

RECLaiming valuable METals from process residues through Hlsarna ironmaking (RECLAMET) - focus on pre-processing

EIT Raw Materials Upscaling project

Consortium : Tata Steel (coord.), CRM Group*, TU Delft, Nyrstar

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CRM agglomeration tools

Pelletising



30, 40, 100, 140 cm
discs with angle
adjustment

Mixing / granulation



5, 40, 400 litre
Eirich intensive
mixers
**used in Reclamet
project**



200 litre
horizontal
ploughshare
mixer

Mechanical tests



Crushing test



I-drum
drop tests
stickiness test



Compaction

Compaction presses
(for sludges and turnings/swarfs),
with recovery of oil/water fraction



3 t/h continuous
compactor for light
fraction of ASR, plastic
wastes, fluff



coming soon :
de-airing
extruder
(100 l/h)







Briquetting Press
30-40 kN/cm
50 - 450 kg/h



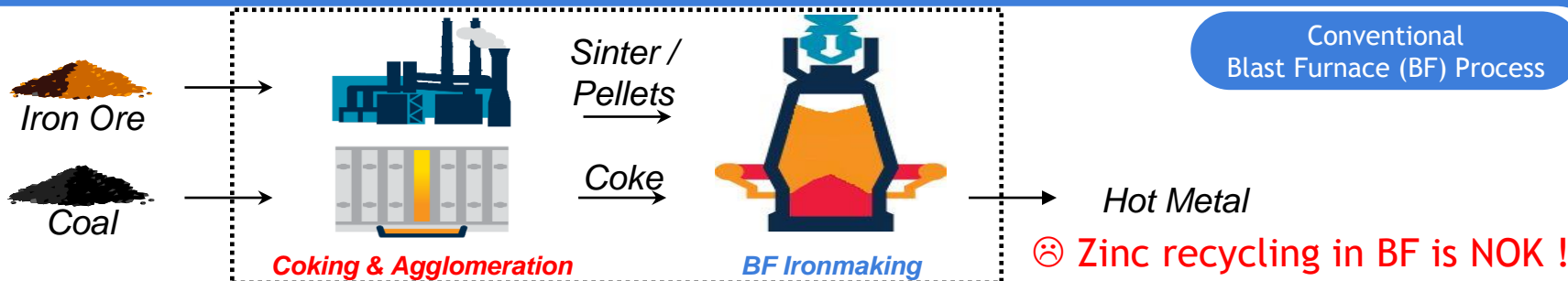
Lab press

used in Reclamet project

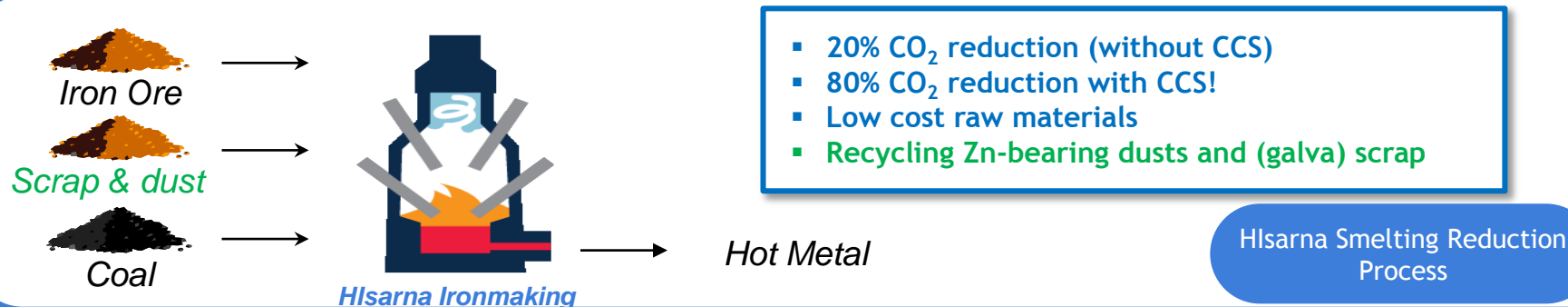
CRM (s)melting tools

Resistive furnaces	Induction furnaces	Gas-fired rotating furnace
<p>Bottom Loading Furnace (adapted for toxic materials)</p> 	<p>35 and 350 kg (steel) capacity</p>  <p>→ used in Reclamet project</p>	<p>100 kg/h tilting furnace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 50 kW natural gas burner . under salt (e.g. for Al waste) 
<p>Weighing furnace</p> <p>Max temperature 1500° C</p> <p>Sample weight ~250 g</p> <p>Weighing precision 1 g</p> 	<p>+ 1t steel furnace (dedicated to Continuous Casting pilot)</p> <p>+ 2 vacuum induction furnaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 100 kg Fe . 3x30 kg Fe (incremental castings) 	<p>+ coming soon : plasma furnace 125L</p>

From conventional ironmaking in Blast Furnaces (BF) ...

