

# Proof of Concept of a Solar Sinter



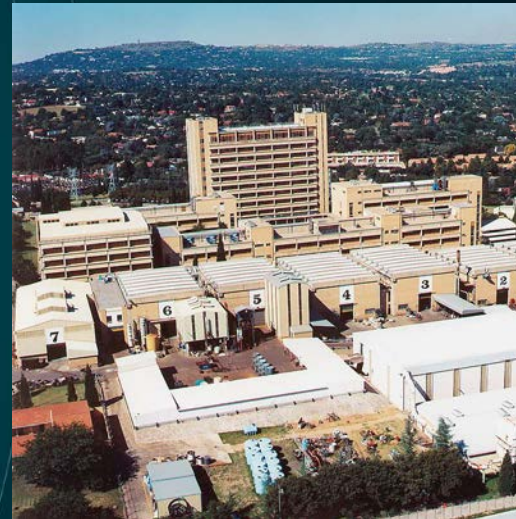
Lina Hockaday  
Senior Engineer  
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18 July 2019

6<sup>th</sup> Annual STERG  
Symposium  
STELLENBOSCH, SOUTH AFRICA  
18 - 19 JULY 2019



# Mintek (Established 1934)

- Government-owned minerals research organization
- Employs ~700 people (250 professionals)
- Annual budget of ~R500m (US \$35m)
- State & corporate funding (50:50)



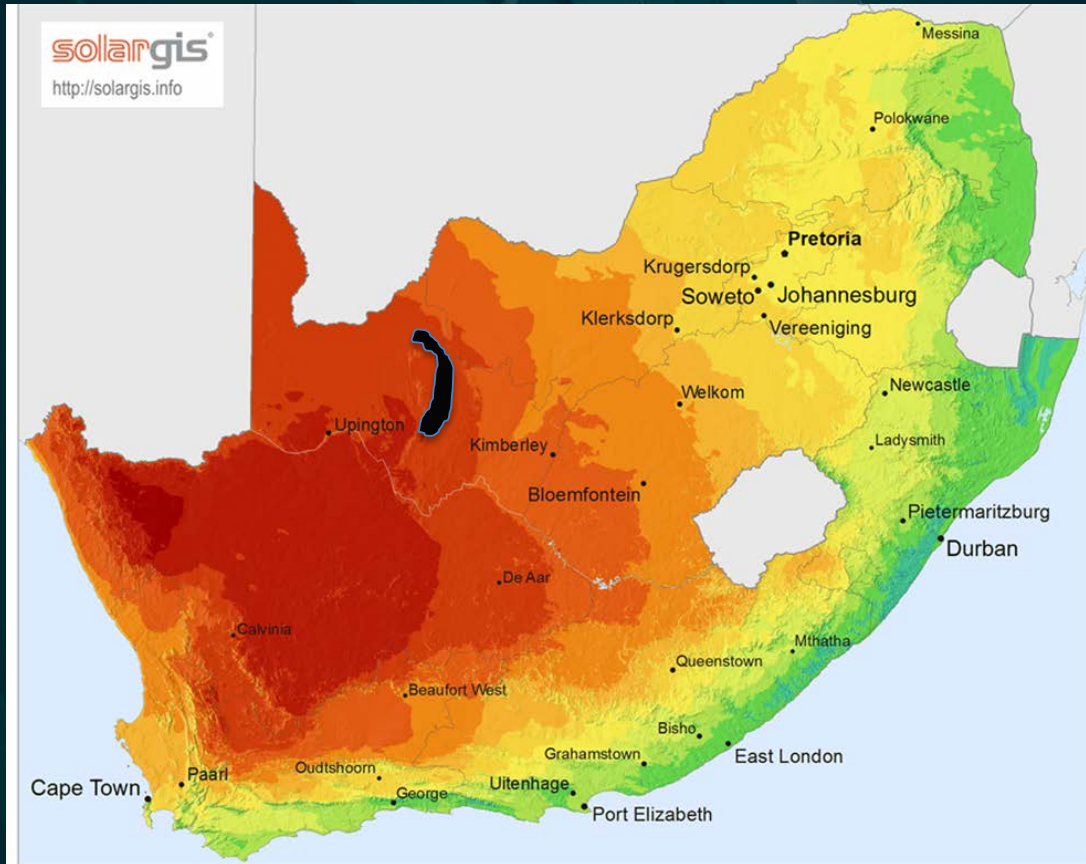
# Core expertise



- Electric smelting – especially DC arc furnaces
- Large-scale piloting and process demonstration
- Development of new processes



# Kalahari Manganese Fields





## Transnet tests world's longest manganese production train

11TH OCTOBER 2018

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BY: [MARLENY ARNOLDI](#)  
CREAMER MEDIA ONLINE WRITER

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**T**ransnet Freight Rail (TFR) has successfully run a 375-wagon manganese train over a distance of 861 km from Sishen to Saldanha Bay.

