

SSAB

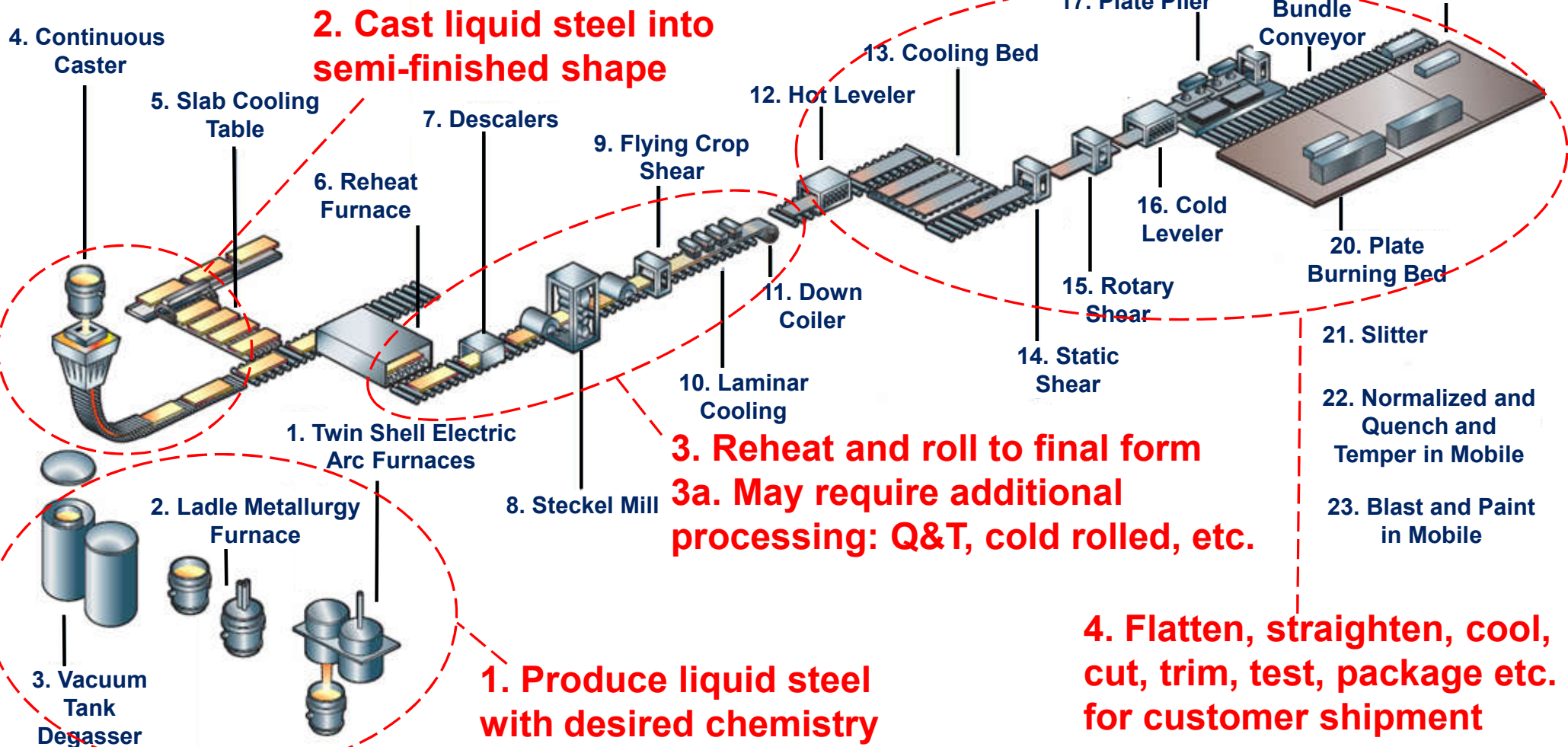


Steelmaking and Bridge Plate Capabilities
MN DOT - ACEC | NSBA Steel Bridge Forum
Oct. 26, 2021 – David Stoddard, SSAB Americas

Outline

- ▶ Introduction to Steel Production
 - Comparison between Integrated and Electric Arc Furnace Mills
- ▶ American Plate and Structural Steel Mills
- ▶ Determination of Bridge Plate Capabilities
 - SSAB Americas Bridge Plate Capabilities
- ▶ From Inquiry to Shipment – How a Bridge Plate Order Happens

