



SisAI Pilot

Top-Blown Rotary Converter Preheating and Charge Heating with an Oxy-Fuel Burner

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2. MINTEK, Randburg, South Africa



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**COMSOL
CONFERENCE**
2024 FLORENCE
October 22-24

Top-Blown Rotary Converter Preheating and Charge Heating with an Oxy-Fuel Burner

Outline

- I. Background – Motivations – Objectives
- II. Methodology and Numerical Model
- III. Main Results
- IV. Conclusions

I. Background – Motivations – Objectives

I. Background – Motivations – Objectives

Background

- ▶ EU Horizon 2020 project SisAl Pilot
- ▶ Optimization of the silicon production in Europe
- ▶ Recycling materials and using a carbon-emission friendly technology
- ▶ Silicon production experiments are conducted on laboratory and pilot scales
- ▶ Different types of furnaces
- ▶ The process optimisation relies on both the experiments and the numerical modelling



I. Background – Motivations – Objectives

SIMTEC : Fundamentals

- French Numerical modelling consultancy
- Leader in France of the COMSOL Certified Consultants, key partner worldwide
- 9 members Eng.D. + Ph.D.
- Main partners:
 - big international companies
 - laboratories
- Involved in the Research projects like EU FP (SHARK, SisAI Pilot) / PhD supervision



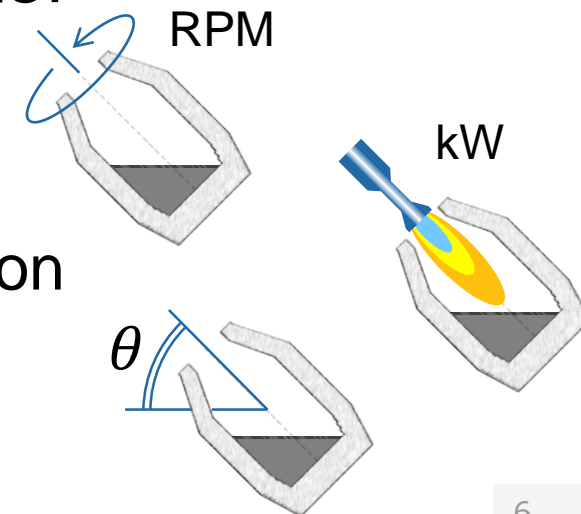
I. Background – Motivations – Objectives

Motivations

- ▶ Modelling support of the pilot campaign of MINTEK
- ▶ Numerical testing of a new design of TBRC

Objectives

- ▶ Numerical modelling of a Top-Blown Rotary Converter
 - ▶ Optimise the TBRC rotation frequency
 - ▶ Determine the optimal burner power for TBRC operation
 - ▶ Determine the optimal inclination angle of TBRC



II. Methodology and Numerical Model

II. Methodology and Numerical Model

Methodology

- ▶ Developing a numerical model / digital twin of new TBRC design with help of COMSOL Multiphysics[®]
- ▶ Performing multiple simulations to determine the best TBRC configuration

II. Methodology and Numerical Model

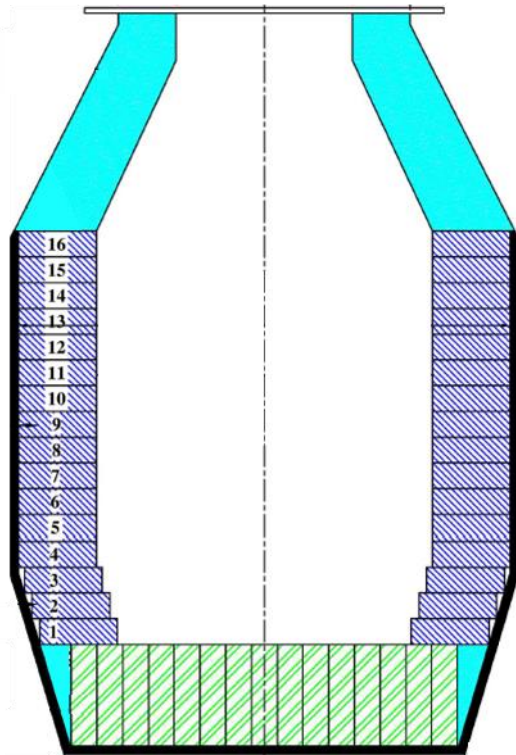
Numerical Model

II. Methodology and Numerical Model

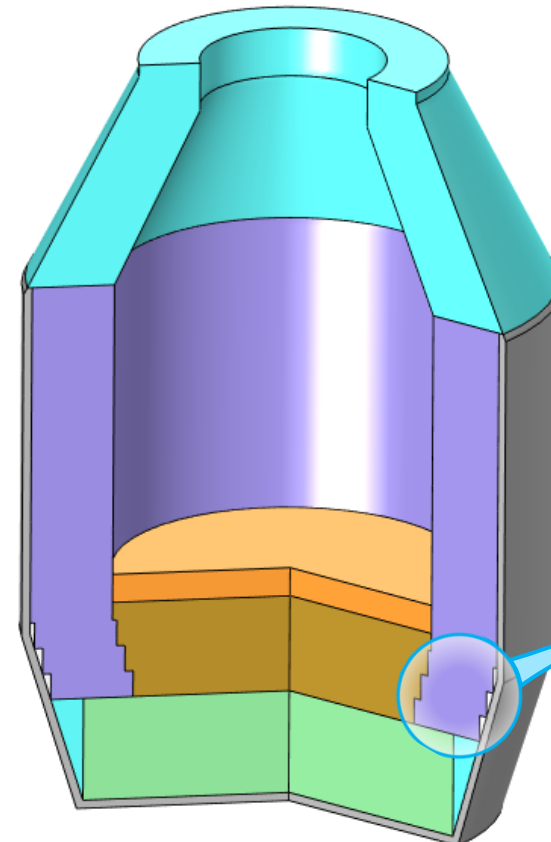
Geometry








► TBRC geometry is based on **MINTEK** technical drawings

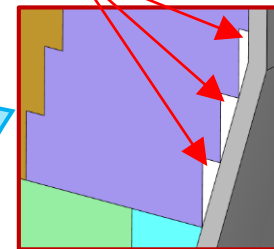
MINTEK technical drawings



Numerical model geometry



-  Castable refractory
-   Refractory bricks
-  Insulation fibre
-  Slag (500 kg)
-  Metal (150 kg)
-  Air gaps



II. Methodology and Numerical Model

Material properties

► Properties of furnace materials are based on the data provided by **MINTEK**

Insulation fibre 1260 ST-RB



产品技术参数 Technical Index

陶瓷纤维毯 Ceramic Fiber Blanket	1050 C-RB	1260 ST-RB	1260 HP-RB	1350 HA-RB	1400 LZ-RB	1430 HZ-RB	1500 Cr-RB	1600 PCF-RB
最高使用温度 (°C) Max Service Temperature	1050	1260	1260	1350	1400	1430	1500	1600
体积密度 (KG/m³) Density	96/128/140/160							130-170
永久线变化率 (≥24h, 128 Kg/M²) Liner Shrinkage	≤4.0 950°C	≤4.0 1050°C	≤4.0 1100°C	≤4.0 1200°C	≤4.0 1250°C	≤4.0 1350°C	≤4.0 1400°C	≤1.0 1500°C
抗拉强度 (Kpa) (128Kg/M²) Tensile Strength	70	75	75	55	75	75	55	75
导热系数 (W/m.k) 128 Kg/M² Thermal Conductivity Rate	600°C 0.20	800°C 0.29	1000°C 0.31	0.15 0.22	0.15 0.21	0.15 0.21	0.15 0.21	0.15 0.19
化学成分 (%) (灼减后) Chemical Composition After burning	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38	Al ₂ O ₃ ±38
推荐使用寿命: 在氧化性或中性气氛下, 比最高使用温度低 100°C-250°C, 在还原性或惰性气氛下, 比最高使用温度低 200°C-350°C. Recommended using temperature: In oxidizing or neutral atmosphere, 100 ~ 250°C lower than the maximum service temperature. In reductive atmosphere, 200 ~ 350°C lower than the maximum service temperature.								

产品规格及包装 Standard Size and Package

长度 (Length) mm	宽度 (Width) mm	厚度 (Thickness) mm
7200/14400/28000	610(1220)	6
7200/14400	610(1220)	10/12.5
7200/19000	610(1220)	15
7200	610(1220)	20/25
6000/5000	610(1220)	30
4500/3600	610(1220)	40/50
包装 (Package)	纸箱或编织袋 (Cartons or woven bags)	
其它尺寸可参照客户要求制作 (Other specifications according to customer's inquires).		

Andy Group - HENAN ANDY HIGH TEMPERATURE PRODUCTS CO LTD
No 36 HongSong Road, High-Tech Zone, Zhengzhou city, Henan Province, China.
Cell Phone or Wechat: 86-138-3855 0579 136-3384 7223 QQ: 20911 64858 Skype: ANDY.GROUP
FACEBOOK: <https://www.facebook.com/andygroup158> Email: sales@andygroup.com henanandy@foxmail.com



Castable refractory L-Cast 18



ALUMINO - SILICATE: HI-TECH LOW CEMENT CASTABLES CONTINUED

PRODUCT NAME	L-Cast 171B *	L-Cast 18 *	L-Cast 180 *
Raw Material Base	Chrome Alumina	Tab/Fused Alumina	Fused Alumina
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (%)			
SiO ₂	5.4	5.1	5.6
Al ₂ O ₃	82.1	91.8	89.7
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.6	0.1	0.3
CaO/MgO	2.1	1.8	1.7
TiO ₂	0.1	0.8	2.1
Cr ₂ O ₃	8.1	-	-
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
Max. service temperature (°C)	1750	1800	1800
Bulk Density (Kg/m³)	2950	2940	2910
Cold Crushing Strength (MPa)	62	72	69
Grading Max Size (mm)	6	6	6
Water required (L/t)	5.5	5	5

Typical data, not for specification purposes.

* All products are registered proprietary products from our partner LTM Technologies, with RMS having exclusive distribution rights, other than LTM Technologies, for these products.

Application For areas requiring high strength, abrasion, chemical and mechanical resistance. Typical uses are ladles for PGM's and base metal operations, launders, metal/metalising transport systems, furnace roofs and delta sections, rotary kilns and driers. Contact us for more information regarding your applications.

Exceeding Expectations

Refractory bricks VR 90B

TECHNICAL DATABOOK | Refractory & Metallurgical Solutions |

ALUMINA - SILICATE: EXTRA HIGH ALUMINA BRICK

PRODUCT NAME	VR 85	VR 90B	VR 90BR
TYPE OF PRODUCT	MULLITE BONDED HIGH ALUMINA	MULLITE BONDED TABULAR ALUMINA	MULLITE BONDED TABULAR ALUMINA
RAW MATERIAL BASE	Bauxite	Tab or white fused alumina	Tab or white fused alumina
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (%)			
SiO ₂	11.8	9.0	9.5
Al ₂ O ₃	83.0	90.0	88.0
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.5	0.2	0.3
TiO ₂	3.0	0.2	0.2
CaO		0.2	0.9
MgO		0.4	0.5
Na ₂ O + K ₂ O	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cr ₂ O ₃	-	-	-
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
PCE Orton Cone	36	40	40
App. porosity (%)	21.0	16.0	15.0
bulk density (kg/m³)	2760	2900	2750
App. specific gravity	3.45	3.48	3.25
Cold crushing strength (MPa)	50	90	45
Permanent linear change (2 hours at 1800° C) (%)	0	0	0
Modulus of rupture at room temp. (MPa)	16	18	18
Thermal conductivity at 1000° C (W/m.k)	2.3	1.4	1.4
Thermal expansion 20° - 1000° C (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7
Spalling resistance	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent

Typical data, not for a specification purpose.

VR 85 | Abrasion resistant fired high alumina brick for use in steel casting and process lad arc furnace roofs, submerged arc furnace sub-hearths, lime, and cement rotary kilns.

VR 90B | A high alumina mullite bonded brick with excellent spalling resistance, utilised in hole blocks and petrochemical reactors.

VR 90BR | VR90B specifically modified to improve thermal cycling performance applications of non-direct contact with molten materials and where thermal shock resist is important like roof dome brick for DC and AC electric arc furnaces.

10 | Customised to meet the needs of tomorrow |

II. Methodology and Numerical Model

Material properties

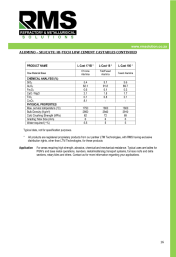
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Insulation fibre 1260 ST-RB



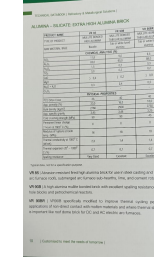
Technical data table for Insulation fibre 1260 ST-RB, showing various material properties and standard sizes.

Castable refractory L-Cast 18



RMS technical data table for Castable refractory L-Cast 18, detailing material specifications.

Refractory bricks VR 90B



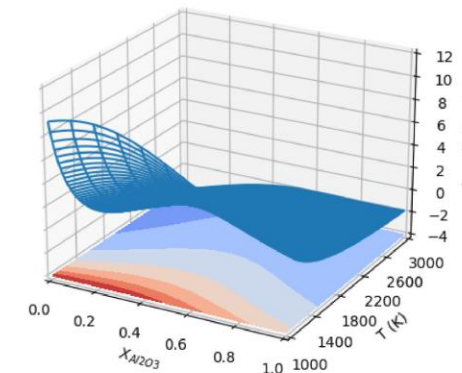
Technical data table for Refractory bricks VR 90B, providing material characteristics.

- Slag viscosity is extracted from...

CALPHAD: Computer Coupling of Phase Diagrams and Thermochemistry 77 (2022) 102421
Rheological properties of Al₂O₃-CaO-SiO₂ slags

Kai Tang^{a,*}, Casper van der Eijk^a, Sylvain Gouttebroze^b, Qiang Du^b, Jafar Safarian^c, Gabriella Tranell^c

^a SINTEF Industry, N-7465, Trondheim, Norway
^b SINTEF Industry, N-0314, Oslo, Norway
^c Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway



II. Methodology and Numerical Model

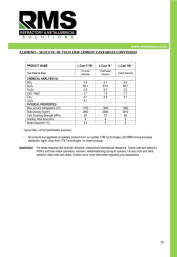
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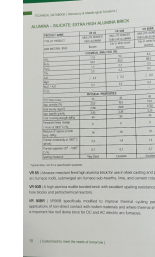
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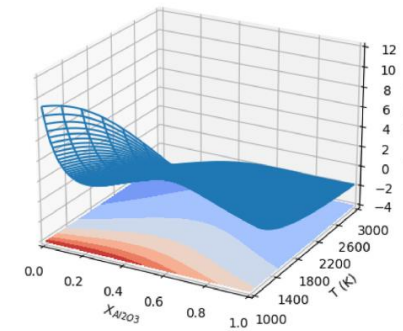


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^c Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway



- Slag thermal conductivity = 1 W/m/K

- Other slag properties → Ken Mills model

K. C. Mills et al., "Estimating the physical properties of slags," J. S. Afr. Inst. Min. Metall., vol. 111, no. 10, pp. 649-658, 2011

II. Methodology and Numerical Model

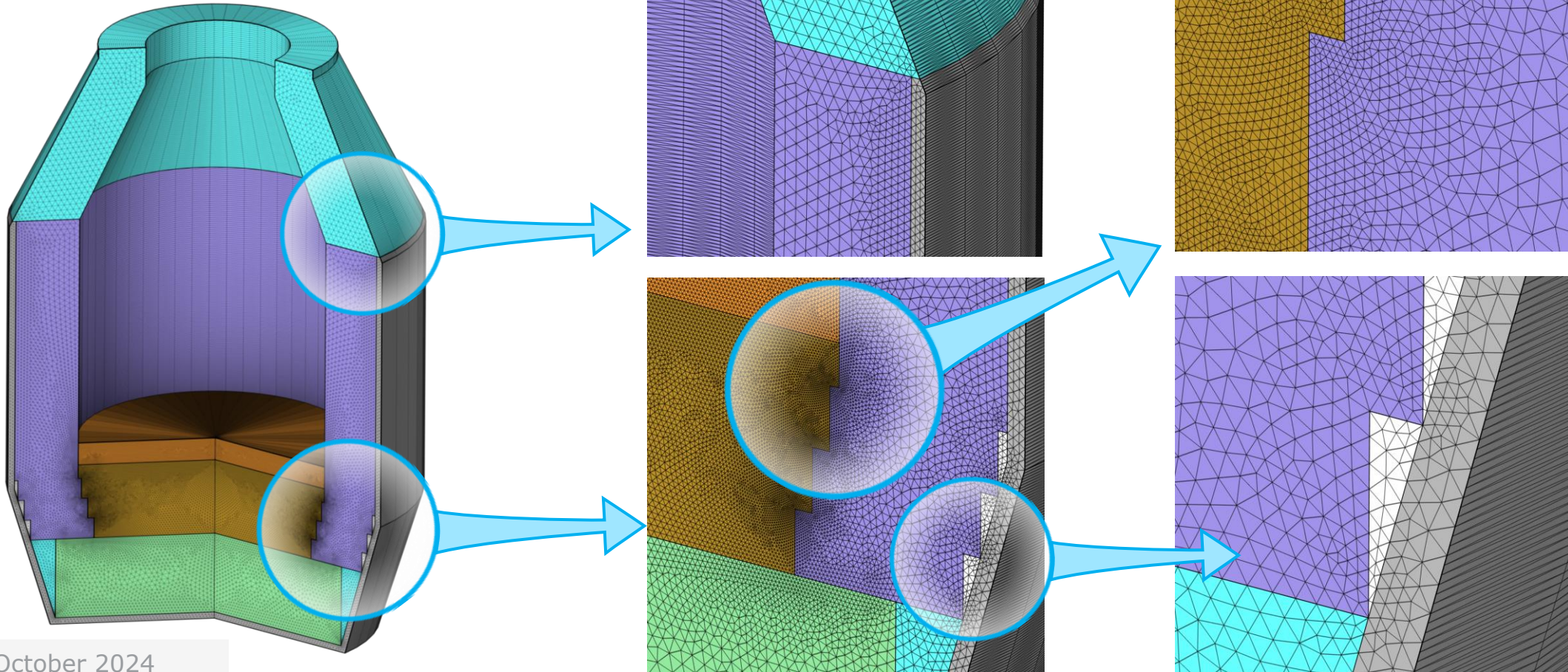
Physics

- ▶ Heat transfer with phase change
- ▶ Surface-to-surface radiation
- ▶ Fluid mechanics (k - ω model)

