Chemical Process Technology



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العن العناعات للكراح علام المراح الم

solvent , or las

ولاسمنت بنفع تشتغ منها وبنفع wet منه بغتشا

مبنائة الاسمنت تعتبر من لهناعات اله الموقع عدة انواع من اله الموقع واله الموقع الموقع الموقع واله الموقع ا

علم سعدها بالهنا كه فيم المناع المائه المائ

m.saidan@gmail.com

Ju Conventional unit of rule of the color of the bags) still

क्रिश काष्ट्रा एक देश

Univ. of Jordan/ Chem. Eng. Dept.

Il c'es l'el cus Similarity les aus d'une en atoms Il lis le crystalline en l'es l'en l'es l'el en aus s'el les es crystalline والعلامان من الما و ال معطع العالم العالم على الزجاج ، لانو سنية الزهاج مو الازهاج - لو كان الزهاج crystallone ع راح لنثوف مه خلاله م اهدى عمرات المادة اذا كانت crystalline انوط منتوف مدخلالها لانها مرتبة بطريقة لا تسمح للهنوة انو عمر مه خلالها Definition در المادة المادة المادة الله متعالى اله مادة مس مادة مسلا ، الرواع تعمتها من ماد مادة دست مادة مستواني المسكل

١ المكونات الاساسية ناهنا كة الاسمنت Cement is a crystalline compound of calcium silicates and other calcium

دى compounds having hydraulic properties" (Macfadyen, 2006). والمدف 4 que les 11 cires. process or hydration reaction , jour is ornée ou cien له حسب انت بالبلد والمد صم سيخيل موعندات

في بعل تفاعل لانو المي بترخل بالما مات تبعيته

سنفات در الكاسيم والوعور Cements are considered hydraulic because of their ability to set and harden under or with excess water through the hydration of the cement's chemical compounds or minerals.

* se a la jes set pardning de se *

اد كا تسخر منه الماء طلال 28 يوم بعدها نسمدمه * نرس ماء ع العبية الاسمنية لمدة 28 يوم لحتى ما رفح الاسمنت های ایم اللی برشها بیرخل بنفاع ال exo اللی ادا ما اروسیه الله عند الأله عنه المسقعات العبية الخرابانية المانة in cross hinkings in ienes we jest til and! الروابط اعلى بسبب وهود المياه

مثال 3- الساغتي ننكور كل وهدة منهم مستفيمة بالناي لو مسكت الباكب لاغترا تكمشه ولتقدر تسب وهدة منهم على اربحية ولو تفقيم ع يعنى وتطهع الفنو ما راع تشوف مره الالهم ولو علمية عليهم ماء ما واع ينفذ وسره اللهم لانهم المراح كوالله لانهم على الفراغات بيناتهم كودالله لو غلبت عليهم ماء ماء راج تنفذ ولو علميقهم ع العنو راج تشوفه مد فلالها

order u les char les quer les amorphous crystallène avons des des des les crystallène avons de les crystallènes avons de les complexités de les complexités de les complexités de les cristallènes de les complexités de les com

crystalline sis; hipear L -, up atoms si me adiso the L LIX
well asim si net work L filibes si branches L

amorphous material lewis view is wind led is wind branching I is *

Held I Die of De volume of voto bishear I teled to hinear I teled to hinear is the bishear is the second of the seco

*ای وانع اسمنت بالاردد طاقیته الانتاهیة بالیوم مهم علای دلا مواد خام تغذی هاد المصنع دی مستح دا الحسنع دی مستح

* عنا بالارد هواي 6 وعانع اسمنت

* في مُرفد مِن ال ا 300 واله clay *

الر دامع على الكرمة اللي جاك ع معفار اللي تكويه منها (الكونات المعدنية اعلى مساد المودة

History

نم المقلطم ع مر لعصور کعواد اسمنتیة م * لما يوسوا بالمر او بايام الشنا والناع ما تفعدوا يستنوا، تفسفوا مواد ع الاسماعة على الشرك (coss linking) خلال ساعة الاسمنت ع طول يوسر الثلث (coss linking) خلال ساعش والخلفة ثبتت بالناي هاي كلها فيمنات محسنة ع الم و Portland اد ساعش والخلفة ثبتت بالناي هاي كلها فيمنات محسنة ع الم

Lime and clay have been used as cementing material on constructions through many centuries.

ادل نام) (سترموا هاي الخلطات مه اهل المهال المناء

Romans are commonly given the credit for the development of hydraulic cement, the most significant incorporation of the Roman's was the use of pozzolan-lime cement by mixing volcanic ash with

ع بالمناظم أك الازرم و بلغزم الفير الاسود كأفا نتجت عد كان ديعند انها مد بحلفات الملاكبيد بالنالي بمناطم و تنخلط مع اله 190 اواله عالم الشهر و تنخلط مع اله 190 اواله عالم الله و تنخل مع اله 190 و الله و تنخل مع اله 190 و الله و تنفل منازة و كانوا سقدموها بالمبائ عثان هدا دايما بمن الله فيه الله ونسية منازة و كان عواري مماز من اله 190 والمنافع الله وسني عد المازلت لا و تدخل عوارات عالمه ونسية المسكانية موجة

In 1824 Joseph Aspdin from England invented the Portland cement

على على عبر المعه من كم علود الرفاد ك sand اغا ب sand اغا به عبد الم المان الموام المحكم المان الموام المحكوم المان الموام المحكوم المان المحكوم المركبة وجودا الو لقد عافظ ع الملاه بإطلعا د ما تشجر ارتبرل المهاه المحود الموام الموام

الم portland cement الان هو (لاساس لكل الاسمنت التجارك الموجود بالعالم. هو (لاساس ولمنوا فاسفوا عليه مواد كارة مثلاً ولا بالعر كا مناه ولا بالعر عليه ولا تعدمه ١٢ بالاعاكد الارة مثلاً ولا بالعر

- 15 Slow like 15 - 1 basic cement of left of like 15 left of like 15 left of # ای وقود ا هغورک (الفخم ، لهنتج الزنیک ، ...) سنج عنه نوئس من ال Carbon O: Carbon من ال Carbon O و Carbon منا م الك العبرله الميراه و الله العبراه الميراد و تطاري بالاكسدة

Types of Cements على other atoms على داورون على و داورون الم المراده و داورون الم المراده الم و داورون المراده الم المراده ال

1. Pozzolan cement

Called Roman. It is made by mixing volcanic ash with lime.

Pozzolan (material which is not cementitious in it self but which becomes so upon admixture with lime).

انت الفعا مع ال ۱۱ انت ال عيدة بر عدة بركانية اللى نتقدر تستمدمها

Natural pozzolans (volcanic tuff)

الثر عنا جناعات عا مُورد وقود مثل الفهم او لِعمر لاسك

Artificial pozzolan (fly ash)

نعن اله ماه (الرماد) لا نو هاد الرماد) لا نو هاد الرماد) و الرماد عمر العانوني ندها جرارات مؤدن اله 1300 اداد ١٩٥٥ و إواد غير العانوني ندها جرارات مؤدن الرماد) لا نو هاد الرماد كريسة ١٩٥٥ و إواد غير العانوني ندها جرارات مؤدن الرماد) قتر قاس المادة والمرة على ولا في على المرد على المرد على المرد على المرد عن المرد عن المرد المر

fixed carbon leaving di messi me

* . محمطا ت عموم الفحم اللي سُنج طاقة كريانية سَاعِد ال الله والحاد داعل الارقات وتتوديه لمصانع الاسمنت على ash بعير عزد سه (الحلقة تاعت الالكانت

Types of Cements

2. Portland cement

Artificial cement. Made by the mixing clinker with gypsum.

هي process مه مواد خام خلفها مع بعن المخليط مه لمواد و غير طبط نقا الخلانا دوسوم كيمادك وصنع الخامات

I by product 5 wh

* هلاً لو هار جمینی کریسج او نشعقات او جسر مهار نبه حرفی - نهاروا بحیوا مواد علفوها مع معنی و یفتوها داخل الفواغات خلال فیری زمینیه قلیله تنبعی بایکان و بنهای

ال strain مو الاستطالة اذا كان طبعط (-comp) كونه فت لواعد واذا extension بن كونه الاستطالة اذا كان طبعل الول التايي من كل وي هو نسبة وقاله ١١١١ ، يا يكور 500 طبعت المول الاجماي بالتاي وجونه متر يا جزد صر المولى comp. us ext. you in up and dees

Types of Cements اذيد اد المعالم علي المراد المعالم المعا

3. Masonry cements

معود السام، وكماروا Portland cement where other materials have been added primarily to over the plasticity.

impart plasticity.

suspended asia velic estas wife of color of the suspended asia of

(calcium stearate, petroleum and high-colloidal clays)

oul Jai de ale mi force si coll. سادب مع او Force عله بدوس ما باسر منادب مع الله علم علم الله مزيد عملاسة ار مستعد المالا على المالا ال

material to undergo permanent deformation, a non-reversible change of shape in response to applied forces.

* كليف نفاوا دع الحشب ع شكل عمرف 5 مثلاً ؟! تعقيبوا دوع الحشب ماء ربا تعرب ماء متامير نشكله زي ما رك رما نتكسر بعدها تطوه بقالب ع ركم فحرف 5 ديعلوه فحراره - بس تنشف بمينه بحنفذا ترجمه plasticity si = si city ski ailipidili. S is fre &

لو الحد عينة من الحيط و تحلها فن اللحص تاع اله ... و الله عينة من الحيط و تحلها فن الله عينة عن الحيد و تعلق العينة علم الكيس ، في خلفة تتكسر ع 180 ، في خلفة ع 200 و في ع 200 و في ع 200 و في 300 و في علمان ازيد طملابته و يعير بيمل الكيس المناف الأس عنواد عثمان ازيد طملابته و يعير بيمل الكيس المناف الأدت الد plasticity الد طملابته و يعير الكيس المناف الأدت الد plasticity

win toughness 11 - win area under the curve-11 - sti plasticity 11 6 5*

* بعد ما نشف السدود الارجن بنصفي طبيد وكان في كوجه انهم بالجدوا هاد بطين وليتمدموه بطناعات الاسمنت لانو فنيه كمية والماء ومعادم عالية بالنالي لو علوله وmixing مع المواد الخام راع تحسد مواجنفات الاحمنت الد portland الحريدة هي الا process الدون على الموادد عن الموادد الموددة من الموادد ا

4. High Alumina cement (Calcium Aluminate Cement)

عد 1200 درجة في روين المواد عمد تكور molten ع هدل الرارات عمر عانوية - بتنام رينشكر طبط جديد

Is obtained by melting mixture of bauxite and lime and grinding with the clinker.

with the clinker.

so mixing of bauxite and lime and grinding and

برائے تکو کا حسنت کواجفا ر برائے تکو کاع او برجر بزلد لانلو مُاع متفسف فواد وریجل کطبیعًا رعیم تحادر ال portland کاله ایو ملیمه

ورد علول اول ما اعل الا محت خلال امل مد 10 د قامعه لكود عامل إلى (وونهمامانه درور علم الله ودور علم الله الله الم

Types of Cements

خدر ما المعدودة الما والمعالم الله الله الله المعالم الله المعالم الله المعالم الله المعالم الله المعالم الله ا

Types of Cements

10

Prevents shrinking and cracking upon setting. Combining 10 to 20% calcium sulfoaluminate (from bauxite, gypsum and limestone) with portland cement.

cracking cracking

all sup reginbron

cementy

على دفع الـ ۱۹mestone مع مواد خام تانية من الكالسوم و مسلكا وما تك يعنى ع فرد مواد لمود موارته ما درجة مؤية باسترام العوا- لعوا بحر Co-current مع الحلق عبر عوا تفاعل (calcination) والمقاعل فلع ود- دستوه المحلة عبر clinker and wie we

Clinker

ما المادة إسودا عالاسمنت لونه ع سواد والى معلمه هاد اللوم هي ما دة الدام الاسمنت لونه ع سواد والى معلمه هاد اللوم هي ما دة الاسمنت

 Clinker consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium Carnallite silicates, usually containing one or more of the forms of calcium sulfate as an additives. ا و داده زید د داد ا

The story is and il so so pozzolan Clinker compounds

Formula

2 CaO.SiO₂

3CaO.SiO,

3CaO.Al₂O₃

4CaO.Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃

clinker 11 cois sin 4 Abbreviation Name Dicalcium Silicate C2S Tricalcium Silicate C3S Tricalcium Aluminate C3A Tetracalcium Aluminoferrite CAAF

Scanned with CamScanner

- Whoker

a, y 10 65 14 99 P Sum

1. Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) م علات م المحلات ما المحلات ما المحلات العاملية المحلات المحلات المحلات المحلات المحلات المحلوب المحلات المحلوب الم

Is the most widely used type of cement which is suitable for all general لای طلات عزمانیة م concrete construction. م

والم المناع والم ينو الماكان الديان

 Other types of this cement White (contains less or no ferric oxide or manganese, the substances that give conventional cement its gray color).

> ميد * احتواء الاحسن ع الاعتواء واله manganese واله عمر احتوائه cien me ande coso per gray or white -inal ste is to

 Moderate -heat- of hydrating and sulfate resisting Portland cement used where moderate heat of hydration is required, or for concrete construction exposed to moderate sulfate action.

اذا كان عذات فرة زمنيه الجو فيها من عار كثير وجاس انو له hydration عكم متم ع عارة فارجيه عكم نيم على الله الم عاد المرك ما و الم تقاومه. ها و لاك خلطات عمرسانية ع تنجر عن له عالمول الله على راع تقاومه.

عناها درف شی به اله المسلم ا

3 - @ 15 I-IES aus: WI 2

عدد عكر 4. Low Heat Cement → (عبارد)

التقاعل اللي للسر منه دفيه

Prepared by maintaining the percentage of tricalcium aluminate below 6% by increasing the proportion of C_2S . This makes the concrete to produce low heat of hydration and thus is used in mass concrete construction like gravity dams, as the low heat of hydration prevents the cracking of concrete due to heat.

اذا بول الأسمنت بمرح المي المع المي المولامة كور اقل المالي المرب المرب

5. Sulphate Resisting Cement

used to reduce the risk of sulphate attack on concrete and thus is used in construction of foundations where soil has high sulphate content. This cement has lower content of C_3A and higher content of C_4AF .

used in construction exposed to severe sulphate action by water and soil in places like canals linings, culverts, retaining walls, siphons etc.

انو نيه ماه ماه عالي اد مياه ولوثه توقع او مين منه الموته توقع او مين منه مياه سنغ الموته توقع الموته المحتمريا تشتغل المحتمريا تشتغل المحتمريا تشتغل المالي حمد عنع الحدراله الحاومة لاله المالي المالي حمد عنع الحدراله الحاومة لاله المالي المالي المحتمر منها ومواهم متاومة لا متادمة لا متادمة لا متادمة لا متادمة لا معالمه المحتمد المادة اللي هو متادمة لا متادمة لا

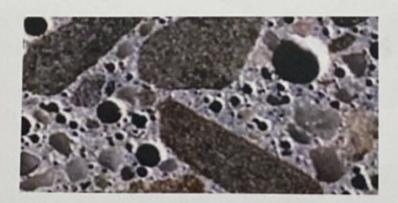
6. Air Entraining Cement

او نوع ور طساها _

Air entraining cement is produced by adding air entraining agents such as resins, glues, sodium salts of sulphates etc. during the grinding of clinker. منافع عود سُلا درائم درائم

- lejel sto jou still air entraining agents I jour all I la This type of cement is especially suited to improve the workability with smaller water cement ratio and to improve frost resistance of concrete.

ما المعم اللي منها الجماد (freezing temp) هاي الفقاعات عكم تعلى للوارة



Abbreviations Used in Cement Industry

-1	الم عوف المناف
hemical	Compound s

CaO = C	MgO = M	$CO_2 = \overline{C}$
$SiO_2 = S$	$SO_3 = \overline{S}$	$H_2O = H$
$Al_2O_3 = A$	$Na_2O = N$	
$Fe_2O_3 = F$	$K_2O = K$	

$$Ca_3SiO_5 = 3CaO.SiO_2 = C_3S$$

dust me for le particle size u me range lie de tine product & Je lein lis - I'll cement II -التارين على عليات عن و Sieuing الحول على الـ particle size العام العبح معلق علية خلف المواد الخام مع بعاهم الو الحارة بالداهل لحقة مد Portland Cement Manufacturing الكفات اعلى مم 1200

م العادة في عرافات مترو وتنفي بقلامات ولقلام receptions of خرلعه التضحر

Preparation of Raw materials علول على Preparation of Raw materials

• Grinding & Mixing معالی ای باد دانی می منافعی میرهای بخواد ای می باد دانی می میرهای بخواد ای می

صعب ادخلها حوا ال process بالخم هاد

padide size 11 per par

preparation is the length with most

ablis c linkers & couls الله دك اعاها كن معفيك originallablications

Burning in a Kiln

Forming Cement Clinker

بعد ما رجس هاد لنفاعل ولللع الاساس للاحمنت اللي هو ail osto auto comes cienters portland cement is clipped with

ional processing air of Jour Wi additaves il go clinkers LI Light products, yes us olse

Final Processing

كل سوى لازم معل control لانو ال والما الماد والكان ماد particles مو من ارق العازات ، د خنا ما عما grising له العارات optimum mixing o

stogle stage of alas são in uso Quality Control vie 6 leese, and if I PIN للأعم لحتى تتأكد الوالاموم نهام

عل ال ع ١١٠٠ عالمه للتركية اللي لدى الماها ولاسى مطاعه !! اذا من مطاعه بدلك تزيد الناقص راو اذا من مطاعه بدلك تزيد الناقص راو اذا من مطاعه برا كانده الما المعه مرة تانية الناقص و المانية الم

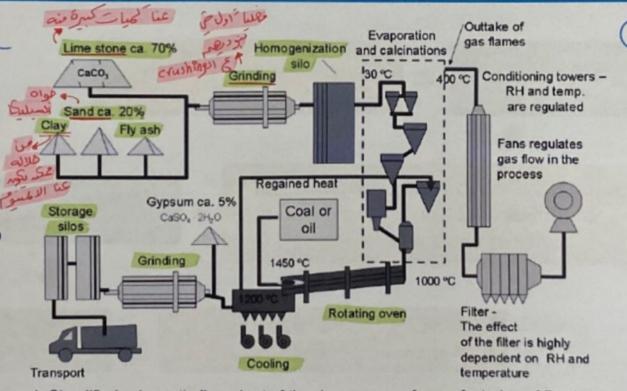
year som alor you lis للواد مس ما نكمل ال clipker ed use 18th بن دونهمان دردونانا

كل محرة بدنا ناعد عينا - دلايان

yed aise per soll alle fine particles

20

process Il Education * ist is a lup ist كافع ع السية processes 11 costol * flow sheet 11 5 12 - 8' Pose siss * (أو الوطالعة مداد entegration wi rotary wiln فؤك بمهانع الإسمنت el steam leis geld L > I do preheating ides is granding 21 stil particle 11 il laine wet, que sei le



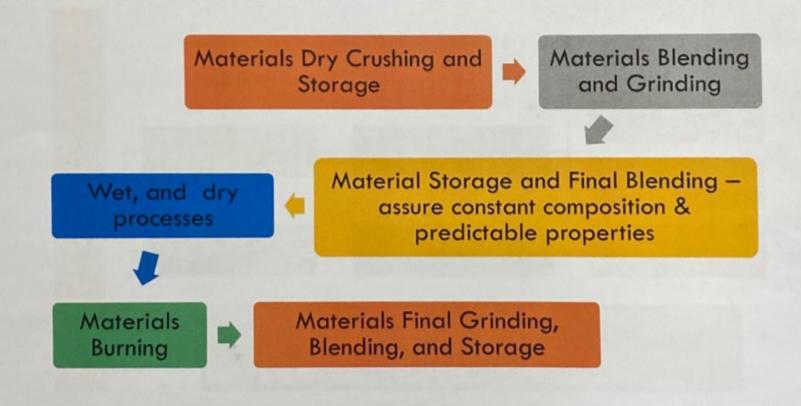
1: Simplified schematic flow chart of the dry process of manufacturing of Portland cement (after (Johannesson, 2012)).

* بعد الدست المصما و قاكل ش ع دعم و المواد الكام مترل المادة ع العرب الدوّار بدخل العوا ساخه عوارة مود المحوا على ومدود الكام مترل خول ولهوا بعلع طلوع و وعو طالع بدخل على وموامه و ولله الهوا ع عوارة عالمية بالناك سوديه ع (وهدة تا منه) حتى المحدود الكوارة ومد الهوا

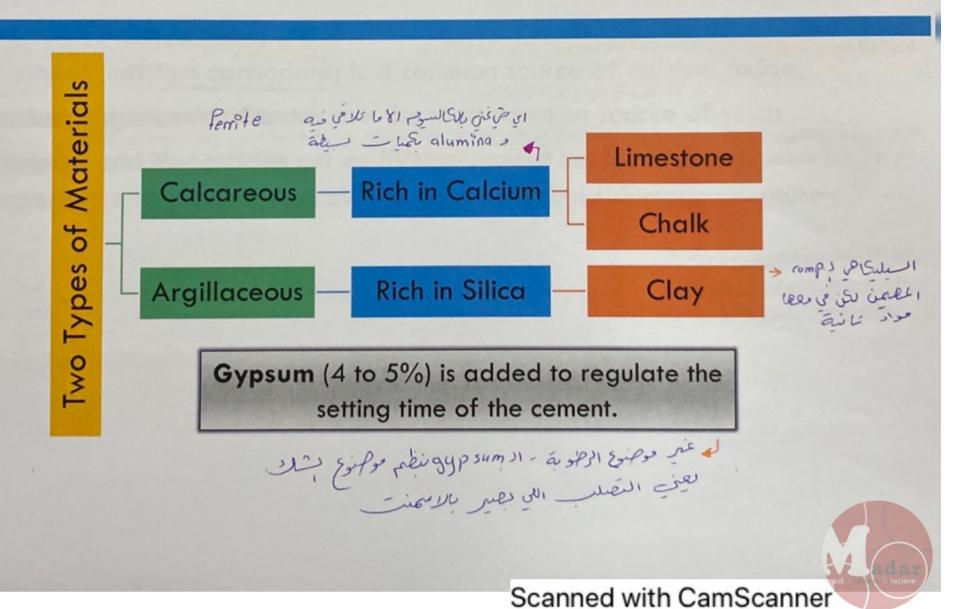
* اول ص اتفقنا ا و سغلنا دره كالسوم elding , Policy 6 den 1918 1716 9181 لازم قنوب ع هائ المواد عركمات معينة ist aut & Grinding * fine particles 31 * homo - Silo تحاس ، است تنصف عواد mixing being being ذكية وتنهل فان وتناجد عينات عنان نناكد انوكل ple 5 *IL Tiun Vibu IR rotary tiln so wi wiell

العلان ع المراد على المراد الا المراد الله المراد المرا

Portland Cement Manufacturing



Raw Materials



ما يقيوا الحر الابيان او الزفام بطلع معهم particle معهم على الخر الابيان الحريد المريد المري calcium carbonate re o, le glei du leis aélet particles » aut of 500 and , cit & o o - co co

> * وسوأ معالجات نبصير للي اذا كانت "-वर्षे का कि । कि

المحمد على المحمد المحمد المحمد

اله PH ما عنى عدا"

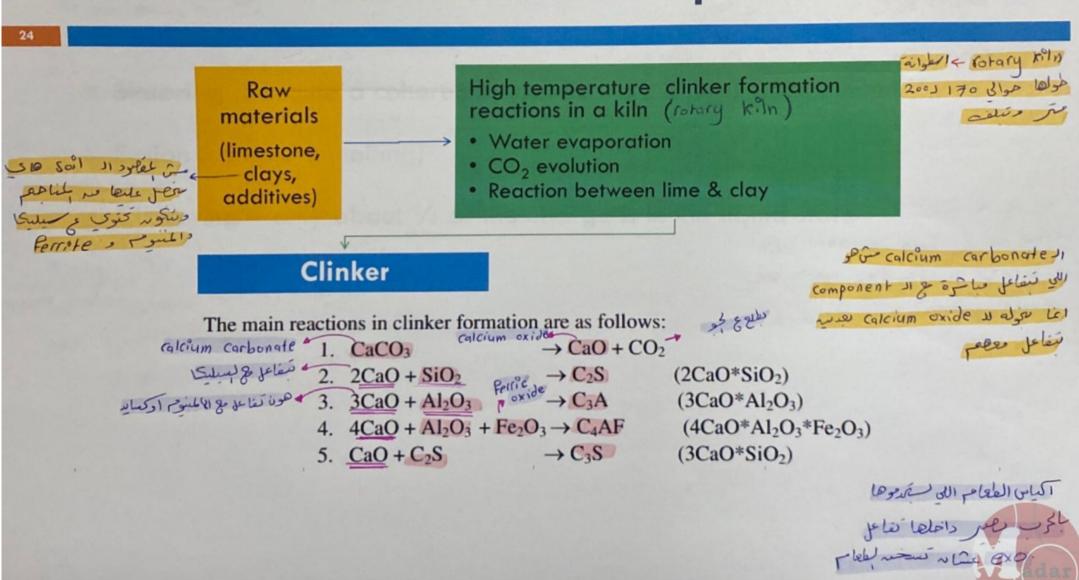
Raw Materials

temperature of part of the raw mix to a practical firing temperature

raw m. sisterine melting point 11 de nelting "calcinational and mei util ع عورات اعل

4 11 Pis quality and we مكونات تكويه موجودة بالاسمنت الكالسوم ، السلكاء الالمسوم المجديد

Clinker Formation and Compounds



Burning Process exo 110 lede peines lis vil apro 1200 s per 1 se aute - 1/8 de per cardion side

سوالهدف مدالل باس 15

عكم سقدم الحارة عشان نعل كانس للمواد اثناء دفولها ع التقاعل بالذات اذا كان مي ش لمف ولدوا

Sintering (become a coherent mass with no melting)

Fusion (complete melting)

التفاعلات اللي تبطس معاه

□ Clinkering - only about 1/4 of the charge is in the liquid state
□ 1/4 of the charge is in the liquid state
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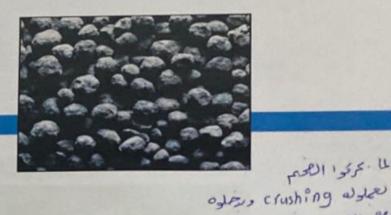
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limestone is clay is ail مل الد تربة او عناهر أ فرت بكن كل هاك ما سَأْرُ ع الاسمنت وع الخلطة سعته

Clinker - extra grinding Pine particles qui is



اللى يعلى الاسمنت لونه هو اله cinker

 Hard black or greenish black granular wery fine particles so that are from 3 to 20 mm in size.

