

## BLAST FURNACE



BÜŞRA MELEK  
 ÇİSEM DOĞAN  
 DENİZ KARA  
 EMRE BURGUCU  
 NAZ KAYGUSUZ  
 S. GÖKÇE VURAL  
 SELİN KARA  
 TUTKU ÖZEN

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## INTRODUCTION



What is blast furnace (BF)?

- A type of metallurgical furnace used in pyrometallurgy
- Where the smelting operation and the chemical reactions take place
- A large steel structure about 30 metres high

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Mod. & Sim. of Met. & Mat. Process

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## INTRODUCTION



Purpose of blast furnace;

- To chemically reduce and physically convert iron oxide ores into liquid iron



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These plants combined together to produce steel;

- Coke oven
- Sinter plant
- Pellet plant
- Blast furnace
- Basic oxygen furnace

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## INTRODUCTION



The course divided into the following subtopics;

- Equipment
- Process
- Input
- Output
- Operation

## Blast Furnace



The blast furnace is a complex machine that is exposed to extreme high temperature and forces. The following module describes all the main and auxiliary components into this process.

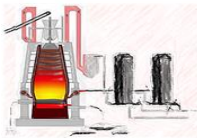


## Blast Furnace

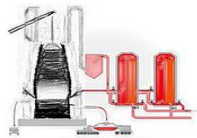


In order to analyze more in details Blast Furnace they will be divided into two groups;

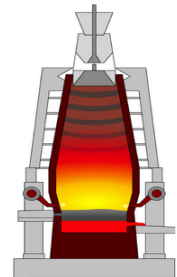
Main Components



Auxiliar Equipment



## Blast Furnace Equipment



## The Charging Systems



- The materials are usually held in hoppers at the top of the furnace until a charge, usually consisting of some type of metallic (ore, pellets or sinter), coke and flux have accumulated. The precise filling order is developed by the blast furnace operators to carefully control gas flow and chemical reactions inside the furnace.

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## RAW MATERIAL



- Ore and coke => 1600 kg of iron bearing for one tonne hot metal
- Ores can be pellets, lumps or just sintered
- Consume 380 kg of coke reductant



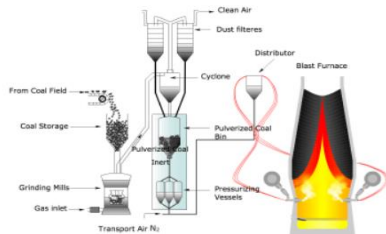
<https://openstax.org/r/itumodsim>

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## PULVERISED COAL INJECTION



- 90-120 kg/tonne hot metal of pulverized coal injection as a reductant
- From the tuyere to the lower part of the furnace



<https://openstax.org/r/itumodsim>

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## HOT BLAST

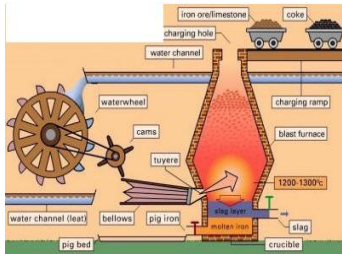


- Approximately, 1000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/tonne of hot metal of hot blast is blown to tuyeres.
- But firstly pre-heated 1150-1250 °C

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## PROCESS

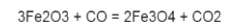


## CHEMICAL REACTIONS

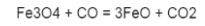


• The indirect reduction reactions with CO are:

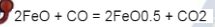
Hematite:



Magnetite:



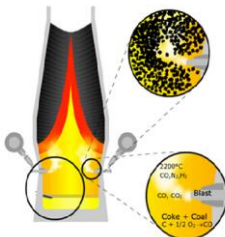
Wustite:



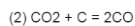
• During the descent of the burden in the furnace, the iron-bearing materials are indirectly reduced by carbon monoxide gas in the low-temperature zone of the upper furnace.



## CHEMICAL REACTIONS

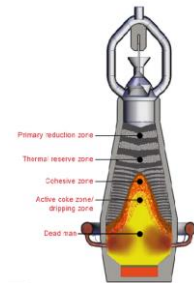
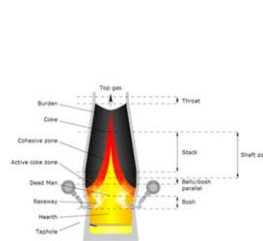


• In the lower part of the furnace, carbon dioxide, produced by the reduction of the remaining iron ore by carbon monoxide is instantaneously reduced by coke (C) into carbon monoxide which again reduces the iron oxide.

