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reaching new frontiers



THE USE OF THERMO-EQUILIBRIUM SIMULATION (FACTSAGE) FOR INORGANIC MINERAL MATTER TRANSFORMATION IN GASIFICATION

VALUE ADDITION TO COAL AND GASIFICATION RESEARCH

JC van Dyk, Sasol Technology

GTT Workshop, 2-4 June 2009



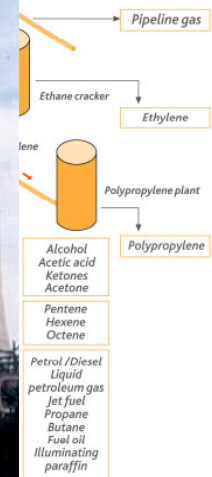
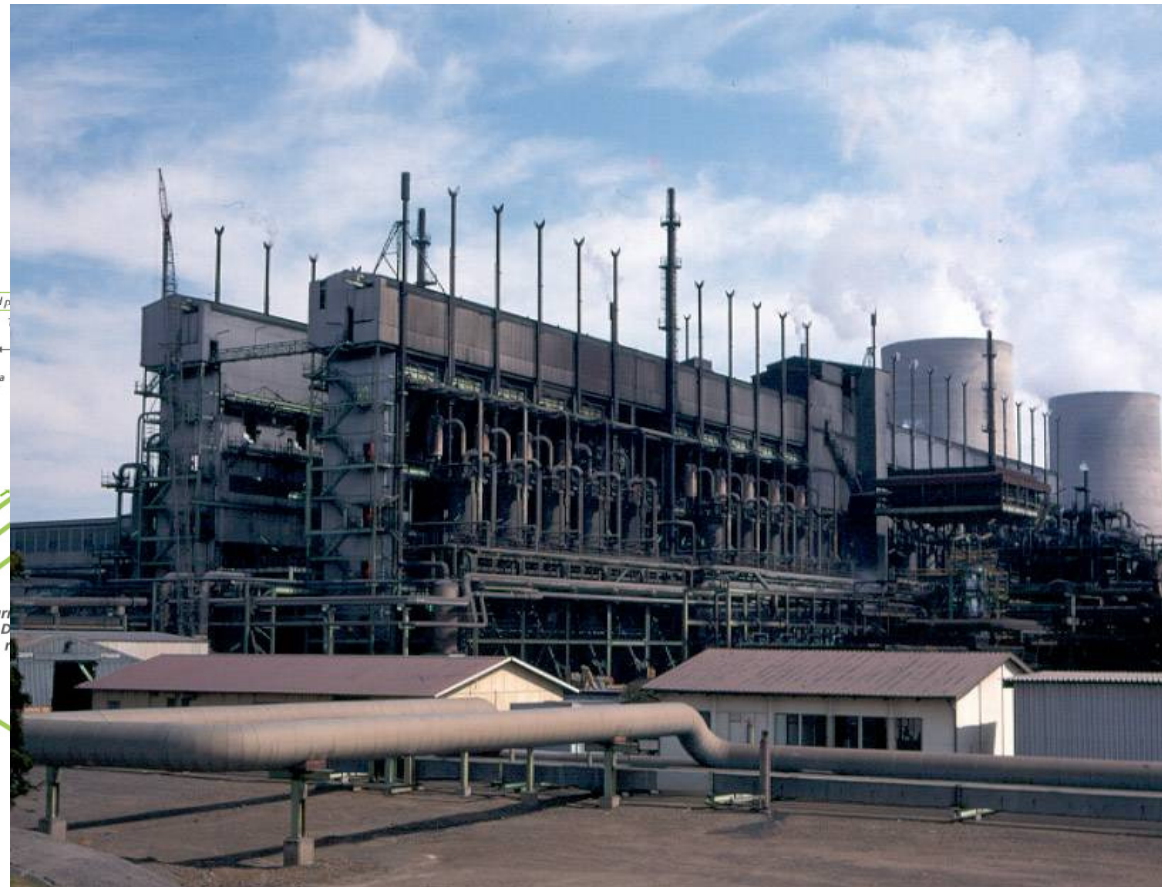
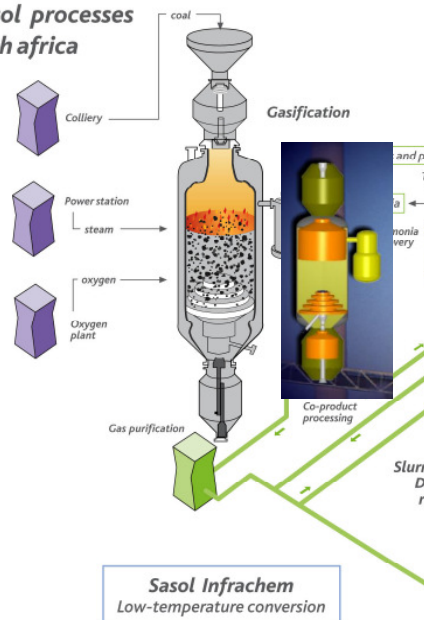
Roadmap of presentation

- Gasification Technologies
- Understanding mineral matter transformations - WHY?
- Applications of FactSage from 2005 in the Sasol R&D environment



Sasol fixed bed dry bottom (FBDB) gasification

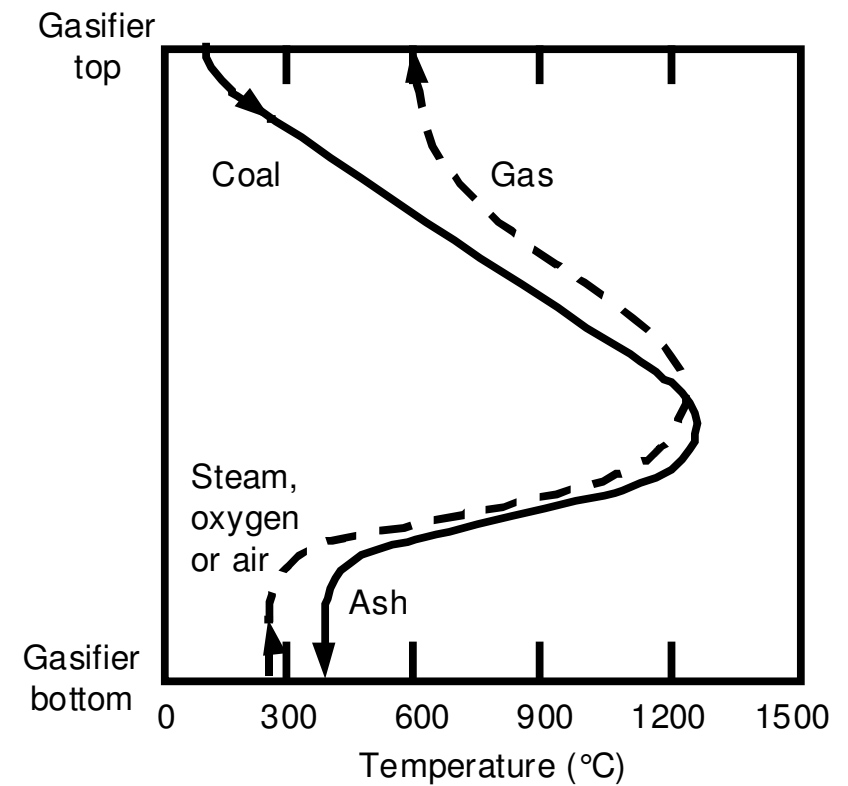
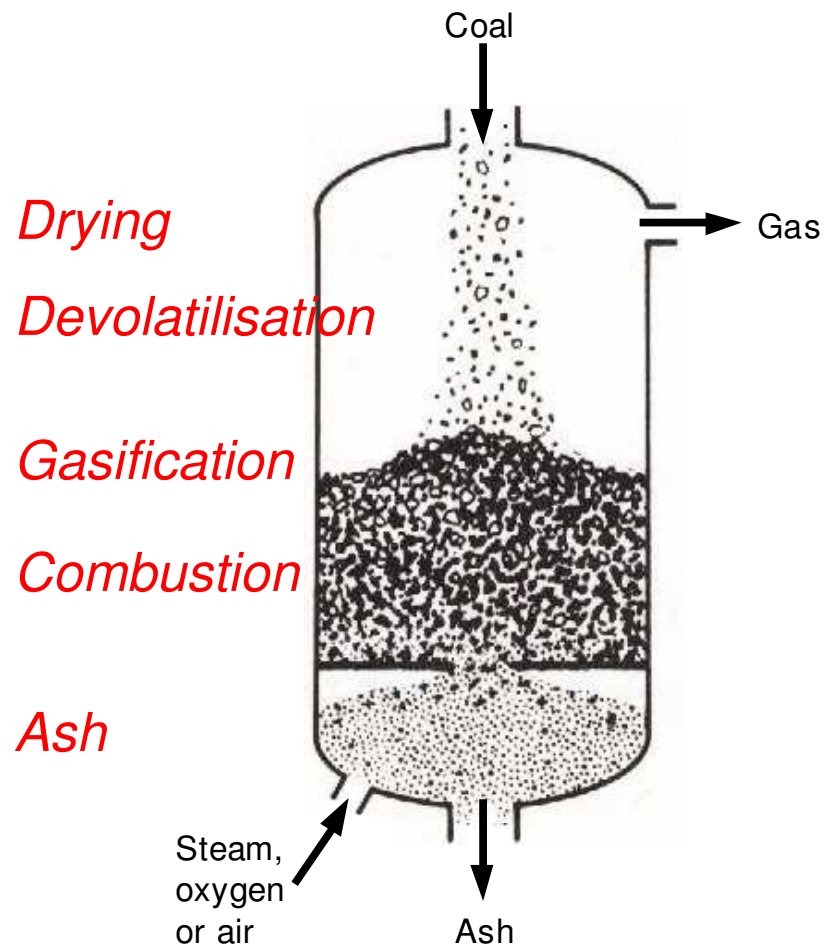
the sasol processes
in south africa