Basic Steps in Steel Production



4. Continuous Caster

5. Slab Cooling Table

2. Cast liquid steel into semi-finished shape

6. Reheat Furnace

7. Descalers

9. Flying Crop Shear

12. Hot Leveler

13. Cooling Bed

17. Plate Piler

18. Plate Bundle Conveyor

19. Stack Cooled Plate

16. Cold Leveler

15. Rotary Shear

20. Plate Burning Bed

11. Down Coiler

14. Static Shear

21. Slitter

10. Laminar Cooling

3. Reheat and roll to final form
3a. May require additional processing: Q&T, cold rolled, etc.

22. Normalized and Quench and Temper in Mobile

23. Blast and Paint in Mobile

1. Twin Shell Electric Arc Furnaces

8. Steckel Mill

2. Ladle Metallurgy Furnace

1. Produce liquid steel with desired chemistry

3. Vacuum Tank Degasser

4. Flatten, straighten, cool, cut, trim, test, package etc. for customer shipment

Blast Furnace Process – Convert iron ore into pig iron



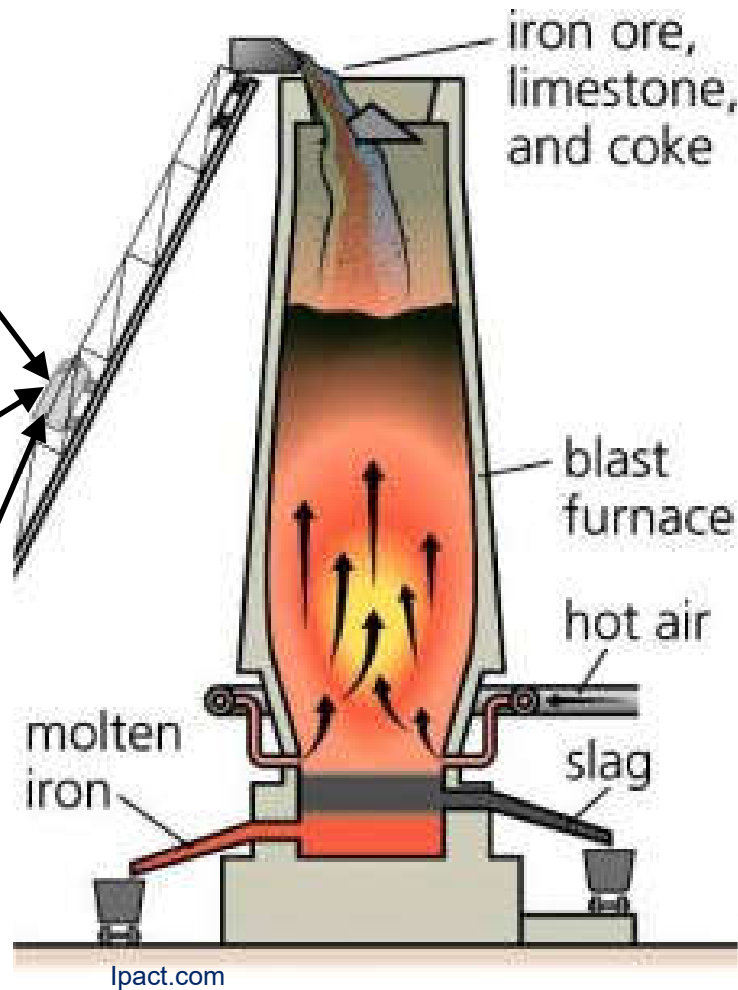
Iron ore pellets



Limestone

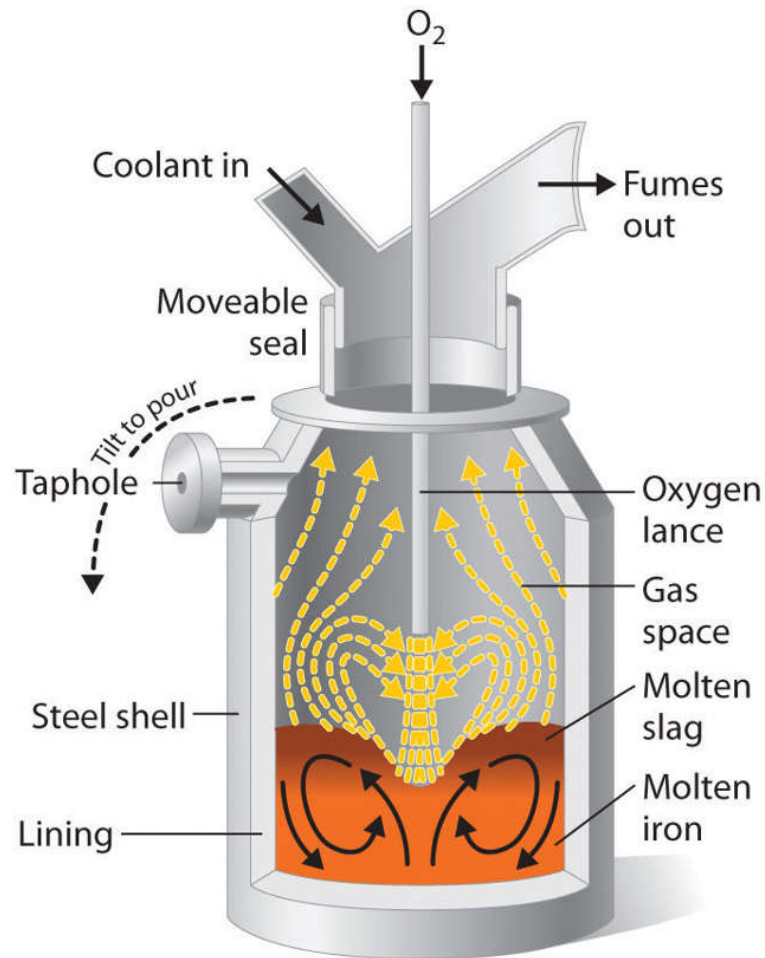


Coke (C)



Pig Iron 5% C
Most Steel < 0.4% C)

Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) – Convert pig iron into steel



Refine liquid pig iron (5% C) into steel (0.02 – 0.40% C) using O_2 to remove carbon:

- $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$
- $C + \frac{1}{2} O_2 \rightarrow CO$

Also add steel scrap (25%), Flux (Lime) and Alloys

- **BF-BOF steelmaking accounts for 5.5% of world CO_2 emissions**
- **Cement production accounts for 5 – 7%**
- **SSAB - HYBRIT (2026) use C free electricity and H to reduce iron ore to steel**

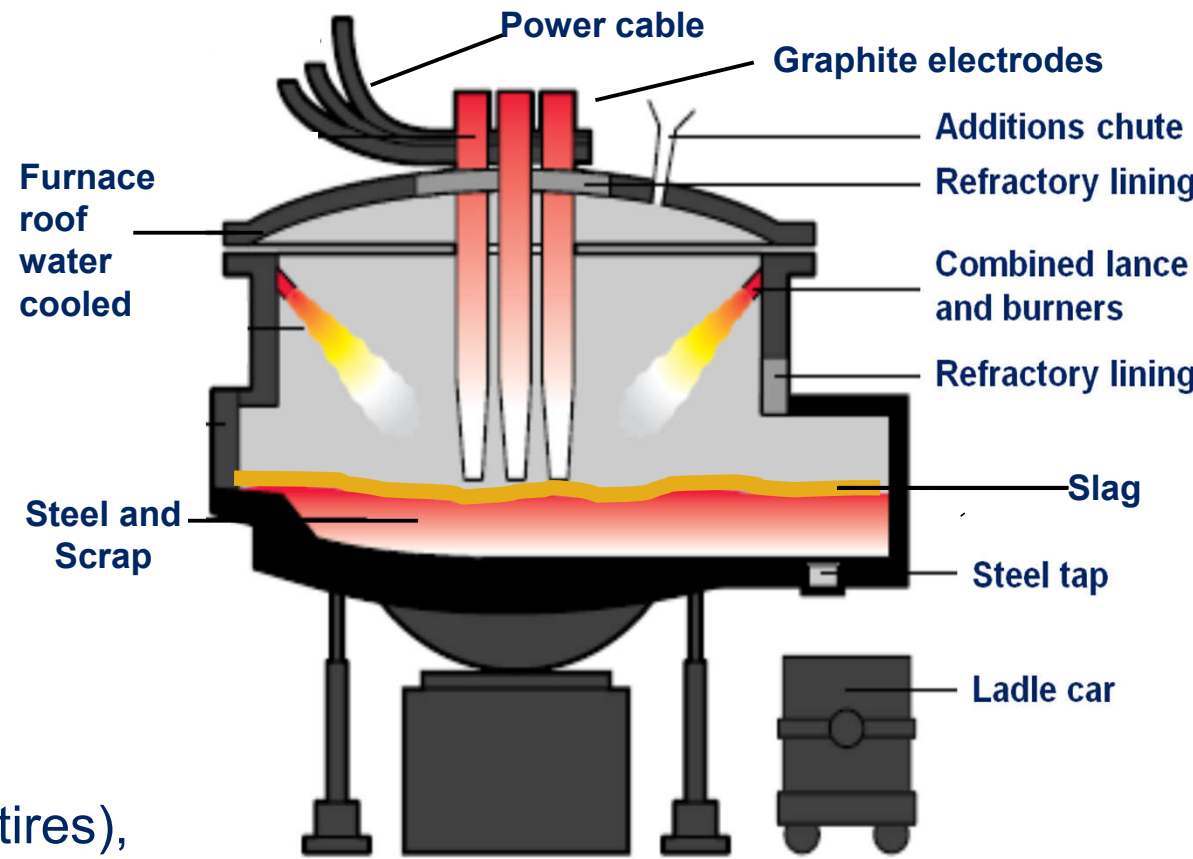
Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) – Melt steel scrap to liquid



EAF Charge Based on Density and Residual Element Content

	Cu	Cr	Ni	Mo
Pig Iron	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01
Shredded	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.02
#1, #2 Heavy	0.40	0.13	0.13	0.03
Turnings	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.11

