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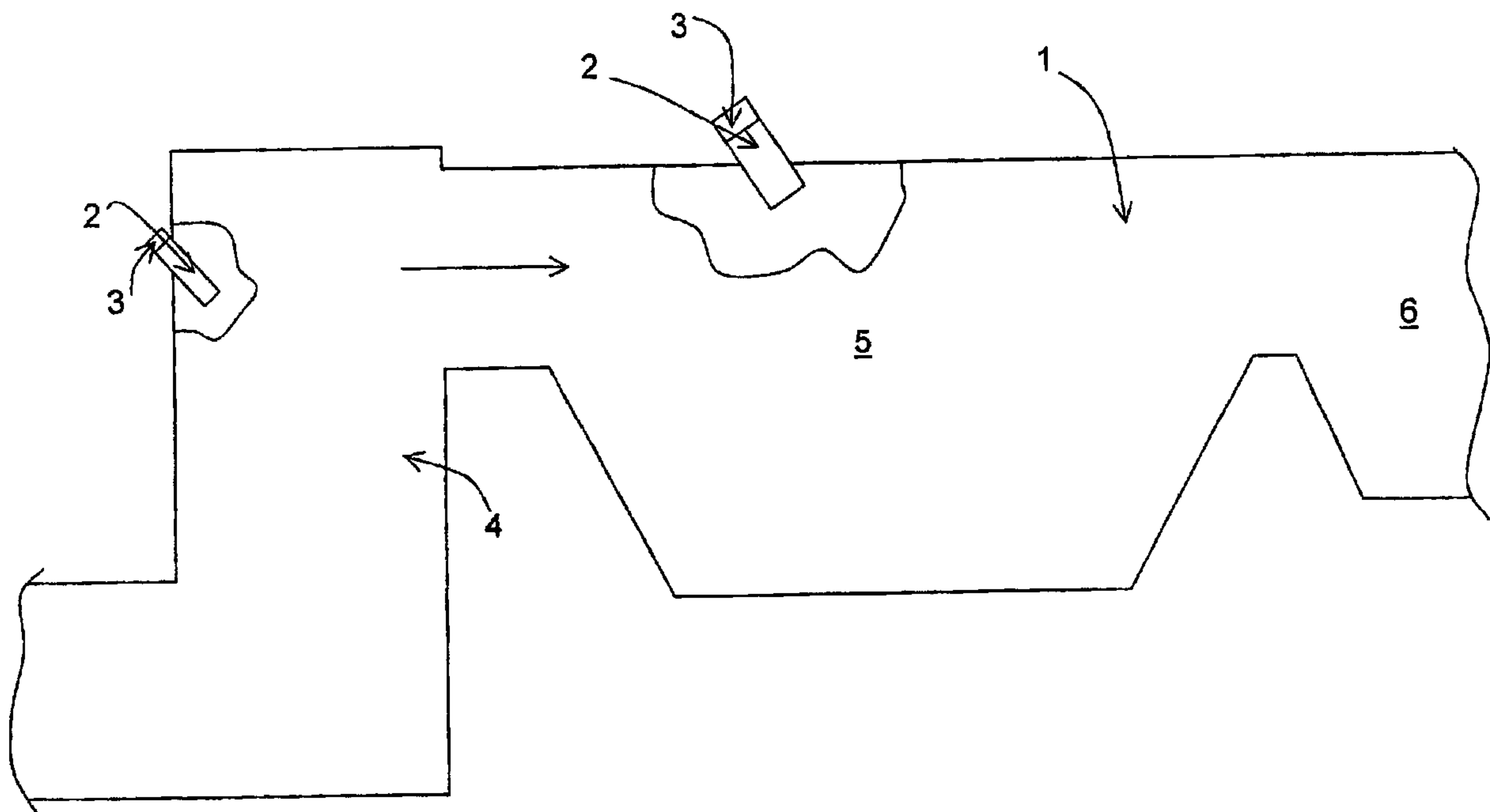
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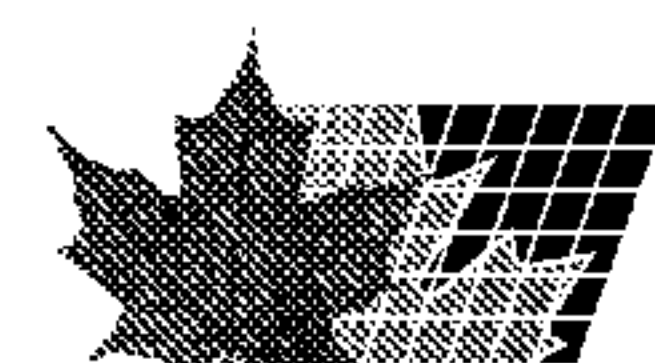
(54) Titre : PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR ACCROITRE LA CAPACITE D'UNE CHAUDIERE A RECUPERATION
DANS UN FOUR DE FUSION METALLURGIQUE

