

**TATA STEEL**

 WeAlsoMakeTomorrow



**IIM**  
Metallurgy  
Materials Engineering

*Presents*

International Conference on  
**GREEN & SUSTAINABLE IRON MAKING**

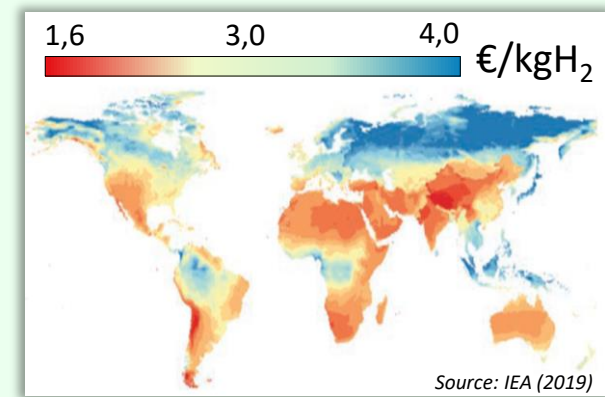
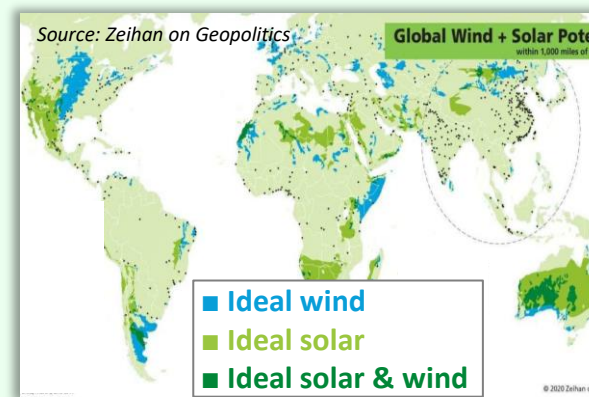
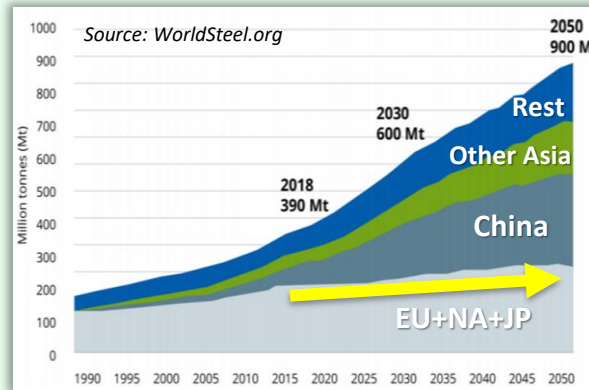
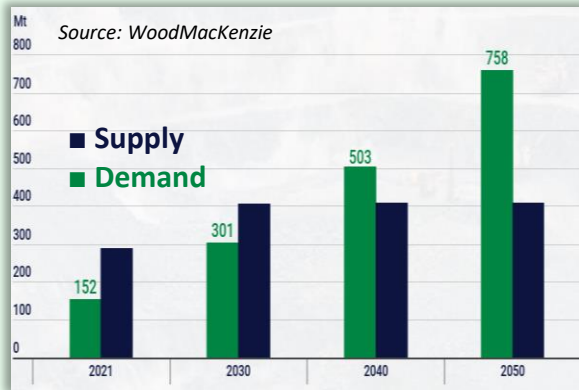
January 17 – 18, 2024

Title of Paper: Future of green ironmaking using BF/BOF route

Presented By: Peter Kinzel



# Future feedstock challenges of green steel



## DR pellet availability

- Limited availability
- Growing demand
- High premium

Need for  
**FLEXIBLE ORE SOLUTION**

## End-of-life scrap availability

- Limited availability
- Growth in demand
- Contaminated scrap (Cu)

Need for  
**PRIMARY STEELMAKING**

## Green electricity availability

- Unequal availability of sun, wind & free usable land
- High cost & scope 2 emissions in some regions

Need for  
**POWER AUTONOMY**

## Hydrogen availability

- Unequal green hydrogen production cost
- Immature supply chain
- Small volumes, high costs

Need for  
**FLEXIBLE H2 USAGE**

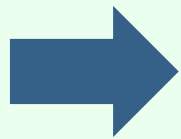
# Indian iron ore

“Indian hematite ... can have higher percentage of alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  **up to 7%**)...”

– Indian Bureau of Mines (ibm.gov.in)

## Indian medium-low grade ores in EAF:

- ›  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is an acid gangue! EAF Basicity  $B_3 \sim 2$   
→ higher lime requirement
- › Increased slag rate → increased FeO losses
- › Higher electric energy consumption
- › Higher electrode erosion
- › Increased tap to tap time → Lower productivity



**Blast furnace is more suitable for medium-low grade ores with high alumina**

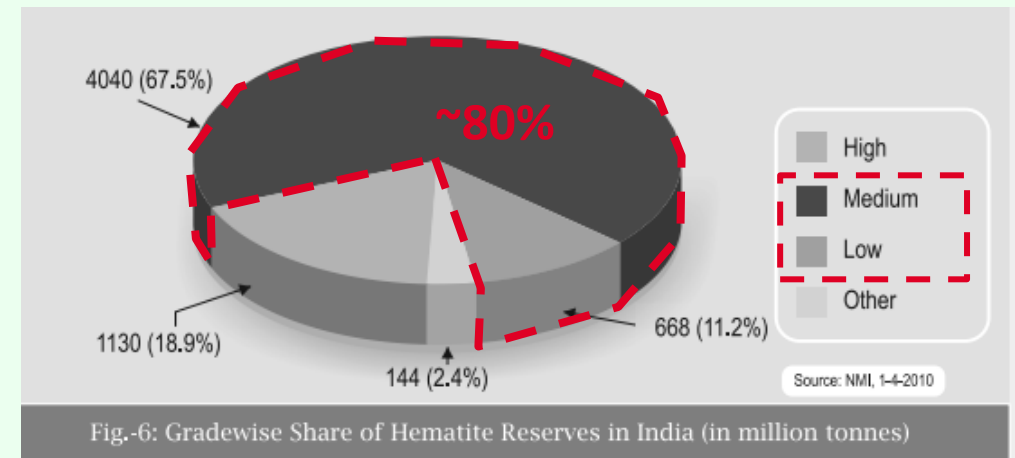
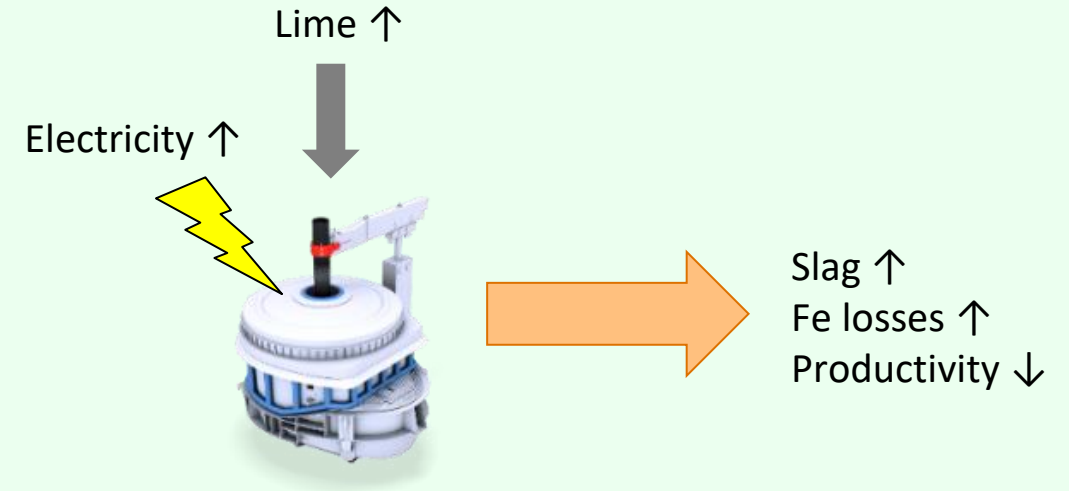


