山东某金矿浮选尾矿工艺矿物学

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摘要:这是一篇工艺矿物学领域的论文。山东某金矿石含金 2.0 g/t,含硫 1.56%,属于典型低硫含金矿石。选厂采用浮选工艺回收金,金的回收率为 90%,尾矿金品位 0.17 g/t。为进一步降低尾矿中金的流失,提高浮选指标,采用 MLA 结合传统工艺矿物学手段查明金的流失原因。研究表明:主要的金属矿物为磁黄铁矿和黄铁矿,脉石矿物主要为长石和石英;脉石连生金及脉石包裹金占 77.29%,粒度主要分布在-0.01 mm,这部分采用浮选工艺很难回收;金属硫化物连生金、金属硫化物包裹金及单体金占 22.71%,流失不合理。基于尾矿工艺矿物学分析,下一步应该重点研究磨矿分级,降低有用矿物过磨程度,达到提高浮选指标的目的。

关键词: 浮选; 金尾矿; 工艺矿物学; MLA

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对于某些难选冶的矿石,工艺矿物学研究至 关重要^[1-2]。常规的工艺矿物学研究方法有岩矿镜 下鉴定、X射线荧光分析、X射线衍射分析、扫 描电镜和电子探针^[3]。MLA(Mineral Liberation Analyser)是目前世界上最先进的工艺矿物学参数 自动定量分析测试系统,与传统工艺矿物学相 比,它可以定量分析矿物单体解离度和矿物数量 等更详尽的工艺参数,从而指导选矿工艺,有效 提高选矿实验效率,在选矿实验研究、现场生产 过程中起到重要的作用^[4-7]。

山东某金矿选厂采用单一浮选工艺,原矿经 破碎、磨矿后进入浮选,一次粗选、两次精选和 两次扫选。原矿品位 2.00 g/t,入选细度-0.074 mm 70%,浮选获得精矿品位 40 g/t,尾矿品位 0.17 g/t。为查明尾矿中金损失的原因,采用 MLA 结合 传统矿物学手段开展尾矿工艺矿物学研究。

1 试样采取与制备

尾矿样品采自山东省某金矿选厂的尾矿库, 样品先经过晾晒,然后混合均匀后选取有代表性 试样。

2 实验方法

采用化学分析、高倍显微镜和 MLA 开展尾矿物质组成、矿物组成、金的流失形态等详细的工艺矿物学分析,研究结果为选矿生产提供科学依据。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 尾矿化学性质分析

尾矿多元素化学分析结果见表 1。由表 1 可得,尾矿中金的品位,为 0.17 g/t,金属元素为

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Ag、Cu、Pb、Zn、Fe,但其含量低,不具备回收价值;尾矿中SiO,含量为31.53%,表明尾矿中石

英和硅酸盐矿物含量很高,其次为 CaO 含量为 8.05%, Al₂O₃ 含量为 5.34%, MgO 含量为 2.36%。

	表 1 尾矿多元素化学分析结果/%
Table 1	Analysis results of chemical multi-elements of tailings

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Au*	Ag^*	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe	S	As	Ti	С	CaO	MgO	SiO ₂	Al_2O_3	Ti
0.17	1.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	3.59	0.29	0.00	0.65	1.61	8.05	2.36	31.53	5.34	0.65

*单位为g/t。

3.2 尾矿中矿物组成及相对含量分析

采用 MLA 开展尾矿矿物种类分析,结果见表 2。 由表 2 矿物含量测定结果可知,尾矿中金属 硫化物含量占 0.76%,主要为磁黄铁矿,其次为少 量黄铁矿、黄铜矿、闪锌矿等;金属氧化物占 0.55%,主要为赤铁矿、磁铁矿及褐铁矿;脉石矿 物组成主要为长石,其次为石英,其他脉石矿物 含量相对较少。

