



SDIMI 2013

Separation Technologies LLC
**Triboelectric Beneficiation of Fine
Particle Minerals**

Milos, July 2nd 2013

**Sustainable Development in the Minerals Industry
6th International Conference**

ST Presentation

- 1 Who are we? What do we do?
- 2 Conventional Electrostatic Separation
- 3 ST Patented Triboelectrostatic Belt Separator
- 4 ST Minerals Separation Proven Trackrecord

Who are we? What do we do?

History of Separation Technologies



Startup founded by MIT engineer to develop Triboelectric Belt Separator.



Titan America acquires ST. First international project in Scotland.

+ Mineral Activity



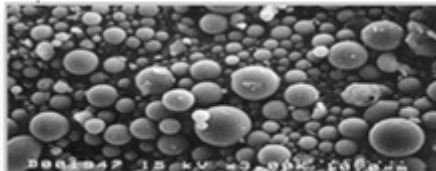
1989

1995

2002

2011

Currently



ST begins commercial fly ash processing.



Fly ash installations at 13 power plants. 19 separators in 4 countries: US, UK, Canada, Poland.

Titan Cement Group

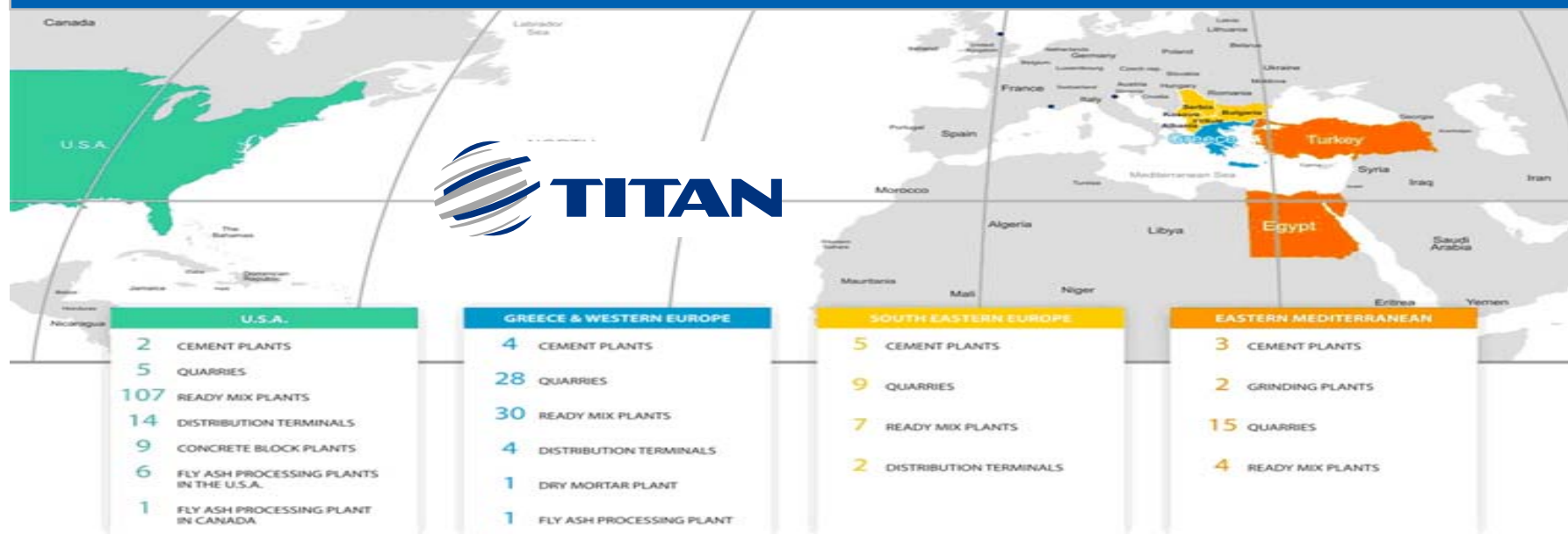
A vertically-integrated, multiregional building materials company

Group Overview

- Founded in Greece in 1902
- More than €1 billion sales in 2011
- 14 cement plants in Europe, East Med and US
- Concrete, aggregates, mortars and fly ash



