

# Techno-economic study of an integrated steelworks equipped with oxygen blast furnace and CO<sub>2</sub> capture

Presentation by Lawrence Hooey

Co-authors: Andrew Tobiesen

Jeremy Johns

Stanley Santos



# Financial support

- Swedish Energy Agency
- IEA GHG R&D Programme
- SSAB
- LKAB
- Swerea MEFOS member companies

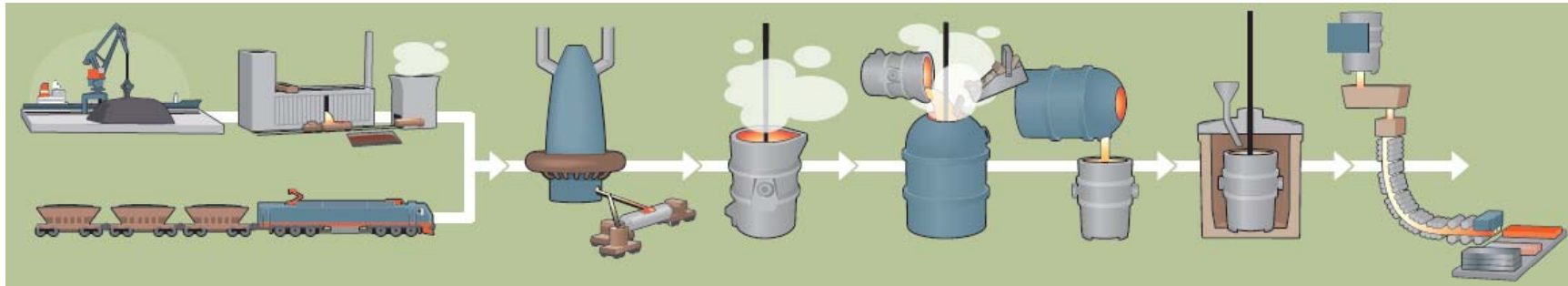
# Contents

- Purpose
- Assumptions, Methodology
- Integrated steelmaking, BF & OBF system
- CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & systems effects
- Results
- Conclusions

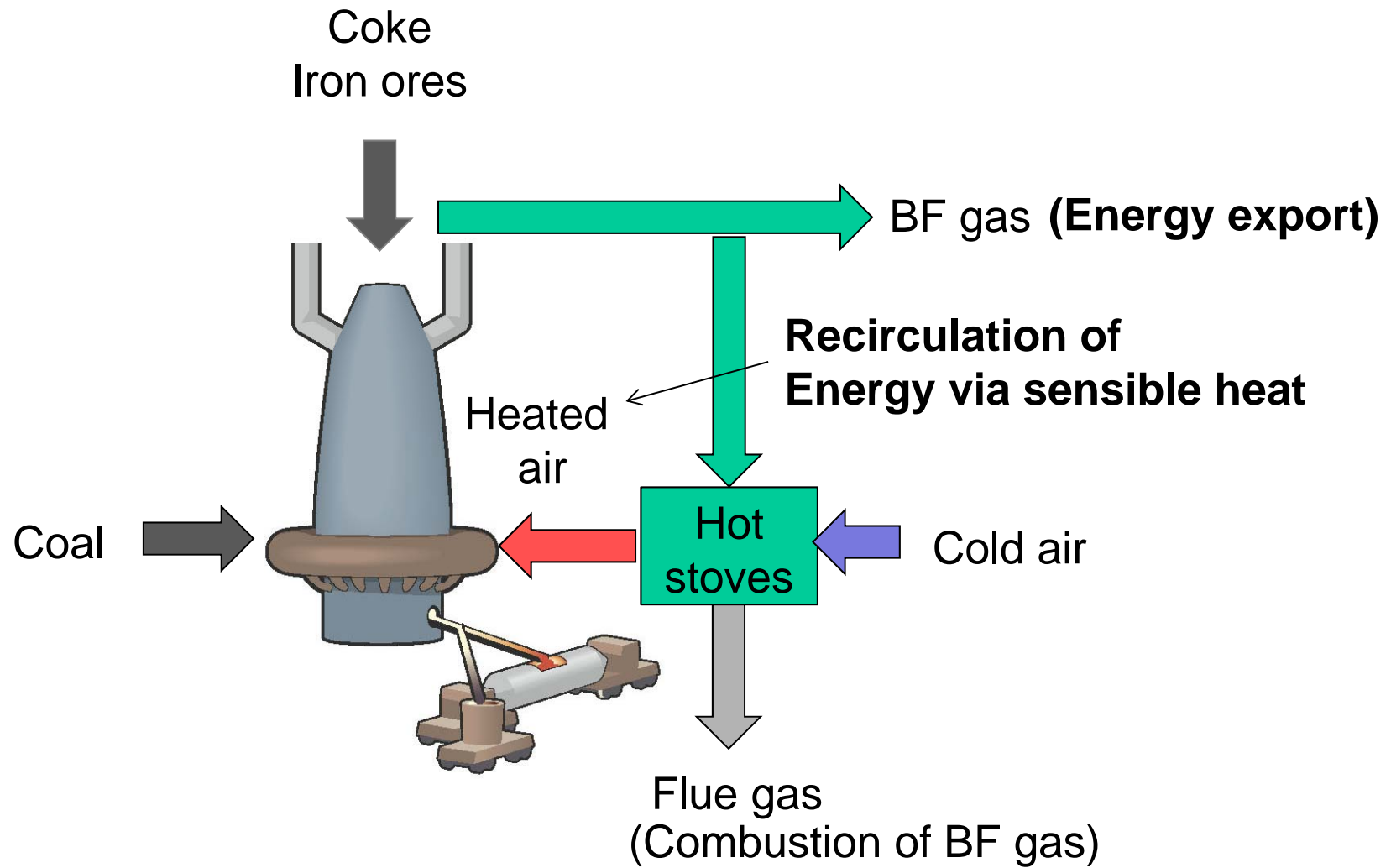
# Purpose

- Determine the cost of avoiding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from integrated steelmaking using an Oxygen Blast Furnace (and end of pipe – to be published)

