



CONGRESO Cemento & Concreto Verde 2050

Organiza:  **FICEM**

Decarbonizing Clinker – Low \$ & High Gains

► John Kline – Kline Consulting



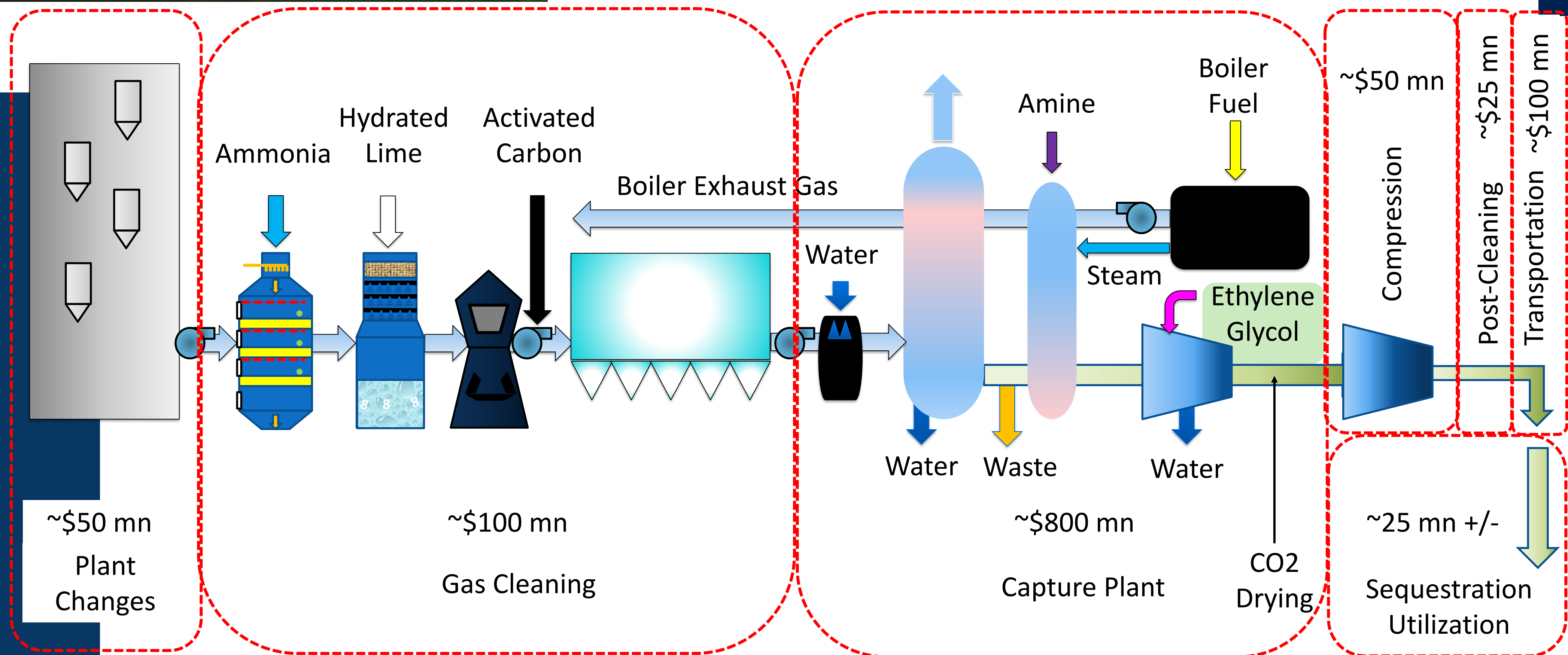
Agenda

-  Cost of Capture
-  CO2 Capture Cost Drivers
-  Kiln Feed Uniformity
-  Raw Mix Composition
-  Decarbonated Raw Materials
-  Recycled Concrete Paste
-  Clinker Composition
-  Summary

Introduction

- Carbon capture is complex
 - Need to have a place for the CO₂ to go
 - Need to have a means of transportation
 - Need to purify the CO₂
 - Need to capture the CO₂
- Carbon capture is expensive
 - Equal to the cost of a new plant
 - ~Double the heat consumption
 - ~Double the power consumption

Carbon Capture Capex



Costs based on 1 mn ton CO2 per year, amine capture plant in the US

How Much Would Your CCS Plant Cost ?

- Most CC Capex numbers you hear cover just the Carbon Capture plant
- Full project costs require a full project definition
 - Where is the CO2 going
 - How will it get there
 - What **pre-transport** treatment is required
 - Purity
 - Pressure
 - Temperature
 - Based on the above, what is the best technology for capture
 - What are the **pretreatment** (purity) requirements for the input gases
 - How does the cement plant have to be modified to supply flue gas and integrate the carbon capture plant
- Essentially, working backward from the use (sequestration / utilization) point to the capture technology selection and necessary plant modifications

How Much Would Your CCS Plant Cost ?