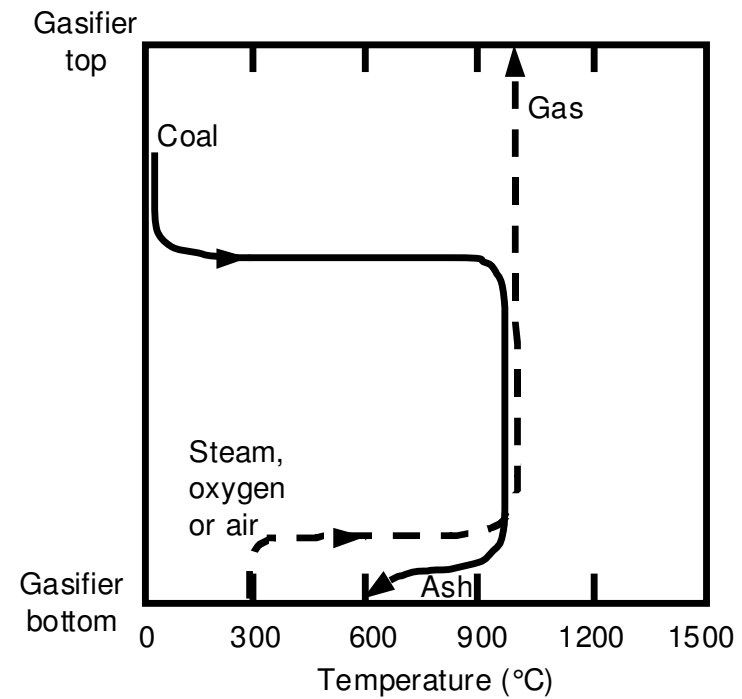
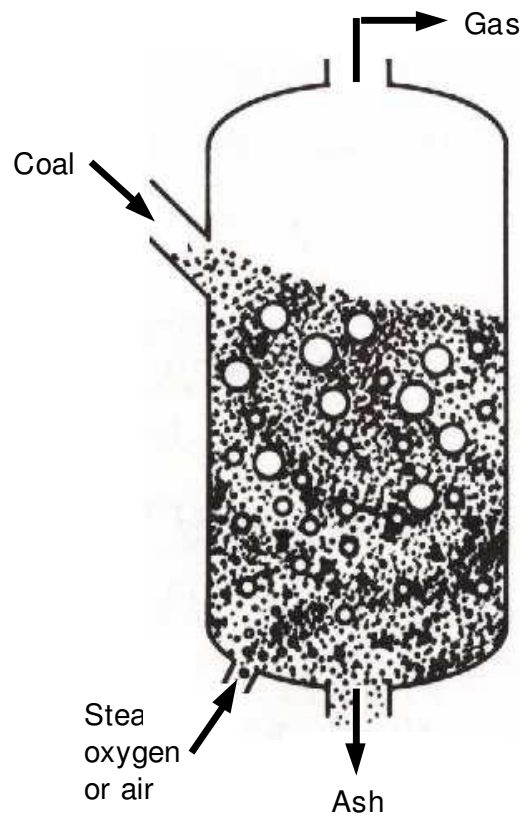
Fixed bed gasifiers – where the work started



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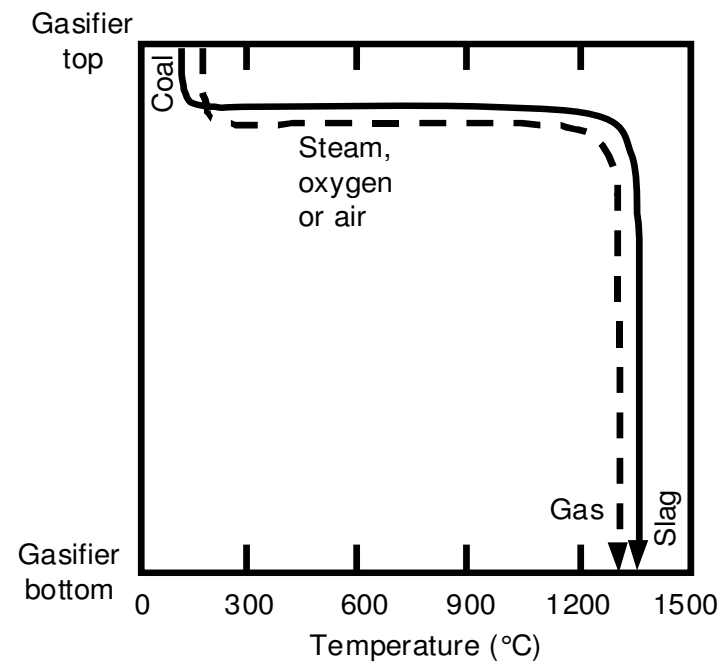
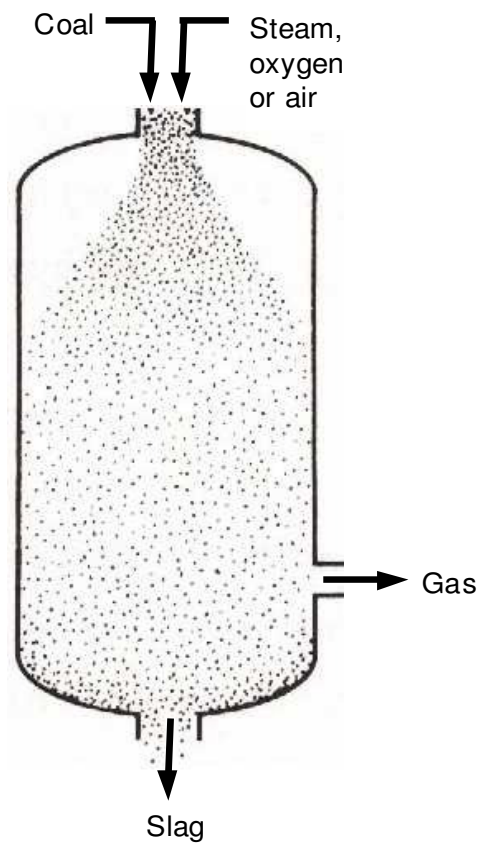