مع الهوا ويجلوه ع كارنات لى تعلى آكىجىد □ Clinker is pulverized and finely ground in tube ball mills, and 🐍 وعام بناس *

1301 1355. LL*

- automatically packaged. app... Il suis leien 16 1641 all les aut gives al pro clinker During fine grinding, the following may be added:
 - Gypsum, plaster, and calcium lignosulfonate
 - Air-entraining, dispersing, and waterproofing agents

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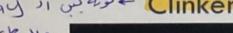
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Clinker

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Gypsum >

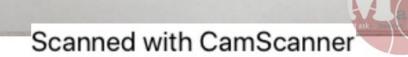
لونه عادهٔ على بياجي



en responsos osce replies me

Gypsum absorbs water and prevents setting of C₃A during shipment

بعیات النقل دانغزید الهانه اد هاه ۱ هم نتا مل مع ای ث مایر می ارطوبه اد هطول عفر او حود التخزيد



انت عنواف مناجم و محاجر برك تشبل منها هاد بهي ونفله انتها و تعمل و crushing معدخر

بعد اله crushing بورت نقط Storage Fankr من نيخزن فيها هاد الد Storage حتى ياسر عنا تدفعه مستمر

Mining, Transporting and Crushing

Limestone and clay.

- Limestone and clay are mined from the quarry by blasting explosives.
- Transported from the mining area to the process plant.
- Fed into a primary hopper to the primary crusher (Jaw Crusher).
- The crushed material pieces are discharged to the vibrating screen.
- The muddy material particles are removed by the vibratory screen action and is conveyed and rejected with the help of belt conveyor.



Mining, Transporting and Crushing

- The belt conveyor conveys the mud free material to the Intermediate hopper.
- -The material from the Intermediate hopper is fed into the belt conveyor and is fed to the Secondary Crusher for further size reduction.
- The crushed material is discharged to the belt conveyor and the same is conveyed to the loading bunker.
- -A lot of dust particles are also produced while crushing and discharging limestone.
- To prevent the dust pollution, bag filters are employed in the discharge points of the Primary and Secondary crushers.

Mining, Transporting and Crushing

- The collected dust particles are retrieved with the help of a compressed air purging.
- Electronic sequential timer panel and solenoid valves are used for air purging to be done in a sequential manner.

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فلات بنفلت Bag Filter القوا

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* العرق سن العوام والد علم الد ما كنه المحرق المالة الحل والد عمام عاده المالة والد عمام عاده والمناه المالة المنكل ما يكون فيه الخناء المناه المنكل تشكل المنطل المناه الد المالة تعربيا المالة تعربيا المناه المناه المناه المناه المناه المناه المناه المناه المناه والمنطل عام والمنطل المناه المنا



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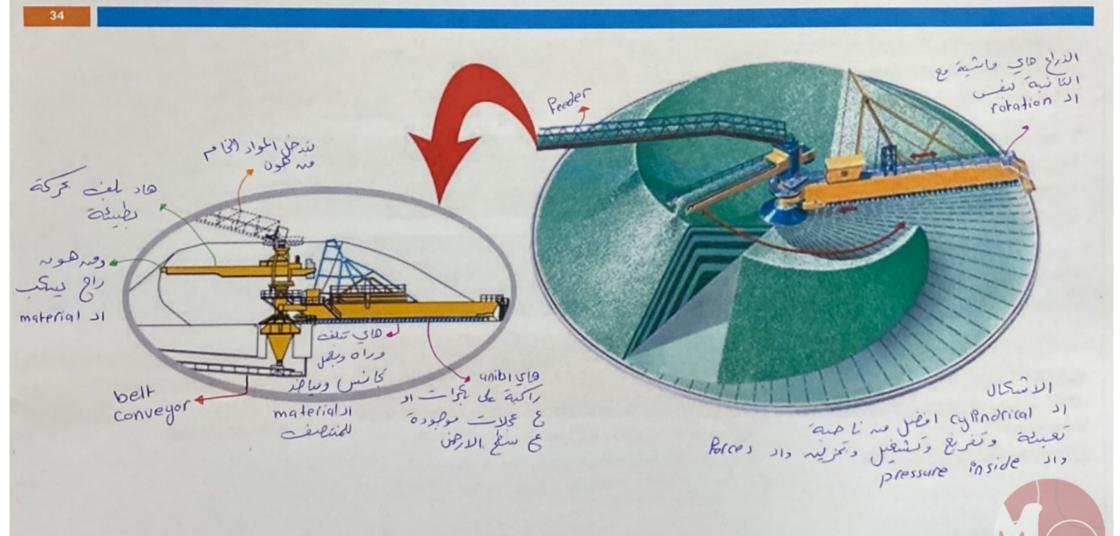
Stacker and Reclaimer Pre-homogenisation

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzXB 7m1Ang
- The property of the mined limestone may vary day by day so the limestone is stocked in the stocker in a circular manner, layer by layer every day.
- Limestone from the unloading hopper is extracted and conveyed to the stacker with the help of a vibrating feeder and belt conveyors.
- This material is dropped on the table feeder at the top of stacker and then to the Boom conveyor.
- □ The stacker and the boom conveyor are capable to move 360 degree.

* لانو في ارتفاع واع تنشكل عنوي آكوام لما نسكب اله material المسكب اله material المسكب المسك

Stacker and Reclaimer

© تعلل ال area کا نسریع اد ۱۹۴۹ سام ۱۹۴۹ کا نس



Raw Material Grinding and Storage

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Material from the limestone and additive hoppers are fed to respective weigh feeders which weigh and feed the material as per the set ratio and quantity.

Then fed to the raw mill inlet with the help of belt conveyors.

Two types of Raw Mills are used for grinding raw material (ball mill and vertical roller mill (VRM)).

The ball mill combines the drying, grinding and separation processes into just one unit. مدام خي شي لمن د محمل ۱۹۳۱ مالک لازم مکود دواه معاه معاه م مندخل اد material د material د معاه معاه م مندخل اد material د material د معاه معاه م مندخل اد material د معاه معاه م مندخل اد میکان الفاسعه مندکسر های اد

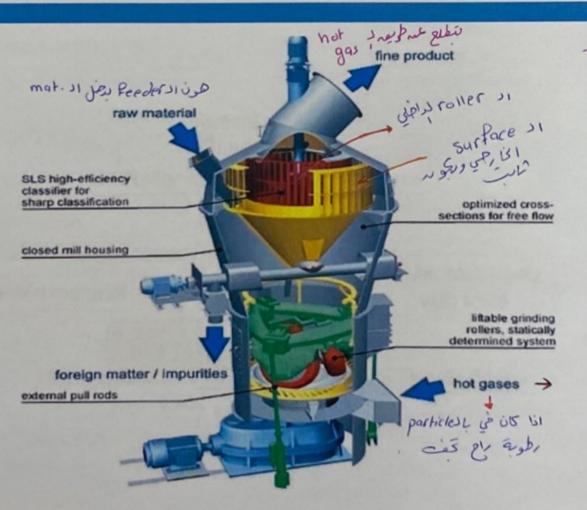
Raw Material Grinding and Storage

- In VRM, raw material from the feed mouth fells into the center of millstone, which moved to the edge of mill under the action of centrifugal force and is ground by roller (coarse powder returns to be grinded until reaching to qualified granularity).
- Qualified fine powder comes out mill with airflow, and becomes products after collection of dust collecting device.
- VRM operates at a low noise level, therefore, outdoor installation is feasible.

فی عنا مراه می استه میکود ما راه و است مینانیم میکود ما راه و است مینانیم میکان میکود ما راه و است میکان میکود ما راه و المی میکان میکون و در نو اله المیک میکود می المیک میکود می المیک میکود می المیک میکود میک

Vertical Roller Mill (VRM)

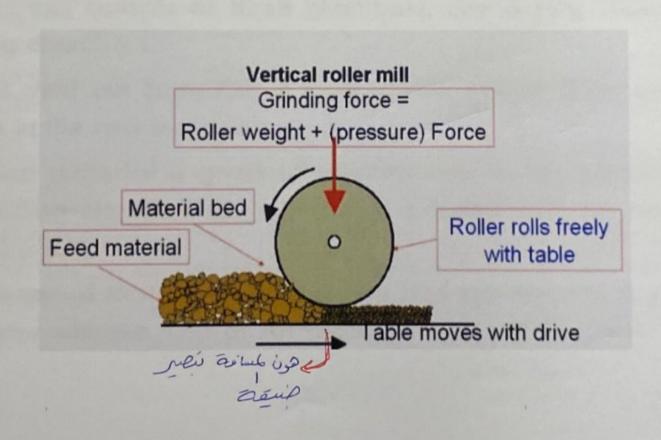
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Vertical Roller Mill (VRM)



Raw Material Grinding and Storage

- The Ball mill consists of three chambers, one drying chambers and two grinding chambers.
- Hot gas vent out from Kiln is used in raw mill to drive out the moisture present in the raw material.
- The dried material is gradually transferred to the grinding chamber. In the grinding chamber the material is grinded with the help of grinding media balls.
- The powdered Material is discharged and conveyed to the Air Separator with the help of Air slides and bucket elevators.

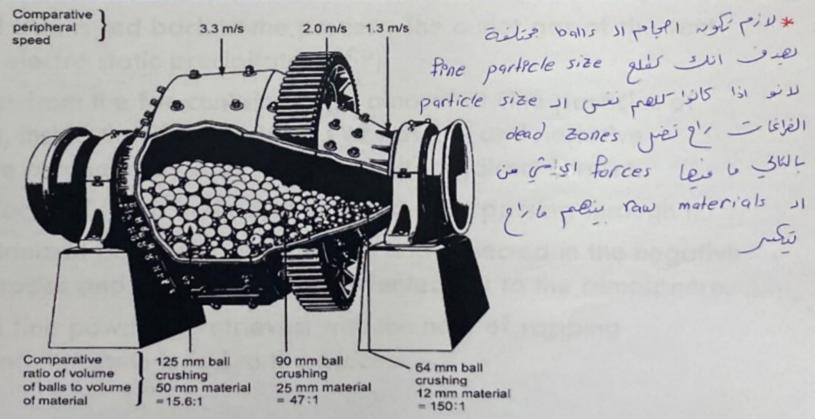
Raw Material Grinding and Storage

- The Air Separator separates the powdered material into fine and coarse particles.
- The fine particles are conveyed to blending silos with the help of Air slides and belt elevators.
- The coarse particles are again fed to the other end of the mill for further grinding.
- An exhaust fan (vent fan) is used to control the material and hot gas flow inside the mill.
- A grit separator and a cyclone are employed in the suction line vent fan to collect the dust particles.



Ball Mill

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Raw Material Grinding and Storage

The collected dust is fed back to the process. The outlet gas of the vent fan is fed to electro static precipitator (ESP).

The outlet gas from the fan contains large amount of fine particles of raw material, Inside the ESP, electrodes of positive and negative potentials are arranged by applying high voltage direct current.

- □ The strong electrical fields in the ESP ionize the gas passing through it.
- The positive ionized particles are attracted and collected in the negative ionized electrodes and the negative air is vented out to the atmosphere.
- The collected fine powder is retrieved with the help of rapping mechanism and the same is fed to the process.

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* هو عباره عد Chamber علیان اعده و ما عامود اله شحنه جمتلفه کا بیخل لهوا کوید محیل به Chamber علی در العامود علی الله و عبار کوید شخنه العامود علی الله العداد العامود علی الله العداد العامود علی الله الحداث و تعلیه ع الا عمرت العامود علی الحداث الحداث و تعلیه ع الا عمرت العامود علی الحداث الحداث و تعلیه ع الا عمرت العداد الحداث الحداث الحداث المحداث المحد

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Electro Static Precipitator

the efficiency is very high

rectangular em éen conical *

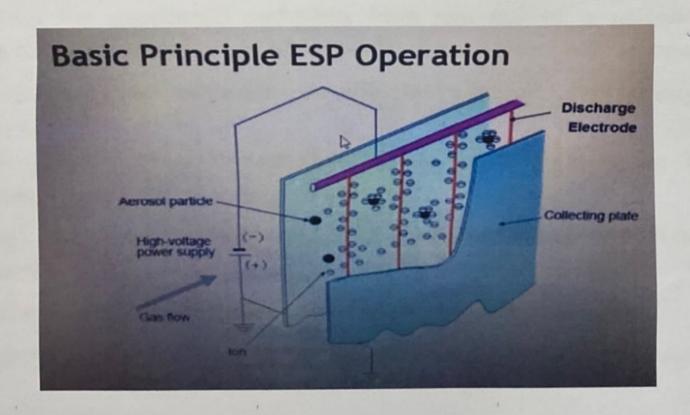
filter bag. 1100 NT



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Electro Static Precipitator



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seperated jeparticles Fil Cus. compressed ar view of tank 1119 vibration de L grace us is un

After filling the powdered materials from raw mill to a certain level in the blending silos, this materials is blended for 2 to 3 hours with compressed air. \$15. Quel +

- After blending, the material sample is collected and analyzed in the laboratory. If the composition of the filled material is not appropriate, the required quantity of corrected material is again filled to the blending silo after changing the ratio to the raw mill.
- Again the material is blended for 2 to 3 hours and the sample is analyses in the laboratory.
- After correcting the composition, the material is dropped to the bottom part of the silo. The bottom part of the silo is called storage silo.

Solid particle mixing & blew it "Lels with it sample is to pit Let process letter su batch 11 >

الجزء الحريث يوج المحيد المحتوا المحترب Kiln Feed Section

- The material from the storage silo is extracted, and the same is fed to the weighing hopper by using air slides and bucket elevators.
- The material flow to the weighing hopper is controlled with a variable speed کل لفة منافذ هالف ولا معارفن بعد وقت محدد کم متوقع آکورد الحفیت منافذ و منافذ و منافذ و منافذ منافذ منافذ و م rotary feeder.
- If the set quantity of material is filled in the hopper, the rotary feeder stops feeding.
- The balance material is fed to the overflow hopper and back to the process.
- The material from the weighing hopper is fed to the electronic weigh feeder and the same is conveyed to the preheater top with the help of air slides and belt bucket elevators or pneumatic pumps.

Kiln

Lined with refractory brick (high-alumina and high-magnesia bricks)

□ Slightly inclined, so that material fed in at the upper end travel slowly relary kiln through to the lower firing end, taking from 1 to 3 hours.

□ Rotating at 60 to 200 rev/h (1/2 - 2 rpm)

□ Typically 2.5 - 6 m in diameter and 120 - 180 m long



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معظم الاجادير من العيم

والعنز الألئي والرواع

Jun of carbon ais 2 51

600-500 -1,188

كيمادية كادية تنكسرع

Reactions during Clinker Formation in Kiln

- Evaporation of free water (endothermic): 100 °C
- Evolution of combined water from clay (endothermic): 500°C اللك على عوارات عالية مد 350 الى 350 and above عکم نحرر ای ماد
- Calcination: 600 to 1100 °C → For one
- مات الكام Clay decomposes (600°C)
- الكميا في لسلاس اله والم Limestone decomposes (700 °C) → CO2 driven off, calcination of carbon dioxide (CO₂) to form (CaO) (endothermic)

Limestone → Lime + Carbon Dioxide

This oxide reacts with silica, alumina and iron oxide to form initial compounds (1000 °C) (exothermic)

> Clay (Silica & Alumina) + Lime Calcium Aluminate kiln burning zone

> > Scanned with CamScanner

المانا "الماء تكوم وتعلقة

Reactions during Clinker Formation in Kiln

- Initial formation of C₂S (1200 °C), formation of calcium aluminates and Ferrites
- Formation of melt (flux compounds melt)(liquid formation) (1350 °C) (endothermic)
- Clinkering charge temperature is $1400 \text{ to } 1600^{\circ}\text{C}$: Formation of $C_3\text{S} \rightarrow \infty$
- Cooling: The discharge end of the Kiln is connected to the Air cooler, rate of cooling significantly affects the reactivity of the final cement.

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Exit Gas from Kiln

The Kiln is heated by pulverized coal which imparts the thermal energy و العنم اللي جا ي على المعنى المعنى

اد ۱۹۱۹ عمر اجل محرارة 200 بدك عوا ساجند - بالناتي العوا باجدعاد العوا باجدعاد المع المع الله على الله عاك مد مومد دفيم بنعظي الله عاك مد مصانع النرول

Some part of the exit hot gas from the preheater is diverted back to the raw mill for drying the raw material. المنافع مع الله على الله ع

المحادة نعض ب . The balance part of the hot gas is venting out to the atmosphere. مالك استقدام طلعوه ع الطواء الطلع

This gas contains lot of fine material and has a temperature around 400°C.

Exit Gas from Kiln

Some part of the exit hot gas from the preheater is diverted back to the raw mill for drying the raw material. مركة لقوا المالع مع الا كان نها يوني رطوية

☐ The balance part of the hot gas is venting out to the atmosphere. → رفع المعلاء الطلعم على المعلاء الطلعم

This gas contains lot of fine material and has a temperature around 400°C.

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Clinker Cooler

The hot clinker from the Kiln is cooled with the help of atmospheric air in

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The movements of the cooler plates are carried out by two variable speed DC drives.

□ The atmospheric air is blows(by a fan) through the holes of the cooler plates, and cools the hot clinker accumulated over the plates.

* العوا كما يطلع فيه اله ماه المائي المتاعي على الله المعالم المسابقة عنام المائي في كوله المائي في كوله المائي في كالنافي في المائي في كالنافي في المائي الموادي و المائي الموادي و المائي المائي الموادي و المائي المائي في الم

بكور مفتوع بالناي لهوا بيض مه خلاله درجل علية التربي لعاد اله ۱۹۲۸ داهل اله ۱۹ plakes

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Clinker Cooler

The movements of the cooler plates pushes material to the discharge من الخيزء سع لبانة متمنى لامواجى ع الخام المؤلد د مشيعا لا عمال ... end.

م شكله متر المفرقة The cooled clinker is discharged to the Deep Bucket Conveyor (DBC)

after breaking (if big size is present) with the help of clinker breaker.

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stockpile. Polosi عم تحمع اكوام داخل ١٥٥٥ storage tank of

ره العد الله لملع

Part of the air, used to cool the clinker is used as secondary air for هاد لعوا کد اد ۱۹۱۲ و اکند هو ، محیات رواسب عالقة burning the coal inside the Kiln. فيه عدس وديناه مع بعم ودخل ع ۱۱۱۸ و ۱۵۲۹

مناه مع هوا و دخلناه هوا عارقة

Another part of the air is used to dry coal in the coal mill.

it crushing as is (> a) go pail lup * * Usus noitezinante , e lei suis sin ale essis leurs عطيني الـ higher اول ما كُومَه بعضائي المسم ما عنده - اذا كانت هوا ته AH & WI Upper sis lower it rough theat value ver or roms heat I Jan July sensible & Latent heat for waters -or العرام الناء الاجرام عشان لسخم وسيخ الماء - بالناي عشان عالى عالى العرام الماد على الماد العرام الماد عشان السخم وسيخ الماء العرام الماد العرام العرام الماد ا asist & dies to ye coal I dry JEI higher heat value 11 2

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ande efficiency si

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Cement Grinding and Storage

Gypsum is extracted from the stockyards and is stored in the hoppers.

واعدًا بعده في المجاهد و والم معين وبيافدوا عيات نعدوا المجاهد المجاهد

- The respective material of required ratio and quantity is fed into the mill from the hoppers using electronic weigh feeders and belt conveyors.
- This material is ground inside the cement mill using the grinding media balls.
- The ground powder is discharged through the mill outlet and is fed to the belt elevator.

Cement Grinding and Storage

A variable speed separator and recirculating fan is used to separate the coarse and fine material.

Coarse particle من على الله على الله

The fine powder is conveyed to cement silos by using air slides and belt elevators/pneumatic pumps whereas the coarse material is again fed to the cement mill inlet for further grinding.

- ☐ Fine powder (cement) and stored in storage bins, cement silos, or bagged.
- Cement is packed in 50 kg bags and should be stored on pallets in a dry place.

Cement Silos

- The cement silo allows the product to be stored in bulk, keeping costs to a minimum.
- Storage silos are cylindrical structures, typically (3 to 27 m) in diameter and (10 to 90 m).
- In most silos, gravity causes grain to flow from the top of the silo and out through an opening at the bottom near the center.

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Cement Silo

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Lement 11 Stage of stage is a refer bagged of bagged bagged





Types of Processes

عرب الخام و الموادة من الموادة الم

عبارة عد واله كان عدرة عد واله

Dry Process

- In both processes closedcircuit grinding is preferred than opencircuit grinding in preparing raw material.
- Why wet process is replaced by dry process, especially for new plants?

ال برق بهيا - الحلطة بهين الماء الخلطة بهين الماء الخلطة بهين الماء الم

Wet Process Jeil Jeil,

- Wet process could be selected as manufacturing technology is when raw materials have natural high moisture content.
- The amount of moisture in mineral sometimes can be even more than 12% as in case of chalk.
- The fuel and power consumption is higher than dry process.

Physical properties of cement

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Physical properties of cement

Compressive Strength

- Compressive strength of cement is tested by 50 mm cubes made by using standard sand and cured in a prescribed way.

 | The sale | المناف الم
- Tested under a compression testing machine. The strength of cement varies with time, therefore in general it is reported as 3 day, 7 day or 28 day strength.

 (hydration rate) setting an

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ع شکل کھب و سکل کھب دوسوما در مطیناها کے حیاز compression II compression Strains, compression بگور هورد علا لائلو کاعد المنظل اله المنظل المن



Physical properties of cement

Heat of Hydration (exo (xn) indirect property of hardness of materials

عالمان الد neat of hydration عند العالم في ما كانت الد العلامة العلامة عالمة العلامة عالمة عالمة عالمة عالمة عالمة العلامة عالمة عالمة العلامة عالمة عالمة

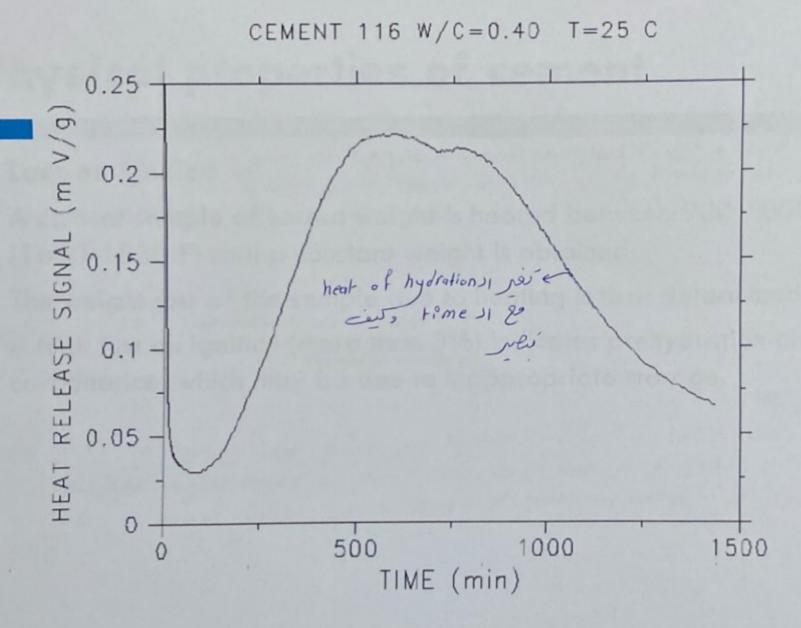
- The heat generated during the reaction of cement and water is known as heat of hydration.
- The factors affecting heat of hydration are C_3A , C_2S . water-cement ratio. Fineness of cement and curing temperature.

~ (exo [xn)

Conduction calorimeter is used to test heat of hydration.

مر حصر الخلطة وثبت ونها كل المحمد الخلطة وثبت ونها كل المحمد الخلطة من وخرالث لظروف والنشاع كانو . حاكم 28 بوم اد لوقت اد لوقت اد لوقت اللي انت وتوقع لهيم فيه اللي انت وتوقع لهيم فيه الله انت وتوقع لهيم فيه الله المحمد المهم المهمد الله المحمد المهمد المهمد الله المحمد المحمد الله المحمد المحمد المحمد الله المحمد ال





Physical properties of cement

- اک کی material اذا عطیقا هوا طرید واعلاها neating الدوید ما کوفعا ع ۱۵۵۰ شمسر Loss on Ignition المی ع اد ۱۵۵۰ ما کید بغد الحد ما کوفعات ما
- A cement sample of known weight is heated between 900-1000 C as h 200 (1650-1830 F) until a constant weight is obtained.
- The weight loss of the sample due to heating is then determined.
- A high loss on ignition (more than 3%) indicates prehydration and carbonation, which may be due to inappropriate storage.

□ Fineness, or particle size surface area 1/50, 1/50 (surface area minimum / Trise)

Particle size affects rate of hydration which is responsible for the strength gain. ما المسلمة على المسلمة ال

- The smaller the particle size, the greater the surface area to volume ratio which means more area available for water—cement reaction per unit volume approximately 95% of cement particles are smaller then 45 micron with the average particle size about 15 micron.
- electronic particle size analyzer.

foller paper & pump -

الابام فا عدات الماس عا عدة الابام فا عدات الماس الحل الماس الحل الماس الحل الماس الحل الماس الحل العالم الحال العرب الابام العالم الحال العرب الابام فالحل العرب العدات العرب العدات العرب وعدات العدال الحل العدال العرب العدال العدال

في نوع auto chue لنفايا _ اللي سَنَ هَا و ننف وننف لوقت ما نقدر اعظما مع ال auto chue عن نوع الملاية (فلا " بن تى براثف كرمان الجره كانت مكسورة) اثر الله صل هيك بيوديه ع qutoclave فاعلى مكور مي فواحة بنفرا كل عي ونيف لوقت كوم في pressure و pressure معالى نص ساكة بعديد نيسيل العبه فنه وهلا يكوم ما sold waste المه ع البدة

Physical properties of cement

Soundness - De redice

ونفس الكل والابعاد كبعوم الفانب ما المكشت ولا عدت ولا تعير عيا

Soundness refers to the ability of a hardened cement paste to retain its homoge nuous volume after setting. الحلطه عدثت ع بعن مرد من الطوار ما وجمله cement او فيقًا عمانو بدور cement المناف مثلاء المحافظة والمنافع والمنافع المنافع مثلاء المنافعة المنافعة

strength lack of soundness is observed in the cement samples containing excessive amount of hard burnt free lime or magnesia. 80 km Se as us a

Autoclave expansion test is used to determine soundness of cement.

healing element a steam air rismi vi ja iles الادوات الطبية - ركون الحفاز مثل الما يكرويين بعفيل civer og steam ples is y مِنْ عَالَمْ اللَّهُ مِنْ عَنْ اللَّهُ اللَّالِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ ال

on test alow autoclave I me also Geometry si gir is give تبعه ولا لا وعل عده فيفا القوة nors can

ss of cement we

المنوع عن تحق واعالاً مد الخوالى الفيزيائية تبعيفا - لكن بالا عده ملال ملال معنى ساكة لا منه ماكوالى الفيزيائية تبعيفا - لكن بالا عده ملال معنى ساكة ليتعرف هاى العينة لعوامل ليئية تعادل السبوع عوى انواع لعنى ساكة ليتعرف هاى العينة لعوامل ليئية تعادل السبوع عوى انواع كطوا منها ملية مداء بهاكة منها ليكوم عالية عداء بهاكة منه النهون عالية مداء بهاكوم عالية منه لا لا لا من النهون العاد الا العنوة على عينة معينة طلال فترة تعميرة

autoclave الله بولت الماه داخل الا الله علام علام الله المراء ال

* * آكر مشاكل الاسمنت لما نبصب اذا ما على ١٥٥٥ - عشان هدل داعاً بالصبات عوم في واحد معاه مثل مردحة او متل حبر عروم حوا انحلفة وموبوط به ٥٥٥٢ مصر الحنبري يرج ونبصير الخلفة الاحكنية تتخدخل وتدخل بين قصبان الحديد

Physical properties of cement

اجد النخوصات التي بهلوهاع الا cement

- Consistency of cement paste refers to its ability to flow.
- Normal consistency pastes are required to be prepared for testing cement specimens
- A paste is said to have a normal consistency when the plunger of apparatus penetrates it by 10+1 mm
- The corresponding water cement ratio is reported.

