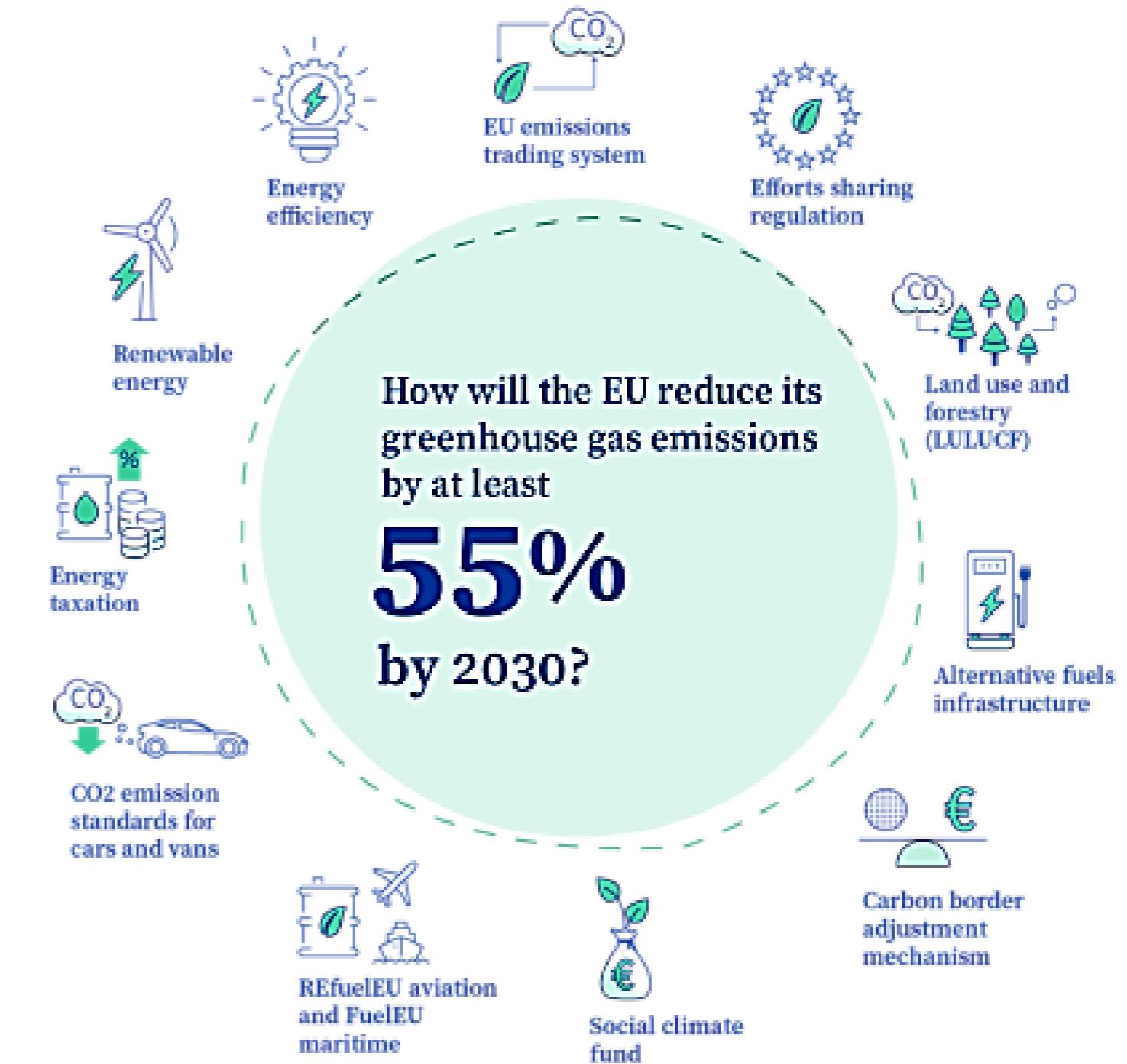


Towards circularity in steel industry: a joint journey between industry and universities along multiple TRL levels

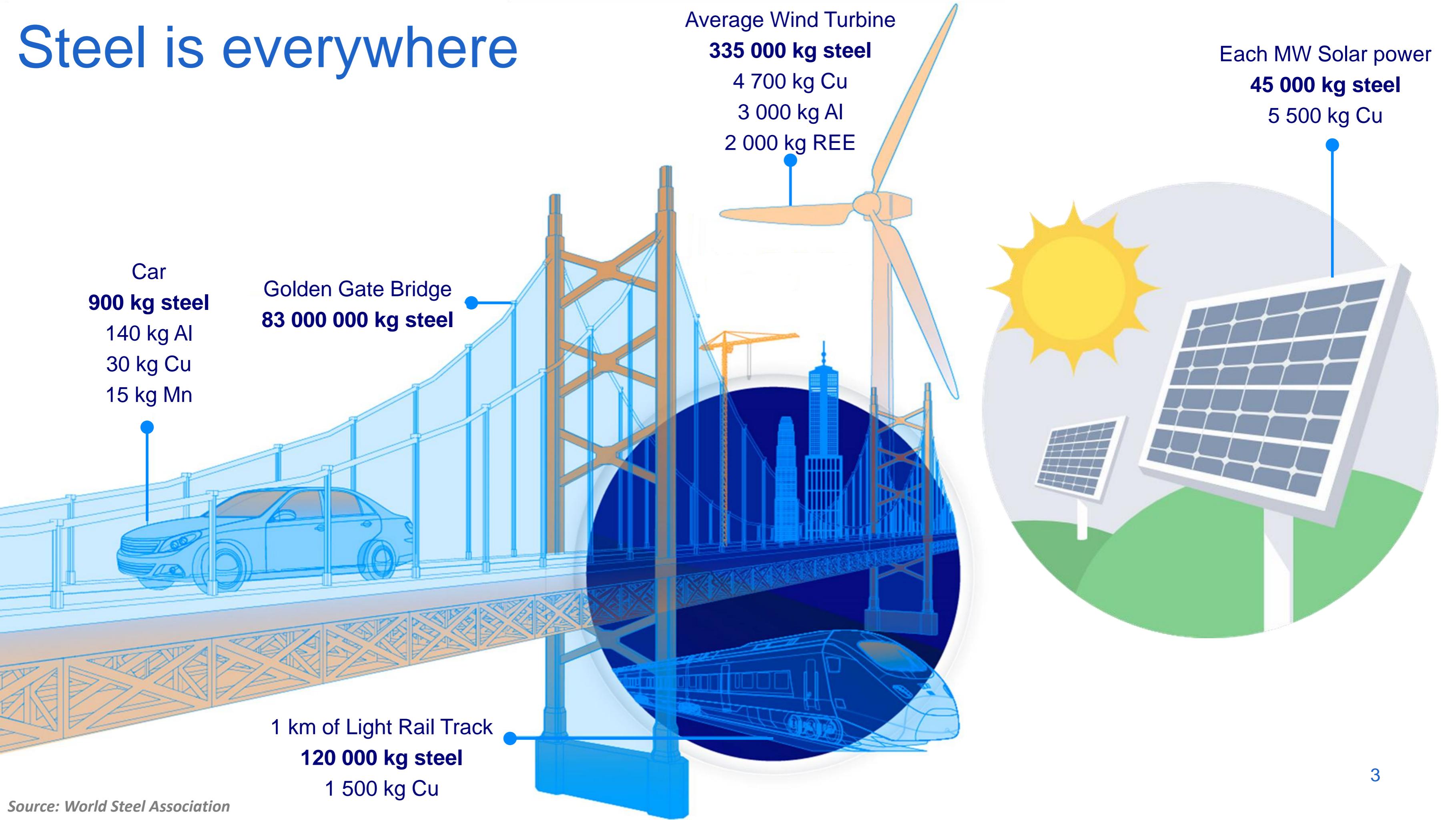
Inge Bellemans and Kim Verbeken

Fit for 55

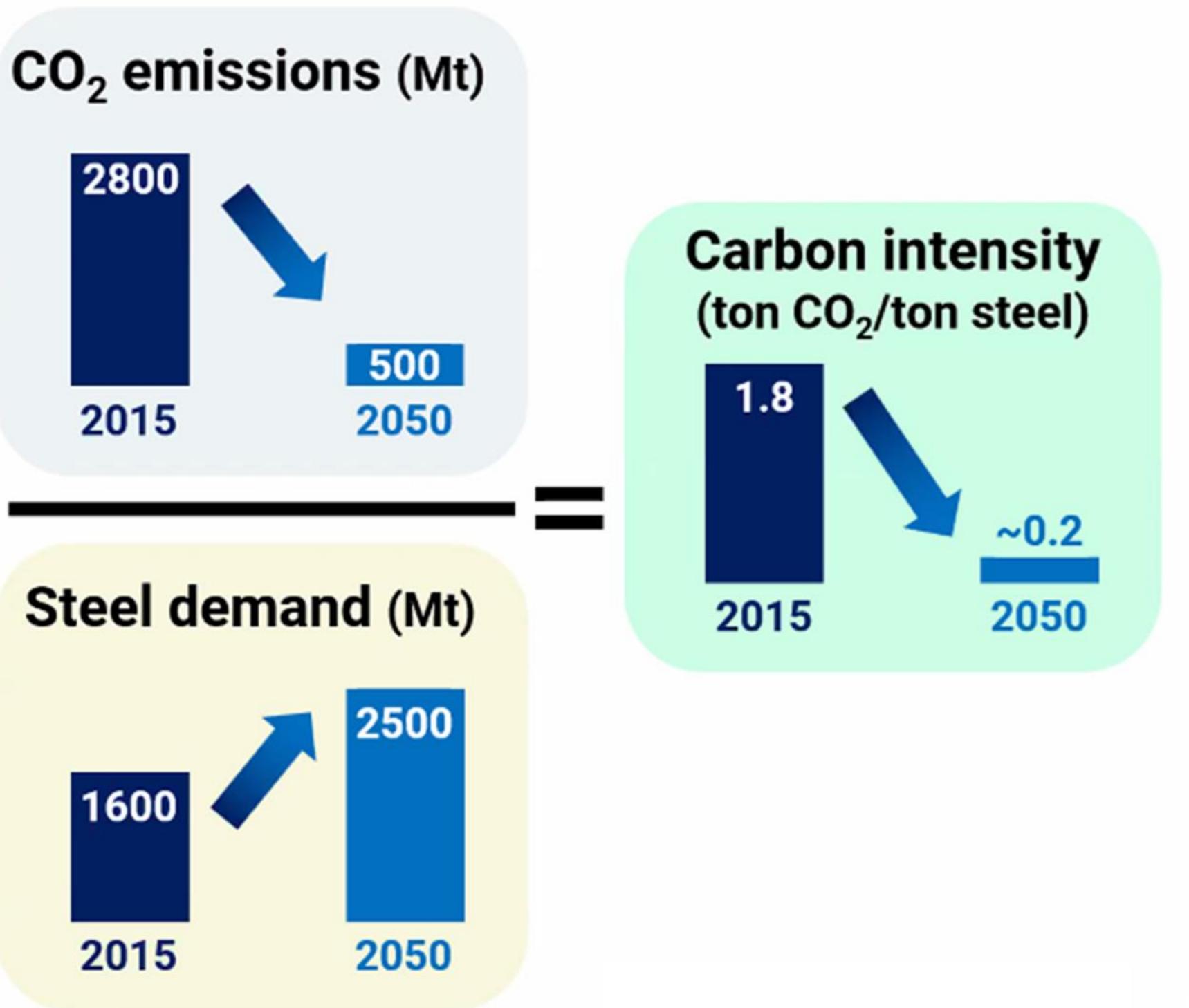
Fit for 55: how the EU will turn climate goals into law



