



Rem: Revista Escola de Minas

ISSN: 0370-4467

editor@rem.com.br

Escola de Minas

Brasil

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Rem: Revista Escola de Minas, vol. 66, núm. 3, julio-septiembre, 2013, pp. 391-395

Escola de Minas

Ouro Preto, Brasil

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Production of pellet feed from slimes

Produção de pellet feed a partir de lamas

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Resumo

A recuperação de minerais portadores de ferro, a partir de rejeitos de beneficiamento de minérios de ferro, representa um desafio quanto à sustentabilidade do estágio preliminar da siderurgia. Essa investigação abordou a produção de concentrado de minério de ferro dentro das especificações de *pellet feed* da Samarco, a partir de amostra representativa do *overflow* dos ciclones deslamadores (101,6mm, 4") do concentrador I da Samarco. Os ensaios incluíram estágios de microdeslamagem e flotação. O método de microdeslamagem desenvolvido mostrou-se eficiente e o concentrado produzido por flotação catiônica reversa apresentou teor de sílica compatível com o exigido para *pellet feed*.

Palavras-chave: Minérios de ferro, flotação de lamas, microdeslamagem.

Abstract

The recovery of iron bearing minerals from the reject products of the beneficiation of iron ores is a challenge concerning the sustainability of the preliminary stage of iron and steel making. This investigation addressed the production of iron ore concentrate within the specifications of Samarco's pellet feed from a representative sample of the concentrator I desliming cyclone's (101.6 mm, 4") overflow. The experiments included stages of microdesliming and flotation. The developed microdesliming method was efficient and the concentrate produced via cationic reverse flotation presented silica content compatible with pellet feed requirements.

Keywords: Iron ores, slimes flotation, microdesliming.

1. Introduction

In 2011, Samarco's concentrator I produced 14.2×10^6 t of pellet feed and 9.9×10^6 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 $<45 \mu\text{m}$ of Conceição concentrator (VALE) tailings thickener underflow. The major contaminating species were quartz in the size range $>9 \mu\text{m}$ and kaolinite in the size range $<9 \mu\text{m}$. 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\$ 5×10^6 and annual return of US\$ 7×10^6 . Rocha et al. (2010), investigating the

concentration of slimes 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.

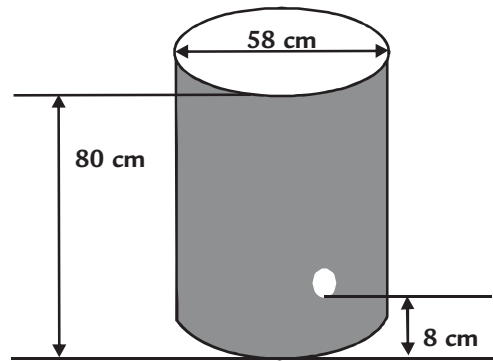


Figure 1
Illustration of the microdesliming drum indicating dimensions and height of the faucet for overflow discharge.

The terminal velocity was determined using the Stokes equation. The cal-

culated terminal velocity provides the time required for a particle of a certain size to

$$V_t = \frac{d_p^2 g (\rho_p - \rho_L)}{18\eta} \quad (1)$$

where:

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

The following parameters were adopted for the calculation of the terminal velocity (V_t): $d_p = 5 \mu\text{m}$ (hematite, quartz

and goethite), $\rho_{\text{hematite}} = 5,300 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$, $\rho_{\text{quartz}} = 2,600 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$, $\rho_{\text{goethite}} = 3,800 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$, $\rho_L = 1,000 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$, $\eta = 0.001 \text{ N.s.m}^{-2}$.

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

With the distance travelled by the particles being 42 cm ($H = 50 \text{ cm}$ to $H = 8 \text{ cm}$), the span of time required for

migrate from the liquid surface ($H = 50 \text{ cm}$) to the region below the faucet ($H < 8 \text{ cm}$).

hematite particles larger than $5 \mu\text{m}$ 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 .

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

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 TOMAHDA16-30 and ethermonoamine PA 14F-30, both supplied by Air Products.

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. 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, and 11.5.

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

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

| Fraction | Fe % | SiO ₂ % | Al ₂ O ₃ % | P % | LOI % | Dens. (g/cm ³) | BSA (cm ² /g) | Weight (kg) |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Feed | 49.65 | 19.30 | 3.89 | 0.070 | 5.50 | 3,947 | 10,303 | 367.9 |
| Underflow | 52.90 | 19.11 | 1.88 | 0.053 | 3.09 | 4,203 | 4,987 | 180.9 |
| Overflow | 43.77 | 21.22 | 6.02 | 0.161 | 9.50 | 3,633 | 13,830 | 187.0 |

