

Performance analysis of the HRC™ HPGR in pilot plant

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Abstract

A pilot scale test program was conducted to evaluate the size reduction performance of HPGR (High Pressure Grinding Rolls) operating in different circuit configurations. For this purpose a series of pilot-HPGR locked cycle tests were performed with medium and high pressures to simulate the HPGR operation in closed circuit with a screen, with partial product recycle, and with edge recycle. Logged instrumentation data such as roller speed, working gap, operating pressure, and power draw were used in combination with material test results such as particle size distributions, flake density, flake thickness, and bulk density of the feed for calculation of HPGR operational parameters. The paper reports the results from the pilot HPGR test work. The analysis reported herein includes an evaluation and comparison of different circuit configurations of the HPGR operation in terms of energy consumption, capacity and product fineness and also discusses the benefits of various circuit arrangements.

keywords: comminution, HPGR, classification, circuit configuration.

1. Introduction

During the last decade, there have been considerable improvements in comminution efficiency. The improvements are not only due to the optimal design of grinding systems and operating variables that enable more efficient use of existing comminution devices, but also due to the development of comminution devices with the ability to enhance energy utilisation. The HPGR was one of these new energy efficient comminution devices. The first commercial application of HPGR was in 1985 and its success resulted in increasing numbers of applications since then, particularly in the cement industry (Kellerwessel, 1990).

A number of new large hard rock mining operations have incorporated HPGR in their grinding circuit instead of the conventional AG/SAG mill (Morley, 2003; Rosario & Hall, 2010; Von Michaelis, 2005, Hart *et al.*, 2011). HPGR's are being used to significantly reduce the energy required for grinding,

but there are opportunities to better utilise this technology in novel flow-sheet arrangements to result in further energy reduction.

The product size distribution of an HPGR is the result of two separate product flows: centre and edge. The product from the centre has a relatively fine size distribution resulting from the high pressure at the centre of the rolls. The edge product, from either side of the roll, is coarser as the pressure is much lower due to the design of the machine. Thus, the product from an open circuit HPGR has a relatively wide size distribution (Van der Meer & Gruendken, 2010).

The main purpose of operating an HPGR with a recycle is to control product fineness and to form a stabilized bed of particles between the rollers for smooth and efficient operation of the machine. Recycling can be accomplished in a number of ways: by screening the entire product and

recycling all or a portion of the screen oversize, by partial recycling of the entire product, or recycling of the edge products only. HPGR performance will vary accordingly.

A pilot scale test program was conducted to evaluate the size reduction performance of HPGR (High Pressure Grinding Rolls) operating in different circuit configurations and pressure. For this purpose a series of pilot-HPGR locked cycle tests were performed to simulate the HPGR operation in closed circuit with a screen, with partial product recycle, and with edge recycle.

In the following sections, the results from the pilot HPGR test work obtained to date are presented. The analysis reported herein includes an evaluation and comparison of different circuit configurations of HPGR operation in terms of energy consumption, capacity and product fineness. Benefits of various circuit arrangements are also discussed.

2. Method and materials

Locked cycle tests were carried out with a pilot-scale HPGR to simulate the HPGR performance in different circuit configurations. The circuit configurations considered included: open circuit, closed circuit with a

screen (75% and 100% efficiency), partial product recycle (25% and 50%) and edge recycle.

A pilot-scale HPGR with a roll diameter of 300mm, a roll length of 150mm, and powered by two 15kW

motors was used for the test program. The HPGR is equipped with pressure, gap, speed and torque sensors. A bin over the HPGR helps maintain choke feeding conditions. The pilot-scale HPGR circuit is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1
Pilot HPGR facility.

The material used in the tests was obtained from a local quarry and stockpiled at Sorocaba. The material was then mixed as consistently as possible into two

homogenized stockpiles that provided the feed for each test. Precautions were taken to ensure the moisture content of each stockpile was similar by protecting

them from the weather. Including an open circuit operation, six configurations were tested, as shown in Figure 2, which also shows the sampling points.

