

Industrial aluminium pilot at Karmøy – Norsk Hydro ASA

Hans Erik Vatne, Chief Technology Officer, Hydro EiT Raw Materials Upscaling Seminar, Kristiansand, 2019-10-22

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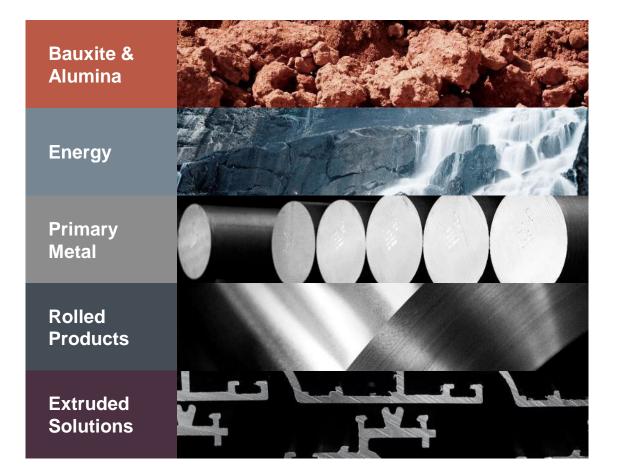
- Hydro and Karmøy Technology Pilot
- The technological challenge & solution
- Digital aspects
- From research to industrial scale
- Results so far and the value of a pilot



Hydro and Karmøy Technology Pilot

An integrated and customer-oriented aluminium company

With robust positions across the entire value chain



- Global provider of alumina, aluminium and aluminium products and solutions
- Leading businesses along the value chain; raw materials, energy, primary metal, rolled products, extruded solutions and recycling
- 35,000 employees at 150 locations in 40 countries
- Market cap ~NOK 70 billion/ ~USD 8 billion
- Annual revenues NOK 160 billion (2018)
- Included in Dow Jones Sustainability Indices, Global Compact 100, FTSE4Good

Hvdro

Karmøy Technology Pilot – producing greener aluminium

Hydropower-based and benchmark on energy consumption and emissions





Hydro

- 48 HAL4e cells, 12.3kWh/kg
- 12 HAL4e Ultra cells, < 11.8kWh/kg
- Global average: 14 kWh/kg Al
- Verifying next generation lowenergy electrolysis technology
- Spin-offs for existing portfolio
- Total capex BNOK 4.3
 - Enova support BNOK 1.6

The Paris agreement: ambitious climate targets



The Paris agreement will be instrumental in shaping the future technology development



- Target: Reduce global warming to «well below» 2 degrees, aiming for 1.5
- Significant actions will be needed in all sectors
- EU reaction will influence industry politics going forward

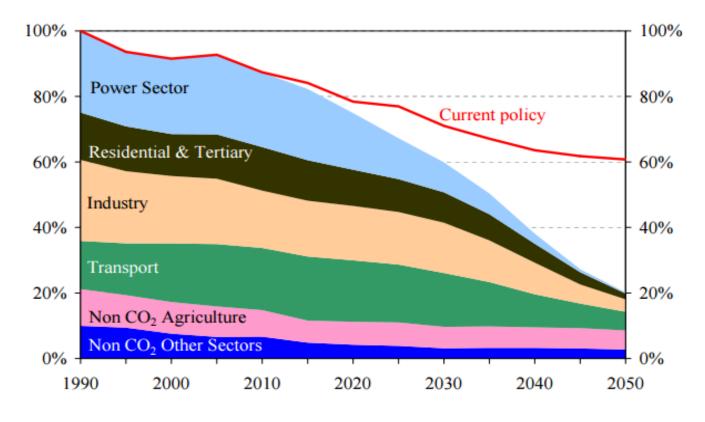
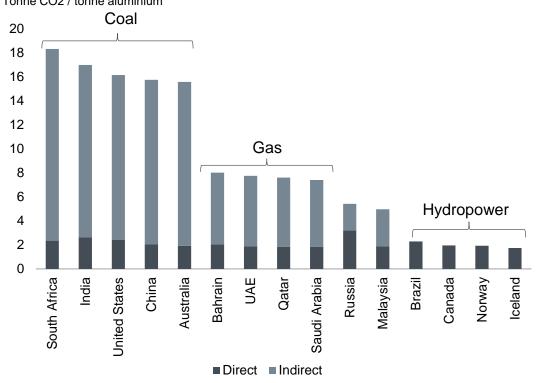


