

Interactions in Multi- Component Mineral Systems

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Agricola Research Center - Multicomponent Mineral Systems **ARC-MMS** (2008 - 2012)

7.3 Mkr

2.8 Mkr (20.7 %)

2.5 Mkr (18.5 %)

0.920 Mkr (6.8 %)

Total: 13.52 Mkr

Interactions in Multi-Component Mineral Systems

Justification: Understanding on these interactions is important for optimizing processes and quality of products. Knowledge of surface speciation and chemistry of interfaces is



MODELS FOR SPECIATION OF/ON SURFACES ARE NEEDED!



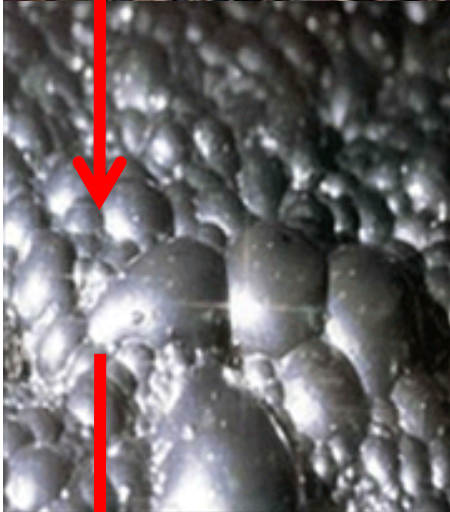
Ores: ZnS, PbS, CuFeS₂, FeS₂, gang minerals

FROTH FLOTATION (for separation of minerals)

Reagents: collectors, frothers, depressants

AGGLOMERATION

**-magnetite
-olivine
-dolomite
-bentonite (binder)**



Recycled process water with Ca²⁺, SO_x²⁻, reagents, etc

recycled process water with Ca²⁺, Na₂SiO₃, flotation reagent (ATRAC)



(**lundin mining**)

ARC-MMS-1
Effects of ions in
the process water
on flotation

ARC-MMS-2
Structure of
collectors on MeS
(NMR, ab-initio
quantum mechanical
calculations)

Oleg Antzutkin

Lena Svendsen

ARC-MMS-3
3D-distrib. in iron
oxide pellets
(Electron
Microscopy)

Jonas Hedlund
Johanne Mouzon
Iftekhar Uddin Bhuniyan

Anna-Carin
Larsson
Sven Öberg

OBJECTIVES

Andreas Berggren
Björn Johansson

Hanumantha Rao
Allan Holmgren
Lars Gunneriusson
Fatai Ikumapayi

(**lundin mining**)

Objective 1: To provide remedies to selectively regulate surface properties of sulphides, which are affected by recycled process water

Anna-Carin Larsson

Objective 2: To utilize understanding of adsorption mechanisms of collectors in improving selectivity and recovery of the valuable sulphide minerals

Sven Öberg

Oleg Antzutkin

Lena Svendsen

Objective 3: To supply a new type of 3-D data for water, air bubbles, flotation reagents and particles in wet iron ore pellets. To create remedies for controlling of air-bubble inclusions in iron oxide pellets, which affect their mechanical strength

LKAB
Seija Forsmo

Jonas Hedlund
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Iftekhar Uddin Bhuniyan

Flotation chemistry of complex sulphide ores-
Recycling of process water

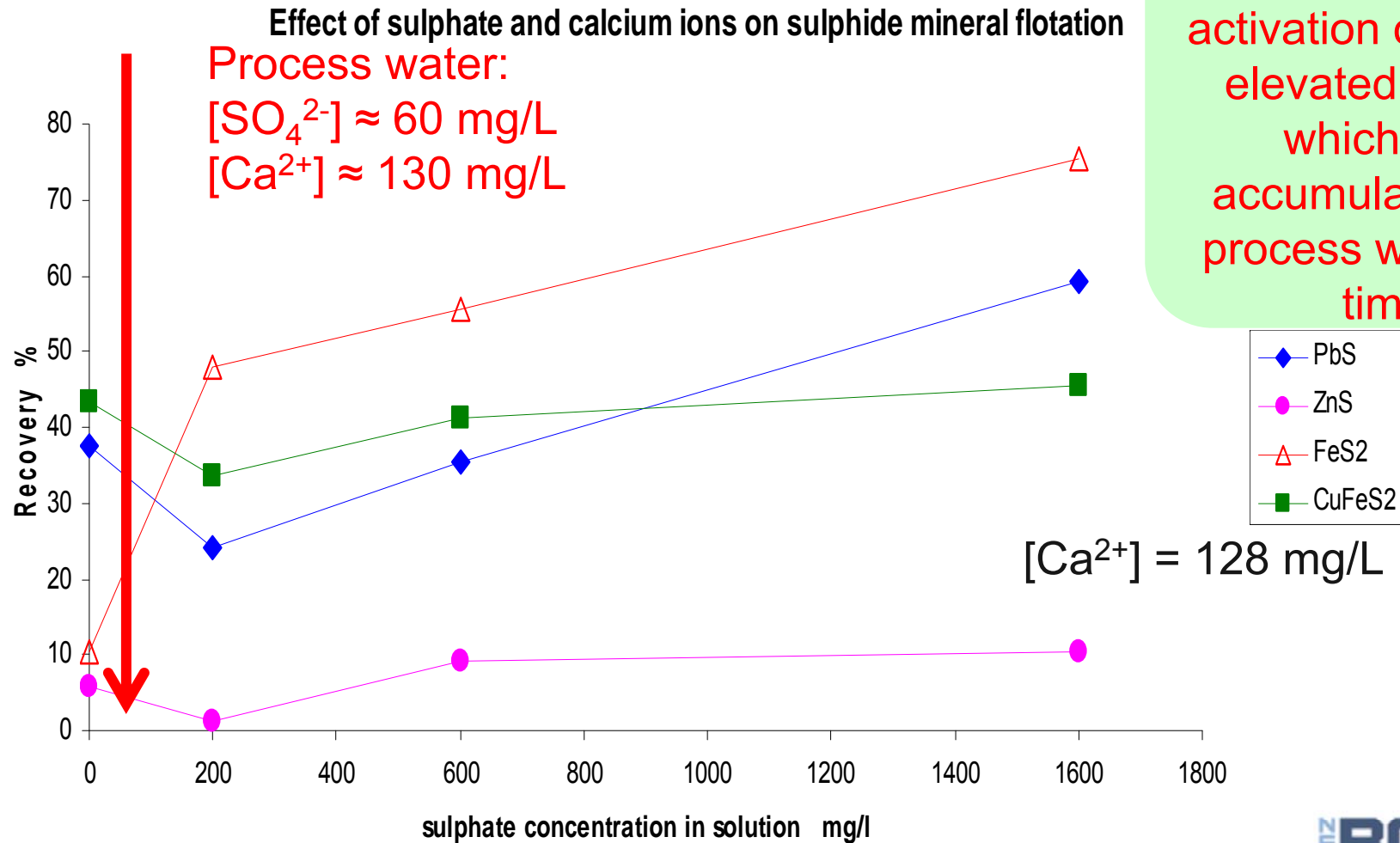
Ikumapayi Fatai Kolawole (Ph.D student)