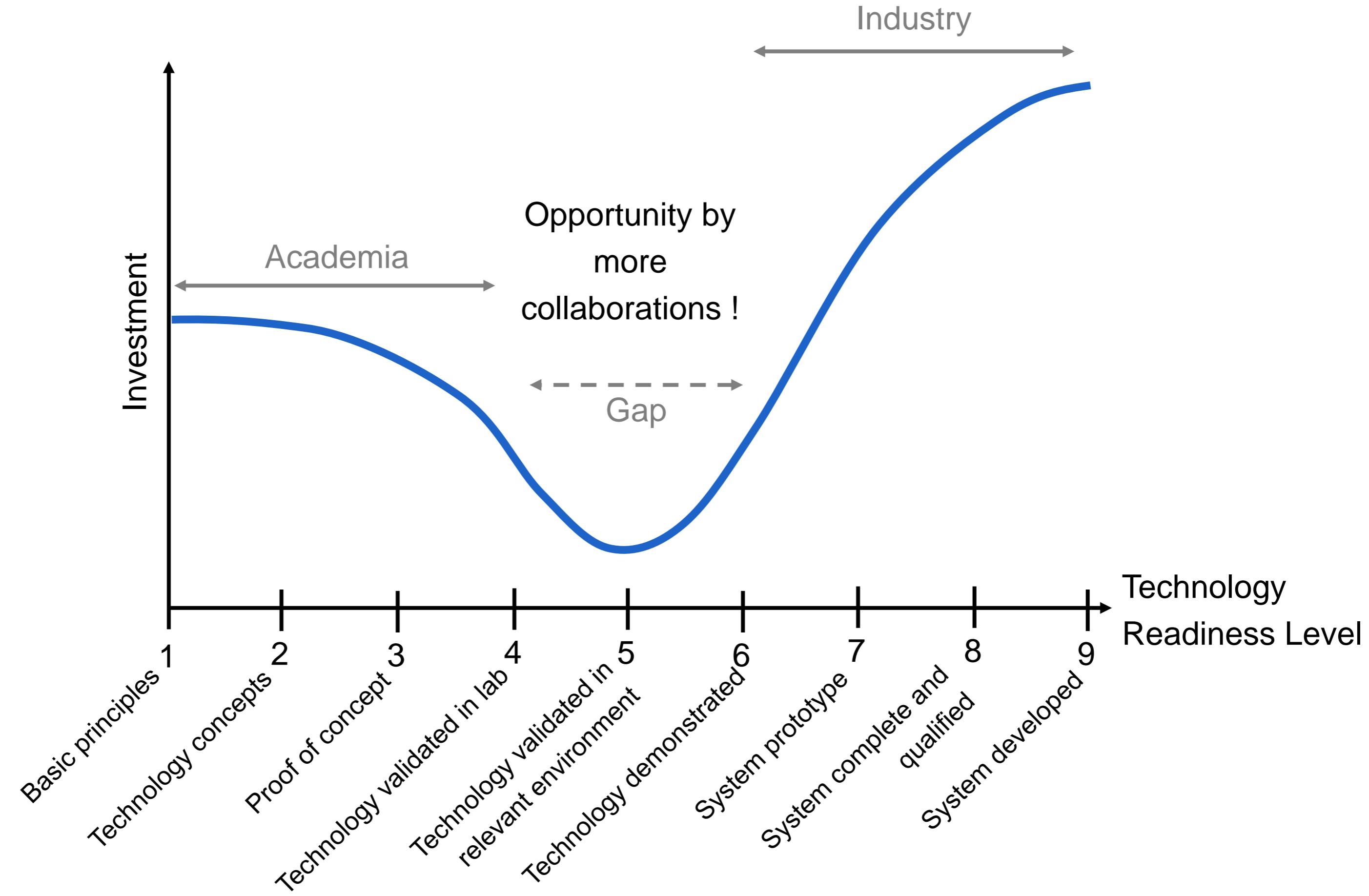
Steel is everywhere



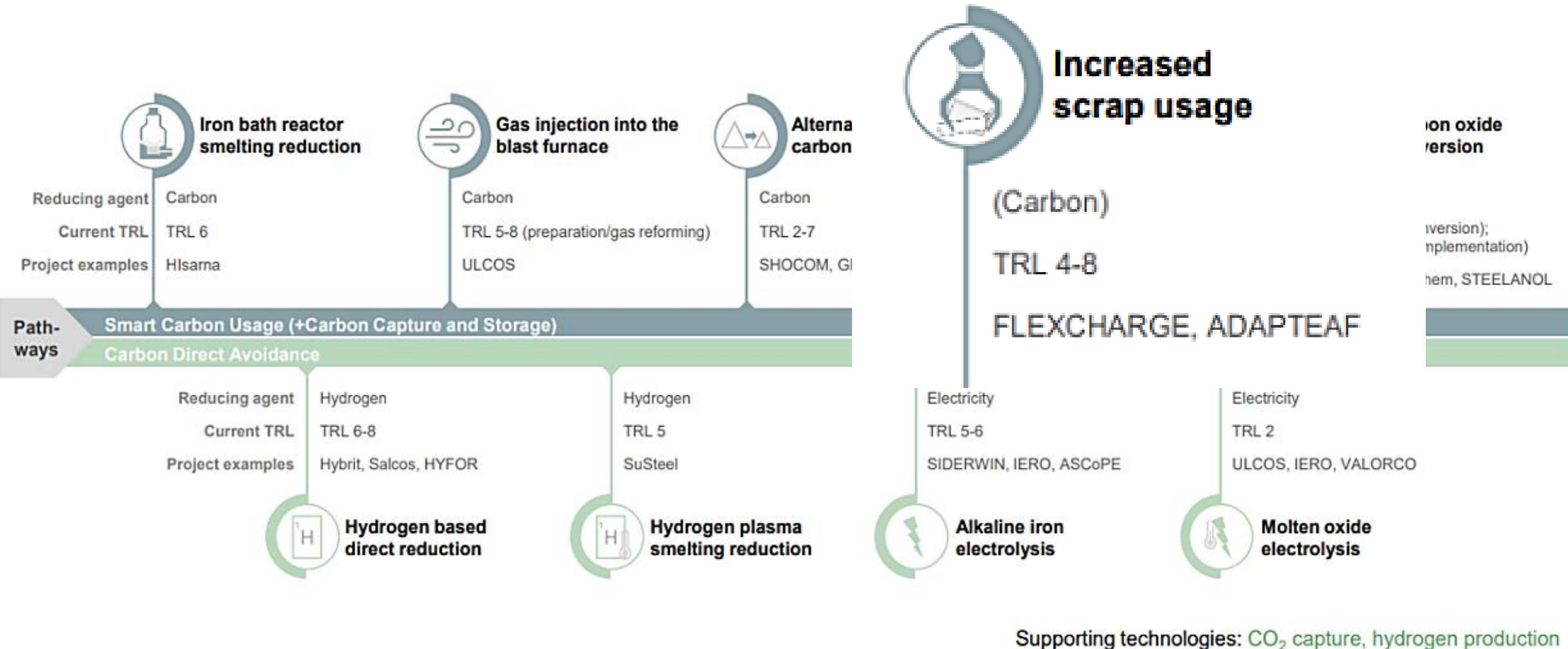
CO₂ production



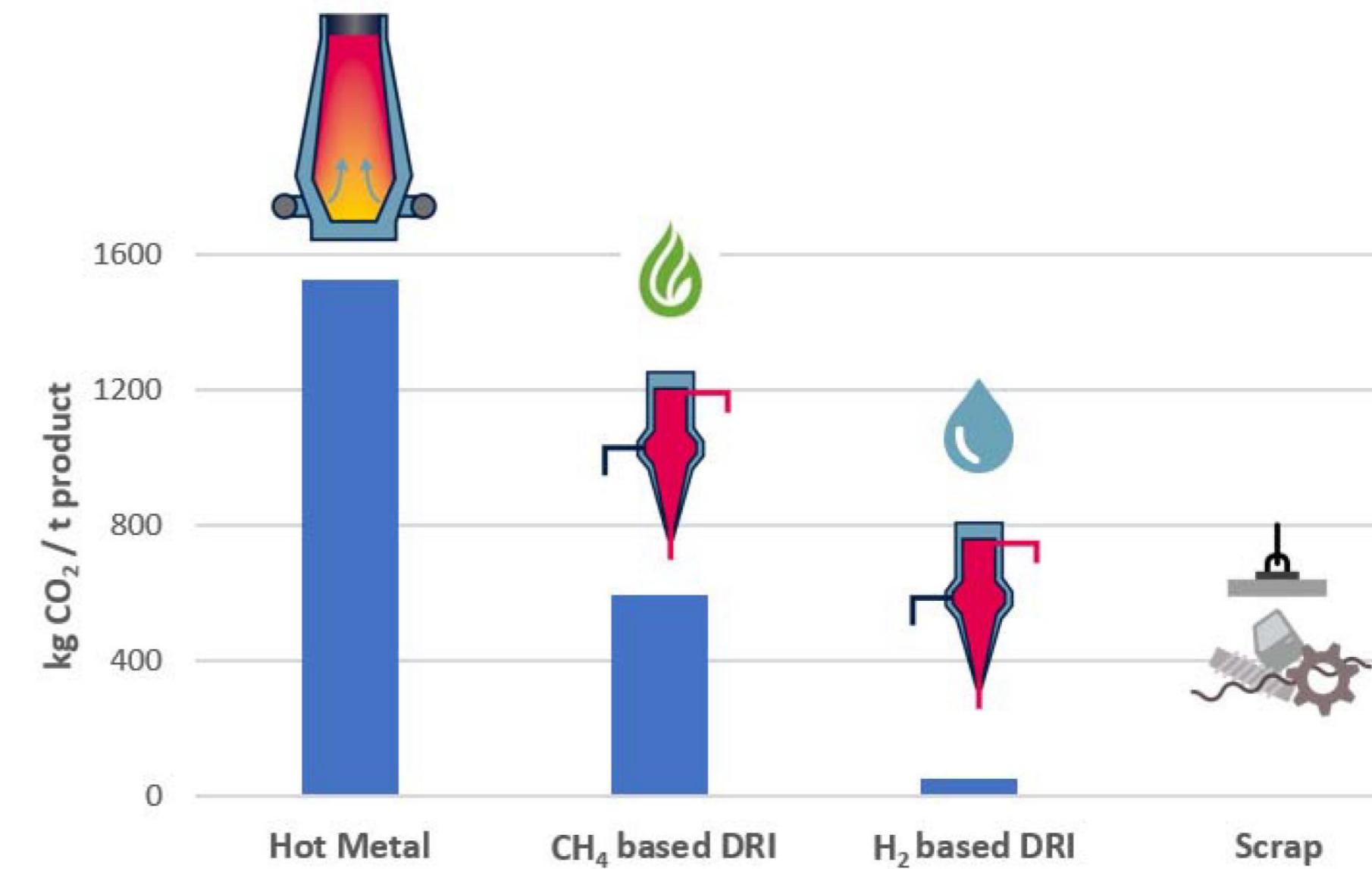
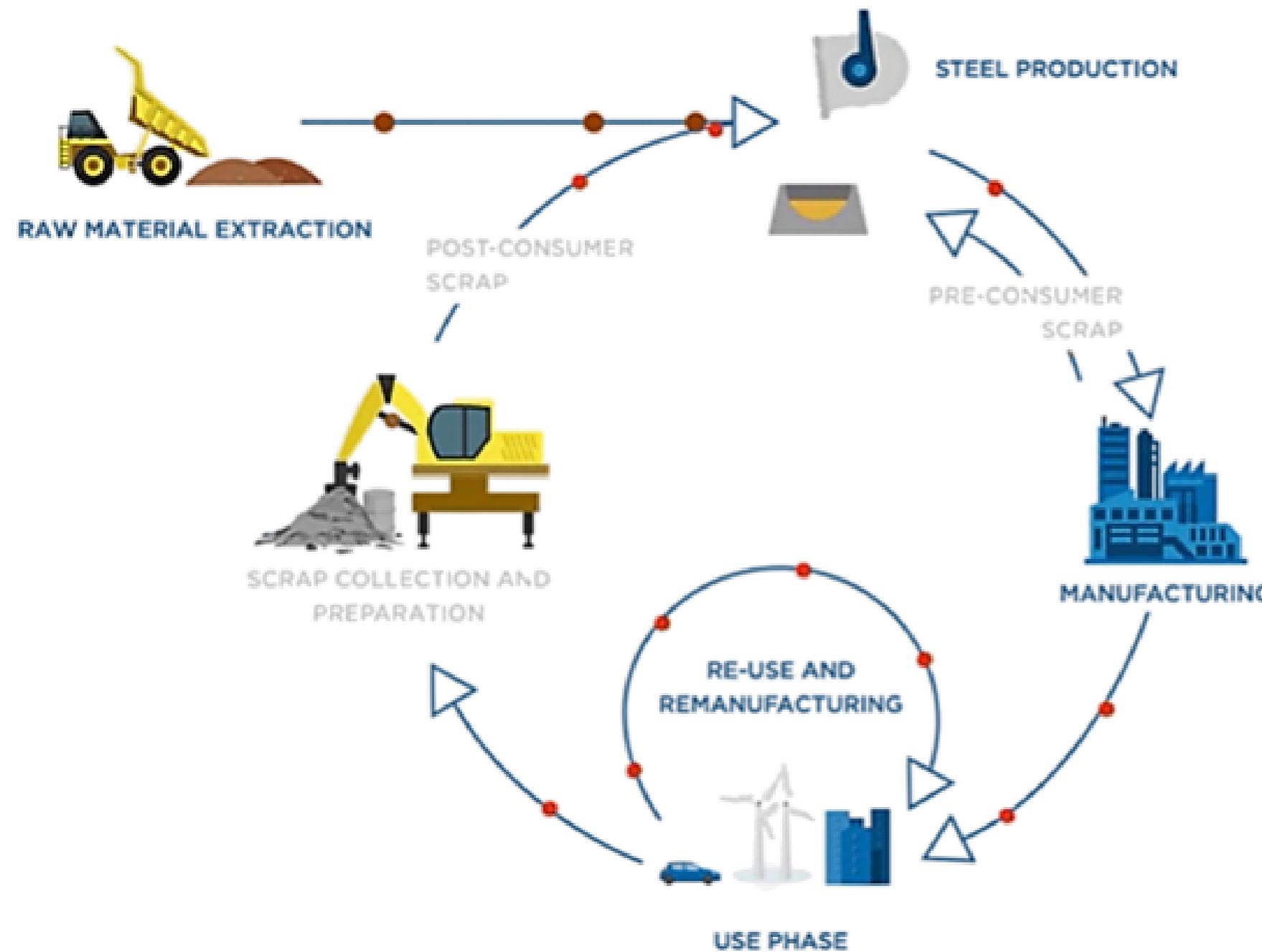
Bridging the TRL gap



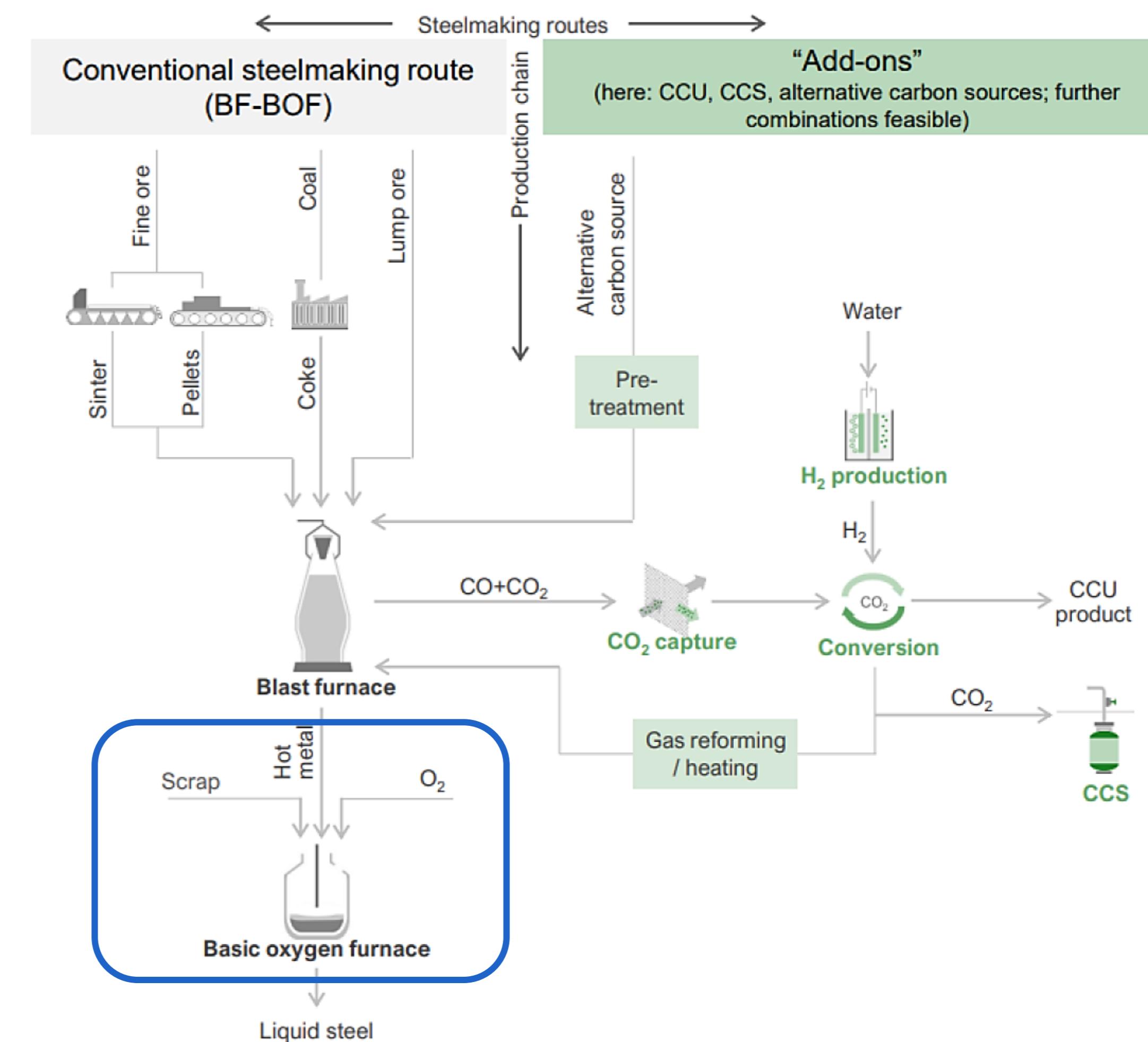
Decarbonisation technologies



Increased scrap use

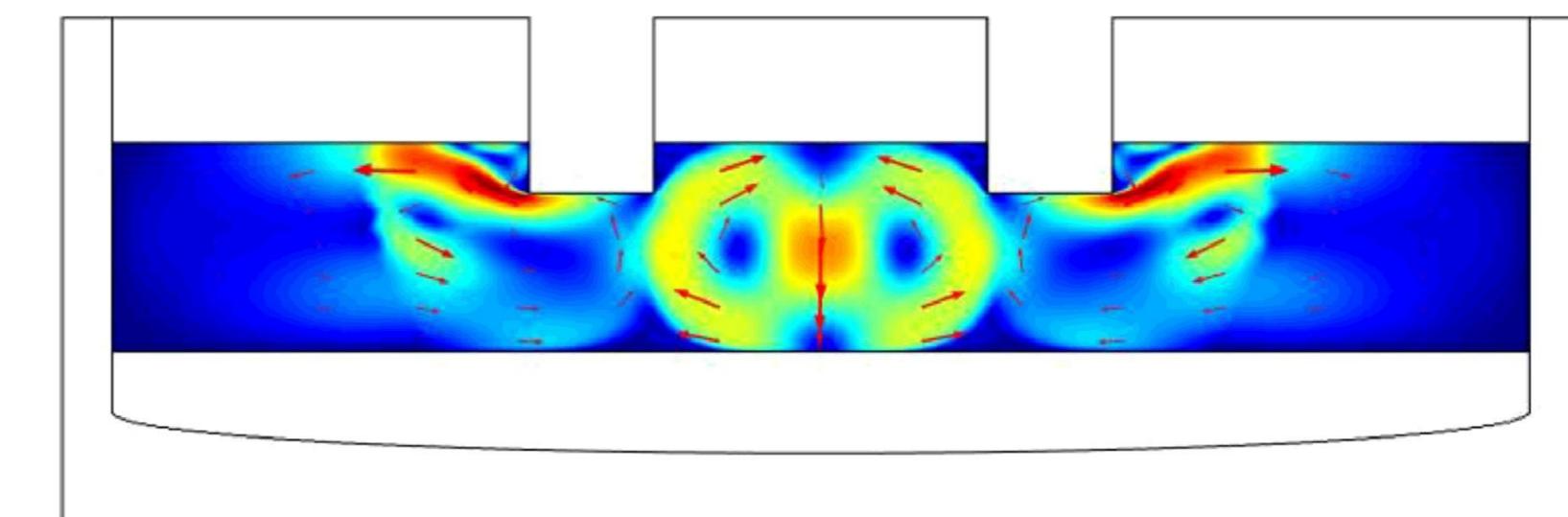
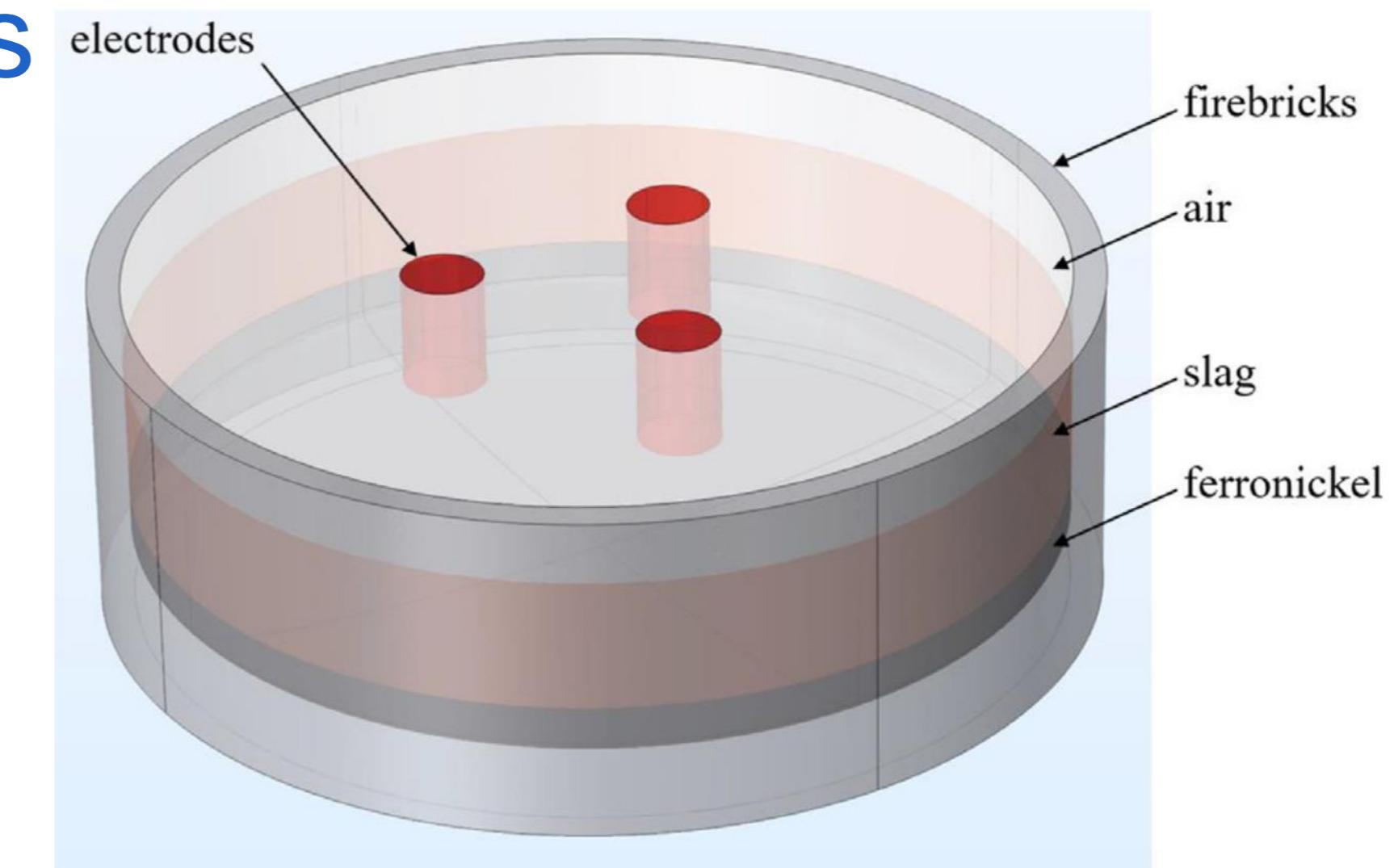
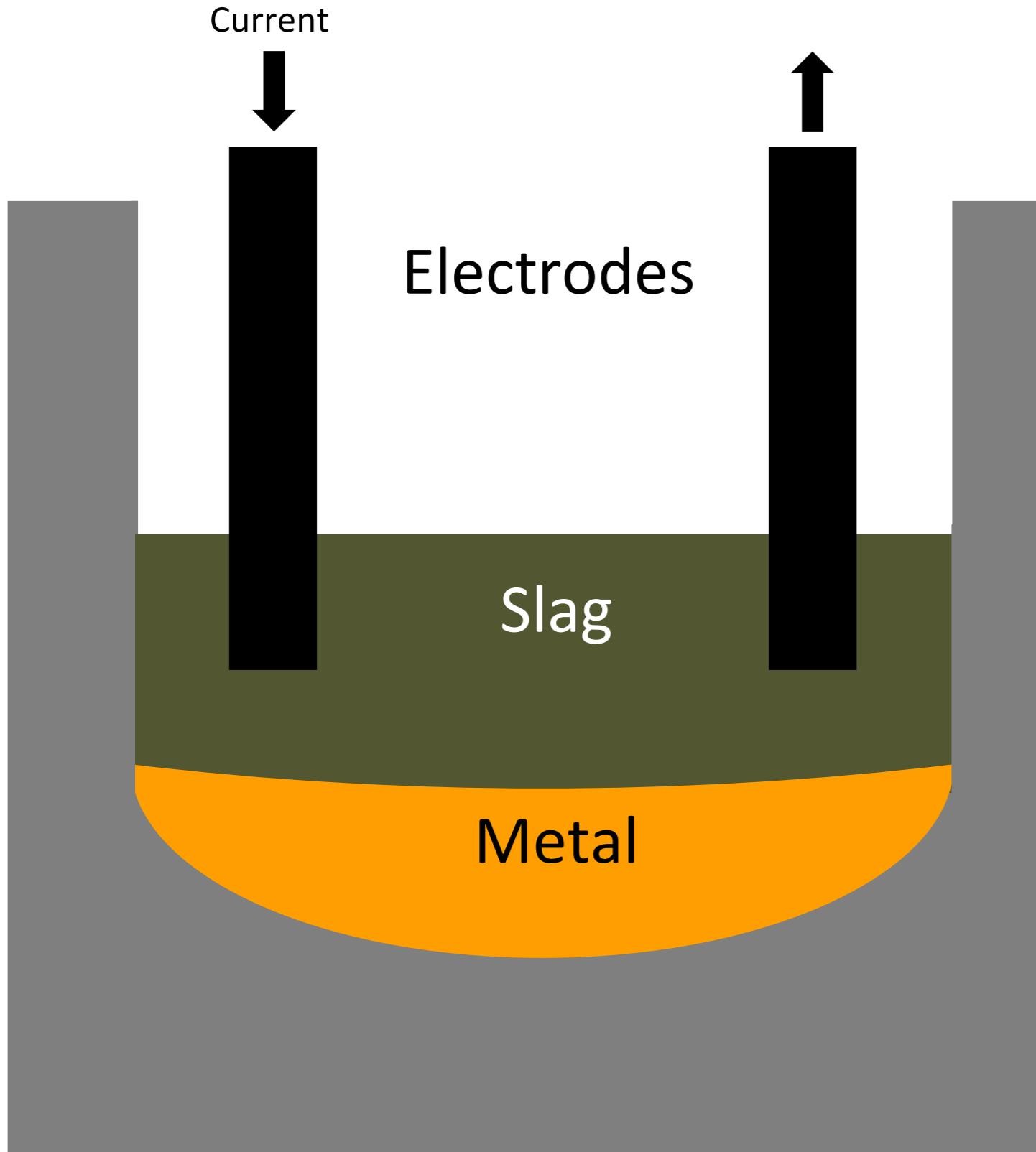