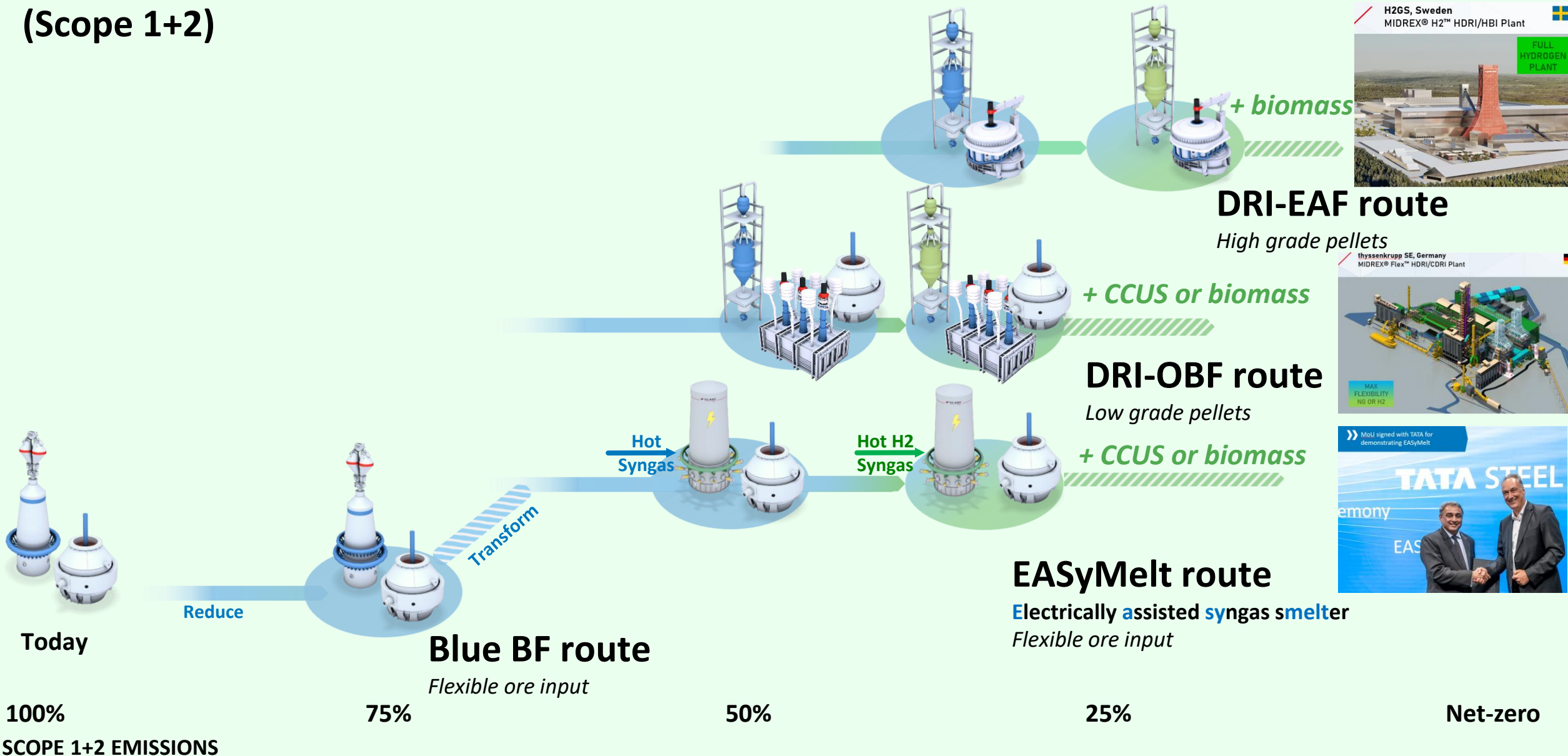
Fig.-6: Gradewise Share of Hematite Reserves in India (in million tonnes)

- Indian Bureau of Mines (ibm.gov.in)

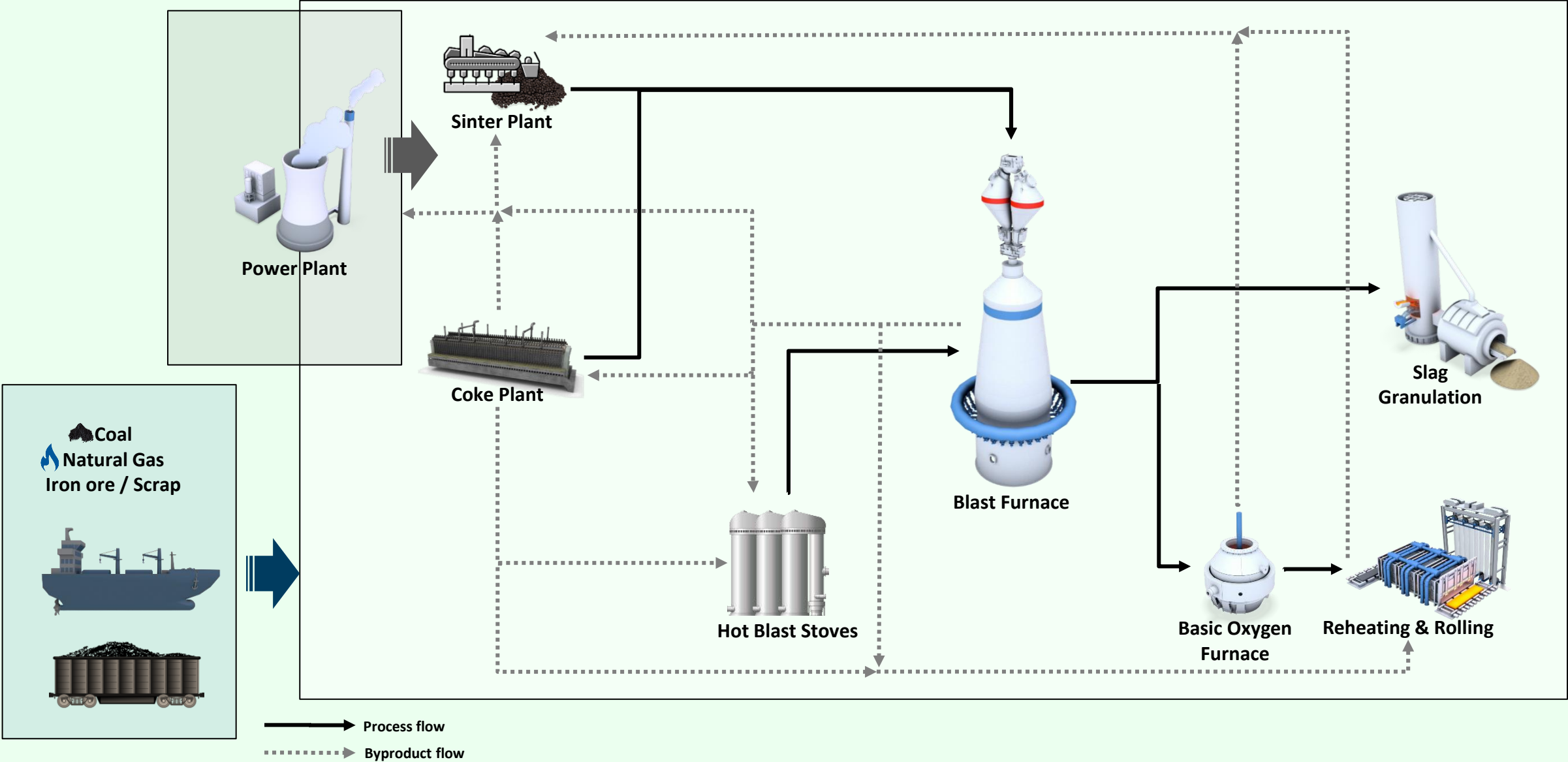
# Decarbonisation pathways for ore based steel making (Scope 1+2)

