

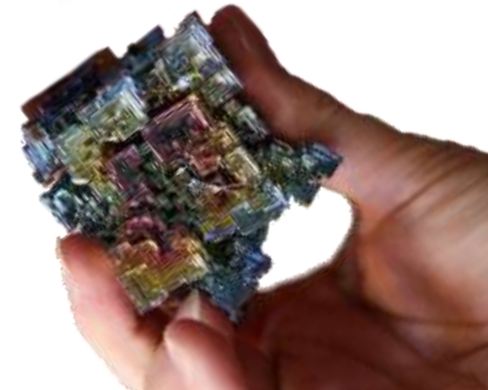


Sustainability challenges for metals: Use of hydrogen for making steels

Dierk Raabe

~~kWh CO₂~~

Short version



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SUSTAINABILITY EFFECTS



Direct

CO₂-reduced production (reduction via H₂, NH₃, ...)
Electrification using 'green' power sources (electrolysis, plasma, ...)
Recycling (scrap sorting, recycling-oriented alloys, alloys for max. scrap use)
Process efficiency (near-net shape manufacturing, ...)
Robust catalyst

...

Indirect

Weight reduction in transportation at higher safety (Fe: AHSS, Al: 7xxx)
Product longevity (corrosion, hydrogen, fatigue resistance)
Damage tolerance & repairability (microstructure design)
Energy conversion, higher efficiency, H as fuel (FeC, FeAl, superalloys)
Lower electrical resistivity, lower magnetic losses,... (hard magnets, Al, FeSi)
Energy harvesting: thermoelectrics, solar cell absorbers (Heusler, perovskites)

...

Processes



Metals as enablers

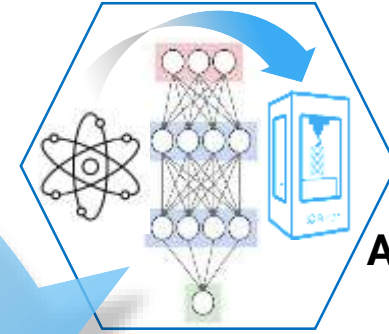




Sustainable use of resources in the material value chain



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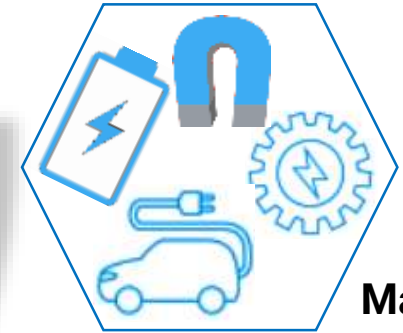
Artificial Intelligence, digital materials, efficient manufacturing

Design of materials for infinite recycling



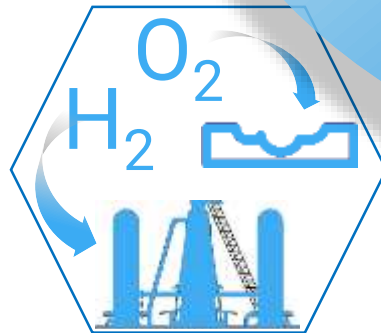
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Materials Science for a Circular Economy



Materials for electrification

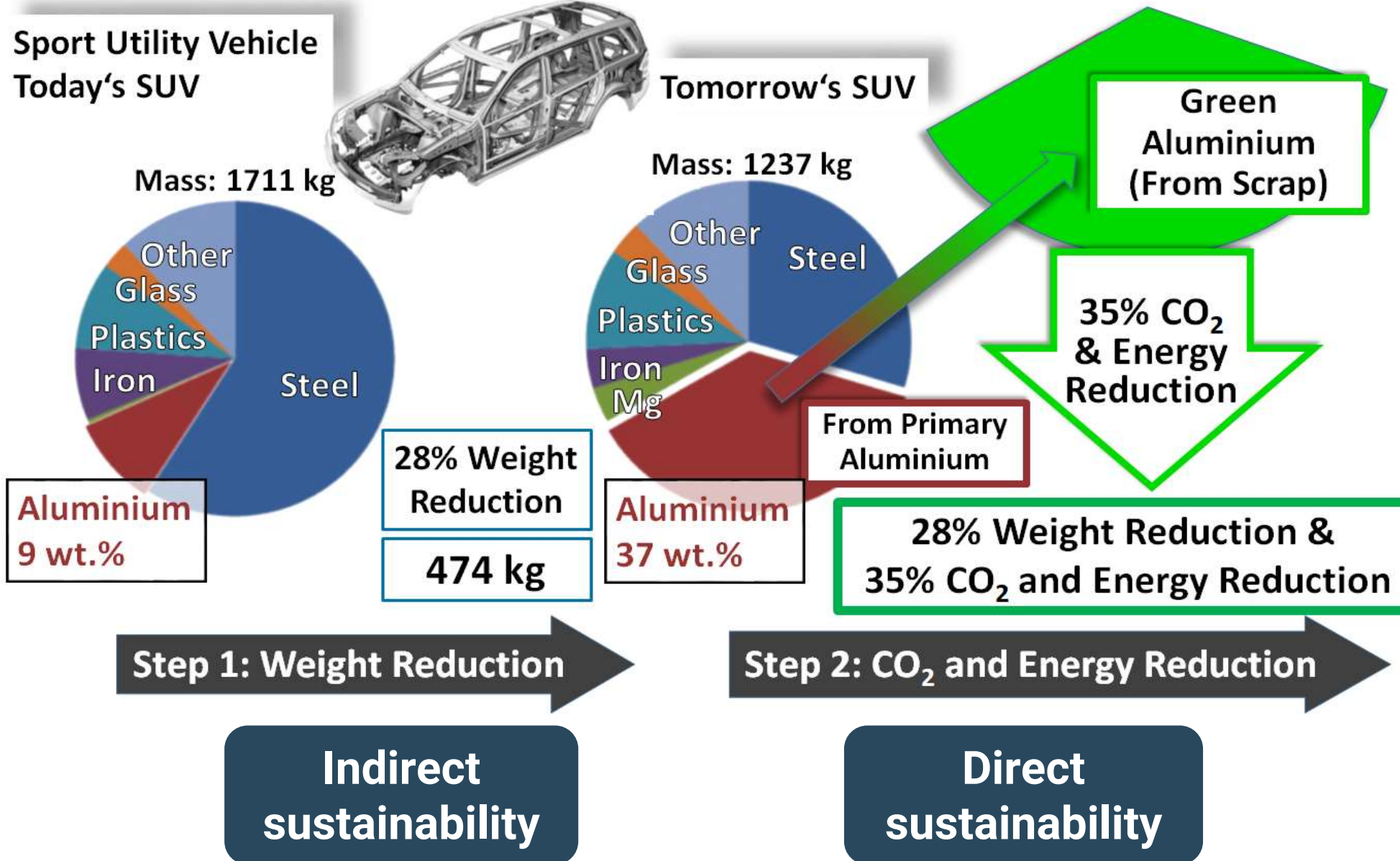
Materials for longevity and a hydrogen economy

