



Big and Diffuse or Small and Sharp State-of-the-Art Oxyfuel Based Melting and Heating

Presentation at SCANMET III

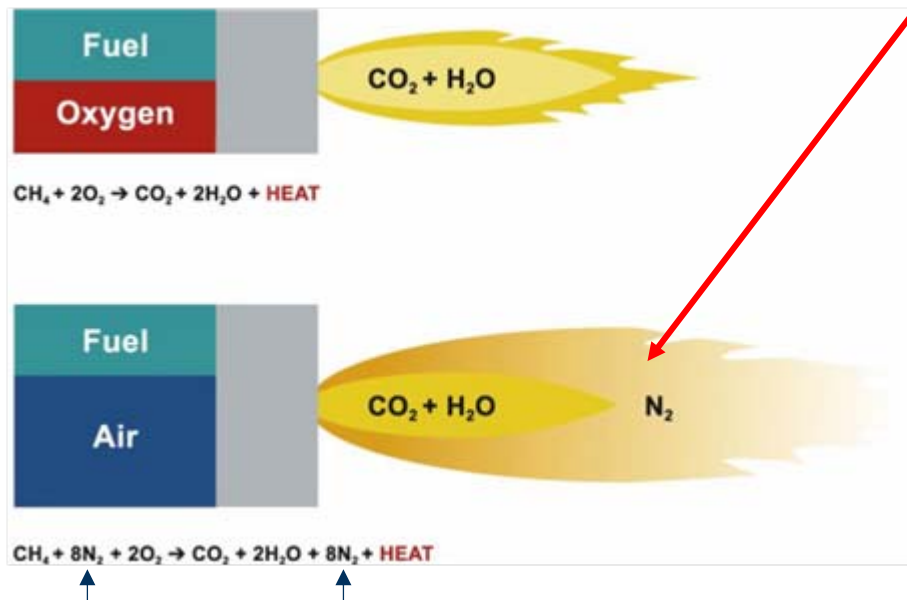
LeadIng.



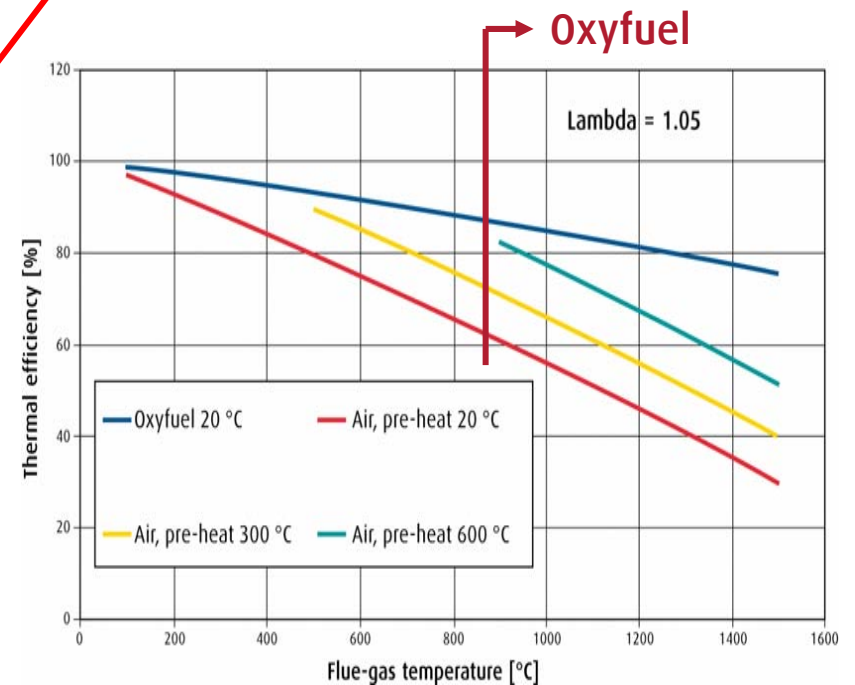
THE LINDE GROUP

Joachim von Schéele
June 10, 2008

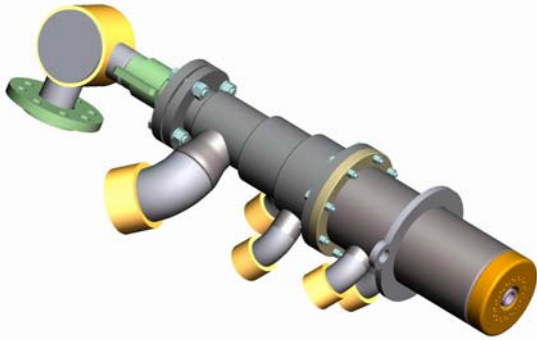
- Low flue-gas losses due to low flue-gas volume
- Possible to use high flue-gas temp
- Radiating compounds, H₂O & CO₂
- Possible to use high power input
- Possible to use Low Calorific Fuels



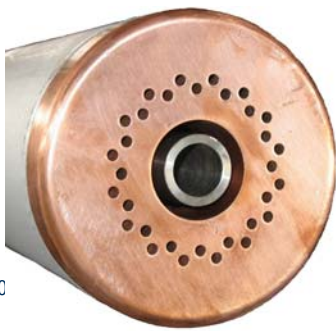
8 Molecules of Nitrogen Ballast!



Hi JET

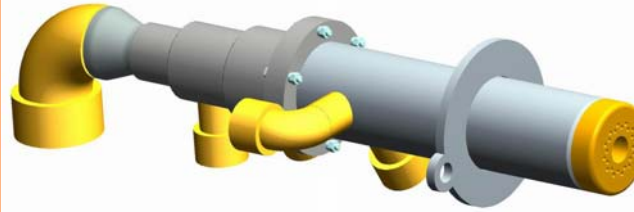


- UP TO 5 MW BURNER WITH INNOVATIVE MIXED SWIRL FLAME TECHNOLOGY.
- 'DEEP' CARBON INJECTION INTO THE LIQUID STEEL.
- OXYGEN AND NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION SAVINGS DUE TO THE SHUT-OFF OF THE OXYGEN AND NATURAL GAS DURING INJECTION MODE



18/06/20

OXYGENJET

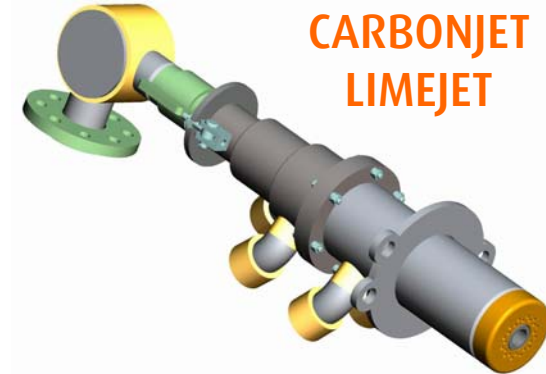


- UP TO 5 MW BURNER WITH INNOVATIVE MIXED SWIRL FLAME TECHNOLOGY.
- SUPERSONIC/COHERENT OXYGEN INJECTION.
- OXYGEN AND NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION SAVINGS DUE TO THE SHUT-OFF OF THE OXYGEN AND NATURAL GAS DURING INJECTION MODE