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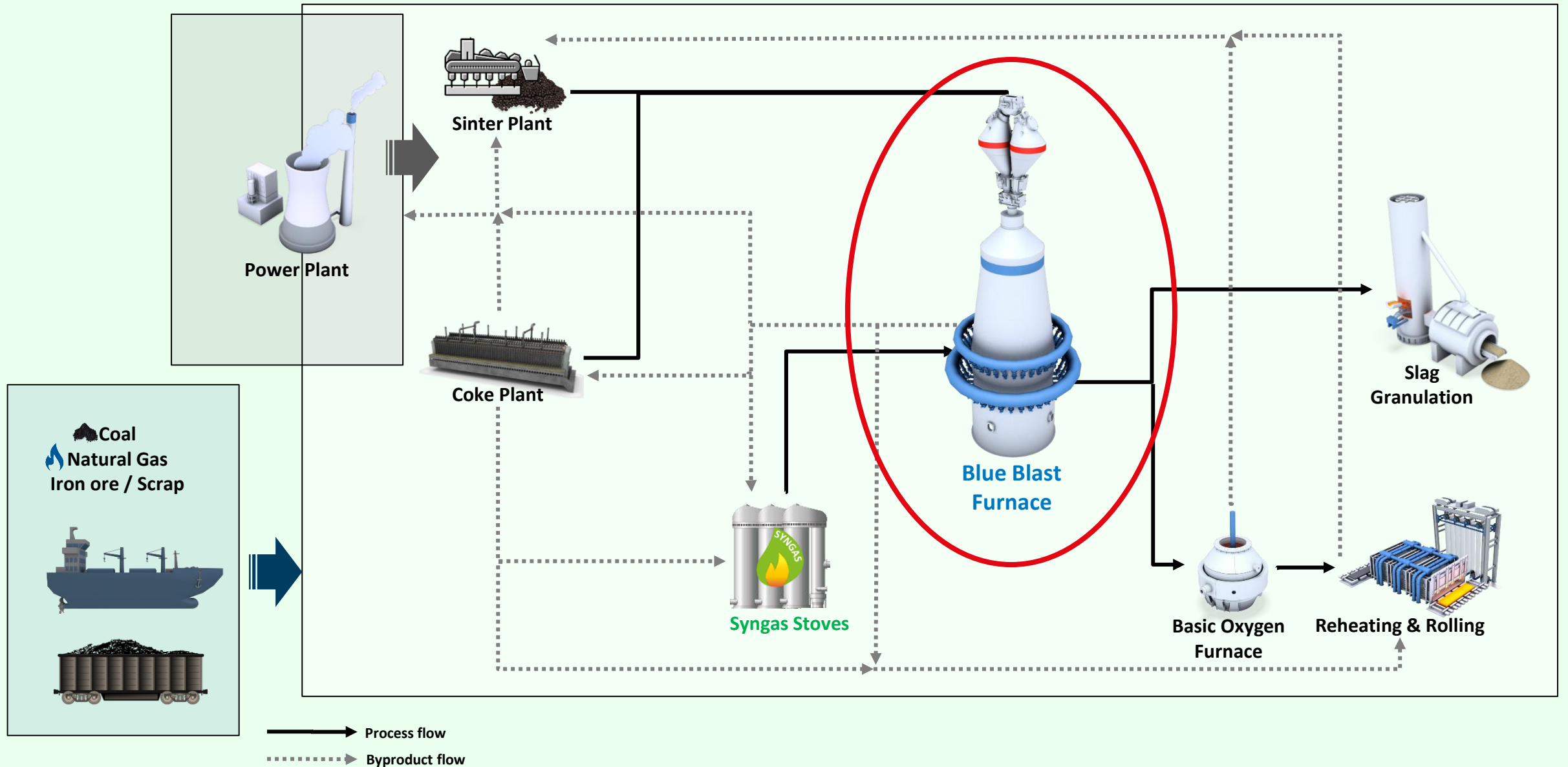
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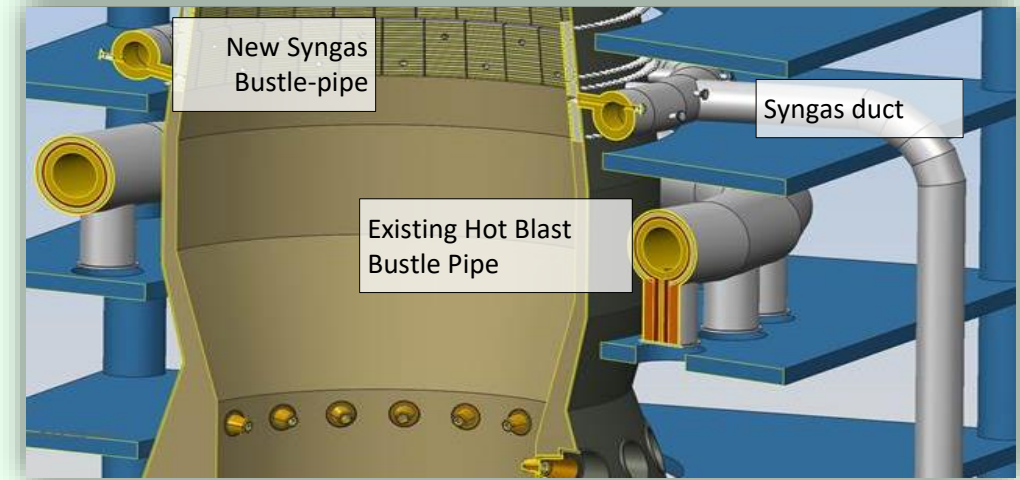
# Current steel plant configuration



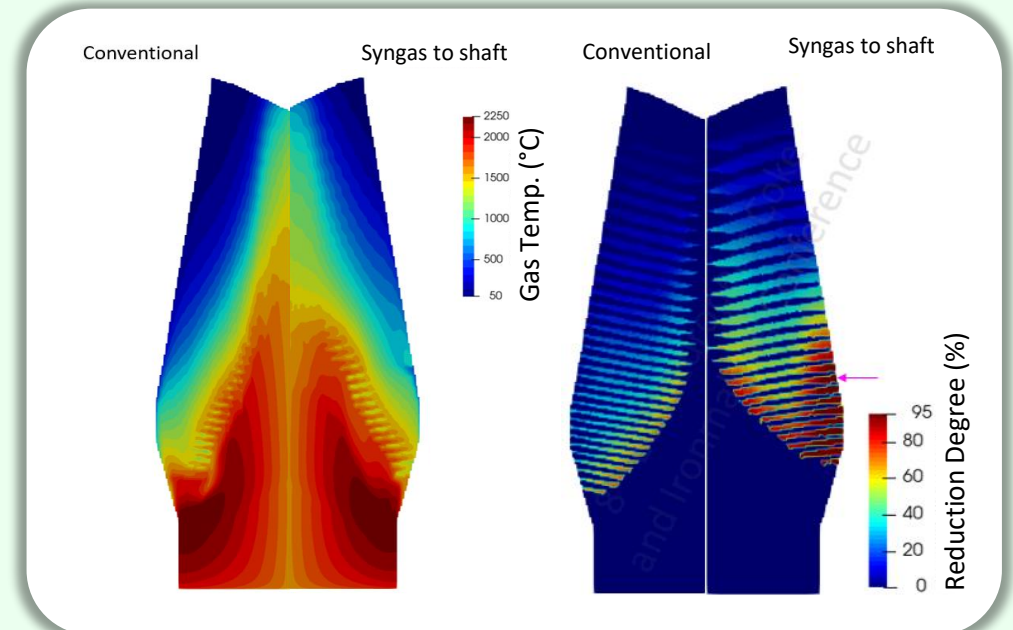
# First decarbonisation step



# Shaft injection

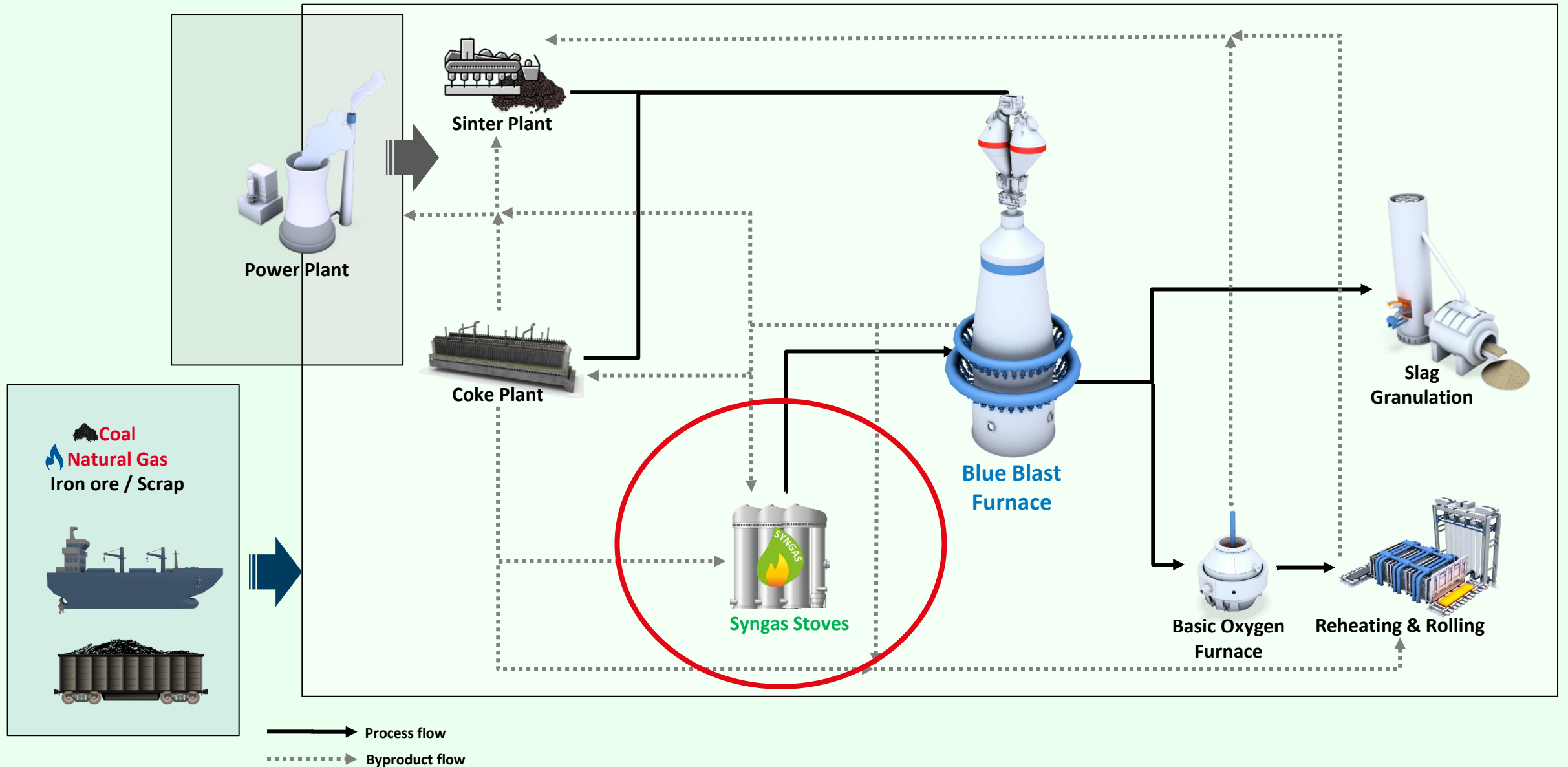


- ✓ **Thermal energy input** for endothermic reactions & heating
  - increased topgas temperature
  - more HBI/scrap charging possible
  - more auxiliary fuel (H<sub>2</sub>,CH<sub>4</sub>,COG,...) with O<sub>2</sub> at tuyere possible
- ✓ **Reducing gas input** → less coke consumed for iron ore reduction
- ✓ Pushing bosh gas towards furnace centre → **reduced wall-channeling**