Prof. Kota Hanumantha Rao (coordinator)

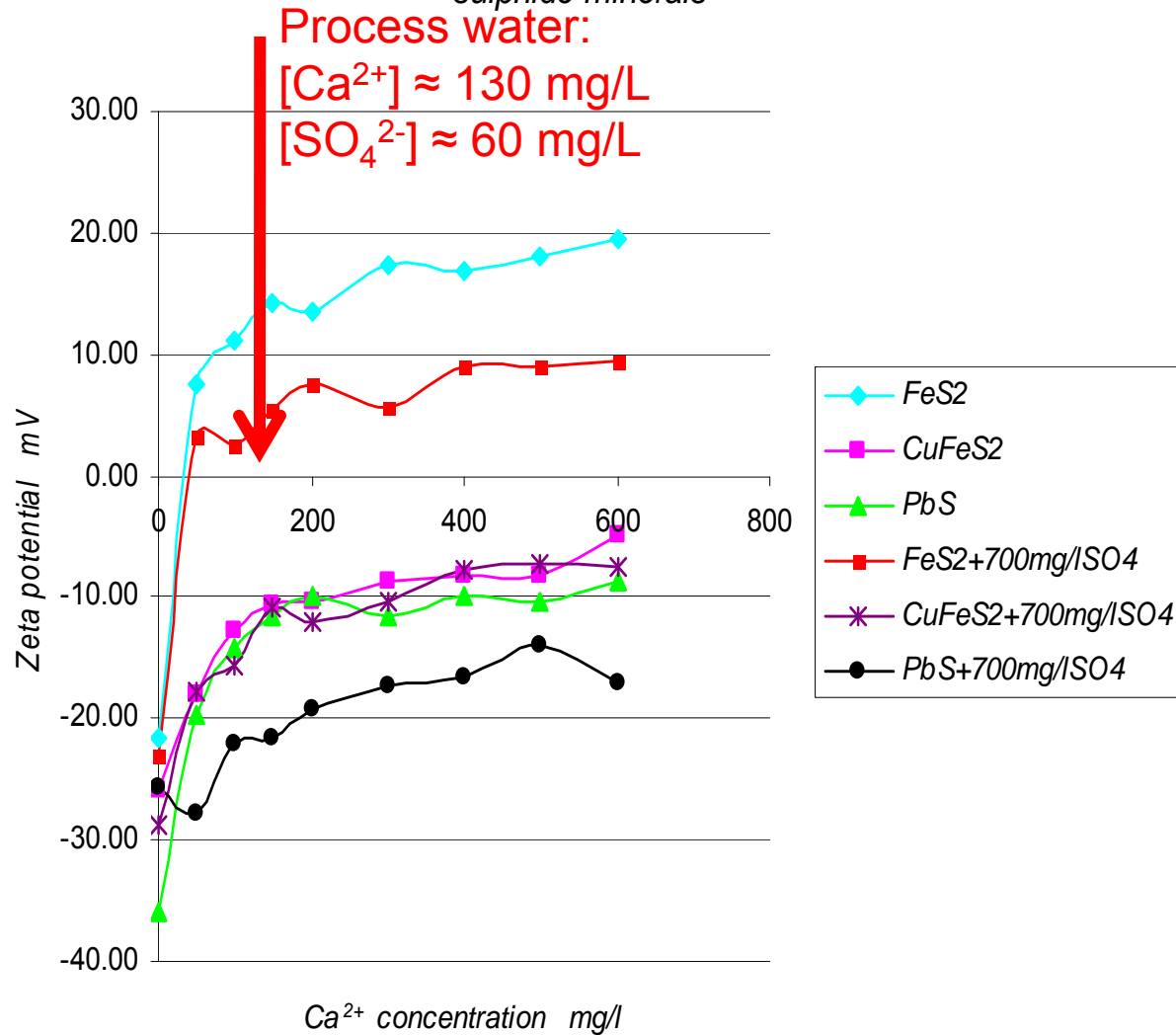
The effects of major components of calcium (Ca^{2+}) and sulphate (SO_4^{2-}) ions in process water on sulphide mineral flotation have been investigated through:

