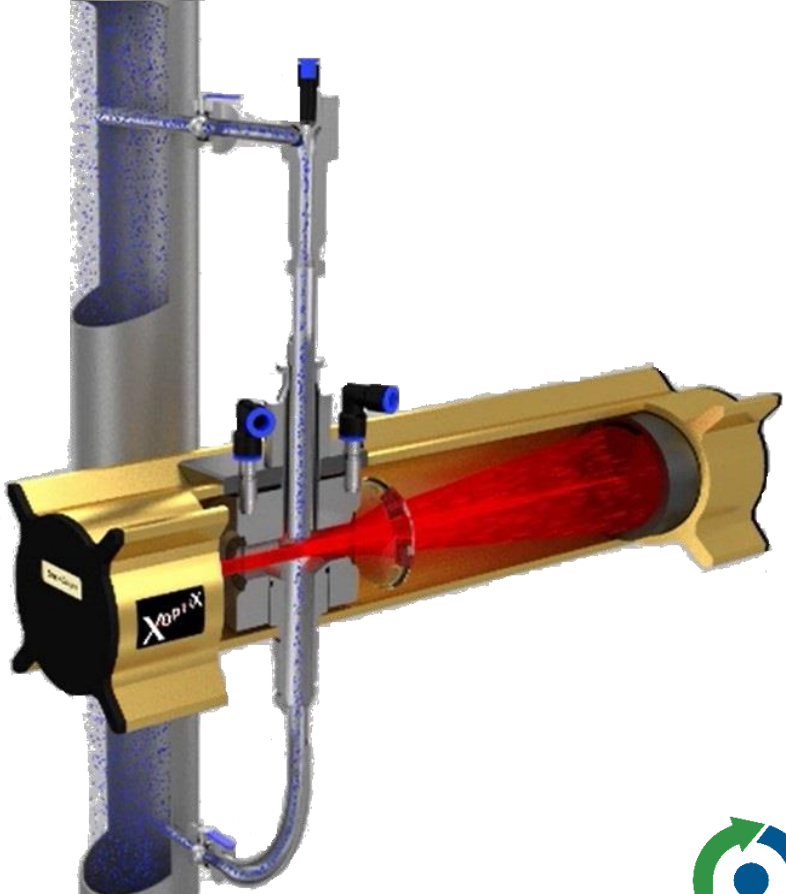
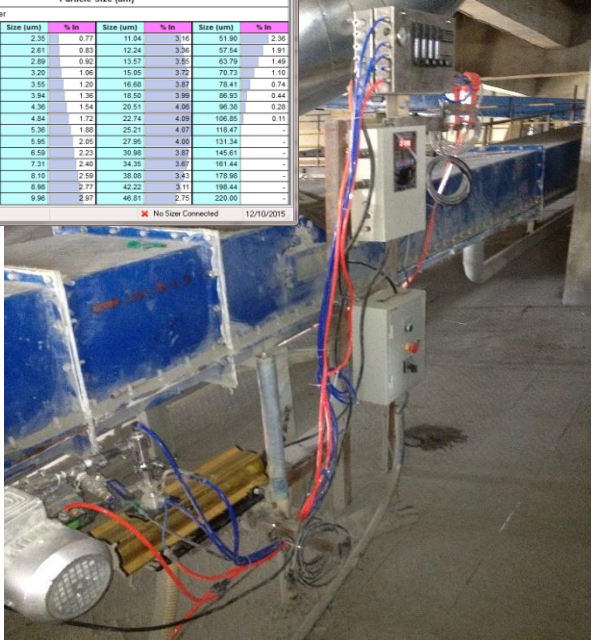
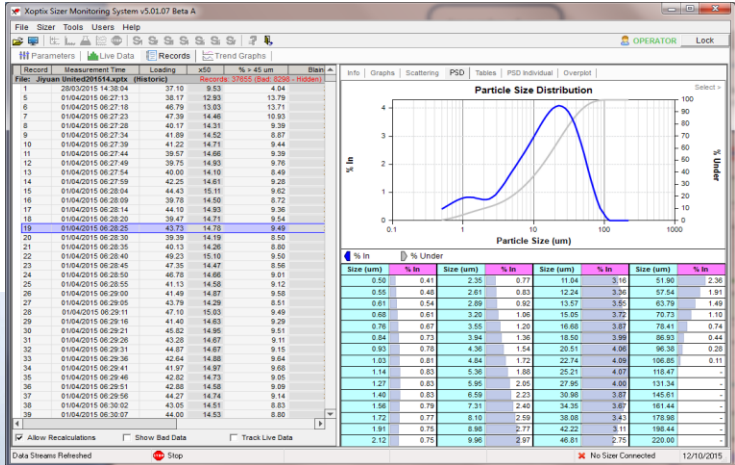


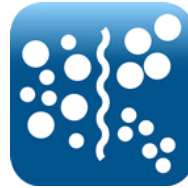
The Importance of Real-Time Cement Particle Size Characterization: How it Improves Your Bottom Line

Presented by:
 A.J. DeCenso
 Preferred Process Solutions, LLC





Centrifuging



Screening



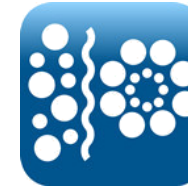
Milling



Sorting



Preferred Process Solutions



Air Classifying



Analyzing



Plant Design



Coating



Companies Represented



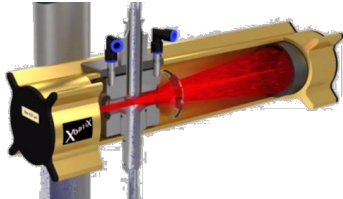
- ✓ Screening Equipment
- ✓ Centrifuges
- ✓ Vibratory Mills



- ✓ Air Classifiers
- ✓ Grinding Mills
- ✓ Coating Systems
- ✓ Plant Design



- ✓ Sensor Based Sorters

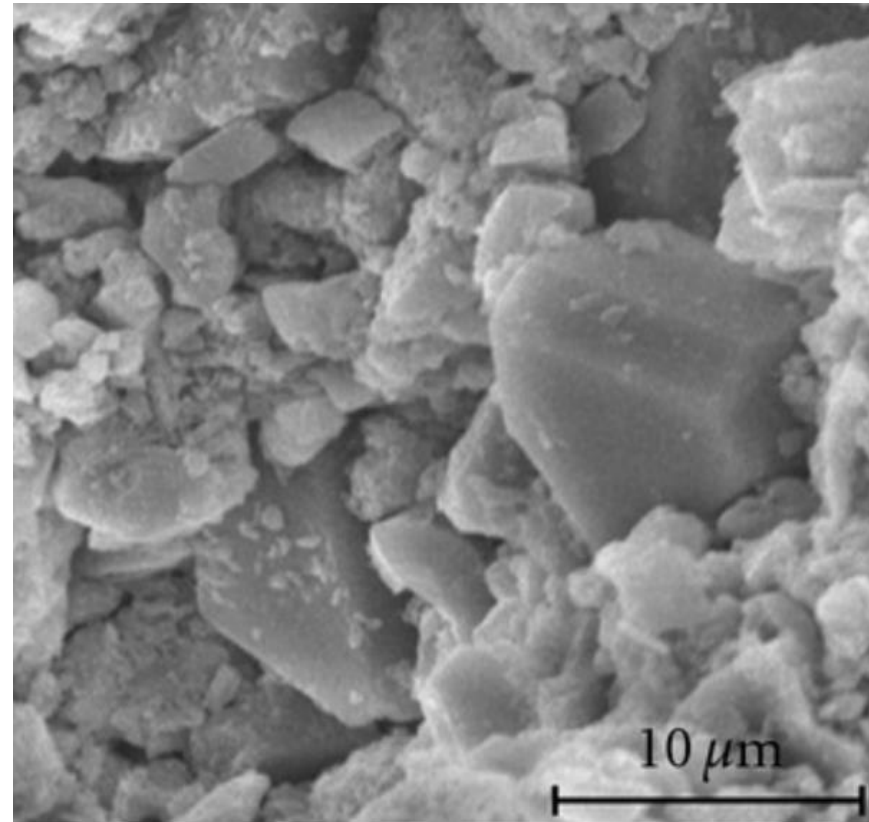


- ✓ In-Process Particle Size Analyzers



Why is Particle Size Important to the Cement Industry?

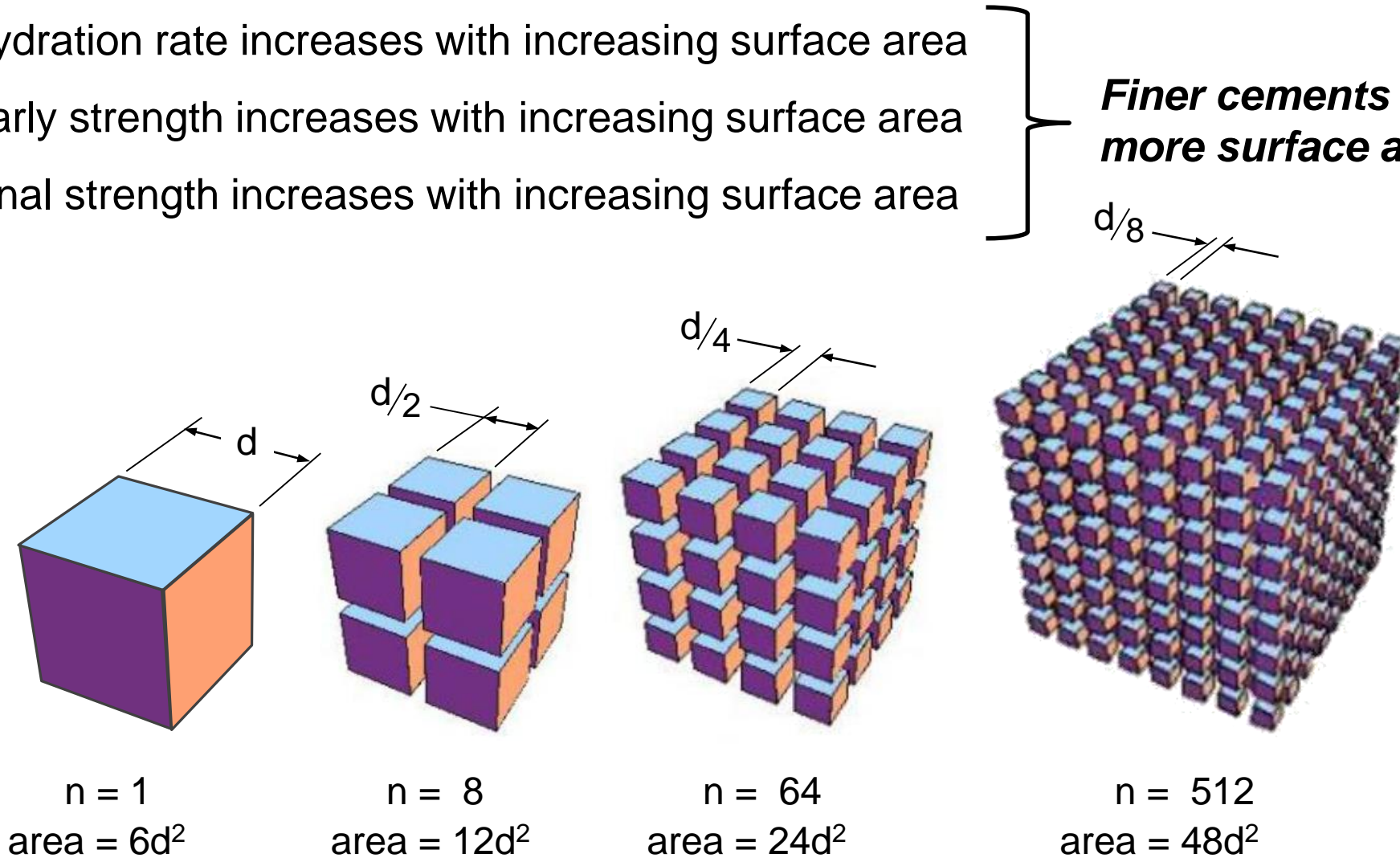
- Hydration rate increases with increasing surface area
- Early strength increases with increasing surface area
- Final strength increases with increasing surface area



Why is Particle Size Important to the Cement Industry?