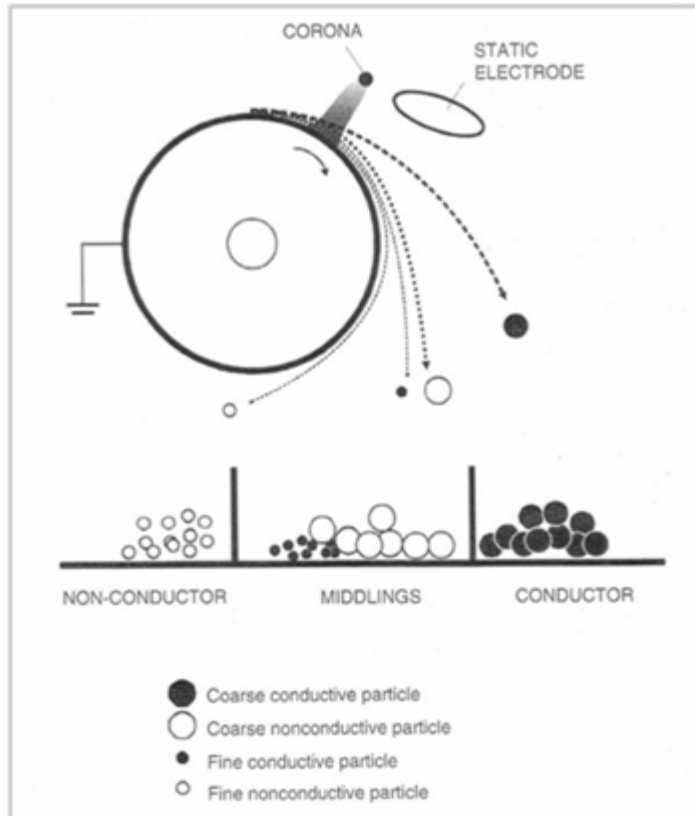
Global Presence



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Existing Drum Electrostatic Separators Have Limitations



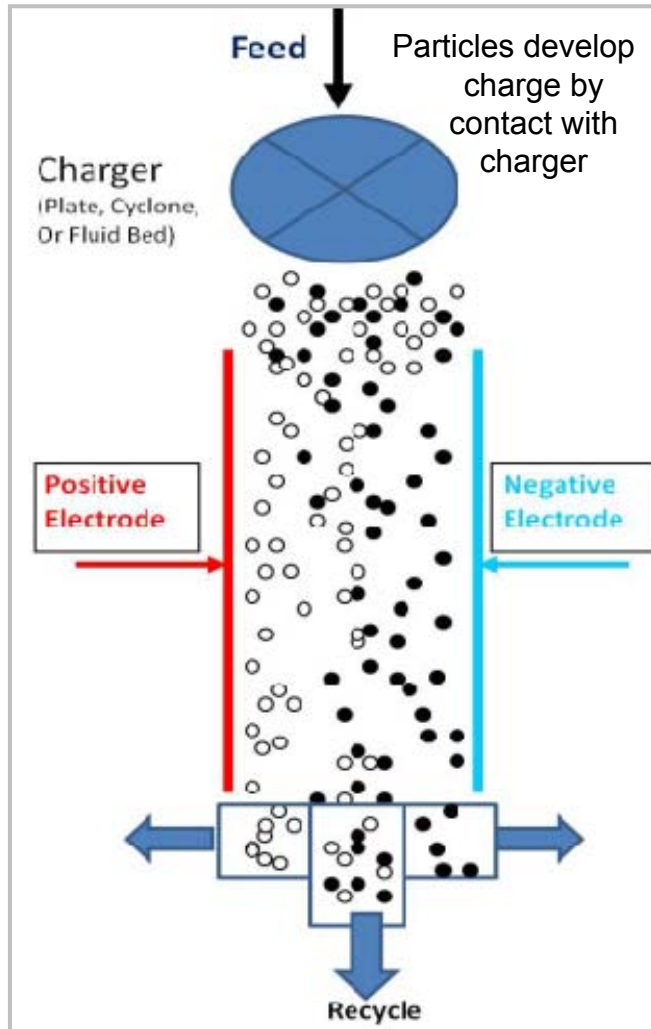
Source: Elder and Yan, 2003

Example: Corona Charging

- Separates conductors from non-conductors
- All particles must contact drum surface
- Lower particle size limit: $\sim 75\mu\text{m}$



Existing Free Fall Triboelectric Separators are limited in Particle Size and Capacity



Source: Elder and Yan, 2003

Limitations

- Physical footprint
- Single stage separation
- Must maintain laminar flow
- Avoid particle-to-particle contact in separation zone
 - Large electrode gap
 - High applied voltage
 - Low particle loading
 - Low throughput / capacity