1. Hallimond flotation of single pure sulphide minerals using tapwater and water containing SO_4^{2-} and Ca^{2+}
2. Bench scale flotation of complex sulphide ores using tapwater and process water and with tapwater in the presence of Ca^{2+} and SO_4^{2-}
3. Zeta-potential measurements

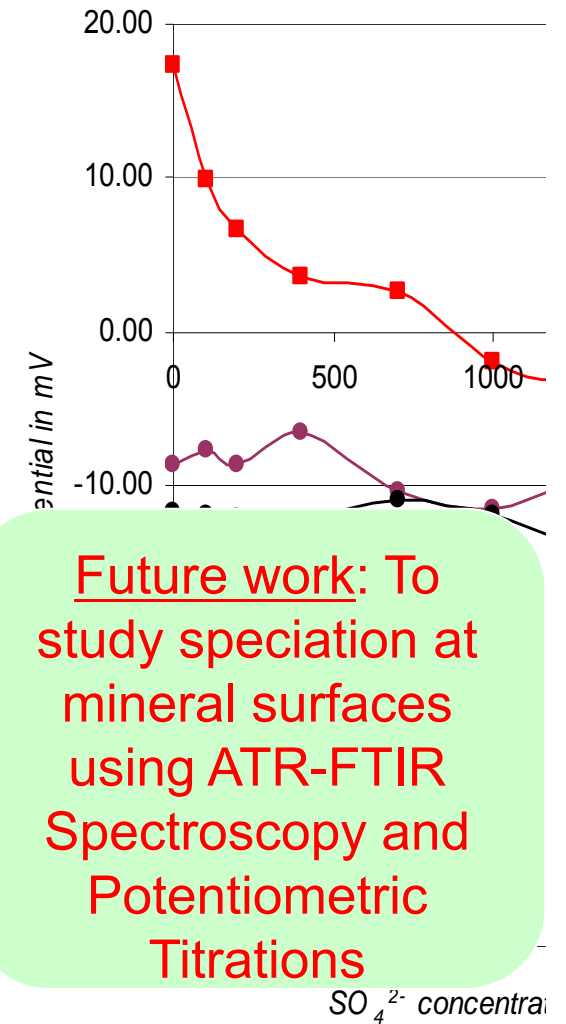
Risks of undesired activation of FeS_2 at elevated $[\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$, which may accumulate in the process water with time!



Effect of Ca^{2+} and fixed SO_4^{2-} concs. on zeta potential of sulphide minerals



Effect of SO_4^{2-} and fixed Ca^{2+} c



Future work: To study speciation at mineral surfaces using ATR-FTIR Spectroscopy and Potentiometric Titrations

Molecular scale approach towards behaviour of collectors on sulphide surfaces

Dr Anna-Carin Larsson (coordinator)

Prof. Sven Öberg

What happens to a collector when it adsorbs to a
mineral surface?



^{13}C CP/MAS NMR combined with
Quantum Mechanical DFT
calculations can provide an
answer on a molecular level

Different carbons give signals in different positions depending on the electronic environment (chemical shifts)

