

IN THE NAME OF GOD

**DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MODELING OF PILOT SCALE  
REACTOR OF FERRIC CHLORIDE PRODUCTION FROM ISFSAHAN  
IRONMAKING CO. CONVERTER SOLID WASTE**

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## ABSTRACT

“DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MODELING OF PILOT-SCALE REACTOR OF FERRIC CHLORIDE PRODUCTION FROM ISFAHAN IRONMAKING CO. CONVERTER SOLID WASTE”

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One of main problems that steelmaking industries are involved in is solid waste that often are hazardous and their land disposal in environment poses risks to human health and environment. Thus the use of this waste as an effective substitute for commercial product or ingredient or feedstock in industrial process that allows to pollution prevention is important.

In this study, recycling of Esfahan ironmaking co. converter solid waste is outlined. Anew method for reuse of this solid waste to produce ferric chloride is discussed and effect of operating parameters on rate of reaction such as concentration of acid, temperature, agitation speed... are considered.

In the design of reactor, it is desirable to utilize the energy liberated by the reaction to derive the reactor toward autogenous operation. For optimal reactor design, models which couple leaching kinetics and heat effects are needed. In this study, the principles of modeling exothermic leaching reaction are discussed. There was good agreement between pilot-scale batch testes and model predictions.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE
LIST OF TABLE	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES	IX
NOMENCLATURE	XII
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION</b>	1
1-1 Steelmaking process	2
1-1-1 Cokemaking	2
1-1-2 Iron making	3
1-1-3 Steelmaking	3
1-1-4 Pollution problem associated with converter operation	5
1-2 Environmental management options hierarchy	6
1-3 The aim of this work	8
<b>CHAPTER II: LITERATURE SURVEY</b>	10
2-1 Recovery of iron from solid waste	9
2-2 Previous experimental studies in acid leaching reaction of metal oxide	11
<b>CHAPTER III: PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURE OF FERRIC CHLORIDE</b>	15
3-1 Steelmaking converter sludge	15
3-1-1 Analysis of converter sludge	15
3-1-2 Sieve analyses of solid waste sludge	16
3-1-3 How change to new product	16
3-2 Ferric chloride properties	16
3-3 Process for manufacture of ferric chloride	18
3-3-1 BASF process	18
3-3-2 Eutectic process	18
3-3-3 Dissolving process	19
3-3-4 Atochem process	20

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
3-3-5 Du pont process	21
3-3-6 Solvy process	22
3-4 Specification and storage of ferric chloride	23
3-5 Application of ferric chloride	23
3-5-1 Water treatment	24
3-5-1-1 Drinking water	25
3-5-1-2 Industrial feed water	25
3-5-1-3 Municipal waste water	25
3-5-2 Metal surface treatment	26
3-5-3 Industrial waste waters	26
3-5-4 Chlorination & oxidization agent uses	27
3-5-5 Catalyst uses	27
3-5-6 Iron compound production uses	27
3-5-7 Miscellaneous uses	27
3-6 Economic aspects of ferric chloride production	28
 <b>CHAPTER IV: KINETICS OF ACID LEACHING REACTION OF CONVERTER SLUDGE</b>	 31
4-1 Theoretical background	31
4-1-1 Chemical reaction controlling	38
4-1-2 Diffusion through product layer controlling	40
4-2 Intrinsic reaction rate on solid surface	43
4-3 Thermodynamics of aqueous solutions	44
 <b>CHAPTER V: EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF ACID REACTION LEACHING</b>	 49
5-1 Experimental procedure	49
5-2 Apparatus for atomic absorption spectrophotometry	50
5-2-2 Use of AAS for qualitative analysis	53
5-2-3 Use of AAS for quantitative analysis	53
5-3 Iodometric determination of iron	54
5-4 Dissolution rate curve	54

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
5-5 Effect of agitation speed	55
5-6 Effect of temperature	56
5-7 Effect of acid concentration	57
5-8 Effect of particle size	58
5-9 Determination of controlling step	59
5-10 Evaluation of rate equations from laboratory data	60
 <b>CHAPTER VI: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT-SCALE REACTOR</b>	 62
6-1 Overall mass balances	63
6-2 Design of ferric chloride production unit	65
6-3 Slurry tank reactor design	65
6-3-1 Tank reactor size	66
6-3-2 Tank geometry	66
6-3-3 Type of agitator	67
6-3-3-1 Effect of impeller design	67
6-3-4 Agitator/tank configurations	69
6-4 Design for operating parameter	71
6-4-1 Use of just-off-bottom suspension agitator speed	71
6-4-2 Scale-up from small-scale data for just-off-bottom suspension	73
6-4-3 Design of Near-Homogeneous suspensions	75
6-5 Prediction of power consumption in agitated vessel	77
6-6 Selection of mist eliminator	79
6-6-1 Impingement separators	81
6-6-2 Baffle type units for large flow	82
6-6-3 Wire mesh mist eliminator	82
6-6-4 Fiber bed mist eliminators	83
6-7 Summary of design	84