Physical properties of cement

8', sol setting 11 US 151

تقطع المسافة رومل افل وادا

كان الر ور ملايع سريع راو عالمد

كففع الا رة هاى اد 35 10 35 الا

وفت زفعی اطول کی

Setting Time

Initial setting time is the time that elapsed from the instance of adding water until the pastes ceases to behave as fluid or plastic.

between the moments when water is added to the cement to the time when the square needle penetrates a depth of 33 to 35 mm from the top of the mould.

The initial Setting Time should not be less than 30 minutes for Ordinary Portland Cement.



ورمار الو لما معنزا الخلف لمن عناد و المعرف المناهم و مهار على المناهم و مهار الو لما المعرف المناهم المن عناد و المعرف المناهم و المناهم الم

Physical properties of cement

all final, july al العد الدير ساحة ناعب خلع ماء فااه دي كال عان عام عر قابل 12 - 121 KILE BLOW J arie Plow

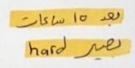
olies hard new out mechanical cin out Strength I gis wit Still papid ab

Setting Time

The time at which cement cements No. initial of completely loses its plasticity and became hard is a final setting time of cement.

> The time taken by cement to gain its entire strength is a Final setting time of cement. For Ordinary Portland Cement, The Final Setting Time is 600 minutes (10hrs).





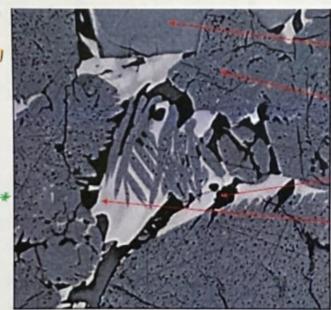
Microscopic Images of Clinker

84

** معمل كنف الخلفة الخلفة

additives الد عامان والمان والمان والمان المان المان

Scaning with a side of side of



Alite impure form of C₃S

Belite C₂S with SiO₂ and CaO

Ferrite

Aluminate

جاعة الجدوا عينات ومحلولنا و قالولنا مو تركيبة ادcement

QC: Analysis of Portland Cement (%)

N920 k20

85

100pM ele
alkali oxides
مو موجودسہ بالنوع
الناف والنالب
وهاد بش اللي عمكم
بال عنه بهاد
Us 31

	CaO	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	MgO	Alkali Oxides	SO ₃
	Regular Cement						
Minimum	61.17	18.58	3.86	1.53	0.60	0.66	0.82
Maximum	66.92	23.26	7.44	6.18	5.24	2.9	2.26
Average	63.85	21.08	5.79	2.86	2.47	1.4	1.73
	High-Early-Strength: High C ₃ S						
Minimum	62.7	18.0	4.1	1.7	-	-	2.2
Maximum	67.5	22.9	7.5	4.2			2.7
Average	64.6	19.9	6.0	2.6			2.3
	Low-Heat-of-Hardening: Lower C ₃ S and C ₃ A, Higher C ₂ S and C ₄ AF					AF	
Minimum	59.3	21.9	3.3	1.9	-	-	1.6
Maximum	61.5	26.4	5.4	5.7	-	-	1.9
Average	60.2	23.8	4.9	4.9	-		1.7

Chemical analysis of cement

 \square SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, CaO, MgO, SO₃, K₂O, Na₂O, TiO₂, P₂O₅, Mn₂O₃, SrO, Cl and Br using X-ray fluorescence (XRF).

و هاد كادر الع بعض الشكل والا ما ما ما ما ما والما وا

Biogas + Biogas on CH4 , Coz me à le Bisgas Il le l'another hight-gases are un natural gas sion

Environmental impact

Environmental impact caused by emissions into the air

الاعدال اللي فالع عبارة عدد اولاه وهاعي اللها يتعل مصايب

- Atoms dirt (damage to the respiratory tract)

cement الانتاء الانتاء - Sulfur Oxides (acid rain) → SOx

gives is gove الا حمنت عو تلوث العواء - بكس كالما " كما ، في واقعة المر meine Trup lenier gilello سم هاد ال العله اللي طالع ووجعوا ری موه

NOx (can combine with hemoglobin cells to limit the

ability of blood to carry oxygen)

- Carbon dioxide (greenhouse gases that cause

العلة الى تولوا الها كل الـ other greanhouses gas (02 equivalent >1 axis pressor, تأثركل وجرة الحد بعادل كم مخرد مد اله

global warming)

-5/51 or lips 3 14 मार्ग 15/5= ** وقع من المرك العالم ال خوص اله ۲۲ وسطلع ع الحو كر 200 اعس ما يفلع كهيثان ع الجو

** مشكلة العسر الزيني بالاردن aule sufur aum vo si ** 20 11 NE ** الدوساس الزارى 250 Co2 11 ciris

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NS SOX 18 10 W9 **

fuel ms

SI TING US OTHER هد ما بالذات لما تكويد

** وعانع الاسمنت وفيا عارفات مكل حتى لانعا متاورة على تدمير اي حتى وهلا مهرات معلى المفاع موارت المعانع الماروم الفاع عادرة على تدمير اي حتى وهلا مهارت المعانع الماروم الفاع الماروم الفاع المالا والمخدات والمسلم مكان حتى تغلف فيه من النفايات مثل الفاعام لهالا والمخدات وغيرها من الفاعام لهالا والمحد والمخدال ما في حتى بطلع ليرا معانع الملاسمات المالا المالا المحدال المعانع والمناع والمناطق المحدال المحد

88

- Environmental impact resulting from the liquid waste
- oils and lubricants resulting from garages and workshops

mechanical movable parts
corrosions friction rule le sis

Smooth - USI Julio

Environmental impact

- Environmental impact resulting from the disposal of solid waste
- Atoms dirt minute of crushing and milling operations clashers miles dust dust to the population surrounding environment in case of high proportion of these pollutants in the air)

POTASH

http://www.arabpotash.com/Pages/viewpage.aspx?pageID=29

م الكر لهناعات بالاير ويعير الاردر رالد في مهناكة البؤياسي ع مستوك العالم ع متم المثملام بوياس بعدة طوم مد شركة البوياس العربية بالدح طبيت



What is Potash?

Potash refers to any of various salts that contain potassium (symbol K in the periodic table of elements) in water-soluble form.

The most common potassium-bearing salt in nature is potassium chloride (KCl). مه الشعر المركبات بحامات بالطبيعة ويمثرة والدير المحامات المعرفوذة



Where does the name come from?

The term 'potash' is derived from 'pot ash', after the old method of extracting potassium carbonate (K2CO3), which consisted of leaching wood ashes and evaporating the المعدد الحدث resulting solution, leaving a white residue extraction المعدد الحدث وعلا وعلا و المعدد الحدث عبد المحدد الحدث عبد المحدد الحدث عبد المحدد المح

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unite residue. 52 6

- " LES as Se COS process

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How does potash occur in nature?

Dotassium is the seventh most common element on earth, which can be found in heavy soils and sea water, which typically contains 390 mg/l K.

Large potash bearing rock deposits occur in many regions of the world deriving from the minerals in ancient seas which dried up millions of years ago. عنا المعالم عنا الد عالم عنا الد عا

- Potash is mined from these deposits in most potash producing countries. حد ما معد معد ما معد
- The Dead Sea is also a natural reservoir of many minerals, including potash, which is found in high enough concentrations for commercial production.

concentrations for commercial production.

المركبات مد الدجر طلب لازم ككوله

الخاطات بتراكبز عالمية

What is it used for?

- More than 90% of potash produced in the world is used for fertilizers. → depend on (µ,p,k)
- It normally requires simple separation from salt and other minerals and physical grading into a form suitable for fertilizer manufacture or farm spreading.

Why do we need potash?

7

Potassium is one of the three principal components of fertilizers, which are labeled by their N-P-K content (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium).

potassium raises yields and food value, builds disease resistance, and it improves shipping, handling and storage qualities of crops.

الكان المورد المعارد على المحادث المعارد المع

می balance بن لهودیوس والبوتا سیوم بجسم لانسار لازم خافظ علیه

Potash Production Process

8

Arab Potash Company (APC) has the capacity to produce an approximate total of 2.35 million tons per year of potash via its four plants in Jordan:

الفاقة الانتاجية السنوية

The Hot Leach Plant (HLP).

The Cold Crystallization Plant (CCP I).

The Industrial Potash Plant (IPP).

The New Cold Crystallization Plant (CCP II).

اللي منهير داخل داخل الرشركة لانتاج البوكالهوم

Operations

The site of Arab Potash Company (APC) is located 110 kilometers south of Amman and 200 kilometers north of ع من الموقع هاد على برك تم تعيرها بالمان ليجرطيت و evaporation على بحث و ومان المجان المراف المجان المراف الم

2/1 □ The site is basically a Solar Evaporation Ponds System of an area of 112 km² and processing plants.

مناتناع ال اعلاع ادبع دربات 3// APC produces four grades of potash: standard, fine, signal of granular and industrial grade potash.

evaporation aux lenge sold solution les bes @= 5)5 bes o

process plant is airing

Es contents 11 grade It sport KCL 1 purity potash is potash

Potash Production Process

□ Dead Sea brine is pumped to solar ponds at the Dead Sea Pumping Station, and initial concentration process is developed.

The solids formed in the brine precipitate to form salts in the ponds.

م سر ال salt ال ماد عاد المرك للاربع مطانع داحل بشركة العربية



salt il jus vir evap ale nei 11 crystals Il chies solution IL

Operations

- 9 Solar Ponds: The process starts at the Brine Intake pumping station where four intake pumps with a capacity of approximately 20 m³ per second deliver 250 - 300 million tons per year of Dead Sea water. → Gaw feed
 - □ The precipitated raw material for producing potash is precipitated as mixture of Carnallite (KCl.MgCl₂.6H₂O) * هد هو اله ۱۳۵۲ الل سوهود باله ponds ورثم هنده م المخات and NaCl.
 - □ This bed is harvested as a slurry from beneath the brine and delivered to booster pumps on the dikes and then to the refinery through floating pipes. osles in harvested

inger unit mottod ils - like my men ponds 11 لفنوات ثم الحيه عمر لولام Culi) floating pipes طافنية على العر الدجر)

Operations





Floating pipes

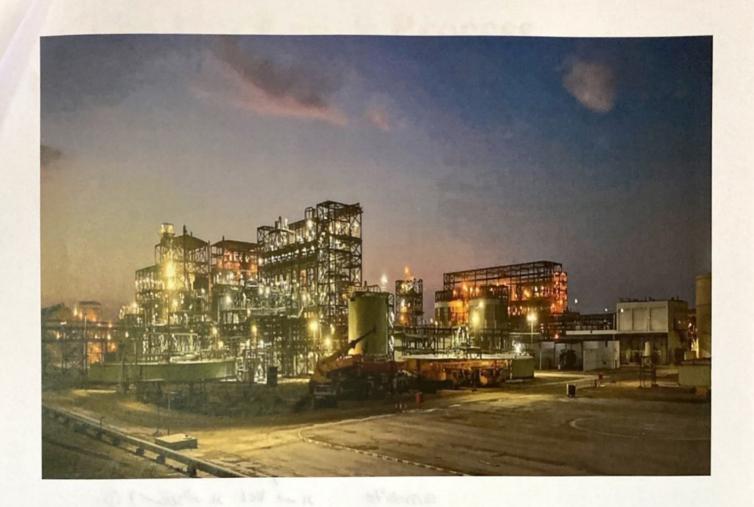


Carnallite harvester

العول به camallite. معانع الارجهة وأفذه الى معانع الارجهة

14

Processing Plants



Processing Plants

The Hot Leach Plant > extraction process

APC utilizes the hot leach process technology to produce high grade standard and fine potash, which includes the following units of operation:

Carnallite Processing;

Sylvinite Processing;

■ Crystallization;

■ Product Dewatering;

■ Drying;

Carnallite (KCl.MgCl₂.6H₂O)

■ Screening.

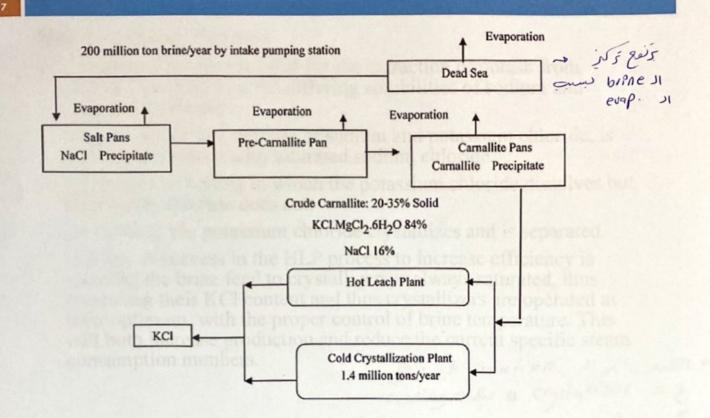
sylvinite pou unit 2 la seculo sur sylvinite عدم فصل لا اعماد اعماد منودي الا اعماع aster - we is now were crystal process exists (dewatering) are one this, Rel w

of who aire

کم الراکز لا kcl کم کولوده کم الراکز لا product

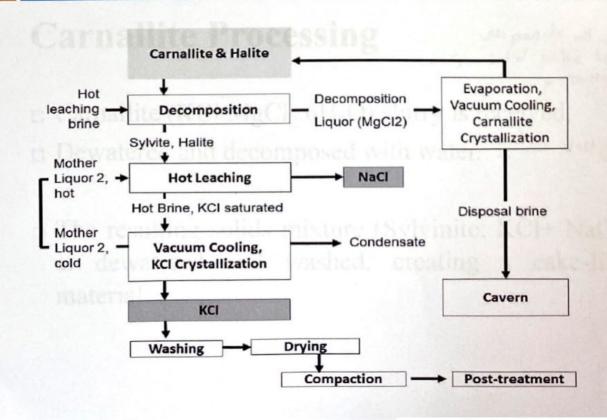
screening all ripul drying in aux air air air sist Sylvinite: KCl+ NaCl

The Hot Leach Process



The Hot Leach Process The Hot Leach Process

18



Hot Leaching Process

- A process first used in 1860 for the extraction of potash from sylvinite ore based on the differing solubilities of sodium and potassium chloride.
- □ The ore, which is a mixture of sodium and potassium chloride, is crushed and mixed with saturated sodium chloride.
- ☐ It is heated to boiling in which the potassium chloride dissolves but the sodium chloride does not.
- On cooling, the potassium chloride crystallizes and is separated.
- The key to success in the HLP process to increase efficiency is ensuring the brine feed to crystallizers is always saturated, thus increasing their KCl content and thus crystallizers are operated at their optimum, with the proper control of brine temperature. This will both increase production and reduce the current specific steam consumption numbers.

ع اله در در در ایم بالناکی متم کلمیه کون الحده کلون ال

Plant Processing/ Hot Leach Plant

Carnallite Processing

suiponds I medica sal'd brine les is bottom IL

- □ Carnallite (KCl.MgCl₂.6H₂O) slurry is received,
- □ Dewatered and decomposed with water. → ais Nacl yes is
- ☐ The resulting solids mixture (Sylvinite: KCl+ NaCl) is dewatered and washed, creating a cake-like material.

Plant Processing/ Hot Leach Plant

در اله الله راجع فيه له الله الله والله و

Sylvinite cake is leached. Heated brine returned from the crystallization stage is used for leaching the potassium chloride (KCl) solids.

(Nacl & thickning de) bottom I we product IL see ist

The hot KCl-saturated brine is clarified in a thickener, and then the overflow is pumped to the crystallization stage.

(RCI) 4pper 12roduct 11 clarifier

☐ The underflow slurry containing sodium chloride crystals is dewatered, repulped with waste brine and pumped to tailings.

Plant Processing/ Hot Leach Plant

Crystallization

ور اد ver flow و مر اد ver flow و مر اد darifier المي محتوك

- ☐ Hot brine is cooled successively in a six-stage vacuum crystallizer system.
- □ Upon cooling, the KCl decreases in solubility and crystallizes under controlled conditions.

Plant Processing/ Hot Leach Plant

23

Product Dewatering - Potash slurry from the crystallization stage is dewatered using hydro
cyclones and centrifuges.

ریونت های در (۱۹۹۱ مرزم نیار کا دی در ۱۹۹۱ مرزم نیار کا در ۱۹۹۱ مرزم کا در ۱۹۹ مرزم کا

Drying - Cake from the centrifuges is conveyed to the rotary dryer to remove the last traces of moisture entrained with the crystals. The product is then sent to the screening unit, while the dust is collected using high-efficiency cyclones.

مناب، secreen unil-معنی فران و تنفید کن ما طلع ی بهوا نخارجمی

Plant Processing/ Hot Leach Plant

24

- and fine grades, and an anti-caking agent is added to both products in controlled amounts to minimize potash's natural tendency to agglomerate during storage and shipment.
- □ **De-dusting Systems** Specially installed systems, such as bag filtration units and high-efficiency cyclones minimize environmental impact and potash losses as dust.

2. Industrial Potash Plant: (IPP)

Industrial grade Potash (KCl) is the premium form of Potassium Chloride 99.2% KCl min.) that is produced to meet the needs of the non-fertilizer sector.

Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

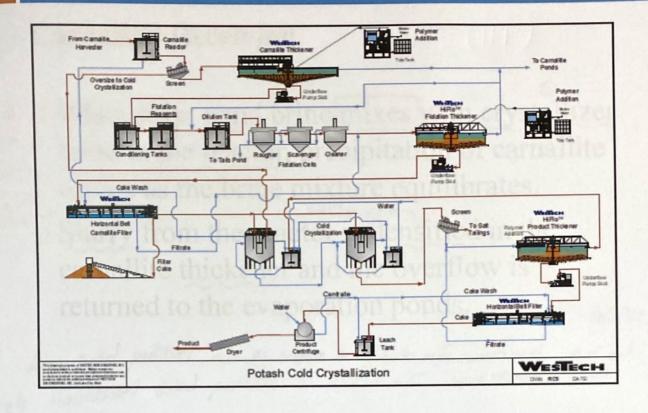
THE R.

3. Cold Crystallization Plant I: (CCP 1)

- of the hot leach facility.
- It is operated under ambient temperature and therefore requires less energy.
- □ It includes the following processes: Carnallite Receiving; Flotation; Crystallization; Cold Leaching; Drying.

Cold Crystallization Process

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Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

28

Carnallite Receiving منعت المرابسة

- Crude carnallite slurry is first beneficiated by wet screening to separate the high-grade carnallite fraction, which is about one quarter of the solids.
- This high-grade carnallite (coarse carnallite) is fed directly to the cold crystallizers.
- The screen undersize slurry is mixed with brine discharge from the cold crystallizers overflow, which is at or near saturation, in a draft tube reactor.

Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

Carnallite Receiving

Slurry from the reactor is densified in the carnallite thickener and the overflow is returned to the evaporation ponds.

Less Solid particles ais Il stream I were overflow high concentrated solid particles _size were downstream ; ...

Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

Flotation د الكويم

slurry i bottom Je wes - sinking

thickener

Carnallite thickener underflow is beneficiated by a flotation technique, in which sodium chloride is floated and pumped to the tailings area.

Sink slurry is settled in a flotation thickener, the overflow of which is used as make-up brine to the flotation cells and the excess is pumped to the carnallite thickener. (under flow)

- □ Flotation thickener underflow is dewatered in centrifuges.
- Centrifuge cake (fine carnallite) is conveyed to the cold crystallizers and the effluent is recycled to the flotation thickener.

Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

Crystallization

Nacl we beld to se

- Coarse carnallite and fine carnallite are decomposed in a two-stage crystallizer system in the presence of water. Potassium chloride crystals are formed in the crystallizers.
- Crystallizer discharge slurry is wet screened to remove large particles of carnallite and/or sodium chloride.
- □ Screen oversize is pumped to the tailings area along with flotation overflow slurry. Screen undersize is directed to the leaching area.

Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

□ Cold Leaching

allowable limit.

alls kel yes wire auni in In order to remove adhering high magnesium chloride brine from the crystallizer product, two-stage leaching and dewatering centrifuges are used to reduce the magnesium chloride content in the product down to the

Drying

Second-stage centrifuge cake is dried to 0.1% moisture content in a co-current, rotary dryer. The product is then cooled in a rotary cooler by a counter-current air stream.

Plant Processing/Cold Crystallization Plant

عن الدولات حس زدنا على الموقة على الموقة المحالة على الموقة على الموقة على الموقة على المحالة على المحالة المحالة المحالة والتحكم كل المحالة المحالة

- A second Cold Crystallization Plant (II) came into service in late 2010 to give a total production of 450,000 tpy. The new plant is similar to the Cold Crystallization Plant I, but it has certain modified processes and more advanced technology, mainly in crystallization, flotation, screening, leaching and other areas, and an advanced control system (DCS) was incorporated to facilitate control of various processes. Highly efficient dust collection systems were included in the new plant to ensure minimum dust emissions into the surrounding environment, and a new compaction plant was also installed to produce more than 260,000 tpy of high quality granular potash. The new compaction plant comprises a post-treatment unit intended for enhancing the quality of granular potash.
 - https://alchetron.com/Arab-Potash

Quality control

□ Standard/ fine grade

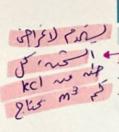
	CHEMICAL		
Chemical Composition	Units	Standard	Fine
Potassium Oxide, as K ₂ O (min)	%	61.00	62.00
Potassium Chloride, KCI (min)	%	96.50	98.00
odium Chloride, as NaCl (max)	%	2.60	1.00
Magnesium Chloride, MgCl ₂ (max)	%	0.50	0.50
alcium Chloride, CaCl ₂ (max)	%	0.06	0.05
Noisture, as H ₂ O (max)	%	0.35	0.35
nti-Caking / Amine		Added	Added

Quality control

35

	PHYSICAL				
Tyler Mesh Typical Percentage Retained					
Tyler Mesh	Opening (mm)	Standard	Fine		
+10	1.70	1-3			
+14	1.18	8-15			
+20	0.85	20 - 40			
+28	0.60	40 - 60	0-4		
+35	0.425	65 - 85	7-12		
+48	0.30	88 - 95	20 - 40		
+65	0.212	93 - 99	45 - 65		
+100	0.150		75 - 85		
+150	0.106		80 - 90		
Guaranteed (Tyler Mesh) [mm]		90% min. between (10-65) [1.70-0.212]	70% min. between (35-150) [0.425-0.106]		

* *



PHYSICAL PROPE	KIIES	
	Standard	Fine
Stowage Factor KCL) No m3 K	36	34
Bulk Density (MT/m3) mass mass my	1.299 - 1.358	1.174 - 1.331
Angle of Repose (Degrees) See So, Volumers	28.5 - 29.5	29 - 30
pailide size; & stonage factor 11 pailide size; & Jensity 19		

Quality control

- 36
- Stowage factor, In <u>shipping</u> indicates how many <u>cubic</u> meters of space one metric <u>tonne</u> of a particular type of <u>cargo</u> occupies in a <u>hold</u> of a <u>cargo ship</u>.
- Bulk density is the mass of bulk solid that occupies a unit volume of a bed, including the volume of all interparticles voids

Quality control

37

Angle of response:

Steepest **angle** of descent or dip relative to the horizontal plane to which a material can be piled without slumping.

زاوية الانحدار أو الاتحدار النسبي



م الزاوية المحمورة بين المحاس بيع العرم وبين ال مامال بيع العرم وبين الد مامال العرامية)

Environmental impact



- Waste reduction and recycling, environmental protection including prevention of contamination, dust emissions reduction, and improvement of operational efficiency mainly using Natural Gas in production to reduce gases emissions.
- APC has applied Environmental Management System since 2001; where recently it is updated version of ISO 14001:2015.

معالم مع احل وقود عمد بننج عنه انتجانات او علوث هواء



Reference: Shreve's Book Ch. 24, pp. 380-399

Classifications

* كواد بلى لنعدم لهلاء الاسطح :-

- معتمة لانوان وله وهيد و منعظي لولد إلاملي

 Paints (relatively opaque solid coating applied as thin layer) whose film are usually formed by coating Jew polymerization. Physical (xn site chemical (xn les site *
 - (Clear coating). على العدة و يحافظ ع لوس الع قنة العدة العد
 - Enamels (Pigmented varnishes). →

Types of paints

- الحاجمة الى منابب → Solvent-based paints → كاهمة الى منابب
- □ Water-based paints → out obje

Raw Materials

material of a finely so as per divided pigment dispersed in a liquid composed of a resin or binder and a volatile solvent.



Constituent

Pigments, gives color and covering power,

are finely dispersed solid particles. In

some cases they can be used for certain

protective properties, such as: rust

prevention, and to control gloss levels

Titanium dioxide provide excellent hiding

or whitening, and brightening).

Zinc Oxide (Resists ultra violet light).

Mica, red lead, carbon black

W Line William of the many of the man

Constituent

□ Pigment Volume Concentration

VC = volume of pigment in paint

volume of pigment in paint + volume of non volatile solvent in paint

□ PVC control such factors as: ede ede

Gloss, reflectance, rheological properties, washability and durability

	Paint type	PVC %
ر دور دای د	الدهانات اللي فيها لحمة Gloss paint عمل الدهانات اللي فيها	25-35
ع الاسطح الخشية	Wood primers	35-40
دهام جفرل صم	Exterior house paint	28-36
9151		

Constituent

الا مكور الما كالا مكور 2. Resins (film former)

- Rind or alua ingradients
- □ Provide adhesion to the substrate. > عنه مراد دهنه
- and chemical resistance). عليه المعلى على المعلى ا

(Vinyls, cellulose, epoxy, urethane, styrene, and polyesters)

The binder may be dissolved in a solvent, or in the form of an emulsion or colloidal dispersion in water. This results in solvent-borne and water-borne paints, respectively.

Constituent

نيضيف اله الوهان كن خند صاكة الدهان وزيادة كلية الدهان اللي راع تغطي بسطح

3. Fillers or extenders

- Fillers are a special type of pigments that serve to thicken the film, support its structure, increase the
- 3 volume of the paint.
- Fillers are usually comprised of cheap and inert materials such as talc, lime and clay.

Constituent

4. Solvents

بده بذوب كل الخلفة بالنافي راع يزيد النجان

Used to adjust viscosity of the paint.

evaporates, leaving the dry film coating

thin film ols six

- □ Water is the main solvent of the water based paint.
- Solvent based paint can have various combination of solvents including aliphatics, ketones and alcohols.