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CARBONJET LIMEJET

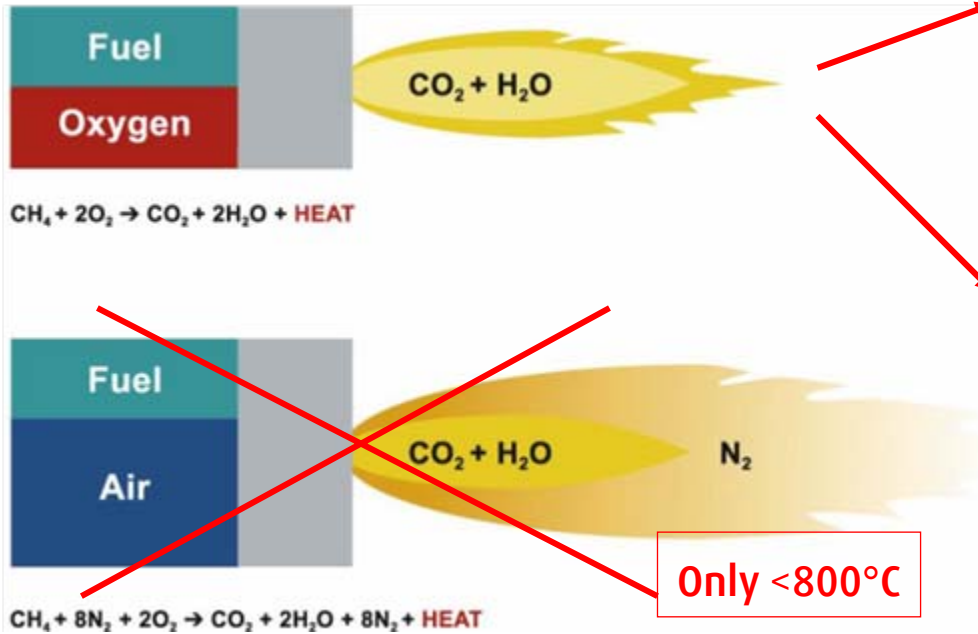


- UP TO 5 MW BURNER
- WITH INNOVATIVE MIXED SWIRL FLAME TECHNOLOGY.
- CARBON/LIME/DOLO-LIME INJECTION.
- OXYGEN AND NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION SAVINGS DUE TO THE SHUT-OFF OF THE OXYGEN AND NATURAL GAS DURING INJECTION MODE



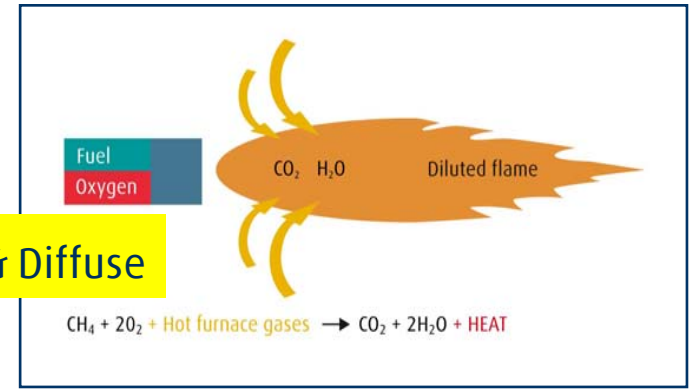
Oxyfuel Combustion Technology

- Energy savings
- Increased production
- Lowered emission



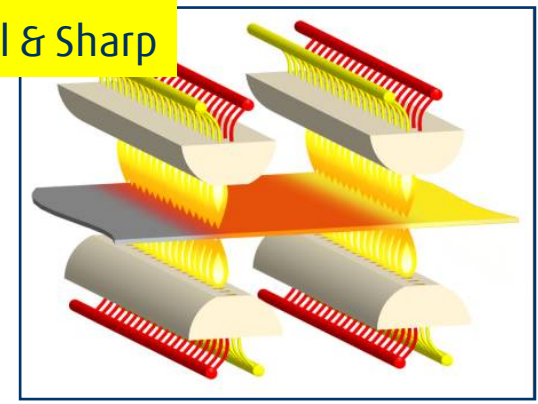
Big & Diffuse

Flameless – low NO_x, high uniformity



Small & Sharp

DFI – for ultra fast heating



And the Newest: REBOX® HLL!

Flameless Oxyfuel

Uniform Heating and Reduced NO_x

Combustion extended in time and space

- Volume combustion
- Spontaneous reaction above self ignition temp. (>750°C from safety point of view)

Dilution of flame reduces flame temperature

- Flame temperature is even with no peaks which minimizes thermal NO_x

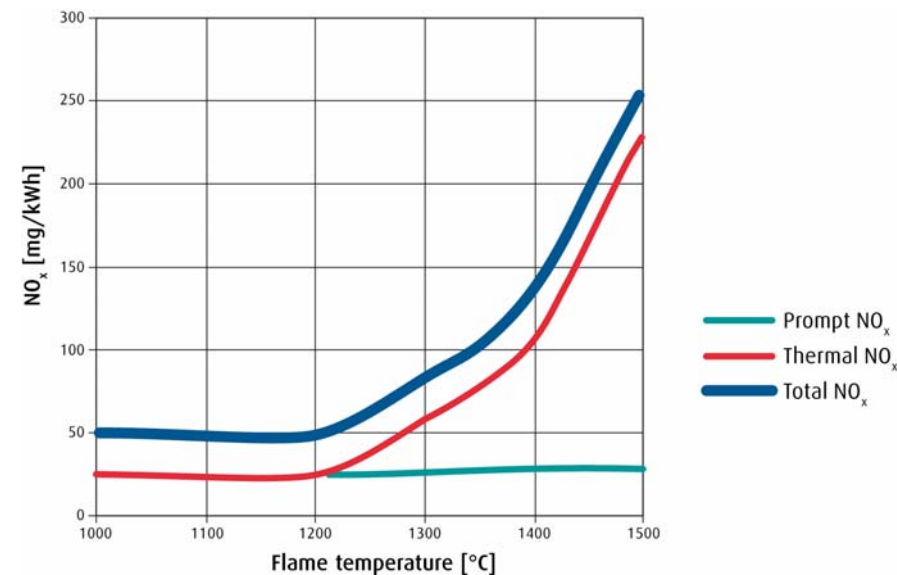
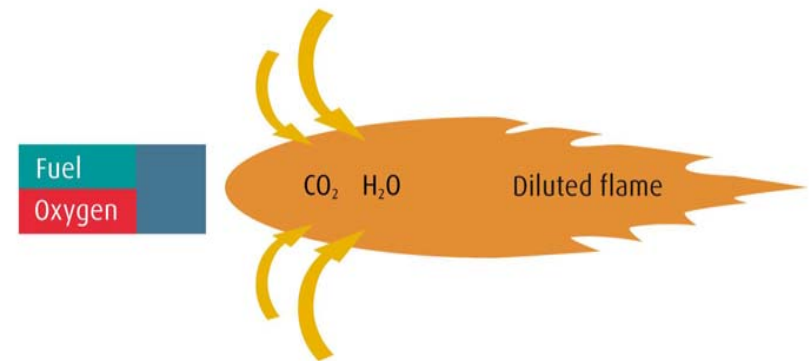
Minimized temperature difference between flame and furnace walls