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>CHAPTER VII: MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF ACID LEACHING REACTION</b>	88
7-1 Elements of reactor modeling	88
7-1-1 Multiple reactions-reaction extents	88
7-1-2 Particle behavior	90
7-1-2-1 Particle size distributions	90
7-1-2-2 Surface area	91
7-2 Heat effect	92
7-3 Model development	93
7-4 Batch reactor	94
7-4-1 Isothermal Operation	94
7-4-2 Adiabatic/autogenous operation	95
7-5 Model application	96
<b>CHAPTER VIII: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	98
8-1 Model verification	98
8-2 Batch reactor simulation	99
8-2-1 Isothermal operation	99
8-2-2 Autogenous (Adiabatic) operation	102
8-3 Concluding remarks	106
8-4 Recommendations	106
REFERENCES	107
ABSTRACT AND TITLE PAGE IN PERSIAN	

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Table (3-1) Analysis of converter sludge	15
Table (3-2) Size distribution of converter sludge	16
Table (3-3) Commercial forms of ferric chloride	23
Table (3-4) Usage of ferric chloride	24
Table (3-5) Producers of ferric chloride	28
Table (6-1) The input amount of raw materials	65
Table (6-2) Power number values in turbulent regime for some commonly used agitators.	79
Table (6-3) Typical ranges of entrained droplet sizes	80
Table (6-4) Droplet sizes and a few others operating parameters dictate the choice of particular type of unit.	83
Table (6-5) Reactor data sheet	85
Table (6-6) Mist eliminator data sheet	87
Table (6-7) Blower data sheet	87
Table (7-1) Stoichiometric table for the reaction leaching	94



## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure (1-1) Blast furnace ironmaking	4
Figure (1-2) U.S. EPA hierarchy.	7
Figure (3-1) BASF process for manufacturing ferric chloride.	19
Figure (3-2) Attaché process for ferric chloride manufacture.	20
Figure (3-3) Due punt process for ferric chloride manufacture.	21
Figure (3-4) Solvay process for ferric chloride manufacture.	22
Figure (4-1) Various layer on reacted particle.	32
Figure (4-2) Geometry of particle	41
Figure (4-2) Relationship between activity and concentration.	47
Figure (5-1) Experimental device for kinetic determination.	50
Figure (5-2)(a) Diagram of Single-beam atomic absorption spectrophotometer (b) Photograph of Varian model AA6 single beam atomic absorption.	51
Figure (5-3) A periodic table showing elements that can be assayed by using atomic absorption spectroscopy.	52
Figure (5-4) Dissolution curves of converter sludge in HCl	55
Figure (5-5) Effect of agitation rate on leaching of converter sludge.	56

<b>FIGURE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Figure (5-6) Arrhenius plot for converter sludge leaching in hydrochloric acid	57
Figure (5-7) Effect of hydrochloric acid concentration on rate of leaching of converter sludge.	57
Figure (5-8) Effect of particle size on rate of leaching of converter sludge in hydrochloric	58
Figure (5-9) Rate controlling step determination.	59
Figure (6-1) Diagram of overall mass balance	63
Figure (6-2) Optimum tank to agitator diameter (adapted from Lyons (1967)).	69
Figure (6-3) Multiple agitators for tanks with large or small (H/T) (adopted from Lyon(1967)).	70
Figure (6-4) Proportionality constant S vs. $T/D_a$ ratio for PTD impeller (adapted from Raghava Rao (1988)).	73
Figure (6-5) Comparison of Scale-up correlation for Just-Off-bottom, suspensions based on agitator power consumption (adopted from Brown (1991)).	75
Figure (6-6) Tank geometry, test slurries and correlation for homogeneous suspension. (Adopted from Buurman et al. (1985)).	77
Figure (6-7) Power number per agitator Reynolds number relationships for five-agitator design (adopted from oldsue (1983)).	78
Figure (7-1) Flowchart of multiphase batch reactor modeling.	96