» -32% CO<sub>2</sub> COG, H<sub>2</sub>, pellet, HBI/scrap

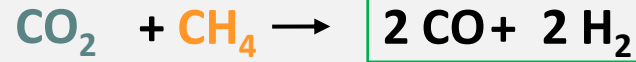
# First decarbonisation step



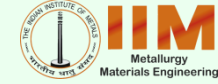


# Dry reforming

Dry reforming

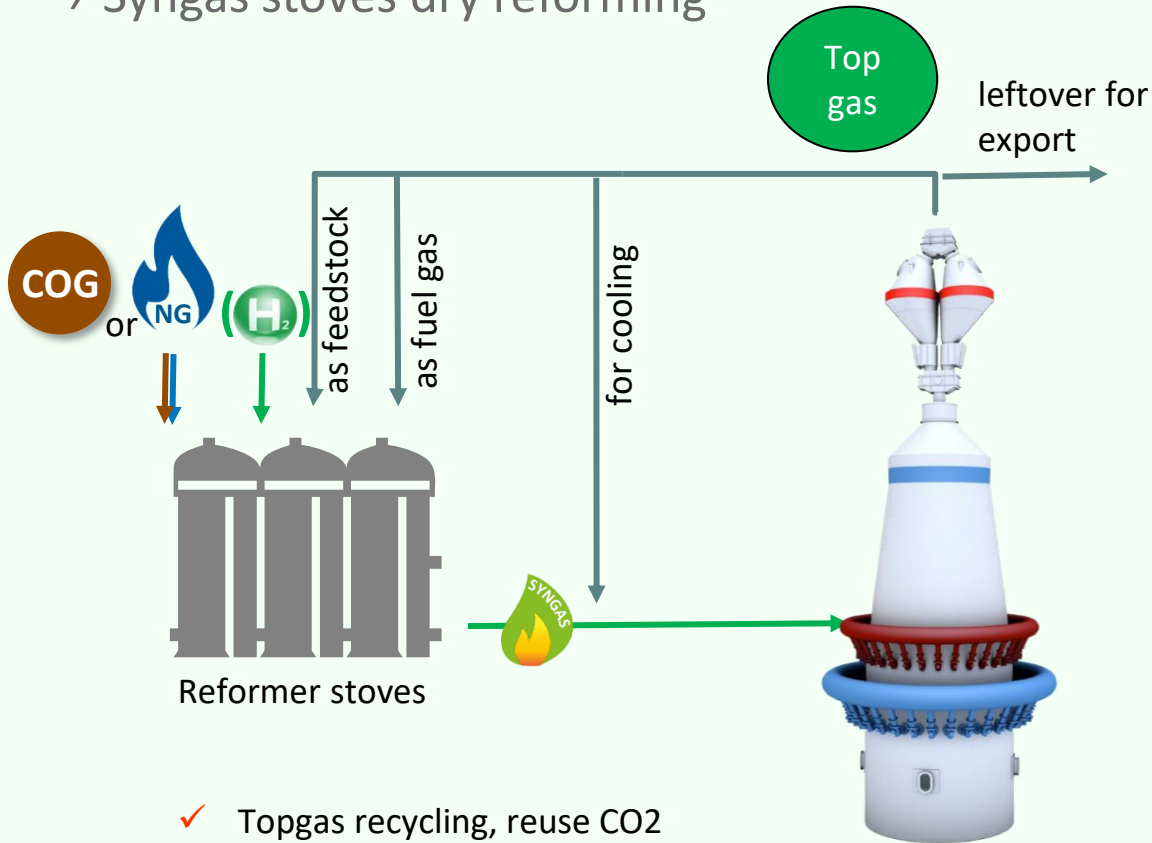


"Syngas"