II. Methodology and Numerical Model

Meshing

2D axisymmetric

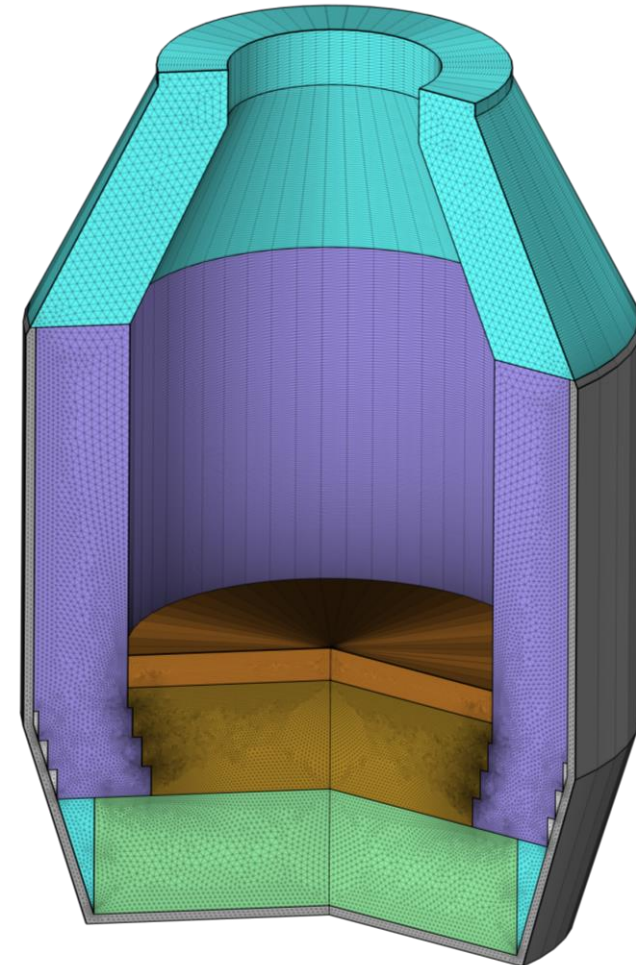


II. Methodology and Numerical Model

Meshing

2D axisymmetric

- ▶ 27 600 finite elements
- ▶ 220 700 degrees of freedom





III. Main Results



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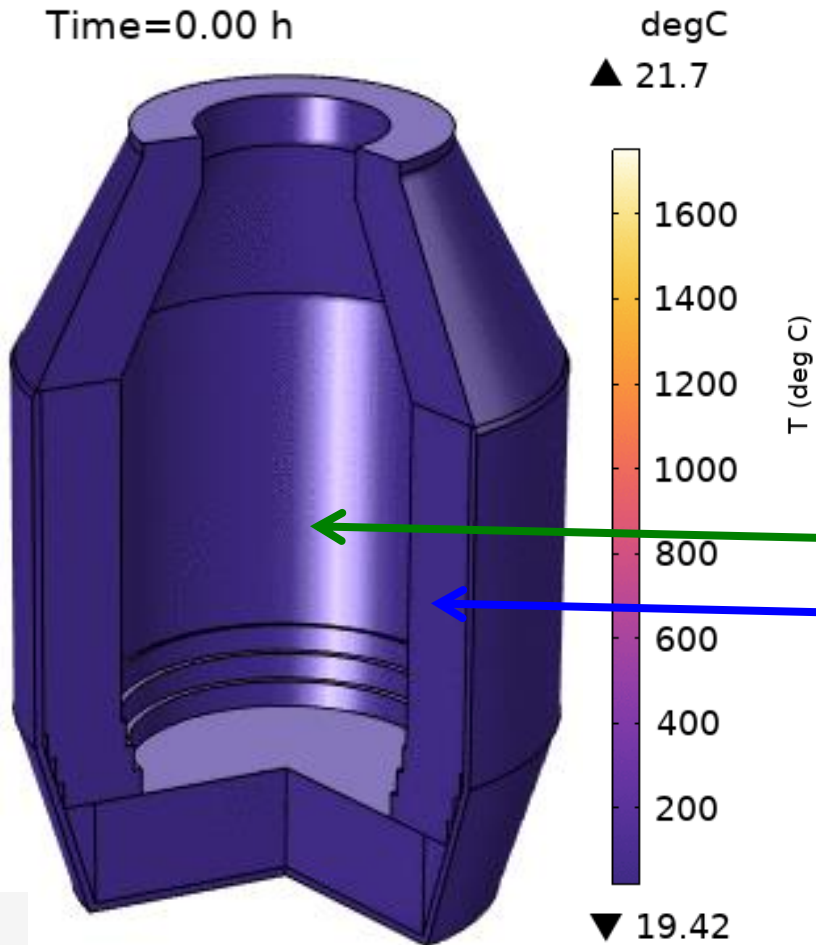
TBRC preheating

III. Main Results

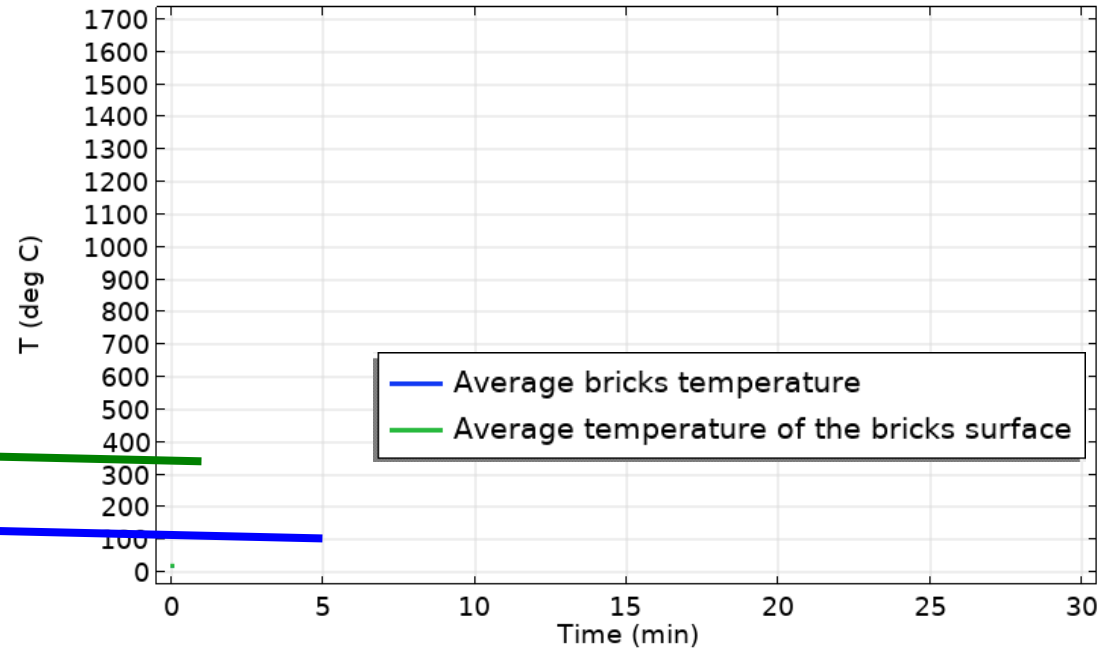
TBRC preheating

Temperature field (first 30 min)

Time=0.00 h



Average temperatures (first 30 min)



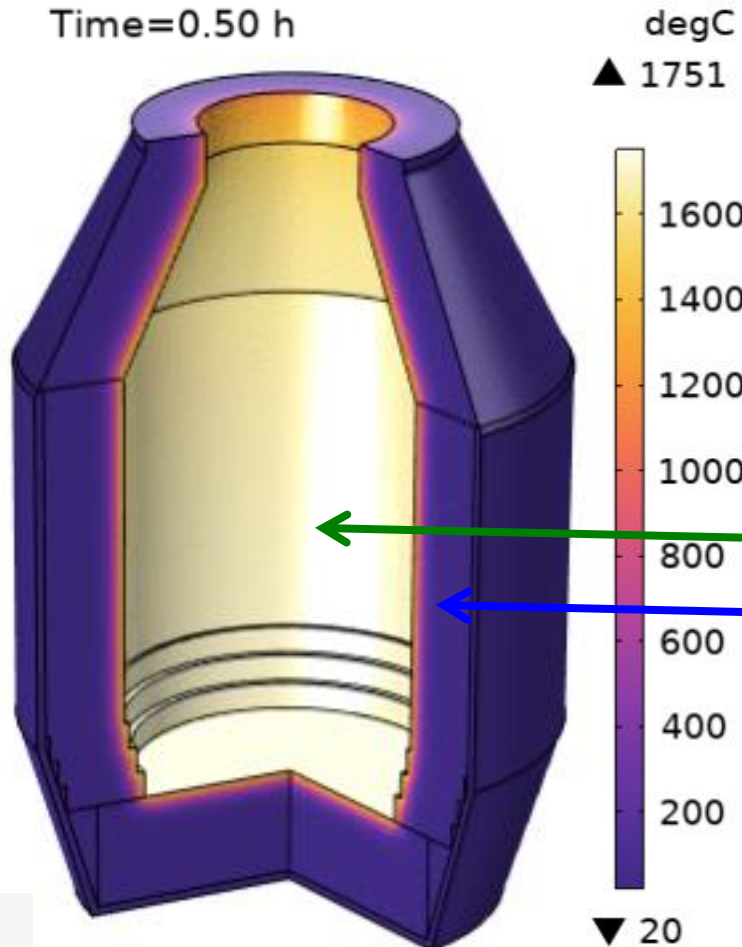
→ Input power : 600 kW

III. Main Results

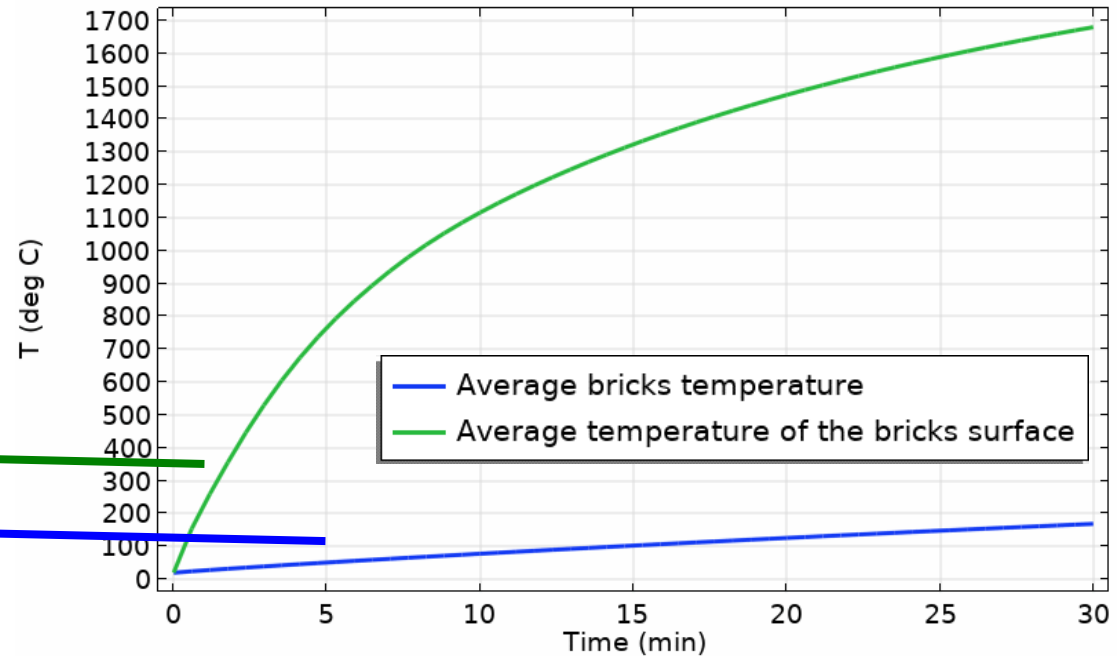
TBRC preheating

Temperature field

Time=0.50 h



Average temperatures (first 30 min)



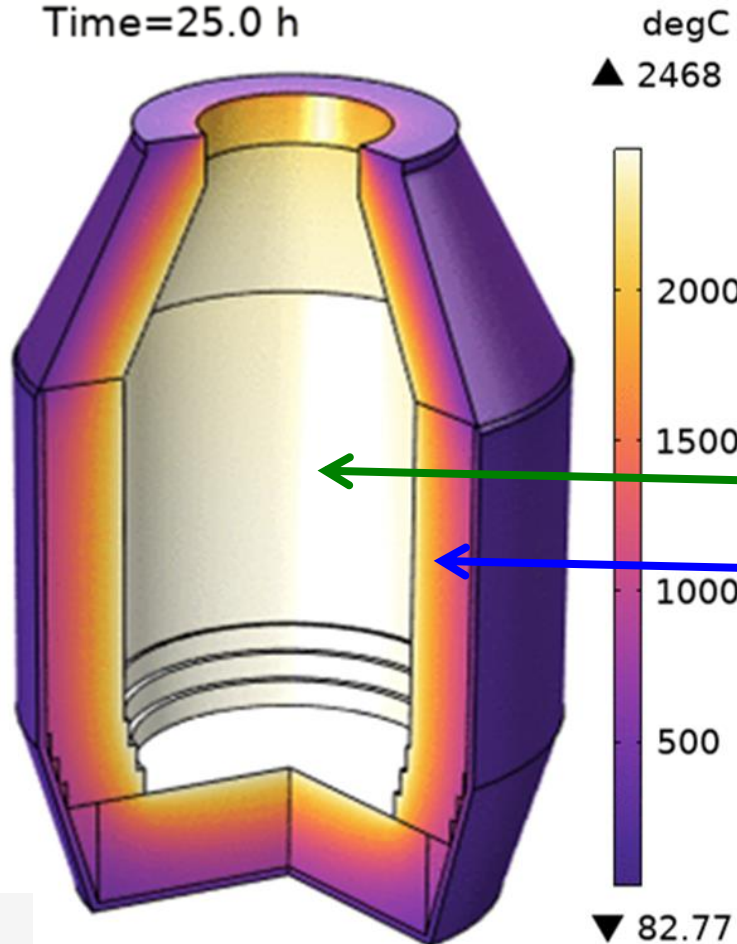
- Input power : 600 kW
- TBRC preheating up to 1650°C is possible in less than 30 min

III. Main Results

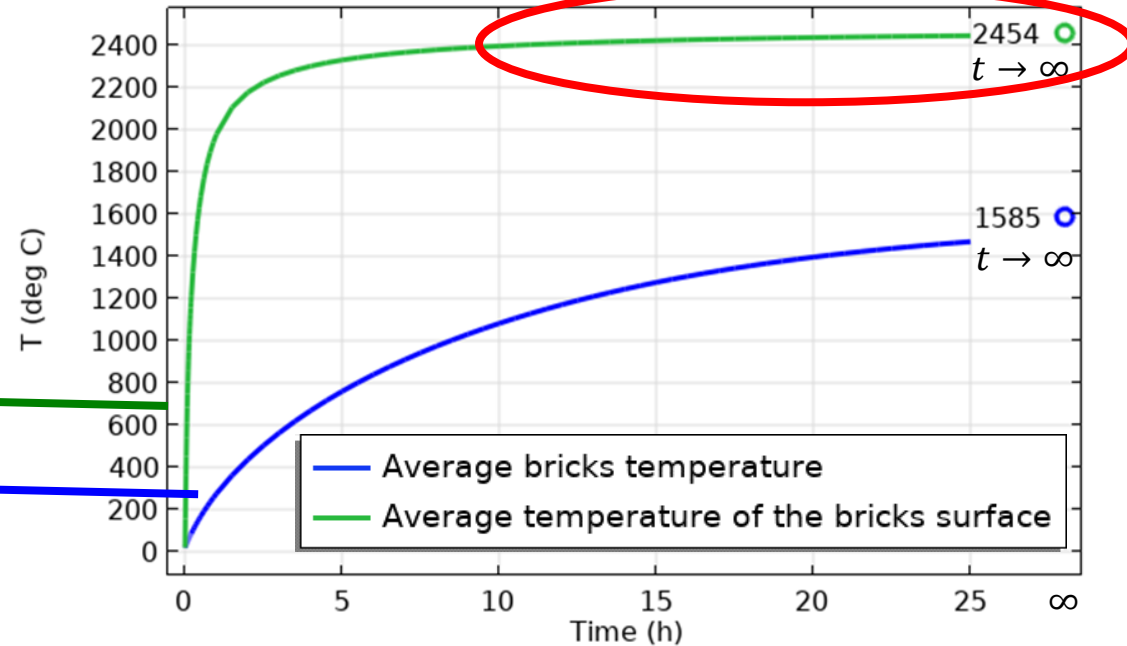
TBRC preheating

Temperature field

Time=25.0 h



Average temperatures (first 25 h)