Potassium *iso*-propylxanthate

lundin mining

Shape of spinning sidebands give additional

information which can be used to identify different species on a mineral surface

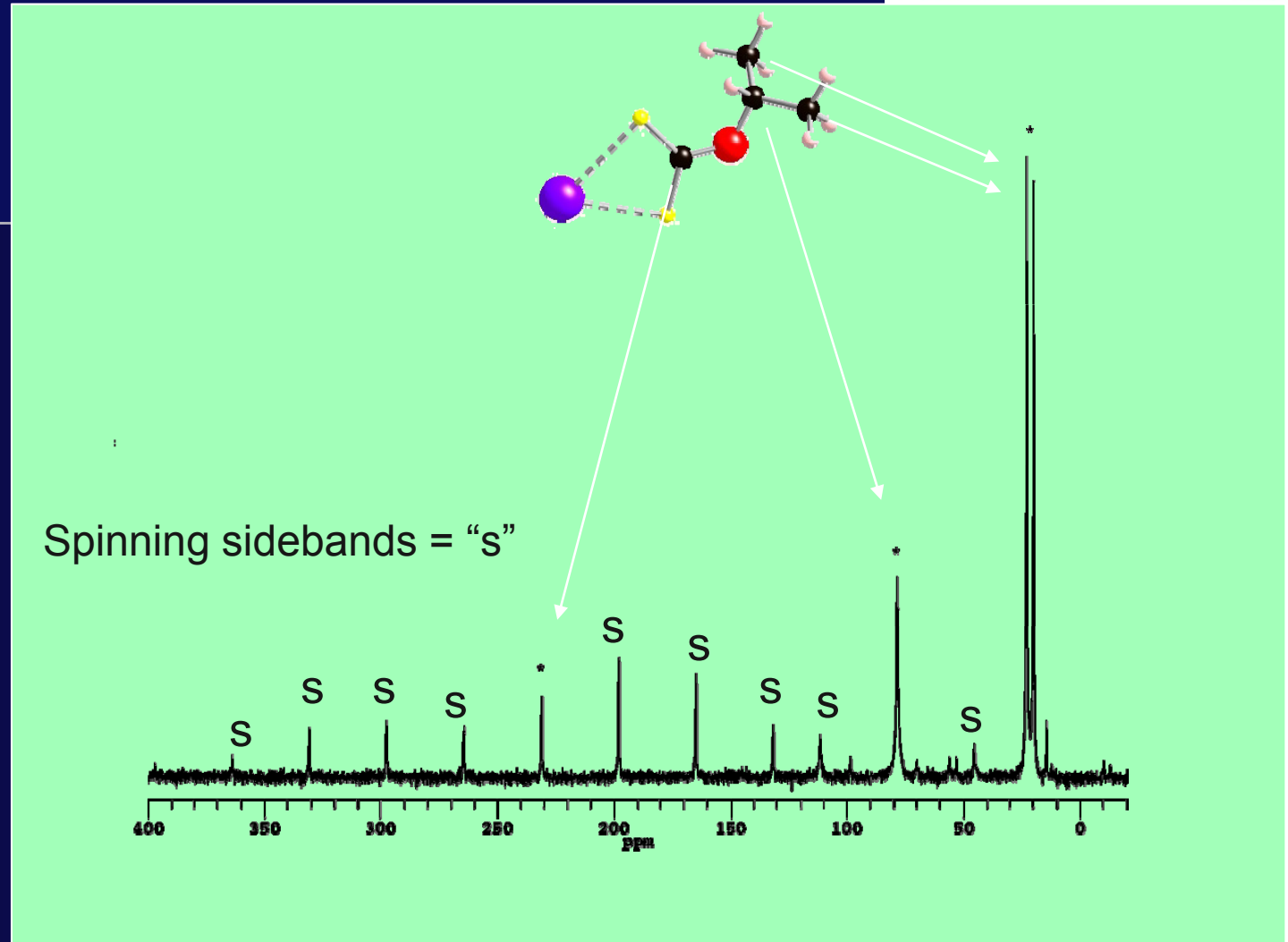
$$\delta_{iso} = (\delta_{xx} + \delta_{yy} + \delta_{zz})/3$$

$$\delta_{aniso} = \delta_{zz} - \delta_{iso}$$

$$\eta = (\delta_{yy} - \delta_{xx}) / \delta_{aniso}$$

$$\Omega = |\delta_{zz} - \delta_{xx}|$$

$$|\delta_{zz} - \delta_{iso}| \geq |\delta_{xx} - \delta_{iso}| \geq |\delta_{yy} - \delta_{iso}|$$



Data for relevant xanthate species and products of their decomposition, which can form in a flotation pulp or on a mineral surface

A few examples of data for the most interesting carbon -CS₂

K iso-propylxanthate		Dixanthogen	
	exp	DFT	
δ_{iso}	231.6	231.6	δ_{iso} 206.8
δ_{aniso}	154.4 ± 4.6		δ_{aniso} 140.6 ± 4.2
164.3			161.8
η	0.60 ± 0.05		η 0.15 ± 0.15
0.60			0.06
Ω			Ω 222 ± 12
			237.4

Pb iso-propylxanthate	
	DFT
δ_{iso}	224.7
δ_{aniso}	142.8 ± 4.1
154.4	
η	0.73 ± 0.04
0.76	
Ω	266.0 ± 7.0
290.1	

There is a good agreement between experimental and calculated data

Substitution K → Pb/Cu/Zn decreases δ_{iso}

It is possible to distinguish different surface species using ¹³C CP/MAS NMR!

