

ESTEP SPRING DISSEMINATION EVENT

5-6 JUNE 2025 KRAKOW (POLAND)

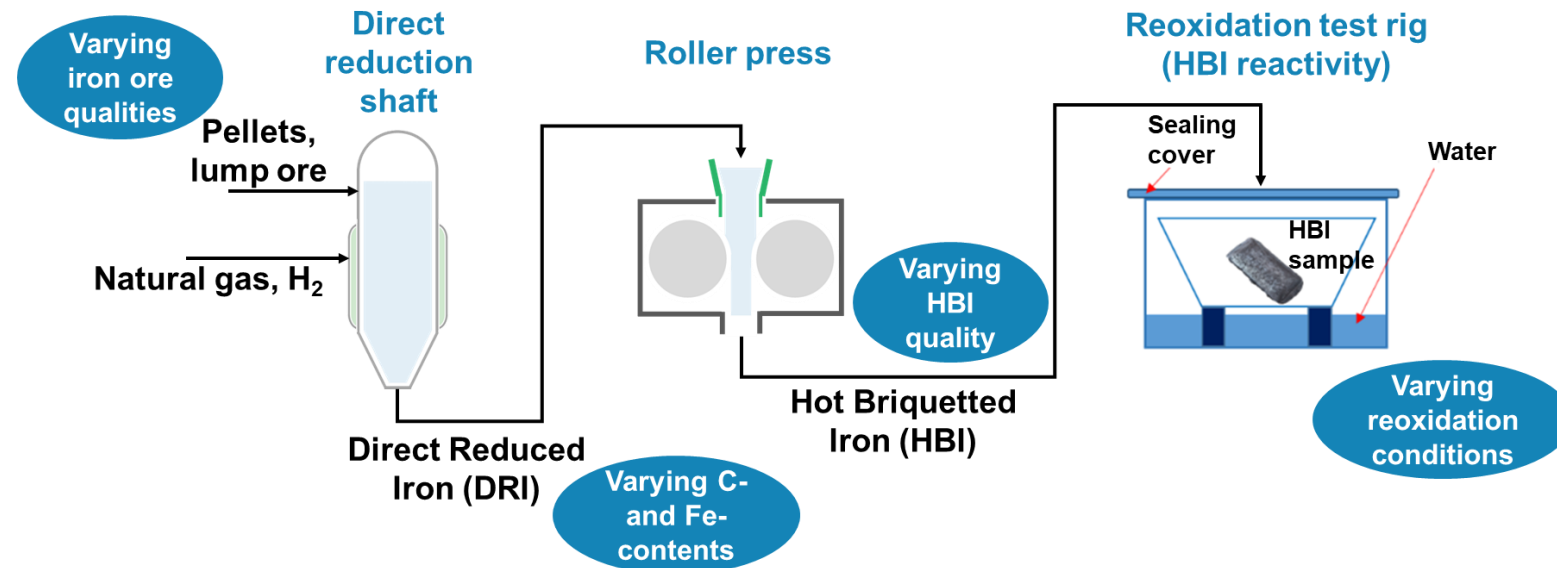
HBI C-Flex

Reoxidation behaviour and stability of
direct reduced and hot briquetted iron
with variable iron and carbon content

Melanie Leitner
(K1-MET)



- **Goal:** Determination of the influence of various parameters on the reactivity and reoxidation behaviour during HBI production, storage and transport
- **Boundaries:** Consideration and examination of the whole reduction process, briquetting, storage and transport at laboratory scale