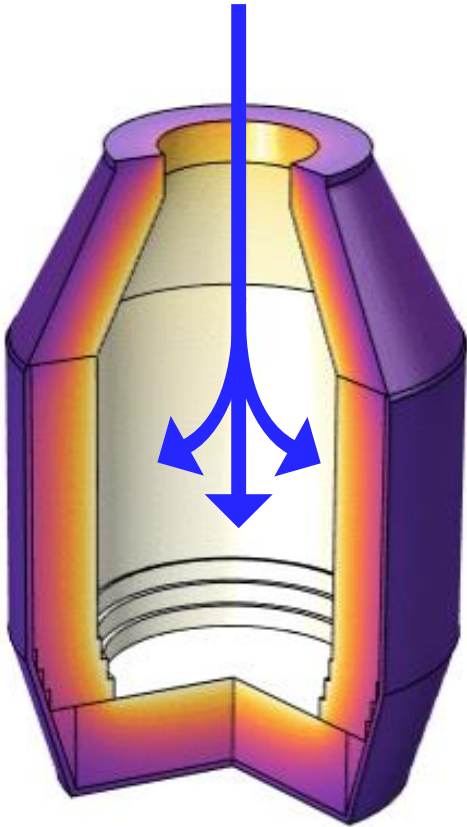


→ Input power : 600 kW

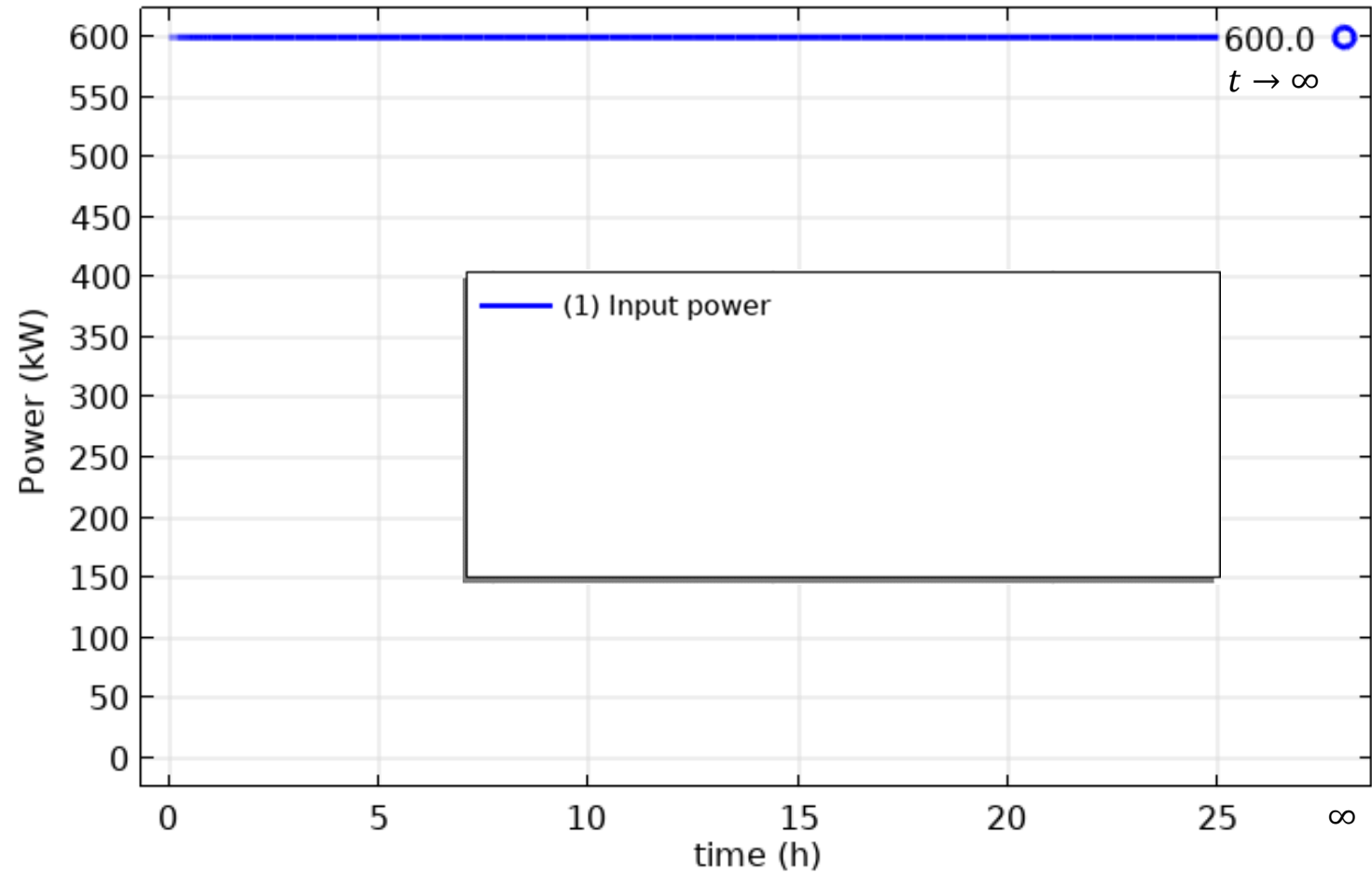
→ The average temperature of the bricks surface is almost constant after ≈ 12 h of preheating

III. Main Results

TBRC preheating

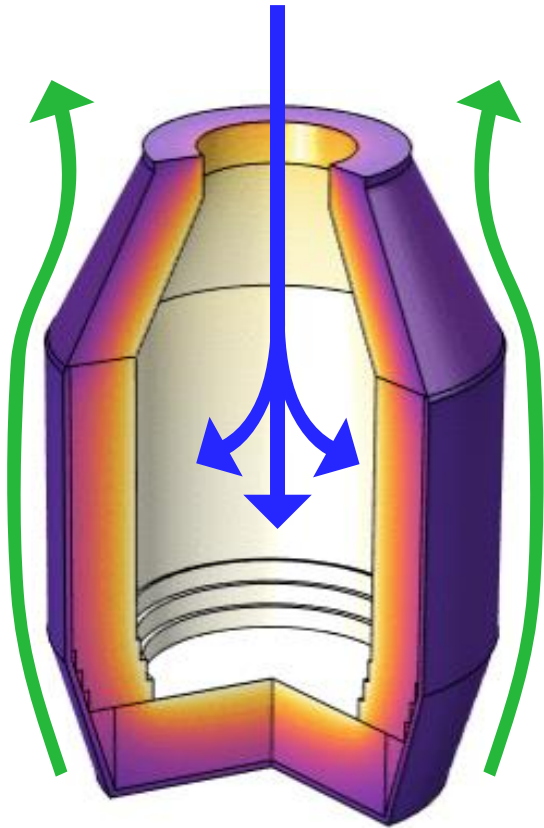


Power balance

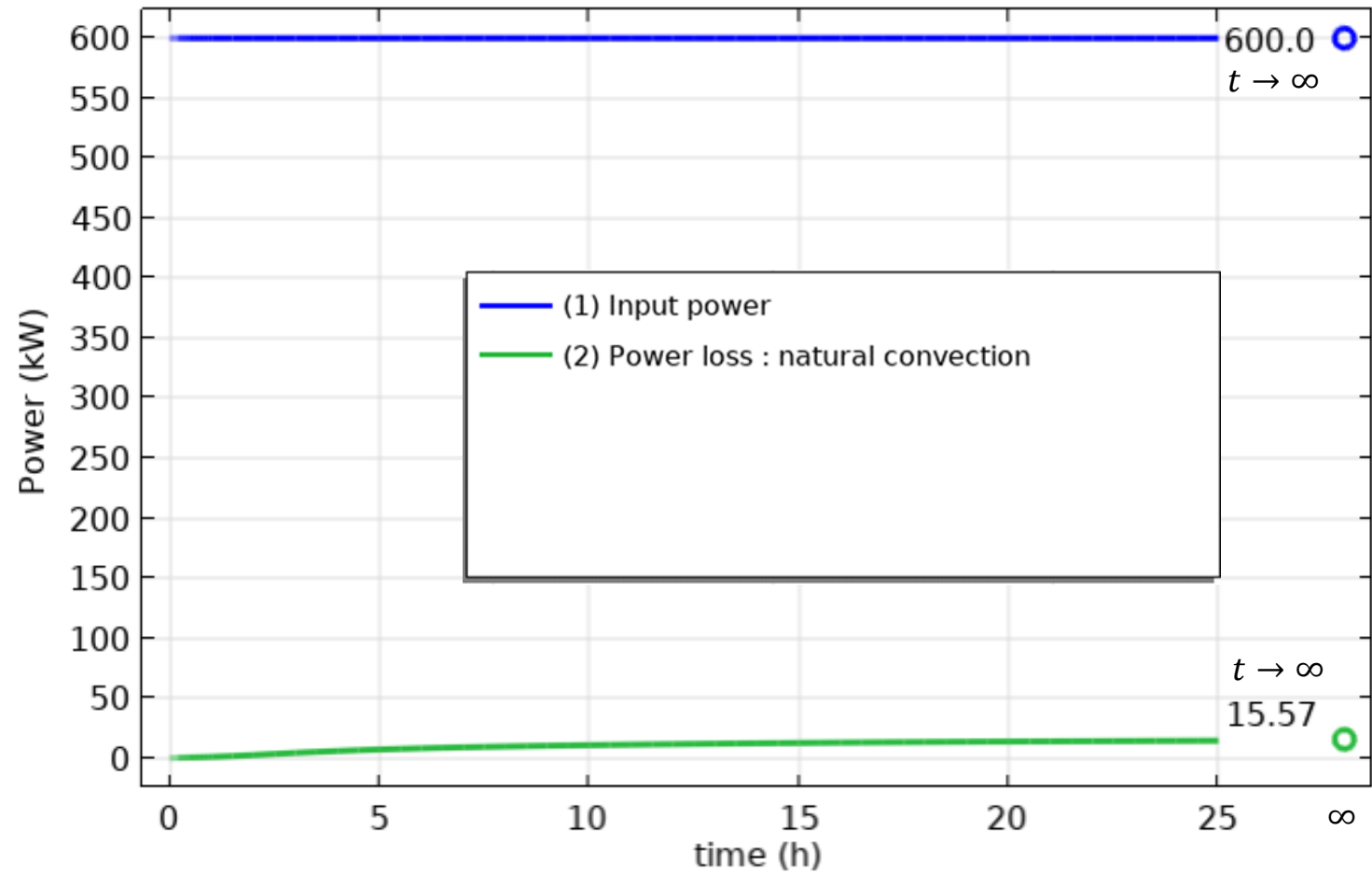


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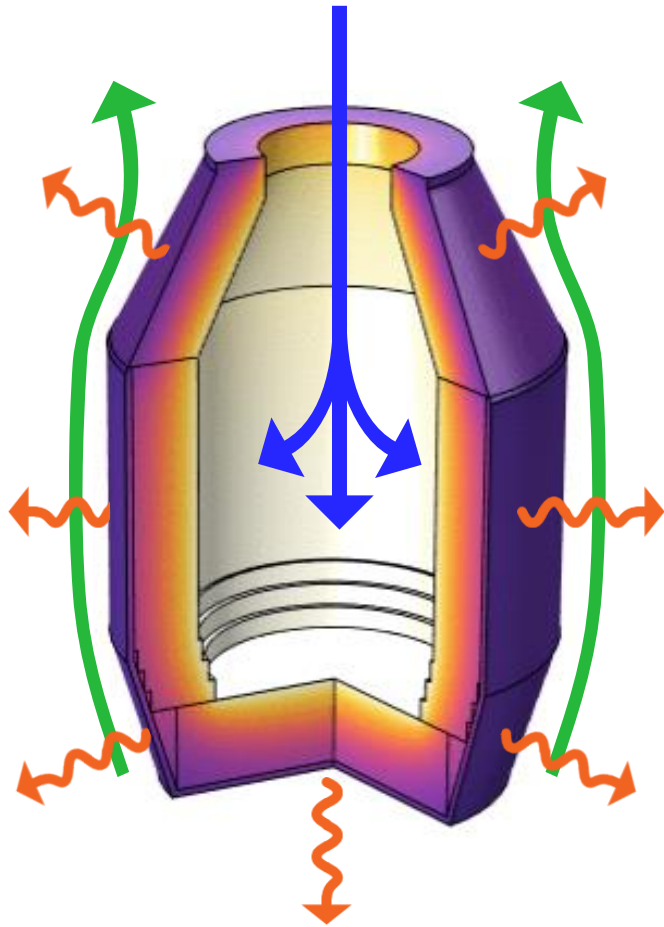


