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## INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DRYING CHAMBER FOR CARBON REDUCERS

**Abstract.** Dryers are an inseparable part of any technological process. For drying materials, various installations are used, namely: according to the type of heat transfer, according to the properties of the drying agent, according to the design of the apparatus and their mode of operation. Theory of drying is part of the science of mass and heat transfer, this process is a technological process. The article discusses the main reasons for the low productivity of the drying drum. Options and solutions for intensifying the drying process in several ways, based on increasing the degree of filling of the drum, have been studied in detail. According to the results of the calculated data on the parameters of the furnace and the specifics of the carbonaceous reducing agent of domestic production, pilot tests were carried out, which made it possible to increase the productivity of the furnace.

**Key words:** drying drum, drying kinetics, convective drying, semi coke, anthracite, aspiration system, diaphragm, burner.

### Комірктекті тотықсыздандырыштар үшін кептіру пешінің тиімділігін арттыру

**Аннотта.** Кептіру кондырыларлық кез-келген технологиялық процесстің ажырамас болғып болып табылады. Материалдарды кептіру үшін әртүрлі кондырыларлы, атап айтқанда: жылу алмасу түріне, кептіру агенттің касиеттеріне, күрьыгылардың дизайнына және олардың жұмыс режиміне сәйкес. Кептіру теориясы массасы және жылу алмасу ғылымының болғып болып табылады, бұл процесс технологиялық процесстің макалада кептіру барабанының төмен өнімділігін негізгі себептері қарастырылған. Кептіру процессінің карқындаудың нұсқалары мен шешімдері барабанның толу дәрежесін арттыру арқылы бірнеше тәсілдермен тоқытайды зерттелген. Пеш параметрлерінің және отандық өндірістің комірктекті тотықсыздандырышты ерекшелігінің есептік деректерінің нәтижелері бойынша тәжірибелі-өнеркәсіптік сыйнактар жүргізілді, бұл пештің өнімділігін арттыруды мүмкіндік берdi.

**Түйінде сөздер:** кептіру барабаны, кептіру кинетикасы, конвективті кептіру, арнайы кокс, антрацит, аспирациялық жүзге, диафрагма, оттық.

### Повышение эффективности сушильной печи для углеродистых восстановителей

**Аннотация.** Сушильные установки являются неотъемлемой частью любого технологического процесса. Для сушки материалов используются различные установки, а именно: по виду теплобмена, по свойствам сушильного агента, по конструкции аппаратов и по режиму их работы. Теория сушки является частью науки о массо- и теплобмене, этот процесс является технологическим процессом. В статье рассмотрены основные причины малой производительности сушильного барабана. Детально изучены варианты и решения интенсификации процесса сушки несколькими способами, основанными на увеличении степени заполнения барабана. По результатам расчетных данных параметров печи и специфики углеродистого восстановителя отечественного производства, проведены опытно-промышленные испытания, что позволили увеличить производительность печи.

**Ключевые слова:** сушильный барабан, кинетика сушки, конвективная сушка, полукохс, антрацит, аспирационная система, диафрагма, горелка.

### Introduction

Smelting shops of any factories imposes increased requirements on the moisture content in the charge, since the melting furnaces are sealed and during the smelting, free hydrogen is formed from all the moisture in the charge materials. In this connection, the risk of hydrogen explosions increases. Rotary drum kilns powered by natural gas are used to dry all materials.

Semi coke (20 mm) produced is used as a reducing agent in the production of high-carbon ferrochrome (HFC) and anthracite. Semi coke is a lumpy, combustible, fragile material with a small fraction of fines – 5 mm (up to 4-5%). The porous structure of semi coke, filled with water during its wet quenching, implies a low thermal conductivity inside the particles, as a result of which the outer surface of the material does not have time to transfer the required amount of heat into the particles and during the drying process in a rotary kiln heats up more than the center. At the same time, the internal regions of the particles have a temperature insufficient for effective dehumidification. The increased surface temperature of the semi coke particles makes it difficult to transfer heat and cool the flue gases, which is why they do not have time to cool to the desired level when passing through the drum in contact with the semi coke being dried.

The drying drum of the reducing agent drying department is made in a direct-flow version. There are several ways of heat supply to the dried material (convective, conductive, radiation, electromagnetic, combined) however, direct contact between the drying agent and the material to be dried is most common. Such a drying process is called convective and hot air, pre-heated or a mixture of air with combustion products of various

types of fuel is used as a drying agent. To carry out the process of convective drying of materials, drum dryers of various designs are widely used, which provide drying of the material in rotating cylinders [1-3].

