

Blast Furnace and Converter Gas balance Sheet

Unit: 10000m ³								
		item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
BFG	Industrial facilities where the BFG is generated	1# blast furnace (203m ³)	16670	19298	19303	17673	17721	17722
		2# blast furnace (230m ³)	24867	28786	28794	26363	26435	26435
		3# blast furnace (450m ³)			33572	66275	66456	66456
		4# blast furnace (450m ³)	13197	61111	61125	66275	66456	66456
		5# blast furnace (540m ³)					95995	95993
		6# blast furnace (540m ³)					95991	95993
		sum	54735	109195	142794	176586	369055	369055
	BFG consumer	ring sintering machine	2628	2592	2629	2628	2630	2630
		band sintering machine		20736	42048	42049	42050	42050
		lime kiln	14016	14106	14107	14106	14108	14108
		converter	6570	6570	6571	9820	13143	13145
		steel rolling			15330	30661	30662	30662
		shaft furnace				28251	28252	28252
	Surplus waste gas of BFG		31521	65191	62109	49071	238210	238208
LDG	Industrial facilities where the LDG is generated	1# converter (30t)	3040	4712	5180	5179	5178	5178
		2# converter (30t)	2843	4716	5179	5178	5178	5178
		3# converter (60t)				7767	10356	10356
		sum	5883	9428	10358	18124	20712	20712
	LDG consumer	steel rolling			3504	7009	7009	7009
	Surplus waste gas of LDG		5883	9428	6854	11115	13703	13703

Explanation about the statistical method used in the balance sheet from 2008 to 2010 (the predicting year):

1 Calculation method about the amount of BFG:

The amount of BFG generated is equal to annual iron production multiplying by the production rate of BFG per tons of iron. Of which the annual iron production is the design value of blast furnace; the production rate of BFG per ton of iron reflects BFG generated after discounting the consumption of the hot blast stove in iron making process, which will be calculated based on the following formula:

$$V_{\text{高}} = \frac{N_{2\text{风}} * V_{\text{风}}}{N_{2m}} \times 60 = \frac{78 \times 1400}{56.2} \times 60 = 116584 \text{ m}^3 / \text{h} \quad (\text{The estimation is based on the production capacity of 450m}^3 \text{ blast furnace: 52}$$

ton raw production per hour)

$V_{\text{高}}$ The production of blast furnace gas, m^3/h

$N_{2\text{风}}$ The volume fraction of N_2 in blower %, 78

$V_{\text{风}}$ Air volume of blast furnace, m^3/min , 1400¹

N_{2m} The volume fraction of nitrogen in coal gas %, 56.2

After deducting 40% of blast furnace gas used in the hot blast stove², the production rate of BFG per ton of iron is 1345 m^3/ton iron.

$$(1345 \text{ m}^3 / \text{t} = \frac{116584}{52} * (1 - 40\%)) \quad \text{The result also can be applied to other blast furnace)}$$

2 Calculation method about the production of converter gas:

¹Practical Technology of Blast Furnace, Metallurgical Industry Press. P176

²Practical Technology of Blast Furnace, Metallurgical Industry Press. P147

The amount of BFG generated is equal to annual steel production multiplying by the production rate of LDG per ton of steel. Of which the annual steel production is the design value of converter; the production rate of LDG per ton of steel reflects the quantity of gas collection in the steel making processn, which will be calculated based on the following formula:

The production per batch of converter is 34 ton, each batch required 23 minutes and the extraction period is 9 minutes, LDG generated is

310m³/min. So LDG generated per ton of steel is $\frac{9 \times 310}{34} = 82m^3 / t$. Finally, to refer to some empirical value, the LDG generated per ton of steel is identified as 80m³/ton,

3 Calculation method of the gas consumption by users

The gas consumption by users is estimated on the consumption in their 100% reachability.

The Annual Production of Blast Furnace and Converter							
	facility	production (ton)					
		2005	2006	2007	2008 (predicting)	2009 (predicting)	2010 (predicting)
Blast furnace	1# blast furnace (203m ³)	123943	143479	143514	131400	131757	131764
	2# blast furnace (230m ³)	184886	214021	214079	196007	196543	196543
	3# blast furnace (450m ³)			249607	492750	494100	494100
	4# blast furnace (450m ³)	98121	454357	454464	492750	494100	494100
	5# blast furnace (540m ³)					713714	713700
	6# blast furnace (540m ³)					713686	713700
Converter	1# converter (30t)	380000	589000	647440	647375	647250	647250
	2# converter (30t)	355317	589500	647350	647250	647250	647250
	3# converter (60t)				970875	1294500	1294500

历年高炉、转炉煤气量平衡表 (含趋势预测)