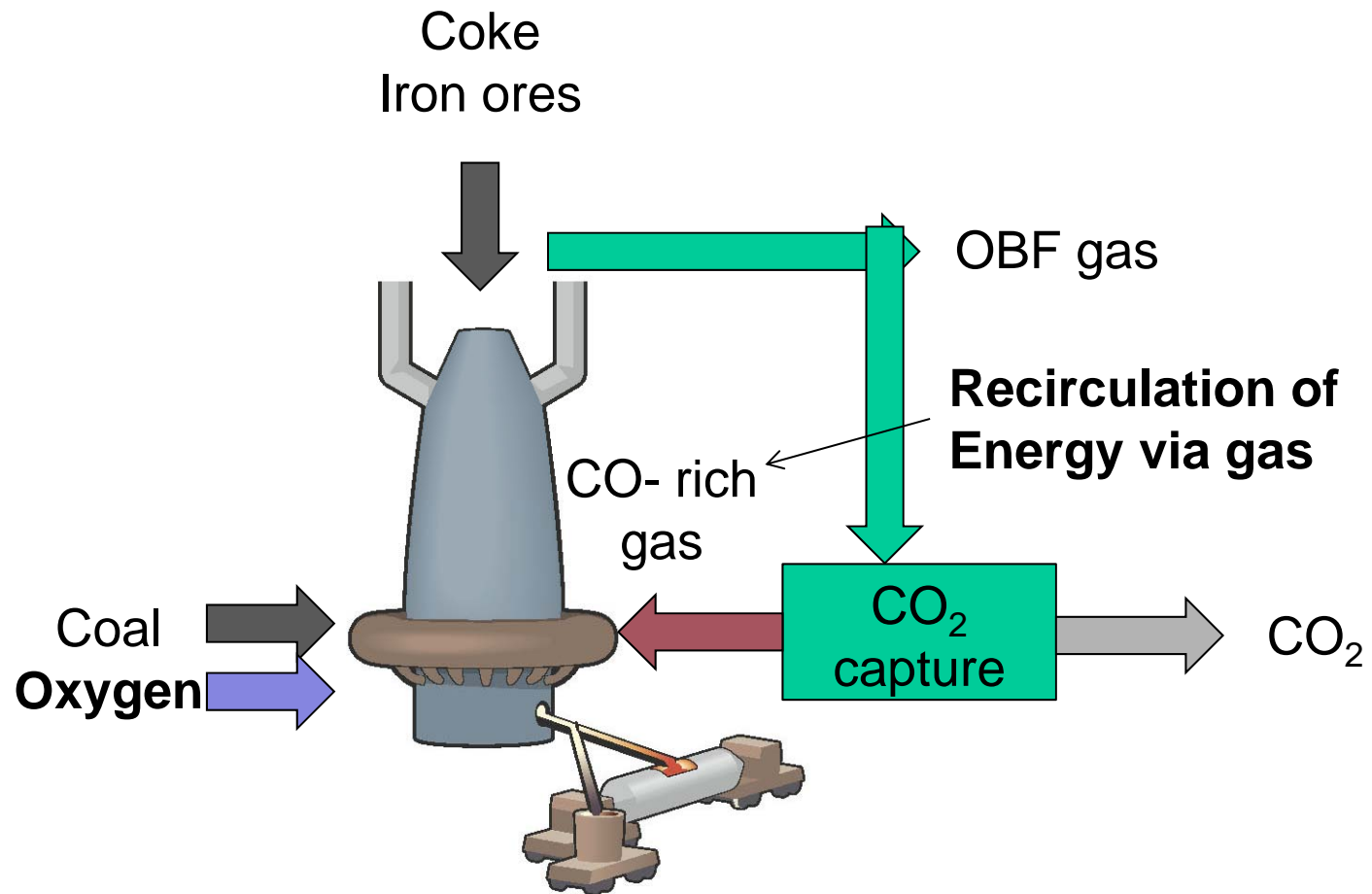
$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ Avoidance Cost} = \frac{\text{Cost}_{\text{HRC, capture}} - \text{Cost}_{\text{HRC, ref}}}{\text{CO}_2 \text{ emission}_{\text{ref}} - \text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions}_{\text{capture}}}$$



