Production of pellet feed from slimes

Production de pellet feed a partir de lamas

1. Introduction

In 2011, Samarco’s concentrator I produced $14.2 \times 10^6$ t of pellet feed and $9.9 \times 10^6$ t of reject fraction consisting of flotation tailings and the so-called plant slimes (desliming stage overflow).

Vieira and Peres (2010) developed a process route to beneficiate the tailings from the mechanical machine’s flotation circuit. With the implementation of this route, the plant slimes will represent 60% of the concentrator I metallic losses, strategically rendering the development of a route capable of recovering valuable species contained in this fraction.

Routes for the beneficiation of iron ores flotation tailings and slimes were investigated by Oliveira et al. (2006) and Rocha et al. (2010). The studies by Oliveira et al. (2006) were focused on the fraction <45 μm of Conceição concentrator (VALE) tailings thickener underflow. The major contaminating species were quartz in the size range >9 μm and kaolinite in the size range <9μm. The high contents
of aluminum and phosphorus in the fine size range rendered necessary the use of a desliming stage in hydrocyclones. The underflow of this stage was submitted to reverse cationic flotation. A rough economic estimate indicated capital expenditure of US$ 5 x 10^6 and annual return of US$ 7 x 10^6. Rocha et al. (2010), investigating the production of pellet feed from Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional - CSN - via column reverse cationic flotation, reached 80% of metallic recovery and silica content in the concentrate < 1%.

The motivation for the present investigation arose from previous smaller scale internal studies at Samarco (Castro, 2011) aiming at the production of pellet feed from the plant slimes with classification via sedimentation in a 4 L cell preceding quartz reverse cationic flotation. A decrease in the mineralogical phases bearing alumina, phosphorus, and loss on ignition was achieved in sedimentation, providing selectivity for the subsequent flotation stage.

2. Materials and methods

Sampling and sample preparation

The sample of itabirite ore was composed from increments collected in the global plant slimes pipe during six days, three of them destined for the production of blast furnace pellet feed and the remaining three destined for the production of direct reduction pellet feed.

Each increment (9 drums of 200 L) was deslimed (operation designated as microdesliming) to adequate the size distribution and chemical composition of the plant slimes for flotation. Microdesliming was performed in the drums; the product’s separation (overflow and underflow) being achieved according to the particles’ settling velocity. The technique, illustrated in Figure 1, was adapted from a beaker sedimentation method described by Luz and Lima (2001). The plant slimes were placed in 200 L drums reaching the volume of 132 L (50 cm of the total height “H”), dispersed by hand with the aid of a rod, and the pH was adjusted to 11, with an addition of NaOH (50% w/v). The original percentage of solids (4% to 6%) was kept. The drums were left to rest and after a pre-determined span of time, the supernatant was collected via a faucet at 8 cm of the total height “H”. Tap water was then added to the drums to complete the volume of 132 L, and the procedure was repeated twice.

The terminal velocity was determined using the Stokes equation. The calculated terminal velocity provides the time required for a particle of a certain size to migrate from the liquid surface (H = 50 cm) to the region below the faucet (H < 8 cm).

\[
V_t = \frac{d_p^2 g (\rho_p - \rho_f)}{18 \eta}
\]

where:
- \(V_t\) = particle terminal velocity (m.s\(^{-1}\));
- \(d_p\) = particle diameter (m);
- \(g\) = gravity acceleration (m.s\(^{-2}\));
- \(\rho_p\) = particle density (kg.m\(^{-3}\));
- \(\rho_f\) = fluid density (kg.m\(^{-3}\));
- \(\eta\) = fluid viscosity (N.s.m\(^{-2}\)) (\(\eta = 0.001\) N.s.m\(^{-2}\) for water at 20°C).

The following parameters were adopted for the calculation of the terminal velocity (\(V_t\)): \(d_p = 5\) μm (hematite, quartz and goethite), \(\rho_{\text{hematite}} = 5,300\) kg.m\(^{-3}\), \(\rho_{\text{quartz}} = 2,600\) kg.m\(^{-3}\), \(\rho_{\text{goethite}} = 3,800\) kg.m\(^{-3}\), \(\rho_f = 1,000\) kg.m\(^{-3}\), \(\eta = 0.001\) N.s.m\(^{-2}\).

The calculated terminal velocities for the particles of hematite, quartz, and goethite were: \(V_{t_{\text{hematite}}} = 21.0\) cm.h\(^{-1}\), \(V_{t_{\text{quartz}}} = 7.8\) cm.h\(^{-1}\), \(V_{t_{\text{goethite}}} = 13.7\) cm.h\(^{-1}\).

With the distance travelled by the particles being 42 cm (H = 50 cm to H = 8 cm), the span of time required for hematite particles larger than 5 μm to migrate to the drum region below the faucet is 2 hours.