<https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/transnet-tests-worlds-longest-manganese-production-train-soon-to-operationalise-2018-10-11/>

# How do you proof a concept?

- Demonstration of technical feasibility
- Understanding of the fundamental physics involved
- Relating the value of the concept to its practical application

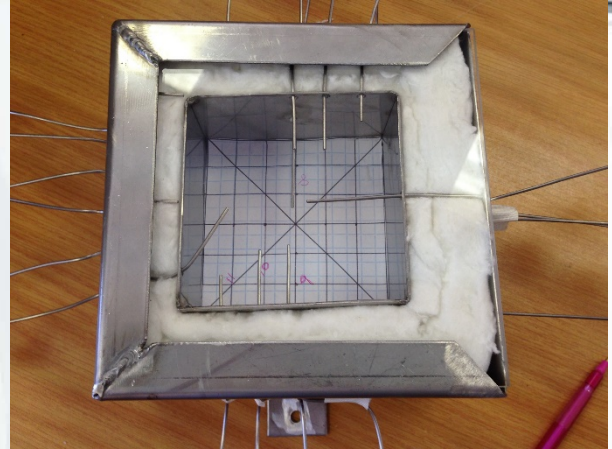


< 6 mm ore fines



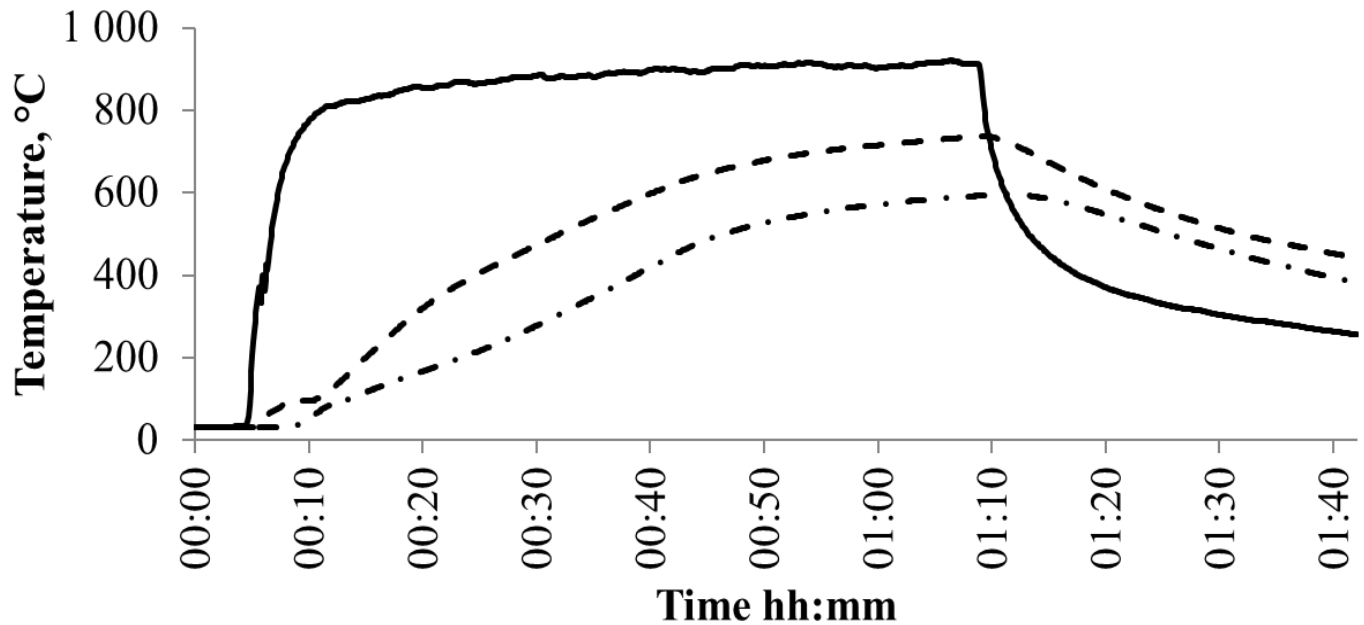