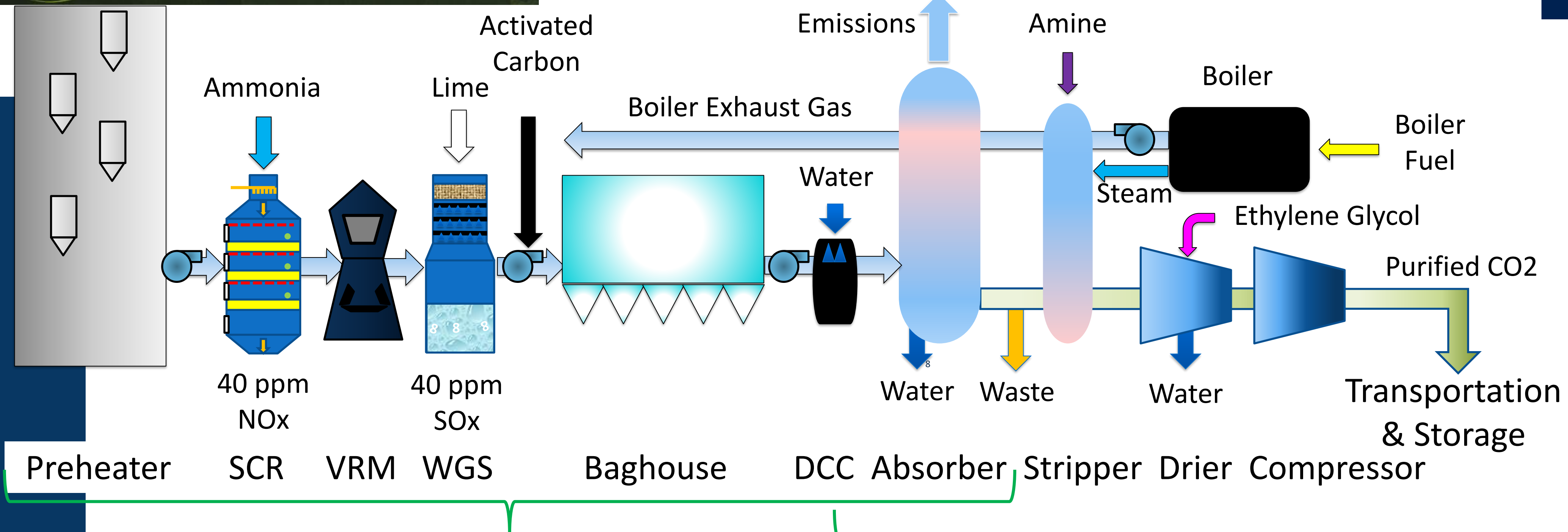
- Capex Calculation
 - Cost to reproduce your plant as a green field today
 - Divided by the annual tons of CO2 emitted today
- Opex Calculation
 - Today's Opex + \$ 200 / ton CO2 captured
- For a typical plant the CO2 emitted ranges between 700 and 800 kgs per annual ton of clinker production

My Example

-  1 mn tonne per year CO₂ from clinker plant with greenfield cost \$500 mn
-  CC Capex = \$500,000,000 = \$500 / annual ton of CO₂
-  Current Opex = \$50 / t-clk
-  CC Opex = Current Opex + \$200 = \$250 / t-clk
 -  (Includes amortization)

Carbon Capture System

2 Main Cost Factors



1st Factor – Total Volume of Gas

f (Heat Consumption, Fuel Type, Elevation, & Inleakage)

25~34% of Costs

2nd Factor – Total Volume of CO2

f (CO2 from fuel, calcination, & boiler)

