

回水中的微细粒矿物资源化利用

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摘要:利用酸性工业废水,采用双反浮选方法对贵州某中低品位硅钙质磷矿进行浮选试验。考察磨矿细度、酸性废水用量、捕收剂用量对精矿 P_2O_5 品位和回收率的影响。结果表明,当磨矿细度 $-0.074mm76.8\%$,利用酸性废水和新型脱硅捕收剂 BY,可使原矿 P_2O_5 品位为 25.75% 的硅钙质磷矿获得 P_2O_5 品位为 31.29% ,回收率为 85.90% 的磷精矿。既可降低生产成本,又可获得较好的浮选指标。

关键词:胶磷矿; 酸性废水; 浮选; 磷精矿

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磷矿是制取磷肥及磷酸等磷制品的重要矿物原料,也是精细磷化工的物质基础,在经济和社会发展中具有重要的地位和作用^[1]。我国现有磷矿石总储量中大多是中低品位磷矿,需要经过选矿富集才能被利用^[2]。其中,硅钙质磷矿石属于较为难选的磷矿岩,在选矿过程中须同时排除碳酸盐和硅酸盐的杂质,才能满足磷肥加工的要求^[3-5]。选矿过程中需不断加水以维持一定的矿浆浓度,产生了大量选矿废水却少有利用,造成了水资源的浪费和环境

的污染。本文针对中低品位硅钙质磷矿岩,利用酸性选矿废水和自制捕收剂,研究了双反浮选工艺并考察影响浮选指标的主要因素。

1 矿石性质

矿石采自贵州某地,主要矿物为胶磷矿,其次为白云石,伴有石英、长石、高岭石、方解石、水白云母、褐铁矿和黄铁矿等,还有极少量的重晶石、金红石、黑云母及赤铁矿等,矿物组成及含量见表1。

表1 磷矿中矿物组成及含量

Table 1 Mineral composition and contents of phosphate ore

矿物名称	胶磷矿	白云石	石英	水白云母	方解石	黄铁矿	褐铁矿	其他
含量/%	61.85	13.57	9.92	4.50	2.10	1.33	0.68	0.52

2. Key Lab of Biogeology and Environmental Geology of Ministry of Education, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, Hubei, China)

Abstract: Substrate is a major component of constructed wetland. The adsorption capability of five mining and metallurgy wastes (fly ash, steel scoria, two Fe mine tailings, iron shaving) in constructed wetland for TP, TN and COD in domestic wastewater was studied by experiment. The results showed that the removal efficiency of contaminants increase with the dosage of substrates. In addition, the adsorption of these substrates for TP was obvious, and the removal efficiency of fly ash and steel scoria was up to 90% in 10 min. In the meanwhile, it was found that the adsorption of these substrates for TN and COD was not ideal. The steel scoriae had the highest removal efficiency for TN and COD, which was 15.73% and 12.38% in 24 hours respectively.

Key words: Constructed wetland; Mining and metallurgical wastes; Substrate; Domestic Wastewater

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2 浮选工艺

主要设备: SP-60 × 100mm 颚式破碎机、XFD-63 型单槽浮选机、XMB-70 型三辊四筒棒磨机。原矿样经磨矿后,制成浓度为 30% 的矿浆。以酸性废水作抑制剂,WF-1(脂肪酸类阴离子捕收剂)为捕收剂,经粗浮 I 和粗浮 II 浮选出碳酸盐矿物。再经精选,以 BY(阳离子型)为捕收剂,浮选硅酸盐矿物,最后在槽内得到精矿,工艺流程见图 1。抑制剂为某磷肥厂湿法磷酸产生的废酸水。据分析,废酸水的 pH 在 2 左右,总磷质量分数为 0.5% 左右,含有少量硫酸,废酸水的成分含量较为稳定,没有干扰浮选的成分存在。浮选时将酸性水与自来水混合使用,混合液 pH 值为 5~6。

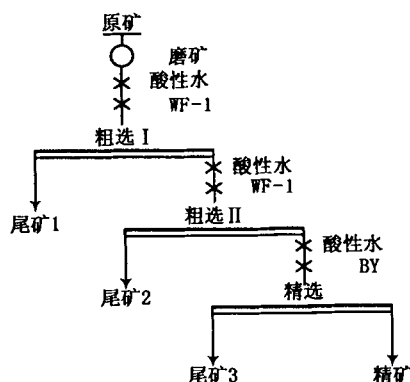


图 1 双反浮选工艺流程

Fig. 1 Technical flowsheet of double-reverse flotation

3 结果与讨论

3.1 磨矿细度试验

矿物的解离程度,直接影响精矿的品位和选矿成本,因此,磨矿细度十分重要。浮选时,在 pH 值 5~6,捕收剂 WF-1 用量为 750g/t 的条件下,磨矿细度对浮选指标的影响见图 2。从图 2 可知,磨矿细度增加,矿样的解离度增加,碳酸盐矿物不断地被浮选出来,精矿 P_2O_5 品位增加。当磨矿细度为 -200 目 76.8% 时,精矿品位达最大值。此后继续提高磨矿细度,造成矿样泥化严重,使捕收剂选择性降低,精矿 P_2O_5 品位下降,回收率降低。因此磨矿细度以 -200 目 76.8% 为宜。

