KAWASAKI STEEL TECHNICAL REPORT No.2 (March 1981)

Energy Saving Techniques of Kawasaki Steel

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Synopsis:

Among some remarkable progresses made in energy saving techniques in Japan since the Oil Crisis, Kawasaki Steel has achieved more than 14% energy saving in the last five years. This noticeable result was achieved mainly by reduced energy input which itself was attained by a more efficient use of energy combined with a recovery and recycling of exhaust energy in the form of the heating of air, gas, solid materials, supported by the accumulation of some small yet significant energy-saving operational improvements and recovery of exhaust energy in the form of electric power and steam. Major energy saving techniques developed by Kawasaki relate to BF top gas pressure recovery turbine generator, coke dry quenching (CDQ), increased BOF gas energy recovery ratio, higher continuous casting ratio, a slab cooling boiler, and reduced specific-fuel consumption cost in the reheating furnace operation. At present, Kawasaki

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Table 1 Energy saving measures

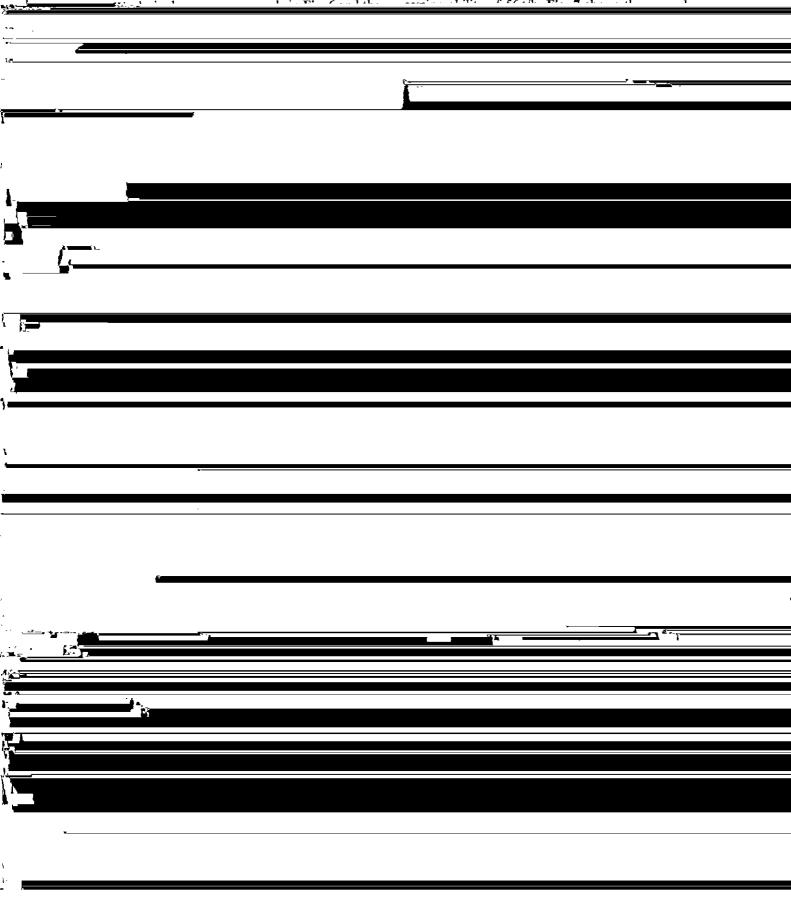
	Input energy reduction			Exhaust energy recovery		
	Operation	Equipment			Elect.	=
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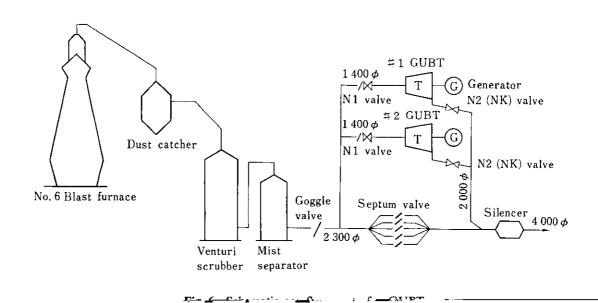
by TRTs of Kawasaki. The quantity of energy recovered by this method for fiscal 1979 amounted to about 290×10^3 MWh, which accounted for about 5% of the total power consumption by Kawasaki.