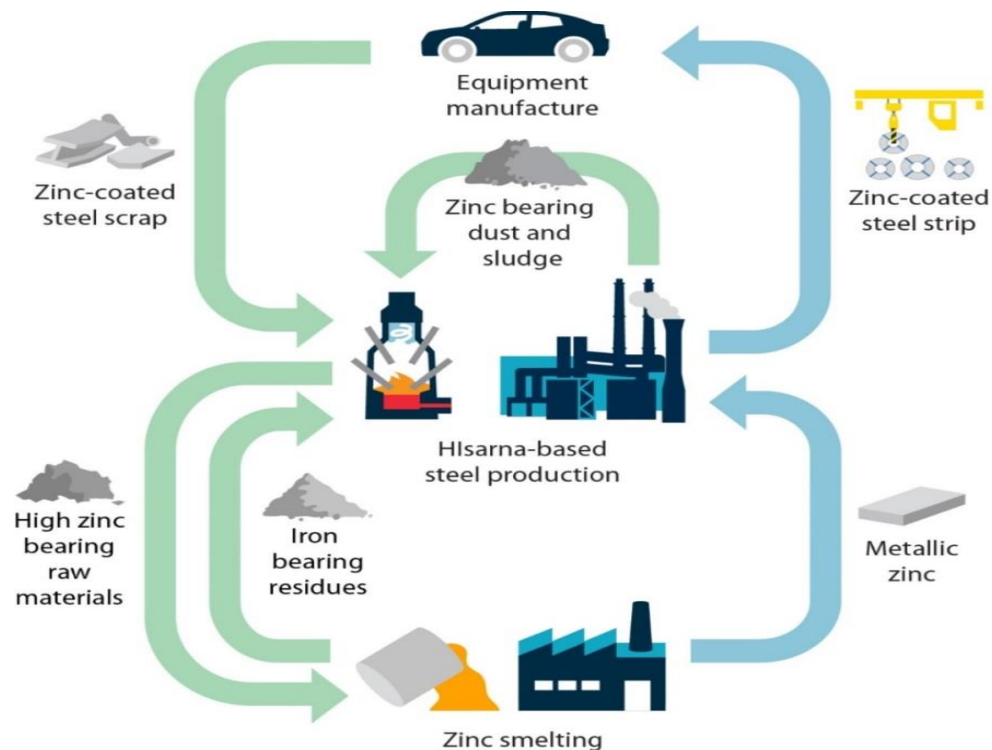


... to low CO₂ and more circular ironmaking through Hisarna



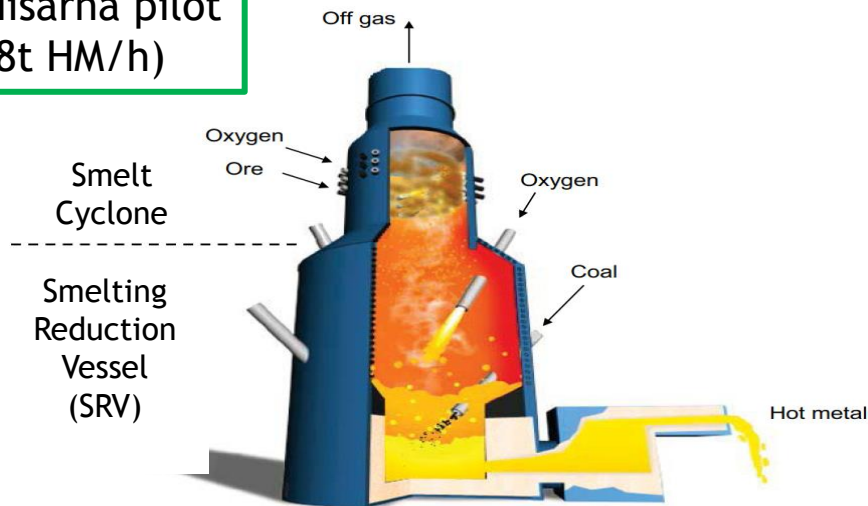
RECLAMET objective = injection of galva scrap and Zn-bearing dusts into Hlsarna process, aiming at :

- ⌘ Zn-coated steel recycling **without downgrading**
- ⌘ **ZERO landfilling** of Zn-bearing dusts
- ⌘ concentration of Zn in Hlsarna offgas dust (> 50%) → **valuable secondary raw material for Zn producer**



Where to inject scrap or dust ?

Hisarna pilot
(8t HM/h)



Different options :

- ⌘ Pneumatic injection of dust with ore in smelt cyclone
- ⌘ chute into the SRV (scrap or briquetted dust)
- ⌘ ...

Pre-processing before injection of sludge/dust

- ⌘ **Appropriate pre-processing** (drying, **agglomeration**) is key for:
 - ⌘ Smooth and **reliable** material injection (no plugging)
 - ⌘ **Stable** Hlsarna **performances** (heat transfer, slag foaming...) despite **variable input materials**
 - ⌘ **Maximal recovery** yields (Zn evaporation and Fe reduction)
 - ⌘ **Limited** dust **carry over** → impact on **product value** (sufficient Zn enrichment of Hlsarna offgas dust)
- ⌘ Importance of **intermediate scale experiments** with representative samples and representative pre-processing facilities and operational conditions, in order (a.o.) to answer following questions :
 - ⌘ **most suitable pre-processing technique(s)** vs type of material(s) ?
 - ⌘ **sensitivity** of agglomerates (size, resistance) to most relevant input parameters (like moisture, size distribution, additions...) ?
 - ↳ **optimal recipes** and **operational conditions** ?
 - ↳ indications on **how to react in case of variation** of recycled material properties?
 - ⌘ ...

Selection of agglomeration techniques

Techniques :

Micro-granulation

- ✓ Integrated mixing-granulation
- ✓ High tolerance to wet materials
- ✓ Relatively low cost
- ✗ Low tolerance to large particles

Briquetting

- ✓ High tolerance to large particles
- ✗ Relatively high cost
- ✗ Lower tolerance to wet materials

Materials:



BOF sludge
(wet)

+



Pelletfeed
(dry)

+ Peridur®



Historical BOF dust
(moist)

+



Coal
(dry)

+ Molasses

Micro-granulation study



Parameters:

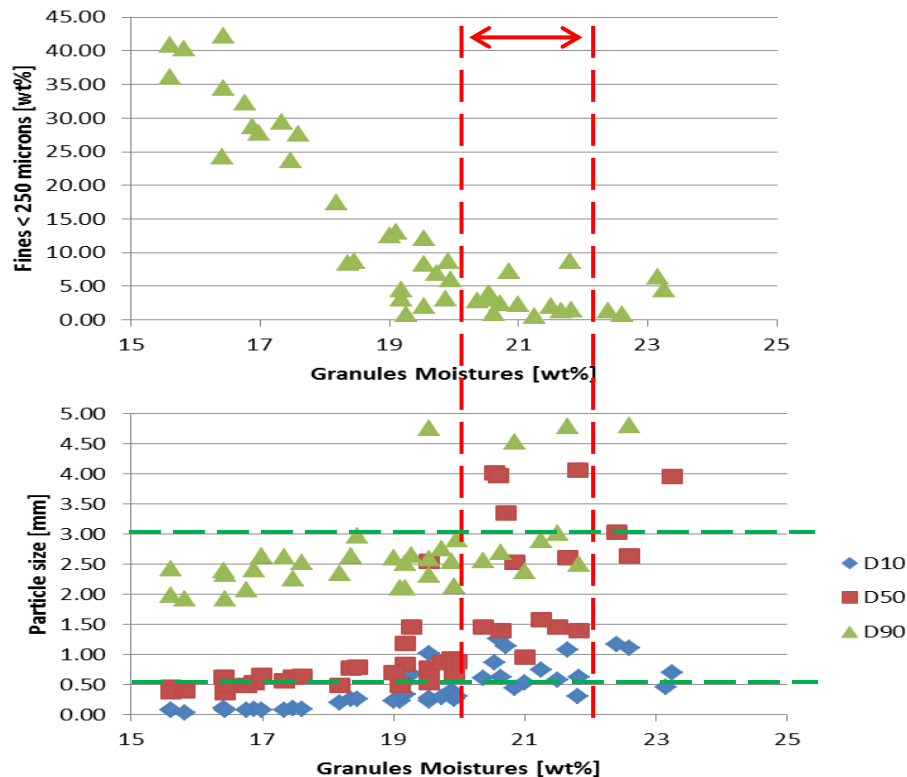
- Rotation speed / time
- Sludge moisture
- Binder addition
- Pellet feed addition
(for moisture control)



Specifications for micro-granules:

- ✓ Small enough for smooth injection ($D_{90} < 3 \text{ mm}$)
- ✓ Large enough for limited carry over ($D_{10} > 0.5 \text{ mm}$)
- ✓ Strong enough for storage, flame drying and injection (based on dedicated characterisation tests)

Micro-granulation study - moisture



→ Moisture has a significant impact on micro-granulation

→ Optimal moisture of the final recipe : 20 - 22 wt%

Briquetting study

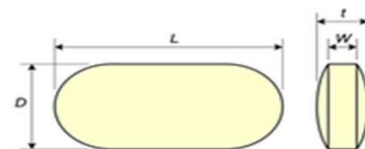
- ⌘ Recipe screening through pastilles
- ⌘ Parameters :
 - ⌘ Moisture (by addition of dried HOKS, SA dust, coal)
 - ⌘ Binder % and type : molasses, hydrated lime, starch, Peridur,...
- ⌘ Briquettes production with most promising recipes → drop tests,...



