The HILT CRC is a 10-year program established in 2021 with industry, research organisation and government funding of \$200M cash + in-kind. ANU is a core partner.



ANU participates in 19 out of 40 projects in the HILT CRC (and leads 11 projects)

P1: Process technologies program

| RP1.004 Impact of Hydrogen DRI on Melting in an Electric Furnace | RP1.005 Hydrogen Ironmaking: Fluidised Bed H ₂ DRI with Australian Focus John Pye | RP1.008 Green Pyromet /Hydromet Beneficiation Pathways | RP1.010 Hybrid Hydrogen Direct and Plasma Reduction of Iron Ore Alireza Rahbari | RP1.012 Prevention of Sticking in H ₂ Fluidised DRI Production | RP1.013 Alumina Refineries' Next Generation Transition (ALUMINEXT) | Names of ANU project leaders indicated (where applicable) |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| P2: Cross c | utting technol | ogies program | 1 | | | |
| RP2.001 Green Hydrogen Supply Modelling | RP2.003 Green Heat for Industry | RP2.006 Hydrogen Supply within HILT Regional Hubs | RP2.008 Lost Production and Variability | RP2.009 / 2.017 High Temperature Thermal Energy Storage for Industrial Applications | RP2.014 Low-Cost Reliable Green Electricity Supply for Low- Carbon Heavy Industry | RP2.016 Physical and chemical properties of Australian ores |
| Joe Coventry | John Pye | | John Pye | Joe Coventry | Bin Lu | |

P3: Facilitating transformation program (Fiona Beck)

| RP3.004 | RP3.005 | RP3.006 | RP3.007 | RP3.008 |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Intermediate | Analysis of | Certification and | Unlocking | Policy Roadmap |
| Product Exports | Market, Cost and | Verification to | Investment in | for Australia's |
| for Australia-China | Locational Factors | Enable a | Energy | Heavy Industry |
| Green Steel | for Green Iron and | Successful LCT for | Infrastructure for | Low-Carbon |
| | Steel in Australia | Heavy Industry | Net Zero Industrial | Transition |
| Jorrit Gosens | Frank Jotzo | Emma Aisbett | Hubs | |

Hydrogen ironmaking

- Competitive green steel production is feasible without high-٠ grade ores
- Fluidised bed iron making is appealing compared to a shaft • furnace process because of saved pelletisation costs
- At a H₂ cost of 3.5 USD/kg, green steel is estimated to cost ٠ ~45-60% more than conventional steel



Renewable energy supply

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

Levelised cost of liquid steel (AUD/tLS)

Green hydrogen supply

- Continuous hydrogen supply is possible without significant cost penalty
- Optimal PV/wind infrastructure mix varies greatly by region
- Locational factors significantly influence the cost of hydrogen
- Hydrogen cost is projected to reduce significantly in future





Port Hedlar



LCOH results for 100% supply capacity factor (underground H₂ storage)

Integrated GIS and techno-economic assessment optimises infrastructure locations at each regional hub

Green heat supply and thermal storage

• Thermal energy storage is the most attractive storage option for heat supply in all locations