Fluidized bed gasifiers





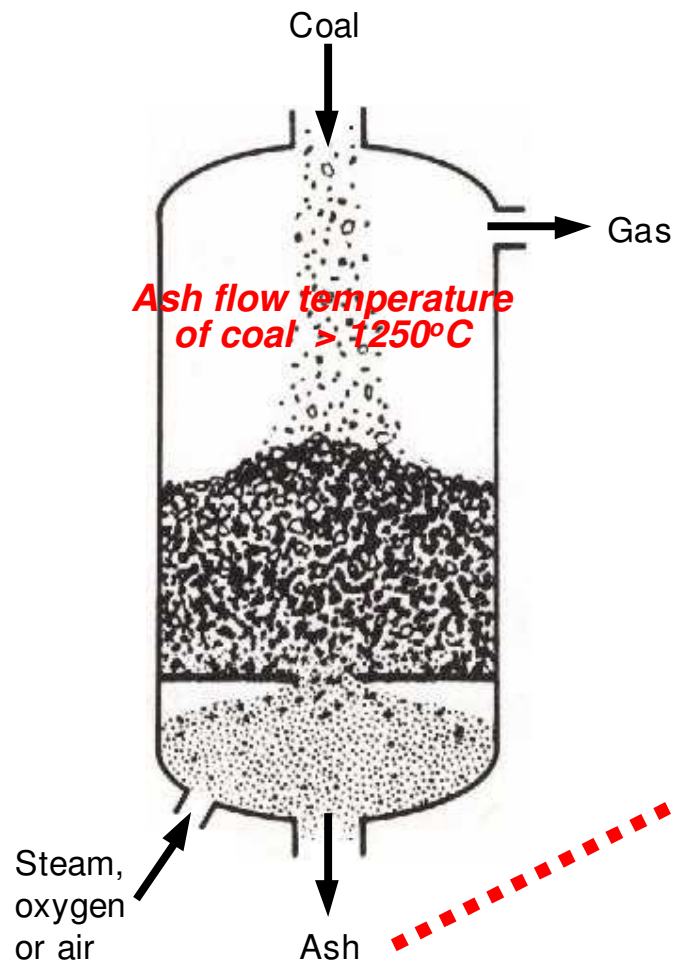
Entrained flow gasifiers

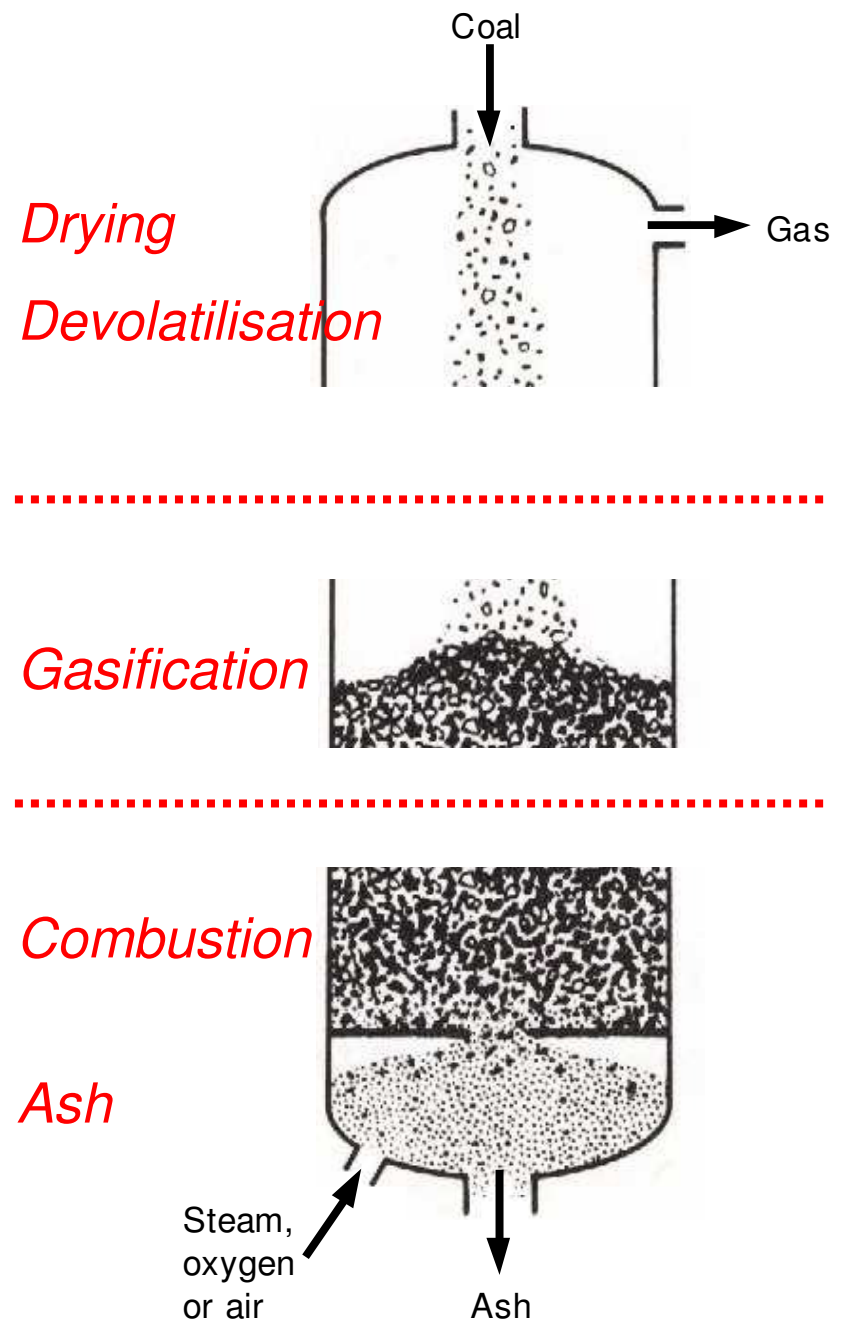
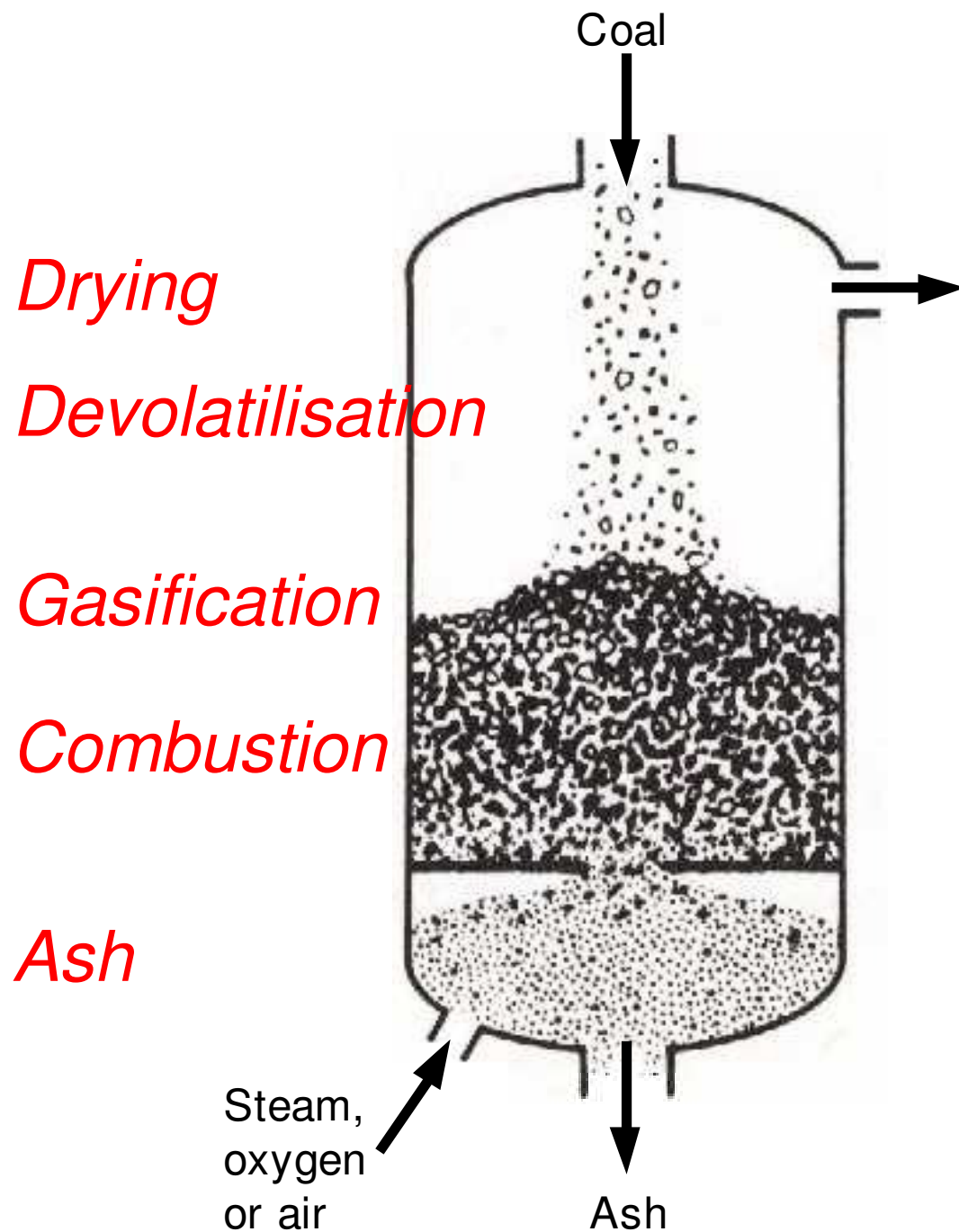


Understanding mineral matter transformations, slag formation and viscosity – WHY?

- **Ash fusion temperature (AFT) AND slag properties** of coal that give an indication of suitability for gasification purposes
- Ash fusion temperature
 - *results in an average temperature where bulk mineral composition starts to become soft and melt*
 - *is an indication to what extent agglomeration / clinkering is likely to occur within the gasifier*
 - *is currently used to predict average slagging properties of coal sources and not at what temperature the first melt/sinter occurs*
- Ash clinkering in fixed bed gasifiers can cause channel burning, pressure drop problems, unstable gasifier operation, etc.

