



# Innovative Pathways for Decarbonization and Circularity of China Cement Industry

SUI Tongbo Sinoma Int'l, CNBM Beijing, China May 6-8, 2025



国建材



- Part 1: China Cement Industry A Brief
- Part 2: Green, Low Carbon and Intelligence Solutions
- Part 3: Concluding Remarks & Future Perspective



中国建材



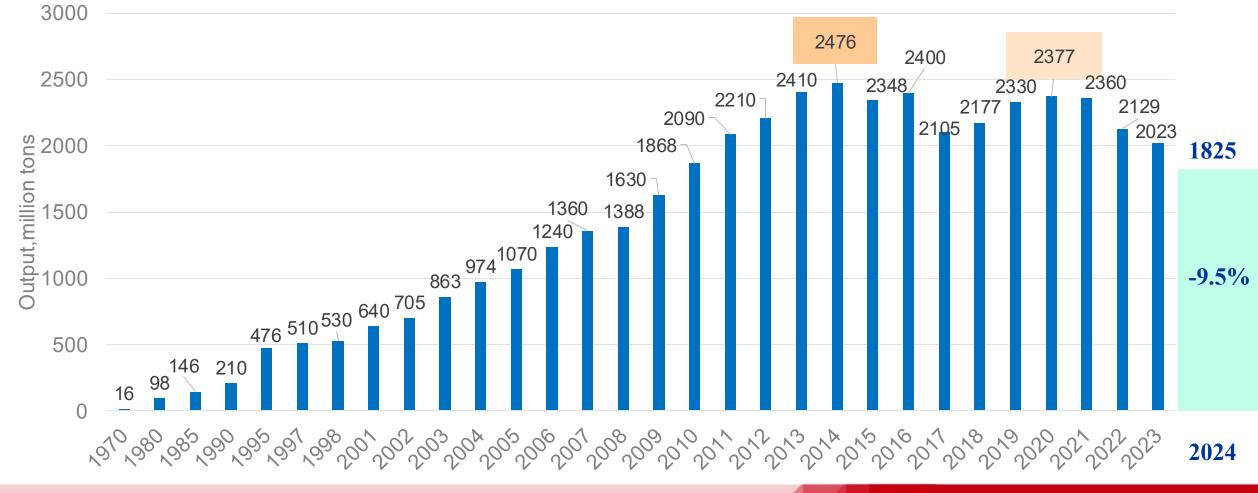
### • Part 1: China Cement Industry – A Brief

- Part 2: Green, Low Carbon and Intelligence Solutions
- Part 3: Concluding Remarks & Future Perspective

### 中国中材国际工程股份有限公司

中国建わ

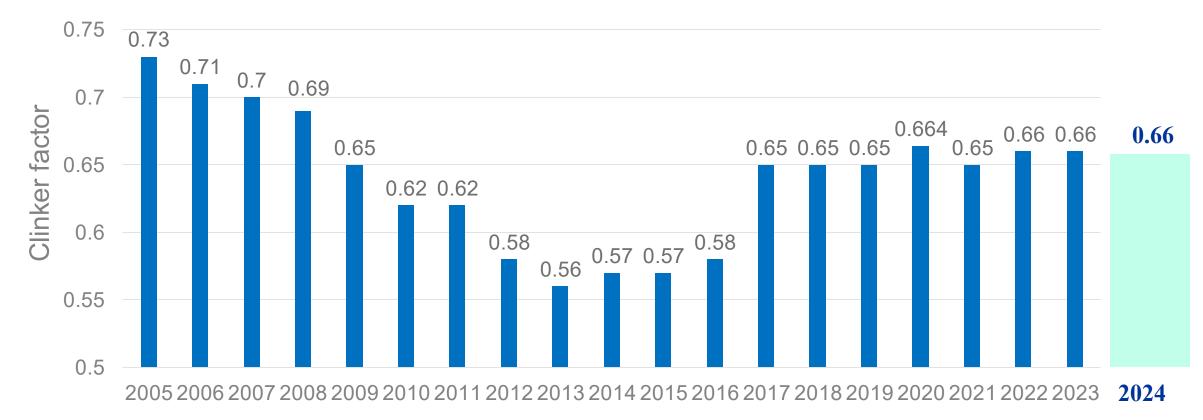






# **Clinker substitution**

# — Effective solution & immediate effect





- +1000 clinker lines equipped with WHR;
- Steady improvement in energy efficiency

