

降低密地选厂尾矿铁品位的探索试验研究

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摘要:攀钢密地选矿厂阶磨阶选流程改造后,产品的物料特性发生了变化,尾矿品位较改造前有所增加。选铁尾矿中品位 $\text{TFe}16.16\%$, $\text{TiO}_211.03\%$,尾矿中铁品位偏高,有必要进行降低尾矿中的铁品位的试验研究。研究结果表明,采用弱磁选可获得产率为 5.02% ,品位为 $\text{TFe}57.24\%$,回收率为 17.78% 的铁精矿;采用弱磁选—强磁选—浮选工艺流程,可获得产率为 10.41% , TiO_2 品位为 47.15% ,回收率为 44.49% 的钛精矿。将所有尾矿混合,其混合尾矿降低至 $\text{TFe}11.42\%$, $\text{TiO}_25.97\%$,研究结果对密地选矿厂的流程改造有一定的参考作用。

关键词:弱磁选,强磁选,浮选,铁精矿,钛精矿,流程改造

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由于攀钢集团矿业有限责任公司密地选厂阶磨阶选流程改造后,产品的物料特性发生了较大的变化,尾矿品位较改造前有所增加。密地选厂每年排出的尾矿有800多万t,是一个巨大的钒钛资源,降低密地选厂尾矿铁品位提高铁精矿的回收率为密地选厂提质增产和工艺流程优化及生产提供技术支

持,也为攀西钒钛资源综合回收利用作基础研究^[1]。

1 矿石性质

试验矿样取自密地选厂的前8系列的总尾槽和后8系列的总尾槽,矿石中的有用矿物为钛磁铁矿、

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Experimental Research on the Mineral Processing Technology for Zaoyang Rutile Ore in Hubei

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Abstract: Zaoyang rutile was mainly composed by amphibole and almandite, the content of which is $70\% \sim 90\%$. Titanium minerals include rutile, ilmenite and sphene and the other minerals include sericite, sodium-oligoclase, clinopidote-epidote, calcite, chlorite and pyrite, among which the useful minerals are rutile and garnet. Directed at the ore characteristics, the principle flowsheet of flotation-magnetic separation was adopted by using modified activator PX and the combined collector S. P. A and the fatty alcohol O. C. T. Finally, the concentrate containing $\text{TTiO}_292.38\%$ and rutile $\text{TiO}_289.38\%$ was obtained with the recovery more than 70% . The index is good. For garnet, when the technology of grading tabling was adopted to recover, the concentrate with the grade of 93.3% was obtained.

Key words: Rutile; Fine grain; Flotation; Magnetic separation; Garnet

钛铁矿,其次为少量得赤、褐铁矿;硫化物主要是磁黄铁矿与黄铁矿以及少量的黄铜矿和镍黄铁矿等;脉石矿物主要有普通辉石,中—拉长石,其次有少量的角闪石、橄榄石、绿泥石等^[2]。

工艺矿物学研究结果表明,物料粒度组成悬殊,细粒的小于 10 μm ,大的颗粒可达 1.3mm,泥化颗粒非常细。钛磁铁矿的粒度多在 0.05~0.1mm,与其他矿物连生颗粒可达 0.4~1.2mm,-0.05mm 颗粒多为单体,单体解离度为 55.74%,即一半为单体,

一半为连生体进入尾矿,导致尾矿中铁矿物含量偏高,要想充分回收铁矿物必须磨细;钛铁矿粒度以单体为主,单体解离为 92.73%,连生体中以与脉石连生为主,且多为极微细粒与脉石大颗粒贫连生;硫化物粒度细,多在 0.1mm 以下,以单体为主;脉石矿物解离度为 89.85%,与几种矿物都有连生,与钛铁矿连生较多。

原矿化学多元素分析结果见表 1,物相分析结果见表 2、3。

表 1 矿石化学多元素分析结果/%

Table 1 Chemical analysis results of ore

TFe	FeO	Fe ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	V ₂ O ₅	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO
16.16	15.82	5.52	11.03	0.318	32.48	9.85	8.60	8.96
K ₂ O	N ₂ O	Co	Cr ₂ O ₃	P	S	MnO	LoI	
0.07	1.08	0.012	0.126	0.014	0.415	0.34	0.72	

表 2 铁物相分析结果

Table 2 Analysis results of iron phase

项目	钛磁铁矿	碳酸铁	硫化物	钛铁矿	赤、褐铁矿	硅酸铁	合计
含量/%	3.24	1.36	0.9	3.3	4.34	3.02	16.16
分布率/%	20.05	8.42	5.57	20.42	26.86	18.69	100.00