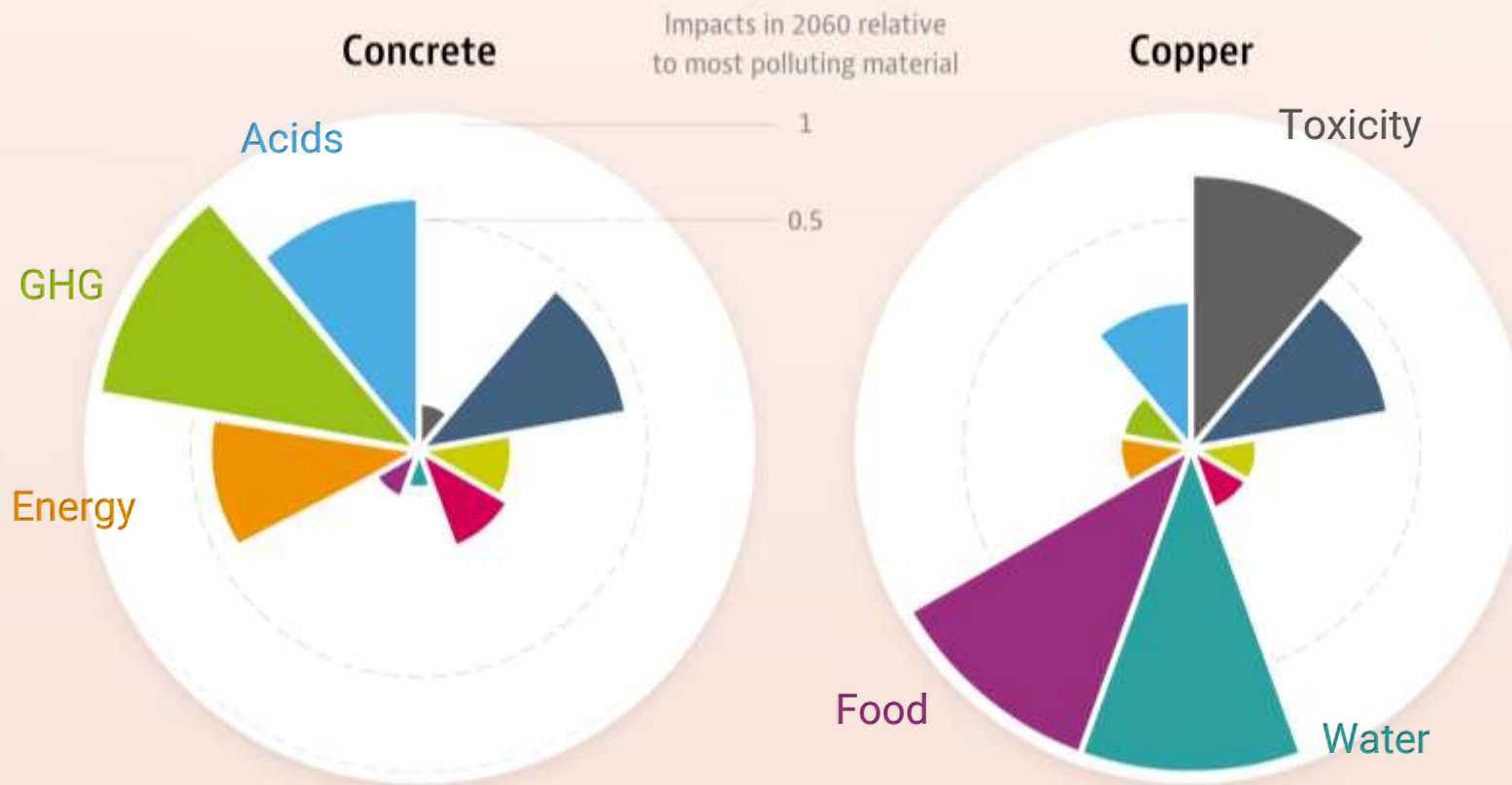


Materials as sustainability enablers



EXAMPLE OF TWO TYPES OF EFFECTS: INDIRECT AND DIRECT





Acidification

Corrosive impact of pollutants (SO₂; NO_x) on soil, water, ecosystems, buildings.

Climate Change

Radiative forcing of GHGs causing rising temperatures, sea level rise, extreme weather events.

Cumulative energy demand

Total energy use along the production chain.

Eutrophication

Impacts of nutrients (N, P) on soil and water quality affecting ecosystems and drinking water.

Freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity

Impacts of toxic substances on freshwater aquatic ecosystems.



Human toxicity

Impacts of toxic substances on human health, either by inhalation or via the food chain.

Land use

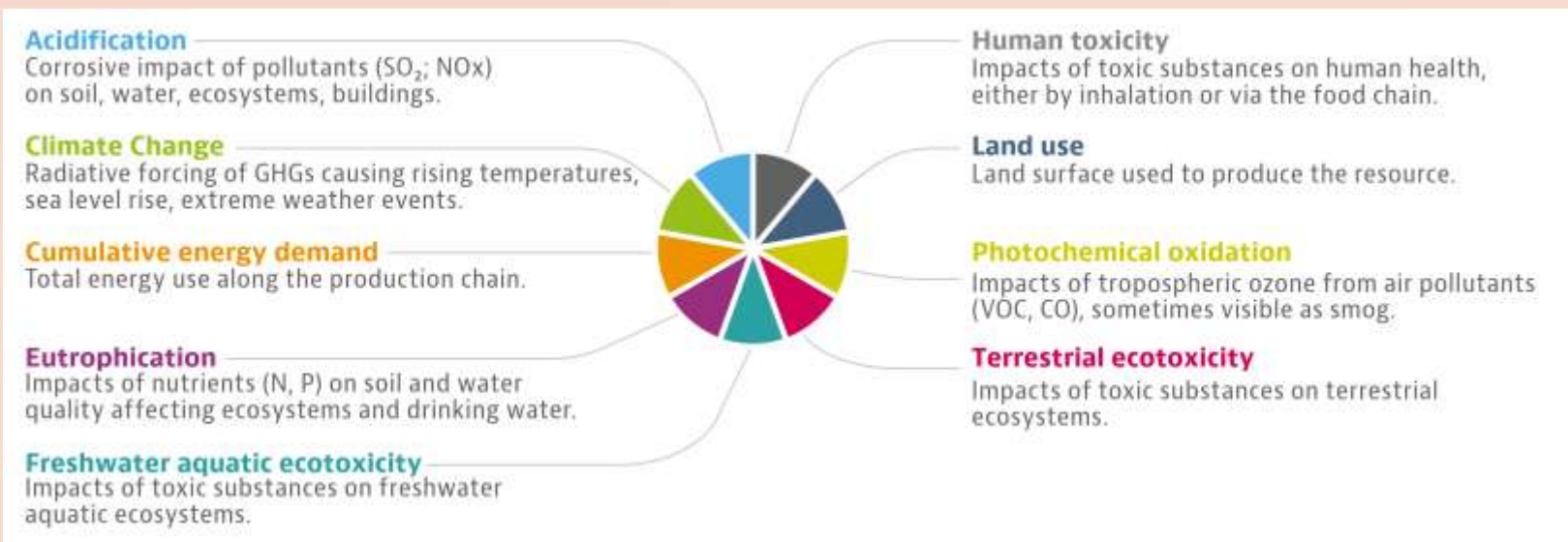
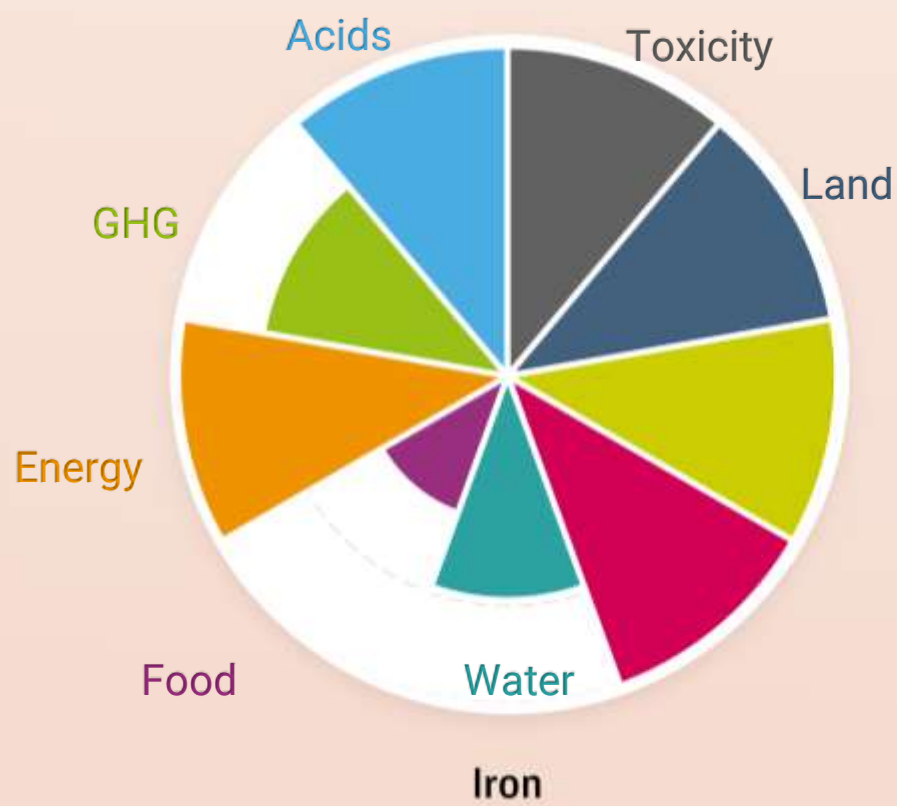
Land surface used to produce the resource.

Photochemical oxidation

Impacts of tropospheric ozone from air pollutants (VOC, CO), sometimes visible as smog.

Terrestrial ecotoxicity

Impacts of toxic substances on terrestrial ecosystems.