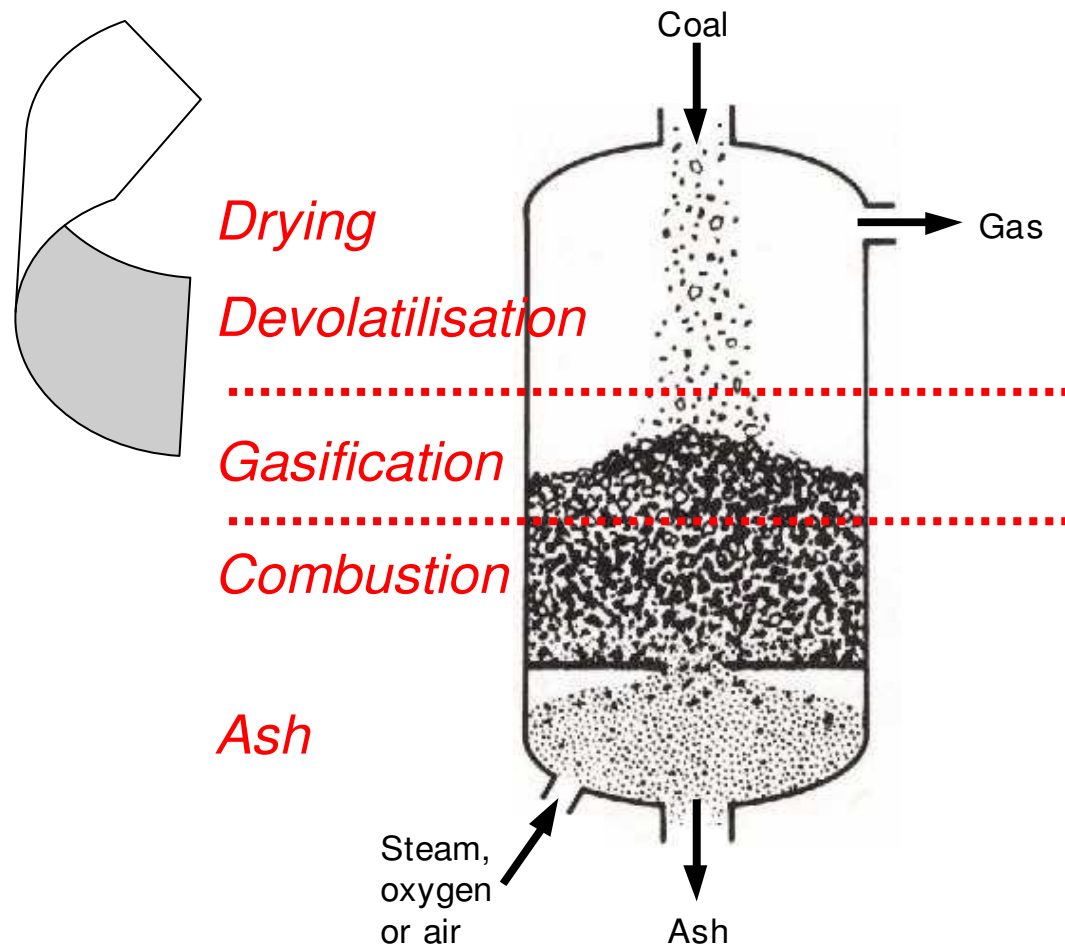
Syngas and ash producer







FACTSAGE modelling approach



FACTSAGE input w.r.t. coal properties



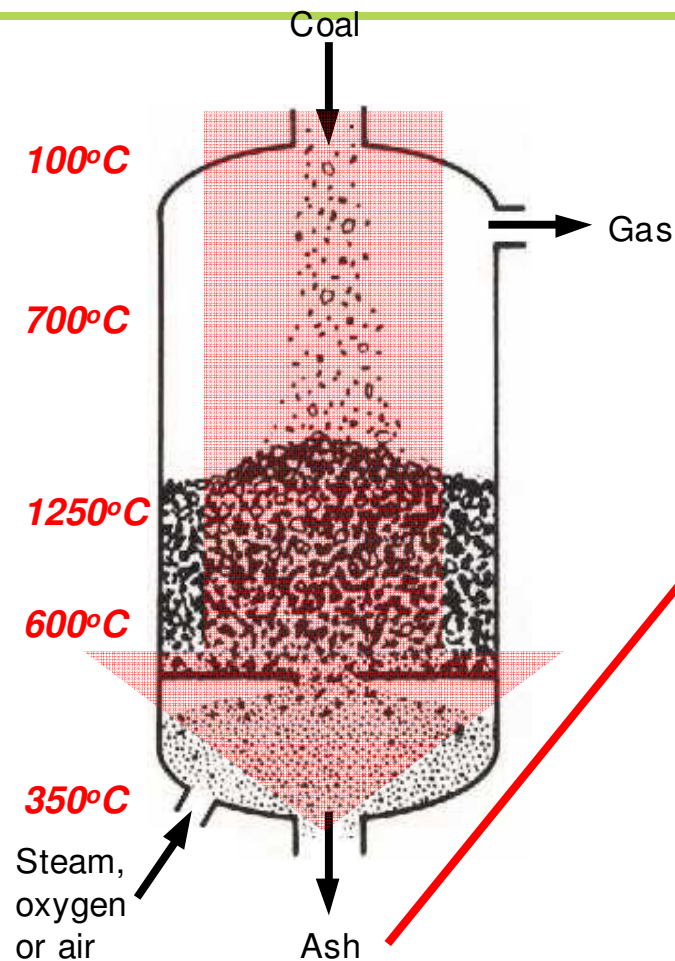
Component	Mass %	Mass flow (kg/hr)
Moisture	5.0	2550
Fixed carbon	46.3	23613
Volatile matter	22.9	11679
Ash	25.8	13158
TOTAL	100	51000

Property	Mass %	Mass flow (kg/hr)
H ₂ O	2.9	1479
H ₂	0.15	76
CH ₄	4.01	2045
CO	0.98	499
CO ₂	7.2	3672
N ₂	2.1	1050
Tar and oils	5.6	2858
TOTAL	22.9	11679

Mineral	Formula	Mass %	Mass flow (kg/hr)
Pyrite	FeS ₂	4.0	526
Quartz	SiO ₂	20.0	2631
Microline	KAlSi ₃ O ₈	1.9	250
Muscovite / Illite	KAl ₃ Si ₃ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	2.9	381
Kaolinite	(Al ₂ O ₃)(SiO ₂) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂	52.5	6913
Anatase	TiO ₂	0.3	39
Calcite	CaCO ₃	6.7	881
Dolomite	CaMg(CO ₃) ₂	10.1	1328
Apatite	Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₃ (FOH)	0.5	65
Gypsum	CaSO ₄ (H ₂ O) ₂	1.1	144
TOTAL		100	13158

Property	Mass %	Mass flow (kg/hr)
Carbon (C)	78.8	25557
Hydrogen (H)	4.1	1329
Nitrogen (N)	2.2	713
Sulphur (S)	2.1	681
Oxygen (O) by difference	13.0	4154
TOTAL	100	32434

Combustion zone – actual ash characteristics



Mineral composition of ash (crystalline material)

SiO_2 quartz

$\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ anorthite

$\text{CaAl}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ margarite

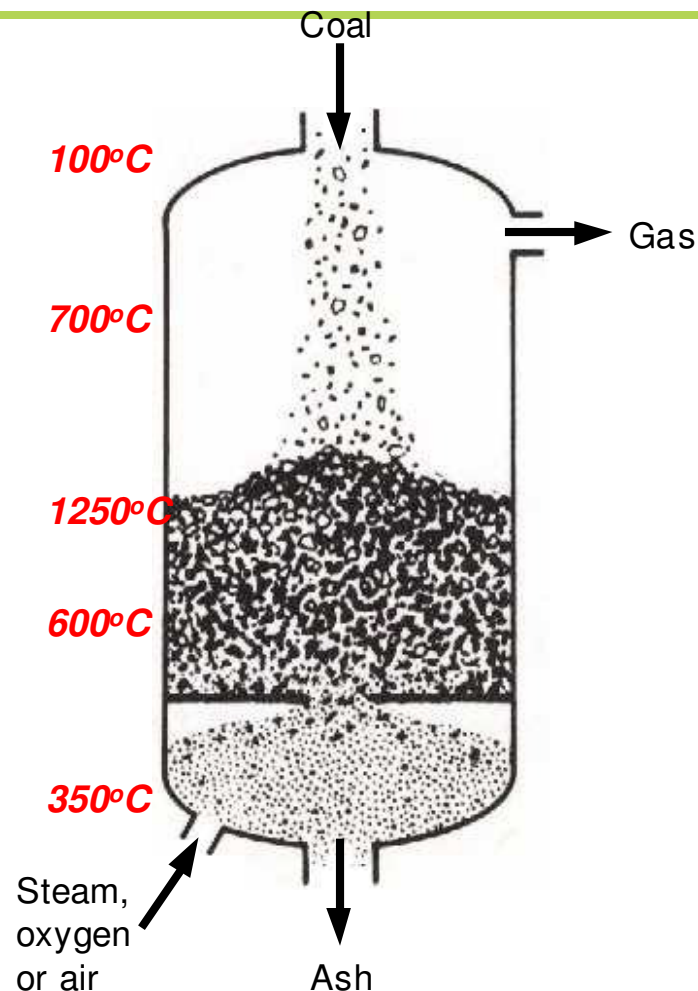
$\text{Mg}_5\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$

$\text{KAl}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ muscovite

$\text{Fe}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$ almandine

$(\text{FeO})(\text{TiO}_2)$ ilmenite

Combustion zone – simulation results



Kaolinite disappeared between 600°C and 650°C

>650°C meta-kaolinite forms from kaolinite

Carbonates, calcite and dolomite decompose

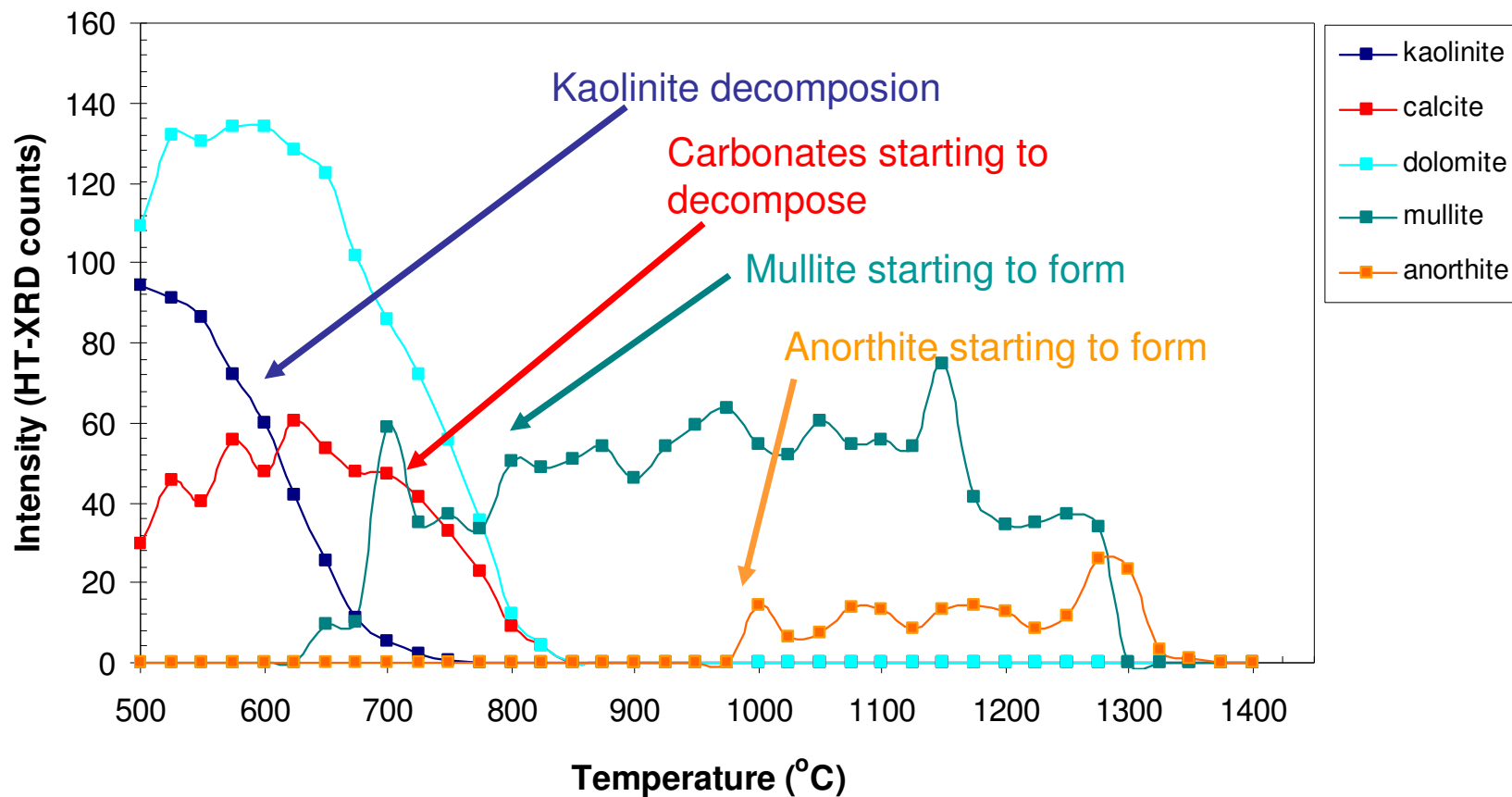
Mullite starts to form

Intensities of mullite and quartz reflections decrease as a result of melt formation

