Hydrogen for Iron and Steel: Industrial opportunity

Bryce McCall 25 Nov 2020







Context: Iron & Steel, and hydrogen

- Iron production is CO2 intensive 'hard to decarbonise'
- Hydrogen economy and global market (opportunities for exporting green commodities)

ArcelorMittal Europe sets out path to net zero by 2050, with pioneering technologies at the forefront of the company's roadmap for carbon-neutral steelmaking

- Europe's largest steelmaker, unveils breakthrough technologies that will take the company to 30% lower CO₂ emissions by 2030, and carbon neutrality by 2050
- ArcelorMittal Europe is investing in two routes to carbon neutrality, Smart Carbon and an innovative DRI-based route, in recognition of the need to act now to reduce CO₂ emissions, in line with the EU's Green Deal and the Paris Agreement
- Calls for new policy framework, to support the industry in its transition to carbon neutrality,
 naming five market conditions that are needed for Europe's steelmakers to compete globally



ArcelorMittal sets 2050 group carbon emissions target of net zero



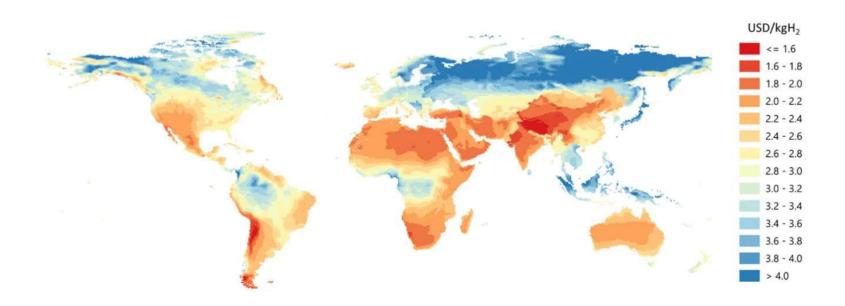
South Australia pushes green hydrogen export project

The South Australian government has followed up the recent launch of its Hydrogen Export Prospectus with a promise to provide US\$27 million in funding for export infrastructure upgrades to a new green hydrogen and green ammonia project.

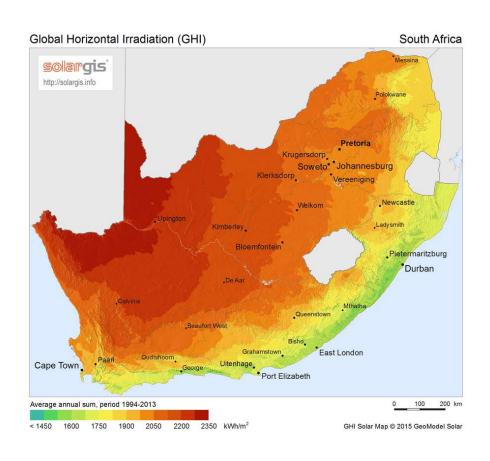
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Potential future markets

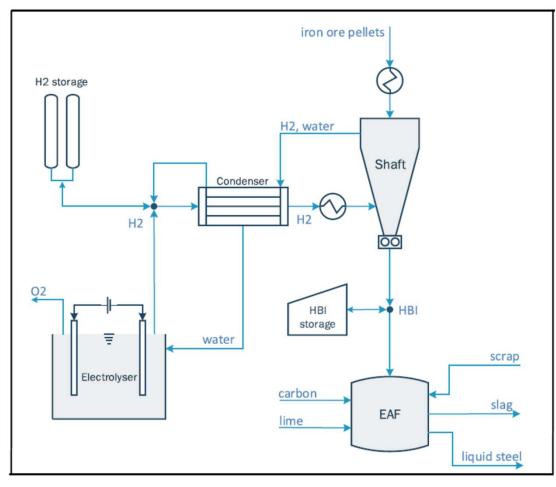
Hydrogen costs from hybrid solar PV and onshore wind systems in the long term



Renewable potential



Hydrogen based iron production

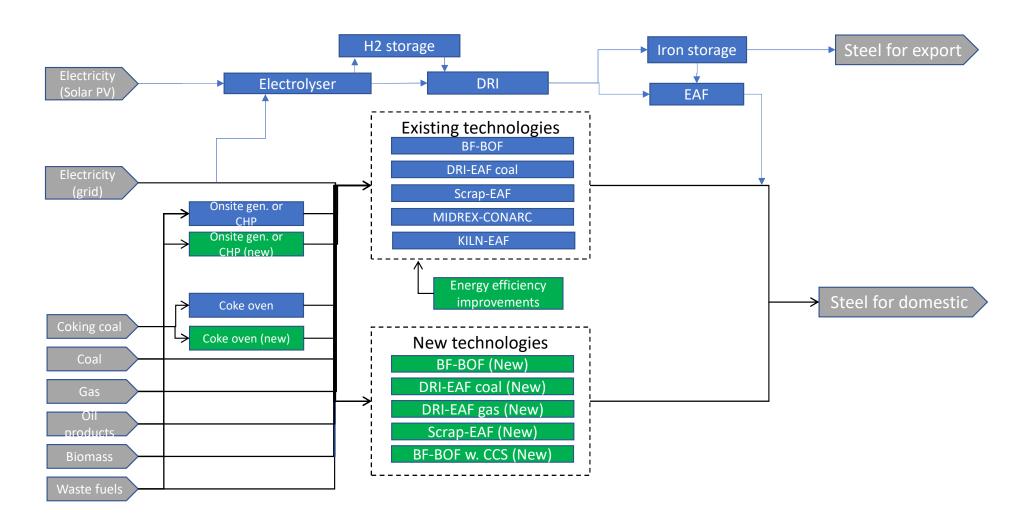


For 1 tonne iron – need roughly 51kg Hydrogen

Vogl. et al 2018

Fig. 1. Proposed process design for hydrogen direct reduction (H-DR) process.