Figure 1: EU GHG emissions towards an 80% domestic reduction (100% =1990)

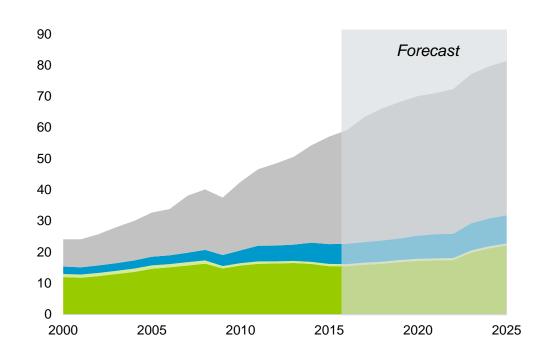
The climate rationale and the climate paradox

Increasing share of aluminium production is coal-based

CO2 emissions and main energy source in aluminium production by country Tonne CO2 / tonne aluminium



Aluminium production by power source



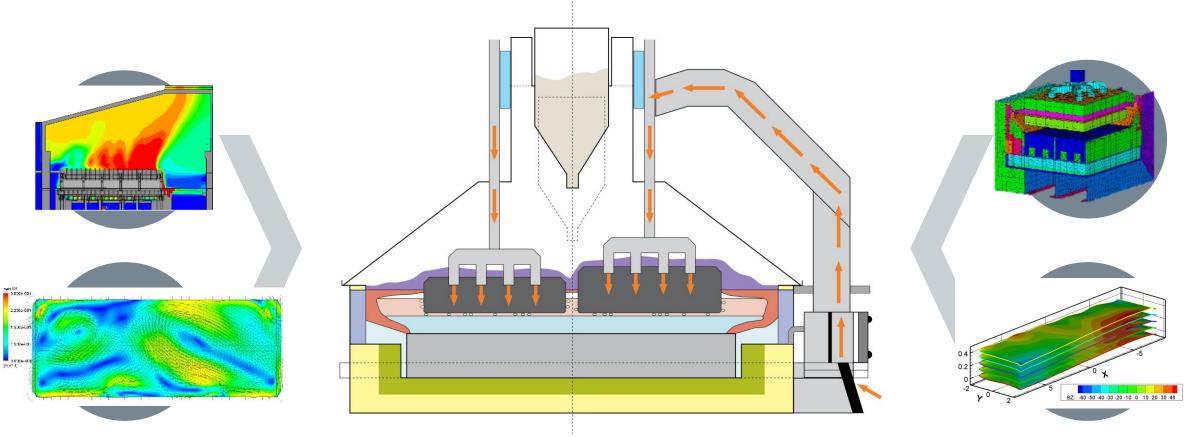
Hydro

■ Hydropower ■ Nuclear ■ Gas ■ Coal

Source: CRU

The challenge and the solution

Electrolysis: Advanced technology and cross-disciplinary skills



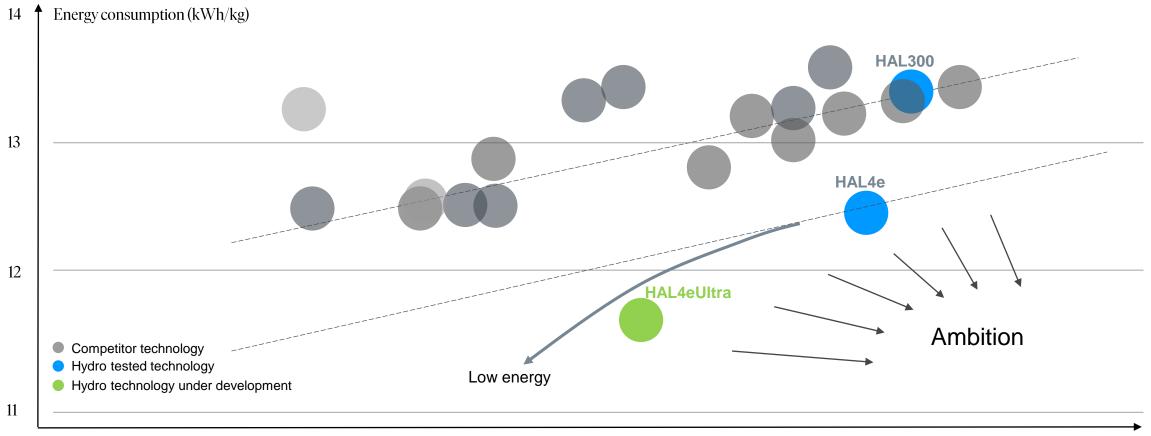