Project overview

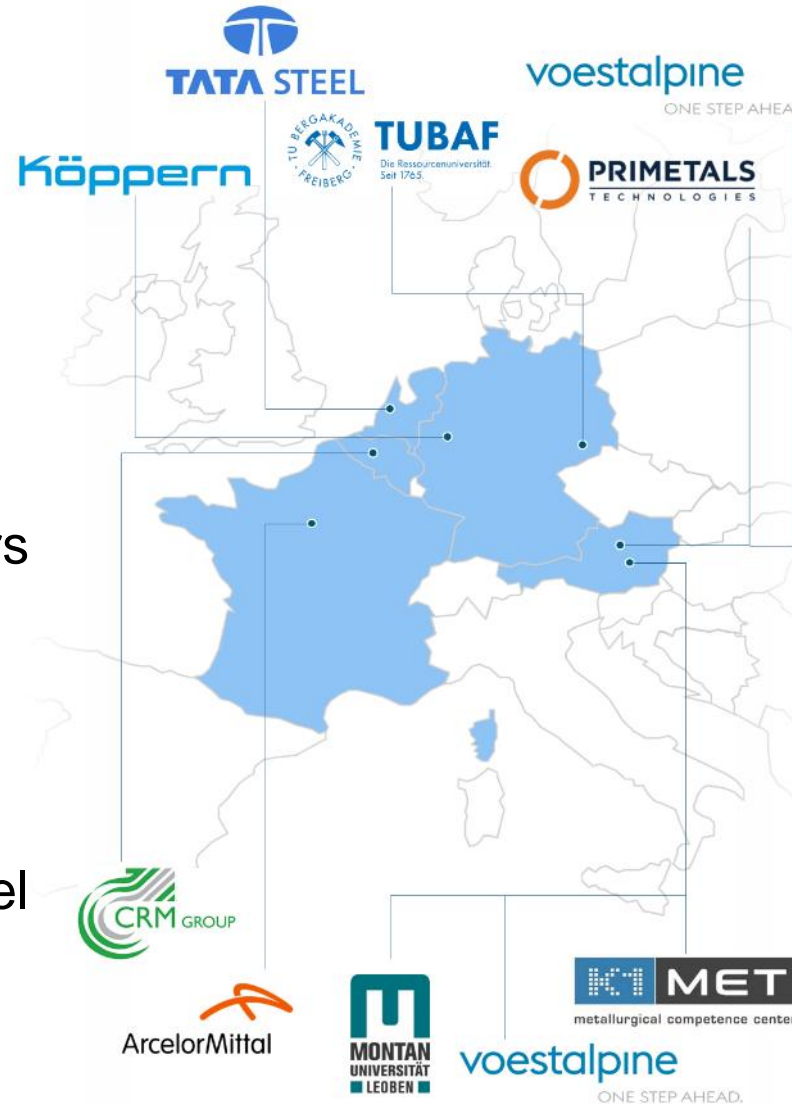
Key facts



HBI
C-Flex



- **Start date:**
July 1st, 2023
- **Duration:**
42 months
- **Consortium:**
10 partners and 14 SAB members
- **Coordination:**
K1-MET (Austria)
- **Funding:**
Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS)



Supportive Advisory Board (SAB)



The Japan Iron and
Steel Federation



HBI production for future steelmaking

Current status



- Primary steel production remains essential to meet global demand
- Rising production and use of HBI in low-carbon production routes
- Current practice uses $>5,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ density as a safety limit, yet lacks clear scientific validation
- Lower-density HBI (e.g., from low-grade ores) or HBI with low-carbon (from direct reduction based on 100% hydrogen) may present higher reoxidation risks
- Exposure to humidity, water or heat during transport can cause self-heating, ignition, or explosion
- Global ore diversity and the shift to low-carbon HBI require updated guidelines and safety knowledge

Production parameters within the HBI C-Flex project:

- Flexible carbon contents (down to 0%)
- Varying iron ores (high-grade and low-grade pellets, lump ore)
- Alternating briquetting parameters (compression temperature, pressure, duration)

Open research questions:

- Reoxidation behaviour during HBI handling and storage (dry/wet storage using distilled and salt water, humid air, enhanced temperature)
- Reactivity trends of HBI