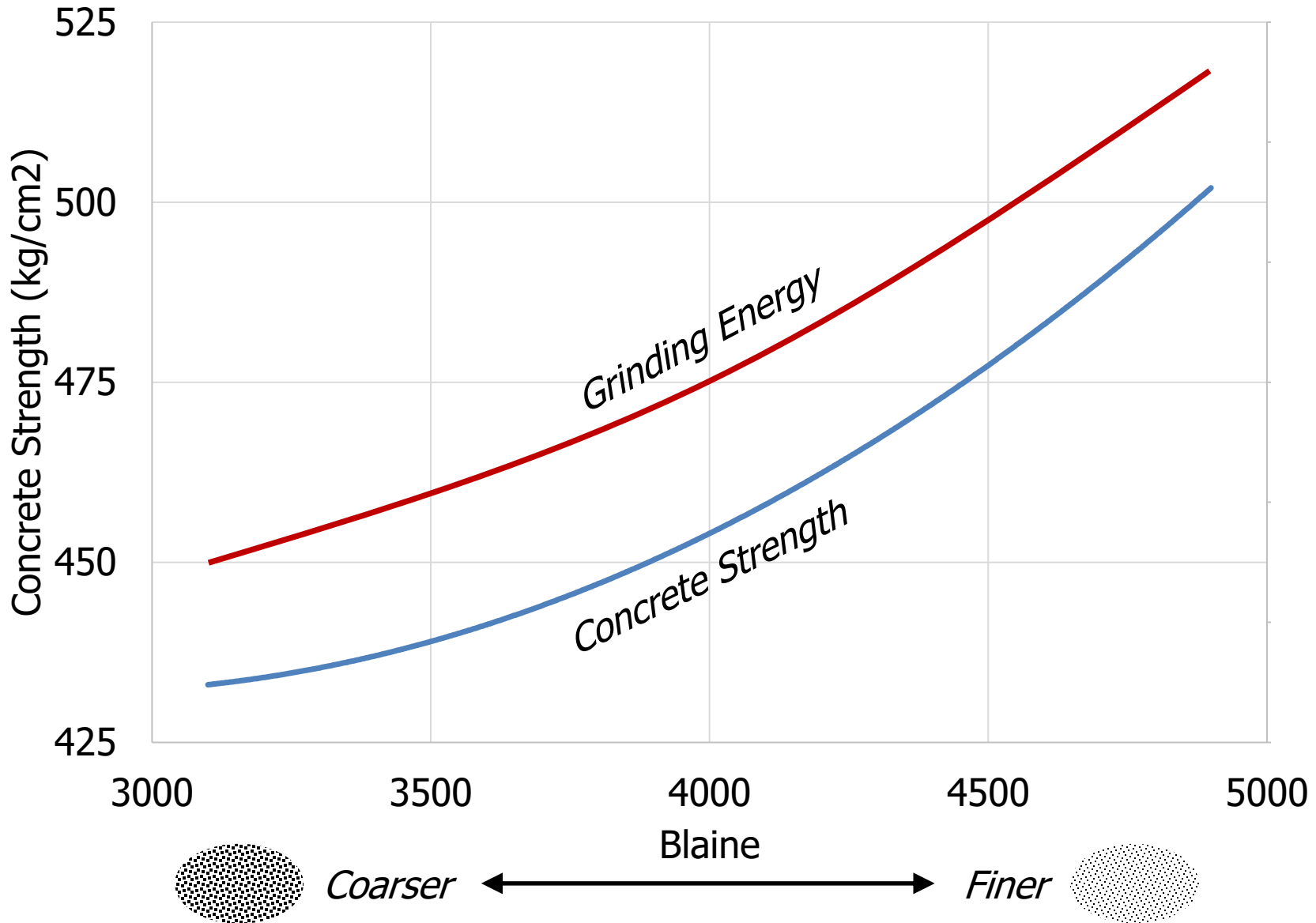
- Hydration rate increases with increasing surface area
- Early strength increases with increasing surface area
- Final strength increases with increasing surface area

Finer cements have more surface area



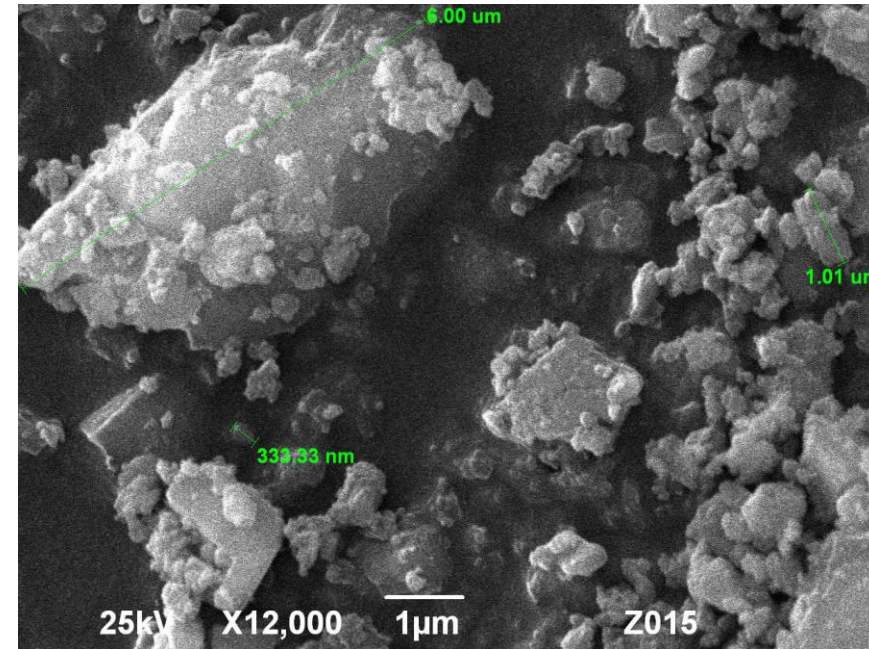
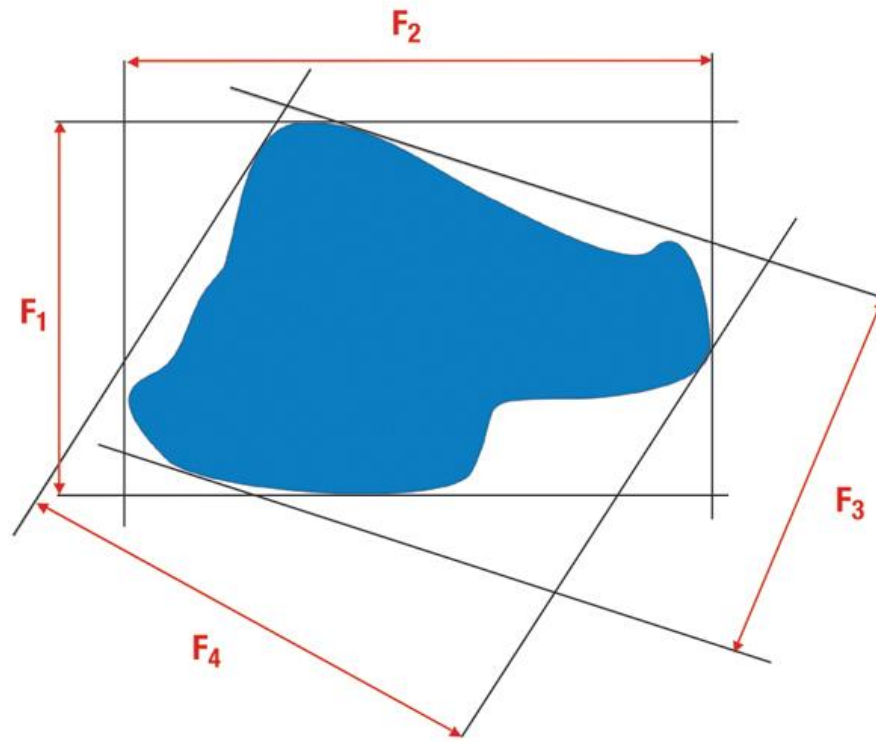
So as particle size decreases, specific surface area increases...

Effect of Particle Size on Concrete Strength

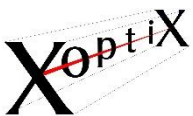
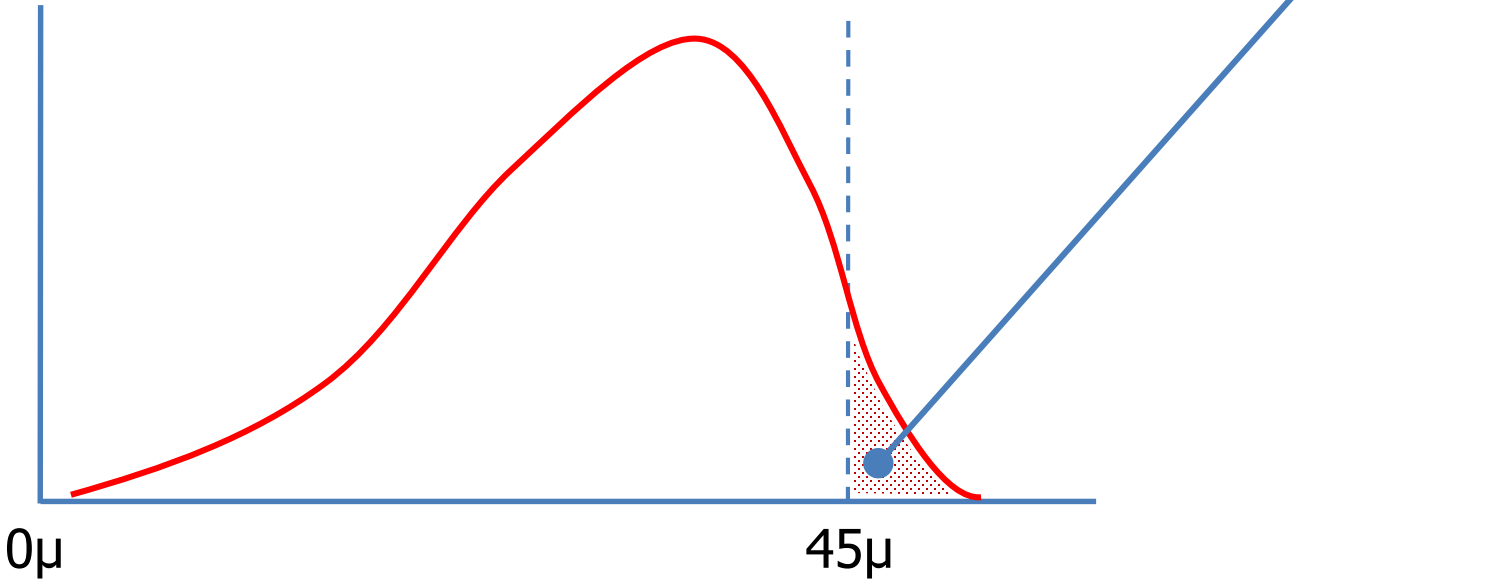


How Do We “Measure” a Particle’s Size?

- Ground mineral particles are non-spherical.
- So how do we quantify the size of an irregularly shaped particle?