manganese ore sinter





STERG solar concentrator

# Results – Round 1



- · x = 50 mm

- - x = 25 mm

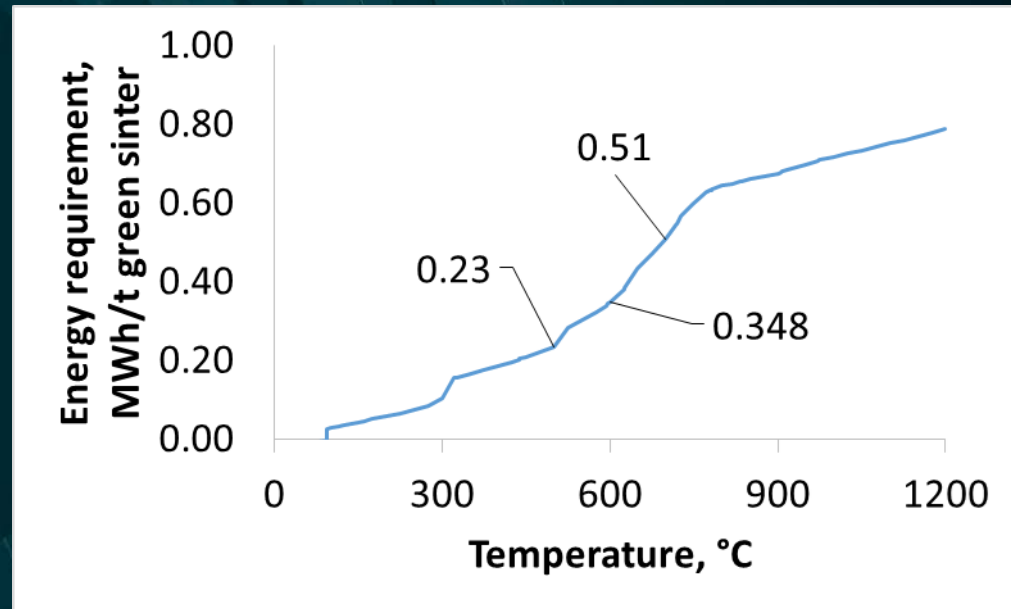
— x = 0 mm



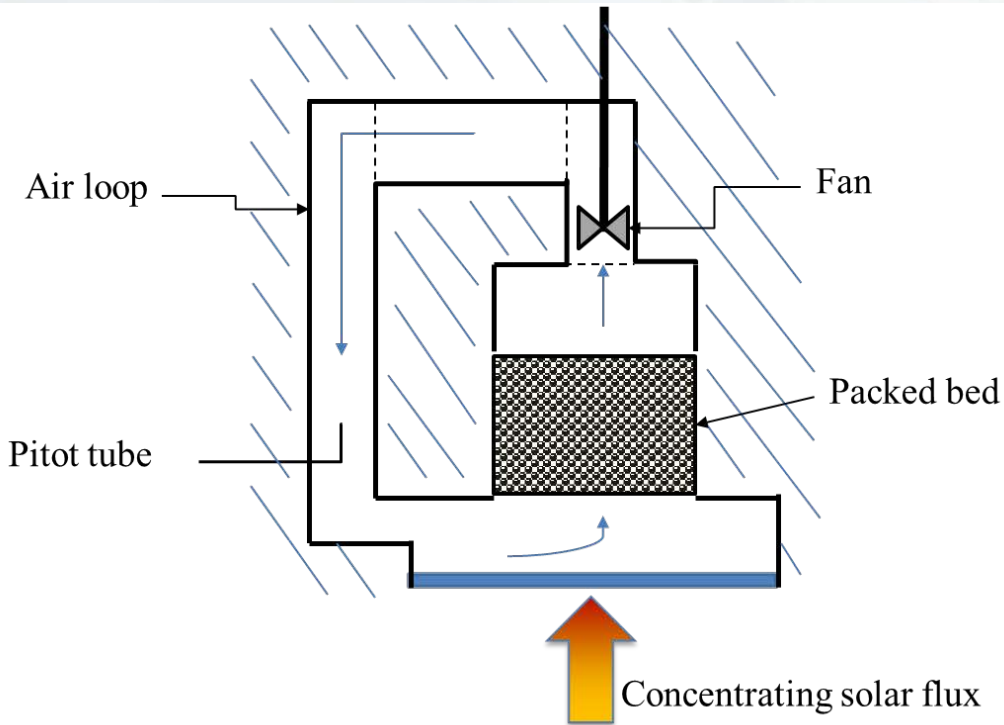
# Results – Round 1



- Heating and thermal decomposition of manganese ores has been demonstrated
- Empirical results when compared to thermodynamic equilibrium models indicate that kinetics factors are limiting decomposition