# BF



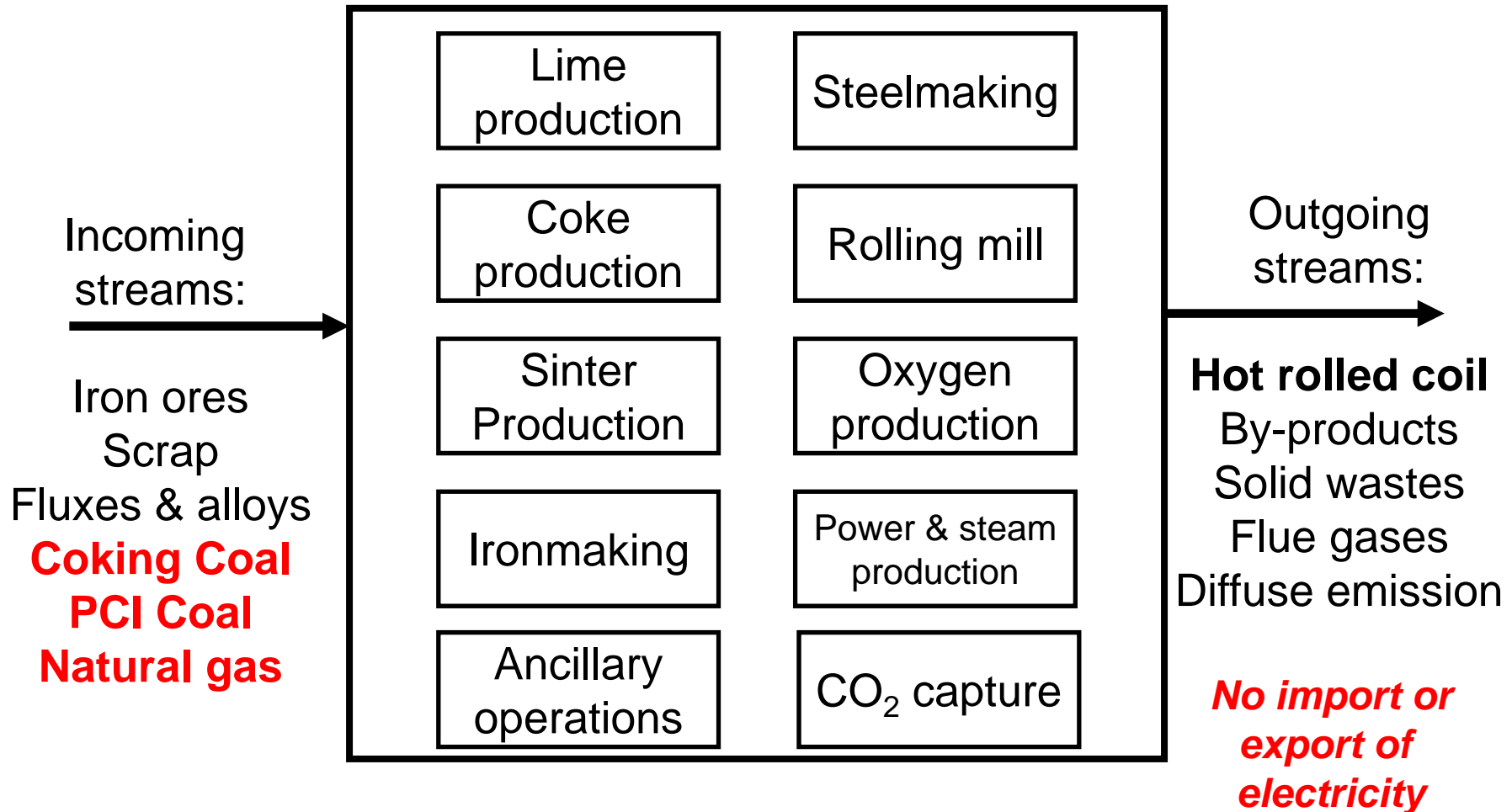
# OBF



# Assumptions

- Western European Atlantic Coastal Site
- Access to natural gas and a CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline 110 bar
- Reference plant has typical European performance figures and operation with sinter, pellets, lump ore, PCI, some scrap in converter
- Production of 4 MT standard grade hot-rolled coil
- Cost of land not included
- Greenfield projects