The norm of energy consumption per unit product of cement (GB16780-2021)

Parameter	unit	limit of energy consumption level		
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Comprehensive energy consumption per unit clinker	kgce/t	≤100	≤107	≤117
Comprehensive power consumption per unit clinker	kWh/t	≤48	≤57	≤61
Comprehensive coal consumption per unit clinker	kgce/t	≤94	≤100	≤109
Power consumption per unit cement for grinding	kWh/t	≤26	≤29	≤34

Target: by 2025, 30% clinker lines required to meet Class I energy consumption

Chinese Government Regulation (2024) No.5: Ultra-low Pollutants Emission for Cement Industry

Air Pollutant Emission: dust≤ 10mg/Nm³, SOx ≤ 35mg/Nm³, NOx ≤ 50mg/Nm³)

### Target:

by 2025, 50% of clinker lines in the key regions, by 2028, 80% of whole clinker lines, to meet the requirement

Chinese Government Policy (2025) ETS implemented from 2025 for energy – intensive sectors, incl. Cement, Iron & steel, Aluminium smelting.



China Building Materials Federation (CBMF) on Dec. 29, 2021, proposed the concept of **"Six-Zero" factory**.

- "Zero Purchased Electricity " factory: green electricity, achieve zero or even negative annual net external electricity purchases
- "Zero Fossil Fuels" factory: renewable green energy, comprehensive disposal of waste with calorific value, waste heat, etc.
- "Zero Carbon Emission " factory: zero carbon dioxide emissions throughout the entire production process
- "Zero Primary Resources " factory: zero use of non-renewable natural resources
- "Zero Waste Discharge " factory: achieve near zero or zero emissions of solid, liquid, and gas wastes
- "Zero Employee " factory: enabled by digitalization & AI technology



### • BATs on Energy efficiency measures

- Further improve thermal efficiency and reduce power consumption;
- ~100% large NSP kilns equiped with <u>waste heat recovery</u>;
- the use of renewable energy, e.g., solar, wind power

### BATs on AFRs

- <u>Co-processing</u> of municipal solid wastes (MSW), hazardous wastes (HW) & swedge sluge (SS);
- AF 2-3%, more potential (best case TSR 60%+)

### BATs on Low Carbon Cements

- Low carbon cements via clinker substitution (clinker fator 0.66)
- Low carbon clinker cements: CSA-based, Belite-based (RBPC/HBC & BCSA) \*

### BETs: CCUS-Cement

- Post combustion
- Oxyfuel combustion
- Mineralization via carbon curing, .....
- Emerging Digital & Intelligent Technologies

- CSA=calcium sulfoaluminate,
- RBPC/HBC=Reactive Belite-rich Portland Cement/high belite cement,
- BCSA=Belite calcium sulfoaluminate)



中国建材



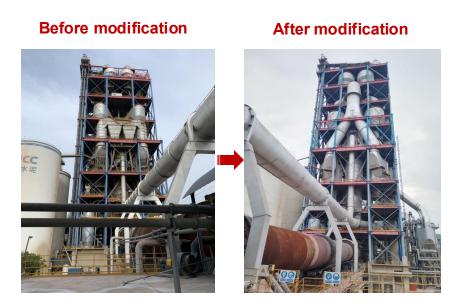
- Part 1: China Cement Industry A Brief
- Part 2: Green, Low Carbon and Intelligence Solutions
- Part 3: Concluding Remarks & Future Perspective