66~75% of Costs

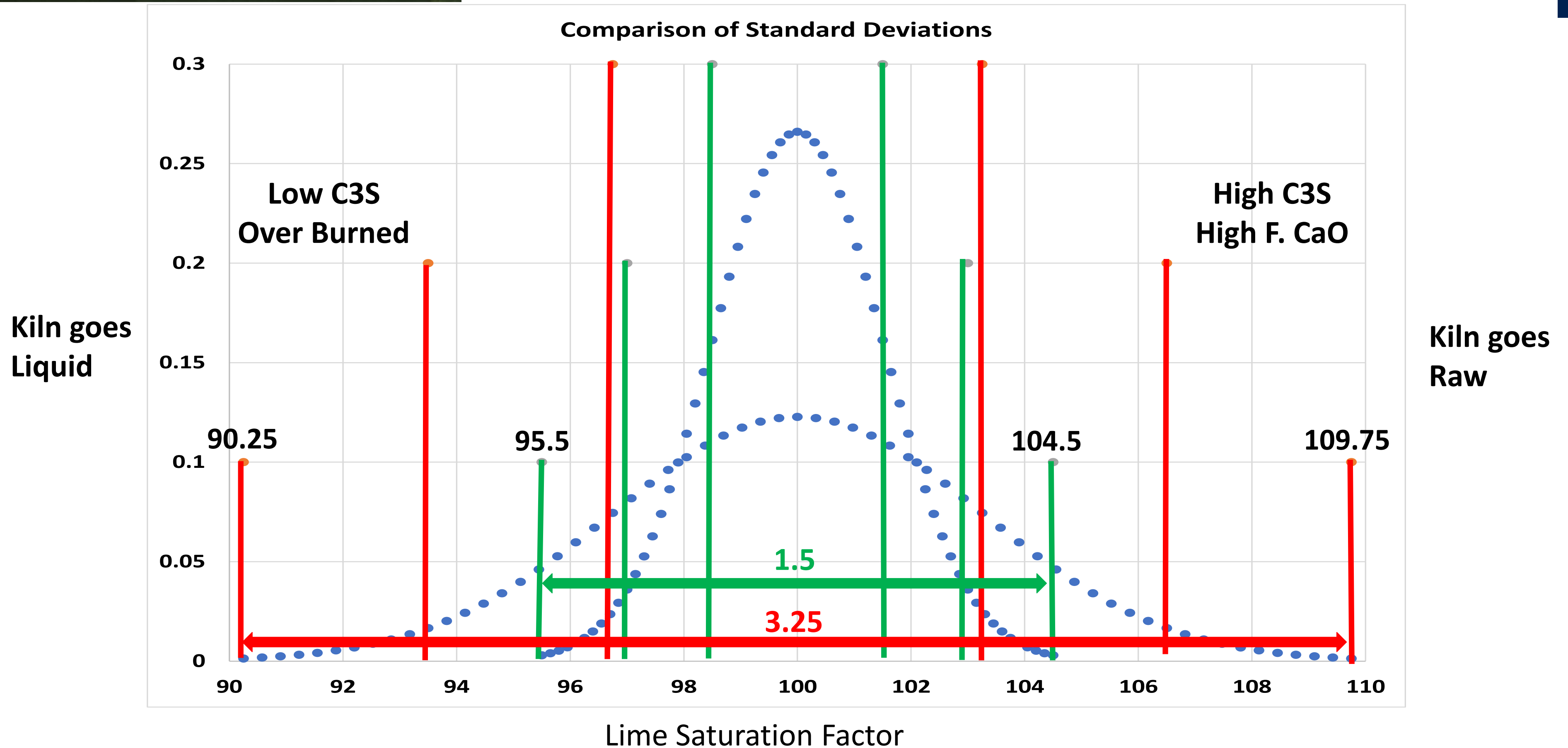
\$ Impact of Reducing CO2 Emissions (US\$)

- US\$1,000 in Capex per annual tonne of CO2 emitted
- US\$100 to US\$400 in Opex per tonne of CO2 captured and sequestered
- 10% reduction in CO2 saves:
 - \$100 million in CCUS Capex
 - \$10~40 per ton-clk in CCUS Opex
- Based on McKinsey Cement Plant CO2 Balance:
 - 10% reduction in raw material CO2 = 47.9 kg-CO2/t-clk
 - 10% reduction in fuel CO2 = 31.9 kg-CO2/t-clk
 - 10% reduction in power consumption CO2 = 10.2 kg-CO2/t-clk