During convective drying, the heating of the lumpy material and, consequently, the removal of moisture occurs from the outside of the pieces of material. Therefore, for deep drying in a limited time, the internal parts of the lump material must have time to warm up to almost 100°C during the passage of the material through the dryer drum [4].

When drying, two conditions must be met – during the passage of the material and heated gases through the drum, the main part of the material must warm up to the required temperature not only outside, but also inside the pieces, and the flue gases must cool to an acceptable level.

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, the drying performance of semi coke is significantly lower than that achieved when drying anthracite. The design capacity for semi coke of 46 t/h dry, also with initial and final moisture content of 20 and 2%, respectively, without taking into account restrictions on heat and mass transfer in the drum, is achieved at a gas flow rate of 1,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h.

The calculation of the parameters of the drum operation at a dry material capacity of 15 t/h gives an extremely low degree of drum filling of about 2%. The normal degree of filling of drying drums is considered 12-18% [5-8]. In this case, when the drum rotates, the dispersed material is captured from the lower part of the drum by the blades of the distributing device, the material is transferred and spilled from the blades in the upper part of the drum with a more or less uniform distribution of the poured material over the entire cross section of the drum (Fig. 1).

**Table 1**  
**Average indicators of drying of reducing agents**

**Кесме 1**

**Томықсыздандырылғыштарды кептірудің ортаса  
корсеткіштері**

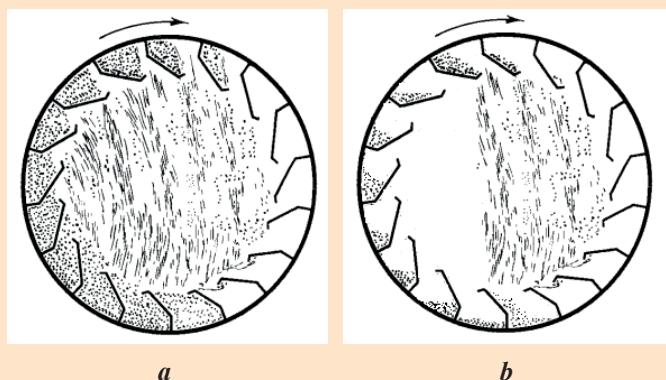
**Таблица 1**

**Усредненные показатели сушки восстановителей**

Name of indicator	Semi-coke	Anthra-cite
Average dry drum productivity, t/h	15.9	26.2
Average gas consumption per burner, nm <sup>3</sup> /hour	281.2	370.4
Maximum gas consumption per burner, nm <sup>3</sup> /h	330.8	492.4
Average gas consumption for material drying Nm <sup>3</sup> /t	22.0	16.1
Average initial moisture content of the material, %	18.5	10.1
Average final moisture content of the material, %	3.7	1.8

With a low degree of filling of the drum, the material to be dried, located in the lower part of the drum, is not enough to fill the blades, and the pouring of material begins at a certain distance from the ascending wall of the drum, creating a free corridor for the passage of hot gases without their effective cooling by contact with the material being dried.

The degree of filling of the drying drums is determined by the specific volume of material supply and the linear speed



**Figure 1. Scheme of solid material flows in the cross section of a drying drum with a lifting-blade distributing device at optimal, b – low degrees of filling of the drum.**

**Сурет 1. Кептіру барабанының колдененек кимасындағы қатты материал ағындарының сыйбасы: а – оңтайлы жағдайда, б – барабанды толтырудың аз дәрежесінде.**

**Рис. 1. Схема потоков твердого материала в поперечном сечении сушильного барабана с подъемно-лопастным распределительным устройством:**

**а – при оптимальной, б – при малой степени заполнения барабана.**

of its movement along the drum. The linear speed of material movement in a rotating drum can be determined by a simplified equation:

$$W = 5.78 * D * b * n, \quad (1)$$

where,  $D$  is the diameter of the drum in m,  $b$  is the angle of inclination of the drum to the horizon in degrees,  $n$  is the speed of revolutions per minute [9-10].

The higher the linear speed of movement of the material along the drum, the lower its degree of filling at a constant feed rate of the material into the drum. Thus, the degree of filling of the drum can be increased in the following ways:

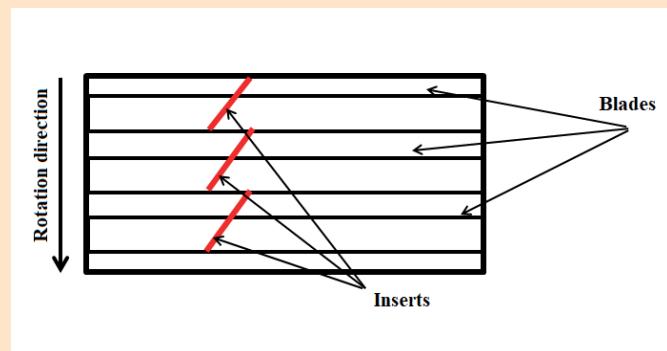
1. reduction in drum diameter;
2. a decrease in the speed of rotation of the drum;
3. decrease in the angle of inclination of the drum;
4. increasing the feed rate of material into the drum;
5. Installation of additional inserts between the blades of the distributing device, which throw the dried material back along the drum when the blades move up the drum with their low filling.