One Way to Measure Particle Size: Sieving

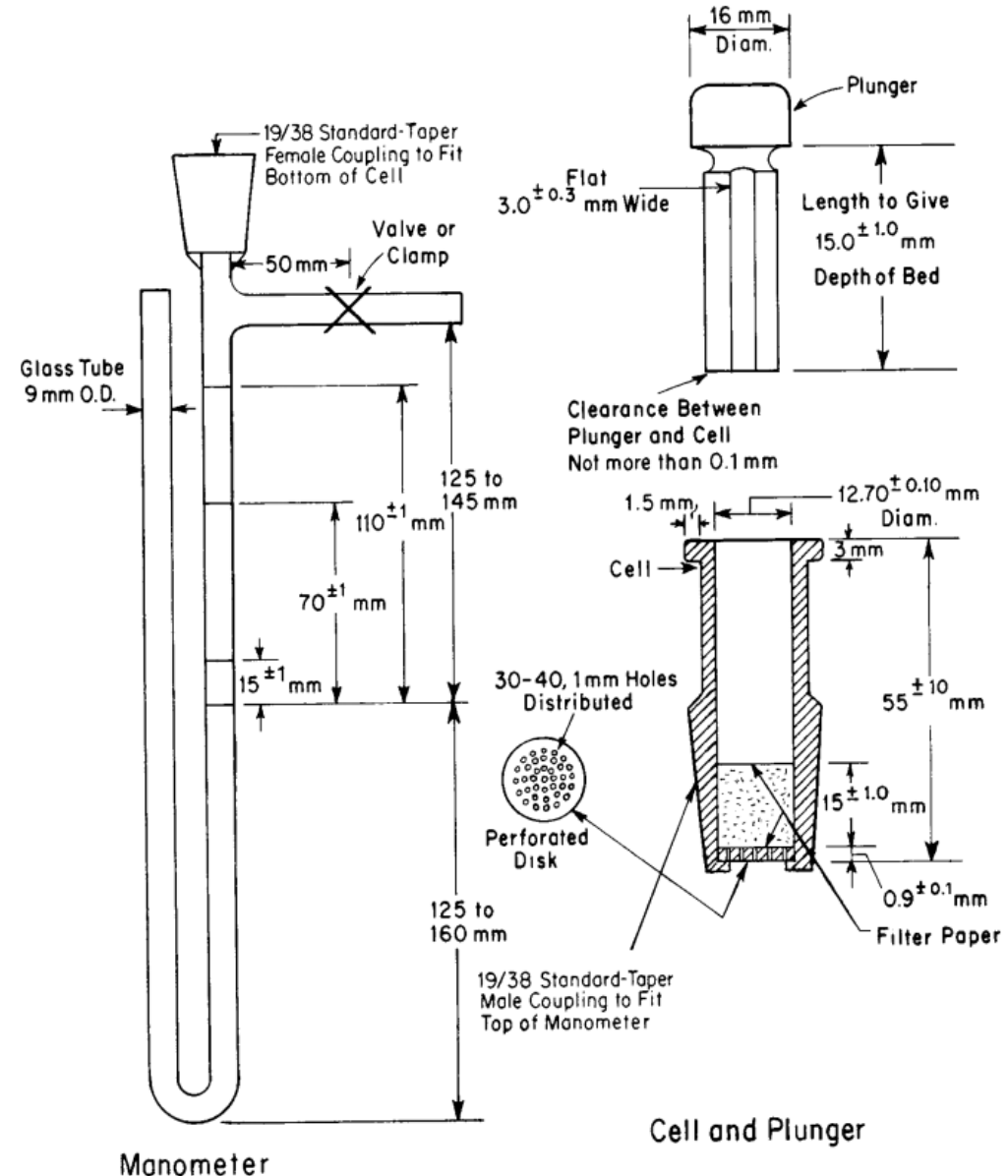


Another Way to Measure Particle Size: Blaine Air Permeability

The Blaine method consists of drawing a defined quantity of air through a bed of material.

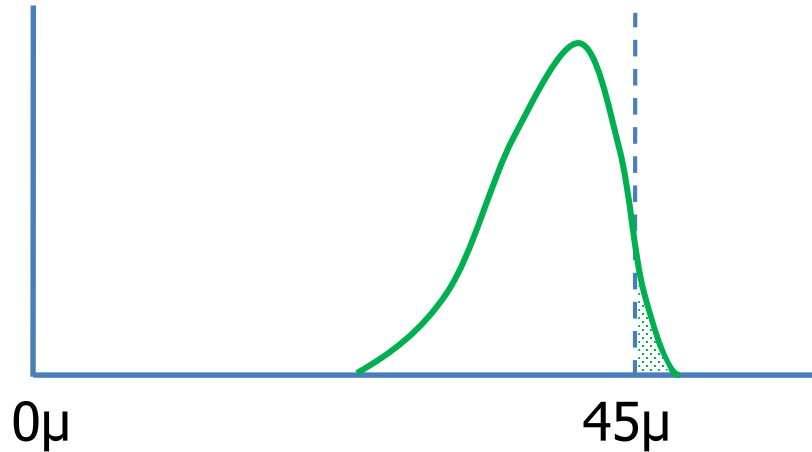
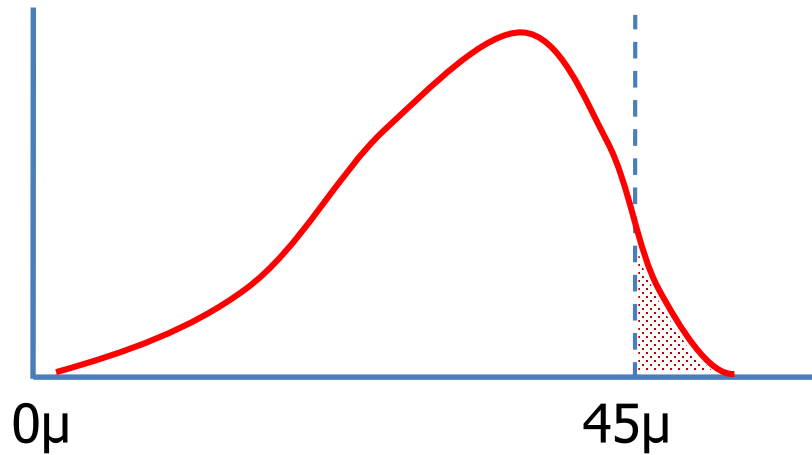
Particle characteristics, namely surface area, determine the rate of airflow through the bed.

The result is not a PSD, but rather a single value such as 4000 m²/kg.

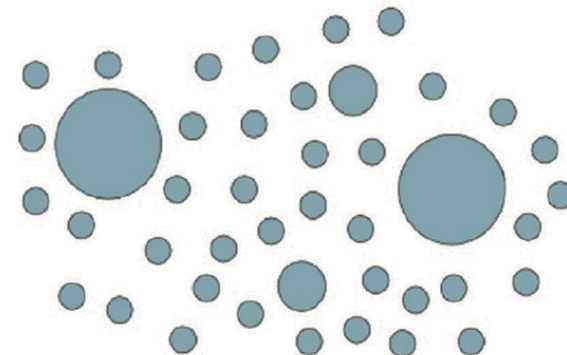
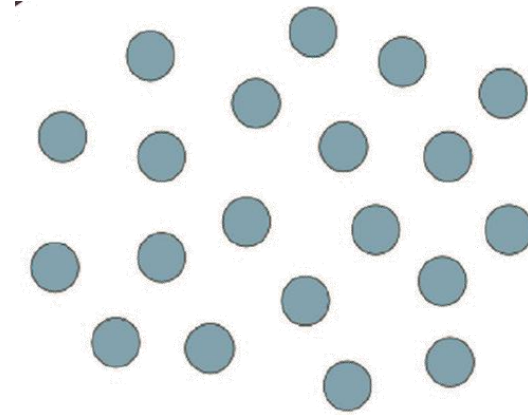


Limitations of Sieve and Blaine Methods

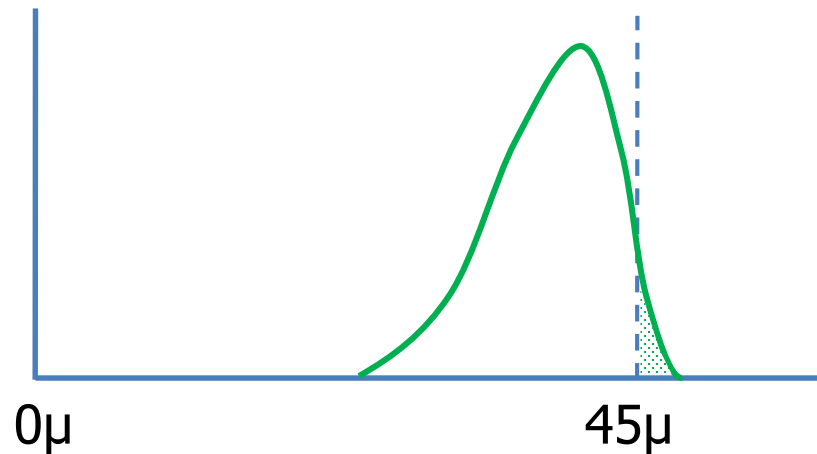
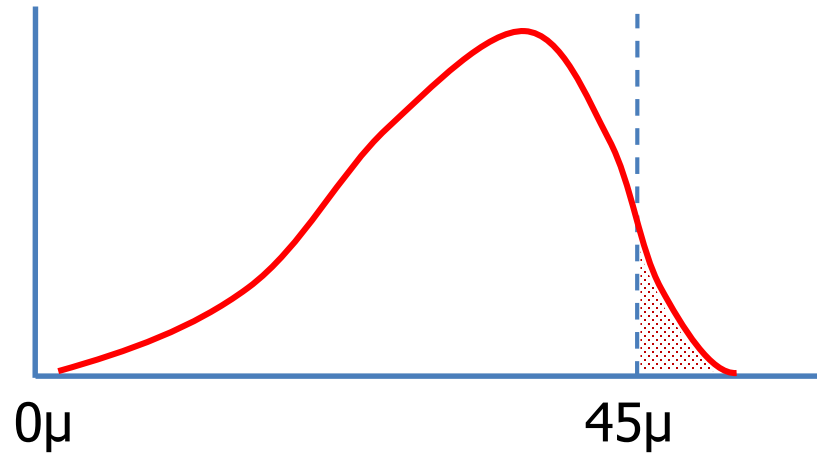
Both of these PSD's have the same % retained on a 45 μ sieve



Both of these PSD's have the same Blaine number



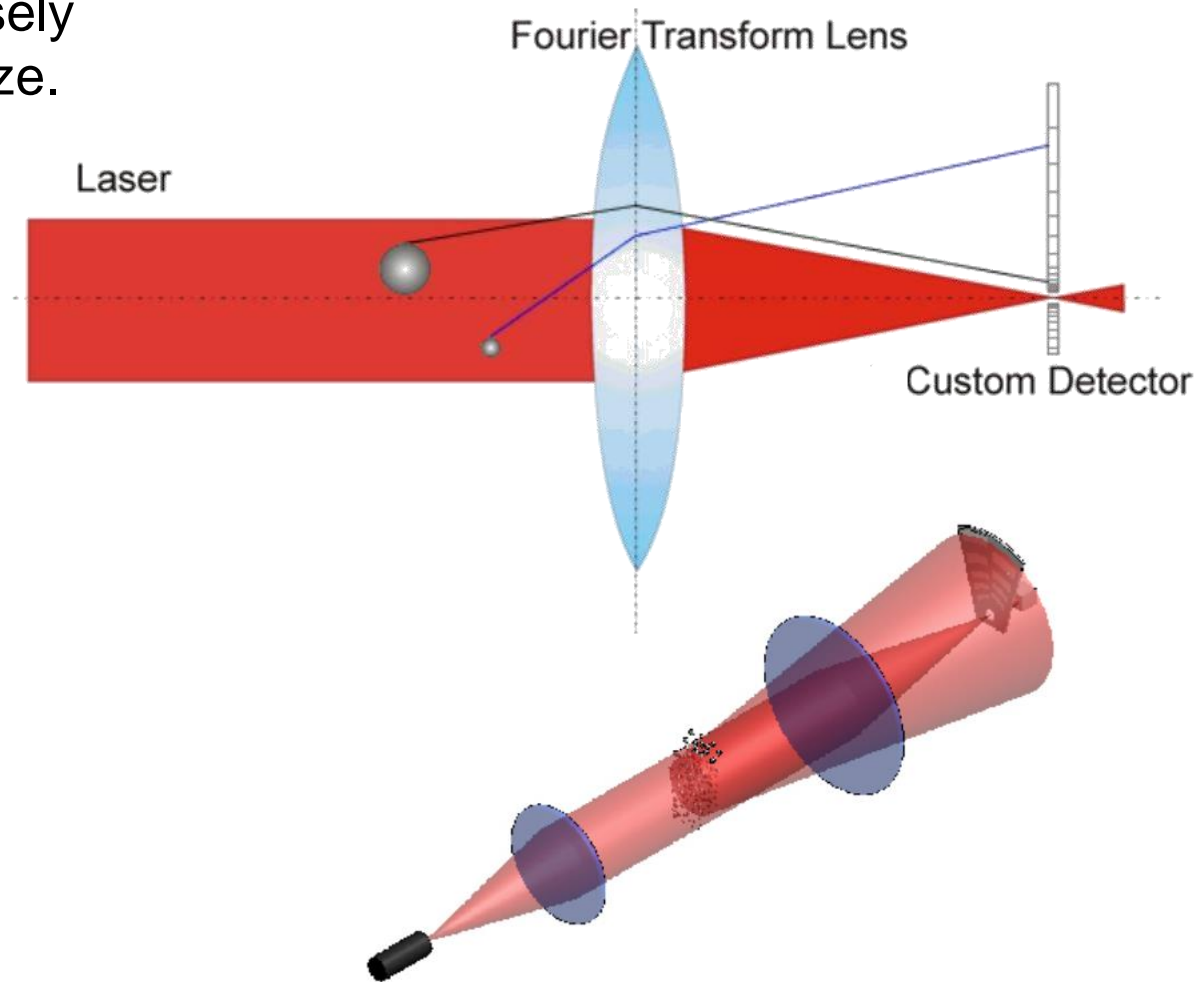
Why Shape of the PSD Curve Matters



- Particles larger than 50 microns will react so slowly that they may never fully hydrate even with long curing periods and sufficient water.
- An excess of particles less than 3 microns can cause the cement to cure exothermally, which may result in cracking.
- Cements with narrower particle size distributions will have the higher compressive strength as a result of more consistent hydration.