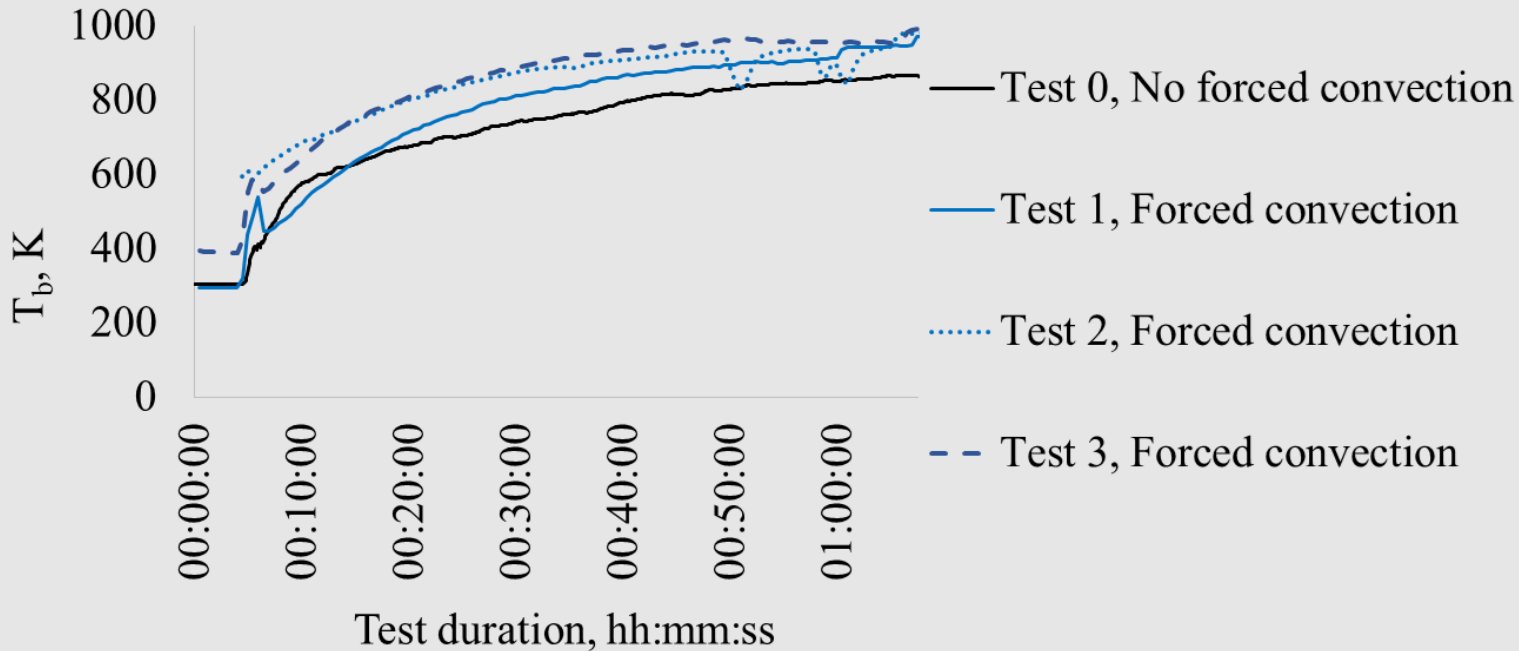


# Experiments – Round 2



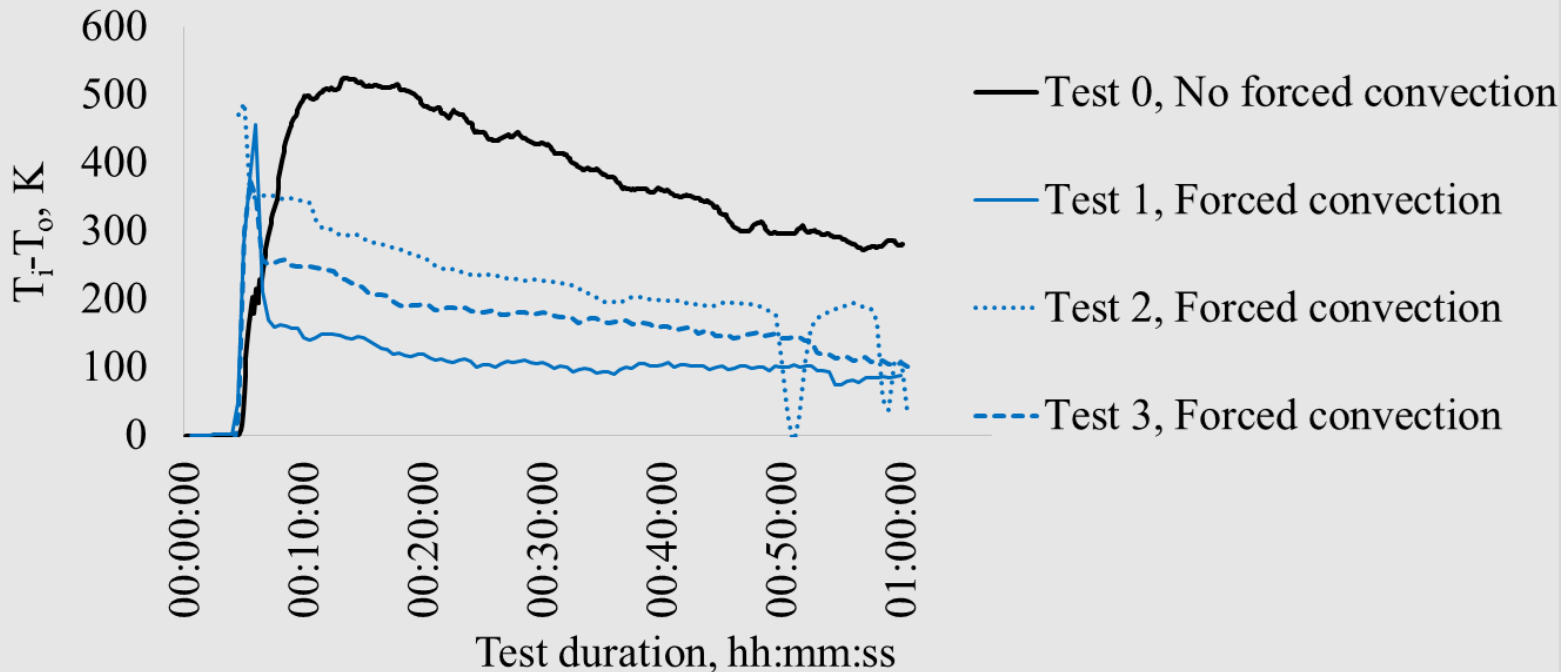
STERG Solar Roof, Stellenbosch,  
South Africa