Optimised BF-BOF



Electric furnaces: digital twins

Submerged Electric Arc Furnace

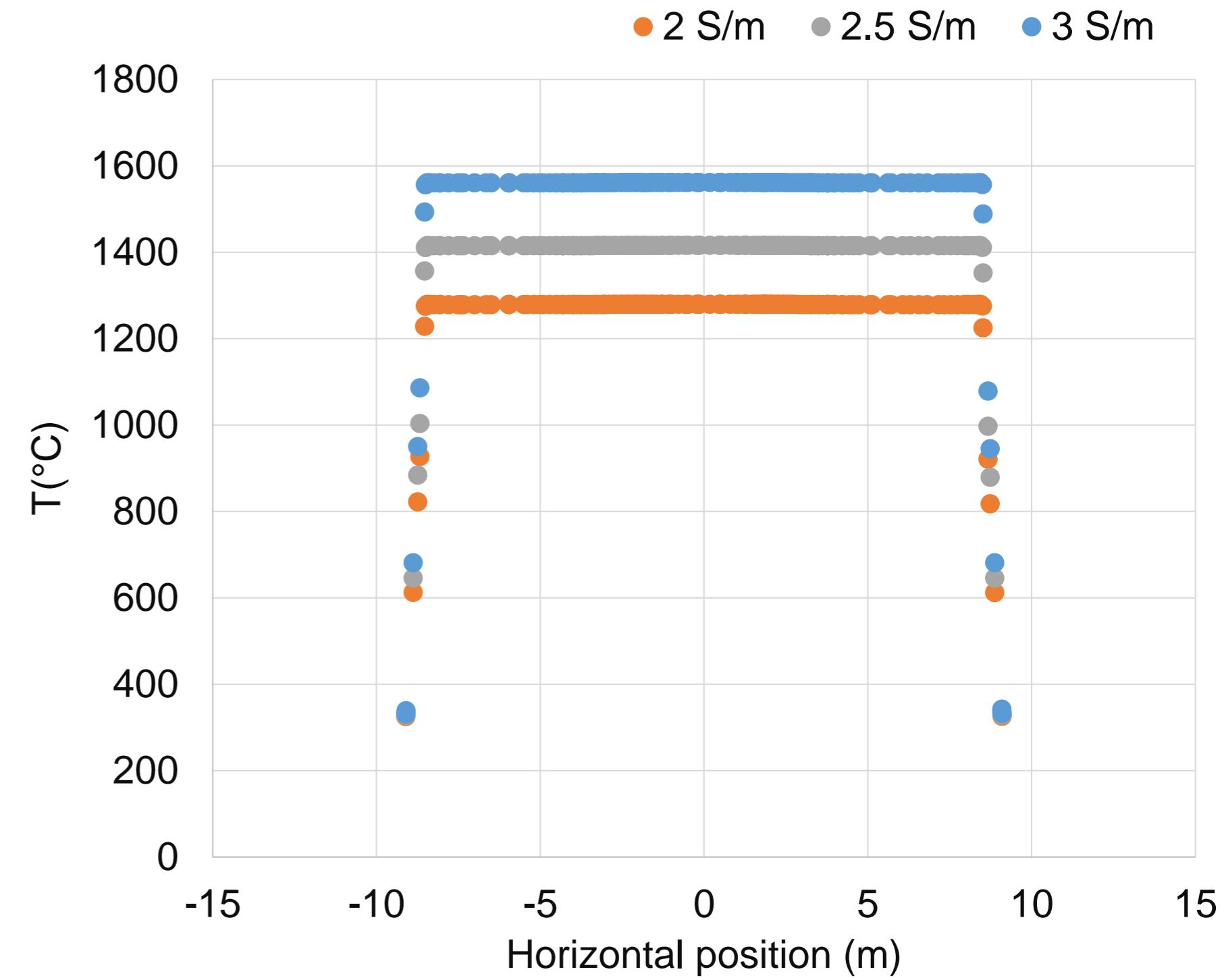
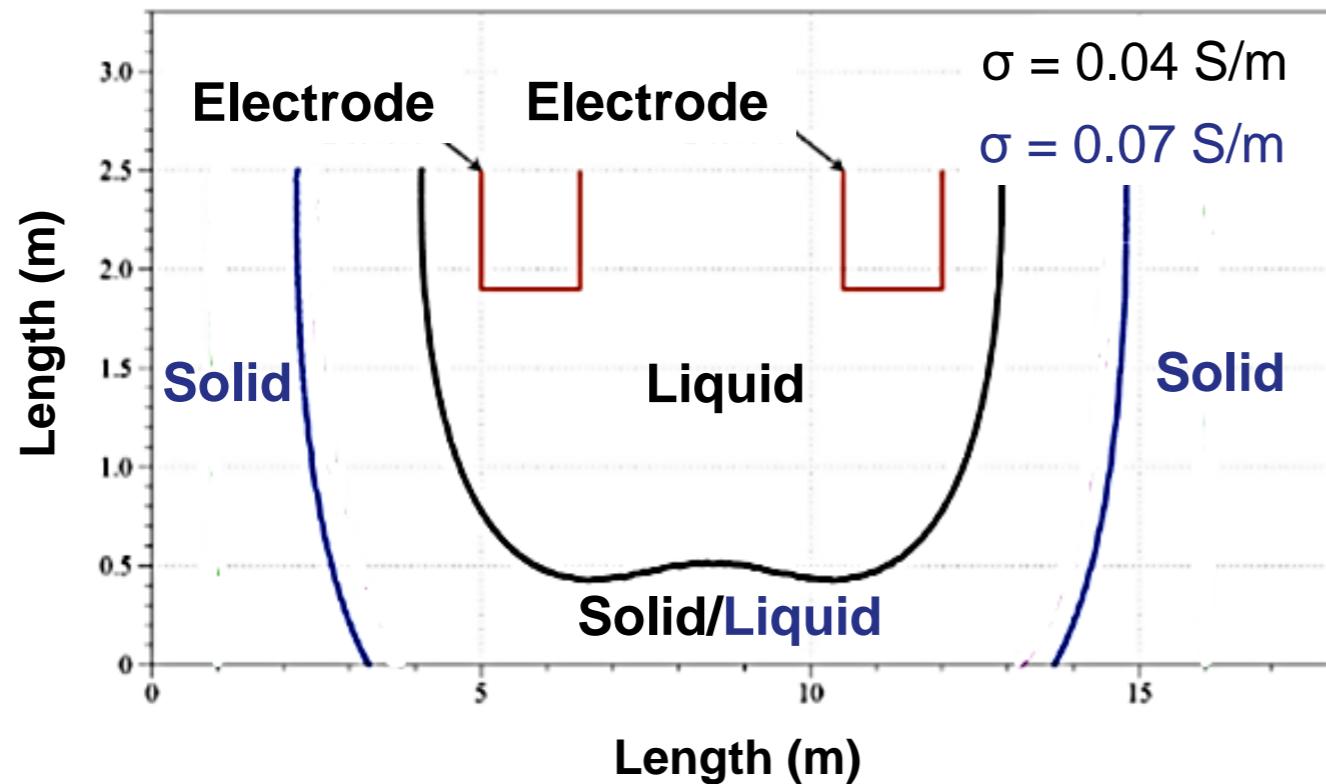


Electric furnaces: digital twins

Power generation via Joule heat

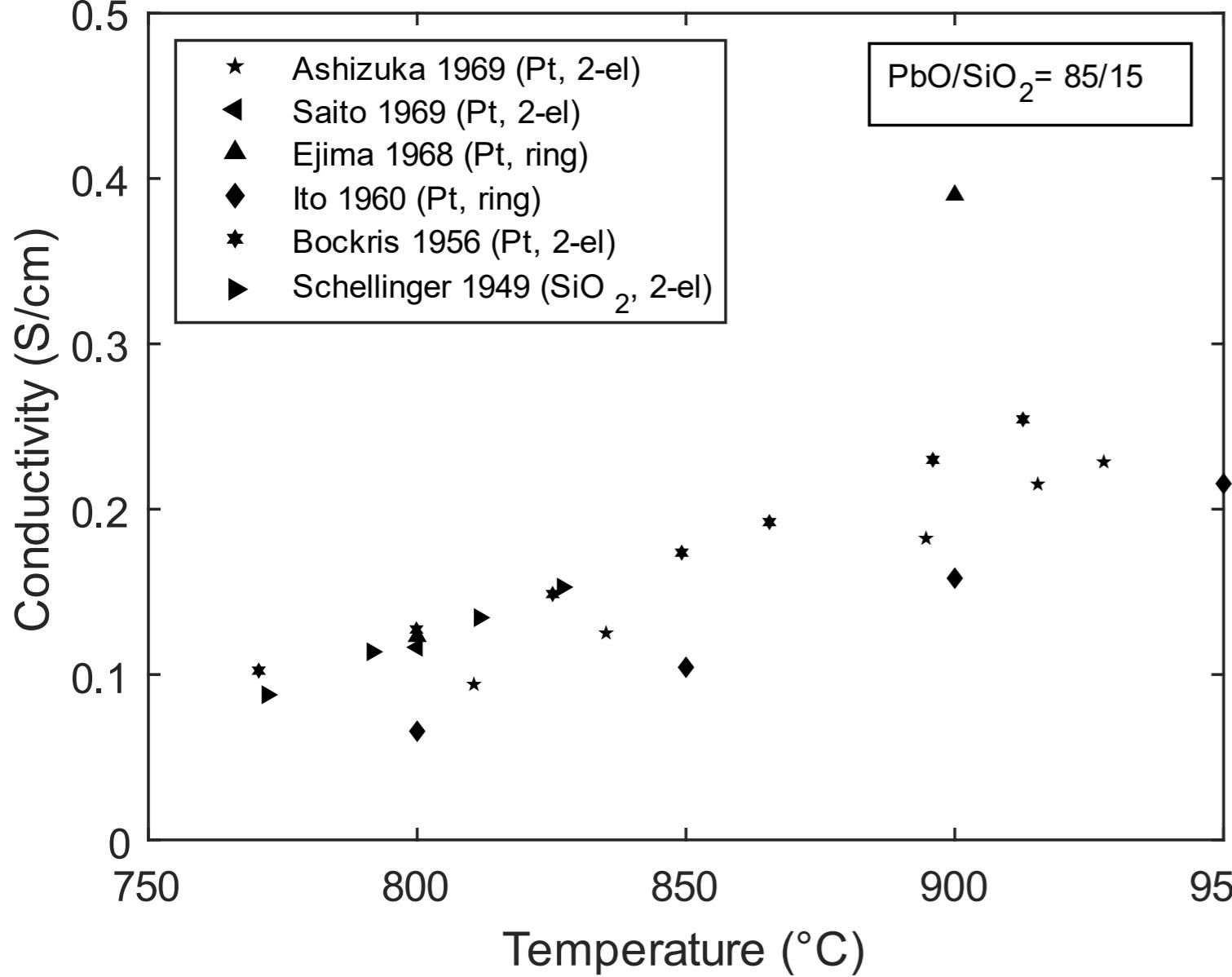
$$P = \frac{V^2}{R_{slag}}$$

$$R_{slag} \sim \frac{1}{\sigma_{slag}}$$

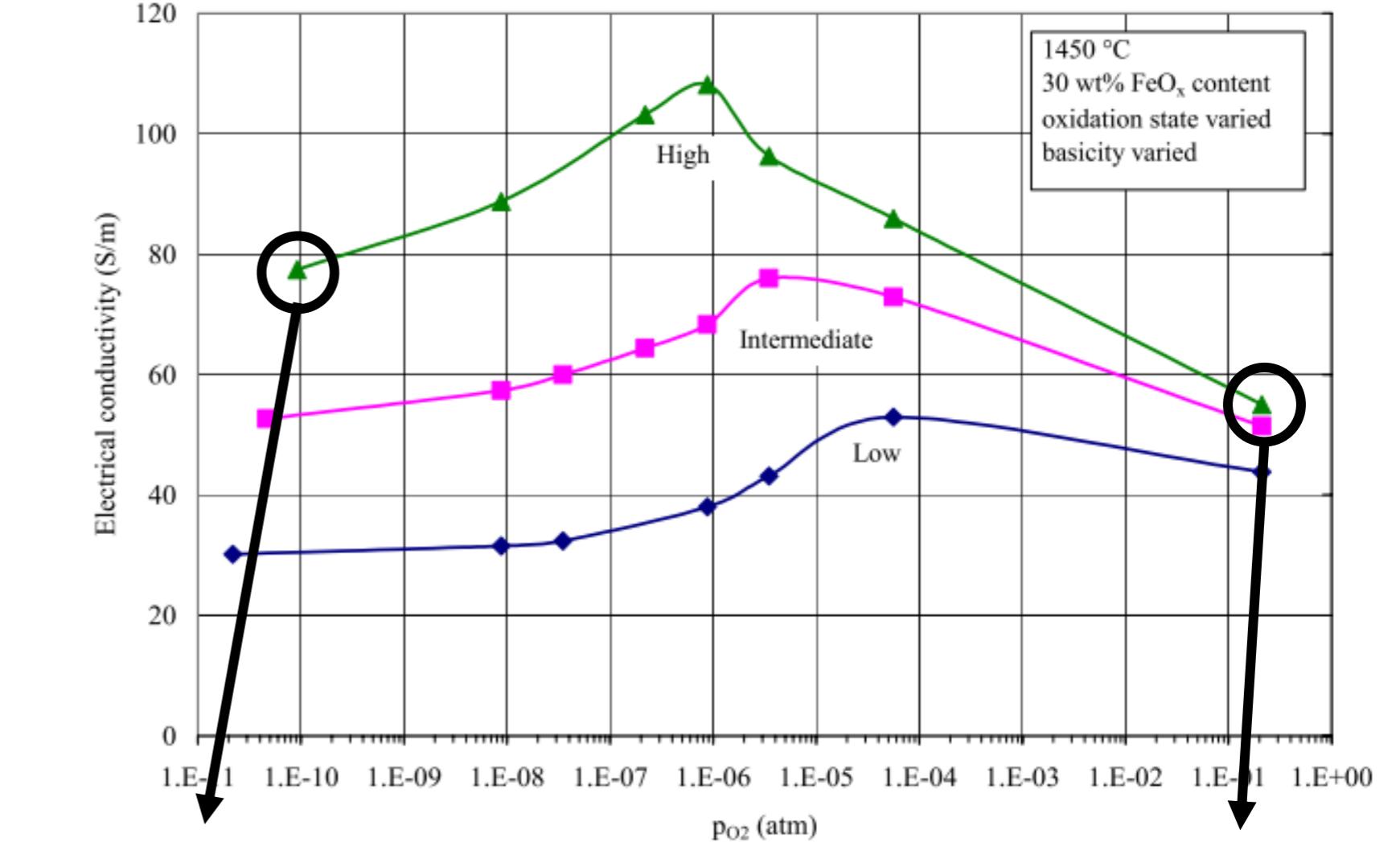


Huge spread on experimental results + 2 contributions

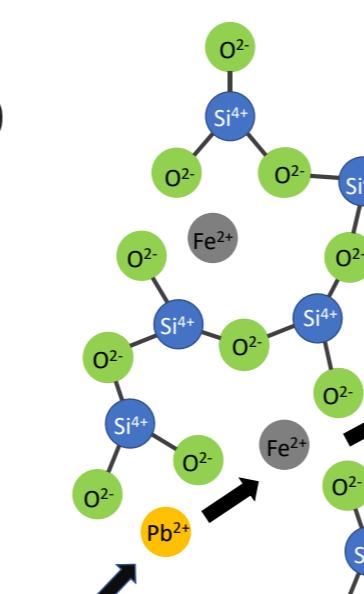
Hundermark et al., 2004, VII International Conference on Molten Slags Fluxes and Salts