A Better Way to Measure Particle Size: Laser Diffraction

- Angular scattering of light from particles is inversely proportional to their size.

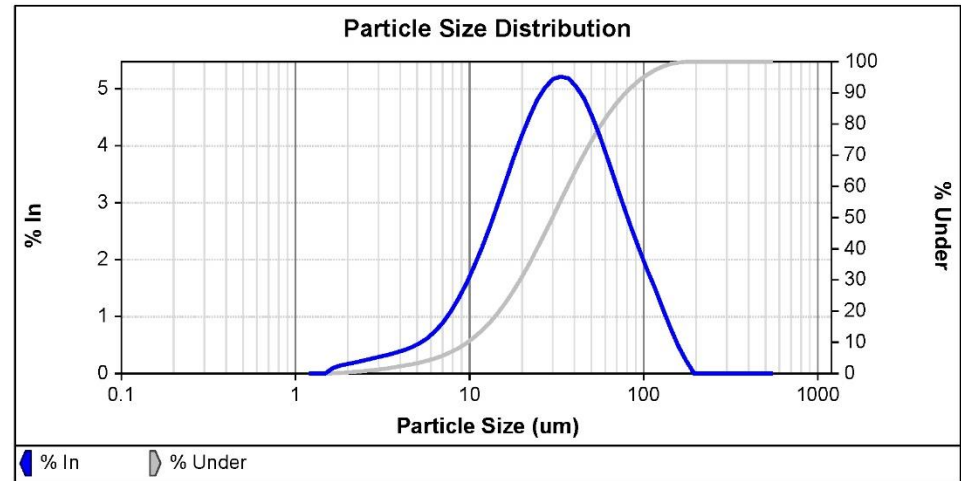


Laser Diffraction: Typical Results

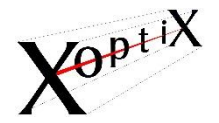
File Name: graphene.xo
Matrix File Name: XOFraunhofer_157_0i10_250_D(R Model: Free Mode
Sample Name:
Sample Provider: Dispersant Name OPERATOR
Record Status: OCL **Operator:**
Notes:

Record Number: 5 in Total
Measure Time: [See Extended Info Pages](#)

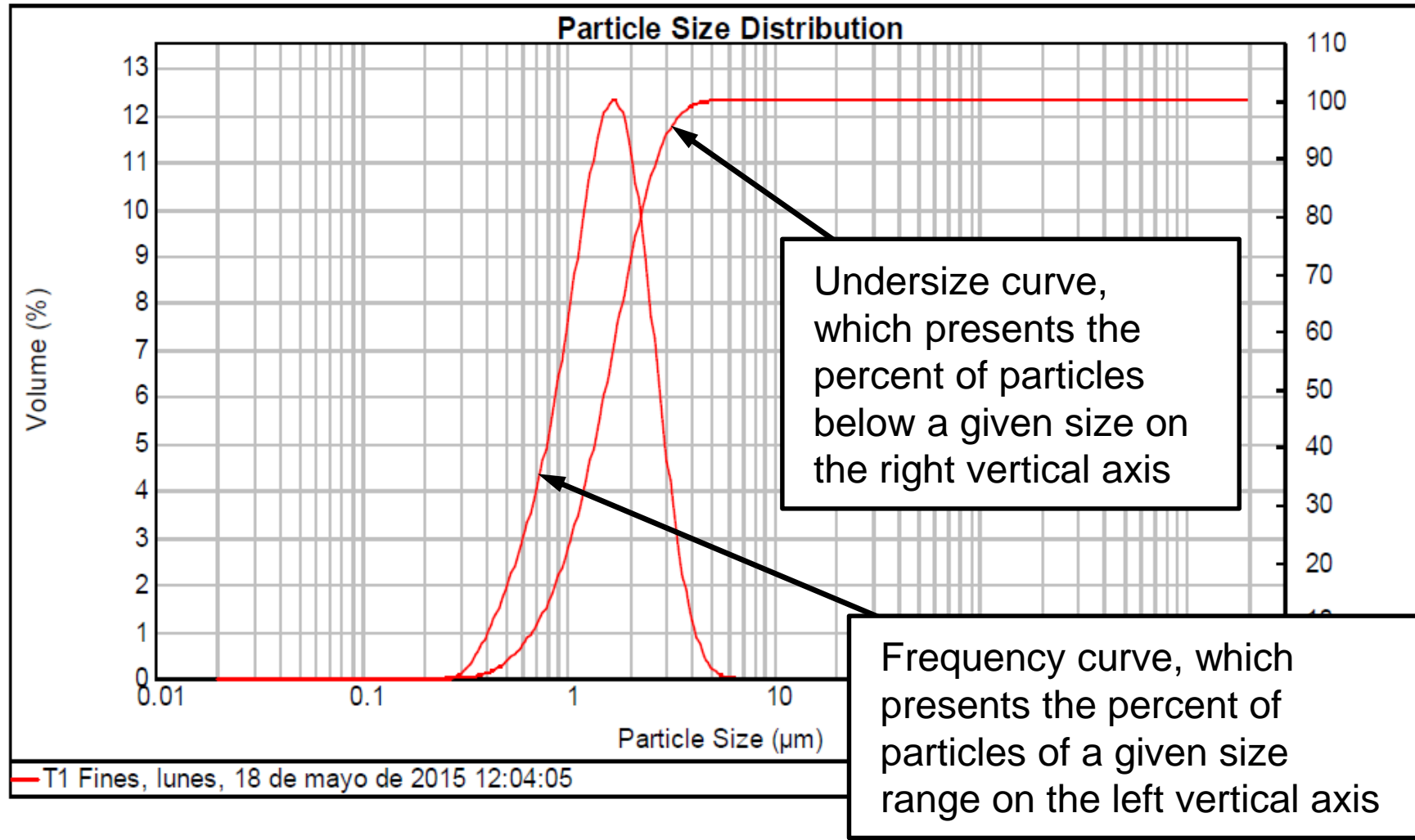
Loadina: 36.33 % **x50:** 29.88 um **x90:** 78.73 um
x99: 137.17 um **x10:** 9.72 um **x98:** 122.77 um



Size (um)	% In	% Under	Size (um)	% In	% Under	Size (um)	% In	% Under	Size (um)	% In	% Under
1.20	-	-	5.70	0.62	4.13	27.06	5.02	45.06	128.50	1.14	98.50
1.33	-	-	6.32	0.74	4.87	30.02	5.17	50.23	142.56	0.79	99.29
1.48	-	-	7.01	0.90	5.77	33.31	5.22	55.44	158.16	0.48	99.77
1.64	0.10	0.10	7.78	1.08	6.85	36.95	5.19	60.63	175.47	0.23	100.00
1.82	0.14	0.24	8.63	1.32	8.17	41.00	5.04	65.67	194.68	-	100.00
2.02	0.17	0.41	9.58	1.58	9.75	45.48	4.83	70.50	215.98	-	100.00
2.24	0.20	0.61	10.63	1.89	11.64	50.46	4.52	75.02	239.62	-	100.00
2.48	0.23	0.84	11.79	2.22	13.86	55.98	4.17	79.19	265.85	-	100.00
2.75	0.26	1.11	13.08	2.59	16.44	62.11	3.77	82.96	294.94	-	100.00
3.06	0.30	1.40	14.51	2.97	19.42	68.91	3.36	86.32	327.22	-	100.00
3.39	0.33	1.74	16.10	3.38	22.79	76.45	2.95	89.27	363.03	-	100.00
3.76	0.37	2.10	17.86	3.78	26.57	84.82	2.55	91.82	402.76	-	100.00
4.17	0.41	2.52	19.82	4.16	30.73	94.10	2.20	94.02	446.84	-	100.00
4.63	0.46	2.98	21.98	4.50	35.24	104.40	1.83	95.85	495.74	-	100.00
5.14	0.53	3.51	24.39	4.80	40.04	115.82	1.50	97.35	550.00	-	100.00



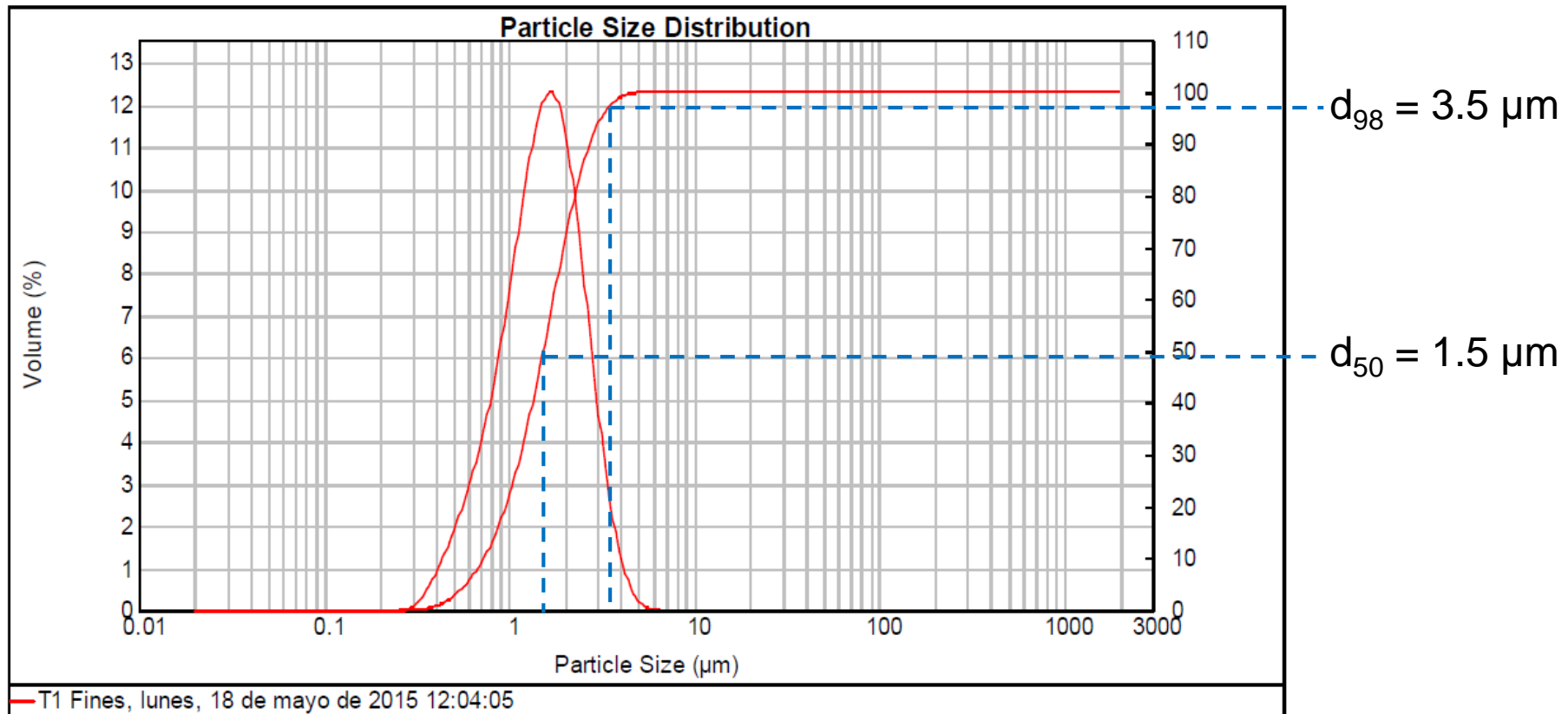
Two Ways to Present PSD Data



Points on the PSD Curve: d_{98} d_{50}

Typical values to define the PSD are “ d_x ”, which is the diameter which x% of the sample’s mass is finer than. For example...