Project objectives

Ensuring safe HBI use and enabling decarbonisation



New knowledge enables safe storage and handling of HBI with flexible carbon contents at steelmaking sites



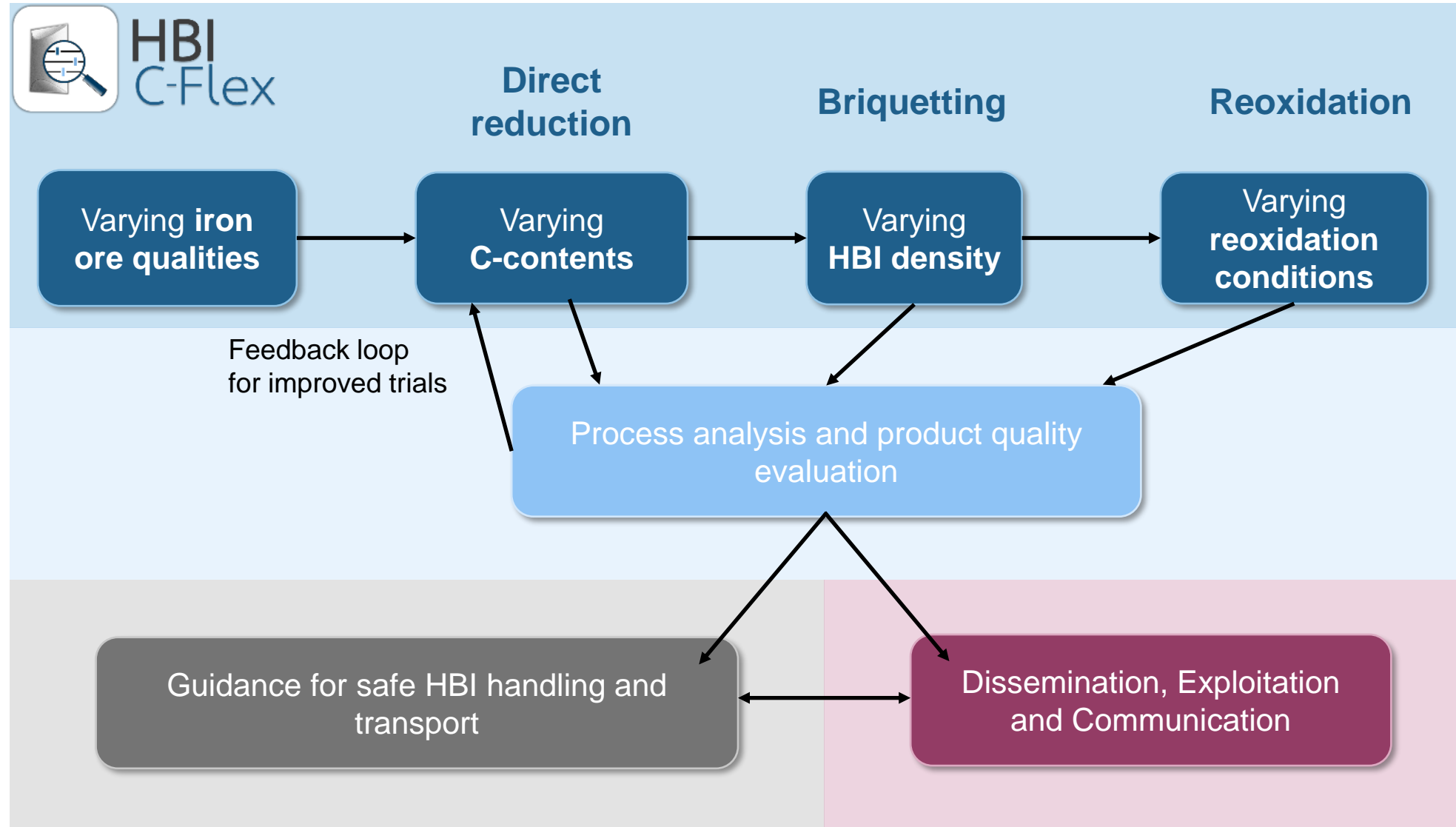
Broadening the iron ore base supports a more circular and sustainable resource use