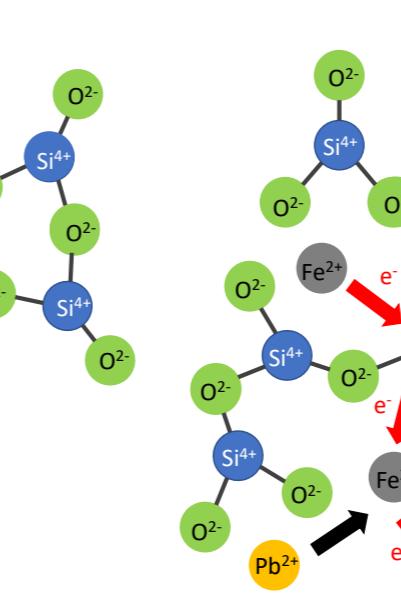
PhD Pieter-Jan Boeykens (Ghent University)



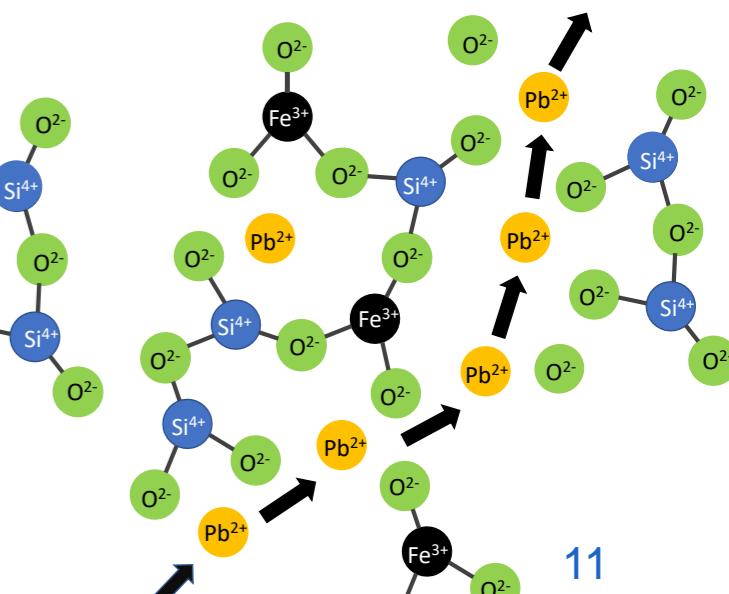
Reducing: Fe^{2+}



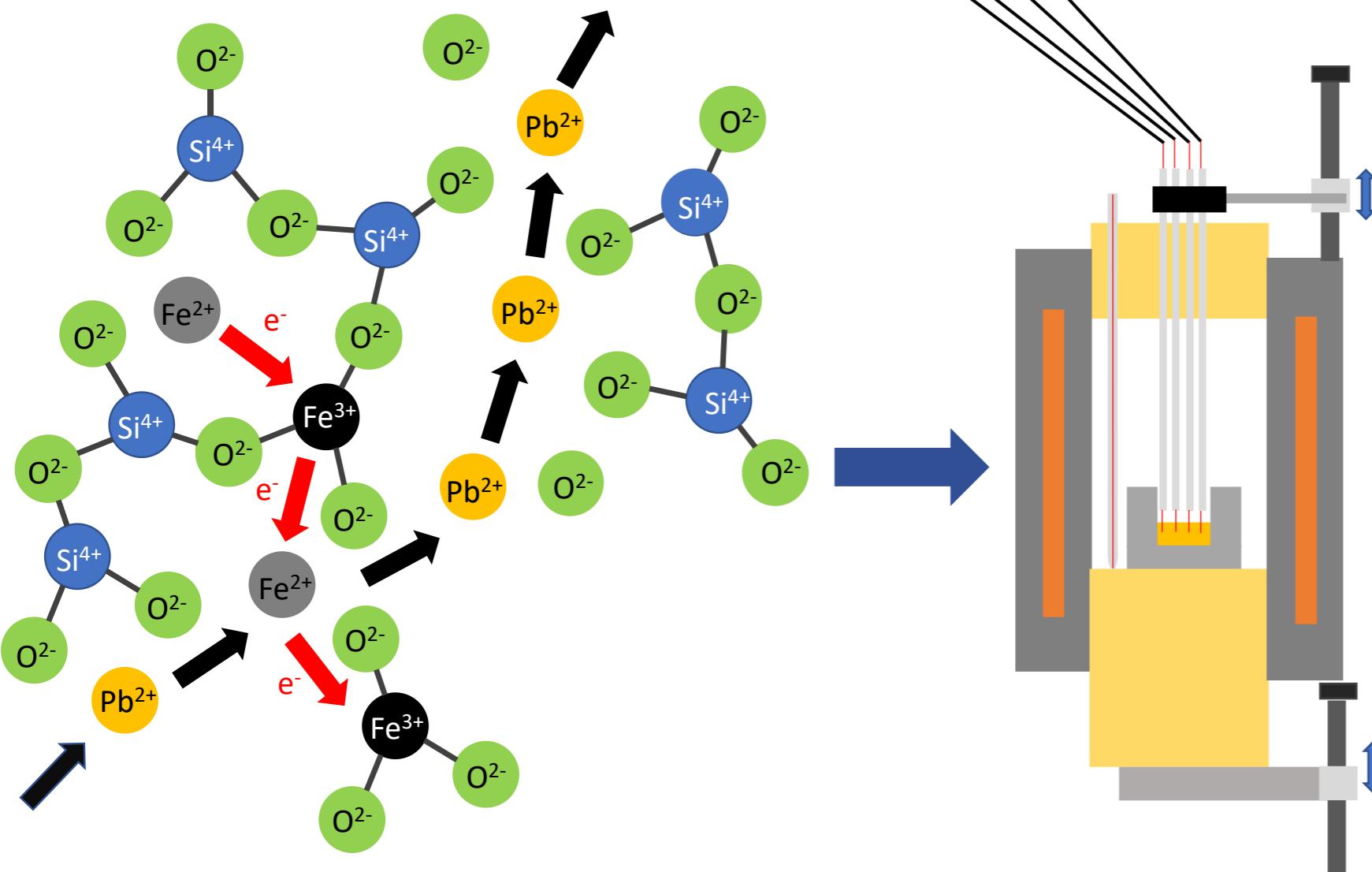
Intermediate: Fe^{2+} & Fe^{3+}



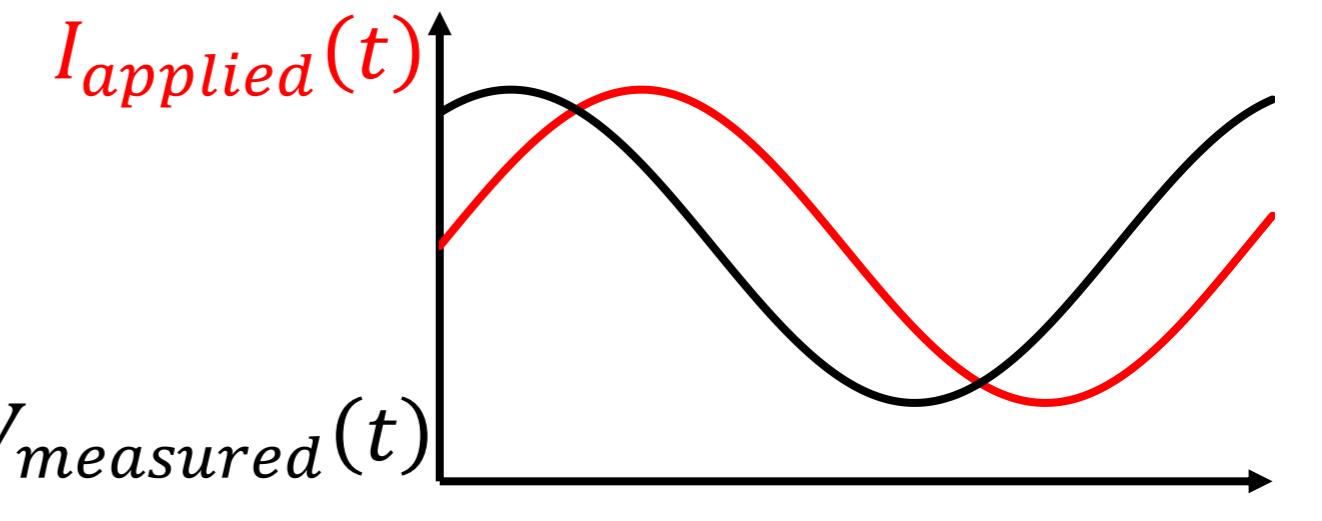
Oxidizing: Fe^{3+}



Electrical conductivity measurements



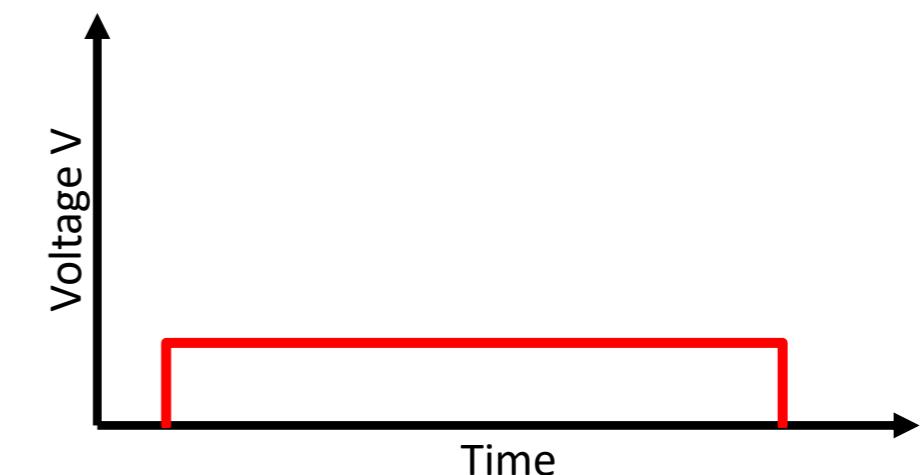
AC Impedance measurements



→ Ionic current

→ Electronic current

DC Chronoamperometry

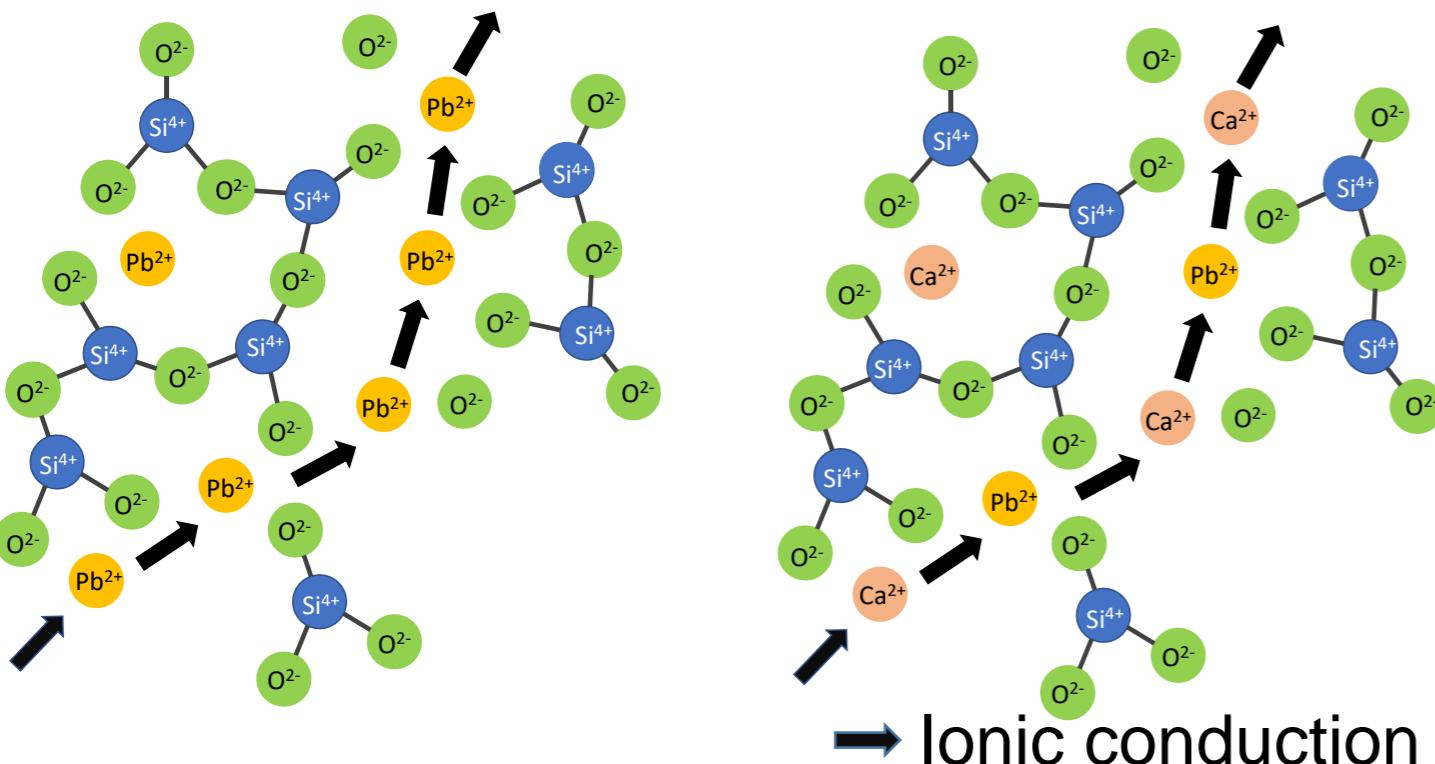


→ Electronic current

Results: Effect substitution of PbO by CaO

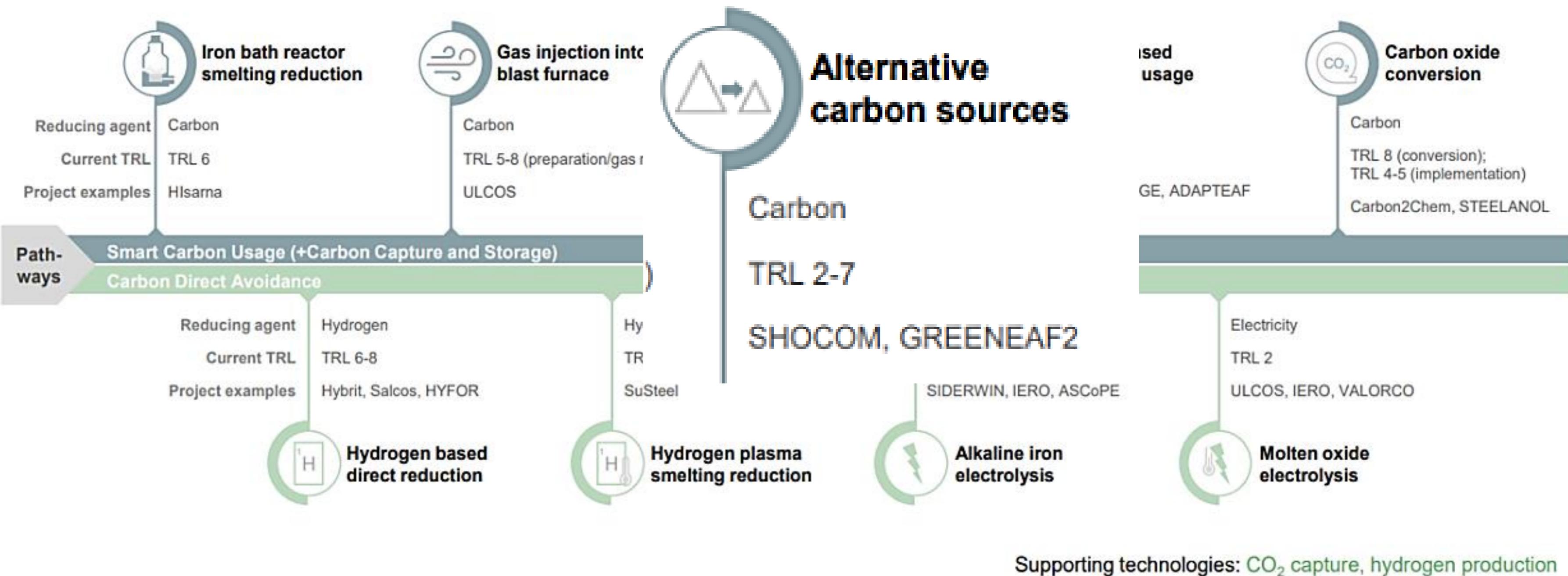
Sample composition: $\text{SiO}_2 = 52 \text{ mol\%}$