Particle Size Effects

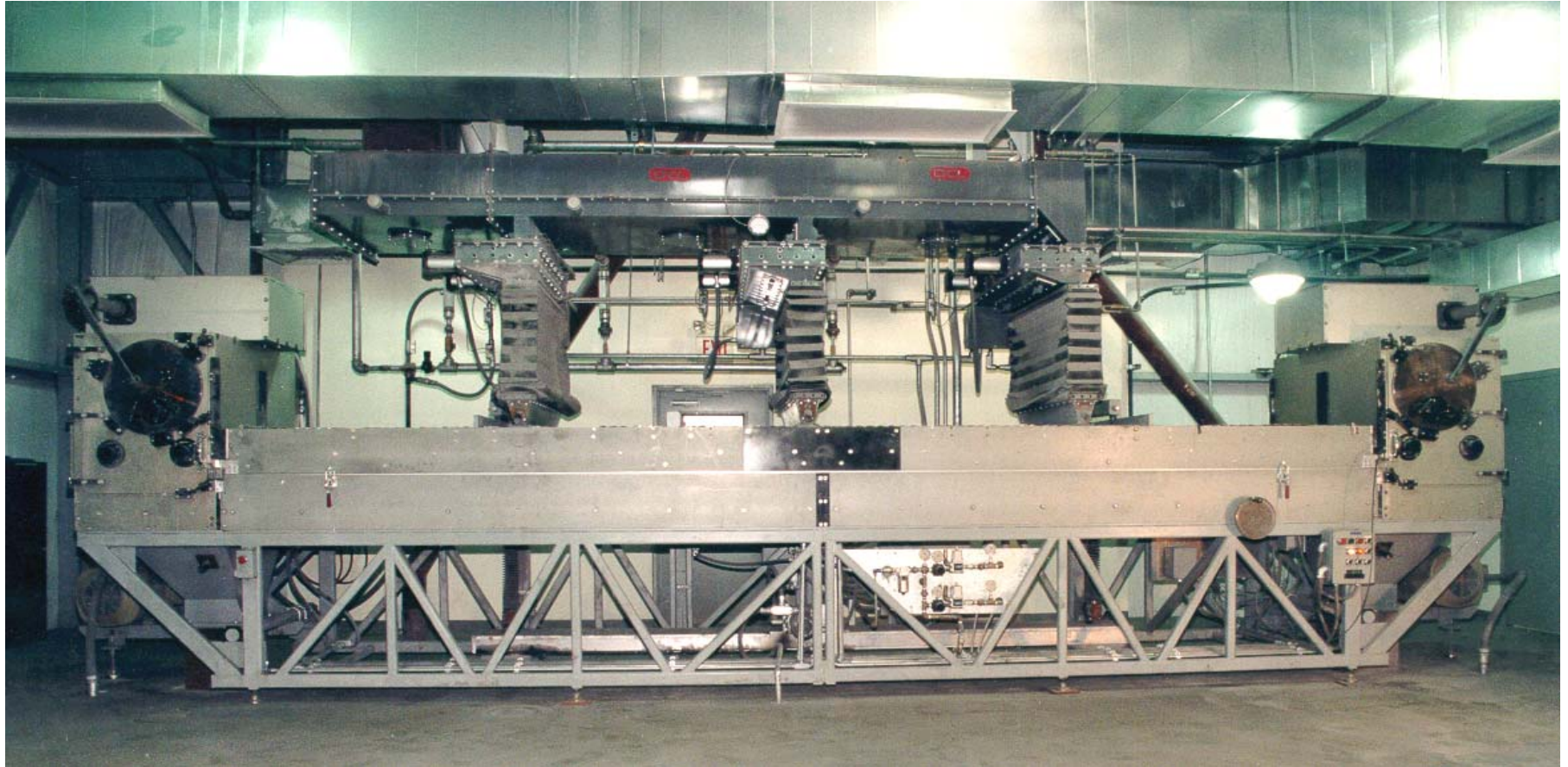
- Too large – No separation
- Too small – Collects on Electrodes
- Motion influenced by aerodynamics
- Lower particle size limit of $\sim 75\mu\text{m}$



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The ST Triboelectric Belt Separator



ST unique patented technology offers many advantages



Charged by particle-to-particle contact (transfer of electrons based on different surface chemistry – “work function”)



Does not depend on electrical conductivity of particles (can separate dielectric materials “corona” drum separators can’t)