表 2 矿物组成及含量

Table 2 Mineral composition and content of tallings								
矿物	磁黄铁矿	黄铁矿	黄铜矿	闪锌矿	赤铁矿	`、磁铁矿、ネ	渴铁矿	长石
含量/%	0.66	0.04	0.04	0.02		0.55		34.48
矿物	石英	方解石白云石	橄榄石角闪石	石榴石	辉石	云母	其他	合计
含量/%	22.79	13.53	10.63	8.53	3.36	3.01	2.36	100.00

3.3 尾矿中金属硫化物粒度特征

采用 MLA 开展磁黄铁矿及黄铁矿粒度测定, 对分析金损失原因有重要意义。尾矿中磁黄铁矿 及黄铁矿的 MLA 彩图分别见图 1, 粒度测定结果





Fig.1 MLA of pyrrhotite and pyrite

表 3	磁黄铁矿及黄铁矿粒度分析

粒径/mm	+0.074	-0.074+0.053	-0.053+0.037	-0.037+0.01	-0.01+0.005	-0.005
磁黄铁矿/%	4.11	3.15	16.23	58.07	16.01	2.43
黄铁矿/%	—			47.94	40.53	11.53

3.4 尾矿中金属硫化物嵌布特征

采用偏光显微镜观察磁黄铁矿和黄铁矿嵌布 特征见图 2。从图 2 中可以得到,尾矿中的金属硫 化物多呈他形晶粒状结构及半自形晶粒状结构分 布,自形晶结构分布的很少。磁黄铁矿常见与黄 铁矿相互连晶分布,与其他金属硫化物嵌连关系 不密切; 经检测发现该矿样中的金属硫化物主要 与斜长石、白云母、石英、透长石等连生或包裹 状态分布为主,少量呈单体分布,除此之外见有 少部分金属硫化物被氧化铁矿物包裹其中,或与 氧化铁矿物连晶分布。



图 2 尾矿中的磁黄铁矿与黄铁矿 Fig.2 Pyrrhotite and pyrite in the tailings

3.5 尾矿中主要金属硫化物流失状态

对磁黄铁矿及黄铁矿流失状态采用 MLA 自动 矿物学测定与团矿片高倍镜下检测相结合进行, 结果见表 4。通过表 4 可知,样品中的磁黄铁矿及 黄铁矿与脉石连生或被脉石包裹占 65.00%,与金 属氧化物连生或被金属氧化物包裹占 19.15%,呈 单体状态流失的金属硫化物占 15.85%。

表 4 磁黄铁矿及黄铁矿赋存状态

Tabl	e and pyrite		
赋存状态	单体	金属氧化物包裹及连生	脉石包裹及连生
含量/%	15.85	19.15	65.00

3.6 尾矿中金矿物粒度特征

对 10 kg 样品进行人工富集,得到 1.86 g 重 砂,并在体视镜下检测,共发现有七粒自然金, 粒度主要分布在+0.03 mm,形态主要呈角粒状及 板片状。结合团矿片高倍显微镜下检测统计,发现该样品中流失的单体金矿物粒度主要分布在+0.037 mm,与脉石呈贫连生体金主要分布在-0.01 mm,这部分连生金通过浮选工艺无法回收。详细金矿物粒度特征测量结果见表 5。

表 5 金矿物粒度测定结果

Table	5 Res	sults of size m	easurement of	f gold minera	als
粒径/mm	+0.074	-0.074+0.053	-0.053+0.037	-0.037+0.01	-0.01
含量/%	8.75	3.94	3.68	16.49	67.14

3.7 尾矿中金矿物流失状态

通过化学分析、选择性溶矿分析,研究该浮选尾矿中金矿物的详细流失状态,实验结果见表6。由表6结果得出,样品中金矿物以单体形式占7.32%,与脉石连生金占60.82%,包裹金占

27.56%, 其中被硫化物包裹占 11.18%。

表	6	金的流失状态
Table 6	Е	xistence states of gold

		Tuble o Enib	tenee states	or gold	
赋存状态	& 单体	与硫化物连生	与脉石连生	硫化物包裹	脉石包裹
含量/%	7.32	4.21	60.82	11.18	16.47