Varying amounts of CaO (and PbO)

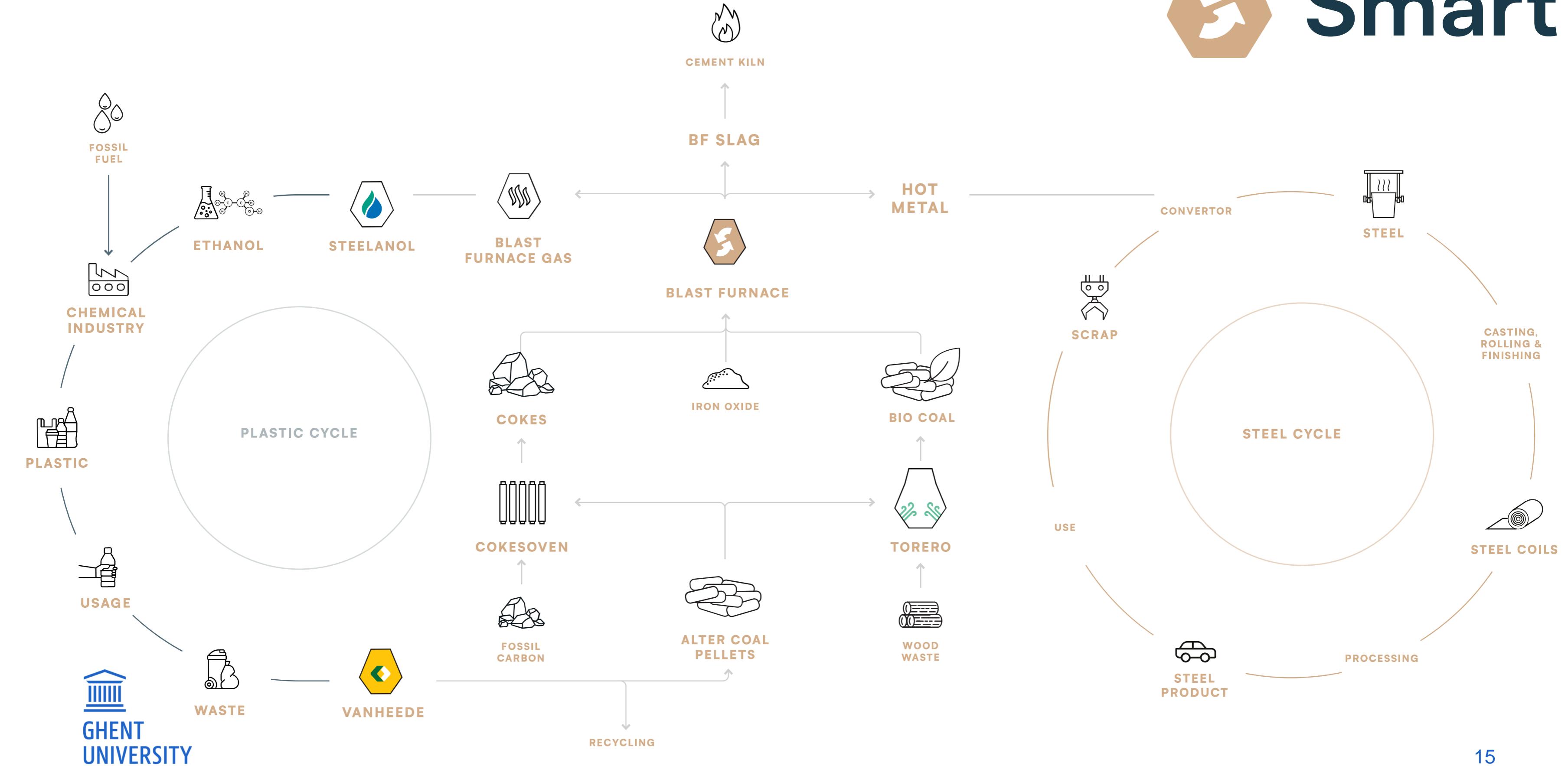


Results showing that substituting CaO for PbO in a system with a constant amount of silica resulted in a significant decrease in the electrical conductivity (not described by current structure-property model)

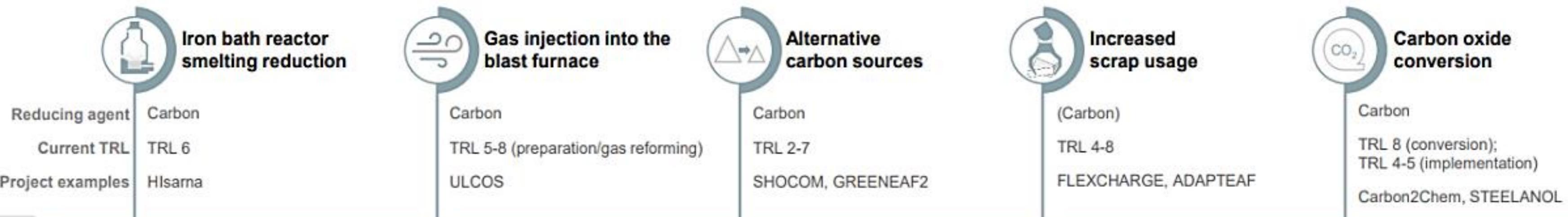
Decarbonisation technologies



Alternative carbon sources: Life SMART



Decarbonisation technologies



Pathways

Smart Carbon Usage (+Carbon Capture and Storage)

Carbon Direct Avoidance

Reducing agent

Current TRL

Project examples

Reducing agent

Current TRL

Project examples

Hydrogen

TRL 6-8

Hybrit, Salcos, HYFOR

I, IERO, ASCoPE

**Direct iron
reduction**

Electricity

TRL 2

ULCOS, IERO, VALORCO

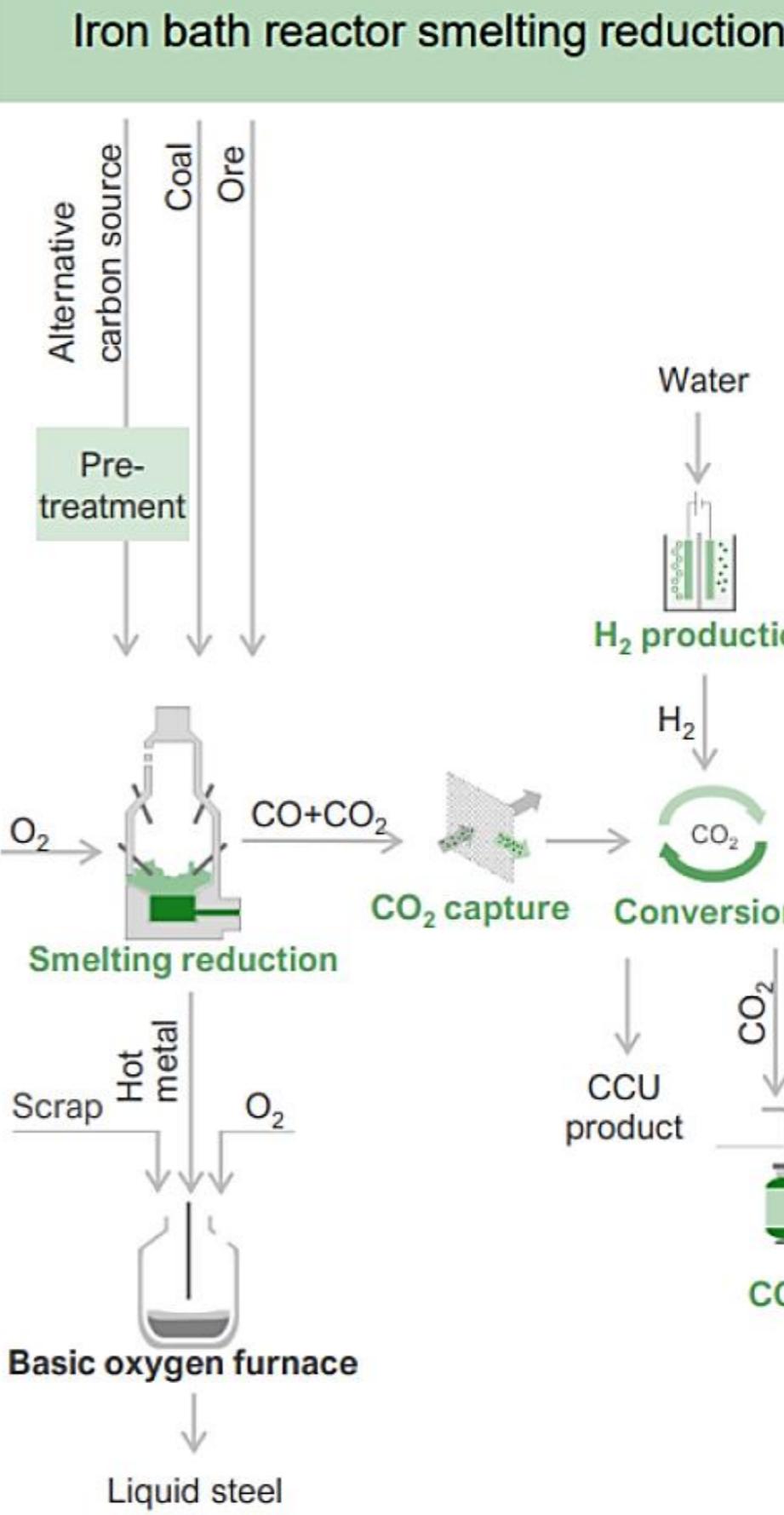
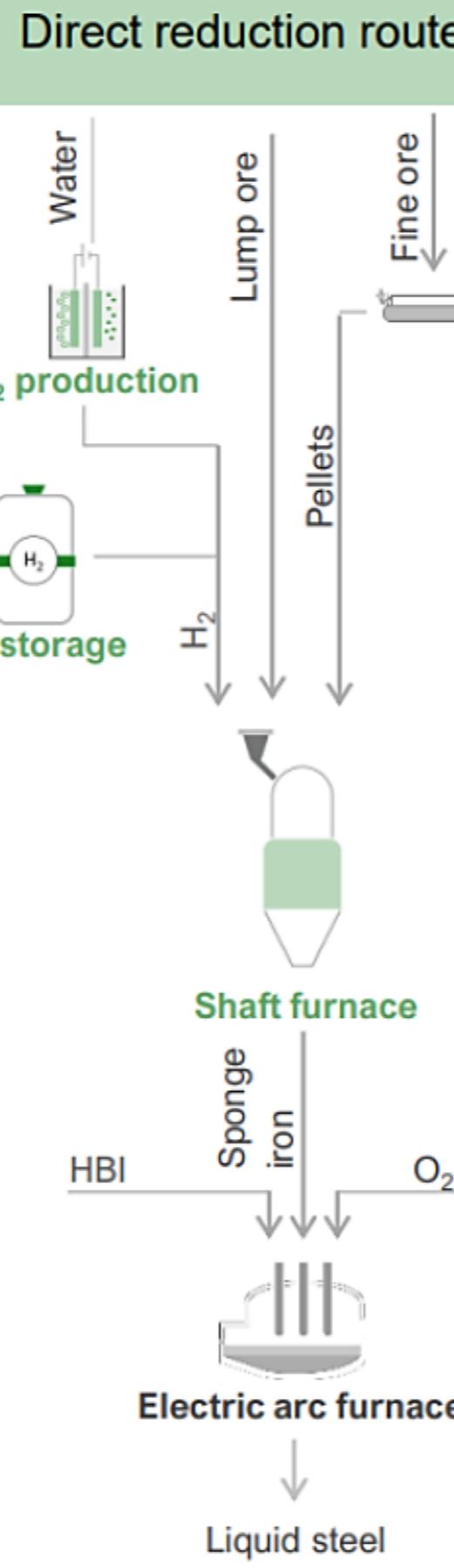
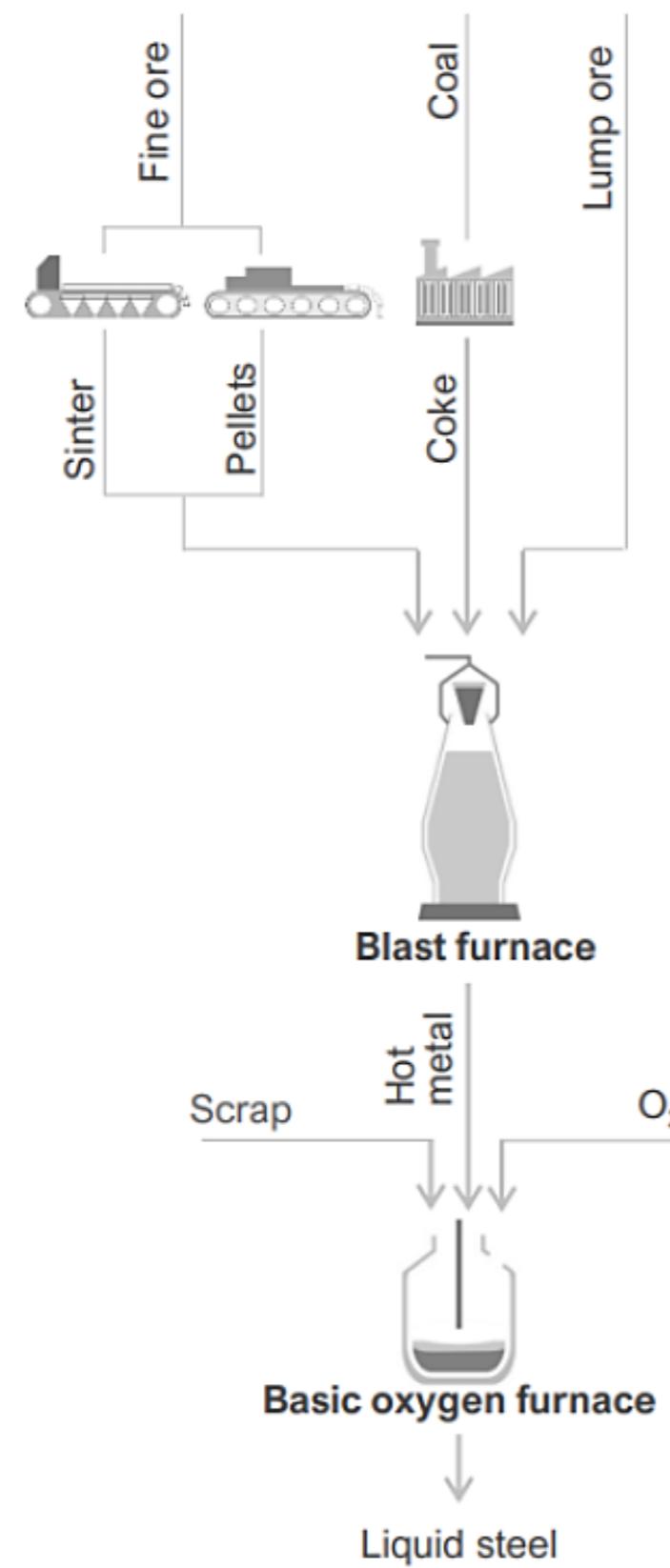

**Molten oxide
electrolysis**

Supporting technologies: CO₂ capture, hydrogen production

**Hydrogen based
direct reduction**

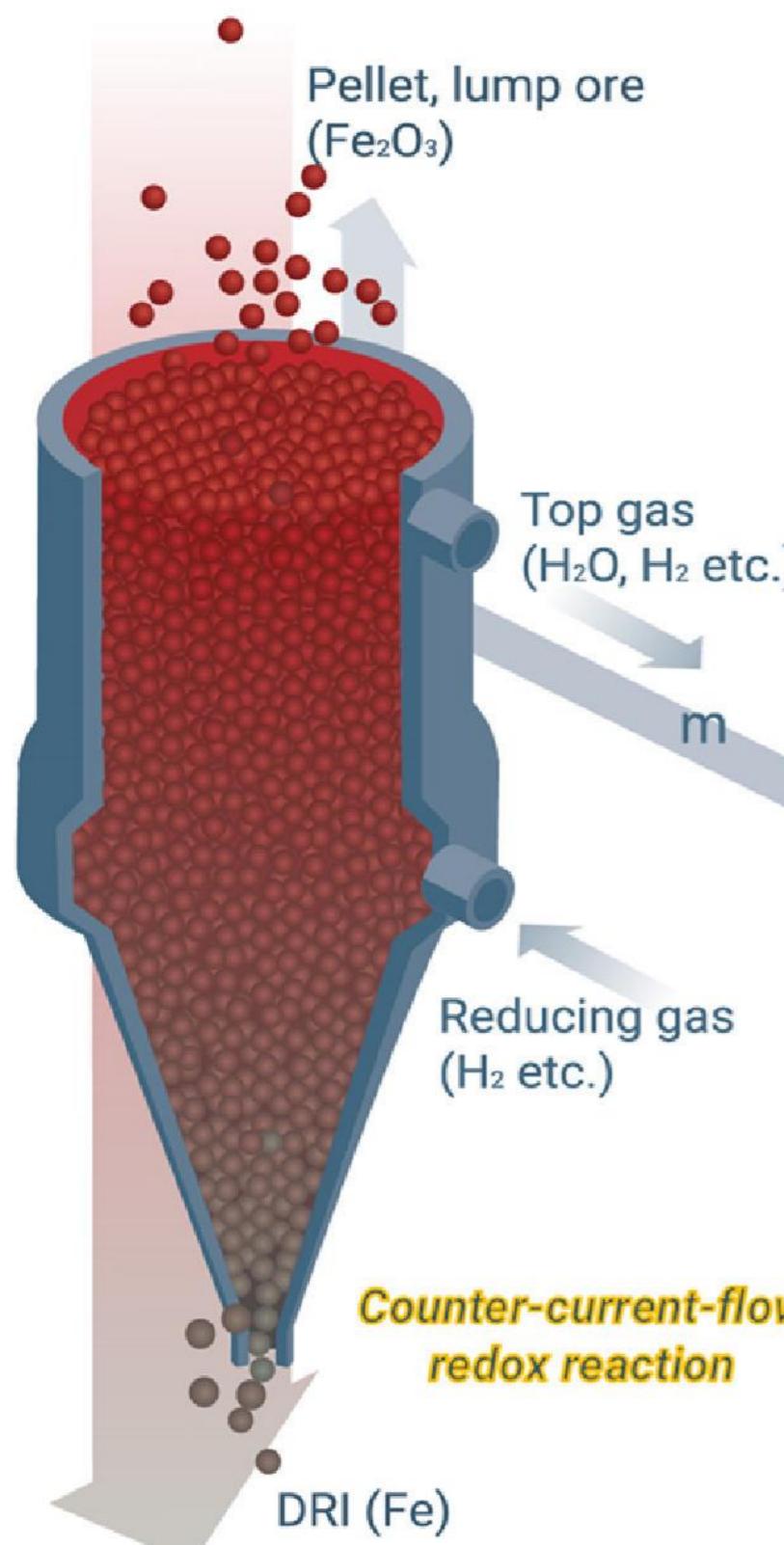
← → Steelmaking routes

Conventional steelmaking route (BF-BOF)

