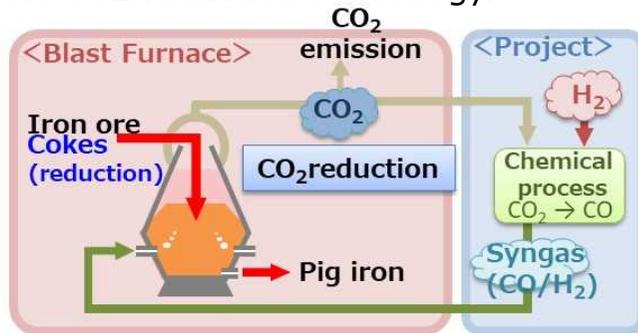


Outline of the Project

• **Background** : CO₂ emissions from the steel industry account for 43% of the entire manufacturing industry. Above all, a blast furnace (BF) producing pig iron from iron ore accounts for about 70% of the CO₂ emissions of steel industry, and the reduction of CO₂ emissions in the BF process is a major issue.

• **Purpose·R&D tasks** : After separating and recovering CO₂ from BF gas, it will be converted to syngas (CO and H₂ mixture) by a novel chemical process. The syngas could be injected back into the BF as a reducing agent which substitute coke. In this project, We will develop fundamental technologies to utilize CO₂ that leads to reduce CO₂ emissions. In parallel, we are developing methods to evaluate the efficacy of the CO₂ reduction technology.

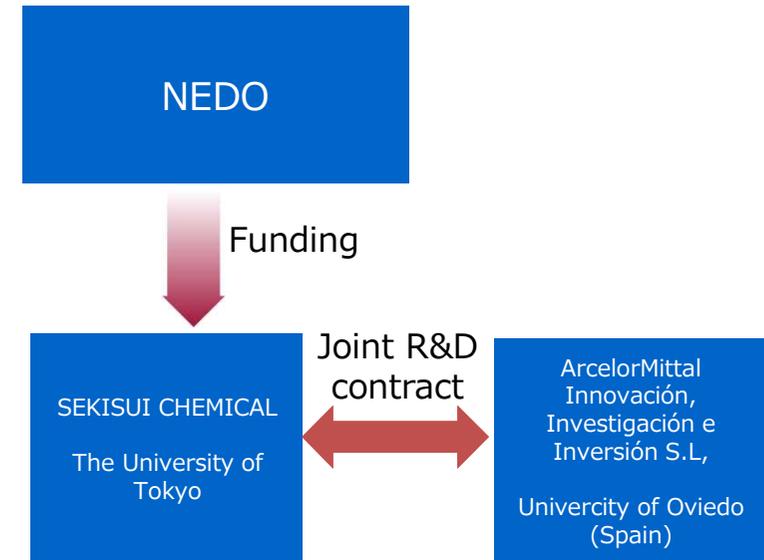


Significance of International R&D

Significance and merit: By jointly developing CO₂ reduction technology with European steel makers, which have strict demands for CO₂ reduction, it is possible to establish fundamental technologies for CO₂ reduction that are globally accepted.

Collaboration with International partners: ArcelorMittal is one of the largest steel manufacturers in the world and has a track record of investigating many CO₂ reduction technologies for the steel making process. The University of Oviedo has a track record of doing LCA for steel making processes and new CO₂ reduction technologies in collaboration with European steel manufacturers.

Project Scheme



Expected Outcomes

Images of commercialization beyond 2030

Syngas (CO and H₂) produced from CO₂ will be introduced into existing blast furnaces as an alternative reducing agent for coke, reducing coke and CO₂ emissions.

CO₂ reduction potential

Assuming that the conversion technology (from CO₂ to syngas) is applied to 10% of ArcelorMittal and Japanese blast furnaces, CO₂ emission reduction is expected to be 4.5-9 million tons-CO₂ / year.