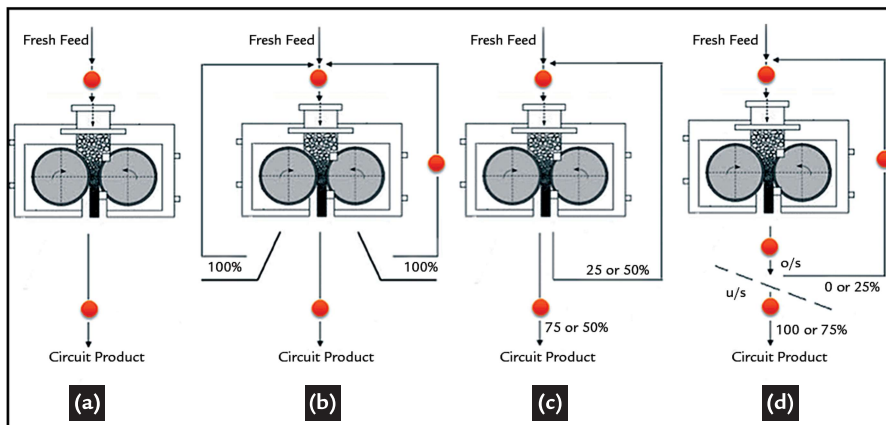


Figure 2
Circuit configurations tested and sampling points: (a) open circuit, (b) edge recycle, (c) product recycle, (d) closed circuit with screen.

Locked cycle tests were carried out, with the open circuit data being generated from the first cycle of each of the tests prior to any splitting or screening. Product from the first cycle onwards was either screened or split depending on the circuit arrangement being tested to produce the recycle material (i.e. screen oversize, a portion of the entire product, or the edge material). The recycle material was mixed with a calculated amount of fresh feed material and fed to the HPGR for the next cycle. This procedure was repeated for five cycles in order to simulate steady-state recirculation in the plant. Repetitive tests were conducted to evaluate the reproducibility of the procedures.

Roll speed, working gap, operating

pressure, and power draw were recorded along with feed and product particle size distributions. This allowed comparison of product size, specific throughput constant and specific energy consumption for each cycle and circuit configuration. The initial pressure was set 3.5 N/mm² for medium pressure test and 4.5 N/mm² for the high pressure.

The closed circuit tests used a 3.35 mm aperture screen, and screen efficiencies of 100 and 75 per cent. In the 100 per cent efficiency case, no screen undersized material was recycled to the HPGR, whilst in the 75 per cent efficiency case oversize material was mixed with 25 per cent of screen undersized material and recycled to HPGR feed.

The product recycle arrangements used in the test work involved simple mechanical splitting of either a portion of the full width of the HPGR discharge or the edge discharge into a final product and a recycle stream, without size classification. This circuit arrangement avoids the need for additional equipment and operating effort, and provides a means to retreat some or most of the oversize in the product to produce a final size distribution that would be acceptable for further processing.

An energy efficiency indicator, based on the operational Wi (Wio) proposed by Rowland (1998), was used to analyse the circuit performance based on the power consumption, feed rate and reduction rate.

3. Results

Figure 3 shows typical operating data recorded for one of the tests during

a thirty second sampling period. The data was used to determine the average

values of gap, pressure, power draw and load.

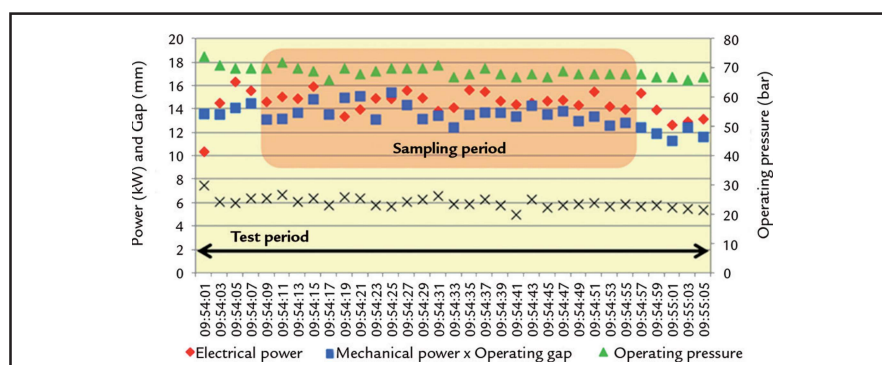


Figure 3
Typical HPGR operating data.

For each test, the flow rates around the circuit were calculated for each cycle in order to determine whether the locked cycle tests had reached steady state. The circuit stabilized after two cycles, with little further change in circuit capacity (Figure 4). The average data for the last three cycles was used for all steady state circuit calculations

involving size and energy. Duplicate tests were performed to confirm the reproducibility of the test procedures.