表 3 钛物相分析结果

Table 3 Analysis results of titanium phase

项目	钛铁矿	钛磁铁矿	硅酸盐	合计
含量/%	8.34	0.79	1.9	11.03
分布率/%	75.61	7.16	17.23	100.00

表 4 磨矿细度条件试验

Table 4 Condition test of grinding fineness

磨矿细度	产品	产率	Fe 品位	回收率
-0.074mm/%	名称	/%	/%	/%
63.60	精矿	5.13	53.31	16.92
	尾矿	94.87	14.15	83.08
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00
76.4	精矿	4.32	54.33	14.52
	尾矿	95.68	14.44	85.48
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00
88.01	精矿	4.98	55.08	16.97
	尾矿	95.02	14.12	83.03
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00
96.60	精矿	4.17	55.63	14.36
	尾矿	95.83	14.44	85.64
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00

2 选矿试验方案

根据矿石性质和攀西钒钛磁铁矿的生产经验,采用弱磁选铁,将弱磁尾矿再次除铁,而后强磁—浮选,选出合格的钛精矿,力争将尾矿中的铁品位降到最低;本次试验工艺流程为弱磁性选铁—强磁选—浮选选钛^[3]。

3 弱磁选铁试验

3.1 弱磁选铁磨矿细度试验

为了给弱磁选提供可靠的磨矿细度,即提高钛磁铁矿的单体解离度,本试验采用的原矿是经过隔粗、破碎后的总尾矿使用 $\phi 240\text{mm}$ 实验室小型球磨机,每次装矿量为 500g,-0.074mm 含量分别为 60%~70%、70%~80%、80%~90%、90% 以上场强选 160kA/m,试验结果见表 4。

从表 4 可知,磨矿细度在 88% 左右时,品位、回收率都较好,确定磨矿细度 -0.074mm 为 80%~90% 为最佳。

3.2 弱磁粗选磁场强度试验

在磨矿细度 -0.074mm88.01% 的条件下,进行弱磁选场强条件试验,试验设备采用 $\phi 400 \times 400\text{mm}$

XCPS-74 电磁场鼓型磁选机,进行选铁试验,试验结果见表5。

表5 弱磁粗选条件试验

Table 5 Condition test of low-intensity magnetic roughing separation

场强/kA·m ⁻¹	产品名称	产率/%	品位/%	回收率/%
144	精矿	4.87	55.46	16.71
	尾矿	95.13	14.15	83.29
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00
160	精矿	4.98	55.08	16.97
	尾矿	95.02	14.12	83.03
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00
176	精矿	5.1	54.20	17.11
	尾矿	94.9	14.12	82.89
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00
192	精矿	5.54	54.10	18.55
	尾矿	94.46	13.93	81.45
	原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00

由表5可知,弱磁粗选场强度176kA/m合适。

3.3 选铁流程试验

在适宜的磨矿细度和磁场强度下,采用一段磨矿,一粗一精流程进行选铁试验,试验流程见图1,试验结果见表6。

表6 选铁流程试验结果

Table 6 Test result of iron separation flowsheet

产品名称	产率/%	品位/%	回收率/%
精矿	5.02	57.24	17.78
中2	0.25	48.06	0.76
中1	0.31	46.49	0.89
尾矿	94.42	13.79	80.59
原矿	100.00	16.16	100.00

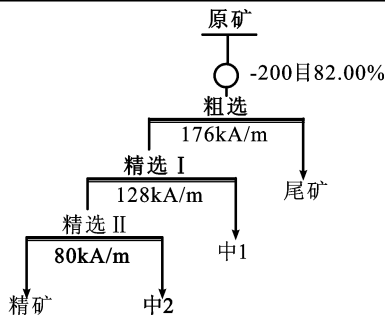


图1 选铁试验流程

Fig. 1 Test flowsheet of iron separation

4 强磁—浮选选钛试验

4.1 强磁试验

将选铁尾矿再一次采用弱磁选除铁,将除铁尾

矿作为强磁生产原料,经过了强磁条件试验,在磁介质为3mm、一段强磁采用的激磁电流为720kA/m,二段强磁的激磁电流为720kA/m时,得到强磁精矿含TiO₂19.71%、TFe为21.31%,尾矿含TFe为10.37%、TiO₂为6.32%。