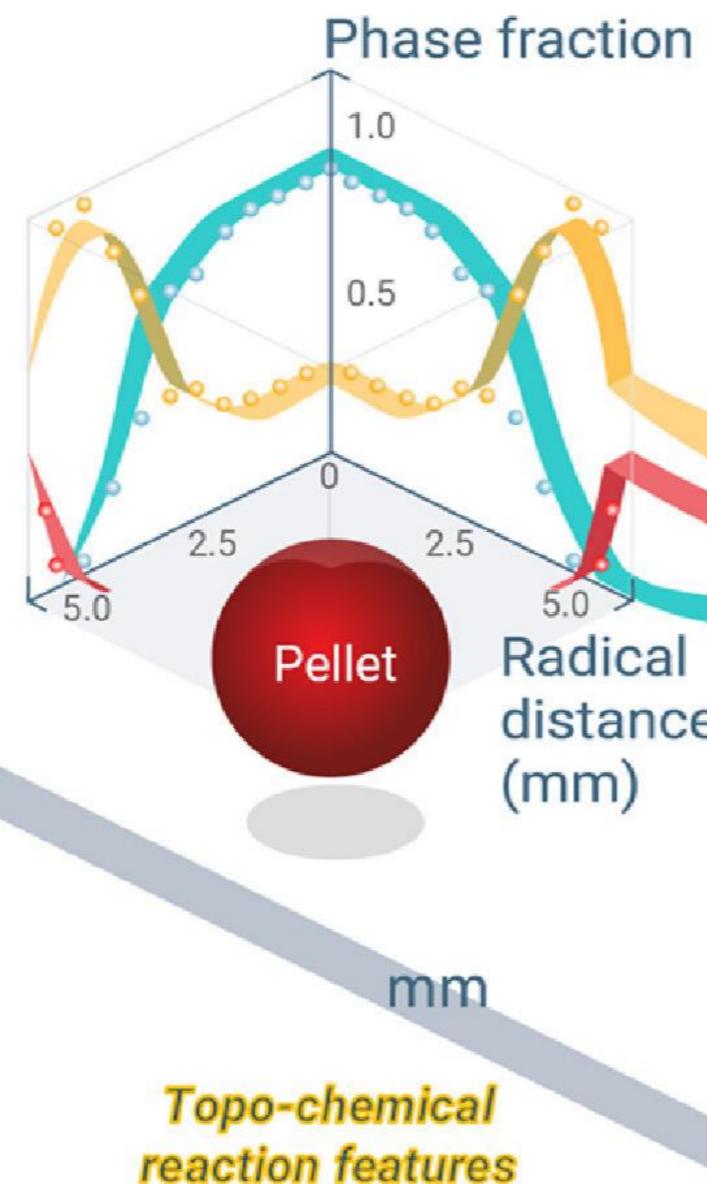


Hydrogen reduction

(a) Macroscale

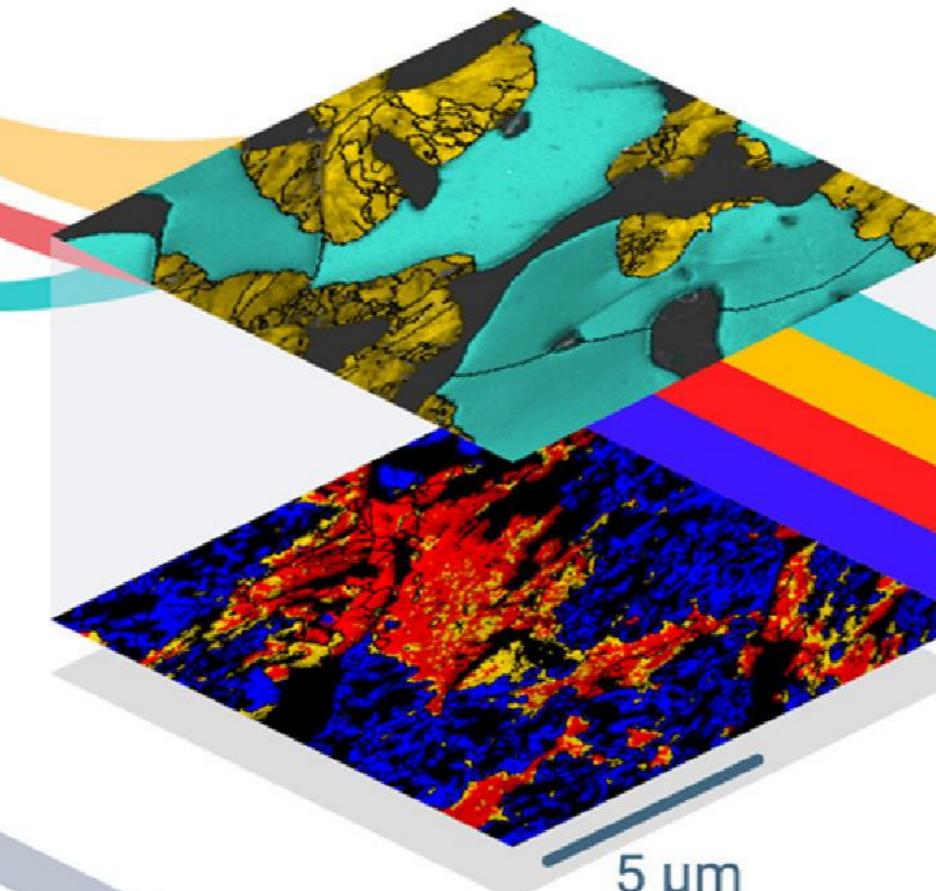


(b) Mesoscale



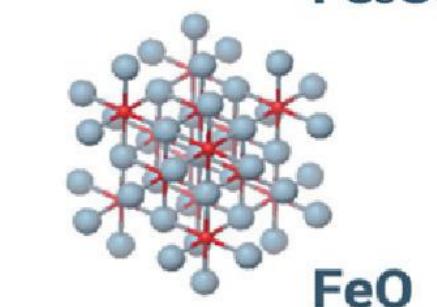
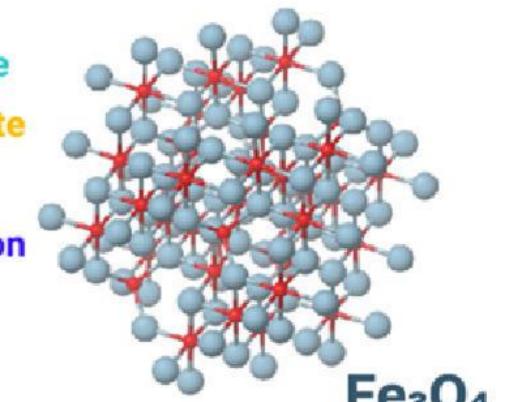
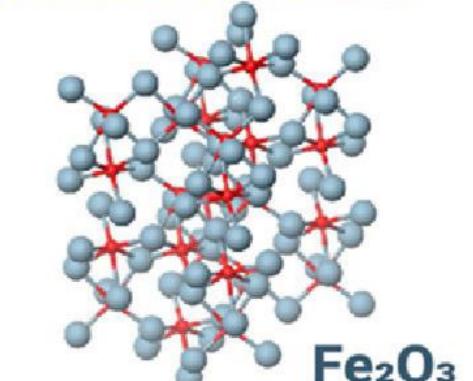
(c) Microscale

Local microstructure & defect evolution

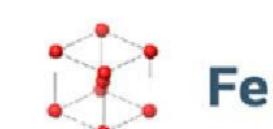


(d) Atomic/electronic scales

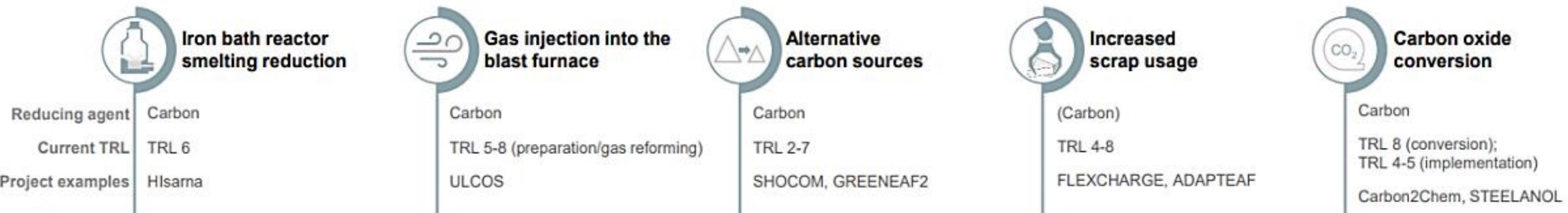
Evolution of atomic & electronic structures



● O
● Fe



Decarbonisation technologies



Pathways

Smart Carbon Usage (+Carbon Capture and Storage)