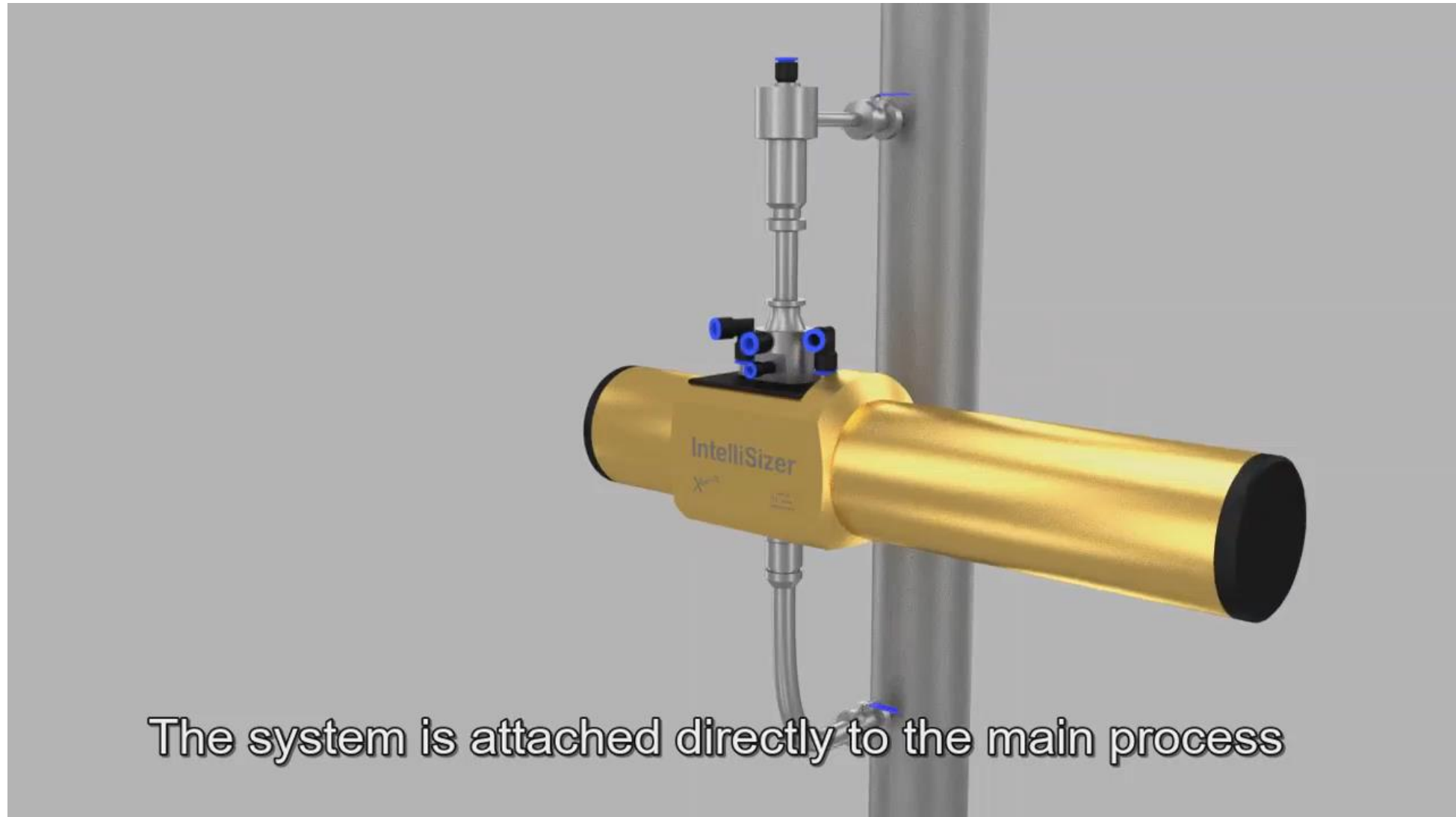
- $d_{98} = 3.5\mu\text{m}$ means that 98% of the sample’s mass is finer than 3.5μ
- $d_{50} = 1.5\mu\text{m}$ means that 50% of the sample’s mass is finer than $1.5\mu\text{m}$



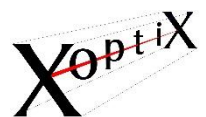
Limitations Shared by All Laboratory Based Analysis Methods

- 1. Variability in operator's sampling technique***
- 2. Variability in lab technician's analysis technique***
- 3. Time lag to get results...often 2 hours or more***

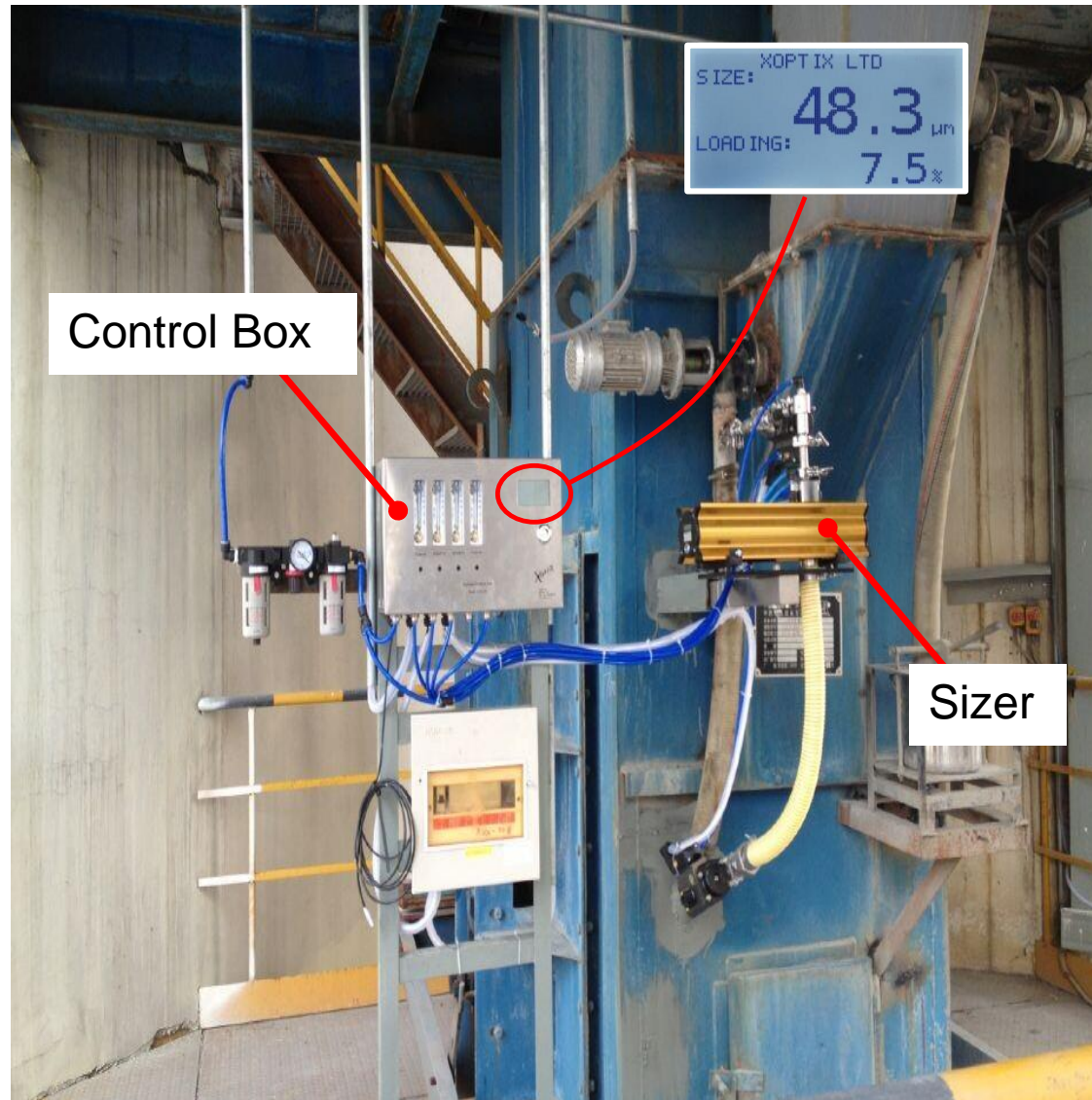
A Better Way to Sample and Analyze Powders: Xoptix



See the video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USCmPrQGwuE&t=2s>



Typical Installation

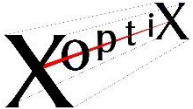
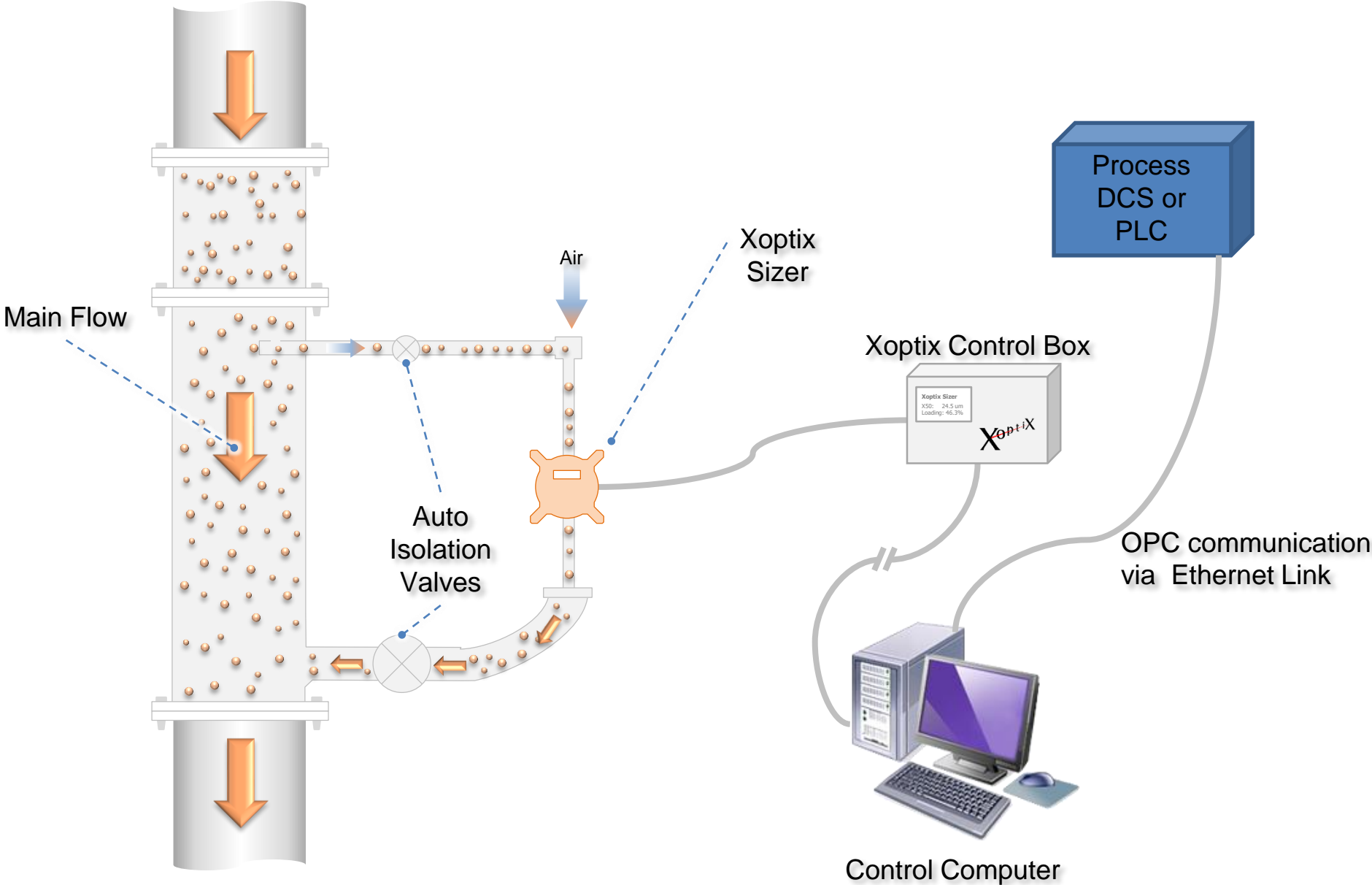


The Sizer and the Control Box are mounted near the sample point.