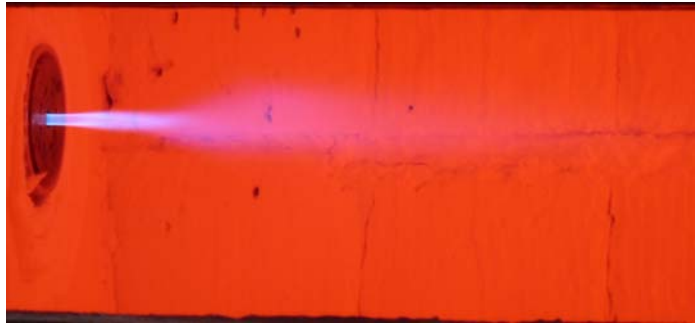
- Uniform heating of object

Dilution results in good stirring of the highly radiating CO₂ and H₂O gases in furnace

- More even furnace temperature
- Convection transfer to object

Compact and powerful burner technology





0 350 700 mm

Oxyfuel Staged Combustion
with 5% Primary Oxygen



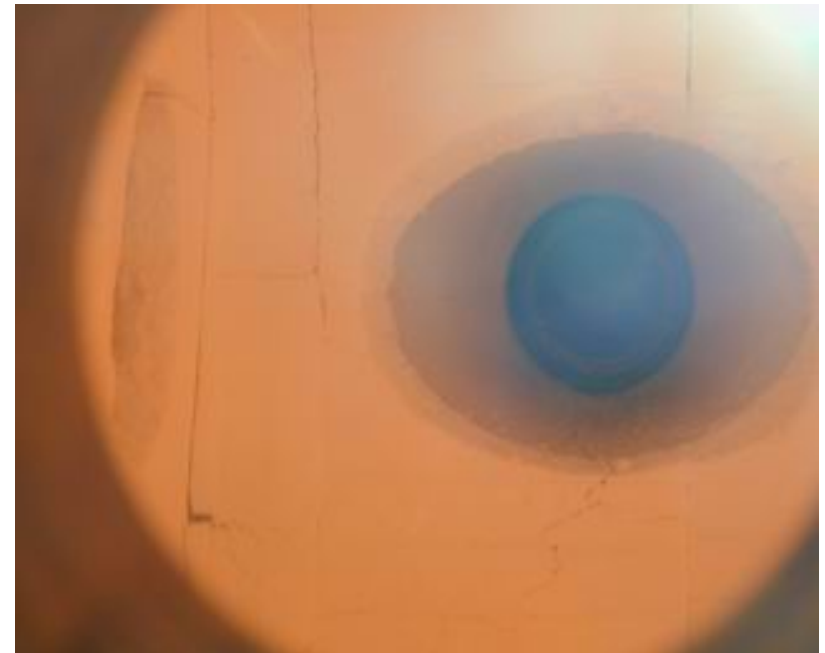
0 500 1,000 mm

Flameless Oxyfuel

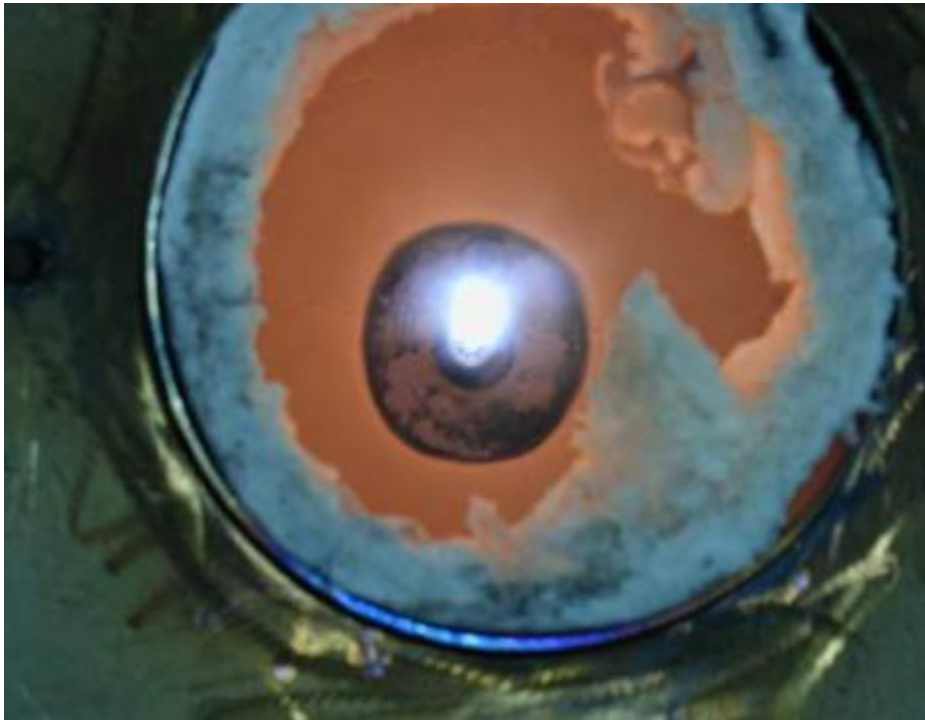
Flameless Oxyfuel Ultra Low NO_x Levels

	NO _x mg/MJ
Standard Oxyfuel	~100-200
Staged Oxyfuel	70-100
Flameless Oxyfuel	<25

Dilution reduces flame temperature and provides effective stirring of the highly radiating CO₂ and H₂O gases