Kiln Feed Uniformity

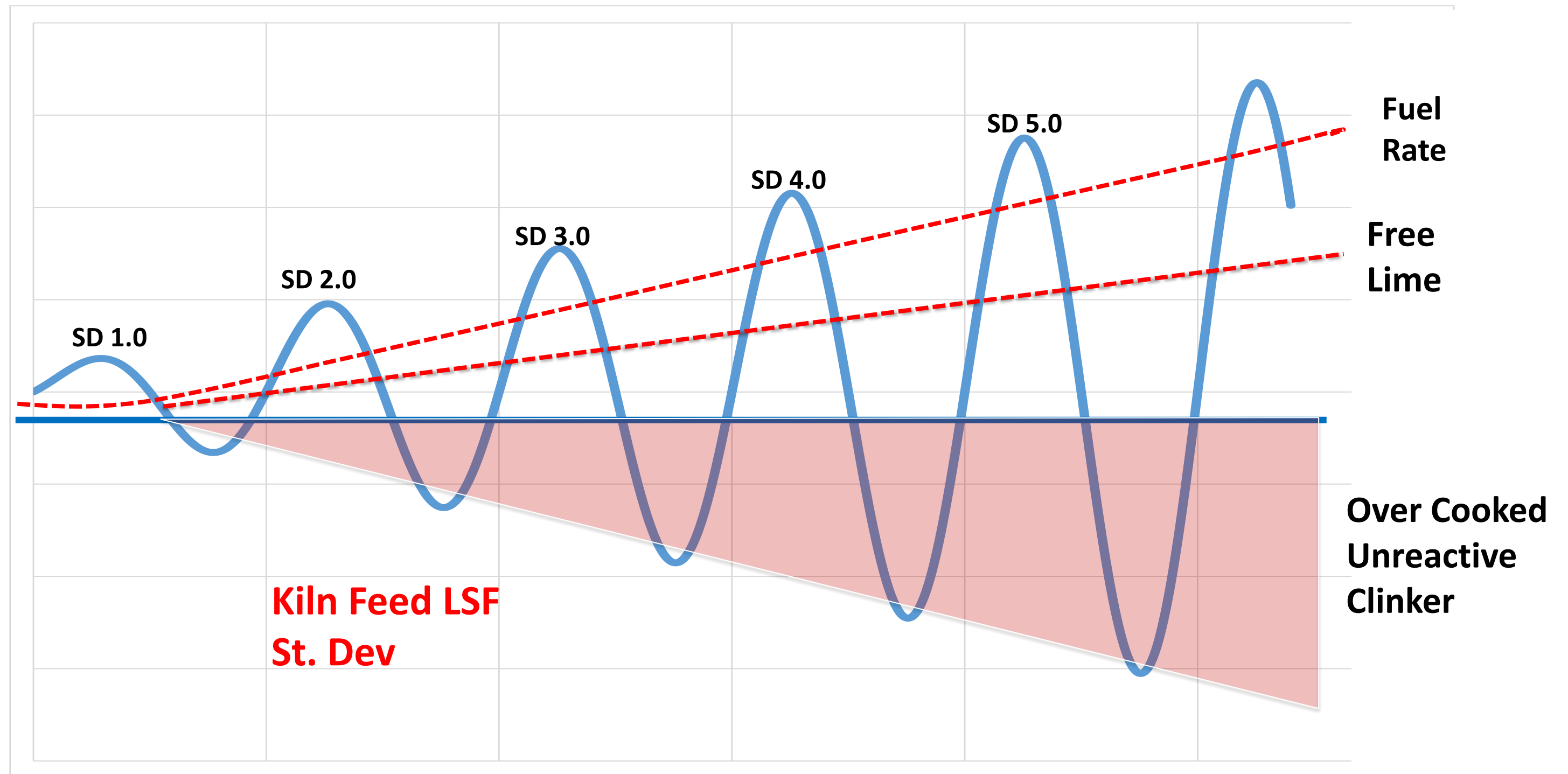
- Kiln feed uniformity or homogeneity is important for stable kiln operations and maintaining an optimum heat consumption
- A target uniformity can be expressed in several ways
- Here we will use the standard deviation of the lime saturation factor (LSF)
- Plant target LSF SD should be below 1.5
- The following charts demonstrate the difference between a LSF of standard deviation of 1.5 and 3.25

