

A 3D cutaway illustration of a turbine engine. The engine is shown in a light blue color with a central hub and several blades. A prominent green ring is visible on the right side. The background features concentric circles and radial lines, suggesting a circular or cylindrical structure. A blue horizontal bar is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the title and subtitle.

thyssenkrupp Polysius

Next generation Oxyfuel technology and SCMs

Lukas Schoeneck
May 2024



thyssenkrupp

Global News Flash

Cement Australia backs carbon capture tech

December 5, 2022 | iQ Industry News | By Industry Queensland

California Companies Secure \$700 Million for Cement Decarbonization

The Department of Energy recently announced that 33 industrial projects, including two California-based companies, will receive federal funding to decarbonize.

April 11, 2024

37 large-scale clean tech projects sign grant agreements worth €3.45 billion supporting the EU's clean energy transition

The newest batch of highly innovative clean technology projects will receive funding from the Innovation Fund, one of the world's largest funding programmes for the demonstration of innovative low-carbon technologies.

Heracles Group's Olympus CO2 project receives EU funding

06 December 2023

The EU Innovation Fund has chosen to co-finance Heracles Group's (Holcim) Olympus CO2 capture project. The Olympus project aims to transform Heracles Group's plant in Milaki, Greece, into a zero carbon cement plant through the use of innovative carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies. The project marks an investment of over EUR300m, of which the EU Innovation Fund will grant EUR124.5m.

Heidelberg Materials France to trial carbon capture installation at Airvaut cement plant

Written by Global Cement staff | 13 March 2024

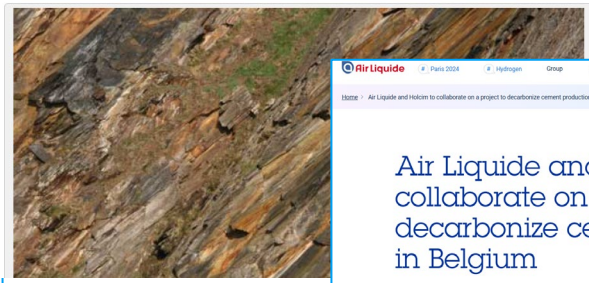
France: Heidelberg Materials France plans to install a 1Mt/yr carbon capture system at its Airvaut cement plant in the New Aquitaine. The Airvaut cement plant is undergoing an upgrade, including the replacement of two pre-existing semi-dry lines with a new dry line and pre-calcliner. This will reduce the plant's CO2 emissions by 30% per tonne, reduce its energy consumption by 10% per tonne, reduce its clinker factor and raise its alternative fuel substitution rate to 90%. CO2 capture is set to commence in 2030. The project is one of several, under the GOCO: carbon capture, storage and utilisation (CCUS) cluster, which also includes installations at Holcim France's Saint-Pierre-La-Cour plant and Lhoist France's Réty lime plant.

New supplementary cementitious materials

By Arthur Harrison | Published 19 August 2019

Tagged Under: slate Quarry SCM supplementary cementitious materials pozzolana reactivity cement chemistry

The search for new supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) is ongoing. A recent review of existing SCMs and the potential for new ones caught the eye of Arthur Harrison and provided further potential for investigation.



EU Innovation Fund Backs GeZero Carbon Capture Project With €191M

by Petra Trendelova | December 20, 2023 | 3 minute read

Air Liquide and Holcim to collaborate on a project to decarbonize cement production in Belgium

Paris, France, May 02, 2023

Taiwan Cement Corporation to roll out carbon capture projects with ThyssenKrupp Polysius

Written by Global Cement staff | 05 February 2024

Taiwan: Taiwan Cement Corporation has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with ThyssenKrupp Polysius. Under the MoU, the partners will implement carbon capture projects.