Anorthite crystallizes between 1000°C - 1100°C

Above 1200°C only quartz and anorthite remain stable in the liquidus

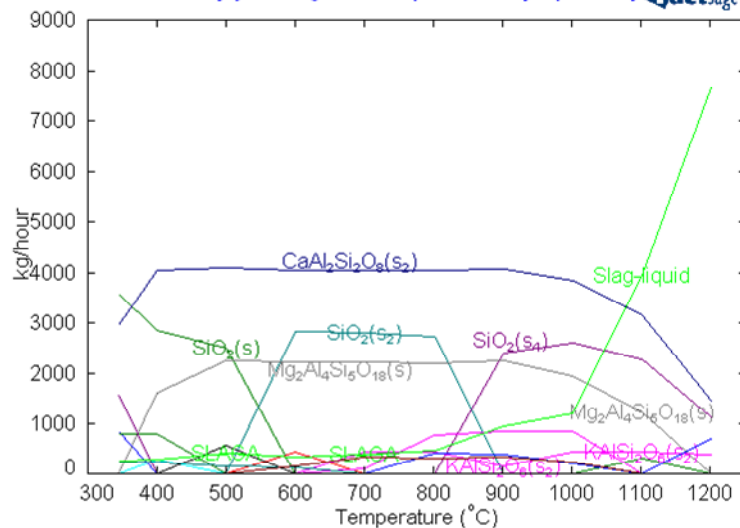
Summary of HT-XRD results



Oxygen capture in mineral structure during gasification

Mineral formation in combustion zone of South-African coal sources

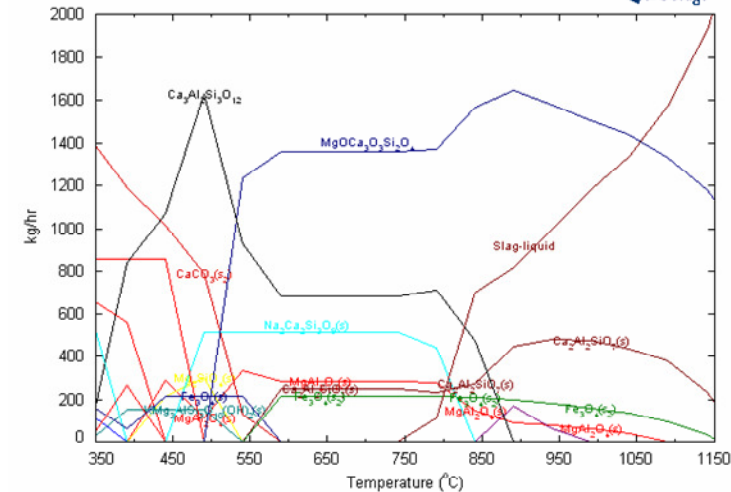
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Cooling process

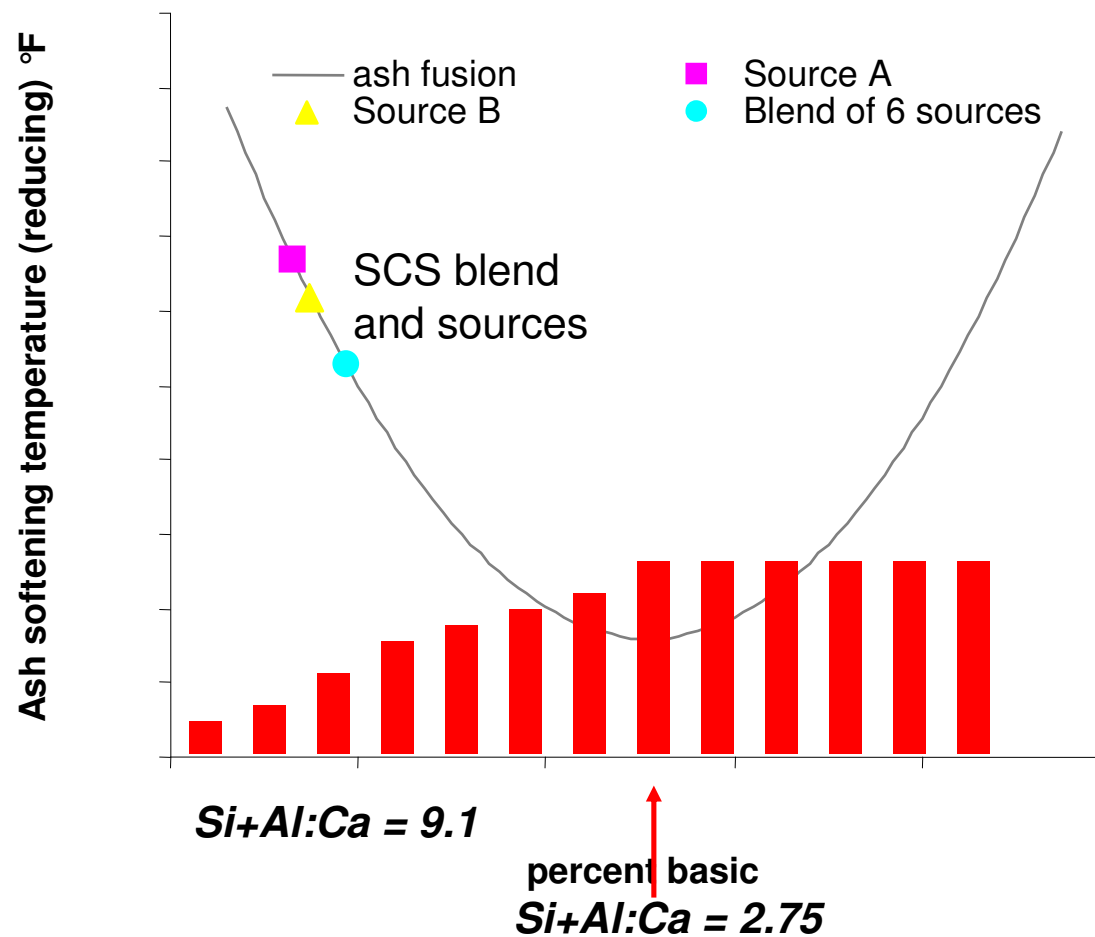
MINERAL FORMATION IN COMBUSTION ZONE OF NORTH DAKOTA COAL

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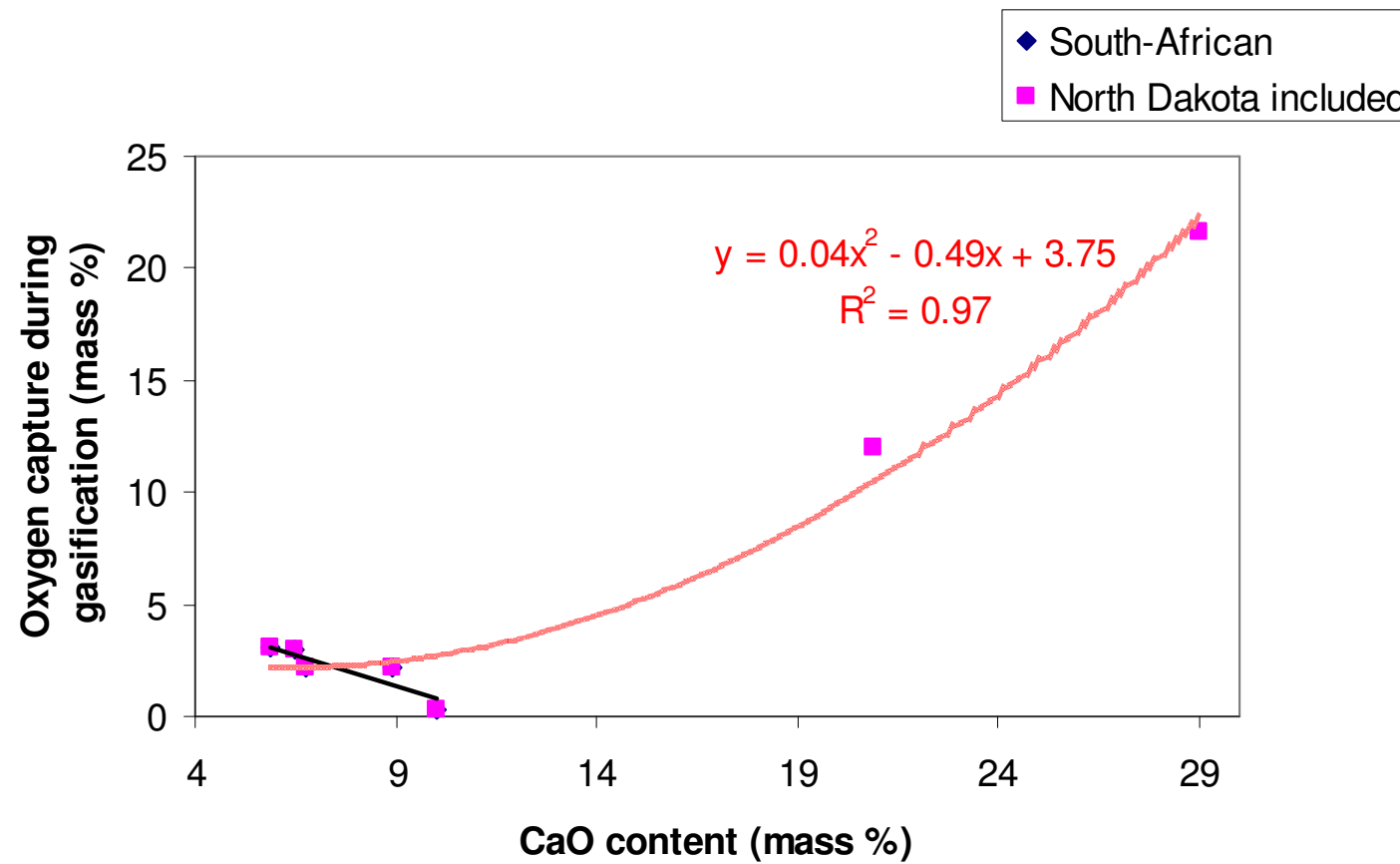
Cooling process

Why the difference in intensity?