Standard Deviation – Target 100 LSF at 1.5 & 3.25 SD



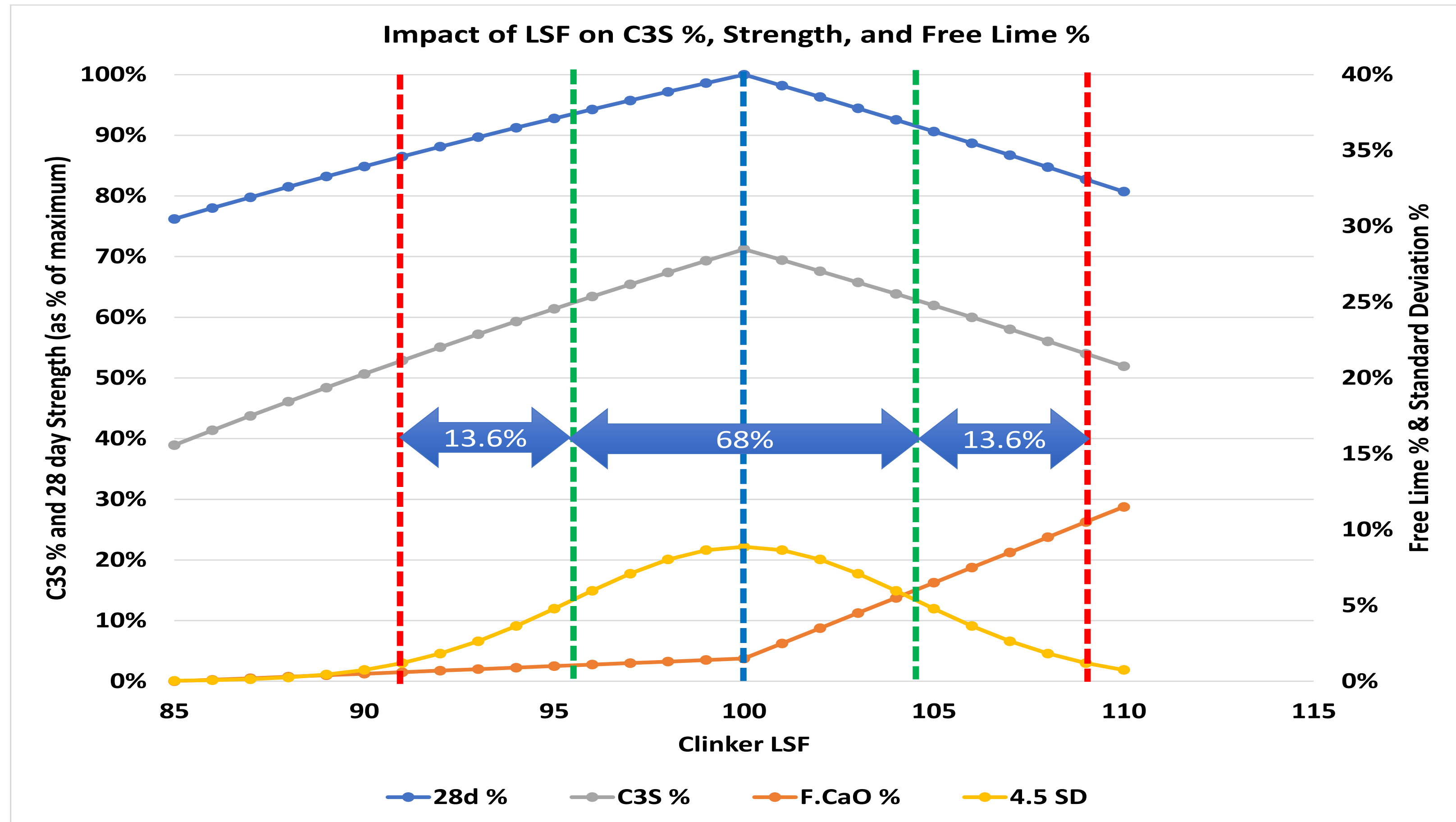
LSF Impact on Clinker

Target
Lime
Saturation
Factor



Increasing standard deviation of kiln feed
chemistry from target (LSF)