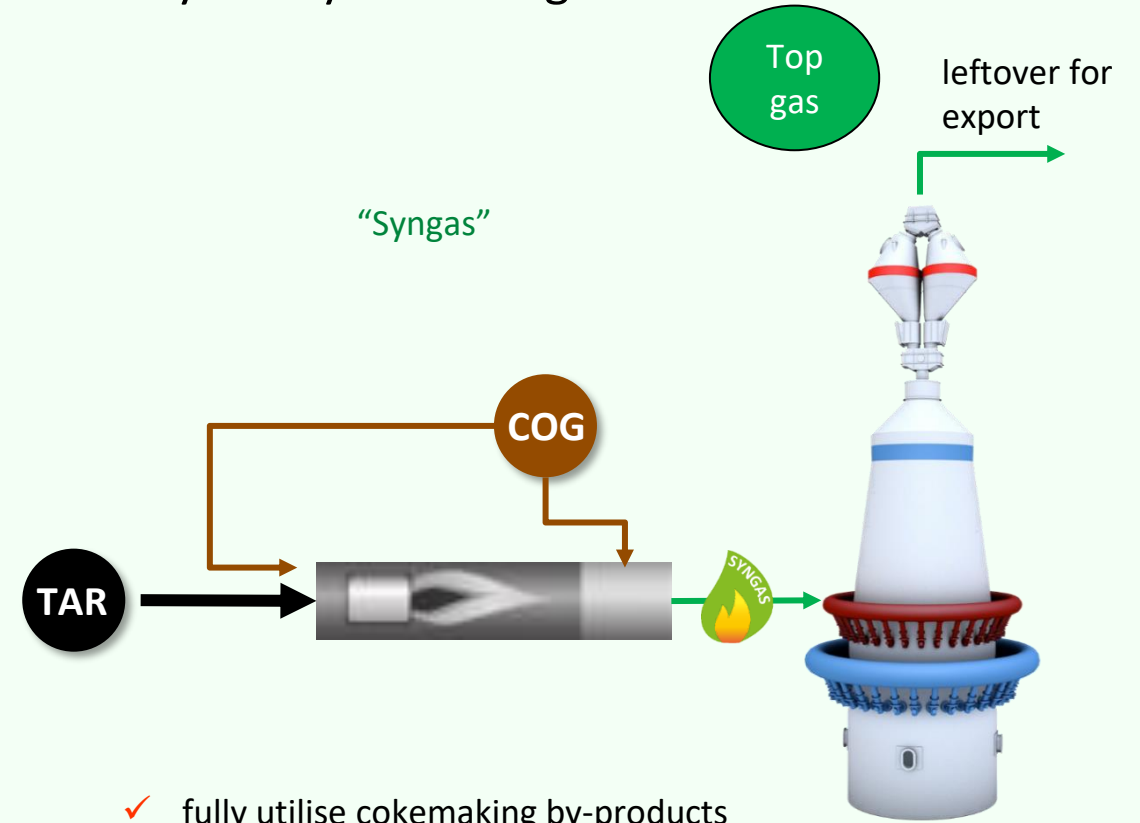
Patent pending

## › Syngas stoves dry reforming



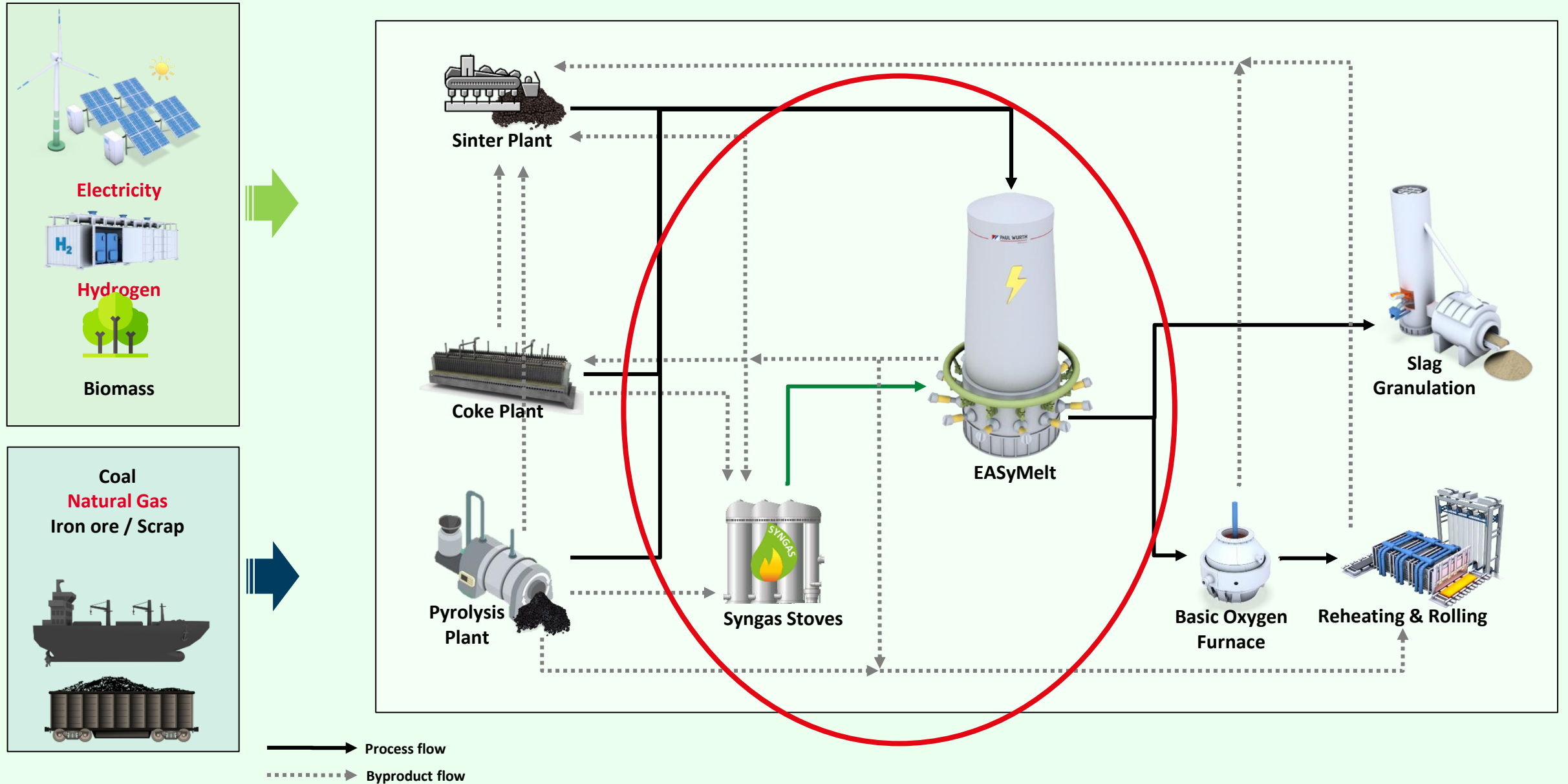
- ✓ Topgas recycling, reuse CO2
- ✓ Possibility for H2 heating

## › Oxytar dry reforming

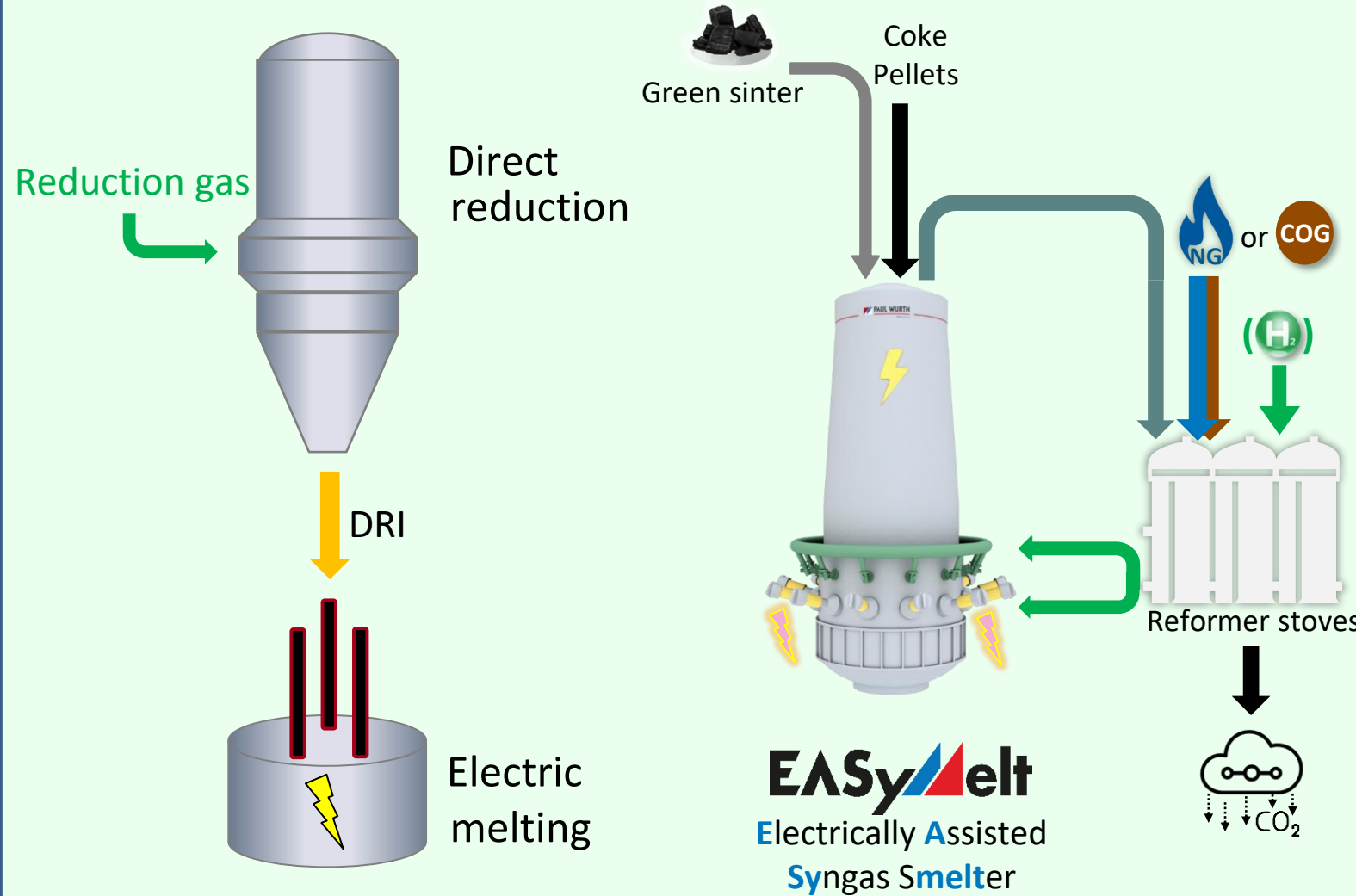


- ✓ fully utilise cokemaking by-products
- ✓ keep topgas for downstream processes