### 1 Energy efficiency improvement

Case: Xuzhou Union Cement 10000t/d production line pollutants and carbon reduction upgradation project

- **Project profile:** built in 2004, capacity 10000t/d, five-stage preheater, Φ6.0×90 m rotary kiln, CP grate cooler
- Main measures: retrofit of five-stage to six-stage preheater, upgrading of calciner for self denitration, replacement of grate cooler, replacement of tertiary duct, etc.
- **Commissioning time:** August 2022



10000t/d line upgrading, Xuzhou, Jiangsu

Item	Before	After	Effect
Output (t/d)	10000	13000	<b>↑3000</b>
Coal Consumption (kgce/t.cl)	107	94	↓13
Power Consumption for Clinker (kW.h/t.cl)	56	53	<b>↓3</b>
<b><u>Femperature at Preheater Outlet (°C)</u></b>	345	260	↓85
Pressure at Preheater Outlet (Pa)	-5200	-5200	6sp
<u>Clinker Temperature (°C)</u>	190	90	<b>↓100</b>
NOx Emission of Self Denitration (mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	600	350	↓250
NOx Emission (mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	~60	50 (25)	<b>↓</b> 10
Ammonia Leakage (mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	5	3	↓2



### 2 Alternative raw materials & fuels and new energy

### Case: 13 million t/y steel slag utilization + 1000t/d Co-processing of MSW, HW & SS (Wu' an, Hebei)



Site view of slag grinding systems in Wu' an, Hebei

### Steel slag grinding & utilization

**Process:** slag multiple crushing and magnetic separation systems, 8 sets of 230t/h steel slag vertical grinding mills.

**Application:** mineral addition for cement & concrete, pavers, ceramites, etc.

### > 1000t/d Co-processing project

—— A model combined with zero-waste city.

—— with co-processing only, coal saved for producing cement: 30 kt/y, ~80kt/y of CO2 avoided

# 

### 2 Alternative raw materials & fuels and new energy

### Case: Technology of Producing Sulfuric Acid and Cement with Phospho-Gypsum (PG)

project	scale
Consumption of Phosphorgypsum(dry basis)	1.4 million tons/year
Sulfuric acid products(98%)	650,000 tons/year
Cement clinker products(cement)	600,000 tons/year(About 800,000 tons)



1 t wet process phosphoric acid produces 4.5-5 t of phosphogypsum
80 million t of PG produced annually in China

Chemical reactions inside the kiln:

CaSO<sub>4</sub>+2C→CaS+2CO<sub>2</sub>

 $3CaSO_4 + CaS \rightarrow 4CaO + 4SO_2$ 

 $2CaO + SiO_2 \rightarrow 2CaO \cdot SiO_2 (C_2S)$ 

 $3CaO+Al_2O_3 \rightarrow 3CaO\cdotAl_2O_3$  (C<sub>3</sub>A)

 $4CaO+Al_2O_3+Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow 4CaO\cdot Al_2O_3\cdot Fe_2O_3 \ (C_4AF)$ 

 $2CaO \cdot SiO_2 + CaO \rightarrow 3CaO \cdot SiO_2 (C_3S)$ 

No CO2 emission from Ca-bearing raw materials CO2 emission intensity: 0.65



2 Alternative raw materials & fuels and new energy Case: 36MWp Limak Cement Solar Project



Estimated annual electricity production 62 mil. kWh

Estimated annual reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions **51.6 kt**  Estimated annual income from electricity price 25.4 mil. RMB

Estimated annual income from carbon emissions trading 23.9 mil. RMB

### Case: Hybrid Towers EPC Projects, Yulin, Shaanxi





- Combination technology of hybrid tower and steel tower is adopted
- Advantages: cost effective, long span life, stable structure and strong seismic performance, and suitable for constructing high-power wind turbine (wind farm) in low wind speed area.

