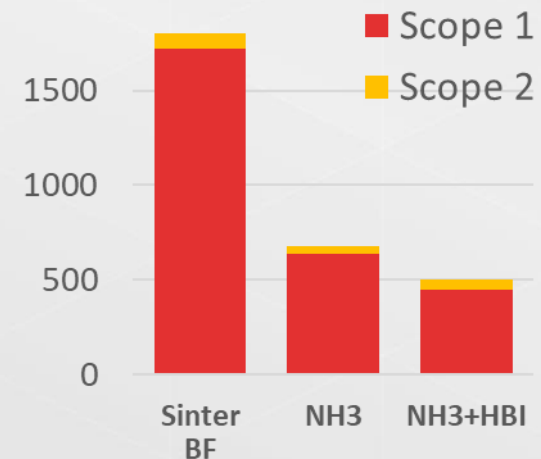
- › Ideally used in a DR-smelting process
- › **EASyMelt™ shaft injection enables** maximum HBI amount & efficiency



EASyMelt™ low carbon furnace 132 kg coke rate with NH₃ and HBI



CO₂ emissions [kg/t LS]

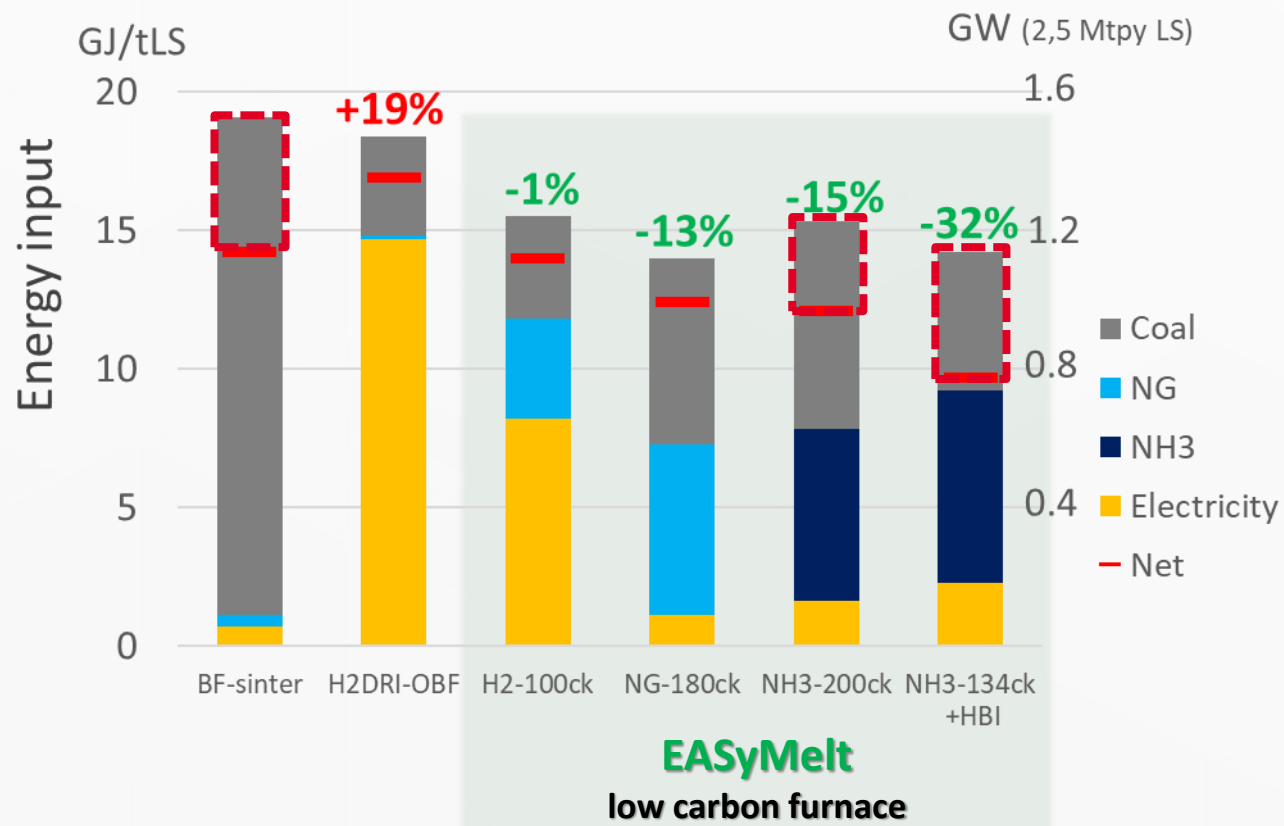


OECD EU-28, emission factor of 80kg/MWh (target 2050)

> Huge reduction thanks to efficient HBI usage

CO₂
 503 kg/t LS
 -72%

Energy input



Energy efficiency with EASyMelt™

- › Less energy import, lower net input
- › Low local green electricity demand
- › Enough **export gas** to maintain power plant with NH3!



Steelmakers can remain **independent of local energy supply!**

Outlook for the EASyMelt™

Paul Wurth new concept

- ✓ Maintain existing plant setup & low CAPEX
- ✓ Use ore from traditional mining operations
- ✓ Flexible green energy usage: H2 and NH3

Low risk concept steps

- ✓ Flexible implementation according to political requirements
- ✓ Individual technologies all have **already been used at industrial scale**
- ✓ PW development since 3 years: pilot plant dry reformer, completed engineering for shaft injection, ...

Next step

 Collaboration with steel plant partner to **stepwise industrialize** EASyMelt™