<b>FIGURE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Figure (8-1) Comparison of model predictions and experimental data for the conversion at different acid concentrations.	99
Figure (8-2) Simulation of the isothermal operation of batch reactor: (Conversion vs. Time at T=298K).	100
Figure (8-3) Simulation of Isothermal operation of batch reactor (Conversion vs. time at T=313).	100
Figure (8-4) Simulation of isothermal operation of batch reactor. (Conversion vs. time at T=323K).	101
Figure (8-5) Simulation of Isothermal operation of batch reactor. (Conversion vs. time at T=333K).	101
Figure (8-6) Simulation of autogenous operation of batch reactor. (Conversion vs. time at T=298K).	103
Figure (8-7) Simulation of autogenous operation of batch reactor (Conversion vs. time at T=313K).	103
Figure (8-8) Simulation of autogenous operation of batch reactor (Conversion vs. time at T=323K).	104
Figure (8-9) Simulation of autogenous operation of batch reactor (Conversion vs. time at T=333K).	104
Figure (8-10) Simulation of the autogenous operation of batch reactor: (The effect of starting temperature on the final temperature).	105
Figure (8-11) Simulation of the autogenous operation of batch reactor: (The effect of starting temperature on the retention time for 98pc conversion).	105

## NOMENCLATURE

$a_i$	Activity of $i$ species, $\text{mol.lit}^{-1}$
$S$	Particle surface area, $\text{cm}^2$
$A$	Chemical formula of compound
$B$	Stoichiometric coefficient in shrinking core model
$(C_A)_c$	Concentration on particle core, $\text{mol.lit}^{-1}$
$(C_A)_s$	Concentration on liquid film layer, $\text{mol.lit}^{-1}$
$(C_A)_b$	Bulk concentration, $\text{mol.lit}^{-1}$
$C_p$	Heat capacity at operating conditions, $\text{JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$
$\Delta C_p$	Overall change in heat capacity, $\text{JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$
$D_e$	Effective diffusion coefficient, $\text{m}^2.\text{s}^{-1}$
$D_a$	Diameter of impeller, $\text{m}$
$d$	Particle diameter, $\text{mm}$
$E$	Activation energy, $\text{J.mol}^{-1}$
$Ga$	Galileo Number
$\Delta H$	Enthalpy change of reaction, $\text{J.mol}^{-1}$
$k$	Intrinsic rate constant, $\text{mol}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-2}$
$k_m$	External mass transfer coefficient
$k_s$	Apparent heterogeneous rate constant, $\text{min}^{-1}$
$K$	Equilibrium constant
$m$	Total number of reaction
$m_i$	Molality

M	g-mol weight
N	Number of moles
$N_{js}$	Just-off-bottom impeller speed, rpm
$N_h$	Near homogenous impeller speed, rpm
P	Pressure, atm
PH	Negative logarithm of hydrogen ion activity
Po	Dimensionless power number
Q	Heat Transferred, J
r	Component rate, $\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$
$\bar{r}$	Reaction rate, $\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$
$r_c$	Particle core radius, mm
$r_s$	Product layer radius, mm
R	Ideal gas constant, $\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$
Re	Reynolds Number
T	Temperature, K
t	Time, min , sec
$t^*$	Dimensionless time
$V_r$	Reactor working volume, lit
x	Conversion
$\bar{x}$	Overall conversion of wide size feed
U	Overall heat transfer coefficient, $\text{J}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$
$\Delta w$	Weigh fraction
$Y_1, Y_2$	Dimensionless parameters

## GREEK SYMBOLES

$\Theta$	Stoichiometric dimensionless parameter
$\varepsilon$	Reaction extent in batch reactor, mol
$\nu$	Stoichiometric coefficient in reaction
$\rho$	Density, $\text{gr.cm}^{-3}$
$\gamma_i$	Activity Coefficient of spice i
$\eta$	Viscosity of fluid, $\text{kg.m}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$ , cp

## SUPERSCRIPTS

n	Apparent order
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## SUBSCRIPTS

f	fluid
i	Reaction component
j	Reaction
k	Size fraction
o	Initial
P	Particle
in	Inlet condition
out	Outlet condition

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

When considering specific type of industries, one finds that there are often many different production processes, resulting in many different production processes, and many different types of pollutants, and also many possible method of pollution control.

Frequently, however, the processes are similar; this allows a discussion of the “general” treatment method for the “typical” wastes produced.

The iron and steel industry is very complex and there are four major Stages to conventional processing:

1. Mining
2. Iron ore concentration
3. Blast furnace operation
4. Steel production

The first two of these steps are generally done at or near the mining site, where as the last two processes are done at steel plants located elsewhere.

The pollutants generated are very diverse, as are the processes, and encompass the full range: air and water pollution and solid wastes. Because of complexity of the steel industry, the processes and associated environmental problems will be considered for each stage separately.

With this background, we can first consider the general methods of pollution control, and then examine some particular solid waste generated in steel industries by the method are typically used to