 $AI_2O_3 + \frac{3}{2}C + Energy = 2AI + \frac{3}{2}CO_2$



Electrolysis technology – challenging the laws of nature



Hydro with benchmark combination of energy consumption and productivity

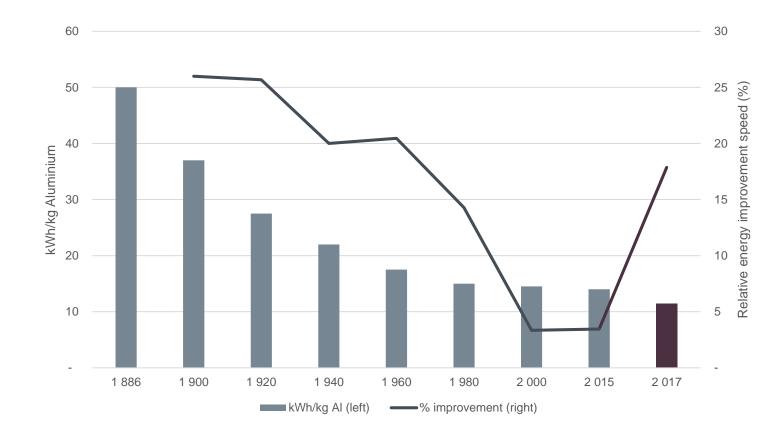


Current density (kA/cm2) = Productivity

Karmøy Technology Pilot



A huge step for a mature production technology

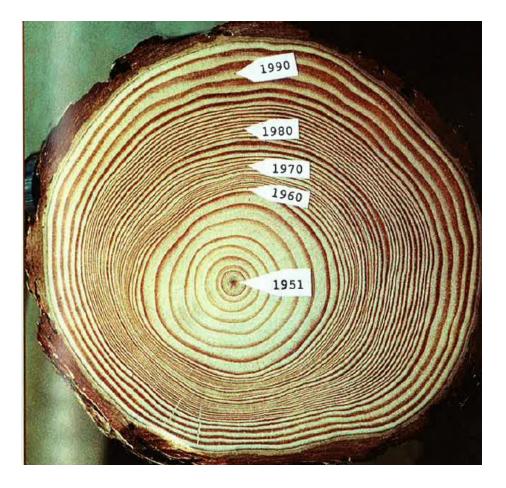


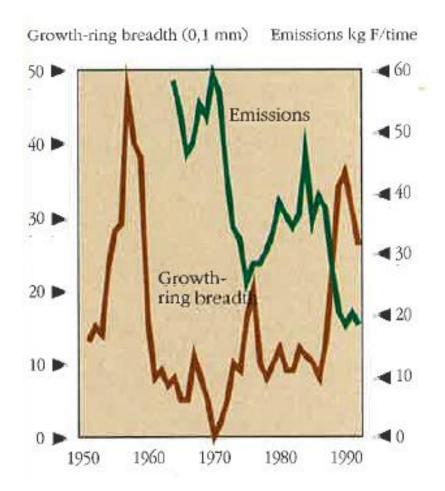
- More than low energy consumption
- World-leading combination
 - Energy consumption
 - Productivity
 - Capex
 - Environmental
 - footprint