The removal efficiency (RE) of each class of undue particles (\(d_i\)) of diameter smaller than or equal to the partition diameter (\(d_p\)) is given by equation (2), an infinite number of sedimentations being necessary for a complete separation of the particles with diameter smaller than or equal to \(d_i\).

\[
RE = 1 - \left[1 - \frac{S}{H} \left[1 - \left(\frac{d_i}{d_p}\right)^2\right]\right]^n
\]

where:
- \(S\) = distance travelled from the liquid surface to the faucet (m), \(H\) = liquid height (m), \(d_i\) = diameter of fines of the considered class (m), \(d_p\) = partition diameter (m), \(n\) = number of dilution/sedimentation cycles.

The microdesliming underflow fraction constituted the feed of the dispersion and flotation experiments and the microdesliming overflow was a reject product.
Flotation experiments

The experiments of quartz reverse cationic flotation were performed in a laboratory Wemco flotation machine. The iron oxide’s depressant was cassava starch, supplied by Amafil, gelatinized with sodium hydroxide. The quartz collectors used were etherdiamine TOMAH DA16-30 and ethermonoamine PA 14F-30, both supplied by Air Products.

Eighteen flotation experiments were performed (9 conditions in duplicate) for each proportion of etheramine used. The investigated etheramine proportions were: 100% etherdiamine, 75% etherdiamine + 25% ethermonoamine, 50% etherdiamine + 50% ethermonoamine, 100% ethermonoamine, and 75% ethermonoamine + 25% etherdiamine. The dosages and pH values selected for the tests were: (i) cassava starch: 750 g/t, 1000 g/t, and 1250 g/t; (ii) etheramines: 150 g/t, 300 g/t, and 450 g/t; (iii) pH:10.5, 11.0, and11.5.

The analyzed response variables were: silica content and iron recovery in the concentrate.

3. Results and discussion

Drum microdesliming

Microdesliming in drum was an efficient size classification method. The chemical composition, density, blaine surface area (BSA) of the microdesliming feed and products are presented in Table 1 and the respective size distribution curves are illustrated in Figure 2.

The difference between the BSA of the microdesliming feed and products, and also the differences among the size distribution curves, especially in the fractions below 10 μm, validate the efficiency of this classification method.

Figure 3 illustrates images of the drum desliming products. The yellow ocher color and the high LOI content in the overflow indicate the significant presence of iron hydroxides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Fe %</th>
<th>SiO₂ %</th>
<th>Al₂O₃ %</th>
<th>P %</th>
<th>LOI %</th>
<th>Dens. (g/cm³)</th>
<th>BSA (cm²/g)</th>
<th>Weight (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>49.65</td>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>3,947</td>
<td>10,303</td>
<td>367.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underflow</td>
<td>52.90</td>
<td>19.11</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>4,203</td>
<td>4,987</td>
<td>180.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overflow</td>
<td>43.77</td>
<td>21.22</td>
<td>6.02</td>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>3,633</td>
<td>13,830</td>
<td>187.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1
Chemical and physical analyses and weight of feed and products of drum microdesliming.

Figure 2
Size distribution of feed and products of drum microdesliming.

Figure 3
Products of the drum desliming.
Flotation experiments

The results are presented as graphs in which the arithmetic mean of values of silica content in the concentrate are plotted for the selected five proportions of etheramines, shown in Figure 4. The curves indicate similar trends. The most efficient condition for silica removal was #5 and conditions #6 and #9 were the least effective.

The collectors, ethylenediamine and ethylenmonoamine, when dosed individually, yielded the lowest average silica grades in the concentrate, 1.21% and 1.20%, respectively.

Figure 5 shows arithmetic mean values of the metallic recovery for the selected five proportions of ether amines. Similar trends for the 9 test conditions were again observed.

The proportion 100% ethylenediamine yielded the highest metallic recoveries for 6 tested conditions (#1, #3, #4, #5, #7, and #8). The proportion 75% ethylenmonoamine + 25% ethylenediamine yielded the highest metallic recoveries for 2 tested conditions (#6, and #9) and the proportion 100% ethylenmonoamine yielded the highest metallic recoveries for only 1 tested condition (#2).

4. Conclusions

The drum size classification is an effective microdesliming method, as revealed by the features: differences in color, size distribution, and blaine surface area between feed and products. Preferential partitions of iron to the underflow and of clay minerals, bearing aluminum and phosphorus are also relevant aspects.
The laboratory scale flotation of the microdesliming underflow was selective. The best flotation condition was cassava starch dosage 1,250 g/t, etherdiamine individually dosed at 450 g/t, and pH 10.5, yielding mean arithmetic values of 1.21% for silica content in the concentrate and 50.19% for the metallic recovery.

5. References


Artigo recebido em 04 de janeiro de 2013. Aprovado em 05 de abril de 2013.