# Future steel plant configuration



# Novel DR-Smelter for net-zero CO<sub>2</sub>



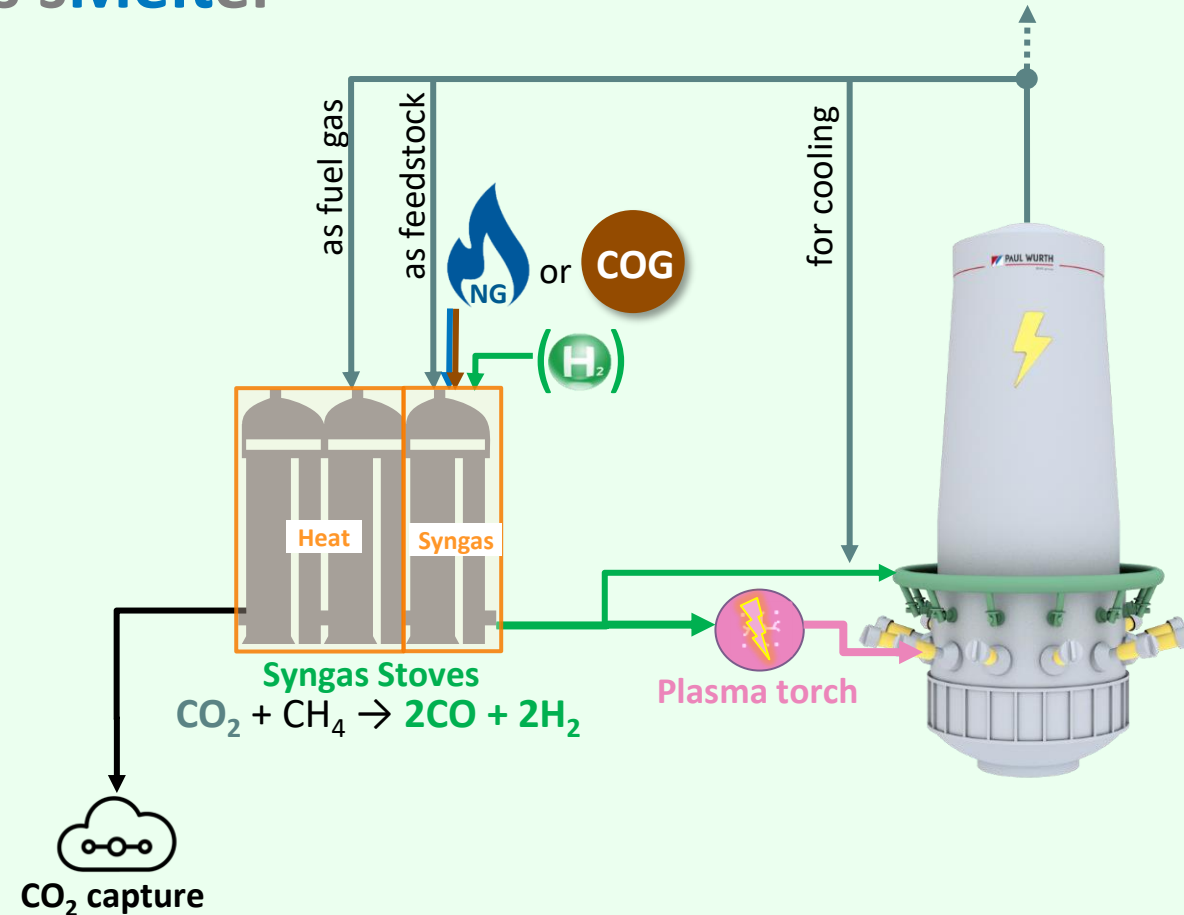
## EASyMelt™ features


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



# EASyelt - Electrically Assisted Syngas sMelter

## Key changes

- a) No blast, little consumption of cold oxygen  
No PCI, nor auxiliary fuel injection
- b) Instead: Externally generated syngas (H<sub>2</sub>+CO)
- c) Top gas is recycled with the help of NG and/or COG
- d) Syngas injection at lower shaft & tuyere
- e) Tuyere syngas superheated to ≈2000°C by plasma



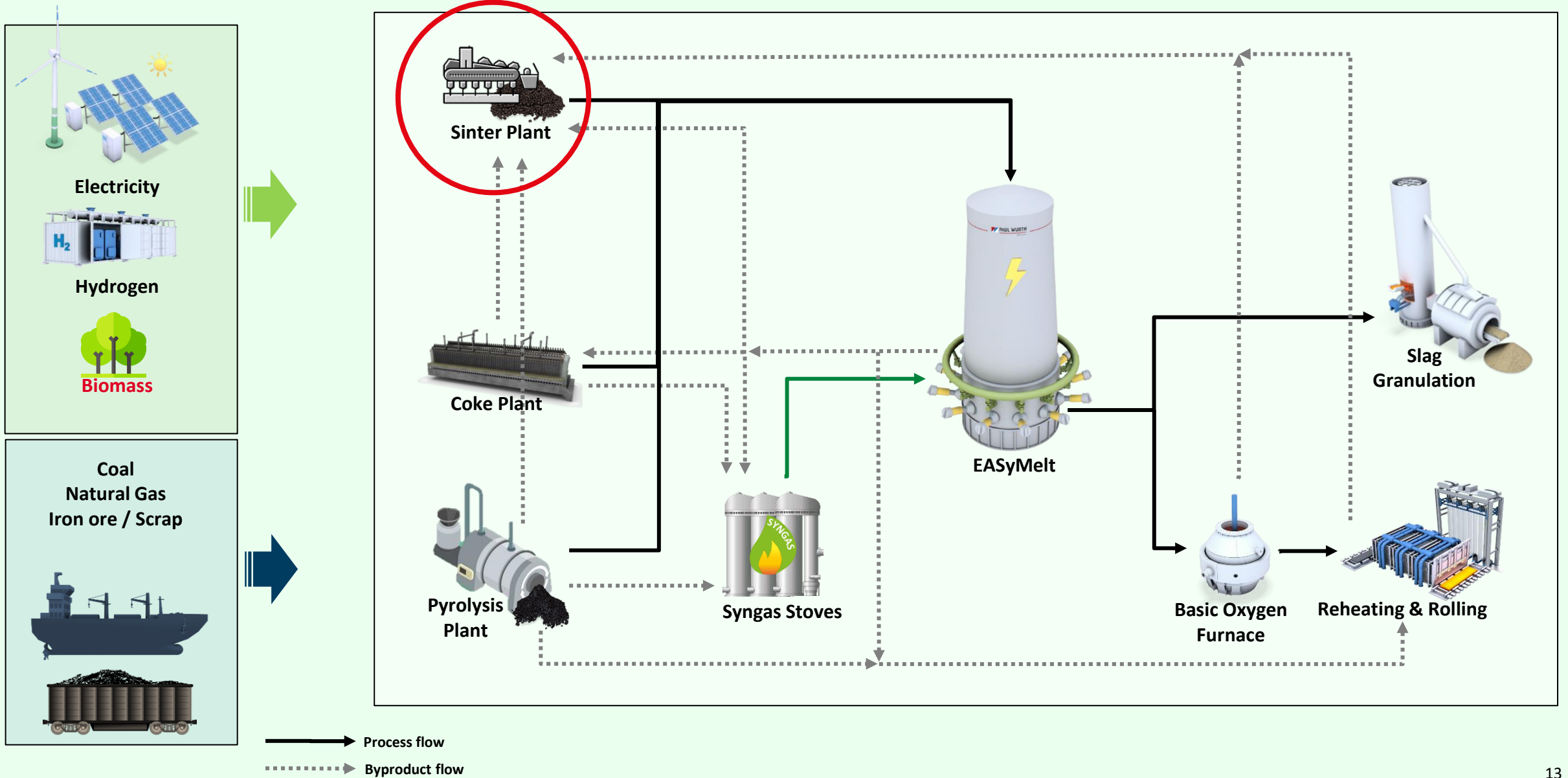
>> -43% CO<sub>2</sub> 

>> -61% CO<sub>2</sub>  + 

✓ Climate-neutral by carbon capture >>>

➡ Target coke rate of 180-100  $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{t}_{\text{Hot metal}}}$

# Future steel plant configuration



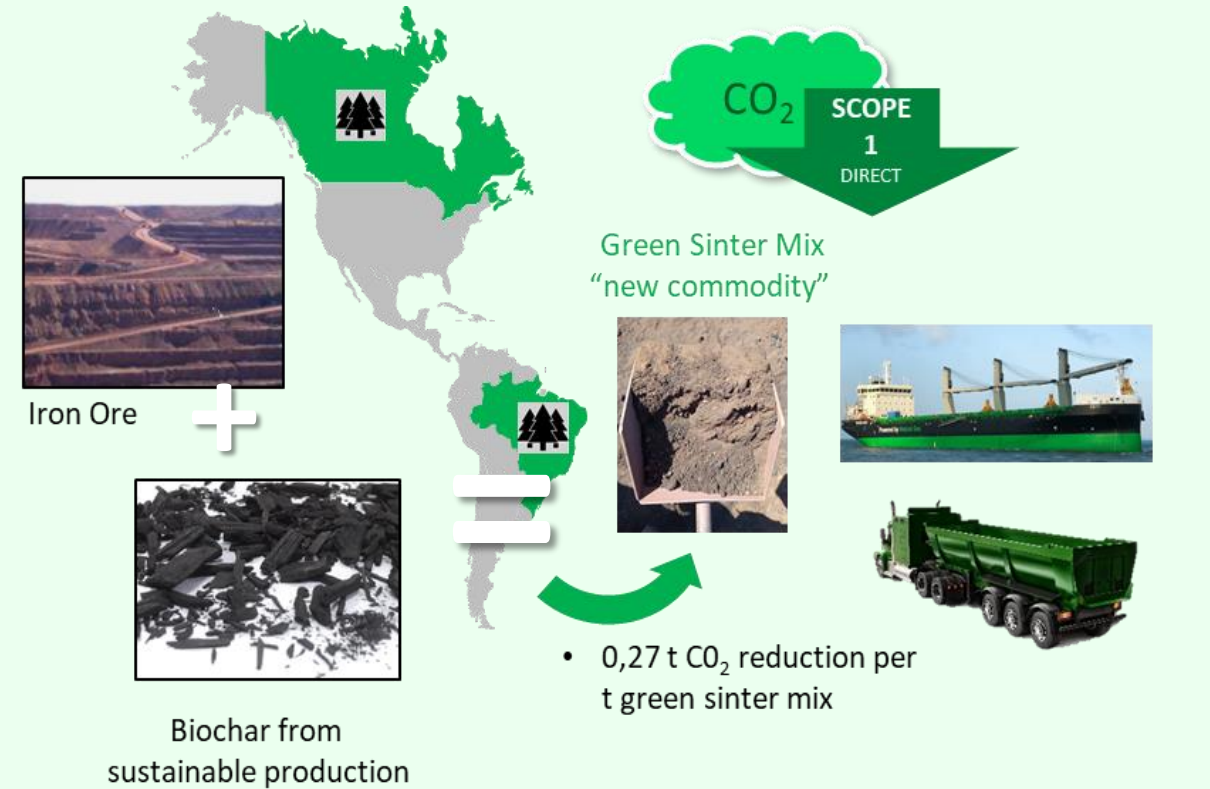
# Sinter plant

## Maintain unique advantages :

- › flexible utilisation of low cost iron ore grades  
(no vulnerability to high pellet premium prices)
- › integration of steel plant by-products