The operating conditions for the first cycle of each high pressure test (i.e. open circuit conditions) are given in Table 1, and the corresponding feed and product size distributions are shown in Figure 5, for the

high pressure tests. Operating conditions are seen to be very similar for each test and resulted in similar feed and product size distributions, suggesting that operation of the HPGR was stable throughout the test work program, and preparation of the feed sample was consistent. The same behaviour was observed for the medium pressure tests.

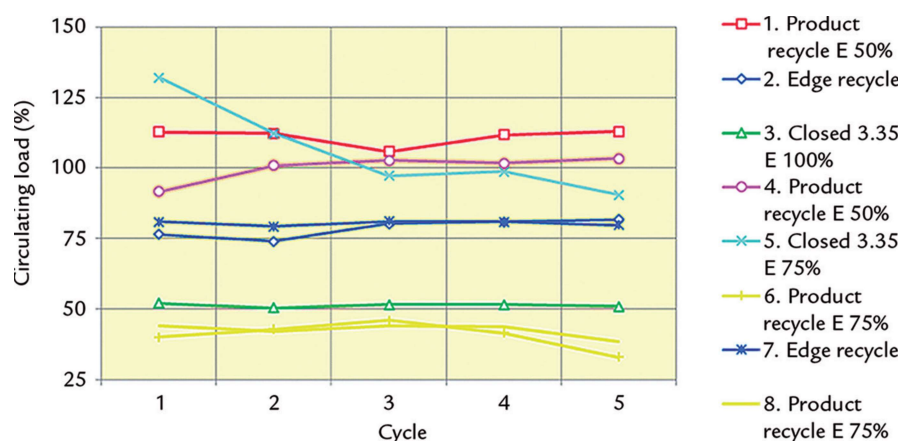


Figure 4
Variation of circuit capacity with cycle number.

Test ID	Pressure (N/mm ²)	Spec. Throughput (ts/m ³ hr)	Spec. Energy (kWh/t)	Operating gap (mm)	Bulk density (t/m ³)	Net -0.3mm production %
High pressure						
1-4	5.5	293	2.2	6.5	1.8	18.3
2-7	5.2	269	2.3	6.3	1.9	18.1
3	5.3	272	2.3	6.3	1.9	17.0
5	5.3	266	2.4	6.1	1.9	18.8
6-8	5.7	281	2.4	5.8	1.6	18.7
Medium pressure						
9-10	3.8	282	2.0	6.46	1.8	15.7
11-12	3.8	300	1.8	5.58	1.7	16.1
13	3.8	281	1.8	5.13	1.8	17.4
19-20	3.7	267	2.0	5.12	1.8	17.9
26	3.7	276	2.0	4.82	1.8	16.6

Table 1
Summary of open circuit test results.

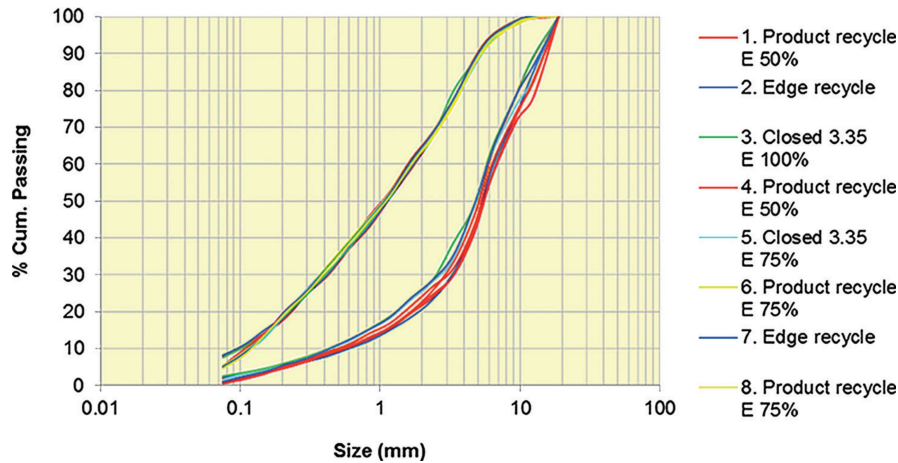


Figure 5
Feed and product size distributions
for the high pressure open circuit tests.