From the listed methods, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th ones involve an increase in the time spent by the material in the drum, which is likely to lead to an improvement in its performance in drying the material.

Under production conditions, reducing the diameter of the drum and the angle of its inclination (1st and 3rd method) is an unlikely, labor- and financially costly measure. Increasing the feed rate of the material into the drum (4th method) leads to an increase in the moisture content of the dried material, which is undesirable.

Reducing the drum rotation speed (2nd method) is easy to implement option; it is necessary to purchase a power frequency converter for the drum rotation drive electric motor.

The most easily implemented 5th way to increase the filling degree of the drum is by installing flat inserts that form a diaphragm between the blades of the distributing device, which prevents the free passage of material between the blades along the drum. The height of the inserts must coincide with the cut of the blades in order to accumulate the material to the required filling level. The drum has an inclination, therefore, with a given furnace geometry, if from any point of the drum, which is in the uppermost position, lower the vertical down, then when the drum rotates, it will turn out that in its lowermost position this point will be shifted back by 12 cm relative to the point where the vertical was lowered. Therefore, the installation of inserts perpendicular to the axis of the drum will not allow to achieve the accumulation of material in front of them, because. When lifted from the rising side of the drum, the material will fall behind the inserts below as it spills. This will be further facilitated by the fact that the moving gases will push the material along the drum towards the discharge end. Therefore, in order to accumulate the material, the planes of the inserts must be deviated from the cross section of the drum axis so that when the material is lifted, it shifts back along the insert for a certain distance and when pouring from the blade at a low degree of filling of the drum in the area of the insert, it would fall into the space in front of the lower insert (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2. The adopted scheme for installing inserts in the drum.**

**Сүрет 2. Барабанға кірістірulerді орнатудың қабылданған схемасы.**

**Рис. 2. Принятая схема установки вставок в барабане.**

#### Methods

The most accurate method for calculating a drum dryer based on industrial tests using a volumetric heat transfer coefficient was developed by Mikhailov N.M. Accordingly, the main ratios of this technique will be applied in the calculation [4].

$$\text{Drum dryer volume: } V_6 = 1,2 \cdot \frac{Q}{\alpha_v \Delta t}, \quad (2)$$

where 1, 2 takes into account that part of the dryer volume will be occupied by helical blades and a simplified nozzle at the beginning of the drum, consisting only of peripheral blades. This part of the dryer will have a reduced volumetric heat transfer coefficient. However, a simplified nozzle is initially necessary in order to avoid smearing of the walls when drying wet materials.

$Q$  is the amount of heat transferred in the dryer, kcal/h;

$\alpha_v$  – volumetric heat transfer coefficient, kcal/(m<sup>3</sup> h deg);

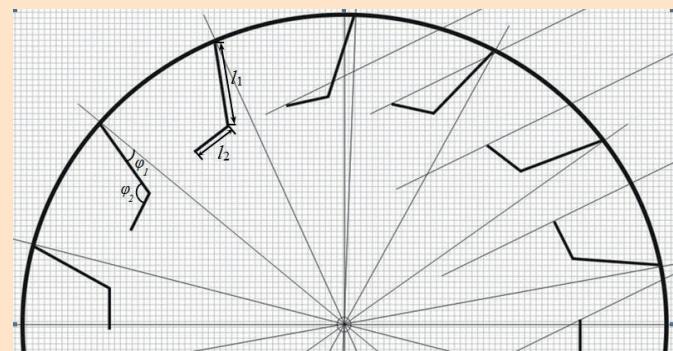
$\Delta t$  is the average temperature difference between the drying agent and the material, °C:

$$\Delta t = \frac{(t_1 - v_1) - (t_2 - v_2)}{2,3 \cdot \lg \frac{t_1 - v_1}{t_2 - v_2}}, \quad (3)$$

where  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ ,  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are the initial and final temperatures of the drying agent and material, °C.

Knowing the diameter and parameters of the internal structure of the drum on CorelDraw, a drawing of the cross section of the drum was made. The location of the semi coke was applied to the blades, assuming that its outer surface is located at an angle equal to the angle of repose of the semi coke. Figure 3 shows the top half of the drum cross-sectional drawing. Table 2 shows the parameters of the drum device [11-12].