Other Inputs: Carbon (recycled tires), Lime, **Electricity (focus on C free)**



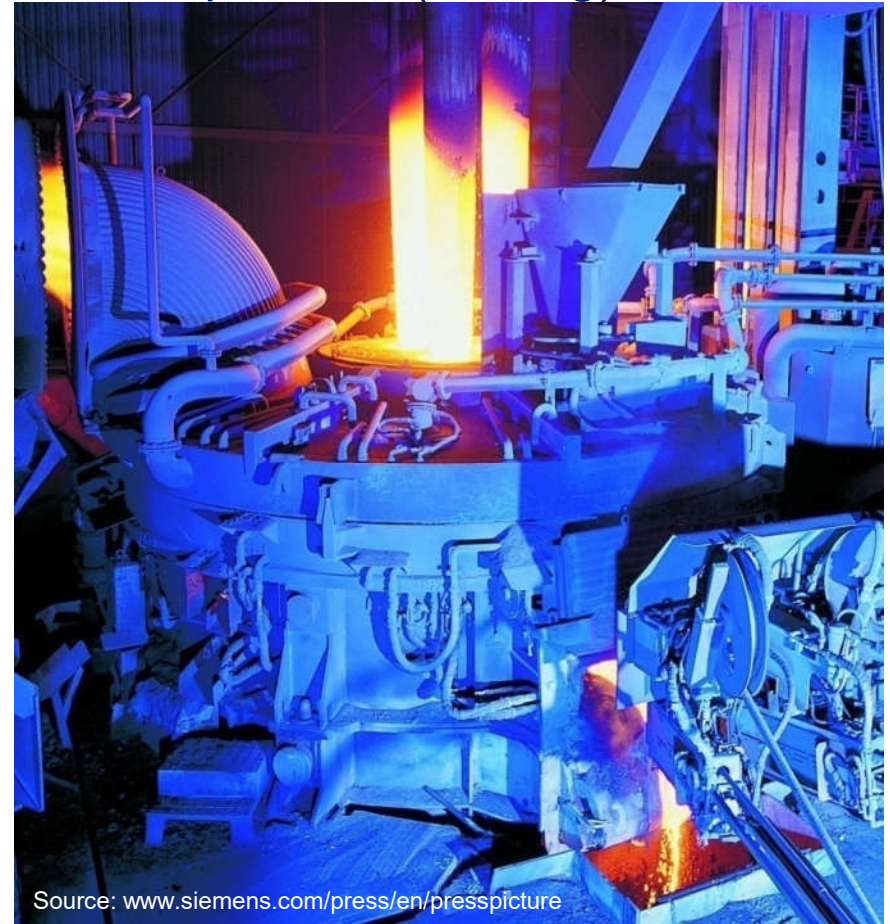
Electric Arc Furnace

Scrap Bucket Charging



Source: www.cascadesteel.com/manufacturing_process.aspx

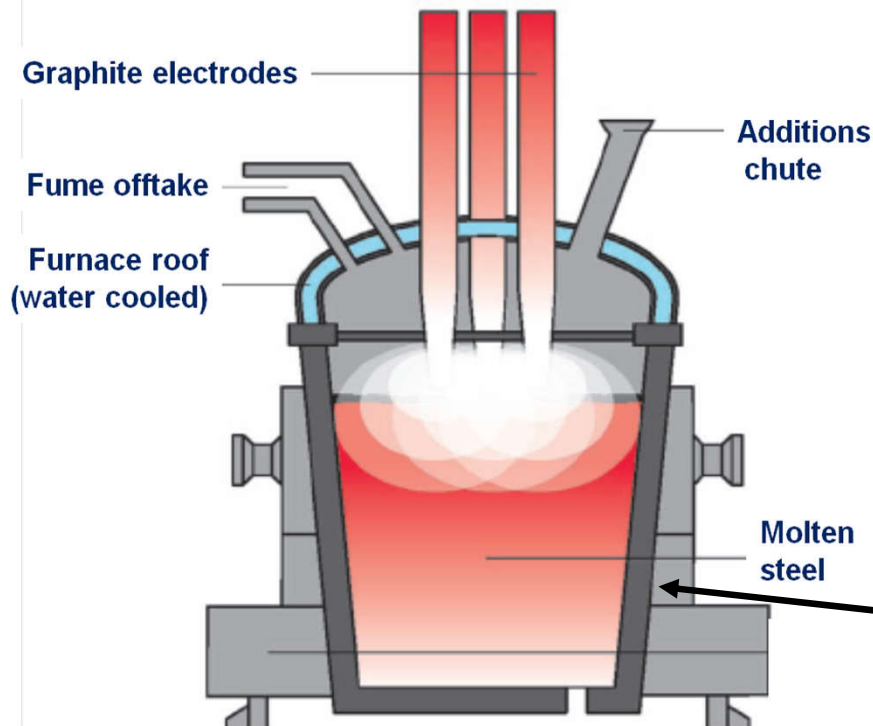
In Operation (Melting)