Constituent

Drying oil and fatty acids:

□ Linseed oil

زین در الکتام

□ Soybean oil

زيت لوفول الوداي

□ Castor oil

رست الخروع

□ Coconut oil

زين جوز بعند

زيوت عكم امتدادهم لتخيير لدهانات الزئيدة

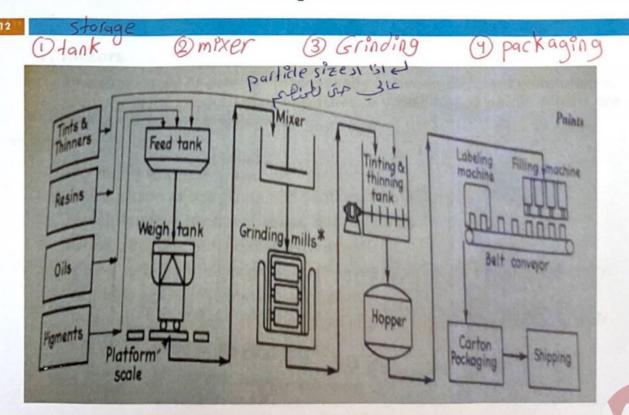
Constituent

5. Additives

Additives are used in small amounts, to modify the film or paint. Examples are driers, which promote the drying time of some coatings; flow-control agents, which give a smooth surface; defoamers, which prevent the formation of bubbles that could dry in the film; and anti-skinning agents to prevent the paint from forming a 'skin'.

م لاثر النبيق هاي طواد؟!

Paints Industry Flowsheet



	m	v		•				
	п	v	۱	ı	X	P	r	C
hand .		٠.			_	•		•

■ Milling machines

□ Filters → notil lo Steparticle size je l'ipl
□ Packing machines particle size destribution homo.
□ Packing machines particle size destribution homo.

Equipment Used in Paints Industry

1. Mixers

 Mixers are used to achieve homogeneity between different components, specially in the production of varnishes or water-based paints. Mixers are used in the following operations:

mixer 11 _ lessel

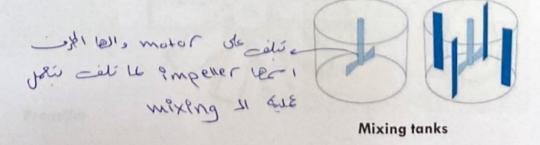
- □ Mixing oils or resins. _ المن على مواد عملوا _ المناس
- Mixing pigments and fillers with coating materials.
- Decreasing the viscosity of resins, and varnishes.
- Mixing additives with paints or varnishes.
- Adding solvents or diluting agents (thinner) to paints, to adjust the viscosity.
- Preparing emulsion (water-based) paints. There are many types of mixers used in paint industry, they differ in their suitability for different applications.

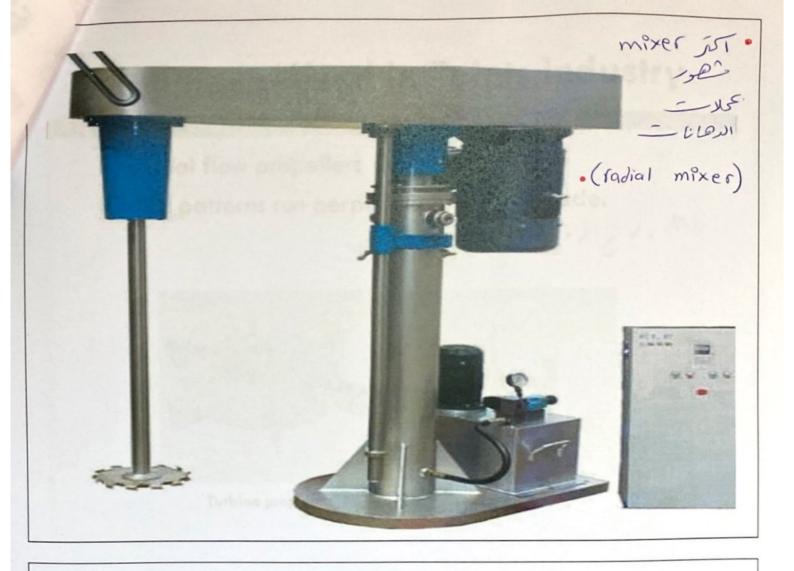
- Choice of mixer type depends on the following
- □ Viscosity: mixers types used in preparing pastes differ from those used in the production of low viscosity paints.
- □ Density difference between components : achieving the desired homogeneity depends on the type of impeller, blades design, mixing speed, and inclination of impeller axis with respect to mixing tank axis.
- particles
- □ Solid particle size : Some components, such as pigments agglomerates, have relatively large particle size compared to hig bie of mixers and the need for cooling other components. Also volatility of solvents affects the design

Equipment Used in Paints Industry

- vertical

□ The mixers usually consists of mixing tank, usually vertical, and one or more impeller(s) driven by electrical motor, the mixing tank may also have baffles. The impeller consists of a shaft assembled with one or more mixing blades propellers. Propellers can be divided into two main types, axial and radial flow propellers.



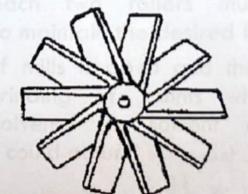


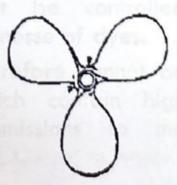
a. Axial flow propellers

Axial patterns run parallel to the blade.

aure plate axis & apols nosso





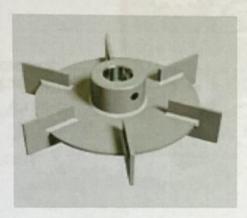


Propeller

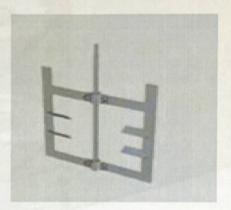
b. Radial flow propellers

Radial patterns run perpendicular to the blade.

plates Il asisti & so, disk



Turbine propellers

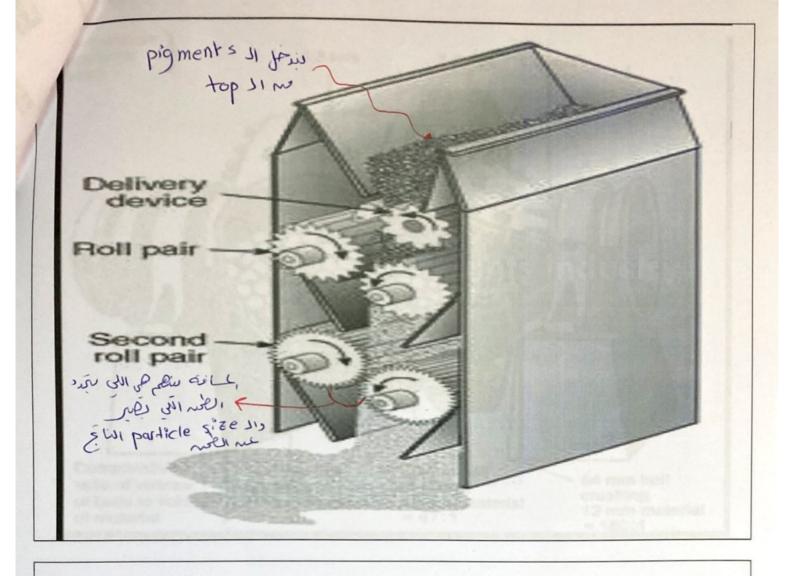


Anchor impeller

Equipment Used in Paints Industry

- □ Each roller rotates in the opposite direction of the others and with different speeds. The clearance between each two rollers must be controlled عرب الله عدد accurately to maintain the desired finesse of dyes.
 - □ This type of mills is open and therefore cannot be used in grinding of paints which contain high volatility solvents as solvent emissions to the atmosphere could occur. Val. salvent اذا كان عندل الله عندلك salvent

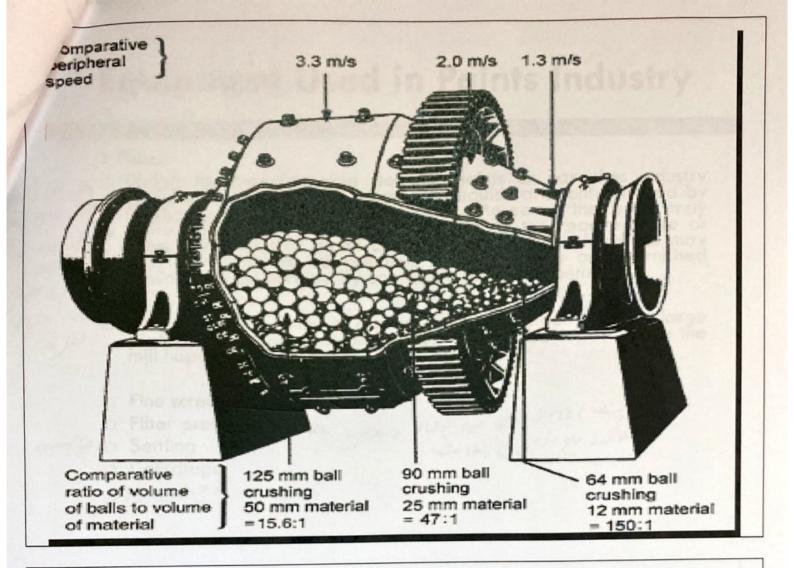
اع بعیرات تفا ی مالکانی هاد ماج باژی اد مابعی عاد ما العلقة و يعلمه بل العلم و و علما



22

B. Ball mills at ween the internal diameter of ball

- Consists of a cylinder rotating about its horizontal axis and containing the grinding balls which may be made of steel.
- The grinding efficiency and fineness of particle depend on the dimensions of the cylinder, speed of rotation, balls size and balls density. In some mills the length of the cylinder is equal to its diameter, but to maintain higher degree of fineness mills with a length larger than diameter are used.



 Relations between the internal diameter of ball mills and the ball diameter

Internal diameter	Ball diameter (cm) & their percentage
30 – 60	1.5 (70%), 2.5 (30%)
90 – 120	1.5 (30%), 2.5 - 4 (60%), 4 - 5 (10%)
120 – 150	2 – 2.5 (85%), 5 – 6.5 (15%)

3. Filters

During the manufacturing steps in paints or varnishes industry or during the oil heating process the liquids are contaminated by foreign matters that fall into them. Moreover the paint may contain particles that were not ground to the required size or some polymers that didn't dissolve. Some surface hardness may also exist. For all the previous reasons, paints and varnished liquids must be purified by one of the following methods:

Single cylinder mill: It can work as a screen as all large pigments particles and foreign particles will be separated in the mill hopper.

□ Fine screens. → mesh ju Settling Dettling

Centrifuge 5.55 , bli 6,5





28

4. Packing machines

آخر طوه , في لنعيدة

The packing may be manual, semi-automatic, or automatic according to the size of production



Quality Control Standard 11 & - indian 4

- □ Viscosity
- □ S.G -> specific gravity
- □ Color (spectrophotometer)
- قدر معم او قائم هد الموسو Opacity
- معدل الحفاف كاع لرهاد ح Drying
- □ texture -consistency > lei la (homo) all à l'a ful
- □ gloss/sheen → ناهمانا
- □ PVC (Pigment Volume Concentration)

Quality Control

dealist. Opacity: Opacity/ Hiding power is measured by painting it over a black surface and a white surface. The ratio of coverage on the black surface to coverage on the white surface is then determined.

النجان مرع الطبقة اللي تعليه عدى لعد

2. Texture consistency: The Texture of the paint is determined by applying it on the wall using a Texcote roller to check for sagging.

Quality Control

3. Gloss/Sheen: is measured by determining the amount of reflected light given off a painted surface, quéims NPN 5 je ver using a Gloss meter.



Meli

Quality Control

4. Adhesion: Is tested by making a crosshatch on a dried paint surface. A piece of tape is applied to the crosshatch, and then pulled off. A good paint will remain on the surface. alias du gel Psia van



لواسلة اذة عادة نعدسه شجس also wife je ع الرهان وللنيل اذا لملع الدهان عوكود

الم الحفوظ معناها adhesion ع الطح اللي دهنا عنه

Quality Control

33

5. Weathering/Resistance of the color to fading:

معًا ومه كوم برهام الو ما يحتفي اثناء كرجمنه للظروف ليبيدية

Is determined by exposing a portion of a painted surface to outdoor conditions i.e. sunlight, water, extreme temperature, humidity, and comparing the amount of fading to a painted surface that was not exposed.



Defects

م من کو لرهانا _

5	S/N		CAUSES
Ī	1.	Settling wien ne	الخلف الليمار عبر كافي Low dispersion
-	2.	Paint Separation	
	3.	Foaming	Mixing at high speed, insufficient defoamer.
	4.	Foul smell/	Micro-organisms مناه المعنوا الما المادة معلمة عند المحكريا
	5.	Sagging, no texture/ pattern	Too much water, sand omitted
	6.	Low viscosity	Excess solvent
	7.	High Viscosity	Insufficient solvent

Defects

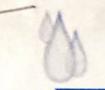
	S/N	DEFECTS	CAUSES
	8.	High Specific gravity	Insufficient solvent
	9.	Low Specific gravity	Excess solvent, foaming
0) 6	10.	Foreign matter	Adding foreign contaminants without manufacturers specification (lead to film defect)
المواد ال	11. لطلع ادا ح ابد لرو	Chalking (is the progressive powdering of the paint film on the painted surface).	Polymer degradation of the paint matrix, due to exposure from UV radiation.

Defects

37			
-	S/N	DEFECTS	CAUSES
	12.	Erosion (Erosion is a very quick chalking)	due to external agents like rainfall
	13.	Peeling/Blisterin g	Improper surface treatment before application& dampness present in the substrate.
	14.	Cracking	When paint coatings are not allowed to cure/dry completely before the next coat is applied.

Defects

C DVASSAGE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
S/N	DEFECTS	CAUSES
15.	Pigment	The pigment, after
	Flocculation	dispersion, reverts to a
		greater or lesser degree,
		when rubbed. (Colour
		change)
16.	Tacking/ not drying	Insufficient drier
17.	Skinning	Absence of anti-skinning
		agent, excess drier
18.	Low sheen	Excess pigment/extender



Drinking Water Treatment

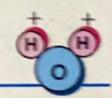
Ref:

Joel Ducoste, Department of Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering, North Carolina State Univ.

م المياه لازم كرد و به العالمه و ولينه مواء لاهاف الرس



Importance of Water



- Looking at water, you might think that it's the most simple thing around.
- > Pure water is colorless, odorless, and tasteless.
- Solution it is not at all simple and plain and it is vital

 for all life on Earth.

 Where there is water there is life, and where
- water is scarce, life has to struggle or just "throw in the towel."

"Water is life"

So What Is It About Water That Makes It So Important To Us?

جهب ای کائم کی نستهی عنها

- > Water is of major importance to all living things.
- > Up to 60 percent of the human body is Water.
- > Therefore the quality of Water we drink important.
- The Drinking Water should be totally clean, pure and free of any disease-causing MICROBES, and that's why it should be properly Treated and DISINFECTED before using it for drinking purpose.

وخالية مد اي مكونات جرثومية او كنيرية على معافية اعياه مر معافية اعياه مد المكونات العابرية وعلى معافية اعياه مد المكونات العابرية والكيميائية والبيولوجية وعلى معابم لها

Where does the Water come from?

> surface waters (lakes, rivers, and reservoirs) -> , U.

groundwater (wells).

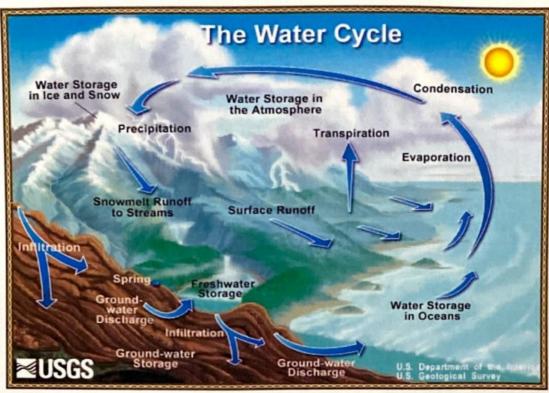


عدم ما مم عدم ما مم المتخدا مها مرة وانما بحد عمل معالحة وانما بحد عمل معالحة وتعالم بالاول.

ا فار ، الفار

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The Water Cycle



(اغا عين سوساه (الله لم كونه) si spyrice ja se lévéls lees Drinking Water

Unch de 12 100 colo suls solo 1 delo

> Jordan has scarce water supplies ما لكر كا خانوا منه عما كة قطاع طياه الوكياه in the world.

> In recent years, microbial contamination of the water supply has led to highly publicized outbreaks of disease, causing illness and even death.

The sale of one of standard

Where do these infectious microbes come from? - si lel>

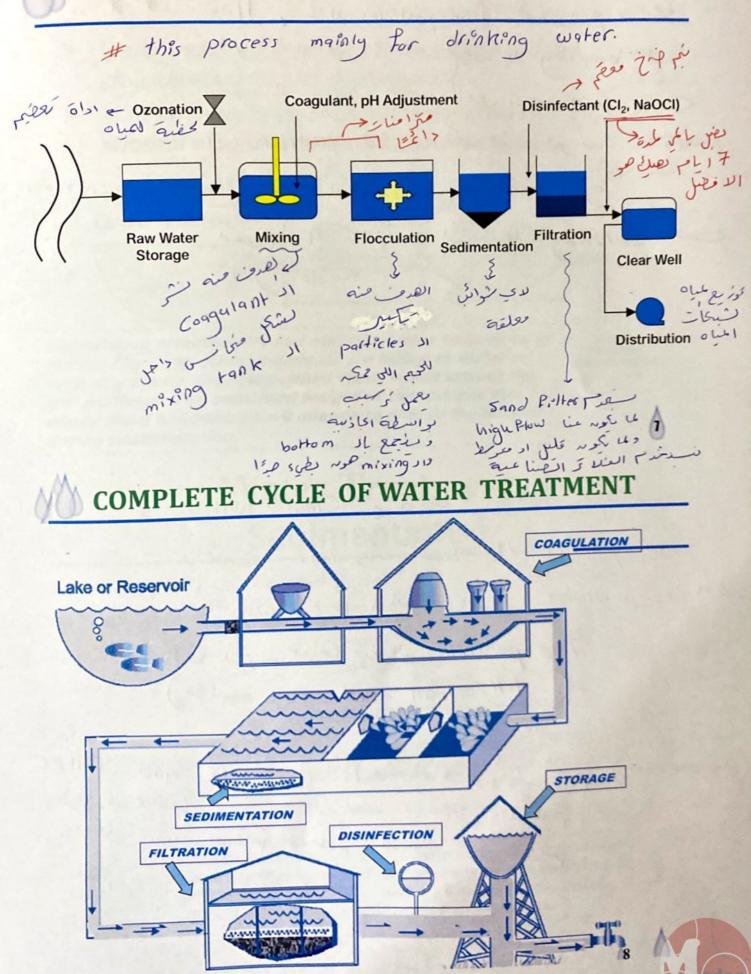
How is water treated now and what's being done to make it even safer?



تسخير مياه البعاء ديب الشعة الشهية الشهية المنادي في وسنها عد ومرتفع الريفاعات معينة بالغلاف مارات باردة ع ارتفاعات معينة بالغلاف معادد المعرف المعرف معادد الدرجات بالثاكي معلي عنوص و كا تصل لارجات معينة مناصر له المعرف و منول لقطرات معينة مناصر له المعرف و الحام مع الحام الارجاء و معرف في وسي للمسطحات الارجمنية واذا كان في ميال عالمية منكوم المورد المعرف مياه حوفية مياه حوفية مياه حوفية

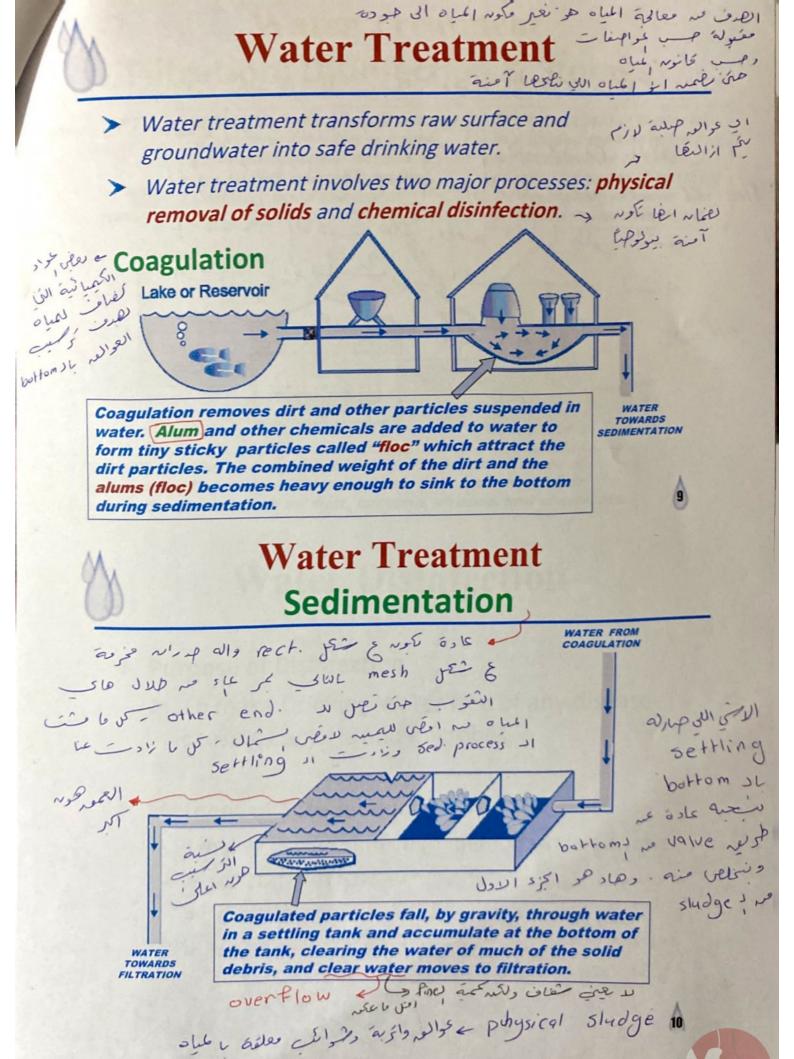
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Surface Water Treatment Plant



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م لما نفنح الاوزوم < اخل لمياه ولانو لنبلاش خلال تواي ماج معل تعفيم كفي للمياه



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Fine particles 1) and who look cives

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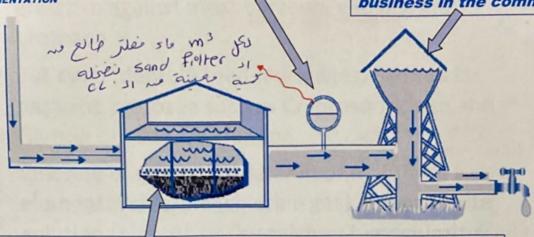
Water Treatment Filtration, Disinfection & Storage

tank JL

WATER

aver pamp a DISINFECTION: A small amount of chlorine is added or some other disinfection method is used to kill microorganisms that may be in the water.

STORAGE: Water is placed in a closed tank or reservoir for disinfection to take place. The water then flows through pipes to home and business in the community



FILTRATION: The water passes through filters, some made of layers of sand, gravel, and charcoal that help remove smaller dissolved particles such as dust, bacteria, viruses, and chemicals.



Water Disinfection

العرب مد النعقيم

- **Purpose of Disinfection**
 - > To make Drinking Water free of any disease causing bacteria and microbes.

فرقم النعام **Methods of Disinfection**

> 3 mainly used disinfection methods at large scale: Sodium hypo Chlorite ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION > an in fee is so see in so sodium hypo Chlorite

- The en 16 10

عرب على الله الموانة المالي المرانة الموانة على الله الموانة الله الموانة الله الموانة الله الموانة الله الموانة الموانة المالي الد لالا الموانة الموانة الموانة الموانة الموانة الموانة المالي الد لالا الموانة المو ر على تعفيم كفي ونعائي و نعالية التعليم الوم

Scanned with CamScanner

اذا كانت (لـ بكة لونية او بلاسسكة المالا هخد تتعلاع كهاست افل سه إ ١١ باللاق معنى الكلور لا 7 ايام متواجعة مولود كه المالا على الكلور لا 1 ايام متواجعة مولود كه المالا على الكلور لا أغنا خلوها ي بالشبكة باللاقي هاد للمنه دا نمنا خلوها ي ولود لبيئة الشبكة رايزانات وم الحي ولود لبيئة قتوكي على كنيريا او اي ملونات بيولوكية

Water Disinfection

Chlorination

تعقيم طويل لمدل المسر

- > Chlorine is the most common cost-effective means of disinfecting water.
- > The addition of a small amount of chlorine is highly effective against most bacteria, viruses, and protozoa.
- > But cysts (durable seed-like stages) formed by parasitic protozoa such as Cryptosporidium and ما المعقال المراع الخاراء القادم الا المراع المراح المراء المعقال عليها المراء المعقال عليها المراء المعقال عليها المراء المعقال عليها المراء المعقال المراء المرا
- Chlorine is applied to water in one of three forms:

 elemental chlorine (chlorine gas), hypochlorite

 solution (bleach), or dry calcium hypochlorite. All
 three forms produce free chlorine in water



Water Disinfection

Ozonation

ملاس کوه مر

 OZONE is the strongest oxidant/disinfectant available.

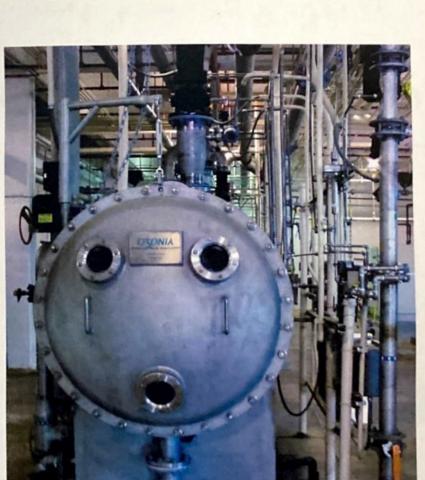
> More effective against microbes than chlorination.

> But, costly and difficult to monitor and control under

different condition.

Ozonation Process

Ozone (O3) is generated on-site at water treatment facilities by passing dry oxygen or air through a system of high voltage electrodes.



OZONE

from. ozonation unit

مناعل علام على عالم عرام مراكب على المراكب المراكب على المراكب المراكب على المراكب المراكب على المراك

Water Disinfection

Ultraviolet Radiation

audin regis

المناعد المناعدة المن

When UV radiation penetrates the cell wall of an organism, it damages genetic material, and prevents the cell from reproducing.