Based on the design, 20 inserts were made for testing to form a diaphragm on one of the first 4 rows of blades with a shortened curved part and 40 inserts to form two rows of inserts in the area of the last rows of 8 rows of blades of the dryer drum. Photos of fragments of the installed diaphragms are shown in Figure 5. The size of the inserts is determined taking into account their deflection back along the material in the drum by 18 cm.



**Figure 3. View of the internal structure of the drum with applied inclined straight lines at the dynamic angle of repose of semi coke.**

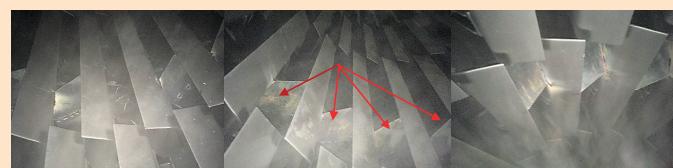
**Сүрет 3. Арапайы кокстың табиғи беткейінің динамикалық бұрышында көлбеку тұзусызың түрі.**

**Рис. 3. Вид внутреннего устройства барабана с нанесенными наклонными прямыми под динамическим углом естественного откоса полукокса.**

**Table 2  
Parameters of operation and internal structure of the drum  
Кесте 2  
Барабанның жұмыс және ішкі құрылғысының параметрлері**

**Таблица 2  
Параметры работы и внутреннего устройства барабана**

$D_b$	$n$	$z$	$l_1$	$l_2$	$\varphi_1$	$\varphi_2$
2.2 m	6.5 rpm	14	0.3 m	0.15 m	15°	120°



**Figure 4. Fragments of diaphragm inserts installed between the blades.**

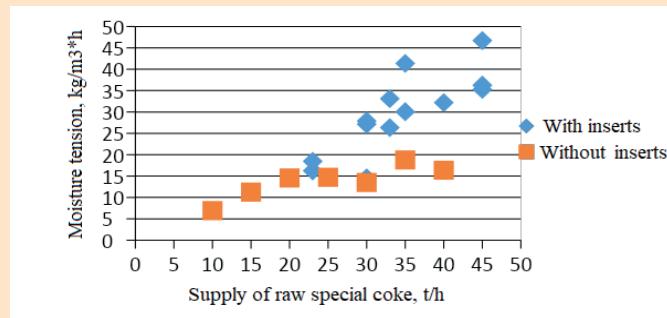
**Сүрет 4. Диафрагманың арасына орнатылған кірістіру фрагменттері.**

**Рис. 4. Фрагменты установленных между лопастями вставок диафрагмы.**

#### Results and discussion

The main characteristic of drum dryers, which determines their efficiency, is the moisture tension of the drum – the amount of water evaporated from the material per unit volume of the drum per hour, expressed in kg/m<sup>3</sup> \* hour. The recommended values of drum moisture tension for coal drying vary in a wide range from 30 to 60 kg/m<sup>3</sup> \* h and depend on the size of the piece of material being dried, the initial and final humidity, the gas temperature at the inlet and outlet of the drum [4]. The finer the average piece size and the greater the initial and

final moisture content of the product, the greater the moisture stress value of the drum can be used. For comparison, Figure 4 shows the values of the drum voltage in terms of moisture during the periods of test drying before and after the installation of diaphragms.



**Figure 5. Change in the tension of the drum by moisture in different periods of work.**

Сүрет 5. Эр түрлі жұмыс кезеңдерінде барабанның ылғал кернеуінің өзгеруі.

Рис. 5. Изменение напряжения барабана по влаге в разные периоды работы.

Figure 4 clearly shows that the installation of diaphragms increased the rate of moisture removal and, accordingly, intensified the drying process of semi coke. This is confirmed by the fact that after the installation of the diaphragms, almost all values of the drum voltage in terms of moisture were located above the test data.

### Conclusions

Thus, on the basis of pilot operation, it can be argued that the installation of three diaphragms made it possible to increase the productivity of the drying drum for semi coke by three times, reduce the specific consumption of natural gas by 46.1%, and increase the voltage of the drying drum in terms of moisture from 15 to 40 kg/m<sup>3</sup> \* hour. With three rows of inserts installed, the semi coke feed rate was mostly 45 t/hr green. With the initial moisture content of the semi coke being 14.82-18.39% for this loading speed, the final moisture content of the semi coke was 3.27-5.53%.

The installation of diaphragms did not lead to overheating of individual particles of semi coke during unloading, incomplete unloading of the drum during shutdown, and increased load on the drum rotation motor. Also, no additional increase in the yield of the dust-forming fraction of the semi coke fraction less than 0.5 mm was noted.

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# Металлургия

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# Металлообработка. Сварка – Урал

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