Flameless Oxyfuel has Lower Flame Temperature, but Same Energy Content

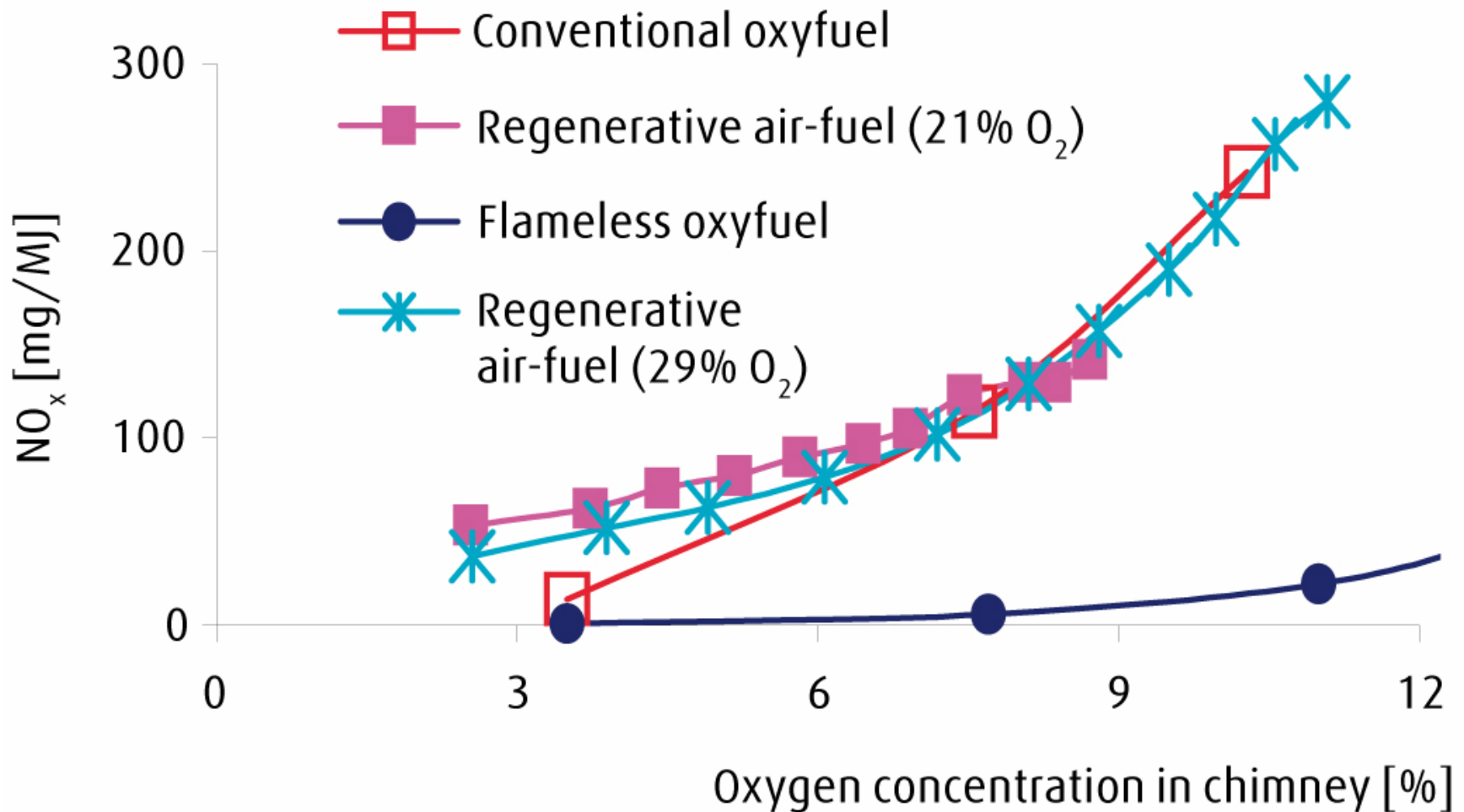


Flame mode



Flameless mode

Flameless Oxyfuel Ultra Low NO_x Despite Ingress Air



Benefits of Oxyfuel in Vessel Preheating

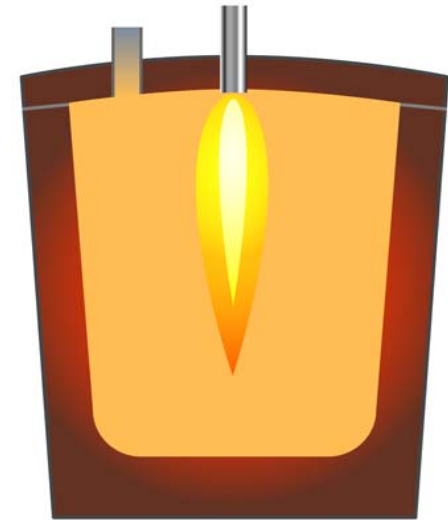
Benefits from higher heating temperature of a steel-making vessel:

- No need to have too high tapping temperature from the EAF/BOF
- Shorter heating cycles for less number of vessels needed
- Only 75-80% flue gases due to less fuel and no nitrogen in combustion – smaller flue-gas system
- 50-55% lower fuel consumption compared to cold air fuel system

Simple, compact and low weight installation as compared to air-fuel system with recuperator or regenerative solution

Additional Benefits from Flameless oxyfuel:

- Further improved heat distribution in the vessel
- Ultra low NO_x emissions
- Extended refractory lifetime due to a more even temperature distribution in vessel



Vessel preheating using oxyfuel is common technology – using **Flameless Oxyfuel is a Milestone in Preheating!**

- Increased temperature uniformity in ladle
- Decreased fuel consumption
- Lower NO_x formation
- Increased heating capacity

Cases of flameless oxyfuel

Sandvik	90 t converters	1.4 MW
Outokumpu	90 t ladles	1.5 MW
Acerinox	90 t ladles	2.0 MW
OVAKO	90 t ladles	1.4 MW
Kanthal (1500°C)	5 t ladles	0.2 MW
Outokumpu	90 t converters	2.5 MW

Ladle preheating at ACERINOX



REBOX[®] Oxyfuel Solutions

General Results from Installations

Fuel and CO₂ savings
Up to 50% reduction

Low NO_x emission
Levels continuously below 70 mg/MJ

Less Scaling
Up to 0.4%-units reduction

Increased production capacity/flexibility
Up to 50% higher throughput



Car bottom furnace at SCANA Steel, all equipped with flameless oxyfuel

Lower Fuel Consumption in a Reheating Furnace

		Air fuel	AF w recu	REBOX [®]
Enthalpy in steel	kWh/t	200	200	200
Transmission losses	kWh/t	10	10	10
Flue-gas enthalpy	kWh/t	290	140*	50
Flue-gas temperature	°C	1200	850	1200
Air preheating	°C	20	450	20
Thermal efficiency	%	42	70	80
Energy need	kWh/t	500	350	260
Energy need	GJ/t	1,8	1.26	0.936
Oxygen production	kWh/t			25

*after recuperation

Flameless Oxyfuel burners, Water-cooled & Ceramic

Ultra low NO_x & Uniform heating

- High flue gas circulation and lower flame temperature

Dual mode burner – standard and flameless

Separated jets – Supersonic

Powerful: 0.5-5 MW

- Oil, coal or gaseous fuels

Easy retrofit & Compact rugged design

- Quick release fittings
- Simple dismounting
- Integrated UV and pilot burner
- Burner diameter 105 mm (w-c), 300 mm (ceramic)
- Weight 10-20 kg (w-c)