(54) Title: A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF A WASTE HEAT BOILER IN A
METALLURGIC SMELTING FURNACE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to a method for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler (1) processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, such as a flash smelting furnace, and for reducing dust accretions, where liquid is added into the waste-heat boiler (1) of the smelting furnace. The invention also relates to an apparatus for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler (1) processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, such as a flash smelting furnace, and for reducing dust accretions, in which case the waste-heat boiler is provided with at least one nozzle (2) for adding liquid.



ABSTRACT

The invention relates to a method for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler (1) processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, such as a flash smelting furnace, and for reducing dust accretions, where liquid is added into the waste-heat boiler (1) of the smelting furnace. The invention also relates to an apparatus for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler (1) processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, such as a flash smelting furnace, and for reducing dust accretions, in which case the waste-heat boiler is provided with at least one nozzle (2) for adding liquid.

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF A WASTE HEAT BOILER IN A METALLURGIC SMELTING FURNACE

The invention relates to the method and apparatus defined in the preambles of
5 the independent claims for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler
processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, such as a flash
smelting furnace, and for decreasing dust accretions.

In succession to a metallurgic smelting furnace, the employed waste-heat boiler
is generally a so-called tunnel-type boiler operated with a direct gas flow, said
10 boiler being divided into two parts, a radiation chamber and a convection
chamber. The purpose of the radiation chamber is to cool the gases so that the
molten particles contained in the gas are solidified and the temperature
decreases to under the particle sintering temperature before the gases are
conducted into the convection chamber of the waste-heat boiler. In the
15 convection chamber, the final heat contained by the dust-bearing gases is
recovered by a cooling pipework.

When planning a metallurgic smelting process, such as a flash smelting
process, it is naturally desirable to minimize investment costs. Owing to the
20 dust content of the exhaust gases, waste-heat boilers connected to metallurgic
smelting may contain dust accretions, which may affect both the operation of
the waste-heat boiler and the smelting process itself. These difficulties may
result in possible interruptions in the process, which cut the production and
become fairly expensive. The problems causing dust accretions occur mainly in
25 the following ways: convection cooling packages are blocked in the convection
chamber of the waste-heat boiler, the pipe between the waste-heat boiler and
the electric filter connected thereto is blocked, or accretions are formed on the
emission electrodes of the electric filter. In the accretions, there has been found
copper sulfate CuSO_4 , which means that the sulfatizing of dust is connected to
30 the creation of accretions. When the copper oxide contained in the dust reacts
with oxygen and sulfur dioxide, copper sulfate is created.

Often the limit for the capacity of a smelting furnace is the capacity of the waste-heat boiler connected to the process for sufficiently reducing the gas temperature, i.e. the capacity of the chamber of the waste-heat boiler. To increase the capacity of a prior art waste-heat boiler by extending the radiation
5 chamber is a relatively large investment and requires a long interruption in smelting in order to be realized. The temperature before the convection chamber must be set sufficiently low, in order to make the sulfatizing reactions that are important for the process to take place exactly in the radiation chamber of the waste-heat boiler. If there is a chance that reactions also take place in
10 the convection chamber, the result is that the dust is more easily attached to the heat transfer surfaces, and in the worst case the whole gas line is throttled and finally blocked due to the accretions.

According to the prior art, the described problem is controlled by blowing in the
15 boiler and/or in the uptake shaft so-called sulfatizing air and/or circulation gas, so that the desired reactions take place. According to the patent FI 74,738, the creation of accretions is adjusted by blowing oxygenous gas into the radiation chamber. The sulfatizing reactions are made to take place earlier, in the radiation chamber, by adding in the radiation chamber some oxygenous gas,
20 such as air. Then the in-blown gas lowers the temperature of the gas contained in the radiation chamber and the reaction area is shifted to the radiation chamber, where the reactions take place in the dust particles prevailing in the gas phase so that dust accretions are not created. However, by using said method it is not possible to increase the boiler capacity, because the heat
25 amount bound to the circulating gas and air must be recovered in the convection chamber. Moreover, if too much air is blown in, there is the drawback that when the partial pressure of oxygen is increased, there is the danger that the sulfur dioxide is in the reaction converted into sulfur trioxide, thus causing corrosion problems and an increased creation of unnecessary
30 weak acid in the washing section of the gas line.