**Tame 2 billion tons
metals / year**



Metal production



8% of global energy / yr

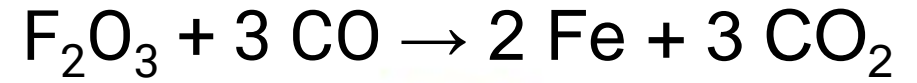
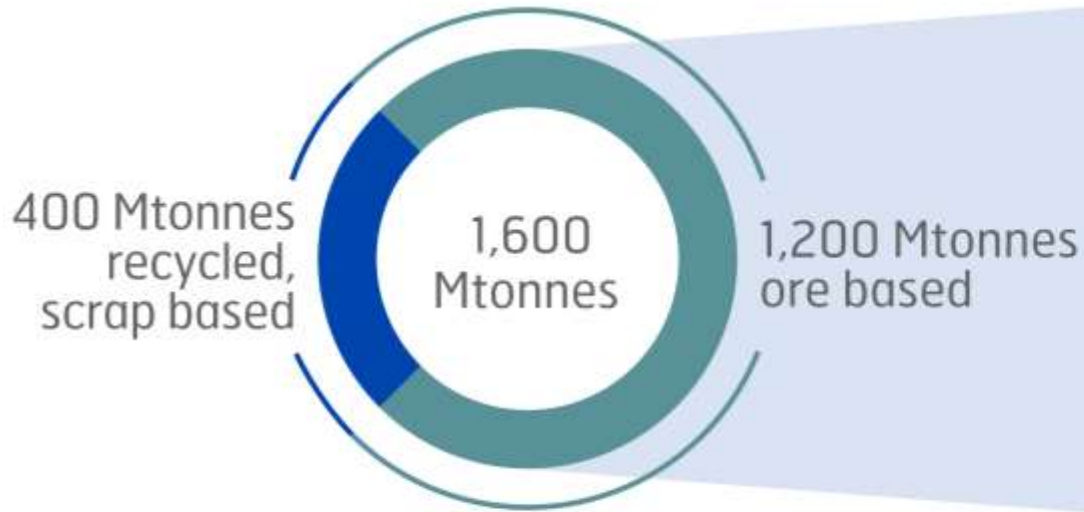
53 exajoule (10^{18} J)

3 billion tons ore / yr

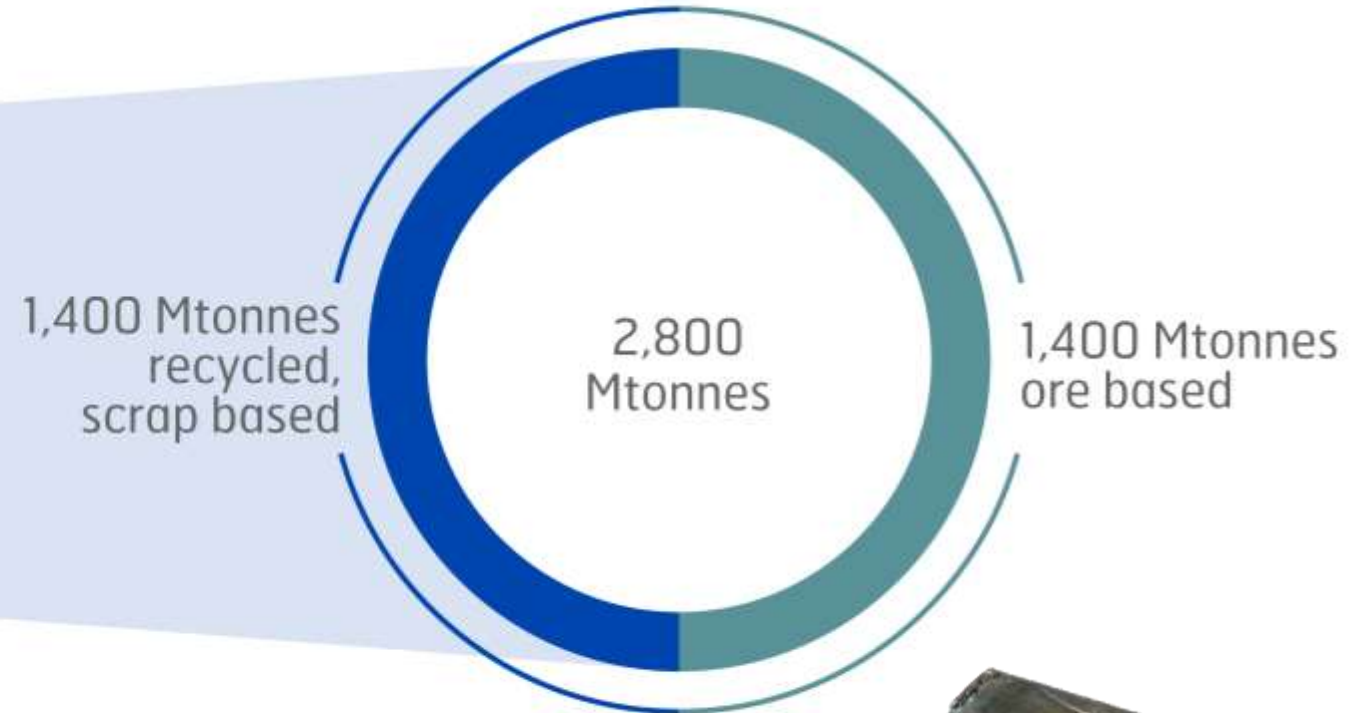
**33% of industrial GHG
(4.4 gigatons)**

Steel demand – today and forecast 2050

2016

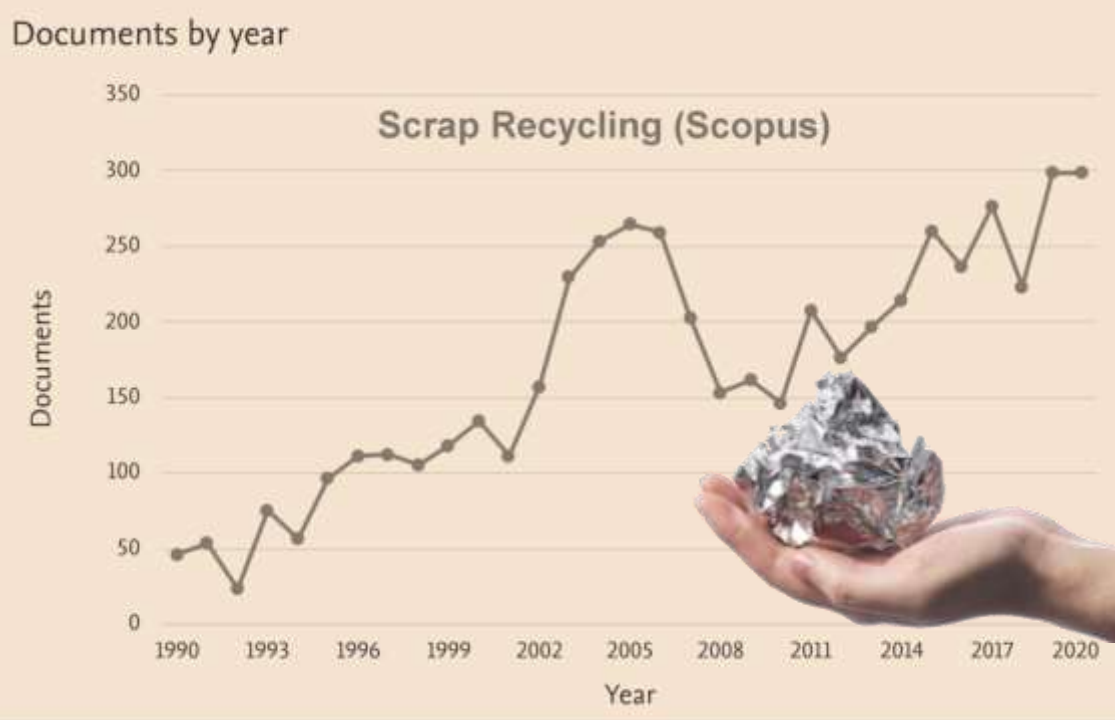
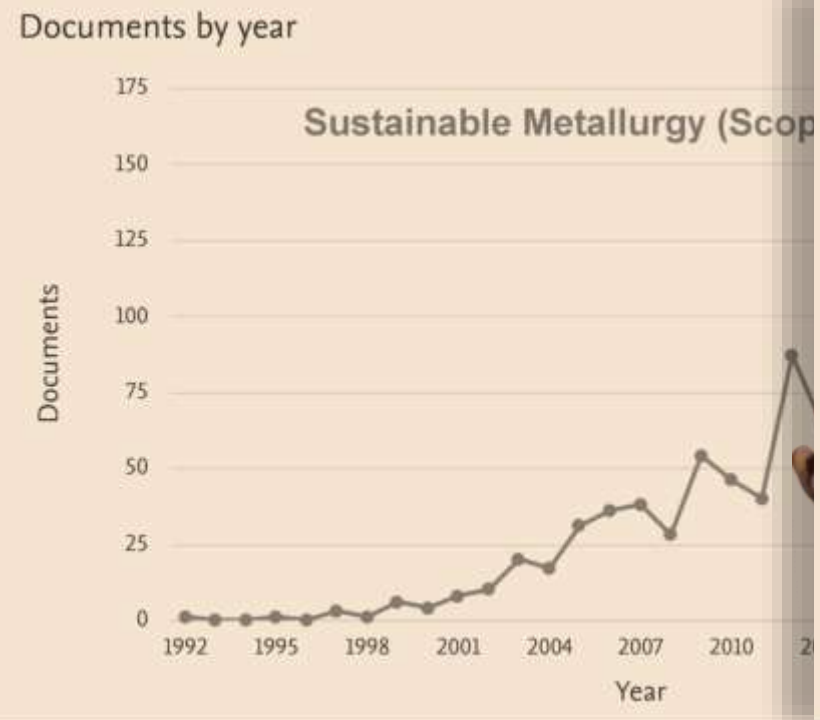
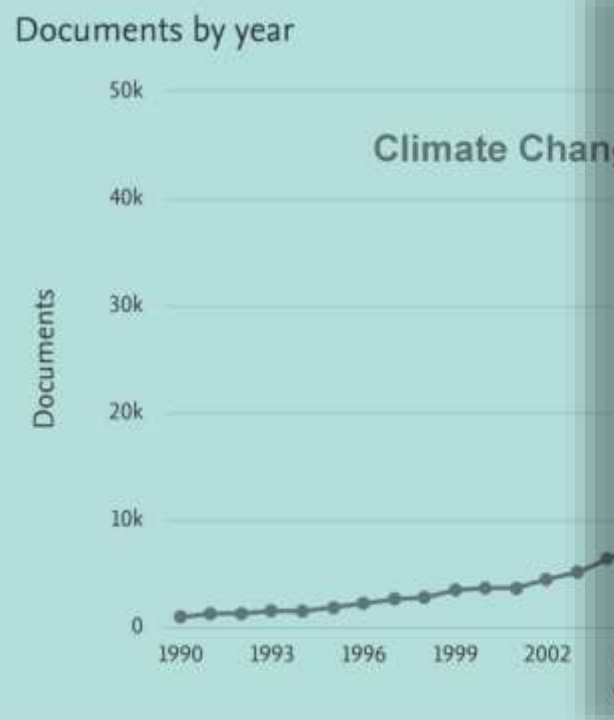