Source: www.siemens.com/press/en/presspicture

Steel refining to obtain final composition

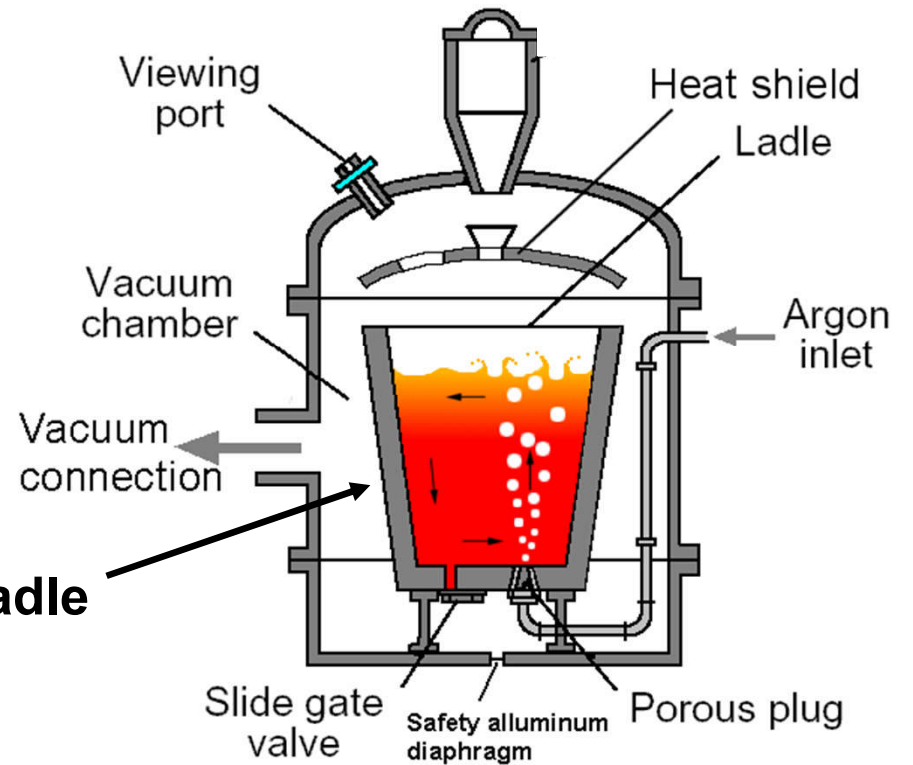
Ladle Metallurgy Furnace



Make alloy additions and remove sulfur to obtain final chemistry

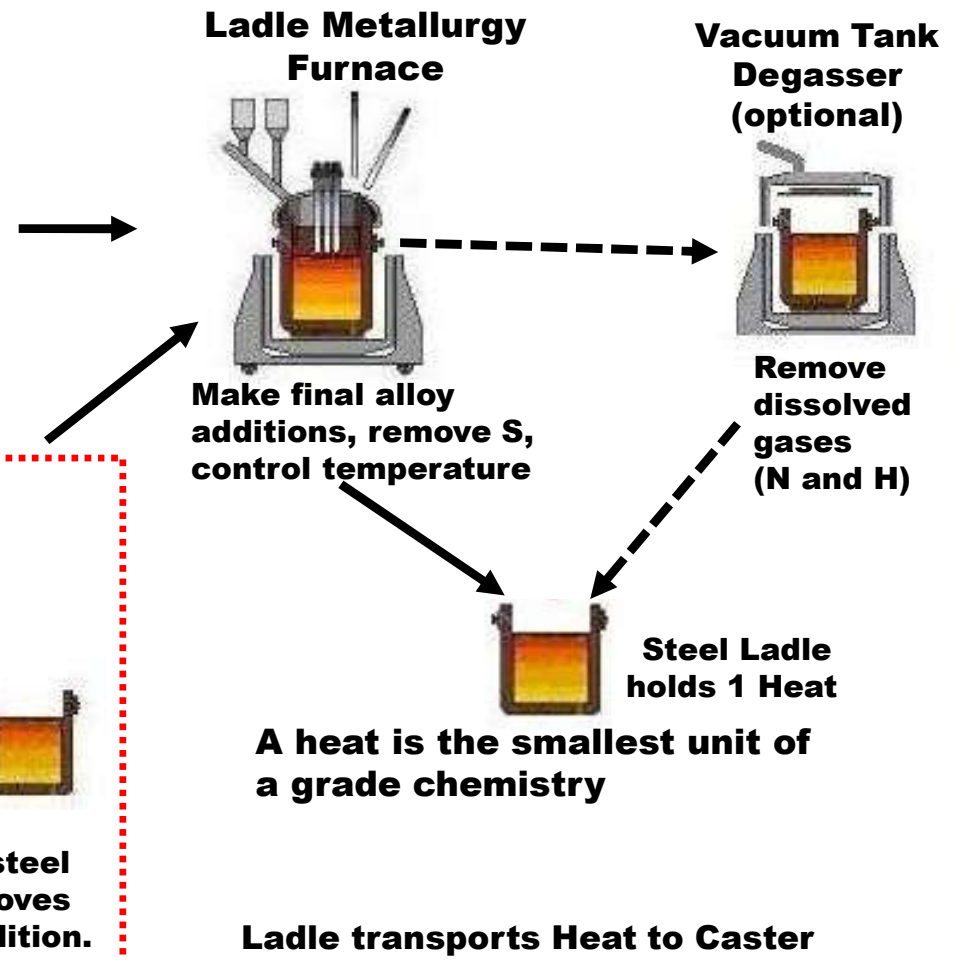
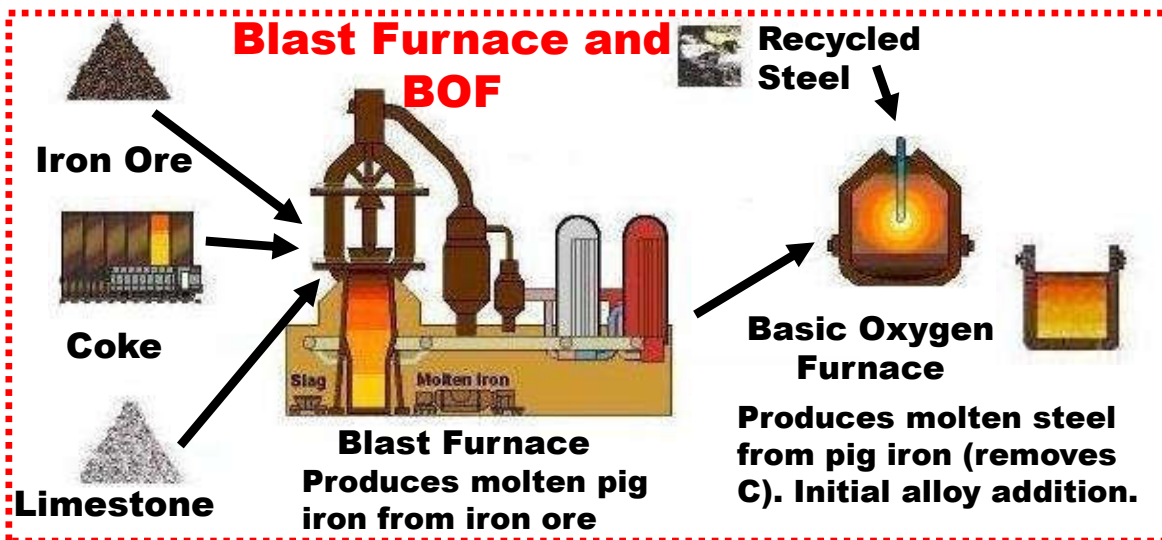
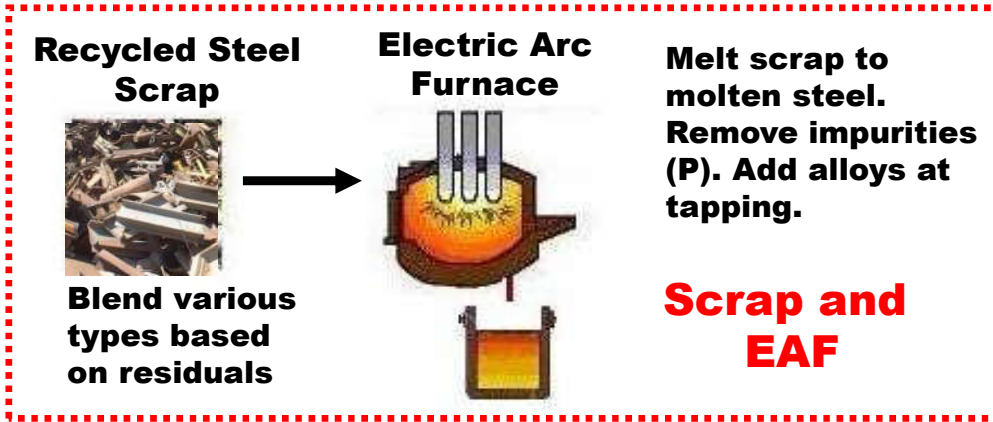
Source: www.coruseducation.com