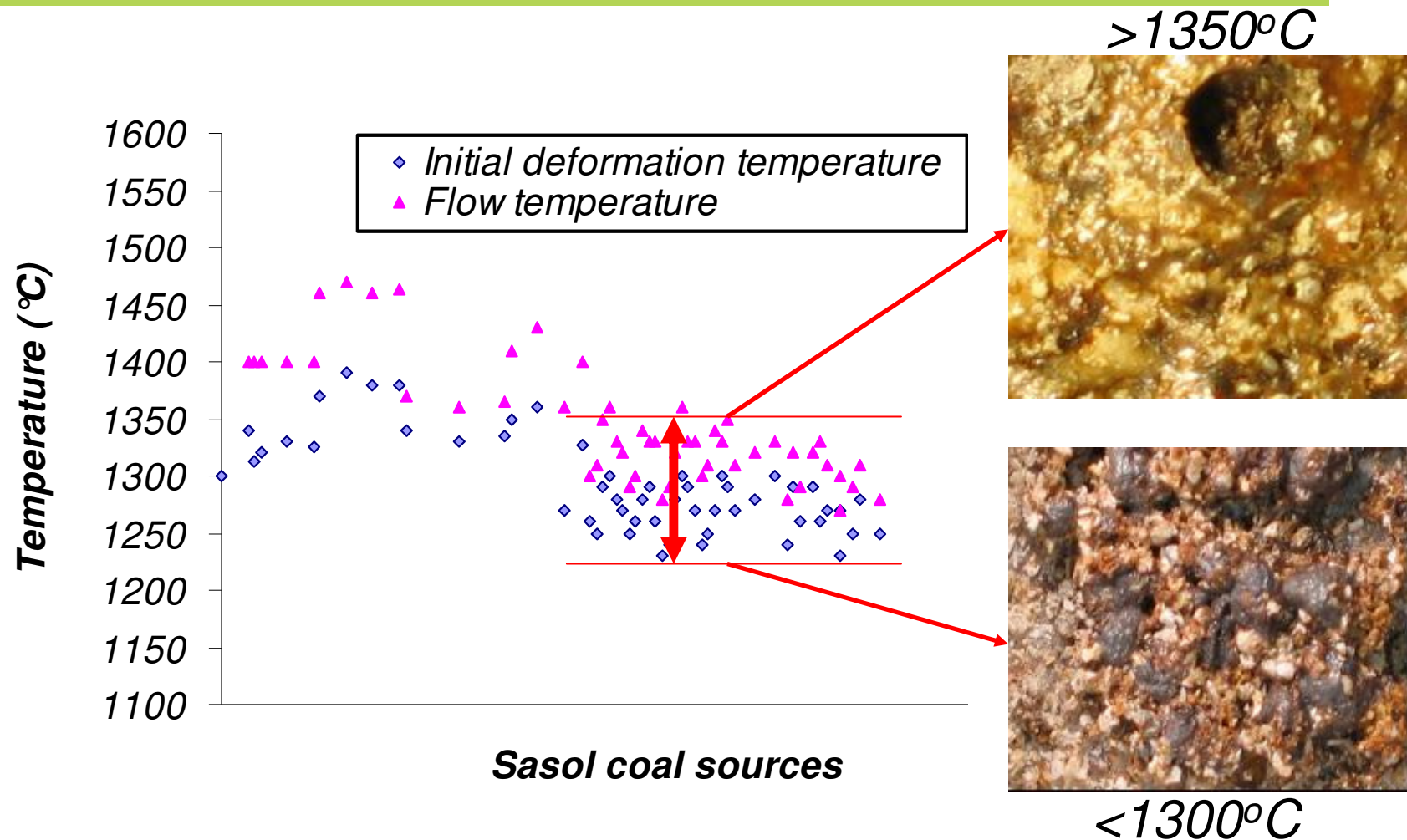




Oxygen capture versus CaO

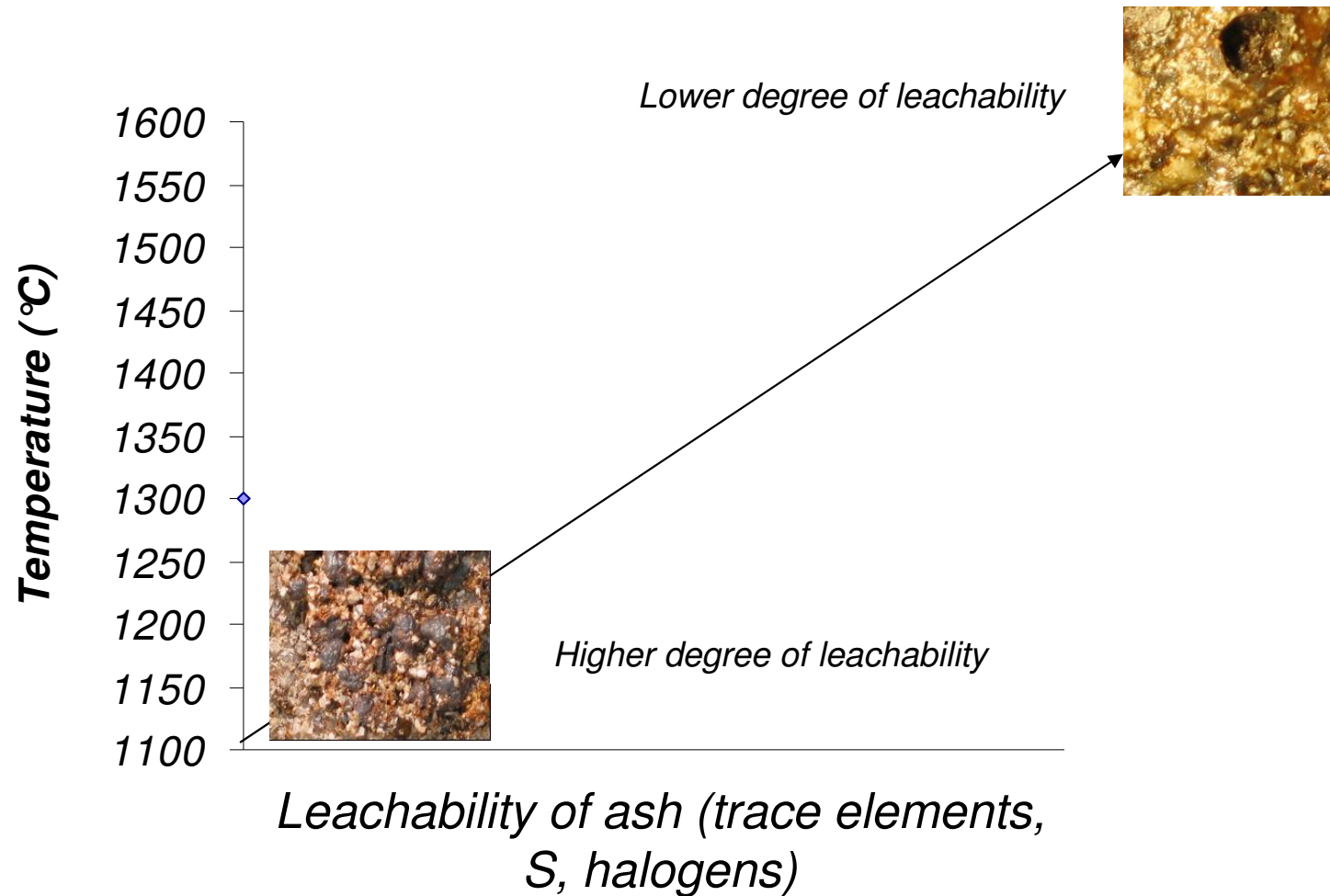


Window of operation between sintering and slagging



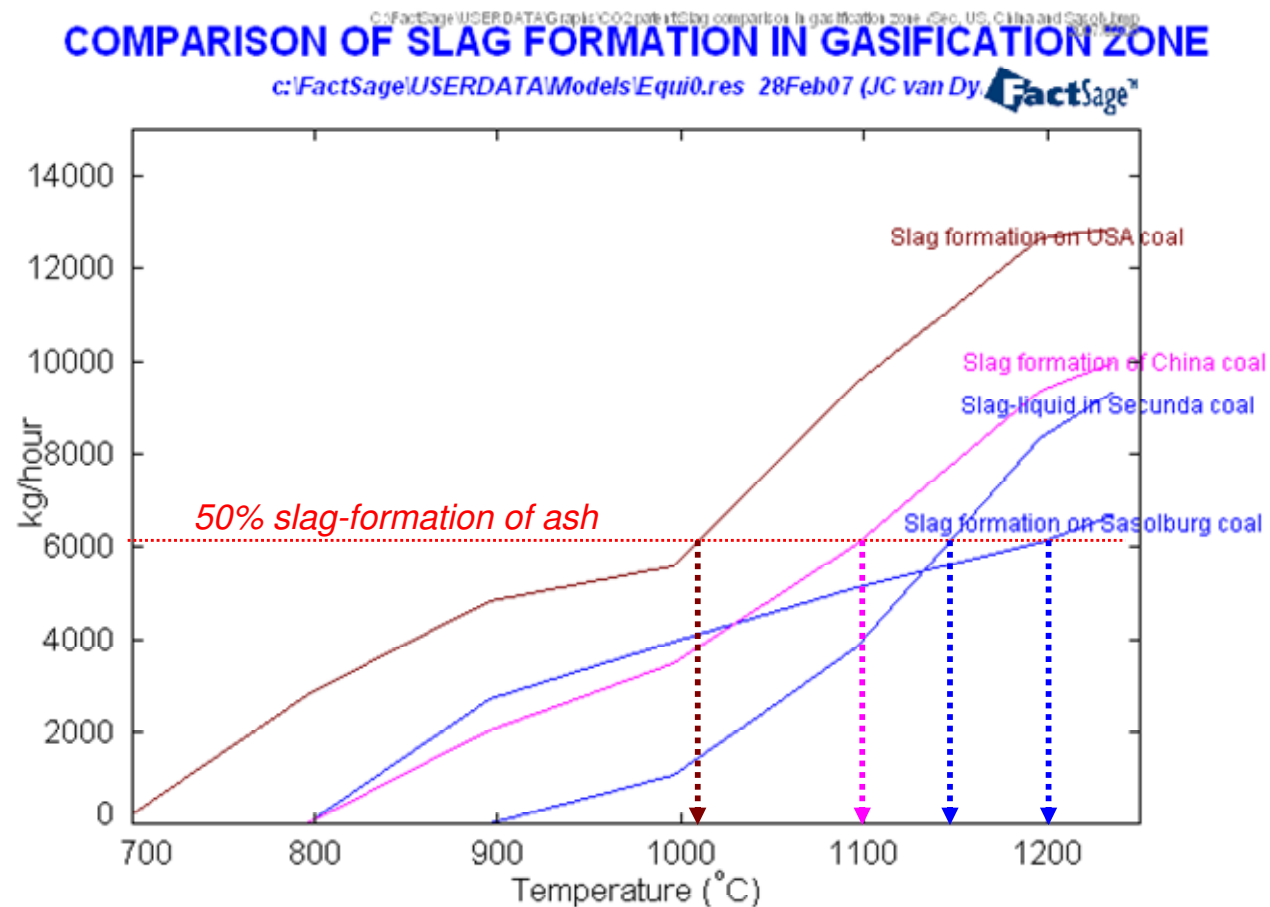


Leachability of ash (in progress)





Prediction of ash flow temperatures

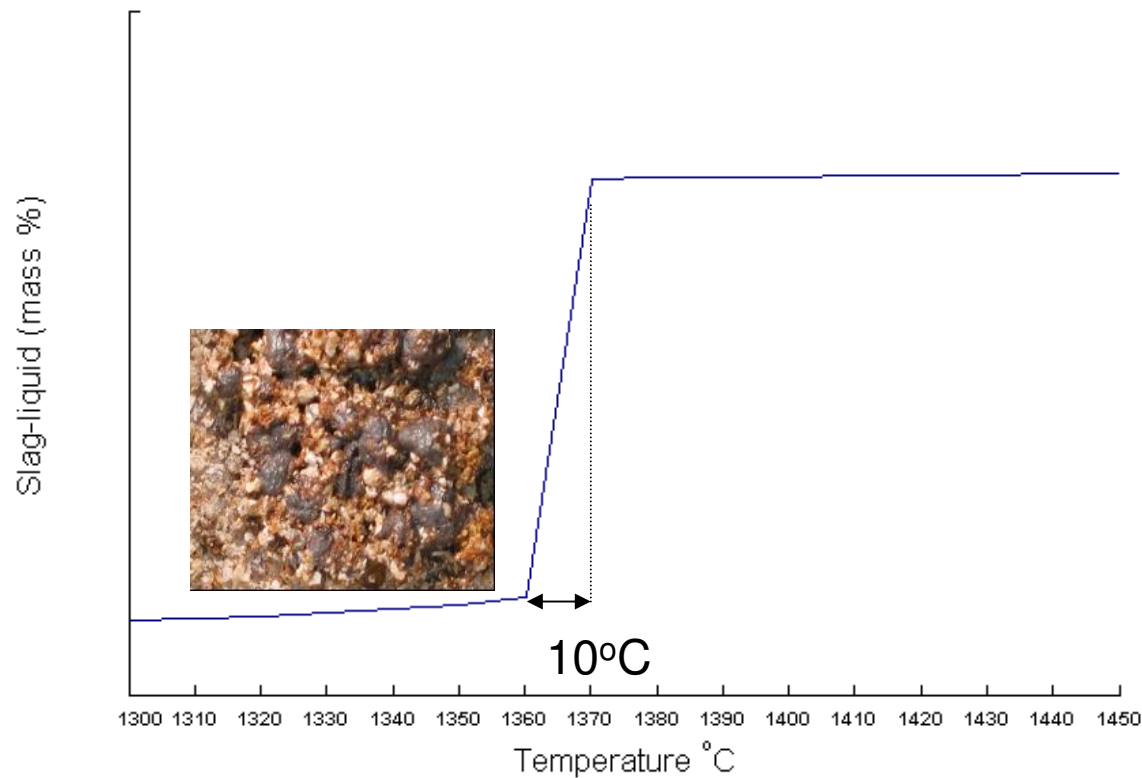


Predicted IDT

Window of operation between sintering and slagging

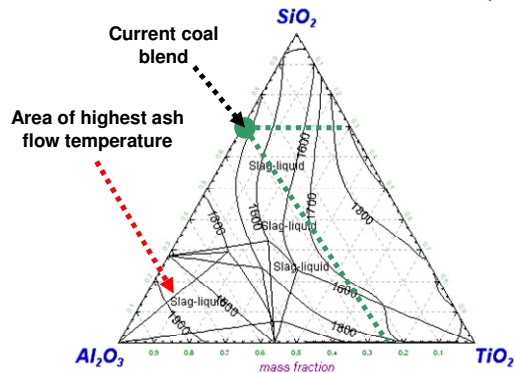
Slag-liquid formation versus AFT