On April 3, 2024, the first ring of the hybrid tower was successfully lifted



### **3** Clinker substitution and new low carbon clinker cements

Limestone calcined clay cements - LC<sup>3</sup>

The National Key Research and Development Program funded by MOST of China

Project Name:

Development of Key Technology and Equipment for New Low Carbon Cements & Int'l Demo-Application

### Time: Sept. 2017-Sept. 2020 (June 2021)

Limestone Calcined Clay Cement

Int'l partners: led by Prof. Scrivener, EPFL, Prof. Martirena, UCLV; Prof. Bishnoi, IITD; & their teams

Int'l Collaborative Project on New Low Carbon Cement

China project partners: led by Dr. Tongbo Sui, Sinoma, CNBM, in collaboration with Prof. Pengkun Hou, UJ, & Dr. Cheng Yu, Subote; & their teams



### Low Carbon Cement

Suspension Calcining Technology (SCT), developed by Sinoma



pilot production of calcined clay (600 t CC/d)
MgO, CaO, Clay; capacity 300-1350tpd.



3 Clinker substitution and new low carbon clinker cements

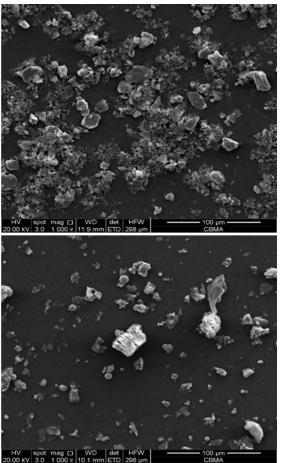
# Comparison of CC via Rotary Kiln & Flash Calciner

Limestone calcined clay cements - LC<sup>3</sup>

ltem	CC-RK	CC-FC	PC
Kaolinite in raw clay*, %	64.6/50.3	51.2/39.7	-
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in calcined clay, %	35.13	30.70	-
Flow rate, mm (PC:CC=7:3)	171	194	220
Dosage of superplasticizer, %	0.1	0.05	0
Reactivity Index, %	90-93	90+	100

\* Note: Kaolinite in raw clay was quantified by TGA/Calculation+XRD, %

Challenge – Water demand & SP dosage



SEM of CC from rotary kiln (top) & flash calciner (down)



**3** Clinker substitution and new low carbon clinker cements

Low carbon clinker cements – CSA, HBC, BCSA

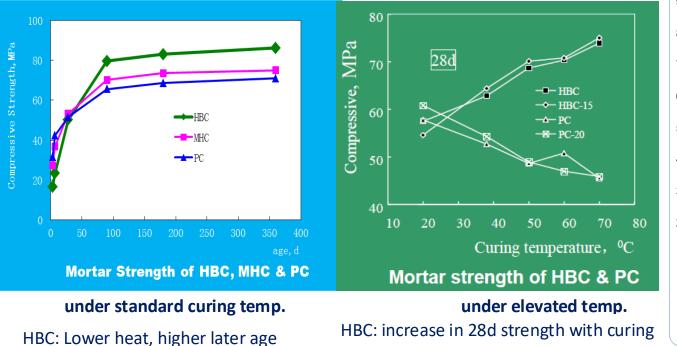
Energy saving & CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction as compared with PC

Low Carbon Cement

Clinker system	Composition %	Burning temperature ℃	% of fuel energy saved*	% of CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduced*
CSA	C <sub>4</sub> A <sub>3</sub> S 40-70 C <sub>2</sub> S 20-40	1300-1350	15-25	>20
HBC <sup>-</sup>	C <sub>2</sub> S 40-65 C <sub>3</sub> S 20-40	1350	10-15	>10
BCSA	C <sub>2</sub> S 40-65 C <sub>4</sub> A <sub>3</sub> S 20-40	1300	20-30	>20