# Assumptions- Boundary Limits





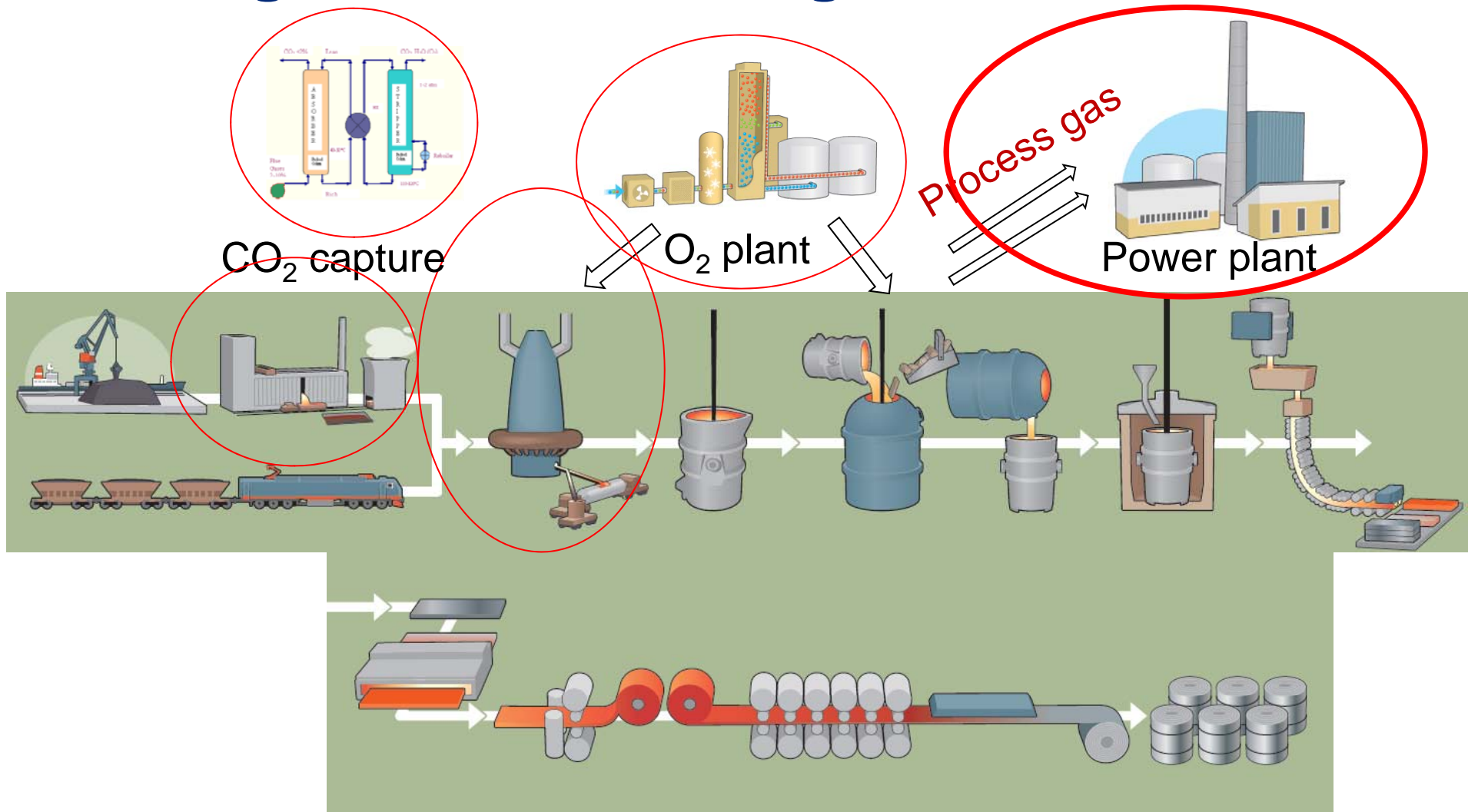
# Technical model

- Masmod integrated steelplant model (Excel)
  - All major units modeled
  - Calibrated to typical European operation
  - Static heat and mass balances, solved iteratively
  - Level of detail varies for different units
- Oxygen blast furnace
  - BF model modified to calculate OBF performance
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture
  - Protreat®, optimized with MDEA/Pz chemical absorption
  - Operating parameters input to Masmod model

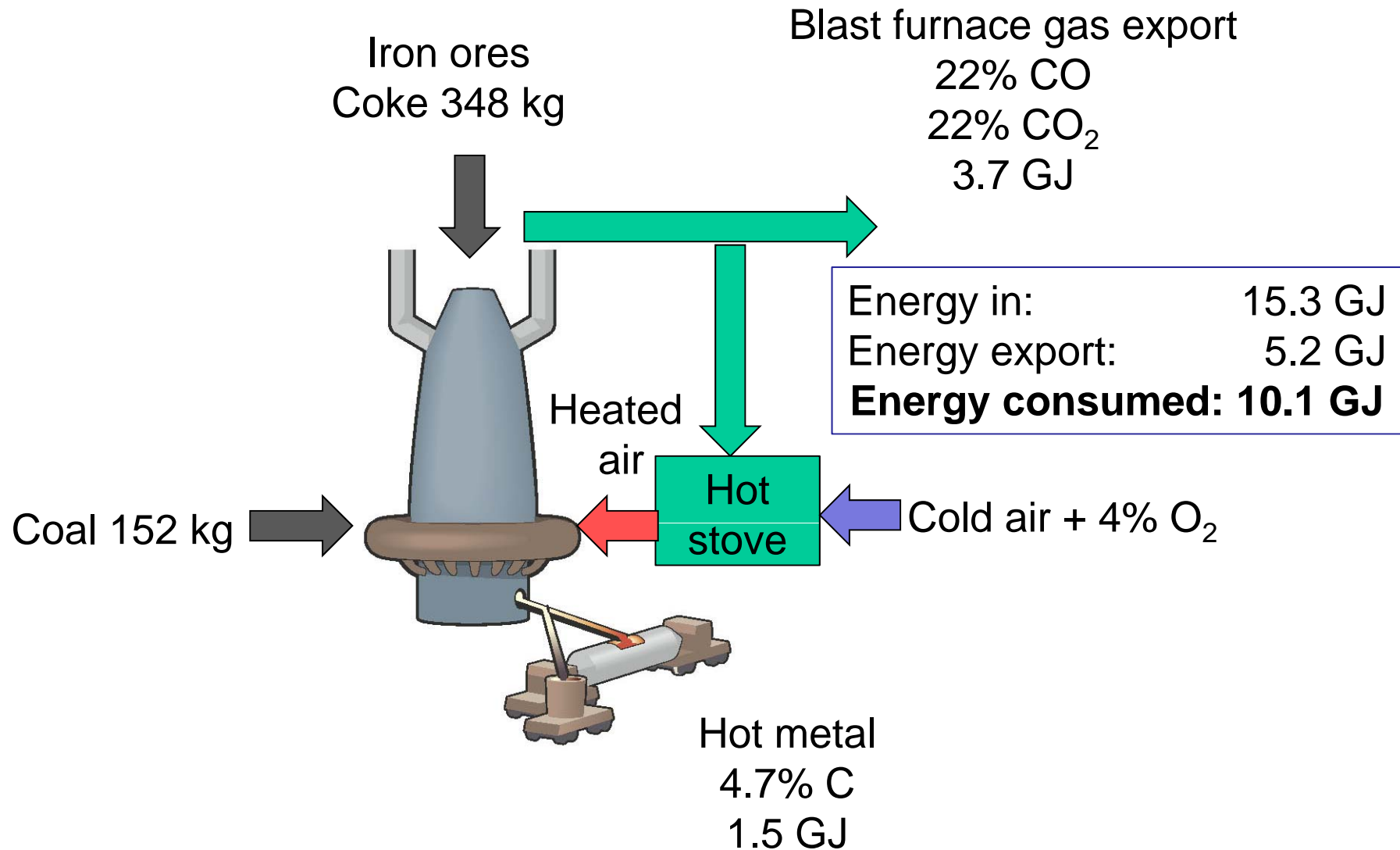
# Financial Modeling

- Discounted cash flow through-cost model
- Cost of HRC adjusted to Net Present Value = 0
- Discount rate 10%
- Project Lifetime 25 years
- Long term trend prices for materials
- Capital costs from database & vendor supplied information
- Base year 2010