Carbon Direct Avoidance

Reducing agent

Current TRL

Project examples

Hydrogen

TRL 6-8

Hybrit, Salcos, HYFOR



Hydrogen based direct reduction

Hydrogen

TRL 5

SuSteel



Hydrogen plasma smelting reduction

Elec

TRL

SIDE



Electricity

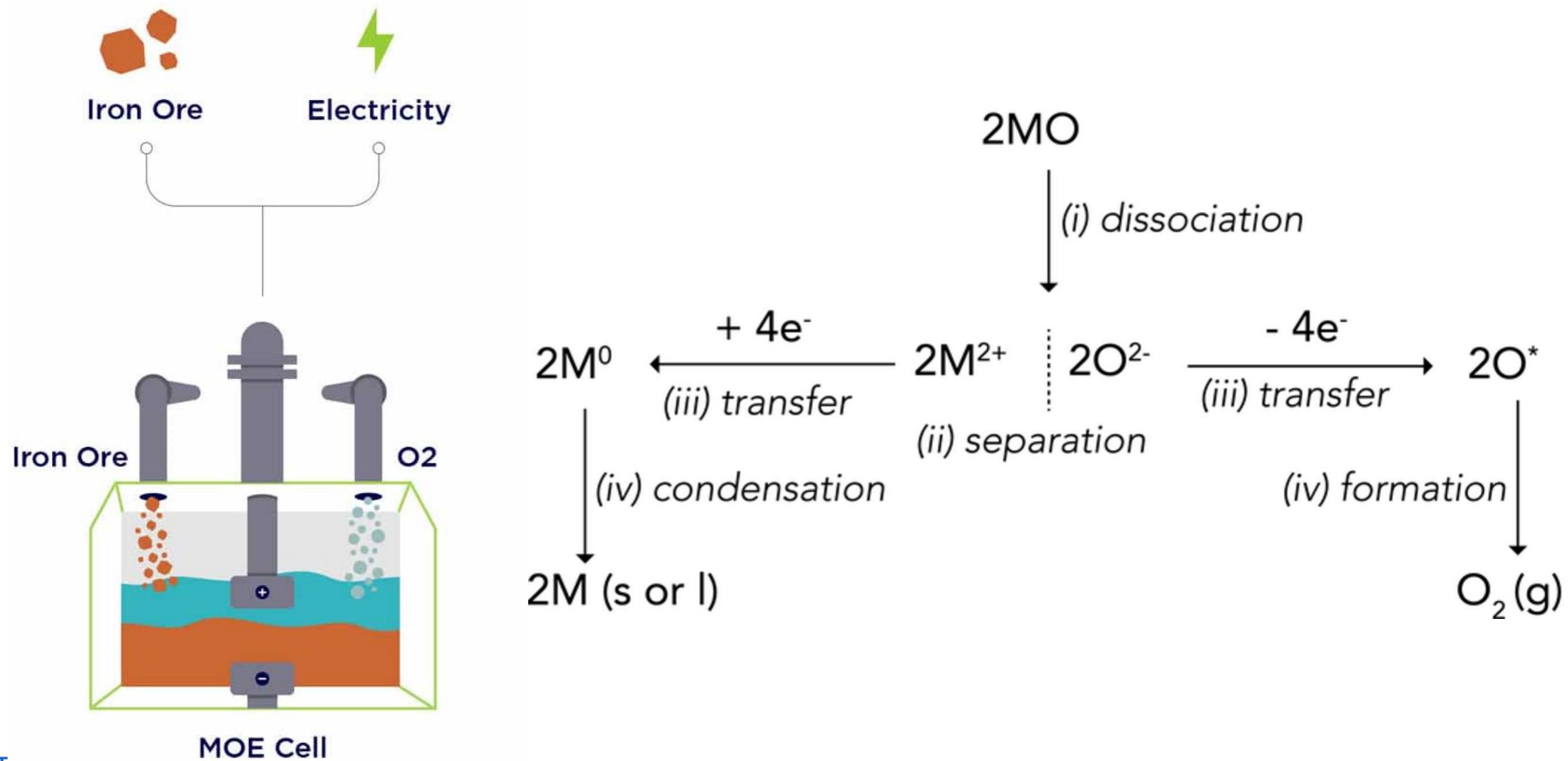
TRL 2

ULCOS, IERO, VALORCO



Molten oxide electrolysis

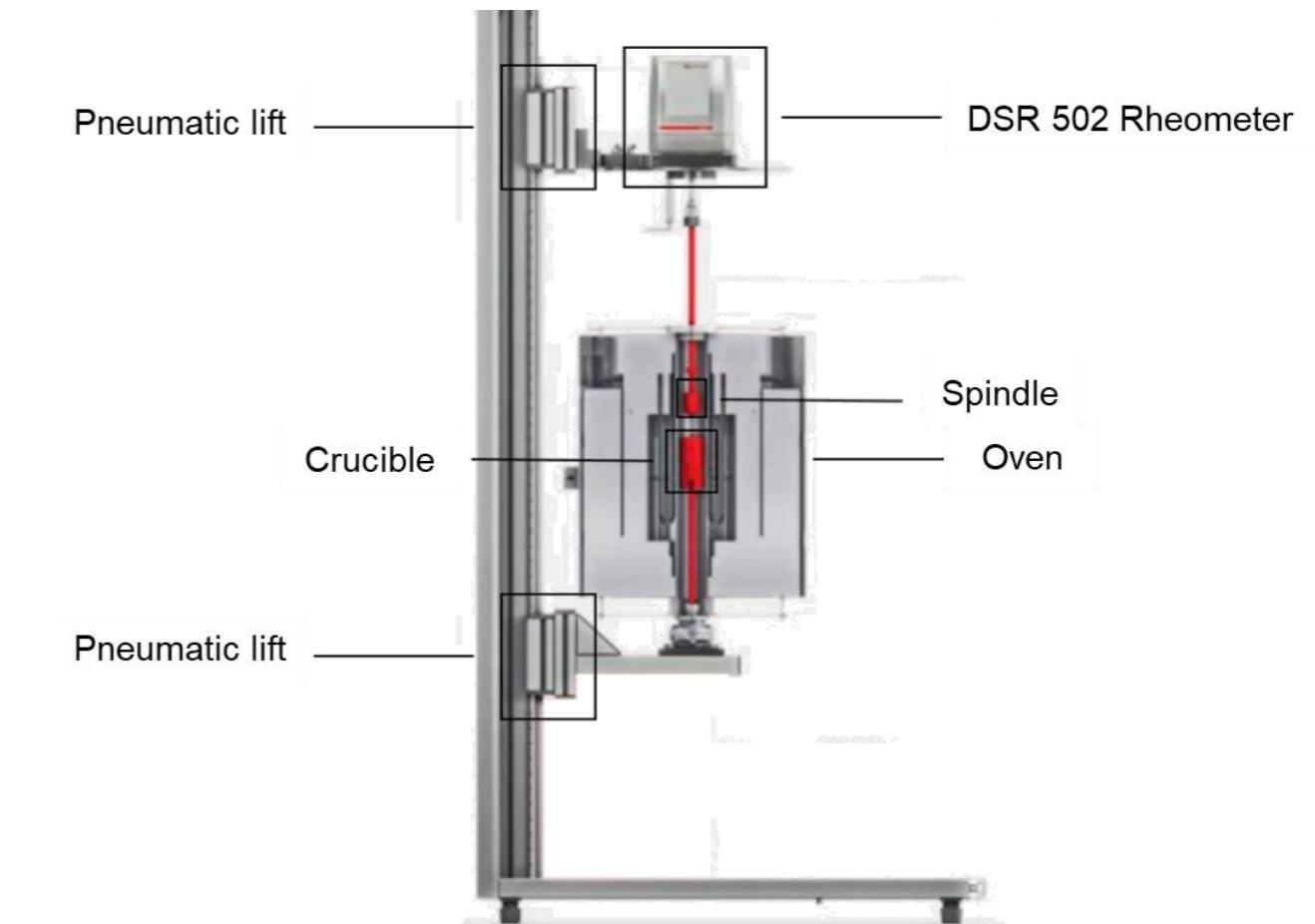
Molten oxide electrolysis



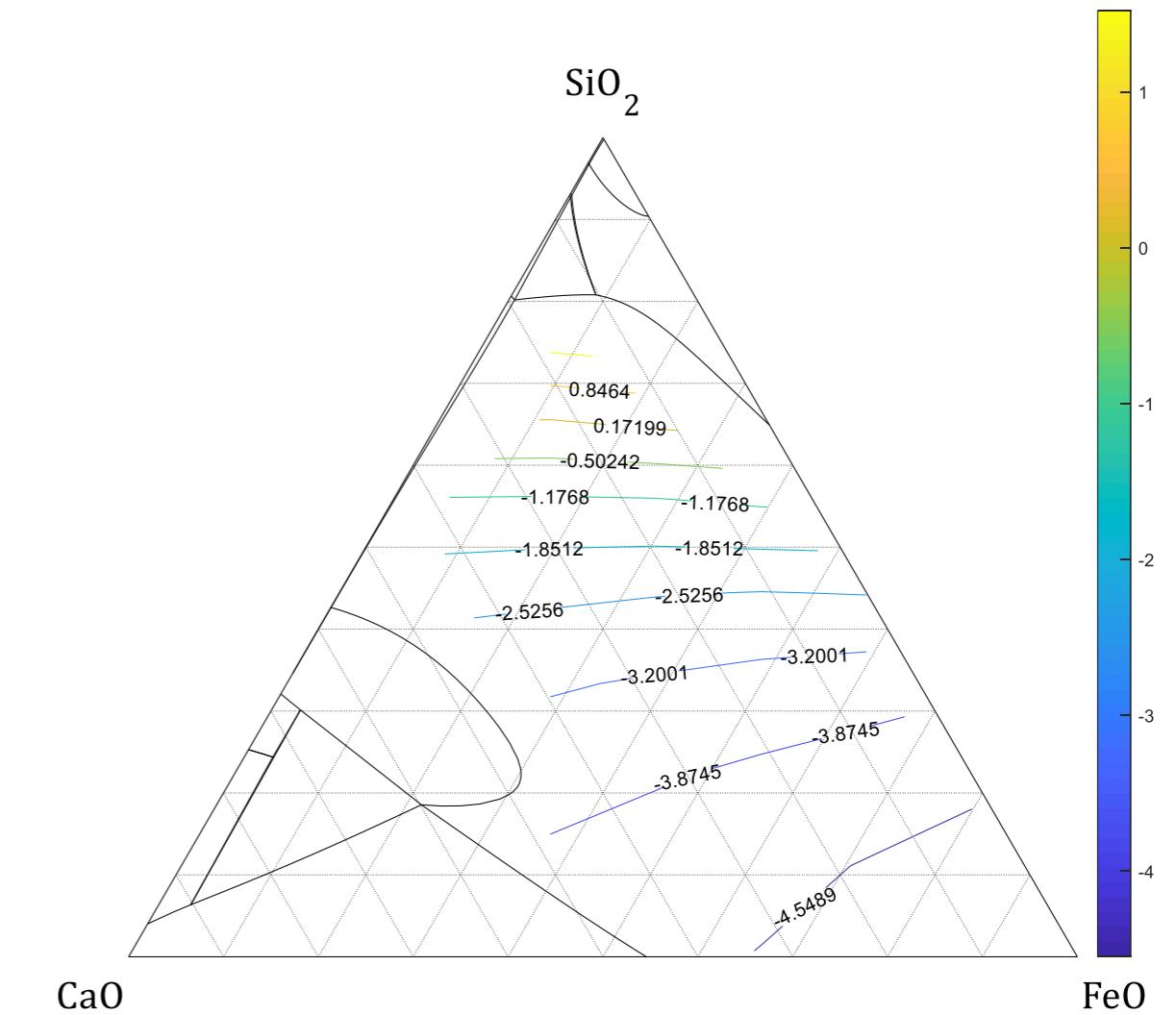
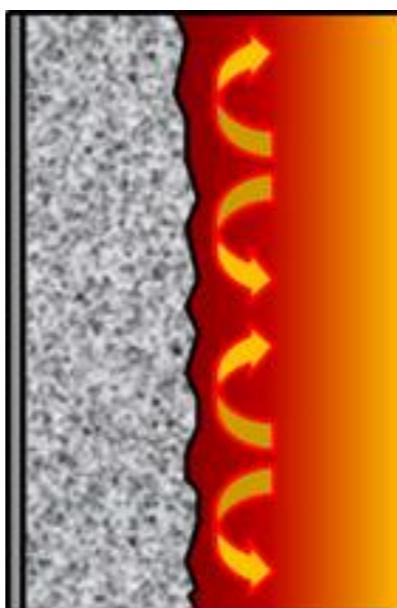
Slag viscosity



Slag foaming (stable ↔ eruptive)



Slag – refractory interactions

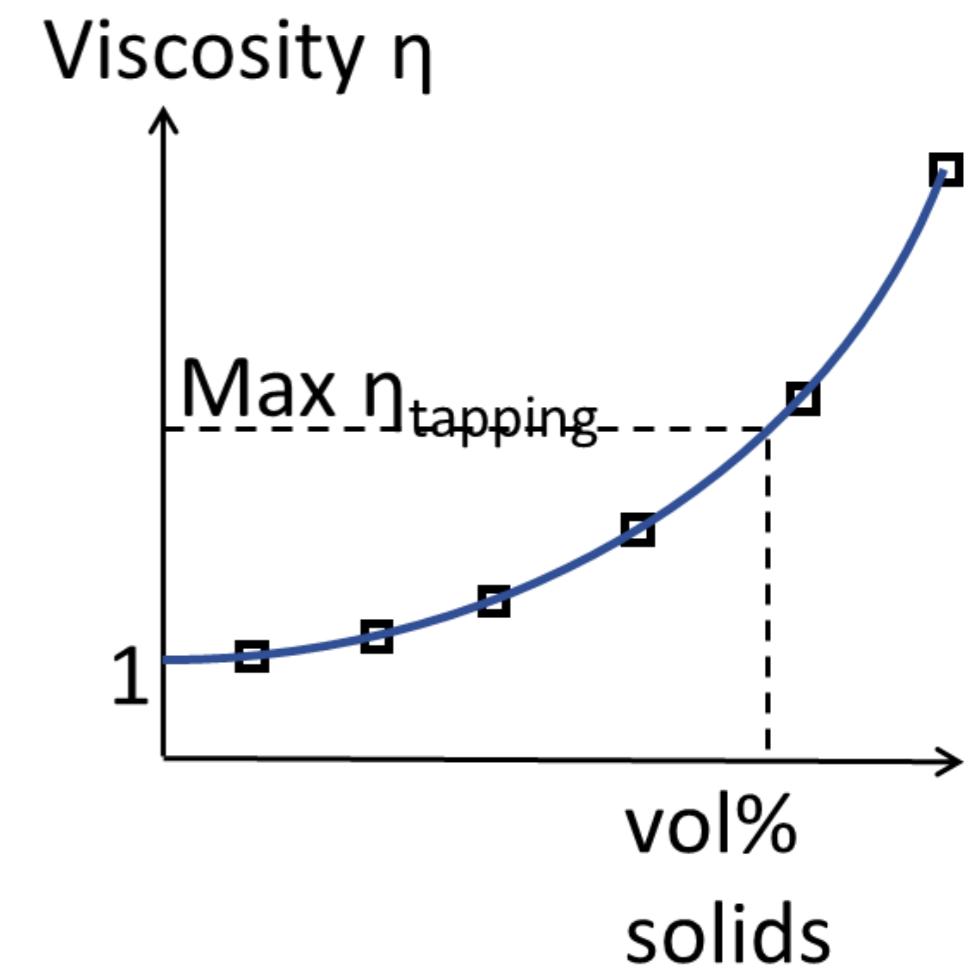
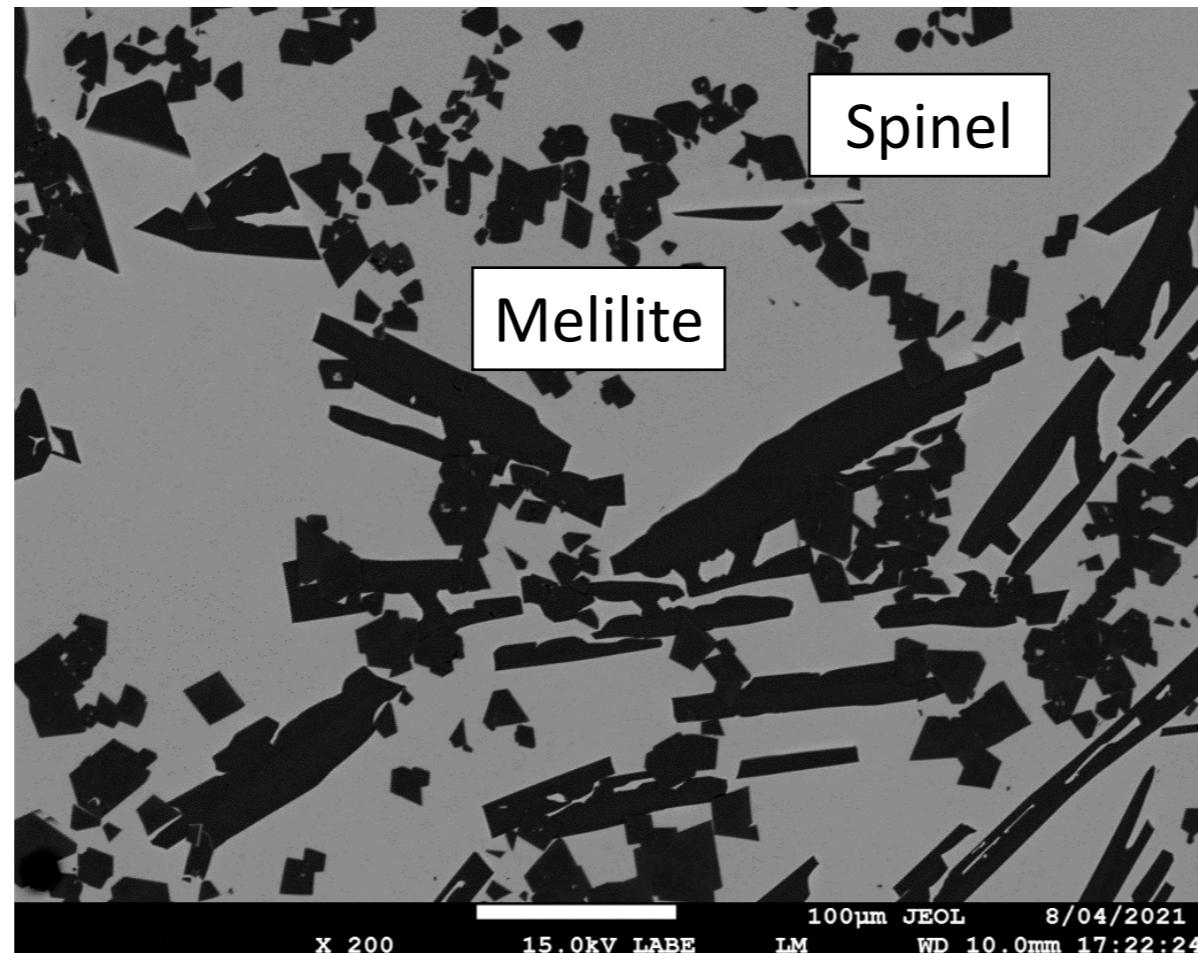


Slag suspension viscosity

Slag viscosity = resistance against flow

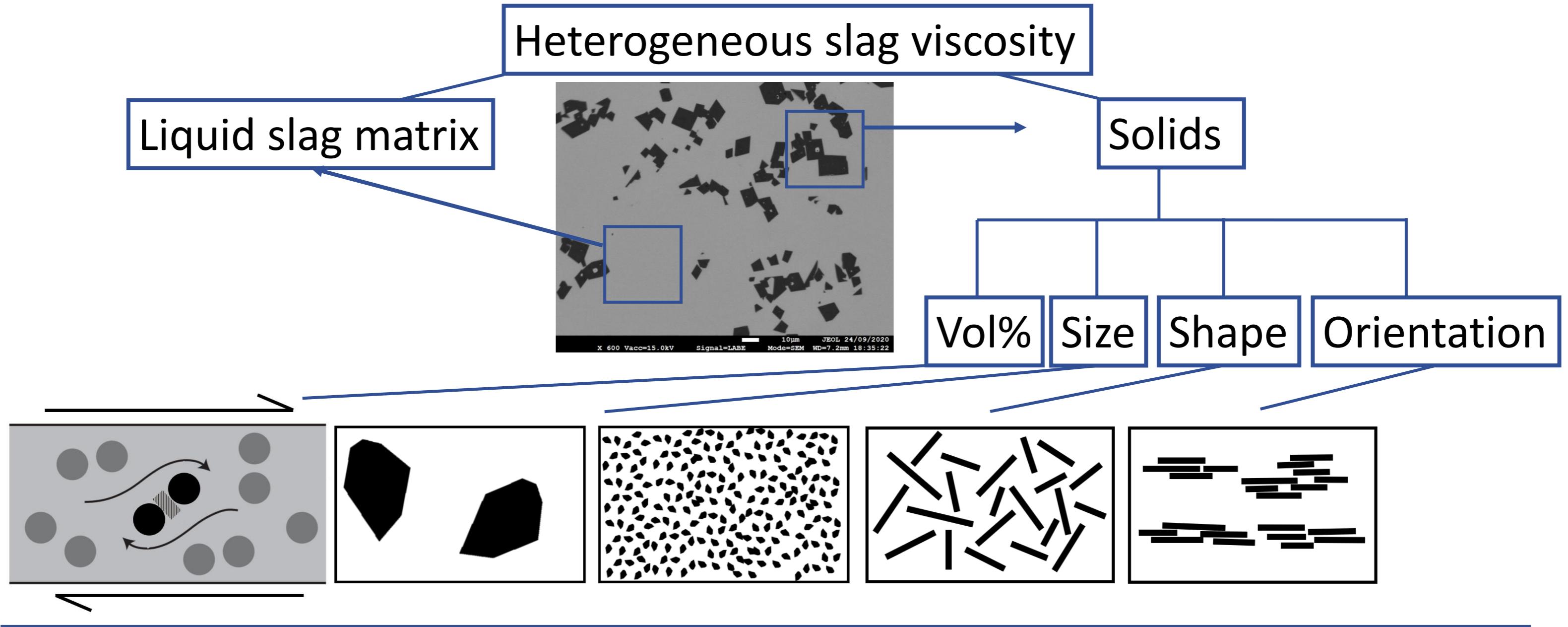
Depends on:

- slag structure
- temperature
- **presence of solids**



Vergote et al., Journal of rheology 67
(2023), 1159–1174
(Ghent University)

Heterogeneous (liquid + solid) slag viscosity



$$\eta = \eta_{\text{liquid}} \times f_{\text{solids}} (\Phi_{\text{solids}}, \text{morphology, orientation})$$