Power balance

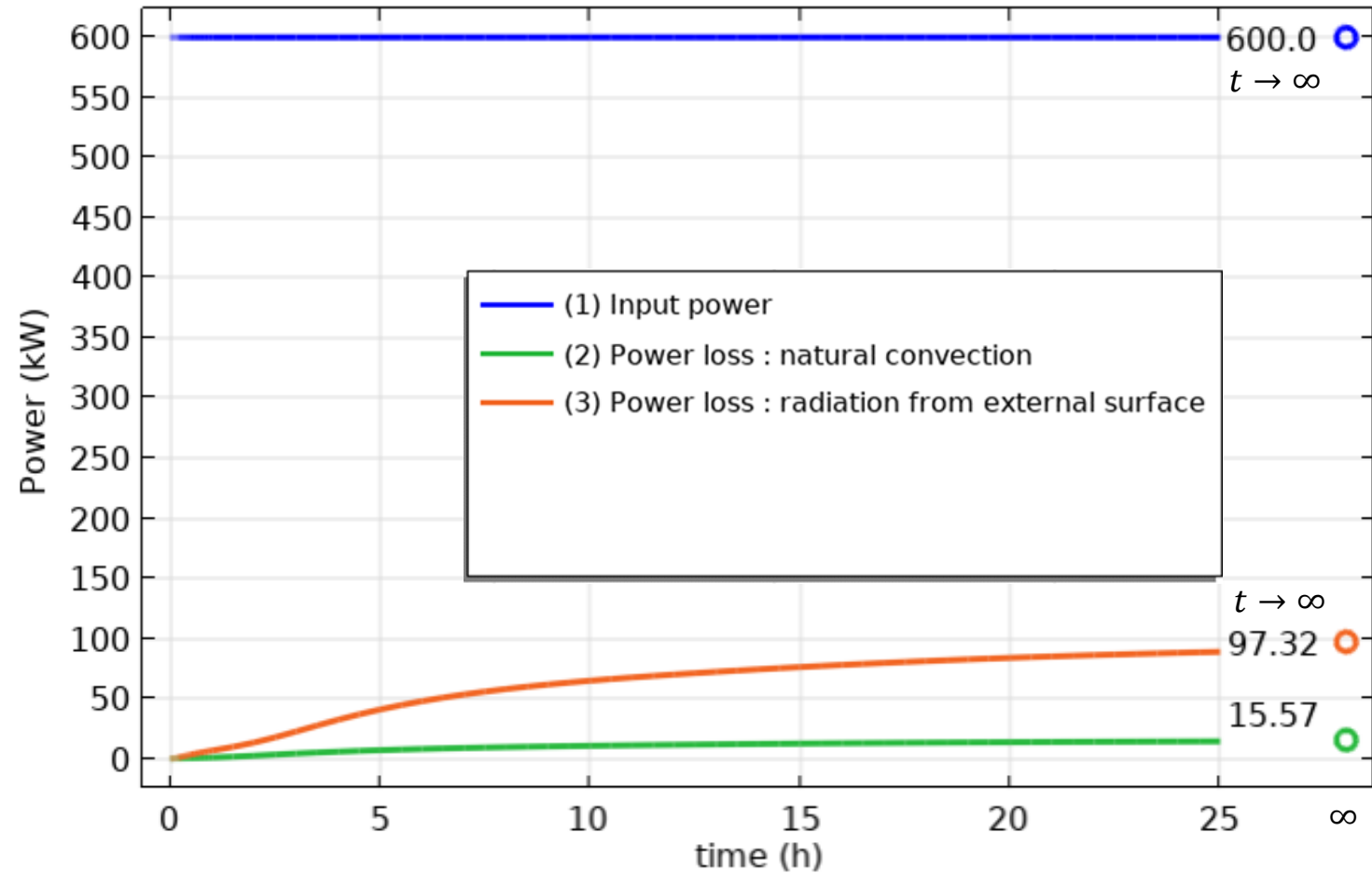


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TBRC preheating

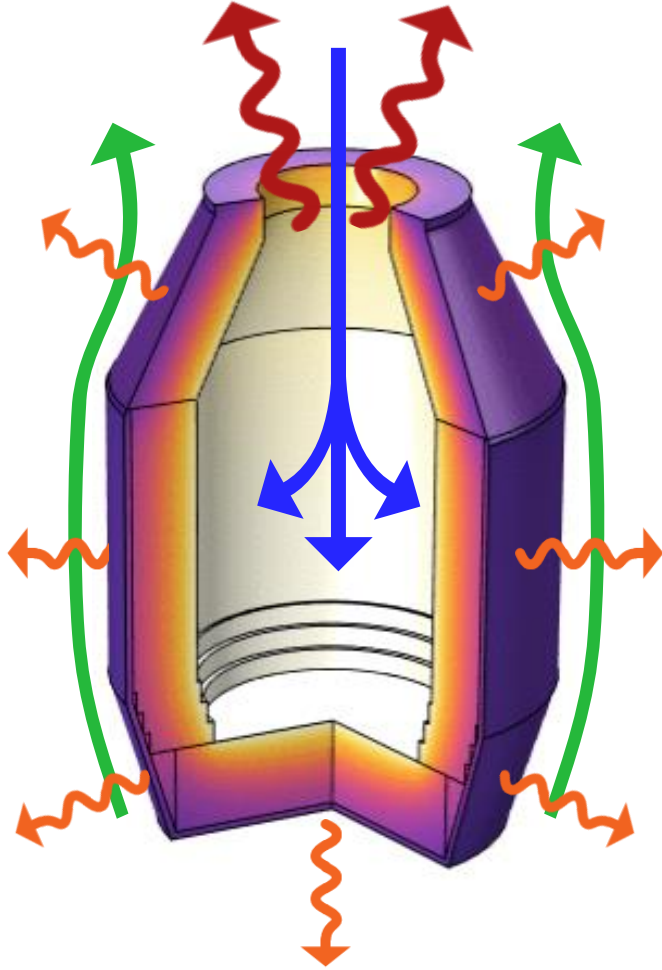


Power balance

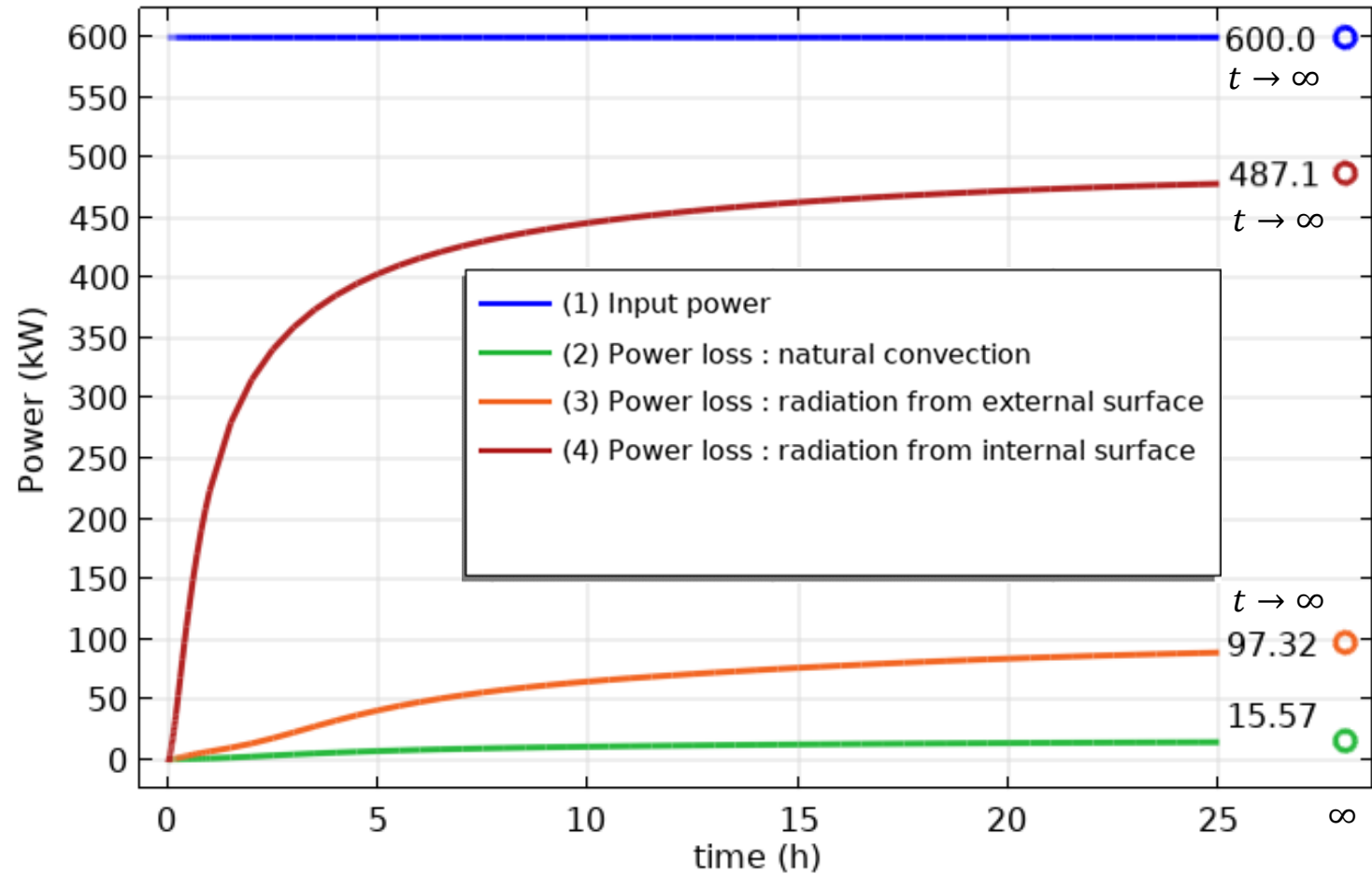


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TBRC preheating

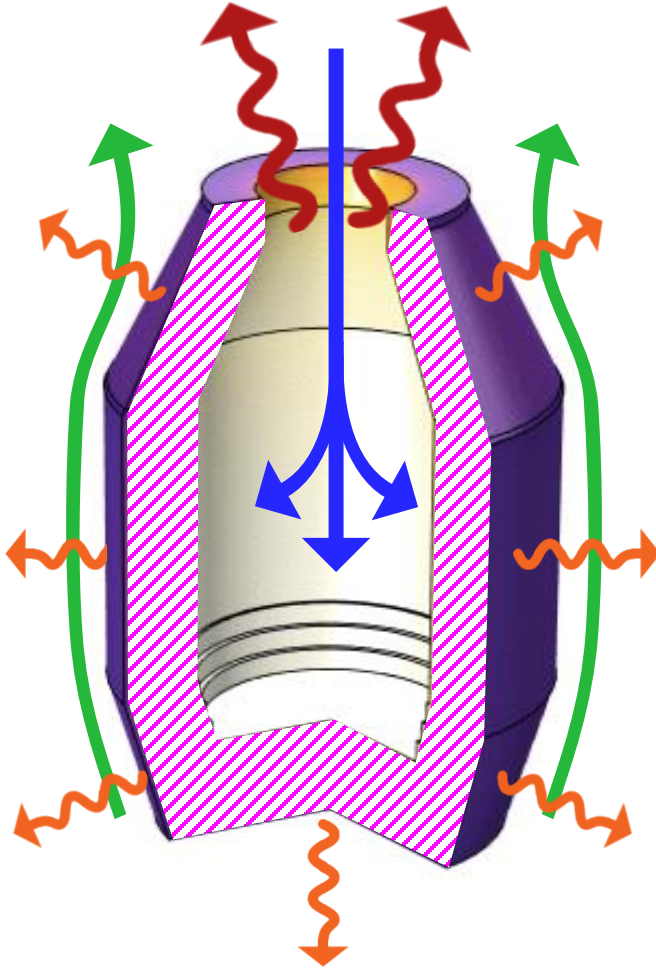


Power balance

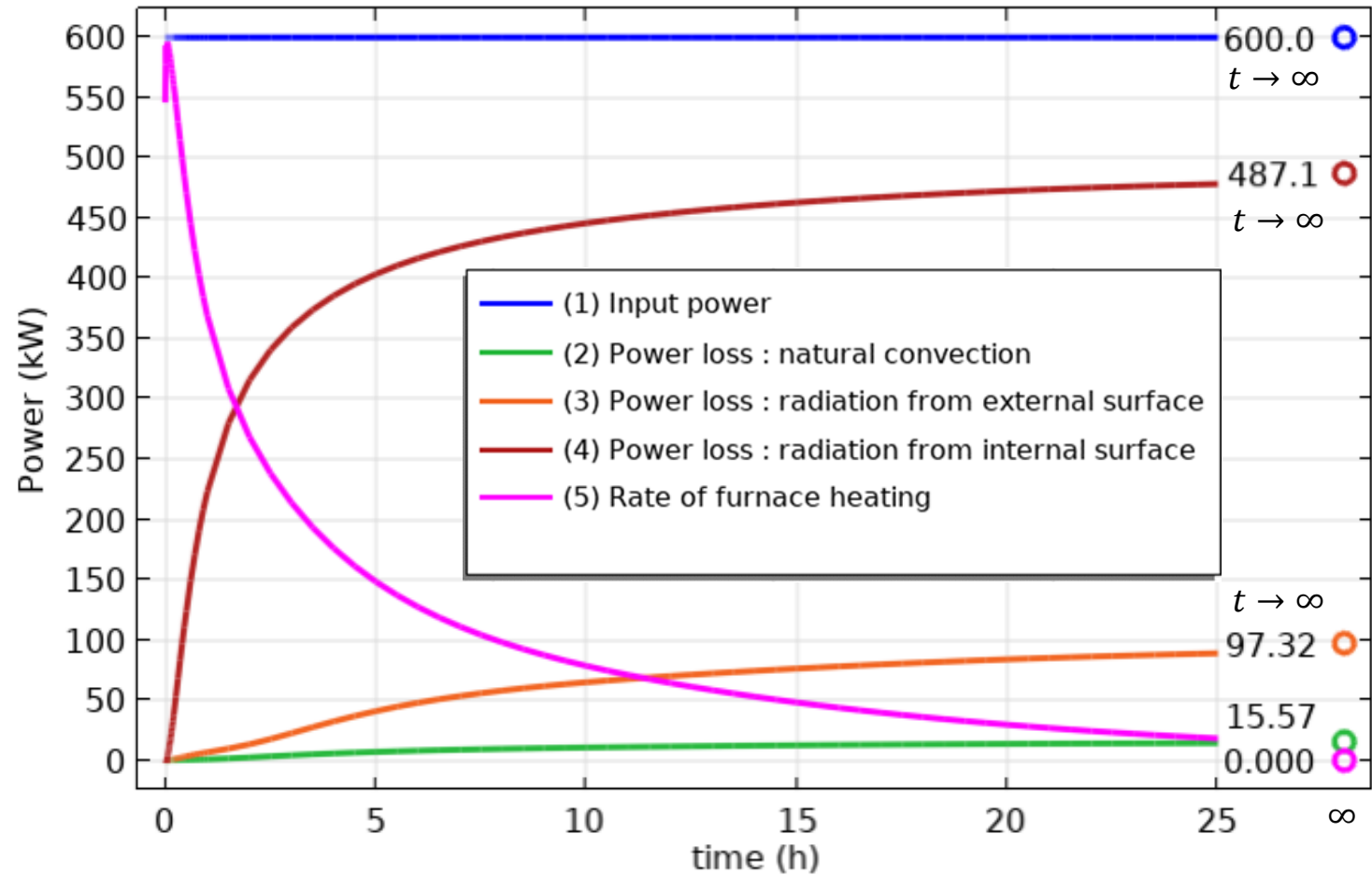


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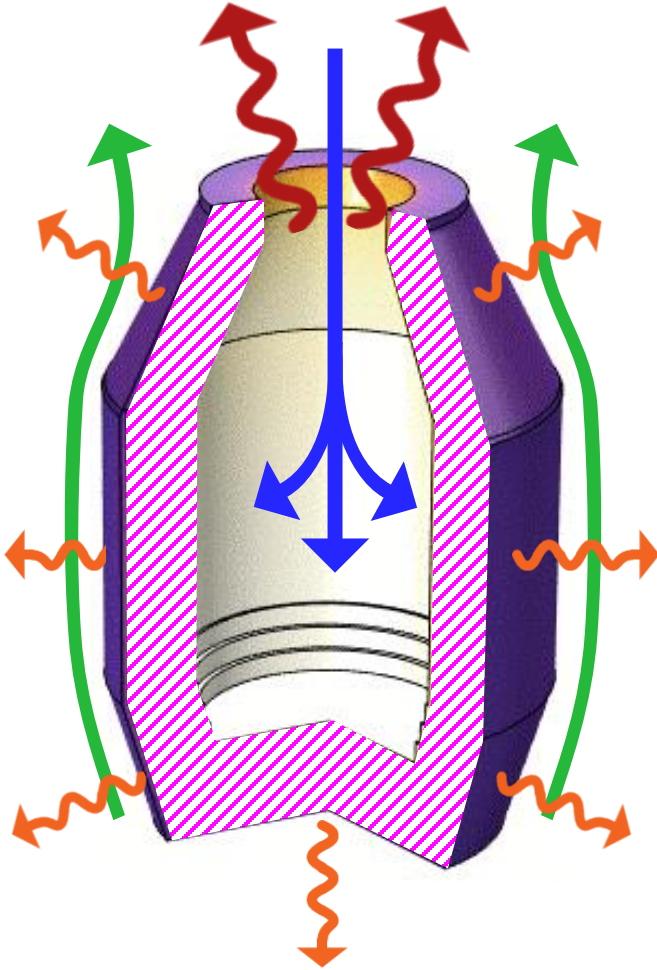


Power balance

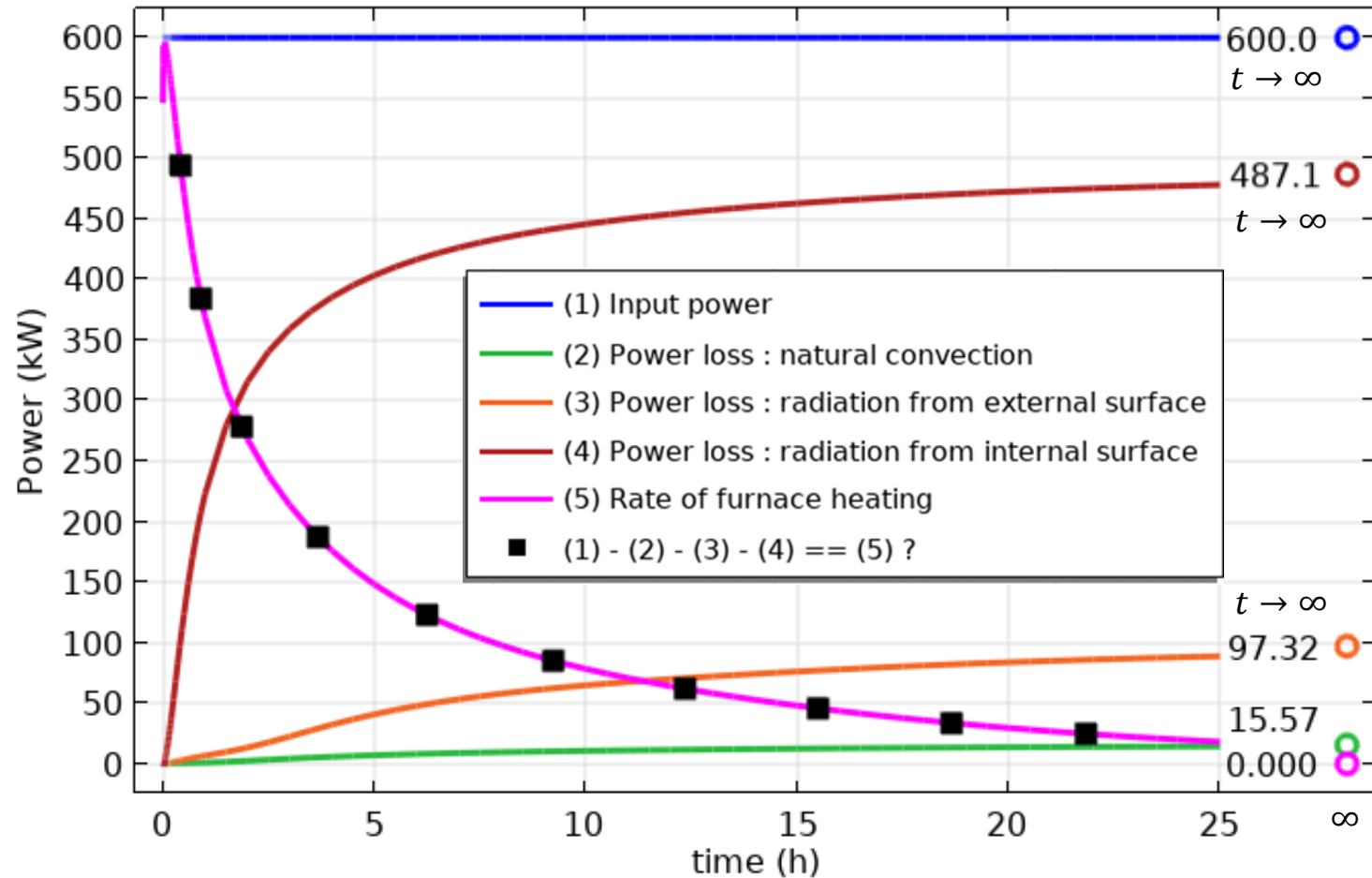


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TBRC preheating

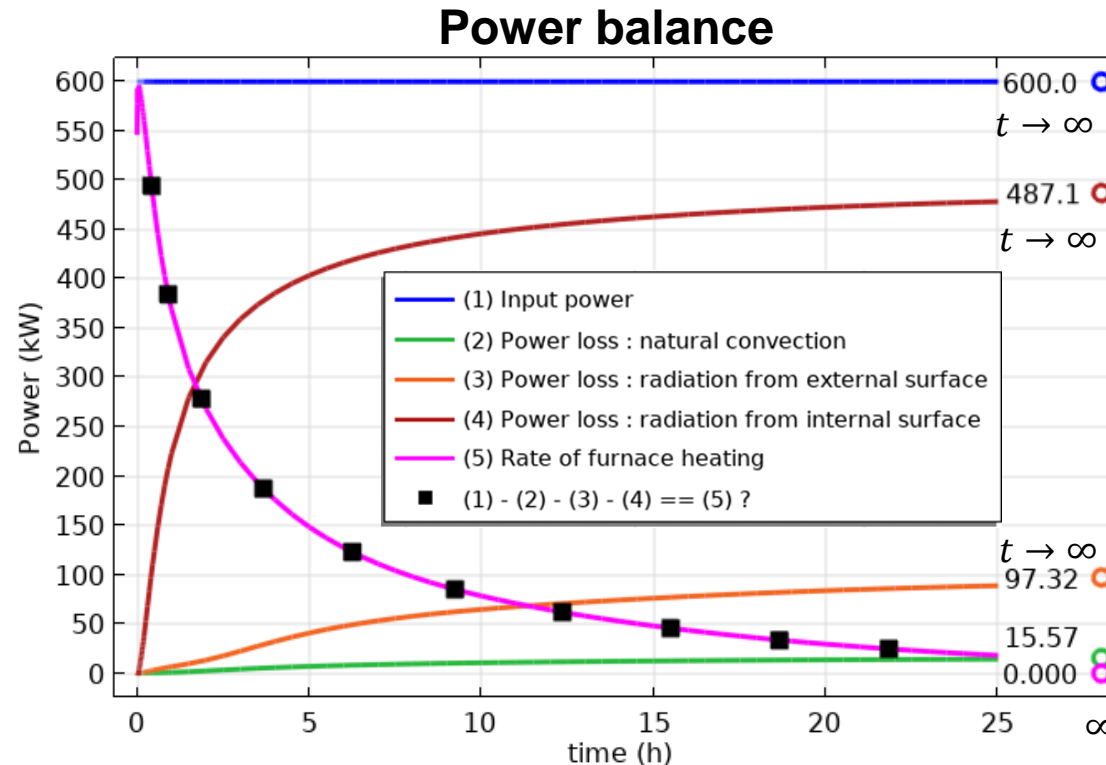
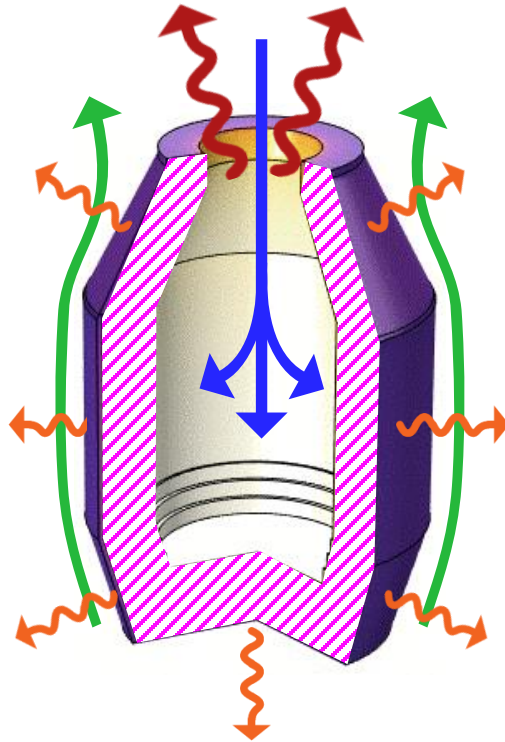