Xanthate adsorption/decomposition on PbS

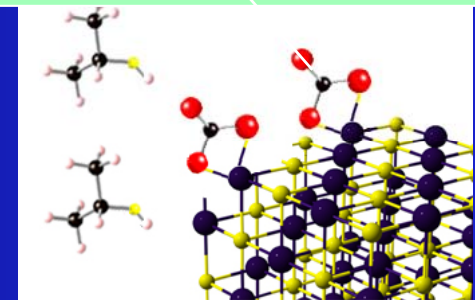
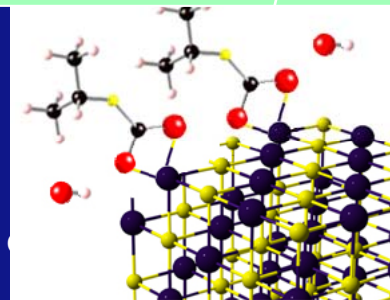
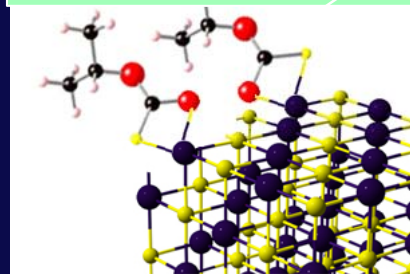
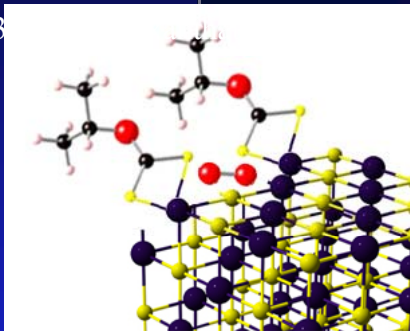
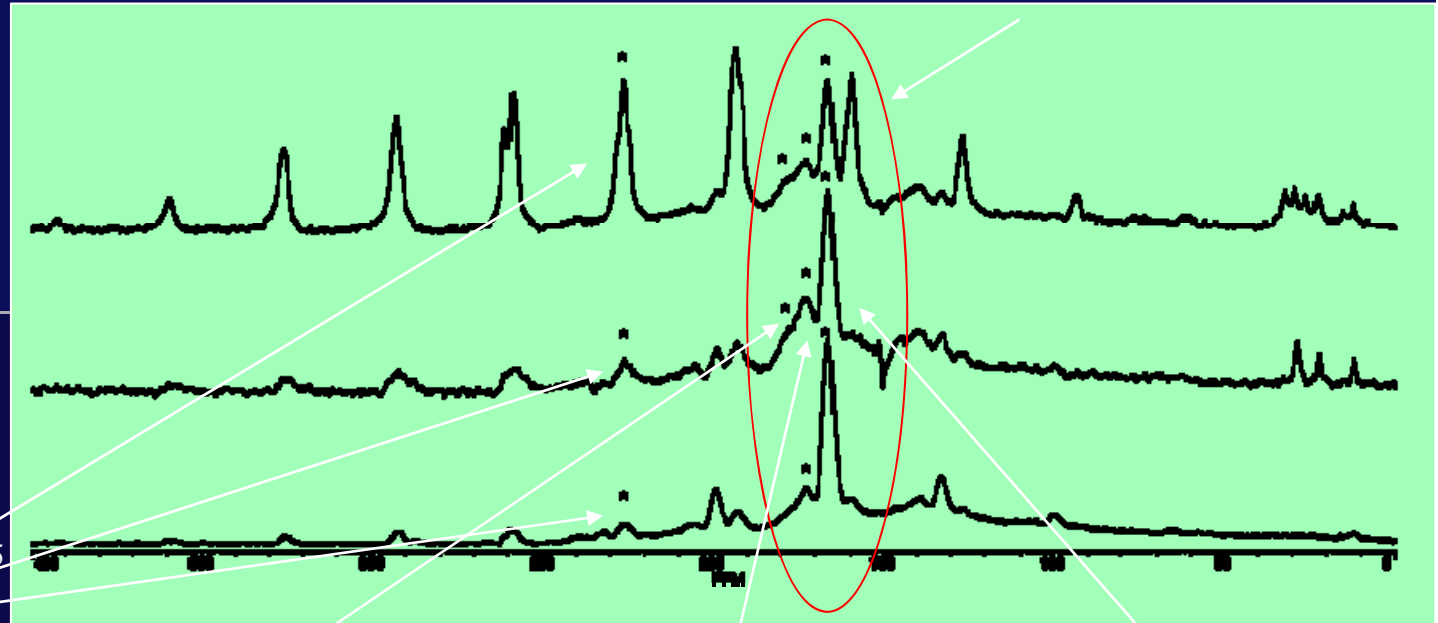
(Larsson, Öberg, Lindberg, Sun, unpublished)

CS₂-carbon ¹³C-enriched to provide stronger NMR signals

Decomposition products

3 mM Heptylxanthate (HX) pH 8

3 mM Amylxanthate (AX) pH 8



Surface adsorbed xanthate stays more stable the longer the alkyl chain is

Eventually, the alkyl chain decomposes into hydrophilic PbCO₃ through intermediate steps

3D Data for Iron Ore Pellets

Iftekhhar Uddin Bhuiyan (PhD student)

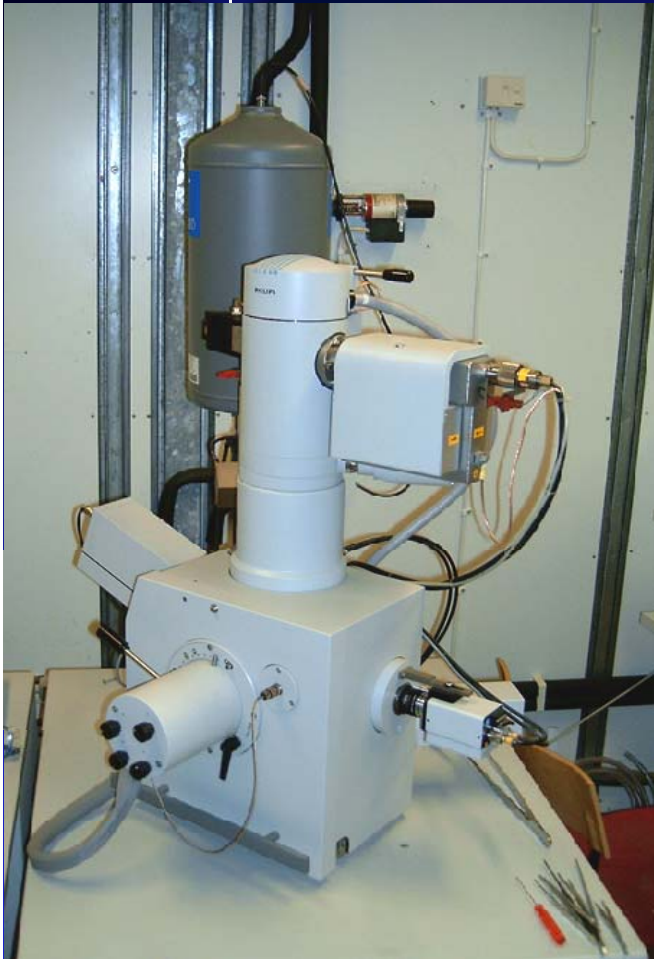
Dr Johanne Mouzon

Prof. Jonas Hedlund (coordinator)