Project results will support updates to maritime transport regulations, ensuring safety based on validated, scientific findings

Organisational structure - Pert chart

HBI C-Flex Work Packages



Direct reduction of selected pellets

Pellets reduction campaigns

6 materials

- 3 DR grade pellets
- 3 BF grade pellets

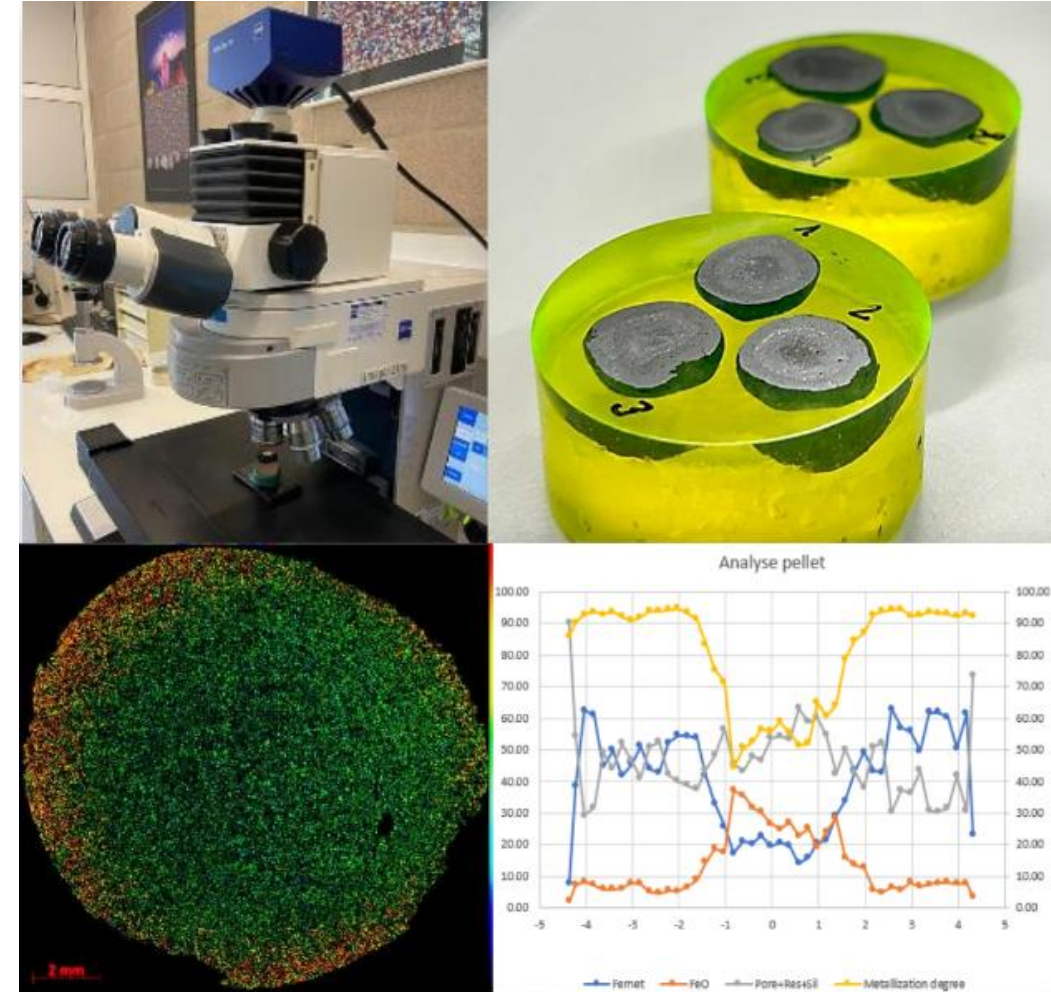
Pilot trials with:

- Parameters to simulate the Energiron process
- Parameters to simulate the Midrex process
- Pure Hydrogen

3 laboratory furnaces

- BORIS
- DRSIM
- HUGE

→ DRI with varying C and Fe content



Reduction profile of a partially reduced pellet

Briquetting tests

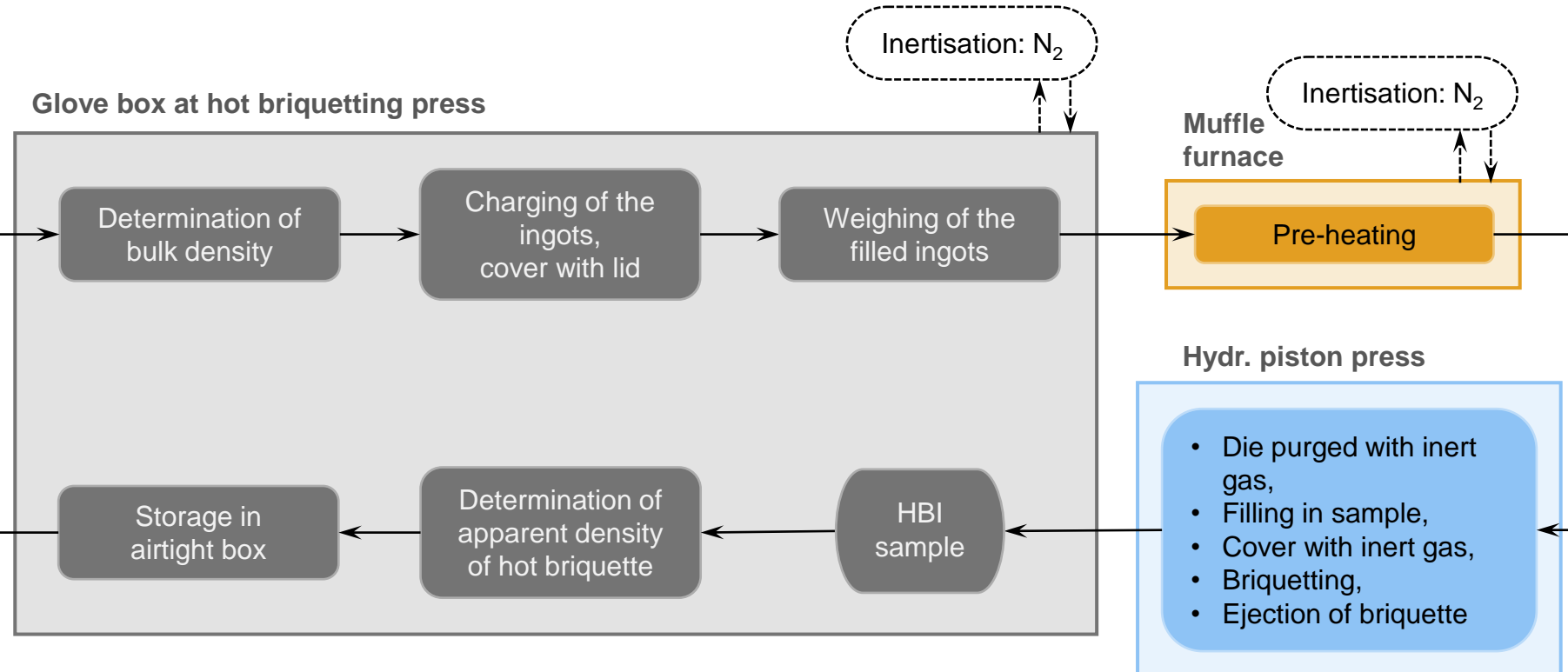