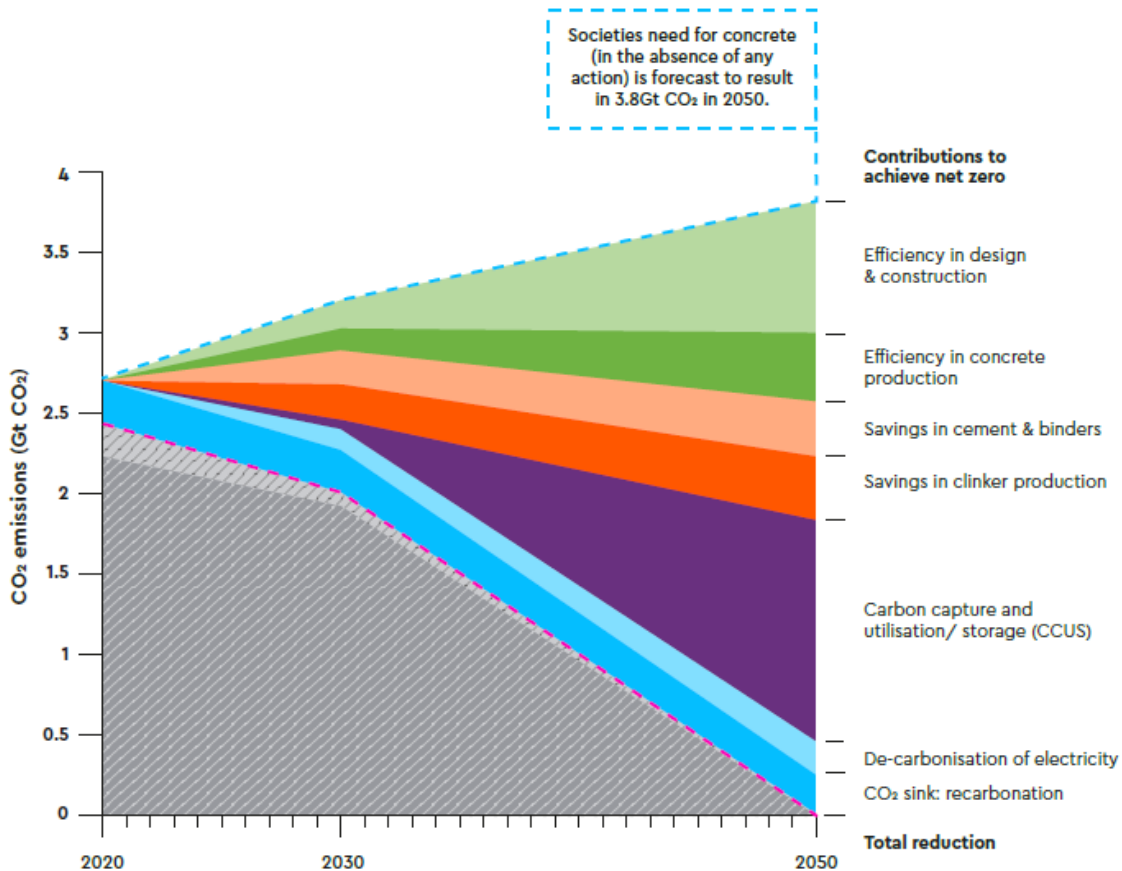
China starts CCUS focus

14 July 2023

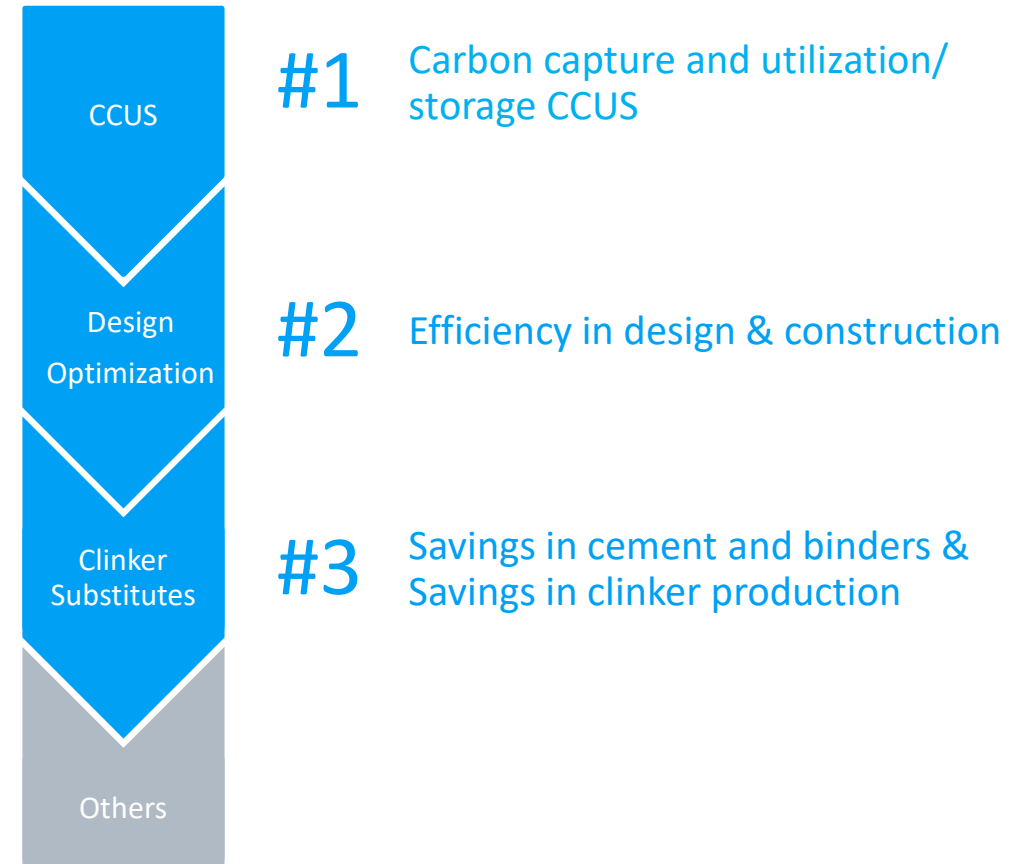


There are multiple levers that will be implemented to reduce CO2 emissions at different stages of the whole life of cement and concrete