Vacuum Tank Degasser

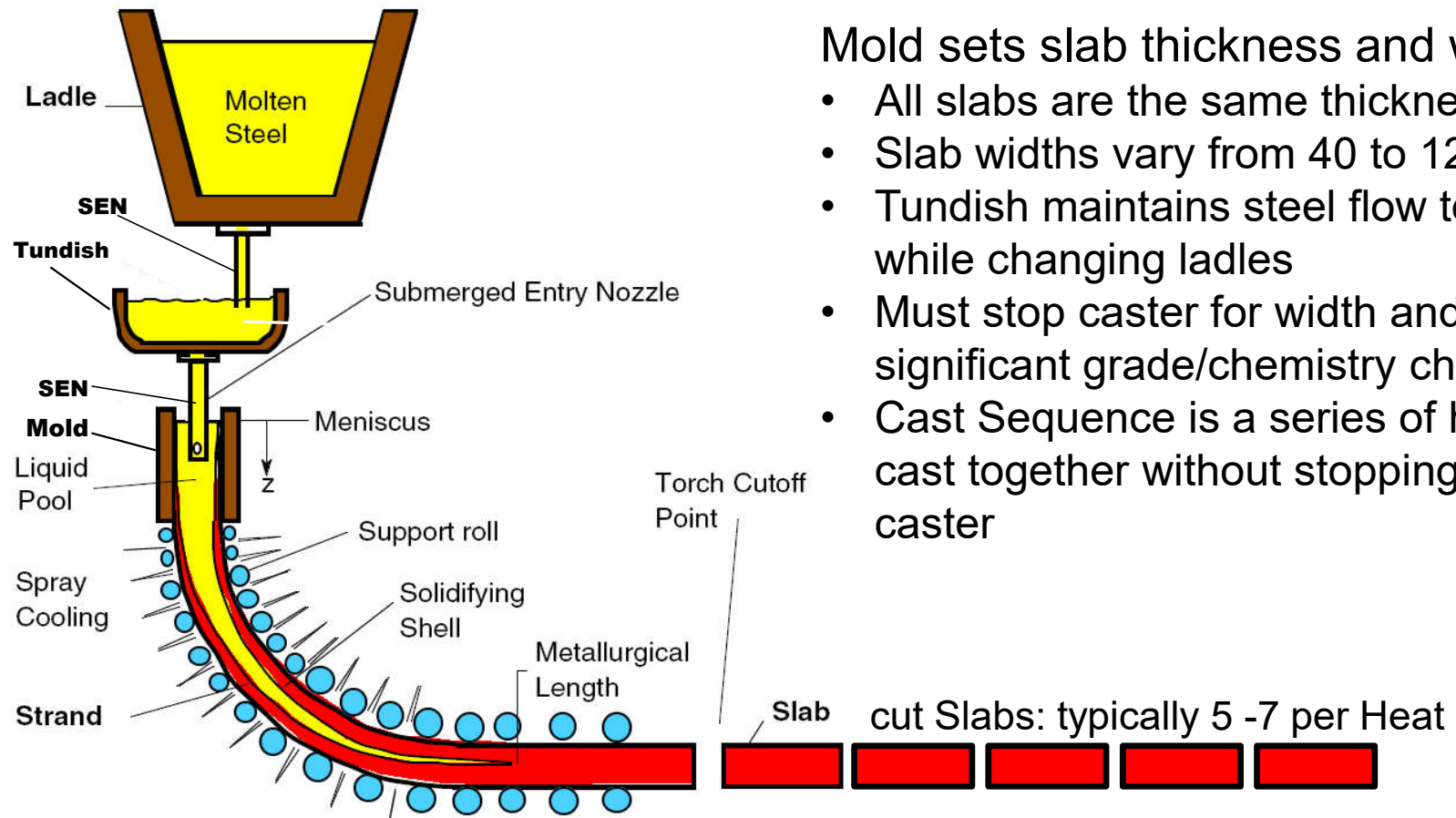


Remove Hydrogen and control nitrogen

Comparison of Steelmaking Routes



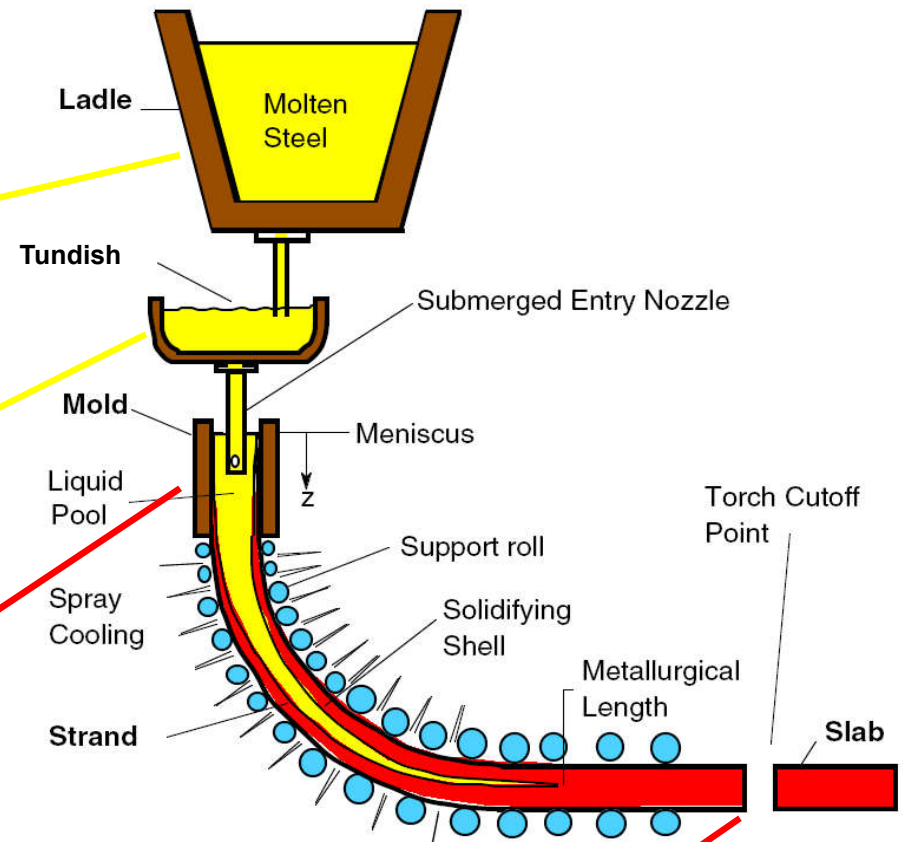
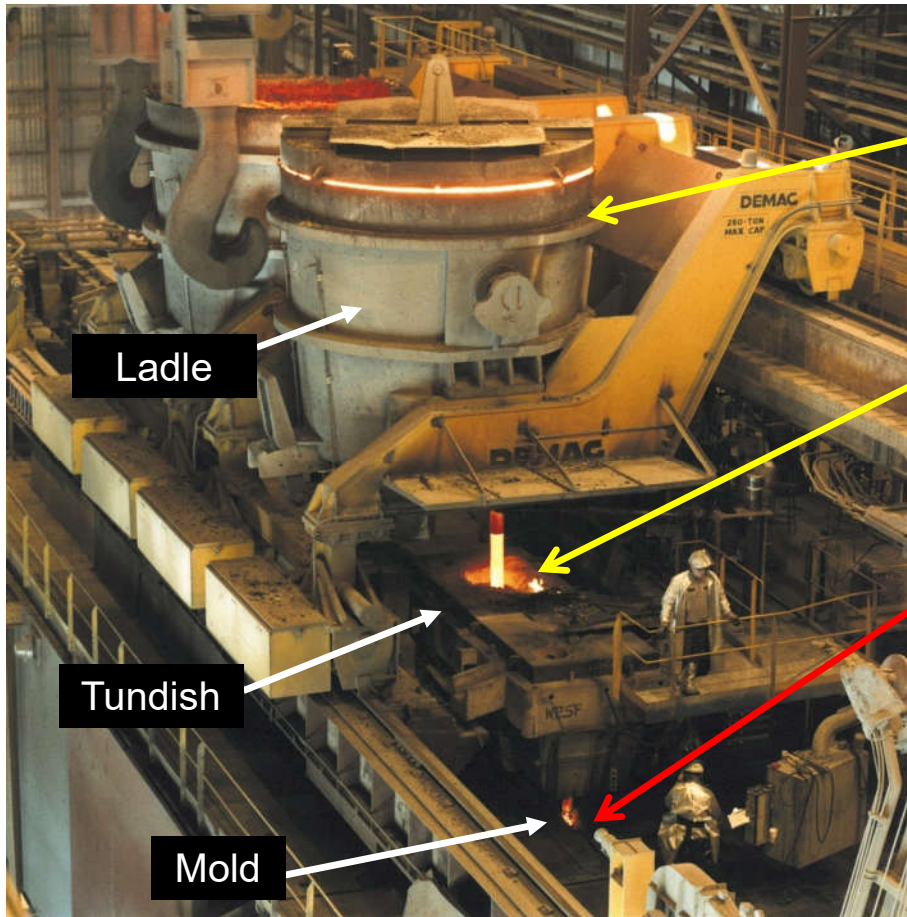
Continuous Casting - Molten Heats are cast into solid steel slabs



- Mold sets slab thickness and width:
- All slabs are the same thickness
 - Slab widths vary from 40 to 124 in.
 - Tundish maintains steel flow to mold while changing ladles
 - Must stop caster for width and significant grade/chemistry changes
 - Cast Sequence is a series of heats cast together without stopping the caster

B. G. Thomas, Encyclopedia of Advanced Materials, Vol. 2, 2001, p. 8

Continuous Slab Casting



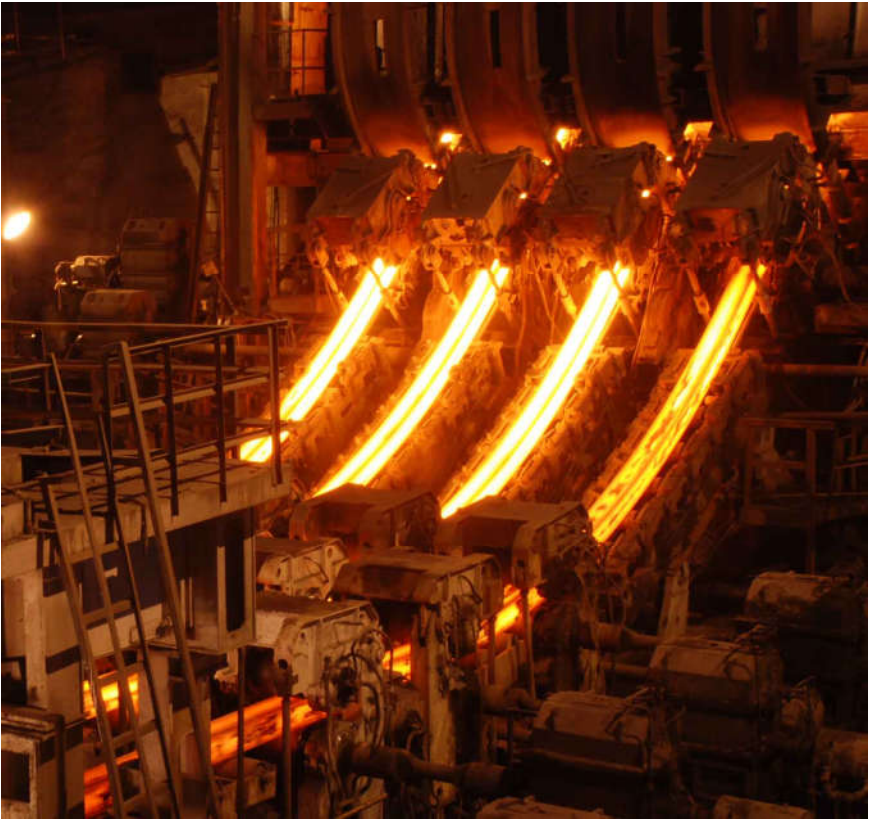
B. G. Thomas, *Encyclopedia of Advanced Materials*, Vol. 2, 2001, p. 8