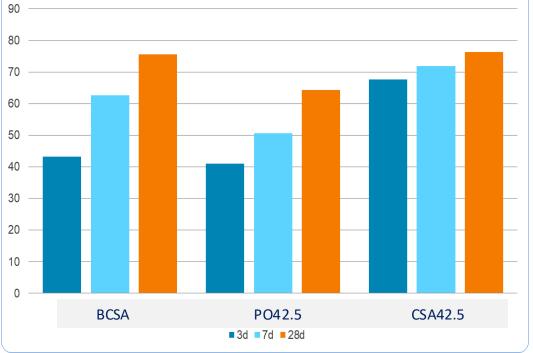


### 3 Clinker substitution and new low carbon clinker cements Low carbon clinker cements – CSA, HBC, BCSA Strength comparison of HBC with PC & MHC



temp., PC: just opposite

Concrete Strength comparison of CSA、 BCSA & PC



\*MHC: moderate heat PC <u>C<sub>3</sub>S=45-55%</u>, C<sub>2</sub>S=20-30%

strength

### Part 2 Green, Low Carbon and Intelligence Solutions



Low carbon clinker cements – CSA, HBC, BCSA

**3rd ring road, Beijing (1993) Fast construction** 



**CSA Feature** Very high early strength

CSA Field Application

Precast pipe



C70/80 CSA concrete (1994) 103m building, Winter Concreting



\* Courtesy of Prof. SU Muzhen, CBMA



### Part 2 Green, Low Carbon and Intelligence Solutions



# Low carbon clinker cements – CSA, HBC, BCSA HBC Feature Lower heat Higher late strength Better cracking resistance

- World 2<sup>nd</sup> largest dam

### Potential Application Massive concrete HPC, UHPC, Pavement concrete, Hot weather/summer concreting, ...

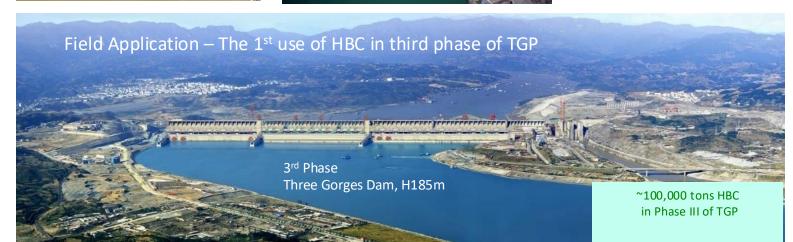






- World 7<sup>th</sup> largest dam The first use of HBC in arch dam

- World 1<sup>st</sup> largest dam The first use of HBC



Feature:



### Low carbon clinker cements – CSA, HBC, **BCSA**





### Higher early strength, lower shrinkage **Application:** Grouting, Self-leveling, Artificial stone, etc.



Courtesy of Mr. Zhifeng Chen, Tangshan Polar Bear







CCUS: the indispensable solution for cement sector to achieve Net-Zero

No	Cement Co.	Capacity	Commissioning time	Technology
1	CONCH	50,000 t/a	2018.10 (Completed)	MEA
2	CNBM	200,000 t/a	2024.01(Completed)	Oxyfuel
3	CRC	100,000 t/a	2023.12 (under test)	Oxyfuel
4	BBMG	100,000 t/a	2024(Completed)	MEA

### **Case: Post combustion**

Demo Project 2018: Anhui Conch (chemical absorption)

- ✓ Kiln capacity: 4500t/d
- ✓ CCS capacity: 50kt/y of CO2;
- ✓ CO2 capture efficiency: 95%