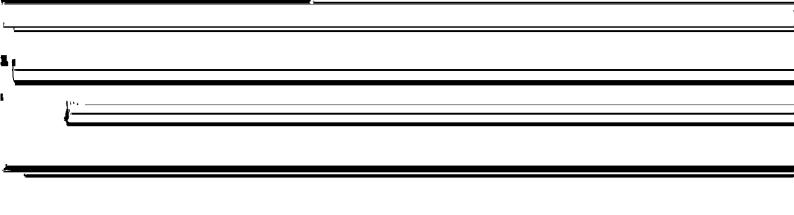
The schematic diagram of the gas flow route for the GUBT (output: $12\,000\,kW\times2$ units) of BF No. 6 of

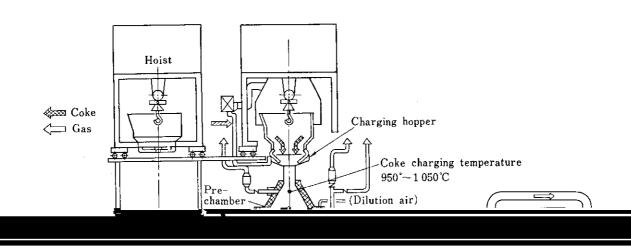
4.2 Coke Dry Quenching (CDQ)

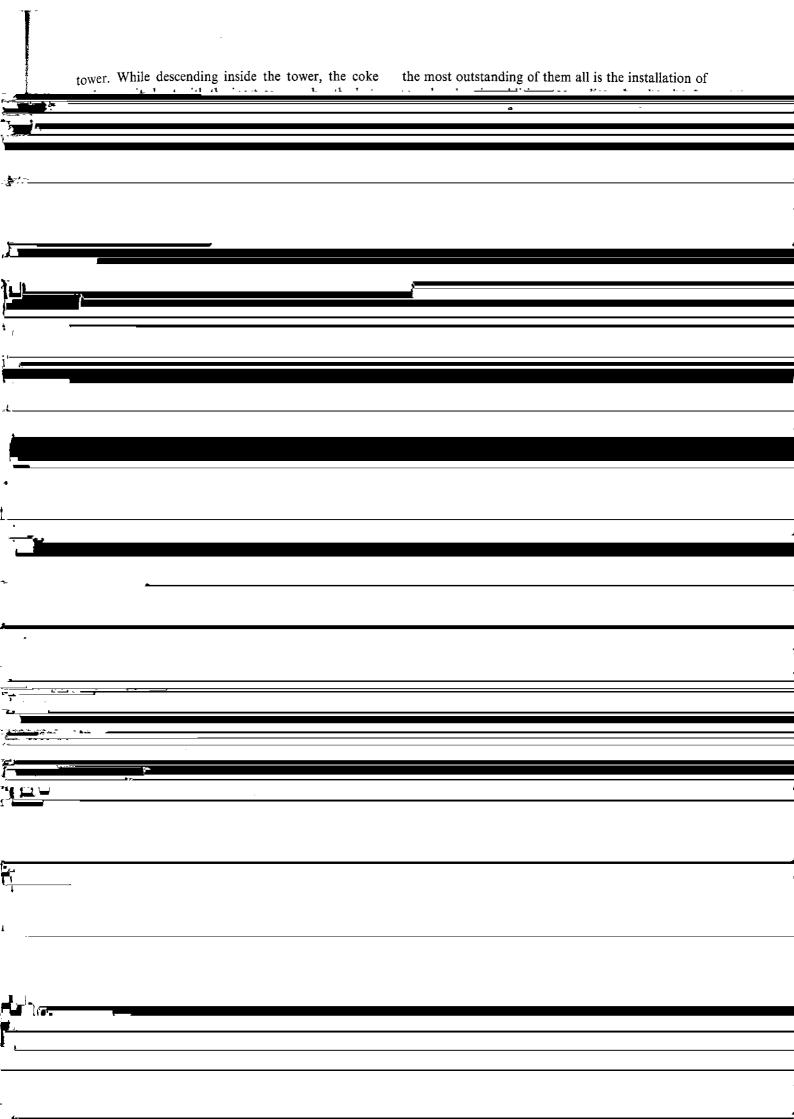
The CDQ equipment of Kawasaki commenced operation at the coke oven of Chiba Works in January, 1977. This equipment is of the U.S.S.R. type and consists of 3 cooling towers each having a coke pro-