LSF Impact on Clinker



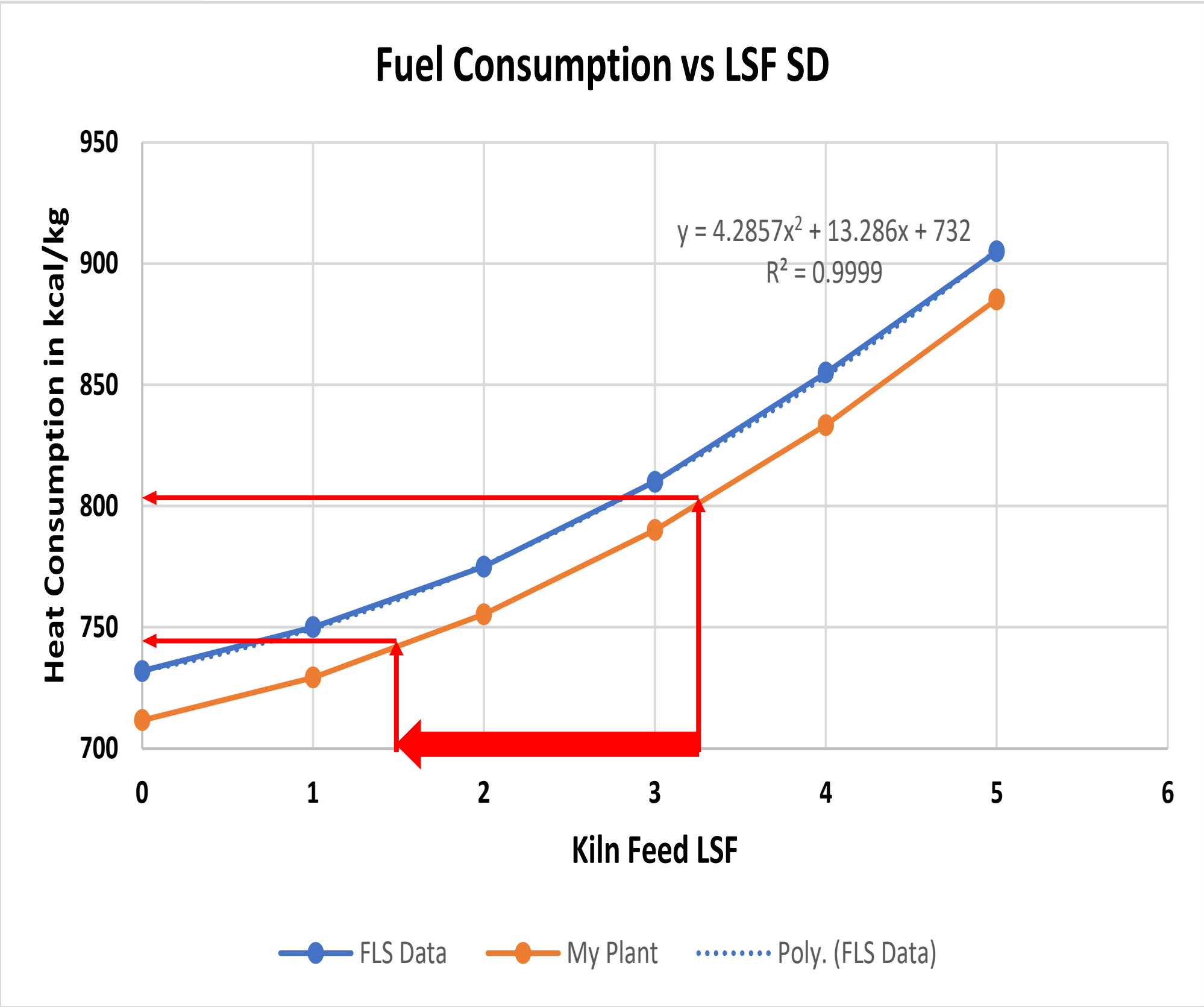
Understanding the Spreadsheets

-  Pale yellow indicates an input value
-  Bright yellow indicates a constant value that should not be changed
-  Green indicates a calculated value
-  Blue cells are labels and unused cells

Impact of Kiln Feed Uniformity on Specific Heat Consumption

Fuel Savings Estimation - Improved Blending

Plant Name	My Plant	
Clinker Production Rate	1,000,000	tpy
Clinker Heat Consumption	800	kcal/kg
Fuel Cost	\$9	\$/t-clk
Kiln Feed LSF Standard Deviation	3	
Target LSF Standard Deviation	2	
Fuel Carbon Factor	0.8	kg CO2/kCal
CO2 Target Price	\$40	\$/t-CO2
Improved Heat Consumption	741.0	kcal/kg
CO2 Reduction	22,302	t-CO2/year
Fuel Cost Savings	\$700,625	\$/year
CO2 Cost Savings	\$892,080	\$/year
Total Cost Savings	\$1.59	\$/t-clk



Chemical & Physical Impacts

Clinker Burnability Temperature for FCaO, plus Liquid

Inputs in **Red** Outputs in **Green**

<u>BT</u>	<u>% A.I.R. +90u</u>	<u>Clk LSF</u>
1454	5	96.0
<u>% MgO</u>	<u>% Raw meal+150u</u>	<u>Clk A/F</u>
2.0	5	2.2
<u>% Clk FCaO</u>	<u>% Clk Fluorine</u>	<u>% Clinker SO3</u>
1.2	0.1	1.61
<u>% Clk Al2O3</u>	<u>% Clk Fe2O3</u>	<u>% Clk MgO</u>
5.62	2.50	2.8
<u>% Clk K2O</u>	<u>% Na2O</u>	<u>Clinker Sul/Alk</u>
1.00	0.24	1.4
<u>% TiO2</u>	<u>% LP Liquid at BT</u>	<u>% LP Liquid at 1338</u>
0.4	25.8	18.5
<u>Kiln SHC kCal/kg</u>		
320.9		

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“Burning Zone Temperature” Spreadsheet

Keys:

% A.I.R. = Acid Insoluble Residue (Coarse Quartz)

Impacts: Δ °C Factor

% A.I.R. +90u = +21

LSF = +10

RM + 150 u = +3

A / F¹ = +32

% F = -250

F.CaO (>1.0) = -23.3

F.CaO (< 1.0) = +100

TiO2 = -180

¹IF A / F > 1.5, then A / F used = actual

IF A/F < 1.5, then A / F used = (3 - Actual A / F)

Decarbonated Raw Materials

Clinker Chemistry Design Impact on CO2 Emissions			
	Current	New	
Clinker Production Rate	1,000,000	1,000,000	Tonnes / Year
Specific Heat Consumption	3,420	3,097	kJ/kg-clk
Fuel CO2	0.092	0.092	kg-CO2/GJ
Fuel Costs	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	Monetary Units/GJ
CO2 Cost / tax	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	Monetary Units/tonne-CO2
Current Mix	%	%	
Raw Material Loss on Ignition	35.5%	32.1%	%
Raw Mix CaO from CaCO3	65.0%	60.0%	%
Raw Mix CaO from RCP	0.0%	5.0%	%
Raw Mix CaO Total	65.0%	65.0%	%
Raw Material	1,550,388	1,471,761	Tonnes / Year
Raw Mix CO2 (From CaCO3)	550,388	471,761	kg-CO2/kg-clk
Fuel CO2	0.3146	0.2849	kg-CO2/kg-clk
Total CO2	0.8650	0.7567	kg-CO2/kg-clk
Tons of CO2 per year	865,028	756,706	tonne-CO2/year
Reduction in CO2		108,321	tonne-CO2/year
Reduction in CO2		\$ 8,124,093	Monetary Units per Year
Fuel Savings		322,766	GJ/year
Fuel Savings		\$ 968,297	Monetary Units per Year
Total Savings		\$ 9,092,391	Monetary Units per Year