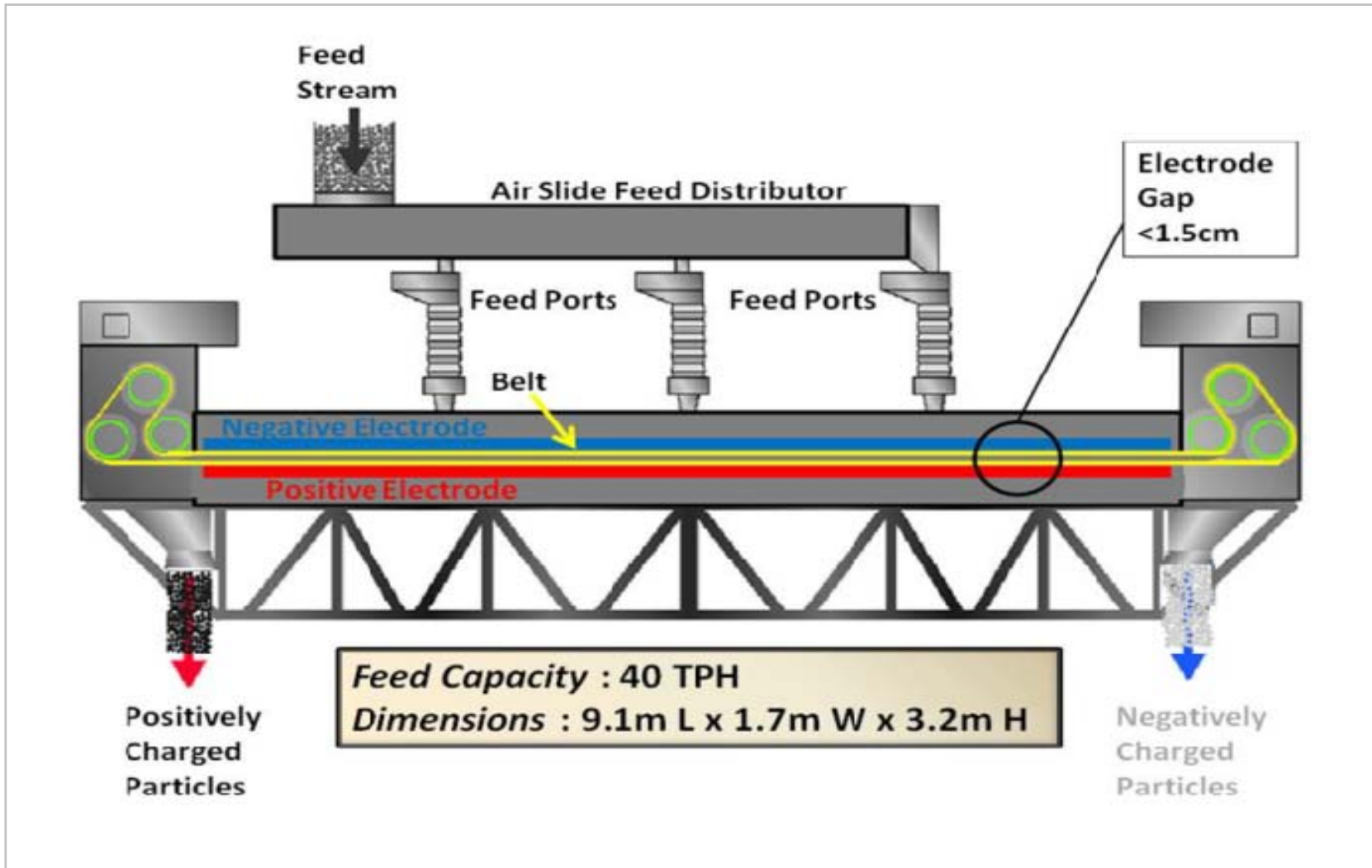
Does not depend on particle contact with electrode or charger surface



Effective on particles from $<1\mu\text{m}$ to $300\mu\text{m}$

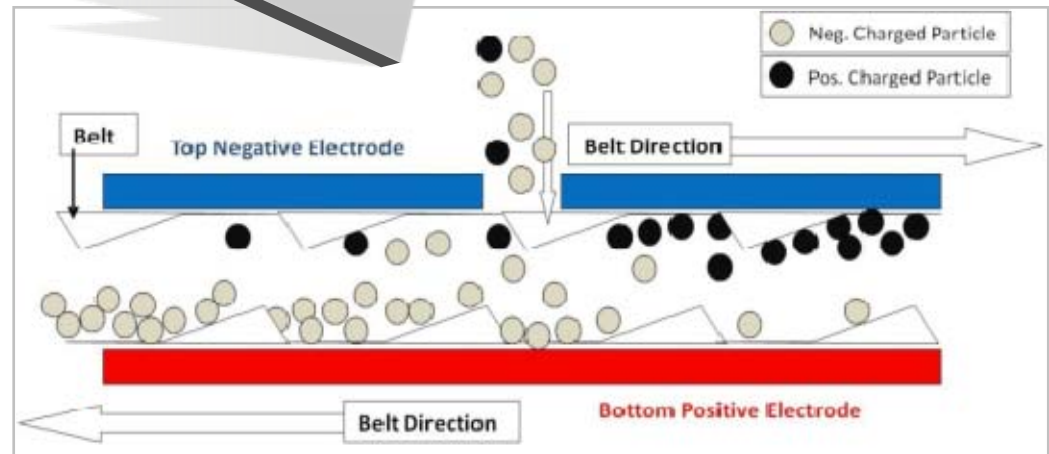
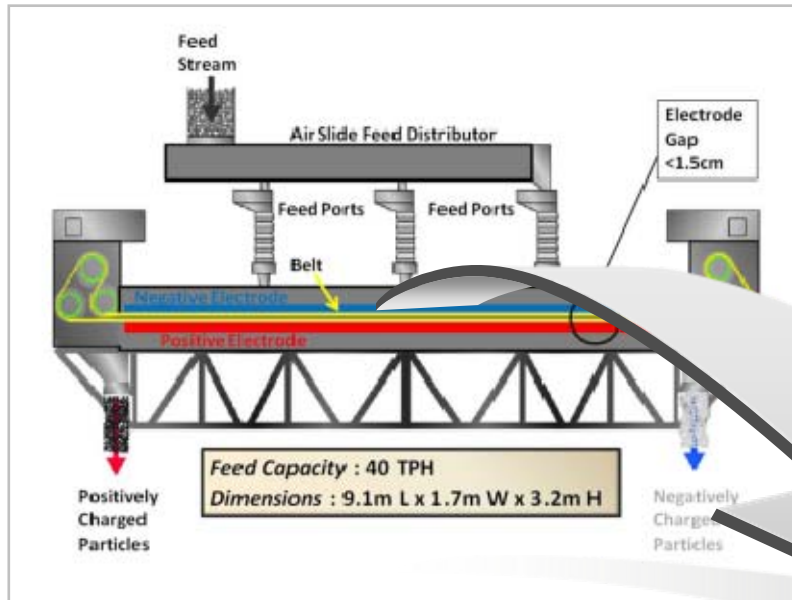
Fundamentals of ST Process