REBOX[®] Oxyfuel Solutions Retrofit Replacing Air-fuel



4 MW air-fuel installed, before REBOX[®]

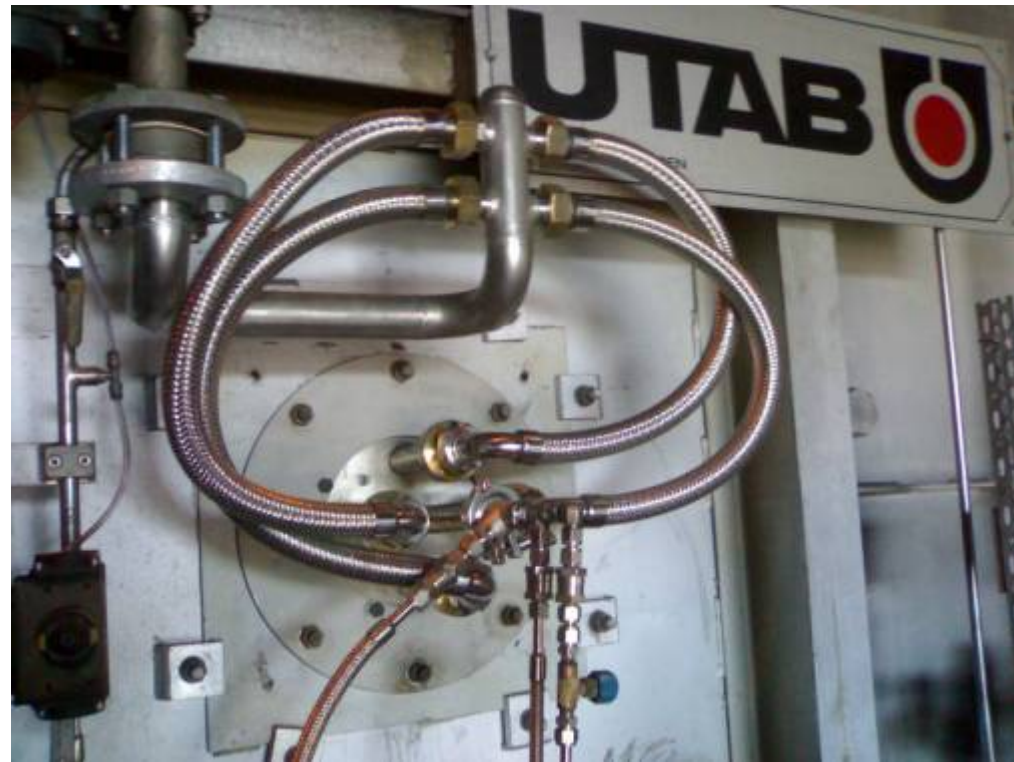


2.5 MW Flameless Oxyfuel Installed₁₅

REBOX® Oxyfuel Solutions Typical Installation



Flameless Oxyfuel Burner

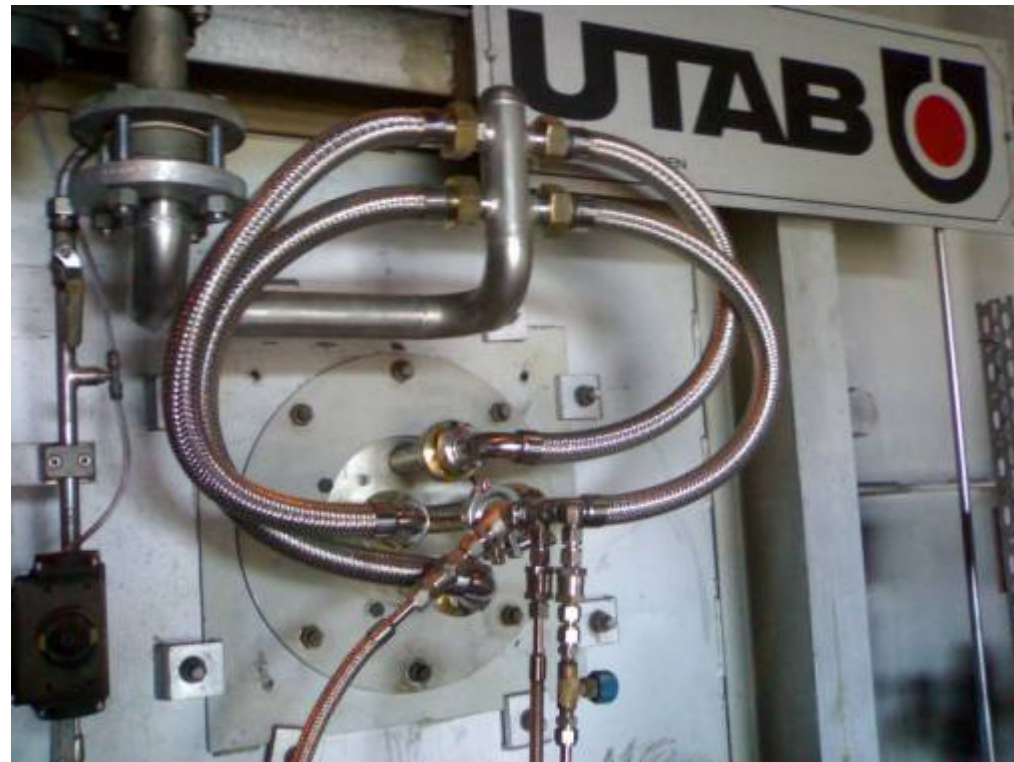


REBOX® Oxyfuel Solutions

Typical Installation



Flameless Oxyfuel Burner



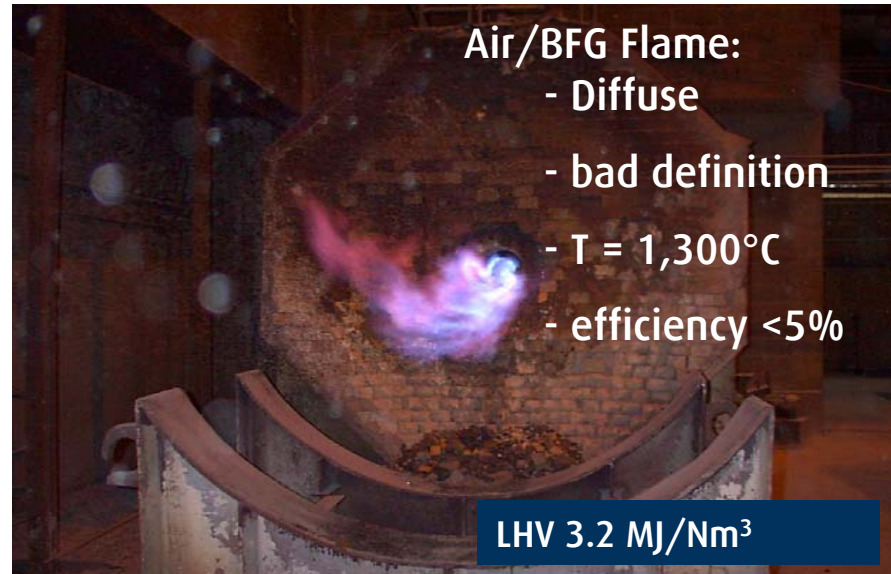
REBOX® Oxyfuel Solutions

Use of a Low Calorific Fuel

For Coke Oven Gas, Blast Furnace Top Gas, BOF Gas, and other in-house gases. Used individually or in different combinations.

Combusting Low Calorific in-house gases with oxygen provides the flame temperature needed in reheating and annealing operations.