The CO₂ reduction levers



Levers with a big CO₂ reduction contribution



#grey2green – the green polysius® cement plant

polysius®
pure oxyfuel

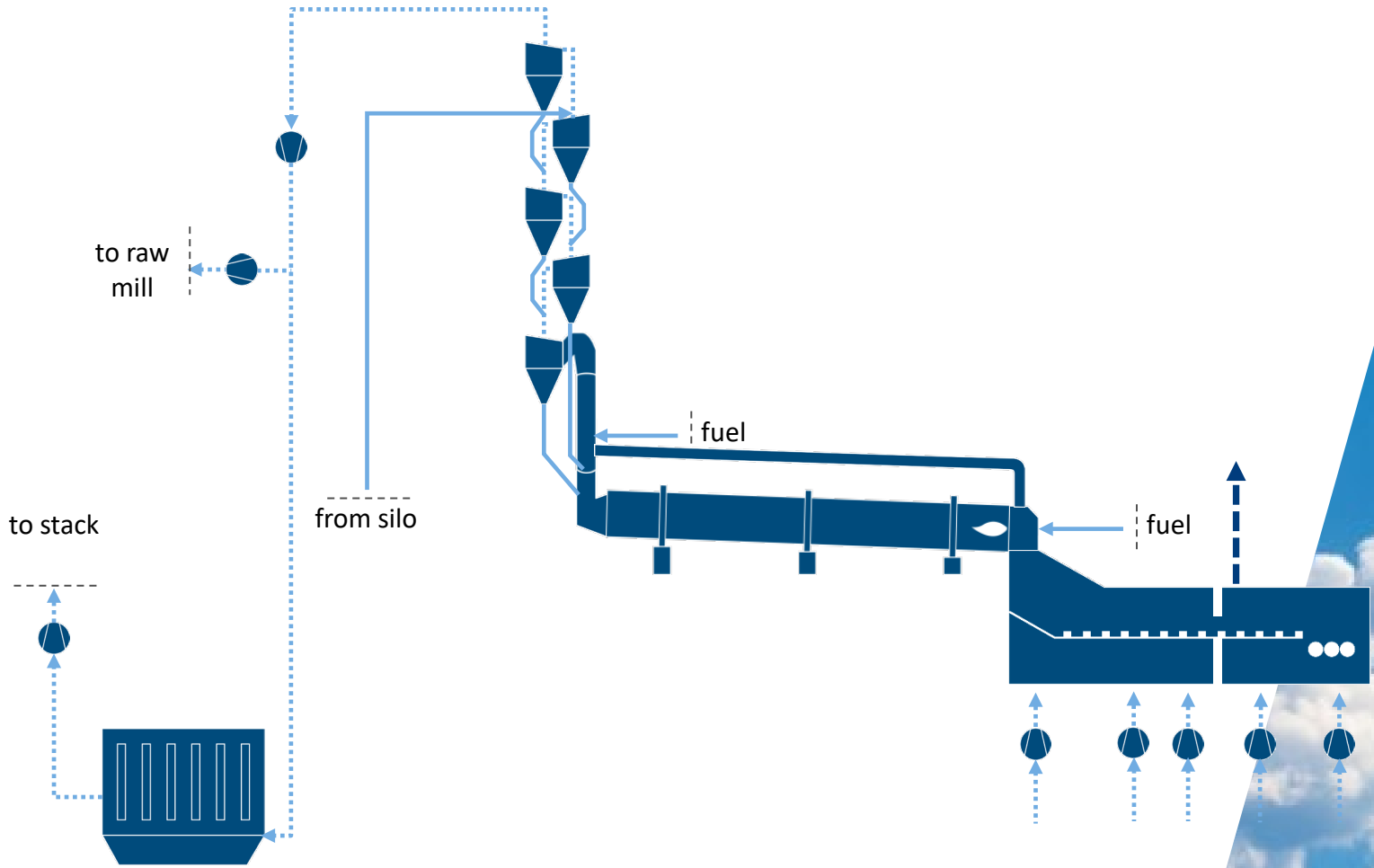
polysius®
activated clay

polysius®
booster mill

polysius®
Nox reduction

polysius®
fuel substitution

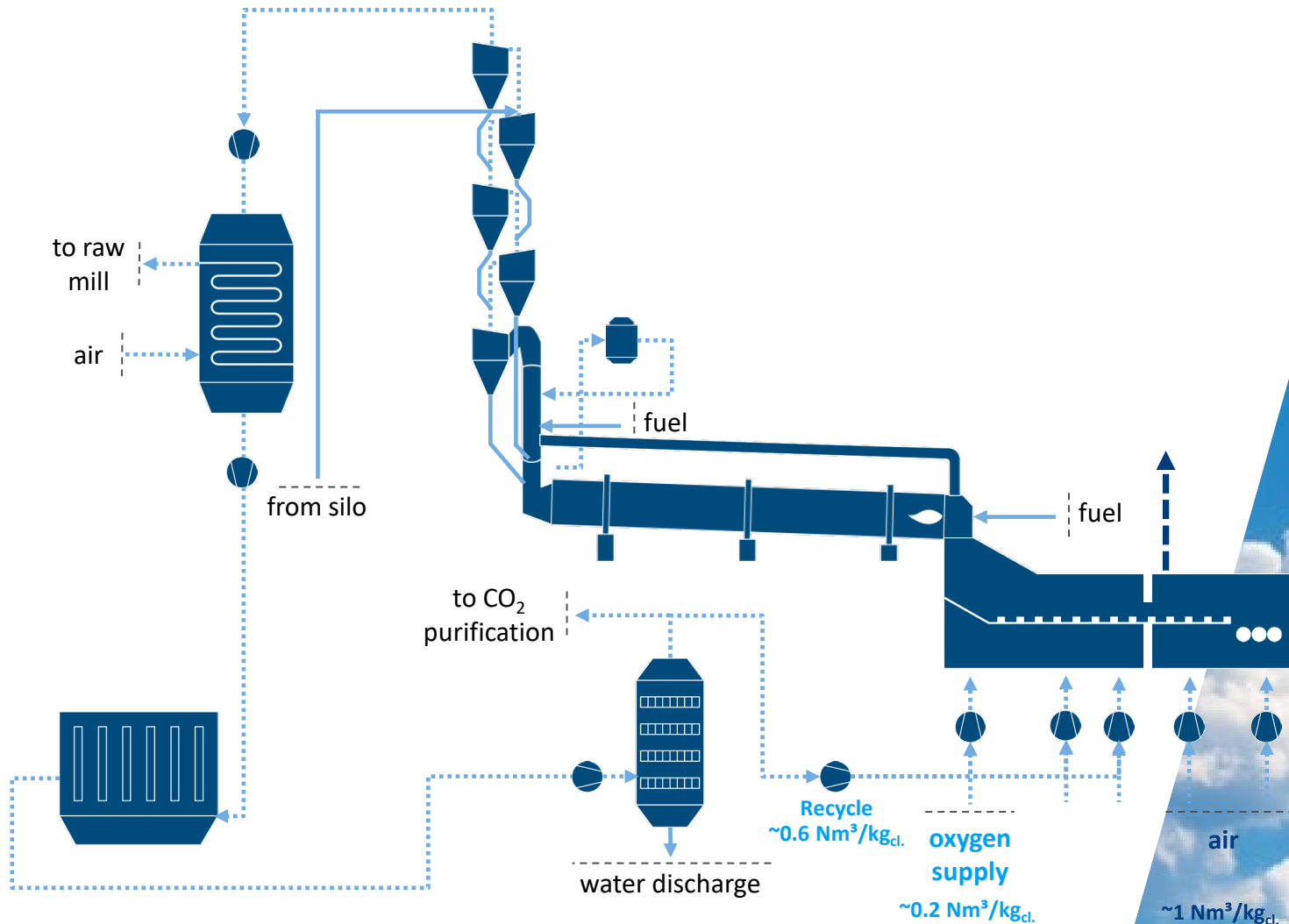
Standard clinker burning process



- ✓ Clinkerization process used since >150 years
- ✓ Pyroprocess with cyclones and precalciner used since 50 years