# Results – Round 2



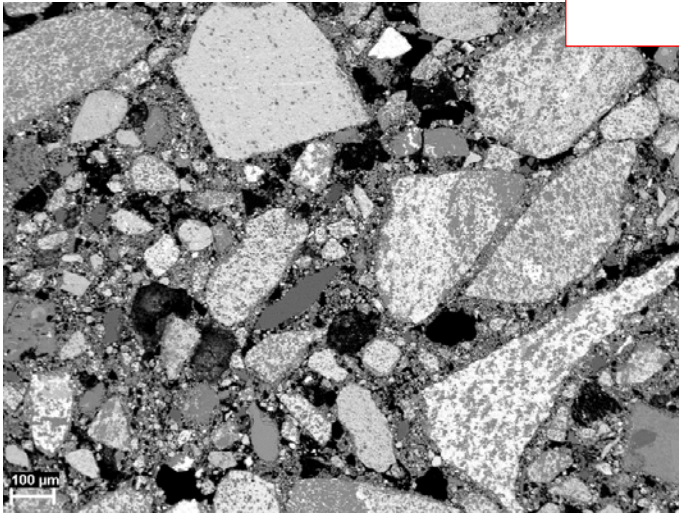
Average packed bed temperature

# Results – Round 2



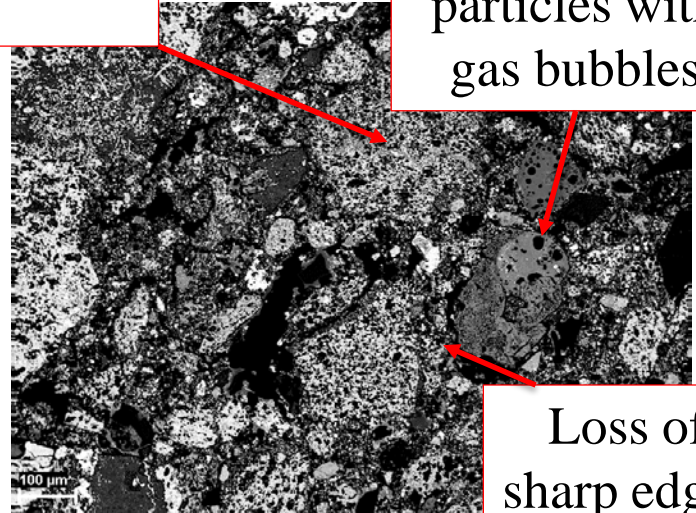
# Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) images