2050



**Demand is HUGE & GROWING:
CO₂ problem MUST be solved**





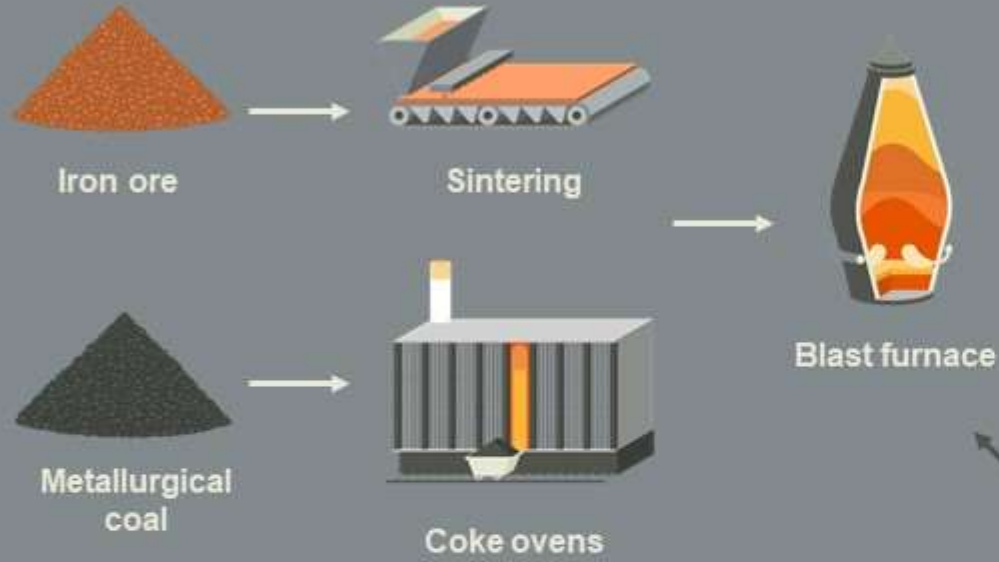
More research !

Ironmaking

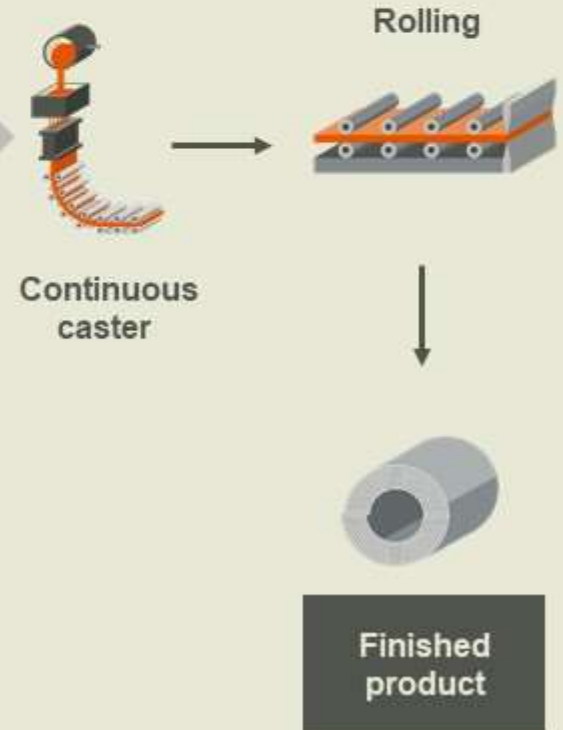
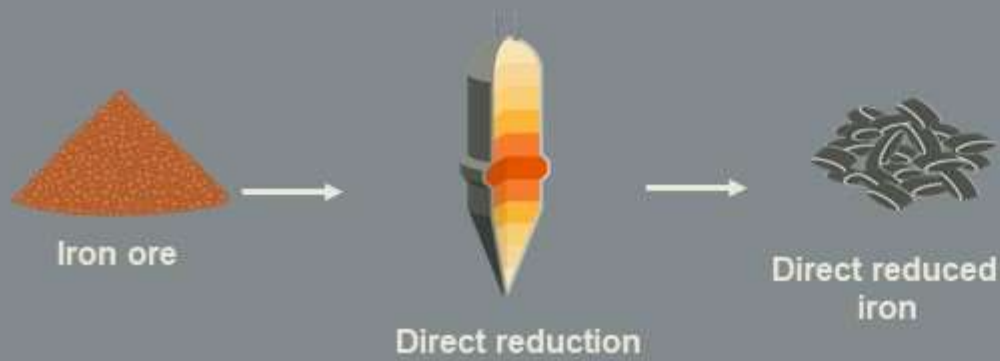
Steelmaking

Finishing

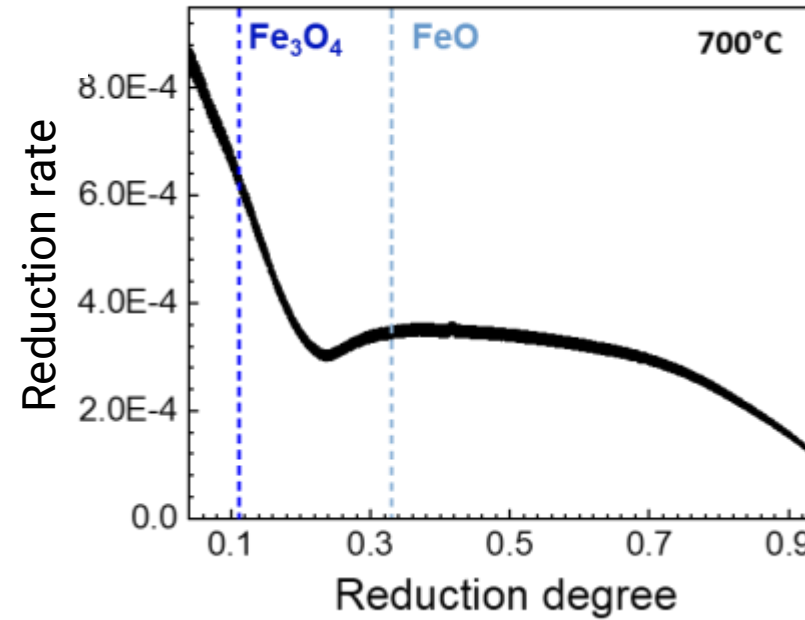
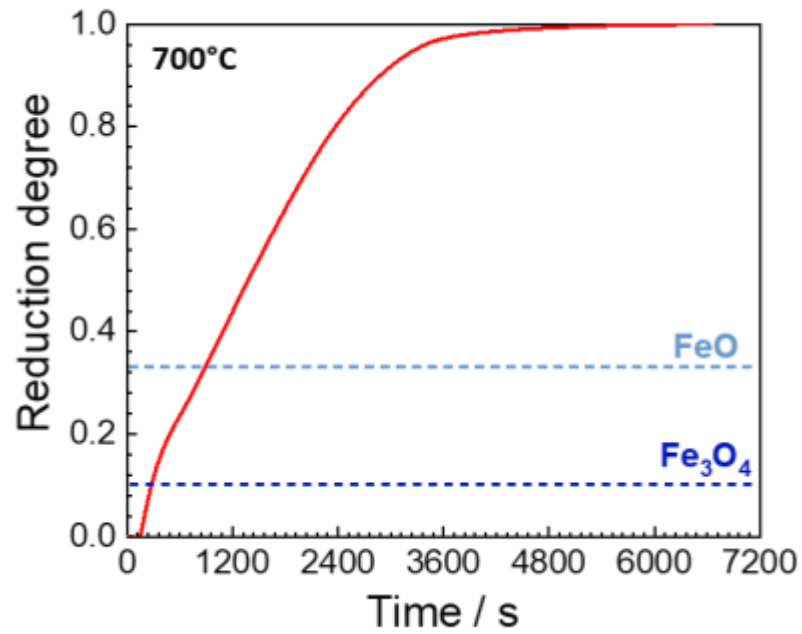
Integrated steelmaking