polysius® pure oxyfuel / Oxyfuel 1st Gen

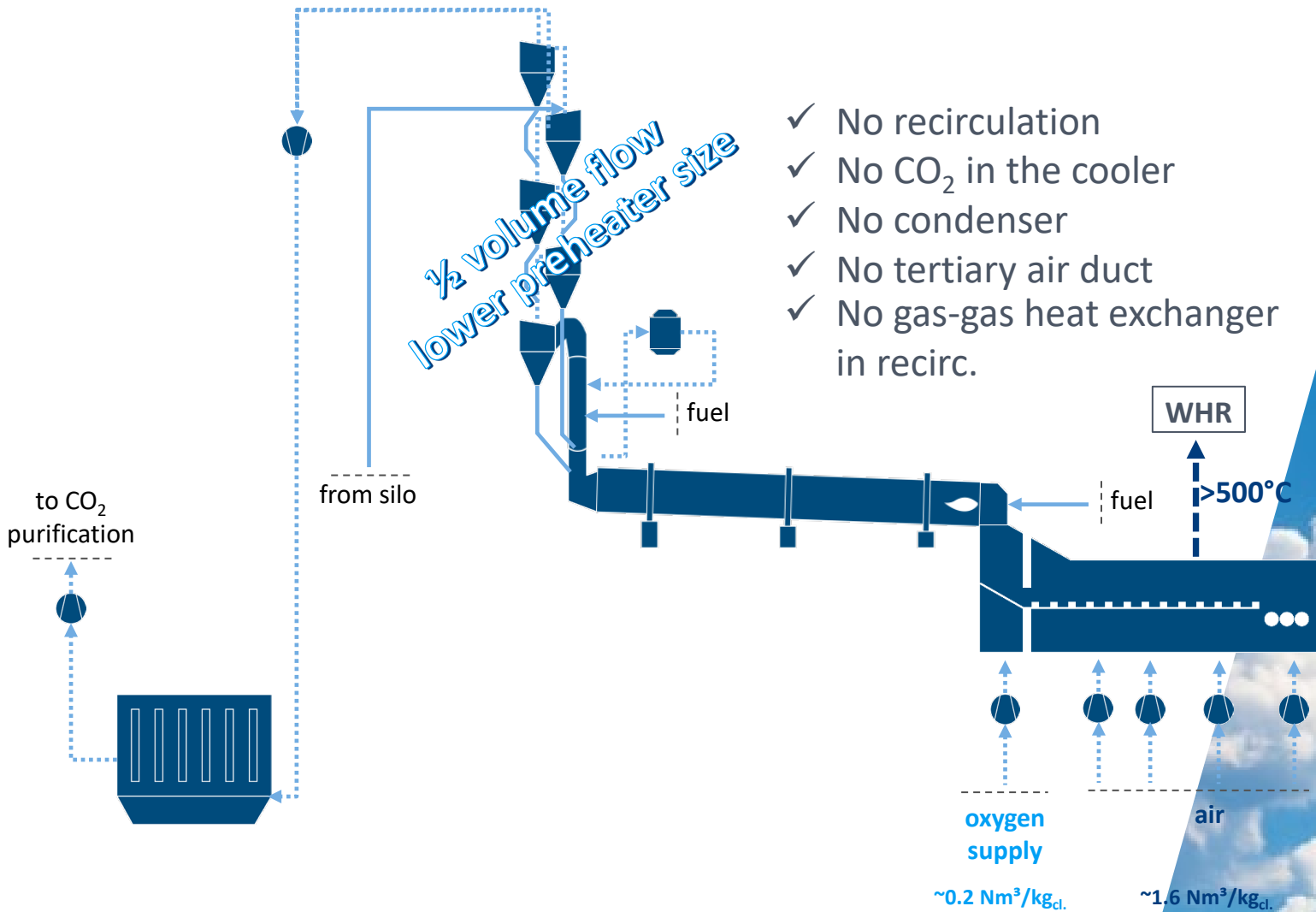
The best of oxyfuel



- ✓ Adaptation of well-known oxyfuel principle
- ✓ Revamp solution for existing lines
- ✓ Free use? Patent situation to be watched

polysius® pure oxyfuel / Oxyfuel 2nd Gen

The best of oxyfuel











- ✓ No recirculation
- ✓ No CO₂ in the cooler
- ✓ No condenser
- ✓ No tertiary air duct
- ✓ No gas-gas heat exchanger in recirc.

