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# **Lignite Fuel Enhancement via Allair Jig Technology**

**The Pittsburgh Coal  
Conference**

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# Outline of Presentation

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- Project description/equipment
- Background on modeling and advanced analytical
  - Computer-controlled scanning electron microscopy (CCSEM)
  - Chemical fractionation
  - Predictive Coal Quality Effects Screening Tool (PCQUEST<sup>SM</sup>)
- Analytical/modeling results
- Conclusions
- Future directions
- Acknowledgments

# Project Description/Equipment

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- A 5-ton/hr all-air jig was constructed by allmineral.
- Coal from three separate mines was processed in the jig.
  - Falkirk Mine (North Dakota lignite)
  - Coteau Mine (North Dakota lignite)
  - Red Hills Mine (Mississippi lignite)
- Mass balances were conducted around the jig and samples submitted for advanced analysis and modeling calculations.

# Equipment

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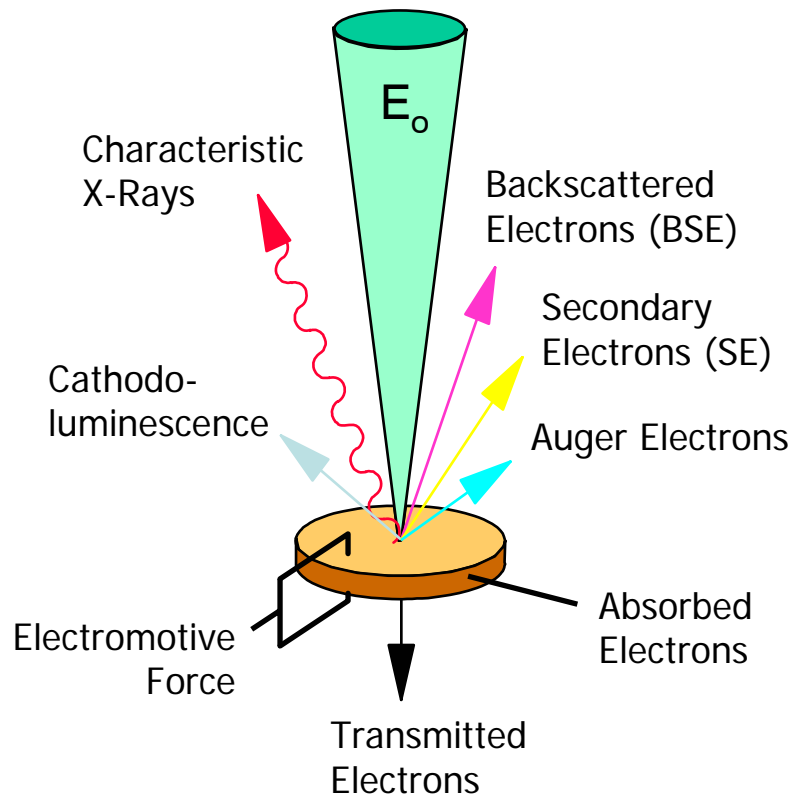
# CCSEM

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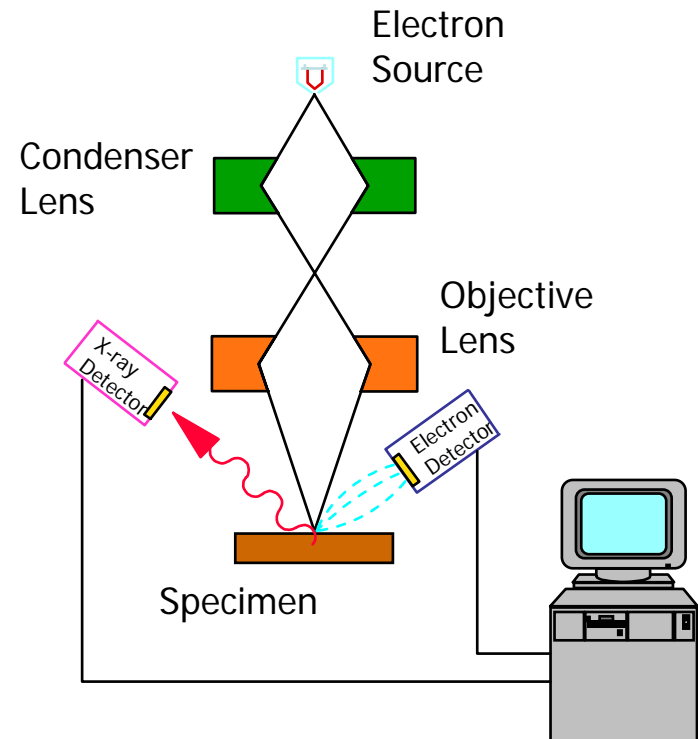
- CCSEM
  - Provides size, composition, and abundance of mineral grains in coal
  - Extremely valuable information needed to predict ash deposition/behavior