Power balance



III. Main Results

TBRC preheating



→ Perfect power balance

→ Most of the power is lost in form of thermal radiation from the internal surface of TBRC towards ambient environment through the opening at the top of the furnace

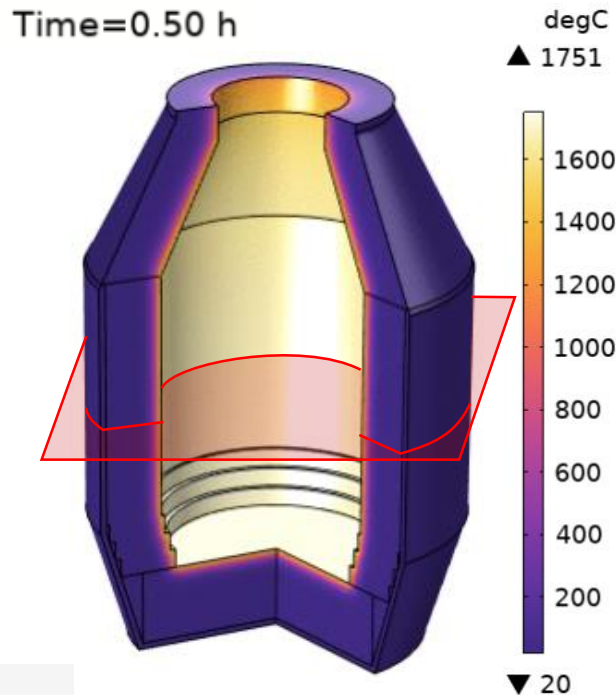
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TBRC preheating

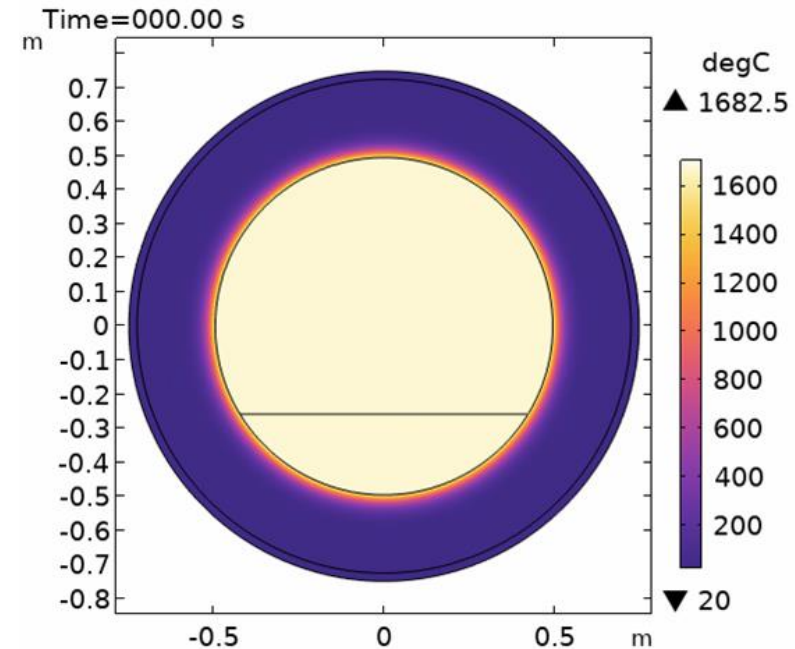
Initial condition for further computations with slag and metal

- The TBRC state after 30 min of preheating at 600 kW serves as initial condition for further computations
- Initial condition for TBRC in a vertical position
- Initial condition for TBRC in a horizontal position

2D axisymmetric model



2D plane model

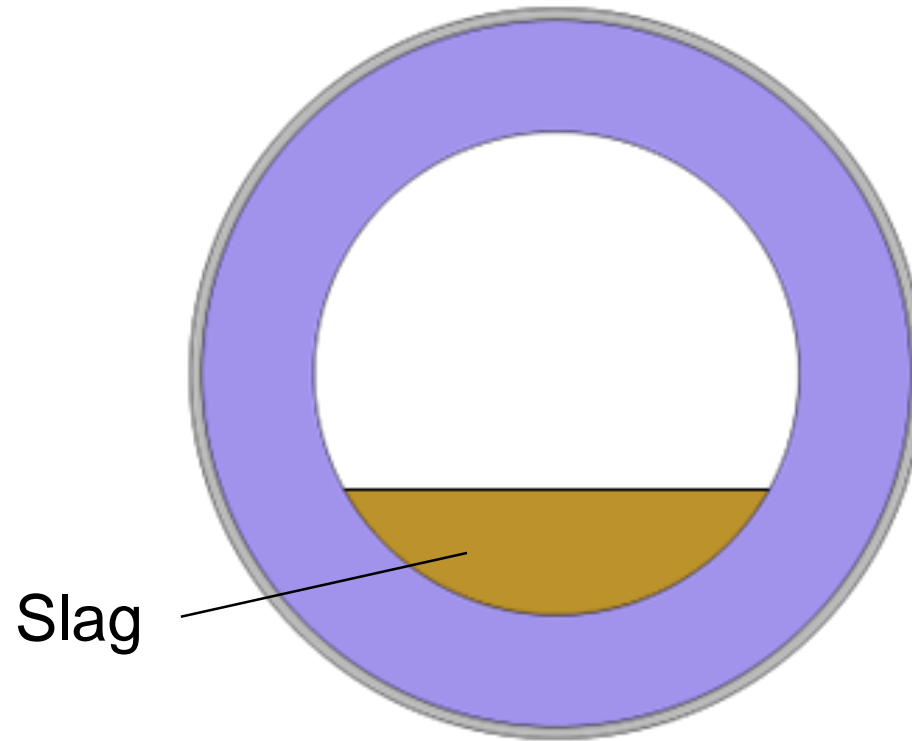


III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

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Influence of the rotation frequency



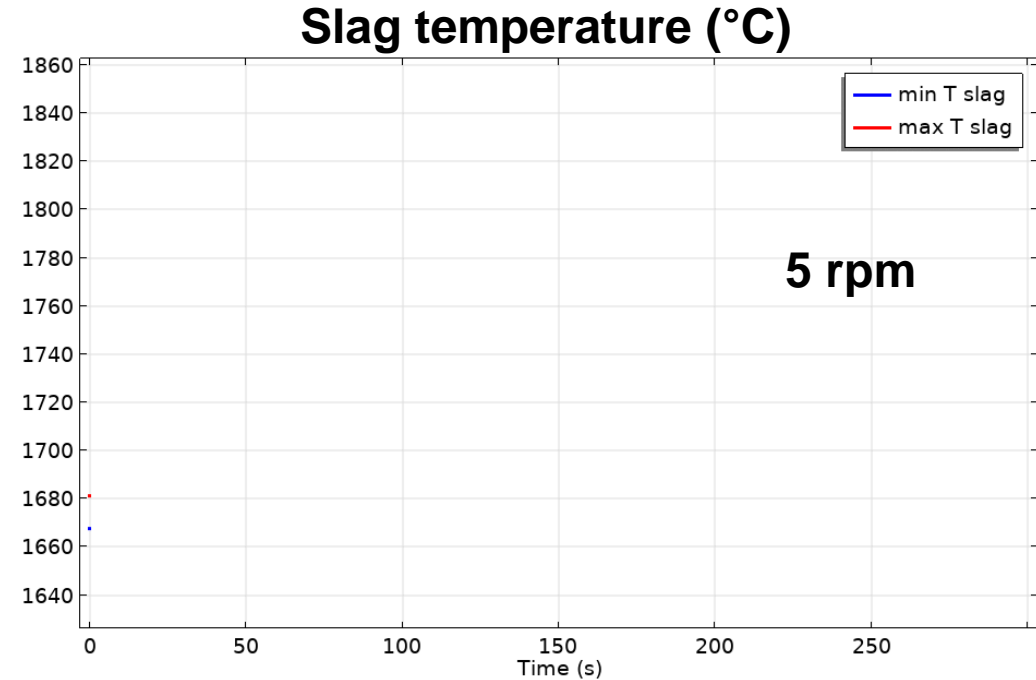
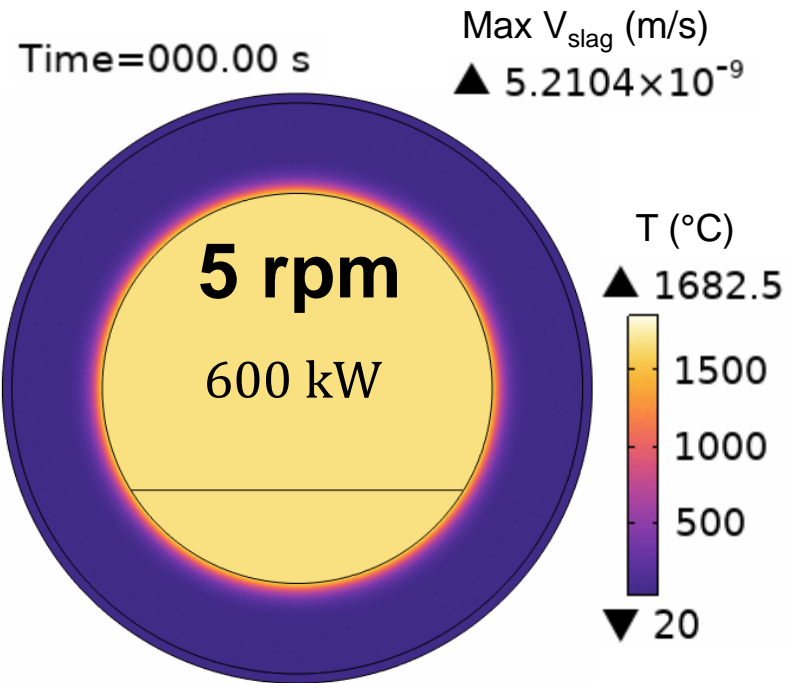
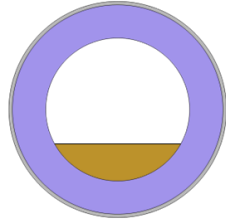
2D plane model

III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

▶ 5 RPM

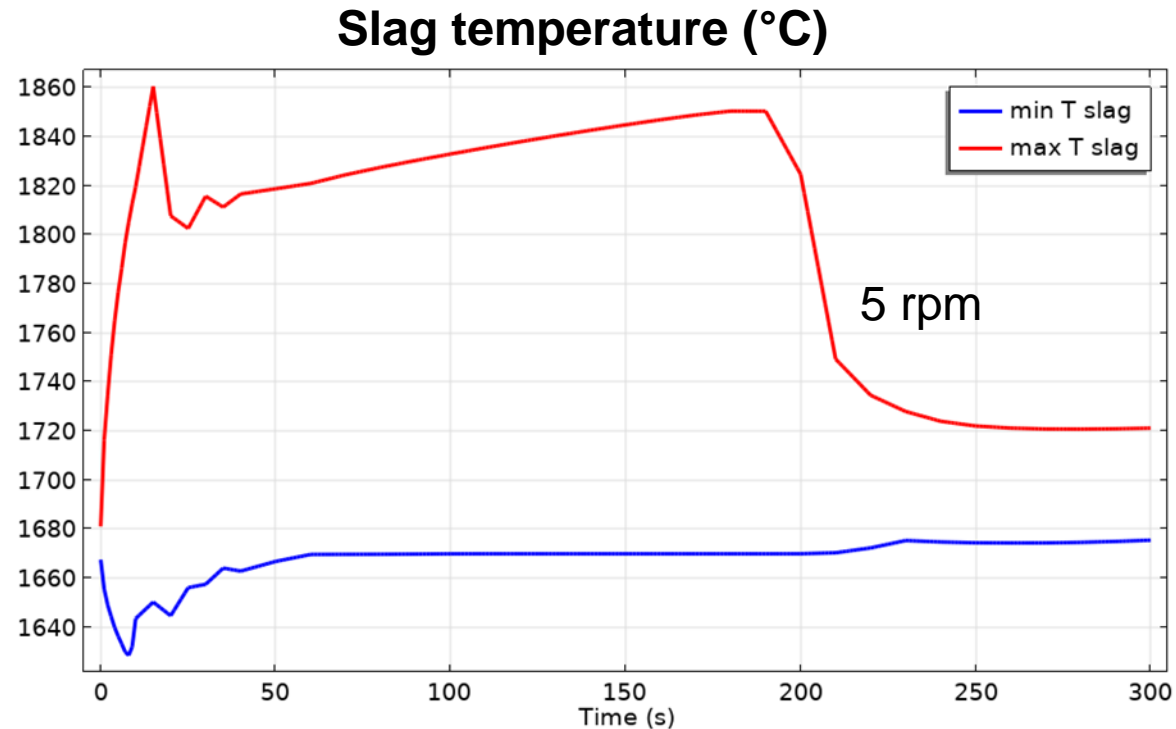
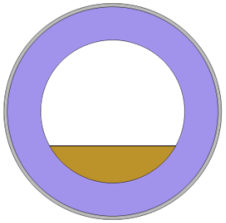


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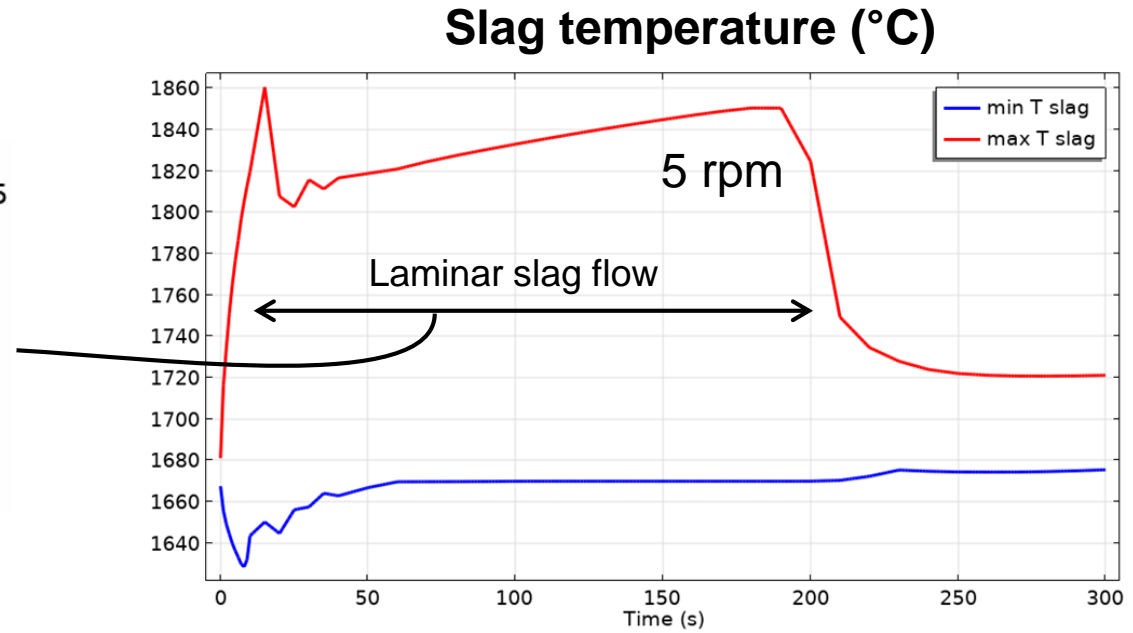
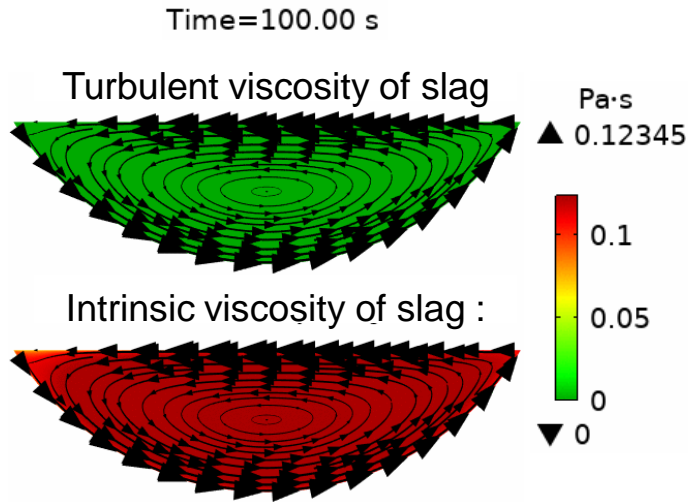
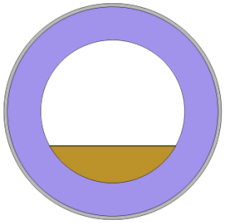