Source: International Aluminium Institute, Hydro analysis

Fluoride emissions and the effect on the environment

Illustrated by historical fluoride emissions in Årdal



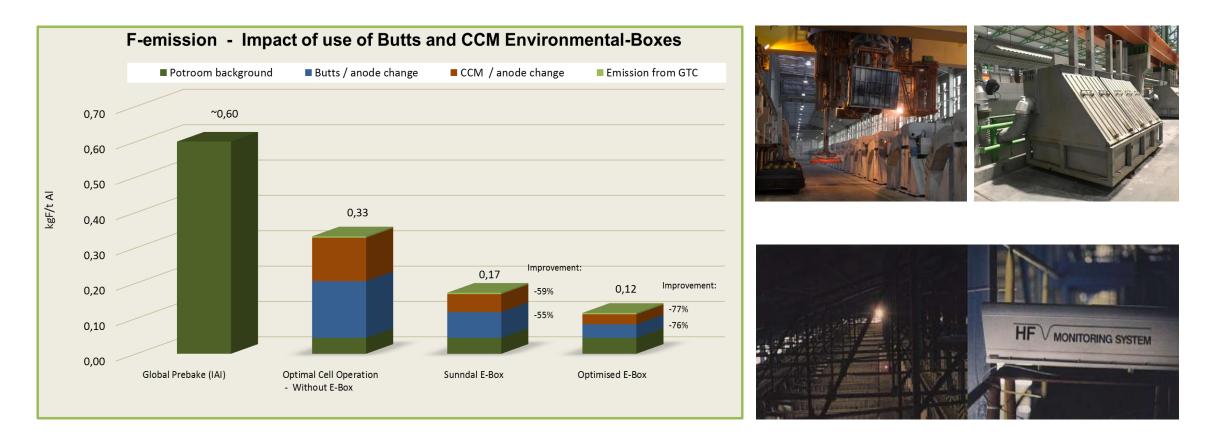


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Fluoride emissions – Impact of operations and environmental boxes \square



Karmøy technology pilot with optimized design of environmental box for benchmark performance





Source: IAI, Hydro

Agile adoption: digital transformation

Smelter 4.0 vision – the autonomous smelter of the future



Karmøy technology pilot is step 1 towards the vision - control platform, connectivity and automation



Key topics: autonomous processes - connectivity - automation

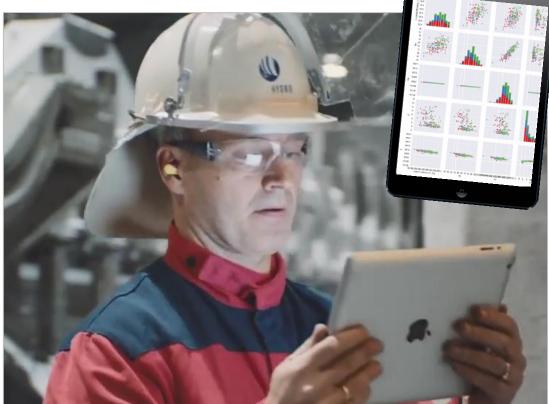
Our technology pilot is also a significant digital step