- ✓ Cost effective
- ✓ Simple process and layout
- ✓ Unique process improvements

- Higher clinker quality possible
- Less fuel preparation likely
- Strong potential for Waste Heat Recovery
- No bypass exhaust gas
- Calcination in lower CO₂ partial pressure
- Higher CO₂ concentration and lower exhaust gas flow

Comparison between Polysius Pure Oxyfuel (2nd generation) and Oxyfuel 1 technology

Dimension	Oxyfuel 1 st gen	Main difference relating to...	Polysius Pure Oxyfuel
Characteristic approach 	Flue gas recycle to comply with solid to gas ratio of ~1 kg Gas/ kg Solids in the calciner		No or minimum flue gas recycle to comply with solid to gas ratio of ~2 kg Gas/ kg Solids in the calciner
Amount of equipment 	More	Heat exchanger, fan, PH, condenser, tertiary air duct, recirculation sys.	Less
CAPEX 	Higher	15-20%	Lower
OPEX Clinker 	Higher	2-4 USD/t _{ck} *	Low
OPEX Cement 	Higher	5-10 USD/t _{CEM} **	Low
Electr. pwr consumption 	Higher	~+6...20 kWh/tCO2 ***	Lower
Electr. pwr consumption CPU 	Higher	+2...4% ****	Lower
Volume of PH and calciner 	100%	Factor 2	50%

*All figures are estimated, *Model / Assumption: Maintenance costs are partially CAPEX related, i.e. the bigger the machines / plant complexity, the higher the OPEX, **Estimating that clinker substitution is based on increase Alite content only, *** Assumption for the additional equipment, **** Assumption due to lower CO2 concentration

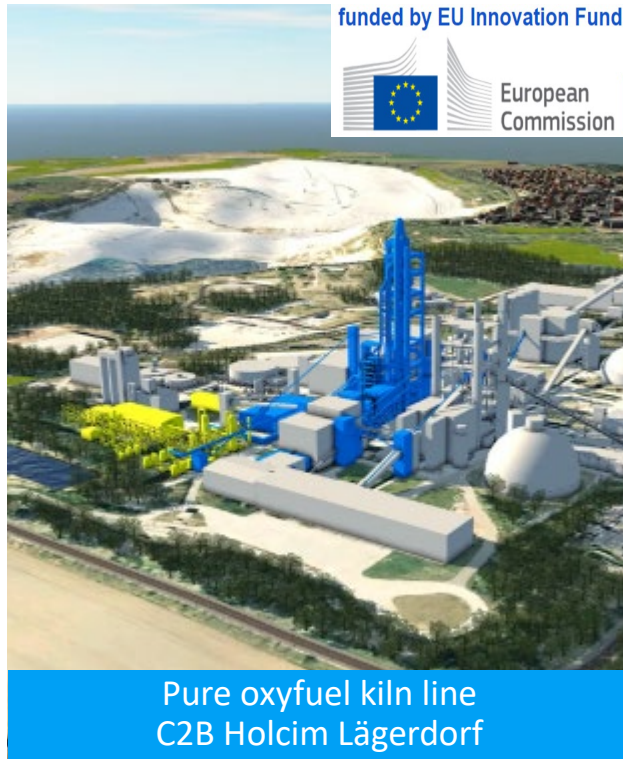


We started to transform the industry – with five pure oxyfuel projects.



Pilot plant
CI4C Mergelstetten

- 450 t / day semi-industrial scale
- >>€100 million investment by customer consortium
- Start: May 2022
- Operation from 2025



Pure oxyfuel kiln line
C2B Holcim Lägerdorf

- Capture of 1 million tons of CO₂ p.a.
- Construction phase start: 2025
- Operation and optimization: 2027



Pure oxyfuel kiln line
Contessa Nexe Croatia

- Capture of 0.7 million tons of CO₂ p.a.
- Construction phase start: 2026
- Operation + optimization: 2028



We started to transform the industry – with five pure oxyfuel projects.



Pure oxyfuel kiln line
Heidelberg Geseke - GeZero

- 2800 t / day semi-industrial scale
- >0,7 million tons of CO2 p.a.
- Start: May 2022
- Planned operation from 2029