# Scanning Electron Microscopy

## Beam-Specimen Interaction



## Electron Optics



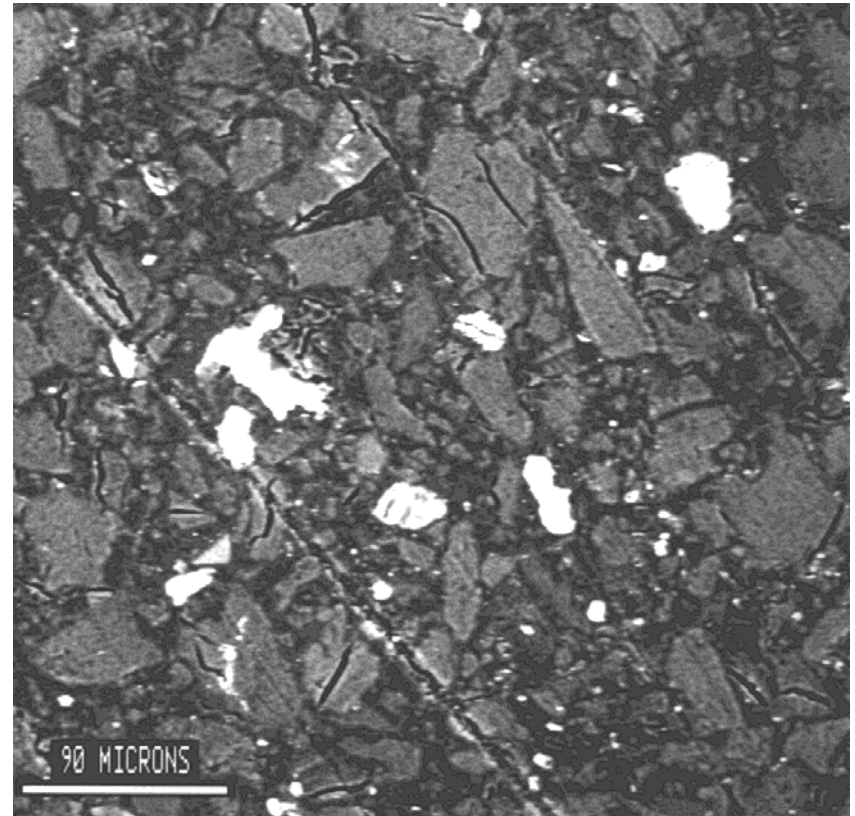
# Computer-Controlled Scanning Electron Microscopy

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- Scans coal sample in backscattered electron imaging.
- Bright areas that represent minerals are located.
- Each mineral is sized by measuring eight diameters of the particle.
- The composition of the particle is recorded from the x-rays emitted.
- All of the data are manipulated using the Partchar computer code.

# Inorganic Minerals in Coal

- Backscattered electron image.
- Mineral grains show up bright and can be located based on gray scales.
- Chemical composition is determined.