The Control Box has a small display that can read out any one of a number of parameters, such as the d_{50} value.

For full PSD characterization, trend tracking and data logging a separate PC is required. It can be either a local touch screen industrial PC at the sample point or a standard desktop PC located remotely and connected via an RS422 serial link.

Schematic for a Typical Dry Installation



Records Screen

Koptix Sizer Monitoring System v5.01.07 Beta A

File Sizer Tools Users Help

Parameters Live Data Records Trend Graphs

File: Jiyuan United201514.xptx (Historic) Records: 37655 (Bad: 8298 - Hidden)

Record Measurement Time Loading x50 % > 45 um Blain

1 28/03/2015 14:38:04 37.10 9.53 4.04

5 01/04/2015 06:27:13 38.17 12.93 13.79

6 01/04/2015 06:27:18 46.79 13.03 13.71

7 01/04/2015 06:27:23 41.56 14.86 13.71

8 01/04/2015 06:27:28 41.89 14.82 8.99

9 01/04/2015 06:27:34 39.57 14.66 9.39

10 01/04/2015 06:27:39 41.75 14.89 9.76

11 01/04/2015 06:27:44 39.57 14.66 8.49

12 01/04/2015 06:27:49 42.25 14.61 9.78

13 01/04/2015 06:27:54 39.78 14.50 8.72

14 01/04/2015 06:27:59 44.54 14.93 9.30

15 01/04/2015 06:28:04 39.47 14.71 9.54

16 01/04/2015 06:28:09 44.54 14.93 9.30

17 01/04/2015 06:28:14 39.47 14.71 9.54

18 01/04/2015 06:28:20 43.73 14.78 9.49

19 01/04/2015 06:28:25 43.73 14.78 9.49

20 01/04/2015 06:28:30 39.39 14.19 8.50

21 01/04/2015 06:28:35 40.13 14.26 8.80

22 01/04/2015 06:28:40 49.23 15.10 9.50

23 01/04/2015 06:28:45 47.35 14.47 8.56

24 01/04/2015 06:28:50 46.78 14.66 9.01

25 01/04/2015 06:28:55 41.13 14.58 9.12

26 01/04/2015 06:29:00 41.49 14.87 9.58

27 01/04/2015 06:29:05 43.79 14.29 8.51

28 01/04/2015 06:29:11 47.10 15.03 9.49

29 01/04/2015 06:29:16 41.40 14.63 9.29

30 01/04/2015 06:29:21 45.82 14.95 9.51

31 01/04/2015 06:29:26 43.28 14.67 9.11

32 01/04/2015 06:29:31 44.87 14.67 9.15

33 01/04/2015 06:29:36 42.64 14.88 9.64

34 01/04/2015 06:29:41 41.97 14.97 9.68

35 01/04/2015 06:29:46 42.82 14.73 9.05

36 01/04/2015 06:29:51 42.88 14.58 9.09

37 01/04/2015 06:29:56 44.27 14.74 9.14

38 01/04/2015 06:30:02 43.05 14.51 8.83

39 01/04/2015 06:30:07 44.00 14.53 8.80

Info Graphs Scattering PSD PSD Individual Overview

Particle Size Distribution

Particle Size Distribution graph showing % In (left axis, 0-4) and % Under (right axis, 0-100) vs Particle Size (um) on a log scale (0.1-1000). A blue curve represents % In and a grey curve represents % Under.

Size (um)	% In	Size (um)	% In	Size (um)	% In	Size (um)	% In
0.50	0.41	2.35	0.77	11.04	3.16	51.90	2.36
0.55	0.48	2.61	0.83	12.24	3.36	57.54	1.91
0.61	0.54	2.89	0.92	13.57	3.55	63.79	1.49
0.68	0.61	3.20	1.06	15.05	3.72	70.73	1.10
0.76	0.67	3.55	1.20	16.68	3.87	78.41	0.74
0.84	0.73	3.94	1.36	18.50	3.99	86.93	0.44
0.93	0.78	4.36	1.54	20.51	4.06	96.38	0.28
1.03	0.81	4.84	1.72	22.74	4.09	106.85	0.11
1.14	0.83	5.36	1.88	25.21	4.07	118.47	-
1.27	0.83	5.95	2.05	27.95	4.00	131.34	-
1.40	0.83	6.59	2.23	30.98	3.87	145.61	-
1.56	0.79	7.31	2.40	34.35	3.67	161.44	-
1.72	0.77	8.10	2.59	38.08	3.43	178.98	-
1.91	0.75	8.98	2.77	42.22	3.11	198.44	-
2.12	0.75	9.96	2.97	46.81	2.75	220.00	-

Allow Recalculations Show Bad Data Track Live Data

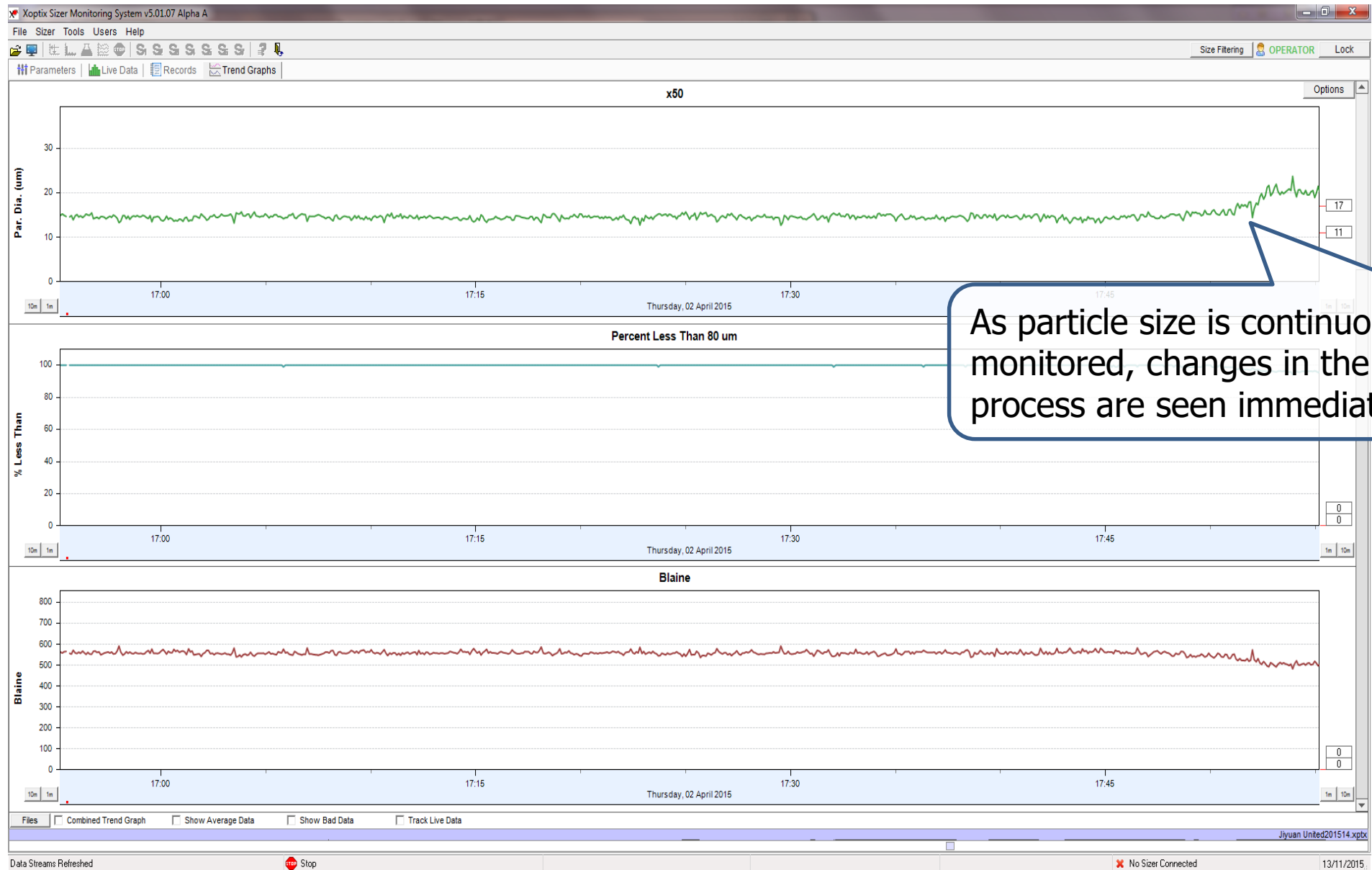
Data Streams Refreshed Stop No Sizer Connected 12/10/2015

For each record, full particle size distribution is available

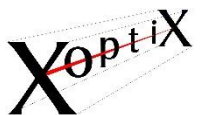
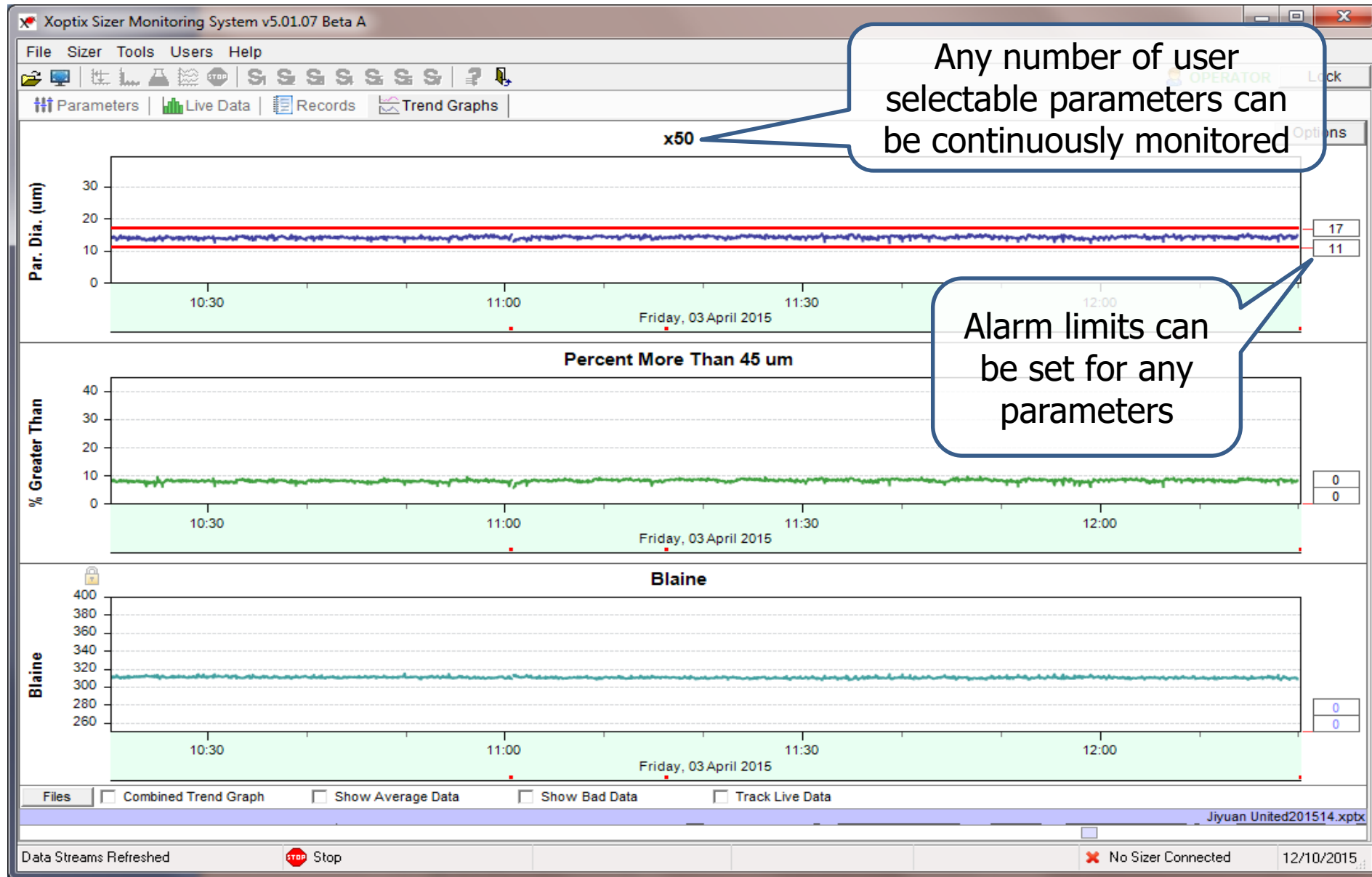
All data is readily available...in this case 5 second measurement time