LKAB's green pellets are complex arrangements of:

- iron ore particles with a broad size distribution
- a binder (e.g. bentonite)
- additives (e.g. olivine)
- water
- porosity

It is this complex arrangement and interactions between different components that determine the wet and dry strengths of the pellets and subsequently the final porosity for oxidization and reaction in blast furnaces ⇒ **3D data are valuable!**

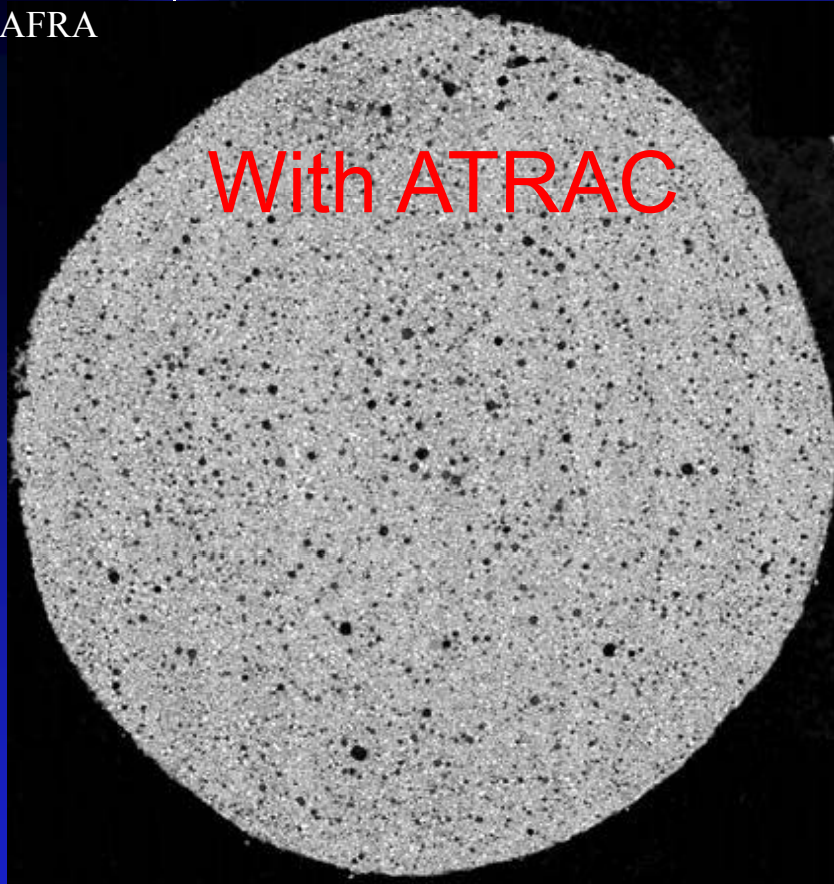


**Extreme High Resolution Scanning electron microscope (XHR-SEM)
Magellan 400 (installed at Division of Chemical Engineering, LTU, Oct 2009)**

LKAB

Cryogenic-SEM Images of Green Iron Ore Pellets (with and without flotation reagent ATRAC)