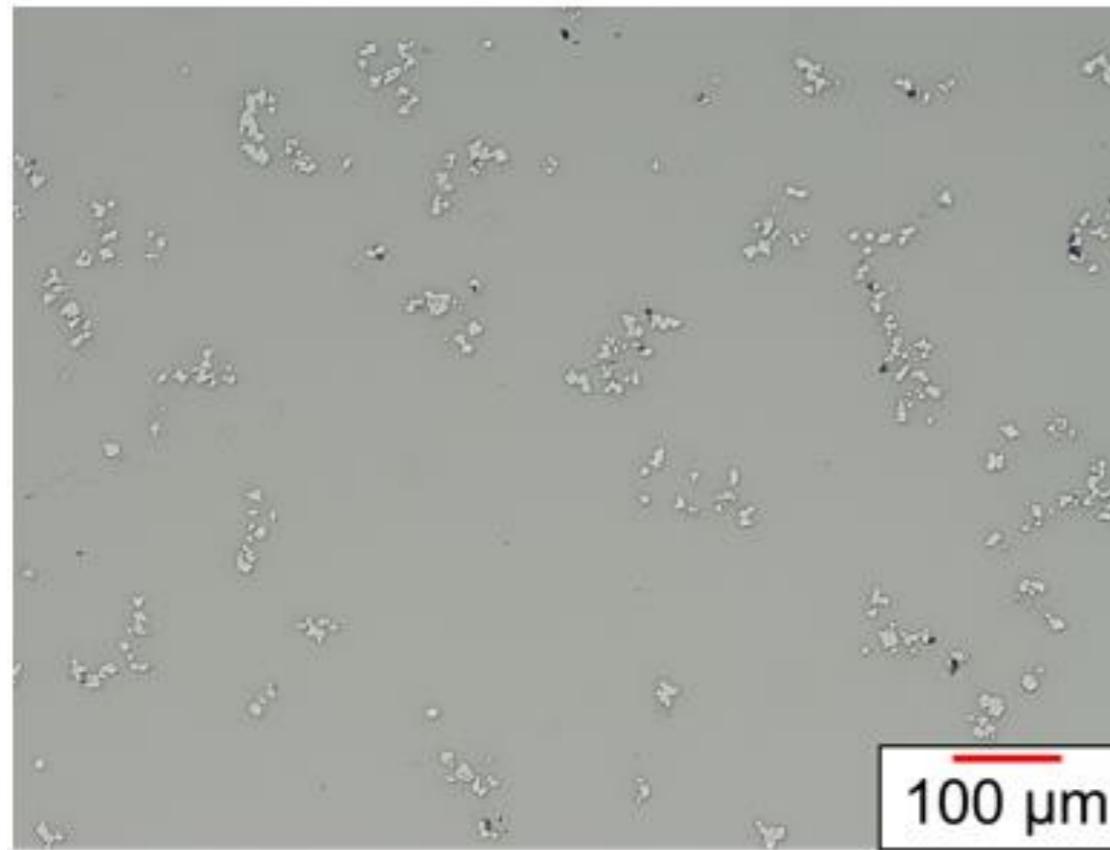
Various parameters, many neglected

→ Reproducibility slag suspension viscosity low

Methodology – slag system

Three datasets studied

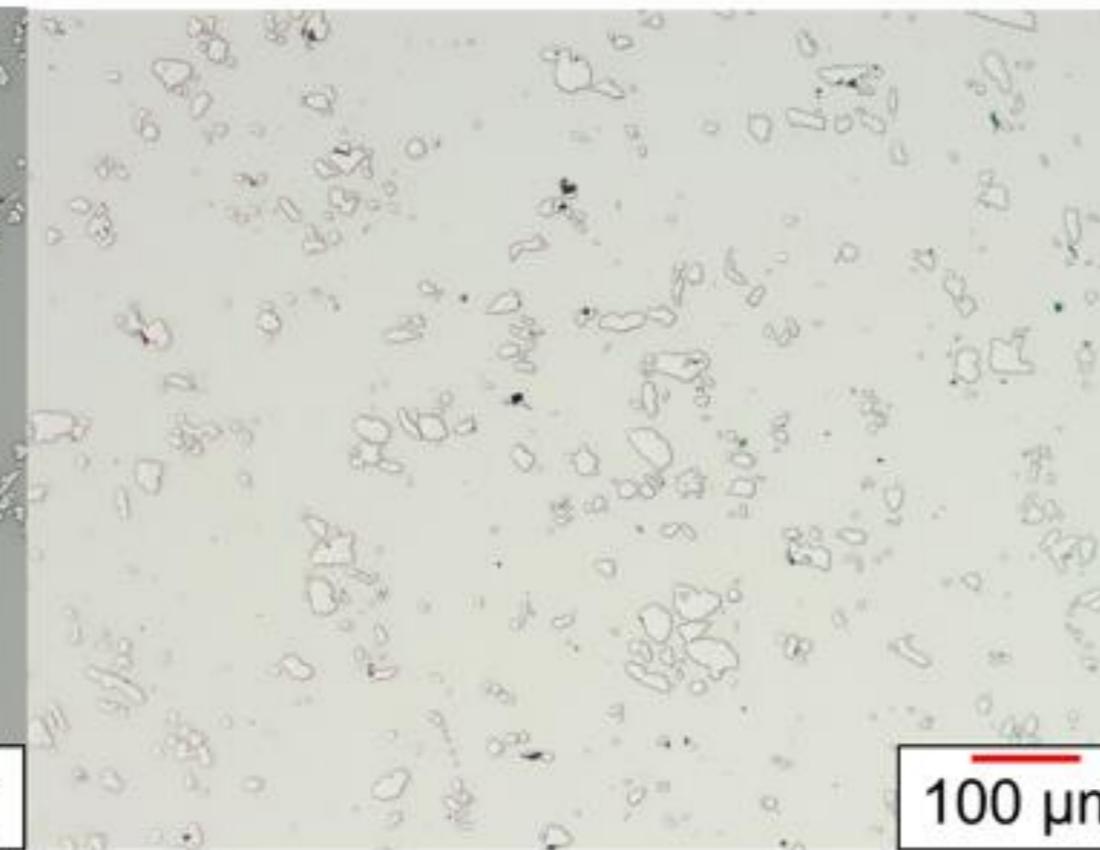
Spinel small



13 μm

0 – 7 vol%

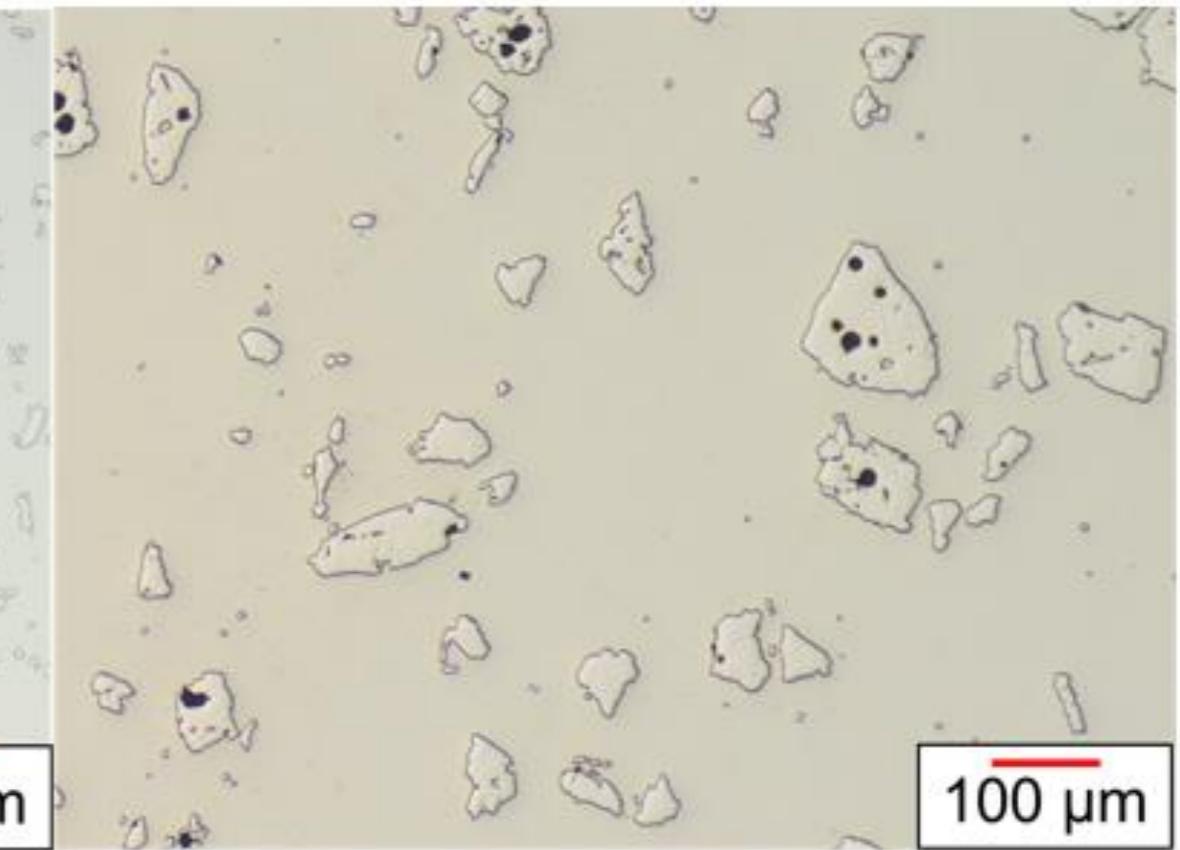
Spinel medium



34 μm

0 – 12 vol%

Spinel large

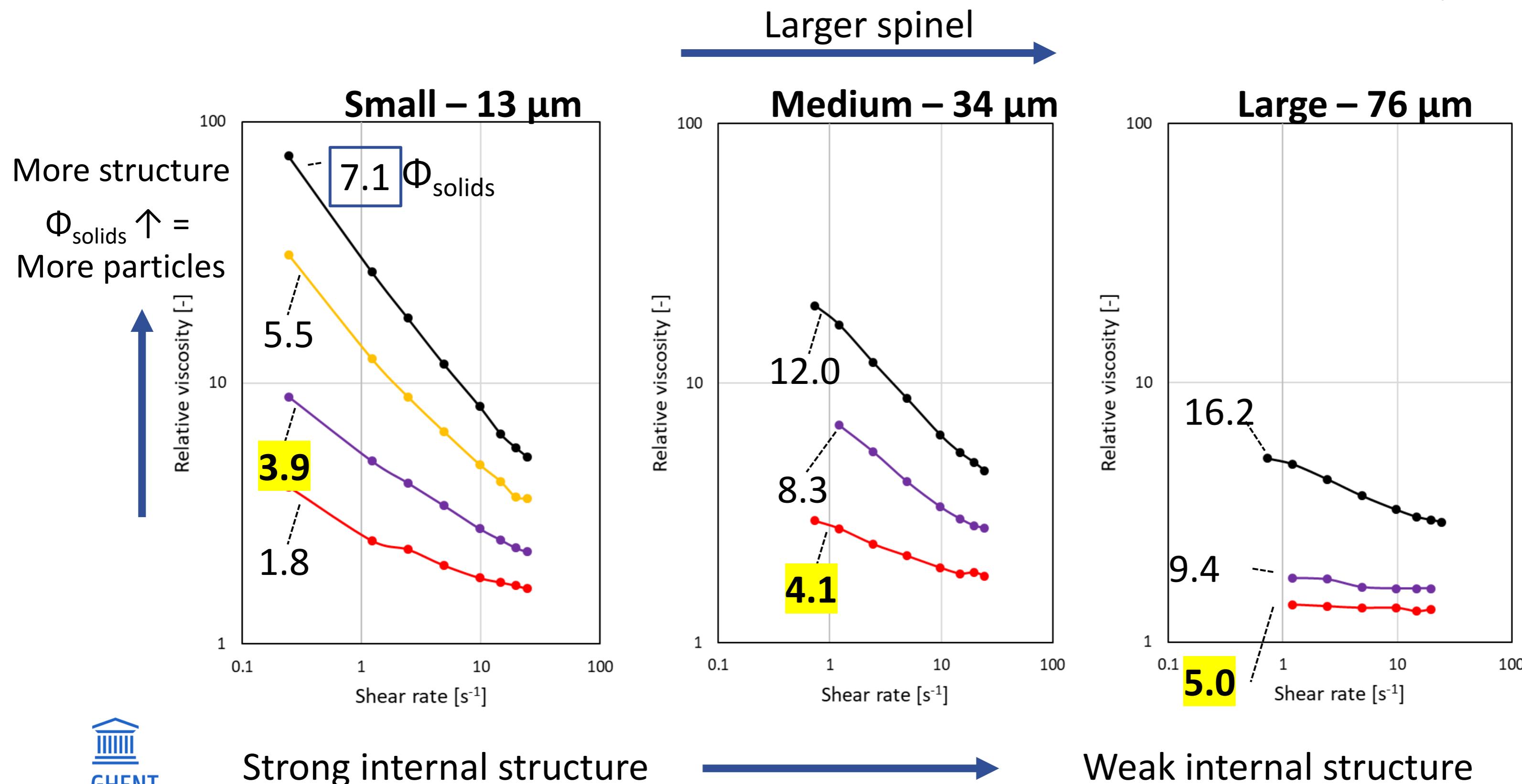


76 μm

0 – 16 %

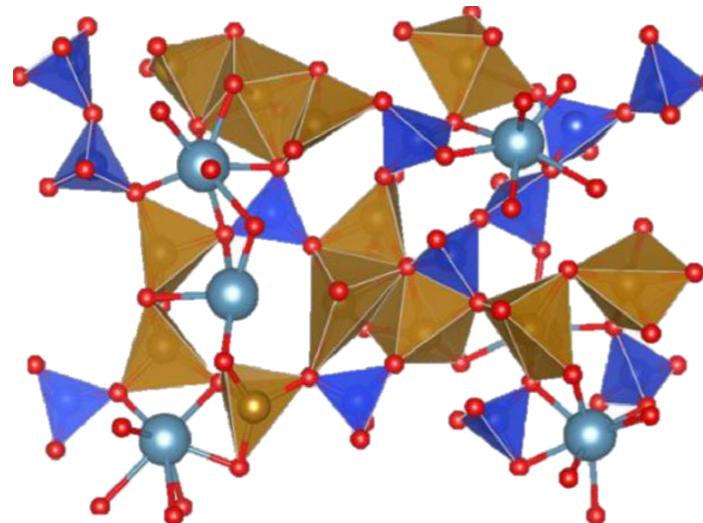
Results: spinel – effect of size

Vergote et al., Journal of rheology 67
(2023), 1159–1174
(Ghent University)



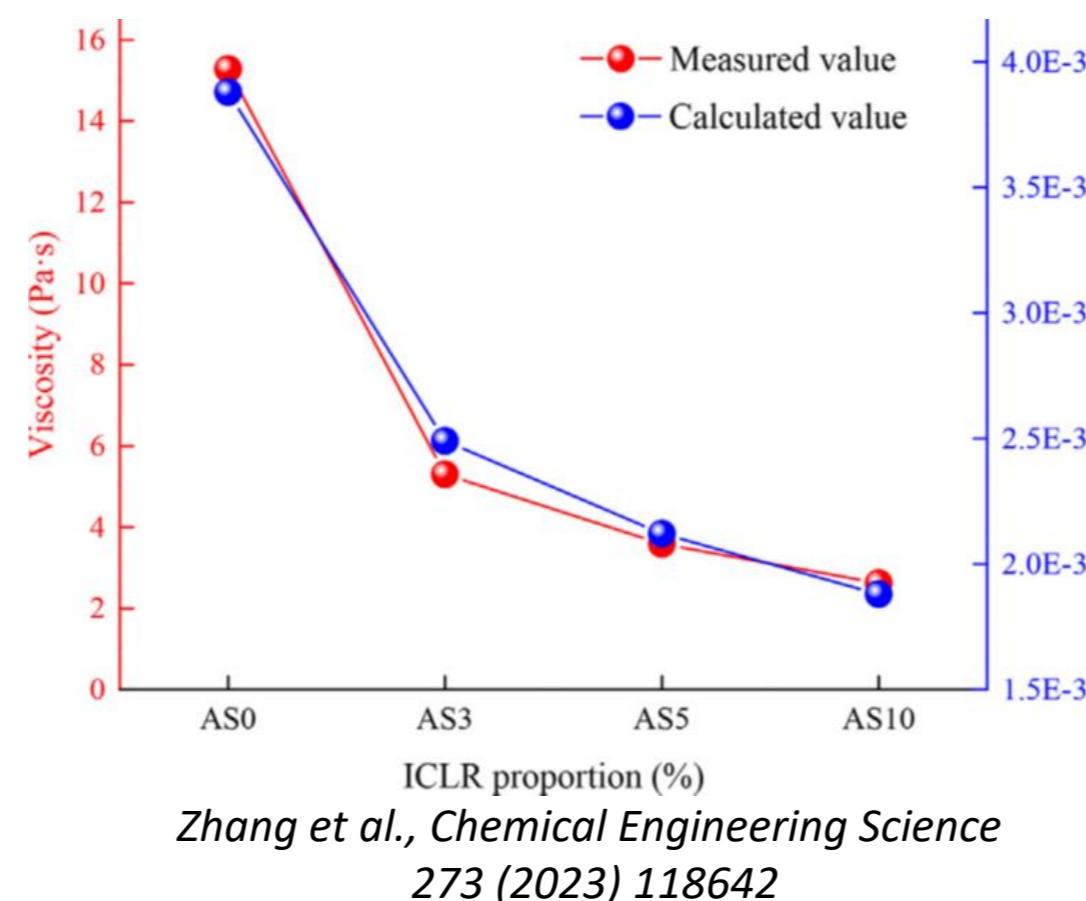
Opportunity: combination with molecular modelling

Simulation Output Slag structure

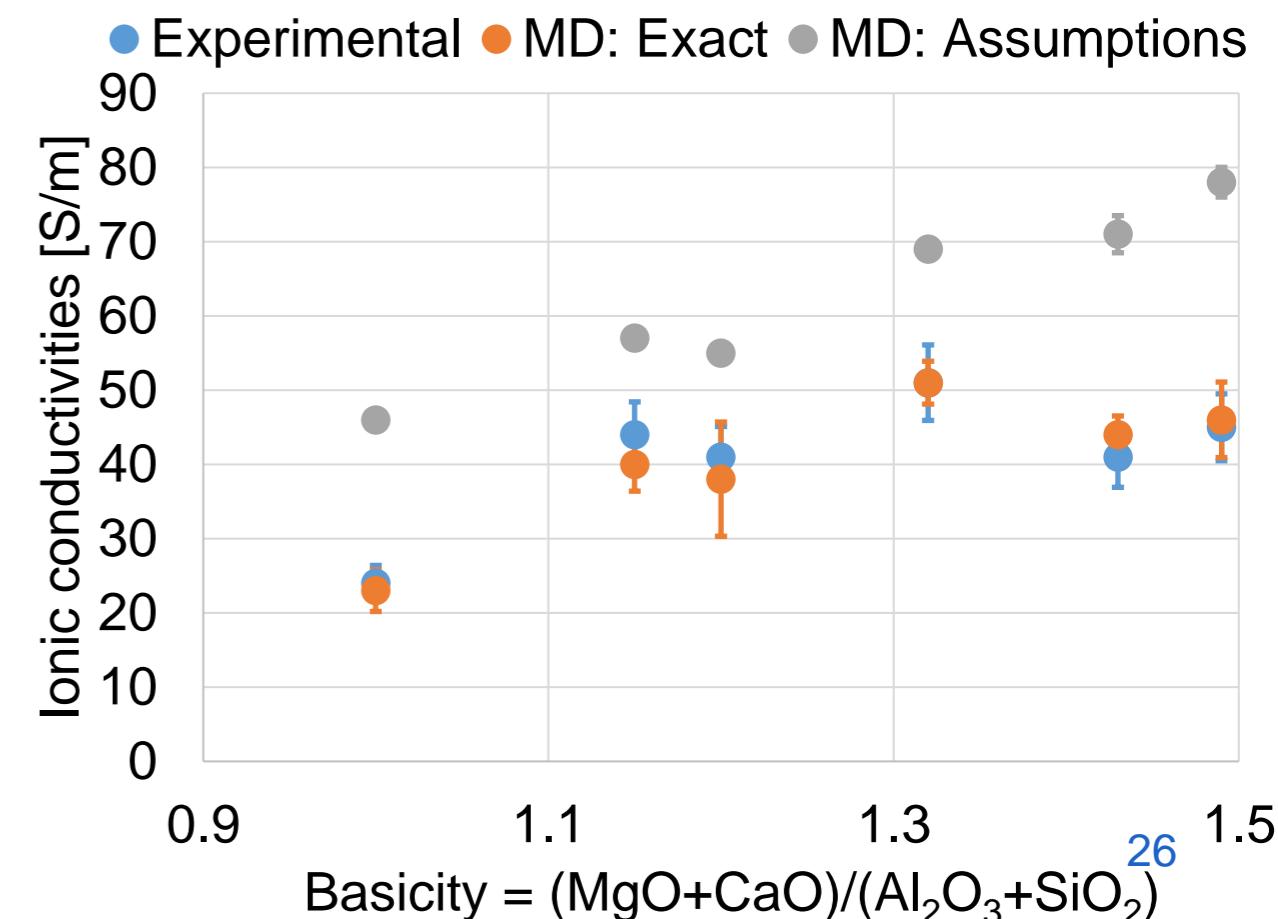


Thorough analysis gives physical slag properties:

- ✓ Diffusivity
- ✓ Viscosity
- ✓ Electrical Conductivity
- ✓ Surface tension



Mongalo et al., Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids Vol 452 (2016), P 194-202



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