Schematic of the Separator and Electrode Gap

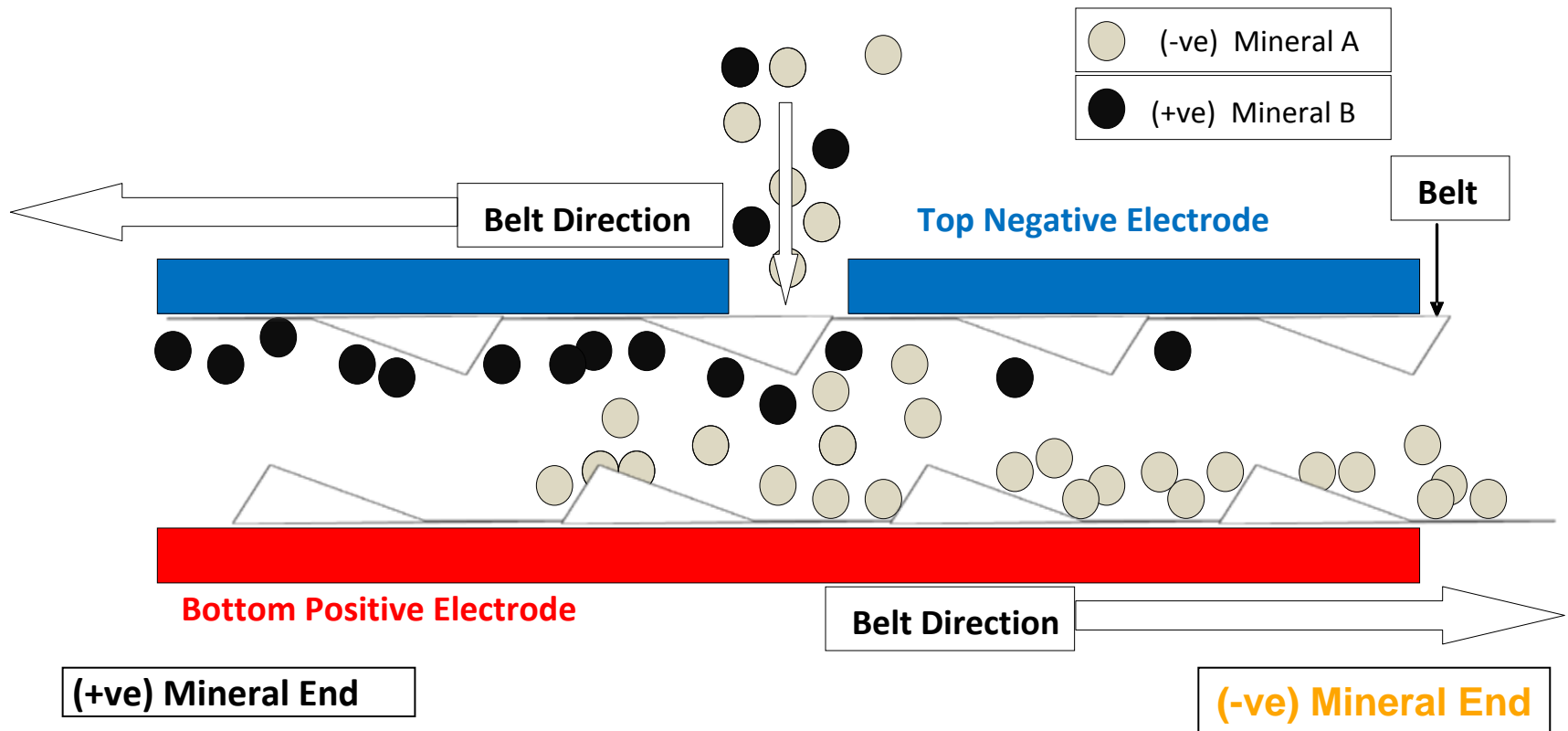


Fundamentals of ST Process

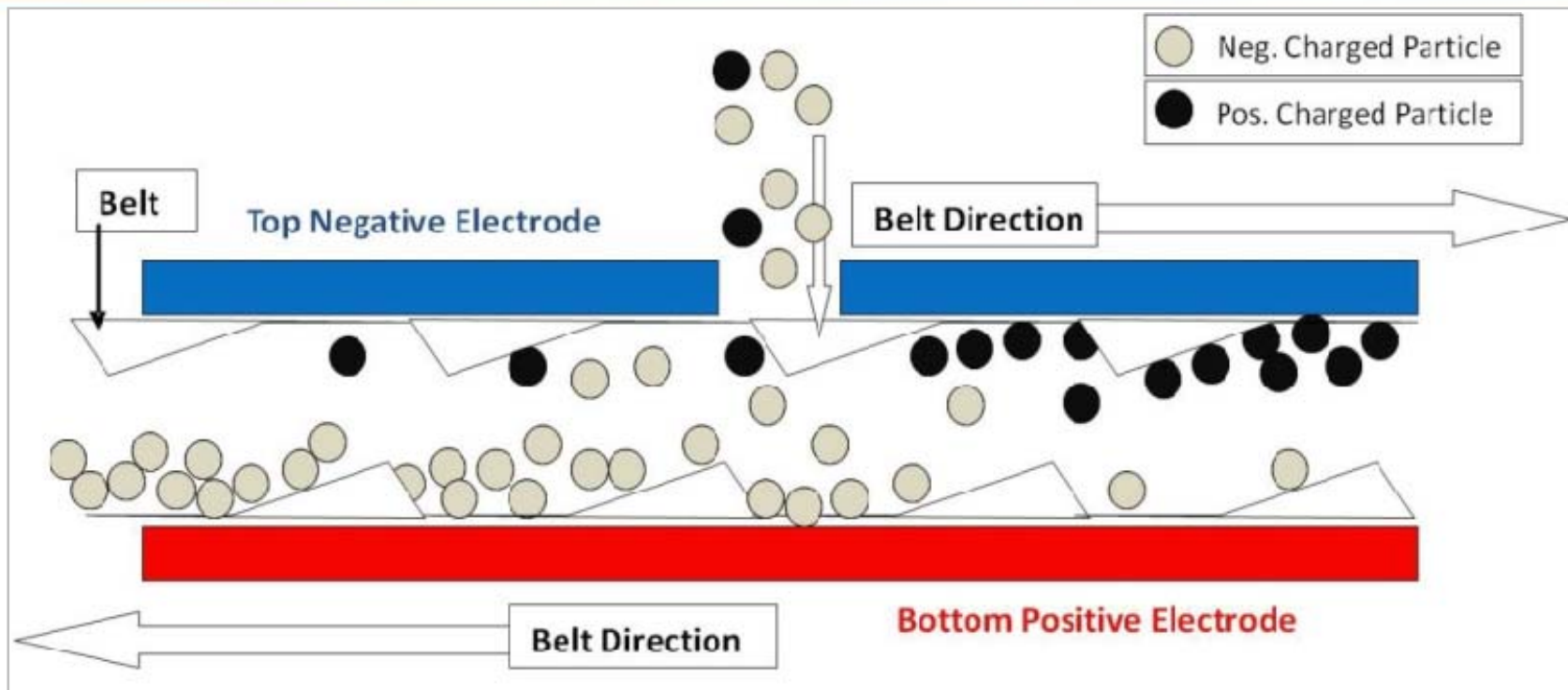
Schematic of the Separator and Electrode Gap



Dynamic Action of Belt is Key



Multi-stage separation occurs in a single pass



- Small gap and vigorous agitation
- High electric field strength with moderate applied voltage (typ. 8 kV)
- High efficiency multi-stage separation through charging/recharging & internal recycle