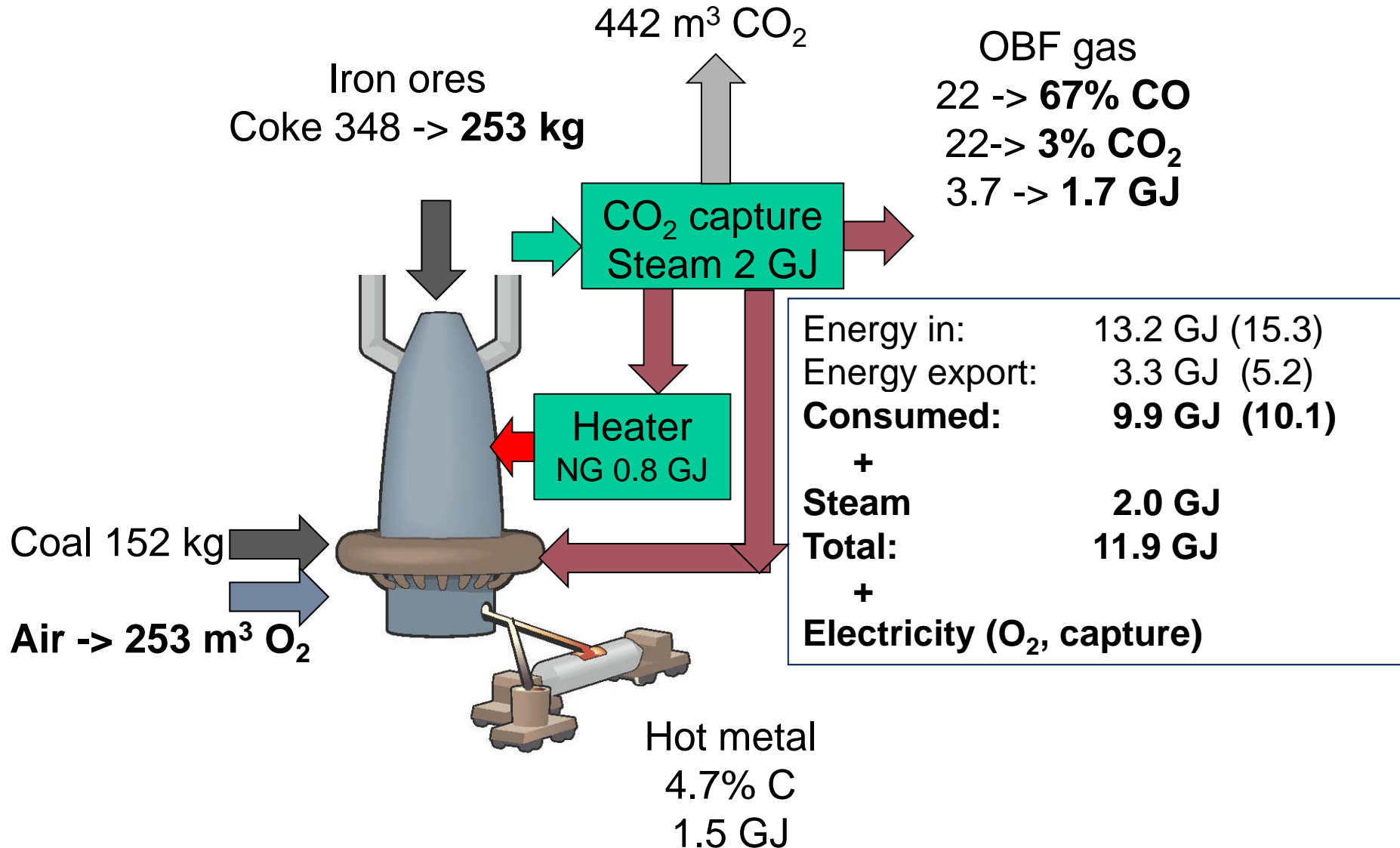
# Integrated steelmaking



# Reference Blast furnace

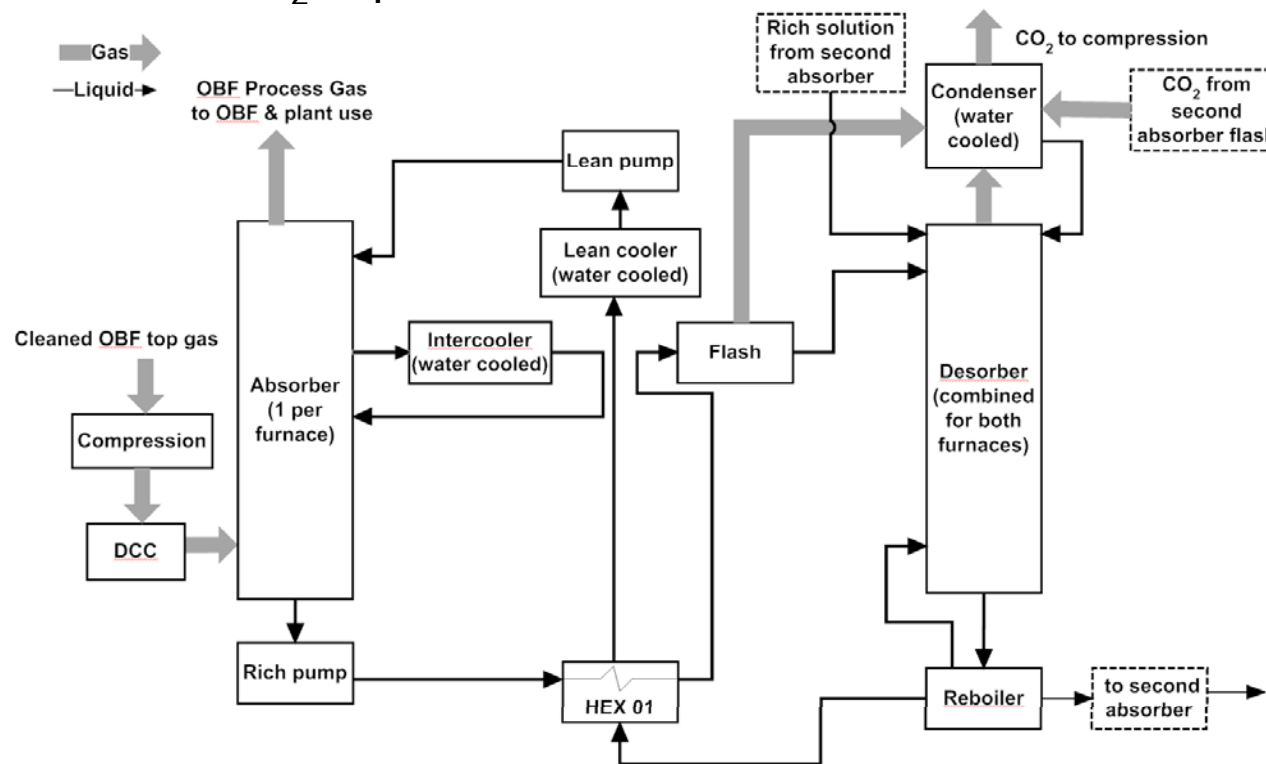


# Oxygen Blast furnace



# CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

- MDEA with piperazine modeled and optimised
  - Established system, reliable performance & cost estimates
  - More suitable for high CO<sub>2</sub> concentration streams than MEA
  - Produces pipeline grade CO<sub>2</sub>
  - 2.35 GJ/t CO<sub>2</sub> captured