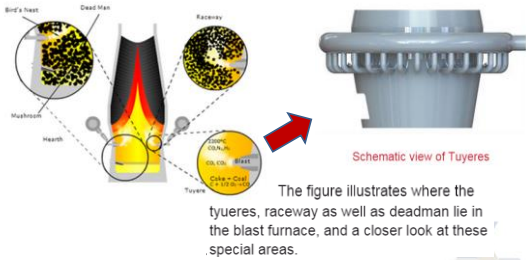


• Direct reduction uses carbon (coke) as the reductant and generates extra CO gas; direct reduction costs a lot of energy. Direct reduction is also called solution loss. Total  $\text{FeO} + \text{C} = \text{Fe} + \text{CO}$

## ZONES OF THE BLAST FURNACE



## TUYERES, RACEWAY, HEARTH



## Blast Furnace Steelmaking



- The materials discharged from blast furnace, are;
  - hot metal (1803K)
  - molten slag ,
  - exhaust gas
- discharged from the furnace top.

## HOT METAL



- It is a carbon saturated iron with number of impurities.

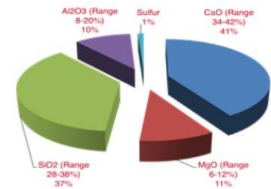
Table: Chemical Composition of Hot Metal

Element		Typical (wt%)
Iron	Fe	94.5
Carbon	C	4.5
Silicon	Si	0.40
Manganese	Mn	0.30
Sulfur	S	0.03
Phosphorus	P	0.07

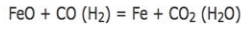
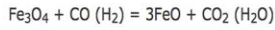
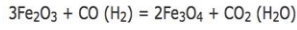
## SLAG



- Slag is formed from the gangue materials of burden and the ashes of the coke and the other reductants.



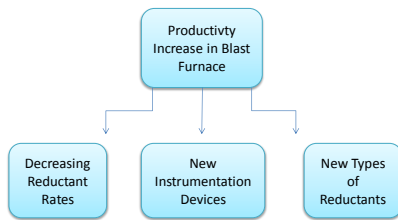
hematite > magnetite > wustite > metallic iron



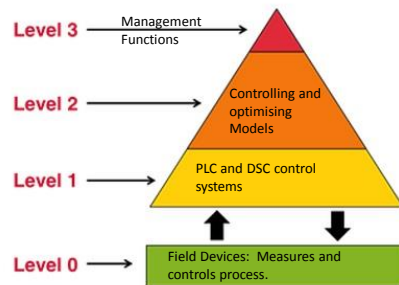
## OPERATION

- Instrumentation and Process Control
- Charging Operation Description
- Casting
- Blowing-In
- Blowing-Out
- Irregularities

## Instrumentation and Process Control



## Control Architecture Layout

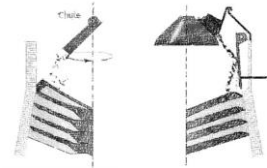


A well-instrumented , modern blast furnace has;

- Thermocouples
- Pressure taps
- Retractable below-burden probe
- Fixed above-burden probes
- Transverse radial profile meter
- Stock movement sensors

## Charging Operation Description

- Burden material properties and used charging equipments have great influence on operation and performance of blast furnace.



## CASTING

- An excellent casthouse operation is an important factor in a low cost, high productivity blast furnace operation.
- The prime objective is to remove the liquid iron from the blast furnace at a casting rate and through a number of casts per day that is determined by the smelting rate.

## Blowing-In

- Drying
- Filling
- Lighting

## Blowing-Down



- Charge free operated furnace
- Water sprays control the top gas temperature
- The steam sprays are activated after passing burden level.
- The blast rate and temperature are reduced.
- The salamander is drained.

## IRREGULARITIES



- Slip
- Scaffolding
- Channeling

## Simulation

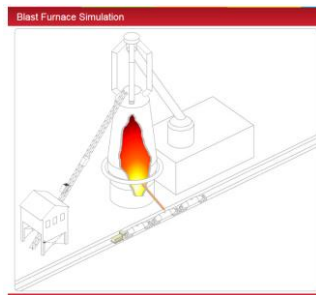


### Charging rates

- Ore
- Fuel
- Flux

### Production settings

- Type of pig iron:
- Target (Composition)
- Process settings
- Temperatures (°C)
- Gas Additions (%)
- Hot Blast Properties
- Heat Loss Model



### Charging Results

Blast Furnace Volume: 2600 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Blast furnace utilization coefficient : 3.15. It is very good!  
 Coke rate is: 388.93 kg / t HM.  
 Coal rate is: 98.25 kg / t HM. Please try to increase it.  
 Fuel rate is: 487.19 kg / t HM. It is very good!  
 The blast temperature is: 1155 °C.  
 Fe content in ores is: 59.79%. It is very good!  
 Energy utilization coefficient is: 88.59%.  
 Carbon energy utilization coefficient is: 70.53%. It is very good!  
 Total cost: 453.49 \$ / t HM