Setup, method and material



Sealed DRI-pellet sample



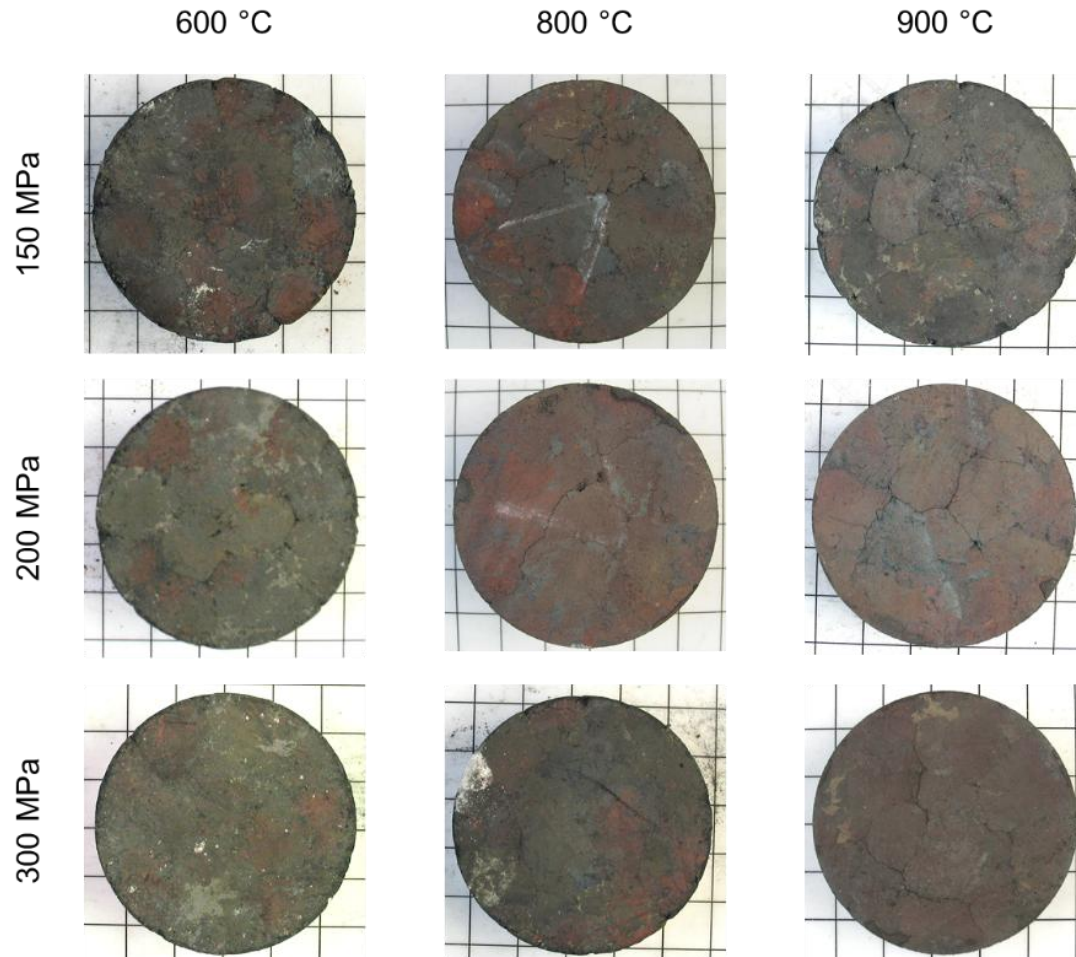
HBI sample for quality tests



- ➔ Variation of compression pressure: 150 MPa, 200 MPa, 300 MPa
- ➔ Variation of compression temperature: 600 °C, 800 °C, 900 °C
- ➔ 6 briquettes for each trial