## Decarbonize with biomass:

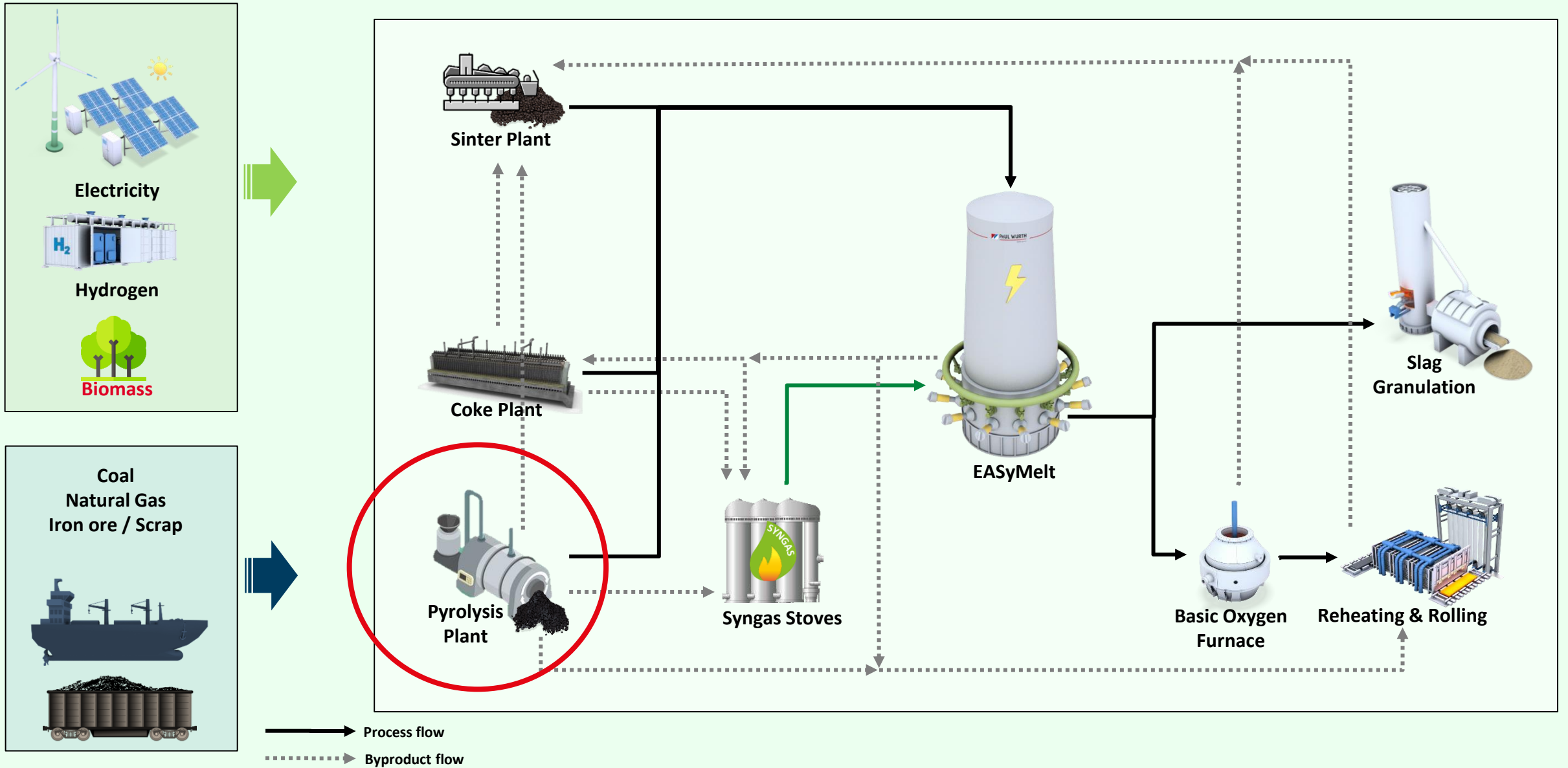
- › **Integrated** pyrolysis plant co-located with a steel plant can provide **biochar** and also **bio-fuelgas**
- › **Distributed** pyrolysis plant co-located with an iron ore mine can provide biomass & ore together as **green sinter feed mixture**



Green sinter feed mixture  
➔ = **economical transport vehicle**  
& **CO<sub>2</sub> lean sinter feed material**

No "pure" charcoal import ➔ Reduced **DUST EMISSION**  
Reduced **INFLAMMATION RISK**

# Future steel plant configuration



# Biomass Pyrolysis Plant

**High added value application** needed:

- › **Sinter Plant:** energy & enabler for recycling and standard ore usage
- › **EAF:** energy & enabler for nitrogen removal and slag foaming

➡ *High C-fix requirement*

**SMS solution: Integrate by-product energy into steel plant**

- › **Reforming** of permanent gas & condensables

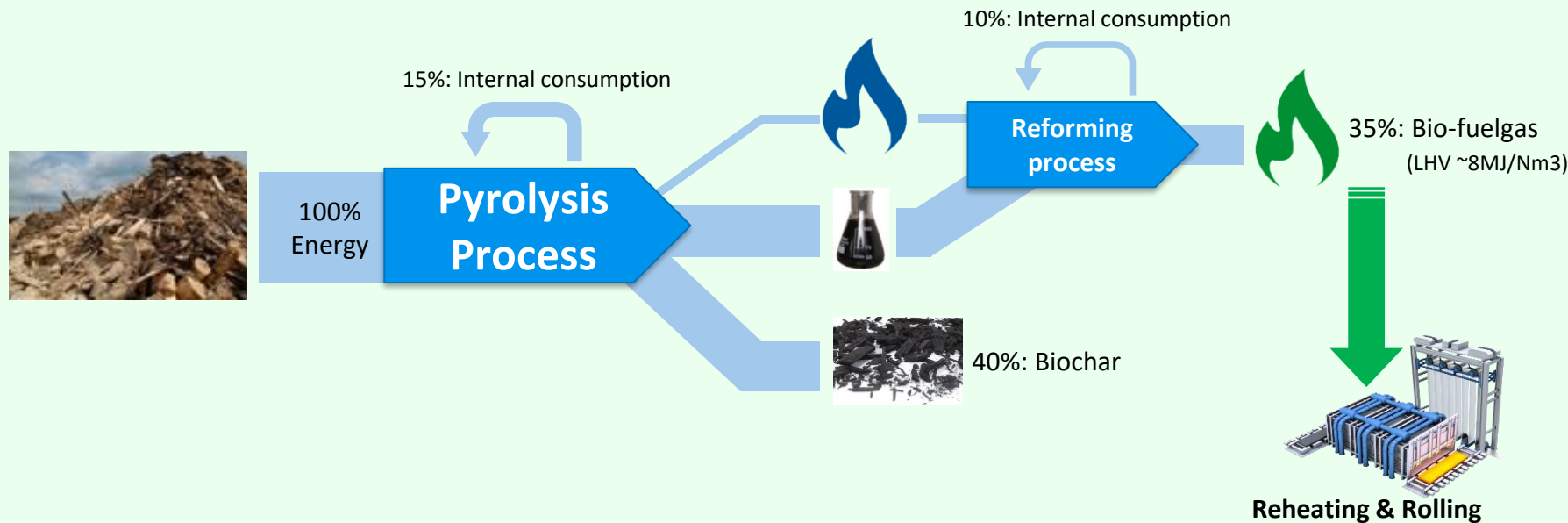
to produce a easily transportable **bio-fuelgas**, which is similar to BOF gas