➤ Very low residence times

<1 sec

➤ Large particle size range

<1 μm to $\sim 300 \mu\text{m}$

➤ High capacity

40 TPH

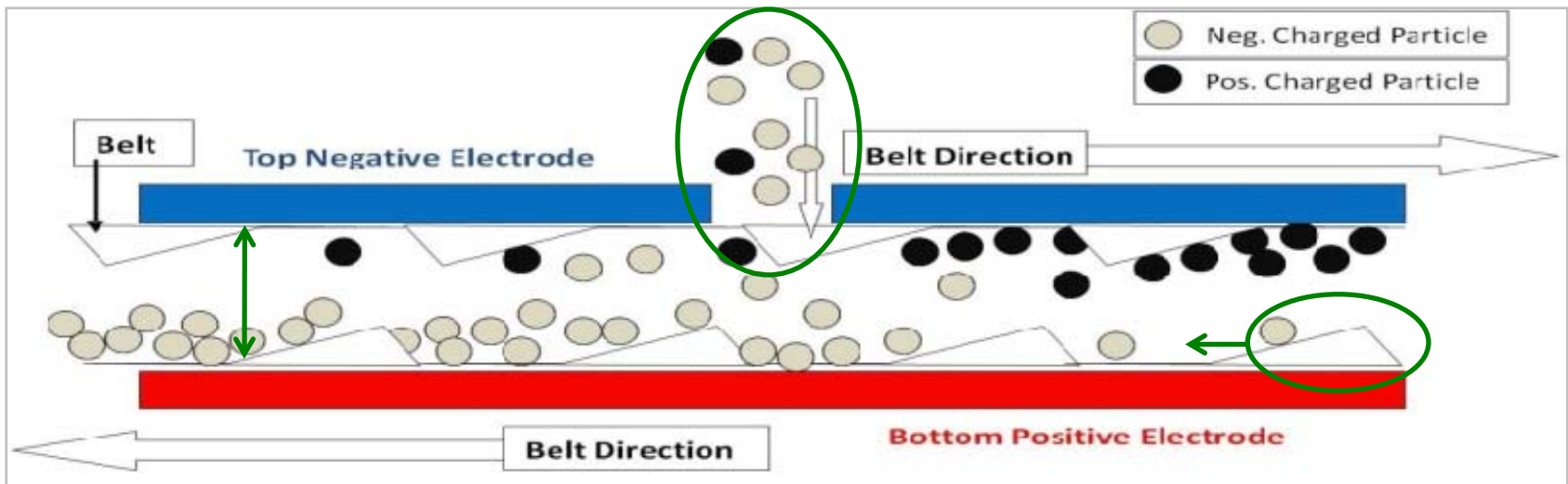


Fundamentals of ST Process

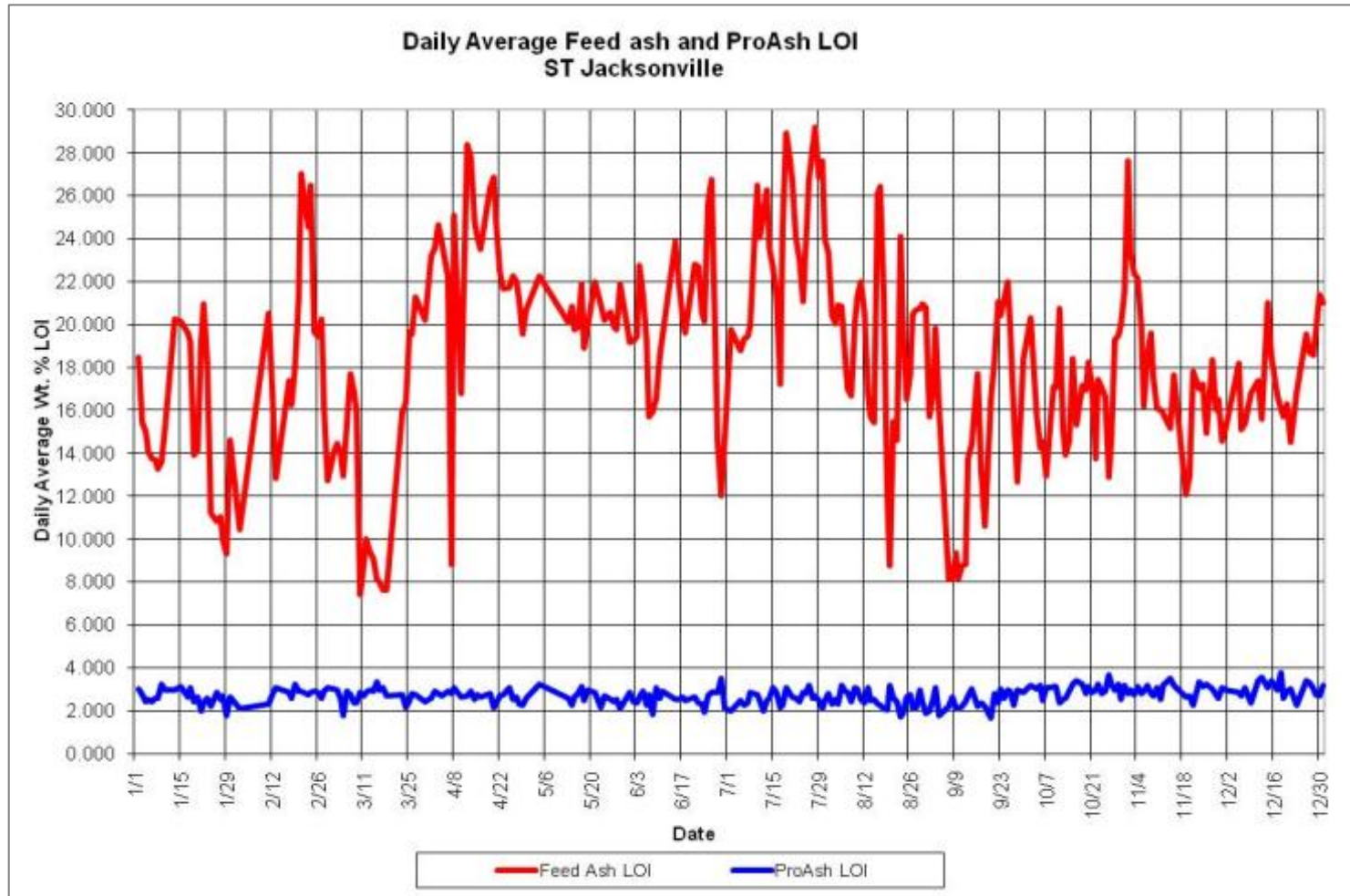
Multiple parameters available for optimization