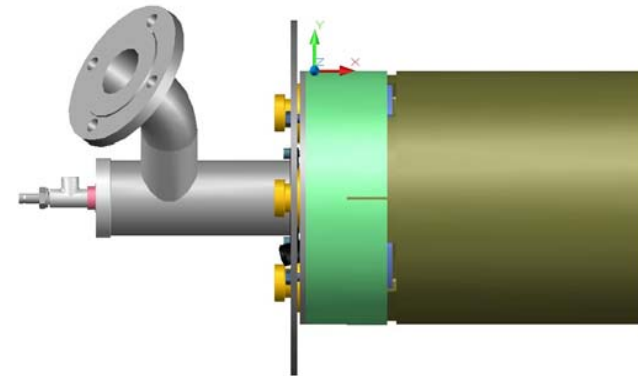
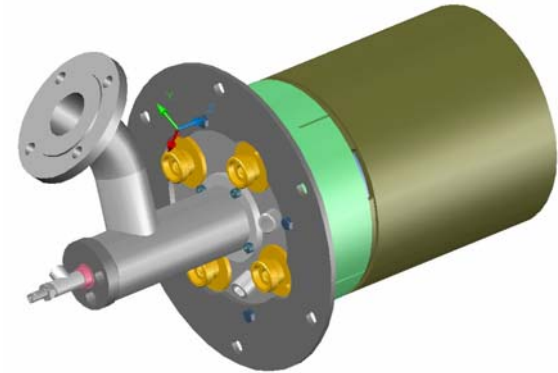
With oxygen a fuel of 3.3 MJ/Nm³ (0.9 kWh/Nm³) is “upgraded” to be like a 7.7 MJ/Nm³ (2.1 kWh/Nm³) fuel combusted with air (i.e., roughly like conventional air-fuel combustion)



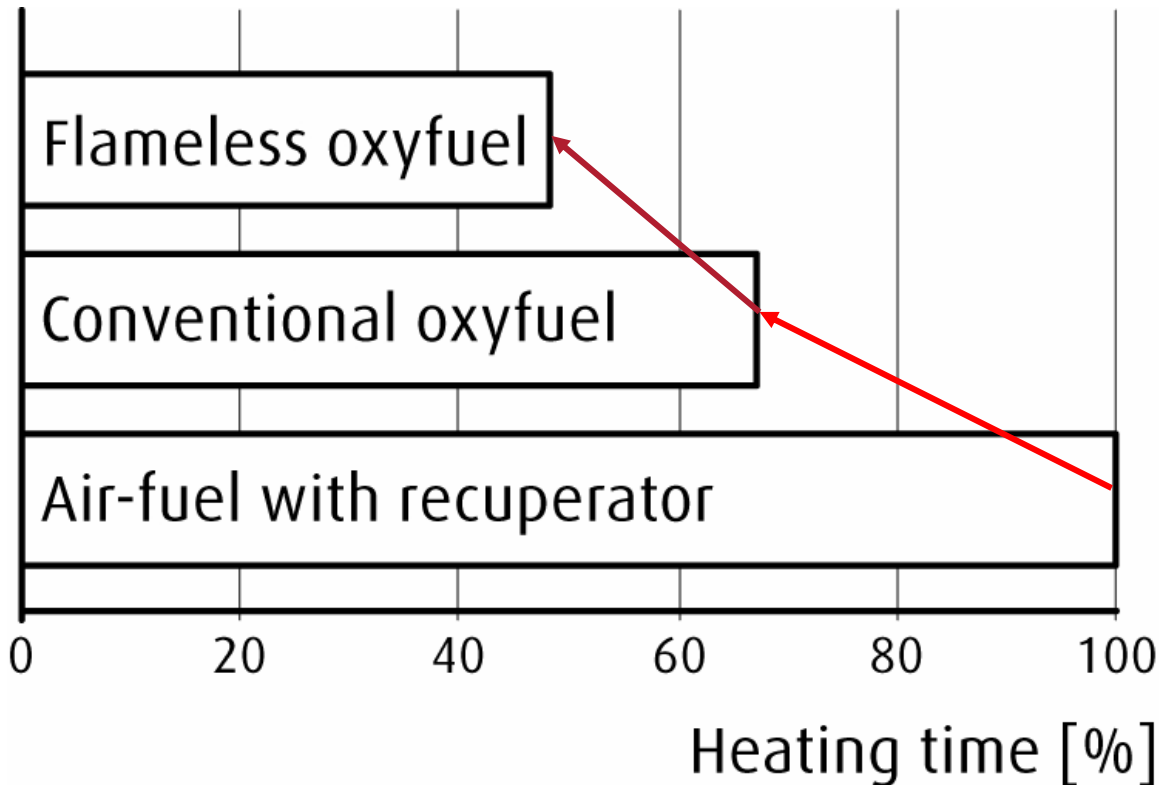
Burner design – Flameless Oxyfuel using a Low Calorific Fuel

- Separate Jet Flameless technology
- Ceramic self-cooled design
- Dual-fuel and mixed fuel capability
- Flame and Flameless mode for cold and hot furnace operation

Ø 300mm stone
For 400-600mm Wall
325 kW at 15 mBar BFG
LPG/NG injection possible



REBOX[®] Oxyfuel Solutions Flameless vs. Conventional



Rotary hearth furnace at ArcelorMittal Shelby, all equipped with flameless oxyfuel



Total Heating Time at Ovako Hofors Works using different combustion technologies

Walking Beam Furnace at Outokumpu, Degerfors. Conversion into all flameless oxyfuel operation.

Linde Turn-key delivery in 2003

Combustion system with flameless burners, furnace upgrade, new flue gas system, flow train, control system

Furnace data

Dimensions: 27 m length, 5 m wide

Fuel: LPG

Stainless steel: all grades, 1,550 mm wide 140-300 mm thickness

Performance Guarantee

35% more through put

30% fuel savings (down to 0.97 GJ/ton cold charged)

NO_x emission <70mg/MJ (350 mg/m³)

Revamped in 25 days



13 Soaking pit furnaces at Ascométal, Fos-sur-Mer and Les Dunes. Conversion into all flameless oxyfuel.

Linde Turn-key delivery in 2005-2008

Combustion system with flameless burners, furnace upgrade,
new flue gas system, flow train, control system

Furnace data

Dimensions: 80-120 ton/furnace

Fuel: Natural gas

Bearing steel

Performance

50% more heating capacity

40% fuel savings (down to 1.15 GJ/ton cold charged)

NO_x emission reduced by 40%

Scale formation reduced with 3 ton/1000 ton heated (0.3%)



Rotary hearth furnace at ArcelorMittal Shelby. Conversion into all flameless oxyfuel.