Important steps towards an autonomous cell

More automation than any other potline



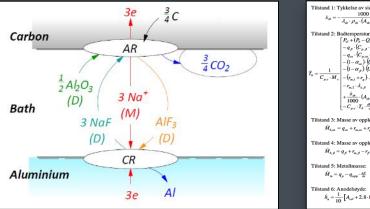
Dashboards – relevant data real-time





Process data

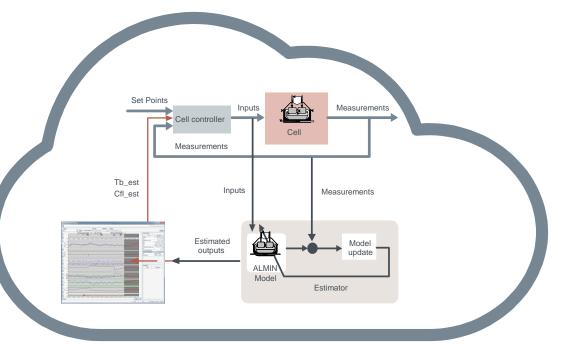
Domain competence



ALON A

Tilstand 1: Tykkelse av sidebelegg: $\dot{x}_{ab} = -\frac{1000}{\lambda_{ab} \cdot \rho_{ab} \cdot (A_{ab} + A_{ab})} \cdot (Q_{ab} - Q_{ab})$	mms
$\begin{split} \text{Tilstand 2: Badtemperatur:} \\ \text{Tilstand 2: Badtemperatur:} \\ & \left[\begin{matrix} P_{\sigma} + \{P_{\sigma} - Q_{m} & 1000 - Q_{m} - Q_{m} \\ - q_{\sigma} \cdot (C_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot \{T_{\sigma} - T_{\sigma}\}) + \lambda_{\sigma} \\ - q_{\sigma} \cdot (C_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot \{T_{\sigma} - T_{\sigma}\}) + \lambda_{\sigma} \\ - (1 - \alpha_{\sigma} \cdot \{U_{\sigma} - (1 - k_{\sigma})\} + U_{J} \cdot \{1 - k_{\sigma}_{\sigma}\} \\ - (1 - \alpha_{\sigma} \cdot \{U_{\sigma} - (1 - k_{\sigma})\} + U_{J} \cdot \{k_{\sigma} \\ - (1 - \alpha_{\sigma} \cdot \{U_{\sigma} - (1 - k_{\sigma})\} + U_{\sigma} \cdot k_{\sigma} \\ - (1 - \alpha_{\sigma} \cdot \{U_{\sigma} - (1 - k_{\sigma})\} - \lambda_{\sigma,\sigma} \\ - \tau_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot \lambda_{\sigma,\sigma} \\ - \tau_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot \lambda_{\sigma,\sigma} \\ - \tau_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot \tau_{\sigma} \cdot \frac{M_{\sigma}}{M_{\sigma}} \\ - (T_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot \frac{M_{\sigma}}{M_{\sigma}} \\ - (T_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot \frac{M_{\sigma}}{M_{\sigma}} \\ - (T_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot \frac{M_{\sigma}}{M_{\sigma}} \\ - (T_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \\ - (T_{\sigma,\sigma} \cdot T_{\sigma} \cdot$	$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{sb} \\ \lambda_{sb} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\circ C}{s}$
Tilstand 3: Masse av oppløst oksid i badet: $\dot{M}_{b,ac}=q_{ac}+r_{a,ac}+r_{g,ac}-r_{ac}$	kg s
Tilstand 4: Masse av oppløst fluorid i badet: $\dot{M}_{h,f}=q_f+r_{n,f}-r_f$	$\frac{kg}{s}$
Tilstand 5: Metallmasse: $\dot{M}_{n}=q_{p}-q_{iqp}\cdot\frac{\delta T}{\delta c}$	kg s
Tilstand 6: Anodehøyde: $\dot{h}_{a} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left[A_{uet} + 2.8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot i_{da} \right]$	$\frac{cm}{s}$

Advanced control platform and digital twin



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Optimizing production by combining:

- Physics-based models
- Sensor data
- Advanced analytics algorithms

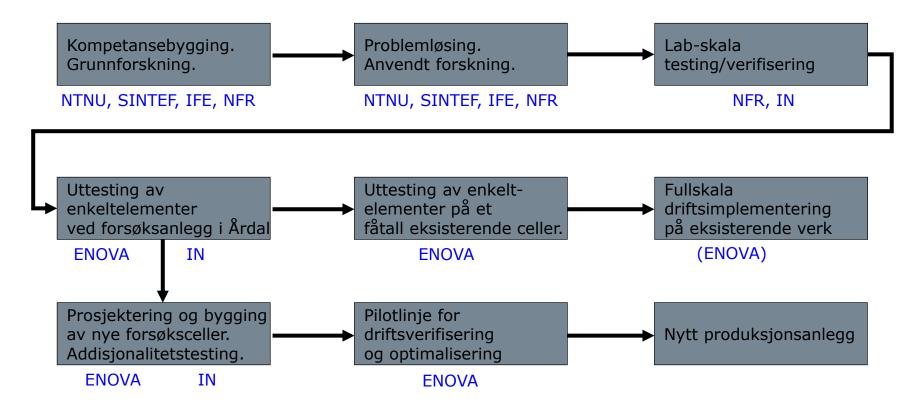
From research to industrial scale

Strategiske samarbeidspartnere og virkemiddelapparatet



Teknologiutvikling – fra kompetansebygging til industrialisering

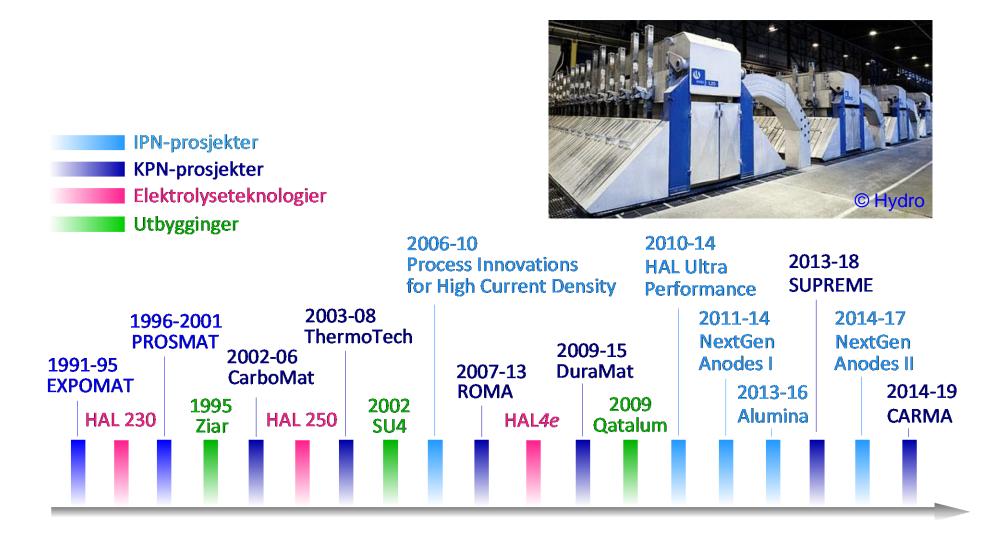
Det norske akademiske miljøet og det norske virkemiddelapparatet representerer vesentlige bidragsytere for teknologiutvikling og energieffektivisering



Fra kompetansebygging til industrialisering: +/- 20 år

RCN funding key enabler to create research volume and innovation speed

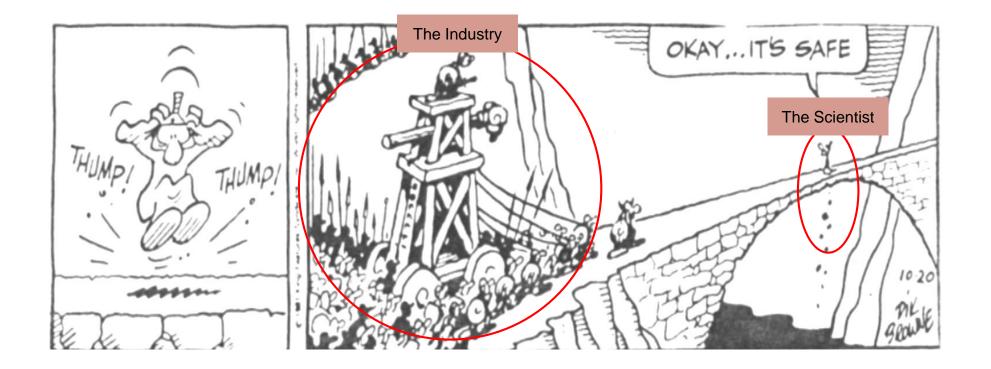




Why do we need a pilot?



Bringing research to industrial application – one experiment may not be conclusive ...