Adding 5% of Lime (CaO):
Reduces heat consumption ~ 10%
Reduces CO2 emissions ~ 12.5%
Plus CC Plant Capex & Opex Savings

Decarbonated Raw Materials Recycled Concrete Paste (RCP)

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5% CaO instead of CaCO3
CO2 Reduction 110 kt / year
Fuel Savings ~10%
Plus, CCUS Opex and Capex Savings

Supplemental Cementitious Material

CaO content of the RCP	25%	CaO in RCP
Tons per Year RCP	142,857	tonnes / year
CO2 Uptake	150	kgs-CO2/Tonne RCP
CO2 Uptake	21,429	Tonnes-CO2/Year
Substitution in Cement	20%	
Tonnes of Cement with SCM	714,286	tonnes cement per year
Clinker CO2 Produced	865	kgs-CO2/tonne Clk
Savings from Clinker Reduction	173	kgs-CO2/tonne Cem
Cement CO2 Savings	123,575	tonnes CO2 in Cement
Value of SCM CO2 Savings	\$ 10,875,296	Monetary Units per Year

CO2 Reduction 21 kT-CO2/yr
CO2 Offsets 124 kT-CO2/yr
Limited CCUS Savings

Clinker Composition C3S / C2S

- C3S requires the most lime and therefore:
 - Has a higher CO₂ emission rate than C2S
 - Requires more heat for limestone calcination
 - But, provides more concrete strength
- Consider
 - Reducing the C3S content in the Clinker
 - Increase the cement fineness
- Rationale
 - The CO₂ from power is less than the CO₂ from Fuel
 - The fuel consumption savings may offset the power consumption increase

Mix Design C3S / C2S Impact

C = CaO (Lime)

Fuel Calculation

	Current	New	
Clinker Production Rate	1,000,000	1,000,000	Tonnes / Year
Specific Heat Consumption	3,420	3,392	kJ/kg-clk
Fuel CO2	0.092	0.092	kg-CO2/GJ
Fuel Costs	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	Monetary Units/GJ
CO2 Cost / tax	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	Monetary Units/tonne-CO2
Current Mix	%	%	
C3S	65	61	%
C2S	20	21	%
C3A	9	10	%
C4AF	6	8	%
Total	100	100	%
Raw Mix CO2	0.5436	0.5378	kg-CO2/kg-clk
Fuel CO2	0.3146	0.3120	kg-CO2/kg-clk
Total CO2	0.8583	0.8498	kg-CO2/kg-clk
Tons of CO2 per year	858,270	849,771	tonne-CO2/year
Reduction in CO2		8,499	tonne-CO2/year
Reduction in CO2		\$ 637,414	Monetary Units per Year
Fuel Savings		28,466	GJ/year
Fuel Savings		\$ 85,397	Monetary Units per Year
Total Savings		\$ 722,811	Monetary Units per Year

Power Calculation

Cement Clinker Factor	0.700	t-clk/t-cem
Cement Grinding Power	40	kWh/t-cem
Power Costs	\$60	Monetary Units/MWh
Power Carbon Factor	0.070	kgCO2/kWh
Blaine Power Factor	1.3	Blaine Increase Exponent
Approximate Strength Change	6.2%	%
Blaine Increase	9.1%	%
Power Increase	12.0%	%
Power Increase	4.82	kWh/t-cem
Power Increase Cost	\$ 412,928	\$/year
CO2 Increase	481.7	t-CO2/yr
Increase in CO2	\$ 36,131	Monetary Units/t-cem
Net Change in CO2	8,017.1	t-CO2/yr
Net Profit / Loss	\$ 273,752	Monetary Units per Year