The object of the invention is to introduce a new apparatus for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, and for reducing dust accretions, wherein the apparatus comprises a waste-heat boiler, an uptake shaft of the smelting
5 furnace, wherein a wall of the uptake shaft is provided with one nozzle for adding liquid into the uptake shaft of the smelting furnace, a radiation chamber, a convection chamber, and at least one nozzle which is arranged to inject liquid into a first end of the radiation chamber of the waste-heat boiler and placed in an essentially inclined position with respect to the gas
10 flow entering from the smelting furnace to the radiation chamber.

The invention is characterized by what is set forth in the characterizing parts of the independent claims. The other preferred embodiments of the invention are characterized by what is set forth in the other claims.

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Remarkable advantages are achieved by using the method according to the invention. According to the invention, in order to increase the capacity of a waste-heat boiler processing the gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, such as a flash smelting furnace, an Isasmelt, Ausmelt or Norsmelt
20 reactor, and in order to reduce dust accretions, into the waste-heat boiler there is added liquid, such as water. The task of the injected water is to lower the temperature of the gas exhausted from the furnace, efficiently down to a desired range, so that the heat amount bound by water spraying does not have to be removed completely from the gas in the convection chamber. Part of the
25 liquid can be replaced by air, in which case the task of the oxygen contained in the air is to ensure that the sulfatizing reactions take place in the convection chamber in particular. The capacity of the waste-heat boiler of a metallurgic smelting furnace can be increased by a small investment in a gas/liquid/injection arrangement, in addition to which the convection chamber
30 may need a small extension. The total capacity of the boiler grows in proportion to the heat amount consumed in evaporating the water and heating the boiler up to the exhaust temperature. Advantageously the sulfatizing reactions in the

boiler are made to take place in the radiation chamber, and the gas line is prevented from being blocked. Moreover, the liquid/gas mixture can be injected to the furnace uptake shaft, from where the gases proceed to the waste-heat boiler. Liquid is added by placing a required number of nozzles onto the roof or
5 the wall of the radiation chamber of the waste-heat boiler, and possibly also to the wall of the uptake shaft, or in that part of the smelting reactor from where the gases proceed into the waste-heat boiler. The size, orientation angle and position of the nozzle can be adjusted. Through the nozzles, liquid is injected either as continuous streams or possibly so that one of the nozzles is out of
10 use. The quantity of liquid is controlled according to the incoming gas quantity.

The invention is described in more detail below with reference the appended drawings.

Figure 1 An apparatus according to a preferred embodiment of the invention
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Figure 2 A graph of the quantity of water to be added, in proportion to the quantity of gas.

According to figure 1, on the roof of the waste-heat boiler 1 and in the uptake
20 shaft 4 of the flash smelting furnace, there are placed nozzles 2. The roof of the waste-heat boiler 1 comprises a hole, through which, via a blowing pipe 3 connected to the nozzle, the liquid/air mixture is injected to the radiation chamber 5 or the waste-heat boiler 1. The nozzle 2 is placed in an essentially inclined position with respect to the gas flow entering from the smelting furnace
25 to the radiation chamber 5. The drawing also illustrates the convection chamber 6 of the waste-heat boiler, in which the gases flow from the radiation chamber 5. A similar nozzle can also be used when adding liquid to the uptake shaft 4. When necessary, there can be several nozzles, and only one part of them can be simultaneously in operation.

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An example of a preferred embodiment of the method and apparatus according to the invention.

Example 1

According to the example, the quantity of gas obtained from the flash smelting furnace is 30 000 Nm³/h, with the following contents:

	Content	Quantity (Nm ³ /h)	Temperature (°C)
SO ₂ (g)	48	14,342	1,350
H ₂ O (g)	3	850	1,350
CO ₂ (g)	3	1,012	1,350
O ₂ (g)	2	673	1,350
N ₂ (g)	44	13,123	1,350

5 Into the waste-heat boiler, there is added 7,000 Nm³/h sulfatizing air with the temperature of 25° C and the composition of 1,470 Nm³/h O₂ (g) and 5,530 Nm³/h N₂ (g). Let us assume that the gas does not contain dust. In addition, let us assume that the temperature of the radiation chamber of the boiler is, in order to secure a perfect operation, lowered down to the temperature 750° C,
 10 and that on the other hand, the final temperature in the boiler after the convection chamber must not surpass the temperature 420° C due to the materials of the next electric filter. According to the example, when the capacity of the boiler should be increased, the required quantity of water to be injected into the boiler and the uptake shaft is illustrated in figure 2. In that case, when
 15 raising the quantity of gas, the final temperature of the radiation chamber of the boiler is still 750° C. Now the increased heat amount is bound by vaporizing the water and by heating the created vapor.