I&S with H-DRI



Costs...

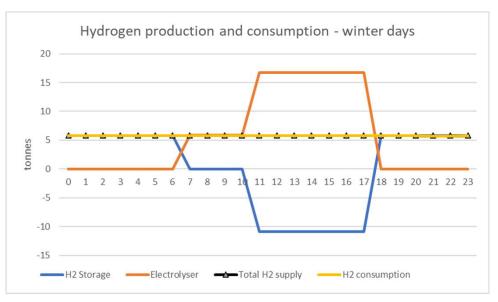
Table 3. Techno-economic characteristics of different electrolyser technologies

	Alkaline electrolyser			PEM electrolyser			SOEC electrolyser		
	Today	2030	Long term	Today	2030	Long- term	Today	2030	Long term
Electrical efficiency (%, LHV)	63–70	65-71	70-80	56-60	63-68	67–74	74–81	77–84	77–90
Operating pressure (bar)	1-30			30-80			1		
Operating temperature (°C)	60-80			50-80			650 - 1 000		
Stack lifetime (operating hours)	60 000 - 90 000	90 000 - 100 000	100 000 - 150 000	30 000 - 90 000	60 000 - 90 000	100 000 - 150 000	10 000 - 30 000	40 000 - 60 000	75 000 - 100 00
Load range (%, relative to nominal load)	10-110			0-160			20–100		
Plant footprint (m²/kW _e)	0.095			0.048					

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CAPEX	500	400	200	1 100	650	200	2 800	800	500
(USD/kW _e)	1400	850	700	1 800	1 500	900	5 600	2 800	1 000

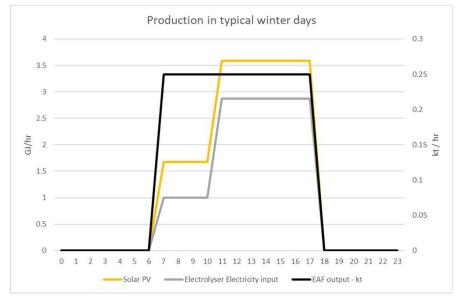
IEA future of hydrogen, 2019

Operations – producing 1Mt steel pa



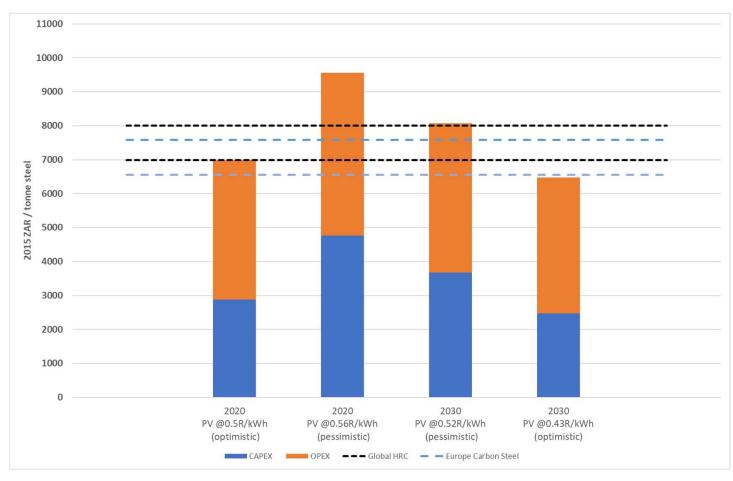
	Capacity		Annual utilisation
Direct Reduction furnace:	1.11	Mt	90%
Electrolyser	0.80	GW	35%
Solar PV:	1.40	GW	26%
H2 Storage	76.667	tonnes H2	
iron storage	0.002	Mt	
Battery 4hr	-	GW	

Oversize electrolyser and PV to accommodate for winter period – means curtailment in summer (opportunities).

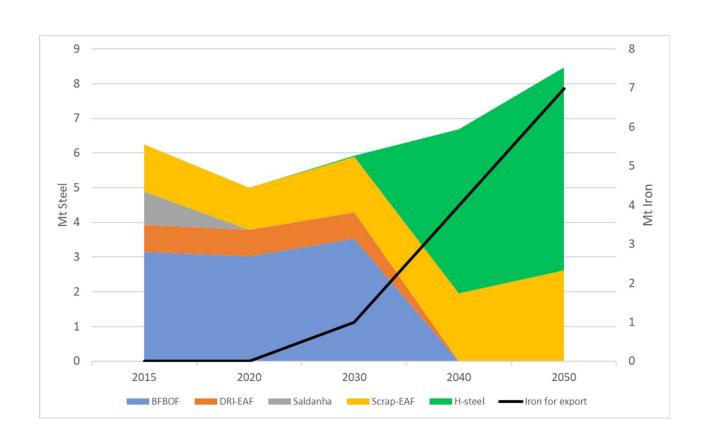


Cost competitive...

...almost



South African I&S in low carbon future...



More...

Technical...

- PEM electrolysers offer grid renewables curtailment opportunities
- Once grid is decarbonised sizing of components can be smaller
- Global push for hydrogen electrolyser costs to go the way that RE did?

Markets...

- Oxygen and hydrogen local economies and industrial uses
- Export green commodities to EU or rest of world
- Exports to help pay for declining coal, and ICE car sales in decarbonised world

THANKS!