AFRA



Reference

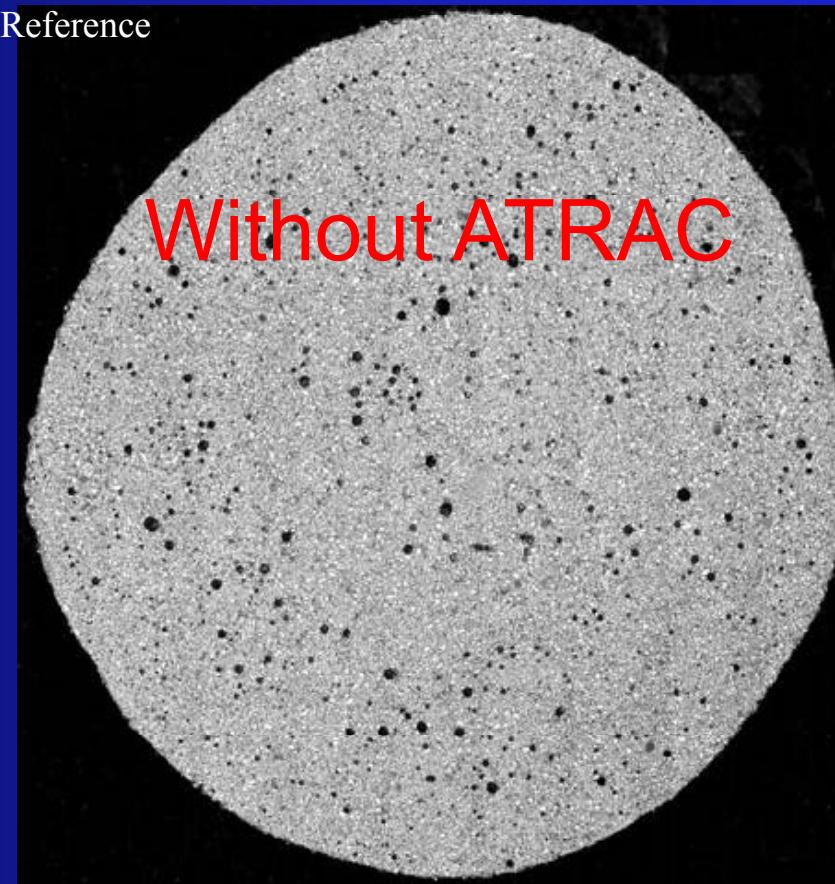


Image analysis Spherical Porosity Distribution

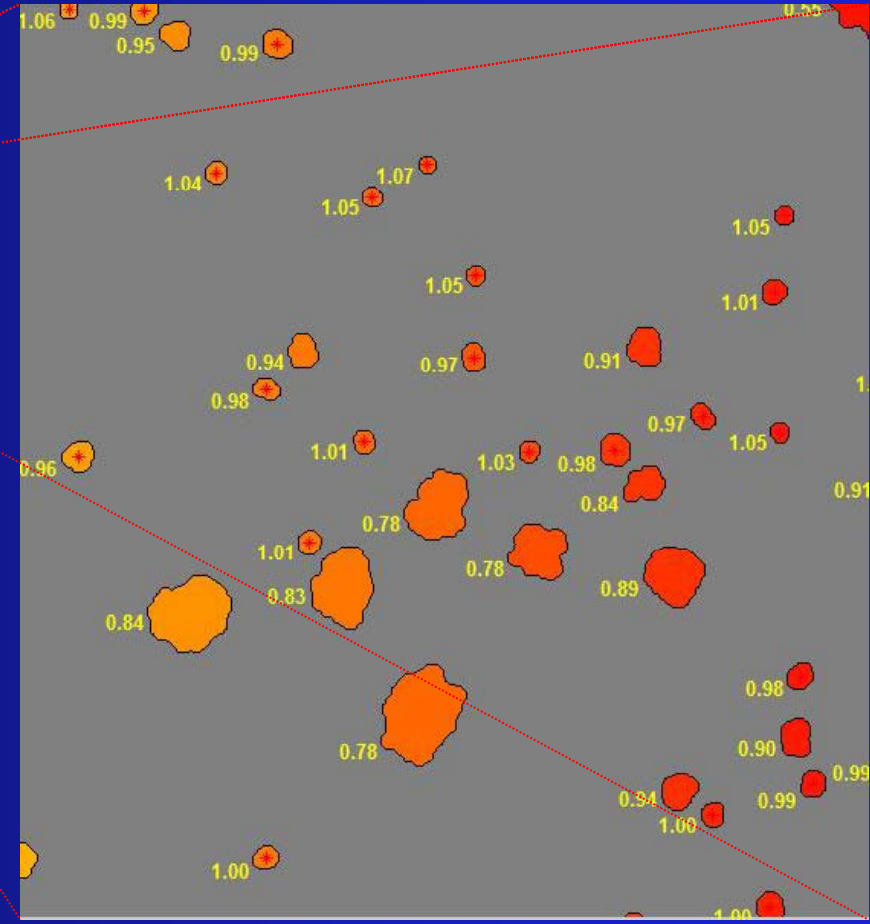
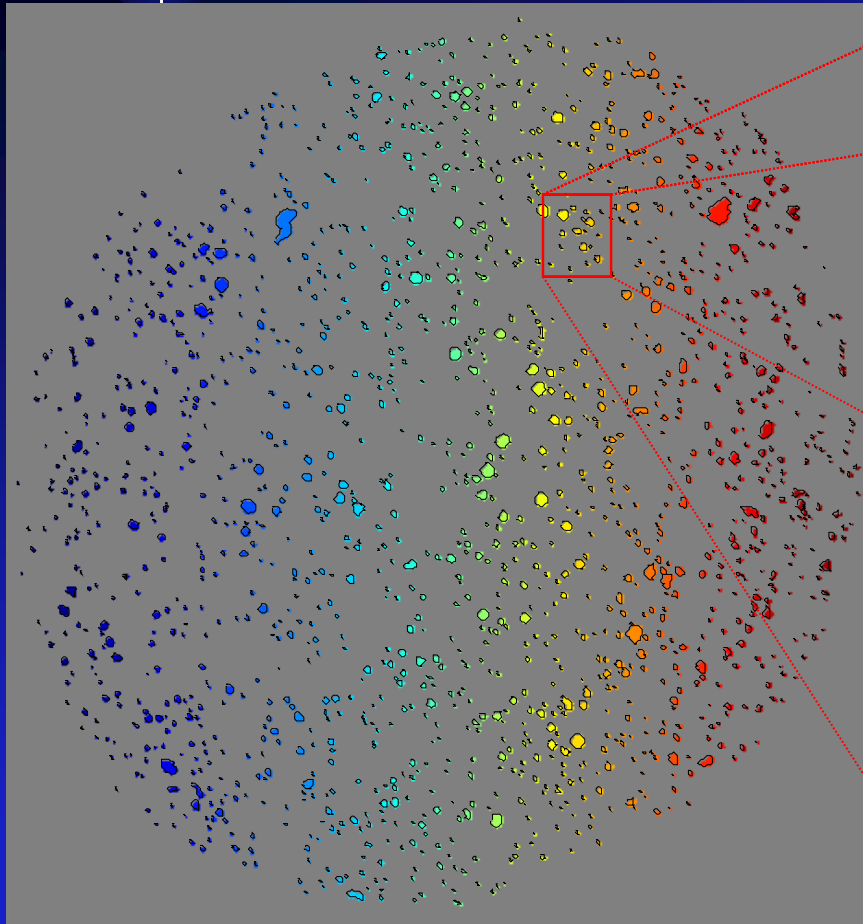
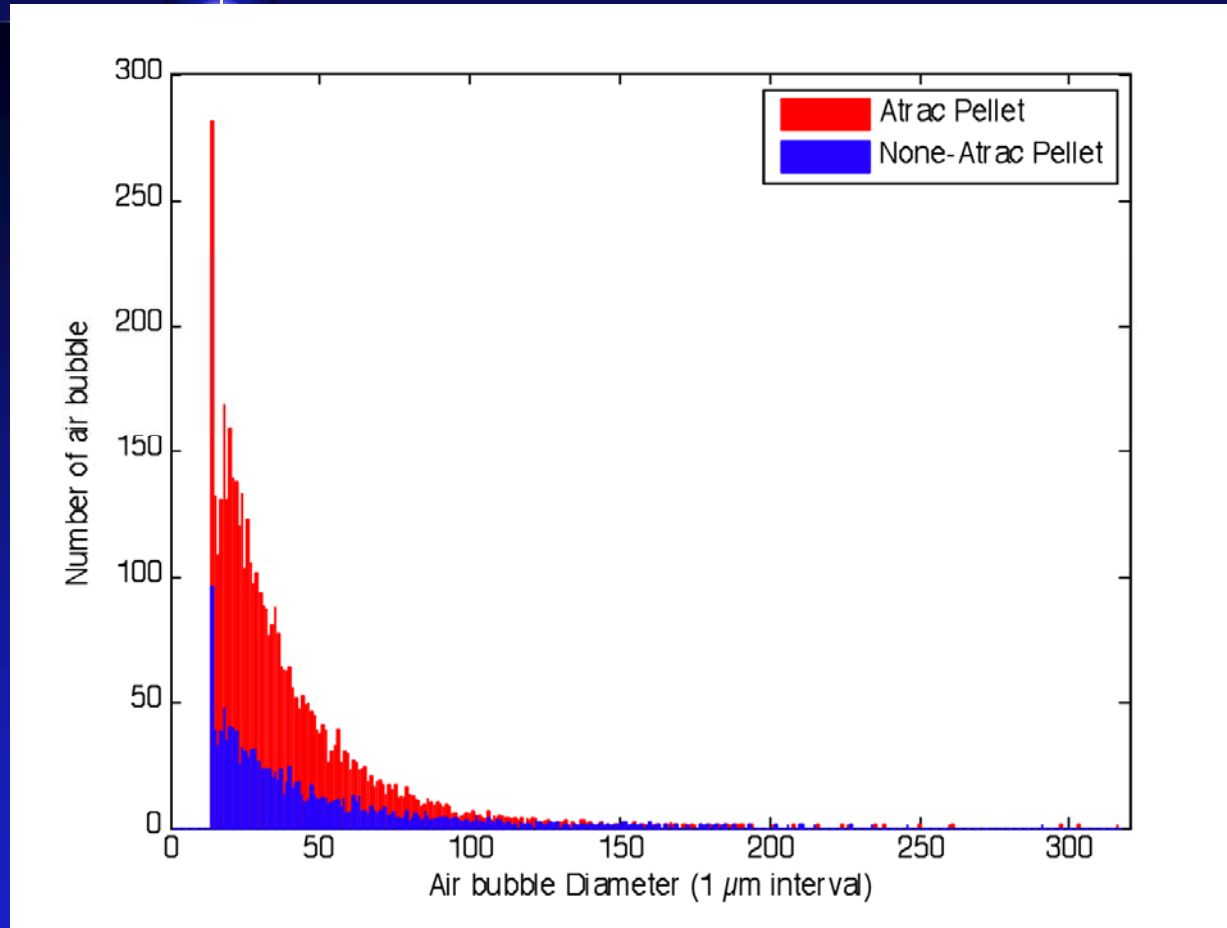


Image analysis Spherical Porosity Distribution



According to analysis of SEM images flotation reagent (Atrac) entrapped more air bubbles and the size fraction between 10 and 150 μm is increased by the flotation reagent.



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 Structure of
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 calculations)

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Lena Svendsen

NEW

FORMAS (applied 2010, 3.95
 Mkr) "Novel titanium-phosphate
 ion-exchangers for water

ARC-MMS-3
 3D-distrib. in iron
 oxide pellets
 (Electron
 Microscopy)



Seija Forsmo



VINNOVA

FORSKNING OCH
INNOVATION
FÖR HÅLLBAR TILLVÄXT

BOLIDEN

LKAB

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ALL FELLOWS AND SPONSORS OF ARC-MMS:
Prof. Hanumantha Rao; Fatai Ikumapaiy; Björn
Johansson; Andreas Berggren; Assoc. Prof. Allan
Holmgren; Assoc. Prof. Lars Gunneriusson; Dr
Anna-Carin Larsson; Prof. Sven Öberg; Prof. Jonas
Hedlund; Dr Johanne Mouzon; Dr Seija Forsmo;
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