**TorrCoal / Perpetual Next**  
Rotary drum technology  
(small size feedstock)



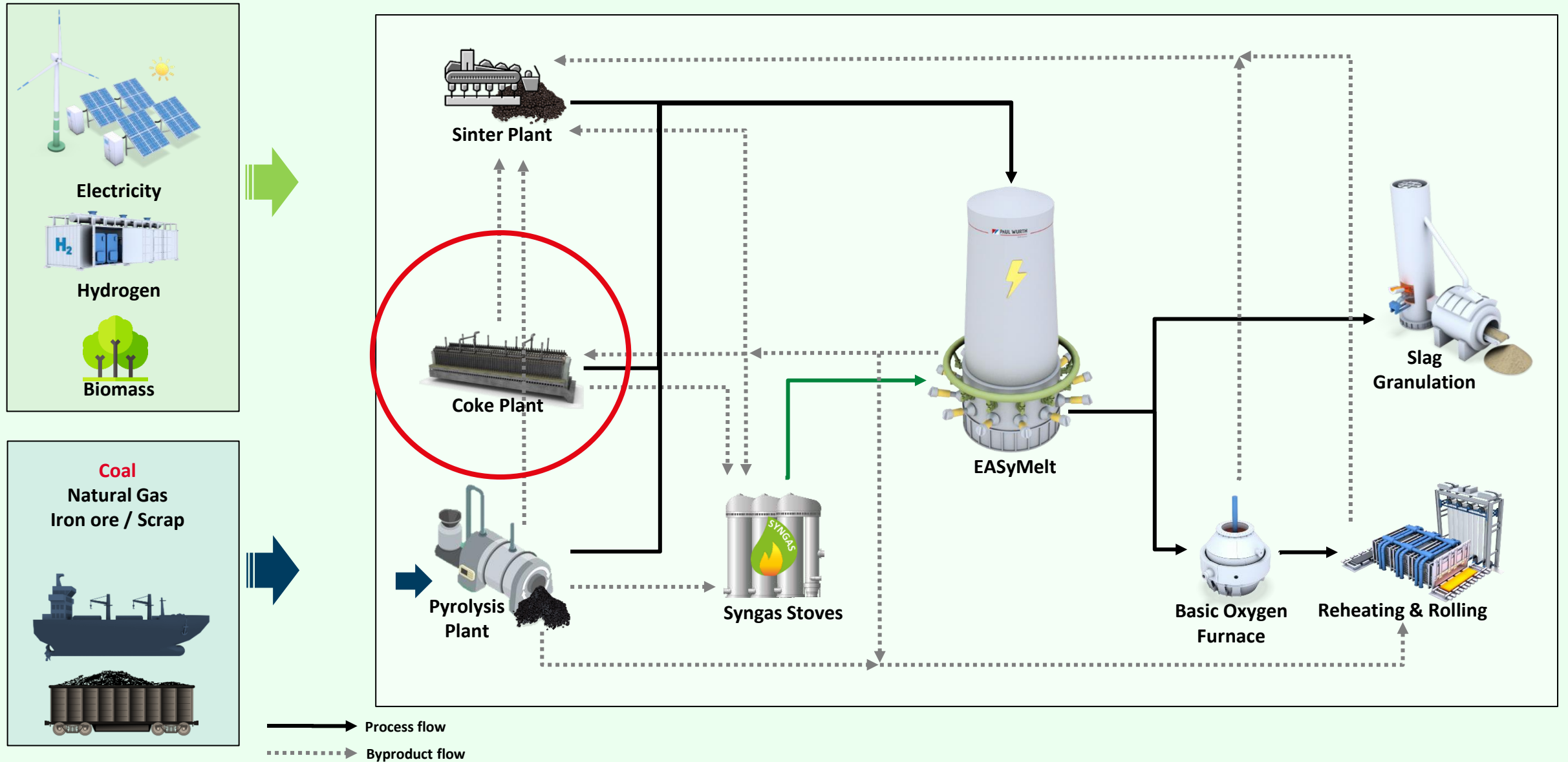
**Carboval**  
Shaft technology  
(lumpy feedstock)



**Pilot installation**  
for by-products valorisation



# Future steel plant configuration



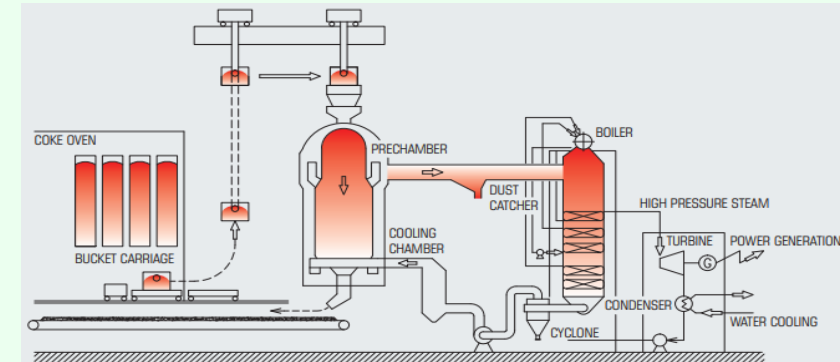
# Coke oven plant

## Low coke rate BlueBF/EASyMelt:

- › Reduced coke demand → reduced emissions at coke plant

## Solutions for future:

- › **Coke dry quenching** → improved coke quality, reduced emissions, reduced coke plant visibility, water savings, heat recovery
- › **Charging system improvements** → Smokeless controlled charging system, SOPRECO® system emission reductions
- › **Doors and bracing system** → Emission free doors, door and frame cleaners
- › **Controlled combustion** → Advanced combustion system, COKEXPERT™
- › **Machine features** → Onboard dedusting, Pushing Emission Control System

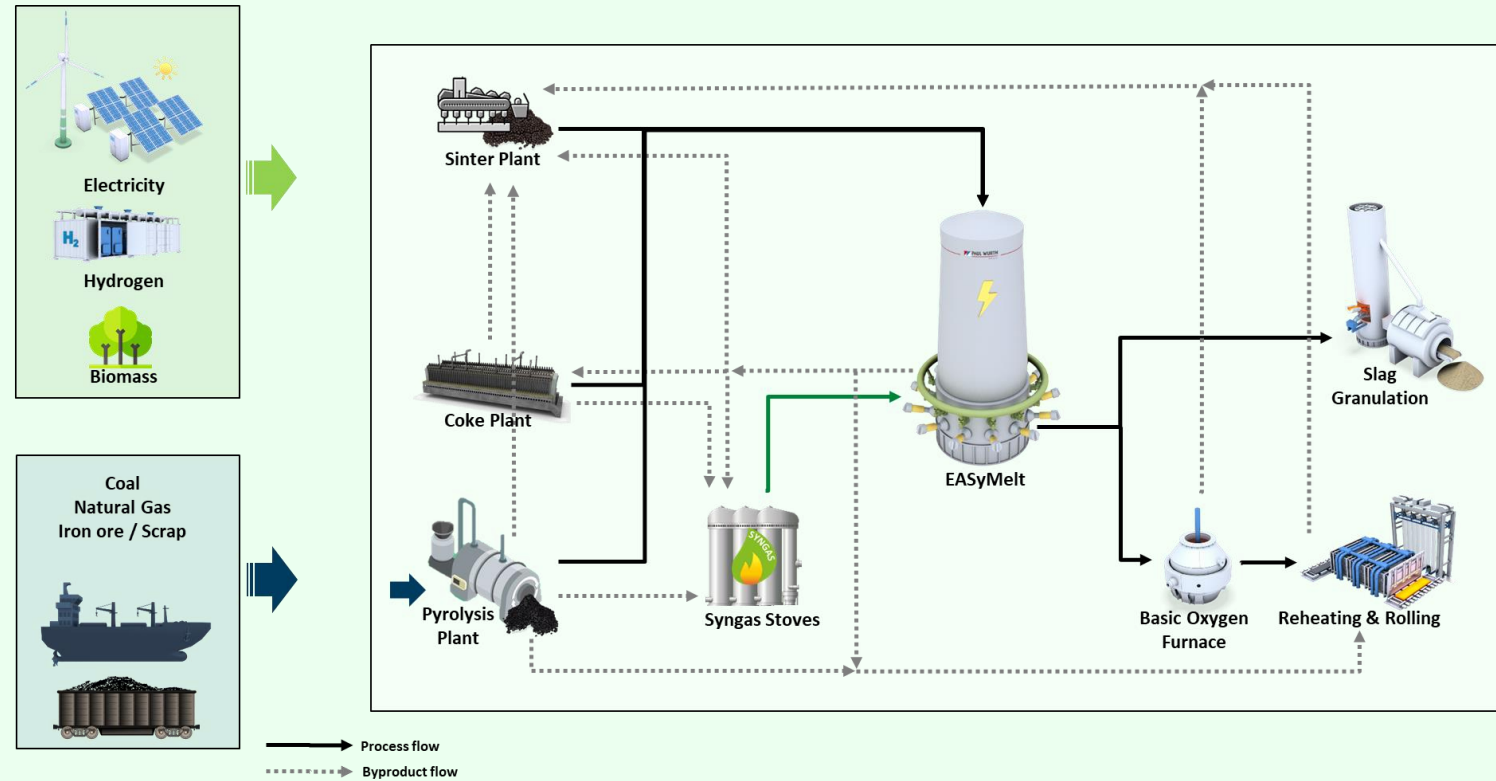


Principle of coke dry quenching



PW SOPRECO

# Conclusion



Holistic decarbonization & modernization of integrated steel making is key to maximize process efficiency and environmental sustainability

# SMS group