c:\FactSage\USERDATA\Models\Equi0.res 30Oct07 - JC van Dy 

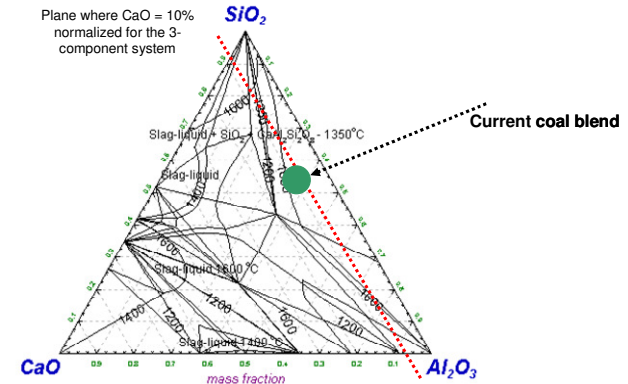


Discussion of mineral matter results by means of 3-component systems

SiO₂ - TiO₂ - Al₂O₃ SLAG-LIQUIDUS TRANSFORMATIONS
1600-1900°C, P=29 bar

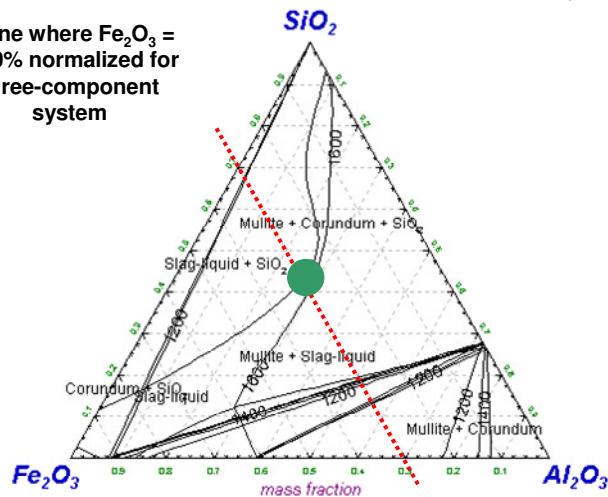


Al₂O₃ - CaO - SiO₂ SLAG-LIQUIDUS TRANSFORMATIONS
1200 - 1600°C, P=29 bar



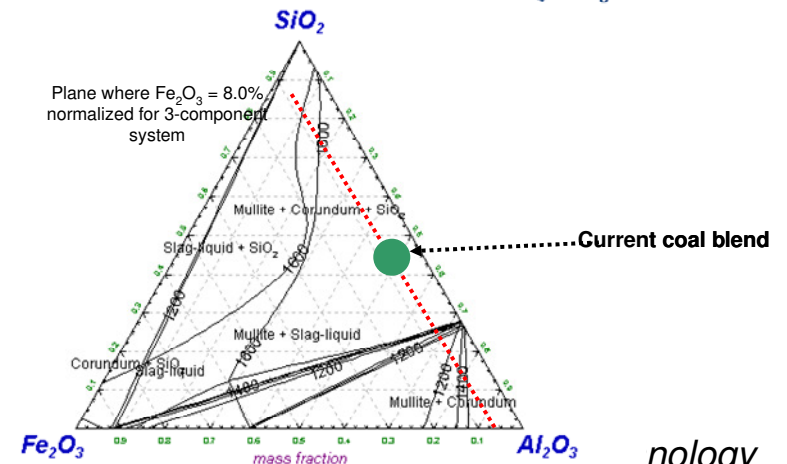
SiO₂ - Fe₂O₃ - Al₂O₃ SLAG-LIQUIDUS TRANSFORMATIONS
1200 - 1600°C, P=29 bar