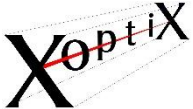
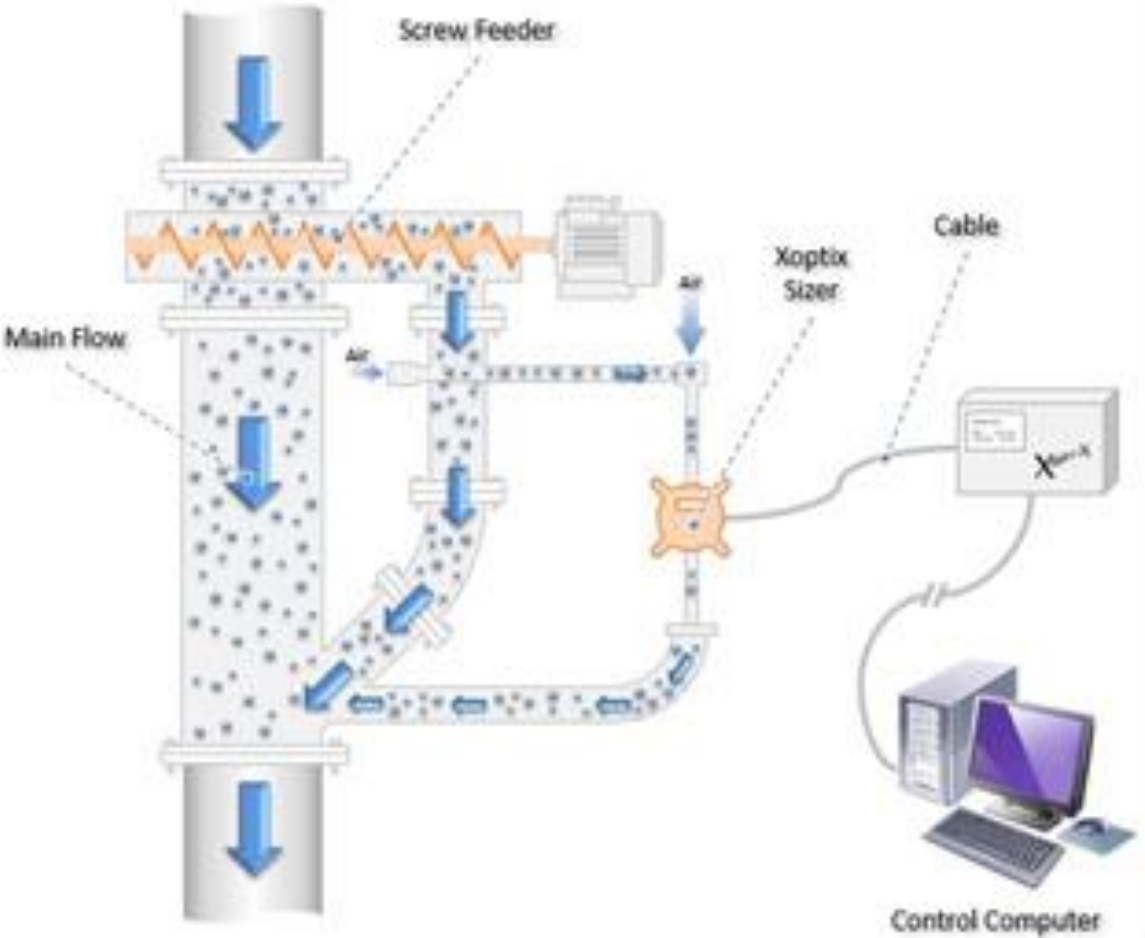
Trend Graphs Screen Showing Change in PSD



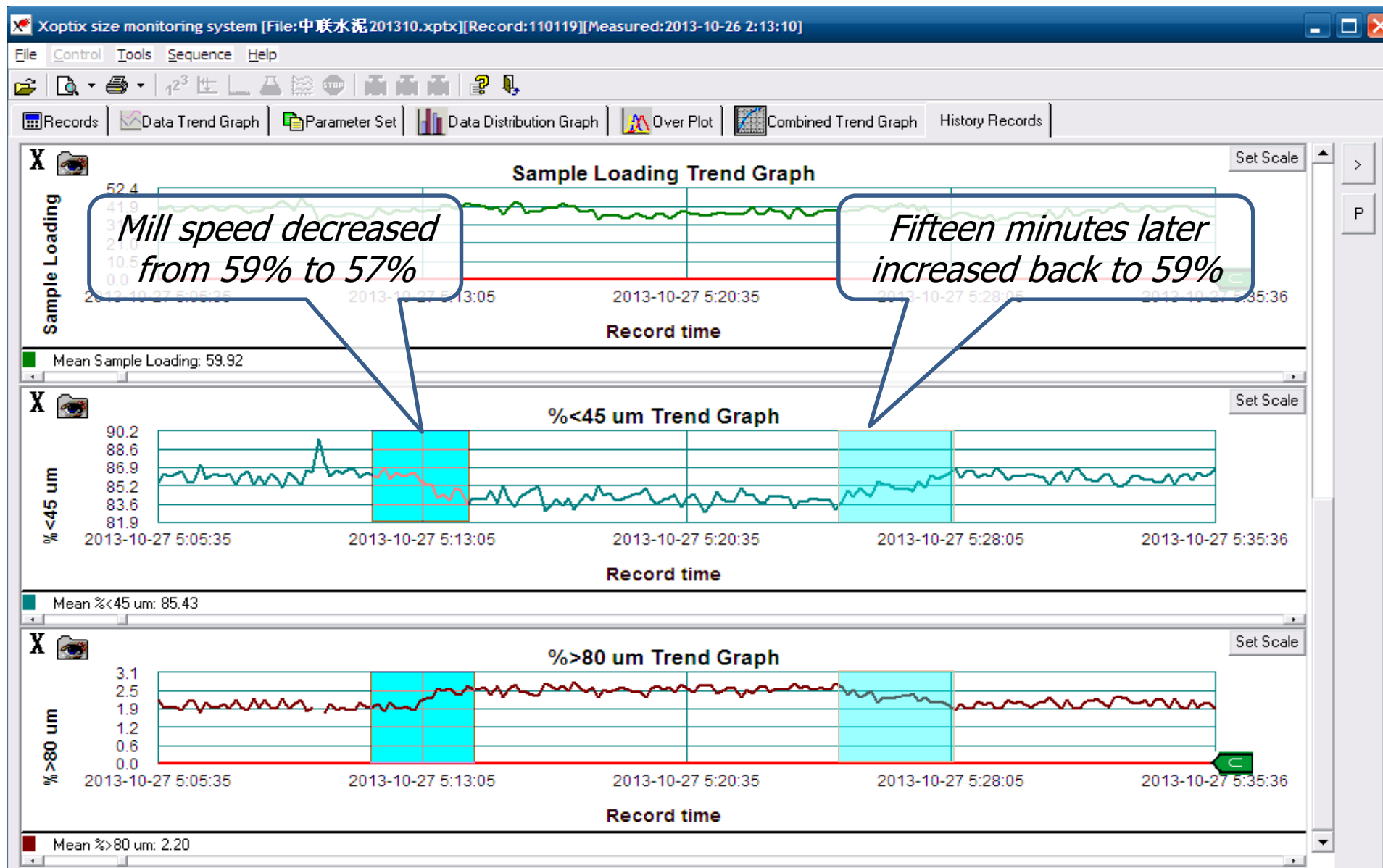
Trend Graphs Screen with Alarm Limits



Case History: China United Cement Company Limited

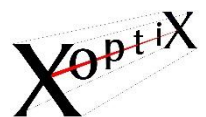


Xoptix Trend Lines During Mill Speed Adjustment



Improvements Attributable to Xoptix In-Process Monitoring

	Throughput	3 Day Cement Strength	28 Day Cement Strength	Standard Deviation of 28 Day Cement Strength
Before Xoptix	182 t/h	16.5 MPa	38.4 MPa	1.63
After Xoptix	188 t/h	16.9 MPa	39.1 MPa	0.46



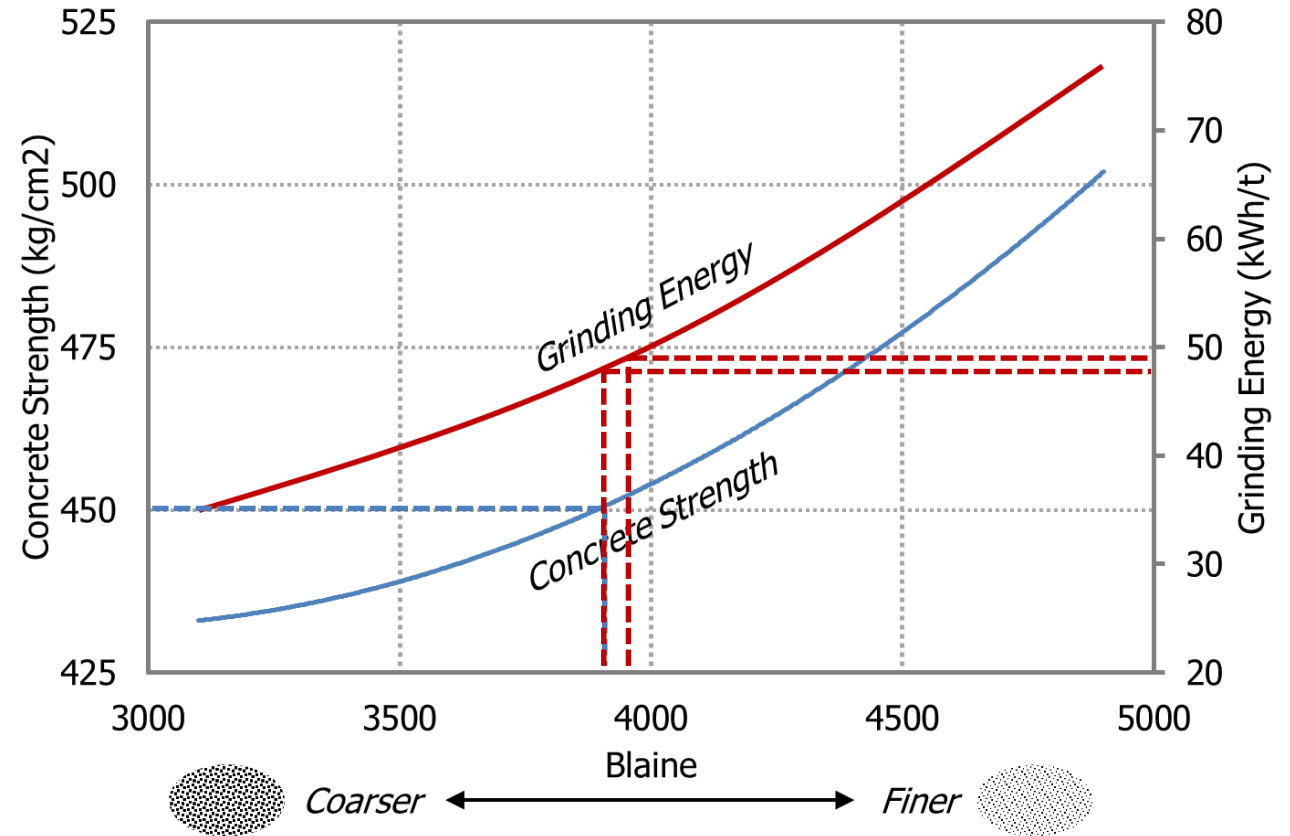
Benefits of Xoptix In-Process Monitoring



✓ **Higher throughput**

Assume 2MW Ball Mill...