# System-changes with OBF

- CO<sub>2</sub> capture and compression added
- Steam boilers added
- Low purity O<sub>2</sub> plant added
- Smaller coke plant
- *Higher electricity production required*
- Less process gas available

# Steam & Electricity

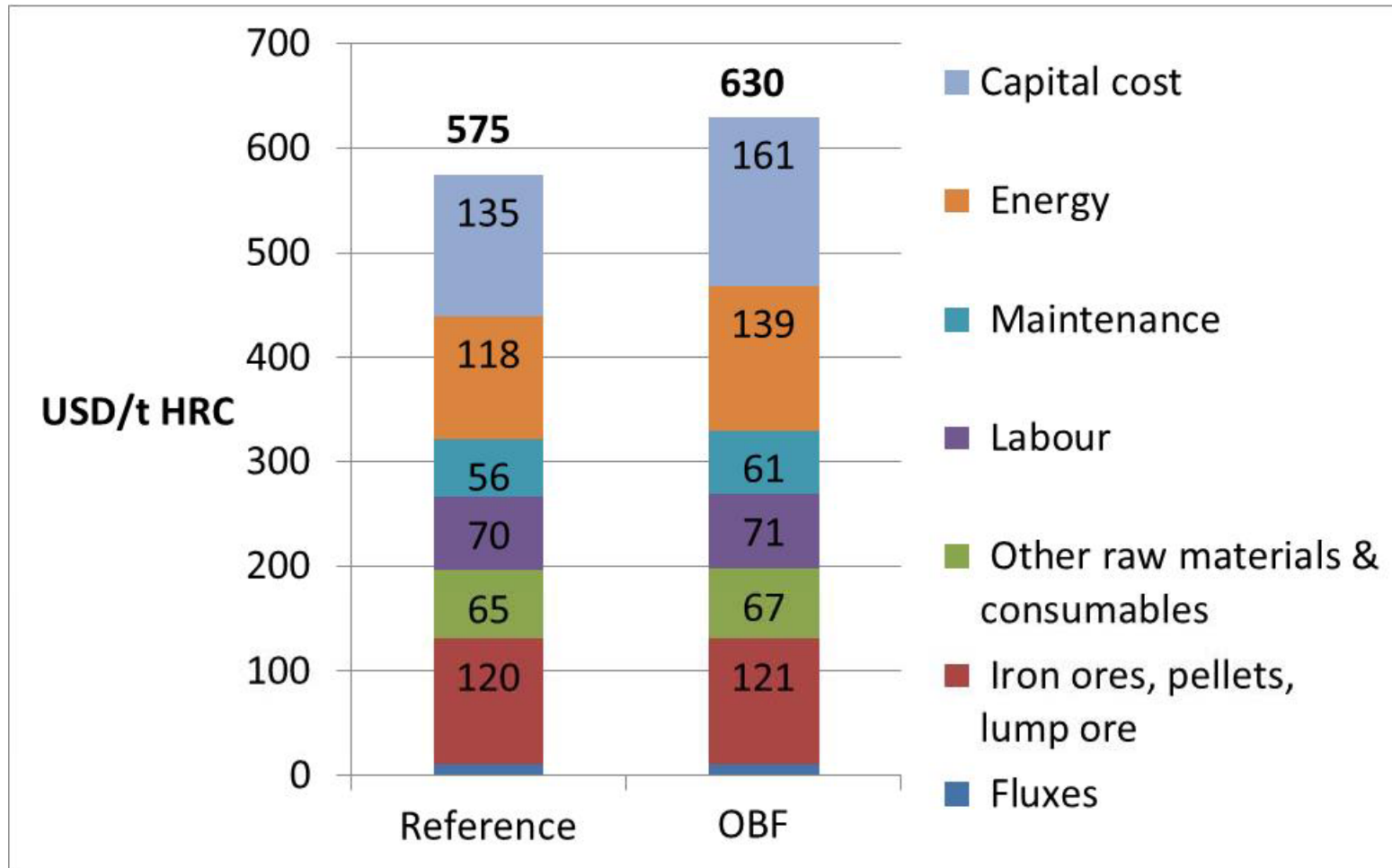
	Power plant	Demand kwh/t HRC	Steam	Demand GJ/t HRC
Reference Plant	Steam cycle 32% eff BF, BOF, NG	400	Steam recovery only from BOF	--
OBF Plant	NGCC 57% eff. NG	573	Steam boilers BF, BOF, NG	2