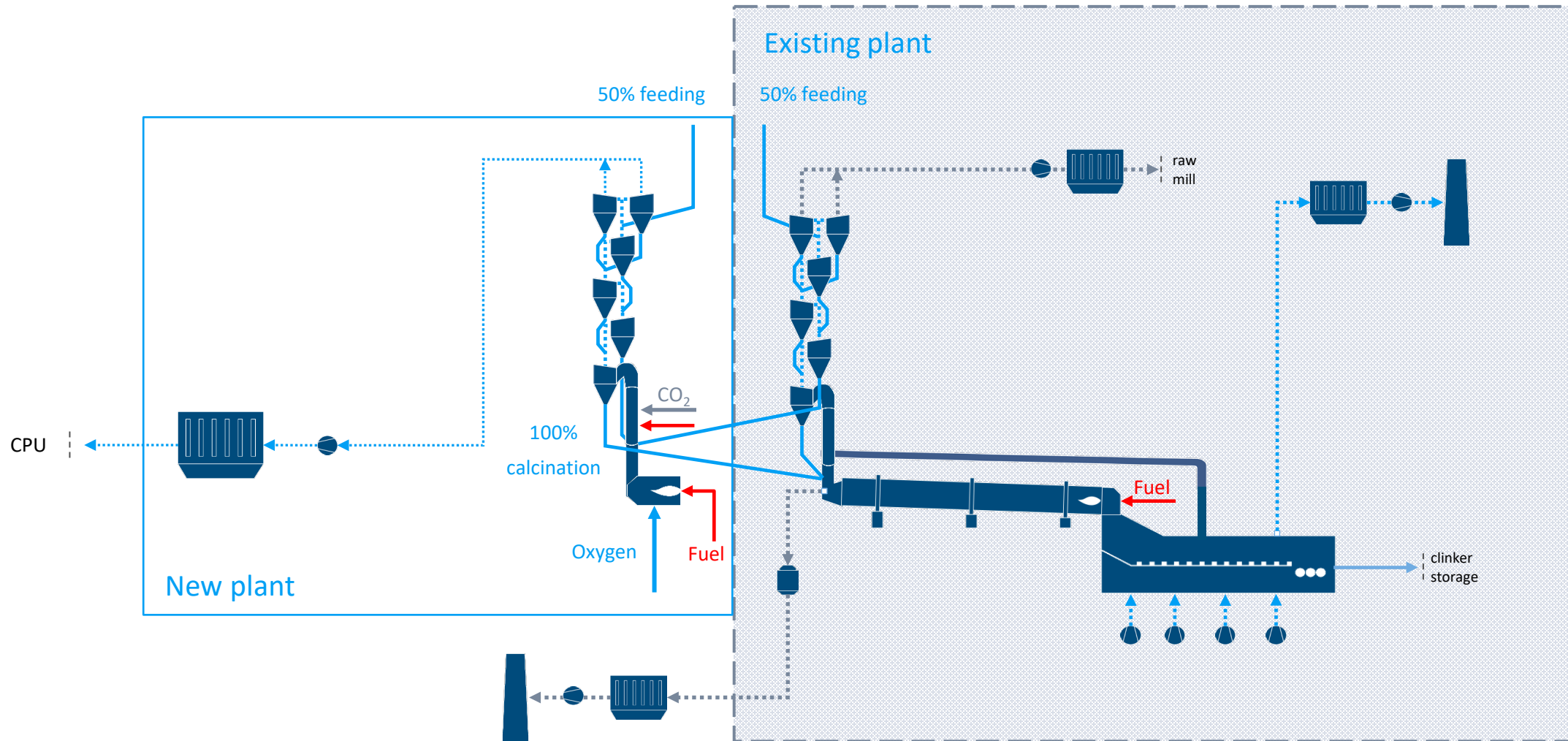


Pure oxyfuel & Oxyfuel kiln line
Titan Cement IFESTOS Project

- 1,9 million tons of CO2 per year (biggest carbon capture project in the EU)
- Start: May 2022
- Planned operation from 2029



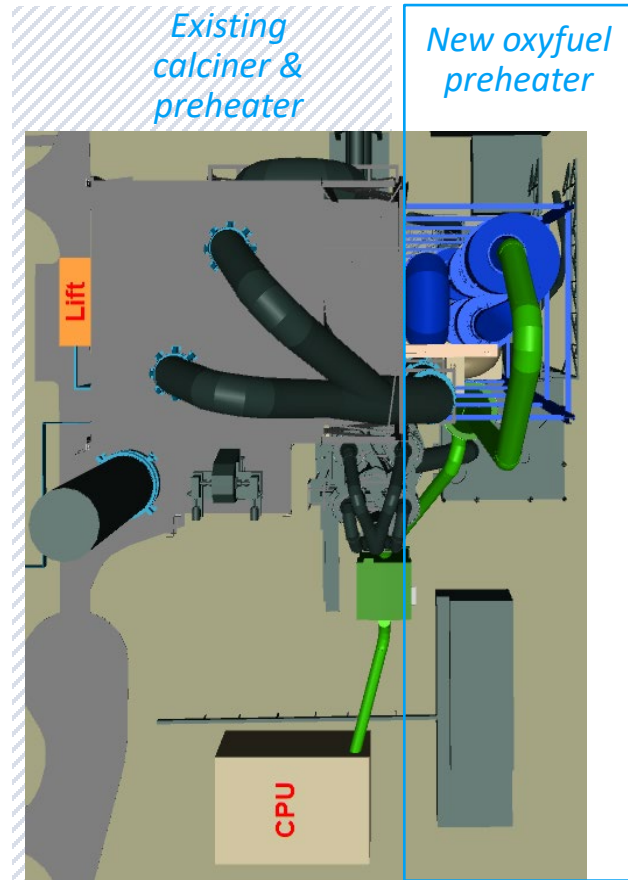
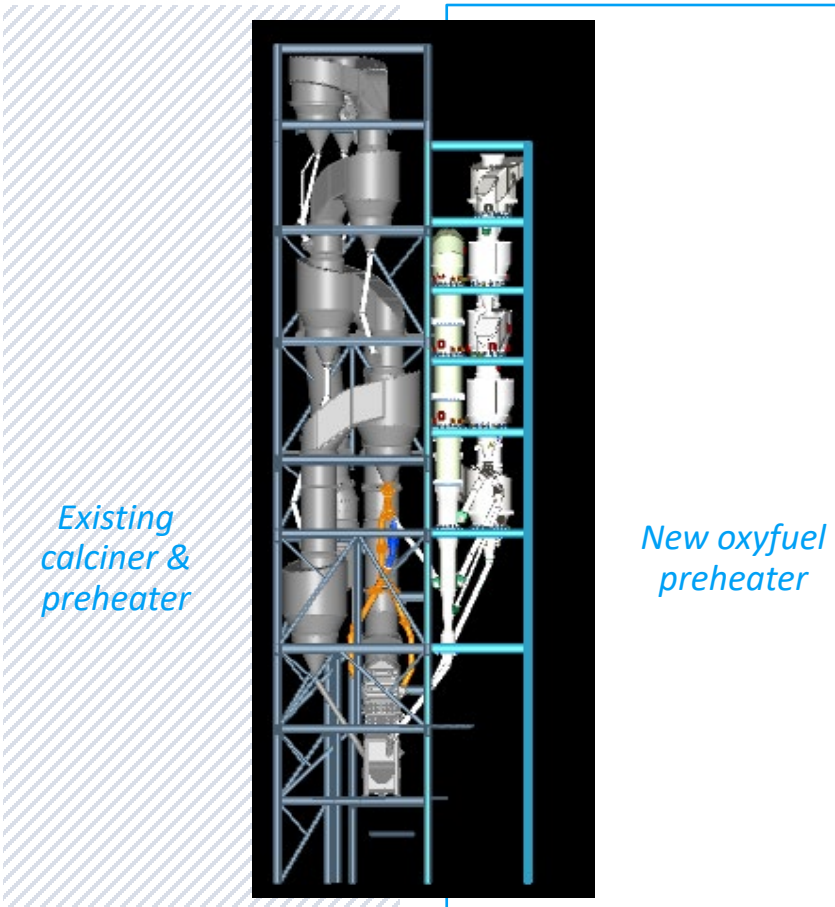
Polysius Separate Oxyfuel Calciner – A perfect revamp solution for existing plants