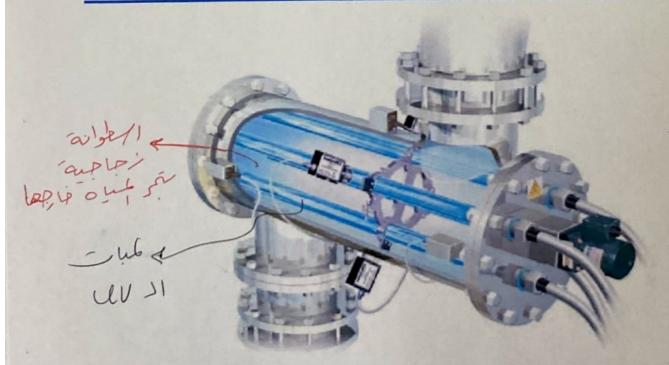
Now a days emerging technology made UV radiation to find a place in both household and large scale drinking water disinfection.

How is UV light generated?

 Ultraviolet light is most typically generated from a low pressure or a medium pressure lamp generating UV light.



ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION



21

م مد نا عمد المحمد وعالجة مياه برب اقل بي ، لمياه العادمة اعلى لمشوى و المياه الطباعدة اعلى لمشوى و المياه الطباعدة اعلى عرفو my or treatment WATER CONDITIONING 3 93 12 - 18 8 3 Not 718 auraiple all sto 8+ - olo -حتی کی اللی ندعی فیصا مخزرعات سارع - المياه العادمة السدية - المياه العادمة العناعية Chapter 3 pp. 19 -35 من را حدة الرسيم والأفلاف و (لاغذية اللي تكوم الحيوانات و كانو باكارة في موالمنفة من راعات وكانو بلك الحالة في موالمنفة عدث الوكانم رفاع لمياه حمق توصل لهاى الحودة لعدله ليفوانا ما في معالم المام من توصل لهاى الحودة لعدله ليفوانا ما لا للمام من توصل لهاى الحودة لعدله ليفوانا ما المام من توصل لهاى الحودة لعدله ليفوانا ما المام المناه من توصل لهاى المحودة لعدله ليفوانا ما المناه المناه من توصل لهاى المحودة لعدله ليفوانا من المناه الم Olifo de visto e legal e visto e Legal Jupletis aini & gles ale oluli essest - L'alli env. * المياه بالاردم نسجي يوم او نسم بالرسبوع و بعديد يتقطع و بي معل بالخوالد ا لهد من المعنو انو ما المسر علوث بزندد ا منتقات الكلور بالماء

an essential function according to moral, legal, and waste wife purification jeus water as waste environmental considerations. treatment NE Sou Industrial waste water presents a challenge that is اللي لهالع مر gilet considered a key operating expense. Je gile of me - yel out to show the sale of the asserbier عليه فيل عساعاع وغة معالجة لوياه إعساعية العادمة

Some solutions: reuse of waste water, recovery of by-products to reduce cost of treatment, control of الهي ليدية معالی کیا ۔ طائمہ میں فنسنور اللی عثرصاد pollution. alecu weight of the earth materials is established

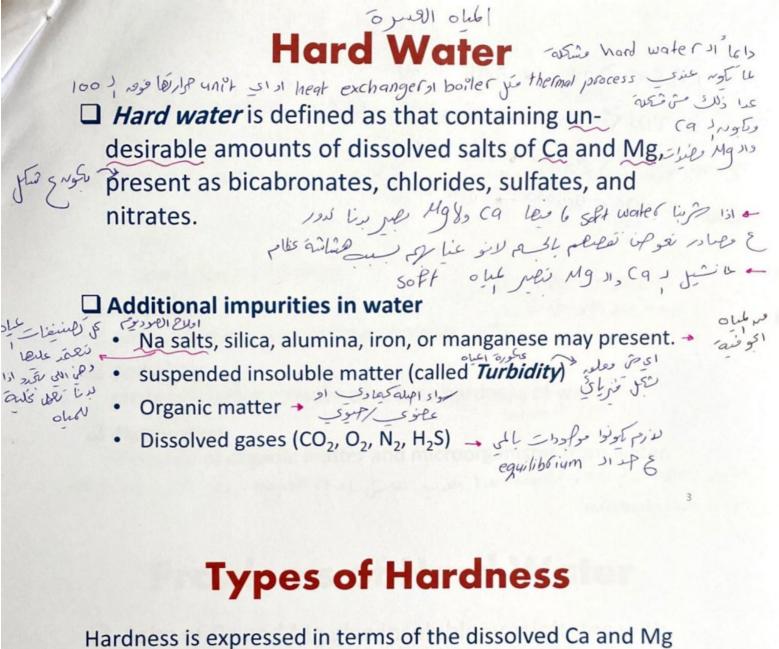
□ Water quality varies by location (also surface vs.مثل اللسوم ساريات adis. and off - lind 100 السارات कु ground water). عَامًا عم اعماه الموقنة

عرب على و. كنلف

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- المياه عبل المياه العالم العالم العالم العالم العالم العالم المواهنة العنوا والمعنة العنوا المواهنة عدما الواعها العداب المياه ساعل عليه العوام والمروع لحوب الروعات بل الواعها لانو المنافق مياه بعروف العي مع صاه الافطار ولهارات جحففة لنما عاصل المد عنوع المروعات لعادية مع فعل المروعات لعادية مثل المراسيم والاعلام
 - Level no jei Su zero Hgfca jes 8 soft water Sis 16 *

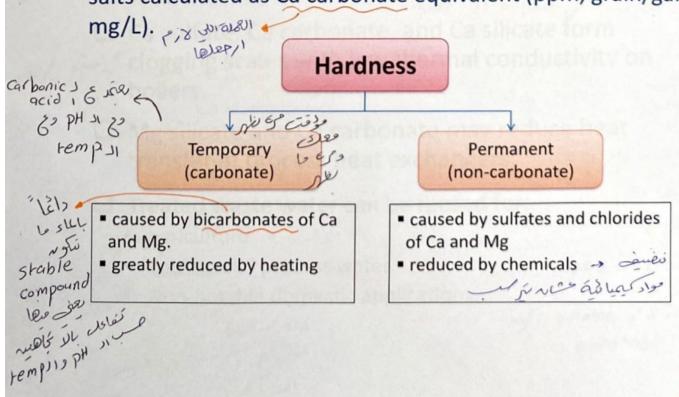
 j E lo les Hg II, Ca II jes soft out vois nes

 termal process II E
- * لوجمت عباه معفرة الاجل ما فيها الحلاع بعني توجمين اله ٢٥٥ إلها العام عني الم عني اله ١٥٥ إلها العام عني الم عني الم عني الم عني الم المعنوات المعنوب المناسبة لسبب له bicarbonates المنوع الرجل جاي فسمارات



Hardness is expressed in terms of the dissolved Ca and Mg salts calculated as Ca carbonate equivalent (ppm, grain/gal,

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Terminology

☐ Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): unit ppm	104411 - 31-1 8 -
XXX	who so ppm dil
Range of TDS: few ppm – thousands ppm	NT 1000 ppm 1000 ppm
☐ Unit of Hardness (measured as if all is due to Ca	
• ppm	
• mg/L	
• grain /gal = 17.1 mg/L	السرك وعلمه وله
☐ Turbidity → always physical. suspended insoluble matter in water	اسی عطیه وله e و کما بیجی لهاو عد
□ Softening > hardness sialli ale	
processes which remove or reduce hardness of	water F TDS
☐ Purification	
Removal of organic matter and microorganisms	نشيل له TOS و له TOS و ل
000 04 730 250 7 00 11 00 11	microorganism 11 00
Problems of Hard We	ater
Salts of Ca and Mg give insoluble precipi soap	tates with
Salts of Ca and Mg give insoluble precipi soap معمل عمل عمل عمل المعمل	form
Ca sulfate, Ca carbonate, and Ca silicate clogging scales with low thermal conductions	torm
Ca sulfate, Ca carbonate, and Ca silicate clogging scales with low thermal conduct boilers.	tivity on
Clogging scales with low thermal conduction boilers. Mg silicate and Ca carbonate may reduce	tivity on Neal Coeff. Theat 13p elegat 13p
Clogging scales with low thermal conduction boilers. Mg silicate and Ca carbonate may reduce	tivity on heat حدم المحادث مع عدم تاح د ×
Ca sulfate, Ca carbonate, and Ca silicate clogging scales with low thermal conduct boilers.	tivity on المنقة الكلي هاي المحالة ا
☐ Ca sulfate, Ca carbonate, and Ca silicate clogging scales with low thermal conduction boilers. ☐ Mg silicate and Ca carbonate may reduce transfer in process heat exchangers. ☐ Treated waste water can be reused for: • agriculture ☐ Science of the conduction o	tivity on المنفة بكلوا هاي المحلوم ا
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☐ Ca sulfate, Ca carbonate, and Ca silicate clogging scales with low thermal conduct boilers. ☐ Mg silicate and Ca carbonate may reduce transfer in process heat exchangers. ☐ Treated waste water can be reused for: ☐ agriculture ☐ cooling and process water ☐ Non-potable domestic applications.	المنفة بكلي هاي المنفة بكلي هاي المنفقة بلا المنفقة بالمناف المنفقة بالمنافقة المنفقة الم
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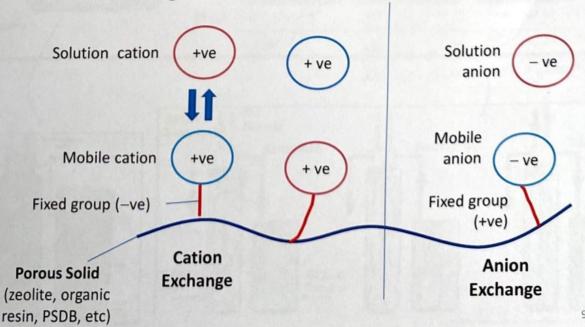
Methods of Water Conditioning

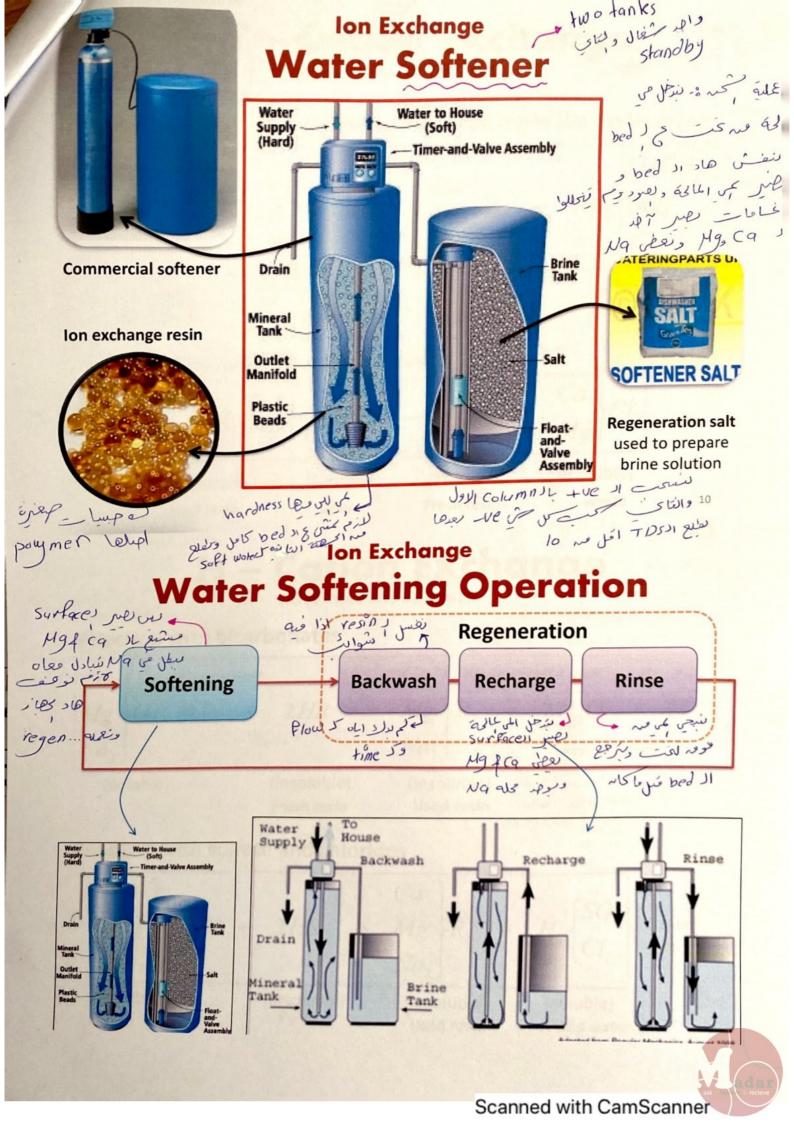
- 1) Ion exchange
- عنرع صرفرالها اله hardness الـ 2) Lime-Soda process
- 3) Phosphate conditioning
- 4) Silica removal
- 5) De-aeration me Jule
- 6) Demineralization and desalting
- 7) Purification

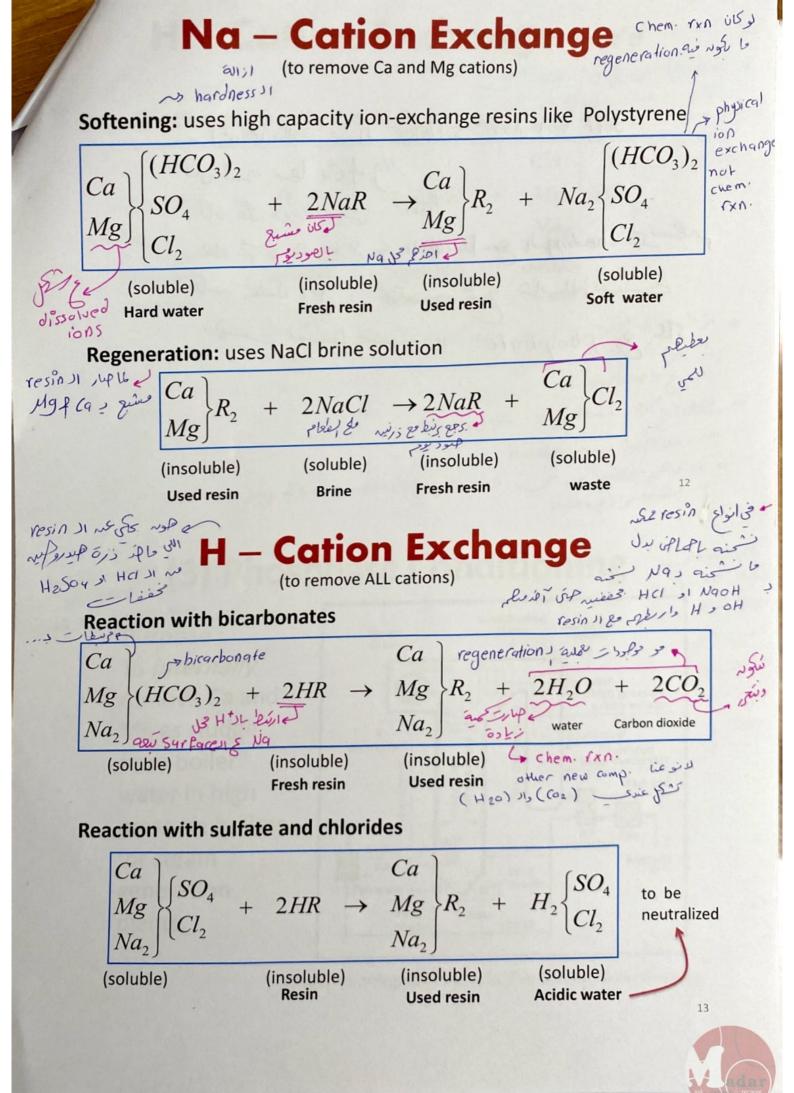
tank + sofe resin lis most

(1) Ion Exchange

 Ion exchange is a chemical reaction in which a mobile hydrated ions are exchanged, equivalent for equivalent, for ions of like charge in the solution.







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H - Cation Exchange cont'd

(to remove ALL cations)

Regeneration: using sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄)

491,59 18 cos 6 resin 11 16 ft of mety files by when - and wift - 801. - 701. ~

Ca + $Mg > SO_4$ $Mg \mid R_2 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2HR$ Na Na_2

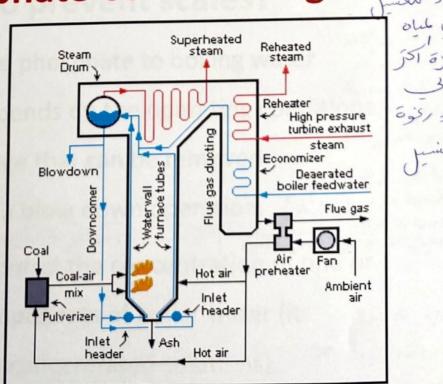
(soluble) (insoluble) (soluble) (insoluble) waste fresh resin Used resin

resin 11 resin 11 2 voção du resin 11 4 functional group is Na st ngintel cietà not surfaces & Sur Na resin Mardness Line bardness in hardness

المناس مستفار (3) Phosphate Conditioning مراس المناس المعتمد المعتمد

Je Purpose:

To internally remove Ca and Mg as sludge from boiler water in high pressure boilers for steam generation plants.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Steam_Generator.png

Why Ca⁺² & Mg⁺² should be removed?

- 1. They precipitates as scales, e.g., CaSO₄, CaCO₃, SiO₂ and Mg(OH)₂ fused together.
- 2. Scales retards in heat transfer processes
- 3. Also overheating causes failure of metals.



hand make 11

Cust III 3121 32)



http://www.lenntech.ae/applications/process/boiler/scaling.htm

Phosphate Conditioning

How to prevent scales?

By adding soluble phosphate to boiling water (10-60) ppm; depends on the operating conditions. This forms a sludge that can be removed subsequently by a blow down operation. عاب المعالى التراكير ارتفاع التراكير الإما عمل كرسب Blow down: To control the concentration of one or Igene l'up) more natural components of boiler water (it Fresh water removes solids in concentrated solutions). نمك الكماول المحاول المحاو خلها برنجا blow down I ale 1 3/2 } لانو منها استعلال کسر لاماد یخ اعاد

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excess s le qué carier L a rie de boiler JL blow down Jeu l

مع مد ناحية الحادة عالجة مياه برب اقل مي ، لمياه العادمة اعلى لمشوك والمياه الصناعية اعلى برجمنو

pror treatment

WATER CONDITIONING

3 रेन रेल रे क्यों प्रिक हैं-- ماه مرد - المياه العادمة اللدية المياه العادمة الصناعية

عم الجنوب

auso airpla al sto of حتى إلى اللي نسقى ميها مزودعات

Chapter 3

pp. 19 -35

Legal - نخبى عد Standard موالهفات وقوانسه للسنة و بمياه ·env ع الملوثات بوجودة بالماه عكم كفلع ع النمية والمحاجس * المياه بالادم سُدِي يوم او نسبه بالاسبوع و بعدسه بنقطع و عي نظل بالخواله ا لهديم من نفيو انو ما نفس علوث بزندد ا منتقات الكلور بالماد

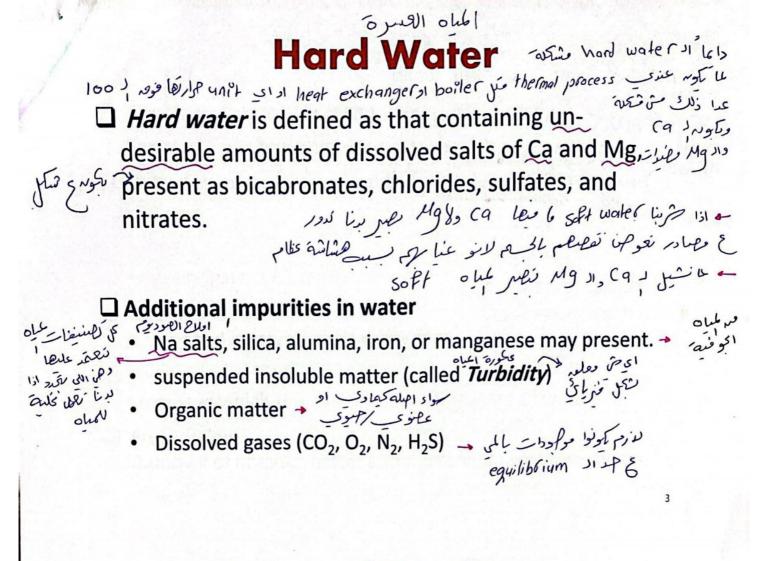
منها به المعاون عنال عليه العادمة والعادمة ما عدر يافدوا المعاه عدم وهدها مها عرة بدور معالجه الا الا الله الما عند وعد وعد معالجه العراق الرجمة الرجمة الرجمة الرجمة الرجمة الرجمة الرجمة الرجمة المسلطة أو منابع مياه عود وعد منفد عا منابع المرجمة المسلطة المسلط an essential function according to moral, legal, and purification Jento water ad waste i waste environmental considerations. ما به نظمی عدم المعانع الله ما trealment Industrial waste water presents a challenge that is م الان مطوب ميك واسع معمل considered a key operating expense. treatment بالمعنع نفسه عبل ما يرسلهاع وعلة معالجة لمياه إعساعية العادمة صاه بعوب على Some solutions: reuse of waste water, recovery of by-products to reduce cost of treatment, control of العي ليدية mainly معات عائمة ومرفنسنور الل عنرصاد pollution. م تاعدسه مدحثواع الد الم matenals المعربية المعرب المعادم النادرة مثل الكيوم ساريار. Water quality varies by location (also surface vs. مثل الكيوم ساريار مواصفات عياه لطحية بمناعث कि ground water). عمر بالوسط بحتلف علام المختلف عمر بالمثلث و بحتلف عُامًا عد اعداد الوقنة

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- waste water 5 عالحته وارسلته لا مقدم معيد
- م المياه تبل سر علا طلال العا مواجعة او نوعيه . فتلفة عد مياه ما بعد ب مياه تعد مياه بعد بعد بعد بعد بعد بعد مياه تعلم علياه تعامل ع بعور وبنروع لرئ بخرد عاس كل انوازها لانو اختلفت مياه بعيرون لعي مع مياه الافطار وجهارت محففة لنما ما تبل ليد عنوع المرتعدها ليمزوعات بعادية ، فقط لحزروعات معينة مثل البرسيم والاعلام
 - hevel w jél Si zero Hgtca jes 8 soft water sis 16 *

 jé b leis Hg II, Ca II jes soft out our sure

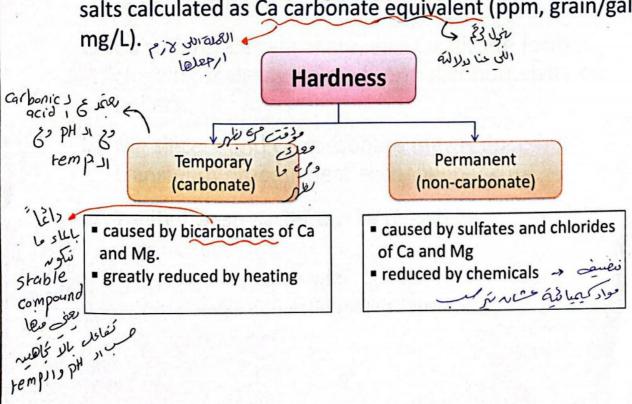
 termal process II &
- * لوجمت ساه معفرة الاجل ما فيها الملاع بعني نوجميت الـ 105 إلها المفردجي سادي 2000 ، س بالخصفية كما نقيسه منلاقيه مد 5 د 15 المبردجي سادي عوص كالمعتبية مناوقية مناوقية ما نقيسه منلاقية من و 15 المجل عبي مسارات



Types of Hardness

Hardness is expressed in terms of the dissolved Ca and Mg salts calculated as Ca carbonate equivalent (ppm, grain/gal,

