

INCREASING EFFICIENCY IN INTEGRATED STEEL WORKS

HYBRID ELECTROLYSIS FOR GREEN STEEL PRODUCTION



COMBINED USE OF HIGH- AND LOW-TEMPERATURE ELECTROLYSIS

Integrated steel works offer the possibility of highly efficient hydrogen production by utilizing process waste heat. The waste heat can be used to produce low-temperature steam, which can be efficiently utilized for producing hydrogen via high-temperature electrolysis (Solid Oxide Electrolysis (SOEC)).

20 PERCENTAGE POINTS INCREASE OF ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCY

Compared to low-temperature electrolysis technologies (PEM and Alkaline electrolysis), high-temperature electrolysis achieves a 20 percentage point higher electrical efficiency by using low-temperature steam.

An integrated steel plant offers sufficient heat sources to produce up to 40 percent of the required hydrogen volume using high-temperature electrolysis; the remaining 60 percent need to be provided by low-temperature electrolysis.

This is advantageous, since low-temperature electrolysis can operate more flexible, and thus perfectly matches with the intermittent renewable energy supply. Hence, the different technologies' advantages can be optimally utilized for producing green steel.

CORE ADVANTAGES

- + Significantly increased efficiency and flexibility of hydrogen production, either by reducing demand for renewable electricity or by increasing hydrogen production
- + High-temperature electrolysis can be operated with a higher number of full-load hours
- + Low-temperature electrolysis optimally balances load peaks resulting from intermittent renewable electricity production

COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGIES

With a hybrid-electrolysis approach, the different advantages of high- and low temperature electrolysis can be perfectly combined in order to produce green steel at an outstanding efficiency level.