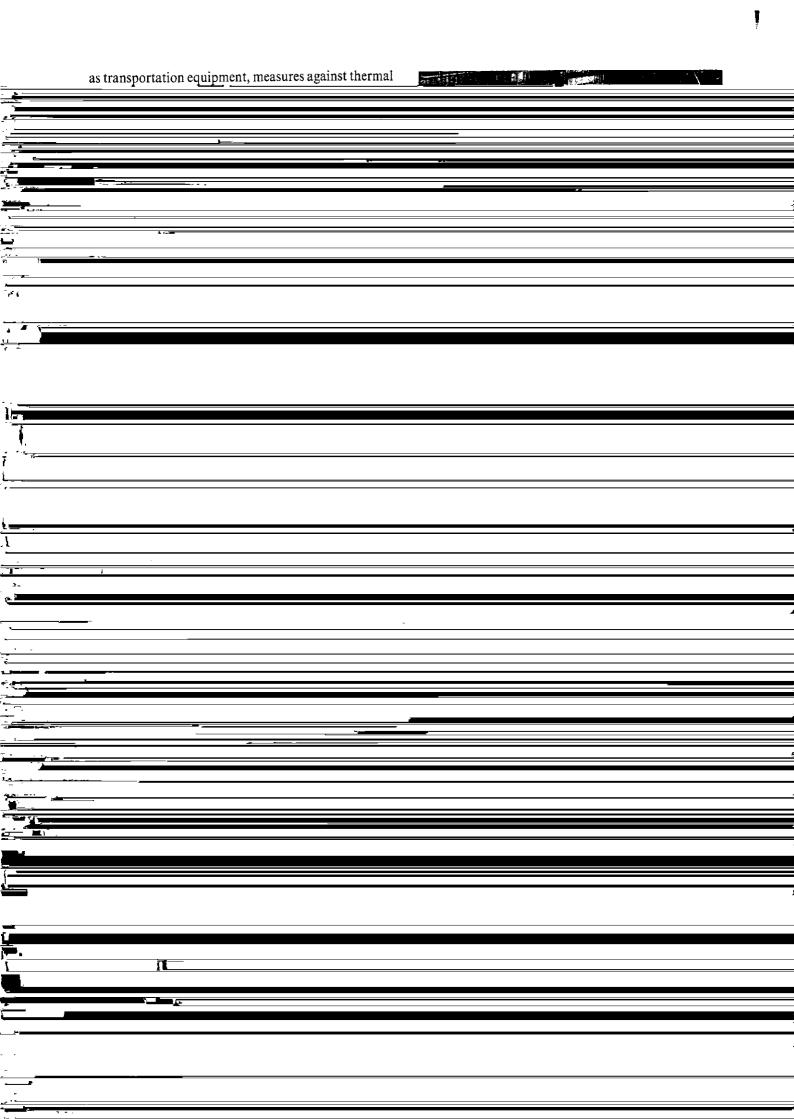


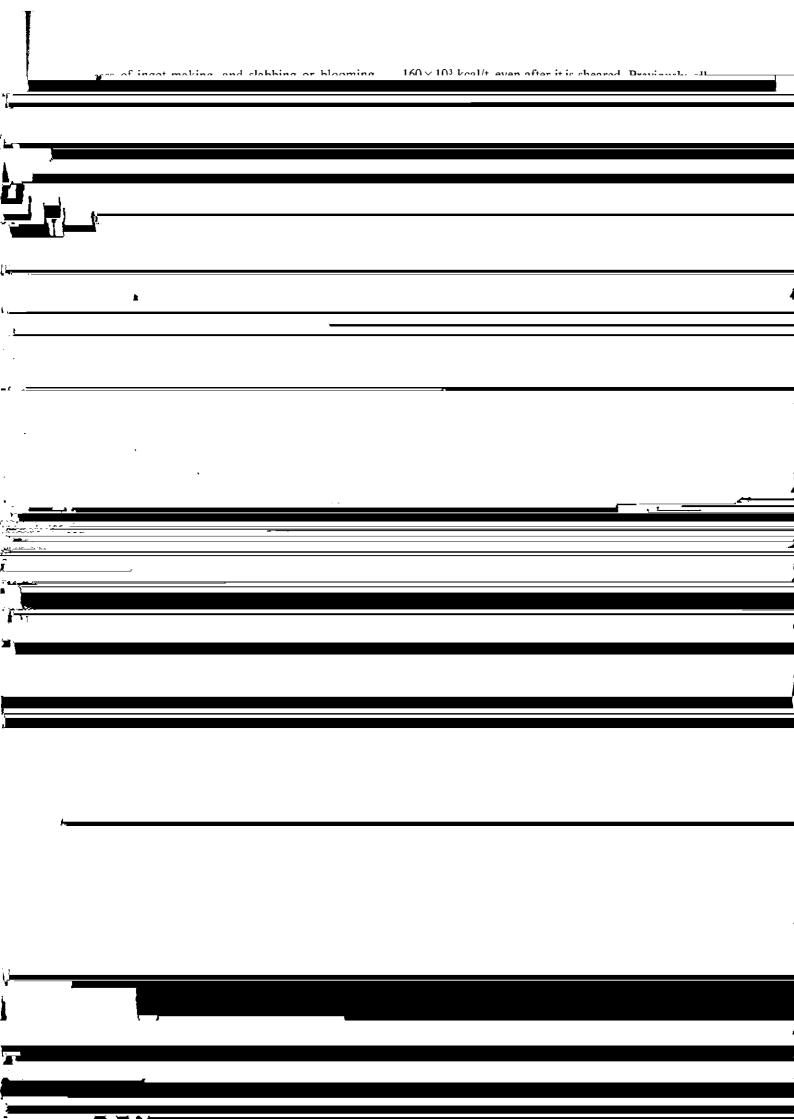