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

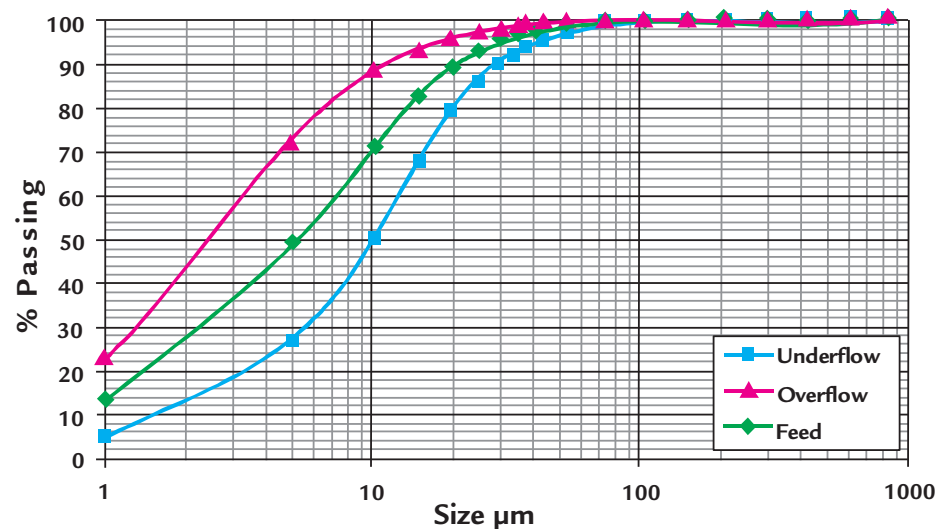


Figure 3
Products of the drum desliming.



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 ether amines, 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, etherdiamine and

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

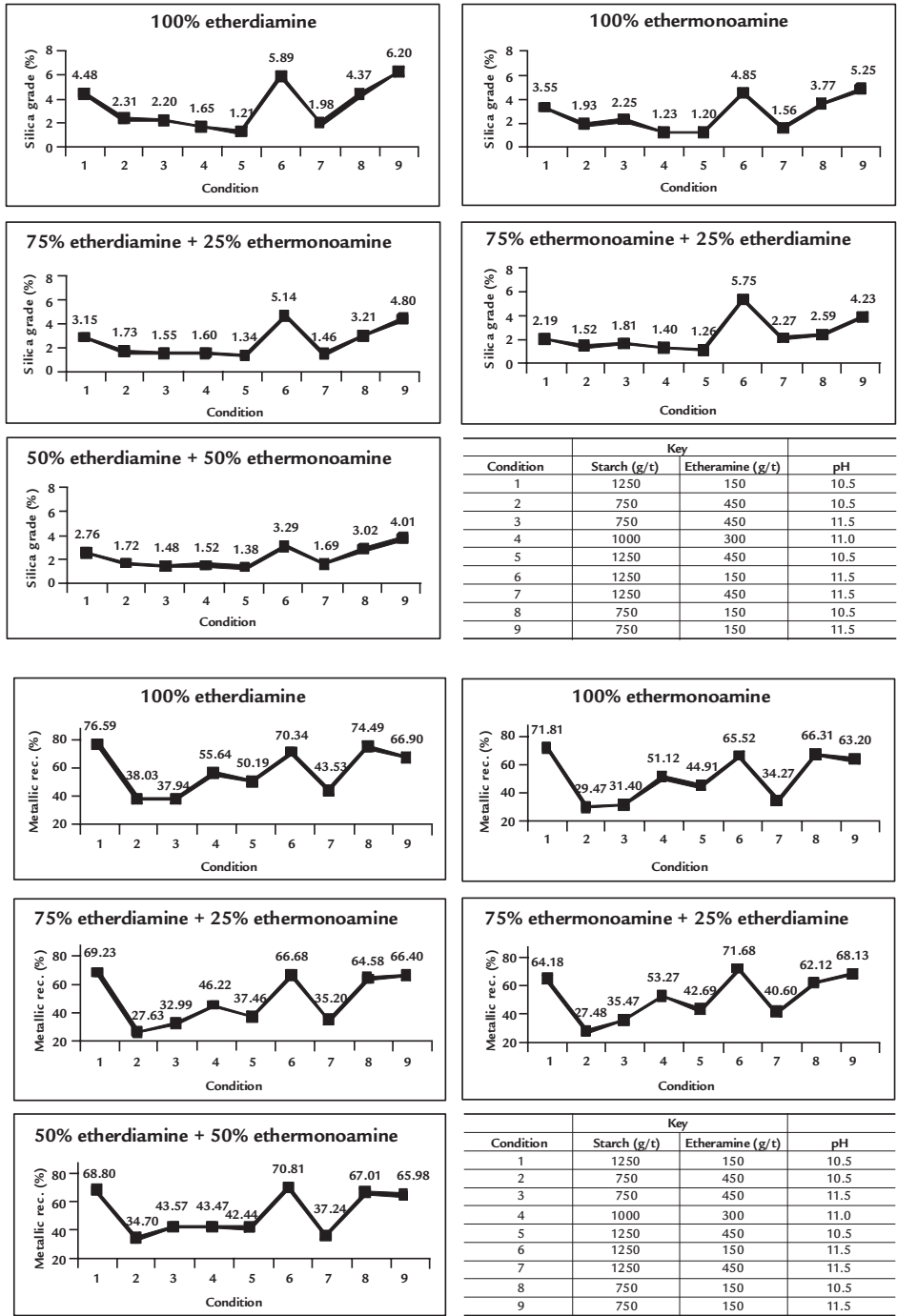


Figure 4
Silica content in the concentrate for different test conditions.

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.

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