Linde Turn-key delivery in 2007

Combustion system with flameless burners, furnace upgrade, new flue gas system, flow train, control system

Furnace data

Dimension: 15 m diameter
Billet diameter: 76-222 mm
Fuel: natural Gas
Carbon steel:

Performance Guarantee

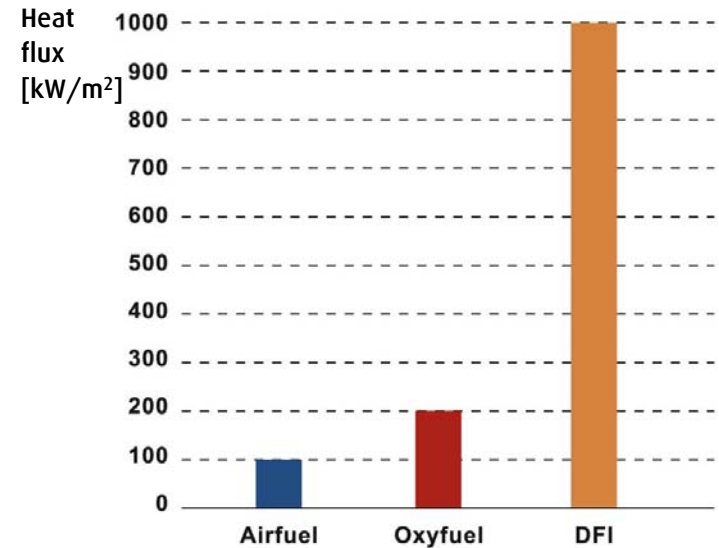
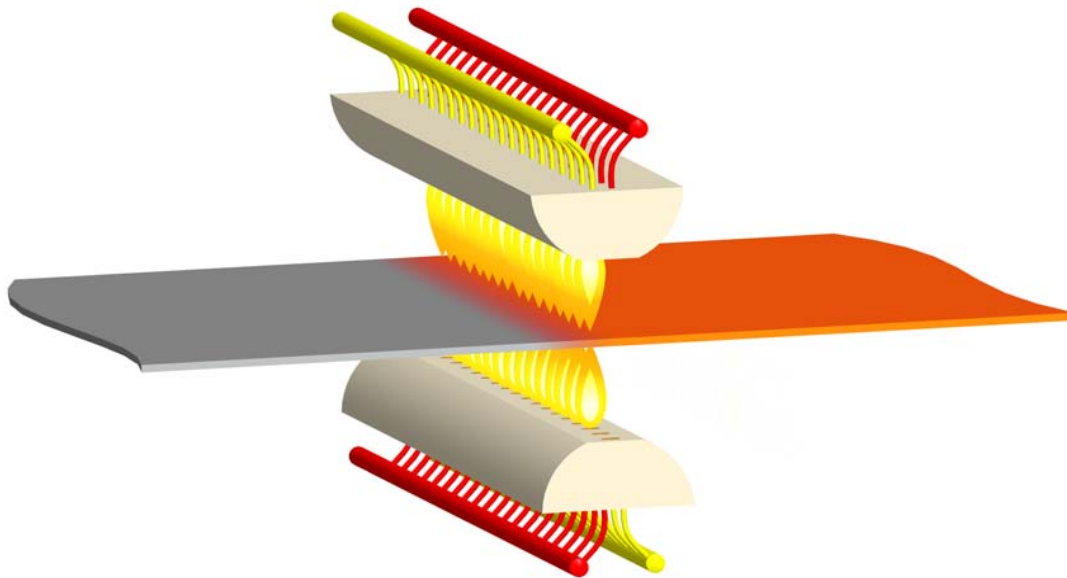
>33% more through put
50% fuel savings (from enrichment; 65% from air-fuel)
NO_x emission <70 mg/MJ



Direct Flame Impingement (DFI) Technology

Firing Directly Onto a Moving Material

DFI Oxyfuel the local heat flux could be as high as 800-1000 kW/m²



DFI Oxyfuel in a Stainless Strip Annealing & Pickling Line at Outokumpu

**Outokumpu Nyby Works, Sweden
DFI Oxyfuel installation in 2002 by Linde**

4 MW installed power

120 oxyfuel flames, four burner rows

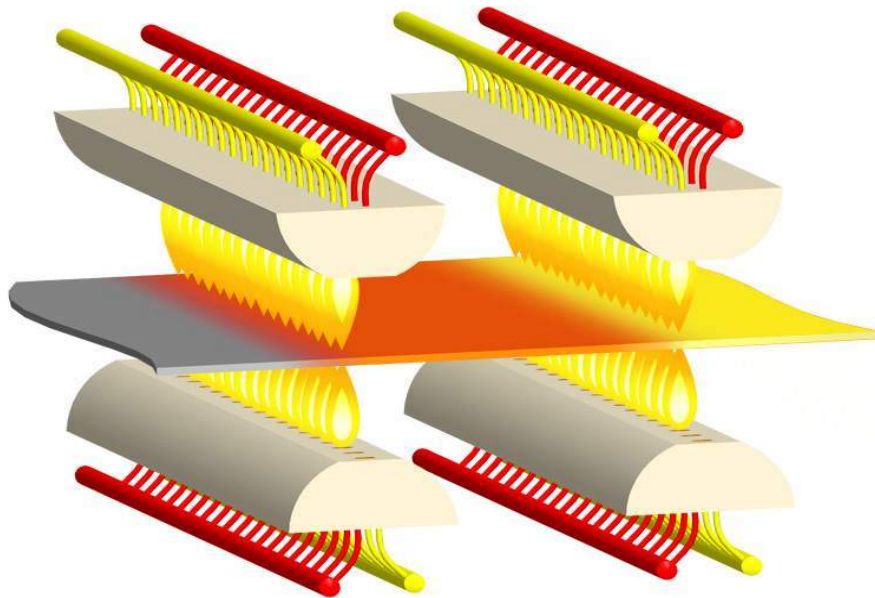
**2 meter long unit at entry of strip annealing
furnace**

**Furnace throughput capacity increased 50%,
from 23 to 35 t/h**



DFI Oxyfuel in Metal Coating Lines ThyssenKrupp Steel at Finnentrop and Bruckhausen

3 m of recuperative zone removed to fit DFI
Compact DFI unit: L 2.8 x W 2.8 x H 1.2 meter
12 days line stop



DFI Oxyfuel in Metal Coating Lines ThyssenKrupp Steel at Finnentrop and Bruckhausen

5 MW power input

80-90% thermal efficiency

Totally 120 oxyfuel flames, in 4 burner rows

Option for 2 more burner rows (+ 2 MW)



Galvanizing lines at ThyssenKrupp Steel, Frintrop and Bruckhausen. DFI boosting.