Other Steel Casting - Near Net Shape Casting of Beam Blanks



Primetals Technologies (primetals.com)

Other Steel Casting – Blooms and Billets

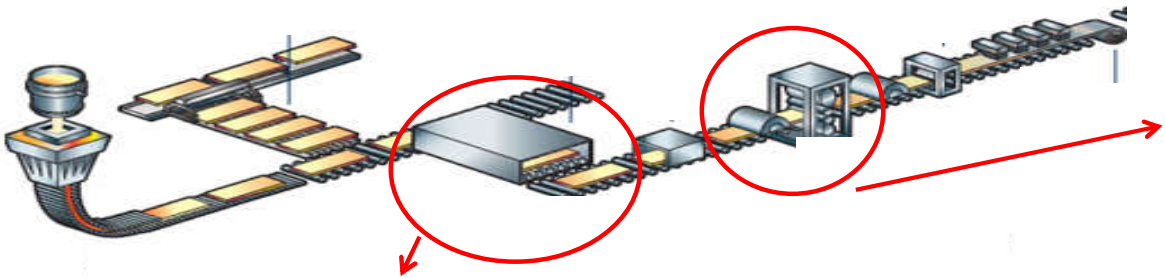


vizagsteel.com



sms-group.com)

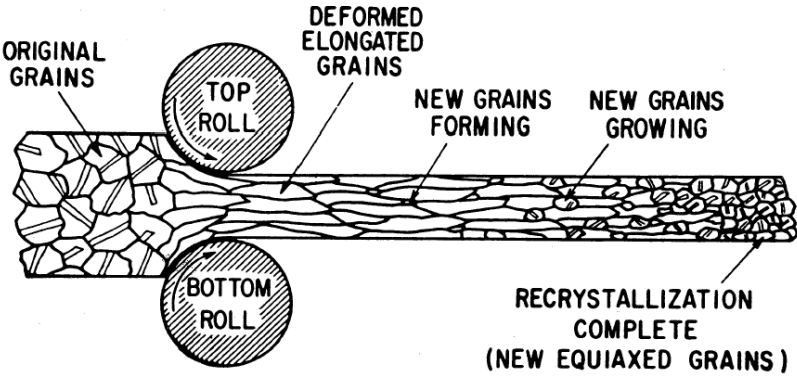
Reheating and Rolling



Rolling Mill: reduce the slab to the ordered thickness and develop the specified properties during rolling and cooling



Reheat Furnace: heat slab to proper rolling temperature 2100 – 2350°F



Rolling slabs into plates

Schematic of **single stand reversing rolling mill**

reduction of 6" slab to as-rolled 3" plate

In this example a 36 ft. slab would be rolled into a 72 ft. plate. At the thinner gauges much longer plates would be rolled from the same slab, which would take additional rolling passes:

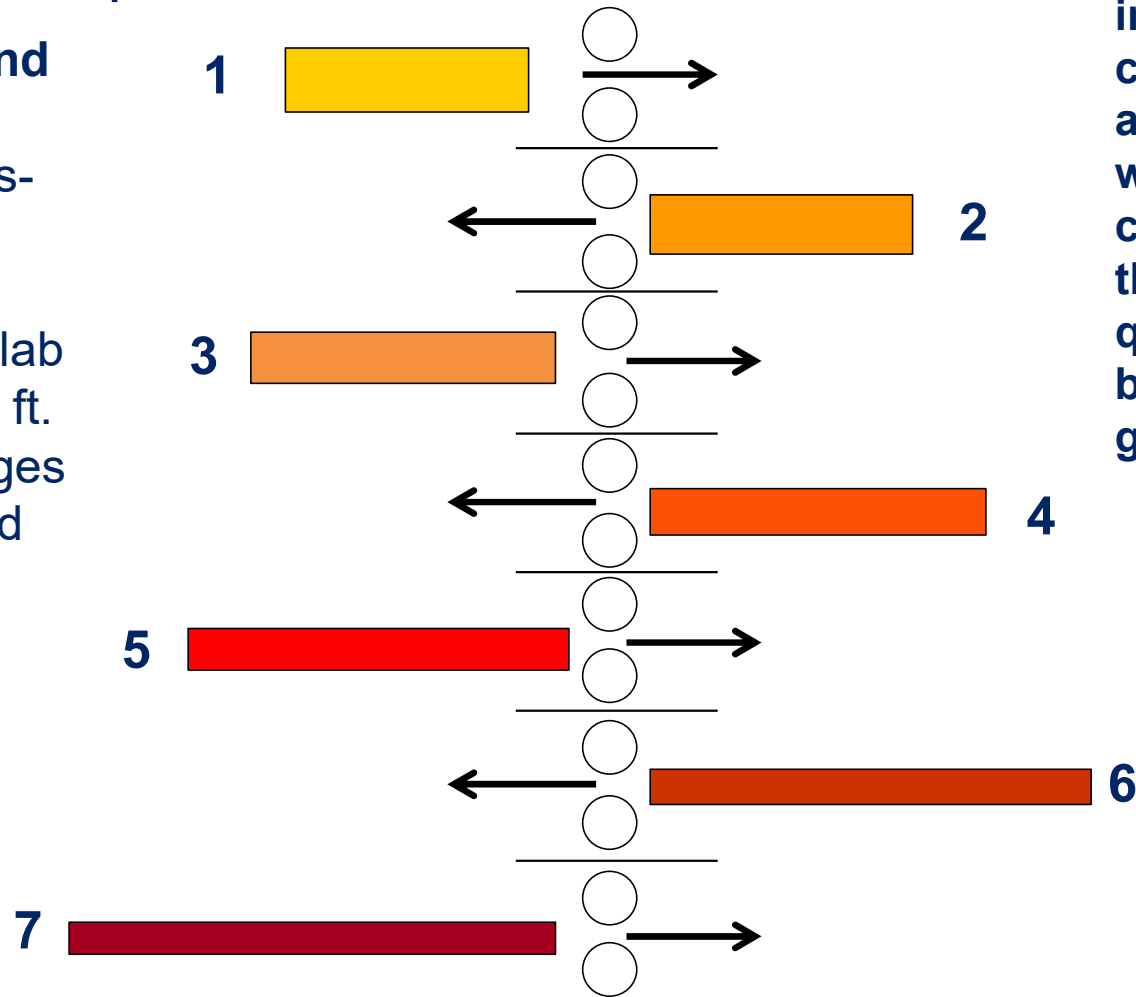
2" – 108 ft.

1" – 216 ft.

1/2" – 432 ft.

1/4" - 864 ft.