# PCQUEST

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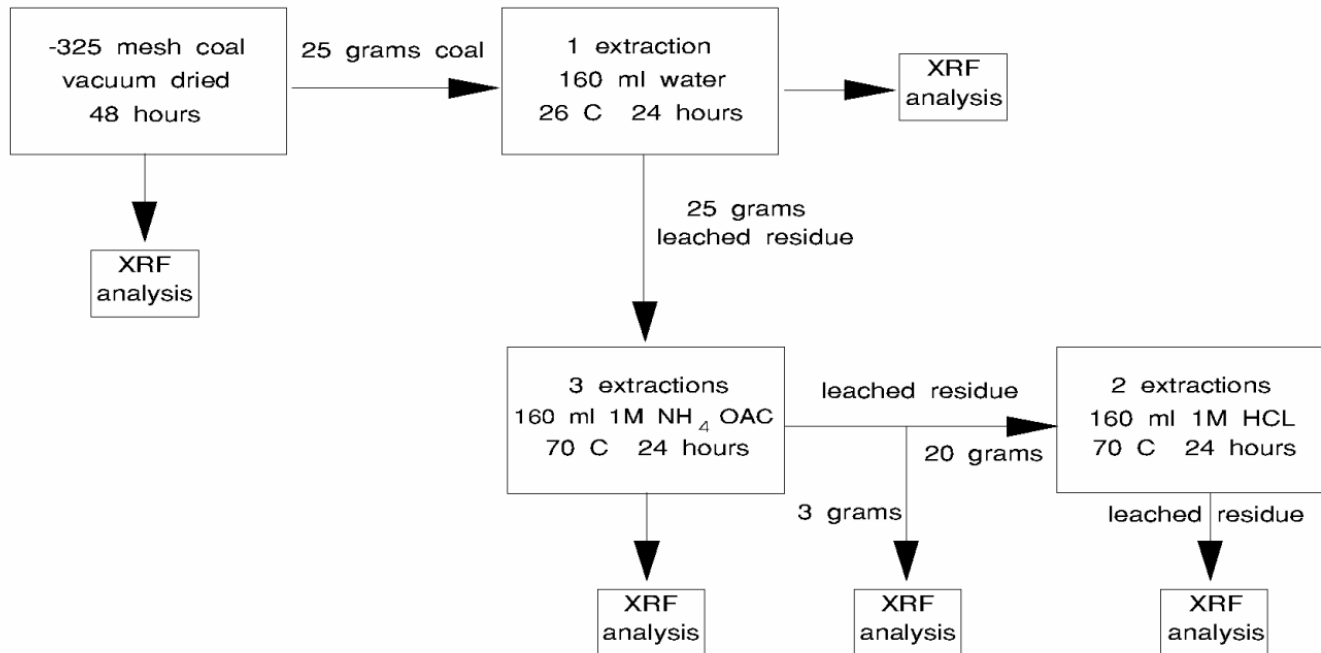
- Eight empirical indices are computed by PCQUEST, including low-temperature fouling, high-temperature fouling, slagging, slag tapping, stack-plume opacity, boiler erosion, coal grindability, and sootblowing effectiveness.
- PCQUEST uses inputs from CCSEM, standard coal analysis, chemical fractionation, and boiler parameters.

# Chemical Fractionation

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- Chemical fractionation – determines the amount of organically dispersed elements in the coal by three extractions
  - Water extraction – removes water-soluble cations
  - Ammonium acetate extraction – removes ion-exchangeable cations
  - Acid extraction – removes coordination complexes within the organic structure of the coal, as well as acid-soluble minerals such as carbonates, oxides, and sulfates

# Chemical Fractionation (cont.)



# CCSEM Results

- Mineral % reduced from 13.4% to 7.9%
- Quartz reduced slightly
- Pyrite-like minerals most significantly reduced 12.5% to 6.7%
- Some clay material slightly concentrated as a result of removal of pyrite and other material.