Plane where Fe₂O₃ = 30.0% normalized for three-component system



SiO₂ - Fe₂O₃ - Al₂O₃ SLAG-LIQUIDUS TRANSFORMATIONS
1200 - 1600°C, P=29 bar

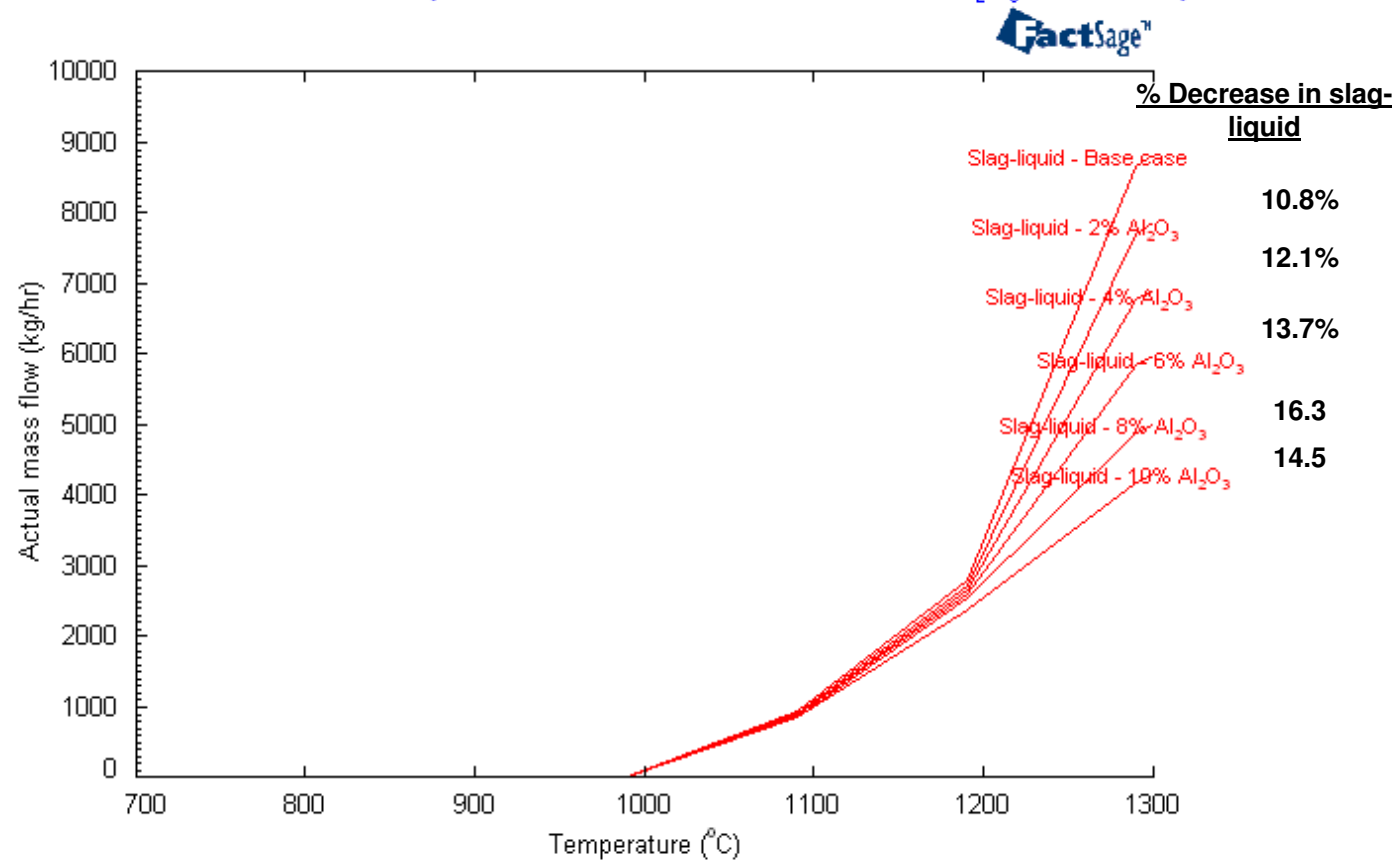
Plane where Fe₂O₃ = 8.0% normalized for 3-component system





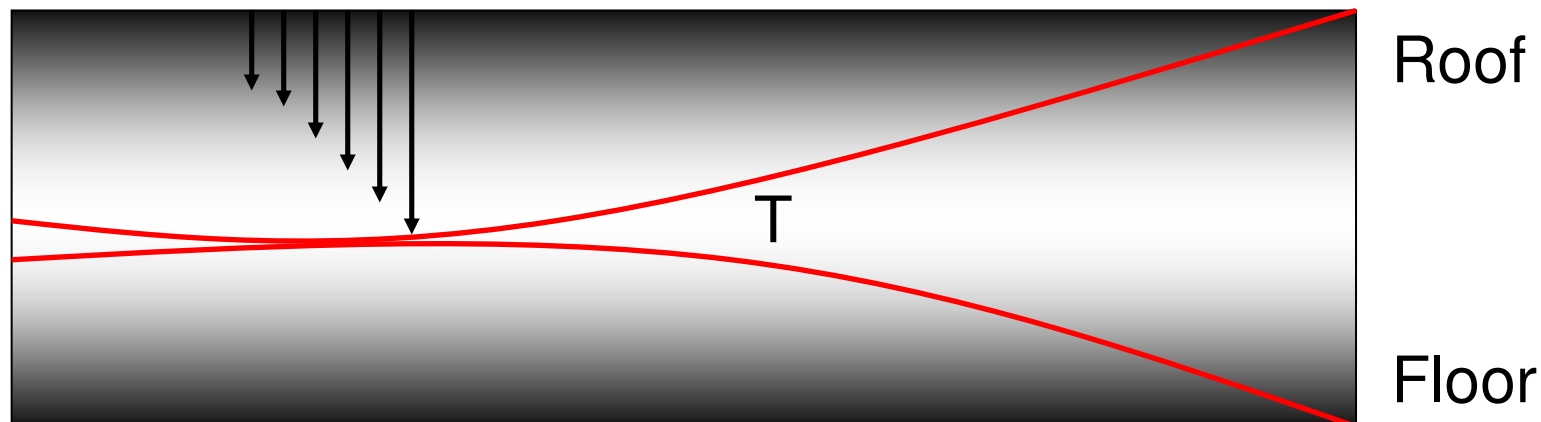
AFT Manipulation

GASIFICATION ZONE (SLAG-LIQUID FORMATION WITH Al_2O_3 ADDITION)



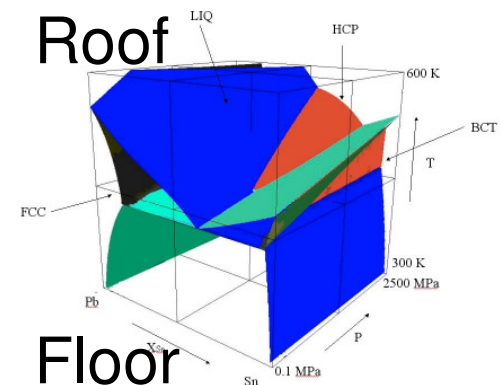
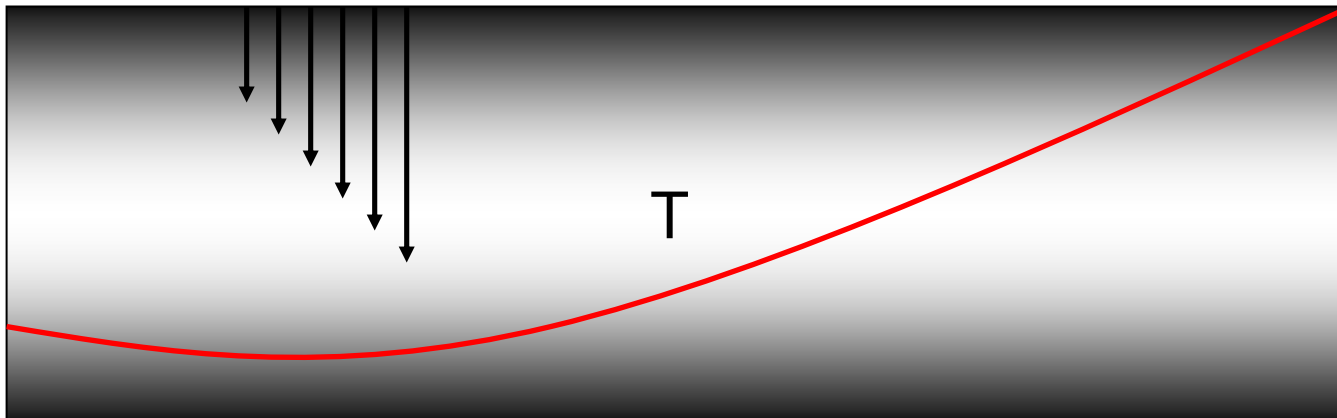
Effect of temperature on slag formation, mineral transformation and ash leaching - UCG

- HT-XRD – simulate mineral transformations and mineral formations with varying operating T (work not started yet)
 - *Roof*
 - *Floor*
 - *Effect of collapsing roof on ash structure and behavior*



Effect of temperature on slag formation, mineral transformation and ash leaching

- Factsage thermo-equilibrium simulation – simulate slag formation, mineral transformations and mineral formations with varying operating T (in progress)
 - Roof
 - Floor
 - Effect of collapsing roof on ash structure and behavior



THANK YOU