Figure 6 shows, for the high pressure tests, the overall circuit product size distribution for each of the circuit configurations and the average fresh feed size distribution and Figure 7

shows the same results for the medium pressure tests. The coarsest product was obtained in open circuit configuration for both pressures, and the finest (for high pressure tests) when operating in

closed circuit with a low screen efficiency of 75% (real efficiency of 63%). For the medium pressure tests, the screen aperture and its efficiency defines the product fineness.

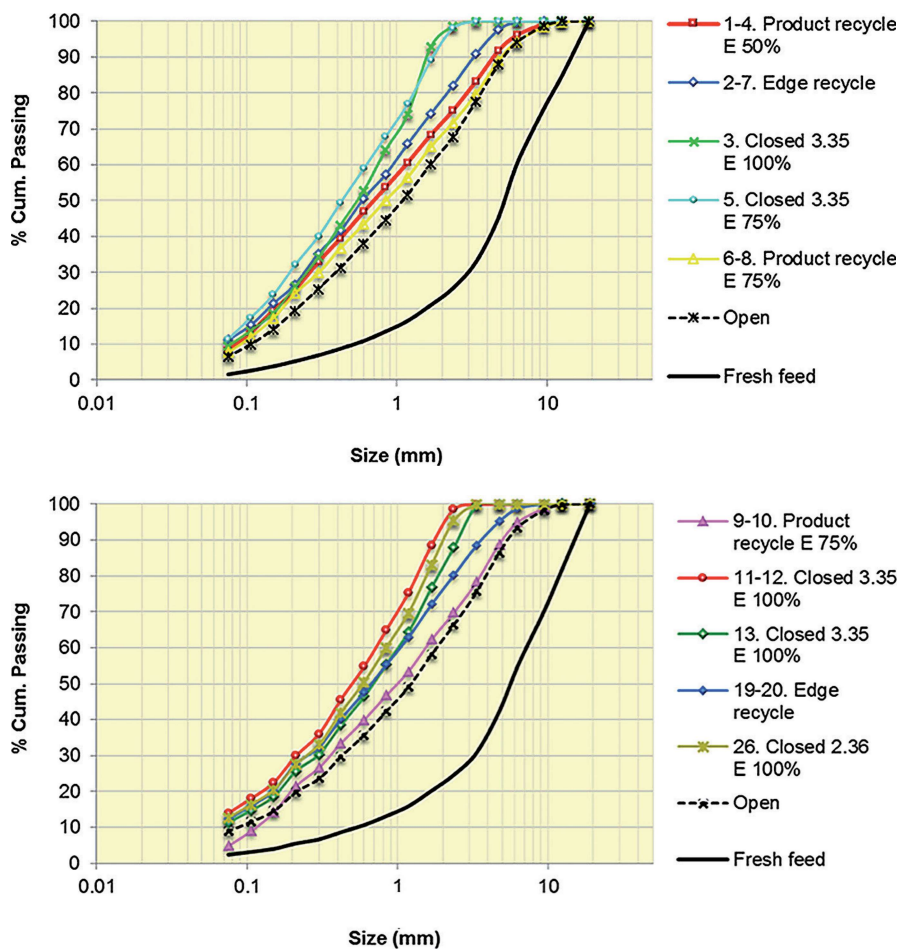


Figure 6
HPGR overall circuit product size
distributions for the high pressure tests.

Figure 7
HPGR overall circuit product size
distributions for the medium pressure test.

In the product recycle configurations, especially with edge recycling, the HPGR generated a reasonably fine product, but with a somewhat coarser top size than the configurations closed

with a screen. High reduction and fines ratios were achieved compared to the closed circuit configuration with 100% classification efficiency, but without the need for any screening

Table 2 presents the process parameters (screen aperture, specific throughput, specific power and reduction ratio) and the summary of the energy efficiency indicators.