\* Courtesy of Mr. JIN Feng, Anhui Conch



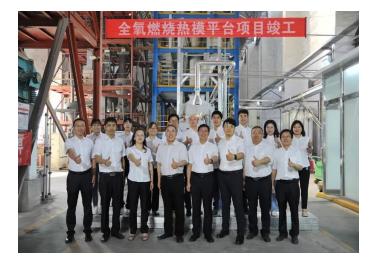


**Carbon Capture** 



Case: Oxyfuel combustion coupling with carbon capture

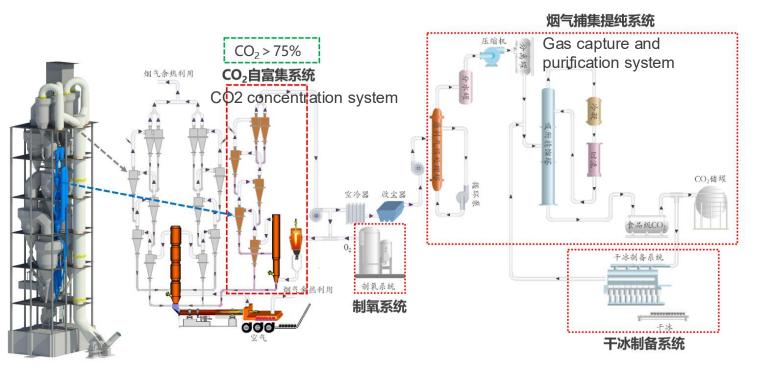
-----developed by SINOMA Int' I, CNBM



# Oxyfuel pilot plant completed and put into trial operation

- Enriched CO2 concentration: over 80%;
- ▶ Decomposition rate of raw meal  $\ge$  92%

Both CAPEX and OPEX of CO2 capture and purification facilities are expected to be reduced.



Carbon Capture

Case: Oxyfuel Combustion coupling with carbon capture

**Completed time: January 2024** 

**Demo Project site:** Qingzhou, Shandong, China **Capture capacity:** 200,000 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year

**Technical solutions:** 

oxyfuel combustion + variable pressure absorption enrichment + variable temperature & pressure absorption and purification + low temperature rectification

Energy consumption per ton of  $CO_2$ : 1.60~1.70 GJ/t.CO<sub>2</sub>





**Carbon Capture** 





**Carbon Capture** 





CO2 in exhaust gas carbide sludge of kiln Ca(OH)2

- PCC 50-100 kta industrial feasibility study
- PBC 50 kta industrial line built (Barium carbonate)

Demo project 2: technical support by Zhejiang University\* — Pavers made via CO2 curing



72-hour trialUse steel slag, bottom ash etc., 1700 t;

• Concrete pavers1800 t, CO2 sequestered 50kg/t

\*Prof. Tao Wang, Zhejiang University

### Demo Project 3: Huaxin Cement + Hunan university



CO2 Cured concrete brick line (100 mil. brick) Strength: 15MPa+

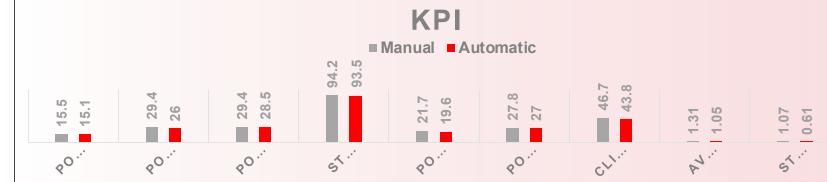
### **5** Digital & Intelligence Technologies

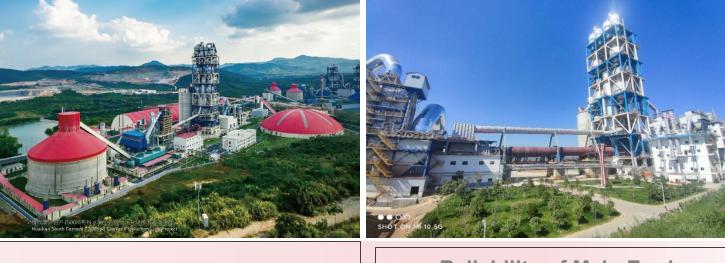
### Cases:

- HUAIKAN South Cement 7,500tpd Clinker Production Line
- > JIDONG TONGCHUAN 10,000tpd Clinker Production Line (National Demo Enterprise for Intelligent Manufacturing, National

**Green Factory**)

The whole process digital control and the whole value chain penetration can be achieved from the raw materials incoming factory to the finished product delivery, through the integrated application of online monitoring, automatic control, artificial intelligence and other technologies





# Reliability of Main Equip



Sinoma International Engineering Co.,Ltd.