### Ore



**Ore**

Sinter (30.50%)  
 A

Pellets (13.60%)  
 A   
 B

Lump Ores (5.72%)  
 A   
 B

Revert (0.18%)  
 A

Total mass 64500 kg  
 Total cost 10655

### Flux and Fuel



**Flux**

Limestone  Dolomite

Silica  Olivine

**Fuel**

Coke 1  Coke 2  Coke 3

Coal 1  Coal 2  Coal 3

### Target and Process settings



**Target (Composition)**

Target Si content (%)  Target slag basicity

**Process settings**

Working volume (m<sup>3</sup>)  Type of pig iron: (batches per hour)

### Temperatures and Gas additions



**Temperatures (°C)**

Hot metal  Top gas

Ambient  Ore

**Gas Additions (%)**

Oxygen enrichment  H<sub>2</sub>

C to CH<sub>4</sub> ratio  Direct reduction rate

## Hot Blast Properties



**Hot Blast Properties**

Temperature (°C)	Temperature drop (°C)
<input type="button" value="v"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="1200"/> <input type="button" value="^"/>	<input type="button" value="v"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="45.5"/> <input type="button" value="^"/>
Pressure (kPa)	Humidity (g/Nm <sup>3</sup> )
<input type="button" value="v"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="120"/> <input type="button" value="^"/>	<input type="button" value="v"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="12.5"/> <input type="button" value="^"/>

## Results



**Outgoing Compositions**

Hot metal	Slag	Slag Basicity	Yield
Fe: 94.97	FeO: 1.01	R2: 1.147	1HM / year: 284307.21
C: 3.45	CaO: 40.65	R3: 1.542	1HM / day: 8199.18
Si: 1.15	SiO2: 35.43	R4: 1.231	1HM / batch: 34.16
Mn: 0.30	Al2O3: 0.94		
Ti: 0.01	MgO: 13.99		
V: 0.00	MnO: 1.05	<b>Top gas</b>	<b>Costs</b>
S: 0.02	V2O5: 0.00	CO2: 26.42	Oxygen: 1.54
P: 0.10	TiO2: 0.14	CO: 21.46	Blast: 6.18
T/°C: 1783	CaF2: 0.00	N2: 52.00	Humidity: 0.08
	P: 0.00	H2: -0.40	Top Gas: -27.76
	S: 0.07	CH4: 0.51	Hot Blast: 9.99
			Burden: 472.82
			Total Cost: 462.84

## Results



**Heat and Mass Balance Results**

Mass In	Mass Out
Mixed ore: 1633.88kg / t HM 43.14%	Hot Metal: 1000.00kg / t HM 27.74%
Coke: 412.70kg / t HM 11.01%	Slag: 304.29kg / t HM 10.11%
Small coke: 0.00kg / t HM 0.00%	Top gas: 2109.10kg / t HM 60.15%
Coal powder: 101.13kg / t HM 2.59%	Dust: 87.80kg / t HM 2.41%
Lump coal: 0.00kg / t HM 0.00%	Moisture: 14.68kg / t HM 1.80%
Flux: 191.79kg / t HM 5.17%	Total: 3604.88kg / t HM 100.00%
Blast: 1326.30kg / t HM 36.10%	
Free water: 8.46kg / t HM 0.22%	
Total: 3673.84kg / t HM 98.39%	

Heat In	Heat Out
Carbon oxidation: 8441100kg / t HM 78.77%	Oxide decomposition: 7294930kg / t HM 68.07%
Hot blast: 1779330kg / t HM 16.60%	Carbonate decomposition: 139234kg / t HM 1.30%
Hydrogen oxidation: 103197kg / t HM 0.96%	Moisture decomposition: 194000kg / t HM 1.82%
Slag forming: 119004kg / t HM 1.11%	Free water evaporation: 17462kg / t HM 0.16%
Materials heat: 273438kg / t HM 2.55%	Coal decomposition: -8030kg / t HM -0.08%
Total: 10716131kg / t HM 100.00%	Molten iron: 1169570kg / t HM 10.82%
	Slag: 488940kg / t HM 4.56%
	Top gas: 545903kg / t HM 5.09%
	Loss: 884068kg / t HM 8.20%
	Total: 10716131kg / t HM 100.00%

## Results



**Charging Results**

Blast Furnace Volume: 2600 m<sup>3</sup>

Blast furnace utilization coefficient : 3.15. It is very good!

Coke rate is: 404.5 kg / t HM.

Coal rate is: 101.13 kg / t HM.

Fuel rate is: 505.63 kg / t HM.

The blast temperature is: 1155 °C.

Fe content in ores is: 59.79%. It is very good!

Energy utilization coefficient is: 86.65%

Carbon energy utilization coefficient is: 68.75%. It is very good!

Total cost: 462.84 \$ / t HM

Thank you for Attention