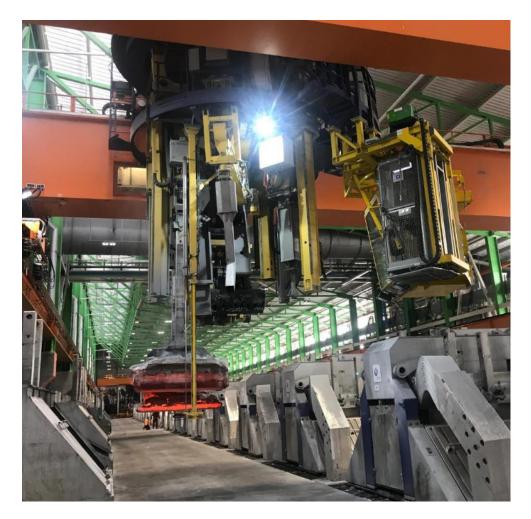


Results so far and the value of a pilot

Energy consumption - Karmøy Technology Pilot

60 HAL4e cells in operation – stabilizing operational performance

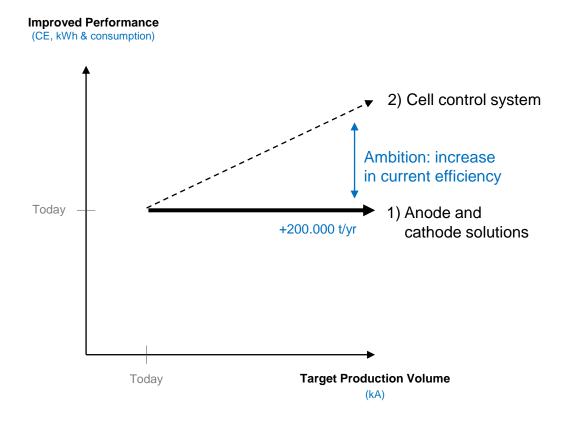
- 1st cell started January '18, all 60 cells by June '18
- Current efficiency and energy consumption on track towards verification of targeted values
- Optimization ongoing for performance
- Cathode performance according to expectations
- Digital Twin based control system fully implemented and performing well
- Several Industry 4.0 elements under implementation
- Early operational challenges largely solved

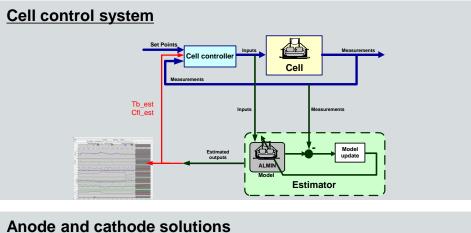


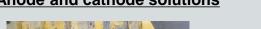
Hydro

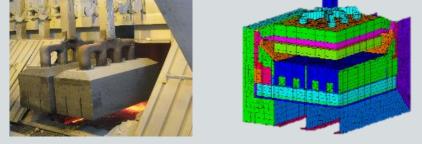
Utilising the Karmøy pilot technology for higher performance D Hydro

Cathode solutions, anode elements and cell control system







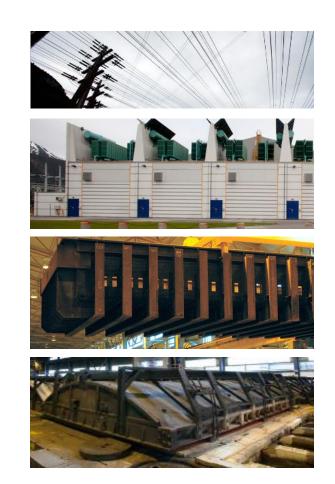


Technology spin-offs to existing smelters

Very important for pay-back of R&D and pilot investment

- Structured projects for implementation in all existing smelters
 - Amperage increase has traditionally been a good business case
 - New technology elements can be used for amperage increase or energy consumption
 - For mature smelters, using technology elements to reduce energy consumption is a good alternative to avoid infrastructure investments
- Ex: Husnes idled line





Hydro

Concluding remarks

Karmøy Technology Pilot



Long developing lines, cross-discipline teamwork, academic collaboration, top management commitment and public support to fundamental work and piloting





We are aluminium