	Lignite 1 Feed	Lignite 1 Clean
Mineral % (coal basis)	13.4	7.9
Quartz	20.8	19.5
Iron Oxide	1.7	1.1
Kaolinite	7.0	7.1
Montmorillonite	4.9	3.4
K Al-Silicate	10.1	15.6
Fe Al-Silicate	6.7	5.1
Ca Al-Silicate	2.2	1.3
Mixed Al-Silica	3.4	3.7
Pyrite	0.3	0.2
Pyrrhotite	12.2	6.5
Si-Rich	3.8	5.6
Unclassified	20.5	23.2

# Bulk Ash Composition

	Lignite 1 Feed	Lignite 1 Clean	Lignite 2 Feed	Lignite 2 Clean	Lignite 3 Feed	Lignite 3 Clean
SiO <sub>2</sub>	43.50	44.30	54.50	52.75	51.08	52.72
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17.00	17.30	16.30	16.15	17.07	17.69
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	6.42	5.26	7.66	6.66	7.90	6.99
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.70	0.69	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.63
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13
CaO	17.10	17.50	10.20	11.81	14.85	13.86
MgO	6.63	6.64	3.64	4.04	4.47	4.36
Na <sub>2</sub> O	7.32	7.03	4.47	5.50	1.81	1.38
K <sub>2</sub> O	1.20	1.20	2.49	2.35	2.08	2.24

# Chemical Fractionation Results

	Lignite 2 Feed	Lignite 2 Clean	Lignite 2 Feed Water Leached	Lignite 2 Clean Water Leached	Lignite 2 Feed NH <sub>4</sub> OAc	Lignite 2 Clean NH <sub>4</sub> OAc	Lignite 2 Feed HCl	Lignite 2 Clean HCl
SiO <sub>2</sub>	54.50	52.75	47.80	52.76	61.81	61.33	71.50	71.96
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	16.30	16.15	13.89	15.62	18.27	18.45	17.13	17.33
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7.66	6.66	8.65	6.91	8.44	7.70	4.40	3.74
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.67	0.70	0.83	0.89
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
CaO	10.20	11.81	17.21	12.99	4.30	5.37	0.56	0.52
MgO	3.64	4.04	4.93	4.38	2.36	2.45	1.21	1.20
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4.47	5.50	5.27	4.54	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.01
K <sub>2</sub> O	2.49	2.35	1.50	2.04	2.95	2.85	3.34	3.34

# Proximate/Ultimate Results

	Lignite 1 Feed	Lignite 1 Clean	Lignite 2 Feed	Lignite 2 Clean
Moisture	30.2	30.8	32.6	32.3
Volatile Matter	32.03	32.45	31.93	31.42
Fixed Carbon	23.43	25.82	24.3	25.52
Ash	14.35	10.93	11.18	10.76
Hydrogen	5.91	6.09	6.29	6.36
Carbon	36.21	37.82	36.62	36.93
Nitrogen	0.73	0.77	0.73	0.73
Sulfur	0.77	0.56	0.74	0.62
Oxygen	42.04	43.83	44.44	44.59
Ash	14.35	10.93	11.18	10.76
BTU	5781	6170	6045	6223

# PCQUEST Modeling Results

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	Lignite 1 Feed	Lignite 1 Clean	Lignite 2 Feed	Lignite 2 Clean
GRINDABILITY	37	33	34	32
LOW-TEMP FOULING	9	12	9	7
HIGH-TEMP FOULING	20	20	22	22
SLAGGING	55	52	40	41
SOOTBLOWING	5	5	5	5
TUBE EROSION	15	25	8	5
OPACITY	25	31	37	50



# General Observations

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- Carbon recovery varied from 70% to 94%.
- Mercury removal as high as 62%, very coal specific.
- Process can be sensitive to moisture (rain).

# Conclusions

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- The air-jigging process can turn coal that was once unusable into a salable product.
- The air jig is most effective at removing pyrite and heavier minerals.
- PCQUEST modeling shows essentially no negative effects on fouling/slagging.

# Future Directions

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- Complete Vista modeling on results obtained to date.
- Form consortium to better understand the Hg removal seen in this project.

# Acknowledgments

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- Dick Snoby – allmineral Llc
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- Coteau Mine
- Great River Energy
- North Dakota Industrial Commission

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