



RESEARCH ARTICLE

CONVERSION OF ROLLING MILL SCALE INTO SPONGE IRON POWDER

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ABSTRACT

Mill scale is a steelmaking co-product from the rolling mill in the steel hot rolling process. Mill scale contains both iron in elemental form and three types of iron oxides: Wustite, Hematite and Magnetite. The chemical composition of mill scale varies according to the type of steel produced and the process used. Rolling mill scale is a solid co-product of the steelmaking industry that contains metallic iron and three types of iron oxides: wustite, hematite and magnetite. It also contains traces of non-ferrous metals, alkaline compounds and oils from the rolling process. A study is made of the reduction of mill scale to sponge iron using coke at different temperatures and times. The reduced samples are studied by X-ray diffraction and scanning electron microscopy. Oxygen analysis is carried out by combustion in a LECO oven. The reduction of mill scale allows the new use and development of this material to obtain sponge iron that can be re-used to the electric furnace as metallic load in steel manufacturing. It can also be used as a raw material for the production of various parts made of iron through powder metallurgy.

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INTRODUCTION

The iron content in rolling mill scale is found normally around 65-70 %, with traces of non-ferrous metals and alkaline compounds. Mill scale is contaminated with remains of lubricants and other oils and greases from the equipment associated with rolling operations. The oil content usually ranges between 0.1 and 2 %, but can reach up to 10 %. Mill scale is formed by flaky particles of a size of generally less than 5 mm. The size distribution depends on the point in the process where the mill scale is generated. The smallest particles (< 0.1 mm), known as mill scale sludge, are normally collected in the process water treatment units located close to the rolling machines. Depending on the process and the nature of the product, the weight of mill scale can vary between 20 and 50 kg/t of hot rolled product. The average specific production of this co-product is typically around 40 kg/t (International Iron and Steel Institute, 1987 and 1994). In view of its high metallic iron content and low non-ferrous metal and alkaline compound content, mill scale is suitable for direct recycling to the blast furnace via the sintering plant (International Iron and Steel Institute, 1987; 1994 and Fleischanderl, 1998). Approximately 90 % of mill scale is directly recycled within the steelmaking industry and small amounts are used for ferroalloys, in cement plants and in the

petrochemicals industry (Cho Young-Ki, 1991; Fleischanderl, 1999; Poulalion, 2001 and Camci, 2002). Coarse mill scale is practically 100 % recycled via the sintering plant, while finer mill scale or mill scale sludge, which is more heavily contaminated with oils, ends up in landfills. Mill scale with a particle size of between 0.5 and 5 mm and an oil content of less than 1.0 % is considered returnable via sintering without any pretreatment. Mill scale with an oil content of more than 3.0 % must be pretreated to avoid high volatile organic compound and dioxin emissions and problems in exhaust fume scrubbing systems. Mill scale sludge cannot be recycled via sintering since its fine particles contain a high oil level (5.0-20.0 %) and is normally treated as a landfill waste (European Commission, 2001; Park, 2002). The reduction of rolling mill scale to sponge iron powder is a new way to take advantage of a cheap by-product of the steelmaking industry, yielding sponge iron that can be re-used to the electric furnace as metallic charge for steelmaking to obtain a product with a lower residual content and improved properties (Mann, 1941). Other possible uses include the manufacturing of structural components from sponge iron powder, magnets, components for electric motors, etc. High purity sponge iron powder is currently manufactured from high purity iron ore following the basic steps of magnetic separation and milling, primary reduction process, hydrogen annealing, and final milling and classification. Industrially, iron ore is placed with coal and lime in rotary furnaces at a rate that is controlled by the rotation speed. The interior of the furnace is coated with a

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refractory material. Carbon monoxide, produced by the effect of combustion, promotes the reduction of the iron ore. In order to control the temperature, fans are situated throughout the oven to provide the air necessary for combustion of the coal. The sponge iron obtained subsequently passes into a rotary cooler where it is cooled with water (de Jahn, 1954; Wood, 1980; Uenosomo, 2005; Suzuki, 2005).