Pastilles



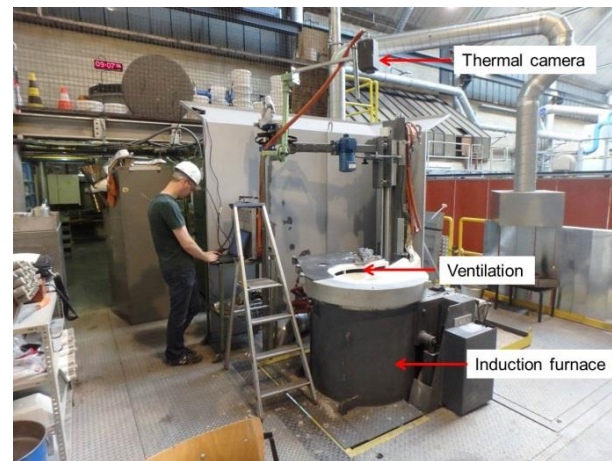
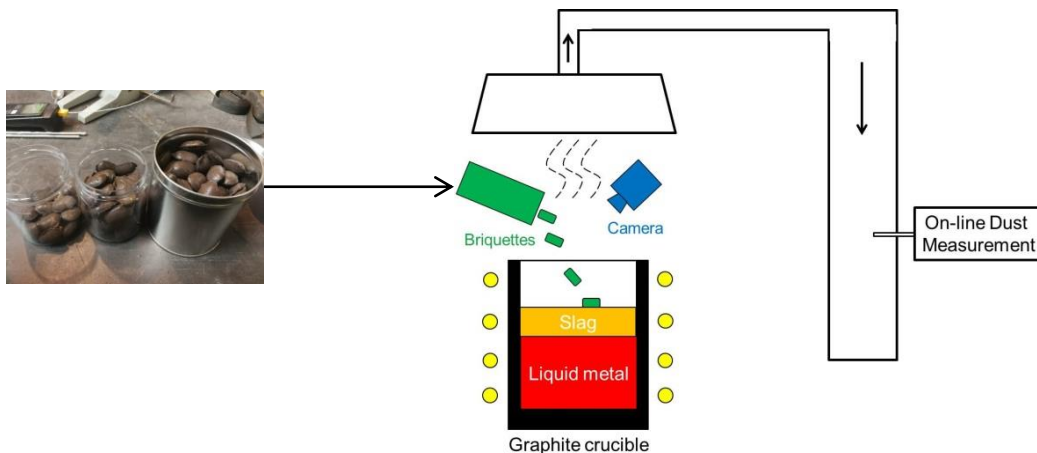
Briquettes



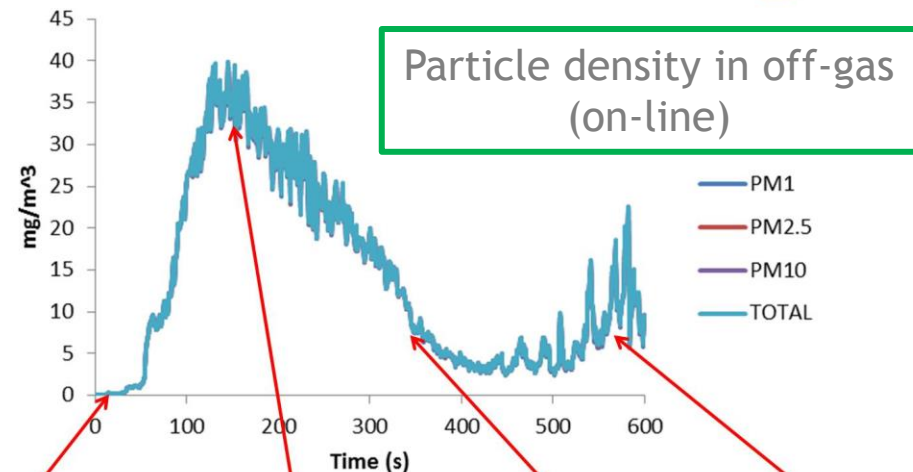
L = 30 mm
D = 20 mm
t = 10 mm
W = 1 mm

Melting tests on briquettes

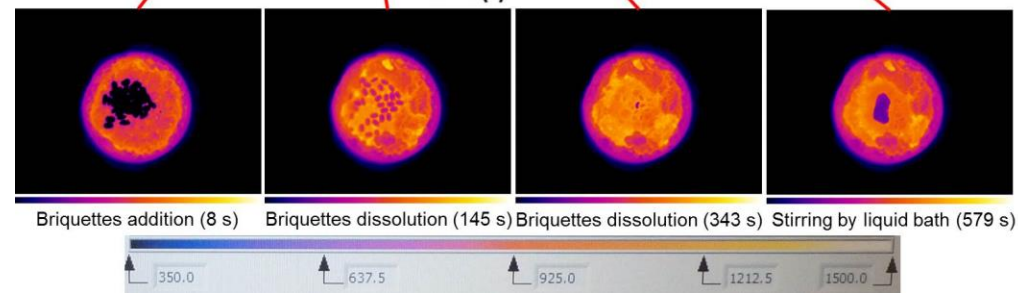
- Objectives : assess briquettes dissolution and Zn fuming kinetics
- Experimental set up :
 - 350 kg induction furnace
 - Hot heel : remelting of 160 kg Hlsarna iron and 5 kg Hlsarna slag
 - Monitoring by thermal camera and optical PM counter-sizer → most (fine) PM emissions assumed to originate from Zn fuming
 - 200, 500 & 1000g batches