Briquetting tests

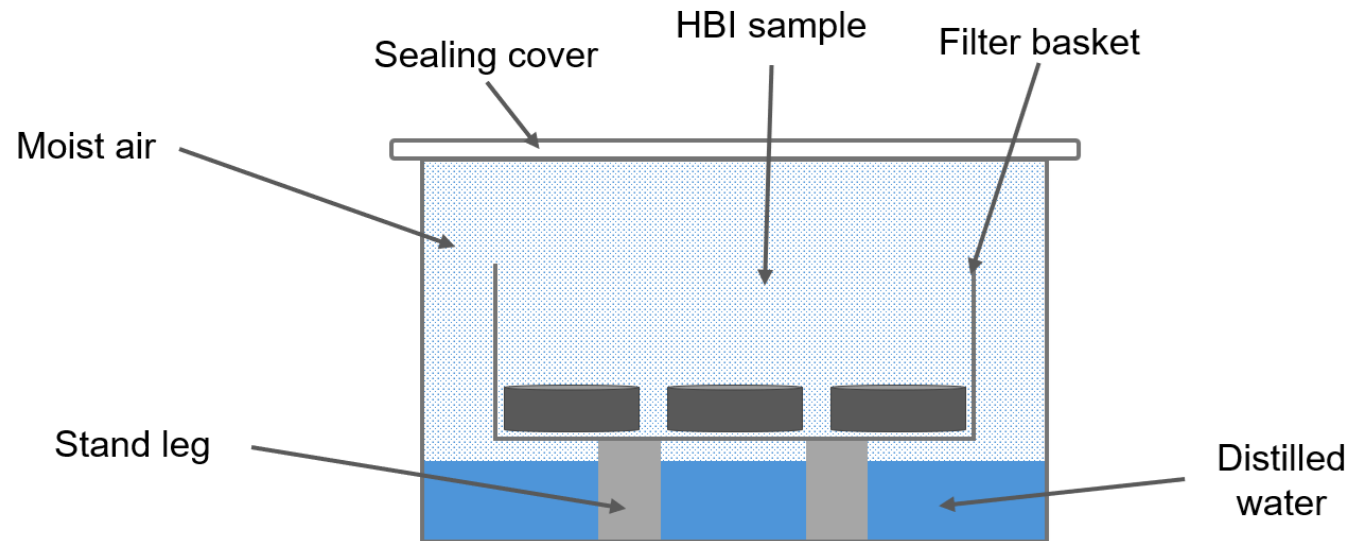
First results



- Chemical composition of DRI samples:
 - C 2.03 wt. %
 - Fe_{met} 86.18 wt. %
 - SiO₂ 2.18 wt. %
 - Al₂O₃ 0.26 wt. %
- Briquettes with smooth surface and clear edges without chips
- Higher pressure and temperature lead to higher apparent density
- At low compression temperature and pressure grain boundaries partially visible