There is another process, known as the "Höganäs process", in which high purity ore is placed together with coke and lime in ceramic containers which are in turn placed in a reduction furnace where the process takes place (Torralba, 2010). The Pyron Process (Martín *et al.*, 2004) describes a costly process for producing high iron purity by reduction of mill scale with hydrogen in a continuous conveyor which passes through a furnace at a temperature of about 1000 °C. It also proposes to reduce mill scale by means of hydrogen in a fluidized bed reactor. Also explains a process using a solid reducing agent (graphite) in a furnace at 1000-1300 °C during the time necessary to carry out the reduction (10-14 hours). Once reduction is completed the sample is introduced into a closed steel cooling vessel. Previously purged with inert gas, e.g. Nitrogen. The proposed developed in this paper¹⁸ would produce considerable cost savings as it would eliminate the initial preparatory stages of existing methods, would shorten by 2/3 the time taken for primary coke reduction, and the raw material would be a by-product that is currently largely disposed of in landfills.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The rolling mill scale used in this work was provided by an electric steel shop in northern Spain. This mill scale was from material would normally be sent to land fill. Prior to its chemical analysis the sample was dried at 80 °C for 24 h. The mill scale presented an initial humidity of 5.0 %. The chemical composition of the rolling mill scale was determined by X-ray fluorescence using a Philips model PW-404 wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence emission spectrometer with Rh anode and generator voltage and current of 110 kV and 80 mA, respectively. The mill scale iron content, in terms of Fetotal and the various oxidation states (Fe³⁺, Fe²⁺ and Fe⁰), was assessed with a K₂Cr₂O₇ 0.1 N standard solution using a barium diphenylamine sulphonate ((CH₁₂H₁₀NO₃S)₂ Ba) indicator. For the determination of Fe²⁺ and Fetotal the mill scale sample was dissolved in a mixture of acids (HNO₃, HCl and HClO₄). Metallic iron was determined after separation from Fe²⁺ and Fe³⁺ by dissolving the sample in a bromo-methanol solution for 1 hour with gentle stirring. The dissolved metallic iron was separated by filtration using 20 mm filter plate crucibles. The grain size distribution of the as-received mill scale was determined by passing the sample through screens of different sizes. The mineralogical composition was determined by X-ray diffraction using a Philips X'Pert diffractometer with a Cu anode (Cu K_α radiation) and a Ni filter to remove K_β radiation due to the sample's Fe content. The generator voltage and current were 40 kV and 40 mA, respectively. The equivalent magnetite contained in the rolling mill scale was determined in a Sime model Forrer laboratory separator equipped with an IF-type electromagnet. The field intensity was 4900 Gs. Two previously prepared magnetite specimens were used as

standards. Coke was used to reduce the mill scale, employing different amounts of this reducing agent to achieve the reduction of the samples. The mill scale with coke was firstly subjected to conventional mixing in a turbula for 30 minutes, followed by high energy mechanical milling in a Pulverisette planetary mill with a ball to load weight ratio of 10:1 at a speed of 400 rpm, in all cases using an Ar atmosphere, in 2 hour cycles of 1 hour milling and 1 hour rest. The balls used were 10 mm diameter stainless steel. The mill scale (d (0.5) = 45 μm, after of milling) then underwent thermal treatment in an air atmosphere, in covered porcelain crucibles, in a CHESA brand muffle furnace using a mill scale/coke ratio of 100/50 at various temperatures in the 1050 to 1150 °C range and for different reaction times (3, 6 and 12 hours). Calcium oxide (reagent grade) was used as fluxing agent. The final treatment of the samples was performed in an oven with a H₂ atmosphere belonging to the company Höganäs AB, at 900 °C for 0.5 hours with 1 hour of subsequent cooling in hydrogen. Morphological analysis of the as-received and reduced mill scale samples was performed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) using a Philips XL30 microscope equipped with back-scattered and secondary electron detectors and an EDAX brand "EDS" detector. The samples were prepared by depositing the mill scale on an adhesive tape and subsequently sputtered them with graphite. Analysis of the samples for carbon and sulphur was performed by combustion with oxygen in a LECO model CS-244 induction oven, and for oxygen in a LECO model TC-436 induction oven, with subsequent detection by infra-red absorption.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characterisation of rolling mill scale

Mill scale is a material with a lamellar morphology and a low specific surface area 0.43 m²/g. It is comprised mainly of metallic iron and a mixture of the iron oxides wustite, hematite and magnetite. The total iron content is 68.20 %. The analyzed material also contains small amounts of other elements, such as Mn, Cu, Si, C, Ca, Ni, etc., along with approximately 2 % of oils and greases from lubrication of the rolling machines. The results of analysis of the different oxidation states of iron contained in the rolling mill scale, fundamentally Fe²⁺ and Fe³⁺ and a small part of metallic iron (Fe) shows very favorable result.. The mill scale has a magnetic fraction of 38.06 % in its composition (expressed as equivalent magnetite - Fe₃O₄). The morphology of the mill scale powder shows a lamellai with a heterogeneous surface formed basically by a matrix of iron oxides. The presence of iron and oxygen clearly shows the major elements into it.