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TDS < 3000 → Fresh water

5000 < TDS < 15,000 → Brackish water

15,000 < TDS < 30,000 → Sea water

30,000 < TDS < 50,000 → Salt water

Terminology

معتموح كددك للسور اى	
معموع کودک للسوت ماک Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) : unit ppm	
Range of TDS: few ppm - thousands ppm منقدر سر بها اكر مدهد المعالم المالك الم	
Unit of Hardness (measured as if all is due to Ca carbonate)	
• ppm	
• mg/L	
• grain /gal = 17.1 mg/L ☐ Turbidity → always physical. suspended insoluble matter in water	
□ Turbidity > allways physical.	
suspended insoluble matter in water	
☐ Softening → hardness sialiji ale	
processes which remove or reduce hardness of water Apart of TOS Purification	
Removal of organic matter and microorganisms from water.	
belse is - organics) L when were hardness , TSS, TDS, with	
microarganism 11 is	
Problems of Hard Water	
☐ Salts of Ca and Mg give insoluble precipitates with	
Salts of Ca and Mg give insoluble precipitates with soap منها ريخوة نصاب العالويه تبطير عمياه اله المحمدة منها ريخوة نصابويه ا على المديمية المراجة المحمدة المراجة المحمدة المراجة المحمدة ا	
Ca cultate Ca carbonate and Ca cilicate torm	
1 C 1 in a coolea with law thormal conductivity on	
boilers. Negt coeff. Negt coeff.	>
الم المورا المو	-
transfer in process heat exchangers. المد على المعادية على المعادية المعاد	,
שלים של האלים של לילים של שלים של שלים שלים שלים ש	
Treated waste water can be reused for: • agriculture → الماكات المحادث ومتا ومة المحارث	
National and announced water	
Non-potable domestic applications.	
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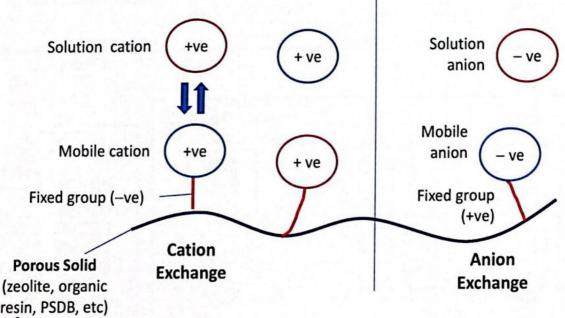
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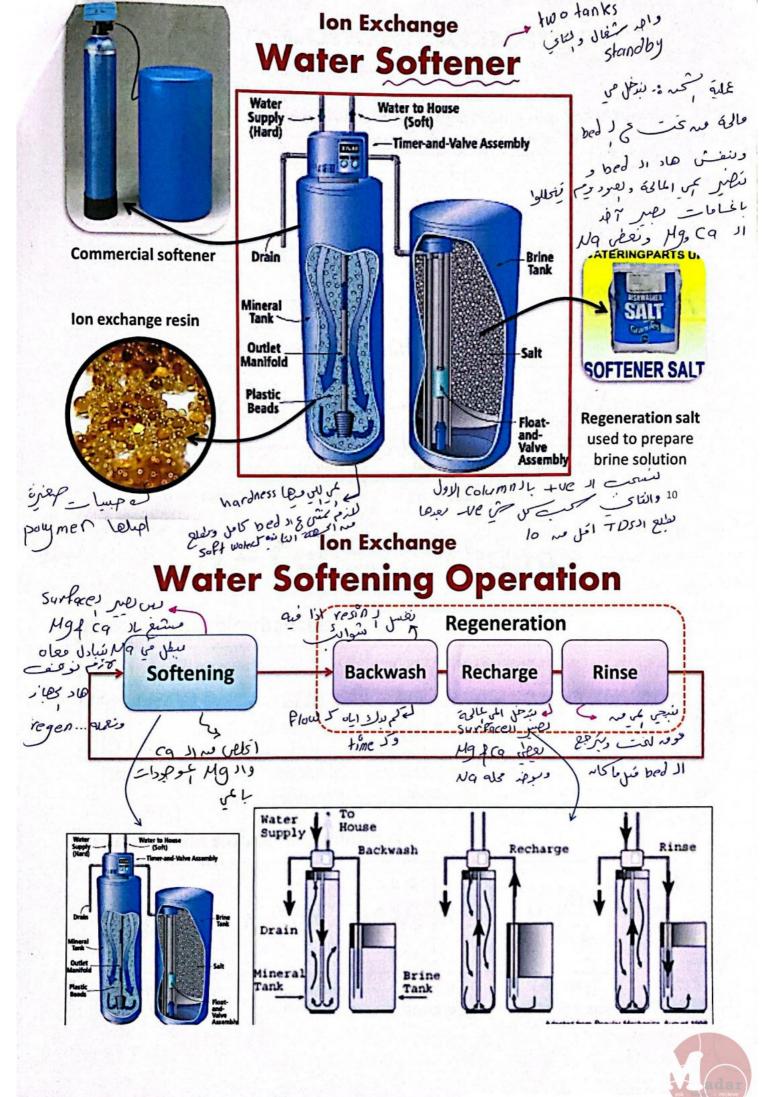
- 1) Ion exchange
- ينزع مه فرداها اله hardness الله Lime-Soda process
- 3) Phosphate conditioning
- 4) Silica removal
- تطاعلات اکسدهٔ بدها اعلات اکسدهٔ بدها De-aeration حدالاکسیس
- 6) Demineralization and desalting
- 7) Purification

tank of resin is not

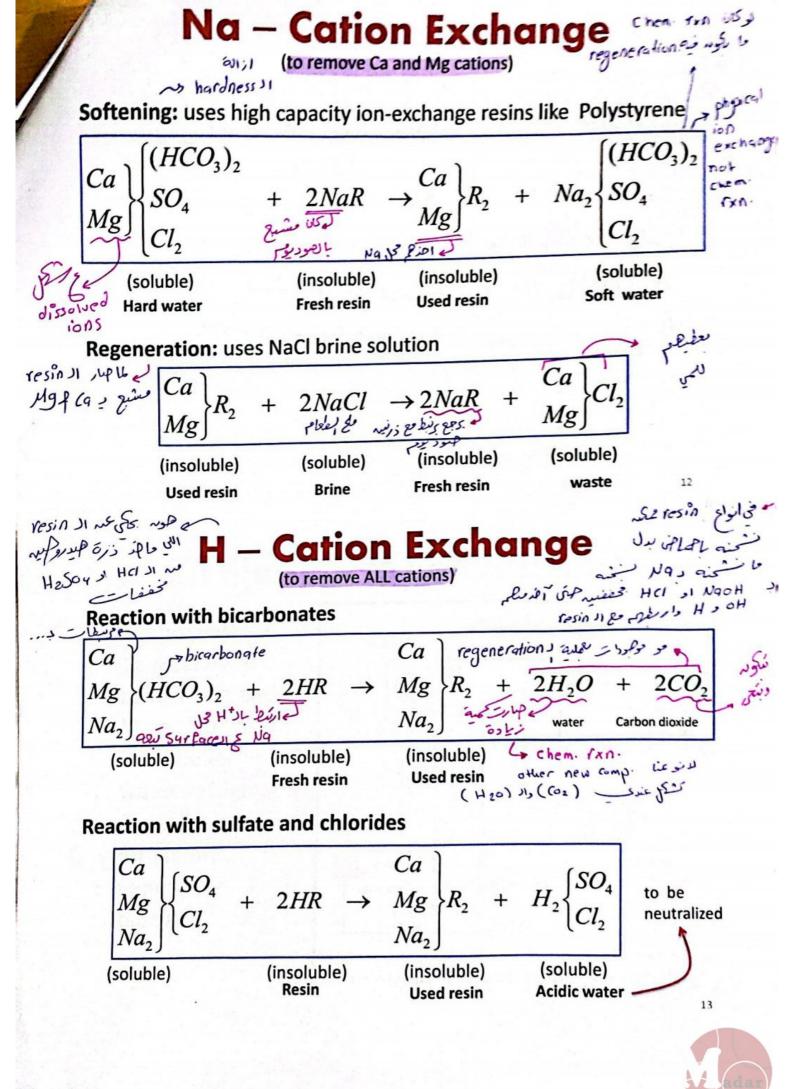
(1) Ion Exchange

 Ion exchange is a chemical reaction in which a mobile hydrated ions are exchanged, equivalent for equivalent, for ions of like charge in the solution.





علی در از محلی از الا محلی کود اور الاستوم المور مشيع المورد المورد



H - Cation Exchange cont'd

(to remove ALL cations)

Regeneration: using sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄)

H93, Ca 18 colo resin 11 اله الم عا ليومل م كاره و مه مكوم مر . 801. - 401. مع المان الم

Ca Mg SO $Mg \mid R_2 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2HR$ Na_2

(insoluble)

Used resin

(soluble)

(insoluble)

(soluble)

fresh resin

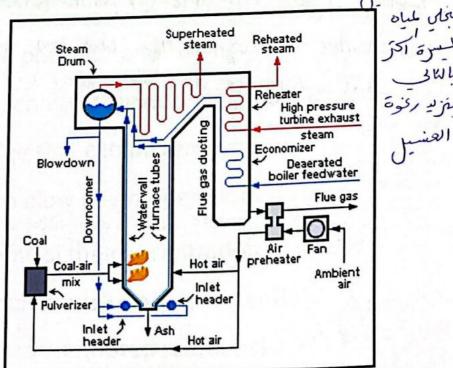
م ال resin اللي مشحوم و H . منافئ محليًا عبر ال resin م المستور بالا مراه المستور بالمادم المستور بالمادم المستور بالمادم المستور الا المستور بالمادم المستور بالمادم و المادم و المستور بالمادم و المستور بالمادم

مر فسنفا (3) Phosphate Conditioning

المقال المعتملة الم

بل Purpose :

To internally remove Ca and Mg as sludge from boiler water in high pressure boilers for steam generation plants.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Steam_Generator.png

Why Ca⁺² & Mg⁺² should be removed?

- 1. They precipitates as scales, e.g., CaSO₄, CaCO₃, SiO₂ and Mg(OH)₂ fused together.
- 2. Scales retards in heat transfer processes
- 3. Also overheating causes failure of metals.





hand water in http://w

Presh water

قلها دفيا

http://www.lenntech.ae/applications/process/boiler/scaling.htm

ward water go hard water less the mal unit surface of the surf

How to prevent scales?

1. By adding soluble phosphate to boiling water

ع شات سنسة (10-60) ppm; depends on the operating conditions.

مدوع This forms a sludge that can be removed

subsequently by a blow down operation. المناخة المواد الكمياطة المعالقة المواد الكمياطة Blow down: To control the concentration of one or

more natural components of boiler water (it

removes solids in concentrated solutions). معن الكيماوط مستم

Igene l'up)

excess s le que cine le soiler de boiler de blow down le le vien le blow down

Phosphate Conditioning

How to prevent scales?

- The amount of reserve phosphate required in boiler water depends upon the calcium content of the feed water, boiler pressure and the type of boilers involved, blow down procedure, and the chemical feeding method employed.
 - Maximum and minimum phosphate control limits are normally 10-60 ppm. Loss of the reserve of the phosphate must almost inevitably result in deposition of calcium scale. Therefore, you should never hesitate to increase the feed of phosphate whenever boiler water phosphate concentrations run near or below the specified minimum.

درم . خلی لمواد معلقه داخل کمی ماللات عنع راسلها نوس وافعا تعل (coating مع اد الله عبوا

Phosphate Conditioning

Types of Phosphates Used ستقائه

Different sodium phosphates are used:

· Orthophosphates, such as trisodium phosphate

• Complex phosphates, such as sodium

hexametaphosphate الكر عالم ماها - ماها - ماها - ماها - ماها - ماها المحادة المها على مرسب ع الم المحادة على المحادة عمادة عمادة

Sodium phosphates are widely used to:

- 1. Inhibit CaCO₃ precipitation in heated water. → هن عنع الأسيب
- عنى عنع اد → Minimize corrosion and pickup of iron by water in: →
 - a. Circulating cooling water → closed system

ישיט ולשתו נוציני ולי ع ג surface

- b. Plant water distribution system
- c. Municipal systems

* سنجدو ا ال cooling tower الرام ميم لمست بي الد ماد المالاه بيل المواد على ميم المست بيل المواد بيل عشام الرام وهوا طالع ميم الد مادك على مين لهوا و بيل عشام الرام و الد عمود المواد والد عمود المرام والمرام و

Phosphate Conditioning

Types of Phosphates Used

Different orthophosphates are used depending on pH of the boiler water:

Sodium dihydrogen phosphate (acidic) NaH₂PO₄

$$3CaCO_3 + 2NaH_2PO_4 \rightarrow Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \downarrow + Na_2CO_3 + 2H_2O + 2CO_2$$

Trisodium phosphate (alkaline) Na₃PO₄.

$$3CaSO_{4} + 2Na_{3}PO_{4} \rightarrow Ca_{3}(PO_{4})_{2} + 3Na_{2}SO_{4}$$

$$3Mg(OH)_{2} + 2Na_{3}PO_{4} \rightarrow Mg_{3}(PO_{4})_{2} + 3Na_{2}SO_{4}$$

www.expertsmind.com; Chemistry of engineers book-page 92

Sodium Hexametaphosphate

کرمازاد عد مولاتها کو ماکاند
(NaPO₃)₆

· a commonly used source of orthophosphate anion used to precipitate calcium in low pressure boilers.

 With dispersants the calcium phosphate becomes a fluidized sludge capable of being blown down and out of the boiler before the calcium can form a deposit.

and I'm Lele اللي تنغلب بهاي (4) Silica Removal تكزها عالى

 Silica is not removed by H-cation or Na-cation exchange.

• Silica is partially removed in lime-soda process. المنافعة المن

عا تکوم لرواسب جای در ا • It can form a tenacious scale. المنعة رمنقة وقد ما كادل الم الم دولاً الم الم دولاً الم الم دولاً الم الم دولاً الم دولاًا لم دولاًا

It can be removed by:

the use of dolomitic lime CaMg(CO3)2 or activated magnesia in the softener, which lowers silica the small so & concentration, then blowdown is applied.

Demineralization, which produces water with only با ستحدام های

traces of silica. (allways use +ve five resin)

Plon gon U , so spire

نفيل نيا الدوه لانو ولودة باعد على عمليه اله ما ماناك لسبب ماناده المانات الم Necessary to condition water properly for industrial

boiler use.

· Dissolved oxygen hastens corrosion.

alkaline or neutral conditions:

$$Fe \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2e$$
 (anodic half reaction)
 $O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e \rightarrow 4OH^-$ (cathode half reaction)
 $Fe^{2+} + 2OH^- \rightarrow Fe(OH)_2$
 $2Fe + O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2Fe(OH)_2$ (overall reaction)

Deaeration

How to Stop the Corrosion?

 By organic inhibitors. ن المالا عادم فعادمه لامر وعادمه لامر و عادمه

• By protective salts: chromates, silicates, phosphates, alkalies الكاف تنمنع مددث اللا

 They act as anodic inhibitor by forming a film over the anodic side, and thus interrupt the electrochemical

sequence. Corrosion of Scaling with thermal unit IL Lets * وداعاً اله عدد Scaling مسعم و Collosion ، ای عالم علم منه Scaling کنعمله لعمله

Deaeration

How to Remove Dissolved Oxygen? Steam > 1600

By spraying or cascading the water over a series of

of ic mean 2 lb bles en - In closed deaerating heaters (105 °C): dissolved O2 content will be lowered to below 10-2 ppm.

Complete deoxygenation can be achieved by using

oxygen scavengers:

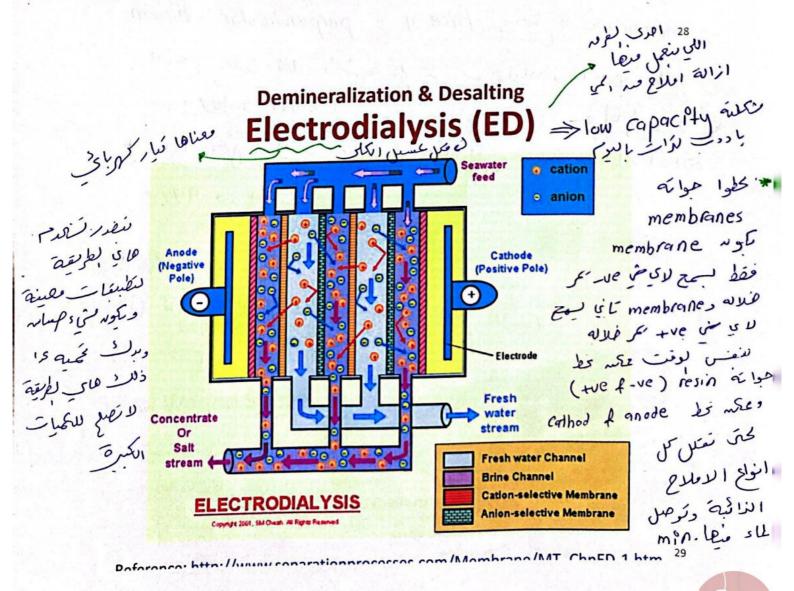
 $O_2 + 2Na_2SO_3 \rightarrow 2Na_2SO_4$ Sodium sulfite:

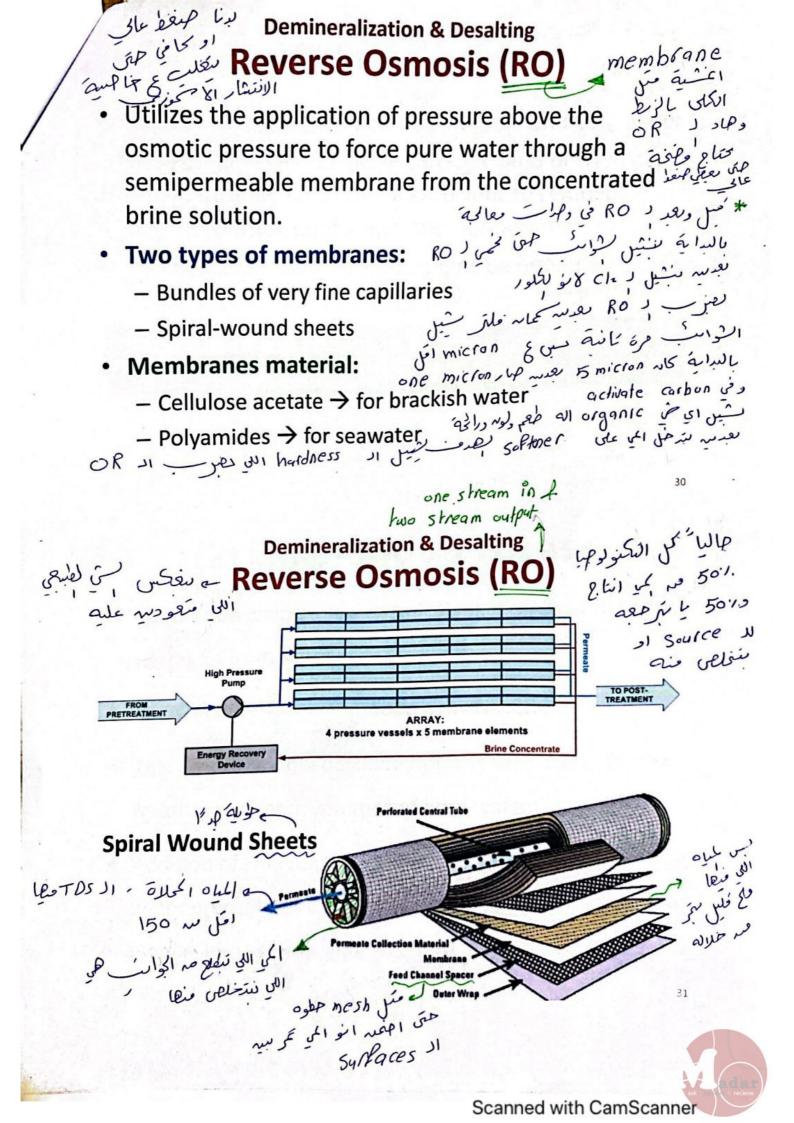
Hydrazine hydrate: $O_2 + N_2 H_4 \cdot H_2 O \rightarrow 3H_2 O + N_2$

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(6) Demineralization & Desalting

- Read the related section in Shereve's textbook and answer the following questions:
 - What is the difference between partial and complete desalting processes?
 - Write down 6 different methods used for desalting.
 - Define the performance ratio.
 - The book states that the largest desalination plant in the world is being built near Yuma, Ariz, and is designed for a capacity of 360,000 m³/day. What and where is the largest desalination plant in the world nowadays? What is its capacity. Write a one page (~300 words) summary about that desalination plant.





(الخاطمية الاحوزية م حمر على مراه من على الخاليه).
عاف عكام ما هنه تركمز (مؤمثال إلغاليه).
عاف الخالم ما هنه تركمز (مؤمثال إلغاليه).
عن الخالم على من الدكتر ملوجة الى الامل ملوجة المحرزية على الحكي هاد بولد مهنعا اعلى المحروجة على الخليمة لاحموزية على مؤليد مهنعا اعلى المحرودة العلمات من معنعا المحرودة العلمات من معنعا العلى المحرودة المحرودة المعالم المحرودة ال

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ریخای عداد عدم عمیان (7) Purification میران عدم عمیان استری عدم از از کا ا

 Usually necessary to produce potable and safe water من سفرها Coagulation and filtration through sand or hard coal + oxidation by aeration → sufficient to remove organic matter (and some microorganisms) →

Further chlorine treatment might be needed → معالمة بالكار عِمَى نَنْ كَدُ مَا فِي michologanisms و كَثَيْرِط وَخَيْرِها ...

Study Figure 3.5 and make sure that you know what every and each unit is used for!

لطلوا ليكذموها لانو السوارة عند المعالجة

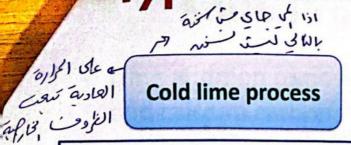
chemical comessions studge subject (2) Lime-Soda Process Mater hardness of studge subject (2) Lime-Soda Process Mater hardness of studge subject (2)

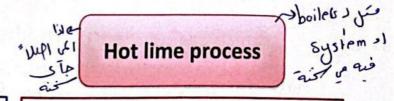
Lime-Soda process: is a chemical reaction used to reduce ال نفسف الـ الله الم الم و كفع الـ الم و ارتفاع الـ PH با عاد بي مثكة لماه الحرب الم باللا في بعد ما تشن ال العماله مولا ترجيع تفنيف مادة hardness from water. كما كم تانية من معدل اد او

■ Lime = Ca(OH)₂

- Lim Soda ash= Na₂CO₃

- This process is now obsolete but was very useful for the treatment of large volumes of hard water.
- Addition of lime (Ca(OH)₂) and soda (Na₂CO₃) to the hard المع علول بترسب عا ملكوم water precipitates calcium as the carbonate (CaCO₃), and magnesium as hydroxide $(Mg(OH)_2)$.





- Partial softening → uses cheap lime.
- For conditioning cooling water that contains Ca bicarbonate (scale former), and paper mill water.
- Needs addition of coagulants
- Disadvantages: produces bulk amounts of sludge; disposal is expensive and troublesome.

- For conditioning boiler feed water.
- Operates at a higher temperature so reactions, coagulation and precipitation are faster, and gases are driven out.

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disposal is

lesome.

Surface area المرة المراكة المرا

As lime is added to a water, it will react with any carbon dioxide present as follows:
 Ca(OH)₂ + CO₂ → CaCO₃ ↓ + H₂O(1)

Lime Process Reactions

- The lime will react with carbonate hardness as follows: $Ca(OH)_2 + Ca(HCO_3)_2 \rightarrow 2CaCO_3 \downarrow + 2H_2O$ (2) $Ca(OH)_2 + Mg(HCO_3)_2 \rightarrow \underline{MgCO_3} + CaCO_3 \downarrow + 2H_2O$ (3)
- The MgCO₃ in eq (3) is soluble, so more lime is added to remove it:
 Ca(OH)₂ + MgCO₃ → CaCO₃ ↓ + Mg(OH)₂ ↓(4)
- Also, magnesium non-carbonate hardness, such as magnesium sulfate, is removed: جماعت سم اله (۱۵۵۵) اللي كام وؤفت حمر (۱۵۵۵) اللي كام وؤفت (۱۵۵۵) (۱۵۵۵) (۲۵۵) (۲۵۵) (۲۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵۵) (۲۵۵) (۲۵۵۵) (۲۵

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Soda Process Reactions

- Lime addition removes only magnesium hardness and calcium carbonate hardness.
- In equation 5 magnesium is removed (MgSO₄), however, an equivalent amount of calcium is added as <u>CaSO₄</u>.
- The water now contains the original calcium noncarbonate hardness and the calcium non-carbonate hardness produced in equation 5. Soda ash is added to remove calcium non-carbonate hardness:

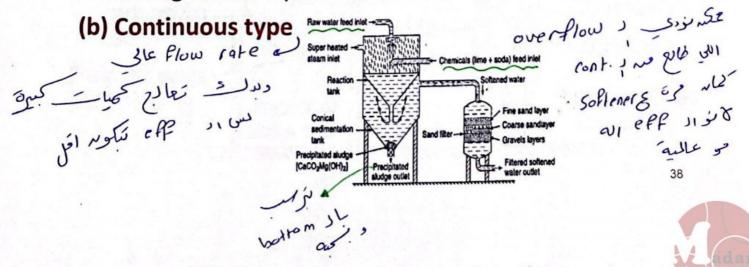
Na₂CO₃ + CaSO₄ → Na₂SO₄ + CaCO₃ ↓(6)

Hot Lime Soda Process

 The water to be purified is treated with chemicals at a temperature of 95-100°C. Softeners used may be intermittent or continuous type.

(a) Intermittent type (Batch process)

 Similar to the cold lime soda process except that heating coils are present for heating the water.



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-8 lime soda ash process)L

Chemicals civil (1)

mixing Lew ①

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Hot Lime Soda Process (b) Continuous type

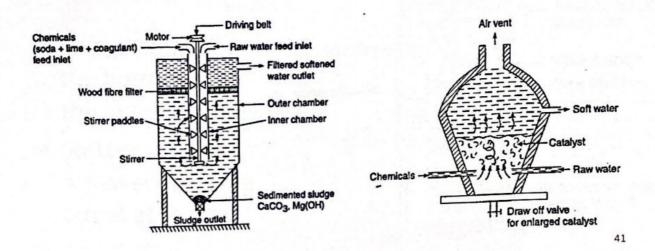
It has the following parts:

- Reaction tank: The central reaction tank has three separate inlets through which raw water, chemicals and superheated steam is passed and then mixed together in the reaction tank.
- Conical sedimentation tank: In this tank the mixed water enters and the sludge settles down.
- iii. Sand filter: Layers of coarse and fine sand act as filter which ensures complete removal of sludge. A soft water with 15-30 ppm of residual hardness is obtained.

Raw water feed inlet →== Super heated steam inlet Chemicals (lime + soda) feed inlet Reaction Softened water tank Fine sand layer Conical Coarse sandlayer sedimentation Sand filter tank **Gravels layers** Precipitated sludge Filtered softened [CaCO₃Mg(OH)₂] Precipitated water outlet sludge outlet

Continuous Cold Lime Soda Softeners

- i. Conventional type
- The sludge blanket type
- iii. Catalyst or Separator type

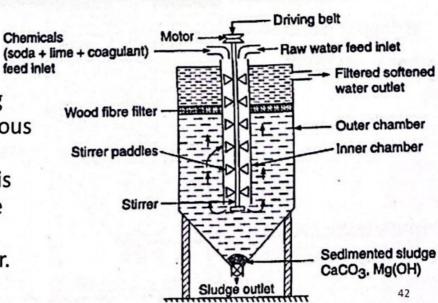


Continuous Cold Lime Soda Softeners (i) Conventional type

 Raw water and the required amount of lime, soda and coagulants are fed at room temperature from the top into the inner vertical circular chamber fitted with a paddle stirrer.

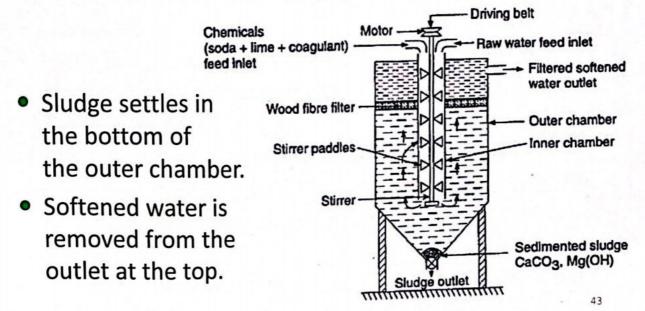
 Vigorous stirring ensures continuous mixing;

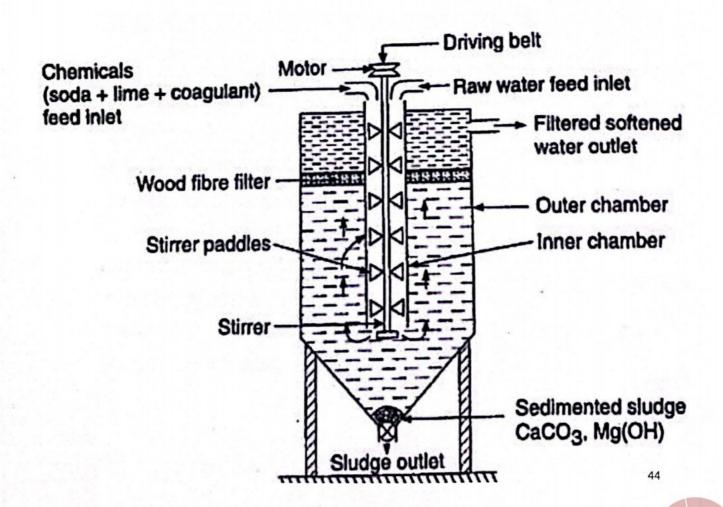
 Softened water is allowed to come into the outer co-axial chamber.



Continuous Cold Lime Soda Softeners (i) Conventional type

 Rising up the water passes through a wood fiber filter where traces of sludge are removed.





Continuous Cold Lime Soda Softeners (ii) Sludge Blanket type

- It is similar to the conventional type but the treated water is filtered upwardly through a suspended sludge blanket composed of-previously formed precipitates.
- Some lime is wasted in the conventional type as is carried down with the sludge before it has time for dissolution and reaction.
- Silica is better removed in sludge blanket type.
- Retention time required is one hour as compared to four hours for the conventional.