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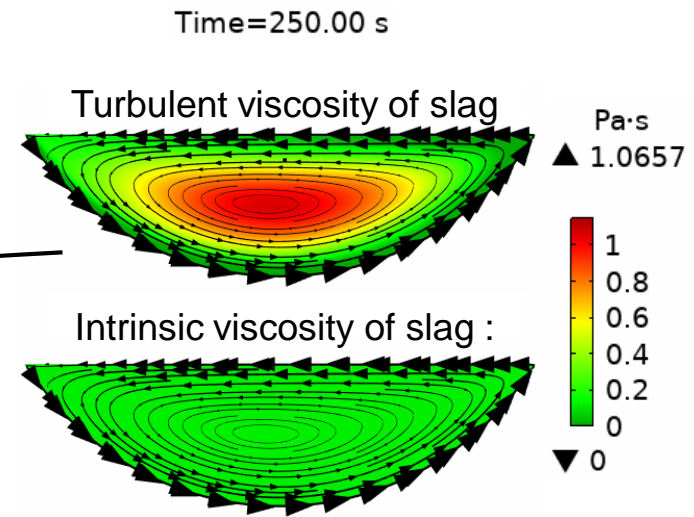
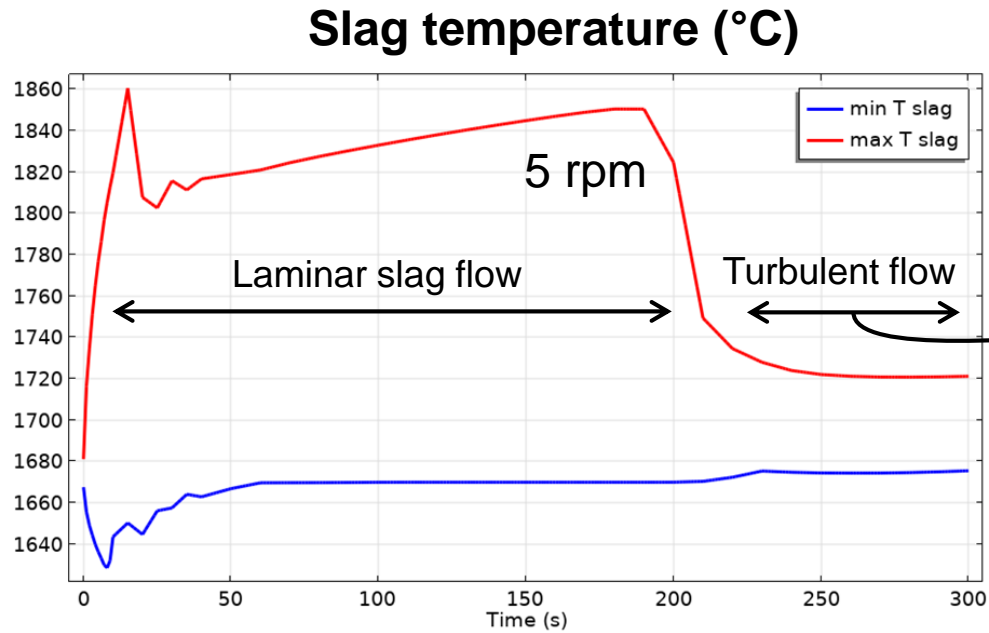
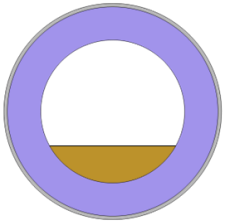


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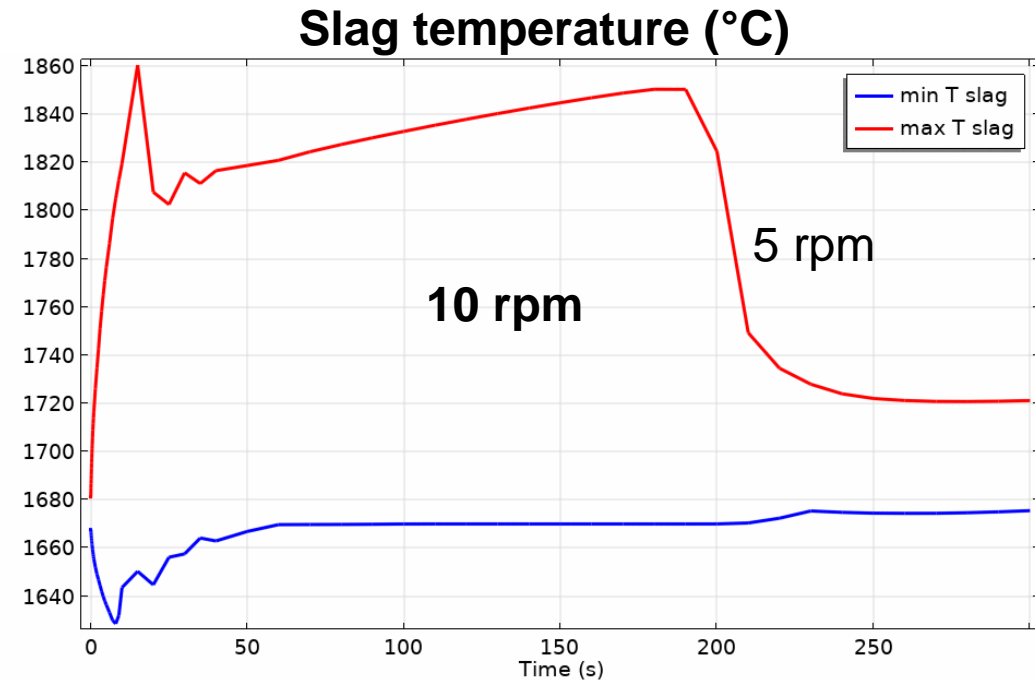
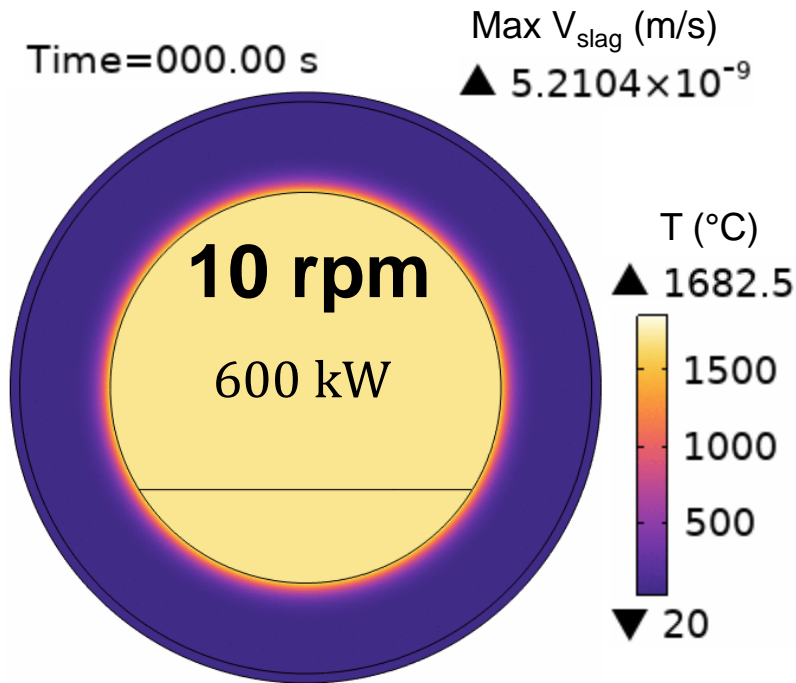
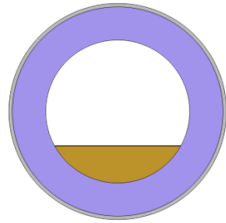


III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

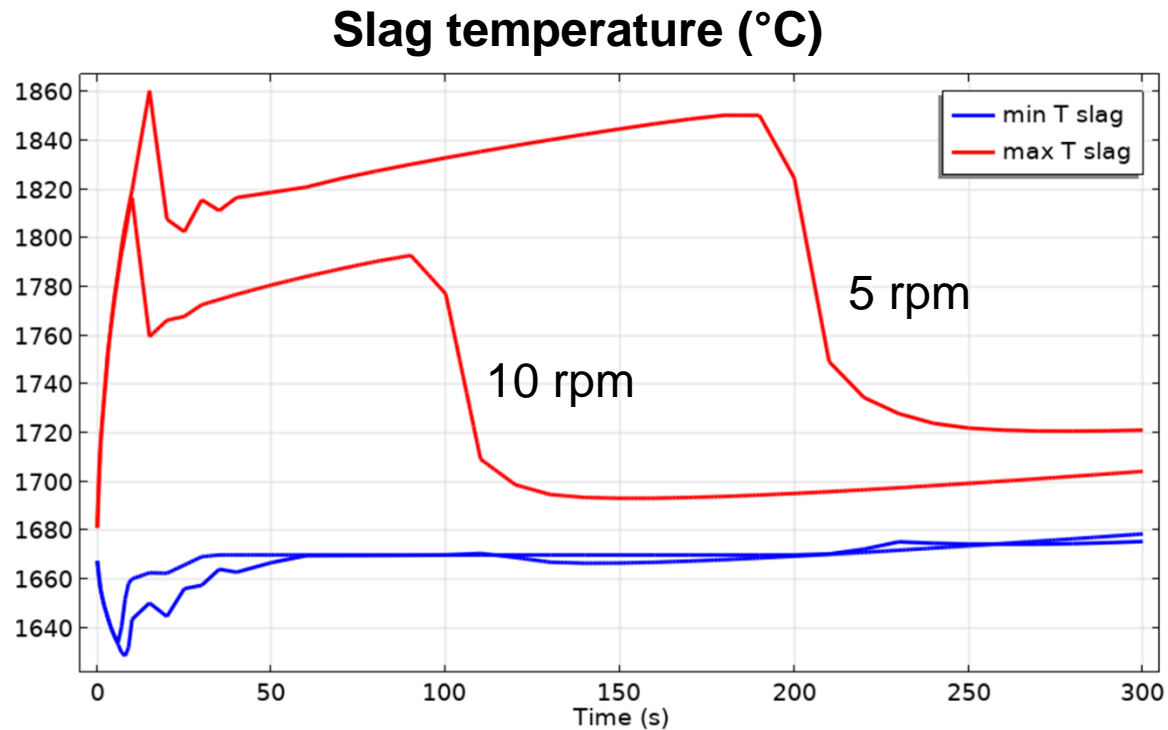
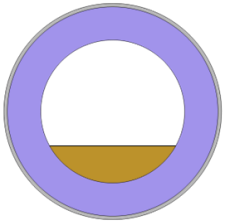
▶ 10 RPM



III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

- ▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)
- ▶ 5, 10 RPM

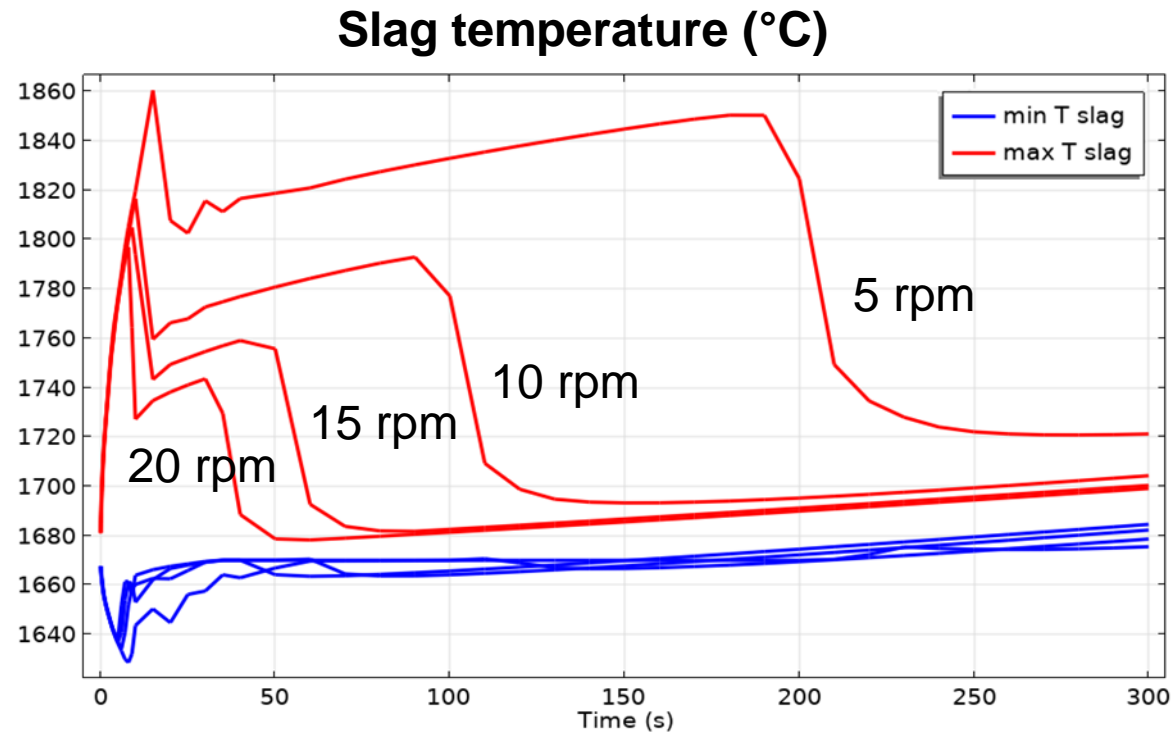
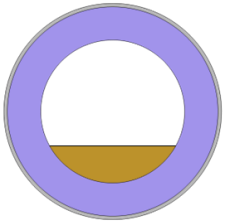


III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

▶ 5, 10, 15, 20 RPM

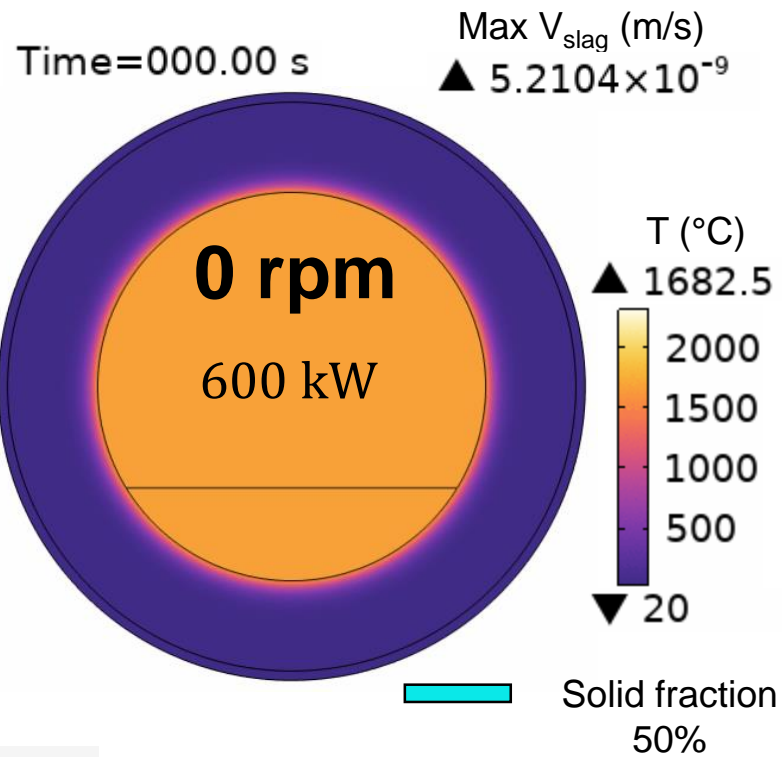
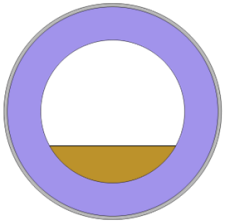


III. Main Results

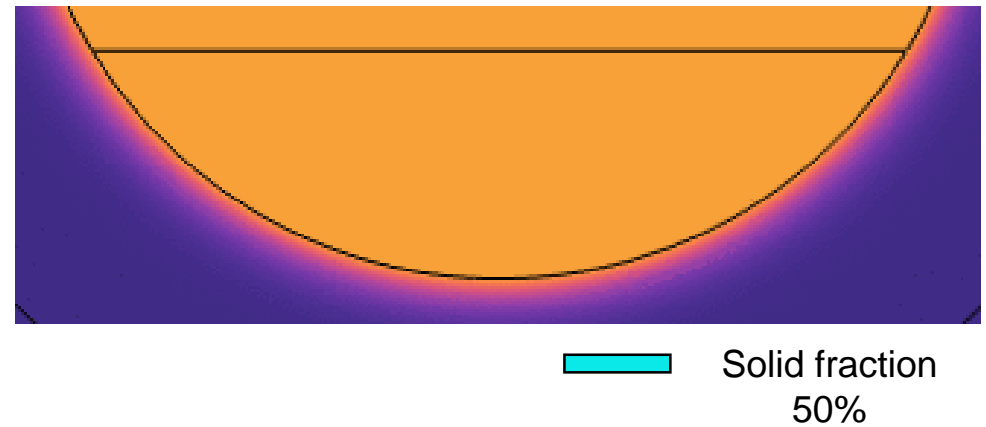
Influence of the rotation frequency

▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

▶ 0 RPM



Zoom

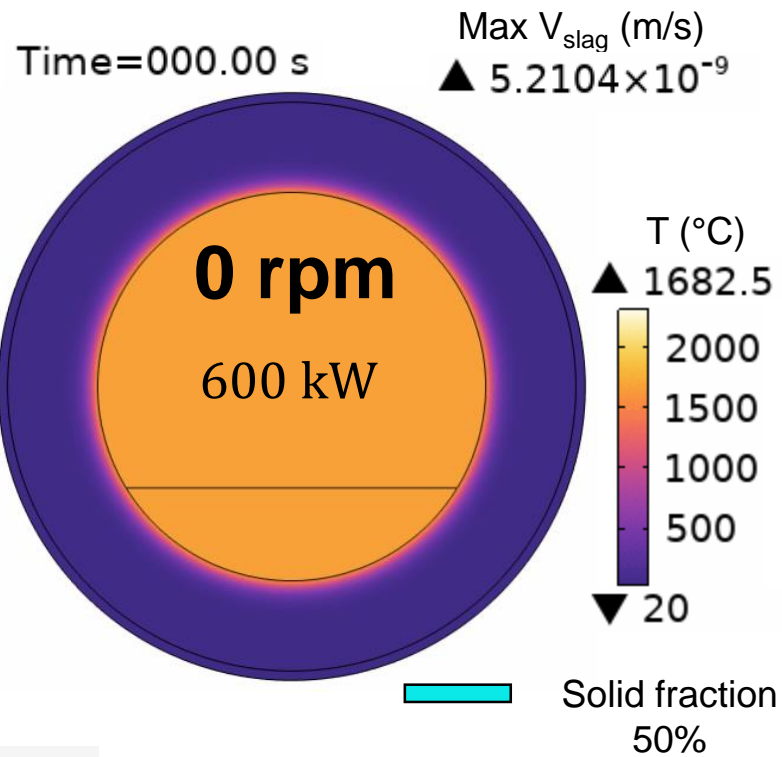
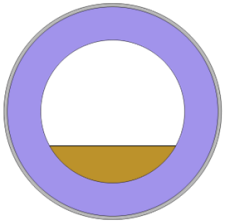


