

Materials Processing TATA STEEL EPSR Institute

Coal Particle Swelling

With Regard to Blast Furnace Coal Injection

Introduction

- · Pulverised coal is injected into the blast furnace raceway via the tuyere to reduce the demand for coke (Carpenter, 2006).
- During this process coal particles may swell to a much larger size (Yu et al. 2003).
- This work aims to further our understanding of the coal particle swelling process and how this may impact upon Blast Furnace performance.



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Measurement of Particle Swelling

- The High Temperature Confocal Scanning Laser Microscope (HT-CSLM) allows videos of swelling coal particles to be captured as they are heated at specified heating rates (up to 700 K/min) in a controlled atmosphere.
- · Image analysis techniques enable the change in size of individual particles to be measured against temperature.



Above: High Temperature Confocal Scanning Laser Microscope (Source: Shannon et al. (2009))



Below: Still images from HT-CSLM video demonstrating coal particle swelling



Results



+-S1.3-F1.4 -S1.4-F1.7

S1.7

Coal A

-Coal B

-Coal C

600





0.8

200

- Left: Effect of heating rate on swelling ratio for +125 µm particles of Coal B.
- Increasing heating rate from 50 K/min to 700 K/min increases swelling ratio.
- Attributed to increased volatile matter yield and rate of release. At lower heating rates gas can escape before internal pressure builds up. (Gale et al., 1995)
- Left: Effect of particle density on swelling ratio of +125 µm particles of Coal B heated at 700 K/min.
- Lighter particles swell more than denser particles.
- Lighter particles generally have more vitrinite and less mineral matter, therefore enhanced thermo-plastic properties. (Yu et al., 2003)
- Left: Effect of particle size on swelling • ratio for S1.2-F1.3 particles of Coal B heated at 700 K/min.
- Larger particles swell more than smaller particles.
- Larger particles enable a greater build-up of internal pressure and have enhanced thermo-plasticity.
- Left: Effect of coal type on swelling ratio of +125 µm particles of three coals heated at 700 K/min.
- Some coals swell more than others.
- Different coals have different thermoplastic properties due to geological age and provincialism. (Gao et al., 1997)

Project Team

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