# Overall Energy Consumption

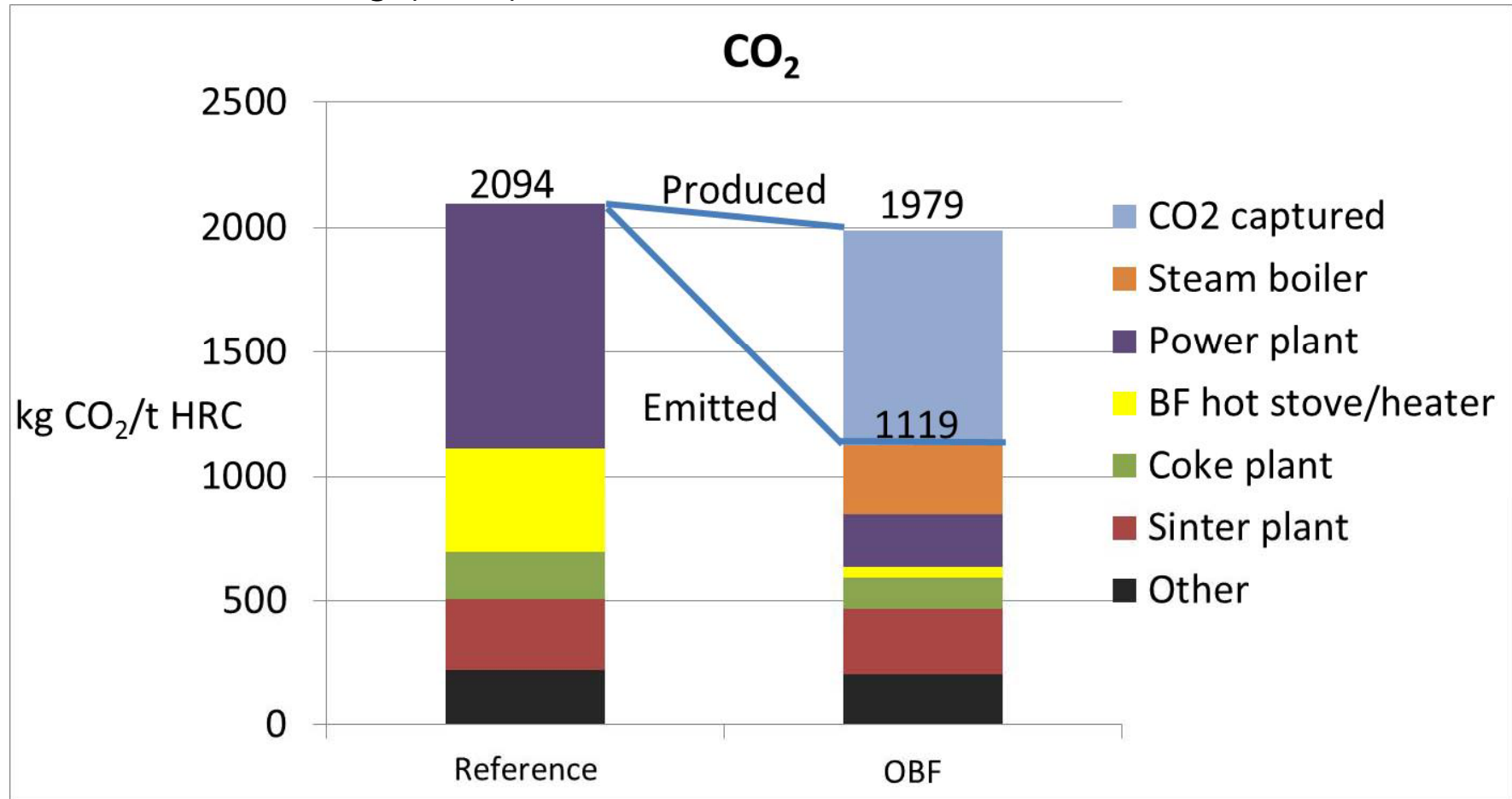
Fuel GJ/t HRC	Reference	OBF
Coking coal	16.3	12.4
PCI coal	5.0	5.0
Natural gas	0.8	5.0
SUM	22.2	22.5