Example of briquettes melting results



Thermal camera images



Briquettes addition (500 g):

- Dissolution and reduction occurred at the same time (gradual particle release over 10 min)
- The reduction was controlled by carbon transfer in later stage (sharp peaks after boiling of metal)
- No detectable increase of %Zn in hot metal

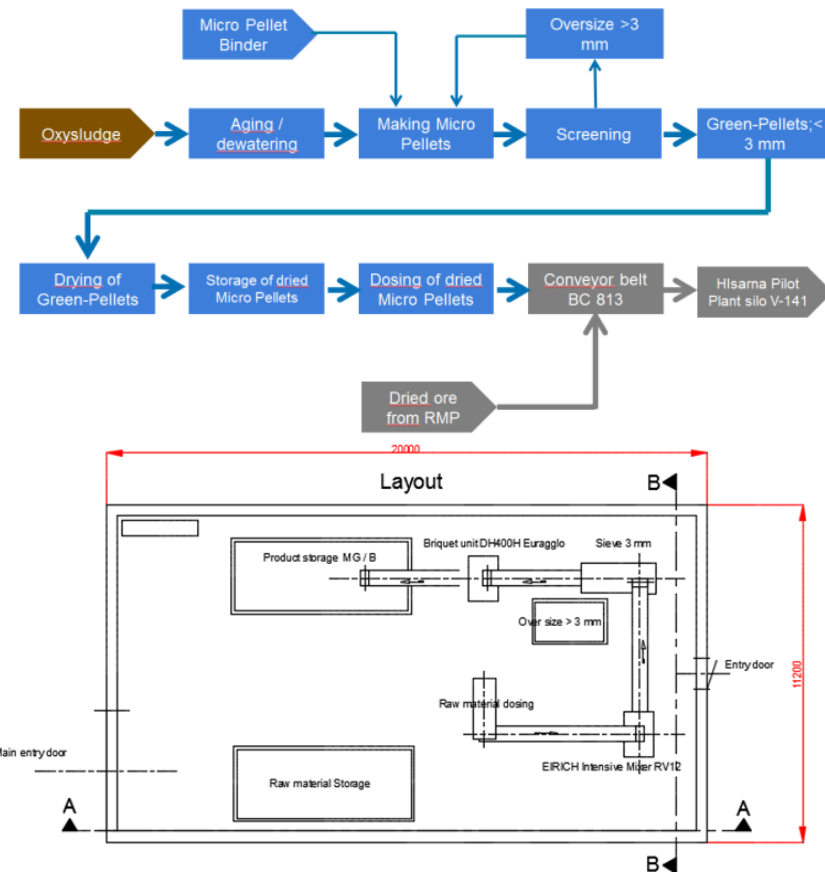
Conclusions and outlook

⌘ Agglomeration and melting tests at CRM have been useful to orient and de-risk the Upscaling towards industrial trials with dust and scrap injection into the Hisarna pilot plant. In particular :

⌘ Suitable agglomeration techniques and recipes have been defined for different types of ‘secondary raw materials’.

⌘ The optical counter-sizer has proved to give relevant information about the Zn fuming process
 ➔ a more robust prototype to be used at Blast Furnaces and at the Hisarna plant is under construction in the frame of another European project funded by RFCS (Research Fund for Coal and Steel).

⌘ Tata Steel has meanwhile defined the full RECLAMET pre-processing block diagram and selected the equipment for on site trials (planned in 2020).





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