4.2 浮选选钛试验

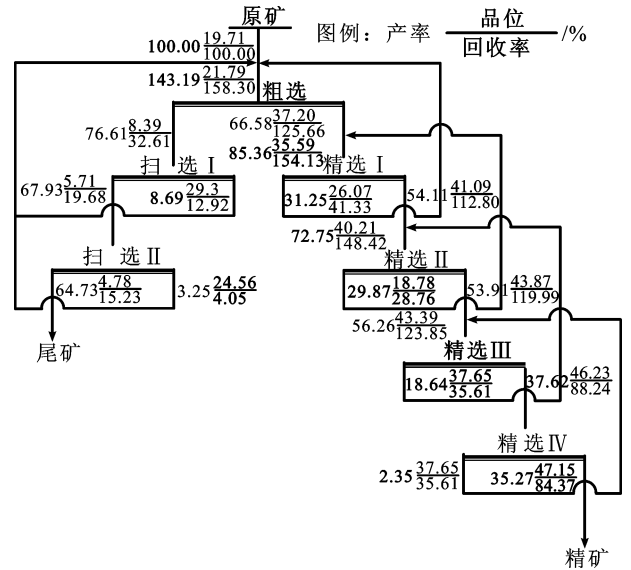


图2 选钛数质量流程

Fig. 2 Quality flowsheet of titanium flotation

将强磁精矿作为选钛给矿,根据目前密地选钛厂的选别流程,采用现有药剂制度和工艺流程,可获得浮选作业产率为35.27%,钛精矿TiO₂品位为47.15%,回收率84.37%,该钛精矿中TFe的品位为32.87%。相对于原矿实际产率为10.41%,回收率为47.15%。最后将浮选尾矿与强磁中矿、尾矿按比例混合即可得到实际的最终尾矿,其TFe的品位为11.42%,TiO₂为5.97%。数质量流程图^[4]见图2,试验结果见表6。

表6 浮选闭路试验结果

Table 6 Closed-circuit test results

产品名称	产率/%	品位/%	回收率/%
精矿	35.27	47.15	84.37
尾矿	67.73	4.78	15.23
原矿	100.00	19.71	100.00

5 结论

1. 密地选产的选铁尾矿易磨易选,但原矿铁品位较低,与周边的表外矿相近,选出合格的铁精矿的产率及回收率也相应较低。
2. 经过弱磁选铁的条件试验,确定磨矿细度达

到 80% ~ 90% , 通过一次粗选, 二次精选, 能选出 TFe 品位为 57.24% , 产率为 5.02% , 回收率为 17.78% 合格的铁精矿。

3. 经过强磁—浮选试验, 能选出相对与原矿的实际产率为 10.41% , 回收率为 44.49% , 其钛精矿 TiO₂ 的品位为 47.15% 、含 TFe 32.87% 的钛精矿。

4. 将所有尾矿按比例混合得出最终尾矿, 其 TFe% 品位为 11.42% , TiO₂ 的品位 5.97% 。由镜鉴可知, 尾矿中铁矿物为赤, 褐铁矿、磁黄铁矿、硅酸铁、碳酸铁、绿泥石化的钛磁铁矿及钛铁矿, 赤、褐铁矿属于正常损失的铁。由于硫化物是其它元素(钴、镍、铜、镓等)的载体, 可以浮选出硫化物, 以便

进一步降低铁品位, 回收更有价值的多金属, 达到综合回收的目的。

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Exploratory Experimental Study on Reduction of Iron Grade of the Concentrator Tailings in Midi

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Abstract: After the process of stage-grinding and stage-concentration in Midi concentrator was transformed, the material properties of products were changed and the grade of the tailing was improved. In the tailing of iron separation, the grade of TFe and TiO₂ was 16.16% and 11.03% respectively, the iron grade of which is relatively high. So it's necessary to carry on the experimental research on reduction of the iron grade. The results showed that when the technology of low-intensity magnetic separation was adopted, the iron concentrate with the yield of 5.02% and the TFe grade of 57.24% and the recovery of 17.78% was obtained and when the technological flowsheet of low-intensity magnetic separation-high-intensity magnetic separation—flotation was adopted, the titanium concentrate with the yield of 10.41% and the TiO₂ grade of 47.15% and the recovery of 44.49% was obtained. When all tailings were mixed, the grade of TFe and TiO₂ was 11.42% and 25.97% respectively. This research result can provide reference for the process reformation of Midi concentrator.

Key words: Low-intensity magnetic separation; High-intensity magnetic separation; Flotation; Iron concentrate; Titanium concentrate; Process reformation

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Influence of Property Changes of Panzhuhua Titanium Magnetite on Iron Concentrate Grade

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Abstract: The metallogenic condition of vanadium titanium magnetite in Panzhuhua is almost the same and the basic characteristics of the titanium magnetite and the grain ilmenite produced in the late magma is almost similar. But, because of the difference of geological condition and chemical and physical changes of the pulp, the difference of the content of iron and titanium exist in different mining area or in different layers of the same area. The raw materials of Midi, Baima, Panjiatian concentrators in Panzhuhua came from different mining areas, so the quality of the iron concentrate was different even if the conditions of mineral processing technology were almost the same. The process mineralogy study on the samples of the raw ore, concentrate and tailings in the above three concentrators proves that the influence of property change of titanomagnetite on the processing technology indexes exists.

Key words: Titanomagnetite; Iron concentrate; grade; Process mineralogy