4 结 论

(1)尾矿中金品位 0.17 g/t。主要的硫化物为 磁黄铁矿,其次为少量黄铁矿、黄铜矿、闪锌矿 等;金属氧化物主要为赤铁矿、磁铁矿及褐铁 矿;脉石矿物组成主要为长石,其次为石英,其 他脉石矿物含量相对较少。

(2) 尾矿中流失的金矿物以单体与连生金为 主,合计占 72.35%,其中与脉石矿物连生金占 60.82%、与金属硫化物连生金占 4.21%;呈单体状 态流失的金矿物占 7.32%;包裹金占 27.65%,其 中金属硫化物包裹金占 11.18%、脉石包裹金占 16.47%。

(3)通过对尾矿工艺矿物学研究,该选厂含金矿物矿存在过磨现象,下一步应该重点研究磨矿分级,优化磨机填充率、钢球配比、磨矿浓度等控制因素,降低有用矿物过磨程度,达到提高浮选指标的目的。

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Study on the Process Mineralogy for the Flotation Tailings of a Gold Mine in Shandong Province

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3.Shandong Yantai Xintai Gold Mining Industry Co., Ltd., Yantai 265400, Shandong, China) **Abstract:** This is anarticle in the field of process mineralogy. The grade of gold and sulfur in a gold mine from Shandong Province was 2.0 g/t and 1.56% respectively, which was a typical gold bearing ore with low sulfur. There covery of gold was made by flotation process in dressing mill, the gold recovery rate was 90%, the gold grade of tailings was 0.17 g/t. To reduce the loss of gold, and improve the flotation performance, MLA (Mineral Liberation Analyser) combined with frequently used process mineralogy method was used to ascertain the reasons for the loss of gold. The study show edpyrrhotite and pyritewere main metal licminerals, feldspar and quartz were a primary gangue miner. The gold locked to gangue and gold included with gangue accounted for 77.29%, of which the size distribution was below 0.01 mm, were difficult to recovered by flotation process. The gold locked or included by metal sulfides and monomer gold accounted for 22.71%, were unreasonable loss. Based on the analysis of process mineralogy of tailings:grinding and classification were the key to further work, which aimed to reduce degree of over grinding of useful minerals, achieve the improvement of beneficiation results.

Keywords: Flotation; Gold tailings; Process mineralogy; MLA

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Distribution Pattern and Occurrence State of Cobalt in Panxi Taihe Vanadium-titanium Magnetite

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Abstract: This is an article in the field of process mineralogy. Cobalt is a strategic metal primarily found as an associated element in metal deposits. The Panxi region's vanadium-titanium magnetite deposit, the largest of its kind in China, also contains significant cobalt resources. Yet, the distribution and microscopic occurrence of cobalt within the mineral phases of cobalt-rich ores remain unexplored. This paper focuses on the Taihe vanadium-titanium magnetite deposit in Panxi area as the research object, and uses chemical analysis, optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM-BSE), X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD), advanced mineral identification and characterization system (AMICS), electron probe microscopy (EPMA) and other analytical techniques to study the chemical composition, mineral composition and distribution law and occurrence state of Co element in different minerals of typical cobalt-rich ores in the deposit. The research results show that the sulfide in the cobalt-rich sample mineral has a higher cobalt content, while the cobalt content in the iron-titanium oxide is lower, and other minerals contain almost no cobalt. The distribution law of cobalt shows that it is mainly distributed in sulfides, and a small amount is distributed in iron-titanium oxide sand gangue minerals. The cobalt element in the sample has two occurrence states: independent mineral-sulfur cobalt nickel ores and isomorphous. The research results provide a mineralogical foundation for the comprehensive utilization of cobalt resources in the area.

Keywords: Cobalt; Occurrence state; Vanadium titanium magnetite deposit; Panxi region; Distribution pattern