C3S Change 65 to 61

Clinker Fuel Consumption Reduction 1%

Clinker CO2 emissions reduction 1%

Power increase (to recoup mortar strength) 12%

CCUS Opex & Capex Reduction 1%



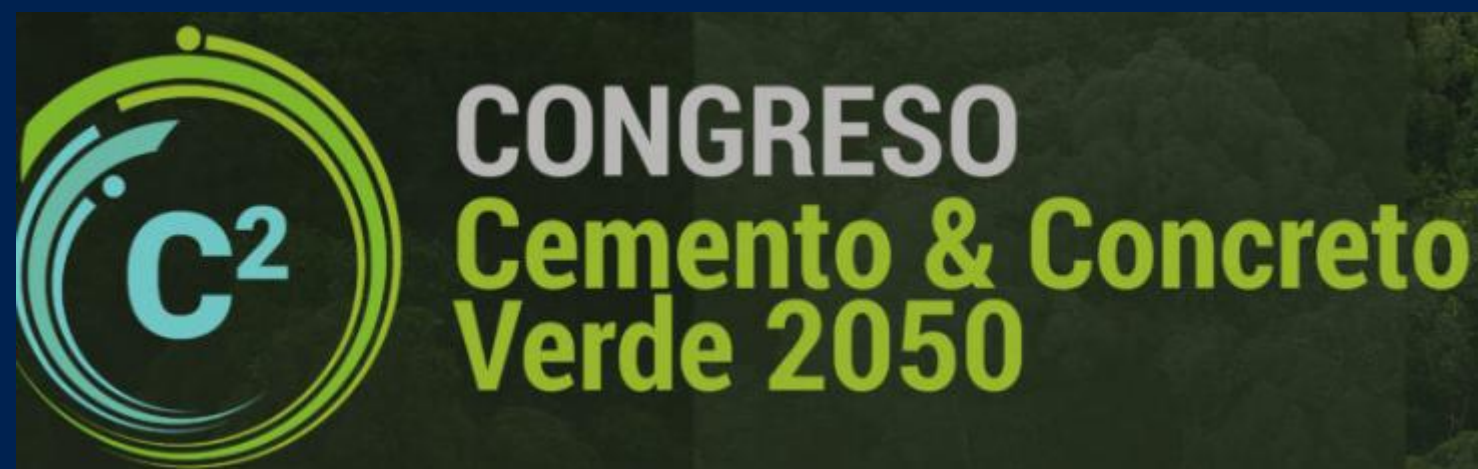
Internal Carbon Price (\$/ton CO2)	\$ 40.00	\$/t-CO2	Green Field	Scope 1 Stack	Savings per Year	\$ 10,206,514	
Current Cost of Clinker	\$ 50.00	\$/t-clk		Scope 1 Misc Fuel	Savings per Year	\$ 89,413	
Capex Cost of Equivalent GF Plant	\$ 600.00	\$/Annual Ton of Clk		Scope 2	Savings per Year	\$ 337,312	
Opex Cost of CC Plant	\$ 200.00	\$/t-clk		CCUS Capex	Savings	\$ 255,162,841	
	Current	Future		CCUS Opex	Savings per Year	\$ 66,209,659	
Clinker Production Rate	5000	5000	mtpd				
Utilization Factor	90%	90%	%				
Heat Consumption	800	750	kcal/kg				
Main Fuel Carbon Factor	0.4	0.3	kgCO2/KCal	Clinker	Current Production mt/yr	Future Production mt/yr	Difference
Alternative Fuel % (Excluding Biomass)	10%	15%	%	Cement	1,642,500	1,642,500	-
Alternative Fuel Carbon Factor	0.35	0.3	kgCO2/KCal		1,932,353	2,190,000	257,647
Biomass Fuel %	5%	10%	%		Current kg CO2 / yr	Future kg CO2 / yr	Difference
Fuel Costs	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ / GJ	Fuel	492,750,000	332,606,250	160,143,750
Raw Material LOI	35.50%	33%	%	Raw Material	904,011,628	808,992,537	95,019,091
Clinker LOI	0.00%	0.00%	%		Current kg CO2 / ton	Future kg CO2 / ton	Difference
Alternative Raw Materials %	10%	15%	%	Stack	723	521	202
Clinker Factor	85%	75%	%		Current kg CO2 / yr	Future kg CO2 / yr	Difference
Power Consumption	140	135	kWh/mt-cem		189,370,588	180,937,800	8,432,788
Power Costs	\$75	\$75	\$ / MWh	Power	10,160,520	8,128,416	2,032,104
Percent Green Energy	100%	90%		Diesel	1,219,262	1,016,052	203,210
Power Carbon Factor	0.700	0.680	kg-CO2/kWh	Gasoline			
Diesel Consumption	1,000,000	800,000	gal/yr				
Gasoline Consumption	120,000	100,000	gal/yr				
					Millions of Dollars		
				CCUS Plant	Current Capex	Future Capex	Difference
				CCUS Plant	1,397	1,142	255
					Future Opex	Future Opex	Difference
				CCUS Plant	195	154	40

Summary & Conclusions

- Small investments in plant improvements and recipe changes can:
 - Reduce clinker specific heat consumption
 - Reduce clinker specific CO2 emissions
- These reductions not only cut plant costs & emissions today
- They reduce the future Opex & Capex cost of Carbon Capture Technologies
- Reductions as low as 1% - add up to millions of dollars saved

CCUS is the Light at the End of Tunnel !





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Email me for spreadsheets