# Break-even cost of HRC

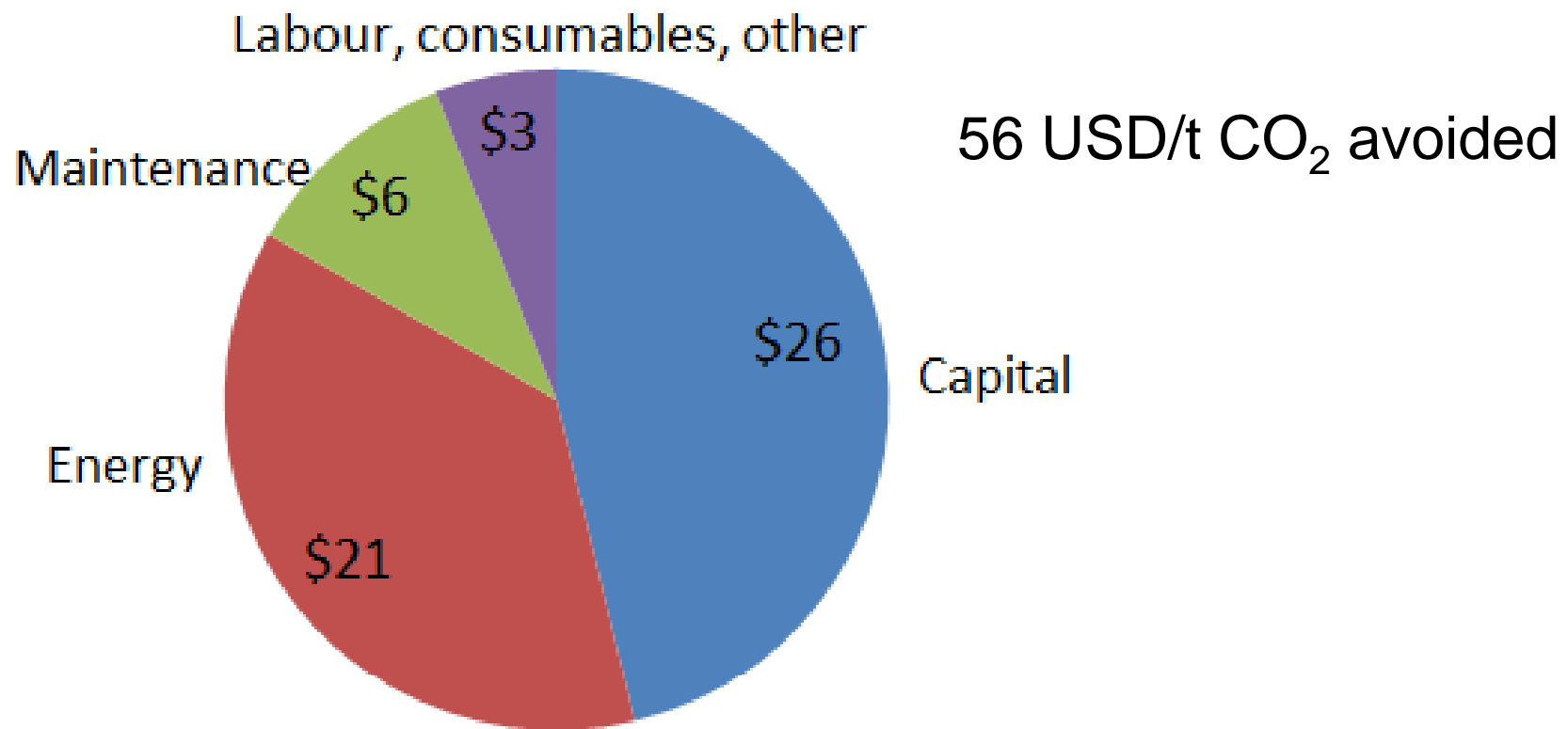


# Emissions

Avoidance 975 kg (47%)

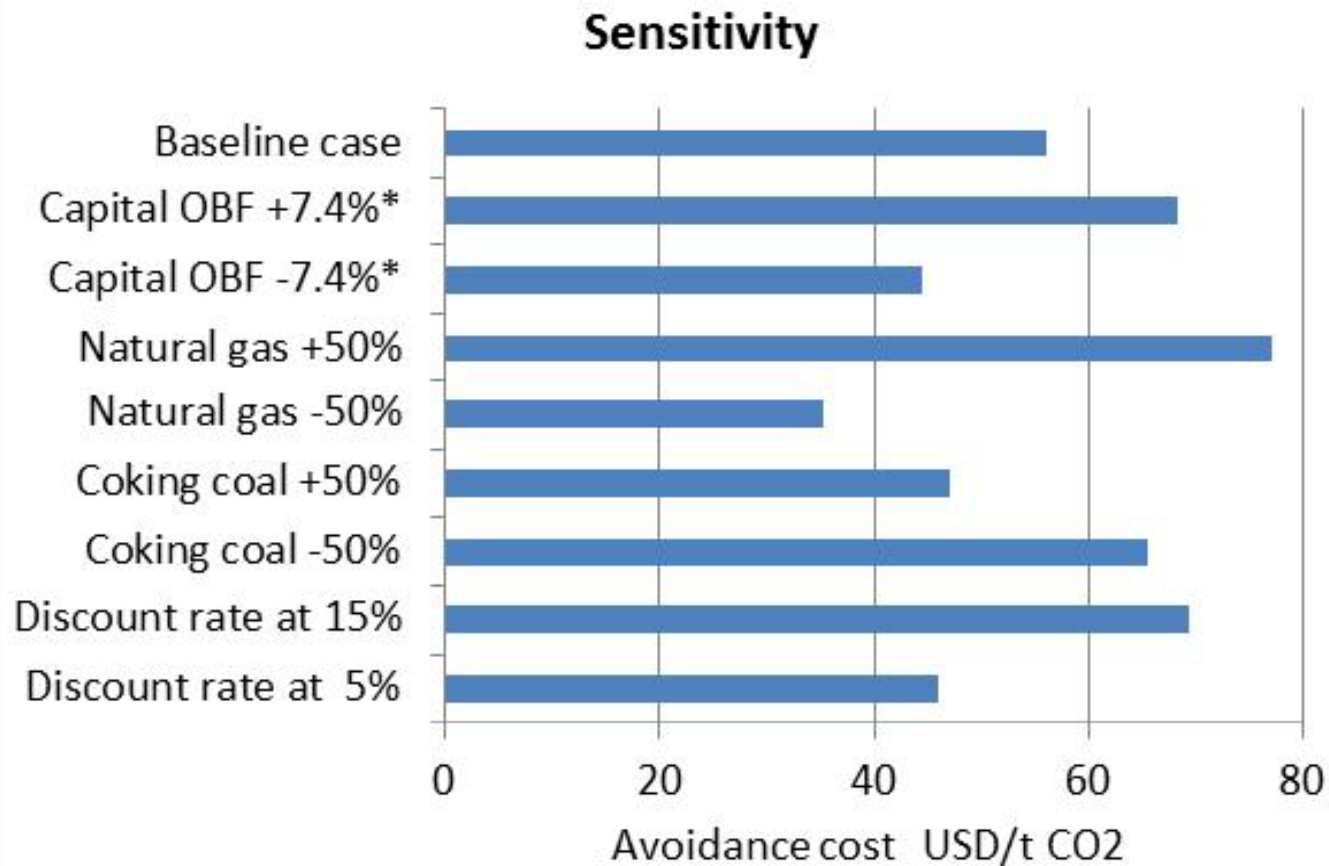


# Cost of avoidance



# Sensitivity

- Energy, Capital



\* represents a 50% change in the difference in investment cost

# Conclusions

- OBF system allows for fuel shift and increased CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in gas stream for improved capture
- Under the given assumptions the avoidance cost is 56 USD/t at nearly 50% CO<sub>2</sub> avoidance; highly sensitive to energy and capital costs
- Numerous complex system effects
- Further optimization is possible (e.g. CHP plant, waste heat integration)
- Pilot & demonstration scale developments will be very important
  - e.g. ULCOS (Europe); COURSE50 (Japan)

**Thank you for your attention!**