	Manual	Xoptix
Grinding Energy	49 kWh/t	48 kWh/t
Throughput	40.8 t/h	41.7 t/h

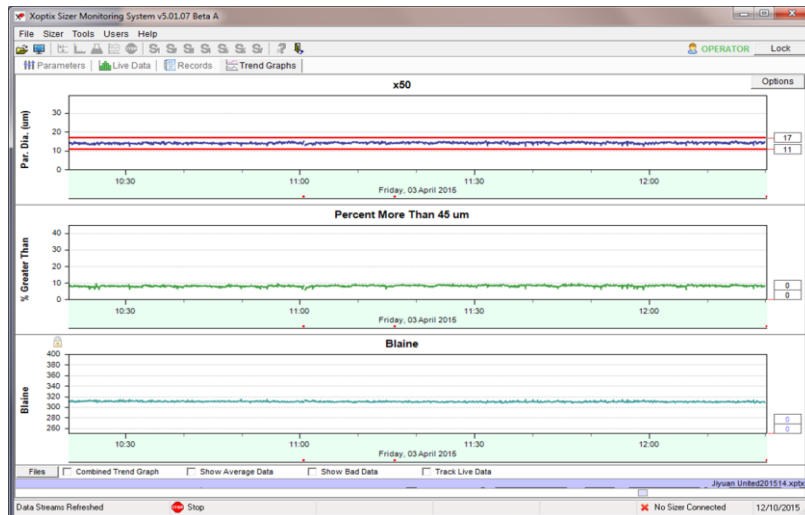


Benefits of Xoptix In-Process Monitoring



✓ *Higher throughput*

✓ *Improved product quality & consistency*

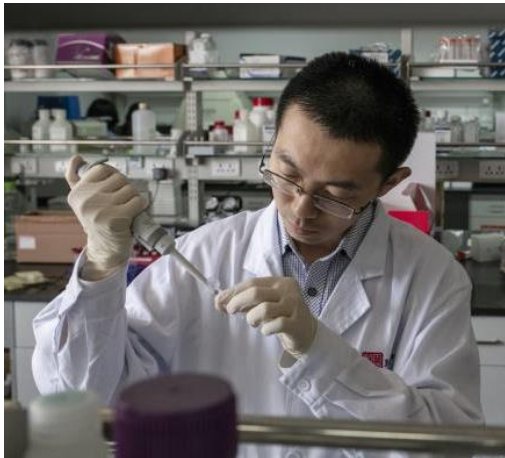


Benefits of Xoptix In-Process Monitoring

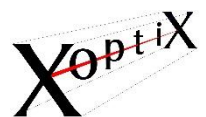
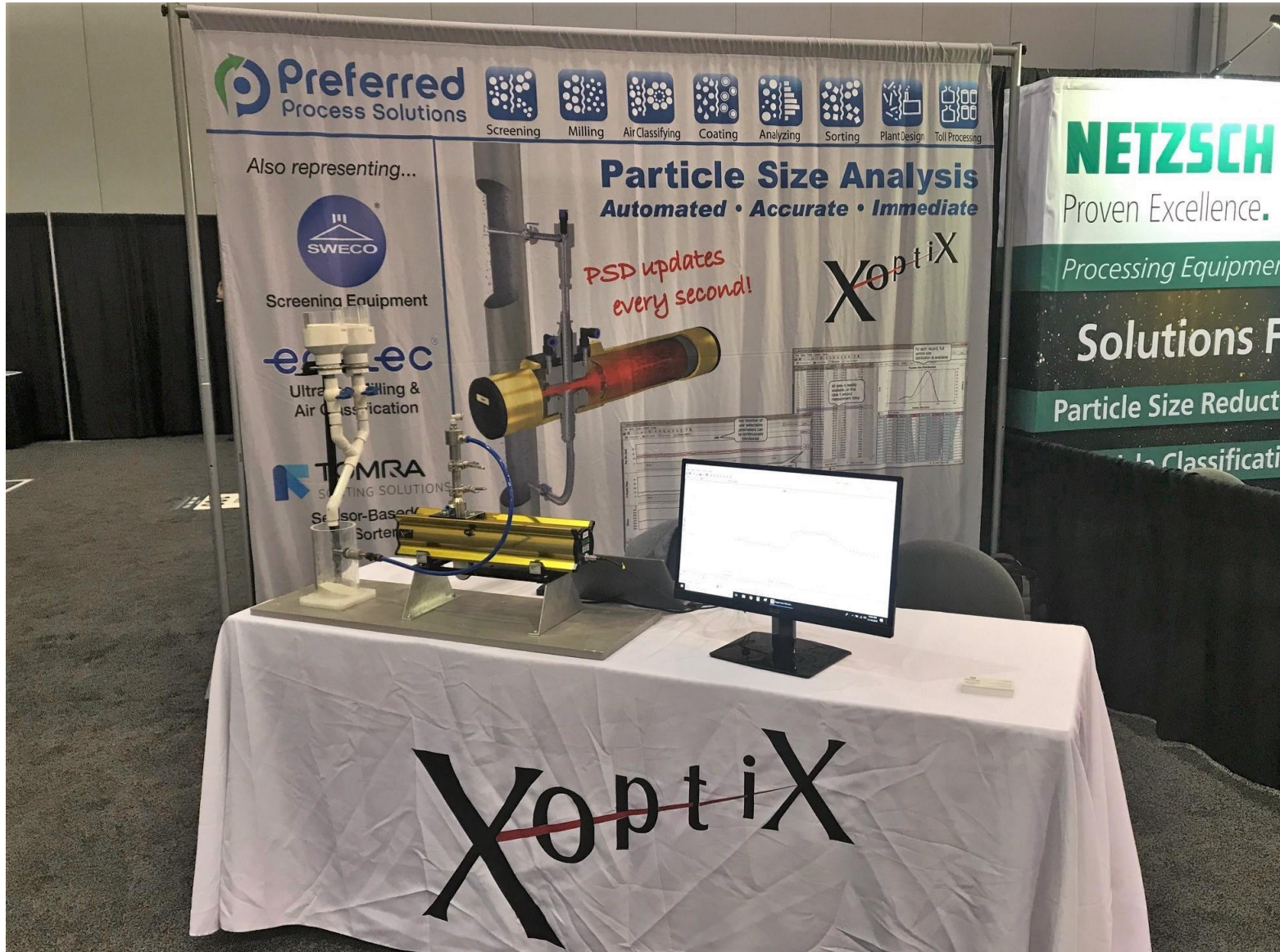


✓ *Higher throughput*

✓ *Improved product quality & consistency*



✓ *Reduced laboratory expenses*

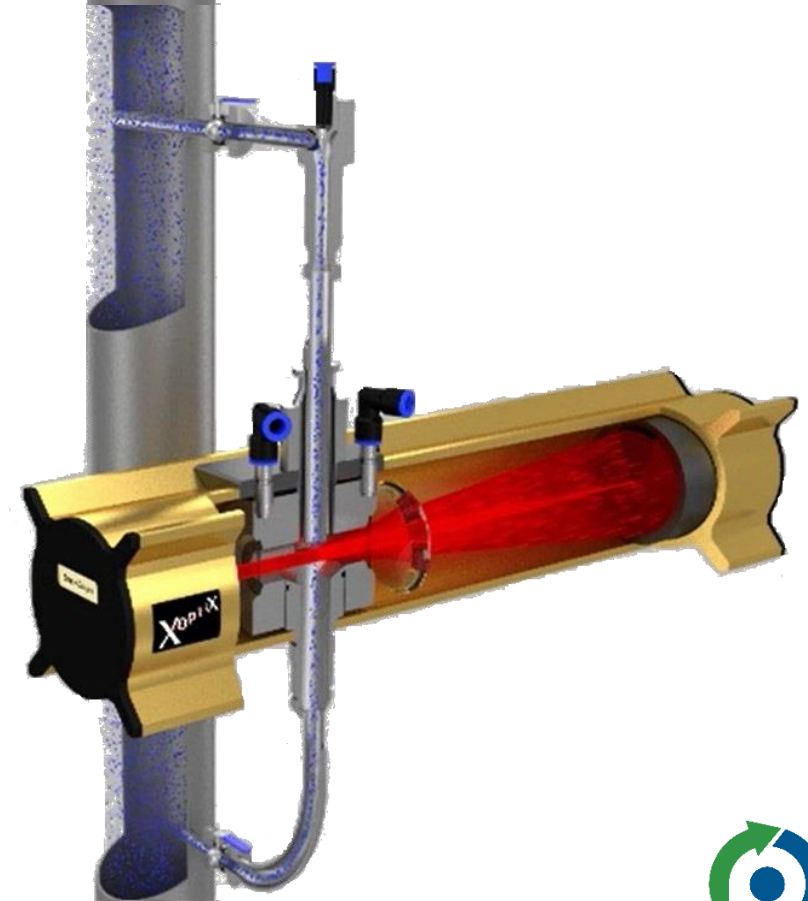
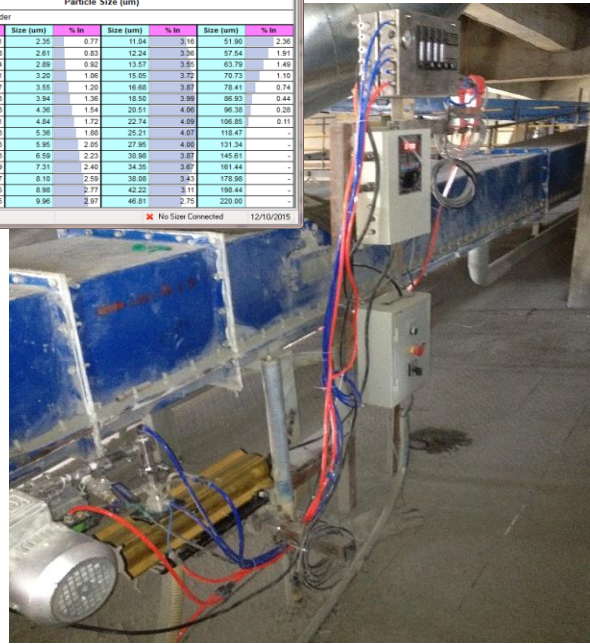
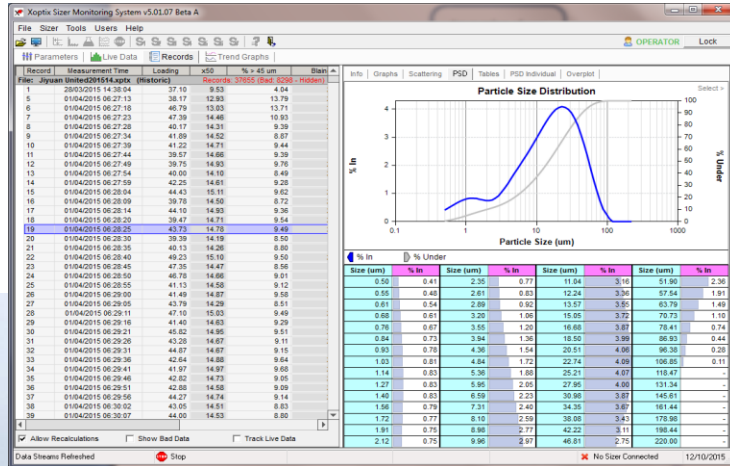


Xoptix

Questions...



38TH INTERNATIONAL
CEMENT
SEMINAR & EXHIBITION



Contact Information



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