Intelligence Technologies



中国建材

- Part 1: China Cement Industry A Brief
- Part 2: Green, Low Carbon and Intelligence Solutions
- Part 3: Concluding Remarks & Future Perspective



### All solutions contribute to cement sustainability & carbon neutrality

- process technology & equipment innovation
- increased use of AFRs, clinker substitution
- Iower/zero carbon & higher performance cements & concretes

## To achieve carbon neutrality, cement sector as a hard-to-abate one, has to work with

- value chain, cross-sector, cross-region/country;
- carbon-based circular economy model;

# **CCUS** – one of the Key Solutions to carbon neutrality

further R&D to reduce the cost;

.....

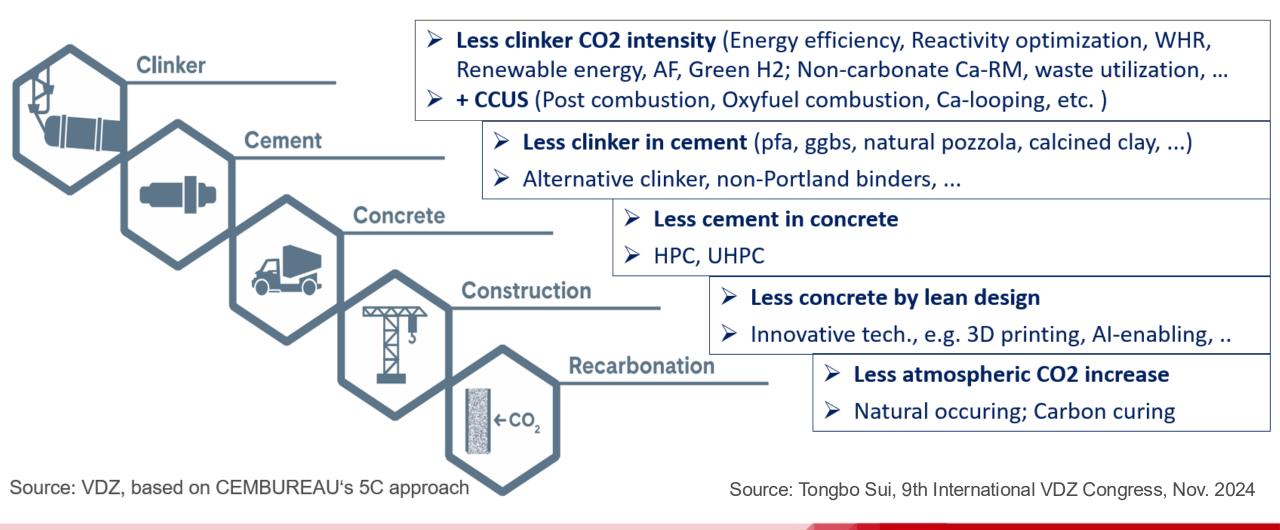
.....

....

- policy & regulation and standards enhancement;
- financing and business model;
- cross-sector model & international collaboration;



### Decarbonization along the value chain





# Collaboration to Achieve More

# Thank You !

### Acknowledgement:

Projects collaborators in China:

✓ China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research

- ✓ China Three Gorges Corporation
- ✓ Sichuan Jiahua Cement Group
- ✓ Research team both at CBMA & Sinoma Int'l.
- ✓ .....

### **Special thanks to:**

- ✓ Int'l collaborators LC3 team, .....
- ✓ MOST of China for research funding

For more info: suitongbo@sinoma.com.cn suitongbo@126.com