SOC can be built during operation, target is to capture 75 percent of CO₂ with a concentration of >90 percent












Polysius Separate Oxyfuel Calciner – A different approach



- 75% capturing ration
- “Revamp” approach for existing lines
- Lower CAPEX against full carbon capture approach
- Pilot plant planned with Taiwan Cement in Taiwan



Comparison between Polysius SOC and standard SOC

Dimension	Standard SOC solution	Main difference relating to...	Polysius SOC
Characteristic approach 	Flue gas recycle to comply with solid to gas ratio of ~1 kg Gas/ kg Solids in the calciner		No or minimum flue gas recycle to comply with solid to gas ratio of ~2 kg Gas/ kg Solids in the calciner
Heat consumption 	Higher	Less heat radiation, only half of the recycle gas needs to be reheated	Lower
Heat exchanger 	High dust, cleaning required		Low dust, no cleaning required
False air intake until CPU 	High	+2...5%	Low
CO2 concentration @CPU 	Lower (<90%)	+2...5%	Higher (>90%)
Electr. pwr consumption (PH+Calc.) 	Higher		Lower
Electr. pwr consumption CPU 	Higher	~+6...20 kWh/tCO2	Lower
Volume of PH and calciner 	100%	Factor 2	50%
CAPEX 	Higher	relating to Heat exchanger, fan, preheater and calciner	Lower

*All figures are estimated



Activated Clays



Which are the market drivers for the cement industry applying an activated clay plant?

Drivers for activated clay...

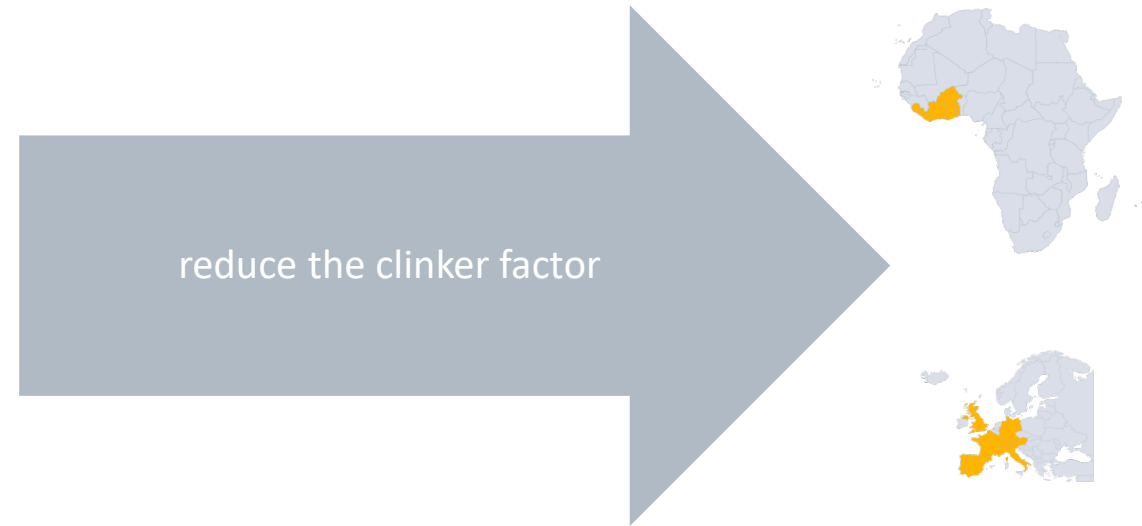
An activated clay plant by



thyssenkrupp ...