Linde Turn-key deliveries in 2006 and 2007

Combustion system with Direct Flame Impingement in 4 Burner Row Units, flow train, control system

Furnace data

Dimensions: 2.8 m long

Fuel: Natural Gas

Carbon steel strip: all grades, 1,550 mm wide

Performance Guarantee

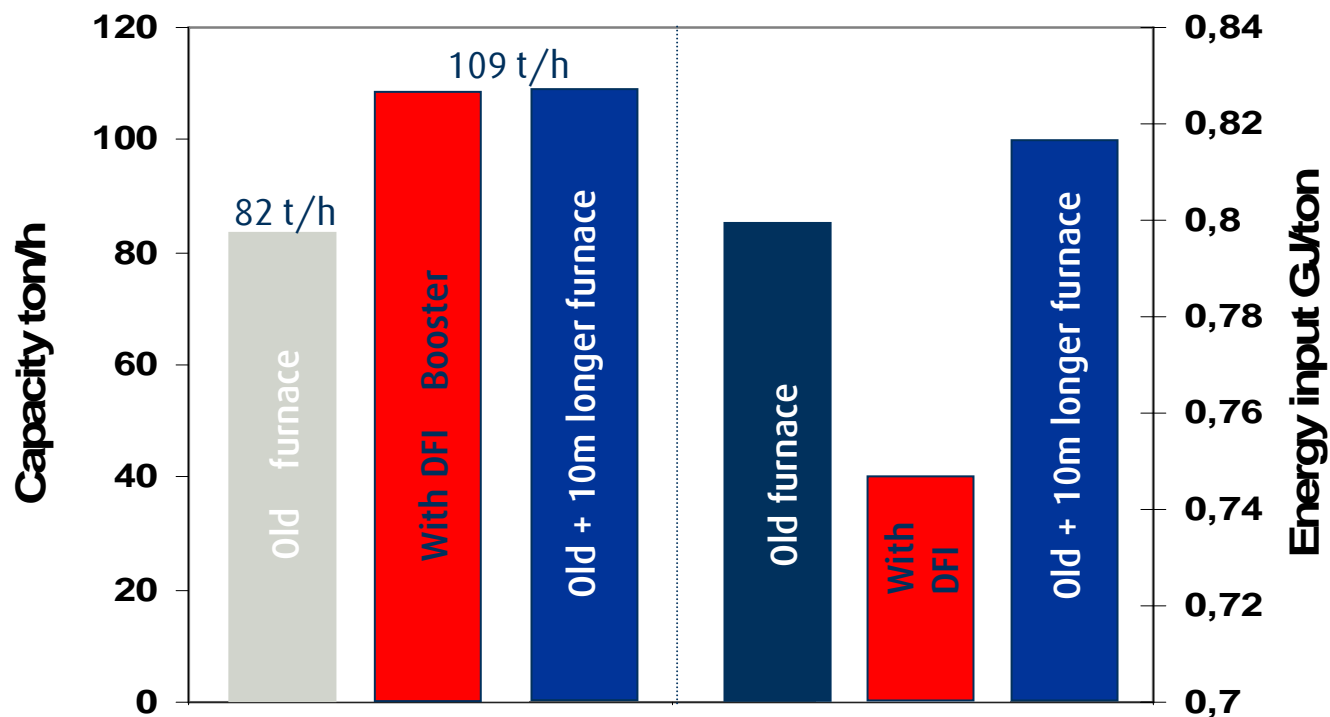
30% more through put

10% fuel savings

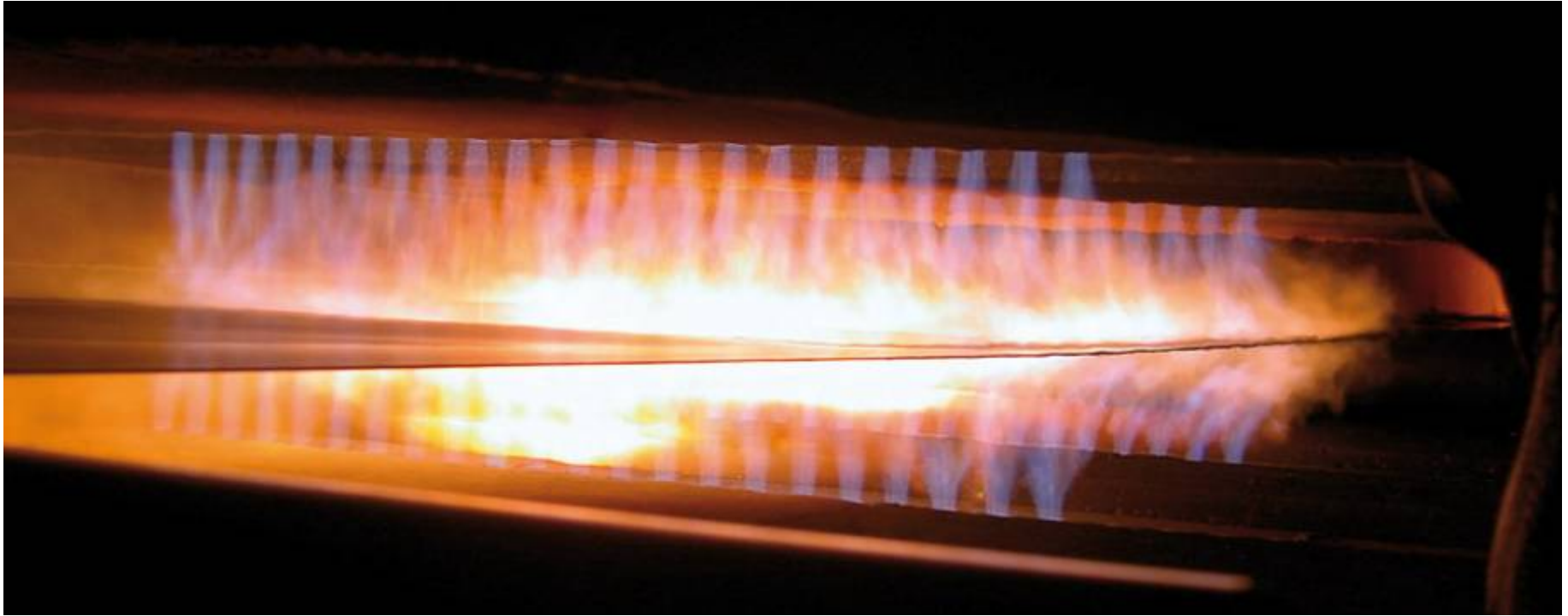
Revamped in 4 days/furnace



“DFI is 3 solutions in one – more capacity, clean strip and no extension of line”



The alternative to DFI Oxyfuel at ThyssenKrupp Steel at Frintrop was a 10-m extension of the furnace, but that would not have provided decreased fuel consumption and elimination of the cleaning section.



Here DFI for ΔT 200°C at max production rate (ton/h), but can be used for much higher ΔT , for example 500°C

DFI oxyfuel could be used not only for strip heating relating to annealing and coating of different kinds.

- Agglomeration – for example, ignition of sinter beds and agglomeration of briquettes
- Iron-making
- To change material properties
- Press hardening
- Edge-heating
- Skid-marks removal
- ... ?

A technology that has 10 times the heat transfer than the one in use is waiting to be fully exploited!

Summary:

In the steel industry, flameless oxyfuel should be applied for heating in all types of furnaces and vessels, with temperatures above 800-900°C.

Flameless oxyfuel leads to great benefits in terms of lower fuel consumption, decreased CO₂ and NO_x, and increased production capacity.

The benefits of flameless oxyfuel have already been demonstrated in 30 installations.

In general air-fuel is only viable below 800°C.

There are only two exceptions where flameless oxyfuel should not be used:

- Conventional oxyfuel in Electric Arc Furnaces
- DFI Oxyfuel applications

In addition to strip processing lines, where DFI Oxyfuel has shown great success, where else in the iron and steel making process chains could DFI Oxyfuel be applied?