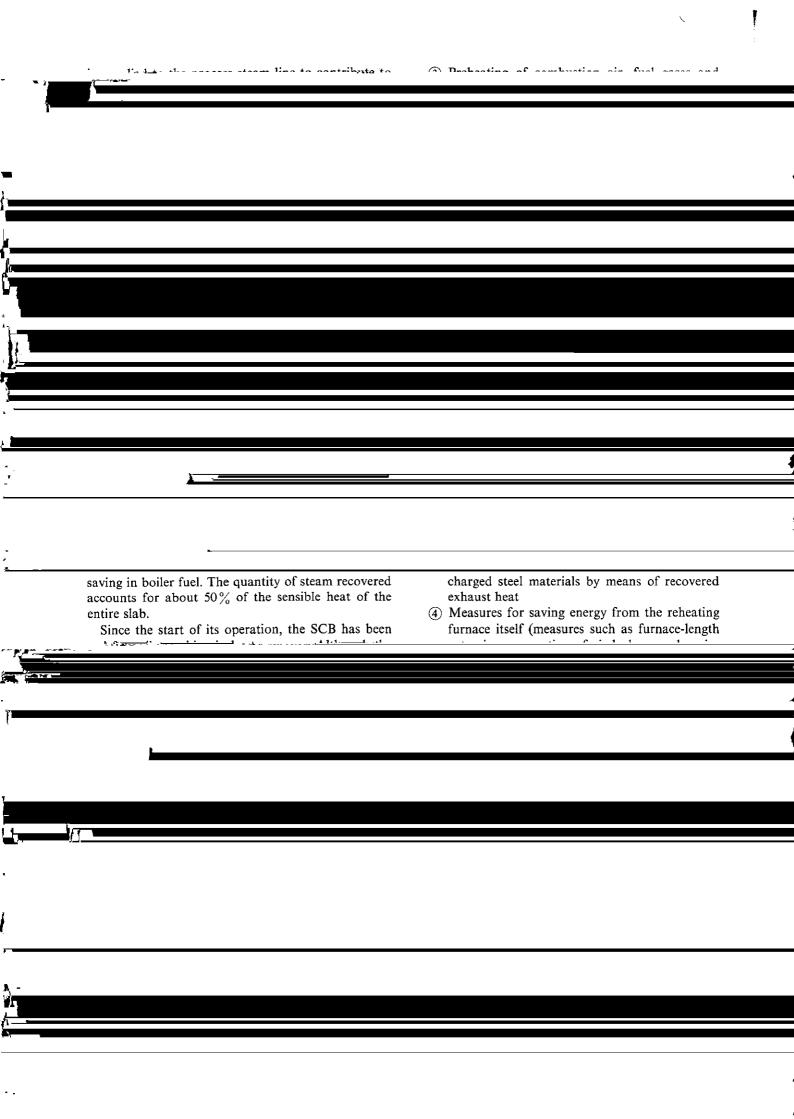




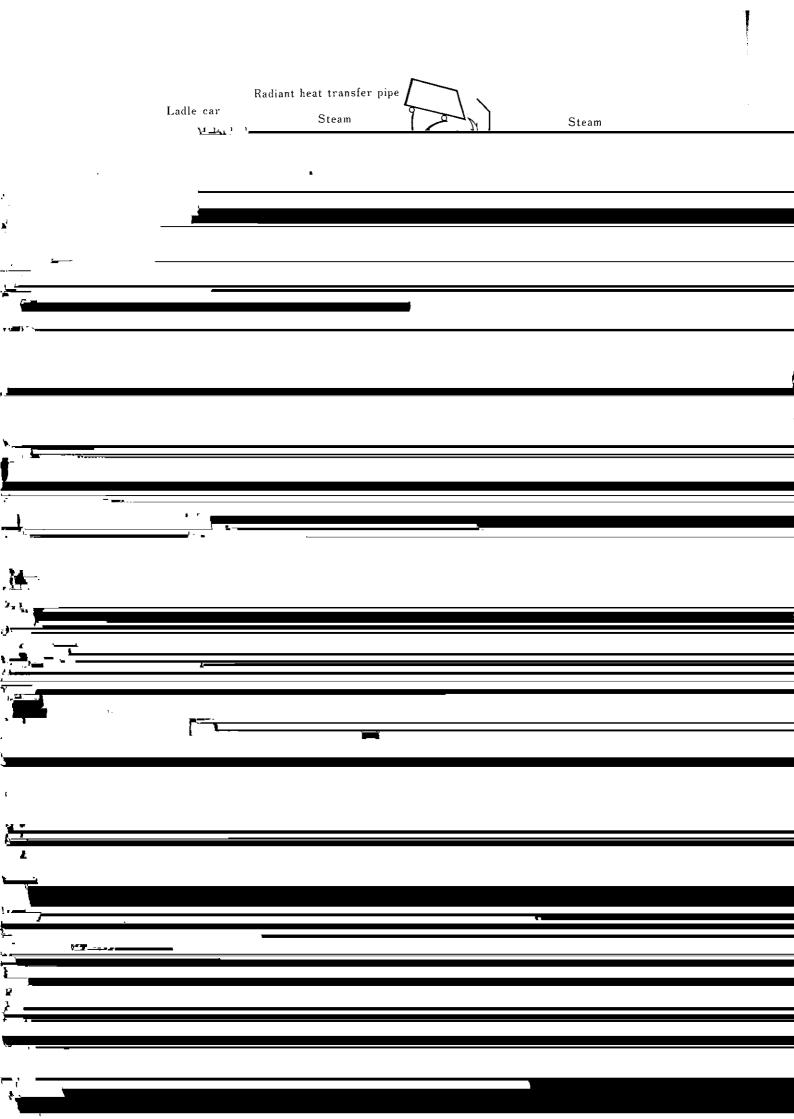












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