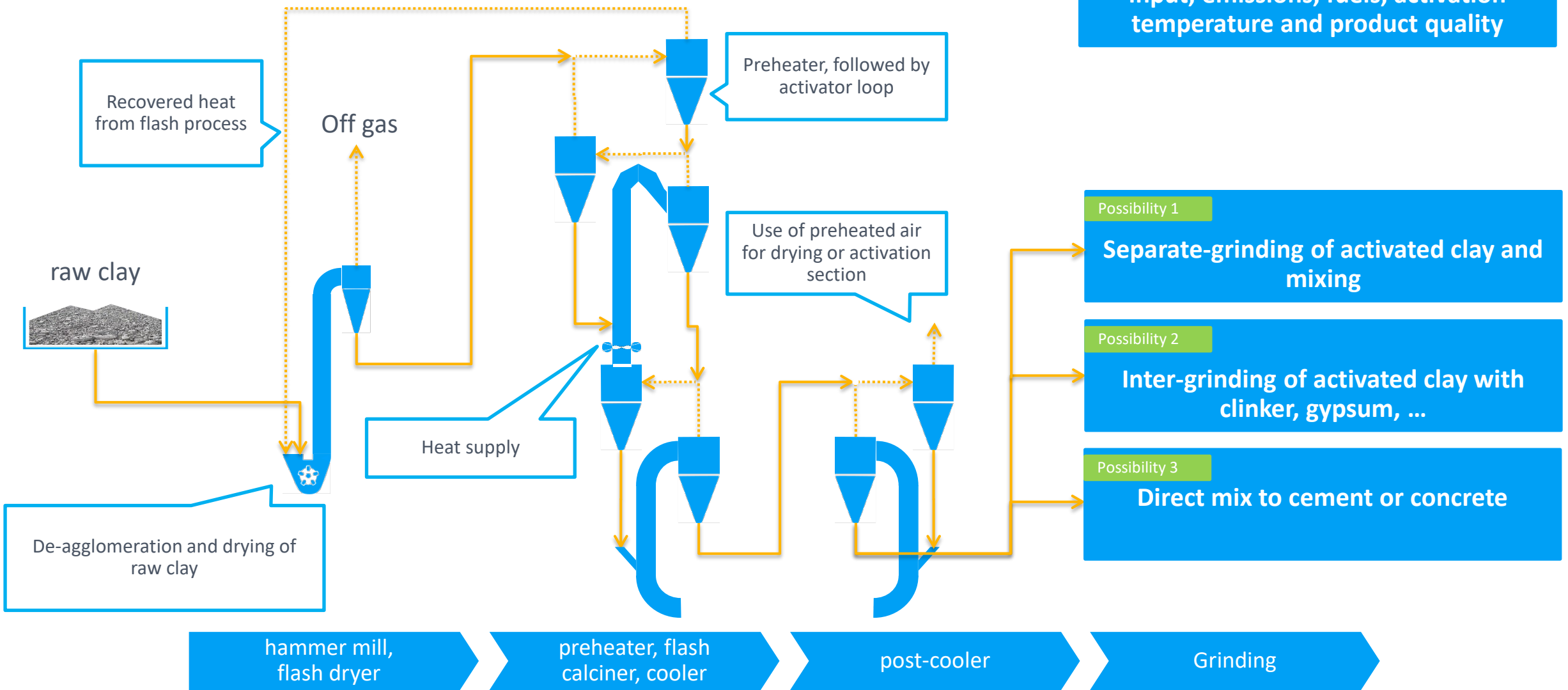
...are applicable in different regions



Less coal fired power plants and the transformation of green steel will boost the SCM market significantly!



General flow sheet of a flash activation process



Detailed process design based on individual boundaries like raw clay input, emissions, fuels, activation temperature and product quality



Grey2Green Projects – First Activated Clay Flash Calciner in the world with Cimpor



First activated clay plant on an industrial scale

Location: Kribi, Cameroon

- Customer: Cimpor Global Holdings
- Capacity: 720 t/day of activated clay per day
- Activated clay can play a crucial role to reduce the clinker factor for Cement producers. Reduces CO₂ during production process by ~30

First quality results are very positive convincing



meca-clay

grinding

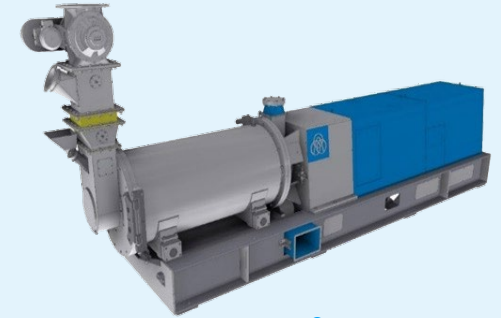
minimum energy consumption for maximum surface area

mechano-Chemical activation

maximum energy to create defects for further chemical process

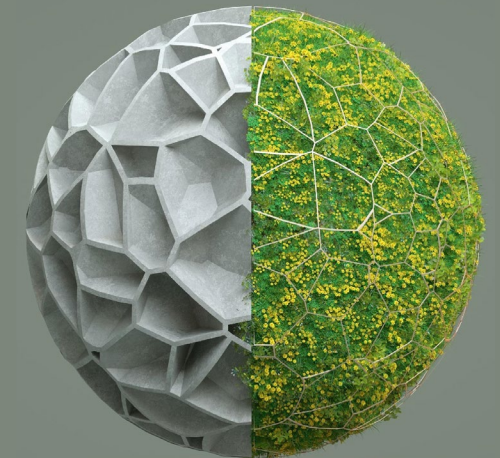
Dry agitated bead mill technology

- High-energy density
250-300 kW/m³ vs ~20 kW/m³ in a ball mill)
- Scalability



polysius® charger

- ✓ Mechanochemistry does not change the laws of thermodynamics!
- ✓ Mechanochemistry is „green chemistry“ and replaces thermal energy by mechanical (electric) energy.
- ✓ Mechanochemical clay activation can avoid up to 70 % of the thermal CO₂ emissions from calcining clay (depending on the desired SCM performance and the source of electrical power used)




First Reference Plant –for MeCA Clay – An industrial break-through in the SCM market

meca-clay demo-scale plant in SCHWENK Allmendingen



Comparison between different ways of activating clays

Dimension	Calcined Clay	MeCA Clay 
Method	Thermal activation	Mechano-Chemical activation
Raw material	Feed stock limitation (min. kaolinite share)	Any type of clay
Energy source	Fossil fuels predominantly required	(green) electrical energy
Emissions	Gas cleaning required	Minimal emissions
Process and plant layout	Separate calcining and grinding	All in one, compact and simple
Product quality	Non adjustable	Adjustable, less water demand, high early strength
Heat consumption in [kcal/kg]	525 (= 609 kWh/t)	150 (= 174 kWh/t for drying)
Electrical consumption in [kWh/t]	66 (20 for grinding)	~450* (for activation & grinding)
Overall energy consumption in [kWh/t]	675 (90% th + 10% el)	624 (28% th + 72% el)

Mechanochemical clay activation can avoid up to 70 % of the thermal CO₂ emissions from calcining clay



Summary

- Polysius Pure Oxyfuel (2nd generation) is has significant CAPEX and OPEX advantages for Carbon Capture against the 1st generation of Oxyfuel
- A Polysius Separate Oxyfuel Calciner is the perfect revamp solution for existing production lines capturing 75 percent of the CO₂
- The demand for more SCMs will strongly grow on a global scale
- meca clay is a technical revolution to further reduce the carbon footprint of activated clays



Thank you very much for your attention!