Reference:

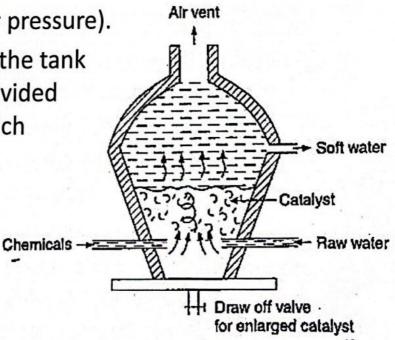
http://www.transtutors.com/homework-help/engineering-chemistry/softening-of-water/continuous-softeners.aspx

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Continuous Cold Lime Soda Softeners (iii) Catalyst or Separator type

A conical tank is used which may be open (for gravity operation) or closed (for operation under pressure).

 About two-thirds of the tank is filled with finely divided granular catalyst which may be green sand or sand or graded calcite.

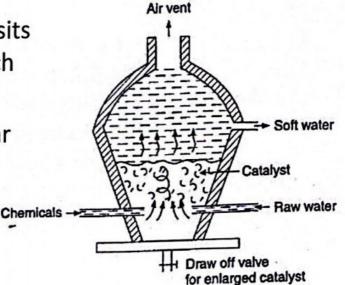


Continuous Cold Lime Soda Softeners (iii) Catalyst or Separator type

 Raw water and chemicals enter tangentially near bottom and spiral upwards through suspended catalyst bed.

 The sludge formed deposits on granular catalyst which grows in size.

 Sludge formed in granular shape can be drained and dried rapidly, which also makes it easy to handle.



Soda Process Reactions

Precipitation of CaCO₃ requires a pH of about 9.5; while Mg(OH)₂ requires a 10.8 pH, therefore, an excess lime of about 1.25 meq/l is required to raise the pH. Ph. PH JI

- The amount of lime required: lime (meq/l) = carbon dioxide (meq/l) + carbonate hardness (meq/l) + magnesium ion (meq/l) + 1.25 (meq/l)
- The amount of soda ash required: soda ash (meq/l) = non-carbonate hardness (meq/l).
- After softening, the water will have high pH and contain the excess lime and the magnesium hydroxide and the calcium carbonate that did not precipitate

معنیف از انسانی کونوا ع شکل و ۱۱ مالکایی بدلک کول اله soda ash بنایی کونوا ع شکل و ۱۱ مالکایی بدلک کول اله solumetric flow safe ک

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18me soda 11 Recarbonation -> pH / di wore
PH 18placess
PH 18placess

 Recarbonation (adding carbon dioxide) is used to stabilize the water. The excess lime and magnesium hydroxide are stabilized by adding carbon dioxide, which also reduces pH from 10.8 to 9.5 as the following:

System خوادی در $CO_2 + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow CaCO_3 \downarrow + H_2O$ 855 7.5 کاری مین در اور $CO_2 + Mg(OH)_2 \rightarrow MgCO_3 + H_2O$ • Further recarbonation will bring the nH to about

 Further recarbonation, will bring the pH to about 8.5 and stabilize the calcium carbonate as the following:

$$CO_2 + CaCO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(HCO_3)_2$$

 It is not possible to remove all of the hardness from water. In actual practice, about 50 to 80 mg/l will remain as a residual hardness.

Chemical handling and sludge handling are critical issues in Lime Soda Softening.



Water Softening Unit

References:

http://textilelearner.blogspot.co m/2012/06/lime-soda-watersofteningprocess.html#ixzz27b9iadUH http://textilelearner.blogspot.co m/2012/06/lime-soda-watersoftening-process.html

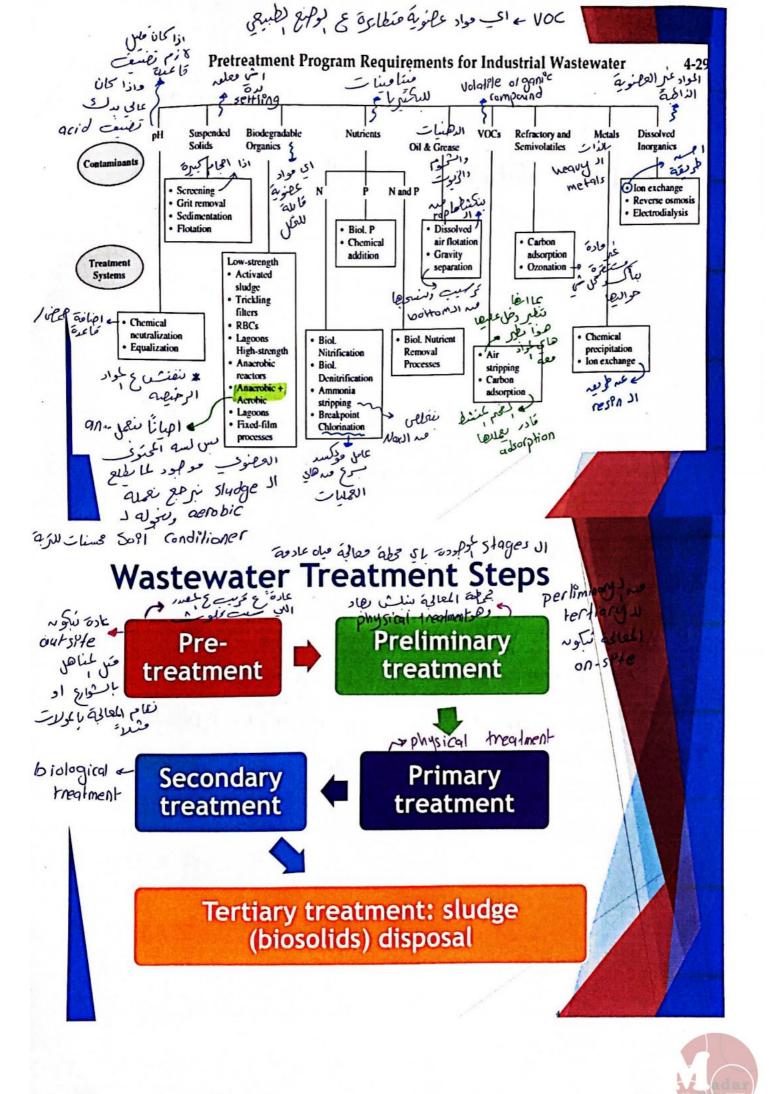
Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater Treatment

- ▶ Purpose
 - ▶ To manage water discharged from homes, businesses, and industries to reduce the threat of water pollution.
 - م مثال ع الـ commercial sector مثل المحلات والمولات والحلام والاماكم مثل المحلات والمحلام والاماكم المحاملة التفاع التفاع التفاع التفاع التفاع التفاع التفاع التفاع مثل الجامعات وعماراس والاماكم اللي بيجي عليه عدد مداننامس لفترة زمنسة معينة هاد المحان بيافد الى عد ما طابع حكومي

* زمار كانت عمياه بطالعة (ال waste) بروها ع اترب عم متر ما هي مناشرة ع الساس انه مياه المبعر قادرة شعل noitullib فلم عمله ومدا المعلم المالاله فلم عمل المشوا لعلوا المعمله ومل المسلك السنيت

محلات معالجة المياه العادمة



طاي لمان العادمة عها منها organics والا waste الله طالع مد مجلات والحلاقم وغيرها باللاي دخل عليها الموه هاد الا الموه الكوم organic مود المالك عانوك ، حيوك ، كربوى ونعلى ال weguy metals والعوالم وعيرها بالناك لازم هاى بياه تتعالج وينعبر عدد هاب ليستياء اللي تبلوث is ne skil organic compounds no bulk les BOD Il oluli عنها للعة الكربول وهاد الكربوب عشام نتأكيد بده اكسيس بالكالي ال BoD عشام نتأكيد بده اكسيس بالكالي ال BoD عشام نتأكيد بدى اكسيس حتى بادة العجنومة (biological oxygen demand) قد ن لدى اكسيس حتى بادة العجنومة بالناك بطلنا على عدد لمياه كواد مفهم اد مصدر برونسه ولاكربوهمدرات waste water ا نفيه معافق معنا الا mix الع معا الا waste الم المختلفة مثل اعطاع , بنازل , بمنشاس والجامعة باللك كاوم في mixing point و المحتلفة باللك الموسمة المختلفة مثل المحتلفة diff. Sources > ا يكور في المثناء كما لك منسميه م (COI) وهو النثل صر الـ 130D * Screening من الغلاء عام طنطل مه من منظم فراغات نفلتر mas وفوقه coarse & fine wish so grif removel * bottom Il خاخ على الكاف العوالمة كالفا شرّس الم sedimentation * Plotation مع اذا كانت اله المحاصل الله مع واحد بالماي تنطفوا ع المح منل الابوت والتحوم والدهولا بعديد بنائسطها عد مع لمي ع درج و المعاملة بالمن المع المعانوي على bed مد المعنور بارتفاع mo com المعنور بارتفاع mo com على المعنور وناسم على المعنور وناسم على المعنور وناسم aude aute cider rules stil les se vieris d'um a Rotating Biological confactor * * lagoons م و منتوعة منتز عنها عم و منتف لنكتريا منها وسفل علم هواد Anaerobic reactor اخرك بتنشط وبعلل المحتوك العطوف في من ويتعلى غاز بميثام و ٢٥٥ pied jeu sil surface ingliste on film ale surface on son, aeradion tanks for suspended bio. Volume pout it si is

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Secondary clarifier 119

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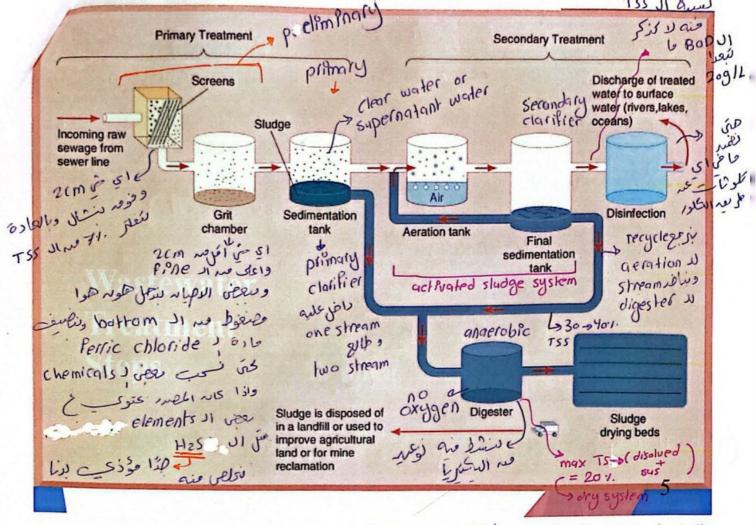
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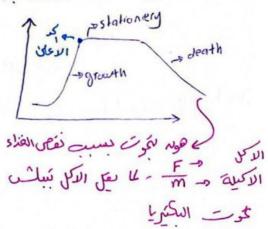
* آكبر وكميسة المحطات كما كشتى لانو الت بشكل عي ما المالك ملك من ما المحلات كمية كمي عالمية وصية الا ما مولات كلافة وصية الا كالمكاريا و تقل عليه الملكتريا و تقل عليه الملكتريا و تقل علي ما تشكل على تشكل على الملكتريا و تقل علي الملكتريا و تقل علي الملكتريا و تقوت كانو ما في لها آكل لها الله للمكتريا و ولعبوا بعالي ها موك مشوك من ما كور الا ولها الله عنوه اللكتريا الله عنوه



* ماست باد المعلقة الله ستلها محكم باوس الها المهل كودي حمول مثل الله العوالمه وجزء مد المواد المعلقة الله ستلها محكم باوس الها المهل كودي حمول مثل نقايا ستم المواد المعلقة الله ستلها و لسلكا لها معاهده المعلقة كليم معلى اذا دعلت على المحلة كليم معلى الماك اذا دعلت على المحلة كالمحلة كالمحلة

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* احماناً الد Tss كاورد فليل اللي جاك ومد الد الله Secondary وماء عالية لها *

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* او منخرط باد Jigester ا ونطلع بادة لماسة مد اد Aigester ا *

Wastewater Treatment

- Water discharged from homes, businesses, and industry enters sanitary sewers.
- Water from rainwater on streets enters storm water sewers. Combined sewers carry both sanitary wastes and storm water.
- Water moves toward the wastewater plant على معدد من الحلة primarily by gravity flow Lift stations pump water from low lying areas over hills. ورو بعود بعود single system

ماه المورد المام على المعلى ا

Pre-treatment

Occurs in business or industry prior to

من مستن الحسيد المرفاد منع حياف تشكل discharge من مستن الحسيد المعن العادية والمعتسمين الموسع الد دامي المسيد الموقودة هنار في منطق الموسع الد دامي المسيد الموقودة هنار في منطق الموقودة هنار الموقودة هنار الموقودة هنار الموقودة الموقودة

nutrients being discharged in wastewater

به في نعل عواد الكيميا لمية بالذات عفادات الكوية فيال عدالا والله طالعة عدالا وتبطع مع علياه الله طالعة ما نشعالج محيطا لكوله الده مع هلات مجل حرطانات وماكل عاصبة وهرمونات

Preliminary Treatment

- Removes large objects and nondegradable materials
- Protects pumps and equipment from damage
- ▶ Bar screen and Grit chamber are used

Bar Screen

Catches large objects that have gotten into sewer system such as bricks, bottles, pieces of wood, etc.



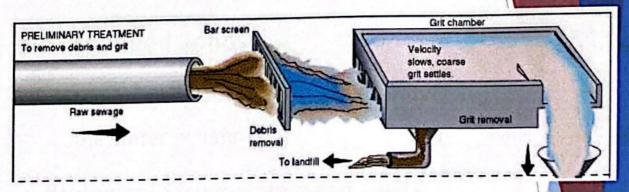
(تراب وحجار) Grit Chamber

▶ Removes rocks, gravel, broken glass, etc.

Mesh Screen

▶ Removės diapers, combs, towels, plastic bags, syringes, etc.

Preliminary Treatment



Measurement & Sampling of Inlet Structure مركم فراه بين الم

- ► Flow meter continuously records the volume of water entering the treatment plant
- Water samples are taken for determination of suspended solids and BOD.

Suspended Solids & BOD

- Suspended Solids
 - the quantity of solid materials floating in the water column
- Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 - ▶ a measure of the amount of oxygen required to aerobically decompose organic matter in the water

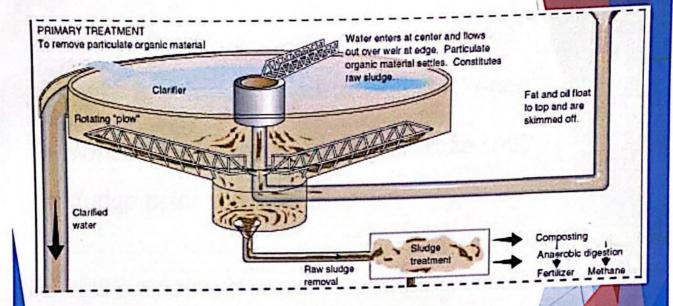
Suspended Solids & BOD

- Measurements of Suspended Solids and BOD indicate the effectiveness of treatment processes
- Both Suspended Solids and BOD decrease as water moves through the wastewater treatment processes

Primary Treatment

- ▶ A physical process
- Wastewater flow is slowed down and suspended solids settle to the bottom by gravity
- ► The material that settles is called sludge or biosolids

Clarifier in Primary Treatment



16

Primary Treatment



- : primary clarifiers

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لا لاین میاه رشافت ، حی می رشفافینها

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Natural gas CHy →4pto 90%. light gases

بالسبب فقط ا ، 601 CH4 → 601.

Co2 - 40% light gases 2000

Primary Treatment

- Sludge from the primary sedimentation tanks is pumped to the sludge thickener.
- More settling occurs to concentrate the sludge prior to disposal

Primary Treatment

- Primary treatment reduces the suspended solids and the BOD of the wastewater.
- From the primary treatment tanks, water is pumped to the trickling filter for secondary treatment.
- Secondary treatment will further reduce the suspended solids and BOD of the wastewater.

- Secondary treatment is a biological process
- It utilizes bacteria, protozoa and algae to metabolize organic matter in the wastewater
- Human waste, food waste, soaps, and detergents are some examples of sewage biological content (dissolved organic matter)

Secondary Treatment

Microbial Action

- The organic waste is consumed by microbial action. This microbial action can be divided into two categories:
 - ▶ free swimming
 - ▶ fixed media filters
- ▶ In free-swimming systems, the microorganisms are free-swimming in the water, so they must be cycled through the system. After being used to break down BOD, they are removed from the wastewater in a clarifier and returned to the aeration chamber or oxidation ditch.
- Packaged plants and oxidation ditches are an example of the free swimming microbial action.

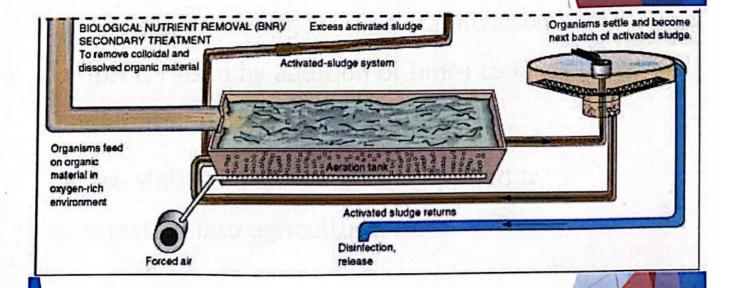
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Microbial Action

- In contrast, fixed media filters use microorganisms attached to a medium (rocks, plastic, metal, etc.) The microorganisms stay in place and do not need to be cycled through the system. Instead, wastewater is circulated past the fixed microorganisms.
- ▶ A fixed media filter mimics the treatment method used in a healthy stream in which microorganisms produce a slick coating on rocks and pebbles. This coating of microorganisms is able to trap and consume BOD and ammonia in the water.

Secondary Treatment



- ▶ From secondary treatment, e.g., the trickling filter, water flows to the final clarifiers for further removal of sludge.
- ► The final clarifiers are another set of primary sedimentation tanks. They remove additional sludge and further reduce suspended solids and BOD.
- From the final clarifiers the water is discharged out.

Disposal of Sludge or Biosolids

- ► The sludge undergoes lime stabilization (pH is raised by addition of lime) to kill potential pathogens
- ► The stabilized sludge is land applied by injection into agricultural fields

- ▶ Three different approaches
 - ▶ Fixed film system (trickling filter)
 - ▶ Suspended film system
 - ▶ Lagoon system

Secondary Treatment Approaches

(1) Fixed Film Systems

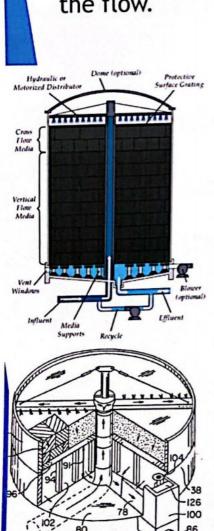
- grow microorganisms on substrates such as rocks, sand or plastic
- wastewater is spread over the substrate
- Example: Trickling filters, rotating biological contactors

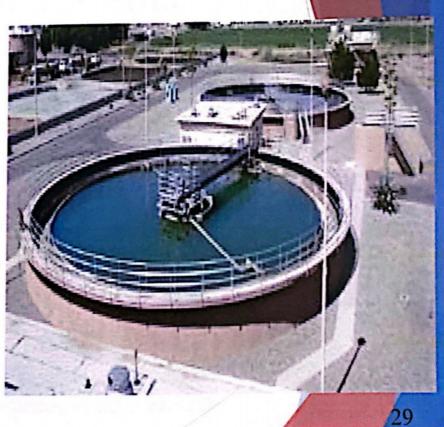
Trickling filter

The trickling filter does not "filter" the water.

Water runs over a plastic media and organisms clinging to the media remove organic matter from the water.

Wastewater is distributed evenly over the surface of the trickling filter media. As the wastewater flows over the media the organisms remove the organic matter from the flow.





pray Head

Media

Effluent

Media partially covered with water.

(1) Fixed Film Systems Trickling filter

- Spread wastewater over microorganism
- Made of coke (carbonised coal), limestone chips or specially fabricated plastic media
- Optimize their thickness by insect or worm grazing



30

(2) Lagoon Systems

- ▶ Hold the waste-water for several months
- Natural degradation of sewage



(3) Suspended Film Systems

- Stir and suspend microorganisms in wastewater
- ▶ Settled out as a sludge
- Pumped back into the incoming wastewater
- Example: Activated sludge, extended aeration

3) Suspended Film Systems

Activated sludge

- Mixed community of microorganisms
- Both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria may exist
- Biological floc is formed

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Suspended Film Systems

Activated Sludge Process

Aeration Tank

Oxygen is introduced into the system

Aeration Source

- · Ensure that adequate oxygen is fed into the tank
- · Provided as pure oxygen or compressed air

Secondary Clarifiers

 Activated-sludge solids are separated from the surrounding wastewater

Activated Sludge Outflow Line

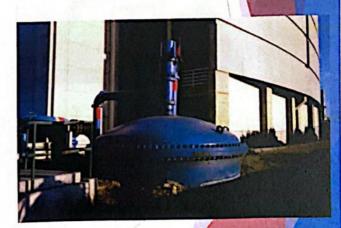
 Pump activated sludge back to the aeration tank

Effluent Outflow Line

 Discharge effluent into bay or tertiary treatment plant







Tertiary Treatment

- Remove disease-causing organisms from wastewater
- ▶ Three different disinfection processes
 - **▶** Chlorination
 - ▶ UV light radiation
 - ▶ Ozonation

Disinfection Processes

Chlorination

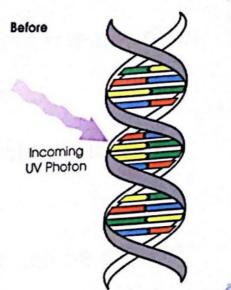
- ▶ Most common
- Advantages: low cost
 & effective
- Disadvantages: chlorine residue could be harmful to environment



oisinfection Processes

UV Light Radiation

- Damage the genetic structure of bacteria, viruses and other pathogens.
- ► Advantages:
 - ▶ no chemicals are used
 - water taste more natural
- Disadvantages: high maintenance of the UV-lamp

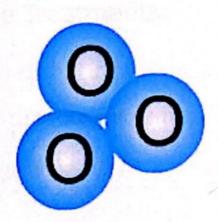




Disinfection Processes

Ozonation

- Oxidize most pathogenic microorganisms
- Advantages: safer than chlorination, fewer disinfection by-product
- Disadvantage: high cost



What can Effluent Treated Water be Used for?

- Can be discharged into a stream, river, bay, lagoon or wetland
- Can be used for general irrigation purposes
- ▶ If sufficiently clean, it can be used for groundwater recharge

Sludge Treatment

- Primary sludge usually have strong odors
- Secondary sludge have high concentration of microorganism
- Goals of Sludge Treatments:
 - ▶ Reduce odors
 - ▶ Remove water to reduce volume
 - ▶ Decompose organic matter

Sludge Treatment

- Untreated sludge are about 97 percent water
- Settling can reduce about 92 to 96 percent of water
- ▶ Dried sludge is called *sludge cake*

Sludge Treatment Methods

- Aerobic digestion
- Anaerobic digestion
- اسماد) Composting (سماد)

Aerobic Digestion

- ▶ Bacterial process
- ▶ Needs oxygen
- ▶ Consumes organic matter
- Converts organic matter into carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Sludge Treatment Methods

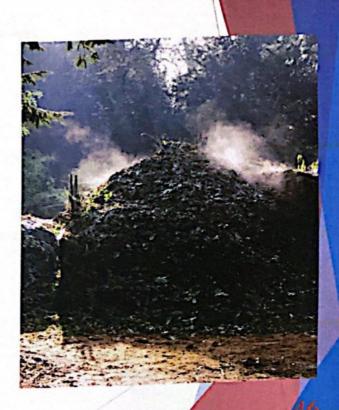
Anaerobic digestion

- ▶ Bacterial process
- ▶ Does not require oxygen
- ▶ Consumes organic matter
- Produces biogas, which can be used in generators for electricity

Gudge Treatment Methods

Composting

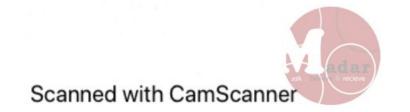
- Aerobic process
- Requires the correct mix of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and water with sludge
- Generate large amount of heat

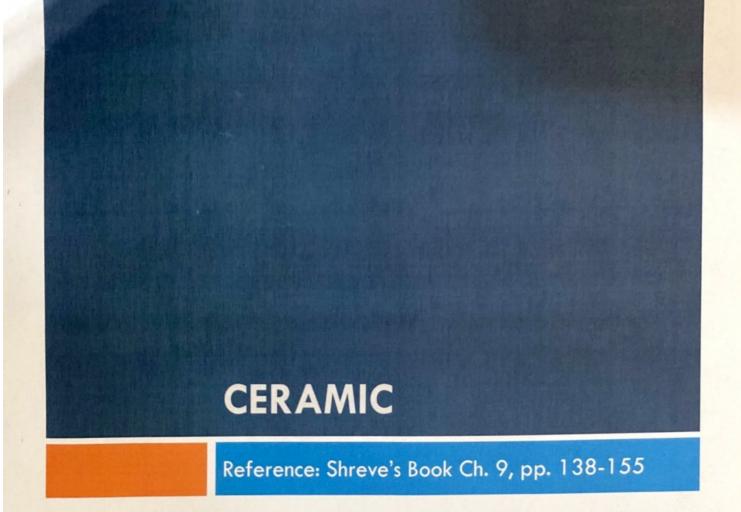


Sludge Disposal

- Superheat sludge and convert it into small granules that are rich in nitrogen
 - ▶ Sell it to local farmer as fertilizer
- Spread sludge cake on the field
- Save landfill space

Summary Advanced Treatment Final Treatment Primary Treatment Preliminary Treatment Seconday Treatment Sludge Digestion Desalering Lanz Application Sludge Teatment





Definition

Ceramic Industries, some time refers to clay products or silicate industries. حالاوات اللي كانت اللي كانت wites les às well, clay sine sines السيليك على المعرر المنسعي اللي بعلينا الحل كرارات عالمة 2060, Sé structure, - là leien Eail Ceramic materials are withstand higher temperature, acide aisol resist greater pressure, have superior mechanical properties, possess special electrical characteristics, or adis. * Hes als wes can protect against corrosive chemicals. للسّار الكريائي اولا PH we Siss ise) 'esi je cus عالمنه عدلا

Types of ceramic products

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Whitewares: any of a broad class of ceramic products that are white to off-white in appearance and frequently contain a significant vitreous, or glassy, component. Including products as china ware, earthenware, pottery, porcelain, stoneware and vitreous ware. (32) 819554 Me see 132 Suffere 112 Suffere 112

عشار المواد للي درالان المحل درالان المحل و درالان

Structural clay products: building brick, face brick, terra cotta, sewer pipe, and drain tile.

weight.

Refractories: fire brick, silica, chromite, magnesite, magnesitechromite bricks, silicon carbide and zirconia refractories alumiuim silicate and alumina products.