Table 2 – Summary of the circuit configuration results

		High pressure						Medium pressure					
		Open	Closed with screen		Product recycle			Open	Closed with screen			Product recycle	
			*E 83%	*E 63%	*E 50%	*E 75%	Edge		* E 79%	*E 98%	* E 97%	* E 75%	Edge
Test ID		n/a	3	5	1-4	6-8	2	n/a	11-12	26	13	9-10	19-20
Process parameters													
Screen aperture	mm	–	3,35	3,35	–	–	–		3,35	3,35	2,36	–	–
Circuit specific capacity	ts/m³h	273	177	154	150	206	174	277	164	200	175	206	161
Circuit specific energy	kWh/t	2,6	3,7	4,4	4,6	3,4	4,0	2,0	3,0	2,6	3,0	2,7	3,2
Reduction ratio (F50/P50)	–	4,8	9,3	12,2	7,7	6,6	9,0	4,5	11,8	8,0	10,6	5,1	8,9
Energy efficiency indicator													
Wio	kWh/t	34.5	16.9	20.5	40.8	39.0	27.7	28.8	15.6	16.3	17.6	34.8	25.0

* With real screening efficiency

4. Conclusions

Based on Table 2, the circuit configuration that presented the highest circuit specific capacity (273 ts/m³h) was the open circuit and the lowest was the 50% product recycle (150 ts/m³h). These results are a direct consequence of the circuit circulating load. While in the first case all the material fed into the HPGR was reported to the circuit product, in the second case only half of the HPGR feed was considered as circuit product. Due to the same reasons, both circuits presented the same behavior for the medium pressure test.

The second consequence of different circulating loads is the specific power consumption. The circuit which presented the highest specific capacity, also had the lowest specific power consumption. This is due to the similar power consumption (mechanical and electrical) for all cycles of all tests. Which means that this variable was similar for all operating conditions. The opposite statement is also true: the circuit configuration with the lowest specific capacity presented the highest specific power consumption.

The reduction ratio is influenced by other circuit conditions in addition to the capacity and power consumption. This index is significantly affected by the circuit configuration and by the screening efficiency involved in the classification stage. Thus, the circuit that showed the highest

reduction ratio with high pressure was closed with a 3.35 mm screen aperture and relatively lower screening efficiency (63%). Due to this low efficiency, only significantly smaller particles than the screen opening were sent to the circuit product. As the HPGR fresh feed was considered constant throughout the experimental campaign, the reduction ratio of this circuit is higher. On the other hand, the open circuit presented a very low reduction ratio, since there was no classification stage. Similar observation is valid for the medium pressure test.

Regarding to the HPGR energy efficiency indicator (Wio) for the high pressure test, the closed circuit with high screening efficiency had the highest energy efficiency compared to the other circuit configurations.

The comparison between tests 3 and 5 is valid as it indicates that a lower screening efficiency is detrimental to the circuit efficiency. Which means that the higher reduction ratio observed in test 5 is not a benefit in detriment of a reduction in circuit specific capacity. This behavior is consistent for the balls grinding circuit, as shown by Jankovic and Valery (2013).

The edge recycle configuration (Test 2) is a more efficient process compared with the open circuit, since the material present in the roll edge region has a

coarser particle size distribution due to the edge effect. However, compared to closed circuits with screen, this configuration is less efficient.

For the product recycle tests, regardless of the percentage of product that has returned to the HPGR feed, the operating Wi indicated that these circuits are not energy efficient in comparison with others, including the open circuit. The performance indexes that contributed negatively to these configurations were the relatively low specific capacity in the tests 1-4 and the relatively low reduction ratio for the tests 6-8.

The operational Wi for the medium pressure tests indicated, for the closed circuit configurations, that test 26 is less energy efficient than tests 11-12 and more efficient than test 13.

The fact that the indicator of the test 26 is greater than that of the tests 11-12 is due to an opposite behavior observed in the high pressure test which had greater screening efficiency, and higher energy efficiency in the circuit. That is, in this case, the higher reduction ratio obtained in tests 11-12 justified, from the point of view of energy efficiency, and the reduction of the circuit specific capacity.

The comparison between the tests 26 and 13 is valid, since the closed circuit with an screen aperture of 2.36 mm is

less efficient than the closed circuit with a 3.35 mm. There are two explanations for this conclusion. The first is that the power consumption is inversely proportional to the particle size. Therefore, to reduce the particle size below 2.36 mm, more energy consumption is required. The second is that the HPGR does not supply enough

energy to reduce the particle size and the circulating load increases. The conclusion from both cases is that the HPGR is less efficient to reduce the particle size below 2.36 mm.

For tests with product recycle, either for the partial recycle of the full product, or for the edge recycle,

the same behavior of the high pressure tests was observed. Lower energy efficiency with full product recycle and the edge recycle configuration is a more efficient compared to open circuit; however, compared to closed circuits with screen, this configuration is less efficient.

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