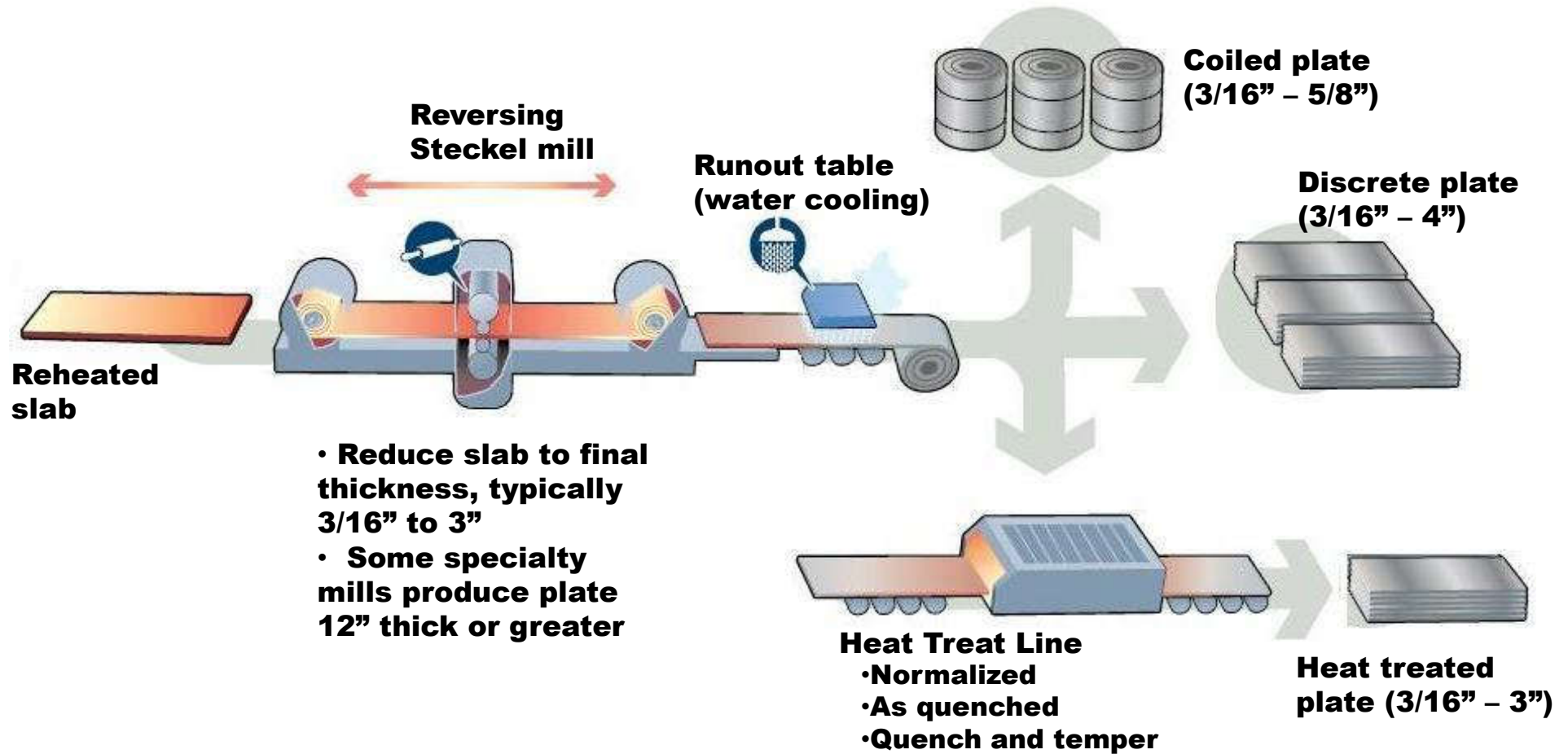
3/16" - 1152 ft.



Note: an individual slab can be rolled to any thickness within the mills capability and is the smallest quantity that can be rolled to a given gauge