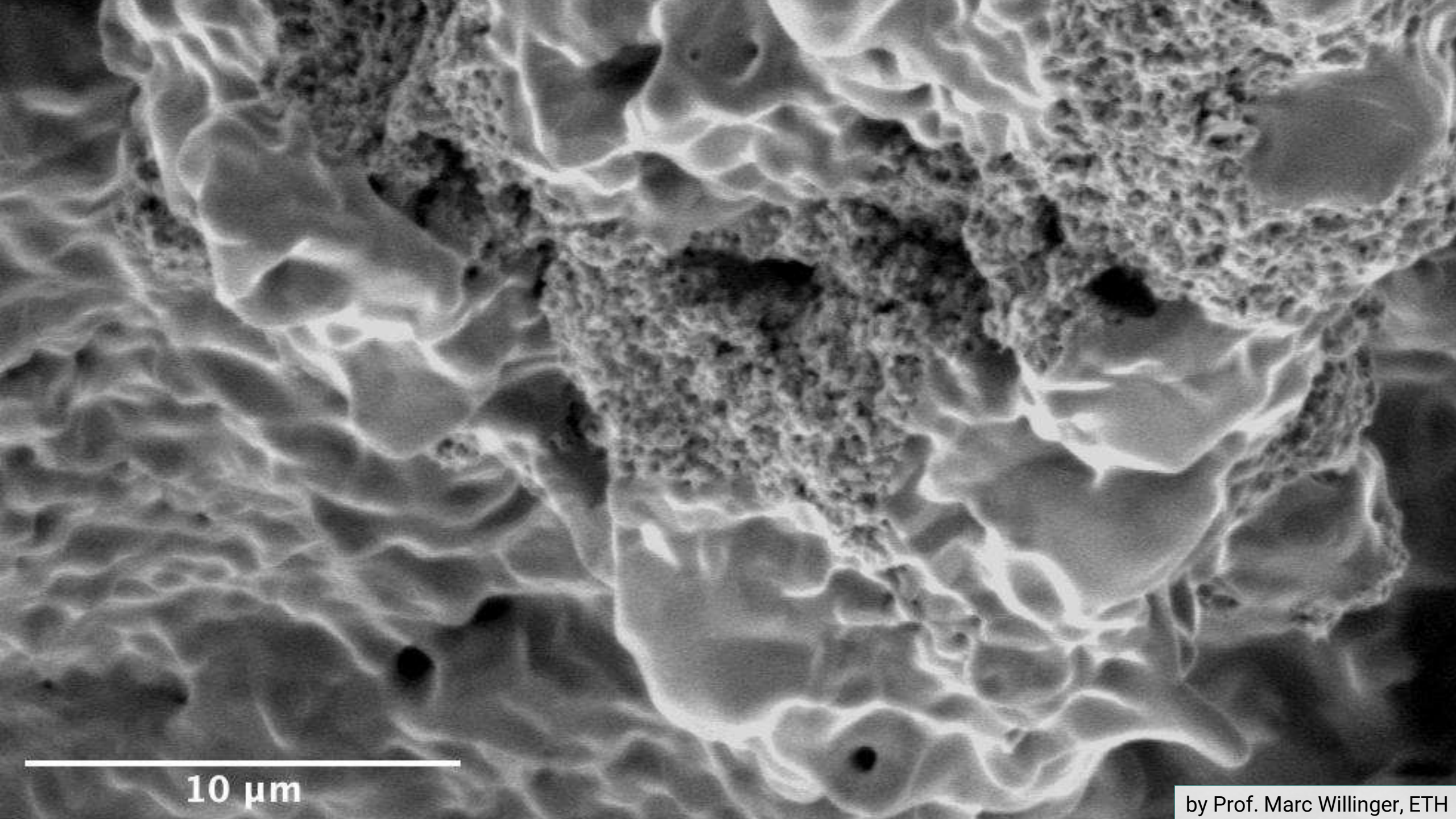
Electric steelmaking



REDUCTION KINETICS OF HEMATITE 700°C BY HYDROGEN

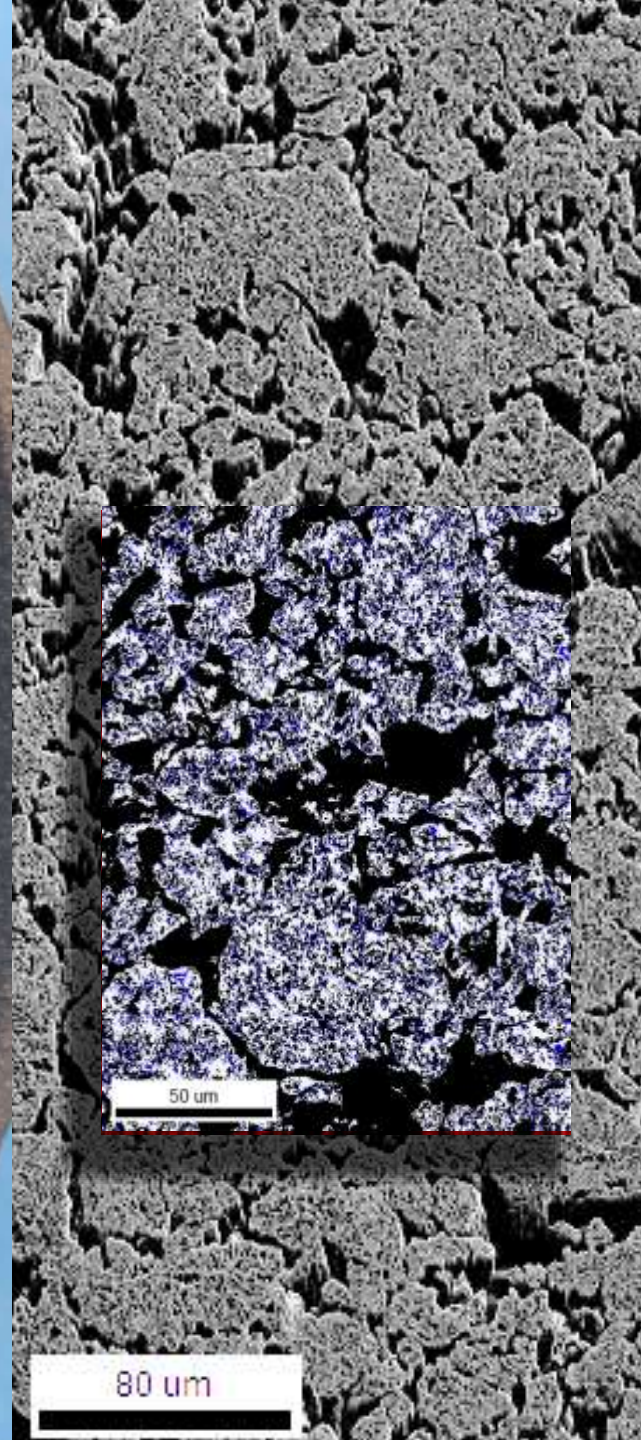