III. Main Results

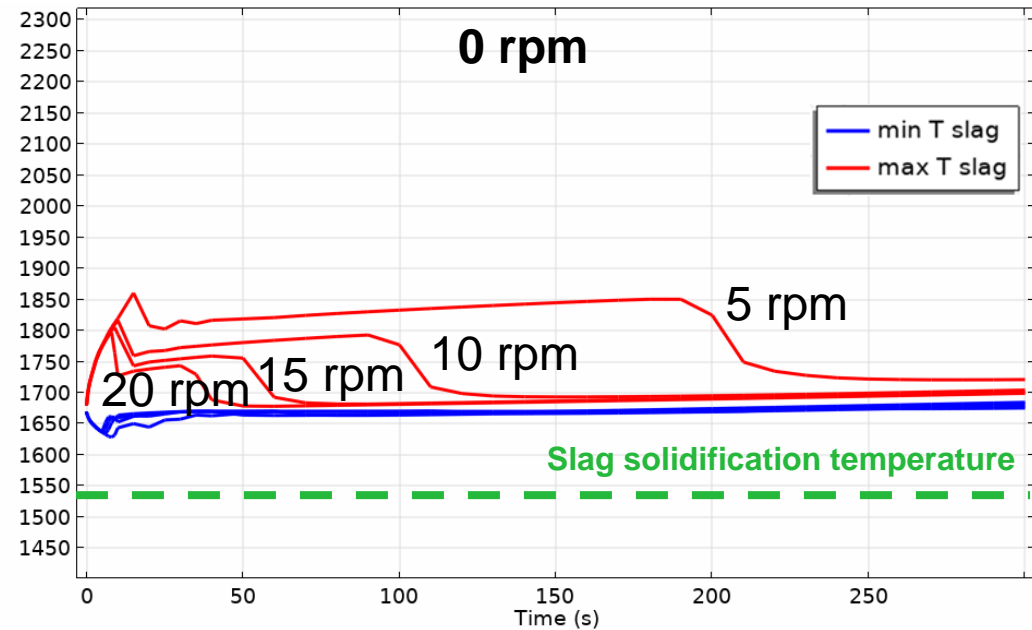
Influence of the rotation frequency

▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

▶ 0 RPM



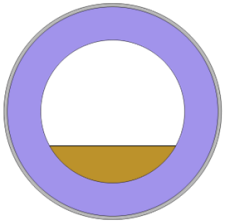
Slag temperature (°C)



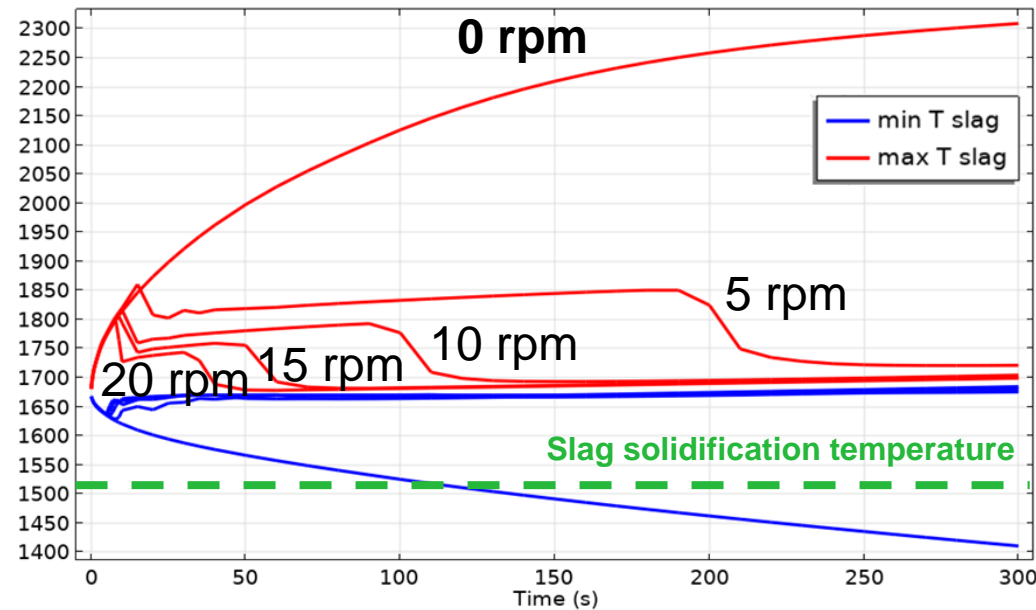
III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

- ▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)
- ▶ 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 RPM

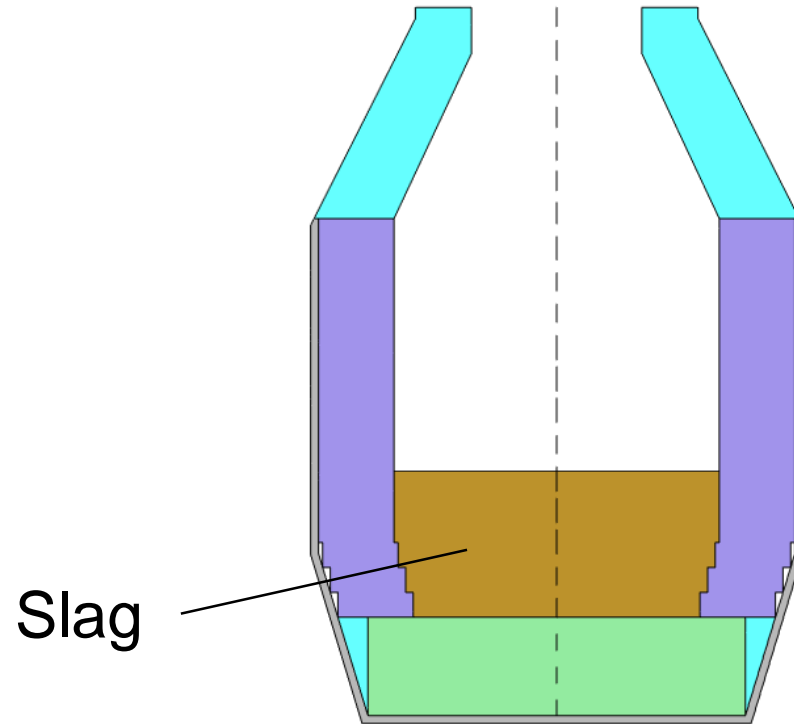


Slag temperature (°C)



III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency



2D axisymmetric model

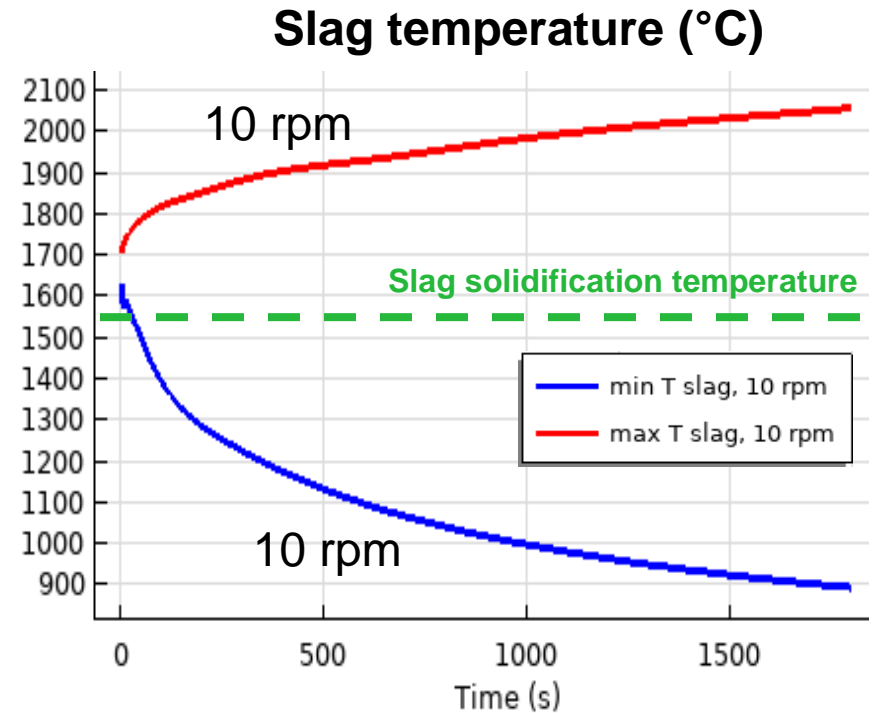
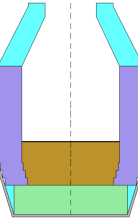
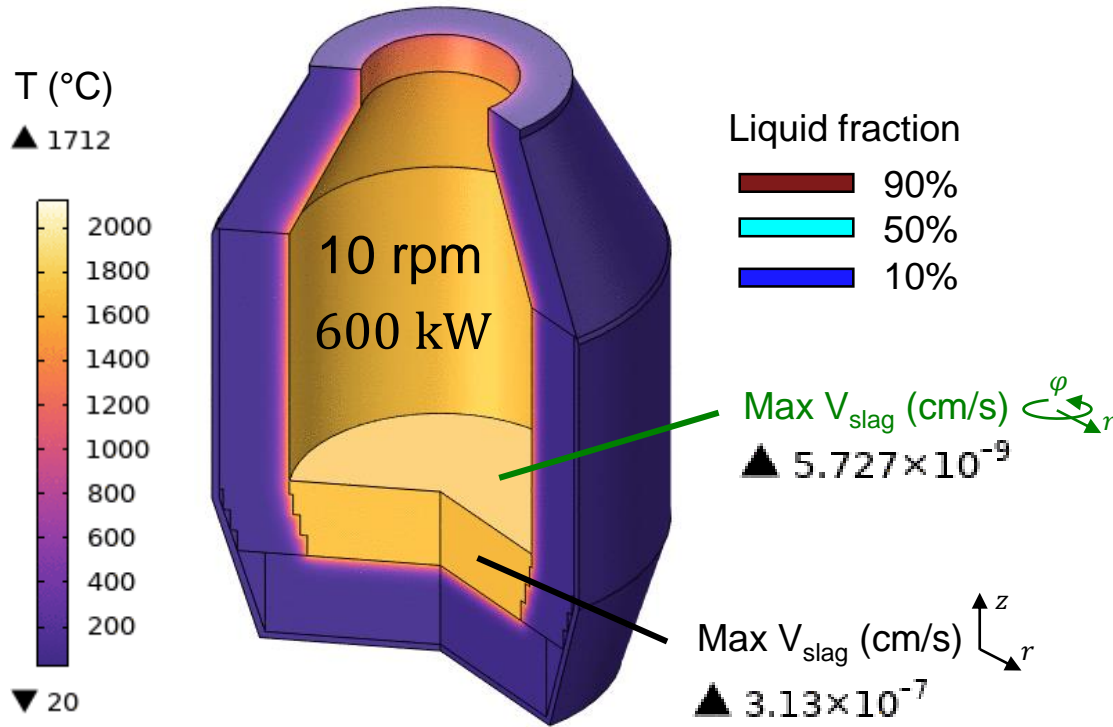
III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

▶ 10 RPM

Time=0000 s



III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

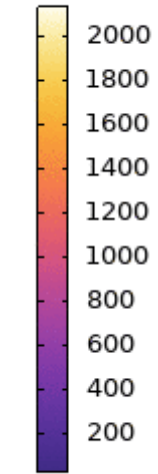
▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)

▶ 0 RPM

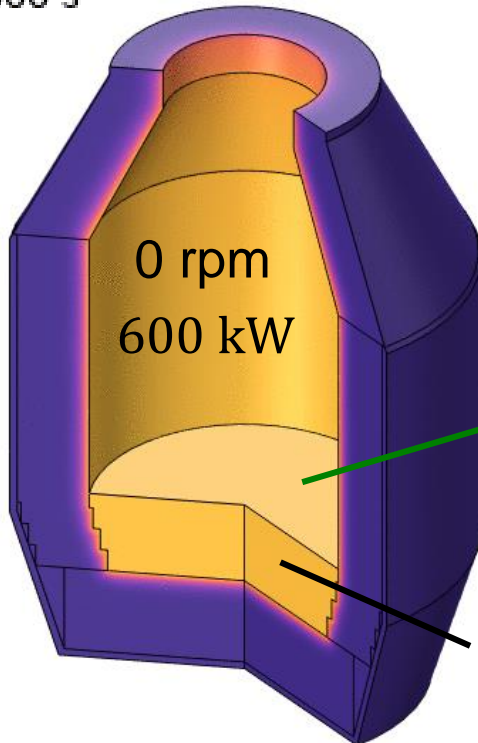
Time=0000 s

T (°C)

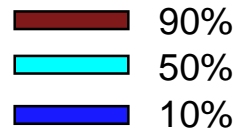
▲ 1712



▼ 20



Liquid fraction



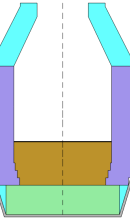
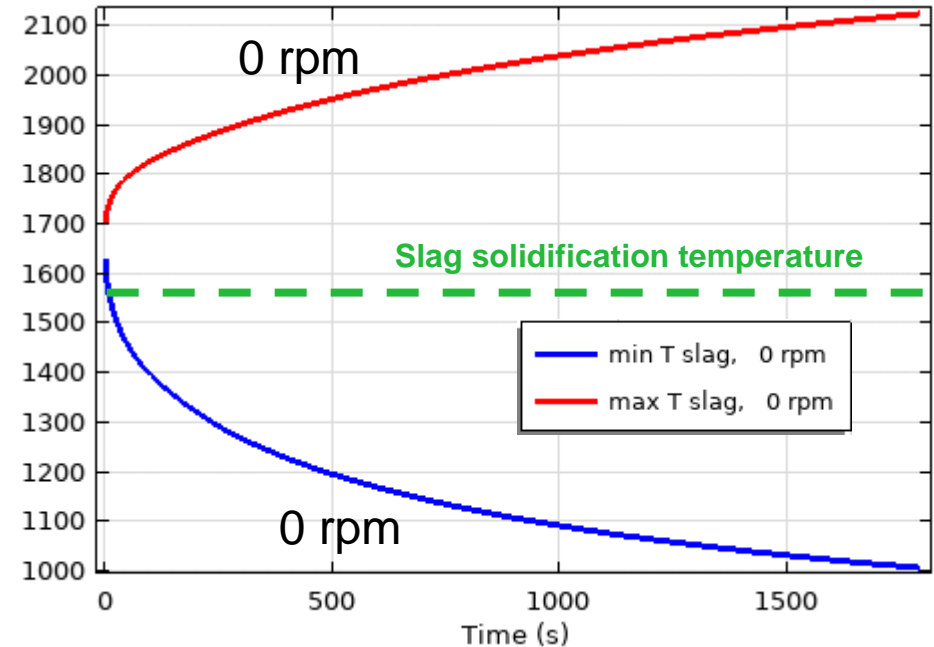
Max V_{slag} (cm/s) ϕ

▲ 5.727×10^{-9}

Max V_{slag} (cm/s) z

▲ 3.13×10^{-7}

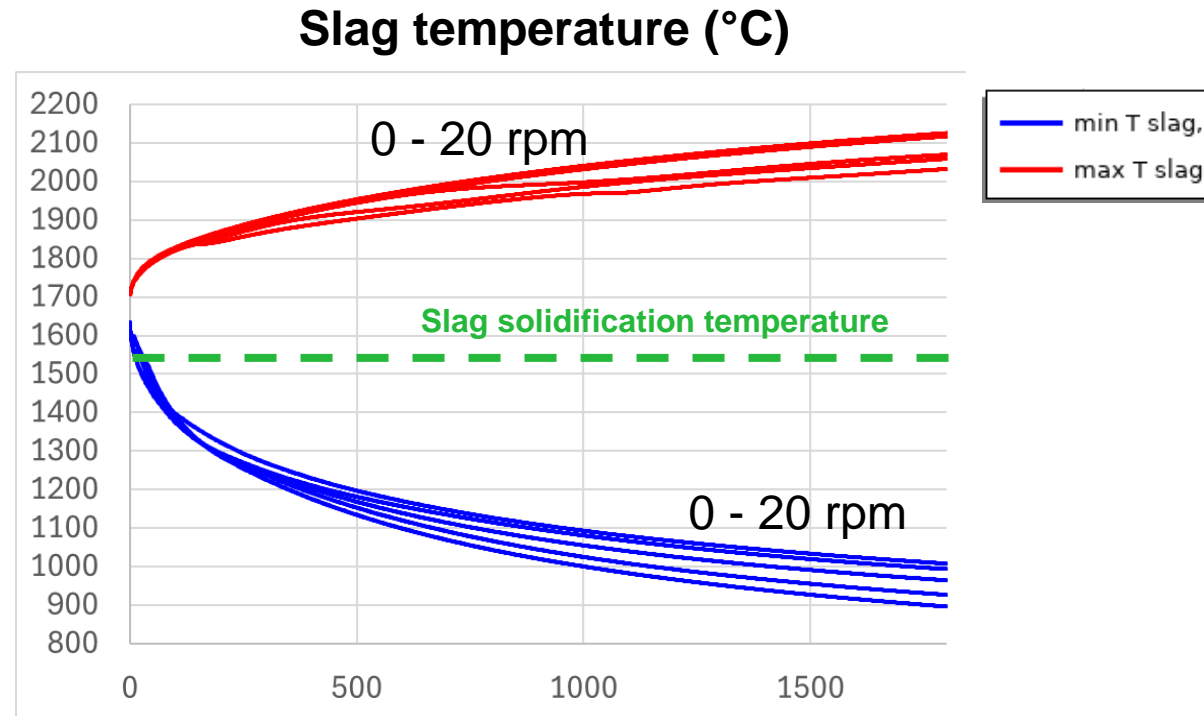
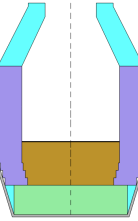
Slag temperature (°C)



III. Main Results

Influence of the rotation frequency

- ▶ $P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)
- ▶ 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 RPM



III. Main Results

Influence of the burner power and angle

III. Main Results

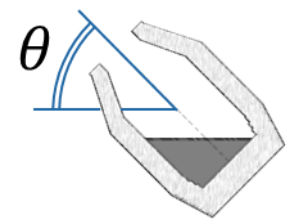
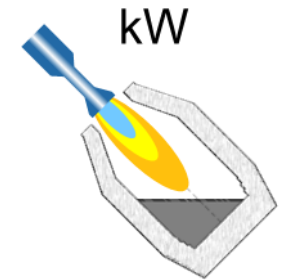
Influence of the burner power and angle

► For the Slag + Metal configuration, determination of the state of the system (stays liquid or not?)...