		设备	单位: 万 m ³					
高炉 煤气	供气	1#高炉 (203m ³)	2005 年	2006 年	2007 年	2008 年	2009 年	2010 年
		2#高炉 (230m ³)	16670	19298	19303	17673	17721	17722
		3#高炉 (450m ³)	24867	28786	28794	26363	26435	26435
		4#高炉 (450m ³)			33572	66275	66456	66456
		5#高炉 (440m ³)	13197	61111	61125	66275	66456	66456
		6#高炉 (460m ³)					95995	95993
		合计					95991	95993
	用气	用户 1 (环烧)	54735	109195	142794	176586	369055	369055
		用户 2 (带烧)	2628	2592	2629	2628	2630	2630
		用户 3 (白灰)		20736	42048	42049	42050	42050
		用户 4 (炼钢)	14016	14106	14107	14106	14108	14108
		用户 5 (轧钢)	6570	6570	6571	9820	13143	13145
		用户 6 (竖炉)			15330	30661	30662	30662
转炉 煤气	电厂/放燃					28251	28252	28252
			31521	65191	62109	49071	238210	238208
	供气	1#转炉 (30t)						
		2#转炉 (30t)	3040	4712	5180	5179	5178	5178
		3#转炉 (60t)	2843	4716	5179	5178	5178	5178
	合计					7767	10356	10356
			5883	9428	10358	18124	20712	20712
	用气	用户 (轧钢)			3504	7009	7009	7009
	电厂/放燃							
			5883	9428	6854	11115	13703	13703



关于煤气量平衡表统计方法说明:

1 高炉煤气产量计算方法:

按照当年的铁产量历史记录(或预测值)乘以吨铁高炉煤气产率。

其中,年度铁产量为当年高炉生产记录(未来铁产量按照高炉设计值来预测,铁产量记录与预测值见附件1);吨铁高炉煤气产率表示生产每吨生铁过程扣除热风炉高炉煤气消耗量以后的富余煤气量,该值根据以下公式¹计算:

$$V_{\text{高}} = \frac{N_{2\text{风}} * V_{\text{风}}}{N_{2m}} \times 60 = \frac{78 \times 1400}{56.2} \times 60 = 116584 \text{ m}^3 / \text{h} \quad (\text{按照 } 460 \text{ m}^3 \text{ 高炉估算, 产铁量 } 52 \text{ 吨/h。})$$

$V_{\text{高}}$ 高炉煤气产量 m^3/h

$N_{2\text{风}}$ 鼓风机中 N_2 的体积分数%, 78

$V_{\text{风}}$ 高炉风量 m^3/min , 1400²

N_{2m} 煤气中氮气的体积分数%, 56.2

(热风炉使用 40% 的高炉煤气³, 每吨铁富余煤气的量为 $116584/52 * (1-40\%) = 1345 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$, 该结果同样适用于其他高炉)

2 转炉煤气产量计算方法:

按照当年的钢产量历史记录(或预测值)乘以吨钢转炉煤气产率。

其中,年度钢产量为当年转炉生产记录(未来钢产量按照转炉设计值来预测,钢产量记录与预测值见附件1);吨钢转炉煤气产率表示生产每吨钢过程收集的煤气量,按照以下方法计算:

转炉钢产量为 34 吨,冶炼一炉钢周期为 23 分钟,每一炉钢可抽取转炉煤气的时间约为 9 分钟,转炉煤气的量为 $310 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$,

¹ 实用高炉炼铁技术. 冶金工业出版社. P148

² 实用高炉炼铁技术. 冶金工业出版社. P176

³ 实用高炉炼铁技术. 冶金工业出版社. P147

每吨钢产生的转炉煤气为 $\frac{9 \times 310}{34} = 82 \text{m}^3/\text{t}$ ，每吨钢产生的转炉煤气约为 $80 \text{m}^3/\text{t}$ （经验值，同时适用于其他规模转炉）

3 用户煤气消耗量计算方法

按照当年的实际消耗量记录计算。对于未来年消耗量，按照该用户达产年的煤气消耗量来预测。

附件 1

历年高炉、转炉钢铁产量

	设备	产量(吨)					
		2005 年	2006 年	2007 年	2008 年(预计)	2009 年(预计)	2010 年(预计)
高炉	1#高炉 (203m ³)	123943	143479	143514	131400	131757	131764
	2#高炉 (230m ³)	184886	214021	214079	196007	196543	196543
	3#高炉 (450m ³)			249607	492750	494100	494100
	4#高炉 (450m ³)	98121	454357	454464	492750	494100	494100
	5#高炉 (440m ³)					713714	713700
	6#高炉 (460m ³)					713686	713700
转炉	1#转炉 (30t)	380000	589000	647440	647375	647250	647250
	2#转炉 (30t)	355317	589500	647350	647250	647250	647250
	3#转炉 (60t)						
	(08 年 4 月份投产)				970875	1294500	1294500

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