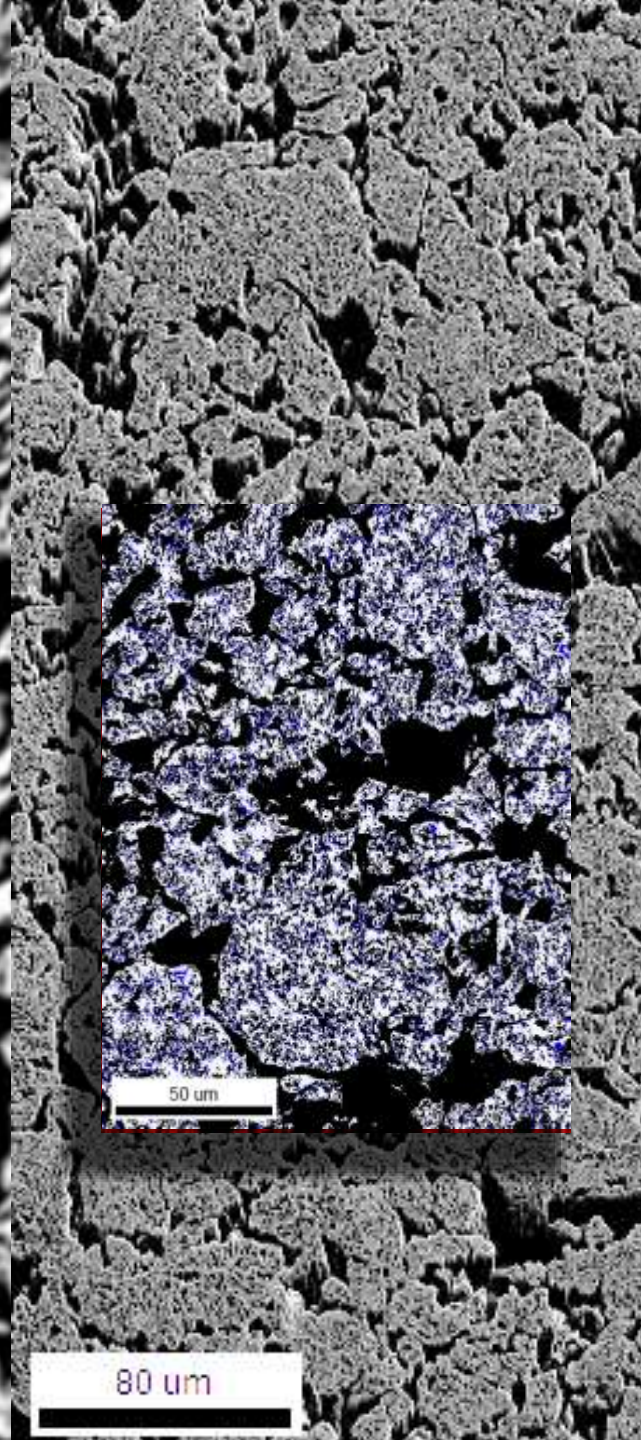
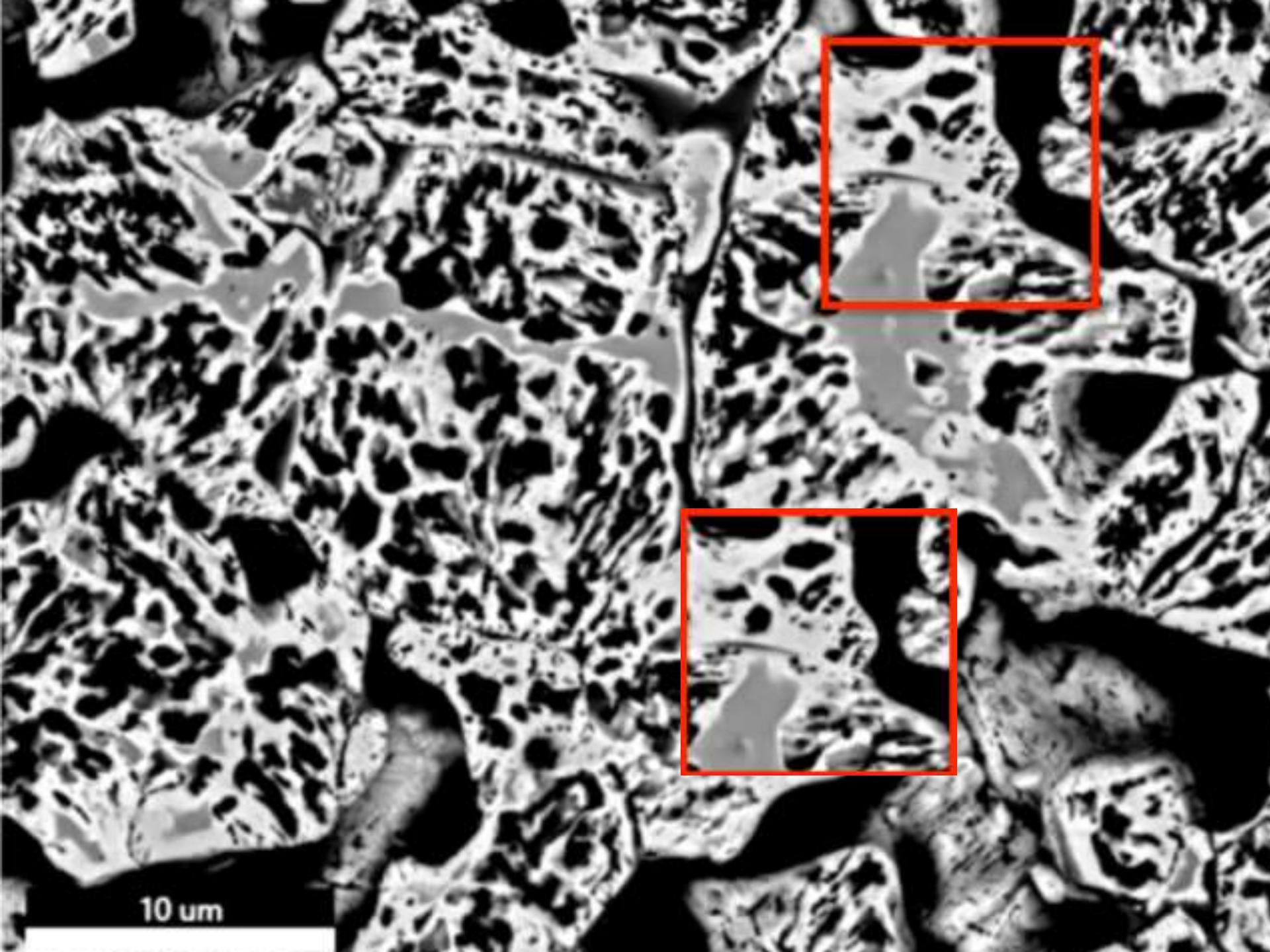
Kim et al. Acta Mater 2021 in press