For a man skilled in the art, it is apparent that the various preferred embodiments of the invention are not restricted to the above explained
 20 examples only, but may vary within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for increasing the capacity of a waste-heat boiler processing gases obtained from a metallurgic smelting furnace, and for reducing dust accretions, wherein the apparatus comprises a waste-heat boiler, an uptake shaft of the smelting furnace, wherein a wall of the uptake shaft is provided with one nozzle for adding liquid into the uptake shaft of the smelting furnace, a radiation chamber, a convection chamber, and at least one nozzle which is

arranged to inject liquid into a first end of the radiation chamber of the waste-heat boiler and

placed in an essentially inclined position with respect to the gas flow entering from the smelting furnace to the radiation chamber.

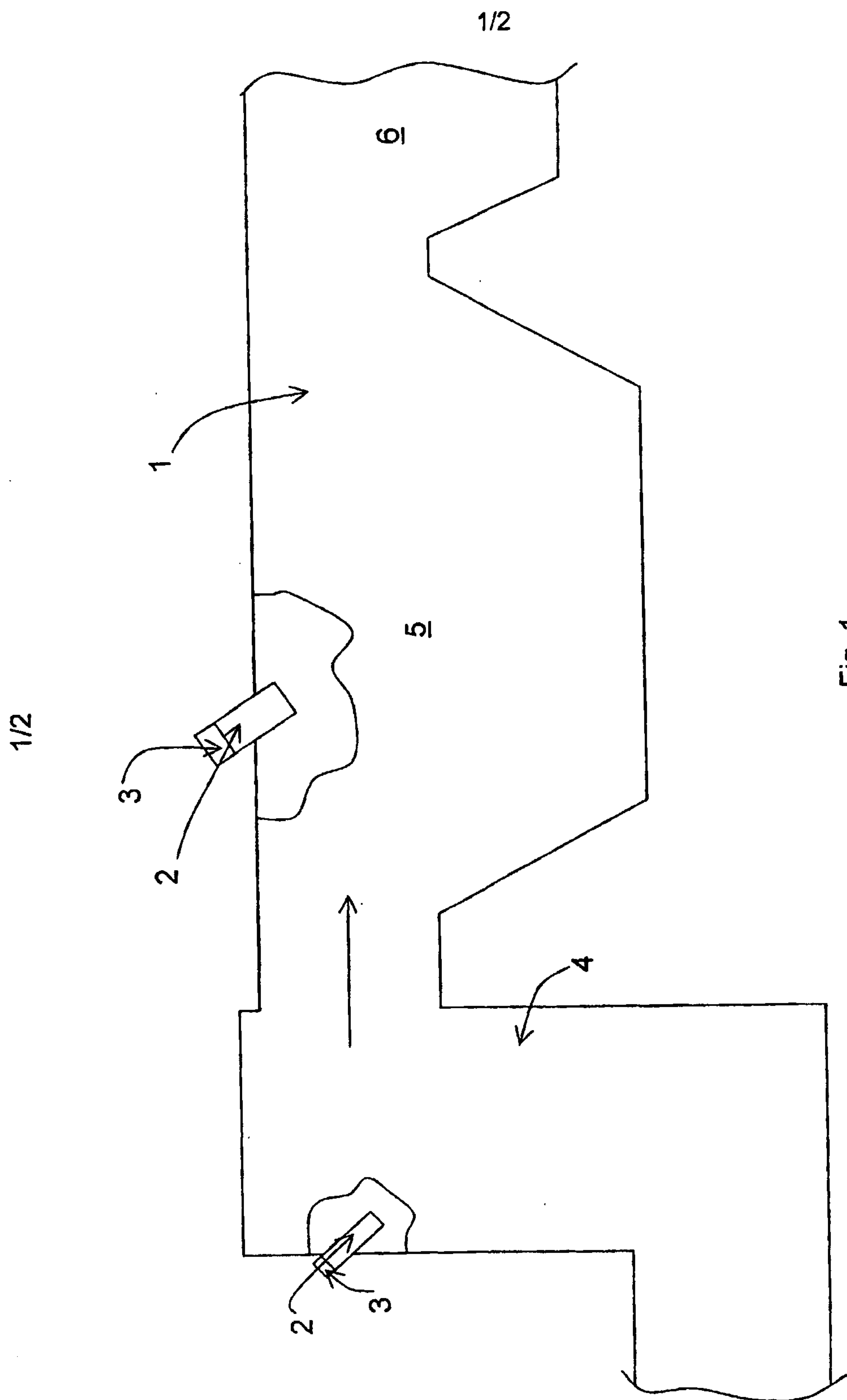


Fig. 1

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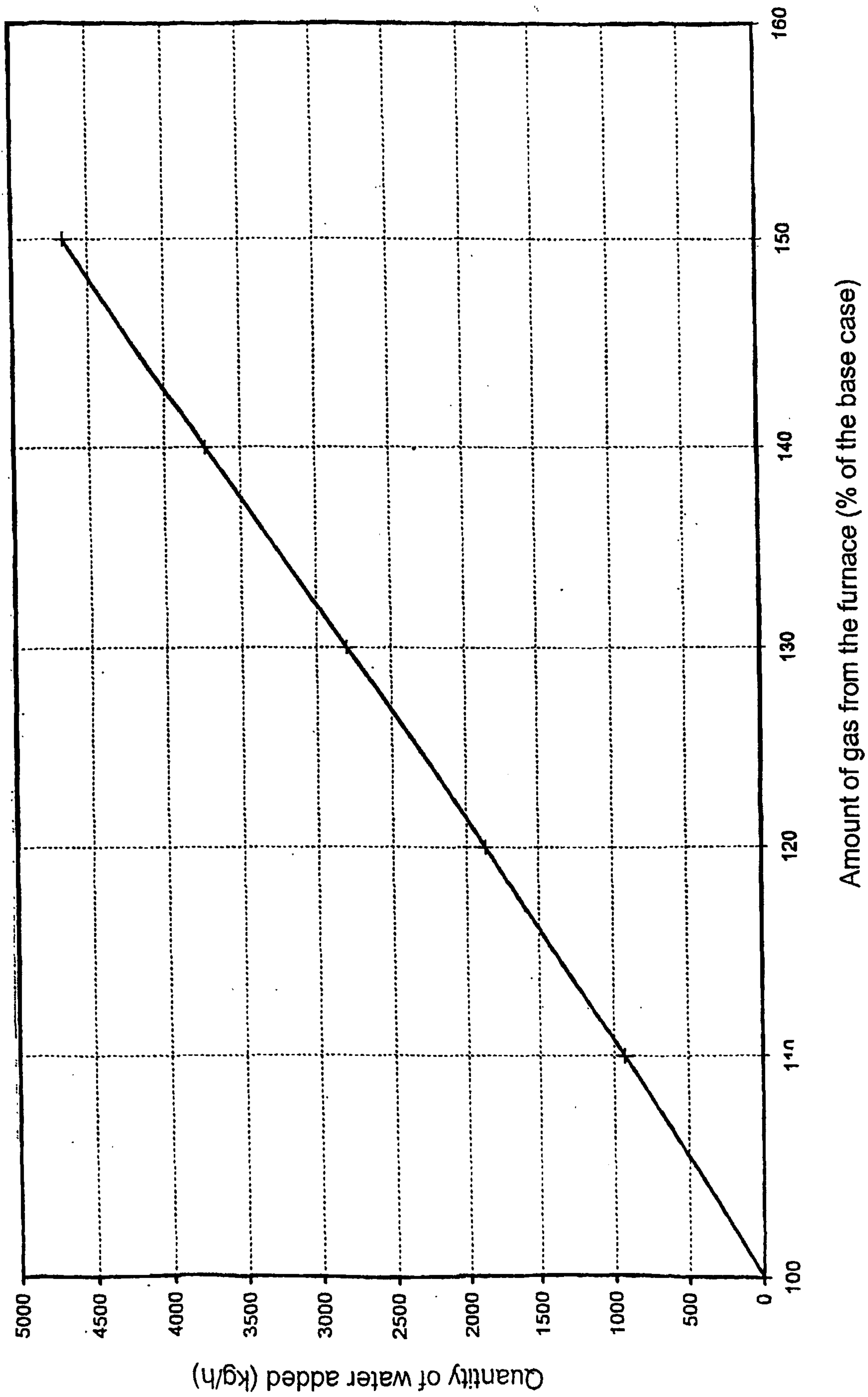


Fig. 2

