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Study of Some Factors Affecting the Production of Ferrosilicon Magnesium Alloy

Submitted By

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ABSTRACT

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Abstract:

In this study, two techniques have been investigated to produce ferrosilicon magnesium alloy. In the first, local calcinated dolomite ore was reduced either by the silicothermic or the aluminosilicothermic processes; the reducing agents used were either ferrosilicon or a mixture of ferrosilicon and aluminium respectively, the magnesium produced reacts with excess ferrosilicon to form Mg2Si. Some of the factors that affect the reduction process, such as, the amount of the reducing agent, the composition of the magnesium ores and the type of the added fluxing materials, i.e. lime, fluorspar, bauxite and quartzite, have been investigated. It is aimed, then, to determine the optimum conditions for obtaining the highest magnesium recovery.

In the second technique, magnesium metal was immersed in molten ferrosilicon. The highest magnesium recovery using the reduction technique was found to be about 13.8%, whereas in the immersion technique, a higher magnesium recovery up to 77% was achieved.

Furthermore, study of the production cost of both techniques revealed that the immersion technique is more economic compared to the reduction one, in producing the ferrosilicon magnesium alloy.

The magnesium metal immersion in molten ferrosilicon has been successfully tested on an industrial scale, in the Egyptian Company for Ferroalloys to produce the ferrosilicon magnesium alloy containing 5% Mg with high magnesium recovery of 89%.

Key words: Ferrosilicon Magnesium, Ferrosilicon, Magnesium, alloy

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