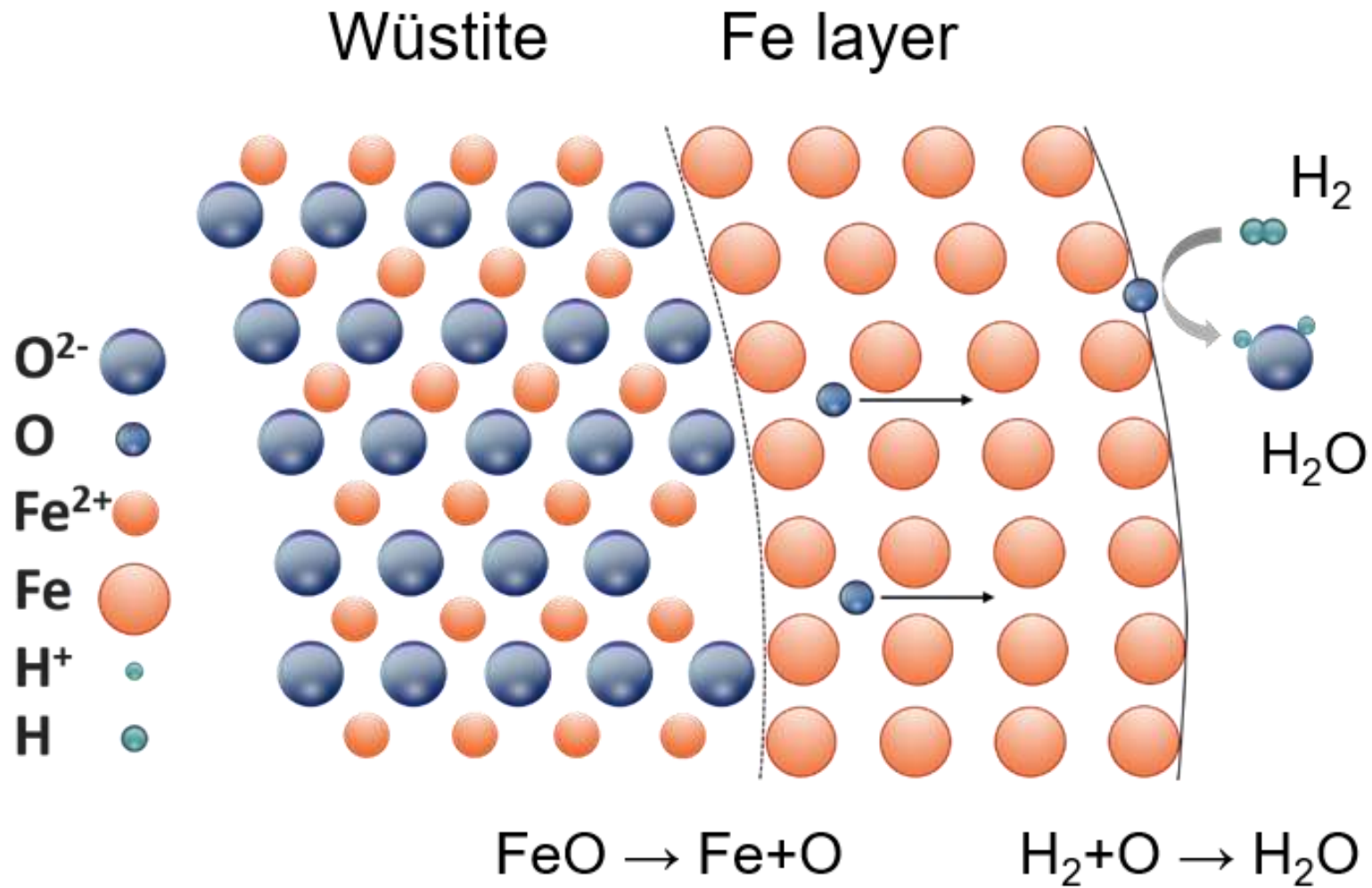
10 μm

by Prof. Marc Willinger, ETH





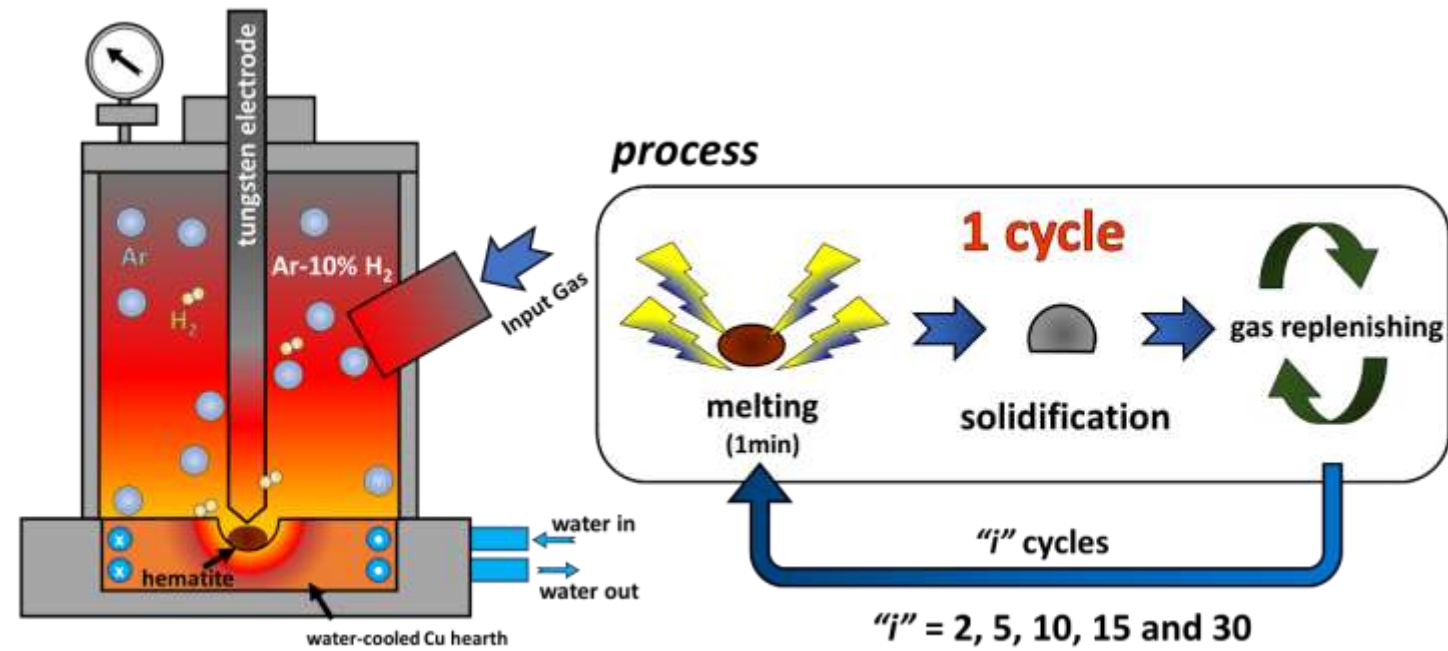
ATOMIC-SCALE SCHEMATIC VIEW OF WÜSTITE REDUCTION BY H₂





PLASMA REDUCTION

H containing plasma

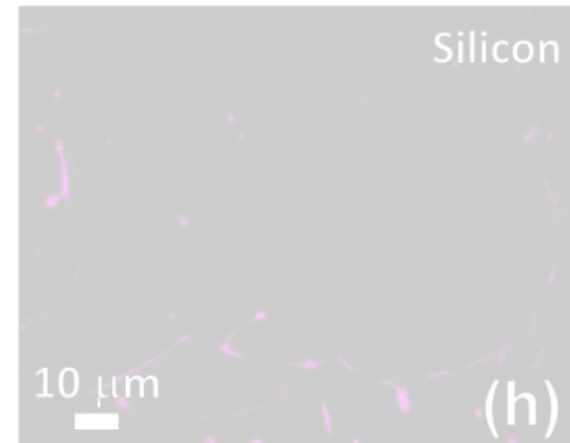
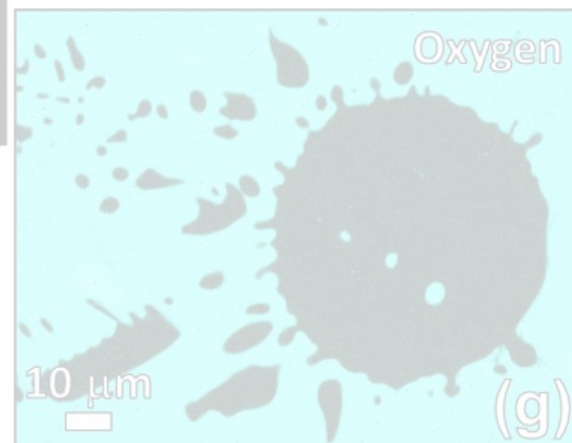
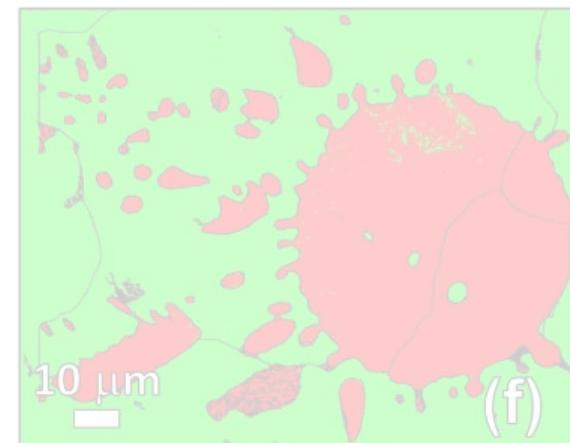
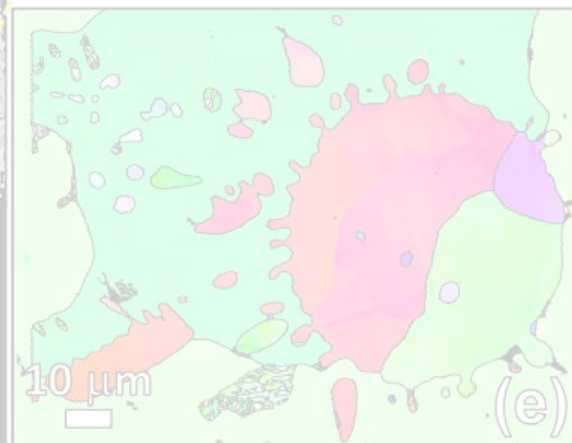
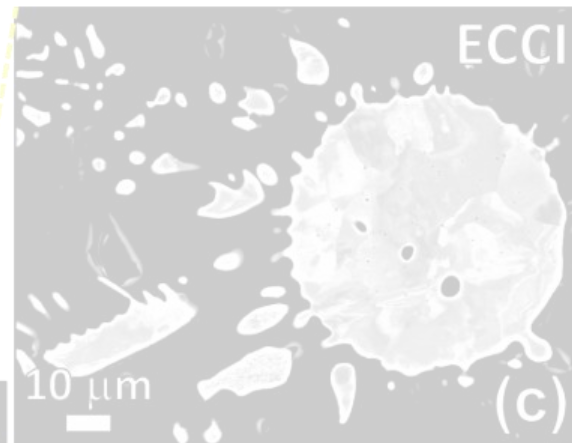
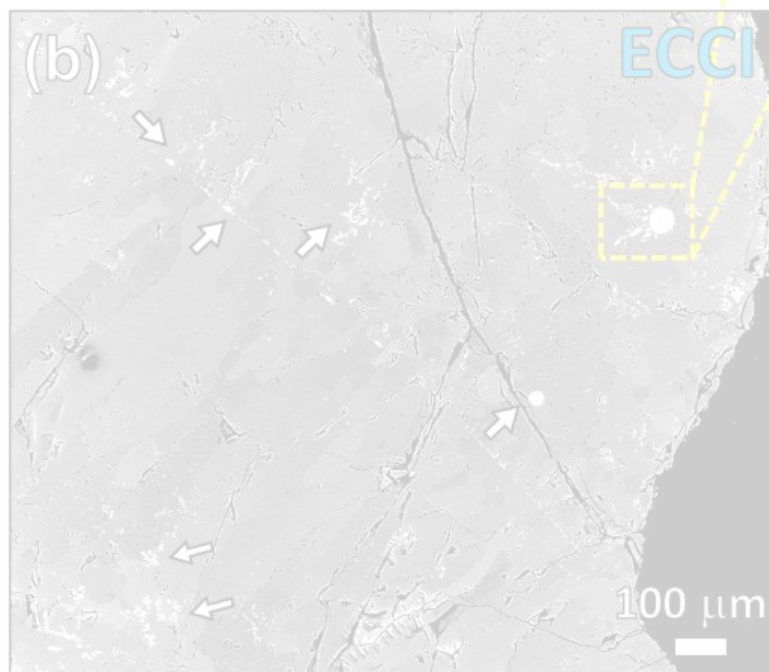


hematite inside the furnace before the process





2 min of plasma exposure



captions:



(f) Phase map:

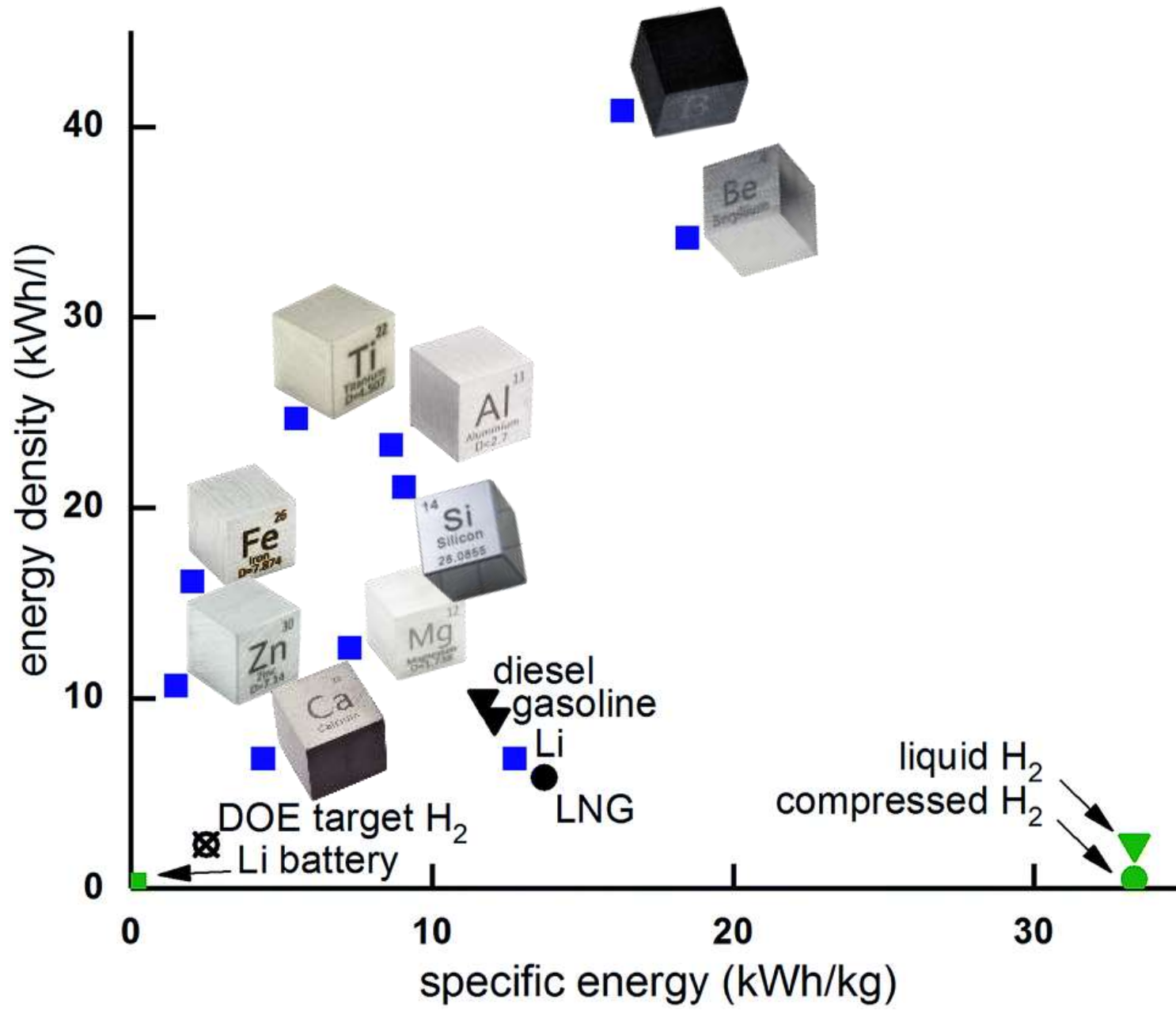


(g) oxygen content:

min. max.

(h) silicon content:

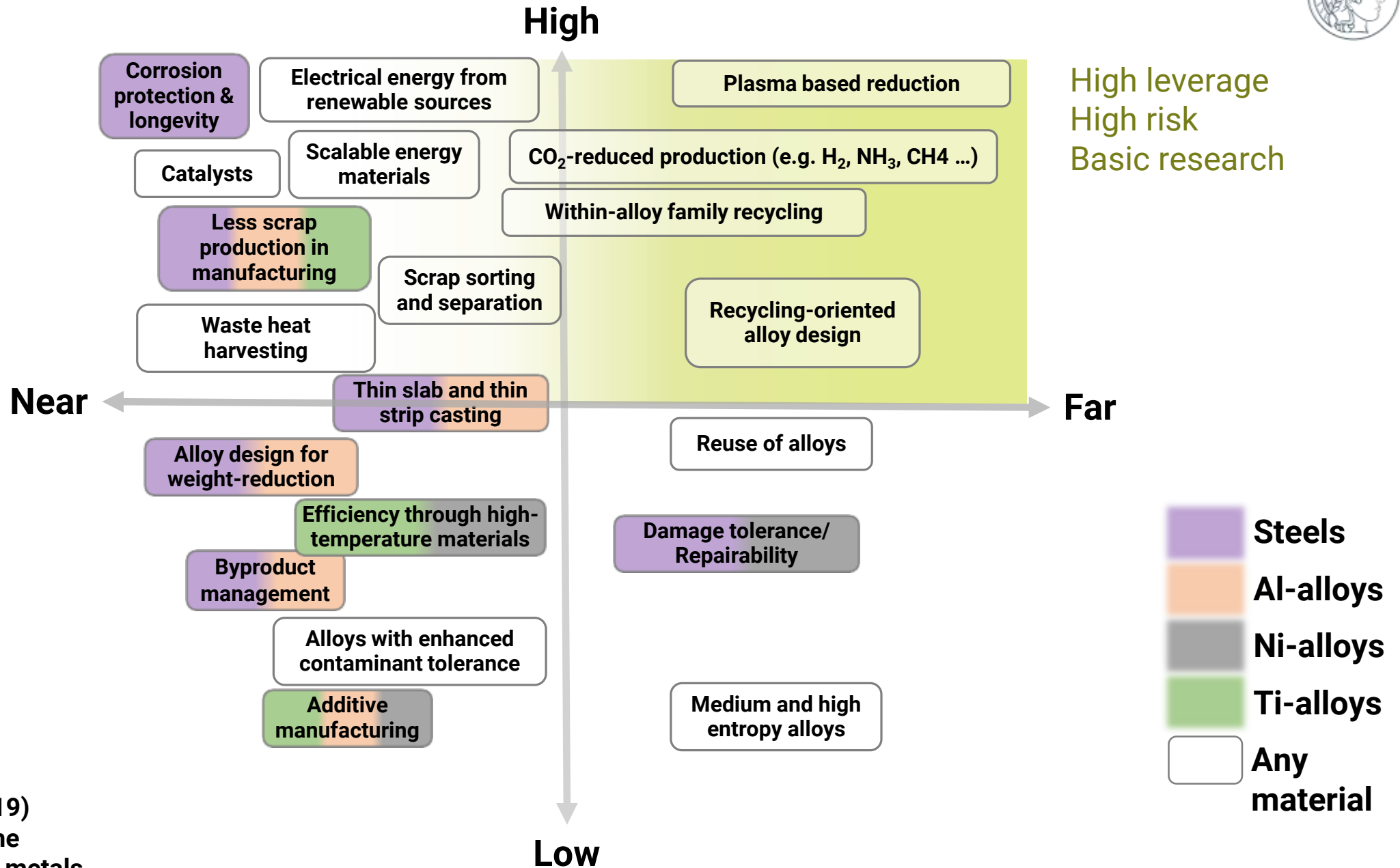
min. max.





Potential for Impact

Technology readiness



D. Raabe et al. Nature (2019)
Strategies for improving the sustainability of structural metals