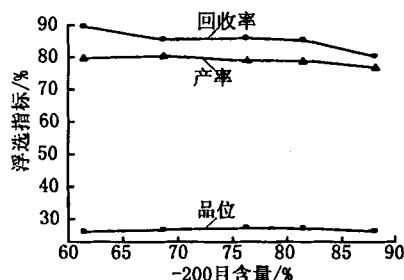


图 2 磨矿细度对浮选指标的影响

Fig. 2 Influence of grinding fineness on flotation index

3.2 粗选 I 药剂用量试验

磷矿浮选常用硫酸、磷酸及其混酸等作为抑制剂,但都存在成本较高,配置过程不安全,腐蚀设备,容易结垢等问题^[6]。试验以 pH 值为 5~6 的酸性选矿废水为抑制剂,减小成本的同时还解决了工业废水的处理问题。试验结果见图 3,酸性水用量为 92kg/t 时,精矿 P_2O_5 品位和回收率最高,产率也较高,浮选效果最好。

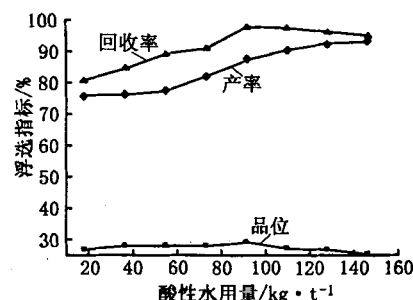


图 3 酸性废水对粗选 I 指标的影响

Fig. 3 Influence of acid water on roughing I index

捕收剂的用量直接影响精矿的浮选指标。固定磨矿细度为 -200 目 76.8%,矿浆浓度为 30%,pH 值 5~6,考察粗选 WF-1 用量对浮选指标的影响。试验结果如图 4。当捕收剂用量升高到 550g/t 后,品位增加幅度减小, P_2O_5 的回收率和产率仍在降低。对浮选指标和药剂成本的综合考虑,粗选 I 浮选药剂用量定为酸性废水 92kg/t,捕收剂 WF-1 为 550g/t。

3.3 粗选 II 药剂用量试验

经粗选 I 后精矿品位较低,但 P_2O_5 回收率 > 90%,表明 WF-1 选择性较好,但浮选能力一般。

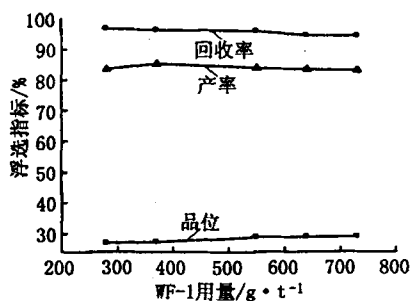


图4 捕收剂 WF-1 对粗选 I 指标的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of collector WF-1 on roughing I index

因此利用 WF-1 进行再选,以利精矿品位的提升。当矿浆 pH 为 5~6 时,捕收剂 WF-1 用量与浮选指标的关系如图 5 所示。综合考虑精矿浮选指标,粗选 II 时 WF-1 用量选择 345g/t。

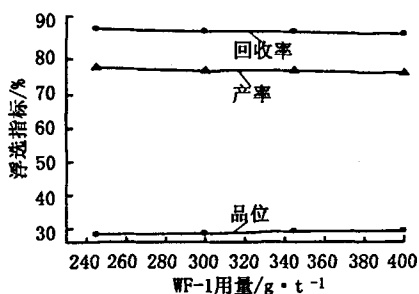


图5 WF-1 用量对粗选 II 浮选指标的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of collector WF-1 dosage on roughing II index

3.4 精选脱硅药剂用量试验

精选时酸性废水用量对浮选指标的影响见图 6。酸性废水用量增加,精矿品位增加,但回收率和产率均有所降低。当酸性废水用量超过 37kg/t 时,品位增加并不明显,而回收率降低。从精矿品位、回收率和产率等方面考虑,将酸性废水用量定为 37kg/t。

阳离子捕收剂 BY,浮选时泡沫量很大,用量过多不仅提高选矿成本,还将给后续工作造成一定的麻烦,所以需控制其用量。BY 用量对精矿指标的影响见图 7。从图 7 可见,随着 BY 用量的增加,精矿 P₂O₅ 的品位逐渐增加,P₂O₅ 回收率和产率降低。综合考虑浮选效果和成本,确定 BY 的用量为 370g/t。