Micro void formation



Before solar thermal treatment

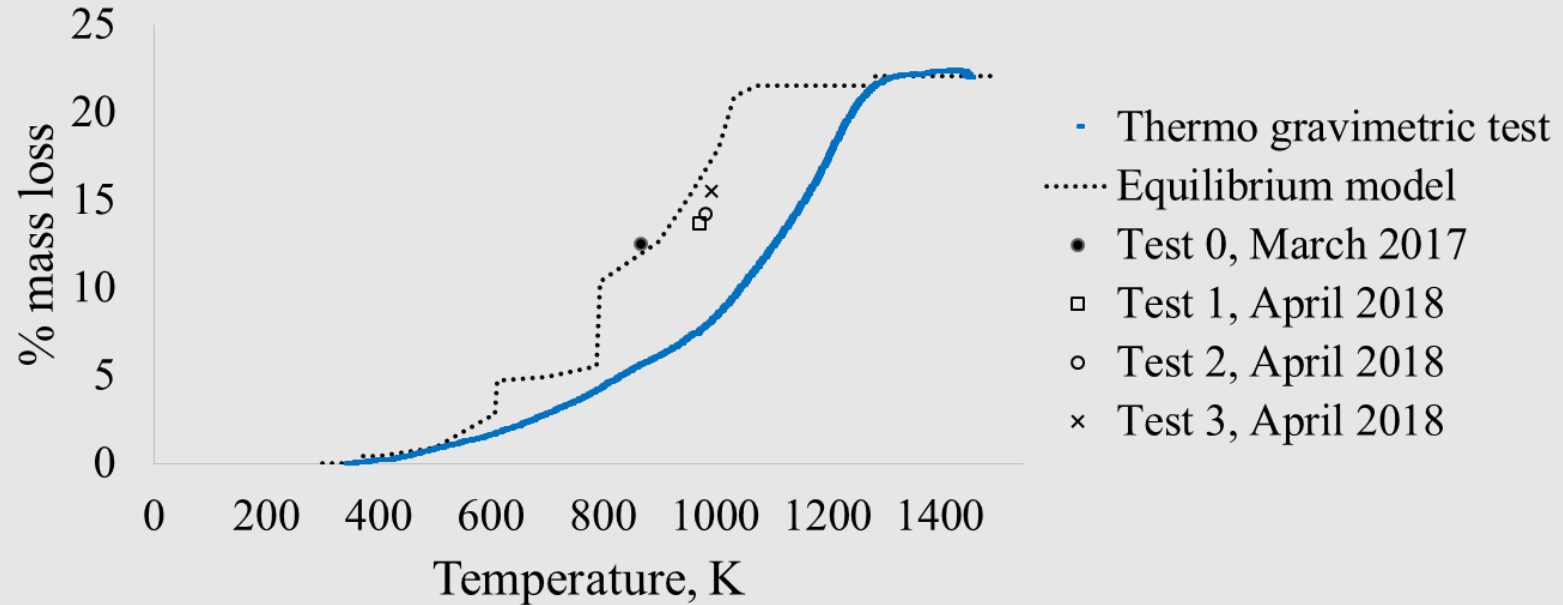
Rounded particles with gas bubbles



Loss of sharp edges

After solar thermal treatment

# Thermodynamic model



Thermo gravimetric experiments mass loss as compared to FACTSage model. Mass loss for experiments are plotted against the maximum bed temperature,  $T_b$ , calculated for each experiment.