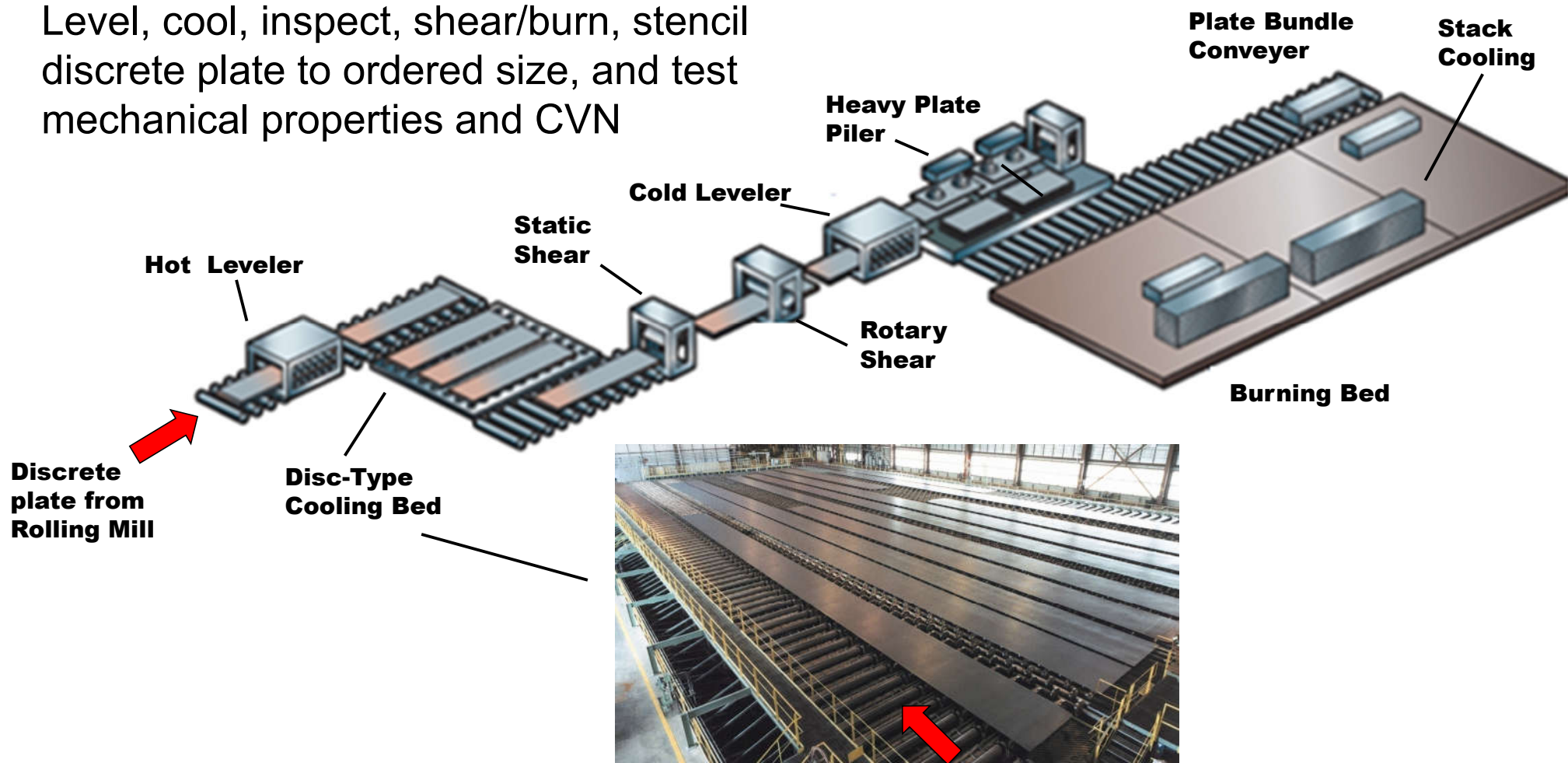
Plate Hot Rolling Mill

Reduce the 6 - 10 in. slab to the ordered thickness, develop required properties

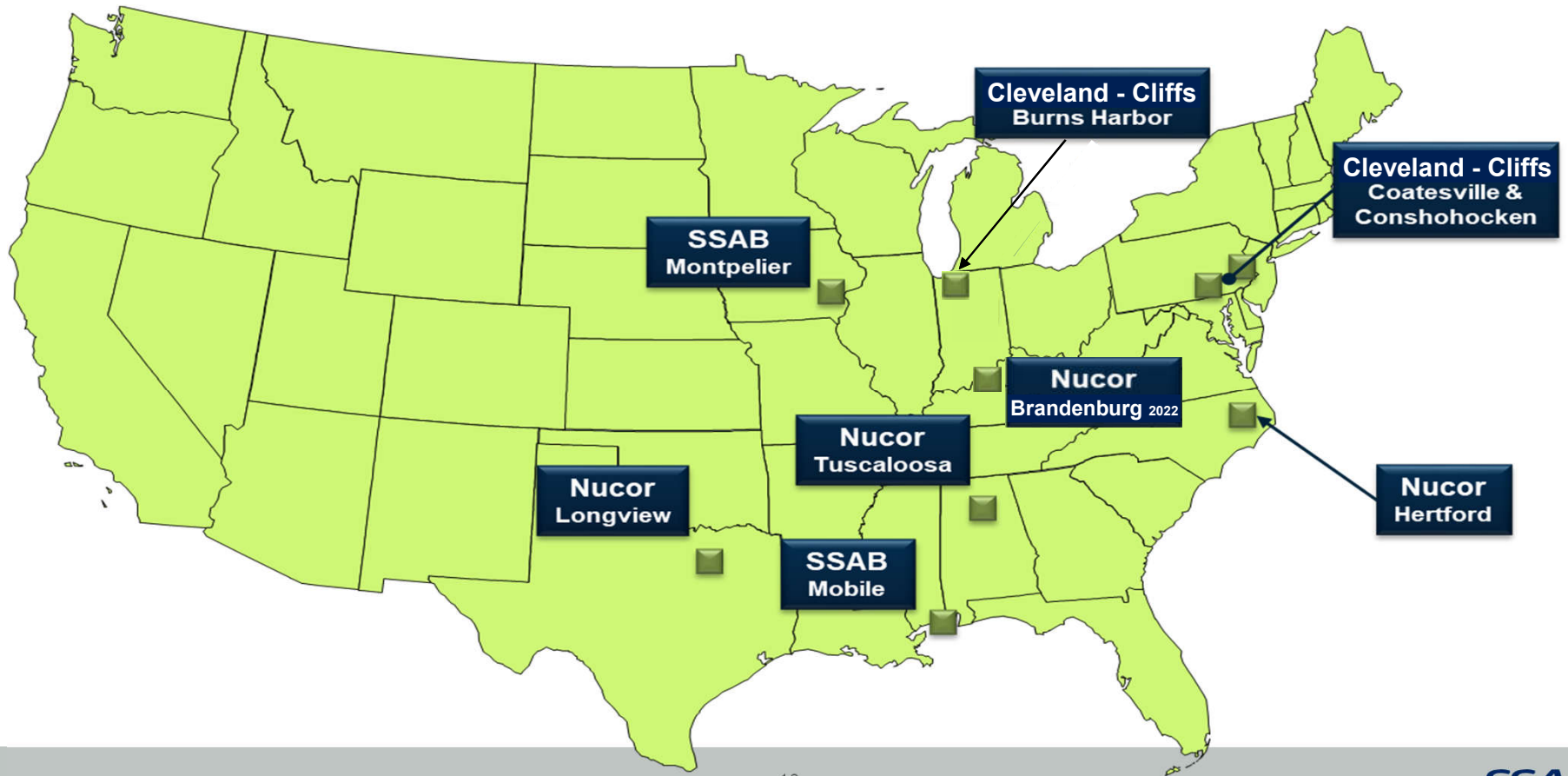


Finishing and Shipping

Level, cool, inspect, shear/burn, stencil discrete plate to ordered size, and test mechanical properties and CVN



Structural Plate Availability



Structural Shape Availability



SSAB – Americas Plate Production Mills

- ▶ Scrap-based Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)
- ▶ Capacity of 1.25 million tons
- ▶ Capable of casting slabs from 60-120/123” wide for immediate in-line rolling into discrete plate
- ▶ Steel scrap can be converted to finished plate in a matter of hours



Montpelier, IA (1997)



Mobile, AL (2001)

Determination of Plate Dimensional Capabilities

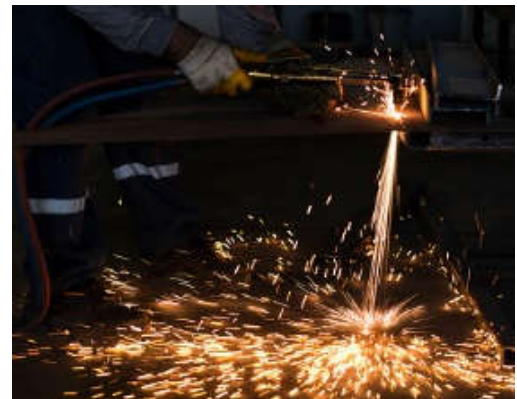
Physical mill limitations

- ▶ Width range - set by caster and rolling mill
- ▶ Length – set by shipping bay length
- ▶ Weight – set by shipping crane capacity
- ▶ Thickness – set by slab thickness and reduction ratio
 - Minimum of 2:1
- ▶ Heat treated plate may have additional dimensional / weight restrictions

Sampling and end cut loss

- ▶ If plate can be sheared inline – no sample loss
- ▶ Thicker plate must be torch cut off-line, lose 24” for 1 sample, 36” for 2 samples

Metallurgical limits to meet properties



SSAB ASTM A709 Bridge Plate Capabilities

A709-36, 50, 50W, HPS-50W

- ▶ 3/16 – 3” non-fracture critical
- ▶ 3/16 – 2” fracture critical (anticipate increasing thickness to 3”)
- ▶ Lengths up to 102 ft.
- ▶ Width: Montpelier 72” to 120”, Mobile 72” – 123”
- ▶ Max weight 73,000 lbs.

A709 HPS-70W

- ▶ 11/16 – 2” non-fracture critical & fracture critical
- ▶ Lengths up to 100 ft. (11/16 – 1.25”)
- ▶ Lengths up to 92 ft. (1.25” – 2.0”)

The Bill of Materials (BOM), Inquiry, and Quote

1. Bridge Fabricators rationalize the flanges, webs, splice plates, stiffeners, cross frames and other bridge components into B.O.M. to send to mills.
 - a. Fabricator adds width allowances for kerf and mill camber (3 – 4")
 - b. B.O.M. can vary by fabricator
2. Mill determines capability to produce (grade, thickness, length, etc.)
3. Mill rationalizes B.O.M into heats, slabs, and plates to be produced. This may be different than the original B.O.M. (Ex: offering 96" wide for 93" wide)

Example: Mill technical review of bridge inquiry

- ▶ Inquiry for A709-50T2 585 tons
- ▶ Rationalize inquired widths to “more producible” widths
- ▶ Determine percentage over inquired weight

item	pcs	width	gauge	ft	in	length	tons	Steel Mill's offered width	Steel Mill's offered width tons
1	12	74	0.625	90	8	1088	85.6	74	85.6
2	12	74	0.625	94	0	1128	88.7	74	88.7
3	24	74	0.625	64	4	772	121.5	74	121.5
4	2	98	0.75	90	8	1088	22.7	108	25.0
6	2	98	1	90	8	1088	30.2	108	33.3
7	6	90	1.75	94	0	1128	151.1	90	151.1
8	3	74	0.75	85	6	1026	24.2	74	24.2
9	3	74	0.75	43	0	516	12.2	74	12.2
10	3	74	1	85	6	1026	32.3	74	32.3
11	3	74	1	43	0	516	16.2	74	16.2

584.7 tons 590.1 tons

0.92% over weight

From Inquiry to Shipment – How a Bridge Order Happens

4. Sales develops pricing based on current market, consist of base price (A36) plus adders for grades, testing, dimensions, etc.
5. Offer for B.O.M. (rationalized) with pricing and current lead time summited to customer.
 - a. Lead time a function of market, current mill capacity, etc.
6. Customer accepts offer, becomes an order.

Inquiry to Shipment – How a Bridge Order Happens (cont'd)

7. Mill puts order into melting/casting schedule to maximize efficiency

- a. Based on chemistry. A709-50/50W have multiple chemistries depending on product thickness.
- b. Based on width. Caster has limited or no ability to change width on the fly. 120", 96", and 72" will all be cast at different times (sequences).



8. Mill puts order into rolling schedule to maximize efficiency.

- a. Based on thickness, grade and width.
- b. After rolling plates are cut to order, sampled and tested.



<https://www.bloombergquint.com/business>

Inquiry to Shipment – How a Bridge Order Happens (cont'd)

9. Plates are shipped to customer via rail or truck.
 - a. Rail more efficient, larger, longer loads.
 - b. Truck faster.



10. Aim: on time delivery (88%).
 - a. All orders delivered with in 4 weeks of aim.

Want to learn More?

- ▶ Mill Tours (post COVID)
- ▶ Steelmaking Seminars/Webinars
- ▶ Provide PDHs
- ▶ Contact:
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 - Tony Peterson
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