Optimization

- Feed Conditioning
- Operational Variables
 - Feed Point
 - Belt Speed
 - Electrode Gap
 - Electrode Voltage
 - Feed Rate
- Enables consistent product from highly variable feed material



The consistent quality of product is independent from feed variability



ST Separator Benefits

A sustainable separation process

Sustainability Benefits



Small physical footprint



Dry process: no water treatment



Low energy consumption: ~1kWh/tonne



Environmentally friendly

- ✓ No water / no wastewater treatment / little to no chemicals
- ✓ Easy to permit – single dust collector
- ✓ Resource optimization: use of lower quality ore possible, waste stream & middlings minimized, loops closed

Further Benefits



High rate: up to 40-50 TPH



Separates fine to moderately coarse particles: <1 μ m to ~300 μ m (liberation size does matter)



Ease of operation

- ✓ Rapid start-up and shut-down
- ✓ Rapid response to feed variability
- ✓ Amenable to feed forward / back automation
- ✓ Limited qualification of operators required
- ✓ Possibility to produce several grades of products

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ST Experience with Industrial Minerals

Mineral Applications

- ST Separator applicable to any dry mixture of discrete particles (liberation does matter)
- Differential charging between particles of different surface chemistry
- Performance depends on
 - Particle surface chemistry
 - Size distribution
 - Shape
 - Surface Moisture
 - Aging
 - Contaminants
- New applications must be empirically investigated in pilot plant

ST Pilot Plant Separator



- Full length
- 1/7th width
- Nominal 3 – 8 TPH
- 10 kg "batch" runs
- ~1000 kg feed sample lot needed
 - In sealed drums
 - Must be dry



Electrostatic Mineral Separation Experience
















Electrostatic Mineral Separations

Potash – Halite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Talc – Magnesite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Limestone – Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Brucite – Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iron Oxide – Silica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phosphate – Calcite – Silica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mica – Feldspar – Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wollastonite – Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boron Minerals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barite – Silicates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Zircon – Rutile	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Silver and Gold Slags	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carbon – Silica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beryl – Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fluorite – Silica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fluorite – Barite – Calcite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reported in Literature
ST Experience



Removing carbon from fly ash : More than 10 m tonnes of ProAsh produced in 15 different plants

Plant	Location	Country	Separators	Start Year
New England Power	Salem, MA		1	1995/2006
Progress Energy	Roxboro, NC		2	1997/1998
CPSG	Brandon Shores, MD		2	1999/2005
Scottish Power	Longannet, Scotland		1	2002
Jacksonville Electric SJRPP	Jacksonville, FL		2	2003/2004
SMEPA	Morrow, MS		1	2004
NB Power	Belledune, NB		1	2005
RWE	Didcot, England		1	2005
PP&L	Brunner Island, PA		2	2007/2008
TECO	Big Bend, FL		3	2008
RWE	Aberthaw, Wales		1	2008
EDF Energy	W. Burton, England		1	2008
ZGP (Lafarge / Ciech)	Janikowo, Poland		1	2010
Lafarge	Warsaw, Poland		1	2013
KOSEP YONG HEUNG 5 & 6	Seoul, South Korea		1	2013

ST Experience with Industrial Minerals

Limestone and Talc

		Limestone	Talc
Goals		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reduce quartz / silicate content to increase value – from initial SiO₂ content 9.5%▪ Recover max quantity of CaCO₃	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reduce magnesite content▪ Feed – 58% talc / 42% magnesite
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Recovered product<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SiO₂ content <1%• 82% mass recovery of feed• 89% CaCO₃ recovery▪ Improved Brightness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Two grades recovered in single pass<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 95% talc / 5% magnesite – 77% talc recovery• 88% talc / 12% magnesite – 82% talc recovery
Results		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Other sources of CaCO₃ also successfully processed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Other sources of talc also successfully processed

Sustainable Development projects with ST

Waste / Middlings /Tailings

- Waste generated by industrial process goes to landfill

- Recovered product: resource management efficiency
- Reduce landfill footprint

Pre concentration

- Raw material is transported from mine to processing plant (flotation)

- Near to Face pre-processing: diminution of mass transportation
- Increase overall flotation plant capacity with same equipment
- Lower Energy and Water consumption / Lower chemical usage
- Possibility to use lower grade ore

Issues

Benefits

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