Mill scale reduction tests

Reduction tests with coke

Reduction of the iron oxides was achieved with coke by means of the "direct reduction" process (Park *et al.*, 2002) according to equation:



Milled mill scale reduction experiments were carried out using using a mill scale/coke ratio of 100/50, treatment temperatures of 1050, 1100 and 1150 °C, and three different reaction times

(3, 6 and 12 hours). Fig. 3 shows X-ray diffraction spectra for the mill scale reduced with coke at 1100 °C for various reaction times. As can be seen, in the reductions carried out for 3 and 6 hours (a and b) the diffraction maxima corresponding to wustite (FeO) disappear according to the reaction $\text{FeO} + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{CO}$, compared to the as-received mill scale composition. The diffraction maxima for metallic iron (Fe) increase with all three heat treatments, especially those performed for 3 hours and 6 hours. Therefore, the reduction of mill scale to sponge iron is favored in the two treatments carried out for a shorter time in covered crucibles. The rolling mill scale after the various thermal treatments and corresponding "EDS" analyses are observed. These analyses confirm the existence of metallic iron in most zones of the mill scale samples reduced for 3 and 6 hours and the existence of areas with mainly oxygen and iron in the sample reduced for 12 hours. XRD results for the reduction of mill scale with coke at 1050 and 1150 °C for reaction times of 3 and 12 hours are also observed. As can be seen, the diffraction maxima for metallic iron increase with all four thermal treatments while the maxima for wustite disappear in the two treatments performed at 1050 °C, compared to the as-received mill scale composition. In the treatments carried out at 1150 °C wustite continues to be present after 12 hours.

Therefore it may be observed that the reaction time does not generally have any influence in the mill scale reduction process at 1050 °C, but is influential in the treatments performed at higher temperatures (1150 and 1100 °C), since in these processes small diffraction maxima appear for wustite after 12 hours, indicating that the mill scale may undergo a reoxidation process after long reaction times, due to the possible formation of carbon dioxide would act as an oxidant. The rolling mill scale after thermal treatments performed at 1050 and 1150 °C, has been observed along with the corresponding "EDS" analyses. Areas with different compositions can be observed for both treatments, with whiter and brighter areas corresponding to areas of metallic iron ("EDS" a1 and c2) and greyer areas corresponding to iron oxides ("EDS" b2 and c1). The oxygen content of the mill scale samples as-received and after the reduction process with coke. It can be seen that the most favoured reduction process, with the lowest oxygen content after the thermal treatments with coke, is that performed at 1100 °C. Of the three treatments carried out at this temperature, the most favoured is that performed for a reaction time of 6 hours, with a final oxygen content of 6.47 %.

Final treatment in hydrogen atmosphere furnace

H₂ atmosphere furnace. The final treatment of the samples was carried out in a hydrogen atmosphere furnace at 900 °C for 0.5 hours, followed by 1 hour of cooling in hydrogen. The X-ray diffraction spectrum of the mill scale treated at 1100 °C for 6 hours after thermal treatment in the Only diffraction maxima corresponding to 1 1 metallic iron are observed, which confirms that in this case the reduction of the mill scale to sponge iron powder has been completed. The powder is with a spongy appearance, irregular but rounded, with a high specific surface area that makes it highly suitable for powder metallurgy applications. "EDS" analysis confirms that the sample is comprised only of metallic iron, thus achieving a

sponge iron of great purity. The oxygen content in these samples was 0 %. The obtained sponge iron can be used for produce powder metallurgy parts by pressing and sintering because its size distribution can assure a good flow behavior. The mill scale reduced at a temperature of 1100 °C for a reaction time of 3 hours has been treated identically, yielding similar test results.

Conclusion

Sponge iron powder has been obtained by reducing rolling mill scale with coke via thermal treatment in covered crucibles in an air atmosphere furnace and subsequent final treatment in a hydrogen atmosphere furnace. The most effective thermal treatments in the air atmosphere furnace have been those performed at a temperature of 1100 °C for reaction times of 3 and 6 hours, which yielded the lowest oxygen contents in the treated samples. The proposed mill scale reduction process allows the obtainment of a sponge iron powder of an irregular morphology with an average particle size of 157 µm making use of a cheap by-product of the steelmaking industry which is currently largely disposed of in landfills. The iron powder obtained may be used in conventional steelmaking processes or as a raw material in powder metallurgical route of production of various parts.

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