→ ... depending on the burner power

→ ... depending on the TBRC inclination angle

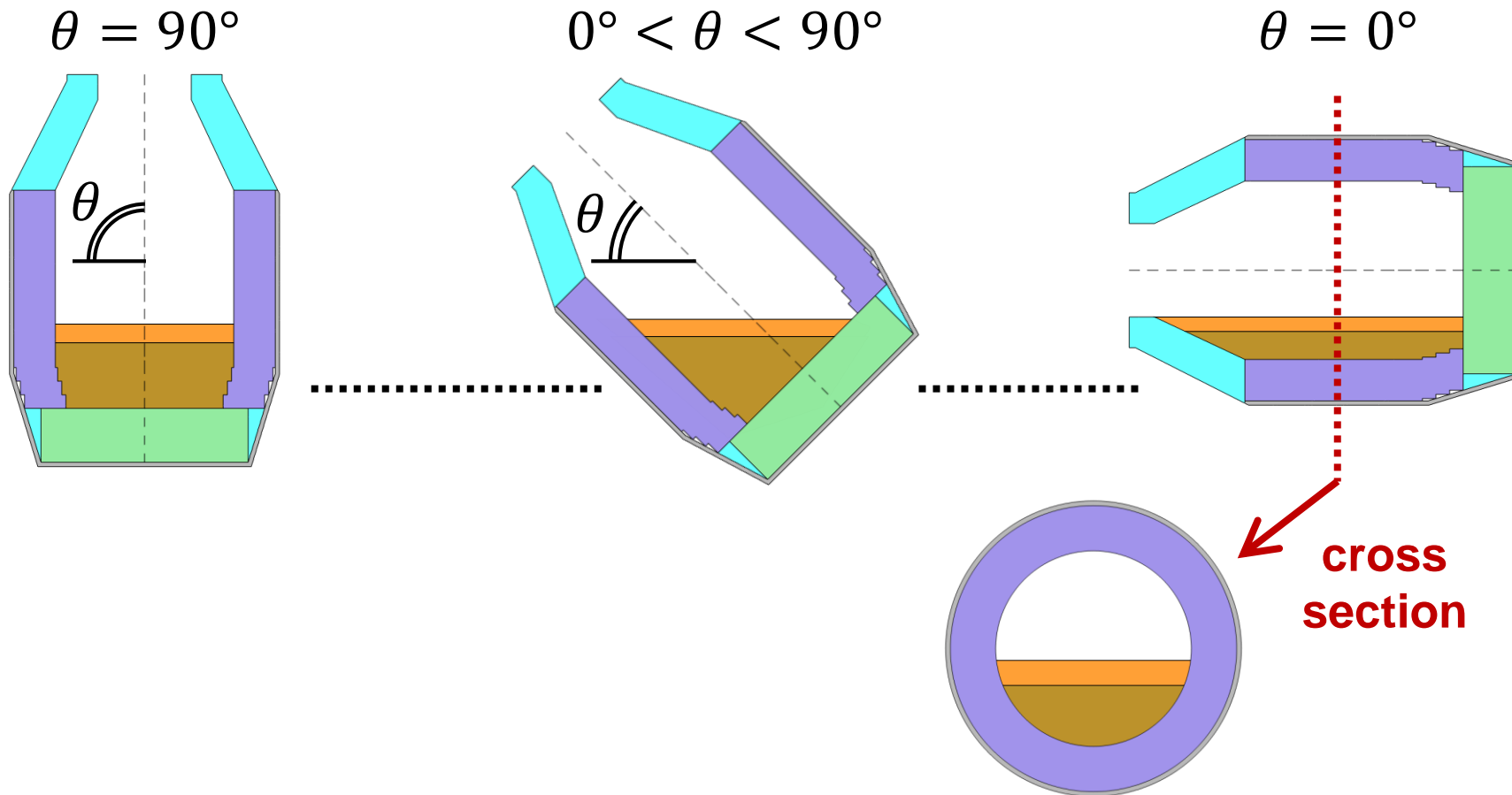
at 10 RPM



III. Main Results

Influence of the burner power and angle

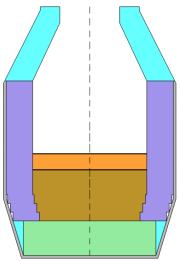

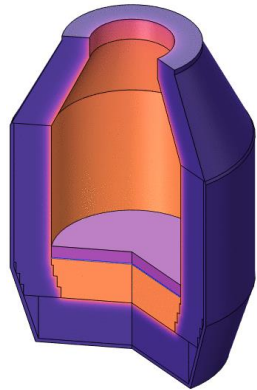
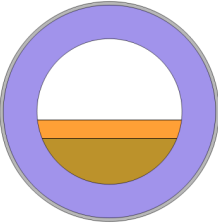
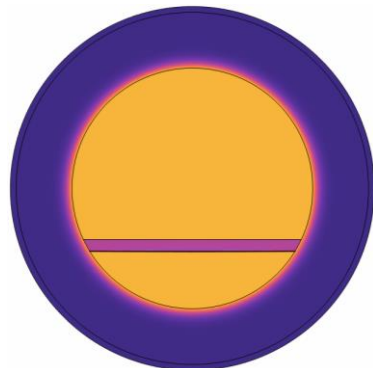
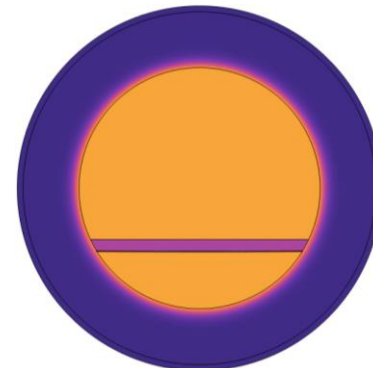
→ Consider all possible inclination angles of TBRC



III. Main Results

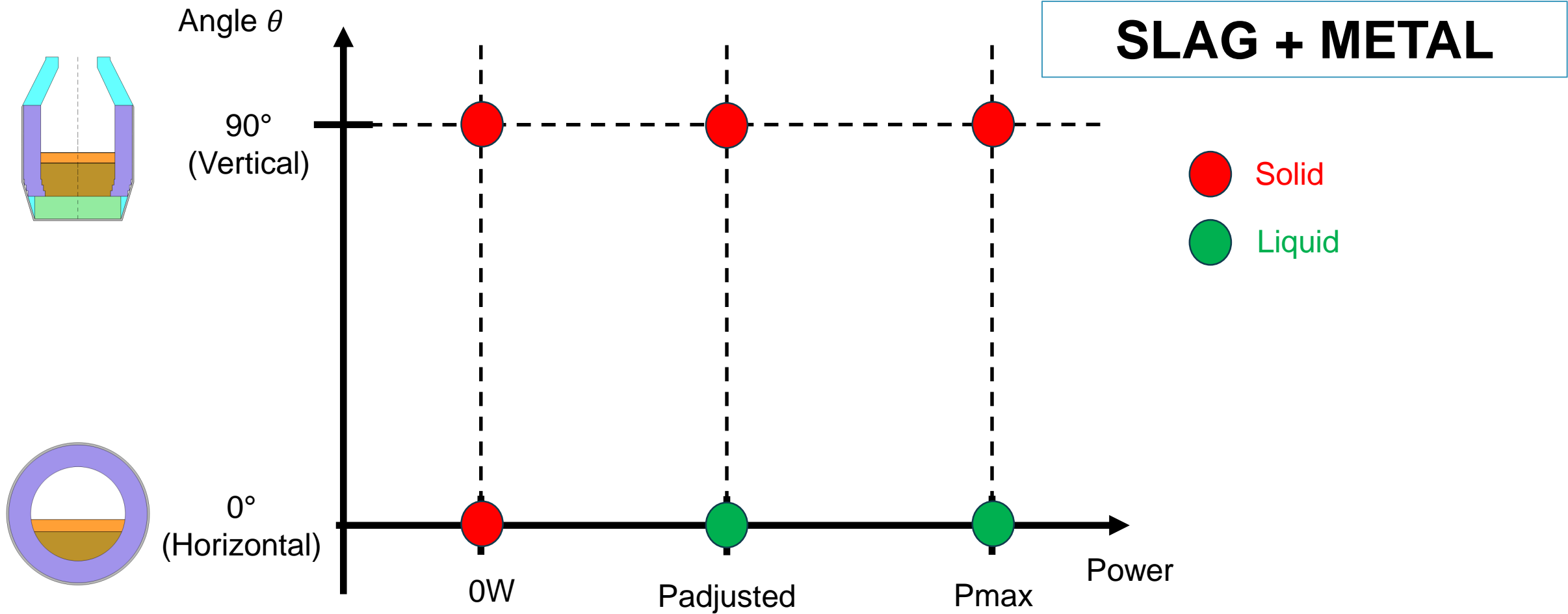
Influence of the burner power and angle

The case of both slag and metal charged into TBRC

	$P = 0$	$P = P_{adjusted}$ (164 kW)	$P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)
Vertical	 <p>✗ Risk of slag solidification</p>	 <p>✗ Risk of slag solidification</p>	 <p>✗ Risk of slag solidification</p>
Horizontal	 <p>✗ Risk of slag solidification after chemical reaction is finished</p>	 <p>✓ Slag is liquid</p>	 <p>✓ Slag is liquid</p>

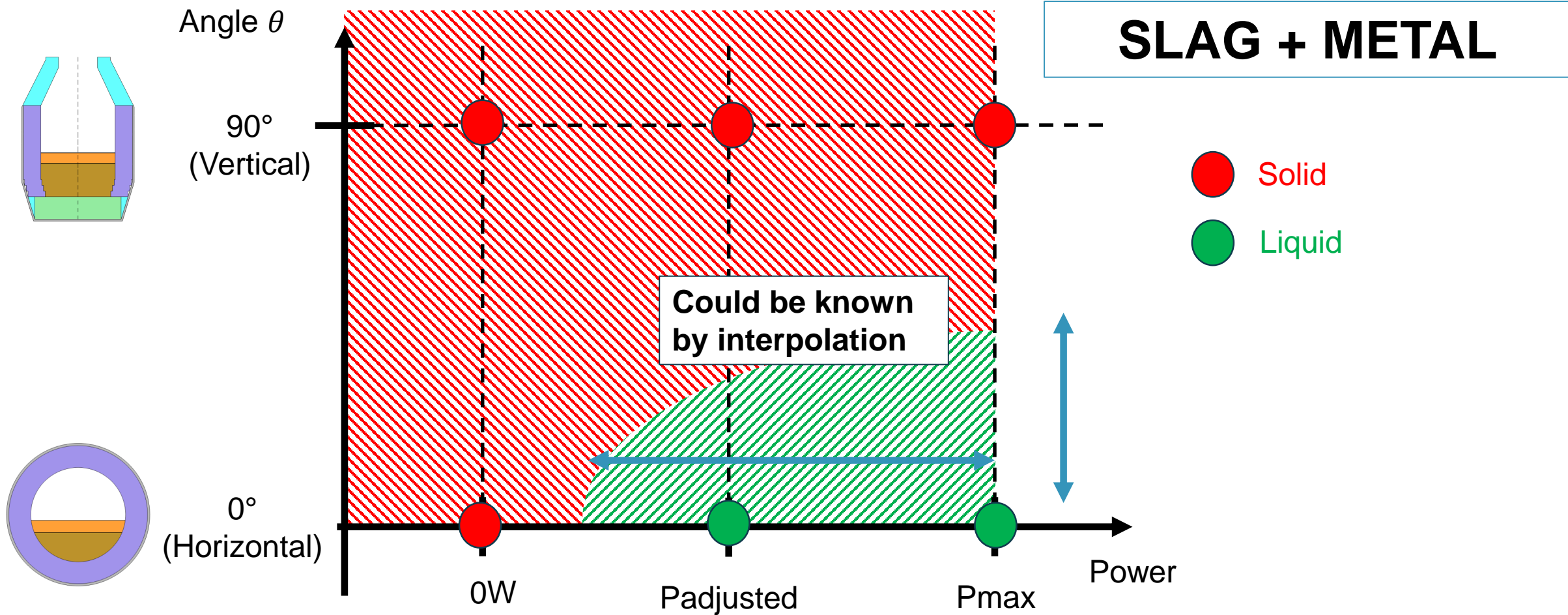
III. Main Results

Influence of the burner power and angle



III. Main Results

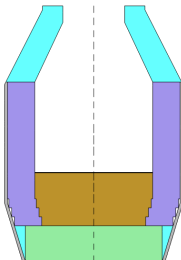
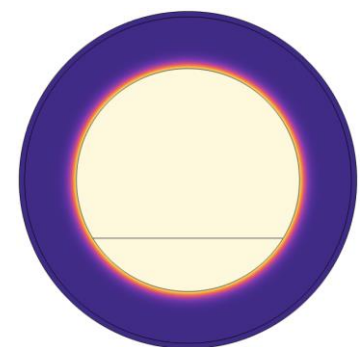
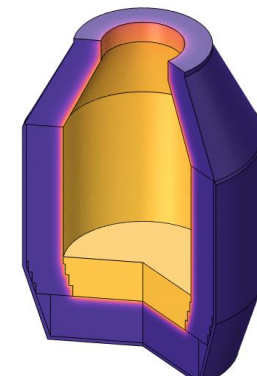
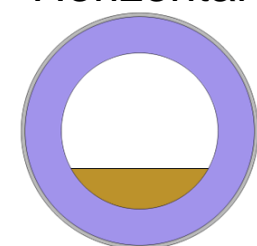
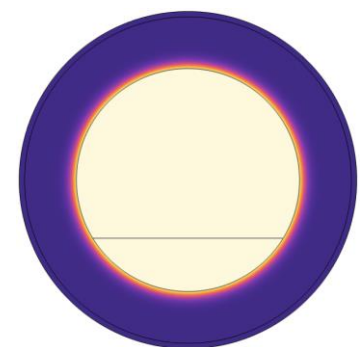
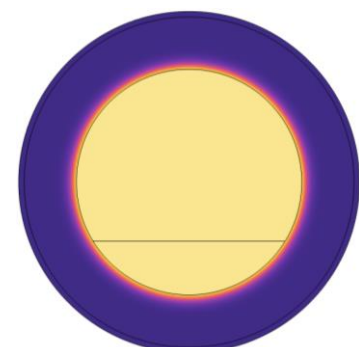
Influence of the burner power and angle



III. Main Results

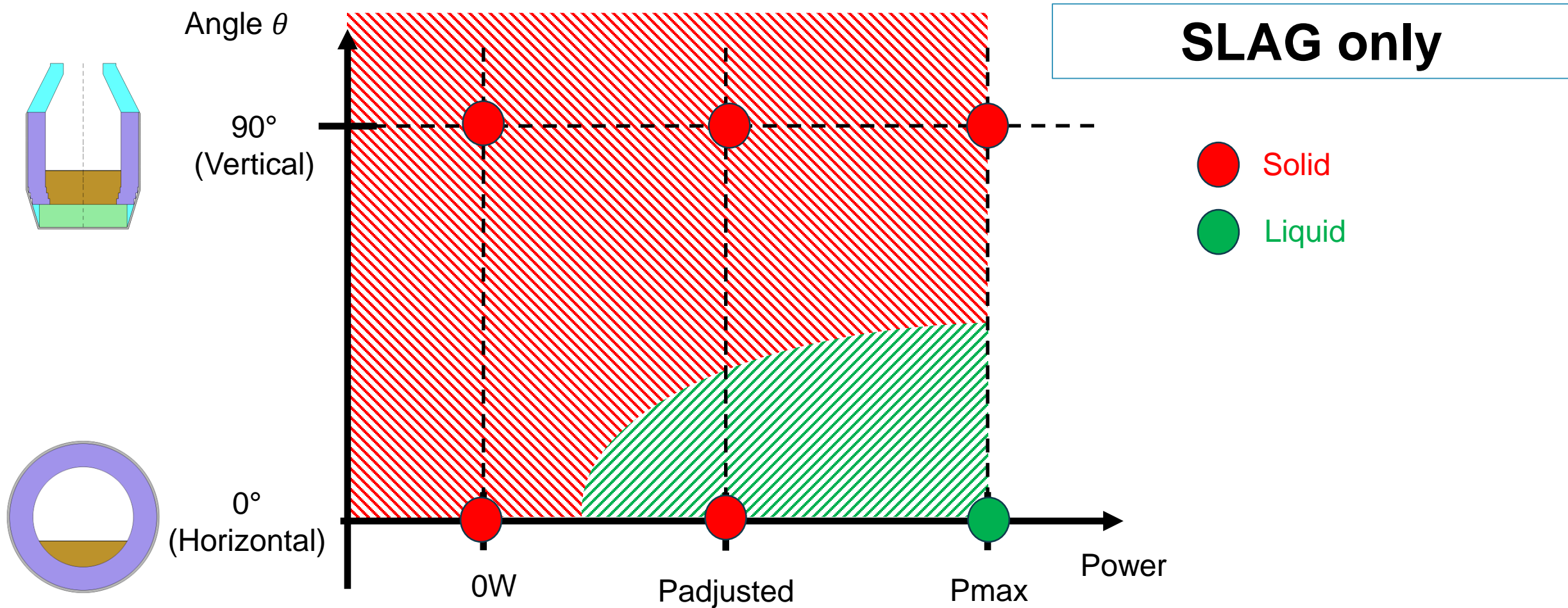
Influence of the burner power and angle

The case of only slag charged into TBRC

	$P = P_{adjusted}$ (164 kW)	$P = P_{max}$ (600 kW)
Vertical	  ✗ Risk of slag solidification	 ✗ Risk of slag solidification
Horizontal	  ✗ Risk of slag solidification	 ✓ Slag is liquid

III. Main Results

Influence of the burner power and angle





IV. Conclusions

IV. Conclusions

Conclusions

- ▶ Aim: Numerical testing of a new design of TBRC
- ▶ Creation of an efficient decision-making tool to:
 - Determine the best angle ✓
 - Compute the necessary power ✓
 - Optimise the rotation speed ✓

To finish...

Thank you!

Q&A?

Our question: What about a coffee to discuss your topic? ☺

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