Sintered by  
concentrating  
solar flux

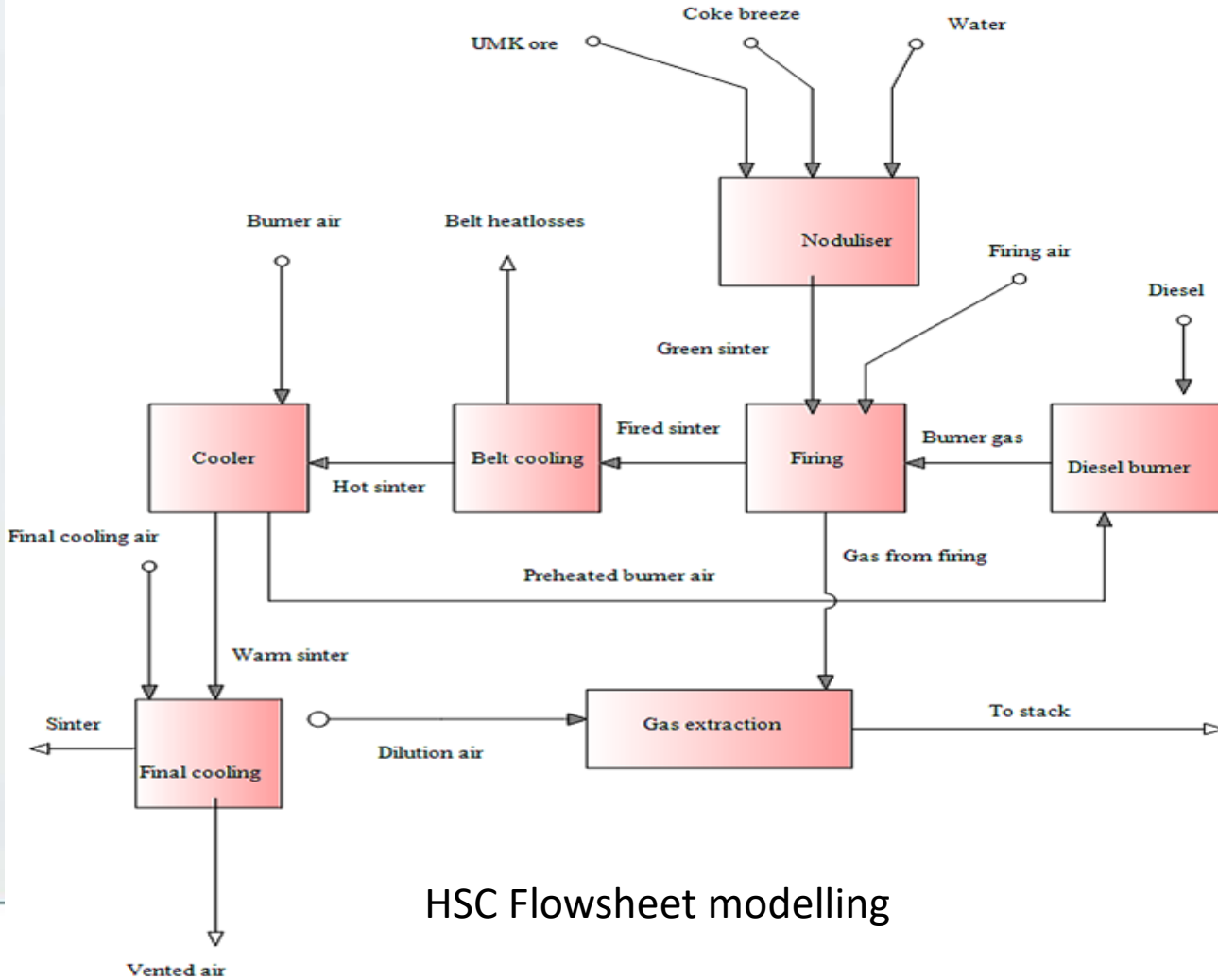


Not sintered by  
concentrating  
solar flux



10 mm

# Towards a Solar Sinter – Value of concept



HSC Flowsheet modelling



# Reduced fossil fuel consumption is possible



| <b>Burner air temperature, °C</b> | <b>Diesel consumption, kg/t ore</b> | <b>Drying and preheating of green sinter, °C*</b> | <b>Coke breeze consumption, % of ore</b> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>350 (current practice)</b>     | 1.65                                | None (current practice)                           | 9.4                                      |
| <b>600</b>                        | 1.22                                | 110                                               | 9.0                                      |
| <b>800</b>                        | 0.85                                | 200                                               | 8.7                                      |
|                                   | <b>0!!!</b>                         | <b>1200?</b>                                      | <b>0?</b>                                |

**\*Drying by air at 300 °C produced by concentrating solar thermal plant**

# Conclusions

- Currently data processing is still underway
- Flowsheet evaluation and techno-economics is under consideration for the SolarPACES 2019 paper
- Modelling is in progress with the aim to include mass transfer as well as heat transfer into the model





- **PREMA Project**
- **SolarPACES 2019**, 1 to 4 October 2019, Daegu, South Korea
- **SASEC 2019**, 25th to the 27th November 2019