3.5 全流程试验

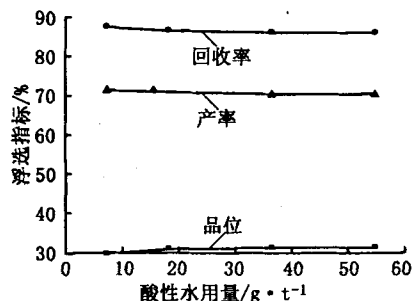


图6 酸性废水用量对浮选指标的影响

Fig. 6 Influence of acid water dosage on flotation index

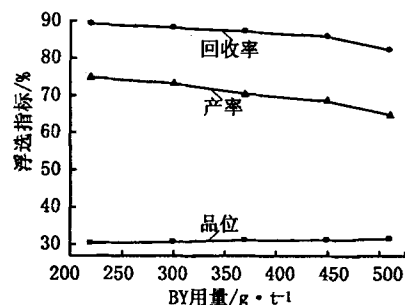


图7 BY 用量对浮选指标的影响

Fig. 7 Influence of BY dosage on flotation index

通过条件试验,确定浮选条件为: -200 目 76.8%,酸性废水用量 92kg/t,粗选 I 脱镁捕收剂 WF-1 用量 550g/t、粗选 II WF-1 用量为 345g/t,精选脱硅试验酸性水用量 37 kg/t,捕收剂 BY 用量 370g/t 浮选效果较佳。全流程试验结果见表 2,精矿产品检查结果见表 3。

表2 全流程试验结果

Table 2 Test results of full process

产品名称	产率/%	P ₂ O ₅ 品位/%	P ₂ O ₅ 回收率/%
精矿	70.70	31.29	85.90
尾矿 1	13.38	10.13	5.26
尾矿 2	5.77	12.50	2.80
尾矿 3	10.15	15.32	6.04

表3 精矿产品检查结果/%

Table 3 Check result of concentrate products

P ₂ O ₅	MgO	SiO ₂	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃
31.29	1.37	11.05	44.60	1.29	1.70

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The Copper Mine with the Largest Production in the World -Chilean Escondida Copper Mine

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Abstract: The Chilean Escondida Copper Mine is the copper mine with the largest production in the world. It has the world's largest sources of copper. The mineral deposit has reserves of 4,157 million tonnes ore containing 31.567 million tonnes copper, and mineral resources amounting to 4,650 million tonnes (2009). Planning for the mine considered the utilization of 662 million tonnes with an average copper grade of 2.12 percent. The mine is one of the lowest cost producers in the world. Escondida mine is a conventional open-pit operation. The average daily mining rate will be 240,000 tpd of high-grade sulphide ore, 40,000t/d of low-grade sulphide ore and 35,000t/d oxide ore. Escondida mine consists two pit mines, two concentrator plants, one heap leach of oxide ore, one heap leach of low-grade sulphide ore and one SX-EW plant (for cathode production). In the two concentrator plants the flotation concentrates at Cu grades of 38% ~ 43% and at Cu recoveries of 84% ~ 86% are obtained with SAG mill-flotation flowsheet. The oxide ores treat with crushing-agglomeration-stacking-leaching flowsheet. The low grade sulphide ores treat with crushing-agglomeration-stacking-bacteria assisted leaching flowsheet. 54% ~ 80% soluble copper in oxide ores and 29% ~ 37% total copper in the low grade sulphide ores enter into pregnant solutions. The capital cost of mine and processing plants approaches US \$ 56.4 billions. The operation cost of mining and processing is 0.84 US/lb copper.

Key words: Open pit; Ore processing plant; Copper ore; Flotation; Heap leaching; Bacteria assisted heap leaching; Solvent extraction/electrowinning

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4 结 语

1. 对该硅钙质磷矿,以酸性选矿废水为抑制剂,双反浮选工艺,可以获得良好的精矿指标,精矿 P_2O_5 品位明显提高。

2. 新型脱硅捕收剂 BY 水溶性好,具有良好的脱硅效果。

3. 以酸性废水为抑制剂,经济环保,可望实现选矿废水的循环利用。

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Resource Utilization of Tiny-fine-particle minerals in Backwater

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Abstract: Flotation experiment was carried on the low-grade silicon-calcium phosphate rock in Guizhou by using acid industry wastewater and the way of double reverse flotation. The effects of grinding size and the dosage of acidulous water and collector on the grade and recovery of P_2O_5 concentrate were investigated. The results showed when the grinding fineness is 76.8% -0.074mm and the acidulous wastewater and the new-type desilication collector BY were adopted, a phosphate concentrate with the P_2O_5 grade as 31.29% and the recovery rate as 85.90% was obtained. As a result, not only was the cost reduced, but also the better flotation index was obtained.

Key words: Phosphate rock; Acidulous water; Flotation; Phosphate concentrate