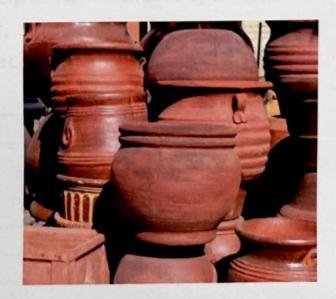
مر الافراد معنه مسرامات (العوب الإرى) معنه مسرامات (العوب الإرى) معنه مسرامات العوب الإرى المعرب الإرى المعرب الإرى معلم معلوث العي معمل معلم معلم العاملة عليها وتحل عوارات عالمة منسميها المعرب الم

Types of ceramic products

4. Specialized ceramic products. منو اللي نطبخوا منظم الحلوات

5. Enamels and enameled metal.

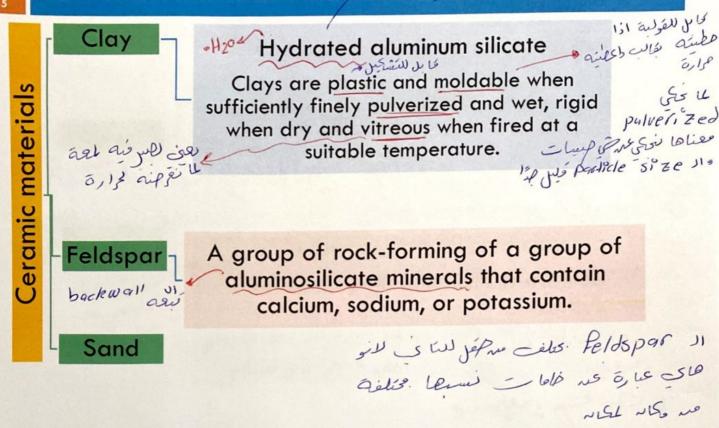
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- الفار من الفارات و الاستاء اللي عنه لطبه من الفارات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات بالموات

Raw Materials

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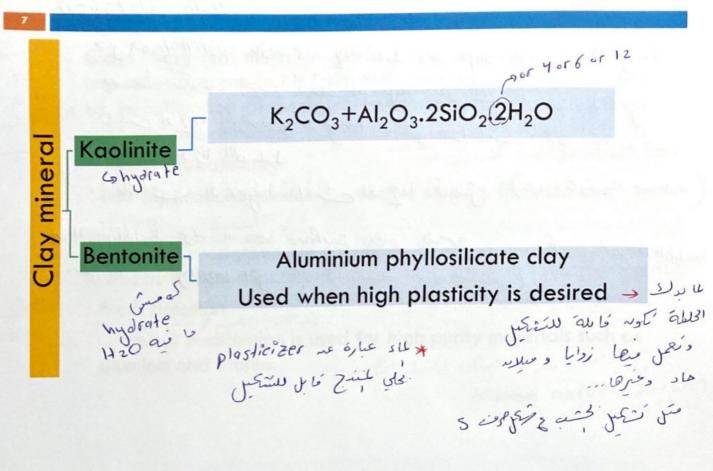
Raw Materials/Minerals

In addition of three principal raw materials, a wide variety of other minerals, salts, and oxides are used as fluxing agent and special refractory ingredients.

Fluxing agent (which lower temperature)	Special refractory ingredients	
Borax (Na ₂ B4O ₇ .10H ₂ O)	Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	
Boric acid (H ₃ PO ₃)	Zirconia (ZrO ₂)	
Soda ash (Na ₂ CO ₃)	Titania (TiO ₂)	
Iron oxides	Chromite (FeO.Cr ₂ O ₃)	
Barium minerals	Magnesite (MgCO ₃)	



Raw Materials/Clay



Raw Materials

Chemical reaction

ا بری دنه ع هیار اکثر کل ماکار فنه نبه جدید اعلی ا







Raw Materials/Clay

Clays vary so much in their physical properties and in impurities present that is frequently necessary to upgrade them ه by beneficiation procedure wherein sand and mica (silicate

تعلى له مراد والع ونفى لوقت النفى الموقت النفى sand المركبات Exp chills go iten llims as Physical treatment:

- size separation (screening, selective settling, filtration and -> homo. abl joet ~ line
- Colloidal properties are controlled by appropriate additives العلق وم لإكثاء لعالقة الخلقة الخلقة such as sodium silicate and alum.

عکر کورد احمد علی العقاعات و العقاعات و العقاعات و العقاعات Gogg. 4 Floc. > and 5 se 3 wu

Chemical purification is used for high purity materials such as confor sols ilus de los 131 alumina and titania.

titanium oxide (iplugati)

bepe

Chemical Conversion

Raw materials (Clay, fledspar, sand, and

additives)

High temperature 700-2000 °C y lie Hoar gis un 1 de 11231ce

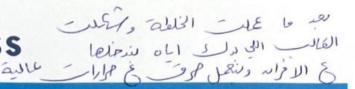
- chem rxn Is let 1 is Dehydration (150-650 °C) water removal
- Calcination e.g. of CaCO₃ (600-900 °C)
- Oxidation of ferrous iron and organic matter (350-900°C)
- Silicate formation (900 °C and higher)

Ceramic

Proth flotation

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Burning Process



□ Water hydration (this occurs about 600 to 650°C and absorbs much heat, leaving an amorphous mixture of alumina and silica.) مولا عن عن الله عناها الد عناها الد

$$Al_2O_3.2SiO_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2SiO_2 + 2H_2O$$

مالاس خوانية

As heating continued, the amorphous alumina changes quite sharply at 940 °C to crystalline form of alumina

> الغروب الارجمة

Burning Process

 At slightly higher temperature beginning at about 1000 °C, the alumina and silica combine to form mullite (3Al₂O₃.2SiO₂).

□ At a still higher temperature, the remaining silica is converted to crystalline cristobalite. Therefore the over all reaction in heating of clay is as follows:

air of tell a $3(Al_2O_3.3SiO_2.2H_2O) \rightarrow 3Al_2O_3.2SiO_2 + 4SiO_2 + 6H_2O$ un by drated Is wydrated is

13

□ Muffle kiln

ر بر بحیاً الحرار المالی و مندی و من



Kiln

14

Tunnel kiln

عبداله لنفعه نفسه عانده سمرامان (ربطوب انزاری)

الله الذبخرة والاغيرة



الخلامة د

Tunnel Kiln Car loaded with Wares (Refractory Bricks) coming out of the Kiln after Firing

 $Source: http://www.idc-online.com/technical_references/pdfs/mechanical_engineering/Kilns_And_Furnaces_Used_ln_Ceramic_And_Refractory_Industries.pdf$

QC: Analysis of Ceramic والمنع له مواهنة

Flexural Strength of Ceramics. This test method describes the method of determination for the flexural strength of and addie ceramic materials at an ambient temperature.

و المحقيقة المحقيق

Chemical durability of glass ceramics, and multiphase surface 31 & glass ceramic waste forms by evaluating concentrations of the chemicals released to a test solution.

Slow crack growth parameters of ceramics products by using a stress-rate

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و کیونه کاده (مراسات لیسمل مواد کیاریه (corrosive) میاده و کاده کیاریه (corrosive) میان در کارونه (کیاریه (کیاریه (کیاریه (کیاریه (کیاری) در کیاری کیار



Reference: Shreve's Book Ch. 10, pp. 244-261

What is phosphate?

- The term phosphate rock (or phosphorite) is used to denote any rock with high phosphorus content.
- Phosphate rock when very finely pulverized, has limited use of itself, because of the slow availability of P₂O₅.



CaF2.3Ca3(PO4)

Phosphate history in Jordan 4

Phosphate was discovered in Jordan in 1908 in both regions of Russaifa and Al-Hassa while laying down the Hejaz Railway. The first time investment in phosphate was in 1935 in Russaifa.

General chemistry and technology used



- Phosphate fertilizers are produced by adding acid to around phosphate rock. ground phosphate rock.
- If sulfuric acid is used, then super-phosphate or single, phosphate (SSP) is produced having a phosphorous content of 16-21 percent as (P2O5). sind and a
- If phosphoric acid is used to acidulate the phosphate rock, then triple super phosphate (TSP) is the result.
- TSP has a phosphorous content of 45-50 percent as P2O5.

Super phosphate production 4

- Superphosphate, Ca(H₂PO₄) is produced by combination of phosphate rock and concentrated sulfuric acid, approximately equal amounts of the two ingredients are mixed.
- Overall reaction

highly concentreded

CaF₂. 3Ca (PO₄)₂+7H₂SO₄+3 H₂O → 3 CaH₄ (PO₄)₂.H₂O +2 HF+7 CaSO₄

Super phosphate production

0

extruder significant and a significant as a significant a

The produced superphosphate is discharged from the cone mixer to pug mill, where additional mixing takes place and the reaction starts.

S

Superphosphate drops from mill to den conveyer, which has very low drops it travel speed to allow about 1 hr to solidify.

when the conveyer is completely filled, it is moved slowly to cutter which form thin slices of product.

The conveyers den is totally enclosed so that fumes do not escape in the working area.

These fumes are scrubbed by water to remove acid and fluoride before being exhausted to the atmosphere.

| These fumes are scrubbed by water to remove acid and fluoride before being exhausted to the atmosphere.

Scrubber water is neutralized by passing through limestone bed where the acid and fluoride are removed.

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Super phosphate production



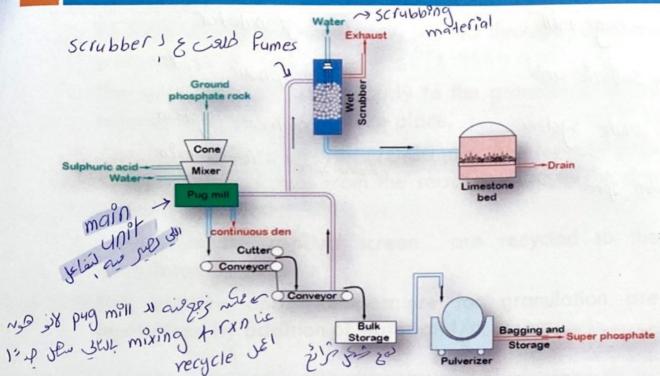


Figure: Manufacturing of Superphosphate by Continuous-den process

Triple superphosphate Production

- Triple superphosphate (TSP) is more concentrated fertilizer than SSP, containing 45-50 % P2O5, nearly three times the amount in SSP.
- TSP is produced by adding phosphoric acid to phosphate rock producing mono calcium phosphate with no calcium sulfate.

CaF₂. 3Ca (PO₄)₂+14H₃PO₄ → 10 Ca (H₂ PO₄)₂+2 HF

Triple superphosphate Production

- 95-98% of finely ground rock, passed through 100 mesh is mixed with H3PO1. → slurly for & mixture) gib
- The mixture is fed continuously to the granulator, where reaction and granulation take place.
- The den conveyer is faster (10-30 min) than for SSP (30-120 min), the mixture from the reaction goes to the den where it solidifies.
- □ Fines from the product screen are recycled to the granulator.
- The moisture and temperature for granulation are maintained by addition of water and/or steam.

Triple superphosphate Production

Fumes are scrubbed by water to remove acid and fluoride before being exhausted to the atmosphere.

The granulator is horizontal rotating cylindrical vessel.

The granules overflow to rotary cooler, where they are cooled and dried by counter current flow of air.

The exhaust gases from the cooler pass through the gut see cyclone, where dust is collected and returned to the dust des granulator.

The cooled product is screened, the coarse material being milled and recycled along with fines to the granulator.

The product is then conveyed to bulk storage, bagging and shipping.

المفلوا

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SSP

- bug mill

- Sulfusic acid

- dilute system

- den speed: 30-120 min

TSP

- granulator

- phosphoric acid

- concentrated System

- den speed 2 lo-30 min

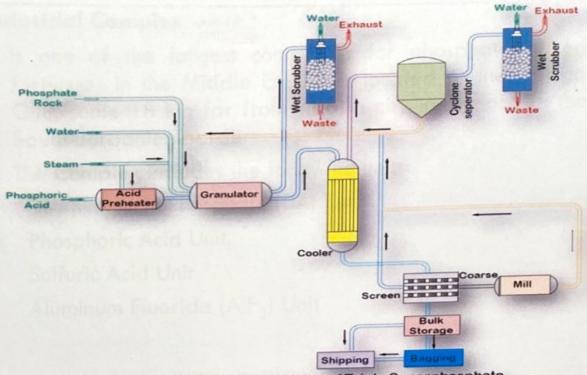


Figure: Manufacturing of Triple Superphosphate

Production of phosphate / Jordan

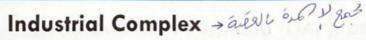
2018 reached phosphate in of Production (8,022,393) tonnes; compared to (8,687,581) tonnes in 2017; a decrease of (7.7%).

Jordan Mines

Mine	Production	Al-Has
Al-Hassa	798,740	10
Al-Abiad	1,204,140	%
Eshidiya	5,776,948	Eshidiya
Russeifa	242,565	72
Total	8,022,393	

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Phosphate Mines

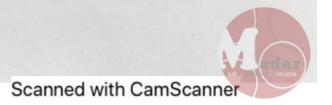


- Is one of the largest complexes for phosphate based fertilizers in the Middle East. It is located at the Aqaba Gulf, some 18 km far from Aqaba city, and close to the Saudi-Jordanian borders.
- The Complex includes the following units:
- 1. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) unit.
- 2. Phosphoric Acid Unit.
- 3. Sulfuric Acid Unit
- 4. Aluminum Fluoride (AIF₃) Unit

Fertilizer production/Industrial complex

- Production of the Chemical Fertilizers at Industrial Complex in Aqaba in 2018 as follows:

Product	Production
DAP Fertilizer	632,400
Phosphoric Acid	281,000
Sulphuric Acid	856,000
Aluminium Fluoride	6,180



Di-Ammonium Phosphate(DAP)



15

- Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), as a fertilizer is produced at a capacity reaching to 3000 metric tons daily.

 (المكونات المالي المنافية المالية المالية
- It contains 18% Nitrogen, and 46% P₂O₅, which is soluble granular, and leads to easy absorption by the plants and vegetations.
- It can be used by farms machinery, for all crops and trees, and for either rain-fed or irrigated lands.

DAP production



الامونياع مادة سامة وقائلة للانفار

16

Production

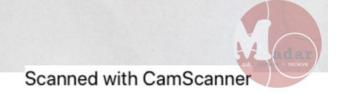
Description is imported from several Arab and foreign countries by ships. by ships. المعلى المعالى ال

- pumped through a 14 inch pipe to two storage tanks.
- Temperature inside the tanks is kept around (-33) °C , 1 atm, using special compressors.
- Ammonia is pumped to a reactor, where it reacts with concentrated phosphoric acid to produce slurry, which is pumped to a fertilizer granulator.

NH₃+H₃PO₄ → NH₄H₂ PO₄ (Monoammonium phosphate)

unhydrous ammonia

 $NH_3+NH_4H_2PO_4 \longrightarrow (NH_4)_2HPO_4$



Type of ammonia

unhydrous ammonia

- selice selice jess del

selice of ammonia

- selice aslice jess del

selice of ammonia

phosphoric acid selice

slurry is ple of ammonia

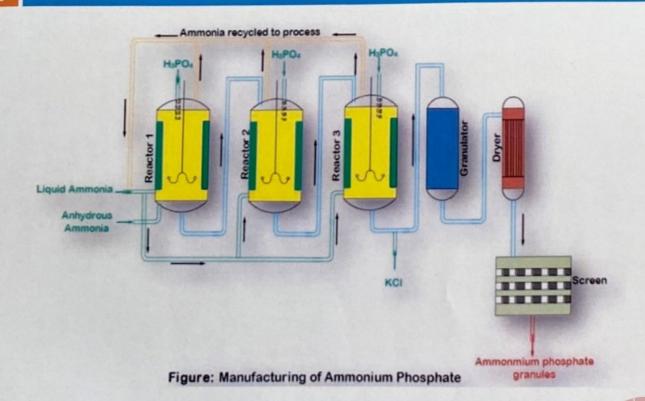
- The required mixtures. منا ما المال المال
- Fertilizer is then moved to a rotary dryer, which dries the fertilizer by hot gases produced by burning fuel oil, so its moisture content doesn't exceed 1.5%.
- The fertilizer is conveyed to sieves to get the required size, and then cooled down in a machine similar to the dryer, and moved to the storage silos.

Usages:

The fertilizer is used either directly or as an input to produce other fertilizers such as liquid and suspended compound fertilizers.

DAP production





Environmental Hazards of DAP Production

- The gaseous emissions from the reactor and granulator are absorbed in the gas scrubber.
- The dust from the drier, the screens and the product cooler is recovered by cyclones.

PHOSPHATE PART II

Reference: Shreve's Book Ch. 10, pp. 244-261

Phosphoric Acid Production

- Metallic acid with the chemical formula of (H₃PO₄), also called Orthophosphoric Acid.
- Orthophosphoric acid used in fertilizers industry.
- Diluted phosphoric acid of $(28\% P_2O_5)$ concentration are produced daily, depending on the type.
- By acidulation with Sulfuric Acid, Phosphate rock is converted to Phosphoric Acid and Gypsum is a by product.
- The phosphoric acid plant produces the following by products:

25% hexa fluorosilicic acid (H₂SiF₆) Gypsum, 25-30% free water. Sulfuric acid lede lesus phosphote rock II win phosphoric acid of gypsum when softe a function of the lesus phosphote rock II when when when when when will like air alake I lesus II will like air a lesus III II will like air a lesus III II will like air a lesus III II will II w

Phosphoric Acid Production

Production

- Phosphate is moved by conveyor belts to Phosphate Crusher, where all particles are having the size of less than 500 micron.
- Powdered phosphate reacts with sulfuric acid in a reactor which produced diluted phosphoric acid and gypsum.

$$3Ca_3(PO_4)_2CaF_2+10H_2SO_4+20H_2O$$
 $\longrightarrow 6H_3PO_4+10CaSO_4.2H_2O+2HF$

The mixture is, then pumped to three incubators, in order to enlarge the gypsum crystals.

gypsum + - ret crystals is growth albe so coelso. , seis _ still

Phosphoric Acid 4

- The resulting solution is filtered, and the diluted phosphoric acid is sent to the acid storage, to be concentrated later.
- The resulting gases from the reaction, which include multiple fluoride compounds, water vapor, and acids, are washed by absorption towers before they are released to the atmosphere.

water vaporsis arids sis Pluotiède il signi de absorption system de

Phosphoric Acid 4

131 - 131 -

Diluted phosphoric acid is concentrated in heat- exchangers from 28% to 52% in three concentration lines, using vacuum evaporation.

During this concentration process HF reacts with silica (which is present in the rock in sufficient amounts) producing fluorosilicic acid (H₂SiF₆) in 22% concentration and water vapor.

Purification to part of the acid is applied to have part of the final product for exporting as a final product; a minor part is sent to the local market.

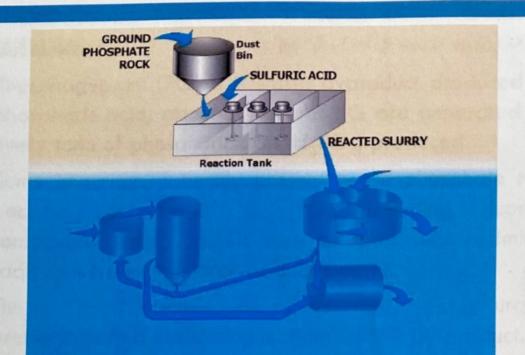
Usages:

Phosphoric acid is an intermediate product for multiple industries such as fertilizers, animal feed, detergents, and some food industries.

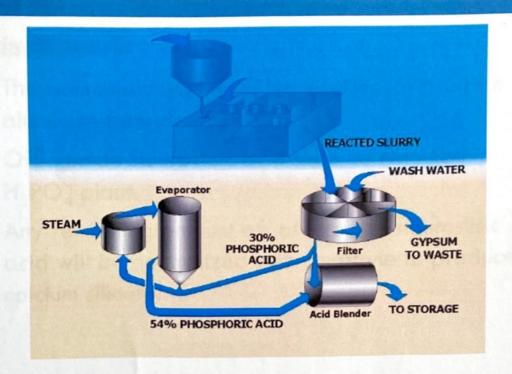
فعندوه المعادر و المحتبرات اد لهناعات اد لهناعات اد لهناعات اد لهناعات اللي دو Complete Consumptionla

(detergents) - lédibl és lup de phosphate 11 - lécime résemé és lup îs 1 *

Phosphoric Acid



Phosphoric Acid 4



Environmental Hazards of H₃PO₄ Production

1. Solid waste

PE I NO NP 5 QUIE H3PO4 NO NP J

 Phosphogypsum (PG) is a waste byproduct produced by phosphoric acid, about 5 tones of PG are generated for every tone of phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄) produced.

phosphorical Some impurities naturally present in the phosphate rock including concentrated in (PG), become compounds, heavy metals such as lead and cadmium, radioactive elements and residual acidity.

The continued accumulation of (PG) has created urgent المال المال المال pressures to find useful applications for this by-product.

not acid si- pure Phosphate 14

Environmental Hazards of H₃PO₄ Production

2. Liquid waste

- The flouroslisic acid shall be supplied to produce aluminum fluoride.
- Off- grade flouroslisic acid shall be recycled to H₃PO₄ plant.
- Any remaining amount of off- grade flouroslisic acid will be neutralized with limestone to produce calcium silicate.

Environmental Hazards of H₃PO₄ Production 4

10

3. Emissions

- a. Major emissions from H₃PO₄ production include SiF4,
 HF, fluorine gas.
- These gases will be collected by ventilation system and the sent to scrubber.
- The secondary emission is dust originated from handling, grinding of phosphate rock.
- Dust collecting equipment will be installed.

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Sulphuric Acid Production

by stap by the is a strong metallic soluble acid at all concentrations, has a and les sol chemical formula H2SO4. (acid 19in) autoli lucio o lucio la luc Sulfuric acid is produced in two units with 98.5% concentration, and a designed daily capacity of 2,500 tons for each unit. Sulfur used in producing sulfuric acid is imported from Arab neighboring countries, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and from some foreign countries as Russia and Iran. Sulfur is stored in a storage facility of a capacity of 35,000 tons. * العام عمر لكريث اغلى داد العام * اجمعه وبعلوه ي شي جسات و نیرها نسب awlup, Time ما المرادعات المزادعات المرادعات ال

Sulphuric Acid Production

Production يسيل الاكوام في ليسين

□ Sulfur is dragged from the stores by loaders and fed onto conveyor belts, where it gets melted in special pools by medium-pressure vapor, and adding some materials for purification.

true & Fate Lime was used to neutralize sulfur acidity before melting.

Liquid sulfur is stored in a heat-insulated storage at a temperature of 135°C. > molten jes olish (pumping 1 45)

a) 300 august Liquid sulfur is pumped into a kiln at a temperature of 1000 °C, where it is burnt with the presence of dry atmospheric air to be transformed into sulfur dioxide in the state of gas.

As that chemical reaction is an exothermal one, the released 5021

temperature is then used in producing high pressure steam (at 46 excess heat il comi atm), which conveyed to the Facilities Unit.

Steam gibs ies ell wii

Sulphuric Acid Production

6,151 510 1000 Nº 0135 A

Sulfur dioxide, cooled to $(425^{\circ}C)$ and passed in the state of gas into a four-stage reactor containing Vanadium oxide (V_2O_5) as a catalyst, where it is transformed into sulfur trioxide (SO_3) .

That gas is then directed to absorption towers where it reacts with water producing sulfuric acid at a concentration of 98.5%, then, cooled down and stored in two tanks.

Usages:

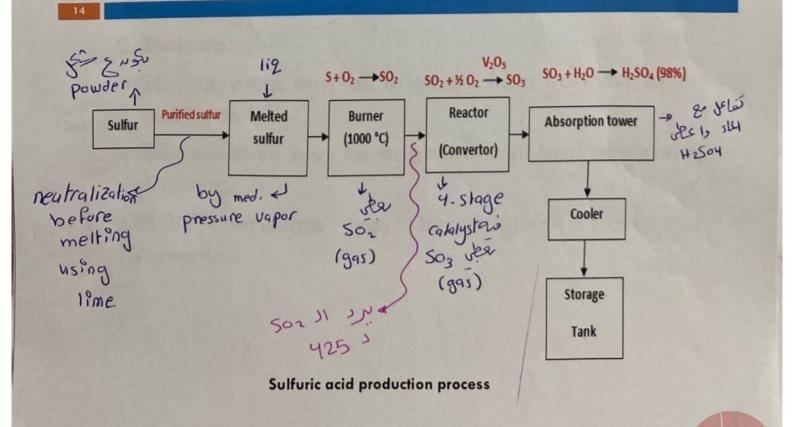
Sulfuric acid is used in various industries such as water treatment, batteries, and as a solvent in various industries.

H2504 les treatment, batteries, and as a solvent in various industries.

giew - It is also used in producing phosphoric acid.

PH adj.

Sulphuric Acid Production



Environmental Hazards of H₂SO₄ Production

- 1. Solid waste فانسن العبع والم ما رضي الم المحال العبد المحال ا
- A. Spent Vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) should be carefully dealt since is considered as hazardous material.

 hazards who catalyst is the celes is all alpost the second as hazardous in the catalyst in the celes is all alpost to the celes in the catalyst the catalyst in the celes is all alpost to the celes in the cele
- The spent catalyst is sealed in steel or plastic containers and stocked in old mines.
- B. Sulfur generated from filtration process(filter cake).
- This waste will be mixed with gypsum and disposed in the gypsum disposal area.

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Environmental Hazards of H₂SO₄ Production

2. Emissions

e very low eff

- SO₂ emissions may be originate from bad conversion of SO₂ to SO₃.
 - □ SO₃ emissions may be originate from bad absorption efficiency.

المام H₂SO₄ emissions may be originate from mist والمام how of the formation.

Cox ling towardly

-> 6x6/2 7 plant soi

Aluminum Fluoride Production

Production

- Aluminum fluoride is produced from fluorosilicic acid coming as waste product from the phosphoric acid plant and Aluminum hydroxide, which is imported 15 mospine from abroad.
- □ The unit includes the follow steps: Al(OH)₃ handling and drying, fluorosilicic acid (H2SiF6) heating, reaction, silica filtration, AIF3 crystallization, filtration, Aluminum Mydrox9de cooling alaw drying, and bagging. Crystallization

Aluminum Flueride Preduction

particle size 11

- By the completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture would be consisting of the solvent aluminum fluoride, and silica sand.
- Sand is then removed by a filtration belt, and disposed onto the belt carrying gypsum from the Phosphoric Acid Unit.
- Aluminum fluoride solution is then sent to 16 crystallizers to be separated by a filtration belt, dried through roasting in special equipment using burnt diesel, and packed according to demand in 25 kg, 50 kg, or 75 kg bags as demanded.
- Usages:
- Aluminum fluoride is used in extracting Aluminum from its ores by lowering the melting point in the electrical cells during the manufacturing process.

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Environmental Hazards of Aluminum 4 fluoride Production

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- Environmental features were installed in most important areas to minimize dust emissions and
- recycle product (like cyclone and bag filters, and scrubbers).