- **HiTEMP2**, 6-18 March 2020, Adelaide, Australia
- **Colloquium** on Renewable Energy for Energy Intensive Industry (SAIMM) 21 June 2019, Kathu
- **Mn School** (SAIMM) 23-24 June 2019, Kathu

# Thank You

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# How to reduce your CO<sub>2</sub> footprint



- Energy efficiency
- Replacement
  - Electrification
  - Other reductants
  - Renewable energy
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture and sequestration



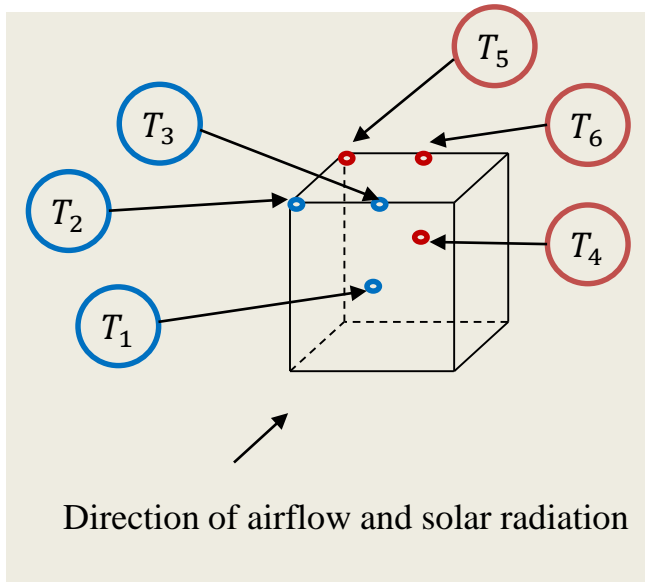
# Motivations for solar thermal energy use

- Increasing demand for products with lower carbon dioxide emissions
- Carbon tax implemented in more countries
- Tax incentives for reducing fossil fuel consumption
- Reduced operating costs when replacing diesel/electricity



- Decompose carbonate minerals to release CO<sub>2</sub>, e.g.  
$$\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$$
- Decompose manganese minerals releasing O<sub>2</sub>, e.g.  
$$4\text{MnO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2$$
$$3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4 + 0.5 \text{O}_2$$
$$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 3\text{MnO} + 0.5 \text{O}_2$$
- Agglomerate fine particles into larger particles
- Mn and Fe grades are increased but Mn/Fe ratio not improved.

# Temperature measurements and definitions



$$T_i = \frac{T_1}{4} + \frac{T_2}{4} + \frac{T_3}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$T_o = \frac{T_4}{4} + \frac{T_5}{4} + \frac{T_6}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$T_b = \frac{T_i + T_o}{2} \quad (3)$$



# A sinter plant

