Registra	ation no:								
Total Nu	umber of Person 02	D Too							
I Otal NU	210 210 210 210 210	<u>B.Tec</u> MT430							
	6 th Semester Regular / Back Examination 2015-16								
	IRON MAKING								
	BRANCH:METTA, MME Time: 3 Hours								
210	210 210 Max Marks: 70 210 210								
	Q.CODE:W109								
Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.									
	The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.								
Q1	Answer the following questions (2:	x 10)							
²¹⁰ a)	B/F bosh diameter is more than that of hearth and throat- why?	,							
b)	What do you mean by "dead man zone" in b/f?								
c)	An optimum ratio of indirect and direct reduction is required for b/f iron making-justify.								
d)	What are the effects of temperature and pressure on Si reaction in b/f?								
e)	Arrange the following Iron oxides (lower oxide to higher):								
210 f)	Wustite, Hematite, Magnetite. What are the conditions for topochemical reduction &Topochemical								
1)	reduction with diffused interface w.r.t. Diffusion rate=D, Chem reaction								
	rate=R.								
g)	Write down two favourable conditions for solution loss reaction. Define the following terms w.r.t b/f:								
h)	i> Available base								
	ii> Zero stock line								
210 i)	B/F is the best place for Sulphur removal- Justify.								
j)	What is DRI?								
Q2 a)	Heat capacity of combustion=2300 KCal/Kg C.	(5)							
	Heat content of C= 540 KCal.								
	Heat capacity of air=0.333 KCal /Nm ³ °C. Heat capacity of gas= 0.338Kcal/Nm ³ °C at 1000°C.								
	Calculate the RAFT when 1000°C preheated and 25% O ₂ enriched air is								
210	used.								
b)	Describe the six internal zones of b/f.	(5)							
Q3 a)	Find out the feasibility of FeO reduction by gas containing 70%H ₂ and	(5)							
,	30%H ₂ O at 727°C. Given:	` ,							
	Fe + $1/2$ O ₂ = FeO Δ G° = $-259600+62.55$ T J H ₂ + $1/2$ O ₂ = H ₂ O Δ G° = $-246000+54.8$ T J								
²¹⁰ b)	Draw a neat sketch for simplified material flow in and out of a modern B/F.	(5)							

Give the composition of a typical Indian pig iron.

Blast furnace produces pig iron of composition Fe 94%, Si 2%, Mn 0.5%, and C 3.5% by reduction smelting of iron ore, coke, and limestone. The analysis is as follows:

Iron Ore: Fe₂O₃ 78%, SiO₂ 8%, Al₂O₃ 5%, MnO 2%, H₂O 7%

Coke: 86% C and 10% S and 4% Al_2O_3 . Amount is 600 kg per ton of pig iron.

Limestone: Pure CaCO₃ to produce a slag of 45% CaO

Calculate:

- a) Amount of ore/ton of pig iron
- b) % of total SiO₂ and of the MnO reduced in the furnace
- c) Amount of slag/ton of pig iron and its % composition.
- Consider a blast furnace with the following input data (in wt%) with 99.5% (10) reduction and 0.5% slagging off. Find out
 - Weight of iron ore required
 - ii. Weight and composition of slag

Iron Ore	Fe ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	MnO	Al_2O_3	MgO	P_2O_5	H ₂ O
	78	8.4	0.6	5	1.2	1.7	5.1
Coke	С	SiO ₂		Al_2O_3			H ₂ O
(900kg/t)	88	9	*	1	*	*	2
Flux	CaCO ₃	SiO ₂	MgCO ₃				
(500kg/t)	96	2	2				
Pig Iron	Fe 210	С	Si 210	Р	Mn		210
	92.7	4	2	0.9	0.4		

Q6 a) How the following factors affect burden distribution in blast furnace (5)

i> Angle and size of the big bell

ii> Distribution of charge on big bell

b) Describe the processes of starting and shutting down a B/F for relining. (5)

Q7 a) Describe the two bell charging system in B/F. Mention the advantages of bell less charging over bell charging system. (5)

b) With a neat sketch describe the SL/RN process in brief. (5)

Q8 Write short notes on any two:

(5 x 2)

- a) Gas Cleaning Unit
- **b)** Hot Blast Stove
- c) Hanging
- d) Accretion formation in rotary kiln