Reoxidation tests

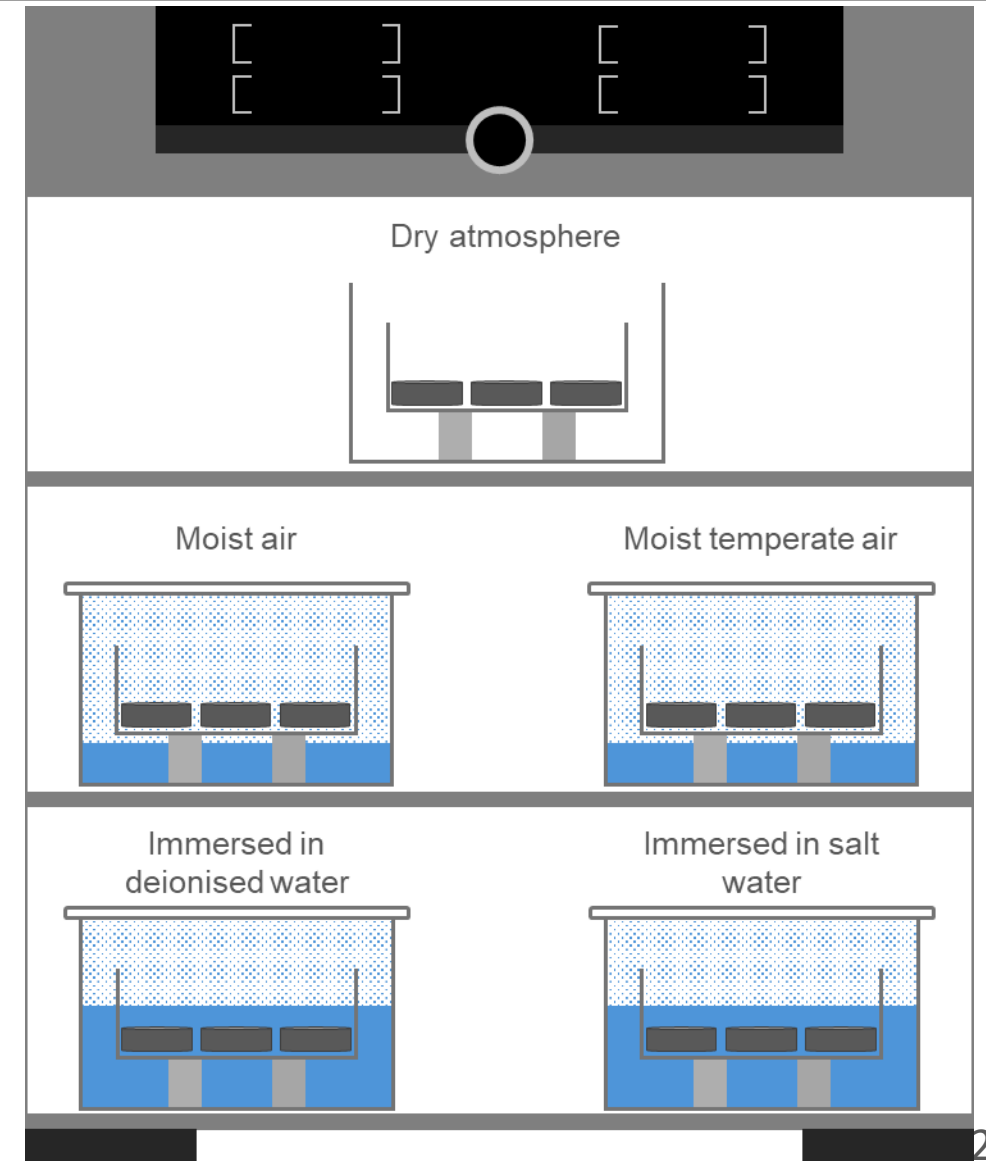
Setup of lab-scale corrosion system



Reoxidation tests

Setup of lab-scale corrosion system

- Test boxes in climate chamber
- Test duration: 12 weeks
- Process audit of individual boxes:
 - Check moisture and temperature in each box – data digitalisation
 - Measure individual pH value
 - Testing hydrogen measurement
- Drying HBI samples
- Characterisation of HBI samples



Direct reduction

- Reducibility is good for all pellets reduced in Boris with H₂
 - Metallisation > 97.5%
- Fines generation is low
- At higher temperature:
 - Fines quantities decrease with metallisation

Briquetting test

- Higher pressure and temperature lead to higher apparent density

Reoxidation experiments

- Test series finished end of May
 - Data evaluation ongoing



SAMARCO



BHP



The Japan Iron and Steel Federation



voestalpine
ONE STEP AHEAD.



ROGESA

posco

Köppern



HBI C-Flex



ArcelorMittal

MIDREX



TUBAF
Die Ressourcenuniversität.
Seit 1765.

RioTinto



Thank you!

ENERGIIRON HYL
DRI TECHNOLOGY BY TENOVA AND DANIELI



NUCOR®



This project has received funding from the Research Fund for Coal and Steel under grant agreement No 101112479.

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ESTEP Spring Dissemination Event, June 5th, 2025



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